good, to be kind, to be mild, to be good-natured.

mli hɛ̃ hã m.k., v. to be kind to a p.; -emli ehɛ̃ hããlɛ, things are bad with him. (in other words: he was not kind to him)

mli hɛ̃ yɛ ou.k. nɔ, v. to show kindness unto a p.; -ni omli ahɛ̃ yɛ minantsɔ̃ k. nɔ (1 Kos. 24, 12).

mli kã, v. lit. the inside is open, there is room (or space) between; to be scattered, to be dispersed; -wɔmli kã yɛ gbogbo lɛ nɔ, no kɛ emanyo ten dzɔkɛ (Neh. 4, 13).

2) mli kpã hã m.k., v. lit. the inside is bright for a p.; it is well with a p.; -emli kpee hããlɛ, things are bad with him.

1) mli kpã, v. i. to expand, to extend, to stretch v. i.

mli kpɔ, v. i. to crumble off inwardly.

mli lɛ, inf. mililenno, v. to inwardly wide, roomy, to expand, to extend, to enlarge.

mli nɔ̃mɔ m.k., v. the inward (or the bowels) are troubled; -mimli nɔ̃mɔomi yɛ ehowo (Ier. 31, 20).

mli nu hɔ, v. to feel inwardly.

mli ɲila, v. to be inwardly wounded.

mli zã m.k. hã (m.k. hɛ), v. lit. the inside burns one for (another) one; -amɛmli zãã-amɛ amɛkɛa amɛhɛ, zi amɛmli ezãã-amɛ amɛhãã meididzi m'dzi gomei

adezãi nɔ̃m lɛ̃. (Reind. Dict. pits. XXX).

(ta) mli ta, inf. mlitã, v. to be inwardly touched or moved, syn. yi mli; and mli fɔ m.k. tɛi, v.

mli tɔ̃zi, v. to be inwardly excessively glad; -ɔkɛ̃ etade kɛ̃ ehefɛ̃nii ato mli; mɛ̃ hã emli tɔ̃zilɛ̃ (Read. book III 1904 p. 149).

mli tɛ̃, inf. mlitɛ̃nɔ, v. i. to be inwardly pure, clear, limpid; -hã m.k. mli tɛ̃, v. t. to clear.

mli tɛ̃rɛ, v. i. corrobor. of mli tɛ̃, to be inwardly rent; to be rent in two, to be divorced, to be severed, to be broken to pieces, to be separated (of friendship). -nɔfɛ̃nɔ ni axaghɛ̃ tɛ̃ nɛ nɔ lɛ emli adatɛ̃rɛ (Mat. 21, 44). mli tɛ̃rɛ dukudukuku to be dashed to pieces, to be shattered; ni amɛdzɛ̃ tɛ̃ã lɛ yiteɔ amɛ̃ɔ̃ame amɛtɔ̃ɔ̃a ɛ̃ɔ̃; ni amɛ̃lɛ̃ amɛmli tɛ̃rɛ dukudukuku (2 Chron. 25, 12).

mli tɔ̃ɔ̃, inf. mlitɔ̃ɔ̃nɔ, v. lit. the inside turns; to turn the inside, pron. kɛ̃ ɔkɔa mɛdzɔ̃ ni omli tɔ̃ɔ̃ lɛ, no ɔkɛ̃ nyonitɛ̃rɛ kpɛ̃, =

mli tɔ̃ɔ̃ m.k., v. to pity a p., to have pity with a p.; Nuntɔ̃ɔ̃ lɛ mli tɔ̃ɔ̃lɛ̃ kabaɔ̃. (Jakobo 5, 11).

(please, give transl.).
You are to be fortunate to get a moonlight when taken the purgative

mli tɔ̃ n.k. yɛ.. he (or hewo), v. one's inside is moved for one; – ni minli tɔ̃ mi yɛ ehe (Ad. Lal. 5,4); syn. mũsũn tɔ̃.

mli wa, inf. mliwale, v. i. to be inwardly hard, to be difficult, to be severe, serious etc.; emli wa, it is severe; ehela lɛ mli wa, his illness is serious; fɔ̃ɛnɔ lɛ mli lɛ wa, the play was in full swing; Sibiria ziɛgɔri nɔ fɛi mli wa naakpa, cold is very rigorous in Siberia; – hã n.k. mli wa, v.t. to swell s.th.. otherwise: the play is being at its full swing.

mli wo la, inf. mlilawo, v. i. to be inwardly hot, to become (or get, grow) angry, to be wroth, wrathful. emli wo la, he (she) is angry; – ni Kain mli wo la naakpa (1 Mos. 4, 5, 31, 36).

mli wo he la, v. i. to sour, to become peevish or crabbed; – ni Kaselɔ lɛ amli wo amɛhe la yɛ hewo (Kappe 1896 p. 19).

mli wo n.k. la, and mli wo la wo n.k., v. to grow angry about a p.; the anger of.. is kindled against a p.; one's wrath grows hot against a p.; – ni Tɛhowa mli wo Israel la.. (2 Sam. 24,1); agbɛnɛ hãmi gbɛ, ni minli wo la awoamɛ (2 Mos. 32, 10.11).

mli yɛ la, v. to be wrathful, emli yɛ la, he is

wrathful.

mlibā, n. 1) coming in (Dav. Lal. 121, 8); entrance; 2) fulfilment, accomplishment.

2) mlibē, n. taking hold of with pincers; narrowing.

1) mlibē, n. insincerity; deceitfulness, falseness, truthlessness; - gbomiamgē, mlila kē grimō, awungdi, mlibē kē wō ... (Redenbacher II p. 32).

mlibefō, n. pause, respite.

mlibēmō, n. creeping in a place.

mlibēnō, pl. mlibēmōnii, n. cross-bar, bar, bolt, fastening; (2 Mos. 26, 28, 36, 33).

2) mliblemō, n. stripe, a streak, a line of a different colour from the rest.

3) mliblemōnii pl. of mliblemōnō, n. spoke (of a wheel); (1 Manitō 7, 33).

4) mliblemōnii (pl. of mlibēnō) n. pl. bars etc (2 Mos. 26, 26. 27. 29.).

5) mliblemōnō, pl. — nii, n. spoke (of a wheel).

1) mlibimō, n. inquiry, investigation n.

mliblemōtō, pl. - tōei, n. spoke (of a wheel).

mlibotelo, n. corner-in, enterer (Geograph. of Palest. p. 83)

mlibotemo, n. entering, entrance, ingress; introduction, preface.

mlibotemohe, n. entering; (Ezek. 44, 5).

mlibū, n. discerning; -nyele inwei hɛnibii amlibū (Matt. 16, 3).

mlidamo, n. advocacy, advocation, intercession.

mlidamo-faikpamo, n. intercession, (Handbook of Bible Know. p. 106).

mlidamolo, n. advocate, intercessor, mediator, one who becomes surety, one who becomes bound for another; surety.

mlidɔ, n. bow, crook, fold.

mlidole, n. ardency, ardour.

mlidzā, n. division, half; part, parcel, apportionment; chapter; department; class; share, section, tome; fraction, portion; -mlidzā gbeitselo, denominator, mlidzā kanelo, numerator (of a vulgar fraction); mlidzā kpakpa (he akonta), vulgar fraction; -mlidzā nyonma, decimal; mlidzāi eti (or edwe, enumo) mli ekome, a third, a fourth, a fifth; mlidzāi nyonma mli enyo, two tenth parts (3 Mos. 24, 5); mlidzāi nyonma mli

skome tɔ́ ɛtɛ̃, three tenths, (3 Kor. 14, 19).
mlidžahe, n. portion of a land; province, (Kappe 1896 p. 93).
mlidžalo, n. divider; denominator; heretic (Kappe 1896 p. 92).
mlidžɛ̃, n. coming or going forth.
mlidžielo, n. producer; subtracter.
mlidžiemo, n. production; exception, deduction, subtraction; mlidžiemo okadi, miner.
mlidžo, same as mlidžole, n. (?)
mlidžo, n. coolness.
mlidžole, n. yearning, meekness, mildness, kindness, goodness, gentleness, (2 Kor. 10, 1).
mlidžolo, n. a merciful p., clement or kind person.
mlidžolo, n. a cross or unkind person, a person crabbed or peevish in temper, illiberal person. syn. hɔ̃nžalo.
mlidžomo, same as mlidžole, n. (?)
mlidžomo, n. inward bitterness, acerbity, [acrimony; crossness, unkindness, sparingness, illiberality; (Church Rules 1906 p. 49).
mlifɔ̃mo, n. taking out; syn. mlidžiemo.
mlifi, same as mlifɔ̃mo, n.
mlifɔ̃mo, n. binding into v. tr.; density, thickness.

mlifinii, (pl. of mlifinõ) n. belt, girdle round the waist.
mlifõnõ, pl. – nii, n. girdle, band, sash; (2 Mos 28,8).
mlifitemo, n. inward perversion or corruption; (Gã lala 340,4).
mlifile, n. looker, peeper, curious gazer.
mlifile, n. a happy p., a glad person.
mlifimo, n. looking into, peeping.
mlifimo, n. happiness, gladness, glorying, (Fil. 1,26); gaiety, exultation, joy, jollity, mirth, (Zsadz. 2,1); ke mlifimo, adv. gaily, airily.
mlifomo, n. cutting into pieces, alternation, ke mlifomo, adv. alternately. [(from pl. fo mli)
mlifo, n. cutting into pieces, break, pause, partition, crossing. [(from sing. fo mli)
mlifohe, n. crossing.
mlifole, n. one who crosses (a river), one coming from the other side (of a river); (Geogr. of Palest. p. 1).
mlifomo, n. grudging, grudge, ke mlifomo, adv. grudgingly.
mlifomo, n. inward washing.
mlifũ, n. anger, wrath; ži mlifũ v. to get angry; to m.k. he mlifũ, v. to grudge; miye eke mlifũ ko mito, he owes me a grudge; wo m.k. mlifũ, v. to make [inf. mlifũže,

a p. angry, to chafe, to provoke, mlifũ mli and kɛ mlifũ, adv. angrily. prov. mlifũ lɛ gbɔ̃ni, etɔ̃ mɔkɔnɔ, anger is a stranger, it does not turn in alone, wiemɔ kpakpa dzĩɛ mlifũ, a good word removes anger.

2/ mlifũ kuzã, n. grudge, malice, anger retained from a previous time or a previous act.

3/ mlifũlɔ (rare) same as mlifũtsɛ, n.

4/ mlifũzã, n. lit. rotten anger, same as mlifũ kuzã, n.

5/ mlifũtsɛ, pl. -tsɛmei, n. one given to anger, an irful p., an irascible p., a person soon angry. (Abei 22, 24; T.t. 47).

6/ mlifutumɔ, n. admixture, nɔ̃ mlifutumɔ, n. adulteration.

7/ mlifũ, n. smelling in.

mlifũvɔ, n. provocation.

mlifũvɔnii, n. things of provocation, provocatives.

mlihũiemɔ, n. consideration, desire.

mligbalɛ, n. ~~division, portion, part~~ (another form for mligbamɔ + mligblamɔ) ~~(Rodenbacher, p. 38, onɔ̃ fɔ̃ni, ni ɔhɛ̃ mina gbɛfũi kɔ yɛ mɔkɔ ikɔ ɔ lɛ mligbalɛ lɛ ni.)~~

mligbalo, n. cleaver, splitter, divider.

mligbáno, n. partition, division, difference, distinction (nɔto titi ni afeɔ ye mli dzi mligbáno ni yɔ eŝai ni: amli lɛ (Church Rules 1906 p. 50 & 166).

mligbe, I. n. way into a place; ingress; inside, inward; - mináá mligbe, I found no admittance. II a. inner, inward; mligbe Kpo lɛ (no) inner court (Ezek. 40, 23. 27); mligbe gbomo, inward man (Rom. 7, 22).

)mligbiglilo, n. murmurer, querulous p.

)mligbemo, n. falling in or into.

mligbiglimo, n. grumbling, grudge, murmur, querulousness; kɛ mligbiglimo, adv. grudgingly.

mligblalo, n. divider, divisor; - nibii a-mligblalo, n. analyser.

mligblamo, n. division, separation, part, portion, separating, partition, breach, quarrel, faction, dissension, disruption; asafo mligblamo, schism.

mligblamobe, n. time of parting (Christ. Messenger 1886 p. 120 a).

mligblamoi (pl. of mligblamo,) n. pl. factions, heresy, (Gálalawolo p. XIII).

mligblamokii, n. sect; (Rebenb. II, p. 112).

mligblamɔwolo, n. bill of divorce, deed of repudiation; (Mk. 10, 4; Ja. 50, 1).

mligblemɔ, n. development; cultivation; improvement (?); (Church Rules 1906 p. 58).

mligbodzɔmɔ, n. slackness, relaxation, remission.

mligbomɔ, pl. – mei, n. inward man (Efes. 3, 16).

mligbɔ, n. perforation, the act of perforating.

emligidi, same as (ɔ)nmlikiti, a. unripe.

mligidi and mligidi kɛ, v. i. to writhe; emligidi ehi kɛ pɔmɔ, he writhes with pain, (he writhes the body with pain).

mligximɔ, n. relaxation.

mligwaomɔ, n. (paying by) instalments.

mlihã, n. inward covering.

mlihalamɔ, n. canvas; same mlihalamɔ, n. parley.

mlihaomɔ, n. inward trouble or grief; (Gã lala 394, 18).

mlihemɔ, n. taking in.

mlihiɛlɔ, n. bearer, carrier; (gbalɔ: Hagai kɛ Zakaria dzi Jehowa Kanetsɔ le mlihiɛlɔi. (Rabenb. I p. 92).

mlihiemɔ, n. bearing, carrying; (Gã lala

364, 1/. - dadedama kɛ̃ tamii mlihilɛ̃-
no elee (Redonb. I p. 74).
mlihilɛ̃, n. 1/ dwelling or living in some
place; 2/ loving-kindness, kindness,
generosity, clemency, charity, chari-
tableness, goodness; kɛ̃ m.ɩ. ye yɛ̃
mlihilɛ̃ mli, to deal kindly with a
p. (1 Mos. 24, 49).
mlihilɛ̃lɛ, n. dwelling-place, dwelling-
room; syn. ɔ̃hilɛ̃lɛ, n.
mlihilɛ̃nii, n. pl. good deeds, deeds or acts
of kindness, (Nehem. 13, 14).
mlihilɔ, n. 1/ inhabitant; 2/ kind p., ge-
nerous p., humane p.; prov. mɔ̃kɔ kpa-
tãã mlihilɔ, one does not propiciate
a generous person(s).
mlihɔ̃, n. lying betwixt, shoving in.
mlihɔ̃lɔmɔ̃nii, n. pl. panels (of a door),
ledges: (1 Mantɔ̃ 7, 27, 28. 36).
mlihũmɔ, n. cultivating in a place.
mlikã, n. staining; stain.
mlikamɔ, n. sticking, paving
mlikãmɔ, n. lying in a place.
mlikɔlɔmɔ, same as mlikɔ̃lɔmɔ, n.
mlikõ, n. belly-ache, prov. kɔlɔ lɛ̃ lɛ̃ ɔ̃
mlikõ kɔ̃ yɛ̃ hemɔ ni ebu ɛ̃ eto, the
beast knows that there is a belly-ache,

mlihũmɔ: grumbling, sighing

lizard, or any of the four footed reptile tribe!

therefore it lies on its belly against (the time of it).

mlikɔ̃lomɔ, n. picking out. selecting out

mlikpɑ̃, n. search; amɛbɔ̃i ʒia-ʒɛ-ʒia mlikpɑ̃ ʃitɔ̃ʃitɔ (Read. book 1904 p. 57).

(viia) mlikpalɔ, n. 1) a dainty person; 2) searcher.

(viia) mlikpɑ̃mɔ, n. 1) daintiness; 2) distinction; discerning discernment; ele ɛkpakpa kɛ efɔ̃i mlikpɑ̃mɔ, he knows discerning good and evil (Heb. 5, 14).

mlikpɑ̃mɔ, n. stretching (oneself); resting, strain, the act of straining; prov. alɔ̃ite kɛ, mlikpɑ̃mɔ nɔ̃ hewɔ ni ɛhɛ nyɔ̃ile, the cat says, stretching is sweet, wherefore it does not buy a slave (because slaves make trouble). - mlikpɑ̃mɔ dzi nii dzikɔ̃ile alɔ̃ite ye ɛkɔ, if stretching would be riches, the cat would have some.

mlikpɑ̃mɔnigɛnii, n. pl. dainty food, dainties.

mlikpɑ̃mɔnɔ̃, n. stretcher.

mlikpɑ̃mɔ-tsɔ̃ne, n. rack.

mlikpɛ, n. meeting in some place.

mlikpɛ̃, n. decision, conclusion, resolution, resolve. (Old church Rules p. 34 & 21. Kappe 1896 p. 135).

mlikpɔlɔ, n. a decisive person.

mlikpẽnẽ, n. chiselling.

mlikpẽ-ta, obsolete.) n. decisive battle (Petersb. I. p. 180).

mlikpo, n. clod in something (Gã Cal. 425, 4).

mlikũ, n. breach, breaking, violation, contravention; - mlai ɛ amlikũ, law-breaking, infringement of (a) law (Old Church Rules p. 33, § 17).

mlikwẽnẽ, n. looking into, insight (Gã Lala 160, 6).

mlikwɔlɛ, n. depth, profundity.

mlila, n. inward fire, heat, passion, anger, wrath, fury, rage, pique, offence, provocation; (2 Cor. 12, 20). wo m. k. mlila, inf. mlilawo, v. to grieve a p.; to provoke; - wikomɔ kɛ minilila ni awoɔ zɔnii nã minicɔ (1 Sam. 1, 16).

mlilakɛ, pl. -tsɛmɛi, n. a passionate, crabbed, cross, fretful, petulant person, an angry fellow, a wrathful man, a surly person; (Prov. 18, 25. Abe 15, 18; 21, 19).

mlilawo, n. grieving, making angry; aggravation, annoyance, vexation; provocation.

mlilawomi, n. lit. things of provocation etc.; provocations, vexations; (2 Mantã 23, 26).

mlilẽmo, n. capacity, enlargement, extension.

mlilonto (obsolete), n. nave (of a wheel) (1 Kanita 7, 33 Edit. 1863).

mlimiamo, n. strain, the act of straining, astringency.

mlimõmo, n. taking hold of s. th., clasp, grip, comprehension, faith, trust.

mlimõmohe, n. handle.

mlimõmotõ, pl. tõi, n. handle.

mlimõdzivo, n. the act of making the inside dirty (as water etc).

mlina, n. insight.

mlinato, n. a person who has insight.

mlinamo, n. treading, stepping in.

mlinii pl. n. (has no sing.) inward things, contents, bowels, intestines, entrails; prov. Ke ona omlinii ahe ke ofuee, (lit. If you would see the things of your bowels you would not vomit.) mokõ edzile emlinii ehiee mi ato dzõei ewo ndi, one does not take out his bowels (and) throw them away and takes grass (or straw (and) puts in (to stuff it up)

mliniian, n. the inside of the bowels etc. ehote emliniian tamo mu, Dan. Lal. 29, 13.

mlinu, n. fluid.

