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A  
DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
ASANTE AND FANTE LANGUAGE  
CALLED TSHI (CHWEE, TŴI).





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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ASANTE AND FANTE LANGUAGE

CALLED TSHI (CHWEE, TŴI),

WITH

A GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION

AND APPENDICES ON

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE GOLD COAST

AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

BY

REV. J. G. CHRISTALLER,

OF THE BASEL GERMAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, W. AFRICA.

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BASEL: 1881.

PRINTED FOR THE EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SOLD BY THE MISSIONS-BUCHHANDLUNG, BASEL, SWITZERLAND,

BY TRÜBNER & Co. 57 & 59 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON,

AND IN THE BOOK DEPOSITORY OF THE BASEL MISSION, CHRISTIANSBOURG, G. C., W. A.

~~94 11 / 17 11 / 90~~

## PREFACE.

This Dictionary follows "A Grammar of the Asante and Fante Language called Tshi (*Chwee*, T'wī), based on the Akuapem Dialect, with reference to the other (Akan and Fante) Dialects," by the same author, Basel 1875. The said Grammar has been approved by several philologists in Germany and France.\*) It has, however, not met with the same favourable reception on the Gold Coast, at least beyond the sphere of the Basel German Mission; but it is hoped that the present Dictionary will be more welcome to educated Fantes on account of its more prominent practical usefulness, and because in it the Fante dialect has been more extensively referred to than in the Grammar.

2. The Dictionary appears now somewhat delayed by the claims which six other publications in Tshi and three in Akra made on the author, and its publication has taken considerable time because its loose sheets were sent to an intelligent native of the Gold Coast, whose judgement has been of great value to the author, for corrections and additions.

If the work has been long in coming out, it is hoped that it will be the more useful and will not prove short-lived. If it has become larger than any other existing Dictionary of a Negro language, this has at least not been the intention of the author; the ample materials collected with the help of clever and intelligent natives made it a matter of course, if not a duty, to store up whatever may be useful for his successors.

3. The persons for whose benefit the author has written, are 1. the missionaries, not only of his own society, in Akuapem, Akem, Okwawu &c., but also of the Wesleyan Methodists in the Fante country; — 2. Europeans who are interested in philology or in any capacity called to have intercourse with the natives of the coast or inland countries; — 3. the educated natives, be they employed in Christian churches and Mission or Government

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\*) Cf. Lazarus und Steinthal, *Zeitschrift für Völker-Psychologie und Sprachenkunde* 1876, p. 164—172. By the "Institut de France" a gold medal of 300 francs has been awarded to the author.

schools, or whatever occupation may be their inducement to the study of languages; all these may also be helped by the book in their endeavours to acquire the English language.

4. The materials of the work have been collected during more than 25 years' study of the language. The words were gathered from all available sources in the various ways alluded to in the preface to the Grammar p. I seq. When the author left the Gold Coast in 1868, he took with him, besides an entire translation of the Bible in manuscript or in newly revised printed portions, a good number of other manuscripts and of materials for a dictionary collected by personal intercourse with natives of various places and tribes, among whom I reckon first the helpers at the work of translation, who also, with other assistants, contributed a good deal of proverbs and other folk-lore &c. And whilst the Bible was in printing and twenty other new publications or revised reprints were in preparing, the author received, besides manuscripts for several of these new works, many letters and answers on various questions concerning those different publications, also new contributions for the dictionary and essays on mythological and historical objects, partly from the native missionary D. Asante, partly from other educated natives. — The Vocabulary of H. N. Riis has been carefully compared and every word or phrase found correct or rectified has been embodied in the present dictionary, sometimes with reference to the work of Riis. — A rich source of words has been opened in the native proverbs, the printed collection of which embraces more than 3600. The reader is often referred to this for brevity's sake.

5. The *Dialects* of the language are described in the Grammar p. XVII seq. & 185–196, where also the claims of both the Akan and Fante dialects and the intermediate literary dialect are sufficiently discussed. I do not find any cause to retract what is stated there, though I have since then become better acquainted with the Fante dialect through A. W. Parker's books (see p. XVI), many words and phrases of which have been incorporated in this work. I have also obtained some more information about the Akan and the Brõn or Kãmãnã dialects, and may sum up my impressions in this manner:

(1) The Akan dialect is considered to be spoken purest in Akem; but by its dainty and affected mode of expression (e. g. the frequent ɛɛ & ɔɔ, where most other dialects have simply ɛ & ɔ, as, adeɛ, aseɛ, kɔreɛ, ɔboɔ, soɔ, = ade, ase, kɔe, ɔbo, so)

it appears less fit to become the common dialect of all Tshi tribes. — The dialect of Asante agrees in all essentials with that of Akem, only the pronunciation is “broad and hard (tētǝrǝ demǝnǝnǝ)” e. g. they pronounce “kǝrǝ” instead of “kyerǝ”, — whilst in Akem it is “soft and delicate (bǝkǝ frǝnkǝyǝmm).” The other countries in which Akan is spoken are Adanse, Asen, Ðǝnkǝyira, Tǝwǝforo, Akwam, all these with little deviations from Akem and Asante, and Akuapem, on which see No. (2).

(2) The dialect of Akuapem, derived from Akem and Akwam and having points of contact with Brǝn and Fante, appears on the whole the one most suited to become the literary idiom equally intelligible to all the other tribes. See Gr. p. XIX, and, on the influences of Fante, the small English-Tshi-Akra Dictionary of 1874, p. XI.

(3) The Brǝn or Kǝmǝnǝ dialects are spoken in the countries N. & N. E. of the Akan countries, viz. Kǝmǝnǝ, Okwawu, Nǝkorǝnsǝ, Brǝn &c., also in Pae (E. of the Volta). These dialects seem to be genuine Tshi, but are deemed inferior to Akan, probably on account of archaisms or admixture of foreign elements. Brǝn is also spoken beyond the territories of the genuine Tshi people by tribes which had or still have a separate language of their own, as Gyaman and the tribes E. of the Volta speaking Guan, viz. Ntǝwǝmmuru, Kǝrǝkye, Worawora or Boǝm, Nǝkonyǝ.

(4) The Fante dialects have not followed the other dialects in changing the commencing sounds kw, gw, hw, before palatal vowels, into tǝw, dǝw, fǝw, and in occasionally softening b (espec. in diminutives) into w &c., but have deviated from them by changing t, d, n, before (ǝ) e, i, into ts, dz, ny, and by curtailing many terminations by cutting off their final vowels.

6. In the Introductory Notes to my Grammar § 4 (p. XVII seq.) I had to censure the system of orthography advised by D. L. Carr and J. P. Brown in their “Mfantasi Grammar”, Cape Coast, 1868. Now I am under the necessity of criticizing the orthography chosen by the Rev. A. W. Parker in his translation of the Gospels of Matthew and Mark into the “Fante Language”, printed for the Wesleyan Missionary Society, London 1877, and in three previous smaller publications, however gladly I welcome these works as the beginning of a Fante literature. Mr. Parker is right in using ten vowels instead of the five a e i o u, but he employs the diacritical dot under each of those five vowels in a manner repugnant to the orthography followed in our

numerous books in conformity with the Standard Alphabet of Dr. Lepsius. If he had no knowledge of the said Standard Alphabet, of which the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society had officially expressed their cordial approval, he was at least in the possession of some of our four editions of the Tshi Gospels, his own translation of the two first Gospels in the "Fante Language" affording unmistakable proofs that he has made use of them, as was proper and right. The Scriptures in Tshi have been translated and printed by the long continued labours of Basel missionaries and their native assistants, and by the generous help of the British and Foreign Bible Society, without any self-interested motives, for the whole Tshi nation, Fante included. If the Wesleyan Christians in Fante use some expressions for religious ideas different from those used in the churches and schools of our Basel Mission, or if they wish to have portions of the Bible or other books written and printed in their own dialect, we have nothing to say against that. On the contrary, we are glad to have the opportunity of comparing the idiomatic peculiarities of both sides and are ready to learn and adopt whatever may seem preferable in the treasures of our western neighbours, or, whenever we on our part may have to choose between two forms or expressions, to select that which brings us nearer to them. But if the latter give way to the opposite tendency, creating an orthography entirely of their own invention and in their biblical translations studiously substituting their own expressions to those contained in our Tshi Bible, as if it were their duty to avoid the suspicion of having trod in the footsteps of their forerunners, we regret their misspent time and strength. The orthography adopted by Mr. Parker differs from ours far more than the Fante dialects differ from the Akan dialects. The dialects can scarcely be said to be at variance with each other; they may peaceably exist side by side; but the two orthographies cannot thus coexist. B. Cruickshank in his book "Eighteen Years on the Gold Coast", London 1853. vol. II. p. 262. says: "Educated natives have frequently failed in making communications in writing, in their native language, intelligible to each other, from their disagreement about the sounds of words, and the consequent employment of different letters to represent them." Shortly after Mr. Cruickshank's book had appeared in print, when he visited the Basel Missionary station at Akropong in the capacity of Acting Governor, in Febr. 1854, he could personally convince himself that Europeans

have indeed "been successful in reducing the language of the natives to grammatical rules and to writing in the Roman character". Innumerable letters of natives educated in the Basel Mission Schools and some 40 publications embracing more than 6000 printed pages leave no doubt that now "a proper representation of the language" common both to Asante and to Fante does exist. There are Fante Christians who have bought and read our books written after the Standard Alphabet, who also understand and appreciate them. But the new Fante orthography, if largely received among the Fante Christians, would almost preclude mutual intelligibility of written or printed communications between the western and the eastern parts of the Gold Coast in the native idioms, — not only the Akan division of Tshi, but also the Akra language, the Dahome (or Ewhé) and the Yoruba language being likewise reduced to writing after the principles of the Standard Alphabet. It is as if railways were built along the coast from Akra to Adã and farther on to Lagos, and the Fantes would build a railway of their own of a different gauge, so that no cars from the western railway could be used on the eastern, and vice versa. Does it not lie in the interest of our Fante brethren to accommodate their writing to the Standard Alphabet approved and recommended by the representants of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in 1855? The question has been submitted by me to the representants of the said Society in 1879, in a letter discussing the particular defects and disadvantages of the new system as well as elucidating the facilities and difficulties of transition to the Standard Alphabet, — with what result, I cannot tell.

In order to do every possible honour to the Fante dialect as represented in Parker's books, I have carefully perused them and weighed every word contained therein; accordingly most of the terms, forms and meanings peculiar to them have been embodied in this dictionary in adaptation to the Standard Alphabet.

7. *Foreign words* adopted in Tshi (about 20 from Gã, Guan, Marewa, nearly 100 from European languages) have been marked as such by indicating the language from which they are taken in brackets. Above 100 more foreign words found in the Tshi Bible are registered in Appendix A. — *New words* derived from words already existing in the language and introduced by the Basel missionaries, are partly marked by a dagger (†); many such as well as modern terms, used in teaching the various sciences, are not found in this dictionary, because not as yet

sufficiently approved. Nearly a hundred of them are contained in the appendix to Mr. Bellon's Instruction in Arithmetic.

8. The *arrangement* chosen has been, to let the words follow each other in the alphabetical order of their initial consonants, disregarding the prefixes. Cf. the Grammatical Introduction § 10. 14. 18. 20. 25, 1. 26–30. Words either similar or related to each other are placed together. Thus e. g. *su*, *sũ* are followed by nouns with prefixes: *o-sũ* (joined to *sũ*, from which it is derived); *e-su*; *nsu*, *osu*, *asu*; then *sua*, *súa*, *sũa* and *nsua*, *o-sũa*, *o-sũa*, *o-sũa* follow; then the various compounds of all these, intermixed with derivations by suffixes and new verbs, according to the alphabetical sequence of the letters, as *sũa-bise...* *sũafo*, ... *nsu-akyi*, *sũañ*, ... *sũaw*, *su-bañ* &c. — Of *compounds* the constituents are marked out by applying the hyphen, or the primitives are added in brackets. — Nouns formed by the suffixes *fo* or *ni*, *wa* (*ba*) or *ma* (Grammat. Introd. § 19, 2.3), and nouns compounded with *-de* and *-sem* (= *ade*, *asem*) are so frequent that not all of them have been put down; the student will easily find the meaning of such words by resorting to the simple words. — Of *verbs* the primitive sense is given first, and the figurative and free senses are added in rational order. — The various *applications* of each word and standing *phrases* are illustrated by examples, and for farther illustrations the collection of proverbs and passages of the Bible or other books are frequently referred to.

9. In the *orthography* both the full and the shortened writing (Grammat. Introd. § 25) have found consideration. The forms in Fante and Akem, different from those in our books, have been added in many instances; in other cases analogy will guide those aright who are particularly interested in those dialects.

10. *Definitions* of words and *descriptions* of specific occupations or customs, as they were given by native assistants, have occasionally been added for the benefit of Europeans engaged in acquiring the language. These explanations have the more value, as they are all idiomatic, presenting the genuine manner of expressing thought in the language, without being altered by the endeavours to express thoughts imported by foreigners.

11. Particular pains have been taken to add the *synonyms* wherever they seem to be demanded. — That under some words as "ahene, apatã, nsã, ntama" lists of different sorts of beads, fishes, spirituous liquors, textile fabrics &c. are given, may serve



as a stimulus to students and teachers to collect such lists of other objects. In a similar way the geographical names and proper names of persons, given in Appendix C III. and G, invite farther collection.

12. As it was the writers endeavour to condense the matter presented in the shortest possible space, a liberal use has been made of *abbreviations*, a list of which is appended to this Preface; some others will be found in the appendices. — All words not marked by *v.*, *a.*, *adv.*, *conj.*, *interj.* are *nouns*; nouns are marked by *n.* only in a few cases to distinguish them from adjectives &c. Verbal nouns derived by the palatal suffix are marked by *v. n.*; many simple or compound nouns marked by *inf.* are likewise verbal nouns. — Of *verbs* the transitive and intransitive are rarely marked by *tr.* and *intr.*, because most verbs are used in both ways even more readily than in English. Parts of the verb are now and then marked by *contin.*, *pret.*, *perf.*, *progr.*, *fut.*, *imp.* I & II., *inf.*, — *affirm.*, *neg.* —

13. The writers task would have been much easier, if he might have issued the work in German; but circumstances demanded it otherwise. Most of the English contents of the work have been revised by Englishmen, and some deficiencies in this respect are made good in the Corrections and Additions pp. 569 seqq.

14. The *Additions* taken from the translation of the Bible and other Christian books are meant chiefly for the Christian student and will help him in thoroughly mastering his object. — On the *Corrections*, see p. 569, *Rem. 2*; they include also the corrections of the few misprints found on pp. 1–568, and the answers on notes of interrogation used in some cases of uncertainty.

15. A few words about the *Appendices*. — The *Table of Gold Weights* (Appendix B) may require alterations for the Fante and rectifications for the Akan countries. On foreign gold coins see Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack. — The *Geographical Appendix* (C), though it cost comparatively more time than any other part of the work, is yet very imperfect. It would, however, not have been right to leave it out for two reasons: 1. Our knowledge of the countries concerned has considerably increased since the publication of the Grammar, as a comparison with § 1 of the Introductory Notes, Gr. p. X. seq., will show. 2. The completeness of a Dictionary demands, that the archaic elements contained in the geographical names, however unimportant the respective towns or villages, brooks or mountains

may be, be not neglected. (This can also be said concerning the Proper Names contained in the Appendices D, F, G.) — Appendix C may moreover serve as a foundation for a Geography of the Gold Coast, a desideratum which studious natives ought gradually to supply; for it is astonishing how scanty, vague and confused the knowledge of these countries has hitherto been, even among natives, concerning the places beyond their immediate experience. — Only of Akem, Aknapem and Okwawu accounts of some completeness could be given. It is hoped that a large map prepared by the Basel missionaries on the Gold Coast will incorporate the geographical knowledge hitherto obtained of the three countries just mentioned and of the Akra and Adanme countries, on which map also some forty stations and outstations of the Basel Mission will be marked, as well as other places where native Christians are dwelling. — In process of time materials for a History of the Gold Coast also should be gathered, similar to what we have already of Sierra Leone. — Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack contains much valuable matter, though more of a statistical than geographical character, and more of Lagos and its vicinity than of the other parts of the Gold Coast Colony. Its yearly issues might be made the receptacle for geographical and historical contributions.

16. After every endeavour to render the work as correct and complete as possible, the author feels how much room there is still left for augmentation and rectification, and hopes that many of those who use it, may feel compelled to contribute additions and rectifications. Of the Aknapem dialect not many words will be found wanting; but the literary idiom may still be amply enriched by importations from other dialects, and by the new-made and foreign words alluded to in § 7.

17. The author begs pardon for the length of this Preface and the following Introduction. If there be many who will not read this or that, others may still be helped thereby in their endeavours to master the language. And so the author concludes with the fervent wish and prayer that his work may contribute to a thorough knowledge of this important language, so that it may more and more become the vehicle of true knowledge and spiritual light to the numerous tribes to which it has been assigned.

*Schorndorf, Württemberg, August 1881.*

J. G. CHRISTALLER.

## EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

## a. Grammatical terms and other English words.

*a.* or *adj.* adjective. – (*abt.* about.) – *adv.* adverb. – *affirm.* affirmative. – *App.* Appendix. – *attrib. adj.* attributive adjective. – *aux. v.* auxiliary verb. Gr. § 106–112. – (*bef.* before; *bel.* below.) – *caus.* causatively. Gr. 208,3,4. – *cf.* confer, compare. – *com.* common language. – *conj.* conjunction. – *conn.* connected form. Gr. § 47.49. *consec.* consecutive form. Gr. § 91.178f. – *contin.* continuative form. Gr. § 91.102.167. – *contr.* contracted, contraction. – *co-ord.* coordinate (sentence). – *epds.* compounds. – *d.* penny, pence. – *dec.* decent language. – *deriv.* derivative(s). – *descr.* descriptive (*a.* or *adv.*) – *diff.* different. – *dim.* diminutive. – *e. g. exempli gratia*, for example. – *emph.* emphatically. – *esp. espec.* especially. – *etc.* and so forth. – *euph.* euphemistically. – *Europ.* European. – *except.* excepting. – *expr.* expressing. – (*f. i.* for instance.) – *fig.* figuratively. – *f. foll.* followed, following. – *fr.* from. – *frq.* frequentative. – *fut.* future tense. – *gener.* generally. – *Gr.* Grammar. – *id. idem*, the same. – *imit.* imitative (*adv.*) – *imp.* imperative. – *inf.* infinitive, verbal noun. – *int. interj.* interjection. – *interrog.* interrogative. – *intr.* intransitive. – *Introd.* Introduction, Introductory. – *l.* line; pound sterling. – *lang.* language. – *lit.* literally. – *n.* noun. – *neg.* negative. – *num.* numeral. – *obsc.* obscene. – *obs.* obsolete. – *Observ.* Observation. – *opp.* opposed (to). – *orig.* originally. – *p., pp.* page, pages. – *part.* particle. – *perf.* perfect tense. – *perh.* perhaps. – *pers.* person. – *Phr.* Phrase(s). – *pl.* plural. – *poet.* poetical. – *poss.* possessive. – *pref.* prefix. – *pr. n.* proper noun. – *prep. prepp.* preposition, prepositions. – *pret.* preterit tense. – *princ.* principal (verb, sentence). – *prob.* probably. – *progr.* progressive form. – *pron.* pronoun. – *prop.* properly. – *qualif.* qualifying (*adv.*) Gr. § 133,4.134,1. – *q. v. quod* or *quae vide*, which see. – *red.* reduplicated, reduplication. – *refl.* reflexive. – *rel.* relative (particle). – *Rem.* Remark. – *retrosp.* retrospective. – *s.* see; shilling. – *scil. scilicet*, to wit; namely; being understood. – *sent.* sentence. – *seq. sequens*, the following. – *sign.* signifies. – *sing.* singular. – *subord.* subordinate (sentence). – *ymb.* symbolically. – *syn.* synonymous, synonyme(s). – *tr.* transitive. – *usu.* usually. – *v. (v.v.)* verb (verbs). – *v. n.* verbal noun. – *viz. videlicet*, namely, to wit. – *vulg.* vulgar (word, expression).

## b. Names of Places, Languages, Dialects.

Ab. Aburi. – Ak. Akan. – Akp. Akaŋpem. – Akr. Akropong. – Akw. Akwam. – Aky. Akyem. – Ar. Arabic. – As. Asante. – Dan. Danish. – D. Dutch. – Eng. English. – Europ. European. – F. Fante. – Fr. French. – G. Gā. – G. C. Gold Coast. – Ger. German. – Gr. Greek. – (Gy. Gyadam.) – Heb. Hebrew. – It. Italian. – Kuk. Kukurantumi. – Ky. Kyebi. – Lat. Latin. – Mf. Mfante = F. – Og. Oguā, Cape Coast. – Okw. Okwawu. – On. Onomabo. – Port. Portuguese. – Skr. Sanskrit. – Špan. Spanish. – Tŵ. Tŵi.

c. Tshi Words; *cf.* Gr. § 287.

a. ana. - a.s. anāse. - e.s. enese. - et<sub>od</sub>. eto-dabi-a. - n.a. nè ade. - n.s. ne se. - ñh. ñhinā. - nt. ntaku. - Nyankp. Nyankōpōñ. - Ony., Onyank., Onyk. Onyame, Onyankōpōñ. - tet. tetefo (kasa).  
 — The leading word of an article in the dictionary is often represented by one, two or three first letters with a dot, sometimes by a mere middle-sized dash.

## d. References to Books or Persons.

*Bd., Br., Cr.*, see p. 637. 665. — *Chr.* Christaller. — *D. As.* David Asante. — *Diet.* Dieterle. — *Geog.* Geography. — *Gram.* Grammar. — *Hist.* History. — *K.* Kurtz, see the list p. XV (No. 12). — *Mf. Gr.* Mfantsi Grammar (p. XVI). — *N. E. Voc.* Vocabulary for the use of the Niger Expedition 1841. (Gr. p. VII. B. 5.) — *P. Ket.* Paul Keteku. — *pr.* proverb (3600 Tshi Proverbs, s. p. XVI, No. 24). — *Prk.* Parker (p. XVI). — *R.* Riis (p. XV). — *Rem.* Remark(s). — *Rog.* Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases. — *Scr.* Scriptures. — *St.* Statutes of the German Evangelical Mission Churches on the G. C., s. p. XVI, No. 14. — *Voc.* Vocabulary. — *Zim.* Zimmermann's Akra Grammar or Vocabulary.

## e. Books of the Bible.

*Ac.* Acts. — *Am.* Amos. — *Ca.* Canticles, Song of Solomon. — *1. 2. Ch.* Chronicles. — *1. 2. Co.* Corinthians. — *Col.* Colossians. — *Da.* Daniel. — *De.* Deuteronomy. — *Ec.* Ecclesiastes. — *Ep.* Ephesians. — *Est.* Esther. — *Ex.* Exodus. — *Eze.* Ezekiel. — *Ezr.* Ezra. — *Ga.* Galatians. — *Ge.* Genesis. — *Hab.* Habakuk. — *Hag.* Haggai. — *He.* Hebrews. — *Ho.* Hosea. — *Is.* Isaiah. — *Ja.* James. — *Je.* Jeremiah. — *Job.* — *Joel.* — (1. 2. 3.) *Jo.* John. — *Jon.* Jonas. — *Jos.* Joshua. — *Jude.* — *Ju.* Judges. — *1. 2. Kī.* Kings. — *La.* Lamentations. — *Le.* Leviticus. — *Lu.* Luke. — *Mal.* Malachi. — *Mk.* Mark. — *Mt.* Matthew. — *Mi.* Micah. — *Na.* Nahum. — *Nē.* Nehemiah. — *Nu.* Numbers. — *Ob.* Obadiah. — *1. 2. Pe.* Peter. — *Phi.* Philippians. — *Phile.* Philemon. — *Pr.* Proverbs. — *Ps.* Psalms. — *Re.* Revelation. — *Ro.* Romans. — *Ru.* Ruth. — *1. 2. Sa.* Samuel. — *1. 2. Th.* Thessalonians. — *1. 2. Ti.* Timothy. — *Tit.* Titus. — *Zec.* Zechariah. — *Zep.* Zephaniah.

## f. Various Marks or Signs.

∓ and. — &c. *et caetera*, and so on, and the like.

.. between two parts of a verbal phrase indicate the place of an object to the *v.* (when nearer to this) or of an attributive *n.* or *pron.* (when nearer to the word next following); e.g. so.. mu, *to help* (as in òso no mú); so ..mu, *to lay hold of* (as in òso nó mù).

... or ... stand for three or more omitted letters, syllables or words.

= is *equal to*.

> is *more or larger*, i. e. of a wider sense, *than*...

< is *less*, i. e. of a narrower sense *than* (the following word).

\* asterisc, serves for reference to notes and other purposes; see p. 644. (29.) 644-649. (32-56.) 654 ff. 666.

† dagger, indicates new-made words, see Preface § 7.

§ paragraph, section.

## TSHI LITERATURE.

## A. PUBLICATIONS IN TSHI

prepared by the Basel German Missionaries.

We omit 4 publications previous to 1853, 8 of Bible portions (1859—65) and 12 others (1855—74), as superseded by new works or editions. — For brevity's sake we give of No. 5—24. only the English titles. — The figures in parenthesis refer to the order in which the single publications followed each other. Cf. Gr. p. VIII.

## I. Grammars and Vocabularies.

1. (5.) *Elemente des Akwapim Dialects der Odschi Sprache &c.* von H. N. Riis, Basel 1853.
2. (6.) *Grammatical Outline and Vocabulary of the Oji Language* with especial reference to the Akwapim Dialect, together with a Collection of Proverbs of the Natives, by H. N. Riis, Basel 1854.
- 3.(39.) *A Dictionary, English, Tshi (Asante), Akra*, by J. G. Christaller, W. C. Locher, J. Zimmermann. 1874.
- 4.(41.) *A Grammar of the Asante and Fantè Language* called Tshi &c. by J. G. Christaller. 1875.
- 5.(50.) *A Dictionary* of the same — the present book.

## II. The Holy Scriptures.

- 6.(28.) The entire *Bible*, 8vo. Old Testament 1871. N.T. see next.
- 7a.(27.) *The New Testament*, 2d ed. 8vo. 1870.
- 7b.(45.) *The New Testament*, 3d ed. 16mo. 1878.

Of the Portions printed 1859—65 (Gr. p. VIII) some may still be had and used, especially the *Four Gospels*, 2d ed. 1864, and the *Psalms* and *Proverbs*, 1865.

## III. Books for the School, Church and Family.

- 8.(31.) *Primer* for the Vernacular Schools &c. 2d ed. 1872.
- 9.(29.) Dr. Barth's *Bible Stories*, 2d ed. with many illustrations 1872.
- 10.(44.) *Bible Stories* for Little Children, 2d ed. with wood-cuts. 1877.
- 11.(33.) *Words for Learning and Praying*, containing: a *Catechism* of the Christian Doctrine; (498) select *Scripture Passages*; the *History of our Lord's Passion*; some *Prayers* used at church, *Prayers* for family and private worship, and *Prayers* for school-children. 1872.
- 12.(34.) *The doctrines of the Christian Religion*, based on Dr. Luther's smaller Catechism (by J. H. Kurtz, D. D.) with an Appendix on the Ecclesiastical Year and Lists of Bible Lessons. 1872.

- 13.(48.) *Liturgy and Hymns* for the use of the Christian Churches of the G. C. speaking Tshi (containing the order for Baptism, Confirmation, the Lord's Supper, the Solemnization of Matrimony and the Burial of the Dead; 456 Hymns; 13 Fante Songs; Remarks on Versification, Metres and Tunes &c.) 3d ed. 1878.
- 14.(25.) *a. Statutes* of the German Evangelical Mission Churches on the Gold Coast. *b. Liturgy* of the same (the rest of it, containing different Prayers and Thanksgivings used at church, and the order of Consecration of Catechists and Ministers). 1865.
- 15.(30.) *Regulations for Catechists*, 1871.
- 16.(46.) *Regulations for Deacons*. 1878.
- 17.(38.) *Tunes* to the Tshi and Akra Hymnbooks, 2d ed. 1874.
- 18.(32.) *Instruction in Arithmetic*. 1872.
- 19.(37.) *Stories from General History* (with chronological tables). 1874.

#### IV. Tracts.

- 20.(47.) *Man's Heart*, either God's Temple or Satan's Abode, represented in 10 figures, 2d ed. 1873.
- 21.(35.) *The Orphan's Letter* to his Saviour in Heaven. 1873.
- 22.(36.) *Oguyomi*, the Negro Girl at Ibadan. 1873.
- 23.(43.) *The Spread of Christianity in Germany*. 1875.

#### V. Folk-lore.

- 24.(49.) *A Collection of 3600 Tshi Proverbs*. 1879.

All these Books were printed at Basel and are sold at Basel, London, Christiansborg, as indicated on the title-page of this book. — These 24 publications contain altogether 5550 printed pages, the 24 publications here omitted (as mentioned at the head of this list), 2881 pages.

#### B. PUBLICATIONS IN FANTE.

1. *Mfantsi Grammar*, by Dan. L. Carr and Jos. P. Brown, 32mo. Cape Coast 1868.
2. *Fanti and English Spelling Book*. London 1874.
3. *The first Catechism* of the Wesleyan Methodists. 1874.
4. *Order of Administration of Sacraments* and of the Solemnization of Matrimony and the Burial of the Dead. 1875.
5. *The Gospels of Matthew and Mark*, by A. W. Parker. 1877.

No. 2-5, printed in London for the Wesleyan Missionary Society, contain 256 pages.

# GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION

to the Tshi Dictionary.

## A. GENERAL REMARKS.

§ 1. Tshi we call the language prevalent in the Gold Coast countries between the rivers Asini and Tanno on the W. and the Volta on the E., extending even beyond the Volta, and from the sea-coast to the upper course of the Volta and the Kong mountains on the N. — *Rem.* In the *orthography* devised for this formerly unwritten language, we write the name "Twi", the true *pronunciation* of which might be rendered more exactly in letters of Dr. Lepsius' Standard Alphabet by "Tšwi" and in English by "Chwee"; but whilst the writing "Twi" may be justified by its simplicity and sufficiency and by reasons of analogy (with kw, dŵ, fŵ &c. cf. Gr. § 13), the transliteration "Tshi" was chosen to avoid too much deviation from the former spellings "Tyi, Otyi", and the German writing "Tschì" (formerly "Otschi"). We must, therefore, beg to notice that the "i" in "Tshi" is to be pronounced as in the continental languages or as "ee" in English. — On the names Amina, Fante, Akan, see Gr. p. XVI.

§ 2. Concerning the *position of this language among other African languages* we fully assent to the views of Dr. Lepsius as displayed in his elaborate "Introduction on the Nations and Languages of Africa", premised to his "Nubian Grammar".\*) In this work, on p. XXI–XXXII, he describes with reference to 12 characteristic points, the distinguishing features of (a) the *Bantu Languages* of the Southern Negroes (prevailing over all the continent S. and 2–5 degrees N. of the Equator, with the exception of the S.W. corner), contrasted with those of (b) the so-called *Hamitic Languages* found in the N. & N.E. and S.W. and of (c) the *Semitic Languages* of the intermediate zone, of Central and Western Africa, must have been altered by more or less influences of the Hamitic (and Semitic) Languages, so that they have lost many of the peculiarities uniting them to the Bantu Languages.

§ 3. Among these mixed Negro Languages (d) we may distinguish several groups, such as the *Mande Group* and the *Kru Languages* in the West, and the *Yoruba-Ibo-Efik Group* on both sides of the lower Niger; between these three groups we may class together four languages meeting on the shores of the river Volta and call them the *Volta Group*, viz. a) Ewhé or Ewé (better EƆƆ), spoken in Dahome and N., W. and S. of it; b) Adahne with its

\*) Nubische Grammatik mit einer Einleitung über die Völker und Sprachen Afrika's von R. Lepsius. Berlin, W. Hertz, 1880. pp. CXXVI. 506.

younger branch, the Gã or Akra Language, spoken W. of the lower Volta and in some parts E. of it; *c*) Guañ, spoken by the Nta nations N. of the upper Volta (about Salaga)\* and by several tribes on the eastern banks of the Volta and W. of it in Akuapem and some Faute countries; *d*) Tshi, spoken throughout the dominions of the former Asante empire when it had its widest extension.

§ 4. The known *dialects* of the Tshi language do not present any great differences and may be comprehended under these three names: 1. Akan, the most central and purest dialects; 2. Brõn or Kãmãnã, the northern and eastern dialects, chiefly spoken by tribes that are or seem to be of Guañ origin and partly speak their Guañ dialects besides; 3. Faute, the dialects of several maritime tribes in the South. The Faute dialects seem to differ more from the other and among themselves than the Brõn dialects from Akan. — All these dialects may unite in (4.) the common *literary dialect* based on that of Akuapem. — For particulars about these dialects see the Preface § 5.

§ 5. Of the *characteristic features* of the Tshi language we shall now mention some (marking coincidences with those 12 points of Dr. Lepsius, § 3, by *L. 1-12*):

A. In points of *Phonology*.

1. Every *syllable* ends in a vowel, sometimes followed by a nasal consonant. *L. 10.* Every word, when stripped of its prefix or prefixes, if there be any, begins with a consonant. — A nasal consonant, serving as a prefix, may by its inherent vowel element constitute a syllable by itself. *L. 11.*

2. The Tshi has more and finer distinctions of *vowel* sounds, including nasalization, and a greater variety of diphthongs than other languages, and makes use of them for the variation and distinction of words, whereas the number and use of *consonants* is comparatively limited; e.g. there is no “l, v, z”, and no stem begins with “r”. The combinations kp, gb, which are frequent in Guañ, Gã, Ewhé, Yoruba &c., are not found in Tshi. Instead of tš, dž, it has ky, gy, and besides tv̄, dv̄.

3. The great variety of vowels is increased by different *tones*, every syllable of every word having its own relative tone, equal with or different from the neighbouring syllables, either high, or low, or middle, sometimes in successive degrees. This different intonation, inherent in the original formation of words, is still more diversified in the conjugation of the verb and by syntactical combinations of words and sentences. (*L. 12.*)

\*) That the language of the Ntas at Salaga is essentially Guañ, though their transition to Islamism and much intercourse with foreign traders have caused some linguistic differences from the kindred heathen tribes, has been stated by the native missionary D. Asante and the deacon Theoph. Opoku (both natives of Akropong and both well acquainted with the Guañ of Dade and Kyerepon), who visited Salaga in 1877. — Of this language nothing has yet appeared in print. In its grammatical forms it resembles Tshi, in its phonetic part it is similar to Gã and Ewé; many words are borrowed from Tshi, many entirely different from Tshi, Gã and Ewé.



4. Of the consonants the hard mutes are pronounced with full force, yet without any harshness, and, whilst in this case the contrast between the strong consonant and the weak vowel is decided, the desire of easy transition to succeeding sounds and the tendency to fluency of speech has led to the palatalisation of guttural consonants and of the labial *w* (Gr. § 10), to assimilation of soft mutes with corresponding nasal consonants or mutual assimilation of nasal consonants (Gr. § 18), and to a negligent articulation of *w*, *y*, & *ŵ* before or between vowels, so that the weak consonants appear weaker than in other languages. The semivowel *r* has the strange function of strengthening and diversifying the vowel element of the words in which it occurs, and is never used in a primary, but always in a secondary or auxiliary way.

5. The *euphonic vowel harmony* existing in Tshi (more than in Yoruba) provides against too great or too small dissimilarities of vowels in successive syllables. Gr. § 17. *L.* 5.

6. *Reduplication*, complete or in part, is much resorted to, especially in the adjective, for the frequentative form of the verb, and for some plural forms of nouns.

*B. In points of Etymology.*

7. *Nouns* are formed by *prefixes* not so numerous as in the Bantu languages, but still conveying some classification of *persons* as opposite to *things*, and of *single* or *individual* existence as opposite to *plural* or *collective* existence. — Some *suffixes* occurring in the formation of nouns are easily traced back to the process of *composition*. One *plural suffix* of limited occurrence has a pronominal character. One *suffix*, consisting of the letter *e* or *i*, *ē* or *ī*, serves to increase the scanty number of forms for different classes of nouns. — By *Composition* new nouns are formed with remarkable facility.

8. The distinction of *sex* (or *gender*) is expressed neither in the pronouns nor in the grammatical forms of the language, but only in some cases by peculiar words, or by composition with *such*, or by the diminutive suffix used to denote female names. *L.* 2.

9. The *personal pronouns* have the character of nouns and are virtually the same in the nominative, possessive and objective cases, though partly adapting their form to this different use. The *other pronouns* are used as nouns or as adjectives or in both ways. — A *relative particle* “*a*” serves to make up for the want of relative pronouns, as in Hebrew.

10. *Adjectives* are in analogy with nouns (prefixes, however, are not very frequently used), and they have some characteristics of their own besides, especially with regard to reduplication.

11. *Numerals* are in analogy with nouns. Ordinal numerals are wanting, and the deficiency is supplied by circumlocution.

12. *Verbs* have not so many inflectional forms and “conjugations” as in the Bantu languages. *a.* The personal *pronouns* are *prefixed*, partly coalescing with other prefixes. *L.* 4. — *b.* For the *tenses* and other modifications of the verb *prefixes* (partly recognised as verbs) are used, in two cases the *suffix* *e* or *i*. — *c.* By the use

of *auxiliary verbs* a great variety of compound forms is obtained. — *d.* The *passive voice* and *participles* are wanting. *e.* *Negation* is expressed by a nasal *prefix* to the verb.

13. *Adverbs* are for the most part in analogy with nouns; some are derived from verbs. There are also many onomatopoeic adverbs.

14. Instead of *prepositions*, either *nouns* of place and relation are used as *postpositions* (L. 6), or various *auxiliary verbs in regular* or *defective conjugation*, or both together. See Gr. § 117 seq.

15. *Conjunctions* are either primitive particles, or derived from verbs or nouns.

16. *Interjections* are either primitives, or fragments and contractions of sentences.

#### C. In points of *Syntax*.

17. The *subject* stands *before* and the *object* or other complement (Gr. § 198–220) *after the verb*. L. 8. 9. (The subject and the object never stand together; if the object be put first, for emphasis' sake, it stands absolute, and either a comma, or the conjunction "na" separates it from the succeeding subject.)

18. The *attributive adjective*, *numeral* and *adjective pronoun* follow their noun.

19. The *attributive noun* and *pronoun* (in the genitive case) precede their noun. (L. 7.)

20. *Double verbs* are sometimes used for Eng. simple verbs. Finite verbs are also frequently employed as *auxiliaries*, especially in the way of co-ordination, where the Eng. language uses adjectives, participles, adverbs, prepositions.

21. The *tones of verbal forms* often change in compound, especially in subordinate sentences and after the transposition of any member of a sentence by putting it foremost for emphasis' sake.

## B. GRAMMATICAL SPECIALITIES.

### I. SOUNDS AND LETTERS.

#### Vowels.

§ 6. Simple pure vowels, short & long: In Fante books of A.W. Parker:

a, ā (broad) = a in <i>far</i> ;	ʃa = a <i>father</i> .
a, ā (thin) = a » <i>fat</i> ;	la a sound unknown in Eng.
e, ē (broad) = e » <i>very, there</i> ;	e (before i & u).
e, ē (middle) = e » <i>bed, eight</i> ;	e = e in <i>met</i> , ū = u in <i>but</i> .
e, ē (narrow) between e & i;	e = ey » <i>prey</i> .
i, ī (close) = i in <i>fill, ravine</i> ;	i = i » <i>pit</i> .
o, ō (broad) = o » <i>not, nor</i> ;	i = ee » <i>meet</i> .
o, ō (middle) = o » <i>tobacco</i> ;	o = o » <i>not</i> .
o, o (narrow) between o & u;	o = o » <i>no</i> .
u, ū (close) = u in <i>full, rule</i> ;	u = oo » <i>foot</i> .
	u = oo » <i>boot</i> .

*Remarks.* 1. The broad or *open* vowels a e o, requiring the widest opening of the mouth. are changed into the *half-open* vowels a e o (of the 2d degree) when followed by one of the *close* vowels

i u (of the 4th degree), but remain *broad* before the *half-close* vowels e o (of the 3d degree).

2. The popular writing omits the dots under a e o. Nevertheless we may distinguish the thin a or the narrow e & o, if we bear in mind the following rules: *a*) whenever a is followed by close sounds (viz. i, u, middle e, o, or gya, nyâ, t'wâ, d'wâ), it is *thin*, and *b*) when e or o have a broad vowel before them, they are *narrow*, except if they be followed by close sounds,

3. Short and long vowels in T'shi differ only in duration, not, as in English, in quality. Instead of the long vowels a, e &c. at the end of verbs in the past tense followed by an object, the simple vowels are doubled. Gr. § 91.3.

§ 7. Nasal vowels: â ê î î̄ ô û; F. an, en, in, ün, on, un, un. Long nasal vowels: â̄ ê̄ î̄ î̄̄ ô̄ û̄. — *Rem.* In T'shi it is impossible to mark the nasal character of a vowel by ñ (or by n, as it is marked in Yoruba) *a*) because many syllables terminate in m, n or ñ with either pure or nasal vowels before them, e. g. pam, pâm, pañ, pañ; *b*) because 2 or 3 nasal vowels may follow each other, e. g. tōa, and *c*) because Mr. Parker uses the same letter ñ for our ñ (Eng. *ny*), so that he has only one way to express the three different words pã, pañ & pañ. — On the Fante Vowels marked in § 6, see Preface § 6.

§ 8. Diphthongs and triphthongs:

- a) ae âe ai; ee ei; oe ôe oi; uî ûî; — ai!
- b) aw âw au; ew êw (ew) iw; ow ôw (ow) uw; — ao!
- c) ia îa iaw; eâ êâ; na, ûaw; ûâ ûâ ñae uâe; ûô.

§ 9. Disyllabic combinations of vowels:

- a) ia îa îe ie io; ea êa ee êe; ea;
- b) ua ûa ûe ue uo; oa ôa oe ôe oo; oa;
- c) iae iei, eae; uae uei, oae oe, eaw eew.

*Rem. 1.* Of two or three nasal vowels only the first, or, if this should be very short, the second, bears the nasal sign.

*Rem. 2.* In A. W. Parker's Fante books we find not so many diphthongs as under § 8 & 9; e. g. for ae, ee, ua, uae, we find â, ê, wa or uya, we &c.

### Consonants.

§ 10. Simple and compound consonants:

	Mutes		Fricatives	Semi-vowels	
	hard	soft		nasal	pure
a) Labials	p	b	f	m	w
b) Dentals	t	d	s	n	r
c) Gutturals	k	g	h	ñ	—
d) Palatals	ky	gy	hy=ç	ny	y
e) Gutturo-labials	kw	gw	hw	ñw	—
	kũ	gũ	hũ	ñũ	—
f) Palato-labials	t'w	d'w	f'w	ñ'w	w

*Rem. 1.* In Fante t & d become ts & dz before (e) e i. Parker uses the letters ñ e tw h j wh w for the above given ñ hy t'w d'w f'w w.

*Rem. 2.* Instead of t'w, d'w, the author of the Standard Alphabet, Dr. Lepsius, would prefer t'šw, d'žw; but the sound of š

(Eng. *sh*) is neither so decided as in Eng. *church*, nor does it precede the sound of *w*. The lips are compressed from the outset, at the same time in which the tongue is applied to the palate, and are opened simultaneously with the withdrawal of the tongue. In *dw̄* the sound of *z* is not heard in correct pronunciation, neither in *dwa*, *dwe*, *dwi*, nor in *dwo*, *dwu*; foreigners not accustomed to the simultaneous utterance of *w* & *y* = *w̄*, will either pronounce *dwa*, *dwe*, *dwi*, *dyo*, *dyu*, or *džua*, *džue*, *džui*, *džo*, *džui*, as the Akras and Krepēs do. – For the pronunciation of *fw̄* the mouth is formed as for whistling, the round aperture between the lips being only a little larger.

## II. FORMATION OF WORDS.

§ 11. In the words of the language we distinguish *stem*, *prefix* and *suffix*. Many words occur as mere stems, others have prefixes, or suffixes, or both kinds of affix at the same time.

§ 12. *Stems* are reduplicated by complete or incomplete doubling. Sometimes the whole word, consisting of a stem and a prefix, perhaps also a suffix, is repeated, e. g. *nsemma-nsemma*. Gr. § 29, 4.5.

§ 13. *Primary* and *secondary stems* (Gr. § 28) consist of a consonantal and a vocalic part.

§ 14. The *consonantal part*, with which every root begins, is any simple or compound consonant (§ 10) excepting *r*.

*Observ. 1.* Soft mutes are seldom, and pure semi-vowels are never followed by nasal vowels; nasal semi-vowels, when radical i. e. not transformed from soft mutes, are always followed by nasal vowels.

2. The compound consonants *ky*, *gy*, *hy*, *ny*, *tw̄*, *dw̄*, *fw̄*, *ñw̄*, *w̄*, appear before *ə*, *e*, *i*; *gy*, *ny*, *tw̄* (and Ak. *dw̄*, *fw̄*, *ñw̄*) also before *a*, *t̄w̄*, *d̄w̄*, *ñw̄*, *w̄* also before *o*, *u*, transformed from *ə*, *e*, *i*; *kw*, *gū* before *a*, *ā*; *hw*, *ñw* before *ā*, *ē*, *i*.

3. The consonant *r* does not commence any root; in the prefix *re-* and perhaps in the word *ara* (also in the compound *\*nera*) it was originally *d*. Besides these cases it frequently commences secondary syllables, strengthening or enlarging the vowel element of the word, and by elision of a very short vowel of the preceding syllable, espec. before *a* (*ə*, *o*), it sometimes appears as a second initial consonant compounded with the strong consonants *p*, *t*, *k*, *f*, *s*, *h*, or even with *b*, *d*, *m*, *ñw*.

4. The consonant *ñ* does also not begin any root and occurs, besides its use as a prefix, as the commencing sound of a word (or a syllable in a compound word) only in the place of an original *g*, when preceded by the prefix *ñ*; e. g. *ñno* = *n-go*.

§ 15. The *vocalic part* of simple stems occurs in the following eight varieties :

### A. Monosyllables.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
a ā	ā ā	aw (āw)	ae āe	am aū (an ar) ām ān (āu)
		au	ai	
ē	ē	ew	ee	em eñ (en er)
e	ē	ew	ei	eñ (en er)

e ē	ē ē	ew			(er) ēm ēñ (ēn)
i ī	ī ī	iw			(ir) im iñ (in)
o	ō	ow	oe	om oñ (on or)	
o	ō	ow	oi	om oñ	
o	ō	ow	oe ēe		(or) ōm ōñ (ōn)
u ū	ū	uw	ui		(ur) ūm ūñ (ūn)
ia iā		iaw			
ūa ūā	ūā ūā	ūaw			

## B. Disyllables.

6.

7.

8.

	are ari ane ame	āra āna
	aruw anim	āraw āram ārañ ānam
ea	ere (eme)	ēre ērew ērem ēren
	eri eni	
ea ēa ee ēe	ere erew ene	era ena ema
eaw ēam eew	ereñ erem enem	eraw eram erañ
ia iā ie iē ie iō(w)	iri iriw ini imi	ira ire ine ima
	irim iruw iriñ	iraw irew ireñ inam
oa	ore	ōro ōrow ōroñ ōrom
	ori oru	
oa ōa oe ōe	oro orow ono	ora oraw ona oma
	ōroñ ōñōñ ōñōm	oram orañ onam omañ
ua ūa ūe ue uo	uru uri unu	ura ure una uma
	uruw unum	uro uroñ

Most of these vowels or combinations of vowels and semi-vowels may assume an additional *e* or *i*, the suffix of some forms of the verb and of some nouns derived from verbs; but if those verbal forms are closely followed by an object or other complement, the suffix is omitted and the final vowel doubled instead of adding the suffix; if the last letter be *m* or *n*, the suffix is omitted without any compensation, so that the form is distinguished only by its peculiar tones (ending high and low).

## Verbal Stems.

§ 16. Most of the single vowel sounds or combinations of sounds specified above are found in verbs and nouns, some few only in nouns. Of *verbal* stems we have, therefore, eight varieties according to § 15. Another variety of verbs are those which appear as compounded of two simple verbs, e. g. *hata*, *watiriw*.

§ 17. Of the *verbs* existing in the language about 280 are monosyllabic, 270 disyllabic, 10 trisyllabic, 1 tetrasyllabic; but of the monosyllables about 40 have the *tones* of the disyllables, and of the disyllables about 50 the tones of the monosyllables. — Most of the verbs may be *reduplicated*, whereby the monosyllables become disyllabic, the disyllables tetrasyllabic or (in 50 cases) trisyllabic, and a few of the trisyllables obtain 5 syllables, as, *pati-patiriw*, or, losing a final syllable, 4 syllables, as, *taforo*, *tafotafō*. By repeated reduplication *fa* & *bare* become *fōfōfōfō*, *bobábōbare*.

## Affixes of Nouns &amp;c.

§ 18. *Prefixed* used in the formation of nouns, numerals and partly of adjectives and some particles are the following:

1. e & o (e & o), chiefly used in the singular; they are dropped when they closely follow after a word ending in a vowel more narrow than themselves.
2. a (a), in the singular of many words and the plural of others.
3. m (n, ñ), chiefly in the plural and in names of materials.
4. an (an, añ) in the singular form of a few words.

§ 19. *Suffixes* used in the formation of nouns and some adjectives:

1. The palatal suffix e, i, or ē, i, Ak. also ee, ie. Gr. § 36.
2. The personal suffixes ni, F. nyi, & fo, Ak. foq. Gr. § 38.
3. The diminutive suffix, originally ba (best preserved in F.), now usually changed into wa, or, after a word ending in m or ñ, into ma, often only preserved together with a preceding a (or e or o) in a long ā, e. g. akurá' = aküröwá.
4. The particle nom, found in some plural forms of nouns and pronouns.

#### Affixes of the Verb.

§ 20. *Prefixes* used in the inflection of the verb are

1. the so-called personal pronouns  
*I, thou, he, she, it; we, you, they;*  
 me wō o e ye mō wō before a e ē o o | in the next  
 mī wū o e ye mū wō before a e i o u | syllable,  
 m' wō- w- ye- mō- wō- before the prefix a (a).
2. a (a) in the *perfect* and *consecutive* forms.
3. re- (orig. de) in the *progressive* and *future II*.
4. m, n, ñ, in the *imperative II*. and all *negative* forms.
5. be-, kō-, (be-, kō-) in the *future I & II*. and *ingressive* forms.

The prefixes 1.2., 1.3., 1.4., 1.5., 1.2.4., 1.3.4., 1.3.5., 1.3.4.5., may be combined. See § 29. -- For the meanings of the forms mentioned under 2-5, see Grammar § 91-96. 166-182.

§ 21. *Suffixes* used in the inflection of the Verb: the palatal suffix e or i in the past tense and sometimes in the continuative form.

§ 22. In infinitive forms we find the prefixes o-, a-, m-, and sometimes the palatal suffix.

### III. ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON TSHI ORTHOGRAPHY.

#### Inaccuracies of the Alphabet.

§ 23. Deviations from two important rules of the Standard Alphabet, viz. "that every letter should always express the same sound" and "that every simple sound should be expressed by a simple sign", have been found advisable in the following cases:

1. The letters d, t, in the combinations dŵ, tŵ, and likewise the letter n in the combination ny or as a prefix or in compounds before y & tŵ, are not dental, but palatal.

2. The letter f in the combination fŵ is not formed with the underlip only, but with both lips; the originally guttural breathing became labial by the influence of the succeeding ŵ.

3. The letter m, standing as a prefix or in compounds before the simple f (not before fŵ), is not formed with both lips, but with the lower lip only. Instead of using a new letter (ñ), we let the common m serve for this peculiar sound also. Sometimes a final n

or ñ is retained without changing it into m, as ahenfo(F.), omanfo, but the pronunciation will be the same.

4. The letter h sounds, in the pronunciation of some people, somewhat raucous, near to German or Scotch *ch* in "*loch*", Greek  $\chi$ , but only before pure vowels, especially *o*.

5. The letters hy (used only before *e, e, i*) express a simple sound (German *ch* in *ich* or before *e & i*, or  $\chi$  of the Standard Alphabet); but the analogy with *gy, ky*, demanded its being represented by *hy*, and the genesis of the sound agrees therewith.

6. In the combination *süa*, in which the very short *ü* is scarcely heard, the sound of *s*, in the pronunciation of some people, slightly approaches to that of *sh*, e.g. *osüá*, a kind of monkey. The same may occur, though in a less degree, in the similar combination *sia*; at least in the Akra language, which shows a predilection for the sound *sh*, the original form *Asiante* is changed into *Ashanti*, whilst Tshi people pronounce *Ašanté*.

#### Defective Writing.

§ 24. One admissible kind of defective writing consists in the omission of diacritical signs that are not absolutely necessary.

1. The dot under a *e* *o* is usually omitted, whereby the letters *a e o* are made to represent each of them two different sounds; see § 6 *Rem. 2.* and Gr. § 1,2. § 2 *Rem.*

2. The nasal sign on vowels is omitted

a) in words of very frequent occurrence, beginning with *m* or *n*, e.g. *me* (*mi*), *I*; *mo* (*mu*), *you*; *mu*, *inside, interior*; *ne*, *his, ono*, *he, no, him &c.*; *oni*, *person*; the suffixes *-ni, -nom*; *ani*, *face &c.* [*Rem. ma*, a frequent termination of words, has often nasal *a*, *cf. 2c.*, and often pure *a*, *cf. 4.*]

b) in words or syllables terminated by *m, n, ñ*, if distinction from other words is not required, e. g. *nam, nim, nom, mem, pem, deñ, tenteñ, hoñ, poñ, kum, puñ, anañ, anum, asoñ, akroñ*.

c) on the two vowels of disyllabic stems which have *m* or *n* between them, as the forms ending in *ane, ame, ene, ini, imi, ono, unu, ena, ema, ina, ima, inam, ona, oma, onam, uua, uma*. § 15,7.8.

d) on the second of two joined nasal vowels. § 15,6.

3. The marks for the tones are generally omitted in popular writing; they are also wanting on many words of this dictionary, either from uncertainty or oversight, or because the tones may be known from analogy or simple rules, e.g. that in *nouns* of a monosyllabic stem the prefix usually has the low, and the stem the high tone. In *verbs*, the monosyllables as well as the disyllables and polysyllables have their peculiar tones in their various forms. See Gr. § 40. 47-51. 91. 95-101. 112.

4. Sometimes simple *m* or *n* is written instead of *mm, nn, = mb, nd*, e. g. *ma = mba* in terminations (*nneema, ntrama &c.*), *mogya, muka = bogya, bukyia, anadwo, 'ne, 'nera* (from *edá*).

§ 25. Another kind of defective writing consists in the omission of letters which are sounded in dignified or slow speech, but not in common quick conversation, when two syllables do readily coalesce into one.

1. The suppression of a very short vowel often takes place before a syllable beginning with r. a) We prefer the *defective writing* after strong consonants and before open vowels (especially "a"), or before syllables made weighty by a long vowel or final m or ñ; e.g. pra, pram, prañ, tra, trā, kra, sra, fra, bra, fre, bebrē, fremfrem, mpreñ, prōw, kroñ, kroñkroñ &c. (Gr. § 20,1), instead of the *full writing* pāra, pāram, pārañ, tāra.... fēre, bebērē, fēremfērem, mpēreñ, pōrow, kōroñ, kōrōnkōrōñ, though the tones of pra &c. are as of disyllables and the very short vowel cannot be omitted if the proper vowel be nasal and ñ be substituted for r, as tēnā, kōnōnkōnōñ. b) We prefer the *full writing* after weak consonants and when the vowels are e, i, o, u, e.g. hāra, hārañ, mmāra, bēra (*imp.* of ba), bēre, sēre, bere, biri, boro, buru, piriw, pirim, tiri, pōrow, puruw, turu, kuru, &c. — In all these cases provision has been made in the dictionary that the word can be found whether it be sought for in the full or defective writing. — Teachers in schools should use discretion in such cases and not rigorously enforce either way of writing. They will do best by observing the above rules and taking the orthography of printed books for their standard.

2. The pronouns me, ne (in the possessive case) always *drop their vowel* before a noun with the prefix a, e.g. m'ani, n'asō; the pronouns mo & wo in the same case are *written full*, e.g. moanim, woāno, and the pronouns me, mo, no. wo in the objective case are likewise written full, though exceptions may take place, especially in poetry; e.g. "odame ase, oyiwo aye, f'weno yiye, ményāmo" is better than "odam' ase, oyiw' aye, f'wen' iye, ményām'".

#### IV. DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE DICTIONARY.

§ 26. The *alphabetical order* of the sounds described in § 6 and 10, as observed in the arrangement of words in this dictionary, is this: a, ā, ā, ā, ā - b, d, d̄w, (dz) - e e e, ē, ē ē ē, ē - f, f̄w, g, (gw), gy, h, h̄w, hy - i ī, ī ī - k, kw, ky, (l) - m, n, ny, ù, ùw ùw - o o o, ô. ô ô o, ô - p, r, s t, (ts) t̄w - u ū, ū - w, w, y.

§ 27. *Deviations* from the strict order of arrangement.

1. The sounds e e e, n ñ, o o o are sometimes *intmixed* in the arrangement of the words: e.g. abegui precedes abehene, aheñkwā—ahensaw, aheññūa—ahenyere, māño—māño.

2. *Doubled letters* are, in the arrangement of words, treated as if they were simple; e.g. ahenné follows after ahèné (not after aheñkwā), aman-ne after amāne.

3. *Prefixes* do not affect the arrangement of the words (Preface § 8), except in the midst of compound words, e.g. nsu-ani, nsu-āno, between sūane and asūā-nu; but here also they are sometimes overlooked, the same way as in the beginning of words; e.g. ahō-edeñ, ahō-odeñ, stand between ahōde & ahōdōm, ahō-oyaw between ahōyaw and ahōyeraw, not before ahōfadi or ahōpae.

§ 28. a. If you wish to consult this dictionary for any word that has a *prefix* or (in verbs) several prefixes, you are to divest it from the prefix or prefixes (§ 29) and seek it under the consonant with which the *stem* begins. b. If this consonant be an m, n, ù or



ñw, you will in many cases have to seek the word under b, d, g, ðw, and if you meet the consonants ñw, ñw, ny, it may be doubtful whether it is the prefix ñ or n before w, w or y, or whether the stem begins with ñw, ñw, ny. On both these difficulties see § 30.

§ 29. The different *prefixes* with their combinations (§ 18. 20. 28a.) may, for practical purposes, be grouped together as follows:

1. a-, am- (an-, añ-), m-(u-, ù-), in nouns and verbal forms;  
e-, o-, in nouns (and, according to 3, before verbs).
2. abe-, akò-, amme-, ankò-, be-, kò-,  
mm-(m-, mñ-), mme-, mmme-, ñkò-, ñnkò-,  
re-, rebe-, rekò-, rem-(ren-, reñ-), remme-, reñkò-, } only in  
verbal  
forms;
3. e-, o-; me-, mo-, wò-, wò-, ye-, pronominal prefixes, occurring  
a) immediately before verbal stems, b) combined with any of  
the verbal prefixes under 1 & 2: in the latter case ea-, oa-, mea-  
(in the perf. and consec.) and mebe- (in the fut. I) are contracted  
into a-, wa-, ma-, me-.

*Rem.* Succeeding close vowels change every a, e, o in all these prefixes into a, e, o, and me, mo into mi, mu; in writing, however, we do not always follow the pronunciation, but let (me, mo,) wò, wo unchanged before a-, am- (an-, añ-), be-, ko-, rebe-, reko-, remme-, reñko-, in order that the pronoun wò-, *they*, be sufficiently distinguished from wò-, *thou*, which is the more necessary because the dot in wò (like that in a) is usually omitted. — Examples:

a) The *pron.* wò (*thou*) with other prefixes before the *v.* fi:  
wúfi, wúm'fi, wúrefi, wúrèmfí; woáfi, woám'fi, woábéfi, woákófi,  
woammefi, woañkofi, and 6 consecutive forms similar to the preceding 6 forms of the perfect; wóbefi, wókófi, wóm'mefi, wón'kofi, wórèbefi, wórèkofi, wórèmmefi, wórènkofi; likewise the pronouns me & mo are either changed into mi & mu, or remain.

b) The *pron.* wò- (*they*) with other prefixes before the *v.* tu:  
wótù, wóntù, wontù, wonntù, worétù, worentù; woátù, woantù, woábétù, woákótù, woammétù, woañkotù and 6 similar forms in the consecutive; wòbétù, wòkótù, wòm'metu, wòm'metù, wòm'mmetù, wón'kotu, wón'kotù, wón'netù, wón'netù, wóremmetù, wóren'kotù. This last example shows how many combinations also of each of the pronouns me, o, e, ye, mo with other prefixes are possible.

§ 30. The difficulties arising from the cases indicated in § 20b, will cease to puzzle beginners if they will pay attention to Gr. § 18 and 24, 5. and to the nature of the vowel following after the consonants in question, cf. § 15, 1. To make it plain and easy, we say:

Seek mma mme mme...	under b,	mnā mmē...	under m;
» nna nne nne nni...	» d,	nnā nnē nni...	» n;
» ñwa ñwo ñwu	» w,	ñwā ñwē ñwī	» ñw;
» (ñwa) ñwē ñwē ñwī	» ðw,	ñwī ñwū	» ñw;
» mnya nnye nnyi	» gy,	nyā nyī	» ny;
» nya nyē nyi	» y,	nyā nyī	» ny.

If three m, n or ñ be together, the first two are prefixes of the negative form of the 2d imperative, and the third is either radical, or transformed from b, d, g, gy, ðw.

## ADDENDA,

Words supplementary to the Dictionary p. 1—631.

bakua, *stalk* of a plantain- or banana-tree; obrode b., kwadu b. abebu-de, *symbol, prognostic*.

berede, a *red bead* put among the marks in the pot of a sooth-saying demon; ahene kōkō bi a wode to kōro mu abo a. s. abebude mu; s. kōro.

bése, a kind of *amulet*; sumāñ a wode toñ ade.

abuká, a kind of *amulet*; sumāñ bi; s. App. D. IV.

dasūmai, a kind of *play*; s. agoru.

guam, v. + 1.1. woguamno atuo abieñ, *he was killed by two guns fired at him at once*.

kaberé, + wode kyere nipa a, wawu; "when something has been stolen, a small cord (ññuahama) is tied round a piece of wood, then the thief will die".

ñkū, a kind of *amulet*; s. App. D. IV. — amamfō, ditto.

mmañim-pe, *inf.* [obaniñ, pe] ye-, *to be longing after men*.

amanni-pe, *inf.* *sociality*; am. uti onyāa amannifo pi.

mmurutuwa, *opening. door or entrance* of the round houses of the Nta people at Salaga.

e-nām, 2. + nsum' nām-yi, *fishing*. — nām-kūmfo, *butcher*.

nāñkwanseni [Salaga] *butcher*; = nām-kūmfo. D.As.

mmontwūwa, a kind of *play*; s. agoru.

sansañwīe: wode asem ato woso, se nso woadi asem, ua wo-asañ, na abowo.

o-señkām, + wabome s. = wakā akyere me se obekā asem a-kyere me.

asibēlete, esono-nè-ne-mma, s. agoru.

súare, + a *beaten path, track, trace, vestige, mark*; yehūñ sono anāmmōñ nè woñsūare pi, beboro dakoro kwañ po, *we saw many footprints and other marks of elephants for even more than a day's journey*.

yera, v. + 6. *caus.* ode yera nenāñ so kwañ, *he seeks thereby to obliterate his tracks to mislead or frustrate investigation*.

7. tew aní yera, *to frustrate*. *Ezr. 4, 5.*

ayera, a kind of *amulet*; otuo sumāñ.



# A DICTIONARY

OF THE

## ASANTE AND FANTE LANGUAGE

CALLED TSHI (CHWEE, TŴI).

### A.

The vowel a, nasal ā, is changed or shortened into a, ă, e, o, ę, ɔ, ǔ, ı̄, and enlarged into ā, ā̄, or into the diphthongs ae, āe, ai, au, aw, āw; Gr. § 1-5. 17,3. 19 A.

a, *pref.* 1. of nouns in the sing. and pl. (Gr. § 29,2. 35,2. 42,1. 43. 44. 71. 104,2), of adjectives (§ 69,1 b.e. 70,2. 72.), of numerals (77. 78,2. 3.) and of a few particles, viz. adverbs (134, 3), conjunctions (142) and interjections (147,1. 5. 6.) — 2. of the verb in the perf. and conseq. forms (§ 91,4. 8. 92. 95-97.)

a, *rel. part. (conj.)* 1. having no comma after it, belonging to a noun, pron., or prime. sent., that = *who, which, where*, or any other rel. pron. and conj.; *such as, so that*. Gr. § 64. 65. — 2. usually followed by a comma, belonging to a subord. sent., *if, when, though*. Gr. § 141, 3 c.

a, *interrog. part.* Gr. § 142.

a, *emph. part. (interj.)* Gr. § 75,2. 144. 151.—F. (at the end of a sent., omitting eye at the beginning) = *it is*. *Mt. 16, 12. 14. Mk. 14, 19.*

ā = ara, s. under R.

à, ă, *int.* *ah! oh! aha!*

ai, āi, aī, *int.* *eigh! ah! ah me! alas!*

á ò, *int.* *what! why! hey! ay! fie!*

au, *int.* F. *ah! Mk. 15, 29.*

a m-, an-, aũ-, *pref.* 1. of nouns in the sing., Gr. § 29,2. 35, 5. 2. of the v. in the perf. or conseq. neg. forms, § 92. (95, 1-5. with w=ɔ). 3. of the particles ampá, ànsā, ànkā.

### B.

The consonant b occurs before pure vowels and ā in bā; is changed into m, by an m (u, ı̄) before it, or into w, in dim. forms; or, together with e, ı̄ (-eb-, -ı̄b-) into o, u; Gr. § 18. 19 B. 20, 4; is lost in dim. forms and in the verbal pref. be after the pron. me. Gr. § 37. 91,6.

ba, *v.* to come, i. e. to move to or towards the speaker or addressed person; — to come forth; to come to pass, to happen; to take place, to arise; to fill: nsu ba, the river fills; — to produce: asase ba aduan, the earth brings forth food. — ba mu, to come in, into; to be fulfilled, realized. — ba so, to come upon, befall, overtake; to succeed (on the throne); to become famous, renowned. — de.. ba, to bring; kofa.. ba, to fetch. — *imp.* bëra; *inf.* obā, odi akò-nè-abá, waba ba mmae, ne koree nè ne bae, F. mbā, Mt. 24, 3. — *red.* beba, boba. — Gr. § 95. 104.

o-ba, *inf.*, s. ba. — bo.. ba, to beckon (and call or bid) to come; gye.. ba, by assenting replies to encourage a speaker to continue.

o-ba, *pl. m.*, offspring, child, son (obābaniñ, obābàrimá), daughter (obábea); the young of animals; person (esp. in epds.); me ba, my brother's child. — -ba, -ma, -wa, diminutive suffix; Gr. § 37.

o-ba, a kind of beetle.

ba (in epds., as bakòñ, basiñ, batv̄ew, mmati) = basa; s. baw.

aba, (*pl. id.*) F. amba, kernel, seed, fruit; cf. adua, adnaba; eggs; da aba so, to brood; — ball, knob; *pl.* abaabá, knots, clods, globules. aba, welcome, salutation; mā —, to welcome.

aba-ò, *int.* F. welcome! hail! Mt. 27, 29. 28, 9. Gr. § 147, 5.

bā, *v.* to extend, spread out, s. mpasña; cf. bae. — *red.* bābā. — bā mu, to make or give way between; *syn.* yerew mu.

bā, *place. spot*; mmā ñhinā, everywhere; s. bābi, baw, bew, bea, bere.

o-bā, *pl. m.*, woman, = obéa, o(bā)basia; cf. abāwa.

abā, *pl. m.*, wand, rod, whip, stick for beating, cudgel; *pl. blows, strokes*; cf. dua, nsabā, aporibā, poma, tñom, mpire, sikaferè. — *Phr.* bo.. mmā, to flog; cf. fñe; di abā, to receive a flogging or blows. *pr.* 31. 1450. 2637.

mbā, *inf.*, F. s. ba.

bā, *pl. a.*, bough, branch of a tree, river; cf. basa, baw, dubā.

bā, a play-card with 6 figures in 2 rows.

bāba, a sickness of the genitals.

babā', *pl. m.*, = bobā.

o-bábā, *pl. m.*, daughter, = obábea.

ababā, abábàwá, *pl. m.*, maiden, young woman, married or not, who has not yet born a child, or only one or two; *syn.* abeafó.

bābababa, *adv. profusely*, said of raining; cf. osu.

bābā, bābae, *red. v.*, s. bā, bae, anim abābae, anobābae.

bābádóm, an army in dispersion; woye b., *syn.* wobò peté.

Bābae-ntwā, *pr. n.* an epithet of the Asantes; cf. Bae.

o-bábaniñ, *pl. m.*, son.

o-bábarimá, *pl. m.*, son.

o-bābasia, *pl. m.*, woman; s. obea, obā, obasia; cf. akatasia, akatamasiaba.

babāyémfī, babayénteñ, s. bob...

o-bábea, *pl. m-, daughter, = obabā.*

o-bábére, *pl. m-, a fine, beautiful, delicate woman.*

babí, *some place, somewhere; elsewhere; cf. bā, beabi. — mmābi-mmābi, in different places, here and there. —*

bābiara, *anywhere; in negative sentences nowhere.*

babi-mbre, *F. = nea, where; seneā, how.*

o-bábó, *inf. [bo..ba] beckoning and calling to come.*

o-bábuñ, *pl. m-, a young, fresh, healthy man, a man in the prime of youth; cf. buñ.*

abábunma, [*dim.*] *lad. stripling.*

o-bábuñ, *pl. m-, a young, fresh woman in the state of puberty, maid, virgin.*

o-bābumma, [*dim.*] *girl, lass, young woman of 12-16 years.*

abadae, *the yearning of bowels for a child, pr. 3182. cf. odae.*

abadiñ, *names of children; dapeñ mu mafa so ab. s. Gr. §41, 4.*

abádōmā, *obād., pl. m-, a young, fine, tender, little child, abadōmāba, F. id. [infant.]*

Badu, *pr. n. of a man who is the tenth child of a mother.*

Baduwa, *likewise of a woman, Gr. §41, 5.*

abaduaba, *s. abed...*

o-baduedùéfó, *pl. m-, rambler, rover, stroller, vagabond.*

abadwē, *F. a man whose hand is withered. Mt. 12, 10. Mk. 3, 1.*

o-badwēmá, *pl. m-, a pensive, thoughtful, prudent, reflecting, considerate, sensible, intelligent person. [fr. oba, dweñ, oba; ewo obanimdefo nè obanyansafo ntam'.]*

obád wóm, *s. ùñwònkoro.*

bae (mu), *v. to disjoin, part. cleave, sunder, rend; to open, gape; to unravel, loose, unloose, unstitch, unroll; to distend, extend, expand, spread, spread out. — red. bābae, baebae. — syn. hā, gua, guae, pāñ mu, sāñ mu, tew mu, terew mu, yerew mu. — Otam no abae; bae ntama, ñhōma, hyeñ mu abrannā no mu! bābae asawa no mu! — Mómmaèm'! open your ranks! make way for going through! — wabae ne nañ mu; woabae woñ (mpasña) mu.*

Bae, Baebae, Baebae-antwā, *surnames of the Asantes, as a host of endless coming, or, extending so far that they cannot be surrounded.*

o-bàè à ñ kó (rò), *one who came and did no more go; pr. 43.*

bae bae, *red. v. 1. s. bae; dua no ab., the tree has spread; 2. anim baebae, the day breaks; s. buebue.*

áhà éfó [*nea obae foforo*], *new-comer, new beginner, novice.*

abaesaba, *F. = abasiaba, abofrā, ababā, Mk. 5, 39.*

bafáñ, -ne, *pl. m-, a child who did not learn to walk within the first 2-7 years; pr. 35. — sluggard, lazybones; onihafó.*

bafow, bafow, *(one who came a-foraging) forager; pr. 36.*

abafra, abafra, mbafraber, mbafram, F. = abofra, abofrā, mmofraase.

bà fua, a single thing or person, one and the same thing.

o-bá g o f o [nea o-nè mmā goru], fornicator; *syn.* mmeapefo.

abá g ó w, F. relaxation or slackness of the arms; eye me ab. = atu m'abasam, amā mapa abaw.

bà g u a [bò agna], public assembly, congregation, council; -ofra baguam' or baguafom', he is a member of the council.

abaguadé [bagua ade], share of fees for attending a palaver; *pr.* 37. 370. 2966.

baguafó, elders and other persons met in council or assembled for public deliberation.

bagya, a fourfooted beast; *pr.* 38.

o-bá g y é, *inf.* [gye..ba] exhortation to continue in a speech.

a-bá g y é, *inf.* [gye oba] adoption.

o b a - g y i g y é f ó, *pl. m.*, 1. nurse; 2. a mischievous child; one who gets other persons into trouble.

bahá (*dec.* = mposac, *com.*), dry fibres of the bark of the plantain stalk; *pr.* 10. 569. 629.

o-bá-huhuni, *pl. m.-fo*, a worthless fellow; *s.* ahuhufo.

baká, lagoon, lake communicating with the sea; F. lake, pond; *cf.* otare.

abákán, *pl. m.*, the eldest child, the firstborn; the state or birthright of a firstborn son.

bakánómā, lagoon-bird, heron, stork &c.

bakasianepo, a bird, *s.* otwironku.

abákó, a kind of shea-tree(?), with brown wood used for furniture; of the seeds oil is made in Akem.

bākō, Akp., F., = biakō, koro, one; obākō, one person; Gr. § 77. 80, 2. mmākō-'mākō, one by one, each. *pr.* 2548. 3258.

o-bākōfo, obiak., a single person. *pr.* 455—459.

o-bākōkonimma, *dim.* of the foll. [obā, akoko-nini.]

o-bākōkonini, a conceited, vain-glorious woman (like a cock), coxcomb.

bākōmā, *pl. m.*, nobleman, lord, prince, person of the royal family, of high rank or position; high-born; aristocrat; di b.=di adehyesem, to be imperious, violent, positive, stubborn, wilful, arbitrary. *pr.* 39. [obā a onam ne koñ so, onam na ototo ne koñ kyēa.]

bákón [ba=basa, koñ], wrist.

abakosém [nsem a aba ko], history, story of past events; *cf.*

bākron, nine persons. Gr. § 80, 1.

[abasem.]

bakua, *s.* kwadu b.

abakyére [basa, kyere], gold and costly beads tied round the wrist in honour of one's birth or deed.

bam, *v.* to embrace (in welcoming, *syn.* fām, yē atū, or in fighting); b. kyinī, to raise and shake a state-umbrella, = pem bamkyinī; — *red.* bemmam, bommam.

bam' = ba mu; ne dae abam'. Gr. § 214 after *Rem. 2.*

bām, bāmbam, *adv.* expressing the sound of striking, clapping, lashing, falling.

abám, a ceremony performed at the birth of twins, of the 3d, 7th to 11th child, and in their after life by themselves, before every new crop or harvest. Oye ab., wòyē abámfó, *he is, they are entitled to the abam ceremony.* Wode adwēre guare ab. Fida, *pr.* 1127. Se aduamforo biara bō a, abámfó aññnare abam a, wonni bi.

bam, bamé, bamsém, *imperiousness, haughtiness, insolence; syn.* adehyesem, ahenemmasem; odi no so b., *he plays the rich or high-born; he plays insolent, wanton tricks.* — bamdi, *inf.*

bámma, *pl. m.* [bañ, *ba dim.*] the projecting lower part of the wall in Negro houses, used as a seat. *pr.* 2252.

bámma, *pl. m.*, a stripe of country-cloth; the breadth in which it is woven; a ribbon; *syn.* utamabamma, Ak. bēnā.

abammá: woto ab., *they put their hands on each other's necks.*

bamfo, -foo, a thorny plant, *pr.* 1676-77. [*pr.* 1213. 2791.

bamiawu, a kind of snake.

bamkoñ [s. bam & koñ, *neck*]: oto b. kasa, *he speaks haughtily; ototo ab., he walks with a majestic air.*

bamkyinī (kyinī a wopem di hene so), *state-umbrella;*

bamsém, *s.* bam, bame. [*pr.* 1729.

bañ, *v.* to lie or to lay in a proper row, to extend; to string (utrama, wō hama so); to pile up, to store (ode, putu so); to hem in (atade ano, with a ribbon); b. hō, *syn.* sã hō; b. hō, *syn.* toto hō. — *red.* bemman.

bañ, 1. row, fence, enclosure, frame; esp. the fence round the yard of a negro-house; watwa bañ mu, *he had to do with the king's wives.* — *cf.* fabañ, dantabañ. — 2. = dua-so, *s.* duasee. — 3. esp. in cpds.: form, figure, shape; fashion; manner, nature; race, kind, species; *syn.* su (wo su nè wo bañ biara nye!) *s.* abóabañ, abusūabañ, adakabañ, oḅammán, oḅbáñ, duabáñ, nipabáñ, nsrabáñ, subáñ or súbañ; oḅabáñ, abodabáñ, adibáñ = aduan', ahabáñ. — 4. a fortified place; si bañ, *to put people in a place by authority in order to enforce the laws, or to keep the people in subjection and prevent their falling off; to place troops in a strong position; to occupy a place as a garrison.*

abañ, -ne, (*pl. id.*) a house built of stone, *cf.* oḅañ; a large fine building, palace; *pr.* 3190. — a large, strong building = abañkese, fort, castle.

o-bāñ, *pl. m.*, a string of cowries, 40 cowries; wótòn no bāñ-bāñ, wotontòn no abāñabāñ, *they sell it each for a string; cf.* utrama.

ó-báń, a beast of prey, *the wild cat*. = aduatiá.

bānán, *four persons*. Gr. § 80, 1.

o-bananá, *pl. m-, grand-son, grand-daughter, grand-child*.

abañase-abáñase, a kind of herb.

abañhīnā, a *pot* (ahina) containing palm-wine for a string of cowries (bañ).

o-banimdefó, *pl. m-, a person of understanding, possessing knowledge; cf. obadwemma, obanyansafo*.

o-banimá [obaniñ, *dim.*], *cf. abarimáwá, opanyimmá*.

o-banim-méré [ob. -bere], *a handsome man; an effeminate*

o-banim-moné [ob. boue], *a bad man*. [man.]

o-banim-panyiñ, *an old, venerable man*.

o-baniñ. *pl. m-, man, male person; = obarima; F. obenyin*.

baniñfāna, *armring of a man*.

baniñfo, *pl. brave men*.

baniñhá, *bravery; ohye no b., he encourages him*.

baniñhá-hyé, *inf. encouragement*.

abanínsém, *manful, manlike, manly, warlike deeds or behaviour, bravery; pr. 391. odi ab., he shows manliness, quits himself like a man; syn. mmarimasem, mmaninne*.

o-baniñ-táñ, *a man that has children, a father of a family*.

o-baniñ-trófo, *a lying man, liar*.

o-baniñ-warefo, *a married man*.

o-baniñ-yéñ, *wizard, sorcerer, magician; s. ayeñ*.

o-baniñ-yére, *an unborn child, designated by a man to be his future friend or wife*.

bañkám, *a kind of golden ornament, pr. 1551*.

abañ-kesé, *fort, castle; cf. abañ, abantia*.

bañkoroapém, *a kind of bead. s. aheñé*.

o-bañkú, *a kind of food, prepared of ground maize, commonly eaten when yam is scarce*.

abañkúā, *s. àkúā*.

o-bañkyé, *pl. a-, the cassava, cassada, manioc, jatropha manihot; F. G. duade. pr. 36. 40*.

abanōmá, *step-child, foster-child. pr. 41*.

o-bansiní, *pl. bansifó, (a man of) a garrison; s. si bañ*.

o-bansoa, *a bird*.

bánsón, *long. = tententeñ; n'anim b. he is long-faced, long-bánteñ(ñ), long-shaped, long (hama, ntama, nsá). [visaged]*.

abañsosém, *a word talked over the fence, (idle) talk, gossip*,

aban-ténteñ, *tower; pl. m- or abañ atenteñ. [hear-say]*.

aban-tiá, *a small fort, as the Mortella tower near Christiansborg*.



abántó, *inf.* [to aban] (the act of) *building a stone-house; masonry, mason's work.*

o-bantoní, *pl. a-*fo, *mason, bricklayer.*

bànu, *two persons, two together. pr. 44-46. 1390. 2081.*

bānúm, *five persons. Gr. § 80, 1.*

bannua [bañ dua], any kind of *tree* (ofosow, atōa, ...) *used for fences.*

abañnúá, *the court or yard of large buildings* [aban, gua; adiwo a ewo abañ bi mu].

o-ba-nyansafó, *a wise person; syn. obadwémá, obaím-defó, onyansafó.*

o-bannyā, *a long red intestinal worm.*

abanyimfā, *F. = (nsa) nifā.*

bapōñ, *a disease in the jaw-bone.*

o-bápomma, *pl. m-, [oba, pōñ, oba] a person of high birth, of wealth, entrusted with an office, from the man next to the king down to the chief of a village; cf. mmopomma.*

o-baprowe, *pl. m-, a spoiled child; s. porow, porowe, porokyewa; oyēñ ne mma mmaprowé, he miseducates, spoils his children.*

bāra ... s. bra, bēra ...

[s. yeñ.

bare, *v. (. . hō, . . so) to cover, lay over, overspread; s. baw; to sling, wrap, wind, twine, twist round; to embrace closely, clasp round. — red. bebare, bobare, bobabobare. — de bare aní, prop. to twist (the arms, in wrestling) face to face, i. e. to engage in battle, to fight hand to hand.*

o-barehyia, *a cartouch, cartridge-belt all round the loins; cf. ntoa; ne ntoa ye ob. (when it contains 12 cartridge-boxes); — di b., to surround.*

o-bàrimá, *pl. m-, man, mule person, = obaniñ [obaniñ-ba?] cf. nini; Gr. § 41, 1.2. — valiant man, hero, cf. oberañ.*

abariná, *a man entrusted with an office by one superior to him, cf. adamfo; adherent, client, subaltern; follower, helpmate, companion, servant. pr. 1077.*

abariná, -máwá, *pl. m-, boy, lad.*

abarinakwáñ, *a way for heroes, dangerous way, adventurous*

abarinasem, = abaninsem.

*undertaking; pr. 1077.*

o-barimaye, *inf. manhood.*

o-basá, *pl. a-, the arm; the forefoot of quadrupeds; cf. abaw, nsa; — dua basa, branch of a tree; cf. bā, dubā.*

abasá', -sawá, [basa, dim.] *a withered or lame hand or arm; a person having such.*

bāsā, bāsabāsa, *confused, disordered, disorderly, cf. sākā...*

bāsā, *three persons. Gr. § 80, 1.*

bāsāwa bi, *some few (two or three) persons.*

bāsàèwí, *a large sea-fish [G. gbā]; apatā bi a ote se sire.*

basafā, *a cubit, ell; cf. abasamfā.*

basafāwa, = bafañ, obubuafo? obusufo? *pr. 52.*

básakòkom', *the inner part of the arm at the joint of the elbow; s. kokom; cf. mmqtoam'.*

basakuram (?), *the upper arm; s. nsatu.*

abasa-kyēa, *inf. pr. 733., s. kyēa, abasatoto.*

abasám', *the space to which a man can extend his arms, a fathom, the length of six feet; the strength of the arms. — tu..ab., to dishearten, discourage; n'abasam atu, he is disheartened; cf. nensam' agow or ahod'wow, wapa abaw.*

abasamfā, *a measure of three feet, a yard; cf. siñ.*

abasam-tu, *inf. discouragement; cf. abawpa.*

basatiri, batiri, = mmati.

abasa-toto, *inf. the swinging of the arms, pr. 733.*

abásém, *pl. m-, a story that happened; history; cf. abakosem.*

bāséwá, *a clear-sighted, skilful, respected or ambitious man in a society; aristocrat (?); oye hyew, oye aguasemde.*

o-basía, F. = obābasía; *cf. akatasía, akatamasiaba.*

basiaba, *adv. even.*

bāsīá, *six persons. Gr. § 80, 1.*

bá-sígyaw, *m-, the state of having no children. — di b., to be without children; s. mmas.. & 1 Sam. 15, 33.*

o-bāsimma, *a young wōman, s. obeasimma.*

bāsīñ, F. a-, *stump of an arm; one-armed person.*

abasiriwá, *pl. m-, an infant; a child of 6 to 12 or 14 years.*

abasó: di ab., *to stand security; cf. a[ka]gyinam, akabaso; — menné ka, menné ab., I owe no debts, neither for myself, nor from standing security.*

bāsoñ, *seven persons. Gr. § 80, 1.*

bata, *v. (..hō), to be close to, adjoin, lean against; pr. 991. to adhere, cling to; to be connected with, pr. 691. — red. batabata; ebata[bata] hō'kwa, it is a mere appendage.*

bàtá, *trade, traffic, commerce. — tu b., di b., to trade; odi ntama b., he deals in cloth; gye b., to offer trade, to win a customer. — Wofa da-bone kō gua a, bata butu wo; s. butuw.*

o-bàtá, *a beast of prey like the lynx; it has a longer tail with more hair on it than atóatoa.*

batādewá, F. *boat; Ak. obonto; cf. korow.*

batádí, *inf. trading; s. (di) batá.*

batafó, (*pl. id.*) *wild boar, syn. kōkóté. — batafó-sé, a boar's tusk. pr. 42. 43. — batafo-sásóno, a medicinal plant.*

batágyé, *inf., s. (gye) bàtá.*

batakari, *pl. m-, war-dress, like a shirt without collar and sleeves; the dress of the Mohammedans.*

o-bátám, *a simple, silly, dull, half-witted fellow.*

o-bá-táń, obeatń, *pl. m-, a woman that has children, mother.*

o-batani, *pl. a-fo, trader, tradesman, merchant; pr. 923.1330.*  
*cf. oguadini, onántefó, opewadifo. — batatu, inf., s. (tu) bātá.*

batiri, basatiri, = mmati.

batwéw, *elbow; cf. basa, tŵea.*

baw, *v. = bare; to besmear, bedaub; —*

baw amáńe, *to smear a twig with lime for catching birds.*

baw = bā, bea, bere, bew, *place; ońkó baw = bābi, he goes nowhere; cf. gyabaw.*

baw = ba; bō . . baw = bō . . ba, *to beckon, call.*

abaw = abasa, *the arms; woso no abaw-abaw, they carry him on the arms. — Wapa abaw, he has withdrawn or dropped his arms, i. e. he is exhausted, quite tired, despairs; cf. ue usa apa, ue nsam' agow or ahodwo, n'abasam' atu.*

abaw-pa, *inf. despondency.*

o-báwa, [obā, *dim.*] = obeawa, *girl, lass.*

abāwu, *pl. m-, maid-servant, serving-girl.*

bāwotwé, *eight persons. Gr. § 80, 1.*

abawu, *inf. death of a child. pr. 296.*

bāyā, bayabáyā, *wide open; n'ano b. = tetrē; woagi-gyaw won adań ano atoto hō bb.*

abáyé, *inf. [yē oba] careful treatment of children.*

abayen, *inf. [yēń ba] the bringing up of children; abayem-mone, bad education, pr. 56.*

o-bāyén, *pl. m-, witch, hag; s. ayen.*

bāyére, *a kind of yam; s. ode. pr. 57. 58.*

o-ba-yeyere, *favorite child, the most beloved (son) among a plurality of children (as yeyere is among a plurality of wives).*

báyí, (abayidé, -góru, -sém) *witchcraft, sorcery; yē or dēw bayi, to practise witchcraft; b. yē abusūade, witchcraft is inborn, innate, hereditary.*

abayide, = bayi [ade].

o-bayifó, *pl. a-, witch, hag; wizard, sorcerer. pr. 59–62. cf. bayi, ayen, baninyen, bāyēń, obonsam; ob. kodewe, na wokyerere no kabere. The Negroes describe a wizard or witch as a man or woman who stands in some agreement with the devil. At night, when all people sleep, he (or she) rises or rather leaves his (her) body, as a snake casts the slough, and goes out flaming from his eyes, nose, mouth, ears, armpits: he may walk with his head on the ground and his feet stretched upward; he catches and eats beasts, or kills men either by drinking their blood or by catching their soul which he boils and eats, whereupon the person dies; or he bites them that they become full of sores. Some change themselves into leopards, snakes, antelopes; some use their witchcraft also for trade in selling things.*

abayigóru, = bayi; ógòru me ab., *he or she practises witch-*

abayisém, = bayi.

