



forth mischief (and) does not kill it.
 - syn. nō'a, nī'anii, comp. nī'a,
ī'ōn, tō'wō etc; and wō'a, nā'a etc.
 Rem. A peculiar use is made of this
 word in the answer to saluting ques-
 tions, as: "Heri odī'ō (or odī'ēm)." "Plē
o." "Sī'a" "Esā kō bē dī'ēi." "How is
 it/where thou comest from?" "It is
 quiet." "Home?" "There is not any
 evil."

sā, inf. sā'mō, pl. sā'a or sā'a inf. sā'wō,
 v. to pull (forcibly), to draw, to rattle,
 to snatch, to catch up, to sweep, to flee,
 to run away, to carry off, to waft, to
 be swift or rapid (as a river). sā'ō sā'a
wō'ō, the hawk swooped upon the
 hen, - sī' ameyana lū'wō'ēi ī'a hō'wō'ō
amē'sā' ye dī'ēi kē tē' hō'a mō'mō'ēi, the
vō' (Pind. Kit. yitō. I), - fā' lē' hū' sā' dō
wū' lē' kē tē' mō'mō' (Pind. book 104. 1),
sī' ye fē'ī'be mli' lē' fā' lē' sā' fū'wī'fū'wī'm
 (Leagn. of Palest. p. 30f. - asā'a wō'ō'wō'
fē' ye atatui' amli, we shall with them
 be caught up in the clouds (Isaiah 48. 1)
 2) to cleanse, to rub, to wash, to white-
 wash. (to scow),
sā' fō'i, v. to run (of ones own accord), to flee,

rapidly fū'wī'fū'wī'm

to rush, to bolt, to start running.

to run (from affections:); to run for or off, away; tabiloi ni babo isma ye ko goi sisi le (1858), beni aboi tictira pe, fa sa foi ke-ba akrowa ne, (Oduoma-ze Jub Paper p.6), alo sa pi afwice, ke, ni oblati ni ta wadriani wa sa foi ke-nyice no ke-yaci otiko ni anio- ma si he (Kappe 1896 p. 29), ni beni enama le, esa foi ke-die bu le si- na le si ke-teame, kemo. (Mor. 18, 28).

sa na foi, v. to run away (or off) from the scene; - motoko hu wo eno no eto asrafonyo le eko hu no, ni fwa eno eklante le efo emisi nli onyo kwia- burst, thud ni etwa si amio wiludu. ke ni e- nanemei le sa na foi (Read book 1904 p. 113).

sa. he, inf. hesimo, v. 1/ to hasten, to be- stir one's self, to run, to whip, to move nimbly, to bustle, to do (s.th) hastily, to withdraw one's self; - esa eke hu eto gpekhi le atiu le nli, he also hastened (and went) to the children's room. (Flish Mor. Anecd. p. 22), - mabo maderi masi miko ni mapatake kibii mako (Read book 1904 p. 57), beni Judafoi le ... sui ake Maria esa eke ke-die kwio le, when the Jews saw... that Mary rose up quietly



... (faint handwritten notes)

709 and does not judge rashly



lit. to cleanse a p's face: to admonish a p. severely



to sift;

7 le. mli., tamo aää ni amli
ye äänö mli (Amo. 9.9)

and went out (Joh. 11.24); - mimoo kiti
ake oye ni me ano ni kasa oke oke
diö, I charge / or command / thee that
thou observe these things and doest
^{not} withdraw thyself and judge; (Tim.
5, 21); - 2) to clean, cleanse, cut, gloss,
to rub, polish, wash, whitewash (the
outside or round about); to scrub,
to scour; - sä' mispatrei le ake, clean
my boots; sa n. h. he köiökän, v. to be
wish. to bright.

sä. he wie, inf. hesämö ke wiemo, v. to ma-
ke a rash utterance, to speak rashly
to blurt; - lo esä cho wie wiemo, ka, or
if she had made a rash utterance (4. Mo.
30, 2f.

sä. hie, inf. hiesämö, v. to cleanse, rub, wash
the face or surface.

sä. lo, inf. lošämö, v. t. to angle, to fish (by
hook and line); to sport.

sä. mli, inf. mlišämö, v. to rub, clean,
cleanse, wash, whitewash the inside,
Jašä töt le mli (Kato), the room has been
whitewashed. mofä ni mašä Israel wö

2) sä. ni, inf. nišämö, v. t. to angle, to fish,
to sport.

sä. n. k., v. to give one a pull. beni K. yafä

enane pe ni nu le säle ke-bote mli

(Buny. p. 12).

sä no, inf. nošamo, [v. to clean, rub the sup-] pl. sära...no,
face etc., to tinge (3 Mw. 16, 18), sä nyän yötzi ano, to cleanse the teeth.

sä nö, pl. sära ni, inf. nošamo, pl. miä
ramo, v. to snatch s.th.

sä' si, inf. šišamo, v. [to run upon, to knock
upon (a rock), to run a ground, to get
stranded (or beached), to run ashore, to
strike the ground, to strand, to wreck, le-

le le esä zi, the ship (or vessel) ran a-
ground. - lele ni'esä zi, a ship ashore,

amchä lele le ayäšä zi ye d'äi, they let
(caused) the ship to run ashore at that
place (Bf. 27, 29). - ke-yašä' zi, adv.

aground; 2). to go somewhere and re-
turn soon, eyäšä zi eba, he went there
and came back. - syn. šē zi, v.

šä ye nä, v. to flee; to escape, to pop off or out,
to retreat. - ni Osafrotvi hü sä ye nä ke-

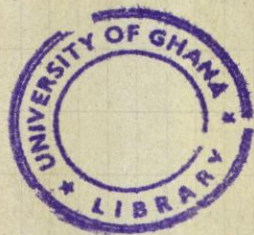
ho Skuapera Reid. Book 1904 p. 29. A.
sä ye nä ke-te köi, A. retreated (or esca-

ped) into the bush (Reind. Mot. yit. xxii).

šä m. s. tivä zi, v. to pull a p. to the ground.

äšä, n. bucket for drawing water (Jona. Nika).

äšä, n. noose, loop, knot, a noose for catch-
ing birds or beasts.



sä, n. relationship created by marriage,
it is only used in combinations, see
säbi, sänū, saysō, n.

sä, n. fermentation, rotting, stinking,
2) shaking, swinging, winnowing,
fanning.

sä, adv. natural sound of splashing wa-
ter; bo sä, v. to splash.

sä, pl. säa, inf. sä, pl. säwos, v. to burn,
to roast (on the bare fire), to bake, to fry,
to toast, to parch, to char, to sear, to
scorch, to consume; to be hot, strong,
pungent (as pepper), to have a sore
throat, etc. la säa ni, fire burns (con-
sumes) things; sä...ye flönō mli, to
bake in an oven; sä abolo, to bake
maize-bread, sä akpiti, to bake un-
leavened bread [1 Dec. 1931]; sä ätkäzani,
to bake (European) bread; -asäa bänkani
ayeo, the [bänkani is (also) eaten roasted].
beni hülü te ri le, anne sä, when the
sun came up, they were scorched
(Mat. 13, 6); -säte le säa mo, lit. the pep-
per burns one; the pepper is hot or strong
strong or pungent; -esäa ni, I feel
a burning pain; -agbē le sä [or
kwä], you have a sore throat; -sä



† to sting;

† sänrō-esäni, I have been

stung by a nettle;

ke mla, lit. to (be) burnt (burned) by hot water, to scald. - ke' amehaa le, ma-nyie Para; si' hle amenyomowo esaa, if they do not come, I shall walk all the way; but then their wages (they should have earned) are burnt i.e. lost or forfeited;

- 2f. to be barren (used of animals only, not of men; tamo, toiku..., in amofe - Para amofofe emyo-

nyo, mi ameten ekomeflo esako (Sal. Sal. 4. 2f. ni ozia koro le hu esani (5 Nov. 7, 19)

sa afole, inf. afolesa, v. to sacrifice, to bring an offering (1 Mo. 8, 20f.

sa fivie, inf. sa ke fivieno, vt to forfeit.

sa.. fa-ke-fa, v. to singe, to scorch.

sa.. he, inf. hesa, v. to parch, to burn the hair from a dead animal.

sa hie, inf. hiesaa, v. to singe, to be miser

sa nai, and sa tao nai, inf. naisaa, v. to burn charcoal, to coal; - le hu emituumo dai so; mi ke ete onio ye akrowa le mi' aya-sa nai le... (Read. book 11 1904 p. 24).

sa tao fa, inf. taofa aa, v. lit. to burn medicine i.e. to explode gunpowder, to blow (oneself) up with gunpowder. - no se le eke ayakhe K. K. ake, eha mi' asaa tao fa

(Read. book 11 1904 p. 86). - "wagi 180 wote apam ake, ghi mi' abakpe le, Prot. mi' abakpe ye tau nen fe le, woziaance tao fa" (1904 p. 100).



7 fig. extinction, eradication;



May I safely only get to Kumase so
that I could turn up and attack you
(otherwise to meet with you hotly).

(Please, give transl. of these
sentences.) May I safely only
be out of it, if thou wouldst
not go alone to inherit the
land that thou pressuest
after.

ſi Re sā si: but if they only
safely got way out.

gē ye la mlifāmo ntayāi (K. u.), v. to
arriveal.

osā, n. a tree from which timber is obtai-
ned (Read. book IV, 1904 p. 86).

sā or sā, n. // ground from a burn, burning
roasting, conflagration, combustion, 7
-sā ye rā nādrian, burn for burn (2 Mos.
2, 1, 25); -beni kuntāo, le ke kodōmo

mumo ke sē mumo afo tior bi-
yei le ake mūdri le (Jer. 4, 4); - 2)
barkness of animals.

sā pl. sārā, sā, inf. sāmo, pl. sāmo, v.
to break wind, to fart (obscure).

sā - 7 in: slow, slowly, safely.

sā ke ni mānā māse Kumase ni
mikenye abakpā si akwe. (Pains. Lid.
yits. XII). - sā ke ni mānā mlifā

fwēfwē, ke dree otōmo oote oyana
oṣikpori ni otōo le, ſē! (Buny. p. 11);

amendri la sūfwili-gbe ye dāci, edwāke
tei tḡleikplei pū ye fa en ni hāā ledri

anyē na atāo / si ke sē si amendi ame
fori ye tei le andi le. (Haye 1896 p. 218).

sā-afō, n. sin-offering (2 Mos. 29, 14).
sā-afō, n. burnt offering (2 Mos. 10, 25);

sā sā-afō, v. to offer a burnt offering.
sā-afō-late, n. altar of burnt offering (2
Mos. 30, 28).

šā-afwēfwe, n. burning-glass, sun-glass
(Pedenbacher I p. 248).

šāake, same as edžake, conj. for, because.

šabi, n. brother or sister; in Carr.

šāabai, p. n. of:

(Miss. Magaz. 1886 p. 278).

šabii, pl. of šao, n. cluster. - weinjilii ni
egbi šabii oha (1 Sam. 25:18).

šade, n. good luck, good fortune, success,

šade, v. to be lucky, to be prosperous

in s. th.; - beni enai šadei krotomei hi

elata he ni.. (Kappe 1896 p. 108); enre e

šade, he has missed his luck; - šade mli

adv. auspiciously, & a. (prosperous) au-

spicious; - šei šogime ošawo, komi

woná wole ake wogbe ni wonjio ne adfe

šade gbe lo: ask God for us, that we may

get to know whether our way which we

go (shall) will be prosperous: (Job 2:18, 5).

šadebo, n. a kind of porcupines, hedgehog.

šadebua, same as šadebo, n.

šadegbomo, pl. - mei, n. lucky person.

šademno, pl. - mei, same as šadegbomo, n.

šadenó, pl. - mi, n. lucky thing.

šadetšakemo, n. change (inconstancy, re-

verse) of fortune, turn of the tide, (Peden-

bacher I p. 279).

šadetšé, pl. - šemei, n. lucky person, one ha-

ving good luck.



sāderon, n. fetish (or god) of fortune, Tun-
tune (Is. 65, 11).

esādole, n. contrition, penitence, remorse,
(Old Church Rules p. 34, § 23).

esādřadřemo, n. confession (of sin).

esādřadřemohe, n. confessional.

esā-dřiemo, n. expiation, esā-dřiemo, n.
water of expiation (4 Mos. 8, 7).

sādřo, n. a large curious tree bearing fruits
of the size of an ostrich's egg, perh. mon-
key-bread tree (Zim); same as sādřo.

sādřo, n. baobab (Read. book III 1904, 123);
prov. moko eviō sādřo emāā aboro,
nobody takes the baobab and builds
a barn (with).

sādřotřo, same as sādřo, n. (Odumase
Yulet Paper p. 2).

esāfelo, n. sinner, evil doer.

esāfemo, n. sinful deed or act; sin, sym.

nōsāfemo, niēsāfemo, n.

sāhe, n. burning place, Topheth (Is. 30,
33).

esāheřimōmo, n. absolution, remission
(of sin) (Rantz, Doctr. of Relig. p. 143, 307).

sāhime, pl. of sāme, n. son-in-law (1 Mos.
19, 14).

sāi, pr. n. of a district in Adangme.

sāi, same as ēi, a. and adv.



sāe, same as ēi, a. and adv.

North-East of Accra (District)
about 36-38 miles.

esai - driadremo, same as esadriadremo,
n. confession of sins (Iya liturgy 1892 p. 86)

esaiŋa, n. forgiveness of sins, absolution,
remission.

esaiŋa-nimo-no, n. thing by which for-
giveness of sins is obtained, - eye no-

be ake wo-Muntis Jesu ke egbele ne aara

esaiŋa-nimo-no akowo ni wotei mei
babao ne asimo etc. (Reind. sermon).

saka, inf. sakamo, v. to embrace (unchast-
ly, sexually); to lift with both arms. saka ke molifei loati, to choke one

saka m. k. tutsi, v. to press (s); to lift up (and)
carry in ones bosom(s); to give into a ps.

with anger.

bosom. - ni oto wogbonei ke akora ni

ameboo ke nadriani toi kwawo osaka
ometitsi (Dav. Lal. 79, 12). - ekie etobii

ke ye ekpokoian, ni ekoleame esaka
etitsi, he will hold the lambs in his arms

and lift them up (and) carry in his bo-
som (Jes. 40, 11). - ameafe tamu tsicyi-

teri dwee ni nala daani afaa ke, noni yji
dweisala den, ni momi firmoo ke hu ke

sakaa etitsi (Dav. Lal. 129, 6, 7). - nyakaa,
ni akanye; zuumono kwakpa ni anyi

no ni akoso ni eyi etite no mei adio
saka nyetsiti (Luk. 6, 38). - ni mate na-

driani hu ma saka ometitsi, and I



shall recompense (lit. press) into
their bosom (Jer. 65, 6. f.)

sākāiso, n. unchaste embrace.

sākātā, a. tough, stiff; wiry. -ye sākātā,
v. to be tough; kue sākātā, stiff neck.

ameba amekua sākātā & si amekua

zanekpakpa & (Kopyu 1896 p. 59)

esāke, same as edzake, conj. for, because;
(dialect or careless pronunciation).

sāla, same as sāra, sra, pl. form of sā, v.
to rot, to be rotten, to wither.

sāla, same as sāra, sra, a. rotten, stinking.

sāla, pl. sādri (from sā, v. to fan, to winnow)
n. chaff.

sāle, inf. sālewo, a. to grow (or wax, become, be)
pale, merge (from sickness, care, ter-
ror); mēkewe mē ni mīnāā nū fē

nū. ke enidri mōmō, eke... ni hēan

fē eāle. mē? (Jer. 30 f., mē fē hē sāle,
(Isa. 2, 6. (Isa. 2, 11).

sāle, inf. sālewo, v. t. to ferment; to aceti-
fy, to let or cause to rot or ferment.

sāle, n. fermentation, acetification.

sāle, n. causticity, acidity.

sālewo, n. paleness accompanied
with leanness, acetification.

sālewo nō, n. ferment.

sā-ke - fwīwā n. forfeiture



sālo [from sā, v. to fan], n. winnower, fanmer.

šālo [from šā, v. to draw, snatch, wash], n. puller, rubber, washer, whitewasher.

sālo, n. burner, incendiary.

šālo [from šā, v. to break wind] (obscene) n. farter.

šālō, a. and adv. sad, lazy, slow, dilatory, sadly, slowly, etc.; še šālō, v. to be lazy or slow;

ni Peter dientāe efē šālō ke šrāke, ži moni esane ye lavilani (Kappa 1896 p. 114) syn. boni. šōni

šālošālō, a. slimy, smooth (f); -mamai le ye šālošālō, no dri esāmoo trotro ye mo den (Reind.).

šāloži (Europ.), n. jealousy, Venetian blind, window shutter; -rēnkēfoi ke odum kpeo .. samfedri ke šāloži (Read. book IV, 1904 p. 119)

šāšāmani [same as asamani].