I please give translat. To obtain (possess) little is quite sufficient than nothing at all.

mliñã, n. pressing out, squeezing.
mliñãnõ, n. shutting in.
mliimlãnõ (from the verb imlã .. mli, to make lines or streaks in s. th.) n. stripe, a streak, a line of a different colour from the rest. (to scratch inside)
mliini, a. sound, buxom, defectless; without spot; (Hos. 19, 2); - fẹ mliini, v. to be buxom. (tĩnõ tũru ni'yẹ mliini, a sound heifer, (stout, sturdy, fat
mliinfenõ, n. buxomness. stoutness
mliñõmõ, n. inward sweetness; enjoyment; (Kurtz, Doctr. of Relig. p. 22).
mlipẹinõ, n. search, inquest; sane mlipẹinõ, investigation, inquest; (Rappe 1896 p. 134).
mlisane, n. lit. inward matter; essential; (Kurtz, Relig. Doct. p. 6, § 8).
mlisolẹ, n. unfolding (?); (Gã Lal. 212, 7); fervour (?) (old Gold Coast Dictionary).
mlisolẹ - mlisolewõ - womlisolẹ to encourage (a thing or a p.)
mlisã, n. fanning, winnowing, (Det. 4, 11).
mlisã, n. lit. burning of the inside; mourning; mournfulness; - bẹ eyẹ mobẹ, bẹ eyẹ mlisã, akẹ mei'abii aabana nõ nekẹ! (Reind. Hist. yiti. XVII).
2) mlisãlẹ, n. mournfulness, affliction, heart-rending. - ivõ lẹ nã ʒia lẹ fẹ etũu fõ, ni inõkii lẹ kokloõ gbekii lẹ kẹ-yii kẹ-baã, eyẹ mlisãlẹ! (Reind. Hist. yiti. II).

mlisãdzi, n. pl. contents. (pl. - zãdzi.

II a. mournful; nɛ̃kɛ̃ mlisɔ̃lɛ̃ gbɛ̃lɛ̃ notonɔ̃to nɛ̃.. (Reind. Hist. yitɔ. XVII); yɛ̃ ní fata ho lɛ̃ ɔ́ mlisɔ̃lɛ̃ yɔ́ɔ́ bɛ̃ní agbeanɛ̃ lɛ̃; (Reind. Hist. yitɔ. XX).

1) mlisɔ̃-kɛ̃ mɔhãnɔ̃, n. compassion, sympathy (1); - aso blɔ́ɔ́ ɔ́ ɛ̃ɛ̃yɔ́ nuni yɛ̃ mlisɔ̃ kɛ̃ mɔhãnɔ̃ gbɛ̃fãni lɔ. (Reind. Hist. yitɔ. XXV).

mlisɔ̃tãnɔ̃, n. strain, the act of straining; gbɔnɔ ɔ́ɔ́ mlisɔ̃tãnɔ̃, an injury inflicted by straining, strain.

mlisi, n. 1) giving into the bargain, 2) underparts (Hist. 41, 22); 3) bosom, nõ m.k. wo.. mlisi, v. to take one and lay into one's bosom, to give one into one's bosom; minõ minɛ̃yɔ́ lɛ̃ mɛ́ɔ́ omlisi (Luk. 16, 5); if a p. is in bed or lying on a mat with a child in arms then mlisi is used, as: ehe gbekɛ̃ lɛ̃ yɛ̃ omlisi; her child is in her arms, if the person is sitting then ɔ́ɔ́nɔ̃ nɔ or shortened ɛnɔ̃ is used, as: ehe gbekɛ̃ lɛ̃ yɛ̃ ɛnɔ̃. 4) bay, gulf (obsolete); - amɛ̃yɔ́ɔ́ Makaiko nɔ̃ɔ́bɔ́ mulu alo mlisi lɛ̃ (Redenbacher II p. 382).

mlitã, n. touching, troubling, emotion,

agitation, affection; (Joh. 5, 4.) (Klappe 1896 p. 138.) - esaa Kaizareyeli Kwrē ye nekē dzenfitemo kē mlita yino ne (Redenbacher II p. 337.)

mlitalē, n. emotion; pathos; kē mlitalē, adv. affectively.

mlitalo, n. agitator.

mlitāmo, n. sitting in a place.

mlitaomo, n. search, research, ascertainment, canvass, inquiry, investigation, searching; (Abei 25, 27.) mlitaomo fitōfitō, n. scrutiny.

mlitasane, n. a touching story.

mlitemo, n. concealing in a place, hiding in a place.

mliteri, n. waist.

mliterīōri, n. waist-band, girdle, syn. kefīnonō, mīamonō, n.

2) mliterīfīnei, n. pl. girdle. belt

3) mliterīfīnō, pl. -nii, n. girdle, (2 Mos. 28, 4. 3 Mos. 8, 13.)

1) mliterīfīno, n. girding.

mliterwei, n. backbone, spine.

mlitī, n. repetition.

mlitīlē, n. thickness, density.

mlitīlē, same as mlitī, n. (Klappe 1896 p. 3.)

mlitimo, n. consistency, density, thickness.

mlitsámo (pl. of mlitsámo), n. sitting (of many) in (a room etc).
mlitsa, n. digging (in a place).
mlitsámo, n. inward healing.
mlitsémo, n. inward purity, clearness, distinctness; tsui mlitsémo, pureness of heart (Abr. 22, 11).
mlitsémo, n. calling in.
] lit. mlitseremo, n.] inward separation, disunion, divorce.
mlitsimo, n. stirring (a fire); efoo la le mlitsimo (Dos. 7, 4).
mlitsimo, n. importance. (heaviness & thickness)
mlitso, pl. -tsei, n. main trunk or stem, chief tribe, principal race, principal (or older) branch. -esii lincii, ni neke Karl agbo le mlitso le he mine ne ewule mra mli: (Redemb. II p. 156); tsante guoylo: komei ba lyea, ni K. T. lee ame mlitso, ni eyibu ake, t-du Sei Tsatsa mei ni (Rind. Hist. yilo 5 V)
mlitso, n. dipping in, immersion, baptism; (Redemb. II p. 54).
mlitso, n. yearning, mercy; syn. mazuntso.
mlitsole, n. compassion, mercy (Rom. 12, 8).
mlitsolo, n. expander.

nlitɔ̃mɔ, n. showing, description.
nlitɔ̃mɔ, n. inward change. -ene dzi
ɣzekɔdzi fe maintɔyeli-fe-mantɔ-
yeli nlitɔ̃mɔ (Rev'nd. Hist. yɛtɔ̃).
nlitɔ̃ɛ̃mɔ, n. wiping the inside.
nlinɔlɛ, n. inward hardness, solidity,
strength, fervency, rate, difficulty,
sharpness, severity (used of things);
ɔ̃ɛ nlinɔlɛ nli, to be in full swing.
nlinɔ, n. casting in (over and above); gi-
ving into the bargain, the thing gi-
ven into the bargain, the worst, the
outcast, the lowest (also used of men);
bi nlinɔ, to demand an addition, ni
eitɔ̃ mɛ ni dzi ghomɛ ɔ nlinɔ
etɔ́ɔ nɔ (Daniel 4, 17); prov. Kɛ́ ɔ nɔ́lɛ,
nɔ ɔhiɔ nlinɔ, if thou get, thou as-
kest to put more to it (to ask for an addition)
nliyɔ, n. entering, ingress, hɔ̃ nliyɔ he
ghɛ, v. to admit, nliyɔ he ghɛ̃mɛ, n.
admittance, syn. nlibɔtemɔ, n.
nliyi, same as nliyimɔ, n.
nliyimɔ, n. striking into, touching, mo-
ving (f.), entering a journey, a way,
starting, outset, start, decamponent,
departure, (Ezra 7, 9. Bunny. p. 27); mi-
nliyimɔ be lɛ ɔzɛ, the time of my

departure is come (2 Tim. 4, 6).

mliyimoke, n. place of starting or going out (4 Mos. 33, 2).

mliyomo, n. inward perception.

amlobi, n. or amlobia name of a tree (Read. book III 1904 p. 123). It is used for making native baskets and many other useful things.

*What is the tree used for.

mlu, n. dust, powder, tsa mlu kete, v. to go together, (Bof, 3, 1).

mlugudu, p. narrow (referring to the opening of a vessel).

omluga, same as omunkuin, n.

mlukuli, n. grain (speck, atom, or particle) of dust, (Ges. 40, 15).

mlumlu, a. dusty, powdered, v. adv. into dust, - ogbe (or zi) n. tr. mlumlu, v. to grind s. th. into dust, to pulverize.

mlumlugbeno, n. grinding into dust.

omluwkuin, same as omunkuin, n.

mo, pl. mei, n. being, man, person, somebody, pl. people, folk. In combinations mo, pl. mei, distinguishes persons from things, e.g. mofoi, a bad person, nofoi, a bad thing. Connected with verbs, as their subject or object, it expresses these undefined, though personal, as "; the subject, fe. mo ke dke, somebody said that..; mei le ke people say, or dke, it is said. ke' afe ene le, ayiano, if this is done, people flog one, agbe mei kome, some people were killed, - omo ke tse -

dzõmo! enine ze tanii le ke terema sanii no dani ekplõ ake eba. (Reind. Hist. yiti XIX). - mofemo ni dzi omo ye mã lei, whomsoever that is of thine in the city (Mos. 19, 12). - ke-dze ameteri no wulu no ke-bari ameteri no bibiõ no, from the greatest of them (even) to the least of them (Jona 3, 5). - ebe mõ, lit. he is no being, he is weak, - mo nõ ni, relat. pron. whose, prov. ke omo ye fase le, ahei tsina hũnmeikwokẽ ahãão, if one of thine is beyond the river (where cattle is bought), then not a cow (or ozen) with a spoiled eye will be bought for thee, - anaa mo ni akele dzeofoi. [2] must you not find one, before you can run away with him. [2] (Zimm.)

(please give transl. of omo ke hedzõmo) pertaining to that particular person: omo as already known hedzõlõ: nisei p.

mõ, n. track, trace, (used of snakes in the sand, of a ship in the water, by following a beast wounded by shot etc.), ze mõ, the trace after ..., dza ze mõ, v. to trace, to track, to look for the track, to look after somebody, to seek somebody. dzo kpo ni ogadza toikuiloaze mo (Salomo Lal. 1, 8); fõli name ze mo, print of a wheel, carriage-track, cart-rut, lele ze mo, wake.

mõ (Adani) pron. independ., there, same as bo in Gã.

mɔ, same as mɔni, conj. and adv.

emɔ, mɔ, (pl. obsolete emɔi; mɔi) pl. emedzi, medzi, a old (commonly, mɔmɔ) nu mɔ, pl. hiɛ medzi, an old man; yɔ mɔ, pl. yei medzi, an old woman, now always written: numɔ, pl. hiɛmedzi; yɔmɔ, yeimedzi.

mɔ́ (Twi salutation) interj. expressing congratulation; well done! Yā Bravo! syn. aɔkɔ!

mɔ, adv. and conj. then, now, bɔ mɔ! come then! ~~come now! do come!~~ (?); tsia! onyenilɔ, afe oyá ní mana oyia, ní odze kpɔ oyatsu nii! mɔ ní ofe nekɛ ekoi! .. wait for I will be after you) if you do so again, as I declare! .. if you do so again, (Ofaye 1896 p. 96).

mɔ, pl. mɔmɔ, inf. mɔmɔ, v. to hold, to take hold of, to seize, to catch, to attack (tamɔ hela mɔ mɔ as an illness attacks one); to force a p. to do s. th.); to swoop, to apprehend, to hit, to obtain success, to prosper. - alɔ-mɔ Kwakwe, the cat catches mice. - ní Tomatandzie ehɔ ní yɔ eke ɛ, ní eiɔ-hã D., kɛ etadei ɛ ɔhã kɛ mɔ eklante ɛ.. (1 Sam. 18, 4), nie

Fyɔ abrae (Yābrae)

[hãni wolo lɛ mɔ! give me this book only (hay) the other one I shall leave to you, is the sense).

(how is mɔ to be transl. here?) even to (reach) his sword

~~mrō le elá'bu le nā mō, lit. and straightway the mouth of the fountain of her blood took hold of, i.e. and straightway the fountain of her blood ceased (Mark 5, 29).~~ — nyeteŋ mōko akamō enanyo, among you nobody shall take hold of his neighbour (or countryman) to force him to.., i.e. you shall not wrong one another (3 Mos. 25, 14. 17); tī le emō, lit. this tea has taken hold of, i.e. this tea is strong. — Nyoŋmō amō oyitsōi amli, God may take hold of thy hair. (a benediction for one taking a journey or for aged people); miyitsō emōmi, my head is (or feels) heavy or dull. (I feel headache).

mō Atyigbe, v. to drench as Atyigbe people use to do; to drench a child medicine.

mō.. dzie, v.t. to strip, to tear off.

mō.. fã, v.t. to tear out.

mō.. he, v. to take hold at.

mō.. ko, v. to seize, to take hold of.

mō kolo ko ye, v.i. to prey.

mō orbā m.k. kpate, v. to vaccinate a p. (for the small-pox)(:) to infect a p. with the small-pox. (:) To have to be infected by smallpox.

mō kpe, v. lit. to take hold of (and) meet, phrase: mimō ni (zi) ekpee, like the English phrase, I cannot make both ends meet, it is used: if I want to

strap is too short a girdle (or belt) around my waist and the ends do not reach; fig. if I hold my expenses in one hand and my money in the other and the money is not enough; it is also used with reference to work, labour and power etc.; Kedzi efɛ̃ onyemi yɛ̃ ornazɛ̃, ni kɛ̃ emõ ni ekpɛ̃ lɛ̃, no lɛ̃ mõ enli. (3 Kos. 25, 35).

mõ kpɛ̃, v. to strip, to tear off.

mõ kpɔkɛ, v. to wrest.

mõ lɔ, v. to fish (with hands).

mõ nli, inf. nlimõnɔ, v. to take hold of or on, to hold fast, to catch, to grip; to uphold; to grasp with the hand; to take up, to comply with s.th.; to trust, to believe; - Kɛ̃ eikapɛ̃ no nɔ̃ nɔ̃ lɛ̃ nikɛ̃ - amõ nli; (Gã Primer 1914, 50); no lɛ̃ mõ enli; then to uphold him (3 Kos. 25, 35). - ni Kedzi - yɛ̃ nɔ̃ ɔ̃ɔ̃ nɔ̃ akɛ̃ nyɛ̃ amõ nli lɛ̃, nɔ̃ nɔ̃ dzi Elia ni baba lɛ̃ (Mat. 11, 14).

mõ nli hã n. 1?, v. to hold fast for a p.; prov. mõ nli ohãmi, nikɛ̃ ni-mõ nli, hold it fast for me, I hold fast (the) mine.

mõ nli tɔ̃ɔ̃, v. to grasp, to clutch (tight)

tɔ̃ɔ̃ = tight, fast.

mõ mli wa, v. to grip, to clasp. tightly, fastly

mõ n.k. mli, v. to sustain; - minyẽn nɛ̃kɛ̃ amanehulu nɛ̃ mli mamõ, I cannot sustain this affliction. mõ tẽo mli nyiɔ kɛ̃ - dzi kpɔ, to walk about upon one's staff (2 Ms. 21, 19). (bear)

mõ m.k., mf. momõnɔ, v. to lay hands on a p., to capture one, to circumvent. (Neh. 13, 21); - mõ m.k. enyɔ̃, to meet and seize one, who is lost, to be a slave (or for a slave). - mõ m.k. kɛ̃ ná, v. to ensnare. mõ m.k. kɛ̃ - te mõ̃, v. to arrest a p.; - mõ m.k. tɔ̃ui, v. to delight highly, to charm, to enchant, to fascinate. same as to moko (bomoko) akũ

2) mõ na (or m.k. ná) enyɔ̃, v. to ensnare in talk, lit. to catch a p. on double-tongued or double-dealing. - kɛ̃kɛ̃ ni Farisi lɛ̃ te ni amɛ̃yɔto adzinɔ, bɔ̃ni amɛ̃ɛ̃le ni amemõ ema enyɔ̃, then the Ph. went and took counsel how they might ensnare him in (his) talk (Matt. 22, 15); mɔ̃ɔ akɛ̃ mina enyɔ̃ otaɔ omõ, I perceive that you want to catch me in my talk (Bunyan p. 74).

3) mõ m.k. nine mɔtɛ̃ ziɔ̃, lit. to take hold of a p.'s hand and put it under a stone, to offer violence to a person, kɛ̃ - dzi nyi - or in other words: to defraud a p. to derive (obtain) help of loan of money.

dzalo ko yamõ ko. ko nine ewo te ši-
ži ni ezõ enoko ye edeni, ... if a heathen
took s.th. from a Christian by force ..
(Rappe 1896 p. 55).