[craft upon me.]

be, *adv.* used of the effect of *pinching*: otī me ara be, *he pinches me sharply*, that I feel it keenly; cf. beē, bew, *v. & adv.*

e-be, *pl. m-, proverb. parable, riddle*; bu be, *to utter, tell or make a proverb.*

a-be, *pl. m-, palm, palm-tree*; the species of palm from which the palm-wine (usā-fufu) and palm-oil (ūño) is got, the most common in Western Africa: *oil-palm, Elacis Guineensis*; *palm-nut* (cf. befua, adwē); *bunch of palm-nuts* (bemū); *all the palm-nuts growing on a tree*; *pr. 64-69. cf. nū, dŵow, sa, se, pow, tow, tŵa abē.* — Diff. species of *oil-palm*: obēdam, abefufu, abetuntum, abēhene; other palms, *s. adobe, kube, nkresia, kokosi.*

be, *v. to recite, declaim, deliver in a rhetorical or set manner*; be kwadwom, *to deliver mournful songs*; onim kwadwom be.

bea, *v. [red. beabea] to lie lengthwise, across, to cross; caus. to lay lengthwise*; obea hō tōtōtō; utamadañ no bb. hō, *the tents lie stretched down*; cf. bew, boa, da, gu, sam.

beá, *place (= bā, baw, bew, bere)*; *pl. mmea-mmea, at different places; manner of state or doing (in cpds. with an inf.).*

o-béa, *pl. m-, woman, female. = (Ak.) obā, obābasia, F. obasia.*

beabi, Ak. F. = bābi.

beae, *place, situation*; *pl. mmeac-mmeac, at different places.*

beae, *pl. m-, the beam or pole on which the rafters are put*; b. yi ato ñkorasimma yim' akyea, *this pole came to lie crooked on these posts.*

beae, *a swelling in the groins*; mmaninyare bi.

abeafó, *pl. m-, a young, lovely woman, neatly, nicely dressed.*

o-béa-aguamāñ, *pl. m-ñ-, s. aguamāñ.*

bea-kūnini, *cardinal point*; m- anañ, *the four e. points North, South, East, West, s. beñkum, nifā, apuei, atōe. D. As.*

o-beasimma, *a weak sort of woman; a despicable person.*

o-béatáñ, *s. obātáñ.*

[*s. obā-simina.*]

o-béawa, obāwa, *pl. m-, girl, lass.*

beba, beba, *red. v., s. ba.*

beba, bebā, ... *s. boba, bobā.*

beba, bebā, *pl. m-, F. = obo, pl. a-, stone.*

bebare, bebabebare, *red. v., s. bare, bobare.*

bebe, *red. v., s. bew.*

bebebebe: Múnnyae b., *pr.*

bĕbĕe, *red. v., s. beē, beēbeē.*

abébe, *pl. m-, As. butterfly; winged insect in general. pr. 70. 806.*

abébe w, *pl. m-, grasshopper, locust; cf. boádábí (ntuntumé), obirínkràn, otútuáfuru, fŵídóm, okrā, opiti, eŵi, otwē, odabō.*

abebĕresĕ, *1. = abeté; 2. F. hardship, trouble, tribulation, adversity.*

bĕbĕrĕ, *much, many; very much, exceedingly; cf. pī, buru-buru, tŵĕm.*

bebērebé, F. bebrete, *much, many; much, too much, too many*; when referred to a *v.* in the neg., it means (*not enough*: ensō b., *it is not large enough*).

bebetá, *pot-ladle* to stir up the corn-dough put on the fire; dua a wode d̄wuma anā opampāñ aseñ no tratrā a wode nū m̄ngre mu; *cf.* beteta.

bebew, *red. v., s.* bew.

behrē, bebrebē, bebrete, *s.* bebēre . . .

bebrebē, *bustle. pr.* 1158.

o-bebrebēfó, *an insolent, impertinent, saucy fellow, churl*; n'auo dennēunen wō asem biara hō.

abebú, *inf.* [bu bē], *speaking in proverbs.*

abebúsém, *pl. m-, proverbial saying; s.* ebe, akasa-bebui.

bebuñ = abe-buñ, *cf.* akyeñkyeñ.

o-bédám, a kind of *oil-palm* whose ripe nuts have no black top, but are *red* throughout (abe bi a ebere w̄ie na ehō bābi mmiri se abe-pa); also the *nuts* thereof; *cf.* adam.

o-bedéw, *pl. a-*, a kind of *basket* roughly made of *palm-branches*; berew a wōabō (wōañwene) de soa adeso; wofre bi se: ahgya, akyemmedew, akuapemmedew; *cf.* akotwē, kyèñkyēñ, apakāñ.

o-bedefúnu, *pl. m-*, a *chopped and withered palm-tree*, of which the *palm-wine* has been extracted.

bédiapáñ, a certain bright star; osram wu a, ono na odi n'ade; *cf.* owúòdi, kōsoroma.

abédùá, *palm-tree*; more frequently simply abé.

abeduá, *mortar* to bruise palm-nuts in; = abewoduá.

abeduabá, *abad.*, a kind of *doll*, carved out of wood.

abedwā, abedwewá, a *young palm-tree*; *pr.* 70.

o-bédwō, a *half-grown palm-tree*; *cf.* antwēribe.

bee, *v. to twitch off. pinch off, nip off, cf.* bew; - *red.* beebē, bebee . . hō = tetew hō ñkakrañkakra; wakōbēbee nām no hō, *he has pinched off little bits from the meat.*

e-bee, Ak. = bew, a *pachydermatous animal.*

abēfó = ábàéfó.

a-befuá, *pl. m-*, a *single palm-nut* with the skins. (*diff.* bafua.)

abefúfu, a species of *oil-palm.*

begoró, a *palm-nut* without a kernel.

abegui, *place* where *palm-nuts* are cast before the oil is made of them.

abehene, a species of *oil-palm.*

bekyék̄yèrē, *pot* in which the *palm-oil* is boiled.

e-bem, *right, state of being right, righteousness, guiltlessness*; bu b., mā b., mā wodi b., *to acquit of an accusation, pronouncee*

guiltless, give right to, justify; di b., to be justified, innocent, guiltless; wudi bem! you are right, I beg your pardon.

bémma, pl. m-, arrow, cf. beñ, agyañ; bow, cross-bow with the arrows, cf. ta, kuntuñ; — otow yeñ (so) b., otow ne b. sã (wo, si) yeñ, he shoots arrows at us, discharges his bow against us. — bémma-diã, arrow. = beñ, agyañ. — bémma-hãmã, bow-string.

bemma-tow, inf. shooting with the bow, archery.

bemma-tofo, pl. m-, archer, bow-man.

bembu, inf. acquittance, justification.

bemdi, inf. innocence.

bême, bemme, bemmême [G. bēbe] adv. added to statements of time, quantity, number: such a long time, such a large quantity or number; already; only; even, indeed; kañ, tete, dabidabi b., long ago; mfrihyia 20 bême asem na orekã yi? of a palaver of no less than 20 years does he talk? mede memãã no Kwasida b., I gave it him on Sunday already; enye 'ne b. na ofi ye ade yi, not since to-day only he does this; atiri ha b. na ogyee ana? did he indeed ask 100 heads?

abememfĩ, a place out of the way, at a distance; eða ab., it is far off; ogyina ab., he stands aloof; nnyina ab. sa, na tũw beñ me, do not keep away thus, come near to me!

bemmen, bemmen, red. vv., s. beñ, beñ. pr. 3011.

bemmu, = bembu.

bemũ [abe mũ], cluster of palm-nuts.

beñ, v. to approach, come or draw near; to be near; obeñ no abusũam', he is a kinsman of his; — red. bemmen; syn. beñkye[ñ], piũkye.

beñ, pron. what (kind of), which. Gr. § 74. F. eben, ebena.

beñ = abeñ, horn; woñ ano ko b. koro mu, they are unanimous, in unison.

e-beñ, pl. mmemma, arrow; cf. bemma, bemma-duã, agyañ; — etē se beñ, it is as straight as an arrow, i. e. quite right. pr. 80.

beññ, straight (dua, hama, kwan); etē b., it is quite straight.

beñ, v. to ache, pain; red. bemmen; me ti beñ me, my head aches; woñ ti bemmen woñ, their head aches.

bēñ, v. to become red by boiling, to be sufficiently cooked, boiled, roasted; to be done well; to become red by dressing (a wound with hot water): watōtō kuru no na abeñ; to become hot (a gun, by firing), pr. 3386; perf. to be smart, clever, well versed in any knowledge or business, good or bad, f.i. in political matters; to be astute; — ne hō bēñ, he is healthy; ne hō mmēñ, he is sickly, feeble; — red. bemmen.

-bēñ, a. (in epsds.), red, yellow; cf. odubēñ, uguabēñ, osubēñ &c. s. meñ, kō &c. bere, v.

abeñ, pl. m-, horn of animals; horn, flute, wind-instrument, musical instrument; hyeñ ab., to sound the horn; — mmen, pr. 376.

= mmeñhyeñ, agoru; *cf.* beñ & abentiá, abörobéñ, botowá, odúru-gya, agyesoá, kète, mmensón, aprâdâ', asesébéñ, atentebéñ, torobéntò; ñkontwé, adakabéñ; obéntá, osánkú &c.

e-bena, F. *what, which*; s. beñ; ebena nyimpa = onipa beñ, *what manner of man*. e-bena-dze, F. = ade-beñ, deñ, deñ, *what*. e-bena-ntsiri, F. = edeñ nti, *wherefore, wherefrom, why*.

bennā [benda], *pl. m., a weight of gold = 2 ounces = 32 dollars or neckies = 7 l. 4 s.*

bēñā, bēřā, Ak. = bamma, ntamabēñā, *stripe of cloth, ribbon*; *cf.* ñwa-bēñā.

bēñā, bōñā: bō b., *to wail, lament, mourn*; *syn.* twa adwo.

benabena, *pr.* 3344.

Bēñāda, Brāda, *Tuesday*. Gr. § 41, 4.

bēñ-ānò, *unmixed palm-wine*, as it came from the reed under the tree, *cf.* dodobeñ; *opp.* mfrasā.

bēnné, a-, *spit, broach(er)*. — gye or di b. or ab., *to act or be employed as skirmisher* (before the twafo, *van*), *to begin the attack, to engage in dangerous fighting*; kogye b.; oredi ab.; eyi de, merekodi ab. = merekobere, merekokō mabere wo mu.

o-bennení, *pl. bennéfó, skirmisher*, sent to attack the enemy.

abēñne [bem ade], *fees for acquittance in a law-suit*.

o-beném, -nóm, *pl. a., a stinging fly*; *syn.* tutuhunu.

O-beném, *name of a month, abt. March*.

o-bēñ-hyeñfo, *pl. a., m., horn-blower, musician*.

beñkúm, F. a-, *the left hand* (nsa b. *pr.* 81.) or *side*; *to the left* (b. so); *cf.* nifā; *north, cf.* kwaem'.

o-beñkumfo, *pl. a., a left-handed person*.

beñkye[n], *v. = beñ, piñkye, to draw or be near. pr.* 82.

beñkyi, *Eng. bench*; *cf.* mânó'.

bēñsēré, *pl. m., basin of porcelain*.

o-bentá, *pl. m., a musical instrument consisting of a curved branch or stick with a cord made of the fibres of palm-branches, played in a doleful strain*. — obenta-sánkú, *psaltery, lute, vaβ.ior.*

o-bēñtēñ, *a word used for a person whose name we do not know or do not choose to mention*; usually: asíamasi se ob., *Such-a-one, What-d'ye-call-him* (Ger. *der und der*, Fr. *tel*, Sp. *fullano*).

abentia [abēñ tia], *pl. m., the short horn*, the most common wind-instrument of the negroes, usually made of a young elephant's tooth and covered with the skin of the twom.

o-bentia-hyeñfo, *pl. m., the king's horn-blower*.

bentoa, *pl. m., clyster-pipe, syringe, squirt*; bō.. b. s. bō 102.

obenyin, abenyin-ndem, F. = obaniñ, abaninsem.

bepow (bop. pop.), *pl. m., mountain, hill. pr.* 489. *cf.* bew.

bepowá, *small mountain, hillock*; *cf.* koko, pampa, pempe.

bepodwuma, *work done on the slope of a mountain, pr.* 84.

abepow, *inf.* the act of lopping off the leaves of an uprooted  
bēra, bāra ... s. bra ... [palm-tree.]

bēra, *imp.*, s. ba; bēra mā yeiko, come, let us go!

o-bērañ, -bārane, *pl. a.* a strong, stout, big man; a powerful,  
mighty man. *pr.* 85. 86. 1717.

obērañ-mmotoani-dua, s. krāmmennua.

abērañ-sēm, *violence*; *cf.* anuodensem.

abērañ-so, (*after the manner of strong men. i.e.*) by force.

aberánté, -e, *pl. m.*, young man, youth; *syn.* akwañkwā.

aberantékwá, aberantéwá, *pl. m.*, *id.*

o-beran-tetetû, *pl. a.*, giant (oberañ tenteñ, hontoñ, oberañ  
a oware na osô te se nea tokuru da ne mu).

berapae, a wicket serving for a door, made of palm-branches  
kept together by three sticks driven through them; *cf.* asēreñe.

bēraw: to b., to faint, swoon (away), fall in a swoon:  
osukom amā watō b., thirst has made him faint; woápem nó apem  
nó mā watō b., they have knocked him about that he is half-dead; —  
to cause to faint: ofwē no atō no b., from the flogging he is half-  
dead; *cf.* to piti, tware.

abēraw, a polite address to a person of equal or inferior  
rank, used in reply to a salutation, *cf.* yā; *Gr.* § 147,9.

abēraw-abēraw, *pr.* 1363. 2929. scantily? so so?

bēre, *v. 1.* to bring (when a personal object, esp. me, yeñ,  
wo, mo, is mentioned; else 'de.. ba, kofa.. ba, de.. komā' is used).  
— 2. b. ase, to lay or put down, bring low, humble, abase, abate,  
lessen: obēre nehō ase mā me, he humbles himself before me. — 3. to  
grow or get (*perf.* to be) tired, weary, fatigued; to have much to suffer;  
not to come to rest: *pr.* 89. 754. mabēre wo nsa, woamā mabēre, I am  
weary of you; adwumaye amā mabere, I am fatigued by work. —  
*red.* bērebēre.

o-bēre, *inf.* fatigue, weariness; labour. toil: fa ob., to grow  
tired; hye.. b., to tire (out), wear out, weary, fatigue, harass; ode  
ne kasa hye me b.

bere, *F.* manner in which; se bere 'te do no, Aky. = senea

bere, s. berew. [ete neñ, so it is.

bere, *v.* to redden, to grow, become or make red or yellow; to  
cause to redden, *pr.* 298; bere (sika, aᵛowa, kōbere) hō, to polish  
(gold, brass, copper); to ripen, grow ripe, of fruits growing above  
ground; *perf.* to be ripe. — n'ani b., his eye reddens i.e. he covets,  
lusts after: he grows angry or grieved: n'ani ab., his eyes are red,  
reddish, from weeping, excitement (passion, anger, or deep grief),  
drunkenness, old age. — *red.* berebere. — *qualif. adv.* kō, *pr.* 1504.

-bere, in cpds, blooming, beautiful, handsome; delicate; soft,  
gentle... s. obābere, obanim-mere, tekremabere.

o-bere, *pl. a.*, female, esp. of animals; *cf.* obā, ohea, *Gr.* § 141, 2.



e-berē, 1. *place* (often in epds. as, dabere, trābere, = dabew, trābew. trābea); cf. bā, baw, bea, bew, amere; — 2. *time, season*; pl. mmere, *the stages of human life, of man's age*; — 3. *manner, cf. bea, abere, amere*; — 4. *good time; fine manner: bloom, flower, prime of life; beauty & strength*: “nana, mā wo hō here so e! *king, arise in thy glory and strength* (for warfare, for the pacification of contending parties).” — *Phr.* O di bere (pl. wodi m-), *he enjoys his life, lives a luxurious life: he is a loiterer, stuggard, time-killer.* Wabu ne mmere mu, *he has died in the prime of life, in the best of his years, prematurely.* Wabo ber e, *he has (broken up time, i. e.) done what nobody has done, committed a heinous deed.*

aberē, m-, F. *time*: aberebi, m-, *sometimes, once*; mber dodo ara, *as often as*; mber pi n'ara, *from time to time*; mber ihinā, *at all times, for ever and ever*; mberē, *time which.*

abere, (obs.) *manner*: aber' a wope = senea wope.

aberé, pl. m-, *an antelope with small horns, of a reddish hue and of the size of a goat*; = okwadu.

aberebē, -bee, *a quadruped similar to a cat, eating bananas*; cf. apesow.

bērebēre, berebere, *red. vr., s. bēre, bere.*

berēbere, *soft, slow, gentle; softly, gently*; pr. 3048; *comfortably, at ease: gradually, by degrees, by easy or slow steps*; — *slow, gradual movement, advance or progress*, pr. 3043. 3397. 1201; *considerateness, patience, carefulness*, pr. 734. — *ye b., to go on considerately*, pr. 3558; *oye n'ano b., he assumes a modest speech, uses a modest language.*

berēbēre, *smooth, glib, voluble, flippant*; *oye or n'ano ye b., he is loquacious*; cf. bētebete. bīrebīre, kūrōkūro.

berēbo, m-, *liver.*

berēbu-w, -o, pl. m-, *nest, bird's nest.* pr. 92.

bēre-dōm, *troublesome warfare.*

berē-dūm, *v. to be of a deep red tinged with blue, of a crimson or purple colour.* Ex. 26, 1.

berē-ēnsā, *eternity. D.As.*

bérefi, *basket*; Ak. tekrekwi; *wode nton nè mmew nè kubahabān na ēnwene.*

berēfi [berew, efi], *bundle or heap of palm-branches.*

o-bērefo, pl. a-, *a needy, indigent, poor, destitute man*; *syn. ohiani, omanehunfo.* Ps. 41, 2. 72, 13.

o-berékú, *a bird of the size of a pigeon, of light brown color, crying “ku, ku” not only by day, but also four times by night, considered as a spirit (osamañ) and fortune-teller.* pr. 93. 726.

o-berékumi, *an eye red as that of the berēku; owō b., he has red eyes* (considered as beautiful).

abérékūrí, *a kind of fish, probably the eel.*

aberēkwasi, *a certain annual festival.*

abérékyi, *pl. m., goat; cf. oguañ; Ak. F. ampõnkýé; by-names: adúónná, adúónnimmá (= adú à ónná, onni mmā, the fellow that does not sleep, that gets no flogging), ańkama-seperepè, sekyerempewó. pr. 94-99. 483. 498. abírekyiba, kid. abírekyiberè, she-goat. abírekyimini, Ak. = opàpó, Akr., he-goat. S. abirekyi.*

beremāñ, *pr. 1933.*

beremba, *F. = obarima.*

aberentse, *F. = aberante.*

o-berempõñ, *s. obirempõñ.*

berentuw, *s. kwaeb. & ntuw.*

berepów, [berew pow], *knot of palm-leaves. — bõ . . b., to strike the head of a respectable person with such a knot, i. e. to apply to him in order to obtain his patronage in a law-suit; cf. bõ 54.*

berew, *the leaves of the oil-palm, together with or separated from the midrib; b. tuatua mpopã liõ, the palm-leaves grow from the sides of the palm-branch; b. tabañ, a single leaf, leaflet, pinna. — Phr. Manyã bābi a mibu meb., I have found a place where I can live (get food & drink). Cf. berefi, berepow, mmereńkensõñ.*

béréw, *s. berèbere, 'merew.*

běreww, berēō, *soft; slow, tardy, pr. 820; softly, mildly; slowly; comfortably, peaceably.*

berěwá, = berepow.

aberewá, *pl. m- [obere, dim.] old woman, matron, mother; "m'ab." is even more respectful than "me nã". — Phr. sore kobisa ab., to get up and go aside for deliberation, cf. tu agyina; mã yeńkobisa aberewá-tiá, let us go and (ask a very old woman, i. e.) take counsel.*

aberewá, *a sort of mat, s. ketè; a sort of European cloth.*

aberewa-ani-nsu, *a medicinal plant.*

berewę, *inf. fineness, beauty; cf. -bere, obābere.*

ber' õ! = bera õ! *come! Gr. § 144.*

abésá, *inf. [sa abę], the act of picking out the palm-nuts from their smashed pulp, s. nńoyę.*

bésáñ, *1. = abę asásé, mmesásé, a land (piece of ground) on which palms grow. — 2. a hole in which palm-nuts are prepared for making palm-oil. cf. osañ.*

besē, *v. to take or break off (abę, palm-nuts from the stalk); to pluck, gather (mako, pepper, from the shrub); pr. 107.*

besebese, *v. to move - ano, the lips - as in speaking, without emitting a sound, 1 Sam. 1, 13. to murmur, grumble; inf. grumbling, pr. 108.*

o-bésé (op.) *the time (quarter) of the year from the beginning of the latter rains in October till in January; syn. adommürow.*

abęsebũrow' (ap.), *corn grown in the said time; maize planted at the end of the harmattan, in March (before the rainy season has fully set in), the prosperous growth of which is doubtful. pr. 115.*

besea, *Ky. s. bosea.*

besràdé, *fat of the quadruped called bew or bee.*

bêṭe, bêṭebete, *weak, infirm, feeble, effeminate; soft, mild, lenient; syn.* bokō, merew. Ne hō aye no b. = ontumi nkā nehō; n'akwā mu aye no b. = nye no deñ; ne yam' adwō no b. = ne yare a ewo ne yam' no, enni ahōdeñ bio; asem no adwō b. = nye deñ bio; n'asem ye b., *he is a lenient (not a hard, vigorous, severe) man.*

bêṭebete, *glib, voluble, slipshod; n'ano ye b., he is loquacious; syn.* berébere.

abeté, a common food of the negroes, consisting of *roasted flour of maize boiled in water, and considered one of the worst meals.* [pr. 1340. 1457.]

betetá, *a stick to stir up food in cooking, a potstick; cf.* bebeta.

bêṭékáw, F. patakaw, a species of *small ants; cf.* tetea.

bêṭém, *pl. m-, ear of Indian corn or other grain.*

o-bêṭéñ, *pl. a-, the full grown palm-tree with a long, slender stem.*

abetia = abedwēā, pr. 74.

betū, adwē hō nām, *the pulp of the palm-nut; cf.* sa abe.

abetnutúm, a species of *oil-palm.*

abetwā, *inf.* [twa abe] *to tap the felled palm-tree and cut out the opening (to keep it clean) every day as long as the palm-wine distils.*

betwàbère, *the time of cutting palm-trees, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.*

bew, *v.* [*red.* bebew] *to steal, filch, pilfer, snatch away; cf.* bee; ntrama a egu hō mprepreñ no, wabebew mu niwa-du kō, *he pilfered ten of the couries that were but just lying there; wotā bebew woñ wura ade, they often pilfer things from their master.*

bew, *adv.* *quickly, snatchingly; mede ade no mekotoo hō no, bew na wafa.*

bew, a kind of *red & yellow-striped Europ. cotton cloth, pr.* 3334.

bew, *v.* *to lie across: to cross, impede, intervene; cf.* bea; *red.* bebew; wode abebew woñ hō, *they have covered (marked) their body with stripes or wools (wales).*

abew, (*inf.*) *hindrance, impediment, detention; abew bew woñ, something intervened and prevented them.*

e-bew, Ak. bee, *a large animal between the elephant and the buffalo.*

e-bew, *place (cf.* bā, baw, bea, bere), *esp. in cpds., as dabew, tobew, gynabew, sibew; pl. m-, places, countries; a map.*

bew, F. = bepōw, *mountain, hill; cf.* Abetifi, Bewase.

bew-ase, *a low tract of country at the foot of a mountain.*

abewodúá, abedúá, *mortar for bruising (wow) palm-nuts to separate the edible part from the shell.*

bêwconúá, a *sweet-scented gum or resin (s. ohñām); the tree yielding it. The name (lit. will eat i.e. misuse a sister) conveys an obscene notion, meaning that the use of the perfume by a girl will allure even her brother to lasciviousness; but s. pr. 2503.*

a béyà, abēyā, } a sort of *black earthen vessel*,  
 abeyēā, aboyā, } = asańka, ayawa; *pr.* 465. 2573.

abé-yé, *inf.* the process by which oil is made from palm-nuts;  
 [=ńńo-ye.

o-bí, *pl.* ebinom, Gr. § 60.1. *somebody, some one, one, a person; any body; another (person);* in neg. sentences (the negation being transferred from the verb in Tshi to the pron. in Eng.): *nobody, none; pr.* 114-142; — onipa yi, me bi ni = me ni ni, *this man is a relative of mine, belongs to my family.*

e-bí, Gr. § 60.2. *something, some, part, a quantity (pr. 2327); any thing; another thing;* in neg. sentences *nothing, none; pr.* 111-113. 861. — *cf.* biribi, ebi-nè-bi.

bì (*pron.* used as an *adv.*, Gr. § 134.3 b), *also, likewise, too.*

bí, *pl.* bi, binom, Gr. § 74.3. a, an. *a certain, one, some; any; another;* in neg. sentences *no, not any; pr.* 63. 499-501. —

bi! F. = biakō! fwe abo bi! *Mk.* 13, 1.

ebiā, made into an *adv.* by ellipsis: (*there is*) *something, viz. some reason or likelihood. that...: perhaps, peradventure, possibly;* Gr. § 135. *pr.* 3204. F. bia, ainfwea.

bia, F. = biow, bio, biem, *again.*

abia, *adv.* in the way of helping, to one's aid or help; Gr. § 131.2. meye no (adwuna) abia, *I help or assist him in doing it (in the work);* miso no mú abia, *I support him; mā yeukō na kodow me abia, come with me to help me in my plantation-work; engra obedow me ab., yesterday he came and helped me in tilling the ground; ote soro te yeñ abia = ote s. mā yeñ; pr.* 3349.

abiá, a kind of *herb* the seeds of which are used for beads; *cf.* abürobia, ahené; *pr.* 443. 795.

biabiā, *small round; n'aniwa ye mmia-mmiā (opp. akese).*

obí-adé (lit. *some one's property*) a *servant of a high person.*

obi-ade-e-w-o-w-o (*another's property is in thy hand*), an epithet for a thievish person or animal, as the chimpanzee, dog, goat.

biākō, Aky. biekō, Akp. bākō, *one; single; cf. ekō, koro;* Gr. § 77. *pr.* 65. 1005. *the same (thing), pr.* 27. 2832. — *one great multitude or mass of people or things; fwe nnipa biakō! what a great mass of people! fwe abo biakō (F. bi)! Mk.* 13, 1. — biakō no, *the one besides that mentioned already, the other, another, F. ekoro no; - ye b., to become united, to agree: - mmiakō-'miakō, one by one, each; pr.* 789.

o-biakō, obākō, *one man, person or individual; pr.* 445-454.

o-biakōfo, obāk., *id.* a *single person; pr.* 455-459.

o-biara, F. e-, *any body, any one; Gr.* § 60.1.

e-biara, *any thing; every possible thing; Gr.* § 60, 2. *cf.* biri-biara; *adv.* in any or every possible way, to the utmost.

biara, Gr. § 75.3. *any, either.*

obiba, a *person of good family; oye ob. a onso 'bi ani.*

obìbàmbíba, = oba a obi nni no so bamsen bi.

abibidúru, *negro medicine, country medicine.*

o-bibi-hyéfó, *pl. a- [nea ohye bibiri] dyer in blue.*

o-bibini, *pl. a-fo, negro, black man, African; pr. 562.*

bíbiri, *dark-blue cotton-yarn or cloth; dark-blue colour; hye b., to dye with dark-blue.*

Abibiri(m'), *the Negro-country. Africa; cf. Aburokyiri.*

hibitíri, *a skein (hank, knot or number of knots) of dark-blue cotton-yarn; bibiri a wotée abobó no apowapow a wotón.*

obidàncbi, [ebi dan bi, s. dàñ, v.], *an amalgam, a mixture or compound of two things, each of which depends on, or conforms and communicates its qualities to, the other; f.i. d̄wete nè k̄bere nt̄wēe k̄ā a w̄okyim abom', a ring made of silver and copper wire (the copper enhances the beauty of the silver, the silver enhances the value of the copper). Kurtz § 228.*

bic, v. As. = buc.

bicm', Ak. = bio, again.

abienú' [abienú] Ak. mmienú, *two; s. enú.*

abiēsá, Ak. mmiensá, *three; s. esā. Gr. § 77.*

obi-hunu = onipa a omfa wo h̄o biribiara, *a person of no importance i. e. relationship to one.*

e-bi-n̄c-bi, *so-so, half and half (ofā-n̄c-fā), middling, in part, not completely, not fully; indifferently; tolerably; oye n'adwuma bi-n̄c-bi, he does his work in a negligent manner; obaa no b., his coming was not with uprightness of intention; enye eb. na wobac = wobaa no nokwarem, w̄ammá n̄o ses̄asesa, they did not come half-hearted, but in earnest and in uprightness; ote h̄o bi-n̄c-bi ara, he lives without anything in particular or extra-ordinary; ebi-n̄c-bi mañsof̄w̄e, provisional government.*

e-biñ, Ak. bini, *dirt, dung, muck, excrement; cf. séb̄ew; dross, s. dadebiñ, d̄wetebiñ. —*

bintuw = biñ a eȳe mer̄ew; cf. kyerebo.

e-binom, F. birim, s. obi, bi.

e-bio, biow, Ak. bicm', *again, further, more, any more; in neg. sentences no more; miñhū no b., omma b., minni bi b.*

abirá, Gr. § 31, 2. *the reverse, contrary, wrong way; aye ab., it has turned out to the contrary; wakā no ab., he has reported it perversely. — b̄o ab., to reverse, to alter to the contrary, to turn the wrong way, turn upside down: b̄o asem no ab. mā yeñf̄w̄e, take the case in the opposite way and let us see; wob̄o asem ab. k̄ā a, w̄onte ase, if you represent a matter perversely, it will not be understood; — cf. abireñkyi.*

biram, v. *to beat, strike, smite with the hands; ode ne nsa b. ne koko; cf. guram.*

birébiré, *brawl, noisy quarrel, loquacity, pr. 462. — óyè b., n'ano ye b., he is brawling, loquacious, prattling; ow̄o tek̄rema -b., he has a bad, quarrelsome tongue. Cf. berebere.*

o-birébiréfó, *pl. a-, prattler, idle talker; syn. ok̄urok̄urofo.*

o-birebe, a kind of *bird*. *pr.* 3474. — o-bireku, *s.* obereku.  
 abirekyi, (-ba, -bere, -mini,) is more correct than aberekyi, *q.v.*  
 o-birempoñ, *pl.* a-, *F.* a--fo, a *wealthy, great, powerful man*.  
 abireñkyi-abiréñkyi, *Akw.* *perverse, -ly, distorted*; waye  
 no ab. = bisibasā bi, wabō no abira.

birī, *v.* to grow, be, or make black, dark, dirty; aduru no  
 mmiri bebrebe, *the ink is not black enough*; *pr.* 810. 3162. wabiri ne  
 tam, *he has soiled his dress*; ntama a abiri, *soiled linen*; m'ani so biri  
 me, *my head swims. I am giddy*; biri n'ani so e! *stun him!* obiri ne  
 mogya ani, *he blackens the colour of his blood i. e. does not care for  
 his blood, exerts himself to the utmost, works hard.* — *red.* biribiri.

birī, *adj.* in epds, *black, dark*; *cf.* adubiri, akokobiri, oponko-  
 birii, *F.* *blackness*. [biri *d'e.*

biribi, *Gr.* § 60.2. *something*; in neg. sentences *nothing*; *syn.*  
 fwe; woñ biribi a woye nye biribi pa biara, *there is no good in any-  
 thing they do*; nea eye biribi ara na wose: enye biribi, *just that which  
 is something makes one say: it is nothing, no matter.* *pr.* 3591. 465-474.

biribiara, *anything*, in neg. sentences *nothing, nothing at all*;  
 wanse b., *he said nothing at all*; enye b. na eye ntama, *it is nothing  
 but a garment*; *pr.* 464. — biribi-biribiara, *id.*

biríbirí, *red. v. s.* biri; *anim bb., s.* anim.

biribiri, *adv.* *numerously*; nnipa no akyere so b., *the people  
 are thickly crowded*; wobehyehyee oðan no mu b., *they crowded the  
 house*; *syn.* pitipiti.

biribiri, *adv.* (qualifying the *vr.* him, saw, wosow, to shake,  
 shiver, tremble), *very much, exceedingly*; ne hō him b., *he shivers  
 very much*.

abiribiriw, *epilepsy, lunacy*; t'wa or yare ab., *to be lunatic,  
 epileptic*.

biribiwá [biribi, *dim.*] a *trifle*; b. biara, *any small matter*.

biriborō, *dirty, soiled, bemired all over*; ðote aye no b., *he  
 is grievously daubed with dirt*.

birìditwem, -t'wom, *adv.* *all at once, suddenly*; *syn.* prekō-  
 pe, birim.

abiriká, *m.*, a *run, running*. *pr.* 475.; gallop; *caster, trot*; tu  
 or tutu mmirika, *to run*; ode mm. bae, *he came running*.

birikyí, *v.* to tremble, shudder, fear; to faint from fear; to be  
 stunned, startled, bewildered; wayi no ahí amā wab., ehū amā wab.  
 = nketeñkete akita no.

birim, a *sudden fit, start*; *suddenly, at once*; ofwee ase b., *he  
 fell down plump! bounce!* — bō b., *to shrink, startle, start up with  
 fright, esp. from sleep*; *cf.* bō piriw, pirim (bō 7).

birim, *F.* = binom.

birimmírím (*pl. id.*) 1. *fin*, mpata akyi b. = ntetew. 2. *nave  
 or spoke of a wheel*.

abirímmúró, a *thorny plant with medicinal leaves*.

o-biriñkràñ, a kind of locust; s. abebew.

birísì (G. birísí), dark-blue cotton-cloth; blue baft.

abiriwá, blacking, black paint; woakā ne ti ab., they have painted his or her head with black figures, a ceremony performed on boys at the first shaving of their heads, or on girls at the beginning of puberty. (Kaíno, abofra a wadi mfe 4 a osekāñ ñkãã ne ti da. se woyi no, a.s. ababā bōc bra ye a, woheyew odwũmá na wode né gyà-biriw no asrà ne tí sò ayi no sãmá.)

bisa, *v.* 1. to ask, question, put a question to. 2. to inquire, make inquiry about, *pr.* 1632. 3085. kobisa (ne hō), to ask advice of an imaginary spirit. 3. b. ., mu, to hear, examine, interrogate, *syn.* pē mu, pē or pēpē mu; bisa no mu! examine him! 4. to ask for, to beg, *syn.* sēre. 5. to ask for, care for; *pr.* 977. — *Phr.* obisa n'ase, a) he asks of what descent or family he is; b) he wooes or courts her, asks or desires her in marriage; (*diff.* obisa no ase, he asks him for an explanation). — *red.* bisabisa; to inquire after, *pr.* 1686.

abisa bisa, F. questioning, questions; catechism; s. asemmisa.

o-bisabisá'fō, *pl.* a-, one who often asks or inquires for the way, *pr.* 479.

abisa-nsú-à-amã-nsá, one who gives wine when asked for water; oye ab. = oye odefo, ne yam' ye, he is liberal, generous, beautiful, munificent.

bisó, bise-pá, bisekyim, cola- [goro-, gura-] nut, *Sterculia acuminata*; the tree bearing it; *pr.* 480.

bisetóró, spurious cola-nut; cf. sũbise.

bìsì, bisibisi, dark, gloomy, clouded; dim, discoloured; osoro ye b., n'aniwa ye bb., *syn.* kusũ, kusukusu; ade no ani ye bb., the thing has not the proper colour that it ought to have, whether dark or light.

bisibasā, confusion, disorder; confusedly, disorderly; oye ne nneema b.; okekā asem no b., he states the case in a vague, illogical manner; *syn.* bàsabasa, sàkasaka, sesàsesa; cf. abireñkyi.

obítà ù bíbá, some (distinguished) mother's child; moññkòhaw ob. = onipa no, don't vex that person (who does not deserve to be vilified)!

bitsi, F. = piti; to b. = to p. *Mt.* 15, 32. *Mk.* 8, 3.

bọ, *v.* [*red.* bobọ] to strike; to be in, or cause, a vigorous motion. This apparent primary idea of the *v.* has many ramifications. We shall arrange the different significations and combinations with nouns and other verbs (*Gr.* § 200—220) under the following heads A—L with the continued numbers 1—106, and at the end review in a synoptical manner the combinations with nouns of place and relation (*Gr.* § 118, 2. 3. 119).

A. To be in, or cause, vigorous or excessive motion:

1. to throb, palpitate: ne kōmam' bọọ no pã, his heart smote him. *1 Sam.* 24, 5. — 2. to heave, to rise and fall with alternate motions: asorokye bọ, the waves rise and fall; epo bọ asorokye, the sea casts up or raises billows. — 3. to break out, burst forth impetuously: asu

abo, *the river has overflowed its banks.* — 4. *to become loose*: ne yam' abo, *his bowels are loose*; ebebo ne yam, *it will cause him diarrhoea.* — 5. *to emit excessive heat*: o'wia bo, *the sun shines vehemently, burns.* — 6. *to blow vehemently*: mframa bo, *the wind blows*; cf. 15. — *tr.* *to whirl up*: mframa bo tutuw, *the wind raises, whirls up the dust.* — 7. *to start (up), startle*: bo birim, pirim, piriw; (from fear) bo mpunimpu, toyam. — 8. *to rise or cause to rise in tumultuous disorder*: bo bum, *to rise at once*; *tr.* *to make havoc*; cf. 54; bo wi, twi, nyinyan, *to alarm, to be alarmed or confused.* — 9. *to fall back*: bo peimmo (*into a sitting posture*). dompemmo (*of an army*). — 10. *to hasten*: bo fwī, paŋkrañ, apereñ. — 11. *to move forward with impetuosity & tumultuous rapidity*: bo kirididi, *to run to and fro*; bo (kirrr) ko or hyeñ..., *to rush into*; bo hyia or toa..., *to rush against*; bo tow or gu.. so, *to rush, fall, or come upon.* — 12. *to rage*: bo dam, gye, *to run, go or be mad*; *to drive mad*; s. dagye.

*B. To emit a sound that strikes through the air (and makes it strike the organs of hearing):*

13. *to strike, ring (to sound by percussion)*: odoñ bo (pāññ!), *the clock strikes (bang!), the bell rings.* — 14. *to strike, beat, play on, to cause to sound by beating (of musical, resounding instruments)*: bo doñ, dawurum, donno, mmā-mu, sañkū, adakabeñ. — 15. *to roar*: mframa bo bū, *the wind roars*; cf. 6. — 16. bo mu, bom', *to cry (syn. pae mu, tētē mu, kekaw mu)*; bom' na ennygye! *cry aloud! to roar, thunder*: gyata bobom', *a lion roars*; Onyankōpōñ, oprannā, osu bom', *it thunders.*

*C. To increase by an inward vigorous movement or process (to full size or maturity):* 17. *to grow big, large, ripe, esp. of edible roots*: ne nneema (ode, bañkye, kōko, ntōmmo, ñkate) abo, *his (planted) things here grown large*; brode no abo, *those plantains are well grown*; n'abūrow abo (= anyinnyin na asow aba, aye akese-akese, ahoa, abere), *his corn is fully grown*; ode abo, *the yam is ripe*; emmoe e, *it is not yet ripe*; — *tr.* n'asase bo (=ba) aduan, *his land yields (produces) much food.* — 18. *to grow big, heavy, old, esp. of persons*: abofra yi abo se ode, *the child has become as stout as a yam*; wabo duru, (a.) *he has become heavy with eating, has a loaded stomach*; (b.) *she is big with child, pregnant*; wabo apā, *he or she has grown old*; bo akora, akwakorā, *to become an old man*; bo aberewa, *to become an old woman.*

*D. To grow or turn into:* 19. *to grow or divide into*: dua no abo nta, *the stem divides into two branches*; abo ñkorata anañ, *it has got four branches.* — 20. *to grow or swell into*: bo kukndū'dū', *to bud*; abo horónò, *it has become a blister, a blister or pimple has arisen*; abo dodoñkú, *it is puffed up.* — 21. *to turn into*: abo abira, *it has turned out the reverse*; bo no abira, *now take the reverse.*

*E. To enter into close contact, to join closely (= strike together):* 22. *to agree, be in unison or concord*: o-nè no bo, *he is intimate, on friendly terms with him*; wobo = wokā, woafa woihō ayonkō. — 23. bo mu, bom' (*to strike together in the same place*, Gr. § 214. Rev. 2), *to join, unite; to discharge itself into*, pr. 3084; *to agree, be*



joined, united, reconciled, make friends; woabom', they have become reconciled; - caus. kã.. bom', to reconcile, make one; kã or de (fa).. bom', to join, unite, connect, compact, compose, consolidate; de.. b<sub>o</sub>.. mu, to admire, to join with: ode nehō b<sub>o</sub> Kristofō mu, he enters into the community of Christians; cf. b<sub>o</sub> asafō (11). — 24. b<sub>o</sub>.. so, to join, fall back upon (of military movements of parts of an army): Asikūmafo de t̄wīt̄wī b<sub>e</sub>b<sub>o</sub> Akyene so. — 25. b<sub>o</sub> so, to sit upon, to be equal, pr. 3232; abrammo no b<sub>o</sub> so, the weights are equal; ebo so pe, it is exactly alike; to be level; cf. se so, tā so, te so; to be well joined, connected, jammed. — 26. b<sub>o</sub> hō, to adjoin; to be double; caus. de.. b<sub>o</sub> hō, to double. — 27. to move in company: b<sub>o</sub> anan, to join the feet, i.e. to walk together; b<sub>o</sub> usa, to join the hands, i.e. to eat together. — 28. b<sub>o</sub> ani, to fall in with the enemy (face to face), to engage in battle. — 29. b<sub>o</sub> anim', to have the faces set opposite each other, s. mmōanim. — 30. b<sub>o</sub> hye, hyebañ, fuhye, to border upon, confine with each other; b<sub>o</sub> aḥpām, to be neighbours. — 31. b<sub>o</sub>.. hō, to stick or adhere to, be fastened on: nitiri b<sub>o</sub> akyene hō, a skull sticks on the drum, pr. 1111. ñhene b<sub>o</sub> ne nsa hō, beads are tied round his wrist; caus. de.. b<sub>o</sub>.. hō, to fasten, tie to. — 32. de.. b<sub>o</sub>, to tie on: ode ñhene abo ne nsa, he has tied beads round his wrist; ode hama b<sub>o</sub> n'aseñ, he girds his loins with a rope. — 33. to gird, girdle, bind with a belt, sash &c. ob<sub>o</sub> nehō so, he girds himself; wab<sub>o</sub> (= wakyekye) ne yam' de resū, she has tied her belly in weeping for a dead person. — 34. to have tied on or round: ahene, beads, pr. 795; ntoa, a cartridge-belt, pr. 984. — 35. b<sub>o</sub>.. so, to tie on a roof: b<sub>o</sub> dañ so, to thatch a house with palm-branches and grass tied to the rafters, = kuru dañ so, de sare kekye so. — 36. de.. b<sub>o</sub>.. mu, to dip in: ode asawa b<sub>o</sub> ñño mu, he dips cotton in palm-oil; to immerse: b<sub>o</sub> (obi, nehō, ne kra) asu, to perform a purifying, initiating & consecrating ceremony; to baptize. — 37. b<sub>o</sub>.. mu, to fasten to (by beating): wob<sub>o</sub> no duam' (pā, pām'), they fasten him to a log; b<sub>o</sub> (de.. b<sub>o</sub>) aseñduam', to affix to the cross; magye aseñ no mab<sub>o</sub> me bo, = mafa mato mehō so, I have taken the matter upon my breast i.e. upon myself, have taken charge of it. — 38. de.. b<sub>o</sub>, to make lean again; ode abofra b<sub>o</sub> ne bo, he carries a child on his arm so as to make it lean against his chest = ode no afām ne koko, oturu no; - to put to: b<sub>o</sub> hamañkā no akōñkōñ, = fa to wo kōñ hō. — 39. to set before: mede mebo<sub>o</sub> n'anin, I pointed it out to him (in his face), charged it to him, upbraided him with it.

*F. To remove, resort to a place or person:*

40. to change abode, remove to: mede mak<sub>o</sub>b<sub>o</sub> Date, I have removed (with my things) to Late, have taken my residence, have established, settled myself at L. — 41. to join, attach one's self to a person, family, society: obea yi añ ne kunu ñkyeñ (akō no, agyā no aware) de ak<sub>o</sub>-b<sub>o</sub> okum-foforo ñkyeñ or hō, this woman has left her husband and attached herself to (taken up her abode with) another; b<sub>o</sub> afē, to join one's self to one's equals; b<sub>o</sub> abnsūa, pr. 2654, 3458; b<sub>o</sub> fekuw, asafō, to join a society, company (cf. 23, 87.) — 42. to apply, take refuge to: b<sub>o</sub> kyeame so, to call upon, address one's self to, the speaker or reporter (of a king); woañk<sub>o</sub>b<sub>o</sub> kyeame so a, wureñhū hene anim,

if you do not address the speaker first, you will not be admitted to the king; mede asem no makobō akyeame so se wōmmā eñkodu ahemfi, I have set the case before the speakers that they may bring it before the king's court. — bō bosom, to surrender or devote one's self with all one's property to a fetish. — 43. to resort to a shelter or hiding-place: bō dofoā, bō ñokokora. — 44. to desert, fall off, run away: bō ko.

G. To break, spoil; to ruin, destroy; to go to ruin, rush into destruction, perish; to sink, fall, fail:

45. to break, knock out: wabō n'aniwa, he has knocked out his eye; cf. tu; — n'aniwa abō, his eye has been knocked out, destroyed, his eye-sight is lost; pr. 2295. — 46. to break (tr. & intr.); to crack; to shatter, dash; red. to smash, be smashed; bō ahina, ñwaw, to break a pot, a snail, yr. 2188. 557; ahina no abō, the pot is broken (in pieces or only cracked); bō adwe mu, to crack palm-nut-kernels, cf. abobōge. — 47. to ruin, destroy: bō mañ, to ruin a town, people, nation; syn. see, pr. 2005. oman bō, the town (people, nation) is going to ruin, pr. 1995-98. 1371. — 48. bō bere (to break up the time?) to commit a heinous act. — 49. bō tuo, to destroy one's self by a gun: wabō (nehō) tuo, he has shot himself. — 50. to fall back, relax: bō toṃ' to fall in, sink, become hollow; n'ano abō atom', his mouth (and cheeks) have sunk, he is hollow-checked from old age and loss of teeth. — 51. to fail, happen amiss, be marred: dote-dwini a odii no abō no, pr. 258.

H. To be removed, withheld from, lost to, taken from:

52. to fail, be lost to: n'ahenni abō no, his kingdom is lost to him, he has lost his k.; n'aduan abō no, he lacks food; ntease abō no, he is void of understanding; Onyk. annonyam abō yen, we come short of, miss the glory of God, Rom. 3, 23. n'akatua remmo no, he will not lose his reward, Mt. 10, 42. ne gna abō no, he failed in trade; nām a mekotō metōne no abō me, I suffered a considerable loss with the fish I bought for sale; emu sika fā abō me, I lost half the money invested in the business; okye a moakye sika no yi, abō me, by your dividing this money I have come off a loser. — 53. to be taken away from: wabō nufu, he has been weaned (from the breast).

I. To strike, hit, smite; to sting, prick; to knock, beat &c.:

54. to strike, smite, beat, knock; to give, fetch or deal one a blow; obō no (ade pr. 429, abā, nsa, twere, kutruku), he beats him (with something, stick, hand, knuckles, fist); cf. bō.. mmā, bobō, boro, fwe, to beat with many blows, to flog; cf. biram, guraṃ; — mabō no pō, bum, I have struck him severely; obō no berepōw, berewa, he applies to him for help and protection in a law-suit; — bō.. abo (cf. pa.. abo, siw.. abo), to stone, to beat, pelt or kill with stones; bō.. so, to beat upon in order to compress; cf. aboso. — 55. to inflict: bō no sōtore, give him a box on the ear; obō no fe, he inflicts on him a wound in the head; wōboroo wōñ bobō wōñ afe, they struck and wounded them. — 56. to hit: otuo abō no, a gun has hit him, he has been shot (cf. 49); asem no abō no, the case has been decided against him, he has been found or declared guilty; ntonto bō no, the lot falls upon him; n'ani bō me so, his eye fell or hit on me, he glanced at me; cf. mmōanim; n'ani bō no so pe na ohūñ no, at the first look he knew him; to

*befall*: oyare bō no, a sickness befell him, he fell sick. — 57. *to sting*: oḍowa (kotokurodu) abō me, a bee (wasp) has stung me. — 58. bō.. mu, *to prick, puncture*: oḅo ne pōmpo mu, ne mfā mu, he opens (by a puncture) his boil, cuts open his ulcer caused by a guinea-worm; *sgn. sa*. — 59. *to cut asunder*: bō ahama, to cut the climbers previous to the cutting of the bush and preparing of the land for a plantation. — 60. *to hammer*: bō dade, to forge; cf. 89. & tono; *pr. 3329*. — 61. *to drive into the ground*: wabō no dua, lit. he has driven in a piece of wood in order to produce a magic effect against him, i.e. he has cursed him. — 62. *to counteract a movement, to stop*: bō āno, to prevent from advancing or spreading, to stop the onward progress; to ward off, resist, *sgn. waw āno, so āno, som'*; *pr. 2. 3345*. bō gyina, to cause a stand, to stop; bō.. to hō, to defer, delay, put off, adjourn, postpone (a case); — bō sousoṅku, to stand still, stop, stay, pause, linger.

*J. To give a push, to set in motion* (other objects, or one's own body, or single parts): 63. *to push away, aside*: bō.. tō hō, s. 62; bō obi asem hye, to distort, misrepresent, garble another's word or matter; woabō m'asem alye (scil. fam'), lit. thou hast struck (attempted to push away) my word and put (hidden) it somewhere (under something) i.e. you want to put a covering on my word, represent it only on one side. — 64. *to drive* (by striking): bō kowa, to spin a top. — 65. bō.. gu, to spout, spirt: obonsu bō nsu gu soro. — 66. *to drive or chase away*: bō dōm gu, to defeat the enemy; bō.. f'wete, petē, paṅsam, ampaṅsam, to burst out or dash into and scatter, disperse (intr. & tr.); to rout, discomfit. — 67. *to set to* (flight): bō wohō aguā, betake thyself to flight! — 68. *to shake, bend, bow*: mframa bō dua no, the wind bends that tree; oḅo ne ti ase, he bows his head; oḅo ne mū ase, he bends his back or body downward, bows (himself down), stoops. — 69. *to move the hand*: oḅo no ba, he beckons him to come. — 70. *to set in motion or employ the organs of speech*: oḅo ne koṅ, he speaks through his throat, Ps. 115, 7; oḅo ne f'wene kasa, he speaks through his nose, snuffles; bō daw, to set the jaw in motion by speaking, to converse, discourse, = bō semode, bō ṅkom-mō (78).

*K. To utter sounds by the human voice; to speak, talk.*

71. *to cough*: bō waw. — 72. *to whistle*: bō f'wirema. — 73. *to smack with the tongue*: oḅo no ṅkyekyewa, nt'wom, he sneers, scoffs at him. — 74. *to laugh*: bō seretōa, to smile; bō nserehyehye, to break out into a laugh, to laugh out loudly. — 74a. *to cry aloud*; s. 16. bō mu, bom'. — 75. *to shout*: bō ose, to give a shout, set up a war-cry; bō.. tutuw=huro, to shout at, to deride or revile with shouts; bō.. homo, to welcome with shouts. — 76. *to wail*: bō bōnā (bōnā), bō abubuw, to lament, set up a lamentation; *sgn. t'wa ad'wo*. — 77. *to make a noise*: bō nné, to clamour, vociferate, be quarrelsome. — 78. *to discourse, converse*: bō ṅkom-mō, bō semode, to hold or carry on a conversation; cf. bō koṅ, bō daw, 70. — 79. *to report, relate*: bō kasee, amanee, to deliver a message; bō (no hō) nseku, to talk of, speak ill of, slander, detract, asperse. — 80. *to pronounce*, f. i. a sound or

syllable in reading after the phonetic method or according to the spelling; *bò* diù, to name, mention, speak of or about; *pr.* 1640. 1776. to pronounce the names i.e. the qualities of, to praise; *syn.* kamfo; *wòbò* no diù-pa, - diù-mone, they praise. - blame or disgrace him; *bò..* mmrañ, to give an epithet; *bò..* nsābrañ, to pronounce the honourable titles of: *bò* so, to speak out: asem a wode bae no, *bò* so (=kã) kyere me! to touch on, mention, allude to, speak of: *wòbò* no so = *wòbò* ne diù; *woahye* mom se obiara mmmò so, they forbade that any one should mention it; *bò* no mú, state it in a comprehensive manner, give the main points, essentials. — 81. to utter, speak out: *bò* mpae, to invoke, pray, address in prayer; to curse: *wabò* me bo-som, he has cursed me by a fetish. — 82. to utter and address with words of various purports: *bò* ñkuro, to speak out a complaint, to accuse; *bò..* sòbo, to blame, reproach; *bò..* kòkò, to warn; *bò..* adafa, to flatter, allure, entice. — 83. to proffer: *de..* *bò..* *bò* or *abo*, to offer at a price for sale or as a present.

*L. To make, procure, cause, practise &c.*

84. to strike at, set one's hand to: *bò* ase, to strike the first blow, break the ground, lay the foundation, begin; *cf.* abose, mmoase; *bò* so, to begin; to continue: *cf.* pã so, pem so. — 85. to create, give rise to, originate; to institute, ordain from the beginning: Onyankòpòn *bòò* onipa, God created man. *pr.* 963-5. Onyk. ammo no sa, this has not been ordained so by God from the beginning. Onyk. *bòò* nna-mmere-nsòñ, God has made the ages (*Heb.* 1,2). *bò* aware, to institute matrimony: *bò* ade, to create the things i.e. the world: *Òdomankama* *bòò* ade yi, since God has created the world; to found or establish a kingdom or dynasty: Asante hene a *òbòò* ade no de Kouadu. — 86. to create, make, appoint or nominate to an office: *bò..* safòheae, to make or set up as a captain; *syn.* si. — 87. to make by uniting into: *bò* asafo, to form into a company, association, congregation; *cf.* 23. 41. — 88. to bring together, assemble, arrange: *bò* gua, (to join seats?) to sit together in council, to institute or hold a council; *òbò* no gua, he convenes an assembly for him, on his account; *bò* atwē, to institute a battue. — 89. to make by beating: *bò* asow, ñkrante, to forge a hoe, a sword; *cf.* 60. *pr.* 3328. — 90. to form into balls or lumps: *bò* dokono, abodò, to form the dough for boiling or baking bread. — 91. to form, to shape into: *bò* kahiri (kare), to make a pad; *s.* soñ-kahiri; *bò* hankarè, dantabañ, koutònkron, infanfiã, to make, form, or describe a hoop, ring, circle, circuit. — 92. to set up: *bò* apa, to erect a scaffold; *bò* nsra, to pitch a camp, to encamp, also to be in drilling. — 93. to make by removing obstacles: *bò* kwan (foforo), to make a (new) way; *bò* kwan fitã, to level, clear the way. — 94. to make by digging: *bò* da, amòã, ñkò or ñkòmòã, to dig a grave, a pit, a cavity for planting gum; *bò* ñkonon, to sink a shaft. — 95. to make by aggregation: *bò* kuw, to make a heap, lay or put to a heap, accumulate; *bò* dñetiri, to gather, lay up a capital; *bò* kaw, to make or contract a debt. — 96. to bring together and fasten: *bò* no boã, make it up into a bundle; *cf.* 35. *bò* so; - *bò* tow, to form into a ball, lump; to gather into a ball; *bò* pow, to tie a knot; *bò* tirim' (pow),

to make a plan, to plan, project, design, contrive, devise; to make a resolution, resolve, make up one's mind. — 97. to invent, fabricate, forge (a falsehood, lie): wabò amā me, wabò ato me so, he has imputed to me, falsely charged me with; cf. obomāfo. — 98. to procure by digging, scooping, filling in: bò fa, òtò, hyirew, utwoma, to dig out earth, clay, white clay, red ochre, cf. tu; bò akòtò, to dig for crabs, pr. 329. 505. 857. bò usu, to scoop or draw water, cf. saw; bò ñkyene, to bag salt, which is filled into sacks (= kòtò ñkyene; ebia wòbò no boā (96) uti na wòfrè no sa). — 99. to procure by cutting and peeling off: bò apam, to cut sticks for supporting the yam-plant; — bò aduru, to peel or loosen bark from trees for medicine. — 100. to procure for one's self: bò (nnosoa-soafo, adwumayefo) pā, to hire or engage (carriers, labourers); bò.. wèrè, to secure one's (own) confidence i. e. welfare or success; bò (obi bò) bosea, to borrow money (from another). — 101. to procure for another: bò (obi) bosea, to lend money (to another); bò.. akòñhama, to maintain or support (with food). — 102. to apply: bò.. bentoa, to apply a clyster; bò.. hyirew, to make strokes with white clay on a person's body; bò nto, to draw lots; bò aka, to try by ordeal. — 103. to cause, call forth: bò mmusu, to cause, conjure, or do, mischief, pr. 555. — 104. to cause to, bring upon, strike or affect with: bò no mmusu = kã 'musu gu no so, kã òhene nta m gu no so; bò.. hüamino, to disappoint; bò.. dwoñño, to confound; F. to astonish, surprise; bò.. yare, to cause a sickness to; bò.. ahohora, adapā, anyampa, to expose to disgrace, dishonour, infamy. — 105. to exert: bò mmòdeñ, to make strenuous efforts; bò mmòforo, to make new efforts. — 106. to perform, commit, practise: bò.. bra, to lead one's life, form one's conduct, conduct one's self; bò kroñ (kròno), to commit a theft or robbery, to rob; bò ñkyekwākyema, to behave proudly. — 107. to exercise or practise.. against, to treat with: òbò no so dṽae, he treats him with insolence, haughty contempt; òbò no kãñ (kãue) or ayamòwene, he is illiberal or stingy towards him; òbò no atirimòdeñ, he treats him cruelly, is harsh or cruel towards him.

M. 108. bò with an *inf.* of a *tr.* v. to be easy to do; f. i. òdañ bò (:bo) si = wò asiyé, a house is easily built; òdañ mmo si = yè osi-nā, a house is not easily built; òdañ bò yò ana, na woresèe me dañ yi? is a house so easily made that you are spoiling my house? ñhōma kyerew mmo kyerew, writing (books) is not an easy thing; ñhōma mmo (:mmo) sūa, to learn to read and write is not very easy. This bò or b o seems to be the v. ba, to come, of which the 'a' is elided before the ò or o of the following *inf.*

N. Some phrases in F. (found in A W. Parker's books, 1874-77). 109. bò adze: a) = bò adc, to create the world (85); b) = bò ase, to begin (84); c) = bò ase or fam', to strike or fall to the ground, cf. abò-de-ammò; to come to an end: amandzehun no ònkòbò adze da, those torments will last for ever and ever; gya a ombò adze, the everlasting fire, Mt. 25.41. d) bò.. mū adze, to bow down. — 110. bò., ham, to rebuke, Mt. 17,18. 20,31. Mk. 1,25. — 111. bò hū = hō dṽiriw or yeraw.., to be (sore) amazed, Mk. 1,27. 6,51. 14,33. — 112. bò..

anohoba, = h<sub>y</sub>e b<sub>o</sub>, h<sub>y</sub>e ase, to promise. *Mt.* 14,7. *Mk.* 14,11. — 113. b<sub>o</sub> onose, = bom', di or ye nokoro, to agree, live in concord. — 114. b<sub>o</sub> (h<sub>o</sub>) aprow, = t<sub>w</sub>ā h<sub>o</sub> hyia or kontonkroni, to compass, go or be round about, *Mt.* 3,5. 23,15. *Mk.* 1,28. — 115. b<sub>o</sub> werdā, = ye agyede, to give a ransom, *Mt.* 20,28. *Mk.* 10,45.

O. (Retrospective.) b<sub>o</sub> in various combinations with nouns of place and relation:

h<sub>o</sub>: (b<sub>o</sub> ahina h<sub>o</sub>, to knock a pot, 54.) — b<sub>o</sub> h<sub>o</sub>, to be double, caus. to double, 26; b<sub>o</sub>.. h<sub>o</sub>, to stick, adhere to &c. caus. to fasten, tie to, 31; to join to, 41. — a ky i: (b<sub>o</sub> poñ akyi, to knock at the door, 54.) — m u: b<sub>o</sub> mmā mu, dawuru mu, to sound &c. 14; bom', to cry, roar, thunder, 16; to join, unite, agree, caus. to reconcile, to connect &c. 23; de.. b<sub>o</sub>.. mu, to admire, join, 23; to dip in, 36; to fasten, affix to, 37; b<sub>o</sub>.. mu, to crack, break, 46; to prick, puncture, 58; to hit into, s. botae. — a n i: b<sub>o</sub> ani, to join face to face, cf. bare ani, 28. — a n i m: b<sub>o</sub> anim', to face, cf. mmōanim, pem anim, 29; de.. b<sub>o</sub>.. anim, to set before, 29. — ā n o: b<sub>o</sub> ano, to stop the onward progress, 62. — a s e: b<sub>o</sub> ase, to begin, 84; b<sub>o</sub>.. ase, to bend or bow down, 68. — s o: (b<sub>o</sub>.. so, to beat upon, 54.) b<sub>o</sub> so, to begin, to continue, 84; to be fitting, equal, level, 25; b<sub>o</sub>.. so, to gird, 33; to tie on or to, to thatch, 35; to fall or glance upon, 56; to apply to, 42; to speak out, mention, 80.

P. (Retrospect.) h<sub>o</sub> followed by other verbs: gu, 65; h<sub>y</sub>e, 63; gu, h<sub>y</sub>eñ, hyia, k<sub>o</sub>, toa, tow, 11; gu, f<sub>w</sub>ete, petē, pansam, 66; to h<sub>o</sub>, 62, 63.

b<sub>o</sub>, v. to push, cast down; syn. s<sub>ū</sub>m; bo no f<sub>w</sub>e fam', cast him down! pr. 488.

b<sub>o</sub>, v. Ky. = boro, to beat, flog; to surpass.

b<sub>o</sub>, v. Ak. = bow, to grow weak, become intoxicated &c.; to make weak &c. F. ne h<sub>o</sub> bo no, he is astonished. *Mt.* 7,28.

b<sub>o</sub>, e b<sub>o</sub>, s. b<sub>o</sub>w, e b<sub>o</sub>w.

e-b<sub>o</sub>, promise; syn. boh<sub>y</sub>e, n<sub>h</sub>yecase; h<sub>y</sub>e.. b<sub>o</sub>, to give a promise.

E b<sub>o</sub>, name of a month, abt. September; s. o<sub>s</sub>ram.

ab<sub>o</sub>, boils: cf. pompó, mpobiá.

a b<sub>o</sub>, odi (no) ab., he serves (him) as a boy at table &c. cf. o<sub>b</sub>óni.

o-b<sub>o</sub>, pounded tobacco; cf. b<sub>o</sub>w.

e-b<sub>o</sub>, chest, breast, bosom; syn. koko; de abofra b<sub>o</sub>.. bo, gye asem b<sub>o</sub>.. bo, s. b<sub>o</sub> 38. 37.; stomach: ne bo fono or yerew no, he is qualmish, queasy, inclined to vomit, affected with nausea, he feels disgust; — the breast, bosom, as the seat of feelings, affectionate and passions, the heart; courage: onni bo a o<sub>d</sub>e k<sub>o</sub>, he has no courage to fight; — disposition, temper, mood, passion, anger: ne bo nye, o<sub>y</sub>e bo s<sub>e</sub>, he is much given to anger, very passionate, cf. bobone. — Plur. Ne bo abu, he is out of breath; — ne bo da ne yam', he is confident, of good cheer or courage. courageous; — ne bo ad<sub>w</sub>o, he is in a tranquil state of mind, contents himself, is appeased, satisfied, composed, content, happy; pr. 492. cf. abod<sub>w</sub>o: — ne bo afuw (me), he is angry (with me); ne bo afuw ab<sub>o</sub> soro; — ne bo haw no, = oyare k<sub>o</sub>ma, he is

passionate; — ne bo ahuru, *he is in a rage*; — ne bo ato, ato ne yam', *he is well content, happy, at ease*, = ne kōma ato ne yam'; — ne bo atu, *he is in consternation*; ne bo wiriw no, F. *he is greatly amazed*, Mk. 9,15. — ne bo awu, a) *he is not given to anger, not irascible, vindictive, revengeful*; b) *he is disheartened, desponding, listless, apathetic*; — ne bo ye duru, *he is a brave, valiant man*; oye ōbarima, oye mmam. — Ōbēre or ōto or ōto ne bo ase, *he has patience, is patient, forbearing, indulgent, waits patiently*; — ōhorai ne bo, *he puffs himself up; he provokes him to anger (?)*; — wasi ne bo se o-nē no bēkō, *he undertakes, dares, ventures, to fight with him*; — ōtā ne bo, *he sets his heart at rest, composes his mind*; — ōtwa ne bo to ne yam', *he appeases, stills, composes, consoles, comforts him, sets him at ease or at rest*.

e-bo, *potter's clay*; — tu bo, *to dig up clay for making pots*; cf. aiwemmō.

e-bo, pl. a-, a piece or figure of brass or other metal, a stone or seed used for a weight; cf. abrammō, abofī, abofunu; — price, value (perh. = ōbo, stone, — in ancient times round perforated quartz-stones served instead of money); egyina bo koro so, *it is of equal value*; enni bo, pr. 1033; — ebo or ne bo ye deñ, F. no bo sō, ōsō bo, *it is dear, costly, precious*; ne bo ye merew, *it is cheap*; cf. abo-odeñ, aboomerew, brabo. — ōbo (no) bo, *he shows (him) the price, sets or holds out, offers at a certain price*; mise mepē akokō matō a, na wode rebō me abo, *when I said I sought for fowls to buy, they offered me plenty*; pr. 3291. — wodi no bo, *they make a bargain about him or it*.

o-bō, pl. a-, stone; rock; flint-stone, pr. 490; bullet, slug cut from a bar of iron; abo, the marks (cowries, eggs, leaves or other things) in the pot of a fetish, s. ekoro. — bō, pa, or siw abo, *to stone, to beat, pelt, or kill with stones*. Phr. aĩkā bo aĩkā poma, *all at once*; — tō bō, *to lay a bet or wager*, cf. kyia; ōto no bo, lit. *he puts a stone for him; he bets or wagers him*; to me bo se ōbēkō 'ne! *will you bet me that he will go to day? me nē wo gye akyinnye se obi bēba 'ne, na wuse 'dabi na oremma', na ōba a, na mekā se: to me bo e (= kã kyere me se, meye onokwafo)! na wuse: wo bo ni! if I dispute with you, whether some one will come to-day or not, and you say, he will not come, — when he comes, I say: pay me the wager (= testify to my truthfulness)! and you say: there it is, you were right! — ô, mâtō wo bō, you are right! = wo de wom', wo de abam'!*

abo, abō, F. door, gate, Mt. 6,6.7, 13.28,2. cf. abobow, aboāno, aboenyim.

abō, = abaō! a salutation to a stranger arriving; *welcome!* cf. mabō, akwaba.

mbo! F. = mmo, mó, amó! Mt. 25,21. 26,49.

hō a, v. to lie, be prostrate, be stretched out; cf. bea, bew, sam; n̄nuan̄ pī boa abonteñ so, *many sheep are lying in the street*; nyisā bānum prekō boa no so, *five orphans lie i.e. depend on him at once*; caus. with de or fa: fa boa hō! *lay it there!* mede mato hō, *I have*

laid it there. — *tr.* to put in order: o<sub>y</sub>e onipa a o<sub>b</sub>oa n'ade yiye, o<sub>m</sub>moá n'ade yiye, *he does not keep his things in order.* — *Phr.* b o a ā n o, *to lay or bring together, i.e. to gather, collect, assemble.* — *red.* boaboa; boaboa nehō, *to make one's self ready, get ready.*

b o a, *v.1.* to lie, tell a lie, be mistaken, be wrong; to err; *pr.* 416.1769. wommoa (korā), *you do not lie, it is true!* *cf.* ampa! — 2. *to do purposely, to feign* = boapa; o<sub>b</sub>oa yee, *he did it designedly* (n'ani da ho yiye na o<sub>y</sub>e); me<sub>b</sub>oa maye, *I shall do it purposely*; me<sub>b</sub>oa na me-ñkyere, *I purposely do not show it*; mammoa, *I did not do it intentionally.*

b o a, *v.* to help, assist; o<sub>b</sub>oaa me mā meye<sub>e</sub> m'adwuma (or na meye<sub>e</sub> m'adw.), = o<sub>y</sub>e me adwuma abia, *he assisted (helped) me in (doing) my work.*

o-b o a, *inf.* help, assistance. — m<sub>b</sub>oa, *F.* help, grace; *cf.* o<sub>d</sub>ōm.

b o a, *stund.* standing (place to stand in) for hunters waiting  
e-b ó a, *F. Akw. net, fishing-net.* = asàu. [for game.]

b o ā, *id.* = atrā; asàu bi a wode hama aye.

b o ā, *pl. m-.* bundle, parcel, package, packet; bribe, *syn.* adañmude, anadwode: — di mmoā, *to receive bribes*; wamā no mmoā, *he has bribed him.*

à b o á, *pl. m-.* animal, beast, creature; in fables: aboa onipa, *the animal (called) man*; a rude, ignorant, uncivilized man, *pr.* 1567. — *Phr.* di.. a b o a frequently used in verdicts, e.g. wukum no a, wudi no aboa (= wubu no aboa), *if you had killed him, you would have dealt with him as with a beast (you would have imposed upon his quietness, treating him as a beast that does not complain) i.e. you would have killed him innocently, undeservedly*; *s.* aboadi.

à b o ā, abóawa, *pl. m-.* [*dim.*] small animal, insect, worm.

a b o a b ā ñ, *kind, sort or species of animal*; minnim n'ab., *I do not know what kind of animal it is.*

o b o a b ó, = o<sub>s</sub>é<sub>b</sub>ow, akwā<sub>b</sub>o; a large loaf of boiled bread (wo-boapa na w<sub>b</sub>o<sub>b</sub>o no kokürō sã).

a b o - a b ó, *a.* [o<sub>b</sub>o, *red. pl.*] stony; okwan no ye ab., *the way is stony.* *Prov.* 13, 15.

boaboa, *red. v., s.* boa.

o-b o a b o a f o, *oñe who brings together*; o<sub>b</sub>. ne hena? *who will collect or keep together the fatherless children?*

boà d á b i, *m-.* a large kind of locust, of a dusky colour; *syn.* ntuntumé; *s.* abebew.

a b o a d é, [o<sub>b</sub>oa ade, or e<sub>b</sub>o-ade = abohyede] a thing or things promised by a vow or solemn promise as payment for help obtained; thank-offering; o<sub>b</sub>osom ye nnama, na odi ab., *if a fetish is powerful, he receives thank-offerings.* *pr.* 616. o<sub>m</sub>ā no (n')ab., o<sub>y</sub>e n'ab. mā no, *he pays him his vows.* *Ps.* 22, 26. 50, 14. 61, 9. 65, 2.

o b ó a d é e, *F.* boadze, creator [nea o<sub>b</sub>ò adé, *Gr.* § 39, 9 b. = aboadi, *inf.* [di.. aboa] *pr.* 538.972. 1813. [o<sub>d</sub>ebófo, o<sub>b</sub>ófo].



boādifo, *one who receives a bribe* [di mmoā].

bòaduan, *tooth-ache*. = adesó, okekaw.

o-boáfó, *pl. a-, helper, assistant, supporter*. Bòáfo, *pr. n.*

bòáfo, *a hunter at his stand, waiting for game; s. boa.*

a bo-a-fú-fu, *a name of the leopard (s. osebo), used in the hearing of a king (also of an osumami) when he is at meals.*

boaguru, *a breaking out, cutaneous eruption, pustules on the*

abo-āno, *F. = abobow-ano.*

[*hands or feet.*

mboānufo, *F. congregation.*

bòapa, *v. to do purposely, intentionally, with predetermination; to feign, pretend; oboapa yee, he did it on purpose; pr. 558. cf. boa 2.*

o-boapawfo, = oboayifo.

[*pr. 1643.*

bòapea, *a kind of ape or monkey; cercopithecus? F. adópē.*

o-boase, *broom ("bound together below"); syn. ohñāe, oprae.*

boaseto, *inf. = abotoase, patience, forbearance, endurance.*

boasipe,?

o-boasomafo, *pl. a-, (civil) commissary, "purposely sent" (for some special purpose).*

a bóatía, (*F. adópē?*) *a kind of ape, which never climbs trees; the gorilla? though feeding on fruits, it is said to be so fierce as to kill twenty men at once; ote se onipa na oye tiā; na sasabonsam de, oye tentententeñ.*

aboatsena, *pl. m-, serpent, F. Mt. 7,10.*

abóatwāwu: obi ñkā no ab., obi ñhaw no, *nobody stands in his way, throws any impediment in his way; odi woñ so a obi ñkā no ab., he rules over them without restraint.*

o-boayé, *inf. a premeditated act; munnsusuw se oko a mekoo ho no ye me awerefirí, na éyè me oboaye, do not think that I went there from forgetfulness, I went there designedly (meboaa-pa na m'ani daa ho na mekoo ho); adaka yi ye oboaye, this box is carefully made.*

aboawa, *F.-ba, s. aboā; mmoawa-mmoawa. all sorts of insects and animalculae, Mf. Gr. p. 85.*

o-boayifo [nea wòaboa ayi no] *trustee, chosen for some special purpose; pl. committee, board of commissioners.*

o-boayifoni, *board officer.*

boba, *red. v., s. ba.*

o-bóba, *grinding-stone, a stone of oval form by means of which the negro-women grind the corn on a larger stone called wiyammó;*

boba, beba, *F. = obo.*

[*syn. wiyammóba.*

àbóba, *pl. id., bullet, slug, square piece of lead or iron used as shot; cf. obo, korábó, adarebó.*

bobā' [= babā], bobaw, *pl. m-, mmobādna, dry sticks, twigs or branches reaching to the thickness of an arm, brush-wood: wanyā ade anyā ne mmobā, he has got every thing unto the very least, = wanyā ade mā abunkam so.*

bobare, boba-bobare, *red. v.* s. bare.

bobāyémfī, (bab..) *bundle of dry sticks.*

bobāyéntēñ, *pole, perch, stick* (mmobā a eyañ hō tentēñ).

o-bobé, *pl. a.*, a species of *wild vine* growing in the woods.

bobesá [obobe nsā] = win, *wine.*

o-bóbíri [aboa a obiri, aboa tuntum], *pl. a.*, a species of *antelope*, of dark colour, called also ewi; *cf.* oḍabo.

o-bobiri, *pl. a.*, a *black stone.*

bobō, *red. v.* [s. bō, bobōw], *to beat or knock repeatedly; bobō* (mua), *to strike with the beak, to peck; to cleave wood.* *pr.* 775. — *to break, shatter* (ńkuku, pots): *to crack,* *pr.* 161. — *to destroy; mframa bobō hyēñ, the wind breaks ships,* *Ps.* 48,7. — *to cut* (aḍoḍo mu hama) *pr.* 546. 652. mekobobō afuw, *I go to chop the stems and branches of the bush which is cut to make way for a plantation, that all the wood may be burned completely. Mabobō me nsa ano na makoto m'asase, I did not let my hands be idle, (lit. I employed, i.e. worked with, my fingers) and have bought some land.*

bobō, *noisy crying,* *pr.* 1158.

abobo = abobow; *As.* = aséréne.

bōbō, *quiet, silent, still, peaceable; phlegmatic, dull, sluggish; G.* bobōkū; *oye b.* = *oye komm, ońkā nehō korā; etḍ. wode wo won sa, etḍ. nso a oyare mā woye sa.*

abobo-āno, *s.* abobow.

abobóbé, [abe a ne nńwēā nyē deñ na wobom' a eye yiye], *a palm-nut the shell of which may be easily cracked with the teeth.*

abobóbó: di ab., *to bargain, barter, higgie, haggle; me nē wo di ab. = meyē ade memā wo a, na womā me biribi midi.*

abobō-boā, *pl. m.*, *the class of stinging insects* (bee, wasp...).

abóbadawē, a thorny climber; hama a ghō nsōe-nsōe; wode n'aba tow ware.

abobōe, (*pl. m.?*) a kind of *beans; syn.* átwè.

boboi, *interj.* of surprise; *cf.* boē.

bobōfō, onipa b., *a humble man; an indolent, inert man; one who is to be pitied; sunsum bobōfo* (*Fante song 13*). *spirit of humility or mercy; cf.* mmobō.

o-bōbōné, *propensity to anger, choler, violent passion.*

aboboním' = ofi no anim, *the place before the entrance to a dwelling.*

abobònuā [nea obobō nua], a bird of the size of a lark, feeding on insects; *wood-pecker.*

bobōw, *red. v.*, *to wind up, roll up* (asawa, yarn, ketē, ntama, nńhōma...); *owō bobō nehō, the snake is coiling itself up.*

abóbów, *the wicket or door in the fence of a negro-house, usually made of palm-branches, syn.* berapae; *entrance or gate of a dwelling or complex of houses; complex of houses belonging to one*

family; *court, court-yard; square, quarters; dwelling.* (Bampo ab. sō kyeñ Dakō de; Kwaw nè Ofee Wanyii te ab. bakōm'; Bóáfo ab. heñ ahemfi; ab. ne nnipa a wote fākō, na wōwō opanyii bakō a.s. bānu; abonteñ nè mmrōñ nè nuantam' na ekyekye ab. mu.)

abobow-āno, the *space immediately before the door or gate; threshold.*

abóbó w, = go, a kind of *reed or rush* used for mats (s. go-kete). Akyemfo tetew ab. no okwañmu na woakyekye asoa akō nea wōrekoto ñkyene hō; ehō na wode ab. no si ñkyene hō wō bedēw mū soa kō Akyem.

abodabáñ, 1. *bar of lead or iron* [adabañ] from which slugs [abo] may be cut. — 2. *Turkey-red satin stripe.*

abodám', 1. *courage, spirit; selfpossession, composure; hearty, determined purpose, firm resolution; ye no ab.* (= ye no berēw, mmā wo kōma nntu hō), *do it confidently; cf. ne bo da ne yam'.* — 2. *name of a dance.*

o-bodámfó, pl. a-, *madman, madwoman, insane person; pr. 547.*

o-bodáñ, pl. a-, *cave* [obo odañ, a house in a stone or rock].

abodán-sém, *words or doings of madness or of a madman.*

abode, pl. id. [bo 85 ade] *creature.*

abodeammó, *bottle of thick Europ. glass* [ade a ebō dade [= efwe ase] a, emmo, a thing which, when it strikes or falls to the ground, does not break]; *syn. tumpáñ.*

obódede, a *full grown shark; cf. éso, fūrefūre.*

abodín, inf. [bo din] F. *praise.* Wo na abodiñ ñhinā ye wo dea, *all praise belongs (is due) to thee.*

bódō, bódōbódō, *soft, tender, fine, used of things mixed with water, as mmore, dough; cf. fékofeko, múhūmūhū.*

a bódó', *bread, baked bread of Indian corn; cf. dokono, pānō. - tō ab., to bake bread. - abodótōfo, pl. id., baker.*

o-bodóm, pl. a-, *dog; syn. okrámañ, otwéá.*

bodóm, pl. a-, a *precious coral or bead; cf. botá, ahene.*

bodōmmó, a *weight of gold* = 20 ntaku, 2½ dollars or

bodōmmo fá, *the half of the preceding. [ackies. 11 s. 3 d.*

bodua [aboa dua] s. ahúgyá.

abodwe, F. Mk. 15,15. 1 Tim. 6,10. s. next.

abodwō, abodwōee, inf. [bo dwo] *inward rest, contentedness, content, contentment, satisfaction; peace of mind, equanimity, evenness of temper, imperturbation, tranquillity, sedateness; pr. 3592. pleasure, delight; n'abodwōee ba, a son according to his liking; enyé no abodwō, it displeases, vexes him; ehō nye wōñ ab., they do not feel comfortable there; cf. ne bo adwō; abotoyam, ahōto.*

abodwō-kyere, inf. *longsuffering* [bo, dwo, & kye, to last].

bùè! *interj. yes! syn. yiw.*

boē! *interj. of astonishment, on hearing or receiving bad news, or indicating pain.*

aboe, *v. n.* [s. b<sub>o</sub> 23] *confluence, meeting or junction of two or more streams; cf. abomma.*

mboe, F. *creation, = adebo.*

bōe, *v.* *to begin; bōe wo adwuma ansā-na maba, begin thy work before I come.*

bōe bōe, *red. v.* 1. s. bōe. — 2. *to part in heaps.* — 3. *anim b., s. baebae.*

aboedei, aboeduru, aboemerew, s. aboed., abod., aboom.

abo-enyim, F. *before the door, without, Mt. 12, 46. = abobonim.*

boewerew, *pl. a-, nail of a finger or toe; cf. awerew.*

abofī, 1. *weights heavier than they ought to be; wo abo yi ye ab.!* *cf. abofunn.* 2. *a weight or price in odd numbers, f. i. any number of cowries between 5, 10, 15, and 20.*

o-bófó, *pl. a-, 1. messenger, ambassador; cf. b<sub>o</sub> kasee, to deliver a message.* — 2. *angel.* — *cf. osomafo.*

o-bófo, *pl. a-, creator; cf. oboadee.*

o-bòfó, *pl. a-, hunter, syn. obommofó; pr. 549-551.* — *di.. abòfó, = di.. yaw, to provide a hunter with food during his lonely stay in the wood. pr. 549.*

o-bófó, *pl. a-, spoiler, destroyer; mischievous, injurious person, miscreant [nea odi aboro]. pr. 552.553.*

abófù [abóa fō] *carcase of a beast; aboa a wawu da wuram'; syn. afō, abókā, funu.*

abo-fono, *inf. nausea, loathing, sickness of the stomach, propensity to vomit, pr. 1098.1099.*

oobo-tseñ, F. *pl. a-, a regular hunter; s. teñ 2.*

abofrá, *pl. m-, 1. child, boy, girl; young; ab. barima, boy, lad; ab. bea, girl, lass.* — 2. *servant, attendant; person subordinate or inferior in rank. [F. abafra; oba, forowa = foforo?] pr. 341-343.554-592.*

o-bòfù, *the bark of a tree (as, ofō, opantō) that can be used as a cloth or sack; s. bofūnnua.*

bofua, bufua, 1. *a kind of tree (?).* 2. (*ago b.*), *yellow velvet; yellow colour; asawa b., yellow yarn; cf. odubēn.*

o-bo-fufu, *white marble.*

abo-fūnu, *false (too light) weights, = abohunu, abo a emfra; cf. ebo, abofi.*

bofūnnuá, *pl. m-, 1. a tree of which bofū is taken; Antiaris saccidora Dalz.* — 2. *dua a woatwa no porow aseñ āno, a pointed piece of wood, taken from that tree, tied round with a string, used as a charm to remove mischief (yi 'musu) or to curse (b<sub>o</sub>. b.).* — 3. *menāse b., the uvula in the throat.*

abofuw, s. abufuw.

bogya, Ak. F. = mogya, 1. *blood; syn. okafo, dāse.* — 2. *a person related by blood, kinsman, kinswoman. pr. 593-596.*

abogyaboa [bogya aboa], *pr. 2418.*

abogyabum, *strokes after which blood gushes, plenty of blood, much blood; s. bum, pr. 97.*

abogyaduā, an edible *berry* resembling cherries; the *tree or shrub* producing it.

abogyafra, *inf. me-nèno di ab., we both are of the same blood.*

abogyè, the *lower jaw or jaw-bone.*

abogyesé, *beard. pr. 417.* — bogyese-pútu, *whiskers.*

abogyetiri, the *upper end (condyloid process) of the lower jaw-bone, next to the ear.*

abogyewá, *pl. m-, one of the two rafters of a roof forming the gable.*

abogyewayan, *aboa abogyè a woayi atoa ne yan so. D. As.*

boha, *pl. m-, sheath, scabbard, case for a knife or sword; pr. [2847. 2893.]*

o-bo-hém m ā [lit. *queen of stones*] very hard white stone, *quartz.*

o-bo-hene †, *pl. a-, precious stone.*

abo-horān, *inf. provocation to anger, syn. abufuwyi. Prov. 15, 1.*

abo-húru, *inf. fury, rage, wrath; cf. abufuw.*

bokā, *F. east, eastward, leeward; = anafo.*

aboka, *pr. 1376.*

abokā, *carcase of a beast; spoiled meat; syn. abofō; cf. bomu.*

o-bohyè, *inf. [hyè bo] promise, vow, = ñhyèase.*

abohyèafo, *pr. 598.* — abohyèdé, *s. aboade.*

o-bohyèñ, *a white stone.*

bòkō, bókòbókò, *soft (ntama, tenterehñ, ne nsam ye b.); tender, feeble, effeminate; syn. betē, merew; softly, gently, slowly, comfortably, quietly; ye adwuma no b.=berew; gyina hōb.=komm.*

abókò, *pl. m-, a species of wild fowl; cf. akókòkwantenni.*

bókwáw, = sukraman?

bom', = bō mu, *s. bō, v. 16. 23. (36. 46. 58.)*

bom, *v. to be quiet from fear, struck with fear, overawed, intimidated, terrified; osebo sū a, mmoadoma ñhīnā bom; ñkura ate agyinamoā ñkā nti, wōabom; wōñ ñhīnā bommōm (red.) = chū akā wōñ mā wōaye komm. — F. to be depressed, dejected. Mt. 26, 37.*

o-bom', *pl. a-, a small pot in which the palm-wine distilling from the tree is caught; ahinawa bi a ano ketewā-bi a wōde sua abe; pr. 599.946. cf. asāhina; pōrow, v.*

abom' [= abó mù], *stony ground.*

o-bommā, *pl. a-, a long, but comparatively thin kind of drum; cf. akyene, atumpañ.*

abommá, *pl. m-, [nsu a ebēbom'] tributary, tributary stream, affluent, branch. pr. 3084.*

o-bomāfo, [bō 97] *calumniator; one who falsely imputes ill deeds to another.*

abomana, *pr.* 1382.

abomfiā, *despicable person; syn.* ketewā, nea omfra, omni a-nuonyam; *oye* ab. = omfra fweŵefwe; obu no ab., = obu no kakrā-bi, ketewābi, obu no se omfra, *he despises him.*

bommó, *pl. m.*, a valuable *cloth* to cover a bed; mpanyintám bi a wode kata mpa so.

o-bommofó, *pl. a.*, hunter, sportsman; *syn.* obòfó; *pr.* 600-608.

bommofoadua, a certain fruit, very red. [726.]

abommoyere: goru ab., *s.* adam, 2.

bom'mò ù, *red. v.*, *s.* boi'.

bommó ù, *red. v.*, *s.* bòn.

bomoné, *pl. m.*, *stink-fish*, a kind of dried fish brought from the coast for sale. [G. bomono, *fr.* T'w. momono, *rur.* or boi, *to stink.*]

bommonserewá, a kind of borofo-kente, *q. v.*

abommorowusá, a shrub with edible fruits.

bomoté, a kind of beast resembling a beaver.

abómpuruwa [ebom p.], *pl. m.*, 1. a small round wooden box to keep gold-dust in. — 2. a tree with its fruit resembling the pome-

bòmtī, a kind of gun. [granate

bom ù, *pl. a.* [aboa mū] a killed beast of chase, game; *s.* abokā.

