

to rob, ameduwa ghomiei odia (Siam,  
serue, Recherches I. p. 287) should be  
tuwa odia.

diwa osho, v. to break forth into a warcry,  
to raise a warcry. - Kelle ni taukai  
le ameduwa osho mpetungile dienti.

diwa yalo, v. to burst into tears, ameduwa  
yalo, they burst into tears.

diwa yi haku (or amli), v. to break into,  
to invade, to smite; - ni esafatse  
mei le diwa yi fa madkimadi &  
ne amli Recherches II. 1904 p. 80. - ni  
kawalo le diwa yi ma leni (Recher. 20,  
87), le edwa yi zikpuri ma le  
le no, the disease has spread over  
the whole country.

diwa (= diwei?) n. dung, more decent than  
le, n.

diwa, n. breaking, cracking, crash, breach,  
burst, fracture, rupture, ruin, spori-  
ling; - ye man le diwa se api wadi  
nifonima ke edwa le no le (Recher. 49, 14).

diwale, n. breaker.

adiwamani, pl. adiwamasi <sup>and</sup> adiwa mai;  
n. whoring, fornication; whore, har-  
lot; whoremonger;

adiwamawibi, n. bastard; syn. gwebi.

adiwamaifanifenu, n. uncharity, leanness;



{to attack;  
to spread, to be propagated (as  
a disease);

{ ni akai bilisi leki ni kpa  
si diwa yi anai no le na (Recher.  
Recher. III. 1904, p. 106).

{ adwalle, same as adwale and  
etwalle, conj. because, for.



dwāāra, n. breaker (Mitt. 2, 13).

dwē safely, perfectly  
dexterity, smart

twetwē  
twetwē

adultery. ii P. yē nā ni' sīmo adwāmanā  
awifemo (Banks' Bible II. p. 25)

adwāmanibō, n. whoredom, fornication,  
prostitution.

adwāmanibolo, n. whoremonger, fornica-  
tor, whore, yō ni' efe eke adwāmani-  
bolo, harlot (Hořea 4, 14).

adwāmani-yō or yō-adwāmani, n. whore.  
dwāra (pl. of dwa) v. to crush, to quash,  
to smash.

dwāramo, n. crush, dwāramo dade, x  
slaughter weapon.

dwāramotōfā, n. miner's powder, stan-  
ting powder, dynamite.

dwāramotōfā kraka, n. bomb.

dwē, adv. = at one pull. "all at once." - wo  
šika le dwē ye mideri, - etotadei  
le fe' ewo adokanidwē (Reind.).

dwē, adv. hardly, gnawingly (as pari); -  
ii nmerē kwe boni ekā mitō, ni kō  
mikai ju le, ekōmi dwē tamg, ka-  
lo' kōmci (Benny. p. 27); - kē mi fe' efi  
ko le, kōmitōci ayemidwē (Gā lala  
339, 9).

edwē, a. numeral. four.

edwēedwē, a. numeral. four by four, - ni  
etile ewo asrafi edwēedwē kīri  
edwē deni (Bof. 12, 4).

dwēdwēdwē, n. wood-warrior, wood-beetle  
smad, nick, expert, of undull.

which spoils timber, 2. / timber - some same

dīwēfo [n. green grass, fresh grass, young grass, pasture, herb. edzāke la kpa-tā nāno dīwēfoi le abue (Obel, 19). 1 pl. dīwēfoi;

dīwēfohe, pl. dīwēfohei; n. pasture, meadow. \* green pasture  
(kpa lala 425, 5).

dīwēfo-zikwōn, n. lawn, meadow (Bumy, p. 105).

dīwēi, coll. n. grass, blade, weed, straw, sweepings, scrapings; 2. / useless person, outcast; - "dīwēi po dāo, oza ake, alāo afiwie tumu no!" thou art an outcast and worthy even to be cast on the dung-hill." <sup>im</sup> an imprecation; -

dīwēi, coll. n. I grass, blade, herb, straw,

weed, scrapings, sweepings; - ni nā-

no dīwēi ko nāko akwē (1 Obel 2, 5); -

bua dīwēi nā, to rake; - fāmo dīwēi, to

weed; - ke (or ye) / dīwēi, to grass; - dīwēi

no, v. to be dirty (of rooms etc); - wa dīwēi,

v. to produce grass etc.; - II, useless

person, outcast; - "dīwēi po dāo, oza

ake alāo afiwie tumu no, thou art an

outcast and worthy even to be cast on

the dung-hill." an imprecation.

dīwēiari (= dīwēiari), n. grass-plot, bush, wilderness, necessary, privy; ya dīwēi-ari, v. to go to <sup>im</sup> privacy, privy.



dung; dīwēi mli kpa, fibre;

dīwēi ghōn, dry grass; dīwēi

nirōn, green grass;



dñveianibii, n. wild men, savages.

dñveiankolo, n. animal living in a grassy place, wild animal; prov. tso ni'aké-twadi dñveian kolo le, avioo-twadi sia kolo, a stick with which people strike a wild animal, they do not with (same) strike a domestic animal.

dñveianya, n. evacuation of the bowels.

dñveianyake, n. ~~privy~~ privy, latrine.

dñveigbin, n. a kind of grasshopper.

4 4 dñveike, n. a bundle of grass, (but dñveke is more commonly).

1 1 dñveife, n. grass-mowing; - ni na, gbo dñveile fu ye manitse dñveife le ce (Tmos 7, 1).

2 dñveife-dade, n. scythe.

3 dñveifums, n. shooting up of grass; - ofo balabii ye gbo dñveifums avidze le nli (Tmos 7, 1).

dñveitolomoo, n. shovel.

dñveinabuams-dade, n. rake.

mower, scythe, cutter →

dñveisalo, n. reaper - noni jii dñveisalo le den (D. lala 129, 7).

dñvei-zikponi, n. grass-land.

dñveitso, n. I. grass-stalk, reed, halm, stalk of straw, straw; II a kind of locusts, so called from its colour and shape of its legs being like a dry grass-stalk.

dñveimoo, n. dirtiness.

dīwēiwōnii, n. dirt.

dīwēke, n. a bundle of grass, (dīwēke is more commonly than dīwēike).

dīwēne, same as dīwine.  
[Polsi.]

adīwēri [n. a kind of river-fish, proverbs:

adīwēri fō enōō, dāā lošrari fāta hē, mere adīwēri is not sweet, except dry fish is added to it. - kē'okē dtšē'wō nu mli hē,

ohio ahū ohe no, āi kē'odūū adīwēri lē oodli

wāramāarakoto, if you cast the dtšē (a fish-made specially by a basket weaving) net) into water, take care, for if you don't catch a fish (adīwēri) you will catch a crab. - kē'omū mli hē, o'padōmōo d-

dīwēri, if you dive, you will settle among (or be with) the fishes.

dīwēn, inf. dīwēnmo, imperat. dīwēnmo. 'pl.

nyedīwēria. 'habit-forme; dīwēno, negat.

dīwēri, v. to think, to suppose, to reflect, to fancy, to conceive, to consider, to reason, to observe, to mind, to care, syn. susu.



dīwēn .. he, v. to think about; - kādīwēn ohe

n. k. kē, don't pride yourself upon being. ; - dīwēn hē okōi, to review;

dīwēn n. k. hē to, dīwēn n. k. viā hē to,

to project; - dīwēn sance hē tūtū, to brood on or over a matter.

dīwēn fō, v. to fancy.  
[to advert, to bethink, to deliberate, to meditate, to ponder,

dīwēn hēi kādīwēnmo, to be humble-minded.

diwēn mli, v. to consider the contents.

diwēn ni wudkī v. to be high-minded;

- niiatsemei ni'yo dāe neri le, wame

kitā ni'ame kadwēni ni wudkī

Tim. 6, 17.

diwēn no, v. to think about, to consider, to

attend, to mind, to regard, to care about

or for, to reck, to hearken. diwēnmo no,

do think about. 'do care for.' niiman

le hū diwēni no (Jer. 1, 3).

diwēn se, v. to care after, to consider the end

or result.

diwēn yin, v. to contemplate, to deliberate.

diwēnle, n. thinker, etc. thoughtful person

diwēnmo, n. thinking, thought, consider

ation, care; mind, reason, intellect,

understanding, sense, apprehension,

ability, talent, fancy, wit, memory.

- ba m. R. diwēnmo mli to come to one's

mind, to occur; - dāie .. diwēnmo

kyo, to speak out one's sentiments;

hā m. R. diwēnmo kī zi, to settle

the mind, to quiet, to compose, etc.

to diwēnmo mli, to keep (or bear) in

mind; - chīe kewō = diwēnmo, he

is of a proud spirit; - sane ni diwēni

mo be mli, - absurdity; - diwēnmo

kadwēni no! never mind.



[spirit, mental disposition,

Opinion;

ni'abua nã hã Nyoimo-dãimo, de-  
votion, meditation; - dwëimo ni'za  
deceit, modesty (1 Tim. 2, 9); - dwëi-  
mo ni'ze ãtã, long-suffering, for-  
bearance. Kë dwëimo kome, una-  
nimously.

3) dwëimo fe zakazaka, v. to ramble (fig);  
edwëimo efel zakazaka, his mind  
wanders.

2) dwëimo fem. k. enyonyo, v. to stand hal-  
ting between two opinions.

1) dwëimo-diõfemo, n. composure.

dwëimo-fitemo, n. aberration of intellect  
or mind.

dwëimo-fellefemo, n. frivolity, lightminded

dwëimo-felletã, n. harebrained person,  
frivolous person, lightminded person

2) dwëimo futu, v. to bewilder; hã m. k. dwëi-  
mo futu, v. to puzzle.

1) dwëimo-flo, n. fancy.

dwëimo-futumo, n. perplexity, embarrass-  
ment.

dwëimo glonyo, & bare thought (5 Mtz 1, 5, 9)

dwëimo-haomo, n. perplexity.

dwëimo-kewale, and dwëimo mli kemale, n.  
faculty, capability.

dwëimo i enyonyo-tã, n. doubleminded  
person (c. 1, 8).





[to congratulate;

dñērimo nli tše, v. to be soberminded  
(1 Tim. 3, 2).

dñērimo - enjōimōjō, n. goddess of intellect.

dñērimo - ojafermo, n. acumen. sharp mind.

dñērimo zane, n. matter of consideration.

dñērimo su, n. mood.

dñērimo - šikōvus, n. composure.

dñērimo - šikpā, n. absence of mind, absent-mindedness; abstraction.

dñērimo - šakemo, n. repentance.

dñere (is used a pl. of kā sing.) v. to lie, to be; to lie down in numbers; to be situated; to set upon, to be directed.

[ - ni mibanō tē tēbēi le mīwō odo

ka ni' nifō le mli, ni amedñere nli

(5 Acts 10, 5); - ni wō dñere šikpōi le

(1 Sam. 14, 25); - blōhūi ni' dñere mā

le ni le dā tāmo kpā (Savi same, Šape

1896, p. 20); - akho vai ke nādāi sotoi

dñere šā masei le, various villages

and towns are situated on the bank

of the river. - amēna māni kō dñe-

re amehē, they saw a town lying

before them. - meni dāi tōi le abōmo

ni dñere mitōiri ne (1 Sam. 15, 14);

- adāē dāi hū adāē kpo, ni onidāi

adñere oyitēi (Ser. 2, 37); yāfōnui

same as akeko (akeko)



[wealth, property, cash,  
ready money, treasury, purse,  
pl. dvētēi, funds; akeko  
nitšums & dvētēi & mli  
(Nehem. 7, 21); solemošūi advē-  
tēi, Church-fund;

<sup>2</sup> advēiā, n. dysentery.

[pl. dvētēi ku ku dēi,

sū je amē ku tšei le ana (4 Mos 24, 24).

dvēre mo, n. lying, situation; congratulation.

dvēre monii, n. perquisites.

dvētēi (from švētēi, silver and ti, lump,  
hence "silver-lump" or trading-capital),  
n. a stock of money gathered for  
a certain purpose (as trade), capital,  
hoard, treasure, estate, [be dvētēi, inf. dvē-

tribō, v. to gather such a capital.

dvētēibō, n. gathering of money, - spare  
money, capital; savingness, hus-  
bandry.

dvētēibōlo, n. a person that spares or saves,  
thrifty person.

dvētēi anokwelo, n. treasurer; dvētēi  
anokwelo nulga, general treasurer.

dvētēitōke, n. treasury. (Ester 4, 7).

dvētēitolo, n. treasurer (Ester 7, 21).

dvētēitšē, n. capitalist.

dvētēi, n. silver, silver-coins, cash;

dvētēi dole, n. silver-piece.

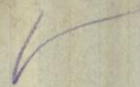
dvētēifei, n. dross of silver, dross.

dvētēi ku ku, n. (silver-piece of)

<sup>2</sup> dvētēinō, pl. dvētēinii, n. vessel of  
silver, (lit. thing of silver)

<sup>1</sup> dvētēi nibii, n. jewels of silver (1 Mos 24, 53).

dvētēinir, n. mercury.



dwēre ... hīe, lit. to have tears (on) one's face; - hēle yāfōmūi dwēre shīe, then tears were on his face (as stood in his eyes) (Read. Book. II. 1904, p. 33).

dwēre no, v. to lie on (or at the top, in the mouth of); to set upon, to be directed to; (to be open (of the eyes); to stare; to rage, to press upon a p.; to be mad) - amebana nāi ke la ye dāei, ni lo dwēre no (Job. 21, 9); - na, zi-ka le ni wona dwēre no ye wokotokui le amli le etc. (1 Mos. 44, 8); - lo ono wo-hīimēi dwēre, our eyes are set upon thee (2 Chron. 20, 12); - dāe kīstōfoi le ke ke ono edwēre, zi ledientō sīkibi ni dāi woidāaloi le hū edwēre amēno (Dāen same, Šāppe, 1896 p. 57); - hēle D. okplēmi le dwēre no, then the cannons of the D. were directed against (them) (Dāen same, Šāppe 1896 p. 120); - ke'ona nūi-ke nōmo ke le, kākā ohīimēi nādīwēre no nekē! - boni nēi pī dwēre ena ni amēbo (Nymms wiemo le toi le) (Ant. 5, 1).  
ke ni k. dwēre ta no, to make war against (1 Sam. 28, 15).



dwēre zi, v. to lie upon the ground, to lie (down) in numbers; - ena klalai le dwēre zi (Job. 20, 5); - ni ena šerael dwēre

dwīeteinalo, n. silver-smith. (Def. 19, 24).

dwīeteisölo, n. silver-smith.

dwīetei-šika, n. silver-coin.

dwīine, pl. dwīinei, n. jewel, pearl, trinket

šika dwīinei, jewels of gold, golden ornament; a silver ornament.

dwīine-adeka, n. casket, jewel-box.

dwīira, inf. dwīiramo, v. to purify from guilt, to sanctify, to cleanse; - ni

enö lošödäi enyo. - niške-šä šä afale

ni'ekle-dwīira šä le (3 Mos 14, 49).

dwīiramo, n. purification [sanctification,] (by bloody sacrifices), rite of sanctification, atoning.

dwīiramoni, n. pl. expiation for a crime.

maišä dwīiramoni, expiation

made to the King on whom a fetish-oath was sworn.

dwīiratwä, n. the celebration of the annual yam-feast.

Dwīirama, pr. n. of a town on the coast in Fantee.

dwīöro, v. to lie down in numbers (same as dwīere) [inf. dwīörome, etc.]

dwīore ši, (same as dwīere ši) v. to lie down in numbers, to camp, to be encamped; - amekë šapt. R. akë, amebäi-šä šänte ta le adwīore ši šö pö-yašö



(all these combinations may be placed under one head-word dworo)



Congratulation

to break

bofoi le aabaie, Dima ni'abakwe ni'a-  
Kpata (Reind. G. Hist. y. 82. p. 111).

dworo he, v. to lie about.

dworo hie, v. to lie before, to lie in front.

dworo mli, v. to lie in.

dworo na, v. to lie at, near to the brain;

dworo no, v. to lie upon, on.

dworo se, v. to lie behind.

dworo zi, to inf. zidworo, v. to lie on  
the ground, to lie about.

dworo zisi, v. to lie down; to lie under  
s. th.

dworo ten, v. to lie between.

dworo yiten, v. to lie on the top, to lie on.

→ dworomo, n. lying, situation.

dwra (obsolete?) same as dwra, v. to smash.

dwra (same as dwara), pl. of dwra, inf  
dwaramo, dwramo, v. to break, to  
spoil, to ruin many things; to de-  
crease (as swelling caused by Guinea-  
worm); - edwra kai le fe twom, he  
broke all the dishes.

dwradwra, redupl. of dwra, v. to break by  
repeated acts. - ni ametwale lei  
ni amedwradwra eyi (Mar. 12, 4).

dwramo (same as dwaramo) n. breaking,  
spoiling, ruin (of many things); de-

molation; decreasing (of swelling caused by Guinea-worm); faḡḡā le ɔḡḡē, ɔi  
efiwe dḡwam, the Guinea-worm (the  
string of the worm) is out, but the swelling  
is not yet gone (lit. it wants decrease of  
the swelling).

dḡwamonii, n. pl. fragile things, fragile goods.

dḡwe, same as dḡwere, v. to lie.

dḡwro, same as dḡwōs.

dḡwūlei, n. an edible fish four feet long,  
and of a thin and sharp shape (caught  
in April 1859, Zim.) etc.?

adyenkuma, n. a kind of sea-fish.

dḡā, inf. dḡā, v. I. to divide, to be divided,  
to part; - dḡā ɔika le, divide the

money; - ɔ. idḡā mi le dḡḡbāri, R.  
has not correctly divided the things;

- A. ɔi B. ake edḡā le, A. ordered B.

to divide the flesh (meat); - dḡā ye ke

yon, to be divided (into the mind); - ke / or parted?

fehe ni amehabo nora ye le, bile ameh

ke amehē smōno ɔi ke, Oau mōdāi

agboi le ni amedḡā fe ye nyon, where

ever they encamped, then they caught

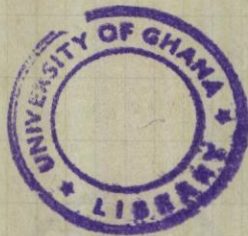
sight of the big forts of Accra and Chris-

tiansborg and they parted in all

directions. (Pind. Gā II. XII. p. 135); - dḡā

n. ɔ. ke ɔiki, to divide by lot, to allot.