/ lit. to catch the mouth of;) mõ .. nã, v.) to stay s.th., to make to cease.
keke ni ammõ gbelehela le nã, and so
the plague was stayed (Gen. Lat. 106, 30
Edit. 1861). ni ammõ le dá bu le nã
mõ, and straight way the fountain
of her blood was stayed or ceased (Mark
5, 29).

mõ n.k., v. to hitch.

mõ ižõ, v. to undertake s.th.
great (or big) (Christaller)

mõ nom, v. to take (a p.) captive.

mõ nu, v. lit. to take hold of a man, prov.
moko mõõ nu dawee ta na, one
does not take hold of a man and place
him in front of the battle.

mõ se hã m.k., v. to take hold of the back
for a p., to back a p., to stand by a p.,
to assist a p., - beni afe ni 'ammemõ
se ammehãõ (2 Mo. 18, 22).

mõ zẽn wie mli, v. } to take courage
(and) speak (f). tsie Pete Okabu mõ
ezẽnewie mli ãhũ, ekpa le fai, etc.
(Reind. Hist. yeto XIV).

same as ghẽ sen; ghe hẽ
Pertaining as to how a p. tries or attempted
or directs his or her intercede for another

mõ ži (or žiži) inf. ži mõ wee, v. to take
hold of the ground; to gain ground;
to do s.th. thoroughly, completely; to

establish, to settle(?) - agbele ke etabilor le ke-mõ ži Kwrakwra, he and his soldiers (or warriors) were completely (or all together) killed to the last (Rapp 1896 p. 28). - neke anekwa Kristofor ni bamõ ži le wo amežimõ-nenla ne; this true Christians who settled there, called the place of their settlement. (Reind. Hist. yits. XVII) ni le dži blofonyo ke ni 'sumoe Maridži Kroini ke-mõ ži (Reind.), le eha gã wolo Kanenue ke ionnã mõ ži (Reind.) ehemõ ži, it becomes fixed or stationary. - Kilomilo he emõ ži, the plumet became stationary.

mõ m. nine ži, v. lit. to take a p. by the wrist of the hand, to take a p. by the hand. - ete tšiu leni, ni mõ no nine ži, ni oblayo le te ži (Mat. 9, 25).

mõ. tše, v. to tear out, to wrench.

mõ.. tšõme, v. to wrench, to wring

mõ. tše, v. to clasp, to clinch.

mõ.. wã, v. to grapple.

mõ wõ ni, v. take hold of a fetish (?), to be seized by a fetish (?). - beni ena neke nina ne, efele ake ena 'noko wulu ni 'ebatšõ no emõ emgi le moi Kede (Read. book III 1904 p. 25).

same as onãkwã

omõ, a droll humerous fellow, funny man, jester; omõ ni ɛ̃ eba ne, as now the real jester has come; omõ gri; the droll fellow is getting alive. (Christaller).

mõ, otrõn = hound deer; rein-deer

I preserved fish, rotten or mashed (Please, give the travel.) You are the particular person concerned in this (case). Fomo ami or gbemõnõ is made of by shoals of Tena women by pounding & mashing and turn same into balls which afterwards are used for cooking.

// are you not even ashamed.?!

mõ yo (ekã nã), v. to commit a rape on a woman, to ravish, to force a woman; - akɛ ni omõ enyemiyo S. lɛ (2 Sam. 13, 22).

omõ, n. rice, - omõ-dã, n. arack.

mõ, pl. mõdzi, n. a stone-building (with a flat roof); fort, castle, citadel, stronghold, bulwark, - mõ ni kwo, n. tower, (2 Chronik. 26, 15); mõ kɛ akhwã, n. balcony.

mõ, pr. n. of an big antelope animal, the flesh of which is used as meat (Read. book II 1904 p. 86).

omoamu, n. = ? same as gbemõnõ, n. a kind of prov. bo ote Kpesi ni akɛ omoamu ba, Tema (Kpesi) your rotten fish. = ? You are the originator who conveyed from

moani, adv. or interrog particle, really, indeed; ofe nɛkɛ nokɛ moani?! thou couldest really do such a thing?! - Ipani ohɛ bɛ hiegbɛlɛ moani?! is thy face really without shame?! - ani moani lɛ enikenyɛ lɛ moni dzio, 'are you really my enemy! (Read. book II 1904 p. 96); - ani moani beni amɛlɛ nakai lɛ Mokam der ena, ni ekɛ akɛ: (Zeppe 1896 p. 3); see also mani, which is same.

germs → moawai, n. pl. worms (P. Anderson), syn. gõgõmii.

mobi, n. a person of a good family.

mobibio, n. an unimportant p.; insig-

nifiant p., a small man.
mobo, n. misery, feeling of misery, mercy, pity, compassion; na mobo, inf. mobonale, v. to have mercy, pity, to have compassion. nanii mobo! have mercy upon me! - enale mobo, he pitied him. ye mobo, generally. nii ye mobo, v. to be pitied, pitiful, miserable, mi-nii ye mobo, I am very miserable. - eye mobo, it is a pity. nii fe mobo, m. k. nii fe mobo, one's things are pitiful or miserable. m. k. nii fe m. k. mobo, ones things (or circumstances, state) distresses a p., to pity a p., the soul of one is grieved for ... enii fomi mobo, I deeply pity him, it distresses me, I am moved to pity. (Hodi 10, 16). Rem. nii fe (or ye) mobo, refer always to persons. - syn. mũsũn tõ, mlitõ, v. [to be pitiful,

mobomobo, a. and adv. pitiful, sad, plaintive. fe (or ye) mobomobo, v. to be pitiful. efe mobomobo, he is sad. - eye mobomobo, it is a sad thing.
mobomobofemo, n. sadness, pity, dejection.
mobona, same as mobonale, n.
mobonale, n. mercy, pity, compassion. (syn. mũsũntõle, n.) mobonale, syn-

ɔnnɔ, God of mercy; merciful God (Gyfala wola p. xiii); ohiafi ɔnnɔbonale, mercy towards the poor (Da n. 4, 27).

nɔbonalenii, n. pl. alms, almsdeeds; charity, charitable gifts (Short Bible Stories 1906 p. 68).

nɔbonalɛ, v. merciful p., humane pera.

nɔbonaɔnii, n. pl. thing according to mercy, done for mercy's sake, same as nɔbonalenii.

nɔbɔnii, n. pl. misery.

nɔbɔ-ɔnne, n. a sad thing or case; a mournful or sad event.

nɔbɔ-ɔihile, n. misery, wretchedness, pitiful or miserable condition, miserable living. beni ɔikpoi ne yɔ deoi kpi kɛ nɔbɔ-ɔihile ne nɔli, when the country was in thick darkness and pitiful condition.

nɔdeni, n. diligence. bɔ nɔdeni, inf. nɔdeibɔ, v. to be diligent.

nɔdeibɔ, n. diligence, energy, zeal, assiduity, effort, fervour, application; kɛ nɔdeibɔ, adv. strenuously.

nɔdeibɔlɔ, n. diligent pera., zealous p., sedulous person.

nɔdeibɔdzeii, n. diligent manners.

modennisõlo, n. rapacious person, extortioner, kite.
modennisõmo, n. extortion.
modientsẽ, pron. oneself, modientsẽ mo-hegbe, suicide, self-slaughter, (Redenbacher I p. 306); modientsẽ mo-he hiegbómo, shamefacedness of oneself, self-confusion, (Christ. Messeng 1885 p. 102 a); modientsẽ hewo mlitsa, self-determination (Kurtz, Relig. Doct. p. 66 & 18).
modini, pl. meididzi, n. black person; negro, African.
amodini, n. whitlow.
modinibi, pl. - bii, n. lit. child or son of an African, descendant of a negro (Christ.) native, Messeng. 1886 p. 110 b).
modiinsane, pl. - meididzi - zadzi, n. history (or matter, state) of a native.
mõdõmõdõ, a. small, fine, well ground, ʒia mõdõmõdõ pi ye iʒo e nã, there is much fine sand on the beach, -tsõ, pl. tsõmo n. tr. modõmodõ, to break a thing to small pieces, (Redenbacher II p. 313); syn. bõdõbõdõ. powder
modzẽlo, n. an abusive p., reviler, (1 Kor. 5, 11).
modzẽmo, n. railing.
modu, n. boil (or furuncle) in the groin
mõdzi, pl. of mõ, n. stone-building.

(tumour)

or inguinal region, inguinal tumour.

2) modwirōhe, n. groin, inguinal region n.

1) moduchāmo, n. condolence.

omōdūmo, n. cultivation of rice.

mo-efōnfelo, n. a mischievous person.

mo-efōnfemo, n. mischief.

mo-esāfelo, n. a mischievous p., evil-doer.

mo-esāfemo, n. mischief.

mofā, n. deference, respect.

mofēmo, pl. meifē, pron. every or any body; each.

mofiamo, same as mofēmo. (same as mopiamo obsolete)

mofitemo, n. spoiling of a p., injury of a p.; mofitemo tilei, lit. a tongue of spoiling one, a mischievous tongue (Abei 17, 4).

mofio, n. a common man (Bonny p. 99); bo or ye mofio, v. to commence (or begin) alone (a work, a settlement, plantation or planting), to found alone a village, to live alone (in a village).

mōfō (and nōfō) n. helper of a fetish-priest; syn. semo, hafatalo (J. Christaller).

mofolelo, n. abductor.

mofolo, n. midwife.

mofomo, n. midwifery.

mofōri, pl. meifōri, n. evil-doer, (2 Moze 9, 27); the evil one (Mat. 5, 37).

mofua, n. old man; syn. onukpa.
moghē, n. homicide, manslaughter, murder. (Christ. Mensong. 1885 p. 92 a).
moghē-dade, n. murderous weapon, destroying weapon, slaughter-weapon. (Ezek. 9, 1).
moghēifitelo, n. slanderer, calumniator.
moghēifitemo, n. slander, calumniation.
moghēnō, pl. — nii [n. lit. a thing with which one may be killed; murderous weapon; (Dav. lal. 7, 14). [or nibii,
moghē-tsofā, n. poison.
mohē, n. new man, new person; Nuntsō mohē, new master (Gā Litwrg. p. 67).
mohebolomo, n. caress.
mohedwēnmo fōn, n. suspicion.
mohefūemo, n. caress.
2) mo-hekpetemo, n. adherence.
3) mo-hemalelo, n. calumniator.
4) mo-hemyāmo, n. ovation; reception.
5) mo-hemēmo, n. liberation.
6) mo-hetōninimo, n. favour. (Mei 16, 15. 19, 12).
7) mohewielo, n. slanderer; syn. moghēifitelo, n. backbiter.
1) mohekā-ke-kwemo, n. self-examination.
mohewiemo, n. backbiting; slander; mohewiemo lilei, backbiting tongue (Mei 25, 28).

mohiegbónu, n. shamefacedness, (Christ. Messenger 1885 p. 102 a).
mohiekpatalo, n. destroyer; (Mei 28, 24).
mohiekpatamu, n. destruction, (Dero Lal. 35, 17).
mohiekwelo, n. respecter of persons; one who favours a p.
mohiekwemu, n. respect of persons; respect.
mohielakalo, n. adulator; flatterer, beguiler, coaxer.
mohielakamu, n. flattery, beguilement, adulation; - lelei ke mike nakai le, dzee mohielakamu ni, it is, I assure you, no flattery, when I say so.
2) omohumu, n. cultivation of rice.
1) mohieyeli, n. circumvention.
moi, n. a kind of seafish; syn. boi, n. boiboi
mokakodzi, pl. modzi kakadzi, n. tower; (Redenbacher II p. 263).
omokao, n. rice-cakes.
mokasemu, n. apishness. to imitate
mo-ke-dzrayeli, n. commercial intercourse.
moko, (moko) pl. meikomei; mei; n. relative, when a pers. pron is prefixed, e.g. emokolabile ake, a relative of his asked him; (Reind.); used as a. and pron. other; somebody, some one, anybody; a body, a person; - Maria Magda.

lena kɛ Maria mokɔ lɛ yɛ dzɛ, Mary Magdalene and the other Mary were there (Mat. 27, 61. 28, 1), mokɔ ɛbakɛmi, somebody has told me. – With neg. voice: nobody, e.g. mokɔ lɛ, lit. somebody is not here, nobody is here, – dzɛl mokɔ, not a person, if not the verb, but the noun shall be negated.

mokome, n. individual, one person, single p.; prov. mokome efee mani, one person (or an individual) makes no town (or people). (Mat. 20, 13), can not build a city.

mokomeflɔ, a. only one; even one, not even one; hɛ Kpai amɛtɛi mokomeflɔ nɔ, not even one is forgotten (Read. book II 1904 p. 25). (not even one

mokomekome, a. and adv. each, apiece, mokomekome aaná akutu kome, each one shall have an orange. (mokome-mokome one by one

mokomemo, n. a solitary one, a desolate one; edzakɛ mokomemo dzimi (Deu. Lal. 25, 16).

mokome-noyeli, n. monarchy (Kappa 1896 p. 39).

mokomeshilɛke, n. monastery, hermitage, (Kappa 1896 p. 94).

mokomeshilɛtɔɔ, n. monk's (or nun's) cell, (Kappa 1896 p. 86).

mokomeshilɔ, monk, friar, anchoret hermit, – mokomeshilɔi-anye, n. abbess, – mokomeshilɔi-azia, n. abbey, monastery,

mokomesikilo atsē, n. abbot; - mokomesikilo atsēyeli, n. abbotship; - mokomesikilōyo, n. nun.

mokometo, a. sole (person), only one p.; - mokometo ba, a sole p. came, only one came.

mokomoko, pl. meikomei, not redupli-cated) same as moko, but stronger and therefore generally used with the neg. voice: no, none, not one, nobody at all. mokomoko baa, nobody at all did come.

mokōnoōimē, n. commission.

mokpōi, pl. meikpōki, n. stranger, foreigner, alien. (2 Mos. 12, 43).

mo-kpōohāmo, n. condolence.

mokroko, pl. meikrokomei, a. another, not the same, (Pros. mokroko dein dēo odein, another one's hand is not thy hand.

mokroikroi, pl. meikroikroei, n. a holy one, saint, (Hiob 15, 15. Sof. 9, 13).

molakalo, n. flatterer. (Bunyan p. 54).

molatofonyo, n. mulatto, (Reind. Hist. yits. XX).

molatonyo, n. mulatto, (Reind. Hist. yits. XVI u. XXI).

molē, n. familiarity.

molemo, n. acquaintance, edzakē

[else,

mimolemo dzile, because I keep up an acquaintance with him (Binny p. 135).

molilo, n. mocker. inf. molimo mocking

mõlo, n. catcher, captor

mo-miamo, n. oppression; act of oppressing.

mom, same as mo and mori, adv. rather.

momililamo, n. provocation, irritation, (Hiob 17, 2).

momililawolo, n. a vexatious person.

momo, pl. memedzi (momo: obsolete), (intensive form of mo) a. old, long; adv. already, [prep. ere nom, eba momo, he is come already, mile momo, I have long known it. [previously.

emomo, adj. used of things, - tõ emomo, v. i. to wear out, to be wasted by use or time. - v. t. to wear out, to consume by use.

momo, n. impediment in speaking or in speech, stuttering; ha momo, inf. momohã, v. to stutter, to stammer.

mõmo, pl. of mõ, v. to catch, to hold fast.

mõmo, n. catch, catching, seizure, arrest, captivation, attack (as a sickness), apprehension.

mõmõ, iterative form of mõ, v. to catch,

aflãi ẹ mõnõame tsãra, the loops took hold of them (or one another) (and) joined (them); ni eno kpodzi ẹ emõmõ mama ẹ elala, and he took the clasps (and) took hold of the curtains (and) fastened (them); (2 Mos. 36, 12. 13).

amomohã and momohã, n. stuttering, stammering.

mõmọhe, n. handle(?); - prov. Kẹ azõ tsi ẹ, afivẹ emõmọhe, if a sword is forged, people leave its handle (or its handle is left).

momohalọ, n. stutterer (said to be generally a passionate person).

mõmọ-kẹ-yã, n. forcible removal, abreption.

mõmọkpã, n. lit. a cord for catching, snare (Hiob 18, 9).

mõmõmọ, intensive form of momọ a. old; already. - esẹ ei etsẹẹ ẹ, abatĩvẹlẹ adafi ekẹ, Don Jose Mora mõmõmọ ẹ ekẹ Blofomei Komei eyọ Kã gbomadzraeyeli ẹ he lolo yẹ Mu. (Rind. Hist. yitõ. XXII); - [si Kẹ nakai ẹolemọtãui ẹ feẹ gbomọ ni he tsee mõmõmọ tãi nekẹ ẹ (Christ. Messeng 186 p. 126 b).

amomon, n. spice(?) (Exodz. 18, 13).

momosa, adv. already before, before, beforetime, long since, previously, a long time ago, anteriorly. - ei nõ ko yẹ mã ẹni momosa ni dzẹẹ ẹ. (Rof. 8, 9).

(please, give translat.) [But if those churches are being despited by such an already known unclean person

mɔnɔtsɔ, pl. – tsɔi, n. name of a tree (of which timber is obtained: (Read book III 1904, p. 123).

mɔ̃nãhulo, n. gate-watch, gate-keeper; (Read. book III 1904, p. 110).

mɔnãdziaiwolo, pl. – wodzi, n. letter of a representative.

mɔnãghalɛ, n. a troublesome p., a vexatious person.

mɔ-nãghãwɔ, n. inconvenience.

mɔ-nãmɔ̃nɔ-ziika, n. hush-money.

mɔnãinnlowolɛ, n. buffon, clown, harlequin.

mɔnɛ, pl. menemei, pron. this (of a person; syn. menɛ. (sometimes incorrect nonema)

mɔ-nɛ̃-kɔ̃ (Tsh), same as ahekɔ kɛ tawɔ, a congratulation after successful fighting.

mɔni, pl. meini, rel. pron. he or she who, who, that.

mɔnɔ̃hãiwɔ, n. generosity, liberality, charitableness.

mɔnɔkũinnyeli, n. defeat.

mɔ-nɔ̃tiwã, n. manslaughter.

mɔnuni, same as minuni, n. tusk

mɔ̃nyɔ̃mɔ̃nyɔ̃, a. and adv. small, fine, as dust; ghlɛ n. K. mɔ̃nyɔ̃mɔ̃nyɔ̃, v. to grind to dust; – ɔi mɔ nɔ ni tɛ lɛ aghɛ lɛ, ɛɛghlɛ mɔ̃nyɔ̃mɔ̃nyɔ̃ (Matt. 21, 44).

ɔi n. K. mɔ̃nyɔ̃mɔ̃nyɔ̃, v. to pulverise to

(or to grind down to) fine powder; ni mĩsĩmɔanɛ mɔ̃nyɔ̃mɔ̃ŋɔ̃ tamɔ ʒĩkpɔi mlu (2 Sam. 22, 43).

moi, adv. on the contrary, rather, even, indeed, so much as, - bɛni ɛnyie kɔ̃ lɛi ãhũ ni nitɛ̃ɛnɛ kɔ bɛ hãlɛ, moi dɔnɛ nii pi eyɛ etɔ̃ɔ̃lɛ (Read. book II 1904 p. 16). Kɔni mɔ̃lɛ̃mɔ ni hɛɔ̃ɛnɛ yɛɔ̃lɛ hɛ akakpãtã, ʒi moi inã nãnɔ wala (Joh. 3, 16. 15). azɔ̃ɔ̃nye moi ni wɔba nyehe ofɔi gbɛ̃lɛ, nye moi nyefewɔ ɛnɛ nɛ? (Read. book II 1904 p. 81). II conj. though, ekɛ̃ɛ̃ moi ʒi kɛ̃lɛ mile, though he did not say it, I know it still.