Abòmmúbuwàfré, F. nea wobò abubuwa wofrè no.

bò ù', *v.* to call or cry after or to (from a distance); boi no! *cry after him!*

bò ù, *v.* to crow; akokò b., the cock crows, *pr.* 353.1673.

bò ù, *v.* to imbue or penetrate, as leaven does the dough, *pr.* 2045; to smell, emit an odour or particular (good or bad) scent; to stink: *pr.* 1518. 2496. srade, anowaterè boi no hō, he smells of ointment, latherer-water; ne hō boi, he stinks; *pr.* 215. 1388. 2427. wuran hō boi, the bush there emits an offensive smell; okò no aboi woi fwenem', they are weary of, disgusted with fighting.

bòn, *v.* F. = bōē, to begin.

o-bò ù, *pl. a.*, hole, hollow, cave, den of animals; *cf.* etū, tokuru, amōa; *pr.* 215. 2359.

o-bò ù, *pl. a.*, vale, valley; bed of a river; obonhūnn, valley without water; *cf.* osubon, okā.

bō ù, *pl. a.*, rind, bark (of a tree, dua hō ab.); scales (of a fish); *cf.* hono. — *Plr.* ommoo hō boi e, he has not even made a begin-abon', F. badness; *s.* bone. [ning of it.]

abōnā, Ak. = abon; *cf.* dweṭehōnā.

bōnā, stock of a musket, gunstock. *s.* tubōnā, tuo.

bōnā, Ak. bō bēnā = t'wa a(gya)d'wo, keñkañ sū-d'wom, to recite the praise of a deceased person, to wail, lament.

bōnunā, *m.*: otō (mmea) mmōunā, he attacks women by night in order to ravish them. — o-bōnnātóló [nea otoa mmea ana d'wo pe se ofa woi] a lascivious, lewd man, ravisher.

bónám [abóa nám, hanám] *venison, game.*

bòné, *a. bad, evil, wicked; aboa-bone, a wild, dangerous animal; asem-mone, a bad i.e. hard, unkind word; evil, wicked deed; bad i.e. difficult, dangerous palaver; pr. 2864-6. 2548.*

è-bòné, *n. evil; sin, wickedness.* [G. efoñ, eša.] *Maye bone, I have done evil, I have sinned; odwèñ ne kōmam bone, he meditates evil in his heart; fa me bone firi me or kye me, forgive me my sin(s).* — bone-awosaiñ, *original sin, Kurtz § 198.* — bone-fafiri, F. ebbon-fafiri, bonfakye, *forgiveness of sins.*

ò-bòné, *pl. a-, 1. = onipabone, a bad, wicked man; nuipa yi, w̄yè abòné. — 2. = okwaseá, a foolish man.*

ò-bonefo, *pl. a-, id. 1. & 2. — abonefosém, wickedness; foolish tricks; blockishness, thoughtlessness.*

boneñwáne, *bonewone, borewóre, bayonet.*

bòñhoñ, *a kind of beads; s. ahene.*

ò-bòní, *pl. abòfó, waiter, servant at table; cf. abò.*

bònniaye [oba a omni aye?] *1. ungrateful; oye b., he is ungrateful. — 2. ingratitude, ungratefulness.*

aboním [ade a ebò anim] *diadem; cf. abotiri.*

ò-bóniñ, *a barren, unfruitful woman or beast.*

ò-bòñkā, *pl. a-, gutter, gully, furrow, channel, ravine formed by water; cf. oboñ, okā, osukā.*

ò-bòñkó, *pl. m-, lobster, craw-fish, cray-fish.*

bòñkárá, *pl. m-, travelling-basket, syn. apakán; cf. dèñkyé-dèñkyé, osáko.*

abòñkyi-abòñkyi, *a. rough, uneven; okwan so ye ab., the way is rugged.*

bònnó, [boñ, do, filling in a gap?] *work done in leisure time, pr. 2497. di b., to do work in short intervals between other work, to work in leisure time: mekodì b. kakra wò m'afuwm', I will use the little free time (between my other work) for working on my plantation; se manni b. mañkyerew wo na mise meretwèñ akosi se menyā hō kwan korā de a, en'de añkā ebekye. — bønnodi, inf. — obonno-dwuma, incidental, occasional business; adwobaw-kā ye ob. — bønnò-so, occasionally, incidentally.*

abònsam', *inf. [bò nsam'] clapping of (the) hands.*

ò-bònsám, *pl. a-, m-, 1. wizard, sorcerer, witch, = obayifo. — 2. the devil conceived to be an evil spirit reigning over the spirits of deceased wicked men; a demon; sunsum bi a okyere nuipa nsemme; ono na ne mma ne abayifo, abosom nè asumañ.*

ò-bònsámfó, *pl. a-, = obayifo.*

abònsám-kúrów, *hell, the place or abode of the devil and of the spirits of the wicked placed under his dominion; the abode of evil spirits.*

abonse, [obon ase], *pl. m-, bottom of a valley.*

(o)bònsu, *whale or other animal in the sea spouting water.*

bonsu[w]á, a kind of *pot*; *s.* ahina; *u* drinking-vessel.

abontéù (F. abrontsen), *pl. m.*, *street*, the *chief street* passing through the midst of most negro-towns. [bròù, teù = tenteù.]

abontem-fáù, an *esculent herb*.

abonten-námpàù, a *house* with an open front towards the street; *s.* odámpàù.

abontèù-kò, *street-fighting*.

o-bóntó, *pl. a.*, *boat*; *cf.* batadewa, ahyemma, okòrow.

abontóre, a small *edible fruit*; the *climber* on which it grows.

bontori, a *tree* resembling the poplar.

bóntörò, F. [Eng.] *bunting*, ntama hatahata, of which flags are made.

abontowúku, a *climber* bearing *edible fruits*.

o-bontù, a species of *goat* with long hair, very tame and careful; *pr.* 609.

abonna, *pl. m.*, *axe, hatchet*; *syn.* atwápo; Onyañkòpòñ ab., *thunder-bolt*; a stone resembling a finger, said to fall from heaven with the lightning and to enter the ground until it meets water below and then returns; *the thunder-stone, a belemnite* (?).

o-bonúk yéréfo, name of a large *drum*, bommā. *pr.* 513.

bòùwòma, *bile, gall*. [bore, ñwòma = ùwene.]

aboùdèù, *dearness, high price*; ototò no ab., *he bought it dear*; *cf.* ne bo ye deù. — aboùdeù-bo, *pl. -abo*, *precious stone*.

abòdúru, *courage, courageousness, bravery*; *cf.* ne bo ye duru.

aboùméréw, *cheapness, low price*; to ab., *to buy cheap*; *cf.* èbo ye merew; abosiri, *fowfow*.

abo-pae, *inf. the quarrying of stones*, *pr.* 3593.

o-bòpòù [aboa, pòù] *pl. m.*, a large animal, as, esono, susono, yoma, tòrom, bew, ekò.

o-bó-pòù, a *stone table*.

bòr, bor, F. = bore, bore, boro.

aborá', *pl. m.*, a *European or mulatto-woman*, *s.* abòròwá.

borade-kyèna, a fine *straw-mat*.

aborañkā, -kawa [bòro, añkā] = akutu.

[5,47.

abor-do, *m.*, F. = mmorosó, *exceedingly, abundantly &c.* Mt. 2, 16.

bore, *v. 1.* to dig; b. dé or dé ase, to dig round about the *yam*; F. bor dadze = funu fam', Mt. 25, 18. — 2. to hollow, scoop, cut or *hew out, excavate*; b. odasem', okòrowm'; *syn.* tu mu. — 3. to search out; wabóre (abóre abóre) akófá adé no, *he has found it out*; - to *devise* = tu n'adwènem agyina. Obore ne nsem hye, (= ompe se odi nsem ñhīnā wò guam') *he buries his matters, keeps them to himself, keeps them secret, manages to hide them.*



bore, *v.* to stir; b. asu, to move about in the water to swim; cf. boro 2. — ebore ne kurum', he disturbs, hurts his sore, ne kuru mmore, his sore remains undisturbed; pr. 1079, 1814. — bore so, to be engaged in combat or fighting; ye-nè woñ rebore so.

e-bóre, venom of snakes or insects; odoá boo me; n'ānom' bore (ne bore) wo me nsam'; — poison at the point of arrows, pr. 372.

Ak. eborō.

e-bòre, a kind of venomous snake, = onānkā.

o-Bòrebóre, a name of God or of a mythical Deity; cf. bore 2.

a bōrehūde [ade a woabore ahū] invention.

bōresēñ [sēñ a mmōre wom'] a vessel in which dough is made or kept.

bōrewórè, boneñwane, bayonet.

boro, *v.* Ak. bo, 1. to beat, strike, smite (nnipa, mmoa, with many blows, cf. bo); pr. 611.762. osu b. dañ so, the rain falls heavily on the house; b. dañ mu, to beat the clay of which the floor of the house is made; b. amū so, to beat (level) the ground over a grave, pr. 612. — b. asawa, osaw, to beat cotton, a sponge of fibres; b. tam, to smoothe washed clothes by beating them with a cudgel (aborobā); b. hñāsu, to brush off the dew from the grass and leaves in walking, pr. 256. — 2. to beat the water with hand and feet: b. asubonteñ, po, to bathe or swim in the river, in the sea; cf. bore asu. — 3. to beat, vanquish, subdue, overcome, pr. 3410. — 4. boro so, to surpass, be more than, be abundant; syn. bu so, fe hō; wanyā nehō aboro so, he is abundantly rich.

boro nsā, Ak. s. bow, *v.*

bōro- or būro- in compds. indicates that a thing is from Europe or of European origin; cf. abōrobe &c. obūroni, abōrowa.

e boro, Ak. = ebore, poison, pr. 362.

àbóro, injury, damage, detriment, hurt; malevolence, envy; — pr. 613. 874. 901; ab. wo ne tirim'; óyè àbóro = óyè obófó, he is a malevolent or envious fellow, f.i. in showing how to make a thing, he does not say all. — di. ab., to damage, do harm, hurt; s. abórodí.

aborobā, pl. m-, a smooth cylindric piece of wood, serving instead of a smothering-iron. [boro, abā.]

abōrobe, pl. m-, ananas, pine-apple. [boro, abe; it seems to have been brought into the country by Europeans.] —

abōrobe-dua, the ananas-plant. — abōrobe-fuw, ananas plantation. — abōrobe-mma, dim.

abōro-beñ, pl. m-, European horn, French-horn, trumpet.

o-bóròbíñ, a by-name of the vulture, s. opete. [s. abeñ.]

bōróbōro, bōrobōrobōro, sweet, agreeable to taste (aduaba a abere, aduan a ñkyene wom').

abōrobōro-señ, a nice, interesting, entertaining story; asem a enim a.s. obi nteeda na woankasa abo wo tirim kā, a.s. atetesem bi.

boroboro: ohiani b., a really, miserably poor man.

o-bõro-de, -dee, *the plantain*; 1. *the fruit or fruits*; 2. *the tree* (*pl. a*; *onam abrodem'*) = obrode-dua, *pl. abrode-nnua*. Otwa brode, *he cuts the bunch without cutting the stem*; odwõw brode, *he cuts small clusters or hands* (*s. osiaw, pl. a*-) of 4 to 8 single fruits from the whole bunch (*oduru, pl. a*-). — *Diff. kinds*: brode-fuferefu, -fufu, -hemma, -kokowa, -kwadú; obósím, agóna-nè-toá, gyebum, ññwerétía (*nyy.*), okom-bekum-wo, mpantũ, mpemma, osóboasó.

o-brode-duru, *a bunch of plantains, containing 5 to 8 hands or rings of single fruits* (*betem, pl. m*-).

o-brode-dwé, brodee-dwõ, *roasted plantains, pr. 216.640.641.*

brodé-hóno, *the husk of the plantain-fruit, the ashes of which mixed with palm-oil are made into soap*. — brode hõ hono, *the fibres of the plantain-stalk*; *s. baha, mposac*.

brode-sé, *pl. a*-, 1. *the stump of a plantain-tree cut off, from which new trees grow*; 2. = the next.

o-brodewá, *pl. m*-, *the suckers or shoots from the mother-plant, plants for transplanting*. — brodewá, *Ak. s. obósaw*; *cf. baha*.

abõro-dí, *inf. action of one seeking another's detriment*; obi rebeye wò yiyé ná obi akotiám'; wóreye biribí à ebeye yiyé, *na obi akoye mã anye yiye a. s. wakotwa ñkontompo amã dekode no afi aborodo, F. = abordo, mmoroso.* [wo nsa.

abõrođõ': ótwà ab., *he feigns to be unable to fight, he deserts* (*wantumi ankõ*), *pr. 1460*. — o-bõrodoni, *pl. a*-fo, *deserter*.

o-bõrođomá [bõro, ođomá] *the European fig or fig-tree*.

borõfã, *As. a weight of gold, = agyiratwefã*; *s. borõwo*.

bõrõfere, *pl. a*-, *a tropical fruit resembling a melon (fere), the papaw, and the tree, Carica papaya*; *pr. 642.3265*. —

brofere-dua, *the papaw-tree*.

Bõrofo, *F. A-bõrofo, pl. of O-bõroni*; *pr. 644...* okasa bõrofo, *he speaks a European language*.

bõrofo-hama, *pack-thread, twine, string, cord of European manufacture*.

bõrofo-hõma, *dressed (curried) leather from Europe*.

bõrofo-kénté, *striped cotton, s. ntama*.

bõrofo-máko, *a kind of pepper*.

bõrofo-sõnkõrañ, *the tamarind and its fruit*.

bõrofo-ñkateg, *the bread-fruit-nut and its tree*.

bõrofo-m', *in the manner, after the fashion of the Europeans*.

bõrofo-pé, *inf. óyè br., he is (foolishly) fond of, or, seeks to please, the European*.

bõrofosá, *a string of beads* [*fr. bõrofo nsa ano, how the Europeans have put it, or siaw?*].

abõrofo-sém, *words, manners, dealings of the Europeans*.

o-bõrofo-tefo, *one understanding and speaking a European language. pr. 646*.

böröhanne [börö, hāñ, ade] *glass*. D. As.

böröhene [börö ohene] *the European governor* of the English possessions on the Gold Coast.

börö-hōma, borö-nhōma, *paper; leather*.

börögō, bōrōkō, brōkōbrōkō, *soft, weak, flabby, flaccid*, as withered leaves, blotting-paper; *feeble*, e.g., from intoxication or seediness; mmōrōkōmmōrōkōwāfo, *effeminate*, 1 Cor. 6,9. D. As.

abrōkōkōkōtē, [akokō akora, *obs.*] a kind of *beads*; s. aliené.

abörö-kyéw, *a European hat*; pr. 2894.

ō-bōrōm, pl. a-, a kind of *lizard*.

abörōmā, -mē, pl. m-, a species of *dove, wild pigeon, turtle-dove*; = mmorominoromé, gyamhōho, gy'ahōho.

aborōmē, oto no ab., *he lays words (riddles) before him* to make him guess; when he does not find the right answer, he abuses him in most offensive language referring to father & mother; woto ab., mā yeñkoto ab., — an immoral play.

börōmniá [börōñ, *dim.*] *narrow street, alley, lane*.

börōmpēté, bod., *water-pox, chicken-pox* (mpete brafo neñ).

aborōmpo, a kind of *herb*.

börōñ, pl. m-, *street, lane*; cf. abōntēñ, F. abrōntēñ.

börōñ, *copper wire, kōbere ntwēe*.

bōro-nño, s. būro...

abōrōnómā, pl. m-, *dove, domestic pigeon*. [börö, anoma.]

ō-brótea, s. opete.

börō-toa, *cruet, phial, vial, flask, flagon, bottle*.

abōrōtótó, a certain *shrub*, perh. *Strychnos nux-vomica*, and its seed, *nux-vomica, poison-nut, vomica nut*; wode sisi ohye, wode gye bañ.

abörōwá, aborā, *European female (woman, lady); mulatto-woman*; to distinguish the former from the latter, she is called Abūrokyiri aborā. — abörōwá-ba, *a child of a European mother; a European lady not yet grown*.

borōwo, As. a *weight of gold*, = agyiratwē; s. borōófā.

abörōwōñññá [börō, awōñññá], *lard brought from Europe*.

abósám, *cliff, crag, rock; chain, shelf, layer, ridge or ledge of rock or stones; rocky place*. F. = abotañ, Mk. 4,5.

ō-bósáw [boro, osaw] a kind of *sponge* for washing; obrode a woadwōw na emu duā a wōaboro a wode guare no. Ak. brōdēwá.

abosé [bō 84] *inf. beginning, origin*; minnim sā asem no ab. trodō, *I do not know the true etymology of that word*; cf. mmōase, mfiase, mfiase, ñhyease.

bósea, pl. m-, *pebble*.

bósea, Ky. béséa, *loan of money*; bō b., *to lend or borrow money*; pē b., *to borrow money*, pr. 2935.2937. mabō no (mapē no)b.,

*I have lent him money; mekoḅò b., I am going to borrow money; makòḅò (no ḅò) b., mape b., I have borrowed money (from him); ḅò me b. dare du, na wobò me a, mgsom wo āno, lend me ten dollars, then I shall serve you for it.*

bosea-bò, a-bosea-pe, *inf. lending or borrowing of money.*  
 abò-sèṅ, *inf. hanging up of stones to avert a threatened event.*  
[pr. 3052.]

abosí, *inf. [si bo], hazardous enterprize, daring feat.*

ò-bòsí m, a kind of plantain. *s. ǒbòròde.*

abosíri, a low or cheap price; matòṅ mamā no magye no ab. bi, *I sold it to him at a low price; cf. fow, fowfow, aboṅnerew.*

abòso, *F. most high; the Most High. Mk. 5,7.*

abòsò, 1. *girdle.* — 2. (bosò) *batten, the movable bar of a loom, which strikes in or closes the threads of a woof (ade a ǒtama-ñwénéfò de ḅò asawa no so mā epiw).*

abòso-bā, *club, cudgel. pr. 614. [ḅò 54, abā.]*

abò-so-ñhwī, *moss growing on stones.*

ò-bòsòm', *pl. a-, the moon; a month; syn. ǒsram'. Mt. 24,29.*

ò-bòsòm, *pl. a-, tutelar or guardian spirit of a town or family; imaginary spirits, subordinate to God, worshipped or consulted by the negroes, generally called fetishes by the Europeans, though the term fetish would better be restricted to asumā ñ, charm, or, to avoid confusion, not be used at all. [The word is supposed to come fr. ḅò & som?]. Tete abòsòm no a mpanyimfo son wòṅ (a.s. wòde nsā nè ñnuan kogyaw wòṅ) no ye abo ara ñkò; ebi ye nuua, se abe, odum, onyā; ebi ye siw n.a.; ebi ye koro (s. koro); a kòmfo abosom de, ewòḅò-wòḅò a, wobete se oyi se: mafa ǒbosom, na oyi se: mafa ǒbosom.] — ḅò b., 1. to surrender one's self to a fetish or patron spirit. — 2. to curse (another) by a fetish. s. ḅò 42. 81.*

abòsòm, a *potion drunk when in swearing an oath of allegiance or mutual fidelity; wopām a, wonom (or wodi) hō abosom; a covenant made valid by such a potion; ǒ-nè no wò abosom; s. nsu 4.*

ò-bòsom-búw, *house or lodging of a fetish.*

ò-bòsom-aketéw, -tere, *pl. a-, chameleon. pr. 621-623.*

ò-bòsómfó, *fetishman, syn. ǒkòmfo; onipa a ǒbosom wò no so nè ne mu. pr. 624. 625.*

ò-bòsommá, [-ba], *pl. m-, fetish child; a child gotten by the help of a fetish and therefore given to him.*

bòsom-ma ñ [-bañ] *enclosure, enclosed space sacred to a fetish.*

abòsom-mò, *inf. the calling upon or surrender to a fetish.*

ò-bòsom-muw, *s. ǒbosombuw.*

abosompém-abòsommágùà, *the fetishes altogether.*

ò-bòsom-panyi ñ, *pl. a- m-, a chief or superior fetish.*

ò-bòsom-pó ñ, *pl. a-, a great, powerful, mighty fetish.*

abosònkwā, *pl. m-, [ǒb. akoa] slave or servant of a fetish.*

aboson-né (*pl. id.*), a thing given or belonging to a fetish.

aboson-sém, fetish-religion, fetishism; fetish-matters.

aboson-sòá, *inf.* the carrying of the fetish.

aboson-sóm, *inf.* fetish-service, the worshiping of fetishes or idols; idolatry, heathenism.

o-bosonsomni, *pl. a-*fo, a worshiper of fetishes, a heathen.

aboson-sú, the water in the pot (koro) belonging to a fetish.

bòsonopo, bosöröpo, the great sea, ocean. *pr.* 380.626.3070.

bosōw: óyè b., he is melancholy. [3091.]

o-bósú, [e-bow, osu] dew; *ob.* gu, dew falls; *cf.* mmosuwa.

bota, *v.* to mark, to incise, make an incision; wòakòbota onipa (akyere) ne, to-day they have marked a man destined to be killed; ode sekañ abota no (hō) kakra, he has given him some incisions with a knife; — to get a sight of, catch sight or a glimpse of: wo ani bota no hō dabiara a, fa bisa no mā me, any day you get a sight of him, ask him about it for me; n'ani ammota hō = waihū hō; ōbae, m'ani ammota no, when he came, I did not see him at all.

bótá, a yellow corul, the most costly of all, = kakawa; *s.* ahene.

botae, *v. n.* [bota] mark, target, butt; — watow or wabō b. no mu, he has hit the mark or aim.

àbótáfowa, *pl. m-*, a child of one or two years. *pr.* 629.

o-bótaiñ, *pl. a-*, rock; obo a éterew' hó. *Ez.* 24,7.

abotar, *F.* = abotoase; nyā ab. = to wo bo ase. *Mt.* 18,26.

àbóteñ, the right or full sum, = abo a eye okwañ mu; the principal sum; *cf.* akoteñ; n'ábóteñ kofuaa ahannu, the complete sum amounted to 200 (heads of cowries).

o-botíri, = aboa ti. *pr.* 632.

abotírì, *tam ab.*, to wrestle. [*G.* fō abotiri.]

abotírì, *pl. m-*, head-band, fillet; diadem, crown; ade biara a wode bō woñ ti.

abotísá, a triple crown, as the pope's.

abotitéñ, a high stately head-dress, turban; abotiri tenteñ, ab. a enye ahuhu-tama bi na eye ntama-pa.

bótō, *pl. m-*, sack, bag, bundle; *syn.* atwēā. *pr.* 832.

bùtō, a powdered medicine in a small gourd; wòahuw (no)

bōtō, *s.* potō. [b. agu ne fwenem'.]

aboto, *inf.* [to (me) bo]: laying a bet or wager; enam akyinyegye mu na ab. no ba, na ete se ñkyia.

abo-tō, *inf.* = abotoyam', peace, confidence, good cheer.

abotoase, *inf.* = boaseto, patience, forbearance, endurance.

abótó, empty or blind nut or other fruit containing no kernel or flesh in the shell or husk (bròde, ñkate, ankyè &c. aba a eye hono ñkō na aduañ nnim'); ofā yē ab.

o-bōtōfó, *pl. a-*, nea odwensō ketē so, who pisses on his mat [bō tōw?] *cf.* pótófó.

botohúhúw, *steam*; b. afri, *steam-engine*; b. na eḍe owusi-hyeñ nan; wonõa biribi na wubua so a, b. sinsiane mmuaso no hõ gu fam'.

abotokurá, *pl. m.*, a kind of *mouse*, of a dark hue with light stripes, living in the wood; *syn.* odontwi.

bótõrõ, Ak. wabõ no b. = wabõ no õbõ a ébekum' no, ebemã wato, *he struck him with a deadly blow, he beat him so severely that he must die from it.*

botow, *v.* to abate, to decrease, relax, become less in vigour, strength, heat &c. — *tr.* to abate, reduce, lessen, diminish, remit; — ñfwireñ no abótow' = akagyaw, *the flower has faded, withered*; ne kuru a etuu kokürõ no, afeì de ab. kakra, *his sore that had become large, has decreased*; aduru no ab. yare no, or amã oyare no ab., *the medicine has given a check to the sickness*; nsu no ab., *the water has become lukewarm*; wabotow, *he is cast down, dejected, all his joy and gaiety has left him*, = ne hõ afoñ no; wõab. õkõ no, *they have suspended hostilities, made a truce*; wõab. asem no ato hõ, *they have brought the palaver into an easier way and have laid it aside for a while* (asem no, wonni no dennennenneñ na wodi no berẽw na wõgya mu ato hõ kakra).

botowá, *pl. m.*, 1. *small bag or sack, pouch*. — 2. *a musical instrument, bag-pipe?* *pr.* 633.

abotoyám', *inf.* [bo to yam'] *peace of mind, joy, happiness; satisfaction, contentment*: *cf.* aboto, abodwo.

abó-tu, *inf.* *consternation; despondency*; eye no ab. = etu ne bo, emã ne bo tu. — abotúsém, *news of trouble or danger; report causing fright or consternation.*

botüróbòdwo, *lukewarm, tepid*; nsu b.

bõ-ñ, As. *by all means, absolutely, positively*; with negation: *by no means*; mise, kofa onipa no bera, bõ-ñ na se wamma a (Akr. na se ekã no bãbi emma na ose omma a), sañ bëra, *I say, fetch that man; but when he absolutely refuses to come, then return.*

bõw, *s.* 1. *to become tough* (of clay in pottery). — 2. *s. red.* bobõw.

bõw, *bundle of tobacco-leaves, commonly called a head or hand of tobacco.*

bõw, *a charm (fetish) hidden in the ground*: wasi or wahye no b. = õde sumañ bi akõhye fam' amã obi; ebi ye kabere, ebi ye sumañhunu bi nè aduru.

e-bõw, = omunuñkum, *fog, mist*; anõpa bõw = anõpá bósú; b. atõ = õbosu agu.

bow, Ky. boro, *to grow weak, flag, slacken*; *tr.* to make weak, slack, flaccid, flabby, flabby; õpe nti ñhabañ ñhina abow, *on account of the harmattan the leaves are all drooping*; awia abow (= akisã) ñfwireñ no, *the sun has withered the flowers*; abe no abow, *that palm is no more as fresh as in the first three days after felling it*. — bow nsã, *to become weak i.e. intoxicated, to get drunk, by drinking much*

palm-wine or any liquor or spirits; *s.* asābow. — *ne hō abow no, he is disheartened, disgusted, has lost all joy and vigour; s.* ahōbow. — *cf.* botow, ānobow, ahōbow.

bowema, F. = bōñwoma.

bōwèrɛw', *pl.* a-, Ak. abówèrɛ, *nail of a finger or toe; claw, clutch, pounce, talon; syn.* wèrɛw.

bōwèrɛwua, a disease which spoils and blackens the nails of the fingers.

abowí, àboŵuw, *contribution, indemnification for expenses of war, paid by the defeated party; ransom paid by the conquered chief to redeem his people that they might not be made prisoners or slaves. — Ye-nè Asantefo wíee kō no, womā yebōo soñkahiri ansā-na wogyee yeñ ab. (sika, ñkoa, agnade n. a.), when our war with the Asantes was over, they made us serve them and then imposed on us a contribution (in money, slaves, goods); wōabō no soñkahiri amā ab., they have submitted to his rule and have given (the conqueror) money and men in token of their submission; yegye no ab. ansā-na yeakō; Asantefo de ab. na ekyekyeree wōñ kūrōw. — Meyi wo abowūw = mebō wo, I shall release thee with a stroke (in plays of children: mmofra goru na nea odi ne yōñkō so no yi nea wantumi no a ope se ogyae no ab., enese obō no).*

aboyá, aboyéá, Ak. *s.* abéyá, asañka, ayawá. F. *Mt. 14, 8.*

aboyáfo, F. = kekā, *Mt. 8, 28. Mk. 1, 13.*

[*Mk. 6, 25.*

aboyám', 1. *girdle round the waist.* F. *Mt. 3, 4. Mk. 1, 6. —*

2. (efeñ bí, a newly framed word) = *nea ebō yam'; wuhū a, na wo yam' abo, wo kōñ dō no, wo ani sō no dodo.*

bō-yerew, *inf.* = abofono, *sickness of the stomach.*

bra, bāra, *v. 1. to make, enact a law or laws, to order with authority. to lay an injunction upon, to command, esp. to forbid, prohibit; mpanyimfo kō apām akōbrá ade, the elders have assembled to enact or make laws; mabra no, I have interdicted him; bra no ne ara se oññkosi ntew bio, forbid him this very day any more to join in that play (ntew-si) again; — to fix (by law) the value of: wōabra dare mā aba mmañ 75. — 2. to settle: matu mabebra ha, I have removed and taken up my abode here. — 3. to come (i. e. to be born) again into this world: owui wō ha na wakōbra (wō) Ñkrañ, he died here and has come again at Akru. — 4. to become habitual: asābow, atoro abra no, drunkenness, telling lies has become habitual to him, = eye ne bra, it is his habit or nature, he is addicted to.; n'agya nneyee abra no, his father's manners have become his. he takes after his father. — 5. to deceive, = t'wa ñkontompo, pr. 1225. wabra me = wasisi me, wadādā me. — 6. bra . . mu, to withhold or keep back, to hide or conceal something in speaking, to dissemble, dissimulate: obraa me asem no mu, he did not tell me the whole truth; yebra no kasam', we disguise our speech before him; wokā asem no ara pe a, bra mu, when you relate the case, do not say all; okyeree me kwañ no, wabrá mè mú, when he showed me the way, he misled me; cf. mmrabram'.*

o-bra, (*inf.*) 1. the coming into this world, the state of existence or life in this world; obra a wōwoo me too mu yi, the life into which I have been born; mesore bra yim', I shall depart this life; obra akyi wō amane, in after-life more trouble is met with than in childhood; or, in future days trouble may befall you; meboō obra, menom bi da, as long as I live, I never drank any. — 2. manner of life, conversation, behaviour, conduct; pr. 409. 634. 635. obra a chō nni dem or akasayé, blameless behaviour; bō bra, to behave, conduct, to bear or carry one's self; bō bra-pa, to behave well; bō bra-bone, to behave ill; ómpe bra foforo mingo, he shall seek to lead a new life, shall alter his conduct; n'asō awu nti, wōapo ne bra amā no = wōato no kwān, wonni n'asem akyi bio, they have left him to himself (nobody exhorts him any more). — 3. the nature i.e. the menses or monthly courses of women, *euph.* asabu; ye b. (bu nsa, kō afikyiri), to menstruate, to have the monthly flow or discharge, cf. bu 5 c. (wobeyē b., a nasty abuse). — bra-agoru, a ceremony performed with a girl having attained to puberty. — bra-tām = afikyikō-tām, asabu-tām.

abra, falsehood, fraud, deceit. pr. 1024. 1025. 2327. 2475. *syn.* nna-braba, nkōnkōnsa, nkontompo.

abra, a kind of monkey; sareso akyeneboa bi.

mbra, F. = mmāra.

brā, s. bēnā.

bra-bān, manner of behaviour, conduct; ne sā b. nyē me fe.

brabo, [bra, v. 1, ebo], set price or rate; fixed amount of fees, fines, indemnities &c. Qman nè hemsoforo no t̄w̄t̄wa nnewa ñhina hō b., the elders and the new king set rates on, fix the price of, every thing.

abra-bō, *inf.* [bō bra] life in this world, pr. 3060; way, F. Ps. 67, 2. conduct, behaviour.

o-brabráfó, *pl.* a-, a deceitful, fraudulent, person; *syn.* okón-tomponí, okōnkōnsáfó.

brada, enticement, persuasion, temptation. — to b., to deceive by sweet words, to entice, persuade, talk over; woto no b. = wode nsem dede dādā no na wanyā amane. — bradañ', F. by craft, Mk. 14, 1. — brada-to, *inf.* enticing &c.; cf. semmrada.

abradā, F. s. abrannā.

o-bráfó, *pl.* a-, executioner, hangman; pr. 636. forerunner; a by-name of the bird apatipere.

o-bráfó, *pl.* brafó, a woman that has her monthly courses.

bráka, round-about way, by-way, side-way; (merekō no, menam tē na) mekobuu b. na mede mekofii akurā hō, I came to the village by a round-about way; wabu br. akófá m'akyi, by a side-way he came in my back; wobebu yen hō b., they will go round to attack us from behind.

bra-kyéw: obu br., his conduct is crooked, perverse, dishonest.



bram (bāram) *v.* [*red.* brammram]: 1. b... hō, *to overlay: wode sika abram afōa no ti hō, the handle of the sword is overlaid with gold; to shut up, close, secure, fasten, stop: bram pañkrañ no hō ñlinā hyia, make the cask water-tight all round.* — 2. b... āno, *to secure, shut or lock up; to seal up; bram nuipa no āno na wqan-nyā okwañ amfi adi, shut up or confine those people that they cannot come out; fa mādewa bram adaka yi ano, nail this box up; b. poi no ano fa mādewa bobom', secure this door with nails.* — 3. b... so, *to overwhelm = kata so, buñkam so; ðom yi abārám' [akata] yeñ so, the enemies overwhelmed us, are more than we.*

bram' = bra mu, *s.* bra, *v.* 6.

bramuram', *red. v.* bram.

brámmram: n'ano ye b. = bírebire, *he is a babbler, talker, tattler, ready to speak evil things.* — o-brámmramfó, *pl. a-, onipa a ne tekrema yaw bebré, n'aní ye ðeñ; syn. okasafo.*

o-brámmiri [o-brañ, biri] *pl. a-, 1. o-brañ tuntum, a black, strong man.* — 2. óyè ab., *he is a wrathful man; abufuw ye ob. or ab., wrath can make a man commit things which otherwise he would never do.*

abrammó [bram'abo] *weight, weights; okari ne sika wq m'ab. so, he weighs his gold with my weights.* — abrammo-kwáimù, *true o-brañ, s. obērañ. [weights.]*

a-bráunná', *F. abradā, pl. m-, sail [G. abenā]; si ab., to set a sail; screen to keep off the rays of the sun; gallery, veranda, covered by the sloping roof of the main building [G. ablana]; portico, piazza, covered walk, corridor, pillared hall, colonnade, peristyle.*

abransem, abranso, abrante, -wa, -kwa, *s.* aber...

brapa, [o-bra pa] *F. virtues; s. o-bra 2.*

brasiam, *s. okore.* — bra-tām, *s. o-bra 3.*

braw, a-, *s. beraw, a-*

bre... bre... *s. bere... bere...*

mbre, *F., = nea, where, senea, as, how.*

abrebq, *F. = abrabq.*

abrebretam, *F. soft raiment, Mt. 11,8.*

mbrehōadze, *F. = ahōbērease.*

mbrew, *F. = 'merew, weak; weakness.*

bremba, brempon, *F. = o-barima, obirempoñ.*

abrentse, *F. = aberante.*

bri... *s. biri...*

bro... bro... *s. bōro... boro... būro...*

bru... *s. buru...*

brū, *a. blue, (cf. akase, bibiri, hoa, tuntum);*

*n. queen's blue, indigo blue; blue sturch.*

bu, *v.* [*red.* bubu] *A. to bend, fold; B. to crack, break, cut &c.*

*A. 1. tr. to bend, crook, curve; intr. to bend, crook, be curved; syn. kyea, kōa, koton; - epo abu donnoñ, abu ko asase no mu, the sea has formed a bay; bu braka, to take a round-about way. —*

2. to bend, fold: bu āno, to seam, hem a cloth; bu dukū no āno! — bu.. to hō, to double, *pr.* 653. — bu.. due so, (to bend and lay over.) to double. — bu.. bō hō abiēsā, fold it thrice. — 3. to make by bending, to manufacture: bu kotoku (*pr.* 768), kyew, mpaboa, ntoa, to make a bag, hat, sandals, a cartridge-box. — 4. to make by bending or turning one's own body: bu afiri, to turn or cut a somerset. — 5. to bend, move or direct parts of the body: a) bu ŋkōmpow, to bend or turn the neck, to look round, about or back: obu ŋk. fwe n'akyi, he looks back; obu ŋk. fwe won ŋhinā, he looks round about on them all. — b) bu.. ani, to wink at; obu no ani, he winks at him (gives him a hint by a motion of the eyelids); — obu no anikyew, he casts squint i.e. evil looks at him; — obu n'ani, n'aniwa, he shuts and opens his eyes, winks, twinkles, blinks, *cf.* aniwabubu; — obu n'ani gu (n'asōḡeñ) so, he winks at, overlooks (his disobedience). *Acts* 17,30. — c) bu nsa, orig. to bend the fingers in counting the (six) days during which a menstruant woman is not allowed to enter or sleep in her regular dwelling; *euph.* = ye bra, to menstruate. — d) bu ntwer, F. to bow the knee. *Mt.* 27,29.

B. 6. to bend a thing so as to occasion a flaw in it, but not entirely to break it; to crack; *cf.* bukaw. — 7. to break (by bending, *f.i.* abā, dua, dompe, *Joh.* 19,36. *cf.* bō 50): mabu poma no, I have broken the stick; *intr.* poma no abu, the stick is broken; — bu.. mu, to break in two; *s.* 29 c. — 8. to break down, demolish (oḡaḡ, *cf.* buruw, d'wiriw); *intr.* to break down, tumble down, fall to ruin: oḡaḡ no abu. — 9. to break off (abūrow, the ears of Indian corn), to reap. — 10. to cut off: obubu n'awerew, he pairs (off) his nails; — to cut the hair: obu n'anim = oyiḡi ne ŋhwi āno; obu n'atiko, = oyi n'atiko ŋhwi āno. — 11. to cut or hew down, to fell (trees): bu kwac = dow, to cut the bush, *pr.* 652. meko kwaem' makobu nnua, I will go into the wood to fell trees. — 12. bu mu, to break or cut in the middle, to cut off: bu.. mmerem', a) obu ne nmerem' = wasi so [orenyin na onnyā ŋwiec nyin] na wapatuw awu, he dies a premature, untimely death, is cut off in the prime of his life; — b) wabu né mmere (à óde bewo) mù = ne mmere atwam', she is past age. *Heb.* 11,11. — c) bu nna mu, *s.* abunnám.

C. 13. bu.. so, to break off the end or point, to blunt (*opp.* señ āno), *pr.* 994. — 14. bu.. so, to break, transgress, disobey (a law, command, order, injunction); obu n'asem so = onnyina n'asem so, he breaks his (own) word, does not keep his promise; obu ne nā asem so, he disobeys (acts against) his mother's word. — 15. bu.. so, to go beyond, surpass: obu n'abasa so, it goes beyond his power or ability; adwuma yi abu me nsa so, this work is too much for my strength; eḡm no bu yeñ so, the enemy is stronger than we are; *syn.* kyeñ, buñkam; *cf.* bramso. — 16. bu so, to run over, overflow: wafwie nsu agu mu mā abu so, he has poured water into it so that it has run or flown over; *Ps.* 23,5; *syn.* boro so, fe hō. — 17. bu so, to be abundant, plentiful, frequent, often met with, common; mamā ŋhōma no abu so, I have made that book common, caused it to be in the hands of many; *cf.* ka. — 18. bu so, to be common, unclean: nni nea abu so, do not eat unclean things. *Acts* 10,14.

D. 19. To break out or forth: obu faa woi so, he broke forth upon them. — 20. to end or turn out badly: n'asem abu, his matter did not come to a good end, has turned out badly. — 21. to befall: abú abú no, lit. a breaking has broken upon him, i.e. a great calamity has befallen him. — 22. to fail, fall short, fall off in respect to vigour, activity &c. bo bu, to get out of breath; ne bo abu, he is out of breath (s. ebo) = ne home atew no; n'ani bu, lit. his eye breaks, i.e. he is weary of waiting longer; wofwé obi kwan na omma a, na wo ani bu = eye wo ahometew.

E. 23. To count (orig. by bending the fingers, cf. 5 c) bu nsa), to reckon, compute, calculate. — bu akontā, to cast up an account; to cipher; o-nè no bu ak., he reckons with him, Mt. 18, 23. 24. bu hō ak., to account for. — bu ā no, to cast up, sum up in a total; bu.. fra (mu), gu.. so, hye.. mu, kā.. hō, si.. so, tia, to reckon among, to add to (cf. kañ.. fra): bu yi fra (hye) akontā no mu, gu ak. no so, kā ak. no hō, tia ak. no, add this to the account; bu sika no si so na yeñfwé, add the money to the former sum and let us see (what the amount will be); obu n'aka-foforo si dedaw so, he calculates his new debts and adds them to the old ones. — 24. bu akaperé, to balance an account, counterbalance a debt: obu me ak., he adjusts his account due to me by a contra-account (cf. bu tew) or by shifting off payment to another person indebted to him. — 25. bu tew, to neutralize or cancel a debt by balancing against it an equal amount owed by the creditor: mede woka, wonso wode me bi, na mā yemmu nteu! wode me dare 10, me nso mede wo d. 4, enti mebu dare 4 yi matew, na yi dare 6 a aka no mā me!

F. 26. To account (one) for, consider, think, deem, judge (one able, capable, apt, fit), acknowledge as; to estimate, esteem, respect, honour. pr. 651. 654. 655. obu no kесе, he holds him in great esteem; mimmu no fwé, I do not respect him at all; — bu.. abomfiā, to despise, s. ab. — bu.. animtiā, to despise, disregard, hold in contempt; cf. tiatia.. anim.

G. To observe, pay attention to, regard with care; cf. buw.  
27. bu.. bra = bo..bra, to behave, conduct, bear or carry one's self; bu brakyéw, s. brakyew. — 28. bu mañ, to observe the social or civil duties: obu mañ pa, he comports (himself) well with his fellow-citizens, behaves, demean, or carries himself well in this town, is sociable; he rules (or manages the affairs of) the town well; he labours for the welfare of the towns-people; obu mam-mone se biribi, he is extremely unsociable; ye-nè no mmu mañ yi = ntrā mañ yi mu, we can no longer live together with him; ye-nè nipa yi bu mañ yi, we live peaceably together, are on friendly terms; cf. amammu, amammui. — bu mañ kwanmu a wompam', F. to administer judgment impartially.

H. 29. To decide, judge, pronounce judgment: a) bu.. bem, to pronounce sentence in favour of a person in a law-suit, to acquit of an accusation; atemmufo (asennifo) abu no bem, the judges have acquitted him. — b) bu.. fo, to give (bring in) a verdict, pass sentence against a person, to pronounce guilty, condemn; wabu no kum fo, they have sentenced him to be killed. — c) bu.. nteñ or ateñ, to

*judge, to decide a case, to give, pass or pronounce sentence or judgment on (upon) or against: woabu no nea oye no so nteñ, they have passed sentence against him for what he did. — d) bu mu, to bring to a decision, do away with (a case); wode asem no ahye duam' abu mu = wode abere mpanyimfo na woawie asem no di, woabu fo ne bem (eto-dabi-a wode dua hye dua ntaim' bu mu). — e) bu.. nteñkyew, to judge unrighteously, to pass an unjust sentence, to pervert judgment; — bu.. anauateñ, to pronounce an unfair, partial judgment, to judge partially. — bu Asante-teñ, pr. 740.*

*I. 30. bu be, to speak, utter, use a proverb, to make a proverb; de hu be, to turn into a proverb. pr. 60. 656. 681. 1361. 1767.*

*J. 31. bu, Ak. = buw.*

bu in combination with nouns of place and relation:

bu.. mu, s. 7. 12. 29 c) — [bu ani, 5 b), — bu anim, 10] — bu ãno, 2. 23. — bu so, 13-18.

bu followed by other verbs: bu.. bo hõ, due so, to hõ, s. 2; gu so. 5 b): fra, gu so, hye mu, kã hõ, si so, tia, 23; tew, 25.

a bu, fall, ruin, overwhelming calamity, disaster, great misfortune; cf. asiane; — abu abu no, a calamity has befallen him (s. bu 21), e.s. hone a waye aye a.s. nea ope se ode ye ne yonkõ no asan abefwe nañkasa so; — mã abu mmu no! let disaster or ruin befall him, i.e. may mischief come upon him!

bũ bũ, = pi, plenty, abundantly; osesaw' (usu, nsã, ñkyene, ñño) no bũ bũ.

bua, v. [red. buabua] 1. to cover, to shut, close, esp. with so; b. dañ (so), to put a roof on or thatch a house; bua adaka no so, close that box; bua aduan no so, cover that food; cf. kata so, mña, hini; mmnatama; opp. bue, hig. — 2. bua da, lit. to cover (scil. the food) and sleep, i.e. to fast, to go to bed without having eaten, pr. 211. — 3. to come down upon: ne' musu abua n'atifi, his mischief has fallen on his own head. — 4. to grow thick, bushy, luxuriantly, rankly (esp. of climbers); to flourish; ode no abua kũsũ = aye ababai pi; cf. bum. — 5. to answer, reply: mammua no, I gave him no answer; wokobuabuaa wõnhõ, they gave each other (rough) answers, scolded each other; cf. gye so, pr. 752. — 6. to congratulate: kobua wo nua a oresaw no, congratulate your dancing brother. — 7. bua.. sõ, to charge or upbraid with, to reproach, to scold or abuse by reminding one of some reproachful deed or matter, to cast something in the teeth of; s. asõbua. — 8. bua nteñ, F. = bu nteñ. Mt. 7, 1. — 9. buabua tuu, F. to conclude.

abũa, pl. m-, tobacco-pipe; cf. abũrobua, tãseñ.

abuabuagyãsõ: asanka tratrã bi a wode bua aduan so wõ gyaso.

abu a dá, m-, inf. [bua, 2.] fasting, fast, abstinence from food; odi ab., he fasts (once); odi mm., he fasts (repeatedly); wodi mm., they fast.

buber, F. = abũro bu-bere, harvest (of Indian corn). Mt. 13, 30.

bubub, red. v., s. bu. (2.) to break or bend repeatedly, to double, fold: bubu ñhõma, to fold up a letter. — (7.) to break many things simultaneously; to break in many pieces; to pluck: hubu asõmerewã

ahabaīn nōa nom, *pluck some leaves together with the stalks of the herb called asōm., boil them and drink the decoction; — to break completely. Ps. 10, 15. 37, 17. bubu.. mu, Ps. 46, 10. Is. 9, 4. bubu abodō, to crumble bread. — perf. to be broken down by hardships, i.e. fatigued, exhausted: okwañ no ware nti mabubu, from the long way I came quite tired or undone; Ps. 38, 9; to be lame, s. the foll.*

o-bubuafó, *pl. a-, a man lamed by sickness, palsy; onipa a wōwoo no mū na oyare abeyē no ana unurui abeduru no na wabubu gu fākō na ontumi nyē fwē; — okasa bubuafó, a lame i.e. awkward language or manner of expressing one's self.*

mbubui, *F. s. mmubui.*

abubummabā, abubummā, a kind of worm or moth; ab-aiwéne, *the case (made of broken little sticks) in which it lives, pr. 658.*

Obubuó, name of a month, about November.

abubur, *pl. m-, F. = aburuburu, Mt. 21, 12.*

abubu-w, -o, *1. public inquiry after something. 2. wailing, crying, from grief, sorrow, fear, for help in consternation and distress; the noise made by the people whilst sheep are being offered to the river-spirit (at Akwam); — obō ab. = oresū na oredi ñkōmmō, he wails, laments; ab., wōmmó nò kwa.*

abubu-w-bō, *inf. wailing, lamentation.*

bue, *v. [red. buebue] to uncover, disclose, cf. bua. 1. tr. to open (obue n'ani, n'ano, ne nsam', ñhōma mu, he opens his eye, mouth, hand, a book); bue adaka no (so), open the box; kobue poñ, open the door (syn. hiē); bue ođañ no (āno), open the house; diff. tu āno, sãñ. — 2. bue.. āno, to initiate, inaugurate, dedicate: yereko-bue asōredañ āno, we are going to dedicate a chapel. — 3. bue so, to clear (land) from trees: obue n'asase so, he cuts away the trees on his piece of ground, so that the sun may shine on the land. — 4. bue to so, to turn over (the leaf of a book). — 5. intr. to open, be open: opon no abue (syn. āno da hō), the door is open; n'ani abue or ada hō, his eye is open; n'adwēnem' abue or ada hō, his mind is clear; ne tirim bue, his conscience awakes.*

buebue, *red. v., s. bue;*

anim rebuebue = anim rebaebae, *the day breaks. [G. hiē gble.]*

búé búé, *interj.*

buépén, a page or pair of two opposite pages in a book; cf. kratāfā; wakañ mā aka b. kakra bi na wañie, *he has read it nearly through. he has read it all excepting a few pages.*

bufo, *F. reaper. Mt. 13, 30.*

o-bufo, *sloven, dirty fellow; slut, slattern; s. búru, búrum'.*

búfúà, *s. bofua.*

abufuw, -fuo, *inf. [ebo fuw] anger, wrath, passion; fa or nyā ab., to grow angry; yi.. ab., to excite to anger; oye ab., he is irascible.*

o-bufu-fafó, *pl. a-, an irascible man, easily provoked or offended.*

abufu-hyéw, *hot anger, wrath, fury.*

abufu-nim' [anim] *an angry countenance. Prov. 25, 23.*

abui, *needle*, especially a large one; cf. pāne, dorowa.  
mbui, F. *breaking, fall*. Mt. 7, 27.

buka w, *v.* 1. to bend: ob. ne basa, *he bends his arm*; ob. ne nsa to n'akyi, *he puts his hand on his back*; b. wo nai to so, *cross or bend your legs*. — 2. to break, crack, flaw, i. e. to bend a thing so as to occasion a flaw in it, but not entirely to break it; cf. bu, 6. — 3. to shift from one master to another, to desert one, cf. guaṅ.

bûkû', F. *pl. m-*, = brûkû', *book*.

bukyíá, F. *s. mukyia, muka*.

bum, *v.* to spread; to spread or lay over; to cover a place or a thing completely; wúra no abum kusû, (= aye ababaṅ bebrè na aye fefefefe) *that bush has grown rank and luxuriant, filling a wide space with its foliage*; woto asawu bum mpatā so ansā-na woyiyi wou, *a net is spread for the fishes before they are caught*; ode ntama abum no so = akata obi (a. s. naṅkasa) so; fa bum me so = kata me so! [*red. bummum.*]

búm, *pl. a-*, a spreading or thorough movement or effect: gna bo bum, *the whole assembly rises at once* (s. bo 7); wosore bum = prekô, *they have got up in a state of confusion*; oguan no abebo m'aburo mu b., *that goat has made havoc in my maize, has eaten a good portion of my corn*; wōabō yeṅ abum, *they have put us into confusion*; wōabō aguabum, *they have brought the market into confusion*; eboō b. no, *when the confusion began*; abogyabum, *covering or bespattering with blood by blows*.

búm, *adv. severely, thoroughly, very much*: oboō no ara bum prekô, *he gave him one severe blow*; wōbobōō nūuaṅ no ara búm bum bum, *they gave or dealt the goats rigorous blows*; omanmufo taṅ abaimufo b.

buma, *v.* to catch, seize, take by force (nnipa, mmoa, mpatā); buma oguan no bëra, *catch that sheep and bring it*; wōbebumaa no akotoṅ no, *they pounced upon him and took him away to sell him*. [*red. bumabuma.*]

bummum, *red. v., s. bum*.

e-buñ, *a. Ak. bunu, pl. a-, green, unripe*; akutu-buñ, *an unripe orange*. pr. 2344. cf. obabuñ. — e-bun, F. *unripeness*.

e-buñ, *pl. a-, abyss, gulf; the depth of the sea*; amōa a emu do a ewo nsum'.

abu-nnam' [nea obu nná mu] *he who cuts off one's days*, an appellation (or title) of kings; cf. okumnipa.

bun'kam, *v.* (so), to surpass, exceed, be superior to (in number, valour, power, force): edom b. wo a, wuguaṅ, *if the enemy is too strong for you, you flee*; wob. yeṅ, wōab. yeṅ so, *they surpass us in number*; wanyā ade mā ab. so, = akyeṅ so, atra so, *he has grown enormously rich*; agofō horow abieṅ a wohyiae no, se atiffo b. anafōfo so nti, anafōfo antumi wou.

abúntwèrè, *a green, hard, unripe fruit*; akutu no ye ab., *the orange is unripe*: s. buñ.

abuunu, a kind of great *drum*? s. obonũkyerefo. — Cf. ebuũ.  
buo, s. buw.

obuobi-kwaw, a kind of bayere; s. ode.

bupé, a kind of *cloth* from Toam, s. kente, ntama.

abu-péñ, *part, portion, share*, the result of a division; cf. nkyem'.

bu-prekõ, a *bit, morsel, or piece, broken off by a single breaking*; cf. teprekõ.

abũrà, *pl. m-, well, cistern*; tu ab., *to dig a well*.

aburúw, *maize, Indian corn. pr. 672-80.* ab. abeñ, *the corn is sufficiently ripe for use*; ab. ahoa, *the corn is ripe to perfection*. — bu ab. *to break the ear from the stalk*; hũan or sunsũane mmetem, *to husk maize*; few or tutu ab., *to take out the grains*.

abũro-bétém, *pl. m-, cone or ear of Indian corn*.

abũrõbía, a plant growing frequently in the vicinity of towns, with red flowers and black seeds; *Canna Indica* or *speciosa. pr. 661*.

abũro-bu, *inf. the plucking of the ears of maize; corn-harvest*.

abũro-búa, *pl. m-, a short tobacco-pipe made of clay, clay-pipe made in Europe. pr. 662*.

abũrõ-dõmã, *maize full-grown, but not yet quite ripe*, as roasted and eaten by the negroes.

bũró-dũá, *the plant or stalk of Indian corn; the spike of a plant of maize*, in which the kernels sit; *a cone of maize* from which the grains have been picked.

abũroduań, *food or dishes prepared of maize*: obańku, abete, dokono, kyekyere, ammoagyanewa, mpampa, pimpi, sense, otõ.

bũró-fúa, *pl. m-, a single grain of Indian corn*.

abũro-fúw, *a plantation of maize*.

abũro-gũá, *a European chair, arm-chair, chair with a back*; cf. akenteńna, akońna.

abũro-guańe, = abũrow guańnań, *ripe ears of Indian corn*.

bũro-gya, *Aky. matches; syn. samannyá. [pr. 673]*.

bũró-hõno, *the husk or covering of the ears of maize; pr. 679.*  
a kind of country cloth, s. kente.

bũro-kũ [ńkũ], *pomade, pomatum. D.As.*

bũro-kũruwa, *a European jar, can, cup, mug &c.*

burokũruwá, *pomegranate, s. buruk...*

Abũrokyiri, *the white man's country, Europe and America respectively. pr. 663-6.* Ab. nipa, *a man who deserves to be sold to Ab.*,  
abũrokyiri-sũã, *Turkey-red cloth. [pr. 664]*

bũro-nań, *the stalk of maize*.

o-bũróńí, *pl. bõrofo, a-, European, white man; mulatto. pr. 667-71.*

bũró-õnyã, *Christmas and New-year's-day*.

bũro-ũno, *m-, European oil, olive-oil, sweet-oil.*

abũro-pata, *pr. 680.*

abūro-tseñ, F. abūro a abo yiye pe; s. teñ 2.

abūro-wi [a'wi] *wheat*. D. As.

buru, *filthiness, dirtiness, uncleanness, slovenliness, sluttishness*; ne b. nti wo nè no didi a, enye de. — óyè b. (e. s. ne hō wō fi na ne fi ntw), *he is a filthy, dirty, unclean fellow, a sloven*; cf. ohem-muru; burum, obufo.

buru, v. s. buruw.

būrúbūru, bbbb., *adv. entirely, totally*; odi me nyā b. = obu o' oye me akoa papa. [G. blublu.]

aburuburuw, pl. m-, a species of *dove*; pr. 681. (ne mmārañ te se akokō de.) F. abubur.

būrúkū, F. bākū, pl. m-, *book*.

burukūruwá, a large *tree* and its edible *fruit* similar to a pomegranate but larger and with larger seeds.

búrūnñ, a *filthy, dirty, unclean fellow*; *sloven*; *slut, slattern*; oye b., oye nehō b. = oye nehō fifi; s. buru, obufo.

o-būrūn, a large *quadruped*; pr. 682.

aburu-nsummā-bēñ, a species of *dove* (red).

buruw, v. *to break down, demolish* (odañ u.a.); *syn. d'wiriw; to tumble down, fall to ruin*; amōa no ab., *the sides of the pit have broken down*; ne f'wene buru gu n'auom', *he has his nose smashed, knocked into his mouth*, pr. 584

aburuwá, pl. m-, 1. nant'wi ab., *heifer, young cow*, that has not yet calved. — 2 = afānā, a *female slave*, especially one from the interior with marks cut in her face.

aburuwá-ba, pl. mmuruwá-mma, a *vile, despicable person*.

busu, s. mmusu, ahabusu, abusude &c.

abusūá, F.-sūña, pl. m-, *family, kindred, relatives*, especially the *relations of the mother's side*; *one of the original families* of the Tshi nation. — bo ab., *to join a family or tribe*. pr. 683-7.

abusūa-bañ, *sort of family or people*; mo ab., moye a'wi! *you are a thierish family!*

abusūa-bo, *inf. wufi kuro bi so aba na abusūa biara a wote ne diñ a.s. wufim', wode wohō akohyem'*.

abusūa-bone, a *sin hereditary in a family*.

abusūá-dé, *something hereditary, inborn, inbred, innate*; bayi ye ab.; eye no ab.

abusūa-dúà, *the tail i.e. cord or tie which connects a family*.

abusūa-kúw, *family, tribe, clan*. [pr. 686.]

abusūa-máñ, *tribe*.

o-busūá-ní, pl. a-fo, *relation, relative, kinsman*; *syn. oní*.

abusūa-yàré, *family-distemper, hereditary disorder*.

o-busūa-panyin, *the head of a family*, pr. 687. F. abusūa-mpanyin, *patriarchs*

abusūa-pónní, a *member of an important family*. pr. 687.

abusu-dé, a *wicked, mischievous thing or deed*; *ill luck, disaster*, pr. 118. F. *abomination, Mt. 24,15*.



abusu-sem, *wicked, mischievous words, behaviour, or conduct; blasphemy; cf. mmusubo.*

o-busufó, *pl. a-, a wicked, mischievous man, s. obusuyefó; a frolicsome fellow; a rogue (facetiously): obúroni yi ye ob., ote yeñ kasa, this European is a rogue, he understands our language.*

o-busu-yé'fó, *pl. a-, a wicked man doing mischief in secret; rogue, knave, villain, scoundrel. pr. 119.*

o-butew, *inf. compensation, the payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount; reciprocation, mutual return; ob. ne se: wode bi ka na ono uso de wo bi na mode atua; a. s. ono afa ne tirim' a, wo nso afa wo tirim; s. bu 20.*

butu, *a-, s. butuw, abotu.*

Obutu, *pr. n. of the language of Sanyã. Afutu Bereku, Simpã (Winnabah), Apã, cf. Gr. Introd. § 5, 2.*

bútũ, *adv. completely &c. very much, = korã, yiye, papãpa; odii aduan no b. (entirely), kã n'anım b. (sharply); wabó no aho-hora b. (utterly).*

bùtubutu, *imit. adv. expr. the sound of drumming: wókã*

butubutu, *red. v. [akyene b.*

bútu-nè-bêtè, *a kind of beads; s. ahene.*

abufusem, *s. abot...*

butuw, *v. to overturn, turn upside down, upset; ob. n'agua, he turns his chair (as the negroes, from a superstitious notion, do when they rise); b. korow, to overthrow. capsize a canoe; - intr. to lie or stand upside down, to lie on the belly. — kóu'kó (tómère) b. pou so, a tumbler stands upside down on the table; pr. 2023. abofra no de n'ani b. ne nã hõ, the child laid its face against its mother. — b. aba so, to brood. — bata b. wo, your trade fails, goes amiss.*

bútúw, *s. tekrema-bútúw.*

buw, *v. 1. to sit on and cover eggs or young, as a fowl, to brood; osansa kó abuw = okoto ñkesua na wada so na wasow, = okobutuw aba so, pr. 2776. — 2. to heap together, to keep together under a covering (abe, palm-nuts, till they begin to rot, - abúrow, maize, in a vessel or under ground, to malt it for making ahaï, beer). — 3. to spare, save, lay up: obuw ne sika de akoware yere, he spares his money in order to procure through it a wife. — 4. to watch, keep sentry, guard; asrãfó buw aban, soldiers guard the fort. — 5. to watch, lie in wait or ambush: obuw no okwan so, he way-lays him, s. tew; b. mogya, to lie in wait for blood. — 6. to watch or overtake one in the way in order to call him to account; cf. tware.*

abu w, *inf., s. buw, v. 1.*

e-buw, *nest, coop, cage, col, cottage, hut, lodging; cf. berebúw, akokobuw; oðan bi a wofre abosom nè asamañfo wó mu = obó-sómbúw, abosonnan, asamañfredan. — F. = ntamadan, tent, tabernacle. [G. bñ.]*

buw fré'fó, *pl. a- = okomfó; onipa a otumi fre nsamañfo nè abosom nè mmonsam mã wó bekã wou anom' asem.*

bwe, bwobua, *F. = bue, buabua.*

## D.

The consonant *d* occurs before pure vowels, sometimes before nasal vowels when they are followed by *m*, *n*, or *ñ* (e.g. *deò*, *dòm*, *doñ*, *dum*); *d* is changed into *n* by an *m* (*n*, *ñ*) before it. Gr. § 18., and into *n* or *r* by negligent pronunciation, Gr. § 19 B. *cf.* *nne*, *nnera*, *anadwò*, *anopa*, = *eda-yi*, *nne-da*, *adadwò*, *adopa*. — In several Fante dialects *d* is changed into *dz* when coming before the vowels *e* & *i*, seldom before *e*. In a few cases *d* or *dz* in F. interchanges with *s*; *cf.* *adze*, *dádze*, *dáde*, *adade* = *ase*, *asase*; *do* = *so*. Gr. § 293, 1 a. b. *Item.* 1-3.

The combination *dw* has nothing to do with the sound represented by single *d*, and will be treated afterwards by itself.

*da*, *v.* [*inf.* *nna*, *red.* *deda*] 1. *to lie* (of a single person or thing; *deda*, of many persons; *gu*, *gugu*, of many things; *cf.* *bew*, *bea*, *boa*, *sam*, *buw*, *butuw*, *teñ*, *tew*); *oda fam'* *he lies on the ground*; *oda ayannya*, *he lies on the back*. — 2. *to be in a certain place, to be situated*: *ne kũro da bepõw so*, *me de da boñ mu*, *his town is situated on a mountain. mine in a valley*; *kyékycy da õsram ñkyeñ*, *the evening-star stands near the moon*; — *to float. swim, be buoyed up*: *hase a eda nsu ani*, *a floating cask*. — 3. *to live in a place*: *õdenkyem da nsum'*, *õmampam nso da wuram'*, *the crocodile lives in the water, the gnuu in the bush*; *õmũ dañ na oda wuram'*. *pr.* 647. — 4. *to sleep* (especially in the *perf.*): *okõda*, *he goes to sleep*; *wada*, *he is sleeping*. *pr.* 704. *oda bebrẽ* or *dodo*, *he sleeps much*; *meseñ wu nna*, *I surpass you in sleeping*. *pr.* 2892. *merekasa no*, *õfaa mu dae*, *whilst I spoke, he fell asleep*; — *obiara kã wo sa a, da*, *if any one tells you so, sleep i.e. take no notice of it*; *ne ti ada*, *s. eti*. — *to die*: *õhene dae na wansõre*. — 5. *to be quiet*: *ne nsa nna*, *his hand never rests, he is industrious*. = *oye nsĩ*, *oye osifo*, *õdeyõfo*. — 6. *to remain, rest*: *n'asem da m'asõm'*, *his word remains in my ear, I do not forget it*. — 7. *to weigh down*: *nsenea, wotom' tom' a, eda*, *when you continue to put in things into the scale, it sinks*. — 8. *to curd, curdle, coagulate. congeal, thicken*: *nufu no ada*, *the milk has curdled*; *ũno no ada*, *the palm-oil has thickened*. — 9. *da*, Ak. = *da so*, *s.* 25 c).

*Phr.* 10. *da aba so*, *to sit on eggs for breeding, to brood, hatch*; *syn.* *buw*, *butuw*. — 11. *da adagyaw*, *pr.* 699. *da kwaterekwa*, *to be naked*. — 12. *da adi*, *to be manifest, evident, open or clear*; *cf.* *da hõ*, *yi adi*. — 13. *da dweñ*, *to lie and think, to meditate*. — *da fwe*, *to consider*; *s.* 28. *da tirim*. — 14. *da afã*, *to sleep at a separate place*. *pr.* 384.705. — 15. *da fam'*, *to be level*; *ghõ da fam'*, *it is a level place*. *Ps.* 26,12. — 16. *da ogya (hõ)*, *da gyentia, to sleep at the fire*; *pr.* 559. — 17. *da hõ*: a) *ghõ da hõ (pefẽ)*, *it is manifest, evident, obvious; it is open, accessible*: *asem yi hõ da hõ*, *the matter is now plain or clear*. = *asem yim' ye pefẽ*; — *em u da hõ*, *it is clear, plain, intelligible, open*: *opp.* *em u asiw me*; — *õpon ã no da hõ*, *the door is open*. — b) *n'ani da hõ*, *he is modest, sober, careful, attentive, mindful, heedful*; *syn.* *n'ani kã ase*. — 18. *da hõ*, = *da so. s.* 25 c). — 19. *da hyia*, *to border upon, to confine with*; *syn.* *bõ hye (hyia)*, *bõ hyebau*, *to fuhye*. — 20. *da kãpũa*, *to importune*,

to urge; to be bent upon. — 21. da mu, dam': a) to be or lie in or between; da akuru mu, to be full of sores, *pr.* 700. — tokuru da dua no mu, there is a hole in the tree, the tree is hollow. — b) to be heard among other voices and noises: nwawuta da mu. — c) to be guilty, in fault; to be bound, to be under obligation (to perform a duty), *Mat.* 23,16. — 22. da āno: ne ti da ñkrante āno, s. eti; dua no da opon āno, s. 1. — 23. da mpāñ, F. = to be or lay empty, open; cf. 27. — 24. da ase, a) to lie under (*Gr.* § 118,3). — b) to thank (lit. to lie down); oda no tā no so ase, he thanks him for the tobacco; meda wo ase, I thank you; miyi me yam' meda wo ase, I thank you heartily; meda-ase meda-ase. I am much obliged (to you); meda-ase aberaw, *id.* (s. abēraw); efunu ada-ase, the corpse has passed (a person or house) without pushing; s. afunsoa. — 25. da so, a) to lie or sleep upon. — b) to sleep after having heard a message &c. wañkoda so, it did not let him sleep; otee no, wanna so, he obeyed it forthwith; wanna so na obae, he came on that very day. — c) to go on, continue in doing something. When put before another verb, to denote continuation of the action expressed by da so, that other verb may be rendered in Eng. by the adv. *on, still*: oda so kañ, he goes on reading, he reads on; oda so yare, he is still sick; in Aky. so may be omitted: woda (so) di akō, they are at war still; cf. ko so, toa so, & *Gr.* § 107,16. — F. da-hō, da-do, da-ro, *Mt.* 19,6. *Mk.* 5,35. 9,17. — d) oda nehō so, he is wary, cautious, circumspect, heedful, careful. — e) n'ani da me so, s. ani. — 26. da nsow: oda nsow, ne ti da nsow, he bears a mark, has a characteristic, is marked out or distinguished by some sign or character: onipa yi, ne duabañ da nsow, the figure of this man is of a particular shape or make; cf. dansow. — 27. da nsram, Ky. Gy. = da yafumpāñ mu, to sleep with an empty stomach. — 28. da tirim fwe, to consider, deliberate: asem a wokā kyere me yi, meḍa mafwe, or, me(re)da me tirim mafwe, the matter you tell me, I will consider.

o-da, *inf.* asase no dà wōñ dá, the country lies open to them.

da, s. daw.

eda, *pl.* nna, a day (of 24 hours; ñkwā-da a nnoñfwerow 24 wom'; emu 12 ye adekyēe, na emu 12 ye adesāe); a time definite or indefinite; da ñhinā, all day; every day, always; nna ñhinā, all days, always; s. dā; — eba nna-una, it comes at times, now and then, occasionally, seldom, = eto-dabi-a eba, it happens sometimes; da se 'ne, a day or time (occasion) like this; *pr.* 696-8; this day week; *Gr.* § 248,6. — wonnim nna, or obi nnim nna, one does not know what time brings, = perhaps, peradventure. Cf. da, dā, dabeñ, dabi, dafia, dakoro, mnanu... da du, *Gr.* § 80,5. nnaoha, nna-mmere-nsōñ, nna-no, 'ne. — Oregye nna awu, = ne wuda abeñ or adu, ne wu adu so, ne nna rebī = oreye awu, orebewu, his days will soon be at an end; wahye da, he has fixed a day, it is his intention; wato no da, he has appointed him a day; watu ahye da, he has deferred it for another time.

da at the end of negative sentences = da bi, any day, ever, or, together with the negation, never. *pr.* 596. 1479. 1587. Cf. dabi, peñ.

(Sometimes it merely gives emphasis to the negation: *minuim no da, I do not know him at all.*)

o-da, *pl. a-, grave, tomb*; F. nda; *cf. obo-da, odamōa*; - b<sub>o</sub> da, *to dig a grave.*

nda, F. 1. = nna, *inf. sleep*. — 2. = o-da. — 3. *pl. of o-da.*

dā, *v. 1. to open* (the mouth to put food in): ne sē apām nti wode dade dā n'anom ansā-na wode aduañ hye mu. — 2. *s. dādā.*

dā, *adv. & n. always, ever; continually, constantly, every day, daily; often; eternally; eternity. Qte b<sub>o</sub> dā, a) he always sits there; b) he lives for ever; - dā anòpá obà or óbà anòpá dā, always in the morning, every morning he comes; dā afe, every year; dā adekyēcè nè adesāe na mede meye adwuma memā no, I work for him always by day and night; oba me fi dā, he often comes into my house; oye sa dā dā or dā na otā ye sā, he always does so. - dā ñkwā, everlasting life. - Cf. dāpem, dabā.*

dā', dawa, *pl. n-. 1. a little bell*, as hung round the neck of sheep or dogs, *pr. 1768; cf. odawuru, nnawuta*. — 2. *menāse d., the uvula in the throat.*

dabā, *d. ñhinā, dabatē, (F.) always; cf. dā, dāpem.*

o-dabañ, *pl. a-, bar of iron*. — adabampáréw, *bar of lead.*

dabáñkà, *iron crow, crow-bar. Ak. akokobane.*

o-dábáw, *pl. a-, (pair of) tongs; nippers, pincers; cf. awiri, fem.*

dabedabe [Kru lang. *id.*] = dabodabo.

da-bea, = dabere, dabew, *pr. 2101.*

dabe-frama, *climate. D. As.*

dabekyíri, *As. = dabere akyiri, bed-room, sleeping-room.*

dá-bèñ, *which day or time, when? - d. na obae or obaa d., when did he come?*

o-dábèñ, *red woollen stuff; = ñkrā-ñhōma.*

dabere, *v. = taforo; okramañ d. na oko.*

daberekò, *flirtation, flattery, hypocrisy.*

da-bere, *a place to lie on or sleep in, sleeping-place. pr. 2298.*

dabere-akyíri, *s. dabekyíri; oko ne d. = oko piam' akoda.*

dá-bew, = dabere; wafóm akòdá nè yóñkò d., *he has by mistake lain down at his friend's sleeping-place.*

dàbí [eda bí] 1. *one day, one time, some time back, once, in time past, formerly; = dabibò; cf. mma-no, mma no bi. - 2. some day, one day, some time, i.e. at a future time; another time; cf. dakyē; pr. 693.1644. - 3. any day, i.e. ever, together with a negation: never, usually shortened into da. - 4. no, never; in this meaning it is the only remnant of a whole negative sentence, s. Gr. § 146,3.*

dabí-ara, *any day, ever, at any time.*

dabí-ara-dà, *together with a negation, never.*

dàbí-dà, *no, never, not at all, by no means, - a more emphatical form of denial than dabí 4.*

dàbí-dàbí, 1. [*red. of dabí 1.*] *long, a long time, a long while:*

qbae d. yi, wuñhū no ana? *he has been here a long time, did you not see him? Joh. 14,9.* woamma ntem, ehē na wokō d. yi? *you are coming late; where have you been so long? d. bēmmē, long ago, long since, a great while ago.* — 2. [*red. of dabi 1*] *no, not at all.*

dābīho, = dabi 1.

dābo, *a. smooth, soft, said of cloth; syn. torotorotoro; opp. hūthūthū.*

q-dabó, abūrow dabō, *corn roasted while yet in the ear.*

q-dabó, *pl. a-, 1. antelope, — the general name, or only a species of antelope with horns, syn. abere. Other kinds are: qbobiri, adowá, qfrótè, qkwádu, otwē, qwausáñ, ewi.* — 2. *a kind of locust; s. abebew.*

ada-bo, *inf. previous attempt; qman-ñhyiam' hō ad., a preliminary parliament.*

dábòdábò (*pl. id.?*) [*Kru: dabedabe*] *duck; mmrañ: kwákwá.*

adábrá, = odompo.

q-dabrabàfó, *pl. a-, deceiver, liar, hypocrite, impostor, rogue &c. onipa a n'asen a qkā ñh. na biribi kotow akyiri; F. ndabrabanyí, Mt.6,16.7,5.16,3.* — *syn. qkònkònsáni, okóntomponí; cf. nnabrabá.*

dada, *a. & adv. Ak. = dedaw.*

adada, *a bluish earth brought up in digging gold before the fa which contains gold.*

dādā, *red. v. 1. s. dā. — 2. to spread (of trees): dua a wotewe enkyee na adádà sē yi! — 3. to persuade, win over, to lull; pr.708.709. to cheat, deceive, delude, impose upon; syn. mā ti da, gyigye, sisi, di kusum; — inf. nnādā; onnim abofra nnādā.*

q-dādāfo, *pl. a-, deceiver, impostor, swindler. pr.710.*

dadāda, *F. always, = dabā.*

dadādaw, *F. long long ago.*

dadare, *F. s. dare.*

dadaw, *F. = dedaw, old; already, long ago.*

adadaw, *F. oldness. Mf. Gr. pr. 101.*

dadawm', *s. dodóm'.*

dāde, adade, *F., As. = asase.*

dāde, *1. iron. — 2. pl. n-, iron instrument, tool, weapon, sword, dagger; wōakā no or wōato no dade = wōakum no. — 3. the barrel of a gun (s. ohum).*

dade-biñ, *slay, dross, or recrement of iron.*

dade-gyá, *1. the first pain of a cut from a sharp iron. — 2. the flashing of bright iron; Nah. 2,4. cf. qsekannya.*

dade-kòfí, *tin-plate, white iron. — dade-kwási, iron-plate.*

dade-kyéw, *iron cap, helmet, pr. 589.*

dadépoti, *a kind of beads, s. ahené.*

dade-séñ, *pl. n-, iron pot, iron vessel.*

dadewá [*dade, dim.*] *pl. n-, a small piece of iron, nail, spike; cf. prego, darewa.*

da-du, *inf. day-break; wōkōe fi d. so kōpem anadwófā.*

dá-dú, *ten days*. dadú-dàbàkó, dadú-nuàmmien' &c., *11, 12 days &c.* dadu-nnamum, *a fortnight*; Gr. § 80,5. adadùonu, adadùasā, adaduanān' &c., *20, 30, 40 days &c.* Gr. § 78,2.

daduianyí, F. = deduani, *Mt. 27,15.*

o-da-d'v' e'ú, *inf. meditation* (in lying down), *care, mental anxiety*; odí no hō d., *he is in anxiety about him*; od. rekum no, *cares are wearing him to death*; s. da 13.

adadwó, Ak. = anadwó, *night*. [eda, d'wó.]

dadze, F. = dade, *iron*.

dādze, F. = ase, fam', *ground, shore, (on the) land*. *Mt. 13,48. Mk. 6,47.* — nam d., *to walk on foot*, *Mt. 14,13.* — f'w'e d., *to fall down*, *Mt. 18,26.* — dādze-f'w'e, = ascf'w'e, *fall*.

dae, v. d. mu = bae, guae mu, *to separate*.

dae, (an unusual form) *inf.* [da]: dá ñkwā da nnpa nlinā dae, *eternal life lies ready for all men*.

o-da'é, *pl. a-, dream*. — sō dae, sōsō adae, *to dream*.

o-dae, a sickness of the stomach and belly; cf. abadae.

o-dá'è, *palm-wine of the preceding day* (anadwófā-sá à wode nsu afram' de así gya so, na ade kyē anōpa a, wódé frā anōpa-sá mu mā éyè déú).

adae, v. n., a place of rest or lying down.

adae, a festival day, returning every forty-third day; one feast, called adae kese, akwasidae (adwēdae), is celebrated on Sunday; another, 24 days later, called awukudae, falls on Wednesday. The king receives all his elders and honoured guests in his residence and gives them drink and presents.

o-da'éfó, *one who causes separation or discord*; so me mu sāara, ntie od., *do not listen to one who wishes to cause a separation between us*.

adac-sō, *inf. dreaming*. — o-dā'esōfó, *pl. a-, dreamer*.

adáfá, bō ad., *to call, decoy, allure, entice, persuade* (gen. with a good intention); obō no ad. = wokā asempa kyere no a.s. wode biribi mā ohū sē wopē sē oba wo ñkyeñ.

adafí, t'w'a ad., *to betray, disclose, discover, show, give notice: to warn, forewarn, caution*; wo āno at'wa wohō ad. = wo āno adi wohō adanse, akā asem no amā wo, wo āno na akum wo, *2 Sam. 1,16.* wōat'wa no ad. sē oñnuan, *they gave him notice that he should flee*. *Acts. 23,30.* adafí-t'wá, *inf.* (A native in searching for the etymology thought of the phrase ót'wā nehō dā fá, wat'wā adā fá = wadañ nehō akōda ne ñkyeñ bakō: ete sē onipa no ada wo asem nom' na omim; na wokā kyere no a, na ete sē wokonyañ no na wadañ afi ne beñkum so akōda ne nifā so, e.s. wafí nea obenyā amane hō akō nea orennyā amane.)

dá-f'úá, *pl. n-, a single day*: mfafúá nuàawót'w'e = mna mfaufua or mmākō-mākō awot'w'e, *one day after the other for eight days*; obaa sukū ošram yi mu mfaufua du.

dâgeré [Dan. & Dutch: lak] *seedling-war. pr. 712.*

dà go! *interj. it is a lie! nea wokā yi ñhīnā, d.!* all that you are saying is a lie, a falsehood, is not true; huw d., to tell lies; cf. atoro.

dà guā, *clear, fair, bright, of a shining, radiating surface: afwēfwe anim ye d., the looking-glass is fine, bright; omni ñkōmmó bi dí nti, n'aním t̀wèri or aye d. = n'aním ñhīnā ye f̀f̀f̀, because he has no sorrow, he has an open, cheerful face.*

ada gya w, *nakedness, nudity. — da ad., to be naked.*

dà gya w̄é, *a naked man. To d. ñkō a, aṅkā wogoru asafó dā, pr. 3284.* [pr. 2935.

ada-gyew, *agyew, time, leisure: minni ad., I have no time.*

da-gyé, *sleep-walking, night-walking; obo d., he gets mad (gets up, runs about, fights) in sleep, is a somnambulist, lunatic.*

da há, *the leaf or leaves of the adobe, a species of palm-tree, used by the negroes to cover the roofs.*

da-hó-à-é home, *a precious cloth in the possession of the kings of Asante.*

da-huma, *pl. n-, a common (not festival) day; wòṅkò abo-sompow mu n. bi.*

ada ká, *pl. n-, box, case, chest, coffer, trunk, pr. 713; (closet, cupboard;) rectangle, parallelogram.*

ada ka-baù, *the manner or shape of a box &c.*

ada ka-be ñ, *pl. n-, harmonium, pianoforte, clarichord, organ; cf. abèñ.*

adakamaù, *F. tombs; Mt. 23, 29. = ada.*

ada kani, *(pl. id.) the lock of or for a box, case &c.*

ada ka-te ñ, *a press for clothes.*

dà k̄ó, dà k̄ó ro, *one day; (oba sukū) dakoro dakoro, unakoro nnakoro, (he comes to school) only now and then; cf. daŋa, dakyè, dabi. pr. 694, 2114.*

o-da k̄ü ro, *s. odeküro & the foll.*

ada k̄ü ro, *nea o da k̄ü row, one who rules over the town.*

o-da ku-d̄wom, *s. d̄wom.*

dá-kyē, dákyē bi, *some future day; in future: another time; abofra hyew ne nsa a, d. obefwē nehō yiye; afei de wakā wo hō asem yiye, d. de, obeyaw wo. R. p. 165.—pr. 902. [fr. e da & kyē, v.] Cf. dabi 2.*

da m̄ = da mu, *to be or lie in &c. s. da 21. — dam, F. s. dem.*

dám [Dan.] *draughts. — to d., di d., to play at draughts.*

o-dám, *madness. — bo d., to go, grow or run mad; pr. 975. od. na ebo no, wabo d., he is mad; abo no d., it has driven him mad; cf. bo 12, gye.*

-da m, *a. red, scarlet; cf. obédám, adam 1. 2., aniadam, damma, damē, damrām.*

da m, *1. the crest of the cock. — 2. the shell of a kind of shellfish, red on one side, pr. 714. — 3. a certain play or ceremony of hunters; osi adam n.s. wugoru abòfó, abomoyere, bommofó-agoru,*

e. s. wo a wukum aboa no wukura otuo na woto ðwom na wotow tuo no na ebinom bọ mmā mu a.s. wokā akyene [akyenedám] a.s. wọbọ dawurum' [dawurudam], na ebinom nso saw ká wo hō.

dàmma, a small *weight of gold* equal in value to 2 pence 1 farthing; *pr.* 716; *s.* sika.

damma-bó, the *red seed* of a certain shrub, used as a *gold-weight*; d. ababañ yẹ ọwaw-aduru, the *leaves of the damma shrub* are a *medicine* used to cure a *cough*.