[obsolete]

šāmani, pr. n. (f) =: šāmanikese a town in South Western of Akyer-Abuay prov. moni tar ni ke-ya šāmani (please give transl.)

le, afēle ablo - lit. he who wants to gather rich for šāmani to be dealt šāmanišeo, [n. testament, last will. -

[faded]



ghono šāmanišeo tete, kēzi amadke le le, moko kmaa (Gal. 3, 15); ke šāmani-šeo ži nk. hā m. k. v. to bequeath.

šāmitšo, pl. -tsei, n. a tree from which timber is obtained (Read. book IV, 1904 p. 86).

sämi, pr. n. of a fruit, the tree is called
sämistö.

esämliqbörns, n. (lit. fall into sin), sin,
trespass, fall of man (Handbook of
Bible Knowledge p. 107).

säms, n. drawing, pulling, snatching,
angling, rubbing, whitewashing.

säms, inf. särns, v. (common, but ra-
ther vulgar), to piss, to make water,
to pass (or discharge) one's urine, to
urinate, prov. ke' osäms ofwie hello-
me le, no (edäe) ^{stää} ofwi, if thou pissest
(and) pourest at one place, that e-
mits stink.

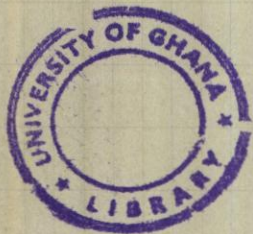
särns, n. pissing, piss, urine, water;
ni amesni amedintse, amesärns
(2 Korints. 18, 27).

säms, n. breaking wind, farting, fart.

särns, fr. to be wet, slippery, smooth, po-
lished, sleek, slippery, - (afwefwe)
dree te Karikari ko ni ke ofwe mli
ni' onää zöwi ni ne! 'Ehe hui mü-
säms, ni eye feo po ni' anatto no
eko dä (Säppe 1896 p. 11).

säms, n. slipperiness.

särns = ? in: ke zämde, ^{same as} slipperiness
Ituao Sapstive, fofola ni' hää d'een



(Obscene),
inf. särns,

adɔɔ, ni'che šāmō ake noto le, ake
enō tiere mli ke-dri Fante le ke-te
emai (Reina. Hist. yito. V).

asāmō, ni roasted plantain (Readbook of Asāmō

II 1904 p. 10), plantains baked in an open without the shell; šā asāmō, v. to
šāmō-kyulu, n. chamber-pot. roast plantains on coals.

šāmonō, pl. - ni, n. pis-pot, chamber-pot.

šāmoto, n. urinary bladder; used as a
scolding word for bed-pissing children.

šāmplai, n. beam or rafter of the tree
called ošā.

šāmonō, same as asāmō, v.

asāna, n. a kind of food prepared from
a kind of wheat called innā, and
country-beer.

šāne, inf. šānemo, v. to slide out; to slip;
to be slippery; comp. šāns, v. to be slippery.
(hā n. h. šāne, v. t. to slip.)

šāne šī, inf. šāšānemo, v. to slip; to glide.
šāne m. h. (or n. h.) šī, v. t. to slip, to let
slip; see šāšānelo, n.

šānemo, n. sliding, slipping, slip.

šāni, pl. of šāno, n. si cor

šāni, n. pl. things to be burned, things
in (or on) which is s.th. burnt, altar.
ni tāfā ke innā šāni le hū me-
dri fē (2 Chron. 4. 39/4).



sānō, pl. - vii, n. sieve, riddle, van, winnow. (J. N. 9, 9).

sānō, pl. - vii, n. censor; chū ēka tō-fā-ke-ima sānō (J. N. 8, 2).

Asante, pr. n. Ashantee, or Asante, n.

of Santā, pr. n. of two villages, one at the foot of the Akwajim mountains in the Nuri Plantations, and one between Akradi and Akwame on the western bank of the river Volta.

of sānū, pl. sāhū, (sāhūmē?), n. father in law, son in law, brother in law; also used of less close relationship; m. k. ke m. k. fe sānū, v. to become related (allied) to a p. by marriage, to make affinity with a p.; - ni Sal. ke Mirraim mantse, Faras fe sānū / Mantse. 3, 1. - ni ke thab fe sānū (2 J. N. 18, 1).

of sāntem ma, n. the image on a ship's head or beak, an idol, fetish.

sān, inf. sāimē (?), v. to make a fruitless attack on, to recoil from (Christians); esān, he was obliged to relinquish it (J. N. k.).

of sāimē, pr. n. of persons (Read. Book 1904 p. 51).

(R. N. 1. 2. 200 next p.)



Asārimonimomolo, n. board of the tree

asā, n.

Asārikūi, same as asārikūi, n.

Asārikūi, n. boiled bread of plantains,

i.e. amadā Romi.

sāo, inf. sāomō (3), v. to be hanging, to hang about, to cling to, to remain, to fall, to reach, to want, to cut down, - hū kakkai-fūilii ni' Kūle aho Roma la le tōi ni amesa same take dwei (Redenbacher I p. 254).

sāo m. K. den, v. to fall (or reach, remain) in one's hand. - ake-ni amāalo le ke etabiloi le yakpe se hōwe le, nyōdri le enyōko ni' efwe ni amēri ye heōō dōomō nā le, nomei pe sēō amēdeni (Read-book III, 1904 p. 108), - ni eta Kōōkōō ni' sōō eden le akame tsere mli ke-te tsēn (Reind. Hist. yitō IV), - esō mei le fō agbomei ni amēnā le, si tsē K. ke eni le hāde, ni nomei noiri sōō eden ke-lee sōō ake tafā le mli ni (Reind. Hist. yitō XIX).

sōō ūi, inf. sīsōomō, v. to hang down, to depend, to impend, to remain in a state of suspension, to be unfinished (used also in reference to case). - ke (same



[pl. zábii

^{kwápo}
sápro (Engl.), n. shop.

[to corrupt;



ko/sáa zii, v.t. to suspend, to hold in
 state undetermined, ká rane ko sáo
zii; to keep in abeyance.

sáo, n. cluster, grape, bunch of plantains
 or bananas, bunch of flowers, bou-
 quet; - chá nyónyó kó kó sáa zii
ko ni onífú bíbí yó mlíle ahá kú
éke-to státsi ná. (Rodenbachers p. 319)

asáonno, same as asáano, n.

sára, inf. sáranne (pl. of sá, v.), v. to rot,
 to putrefy, to stink, to canker; to de-
 cay with damp, to addle; - ká m.k.
sára, to cease to rot, to rot. v.t.

sára m.k. hewo, v. lit. to rot for one's sake,
 to do or grant s.th. for one's sake, a-
sára oki hewo, for your son's sake! -
wonúkwáa fái, há esára obi Jesu Kri,
to hewo ni éke odrono akwé nete
gbekébi ne! (Gá Katakismo 1906 p. 97)

sára nii (pl. of sá ná, v.), v. to snatch
 things; - améasára nii améaye
ye ninedrúróghé, si hóme aaye
amé kó (Jes. 9, 19), to purloin, to pilfer.

sára .. na, v. to tinge, to put on s.th. i-
ni eró tóranú k' lá' k' éka .., ni
éke-sára ofole-sálaté k' k'ndrú k' amé
k' k'pe (3 Mos. 16, 18).

sāramo, n. putrefaction, rottenness, corruption. si yō fō ni le emuiani sārāme ni (Abel 12, 4).

Asare, pr. n. of males. (When is a boy called Asare?)

sāsao si, inf. sīsāsao mo, v. to hang about, to delay, to be slack, to defer, to be slothful, to hesitate, to linger, to be undetermined, to waver, to boggle, to scruple, ni oblamyo le eniō nakai ni le femo le sāsao si (1 Mos 34, 9).
- mō beyino norini nyasāsao si ka yasi, (Jos. 18, 3).
- nye kaniō sāsao si ni nyega ni nyeyaniō sūkpo ni le nyefe nyenō (Kod. 18, 9).

sāsao si ye m. k. ras, v. to overhang.

sāsāsā, adv. in great haste, headlong, headlins, precipitately, head over heels. honi afo pasalei le ni agha ke te ta le nā pe le, amebēe ametū toini ni ame ni ameyifāle dāi tūtūi zoro le, dāo fōi sāsāsā (Reina. Hist. yitō. 8).

sāta si, inf. sīsātamo, v. to sit flatly on the ground. same as feta oifwata si.

sātā, inf. sātā mo, v. to drag by force along the ground, to draw, to pull, to haul, to tug, Kaisare nā le kā atpe tāina wo lo aha che ni a sātāle ke nyie gōdri

Pāsā, pr. n. of the sixth girl. (The fourth son of a family, Kikro kwele of Accra, Labadi, etc.)





ni' sũo cha no le ano (Kajye 1896, p. 69).
-mei ni' yakpãni le ateni mokame la
Kaisare noke ni' ehããle; fẽ le ekã he
ẽbile, beni ebio le, bele ẽsãtã Kaisare
atade le hũ (Kajye 1896, p. 47). - beni e-
na ni' mitãõ onibe ake, mũya pepu
tõve, emõ mĩmli; ni' ẽsãtãmi, ni'
mĩsũnu ake, mĩkẽle le ekõ itãe itã
ede (Buny. p. 67). ee mõ onli ni' e-
ẽsãtãõ ke - adãe otu leni (Dav. Cal. 57, 77).
Klante ni' ake - agbeame ke gbei ni'
adãsãtãame (Jer. 15, 21). - Koni ake gbo-
mei fãdri alakãnu - sam le akãsã-
tãnye hũ (2 Petr. 3, 17).

sãtã mli; inf. mliẽsãtãmo, v. to rack.
sãtãmo, n. dragging along; sãtãmo, ke
adãsãtã tũkũ le mli' bibi le ke - ste
(Jer. 49, 20).

sãto, obsolete noun, same as sũto, n. pepper.
sãteene, n. fan, winnowing-sieve, (Mat.
3, 12).

õsãtõ, pl. - tãei, same as õsã, n. a tree
which is used for building.

2) sãyõ, pl. - yei, ^{and sãyeimej} n. another in law, daughter
in law, sister in law, etc. - pro. gbi' al
oke ekũ le, gbi' le oke sãyõ tãnu, on the
day on which it is not good about

with

you, on that day you meet (your mother
in law. - Kā dze o s̄āgō se oimōle, so
le o h̄ie Kwem̄ d̄iraa, don't laugh
about your mother in law behind her
back, then it will not be difficult to
look in your face.

ps̄ā-tiofā, n. caustic; cautery. also to have (oneself) killed by gun powder
blown.

s̄e, inf. s̄ē, v. 1) to arrive, 2) to reach, to be 3) to draw near,

sufficient, to suffice, to be enough,
to satisfy, to go as far as, to come to,
ni Israēl be s̄e ni' ebaḡbe, and the

time drew near that Israel must
die (1 Mos. 47, 29). - o s̄e le s̄e ni d̄r̄i ḡh̄i
kaḡbiko, the fox will never reach (or

come) there (Revel. book 2 1904 p. 19/34).
ni am̄et̄s̄ū Barnaba, k̄oni s̄yaz̄ē An-
tiochia le t̄o, and they sent forth Bar-

nabas, that he may go as far as Anti-
och (1 Pet. 11, 29). - n̄eḡbe w̄ōz̄ē k̄e nȳīm̄e
le? how far have we walked (or gone)

now? - ef̄w̄e fiō ni w̄ōz̄ē, we are soon
there, - w̄ōz̄ē lo? have we arrived (at
a certain place): - dabi, w̄ōz̄ē k̄o h̄eka
lit. no, we have not reached at any

place, i.e. the way is still long (or far).
s̄i meip̄i ne, am̄e n̄iḡbe ene s̄e, lit.
but so many people, how far does

but so many people, how far does

but so many people, how far does

but so many people, how far does



Feē, he arrived, and it is enough (or sufficient); - mī sē, inf. mīāē, v. lit. the chest or breast-bone reaches or suffices, i. e. to be comforted, content, joyful;

it reaches among them, i. e. but what are these among so many (Joh. 6, 9) 5. par.

Kedri nu sēē kedri le, eile nuno, if water is not sufficient for bathing, it is enough for drinking; - 2) to make arrive, to order (s. th. from afar); to send word, to give one a commandment or an order; - asē eke ye Ablotiiri, someone is ordered (or written for) from Europe; nole iē onā ke obii ni ameba oia ye akrowa ne, send ^{the} word to your wife and children that they may come to you in this village (Buny. p. 12); - ni nori ešearne eke Sila ke Jimoteo aba enō oya le, arneyi mli, and as he ordered them that S. and J. should come to him with all speed, they went off; (Bij. 17, 15); - 3) to take leave of; - 4) to shave one's hair (with a razor).

sē .. den, inf. den sē, v. lit. to reach (one's) hand, to come in possession of; to get. - etō nā ke, komi lonā le asē eden ke, he contrived that the dry fish should get come into his possession (Read. book II 1904 p. 19); - mī mīle, si wolo le eyiē eden, I wrote him but the letter did not reach him, i. e. was miscarried.



šē guoni, inf. guonišē, v. lit. to order
(or write for) goods, to import, to consign?

šē hāmo, v. 1) to reach (or suffice) to give,
to be able to give. - moni trī abifao ye
šponimo - drāmo mlipo, neke same ne
šēle heto hāmo (Osany. p. 99).

šē he, inf. hešē, v. 1) to arrive about (or at etc)
to reach, to touch, to attain, 2) to shave
about.

šē hetāoi, inf. hetāoišē, v. to shave the hair.
ni ešē chetāoi Korā (3 Mos. 14, 8, 9).

šē ahī, inf. ahīšē, v. lit. to reach (be sufficient)
and be good (f); to be sufficient. - ni klofo
mei fiō ni šē amere le hūi nyē not a-
ke, edrate ta ni amehē le šē ahī. (Rant ^{see} ahī not sufficient not
Kiot. yits. xv) enough



šē hiēnā, inf. hiēnāšē, v. to shave the fore-
head, to make a baldness on the front of
the head. - nyekasēa nyehiēnā ye moko
ni egbo hewe (5 Mos. 14, 1); nyu. drē hiēnā.

šē hūlū wo, [to] to be intimate or familiar. [phrase same as Re m. K. ye wo
Re m. K. šē hūlū wo, to be intimate or to drink medicine with a p
familiar or thick/with a p. amere a- in accordance with the health
make šē hūlū amere wo; they are thick
together. - lo ošientāe ko ni okēle šē
hūlū wo mīlakar ye tēno mli (5 Mos. 13, 9)

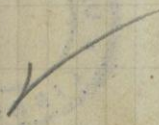
šē mli, inf. mlišē, v. to arrive in, to reach or

to get angry;



to drink

7 hā ē, m.k. nā, v. t. to satisfy, to supply fully.



to be mobile;

se si inf. si se

be sufficient to fill a vessel.
se mlifū, inf. mlifūse, v. to fall into a fitful burst of anger or rage. - nāmo l. mi, ni ese, mlifū, ni ewo for ke te. (Bayer 1896, p. 34).
se m.k., v. to bid one good-bye or farewell, to take leave of a p.; - m.k. se m. le, m. le hū ekēle akē: Yaba! (Bayer, p. 20).
se nā, inf. nāse, v. to suffice, to satisfy (of food); to be sufficient. - ebase wof wā nā, it will be sufficient for all of us.
se nābutāoi, v. to shave the beard. - ke afi du konkon itile pa le, enye ekwa yi; ni ese nābutāoi (Read book to 1904 p. 8).
se no, inf. nose, v. to reach the surface, to be one's turn, ese mino, it is my turn, beni ese kpēntē no ni akē akpēntē hāle akē ekēle ada foi le. (Read book to 1904 p. 8).
se suomo, v. lit. to reach love, to reach (the time) of being loved. [mino ni na, ose suomo (Ezek. 16, 8).
se no, inf. nose, v. to get angry.
se si, inf. si, v. to reach down, to reach entirely, to reach at.
se si tā and se tā, double verb, to arrive, to be near, to be at hand. - ese si etā and ese etā, he has arrived here, finished walking, he is here, is at hand. - ese

efonobe etā, the time of her delivery was at hand (1 Sam. 4, 19), inwei mantšēp-
li le, eie, si etā, the Kingdom of heaven is at hand (Mat. 10, 8).

šē tokemo, v. lit. to arrive to be talking; to break into talking i.e. murmuring, to fall into a fit of murmuring, to murmur. - si heri eie amedeni le, a-
mešē tokemo, ke statie le wo, but when they got (received) it, they murmured against the householders (Mat. 20, 11).

šē tšien, v. to shave the beard. - amešēšē
ametšēni, they had (every one of them) their beards shaven (Jer. 41, 5).

šē yi, inf. yise, v. to shave the head (with a razor); to cut the hair of the head, to tonsure, - nyekasešē & nyeyi kutrukui, you shall not shave (or cut) the hair of your head round about (3 Mos. 19, 27), šē (or
šēšē) yi afāfai, to have the hair polled, - meifē ni šē ameyi afāfai le, all (they) that have (the corners of) their hair polled (Jer. 29, 28), - šē m. š. yi or šē m. š.
yitei pamparam, to tonsure.