Atmoi, pr. n. of males. - Ɛʒɛ̃ŋɔ kɔ ni atɛ̃ɛ̃lɔ̃lɛ Atmoi Kɔ̃mɔlɛ (Christ. Mesɔŋ 1887 p. 92).

monámɔ, n. salutation, greeting, (Read. book III 1904 p. 66).

mɔ̃nbii, n. lit. castle-people; persons in the service of the court, royal household (Redenbacher II p. 345).

mɔ-ikɔmɔyeli, n. condolence.

mɔ̃ɔ̃-tʒũ, n. prison; (Barth's Bible Stories 1896 p. 28).

mɔ-sãnɔ, n. correction, (2 Tim. 3, 16).

mɔsɛ, n. absence.

mɔ̃sɛ, n. back of a stone building; back-

(rioes things a climbing plant, twined for the of va-)

emoi, n. strong line for catching fish, (please, when is a boy called Atmoi?) a second son after the first son "Nikoi"

omɔ̃ɔ̃mɔ, n. rice plantation.

mɔpiamɔ (old pronunc.) same as mɔfiamɔ.

the back-part of the house;)

gard,) (Reichel, Moral anecdotes p. 14); (Ezek. 44, 12, 13, 14, 15, 42, 9).

2) mosẽilo, n. hangman.

3) mõsẽ-ẽnã, n. backdoor.

4) mosẽ-kpamo, n. treachery.

mosralo, n. visitor.

mosẽẽumo, n. circumvention; deceit.

moto (Tshi), a. unripe (used of plantains); prov. amadã moto chẽ ẽã, ẽ chio homo, unripe plantains are not good for roasting, but they are good for boiling.

motẽiemo-imle, n. an alarm-clock.

motẽo (abbreviation or contraction of ghomotẽo q.v.), n. shape, figure, frame. amehemolo tẽuo fẽ tẽnẽlẽo, mmemotẽo tamo safiro (Gifo 4, 7).

motẽõ, n. ~~personage (?), personality?~~ person or Fẽ le ke Bi le ke Mumo Kroikroi le ke-dze nãmo, mei ni' efe ekome ye zu gbefai pepẽpe, ẽ sro amo ye motẽõ ke hele gbefai le; (Kurtz, Doctrine of the Christ. Religion p. 58 & 160).

motẽuru, n. the name of a leaf not so large as "sru;" prov. motẽuru ke etsule dze zuni; ebolee hulũ le, ebolee wyoimo. (Please give the transl. of it.) lit: Red vegetable leaf brings forth its red colour from nature, it does not go round the sun nor rain, either. Either rich or poor was naturally born so.

momõ, n. esteem, respect; (Bad-book III 94, p. 66).

momolilo, n. sleeping comrade of a p.; prov. momolilo ni le alle mo dzi dzeo fã, it is the sleeping comrade of one that

Knows whether ones mouth emits a bad smell; syn. wɔ̃bilɔ, n.

onõwonu, n. rice-soup.

an influential person

mowulu, pl. meiwudzi, n. a big man, a powerful man, the great. (Read. book II 1904 p. 13 No. 25). an influential pers.

Muwirebii same as Nowurebii, pr. n. = (a town in some part of Fante coast.

(Sanegbalɔ sp. 3, but I do no more possess it.)

moyɛ̃i, n. a white man.

moyɛ̃kpã, n. lash.

moyinɔkpãnlɔ, n. caballer, conspirator.

moyinɔkpãnnɔ, n. conspiracy.

moyintsõlɔ, n. indirect.

moyinwolɔ, same as moyintsõlɔ, n.

moyisãnɔ, n. circumvention.

moyitɛ̃nmlunõ, n. flattery.

moyitɛ̃nmlunolɔ, n. flatterer.

moyɛ̃-tẽõ, n. rod. (Hist 21, 9).

moyitẽõgbelɔ, n. coaxer.

mɔyɔ̃, n. a kind of vegetable.

ampa, (Tshi), adv. well; truly; syn. odzõgbɛ̃i, dzõgbãi, lɛlɛ̃i.

ampam, n. flying dog or fox, bat, - prov.

ampam kɛ̃: kɛ̃ ziikporibii tẽẽmi lɛ, mikɛ̃ɔ, nyenaa mɛyitẽõ? mibɔ, mi kɛ inweibii tẽẽmi lɛ, mikɛ̃ɔ, nyenaa minãdzi? mibɔ, the flying fox

says, if the people on earth (or that are below) call me, I use to say, do ye not see my head? I am coming, and if the people that are above (or overhead) call me, I use to say, do ye not see my feet? I am coming.

mpam, or mpãm, n. confederation; [bɔ mpãm, v. to confederate, to yoke, to combine. [combination;

mpambɔ̃, n. confederation.

ampaniampa, adv. = ɔ(Twi) verily, certainly. [Fleicher, Gã made easy p.105)

mpãni, same as mpam, n. -bɔ mpani, v. to unite, to yoke, – ni ariõame abɔ mpani kɛ-dzɛ̃ ziziɛbɛ (2 Mos. 26, 24 Edit. 1866).

ampãni, n. bat, flying dog; syn. dɛutiɛlata

mpiiitin, n. a heathenish dance or merry making; (Church Rules 1906 p. 42 § 14 2).

Mpla, pr. n. ~~of a historic place~~; Mpla nɔ ta, (Read. book II 1904 p. 69).

mplãi, erroneous plural of mplani, n.

mplãni, pl. mplãini, n. board, beam, spar, timber; (2 Mos. 26, 15. 16).

mplãntani, n. princp. a go between in illicit love affairs, procurer.

mple, n. emulation, competition, zi mple inf. mpleži, v. to emulate, to compete, (Abɛ 2, 130)

mpleži, n. struggle in competition, contest, competition, emulation, strife.

mplezilɔ, n. competitor; (Redemb. II p. 65).

[kɔlɔri, anɔkwale

mpãnbɔ̃, n. combination.

ampiema ~~(Tw.)~~, n. a small kind of plantains.

mpehõmã, n. a kind of leprosy (H. Dãni)

[the river Pra;

mpleżinõ, n. object of discord, apple of discord, bone of contention, (Bav. Idl. 80, 8).

mpluka, n. croton-nut.

[inf. mpoatwã] mpoa, n. defiance, twa mpoa, v. to provoke, to challenge.

mpoatwã, n. the act of provocation, provocation, challenge, affront, insulting message, (Short Bible Stories 1906 p. 30).

mpoatwala, n. challenger, provoker, affronter.

mra, same as mla, n. law.

mrã, adv. quickly, speedily, swiftly, promptly, early, betimes, - ba mrã, to come quickly; - lebi mrã, early in the morning.

amralo (Twi) same as amralo, n. lemo.

Amrahia (Tshi; - meeting-place) pr. n. of a Gã-village belonging to Labadi.

amrãkõ and omrãkõ, same as amanikõ, n. civil war, (Read. book 1904 p. 73).

amralo, pl. amraloi(ɛ), n. governor, ruler, - wo m.k... no amralo, v. to appoint one to be governor (Nehem. 5, 14).

amraloloi, n. pl. government, (Read. book III 1904 p. 97).

amralofoi-anila, n. government law; (Church Rules 1906 p. 30 § 96).
amralofoi-anitɛnnɔ, n. government service; (Church Rules 1906, p. 43 § 146).
amraloyeli, n. the ministration of a governor, government; -anáá onɩatɩɩnɔ ɩkɛ ntɔyeli ɩɩka ɩkɛ n'akɛ-bua amraloyeli lɛ (Reind. Hist. yɩɩs. XIII).
amranɔ, n. cave.
nrɔ̃ãnrɔ̃ã, adv. (reduplt. of nrɔ̃ã, more intensive than nrã), apace, quickly etc;
nrɔ̃ãnrɔ̃ãfɔnɔ, n. speed, quickness.
amrɔ̃ [adv. [soon, anon, at once, immediately, without delay, straightway, quickly, tɛ amrɔ̃, to go straightway, amrɔ̃ nɛ and amrɔ̃ lɛ nɔnɩ and amrɔ̃ nɛ nɔnɩ [just now, this moment, [presently, immediately; -amrɔ̃ nɩ, conj. as soon as; amrɔ̃ ɩɩ nɩ, just as soon as.
amrɔ̃nrɔ̃, rediplication of amrɔ̃, expressing the same but with more emphasis; amrɔ̃nrɔ̃ ɩɩkɩrasɩɩnɔ nɛ hɔnɔ lɛ, by reason of the present distress (1 Korint. 7, 26). amrɔ̃nrɔ̃ nɛ, presently, just now, ɛkɩɩɩɩ ɩɩwã akɛ ɩɩba amrɔ̃nrɔ̃ nɛ, he did not at all consent to come just now

amrɔ̃nrɔ̃ã, nmeas amlɛ̃nlɛ, n. [a. and [present;

(1 Korint. 16,12); amrõmrõ ɩkɛ nɛɛi, the present world (2 Timot. 4,10).

amrõmrõ-be, n. present time, (Church Rules 1906 p. 68).

amrõtõ nɛ, same as amrõ tõ nɛ, see amrõ.

mui (Adai.) n. dirt.

mui, inf. muu (?), v. to get full, entire, he mui, inf. hemuu (?), v. to be full-grown; to be smooth, fat; syn. he kpɛ, (Zim.)

2) mui, same as muu, v. to breathe etc.

3) muu, n. glory, (J.A.K.).

4) emuu, muu, pl. emuudzi, muudzi, in. aggregate, total. v. a. whole, entire, full, undivided, total, untouched, unabridged, perfect, well, absolute, solid, general, holy; — adv. absolutely, fully, aggregately. emuu le fɛ, — the total, n., the whole, totality. yibɔ muu, total, n. totality. ena akɛ ɛlɛn muudzi eyɔ, zi ebɛ bibii, he saw that he had (only) whole shillings, but he had no small (money coins) (Rent. book II 1904 p. 57). The word emuu (attributively used "muu" is not construed with the mon. a. yɛ, as other a., but with yɛ, e.g. yɛ muu, v. to be or become whole; eye emuu, it (or he,

she is whole.

1) mù, inf. mù, v. to err; mimù, I have erred; it includes a knowledgment of an error.

mũ, inf. mũ, mumo, v. I to breathe, to respire; to shut the mouth and keep s.th. in one's mouth; II to hem.

mũ fõ (pl. fũie) n. k. no, v. lit. to breathe (and) pour on s.th., to think a good deal of oneself, to be conceited, to pride oneself, to hope for s.th.; to rely on s.th.; -ke wõblema ɔablãi agbo ile ano wõ-mũo wofõo.., if we pride ourselves about our great old epithets; - bene anueye sanfe sõto ko ni ake-gbleo ɔinã-ɔe sõtõ, ni no no amemũo amefũieo (Bonny. p. 112).

2) mũ mũle (or mle), inf. mũlemũ, v. lit. to breathe the depth, to dive, to duck, to plunge; to conceal, to disappear, to be silent.

3) mũ ke-dze kpo, v. to expire.

4) mũ mo nã, inf. nãmũ, v. to make one talk. [mũ n. k. nã, to hem (in). [sym. dzie nã wiemo.

3) mũ nã, inf. nãmũ, v. to be silent; sym. lu nã, v.

mũ ɔi, inf. ɔimũ, v. ~~same as mũ mũle.~~ to sit silently, be silently sitting without a word, rooted, abated, can not stir up.

ši Katamanso ta lẹ hã mẹmũ ži Kwa Kwra (Reind. list. yitõ XXII). – amẹsu ši Kẽ yẹ amẹhẽ, ni amẹmũ ši akẹ ewmlẹi (Reind. list. yitõ XV).

mũ toi, inf. toimũ, v. lit. to breathe through the ear (if there is a hole in the drum of the ear); to be deaf.

2) mũ, n. oil, ointment, grease; blofomũ Europ. oil; mũ tšuru, n. red oil, palm-oil; pl. mũi, different oil; fo or Kpa]

1) mũ wo .. mli, v. to breathe into, to inspire. – ni emũ wala mumo ewo egugõ mli (1 Mos. 2, 8).

mũ, pl. mũmo, inf. mũmo, v. to sip, to sup; – ebii lẹ hũ mũo la (Hiob 39, 30).

mũ, inf. mũmo, v. to be tidy (especially used for a rubbed skin); he mũ, v. to be tidy, to be clean; to be orderly, to be fat.

mũ (mũm) a frequent root in Ah. languages for the same idea, n. dumbness; to mũ, v. to be dumb; to be or become speechless.

mũ, n. hemming. sewing (needle work)

mũa, inf. mũamo, v. to shut (the mouth); syn. bua.

mũa nõ, inf. nãmũamo, imperat. sing. (or nãbu,)

(please, give transl. of the last sentence). their character chastized them and dived down to the bottom like the shellfish

]n. K. he mũ, v. to grease.

[etšẹẹ ni wo nu lẹ be, ni asani etšẹẹ ni amẹmumo tã, ... and ere long they sipped it (and) finished (Kappe 1896 p. 11).

mɛamɔ, v. to shut the mouth, (to be silent; to keep s.th. in the mouth, to mumble; to fold up (as an umbrella). wɔ lɛ wɔlee Nyonmɔ gbɛi; ni wɔlɛi fɛ hũ, ɛi wɔmũa wɔnã kɛkɛ, we don't know the ways of God and we shall not know (or understand) all, but (therefore) we will restrain our mouth (Christ. Messeng. 1886 p. 120). - kɛ mikɔnɔ ehũ, ehinmɛii kɛ enãbu ni emũa (Read. book II 1904, p. 65); ni ɛkɔgoi lɛ mũa enã evo ameɛyi (4 Mos. 16, 33); mi hũ mimũan minã, I also (I will not) refrain my mouth (Hiob 7, 11); (Dav. Lala 40, 10. Jes. 62, 1).

[to refrain the mouth,

mũa m.k.nã, v. to stop the mouth of a p.; edzakɛ aamũa amalɛlɔi lɛ anã, because the mouth of the liars shall be stopped (Dav. Lala 63, 12).

mũa nine nã, pl. nidzi anã, v. to clench one's fist; to clasp the hands; emũa enidzi anã tɔmɔ mokɔ ni solɛɔ (Christ. Messeng. 1885, p. 84); - ni egbɛ ɛi pɛ ni emũa enidzi anã etsɔ́ ɔnɔei ni ebɔ kɛ lomɔ ekɛ: just when he fell on the ground he clenched his fists (and) stretched them out towards heaven and shouted with a curse saying (Rappe 1896 p. 56).

mũamo, n. shutting the mouth; mumbling; keeping s. th. in the mouth.

muani! interj. and adv., indeed; really; migble ɛ̃nã lɛ, muani lɛ, Kɔkɛ, po ebafɛɔ wɔɔiatɛũn: 'I opened the door, indeed! a leopard went open the hon-coop; - mɛhɔwɔ hũ ni Mizraimlii lɛ aawie akɛ: Efõn hemɔ eyadzieamɛ; ni eplenɛamɛ kɛ-dzɛ ɛ̃ʃõn lɛ hɛ muani? (2 Kos. 32, 12).

muawa, n. animalcule; mite; (if they are grown a little then they are called lobi). lobi = larva (larva)

mũbe, n. time of oil, oil-season.

mũbihũ, n. pl. sons of oil, anointed ones; (Zak. 4, 14).

mũbu, n. oil-well, petroleum-well; (Rep. pe 1896 p. 150).

mudɛ, a. tasteless, saltless. (the same as

emũdzi, mũdzi, a. pl. of emũ, mũ, a. whole, entire etc.

mũdzi, n. dirt, nuisance, blot, filth, soil, stain, beastliness, uncleanness; - wɔ mũdzi, v. i. to be dirty; ehe wɔ mũdzi he (his outside) is dirty; wɔ n. k. mũdzi, v. t. to make s. th. dirty, to spot, to stain.

mũdziatɛ, pl. - tsɛmei, n. dirty fellow, sloven; shit; (Bunyan p. 74).

mũdzibu, n. dung-pit, muck-pit, (Gã lala 342, 10).
mũdzimũdzi, a. dirty, unclean, smutty; enyiee mũdzimũdzi, he is wretched.
mũdzinõ, pl. - nii, n. dirty thing, uncleanness, (2 Korint. 12, 21).
mũdzi-nitsuemo, n. uncleanness, impurity, doing of what is unclean.
mũdzi-viemo, n. obscene language.
mũdzinõ, n. dirtiness, (Christ. Messeng. 1886 p. 110 a).
mũfõ, n. anointing (with oil), anointment, unction, (2 Mos. 40, 15).
mũfolo, n. anointer, one anointed (with oil); Mũfolo, n. Messiah (Redenbacher I p. 43).
mũfõ-mũ, n. anointing oil, (3 Mos. 8, 10).
mugã, inf. mugãmo, v. to devour. (with full mouth)
mũ-gbé, n. oil pot, (Hiob 41, 23).
mugu, inf. mugumo, v. to shake, to move, to creep.
mugu he, inf. hemugumo, v. to shake one's self.
mugu ei, inf. ẽimugumo, v. to creep on the ground.
ãmũgũi, mũgũi, n. a kind of berries, growing on a tree, of red colour and

shape like the raspberry, but in taste like a cherry and with stones or seed like them, therefore here called "cherry."

mugumugui, n. belly-worms, ascarides.