ọ-dammá, [ọdāñ, *dim.*] *small house or room*; *col.*, *cottage*.

ndamba, nnamma, *F. Mt.* 26,64. *hereafter*; nd. asendzida no, *at the last day of judgment*.

a dámmàkwàd'wó, a by-name of the *leopard*; *s.* ọsebó.

ọ-dam-máñ, the *kind or shape of a house*: ọdāñ yi d. yẹ fẹ; *cf.* bañ, sibeá.

damañkama, *s.* dōm...

damǎrām, *pl.* n-; a flower with *vermilion* leaves; the shrub

damǎrām, \ on which it grows; *scarlet*, *cinnabar red*.

damas [Eng.] *damask*. — *Am.* 3,12. — ahiafo d., *mock satin*.

dám'dám', *chequered*; yam atotow no hō d. mmākō-mākō.

dámē, a *red powder* from iron ore; 'mosea kọkọ wọsew a wode t̄wa (wọñ) anim a.s. asafē.

ọdámfó, *pl.* a- [ọdám] *mudman*. *pr.* 719.

damfo, *friend* (used in addressing a person). *F. Mt.* 26,50.

a dámfó, *pl.* nnamfo(nom), 1. Ak. [nea médāñ no] *master, superior, patron*. — 2. Akp. *friend*; *syn.* aṣe, ọyọnkō; *cf.* abarima: fa ad., *to make friendship*. — 3. *host, who receives or entertains and lodges a guest*: *syn.* ofiwura.

a dámfowá, *hostess; the wife of the host* of a house where journey-men are lodged and entertained.

dámmirifūa: opompono ne nsa hye ne d. mu = ọde ne nsa hye ne nañ 2 ntañ', *he folds his hands and puts them between his legs* (wode wo nsa hye họ a, na wo wère ahow neñ a.s. ade ahia wo); wode atumpañ remā no d. (= due), *they condole with him by beating the drum*. *pr.* (717.) 1153. 2660. 3400.

adám mó, *inf.* [bọ dam] *madness*. *pr.* 1354.

ọ-dam ò á [ọdā, amōa] *grave, tomb, sepulchre*.

ọ-dám pāñ, [ọdāñ, mpāñ] *a house or room with an open front*; = ọdāñ hunu, ọdāñ a ọpọñ nsí ano; ọdāñ a ano tetré a wotrām' aṣia ði asem, bọ semode na wonom nsā na wodidi mu. *F. Mt.* 26,58. *Cf.* abọnten-námpāñ, nammon-námpāñ.

ọ-dám pàré, *pl.* a-, *rafter, spar, framework of a roof*; d. ani, *inside of the roof*. [ọdāñ, house, aparew, rib.]

damrām, -ma, *s.* damārām.

adám-sí, *inf.* *s.* adam 3.

dàñ, *v.* [*inf.* a-, *red.* dennáñ] 1. *to apply to, to seek the protection of, put one's self under the protection of a man of distinction &*



influence, *give (one's self) over or up to, adhere to; to depend on*; ode nehô adàù Brofô; ode nehô abedañ bosom; Ahitofel de nehô bedañ Absalom; onipa yi dañ me (= ode nehô bọ me hō) na wanyā biribi adi; òdañ me or òdàñ me dā-yi, *he always applies or comes to me (for his living)*; pr. 720. 2595. — 2. *to appeal to*: ode asem no ko-dañ Kaesare, *he appealed to Cesar*. — 3. *to claim; to desire*; medañ se menyā adwuma-pa bi maye na manyā biribi maḷi, *the only thing I ask or care for is, that I may get some proper work to do in order to get something to eat*. — 4. *to call in, demand, exact payment from*: òdàñ me ka, *he demands payment, calls in a debt from me*; cf. aka-dañ; pr. 721-723. — 5. *s. demañ*. — a dañ, *inf. clientship, a state of being under the protection of a patron*; ne ùkyeñ a ọte yi, euyé osòm, *na eye adan*.

dañ', *v. [red. dan'nàn] to turn, to give another direction, tendency or inclination to; to change, alter; to turn, transform, change into, to become by a sudden transformation*; pr. 724. obayifo dañ nehô osebo, *a wizard transforms himself into a leopard; to convert, to be converted (into); to retract, revoke, recall, remove nsew, a curse*; wadañ me dua a oboo me no. — *syn. kisā; sañ; sakra; ye, nyiñ*. — *Plur. odañ nehô, he turns round; odannañ nehô, = ọd. ne nsa, s. bi.*; odañ n'akyi (kyere me), *he turns his back (upon or to me)*. — dañ.. gya, *F. to leave, Mk. 1, 20, 14, 52*. — dañ.. kyene = gyā kyene, *to give up, relinquish, pr. 510. 1553*. — dañ mu, *to alter*; wadañ n'ahenni mu, *he has changed the fashion of his rule*. — dañ a u i, *to turn one's face, i.e. to turn round*; odañ n'ani gwañe; *to turn the face, i.e. to change, pervert, subvert*; odañ asem no ani, *he gives a wrong turn to (or, he misstates) the matter, perverts judgment*. — dañ nsa, *to turn one's hand; to trade, negotiate*; odannañ ne nsa, *he trades, deals*; Luk. 19, 15. *he is industrious (oto biribi na otoñ, a.s. otoñ nñwimue)*. — dañ asem, pr. 2855. = d. asem no ani, s. d. ani.

o-dáñ, *pl. a-, house, negro-house (R. p. 166); room, apartment*; cf. fadañ, abañ, cfi, asañ, osañ, nuánsò, pántántwéré, and the diff. parts or kinds of house or room: abáñkuā, abránná', aboutennám-pāñ, dabekyiri, odámpāñ, nanmonnám-pāñ, mantwérem', pákúsu, pato, piá, pumpúnú, asásò, ntwironoá.

o-dáñ-ā n ò, *house-door, door-way, opening or entrance of a house*; o-dáñ-ò-poñ, *the door by which the entrance-way is closed*; cf. o-poñ. *R. p. 166*.

dannañ, *red. v., s. dañ', v. to turn many times, repeatedly; to turn, more or throw this way and that way*; mframa d. hyeñ; — ọd. nehô, ọd. ne nsa, s. dañ'.

adannañ', *inf. repeated changing, alternation*. — di ad., *to change, undergo changes*; wodi ad. ye, *they do it alternately, by turns*.

adannañ-di, *inf. change, changing, turn*; ad. abode, *organic creature, Kirtz § 174*.

o-dannañ, *a kind of yam; s. ode*.

dánnáñ-wè-abó, obí à wódáñ nó à, wówè abó, *an unprofitable master; s. under fow*.

dáú-dùá, *pl. mánùá*, a tree (pole or stick) cut for the building of a house; timber.

o-dáú-ne-nà, a kind of lizard = ntafontafo, *s. oketew.*

adanním' [odañ anim] front of a house; place in front of a house; wosi dañ a, wópaw nuā pakyèñ ad. ansā-na wokyeñ adañ-kyíri, when a house is built, the best sticks are taken for the front, and afterwards the sticks for the back-wall are put in.

o-dànká, *pl. a-*, powder-flask, powder-horn, powder-case; *cf. toa.*

adànkó, *pl. n-*, hare. *pr. 504. F. asōasō, asōketé. [pr. 692.]*

adañkum, *s. adenkum.*

dañkwanseré, a kind of bat; *s. ampañ.*

o-dáñkyeñ [odañ ñkyeñ] the side of a house.

adáñ-kyeñ, *inf. [kyeñ dañ]* the marking or lining out of the sides of a house and fixing the sticks for the walls; *cf. adannim.*

adáñkyíri [odañ akyi] the back, back-wall, rear of a house; the place behind a house; *cf. adannim; mñkyíri.*

o-dañmu, the interior or inner part of a house; masiesie me d., I have put my house or room in order.

adáñmudé [dañ mu ade] *pl. id., bribes; syn. boā, anadwode; di or gye ad. = di mmoā, to accept bribes.*

o-dáñnú, the stick in a bird-trap on which the bird steps and causes the trap or snare to spring so that it is caught; the trigger of a springe; *cf. nterewso.*

o-dañniow [odañ-gow] a house in decay, out of repair, in a ruinous state.

adansá, handcuff, manacle; wōato no ad. or wōde ad. ato no, he has been handcuffed.

dānse, *F. dāse, mogya a abiri kō, gore. thick, clotted blood.*

adánsé, witness, testimony; evidence, proof; deposition of a witness; - di ad. (*inf. adanse-di*), to give testimony or evidence, to bear witness, to witness, testify; - hye ad., to call or take to witness; *pr. 114.164. — wò adanse, thou art witness; onoara ad., he is witness.*

o-dansefó, *pl. a-*, one who gives testimony, a witness, deponent.

dansebère, *s. daasebère.*

adanse-krúm, false witness or testimony.

o-dansekrumfo, a false witness.

dáñ-sò, the upper part or floor of a house, garret; *cf. abansoro.*

dà-nsow, a. [nea eđa nsow] easy to be known, remarkable, conspicuous, particular; *pr. 3254.*

da-nsow, densow, *v. to be distinguished &c. ne ñkō ara na od. [oda ho a ote senea wōahye no nsow; oyi densow, e.s. wo hō wō ade bi na nñpa ñhinā nīm wo; ne ti d. = esono ne ti ñkō, etc se Onyañk. ahye no gyirae; onipa yi, ne duabañ d., this man has a singularly formed body.*

o-dantá, a kind of gum.

dánta, under-garment, loin cloth of the negroes, = amōase, odenā, otām; wabō d.

dantabáú, *circle*; *syn.* kontonkroú; woboo (wotwaa) no hō d. = wotwaa no hō hyiae, *they surrounded him.*

adántam', *pl. n.*, [adañ utam' kwañ] *way, passage, intervening space between houses.*

adántám' [nea oda or eda utam'] *intermediate, middle* (used e. g. in apposition to a proper name for the sake of distinction, as Aduobe Adantam': Aduobe biakō di pañyü, na adantám' di ho, na akūmā ka akyiri).

adantofò, *F.* = abantofò. *Mt. 21, 42.*

adantapu, ?

o-dántuw, -tuo [odañ utuw] *an uninhabited house or room; oñe d., a forsaken dwelling.*

o-dányà, a certain medicinal plant; *pr. 895.*

da-pá, *pl. n.*, a good, lucky, festival day.

adapā, *disgrace, disgraceful treatment*; *cf.* adagyaw, ahohora, anyampa; wobò no ad., *they maltreat, disgrace, degrade* a respectable man, as by flogging him in the street, taking away his clothes, fastening him to the block (*cf.* edná 6). — *F. Mk. 9, 12.*

o-dapānì, *pl. a-*fo (nea ne hō da hō korā, otām ùkata no so; onipa a otā ye ahohorade) *a shameless person; one who acts disgracefully.*

dāpēm, a thousand times daily; a long time: always, ever, often; d. ùhìnā, *for ever*; d. na woye ade bone yi! *you always commit this wickedness*; *syn.* dā, dabā.

dapēñ, *pl. a-, or n.*, week; = nnaawotwē. [da, pēñ, prop. a set of days.] *R. p. 167.* (The names of the seven days, *s. Gr. § 41, 4.*)

dapensém, *weekly report.*

dápōnna, *pl. n.*, a high, festival day. [da, pōñ, da, = eda a esō.] Yedi d. 'ne, *to-day we have a feast*; Adae nna ye n., *the Adae days are festival days.* *Cf.* dapá, afāhye.

dárè, (*pl. id.*) *dollar; piece of money, silver coin.* *F. dadare* [*fr. Dan. dalér, Dutch daubler.*]

adáre, *pl. n.*, Ak. adere, *hook, bill-hook, large knife, bush knife*, used by the negroes to cut down branches and shrubs, *pr. 728-30.* — Owu ad., *pr. 3481.* *fig. the destructive power of death. Death's scythe.* *Phr. me nañ tia ad. so, I am on the point of starting* (for work on a plantation or for a journey). *Cf.* adatiā, adawā.

adare-bó [dade bo] *musket-ball, bullet of iron*; *cf.* aboba.

dárèkãñá, a sympathizing expression in condoling; mā d. = mā dùè or hyèdèñ, *to condole.*

darewa, *pl. n.*, a small fish-hook; *cf.* dadewa & tōnkogyei.

adasā, *F. men, people* (in general). *Mt. 5, 11. 15. 19. Mk. 9, 31. s. adesā.*

adasā-mba, *F. men, children of man*; *syn.* nnyimpa.

o-dasānyì, *F. s. odesāni.*

o-dasāwa, a tree and its fruit; *s. adesā.*

dase, F. = adanse, *Mt. 8, 4. Mk. 6, 11.* dzi d., yē adase, = di adanse, dāse, F. *blood, gore*; s. bogya, dāse, kafo. [*Mt. 23, 31.*]

da-ase, *to thank. s. da 24.* — ndaase, F. = nuaase, aseda.

o-daásé, *a log of wood scooped out longitudinally to serve for a mortar (cf. owoaduru); fodder-chest or water-trough for sheep. Odaase de, e da hō [e da ase, fam'], owoaduru nso si hō; od. de, akurā na woye, nanso wōn a wokyi woadurum' fufu Kwasida na wōwōw wom'.*

daaséběre, [*fr. mada-ase maběre, I have thanked I have become tired*] a title given to kings: *a benefactor so liberal that he makes one grow weary of returning thanks.*

adasefo, F. *witnesses*; adase-torfo, *false witnesses. Mt. 26, 55, 60.*

dasī, *tight(?)*; wokyerere no hama d., *they bound his hands tight.*

da-so, *to continue. s. da 25 c.*

o-dàsó, *pl. n., coverlet, blanket, quilt (ade a e da [mpa] so); the cloth on which one sleeps; cf. mmuatām.*

o-dasú, *pl. a., [oda su = horow] a division of the night, night-watch (of which the negroes count three: from 6 to 10, 10 to 1 and 1 to 4 o'clock. Woda na wunyān a, wofre no d. biakō; od. biakō tṽam' a, na omunuńkum nē mframa abetṽam'.) Wayi (or wada) d. biakō, he has slept the first part of the night; woadá ayi d. fā, they lie in the first sleep; woda ayi ad. abien, they have slept from the beginning of the night till after midnight; woadá ayi ad. abiesā, they had slept till about 4 o'clock in the morning; obaa od. abien mu, he came in the second watch; eduu od. końkoń, it was in the middle of the night; odasum', at midnight, in the night. — F. desu, *Mt. 24, 43.**

adatéwa, *a sort of cloth; s. ntama.*

adatiā, = adare tia, *pr. 412.*

da-tiā, *a short term or space of time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation; wahye no d. bi.*

o-daw, *1. the jaw, = abogyē; osūm d. = ode ne nsa sūm n'a-bogyē, he supports his chin with his hand. — 2. conversation; obō daw = obō semode, he ("moves his jaw" =) holds a conversation.*

da wá, *pl. n., [e da, dim.] a short day or time; yekodii mawá bi wō hō na yebae, we spent some few days there und then returned.*

dawa, *pl. n., 1. (a pair of) fire tongs. — 2. a bell of native manufacture, hung on sheep's or dogs' necks, s. dā.*

adawá [adare, dim.] *a small bill-hook.*

adawá, = adewá, *a certain play and song of women.*

dawadwá, *stomach (of man); cf. furu, nsonokese.*

da-worō, *a day fixed, yet not punctually kept, a slipping day (as it were); wahye d., he set a time, but has not kept to it.*

adáwòromā, *favour, kindness, grace, mercy; the word is used in an elliptical way, and scarcely as the subject of a sentence. — Wo ad., you are very kind! n'ad. ntia, ankā miwui, but for his kindness, I should have died; ohene ad. ntia, ankā wokum me, but for the*

king's mercy I should have been put to death; midì no ad. ansā-na manyā oḍań madam', e.s. mesōm no ansā-na omāā me kwań medaa ne dań mu; — woye biribiara ðe mā obi na otua wo so kaw a, wuse: midì no ad., I procured permission, his favour, to allow me... pr. 644.

adawu-bò, *inf.* = adawuru-bò. — ðà wúró, pr. 3013.

ò-ðáwúrn, *pl. n.*, a kind of bell to be struck with a stick by the public crier in making proclamation, also used at public meetings, at certain plays, in the frantic dances of fetish-men &c. cf. unawutá. — dawurudam, s. adam, 3.

Adawurantu-adawara-ntōa [wòdań wòń (bosom) Ntōa] a by-name of Kōmań or Aküropòń in the language of the great drum.

ada yé, *inf.* [da yiye] a good situation; ne küro-bań wò ad. mā eye few, the town is beautifully situated.

da-yiye! dayiy'ò! *interj.* sleep well! Gr. § 147,3.

de, F. 1. = se, *that*; ose de, bëra! = okā se: bëra! — 2. = se, *as, even as*; de-bre, de-mbre, Mt. 6,2. = senea, *like as*. — 3. = se (used elliptically); ekāā dé = ekāā sè, *it wanted as (little as possible) i.e. almost, nearly*. — 4. = sè, *very, very much*. — 5. = deń, Mt. 26,66.

de (dew), *red.* de de (dedéw), *a.*, 1. agreeable, pleasant, sweet, is used of catables and drinkables: eye de, *it tastes well*, pr. 642. 1942. 2103. — of sound, e.g. of the horn, of the drum, of a tune, pr. 79. 2337. of words: akwańmusem dew, *pleasant news*, pr. 1899. of a person: oye de, *he is an agreeable man*, pr. 1318. — 2. right, righteous, used in judicial decisions or sentences: n'asem ye de, *he is (in the) right*; n'asem nye de, *he is wrong*. — *Plur.* me hō asem ye (wòń) de, *a lawsuit about me (i.e. my being or getting involved in a lawsuit or misfortune of any kind) is or would be pleasant to them, i.e. I am hated by them*. On the simple or variously reduplicated forms and the predicative and attributive use of them, s. Gr. § 68-70.

ò-ðé, *n.* s. oḍew.

de, *v.* (Ak.) s. dew.

nde, F. = me, *to-day*.

de, *v.* 1. to hold, have, possess; to own: ono na ode küro yi, *he is the possessor of this town*; pr. 713. ode ne hō, *he possesses himself i.e. he is free, his own master, not in bondage*; pr. 713. — 2. to owe: ode (me) kaw, *he owes (me) a debt*; pr. 747. 776. — 3. to have seized or befallen: awow de me, *I am cold*; okom (osnkom) de no, *he is hungry (thirsty)*. — 4. to contain, to be: ne diń de deń? *what is his name?* — to have the name of, be called: ode Kofi, *his name is Kofi*. — 5. to hold on, keep on, persist in, continue: ode no fwe ara, *he kept on flogging him*; wode bone yo a, mede wo fwe ara, *if you continue to do evil, I shall continue to flog you, i.e. as long as you do evil, I shall always punish you*. pr. 759. — 6. to use, be accustomed to: omné apem-pensí ná epè n'ádé, *lit. he does not use extortion and seeks his things, i.e. it is not his manner or fashion to enrich himself by extortion*. — 7. to mean, refer to, allude to, aim at: ode me yonkō, na onné mè, *he means my friend, not me*; pr. 1907. 1583. — 8. to mention: omań bò, na menné sika, *the (whole) town or nation is lost, not to mention*

*money*, pr. 1998.3524. *se wonné sá* or *se wonné n'è à*, *asram abiesá woHYIA* *prékò*, lit. *if they do not mention (meeting), in three months they meet once*, i.e. *at least once in 3 months they assemble*. — [This *v.* is mostly used in the *contin.* form only, Gr. § 91, 2. 102, 2. 167., sometimes in the *pret.*: *òkom dee me*, *I was hungry*; seldom in other forms, as, *progr.*: *awow rede me*, *I am beginning to feel cold*; *perf.*: *awow ade me*, *cold has now (by degrees) come upon me*; *fut.*: *awow bede me*, *I shall feel cold*.] — The *v. de* expressing a state, the action by which the state is produced, is usually expressed by other verbs, as, *fa*, *to take*, *nyā*, *to obtain*: *òbèfa nehō adi*, *he will become free*; *òbenyā kaw*, *he will run into debt*.

*de* is very often used as an *aux. v.* introducing an object to which the action expressed by the principal verb refers, or by means of which it is performed, or of which some other thing is made; e.g. *ode afōa lye bohām'*, *he (has a sword puts i.e.) puts a sword into the scabbard*; *ode ñkrante t'waa dubā*, *he having a sword cut off a branch*, i.e. *he cut of a branch with a sword*; *ode ñhōma bu kotoku*, lit. *he taking leather makes a bag*, i.e. *he makes a bag of leather*. Intransitive verbs like *ba*, *to come*, *kò*, *to go*, *f'w'e*, *to fall*, *trā*, *to sit*, when connected with the *aux. v. de*, assume *causative* significations: *to bring, conduct, throw down, to cause to sit or to put*; but *de* never partakes of the inflection of the *princ. v.*, and in all *neg.* and *imp.* forms it is replaced by the inflective verb *fa*, *to take*; e.g. *wode no betrā abeññua so*, *they taking him will (cause him to) sit* i.e. *they will set him on the throne*; *fa no trā agna no so*, lit. *take him sit* i.e. *place him on that stool*; *woamfa no antrā agna no so*, *they have not set or placed him on the stool*. Cf. Gr. § 108. 205. (pr. 770. 774. 781.) 206. (pr. 756. 757. 771. 773.) 208. (pr. 758. 764. 766. 779.) 234. (pr. 734. 746. 754. 755. 761-63.) 237. (pr. 733. 736-39. 749-51. 753. 765. 767. 769. 777. 778. 772. 780. 752. 782.) 240-42. (pr. 740-45. 768. 737.)

*de*, Ak. *de e*, *emph. part. & conj.*, by which a person or thing, or an action (or sentence), is made prominent or opposed to another or others. [It is derived from the *n. a de* (*s. bel.*) which again is derived fr. the *v. de*.] It means *taken apart, concerning, as for, as to* (Gr. § 75. 3): *me de*, *meb'kó*, *my thing or part* i.e. *as for me, I do not go*. When the sent. or part of a sent., which is made prominent by *de*, precedes a corresponding co-ord. sent., the latter begins with *na* or *nanso*, *but*, and *de* is usually not translated (if we will not express it by *indeed, it is true, take it for granted*, Gr. § 140. 251. c.); but when it follows after the corresponding sent., *de* is translated by *but, however*: *mafré nò dé, nà òmmá*, *I have called him, but he does not come*; *òbèkò. na me de, metrā ha*, *he will go, but I shall stay here*; *me de, mete dañ mu, na me nua de, oye adwuma (wo) adiwo*, *I am sitting in the house, but my brother is working outside*; *Abürökyiri (de). òba di n'agya ade; eha-yi de, ente sa*, *in Europe a child inherits his father's goods; here, however, it is not so*. — The particle may be used twice: *asem yi de de, miñhū ase*, *as to (the concerns of) this matter, I do not understand it*.

*de, dee, dea*, *pron.* put instead of a previous noun [fr. *ade, thing*] Gr. § 62. *me de*, *mine*, also *my part, my portion*; *yei de*, *ours &c.*  
[pr. 823. 824.]

o-dé, Ak. odeg, F. edwo, *gam*, a large esculent tuber or root of various climbing plants, of the genus *Dioscorea*, forming, when roasted or boiled, a wholesome, palatable, and nutritious food; *pr.* 825-29. The diff. kinds have each its particular names: 1. ode-pá ne: gyawú, akwàkò, krúkrupá, ñkántámi, díká, máde, odannán, ode-kwaseá, amná-mánuú-aúwu (Ab.), amanyákú, mmoúko-noúko, òsu, pepeá; 2. ñkàni: ñkànihéne, ñkúkú, àniwa-àniwa; 3. bà-yé re: ababáyé re, onyame-báyé re, kâde, kókóra, asáliná, asante-aihú-ntém, ntonto, obuobi-kwáw, adúokú, kumí-yáw, kwabena-afwí, kwame-fwí (the last 5 are names of men who first planted these kinds); 4. afa séw: afase-kàni, afase-tuntúm, apúka, adi-ammá-wo-ba; 5. mèn sá (ye fremfrem), ñkámfó (ye ñwene); ayamkawde. — S. fua, bore, pañ, tu &c. mmotòkrómá, mpow; fufú.

à d é, Ak. adee, F. adze. *pl.* ade, nnéema (F. nnyemba, ndzemba), nnéwá, 1. *thing, substance*, espec. an *inanimate object*; any object of the senses or of thought *pr.* 783-88... (*cf.* asem, any object of speech, transaction, occurrence, affair, event): something, *sgn.* biribi; adekoko, something red; *pr.* 135.139.140.814. (sometimes it is left untranslated, Gr. § 202.1.) *cf.* adebone, adepa. — 2. *vessel, instrument; pl. effects, furniture*. — 3. *property, possession; part, portion; pl. goods, wares, merchandise.* *pr.* 820. goods, riches, fortune, wealth; *pr.* 813.821.1922.2514-16. (di, pe, nyā ade, s. 8-10.) — 4. *some unknown agent, power or cause*: ade ato no so mā wawu, he had an apoplectic fit from which he died. — 5. *a striking act of strength, skill or cunning; a feat, deed, exploit*: woaye ade, you have performed something great and praiseworthy! — 6. *all things taken together, the world*; bō ade, to create the world; to found a kingdom; s. bō 85. — 7. *the things visible in daylight or performed in the day-time*: ade kyē, the things appear, become clear, visible, i.e. the day breaks; ade akýē, it is daylight, morning; — ade sã, the things disappear, vanish, come to an end, i.e. the day closes, ends; ade asã, the things are done, i.e. it is evening, night. *pr.* 808.810.811. — 8. *Phr.* (*cf.* ß) di (obi) ade a) to feed or live upon one's property, be supported by, get presents of, enjoy benefits of one, *pr.* 866.872.876. — b) to inherit one's property; *pr.* 844.877. to succeed in one's office or on the throne. — 9. pē ade, to seek i.e. endeavour to make a fortune. — 10. nyā ade, to make a fortune, become or grow rich; *pr.* 975.2514-16.

à d e, a kind of beads, s. abené.

dē, *v.* to open wide (odénkyém adē n'anom' rebeká mè; dē kotoku no āno, na mémfa ntrama no míññu mu); to extend; wotwa (mpasúa) dēē mu, they extended their lines for fighting, ranged the battle; *sgn.* terew; *cf.* dedē.

dé, *ade*, still, silent, quiet, calm; softly, gently, carefully: fa koto ho dē, nsee no! — *sgn.* kómm, bēřēw.

o-d é', friend, used by a female addressing a female friend; *cf.* awē, ñwēwé.

dea, Ak. = nea, Akr.; F. nyia, he who; dzea, dza, that which; also place where, manner in which. *pr.* 2254.2259.2116. (2113-2283.)

ade-bisá, *inf. consultation, inquiry* of a fetish or fortuneteller.  
 ọ-debisáfó, *pl. a-, inquirer. pr. 1700.*

adebó [ada-ẹbó, koko so ùkataso] an *amulet* worn or “lying on the breast”, of cloth, leather &c.; ùkúrofo de sẹ̀bẹ̀ *n. a. ye mu; -breast-plate, ephod.*

ade-bó, *inf. creation.* — ọdehófo, *creator, = ọbófo, ọboadee.*

ade-bòné, *pl. n-, a bad thing, evil, ill. sin; cf. bone.*

ọ-deboneyéfó, *pl. n-, sinner, evil-doer, malefactor, criminal; cf. ọbone, ọbonefo, onipabone.*

adebònúá, *pad.* — adebònúá, a kind of *beads. S. kabonoa, -á.*

adebònúruwa, *bolster; s. kabonoruwa.*

ndẹda, *F. = nnera, yesterday.*

nde-dayi, *F. = nne-dayi, to-day.*

adedàdẹ, *an old, well-known, common thing; = ade dedaw.*

deda-dedaw, *red. a. or adv. 1. very old. — 2. long ago, long since, for a long time.*

dedaw', *Ak. dada, F. dadaw, pl. a-, a. 1. old (used of things, seldom of persons, cf. apā, panyin, akora): ọdán dẹ̀daw' or ọdan-ndẹ̀dẹ̀w, an old house. — 2. long known, long acquainted: ọdamfó dedaw, an old friend.*

dẹ̀daw, *Ak. dada, adv. already: wábà d., he is come already.*

dẹ̀dẹ̀, *red. a., s. de.*

Dede, *pr. n. of a female, said to be the mother of the Gā people and the elder sister of Kọkọ, q. v.*

ọdede, *Ak. sayings, fame, report.*

dede, *F. = gyegyẹgye, noise, tumult. Mt. 9, 23. Mk. 5, 38.*

ọdẹ̀dẹ̀, *possessor, owner, proprietor.*

adede, *Ak. = d̄wae; a certain play: yegoro ad.*

dẹ̀dẹ̀, *red. v. to sneak, slink, crawl after, to watch, lurk for, lie in wait (agyinamoa dede ùkura; ọbommofó d. aboa ansá-na wakun no; dẹ̀dẹ̀ kọkyere aboa no!).*

adede ùk r̄má, *the castor-oil plant, Ricinus communis, Palma Christi.*

ade-dí, *inf. inheriting.* — ọ-de-dífo, *pl. a-, heir.*

ọ-de-dòmá, *s. dómá, horohoro.*

ọ-dedu à ní, *pl. meduafó, [nea ọda duam'] captive, prisoner, one fastened to the block, cf. duá 6. — F. daduanyi.*

dedu a-fí, *= nueduafó fí, prison.*

dẹẹ, adeẹ, *Ak. s. de, ade.*

dẹ̀fẹ̀, *a. soft, sweet, fluttering; softly; ọyẹ̀ n'ani akyi d. = ọdà n'ani akyi fẹ̀fẹ̀ (okā n'ani gu so sẹ̀ ọrẹ̀dà, nanso enyẹ̀nna nà ọrẹ̀dà), he blinks, twinkles, winks, casts a smiling look (at).*

dẹ̀fẹ̀dẹ̀fẹ̀, *red. v., to flatter; syn. hoahoa; ọdẹ̀fẹ̀dẹ̀fẹ̀ no ágyẹ̀ n'ádẹ̀ adí, he flatters him in order to inherit his property; ọd. n'ano, he speaks softly, appeasingly.*



ade-ſem, *inf. borrowing.* — o-deſemfo, *one who borrows.*

ade-ſere, *inf. piety, religiousness, reverence, veneration, awe, holy fear.* — o-deſerefo, *pl. a-, a pious, godly, religious, reverent, careful, conscientious, scrupulous, person.*

ade-ſiri, *inf. giving or selling on credit.*

o-deſirifo, *pl. a-, debtor, = odefemfo.*

o-deſo, *pl. a-, a man of wealth, wealthy, opulent, rich man; syn. osikani, ohōnyāfo.*

o-deſo, *benefactor, a good, kind, benign, charitable, liberal, bountiful, munificent man, used as a respectful or flattering address to a man of rank. [nea ne hō ade ye fow? adōeyefo?]*

ade-ſōm, *inf. offence, transgression, trespass. pr. 2167.*

o-de-ſūfū, *1. a pudding of yam, s. fufū. — 2. a kind of butterfly.*

ade-ſwéré, *inf. (the act of) expending or wasting money; expenditure.* — adeſwéréde, *costs, expenses; charges.*

o-de-gufo, *pl. a-, founder, caster; type-caster, letter-founder.*

odeha, [*who possesses the forest*] a by-name of the leopard, *s. osebo.*

ade-hūnu, *a vain thing, vanity, = ahuhude.*

o-dehyé, *pl. a-, 1. free man, free woman; noble man; member of the king's family; me d. ni, this is one of my sister's children (when they are freeborn). pr. 122.839.843-47.1344. — 2. the state or rank of a free man; pr. 330.836-38. kō wo kūrom' na kodi wo d., go to thy country and live there as a free man. — 3. (adj.) free, not in bondage free-born. F. no bogya dehye, his most precious blood. Prk. —*

*1. (n.) od., an eruption and swelling of the eyelids.*

o-dehye-ba, *pl. mehye-mma, free people's children.*

adehye-di, *inf. liberty, personal freedom.*

o-dehye-kōfoni, *knights; baron. Hist.*

o-dehye-panyii, *count, earl; omantam mu d., landgrave. Hist.*

adehye-sém, *behaviour of a free, independent man; arrogance, presumptuousness; As. = ahantañ. — di ad., to be presumptuous; to live as a nobleman, pr. 849.*

adehye-sóm, *inf. service in the quality of a free man or relation, not of a slave.*

o-dehyewá, *(young) nobleman, pr. 848. — pl. n-, nobility.*

ade-káñ, *the first thing; first-fruit; cf. abakañ.*

ade-káñ, *inf. counting, reading; cf. okáñ, okeñkañ, ùhōmakañ.*

deke, *s. dekye.*

dèkedèke, *carefully: woso no (wokura no) d., they curry (handle) him cautiously.*

dékèdèke, *softly: onam ne nai āno d., he walks silently on tiptoe; syn. berew.*

dekōde [ade kō] *what, which thing (in indirect questions, Gr. § 60); kobisa no dekōde a ofwefwe, go and ask him what he is looking for; edeñ na aye no mā osū? minnim dekōde.*

ade-kora, *inf. securing of things, pr. 712.*

o-dékùró, adekúrow [nea ode kúrow] *pl. a- -fo, 1. owner or chief of a town or village (used as a respectful title or appellation); kúrow yi mu dekúro ba ne no. 2. ohene safohene a ote ne kúrom'. cf. ohene, omainhene. — 3. burgomaster, mayor, prefect.*

ode-kwaseá, a kind of *gam*: *s. ode.*

dekyé, *adv. 1. perceptibly; 2. slightly. (?) Wakā no d., he has touched it injuriously; ade a mede mato ha yi, ñká nò d., the thing I have put here, do not touch it roughly! me wura a mesom no, oñká me d., my master whom I serve, does not treat me in a hard manner; wósoáa fúmu no, añká d., when the corpse was carried, it did not move in the least; oñká nehô d. tié nò, he obeys him without any reluctance or opposition.*

a dé-kyé, *inf. 1. dividing: yebaa adékyé, or, adékyé nti na yebae, we came to divide the things. — 2. the act of presenting, making presents.*

adekyedé, (*pl. id.*) *gift, present, also adekye, akyede.*

adekyéé [cf. ade kyé] *1. day-break, morning (cf. anopa). — 2. the next or following day. — 3. day-light (cf. awia), the whole day including morning, noon, afternoon and evening (anopa, owígyinae, betwáhere a.s. mfaretubere, aiwunmere). Mt. 20,6.*

adekyéè-hâmá, *the first ray or streak of light at the horizon in the morning sky; morning-twilight, dawn, day-break, day-blush, the purple glory of the morning.*

adekyéè-soroma, *morning-star, day-star; s. kô-soroma, owuodi, kyekyepaware.*

ade-kyere, *inf. instruction, teaching.*

dém, *1. hurt, injury, damage, loss; fault, defect, blemish; wadi dém, he has received a hurt, suffered damage (in his health, from a previous sickness): omni dém or dém biara nui nehô, he is faultless, without blemish (efi ne soro bedu fam' nui yare biara). — 2. a lasting impression; residue; a sticking fast, resting, continuing (in the ear); edí m'asôm' dém, it remains in my ears; obi tu wo fo-pa a, mã emi wo asôm' dém.*

dém m, *a. still, quiet, calm; syn. diññ, komm.*

dém, F. = sa, sã, so, thus: Mt. 2,5, 5,16,19. dém no, *whereupon, Mt. 14,7. dém yi, thus, Mt. 3,15. on this fashion, Mk. 2,12. — demara, = sãara, so, even so, the same, likewise. Mt. 5,12,46,47,7,12.*

dém-ntsir, F. = ne sã nti, *therefore. Mt. 3,8. 5,48. 6,2.*

ademene, As. = sumãna, *pr. 743.*

dèmmé, n-, F. ndzembir, *reed; diff. kinds: 1. mfiá, used for wicker-work; 2. kète, used for a kind of flute, kete, odurugya; 3. oyéé, with many thorns (ehô wə nsœ-nsœ sê).*

o-demerefúá, *bush-dog, catches fowls; = odompo, q. v.*

dèméregu, -ku, adobe 'merenkensóno à woápò, *a branch of the adobe-palm, from which the fibres (edow) are or have been taken out.*

a de-mu-dé, (*pl. id.*), a thing preserved, treasured up in a box &c., treasures, valuables; e.g. adémùhéné, adémùsiká; adémùtám, a precious cloth, not used always, but kept for festival occasions.

deñ, *v.* to overcome, master, conquer, overpower; deñ so: to outweigh, overpoise, overbalance; to be more than, surpass, exceed, preponderate, prevail. Wodeñ no ne se: nuipa bann fuw bakō fwe no, they lay hold of him (and flog him); 'fwe no', though it be omitted, is understood; but it may also be added: wodeñ no afwe no, they have together given him a flogging; usenča ofā yi adēñ so, this side of the balance weighs down; edēñ me so se adeso duru-duru, Ps. 38,4. onipa kára deñ abode ùhinā (bebrē, abodeñ), man's soul is more valuable than all creatures; ne yere a okowaree no deñ no, his wife is more (in rank and every thing) than he; n'asem a wakā no deñ no, he has gone too far in saying that.

(e-)dédé, F. deñ, de, Ak. degeñ, degeñ, señ, *pron. interrog.* Gr. § 60, 2.5. 1. what? what thing? ose déñ? what does he say? wofré yi déñ? what (or how) is this called? edēñ ní, what is this? It may be used in the poss. case: edēñ asem ní? = asem bēñ ní? edēñ asem na mokā, what (thing's word) are you talking? — 2. édeñ, édeñ uti, for what, from what cause, why? woyee deñ na wofwee ase, what did you do (i.e. how was it) that you felt? moye deñ na mugyina ha kwa? how is it that you are standing here idle? — 3. how? woye ñno deñ? how is the palm-oil made? — 4. deñ, F. how much? Ak. señ? Ak. alē? — Édeñ, *contr.* = èye déñ: edēñ na wofwefwe, what is it that you seek?

déñ ñ, red; *syn.* kō, kōkō, yemmeñ, yenñ.

deñ, *v.* to grow or be hard, severe, difficult: n'adwuma no deñ no, his work is (too) hard for him (oye adw. pi); anyā adēñ wo neñ = amā woabere, now you have had enough of it; ne yare no ad., his sickness has become severe; awia no, asem no adēñ me, the heat of the sun, the putaver has become too much for me, I am in a strait about, in trouble on account of it; okō no adēñ so, the fight has grown hot.

deñ, dennéñ, dennénneñ (dendéñ, dèndèndèndèñ) or dennénneñ, *a.* Gr. § 70, 1-5. hard, firm; strong; hardy; sharp, severe; cruel; difficult; *opp.* merew; — dade ye deñ, iron is hard; dua denneñ, hard wood; utama no ye deñ, this cloth is strong; oye deñ, he is hard, cruel; he is firm in his resolution, does not easily yield; ne hō ye d., he is (bodily) strong, healthy; ne koñ ye d., his neck is strong (to carry loads); ne koñ mu ye d., ne tirim ye d., he is valiant, powerful (said of the leader of an army); emu ye d., it is hard, important, difficult, troublesome; owia āno ye d., the sun shines hot; ebo ye d., it is dear, s. ebo; *pr.* 8:20. — n'ani ye d., n'āno ye d., ne nsam' ye d., ne tirim ye d., s. ani, āno, nsa, tiri.

e-deñ, *n.* strength: obehye nea eye merew no edēñ.

o-denā, = dánta, amōase, loin cloth; mekofaa od. memōe.

demañ, red. *v. s.* dàñ; to spread, be extended; obobe no aden-nañ, the vine is spread out, hangs over, Ez. 17,6. dua no ad., the tree

has become thickly covered with foliage; wode ohene nkyniü abed. ho, the place has been crowded with the king's umbrellas.

o-dé-ne-há, = odeha, *q. v.*

dennéñ, *red. v. s. deñ.*

adennéñ, *inf. equal balance, being in a state of equilibrium, equipoise.* — di (adesoa) adennéñ, to carry (a load) on the head without holding it; odi n'ahina ad., = oso n'ahina na ne usa ñkuran'; odi nehô ad., he lives carelessly; wudi wohô ad. a, woñkye wu.

dennéñ, dennéneñ, 1. *a. s. deñ.* — 2. *adv. hard, strongly, vehemently; sharply, severely.*

ade-nim, *inf. = nimdee.*

o-denñimlô, = onimdefo, a well-instructed, prudent, clever man.

dèñkesê, bushy, brushy; ne ti afuw d.; odoto bi abu afwe afuw no so d., the whole mass of the thicket fell on the plantation.

adéñkúm, a small calabash with a long neck, used for play; toa a mmea de ahene alyehye hô na wobô wô agorum'.

adé-ñkyê-ô! salutation on taking leave in the evening: may you live to see the next morning! — *syn. nnope-ô!*

deñkyebéò, a kind of European cloth.

dèñkyedeñkye, swamp, bog, fen, marsh, moor, quagmire; marshy or boggy ground, deeper than atekye; cf. dontori.

dèñkyédèñkyé, *adv. in a shaking, vacillating manner;* chim d., it shakes to and fro. — *n. hammock; cf. ahamañkã, osako.*

o-déñkyém, *pl. a., alligator, pr. 859. crocodile; odenkyem-mirempoñ, pr. 2850. syn. asuboa.* — deñkyemmeréfù, -funu, *pr. 1171.*

o-déñkyemmo-ô, 1. a glittering, precious stone said to come from the head of an alligator. — 2. a certain food (nut?) *pr. 745.*

adensá [nea eða usa], Ak. = kapo.

densow, *s. da-nsow.*

ade-nyã, *inf. becoming rich, acquisition of wealth.*

ade-pá, a good or precious thing, something good; goods.

adé-pé, *inf. seeking for riches, pr. 1441.*

depo, ganglion, a tumor or excrescence on the back of the hand.

adere, Ak. = adare.

ádèsã-mmá, = mîpa mma; *s. adasã, odesāní.*

ádèsã', -sãwá, the eatable fruit of a large tree, of the size and shape of a lime, of a yellow and reddish colour, and of a sharp sweet-sour taste; the tree on which it grows.

adesãe [cf. ade sã] 1. *evening-time.* — 2. *the whole day from morning till night; Mat. 20,12. maye adwuma ad., I have worked till night.*

o-desāní, odas... *pl. a.-fó. adesã-mma, man as a rational being* ("mmoa na efre onipa sa") *opp. aboa; od. nye nea [entia ese se] woye no yiye, man does not deserve to be treated well, pr. 509.861.2375.*

adesé, *tooth-ache*; oyare ad.; *sgn.* bôaduum, okékáw.

adesé [ade ase a aka, *what is left at the bottom of a thing*] *sediment, residuum, dregs*; a mean, useless thing; cf. puw; — ad. T'wi, a jargon or patois of the Tshi language.

o-desení, adesení, *pl. a-fo*, = mûpa a wômfra, *men of low condition, low, mean, common people, the dregs of society*; cf. akwanihûmâni. F. *people living in the bush, not on the coast, bush-people.*

ade-see, *inf. waste of things, Mt. 26, 8.*

adé-soá, *inf.* [soa ade] *carrying loads*; ad. ye yaw, — *is troublesome.*

adesoá [ade a wode soa biribi] a basket (tekrekya) or another thing in which women keep and carry their things (ahôde, atam).

adésoa [ade a wosoa] *pl. u-*, mûsoa, *load, burden.*

adesoa-kyôñê', *an excessive burden*; ad. yi de, mîntumi!

o-desoání, *pl. a-fo*, *carrier, porter.*

ade-sûa, *inf. learning, study.*

adesûa-dañ, *school-house, school-room.* — adesûae, *school*; s. sukû.

o-desûafo, *pl. a-*, *learner, student.* — adesûa-kâ, *inf. examination.*

ade-tó, adé-tó, *inf. buying.* — o-detùfó, *pl. a-*, *buyer, customer.*

ade-tóù, adé-tóù, *inf. selling, trading.* — adetòù-dañ, *shop.*

o-detòùfo, *pl. a-*, *seller, trader.*

ade-to-w-o-so, a single fit as of epilepsy, not of repeated or frequent occurrence; cf. ahunum', abiribiriw.

deise, F. = dote.

dew, *v.* to flare, flame, blaze; ogya redew, the fire is blazing; dew bayi, to exercise or practise witchcraft; to bewitch; s. oqayifo; odew se okanea, *fig. he is very lively, active in his business &c.*

dew, *a. s. de.*

o-dew, *secretness, agreeableness, pleasantness; agreeable taste, tastefulness, relish; flavour; pleasure, joy, comfort, benefit; wosôm Nyame yiye a, wobete mu dew, if you serve God well, you will have the benefit of it, you will see how happy it will make you.*

dew, F. *joy. Mt. 13, 20. 44. 25, 21. 28, 8.* — dzi dew, *to rejoice, Mt. 2, 10. 5, 12.* — dew-da, = fewso, *gladly. Mk. 6, 20.*

adewá [ade, *dim.*] a little thing, trifle; enyé ad., *it is considerable, important, = esô kokürô, esô sê, esô ampa!*

adewá, tet. adawá, a name for several kinds of play, s. agoru; a play at funeral customs.

adewá-dwóm, a song used in that play, *pr. 174.*

adewáfó, *women engaged in that play, pr. 3237.*

adé-wu, *inf. bashfulness; syn. adefere.*

ade-wiá, *inf. stealing, theft; cf. krónó, akrommo.*

ade-ye, *inf. doing, doings (cf. nneye); activity; efficacy.*

adeyede, (*pl. id.*) *instrument.*

o-deyefo, -yofó, *pl. a-*, *an industrious, diligent man; syn. osifo; oye od. = oye nsi, ne nsa nna, he is diligent in his business.*

di [*red. didi*] F. dzi [dzidzi]. This verb of multifarious significations seems to be related with the *r. de*; but whilst *de* chiefly means *to have in hands* or *hold*, and describes a state: *di* means *to take (in hands)* and *to handle*, or *to use, make use of, employ*, and describes actions. It is, however, not confined to actions, nor to objects taken with the hand (for which we have the *vr. fa, gye, yi, som'...*), but is most frequently employed with abstract nouns, and the activity expressed by it is more of an abstract and compound than of a concrete and simple nature. — As in the case of *bo*, we arrange the various significations, which *di* has in connection with its common or specific objects or other complements, in groups marked by *A - Z* (to which we superscribe some general meaning), and subdivided by the continued numbers 1-110.

*A. To take and use; to receive, obtain, suffer.*

1. *to eat, to take & taste (food)*: *odi adnañ, dé, fufū, mō, kwadu, nām*; *cf. we. pr. 226. 862-65. 870. 875. 882 f. 905 f. 914. 1644. 2690. 3111.* — The *red. didi* is used, when no object is mentioned and the act of eating is denoted in a general way: *mekodidi, I am going to eat; odidi, he is at his meal, sits at table.* — 2. *to eat, live upon*: *onni afuw, na odi ntodii, he has no plantation, but lives on bought things, has to buy his victuals*; *di..ade, s. ade 8 a.* — 3. *to spend, use up, waste*: *wadi ne sika ñhinā, he has used up all his money; watoñ no adi, he has sold him and eaten i.e. used up the money received.* — 4. *to use in traffic*: *Akyemfo di sika, Aknapemfo di ñtrama, the Akems use gold-dust, the Aknapems covries for their currency*; *pr. 917.* — 5. *to take or keep and use for one's self*: *pr. 1070. se m'akoa di da a, mi-gye no mmañ du, if my slave takes a day for himself (staying away on one of the 3 days [Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday] beyond which even hard masters do not set their slaves to work, instead of coming to work for me), I take from him ten strings.* — *di bere, to be a loiterer, sluggard, time-killer.* — 6. *to use freely, to enjoy*: *di bere, to enjoy one's time, to live a luxurious life*; *pl. wodi mmere.* — *fa ne hō di, to obtain the free use of one's own self, to become free, be emancipated; to live independently, to enjoy one's liberty or freedom*: *pr. 1075. 1439.* — 7. *to use naturally (Rom. 1,27), to have sexual intercourse with*; *cf. fa (o)bea, oyere, sigyafō, euph. kō.. hō, hū, hyia (2 S. 13,14)*; *di nehō, pr. 881. to practise onanism, masturbation*; of beasts. *pr. 3411.* — 8. *to receive, get, accept of and use up; to partake of, have the benefit of*: *di ade, s. ade 8 a; di abaguade, to receive or draw fees for attending to palavers*; *di mmoā, adañmude, to receive presents or bribes*; — *cf. odi amanterennu-ade, he is a double-dealer, insinuates himself with both parties &c.* — 9. *to inherit*: *odi n'ade, he inherits his goods, is his heir, he succeeds him in his office or on the throne*; *s. ade 8b; odi ñhyira, ñkwā, he receives, inherits a blessing, life.* — 10. *to obtain*: *di ñim, ñkōnim, to gain or get the victory, be victorious, triumph.* — 11. *to suffer*: *opatafo di abā, the peacemaker receives blows, pr. 2637.* — *obedi mmusu, mischief will come upon or befall him*; *wadi kō-musu, ñkōgu, he has suffered a defeat.*

*B. To be meet or fit to receive, to be worth, becoming, right.*

12. *to require, demand*: *di ñtomú, ñtewsó, pr. 2934.* — 13. *to have*

or fetch a price, to be worth: ntama yi sū di dare fā, two yards of this cloth cost half a dollar. — 14. to deserve: odi (sgn. ose) animkā, fwe, kum &c. he deserves censure, a flogging, to be killed. — 15. to be meet, fit, becoming, right: edi sa, se edi ara neñ, it is or was duly, deservedly done so; odi ye, he is right in doing so; odi wo fwe, kum, he is right in flogging, killing you.

C. To have, possess, contain.

16. to have capacity for, to be able to take in, to hold, contain: ahina yi di nsā susukora du, this pot holds ten calabashes full of palm-wine. Job. 26. — 17. to have, be infected with: odi dem, he has a (physical) failing; edi dem, it is defect. Cf. 29. — 18. to possess: odi nyā, he possesses a slave (diff. 60). — 19. neg. nni, not to have; pr. 907-922. (except. 914.917.) cf. wō. Gr. § 102,2.

D. To have or occupy a place, rank, order; to exist somewhere.

20. to be, exist, or live at a place, in the affirm. expressed by wō; cf. 27. — 21. neg. nni, not to be in a place; nni ho, not to be present; nni bābi, not to be anywhere, not to exist; pr. 468.599.1506.2210f. Gr. § 102,3. — 22. to be in some situation (outward circumstances): kuro no di ka mu, the town is blocked up, blockaded, invested. — 23. to be (first, next, last) in the order or row, or in rank: odi kai, he is the first (cf. 35); odi ti, he is at the head; odi woñ mu tiban, he is their leader; odi panyiñ, he is the elder or eldest; cf. 42. — wadi me abūkañ, he has seen me first (before I saw him); — odi ho, he is the second; odi so, he follows after (cf. 35); nsem a edidi so yi, the words here subjoined; — di akyiri, to be last, cf. 35. & ka akyiri. — di dibeā, s. dibeā. — 24. di mu, to be among the number: odi mu bi, he is one of them. — 25. di mu, to be prominent among: womā edi mu dodo, they make too much of it.

E. To exist in a certain number.

26. to amount to: mahū amane a edi aduasā ñhinā, I have seen all the thirty misfortunes, i.e. I have had every possible misfortune; okasa a edi aduasā, all the innumerable languages.

F. To spend or live or last a certain time.

27. to spend or pass time, to remain, stay, tarry, continue at a place: odi ho dadu, he passed or stayed there ten days. — di gyina, s. gyina. — 28. to attain to some age: wadi mfe (mfrihyia) du, he is ten years old.

G. To be in some state, condition or situation.

29. edi mū, it is complete, entire; odi mū, he is without blemish or defect; cf. 17. — 30. edi nse, it is equal, an even number; edi doñ, it is odd, an odd number. — 31. odi bem, he is right, innocent, guiltless; odi fo, he is wrong, culpable, guilty; pr. 247.1611. odi sō, he is blamable, guilty; mindzi sō wō ne bogya hō, F. Mt. 27,24. I am innocent of his blood. — 32. di hīa, to be in poverty, poor, indigent; di tāmu, to live in opulence, affluence, luxury, to be opulent. — 33. di sigyaw, to live in single, unmarried state; di mma-sigyaw, to be without children. — 34. di yiye, to be doing well, prosper, thrive.

H. To be in a simple, compound or reciprocal motion.

35. di(.) kañ, to walk before, precede, cf. 23; — di(.) anim, to walk in front of, go before; — di.. akyi, Ak. akyire, a) to walk behind, to follow (after), pr. 893.898 f. to be younger; to be subordi-

nate. — *b*) to pursue, *pr.* 300. — *c*) to prosecute, follow up, *pr.* 873.895.; to visit (sins upon); — *d*) to be with, assist, support, help, *Ruth* 2,4. *1 Sam.* 17,37. — *d*i a k y i r i, *id.* (*a-c*); *cf.* 23. — *odi no nteŋesó*, he goes along with him, over against or behind him. — 36. *di ahurusi*, to exult. — *odi atwasi*, he moves in a circle returning to his place. — *mmoa di sare no so atwagu*, beasts pass over the grassy place in great numbers. — *odi me so akorokorow*, he intrudes upon or importunes me by frequent visits. — *odi antweri no so aforosiān*, he goes up and down the ladder. — *odi yeu nu ahyemfri*, he goes in and out among us. — *wodi yeñ barehya*, they surround us. — *edi kyihya*, it whirls round. — *odi ahōdannañ*, he often turns or changes himself or his dress. — *odi ako-nè-abá or akosañ*, he goes to and fro. — *odi atwēba*, he draws (it) backwards and forwards (?). — 37. *wodi atūbo, atubra*, they frequently change their abode, have migratory habits; *cf.* 77. — 38. *wodi atātā*, they run after each other; — *wodi nsianeñō*, they pass by each other; *wodi ntwītwar'āno*, *id.* in running a race.

*I. To be active inwardly.*

39. *odi ne tirim*, he meditates, ponders, revolves or resolves in his mind; he musters resolution or courage; he takes pains; *di wo tirim mā wonsiān wo*, bear the bleeding manfully; — *odi no hō dadwēñ*, he is anxious about him. — 40. to bear, sustain, to stand: *obedi yare no*, he will stand the sickness; *wadi yare no*, he has recovered from the sickness; *nea meye no no, oreñni*, he will not be able to bear what I shall do to him; *ose n'asem womi* (= *nea omā woye no, wontumi*), he is haughty, overbearing, ready to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery, (he thinks himself irresistible?). — 41. to neutralize, render harmless (a blow or cut) *pr.* 482.

*J. To be active in some office or capacity.*

42. *di hene, amrado, kyēame, sofo*, to be and act as king (*cf.* 47), governor, speaker (linguist, interpreter), priest (or minister); *odi panyiñ*, he is entrusted with an office (*odi me panyiñ*, he is older than I, *cf.* 23); — *odi adiakryiri*, he holds an inferior office; — *di srāni*, to serve as a soldier; — *di bakōma*, to play the superior or nobleman (*s.* *bakōma*); *di dehye*, *pr.* 836. *cf.* 53.

*K. To be active in some occupation.*

43. *di.. so*, to rule; *odi mañ no so*, he rules over the country; *odi kūrow no so*, he has authority over the city. — 44. to perform some business or duty: *odi boa no = oye no abia*, he helps him in what he is doing. — *di adwinni*, to do skilful work; *di dŵuma*, to profess some trade; *odi ne dŵuma*, he is at his work. — *di boñno*, to work at intervals, intersecting other work. — *di abō*, to attend at table; *di pia*, to act as steward, chamberlain, valet. — *odi no ñkōmmārañ*, he is his disciple or accomplice in his fetish-practices; *di pā*, to serve as a hired labourer or carrier. — *di abofo*, *di yaw*, to provide a hunter in the bush with food, *pr.* 549.3389. — 45. to carry on (trade): *di bata*, to traffic, trade; *di gua*, to carry on a trade; *di nsesā, nsesā-gua*, to barter, exchange, truck; *di mpewá*, to peddle, hawk. — 46. to perform a play: *di dam*, to play at draughts; — *wodi asrayere*, they perform their ceremonies for their husbands absent in the camp.



— 47. to exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner: di ahene, to make parade of royalty, to exhibit royal riches and power. cf. 42.

L. To transact or negotiate some arrangement.

48. to negotiate, to stipulate, to make an agreement: di bo, to make a bargain; — di abobobo, to barter, bargain, haggle; — di āno, to agree, make (or come to) an agreement; di kasasie, to make a previous agreement; — di mmāra, to agree upon a law. — 49. to enter into, incur or be under an obligation: wodi abosom, they take an oath, pledge themselves with an appeal to the fetiches (or tutelal spirits); odi nsew, he binds himself by an oath, declares upon oath, confirms by oath, protests with solemn asseverations; wodi ntammāra, they swear oaths on both sides; odi nhyease, he gives a solemn promise; — odi a(ka)gyinam' or akabaso, he stands security. — odi me adanse, he bears or gives witness a) concerning me, b) before or to me. — 50. to plead, to carry on a suit or plea: odii dii dii, na antetam', he did his best in pleading, but it was of no avail; — to discuss and settle a palaver: di aseḡm to carry on a law-suit, compose or settle a litigation, judge &c. di aiḡem, to arrange family matters, settle domestic quarrels; di amansḡm, to negotiate or transact public affairs; odi mā no, he pleads for him, in his favour; odi ko n'afā, he strives or pleads for his party (okā or odi mā ne mḡfo); odi ntam', he mediates, interferes; odi (ntam') mmow, he mediates, acts as go-between, tries to bring about a reconciliation.

M. To be active in a general way, in word and deed; to exercise or practise some manner of dealing, to exhibit or display some quality or character.

51. to proceed, act or deal with: me nē no bedi no bone, I shall deal with him in a most unpleasant way, without mercy. — 52. di asempa, ḡḡkwaḡmu, to walk uprightly, deal honestly, lead a good and honest life. — di nokware, to speak truth, act faithfully or trustworthily, to be faithful. — di anēm, = ye anēm, to be diligent, industrious. — di do, to exhibit one's love. — 53. di dehye, to live as a free man or nobleman, pr. 836. cf. 42. — di tumi, to exercise power or authority. — di ham(e), to behave proudly, arrogantly. — di abransḡm, ahō-edensḡm, tumisḡm, to commit violence, exercise power or authority &c. — di ahensḡm, ahenemasḡm, adehyesḡm, to boast of being a king, prince, nobleman, to be imperious, tyrannical, arrogant &c. — di akakabēnsḡm, akokobirisḡm, akraḡkraḡsḡm, aporisḡm, ntintim-mānsḡm, asēnnini, to deal violently &c. — 54. di asemmone, to lead a bad life, commit a wicked deed, evil deeds &c. — di asēnnini, atrā-trasḡm, to deal rashly, commit a crime. — di ḡḡkyēñé, to perpetrate an atrocity. — di ayeyesḡm, to commit a perverse or exorbitant action; to be stubborn, wilful, capricious (?) — di ḡḡkwaseasḡm, to act foolishly, stubbly; di ahūhuseḡm, to make nonsense, act frivolously. — di ntuntūansḡm, to act insolently, impudently &c.

N. To be active in some or other way concerning other persons.

55. odi no aboro, he envies him, wrongs or injures him. — odi no mfi-akyiri, he does something without his knowledge, will or approbation. — odi no kusum', he defrauds, cheats him; odi no amim, id., he over-reaches him, takes him in; — wadi me hūammō, he has disappointed

*me.* — 56. wodi no kasa, *they make him account or pay for, fine him, take redress from him.* — 57. odi no wère, *he takes revenge or vengeance on him.* — 58. wodi no mfuañfwe, *they hold and flog him, give him a thrashing.* — 59. odi (no) awu, *he commits a murder (on him).* — 60. odi no nyā, *he treats him as a slave, hard or cruelly; cf. 18.* — 61. odi no ni, *he renders him honour, pays him respect or homage.* — 62. odi no tow, *he renders or pays him tribute; cf. yi tow.* — 63. odi no adaworoma, *he applies to or craves for his benevolence, favour, kindness.*

*O. To be active in certain ways of talking, in gestures &c.*

64. wodi semode, *they hold or carry on a pleasant conversation; wodi awerehósém, they have a colloquy (on disagreeable matters); dzi awereho, F. to wail: wodi ñkómno, they converse, discourse, hold conversation.* — 65. odi no ñkómmodòm, *he condoles with him with a hypocritical mind.* — 66. odi no hō fèw, *he mocks at him = ogoru no hō; wodi no opèrèfwe, they mock, deride, ridicule him (in his back).* — 67. odi no (hō) ñkasaguā, *he mutters, grumbles about him, publicly gives vent to his ill feeling against him, yet not in his presence.* — 68. odi no ñkòkòdèsem, *he flatters, coaxes, wheedles, humbugs, hoaxes him.* — 69. odi no or no hō nseku or nsokodé, *he calumniates or slanders him.* — 70. odi no atem, *he scolds, abuses, reviles him.* — 71. odi atoro (Ak. toro), *he tells a lie or lies; odi ñkòntoro, s. ñk.*

*P. To be active in some way of doing one's business, in observing or keeping a command or a special day.*

72. *to observe some manner of doing: edi adamañ, it undergoes changes; wodi adamañ ye, or, wodi no nnyigye, they do it alternately, by turns.* — 73. di so, *to observe an injunction, promise, law: odi n'asem so, he keeps to or acts according to his word; odi mmāra so, he keeps the law.* — *to adhere or stick to; to be punctual, to arrive at the appointed time: da a wohyee no se ònsañ mmēra no, wanni so na odii nnaunu guu so, he did not come at the day appointed to him, but stayed two days longer.* — 74. *to keep some observance: odi abuada, he fasts, wodi mmuada, they keep a fast, observe fasting; di afofi, to abstain from plantation-work on some week day.* — 75. *to observe, celebrate, solemnize a certain day: di fofida, to observe the day of rest by abstaining from plantation-work; di homeda, to keep the day of rest (Sabbath-day); odi n'awoda, he celebrates his birth-day; di dapa, daponna, to have or celebrate a festival day, a feast; di afe or afrihyia, to celebrate a yearly festival (s. hye fā); Brofo di būrōnyā, the white people celebrate Christmas or new-year's-day; Gnañfo di hum, the Guang people have their yearly harvest custom or festival.* — 76. *to keep a day for some purpose: wodi asennida, they keep a court-day.*

*Q. To practise habitually.*

77. wodi atúbo, *they are given to frequent change of abode; (cf. 37.) wodi atúbó, they have the practice of shooting themselves.* — 78. odi awommawu, *she bears children who usually die soon.*

*R. To act in mutual engagement a) in a friendly way.*

79. wodi atirimusem, *they are on an intimate footing.* — 80. wodi adi (-nè-adi), *they make each other presents, send each other portions*

from their food or meals. — 81. wodi ūnuammaoa, they unite in buying a sheep to kill and share it; wodi ūfwēbom', utoutó, they have joined interest, have associated, have made common cause, are in partnership. — 82. wodi t'wakā, t'wa'we, nsáwoso, they have communion, eat together &c., are on good or friendly terms, on a familiar footing; wodi makramma, they are on a familiar or intimate footing. 83. wodi akāpimat'wē, they have close communion, favour each other in turn. — wodi aniwabubu, there is a mutual understanding or agreement between them. — 84. wodi mmoa, nugboa. hiaf'wē, they aid each other, are allied, work together, mutually support each other. — 85. wodi aware, they intermarry.

S. To be in mutual relation b) of an indifferent nature.

86. wodi afra, they are intermixed, commingled: edi afuntumfra, it is (or, the things are) thoroughly commixed, jumbled or huddled together. — 87. wodi ana'wuram', they have mutually entangled themselves, crossed or thwarted each other. — 88. wodi ūfwēanim, mmo-anim', they face each other, look each other in the face. — 89. wodi aguma or ayénsiū, they wrestle or struggle in a combat for exercise or for a prize. — 90. wodi atifra, atipira, they knock their heads together, s. pira.

T. To act in a mutual engagement c) in a hostile way.

91. wodi dōm, they are at war (with each other); wodi akō, they are fighting (with each other). — 92. wodi akamekame, ānobaebae, aperepere, ntawntaw, atutuw, t'wēmāment'wē, they are in contention, strife, contest, struggle, dispute, bickering, quarrel, at variance &c. with each other.

U. To act hostilely towards one's self.

93. odi nehō dōm, he commits suicide, destroys himself. — 94. wodi wōuhō dōmmata, they fight against themselves (their own companions, by a mistake).

V. To be disengaged or separated.

95. wodi ūkōtewmu, ūkōtetem', they mutually desist from, or leave off (break off, give up) fighting, none of the parties having gained the victory. — 96. wodi mpāpaem', they part, separate, divide, are divided; wodi ūkra, they part, separate, bid each other farewell.

W. To meet with or experience.

97. odi.. ye-nā, he meets difficulty in doing (it); e.g. wodi no pata-nā, they have difficulty in appeasing him, he is not easily pacified; asempa no dii hō hye-nā, the gospel found no easy entrance there.

X. 98. In the verbal phrase: gye.. di, to believe (migye midi, I believe, ogye dii, he believed) the first verb, gye, means to receive, and the second, di, probably means to use, to transpose or convert into action (or, to enjoy?); cf. gye.. tie.

Y. 99. 100. Other meanings of di red., s. under didi, 3. 4.

Z. 101-110. Some phrases in F., partly identical with some of the preceding, partly new (found in A. W. Parkers books) s. under dzi.

A-W. Retrospective view of the previously given principal meanings and verbal phrases:

a) di with common objects and other complements, or without complements: *to cut*, 1. *to live upon*, 2. *spend*, 3. 27. *use*, 4. 6. 7. *keep*, *take for one's self*, 5. *receive*, 8. *inherit*, 9. *suffer*, 11. *deserve*, 11. *be worth*, 13. *be meet*, *fit*, *right*, 15. *contain*, 16. *have*, *possess*, 17-19. *to be*, 23-26. 29. 30. *to sustain*, *stand*, *endure*, 40. *to neutralize*, 41. *negotiate*, 48. *plead*, 50. *to deal (with)*, 51.

b) di with specific objects and other complements, alphabetically arranged: abā, 11. abaguade, 8. bakōma, 42. bam, bame, 53. abaninsem, 53. barehyia, 36. abarimasem, 53. bata, 45. bem, 31. bere, 5. 6. bo, 48. abō, 44. abobobo, 48. abofo, 44. bono, 44. aboro, 55. abosom, 49. abransem, 53. abnada, 74. būrōnyā, 75. da, 5. 27. dadwēn, 39. dam, 46. adainmude, 8. adannañ, 72. adause, 49. dapa, daponna, 75. adaworoma, 63. ade, 8. 9. dehye, 42. 53. adehyesem, 53. dem, 17. adi(-nè-adi), 80. adiakryiri, 42. díbea, 23. do, 52. dom, 91. 93. dommata, 94. doñ, 30. adwini, 44. dŵuma, 44. afe (afirihya), 28. 75. fēw, 66. mfiakryiri, 55. afisem, 50. fo, 31. afofi, 74. fofida, 75. aforosiañ, 36. afra, 86. afrihyia, 28. 75. mfuañfwē, 58. afuntumfra, 86. fwe, 44. ñfwēanim, 88. ñfwēbom', 81. gua, 45. aguma, 89. agyiam, 49. hene, 42. ahene, 47. ahennemasem, ahensem, 53. hia, 32. liafwē, 85. ho, 23. 27. nehō, 7. ahōdannañ, 36. ahōedenssem, 53. ahōmasiñ, 5. homeda, 75. hūammō, 55. ahulusem, 54. ahūkañ, 23. hum, 75. ahurusi, 36. ñhyeasē, 49. ahyemfiri, 36. ñhyira, 9. akabaso, akagyiam, 49. akakabensem, 53. akamekame, 92. kamu, 22. kañ, 23. 35. akāpimafwē, 83. kasa, 56. ñkasagnā, 67. kasasie, 48. akō, 91. ñkōgn, 11. akokobirisen, 53. ñkōkōdesem, 68. ñkōmmārañ, 44. ñkōmmo, 64. ñkōmmōdōm, 65. kōmusu, 11. akō-nè-aba, 36. ñkōnim, 10. ñkōntoro, 71. akorokórów, 36. akosañ, 36. ñkōtetem', 95. nkra, 96. akrāñkrānssem, 53. kum, 14. kusum, 55. ñkwā, 9. ñkwaseasem, 54. kyeame, 42. akyi, akyiri, 23. 35. kyiiñhyia, 36. amanssem, 50. amanterenu ade, 8. mmāra, 48. mmasigyaw, 33. anim, 55. mmoa, 84. mmoā, 8. mmōanim, 88. mmōw, 50. anrado, 42. mu, 24. mū, 29. minusu, 11. nā, 97. makrañnā, 83. anañwuram', 87. anēm, 52. nī, 61. nīm, 10. anīm, 35. animkā, 14. aniwabubu, 83. āno, 48. anobābāc', 92. nnoboa, 84. nokware, 52. ñnuamma, 81. nyā, 48. 60. nuyigye, 72. pā, 44. panyin, 42. mpāpaem, 96. operefwē, 66. aperepere, 92. mpewa, 45. pia, 44. aporisem, 53. nsawoso, 82. nse, 30. nseku, 69. asem 40. 50-54. semōde, 64. asemmono, 54. asem-pa, 52. asemnida, 76. asemnini, 53. 54. señkwaimu, 52. señkyeñc', 54. nsesā, nsesāgua, 45. nsew, 49. nsianchō, 38. sigyaw, 33. sika, 34. so, 43. 73. sō, 31. sofo, 42. nsokodé, 69. srāni, 42. asrayere, 46. utam', 50. utammāra, 49. tām, 32. atātā, 38. utawntaw, 92. atem, 70. ntenteso, 35. ntewso, 12. ti, 23. atifra, 90. ntutimānssem, 53. atipira, 90. tirim, 39. atirimusem, 79. ntodii, 2. ntomu, 12. ntontó, 81. atoro, 71. tow, 62. atratrasem, 54. atúbó, 77. atúbó, 37. 77. atubra, 37. tumi, 53. tumisem, 53. atuntunanssem, 54. atutuw, 92. atwagu, 26. twakā, 82. atwasi, 36. tware, 82. twe, 7. atwēba, 36. twēmāmentwē, 92. ntwītwarāno, 38. aware, 85. awoda, 75. awomwawu, 78. awu, 59. wēre, 57. awerchōsem, 64. yare, 40. yaw, 44. ñyēnsiñ, 89. ayeyésém, 54. yiye, 34.

(This list of objects and complements may be increased.)

c) di combined with other verbs: di boa, 44. di mā, di kō n'a-fā, 50. fa nehō di, 6. gye di, 98. fa di, s. fa 23.

adi, *v.n. eating, feasting*; *s. adi-bone, adipuw*; wodi adi, *they send portions to one another = wokyekye wõnhõ ade, pr. 904. cf. di so, adi-nè-adi, adiamã.*

adi, = adiwo, *an open or outer space. opp. to a shut up and covered space or hidden place; out, outside, without, abroad, out of doors.* — da adi, *to lie open, be manifest*; fi adi, *to come or go out, forth. F. pue*; yi adi, *to bring forth or out, to bring to light, render visible, disclose, make manifest. pr. 934.*

adi, *contr. = ade yi. this thing, this, that.*

adi-akyriri, *pl. -fo, a subordinate officer, subaltern*; onyãã ad. bi dii, *he obtained some inferior office*; *s. di 35a. 12.*

adi-amã, *sending of portions. pr. 936. Est. 9, 22. cf. adi-nè-adi.*

adi-ammã-wõ-ba (wúdi a, wómãmã wõ bá bi) *a kind of yam, s. odé.*

diasekañ, *a dish of Indian corn, a kind of abeté.*

adi-asié [nea woadi asié] *a matter previously arranged or settled beforehand. pr. 939.*

adi-bañ', -bane, *Ak. food*; *s. aduan'.*

di-bea, *placc. position, rank, occupation*; mupa a wodi d., *men of rank*; ne d. sô, *he is in a high position*; wode no kodii ne d. bio, *he was re-instated in his office, restored to or put in his former state.*

dībō [Eng.] *deal-board.* — dībō-dua, *pl. d.-n-, fir, cypress.*

adi-bone, *bad food*; *pr. 2600.*

[Ps. 103, 17.]

adide, *fruition, usufruct; enjoyment; benefit, profit; share. D.As.*

didí, *red. v. (s. di) 1. to eat; to be or sit at meals, at table; pr. 923-933. 1691. 1870. 2154.* — didí mē, *to eat enough. pr. 932.* — 2. *to live on, make one's livelihood by*: Brofo hõ na yedidi = Brofo ade na ešę sę woŵia, *whatever we can get from a white man, by fair or unfair means, is right, because he has plenty (!)* — 3. *to spread (of an ulcer &c.), to diffuse itself*; = bore no adidi akõ ne hõnam ñhinã mu, *s. fẁete 1.* — 4. *to soak, to get through, to penetrate.*

adidí, *inf. eating, feasting, meal*; *pr. 97. 935. 2892. ne kãra ko adidi.*

adidí, *Turkey-red thread or colour*; — adidi-pá, *crimson*;

adidí-siká, *yellow thread, orange-red yarn.*

didí-amfóé, *a man who eats much and yet has no fat.*

adidí-bèá, *manner of eating; dining-room.*

adidí-bére, *time of eating.*

adidi-dé, *1. eatables.* — 2. mmóa adididé = adidí-adé, *adnan-áká, manger.*

didifó, (*pl. id.*) *guest*; kofre me didifo na wõmmõra!

o-didifó, *pl. a- (nea odidi mã ętra so) a greedy eater, glutton.*

adidifúrum, *gluttony, voracity.*

[gourmand.]

adidii, *place or time of eating*; ad. ase, *id.* — adidii-fẁęfo, *the master (ruler, governor) of a feast, steward. Joh. 2, 9.*

adidiikyiri, *the time after a meal.*

didi-kaw, *a debt for victuals.*

didi-mē, *the act of eating enough, so as to be satisfied, eating one's fill; hence a feast, feasting, banqueting, including the idea of drinking copiously. pr. 934 f.*

adidi-póu, *table, dining-table; dinner-table; cf. opoñ, dañ-ānopoñ.*

adidi-trásó, *gluttony, voracity, excess in eating.*

adidi-twěā, *1. the stomach, = nsonokese. — 2. a bag for victuals.*

a di-fí, adí, *inf. [fi adi] going out, going forth. Ps. 121,8. Mic. 5,2.*

adifudé [*cf. fū*] *plenty of things, espec. eatables; manyā aduan ad., I have got food (or victuals) in excess, for nothing; odi, ope or óyè ad. = óyè amim, he is greedy. — adifudé-pe, inf. greediness, cupidity. — o-difudépefó, a greedy, unsatiable fellow or person.*

ódihá, *a stone commemorative of a shameful or criminal act as rape or murder, committed at the place, on which every passer-by puts a leaf to protest against the deed. — a di-ho, s. adi, adiwo.*

o-dihunum, *revel, reveling; greediness; óyè od. = óyè adifudé, he likes to eat all he can get, or all he has to-day.*

dika, *a kind of yam, s. odé.*

adikán-o, *a salutation addressed by a traveler to one who went before, after having come up with him; answer: yā abēraw.*

adikañfó, *one (or pl. many) gone before, the fore-most, first.*

dikpei, [Gā] *dart.*

dím-mo, *inf. s. bō diñ, mimmo.*

dím-mone, = diñ bone; dim-pa = diñ pa.

e-diñ, *1. name; ne diñ de deñ? what is his name? woato no diñ, they have given him a name; cf. Gr. § 205, 4.5. — pae diñ, s. pae. bō diñ, to mention; pr. 1776, on account of; cf. Gr. § 243 b. (the last ex.) on pretence of: obō adwmmaye diñ bae, he came on pretence of working; obō ne d. so, he mentions his name; obō ne d., he calls upon him. — 2. the good name, reputation, character; bō diñ (pa), to praise; bō diñ bone. see diñ, to revile, slander, defame; wode wouñhō-hō diñ-mone bae = wobekāā wouñhō-hō asem, they reproached, up-braided each other. — 3. a well-known name, fame, renown: wagyē (ne) d., owō d., he has become renowned, celebrated, famous, he is renowned; onipa a owō d., a man of rank or distinction; ne d. ada kakra, his name sleeps a little, i.e. he is no more spoken of so much; ne d. ato nsum, he is no more mentioned.*

dìñ ñ, dín ñ, *a., adv. still, silent; quiet, calm; pr. 3069. Mk. 4,39. syn. démm, kòni, kránanana.*

adinam [ade a wode di nām] (*pl. id.*) *fork, table-fork.*

adi-nè-adi, *mutual communication of food; cf. di 80. & adi,*

o-dinimfo, *s. onimdiso. [adiamā.*

adin̄kárá, *linen (ñwera) bought of the Europeans, which the negroes wear as mourning after having variegated it with red and black stripes. pr. 387.*

din-sécò, *inf.* slander, calumny, *pr.* 2216.

adiutrom (*obsc.*) pederast; wòñ a wò-nè immarima da; *cf.* turum.

adi-puw, *excessive eating*; *pr.* 938.

adiwo, the yard of a negro dwelling; adiwo ho, *out of doors, without*; *cf.* adi & abainua.

di-wo-afe-mma, a bird of prey larger than akròmā, *living on the young of other birds.*

adi-yí, *inf.* manifestation, revelation.

adiyisém, *prophecy; the book of revelation.*

adiyíni, *pl.* a-fo, *prophet, Chr.* (ùkounhyefo, *Prk.*)

dō, *v.* [*red.* dodō] 1. *to increase in quantity or number, to multiply, to become numerous*; ne sika dō, *his money increases*; ewo no ado, *the honey has increased, has filled the comb*; *pr.* 721. 813. 1348. woado = woaye bebrē, *woafew*; *cf.* dōsō [dō & sō], *few*. — 2. *to bring forth abundantly*: asu no dō mmoa manyā-manyā, *the water swarms with animals. Gen.* 1:20. — 3. *to produce, attract, gather*: dō srade, *awoñiina, to gather fat, to fatten. grow fat (only of beasts)*; *pr.* 499. dō ùkànare, *to gather rust, to rust, grow rusty*. — 4. *to fill, become full*: wadō wūw (wadidi pì, u'afuru ahye), *he is crammed, stuffed, clogged (full)*; wadō ntwom, *he is full of itch*. — 5. *to become hot*: usu no adō, *the water is hot*; dade no adō, *the iron is red-hot*; me hō adō, *I am hot* = maye hyew, *hyerehyere*. — 6. *emu dō, to become deep, to deepen*: asu no mu dō, *the river is deep*; ehō de, *emu unō, there it is shallow*. — 7. *dō asuko, to dive*. — 8. *F. to sink under the water, sink down, = mem*; *Mt.* 14,30. *be choked, Mt.* 5, 13. — 9. *to sink, infiltrate, penetrate*: dō mpumpunase: asu no adō mp., *the rivulet has lost itself in the ground, flowing or oozing below the surface*. — 10. *to enter, lose one's self in*: oðe nehō or ne ti adō wuram', *he has absconded, concealed himself in the bush*. — 11. *dō m u, dom', to go abroad, into foreign countries*: aũkye na odom' kōe, *not long afterwards he set out on a journey*; wádòm', *he is away on a journey, abroad*; ódòm' kō Hũam, ommace, *he went on a journey to Krepe and is not yet back*; wòñ ùhinā dodom' kōò ùkũrow so, *they all went abroad into foreign countries*. — 12. *to enter (the nose, said of the smoke or scent of something burned &c.)*: aduru no (mako no) adō me, *the smell of that medicine (pepper) has entered my nose (causing me to sneeze, making me sick &c.)* — 13. *to enter deeply, to grieve*: asem no adō me (= ye me yaw), *the matter grieves me*. — 14. *to take refuge to, have recourse to, resort to*: wabédó mè, *he has taken refuge with me*; madō panyii no, *I have resorted to that gentleman*; opanyii na, *ade hia wo a, wuguañ kōdō, you have recourse to a man of consequence when you are in distress*. — 15. *to swear by*: medō (= mekã) Onyañkōpōñ sẹ asem a mekã yí wom', *I swear by God that what I say is true*. — 16. *to love*: dō wo yōñkō sẹ wohō, *love thy neighbour as thyself*; wōdodō wōñhō, *they love each other. Gr.* § 57. *pr.* 2378. — *to like, prefer*; *pr.* 2164. *cf.* pe, pe asem. — 17. *dō ..hō, to spare, save, take care of*: oðo ne nañ hō, *he does not like to exert (tire) his feet by walking. pr.* 283. — 18. *..hō dō, to be of impor-*

tance to, excite an intense interest or sympathy in: Iesu hō dō (= hīa) yeñ a, aũkã yenyã ne hō asem bi kã.

Phr. 19. ne kōñ dō, his throat deepens for. i.e. he has an appetite, a longing desire for, eagerly desires, lusts after. — 20. dō ñkrañ, to become wild, fierce, frightful; u'ani dō ñkrañ, he rages, chafes. — 21. dō.. nã, to dislike, s. nã. — 22. dō aniwu, to be bashful. — 23. dō so: to take preventive measures: odo so ntem siesie hō na amma sa, he quickly takes precautions that this may not come to pass. — 24. dō, s. dow. pr. 333. — 25. dō, dō.. sō, to suffice, be sufficient: eyiara dō me sō, that will just do for me; ádò me sō, it suffices me; annó me sō, it is not enough for me.

dō, v. s. dow.

dō, F. = so, Ak. soo.

dō, Ak. = hō; pini dō = t̄wiw kō hō; s. dóbháá.

ē-dō, s. ēdow.

ō-dō, inf. love, affection. pr. 942-944.

ō-dó, a kind of river-fish.

o-dò, a playing-ball made of palm-leaves.

adò, a piece of palm-branch or bamboo made into a kind of needle for the string of fra used for tying the grass in thatching roofs.

dō, adv. staringly; o'wē me dō, he stares at me. 2 Ki. 8, 11. syn. hã.

ō-dō', a sickness in the belly; eye wo yam' kuru mã wukyima

ō-doa, adoa, s. odowa, adowa.

[mogya.

ndoba, F. = mōbae, Is. 67, 6.

dōban, the line or border of a piece of ground selected for making a plantation, on which the bush is cut first, to show how far it is to be cut.

adobé [ēdow abē] a species of palm-tree, the leaves of which called daha, are used to cover roofs. — a dō bē-a-ba, 1. nuts of the said palm. — 2. a kind of beads, s. ahené. — adobē-ōñwan, a bird; cf. oñwan, pr. 945. — adobēwa, pl. n., the young adobe-palm.