To shave one's head, as the natives some-
times do; to shave the head after a time
of mourning for a dead person; always
connected with fetish-ceremonies.



sě' yōwě, v. ^{lit.} to reach (or arrive, have) the age of taking a wife, to have the full age (with regard to men); - esā akē a wīe at sō oblahū nī' esē yōwě & m' arwēpē yei ye mla nē (Odumase Synod 1909 p. 2).

sě', inf. sēsno, v. to be afraid of, to shy, to fear, to respect, to revere; prov. to gbonyo sēe kēkē, a dead sheep (or goat) does not shun the knife.

sě' gbeyei, inf. gbeyēsno, v. to be afraid of, in fear of, to fear; mīsē gbeyei, I am afraid; mīsēle gbeyei, I am afraid of him, I fear him; mīsē mīhē gbeyei, I am afraid of (or for) myself; esē gbeyei

sě' kēgbēle inf. kēgbēlēsno, v. to fear shame or abashment, to fear to be made ashamed; awerisē kēgbēle lolo akē kē mo stē le, gbe kēkē abagbe ohīe. (Read book 1904 p. 53)

osē, n. a war-cry or war-song of women; bo osē, inf. osēbo, v. to raise this war-cry.

sě', inf. sēsno, v. to throw, to fling.

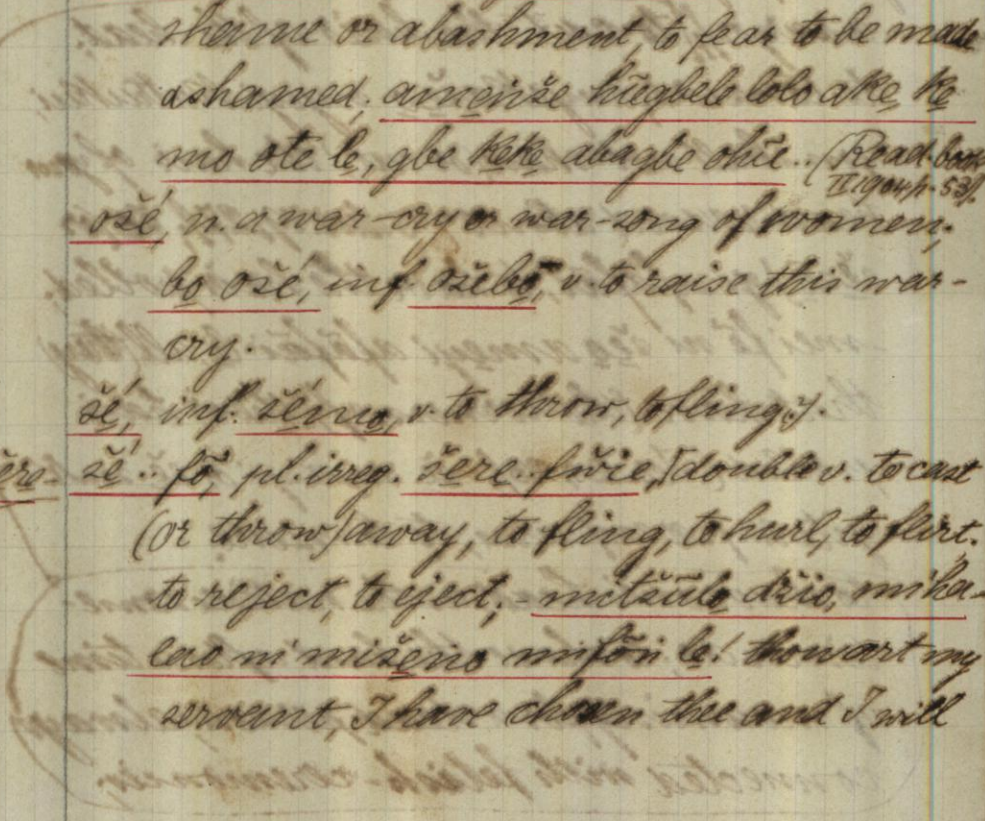
sě' - fō, pl. irreg. sere - fōie, I double v. to cast (or throw) away, to fling, to hurl, to flout, to reject, to eject; - mītāle dīo, mīka- cao mī mīgīo mīfōi le! throw my servant, I have chosen the ant and I will

to apprehend; to dread,



to be afraid.

[inf sēsno - kē fōmē] pl. sēsno - kē fōie



not cast thee away (Jer. 41, 9), šē to fō,
 (to forfeit oneself) lit. to cast oneself
 away; - ato ešē che efo le, or (if) he for-
 feits his own self (Luk. 9, 25), šē n. k. fō
n. k. no, to fling s. th. on s. th., ebašē šē-
leni kome pe efo okpō le no, he flung
 exactly one shilling on the table (Read.
 book 4, 1904, p. 36, l. 51).

šē' fō afā, v. to throw aside, to throw by, to
 throw away.

šē' fō šī, pl. šēre fōio šī, v. to throw down.

šē - tše - fō, same as šē - fō, v. (Th. W. says šē - tšē)
no le mašē, mašēle mašē, then I shall
 (will) also him cast away (š. m.).

šē, n. arrival; sufficiency; fortune, fate,
 lot, destiny, 2) ordering, message, 3)
 farewell; despatch, 4) shaving. ke m.
ke ye šē, v. to take leave of. šē mli nō
 or mli, fate, lot.

šē, n. sugar-cane, šē dā, n. arrack, šē mli
nu, syrup;

ošēbō, n. war-crying; war-cry, war-song; shout,
 merry shout or cheer, šēi Felistibii le nu [acclamation,
ošēbō le, ni' amakē: Šē' ošēbō m' għē, wā
ye kēbribii le anšera le mli ne šīšīnī' šē Tam
 4, 6]; ... šēntšē le dīentšē ke ošēbō...
o adre vīwei akpēke šē (Jer. 4, 16), kū-



ošěbō-ke-mohānu, n. ovation

f Rem.

nimuyeli ke ošěbō, lit. shout of (or about) victory (2 Mos. 32, 18).

ošěbōle, n. war-crier, shouter.

šedže, inf. šedžemo, v.t. to make to reach to let suffice, only used in the combination, šedže mi, which see.

šedže mi, inf. mšedžemo, v.lit. to let one's chest or breast-bone suffice, i.e. to comfort, to soothe, to cheer, to solace; monē bašedže wami ye monitāumaxi . umli, this one shall comfort us in our work. (1 Mos. 5, 29) eka ake ešedže anneni, he tried to comfort them.

šedžela, same as mšedžela, n.

šedžemo, same as mšedžemo, n.

šee (neg. form of šē, v. to reach, suffice) v. neg. to fall short, to be wanting, to fail.

šēfō, same as šē . fō, double v.

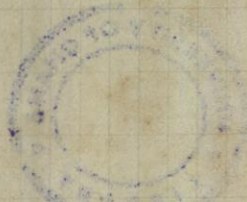
šēhe, n. aim, mark, end, destination; stage, position, situation, attitude; place, dwelling place, ene mi miye-ana ye ake-mo-šyomōdžāmo le šēko šēhe (Reind. sermouf. - Wra mi amekwa ameyinalaherele le hā amēhe eša le šē ešēhe moni, (Land book of Bible Knowl. p. 52), - šē Kōtāi mi 'šē



le atãwo, boni wozumo nonawamei
 ni'dri ghomei tamowo ye nitãumo,
sehe ke wã ghefãni le, take boni wozu-
mos wodientãe wãhe (Kurtz, Doctrine
 of Christ. Reliq. p. 30885). - ni man ne fe hã
ayãse amesãhe ye hedriãe mli, and all
 this people also shall go to their place
 in peace (2 Mos. 18, 23).

seĩ, adv. too much actively in pursuing [a. and
 2. th.], [hard, severe, much, rigorously, F overbusy
 violently, furiously, restless, unruly,
 wild, active, busy-body], arrogant,
 presumptuous], excessively], ni
Mirraimbii le hã Israelbii le nyã-
driãhiẽmo seĩ (2 Mos. 1, 13, 14). - Mirra-
imbii le hao Israelbii le seĩ ke wã
ntayãfẽmo (Reind.). - Apeã tũyo ta le
hã nitãu Kwadĩo Kuma seĩ dientãe
Reind. Hist. yitã. V]. - mei ni'driãe lo tãmo
ke hãmo ni'awãame tãĩni ni'adĩãe
amena seĩ ke nitãumo (see d'õnã).
 (Kappã 196 p. 210). - ake nyekãame sãa [nyeli seĩ, despotism,
 soi ke - yãa neke sakasãfẽmo seĩ
 ne noni mli] (1 Pet. 4, 3). - fe seĩ, v. to be hasty, to
 fuss, to be a busy-body.] to deal hardly 7 fe ² ~~ni'adĩãe~~, v.
 with a p. - asa efẽmo tũgkẽle ake nyẽ
fe seĩ seĩ mli? [Hil 19, 2]. - õi nyẽfẽmo





defamation;

ni feo zēi kē, enō kē ohīa kē ni, but ev-
 ry one that is hasty, (mis)possession
 shall be poverty only (Abei 2, 1, 5); - fe
m. A. zēi, v. to deal hardly with a p.;
aso efenye hūghēle akē nyefemmi
zēi nekē? are you not ashamed that
 you deal so hardly with me: (ditto, 2)
wie zēi, inf. zēiwieno, v. to talk too
 much and angrily, enue zēi, he
 speaks too much and angrily; ke
wieno zēi, adv. talkatively.

zēi, same as zē, n. sugar-cane, (Geogr.
 of Palest. p. 95).

zēifele, n. fussy person, busy-body.

zēifeno, n. fuss.

zēiwiele, n. talker, a loquacious person.

ōzēku, n. backbiting, slander; bo m. k.

he ōzēku, inf. ōzēkubō, (obsolete) v. to

backbite, to defame a p.; - ye ožēku, inf.

ōžēkuyeli, v. to gossip; - ye m. k. he ožēku,

inf. mōhe-ōžēkuyeli, v. to backbite,

to slander; - mōni ke elilei yee mō

he ožēku, he that slandereth not with

his tongue (Dav. Gal. 15, 2).

ōžēkubō (obsolete), same as ōžēkuyeli, n.

ōžēkubōlo (obsolete), same as ōžēkuyelo, n.

ōžēkuyeli, n. backbiting, defaming, slan-

der, gossip, zi minu mei pi asekku-
yeli (Dav. Lal. 31, 14).

ošekuyelo, n. backbiter, slanderer, gossip or
talebearer, Kamye ake ošekuyelo ye
omai le mli (3 Mos. 19, 16). - he'i ošekuye-
loi ye omli (Exek. 22, 9), (2 Timot. 3, 3).

šele (same as šere, v.) inf. šelemo, v. to kindle;
šele la, to kindle a fire, šele bla, to smoke
a pipe, šele tawa, to smoke tobacco.

šele, inf. šelemo, same as šere pl. of šē, v.
to throw, to fling.

šele .. šwie zi, double v., same as šere šwie
zi pl. of šē fō zi, v. to cast down.

šele ~~or šele~~ n. sufficiency, competence.

šele, n. lamp-chimney.

šileli (Engl.) n. shilling.

ošelen, n. a plant, use?

šolema n. a willow-like plant (or reed) used
in children's play to jump over it, syn.

alontemikpa, n. (same as alontekpa)

šelo (from šē, v. to arrive etc), n. 1/ a person
arriving; 2/ one who orders or writes for
o. th. 3/ a p. taking leave; 4/ barber.

šele (from šē, v. to be afraid of), n. a p. being
afraid, fearing, dreading, respecting.

šemli, n. instruct (?), Th. Kwat.

šē-mli-won, n. destiny; ni nyefoaso
weci ni afutu mli nyefoaso zi nyefo-



hãa ãe-mli-wori (Is. 65, 11).

ãemo (from ãe, v. to be afraid of, to fear), n. fear, dread, shyness; respect; ni nyehgebe-yei ke nyõõemo akã ãikpori no kãoi fã ... ano (1 Mo. 9, 2); syn. gleyeãemo.

[from ãe...fã, v.]

ãemo-ke-fõ, n. casting away, abjection, ejection; ni ãemo-ke-fõ be ye (Dra. dã dã 3, 6), obõi momi yo niwei ãe niã-wõ ãe ãemo-ke-fõ (Buny. p. 14).

ãemo-ke-ãifõ (from ãe...fã ãi, v. to cast down), n. casting down or away; (pl. form ãeremo-ke-ãifõ ãemo, n.).

ãemonõ, pl. - ni, n. horrible (or awful) thing.

ãemo sane, pl. - sãdri, n. awful palaver.

ãera (obsolete), same as ãera, n. door.

ãe-nimõ, pl. ãe-nimõdri, n. sugar-cane (farm) plantation (Read. Book II, 1904 p. 33 (1909)).

ãera ãi, inf. ãiãeramo, v. to take a walk, to promenade, to stroll, to saunter, to walk about, to walk; to patrol; - ni ewe-yei ãe niãira ãi ye fã ãe toi, and he, maidens walked along the river side (2 Mo. 25).

ãere, inf. ãeremo, v. to kindle; ãere la, to kindle a fire

ãere...fãrie (from ãe...fã, v. to cast away), inf. ãeremo-ke-fãrie, v. to cast away



[by

[pl. form of

many things; - ni maflote ke meife
ni nyie ese... ke-adre amema len ma-

ere mafire (3 Mo. 20, 5); afle ameyi e-
nye le fe ye amema len are afire,

both of them shall be cut off from a-
 mong their peopl (and) cast away (3 Mo. 20, 5).

ere... fire mli; inf. aremo-ke mli fire-
mo, v. to cast... into; ni ameten mo-

leno ere dirinei mi'cha le efire mli
 (Kodra. 8, 25).

ere... fire si (pl. form of si fo si, double v.
 to cast down or away), inf. aremo-

ke-afiremo, v. to cast down or away
 many things.

erele, n. kindler (of a fire), incendiary.

aremo (from ere, v./n. kindling (of
a fire).

aremo-ke-afiremo (from the pl. form of
si... fo, double v.), n. casting away

of many things; - edrake ke amese-
remo-ke-afiremo le dai dien tga-

tamo le, for if the casting away of
 them is the reconciling of the world (Rom. 11, 15).

aremo-ke-afiremo (from the pl. form of
si... fo si, double v.), n. casting down

or away of many things.

airene (obsolete); same as airene, v. to

get away to escape





šēšē he, iterative of šē he, v. to bid each other farewell; ni beni wōšēšē wō - la lē, wōbōtē lēlē nli, and when we had bidden each other farewell, we went on board the ship (Prof. 21, 6f).

šēšē (from šē šē, v. to arrive at), n. arrival.

šētē, inf. šētēmo, v. to rend by force, to tear, to scratch; to jag; to notch; ni o-
ppe ekōi lē tētē, ni o-
a-šētē ofufufi

ahē, and thou shalt gnaw even the shreds thereof and shalt with it tear thy breast (or scratch thy breasts);

Ezek. 23, 34; - beni eba lē, a-šētē šī-
ni meiselo lē, ni ametēle daru-
hūlū nō, when he came his eyelids were torn off, and they made him stand in the sun (or exposed him to the sun (Jappe 1896 p. 37).

šētēmo, n. rending, rent; tearing, tear; scratch.

šētē (Engl.) n. shirt.

šēyeli, n. formal parting of friends, farewell, valediction, departure.

šē, conj. (it initiates sentences) but, for; [on the contrary, on the other hand, yet, still, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding; III prep. against; IV post-

f. adp.
I & adp.

position (like the Engl. a.) proper, real; it is always written with its respective noun as one word; Turkisi titri le efwere ni eproke naakpa, Germany proper has prospered and flourished greatly (Roderb II p. 172).

si .. d'ran, but .. even; ake ake obamei sari, si na, iikroitzii d'ran onyee o-ma, thou sayest thou wilt go to build a two-storied house, but behold thou canst not even build a one-story house.

si .. hui, but .. also; - d'ree mile kek, Nyonno ha Salomo, si chale, ni ke wela setie hui, not only wisdom gave God to Salomo, but also riches and long life.

si .. moi, but .. rather, but on the contrary; - imene mibe lo he nituung, si wo moieko ahiami, to-day I cannot (use make) of the meat (i.e. I don't want meat), but rather to-morrow, I shall want some.

si .. ye .. hewo, but because; Nyonno ha la Saul ake mariti, si ekpale ye tori ni'gho hewo, God elected Saul to be (a) king, but he dethroned him because he was disobedient.



[thunder; to hoist, to



[to be worth, see nā zī, to be worth, to be more worth than, onā zīo meiakpei nyonina, thou art more worth than ten thousand;

f Ke n. k. zī, to dash.

[see Rem. to zī mple, v. in such sentences mple is omitted and only supplied in ones mind.