II. to be straight, to be right, to be smooth,  
 to be even, - èdǎà, it is right, right; è-  
 dǎà, it is wrong, wrong (as an ans-  
 wer or working a sum in arithmetic),  
èdǎà naka, it is right so. - esame dǎà,  
 thou (you are) art right; - esame (or  
enò) edǎà, he is wrong; - kedǎi oo-  
 hā mige mi'minye ne adǎà le (1  
 Moze 24, 42); - ohāā hie adǎà, ɛi ekūa  
 mon, you did not it fold up as to be  
 nicely smooth (as linen), but it is a  
 crumpled; - boni dǎà, - adv. aptly,  
 aright.

dǎà ghe, v. to be right.

dǎà hā, v. to allot, to allocate, to deal.

dǎi mli v. to divide, to apportion, ~~dǎi~~  
~~Amli~~ fiwē, to bisect to separate, to share,  
 to do half, to make half; - yō le ke ebi  
 le dǎà abolo mli, the woman shared  
 the bread with her child; - boni midǎa  
 gheri etā le, mitwe mise, when I had  
 got half way up, I looked back (Buny.  
 p. 67); - dǎi n. k. mli fiwē, to bisect; dǎa  
 .. nli henkens, to assort; to intersect.

dǎa no, inf. nodǎa, v. to fit; - boni ke n. k.

dǎa no, - adv. appropriately.

dǎa .. se nò, v. to trace out, to seek after,



to follow the footsteps of., to try to find out the whereabouts of.; - dǎe kpa ni oya-dǎa tǔkku le ase mò (Sal. lalui 48); - ni egbei le hũ anyēē se mò adǎa (Rom. 11, 33)

dǎa zǐ, v. (= to come over, <sup>secretly, privately, into</sup> W. Klif Kā Kloronai ahie ye... news, zǐ titri le efwāi ama-letšomoi habaō ni edǎa zǐ ke-babote to asafō leni = ? (Dǎen senu, Redenbacher II, p. 321).

dǎa, inf. dǎale, v. to be necessary, v. aux. shall, must; - dǎa eeba, he shall (must) come; - dǎa mikkō, I must tell you; - dǎa saai oke; zǐ esēte ohemolo bidio, onō dǎi zǐkpon, it (a shot or poisoned arrow) must hit you, and if it grazes <sup>but a little</sup> your skin, to you is the ground (you will or must die) (R. Namon)



dǎa (old.) v. to trade, (from dǎa, market).

dǎa, conj., prep. (from dǎa, v. to be necessary etc); only, alone, merely, nothing but, except, unless, save; - dǎa zǐkka lo dǎi - I as?; dǎa .. lo, either .. or. tei, zǐ terna le mikel (only) gold or silver, but carries I don't take. - adv.

like. kūle miye nā ni miu moale + I had a wife whom I exceedingly love together with two beautiful sons dǎagbāni ke hihū hū anye, amche ye very beautiful as the morning sun. leo dǎa lebihiēdū, - I (Kana. book II 1904, p. 61, 1064).

dǎai, inf. dǎance, v. to worship, to adore, to bow (down... unto), to revere, to serve, edǎia

cf. Atwāsi sɔbo

judgement-place for open palaver; place for firing gun; place for drill or exercise of war etc.; - amrenha to ye dṛā le no, they snatched up the fish in the market.

[a. indifferent, superficial; -

won or wadde wodāi, he is a worshipper of idols; ṣimidṛād nyorimo, I serve God; - K. dṛāin won down, K. will no more worship idols.

Adṛā, pr. n. of males, fr. Tōbi Agya.

adṛā, n. influenza.

dṛā, pl. dṛādṛi (same as dṛāno) pr. market; market-place, any large place of a town.

dṛā, n. division, allotment; dividing, distribution.

dṛā ake and edṛā ake (it is necessary that, except that, unless that).

Dṛābā, pr. n. of a fetish of the Ode people.

Dṛāhā, pr. n. of a fetish (in Teshi) of St. Paul's Akwenu, Read. book IV 1904 p. 24.

dṛābe, dṛābedṛābe, [adv. so that, any how, negligently, defectively, roughly, not with exactness. - a. indifferent -

dṛābedṛābe nitṣurno, superficial work; - efee emi dṛābedṛābe; - afee atode le dṛābedṛābe ko shāmi; - alomo

moni tṣus Jehowa nitṣurno dṛābedṛābe (Jer. 48, 10); - Tēi T. pe ye omra

lofoi le ase, hewo le edṛāno ṣi ebahāame able ke wuoi, ni eke-dṛāi wata

foi le dṛābedṛābe ko. (Paind. Gāhāst).

dṛābeni efe ada same as dṛābedṛābe.

(dṛā-beni efe and dṛā-beni fe.)

dāabeniēfe, dāa-keni-ēfe, dāa-keni-ēfe, adv.

same as dāabedāabe; - dāabeniēfe ni-tūmo, superficial work; - zi kōlē, amebōame toi, ni amekō-hi zi dāa-beni-ēfe

kōkō (Ireni same, Rappé, 1914, p. 65).

dādāā and dādāāi, redupl. of dāā, v.

dādāādāā, adv. = ? same as dādāādāā } smartness, alacrity, notch,

dādāāē, inf. dādāāmo, trans. form of } briskness

dāā, to be straight) v. I to make straight,

to straighten, to rectify, to make

smooth; - K. hama'i etē, ni amefōi

kūnti'kūāi ake, ni amedāādāā, ni

amefōāā (Ireni same, Rappé 1896 p. 86). dāā-

dāē ghe, to make a way straight. V. to

declare, to explain, to confess, to acknow-

ledge, to allege, to express, to announce,

to avouch, to affirm, to state, to utter,

to profess, to proclaim, to publish, to

preach. dādāē / ē no niōmā, to assert.

dādāē fāiri, v. to declare (openly or frank-

ly), to avow.

dādāē hie, v. to smooth (the surface), nye-

dāē ghe le mori, zi nyedāādāēko hie

honi sa, you have cleared the way of

weeds, but have not smoothed it suf-

ficiently.

dādāē nā, v. to explain, to explicate, to



džādžē name, v. to guide.



demonstrate, to elucidate, to construe,  
to account.

džādžē same, v. to publish (a thing, a pala-  
ver), to narrate, to recite, to recount,  
to tell an errand; - stšime le, abe-  
huxi sšisi ške-džādžē same; - mi-  
yei ni, ške dža midžādžē nō same  
ni mišie ške-la le dā (s. no. 24, 33).

džādžē žiši, v. to explain

džādžē.. tšō, inf. džādžēmo-ške-tšōmo,  
comp. v. lit. to declare (and) show,  
to publish, to pronounce, to deliver.  
džādžē n.š. tšō m.š., to explain a th.  
to a fr.

džādžēle, n. asserter, professor, preacher.

džādžēmo, n. confession, announcement,  
proclamation, declaration, acknow-  
ledgment, avowal, telling, relating,  
delegation, avowal, adjutment,  
affirmation; - džādžēmo-ške-me-  
šē ššame, publication.

džādžēmotšō, n. carpenter's square, rule;  
back-square.

džaidžai! int. utterance: 'be silent!'

džaidžai, v. to command silence.

edžake šame as edža ške, it is necessary  
that, except that, must, shall.

edžake, contract. fr. edži ake, conj. for,  
because.

edžakeši, conj. because (stronger than edžake).

džā-ke-hāms, n. allocation.

džaku, n. friendship, father's family, kin. [relative, relation; birth place  
dred; home, native tribe; fatherland, na-  
tive place.

džakubii, n. pl. members of the same tribe  
(Rom. 11, 14), countrymen.

džakuman, n. native place, native town.

džakungo, pl. džakubii, n. one of the  
same tribe or people, countryman.

džakusulo, n. patriot.

džaku-šitqwi, n. native country.

džakutše, n. head of the family.

džale, n. straightness, accuracy; right,  
righteousness, correctness, justice;  
- adv. straightly, rightly; - neke tris  
ne nyice džale, these trees do not grow  
(lit. walk) straightly. - džale nā,  
adv. aright, fairly, justly.

džale, inf. džalems, v. ~~to~~ (used with ke,  
nli, no etc. or alone accord. to the  
object) to rinse, to cleanse with a se-  
cond or repeated application of water,  
nyedžalea nii ke ake džagharī, 'rinse  
the things (linen) well.'





7 Koni Kodžo niaye dāle same (1  
Mantsi 10, 9).

↳ divider, a right, upright,

dāle kodžo me, n. righteous <sup>or just</sup> judg-  
ment (Rom. 2, 5); - criminal justice.

dāle me, n. rinsing.

dāle ni, pl. of dāle nō, n. righteous thing

dāle nō, n. direction.

dāle nō, pl. dāle ni, n. righteous or just  
thing or act, just matter, justice; -  
↳ dāle ni, to do justice (Isa. 18, 19).

dāle nō kpātā me, conciliation of  
justice, expiation.

dāle same, n. right, justice, doing justice.

dāle same ye li, n. judgment, upright-  
ness; equity, fair play.

dā li (Ad.) n. soap (Gā) sambā.

dā le, n. [righteous person;

dā le, n. worshipper.

ad žarnatsō, pr. n. of a tree. (What kind of

F along the banks of river Denau, Volta etc tree is it? It is a tree commonly grown  
the fruits of which is ad sama, which ripe all kinds birds feed themselves among its  
[national deity, idol,

dā ma wō ni, n. [principal fetish, deity.

dā ma wō nyō, n. principal female fe-  
tish, goddess.

dā me, n. worshipping, worship, ado-  
ration, service, religion, faith; - nā-

bu - dā me, n. lip-devotion

dā me he, n. place of worship.

dā me ketō me, n. religious doctrine.

dā me tā ū, n. house of worship, temple.

dān<sup>1</sup>owē, n. house of worship, temple.

adān<sup>1</sup>ale, n. a kind of wasp, syn. asāghā,  
asomōti.

Dāme, pr. n. of males (of the Fehi people) (When is a boy called Dāme?)

dā<sup>1</sup>ni, n. I dole; II market-booth, market-

stall. (dā<sup>1</sup>ni same, Redenbaker I. p. 288f.)

dā<sup>1</sup>no, pl. dā<sup>1</sup>dā<sup>1</sup>ano, n. market, bazaar,

dā<sup>1</sup>no owo, the market has begun, -

- adv. publicly. - Bohemianer für

wie je dā<sup>1</sup>no akē. Hens eye Gem. (dā<sup>1</sup>ni same, Rippe 1896 p. 28)

- a. public, - ene tō<sup>1</sup> bahā Mateo stō<sup>1</sup>

dā<sup>1</sup>ei "ledientē emari", je edā<sup>1</sup>no ni-

tāumo le bōimo se le (dā<sup>1</sup>ni Geography of Palest. p. 59)

dā<sup>1</sup>no<sup>1</sup>tāo, pl. dā<sup>1</sup>no<sup>1</sup>tāei, n. market-tree,

shade-tree, street-tree.

dā<sup>1</sup>no<sup>1</sup>tā, n. cat, (obsolete? rarely?) syn.

ayā; abōtē.

[an epithet of the



adā<sup>1</sup>ni, n. freckle.

dā<sup>1</sup>ni or dā<sup>1</sup>ni, adv. even; - tō<sup>1</sup> dā<sup>1</sup>ni tētē

le dā<sup>1</sup>ei (no), not even a tree is there, -

tō<sup>1</sup>mo yelē naakpa, ni etas Melotoi ami-

yemū le ekko dā<sup>1</sup>ni eye, zī endā, syn. tētē.

dā<sup>1</sup>ni dā<sup>1</sup>ni dā<sup>1</sup>ni and dā<sup>1</sup>ni dā<sup>1</sup>ni dā<sup>1</sup>ni dā<sup>1</sup>ni, a.

and adv. quick, quickly.

Dā<sup>1</sup>ni, pr. n. of a lagoon at Ningo.

adā<sup>1</sup>ni<sup>1</sup>ka, n. shoot of plantain, or banana (tree) being fetish.

dā<sup>1</sup>ni<sup>1</sup>ke<sup>1</sup>si and dā<sup>1</sup>ni<sup>1</sup>kisi, n. alkali; lye, acid  
potash.

(Ab. d. 1. neet page)



1) džari Kadilo, n. one who does not pay his debts, insolvent, bankrupt; - džari Kadilo džile, he does not pay his debts.

2) adžanimalate, n. apple of the eye, eyeball, crystalline lens, pupil (of the eye).

3) Adžaniote, pr. n. of a mountain (or hills) in the Gã country, near Kweabrenyan, džara, same as džara.

4) džāse, n. the people about a King.

džāsefonyo, pl. džāsefoi; n. subject; a person who lives under another; person about a King, attendant, courtier, minister; chief's servant; - pl. suite (of a chief).

džāta, n. lion; kat. (an epithet of the)

džātabi, n. young lion, cub, whelp.

džātaiabu, n. lion's den.

džātatsui, n. lion-heart

džātami, pl. džātahi, n. lion, he-lion.

džātayō, pl. džātaye, n. lions.

džātawolo, n. lion's skin.

džāteri, n. fagot (made of dry palm branches, torch)

5) adžato, džato, adžoto, n. yaws, framboesia; a kind of pox which many natives get and with which some purposely infect their children, because they consider themselves afterwards safe against

the infection. They are not or seldom mortal, but very lingering and of weakening effect. They seem to be the result of animalcule in the skin, as the itch, and are considered so as well as the latter by the natives themselves.

ye adkato, inf. adkatoyeli, v. to have yaws, to be sick of yaws.

adkatodidi, n. a sickness after

adkato.

adkatofs, n. a person sick of yaws, ~~a person~~  
one infected by yaw-sickness.

adkatoyeli, n. yaw-sickness.

adkatoyelo, n. same as adkatofs.

dzatsü, n. load, burden, heap, baggage.

- amedzatsüi fëame, their loads surpass (are too heavy for) them.

- dzie dzatsü fivie zi, to unload; fëne dzatsü,

to unpack. - fo dzatsü, to pack. - fo for to

n. n. dzatsü, to load; - tëre m. n. dzatsü,

täu, to load.

<sup>hoban</sup>  
dzatsü, pl. dzatsümbi, n. a kind of ants.

same as tzatsü.

dzatsü flikilo, n. flying ant. (or tzatsü flikilo.)

dzatsütërelo, n. load carrier, carrier, porter

dzatsü-kotoku, n. sack.

dzatsütëremo, n. load carrying. - ele dzatsütëremo, he is a practised or skilled carrier.



and d'zēle, (Ch. Plohi)

↳ to begin,  
↳ to arrive.

↳ to rise



to represent;

↳ to resemble; dāo m. k., to resemble  
le a p.;

↳ it is clean (see also Sat. 23, 26)

d'zātūtāē, n. porter, carrier, bearer; (more commonly used than d'zātūtērele, also used of women who carry loads); yō d'zātūtāē, a woman who carries a load.

d'zāwū, n. a kind of yarn.

d'zē, inf. d'zē [v.] to come out (into, to, ending into), to come away or go to come forth, to come or go off, to slip, to move out of place; to come, to appear, to arise (from), to happen, to become, to grow; to give out, to exude, to emit (as blood), to take out or away, to remove; to be, to have, to get, to produce; to reflect, to mirror; to be worn away by the action of water. - ni sha nli d'zē yad'zē B. ni d'zē lo. wokule nli le n'wōtē (Rut 2, 3). - Kedāi omē ni a'zēre af'zēre le eko yad'zē n'wōi n'pōke tēle le (5 Mos 30, 4). - ed'zē gā shahē Dan, he removed from Accra to live in Christiansborg; - sane ni kad'zē yō C. hie d'zēni eke-te ne, the thing or palaver that happened in the presence of C. before he went away was; (Kind. G. d. J. 7. y. 8. XXII p. 249); - ed'zē, it has come out, it is loose etc.; - mūd'zē le ed'zē, the stain is taken out; - wōyē nyōm'zē

fiō ko ni' edāeko fufe (Sal. lala 8, 8); -

nyo ntsēre edāe, the moon is risen or ap-  
peared; - boni hie dāe hie ye nu mli

le, nakai ghomō tāui hie dāe ghomō (Akei 27, 19);

[-prov. ghē kō ghē, edāe, a dog bites a dog

(but) not so that (he bleeds) it emits

blood. II. to dig (as a hole). The principal

combinations to be remarked are: - dāe

suffixed to a root expressing an intransi-  
tive, makes it transitive, as: dāadāe

to straighten, from dāa to be straight;

wadāe, ladāe, mādāe, zēdāe etc.; - he

dāe, to keep aloof; to become clear; mli (Mat. 23, 26)

dāe, to come forth, to be clear (inwardly);

- mūsū dāe to miscarry etc.; - The com-

binations of this verb must be carefully  
distinguished from those of the noun

ken dāe, world,

dāe abā, v. to correspond, to agree, as: two bro-

thers, - two rhymes (so zim, differently

Peindorf see abā).

dāe adāin, v. to be unruly; syn. agagasu? - rough; boasting attitude

dāe afā, v. to go aside.

dāe agbo, inf. aghadāe, v. to grow big or stout,

to become great or mighty; to be gla-

rious. same as proud, to be proud

dāe alagla, v. to joke, to jest, to sport; syn.

represents or

edāe blerna man ko, it resembles

les an old or ancient town;



džě bene, v. to begin now (S. H. 12)

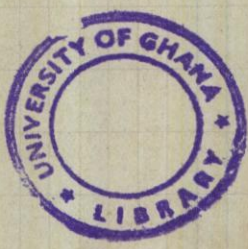
džě hāi, v. to produce leaves.

džě hie, v. to go away or remove from this place. edžě hie etāē, he went away (removed) from here long ago; džě hie. 'begone!'

džě hu, v. to dig a pit (2. H. 21, 33); to open a hole or well of water.

džě... dāi, v. to utter.

džě dēideni, v. to slip from the hand, to drop from, to glide; to let slip. [- m. or n. N. džě m. N. deni, to fall or come in to the hand of a p.; - klawite le džě eden gti si; - ameakwēi, duadi ke ablei fē yāžě usranfoi le adni (Gü. Read. Book. II 1904 p. 98).



džěra

džě džā, v. to be well known?

džě džēi, v. to depart, to go along; - džě džēi avant. 'begone! away (or out) with thee.' 'get away.' 'be off.' 'stand back.' (1. H. 199).

džě džēni, v. to leave the world, to die.

džě džō, v. to compose a dance; to give out a dance.

džě ekā, v. to grow courageous, to be set; - glomei abiatāni edāo ekā yē amemuli (N. m. f. of [S. H. 12, 11]) (or old form or pronunciation),

džě ekā mo m. N., v. to defy.

džě foi, (rare, inf. šidžē, v. to flee; - si abana akē džěc foi edžēo ke-ya, si

wu ewuo ekā nā ke-yawū māntē le  
 (Kerud. yitō. XV p. 145); - zame as dāo fū:  
dāe fū, inf. fūdāe, v. lit. to emit a bad  
smell; to affect the nose by a bad smell,  
to stink; to smell. - asai lasū tete  
edāe fū ye amela (Dan. 3, 27); - dāe fū  
no m. n.?, to emit a bad smell for or to-  
wards one; to be a stink to one, to make  
one's name to be abhorred before one  
(in the eyes of [one]); - toi ke wūi fūeo ye  
tū le mli; ni amela tū le mli fē  
dāe fū wuo mo (Christ. Meaning. 1886 p. 126a);  
- nyekā wōhe edāe fū owo Paras (2. vol. 5, 21);  
dāe gugōn fū, to stink from the nose, to  
disgust, to be disgusted at, to loath, to  
make one feel sick. - loisōra dāe ni  
gugōn fū, I disgust dry fish; - ke-yāsi  
beyino, ni edāe nyegugōn fū (Hilose  
11, 20); - hā dāe m. n. gugōn fū, a. t. to  
fatigue; - dāe m. n. yitōn fū, to make  
one's head swell?; to make one angry?;  
to detest? - midwēno he ne, sū chāa  
mihē fūeo sū, ni dāe dāe niyitōn  
fū (Bury. p. 41); - yin dāe m. n. fū,  
to loath s. b.  
dāe fūieka, v. to neighbour; - ke m. n. dāe  
fūieka, to be neighbour (Ezra 1, 6).