ō-dō b'ó ñ [dowe a ebere] red-brown (colour), ruddy, bay.

adobodobo, a kind of beads, s. ahené.

dobosã, tō d., to faint. Jon. 4, 8. syn. ye nennãñ; okom de wo na woaye siãmō a.s. woanom nsã na egyimagyina wo ani so a, na woato ð. neñ; cf. tō beraw, piti.

adóbów, ósi ad., adóbów-si, inf. a custom to be observed by a woman at the death of one of her husband's relations.

a dód o, a favourite thing, pet, darling. F. hōnam adodze, sinful affections.

adòde, oyster (ñworã mu nãm bi). pr. 940.

dodō, red. v. s. dō. — bore no ad. ne hōnam mu, s. f'wete 1.

dódó, adv. much, very much, too much, exceedingly. F. dodow.

dodō, Ak. (F. Mt. 22, 14.) s. dódow, a. d' n. — o-dodo, F. hosts.

dodō-ara, F. many. Mt. 7, 22. — dododo, F. exceedingly. Mk. 6, 26.



o-dódobeñ, dor..., a piece of *hollow reed* or *bamboo* through which the palm-wine distills from the felled tree into the vessel placed under the hole cut in it. *pr.* 946f.

dodom', dadawm', *the palate, roof of the mouth*; aduan' no afam mé d., *the food cleaves to my palate.*

dodom', F. = kokoam'.

dodoñkú, *a swelling, bubble, blister; any thing blown up, puffed up, or, as it were, swollen*; ade bi a aye kusñ na wunnin de-kòde a ewom'; ade bi a ahôn; wokyekyere boā bi a, *wise: ho no d., na obi añhũ nea ewom'*; ogya bi hyew wo na abo horónóa a, *wose: abo d. — búrohono d. pr.* 679.

dodow, *red, v., s. dow; 1. to become brown. — 2. to become sick by excessive eating. (Oyare ko onipa tuntum hōuan a.s. n'apow mu na óyè ko a, enna wokā se: wadódow. Wadódow ne se: wadidi mā atra so na oyare).* — 3. wōdodow wōñ yam' sū, *they weep from secret longing.*

dódow, *a. much, many. — n. quantity, number, numbers, multitude: dote dódow à móboè béye ahé? how much will the quantity of clay dug out by you be? wōñ d. si ahé, what are their numbers? (eye biakō pe, it is only one; wosi abieñ, they are two; wōdōsō, they are a great many.) — a great number of people, pr.* 948-50. odi d. akyi kwa, *he merely follows the mass of the people, the multitude, the many.*

dódow: po d., *to stammer, stutter.*

dodowá, *pl. nuódowa-nuodowa, a., small, little, tiny; odé nu-, abūrow un-, cf. ñkókore; syn. ñketeñkete.*

dódowa, *a weaver's spool, bobbin; = ñkyekyereé.*

dodowé, *n-, a., n. brown; brownness.*

dodowura, *s. ñwuradodow. (Nuipa pi wom'a wōhye d. kwa.)*

adoe, *goodness, kindness, loving-kindness, kind-heartedness; favour, benevolence; affection. Opanyin yi, oye adoe = ne yam' ye, he is charitable, benevolent, shows his kindness (by presents or other manifestations of his love); ode minōrōsā ye wōñ adoe = ye wōñ aye, ye wōñ yiyé, he ingratiates himself with them, courts their favour, by dealing rum to them; Ouyañkōpōñ adoe a oye wōnnpa hō (or ode ye nnpa) ayi adi wō Kristo mu, God's loving-kindness towards men has manifested itself in Christ. — F. adoe (adwē), acts of love. — adoe-ye, inf. the act of practising charity. — o-doe-yefo, pl. a-, a charitable, beneficent person.*

o-dúfo, *pl. a-, 1. lover. — 2. one beloved; me d., he whom I love.*

dofoa: bō d., *to hide, seek a hiding-place; = kohintaw, bō adofonó, a kind of beads; s. ahene. [ñkokora.*

dofowa, *pl. n-, lover, paramour? d. bá, pr.* 3132.

dóhãã, Ak. = nohōa, nohō.

dóhuwa, *pl. n-, amulet; = súnán.*

o-dókó, *a sickness in the bowels leading to diarrhoea. (perh. prolapse of the rectum?)*

dókō, dókōdókō, *fine, soft* (of dry things, ground to powder); *efe dd.* = *afe aye bētebete*, = *fékō*.

dūkō, dūkōdūkō, *sweet, agreeable; mellifluent, mellifluous, smooth; syn.* boroboroboro, *dēde*, fremfrem.

adūkōdūkōde, = *ade-fremfrem, something sweet, pr.* 406.

dūkōdūkōsém, = *nnokō-nnokō-asēm, mellifluent, smooth or sweet words, fluttery.*

o-dúkóno, *boiled bread of maize; cf.* abodō. *pr.* 953 *f.*

dókōn-kānkyye, *As. id.* — *pr.* 955. — *adūkōmni, pr.* 3012.

doku, *pl. n., F. monkey.* — *odūkye, pr.* 2737.

dōm, *v. F. to belong to; odōm wōn,* = *ofi wōn nu, Mt.* 26,33.

dōm, *v. F. to go into another country, Mt.* 21,33. [*Mk.* 14,69.]

dōm', *v. id. [rel. dodōm'] s. dō 11. to peregrinate, be away; wadōm', F. = onni hō.*

dōm, *v. to seek allies or an alliance with; asafō a wosūa no kōdōm nea esō na wōafwē wōn hiada; gye adōm, to seek, take, engage as allies, call in the aid of; wakogyē ohene bi adōm.* 2 *Ki.* 7,6.

o-dōm (*pl. id., dōm horow, d. afānu*) 1. *a host, an army; pr.* 685. 956. 957. 960. — 2. *the hostile army, the enemy. pr.* 959. 2268. 2476. — *dī dōm, to be at war.* — *dī nehō dōm, to commit suicide.* — *gye dōm, s. dōm, v.* — *kō dōm, to wage war, go to war.* — *yī dōm, to overcome the enemy, gain the victory. pr.* 2952. *woayi dōm, nanso wōadi nkōnim, they have vanquished the enemy and triumphed.* — *edōm gu, a host or the enemy is defeated. pr.* 456. — *Cpls. dōm-hene, general; dōnkūnini, the main body or gross of the army, main army; dōm-kūw, a division, brigade; dōm-tow, a regiment. Cf. asafō.*

dōm, *v. to favour, grant favours; to be gracious; to pardon (a malefactor); to help in distress; to be useful, favourable, to serve one's turn. pr.* 1507; *to happen.* — *Wōadōm wo, you are favoured; dōm me prēkō, for once do me the favour! Onyañkōpōñ adōm n'a-niwa: wahū nyansa bebrē, God has favoured him so, that he has obtained much wisdom; eñe de, osu abedōm yeñ wō ha, to-day we have been favoured with rain here; ohene adōm no korā, the king has granted him his life: wadōm me akye me ntama. (eñsé me, nso m'ani ni so,) he presented me with a cloth, (undeservedly and unexpectedly); mēkō hō na se odōm ba hō a, mēkā no asēm bi, I shall go there and if he happen to come there (as I wish he may) I shall tell him something.*

o-dōm, *inf. grace, favour. Onyañk. dōm nti na yeuyā ñkwā, by the grace of God we obtain life.* — *F. adōm, 1 Pet.* 3,7.

a dōm, *inf. a favouring; the second rainy season in September and October, the latter rain upon the maize; = adōmmere, adōm-nūrow, adōnsú; cf. asnsow.*

o-dōm, *a kind of tree, the bark of which is used in performing an ordeal.*

dōm, *v. F. = dōme.*



adomfiráw: watō ad., *he has inadvertently fallen into the camp or into an ambush of the enemy.*

dōmfrāse [Dan. *dobbelt-flaske*] *a four-cornered bottle.*

dōm-moafō [dōm, boaf] *a helper in war, an ally.*

ō-dōmono, *the best sort of palm-wine, s. nsáfufu.*

dōmpé, *pl. n-, bone. syn. kasae, F. ebew.*

dōmpe-boaf, *pl. n-, vertebrate animal.*

dōm-pemmō: edōm no sañ kōboō d. wō A., *the army retreated to, fell back upon A.: cf. bō 9 & pem, pemmō.*

ō-dōm-pīafō, *pl. a-, commander of an army.*

ō-dōmpó, *pl. n-, wild dog, bush-dog, black, feeding on carcasses, snails &c. cf. odemerefiña, hatwēa; pr. 505.530.855-57.970-72 3556.*

dōmpóninī, *a weight of gold (?); little money sufficient to buy something to eat. pr. 2943.*

dōmmúm, *pl. n- [edōm bum] prisoner of war, captive. — kyere d., to take prisoner, capture; fa nn-, to make prisoners.*

dōmmúmfá, *inf. capture, captivity.*

adōm-mūrów [adom abūrow] *1. maize planted in the second rainy season. — 2. the time of the latter rain, in which maize is planted, the second rainy season; cf. adōm, adōmmére.*

dōñ, *v. [red. dōññ] to soak, steep, drench; to saturate with water or other liquid; to soften in water; to penetrate, permeate; a-būrów no adōñ, adōññ, the corn is soaked, softened, well sodden; né gyígyé dōññ onipa mu, its sound thrills through one's whole frame.*

dōñ, *v. Mf. to prepare "swish" for building purposes.*

dōñ', *v. [inf. n-, red. dōññ] to walk softly, gently, slowly, in a measured pace; to crawl, to move or advance slowly; ődōñ se ayeforo, pr. 230. (s. dōññ); ődōññ se ōbōmmōfo, se agyinamoaf a grekōkyere akura.*

dōññ, *softly, delicately, slowly and finely; ōnam d., he walks softly &c., gracefully (ōnantew immerantesem mu, for pleasure or show), he promenades.*

ō-dōñ, *bell; e-dōñ, clock; bō dōñ, to strike the bell or clock; wo-sow dōñ, to ring the bell; edōñ bō, the clock strikes; cf. dōñfwerew; abō dōñkoro, the clock has struck one, it is one o'clock; abō nññ-abieñ, it is two o'clock &c. Gr. § 80,4.*

dōñ, *odd (number); edi dōñ, it is odd; opp. edi nse, it is even.*

adō-ná [dō, ná] *prop. a difficulty in loving, — disaffection, displeasure, dislike, ill-taking, disfavour; wafame adoná, he has conceived a disaffection, dislike against or aversion to me (opp. wanyā me adoyé, he has found it easy to love me); yekā asem yi a, ōbefa yēñ ad., when we say this, it will awaken dislike in him against us, it will bring us into disfavour with him; osuro adoná, he is afraid of incurring displeasure, of giving offence. — F. keyi n'ad., go and tell him his fault. Mt. 18, 15. [Cf. the name Downoná = dō owuo ná,*

be displeased with Death, scil. that the preceding three or more children of the same mother did not live; do not ascribe it to men.]

adoná-tén, 1. *perverse judgment* from fear of incurring disfavour: mmu me ad. — ífwe nea wodø no anim mmu me utenkyew. — 2. oyí no ad., *he expresses to him his grief, regret, resentment, not as a complaint.*

o-don dón w a, *pr.* 973.

adónne [odòm ade] *gifts of grace. Chr.*

dónf'w éré w [dodón a afwére] *pl. n-, an hour; d. biakò, one hour. — F. dónfwer', Mt. 17, 18. Akp. dónhórów.*

dón-gu ní, *F. defeat. Mf. Gr. p. 77.*

o-dónkó, 1. a kind of *jumping insect. — 2. swing, swinging line; otow nehò (a.s. ne nuá) dónko, he swings (his brother); brofo d., parallel bars, parallels (for gymnastics).*

o-dónkò, o-dónkoní, *pl. nuònkò, nuònkofó, a negro from the interior, such as are brought thence and sold as slaves in the countries nearer the coast. (s. Nuònkò, Gr. p. XV); hence a slave; pr. 974f.*

Odonkø, *pr. n. given to a boy as the slave of some fetish.*

dónkò é' (u-), *war, warfare, warlike deeds, military concerns.*

o-dón-kórò, *one o'clock; s. edon, Gr. § 80, 4.*

dónkudónku, *deep; eye d. > emu dø; abura d., a deep well; syn. hó, hóló, kuroñkuroñ.*

o-dón-kūnini, *a chief warrior (syn. dōmmarima). Zeph. 3, 17.*

dónño, *bile cast out by vomiting; bònwómā a ayarefo fe, = féuán; wafe d.*

o-donnó, *a small drum; akyéne ketewā bi à etó nè ānó téréw ná mfinímfiní yè téatēā. pr. 978.*

dōnnōmma = kōkōdōmma; *cf. nuōnuōmma.*

dōnnón, *red. r. s. dōn.*

dōn'nòh, *red. r. s. dōn'.*

dōnnón, *a bend or bending. 1. in a road, a round-about way; 2. in the sea-coast, forming a bay or bight, or making the land project into the sea; epo, asu, asase no, dōm no abu d. = abu bārāka, = abukaw abēfa bābi.*

o-dónsón, *a kind of string-instrument; s. osānkū.*

adón-sú, *the latter rain; cf. adóm. Adōnsu tō a, na adōmmū-row beñ. Ad. nye ade a etā tō da, enti eto dabi-a emā binom abūrow how (gets blasted); na enti, se Onyk. dōm mā osu tō gu so na eye yiye a, na odóm na wadóm wo, na ente se asusow a en'de dā etue afrilyia.*

adon-tén, *the main body or gross of the army, main army, or rather: the centre of an army.*

o-dōntó, *a pot full of palm-wine.*

dōntorí, *mud, mire; slough, puddle, muddyplash (dote nè usu a afrafram'); cf. deñkyedeñkye, atekye.*

o-d o n t w í, = abotokura.

adón-ŵe, *inf.* [ŵe ɔdom] *the chewing of the bark of the ɔdom tree.*

adón-wo wá [ɛdom awowa] *hostage.*

adón-nyā-de [ade a wode nyā ɔdōm] *means of grace. Chr.*

adón-ye, *inf.* [ye dom] *state of war; mobilization.*

adópē, = aboatia, a kind of *ape.*

dorba, F. = dorowa. *Mt. 19, 24. Mk. 10, 25.*

dòre [red. dodore] *intr. to become much, increase, accumulate, gather: wòn hō adore fi, they are covered with dirt; ne kaw adore, wòn akaw adodo-dodore, his debt, their debts have swelled to a great amount.*

o-dórobèñ, s. ɔdodobèñ.

dorowa, As. *needle of native manufacture; pr. 758. cf. pāne,*

adósase [adow, asase] *arable land, plough land. [dorba.*

dōsō, v. [dō, sō] *to be much, to be enough: ɛdōsō, it is enough, neg. ɛnnò-sō; when a personal object is added, it stands between the two parts: ɛdō me sō, it is enough for me, ɛnnò no sō, it is not enough for him; perf. adósō, adò no sō.*

adosoa, F. adosoča, *Mt. 2, 11. s. adesoā. — ɔdosoani, s. ɛdes...*

dòtè, Ak. nnotéé, F. detse, *soil, earth, clay, mud; syn. ɛfá.*

dote-dwini, *potter's work. — di d., to make earthen vessels, adotebe, pr. 146. [pr. 258.*

dõtō, dõtō, *adv. to fow: wafow d., he is soaking wet.*

o-dótó, *thicket; dua tenten bi si hō, na hama ñhinā kō hō.*

adotowá (*dim.*) *a small thicket.*

dotwá, *glove, pair of gloves.*

dow, v. *to till or cultivate the ground; to hoe, to weed; to cut the weeds or the bush; to mow, pr. 3481. d. afuw, to prepare or work a plantation (by clearing away the thicket &c.). — intr. to do agricultural work; d. adare, ñkrante, asow, to work with a bill-hook, a sabre or bush-knife, a hoe.*

adow, *the cutting of the bush; the tilling of the ground; agriculture.*

ɛ-dow, *the fibres (hama) of the young leaves of the adobe palm; a kind of twine made thereof; — adobe ñkoñmu ñmerenkensono mu na woyi dow; womfá nye ñnuahama; wode bō asumañ, wode ñwene ɔtañ, na Alátáfó na ɛñwene ntama uso; cf. deméreku.*

ɛdow-tam, *a mat-like woven cloth.*

dow, v. [red. dodow] *to become or be brown; nneema a woyew ñhinā hō d.; s. asabra.*

o-dowá, 1. *pl. n-, bee; pr. 986. — 2. a kind of bird; pr. 1955. — 3. a swelling or hump, in the arm-pit, the nape, the loins &c. the appearance of which is ascribed to a wound, pr. 1857.*

adowá, a species of *antelope*, the smallest of all antelopes, said by the negroes to be the king of animals. *pr. 984 f.*

adówá, the *handle of a door* made of palm-branches, by which

it is opened or shut; berapae mu hama a wode kyekyere a wosom' hię na wosom' tom'; wosi no ad.

dru... s. duru.

du, *v.* Ak. duru, *to reach, arrive; to be sufficient*; — odnu ha 'nera, *he arrived here yesterday*; yebedu (fie) ntem, *we shall soon arrive home*; adow-bere or kwaebu adu (ho), *the time for preparing the plantations or for cutting the bush is come*; — siká no n'nú, *the money is not sufficient*; ádí pé, *it is exactly the sum*; — ádí mé sò, *lit. it has arrived on me, i.e. it is my turn*; wumnu bābi (korā ē), *you have not come far yet*. — *Phr.* ne hō du ne hō, *he prospers (in his doings), fares well*.

du, dudu, Ak. = duru, duruduru, *a.*

e-du, *ten.* Gr. § 77. 78, 1. 2.

A du, *pr. n.* of men, found also in by-names of the kontromfi and the goat: aduónnà, aduónnimā'.

dua, in the foll. words, is pronounced in F. as duā, duya.

duá, *v. 1.* *to plant (in general); to put into the ground (abūrow, ase, abrobe...)*. [Other verbs used for peculiar ways of planting are: gu (mō, kokote..), *to sow (rice, guinea-corn)*; f'u a ode, *to plant yam*; tew abę, *to transplant palm-trees*.] — *to transplant*. — 2. (fig.) *a) to plant, establish (a new religion)*: wode asempa no beduaa Akūropoń akęę, *the gospel has been brought to Akr. long ago*. — *b) to transplant (inhabitants)*: Eñiresi-brofo de nuipa kodua A'lata, abedna omai bi wọ Adata, *the English have made a colony at Lagos*; woatu no Akūropoń akodua Aburi, *they have removed him from Akr. and placed him at Ab.* — *c) to station, to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office*: wode me akodua Akyem; woamfa yeń aukodua Aky. korā, na yekodii nuawa bi wọ ho na yeębae, *we were not really stationed in Akem, but stayed there only a short time*.

e-duá, *pl. n.*, 1. *plant, tree, shrub*. — 2. *stem or stalk of a plant or its leaf or fruit*. — 3. *wood; piece of wood, pr. 994. something made of wood, pr. 1014*. — 4. *stick, pole*. — 5. *handle, helve (of a hoe, asow dua, cf. sókum, Ak. sodurò, F. sobakurà)*. — 6. *a block or log of wood, to which prisoners are fastened by means of an iron fixed in it and closing round the wrist*: bọ (As. t o).. duam', *to fasten to the block, to arrest, imprison*; da duam', *to be arrested, fastened to the block*: wode woń āno abọ no duam' = wode woń āno akā akyere no se: ikọ bābi na trā nea wode wo atrā ho ara. — 7. *privy, necessary, consisting of a scaffold of poles outside the town*: okọ dua so, *he is gone to the privy*; cf. duasee, tia &c. — *Phr.*: 8. bọ duá, *to curse, orig. by driving a piece of wood into the ground and muttering words in order to produce a magic effect*. — 9. si so dua, = hye mu den, mā etim.

e-dúá, d'ń a, *the tail of quadrupeds or birds. Watwa dua (used contemptuously), he is circumcised*.

a d'ń á (*pl. id.*), *kernel, seed, fruit (of trees)*; odi ad., *he eats fruit (ogua, akutu, ođomá, asā...)*. — *syn.* aba, aduába, F. eduiaba, eduiadzewa. *Gen. 1, 11. Mt. 21, 34. Mk. 12, 2. Luk. 13, 6. 20, 10.*

duā́, duawá, F. duiaba, (*dim.*) *pl. n-*, 1. a small tree. shrub. — 2. a small piece of wood, stick; splinter. *pr.* 1431.

duába (= duá aba), aduabá, *pl. u-*, 1. the fruit of any tree, *syn.* adua, aba. — 2. lemon, lime; *cf.* ańkã.

dua-báń, 1. kind of tree; — 2. peculiar shape of the body; *cf.* dansow; — *s.* bań.

duá-basa, *pl. n-*, = dubã, branch.

a duábèń, a by-name of the goat, *s.* ąbirekyi.

dua-bó, a tree remarkable for the hardness of its wood, compared with that of stone; kwaem' dua a eye deń seń nmuá ũhĩń; ewu a, eye deń seń n'amonó.

dua-bóń [dua aboń] bark of trees.

duá-hũròuí, lit. a wooden European. *Plur.* maye mehò d. = maboapa, I purposely misrepresented the matter; woyee woiń hò d. mã ọhene asò tee, they secretly informed or apprized the king of it.

duá-dáń, ọdań a wode mmanuā asi, a house of wood.

dua-dáń, = duasò-dań, tiai, &c. *privy, necessary (house).*

a-dua-dáń, *inf.* [ọdań a wodań nnuabò bi] the removal of a curse; the sheep, money &c. given to remove a curse.

dua-dé, F. = bańkyé, cassada, manioc.

duadewa, *pl. n-*, a kind of ntorewa; *pr.* 671.

duafó, *pl. a-*, planter; sower; *cf.* ọgufo, okuafó.

o-duafó, *pl. a-*, Ak. a circumcised man; Akr. ṭẉetiafo.

duá-hĩń, *s.* duhĩń.

dua-hò-ńh wĩ, moss growing on trees.

dua-hò-mmere, a spongy excrescence on trees, mushroom.

o-duń-hyeń', *pl. a-*, Ak. efoo, a species of monkey, colobus bicolor, having the body black, the extremities (face, fore-neck, legs and tail) white. [dua-hyeń = white-tail.]

duakóro, a kind of chintz; *s.* ntama.

aduakróń, ninety.

aduakwamóá, Akw. = abiribiriw.

duamí, duamí-da, prison, imprisonment; *pr.* 297.

a duamimá [aduń ba] greedy eater, glutton, gormand; *cf.* odidifo; sã abofra yĩ ye ad. = ọbá a ọpe adidí dodo, ohũ aduń biara a, ọpe.

aduamun, a by-name of the owl.

aduam-foro [aduń foforo] new yam or other victuals.

aduam-mono [aduń momono] raw food.

aduání, aduané, adibane [*fr.* di, bań] *pl. n-*, food, victuals, esp. vegetable food, consisting or prepared of edible roots (afam-duń) and grain; the flesh or soft, pulpy substance of fruit, the kernel, *cf.* ąboto; dish; meal; woawie ad. dinner (breakfast, supper) is ready; wote ad. hõ, they are eating, sit at table; — ad. no atu or atõ me hõ, *s.* tu.



aduau-uáká [aduau' adáká] 1. a box containing food or provisions. — 2. crib, manger.

aduannán [aduau' dán] store-house, corn-magazine.

aduanán, forty. Gr. § 78,2.

aduau-fiú [aduau a eye mfiú] pl. n-, stale food. pr. 285.932.1115.

aduau-káú (pl. n-), first-fruits.

aduau-sú, kind of food; ad. beú ní?

aduau'-sú, a fruitful rain; ad. na ereto yi.

aduanta, food without salt. D.As.

adúantùnkúm, sour-sop &c. (the fruit and the tree); cf. adukùntùnkúm.

duáú wò, the bark of a certain tree in Wasa smelling like onions (s. áúwò) and used instead of such.

aduan-yí [aduau', ayí]: abofra no besee me ad., that boy has invited me to table in an improper, impolite manner.

aduau-yí, inf. the fetching or taking off of the dishes (from the kitchen or from the table).

dua-poriwa, s. poriwa.

adúasā, thirty. Gr. § 78,2.

duá-ase, the trunk or root of a tree; cf. duhú.

duasee, privy, necessary; cf. duaso, dumpén, káaseé, úkyeree, maúkyiri(-so), tia, teasee, yañe. — duasē-dáú, cf. duadaú.

dua-siú [duá siú] pl. n-, block, log; diff. dunsú, q. v.

duá-sò, kò d., s. dua, 7. & duasee.

dua-tánnúru [duá tánnúru, dutáú] pl. n-, a large, mighty tree.

aduatiá, pl. n-, a short-tailed beast; 1. a beast of prey of the cat family, attacking sheep; of the size of a country dog; syn. obaú. — 2. otwē ad., pr. 3412.

du-bā [duá bā or basa] pl. n-, branch.

e-du-bākō, eleven. Gr. § 78,1.

o-dubéú [dua bēú] a kind of tree, the yellow wood of which is used to dye bofna, q. v.

adu-bíri [aduru biri] (black) ink; black paint.

e-du-biakō, eleven. Gr. § 78,1.

adu-bone, pl. n-, [aduru b.] poison.

odúdó, a medicine, consisting of the juice of some plant or bark and water, kept for weeks, to dress wounds with.

duduru, red. v. duru; F. red. a. duru.

due, v. [red. duedue] 1. the orig. meaning seems to be to stroke, or, more gener., to handle, manage, manipulate, use; senca wodue ye afiri no fa no. en'na wofre no sūm, the manner in which they handle or place and prepare the trap is expressed by the word 'sūm'; fwe n'ano senca odu kasa fa, look at his mouth and the manner he uses it in speaking! s. duia 3. — 2. to dab, besmear amulets or things connected with fetish-worship with blood, the yolk of eggs,

white and red clay etc., in order to impart preventive or palliative power, to atone or expiate, or to make things turn out favourably; wode mogya due akyene; odue sumān, e.s. ode űkesua a.s. adurn n.a. srasra sumān hō na sumān no adi; due sumān āno, pr. 117. — 3. to use as a preventive or palliative (evading accusation or responsibility): Opanyiñ due: mante, mante, an elder (when called to account for misdeeds of his own people, uses as an amulet i.e.) apologizes: I have not heard of it, I know nothing about it! pr. 2601. — 4. bu due so, to double (up). i.e. to bend or break in the middle and fold or lay one part upon the other (woto ne nañ na wobu no due so = wobu no fa so, they break him so that the feet take the way over the head). — 5. [red.] to feel or search for with a long instrument, to poke; to probe (a wound); to sound, fathom: fa dua yi due-due nsu no mu, search in the water with this stick. — 6. [red.] to search or inquire after, investigate: merokoduedue omañ mu = mekofwefwe omañ mu asem mafwe, I will try to gather information on the sentiments of the people or to obtain a favourable disposition among the people. — 7. [red.] to stroll about, wander, rove, ramble; cf. obadueduefo. — 8. The significations given under 2.3. have given rise to a peculiar use of the *v.* in the *imp.* to express a) pity on any misfortune that befell the addressed person, b) a threat or prediction on account of some misdeed: a) due! hush! soothe or appease thyself, set your heart at rest, compose your mind, alleviate your pain i.e. may your pain be alleviated! (Ade twa obi a, wose: due, due! obi ni wu a, n'abusuāfo se: due, due!) — due, gener. repeated 2 or 3 times. has become an appeasing and consoling interjection, pronounced towards a person who has hurt himself or met with an accident; the thing afflicting or incommodating is added with nè: due nè amanehunu = due, na woahñ amane, may you bear your affliction easily! may you recover from your affliction! múnnuè nè kō! I pity you for the trouble and ill success of the fighting! due nè adwumaye! múnnue nè adwumaye na adwumaye bekūm mo! you are to be pitied for such hard or grievous work. it will kill you! It is also used in several common forms of salutation: dué-nè-a wó-ó, said in the morning, when it is cold; dué-nè-ě-wí'ó, said in the middle of the day, when it is hot; due-nè-ñwín'ó, said in the evening, when it is cool; due-nè-su-ó, said after a shower of rain, — meaning, at is were, may you easily bear the inconvenience caused by the cold (awow), the sun (awia), the coolness (onwini), may you recover from the effect of the rain (osu). — b) due! woe unto thee! múnnuè! woe unto you! (Nea woaye yi, due! this thing which you have done will have grievous consequences! é, ade na murewia yi? múnnuè! what! you are stealing? you will suffer for it!) — 9. due.. a dweewa, s. adw...

due (the *interj.* or *imp.* mentioned under due 8 a), used as a noun) a pitiful state or condition, pr. 604. expression of pity. — m ā due, to condole, console, comfort, soothe. Biribi a eye yaw aye onipa na woko ne űkyeñ kose se: 'mohō 'mohō! na woamā no due a.s. hyedeñ neñ. pr. 567. 604. 700. 1039 f.

duedue, red. *v.*, s. due 5—7. Cf. obadueduefo.

o-dúelóo, *pl. a-*, Ak. *besmearer*; = nea odue sumān = okomfo. *pr. 2363.* (Katawēre komfo bi, Agyemane ofi Aseñ, na wagye diñ yi aye ne de.)

dufokyé, *a tree that has fallen down and lain on the ground for some time; a large, rotten block, log or piece of wood.* *pr. 1039-41.*

du-foro, *pl. n-*, *sucker, a shoot from the roots or lower part of the stem of a tree; a young tree.* [dua foforo; dua a afifi wò du-nsiñ hō.]

adu-fra, *inf.* [aduru. fra] *pharmacy.* — adufraſem, *id.*; *pharmacopœia, dispensatory.* — o-dufrafo, *pl. a-*, *apothecary.* *Chr.*

dufufufu, *a. feeble.* — *pr. 58.*

dufūá, *pl. n-*, *a rough kind of seat made of a block; a piece of wood with a handle.* [dua a woafufūaw hō kakra.]

dufūaw, *a medicine or medical preparation formed into balls;* aduru biara a woayam no nè yisá afra abò no tów ahata.

du-hiñ, *pl. n-* [dua hiñ] *a root of a tree in the ground.*

adu-hiñám, *pl. n-* [aduru hñambhñam] *perfumes, sweet herbs, sweets, sweet-smelling, odoriferous spices; ode ad. aye, she has rubbed or anointed herself with sweet odours. Syn. ohñám.* Different kinds: kñrobów, bēweonñá, osikó, ofwētēá, mmôwa, péperè (= aloñ).

duia, F. (*dwia, Prk.*) 1. = dua, *v. to plant &c. Mt. 13, 3. 31.* — 2. duia (mu, do &c.) = nam or fa (mu, so &c.), *to go along, to take one's way through. over &c.* — okodniaduia mpoāno, *he went by the sea-shore; okodnia abrokwā mu, he went through the corn fields; wòdze impa no duiam' si dadze, they let down the bed through (the opening); Mk. 2, 13. 23. 4.* — duia heñ awuradze do sū frē Nyañkōpoñ, *call upon God, through our Lord.* — 3. (= due 1.) *to take a (certain) course, to proceed, deal, act, treat, use, manage in a certain manner: m bre woboduia ahyira no nyi, thus shall he be blessed, Ps. 128, 4. woatse bābi-mbre oduia tu wõñ fo, you have heard how he admonishes them; wokā mbre oduia ye' nyimpa no kyere' wõñ, they told them how it befell to the man, Mk. 5, 16. oduia deñ bõ' nyimpa? how did he make man? yeboduia deñ afwefwē yi? how are we to seek this? mre yeboduia afwefwē Nykp. no mboa nye de, yebodwen do dā yeduia mboa n'akwañ no do, we are to seek the grace of God in a constant and careful use of the means of grace; akwañ yi, oduia donda ahen? how long is he to use these means? &c. wõñwē habaím' nsukōko mbre woduia nyin, Mt. 6, 28.*

duia, F. = dua, *tree &c.* — duiaaba = duā, *mote &c. Mt. 7, 3.*

aduiaaba, aduiazewa, F. = adnaba, *fruit. Mt. 21, 34. Mk. 12, 2.*

duiafo, F. = oduafu. *Mt. 13, 3.*

o-dúkú, *small cask, barrel, keg; cf. ánkòrá, okwádúm, opáñkrāñ.*

dúkū, dúkuduku, *a. & adv. reduced to small particles; abodò no abu dd., the bread has been crumbled entirely; wabubu dua no mu dd., he has broken the stick into small pieces; mfote awe ntama no ñhinā dd. = pasapasa, the termites have eaten up the cloth, reducing it to very small shreds; sare no aye dd., the grass has crumbled into small fragments; opoñkò awe sare no ñhinā dd.*

dùkuduku, *a. & adv.* fat and fine, stout; waye d.; oguan no ado srade d. — dùkudúkù, *ül.* owow mma d. anañ, he has four stout and lively children.

dùkù', *pl. n.* [Dan. dug, Dutch dock] handkerchief; a yard of cloth: nnùkù' abien ye siñ, two yards are a fathom; cf. nnuku-nukuwa, *dim.*

dùkudòù', *linen; grey baft.*

adukú-ntùnkùm [G. alugundugu] sour-sop, Anona muricata; sweet-sop, Anona squamosa; custard-apple; the fruit and the shrub or tree bearing it; cf. adúantùnkùm.

adu-küró, *pl. n.*, a hole in a tree or stone in which water gathers; dua mu tokuru a nsu tā mu na nnōmā guare wom'; obo ad. nso wə hō; nsu mmim' a, wose: ad. awo. *pr.* 2917. cf. unukürōgua.

dūm, *v.* [red. dunnun] to go out (of fire); *tr.* to put out, extinguish, quench (fire or a light); *pr.* 3080. — ogya no adum, the fire is gone out; dūm kanea, put out the light. — bere-dum, to be of dark red; ntama yi b.

o-dum, *pl. a.*, 1. the Odum-tree, a large tree; the wood is used for timber, furniture, fuel. — 2. As. edum, pillar, supporting a house or erected for remembrance; tomb-stone; monument; — adum ne nea wode gyinagyna ođan; abo a Brofo de sisi ada so no ye adum a wode ye ñkae.

o-dumāfo [adurn, mā] *s.* oduyefo.

adúm fó, a kind of executioners at Kumase; *s.* dunnyi, obráfó.

dum-gyá, *pl. a.*, (a pair of) candle-stuffers; extinguisher.

e-dú-mì en', dú-mienú, F. du-abien, twelve.

e-dú-mì en sá, F. du-abiasá, thirteen.

dum p' é ù, *privy, necessary; cf.* duasce.

e-dú-nnán, fourteen. Gr. § 78, 1.

dumdūm, F. *s.* dūm.

o-dunni = dumni, *s. pl.* adunfo & dunnyi.

e-dú-ñ kró ñ, nineteen.

e-dú-nsiá, sixteen.

du-usí ù, *pl. n.*, the stump of a tree. *pr.* 403. [dua, siñ; dua a wəatwa so na esi hō no.]

e-dú-nsón; seventeen.

e-dú-nnúm, fifteen. — dunnun, *red. v.* *s.* dūm.

e-dú-ñ wòt wé, eighteen.

dunnyi, F. = obráfo, executioner. Mk. 6, 27.

aduo, *s.* adiwo.

du obo, *v.* to be wanton. Jer. 50, 11. anuodeñ a etra so ye.

aduokú, a by-name of the rat, *s.* okisi.

adúokú, a kind of *yam* (bayere), *s.* ode.

duom, *v.* only used in the *imp.* [prob. fr. due mu]: proceed, go on, come on! Wo-nè bi kə kwañ na onam bərew a, na wuse: duom ná yeñkə è! múmmòm!

adú-ómá = adú à ónná, a nick-name of the goat; *s. adu.*

adú-onní-mnná', — adu a onni mnná, *ditto, s. abirekyi.*

adu-onu, *twenty.* — adu-onúm, *fifty.* Gr. § 78, 2.

adu-osiá, *sixty.* — adu-òwót wé, *eighty.*

du-pā, *pl. n., an old, large tree* [dua a anyiin a.s. abo apā; unupā = nnaa akese a esôsôe yiye].

du-pòñ, *pl. n., [dua, pòñ] a large tree.* *pr. 426.*

dupow, *s. ntetea-d.*

du-pùñ, *pl. n., the broad and large part of the root of certain trees above ground, projecting like a buttress from the low part of the stem; dua kese ntñi a afi adi aye kokürö; odum, ofram, ofô, onyā, owatāku, owówa wô unupùñ.*

dur, *F. 1. = du, v. Mk. 15,33. — 2. = duru, a.*

dura, *v. [red. duradura] d. hō, d. so: to cover, deck, line; to coat, crust, overlay; d. mu: to line, to finish or overlay, to cover or put in the inside of. Ex. 25,11,28. 26,29. — Wode twom-ühōma dura akukuā nè mmentia hō.*

adura dé, *upper-dress, upper-garment, e.g. of Mohammedans.*

aduro, adurno, Ak. *s. aduru; cf. soduro.* [*pr. 3085.*]

duru, Ak. *s. du, v.*

dùru (dru), *v. Ak. du, 1. to descend, dismount, alight, come or go down; duru (bëra)! = si fam'! cf. siññ. — 2. d..mu, to descend into, to strike, of lightning: oprannā d. duam' a, eso gya, if the lightning strikes a tree, it catches fire. — 3. to feel a presentiment, foreboding: nsem a eye hū duru no, he has a presentiment of or his heart forebodes fearful things; obra a awerehow nnim' duru ne kára, his soul has a presentiment of or anticipates a life without grief. — 4. waduru afiforo, he has entered a new-built house and consecrated it by a solemnity of 1-3 days. — 5. waduru afū, he has a lurch-back. — 6. esūm duru, darkness descends, it gets dark; o'wia duru sūm, the sun gets dark, is eclipsed; n'adwene mu aduru sūm, his mind is darkened or obscured. [red. duduru.]*

duru, duruduru, *a. Ak. du, F. dur, durdur, duduru. 1. heavy, weighty, ponderous; obo yi ye d., this stone is heavy; obo durnduru, a heavy stone; ne kotokum' aye d., ne tam āno ye d., his purse is well filled; — burdensome. Mt. 23,4. burdened or bowed down with grief, Mk. 14,33. — 2. wabo duru, she is (big) with child; cf. yem, v. — 3. with m n: thick; dote yi mu, ofasu yim' ye d., this clay, this wall is thick; — important, difficult, serious; asem yi, emu ye duru, this is a difficult matter. — 4. n'anim ye d., he is grave, earnest, respectable, venerable. — 5. ne nsan' ye d., he is wealthy, opulent, powerful = oye osikani, owô atuo. — 6. ne bo or ne koko ye d., he is courageous, valiant, brave, stout, undaunted.*

duru, duraduru, *n. heaviness, weight.*

o-duru, *pl. a., the whole cluster of fruits of the plantain- and banana-tree, consisting of several smaller clusters (siaw.)*

aduru, *pl. n. or mmuruwa-mmuruwa, Ak. adurno, aduro, powder, medicine, drug, physic; ne yare āno ad. ni, this is the medicine*

against his sickness; — *perfumery; any chemical preparation; any kind of powder or fluid not used as food, e.g. gun-powder (atuduru), ink (adubiri), paint...*; hence also = aduru-bone, adubone, *poison*: watō no aduru, *he has poisoned him*; — wabō ad. = okowāwae dua hō aboñ abeyē aduru.

o-dúrúgya, a kind of *flute or pipe* used in the performance of mournful music before a king (demere a chō apow-apow nè nsoe pi a wofre kete no bi).

o-duru-māfo, *s. odumāfo.*

aduru-mu-pē, *chemical analysis.* — aduru-mu-sēm, *chemistry; pharmacy; pharmacology.* Chr. — *cf. adufrasem, kāfra-nyansa.*

aduru-toá, -toā, *pl. n-, a case, box, phial, or cruet* for any kind of powder or fluid, e.g. an *ink-stand; a medicine-box.*

o-duru-yefo, -yofō, *s. odnyefo.* *pr. 1045.3540.*

du-táñ, *pl. n-, [dua, otañ] 1. a large tree, cf. dupā, dupōñ; pr. 1047. — 2. the stem of a tree.*

du-tánnuru, *pl. n-, a large, mighty tree.*

adu-tō, *inf. [tō aduru] poisoning.* — adutō-duru, *poison, appliance used to poison a person; cf. bore.* — o-dutōfo, *pl. a-, poisoner.*

du-trā, *pl. n-, shingle.* [dua, trā, *pl. nna ntrā-ntrā.*]

adu-twē, *a moveable pole supported in the middle, for children to play on; wotrā ad. so, wókyiñ ad., they sit on or turn the pivot-pole.* *pr. 1048.*

adutwum (*orig. pr. n. m.*) a kind of *cloth, s. ntama.*

aduwa, *F. beans; s. ase.*

duya, *F. s. dua, duia.*

o-dnyefo, *pl. a-, [aduru-yefo] physician.* *F. M. 9,12.*

## Dŵ.

The combination of these two letters (dŵ) is not a compound of the common dental d and w̄, but a palato-labial transformation from the gutturo-labial combination gw, which has still been retained for it in parts of Fante; *s. Gr. § 12.* — This transformation originally took place only before e, e, i; but these vowels, when followed by a final w or m, have usually been transformed into o, o, u, and have retained this form also when the final w was dropped (*cf. dŵom, dŵontō, ññwōñkoro*). In Ak. the combination gua or gwa (*F.*) has likewise been transformed into dŵa or even into džūa [*G. dfa = džūa*]. —

By the nasal prefix (ñ), dŵ is changed into ñw̄ (ññw̄).

dŵa, *Ak. = gŵa or gwa in Akr. and F.*

Words not found under d ŵ a are, therefore, to be looked for under gua.

dŵa, *v. Ak. 1. = gŵa, to carve, cut up, cut in pieces; to gut, eviscerate. — 2. = kyia, to salute.* *pr. 143.*

dŵa, *v. 1. to stand out, be prominent, project; ne fŵene dŵa ahuñ mu, his nose stands out in the air (perh. he sneers, shows contempt by turning up his nose); — 2. to state, report; to expose, propose;*

ode asem no abed̄w̄a h̄o = abeto h̄o, *he told the matter publicly, in the public place.*

d̄wad̄w̄a, *adv.* denoting some sound(?): ode uf̄w̄iren no f̄wee asu no mu d̄w̄.

ad̄w̄á, Ak. = agua.

o-d̄w̄a, an edible fruit; *cf.* ognā.

ad̄w̄abírēm, Ak., *s.* aguábirem; a place at Kumase; *a place for assembling, market-place. pr.* 2303.

d̄w̄ae, *haughtiness, arrogance, insolence, presumptuousness; tyranny; oye d̄w̄ae* = oye mpanyinyo, odi mpanyinsem, oye ahantān, *he is haughty and contemptuous, arrogant, presumptuous; obo me so d̄w̄ae*, = obo me so ahantansēm, *he treats me with insolence, haughty contempt, tyrannizes over me* ("as African kings despise others and think they can do with them whatever they like"); = odi bam, *q. r.* — *Cf.* d̄w̄ae-d̄w̄om.

d̄w̄ae-b̄o, *inf.* *haughtiness &c., tyrannical behaviour; s.* d̄w̄ae; d̄w̄. ye wo de! *you only delight in overbearing behaviour, effrontery! d̄w̄. abo no dam, he is mad with tyranny.*

d̄w̄ae-d̄w̄om, *a song of a defying character, sung by the dancers in the play called d̄w̄ae.*

o-d̄w̄áèní, *pl.* d̄w̄áèfó, *dancer or sharer in the said play.*

d̄w̄akoro, a kind of snare; osum d̄w̄., *he lays a snare; s.* a firí.

d̄w̄ane, Ak. = guaṅ, *to run away, flee; to trouble: wod̄wane me h̄o dodo, you trouble me too much; me h̄o ad̄wane me, I am in a strait, in trouble* = me h̄o h̄ia me.

o-d̄w̄ane, *pl.* ñ-, Ak. = oguaṅ.

d̄w̄ain̄w̄aṅ, Ak. = guaṅṅuaṅ, *pr.* 1289.

d̄w̄are, *v.* Ak. = guare, *pr.* 59.

ad̄wareg, *inf.* Ak. = agware, *bathing.*

d̄w̄e, *a. quick, brisk, nimble, used in an elliptical way (without the verb ye): ne h̄o d̄w̄e* = wadi; ode ade no m̄āā me no, me h̄o d̄w̄e, = miḡyei, *when he gave me the thing, I took it at once, using it forthwith; cf.* pr̄am; okykyere adesoā k̄akr̄a de m̄āā me, na miḡyei, me h̄o d̄w̄e, *he gave me a heavy load, but I took it at once.*

d̄w̄e, *adv.* completely, entirely, totally, utterly; wadi d̄w̄e = pe; wanom nsu d̄w̄e, duā no abu d̄w̄e = abu w̄o so ara w̄e.

d̄w̄ed̄w̄é-d̄w̄ed̄w̄é, *adv. id.* — duā no abubu d̄w̄..., *the stick is completely broken into many particles; ahabaṅ no aye d̄w̄..., the leaves have become utterly dry.*

d̄w̄e, d̄w̄eṅṅ, *adv. id.* afuw mu atannā ahyew d̄w̄e, *the heap or pile of wood on the plantation is burned completely; ode a wode kotoo gya mu no ahyew d̄w̄eṅṅ, the yam which you put in the fire is totally burned; oṭām no ahyew d̄w̄eṅṅ, eṅká bí.*

d̄w̄e, *v.* F. = d̄w̄o, *v.* (Prk. jui) *to be harmless, Mt.* 10, 16. *to be meek, Mt.* 21, 5. *to be kind; - to cease (of the wind) Mk.* 4, 39. — *to wither (of the hand) Mt.* 12, 10. — d̄w̄ed̄w̄e, *red. v.* F. = d̄w̄ud̄w̄o.

d̄we, *n.* 1. *kernel, s. ad̄we; fig. pith, marrow, heart, strength; watu no mu d̄we = al̄hōdeñ. — 2. something contained in pustules in the face, white, round and hard(?), pus, matter? (wumia mfowa a, na biribi fitafita korokorowa fim' na eye deñ, na yefre no d̄we; wutu kurn na emu d̄we no tu a, eñkye wu). — 3. perhaps = mp̄e? m'aní asàre d̄wé, = nna amma m'aniwam' bio, my eyes have got so that I cannot sleep; cf. sare. — 4. = gye? perplexity, madness; asem no áyè wo so d̄we, the matter has become a mad palaver to thee, hard to settle.*

a d̄we, *pl. ññwěā (ññwewa), palm-kernel, the stone or kernel of the fruit of the oil-palm, together with its hard shell, enclosed in the pulpy substance of which the palm-oil is prepared; any other nut or kernel. pr. 1050.1551-53.1555. b̄o ad̄we, to crack a kernel.*

d̄wè, d̄wèd̄wè, *adv. expressing a feeling of pain; me yafunu(m') kaw me or keka me d̄wèd̄wèd̄wè, my belly aches, I have the gripes.*

d̄wěá, *poet. a fine, girl, lady.*

D̄wèada, D̄wègda, *Ak. s. D̄woda.*

a d̄wè-ad̄wé, *a. [ad̄we] full of humps like palm-nut-kernels: afasew munuñkum bi ye ad̄w.*

à d̄w é bá w, *s. àd̄wóbáw. pr. 40.*

a d̄w e-b̄o, *inf. cracking of palm-kernels. pr. 1557.*

a d̄w e-d̄ae = akwasidae, *s. adae.*

d̄w ed̄w é, *s. after d̄we. — d̄wèd̄we, red. v. F. = d̄wud̄wo.*

d̄w é d̄w é w á', *adj. close together, narrow (of an opening or passage); s. ad̄wokú. Cf. hihīā, m̄āmūā.*

d̄w é d̄w é w à, *the throat, gorge, wind-pipe; the larynx, head of the wind-pipe; wásò né d̄wèd̄wéwám' = watim no amewéá.*

o-d̄w e h é ne, *pr. 2472.*

a d̄w é-ká', *a ring made of the shell of a palm-kernel.*

d̄w é ñ ñ, *s. d̄wé, d̄wèrèbè.*

d̄w e ñ, *d̄wene, v. to think (of); to meditate; to consider; pr. 309. — od̄weñ ne kōmam' bone, he meditates or derises evil in his heart. — d̄weñ so or hō: to think about, to meditate on, to consider; to mind, regard, care about; med̄weñ asem (so), I think about a matter; od̄weñ ne nua so or hō, he is thinking about his brother; ade a wo-koye yi, d̄weñ hō yiye, consider the thing well which you are going to do; n'asem ñhinā ye nt̄wiri, min̄ñweñ so, all his talk is slander, I do not mind it; — F. wand̄wen do antse (= antic), he neglects to hear, Mt. 18,17. — ne usem a okāe ñhinā, mad̄weñ akyiri mahū, I have turned over in my mind all he said, and found it true. — cf. susuw. — Red. d̄weññweñ, to care, be anxious, distracted, take anxious thought. Mat. 6, 25-34. cf. dad̄weñ.*

e-d̄w e ñ, *Mt. egwen, grey hair; ed̄weñ aba ne tirim, neti afuw d̄weñ, he has grey hair.*

o-d̄w e ñ, *a lost thing; a thing found and appropriated; a single person met on the way and seized as a slave; pr. 451. 1051. — w̄ofafa*



no dǔwēn, or wato dǔwēn, *he has been seized and made a slave*. Onipa nam na ɔtɔ dǔwēn a, obi na ɔkyere no kwañ, *pr. Mato dǔwēn miñliñ nea méiñko, I am at a loss where to go; n'aniwa ato dǔwēn, he is lost in thinking.*

o-d wē n, Ak. odwene, a kind of forest-tree; wode ye wóma, wode n'ahabañ bɔ abodó. *pr. 1057. 1538.*

ad wē n, ad wē ne, a common fish in the river Volta, *silurus, silure, sheat-fish?* *pr. 738. 1052-55. 1322.*

d wē mǎ, *pl. ñ-*, the first appearance of fruit after the falling of the flower; *tender, early fruit; Cant. 2, 13.15. — waporow (water-tew) akutu dǔ. no ùhĩnǎ; pr. 1505.*

dǔwēn-dǔwēn, *red. v. F. = dǔwēnǔwēn.*

dǔwēne, *v. s. dǔwēn.*

o-d wē ne, a-, s. odwēn, a-

ad wē ne, *inf. (pl. id.), thought, pr. 1056. conception, idea; mind; sentiment; intention, opinion; character. M'adw. baa wo so, (As.) I thought of you; n'adwēne aĩkosi ho, that did not come into his mind, that never entered into his head. — F. fa adwēn (Prk. ajuin), to care, consider, be musing. Mt. 6, 25. 27. Mk. 6, 52. Ps. 39, 3. — Ne tirim wɔ adw., he has good natural capacities, is talented; — ɔsakra n'adw., he changes his mind, repents, is converted. — n'adwēne ye bete, he is feeble-minded, fickle, unsettled or easily changed in his opinion. — n'adwēnem' tew, his thoughts are clear, he is intelligent, clever, shrewd, brisk, lively, sprightly; — n'adwēnem' ntew no, he has misgivings, is mistrusting. — n'adwēnem' abue or ada ho, he has good (common) sense, is intelligent. — n'adwēnem' ye (no) hare, he is light-minded, frivolous.*

ad wē ne-fré, *inf. calling for attention; abebu a. s. asentiā bi a wode fi asem ase de, adwēne na wode fre.*

adwēnem-hǎre, -sēm, *lightmindedness, frivolousness.*

adwēnem-tew, *inf. clearness of thought, intelligence, shrewdness, sprightliness.*

d wē ñ-fá, 1. *inf. appropriation of a thing or person found. — 2. a kind of amulet or charm.*

ad wē n-huluw, *light-mindedness, frivolity; tirim' adw., fancy.*

o-d wē n-nĩnĩ, *pl. a-*, [oguañ or odwāne, nĩnĩ] *ram. pr. 1059 f. Oye no odwēnnĩnĩ-bewo-ba, he makes him believe that a ram will lamb, i.e. he flatters him (Odwābēñ Boatēñ na ɔkǎe).*

o-d wē mĩmmǎ, *a young or small ram.*

ad wē mĩmmǎñ, *a ram's horn; wasi adw., he has put a ram's horns upon his head.*

o-d wē ñkobĩri, a kind of forest-tree; ɔwoma n'akoa (od wē ñ nè sǎ).

d wē ñ kú, s. dǔwōñku.

ad wē n[e]s à kǎrǎ, *inf. change of mind, repentance, conversion.*

d wē nsó, *v. to urinate, to make water; is more decently expressed by gu nsu. pr. 1061.*

d wē n sǔ, *n. urine, water; dǔ. abo no, he is sick of or suffers*

from *disury, ischury, is affected with strangury*. *pr.* 3455. — dǔwensokúku, -kúrúwá, *pl. ñ-*, chamber-pot.

dǔwensotoā', *pl. ñ-*, the bladder.

dǔwēn-to, *inf.*, o-dǔwēntofo, *s.* dǔwōnto, odǔwōntofo.

O-dǔwēññwāñ, -ne, name of a month; *s.* osram.

dǔwēññwēñ, *red. v.* *s.* dǔwēñ.

o-dǔwēññwēñā, -newa, a tree. *pr.* 1057.

o-dǔwēññwēñekoma, *pr.* 1058.

ndǔwera, *F.* (*Prk.* njira) = ññwera.

adǔwēññwēre, *Akp.*, *s.* adǔwēré.

dǔwēre, *v.* to crush, destroy, kill; to be cut up, crushed, destroyed, killed. Yekōe no, yeantumi wōñ, na wōdǔwēree yeñ ñhinā. Boateñ baa Kyebi no, Dǔwabeñfo a ode wōñ bae no ñhinā, odǔwēree wōñ (wō) ho. Osee Yaw dom a ode baa Akantamasu ñhinā dǔwēree wō ho. *Cf.* dǔwērew, *Akr.*, used of things, & kum.

dǔwēre, *v.* to bind, tie, tie up; *syn.* kyere, kyekyere; dǔw. no hama = kyere no h., bind him with a rope; ódǔwēre unaworopéwa, she ties her hair into the likeness of a little stick. — *F.* to draw to the shore, bring a ship to port or to land. *Mk.* 6,53.

adǔwēre, = amoakua.

adǔwēré (*Akp.* adǔwēññwēré), a kind of herb, used in religious ceremonies to sprinkle water with it for purification or otherwise to take away uncleanness; ahabañ betebetē bi a etē se fañ a wode guare asum'; wode bi guare abam; wóyám bí dē taré pòm-pó ãnò mā etu ntem; wode adǔw. a woyam nē ñño due sumāñ se wode reyí fi a akā sumāñ no: — *s.* adǔwērewa.

dǔwērebe, *adv.* = dǔwē, dǔwēññ, korā &c. completely, entirely, totally, utterly; dom, oman. kuro, afuw no ahew dǔw.; ope ahew ñwura dǔw., aduan no aye dǔw. (too much burned on the coals); oman no abo dǔw.; kuro no asege dǔw.; kuro no ñhinā ye dǔw., the town is quite spoiled, burned to the ground &c. — Akwamfo aye Hñáfo dǔw.; mmoa adi m'afum' aduan ñhinā dǔw.; wōabefa nē ñhinā dǔw., wōanuyaw ebi; — anka 'bi korā wō ho a, na wose no se: dǔw.

adǔwērebiá', a kind of beads, *s.* ahené.

dǔwērew, *Akr.* = dǔwēre, to crush, shatter, dash to pieces or into fragments (ñkuku, ñkesua &c.), stronger than bo, bobo.

adǔwērewá, adǔwērā', sprinkle, sprinkling-brush; a means to remove filth i. e. falsehood or misrepresentation (blame, accusation, slander?) *pr.* 1502. due.. adǔw., to confirm; to prove; to bear witness for or against, to convict: kasé à mérebó no, mǎñwíé ná obéduéé me adǔw.; osañ se ennim' a, médué no adǔw., if he deny its being true, I will prove it against him: osennifo no anā adausefo no redue nea wanyā asem no adǔw., the judge has called up the witnesses, confronting them with the indicted (culprit, defendant), that they may take away the falsity of the culprit's assertion and leave the matter bare as it is.

dǔwese, *warp*: = nsa, *s.* ntamañwene. — dǔwēsebóró.

d̀wété, F. gwete, *silver*. — d̀wete-biù, d̀wete-ñi, *dress of silver*. — d̀wete-bónà, pl. ñ-, *silver-coin, silverling*. — d̀wete-d̀wumfo, pl. a-, *silver-smith*. — d̀wete-tuo, *a gun inlaid with silver*.

d̀wé-tíri [gna tiri] *a capital or stock of money to begin trade with; a fund employed in business or any undertaking*. — b̀o d̀w., *to gather such a capital*. pr. 1062.

d̀wétiwá, [d̀wétiri ðim.] *a small capital, stock or fund*.

d̀wétiwání, *a possessor of some little property, not exactly rich, but on the way to become so; a sparing, saving, thrifty person*.

d̀wid̀wì: ne h̀o d̀w., *he has a rough skin*.

e-d̀wìe, Ak. = d̀wiw, d̀wuw, pl. ñ- *louse*.

ad̀wìma, F. (Prk. ejuima) = ad̀wuma. — d̀wimfo, F. = od̀wumfo.

ad̀wini, *artificial work, as work in gold, silver, brass, leather, wood; any trade or mechanic art reducing raw materials to a form suitable for use; plastic art; sculpture, carved work; the art of drawing; design, delineation*. — di ad̀w., *to make artificial work, to practise a trade or art*; odi sika-ad̀wini fefew, *he makes fine things of gold*. Cf. od̀wumfo.

ad̀winnàdé, pl. id. or ñ-, [ad̀wini nuade] *tool or machine for artificial work*.

ad̀winne, pl. id. or ñ-, [ad̀wini a'le] *a thing made artificially, artificial work, work of art*.

ad̀win-ní, ad̀wín-ní, *inf.*, *the practise of a trade or art*.

ad̀winni-d̀wuma-dañ, *manufactory*.

ad̀winni-nyansa, *art, talent for any art*.

d̀wira, v. 1. *to dash or strike against, to spatter, sprinkle*. Osu b̀o d̀wira me dañ h̀o nti, eh̀o hyirew ñhĩnà ahohoro, *because the rain strikes vehemently against my house, the white earth (with which the wall had been whitewashed) has been entirely washed off*; oðe prae d̀wiraa me, *he struck me with a broom*; oðe nsu d̀wiraa m'ani so, *he dashed water in my face*. — 2. *to cleanse from guilt or moral and religious uncleanness; to sanctify; to consecrate*. — Obi kũm fi (ofí aba fi bi) a, wod̀wiram', *if one makes a dwelling (ceremonially) unclean (if a dwelling has become defiled), it is purified*; wode ñnuan mogya n.a. d̀wira ofie, *the habitation is rendered clean again with the blood of sheep &c.* — Sg ebia mefom mekodi biribi a mikyi a, wotew ad̀weññwèrè nè òẁokom' nt̀ẁoma na wode ad̀wirad̀wira me usa nè m'ano. Wode nsu d̀wira no, or, wod̀wira no (wò) nsum'. Okod̀wira neh̀o wò pom' e.s. osorokye no b̀o ba a, na wakogyinam'. Cf. ahòd̀wira.

o-d̀wìrá, *the yam-custom, an annual festival celebrated in the month of August or September, when the first yam is eaten, being considered also as the beginning of a new year*. — t̀wa d̀wira, *to celebrate the yam-festival*. — Wot̀wa od̀wira wò Kumase, Akwam, Akũropon; cf. aberekwasi, ohùn, akonhuru.

d̀wiri, d̀wirid̀wiriw, s. the foll.

d̀wiriw, d̀wuruw, v. 1. *to separate, disperse, scatter*; od̀w. gya (no mu), *he scatters the fire-brands or coals as with a poker, rakes*

out the fire. — 2. to break up, break or pull down, to demolish (odañ, pempe, siw); to prostrate; to ruin (oyare no d̄w̄iriw' nipa no pasā). — 3. ne hō d̄w̄iriw no, he is shocked, struck with surprise, horror or disgust, he is astonished, amazed, bewildered, confused; me hō (a)d̄w̄iriw me, = me hō aye beṭe, me tirim aye me koséneene, awow agu me so &c. Cf. ahōd̄w̄iriw.

d̄w̄iw, v. s. d̄w̄uw.

e-d̄w̄iw, d̄w̄uw, Ak. ed̄wie, pl. ñ-, louse.

d̄w̄o, v. 1. to cool; nsu no ad̄w̄o, the water is no more hot; mā ñkwañ no ññw̄o ansā, let the soup cool first. — 2. to be calmed, appeased, allayed; to abate. subside; to become or be soft; to relax from a state of excitement; to be calm, quiet, gentle, mild, meek, tame, peaceable, humble, especially in the perf. and with bo, hō, ani. — 3. tr. to make quiet, soft, tame, cf. d̄w̄ud̄w̄o. pr. 1064-66. — Aboa yi d̄w̄o, this animal is sitting quietly, not moving; oguanteñ d̄w̄o (ne hō d̄w̄o, n'ani d̄w̄o), na abirekyi ani ye deñ, the sheep is gentle, but the goat is bold. Eṗo ad̄w̄o, the sea is calm. Onipa no d̄w̄o, he is a quiet man; od̄w̄o, he is humble (not proud, = onyé mpanyinsem); ne bo or n'abufuw ad̄w̄o, his anger is appeased; n'ani d̄w̄o, ne kōma hō d̄w̄o, he is mild, gentle; ne hō d̄w̄o, he is meek. — 4. to come to rest, feel comfortable, pr. 748. Kañ-no oye hiani, nnansā-yi de, ne hō ad̄w̄o, formerly he was poor, but now he is better off; me hō ad̄w̄o me kakra, I feel a little better. — Omañ mu ad̄w̄o, the town or country is quiet, in peace; afei yeñ here so ad̄w̄o, now peace has come back again. — N'asōm' ad̄w̄o, he has become free from disturbance, has come to peace. — Ne kete mu d̄w̄o, his bed is soft. — Ne kotokum' ad̄w̄o (= aye duru, opp. aṅw̄ow), his purse is well-filled, well-stored. — D̄w̄o wo ani, lit. cool thy eye, i.e. moderate your haste, moderate your demand, restrain your passion or desire! d̄w̄o w'ani didi, act slowly; d̄w̄o w'ani bereó! act or proceed softly, gently, slowly! pr. 622. 1063. — Red. d̄w̄ud̄w̄o, q. v. — Cf. abod̄w̄o, ahōd̄w̄o, asōmd̄woe.

d̄w̄o, v. s. d̄w̄ow, v. to cut.

d̄w̄o, v. F. (Prk.jo) to crush; obod̄w̄o no sām, it will grind him to powder. Mt. 21,44.

e-d̄w̄o, F. gam; fad̄w̄o bere me, bring me a gam; cf. brodec-d̄w̄o.

ad̄w̄o: yā ad̄w̄o, reply on salutations, addressed to one born on Monday [s. Kwad̄w̄o] or to any other person.

ad̄w̄o: t̄wa ad̄w̄o or agyad̄w̄o, to cry aloud, to lament, wail.

nd̄w̄o, F. (Prk. nju) 1. root, = ntini. Mt. 3,10. 13,6. 21. Mk. 11,20. — 2. fringe, tassel. Mt. 9,20. 14,36. 23,5. (Prk. njo, njuo.) s. ed̄w̄ow.

ad̄w̄o, a kind of plant.

Ad̄woa, -owa, F. Agwewa, pr. n. of a female born on Monday.

d̄w̄oa, d̄woa, orig. d̄w̄eba, gweba, pl. ñ-, a weight of gold = ntaku 64 = 8 dollars or ackies, half an ounce or 11. 16 s.

d̄w̄oa-ḡyina, the same amount minus one taku or  $6\frac{3}{4}$  d. i.e. gold dust balancing the d̄woa weight in equal scale, without the usual over-weight. pr. 747.

dwoasuru, *pl. ñ-*, a weight of gold = ntaku 32. (or 28?)

adwó-a-abirí (ñhúwá tuntúm) a kind of beads; *s. alené.*

ãdḡóbáw, *adwéb. (pl. id.) the (chief) branch, twig or shoot of the yam*; ode a esi kusū na ne nsa ayiyi na wókā batabata hō; hama no ani a efi kañkyerekyere no; - odé no ayi adḡ. — ofupe si a, na wōrekā adḡ.

dḡobesáre, a twig or shoot growing from the root beside the principal stem; n'ani bi a efi wom' bio; efi kōti (*large*) na emforo pam bio.

adḡobótoku, a kind of beetle.

Dḡoda, *Aky. Dḡeɛda, Dḡeada, Monday. Gr. § 41,4.*

dḡōdḡō, *adv. softly, slowly, easily, safely*; mónkō no dḡ. na mommēra no dḡ.! -- dḡōdḡōdḡō, *id.*

adḡōgn, *pr. 2923.*

dḡōkō, *the palsy; paralysis.*

dḡō-kórów [edḡō kokōro] *the middle part of a yam, which in roasting remained hard*; ode a wōatōtō na aḡḡie beñ na wōatḡitḡa hō, na nea aka mu na ammeñ no, mfinimfini de no, na wōde ato gyam' bio atōtō. *pr. 1068.*

adḡokú, *Ak. akye, weel, wicker-basket, snare or trap made of twigs for catching fish, = nsowa; cf. ebóa. pr. 3066. Wōde mpopā ñwene no sē kyereñkye, ne ti tenteñ, n'āno dḡedḡewā, ne to kēntēñ; na wōaye mu kanyaññ (ñwraññ, nnyā-nnyā), na mpatā fa kenteññ no mu hō na wōbefi a, na kanyaññ no asiw wōñ kwan.*

dḡōm, *v. dḡ. āno, to draw or tie together, contract (a bag, purse, pillow); to pucker*; ódḡōm (omōm) n'akataḡia āno, *he shuts, puts up, his umbrella*; odḡōm n'āno, *he purses, puckers up, his lips.*

e-dḡōm, *Ak. edḡōm, pl. ñ-, song, hymn, psalm, poem. — to dḡōm, to sing*; — fre dḡōm, *to lead the choir*; — ye dḡōm, *to compose a poem. Owō'né to dḡōm, he has a (good) voice for singing. — Kinds of dḡ.: ebádḡōm or ññwónkóro, odakndḡ., dḡaedḡ., agyemannare, akorododḡ., kwādḡ., onnibiamanedḡ., sankūdḡ., antorepira n. a.*

dḡōmma, *s. ññwōmma.*

o-dḡōm-frefo, *the leader of a choir, precentor.*

dḡōñkú, dḡeñku, *the hip, haunch, hip-bone, thigh; cf. aseñmu, the loin's, sere, the thigh*; - to dḡ., *to walk lame, hobble, limp; cf. to apákyé, to halt, be lame.*

a-dḡōñku-béñ, *a protuberance on the hip-bone. pr. 2280.*

a dḡōñku-to, *inf. s. to dḡōñku.*

dḡōñño, *confusion*; aseñ no abo wōñ dḡ. = aye wōñ sē ññwōmma né ñño, aye wōñ sã, siāmō, wōñhū aseñ-kō a wónkã, *that word has confounded or perplexed them, they can find no word to say or no answer to it.*

dḡón-tó, *inf. singing. — dḡōnto-bea, (pl. id.) air, tune.*

o-dḡōntofó, dḡent., *pl. a-, singer, songster, poet, bard.*

ad wó-t wá, *inf.* lamentation, wailing; *diff.* dŭowtwa.

d wów, *v.* 1. to cut, sever, cut up, cut to pieces, cut down; odwów' no, he cut him down, slew him; ód wów abe, he cuts or severs the single palm-nuts from the stalk; *pr.* 310. odŭ. bróde = otwítwa no asiaw-asiaw fi osaw hō, he cuts the hands of plantains from the whole bunch; ode sósow d wów wuram' báyére, he takes out wild yam with a digging-iron; *pr.* 1067. *cf.* tu (afum' bayere). — 2. to grind roughly, abúrow, maize, aŭí, Guinea-corn; *cf.* yam. — 3. to thrash, thresh.

e-d wów, *pl. n.*, tassel; fringe. *Cf.* ndŭo, F.

d wów: ót wá no dŭ., he kidnaps him; he robs or plunders him.

ad wów: yi adwó, 1. to kidnap; oyii no adwó toin no, he kidnapped and sold him. — 2. to pangar, i.e. to take by force as a pawn for a debt which one of the seized person's countrymen owes to the seizer; a creditor may thus seize any person of the debtor's town or country, when he has in vain tried to get payment by other means and has asked permission from his own king and elders; and the person thus attacked may in defending himself wound or kill his aggressor with impunity. — 3. Wudi wo yonkō anim na ofa biribi hye wo a, na wofre no adwó-yi; ofa nehō kohintaw wo a, na wofre no sāara. — 4. yi agyew, Mf. to seize the property of one's debtor for one's own payment.

d wów-t wá, *inf.* open and habitual robbery, depredation; *cf.* akwaímukā; *diff.* adwótwá, lamentation.

o-d wów t wá fō, *pl. a.*, a (habitual) robber, freebooter, highway-man; *syn.* okwaímuká fō, an occasional highway robber.

ad wów-yí, *inf.* pangarring; kiduapping.

o-d wów-yí fō, *pl. a.*, manstealer, kiduapper.

d wu, *v. s.* dŭuw, *v.*

e-d wu, *s.* edwíw.

d wud wó, *red. v., s.* dŭo. Further meanings: 1. to soften; to tame (with hō): d wud wó aboa no hō, tame that beast. — 2. to become soft or tame; ne hō ad wud wó, he has become tame; he is tame in consequence of a severe threatening or treatment, or from astonishment. — 3. with mu: asase no mu ad wud wó, the soil has become soft, damp, moist.

o-d wu m á, the trumpet-tree; its wood is used for fences.

d wu m á, business, occupation, employment; duty, office, function; trade, profession; — ne dŭ. a odi ne unuapáe, aprá, asúkó, utamahóro n.a., his occupation is chopping wood, sweeping, going for water, washing cloth &c. — *syn.* nea owó ye & the foll.

à d ŭ ú m ā, *pl. n.*, F. agwima, adŭima, work, labour, espec. agricultural work, manual work; employment of any kind; business, duty (adŭ. a mewó ye mā nipa, my duty to mun); — ye adŭ., to work, labour; nkürofo nhīnā kō woñ mfum' akoye woñ nnŭuma, all the people are on their plantations to do their work; — gu adŭ., poñ adŭ., to give up or cease working. *Cf.* obère; osōm.

d wu m ā-d í, *inf.* avocation, profession, business, employment, professional labour or exertion.

o-dwumafó, *pl. a-* = odwumayeni. (F. *Mt.* 20,1)

adwumã-gu, -põñ, *ceasing or cessation from work.*

àd w ù m ā-y e, *inf. working, labouring; cf. adeyē.*

o-dw ù m ā-y e n í, *pl. a-fo, workman, labourer.*

o-dw ù m f ó, *pl. a-, artist, artisan, workman, one doing artificial work as a carpenter, joiner, gold-, silver-, or copper-smith, brazier, pewterer, tinman, saddler, umbrella-maker, shoe-orsandal-maker&c. (nea oseñ apõñ nè mka a.s. ñkoññua, oye ate, opam ñkyinii, obu mpaboa, obu ntoa, a.s. onipa biara a oye biribi a eye ñwõñwā na unipa ñhira ntumi nye).*

a d w ù m -p õ ñ [adwini, opõñ] *work bench, joiner's bench, (turning-)lathe, turn-bench, shop-board, work-table, writing-desk &c.*

dwurw, *r. F. Akp.* = dñiriw. (*juru, Prk. Mt.* 24,2.26,61. *Mk.* 13,2.)

d w u w, *r. 1. to scrape, remove by scraping: wodwuw aduru, they pass their fingers through a medicine rubbed over one's body, wode aduru ye wõñ hõ bābi na wõde wõñ usateā ñwõrañwõrañ nu. — 2. to clean a place by scraping with a piece of bark or anything. — 3. to scrape or rake together, amass, accumulate; dñ. sika, to draw out a good quantity of gold from the bag; dñ. ntrama, to pile up couries in a large heap (boa.. āno, to collect in a small heap). — 4. dñ. dañ, to repair (renew) a house in decay; odañ-ñow bi wõ hõ na woremiamā mu aye no yiye; odwuw a wodwuw odañ no dā yi de, eye sikase ara kwa, this constant (or repeated) repairing of that house is mere waste of money. — 5. to revive, return from (the realm of) the dead; ote se nea wāwu adwuw, he looks as if he had been dead and had returned from the other world (said of one who is pining away bodily and mentally); cf. sasabonsam; red. wõawu adwñdwuw.*

### Dz.

The combination dz is found in Fante dialects instead of simple d before the vowels e (= e) and i (exceptions: dede = gyegyēgye, deheye&c.), seldom before e; before a only in dza = dzea, dea, nea.

dz, F. = d before (e) e i.

dza, = dzea, F., Ak. dea, Akr. nea.

dze, = de, se.

dze, = de, 1. *r.* — 2. *adv. hardly; though, however.*

adze, *pl. ndzembra, nneembra (Mf. Gr. nyemba) = ade, nneema.*

adze, = ase, *Mt.* 11,23. 23,12.

dzea, = dea, nea, *person who, thing which.*

dzebonyefó, *pl. a-, = odeboneyefó.*

dzedze, *red. r. dze. Mt.* 26,47.

adzeñradze, *apparel. 1 Pet.* 3,3.

adzegyan, *vanity.*

dzekõ, = dekõde. *Mk.* 5,14.

adzekyē = adekyē, *daylight; adz. yi ñhĩnara, all this day long.*

dzeñ, = dem, *blemish. Eph.* 5,27.

ndzembra, = nneema, *s. adze.*

ndzembir, = demmere. *Mt.* 11,7. 12,20. 27,29.

dzeñ, dzeñdzeñdzeñ, = deñ; dennēñneñ, *straitly. Mk.* 5,43.

adzesā, = adesāe; adz. k<sub>o</sub>, *the darkness goes away.*

adzese, = ade-see, *waste.* Mt. 26,8.

adzesoča, = adesoā. Mt. 11,30.

ndzesočade = nmosoa. Mt. 23,4.

ndzeye, = nneyee. Mt. 5,16.

ndzeyetsenenē, = (nneyee) trēnē, *righteousness.* Mt. 5,6.

d zi, v. [red. dzidzi] = di [didi] s. di 1-100.

101. dzi = di āno, *to covenant (for).* Mt. 26,15. — 102. dzi adagya, = da adagyaw, *to be naked.* Mt. 25,36. — (49.) dzi dase, = di adanse.

Mt. 26,62. — 103. dzi dēw, *to rejoice; s. dēw.* Mt. 2,10. — (17.) dzi

dzem, = di dem, *to have a blemish.* — 104. dzi adzibew, = di di-

bea, *to be in an office.* — 105. dzi.. mfamfanto, *to follow.. afar off.*

Mt. 26,58. — (86.) dzi afōra, = di afra, *to have one's portion with.*

Mt. 24,51. — 106. dzi.. hūhūhū, *to murmur against.* Mk. 14,5. — 107.

dzi ahyem', *to make a covenant, testament.* — 108. dzi ahyia, *to be*

*gathered together.* — (35.) dzi .. ŋkyir = di .. akyi, *to visit (sins*

*upon).* — (29.) dzi mū, = di mū, *to be whole; to be perfect.* Mt. 15,31.19,21.

— (96.) dzi mpāpem', = di mpāpamu, *to be divided.* Mk. 3,24. —

109. dzi primprim, *to be whole, strong, well, in good health.* Mt. 9,12.

Mk. 2,17. — 110. dzi .. nsembon, *to rail at, revile, blaspheme.* Mk. 15,29.

— (64.) dzi aṽergho, *to mourn, wail, lament.* Mt. 24,30.

adziban, = adibane. aduañ.

adzibew, = dibeā, *office, rank.*

adzidzi, tsena-, = trā adidii, *to sit down at meals.* Mt. 26,20.

adzidzifo, = didifo, *guests.* Mt. 22,10.

adzifidzi, = adifude, *intemperance, excess.* Mt. 23,25.

edzin, pl. a-, = ediñ, *name.*

džūc... džūi... džo... džu... F. (jue, jui, jo, ju, Prk.) s.  
dṽe... dṽi... dṽo... dṽu...

## E. E.

The vowel sounds e, e, ē, ē, and ē, ē, ē, ē, and ee, ei, and ew, ew, ew (s. Gr. § 2-5. 17. 19 A) frequently interchange and are sometimes intermixed in the alphabetical arrangement, especially in compounds.

e in our books represents two sounds: 1. the full e, and 2. the narrow e. Cf. Gr. § 1 Rem. 2. and § 2.

e in Fante books often stands instead of a = a before i, u or other close vowel sounds.

e- or e-, *pref. of nouns* in the sing. (& pl.) s. Gr. § 29,2. 35,4. 43,44., *of pronouns*, § 60,1-3., *of numerals*, § 77. 78,1. — is usually dropped in close connection with a preceding word, Gr. § 49,1.

e- or e-, *a pron.* for a thing or things, which is *prefixed to the verb*, Gr. § 54. 58.; in F. also for the 2d. pers. sing. Gr. § 58 Rem. 1.

e, *emph. part.*, an enclitic sound giving emphasis after a wish or command, Gr. § 144.; *ditto* after the negative preterit tense, § 170.

ē, an enclitic sound after names in the vocative (§ 46,2. 144.) and in songs.



ê, *interj.* expressing pleasure, joy, &c. *oh! hey!*

ôî, ôi, *interj.* expressing surprise, astonishment: *indeed!*

ê = ehê, *interj.* implying affirmation, approbation, assent, consent &c., *yes! syn.* yiw, yie, wïe.

### F.

The letter f has the same sound in T'wi that it has in English, except in the combination f'w, on which see a later page.

The consonant f occurs before pure and nasal vowels. It seldom interchanges with other consonants; *cf.* f'otow & potow; f'romf'rom & f'romp'rom; few & f'wew; funu & hunu; f'intsiw, F. = hintiw, Ak. f'winti, sunti.

fa, *v.* [*red.* fefa, fofa] *to take*; *cf.* gye, kukuru, tase, mā so, som' yi, & de, fua, kita, kura. — 1. *to take to make use of*: *pr.* 1081. *to lay hold on for use.* In these senses it takes the place of the *aux. v.* de in all negative and imperative sentences; *s.* Gr. § 108, 26–29. 205, 5. 206, 2. 208, 3. 4. 237. 240 *a. e.* 241. *Cf.* 26 (below). — 2. *to take away*: hena na wafa me tuo? *who has taken my gun?* — 3. *to carry off* (said also of inanimate subjects): nsu afa no, *the water has taken him, i. e. he is drowned*; *pr.* 389. 3085. mframa afa me kyew ko, *the wind has carried off my hat.* — 4. *to lay hold on, to seize*: wafa no gyaw, *he has embraced his legs i. e. implored him, begged his pardon.* — 5. *to take up and keep, to appropriate what is found*: pāne yi, mahū wə fam'; mémfa ana? *I have found this needle on the floor; may I keep it? fa! you may have it!* fa abofō, *to find a dead animal (game) in the bush*, *pr.* 497. fa or tase n'waw, *to take up or gather snails*; *pr.* 1080. F. *to gather (fishes in a net)* Mt. 13, 47. — 6. *to take i. e. keep for one's own*: wubu kyew yi mā hena? mibu mafa, *for whom do you make this cap? I make it that I may keep it, i. e. for myself*; Ps. 22, 19. *cf.* Gr. § 109, 32. 243 *b.* Rem. 2. — 7. *to take possession of what is left or prepared by others*: asase a Germanefo no gyawe no, Wendefo befae. — F'. fa ahemman tsena mu, *to inherit the kingdom*, Mt. 25, 34. — 8. *to obtain possession of by force, to seize, capture, conquer*: fa d'wēn, *to seize for a slave, to make booty of*; wofa no dommum, *he has been made captive*; wofaa nmommum pi, *they made many captives (in war)*; wafa kūrow no, *he has conquered the town.* — 9. *to take and use or misuse*: fa o'bea, osigyafō; *pr.* 167. fa oyere (fa kuu, F.) *to take one's wife (husband) illegally, i. e. to commit adultery.* Mk. 10, 11, 12. — 10. *to take, get, win, acquire*: fa abarimā, *to engage as a servant*; *pr.* 1077. fa adāmfo, *to enter one's service*; or = fa o'yonkō, *to make friendship with*, *pr.* 1078. — 11. *to obtain, get*: wafa afuru, *she has got a belly i. e. she is (big) with child.* — 12. *to bear in mind*: mafa me tirim, *I have got (it) in my head, i. e. I have taken the sense or the warning, I understand it* = mahū ase; *I remember* = makae. — F'. fa ad'wēn, *to take thought, concern one's self* = d'wend'wēn, Mt. 6, 25–34. fa apām, *to take counsel*, Mt. 27, 17. — 13. *to take inwardly, to conceive*: ofa (me) abufuw dā, *he often grows angry (with me)*; *pr.* 1079. wafa me adonā, *he has taken a dislike to me.* — 14. *to take, admit; to choose, elect.* 1 Tim. 5. 9.

— 15. to take in a passive sense, to get or catch: oběre, fatigue, weariness, oyare, sickness: ofa oběre ntem, he soon gets tired; wafa oyare, he grew sick, has been taken ill; fa mmusu, to incur a calamity; to suffer the results of a mischievous deed. pr. 398.555f. 1738.