[Louis

zī, pl. zīmo, inf. zī, pl. zīmo, v. ¹ to knock (at), to give a knock (at a door), to push, to strike with the hand, to kick, to butt, to toas, to gore (with the horns), to push against, to run against, to bump, to [collide, to percuss, to recoil (said of a musket), ² to stamp, to pulverise, to smash, to pound, to contuse, ³ to pitch (as a tent), ⁴ to resist, to oppose, to face a p., ⁵ to strive, to struggle (against), to bear up (against), to contend (for a prize), ⁶ to pounce, to dash, to touch, to reach, to extend to, to arrive at, ⁷ ni Kēdāi tsīma zī nū lo yō, and if an ore gore a man or a woman (Sho. 21, 28, 30); Ke m. k. zī, to engage in fighting, f nyonima mēsi, it is thundering. f berni esī āhēi ni hoo le, egha ejitōi sanle kē etō onā, when he had for a long time striven in vain, he told his wife what was in his brain (Bury, p. 1); ni yē nō bōm hī hā Eilana, ni etō zī France manitē, Liu XIV yintai le, and he reigned over England well and then he resisted the plans of King Louis XIV of France (Käppe 1876. 109); etō etōi

minimā-karems; 2i noni eda ni e-
wabii amli ewa hewa e, ke ezi e, myōō
hako Kwā, he took it (and) began to
 learn writing, but as he was old and
 his fingers stiff therefore, though he
 strove, he did not succeed (it was of no re-
 sult (Kapp 1896 p. 64). - Kohāi ni gbeō
dei' mli fūmyō ni ezi tarng ka-
kanu e ake-kadi hewō.. (Tōi wō
 1915 p. 5). - hiere mitwē, ake mūke
mirōlo - i mū e ari, edzake misuu
ake, ke minimāo pū e, onāi dekā o-
 ne, here I think I shall (will) knock i.e.
 stop my letter writing, because I think,
 if I write you much you will not
 find time to read it (Kratei-Kpāpā
 fro, Christ. Mess. 1883 p. 27 l.; prov. Kolo
 e (also toagbo) yā 2 dāni ebasi, a
 beast (ram) goes backward before he
 goes to bath. - u ana. v. to express the
 relation of direction, till, untill, as:
ke-yasi, lit. and it goes Knote i.e. till,
 untill. ke-kasi, lit. and it comes Knote,
 i.e. till, untill. ~~to be or act against~~
 (in this case used as a verb to ex-
 press the relation of direction against
 another, ni p' esā mīi nūsi ke, p' esā p'

(please give transl of this sen-
 tence and what here is.)
 Kahan of the turkey cock
 family that spread its tail
 and puffs as the turkey
 does is a mark of pride.





Kno Ke-yosi ivwei, lit. it climbs (i.e. is high) and Kno ke heaven, i.e. it reaches heaven; - Ke-basi ivwe, lit. and it comes Kno ke to-day, i.e. until to-day; 2) / to be or act / against, Rem. in this case si used as aux. v. expresses the relation of direction = against, as. Ata, mife esa mis ivwei Ke ohi, father, I have sinned against heaven and in thy sight (Luk. 15, 21; Edit. 1879); si abalā, inf. abalāsi, v. to set sails, to spread sails.

si bu, inf. bu si, v. to pitch a tent, to encamp (in general), ni esi bu le, and he pitched his tent (1 Mar. 12, 8).

si ade, inf. adesi, v. to row or swim backward (i.e. from the shore towards high sea); no dr wo lei lo at war ifo m ni iri Ke m ya am ese gbe Re ind, no lei le m si ade, the fishermen pull backward (Reind.); keni eghe ni so le ni le, esere Ke haa si kp ori, si esi ade, when he fell into the sea he did not swim towards (lit. land) the shore, but he was driving (or driven) backward (Reind.).

2) si fufui, inf. fufuisi, v. to pestle or mash into stem, to beat fufui

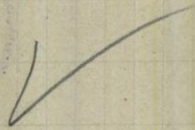
1) si afl iv iv, inf. afl iv iv, v. to hoist a flag.

conf. fufuisimo

(Rem. what does zi' kpe mean in this last sentence: The Egyptians gave much trouble to the Israelites (so much)



I see kpe, n.
[Liam has mlišim (?)



7th wadru mli, lit. to pound in a mortar, to bray.

Kpā wā, v. to telephone.
zi' kpe, inf. Kpēšī, v. to sit up, to refrain from lying down or from sleeping, not to go to bed, to watch. Kpōmme afaṭa mli ni' maruyē mašī kpe (Buny. p. 27). - nyēšia kpe 'watch'. (Mat. 26, 41). - Maiz- raimbi zi' Israelbi akpe ni' wa' šeind. Hist. yits. XXVI. p. 25).

zi' kpe, inf. Kpēšī, v. to come to a sudden pause, to stop abruptly.

zi' kplikpli, inf. Kplikplisī, v. to convulse.

zi' kpe, inf. Kpēšim, to touch one, inwardly, to take notice of; - no zi' mi kpe, that does not touch me (Rem. p. 27).

zi' mli, inf. mlišī, [split. to knock the inside, to strike into; obla ešī emli, he is full of youth (or youthful joy, pleasure, strength or also mischief); zi' mli nu, to mix with water; ni' orre in e, asi mli nu (Jes. 1, 27, 2) to give over and above; zi' n. k. mli, v. to attempt. - zi'

zi' m. k., inf. mošī (or mošim ?), v. to knock a p.

zi' v. p. l., inf. v. p. l. šī, v. to strive, to struggle in opposition or competition, to compete, to rival, to cope, to contend for a prize, to contend in the games; to

~~Handwritten notes on the reverse side of the page, including:~~
zi' m. k., inf. mošī (or mošim ?), v. to knock a p.
zi' v. p. l., inf. v. p. l. šī, v. to strive, to struggle in opposition or competition, to compete, to rival, to cope, to contend for a prize, to contend in the games; to
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zi' m. k., inf. mošī (or mošim ?), v. to knock a p.
zi' v. p. l., inf. v. p. l. šī, v. to strive, to struggle in opposition or competition, to compete, to rival, to cope, to contend for a prize, to contend in the games; to

wrestle; - ni le aamese to me lo adri
na ko be ni ke Jehowa a ari mple (Aki
 2, 30; ni kedri motto misi mple hu
le, a fine, kuniisi yeli akotae, ake
dria esile nla na (2 Tim. 2, 5; ke m
K. si mple, to wrestle with a p; - ni
ke niimpenyo le esi nyonno, mple
ni mnyele, I wrestled with my sis-
ter (a wrestling) of God (or "godlike
wrestling), or with God I wrestled
with my sister (1 Cor. 20, 8; papas dri
odum tiperi in ekale sia mple ye
sedai pi aduli, the papas (tree) is the
competer of the odum (bell) with which
it rivals (or competes) in many cases
(Read. book in 1904 p. 19). Som. some-
times si alone is used and mple is
omitted, then mple must be supplied
in one's mind without expressing it, only
as beni esi akui ni hoo le, when he
had for a long time struggled in vain
(Buny. p. 1).

si m. k., inf. misi p masimo, v to knock
 a p. (down etc); ee si m. k. si v.
si no, inf. si no or si no to add, to
 repeat, to come upon, to check, to collect
 to knock upon, to put upon, to join, to





do a th. regularly. - ni ebua tonkombi
le ke Analekku le ana esi ero, and
 he gathered the children of Annon and
 Analek and added (them) unto him
 i.e. he gathered unto him (Kob. 3. 13).
hela bari ero ye d'ei, he became (or
 was taken.) ill there (Reind. hist. yita
 xvii). ke emu le esio no, he breathes
 regularly. ii odo in addition (to that
 besides, moreover, as: nyile, in awo
tsin ari no, he was flogged and
 was put into prison besides.

si n. k., v. to clash, to ~~clash~~, to collide.

si m. k. ke-ka si, v. t. to lower.

si ntia, inf. (ntiasa for nti asimo) v. to kick
 to foot; - si Jeshurun no fe ni esi ntia,
 but Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked
 (5 Mos. 32, 15), si m. k. ntia, to kick a p.]

si nu, inf. nu sinio, v. to pump water, to
 draw water; si nu f'wie, lit. to pump
 water (and) pour out (or away); boni
arresi nu le amelwice gbi kome ke
nyon fe, when they had pumped
 water one day and night (Reind. book
 III 1904 p. 5).

si nite, inf. netesi, v. to stand astride.

si nime, v. to pound or smash palm-

L (with the hinder feet,

[said of a beast]

[nimesimo,

nuts (with the flesh of it) in a mortar;
prov. ke'osi vime le eko ya'i obon,
if thou poundest palm-nuts some of
it goes into thy over-cloth.

si se, inf. ~~se~~ se'imo v. to repeat.

syn. sua no, and to he, si vira se, to
knock, to give a knock (or rap) at a door;

si ak-ni' blosomei lee ago to le hewe,
le, si vira se, but as the Europeans

do not know the call ago therefore give
a knock at the door; - si tu se, to ram

a gun; si n.k. se fe n.k., to do o. th. a-

part from a th.; - si agbene le asi
mila le se ad'rie Nyirimo dra le

kyo: faini. lit. but now the law is
left on aside i.e. but now apart from

the law the righteousness of God is plain-

ly revealed (Rom. 3, 21). - Sa'od hu dra
ghomo ni' Nyirimo sig nit'umo: ase

shuo dra le ch'ale le (Rom. 4, 6).

si sen, inf. sen'se v. to snarl, to growl; -

ni ameahu tamu dratabi; ni ameahi
amesen ni ameamo amemile le,

they shall roar like young lions, and
they shall growl and lay hold of their
prey (Jes. 5, 29).

Rem. but I think the si in
the following sentences should
rather be si, v. to leave, to omit.



si. si, pl. vime si, inf. sisimo, v. to stamp;

ke, name zi zi, to stamp one's foot on
the ground; zi m. N. zi, v. to kick or
knock one down, to throw one down,
to cast one down (in wrestling), to
floor a p.; - beni esimi zi, ni eböimi
nāmo, when he knocked me down
and began to trample upon me (Boring
p. 66f.)

zi atofa, inf. atofosi, v. to perform the atofa-
custom; see atofa, n.

zi atofa, same as zi atufa or atufa, v.

zi tsitai, inf. ~~tsitaisi~~ tsitaisimo, v.

lit. to knock (one's) chest; to boast, to
dare, to be bold enough, to presume,
to resolve boastfully, to have boldness,
to take a resolution, to make up one's
mind, to be willing; to be presumptu-
tious, to do (or act) presumptuously,
to promise, to assure, to affirm, to put
one's life in one's hand, to offer; - ke
ke knokwe hibio ko no che no, ni esi etai.

tsi ake, le ele ni ko ni bu.. (Read. book

II 1904 p. 18f. - beni atofa W. nu same no
he le, esi etai ake le le eete Afrika..

(Read. book III 1895 p. 5f. - zi moni zi e-
tsitai ni chosofo.. le toi / 5 Nov 1917
ni beni mina ake nyebahereemi le



miäi mitäitai, ni miäi ke-yamina A
mondii le (Kodr. 12, 3), ni maha etü e-
keikemi; äi namo aäsi etäitai ni eben-
ke ni. ? Iohowa ke (Jer. 30, 21).

äi täitai fe, v. to venture, äi noni miäfe
ni Kristofori le fe le, ametäitai amesi
amefe hewa le, Äyrimo ätörno le ne
(Happe 1896 p. 102). - no äri äke gbono
le äke notko äri efo'i le, ni kele kwiä
ekwäi ni esio etäitai efo (Platona
1892 p. 98 binnu 27).

äi täitai hä m.k., v. to promise, - ni le
esi etäitai ehäame äke, kedäi ame-
ba le, ehäame tleke ye ekrowa (Read
booku 1904 p. 91). - Gä maritai ke emu-
kpani le ni äi ametäitai amehä Ado
le nyee notko tääke amefe amehä
the King of Accra and his chiefs, who
had assured Ado, could not do much
for him (Reind. Hist. yits. XXII).

to assure a p;



äi otufa, ^{or äfo} äi yä otufa, v. to perform the
otufa custom & or to bind up ^{the woman under} the
otufa ^{custom} to a woman (or lass) & oblayei bibii
äi otufa, inf. otufazi, v. to bind up the
otufa. see otufa, n

For same as äi otufa:
ni andiko äsiame otufa le,
atyläcäke noni ba ekul (Odumg
File & Paper
p. 71

äi atufu, inf. atufuzi, v. to bind up the
atufu; see atufu, n

same as xiu yi si - to
sink a ft downwards.

zi niemo wo mli, v. to blurt.

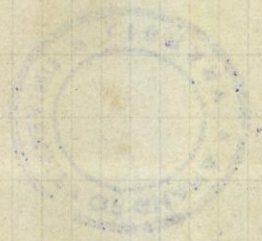
si.. yi zi, v. to let down; si m. k. ke-yi zi,
to let a p. down, lit. to knock a p. and
let therewith down. keke ni ya le
siⁿme, ke taⁿikje ke-tio samfa mli
ke-yimo zi; then the woman let them
down by a rope through the window
(Ser. 2, 15).

zi (abbreviation of zisi, zikpori), n. ground,
land, place, region, earth, lower part,
bottom etc. etc., but the word is sel-
dom used as a pure noun, nor has it
a plural, but serves as an adverb and
a postposition of locality (like ka, ka-
wo, hie, mli, na, no, se etc.) to express
the same relation as: down, some-
times on, up, upon, if by these the
ground is meant (comp. no, the an-
tonym of zi), to the ground. Some-
times the original signification is
scarcely any more to be seen as it is
also the case with the corresponding
prepositions in other languages. Its
grammat. object it is esp. used in
the following cases: ba zi, inf. siha, v.
to come down, or low, to fall, to descend
etc. etc.; ba ke zi, inf. hesiha, v. to humble



one's self, ha m. si, inf. mo si ba, v.
 to bring a p. down, to humble a p.;
hi si, inf. si bimo, v. to ask the ground
 or reason, to ask for (or after); hi m. si
si, inf. mo si bimo, v. to ask about a
 p., to engage, he si, inf. si blemo, v. to
 lie on the ground (as a snake), bo si,
 inf. si bo, v. to loiter about (syn. ka si;
ku si, pl. ku mo si, inf. si bu mo, v. to
 couch, to lie on the ground, ke hi ba
si, v. to lie with the face on the ground,
 to lie forward with the chest, da si,
 inf. si da, v. to thank, edami si, he thank-
 ed me, dale si! thank him, damo si,
 inf. si damo, v. to stand down, upon
 on the ground, dre si, inf. si dre, v. to
 come out, forth (syn. dre kro); to be mis-
 chievous, forward (syn. tae si), drae
si, inf. si driemo, v. to bring forth, to
 reveal (syn. dre kro), dru si, inf. si
dru, v. to do sth. by stealth, edru si
ke-mba, he steals or creeps in, he comes
 in by stealth, fa si, inf. si fa, si fa mo,
 v. to take out (syn. dre si), fi si, inf.
si fi mo, v. to stand fast, fo si, inf. si
fo, v. to go round about, lit. to cut the
 ground, place, esp. used of public pro-

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cessions, fō si, inf. sifō, pl. fwice si, v.
 to cast down (syn. si fō, ie fō si), fū
si, inf. sifū, v. to scent, to trace by scent,
 to lie hid in the ground (syn. fū v, fwā
si, inf. sifwāmo, v. to scatter or be scat-
 tered on the ground, fwice si, inf. sifwice
mo, v. to pour out, to cast down (many
 things, pl. of fō si), gbe si, inf. sigbermo,
 v. to fall to the ground, to fall down; to fall;
 to lose the honour, to have fallen; yo be
egbe si, the woman has fallen; he si,
 inf. sihemo, v. to settle; he si, pl. hile
 (or here) si, inf. siche pl. sichelemo, siche-
remo, v. to strike or be stricken down, he
le si (here si, obsolete), inf. sichelemo pl.
heremo, v. to start up suddenly, to start-
 tle, hi si, inf. sihile, v. to remain, to
 dwell; chi si, 'let it!' ho si, inf. siche,
 v. to stick under, to put under (see ho),
ka si, pl. kāla si, inf. sikamo, pl. si-
kālammo, v. to stick to the ground, to be
 fixed down, kā si, pl. kāmo si, inf.
sikamo, v. to lie down; kōng si, inf.
sikōmo, v. to bite the ground, to fall in
 battle, to bite the sand (an expression
 of war), kpa si, inf. sikpa, v. to wander
 about; kpara si, inf. sikparamo, v. to

lean down; kū ſi, pl. kūmo ſi, inf. ſikūmo, v. to break down; lu ſi, inf. ſilūmo, v. to strike down, to fall down; mā ſi, inf. ſimāmo, v. to stand (of things); to set down; mō ſi, inf. ſimōmo, v. to take hold under; nā ſi, inf. ſināmo, and narā ſi, inf. ſinarāmo, v. to tread (the ground or on the ground);
 2) rimē ſi, inf. ſirimē, v. to lay down; -
 1) nyō ſi, inf. ſinyō, v. to fall or sink down; sō ſi, inf. ſisōmo, pl. sōmo ſi, v. to sit on the ground or down (as birds); ſā ſi, inf. ſisāmo, v. to run upon; to run a-ground (vessels); ſē ſi, inf. ſisē, and ſē ſi tā, inf. ſisē-ke-tā, v. to reach down, for ſitāſē (ſ) to arrive at; ſi ſi, pl. ſirno ſi, inf. ſiſirno, v. to knock down; to stamp; ſō ſi, inf. ſiſō, v. to hang loosely to (on) the ground; ſō ſi, inf. ſiſōmo, v. to rend down; tā ſi, pl. tāra (or trā) ſi, inf. ſitāmo, ſitāramo (or ſitrāmo), v. to sit down; tē ſi, inf. ſitē, v. i. to arise, to get up; - tē m. k. ſi, inf. ſiterno, v. t. to raise a p. to rouse a p.; to arouse a p.; to excite a p.; to erect; - tē ſi, inf. ſiterno, v. to ^{press} ſiterno, v. to ^{stir} ſiterno, v. to stumble; tē ſi, inf. ſiterno, v. to stumble upon; tō ſi, inf. ſitō, v. to set or put