[to bring to pass, to find  
out means?]



dāe gbā he do, v. to overripe for marriage (2.1.14)  
syn. sale gbā.

dāe gbē, v. to lay out a road, to clean or pre-  
pare a road or way, to clear a way, to  
specify; to bring about; - wondāāle  
yō ni'owā yō nāmei pā le, Kedāi edāā  
yō ni'adāe gbē akpēle, zi edāe hama  
flō le aanyē abaptisile (Ejā Kōdd. synod  
Delumas Jan. 25. 1909 p. 3); - dāe gbē fe n.  
R., to do a th. purposely or openly or  
directly; - gbē midāe mi fe, I did it  
purposely; - dāe gbē midāe mi fe, I  
did not do it purposely; - zi Kedāi  
nokā dāe gbē batia enanyo ni'ephe  
ye nā mli le (2.1.14); - amanyōō  
amokē amehiō kpetēkpēle akwē, dāe  
amehiō noko ni'adāe gbē afe ni'akē-  
woe le (Buny. p. 153); syn. zi tātāi fe  
kwa fe, hiē kā he fe; - dāe gbē hā m. h.  
to give, to concede, to grant, to give over  
and above; - dāe gbē no, to get into  
a way; - keke ni'ablayo le hi' R. heni  
edāe ke heni eyāi ke heni fe ni'ebadāe  
gbē no no (Buny. p. 38); - dāe gbē wo  
zi; to accomplish a vow; - wofēno ni'  
nyedāe gbē nyewo ochorra zi le (5.1.11  
12, H. 3.1.1. 27, 2. 4 Dec. 6, 2).

T

dže gbé (obsolete), v. to deserve to die.

dže hálánní, v. to shine forth, (D. lala 89, 2, 94, 1).

dže he, v. to resemble; - mo dže mo he, to re-

semble one another; - amédže améhe,

they resemble one another; - dže he

- 1, n. R., to make oneself to s. th., to be-

come; - edže ehe ya kághona, he made

himself a villain (or wicked) fellow; he

became wicked; - dže m. R. he, to go

away from s. b., said of food, v. i. e. to

be dissolved, to lose the sense of ful-

ness from the food; - dže m. R. he táci,

(táci from tšili, experienced men, el-

derly men, elders, seniors) to walk con-

trary to a p., to forsake; - menihowo

odže mihe táci; <sup>fit.</sup> why hast thou for-

ken me, seniors? (Muteo 27, 46 ed. from 1900);

- mi hí madže nyéhe táci (30 June 26,

27, 28, 29, 28).

dže heko, v. i. to go away, to depart, to dislodge.

dže híe, v. to lose sight of, [to go away from, ] to lose;

to miss or fail seeing, to be distracted; ] to come out before, to appear

- etáe mi' dñénni ne dže ehíe ekon,

ere long (this mind) he lost again

(Buny. preface); - emí mi' áe le dže

híe ne (Buny. p. 26); - mis unno oke

adže nyéhe, oke wotámei le fé hí ata-

oméyes nii ni' odžee mo he  
mwa, they did not eat food being  
heavy for the stomach; (tšii some,  
Ságya 1896 p. 29).





tu le zisi (Schmitt. 194) - dže m. n. hie,  
to go (flee) from the presence of a p.; - ko  
ni ekame aya T. ni edže jehowa lāe  
(Jona 1, 8) - itsoo fa mū ni yā ko  
yašeo etoi le fō ni kubai nibi ni  
hadžo ekie le fō ko ya le (Geogr. of  
Palest. p. 28).

dže ho, v. to issue.

dže hūma, v. to cultivate; - mo zū tu ni  
edže hūma, ai kēle, ekā ai tamu, mō  
ghoruyoko (Geogr. of Pal. p. 18).

dže hūta, v. to border, to bound, to be next to;  
(dže n. n. hūta) - amēka A. dže hūta yē  
Kōyigbe (Sōr 14, 10).

dže kanrikadzelo, v. to rebel, to be a rebel;  
- wo ying ne, emilibi le edže kanrika  
džela (Geogr. of Pal. p. 86).

+ to deform, maim

dže kpa, inf. kpadae, v. to be lame; - J. yē  
binū ko ni yē emādi miy lef edže  
kpa (2 Sam. 4, 4) - dže m. n. kpa and  
hā m. n. dže kpa, v. to deform, to  
maim.

dže kpetekpelle n. n., v. to do s. th. openly  
or publicly, to do s. th. one's face;  
tērēmei tū, akē ni amēyē amēka  
amemantē C. adže kpetekpelle amē ta  
wo le (Sōr. book 1904 p. 70) -

man ni dāe kpetekpale wo mimli la  
dāne (Is. 65, 3).

dāe kpo, v. to come (or go) forth, to go out, to leave,  
to emerge, to evolve, to appear, to be dis-  
covered; - edāe kpo, he (she) has gone  
out; - ni okakwo atrakpoi kũ kũ-wũ-  
ya nifolezālate le na, Koni oyagriani  
akadāe kpo ye na (2 Chr. 20, 26).

dāe la, v. to take burning coals from a fire,  
to take fire; - dāe la wo n. k. mli; to put  
fire into. (4 Mose 16, 7, 18); - dāe lei wo  
n. k. ke, v. to trouble one for s. th.; as: the  
fulfilment of a promise.

dāe lai, v. to emit blood, to bleed, to be blee-  
ding.

dāe laai, v. to emit smoke, to smoke.

dāe mansō, v. to make (or cause) a rebellion.

dāe masei, v. to go away from one's side; - dāe  
womasei, ii oki wa babao feng (1 Chr. 26, 16).

dāe mli, v. to go or come out from, to emerge,  
to escape, to depart, to expire, to die, to  
come to; - ni mitkometo fe midāe  
mli (Lev. 1, 15); - miliyō edāe mli amō  
ne (Mat. 9, 18); - ni keni amehie zome-  
ghā āhi le, Enliži sūkpōi le te same ka  
dāe mli (Rev. book II 1904 p. 28); - dāe  
n. k. mli; to arise.



[fe n. k.], to do s. th. quickly or diligently.

[to come to (or before) the mouth, to in contact with;



dže m. k., n. k. dže m. k., v. to come upon s. b.; - zi le m'ele be abo chemo-kwemo, ni tōmo kō ebadiēle truka (Wadżemo wolo, bimo 26)

dže mra, v. to begin betimes; - yakanō ne hewo le mei m'džo for he for le dže mra zai amehē ametō (Džen saue, Kappo 1896 p. 22); - ni mei m'dže mra taoo misegbe le, amea namu (Kappo 1896 p. 22); - dže m. k. le mra, zee dže m. k. le.

dže nā, v. to come from the mouth, to answer, to speak, to utter. [dže m. k. nā, to be a slip of the tongue, to burst out]; - wiemo kō dže enā, he dropped a word; - ni yadže ten nā le ekē, anaje-suo began to speak (or answered) and he said (Chark. 11, 14); - keke le yadže ameten ghekē le nā le ekē: "No, tē wofe ten." (Read book I 1904 p. 20); - ehie kekla kpanā kō efō ke-mōya mī nedžičō kō abeku, kō m'nofō m' aabadžē nā le, m'ekē-fole (Read book III 1904 p. 65).

dže... nādžiani, to be in one's stead; - edži nyeramaa badže misusuma nādžiani kile (Kib. 16, 4).

dže no, v. to go off, away, to remove; - dže (to rise?)

lit. go away from me!

mino. 'be off.' 'be gone.' - boni yōtqūma

he same yo ye hie ye onukpai abe le mli (dže no, to grow up (of persons.) <sup>rising into notice</sup>)

dži: oblanjo-ſe-oblanjo ni' aadže no (please, give transl. of the second part)

le Hedži eye tše lo nyo tēpatpa ko etc. (Christ. Messing. 1884 p. 58 a) / J. Saka

-neke bei ne amli le, Peki efeo ake noko. Peking at those days was growing populous,

Lumei ke adžei ke asajovatšemei aghoi please, give transl.

edže no ake noko. (Reind. G. Hist. y. XIX p. 204) <sup>there had been once nobles and high captains.</sup>

dže nu, v. to exude, to run, to discharge matter

(as a verb)

dže otanta, to become double, as teeth; syn. ſe tsaka. (Trin.)

dže nyānyōni, v. to get a tooth, dže nyānyōdži

to teeth; - <sup>phras.</sup> ke wuo dže nyānyōni,

if heu gets a tooth, i.e. never!

dže .. nyōno, v. to release <sup>demand a</sup> from a debt? - no ke

le mli afoe ſ. yā, edžeke etše ni amōo (mitšumo le boimo ye Odumase he

mo ake-džeo nyōno [-?] - ke mo dže <sup>wole, Yuliny paper p. 3)</sup>

moko nyōno le, aawole ke nyōno boni <sup>at those days people do not use</sup>

ſe (Reind. XV p. 193) <sup>to travel to K. because of people</sup>

dže riō, v. to overflow the bank (of a river), to

run over. syn. ſlegedže!

<sup>being caught in exchange of a debt (for demanding a debt).</sup>

dže ieleno, v. to be perverted. - adžeke ole

ake moko ni' yo nakai le, edže eneleng

ni' efeo eča (Tit. 3, 11).

dže imā, v. to emit fragrance, + + odour, flavour

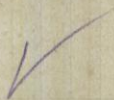
+ + savour, to smell, to have odour,

dže imā wo m. K. to be a sweet sa-

vour to one.

dže m. K. riō, v. to happen to come to a p.;





miná ni' minurítò, yadäe gbalò ni' ye  
I. le nõ hille (2 Man. 5, 3).

džè nroane (old gũ: nroande), inf. nroane-  
džè, v. to doubt, to dispute, to quarrel;  
mikèlè džè nroane, I disputed with him;  
džè sance kò kè nroane, to agitate.

džè oblan, v. to be become or be a giant.

džè ogaganu, v. to be unruly, syn. flegedžè.

džè osere, v. to speak jestingly or jokingly,  
to jest, to sport.

džè sã, v. to emit a strong smell. (Boelz, 20).

džè zè, v. to come from behind, to step beside  
to fall off, to leave s. th.; to do with-  
out; to cancel, to undo, to annul, to  
nullify; to overdo, to do more than  
enough; - ni kè'na pu ona le, ókò

soini ni'diòò le odžè zè ayagbèz nroane  
to le mli kè (Bany. p. 9); - moka džè

edžeri oze eron enime lo ename ne  
ye M. sòkponi le fè no (1 Mo. 41, 44); - moin

täemei le asu akè amekè ene adžè  
omwalo I. le ni'edžè kodžòlò le ater-

lò le zè (Reind. xxiii p. 26); - džè (mon  
dientžè) wiemo zè, to revoke; - džè m-

re. zè, to draw back, to withdraw ones  
arms or one's assistance from a p.; -

ni nyèkè ana akè midžè nyozè (4 Mo. 14,  
34);

[inf sãdžè,



[to retract fig.

2) to come (or have been) to s. l. house  
during his absence; niyadžē ose, I have  
been to your house during your absence.

- džē m. k. se fe n. k., to do or act behind  
one's back, to deal unfaithful, - ni  
chemo le džē ese eyabe adniamani (Kodž.

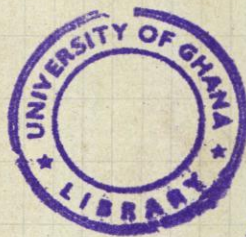
19, 2) [Ps. in the Gā country the wife is lying behind her husband towards  
the wall, hence džē ese]; - mič džogbani

ake edženi nwise, I am sure of her faith-  
fulness; - džē m. k. se fe n. k., to do  
a th. contrary to; - amčkē: stura ne

[4 Mos. 5, 12, 29].  
F džē n. k. se, o. to deny;

woo mei le ayin ni amedžē mla le se  
amedžē djoimio (Ps. 18, 13) [Rom. 16, 17].

- džē ye se, to appear yonder, to come  
to sight yonder; - akwowa le ni džē  
ye se, yonder village.



džē ži, inf. židžē, v. to come out, to appear, to  
make one's appearance, to be vivid, to  
to sport, to amuse, to be wanton, to rove  
in sport, to romp, to play wantonly  
or excessively, to be frolicsome, to be  
mischievous; to meddle, to be a busy - } to be unruly;

body; - edžeo ži, it is vivid; hi wrea  
in sport. - ni amedžeo ži [Tim. 5, 13].

džē ži faini, to make plain, to appear  
plainly; - ni oimā neke mla ne mi-



7 to get tired of,  
Fedže

(Čes. 40, 31 old edition 1868)

edže mitšine, I am tired of it;

moi le fe ye tei le ang vi' adže si' fariri  
(5. Noze 27, 38).

dže šiši, inf. šišidže, v. to begin, to set in, to  
commence, to originate; - dže šiši okori  
to resume, to begin again; - dže šiši  
okori! begin once more!

dže tšii, v. i. to teeth.

dže tšedži, v. i. to get feathers, to fledge.

dže tšeri, v. i. to get a beard.

dže tšere, v. to get feathers; - prov. loflo vi'  
edžen tšere le, mra' akaia flikime,  
a bird which does not get feathers,  
quickly it learns to fly. (used of pro-  
cacious people).

dže tšine, inf. tšinedže, v. to disgust, to be  
loathsome, to be disgusted, to have a  
dislike to, to be sick of a th. ] to tire, to  
be weary of; \* dže m. k. tšine or tšā  
dže m. k. tšine, v. t. to harass, to fatigue  
to weary, to weary, to reduce the strength  
strength or patience of; - mimē  
āhū edže mitšine, I am weary of  
waiting; - midžen hile edže mitšine  
ye Hettiyei le akome (1. Noze 27, 46).

dže wari, v. i. to get gray hair (on the head), to  
be or become gray-haired.

dže wui, v. lit. to go out of the bones, to

be exhausted, to be worn out (Zim.).

džě wuo, v. to get under sail, to sail, to embark, to put off. — bo ni'ohio nio na

heni adžeo wuo ye (Ezek. 27, 3); — ni amedžee wuo, Luk. 8, 22.

džě yitsoi, v. to grow hairy.

odžee? ['already aster?'] (morning salu- [odžee & odžee this morning greeting  
tation for men]; odžee kō? (for wo has an excellent meaning; do  
men); — answer. yā edžā. 'or yā any thou come out! ? odžee! ? now  
ni! lit. to go it is necessary for one do thou come out! do thou appear,  
must), to go, brother (sister) i.e. yes, (are you not sick but out of your  
one must; yes, brother (sister). room, house (dwelling)? etc. etc.

adžee, pl. odžee n. educated one; prince, high-] noble, noblemen,  
ty man, (Luk. 1, 52), (Jes. 47, 1).

džě, džě neri, n. the world, everything vi-

sible; visible heaven, atmosphere, wea-] realm, kingdom, empire, na-  
ther; (One of the most frequently em- tive country;

ployed stems of the Gã-language, the use and combinations of which must be carefully distinguished from those of the above mentioned root, džě, v.);

see džee (džee and džee are often pro-  
miscuously used); — džě leni and ye

džě leni, in the world; džě neri, this world; — suomo-džě & the realm

of love; meididžee-adžee, the world of (Read-book II 1904, p. 32 & 38)

the coloured people, i.e. Africa; — blofo-  
mei ni'efā kō-džě amedžee pū hū ebahū





[to begin to get night;

[dže ana ni afove wže, it will get night and a sleeping place will be found.