— 16. to take a road, a course, to take one's way over... pr. 1071.1076. me wura kwañ ni, obi mmfa ho! — wofa beñkum a, mefa nifa, Gen.13,9. wamfa abonteñ so, na ofaa mfikyiri, he went behind the houses, not along the street. Cf. 26. — 17. F. fa kwañ mu, to be right, lawful, permitted, Mt. 12,10. 22,17. 27,6. — 18. fa mu, a) to walk through, take one's way through; ofaa mfenserem' gwañe, he escaped through the window. — b) ofaa mu dac, whilst this was going on, he fell asleep. — c) memfamu, = memfa hō fwe, I do not care (about). — d) F. yefa mu beñ, what may we gain by it? — 19. fa so, a) with kwañ: wofaa okwan foforo so koo woñ kurom', Mat.2,12. — b) instead of nam so in imp. & neg. sentences: (to do) by means of, s. Gr. § 108, 27. — c) to fall into oblivion, to be forgotten or neglected: afa me so = m'ani apa so, me were afa. — d) to overcome: wafa n'atamfo so, he has overcome his enemies; eyi na ofaa no so korā, at this he was quite overcome; — c) to make profit, to gain, = fa mfaso. — 20. fa ase, to act as an aperient, to evacuate the bowels; aduru no befa n'ase, that medicine will purge him. — 21. fa hō, a) to move along, to pass by; cf. siane hō, twa hō, twan'; mmā mframa mmfa wo hō bebrebe, do not let the wind play about you too much, i.e. keep yourself warm. — b) to touch on, to concern, affect, import; to have to do with: eyi fa hō biribi, this has some relation to it; ofa hō deñ? what has that to do with it? wofa hō deñ? what is it to you? asem no mfā me hō fwe, or, memfā asem no hō fwe, that business is no matter of mine, does not concern me; ofa mo hō biribi, he has something to do with you = o-nè mo wo asem bi; omfā hō fwe, he will have nothing to do with it, keeps neutral. — omfā (= emfā) no hō, F. he shall be free, it is nothing to him, no business or concern of his, Mt. 15,6. 27,4. — 22. fa nehō ñi, lit. to take and dispose of one's self i.e. to become self-dependent, independent, free, to be emancipated; pr. 1075.1439. — omfā nehō nni, he is not his own master; Kwasida mo ñhinā moafa mohō adi, on Sunday you all are free, have your time for yourselves. Cf. ofadi, fawohō-kodi. — 23. fa ñi, to take and use up, to consume, spend, waste; cf. afaadi. — 24. fa (mu) to partake of. — 25. Very often fa in its imp. and neg. forms and in the inf. is used, in connection with another verb, as an aux. v. introducing or referring to a passive object of the principal verb, and at the same time imparting to the princ. verb a causative meaning. Cf. ñe, Gr. § 108, pr. 136-169. 107.2-74. 1083-88. 3176. E.g. fa bëra! lit. take come i.e. bring; kofa bëra, go take come, i.e. fetch; fa ko! take go, i.e. take it off, away with it! fa tom' or fa to so, lay (it) in or on, add it! fa firi me, forgive me! Cf. 1 (above). — 26. In other cases fa is used as an aux. v. referring the action of the principal verb to a place, as taking its way through, or to a means employed; cf. 16. 19 b) above; it serves then to express the Eng. prepositions through, by &c. Cf. Gr. § 108, 27. 109,30. 223,2. — In pr. 3374. fa supplies the place of the Eng. words up to, as far as.

e-ḥa, Ak. F. 1. *earth, clay, mud; soil; swish; Akp. dote; tu fa* = *tu dote, to dig earth; bo fa* = *bo ntwoma, hyirew, to dig red or white earth and form it into balls; pr. 1514. cf. bo 98.* — 2. *the earth containing gold, underneath afafunu & adada.* — 3. F. *dust: asase fa, dust of the earth.*

aḥa, *bellows.* — kā afa, *to blow the bellows.*

mḥa, *west, woof, the threads that cross the warp (nsa) in weaving.*

fā, *adv. plainly, clearly, really; = fē, pefē, trōnenene, fāññ.*

fā, *v. to become hoarse; ne 'uc afā, he (his voice) has become or is hoarse.*

eḥā, afā, *pl. a-, feast, festival, holiday; - hye fā or afā, to celebrate a festival, e.s. woye afrihyiade biara, wodi afe; ohene hye fā = oh. behyē dá.*

o-fā, *pl. afā, afā-afā, 1. the half of a thing or number of things; moiety.* — 2. *the other side or part of a thing or place, a separate place.* — 3. *part, piece; cf. siñ. pr. 64. 1286. 1858. 3110. 3481. ofā-nē-fā, half and half; only in part; ogyina fā or fā bābi, he stands apart, aside; da afā, to sleep separately, pr. 384. cf. Gr. § 80, 7. 84., fākō, afānu, afāsā, afānān, & fām'.*

aḥā, *s. eḥā & ofā.* — afā-afā, F. *by halves.*

mḥā, mfāhāmā, *the Guinea-worm, Filaria medinensis, a whitish worm that burrows in the human cellular tissue; it has the thickness of twine and may attain a yard's length. Oyare mḥā, mḥā aye no, he has got a Guinea-worm; mḥā ahyē ne gyā, the G. approaches the surface, scratches, itches, pinches, the skin is raised by it; mḥā, no atwē, na aka ne bobo; mḥā no abobo kakra. [G. fākpā le edše, ši efē dframo, Zim. Voc. p. 43. 65. 67.]*

fā, fāfā, *a. adv. 1. flexible, flexile, limber, lithe, pliable, pliant; tenacious, tough; syn. fākāfākā, fāññ, hñā, sā; - mframa bo dna no a, eye fā (s. sā); onipa yi, ne mu (ne nañ, ne nsa) ye fā, wanyā nsa fā.* — 2. *reeling, tottering, vacillating; onam fāfā, he totters, walks totteringly; cf. to ntintān.*

o-fābafo, *pl. a-, = ofāko-nē-fābafo, intriguer, tale-bearer, tell-tale. Prov. 12, 2.*

fābāñ, *pl. a-, = dotébañ, mud-wall, pisé-wall. [G. fence.]*

e-ḥa-bēñ, *red or yellow clay; cf. kotofa, ntwoma. Afabēñ, pr. n.*

aḥā-bó, (*pl. id.*) *clod, glebe; a lump or pieces of swish (i.e. the earth of a pisé-wall) from a ruined building; ruins.*

fa-obo-to-me-gyam' [*lay a stone into the fire for me*] *name of a sickness, = kukru-me-ta-awiam'.*

fa-obrebre, *a by-name of the aturukuku.*

fā-dāñ, *pl. a-, dotédāñ, mud house, mud cottage, building in pisé.*

aḥāde (*pl. id.*) *gain, profit, lucre, acquisition, proceeds: booty, spoil, plunder; cf. asade, afowde; earnings; - ade a wunyā wo obi hō fa no tumi so, a.s. wunyā no osōm mu.*

o-fadi, *inf. 1. using up &c. s. fa di.* — 2. *liberty, emancipation; s. fa nehō di, ahōfadi.*

mfadi, *inf.* the (taking and) keeping of a thing for one's self.  
afa-adi, *spend-thrift; bankrupt, insolvent debtor; woaye wohõ*  
afa-adi, *you have made yourself bankrupt.*

afae, *pass, defilee, in mountains; cf. mpotam'.*

afã-afã, *pl. of ofã; s. afã.*

o-fã-fa, *inf. partaking, participation.*

o-fãfafo, *pl. a-, partaker.*

mfãfãto, *F. s. mfamfanto.*

àfãfãntó, *afef., afof., pl. m-, butterfly; cf. abebew, oyimã.*

fafãrahá, *an herb poisonous for goats.*

mfafekuwa, *F. members. Eph. 5,30.*

o-fa-firi, *inf. forgiveness, pardon; syn. ofakye, fa-ase-m-kye.*

mfã-foro, *inf. F. a renewed taking or undertaking: mã yemfa no*  
*mf. nsõm wo, grant that we may serve thee in newness of life.*

fafũ, *adv. [obs.] entirely = korã &c.*

afa-funnu, *mould, a sort of earth dug up first in digging gold;*  
*cf. fa, asaschou.*

fa gúd eḡ, *metal [efa, gu, ade, things from the soil that may*  
*be molten and cast].*

mfã-hãmã, *s. mfã.*

fahõ-fahõ, *adv. (fa hõ, to move along) wofa fahõ-f., they sail*  
*along the shore; cf. wonam ãno-ãno, they walk along the shore.*

mfahũ, *tinder; abe hõ boñ bi akyi na wode ye mf.*

afã-hye, *inf. festival, celebration of a festival; af. bi dui, some*  
*festival came on.*

faka (taka?), *epo f., bay, gulf. Nig. Exp. Voc.*

fãkãfãkã, *a. flexible &c. s. fã.*

mfã-kã-hõ, *inf. (the act of) adding, addition.*

o-fã-kõ, *s. ofã, Gr. § 80,7. of. a yegyina, where we stand.*

fãkõ-be w, *place where to put a thing, pr. 2008 f.*

mfã-kokonini, *a cutaneous eruption caused by the Guinea-*  
*worm being about to manifest its existence in the body.*

o-fãkõ-nè-fãba, *inf. tale-bearing; damfo, wóyè of., friend,*  
*you tell tales on both sides! — o-fãkõ-nè-fãba-fo, = tale-brarer, busy-*  
*body, officious, meddling, meddlesome person; nea otie nsem kókã*  
*na okotie bi bekã; cf. ateakosewa.*

o-fa-kye, *inf. = ofafiri, forgiveness, pardon. F. ye f., to be*  
*forgiving; cf. fa-ase-m-kye.*

fam' = fa mu.

e-fám' [efámù] *soil, ground, floor, bottom; in the ground, on*  
*the ground, at the bottom; down, below; syn. ase; asase, asase so;*  
*cf. Gr. § 119. 124,3. Ofii ãua no so sii fam', he came down from the*  
*tree; ofii ponko so sii f., he alighted from the horse; ofii hyen mu sii*  
*f., he came from the ship to land, he disembarked. Osoro nè fam',*

heaven and earth; fam' nè nsu ani, *by land and by sea*; efi ne soro besi ne fam' dem bi mni no hō, *from the head to the feet, from head to foot, from top to toe, there is no blemish in him; cf. 2 Sam. 14, 25.* — ntama no mu tew abieñ fi soro de-besii fam', *the veil was rent in two from the top to the bottom. Mat. 27, 51.* — Red. fām'-fam', *adv. very low.*

fāmū, *a. adv. red; yellow; syn. kō, kōkō...* Wode sika aye hō f.; wode ntwoma akwaw dañ no mu f.

fām, *v. [red. femfām, fomfām] 1. to encircle with one's arms, to embrace; syn. bam, ye atū; abofrá no abéfām mè áyè me atū, the child embraced and hugged me with his arms.* — 2. fām hō, *to adhere closely, to cleave, cling or stick to; cf. bata (hō); hama fām dua hō, the climber adheres to the tree. F. suro fām hō, it is coupled with fear, 1 Pet. 3, 2.* — Cf. afām̄moa, mfōmfām̄hō.

o-fām', a kind of *thin cake*; wotōtō f. ne se: wode ñño fotow mmōre na wode tereterew asaũkam' na wode ahabañ momono kata so, na wode nsrām̄ma gu so mã ebeñ.

fām' [ofā mu] *what is on the side or part of, part, concern, due, duty, right; manner; region, direction. Qwō dom fām', he is on the side of the enemy; me fām' de, biribi nsiw wo kwañ, on my part nothing shall prevent you; me nè wo fām' de, eñhĩa, it is of no consequence to me and thee; Onyame f'wē fām' ye ñwōñwā, (the way of) God's providence is wonderful; eha-fām', hereabout; eho(uom) fām', thereabout; epo-fām', seawards.*

afām', *F. district, region. Mt. 15, 21. Mk. 7, 31. n'afām' dze no, for his part.*

mfamba, *F. seed. Mt. 13, 31. Mk. 4, 31.*

afam'dé, (*pl. id., = ade a ewō fam' a.s. efi fam'*) *earthly things; low or mean things; earth, stones and minerals. Kurtz § 173.*

afam'duañ [fam' aduañ] *food growing underground, as yam &c.*

mfāmfá, *a small brass pan used in weighing gold. pr. 1633.*

mfamfanto, *F. dzi.. mf. = di.. akyi wō akyirikyiri, Mt. 26, 58. [Mk. 14, 54.]*

mfamfiá, *circuit, compass.* — bō.. hō mf., *to go about or round, to compass; to surround; to encircle; - bō dañ no hō mf. = okyini dañ no hō, he compasses the house in order to see whether there is any danger, or to find a place to enter; okō bō yeñ hō mf. = t'wa yeñ hō hyia, there is fighting round about us; afafanto rebetō ka-neam' anad'wō a, obō hō mf. ansā-na otom'; anōmā no bō ne bere-buw hō mf.*

mfāmmiri [fañ biri] *a dish of dark-green pot-herbs, the poorest meal. Prov. 15, 17.*

afām-moa [aboa a efām obi hō] *an animal that clings to one's person or clothes. pr. 1089.*

e-fāñ, *herb, vegetable, pot-herb, cabbage, greens. pr. 1340.*

fāññ, *a., adv. = fā, hūã &c. tough, flexible, elastic; né mù bnf., he has a pliant back; ne nsa bu f., he has supple fingers.*

fāññ, *a., adv. clear, distinct, plain; open, straightforward; -*

*syn.* feññ, fē, pefē; m'ani tuaa no fǎññ sè ókò, *I saw him distinctly going away*; kǎ no f. kyere me, *tell me plainly*. [G. *id.*]

fǎnǎ, *v.* to trouble, harass, fatigue; = fēnǎ, fōnǎ; *syn.* haw.

á fǎ nǎ, a kind of tree, used for fuel; the fruit is eaten.

afǎnǎ, Ak. s. afōa. — o-fǎnǎfo, Ak. = ofōasofo.

a fǎ nǎ, afǎnawa, F. -ba, *pl. m-*, female, wench, especially female slave; maid-servant.

mǎnǎ-hyia, *inf.* ohyia nomf., *he marries her as if she were a slave*.

fane, Ak. = fañ. *pr.* 106.

o-fǎ-nè-fǎ, s. ofǎ; of. Kristoni, a half-and-half Christian.

fànès, G. foundation; *syn.* fapeme, ùhyease, mfiase, ntoase; -to f., to lay the foundation (in building).

fǎ ù ì m, *v. impers.* to be less bad, more tolerable, to be preferable (when a choice is to be made between two or more unfavourable things). "N'ani wu" anase "n'anì m gu ase", efanì m nea ewo hē? efanì m aniwu (na efanì m aninguase), *which is the milder expression: "he is ashamed" or "he is abashed"?* "to be ashamed" is not so strong as "to be abashed"; efanì m eyi, na efanì m eno, *this is less bad than that*; eyi ye afǎ ù ì m, *this appears to be milder*.

fa-ù ù o, petroleum. D.As.

[*pr.* 1091.2451.

mǎnsù, a kind of bead; s. ahené.

Fànté, F. Mfantse, the Fante (Fanti, Fantee) country and the language or dialects spoken there. — Fante-kásá, the Fante language. — Fante-máñ, the Fante nation. — O-fantení, *pl. M-fo* (F. Fantsenyi, Mfantsefo), a Fante man, Fante people. — Fante-pem ùhinǎ, *all the Fantes and their confederate tribes*.

ofantó, -biá, -birí, s. ofonto...

fantonyampe: óyè f., òyè fantonyampeni = òyè kwasia-máñkwá; *cf.* aùwomaùwoma.

o-fǎ nnyá, *pl. m-*, a bill-hook without a nose; = adare.

fá-peme, F. foundation. Mt. 7,25. *cf.* fanes, nnyinaso.

afar, afarbo, afarbòdze, afarpata, F. = aforé, -bò, -bòde, -muka.

fǎ ra, s. fra. — afǎ raw, s. aferaw.

fare, *v.* [a strengthened form of fa] s. fefare.

fàre, m-, mfarow [fa de?] the trunk of an elephant.

a fàre, a kind of herb, very tender, used as a medicine; ne tirim ye merew se af., *he is tender-hearted*.

m fàre, fresh air; light, cool breeze, gentle wind; mframa a eye a awòw mím', nso ahòlmuru ním'. Mekogye mfare, *I am going to take the air, I want to take an airing*; - mfare tu mnon-abiesá nè mnon-naù mu, *the cooling breeze comes between 3 and 4 o'clock*.

ofárèbae [nea ofa' bae] the author or originator of a new play, song or other thing; onipa a ode agoru bi ana ðwom bi ana biri-biara a woye wo oman mu ba; sǎ agoru no f. ni! *pr.* 1098.

mfare-dañ, parlour for cooling, summer house. *July. 3, 20. Am. 3, 15.*

mfarehō, *inf.* [fa hō] *compass, circumference, periphery; cf.* afefare.

mfare-tú-bére, the time from about 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon; *cf.* mfare & betwabere.

afarfo, F. = apofoso, *fishers. Mk. 1,16.*

afarpata, F. = afoemuka, *Mt. 23,18.*

fa-sa', *adv. lit. take it so, viz. just as it is. = rather, syn. mmom.* Nea wode kosōm Asantefo no, fa-sa kosōm Aborofo, *instead of serving the Asantes, serve rather the Europeans.* — Fasádám'ase, (*Be-content-with-it-thank-me*) *pr. n.* given to a slave.

a faaseduru [aduru a efa ase] *purgative, aperient.*

fa-ase-m-kye, *forgiveness; omnim f. pi, there is not much placability in him; cf. ofakye, ofafiri.*

afaséw, Ak. -see, an inferior kind of *yam; s. odé. pr. 858. 1094.*

afasé-kàní, afasew-tuntum, *s. odé.*

mfàsó, *inf. gain, profit, benefit, emolument; pr. 1095.* — wafa mf. pi = wafa so pi, *he has made or gained much profit.*

mfasó-pe, *inf. greediness, self-interestedness.*

mfasó-pefo, *a self-interested person; greedy of gain or profit.*

o-fású, *pl. a-, wall. pr. 328.* — to f., *to build a wall.*

afású-tó, *inf. building a wall.* — mfásu-sín, *ruins; cf. afabo.*

fata, *v. to fit, suit, meet; to become, pr. 2864.* F. *to be worthy of. Mt. 10, 10.* — f. so, *to agree, accord or harmonize with; to be fit, fitting, suitable, proper, appropriate. Cf. se, se so, & señ, kyeñ so, boro so.*

fàtáfata, fātā fātā, *a-, adv. reeling, staggering, fluctuating, flickering, fickle, unsteady; ampāñ tu fatafata, the bat flits, flutters, flickers; cf. fēre, v.*

mfatae, mfataso, *inf. fitness, aptitude.*

fá-tó, *inf. building in pisé (swish).*

mfá-to-hō, *inf. comparison, similitude, application of a similitude. pr. 1096.*

mfá-to-o-so, *inf. a false charge or accusation, imputation; defamation; syn. mmótoso, adansekrúm.*

o-fá-twá, *inf. denunciation; sycophancy, tale-bearing; treachery, perfidy; ebia awurakwā akokā ne yonkō awurakwā bone bi a waye.*

o-fá-twáfo, *pl. a-, denouncee, sycophant, tale-bearer, traitor. [pr. 1097.]*

fa-wohō-kodi [*"take thyself go eat"*] a name for *leprosy (cf. kwata, piti)*, because a slave seized by it was set free i.e. left to himself. *Cf. di 6.*

fe, few, *red. fefé, feféw, feféfe, &c. (Gr. § 70.) adj., adv. 1. fine, pretty, nice, beautiful, amusing; pr. 1218. 2950. 3555.* — after hō, *handsome; pr. 28. 1392. syn. guanñ, kāmā, oso.* — 2. *glad, in the expression eye me fe, it makes me glad, gives me joy: eye me fe(w) se moaba, I am glad that you are come. Cf. few, n., ahōofe.*

fē, *v.*, *s.* fefew.

fē, *pl. a-*, a *bleeding wound* especially in the head, *syn.* apira-kuru; wobō no fē, wobobō no afe = wopira no, wopirapira no, *they wound him*; ode ne fē no kōc, *he went with his wound*: ne fē no atu, *his wound has become ulcerous*.

fē, *v.* [*red. fife*] *to be or become fine, tender, soft, smooth* by grinding, pounding; said also of woven things; - kyekyeré no afe dōkōdoko, *that meal is very finely ground*; fufū no fē, *the doughy mass of pounded yam (or plantains) is soft*; ofe a efe yi, mirensiw bio, *as it is so fine already, I will not pound it any longer*; aduru no mfei ē, *the powdered medicine is not yet fine enough*; ntama yi ani fe, *this cloth is soft, smooth, fine*. Cf. fē, fei, *v.* & fekō, *a*.

fē, *v.* [*red. fefe*] 1. *to eject from the stomach, the throat, the mouth: to vomit*; *pr.* 190. — fe ntasu, Ak. ta or to ntasu, *to throw out saliva or spittle, to spit out*; *pr.* 2347. — fe hóhōre, *to throw out phlegm*; fe ahohora (*fig.*), *to foam out shameful words, to commit shameful deeds*. — 2. *fe hō*, *to slow over*; cf. fere hō, tere hō. boro so, bu so. — 3. *to yearn or long for, to desire, desiderate; to be homesick*: mafe (= m'ani agyina) me nā, me kūrom, me yōūkō yi: ofe no, wafe no. — 4. *fe nehō* akyiri, *to repent*: asem a midii no, mafe mehō akyiri sê, *I repent very much (of) what I have done*. F. *id.* Mt. 21,32. 27,3.

e-fē, *inf.* vomiting, *pr.* 1098.

fē, *v.* *s.* few.

fē, *adv.* completely, entirely; thoroughly: cf. korā, pē &c. Gr. § 134, 3c. Wadi ne n̄hinā fē! wāpra oḍaṅ mu hō n̄h. fē; wasesaw nsu no n̄h. fē. Cf. fefefe.

fē, *v.* *s.* fei.

fē, *adv.* openly, plainly, clearly: cf. fān̄n, feññ, péfē. Eda hó fē; mihūū no fē.

fē, *adv.* deep, deeply, far down, far below the surface. Eda asé fē; ehye mú fē; me nsá akò nsú no mù fē na miñhū.

fē, fē, *interj.* a challenge to fight and its answer. Sē wo asem te sē me de a, t̄wiw b̄era na yenkō! fēfē [= fēfē] a word of contempt. *pr.* 1099. cf. mfi, F.

afé, *pl.* (F. *id.*) mfēfō, a *person of equal age, size, rank; play-mate, companion; comrade, fellow*; F. afe, *neighbours*. — wo afé ne nea wo nē no sē afe; *pr.* 1826. w̄ȳȳ mé mfēfō; *pr.* 1104. bō a fē, *to enter into fellowship with*; *pr.* 682. — ode mé hyè afé, ode n'afé hyè me, *he deems me his equal, he obtrudes himself upon me*; cf. aféhyé. mpekua, fekuw.

afé, *pl. m-*, year; *syn.* afrihyia. — di afe, *to celebrate a yearly festival*: cf. afedi & di 28. 75.

afē, *pl. m-*, comb.

e-fē, a kind of *fly-brush, fan* for flies, made of the tiny sticks or fibres of palm-leaves, tied together: berew mu nnuā a woyiyi a-w̄erē hō na wode abom' akyekye ne ti de pra wōñ hō ohurii, otēñ, n̄wansana; emu akese bi wō hō a akomfo de kom. Cf. mméfē, asafé.



mfē, -bañ, *the side of the body*; of man and animals. — mfēm', *the side of the body, viz. the inner part of it*: me mfēm' yē me yaw, *I have pain, in my side*.

fēá, a child that died first in a family (before any of its brothers or sisters); "abofra a wawu yi yē fēa". *pr. 630.*

fēa, *v. 1. to lay up or by, to keep, preserve*; fa fēa mā me = fa kosie mā me [obs.] — *2. to give in addition, to add, to repeat* (a blow, shot, punishment): wabō no tẁere wafēa no; wafēa aboa no *or* watow no tuo afea no = watow no tuo bio; ofēa no, *he gives him the last, deadly stroke*. — fēa so = pā so; *cf. foa so, pūa; fēa hō, to enlarge*. — fēafēa hō, *to puff (up), to give a better appearance to, set off to the best advantage, to improve on reality*; mofēafēa atoro hō to me so. — mfēafēahō (*inf.*) *enlargement, augmentation*.

fēafēā, *a. pointed, tapering*, as a pyramid, obelisk, spire, sugar-loaf; *thin, slender*: kotokurodu ayaase yē f.

fēám', an amulet to bring about a quick delivery of a child.

o-fēa m, *s. ofiam. pr. 1100.*

[*pr. 178.*]

mfē-báñ, *the side of the human body*.

mfēda, *F. lust year; mfēdan, next year; Mf. Gr. p. 136.*

afē-dáñ, *inf. lit. the turning (renewing) of the year; afedáñ sēsē, a twelve-month ago; ẓha af., a twelvemonth hence, next year.*

afē-dí, *inf. festival, feast-day, anniversary.*

fēe, *v. with ase, to propagate, to continue, increase or multiply by generation or successive production* (of animals and plants); *to breed abundantly*. Akokō no ase afēe, *that hen has got a goodly number of offspring*; mēfēe m'akokō yi ase, *I let this fowl of mine breed*; odé no ase afēe, *that yam has propagated or spread*; mēfēe me dé ase, *I propagate my yam*; duaba a wode māā me no, *asé afēe. Cf. fefew, foe.*

fēfa, fofa, *red. v. 1. s. fa. — 2. with hō: to wind round about*; owo fēfafēa dua no hō, *the serpent is wound about the tree in many windings*.

fēfā, *a. flexible &c. s. fā. Diff. fifā.*

fēfare, fofare, *red. v. [fare = fa] 1. to dry to a certain degree* (in pottery). — *2. to seize, take possession of; to occupy, to fill* (a space). Ekaw afēfare me amene me, *I am deeply involved in debt*.

afēfare, *inf. extension, extent; the space occupied by something, the surface included within any given lines, area; circumference, compass*; — oðañ yi afēfare nè túro yi de se, *the area of this house and that of this garden are alike*; dua yi afēfarēm' beye anamgñ anañ, *the circumference of this tree will be four feet*.

fēfē, *a. s. fē.*

afēfēde, *fine, nice, beautiful thing or things; s. mfēfēw-ade.*

fēfē, *red. v. s. fēi. pr. 1101f.*

fēfēfe, *a., adv. accurate, exact; exactly; completely, thoroughly*; okā asem a, okyere ase f.; okyere me ade a, mete ase f.; *syn. peppe. — cf. fē.*

fēfēfo, *mighty men?* Jer. 26,21.

fefere, *red. v. s. fere.*

fefere-fefere, *adj. flickering; ọkanea no aye f., the light flickers (before dying).*

aféfé-sēm, *a delightful thing or matter; ọdọ ye af., enyé akýèñ-kyènne, love is a matter of free will, not of constraint or compulsion.*

fefew, *s. fefe, u.*

fefew, *red. v. few, to bud, sprout, shoot (out or forth), to put forth shoots; to grow (up), prosper, flourish, especially of plants; — mā wo adwuma mf. wọ yeñ mu. Cf. few, fee, fromm.*

fefew-bere,† *spring.*

mfēfēwá: yi mf., *to tease; oyi me mf., he teases me, excites me to ungovernable anger, = ọhọrañ me to > ọhuru me bo, oyi me abufu, oyi me ahi. — mfēfēwá-yí, inf. teasing.*

mfefew-a de, = *afeféde; pr. 1103; pomp, state, luxury.*

mfefo, *s. afe. pr. 1104.*

mfē-hò-ąkyir, *F. repentance. Mt.3,11. cf. mnūhō, ahōnū.*

afé-hyé, *inf. impudence, insolence, arrogance; disrespect, disparagement, cf. hye afe; — óyè af., instead of associating with his companions of the same age, he puts himself on a par with elder persons, intrudes himself, forces his company upon them; — déñ af. ní!*

fēi (or fē), *v. to search by opening or entering into, to prick, to poke; to pick; wofei wọñ aniwam', asōm', onipa hō akwañ ñh. mu, ntamam'; wafei n'aniwam' fwe me (fig.), he looks at me sharply, keenly, with clear eyes. — Red. fēfē, fēfei, feifei; wof. ne ñhwī mu; wufeifēi kuru nom' a, ańkā wobehū nea pāne no hye.*

áf'èí [afe yi?] *adv. now, at present; after that, then; ekañ-no wọkōe, afei de, woye biakō. — F. ąfi, ąmfi, mfi.*

afé-k à è, *yearly celebration, anniversary; awoda-di, odwira-twa ye af., the celebration of the birth-day, of the yam-custom, is a yearly remembrance of the real birth-day or the first institution of the custom.*

fékō, fékō-fekō, *u. & adv. fine pulverized; ąm no f., grind it quite fine; aduru no aye f. = afe aye bẹtẹbete, mülūmuhū (of dry things), bódobódó (of things mixed with water).*

mfékòropa, *As. innumerable years.*

fékúw, [afe kuw] *a heap or company of persons having about the same age; any number or body of people forming a company, society, association, club. Me fekuw sō kyeñ wo de, my contemporaries are more numerous, my company or party is larger than yours; óbọ feku-bóné, he keeps bud company. — F. oyer nyā okun hō fekwu, the wife enjoys the company of the husband. Prk.*

ọ-fékúni, *pl. -fo, member of a company, society &c., comrade.*

feku-nigyeđe [fekuw anigye ade] *social pleasures.*

fēm, *v. 1. to lend, loan; to let (for hire), to lease, to hire out; syn. bọ bósea. — 2. to borrow; to hire; syn. pẹ bósea. — Mafēm no*

sika, *I have lent him money*; mafēm ne hō sika, *I have borrowed money from him*. Cf. firi. — 3. to pinch, squeeze, compress between or to seize and hold with the fingers, pincers, tongs &c., to nip; to crump; ode dābaw a.s. aʼwiri fēm gya, *he takes a fire-brand with a pair of tongs*. — ɔ-fēm, *inf.* — óhyè fēm = ofēm.

afēm, a kind of leopard, smaller than osehō and asabontwi.

fēm, *adv.* 1. low, lowly, very low; okotow no f., *he bowed or stooped down before him very low*; woabēre no ase f., *he has been deeply humbled*. — 2. quite level, even, smooth; nsu no ani ada f., *the surface of the water has become perfectly smooth*.

fēm, *v.* to grow blunt, dull, to be set on edge: me sē afēm, *my teeth are set on edge*; fēm āno or sē, *to disgust, to cause or excite dislike, distaste, disrelish, disgust*; to tire, weary; pā a mekodii no afēm m'āno a.s. me sē, = adwuma a migyci sē mēkoye no, edēn me so nti, mintumi menye, *I am tired of the work which I engaged to perform, I have enough of it, can do it no more*; memā afēm wo āno, *I shall make it loathsome or disgusting to you*; kuruwa no afēm n'āno = ne nōm ye deñ dodo, *the cup is too bitter for him*.

mfēm', = mfē mu, s. mfē.

mfēm'fēm, *mustache, mustachio*; the whiskers of a cat or other such animal.

fēñ fēñ, *hasty, hurried steps, leaps, bounds*, pr. 1107. — ɔnam fēñ fēñ fēñ, *he leaps, skips, capers, hobbles*.

f'ēññ, a. s. fāññ, fē, &c.

e-f'ēñ, Ak. efen, efene, Ab. ofeñ, *a newly framed, amusing or pleasant word which for a time becomes a favourite expression; a jocose, jocular, sportive, droll word or expression, jest, joke, sport*. Wodí f. ne sē: asem biakō bi aba na nnipa ñhīnā kuram', te sē aboyam', oyimā; asem yi, unansā yi wode di f.; asem no adañ fene a wodi; ofeñ bi aba unansā yi, wofre no oyimā; efene hyia a, wonni bio (pr. 1108.); yedi won hō fēñ = few, *we make sport of them*; wode nō ñ fēñ, *they make a fool of him*; ntama yi ye fe: mā yenni no fēñ = mā yentō na yeñ bānu ñkō ara mfura ñkyere.

fēñā, F. = fāñā, fōñā, *to trouble; to be troubled*. Ps. 90,7. Mt. 8,29. 15,22. worefēñā akwañ, *they were toiling in rowing*. Mk. 6,48.

afēñā, F. = afōa. Mt. 26,47. 51f.

fēñāñ, *bile thrown up from the stomach*; fē a nea oyare atiri-dii no yam' ade sã a, ófe kata akyiri; = bōñwoma, dōñño.

mfēndze, F. wiadze mf., *the ends of the earth*. Ps. 67,7.

fēnem, fēnemfēnem, s. frēm, frēmfrēm.

af'ēñ kw ā [fēm, akoa] *a slave hired from his master*.

mfēnewā, mfēnowā, a kind of bead, s. ahene.

mfensā [s. afe, esā] 1. lit. *three years*; mahye no mf. sē omme-tua ka, *I have given him three years' time for the payment of the debt*; pr. 847. — 2. *a long time*; wotoo ade mf. ni, wómmtuá káw? mfe-nsā yi ara wuñwie ñhōma yi kyerew ana? mamma añkā a, mf. yi woda so gyina hō, 'duom! mf. ni a obo yi fi da hō ara; senea wo

de wobetrāā hō (= wiasē ha) mf. ara ni na woren̄yē adw̄uma bi?  
— 3. [= mfe a eusā] *years that have no end, always, for ever.*  
[pr. 1878.2620.]

mfén'seré [Dutch *venster*, Ger. *fenster*] *window, window-shutter;*  
*cf. apomma. — mfensere-dua, window-frame.*

fentém, *v. to level, plain; to make even or level, asase, the ground; cf. fetew, funtum.*

fentem, *a. & adv. even, level, plain, flat; smooth; levelled with the ground; lazy, idle; quiet. Oda fam' f., he lies flat on the ground and does not stir (or, idle, without stirring); woayē kūrow no f. = woaseē k. n. abubu hō adañ ñh. agu fam' korā, they have levelled the town with the ground, evened it with the soil.*

mfentom', *inf. [fem, to, mu] interest, usury; migye no mf., I take interest from him; mā mf., to pay interest; wofem atiri 2 a, womā atiri 3, woda si asram 3. (at. 10, — at. 15, — afrihyia); sika a ode fem no no, onyā oha mu anum dā afrihyia, he gets 5 per cent on the money he lent him. — syn. nsihō, 50 per cent, or less; mpemanim, 100 per cent; cf. huruw sika.*

áfèraw', *pl. m-, a large bird with beautiful (green) plumage, feeding on fruit; the clock-bird, said to announce the hours by its cry; by-names: oto-abere, tuakwañ.*

afere, Ak. *id.*

fèrē, *v. [red. fefere] 1. to swing, brandish, flourish. — 2. f. mu, to bore through, pierce, perforate, drill; ófere ahené no mù = ode fitii a.s. sekañ n.a. fiti mù tokúru. — 3. f. hō, to trifle, fribble, dabble, bungle, tamper about or with, to touch here and there. Ófere aduan hō, = odi hō ako-nè-aba, otwa hō pē ntem na onnidi. Ófefèrè a-dw̄uma no hō: esō kyèñ nó nti òntuní n'yé, onennam hó kwà; osom' a, fātāfātā; otó kò, tó bà.*

fèré, *v. [red. feréfere] 1. to respect, revere; to fear, to shun; omfere Nyañkōpōñ mfere unipa, he fears neither God nor man. Luk. 18, 2. pr. 866. 2159 f. — 2. to be cautious, wary, careful, heedful; s. 7. — 3. to be ashamed of. pr. 1929. — 4. to be shy at, to be bashful, timid, to be afraid of. pr. 1114-17. 1929. — 5. to be disgraced, to pine under disgrace. pr. 1113. 2287. — 6. to feel embarrassed or under restraint. pr. 547. — 7. fere ade, to be conscientious, strict, correct, dutious, moral, religious, superstitious.*

e-fere, aféré, *inf. respect; bashfulness: shame. pr. 1111 f. cf. adefere.*

e-fere, *1. pot-herd, piece, fragment of a pot. — 2. a pot with a hole, used for melting lead, gold &c. melting-pot, crucible.*

fere, F. — fē: wabō no f., *he has wounded him.*

fere, *v. [red. fefere] f. hō, to fail, to miss hitting, reaching, attaining or finding; syn. siāne hō, tere hō; to have not sufficient room; ñhōma no afere hō wō kotokum', the book stands forth or out, is projecting sideways in the bag, from want of room. Cf. fe hō.*

fere, s. anifere, *cf. fei, v. — fere, u. cf. ferefere.*

e-fere, *gourd, Cucurbita. pr. 1110.*

afere: oḁaṅ af., *the small sides of a house(?)* pr. 3385.

ferere, *a. clean, bare, exposing the bare ground*; ye ho f.; oḁotaṅ f. *Eze. 24,7. cf. fealēā.* — ferereferere, *adv. cleanly*; popa poṅ no so f.; wapa ḁaṅ mu ho f.

o-fèréréfó, *pl. a-1. a person respected or revered by another*; me f. ne nipa a mefere no. Wó fèréréfó fèré à, na woáfére, pr. 1118. — 2. *one who respects or reveres another*, pr. 1119.

mferehō, *inf. missing one's aim.*

fērene, *a. excessive, ample?* pr. 3235. *Cf. okwanfērene.*

afere-sém, (*pl. id.*) *a disgraceful, shameful word, deed or matter*; asem a wudi a.s. wokā a, eye aniwu; woadi af. 'ne! *to-day you have committed a very shameful deed!*

mfete: t̄wa mf. = kyini.

fétéfete, *a. light, thin*; *syn. hátaḁata, hamahama.*

fetefete, *v. f. hō, to tear up or open, to slit, rend, cut open*; *syn. buebue hō, titi hō.*

fetefete, *pl. mfetemfetewa, small*; *syn. ñketeñkete*; bone mf., ade, asem mf. — mfetemfetewa-de, *trifles.*

fetere, *v. to strip off, draw back, draw up, tuck up (a covering, a sleeve)*; *syn. worow.* — afeteréfétére (*R. pr. 129.*) *the denuding of the glans by drawing the prepuce or foreskin.*

fetew, *v. to hoe and level the ground*; *to plough.* *cf. fentem, funtum.* — fetew-ade,<sup>†</sup> *plough.*

áfetewá, *a kind of tree with edible fruits.*

mfetewē, *a ploughed place*; asase a woafetew.

few, *v. [red. fefew, q. v.] to thrive (of men and beasts)*; *to prosper, flourish*; *to multiply, to become numerous*; woafew = woado, woayē bebrē.

few, *v. to squeeze, pinch*; *to jam, to wedge in*; *syn. fem, peñ, ti, titi.* *Qde n'akantañnua afew me nañ; wakā no afew dua ntam'.* — f. aburow. *to take out the grains from the ear of maize*, = tutu ab. fi abürodua hō.

few, *v. F. few āno, to kiss.* *Mt. 26,48. Mk. 14,44.* = few āno.

few, *a. s. fe, fefe.*

e-féw, *n. 1. fineness, beauty, fairness, handsomeness*; ade no, nef. ne déñ! nef. nè biribiara use! ne few de, wonká, *its fineness is unspeakable.* — 2. *gladness*; efew a eye me no, enyé adewa! F. dzi few, *to rejoice.* — 3. *sport, mock, mockery*; di.. hō few = goru.. hō, *to make sport with, make a mockery of, mock at.*

few, *v. [red. fifew] to sip*; *to lap*; *to suck, suck out (dompem' hou, the marrow of a bone)*; few .. ā no, *to kiss*; misew n'ano, *I kiss him.* *Cf. nom, num nufu, fwew & F. few.*

mfewa (*pl. id.*) 1. *wooden spikes fastened to the strings of a drum.* — 2. *screw*; *the screws which hold the lock of a gun*; *cf. kyerewa.*

oféwā, *a kind of tree, very hard, but only of a man's height*;

nnua mu panyii, dennēnneñ, ketewa sê; wode fwe nniipa, wode tow sukudōñ. — ofēwa-biri, another similar kind of tree; wode ye osoku nè ntwēri.

mfe-w-āno, *inf.* the act of kissing, a kiss.

fēw-di, *inf.* the act of mocking, mockery, sportive insult; = ñnoruhō; *cf.* ahīyi.

o-fēwdifo, *pl. a-*, mocker, scorner, scoffer, derider; *cf.* ohiyifo.

fi, *v.* Ak. firi [*red.* fifi, *q. v.*] 1. to come out, come forth, issue, appear; *syn.* pue; o'via fi, the sun appears (comes forth from behind the clouds; *diff.* pue); osram fi, the moon comes forth i.e. the new-moon appears, *pr.* 3044. — mogya bebrē fii, much blood ran out; usu pi fi bae, *Nom.* 20,11. — 2. to come up, spring, shoot up, out or forth, to rise above the ground; aba a midnae no afi, the seed which I planted has come up; *cf.* fifi; to grow. — 3. to grow fit for proper use: n'ani afi, his eyes have come forth i.e. he has arrived at the age of discretion. — 4. to be prosperous, advantageous, come out well: ade yi afi. — 5. to go off readily, sell well, meet with a ready sale or market: m'aguade fi; me ntama a metone no fii. — 6. to come out, become public, be revealed: asem no afi, this thing is known. *Ex.* 2,14. *cf.* fi adi 14b). — 7. to become clean: m'atade afi, my dress is clean; kuruwa no hō afi, na emu mfii e, the outside of the jug is clean, but not yet the inside. — 8. to be justified, be declared guiltless: ne hō afi. — 9. to come or go from, forth from, out of (a place, person or thing); to proceed or begin from; in these meanings it is followed by a locative complement (*Gr.* § 207. 208,5), and serves most frequently as an *aux. v.* showing the direction (from some starting-point) of a movement expressed by another verb and supplying the *Eng. prepp. from* (with the complement *mu, out of*) and *since*; *cf.* *Gr.* § 109,30. 31. 208, 5. 223,4. 224. 229,1. 230,3. 239,1. 240 a. b. 265,1. Ohuruw fii hyeñ mu too pom', he sprung out of the ship into the sea; wotow no fii hyeñ no mu kyencee po mu, they cast him out of the ship into the sea; ofii dua no so durui (= sii fam'), he came down from the tree; wanyāñ afi nna mu, he has awoke from sleep; nām no abēñ, yi fi kutu mu, the meat is done, take it out of the pot; efii se ne ba wui no, onscrewe da, she has never laughed since her child died. *Cf.* efise. — 10. to come or be from, derive, have origin from a place (or person): wufi hē? where do you come from? what countryman are you? mifi Ņkrañ na mereba, I am coming from Akra; mifi hayi, I am from here; ofi usuase (ba), he comes up from the bottom of the river, *pr.* 2716. me na asem yi fi me, this matter is from me, 1 *Ki.* 12,24. *John* 8,47.9,16. 1 *John* 4,16. — 11. to leave, to go away from; ofii hō kōe = ogyaw hō kōe, he departed from thence; fi me so! (go) away from me! mifii n'anim' hō mifii, I went away from before him. — 12. to escape; wafi mu afi, he has escaped from it. — 13. to emerge from or appear at a place: Filipino kofii Asoto, Philip was found at Azotus. *Acts* 8,40. *Cf.* 14. 18. 20. — 14. fi a di, a) to go or come out: ofii adi fii ne dan mu, he went out from his house; *caus.* to bring out: koyi adaka no fi adi, go and fetch the box out; — b) to come to light, become manifest: n'a'wi afi adi, his theft has come to

*light*. — 15. fi gua, to appear publicly, manifest or reveal one's self in public. — fi gua so, pr. 1452. to come out = 14 b); diff. pr. 1124. — 16. fi .. akyi, a) especially with the *ingressive prefix* be- or ko- (cf. 13), to come or appear behind; wabefi m'akyi, he has turned up in my rear; cf. waba m'akyi; obi amfi m'akyi, nobody came to support, assist, or help me, pr. 1190. — b) to do behind one i.e. without one's knowledge: mintumí mimfi ohene akyi menyé, I cannot do it without the knowledge of the king. — 17. fi a ky ir i, a) to go beyond the limits, be carried or pushed too far; n'asem a orekã no afi akyiri = akoboro so. — b) to come after, come to pass afterwards = ha mu (?) — c) to remain behind, be behindhand or backward: wasaw mã afi akyiri, = wansaw akyene a wokã no ãno pepépe, dancing too slowly, he has not kept up with the drum. — 18. befi .. mu, fi mpaase, to come unexpectedly, unawares: onipa yi abefi mè mú; woato woñ kũro hõ fasu na ðom bi ammeff wòn yú; Asantefo abéfi yèñ mpáase. — 19. fi .. usa, to be lost to: me mma fi me nsa a, na wofafi me nsa, Gen. 43,14. auõmã no afi me nsa = afi me nsam' or me ñkyeñ aguañ. — 20. befi .. nsam', to come into one's possession: wabéfi mè nsám' = waba me ñkyeñ, manyã no. — 21. fi ase, a) to begin, commence, syn. bõe, fiti ase, hye ase, tu ase; wafi n'adwuma ase, he has begun his work. — b) to lay the foundation; syn. hye ase, bõ ase. — c) to begin at the beginning: fi ase kã, repeat or relate (it) from the beginning. — 22. fi or fi .. so, to begin from, with or at a place, time, person or thing (often supplying the Eng. prep. from or since): woñ ñhiñã behũ me afi woñ mu akũmã so akosi woñ mu kese so, Heb. 8,11. Mat. 20,8. ofi baa ha enyé 'ne, Gr. § 230,3. — 23. fi tai: ofi tai: she goes out the first time after her confinement; ofi bra, she returns from her retirement during her monthly courses. — 24. tr. to cause, to come forth, to send forth, emit: fi fifiri, to emit sweat, perspire; fi mogya, to send forth blood, i.e. to bleed: me nsa refi mogya, my hand is bleeding; fi ani, to get eyes; pr. 3119. fi sè, to teeth, breed or cut teeth.

o-fi, o-fie, pl. afi, home, the place a man lives in, mansion; — hence 1. a man's own house, in contradistinction to other houses and the street; a dwelling including all the houses and the yard belonging to a single family (diff. fr. oðañ & abañ, which denote the house as a particular kind of building); bëra me fi, come into my house; yéñkõ ofie? shall we go home? mesoë ne fi dã, I always take up my lodgings in his house; pr. 2782. Gr. § 124,1. — 2. town, in contradistinction to the forest and field or to the villages belonging to it (diff. fr. kũrow, denoting the town as a collection of houses, and fr. oman, usually denoting the inhabitants as an organized political body). pr. 753.1129.1680f. — 3. home, lasting abode: yeñ fi pa wo (or ne) osoro, our true home is heaven.

afi, F. = afe yi, this year. — 2. = afeĩ, now, then. Mt. 26,65.

amfi, mfi, F. = afeĩ. Mk. 12,6.

mfi, F. then, expressing defiance; cf. fẽ.

e-fi, filth, dirt; n'atade aye fi, his dress is dirty; ne hõ aye fi, he is dirty; efi akã no or wagu nehõ fi = n'akyiwade bi akã no,

he has defiled himself (by eating something that was forbidden to him); ne yere de fi abekā no, his wife has defiled him (by adultery).

e-fī, fīfī, *pl.* aſi-aſi, *a.* filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean; *cf.* buru, burum; ne hō ye fi, he is dirty, unclean; óyè n'ádé fífi, he does every thing in a nasty manner; ohye atádeſi, ofura ntamaſi or ntama aſiaſi, he wears nasty clothes.

e-fī, *pl.* aſiaſi, bundle, sheaf; saſi (= sare fi), nnua-fi, ahabaſi, berewfi, a bundle of grass, of sticks (*cf.* babayemfi), of leaves, of palm-leaves; mmũronaſi aſiaſi, bundles of maize-stalks.

aſi, (in compounds, as abememfi, abaſi, akwantemfi, atifi) the middle or midst of.

mfi-mfi, *F.* = mfinimfini, the middle, midst.

mfiá, *Aky.* *s.* demmere.

aſi-adze, *F.* treasures. *Mt.* 13,52. = aſi-ade, akorade.

aſi aſi-anōmā = atránò. *pr.* 1125.

aſiaſi, *pl.* 1. of efi, filthy; 2. of efi, bundle.

mfi-akyíri, *inf.* [fi 16 b] odi no mfi, he does it without asking him; odi oĥene mf., he does not hold or side with (adhere or stick to) the king, he acts against his will and without his knowledge.

o-fiam', a kind of slave-mouse. *pr.* 1100.

fiam pakwá, hedge-hog; *cf.* apesee.

fiam parakwa, = ùkontompo; t̄wa f., *pr.* 3402.

aſiaſe [oſi aſe] the lower part or story of a house; hence 1. store, store-house, ware-house, magazine; cellar. — 2. prison; *cf.* deduaſi, nmeduafo fi; *pr.* 1126. oda aſ., he is in prison; wofaa no too aſ.; mekoſw̄ēe no w̄e aſ.; oyii me fi aſ.

mfiase, *inf.* [fi ase, *s.* fi 21.] beginning, commencement; *syn.* mfiſiaſe, ñhyease, mm̄oase, asefi, asefiti, asehye.

o-fiaſe-f̄w̄ēfó, *pl.* a-, jailer, jail-keeper, keeper of a prison, a ſi boa (*pl. id.*) *s.* aſieboa. [turn-key.]

Fida, Friday. *Gr.* § 414.

o-fie, *s.* oſi. Mekò fie, I am going home: wo agya wo oſie ana? aſie-boa, *pl. id.* or m-, oſie-mmoa, domestic animal, such as cattle, fowls, sheep, goats, cats &c.

o-fie-b̄ōfó [oſie, ōbofó, the house-hunter] a by-name of the cat, *s.* agyinamoá.

o-fie-dà-ntúw, ofidentuo, ofituw [oſie a eda ntuw] a dwelling without fire i.e. without people living in it, desolate dwelling; fusty mansion, *pr.* 1131.

o-fie-f̄w̄ē, *inf.* stewardship. — ofiefw̄ē -(a)d̄w̄uma, *id.*, administration; 1 Cor. 9,17. Col. 1,25. *cf.* aſiesie.

o-fie-f̄w̄ēfo, *pl.* a-, steward, manager of a household.

o-fie-mansò, civil war; *cf.* amañkò.

o-fie-nipa, a home-born slave.

o-fie-pauiii, steward.

fifā, *a.* weak; *syn.* siāmō.



fifi, *red. v. s. fi*; to come forth or up, to spring (of water and plants), to shoot up, out or forth, to grow multitudinally; mmere f. siw so, mushrooms grow on ant-hills; — to exude, sweat, ooze, percolate; ahina yi ye foforo nti, efifi.

a fi fi de, *pl. id.* [ade a efifi] *plant.*

fífiri [*fr. firi, red.*] *sweat, perspiration*; ne hō fi f., ofi f., f. fi no, *he perspires, sweats*; f. guam no, pram no, *he sweats copiously.*

fifisē [fífiri asē] *prickly-heat, a cutaneous eruption of red pimples, attended with intense itching of the parts affected*; s. ahōkeka.

a fi-fo-ro [ofi, foforo] *a new dwelling*; duru af., *to remove or enter into a newly built mansion and consecrate it by a solemnity of 1-3 days.*

a fi-gu, *inf. destruction of a house or family.*

a fi-h ù á [ofi, huā, *lit. house-sweeping*] *a present at parting, given by a guest or lodger*; wamā me af., e. s. oreko bābi na wagyaw me biribi.

fikuw, fikwu, *F. household. Mt. 24,45.*

a fi-kyiri, m-, *place behind a dwelling. pr. 535. = oko af. = wakyima nehō, obu nsa, oye bra. — afikyikó-tám = asábu-tám.*

m f i k y i - f u w [mfikyiri afuw] *plantation, garden, or other land behind the house, = afuwá, opp. afuw-pa.*

m f i k y i - s a s e [mfikyiri asase] *land behind the house or houses, within the precincts of a town or village; suburb, Jos. 21.*

f i m' = fi mu.

m f i m', m f i m ú, *inf. [fi mu, s. fi 9. 18] 1. an inconsiderate word: asem yi ye mf. = asem yi fi no mú, this word escaped his lips unawares, he spoke it out at random, inconsiderately. — 2.† a derivative word. Gram.*

m-fimfin, *F. = mfinimfini. Mt. 18,2.20.*

f i ù, *adv. [Dan. fin, G. fiñ] finely, nicely, exactly; oye n'ade ùhinā f. = fefefe, pepépe.*

-f i n, m f i ù, *a. stale, old, not fresh, kept over night, having lost its flavour from being long kept: aduan no aye mf., this food (having been kept over night) has become tasteless; aduamfiñ ne aduan a ade akyē so; fufūfiñ, ñkwāmfiiñ; cf. nnyafiiñ.*

mfina, *F. = ùhinā, all. Mt. 22,28.*

f i n a m, *v. to make fine or smooth by grinding, pounding, plaining; to grind a second time [G. fra]; it is also used with mu or so: wafinam awi no (mu) or fufū no mā afe; fa apaso finam so!*

mfinigyer [*Eng.*] *vinegar. F. Mt. 27,34.*

m f i n í - m f i n í, *the middle, midst (of a space or thing); in the midst of, in, on; mihyiaa no okwan mf., I met him on the way.*

o - f i - n í - p a, *s. ofienipa; mefree mé fi nipa bi bae, I culled one of the people in my house (a relative, pawn or slave).*

f i n s i w, *v. F. = hintiw. — f.-duia, = hintidua, Mt. 11,6.15,12.*

a f i - p á m, *inf. lit. joining of dwellings, neighbourhood; o-nè me*

bọ af., *our houses are in connection with each other, we are neighbours.* — o-fipámfó, *pl. a-, neighbour.*

fī-pēfo, *an unchaste, wanton person.*

fira, *v. 1. to twine, twist, spin (asawa, dow).* — 2. Ak. = fura, *q. v.*

fir, F. = fi, firi. — ofirde, = efise. *Mk. 6,18.*

firi, *v. 1. Ak. = fi, q. v.* — 2. *to take, receive, or buy (goods) on trust or credit: mekofiri ne ho ade (se wokoto ade na wuntua ka mpempreñ na adi nnansā anā nannañ a, na wose: woafiri).* — 3. *to give or sell on trust or credit: mifiri no ade; cf. fem, adefiri, odefirifo.* — 4. *de or fa.. firi, to forgive, pardon: ode (ne bone) afiri no, he has forgiven him (his sin); fa me bone firi me, forgive me my sin!*

o-firi, *albino, white negro, a negro with light-coloured, yellowish hair and complexion.* The term "albino" was originally applied by the Portuguese to the white negroes they met with on the coast of Africa. (Webster.) Negroes having that exceptional colour of the skin and hair are occasionally met with also in the inland countries.

afiri, *pl. m-, 1. trap, snare, for catching game or birds; afiri a wode yi mmoa ne: apá, nsémma, dṽākóro: the diff. parts are odáanò, okuntún, nterewsò or héntúa, mpéteprā; af. hūañ, the springe snaps up; sūm or sua af., to set a trap, to lay a snare. pr. 1135.2081. 2381.3031.* — 2. *machine, engine, gin, contrivance, frame, form or mould for any purpose; ade bi a woye adṽuma wom', se utamañwēmfò de (nsadua) &c. turning-bench, sawing-machine, coffee-mill &c.* — 3. *bū af. (or afiripata?), to turn a somersault (or somerset); obu af., e.s. ode ne ti kyere fām' na ne nai ko soro na okogyina ho a.s. ofṽe ase.*

afiri-bú, *inf. [s. bef.] somersault.*

afirihya, *s. afrihya.*

afirim, *atuo-sumāñ bi.*

afiripatá, *biribi a mmofra goru so; wode nnu na eye. Cf. (bu) afiri 3.*

afiri-súá, afiri-súm, *inf. laying a snare.*

firiwa, *pl. m-, cord, string, twine, made of the fibres of the leaves of the ananas-plant. cf. ñkyekyerā.*

efi-sê, efiri-se, *conj. [efi se, it comes from (the circumstance) that] 1. because; s. Gr. § 141,1 B. e. 275,1.2.* — 2. [=it begins from (the fact) that] since; s. Gr. § 265; in this sense the two parts are separated and written as two words.

afi-sém [ofi asem] *domestic matter, in-door matter. pr. 1136.*

afi-siesie, *inf., af. -dṽuma, management of a household, administration, dispensation; Eph. 1,10.3,2. cf. ofiefṽe.*

fitá, *v. to blow, fan; cf. huw, huhuw; f. ogyam', to blow into the fire; f. abe, s. ogyateñ.*

fitā, fitafita, *a., adv. clean, clear, pure, white (ñhōma, ntama); wahoa fitaf, he is pale, of a sickly, yellow complexion; cf. fufu &c. -*

2. even, plain, level; bō kwan̄ fitā, to level or clear the road. — 3. = korā: mepe or medo wo f. [obs.]

fita e, pl. m-, fan; wode fita gyam', wode demmere na eye.

fiti, v. 1. a) f. mu, to step into, enter: ofitii (= ohyen) dan̄ mu ara pe na omāā akyē; f. kurotia, pr. 1137. — b) to cause to enter, to bore, pierce, prick, stick: ode sekañ fiti ne nsa a ahoñ no mu, he pricks his swollen hand with a knife. — 2. f. ase, to lay the foundation, make the beginning, begin; syn. fi ase, hye ase; onnyā mfitii m'atade ase e, he has not yet begun (to make) my dress.

fififiti, red. v. ofitifiti me nsem hō = onennam m'ase.

fifii, pl. m-, gimlet (gimblet), borer. [G. fidiboro.]

afi-tiá, a private dwelling-house, any dwelling in the town, except the king's. pr. 2876.

mfiti-ase, inf. beginning; syn. mfiase &c.

ofi-tōtō, inf. disturbance in a family.

o-fi-tó w, pl. a-, the complex of houses forming the dwelling of one family: afitow a ewo kuro no mu bebora ha, the single families in that town will be more than a hundred; mfe anum wokañ af. mu unipa mmiakō-'miakō dā, every fifth year the members of all families are counted.

fisi, v. F. 1. = fiti. — 2. = fi. Mt. 22,46. 23,39. ofitsi nde dze kwor yi = eli 'ne de-reko yi.

o-fi-tú w, a-, F. afituo, desolate dwelling, uninhabited house; s. ofiedantuw.

o-fi-wura, pl. -nom, master of the house, master of a family, landlord. — o-fi-wurabea, lady of the house.

afnaba, F. = afānā.

fō, v. Ak. s. fow.

fō, v. Ak. s. fow. F. Mk. 3,27.

fō, u. Ak. s. fow.

e-fō, guilt, guiltiness. — bu fō, to pass sentence against, pronounce guilty, pronounce to be wrong, condemn; — di fō, to be pronounced guilty by a judicial sentence in a law-suit; to be guilty or wrong; odi fō, syn. n'asem nyé dè.

e-fō, exhortation, good advice. — tu fō, to exhort, admonish, give advice; mituu no fo se ónye papa, I exhorted him to behave well. pr. 912.

-fō, Ak. foq, person, possessor, pl. people, inhabitants; a noun that is now almost exclusively used as a suffix in names of persons, especially in the pl., see Gr. § 38. In some cases it is written separately, e.g. asase no so fo, the inhabitants of that country.

e-fō, Ak. efoq, a kind of monkey, = odúahyēñ, q. v.

m'fō, nfo, F. root = ntini. — gye mfo, to be rooted. cf. ndwo, F.

-fō, a. (usually compounded with its noun) nasty, bad; paltry, worthless, despicable; vile; corruptible; useless, spoiled, ruined; okyee me ntama-fō bi, he presented me with a paltry piece of cloth; cf.



fofa, *v. red.*, *s. fa*, fefa.

mfofānā, sores on the sole of the foot and between the toes:

afofanfo, *s. afafantō*.

fofare, afof., *s. fefare*, afef.

afofí [fa ofí] keeping at home, resting or doing domestic work; refraining from plantation-work. *Se* woaīkō afum' 'ne a, wuse: 'ne mídi afōí.

fōfí-dá, the day of the week on which the heathen negroes do not work in the plantation (da a wonye adwuma wo afum', na abe de, wonū, nanso wokō wuram', uso woye ofie adwuma biara; Akūropoñ f. ne Dwoda nè Fida); onni f. bio = wabu f. so akoye adwuma.

Fófíe, 1. *pr. n.* of a fetish or tutelary genius worshipped at Akūropoñ, Mampoñ, Aburi and other places. — 2. *pr. n.* of the Friday ten days before Akwasidae.

fofo, F. fofwo, *v. to cherish*. *Eph.* 5,29.

fòfò, *a. fat*; of persons: plump, corpulent, stout; wáyè f. = waye kese; ne hō ye f. = ne hō wo sra de na onyé nnompe-nnompe; of meat: nām no hō ye f.; of the soil: asase no mu or so ye f. = emu dwo. *Cf.* fow, onofoe.

fófò, a plant with a yellow flower (wura bi a efisi wo mfuwam' wode boro akýékýèá; ne ñfwireñ kōkō); — me nè no bānu ùhīnā ye f. = nye mipa pa bi a.s. adehye.

mfofobemma, a kind of ant.

afofontóbirí, a kind of bird.

fofore, *red. v. fore*.

fófóro, in epds. fóro, *a. (pl. a-)* new, fresh, young; another; ade-foforó, something new, something else; adare yi nyé, mā me fófóro, this bill-hook is not good, give me another; foforo-fófóro hi mni bābi bio, there is nothing else, no other besides. *Cf.* ohemforo, nantwiforo, ayeforo &c. *Gr.* § 70.

o-fófóro, another (or a new) person.

foforo, *red. v. foro*. — foforó-yé, *inf. renewal, renovation*.

fofōwa, a kind of perfume (ohūām bi).

fofrahá, a kind of tree; migye wo fof. nè kónnúm, I give you a riddle to guess (?); — *s. fafārahá*.

o-fókoro, *pl. a-*, buffalo, *Bos bubulus*, or, zebu. *Indian ox, Bos Indicus*, with a hump on the shoulders and a mane; nantwí bi a n'atiko wo pow, emu anini no wo nnā; wonyé nā (wo) Asante nè Dwabeñ; *cf. eko*.

fòkyè, *a. & adv. wet all over, very damp, moist, humid*; ne hō or okwañ mu ayé f., ne ntama ayé or afow f.

fo-kyew, a cap made of monkey's skin. *pr.* 2889.

fóm, *v. to draw together; to straiten*; *cf. hīa, gnan*; ne hō afom no (*syn.* ne hō adwiriw no), he is cast down, dejected, dismayed; awwerelow afom no, *Job* 14,1.

fòm, *v.* to act in a disorderly manner: 1. f. so, to err, fail, go wrong, mistake, commit a fault; okasa a, ofòm so pī, when he speaks, he makes many mistakes. — 2. tr. to miss one's aim, fail: obo, otuo afòm no, the stone, the gun has missed him. — 3. to offend, trespass against, wrong: mafòm no, I have offended him, trespassed against him; fòm mmāra so = tō mmāra, to trespass on or transgress the law. — 4. to take in a disorderly manner: fom aduan; — to sweep, snatch, draw or huddle together; to pick up (things cast away or lying vacant); to buy up eagerly, hastily, snatchingly: wofòm nām wō gua no so; — to spoil, rob, plunder (= paakōde, Ps.76,6.) Cf. fow.

o-fòm, *inf.* trespass &c. 1r. 1138.

mfòm, mistakes. F. Mt. 6,14. s. mfòmso.

fòm m, a. anadwofā f., late in the evening when it is getting dark.

afòm-akùm: di af., to aim at bloody vengeance, pr. 903.

fòm fām, red. v. fām; ntotoanim ne dua a wōasēn de fòm fām apoi nē mfensere anim mā eye fe.

mfòm fām hō, *inf.* a casing of timber-work &c. s. before.

mfòm fām so, (*inf.*) plaster, cataplasm.

fòm fòm, red. v. fòm.

fòm fō ñ, red. v. fō ñ.

fòm fō ñ o, red. v. fō ñ o.

a fòm fō ñ s é m [fòm, red., asem] transgression, trespass; — di af. to trespass grievously. Eze.14,13.

afòm fō ñ ñ u á [fòm, red., gua] a mistaken bargain, bad job; — wadi af., he has made a blunder, committed a fault, done what he ought not to have done.

afòm patá, *inf.* di af., to try to bring about a reconciliation. pr. 903.

fòm pōw [afono, pōw] chubby or puffed cheeks, pr. 423.2235.

mfòm só, *inf.* fault, mistake, error, blunder; offence, transgression.

fō ñ, *v.* to become or grow thin, lean, meager; to fade, fall away, emaciate; cf. tẁām, nyam. pr. 1113. 2383. 3025.

o-fō ñ, *inf.* emaciation; atrophy.

fō ñā, *v.* F.-s. fā ñā, fō ñā; ofō ñā ñ nehō dodo wō ǎdziban a oreye no hō, she was cumbered too much in making a feast.

e-fō ñā, F. trouble, affliction; fatigue; syn. haw; f. wiadze yi, this troublesome world.

afō ñā, s. afō ñā.

mfòm ñ e e [fō ñ o, v.] disgust, loathing, weariness; ne hō aye me mf., he has become loathsome to me, I dislike or loathe him.

o-fòm ñ ñ i, mfòm ñ ñ i: ye, di or pe of.; to spoil by violence, Eze.18,7. 12.16.18. [ofòm no di, under some pretence he robs him (of something) eats i.e. for his own benefit.]

mfòm ñ ñ i, mfòm ñ i, picture.

fònòfònò, a. damp: nasty, dirty; disorderly; ehō ye f. =

ehō afōw; — oye f. = óyè nehō wūsuwusu, ontéw nehō, ne hō ye sàkasaka, kūsukusu.

fōno, *v.* [red. fomfōno] *to stir up, disturb, trouble* (nsu, *Joh* 5, 4); *to muddle, muddy, make turbid, muddy or thick; to disgust, vex, annoy, shock, to turn the stomach; to create or excite disgust; — intr. to become troubled, — muddy, thick, — vexed; nsu no afono, the water has been disturbed, has become turbid or muddy. — fono ani, to disquiet, disturb; f. asem ani (boapa mā asem ani ase), to confound or disturb a matter, make it intricate; — aduañ no afono me, I loathe that food; akasakasa af. me, I am tired or weary of dispute; moamā afono (= moamā aye tañ po), you have made it disgusting, you carry the thing to disgust, I have now enough of it and more than enough (ade fono wo a, na eye tañ); ne hō af., he is loathsome, disgusting, detestable. — Me bō fono me, I have stomach-ache, inclination to vomit. [G. mĩšine nō futa mĩ; cf. fōntāñ].*

a fōno, (*pl. id.*) *the check. — a fonom', the inner part of the check, the part of the mouth between the teeth and the check, especially of monkeys, the checks of which form a sort of bag or pouch. pr. 1026.*

m fōno-ani, *inf. disturbance.*

ò-fónóm, *a kind of centipede; cf. asasewó.*

ò-fónònó', *pl. m-, oven, stove, kiln, furnace. [Port. forno; G. flonō.]*

fōnonono, *a damp, wet; ođañ mu hō ye f.; s. fōsō. [G. flonō, frōfrō.]*

fōntāfōntāñ, *a. dim, not clear, not distinct; misty, hazy; anim aye f., the things are becoming dimly visible (anopahemahema); the air is misty, hazy; syn. anim aye sesasesa. [G. futefute.]*

fōntāñ, *v. to stir up; cf. fono; me yam' (ñh.) f. (red. fōntāmfōntāñ) me, my bowels are stirred or stirring, yet without belly-ache (ayamkaw). [G. futa.]*

m fōntāñ-ani, *inf. political agitation.*

ò-fōntó, *a kind of shadowy tree; its edible fruit, similar to figs.*

ò-fōntobia, ò-fōnto-biri, *two similar kinds of tree.*

è-fō, Ak. *a kind of monkey, s. oduahyeñ.*

a fō, *inf. s. afow.*

fōra, *v. F. = fra. — a fōra, dzi af., = di afra.*

fōre, *v. to increase in number, become numerous (by generation); wawo afōre, she has born and brought up many children; waf. = wadō, n'ase atērew; aboa no ase af.; ne mma af., his children have become numerous; wōaf. ntĩ wōñ ani nsō mmpa bi; Israelfō fōree wō Misri.*

fōre, *v. [red. fōfōre] to cluster, crowd, swarm, accumulate, huddle; ntétea f. asikre no hō, the ants cluster about the sugar; mmpa no ñhinā akof. obo biakō hō; edeñ na mo ñh. moakofōre so anafo hō, why are you all huddled together there below? ñkrañ no ñh. fōfōre so; ñkrañ af. akokō no hō pítipiti, the fowl is thickly covered with ants; ñhōmā af. poñ no so.*

a fōre (*pl. id.*) *offering, sacrifice. — bō af., to make an offering,*

to offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice. — afo**re**-bó, *inf.* the act of offering any thing to God or to a fetish. — afo**re**-bóa, an animal destined for an offering. — afo**re**hó-dé, a thing used for an offering. — afo**re**-mùkà, afo**re**-pòh, altar; s. muka, o**p**òh. — afo**re**wá, *pl. m.*, a small offering.

afo**re**e [fo**ro**, *v.*] ascent, stair, stile, set of steps; oduu aban no af. no, w**o**ammā wamfo**ro**.

afo**re**e, Gy. a sash with a bell in the midst of it, girdled round the waist; *belt. pr. 1140.*

fo**r**fo**r**, F. = f**ro**mfo**m**.

Ofo**ri**su**o**, name of a month, about April; s. o**s**ram.

fo**ro**, *v.* [red. fofo**ro**] to move upward, go up; to get up, ascend, climb (a hill, a tree, a ladder), to mount (a hill, a horse, the pulpit); to scale (a wall); to leap, cover (said of certain animals); fo**ro** p**o**, to launch into the sea, *pr. 645.*

-fo**ro**, *a. s.* fofo**ro**, du-fo**ro**, o**f**ramfo**ro**, akutu-f., gyata-f. &c.

afo**r**ó, Gy. strap, girdle or belt of leather round the hips.

afo**r**o-siān, *inf. di af.*, to ascend and descend.

o**f**-fo**ro**te, *s.* frote.

fo**ro**towa, *s.* frotowa.

fo**ro**w, *v.* [red. fofo**ro**w] 1. to cut (meat) into small pieces; *syn.* t**wi**t**w**a. — 2. to make a stew or fricassee of meat, beans &c. — 3. to serve out liquor. — 4. de. f., to smear, rub on, besmear, rub with, *syn.* s**ra**, d**ue**; o**b**o kesua de f. kabere no h**o**; w**o**de n**no** fo**ro** o**s**ekañ h**o** na w**o**de apaepae abete no mu; o**d**e d**o**te, ñk**u**, af. neh**o** pot**o**.

fofo**ro**w, a stew or fricassee of meat or dried fish, okro, tomatoes, red pepper and fat or palm-oil. [G. flo**u**, flo**u**flo**u**.]

fo**ro**wá, *pl. m.*, a round brazen box in which the negroes keep shea-butter or grease to anoint the skin after bathing or washing. f-f**i**, the rancid remnants of grease in it. — f-t**i**, the lid or cover of the box.

fo**s**o, f**u**s**o**f**o**s**o**, *a.* moist, damp, humid; wet, watery, well watered; ch**o**nom y**e** f. — Cf. fo**w**; *syn.* f**u**ky**e**, tak**a**, f**o**nonono.

o**f**-fo**s**o**w**, a tree with soft wood; w**o**de g**y**e bañ.

m**l**ót**é**(**e**), white ant. termes, termite; *pr. 1146-49.* kinds: mfote-pa, ñkumia. — m**l**ót**é**-h**e**ne, *s.* kyerebènkuku. — mfote-si**w**, ant-hill, the conical structure of the white ants, made of reddish clay, and from 8 to 12 feet high.

fo**t**o(w), *v.* to stir up; mix; to knead, mould (bread), to work, tread or trample (clay). Cf. pot**o**w.

o**f**-fo**t**o, a kind of tree; w**o**so; mmofra de poma sekañ.

fo**t**ó, a bag of leather in which gold dust and the balance and weights for it are kept; money-bag, purse; *pr. 434.* a bag to keep clothes in; cf. o**s**annā.

afoto-siān, *inf.* the opening (loosing) of the money-bag, *pr. 2980.*



o-fotosańfó, *pl. a.*, *treasurer, purser*; a person who has charge of the foto; one of the grandees in a community, who has charge of the public money or of the finances of the king, = osamańi; the *heut-servant*, who assists his master in *money-affairs*.

fòlò, *a.* *depressed* (by grief); aye no f.

afo-tú, *inf.* [tu fo] the act of *exhorting* or *admonishing*; *exhortation, admonition*. — ofólúfó, *pl. a.*, *exhorter, admonisher, adviser*.  
afotú-sém [afotu asem] *exhortation, admonition; good advice*.

fow, *v.* [*red.* fofow] *to become* or *make wet, moist, damp* or *humid, to wet, moisten, drench*; fam' afow, *the ground is wet*; osu afow ntama no korā, *the rain has wetted the clothes thoroughly*; — fow nńo, *to anoint with oil*: wunyā oba a, wobefow no nńo atā dań mu (e.s. woremmā onyé adwuma)?

fow, *v.* [*inf.* afow, *red.* fofow] 1. *to collect* or *gather provisions* or *food* on plantations in time of war, *to forage*; wofow abúrow, bróde n.a., (úkurofó a wokó sa no kó afuw biara a wope kotase meema); wokó afow, *they are gone to search for provisions*. — 2. *to plunder; to ravage*.

e-fow, fowlow, *a.* *abundant, copious, plenteous, plentiful; plenty, much of a thing, much for little money; cheap*; — abúrow' no yé fow; mátò abúrow' à éyè fow or abúrow fowlow = mátò no aboqméréw; nehō ye f. (e.s. wosóm no a, wunyā biribi di), *he is bounteous, generous, liberal, profitable* i.e. *granting profit or gain; he is disinterested, gives ample pay or reward*. Onyanikp. hó ye fow, onté se no abosom dáńnań-wè-abó.

o-fow, *n.* [*cf.* efow] *abundance, plenty; ample reward; emolument; advantage; syn. mfaso*.

afo w, *inf.* the act of *foraging* or *providing food; search for provisions*. *pr. 34.* — afow-de [fow ade] *food* or *provisions collected; forage; spoil*. (Afowde, wokofa a, wunwíaa ade e, efise eye ananne se: bábiara a wóatu sa na aduan biara wó hō a, wofa di kwa.)

míwówa, *a cutaneous eruption*; mf.-abere, with pimples not containing a fluid; mf.-anini, with pustules containing pus; *cf. dwe, 2.*

fra, *v.* [= fára, *red.* fráfrá] *to be admired, be mixed* or *mingled with, be among, belong to*; nsu fra ne nńo mu, *water is admixed to his palm-oil*; me gwan afra wo de mu, *my sheep is among yours*. — 2. ofra (*scil.* mipa bi mu), *he is a worthy man*; womfrá (*scil.* mmarimam' or mipam') *you are good for nothing*; ade yi mfra korā, *this thing is of no value at all, quite useless*. — 3. de.. fra, *to admire, to mix* or *mingle with*; ode nsu fraa nsáfufu no mu, *he mixed the palm-wine with water*. — 4. fra (with or without mu) often supplies the Eng. *prep. among*; *cf. Gr. § 117, 3f. Gen. 42, 5.*

fra, a kind of *creeper* or *climber*, the strong filaments or fibres of which are separated or untwisted by turning (wókyim fra) and used as string in thatching houses, in wattling or similar work.

afra, *F.* = abafra, abofra, *child*.

a'ra: di afra, *to become* or *be intermixed, commingled*; Guanfo nè T'wifo adi afra; *cf. afuntumfra*.

afrá-dúru† [fra, aduru] *mixture*, a kind of medicine, a composition of several ingredients; cf. mfrafrae.

fráfrà, *red. v.*, s. fra.

frà frafra, *adv. brightly* (of a burning fire or light); okanea dēw f. = framframfram.

fráfrā, frárafra, *a. 1. thin*, used of things that have a flat extended surface; ababañ frafrā, *a thin leaf*. — *2. flat, plain, level*; *syn.* tratrā; *opp.* doñkudoñku.

frákà [Eng.] *frock*.

fram, *v. to be on fire, to burn, blaze, flame, flare.* Dan. 3, 23.

o-fram, *pl. a.*, a large tree yielding excellent timber, also used to make shingles and for fuel.

mfrāmá, *wind, air; gas*; mfr. bō, *the wind blows*; mekogye mfr., *I am going to take an airing*; cf. mfare, ahum; ogyaframa, nsuframa. — mframa-dáñ, *pavillon*; cf. mfaredañ. — mframa-toá, *air-balloon*; s. ahumhnyeñ.

frāmfram(fram), *a., adv. [s. fram, v.] blazing, flaming; brightly, vigorously, flickeringly, in a blaze*; ogya no dēw (or hyew or so) f., *the fire burns much*; ohurw traa ogya f. no so, *he leaped over the blazing fire*.

franám, *v. to be consumed, die away*; *syn.* hyew. Okō a merekō yi, moamingfwe me a, *merely*; okoin aba hō nti, woref.

o-frá ù ká, *pl. a.*, flag, ensign, colours, banner, standard. [G. aflanga]. — si fr., *to hoist a flag*. — o-fráñkà-kurafō, *ensign*.

o-frantā, *a large, round earthen vessel or pot with a wide mouth (for palm-wine) = oséntere (ahina kese a āno teterē, ennú opōdō kese; wode nsā f. abesi hō, emu nsā beboro nsāhina 3 anā 4 de)*.

mfrá-sá [fra nsā] *strong palm-wine*, palm-wine to which some that has been kept from the preceding day is admixed; nsā a wode dāe afrám'; eyē deñ señ bēñānò.

frē, *v. [fēre, red. frēfrē] to call; to cite, summon*: frē no bēra, *call him in or hither*; mede ne diñ mefrē no, *I called him by his name*; pr. 922. cf. hyia. — *2. to call, name, give a name to*: wofrē eyi deñ? *what is this called?* wofrē no deñ? = ne diñ de deñ? cf. to diñ; pr. 122. 570, 1623. 1872. 2831. 3460. 3503. — *3. frē dōwom, to sing = to dōwom; to lead the choir*.

o-frē, *inf. the act of calling; call, demand*: mekotie frē na maba, *I am going to hear why I have been called and shall then return*.

afrē-duañ, *a meal to which one is invited*, pr. 1156.

frēñkēm, *adv. neatly, nicely*; wakyekye ne fi f.

frēm, *a. fine, nice*; nea ehō nni akasayé, *in which you find nothing to blame*.

frēm, frēmfrēm, *a. & adv. [fēnem, fēnemf., fēr.] sweet, tasteful*; *syn.* bróbro, dedé, dōkodokō; *fluttering*; wo āno ye dew dodo, wokasa fēnem! — mfrēmfrēm-ade, *sweet things*; cf. pr. 406.

frēne, s. fērene.

afre-se [ofre ase] *the reason of a call.*

afre-so, *adv.* [lit. *at a call*] *suddenly.* Prov. 6,15. — *syn.* mpo-  
firim; oyare no ayi no af.

o-fré-té, ofre-tie, *inf.* *the hearing of, listening or obedience to,  
a call.*

ofréte-kwáñ, *the distance at which a call is heard; furlong; cf.*  
akwausimma.

frî, *n.* [Eng. *free*] *freedom, liberty; cf.* ahōfadi, ofadi; wamā  
no f., *they have emancipated or liberated him; odi f. = wade nehō,  
he is emancipated, liberated.*

afrihyia, *pl. m., year, syn.* afe. [fr. *firi, to go forth, hyia, to meet,  
to return in a circuit to the starting-point; Ab. afrihyiae.*] — di af.,  
*to celebrate a yearly festival.* — afrihyia-dé, 1. afāhye, *annual cus-  
tom; 2. yearly tribute.* — afrihyia-di, *inf. a yearly festival, anni-  
versary; the gam-custom.* — afrihyia-tow, *yearly tribute.*

frōfrow, frow, *s.* fōrō... — fro, frosro, *s.* foro...

fromm, fromfrom, *a. fresh, green (of plants); dua fefew  
foforo a, n'ahabañ ye f. — F. promprom.*

fròñó', *s.* fōnonō.

o-fròt'é, *pl. a., a kind of antelope with large horns; deer, stag.*

frótlówa, *the calf of the leg; me nañ akyi f. ye me yaw.*

frufu, afrum, afrumpōñkò, *s.* furuf., afurum, -p.

frantum, *a., pl. a., empty, hollow, being of a bulky, puffy  
appearance with no substance in it; of grains, Gen. 41,27. abúrow f.*

o-frúntum, *a large tree = pōpō; wode señ akyene, pam funu  
adaka. pr. 1167. 2022.*

fū, *v. s.* fuw. — o-fū, *s.* ofuru.

a-fū, afū, afuw, *F. 1. = ñwura, grass. Mt. 6,31. 15,19. — 2. =  
fañ, herbs. Mt. 13,32. Mk. 4,32.*

fū, *adv. much, plentifully, copiously; syn.* pi, bebrē; ankyé  
fū [obs.] = ankýe korā; okasá fū, okā usem fū fū, = okasa bebrē  
kwa, okā nseñhúhúw, *he talks much nonsense; odidí f. or odi no fū,  
he eats greedily, gluttonously.*

fū, *perh. any part of the body or of a vessel that may give a  
handle or huff for lifting it up; phr. nū .. fū, s. under nū.*

a-fū, 1. *hunch, hump, humpback, protuberance; pr. 1157. — oyare  
af., he has a crooked back. — 2. humpback, humpbacked or hunch-  
backed person. pr. 2928.*

afū-afū, *a. [pl. of afū 1.] knobby, rough, rugged; hunchbacked.*

fua, *v. to hold, lay hold of, grasp; to carry; syn.* de, kita, kura;  
*pr. 1158-60. ofua peaw, he is carrying a spear; of. abofra wò n'abasa  
so, he is carrying a child on his arms, cf. turu. — 2. to plant, used  
of yam: of. ode, he plants yam. — 3. to become one, come to an  
understanding or agreement; to result in; - wòñ ano amfua hō, they  
could not agree about it; nea wòadi afua ne se..., the resolution or  
agreement they have come to is, thut...*

fūá, *a.* 1. *single, one, the (very) same*; dafua, *a single day* = dakoro; mna<sup>2</sup>fua mnaawotwē = nna mfua-mfua awotwē, *eight single days, every day for a whole week*. Cf. bāfua, be<sup>2</sup>fūá, buró<sup>2</sup>fūá. — 2. *bare, sole, mere. simple*; — ɔsekañfūá, *the (mere) blade of a knife, without a handle*.

afua, *F. & G. fog, mist; cloud*. *Mt.* 17, 5.

afua, Afua, mfua, *s.* afuwa &c.

afuā, *a. & adv. mere, simple*, with the accessory notion of *weakness* or *littleness*; ɔyē ɔbābasia afuā, *she was only a weak woman*; — a little bit; wɔnnɔ no afuā, *they do not love him a bit*.

m fua ñ f'w'é, *inf.* wodi no mf. = (unipa bebrē fua onipa biakō f'wē no), *they together hold him and give him a flogging or thrashing*.

mfuāt'é, *the figure of a cross in the form of an X, cut on one side of a die*; osikyī hō ñkyerewē a wɔayē no ×.

fūaw, *v.* [*red.* fufūaw] *to chip, cut or slip off a piece*: wáfūaw dua no hō abon akyene, *he has cut the bark off the tree and cast it away*; wotwā dua bɔ hō afūaw; — fufūaw hō, *to chip, cut off small pieces*; — wafufūaw ode no ñh. agu, *he has cut the gam into small pieces*; wɔafufūaw no (= wɔabobɔ no) ñkrante, *they have cut him with swords in several parts of his body*. — Cf. dufua, ñkām<sup>2</sup>fūaw.

mfú<sup>2</sup>d'w'è, *pr.* 326.

ám<sup>2</sup>fud'w'itná, *a kind of parrot; s.* ako.

fūe, *v.* f. mu, *to renew, revive; to be renewed or revived, be taken up again*. Ionatan fūee ɔ-nè Dawid ayonkōfa mu bio = ɔ-nè no nyāñ wɔñ ayonkōfam' bio, *Jonathan and David renewed their covenant of friendship*; asem no mu afūe, *the matter has been taken up again* (añkā eregyae, emu ayē merew, na wɔahye mu deñ bio).

fūē, *v.* f. so, *to reveal, uncover, lay bare*: wakofūē odé no so (= wakobue so, wakofumfunu so) ato hɔ, *he has dug up the ground in order to look after the gam, and has left it uncovered*.

m fū<sup>2</sup>e mú, *inf.* renewal, revival.

fufu, *a.* [*pl.* af. & *red.*] *white*; cf. fitā, hoa, hyēñ, furu-bañ.

fufu, *n.* *white thing, what is white*. *pr.* 2164.

o-fu fu, *pl.* a-, 1. *white person, European*, but rarely used; *s.* Obūroni. — 2. ohjani fitā. *pr.* 3149.

m<sup>2</sup>fufu, *F.* *whiteness*. *Mf. Gr.* p. 101.

fufū, *foofoo*, a common food of the negroes, prepared of *gam* or *plantains*, which, after having been cut into pieces and boiled, in which form the plantains are called ampesi, are then pounded in a wooden mortar (ɔwɔaduru) till they have become a *tough doughy mass* which in the shape of a round lump is put into the soup (ñkwañ) and eaten with it; — wɔw f., *to pound foofoo*; di or tew f., *to eat f.* — fufū-tow, *a ball of foofoo*; cf. ahentow, ñkwaseatow.

fufūa w, *red. v.*; *s.* fūaw.

m<sup>2</sup>fufu wa, *a kind of bead, white*; *s.* ahene.

o-fu-hye [afuw ɔhye] *border, boundary, frontier*; wɔbɔ or wɔtɔ

f., *they border, bound, confine on each other, are borderers, confiners, neighbours, landmates.*

ofù, *s. pataku.*

fùk ù, fùkufùku, *a. villous, shaggy with soft, long hairs; oguan̄ no hō ye f̄f̄; that sheep has much hair; akramañmma a womnyin pi no hō ñhwi ye fukū = kùhā = eye fe na ehō dwo nanso edosō; cf. sākū.*

afū-k yéakyeā, *humpback; s. afū.*

afum' = afuw mu. — afum'-bayere, *s. odé.*

fumfumu, *red. v. funu (q. v.), to turn, root or dig up; batafo de n'ano f. fam'.*

o-fumuní, *pl. afumfo, m- [afuw-mu-ñi], clown, rustic, peasant; a person who leads a secluded life on his plantation, hardly ever coming to the town, and hence is ignorant of the rules and manners of the more extended spheres of social life; syn. kodaafuom', kura- aseni; cf. okuafo.*

afū n̄í: b̄o af., te af. (*cf. ofōnni*).

afun-sie, *inf. [efunu sie] burial, funeral, interment; funeral rites, obsequies; pr. 1569. syn. amusie; cf. ayi.*

afun-sòá, *inf. [efunu soa] a kind of necromancy, viz. the carrying of a corpse, during which the dead person is supposed or pretended to direct the carriers to the house or person of his murderer. Phr. efunu asi no, the corpse has hit him i.e. pointed him out as the murderer; pr. 1163. efunu ada-ase, the corpse has given thanks, i.e. has not hit.*

funtum, *v. to turn, root, or dig up, break or tear up; to plough; syn. fet̄w, funu, fumfumu; cf. fentem. — funtum afuw no so = tutu fam' fa t̄et̄e asase no.*

afumumereku, *s. futumerefū.*

afuntumfra: edi af., *it is jumbled or huddled together, it is a medley, mingled and confused mass, jumble, hodge-podge; wodi af. = wodi afrafra, w̄afrafra mu, they are mixed together.*

fūnu, *v. [red. fumfumu q. v.] to dig, dig up; syn. funtum; f. amoa = tu tokuru w̄o fam'.*

fūnu, *a. [cf. efunu, n.] dead, rotten, useless, good for nothing, worthless, vile; osekan̄-fūnu, a knife that is not sharp; s. asemfumu, obedefumu.*

e-fūnu, *pl. a-, corpse, dead body of a man, more decently called amū; pr. 1108. carcass; of animals it is only used when compounded with, or put in apposition to, their names: oguan̄-fūnu, a dead sheep; cf. afusie, afunsoa.*

āfūnum, afumum-p̄oúk̄o, *s. afurum.*

e-fū n̄m̄á, *navel; cf. yafunu.*

afunu-sòá, *inf. s. afunsoa. Obi wu na wose, obi na akum no a: nea wose okum no no, wose: funu asi no (ne k̄ara); opp. funu ada-ase = wansi.*

a fuo, Ak. = afuw. — afuofu = mfumfo, *s. ofumui.*

o-fúpé. [afuw ope] *a season of the year, intermediate between the rainy and the dry season.*

afūpōñkō, F. *camel*. Mt. 19,24. 23,24. cf. afrumpōñkō, yoma.

fura, v. Ak. fira, 1. *to put on, viz. ntāmā, a negro-dress consisting of a large piece of cloth which is wrapped round the body; red. furafura, pr. 644. — cf. fira, hye. — 2. n'ani afura or afira, he is blind; wafura n'ani, he has blinded him. — o-furá-tām, opp. ademu-tām. — fura-tamā, ntama a wafura a'wia, enyé nea wode kata wo so anadwo.*

afurado, F. *blindly, rashly, unadvisedly.*

fūrefūre, *the young of the sharks. pr. 1166.*

o-furēi, *a kind of river-fish, syn. nnómma.*

fūrow, v. [red. fūrofūrow] *to break off or away, break into small pieces, crumble (tr. & intr.) — Ofuro dañ, Ak. = owosow dañ, Akp., he breaks or crumbles off the clay from the house or its wall; wafūrōw dōkóno no mù; ofurof. asikre; dōkóno no afūrofūrow.*

mfurofūrowá, *crumb; small fragments or pieces; syn. mporopórowá.*

o-fura, 1. *the maw or stomach of a beast, or (contemptuously used, of a man; cf. dawadwa, nsonokese, ayam'de. Onipa nni furu; wo yam' wo furu, you have a maw like a beast, i.e. you are a glutton! — 2. pith, the white, soft, spongy substance in the centre of many plants and trees (ade a eda duam', eye merew kyen korow, uso ehoa; brofere mu wo f.).*

afúru, *the belly; the womb; cf. yam', yafumu, ayaase, fuuma; pr. 156. — n'afuru ahye, his belly is swollen or blown out; wafa afuru, she is with child, cf. yem.*

furuban, *a. white; syn. fufu, fitā; ne hō aye f. se hyirew, he has become as white as chalk.*

fūrufuru, *a. mellow (of the soil or a glebe); powdery, dusty, crumbly; fam' hō aye f., the soil there is mellow. [G. fru, frufu, flu, flufu.]*

afūrūm, *pl. m-, ass, donkey. [G. tedsi.]*

afūrūm-pōñkō [afrump. afunump. afrup.] *pl. m-, the mule. [F. afūpōñkō, camel; G. aflukpōngo, afūkpa.]*

fūrūntūm; o-fūrūntūm, *s. fruntum.*

futu, v. [G. id.] *to mix, = fra; fa nsā no futum', mix that palm-wine with the old one.*

afutu, *s. afotu. — Afútu, pr. n. of a town & country and of a man. afutu-afutu, pr. 1171.*

mfútúmā, *dust of the ground or lying on objects; mf. wo pōñ so; popa mf. no; cf. tutuw.*

mfútúmā-kokonini, *a small insect that always goes backward. futamerefū, pr. 1172. [pr. 1168-70.]*

fútúru, *pl. m-, red. futurufútu, a. raw, unwrought, in the natural or primitive state, consisting of small particles; siká mf. or*

sikafúturu, *native gold, gold-dust*; d̄wété mf., d̄wetefúturu, *native silver*; abrohe mf., *the fibres of the pine-apple leaves* (cf. firiwa); asawa mf., *raw cotton*; ñhwēa fl. = ñhwēa a nsu nim' na awo.

o-furufuturu, a beast, *pr.* 1173.

fuw, v. [Ak. fu; *prob.* related with fi, v. = fiw] *to shoot up, come forth abundantly, grow luxuriantly or rankly*; ñwura refuw asase no so, *weeds are shooting up on that land*. — 2. *to overgrow*: okwañ yi afuw, *this way is overgrown*. — 3. *tr.* *to cause to grow, to get by growth, produce plentifully* (hair, feathers): me tiri fuw d̄weñ, *I am getting gray hair*; ne ti afuw, *his head is covered with hair*, *pr.* 669. onnyā mfuw bogyese e, *he has got no beard yet*; anōmā no afuw ntakāra, *the bird has got feathers*; nnomā no, woñ hō fuwi ansā-na mekoyii woñ, *the birds were fledged when I took them*. — 4. ne bo fuw, *his breast heaves, grows, swells, i.e. he gets angry*; ne bo afuw me, *he is angry with me*; *syn.* ofa abufuw, wafa me ab. — *tr.* ofuw me bo, *he causes my breast to swell, i.e. he provokes me to anger, makes me angry, syn.* oyi me abufuw. — 5. [*prob.* related with fua] *to unite in holding*: wofuw no afwe no, *they together hold him in order to flog him*; f̄we may be omitted and still be understood: e-nè ne nua afuw me, *he and his brother have flogged me*; s. deñ & di.. mfuaf̄we; mōnkofuw ad̄wuma no hō ñkoñie = mo ñh. mōnkosusò ad̄. no mu ná monye, *you all shall unite in, conjointly put your hands to, the work to finish it*.

a fu w, Ak. afuo, *pl. m-*, 1. *plantation, cultivated ground, field* occupied by vegetables which have been planted; F. ekwā, Og. ham'. In compounds the prefix is lost: odefuw, abrodefuw, aburof̄uw, bai-kyef̄uw; so with kōko, mañkani, af̄were, kafe, asawa, ase, ñkrumā, ntorewa, ñkate, at̄wē, ntoa... Cf. ɔw af. — 2. F. *weeds*, = Akr. wura, ñwura.

a fu w̄, *pl. m-*, [afuw, *dim.*] *a little plantation*; ɔɔw af.

mfuwa, *an old plantation* now given up so that the bush grows on it afresh; — *a place cleared of trees*; bābiara a woat̄wit̄wa ho nnua ñhinā.

m f̄ u w a - ñ i ñ i, *a former plantation* given up about eight years ago, where the bush has reached a man's height(?) — kwae a woat̄ɔw no beye mfrihya 8 a.s. 10.