àmũgũitsõ, pl. -tsĕi, n. the amugui (wild berry) tree.

mũgulo, n. a person who shakes himself; creeper.

mũgumo, n. shaking, moving, creeping.

mũgũmũgũ, a. smooth-skinned; fat, round; fe mũgũmũgũ, v. to be smooth skinned; to be round, fat.

mũgũmũgũfemo, n. fatness.

mũhelo, n. oil-buyer; buyer of palm-oil.

mũhemo, n. oil-buying, oil-trade.

mũhõ, n. curtain, veil (2 Chron. 26 21); sãtsõ he mũhõ, n. mosquito-net.

mũhomo, n. oil-boiling.

mũhõmo, n. I oil-selling, palm-oil trade; II scarcity of palm oil.

mũi, adv. at once; eladze mũi, he at once disappeared.

mũĩ (mũĩ?) adv. silently, quietly (V. -etá (Sarde mari) dum mlĩ mũĩ, ni atsĕĕle maritsĕyelsi amentsõ yõ dum (Geogr. of Palest. p. 106); mmõ omũĩ, v. to smile.

mũimũi, redupl. of mũĩ? - ommõ

mũgũmugũ an insect generally lives in the dust and moves the dust

~~mũhõ (Ewe) tõntõnbu same as~~

F sãtsõhe bu

mũimũi, he is smiling (Read. book III 1904 p. 66); amedzo foi mũimũi ke-te (Reind.)

(please, give the translation. They escaped silently without a motion

mũkã, n. measuring or trying of oil.

mũ-ke-monofuiemo, n. afflation.

mũ-ke-nima, n. ointment, (Mat. 26, 7).

mũkpanomũ, n. anointing-oil, (Read. book III 1904 p. 57).

mukpo, n. lagoon, (Read. book III 1904 p. 85 § 2); river-bed, channel, (Kappe 1896 p. 8).

(or is mukpo and mũkpo the same?) the bed of a lagoon or a river with water dried off.

mũkpo, n. salt land, salt desert (Hob 396 Dav. Lala 107, 34).

mũ-kukwei, n. oil-pot.

Mukwõ, pr. n. of the lagoon in Nuxõma (it is fetish).

mulã, inf. mulãmo, v. to frown, to put on a gloomy look, (Gã Lala 158, 4).

mũlatofonyo, pl. mũlatofor, n. mulatto.

mũlatonyo, same as mũlatofonyo, n.

mũlatoyõ, pl. — yei, n. mulatto woman.

mũle, same as mle, n. depth.

mũlemulo, n. diver.

mũlemumo, n. diving.

mũlo, n. fool, idiot, an erring person, the heathens say: "mũlo i dzĩwo", if they think their fetish is angry with them, prov. - moko eghaa mũlo, one does not tell a story to a fool (?); syn. Kolo.

mílǫ, n. a dirty person; syn. mũdziatsẽ.
mũlǫ, n. breather.

2/ amũma, n. a kind of blackberries.

3/ amũmatsõ, pl. -tsei, n. the amũma-tree.

4/ mũm, same as mũ, n. dumbness;

5/ mumǫ, n. breathing; shutting the mouth, keeping s. th. in the mouth, breath, spirit, ghost, mental disposition; ehẽ hewõ mumǫ, he is of a proud spirit.

6/ Mumǫ Kroikroi, n. Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit; Mumǫ Kroikroi ɔsemǫ gbɛ̃kũrõ, Pentecost.

7/ mũmǫ, same as mumǫ, n. shutting the mouth.

8/ mũmǫ, I n. sipping; II v. pl. or redupl. of mũ, v. to sip.

4/ mumlumui (collect.) n. pl. nikroi mli (ehũrdei) the (~~black~~ small red) ones of the wandering-ants.

2a/ mũmã, a. and adv. entirely; fɔtei lɛ eha tsõ lɛ he mumã (Reind.) = thickly

2b/ mũmãmũmã, redupl. of mũmã, a. fɔtei lɛ eha tsei lɛ fɛ̃ he mũmã-mũmã (Reind.) = entirely, thickly

mumǫ-gbɛ, a. spiritual; amebǫ maribi lɛ ehe nɔdeni yɛ Nyonǫ-gbɛ kɛ mumǫ-

gbẽ nibii fẽ gbefãni. (Reind. Hist. yito XXII);
mumo-gbẽ nibii, spiritual things.
mumo-gbefãni-lẽ, n. spiritual care, (Church Rules 1906 p. 10, § 25, 1).
mumohe, n. lit. breathing place, place of recreation; fig. peace, rest, freedom from pain or trouble, relief; nyiɛ mei ase, ni mumohe be mli hãanno, to run after persons (or to pursue persons) without giving them time to breathe, to pursue in hot haste, - manie, koni mana mumohe (Hist 32, 20).
Mumo-Kronkroni-fosemoghu, n. Pentecost, Whitsuntide, (Church Rules 1906 p. 21, § 59).
mumo-nãtii, n. suffocation.
mumonõ, pl. - nii, n. spiritual thing, (1 Corint. 15, 46).
mumonidwẽimo, n. spiritual haughtiness, spiritual presumption (v. Redenbacher II p. 191).
mumonighomo, n. spiritual man (1 Cor. 14, 37).
mumoni-lala, n. spiritual song (Col. 3, 16).
mumoninii and mumoni-nitrafai, n. pl. spiritual things or gifts (1 Cor 9, 11, 14, 1. Rom. 15, 27)
mumoniru, n. constitution (of mind), cast of mind, character (Christ. Hymns 1886 p. 128 a).

mumonitsõ, n. spiritual teaching, information (Ramz Delp. Dec. p. 48 ff.

mumto, n. dumbness.

mũmũ (or mũmũ) redupl. of mũ (or mũ), v. to breathe or mũ, v. to sip.

mumu, n. a river fish.

mũmũi, n. dumb person, a. dumb, mitano mũmũi hũ m'gblee edan (Dav. Lala 38, 14. Mat. 9, 32).

mumuifemo, n. dumbness.

Mumuiri pr. n. of a historic place east of Christiansborg, (Reind. Hist. xiii. xv.)

mumui-toimũlo, n. a person being dumb and deaf. (Gã Primer 1914 p. 69, 18).

mumu (Tshi), v. to frown.

mumũle (Dam.), n. uniform, scarlet (colour), woollen stuff of red colour, (Bk. 144).

mumo, n. place where salt is obtained, salt-pans. same as mutipomo.

mũmõ, n. oil-vessel.

mumun, pl. mumuni, n. trunk (of an elephant), proboscis, and fig. mumuni, n.

2) mumte, pl. – teiãmi, n. brick (almost obsolete) mei m' taoo blemaãtsi lo yiã dzãi ni ameyatsrã ãni .. Ko nilii m' aniãã yo tei ko mumtei amo (Rabenhorst p. 94).

1) mũyõmõmyõ, a. adv. = to sieve to fine paste (dust) reduced to small pieces. (Gã Primer 1868 p. 29 No. 20).

mumumi, n. a small red kind of the wild ants. (Tshi) Kkrãã

omunkuni, same as omlukuni, n (Twi) black kick ants

(knife)

mùsèí, n. mischief, misfortune, disaster, calamity, adversity, curse, ban, vice(?), guiltiness, woe; bɔ̀ musu, inf. musuléɔ̄, v. to do s.th. abominable, cursed; to blaspheme; to do mischief; n.k.ɛ (or to) k. musu, to make a p.ˢ devoted (lit. cursed) thing by s.th.; Kɔ̄nɔ̄ nìkɔ̄nii kɛ̄-mìba bɔ̄ɛ, ní ápɔ musu tanɔ̄ nɔ nɔ̄nii (5 Mos. 7, 26); kpa musu, inf. musukpamɔ, v. to take away the curse etc by a sacrifice to the fetish (generally done in the roads before town); nɔ̄ musu fɔ m.k.nɔ, to bring a curse (or guiltiness) upon a p.; kùlɛ̀ ɔ̄nɔ̄ musu ɔ́bafɔ̄ wɔ̄nɔ (1 Mos. 26, 11); bɛ̀ musu fɔ̀ɔ m.k.nɔ, v. to anathematize; -tɔ̄ musu, v. to become a curse, or a thing that is cursed and be utterly destroyed; mɔ́fɛ̄nɔ ní aasɔ̄ afɔ̀lɛ ahɔ̄ nyɔ̄nɔ̄ kɔ yɛ̀ Jehowa ɛ̄ lɛ̄, ɔ̄tɔ̄ musu (2 Mos. 22, 20); [yɛ musu, inf. musuyeli, v. lit. to eat a curse, to come under a curse or ban; phrase, nakaigbomɔ lɛ (or gbɔ̄ lɛ) ayɛ musu! woe worth the man! (woe worth the day!).

[wɔ musu nɛli, v. to put to the worse, syn. wɔ afɔ̄ nɛli;

nimāinmāsa = road to the town.

musèí ba m.k.nɔ, curse, calamity comes on a p., i.e. befalls a p.; musu ebɔ ɛnɔ, calamity has befallen him.

mùsú bua m.k. no, the curse gathers over a p., - omusu abua ono. 'they curse may gather over thee.' (a common curse).

mùsú ha m.k., lit. curse is given to a p.; mùsú aha nakai ghoma (or gbi) le.' woe worth that man (or that day)!' syn. or same as: nakai ghoma (or gbi) le aye musu.'

mùsú tère m.k., the curse is laid on a p.'s head, - omusu atere. 'thy iniquity may fall upon thy head.' same as omusu abua ono.

mùsú ye m.k., lit. a curse (mischief) devours a p.; 'Kule mose kie mra, ze musu ko ni bayemi.' (Berry, p. 38).

mùsù, n. belly, abdomen, womb, mùsù is frequently used as gram. subject or object, same as mlo; - hee musu, v. to be with child, to be in the family way, - ná mùsù, inf. mùsùnámo, v. to conceive, ena musu, she is with child, she is expecting a baby, - ekele ná mùsù, is the proper expression for to beget, - fite mùsù, inf. mùsùfitemo, 1. v. to procure abortion, miscarriage. 2. mùsù dze, inf. mùsùdze, v. to miscarry, to suffer an abortion. 3. mùsù da, v. to be heavy with child, emusu eda, she is heavy with child.

prov. mùsù se anyiee, people follow the belly.

7. i.e. befalls a p.

Inf. musuhemo

1 (1 Mos. 4, 1).

mũsũ fá, v. to eat too much; omũsũ fá, you eat too much. Same as musetsẽ, fúlo glutttonous person.

mũsũ fẽ ne, lit. all (the whole) the belly is this; to have nothing against any body; mimũsũ fẽ ne, I have nothing against anybody.

mũsũ fite, inf. mũsũfitemo, v. to miscarry; to have a miscarriage.

mũsũ nã Kã, inf. mũsũnãkãmo(:), v. to be loose (of the bowels), to have loose bowels.

~~mũsũ ze m.k., v. to yearn.~~

mũsũ tse m.k., v. lit. the belly calls a p., to have an appetite, to feel hungry.

mũsũ wula, v. to be puffed up; syn. de fũ.

musubi, n. reprobate, recreant; (Dev. Cat. 59, 23).

musubõ, n. mischievous act; curse, blaspheming, blasphemy, railing, ungodliness; (Mark 7, 22; Rom. 4, 18).

musubolo, n. mischievous p., ungodly pers., blasphemer; slanderer; (Gã Litania, Lala wolo p. XIV).

musubõwienro, n. lit. words of blasphemy, blasphemy; (Luk. 5, 21).

mũsũdzẽ, n. miscarriage.

muguefo, same as muzufo, n.

mũsũfitemo, n. miscarrying, abortion, - disorder of stomach.

2 muzufo (Twi), n. mischievous person; syn. musubolo, n.

3/ muzu-gbi, n. unfortunate day, black (letter) day, fatal day, darksome day.

1/ müsüflo, n. = empty belly or stomach; weakness; müsüflo gbele; -ye nobo ake wo-kurtse dezu ke egbele, hedzramo-gbele, müsüflo gbele ne aasa esaifa-namo nõ ke yiwalaheremo-namo nõ ne ahãmo ni wotei mei babaõ ne aasü-wo keke ye he. (Reinl. sermon).

müsühiemo, n. gestation; pregnancy.

müsükotoku, same as müsünkotoku, n.

musukpalo, n. a person taking away the curse by a sacrifice.

musukpamo, n. the act of taking away the curse.

musukpamoni, n. pl. lit. things by which the curse is taken away; (Christ. Mozeng, 1884 p. 43 b).

müsülilei, same as müsünlilei, n.

müsü-mlinii, n. pl. entrails, intestines, bowels.

musumo, pl. — mei, n. a cursed p., an abominable p., proscript, outlaw; villain; inventor of evil things. (2. Maniß. 9, 34. Jav. Lal. 88, 9. Rom. 9, 3).

müsümusü, a. and adv. somewhat dark, darkish.

mũzũnámo, n. conceiving, conception, pregnancy; (1 Mos. 34,10).

mũzũnii n. pl. things given to curse, devoted things; (5 Mos. 7,26. 1 Sam. 15,21).

mũzũn (= mũzũ mli) n. bowels, stomach, tõõ.. mũzũn, v.t. to purge, to move the bowels; tĩĩ mũzũn, v. to constipate.

2) mũzũn fõ, v. to be constipated, emũzũn efõ, he is constipated; hã mũzũn fõ v.t. to constipate. [inf. mũzũnifõ,

3) mũzũn ho m.k., v. to have diarrhoea. [inf. mũzũnho,

3) mũzũn glõ, v. lit. the stomach is dry; to be able to restrain hunger.

1) mũzũn dzõ m.k., v. lit. the [makes one quiet; to be satisfied.]; amemũzũn edzõanne ni ewo fo (Jas. Lal. 73,4). [belly; [mũzũndzõnno,

mũzũn kõ m.k., v. to gripe, to feel pains in the bowels; mimũzũn mikõmi, my stomach aches, I have pains in the stomach. [inf. mũzũnkõ, belliache

mũzũn lota m.k., v. to feel inclined to vomit, to nauseate, to be nauseated, to turns the stomach of a p.; mimũzũn milotami, my stomach rises (or turns). [mũzũnlotanno,

mũzũn ãã mo, v. to yearn, lit. the bowels burn on; the bowels yearn, mũzũn [mũzũnãã,

ɔã mo hã m.k., v. to feel grief for some-
body; aso omũsũn ɛsãnɔ chãnlɛ 6.
(Reind. sermons); mũsũn ɔã mo yɛ m.
k. hewɔ, the bowels yearn upon a p.,
to have compassion on a p. – edzãtlɛ
emũsũn mũsãlɛ yɛ ehi lɛ hewɔ (1 Kings
3, 26); – nyemũsũn ãmye yɛ mei mi
awaanɛ ghoklɛi lɛ ahewɔ (Heb. 10, 34);
mũsũn tɔõ, inf. mũsũntɔõnɔ, v. to have
diarrhoea, to purge.

mũsũn tɔõ mo, inf. mũsũntɔõlɛ, v. to
yearn, to pity; to have pity on, to have
mercy on. mũsũn tɔõ mo yɛ m.k. ke
ohewɔ, to have pity (or mercy) upon a
p.; to commiserate; to compassio-
nate, to have compassion on a p.;
mi emũsũn tɔõlɛ yɛ ehewɔ (2 Mo. 2, 6);
ɔi nãnɔ mlihũlɛ mimũsũn kɛ ɔtõõ-
mi yɛ ohewɔ (Ges. 54, 8).

mũsũn wa, inf. mũsũnwalɛ, v. to be
able to sustain hunger. ɔyɔ. wyɔ hõnɔ,
v.; – not easily purched, mimũsũn
wa, I am not easily purched.

mũsũn wa mo he, v. to feel pains in the
bowels, to have stomach-ache, mimũ-
sũn mũwa mihe, my stomach ache,
I have pains in the stomach.

[hã m.k. or

mũsũibi, n. child (or fruit, son) of the womb. (Abei 31, 2. Luk. 1, 42).

mũsũidzĕ, same as mũsũdzĕ, n.

mũsũidziemo, n. ardency (f); - exa akẽ wo-zolo ye Nyonmo hũ kẽ hũsũkãmo .. kẽ anokwa hemo-kẽ-yeli kẽ mũsũidziemo ye Jesu Kristo ghei amli (Hemo kẽ-yeli Dzadzemo, bimo 29 (45).

musuindziemo kẽ dzie musuin (Koyo) flatulence, to generate gases in the inter skines. zapf nicht zunkütz

mũsũifĕ, n. constipation.

mũsũifla, n. lit. wound in the belly or bowels, dysentery; syn. Konkrowa (Rand. book III 1904 p. 121 No 10).

mũsũinko, n. diarrhoea.

mũsũinhõmo, n. lit. hunger in (or of) the belly. Keenness of hunger, craving hunger; (Mark. 8, 3); - mũsũinhõmo ye m. k., to be hungry (in the belly); zi meifõdzi lẽ, mũsũinhõmo yeo amo (Abei 13, 25).

mũsũinkãmo, n. looseness of the bowels.

mũsũinkõ, n. belly-ache; colic.

mũsũinkotokui, n. lit. belly-bag; stomach, gut.

mũsũinlilei, n. lit. belly-tongue; spleen.

mũsũinlotamo, n. nausea; qualm.

mũsũinni, n. pl. entrails, bowels.

mũsũinsãlẽ, n. sympathy.

mũsũintãĕ, n. constipation.

mũsũntsõ, same as mũsũntsõlẹ, n. mercy.

mũsũntsõlẹ, n. mercy, tender mercy, pity, compassion, commiseration, yearning; (Dav. lal. 51, 3. Jes. 63, 15. Jer. 16, 5. 2 Kor. 1, 3); hã m.k. nã mũsũntsõlẹ, to grant one mercy (Jer. 42, 12).

mũsũntsõlõ, n. compassionator; (2 Kor. 3, 4).

mũsũntsõmo (obsolete?) same as mũsũntsõlẹ.

mũsũntsõmo, n. diarrhoea, evacuation of the bowels.

mũsũntsõmo-tsõfa, n. purgative, laxative, cathartic.

mũsũnwie, n. lit. belly-mill, digestive organ (or apparatus), stomach, nii lẹ wa tsõ hã no mũsũnwie, the things are too hard (strong) for ones digestive organ (or stomach) (Gã? Ebungen p. 86, 16).

mũsũtsẹ, pl. - tsẹmẹ, n. glutton (Tit. 1, 12).

mũsũtsõ and mũsũntsõmo, same as mũsũntsõmo, n. diarrhoea, etc.

mũsũyẹfo (Tshi), n. same as mũsũfo, n. 2/4 - Kãzami kẹ meifodzi kẹ mũsũyẹfoi lẹ kẹ-inya (Twi wolo 1896 p. 43-44).

mũte, a. and adv. tasteless, savourless, having no savour, saltless, - yo lẹ dzo nii mũte, no dzi sõ lẹ mli (Reind.); ami ayẹ nii mũte ni sõ lẹ mli? (Matt. 5, 13).

mũtsũmũ, n. oil for anointing; syn. mũkpanẹmũ, n. (Gã Read. book II 1904 p. 57).

mũtẽ, n. oil-stone, whet-slate, whetstone.
mũtɔ, n. oil vessel, oil-basin, lamp-fount, bowl; (4 Mos. 4, 9. Zak. 4, 2).
mũtɔ, n. dumbness, speechlessness.
mũ-tɔhe, n. cellar of oil (1 Chron. 18. 27, 28).
mũtrom, n. olive-yard; (1 Sam. 8, 14).
mũtsɔ, pl. — tsei, n. olive-tree, olive; olive-wood. (1 Mants. 6, 23).
mũtsɔ-bɔfɔ, n. a fresh leaf of an olive (1 Mos. 8, 11).
mũtsɔfã, n. salve; kpa (or tɔ n. St. no) mũtsɔfã, v. to salve.
mũtsɔfobii, n. pl. olive branches (Gã Lala 373, 2).
mũtsɔ-mũ, n. olive-oil; (2 Mos. 27, 20).
2) mũtsuru, n. lit. red oil, palm-oil.
3) mũtsurute, same as mũtẽ, n. oil-stone.
4) mũtsurutɔrelɔ, n. palm-oil carrier
5) mũtsurutɔrenyo, n. palm-oil carrying
1) mũtsɔ-yibii, n. pl. olives (Zak. 3, 12).
mũtsukutsɔ, pl. — tsei, n. a tree growing along the lagoons (of which timber is obtained.) (~~the mangrove.~~).
emũgeli, n. wholeness, entireness, fulness; perfection, integrity, soundness, completeness; chastity, virginity, purity, honour (of a woman); (Dan. Lal. 25, 2).
nãmei lɔ ni ke amemũgelo lɔ eke amenuu (Old Church Rules p. 19, 894a).

mũtsukutsɔ corresponds with mũtsɔ are particularly found along the banks of the Volta River

emũyele, mũyele, n. a perfect person; (C); - Jehowa, le ele emũyelo agbũ le (Gã lala 406, ff).