Patience
Patience

inf.



le

down; to tsüi si, inf. tsüisito, v. to lay
 the heart down, to have patience, tsüa
si, inf. tsüwa, v. to strike down, to fall
down, tsüa si, inf. tsüwama, v. to be
an outcast, to be cast down or away,
to be given up, tsü si / tsüta, v. to dig the
ground, to dig up. - tsü si, inf. tsüta and
tsütsüma, v. to be unruly, tsü si, inf. tsü
tsüma, v. to jump down, wama si,
inf. tsüwama, v. to creep (on the ground),
wo si, inf. tsüwö, v. to lift up from
the ground; to promise, ye si, inf. tsü
tsüyima, v. to knock (or strike) the
ground; to descend; to let descend;
to alight. Rem. After such verbs as: da-
ma si, ble si, hu si, d'wera si, ka si, ka-
to si, küla si, ta si etc. etc. si si is re-
tained in short sentences in which
the verb is not followed by a preposi-
tional phrase, as: ghe tsü / dama si; hila
tsü, le ka si, mi le ta si etc.; b / si is
also retained when the verb is follow-
ed by the preposition ye and any of
its correlatives with the noun governed,
as: wolo le ka si ye okplo le no; adema le
ma si ye tsü le mi; omöpu le ble si ye
ghe le no; c / si is dropped when ye is

supplied in mind only but not expressed,
as: wolo le ka okpo le no, adeka le ma
tsi le mli; onufu le ble ghe le no.

si, pl. si, n. time; to express the repetition
of acts but not that of numbers. eba
si enyo, he came two times or twice,
si ote soini oko ne, now already
three times thou saidst this; si abo
and si abo ni, conj. as often as, as much [adv.
as, inasmuch as, many times, ma-
nifold, multiplied. Rem. Tim. puts the
compound wo si under si, n. time, I v. to promise,
have placed it under si, n. ground, as
wo si, lit. to take up that is on the ground,
to which si does wo si belong? belongs to the word 'promise'

tsi, pr. n. of males and females

asi (obsolete), n. west; see occasion

si, n. satisfaction; fe si, inf. si enyo: to care to be influenced, to
v. to satisfy, fe m. si, v. to satisfy ap;
to do justice to ap.; - si nele me fe e
fe mi si, yet all these ^{had no effect on me.} ~~does not affect~~

si me (Ester 5, 13) - awo che gbeyei wo
to...; fo le eko eko efele si; he was va-
riously frightened; all this did not (care)
justice to him (Rem. Nat. yits. 18)

si, n. ko he ko, v.; u a. and adv. quiet,
calm (of the weather); ye si, to be calm.



oṣi, n. short foot or leg; ^{lame} mā oṣi, inf. oṣi-mā, v. to walk on the toes because of a short leg.

ṣi, inf. ṣiṣi, v. to leave, to leave behind, to forsake, to abandon, to relinquish, to desert, to leave ap. in the lurch, to fall off, to omit, to fail; oṣi noko, kema okon, thou hast omitted s. th.; say it again. - iṣimi, he left me, ṣiṣi leave him! - Jehowa, o-ṣiṣiṣi le, di

to give up,

momi ke nji, ṣiṣi ni eṣi okwara (Isa. 31, 6), moko ṣiṣi egṛiti eimṛṛo

ke or moko eimṛṛo ke, ṣiṣi egṛiti, nobody tics a knot and leaves i. e.

without his thumb, ṣi (niemo ko)

ṣi, to suppress a part in speaking to mind (fig.). prov. ke oṣi ni oku

ose oyako, le, okit, ṣi ṣi ṣi, v. to forsake, lit. to leave (and) throw away. - edṛake gara le, aṣi

le aṣi ṣi (Ez. 2, 4), ṣi gboṣimii hū m. k., v. to bequeath.

ṣi, inf. ṣi, v. to roast, to broil, to grill, to fry, to bake, (in a pan or on a roaster),

ṣi ni patie, to roast ground-melts, ṣi tatalei, to make (or fry) cakes (Isa.

16, 6), Jehowa aṣe tama Jeremia le, ṣi



(please, give transl. of the prov.). If you left (s. th.) behind (you) and return back to fetch it, it is not forbidden. To repent of a sin is not prohibited.

mei mi' Babel mantse le, it ye la le no le!
 (Jer. 29, 23) it lo (nisoro), to fry fish,
it lo ne ye floro mili! roast the meat
 in the (frying-) oven! it kele le pepupe!
 roast the coffee carefully! (Mankata)
fo le amoke-ii ti (Read. book II, 904, p. 83)

(please give transl. of this)
 The fat Mankata they made it into
 a roasted (or fried) black powder

what means it in the follow. sentence:
ii ghe mu le fe ke yasi duni ke cho wo
mili le, it le noni ana ai ake am'ple

ke ke kaia d'io levi = f (Reind. dict. yita xii) si = descending, down coming
ii fo, ii fo, inf. fo, fo (to be behind)

si = descending, down coming

get fat (of animals), syn. fu or
sia, n. sand; yama sia no, v. to strand;
sia futufutu, quicksand.



sia, a kind of pl. form of sa, v. to burn. - ni
ha amesiari [man le fitemo, by which sian to stretch out (the hand)
 they were compelled] to raise the siege whilst sa means to burn to ashes
 of the town. sa is sian a verb
 by itself? or does sian belong to sia, v.
 to stretch out (the hand).

sian to stretch out (the hand)
 whilst sa means to burn to ashes

sia n. house, building, home; niya sia,
 I go home, eye sia, he is at home; ne'pe
osta yo? where is your house or home or
 place or domicile? sia means town
 in its contrast to the plantation vil-
 lage, fatherland in contrast to foreign
 country, ada home, at home, pro

[obsolete]
L (with a p.)



* and as Kpā nine mli

Kpā nine mli: the proper usage and expression to be retained from the word siā, because of its obscene

... because of its obscene ...
includes

Ké'ona gbeke ko tá ita mli le, ké'dice
le emá le gha gha wáile, if thou see a
child sit in a big house, & not he has
built it, then by people who have died
it was left to him.

siā, inf. siāmo, v. to stretch out (the hand
etc.) (to cohabit) (obscene); ni aghere
ka siā enine, ni etá malatá le yibii
le eko (1 Mos. 3, 22 Edit. 1866). ni Israel

siā enine d'ürö (1 Mos. 48, 14 Edit. 1866),
ni Jesu ^{mi} ~~mi~~ ^{mli} enine ni etá etá (Matth. 8, 3 Edit. 1872). Rem. in all such cases

which have the pure meaning to stretch out the hand to do sth. the expression Kpā nine mli, should be used and is used in the new Edition of the Bible. siā has always an uncharitable or impure intention.

siāka, n. coming home.

siābi, siābei, n. quarrel in a house.

siābii (pl. of siāmo, n) pl. n. people at home; countrymen; family.

siābi, n. protection of a house.

siādröle, n. domestic (or household) peace.

siādrömo, n. domestic blessing.

siāformöbi, n. a home-born one (1 Mos. 15, 2)

siāgle in. may home, prov. ke otira siāle

tū nicksi āagbe 6, wao tēmo, if thou
shootest a game and it takes the way
home, it assists thee carrying it; - u do
homeward.

āagbē, n. house-dog, watch-dog.

āagbenā, n. house-rule, domestic regu-
lations.

āagbolō (abbreviat. of āagbobilō), n. lit.
house-hunter, an epithet of the cat, cat.

āa-kwalewō-solemo, n. private meeting
for deepening the spiritual life, private
devotional hours (Old Church Rules p. 12, 552).

āakwemo, n. housekeeping.

āa-ke-ghomo-akpadien, n. private life
in: agbene wokwe nete Kaisare wa-
lu ne āa-ke-ghomo-akpadien ke su
ke kani fio (Redenbacher II p. 149).

āakolo, n. domestic animal.

āakolotōmo, n. tameress.

āakpō, n. lit. house-meeting, private mee-
ting.

āakwelo, n. housekeeper, i. e. a female ser-
vant who keeps some one's house, econo-
miser; (bibl.) steward, (Old Church Rules p. 28, 128).

āakwemo, n. housekeeping, economy.

āa-mā, n. building of a house, building-
ground n - site (Christ. Messing, 1884 p. 69).

āankelli, n. grain of sand, sand-corn.



[and štabii]

šičarvo, n. = ?

in: ni bosi midžu mila 6 2
 6 migbonotšo kienai tšotše
no 6 šičarvo, tavus noni
mišele la ko pe (Geogr. of
 Palest. p. 35).



šičanšonā, n. sandy beach (Poj.)

27, 39 Edit. 1872/3.

šičarvai pl. = mādū, n. home-town, na-
 tive town or place.

šičarvo, pl. šičarvai, n. countryman, person
 at or from one's home, people at home,
 syn. šičarvo.

šičarvo, n. burning, conflagration.

šičarvo (obscene), n. stretching out, see šičarvo.

šičarvā, n. lit. house-mouth, i. e. door (not
 used), at the house, before (in front
 of) the house.

šičarvotšums, n. indoor (or domestic, or fa-
 mily) work, all-work, chore, work at
 home, house-work.

šičarvo, n. lit. on (the) sand, i. e. sea shore,
 beach.

šičarvō, pl. = nit, n. any thing of home, home-
 made thing, home custom.

šičarvojeli, n. house-government, house-
 keeping.

šičarvoje, pl. = nyemei, n. ^{lit.} house-mother,
 mother of the family, matron, house-
 wife, hostess, mistress of the house.

šičarvodžei, n. character or life of the mo-
 ther of the family.

šičarvoje, pl. šičarvā, šičarvai, n. person (or
 people) at home, - n. masc. man at
 home, pl. šičarvā, men at home.

šičarvojeli, n. housewifery.

prov. ke s̄iat̄iē f̄oko edē le ḡo f̄o edē
 of the head of the family has not wash-
 ed his hand (before meal in order to
 begin eating) a stranger does not
 wash his hand.

s̄iat̄iēyeli, n. office (or duty, right) of a house.
 Lattier (Readenbacher's p. 12).

s̄iat̄iū, n. house at home, in town.

s̄iat̄iūle, pl. - t̄iūd̄i, n. domestic (or in-
 door) servant.

s̄iaweb̄i, n. pl. domestics at home, in town,
 house-slaves, house-slaves (not in the
 plantation or field).

s̄iawiew̄o, n. mother's tongue, language
 of home, home parlour.

s̄iayā, n. going home, home-journey.

s̄iayo, pl. - yeli, n. woman at home, town-
 woman, country-woman, wife of
 the house-owner, goodwife of the house,
 mistress (of the house), housewife.

s̄iayōwifemōni, n. pl. doings of a housewife.

s̄iayōwifemōni, n. housewifery.

s̄iayōzane, pl. - s̄iāt̄i, n. housework, parlour.

s̄ibā, n. coming down, decreasing, decrease,
 reduction, depression, lowness, decrease,
 declension, abasement, fall, abjection,
 humiliation.



sibablamu, n. tossing from side to side/
or to and fro, about; (Shib. 7, 4).

sibale, one who got (or was brought) down
or low, lowdowner.

sibi, n. title of an town officer; treasurer
of a politic association of a town.

sibile, n. a person asking after (or for) a p.;
wooer, suitor.

sibimo, n. asking after (or for) s. b. or s. th.;
making an offer of marriage.

siblemo, n. lying on the ground (as snakes do),
situation, site; Spania le, tãc siblemo ni
yo nãci enyo teri le ... hi naatga... (Päp. 1896 p. 141)

sibõ, sibõ (?), n. bittering about; spreading
about; ni ancesorai le amli la lasi
ni anaã le sibõ aafe sãoi ete, and the smoke
of the camp fires was seen spreading over
about three miles (Reind. Hist. yiti: 80).

sibolenno, n. going round, circulation, ro-
tation, the act of revolving, tour.

sibolennohe, n. circuit; place of going round
or circulation; - Kõyo le Kõc ese Kõ-baã
sibolennohe le ekoi (Städt. 1, 6).

sibolenno-ke-bu, n. patrol.

sibolenno-wõc, pl. - wãbã, n. circular letter.

sibole, n. biterer, loucher.

siburnu, n. couching; lying on the ground



- (on the face); prostration.
- šibūmoke, n. resting place for animals (cattle); wuoi šibūmoke, n. roost.
- šidā (from ~~the~~ da šī, v.), n. thank, gratefulness, gratitude, thanksgiving, benediction, acknowledgment; še šidā, adv. gratefully; šyominno šidā, Thanksgiving.
- šidā-afole, n. thank-offering, peace offering (2 Mos. 20, 24).
- šidāgbē, n. voice of thanks (Gā Liturg. 19/4 p. 16).
- šidalo, n. thanker.
- šidāmo (from damsi, v.), n. standing, station, state, position; šidāmo trōmō and trōmō šidāmo, n. uprightness.
- šidāmohe, n. standing place, station; footing.
- šidāmo-su, n. state, position, attitude.
- šidāmi, n. gratuity.
- šidēkemo (from dēke šī, v.), n. skulking, prowling, tiptoe.
- ošidrafo, n. a single or unmarried person, bachelor (used in good and bad sense); widower; minnei pi etōmo ošidrafoi; nāmei etōmo ošidrafoi (Rev. 1895 p. 5); yo ošidrafo, n. spinster.

7 (1 Kor. 7, 8);



osidraafofeme, n. bachelorhood, celibacy.

osidraayeli, n. single state, bachelorhood, ce-
libacy; te' noni hiin, gblai alo osidra-
yeli. (Dandelbook of Bible Knowl. p. 93f.)

sidre, [springing out, appearance, syn. dra (from dra 27, 0.)]
dra; 2) mischievousness, forwardness,
mischief; lark, prank, sport, amuse-
ment, pastime; syn. lako.

sidrele, n. mischievous p., forward p., for-
ward p., frisky p., playful person, romp; gheteyo sidrele, n. romp.

sidrielo, n. revealer, syn. ghodrielo, n.

sidriemo, n. 1) bringing out or forth; reve-
lation; syn. ghodriemo, n.; 2) betray-
ing; betrayal, exposure.

sidriemono, pl. — mi, n. lit. a thing of
revealing, a thing that is revealed,
a thing of memorial; ni osofo le ati
nijonii-afole le mli etaka ole ife si-
driemono (4 Mos. 5, 26f.)

sidriromo, sidriromo, n. situation, site [same as sidriremo, n.
(of a town); Bael ma leni dientse fe-
mi feo naakpa; te' ofom osidriromo (sikame mli)
mli le, .. (Kwatai Kwakpa fr. Christ. Ann. 1834, 27f.)

sidrii, n. stealth; sidrii mli, adv. privi-
ly, meekingly.

sidriulo, n. person acting by stealth.

sidrielo and sidriulo, n. printer.



šidūms and šidūoms, n. printing (Šap-
pe 1896 p. 8).

šidvėrens, n. situation, site of a town.

šidvėremšė, n. lit. place of situation,
establishment, foundation, - maži
fatai wosafoi le ake le atėiū ke akromai
le agba mofėms.. atė Nuntis le webii
yo lie, atė ye ameto ni'atoarne le ni
za ke amėsidvėremšė. (Church
Rules 1906 p. 29, § 130).

šie, inf. šienis, v. to preach, to publish,
to announce; to advertise.

šie šė.., inf. šėšienis, v. to preach against,
te ši ni oya šinise man kpretėnplė
leri, ni oya šie šie (Jona 1, 2).

šie ta šė.., inf. tašėšienis, v. to declare
(or proclaim) war upon or against,
to levy war against, ni Šuoli šie ta
ėši Rušia (Šapė 1896 p. 166).

šie trė, inf. šienis-ke-tėrms, double v. ^{lit.} to
pronounce (and) shout, to bring or car-
ry) tidings, - koni ašie atė amedri
māwėbri le ke man le (1 Ion. 10, 9).