A fu wa, A fu a [= Afwa] *pr. n.* of a girl born on Friday. Gr. § 41,4.

a fu w - ɔ w, *inf.* *the cutting of the bush*; af. ye yaw, — *is troublesome*; af. adu so, *now it is time to cut the bush*.

## F̄w̄.

The combination of these two letters is not a compound of the common f and w̄ (the f in it being formed by the tongue and both lips), but a palato-labial transformation from the gutturo-labial combination hw, which has still been retained for it in Fante dialects. — It occurs before e, e, i, in Ak. also before a (f̄wa = hwa, h̄ua). It interchanges not only with hw and ñhw or ñw, but also

with h, f, s; e.g. fŵinta, Ak. = hintaw; fŵinti, sunti, Ak. = fintsiw, F., & hintiw.

fŵa, fŵã and other words containing these three combined letters in Ak., s. hũa, hũã...

fŵã, *imit. expression* of the *whizzing* of a ball flying through the air: korabo nam m'asõ hõ fŵã beseñe, *a bullet passed my ear with a whizzing sound.*

fŵe, *v.* [F. hwę; *red.* fŵefŵe, *q. v.*] 1. to direct the eye toward an object so as to see it (always implying *intentional*, not accidental, *seeing*, in contradistinction from hũ); to look (at, on), to view; to eye; to consider; cf. fŵe, *interj.* — *pr.* 140. 894. 1218. 1318. 2081. 2293. — 2. to fix the eyes upon, look at or see with attention, behold; to look at in order to imitate, cf. 12 a. *pr.* 1232. — 3. to learn, infer, know: da no a wuhũ no sã a, fŵe se woawo wo foforo, *when you have come to this, you may know that you have been born again.* — 4. koŵŵe (.. anim), to visit, call on, wait upon; mekoŵŵe no, *I am going to call on him.* — 5. to look after; to watch, guard; to keep, tend, attend, wait on, nurse (oyarefo, a patient); to feed (ńnuan, nantwi, mprako); to take care of, maintain, provide for (nneduafõ, abiafo); *pr.* 976. 101. cf. 12 d. — 6. fŵe.. yiye, to look well (to), to mind, take care, be careful; fŵe wo adũuna yiye, *mind your work*; fŵe yiye na woammõ kuruwa no, *take care not to break the jug*; fŵe wohõ yiye na woanŵe ase, *be careful lest you fall*: cf. 12 e. — 7. to expect, desire, want: meŵŵe se moba hõ bi, *I want you to come there too.* — 8. fŵe.. okwañ, to look out for, expect, wait for (*expectantly*). — 9. fŵe.. akyi, a) = fŵe.. atiko, to look after, s. 1. — b) to look for the things in one's absence, prepare (something to eat) for one's return. — 10. fŵe.. mu, to look, pry or peep into; inspect, examine. — 11. fŵe.. anim, a) to look into one's face. — b) to have a regard for; fŵe m'anim ye mã no, *do it for him to please me, to favour me with it, for my sake.* — c) to visit; mebefŵe wo anim, *I come to visit you.* — d) to expect (= fŵe okwañ): ofŵe m'anim' wõ Osu 'ne, *he expects to see my face to-day at Osu.* — 12. fŵe.. so, a) to look upon (cf. 2); fŵe so kyerew, *look on (it) write i.e. copy it*; fŵe so ye, *imitate it.* — b) to examine, review, revise: fŵe nea makyerew yi so, *look at what I have written and correct it; to overlook, survey.* — c) to inspect, control, superintend, govern, rule, Gr. § 213. — d) to look after, tend (cf. 5): ofŵe ńnuan so; obea gyigyefo fŵe abofra so. — e) to do carefully: fŵe so kai, *read (it) carefully.* — 13. fŵe.. atiko, to look after (one). — 14. to try, in hũa .. or hũã .. fŵe, kã .. fŵe, so .. fŵe, tŵa .. fŵe, ye .. fŵe &c. kañ ùlõma yi fŵe. *try to read this book.*

fŵe! *interj.* [*imp.* of fŵe, *v.*] *see! behold! look there! lo! take notice! observe! s. fŵeõfŵeõ.*

ńfŵe, F. *prop.* *don't you see? = look here!*

o-fŵe, *inf.* *looking, beholding &c. visitation; care; providence &c.*

ańfŵe-à, (*adv.*) F. *perhaps. prop. unlooked for* [= woanŵe a]; = Akr. ebia; — *most probably: woanŵe-a, oko a, omma bio, when he goes away, he will most probably come no more.*



f̄wē, *v.* [*red.* f̄wēf̄wē] 1. to fall, tumble, drop (used of single things and never without a locative complement, whereas *gu*, to fall, is used of a collective multitude and can stand without a complement, like *tō*, which is used of single things). — f̄wē ase, f̄wē fam', to fall down, fall to the ground; ofii dua so f̄wēe fam', he fell down from a tree. — f̄wē..so [*cf.* *gu..so*], to fall to (an action) with eagerness, rapidity; ode f̄wēe so, ohuruw f̄wēe kwañ so, of̄wēe kwañ so yerede, he hastened on in his journey. — 2. with the *aux. v.* *de*, to cause to fall, throw down: *inframa de me dañ af̄wē fam'*, the wind has thrown my house down. — 3. *tr.* to strike, beat; (*ne ba wu awereho nti ode ntama-gow abo aboso, na*) ode ne nsa f̄wē ne yam', she beats her breast &c. in loud wailing; to flog, scourge, cudgel; to chastise, chasten, punish; — of̄wēe no mpire, he whipped him; of̄wēe no bambamban, tātātā, f̄wētoro. — 4. to sting, of wasps or other stinging insects numerously falling on man. — 5. to wet thoroughly, drench, soak, of rain; *osu f̄wēe me f̄wēe me f̄wēe me ara*, I was continually exposed to heavy rain. = 6. of̄wēe mu = oboa, he tells a lie.

f̄wē, *v.* = f̄wew. *pr.* 1785; *cf.* f̄wēbom'.

o-f̄wē, *inf.* falling... flogging, castigation, chastisement, punishment.

e-f̄wē, a shrub the leaves and seeds of which, pounded and put in water, kill fishes.

e-f̄wē, a defective prepucc; *oyare* or *oye* f̄wē, he has a *df.* *prp.*

f̄wē, faint cry of a child; — bō f., to whimper, whine.

f̄wē, *imit.* expression of the sound of a flute or of whistling; *s.* f̄wīrema. *pr.* 633.

f̄wē, Ak. f̄wēte, something, anything, = biribi(ara) — in neg. sentences: nothing; f̄wē n̄nim', there is nothing in (it), it is empty; wunnim f̄wē, you know nothing, you are altogether ignorant, f̄wē anye me, no harm has befallen me; wəammā f̄wē ara anye no, he was preserved unharmed; ontumi nye me f̄wē, he cannot do me any harm. — *red.* f̄wēf̄wē, f̄wēf̄wēf̄wē.

a f̄wēá, a kind of mole.

e-f̄wēá, *pl. ñ-*, the scrotum, purse. — af̄wēābo, testicle, stone.

ñf̄wēā, a large knife used for chopping off the head; *cf.* oyiwañ.

f̄wēā, f̄wēāwa, Ak. = hōawa, *war.* *pr.* 712.

f̄wēáf̄wēā, a narrow, pointed, tapering; *abantenteñ* no f̄w.

o-f̄wēām, the current or swiftest part of a river; *asubonteñ m̄ñim̄ñi* a eye deñ a efa ade no; *asu* no f̄w. āno ye deñ, the river has a strong current.

ñf̄wē-aním', *inf.* [f̄wē anim] looking each other in the face; *s.* di 87; *syn.* m̄m̄oanim.

f̄wēaseammó [ef̄wē ase a, emmo, when it falls down, it does not break] a large earthen bottle; *cf.* abodeammó.

f̄wē-bere, a time of visitation.

ñf̄wē-bom', *inf.* (*fr.* f̄wew, to bale out, draw, viz. the water of a fish-pond or pool, & bom', to unite, viz. in catching or taking out

the fishes and sharing them]; di ñf̄w., *to make common cause, join interests, associate; cf. di 81.*

f̄wede, *spy-glass; syn. kyiky.*

af̄wede [f̄we ade] *a deed for which one deserves a flogging or chastisement. Luk. 12,48.*

af̄wede, *a place for taking a view, looking out or watching, lookout, watch-tower, observatory; e.g. the highest part of a building or mountain which commands a wide view.*

of̄wéfo, *pl. a-, looker; overseer, superintendent, surveyor, inspector, director; warden; guardian; curator, trustee; keeper, conservator, preserver; herdsman, shepherd; pastor, parson, curate, bishop; ruler, chief; cf. oguanf̄wéfo, asaf̄o-so-f̄wéfo. — of̄wéfo-panyin, pl. a-m-, bishop, chief or general overseer, superintendent. — of̄wéfo-kūnini, pl. a-, archbishop.*

f̄wef̄wé, *red. v. f̄wé, q. v. — to look repeatedly and intensely, hence to look for, seek, search for; to endeavour, attempt, strive. Me p̄ane ayera, mef̄wef̄wé na miñhū, I have lost a needle, I am seeking for it and do not find it. pr. 284. 1192-96.*

af̄wef̄wé, *pl. ñ-, looking-glass, mirror, glass; pane, plate or piece of glass. Mef̄wef̄wé m'af̄wef̄wé maf̄wé, I am seeking my glass to look (into it). — af̄wef̄wé-bó†, diamond; jasper. (Ex. 28,17.)*

af̄wef̄wéde, *F. desire; cf. apede.*

f̄wef̄wef̄wé, *adv. s. f̄wé; omfra f̄w. = korā; s. abomfiā.*

ef̄wemmoe, *one who snuffles, speaks through the nose; cf. bo 70.*

af̄wem-póñ, *inf. [póñ af̄wene] bleeding at the nose.*

f̄wémpow, *a swelling of the nose.*

f̄wéñ, *v. [red. f̄wíñf̄wéñ] to strike, give a blow or slap; of̄wén n'asóm' = obo no s̄otore. — 2. to inquire about or concerning a child in the mother's womb: of̄wéñ oba, okof̄wéñ ne yere wo okomfo ñkyeñ. (Qbarima kō a ne yere yem no, ode no kō okomfo bi ñkyeñ na wakobisa ne ba a owo yafunum' no ānom' asem, se obeba no deñ? oye obarima a.s. obea? a.s. deñ na ogye ansā-na waba.)*

af̄wéñ-af̄wéñ, *adv. in great distances; won ntám' apañ af., they are separated far from one another; nnua no sisi af. = emmeñ, the trees are not close.*

a-f̄wénakron, *pl. ñ-, a kind of bat; s. ampan.*

ef̄wéne, *Ak. ehweñ, ñhwēñ, F. ehwen, 1. the nose; obo ne f̄w. kasa, okasa ne f̄wéne, he speaks through the nose, snuffles; ne f̄w. d̄wa ahuñm = oye d̄wae, he is haughty. — 2. the spout or projecting mouth of a pitcher or jug, directing the stream of a liquid poured out; the beak of a lump; the eye of a needle. — ef̄wéne, the inner part of the nose, nostrils. — f̄wéne-kuru, sores within the nose. — f̄wéne-tokuru, nostril. — f̄wéne-ntam, the upper part of the nose between the eyes. — af̄wéne: opoñ' af̄w., he bleeds at the nose.*

ef̄wéne, *pl. ñ-, Ak. = ahene, Akr., bead.*

ef̄wénewa, *pl. ñ-, Ak. = ahene, Akr., a kind of beads; s. ahene.*

afwēn-hema, *white-nose*, = osūā.

fwenngore [efwene, dore?] *snout, snivel; mucus*. *pr.* 1199.

o-fwēn-tēā, ūhw. [= *thin nose*] a kind of *perfume or sweet-smelling spices* (ohūām bi).

e-fwēnto, e-, a *noseless person, one whose nose has been cut off* by a disease or by way of punishment. *pr.* 271. 1200a. 2332.

a-fwēn-tu, *inf. eradication, excision, destruction of the nose*.  
[*pr.* 1200b.

fwen-nua [efwene dua] *the nose*; opakum ye wo a, fa ntama ho nsoghew mu tōtō wo fū.

fwe-o-fwe-o, a by-name of the *dog*; *s.* the foll. & okramaū.

fwe-o [fwe, *imp.* & ō, Gr. § 144. 145,2.] *behold! lo! look here!*

fwe-ō, fwe-ō, *hollo, holloa! hey, ho! attend! here!* *pr.* 1537.  
f.f., āwē a órekó no ó! *holloa, friend, who goes there!*

fwer, *v.* F. = fwere, *to spend* (years, Ps. 90,9.); *to lose* (life, soul), Mt. 16,25f. ñkómhyenyi ñfwer enidzi, *a prophet is not without honour*, Mt. 13,57.

fwere, *v.* *to spend; to waste, squander, consume* (money, property); *to use up* (a lead-pencil); *to pass* (time); *to exhaust* (strength); mewere sika pi na mede mebaa oḍaū mu hayi, *it cost me much money (I had many expenses) before I could occupy this lodging*; mafw. m'adagyew ūhinā, *I have spent all my leisure*. — 2. *to lose, forfeit, deprive one's self of*: fw. tiri, *to expose or lose one's life*, *pr.* 1592. fw. debisafo, semodebofo, yere, *pr.* 1700. 3569. 3587. — 3. *intr. to be spent, wasted, consumed, exhausted...*; oḍoñ no afwere, *the watch is (gone) down*; asawa no afwere, *the wick (or candle) has burned down*; m'adagyew ūhinā nē m'ahōḍeñ ūhinā afwere, *all my time has past away and all my strength is exhausted*. — *Syn.* see; sā, mā esā. [G. fite; tā.] *Cf.* adefwerede.

fwerere, ñ-, a-, Ak. *s.* fwerew, a-.

fweredé, *anything*, with *neg. v. nothing*; *syn.* korā; *cf.* fwē, fwete; ebiara mim' fū., *there is nothing in it at all*.

afwérèdè, *pl.* ñ-, a kind of *bat*; *s.* ampan.

o-fwerem', *s.* ofwirem; *pr.* 604. 1201f.

fweremu-kyew, F. *crown of thorns*.

fweremá, *s.* ofwirema.

fwéréw, Ak. ñfwéréé, ñkyékyere, *wild sugar-cane*, a kind

afwérew, Ak. afwéree, *sugar-cane*. [of grass.]

fwèrow, *adv. unawares, all at once*; mebefii so ara fū. — *syn.* mpofrim.

o-fwésie, *inf.* [fwe, sie] *providence*.

ñfwésó, *inf. overseeing...* (*s.* fwe so); *pattern, example; original*; biribi a eḍa ho a worefwē asusuw so aye bi; *cf.* nsusuwo.

fwétafwéta, *a. acute, pointed, sharp*; wamā me osekaū a āno (ye) fū. — *cf.* mmam.

fwète, Ak. = fwē.

f̄wete, *v.* 1. to scrape, scratch; *red.* f̄wete f̄wete: akoko f̄w. sumana so. — 2. to scatter, disperse (f̄w. gu, b̄o .. f̄w., *id.*; me f̄w. wōn magn, I shall disperse them); — to squander, dissipate; — to spread, strew; — to sprinkle, *cf.* petē; — to dissolve (parliament); to break up (a meeting). — 3. to be scattered, dispersed, dissipated, squandered (a capital, *pr.* 1062); to be dissolved: to be in disorder. — 4. to spread, be diffused: bore no af̄wete (adodo, adidi ako) ne hōnam ihinā mu.

f̄w̄é t̄i, f̄w̄iti, the point of a knife, billhook &c. [= f̄wene āno.]

f̄w̄e-t̄o r̄o, *s.* f̄w. 3. *syn.* b̄o-tor̄o.

f̄w̄ew, *v.* [*red.* f̄w̄if̄w̄ew] to suck in, draw into the mouth (water, marrow from a bone); *cf.* few & f̄wirew 2.

f̄w̄ew, *v.* [*red.* f̄w̄ef̄w̄ew] 1. to throw out or off or to sweep away (water with the hand); of̄w̄ew n'anim f̄f̄iri, he removes the sweat of his face with his hand; of̄w̄ew me nsa hō nsu, he flings off the water on his hand by a jerk; nsu gnu poñ so na mede me nsa me f̄w̄ew m̄igu; — to bale a boat; nsu ba korow mu a, w̄ode kora ana nsa f̄w̄ew gu; — to draw (off), drain, empty; *cf.* ñf̄w̄ebom'. — 2. of̄w̄ew aben mu = onim aben-hyeñ yiye.

af̄w̄e-wo-da(bi), nea waye wo yiye peñ, a former benefactor of yours. *pr.* 1188.

ñf̄w̄e-yem', F. [ñf̄w̄e-yiye mu] advisedly, considerately.

f̄w̄ī, haste, eagerness; ob̄o f̄w̄ī kofae, he went and took it hastily, snatched it away; *cf.* f̄wim.

f̄w̄ī (f̄w̄ī), f̄w̄īf̄w̄ī, *adv.* expressing the cracking, clapping, or rather the hissing sound of a whip or switch: ōde abā no too no so f̄w̄ī f̄w̄ī f̄w̄ī.

f̄w̄ī' (f̄w̄ī'), *interj.* in p̄ā f̄w̄ī', an acclamation of consent.

f̄w̄ī d̄om, a kind of locust; *s.* abebew.

f̄w̄īe, *v.* [*red.* f̄w̄ief̄w̄ie] 1. to pour out from a vessel, usually combined with gu; f̄w̄ie kuruwa yim' nsu gu, pour out the water contained in this jug; f̄w̄ie nsu gu kuruwa yim', pour water into this jug. — 2. to spill, shed; of̄w̄ie mogya = okā mogya, he spills or sheds blood by murder. — 3. to be spilled, nsā no af̄w̄ie agu, *Luc.* 5, 37. — 4. Akp. of̄w̄ié, he celebrates the yam-custom, = omā ne bosom dé, Ak. ot̄wa d̄wira, ohye f̄ā. — 5. of̄w̄ie nsā, he makes or offers a libation of palm-wine.

af̄w̄ie, *inf.* [f̄w̄ie 4.] Akp. the yam-custom = od̄wira; af̄w̄ie adu.

af̄w̄ié-gyá, af̄w̄iegyá, the fuel for the fire kept during the yam-custom; unyansiu a w̄ode apagyá gya so w̄o adiwo, da a edi kañ a wokum gya [*s.* kum 11.] no kosi da a wōw̄ie af̄āhye no.

af̄w̄ié-sā, af̄w̄iesā, the palm-wine (nsā) or rum brought as a drink-offering or libation; *s.* f̄w̄ie 5.

f̄w̄īf̄w̄ī, *adv.* slightly, superficially; okasa asem yi hō f̄w̄., he speaks slightly of this matter.

f̄w̄īf̄w̄ī, unsteady, fickle; ohene nennam f̄w̄. a, wotu no so, when the king is unsteady, wayward, capricious, he is dethroned.

f̄w̄īm, *v.* 1. to snatch away; = h̄ām, Ak. f̄wam; wáf̄wim me

nsám' osékáñ no; f̄wím (ñ) ne nsam'! — 2. F. wobekā nsembon ato do akof̄wím, *they shall say evil against you falsely. Mt. 5, 11.*

f̄wím, f̄wímf̄wím, *adv. hastily, speedily, nimbly, hurriedly, snatchingly*; omāā n'adesoa so f̄wím, *he swiftly took up his load*; omāā ne nañ so f̄wím f̄wím, *he hurried away*; — (n. *haste, speed, hurry.*) F̄wím-f̄wím-adé kò sorow̄sorow̄, *lightly won, lightly gone.*

f̄wínta, Ak. = hintaw. [pr. 1204.

f̄wíntí, sunti, Ak. = hintiw.

f̄wír, hwír, F. [Eng. *wheel?* G. *šwili*] *chariot. Cf. teascenam.*

o-f̄wírem', f̄wírom', a *prickly shrub*, growing to a height of 6 feet, *brier*; n'abā nè ne dua no wò nsqe-nsqe; pr. 604. 1201f. Heb. 6, 8. cf. nsqe, ñnuare. — f̄wíremu-kye, s. of̄wírem.

o-f̄wírem má, *whistling, hissing.* — bò f̄w̄., *to whistle*; obò f̄w̄. f̄w̄ef̄w̄e; womfá a w̄ereho mmò f̄w̄.; onipa ani gye a, na obò f̄w̄. pr. 1206.

f̄wíreñ, v. *to penetrate, pierce; break or get through*; edom no abò af̄wíreñ mu abefi ha, *the (hostile?) army have forced their way through and have come out or appeared in this place.*

f̄wíreñf̄wíreñ, a. *acute, pointed, sharp, having or ending in a sharp point*; = f̄wetaf̄weta.

ñf̄wíreñ, *flower, blossom. pr. 684.* — gu ñf̄w̄., *to bloom, blossom, flower*; dua no agu ñf̄w̄., *the tree blossoms*; dua no ñf̄w̄. agu or ato, *the blossoms of the tree are fallen down.*

f̄wírew, f̄wírow, v. [red. f̄wíref̄wírow] 1. f̄w̄. mu, *to pierce, run through or into, perforate*: odc sekañ f̄w̄. dua no mu, — onipa no mu, *he thrust his knife into the tree, — he stabbed the man with his knife.* — 2. *to sip, draw (in), imbibe; to drink (ñkwañ, soup)*; syn. nom.

f̄wírow, *draught (of a fluid)*; bò f̄w̄. biakò p̄e na f̄w̄e! *take only one draught and try (it)!*

ñf̄wírow-mú, (*inf.*) *the diameter of a globe.*

f̄wítí, s. f̄w̄eti.

## G.

This letter in genuine Tshi words occurs as a guttural consonant, before the vowels o & u; before (e) e & i, and also before a, it becomes palatal and assumes the accessory sound of y, which, however, before i, ī, ē, is less distinct. — The gutturo-labial combination gw, when united with the vowel a, is written gua, and, when followed by e, e, i, is changed into d̄w̄ (excepting some Fante dialects). — The simple consonant g may in a few cases interchange with k; s. boroḡō.

ga, does not occur in Tshi words; gya is used in its stead.

garégá, name of a sort of cloth brought from the interior; s. ntama.

ge, ge, gi, does not occur, but gye, gyi; only when the e or i is nasal, we might sometimes be inclined to write merely g instead of gy; but, as the nasal consonant, when put before it, does

not change it into the decided sound of ñ, we must keep to gy (cf. gyenennyeně, nyinaso, fr. gyeně, gyina), perhaps with the sole exception of the following.

gě ñ ě ñ ě ñ ě ñ, *adv., n., tingling*; but s. gyénennyeně.

agĕgĕnu [G.] dokono a woahono no nè ewo ana asikre afra, a kind of *pap* or thick beverage made of water, bread, and honey or sugar.

gi ñ gan, = *gingham*.

girase, *pl. ñ*, *glass, wine-glass*; cf. tomere.

gō does not occur, but go, gō, gu.

gō, *v. Ak.* = goro, Ak. = goru, Akr.

gō, *v. F.* = gow, Akr., gono, Ak. — woi dō bogo, F. = woi dō āno bedwō, *Mt. 24, 12*.

gō, *adj. Ak. F.* = gow.

gō, *adv. in a crowd?* wopia kehyye hō go, *they all together ran to the spot*.

gō, a kind of *reed*; *syn. abōbòw*; s. kete. *pr. 3021*.

agó, *inf. 1. play, amusement* (= agoru); 2. *affability, kindness of manners, civility, sociableness*; wunim ago, *you are sociable, you know how to treat, attract or oblige one*.

agō, *retret*; cf. bofna, agodwumahono.

agō, *interj.* a salutation in or before entering a house by night, announcing that a visitor is coming; *pr. 50. cf. àmē*.

ñ gō, s. ñno.

ago-bone, *lit. bad play; licentiousness, debauch*.

agode [ago ade] *play-thing, toy; trifle*.

agodéñ [agoru a eye deñ] *a serious play*; wogoru ag., *they play harshly, forcibly*.

o-gofó, Ak. ogofó, *pl. a-*, 1. *player (singer and dancer)*; *play-mate*; *pl. gofo, the chorus, the company of singers (in a play) answering to the precursor*. — 2. *an unfaithful wife, lewd woman*.

agō-dw ñ mǎhóno, *retret*.

agō-hīa, *pr. 1207*.

agō-hīná [ñno ahina] *pot of palm-oil. pr. 1208*.

ogō-hyye-ase, *promise of a play. pr. 1209*.

agō-kyew, *a retret cap*.

o-góm, *slowness, tardiness*; ne g. nti onnyā biribi. *pr. 622. 1210*.

agō-méréw [agoru a eye merew, agorupa] *a soft, gentle, reasonable play*; wogoru ag., *they play gently*.

agóna-nè-toá, a kind of *plantain*; s. obòrode.

gōno, *v. Ak. s. gow, v.*

gō ñ ñ ñ ñ ñ, *red. v. Ak. s. gugow*; ogōññònm' = ogngów' mú.

goro, Ak. = go, Akr. goru. — agóro, Ak. = ago, Akr. agoru.

goro, Gy. = ñkyekyerewa.

gǒròww, gǒròwgǒròw, *a. 1. weak, faint, feeble, languid*,

dull; *syn.* bête, brògò, bròkò, merew, siàmo... *Oyare aye no g.* = aguròw no; *okom nti waye g.* = wagurow; *n'aniwa aye g.* = siàmo; *m'akwā mu aye me g.* = m'akwā mu nni ahòdeù bio. — 2. gg., *waterish; insipid, vapid, tasteless* (ukwai, nsā). — 3. *lukewarm; usu no aye g.* = botüròbòdów.

goru, *v.* [red. gugoru?] Ak. go, gorò, 1. *to play, sport, frolic, divert or amuse one's self* (mmofra g. abouten so; agyinamo, mpatā g.; g. asafò, *pr.* 1178). — 2. *to be of a friendly, communicative disposition, be sociable; o-nè biara goru, he is friendly with every body; o-nè bi ùnòru, he is unsociable; - to have intercourse, be intimate with each other, pr.* 1367. — 3. *to play for money, to gamble; cf. tow ùhòma, tow ntrama, si ntew. — 4. to perpetrate some wickedness; g. aguamañ-ùoru, to commit fornication; o-nè bea g., he commits whoredom, adultery; - g. abayigoru, to practise witchcraft. — 5. g. hō, a) to mock at, deride, scoff. - b) to neglect, slight, pr.* 1219.

agoru, *inf.* Ak. ago, agorò, 1. *playing; play, sport, amusement, espec. singing and dancing; pr.* 1211-18. *game; gu ag., to give up a play. — 2. sociableness, friendliness; onnim ag., he knows no joke, is sourminded; s. ago. — Different kinds of play, consisting of singing and dancing (s. asaw), are: adewá (a common name); of women: bēwá, adéukúm, nnyāné; of men: dasúmmáñ, d'wae, agyé-mannare, aheñkwá', onnibiamāne, montwúwa, paw', asafò, osokyé, asibèlete, autórepirá. Other plays are: oware-tow, dam-di or -to, atwè-di or -sisi or -tow &c. Children's plays: aba, ba-bo, odo-tow, amūamūani, esono-nè-ne-mma &c.*

agórú-gú, *inf. the giving up of a play.*

agosana, *pr.* 2135.

o-go-soáfó, *pl. a-, palm-oil carrier* [ñño, soa, fo] *pr.* 1220.

ago-trasó [agoru a etra so] *a play carried to excess; wugoru ag. a, kausèsè eyé a, wo ani wu akyiri, if you play overmuch, though it be nothing bad, you will afterwards feel ashamed.*

gow, *v.* [red. gugow; Ak. gono, red. goññono] 1. *to slack, slacken, relax, loosen: a) to become slack, be made lax, i.e. less tense, firm or rigid, to become loose; hama yi mu agow, e.s. emu yeree, na afei asañ aye 'merew. — b) to render slack, make less tight, make loose; gow wo amirikatu mu, slack thy riding. 2 Ki. 4, 24. — 2. to weaken: a) to become weak; ne nsam' agow, his arms are weak; - b) to make weak, infirm, feeble: onipa foforo no gow nipa dedaw no mu. — 3. to soften: a) to become soft, tender, mellow: duaba no abere na eñnowe e; aduañ a woanòa no agow = aye merew; - b) to make soft. — 4. hō gow, nsam' gow, to become easy, comfortable: ne hō agow no, prop. every thing around him is soft. i.e. he has an easy comfortable life, = ne hō adwò no (asem bi nni ne so, nanso biribiara a ofwefwè, ne nsa kã); ne nsam' agow = wape ade anyā bi; cf. 2 a) — 5. to moderate, restrain: ogow (= odwòo) n'ani kãe, she said in an under-tone or modestly. — tutu wo anañ gow mu di kañ, go before slowly. — 6. mu gow, to be spacious: odañ yi mu gow, this room is spacious; opp. emu kyere, it is narrow.*

gōw, *pl.* agow-agōw, *I. n.* fragment, piece, damaged part, rag, remnant; remains, ruins; *cf.* ofā, fere, siū; opp. emū, *pl.* amūamū; — biribi abo na wuhū n'afāafā bio no, ne fā no bi na wofre no gow: ne mū ni, *this is the thing in its perfect state or as a whole*; né gōw ni = ne fā ni, *this is a fragment of it*; n'agōw-agōw ni = n'afā-afā ni, *these are the fragments or pieces of it*; kūrow no ayē gow, *let the town fall to ruins*. — *II. adj.* 1. *damaged, spoiled, broken*; the attrib. adj. in the sing. is compounded with its noun: adaka-gōw, opon-ñow, ahina-gōw (*pl.* ūhinā agōw-agōw), afwēfwēgōw; koragōw, *a leaking calabash*; — 2. *ragged, tattered*: kentegōw, ntamagōw; m'asepatere ayē agow; — 3. *ruinous, decaying, dilapidated*: oḍañ-ñow; oḍañ no ayē g., yerebebu; kūro no ayē gow; woamā adañ no ayē agow-agow; *s. I.*

granāte† [*It. granata, Sp. grenade*] *grenade*.

granāte,‡ granāte-akutú, *pomegranate*, the fruit being in shape somewhat like an orange (akutu) or rather like burukurúwá; *cf.* ntorpo.

gu, *v.* [*red. gugu*] *I. intr.*, sometimes *causatively* used, generally with a locative complement:

1. *to fall, pour down* (of a collective multitude, whereas fwe and to are used of single things or persons): dua no ūwīreñ regu fam', *the blossoms of the tree are pouring down*; aba no bi koggu abo so, *some of the seed fell on the stones*; *Mt. 13, 4f. cf. 11. & porow 4.* — 2. (*contin.*) *to lie* (of a collective multitude, whereas of individual things or persons la is used); ntrama bebrē gu ho, *many cowries are lying there*. — 3. *caus.* (in connection with a preceding auxiliary or principal verb: *to cause to fall or lie i.e. to cast, throw, pour; to lay, put* (of single things to is used): fa ntrama no gu ho, *throw the cowries down there*; mede abūrow migu nsum', *I am pouring corn into the water*; mframa tetew ahabañ gu fam', *the wind severs the leaves and throws them down*; yerebebu dañ yi agu fam', *we are going to demolish this house and to throw it down*; — oḍe ne nsa guu me so, *he lay or put (both) his hands upon me*; oḍe ne nsa guu n'akyi, *he put his hands behind his back*. — okā ūnuañ no gu dañ mu, *he drives the sheep into the stable*. — 4. of fluids: *to flow out* (into, upon), *be spilled, shed*; (*contin.*) *to be scattered, sprinkled* (somewhere): oḍe ūno no bae no, ebi guí (= gnu fam'); ebi gugu dañ mu ho, *when he brought the palm-oil, part of it was spilled*; *some has been scattered on the floor there in the room*; *cf. 13.* — 5. *caus. to pour* (into, upon): fa usu gu tumpaŋ yim', *pour water into this bottle*; fwe ūnu usu gu me nsa so, *pour water on my hands*. — 6. *to fall or hang down, hang loose and waving, flow*: ne ūhwī gu ne koñ mu, ne matī, *his hair hangs down into his nape, on his shoulder*. — 7. *caus. to throw over, put on*: oḍe ūnuguso guu ne koñmu, *he threw a loose garment over his shoulders, wrapped himself up in a mantle*. — 8. *g u.. m u*, a) *to accrue, be added, increase, augment*; ne Twi no, biribi regugu mu, *his knowledge of the Tshi language is increasing*; *cf. mmagum'*. — b) *to intervene*: nda gum' kakra no, F. *after*



some days. Mk. 2,1. — 9. gu.. so, a) gu kwañ so, to be on the way: oḡn kwañ so reba. — b) to lean upon i.e. to rely for support, depend on, be committed to one's care: nuipa pi gu me so nti, minyā sika a, entew, because I have to care for so many people, the money I earn does not stick with me; cf. boa, v. — c) to be bent upon, diligently occupied with: oḡu n'adwuma so, he is at his work; wogu aduañ no so redi, they are still in the act of eating. — d) to come down upon, numerously and impetuously, to attack: wokoguu no so (cf. wōkōtow hyeḡ no so, Acts 7,57). — e) caus. obu n'ani gu so, okā n'ani gu so, s. ani; kā ntam gu.. so, to conjure, s. ntam (Gr. § 243 b); ye.. gu.. so, to do against, Gr. § 109,32. — 10. gu ase: n'anim gu ase, lit. his face falls down i.e. he is ashamed, abashed, put out of countenance.

II. intr., without a locative complement:

11. to fall, come down: obosu gu, dew falls. — 12. to be shed, spilled s. 4. ebi gu. — 13. caus. f'wie .. gu, kā .. gu, to spill, shed; wakā mogya agu, he has shed blood, Gen. 9,6. Lev. 17,4. — 14. to succumb, be defeated; to run away, flee: ḡm agu, the (hostile) army has been beaten, routed, put to flight, defeated, dispersed; wōakō agu, they have been defeated; wōagu, they have given way, are fleeing. — 15. caus. kā .. gu, to rout, put to flight: yeakā ḡm no agu, we have fought and defeated the enemy; bō .. gu, pām .. gu, to scatter, disperse; cf. 3 the last ex. & yepam ḡm no guu ahabainmu, we routed the army and drove them into the forest. — 16. to become desolate, go to ruin: kūrow no agu. — 17. to be abandoned, finished: agoru no agu, the play has been given up. — 18. to be finished, be over: okom agu, the dearth has ceased. — 19. ase gu, to be decreasing; to cease, die out, be extirpated: n'ase agu, his posterity is utterly destroyed; ḡde, mmoa, nuipa no ase regu, = woresā; Abotakyifo ase agu, the inhabitants of Abotakyi have been (as it were i.e. nearly) extirpated.

III. tr. without a locative complement:

20. gu ase, to extirpate: magu wura no ase, I have extirpated those weeds; magu m'abrode ase, I have entirely taken out my plantains. — 21. to end, to abolish, prohibit: gu aguadi, to stop the trade; gu agoru, a) to cease from playing for a time, to put a stop to it for this time; — b) to give it up or abolish it altogether, to prohibit it. — gu adwuma, to finish the work (altogether, = wie yo korā). — 22. gu né ŋkyérew, gu n'apàre or né mpàre, to finish, complete, conclude, consummate: wōagu ne ŋky. = wōawie adwuma biara ye; s. ŋky. — 23. gu usā, to perform the concluding part of a funeral custom. — 24. gu.. so nsu: wōagu no so nsu n.s. wōawie asem bi di, na unyafiñkae nti ḡhene mā wogu ne dehye bi so nsu, na obiara antumī añkae asem no bio.

IV. tr. without a locative complement (cf. I.):

25. gu, to sow: gu mō, to sow rice. (cf. dua, v.) — 26. gugu, to scatter: ogugu aburow mā ñkoko. (cf. 1.) — 27. gu ñfwireñ, to pour out i.e. put forth blossoms, to blossom. — 28. gu ahome, to emit a breathing, pour out i.e. utter a sigh, to sigh, groan; gu homtsen, F. to emit a long breath, sigh deeply. — 29. to found (iron, brass, copper, type, bells), cast (lead, tin, zinc, silver, gold) cf. gude; to coin, stamp (dare, dollars). — 30. gu asawu, to cast or throw (out) the net. —

worigugu wò pom', F. *they were casting a net into the sea. Mk. 1,16.*  
 — 31. gu nsu, *to make water, euph. = dwenso.*

V. gn may be called an *aux. v.*, when it shows the direction of the movement or action expressed by a preceding *princ. v.* as kã, fwiè, bò, pam, tow; in connection with a following mu or so it supplies the place of the Eng. *prepp. into, upon (s.3.5.)*; when no complement follows, it answers to the *adv. away* (fwiè gu, tow gu!) or the notion of *loss or waste* is contained in the Eng. *v.* (as in *to spill, to rout*). Cf. Gr. § 109,32. 223,4. — 32. tow.. gu, *to cast away.* — 33. ye.. gu, *lit. to do & cast away i.e. to do in vain, work for nothing.*

**gua** = gũa, F. **gwa**. Ak. dŵa or even džũa.

gua, *v.* [*red. gugna*] *to cut in pieces, cut up* (an animal), *carce*; *pr. 3025.* — *to flay, skin, strip off the skin of an animal*; gua nantwi-nhõma, *to skin a bullock*; wagna aboa nhõma atõn; *pr.1223.* — *to gut, eviscerate, take out the bowels.*

e-gua, 1. *public place, market-place; market; open place, cf. abainna, court*; — okãe wò gua so, *he spoke it publicly*; okò gua so, *he went to the market*; wofaì gua ase, *the market has begun.* — 2. *a public assembly, council*; *perf. to hold a council, used espec. of the elders of a town who assemble for deliberations on public affairs*; okò guam', *he went to the place of assembly*; gua atu = wotrã ase asore, wofwete gua, *the assembly is dispersed, the session is broken up*; cf. bagua, guabò, guam'fo, agna ase. — 3. *trade*; di gua, *to trade, traffic, deal (in)*; cf. di bata, mpewa, nsesã, nsesãgua, mmukurogua; odi no gua (or bata) = odi gua mã no, *he trades for him*; o-nè me di gua, *I am engaged in trade with him* (mutually); o-nè me di bata, *he and I go and buy things &c.* — ne gua abò no, *he has fallen short, has come off a loser, has suffered a loss in his trading.*

agua, *pl. ñ-*, *seat, chair, stool; throne, s. abenña; nan ase agna, foot-stool*; cf. akoinna, akentenña; apoinna; mãiõ'.

guã, *v. 1. to separate*; — guã nehõ, *to retire, retreat, withdraw*; guã wohõ fi wõn hõ = tŵè wohõ fi wõn hõ, *separate or withdraw thyself from them.* — 2. *to level*: wagnã bepõw bi ani ase, *the lower slope of a hill has been levelled.* — cf. guae.

aguã: bõ nehõ aguã, *to retire, retreat, get away, make off, run away (secretly), take to one's heels, flee, = guan.*

o-guã, ognáwá, *pl. a-*, *the guava fruit and tree. [Sp. guayaba; Psidium pyrifera, white guava; Psidium ponifera, red guava.]*

o-guabén, *a thorny shrub*; ñnnãre bi a wóde yè osáw; wówè.

aguábĩrim, Ak. adwábĩrèm, *q. v. a large place for assemblies* (nea wodi aseu-kese a.s. wõbõ gua kese bi).

guá-bó, *inf. [bõ gua] the act of assembling, the state of being assembled; assembly*; guabò, wõbõ no wõ nea nnipa ñh. benyã atrã-yé; wõn g. no añwìe fe yõ, e.s. wõammõ gua no senca wõbõ gua; wõn g. no akyi ansi yiye. (Wõbõ gua di asem. di adae, yi wõnhõ adi, trã ayi ase, nom nsã, goru, bõ semõde, di ñkõmmõ.)

o-guabon [nea ognã bon] *one who flays a beast. pr. 1223.*

aguábúm, *disturbance, uproar of an assembly, in a market.*

aguadé [egua ade] *goods, wares, merchandise.* [pr. 3254.

aguá-dí, *inf.* [di gua] *trading, trade.* pr. 565. 1224.

o-guadini, -fo, *pl.* a-fo, *trader, merchant;* cf. obatani, opewa-  
o-guá-dua, *guava-tree.* [difo.

guae, *v.* g.. mu, *to disjoin, part, separate, sever, sunder, rend; to tear asunder;* g. ne ñhwim', g. ñwuram', *to part one's hair, the weeds, the bush (in order to go through); syn.* bae mu, dae mu, hãh' mu, pae mu, pãh mu, tãh mu, terew mu.

guaguagna, *adv.* *very much:* ne sê bô so g., *his teeth chatter from feverish cold; o'wia pae g. = keteketekete, the sun burns, shines very bright.*

guahá, gnáhá [egua, ha] *a halm, straw, or stalk of grass, with some cowries strung on or added to it, serving to conclude the sale of a person or thing by tearing it asunder and putting the parts into the hands of witnesses, at the sametime distributing to them the small amount of money (perh. 25 strings) given by the buyer besides the actual price; hence, tew ne ti g., to conclude the sale of, lit. to tear a-straw concerning one's head or price in testimony of the sale, which ceremony seems to indicate, that the previous connection between the seller and the person or thing now sold is broken asunder.* pr. 3332. Watew ne yere ti g., *he has (completely) sold his wife.* The witnesses are bound to keep the ends of the straw and the cowries handed over to them, and, if necessary, to produce them in testimony to the bargain; this giving testimony is then called wokotoa guaha, *lit. they join together the ends of the straw.* Me ti guaha da n'akoñnuase, *the straw of my purchase price lies under his chair, i.e. I have been bought by him (as a slave).*

gu-a-kũro, *a kind of weed; wode ta kuru so.*

guam, *v.* [red. guñnuam] 1. *to grow together, be double; duába no aguam ntá, águam abieñ' = aba no ye abieñ, nso ebòm', the two fruits are grown together; pl. eguñnuam nta-nta or abieñ-abieñ.* — 2. *to run or flow down copiously; fifiri reguam no = f. reprim no, he perspires copiously.* — 3. *to run, galop, of horses; oponko guam reba.* Hab. 1, 8.

o-guám ma [oguañ ba] *pl. ñ-, lamb, yearling; kid.*

o-guám mǎ, a-, *pl. ñ-, [dim.] a little lamb, lambkin, kid.*

ññuam mǎñ [oguañ, *pl. ñ-, & bañ*] *sheep-fold, sheep-cot, pen.*

aguãmǎñ, *pl. ñ-, fornicator; whore, harlot, prostitute, strumpet.* [The *pl.* must not be confounded with the preceding word.] — bô ag., *to commit fornication; cf. bô 11. 106. gorn aguammãñoru, id. — aguãmãm-mo, aguãmãmñoru, fornication, whoredom, lewdness; prostitution.* — o-guãmãm mofó, *pl. a- (= aguãmãm) whore-monger, lecher.*

o-guamméré [oguañ bere] *a female sheep (or goat), ewe.*

guam'fó [egua mu fo] *the people belonging to a public assembly; g. ne baguafó nè obene hō nuipa; s. gyaasefo.*

o-guamprábèñ [oguañ, pra? bēñ] *a sheep or goat with red hair.*

o-guammuruwá [oguañ aburuwa] *pl. ñ-*, a grown sheep or goat that has not yet had any young.

aguam-séu [gua mu asem] a public palaver. *pr.* 1943.

guañ, *v.* [*red.* guññuñ] 1. to wither, fade, decay, dry (afuw, nueema, dua, alabañ); *syn.* botow, kagyaw, kisā, nyām, t̄wām; — to ripen (abūrow *g.*), *syn.* hoa. — 2. guññ .. hō, to trouble, distress, cause pain or anguish to; me hō guññ me = me hō hīa me, I am in a strait; óguññ me hō = obiahia me hō, he troubles, harrasses, annoys, vexes me.

guañ', *v.* [*inf. a-, red.* guañ'ñuñ] to flee, run off or away; to avoid (asem, kaw); to escape. — *pr.* 1784. 2250. guañ do, *g. kō, g. toa*, to flee to .. for succour, seek a refuge or hiding-place with a person or at a place.

Guññ, *pr. n.* of the language of Dage, Kyerepoñ, Anum, also of Kārakye, Nt̄wummuru, Nta; *cf.* Gr. introd. § 5A1. § 1DII, 5.6. § 2, 3.

guañññ, *a. fine, nice*; onipa no aye *g.*, his dress, face, whole appearance look fine; wasra ne dañ mu nti, emu aye *g.*, because he has whitewashed his room, it has become nice; *syn.* fefe, kāmā, osó.

o-guañ, *pl. ñ-* [F. egwan, Ak. odw̄ane, odžuan] the sheep; the term includes the goat also, but as there is a particular word for the latter (*s. abirekyi*), it is commonly used for sheep; if the sheep is to be expressly distinguished from the goat, it is called oguanteñ.

aguañ, *inf.* the act of fleeing or running away; flight, escape. *pr.* 1929. — *hasty, hurried steps*: fa ag. = tu mmirika; fa ag. kō na bēra! — *dze or tutu angwañ, F.* = de or tutu mmirika, *Mt.* 5.6. 9, 25.

o-guañ-aniwa (sheep's eye), a kind of bead, *s. ahene.*

guañ-d-o-bea, place of refuge for protection; *s. guaño-bea.*

o-guañfo, *pl. a-*, fugitive.

o-guañ-funu, a dead sheep or goat.

o-guañ-funumá, o-guañ né funumá tua so, a lamb whose navel-string has not yet fallen off.

o-guañ-fw̄efo, *pl. a-*, shepherd.

oguañ-hōma, *pl. ñ-*, sheep-skin, leather prepared from it; skin of a goat.

o-guañ-hw̄i, wool; the hair of a sheep or goat. (The sheep on the G. C. have hair, no wool).

guañ-kō-bea, place of refuge for shelter; *s. hintabea.*

o-guañ-nám, the flesh or meat of sheep or goats; mutton.

o-guañ-sae, wether, castrated ram or he-goat; *cf. opaposae.*

o-guañ-téñ, *pl. ñ-* [oguañ & -teñ, long i.e. long-legged] the sheep.

o-guañteñ-ba, *pl. ññnantéñ-mma*, lamb; *s. oguamma.*

o-guañteñ-hōma, sheep-skin.

guan-tiri, sheep's head; woye me abofra *g.*, they send me on a fool's errand (make an April fool of me); wōdādā abofra somañ-káfō se: kogye guantiri wō obi ñkyeñ bēra, na mamā wo bi; nso ohū biara na obisa no a, s̄e onipa-kō no nim ase dedaw nti, okyere no foforo hō kwan.

o-guantōa, a kind of *plant*; woguani wo a, wokobu n'ahabani na woawē.

aguan-tware [oguan t'wa] *killing sheep* for a feast or a sacrifice. *pr.* 1125.

guanūnau', *a.* [= guūnau, guūnaué, *fr.* guan] *withered*; *dry*; *ripe*; abūrow *g.*, *pr.* 673.2044.

guare, *v.* [*inf.* a-] *to wash* the whole body, *to bathe* (*tr.*) [*cf.* horo, hoho, hohoro, *to wash* single parts of the body, or clothes and other things]; — *to bathe* (*intr. & tr.*), *to wash* (*one's self*); — koguare no or fa no koguare (wo) asum', *go and wash him in the river*; me-koguare, *I am going to bathe or to wash myself* (by pouring down water over the body, as the negroes regularly do every day); ode ankā guare, *he washes himself with limes*, i.e. he rubs his body with lime-juice, in washing or after having washed it. *pr.* 2427. — oguare po, samina, nsuohyew, *he washes himself with sea-water, with soap, with hot water.* — 2. *to swim*; guare bēra or kō mpoāno, *swim to the shore*; oguare t'waa asu no, *he swam over the river.* — 3. guare asum', *s.* asunguare. — 4. *to worship* some patron spirit (family fetish). Aboadefo ihinā *g.* Bosonotwē, *all the family of Aboadee have B. for their family fetish.*

aguare, *inf.* the act of *bathing* or *swimming*; *bath*; *ablution.*

aguare(-ō), a word of politeness spoken by a guest(?) before he begins to eat.

aguare-ami, *washing without* (subsequent) *eating.* *pr.* 2687.

aguaree, *a place for washing* or *bathing.* *pr.* 1234.

o-guarefo, *pl.* a-, *bather*; *swimmer.*

aguare-guá, *a seat used in washing one's body.*

aguare-usra [wode guare a, wonsra] a large kind of *lemon*, so good for washing with, that you need not anoint your body after washing, as the negroes usually do.

agua ase [egua, ase] 1. *the king and his elders sitting in council*; ohene nē ne mpanyimfo a wəbə gua; — Kwadade aguaase mu unipa dōsō. — 2. *the whole assembly*; oko aguaasém' = oko guám', *he went to the council.*

aguaasém'dé, *the things* i.e. *the proper manners* observed in public assemblies, *polite manners*; óyè ag., onim ag. yō (= onim ŋkyiá nē akyémá nē kásá; ópòw), *he is polite, polished, elegant in manners, well-bred, courteous.* — aguaasém'-kásá, *polite speaking*; *a courteous address*; *courtesy.*

o-guaasém'ní, *pl.* a-fo, 1. *an attendant of a king or chief in a public assembly, one of his followers or train* (not one of the counsellors, who are called bagnafó). — 2. oguasém'nipa, = aguasoba.

guá-séù [guare, oseù, = ahina a wode nsu gu mu guare] *basin, vessel or pot for washing, laver.*

guá-sò [egua so, on the market] *openly, publicly.* *pr.* 1222. *Mat.* 6, 4.

aguaso-bá [egua so oba], oguasém'ní (2), *a polite, courteous, genteel, elegant, cleanly, clever, active man*; óyè ag.

o-guasouipa, *gentleman.*

o-guasoní, *member of a council, man of distinction in public assemblies.* — agnaso-níwu (egua so aniwu) *public shame; wòahye no ag., they have publicly put him to shame, made him a public example. Mt. 1,19.*

agnàtòin, *goods sold at retail: 1. palm-wine sold by retail; nsā a wosa toin no aban-aban; wode ag. retwam', people retailing palm-wine are passing. — 2. pedlery, goods not made in a proper way and bought up by peddlers, ade a woto di mpewa; flippery. lumber, refuse. out-shot, riffraff; eyi de, eye ag., see wo sika wo hō!*

o-guawa, s. ognā.

gúde [gu ade] *a thing cast and wrought of metal, especially of gold; trinket, jewel; cf. 'mrañññññ (wobò bi na wogu bi).*

gugow, *red. v., s. gow; = goñono.*

gugu, *red. v., s. gu. — gugu, F. s. gu 30.*

gugua, *red. v., s. gua.*

gum' = gu mu. Fa tumpañ no kofa nsu gum' bēra. *pr. 1590.*

agnamá, *fighting, wrestling or struggling, not in earnest, but for sport and exercise; pr. 1800. wodi ag. = wodi ayénsiñ (mipa bi goru kitikiti bobò wònhō n.a., na enyé auibereso).*

agnama-dí, *inf. wrestling or struggling in a combat for exercise or for a prize.*

guñññññ, *red. v. guññ.*

guñññññé, *a. = guañññññ, withered, dry, fully ripe; aburaw g. dokóno na éyé dé.*

guram, *v. to strike, beat with both hands; cf. biram, bò, boro, fwe.*

gurow, *v. to become loose, slack, weak; to break down; to be shattered, broken, exhausted; syn. hodwòw; ope amā adaka no aguraw, on account of the harmattan the bow has become out of joint; me mompe ag., my bones are consumed. Ps. 31,11. m'akwām' ùh. ag., all my joints are loosened; wagurow gōroww = waye gōroww, he has become quite feeble, imbecile, debilitated, enervated, worn out, seedy (as after a drunken debauch).*

**gwa.** gwañ, gwar &c. F. = gna, guañ, guare &c.

gwañ-suma-bew, F. = gwañkòbea, hintabea. *Ps. 90,1.*

**gwe, gwi,** F. = dwe, dwi.

agwe, F. = adwe. — gwimfo F. = odwimfo.

gwom, F. = guam', *Mk. 12,38.*

gwoñ, F. = dweñ, *Mt. 18,12. — to gwoñ, to go astray.*

**gya.** [G. ðsa.]

gya, *v. [red. gyigya] 1. to go along with; to send or lead away, dismiss; to guide, conduct; to accompany, especially with kwañ, or adding the place to which one is accompanied: ogyaa no kwañ se ónko po hō, he sent him away to go to the sea; okogyaa no de no koo Atēne, he conducted him and brought him to Athens; okogyaa no hyeñ no mu, he accompanied him to the ship; (Acts 17, 14, 15. 20, 38.) — kogya me se Ñkwantanañ, come along with me about us far as*

Ñkw.; wokogya wo yonkô 'sa a, woboa wohô bi, *if you accompany your friend into the war, you prepare yourself too.* — 2. *to help, assist:* onipa yi kogya me adwumaye 'ne, *this man is going to help me (in my work) to-day.* — 3. gya..nañ, *to cover one's feet (Judg. 3, 24. 1 Sam. 24, 3.), to ease one's self.; cf. nē.*

gya, v. Ak. s. gyaw, 1. *to leave;* gya ho, F. *to leave, forsake.* Eph. 5, 31. — 2. *to worship.*

gya, n. Ak. s. gyaw, *the leg.*

gyā, v. [red. gyāgyā] 1. *to let loose, quit one's hold, let pass, let slip;* wogya woñ usam', F. *they loose their hands, to let go. let alone;* — *to loose, loosen, release, set free or at liberty.* Mt. 18, 27. 27, 15. Acts 26, 32. — 3. *to omit, be without, cf. gyaw;* pr. 221. 1004. — 4. *to desist from.* Mk. 14, 6. gyā me fwe, *do not always look at me;* cf. gyac. — 5. gyā.. kwan, *to dismiss, let go, set free.* — 6. gyā.. kyene (dañ kyene) *to give up, relinquish, abandon, drop.* pr. 510. — 7. gyā mu, a) *to slacken, relax, loosen, let go;* gyā mu to fam', *to let down to the earth.* Acts 10, 11. Mark 2, 4. — b) *to grant liberties.* — 8. *to let flow out:* unipa binom da a, wogyā woñ anom' nsu gu sūmi so. — 9. gyā siade, *to miss good luck.* — 10. gyā, F. = gyae, *to cease.*

gyā, adv. *disorderly, confusedly, distractedly, in perplexity;* cf. gyabegyabe. gyigya, adv. — mmea nē mmofra de sū nam gyā, *women and children walked about lamentingly.*

o-gya, 1. *fire;* pr. 467. 1245. 1247-53. ogya so, *dew, fram, tutu sran-srañ, dum;* — *the power of striking fire,* pr. 490. — da gya, *to sleep at the fire,* pr. 559. cf. nnyahyee. — 2. *fuel, cf. nnyansiñ, nnyentia, nnyina, anyañ.* pr. 1246.

agya, pl. agyanom (F. agyain), *father, male parent;* syn. ose; *progenitor, ancestor; master;* the word is also used as an honourable appellation: m'agya Kofi fre wo, *Mr. K. calls you.* — Syn. ose, *father, akora, old father.* In Ak. agya is used only in speaking of one's own father, omitting the pron. me or yeñ (*my, our*) before it, whereas ose is used in other cases; agya ahū wose Asuom', *my father has seen your father at Asuom.*

agya, n. *the opposite part or side.* — agya no hōā, (adv.) *beyond, on your side, on the other side;* cf. asuogya, ayannya.

gyā', pl. n., s. gyawa. — to gyā = to apakye.

gyā, pl. n., *smithy coal, charcoal, made of ošēnā wood, formerly also of palm-nuts (ññwēā) i.e. the shells with their kernels, of which the natives did not know to extract the oil.*

gyabaw, adv. *besides, nevertheless, notwithstanding:* cyi ñhinā gy., *leaving all this aside.* [fr. gyaw, *to leave,* & baw = bā, *bea, bere, bew, a place.*]

gyā bégyā bé, *disorderly, confusedly, distractedly, falteringly;* syn. gyā, gyigya. — onam gy. = ogyigya, n'ani ado ñkrāñ, obo sonsoñku. — waye gy. = waye twintwān-twintwāñ, *he reels, staggers, tumbles.*

gyābia, Aky. s. gyama.

gyā-biriw [gya, biri] *coal, charcoal.*

agyabontí, name of a *beast*. *pr.* 1975.

agyade [agya ade] *paternal inheritance*; Akuapemfo a wo-kasa Gnan, wodi agyade, among those *Akuapems* that speak Gnan, the father's property is inherited by the son; *cf.* wofade.

agyādŵó [agya? adŵo]: tŵa agy., to wail, lament; wotŵa agy., they weep or cry aloud, orig. for a deceased father; otŵa no hō agy., he bewails him; *cf.* tŵa adŵo, bō bēnā, bō abubuŵ.

gyae, *v.* [red. gyaegyaē] 1. = gyā, to drop, let go, let loose, let alone. — 2. to set free. — 3. to leave off, discontinue, with an *inf.* wagyaē tā nom, he has left off smoking tobacco; gyaē sū, weep no more; gyaē no fŵe, leave off beating him. — 4. *intr.* to abate, cease: mframa agyaē, the wind has abated; ne yare agyaē, his sickness is over or gone; n'abufuŵ agyaē, his anger has ceased.

gyae-a! *interj.* be silent!

agya-fān ū, asu no agy., both sides of the river.

agya-fa-me-to [lit. father take me buy it] a kind of herb used to season food; wode to aduan so; ete se gyēne.

gya-frā mā, flame of fire, blaze; *cf.* mfrāmā, sufrāmā.

gyahánè, a kind of cloth (kente); *s.* ntama.

o-gya-hene, *pl. a.*, 1. the leopard; *s.* osebo. — 2. a kind of butterfly.

agya-hinā [ahina a wode gyaw obosom] a small pot in which palm-wine is offered to a fetish.

ogya-hōmporoporowa or ntuturuwi, sparks of fire.

gyākisi, ashes from the husks of plantains, used in making soap; it is also mixed with snuff, in order to make it sharp; gyāre nsō a wode to asrá mu na āno aye hyew.

agyakúmèdú, *s.* okankañ.

gyām, *v.* to be in the agonies or pangs of death, breathe one's last, expire; oregyam, he is at the point of death, at the last gasp. — 2. to bemoan or bewail a deceased person; ógyām ne nua; *syn.* sū. — 3. to condole with, express sorrow, grief or sympathy at the death of one's relation (= komā no due, kokyekye ne wēre). *John* 11,19.

agyammēñ, *s.* patu.

gyám'gyám', *adv.* [gya mu, lit. in fire, repeated] hotly, i.e. eagerly, swiftly, rapidly; woakokā asem no gy. mā atērew, *s.* ahyésém.

gyámà, *adv.* [Ky. gyaméa, gyabia] perhaps; *pr.* 2438. *cf.* ebia, añfwe-a, sesē.

agya m m á, a shrub growing about 8 feet high, bearing small red fruits, a favourite food of birds; wode n'ahabañ nè hō hono bō dudo.

gya m a d ú d u, a large kind of drum, kettle-drum; *cf.* akyene.

gyámarā, -awa, a kind of cloth (kente); *s.* ntama.

gyāme, a kind of amulet.

o-gyamfo, *pl. a.*, one who commiserates or pities another.

[*pr.* 146A.



agyāmu, a kind of *amulet*.

gyań, s. nnyinnyi.

gyań, gyan-ara-gyan, *adv. [red. gyennyai, a.] F. = Akr. kwa. teta, (Ak.) humn, in vain, for nothing, without cause, without meaning.*

gyań (pl. id.) *arrow; cf. bemma; pr. 362.372. — spine or quill of a porcupine.*

gyane, pr. 1643. s. gyansakyi.

agyance, s. pataku.

agyańka, pr. 1258.

agyańkã, pl. n-, Akw. = ayisã, *orphan.*

agyansako, a kind of *jumping insect.*

gyansa kyì, pr. 1643. a by-name of the bird apatipere. pr. 2640.

agyansrãmmá, pl. n-, *live coal, burning coal.* [gya, srãm, ba.]

agyapadé, 1. *heritage, inheritance; nneema pa a eye fe (a.s. ŋkoa, mřãñã, ahene, sika) a wo wofa awu agyaw wo; syn. apegyade, awumnyade. — 2. F. treasures. Mt. 6, 19. 13, 14.*

o-gyapam, a kind of *tree.* pr. 1259.

gyapatia, a kind of *sandals; s. mpaboá.*

gyapém, gyapim, *a disease consisting in a permanent swelling of the leg.*

gyàre, *soap, = samina. — gyare-usõ, brode-hono a woahew de rebeýe samina; cf. gyakisi.*

gyasá-bõafo, s. õsebo.

gya-ase, lit. *under the fire; 1. place where the hearth stands, kitchen. — 2. the household espec. of a king, and the people belonging to it; household servants, domestics; attendants, suite; ofwẽ ohene gy., he has the care of the king's household.*

gyaasefo, pl. *domestics, attendants, s. gyaase 2. — ohene gyaasefo ne: mřõafõ (afõasoafõ), akyenekãfo (akyeremadefõ), beñhyeñfo (mmentiahyeñfo), ahõprãfõ, asoamfõ, ketesoafõ, koññua-soafõ, kyinikurafo, mpaboafõ, atufõ (alumfõ, tumtofo), abrafõ (adumfo), sannãfõ (fotosaño), nsancafo (señ), akýčãme.*

gyaaseni, *sing. one of the domestics or attendants; s. before.*

gyaase-hene, *overseer of the king's household, captain of the body-guard; cf. ańkohea.*

gyatá (pl. a-), *the lion; pr. 1260. other names are: õhyécgyá, sãremuseé. — gyata-bá, a lion's whelp. — gyata-béré, lioness. — gyata-fõro, young lion. — gyata-nĩni, male lion.*

gya-tannã, 1. *a pile of wood to be burned, especially in preparing a plantation. — 2. F. a fiery furnace.*

o-gyateń, pl. a-, *torch made of dry palm-branches; mpopã a woapãpaem' na wõde abom' akyekyere na woasõ de fita abe a.s. wõde fwefwẽ okwan anadwo.*

gyatõ, gyatõwá, *the yaws, a disease of the skin, producing ulcerated tumours of a contagious character.*

gyato-didi, a disease of the skin, producing a rough surface of the body.

gyato-duru, a medicine [aduru] used to cure gyato.

o-gyatofó, *pl. a-*, a person having the yaws.

gyato-namngòh, ulcerated sores on the sole of the foot.

gyaw, *v. [red. gyigyaw]* 1. to leave, quit, depart from (for a time); *Mt. 4,13.* — 2. to part from (never to return), to forsake, desert, abandon, relinquish; *Mt. 4,20.22.* — 3. to leave (behind), let remain; *pr. 1261.2735.2776. John 4,28. Mt.22,25.* — 4. to leave in or commit to the care of, intrust. — 5. gyaw mu, to depart this life, expire, give up the ghost; *cf. wu; onnyà nnyaw mu e, he has not yet breathed his lust.*

gyaw, *v. [inf. a-, red. gyigyaw]* gy. obosom, to worship a fetish (patron spirit) by bringing him palm-wine or other gifts and petitions. Wokogyaw bosom a, wode nsà akotokyiwa kò agyawē hō kōsērē akwāhōsañ, na titiriw nò wogyaw wòh atanfò tiri so; — wode wònhō akogyaw nò; — osofo gy. ne bosom a, okura nsà a.s. ognan na ode koyi mpac mā nea ode bae no.

agya w, *inf.* the act of worshipping a fetish.

agya wé, place where a fetish (obosom, patron spirit) is served.

gyaw, *n.* a gap between the two upper front-teeth. *pr. 2831.*

gyaw, gya wá, gyá', *pl. n-*, the leg from the knee to the foot. — fa.. gyaw, to take or embrace the legs, beg pardon; máfà wo gyáw = pardon me; okotow ne nankrómā anim wò n'anim na wáfà no gyáw; mónkòfa nè gyáw. — gya w-fa, *inf.* begging pardon.

gyà wú, the best kind of yam; *s. odé.*

gyawurusí, a broad and large piece of linen or cloth, sewn together of 2 to 4 pieces or 5 to 10 yards (a sheet, Acts 10.); otañ-kese a wode abohò 2 nè fà a. 3 a. 4 apam; obarima-tan a woapam (no) ebia siñ 3 a. 4 a.s. 6; *cf. sàpra.*

gye, *v. [red. gyigye, q. r.]* Ak. gyè [with a narrow ç, whilst Ak. & F. (?) have a full e] 1. to take (especially what is offered or given), to accept, receive, obtain; *cf. fa, nyā;* — gye taforoboto yi, take this plate (off my hand); begye wo akatua, let me give you your wages; megye (= mebegye) m'asranne, I come to receive my monthly pay; obi kye wó sika a, wúrènyé ana? — *pr. 307.* — gye aduiaba, F. to receive seed, *Mt. 13,19f.* — gye ahom, F. to take one's rest, *Mt. 26,45.* — gye mpata, adanmude, to take a ransom, a bribe; *Num. 35,31. Ps. 15,5.* — dua biakò gye mframa a, ebu, if one tree receives, i.e. has to stand or endure, (all) the wind, it breaks, *pr. 1005.* — gye bo, to receive a stone, be hit by a stone, *pr. 2488.* — It may serve for the Eng. *prep. for* = in view of, in expectation of: mete ase megye deñ? what do I live for? wote ha regye deñ? for what are you sitting here? *cf. Gr. § 243, b.* — 2. to take (against the former possessor's will), appropriate (to one's self), *pr. 302.* take possession of, take away from, *pr. 1267.* gye ne nsam' ade no, take the thing off his hands, take it from him; to capture, occupy: okò gye kùro no, he carried the town by storm. — 3. to take up, take upon one's-

self: wogye hamañkā no, *they have taken up the hammock*; obi nye obi amanne nye ne de, *pr. 304. 308.* — ogyee heñ wu wui, *F. he suffered death in our steud*; — magye asem no mabo me bo = mafa asem no mato mehō so; — ogye ahōtsewē asetsēñā yi (= awar) to no do, *F. he enters into this holy estate (viz. matrimony).* — 4. gye utam, *to take an oath, i.e. to swear with solemnity, in a judicial manner*; — mede utam migye wo, *I give you the oath.* — 5. gye dase(wia), *F. to bear (false) witness, Mt. 19, 18. 27, 13. Mk. 1, 44.* — 6. to draw into the lungs, inhale: gye mframa, *to take the air, walk out*; s. pase; gye hñā, *to scent, smell.* — 7. to seek or try to obtain, to engage: okogyee ahene bānu adom, *he called in two kings to his aid*; s. dom, v. — wokogyee Akyemfo sa, *they engaged the Akemas allies*; cf. gye pā, gye bata. — 8. gye nim, *to gain the victory*; to win furour, honour, praise, glory. — 9. gye aware, *to demand in marriage, engage a woman for marriage.* — 10. *F. to take up, buy = to*; mekokgye tam = mekotō utama. — 11. to ask, demand (as the price of goods): wugye ahē? — 12. to receive as the price of something sold: oton utama no gyece dare du, *he sold the cloth for ten dollars.* — 13. to desire, demand, require; nea okom gye ne mē, *pr. 2191. cf. 36.* — *F. = pe, Mt. 9, 13.* — gye anyibir, *to suffer violence i.e. require eagerness and force. Mt. 11, 12.* — 14. to require, render necessary: ongye de woko, *F. = eñhia se woko, they need not depart, Mt. 14, 16.* — 15. to propose in expectation of an answer or decision. — 16. to take of or from, exact: ode gyece me dare du, *he made me pay ten dollars for it*; wogye no (ho) ayefare, *they exact of him a fine for adultery*; wagye no (ho) sika pi, *lit. they have taken much money from him (as a fine), he has been severely fined.* — 17. to receive, take, collect, gather money or other things from other persons; *pr. 710.* gye or gyigye tow, akwanne &c., *to raise or levy taxes, custom, toll or duty, to lay a duty upon.* — 18. to gather, contract, ūkanare, rust, *pr. 2385.* utuw, mould, i.e. to become rusty, mouldy. — 19. gye bañ, *to make a fence. pr. 104. 1265.* — 20. to receive, take in, accommodate, shelter, harbour: wogyee yeñ few-so, *Acts 21, 17.*; ekwae yi agye wo. *pr. 1872.* — 21. gye.. tom', *to give a hearty reception*; to receive among or into (a society). — 22. gye.. atū, *to receive into one's arms, = ye.. atū.* — 23. gye.. awo, *to welcome.* — 24. gye wō, *to cry?* — 25. to rescue, retake, recapture; to redeem, ransom, buy out of servitude or penalty; to release, free, deliver, liberate; to save; *Mt. 14, 30. 18, 11.* — gye me (fi) m'atamfo nsam', *deliver me from my enemies*; gye me (wo) bone mu, *save me from sins or evil. Mt. 1, 21.* — 26. gye.. ñkwā, *to save or preserve one's life*; cf. agyeñkwā. *Tit. 3, 5.* — 27. to take into protection, protect, defend, preserve; wopee me akum me, na Onyañkōpoñ gyece me, *they sought to kill me, but God protected me*; ode ñkrante kō gyece nehō, *he defended himself with a sword*; ogye ne nua ti, *he defends, fights for, his brother.* — 28. to take along (with), lead, conduct, guide; s. gyigye; cf. gya 1. — gye abofra tā-tā, *to lead a child by the hand, teach it to walk.* — 29. to take up, admit, believe: gye.. di, *to believe*; migye no or n'asem midi, *I believe (in) him or his word*; *F. gye dzi, Mk. 9, 23. (diff. gye.. di, to receive, accept and eat, pr. 307.)* gye.. tie, *to obey.* — 30. to take up (a saying) and respond or

reply to (it) in one or other way: gye.. kyim, (to take up and wrest i.e.) to doubt, contradict, dispute; gye.. akyinnye, id. Acts 13,45. 28.29. — gye.. pene or krúm', to assent; gye.. pen, F. to accept, receive (a saying) 1 Tim. 1,15. — gye.. da so, lit. to accept (a summons) and sleep upon, i.e. to linger or delay in obeying the summons: se wosamána obi a, onnyé unná so; ommèra ntem. — 31. gye.. so, a) to take up i.e. answer, return an answer, respond, reply to (=bua); to respond to a call; to return the firing of the enemy. — b) to take up a cause, Mf. Gr. p. 115. — c) to approve (of), commend, congratulate, praise for some performance; adwini a odii no, omañ ñh. agye no so = woakamfo adwini a odii no, the whole town praise him for the execution of his skilful work. — d) gye.. do, F. to set forth: wodze woiñ abrabo-pa gye wo nokwar asem no do, they by their life set forth thy true word. — e) gye.. do, F. to light upon, lodge in. Mt. 3,16. 13,32. (cf. 37.) Mt. 27,46. — 32. to call forth continuation (prop. forthcoming) of speech, gye.. ba, to cause one to proceed in his speech by assenting acclamations. — 33. to be entitled to: wugye dabeñ? what reply depending on the week-day of your birth or on your rank and family is due or belongs to you? migye anyáàdo, ahénewa, aberaw', àmù, obére. — 34. re gye with a locative or objective complement and a verb in the consec. form: to tend to or toward, to aim at, be looking for, have in view: ono uso regye kúrow no mu akò bi, he too was endeavouring to go into that town: o(re)gye unna awu, he is drawing near to death, his time to die is at hand = oreye awu, ne wuda abeñ, adu, ne wu adu so. — 35. gye bata or aguadi, to take up, begin (or enter into) a mercantile or trading connexion, commercial relation, connexion in business (oguardifo mã wokose odefo bi se ope se o-nè no di gua). — 36. to require, take up, occupy (a time): adwuma yi begye unnaawotwè; cf. 13. — 37. to take up, occupy, fill up (a space): dua yi agye asase pi, Luk. 13,7. wim' nnómã begye ne ñwini' ase, F. the fowls of the air lodge under the shadow of it, Mk. 4,32. cf. 31 e). — 38. to detain: ne unna gyeec no trãã ho ara, his sleep detained him in that place for a while. — 39. gye ntini, to take or strike root. — 40. gye.. ã nom': aduan no agye n'anom', lit. that food has taken (root) in his mouth i.e. has become his favourite dish; nãm agye n'anom', he is fond of meat. — 41. n'ani gye, lit. his eye takes or catches (intr.) [or perh. his eye glitters, sparkles? cf. gyigye] i.e. he rejoices, is joyfuk, cheerful, glad, he delights (. hõ, in ..). — tr. ogye n'ani, he amuses himself; ode gye n'ani, he amuses himself with. he delights in, rejoices in; Lk. 16,19. — 42. gye, to except, s. gye, adv. Gr. § 117,3 g.

gye, adv. or conj. except, excepting, with the exception of, exclusive of, save, but, only; Gr. § 134,3 b. 235 b. — gye Onyame ñkõ na onim, God only knows; obiara nnim, gye Onyame ñkõ, no man knows but God alone. — gye se or se gye, except, unless, if not; except that, save that. Gr. § 277. John 3,2.

gye, frenzy, madness. — bo gye, to be mad = bo dam; obo me so gye, he rages against me.

o-gye, inf. 1. the act of taking, receiving... s. gye, v. — 2. salvation, deliverance, redemption, — 3. ogye a wounnye nni, unbelief.

agyē! *int.* [= agya-ē! *oh father!*] *oh! alas! woe is me! o dear!*

gyebum, a kind of *plantain*; *s.* ɔbōrōde.

gye-de, *F.* = gye se, *except*, *s.* gye, *adv.*

gyedi, -fo, *s.* gyidi, -fo.

agyedo, *F.* = nnyeso, *answer, reply.*

gye-dua, 1. [a tree of receiving scil. in its shadow] a *shady tree* in the street, *umbrella tree*; *symb.* the king, in the phrase: ɔtew gy. ahabaṅ, *he tears the leaves of the shadow-tree*, = ohyira ohene, *he curses the king's life*. — 2. the stick of an umbrella to which the ribs are fastened.

o-gyéfo, 1. *one who takes, receives, exacts...* cf. ɔtowgyefo. — 2. *rescuer, redeemer, deliverer, saviour*; *syn.* agyeṅkwā.

o-gyefó, *madman, lunatic, crazy person*; *syn.* ɔbɔdámfó.

O-gyefuo, name of a month, about *February*; *s.* ɔsram.

gyegyēgye, *noise, bustle, alarm, tumult*; ye gy., *to make a noise, be noisy, boisterous, bustling.*

agyegyēnsu, *Akp. s.* agyenennyene-nsu.

gyem̄ = ogya mu. *pr.* 2634.

agyemaṅ [nea ogye ɔmaṅ] *defender, supporter, saviour of the*

agyemannare, a kind of *song*; *s.* d̄wem. [nation.]

agyempare [nea egye mparow] a *prop* or *support of a rafter* (piece of timber standing on the tie-beam of a roof and supporting the rafters).

gyeṅ, *v.* [red. gyeṅnyèṅ] 1. *to be pure, clear, still* (of water); nsu no gy. = emu ye kronkronkron. — 2. *to be sincere, simple, harmless.* Mt. 10,16. Phil. 2,15. — 3. *to gaze*; ogyeṅ n'ani (te se waṭe n'aniwam'), *he clears his eye i.e. he looks closely or sharply*; ogyeṅ me = ɔw̄e me yiye (te se ade a oṅhūū bi da), ɔw̄e m'an̄im mā

agyēṅ-agyēṅ-nsu, *s.* agyegyē-nsu. [ɛkye kakra.]

gyēṅṅ, *a. & adv.* *pretty much, pretty long, for a while*; cf. praṅṅ; ɔkasae ara gy., ɔsūi ara gy. — odii nna gyēṅṅ supow no mu, *he stayed several days on the island.*

gyene, *v.* 1. *Ak.* = gyeṅ, *v.* — 2. *to separate*; the blood at death separating into serum and coagulum or clot, "wagyene nehō" has become a euphemistic expression used in speaking of the death of kings or high persons; *he has resigned or surrendered his life* = wawu, wágyaw mú, wasópa nehō, wa'laṅ nehō, wákà bābi.

gyēne, *F.* (*pl. id.*) *onion*; *syn.* sopradā.

gyēnennyeneṅ, *a. clear, pure, transparent, bright*; *syn.* gyirenyireṅ, kurennyeṅ, krōnkrōṅ; ɔde nsu gy. bereḡ me; wanaṅ sika no gy. asi ho.

gyēṅṅ[nyenen]nyēṅṅ (ɔgēṅṅṅṅṅṅ, gyēnyenyenyēṅ) *adv. or n.* *tingling, of the shrill, sharp, vibrating sound* produced e.g. by striking metal; eye m'asōm' g., *it thrills through my ears*; cf. yōṅṅ.

agyēnen-nyeneṅ-nsu, *Ak.* [agyegyē-nsu, agyeṅagyēṅṅsu] *Aky.* takyiridi, *dragon-fly, adder-fly, libellula.*

Ogyenko, name of a month, about April? s. osram.

agyeukwā [nea ogye or egye nkwā] 1. saviour, redeemer, deliverer, preserver; the Saviour. Redeemer. — 2. the safety-lid or covering of leather over the lock of a gun.

agyensu [ade a egyesu, what receives the water] gutter; spout.

gyéntia [ogyatia] pl. nuyéntia, fire-stick, fire-brand; fuel; remains of a fire, remainder of fuel; mannyā nnyānsii mànná, na gy. bi na medae; mónkotwā nnyéntia mmēra! dunnun nny. a ewo ofie ñhinā ansā-na woako!

gyennyān, F. a kind of tree.

gyennyān, F. [red. of gyan] a., adv. in rain; rain, vile. — gyennyān biara, F. perhaps, possibly.

agyen-nyān-dze, agyen-nyān-ne, F. a vain thing, vanity.

o-gyennyentwī, pl. a., a person given to vanity, cf. nnyennyentwī; 1. a thoughtless, heedless, careless, foolish person, who does not care for advice, but foolishly takes his own way, cf. okwasea. — 2. a profligate, intemperate, licentious, dissolute, debauched, lascivious, lewd person; cf. ohofwini. — 3. a shameless, infamous, ignominious, vile, contemptible, despicable person; cf. odapāfo.

agyesowá [fr. gye so] a certain tone or melody in music; to agye., to sing the accompanying voice.

gyewgyéw: n'asem ye gy., he is rash, precipitate, his manners are rough, rude; syn. hyewhyéw.

agye w = adagyew, leisure; ehō agyew na mannyā, I did not get time for it.

gyidi, inf. [gye di] F. gyidzi, faith. — gyidikā, inf. confession

gyidini, -fo, pl. -fo, F. gyidzifo, pl. a., believer. [of faith.

gyigyā, red. v. 1. s. gya, 1.2. — 2. to be unsteady, unstable, fickle; to waver, vacillate. Rog. 149.605. — 3. to be unsettled, excited, agitated, in a passion, distracted. Rog. 824. — wagyigyā = waye basabasa, he is confounded, confused, perplexed; cf. hō nnyinnyān. — 4. to be impaired, deteriorated; woñ Kristosom no gyigyae, their Christianity was on the decline.

o-gyigyāfo, a passionate, quarrelsome person; cf. otaugyigyāfo. Prov. 9,13. 25,24.

gyigyā-gyigyā, a., adv. unsteady, unstable, fickle, variable; unsteady, disorderly; oye n'ani gy., he is unsteady &c. onam gy. nti, enkyere se ne kōma da ne yam', his rash, restless, stormy, fidgetty manner shows that his heart is not at peace.

gyigyaw, red. v. s. gyaw.

gyigye, red. v. s. gye 1-40. Other meanings: 1. gy. abofra, to lead, tend, attend, nurse, feed, foster a child; mabo bi pā se onnyigyē me bá, I have hired a person to attend or nurse my child. — 2. to instruct in, train for: wogyigye no akom. — 3. to lead aside or astray; to allure; to coax, flatter; to entice, decoy, tempt, seduce, persuade; to cheat, deceive, delude; cf. so fwe, defedefe, dādā, sisi, & ogyigye-fwirema; to prevail on, win over or try to do so; obon-

sam gyigyee Iesu; ogyigyee no se ónye bonc, *he seduced him to do evil.* — 4. to excite, provoke; ogyigyee me se me nè no ùkò, *he provoked me to fight with him*; ogyigyee me pee m'anom' asem, *he tried to elicit, draw or catch a word from my mouth.* — 5. gy. āno: a) ogyigyee m'āno, *he teases me, provokes me to fight or anger.* — b) *id. he tries to catch me in my words.* — c) se ogyigyee āno a, aúkà eyee tokwaw, *if he had replied to every thing, it would have led to a scuffle.* — 6. to begin to grow red or ripe (of fruits). — 7. to shine, glisten, glitter, glister, sparkle; gy. so, to dazzle; o'wia gyigyee hō = ye hō hāññ; kanea no gyigyee m'ani so, *the light dazzles my eyes.* — 8. to sound, echo, resound; bep'ownom' agyigyee, *the echo rings from that mountain*; egyigyee m'asōm', *the sound of it is in my ears.* — 9. de nehō gyigyee .. mu, to interfere, intermeddle, meddle with; syn. frafram'; wommfa wouñhō nmyigyem', *they shall not interfere, not meddle (or mix themselves up) with (or in) the matter*; nsem ùhinā na ode nehō gyigyem', *he meddles or busies himself with every thing.*

o-gyigyee-difo, a woman who takes things from men and afterwards breaks her agreements with them; òye ogy.

o-gyigyefo, 1. o'bea gy., nurse. — 2. (onipa gy.) seducer, al-lurer, flutterer; pr. 2386f. adversary, antagonist, pr. 2407. — F. the tempter, Mt. 4,3. = osof'wefo, odādāfo.

o-gyigyee-f'wírema, delusion, deceptive promise; lit. a decei-ving by whistling to; ogyigyee wo ogy., *he deceives you by flattery or vain promises.*

agyígye-n'nyé-ùní, a story to be received and not to be be-lieved, fable, feigned story or tale, fictitious narration; cf. anansesem. The story-teller first addresses his audience with this word, perh. = *will you believe or not?* and the assembled hearers answer: Yegye di, *we believe (it certainly).*

o-gyígyirifo, an inconsiderate, unwary, rash, giddy, indiscreet, imprudent, foolish person; cf. okwasea.

agyígyirisem, inconsiderateness, indiscretion, imprudence, rashness, unreasonable actions, harsh proceedings, violence actuated by foolishness; wakodi agy. — cf. ñkwaseasem.

gyim, v. F. = gyimi, to be an idiot &c.

o-gyimfo, pl. a., a stupid person, fool, idiot, simpleton &c. Rog. 499. 501. 503. cf. okwasea, ogyèfó.

gyimi, v. to be stupid, foolish, senseless, thoughtless, crazy, mad, pr. 1278. 2708. — o-gyimi, inf., stupidity, folly &c. pr. 1277. ne gyimi nti ònte m'asem ase; cf. ñkwaseasem, gye, adammo.

gyina, v. [red. gyinagyina] to stand (of persons and quadru-peds, cf. si, ta); to remain firm on a foundation; to stand still, make a stand, stop, pause, halt; gyina hō, *stop! odoñ no agyina, the clock or watch has stopped*; o'wia agyina, *the sun has reached its highest point, is in the meridian, it is midday.* — gyina .. akyi, to stand at the back of or behind, to support, help, back, second, encourage, shield, defend, protect, stay, assist; cf. di.. akyi, boa. — gyina .. mu, 1. to stand, hold out, endure, bear, sustain, stand the proof or test. —

2. to flourish; anemđwuma-dan no gyinam' sê, the manufactory is in a very flourishing state. — gyina ..āno, to stand against, withstand, resist. — gyina ..so, a) to stand on, be founded on, rest on; wofo a wudi yi gyina asem a wokāe kañ no so, the reason of your being declared guilty is your first saying. — b) to stand to, be faithful to: ogyina nankasa asem so = onnañ n'asem, he keeps, is true to his word. — c) to keep to, obey: wogyina n'asem so = wodi n'as. so, they adhere to his orders. — d) to flourish, thrive: kūrōw no gyina so sê, the town is in a flourishing state. — e) to consist in or of; ahōnu potē no gyina nsem abiesā so, Kurtz § 272.

gyina, 1. stay, support, prop; ođan yi gyina ne odum yi, this room is supported by this pillar; one me gy. = me mu-dua, m'akyidua, he upholds me, on him I rest. — 2. stay, delay, continuance in a place for some time: di gy., to stay or last for a while, to delay; mesomaa no no, wanni gyina na ośañ bae, when I sent him, he did not stay long, but returned; bone mu anigye nni gy., sinful pleasure does not last long; ntama yi anni gy., this cloth did not last long; s. di, F. G.

agyina, the consultation of several persons who leave a greater circle to converse apart; ko agy., to go apart for such a consultation, to deliberate; tu agy., to consult apart. [fr. gyina, to stand, because the act mentioned is performed by the parties standing.]

gyina-bea, gyina-bew, standing-place, stand, station; hyeñ gy., harbour, road, roadstead.

gyinae, the point or that on which one takes position or insists as being of importance; the main point, the principal part of a statement; object, end, conclusion; — asem yi, miñhũ ne gy., I do not see the real purport of this palaver; osii n'asem mu gy. ansāna orekā, c.s. okyerege asentitiriw a enti oḅae nè nsentitiriw a ewo ne kase no mu. he stated or set forth the principal points of his object before he entered into particulars; woanyā asi asem no gyinae no; eyi ansā-na yereḅefa wogy. no so de ako agyina, you have now stated the essential points of the matter; on these your statements we shall now hold our consultation; (wotase nea won ñhinā kae na ekosi asem biakō so a, wose:) nea yede asi ne gyinae ne se: adapen anañ obetua kaw no, the decision we have come to is, that he shall pay the debt in four weeks; mohyee ne gy. deñ? how did you settle it? yeahye mu gyinae se adapen 4 obetua, we have determined that in 4 weeks he shall pay.

agyinam' [gyina mu] lit. standing-in, i.e. taking another's place, hence surety, security, bail; — di agy., to be bail, give security; odi agy. mā me, he gave security or has become surety for me. — cf. akagyinam.

agyinam'fo, the members of a council.

agyinamoā, pl. n-, the cat; other names are: atenkyaema, fiebofo, ośā, amēgw.

gyinantwī, a medicinal plant.

gyinasó-ch ũ-po, a kind of flower, lily?

agyinatú, inf. deliberation.



o-gyinatufó, *pl. a-*, one that has gone for deliberation.

agyirae, *mark, visible sign* made upon a thing for some purpose; *significant token; character* made, instead of signature, by one who cannot write; *cf.* kĕnā, krā, usow, botae; — mehye no agy. u.s. wode biribi ato hō na woafwē no yiye seuea eda, na se obi de ne usa kā a, woahū. — agyirae-hye, *inf.* the act of *marking* a thing.

gyirām, Akw. = táfödé, ñkyene. — gyirase, *s.* girase.

agyirátwĕ, a *weight of gold* = ntaku 16, 2 dollars or *ackies*, 9. s. (As. borowo, whilst As. agyiratwē is half a taku more.)

agyiratwĕfā, a *weight of gold*, the half (ofā) of agyiratwē. (As. borofā, nt. 8, whilst As. agyiratwĕfā is nt. 9.)

gyirenniyireñ, *a. pure, clear, clean* (of water); *syn.* gye-nennyenē, kurennyenē, krōñkrōñ.

gyirigyririw, *a. gristly, cartiluginous*, used in speaking of things which cause a crunching noise in chewing; *syn.* hāwhāw; kotoko nām ye gy.