N.

[to express a curse; - eena (Re) Re eiẽnõ le fẽ! (Bunny. p. 10);

Nà, inf. nà, v. to swear; [nà n. R. or n. R., to swear by a p. or s. th., - minà ghohũadze lu le, I swear by the ditch of Hades or hell (Bunny. p. 50); - nyenaii Jehowa nyetõõami, I swear (you) unto me by the Lord (Jos. 2, 12).

nà .. name, v. to swear by one's leg; mana minane! (is a very common oath); ena manitẽ le name, he swore by the leg of the King.

nà tẽ, v. to swear by one's father; a very common oath.

nà Nyonno, v. to swear by God.

nà (or nâ), inf. nã, name, v. to see, to behold, to view, to espy, to perceive, to find, to have, to discover, to suffer; na! imp. or interj. behold! (expressing a call for attention); nanii! lit. see me, here I am! - na, minõ-fõ mino ake mike Mentãõ le acowie, behold etc (1 Mos. 18, 27); - afii 400 ne ni Kolombo yana Amerika le, 400 years ago (since) Columbus discovered America; - esa ake Mentãõ ana nomi Jesu

naä nę. "should a Lord suffer what Jesus suffered." (Reind. sermon).

nà amane or amanehŭlŭ, v.t. and v.i. to suffer, to be in trouble, to experience (affliction), to be afflicted; ena amane he is in trouble.

nà n.k. dzŏmę, v. to perceive (by taste) when bad.

nà hã m.k., v. to excuse, to sympathize, na ohãmi! excuse me! - Kę nnimã ę be fes ę, na ohãm; (Read. book III 1896 p. 57).

nà he, v. to see (the outside:), prov. Kę ona omlinii ahe ę sŭel, if you see your entrails you don't sew.

nà he Kę hĭnnęii, v. to see with the eyes; noni ona he Kę ohĭnnęii ę ehĭ fę nom osesuma fŭę ę. (Dzŏadz. 6, 9).

nà Kę hĭa, v. to espy by sight (by the face), = ? [ona Kę ohĭę, I beshrew you.' (It is sometimes used or expressed according to the tone by way of cursing a p. be accursed - anathematised -

nà Kę hĭnnęi, v.t. to witness.

2nà mli, inf. mlinã, v. to see the inside, to have insight, na mli eKę, to see or have some of, i.e. to suffer, ehana mli eKę (eKwę) he has to suffer for it.

2nà mobę, v. to have mercy, to show mercy, to pity, to be gracious, to commiserate, to compassionate, to spare, to

Rem. to which verb "na" does the following combination belong:

na m.k. la mli, ~~lit. to have insight into a p.'s blood, or: [to get into a p.'s blood.~~ ~~or: nã m.k. la mli: lit. to tread into a p.'s blood.~~ - nętaro gã Kę Asante bę ę ziži dã, aKę-ni gãmei Kę aKę, amę-naa Asantemei ala mli; ni Asantemei ę hŭ enaa amenõ mli ę (Reind. Hist. yits. VIII p 80). - menęmei fę Kpãni aKę amenĭiba gã ta. ži Asare eKplęę, eKę aKę, amę Asemmei ę amenõdá gã-

[nã m.k. la mli: lit. to tread ~~upon~~ in somebodies ~~a p.'s~~ blood = by killing. -- (It is alleged that since the Katamanso (so) war when the Ashanti army suffered beaten by the allies of the Gãs, it was laid down as a law that neither the Gãs nor the Ashantis are to fight one another and that ~~lad~~ to the expression "enaa - la "mli")

forbear, to treat tenderly or with forbearance; nami nɛ̃bɔ! have mercy on me! - minaä nɛ̃ akpɛi abɛ m' sumɔ̃ɔ̃ni(ni). lɛ̃ anɛ̃bɔ (2 Kor. 2, 6).

5) nà nii, inf. nina, v. lit. to see things, to see, to have the power of sight, to see a vision; minaa ɔ̃ɔ̃ni nii, I am short-sighted; ɔ̃i efɛ̃lɛ̃ akɛ̃ nii enaä, but he thought he saw a vision (Luke 12, 9); enaä nii, he could see ghosts.

4) nà nã, inf. nãna, v. lit. to see the mouth, the beginning, the end; to understand, to comprehend.

1) nà .. lɛ, double v. to see (and) know, to understand.

nà nõ, inf. nõnã, v. etc. to see something; to feel pain, to suffer, to agonize; to ail; hã m. k. na nõ, v. t. to pain. - na .. he (or mli) nõ, to suffer for. - ebana he (or mli) nõ, he has to suffer for it.

nà nɔkɔ, same as nà nõ, but na nɔkɔ is used in the interj. phrase: nɔna nɔkɔ! woe to us! (1 Sam. 4, 7. 8); mina nɔkɔ, ɛɛ! mina nɔkɔ ɛɛ! woe to me! woe to me! or woe is me! woe is me!

[expressing fear, used chiefly by women]

nà nɔni anaa, v. to suffer extraordinary things (?); - anɛ̃zumɔɔ ɔ̃hɔ̃lɛ̃ ni ʼlyo-

inno kɛanɛ ewo mli lɛ, ni anɛkɛ
fɔilanno yaa fiteno mli; ni anɛ-
naa noni anaa. (Read. book II 1914 p. 98).

nà nya (Adan.) same as nà nā in Gã.

nà nyɛ, v. lit. to see or behold yesterday; phrase.
nà nyè (nà nyɛ̀) oyiwala doiri! lit. see
or behold yesterday, they head be (remain)
for ever! i.e. thank thee (for what thou
hast done or given me) yesterday. and
na nyesɛ oyiwala doiri! thank thee
(for what thou hast done or given me) the
day before yesterday; the phrase is of-
ten shortened into: nà nyɛ! na nyɛ, same as: long life, long life etc.
na nyɛ! nà nyesɛ! na nyesɛ, na nyesɛ!

nà .. nɔ̃mo, v. to perceive (by taste) when same as sugar coated mouth-
good.

nà m.k. sɛgbɛ, v. see (or find) the backside
of a p.; to see (or know) one's hiding
place or recess. – Luther zientɛmei fiɔ
ko kɛkɛ na esɛgbɛ; (Rappe 1896 p. 89).

nà ziɛi, inf. ziɛzinā, ziɛinamo, v. to see the
ground, the bottom, the reason; to un-
derstand, to comprehend, to discern.

nà .. yisɛ, to see the back of one's head; to see
one going. – tsia! anɔ̃ɛnlo, afe oyoi ni ma-
na oyisɛ, ni odze kpo oyatsu nii (Rappe 1896 p. 96).

pl. yitšeian

nà .. yitšon, v. to see into one's head, - to trust, to intrust, to confide, to unbosom oneself to one); - asaŋ nii ni nekɛ kitã nɛ gua hũ dzi nofẽno ni hãã nu kɛ eriã zihilɛ lɛ amõ mli; ehãã amɔna anɛ-yitšeian. (Kurtz Relig. Lodt. p. 38, § 106).

nà, inf. nánɔ, v. to get, to gain, to attain, to win, to acquire, to procure, to receive, to possess; - kɛ m. k. nà, v. to compete with a p.; to be at variance, to quarrel, to go to war with, to wage war against; prov. - mokɔ náá ni eiimɛ, one does not acquire (= nobody acquires) to lay eggs; - moni aaná ni maná lɛ, ená, he who will gain (what?) and I shall gain, he has gained it. Ná is used as an auxil. verb to express the relation of time which is indicated (in English) by the adverb already; yet; with neg. voice = not yet; positively it is seldom used; e. g. mináá mikɛ, lit. I got to say it, I already said it; mináá makɛ, I did not yet say; minaŋ makɛ, I will not yet say; minakɔ makɛ, I have not yet said it; minakɔ makɛ lɛ, I have not yet told him. Ná is also used to express a wish (a kind

~~- mikɛ tšuitwã dzɛ kpo yɛ tsii lɛ mli; ni mináá ni ŋɔ moni ŋɔgbo, I with heart-beating went out of the room and (I wished) I might get to die rather (Read. book II 1904 p. 64).~~

- to contend with; - nanɔ dzi moni kɛ mi bana lɛ? (Mob 13, 19).

of optative mode) as: minā mikɛ! could I say it! I wish I could say it! – mikɛ tsuitōā dzɛ kpo yɛ tsū lɛ mli, ni minā ni mijinoi miglo, with heart-beating I went out of the room, and I wished that I rather could die, (Read. book II 1904, p. 64)

nā ekoi, v. to regain.

nā gblā, v. to get to be married (of women); – koni, kɛ amɛnāā gblā lɛ, ni amɛnyē anɛhe anɛkwɛ (Christ. Hezeng. 1884, p. 51)

nā gbo, lit. to get to die, to go to die, – ahū Nuntsō lɛ kpōnyāākpānyā āhū lɛ, enā egbo kɛ! = ? (Retrd. sermon).

nā hā m.k., v. lit. to get (or gain, possess) (and) give a p.; or for a p.; – amɛnāakɛ no nɔ ni amɛnine ezɛ lɛ aamā ahāāmɛ (Kappe 1914 p. 57).

nā hɛ, inf. hɛnāmɛ, v. lit. to get or gain oneself, to be free, to be in easy (or comfortable) circumstances, to be well off; to get (or become) rich, – amɛnā anɛhe dzoghāni aghɛnɛ āhū yɛ Roma ... anli fɛ tsiɛkū lɛ (Rodenbach I p. 321); – akɛakɛ maikɛ kōsa nā nii fɛ zikpoi maikɛnei fɛ yɛ no be lɛ. Enɛ ele ni enā ehe hū (Rodenb. I p. 100);

-ke gāmei na nōmo ni yo kyigbemei agbe mli le, no le, ke mofēmo ná ehe ketā le, ettē ēba ni ehagbe kyigbe (Read. book II 1904 p. 88). - ēkpori ē lū ni mei bō mo dei hawo le, etsē ni amenā ameha (Rapp 1896 p. 119). - ebāu akē Kristofonyo tsō amanehūlū ni eba enanyo na ke enāa ehe (Church Rules 1906 p. 45 § 150). - Jakob eō wotsē nii fē, ni wotsē nii le ekē ná ehe ne (1 Mos. 31, 1).

ná he bē, v. to get (or gain, have) off time, vacant time, leisure, - ni aghene ewo le ná ehe be ekē tōenuntē le boni nakai mei emyo le awoni de yo hāa (Read. book II 1904 p. 54).

2) ná he ze, v. to get (or gain, derive) profit (or benefit); moni náa he ze, pl. moi ni náa he ze, usufructuary, usager, pernor. (Church Rules 1906 p. 65 § 217).

(pleasure in. (Bunyo p. 9).

[ná m. K. or n. K. he mīze, to take] 1) ná he mīze, inf. (he mīzenāmo, v. to be content, to enjoy. [to rejoice over; bofoi ná] ná he tsui, inf. (he tsuināmo, v. to be content; to take pleasure in s. th.; to approve, to approve. ná nii (alo nitsumo) he tsui, to be content with (one's) circumstances (or one's calling); na-

] manitē le he mīze.

kai noini meɛ́ ní 'amenáá amenii
alo amenitɛ̃ũnɔ ní 'kyoinɔ eɛ̃ɔ̃-hɔ̃ãmɛ
lɛ he tɛ̃ũi. asane yɔ (Read. book II 1904 p. 8. No 39.
ná he tɛ̃ũidzũrõ, inf. hetɛ̃ũidzũrõnámɔ,
v. to be pleased with, to be glad of.
ná hedzõlɛ, inf. hedzõlɛnámɔ, v. to be at
ease, to be relieved, to be quiet, to have rest,
nyɔ́ nɛ́ní hɛ́lɛ́atsɛ́ lɛ́ náá hedzõlɛ, last
night the sick person was quiet.
ná hedzõnɔ, inf. hedzõnɔnámɔ, v. to
get rest, to be happy.
ná m.k. heglɛ, inf. heglɛnámɔ, lit. v. to get
way (or leave) at a p.; to get at one,
to come at one, to approach one, - Kɛ́ bata-
fo ná glɔ̃bilɔ heglɛ́ pɛ́ lɛ, ekõmɔlɛ, (Read.
book II 1904 p. 9. No 19).
ná heko to m.k., v. euphemism for to kill
a person, - nomi Boaten ná Kɛ́ aglɛnɛ
dzi, ele, zi enyemimei ní 'dzi K.P. Kɛ
K.P. lɛ, dza Kwakudzia ná heko etɔ̃mɛ
dãmi eɛ́ (Reind. Hist. yitɔ. XX p. 215).
ná hewalɛ, inf. hewalɛnámɔ, v. to get po-
wer or strength, to strengthen, to have dominion, to flourish, to convalesce;
ená hewalɛ
yɛ́ nyɛnɔ, he has dominion over you.
ná hewalɛ ekɔ́ní to recover, e.g. mili he
latsɛ́ lɛ́ ená hewalɛ ekɔ́ní, my child wha

was for some time ill recovered.

ná kpã fẽ lai, lit. to get a line (or cord, rope) (and) bind up fire-wood, fig. = ? phrase. ? - ní: ní kẽ gua ammã ẽ ní Jehovaheli hũ xamá kpã afẽ lai lẽ, fẽ dzẽ amualoji lẽ abuamma kẽ kpãimma wolo ní akẽ ŋtãnte manikẽ lẽ ayafẽ ne (Reind. Hist. yitõ VI p. 63)

ná le, inf. námo kẽ le, (v. double), lit. to get to know; to know, to learn, to understand, - kẽ ola lo nẽ he pẽ, ná ole akẽ agbèle dzi no; (Read. book yo p. 17 № 31). - ní bení ená ele akẽ etsẽkpẽ Laban biyo lẽ ní (Short Bible Stories yo p. 12). - ní kpa ná le akẽ nui lẽ ammã ye ŋkpoji lẽ na (Deu. 8, 11). - miná mile, I got to know it; I wish to know it.

ná mõẽ, inf. mõẽnáma, v. to get pleasure, to experience pleasure, to be happy, to be glad, to be merry, to rejoice, to be gaily, ní J. ná mõẽ ye ekpuolõi fẽ ní Jehovafe Israel (2 Chr. 18, 9). - hã m. k. ná mõẽ, v. t. to delight, to please fully, to gratify, to satisfy.

ná mli, inf. mlinámma, v. to get inside; ná mli eko, to get some of the inside (or of what is in s. th.), dzãtsutẽmei lẽ fẽ

náná nyemei ɛ mli eko, each of the carriers got some of the food, or the carriers shared the vegetables.

ná mli kɛ-ba zɛ, v. lit. to get into and bring back (or drive back); to repelle, to beat back. – Fantemei ɛ naa ɔsontemei ɛ amli kɛ-ba zɛ, m'amɛkrata ɔnnɛhɔ̃ blibɔ̃, ní kɔlɛ ameaye ɔnnɛnɔ Kumasi (Reind. Dict. yeto. I, p. 11).

ná mlifu, inf. mlifunámo, v. to get angry, to be angry; ná m.k. mlifu, v. to be angry with a p., – Kɛ-yazi beyinɔ ní onyemi ɛ mlifu m'eneá ɛ ɔadzɔ̃ ɔnli (1 Mos. 27, 45).

ná mũsu, inf. mũsunámo, v. to conceive, to become pregnant, to be (heavy) with child; ɔná bɔnu mũsu, she has conceived a son (Luk. 1, 36).

ná name, pl. na nãdzi, v. lit. to get feet (; to get to escape; (V) – same m'mikɛnye aye ɛ, nyenasi nãdzi biane; (Zappe 1896 p. 44).

ná ní, v. to wish that; mɔná m', I wish that –.

ná nii, inf. ninámo, v. to get things, to get (or grow) rich, to be rich; ɔná nii pɛ, (Kabao), he is very rich.