[mina' ni dže tšere. 'I would it were morning (Sulla. 28, 67).

zikuoni ni'emo latšā fād' le na (Read. book IV. 1904, p. 83); - dže le mligbe-zurii, immanent qualities; dže le zegbe-zurii, transcendent qualities. See džeri; dže and džeri are often promiscuously used.

dže dže, v. to be quiet, to be at peace. (Ad)  
dže na, v. to get dark, night, to grow dusky, to approach evening; - dže ena, it is evening, it is night; dže mōna, it is growing towards night, night is approaching or coming on; - mina' ni dže na. 'I wish or I would it were even or night; - dže nako, it is not (yet) night; dže hōi nana, to become dusk; [-proverbs: ke dže na le, gboni' le dže, when it is night, all people are black; - ke dže nā le, gboni tšuru tšō edin, when it is night, a red man becomes black.] - dže na, Ad. v. to get daylight.

dže tšere, v. lit. the world routs, opens, appears, becomes bright, to become daylight, to dawn; dže hōi tšeremo, it is beginning to dawn; heni dže tšere le, when it was daylight; [prov. dže tšere, ži dže nako, it is daylight, but not night; - dže

tšere no, day broke upon, next morning  
having come on, next morning; -  
eké-ya dá, Koni ké dže tšere no ni'eké-  
ha (Read. book V 1904 p. 57).

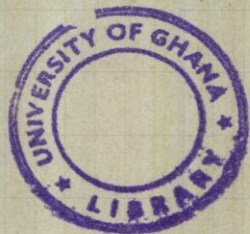
dže, v. to come (or go) out, to come (or go) forth,  
to come from; - ame. v. expressing the  
direction from some place; - edže Oau  
eba or eba ké dže Oau, he came from  
Oau; - dže. is also used as conjunctive-  
verb = dži and other verbs; - edžake  
(from edže aké), it comes from that;  
and only dže, thence, hence; - edže  
edžo eke, it came from (or because)  
he did not rest. - É. ké aké, meidi dži  
ni'aké džeo Sika-žo ne ná le aké wa,  
annehe wa ni akéance ké džra ni'wa.  
Si ké atičatsémo ké aaba le amédžeo (Reind. XV)  
dža prep. from; - m. ké (or n. ké) hewo  
dže, because of, for the sake of, on ac-  
count of, by reason of; - annehewo dže  
ni'nei fu enyōnyōi ne (Read. book V 1904 p. 72).

dže foflo ba, to come from afar.

dže he to come from a certain place? - edže Paše he place <sup>came</sup> from  
mitšui ké, it came from my heart.

dže mli; v. to come from within, to issue,  
to result, to accrue; - senāmo džeo  
(nikasemo) mli; dže mli ho, to issue.  
modenbō





Adžebua, n. pr. of a war-fetish  
in Těsi.

7 entice;

džě.. ne, prep. since; - džě ene no, hence,  
from this time.

džě žiži, v. to trace from the beginning, to  
begin.

2 džě', inf. džěmo, v. to scold, to reproach, to  
rail, to abuse, to chide, to reprimand,  
to revile; džě m. k. to call one names,  
džě' m. k. ye ese, to backbite.

1 džě, v. to be long? comp. džěke, v. syn. tě.  
džě, n. beginning, depart, departure; rise (of  
sun); - ni ye nyonyödži le adžě klen-  
kleni gkū le no le nyelāā a šā-afle  
(4 Mo. 28, 11). - ži efōn le džō le, ksa-  
židi nūhī (Al. 13, 19). - ni hūlūdžě  
mli pe lot bote Lrar (1 Mo. 19, 28).

2 adžě'! int. exp. of children, denoting pain.  
voc.! syn. ad!

džěboau, n. nature, what is produced by nature.

džědžě, inf. džědžě mo, v. to disturb, to a-  
bet; to excite; to raise up; to incite; ]  
to distract, to silence (children), to in-  
tertain, to nurse (a child), to go through  
throughout, to spread, to be made  
known, to echo, to trouble (with many  
words); to shine, to make clear, to  
clear; - džědžě toin, the ears hum;  
adžědžě tuotia ohi ni 1859...

džā ta kē-lōtē P. (Džēi sone, šāppe 1896 p. 174)  
džēdžēlo, n. disturber, enticer, nurse of  
 children.

loni kēbūi le da ni'eyo feo fē šmaelbi  
abui le fē, ni'edžēdžēo ye no me iateni  
 ... (Christ. Messing. 1886, p. ~~174~~ 174)

džēdžēmo, n. disturbance; enticement;  
 silencing children.

džē irreg. neg. voice of the aux. v. džēi  
 to be s. th., to be not; - no, not, when ap-  
 plied to nouns and not to verb. Some-  
 times it retains its verbal character and  
 at other times it ~~and~~ becomes a mere  
 particle of negation (adverb it cannot be  
 called, because it cannot be used with  
 the verb, except in its nominal or in-  
 finitive form), as: edžēe gboruo or  
džēe gboruo džēle, he is not a man; džēe-  
ni or džēe midžēi, it is not I. Džēe ene  
keke ofe, ži no le hēi, not only this thou  
 didst, but that also. - ani kūle džēe bo  
hū ogbena džēi akē ona onanyo-tūtūle le  
nobo (Mat. 18, 23). - edžēe noko, it is no-  
 thing; - džēe nakai, it is not so, ~~and~~ or  
 not only so. - ani džēe nakai? as džēe  
nakai lo? is it not so? - asa ni džēe,  
 no; - A peculiar use is made of it,





when an action shall be more emphatically denied than by the mere neg. voice: the infinitive absolute (comp. the Hebrew) with this negation is then used, as: dǎcē dǎn midǎn, not stealing I stole, i.e. I did certainly not steal; - dǎcē malenno nimaleo, not lying I lie, (comp. midǎnu, nimaleo etc. Comp. also Kedǎcē, if not, neg. of Kedǎi, if; both are verbal conjunctions). Another peculiar use of it is made in the narrative style, as well as in speeches: it is used to express the contrary, an affirmation, in the form of a question but without the interrogative voice, as in other languages, e.g. dǎcē nu Kō Kō onǎ, m'ameyo, was there not a man and his wife, and they were, - there was a man and his wife; - dǎcē nu ni mi Kē etc, was it not ~~at~~ then that I said - then I said (then only I said).

dǎcē ene le, dǎcē ene hi ni, neither, - nor. dǎcē ke n. n. (or n. n.) (neg. of dǎcē he n. n., to make oneself to s. th.); edǎcē she glo mo, he made himself no man, a despised fellow.

He turned out to be a mean as

džee hie ne, lit. not visible, not to imagine,  
not few; = many. — amanehūlū m'  
oyanina ye gbeten le džee hie ne (Bany. p. 49).

džee mādžē aname ne = <sup>F</sup> and under <sup>F</sup> is not a place for tra-  
which word is it to be placed. — e.g. It vellers calling (passing) — or  
lo mudžē, ko hoo emasei (present Jerusalem); it is not a frequented place  
nihā žitqori ko bolele; džee mādžē  
aname ne Geogr. of Palest. p. 82f.

džee no, lit. is it not that? — then. — džee no 7 (or was)  
ni Amoribii le ni ye nakai gori le no  
le džee kpo (5th. 1, 44); — džee no ~~ke~~ moni ebile, dke, this was not yet out  
džee noke, it is nothing, it is nothing par- (or said), then he asked him.  
ticular. prov. džee noke, ži noke kōn, = directly he asked him.  
it is nothing, but something is it yet.  
(džee noke is a general wasive  
answer to enquiries).

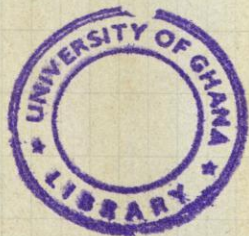
džee inene, adv. not to day; not this very day.

džee inmō, adv. (contracted of džee inene)  
adv. a long time ago, long ago; so long  
time. hitherto? — džee inmō ne fe le  
mike feo zōri oyeo (5th. 16, 13); — džee  
inmō ni mikenye ye ne (5th. 14, 9); — eba  
džee inmō, he came (a long time) ago; —  
džee inmō bēbe, a long (or good) time  
(or while) ago already.

džee te he, and džee tšo he, adv. causelessly.

džee tšo he, same as džee te he.

džee tšo he džee te he.



acts of influential  
 bushmen, people džekongo



odžefemo, n. nobility, gentility.

džegonyo, pl. džegodži, same as džekonyo.

džeke, n. lit. place of going (or coming) out  
 (or forth), rising of the sun; - ke-dže  
hūli džeke ke-yaši esinyo mli D. la.  
 la 50, 1/.

džeke, n. place from whence one came; na-  
 tive place, origin, derivation, source,  
 beginning - ni sika ni aseres hū ye  
edžeke (Job 28, 1) - si mari le fe aya, mo  
femo aya edžeke (Job 7, 8) - ekel be  
le si ye nā le mli akū enaa dženi le  
džeke le (Read. book IV. 1904 p. 24).

2) odžei pl. of odže, n. influential people.

1) džei, pl. džemei, džeme, adv. there, with  
 verbs expressing movement (as: ya, ba  
dže) thence, thither; - ye džei wini  
 on the spot.

Adžei, for n. of males, ~~there is a boy called~~  
Adžei The 1st born son of Adžeke.

adžei: 'interj. expressing pain, woe' reply,  
Kpoo: '(same as adžei.)' pos. moko  
nijemo eke fla niebo: 'adžei!' no-  
 body foment his own sore and cries,  
 woe!

odžei-anifemo, n. pomposity.

džebii, n. pl. the people there; used in the

salutation when coming from another place. One. The one coming: džēibii nibinye! the people there greet you! the addressed: yō; heni' odžēni? well; place where thou comest from - how is it there? the addressed (more than one): džēibiini? (how are) the people there? amw. ameye džogbani, they are well!

džēidžē, n. departing or departure from there; - M. nyā ye amedžēidžē le hewa (J. lala 105, 38).

džēigbe, adv. that way, thitherward; Ke' matsō džēigbe (Rom. 10, 24).

džēinii, n. pl. the things there.

džēinician (= džēi nii anli), n. and adv. thereabout, in that region, in those places.

džēke, from džē and ke, to be long / inf. džēkeme, v. to be long (as a way), to be far off; - gbe le džēke, the way is long; edžēke tžō, it is too far; prov. gbe džēke hewa ni erimomoi sa ye tžō no, the way is far therefore the ocro (or cashew) is getting ripe on the stalk. erimomoi is used fresh for seasoning soup or fish-stew.

džēke, n. windlass, lifting-jack.



[wuoi ni' ahoo ye d'za le ni nime-  
ne d'zeked'zeker zoin, ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> fowls  
offered for sale on the market to-  
day are but small ones.

and d'zekeremo



See Page 244 →

Adzekerai (contracted of Adzai ~~the~~ <sup>the 3rd son of Adzai</sup>  
~~the 2nd~~ <sup>the 3rd</sup> son of a family called  
Adzai) pr. n. of females

7 a foreign, disagreeable fellow  
to whom one can't speak;

dzeke, n. kind of monkey.

Dzikle (nyajamafie of Calaba,  
Sopare, Warri etc. etc.)

d'zekeré'dzekeré, a. (always pl.) small, tiny,  
(ref. to persons, things, particles etc.)  
- grizzled, spotted. [loi ni' agho ghé  
eté ne fe le d'zekeré'dzekeré zoin, amedá  
raa; - wuoi d'zekeré'dzekeré ne shü  
ghé ké yeli; - fo d'zekeré'dzekeré, to cut  
into small pieces, to hack, to mince.

d'zekeré, neg. form of d'zekeré, v. not far, not long  
d'zekeremo, n. length (of ways), distance. ghé  
ké d'zekeremo, a long way; té' ed'zekeré-  
moi? how great is the distance?

d'zekerédzi, n. pl. of d'zekerézi, nickname  
of the Tshi speaking people esp. of the  
Ashantees. ? (how born) treacherous man

d'zekerézi, pl. d'zekerédzi, n. mountaineers,  
people from Amwapi, 7 barbarians;  
- zi d'zekerézi d'zekerédzi le fowo ed'zekeré  
pu (Baf. 28, 2), fr. next word, d'zekerézi.

d'zekeréni / from d'zekeré, world and keréni, keréni,  
quiet, tranquil, silent, calm, n. quiet  
world or region.

d'zeleré, inf. d'zeleréni, v. to smother, to glow, to  
continue in effect (as wrong done to  
some one); - méba... ni' amlifú le d'zeleré  
leo wos oléke tai le ne (D. Cal. 74, 1; 80, 5).

d'zeleré, n. remover etc.; in this simple form  
scarcely used, but often in combina-

tions, as: foidželo (from dže foj), a fu-  
gitive.

dželo (from dže v. to scold), n. scolder, repro-  
cher, affronter. one who abuses

džemari, pr. n. of females (old gä?) (Read book, II 1904, p. 70). <sup>x adjamon (whore, a lewd person, prostitute, stumpet)</sup>

džemäron, n. fetish of a certain place, chief  
fetish, country fetish; protecting spirit,  
genius, oracle. - Hellabii tšeo amedžema-  
won-nukpa le J. O. (Džen same, Štápple, 1914, p. 24);  
same as džamaron.

džemei, džeme, (pl. of dže) adv. there, thither. See page 244

džemeiaron (rare), same as džemäron.

džemeibii, n. pl. the people there, same as džebii. Page 244

džemeinii, n. pl. the things there, same as  
džebinii.

džemeiniani, n. and adv. thereabout, the  
region thereabout, in those places, same  
as džebiniani.

džemeli (ad.) pr. n. of the attendants of  
fetish Kromelii. - won ne he violoi  
le dšeoame džemeli alo (gü-ŋpa-  
wo-bii) (B. Misa. nitšuma ni'yo Odumasa ne žičidkē le wolo p. 4)

džemlidkã, n. part of the world, continent. džemü, n. pr. of a small lagoon  
džemo, n. scolding, reproaching, reproach, at Socra being fetish. (as džemu?)  
abuse, insult. phrase: mo hiemimo  
edžee mo džemo, to reprove one, is not  
to scold one.

(see next page)





1) adžemlektutu, n. a childish play in which the head being put on the ground and the body is thrown forwards, somersault, somerset; - tu adžemlektutu, v. to turn head over heels, to cut somersaults.

dženam (Adj.) n. <sup>?</sup> morning. (see dže na).

dženamo, <sup>x</sup> dže na, v. to grow dusky, n. evening, twilight, nightfall, night; the whole day till night; - rimene dženamo, to day, the whole day till night; - gbeke beni dženamo yi ewa le, lit. in the evening when the head of evening or night/was (already) hard, - very late in the evening; - meini 'tráá ší ké-yaáio dženamo yi mai... (Ees. 5, 11);

dženewihile, same as dženihile. to live in the world.

dženin-nitsömo, n. philosophy.

adžensu, n. water received from flat house-tops, rain-water, catch, sym. viä nā.

[from the ššépe "adžonu", riddle] adženu, n. divade, conundrum; riddle, enigma. cf. ablori, ablori to

adžencitö, n. proposing riddles; asking esige conundrums.

[continent, part of the world, universe] dženi (= dže mli), n. world, [every thing visible]; visible heaven, atmosphere, weather; outward appearance, circumstances; behaviour, manners, habit, custom,

\* to escape; to free from

life, commonwealth; - odkèn nē? is that  
your conduct? - ba džen, inf. džējiba,

v. to behave; - be džen, v. lit. to be not  
in the world; to know no manners etc.

- be džen, inf. džēnbō, v. to create the  
world; to begin, to exist, to live, to behave.

- gbe džen nā, inf. džēnāgbē, v. to end  
the world; to cease to exist; to make an  
end to one's life; to die. syn. gbe . be.

egbe edžen nā, he killed himself; - gbe

džen nā hā m. k. = ? to have reproached one's self <sup>to s. b.</sup> conduct self  
awfully bad; to finish,  
to complete.

ni edži enine nā rē, Kavadžo Deji ni dži

tyigbe le fē mantā le nā, ni eni gbe

ye Akoto he kile, ta nē mli Adžē si gbe

Akwame džen nā chāle ye (Reind. of Ser. XVII p. 106).

hī džen, inf. džēnhīle, v. to be (or live  
or remain) in the world; - ye džen, v.

see this under ye džen.

džen fe cīnri (tama Kōyo) v. to be calm.

džen fite, inf. džēnfitemo, v. (lit. the world  
is spoiled, the times are bad or trouble-  
some), to be difficult, to be troublesome

(used of one's circumstances as well  
as those of a whole commonwealth).

džen se džeke, one knows not  
what may come.

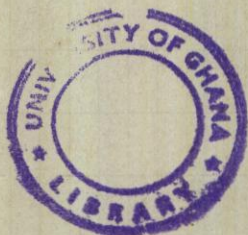
džen he wala, v. lit. the world  
is growing hot; to become  
difficult, to become dear,

expensive.

džen tē, inf. džēntēmō, v. (lit. the world  
is clear), to be clear weather; - džen

stā, it is clear; - džen ni stā, fine





7 unaconda;

weather; - džēn mi' tšēē, foul weather;  
(same as džē mli' tšē).

džēn tšwā (pnei), v. lit. the world disperses  
(people); to be in miserable circumstan-  
ces; - ni džēn tšwā a nē kē tē džēigē  
nē unnikhē mli' nakhai norin (Rein-  
d. by Nat. XIX p. 203).

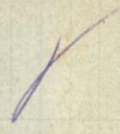
džēn wo afua, v. to be foggy weather; džēn  
wo afua, it is foggy weather.

džēn, n. boa, [boa constrictor] prov. maka  
edkē džēn tšē emōōlē, nobody goes  
forth in front of a boa to take hold of it.

džēn, v. in the phrase, džēn gā, to be astoun-  
ded or speechless with astonishment,  
to be taken aback; - aybene okē onā tē  
fē džēn gā kē duru, zī (gā) (Rein. by Nat. p. 60).

džēn - dšono, n. desire (or lust) of the world;  
worldly desire.

džēnba, n. behaviour, manner, bearing,  
habit, character, life; - mōni džēnba  
efite, an abandoned one; - džēnba fōi  
vice; - džēnba-gbonyo, bad character;  
džēnba-gbonytšē, person of a bad  
(or crooked) character; - džēnba kpa-  
kpa, virtue; - džēnba kšion, shasti-  
ty, modesty; - tšāke džēnba m džē



dāniba hē zīzī to turn over a new leaf  
dāniba, n. coming into the world; invention  
nami etānke tīti ye nake yim ne dāniba  
nī ke tānā, ye tūtōfā ke tūi ke dāniba  
adāniba le hama / Seen same, Redoub. 11 p.

dāniba-gbedāiamoto, n. rule of life; systems  
of the world; natural laws; moral sy-  
stem of the world; invariable moral  
laws of the nature.

dānibanii, n. pl. qualities; morality,  
morals.

dānibasama, n. amendment of life.

dānibasunii, n. pl. moral qualities / same  
as dānibanii.

dānibatsānemo, n. change of life.

dānibe, pl. dānibe; n. lit. time (times) of  
the world, periods of the world, world.