šie, inf. šienis, v. 1) to stretch out, to set forth,
(same as šė); 2) (obscene) to cohabit
with s. b. v. t. and i.

Šiedu surname of Botwė Šiedu, pr. n. š., = šė Šiedu ake. (Rind.
Lit. yit. 31.)



sielo, n. preacher, lecturer, crier, herald, advertiser.

siemo, n. preaching, sermon, proclamation, publication, announcement, advertisement.

siemo wolo, pl. - wa

dzi, placard, bill. (Käppe 1896 p. 148) e

innä siemo wolo ekpete i aké (Reind. Hist. yiti. XIII).

siemo-adeka, n. pulpit.

siemo-dämoche, n. pulpit (Benny. p. 83)

siemoche, n. pulpit (Church Rules 1906 p. 68 & 215)

siemozame, pl. - sädrä, n. message (Tit. 12)

siemtse, pl. siemtsemei, n. friend, darling, sweetheart, admirer. (3 Joh. 15)

siemtse nu' ke mo sio hülä woi, a friend

who with another one takes leave from the sun and goes to sleep, i.e. friends sitting together until they retire to sleep, expr. for intimate friends.

kedri omponi - la siemtse ke ni'okela sio hülä woi tala mlakao... (5 Mo. 137)

siempe, pl. - siempoi, n. (female) friend, darling, sweetheart, admirer, concubine (Reind. Hist. yiti. XVIII)

sifirno, n. taking out.

sifirno, n. standing fast, firmness, stability, constancy.





sifunoke, n. firm footing.

siflö (contracted of sifüle, n. one that sniffs), pl. sifödrü, n. dog, hound.

asifo (obscene), n. whore, whoremonger, syn. adwamari.

asifo, same as sifonyo, n. lame person, person with a short leg, syn. akpaké.

otölo, n.

sifo, n. 1. perambulation; 2. procession, andwame kwönköwö ni akame.

sifo ye d'ära leni (Buny. p. 85).

sifo, n. casting down.

sifödrü, pl. of siflö, n. dog.

sifölo, n. perambulator, member of a procession, pilgrim, (Retenb. 5 p. 277).

sifü, n. scent, tracing.

sifüle, n. (dog) which follows its prey by the scent, tracker (epithet of the dog).

same as siflö, pl. sifödrü.

sifwämo, n. scattering about.

sifwäle, n. scatterer.

sifwämo, n. outpouring, ni sifwämo, libation. (gathering, heaping up) (2. Rom. 3, 7).

sighe (obsolete), n. westward.

sighe, n. falling, fall, slip, mishap, trespass, loss. (Rom. 5, 16).

↓ downfall,

sihẽmohẽ, n. place of fall or falling, from downfall-place,
moko viroõ sihẽvurohẽ efee wõhẽ, nobo-
dy makes a place where people fall
(lit. a falling place) a sleeping-place.

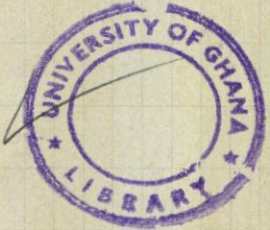
sihi (obsolete?), n. aloe.

sihlalo, n. one that pulls one away or down: Fonufõ, blesanã, onankã, etc.
dragon; - wonia devi-drõ le chientse, ni
enli dis tama nã, ni isai ke sarã-
bonsami ke sihlalo soni ye nli (Bany p. 52).

sihlamo, n. delay, procrastination, respite.

sihũ (stair), n. = f no issue, futile, fruitless
wo sihũ v. to commit the sin of Onan | inf. sihũwo,
on purpose to prevent conception.

sihũwo, n. onanism on purpose to prevent
conception, a sin prevailing in Adamic
because of the otufu custom, otufu
si, otofõ, n.



sihe (same as siheremo) or sihelesu?
n. door striking.

sihelewo, n. start, starting, frightening,
affright.

sihelo, n. settler, colonist.

sihemo, n. settling, settlement, colonisation,
fixing ones residence.

sihemohẽ, n. settlement, a colony newly
settled, place of settlement.

sihemohato, n. beginning of a settlement.

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siherelo, n. a person starting up, starter, upstart.

siheremo, same as siherelo, n.

siheremo, same as sihe, n. down-striking.

sihile, n. remaining, dwelling, state, being, estate, abode, life (fig.), circum-stances in life, bearing, situation, subsistence, Ke m. H. no sihile Ke

mli, v. t. to settle, to establish in a situ-
ation.

sihilebe, n. time of being (?) - - situa-
tion; nette sihilebe ne mli ame-
na si nibi ni yo natye. (Bible trans-
lation p. 34f.)

sihileche, n. dwelling-place, abode, lodging,
residence, tabernacle, den (of beasts)

si sihileche, to rear up the tabernacle

(2 Chron. 40, 17, 18f.) dratai asihileche, lions
den (Lat. lat. 4, 8f.) sihileche ni yo fwe-

fwefwwe, n. shade, shelter, security.

sihilemo, n. dwelling-castle. Redenbach
I p. 80f.

sihile-ru, n. state or position of life (?)
(Kurtz Doctrine of Relig. p. 385, 287f.)

sihiletzu, n. dwelling-room (Göbel 153f.)

sihümming, n. taking heed, carefulness

caution, circumspection, šihūmi
mo ndi; adv. carefully.

šii pl. of šii, n. time, šii abo ni, conj: as
much as, as often as, šii abo ni...

šii abo ni, the farther... the more,

šii abo ni'woyāi wōhīe lē, šii abo

ni'wōkē, amanehūlū hō kyeo dūi

no, the matter is, the farther we go on

the more we shall meet with new

troubles (Benny. p. 34-35).

šii abo, same as šii abo.

šika, inf. šikamo, v. to load (a gun), šika

tū kē-tekē no, to overload a gun, -Pom-

peyo kē ebadei k. n. yini ete kela, kōni

čura kō kōgbe kōma tai lē fē nā ni ōkē

šika kaisare tamō gbeke libiō (Redem. p. 304) F to stop, to prevent from

(what does šika mean in this sentence?)
doing

šika, n. gold; specie, money, cash; silver-

money, šika amōš and šika ni'yo

nine no, ready cash, šika ye nine

no ni' nāwō fē (nāwō ni'yo mō fē), I

shall make ready payments, šika

libii, small coin, small (broken, single,

or loose) money, change, šika hōmō,

advance, šika heleterio, economy.

šika kōšōnikōšō, gold chain. šika nābua-

mo, finance, šika ni'akati afe dalei,

coined money, stamped dollars (Redem.

bacher p. 304), šika redūiro, change;

[šika nibii, jewels of gold
(1 Mos. 24, 53)]



sika yikule, sum of money.

Thora sika mā, to raise money, tā n.
ka he sika, v. to gild, ka m. k. sika, v. to
 mulct a person. fiwie sika, inf. sikafiwie
mo, v. to mint. ka sika kwe, inf. sika-
ka-ke-kwemo, v. to touch gold. nā'ā-
ka, inf. sikanāmo, v. to get to make/mo-
 ney. ā sika he kwe, v. to touch gold. tā
m. k. sika, v. to mulct a p. by taking a
 portion of his wages or pay. - wa sika,
 to owe money; ye sika, inf. sikayeli, v.
 to use money; proverbs: ke sika ye sika
le, yōkwemo dāraa, if there is money
 in the house, (then) a marriage is not pain-
 ful. - sika le nyōni nā, kedi olee mo-
kwemo le, edāo for, money is (like) a
 slave, if you do not know to watch
 (or care for) it, it runs away. - sika
tāmo gugōtōi, efā midāra, money
 is like the hairs in the nose, to remove
 them is difficult (painful).

sika-adeka, n. safe.

sika-amāgā, n. golden image.

sikabi, n. lit. money (or gold) child; i. e. little

le money only. nakai noisi mantē

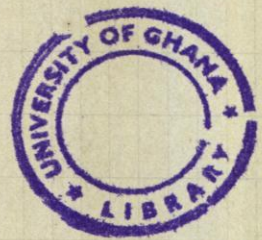
Salomofe beni omā Jerusalem so lomo-

tāi le: dīce sika bi ni dīce sedabi. . ak-

anā no (Palmer, Christ. Messing. 1886, 126).



- šikabu, n. gold-mine.
- šika-drosra, n. lit. gold-dust measure, about £1.
- šikadwene, n. lit. gold-jewel, ornament of gold, golden decoration (Redenbacher, p. 234).
- šikafa, n. loan of gold or money. šikafa wolo, written acknowledgment of a debt, bond of obligation (Read. book, p. 58).
- šikapei, n. dress of gold (Ezek. 22, 18).
- šikafele (obsolete) / (Damm) n. whip.
- šikafitelo, n. extravagant person, squanderer.
- šikafomo, n. gold-washing.
- šikafoto, n. gold-dust bag.
- šikafutru, n. gold dust.
- šikafelo, same as šikawiwelo, šikahelo, n.
- šikafitemo, n. money spending, wastefulness, expenditure.
- šikafutu, same as šikafutru, n. gold dust (Kob. 28, 6).
- šikafiwelo, n. coiner.
- šikafiweno, n. coinage, coining (of money).
- šikafiwenohe, n. mint.
- šikaga, n. gold ring (Jak. 2, 2).
- šika-kepa, n. simple interest of money.
- šikahelo, n. gold-taker, money-taker.
- šikaheno, n. lit. taking of gold or money.



money imposed as a punishment, fine
 amercement. amike šikaheruo agla
mei ato; they ^{must} punish people by taking
 from them some money (Odumasey
 nod 1709 p. 2). šikaheruo wolo, bank-note.
šika-he-nišumo, n. finance.

šikahiekkö, n. immoderate desire for gold
 (or money), greed of gold, rage for money,
 covetousness, manomanism (Šeppe, sqp
 p. 85).

šikakale, n. assayer of gold (Ser. 6, 24).

šikakametö, pl. — täi, n. golden candle-
 sticks (Šeppe, 1, 12).

šikakäte, n. touchstone.

šikakotoku, n. money-bag, purse.

šikakotoku-hiela, n. purser.

šikakpö, n. golden girdle (Šeppe, 1, 13).

šikakpö, n. bullion, ingot of gold (Šeppe, p. 13)

šikalamo, n. impression.

šika-määrämo, n. remittance.

šikale, n. loader of a gun.

šikale, n. person lying down.

šikamo, n. loading of a gun.

šikamo, n. lying down, situation; (Šeppe,
 lab. 129, 3).

šikamo frote, prostration.

šikamohe, n. lying place, site, couch.

šika-nä, n. sum of money.



- šikānānō, pl. - nii, n. golden cover (Barts, Bible Stories, 1896 p. 44).
- šikānii, pl. of šikānō, n.
- šikānō, pl. - nii, n. any thing made of gold, vessel of gold (2 Tim. 2, 20).
- šikānokwelo, n. cashier, treasurer.
- šikāriālo, n. goldsmith.
- šikānmi, n. gold-weighing.
- šikānmielo, n. gold-weigher, gold-taker.
- šika-nisonā, n. Gold Coast.
- šikāsoni, pl. - šāti, n. money-matter.
- šikāsi, n. rage for money, covetousness, cupidity, mammonism (Old Church Books p. 26, 128).
- šikāsō, n. stamping, coining, minting (Redenb. 5 p. 12).
- šikāsōlo, n. goldsmith.
- šikāsū, n. auriferous earth, gold-ore (Job. 22, 24).
- šikāsuo, n. one greedy for money, avaricious person.
- šikāsuo, n. love of money (1 Tim. 6, 10).
- šikāsōrelo, n. lit. gold-smelter, refiner, goldsmith (Jer. 41, 7).
- šikā-šā, n. gold-washing.
- šikāšika, n. a kind of sea-fish.
- šikātaomo, n. seeking for money, money-making (Pearl Books 1904 p. 58, 128).
- šikāto, n. preserving money, putting up money, laying by money, šikāto-nitāmo,



banking - business, šikato wolo, bank
book, receipt for preserving money (Read
book II 1895 p. 59).

šikatohē, n. bank, treasury (Read. book II 1904
p. 89 § 6).

šikatolo, n. banker, treasurer, cashier (Read.

šikatorō, pl. - nii, n. money box, chest.
(Old Church Rules p. 36 § 5.4.6).

šikatsā, n. gold-digging.

šikatsākelo, n. money-changer, banker.

šikatsākemō, n. money-changing, banking.

šikatsākenwōhe, n. bank, exchange.

šikatsālo, n. gold-digger.

šikatsē, pl. - tāmei, n. 1) possessor of gold,
rich man, wealthy man, syn. niiatā
n. 2) creditor, debtor, obligee (Church
Rules 1906 p. 45 § 150).

šikatēi, n. lit. golden sword, given to a roy-
al messenger as proof of his message)
(Read. book II 1895 p. 8).

šikatsō, pl. - tōi, n. golden stick (Read. book
II p. 69), stock of money, fund, capital
(Church Rules 1906 p. 45 § 150).

šikatsūmō, n. subscription, act of contri-
bution, monetary assistance.

2) šikawō, n. wearing of money, wearing
jewels of gold, golden ornaments (Read. book II 1904 p. 89 § 6).

1) šika-tōru, n. gold.



šikayeli, n. use of money, money-spending,
syn. šikafiteris, n.

šikayelilo (obsolete), same as šikayelo, n.

šikayelo, n. spender of money.

šiki, inf. šikimo, v. to suffocate, to choke,
to be choked; to smother, to stifle, to give a
p. medicine into his nose (a common
practice here); ni beni beo le, vula le te

šike-to š. quyo mli ni šikile (Barng.

p. 21 (22)). la voo föri le šikile ni egle

he was smothered by the drapery. - šiki

waka, to be touched or moved; - ame-

šiki le amewaka, they are not touched

in any way, they are not moved (Sam.

Saba, Christ. Meerang. 186 p. 135).

šiki dšö, inf. dšöšikimo, v. to dance.

syn. tšö dšö, v. to start dancing, moving
in dancing, motion

ošiki, n. dice; chance, lot. fö ošiki, inf. oš-

kifö, v. to play at dice, to dice, to have

a game of (or at) dice, to rattle the dice.

ošikifö, n. dice-playing, game of (or at) dice,

gumbling with dice; casting lots, lot,

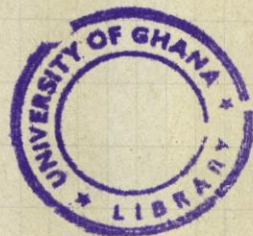
ye ošikifö nä, by lot (Job: 2.14. 5.6.8).

ošikifölo, n. dice-player.

ošikimö, n. lot (Ga lat. 119, 2).

šikimo, n. suffocation, choking, putting

medicine into a p's. nose.



šikišai, n. flour, European flour, flour-bread, bread, šā šikišan inf. šikišaišā, v. to bake, - šikišai abolo, bread flour bread, šā akpānā, loodobolo šikišai šūmonū, yeast, šikišai šāhe, bakery, šikišai šāle, bake.

šikišan-māmu, n. meal (farina), flour.

2) šikitēle, n. one of the chief men in a town, secretary, tamo otame or manthale zemo, manitē ke manthale ke šikitēle dāi meī ni yō hewale yē man lēn.

1) šikite, n. lit. dice-stone, stone of lot, a characej, (gā lal. 495, 3).

šiko n. a kind of bark used to rub the skin with, šakte (2. M. 29, 34).

šikē, n. grains of corn boiled and sold on the market, different abāfo, n.

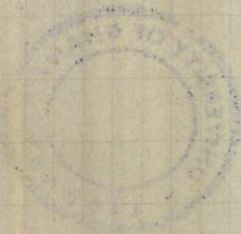
4) šikošiko, n. hiccup, hicough, šā hiko, hiko, fukufuko, šikotiko.

1) šikōmē, adv. once, at once, one time, a single time, šikōmē hū, once more.

2) šikōmē, adv. all at once, ni tōkō šikōmē le amēdīratōra amēplē le (Barth, Bible Stories 1876 p. 54).

3) šikōmō, n. lit. ground-biting, gnawing the ground, biting the sand, falling in war.

šikoriyō, n. name for a woman not properly married, in order to strengthen her father's family by children of her concubinage.



sikotomo, n. bow, prostration. stoop

sikpā, n. going to and fro, wandering, walk, journey, roving, roaming, stroll, perambulation, itinerancy. - midie

sikpōi & no sikpā & no sīsērano (1 Cor. 12)

sikpā, n. lit. ground-cord; asp, snake, serpent, viper. (2 Mo. 7, 10) syn. zind, onūfū.

sikpā-lele, pl. - latrī, n. crucifier (Read book III 1904 p. 108).

sikpāle, n. traveller (about), wanderer, rover, stroller, fugitive, vagabond, vagrant. (1 Cor. 4, 12) pl. sikpālo, n. herd.

sikpālo, n. discoverer, ria & sikpālo, inventor.

sikpāmo, n. discovery; discerning, discernment (?), conclusion. mumoi asikpāmo, discerning of spirits (1 Cor. 12, 10) - edreke & isā sikpāmo mlī mīdāi & ho & baā dāne (Benny p. 8).

sikpāsamo, n. declension, declination, declivity.

sikpāsamo-ablagwa, n. arm-chair (Read book III 1904 p. 10. 64).

sikpā-wolo, pl. - wodāi, n. encyclical letter or epistle (Kappe 1896 p. 198).

sikpētomo, n. impression.

sikpū, same as sipi, n. officier (Kappe 1896 p. 198).