(To walk backwards; to reverse

ná nɔ, inf. nɔnáme, v. lit. to get upon; = ¹ - nrantɛ̃ Ado Dampra náá nɔ yɛ Akrapenmeiadeɛ, enáá nɔ yɛ anwalo ɛ hũ deɛ, ni ɔbɔbɔmeiní ɛtaɔame hekɔ etɔ ɛ mɔni eiõ ehũ efũifũia ɔi bɛtɛi nɛ. (Reind. Hist. yitõ. XII p. 240). - ɔsɔ Zimmermann gã wɔdhi ní eiondã ɛ fɛ̃ tadzɛ. Amɛnáá nɔ yɛ anwalɔfɔi ɛ adeɛ, ni amɛnáá nɔ yɛ meididzi ɛ hũ adeɛ, ni amɛfã Kɛ-tɛ gã. (Reind. Hist. yitõ XXVII).

ná m.k. oyá, v. to forestall a p.; to prevent take advantage of.

ná nyõ nɔ, = ¹ to come to pass, fulfill Kɛ nɛkɛ nã amɛhũ ɛ, enáá eyõ nɔ ni gã Kɛ amɛtaɔ nã yɛ Katamanso ɛ (Reind. Hist. yitõ VIII, p. 81).

ná pɛ, inf. pɛnáme, v. to abound. abunda

ná same, inf. samenáme, v. to get a palaver.

ná sɛ, inf. sɛnáme, v. to gain, to profit, to win, to reap (advantage). ani nyɔná sɛ yɛ mli? did you profit by it? hã m.k. ná sɛ, v.t. to yield a profit to a p.; to be of advantage to a p.

ná sɛghɛ, inf. sɛghɛnáme, v. to have recourse to, to recover.

] to get a little time or rest.

ná ɛi, v. lit. to get a standing-place;] amɛnɔɔ ãhũ, ni anáá ɛi ɔsã ghɛ, they were very long engaged in fighting,

so that they did not get a standing-place (a footing) (or a little time, rest) to clear their throat, i.e. they did not get rest for a moment; (Read. book II 1904 p. 73).

ná m.N. ŭidā, v. to entitle a p. to one's gratitude, to have a right to one's gratitude, -esa ená amĕŭidā, edžakę ehę Kŏln sobmomō wulu fefeo mā nāghē ę he modei K.n. (Rappl 1896 p. 144).

ná ŭika, inf. ŭikanáme, v. lit. to get (or gain) money; to get (or grow) rich.

ná ta, v. to be entangled in war, to make war, to wage war, to war; - Nuniŏwamei ę ni yę mędokei ę kę Lānei ná ta (Read. book II 1904 p. 72 № 73)

ná tŭŏ, v. to get (or wish) to show; - amę maintę ę aná atŭŏ hemi Brenę yę they said the King wishes that it be shown where B. is (lives). (Read. book II 1904 p. 57).

Fought to, bound to: they said the King ought to show (tell) of B.'s whereabouts.

ná tŭu, inf. tŭunáme, v. lit. to get a heart, to cheer, to take heart, to take courage; imperat. ná tŭu! 'take courage!'

ná tŭidžŭrō, inf. tŭidžŭrōnáme, v. to take a good heart; to be of good cheer, comfort; to be happy, to be glad, to be merry, to be joyful.

ná wala, inf. walanáme, v. to be kept

alive, to live.

nu yi (or yiri, yitsõ), v. to get a head, to get reazon, understanding, to be gifted.

nã, n. act of seeing, sight, perception.— ona ke ona (ne), thy sight and thy sight (?), or thy seeing and thy seeing, i.e. a moment (or a glance) and a moment, in a short time, immediately, as soon as; syn. onusõ le.

just in a moment; a minute

nã, n. mouth, the outward mouth, opening, edge, tip, worth, price, cost, amount, weight, number, boundary, beginning or end of something, the utmost part, shore, name; — Kokla le nã e-gbo, the edge of the knife has become blunt; — mahão ŭika bonidzi ena, I will give thee money as it is the price of it (1 Manita. 21, 2) — ena dzi tõ, its price (or cost) is threepence. I tõ n.t. nã, II v. to show the price, tõmomi nã, show me the price. — nã, price includes the meaning ŭika. only if other things of worth or exchange are mentioned then ŭika might be added, as: bofe-bo ni dzi ena ye ŭika mli le eno-hã-mi make (1 Mos. 23, 9 Edit. 1866) — ŭõ-nã, sea-shore; fãnã, bank of a river;

II to challenge a pr. to get to strife (to fight)

beach

ebihii ɛ̃nã dzi; Amani, Kwaku, the names of his sons are Amani, Kwaku; (Zimmerm.). Nã is used as a post-position and adv. expressing the relation of place and by figurative use also that of time and manner, as: at, to, near, accordingly, according to; at the point of; along; for, from etc.; - mibahão ozika ɛ̃ nã pɛ̃, I give you exactly according to thy money; - ele akɛ̃ hetsẽmɔ nã ameɛ̃ɔ̃lɛ̃ amehã, he knew that for envy they had delivered him up (Mat. 27, 18); - ni Benyaminnyo Ko za foi kɛ̃-dzɛ̃ ta lɛ̃ nã, and there ran a man of Benjamin from the army (1 Sam. 4, 12. 16). As the grammat. object it appears especially in the following combinations: bã nã, inf. nãbãmɔ, to cut the end round about; - bɛ nã (or nãbu), inf. nãbɛ̃, to contract the mouth, syn. nã bɛ, v.; bi m. k. nã gbɛ, inf. nagbɛbimɔ, v. to ask the mouth (or opinion) of a p., to ask a p.; - bu (bu) nã, inf. nãbumɔ, v. to cover the mouth (with the natives a sign of silent astonishment), to be silent, to hold one's peace. bu onã! 'shut your mouth!'

to hold one's peace to cease talking or crying

bua nā, inf. nābuamo, v. to gather, to assemble; -dano nā, inf. nādāmo and nādanomo, v. to stand at (or near, on the brim, shore etc); to stand firmly; -dokō nā, inf. nādokōmo, v. to sweeten the mouth of a p., to persuade with sweet words, to flatter; -dzō nā, inf. nādzōmo, v. to fit; -dzē (or dzē) nā, inf. nādzē, v. to come from the mouth, to speak; -dzie nā, inf. nādziemo, v. to excuse, to interpret; -dzo nā, inf. nādzomo and nādzō, v. to sharpen; -fā nā, inf. nafāmo, v. to take off the mouth, to draw the cork, to uncork, to open (bottles and such vessels); fe nā, pl. fle nā, inf. nāfemo, nāflemo, v. t. & i. to burst open, to open a fester; -fē nā, inf. nāfēmo, v. to bind the opening, to bind up (as a bag etc); fo nā, pl. flo nā, inf. nāfō, nāflomo, v. to cut one's mouth, to report, to accuse s.b.; to cut the end or brim; fio nā, inf. nafiomo, v. to lick one's mouth; to kiss; gba nā, inf. nāgbamo, v. to trouble (by words); pl. gbla nā, inf. nāgblamo, v. lit. to rend the mouth, to discourse;-

ghe nā, inf. nāghē, v. lit. to kill the mouth (or end), to end, to finish; -ghele nā, inf. nāghlemo, v. to open (doors, boxes etc); ghu nā, inf. nāghū, v. to bore an opening, to open; hī nā, inf. nāhīlē, v. to abhor one's mouth, to keep malice (so as not to salute or speak to a p.); ekemi hī nā, he does not speak with me; -ho nā, inf. nāhō, v. to pass over, to overrun; syn. ho he. Ka nā, inf. nākemo, v. to insist; -kā nā, inf. nākāmo, v. to lie at (or near); kō nā, inf. nākō and nākōmo, v. to stick in the mouth or bill; -mūtso-bāfo kō ɔkpo lē nā (cf. No. 8, 11); kpa nā, inf. nākpamo, v. to break the fast, to breakfast; -kpe nā, inf. nākpē, v. to sew up; -kū nā, inf. nākū and nākūmo, v. to gainsay, to speak or be against; -lata nā, infin. nālatamo, v. to baste the end (in sewing); le nā, inf. nālē, v. to know (one's mouth, words); to know the number, to know the price, mā nā, inf. nāmāmo, v. to stand at (or near); to set at, to build at, near, at the shore etc; -mū nā, inf. nāmū, v. to be silent. mūa nā, inf. nāmūamo, v. to shut the mouth; to keep s. th. in the mouth; (syn. ku nā and kua nā); -na nā, inf. nāna,

mūnā to bother a p. with too much talking -

v. to see the end; to understand; ngile nā, inf. nāngilemo, v. to walk along, at, according to; niā nā, inf. nāniāmo, v. to shut the opening, door etc.; to shut; iō nā, inf. nāiōmo, v. to be sweet, to be agreable (to the mouth); syn. kōkō nā; nu m. M. nā gbē, inf. nāgbenumo, v. to hear from one's mouth; pā nā, same as fā nā; po nā, same as fo nā; -za nā, inf. nāzēi, v. to taste; misa gbēle nā, I tasted death; misa minā (lit. I tasted my mouth with respect to s.th.; I tasted (it); -zo nā, inf. nāzōmo, v. to seal up; -ze nā, inf. nāzē, v. to reach the mouth; to be sufficient, to satisfy; zi nā, inf. nāzimo, v. to knock against one's mouth, to act against one's word, syn. kū nā; zo nā inf. nāzōmo, same as fwo nā, v.; ta nā, pl. tra nā, inf. nātāmo, pl. nātramo, v. to touch the mouth; to dispute, to trouble with words; to tempt (syn. tāī nā); to cover the end, brim etc.; to sit out, near, along; -to nā, inf. nātō, v. to lay (or put) on the mouth; okē omine ato onā, lay thine hand upon thy mouth (Hodz. 18,19); -to nā, pl. tō nā, inf. nāto, nātōmo, v. to tire one's mouth; to

make tired of speaking; to be tired of speaking; tõ nā, inf. nātõmo, v. to transgress one's word; tsă nā, inf. nātsāmo, v. to adjoin, to be intact, to continue; -tsĕ nā, inf. nātsĕmo, v. to trouble, to tease, to unseal; tsĭ nā, inf. nātsĭmo, v. to close the mouth, opening etc., to confine, to imprison etc.; -tsŏ nā, inf. nātsŏ, v. to tempt to bad words or actions; tsŏ nā, inf. nātsŏmo, v. to turn one's mouth, word; tsŭa nā tŭ, inf. nātŭtsŭa, v. to be done up; to be unable to perform one's task; etsŭa enā tŭ, he must give in, he cannot perform it; -wie nā, inf. nāwiemo, v. to speak to one's mouth; to salute, to interprete (syn. dzie nā); ye nā, inf. nāyeli, v. to bargain, to negotiate; -yere (or yire) m.k. nā, inf. nāyeremo, v. to come unawares to somebody's speaking about one, to overhear unawares; -yi nā, inf. nāyimo, v. to intercept one's speaking; yo nā ghe, inf. nāghĕyomo, v. to know (a p.) by his voice, to know one's voice, word, manner of speaking.

Rem. Its grammat. subject nā appears especially in the following combinations.

nĕ bā, inf. nābĕ, v. to be sharp (of knives etc.).

To excuse quickly, to be fluency, be eloquent.

(flag to withdraw, to hoist a white-

Rakla lɛ̃ nā ba dzogbāṅ (pi), the knife is very sharp; - noni nā ba, a acute.

nā ba la, inf. nālabā, v. to be keen. longer

nā ba ži, inf. nāšibā, v. to let the mouth down, to decrease (in zeal, power, passion etc.), to lessen, to slacken, to subside, to be softened, to give in; - hā n.k. nā ba ži, or to slacken, to abate, to decrease, to lessen, to moderate, to palliate, to assuage, to remit, to soothe; tsofā lɛ̃ hā hewā nā ba ži, the medicine relieved the pains.

nā bɛ̃ (nābɛ̃lɛ) attempting to get a word (either good or bad) from a p.

nā bɛ̃, inf. nābɛ̃lɛ̃, nābɛ̃mɔ̃, v. to have a narrow, contracted mouth, as old persons; to have a mouth like a pair of tongues, so as to pinch with, as ants, crabs, pincers etc.

also: a proverbially speaking: to have an illicit connection with the other sex.

nā blɛ̃ nɔ̃, inf. nānɔ̃blɛ̃mɔ̃, v. to be tipsy, evā blɛ̃ nɔ̃, he has become tipsy.

2) nā dzě, v. the mouth or end comes out, ayahkrame sānā wodži lɛ̃ ekoni, fɔ̃ lɛ̃ mokomoko nā edzěe, letters of summons were again sent to them, (in spite of) all this nobody answered (or came forward.) (Reind. History ytō. XXVI, p. 49.)

to turn up, appear

3) nā dzě kpō, inf. nākpodzě, v. to shoot, to jut out.

1) nā dza, inf. nādzāde, v. to be straight, to

be right in speech; to have a straight end or brim.

nā dzo, inf. nādzo(ne) (or nādzole.), v. to be quiet in speaking, to be soft, mild, to be low, to fail. ema nā dzo, he has a modest tongue; esane nā edzoi, he shall not fail; (Jes. 42, 4); lilli m' nā dzo, a soft tongue; (Abli 25, 15).

nā dzo, inf. nādzono, v. to have a bitter mouth, to have a malicious (or slanderous) mouth.

nā dzra, inf. nādzrano, v. to be pricking. aklati m' nā dzreā, lit. cactus that is pricking; (Ezek. 28, 24). of a bitter tongue.

nā du, inf. nādukno, v. to look at the mouth or at the opening, at the cork etc.

nā fā, inf. nāfā, and nāfāno, v. to be open (of bottles and similar vessels).

nā fe ekonne, v. to make an appointment together; - amenā fe ekonne ake ameate .., they made an appointment together to go.. (Hob 2, 11).

nā fe fū, inf. nāfūfeno, v. to swagger; etaro ake kuta ema afe fū; (Bunny. p. 126).

nā fe, pl. fle, inf. nāfeno, pl. nāfleno, v. to burst open.

nā fo mli, v. to interfere, to intermeddle;

kɛ nwanedzɛ̃ ba nɛmɛtɔ̃mɔ (mli kɛ) ní mɔkpɔ̃i kɔ nã yɔfo mli lɛ; (Read. book II 1904 p. 73 No 74).

2) nã gbo, inf. nãgblɔ̃, v. 1) to have a dead mouth, to have no taste (after sickness etc); exp. dangbo. 2) the edge has become blunt, klante nã eglɔ, the edge of the sword (or cutlass) has become blunt.

1) nã gblɛ, inf. nãgblemɔ, v. i. to be open.

nã homɔhe, inf. nãhehomɔ, v. to be drilled or trained (f); H. Kɛ ta ní nã homɔhe mɔ, kpa fã ní ekɛamɛ yakpe; (Rodenhadio Tp. 46).

nã homɔnɔ, inf. nãnɔhomɔ or nɔnãhomɔ, v. to know by heart, to say by heart.

nã kã, inf. nãkãmɔ, v. to be or lie open (of doors, rooms, houses, country; hand, ear); — mafã kɛ-ate ziikpoi ní nã kã lɛ nɔ (Ezek. 38, 11); ní amɛsi mɔn lɛ ní enã kã (Jos. 8, 17); — etoii anã kã, his ears are open (Jes. 42, 20); — Christo womɔ nidzi lɛ anã kã hã..; — emɔbɔnɔlɔ lɛ tsui nã kã hão! (Tsui wolo 1895 p. 34).

nã kãni, = nã kã mli, v. to have the mouth open for..; — ametsiwu fɛi akɛ dãnɛ amɛnã kɔkɛ kãni kɛ blɔmɔ akɛ; (Kaj. pe 1896 p. 28).

nã kɛ emyõõ zi, v. lit. the mouth says for

is about to fall down) it is fallen down; to have scarcely finished speaking; beni enā kɛ̃ enyõɔ̃ ži, when he had finished speaking; (this is a very peculiar phrase).

nā kõ ži, pl. nā põmɔ̃ ži, v. lit. to bite the ground, i.e. to fall on one's mouth.

nā kpa, inf. nākpanɔ̃, v. to say s. th. hesitatingly because it is amiss or wrong to miss with the mouth; to be about, to happen, to come to pass, to come to, to end, to become of, to be the issue, to reach the utmost part; to do s. th. rashly (or inconsiderately, thoughtlessly); ohã minā ekpa you have caused me to speak indecently. - amaklo bɔ̃ni ekwɔ̃lɛ̃ lɛ̃ nā yakpa, it is not yet ascertained how high it is (Jt.); ži tɛ̃ ɛ̃ nā yakpa tɛ̃n? but what became of ɛ̃? (Read. book III 1904 p. 66); - bɔ̃ni Moravia ɔ̃ɔ̃fɔ̃i anitžumɔ̃ yɛ̃ Sikanžɔ̃ nɛ̃ nā nā yakpa nɛ̃, (Reind. Hist. Gito XVII); - Kedži mɔklo nā kpa ni ekɛ̃ kitã. (3 Ko. 5,4); - ni dži edžɛ̃ ena bɔ̃ni manlɛ̃ nā yakpa (4 Ko. 22,4); mɔklomɔklo bɛ̃ wɔ̃teri ni lɛ bɛyinɔ̃ ni ena aayakpa (Dav. Lal. 74,9). - tɛ̃ enemei anā aayakpa tɛ̃n? what shall be the issue of these things? (Dam. 12,8);

amɛhɔ̃ fɛanɛ yã yɛ amɛhɔnɔ, akɛ tɛ̃ enɛ nã yakpa tɔ? (Rɔf. 5, 24). - Kɔni mikɛ - lɛ bɔni nyɛnã kpaã, akɛ nyɛkɔ tɔi .. (2 Kor. 2, 9). - ani mikɔ aya, ni ma yakwɛ bɔni enã adɛ̃ ayakpa lɛ; that I go with you and see how you succeed. (Read. book 1904 p. 3).

nã kpɛ, inf. nãkpɛ̃, v. to be gathered, to be of one opinion, - asɔ mɛi m'ɛhɔ̃ɛ lɛ amɛhɔɛi bɔni mɛnã ebakpɛ nɛ, ni amɛhɔ amɛyitɔ̃ɔ̃ni? (Reind. Hist. yɔtã xxvii).

nã kpɛ zi, inf. nãzikpɛ̃, v (more frequently than nã kpɛ) to be gathered together, to be assembled, to assemble; bɛni amɛnã ekpɛ zi, when they were assembled, when they had become of one opinion; nyɛnã akpɛa zi, assemble yourselves (1 Kɔs. 4, 9). - ni bɛni ekɛ amɛnã kpɛ zi lɛ, and when he was assembled together with them (Rɔf. 14).

nã kpɛ he, inf. nãhekpɛ̃, v. lit. the morning clears at; to be astonished, to be surprised, to wonder, to admire; - enã kpɛ che, he is astonished. - hã m. k. nã kpɛ che, v. t. to surprise, to astonish, to amaze; hã m. k. nã kpɛ che tatu, v. t. to astound.

nākpe = lit. mouth knot, a hard lump of flesh of either of the lips

nā kpe, v. = † big, stout mouth, a sturdy mouth.
prov. kę ónā ofo fa ę, no okę: ɔBā (nye) nā kpe.' After having crossed over the river then you say the lips (mouth) of the crocodile is knobby

nā kū, inf. nākū, nākuomę, v. lit. to have a broken mouth, edge etc.; to be forward in speaking, to meddle with; onā mikū tē, you are too fond of meddling with other people's affairs.

nā kwē afui, inf. nāafuikwēmę (?), v. to foam; ni ená kwē afui, and he foaming (Mark 9, 18).

nā mō, v. lit. the mouth takes hold of; = † to stop, hinder, prevent from...
ži ake-ni gū ę nā mō ye afi 1847 mli hewo, le wo kę-to bie. (Reind. Hist. yitō XXV).

nā nyō ži, v. lit. the mouth (or the lips) falls down. to shut the mouth, to cease (or finish) speaking. - ená enyō ži, he has finished his speech. - ená enyōkę ži, he is still speaking; ni eha mli akę ená nnéá anyō ži, and it to pass that before he had done speaking (Mk. 24, 15); mainkę ę nā enyōō ži, while the word was in the kings mouth (Dan. 4, 31). - Kę tšię A.