-- ake kyōninga wisrew ake-sā dāni-  
bei le ato (Leb. 11, 3).

dānibi, n. pl. children of the world, inhabi-  
tants (or people) of the world; worldly  
people.

dāniba, n. globe. *Creation*

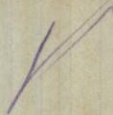
dānibā, n. creation of the world; nature = Awō (Tūi)

dānibālo, n. creator of the world.

dānibozane, n. history of the creation.

dānibānno, n. world's market, intercard.





tional commerce.

1 džēndžēn mo, n. worldly thinking, worldly mind.

džēndžē, n. going out (exit or departure) from the world; decease, death (Ezek. 26, 18; 2. Pet. 1, 15).

džēndžēn, [adv. never, - fā nē nēi džēndžēn, this river (or brook) never dries up; ehaferi nē hewalo, ko ni adanyē er nani he afā džēndžēndžēn (Džēn come, Nappé 1896 p. 16).

džēndžēn, redupl. of džēn, world; - džēndžēn fē anoro, common love of mankind (old Church Rules, p. 24, § 24).

adžēndžēn, n. a smaller and more slender kind of crocodiles than the "lā", with a pointed head and long tail and of reddish colour, living together with the others in the same waters.

džēndžōle, n. peace of the world, peace.

džēndžōle - gbūdžōrō, n. celebration of (or rejoicings for) peace.

4 džēndžōyeli, n. international commerce.

1 džēndžōle, n. peacemaker, pacificator.

2 džēndžōm (Ad.) n. evening, nightfall etc. (same as džōnam in Gā).

3 džēndžōmo, n. pacification of the world; etc. peacemaking.

[džēndžēndžēn,



džēne, pl. džēnei, n. great giant, giant;  
syn. oblāni.

džēn-fā, n. hemisphere.

džēnifeonii, n. pl. nice things of the world,  
beauties of the world.

džēnifitomo, n. disturbance of peace, revolu-  
tion; [corruption of morals, demoralization, moral decay. (destruction of the world.)] anarchyism.

džēngbe, n. way of the world.

džēngbē, n. voice (or opinion) of the world, pub-  
lic voice.

džēngbomo, n. worldly man; džēn gbomei,  
people of the world.

džēnhā, n. lit. robbery of the world; highway  
robbery, brigandism; - džēnhā dāi  
noke ni'kā Arabiabi ate (page of Pal.  
p. 50).

džēn-hē, n. lit. new world; culture, cultura-  
vation, civilization; - Peter, agbo le, bo  
moden chā afe Kasemokei sotoi, ni eke  
džēn hē ha eitiwon le no. - (džēn sone, Fajafa, 1896 p. 114).

džēn-herenri, n. drought; - džēn herenri ke  
latā hāa sō mui le tāa (Job 24, 19).

džēn-hemale, n. world power; great power,  
first-class power.

džēnhile, n. being in the world; life in the world,  
life, length of life, rank, position; - chā





- džēnšīle dže etšine le (Ezek. 16, 16).
- džēn-Kōyo, n. atmosphere; climate.
- džēnkparwo, n. lit. seven world; the Great Bear, ura major, pleiades.
- džēnkpōmo n. redemption of the world.
- džēn-Kusukusu, n. gloaming.
- džēnla, n. light of the world; light.
- džēnmādži, n. pl. the nations of the world, nations, gentiles. (1 Mos. 14, 1. 9; - 10, 31), džēnmādži abofoi, ambassadors. Apostles of <sup>the gentiles</sup>
- džēnmādžiafāmo, n. <sup>the gentiles</sup> murthering of the nations, invasion of the barbarians.
- džēnmādžianibi, pl. of džēnmādžianinyo. (Ezek. 10, 4 5; - 11, 1).
- džēnmādžianinyo, n. gentile, heathen (Gal. 2, 14).
- džēnmādžiatširemo, n. agitation of the nations.
- džēnmādžiatšomlomo, same as džēnmādžiafāmo.
- džēnmādžimādži, n. nations (wider than džēnmādži); - džēnmādžimādžifē, all nations (Amos 9, 9). (12, 2)
- džēnman, pl. džēnmādži, n. nation, (1 Mos. 11, 1)
- džēn-man, n. city (or capital) of the first rank, large imperial city, metropolis.
- džēnmaninyo, n. gentile, heathen.
- džēnmanitšē, n. lit. King of the world; emperor.

7 race;

däëri maritäoyeli, n. empire extended over a great part of the world, world dominion, empire.

däëri mäsi, n. large (or chief) imperial city; same as däëri-main (From same, Redemb. I p. 324).

odäëri mä-tso, n. lavender; Lat. *lavendula*.

däëri mi, n. pl. things of the world, natural bodies, temporalities, temporal goods, things appertaining to this life, Old Church Rules p. 26; nature; qualities (Rurtz, Rel. Doctrine p. 61).

däëri-nitkäpöai, n. pl. source as däëri mi (New Church Rules p. 40).

däëri mi-akowale, n. power of nature (Rurtz, Doctrine of Christ, Rel. p. 87)

däëri mi-akpodäiemo, n. international exhibition (From same, Stappe 1896 p. 182).

däëri nilä, n. natural knowledge, natural philosophy, philosophy (Ecol. 2, 8).

däëri niläla, n. naturalist, physicist, philosopher.

däëri ninämo, n. gain of temporal goods, riches (Handbook of B.C. Knowl. p. 92, § 67).

däëri noyeli, n. government of the world, maintaining of the world, preservation



~~worldly bravery, boldness~~



<sup>preserver</sup>  
däëri-noyelo, n. monarch of the world, main-  
 tainer of the world (Seri sane, Redenb. I, p.  
 342.)  
~~däëri-nafoomo~~, n. ~~in: mä däëri-nafoomo~~  
~~awenawu hi woko ye amoten~~ = (Geogr. of  
 Palest. p. 52.)

däëri-nyo, pl. däëri-bä, n. inhabitant of the  
 world; man of the world; gentile,  
 heathen; worldling; worldly man.

däëri-nänitsumoi - akpo-däëri, n. inter-  
 national art exhibition (Seri sane,  
 Stapfel 1896, p. 150).

däëri-nömo, n. pleasure of the world.

däëri-nömo-yeli, n. indulgence in plea-  
 sures, pleasures. (Jer. 47, 8.)

däëri-sädäi, p. pl. lit. stories of the world;  
 general history. däëri-sädäi-omokwe-  
mo, n. management of public con-  
 cerns (O. Church Rules p. 35).

däëri-same, n. public arrangement.

däëri-same, n. matter of importance to the  
 commonwealth; great palaver; his-  
 tory of the world; history of the life  
 of a person.

däëri-sameyeli, n. arrangement (or settle-  
 ment) of a public palaver.

däëri-sedi, n. lust (or desire) of the world.

däëri-sefo, n. act of cutting one's life. (Seri  
 sane, Red. I p. 306)  
 (or shortening)

džēnsegbe, n. way after the world (or multitude).

džēnsau, n. nature (Kurtz, Doctr. of the Chr. Rel. p. 75 § 203).

džēnsunī, n. pl. cosmical qualities; natural disposition.

adžēnsu, n. (same as adžēnsu)  
rain-water; syn. riānā.

džēnsuols, n. worldly man, worldly minded person.

džēnsuoms, n. love of the world, worldliness.

džēnsiōms, n. service of the world.

džēnsusums, n. worldly (or fleshly)-mindedness, worldly spirit.

džēnšabā, n. evil behaviour, wickedness (Mark. 7, 22).

džēnšihle, n. life in the world; life of the world, worldly life, length of the existence of the world.

džēnšišidžē, n. beginning of the world.

džēnšišidžēni, n. pl. elements (2 Pet. 3, 12).

džēnšišitō, n. foundation of the world (Isa. 11, 50).

džēnta, n. international war.

džēntō, n. order of the world; preservation of the world.

džēn-tšakelo, n. one given to change; rebel, revolter. (Isa. 24, 21. Naledit. 1865).

džēntšems, n. clearing up of the weather; clear weather; natural light.

džēn-tūtōfemo, n. gloominess. džēn tūtōfemo ghr pi, it is a day of gloominess. (Isa. 2, 2. Zef. 1, 15).





džēn wala kerems, n. salvation of the world.  
Džēpi, pr. n. of a fetish of the Abutu people.  
 (Dan. Sabā).

džera, same as džara.

džere, džere, v. plural- or intensive form  
 of dže.

džere, inf. džerems, v. same as džele, inf.  
dželemo, v. to smoke.

džere ži, v. pl. to lie in numbers. ? syn. džoro  
ži, džoro džere ži.

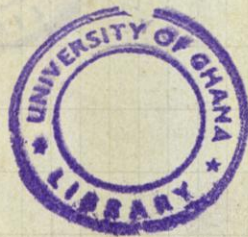
džete, (contr. of Adžei Tete) pr. n. of the first  
 boy of a family called Adžei; same  
 as Ačite.? (contraction of Adžete

Adžetei, (contr. of Adžei Tete) pr. n. of the second  
 son of a family called Adžei.

džetsjerems (f. dže tšere) n. dawn, daylight;  
 getting daylight, day-time; dža džetsje-  
remo, daily; mo džetsjeremo, next day,  
 morning; džetsjeremo-ke-dženam,  
 day and night, a day of 24 hours; dže-  
tšeremo-ke-dženam glēi nyrimai-  
edžre, forty days and forty nights; dže-  
tšeremo mpemo, n. aurora; džetsje-  
mo welerin, clear morning light, ad-  
 vanced morning, broad day-light.  
džetsjeremo (or džetsje no) adv. in the mor-  
 ning, the next morning or day; dže-

tàere no lebi, next morning, in the morning of the next day.

däi, v. defect. to be (somebody or something), am; (comp. ye), neg. voice, däe. Other forms of the verb are not used, but forms of the verb fe, to do, sometimes to be; tšö to turn, to become etc supply the want. Sometimes däi is changed into "ni" or the term liquid-augm. "ni", as: midäi, mini or minin, it is I; gbomo däile, he is a man; gbomo ni, gbomoni, same or it is a man. däe, the neg. voice, sometimes is used with the positive sometimes without it, as: däe midäi or däe ni or midäe, I am not (the person), it is not I; edäe gbomo or däe gbomo däile, he is not a man. A most peculiar use of this verb is made in some conjunctions or as a conjunction. About the former comp. the conjunctions kedäi (and ke däe and ke), däi-küle, the latter especially appears in two cases, viz. the simple use of däi = whether, as: eba däi milee, lit. he came is I do not know, = I do not know whether he came, and the double use of it connected with the second person sing. of the pron., däio - däio = whether - whether or whether-



däi is closely combined with such pers. pronouns that are closely combined with other verbs too, as: midäi, edäi, edäi, no-däi, nyedäi, omädäi, I am etc. but, bo däi, le däi, thou (and not another) etc.



or, as: mima noko, gbono dāio, kolo  
dāio, milee, o sawe something, whether  
 it was a man or a beast, I do not know.  
 - kiatē dāio, ohiafo dāio, nū dāia yō  
dāio, onullpa dāio, ghekē dāio, kēle gbō  
aagbo, whether thou be rich or poor,  
 man or woman, old or young, still  
 thou must die. - Osumo ene dāio, o-  
sumo ene dāio, ko nomi fe ohio fe, whe-  
 ther thou like this or that, take what  
 pleases thee. - Sometimes "ni" is added  
 instead of "o" and sometimes okēi is  
 also ~~omitted~~ and only "o" added  
 to the two disjunctive sentences, as:  
ebas ebanio, okokomi sune ko, he has  
 not told me anything whether he will  
 come or not. - A peculiar construction  
 with the verb dāi is; e.g. okē niyenij-  
afole edāi, be it a meal-offering; okē  
edāi nū lo yō le, be it male or female.  
 (Ph. Swank). - If dāi stands for a mere  
 copula with an adjective, it may be  
 changed with ye, as e.g. gbekē bibio  
dāi, it is a little child, or gbekē le ye  
libio, the child is little, but with a  
 material alteration of the sense; -  
nu ne ye kronkron, this water is

clear; ni kroitoron dāi ne, this is clear water.

dāi m. k. nō, n. k. dāi m. k. nō to belong, to appertain.

idāi, (perhaps an old fut. tense of dāi, v. to be), it will or may be; perhaps, may be; idāi is added to sentences stating something doubtful; - no fēno ni idāi, what ever it may be; - ete ɔi idāi? has he perhaps got up? - ohuuni ake moko ni mē ɔe ehe fē dāni gbomei bluklu adāi?

(Džen same, ŋayye 1896 p. 18; 1914 p. 29).

dāi (~~dāini~~) with double questions indirectly put; lo... dāi, if... or; egbo lo egboke dāi, milee, if he is dead or not, I don't know.

dāidāa, v. t. to shock, to trouble one; - ame - to startle; ba dāei hū ni amebawo meile ayiri ni arnedāidāwane (Prof. 17, 13).

Odāidāa, pr. n. of males. (Krobo)

dāidāa, inf. dāidāame, v. to be alarmed, to be troubled, to be (sore) afraid, to be horrified, to be perplexed, to faint, to discomfit, to recoil, to be shocked. (as from fear or disgust), to rouse, to cause a lively stir; to start, to startle, to alarm; - dāidāa m. k. or hāi m. k. dāi

dāei, v. t. to startle, to shock, to alarm; this must be placed after (Mar. 9, 6) on the next page.

dāi tā, v. to declare war, to wage war (with), to war (against); No ni Denmark maritēi Ke Po-land maritēi Ke R. Kaiser Peter le fe ekome ake amē Ke Sweden dāi tā (Džen same, ŋayye 1896 p. 111)





ni emyemimee le nyēēle hoto ahā, edāā,  
 Ke amedāidā ā yē ekō (1 Mo. 45, 3). - mi  
 mahā mari-fo mari ni'ozē na le a-  
 dāidā (2 Mo. 27, 27). - zi agbene, beni  
osē, ono le, odāidā (Nob 4, 5). - zi Luza  
mam le, edāidā (Est. 3, 15). - zi dlel nomi  
ekō, edāake, amedāidā (Mark. 9, 6).

dāidā dāidā, a. adv. restless, uneasy; fe  
dāidādāidā, to be uneasy, to be restless,  
hā m. fe —, v. t. to flurry, to excite, to  
agitate, efo onii fe dāidādāidā, shē  
Kāā zi (Reind.). - efo dāidādāidā, he  
is restless (Reind.). - mitsē, le dāidā-  
dāidā, my father is sedate, is serene;  
- amēsāi fo dāidādāidā ke bote,  
tern, ni agbeame, abe agbe, bōvioni ka-  
bi po (Read. book III, 1904 p. 116). - hā m.  
fe dāidādāidā, v. t. to flurry, to ex-  
cite, to agitate.

dāidādāidāfomo, n. flurry, violent agi-  
tation.

dāidāmo, n. alarm, consternation, agitation,  
shock, perplexity, discomfiture, confoun-  
dedness, abashment. - Jehona aahā

lomo ke dāidāmo ... aba mo (5 Mo. 28, 20)  
dāidā, inf. dāidāmo, v. t. to sound, to resound,  
to jingle, to sound tremulando, to  
clang,

to echo, to spread, to go forth, to come forth, to be propagated or diffused (as news, or fame or a report); to glitter, to reflect, to shine, to be vivid; to disturb with words, to tease, to molest, to irritate, to worry, to insult, to tempt; - abonta gho ni d'aid'ies (S. Laba 92, 4)

- ewiemo le d'aid'ies, his speech is vivid; - no le ola le ad'aid'ie take d'ait'iemio (Ser.

58, 8); - ni she same d'aid'ie ye S. fe (hat. 4, 24);

ii o d'aid'iemni; ni ok'e ak'e mi'ise, at'idi le

het'oi mi'hale, but you are insulting

me, that you say I should shave you *or thus* -

as (Read. book 1904, p. 7); - zi me gho

no et'ao ed'aid'ieo le? but what did she

tempt you? (Bany. p. 59); - ha m. A. dai-

d'ae, v. t. to sound, to cause to make a

noise.

but by what way did he (she) insult you?

d'aid'ielo, n. disturber, tempter. - Kaimo

noni wana imene dai gli'ie ete, boni wa-

yabo d'aid'ielo ko ni tamo more noni

toi le (Bany. p. 130).

d'aid'iei, n. a kind of thread made of bark.

d'aid'iemio, n. sound, clang, brilliancy, in-

sult, disturbance, temptation.

d'aid'iai and d'aid'iai, n. a kind of food or pap

made of meal of cassava or maize;

t'ae d'aid'iai, to prepare such a pap.

black stuff (food) -



a kind of a shrub used by the natives as a stomach medicine. [glitter;

↳ to elect;



to lead one half <sup>away</sup>  
to go with s. b. half way.