(Faint handwritten text at the bottom right)



2) šikplékemo, n. going down, descent, descension, slope (4 Mos. 21/19).

3) šikplékemoke, n. going down place, descent (Jos. 10, 11. Jer. 48, 5).

1) šikplala, n. lit. ground-braker, broom.

šikplate, n. rumour.

šikplikpū, I. n. sadness; v. a. torpid, stiff, numb, apathetic, sad; še šikplikpū, inf. šikplikpūferma, v. to be sad, to be numb, to render insensible, to be apathetic, to become torpid or numb.

keke ničšūi gba tum ye endi, ni eše šikplikpū tamg (1 Sam. 29, 34).

ničšūi eše šikplikpū ye miindli, my heart within me became numb (Gen. 30, 14).

niče šikplikpū tamg ma ke ni anānū endle (Reind.), niča nō le tamg zica mičā niče šikplikpū (Reind.).

šikplikpūfelo, n. a torpid p., a numb p., an apathetic person, a sad person.

šikplikpūferma, n. stupor, numbness, apathy, torpor, sadness, insensibility.

šikplikpūferma, n. a vain (or immoral, worthless) person, syn. yakagbomo, prov. ke eše oke šikplikpū le gherā aherego;

2) unleavened cakes made in form of a ring.

7 (Jos. 9, 1 Edit. 1866).

(Please, give transl. of the prov)

If you (thou best) have turned yourself an immoral person (female) all persons would like to grench their carnal (wish) lust with you.

šikpōdži, pl. of šikponi, n.; šikpōdži aka mfa-
nirii awolo and šikpōdži aka tšinonoi,
 atlas;

šikponi, pl. šikpōdži, n. lit. low-lump, earth,
 land, ground, soil, floor, bottom, estate.

Rem. the earth is considered a person and
 adored, as heaven too; - šikponi flo, n. cave

šikponi trēmē, flat land; - ba šikponi,
 same as ba ši or šiši, v. to come down;

gbē šikponi, same as gbē ši, "to fall to the ground;

hū šikponi, v. to till the ground; - mā šikponi,

v. to stand or set on the ground; sa šikponi,

v. to prepare the ground; tā šikponi, v. to

sit on the ground; tšā šikponi, v. to dig

the ground; wo šikponi, v. to sleep on the

ground; ye šikponi, v. 1) to be on (or in)

the earth or ground; 2) to possess a piece

(or portion) of land; - ke-te šikponi and ye,

šikponi - adv. a ground; prov. šikponi ke

Kpaa gbonyo, no land draws (denies) a

dead body.

šikponibā, n. coming on earth.

šikponibii, n. pl. inhabitants of the earth.

šikponibō, n. globe of the earth; syn. džēibō, n.

šikponihā - kānti, n. floor-carpet.

šikponi ke-njēmone, n. rent for a piece of

land etc.

šikponi flonō, wet or damp ground

šikponi kolo, beast of the earth

(1 Mo. 124); šikponi (le) lanimo,

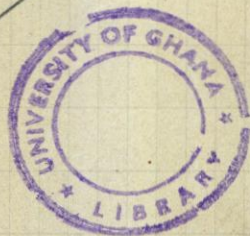
lit. the navel of the country,

i. e. the middle of the land

(Kadi 9, 37); šikponi ku-

ku and šikponi mlidžā,

province.



šikponihenmāwōle, pl. - wōlāi, n. map,
geography (Read. book 1904 p. 3. 65).

šikponihē, n. surface of the earth.

šikponihosomō, n. earthquake.

šikponihūlo, n. tiller of the ground, husband-
man (1 Mos. 9, 20).

šikponihūmo, n. tilling of the ground, hus-
bandry.

šikponi-hūsū, n. landmark (Abel 22, 28).

šikponi-kamo, n. flooring.

šikponi-kamonii, n. pl. material of floo-
ring, flooring.

šikponi-ku, n. county (?), province (?) (Geogr.
of Palest. p. 102).

šikponi-kuē, n. isthmus.

šikponi-kuē-ko-asafo, n. local congre-
gation (Church Rules 1906 p. 7 v).

šikponi-kuē-ko-nitšurnohē, n. cir-
cuit (of a mission station) (Church
Rules 1906 p. 10 § 24).

šikponi-kuē-ko-nitšurnohē-šika, n.
circuit chest, parish chest (Church
Rules 1906 p. 62).

šikponi-kuwelo, n. bailiff, surveyor.

šikponi-kuwemo, n. surveyor.

šikponi-mā-takpa, n. land-rent.

šikponi-mā, n. 1) mainland, continent,
2) district (Church Rules 1906 p. 4).



sikporimii, n. petroleum, mineral oil,
naphtha; kerosene (Kappeler 1896 p. 150).

sikpori-mü-adrina, n. Committee of the
Synod (Church Rules 1906 p. 5 & 8). Synodi Committee

sikpori-mü-kyä, n. synod (of a district) (Church
Rules 1906 p. 5 & 8).

sikpori-mü-le-no-adrinafoi, n. pl. (Com-
mittee of the District Synod (Church Rules
1906 p. 5 & 10).

sikpori-mü-no-asafa, n. District Church
(Church Rules 1906 p. 4 & 9).

sikpori-mü-no-asafa-zika, n. District
church chest, church funds of a district
(Church R. 1906 p. 66 II).

sikpori-mü-le-no-onukya, n. District Pre-
sident (Church R. 1906 p. 5 & 10).

sikpori-nibani, n. pl. products of the soil
(Ga Primer 1914 p. 57 No. 12).

sikporinii, n. pl. earthly things.

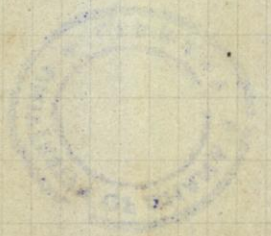
sikporinitsumo, n. earthly business.

sikporino, n. surface of the earth.

sikporinö, pl. — mü, n. something earthly.

sikporinokii, n. pl. inhabitants of the land
or earth; children of the earth, they that
are earthly (1 Cor. 15, 48. syn. sikporibii).

sikpori-no-gbi, n. diet, states-general (Kappeler
1896 p. 145).



sikporinonyo, pl. - bi, n. an earthen one,
 earthy (1. Por. 15, 47, 48, 49).

2) sikporinyience, n. walking on the ground
 i. e. on foot.

3) sikporinyo, pl. - bi, same as sikporinonyo.

4) sikpori-no-ta, n. land-forces, land army.

sikporisāmo, n. preparation of the ground.

sikporisame, pl. - sādrē, n. earthly matter.

sikpori-sti, n. ground; dust of the ground

(1. Ms. 2, 7, 3, 17).

sikpori-suwale, n. surveyor (of land).

sikpori-suwamo, n. surveying.

sikporisuwamoria, n. geometry, art of
 surveying (Redenbacher II p. 259).

sikpori-sāmoble, n. smab.

sikpori-sāmo-mamafoe, n. map.

sikpori-sisimediō, n. underground wa-
 ter-conduit (Geogr. of Tala. p. 38).

sikpori-tēmmonō, n. map (Redenbacher II p. 259).

sikporitsā, n. digging of the ground. ¹²⁴⁾

sikporitsē, pl. - tāmei, n. land-possessor.

sikporitsū, n. floor-room.

sikpori-tāmo-mamafoe, n. smab.

sikūamo, n. genuflection.

sikūilamo, n. genuflection.

sikūilamo-su, n. attitude.

(V) tsikuma, pr. n. of a Tesi village (Red.
 book II 1904 p. 80).



šikwē, n. breaking down.

šikwē, n. square, a carpenter's instrument.

šikwē, i. a. aboriginal, ii. aborigines, ni a-naä aresci gbohü šohisobii kometome
ni'ohiafoi komci ni' d'ee d'ee šikwē (bii)
yo mili (Trappe 1896 p. 13f.)

šikwēbii, pl. of šikwē, n. aborigines, šu-
šwāre mlilibii le d'ri Osudoku šikwēbii
(Read. book ii, 1904 p. 97f.)

šila, n. a noisy, chattering bird, a bird of the
dark species, (the flesh of which is edible)

(Read. book ii, 1904 p. 86). pron. omwēšē

šila thou art ^{more} ~~talking~~ ^{chattering} ~~more~~
than the šila (Read. book 1880 p. 75 & 108). [šila (European) nightingale?

šile, inf. šilemo (š), v. to touch each other (of the
points of bayonets) (Sont. i. 18). (Geogr. of
Palestine p. 65f.)

šikwēgbii, n. pl. first settlers (Sanzibabii p. 17f.)

šikwēlōi, n. pl. same as šikwēbii, n.

šililalo, n. loiterer, lounge, lounderer.

šililamo, n. loitering, lounge, delay.

šilo, n. knocker, pounder (person).

šilogomo, n. winding (of a way, river etc.),
roundabout way.

šilokomo (obsolete) same as šilogomo

(Doctrines of the Christ. Relig. p. 77, 207f.)

šilumo, n. falling down, striking down, šyū



1836

sim, a. firm, ^{strong} si sim (Remd.),
mā si sim (Remd.),

a place on the west coast of Fanti.
Lekondi - Axim (The Western Province)

šitwianso, šitwā, n. down fall,

šima, pr. n. of a place on the west coast of
(Africa) Chama, Fort St. Sebastian
(Remd. Hist. X XV).

2) šimā, n. establishment, position, situa-
tion. man le šimā ye fe, the situation
of the town is beautiful. (Duv. Cal. 493).

3) šimāke, n. standing place, bottom, fastening,
site; one ne naa šimāke (Bum. p. 53).

6) šimāmonō, pl. - nii, n. post (Ezek. 49. 19).

5) šimāno, n. standing or setting on the
ground.

8) ašimāsi, n. such a man, such a one, so cal-
led. ikwe, ašimāsi be ni' obata'kie!

(Rut 4. 1), nyegra mā le ni nyegra-
ke oc ašimāsi ake. (Mat. 26. 18). - ikwe

ašimāsi - fē - ašimāsi ke obenten - fē -
obente n gbe, he waits for every such and

such ^{person} and every so called. (Read. book v
1904 p. 52).

8) šimo, pl. of ši, v. to knock, to batter, to beat.

9) ošimā, n. halting because of a short leg
(from mā oši, v).

4) ošimālo, šimālo, n. ošifonyo
šimo mei nii, v. to unite (an army). šipri-
tia ni.

šimo no, v. to rehearse (šim).

kāšimo ošilo le na šipri (Gā Primer 194
p. 26).



† a certain person

7 one

sĩmo, se, v. to rehearse, ni beni I. nu man le
wienwi le fe, sũmo, se ewe Jehova toiani
 (1 Sam. 8, 21 Edit. 1863).

sĩmo, ai, inf. sũsĩmo (sũsũsĩmo) v. to
 tramp, to trample.

sĩmo, n. knocking, knock, bang, percussion,
 bruise, collision, contusion, failure, pound-
 ing etc.; sĩmo na, shock, collision, sharp
 concussion.

sĩmo, n. leaving, abandonment, desertion,
 omission.

sĩmoke, zamcas sũmoke or sũmũmoke, n.
 colony; sĩmoke ne bokagbe ne fe le, (Reind.
 Hist. yits. XVII).

sĩmole, n. settler, colonist (Reind. Hist. yits. XVII).

sĩmõmo, n. taking possession, occupati-
 on, settling, domiciliation, establish-
 ment, colony; beni abai sũmõmo, ye bie
le (Reind. Hist. yits. VIII), sũmõmo, sũkpon,
 colony (Rappe 1896. 204).

sĩmõmoke, n. colony, (Bq. 16, 12), settlement.

sĩmõnõ, pl. - ni, n. pedal.

sĩmõsĩmõ, iterative of sũmo, s. to knock, sũ-
mõnõ gboqbo, to batter a wall, ni man
mũ le fe ni fata sob ho le sũmõsĩmõ
gboqbo le. (2 Sam. 20, 15).

sĩmõsĩmõ ke, iterative of sũmo ke, v. to push



one another, to hostile (or hostile) one another.
 ni gbekékéi le šimošimō amela ye e-
mīššim (1 Mos. 25, 28). - le mli gbo-
 motāo mū le fe mōmōo eke šimošimō
mo eke ne (Efer. 4, 16).

Šimprā, pr. n. Winnebago.

ošimpram, n. = f a fancy print cloth.

(Gā Primer 1914 p. 46 No 15).

3) šinā (contracted of šānā), n. door, šīnā
ke tās, door-frame; syn. šīnatā, n. šī-
nā mli afwifwe, pane, šīnā ee adabim
 bar, bolt, šīnā šī, šīnā le šī, at the door
 (2 Mos. 40, 29), šīnā šīšī, sill, šīnā yi-
teritāo, pl. - tšei, lintel (7 Mani. 6, 24);
eba šīnā le šī, he came to the door (1 Mos.
 19, 6); tāšīnā, tā nā šīnāi, to set the
 door; miamtā ena šīnāi le (1 Mos. 3, 24).

4) šimšim, šimšimšim, redupl. of šim,
 = f heavily treading the ground with feet

myia, šimšimšim tamō mōlo mī

šimō šī (Prind.) = f walking, stepping on

the ground floor as if knocking
ašīnabii, pl. of ašīnā, n. bead; a kind of
 beads; ašīnabii Kpatkpat, genuine, or
 true, real beads (Read. book p. 94 p. 61).

2) šīnāfle, pl. - šōdā, n. key-hole.

3) šīnākwelo, n. door-keeper, porter (Tab. 13 of
 or gate)

4) šīnā-flētāo, pl. - tšei, n. door-frame.



F pl.

šīnā

2) šīmūgūls, n. creeper.

(kind of fan)

asīnās, pl. asīnābi, n. bead, a kind of beads;
 proo. asīnas tšee ye omukgai abūe ni
eladrē, a bead does not get off (its string)
 before (or in presence of) elders and is lost.
asīnaōi (obsolete pl. of asīnās, n) n. pl. (Redem-
 bacher II p. 378).

asīname, n. standing up or upon, step-
 ping, treading the ground.

asīnaname, same as asīname, n.

asīnāsesa, n. door-hinges.

asīnāsrals, n. door-keeper, porter.

asīnāsi, n. place under the door or before the
 door.

asīnāsihroels, n. door-keeper, porter, usher.

asīnāsiāi, n. sill, threshold.

asīnātšō, pl. - tšei, n. door-post, door-frame,

(2 doors), asīnātšō yiteimō, - lintel

asīnanaw (Tōi?) same as asīnās n.

asīng, adv. early, lebi asīng, early morning

same as lebi mōrā; asīngpāhui & ni'fō

lebi asīng & tā nāhāi tādrēmo & ba'lema

kiot. yitš. 10).

asīnō, n. lit. ground-thing, serpent, snake

viper, (yā lala 523), - mānyōtšē, ^{large blind worm}

asīnōbi (wrong?) same as asīnābi,

n. pl. beads, - ni'asāni amēke-tātrēo

asīnōbi. (Read book at 1904 p. 844)

and asīnōbi
asīnō, pl. - nāi ^{pearl} n. small glass-
 bead or - pearl, artificial
 pearl (Read book 1883 p. 222).



4 šimjile, n. lit. ground-walker, broom,
syn. šimjale, bla, n.

5 šimjō, n. falling, fall, setting, going down,
hūli šimjō, going down of the sun
(Dav. Cat. 50, 1).

6 šimjōbe, n. time of going down (of the sun),
sunset time, sundown time, hūli hū
le šimjōbe (Dav. Cat. 104, 19).

7 šimjōhe, n. place of going down (of the sun),
hūli šimjōhe (Dav. Cat. 113, 3).

8 širi, n. 1/a kind of bast, cord, 2/a kind of
bread 1/ heavy bread

119 širke, a. thick, cloggy, 1/ širke hana 13
ni'fe ma nane širke, dep. hantiasis.

9 šāinte (obsolete), same as šāinte, pr. n.

10 šāintebhāri, šāintebhōri, šāintebhūm,
pr. n. (šāinte) - Street of a quarter in
Ora, same as šāintebhōri etc.

11 šāintonyo, pl. - oni, n. šāinte man,
šāinte people, šāinte man, people.

12 šāin (Europ.) n. vinegar, syn. niin lōtā
ni'egha.

10 šāirke, n. elephantiasis.

šāiri (Engl.) n. shingle, niin lōtā šāiri,
to shingle, to cover with shingle.

šāinō (from niinē šā, v. to lay down) n.
foundation, Roma šāinō, founda-
tion of Rome (Kappe 1896 p. 31).



Ahantee

šimlitaš, pl. - šoi, n. tringaš); tent-peg
or - pin, picket (2 Mos. 27. 19. Exag. 8).