ę bię ni atšęlę... ená enyōni ži m'ešę eyakwę (Bunyan p. 101). - ená ni nyō ži ye ni hen kwę ithwōni ę nā gble (Bunyan p. 28); hā mina anyō ži! let me finish speaking!

When Mr A arrived here and he is being called, he would not have = † finished and should go to see.

nā nnē, v. the worth (or price) weighs..; ʒika ga ní nā nnēɛ ʒekel fɔ, lit. a golden ring which is weighing half a ʒekel's weight, or a golden ring which was worth half a ʒekel's weight, or a golden ring of half a ʒekel's weight (Nos. 24, 22); - ni ena nnēɛ ʒika talenta kome (2 Sam. 12, 30).

nā nõ, inf. nānõmɔ, v. to have a sweet, flattering mouth, to be dainty, to have a sweet tooth, to be friendly. - N. dzi mo nā ní nõ fe meiɛ fɛ (Kappe 1896 p. 32).

na ʒɛ, inf. naʒɛ, v. to be sufficient (in price).

nā ʒi, inf. naʒi, naʒimo, v. lit. the mouth knocks, to be worth, to amount to; - ona ʒi oha, thou art worth a hundred; ni ʒika dwinei ní ɛ ɛ ona ʒi ʒekeli akpe kɛ ohai-kpawo (Exod. 4, 28); - Kristofoi asafo yɛ dzɛi ní nā ʒiɛ mei 68, a Christian congregation is those which amounts to 68 people (Rend. book IV 1904 p. 98); V. same as nā nyõ ʒi, to cease (or finish) speaking, - ena eʒi he has finished his speech, ena ʒiko, he is still speaking, - hã mina aʒi! let me finish speaking!

nā ʒi ʒɛ, v. - {same as nā nyõ ʒi:} - beni kine-

tsɛ̃ nã-ɛ̃ ɛ̃ ɛ̃ ɛ̃, ni Kodzɔlɔ lɛ̃ tsɔ̃ ehɛ̃ ehã.. (Bunny. p. 88.); - ni mina yɛ̃ nilamɔ lɛ̃ nli akɛ̃ H. nɛ̃ ɛ̃ ɛ̃ ɛ̃, Kɛ̃kɛ̃ ni efɔ̃ ehɛ̃ ekwɛ̃ esɛ̃.. (Bunny. p. 139).

nã tã, v. lit. the mouth has finished (or done), it has no more to say; (or nothing); to confound; - aglɛ̃nɛ̃ wɔ̃ɛ̃ɛ̃ lɛ̃ nã tã, ni akɛ̃ ni 'enyɛ̃ɛ̃ lɛ̃ hetɔ ehã.. (Christ. Messeng. 1885, p. 84); ni ehã Judafoi ni yɛ̃ D. lɛ̃ amã tã; (Bef. 9, 22).

nã tɛ̃ɛ̃ ɛ̃, v. lit. the mouth stumbles, to falter.

nã tã, v. i. lit. the number grows thick; to be gathered, to meet, to be assembled; - maɛ̃ɛ̃ɛ̃ nɛ̃ ni 'amɛ̃nã ebatɛ̃ yɛ̃ dzɛ̃ɛ̃ lɛ̃, the kings (or chiefs) that were assembled there (Reind. Hist. yɛ̃tã. XIX). hã.. nã tã, v. t. to assemble, to call together; - ni mahã nyɛnã abatɛ̃ Kɛ̃-adzɛ̃ ɛ̃ɛ̃kpɔ̃dzi ni 'aglɛ̃nyɛ afwã nɔ̃lɛ̃ amɔ̃ (Ezek. 11, 17); sym. nã Kpɛ̃ ɛ̃.

nã tɔ̃, inf. nãtɔ̃mɔ̃, v. to transgress with the mouth (or with words), to make a mistake in speaking. nã tɔtɔ̃ v. tɔtɔ̃nã inf nãtɔ̃tɔ̃mɔ̃ to speak confusedly; to accuse falsely

nã tɔtɔ̃, v. to speak confusedly. inf. nãtɔtɔ̃mɔ̃.

nã tsã, inf. nãtsãmɔ̃, v. to fit, to adjoin, to be perpetual.

nã tsɛ̃, inf. nãtsɛ̃mɔ̃, v. to have a pure (or clear) mouth, to speak fluently and

purely, to be eloquent; ɔnā tsɛ̃kɔ, he can not yet fluently speak.

nā tsɛ̃rɛ nu, v. i. to sputter, to spit in small drops.

nā tsĩ, inf. nātsĩ and nātsɔ̃mɔ, v. to be stopped or closed up, opp. tsĩ nā.

nā wa, inf. nāwalɛ, v. to have a hard mouth, to be hard, to be severe, to be sore, to be clamorous, to be sharp, to swell, to grow louder, to be strong, to be tough; — yɔ̃ lɛ̃ nɛ̃ wa tsɔ̃, the woman has a very sharp mouth, the is very sharp or clamorous; kɔ̃yɔ lɛ̃ nā wa, the wind is strong; fā ni hoo lɛ̃ nɛ̃ wa, the current of the river is strong; — hɔ̃mɔ lɛ̃ nā wa yɛ̃ zĩkɔ̃ni lɛ̃ nɔ̃, the famine was sore in the land (1 Kos. 12, 18); zĩ gbomodzrayeli ni akɛ Portugifoi lɛ̃ yɛ̃ lɛ̃ nā wa diɔ̃ntsɛ̃, but the slave-trade with the Portuguese was very tough (Reind. Hist. of itz. XXV);

2 nā wa, as adv. expression, passionately, very severely, excitedly. — afɔ̃ɛ̃ dzɔ̃ yɛ̃ dzɛ̃i ni nā wa (Read. Bottegyor p. 62).

nā wo.. mli, v. to meddle with; to fall (or run, flow) into, kɛ̃ ɔnā akanɔ mli, do not meddle with (or say nothing

to argue, argueable

an argueable woman

in) the matter; - Fiviléo kɛ ená yawo inžɔ mli yɛ Adá, the Volta runs into the sea at Addah.

ná ya blɛ Kome mli, phrase, lit. the mouth goes into one pipe, v. to agree, to be of one opinion; beni (amɛná amɛflɛ) to blɛ Kome mli nɔkɛ lɛ (Bunyan p. 90); mina akɛ wɔná eyaa blɛ Kome mli nɛ, I see (perceive) that we do not agree in this (Bunyan p. 75).

ná yɛ fii, v. to be garrulous; ená yɛ fii, he is garrulous.

ná yɔ la, v. to be pungent; wonu lɛ ná yɔ la, the soup is pungent.

ná, inf. nâ (?) fo. to tread, to stand, ná weintsɔ̃ne, to tread the winepress (Nehem. 13, 15); ná weinyibii, to tread grapes. [nâmɛ,

nâ mli, inf. mlinâmɛ (?), v. to drive (an army) back; Dɛi Kɔlɛ Kpɔ yɛ dzɛi, ši ená amɛmli kɛ-bafiŋe Seki (Reind. Hist. yitɔ. XIX).

nâ nɔ, inf. nɔnâmɛ, v. to tread upon, to tramp, to trample; [ná m. K. name nɔ, to tread upon a p.'s foot; to give a hint, to forewarn one secretly, ená minane nɔ, he secretly forewarned me. - ná pampá nɔ, phrase, to be tipsy; ená pam-

[ná Koni (pl. Kodzi) (a) nɔ, to tread on the shoulder, to subdue (?). - fɔ̃ dzi, Katamanzo ta lɛ ehã Gãmei ena amɛKodzi anɔ, amɛsa bɔmyɔloi lɛ fɔ̃ emũzi yɛ amɛhie; (Reind. Hist. yitɔ. XVIII).

pɛ̃ no, he has become tipsy; - nã plɛkɔ no, to run on a nail (into one's foot) nã m.k. zã no, to have sexual intercourse with s.b.'s wife.

nã ze (or zeze), inf. zezenãme, v. to go backward, to start back, to turn, to retreat, enã zeze fiõ, he retreated a little (Benny. p. 50); - amenã zeze ni anneyagbeglɛ̃ zi (Joh. 18, 6); - amenã anneezeze ke ta le wũ ke-yazi ah., they retreated from fighting so far as ah., - beni Mankata ze dzei le, etao n'atɔ̃ tetremantre ake alɔ̃ zeze nãme (Reind. Hist. yitɔ̃ X); - nã zeze hã m.k., to give place to one; amenã zeze anehã Bmyaninbii le (Jobɛ̃. 20, 36); - hã m.k. nã zeze, v.t. to cause one to retreat (or go backward); - beni afe ni ahã Asantemei le anaɛ zeze le (Reind. Hist. yitɔ̃ II).

nã zi, inf. zinãme, v. to tread the ground, to step, to walk, to foot, to stand up, to stand upon.

Nã (Adari.) pr. n. of male person. Read. book II 1904 p. 80. The fourth son-like Anan in Gã.

nã, = 1 a. rare, uncommon quality.

nã asɛ, aux. v. of the iterat. mood, same

or ana ase

as sā; - ena Vazé ekōmi, moreover he told me. (Zwoomam)

onā, n. want; - yę onā, to be wanted, to be in want (?); to be rare (or scarce); eyę onā, it is wanted (or in want); ghomei kpakpai ahe yę onā yę žikpoi lę no, good people are rare (or scarce) on earth; - he Ko ni' žikpoi nę no nihii ję mli eko eko he bę onā yę lę, a place where there is no want of anything that is on earth (Rodzi. 18, 10).

nā, pl. nāmei, n. grandmother; nā is also used to express "namesake," originated from the custom of a girl being named after her grandmother.

nā, inf. nāmę, v. to crush, (to knock one down); - beni ešimi ži, ni obōimi nāmę, ni' mikkante hū dže midē gbe žilę (Benny, p. 66).

naakpa, adv. well, very, very much, so i.e. in a high degree, exceedingly, extremely, greatly.

nābā, n. sharpness, same as nābalę, n. (?).

nābē, same as nābāmę, n.

nābalę, n. sharpness, acuteness, keenness of edge or point.

nābāmę, n. cutting the mouth (or opening, end, brim).

nābē, n. narrowness of mouth, as that of

old people, formation of mouth like that of a pair of tongs or pincers, as ants have.

nā-bei, n. lit. quarrel of the mouth, quarrelling, wrangling, dispute, contention. – mo nā bei kpe ametaro (Kappa 1896 p. 45).

nābeitaolo, n. aggressor.

nābeitaomo, n. aggression.

nābi, pl. nābii, n. lit. grand(mother)-child; grandchild.

nābimo, n. asking of (for) the price.

nābinū, pl. nābiinū, n. grandson.

nābiyo, pl. nābiyei, n. granddaughter.

nāblebletsē, pl. – tsēmei, n. babbler, chatterbox.

nāblebliemo, n. soft speech.

nāblemo, ~~pl. of~~ nabē, n. of the pl. form ble, v.

[same as

nābu, n. lit. hole or opening of the mouth; mouth (nābu often used for nā), lip; muzzle; fig. language (s. Mo. 11, 1.6); edge, brink; tip; pl. nābui, lips; – kwe ołō le nābu mihē ye mideinē (1 Sam. 24, 12); ni ja ole ālate le toi ni ołō enābu, and the border of the altar which is its edge (Eze. 43, 13); – bei kwonikmonii anā-

bu, brink of abysses (Rend. book II, 1904 p. 14);
nekonokõ edzee kyo dza etoii wuma-
wumai le anãbu kẽkẽ, nothing projected
but the tip of its long ears (Read. book II
1904 p. 16); nãbu kpãkpa, n. border; -nã-
bu kã m.k. he, lit. the lip (mouth) lies at
(is open towards) a p., to persuade a p., to
debate with..; anwira k. mei anãbu kã
mei le ahe kpakpa ni anehã dzo (Rend.
Hist. Yitõ. XVIII.) f -kwe amenãbu! or, nye-
kwea amenãbui! is an expression of
pain, discontent or grief at the sight
of one's enjoyment of the fruits of his
labour (Rend.); -ke nãbu kome, adv.
phrase, unanimously; -proverb: hemi mo
nãbu zeo le, dzei ekõ, where one's mouth
reaches, there he bites; -ke kolo le ke e-
nõbu ke le, efã mlinii eyeo, zi eyee fa-
ze nii, if an animal says its mouth (muz-
zle) is long, it eats (its living on) the things
in (its) river, but it does not eat things
behind the river; -nãbu lee ake etze
mife gbeyei, the mouth does not know,
that its master is afraid.

f nãbu tzi, to be reserved, emã-
bu tzi, he is reserved;

f mife fei

nãbii, n. computation, calculation, esti-
mate.

nãbuale, n. gatherer, collector, accumulator,

[amazement,

nābuguē, n. edge (tu) nābuguē; lefterunt lē fāanu akē amētsōmo nābuguē (Read. book III 1904 p. 113.

nābuiānwiemo, n. talk of the lips; syn. nābu flo wiemo. (Abei 14, 23, Edit. 1861).

I grow mustachial.

Nadede, pr. n. of a fetish in Labadi.

[displeasure,

calculator.

nābuamo, n. gathering (together) (shoa. 1, gf.) collection, accumulation, agglomeration, aggregation, assembling, assemblage, assemble. - yibii anābuamo, ingathering, harvest (2 Mos. 34, 22).

nābuamohe, n. gathering-place.

nābudžālo, n. professing (or canting) Christian, wanton-professor (Bunyan p. 12).

nābufīnō, pl. - nii, n. muzzle (of a gun or musket etc)

nābu foflo, n. tip; pennackle, highest point

nābumo, n. covering of the mouth (for opening etc.), silence.

nābumonō, pl. - nii, n. lid, covering.

nābu-Nyonmo-džāmo, n. mouth-religion (Bunyan p. 92). hypocrisy.

nābu-inweinō, n. palate.

nābutsoi, n. beard, mustache, whisker, the bristle on the face of a cat, fo nābutsoi, to)

nādamo, nādamonno, n. standing at (or along, for etc).

nāde, n. the feeling of offence against a p. for having d. th. spoken or done; grudge, - nō m.k. nāde (or do m.k. onā), to take offence at a p., to bear a p. a grudge; enōni nāde (yakatīwa) or edōni onā (yakatīwa), he has taken offence

against me (for nothing), he bears me a grudge (for nothing). – Kānōmi nādo (or Kādomi onā) ye ene hewo, don't take offence against me for this, don't bear me a grudge for this! – ʒe nādo, v. to be afraid of giving offence; eze nādo, he is afraid of giving offence

nādokobi, n. fair-speech (Bunyan p. 92). sugar coated lip.

nādokolo, n. flatterer, adulator; persuader.

nādokomo, n. flattery, blandishment; persuading; persuasion; (Abi 26, 28). – Belen, kē mikē nakaile, dzee nādokomo mi, it is, I assure you, no flattery when I say so.

nādokomowiemo, n. flattering word (or speech), persuasiveness of speech. (Kol. 2, 4).

~~nādole, n. lit softness of mouth, = a soft~~

nādoro, n. displeasure, offence; grudge. – Kōtze .. dzi nādoro he ekadi (Twimolo 1885 p. 6).

nādzā, same as nādzale, n.

nādzadzemo, n. demonstration, explanation, explication.

nādzale, n. straightness of mouth (or speech, opening, brim, end etc); eloquence, fluency of speech, rhetoric.

nādze, n. utterance.

nādzi, pl. of nana, n. foot; ná nādzi, fig. to be happy. [moko kē enādzi enyo, prov.

Nadu, pr. n. of a female fetish of the Adangme people; she is the guardian of grown up girls.

~~Nādu (or~~ Nadu, pr. n. of a war fetish of the Krobo. (Adumense Jubilee paper p. 4).

zuzuufa, nobody measures a river with both of his feet.

foot prints → nãdẓiamãmọhe, n. footstep, step (2 Kor. 12, 18).

tracks of a p. → nãdẓianã, I n. the place at the feet of s. body, footprints, footsteps. II postpos. at the feet, to the feet; - ghẽ nãdẓianã, v. to fall down at a p.'s feet, etc..

nãdẓiamãmọhe, n. place of the feet; (Ko. 69, 13).

nãdẓiani (= nãdẓiamli) I n. footprint, footstep, stead; track, print; dẓa mina edẽ plẹkobii lẹ anãdẓiani, except I saw in his hands the print of the nails (Joh. 20, 25). II postpos. instead of, for etc.; - ba nãdẓiani, inf. nãdẓianibã, v. to come instead of a p.; - dama nãdẓiani, inf. nãdẓianidama, v. to stand for a p.; to stand (surety); to represent a p.; - dẓe nãdẓiani, inf. nãdẓianidẓẽ, v. to go out of one's way, to shun a p.; dẓie nãdẓiani, inf. nãdẓianidẓiẽmẽ, v. to remove out of a p.'s way; - fã nãdẓiani, inf. nãdẓianifãmẽ, v. to measure

security, ✓

dẓie nãdẓiani, v. - lẹ a.k. hã ato nãdẓiani, inf. nãdẓianihãmẽ, v. to give instead of, to substitute; - he nãdẓiani, inf. nãdẓianihemẽ, v. to take recompence, hã nãdẓiani, inf. nãdẓianihã-