↳ or bring

to put off day to day

dāidāine, n. millipede, scolopendra, pro-  
dāidāine <sup>egon</sup> āiā fiūuo āiā enāāi,  
the scolopendra leaves its shell and the  
elephant leaves his footprints.

dāie, inf. dāiems, imperat. dāioms, v. t. (from  
dāe, to come out), to take out or off, to put  
off, to bring out, to remove, to deliver, to  
preserve, to serve, to produce. āiāie  
tade ye che, he put off his garment;

dāie atade, v. to undress, to put off one's gar-  
ment; āiāie stade ye che, he put off  
his garment.

dāie m. k. fā, v. to ferry one over a river, to ferry,  
syn. fo m. k. fā.

dāie ghe, inf. gbedāioms, v. lit. to take out a  
way (sc. from the bush or grass); to  
make a way, to clear or clearse a way.

dāie m. k. ghe, to make way for s. b.,  
to give way, to give leave to go, to help  
one on the way, to send one off; to bring  
one see a p. off, to accompany one  
a little way; — ni A. Keame te eya-  
dāieame ghe (Ihose 18, 16).

dāie m. k. ye egbeke, v. to supersede, to displace.

dāie ghū wo ghū amli, v. to pass away, to  
pass time; — āi āiāie ghū āwo ghū am-  
li, ke mitao ye meidiāi le atoni mei  
ni ayye adontere le ninedāiōrō le (Period.

dāie he, v. to take away from; - gbo tās ne  
ke, ʔi Kādāie he pū, trim this timber,  
but don't take away much.

dāie he atade, v. to strip, to undress.

[or dāie he ni, cf Kpfo he ni]

dāie p. n. / Ke-dāie heko, v. to withdraw; - dāie  
Ke-te heko, to transfer.

dāie hie, v. to come forward; - ʔāntomei pū  
mūsomo ake amemō ʔiisto dāime le ni;  
ʔi amenyēē amehie amedāie (Reind. yi. XI. p. 229).

dāie hie p. n. v. to do a th. greedily; - kenyelo  
nyēē amehie amedāie amete ʔāmei  
le amri (Reind. yi. XIV. p. 187); - ni ame mo amefame dāogbāri fēmei ni'

dāie hie Ka m. n., v. to eye a p., to look with  
an evil eye upon a p., to look blue at a p.,  
to direct the face against a p.; - ni ke-  
dāie nakai ʔbī le no ke-yaia le d. dāie ehie  
eka d. (1 Sam. 18, 9); - ʔōnyelo le ʔokoro  
dāies ehie ekāame (d. Cal. 34, 17); - ame-  
dāie amehie amekloro (d. Cal. 17, 11).

dāie amehie Kweo ameno le  
(ʔāni come, Kāpfe, 1896 p. 103)

dāie m. n. hie, v. to make one a present for reco-  
vering s. th. lost. to come forward to s. b. with cash or rum.

dāie hie ye n. n. no, v. to wink at s. th. (ʔim);  
to overlook s. th., to forget s. th., to neglect  
s. th., to slight s. th.; - Kādāie ʔhē ye ʔsi-  
tūsomo no, don't neglect your duty; - ni  
ni ye sege le mādāie mihie ye no (F. l. 3, 13).

dāie hienā, v. lit. to exhibit the forehead, to  
shew forehead.





shave off the hair from the forehead (with a razor).

2) däie hie se (hiese), v. to fall (or drop) asleep; to fall into a daze, to slumber; - keke ni ameyatä'ä däi, ni amedäie amehie se fiö (Buny. p. 153); - mawo fiö, madäie mihiese fiö (Abi 6, 10).

3) däie hietšere, v. to amuse, to pass away the time, to solace; däie m. n. hietšere, to amuse a p., to entertain, to beguile, to make sport before a p.; - chewo ak, wo lofwemo ha džen ni enö-däie ehietšere (Džen same, Šäppe 1896 p. 79); - nyetä'ä S. K. - häi ni ebädäie wöhietšere. (Kodä. 16, 25.)

cf. däie hiese to fall asleep

1) däie .. hieimeiasse, v. to shut the eyelids; to give slumber to; - miberi mihieimeiasse imeii, ni midšien mihieimeiasse (S. Cal. 132, 4); same as däie hiese?

däie ho, inf. hodäiermo, v. to effect an abortion; syn. däie mäsü.

däie n. n. ka (hüli), v. to expose to the sun; (hüli is either expressed or understood).

däie kpo, inf. kpodäiermo, v. to bring (or set) forth (or out); to bring to light, to disclose, to reveal; to uncover; to exhibit; to expose; - däie ke kpo, to appear; - ni šehowa däie she kpo štš

däie n. n. ke to produce, to bring into view.

m. n.

däie kitä hä m. n. hä, to make one swear an oath upon... of a person

adäie šehowa kitä ahü ame- yi enyo le fe amekäimo (2. Woz 22, 11).

däie kpo tãö, to demonstrate, to present, to introduce; 267.

Abram (1 Mose 12, 7); - asrafoi däie amehé  
kpo, to review; to have a review; - däie dñwëi - [Read. book. II. 1904 p. 33];

mo kpo, to express one's self; - däie n. k.  
kpo, to expose, to set on show, to exhibit,  
to bring into view; - däie n. k. kpo tãö, to

dedicate, to set apart for sacred uses; - ni  
Nebukadnezar hua elumei ke onukpai  
le fë nã komi edäie amägã le kpo etõame  
(Bible Stories, Barth, 1896, p. 84). - däie yayai-

an kpo, to uncover the nakedness (2 chor. 18, 6 ff.);  
- däie n. k. ke - däie kpo, to eject; - däie yi nã kpo,

lit. to bring forth one's forehead,  
to appear - ke le ni'atrame  
le ešë, ši mokomoko ebadäie  
eyi nã kpo (See Read. book II  
1904 p. 115).

däie lei, v. lit. to expose the tail; to rest; to  
lilei edäie amenda nõni amë sõo amedäie  
lei ye amë nitkpaipai fë ni' elädäeame  
le herõ (Berry, p. 63).

däie mama, v. to undress.

däie mli, inf. mli dñwëi, v. lit. to take out  
from within; to select, to choose, to ex-  
cept, to make an exception; - adäie mli  
-adv. exceptionally, by way of exception.



ke' oşõ le edõm, lo ke' ešë nãye le, le  
adäie mli, ni oşõfoi ašemo ke... ašõ  
koghã lebi - ke gheke solemoi... (Old Church  
Rules p. 7, s. 31); - däie ke - däie mli, to

take out; to derive; to subduce; - däie  
he ye n. k. mli, to abstain; - däie he  
I. ke - däie n. k. mli, to get rid of s. th;

7 däie tsën mli, to dress the  
beard, to cut the beard, (Read.  
Book III 1904 p. 6).



däie m. k. kē-däe n. k. mli, v. t. to rid;  
däie n. k. kē-däe n. k. mli, v. t. to abstract;  
däie mli müdkä, to purge; - däie n. k.  
mli müdkä, to refine; - däie ye mli;  
to take off, to deduct, to subtract; to  
exclude; - 15 ni'adäie 8 ye mli, e-  
fivē, enyie? Efe krawo (f)  
däie m. k., v. t. to rescue, to deliver, to be sa-  
tiated, to surfeit; - kē'onā wòlè, ye boni  
adäie onā, kōni ekadäie, ni ofwē ofwē  
(Abi 25, 16); - niyenii nepäziemi, I  
am disgusted with this kind of food,  
i. e. I have eaten it so much (or so of-  
ten) that I no more like it; - hā ni  
däie m. k., v. t. to surfeit; syn. däie tsöre.  
däie m. k. wō m. k. deni, v. to deliver a p.  
unto, to betray a p.; - moni nyed-  
hāmi, ni' madäiele mawo nyedeni  
(khat. 26, 15); - däie m. k. ye m. k. deni,  
to rescue, to deliver from; - adäö öko-  
wa, moni edäienye kē-däe Misraim-  
bi adei (2 Mos 18, 10).  
däie musu (ye m. k. nē), v. to remove a curse  
(from a p.); syn. kpa musu.  
däie müsü, v. to effect an abortion.  
däie müsün fe n. k., to do s. th. heartily (or  
strictly or exactly or punctually);  
to do with all power; syn. däie yūfe

m.k. nohero & esami & ake midzies ni-  
müstün nifeo neke knäimmo ne che  
dä (Kätekismo 1892 p. 96 bimo 10(11)).

däiefmüstün kojo, v. to belch. to flatulence

däie nä, inf. nädziemo, v. to open the mouth

(or opening of s.th.); to answer; - ni beni

osofo nukpai . . . , edäie nä (Mat. 27, 19)

he did not reply, he did not answer, did not speak, did not explain or utter a word,

däie m.k. nä, v. to speak for a p., to

speak in one's defence, to defend of, to

apologise, to excuse; to interpret, to trans-

late; - edäie che nä, he excused himself,

- Adärsi hü hä etsärme hadäie boni ima

ke le fö nä (Reind. zi. XVII p. 188); - to troub-

le one by speaking, to annoy; - edäie mi-

nä wiemo tö, thou art troubling me

too much; syn. gba nä; - däie same

nä, v. to reply gruffly, to gainsay, to an-

swer back; - amukadäie same nä (Tit.

2, 9); - däie sädäi anä, v. to dispute; -

wobe dekä ni ake - däieo sädäi anä ye

bie (Zžen same, Trappa 1896 p. 89).

däie nii fö ši, to take off ones things (dress etc) and lay it aside.

däie nii ni (= nii and if), v. to draw a dis-

tinction, to distinguish; - am däel nii-

ni nyedäieo ye nyeteri (JaK. 2, 4).

discern discern

däie nine ye ke, v. to dispense with.

däie no, v. t. to reduce.

däie nyömo, v. to take off a debt or make



one's self paid without the will of the other.

dāie zi, inf. šidāiemō, v. lit. to bring forth from under s. th.; to bring forth, to bring to light, to reveal, to unmask, to discover, to detect; to betray; - dāie ke zi, to reveal / to come forward; to discover oneself, to make oneself known; - ebōi yāfō ni edāie che zi etšō enyemimele (Short Bible Stories p. 18); - maintāe le ghejišemo, hemo le amenyēē amehē zi amedāie (Reviz. yi. XXI p. 229); - dāie m. k. zi, to betray; - ni hē le ke yō le ake. Kādāi nyeyadāicemo zi le. (ebōi. 2, 14); - dāie zi farin, to make manifest; - edāake odāie odāalenii le aši farini (v'podd. 15, 4).

dāie ... to, v. to set apart, to separate, to fore-ordain; - zi mei ni edāie etō le, amē nonni etāē (Rom. 8, 30); - dāie to afā, to set apart; - dāie to afā hā, to separate, to be separated; - I. ... ni adāiele otō ahā Nyorimo, sorce Kwakpa le (Rom. 1, 1); - dāie to afā hā m. k. šemo, to set apart for a certain purpose.

dāie. tšō, inf. dāiemō-ke-tšōmō, v. to display, to expose, to set forth, to exhibit.

disclose

L one's self.



7 to expose; - Kādāiele zi! do not expose him!

to reveal, to bring into view; to produce.  
däie n.K. tö m.K., double v. to disclose  
 s. th. to a p.

däie m.K. yi, inf. yidäiemö, v. to praise, to glorify,  
 to extol, to acclaim, to applaud; to cele-  
 brate; to bless, to commend. - däie m.K.  
yi hä m.K., to praise one to a p., to com-  
 mend to one a p.; - ni ameyadäie eyi  
amekã F. (1 Mos. 12, 15). - äi mäidäie wä-  
nyerriyö F. ni dää K. asaf le siolo le yi  
mähänye (Rom. 16, 1).

däie yin (or yitšöic) le n.K., v. to do s. th. with  
 all understanding (or power); to do s. th.  
 sincerely; - ni nyedäie nyeyitšön nyē-  
šimole ye anokwale mli (Job. 24, 14).

däie yin hä mo, to be openhearted, to be un-  
 reserved; - edäie eyin ehäã mo, he is  
 reserved.

däie yise, v. to shave the back of the head (with  
 a razor).

däielo, n. one who brings out etc; deliverer,  
 savior, preserver, saviour; - däielo vitsū  
mo, ss. saviour's work.

däie mo, n. bringing or taking out; removal,  
 saving, delivering, deliverance, clea-  
 rance, liberation, release, rescue, sal-  
 vation; - däiemö Ké-te hokokö n. transfer.



exposition, exhibition, revelation.

<sup>141</sup> adžū, int. cry of pain; same as adžē!



(please, give transl. of the prov.) <sup>lit.</sup> Had I known Nobody forces Had I known it and let it go, and when he afterwards goes, he says "had I known it so."

to be a fool;

neg. form džimii, or should the positive be džimi?

(Remd. has džimi)

džimobe, n. time of salvation.

džimo-ke-tšimo, n. display, exposure, 7

džimozeme, n. history of salvation.

džiga, n. digoe; (*Pilea pinnata*).

džikūle, conj. if; but only used in supposi-

tive sentences; f. i. ozumomi džikūle ofee neke noko if thou would love me, thou would not do such a thing, or:

lovedst thou me, thou etc.; but: ke'

ozumomi, ofee etc. if thou love me, thou doest etc.; - nyele mi dži

kūle, nyele mitšē hū (Ch. 8, 19); -

prov. moko emaa: "Nile džikūle"

ni imē eke, ni ke ete se ni eka ke

ke: "Nile džikūle." Comp. kūle, which

stands sometimes for it.

džim, v. to be mad, to be crazy; [also used

of animals, as: horses, when wild

or unruly. proverbs: ke opepe e-

džim le, momi tā ero le hū e džim

ke, if the horse is mad, he who sits

upon it is not also mad. - opepe

e džimii yaka, a horse is not mad

undesignedly. a horse is not mad without

džimfo, n. mad person; madman.

džin, (Engl.) n. gin. <sup>dink (rum)</sup>

džin, same as džin; syn. džio, džit.

- adāina, n. private counsel; council, advice, consultation together  
ya adāina, to go to counsel. Ke m. H. to  
adāina, to take a p. into council (1 Sam.  
 22, 14); mo tšui Ke mo te adāina, to advise  
 with one's self, to commune with one's  
 own heart or mind (Mch. 5, 8); - adāina  
le yitšo, chairman of the council; Gene-  
 ral Resident; chairman of the Local  
 Committee (New Church Rules p. 4, § 5).  
adāinafo, adāinafonyo, pl. adāinafoi, adāinafo (?)  
adāina yalo, n. counsellor, councillor, ju-  
 ror, jurymen; - adāinafoi, pl. conference,  
 members of a conference.  
adāinafoi-anukpa, adāinafoi-atšē, n. Chan-  
 celor, Prime Minister, Premier.  
adāina-kepe, n. synod. meeting, convention  
adāinato, n. counsel; conference, consultation,  
 parley. - Ke' adāinato he le yintori feo ya  
ka (Abi 15, 22); - hedžole adāinato, coun-  
 sel of peace (Zak. 6, 13).  
adāinawe, n. townhall, townhouse.  
adāina-wulu, n. Local Committee (N. Church  
 Rules p. 5, § 10; p. 32, § 102).  
adāinayā, n. going to counsel, consultation,  
 council.  
adāinayātšū, n. cabinet.  
džini, conj. whether; - esāfelo džile džini mi-  
lee; (Joh. 9, 25).



7 le amayi obō kēdāinimo (Luk. 6, 11. Ed. 1889).



adžini, n. restlessness; - dže adžini, to be unruly.

džindžon (Engl.?) n. demijohn. to wulw

džimmo, n. folly, foolishness. - ši amra-  
lofoi le to tšui hā amedžimmo ni'ame

džimi ne (Reind. list. XXVII-p. 66); ši ame

džinin (same as džini?) or. adv. it may be, perhaps? - ekole nite kempe kroko tšui

akpe džinni milee (Boury-p. 51); - bonē

nimenenimene tšui šyoinno ye nakai  
kwākwālabitei le eko lolo džinin, elee!

(Read. book II 1904 p. 61).

džio, adv. it may be, perhaps; - noni eke džio

enā džio akē: "aleenō nakai għobiloi le  
nako nakai hedžole same le džio, elee

(Read. book II. 1904 p. 18); - džio.. džio, conj.

either.. or; whether.. or. - monē džio, mo-

kroko le džio (with reference to persons)

either this one or that only - ene džio

ekrokro le džio, either this or that; - eba

džio eba džio milee, whether he is

coming or not I don't know. - kedži

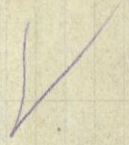
ana džinii le ye edēx ni' ekie kē le,

tšina džio, tedži džio, to džio (Mose 23, 4)

džira, same as džara, v.

džire, same as džere, v.

džirō, same as džürō, a



A  
adãite, same as adãato, n. Yau  
adãitolo, same as adãatolo, n. <sup>nyo</sup> one suffering <sup>from</sup> of yau  
dãitã, v. to shrink, to start back.

dão, inf. dão, v. to dance; he dão, v. to tremble.  
dão blibliibli, v. to shake; to quiver; - mirã  
fã mĩdão blibliibli (Jer. 23, 9); - mirã  
hũ dão blibliibli ye ghẽ le kowã (Hab. 3, 16).

dãõ foi, (f. dãe foi), v. to run, to race, to rush;  
 to run away or off, to escape, to flee, to  
 abscond; to desert; - adãedãõ foi kẽ myie  
ese, they ran after him; - ni benĩ ebaĩ  
le ãĩ le, edãõ foi ye ehĩe (1 Cor. 16, 6); - dãõ  
foi kẽ ya gonĩ le ne (1 Cor. 19, 11); - dãõ foi  
kẽ nũ kã, to elope. Dãõ foi is more in use  
 than dãe foi, but only from the latter  
 an infinitive form and a personal noun  
 seems to be used for both, viz. foidãõ and  
foidãẽ. - dãõ n. k. kẽ foi, to run for s. th.