šini, a. and adv. steady, firm, steadily,
firmly, steadfastly, surely, fastly;
damo šini šini, to stand firmly or stead-
fastly; (1 Pet. 5. 9), tedži nyiena je šini,
the step of the ass is sure (8); še šini,
to be steady etc.; dženi še šini, the
weather is calm.

šiniševus, n. constancy, firmness.

šinišmāno, n. immobility; fixed-
ness; firmness (Redenbacher p. 292).

šiofō, n. lit. the damp earth, moisture of
the ground or soil, he who stands on
it is attacked by shaking (or ague)
fit or by shivers (freq. by terror); terror, presentiment of a great terror;
expression of great terror; šiofō mō-
māne, they were dejected or low
spirited (2 Mos. 15. 15) - šiofō ešivie amē-
no, terror (lit. poured) fell on them (Reind.
Hist. yitō. XX); - šiofō nyō šumase no
gbi le! terror fell on ^{šumasi} šumase that day
(Reind. Hist. yitō. XX).

šipi, n. officier; syn aspiatšē (Kappe
1896 p. 115).

šišāms, n. perching on the ground.

šišāra šē, inf. šišārams, same as šēra šē, inf.



dregs; 2) reason, meaning, signification, sense, cause; 3) beginning etc.
 etc. šiši dři, v. to mean, to signify;
 no šiši dři ake, its meaning is, that
 means; II adv. down, beneath; a-
 ground; through; ye šiši, adv. under-
 neath; III used as postposition like the
 preposition, under, beneath, under-
 neath, against; fe m. k. šiši esä, to sin
 against a p.; na, nyemife šehowa šiši
šiši esä (4 des. 32, 23), etai tšo le šiši, he
 sits under the tree. - with verbs: ba šiši
šiši, v. to come down; ba m. k. šiši, v. to come
 under s. th.; be šiši, v. to be not down, neg.
 of ye šiši; bi šiši, v. to ask the reason,
 signification; bo šiši to, v. to listen to
 the reason; bu šiši, inf. šišiburne,
 v. to lie under; dře šiši, inf. šišidře,
 v. to begin; dře šiši, inf. šišidře, v. (to
 come) from beneath; kā. šiši, inf.
šišikāne, v. to be under s. th.; kū šiši
šiši, inf. šišikūne, v. to breakdown the
 ground; to double the seam of cloth;
le šiši, inf. šišile, v. to know the rea-
 son, signification; mā šiši, inf.
šišimāne, v. to lay the foundation;
see šiši, inf. šišise, v. to see the rea-
na šiši v. t. inf. šišiname, to understand,
 to follow, to know the meaning.





son, meaning i.e. to understand, syn.
na nā, v. nu ŋiŋi, inf. ŋiŋinoma, v.
 to hear or understand the meaning,
minuu ŋiŋi, I did not understand
 it), ŋe ŋiŋi, inf. ŋiŋiŋe, v. to reach to
 the ground, tā n.ŋ. ŋiŋi, inf. ŋiŋi-
tāno, v. to sit under s.th., te ŋiŋi, v.
 to go down, etc ŋiŋi, he went down,
twa m.ŋ. ŋiŋi, v. to be hard against
 a p., so as not to help him; to ŋiŋi, inf.
ŋiŋito, v. to lay the foundation, to
 found. twa ŋiŋi, inf. ŋiŋitā, v. to
 dig the ground. tso ŋiŋi, inf. ŋiŋi-
tsoŋo, v. to show or teach the mea-
 ning of s.th., to interpret, to explain,
 to analyse, ye ŋiŋi, inf. ŋiŋiya, v. to
 go down or under s.th., ye ŋiŋi, v. to
 be down, to be under s.th., ye ŋiŋi, inf.
ŋiŋiyoma, v. to perceive the mean-
 ing, prov. ŋiŋi ke ŋiwei yee ege,
 earth and heaven be not alike or do
 not agree i.e. come not together.
ŋiŋi / redupl. of ŋi, v. / inf. ŋiŋinoma, v. / to
 rub, to smear, to anoint, to grease;
 / to deceive, syn. (or same as) ŋiŋiŋi, v.
ŋiŋi, adv. just (of number), same as ŋiŋiŋi.
ŋiŋiabo, p.n. of male person (Adang)
 (of Tema) (Read book 1904 p. 108.)

šiši-adeka, n. stand, pedestal, base

(1 Marits. 7, 27).

šiši-atutu, n. sediment, residuum,
dregs, lees (Das. Cal. 75, 9).

šišibii, pl. n. subjects, low people.

šišiba, n. coming down.

šišibimo, n. asking of a reason.

ošišibriši, n. bear.

ošišibrišiyō, n. she-bear (2 Marits. 2, 24). 1 pl. - yoi.

šišibu, n. source, well-spring, well,

(Kurtz, Relig. Doctrines p. 54 & 150).

šišibumo, n. lying under a th.

šišidže, n. beginning, origin, founda- 1 (from šiši, n.)
tion n; outset; n. šišidže, genera-
tion (1 Mos. 2, 4).

šišidžeke, n. place of beginning, emeri-

tšeyeli le šišidžeke dži Babel (Birth

Bible Stories 1896 p. 10).

šišidžēnibii, n. pl. rudiments (Gal. 4, 3).

šišidželo, n. beginner, originator, found-
er; author.

šišidžēnii, n. pl. elements, rudiments,

džēnen šišidžēnii le, the elements

or rudiments of this world (Kol. 2,

20. 2 Pet. 3, 10).

šišidžēnō, pl. - nii, n. thing of beginning,
element, condition (Kurtz, Relig. Doct.



p. 99 & 264).

šišifā, n. root, origin; šūfo-wai le
mlai le ano šrobo šišifā le mē
(Odumase Jubilee Paper p. 3).

šišifā-ke - džōmo, n. root of bitterness
(Hebr. 12, 15).

šišigbe, n. way downward, way under;
lower way, descent, declivity; low-
est place; ya ni' ayatā šišigbe, go
and sit down in the lowest place (Luk.
14, 10); nu le dže šišigbe ke - dže šia le
ninedživrogbe, the water came from
the way under the right side of the
house (Ezek. 47, 1). IV adv. underneath,
beneath, below, downward; III prep.
under.

šišigbenwii-ke-mlai, n. pl. funda-
mental (or constitutional) rights
(Pappe 1906 p. 16).

šišihō, šišihōn, n. shadow under or of
(a tree) (Ezek. 31, 17. Hos. 4, 10).

šišikamisa, n. undershirt, under vest,
jersey (Christ. News. 1886 p. 120^a).

šišikamo, n. bottom, floor; (Read. Book
IV 1904 p. 119).

šišikpeme, n. gnawing; nyōnyōšū
šišikpeme, gnawing of teeth (Shut. 12).



ššikpo, n. sole, basement, footing of a wall or building (f); Babel ššikpo, le

kle dži nādži 2500 (Redenbacher, p. 16f.)

ššikpotoi, n.pl. = f the dregs, sediment, worthless part. (yā lala 176, 9f.)

ššilē, n. knowledge, understanding, intelligence; syn. ššinā, n.

ššilo, n. deceiver. same as ššiuo

ššinā, n. foundation, setting down; syn. ššidvā, ššito, n. beginning, starting

ššimāle, n. founder.

ššinno (from šši, v.), n. deception, same as ššiuo.

ššinno (from šši šši, v.), n. stamping, ššinno noi kemalo le ako Klotoi aššinno gle-mō (Jer. 47, 3).

ššinā, same as ššinamo, n.

ššinamo, n. knowledge, understanding, comprehension, intelligence. (Jer. 10, 1f.)

ššinii, pl. of ššinō, n. / n.pl. petticoat.

ššinō, pl. - ni, s. a. lower (referring to a preceding noun); - ni inoigbe ššii le le, edrake ablanāi le dze asragbe fi le

ššinii le (Exek. 42, 5, 6f.) v. n. the lower (story); - ofe nsador etc, ššinō le noni dži onyo. (1 Mts. 6, 16f.)

ššinā (obsolete), n. instruction received about s. th. / ššiuo



šišitōni, n. pl. 1.) foundations (Sav. Lat. 104, 5). 2.) principles, positions (Käppe 1896 p. 140).

šišito-seme, pl. — sādki, n. principle, fundamental truth, rule (Church Rules 1906 p. 351).

šišito-te, n. foundation stone (Jes. 28, 16 2 Timot. 2, 19).

šišitros, n. drawers, pants, pantaloons (Christ. Mess. 1886 p. 120^a).

šišitā, n. digging of the ground.

šišitšōle, n. interpreter, translator, commentator, explainer, informant, genealogist.

šišitšoms, n. interpretation, explanation, explication, definition, meaning, translation, version, information, commentary, argument, proof (Kurtz Reliq. Doctr. p. 53 § 148 p. 84 § 22 p. 111) — šiši-tšōme nā, logic, oristic (or reflex) science (Redenbacher p. 259) — šiši-tšōme — genealogy;

šišitšōme nā, logic, oristic (or reflex) science (Redenbacher p. 259).

šišitšōme-wole, pl. — wodri, n. commentary.

šišitšā, n. mischief done by withholding s.th. good, hardness, unrighteousness; še m. k. šišitšā, s. to do a p. mischief by withholding s.th. good; šišitšā te ye-wale ta, lit. a man of unrighteousness and cruelty, i.e. an unrighteous and cruel man (Reind. Hist. yets. xiv); šišitšā ni, unjustifiable acts (Reind. Hist. yets. xvii).





3) šišitwala, n. mischievous, person desirous to vex or injure, spiteful person, unrighteous, cruel person, hard person, nyeboa nom Kodriolo šišitwala le Kōto, hear what the unrighteous judge says (Luk. 18, 6).

4) šišitāu, n. room on the ground-floor; šišitāu mli šitpon, basement.

šiši, inf. šišumo, n. to deceive, to cheat, to circumvent, to sham, to swindle.

šišiule, n. deceiver, cheater, beguiler, rogue; deceitful person, swindler.

šišumo, n. deceit, deception, guile, fraud; roguery, (1 Mo. 27, 35, Mark. 7, 22) cheat, [šišumo, Kūtšimo, — nā, artifice, ruse]

fallacy
šišumowieno, fallacy
šišumo-fa, n. deceitful river (having a bed but no water) (Mika 1, 4)

šišumonijul, of šišumono, n. pl. things of fraud (Ga lala 232, 5).

šišumono, pl. — ni, n. a deceitful thing, deception (Mika 6, 12).

šišumona-nā, n. trick, ruse, artifice.

šišiyā, n. going down, descent.

šišiyome, n. perception.

šišarame, same as šišarame, n. walk.

šitāle, n. sifter, president; chairman; ni ambale le nomis ufe šitāle le dōrogo

nibii atohē & kwelo. (Reind. hist. yito: XVI).

XVI).

itavuo (from ta' zi, v.) n. sitting down, down-sitting (Daw. Cal. 129, 2). session.

itaimohe, n. sitting-place, seat (Daw. Cal. 113, 5); seat (of a chair) (Idem. it's. 10, 19).

itavuo-su, n. attitude.

itao, n. a bird which speaks (or talks).

ite, p. n. of males (in Tei, ^{Teima} same in meaning as Tete).

ite (from te zi, v. i. to get up), n. getting up, arising, rising up, uprising, rise, resurrection; hili ite mli wole A., we reached A. at sunrise; (Daw. Cal. 139, 2. Luk. 2, 34).

ke ite, he tried rising (or getting up).

ite & chit, the getting up was not good i. e. was not possible (Reed. book, 1904 p. 14, No 24).

itebe, n. time of getting up, time of rising or going or breaking up, agbore eso itebe pe ni amate zi amate (Reed. book 1904 p. 17 No 20).

ite, n. = argument, conviction, to convince
ini le le ite kpo dani ekple ate setira
taante hie ti (Reind. hist. yito: IX). - zi ite
kpo dani ana meidiadi ke asrafori le
fe ala aafe sooo re-yaba nora ye dree
(Reind. hist. yito: XI).

siteda, n. sum given after a collective work or palaver by the convoker or guilty person.



one) is whole.

mu, inf mu (muams?) v. I to breathe, to respire, to shut the mouth and keep s. th. in one's mouth; to hum.

mu fwie n. h. no, v. to hope for s. th.; to re- [lit. to breathe (and) pour it on] s. th. here, ameye samfe soto

ko ni ate-gbleo zira se soto, ni no no amemuo amefwie (Dumy. p. 119).

mu ke-die kpo, v. to expire.

mu (mule old pron.) mle, mle mu, v. lit. to breathe the depth, to dive, to duck, to plunge, to conceal, to disappear, to be silent.

Asitei, pr. n. of maka (in Tei) same
Tema in meaning as Site.



Site, v. to pepper, to season with
 pepper.

siteke, n. place of rising (of the sun), siteke

siteke (Dav. Cal. 113, 2f)

sitemo (from te.. si, v. t. to raise, n. raising,
 erecting, excitement, resurrection, -

Lararo sitemo, the raising of Lararus.

siterro, n. stumbling.

siterro, pl. - ni, n. stumbling block.

site, n. leech, blood-sucker, (Abej 30, 15f)

sitimo (from ti.. si, v. n. surprise, mo..

timo, same, sitimo vrama, surprise-
 visit.

site, n. pepper, red pepper, Cayenne-pepper, wa

site (from to si, v.), repelling, settling down,

putting down of a load, keeping put-
 ting up, reposition, ke n. k. hat m. k.

site, v. to reposit, to give in charge, ke

kotoku le yaha mani onukpa le site -

2) site, v. to reposit, to give in charge, ke

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kotoku le yaha mani onukpa le site -

1) sitoba, n. pepper-leaf, pepper-plant.

2) sitotao, pl. - tree, n. pepper-plant, pepper-
 shrub.

4) sitowo, n. seasoning with pepper.

5) sitoyeli, n. pepper-eating.

6) sitoyelo, n. pepper-eater.

resting-place is not a sleeping-place.

šitraloi (pl. of šitalo) n. sitter; attendance; members of a meeting?; - miye pa ni make mon, šii miawoo akē mihāia to

šitraloi le hewon (Bury. p. 87).

šitramo (pl. of šitamo) n. sitting down (of many); session, state of resting on a seat, (1 Sam. 16, 11).

šitramoke (pl. of šitramoke) n. sitting-places for many, seats, onukpai-ašitramo hei, chief seats (Mat. 23, 6).

šitsā (from tāa šii, v.) n. digging the ground.

šitšē, šarwas šidre, n. mischief etc.

šitšōromō, n. abeyance; suspension.

5) šitwā, n. striking or falling down.

6) šitwialō, n. an outcast or destitute (Gen. 14, 12).

šasitō, n. stupidity, ^{unwisdom, unjudgment} perside down, le

asitō (v. to be stupid); to turn ^{upside} down, šoyenife asitō! ye turn things ^{upside} down, šoyenife asitō! ye turn things ^{upside} down (Jes. 29, 16).

2) šasitufeno, n. stupid behaviour; forwardness.

3) šasitufe, ^{same as} šasitūtē, n.

4) šasitūtē, pl. - tōmei, n. stupid person; forward person.

šitwiamo, n. outcasting; abjection; prostration; succumbing; hardship; (Ezra 10, 11);

ni ameteri maikomēi ghoi ye šitwiamo hewo (Leint. štōt. yiti. xxvii).



↓ to drown

↓ to conceal, to hide, to withhold
from, esüre, he has been drowned.



(Rem. what does süu mean in
this sentence?) it means hereby
sculptured, or engraved, carved, e.g.
'asüu amägä amäsi an image
(of wood or wooden) was cast
or moulded.

süu, inf. süumo, v. t. süu to sink, to go down,
[to cause to sink, to founder, to submerge,
to fall below the surface, to immerse,
to fail, to waste away, to languish a-
way gradually, to pine away;] sebasüu
ke-ye heko ni'kwo fö gbilehun, he will
sink ^{down} into a place deeper than a grave
(Berry. p. 4). - efwiliatsimeci ni'ahala
le, hü asüuame ye kö-türü len, -
amesüu ke-te süsi tame te (2 Mo. 15, 4-5).
Russia sü ameleöri-ata fefeo le, Russia
sank her fine fleet (Rapp 1896 p. 168). -
neke rimemne ne kwa akwa asüle
amäi si - (Berry. p. 57). - masüu ye
imote ni'mli kwo ni sidamoko bi
mli (Dav. lat. 69, 3). phä m. k. süu, v. t. to sink,
to cause to sink. - phä öhimmei asüu
ke awugbetwemo da drömame, and
thine eyes shall languish with longing
for them all the day (1 Cor. 28, 3). - a-
werehö chä mihimne asüu (Dav. lat.
6, 8). - ni chömneii amöböi süumo,
and his eyes began failing or to fail
(1 Sam. 3, 2 Edit. 1863). - proo. momeke
wuo tö le, asüüle töfä, one who is
(going with or assisting you) to fight,
you don't conceal him the powder.