- dãõ nã foi, to shun; - dãõ m. k. nã } to avoid, to escape, to flee v. t.;  
foi, to fight shy of a p.; edãõ mirã  
foi, he fights shy of me; - dãõ nã foi  
nã nũli, to elude; - hã m. k. dãõ foi, v. t. to cause one to run.

run.  
dãõ <sup>(sũ)</sup> kpã v. to play the Lãkpã dance? - ne kẽ  
ghĩ ne Lãkpã eto ni hũ kẽ yei, onũkpãĩ kẽ  
ghĩkĩhĩ fẽ ni fẽ mei soo lã soo le, hãdĩoo  
kpã, ni nũ-fẽ-nũ kẽ yõ-fõ-yõ ye kẽgbe ye Lã-



To overwork; work to excess

To let a war prisoner go out in either chains or being bound with a rope dance on the street with an executioner's knife through his cheeks, whilst sometimes the executioner cuts a flesh from a part of his back and shows it to him thus it continues by this wickedness and cruelty and then cuts off his head.

hung situate, pend

kpā mla nā ake, amedāo nakai biēge-  
dāi adāo le kpetekpē (Reind. G. Hist. y. xvii).

dāo nā šēi, v. = .? in: šī dāaloi... hū ye ni  
ameke amehē efōo šī Kwā heni afo ni ame-  
beua... mei ni dēū lo tōmo, kōlowe ni a-  
woame tšūn ni adāo amēnā šēi ke ni-  
tšūmo (Dänzane, Skappe, 1896 p. 210).

dāo ke nā, v. to toil, to work hard, to exert, to  
fatigue oneself; to be liberal; - nyedāo  
nyenā ahū ye wēhē wēhē, you exer-  
ted yourselves to the utmost to help us.

dāo nime, v. to crush palnuts.

dāo atopre, v. = .? in: amralo le hā ake, Jibo  
yahā maritšē le ye usra leni, ni akele  
dāo atopre ni ake eyitšō ke akadā wo  
oboru ke blē ke (Reind. Hist. y. II. p. 20).

dāo won, v. to dance a fetish (dance) †, to dance  
in honour of a fetish - ni dā a fi mā  
mā le fē kpeo ye (Krobo) gon le no, ni  
amedāo wadāi ne... Adāo Nā-  
du ye Hogba ko no, ni eno Hogba atšī  
le adāo koto kro hū (Odumase Jubilee  
Paper).

dāo, v. = .? in: Bettelhorn ni agberē atšō  
Beit-Lam le dāi akrova ko ni da ko  
lolo: edāo gon kro ko hēšī, no fā kpe  
ni weintroni ke aghāmītšī airmō-  
dāi sha no le (Geogr. of Palest. p. 84).

édāō = ? in: Édāō anyēē aye le, Dinabii le  
le, moderi amehā maritšē le le ye ū-  
mase noni amenaä, Koni chā abafā  
amehe (Reind. Ji. II. p. 20). [ayain: Édāō a-  
nyēē aye le, Orusu basā etšētāi ake, ekkū  
le, eya eman ke emei ni'efiwe le (Reind.  
yito. XXV p. 245).]

(is "édāō anyēē aye le" a stan-  
ding phrase?) Yes, with hard-  
ness, intentionally attempted

adžō, n. mat made of palm-leaves. (in: - Bo-  
ni Kamerunbii le māmo<sub>o</sub> amesūai le  
džai ne: Amekē zū saä äitpon le koni ame-  
təos ake šā le dalē afe, ni amehāa ūwoō  
ake nantu Kwolē. Agbene ameniōs tšō he  
toto ni'wa džogbān, ni ameniōs adžō he  
tšēi ameblo no neke ke neke fe, ni amekē  
tšō-abūi Kpele tamo Kpebi Kpele ni'dā  
tamo šā Kwolē lo Kēle. - ... Kē šā, ūhe le,  
ghogboi le dāno zī neke le, Kēle le ake  
adžō he blei le baro, tamo mofiebi  
ke dāha wo tšū le. In Kamerunbii le amē-  
ke tšēi bibi Kpeo adžō tamo sā dāni  
ake-wo. Christ. Messanger, 1886, p. 128 a/j).

] a kind of palm;

(N.B. I put these sentences here, for  
the understanding of the word  
"adžō" only)



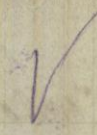
odžō, n. men-stealing, kidnapping, twa odžō  
and ye odžō, v. to kidnap

] inf. džole,

džō ] v. ] to be cool; džō niāni, v. to become  
cold; - boni snō mli džō niāni ye ni-  
kpanobe mli le (Abei 25, 13; 2)] to be  
quiet, to be at rest; to be mild, to be tame;

] to get cool, to cool, v. to and i.

F v. i.



- v.t. to quiet, to bring to rest, to tame.  
 - v.t. to soften (the mouth, the edge) etc.  
 Principal combinations are: dān dǎo,  
 inf. dāndǎole, v. to lose the taste or ap-  
 petite; dǎn dǎo, inf. dǎndǎole, v. to  
 be<sup>at</sup> or have peace in the world; hē dǎo,  
 inf. hēdǎole (and hēdǎo), v. to be at rest  
 or peace, to have peace, to be well or  
 healed again; hēwǎdǎn dǎo, v. to feel  
 cold by astonishment; hīe dǎo, inf.  
hīedǎole, v. to be quiet, to have a quiet  
 face (antonym, hīe dǎo); mīlǎ dǎo, inf.  
mīlǎdǎole, v. to be cool, to be quiet, to be  
 mild inwardly; nā dǎo, inf. nādǎole,  
 v. to be of a quiet mouth or speech; tóu  
nǎ dǎo, inf. tóunǎdǎole, v. lit. the inside of  
 the ear is quiet or at rest, to have peace  
 or rest; mǐsǔn dǎo, mǐsǔndǎole, v. to  
 feel relief from belly-ache; mǐmǐsǔn  
dǎorǎi, my belly gets cool or quiet for  
 me. in the salutation: "mǎn fē?" (How  
 is all the town? ans. "mǎn dǎo!"  
 the town is quiet, it is peace.  
dǎo nā, inf. nādǎonā, v. to soften the mouth  
 or edge, to sharpen, to whet, to point. -  
dǎde dǎo jǐ dǎde nā (Abel 27, 13); imper.  
dǎo nā! - dǎo kǎn lǎ nā! 'sharpen the  
 knife.'

what does the following belong to:  
amēhǎ mō lēn lǐ nǎ nǐyēnǐ bā  
bāo, nǐ dǎyǐ wǎo lē nā dǎo zē  
nyōnlōnyōnlō (Reind. yi. XXVI)  
 under "m 5 2"  
 if be - longs to a somewhat v. to be of a quiet mouth or speech; tóu  
 sentence nā dǎo, inf. nādǎole, v. lit. the inside of  
 gave before which indicates that there was much  
 trouble among the inmates of the castles who did not sufficiently get food supply etc. etc.





[inf. hedzõme,

dzõ, inf. intrans. dzõ and dzõle, inf. trans. dzõme, v. to bless, to still, to quiet s. b., to tame, to be thankful to a p., to curse (the King, God, or without an obj.); to call upon (the King for judgment, right, implying that if <sup>he</sup> withholds judgment he will die); to swear upon, to let a th. rest in s. b.'s hand, to appeal; — ni kpori me dzõ ghe ni dai ghe krawo le (1 Cor. 2, 3); — ni ake - ni 'edzõ ake ake exame le ato ni Kaisare dientse ayaye (Ps. 25, 21).

dzõ hi or gheke, v. to silence (or hush) a child, to quiet a child.

dzõ fivie m. k. no, v. to call upon a p. for judgment, to swear upon; — "edzõ efivie Akoto no ake: 'de' ekele fo eyaa Okumase ni ayaye some le ye dzõ le, Osei Bonsu agbo afõ ene!" (Reind. Hist. yit. IX p. 93).

dzõ.. he, v. i. to rest, to take one's ease, to refresh one's self; — dzõme oke fiõ! rest a little! — ni dzõ mi ke fiõ, I rested a little, — enimele gbe ake eya oientse me le a niõ ni eyadzõ che (Ps. 27, 3); — fo nitsõme yadzõ he, to retire for pension; — hã m. k. dzõ eke, to repose. — v. t. to quiet, to cool, to pacify, to tame, to palliate, to subdue, to still, to train, to soften;

to soothe, džō hewā (or piroms) he, to soothe or still or deaden  
or palliate pain; - džō kālō he, to slake

lime; - džō kolo he, to tame an animal;

džō m. k. he, to overpower (or overcome) a p.;

- Koni wofile ni wadžō ehe (Hodž. 16, 5); -

džō n. k. he, to appease, to assuage, to calm;

bo oyeo nišo grimos no; Kē emli nišo kei le te

ši le, bo odžō ameke (D. Lal. 89, 10); - džō

okporio he, to train a horse; - džō (m. k.) tšui [džō same he, to extenuate;

he, to soothe the heart of a p., to refresh one.] [džō same he, to pacify (one's anger), to quench (one's

- emli le akē tše ni oye nišni, ni' kē' amu [džō same he, to pacify (one's anger), to quench (one's

le edžō tšui he, Geogr. of Pal. p. 33];

džō mli, inf. mlidžōmo, v. to cool the inside, pose;

to be kind, to be good.

džō.. nā, inf. nādžōmo, v. to (cool) bless one's

mouth, to drink a little (diff. from sa nā),

to taste, to drink some consecrated water.

džō no, [v. to bless (lit. on or upon, relating to the. [inf. nādžōmo, to dedicate

gesture of the hands], to dedicate; - džō m. F edžō eno, he blessed him;

k. (or k.) no hēr [m. k., to give one the full [or kē]

right of s. b. (s. th)], to that he can kill

him, sell him (it) or do with him (it) what-

ever he likes, to deliver up before a p., to de-

vote, to dedicate, to set apart, to consecrate,

to give up to, to offer, to present in worship;

- ni Jehowa, no-nyrimo le, džō eno ehāmo,

ni wogbele (5 Mos. 2, 33); - na, mišōi d. kē eš-



7 hā or

kpōn le nodōmō ke bo hāms, (5/10/2, 31);  
dāō.. no hā (n. h. lomo or gbēle), to devote,  
 etc.; - āke-ni onmē mōni nidāō ene  
nihā ni afēle musu le ke (1/10/1, 29/4);  
 - tšuitsakemo tao ake mo adāō eke no  
kwā ake Nuntō le (Christ. News. 1887, p. 579);  
dāō no to, to give up to, to doom to; - ni  
odāō ameno oto ghēghē le (Ser. 12, 3); -  
dāō.. no ke man, to confiscate, to have  
 forfeited; - mofōms ni baa ke-yaši  
ghē etē, - aadāō enī fē no atē (Eura.  
 19, 8).  
dāō isne, v. to grind or polish the shells of  
 palm-kernels into to rings.

dāō yi, v. to bless.

dāō, n. rest, peace; same as dāōle, dāōmo.

dāō, v. only used in the phrase or compound  
 verb, he dāō ke, inf. hedōmō, which see.

dāōa, n. a sum of ten dollars (in gold).

Adāōa, same as Adāōma, pr. n. of a girl born  
 on Monday.

dāōbiloi-atē, n. dancing man-  
 ter.

Odāōki, pr. n. of a fetish of the Obatu people.

2) dāōdāō, adv. wet all over, see  
dāō, a.

dāōbilo, n. dancer. {pl. dāōbiloi;} {F}

3) dāōdāōi, frequentative form of dāō, to dance

4) dāōdāōmi, a. bitter; - n. brackish water;  
 syn. brekese.

5) odāōdāōo, adv. = 7

ye odāōdāōo, to swim backward  
 with a from the depth with a

6) dāōfālo, n. person who gives out a dance.

7) dāōfāms, n. giving out a dance.

load or a rescued person (Christā) 8) Dāōku, pr. n. of the leopard, by this name the  
 Labady people serve the leopard as fetish.

dǎǎfo, n. composition of a dance; forming a new dance.

ǎǎfoi, n. pl. quick marchers; forced marching troops. - Gā Kākālo; tsitsiatā - mei le fe ekome ni atāle amesafole ake, "ǎǎfoi" Komi ameké - kú Oluwa adǎotwā le nā (Reind. Hist. yets. III); - Adanna Sātaku ke ǎǎfoi le yatuale gbi ko nyoni kum ni afele Kpozakpowa (Reind. same chapter); (and other places).

dǎǎfole, n. composer of a dance.

dǎǎghā, dǎǎghāri (more commonly used), a. adv., well, right, all right, right (so), well (paid), well (then); keenly; - be dǎǎghāri, to ail, to be ill; ye dǎǎghāri, to be well, there no ake: dǎǎghāri! - he answered:

o.k. all right! - ekwe yō le dǎǎghāri, he (she) looked at the woman keenly. - dǎǎghāri, zī mē nī nī? right so (or well said), but what are the things? (Benz. p. 6); - ni ameké mei ni' be dǎǎghāri ni' helai ke pōmōi srotōi tēarue... ba erōfikat.

4, 24) - In salutations: a) when leaving: niyaba! ans. yō, yaba dǎǎghāri!

b) when coming from another place: the one coming: dǎǎibii nibinye! the addressed: yō; keni adǎēn? - the one coming: lileō!





inf dzoleme,

the addressed: da'eikii n? a now. amnye,  
da'ogbani! - da'ogbani dientse, extremely well.  
od'ogba, od'ogbani (is now common), adv.  
well, good, all right, bravo. (x) - Jo'u kele  
ake: Od'ogbani ake ake; Mike wii le (Joh.  
4, 18).

seldom = da'oi (old pronunciation), n. grass; same  
as droei.

drole, v. to quiet, to silence?; da'ole bi or gloke,  
to silence a child? a quiet child

2) drole, n. being quiet; relief, coolness, peace,  
rest.

1) drale (or drale) or rather trale or same as  
trale. v. to lay or rest the head on a th.  
drale sure, to lay the head on a pillow;  
to put a pillow under the head.

Draletu, pr. of males. (Ewe, Kerepe).

drale, n. dancer.

drale, n. comforter.

dra'medo, a. same as domedo, plantains or  
any meat baked in an oven.

dra'mo, n. bitterness, acerbity, acidity, fig.

zeal; si ameanu dra'mo ni adia'a ye

F does Fulu eat a bitter cucumber? omani le he le (Jes. 26, 11); prov: Statu ye  
konyo ke dra'mo, = ? F lit:

dra'mo, n. blessing, benediction, beatification,  
beatitude, felicitation, bliss, cooling,  
(consecration)

quieting, taming; rest, peace; - mi-  
džomo nli ne. 'edžake biyei bađžomi  
(1 Mos 30, 13).

džomotšo n. lit. tree of bitterness; Worm-  
wood (Kpodž. 8, 11).

džomotšofä, n. lit. medicine of bitterness;  
Wormwood (Kpodž. 8, 11).

odžoni, n. pl. booty, spoil; - ni ameyomai le  
adžomo odžoni (Ez. 49, 32; 50, 10).

džonye, n. ant-hill; same as gbotšui; prov. (please, give transl.)

'moko damos džonye no ehü oelä' = 'ot moko taa gbotšui no ehü söl.

džonku, n. the protuberance at the upper end  
of the thighbone or hip-bone.

lit. No body stands (or sits) on  
an ant-hill and backbite his  
yard (squirrel). No one dares to  
back-bite his (her) neighbour  
at his (or her) own quarters  
near by.

džonlodžonilo [a. light (of a ship); - ni ke' a-  
džie quorai le fe ye lele le nli ni efe  
džonlodžonilo le, ... (Reind. list. yi. XXIII.)

[quite light and easy to be  
tossed here and there by wind

džore, (same as džorö') v. to lie about; - ni  
küle amenütas ni amebafü mei ni dža-

re šakku le, ži amenyö ameba (Reind. list.

yi. IX); - meiko mei ke ornädätšei ke

akwadutšei ni amella kplidžii ake 3 lo

4 kpeo fonö, ni ametüi ke ghadžai le dža-

re no (Reind. list. yi. XI); - prov. hem'oru-

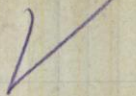
kpa iwo le, enädžiči džore kpo no, when a

chief is sleeping, his feet (= servants) lie

about in the yard. V. to congratulate;

hefehe ni eše le adžorele, akpai esäbläi





[to put off]; to continue;



ake le pe dži nū ni fāa amemori kake-  
nam le he (Reind. y. XXIII).

džore no (same as džoro no and džore no), v.  
to lie about on; to lie upon or on. - tedži  
le ye hirmei ni eke naci Jehowa befo le,  
pileam hirmei le enyoinii le ano kake  
džore (Reind. Christ. Messeng. 1884 p. 60 a); - ni  
mō leni hii hū kame džore no ni mume-  
he le mli (Reind. y. XXVI); - Eviland ke  
Frause le ane le amend žepūtži habao  
amenye no moro, kēle amedžore no ame-  
ntao ehei lolo ye Afrika (Ženi same, 1896 p. 218).  
- rese ne Mahdi le eglo mori, ži esenyie-  
loi le ke žisri džore ta ne lolo (Ženi same,  
Kappe 1896 p. 206). - adžore same le nože  
ni duni wo fivame le; džotšore ne dāmi aba-  
hua (Reind. y. XX).

džore ži (same as džoro ži and džore ži), v.  
to lie about on the ground; - ameja-  
džore ži otāi etē žiri ni amenād žanti  
ke nijenii (Reind. y. XIX); - otofor džore  
ži žpitikpote, the fallen men were lying  
about confusedly (Reind. y. XIX).

2) džoro (same as džoro, edžoro) a.

3) džoro, v. to lie about; II to congratulate, to  
welcome. Some people pronounce this  
word variously, viz. džore, džere, džere

and džoro; same in the case of its combinations; It may be a corroborative form of džo, v.

1) džoremo, n. welcome; congratulation; - ta le  
fä le enöö ššantemys ko ššantemys ko nē  
kwā, edžakē etoame tšō, ni amekē qua ta  
le ameba ne hū amenā džoremo ko ye  
mlī (Reind. yts. XIII).

džoro šī, inf. šidžoromo, v. to lie about on the ground; used of people in masses, but also of things left about in a room, and of animals, villages and towns etc.; - ni boni mišō mi-  
hē miyakwele eto n le, nibi m'efwē džoro  
šī le be be eto no ko dorin (Buny. p. 28).

džoro ko, n. a morning beverage made of corn and bananas.

džosrū, n. a measure of gold-dust, about £1; prov. kokote wō nū etpā efwē ššō mba- šē  
sroo šškā džosrū, the kokote soup is poured out; and I should esteem the gold-dustosru?

džoššimo, n. cutting figures in dancing, daintily dancing.

džoššuru, (obsolete) n. same as džoššū.

adžota, n. foray.

džote, n. grindstone, whetstone; hone.

adžote, same as adžōto n. yaws; - lo mō m'le





efiwe ntwevi le adžoto (S. Moore 21, 20).  
 ✓ adžotofo, n. a person suffering from (or having) yaws.

✓ adžotodidi, n. black yaws; syphilis.

✓ džotšemo, n. beginning of dancing, starting in a dance.

✓ adžotwā, džotwā, n. brigandage, robbery, robbing. Kidnapping; act of plundering.  
 ✓ nišohie (or ledži) adžotwā (or ledži), piracy.

✓ adžotwale, n. plunderer, freebooter, robber, bravo, kidnapper, bandit, brigand.

✓ nišohie (or ledži) adžotwale, n. pirate.

✓ adžotwaloiatē, n. captain of robbers or brigands, robber-chief.

✓ adžotwāni, n. pl. prey (E. A. 29, 19).

✓ adžowa, pr. n. of a girl born on Monday.

✓ adžoyeli, n. foray, rapine, kidnapping.

✓ act of plundering.

✓ adžoyelita, band of rovers (S. Moore 21, 21) ✓ adžoyelo, n. bandit, brigand, kidnapper, (same as adžotwale). (spoiler, plunderer.)

1) adžoyelita, n. band of rovers (S. Moore 21, 21), predatory (or pillaging) incursion, raid, foray.

2) adžoyelitance, n. predatory war, razzia, raid, foray.

5) džra, also džāra, džera, džira (a strengthened form of džā [id. to trade]), inf. džra and džrance, vi. to be important, to be valuable, to be dear or expensive, to be

difficult, to be painful, to be grievous, to be heavy etc. - ši amefimoo dāatēni kē tērno ni tērno dāraāi (Mat. 23, 4); - tē omli noni kēmo dāraāi? what of it is less difficult to say? (Mark. 2, 9); - amesusus ake no le edāraāi kīrā ake amētāke (Tāni wolo 1885, p. 29); - prov. edāra kē, ni ake ake, edāraāi, it is yet important, and (or though) they say, it is not important. - v. t. inf. dāra-wo, to make important, to make difficult, to pain. Comp. also: le dāra, nā dāra etc.

H/dāra, m. trade; market; price, cost, rate. - [pl. dāadāi;  
dāni ašeo Kpori le, dāra wulu ko ye gbe le no (Odumare Jubilee Paper, p. 3); dāra wa, the price is heavy, to be expensive, to be precious, costly, valuable, to be dear or  
ami edāra wa? is its price heavy? is it expensive?  
edāra wa kōmi, it is valuable to me;  
dāra ni'wa, a high price; dāra dāi, the price is; it costs. - hā m. k. dāra ba ši, to cheapen, to reduce the price; - hā m. k. dāra hu tu, v. t. to bankrupt one. - fe se le dāra le nō, after all, the market was in confusion. (Buny. p. 84). - dāe dāra, inf. dāradrē, v. to sell well, to have a good market; - modāra, [or easy inf. dāraāo, v. to offer for sale, to prize; to





tso n. n. dāra, to show (or give) the price of a th., to quote; mitso to le dāra horni mahā, I offered a price for the sheep; - wo dāra, inf. dāranwō, v. to offer for sale; to price; to put prices on wares; - miwo edāra, I named (or showed) its price (le "is" pronoun possessive and refers to the thing sold; - miwo le dāra, I named (or showed) him the price of (le is pronoun and refers to the buyer); - dāra ni ewo le ne <sup>that</sup> the price that he announced.

dāra hā n. n., v. to be important or valuable & or difficult to (or for) a p.; dāra hōmi, it is valuable (or important) to me; - edāran hōri Sodomā n. g. sīpōi; le ye Kodjorogbi le no, tamo no man le (Mat. 10, 15).

dāra, n. importance; difficulty; valuable-ness.

dāra bō, n. customer, purchaser.

dāra buturao, n. bankruptcy.

dāradzē, n. easy or good selling.

dāranwō, n. importance; difficulty, painfulness, sorrow, toil; (Mose 3, 16, 17), syn. hedāranwō.

dāramoa (obsolete?) n. cat; <sup>common name</sup> alombē.

dāramo-be, n. time of sorrow, grievous time  
<sup>Two</sup> Fagyanamoa, Ga. & dāramoa (2 Tim. 2, 1).  
alombē, siāgbō, Krobo. etc.

an epithet of the cat

✓

dārānii, n. pl. wares for sale; syn. guorūii.

dārāniatoke, n. magazine, warehouse, depot, stores-house; syn. Liase.

dārāniatsūi, n. merchant's shop, shop.

2. dārāndārānidārāni, adv. quickly.

3. dārātē, n. trader, dealer, merchant. (Pind.)

4. dārātšelo, n. hawker, pedlar.

1. dārāni, n. market.

6. dārāwale, n. worth, worthiness, excellency; dearness, value, price.

5. adārāwā { (Zim.) odārāwā, n. precious } te odārāwā, n. marble (J. N. Koi).

odārāwate, n. precious stone, gem; adamant, diamond.

dārāwō, n. offering for sale; decision of prices; appraisal, appraisement, estimate, commerce, trade, traffic. - noni wolo ye Adān  
imemei fō ake dāi dke amesurmo dārāwō (Gā Read. book III, pp. 94, p. 100)

dārāwōhe, n. marketplace, market. thoroughfare

dārāwolo, n. person offering sth. for sale; appraiser.

Dārāwō, pr. n. of a kind of yarn (Read. book II 1904, p. 4 (8), same as Dārāwō, which is more commonly used.

dārāyā, n. going to market.

dārāyeli, n. trading, trade, commerce, negotiation;





džen mū le fē dārayeli, international trade, world's commerce; - dārayeli mli šigēms, failure, bankruptcy.

dārayelike, n. place of trading.

dārayeli-lele, pl. ledži, n. merchantman, trading-vessel.

2) dārayeliman, n. commercial town or city, trading town.

3) dārayeli-nihii, dārayelinii, same as dāranii n. pl. wares.

4) dārayelilo, dārayelilo-kaselo <sup>etc.</sup> same as dārayelo, dārayelo-kaselo <sup>etc.</sup> or dārayeli-kaselo.

dārayeli-šā, n. factory, etc.

dārayelitsi, n. merchant's shop, shop, store.

dārayelo, n. trader, dealer, tradesman, merchant; syn. quoyelo; - dārayeli-asaf, n. trading company, commercial company.

dārayelo-kaselo, n. shop-boy, merchant's apprentice. (or is dārayeli-kaselo better?)

dārayelo-nitšurne, n. merchant's business. (or is dārayeli-nitšurne more common?)

dārayelo-same, n. merchant's palaver or matter or cause. (or dārayeli-same?)

dāroko, same as dāroko, n. a kind of morning verage of the natives.

dāū, inf. dāū, v. to steal, to imbezzle, to

fiich, to fulfil; to do to do s. th. in a thie-  
wich way; to do s. th. in a secret way.]-

1 edäus fe Kwakwe, he is a greater  
thief than a mouse,

däi he la gholi, v. to peach; - prov. adäiwe  
tu awuu, war is not secretly made (but  
at day time and after due declaration, a  
secret attack is deemed dishonest).

däi, inf. däi, v. to wash one's self all over the bo-  
dy, according to the daily fashions of the  
natives.

däi aborua, to wash (the whole body) with lemon  
or lime.

däi hi m. k., to wash s. b.

däi he, inf. hedäi, v. to wash one's self, to wash

the whole body; to bathe.]- nyedäiwe nye - to perform the act of ablation;

he! 'take a bath.' - däi adäiwe oke ghefeghe,

you must wash thyself (or have a bath)

every day; - prov. niwe ne däiwe ene he,

ni ene hi däiwe ene he, lit. one hand #

washes the other; Engl. one good turn deserves

another.

däi mli, v. to come in by stealth; - le tsütäi

shatäi nihiä edäi mli, he by stealth came

in first before me.

däi nio, v. to wash or bathe with sea water.

däi sämlä, v. to wash the whole body with soap.

däi si fe n. n., inf. äidäi, v. to act by stealth,

to do s. th. in a secret way; - edäi si ba



dāu āi dāe m. h. nō, to steal away  
from one; (1. Mure 31, 29).



he came by stealth, - edāu āi epe nōke e-  
dāūrō ne, he did this good work by stealth  
or in a secret way, - le tāūtōe edāu  
āi ebātō' smihāe, he by stealth came first  
before me, - dāu āi he quonū and dāu  
āi hō nūi, v. to smuggle, - dāu āi kō te,  
to steal away, - dāu āi kōwe, to peep,  
dāu āi te, v. to sneak.

[prov. dāu hāa dān kōwe, a Mon-  
day does not come (happens to  
come not/only ones;  
or should it be, dān, theft)

Dāu, n. Monday,] according to the etymology  
of the names of the seven days of the  
week there are three pairs and a single  
one, Wednesday, viz. hō, Saturday, hō-  
ghā, Sunday, dāu, Monday, dāufo,  
Tuesday, to, Wednesday, to, Thursday,  
lohā, Friday, but neither can the sig-  
nification of these words be stated,  
though they all are found in gā, nor  
the reason for such a division and  
disposition. It seems however that  
Monday is considered the first day  
of the week.

dāu, pl. dāuūi, n. theft, embezzlement, rob-  
bery, stolen article, stealth.

dāu, n. washing, lathering, syn. hōdāu.

edāudāi fōmō, pl. of edāuōpōmō, n. benefit.

dāuetei, same as dāuīte, n. silver

dāufo, n. Tuesday.

adāngā, n. (a. 7) a brazen faced person.

däü-ke-fö, n. lit. theft (or robbery) and wickedness (or transgression); it is an expression designating a very wicked act.

däü-ke-fö nü, robbery (S. lat. 62, 11.)

däüle, n. thief, filcher, robber. proverbs: ake nò hää däüle äito ni'eladäe, a thing is not given in depositions to a thief, is not deposited with a thief, that is lost.

- däüle lee "myernöale", the thief does not know stop him! (lit. take hold of him.)

däüle yitön n'wö, the inside of the head (the mind) of a thief is deep; - ke däüle ke, ele dän le, yitön

nyem, if a thief say he knows how to steal, let him steal a canon; - däüle tsü le kpa akpaä, si äää, the

1) däüle (absolute or wrong?), same as töüle, v. to dry meat by fire, to preserve meat by roasting. thief's house is unruffed, but not burnt.

2) däüle (absolute or wrong?), same as töüle, v. köme, n. drying meat by fire or by roasting.

3) däüle, n. masker (scarcely used).

4) däüle-föle, n. a dishonest person.

5) adrumadäüi (n. vain work, sisyphian labour or task or toil.

6) däünei, n. = 7) same as divine (divine) (Chr. Fleischer, Moral und Rel. Anekdoten p. 23).





goldsmith

dämeifelo, n. = brinket <sup>maker</sup> (Pleacher, Morals  
and Rel. Anecd. p. 28).

däukudäukuu, däukudäukudäukuu, adv.  
lively, full of men; used of places, towns,  
villages; le däuk —, to be lively, to be  
full of men.

džünii, n. pl. stolen goods; loot.

džurö, edžurö, (old gä) same as edžurö,  
edžurö. good; nine dšiwö, right hand

džünjömoro, n. punishment for theft.

džürö, pl. džürö, a. good etc., lo Kukku  
džürö - džögä, a. (J.A.).

edžürö, [džürö], pl. edžürö, džürö, a. right;  
good, dear, beloved; - nine džürö, right  
hand; - namp džürö dear friend; - lo  
Kukku džürö - džögä, a. (J.A.). - II. n.

benefit; good work; act of mercy, favour,  
kindness, help; alms; - le edžürö,

to do good, to show .. a kindness; - edžürö  
rö ni ofeni ne (ukr. 20, 13); - edžürö

m le fe, alms prov. edžürö fe edžürö  
good does good, Engl. one good turn

deserves another; - edžürö mli; - adv.  
auspiciously

džuro, inf. džuroms, v. to congratulate;  
to salute, to welcome (or new-born ba-  
by); - enyeminei le fe džürö le: aken!

(Recd. book II. 1904, p. 12); - ni ameter

džura, v. to make clean: to purify,

[also pronounced: edžürö, edžörö,  
edžörö],

7 le m. k. edžürö, to befriend;

meikomei tete kpla amefai amedzurole  
(Read. book IV. 1904, p. 66). - mei ni gbe Pru-

juio nakai le zuzuo aka bene dzinane aba-  
dzuroame. (Dziin some, Stage 1896 p. 46).

edzurofelo, n. benefactor, philanthropist.

edzurofema, n. good work, benefaction, alms-  
deed; benefit, favour. - edzurofema zia, alms-house.

edzurofemonii, n. pl. good works, alms, do-  
nation. - edzurofemonii adzake, n. almon-  
ry; - edzurofemonii adzale, almoner.

dzurung, n. congratulations, felicitations.

dzuromonii, n. pl. perquisites.

dzuromonö, n. priest. - si makome kaka  
nia emli dzuromonö le (Victorint. 9, 24).

edzurovibii, n. pl. benevolent (or charitable)  
things i.e. institution, charity.

edzurovii, n. pl. alms, dole.

edzurotaolo, n. wellwisher.

edzuroyeli, n. welfare, prosperity, well-be-  
ing, happiness. - ni midzuroyeli ku  
eko taruo atatu (Prov 20, 15); - ni le mi-  
ke ye midzuroyeli le mili aka (D. Cal. 297);



- amebatu mi ameha kyrimo ma-  
tyeli le ke asafa le edzuroyeli (Church Times 1906, p. 19).

dzusane, n. palaver of theft.

dzuzika, n. stolen money. - aka dzuzika  
ko akaba miäa (Read. book IV. 1895 p. 57).

dzütäü, n. bath-house; lavatory, syn.  
hedzütäü.

dzunwa, n. dysentery.



sanufo ei.  
 e. Vinterj. indeed! - e. ogbe ni  
osa onio oye, be. (Ihawi 21, 19  
 Ed. 1. 1863)

"E" when initiating words is either the sub-  
 jective pronoun of verbs, he, she, it, and  
 always has the predicate appended to  
 it, sometimes e is also applied to a plu-  
 rality of things, but never of persons, or  
 it is possessive pronoun of nouns, his  
 her, its, or it is a mere formative ini-  
 tial augment, - emole, he took hold  
 of him, - suomo, his (or her) love, - le  
suomo, the love to him; comp. le.

ee, - initiating verbs - contains the pronoun  
e and the augment a of the future tense  
 positive, as: eeba, he will come (- e ba  
ba, e (a) ba).

ē! same as hē! adv. yes.

ēē, int. he! halloo! he! it is sometimes  
 added to proper names of persons, when  
 called for, as: Merusa ēē! but to some  
ō! is added and ēē! cannot be added,  
 though the exact rule cannot be sta-  
 ted. (or what is the rule?)

[sometimes when ē ends a word, then ēē is  
 affixed e.g. kwamli ēē, ligōligō ēē ēē,  
 and sometimes e, e.g. kale ēē but  
 nearly all the other vowels retain the  
 affix of o e.g. Amā o, doku o etc.

int. (added to verbs) well! take care!  
 give attention, - ēbaēē! he is coming  
 attention! or it is coming! (when a  
 boy is on an orange or mango-tree and  
 picking fruits and throws one after the



down to his friend underneath, he cries out: ēbaēēi! - dñēnmo he džoghān ēēi! (Buny. p. 49).

ei! interj. of astonishment, [eigh. 'eh. 'why.'] [surprise, oh!]

- ei, yō le oriā ni kwā (ibid. 26, 9); - ei, miina għobiloi unyo ke amēñfādāi ye għe le naē (Read. book. II 1904 p. 18); - ei, amē le, ake-ni amētēuina sarne amēyēo ke mo le, amēkē (Buny. p. 95).

F. (or Ke)

Fā, inf. fā, 2) to forgive, nōVn. K. fā m. N. to forgive s.th. to one. - ni ake wō notōmōi le afāwe, tance boni wōke-fāi meci m' tōo wōno le, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; 2) to borrow; to lend, (money only); fā is used in K. n. K. or Ke. n. K. fā m. N. to lend s.th. which is to be replaced. - mi- K. fā is used of fāle zika, I lent him money, mi-fā 7 (or advāssād) zika ye colai, I borrowed money from him, moni Ke mi-fā, I lent. - moni fāa mi, borrow - fā m. N. n.



K. or Ke. n. K. fā m. N. to lend one s.th., fā is used if the thing lent is to be replaced by an equivalent, as money; fā m. N. zika, to lend (or advance) one money. - mi-fāle zika, I lent money, - mi- (him)

to borrow money upon a thing.



pl. fála, inf. fá;

1 le dži no džei so, Rappe 1914  
p. 88/.

mlera

fá šiká ye eberi I borrowed money from him; - moni ke nii fáá, lender; - moni fáa mi, borrower; fá šiká ke n. s. to ná,

2) fá he wic, v. lit. to lend for oneself in talking; to make oneself big in talking (but only = boasting, swaggering); - to speak haughtily or egotistically or loftily; - amefáá ameke amewie, D. Cal. [3, 8].

1) fa.. he, v. to be pretentious, lit. to lend for oneself.

fa, v. to respect, to honour; - fa m. k., lit. to lend one respect; to respect a p., to address or salute a p.; to call a p. by an honourable name. - Atá khorikroni (boni afáá Papai)

fa, v. to eat or drink, as soup; - fa wouu, to eat soup, to drink soup; - moni ameyakó wouu ke amefa amewie - gbe ameke tšavimá (džei so, Rappe 1914 p. 20).

afa, n. a small kind of bellows, syn. sõwme.

fá, inf. fále, v. to be enough, to be sufficient, to suffice, to let s. th. be enough; - to increase, to multiply; to swell in quantity or extent, to rise or grow more; - to abound, to be abundant, to augment; - nyefoa ni nyeyi afáá (1 More, 22.28) afá! enough! - boni fá, adv. enough, adv.; - boni fá áhú, simply adv.; - fá babá,