## II.

The guttural or faucal consonant h occurs before a, o, o, u and before the nasal vowels ĕ, ĭ. Before the pure vowels a, o, o (u) some individuals pronounce it stronger than Eng. h, (with stronger friction of the breath between the soft palate and the root of the tongue) similar to the guttural ch in German *ach, Bacharach*; before all nasal vowels it is not stronger than Eng. h, and between the nasal prefix ñ and a nasal vowel or w it is almost mute, as in ñhinā, ñhōma, ñhweñ, ñhwi. — Before the pure palatal vowels e, e, ĭ, the consonant becomes palatal and has more friction of the breath between the palate and the middle of the tongue, so that it answers to the palatal ch in German *ich, Aachen, München*, or *ç* of the Standard Alphabet; in analogy to ky, gy, ny, we express this simple sound by the letters hy. — The consonant h is also joined with the labial sound of w. In our books we retain the combination hwa only when it assumes open prefixes, as o-hwanyañ, whereas, when the prefixes are half-open, we write it hūa or hua, as o-hūām, o-huāñ', ó-huāñ. — In Fante dialects we find hw not only before a, but also before o, o, u, and e, e, ĭ; for F. hwo, hwo, hwu, we write only hō, hō, hu, and hwē, hwe, hwĭ have been changed into the palato-labial combinations fwē, fwe, fwĭ. — In Ak. even hwa or hūa has been changed into fwa. — The simple h is, in single instances, to be found interchanging with k, as hāññ, F. kāññ; with s or fwe, as hintiw, Aky. sunti, As. fwinta; with w, as F. ahoba, Ak. awowa; and with y, as Ak. hara, Ak. yera, F. yew.

e-ha, *pron.* of place (Gr. § 60,3.) *here, this place; hither; hence; bëra ha, come here*; it may take the *adj. pron.* yi after it: bëra ha-yi, *come just here*, or an attribute in the possessive case before it: bëra me ha, *come hither to me*; me ha ye me yaw, *this place* (of my body) *here pains me*; it may stand as an attribute in the poss. case before a noun: cha ñnuañ, *the sheep of this place or country*,

Gr. § 61, or in apposition after a noun of place, when it must be rendered in Eng. by *this*: waba kûrom' ha 'ne, *he came into this town to-day*. — ehanom (a kind of plural form), *hereabout, hereabouts*. — The emph. part. ara may be added: eha-ara, *this same place, just here*; wote hanom-ara, *they live here about (nowhere else)*. — Cf. ha-nè-ha, *hai*.

ha, hâ, *interj.* 1. = hahâ, â, expressing pleasure or joy. — 2. a call for attention. — 3. an expression of contempt. Gr. § 145.

e-ha, 1. *wood, forest, bush*; onam ham' kwa, oihû fie kwañ, *he wanders about in the bush, does not find the way home*; cf. (a)habañ, hanam &c. — 2. F. *plantation, cf. afuw, kwâ*. — 3. *chase, hunting, sport*; — ye ha, *to hunt*; cf. ahayo.

ò-ha, *hundred*.

ha, Ak. F. s. haw, *v.*

o-hã, pl. a-, a kind of *bat*; a harmless kind of *monkey*. pr. 188.

ahã (*interj.*) memã wo ahã, *contr. mahã, mahãõ, I give i.e. wish you good day!*

hã, hatê, *adv. hard, soundly (of sleeping)*; wada hã, *he is fast asleep* = wada nnahõ. Acts 20,9.

hã, *adv. (to v. fwe) staringly, fixedly, unmoveably*; ofwe no hã, *he gazes at him*.

hãbãbãbã, *imit. expression of unintelligible chattering or babbling* (wokasa a, eye m'asôm h., *their speech is quite unintelligible to me*), or of the crackling of a fire: *with a crackling noise*; ogya or otannã' no relyew h.

ñhabãm m á (ahabañ nketeñkete), *leaves of different trees*.

ahabam-mema, pr. 1291.

ahabãm-móno (ahabañ mono) 1. *fresh or green leaves*. — 2. (a) *green*; of *green colour*. — 3. a *venomous snake of a green colour*.

habañ, 1. *bush* = wura. F. *field, Mt. 6,28. 13,44*. — 2. *a piece of land overgrown with bush*; makoto h. — 3. *foliage*. pr. 1289. — Aky. hahane.

ahabáñ, pl. ñ-, Ak. ahabanõ, *leaf, leaves, foliage*; *shrub, shrubs. bush, bushes*; *wood, forest*; cf. wura, kwae; — nnuru bi ye ñh., ebi ye munhñ, *some medicines are leaves, others are roots of trees*; wobebun ah. agu yeñ so; lit. *they came and tore leaves have cast upon us. i.e. they have sympathetically comforted us* (e.g. after a defeat).

haban-sem, *an agreement concluded in the bush, without witnesses*. pr. 2655.

ahaban-tà, *prepared tobacco in leaves (hands), unrolled tobacco*, imported from Europe or America; s. tã.

aha-bàyére, *wild yam*. pr. 1290.

aha-bõ: watow ah., *he has slain a man unintentionally*, = ne nsa apa.

ahã-bóa pl, ñ-, *beast of the forest, wild beast, game*.

aha-bobé, a kind of *wild vine*.

ha-bòdóm, *pl. a.* (lit. *dog of the forest*), a kind of *jackal*, gregarious, brownish, with a slender body and long tail; *cf.* hatwea.

aha-bùsú [ɛha mmusu] *the marring or spoiling of the chase or hunting*; *pr.* 307. oye no ah., *he does him harm in his hunting*, drives the game away &c. (Qbommofò kò wuram' a, wòbò no mmusú mmā omnyā aboa ntow no.)

ñhadá, *sleeping in the bush*; (aháyó à wódá wò mú) ɛhò yè ñh., *there are only single huts to which hunters resort, there while hunting one must sleep in the bush, it is an extensive uninhabited forest*; *cf.* mnaiso.

ha-dw̄iw, *tick*, a little insect infesting sheep, goats &c.

háè háè, *interj.* a cry to scare or fright away birds of prey; oye me hh., *he teases or irritates me*, *cf.* ɔtane m'ani.

ahafí, *a remote place in the midst of a wood or forest*; ɔt'wěě nehò kòtrāā ah. bābi.

ɛ-háfó, *the people from here, inhabitants of this place, town or country.*

ahafo = mnañ so; ɔkò ah. = ɔkò wuram', kwaem'.

ahafoá, Akw. = ahabañ.

hágìrè [Dan. *hagel, hagl*] *small-shot, hail-shot.*

ahàgya, *basket of palm-branches of an inferior, careless make* berew a wòammò no akyem-mèdew.

haha, *v.* = hoahoa. *pr.* 1799.

hahà, *interj.* an expression of gladness, satisfaction &c. *cf.* hā.

hahā, *s.* behā. — *pr.* 570. — ahāhā, *pr.* 1379.

hahane, ahahanč, } = habañ, ahabañ, ahabane, F. ahataw.  
ahahare, Ak.

hahare, F. *attrib. adj.*, *s.* hare.

hāhī, *grief for a great loss*; me h. abò mehō.

o-hāhīnī, *pl. a.*, a large, *black ant* emitting a bad smell. *pr.* 215.

hāhārā, hāhrā, hāhrāhā, *a. broad, wide, spacious, wide open*; *cf.* tèt'rē; ɔdañ no mu yè h. = ɔdañ no mu gow.

hāhyē-hahyē, *adv.* *heavily* (of breathing).

àhāi, a kind of *beer* made of Indian corn; *corn-wine, pito.*

hāi, *interj.* an expression of fear or astonishment. Gr. § 145.

hā[mù-]krām à ñ = habodóm, is used for *wolf*; but *s.* pataku.

hām, *v.* to *brawl, quarrel, wrangle, altercation; to chide* (Ez. 17.2.) o-nè no ham or wòhām = o-nè no yaw, kasakasa, perepere; mekòe no, na ɔrehām.

o-hām, *inf.* *dispute, quarrel, altercation, brawl*; efi hām mu; koo kō so, *from chiding it came to blows.* — bò hām, F. *to rebuke.*

[Mt. 17, 18. 20, 31.]

ham' = ha mu, *in the bush, wood, forest*; F. *on the plantation, in the field.* Mt. 24, 18. 40. cham', Mf. *northward.*

hā mǎ, *pl. a- or ñ-*, 1. *cord, string, rope; bond; pr. 1293f. 2530.* cf. m̄firiwa, mofumá, ññahámá, ntampehāmá. — wahye hāmá = wasen̄ ne mene; ode aniwu kohyee h., *she strangled herself through shame.* — 2. *climber, tendril, creeper, creeping or trailing plant, a plant that grows clinging to the ground or trees or other means of support; mekoḅo ahāmá e.s. mekotwítwa ñhamam', na afe āno hyia a, ná meredó (Ak.)* — 3. *twe hama, s. ntontobo.*

hāmā-bíri, a medicinal plant used to cure belly-ache.

hāmā-hāmā, *a. boisterous; epo ye h., the sea rages as when agitated by a storm.*

ǫ-hāmāní, *one bounil with cords.*

ahāmá ñ'kǎ', *pl. ñ-*, [*Span. hamaca*] *hammock; cf. denkye-denkye.* — ahama ñ'kǎ'fo, *hammock-carriers.*

hāmā ñ'kǎ-soa, *hammock carrying. (Phr. ḅo no akonkón! fa to wo atifi! yebedi no nnyigyé or adamáñ')*

ahāmā-ńó [hama āno] *pr. 1123. the end of a string.*

ahāmā-sā-de: ne nañ ah. = *ade a womā mā wode sā obi hama = atramatiri 24 a wode mā ḅhene se ómmā woñkum nipa.*

ahāmā-twé, *inf. s. ntontobo. pr. 2841.*

ñhāmāwá [hāmā *dim.*] 1. *little strings &c.* — 2. *vermicelli.*

ǫ-ha-m-ñí, *pl. a- fo, 1. inhabitant of a plantation-village = ofumní, okuraasení.* — 2. *a person living in the bush, wood or forest, a savage.* — 3. *an uncivilized person.*

hā ñ, *v. [red. heñhañ] 1. to stretch, extend.* — 2. *to be extended; cf. ǫháñ.* — 3. *to loosen (intr.): ahañ me, it has been loosened (become loose) for me, s. "ahiñ me ahañ me" under hiñ.* — 4. *red. to become or be distant, loose (of texture), not joining closely (of things fitted together); ntama yi ani aheñhañ, this cloth has become threadbare(?); ntabow a wokā sii anim no ah., there are chinks in the boards you fitted together; they no longer fit closely.* — 5. *Phr. ade no aheñhañ n'ani so, the thing has become unimportant or indifferent in his eyes, he makes light of it, he disregards or slights the thing; ḅheñhañ a aheñhañ woñ ani so no nti, womfá nyé biribi bio, it has become so unimportant in their eyes, that they do not care for it any more; ne kafe a ǫwo aheñhañ n'ani so nti, ǫñko mu bio, his coffee plantation has lost all attraction for him, so that he does no more go into it.*

hā ñ', *v. [red. hāñ'hāñ] 1. h. mu, to spread out, to extend, to open wide; hāñ akatawía no mu, open the umbrella; ǫhāñ n'anom', = ǫtē n'anom', he opens his mouth wide, he gapes, stands agape; ǫhāñ ne usam' (se ode reḅo no), he stretches out his arms, he raises his arm (to strike him).* — 2. *to swell, augment in force or loudness: hāñ wo 'né mu tēm', cry aloud, Is. 58, 1.* — 3. *ǫhāñhāñ n'ani, he stares, gives a stare, he threatens, frightens (ogye biribi aberaño, ǫkǎ asgm dennēnenñ).* — 4. *intr. to be extended, wide open: mmere no ahāñ, the mushroom has opened or expanded; n'ani ahāñ, his eyes are wide open or staring (of one drowned or taken by the throat); m'ani ahāñ, I am quite surprised or astonished.*

ǫ-háñ, a cord, reaching from one side of a river to the other, to

lay hold of in passing over; *pr.* 440. — sānkū-hān, *the string of a violin* or other stringed instrument.

ahānmú, *the groin* (sěre nè yafunu ahyiae, ayaase).

hānū, *adv. & a. clear, light, bright, luminous, lucid; cf. hāua-hāua, hārān, hyereñ; osoro ye haññ, the sky is bright (cf. wim' atew); oḍaū no mu ye haññ, the apartment is light; wapue h., he has become clearly or distinctly visible; n'ani so da ho h., his eyes are open, clear and bright; anim ye h., it is bright, broad daylight. — n. light, brightness; clearness; open, clear place or space, glade, lawn. John 1,4. 3, 19. — osoro hāññ no uti, yehū po 'ne, the atmosphere is so clear that we can see the sea to-day; osebo nam na odu hāññ (= petē) mu a, osuro, when the leopard in his roaming about comes to an open place, he is afraid; obi nnantew h. mu nyera okwai; cf. John 11,9.*

hānāhānā, *a. bright, brilliant, glossy, shining, glittering, resplendent; cf. hāññ, hyēhyē; adaka no (hō) ye h., this furniture is glossy, bright, highly polished.*

ha-nām, *game, deer, venison.*

ahānnān, *four hundred. Gr. § 78,3.*

hān-è-hā, *here and there; woko Akūropoñ yi, ñko h., ... do; not go to certain places (to others you may go).*

hāñ'hāñ, *red. v. hān.*

hāñkàre, *pl. ñ, circle; any thing circular, made of string, cloth, iron; hoop.*

ahāñkrón, *nine hundred. Gr. § 78.*

ñhānōá [eha, wood, nōa=āno, border] *the border of or between the bush and a plantation.*

ahānsiá, *six hundred. — ahānsóñ, seven hundred. Gr. § 78.*

hanspā [Ger. handspaten] *spade.*

o-hantāñ, *a kind of large tree.*

ahántañ, *pride, haughtiness; arrogance; cf. ahōkyere, ahupō; — ye ah., to be proud.*

o-hántanní, *pl. a-fo, a proud, haughty person. pr. 1295.*

ahántan-sem, *proud or haughty speaking, behaviour or demeanour; arrogance, conceitedness.*

ahānnu, *two hundred. — ahānnúm, five hundred.*

ahāñwòt'wé, *eight hundred. Gr. § 78,3.*

hāra, *v. [red. hārahāra] Ak. = yera (F. yew), yeraw [yera-*

*hāram, v. = yeram, to yawn, gape. yeraw].*

haramata, *pl. a- [Sp. harmatan, 'an Arabic word] the harmattan, a dry wind from the interior of Africa, which blows in December, January and February toward the Atlantic ocean and is accompanied by a dusty haze; cf. ope. pr. 1296.*

hārān, *s. 1. to shine, glitter, glister (o'wia, okanea, sika); to be bright, glossy, splendid, beautiful; cf. hyereñ; wahyehye ne dan mu mā ahārañ, he has adorned or decorated his room beautifully. —*

2. *to make shining, bright, glossy, beautiful*: woah. ayeforo no, *they have adorned (dressed up, trimmed up) the bride beautifully*; ahyehyede ah. ayeforo yi, *this bride is adorned with finery and jewels*; behārañ me mā meũko agoru.

o-hārañ, *n. brightness, splendour*: mófŵę usoroma hārañ few hāraññ, *adv. brightly &c.* wapue h. [biakō!]

hāre, *v. to row, paddle*; *pr.* 1731. F. kwāne.

hare, harehare, F. hahare, *a.* 1. *light* (not heavy, not burdensome); *cf.* duru. — 2. *thin* (leather): *pr.* 1419. — 3. *quick, nimble*; ne hó yę hare, *he is quick, nimble, active, lively*; yę wohō hare! mā wo hō nyę hare! *be quick!* aboa yi yę harehare = tutu mmirika ntemntem, *this animal is very swift*; ne nañ yę hare, *he is light-footed*; *cf.* ẁęẁę. — 4. *light, slight, frivolous, vain, wanting dignity or solidity*: oye nehō hare, n'anım yę hare, n'adwēnem yę (no) hare, *he is lightminded, frivolous, a blackguard, a mean, shameless person.*

o-hare, *inf. quickness, swiftness, briskness.*

o-harem', o-hareso, *quick, swiftly, briskly*; oye n'ade háresò ahàsā, *three hundred.* Gr. § 78. [háresò.]

hāse, *clark, tun, pipe, punchcon*; *cf.* opáũkrāñ, púm'pá'.

hata, *v.* [red. hatahata] *to spread* (clothes or other things for the sake of drying by the sun or wind): *to be spread out*; ode ntama h. aẁia mu; ntama a ehatæ no awo. [G. ka.]

hātā, hātahata, *a.* *thin*, of things that have a flat, extended surface, as ñhōma, *paper, leather*; asoñhōma yę pipri, na oguaihōma yę h., *an elephant's hide is thick, but a sheep's skin is thin*; *sgu.* fráfrā, trátrā.

ahataw (F. = alabai), *the bush and weeds shooting up afresh on a newly prepared plantation.* *pr.* 1298.

hatē, *adv.* = hā, mnahō. Acts 20,7.

ha-tẁéá, *bush-dog.* = odemerefúá, odòmpó, *q. v.*

haw, *v. to trouble, disturb, disquiet, afflict, distress, annoy, vex, fret, worry, plague, persecute, bother, pother, harass, importune, perplex*: *to hurt, wound, pain, grieve, mortify &c.* F. ha, Mt. 5,10. Mk. 5,35. — óhāw me. *syn.* óguañ (Ak. odẁane) me hō, ohíáhíta me hō, óhyę me ahōgyáw', óyę me ayayade or aninnyáñne; wo na wohaw wohō, *you hurt yourself!* — F. oha nehō, *he disquiets himself.* Ps. 39,6. — *intr.* *to be troubled &c.* wáhāw = wabēre, adeñ no, *he is weary or tired* (of); F. ha, *to faint.* Mt. 9,36. n'ani ahaw, *he is lazy, idle, indolent, sluggish, slothful*; *cf.* onihafó, okwadwēro; — odé no ahaw, *the yam has become watery by lying too long in the ground.*

o-háw, *inf. trouble, affliction, distress, plague; troubling &c.*

o-hawfo, *pl. a., one who troubles &c.; afflicter, tormentor &c.*

hāwhāw, *a. watery, insipid, rapid.* used of yam not yet ripe or fit for eating; ñkani a enye yę h. = gyiriwgyiriw, ñweneñwéne.

e-hayı (pronounced ehaı) = eha yi. — hayı-hayı, *hither-thither, this way-that way*: mprenpreñ odañ nehō ko hayı, na mprenpreñ odañ nehō ba h. bio, *he turns now that way and then again this way.*

ahá-yó, *inf.* [yē ha] *chase, hunting*; kō ah., *to go a hunting.*

ahayobóa [aboa a woyē no ha] *an animal pursued and taken by sportsmen, game.*

o-hayofó, *pl. a-, sportsman, hunter*; *cf.* obommofo.

e-hě, Ak. ehene, *pron. interr. where? whither? whence?* (Gr. § 60,3. 61,1. owō hě? *where is he?* odi gua wō hě? *where does he trade?* okō hě? *where did he go to?* oli hě? *where does he come from?* from whence is he?)

ahě, *pron. interr.* [Ak. sen] *how much? how many? eye ahě? how much is it? pr.* 2476 f. 1660. wosi ahě? *how many are they? - how dear? at what price?* (Gr. § 60,5. 61,2. Woato nno ahě? *how much palm-oil have you bought?* woato nno no ahě? *how dear have you bought (or, what have you paid for) that palm-oil?*

e-hě-fá, *where? on or to what side?* ch. na woate sā pen? *where did you ever hear such a thing?* okyereē no kwan kōo h.? *whereto did he lead him?* F. Mt. 2,2.

hěh há [hāhā]: onipa yi de me hěhá bō me dim-mone kyere ni krofo, *this man disparages, bespatters, defames, calumniates me before the people*; *cf.* sopa &c.

hěm, *v. to blow one's nose*; ohēm ne fwenem, *he blows his nose.*

ahě má, *a. in epds. white, light*; *cf.* ahwenhemá.

ahě má, *n. dawn, day-break, the first appearance of light in the morning*; ah. pe, *with the first ray or gleam of daylight*; wotuaa ah. kōo oda no so, *lit. they prevented (i.e. anticipated, had the start of) the dawn went to the grave, i.e. they went to the grave before day-break, very early*; mōnsorè ah. mmēra na yenni asem no, *rise early and come to settle the dispute or palaver.*

hěmahema, *a. very early in the morning*; anopa-h. (= anopatútu) na wokoe, *they went away very early*; akwánkō h. sē de, mintumí meńkó bí dá, *I can never set out on a journey so very early.*

ihema-da, *morning-sleep.*

ahemadakyé, *the time before sunrise (4 to 6 o'clock), when the cock crows and the birds begin to sing*; *at dawn, just before or about day-break.*

o-hém in ā, o-hémmea, *pl. n-, [ohene, obā or obea] queen, a woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom, a female monarch; the consort of a king, wife of a chief*; *cf.* ohenyere.

ahem máh, *pl. id. [ohene máh], kingdom, monarchy*; *cf.* ahenui; *the people and territory or country subject to a king; a people having a king*; Akp. *the town of a king = ahenkūrow.*

ahemanakyé, *s. ahemad...*

o-hém mea, = ohemmā.

ahemfí [ohene ofí] *the king's or chief's house, dwelling, residence, palace.* — ahemfi-soafo, *master (lord steward) of the king's household,*

o-hem-fóro = ohéne fófóro.

[chamberlain.

o-hem-móné = ohene bòné.

o-hem-pá = ohene pá, *a good king*; also a courteous title in addressing a king.

o-hem-pefo, *pl. a., royalist. mmära-so-h., legitimist. Hist.*

o-hem-póporo = ohéne kàkraká, *a great king.*

o-hem-pòù, *pl. a., emperor; cf. kaesare. Hist.*

heù, *F. 1. = yeù. Gr. § 58. — 2. = hyèù, ship.*

o-heù, *Ak. = ohéne.*

hen, *F. = ehè, ehene. Mk. 14,12.*

e-héna, hōna [*F. wana = hwana, Aky. ñhwan, ùhwāe*] *pl. hēna-nom, pron. interr. who? whom? whose? Gr. § 60,1. 61, 1-3. — hena dea? whose? belonging to whom? Gr. § 62. Wofre hena? hena na wofre no? whom do you call? hena sekañ ni? osekañ yi ye hena dea? whose knife is this?*

henakyir, nsatseaba h., *F. = ahenniakyiri, the fourth finger.*

a hen-náñ, (*pl. id.*) [*ohéne dán, ad.*] *a room or house of the king.*

e-hene, *Ak. = ehè; eh. fā na woreko? which way are you going?*

hène, henchéne, *a. itching, prurient; cf. hyew, hyerehyere; me hō ye me hene or henchénehene, my skin itches, is irritable; me nsa hō ye me h., me nañ ye me lh. (= ekeka me), my hand, my foot is itching; eye me h. na mañhūane a enye yiye, it itches so that I cannot help scratching.*

o-héne, *pl. a., ahemfo (Ak. oheù) 1. king, prince, chieftain, chief; in Akp. this title is given to the chief of every town as well as to the chief of the whole country; in As. its use is more restricted; cf. odekūro, omanhene, osafohene, ose. In public assemblies frequently other words and names are used to designate the king, e.g. katakyie, opanyiñ, Agyakwa&c. — 2. the office of a king, kingship, royalty: odi hene, he exercises the office of, or he rules as, a king; odi ne hene yiye, he rules well: wodi amañ so hene, they rule over the nations; woagyé ne nsam' hene, the kingdom has been taken from him, he has been dethroned &c. — 3. di ahene, to make a pompous exhibition or display of royalty: oredi ahene 'ne = ohene rebeñi gua de nehō abekyeré (a.s. abekyia), he is about publicly to display his royalty (or, to give a reception); ahene a ebehyiaa mu nna-no no redi ah. 'ne, the kings who came together the other day will turn out in parade or appear in state to-day.*

ahèné, *pl. ñ., Ak. afwenee, coral, pearl, bead; string of corals or beads. pr. 1319f. ahenepá, ahene-panyiñ, a precious coral, having the value of gold, as bótá (kakawa), bođóm, adlaba, nēñkyénemma, nnyāné, asen, teteaso. Other kinds are: bañkoroapém, abia (pr. 443), abrokókòkoté, dadépoti, áde, adebōnóā, adobé-aba, adòbodobo, adwèrebiā', adwó-a-abiri (ñhūwá-tùntùm), mñansú, mñúfuwa, ognáñ-aniwa, ñhiá, ñhūwá, kabōnóā (nè adebōnóā), aketebiñ, ñkoruwá, ñkwādwó, ñkwantabéñ, mmōbitiri, mmorokokóá, mmorótóá, mmo-tá', anyinyiren, mpénemē (mpr.), osá-aniwa, nséñkwāne, nsibiá, ntáka, ntañkamagyánèwá, ntántoa, ateá-mògyá', átòá', tokótòkó, ántòpántiri, ántakuró, atwèbewú, ntwómma.*

ahenné(e) [*ohene ade*] *the insignia of the king or chief, consisting in the chair (ahennua), the sword (afóa) and the ornaments (trinkets of gold and corals).*



o-héne-ba, *pl.* ahene-mma, *son or child of a king, royal prince.*  
 ahene-basá, *beads stringed & tied round the wrist.*  
 ahéne-dí, *inf. the pompous exhibition or display of royalty, s.*  
 ohene 3.

ahene-mma, 1. *s.* oheneba. — 2. *the best sort of sandals; s.*  
 mpaboa.

ahene-mma-usateā, *a tree with edible fruits.*

ahéne-aséù, *beads worn round the hips.*

o-henewá, *pl. a-, a small, petty king, prince, chief.*

ahenewá, *a small bead.*

ahénewa, *a name given to the members of certain families in different T'wi tribes, in answer to a salutation. Gr. § 147,9.*

he ù ha ù, *red. v. hàn.*

ahéùhè má, *ahwenhema, s. osñā.*

ahenni, *inf. [ohene-di] 1. kingdom = kingship, exercise of kingly dominion. — 2. kingdom, meaning a land and people under kingly rule; cf. ahemmañ.*

ahenniakyiri [ohene adiakiri] 1. *the successor to the throne, prince hereditary. — 2. ring-finger, the fourth finger from the thumb, coming after the nsateáhéne; it is also called nsatēa safohene.*

ahennim', 1. = ohene anim, *the king's face; the place before the king; nea ohene ankasa te ho, the king's presence; oko ah. akokā asem, he went before the king to report. — 2. = ohene dan anim, the place before the king's dwelling; the court.*

ahè ñ kor á (tet. ayonkorawa), *a kind of tree; mmofra de n'aba si ntew.*

ohè ñ-k esé = ohene kесе. — ohè ñ-k ú m ā = ohene akumā.

ahè ñ k ū r o w *pl. ñ-, [ohene kúrow] the town in which the king resides, residence, capital.*

ahè ñ k w ā, *pl. ñ-, [ohene akoa] the servant of a king (or of a fetish = abosonkwā).*

ahen-sáw, *a climber, the fibres of which are made into a kind of sponge (hama bi a ewo wuram' a woboro ye sapów); the sponge itself: mēpe ah. bi matò máguaré; cf. osaw, sapow.*

ahéè nsíá, ahensiá, *As. awénsá', a kind of mouse or rat. pr. 1326.*

ahentam, = ohene ntam, *pr. 1327.*

héntiá (héntiá), *pl. ñ-, noose, running knot; loop; mesh, stitch; — wabo (hama no) h.; wodé sã mmóa, wodé kyekyère ade; — mabono h. du na mereye wo nnuā so, I have ten stitches on the needle and am knitting.*

ahentów [ohene tow] *a small lump of "fufū", as becoming kings, who ought to eat little, cf. e-tow, ñkwesatow.*

ahè ñ-ù u á, *pl. ñ-, [ohene agua] the stool or chair of a king or chief, throne. — 2. its carriers. — ahè ñ ù v á, Ak. id.*

o-hen-yere [ohene yere] *pl.-nom, a wife of a king; cf. ohemmā.*

hetsew, *F. roof. Mt. 8,8. Mk. 2,4.*

hē... he... hi... s. h̄yē, h̄ye, h̄yi...

h̄i, *v.* to come or draw to an end or close; to close; to be fulfilled or completed; [cf. hini, ehin, ñhin, ñhinā.] — m'adagyew reh̄i, *my leisure is passing away*; me bere ah̄i = aka ketewā s̄ē na asā, *my time is nearly spent*; me nna a mede merebeko no reh̄i or reye ah̄i, *my days to go away are nearly at hand*; ohia ah̄i ato no, *poverty has (now finally or fully) overtaken him*; — to be spent, wasted or worn out by frequent use: osékán no reh̄i or ah̄i akà k̄etewā bi, *e.s. woasew dade bi asew asew na ɛresā*; otuo no āno ah̄i; — to cease burning; ogya no ah̄i = āw̄ie d̄ew mā aka nnyansramma ñkō. *Syn.* s̄ā, f̄w̄ere.

a h̄i, *perh. an inf. of h̄i: an ending, stopping, reluctance to proceed, use of what is irksome, tedious, which causes dislike or displeasure* (ade a eyē tañ or dennennenneñ), *pr.* 1328; — indignation. *Phrases:* ye ah̄i, to provoke, to excite disgust, indignation, resentment: asem yi ye me ah̄i = tañ, *this matter is vexatious, irksome, afflicting, provoking, teasing, loathsome, disgusting, repulsive, odious to me, I have had enough of it*; ne h̄o ye me ah̄i, = mfonee, *I am weary or tired of him, I loathe him*; n'anom' kasa ye ah̄i, *his talking is intolerable*. *pr.* 1492. — tew ah̄i, to be refractory, to resist; to set at naught, to despise, utterly disregard; watew me ah̄i, = wásēñ mé sò, wammú mè, n'ani ansò m'asem, m'asem ansò n'ani, *he disregards me, disdains, slights or scorns to obey me*; watew m'asem ah̄i = mekā mekyereē no s̄ē: nyé s̄ē! na obun so koyee; w̄atew ɔhene asem ah̄i *e.s.* ebia w̄o-n̄e ɔhene abofo a ɔsoma w̄on koo h̄o kodii asem no anni asem no yiye na woyaw s̄ē wof̄w̄ee w̄on; — watew w̄on ah̄i, = omp̄e w̄on nneyee, w̄on nneyee nyé no fe, nsó n'ani, *he has become averse from them, he disapproves, disowns or disavows them*; ɔponk̄o no atew né w̄urà (sò) ah̄i, *that horse is refractory against his master*. (Matew nea eyē tañ ah̄i maba = manyā mayi nea eyē tañ (adi, or) maba guam'. Obi haw wo haw wo haw wo na dakoro eyē wo tañ a, wuse: matew ah̄i, asem yi, miuni so bio.)

a h̄i, 1. *fright, affright, dread, terror*: oyi no ah̄i, *he frightens him* = oyi no h̄u, *cf.* b̄o pirim or piriw. — 2. *mockery, derision, insult*; oyi no ah̄i, *he mocks at him* (= odi ne h̄o f̄ew).

h̄ĩa, *v.* = hiñ; dompe, kasae, ns̄o ɔhia me = ah̄iñ me, *a bone is sticking in my throat*. *pr.* 444.

h̄ĩa, *v.* 1. to straiten, distress, perplex, trouble, to press with poverty or other necessity; me h̄o h̄ĩa me, *I cannot move* (in a too narrow place); .... s̄ē biribi or dodo, *I am so pressed, in a great strait* (2 Sam. 24,14), *much troubled*; ɛh̄o h̄ĩa me (dodo), *it is of (great) consequence to me, I am very desirous to obtain it*; — ade h̄ĩa me, *I am distressed for want of money or food, am needy, indigent, poor*; *pr.* 796-801. — *impers.* ɛhia me, *I am in a strait, in distress, perplexity, trouble*; ah̄ĩa me, *I have been reduced in my circumstances, have become poor, indigent, needy, I am in need, in want, in distress*, *pr.* 775. 1329-35. — 2. *impers.* to be required or needful; ɛhia me sika. *I need or am in want of money*; ɛhia se .., *it is required or necessary that..* *cf.* et̄wa se, Gr. § 157,2. 255,1 b. — euh̄iá, *it is no matter. of*

*no importance, I don't care for it. N'ani afura uti ehia no se obi kyere no kwai, or, ehia no kwankyerefo, because he is blind, he wants or needs to be conducted by somebody, he is in want of, stands in need of a guide. — Red. hiahia, q. v.*

o-hiá, *inf. poverty, indigence, want, necessity, straitened circumstances, straits; pr. 332. 740-45. 1336-56. — ohia de no, hia no, akã no, poverty has overtaken him, he has become poor, has been impoverished; odi hia, he is needy, destitute, hard up, poverty stricken; pr. 880. ohia rehi ato no, poverty stares him in the face, awaits him (s. hi). — ohia-da, day or time of necessity, trouble, danger, distress. pr. 1357.*

hīa (Aky.) some membranous part on the liver of an animal.  
ihīá, a kind of bead; s. ahene.

hīa-fwē, *inf. wodi h., they take care for each other, help each other, in time of need, = wodi mmoa or nngboa.*

hīahia, *red. v. hia; 1. me hō hīahia me, I am straitened or pained, Luk. 12,50. — 2. tr. ohīahia me hō = oguañ me hō, he troubles me, is troublesome or loathsome to me, presses me hard or close, is hard upon me &c. pr. 1358.*

hīahia, a. F. = hīhā. Mt. 7,14.

o-hiání, *pl. ahiáfó, 1. a poor man (=nea omni biribi, oh. pa); cf. oběrefo. pr. 1359-78. 2864. — 2. a quiet, unpretending, unassuming private man (nea ompe ne hō asem, otrā bābi komm; me de, meye ohiani bi a mete me bābi); — cf. ayemfo.*

o-hīani-damas, *imitative damask. — ohīani-ago, velveten.*

a hīaniwá, (*dim.*) = ohiani 2., ayemfo.

o-hīa-tōñ, (*inf.*) *sale enforced by necessity, forced sale.*

o-hīa-asubō, *baptism of an infant whose premature death is ahīde = ade a eye ahī. [apprehended.]*

hīē, *v. [red. hīehīē] Ak. hini, to open, to let out; hīē poñ no = bue ñañ no ãno, open the door! hīē yeñ, open to us! Mat. 25,11. hīē no, let him out! kohīe ññuañ no, let the sheep out! cf. hini, bue. hīehīē, red. v. hīē. — ahīhī, pr. 1379.*

hieroglífi [Gr.] *hieroglyph, a character in the picture-writing of the ancient Egyptian priests; nseñkyereñe-kyereñw. Hist.*

hīhīā, a. *narrow, strait, straitened, close; cf. tēatēā, mūamūā.*

hīm, *v. [red. hīñhim] to move or cause to move one way and the other: intr. to shake, tremble, shiver; to totter, stagger, reel; to roll; to swing; dua ahabañ him, the leaves of the tree shake; ehyeñ him, the ship rolls; ehū mā ne hō him, fear makes him tremble; awow nti ne hō him, he shivers from cold. — tr. to shake, agitate, to make one tremble or totter, to swing; to wag, wave, flourish, brandish; mframa him nna, the wind shakes the trees; mframa hīñhim po mu nsu, the wind agitates the water of the sea; opoñko him ne dua, the horse wags his tail; ohim nehō, he swings. Syn. popo, posow, wosow; fēre, fefere.*

a hīm, *inf. di ahim, to shake: ode ne ti di ahim, = ohīñhim ne ti; — to wave, soar, hover: akrōma redi ahim wō aluñmu. — t̄wa ahim, F. to be lunatic. Mt. 4,24.*

hīma, *v.* [*red.* himahīma] 1. to shake, wag; ohīma ne ti, he shakes his head. — 2. to turn, change; omā ne ti himae = dañe, he shook or staggered him in his resolutions, he caused him to change his opinion or intention. — 3. to remove, withdraw: hima wo nsa, wo ti, wohō, turn aside; — to drive away: wahīma wo tamfo, *Zeph.* 3, 15. — 4. h. okwañ, to alter the direction of a way, to transplace a way. — 5. to turn aside, diverge, deviate gradually from a given direction: asubontēn no nē okwañ no himae, asu no hima fi kwan no hō, the river and the way parted. — 6. to arrive at puberty; obea no ah. (= adañ nehō, abōe bra) nti woye no popomporúwá. — 7. to punish, chastise (? obs.) *pr.* 131. Ahímá, *ib.*

ñhīmahō-bea, ñhīmahō-dautabañ, *tropic*, the place, or circle, or zone at or over which the sun in its vertical position gradually shifts its apparent course from the northern side of the equator to the southern, and vice versa. *Geog.*

ahīmbiribiriw, *F.* earthquake. *Mk.* 13, 8.

hiñ, *v.* to stick fast; nsoe ahiñ me (ahiñ me menewam'), a fish-bone is sticking in my throat; twarebo, mahiñ dade ntam', the flint-stone (says), I am hemmed in, wedged in or sticking between iron, i.e. I am in a strait. *Red.* hiñhiñ; wobegyee asem no hiñhiñ' mú, they interceded, interfered or interposed in the matter (stopping the proceedings). — Ahiñ me ahañ me, *prop.* I stick fast am loosed, i.e. I am in a dilemma, critical situation, strait, perplexity, I am doubtful which to choose, undetermined what course to pursue.

e-hiñ, *pl. a-*, edge, corner [*perh.* end, extremity, *cf.* hi]; *As.* = t̄w̄ea; septum, diaphragm, e.g. the white of an egg intervening between two yolks of the same egg (ñkesua no mu da hiñ); *cf.* ñhiñ, duhiñ, nañgyehiñ.

ñhiñ, the root of a tree, espec. the buttress-like part above ground of some large trees, as, onyã, owowa; *cf.* ntini.

ahīnã, *pl. ñ-*, a pot, earthen vessel, with a gibbous belly and comparatively narrow opening, for water, palm-wine, palm-oil; *cf.* kuku. *pr.* 485. 1380-83. 2188. — ahīnã', ...nawã, *pl. ñ-*, *dim.* of ahina.

ñhīnã, ñhīnãñ, ñhīnãra, ñhīnã ara, *n.* (supplying also the place of the Eng. *adj.*) 1. all, every, *prop.* the whole (number or sum, of individual objects). — 2. whole (in contradistinction to fragment), *prop.* the whole, total, totality, entireness; the whole quantity or amount. — Wadi ne ñhīnã, wannyaw me biribi, he has eaten all and left nothing for me; *pr.* 2327; ne sika ñh. asã, all his money is gone; Onyank. wō mmã ñh., God is everywhere; won ñh. de wōñhō, they are all free men; da or nna ñh., every day, always, *pr.* 2378. unipa ñh., all men, i.e. every body. — Ne hō asem ahye asase no ñh. so, the rumour of him has spread over the whole country; yerebebu dañ no ñh. agu fan', we are going to break the whole house down. — *Observ.* The pronunciation of this word being very unstable, a great variety of forms is met with in the earlier attempts to write it, as: ning-yinãra, ninyinra (= ne ñhīnã), yina, ninwa, adingna (= ade ñhīnã), niyina, nenana (*Nig. Exp. Voc.* under all, each, every,

whatever, whole); iníara, inyiana, inyinā (R.), inginā (Diet.), nnyinā (Chr.), nyinarra (Mf. Gr.) nyinara (Prk.) — When the Ed. had learnt that in Elmia it sounds hīnā, he changed the writing into ūhīnā, and thinks it probable that it is made of ūhī no ara, even the end, utmost, last remainder, cf. hī, v., chiū, ūhiū. This is confirmed by the way in which it is rendered more emphatic, viz. ɛ́nka being added to it, the meaning of which is: *there is not wanting* (see ka); consequently “ɛ́nka-ūhīnā” means: *there is not left or excluded even the last remainder, i.e. all or the whole without exception.*

hinam, v. to squirt, spirt, spurt (water or spittle from the mouth); cf. anohyira; — awo h. utasu, snakes eject or discharge slaver; wohinam no so, they spit on him.

ahīi-anañ, n. & a. quadrate, square; four-cornered, quadrangle.  
ahīi-asá, n. & a. triangle; three-cornered, triangular. [gular.  
ahīi-asīá, n. & a. hexagon; hexagonal, sexangular.

hiūhim, red. v., s. him; — ohīhim ne ti de di adehyesem, he waves or tosses his head in pride and arrogance.

hiūhiū, red. v., s. hiū.

hini, v. 1. to shut, close, lock a door, a gate; hini dañ no āno = *kōkā opoñ no hini āno*; hiui berapae; miūhini dáñ no ānò (= ménto poñ nom') ana? — opp. hiɛ; cf. mūa. — 2. Ak. = hiɛ, to open, unlock; hini dañ no, open the room; opp. to mu. — 3. intr. to open, be opened. pr. 713.

Ahinime, name of a month, about October; s. osram.

hintábéa, -bere, -bew, hiding-place.

hintahintaw, red. v., pr. 393. 1265.

hintahunu, the smallest kind of ant.

hintaw, v. Kuk. f̄winta, F. hōta, hunta, to hide, conceal; to be hid or concealed; wakohintaw or wah. nehō, he has hid himself; wah. ne sika, he has concealed his gold; ade ahintaw ūhinā befi adi, all that is concealed will come to light. — h. is also used to express the adv. secretly: woye hintaw, or, wohintaw ye, they do it secretly; ahintawe, hiding-place. [pr. 183-85. 1384.

ahintáw-mù, in secret, secretly, stealthily, by stealth, clandestinely.

hintiw, v. [Ak. sunti, F. purow] to stumble, to strike or knock the foot against, to hurt the foot by knocking against something; mahintiw bo, I have knocked my foot against a stone; mah. me nañ, I have hurt my foot (by knocking it against something). pr. 1387.

hintíbó, stumbling-stone.

hintídùá, stumbing-block, any cause of stumbling or falling, cause of offence or sin, occasion of sinning.

hinti-hintiw, red. v.

hintiñ, v. to excite, rouse, stir up; me bo ah. me, my heart is stirred up, my anger has been roused or excited.

o-hínti(m)prákú, a piece of wood contrived so that it flies back

upon whatever touches it; duasin a wode sũm afiri; chuan a, ebo wo; — masi anõmã no h. *pr.* 1385f.

a hĩ-sém [ahĩ asem] a *revations* or *provoking* word or matter. — asem a eyē ahĩ or taĩ, abautãsem; okã ah.

a hĩ-tew, *inf.* reluctance, unwillingness, displeasure, dislike.

ahĩ-yē, *inf.* teasing, revation, provocation.

ahĩ-yí, *inf.* mockery, derision, scoff, scorn; *cf.* fewdi.

o-hĩy ífo, *pl. a-*, mocker, derider, scoffer.

hm hm, *interj.* an expression of faint-hearted or reluctant compliance, acquiescence or assent, or of anger. *pr.* 3568.

e-ho, *pron.* of place, Gr. § 60,3. *that place, there, thither*; sometimes applied to time: *then, cf.* ehobere; onam ho, *there he goes*; owo ho, *he is there, he is present*; omni ho, *he is not there*; ehō ye, *it is well*; — di ho, *to be the second, the next in a row, in rank, s. di 23.* — It may take the *adj. pron.* no after it: ehō no, wudu ho a, wobehũ biribi, *there, if you come there, you will see (experience) something!* — It may stand as an attribute in the *poss. case* before a noun: ehō awow seũ ha de, *the cold in those countries is severer than here.* — In connection with some verbs, as gye, sere, it answers to the Eng. *prep. from*: wagye me ho sika, *he has taken money from me*; osere me ho ade, Gr. § 225,3. — woba no ho, F. = woba ne nkyeũ. *Mt.* 14,29. *Mk.* 12,18. — ye ho, F. *to be done, to come to pass.* *Mk.* 11,23. 13,1. 29f. — enye ho, *be it so!* — When ho stands in apposition to a noun of place, it must be rendered in Eng. by *that*: tũrom' ho, nnua abieũ sisi ho, *two trees stood in that garden.* —

ehonom (a kind of plural form), *thereabout(s).* — The emphatic particle ara may be added: ehō-ara na ope se oko, *he desires to go just there*; wote honom-ara, *they live thereabouts, nowhere else.* — *Cf.* ho-nè-ho.

ho, *v.*, red. hoho, s. horo.

ho, *v.* Ak. = how.

hó, *interj.* expression of contempt; obi kã asem bi na enyé wo de a, *wuse: hó!*

hò, *interj.* expressing disdain and defamation: wohuro no hób = wobò no tutuw, *they deride or revile him with shouts*; wosò no hō, *they speak indignantly of him.* — ho hō hō, F. *interj.* of shouting.

hó, *a. & adv.* 1. *deep, hollow*; ne kuru nom' da tokuru hó, *there is a deep hole in his wound*; n'aniwam' aye hó, *his eyes are hollow i.e. sunk in their orbits or sockets*; *cf.* hoũũ. — 2. *leaky, presenting a gap or opening to see through*: osuhye no mu da ho hō nti, odaũ no ñwĩni, *because the roof has holes large enough to see through, the house is damp, lets water in*; mpãpae hō, *a fissure, cleft or crack that can be seen through.*

hò, *adv. & n.* loudly, aloud; a roar, uproar, hubbub, tumult, riot; wotẽm' hō, woye hō, *they cry aloud, they hollo, halloo, make a loud noise, hubbub or riot*; *cf.* hohobohò, hũ.

óhò, óhòò, *interj.* F. = ñ'òò, dabi, *no, nay*; Gr. § 146,3. *Mt.* 5,37.

hò, *interj.* an expression of disgust at some stench. *pr.* 460.

e-hō, Gr. § 118-120. *the exterior*: 1. a) of things: *the outer or outward part, outside, surface, appearance*; - b) of persons: *the human frame*; - c) *the whole body*; - d) *the whole person*. — 2. of place: *the outward parts, the space without or outside* (excepting cases in which a *kyi* or a *kyiri* stands); *nearness, proximity*. — 3. a) of local relations: *on, at, by, near, to, sideways, about, around, against*; - b) of causal relations: *of, at, about, touching, concerning, relating to*. Gr. § 121, 2. 240, a. 243 *Rem. 1.*

A. Examples in which hō is the grammatical subject of a sentence.

1. Ne hō ye hū, - ñwōñwā, - serew, *his appearance excites fear, - wonder, - laughter*. — 2. When denoting the outer part of a thing of which the predicate expresses an action, condition, or quality that may be perceived by the senses of vision, smell, or touch: it is, in Eng., generally left untranslated, its *attribute* being the subject of the Eng. sentence: Mpatā hō wo aboñ, *fishes have* (lit. *the surface of fishes has*) *scales*; adaka no hō ye hāñāhāñā, *this furniture is very bright*; ahina hō ye hychye, *pr. 1383.* - nantwī bi nī, ne hō kōkō nē fufu, *there is a bullock of a red and white colour*; akoa (afānā) no hō ye fe, *this fellow (woman) is pretty*; wo hō aye fi, *you are dirty*; nehō ye ñwini, ye tañ, *he is nasty, ugly*; ahohow hō hōñ, *the red ant stinks*, *pr. 215. 2427.* wōñ hō ye hūām, *they are or become sweet-scented, have a sweet smell*; opoñ no hō ye torotoro, *this table is smooth*; oye onipa a ne hō ñhwi-ñhwi, *1 Ki. 18.* okura poma, ehō apow-apow, *he has a knotty stick in his hands*; mahū dua bi, ehō nsoe-nsoe, *I have seen a tree with the bark full of thorns*. — 3. In the sense of *body* (in contradistinction to *mind*) hō occurs in a number of expressions which denote conditions and qualities of the bodily constitution of man: Wo hō te deñ? *how are you?* me hō te yiye or me hō ye, *I am well*; me hō ye pēsē or pintiññ, *I am perfectly well*; me hō ye kakra, *I am tolerably well*; me hō nyé korā, *I am not at all well*; me hō nyé me deñ, *I do not feel well*; ne hō aye no deñ bio, ne hō agyae, *he has got better again*; ne hō ye deñ, ne hō pirim, *he is strong, healthy, stout; he has a strong constitution*; ne hō him, popo, saw, *he shakes, trembles, quakes, shivers*; ne hō ye hyew, *he is hot*; ne hō hurn no, ye no hyew or hyerehyere, *he feels hot*; ne hō keka no, ye no hene or henehene, *his skin itches, is irritable*; nehō apa, *his body is bare*, espec. of beasts: asē amā ognāñ no hō apa, *the mange (scab, or itch) has caused the sheep's hair to fall off*; ne hō abubu no korā, *he is entirely shattered, broken down, exhausted, strengthless, laid low*; ne hō aba ne hō bio, ne hō asai, *he has recovered from his sickness, is well again*; ne hō tua ne hō, *he is fat, well fed, corpulent*; ne hō twa, ne hō ye hare, kamkam, wē-wē, *he is nimble, quick, active, brisk, alert*; ne hō da ho, *he is uncovered, exposed, denuded*; ne hō afi, *he is pure, clean*; fig. *he has been cleared from guilt, acquitted, justified*; ne hō tew, *he is bright, pure, blameless, holy*; ne hō ye no yaw, *he feels pain in his body*; oyare; ne hō worow, *his skin peels off*. — ne hō awu, s. wu. — 4. Other combinations of hō, *body, self*, with a verb, have, by a transfer from the bodily to the mental province, become expressions for mental conditions and affections. In some such phrases hō signifies

the things round about or the circumstances of a person or thing. Ne hō abow no, *he is disheartened*; ne hō bo no, F. *he is amazed*. Mk. 2,12. ne hō d̄wiriw no, *he is amazed, terrified*; ne hō adwō, agow (no), akā, kā ne hō, asān no, p̄sew no or sepew no, ato(no), atu no, *he is at ease, calm, composed, comfortable, happy, joyful, rejoiced, contented &c.* ne hō afom no, *he is in anxiety, cast down, dejected, dismayed*; ne hō hīa no, kyere no, yeraw no, *he is in a strait, in distress, trouble, perplexity*; ne hō haw no, hwānyān no, pere no, nseñ no, titi no, *he is impatient, restless, uneasy &c.* ne hō hyia ne hō, *his means meet his wants, he has all he wants*; ne hō aṣwo, *his means are dried up i.e. exhausted*; ne hō t̄wa, ne hō wo, *lit. his about is smooth or dry, i.e. he is not disorderly (sakasaka), he is clever, adroit, smart, well-mannered*; ne hō ye sakasaka, *he is disorderly, ill-mannered*. — 5. In some phrases hō means the space about, the way to get at, or a source, a place to receive something, or the concerns of a thing: Afuw no hō da hō, *the access to the plantation lies there i.e. is open, not impeded, the plantation is not fenced in*; ñhōma yi hō ye me nā or hīa me, *I am anxious to get this book*; ñhōma yi hō ye nā, *this book is not easily to be got at*; asem no hō hīa, *that word (or matter) is of importance*. — Ne hō ye fow, *good wages may be had from him, he gives good wages*. Me hō wō ade, — akyede, *I am fortunate in getting things, — presents*.

B. Examples in which hō is an attribute in the possessive case: Wo hō ade ye deñ, *things belonging to your nature are very hard, i.e. your dealings or manners are troublesome (?)*, there is not much help to be had from you; — wo hō ade ye nā, *things from you are difficult, i.e. there is little to be expected from you*. — In most cases hō in the poss. case must, in Eng., be rendered by prepositions: Okō no hō asem ni, *this is the history of that war*; ne hō hū nti woguāne, *from fear of him they fled*; wakyerew me n'akwantu hō ñhōma, *he has written me a letter about his journey*.

C. Examples in which hō is the object of the predicate:

1. hō in the reflexive pronoun forms the object of refl. verbs, cf. Gr. §57. 218,1 a. — 2. hō = *the outside, outer part*: dufua ne dua a wōa-fufūaw hō kakra.

D. When hō is the locative complement of a predicate, or the specific complement of a verbal phrase (Gr. § 208. 213. 214), or when it occurs in an adjunct of place, concern or cause, it always refers to an attribute expressed or understood, and is, in Eng., rendered by prepositions or adverbs of place. Ote poñ hō, *he is or was sitting at the table*; me nso migyinaa hō bi, *I also stood by*; yeabeñ kūrow no hō (Gr. § 208,3), *we have come (close) to, or, are near the town*; eti bō akyene hō, *a skull sticks to the drum, pr.1111*; mfonini señ dañ hō, *the picture hangs on the wall*; Akwam' da Firaw hō, *Akwam is on the river Volta*; agyinamoā de ne ti t̄wīt̄wiw ne nan hō, *the cat is rubbing its head against his leg*; — wakā wo hō asem yiye, *he has spoken well of you*; ne hō asem hyee (wō) asase no ñh. so, *the report of him (his fame) spread over the whole country*; ñkyene nsé ne hō se: meye de, *salt does not say of itself: I have a pleasant taste, pr. 1942*. mabèrē (wō) no hō, *I am tired of him*; midwēn me



nua hō, *I am thinking about my brother.* Mékā nè hó; mékā nè hó; ode nūpa ha kāñ dom no hō; Gr. § 214, 1 b. Rem. 6.

Verbs that have hō for their common complement:

bō .. hō, *to be double*; caus. *to double, reduplicate*; — bata .. hō, fām .. hō, kā .. hō, *to join, be added*; caus. *to join, add*; — dura .. hō, kata .. hō, *to envelop, cover*; — gorn .. hō, di .. hō fēw, *to mock at*; gwañ . hō, hīa .. hō (*caus. of hō gwañ, hō hīa*), *to trouble*; — tew .. hō (*caus. of hō tew*), *to cleun, make bright, holy, to sanctify*; — tu (atade) hō, *to brush (clothes)*; t̄wiw (asepatere) hō, *to brush, rub, cleun (boots) &c.*

hoa, *v. to be white, pale, light-coloured*; d̄wete hoa na sika bere, *silver is white and gold is red*; — *to be bright, to shine, glisten, glitter*; — *to turn, grow, or become white &c., pr. 2931.* — ōkōm n̄ti n'āno ahoa, *his lips have become pale with long continued hunger*; — *to ripen*: abūrow no ahoa = abere, aye kō, *the corn is ripe, yellow or white (to harvest, John 4, 35)*; pr. 672. — hoa hō, *to make white, to polish*; d̄wete d̄winne hō biri a, od̄wumfo na ohoa hō. Red. hoa-hoa, *q. v.*

hoa, *n. a light colour*; light-blue cotton-yarn or cloth; wahye no hoa, *he has dyed it light-blue.*

hōā, *s. hōawa.* — hoac, *F. whiteness.*

hoahoa, *red. v. 1. s. hoa.* — 2. *to praise or extol beyond merit; to flatter*; — h. nehō (*refl.*), *to boast or brag (wō .. hō, of..).*

o-hō-añká-ní, *a selfish, self-sufficient person*; nea ōmpe se onipa hō kā no, *na ne ñkutō pe nehō.* pr. 1417.

hōānyāñ, *s. hwanyañ.*

o-hōara, *just there, (at) that very place*; pr. 3251. *s. cho.*

hōawa, *s. ōwēáwa.*

ahobá, *F. s. awowá*; ode n'āno asi me ah.; medze me nokwar sí w'ano ah., *thereto I plight or give thee my troth.*

ahobadze, *F. pledge.*

ahōbā', *the generative fluid of the male, sperm, animal seed*;

o-hó-bere, *that time, then.* [*cf. usu.*]

ahōbo, *F. s. ahōbow.*

ahó-boa = onipa hō aboa; *cf. tibia, usaboa*; — ne hō mmoa kekā no, *he is in a flush or glow, from excitement, joy, passion.*

ahō-boa, ahōboabóá, *inf. preparation*; *syn. ahōsiesié.*

hōbōbōbō, *adv. loudly, aloud, noisily, clamorously*; sū, kasa, bom', tēem' h. = hō, hū.

ahō-bow, *inf. (F.) [hō, bow v.] wonder, astonishment, amazement; surprise*; eye me ah. (= ahōd̄wiriw, ñwoñwā), *I marvel, wonder, am astonished.* Mt. 9, 33. 13, 54. 22, 33. 27, 14.

ahōbodze, *F. wonder, miracle.* Mt. 24, 24.

ahō-dādā, *inf. [dādā nehō] self-deceit, self-deception.*

ahō-dañ', *inf. [dañ nehō] turning, conversion.*

ahō-dannañ', *inf. [dannañ nehō] repeated change or transformation; nimbleness, agility, versatility.* pr. 2547.

ahō-dāsó, *inf.* [da nehō so] *readiness, preparation, precaution, circumspection.* Ah. nye hū, *pr.* 1393.

ahō-d e(e), F. ahōdze [ehō ade] *personal property, effects, things; gener. property.* — e-hō-d é, *inf.* [de nehō] *independence, liberty.*

ahō-e déni, ahō-ode ni [hō ye or wo ode ni] (*bodily*) *health and strength; strength in general, power, might, valour; cf. tumi.* — o-hō-ode nífo, *pl. a-*, *a strong, healthy, stout man or person, a man of valour; cf. oberañ, otwētŵemfo, otumfo.*

ahō o den-ne, ahō o den-sem, *valiant, powerful or mighty deeds.*

ahō o den-ni ŵu ma, *mighty works.*

ahō-dóm, *inf.* [dóm nehō] *effeminacy, delicacy, softness, weakness; oye ah. dodo, he is too delicate (in feeling), too tender or weak.* o-hō dúmfó, *pl. a-*, *weaking, tender, delicate, effeminate person.*

hodoq, ahodoq, Ky. s. horow, ahorow.

ahō-d ŵane, Ak. = ahōguan.

ahō-d ŵirá, ahōdŵira, *inf.* [dŵira nehō] *purification.*

ahō-d ŵiriw, *inf.* [hō dŵiriw] *terror, horror, amazement; cf. iwōñwā, ahōyeraw.*

ahō-d ŵo, ahōdŵoe, *inf.* [hō dŵo] *rest (from trouble); quiet, peaceful, happy state and circumstances.*

hodŵō, hodŵohodŵo, *a. & adv., slack, lax, relaxed, loose; weak, feeble, strengthless; syn. bētē, berew, borogō &c.; oye adwumaye mu lh., he is slack in his work.*

hodŵow, *v. 1. to be or become slack, relaxed, loose, weak, feeble; n'adesoa ah., his load is no longer tight; wabq akwakorā nti or ne yare nti wah., from old age or from sickness he has become weak; ne nsam' ahodŵow = agow. — 2. tr. to slacken (adesoa mu, to make a bundle less tense or tight); to loosen (hama or epow mu, a string when tied, or a knot). opp. mia, yere mu; to untie, = sãñ, opp. kyekye; to weaken, enfeeble, debilitate, relax; wqahodŵow no hodŵohodŵo, he has been entirely disabled, sprained or exhausted (so that all his limbs are, as it were, out of joint).*

ahō-fa-di, *inf.* [fa nehō di] *emancipation, manumission, liberty.*

o-hōfadifo, *pl. a-*, *an emancipated slave.*

ahōfadi-pēfo, *the liberal party. Hist.*

ahōfamā, *inf.* [fa nehō mā] *voluntary offering of one's self for some purpose, voluntariness, volunteering; devotion. — ah. dom, a volunteer company, corps of volunteers, free corps.*

o-hōfamāfo, *pl. a-*, *volunteer.*

ahō-efé, -oféw [hō ye or wo ofew] *beauty, fairness, fineness, handsomeness, grace, elegance, prettiness. — o-hō ofefo, pl. a-, a fair, handsome, pretty person; = nea ne hō ye fe; cf. oso.*

ahō-fi, *inf.* [hō fi] *cleanness; innocence; acquittal; deliverance (by the verdict of a jury).*

ahō-fom, *inf.* [hō fom] *dejection, depression of spirit or mind.*

ahō-ofwam, Ak. = ahō-ohūām.

ahō-fŵēsó, *inf.* [fŵē nehō so] *chastity, pudicity; heedfulness.*

ahofwí, *debauchery, dissoluteness, intemperance, lasciviousness, lewdness, licentiousness; extravagance, lavishness, prodigality; rioting.* — *cf.* nnyemyentwí.

o-hofwíni, *pl. a-fo, debauchee, sensual or dissipated person; prodigal, squanderer; cf.* ogyemyentwí.

ahofwí-sém, *profligacy, vicious and pernicious or destructive dealing.*

ahò-gono, *inf.* [hò gono or gow] *1. ease, easiness; freedom from pain, disturbance, trouble, toil, distress, exertion, annoyance, poverty and difficulty; rest, quiet; absence of any thing that ruffles, discomposes or frets, tranquillity, peace.* (Asem bi nni wo so, nso womé bi kaw bi na wowo biribi to biribi di.) — *2. carelessness, indifference.*

ahò-guañ, *inf.* [guañ hò] *vexation, harassing, troubling (act. cf. ahòyeraw, pass.).* — o-hò-guañfo, *pl. a-, a vexatious, troublesome person, vexer, troubler, disturber.*

ahò-gye, *inf.* [gye nehò] *self-defence, self-deliverance.*

ahògye-kò, *war of independence, liberation-war.*

ahò-gyigyem', *inf.* [óyè ah. = ode nehò gyigyem mu] *interference. (inter)meddling; forwardness, cf. tètétéréyè.*

o-hògyigyemfo, *pl. a-, busy-body, saucy or inquisitive person, meddler.*

ahò-hărăñ, *inf.* [hò hărăñ] *splendour, magnificence; cf. anuonyam.*

ahò-ghäre, -oghäre, Ak. ahò-ghère [hò ye hare] *swiftness, quickness, lightness, nimbleness. pr. 506.*

ahò-hĩa, *inf.* [hò hĩa] *distress, embarrassment, perplexity, pressure (passively), trouble.*

o-hòhĩafo, *pl. a-, = ohòguañfo.*

ahò-hĩahiá, *inf.* *pressure (act.), vexation, tribulation, trouble.*

ahò-him, *inf.* [hò him] *trembling.*

hoho, *red. v., s. horo.*

o-hòhó, *pl. a-, 1. stranger, foreigner, cf. onanani, omamfrani.* — *2. guest; meye no h. = migye no wo me fi, mekokye no aduañ, I show him hospitality; meye ne h. = mesoe ne ñkyeñ, I put up, take lodgings at his house, am his guest; wakósoe h., he has gone to take lodgings.*

ahòhoahóá, *inf.* [hoahoa nehò] *boast, bray, bravado, ostentation,*

hòho-bèá, *a foreign place; oko h., he went abroad. [puff-*

ahòho-dañ, *a house (or room) for strangers or guests; inn, hotel.*

ahòho-duañ, *food of a guest, food obtained by the hospitality of others.*

ahòho-fi, *a house where travellers are lodged and entertained; syn. ahòhodañ; cf. asoee.*

ahohórá, ahorohórá, Ak. ahorohórowá, *disgrace, dishonour, ignominy, infamy, shame, scandal; wáyè ah., n'anim aye ah., he has been disgraced (perh. disgraced himself), has become infamous, abject; bo or ye .. ah., to defame, disgrace, dishonour; to insult, abuse,*

*revile*; *syn.* yaw, kã anim, tētēē, mǎ ani wu; *cf.* didi atem, gu anim ase. — ahohora-b<sub>o</sub>, ahohora-y<sub>e</sub>, *inf.*

ohohóràní, *pl.* a-fo, *an infamous, despicable, abject, vile person* (onipa a oy<sub>e</sub> bone na obi mmu no; *opp.* onunonyamfo).

ahō-horań, *inf.* [hórań nehō] *arrogance, assumption.* Ah. na e<sub>d</sub>e kō ba, *pr.*

hohore, *red. v.* hore, *to heave, swell, rise* (said of dough]; *to grow fast, thrive*: abofra no ahohorè kokürō, onipa no ah. ay<sub>e</sub> kese.

hóhore, *mucus, spittle, phlegm*; ob<sub>o</sub> waw na of<sub>e</sub> h., *he coughs and throws out phlegm*; *cf.* utasu.

hohoro, *red. v.* horo.

àhóhòw', a species of *ant*, emitting an offensive smell, of a reddish colour, living on trees, espec. lime- and orange-trees. *pr.* 2427.

àhóhòw' = ahuhuw, huruhúrów a efi nipa anom', *breath*; n'anon' ah. boń, y<sub>e</sub> hũām, y<sub>e</sub> hyew.

ohóhóy<sub>e</sub>, a-, *inf.* *reception and entertainment of strangers or guests, hospitality.*

ahō-ohũām, *sweet scent or smell, grateful odour, fragrance.*

ahō-huru, *inf.* [hō huru] *heat, warmth.*

ahōhuru-bere, *summer.*

ahō-hwānyāń, *inf. s.* hwānyāń.

ahō-hyehye, *inf.* [hyehye nehō] = ahōhoahoa.

ahō-hyēsó, *inf.* [hy<sub>e</sub> nehō so] *self-command, self-discipline, chastity.*

ahō-ghyew, -ghyew, *heat of the skin or body in fever &c.* *cf.* ahōhuru.

ohōkafo, a *single man*; nea onni bi nkā ne hō, onni yere, nni mma; *cf.* ohōkwafo.

ahōkeka, *inf.* [hō keka] *itching, pricking, tingling; prickly-heat, a cutaneous eruption of red pimples, s.* fífisē.

ahōkeká, *inf.* [keká nehō] *adornment, decoration; attire, dress.*

ahōkekādé, *ornament, adornment; set-off, finery; trimmings; jewels.*

ohōkwafo, *pl.* a-, 1. nea okunu se oyere mfām ne hō, a *single, unmarried person*, also a *widower or widow*; *cf.* ohōkafo, osigyaf<sub>o</sub>, okunafo. — 2. nea oyare bi nkura no na biribiara nyé no, a *sound, healthful, hale, hardy, robust, staunch person.*

ahō-kyere, *inf.* [hō kyere] = ahōhia.

ahō-kyere, *inf.* [kyere nehō] *ostentation, vanity, (self-)conceit, vain-glory*; *cf.* abantań, ahōhoahoa, ahōhyehye, ahōm, ahupō.

ohōkyerefo, *pl.* a-, *an ostentatious, vain, self-conceited person.*

hom, Ak. F. *pron. s.* mo & Gr. § 58 *Rcm.* 1. 2.

hōm, *v.* [*red.* hōńhōm] F. ohōm no so, Ak. ghye no so, odi no so mmerantesem &c. *to outrage, treat with violence and wrong, roughly, rudely.* — hōm do, F. *to rule over.* Mk. 10,42.

hōm, a-, F. = hōme, *strength.* *pr.* 1510. Mk. 12,30.

ahôm, *inf.* F. 1. = ohôme. — 2. óyè ah. = oye ahôkyere, ahan-taù, *he is haughty, proud.* — 3. n'ahôm kâ nohò, *he is happy.*

[Mt. 5,12. Ps. 128,2.

ahôma, F. 1. = hãmã. Mk. 1,7. 7,35. — 2. = ñhômã.

ù h ô m ã, tet. hōma, F. ahōma, wōma, ñwōma, 1. the *skin* or *hide* taken from an animal body (*diff. wère*); *cf.* oguañhōma, nantwi-ñhōma, asoñhōma. — 2. *leather.* — 3. *paper*; *cf.* borò-ñhōma, krâtá'. — 4. *playing-card(s)*; tow ñh., *to play (at) cards.* — 5. *letter, epistle*; *cf.* mǎnã-ñhōma. — 6. *book*; *syn.* brúkú'. — 7. ñh. or ñhōman', *book-learning*; *literary knowledge*: osũa ñh., *he learns to read*; *he studies*; onim ñhōman', *he is an educated, learned or literary man, a scholar.* — ù h ô m ã, ñhōmawá, *pl.* ñhōma-ñhōma, *tract, treatise, pamphlet, little book.*

a ñ h ô m ã g ũ a ñ [ñhōma a águáù] *a dried skin*; owu ye añh. yaw,  
[pr. 3491.

ù h ô m a - k á ñ, *inf.* = ñ'hóma káù, *reading books*; *cf.* Gr. § 203,1.

ù h ô m a - k y e r é w, *inf.* *writing on paper, writing of letters or books.* — di ñh., *to correspond, have epistolary intercourse.* — ñh. hō kwanñyã, *liberty of the press.* — ù h ô m a - n y a n s a, *science.*

ù h ô m a - p ò é, ñhōma a wòapo no aye krâtá', *parchment.* 2 Tim. 4,13.

ù h ô m a - s ũ á, *inf.* = ñhōma sũa, *learning from books.*

ù h ô m ã - t i n t i m, *inf.* *printing*; ñh.-tintim-afiri, *printing-press.*

ù h ô m a - t o w, *inf.* *card-playing.*

hō ma ñ, *v.* [red. hōmahōmañ] *to swell* (of a bud, a carcase), *to bloat, distend*; *to be puffed up or bloated, inflated or flushed* (with pride); *to puff oneself up*; wahomañ akò wòñ so, *he flew upon them, railed at them, used rough and angry words, insolent and reproachful language, against them.* 1 Sam. 25,14. *Cf.* horañ.

e-hom-ara, F. = mo ara.

home, *v.* 1. *to breathe*; wawu, oñhome bio, *he is dead, he breathes no longer*; outumi ñhome nsi so, *he cannot breathe well, breathes with difficulty* (ne home no nsi so yiye, enté senea dā ete no). — 2. *to rest, repose*; mabère, mekoñhome kakra; o'wígyinae mehómee wò Aburi; se woforo bepòw yi wíe a, wobèhome. — 3. *to vibrate, pulsate, beat or throb*, as the arteries and the heart.

ò - h ò m é, e- (*inf.*) 1. *breathing, breath.* — 2. *strength*: ò, akoa yi n'ni home, ah, *this fellow has no strength* (to work, to fight). — 3. *Phr.* me home tew, *lit. my breath reuds, i.e. my strength fails me, I can bear it no longer, am in consternation, despair, despondency*; it is used in the *present tense*; in the *pret.* and *perf. tense* the *phr.* "me hō yeraw me" is used for it. — 4. *rest, repose*: eyi ansã-na manyã oh., *now at length I have got rest*; oh. bi nni asase so, *there is no rest on earth.* — 5. *Phr.* me hōme kã me hō, *my rest is undisturbed, I have peace*; *cf.* ahōmekã.

ahome, (*inf.*) 1. *breath*; sigh; gu ah., *to sigh.* pr. 291. — 2. F. *rest, repose*: kógye wo ahómé, *go take your rest*; mǎ minnyé m'ah., *let me have my repose.*

a h o m e - g ú, *inf.* *a sigh*; *sighing.*

ahome-gyé, *inf.* recreation, refreshment, recovery of strength and spirit after toil; F. *rest. Mt. 11,28 f.*

ahómê-ká, *inf.* [me home akâ me hô] satisfaction, gladness, joy, happiness.

ahome-téw, *inf.* [home tew or tew home] breathlessness, the being out of breath; distress, excessive trouble, vexation &c. biribi a etew wo home (something that takes away your breath or rest) e.s. emnâ wumyâ ahomeyé, ehaw wo; *syn.* abotu, ahôyeraw. Owo de ahometew (a.s. ahôyeraw) na oka. *pr.* 3446.

ahô-e-méréw, -oméréw, weakness, infirmity, debility.

ahôm-gye, -kâ, F. s. ahomegye, ahomekâ.

ahôm-kâm, F. *gludly. Mk. 12,37.*

o-hómó, shouting to welcome a person; bô h., to make a noise in welcoming; *cf.* bô t̄wi. Woboo homo gyece no awo.

homofó, the criers in chasing game.

homtseñ [ahome tenten] F. gu h., to sigh deeply. *Mk. 8,12.*

hoñ, *v.* [*red.* hoñhoñ] to pull out that which stuck fast (the blade of a knife, the iron of a hoe from the handle, a nail from the wall); to extirpate (a horn from a goats head: hoñ oguañ abeñ no, hoñhoñ abeñ no); to screw out, unscrew; hoñhoñ akyene no m̄fewa', take out the screws of that drum.

hoñ, *v.* to seize by the nape and push away; ohòñ no = owo no ñkonsiaw, owo no taw, osum no atiko.

hõñ, *v.* [*red.* hoñhoñ] to swell; me nsa rehoñ, my hand is swelling; n'afono ahoñ, his cheek is swollen; - *tr.* to cause to swell: m̄fâ hoñ me nañ, the Guinea-worm causes my leg to swell.

o-hoñ, narrow in the bones; brain; tirim h. the brain(s); hoñtini, the nerves.

hóññ, *u. & adv.* deep, very deep, said of a wound, a well, the eyes in their cavity; *cf.* hó.

hõññ, the humming or buzzing of flies; wotu a, wote woñ ntabañ mu h. — *cf.* hõnyõhõnyõ.

o-hõññám [= hõ ñám; onípa hõññám, nèhõññám] 1. the body of a man or animal; *pr.* 1420-22. o-nè me te se oññám nè ntama, we are close or fast friends. *Cf.* onipadua; eñunu, amũ. — 2. the flesh, *Ser.* - oññám akóñno, fleshty lusts.

o-hõññám-ani, outward appearance; oññám-ani ha-yi, outwardly; - oññám-ani-ade, outward, bodily, temporal (not spiritual) things. ahõññám-dzen, F. health.

o-hõññám-ñéw [oññám ñéw] sensual pleasure, sensuality, voluptuousness.

o-hõññám-nípa, a person of one's own flesh i.e. family, kin, kin-o-hõññám-kóro = oññám koro, *Mt. 19,5.* [*dred* or people.

hõññám-kuru = hõññám mu kuru, *pr.* 1423f.

hó-ñè-hó, 1. there and there, certain places there; woko kũro nom' a, ñko h. — 2. intermediate, middling; indifferent; owo h., he wavers, is undecided.

hó ñ hóm, (*pl.*) *a.*, a spirit; the spirit of man [ah. = osámáñ *a.s.* sínsím, aluñmu ade neñ; sunsuma na tefo fre no sa(se): ne h. asore no so akye (orebewu neñ); onipa wu a, ne h. fi no mu ko soro]. Onyame h., the Spirit of God; Hoñhom kroñkroñ, the Hoty Ghost; hoñhom ahōto, spiritual joy or happiness; hoñhom-mu-ade, spiritual things.

ahoñhom, a mild, gentle wind; *cf.* mfare, mframa, alum.

hoñhom, *red. v.* s. hom; ñhoñhóm me sò, mã meñhómè!

hoñhoñ, *red. v.* hoñ.

hō ñ hō ñ, *red. v.* hō ñ.

o-hòní, *pl. a.*, a figure made of clay or wood, meant to represent a sick person and put at the outskirts of the town for the spirit supposed to be troubling the person; *image, statue; idol.* [G. amagā.]

ahō-ním, *inf.* [ním nehō] 1. self-consciousness. — 2. conscience. Kurtz § 12. 154. 173. — ñkwā a ah. wom' or ah. ñkwā, personal life.

ahōnimfo†, 1. rational being; 2. person within the Godhead.

ahō-ninúim, *inf.* [hō ninim] beginning recovery, gradual restoration from sickness, convalescence.

hon o, *v. intr. & tr.* [*red.* hoñhono] to melt (not by fire, *cf.* nññ), to dissolve, liquify; to steep, macerate; ñkyenc, asikre no ah.; wa-nōa ode no mã ah., she has over-boiled the yam; agègènu ne dokono a wode usu hono nom; ag. is a beverage of maize-bread macerated in water; — ode nsā honoo yeñ, he pressed upon us to drink.

e-hono, 1. bark of a tree, dua (hō) hono or aboñ; rind, husk, shell; abrobe hō h., the rind of a pine-apple; akutu hō h., orange-peelings. — 2. scales; apatā hō h. or aboñ, the scales of a fish. — 3. F. = sare, grass for thatching houses.

hōnta, *v.* F. = hintaw.

hontoñ, *a.* = tenteñ, long.

o-hō-nto-wo-sò, an unexpected trouble, espec. used of debts in which one is involved by unexpected swearing. Wunnim nea amane fi na wote hō a, oh. abeto wo so; asem a wunnim ase no na ebia abeto wo so. Oh. te se obonsam; ankye na adādā unipa = abeto unipa so. [On the etymology *cf.* "Me sunsuma ato me so = me hō aye yiye"; perh. "oh. abeto wo so" means: a matter in which your own self did not fall upon you i.e. did not protect you, has come to fall on you.]

ahō-n ù, *inf.* [nñ nehō] F. nnñhō, repentance. *pr.* 1425.

ahō-nyā, *inf.* [nyā nehō] the state of having got one's own self i.e. a) one's living or livelihood, i.e. wealth, riches, b) one's liberty, i.e. independence; *cf.* ehódé, ahōfadi. — ahōnyā-de, wealth, riches.

o-hōnyāfo, *pl. a.*, a rich, wealthy man; *cf.* odefo, osikani.

o-hōnyānyī, F. *id.* Mt. 19, 23. Mk. 10, 25.

ahō-nyāunnyāñ', *inf.* [hō nyāunnyāñ] horror, shudder.

hōnyō hōnyō, *n.* or *adv.* imitative of the humming or buzz-ing of bees or flies; odowá ye h., the bee hums; *cf.* hōññ.

ahōodeñ and other words beginning ahō... seek without regard to the o.

hōpàé [nea ne hō apa] (an animal) *naked, bare, or bald on the body*; oguan h., *a bald, naked sheep or goat*. Cf. tipae.

ahó-pē, *inf.* [pē nehō] *self-love, selfishness, egotism*.

o-hōpēfo, *pl. a-*, *a selfish, self-interested person*.

ahō-pere, *inf.* [ne hó pèrè no] *eagerness (ntem a worepē de akoye biribi a egye wo ani)*; *impatience*.

ahō-pere, ahō-perepéré, *inf.* [peré nehō] *self-defence*. — ahō-pere-ahōdēñ, *ability to defend oneself*.

ahō-popo, *inf.* [ne hō popo] *trembling; alarm, fear*.

o-hōprafo, *pl. a-*, nea okura mārā de pra ohene hō, *lit. a sweeper about the king, a bearer of an elephant's-tail before the king*; cf. gyaasefo.

āhórā, *contr. fr. ahohora*; woyē me ah.

horáñ, *v.* *to raise, enlarge, swell, puff up, expand; spread; syn. hōmañ; to make or talk much of; wohorañ wohō papa, you make too much of yourself, you are arrogant, assuming, overbearing; wahórañ, he has become haughty, inflated with pride; cf. wápùw; ne diñ ahorañ = ne hō asem ahye, ahyeta, he has become renowned; oh. ne diñ, ode ne diñ ah. kūrōw yi ñhīnā, he talked much of his dignity in the whole town; ohorañ me bo = ohuru me bo, he excites my anger; ñhōrañ wo bo sa, do not fret yourself thus. [Diff. hārāñ.]*

hōrē, *v.* *to raise, throw up; mfote hōrē síw, the termites throw up earth, raise a hill; - to swell; n'āno ahōrē pōw, he has pouting lips (by nature); his lips are swollen (forming a bump, by accident); red. hōhōrē, q.v.*

horhora, F. = ahohora. *Mt. 1,19.*

horo, *v.*, red. hōhoro, also hōhō; 1. *to wash, espec. by repeated rubbing; to rinse, cleanse*. The three forms are discriminately applied thus: a) hōhō with anim', anom', nsa, nañ, *to wash the face, mouth, hands, feet*; b) hōrō with tam, atam, ntama, atade, *to wash a cloth or clothes*; also akoññua hō, *a stool &c.* c) hōhoro with tirim, ahina mu, kuruwa mu, *to wash the head, the inside of a pot, cup, mug, jar, jug &c.* — Ohoro fa ayi mu sika, *he treats earth with water in order to separate the gold contained in it, i.e. he washes gold*. — 2. *to chide, reprimand*: ohōrō no, = oyaw no, obō no ahohora.

ahoro, a *plant with broad leaves*; ahabañ tètètē a wōde tñiw añowa.

horo, a-, s. horow, a-

ahorohórā, -hórowá, s. ahohora; *Rog. 874.*

horohoro, a. *puny, small and feeble; tender, weak; soft; unripe; sickly*. Abofra (no ye) h. = ab. keteketewa a wōawo no se 'ne no; - odé h. a ennyiñi na wodi no, wōfrē no odedōmā; - abūrō-ñhwí ye h., abibi-ñhwí ye denneñ, cf. ñhwí; - n'anim ye h., *he looks sickly*; - obūrōni hō(nām) ye h.

hòrōbōbō, a. *bloated*; wáyè h. tā hó se nēa oyaré pāpasisi.

horónòà, *blister*; abō h. = dodoñku, *it has raised a blister*.



ñhòròdò, *not yet fully ripe, soft, green (corn);* wòṽe abùrow mu bi ñh.

horow, *a.* [Ky. hodoò] *different, various; several.*

a horow, *n.* 1. *kind, species, variety; okasa ahorow bebré, many kinds of language i.e. many different languages; ahoro ñhìnā bi, F. of every kind. Mt. 13,47. — 2. times (in multiplication); edu ah. du ye ọha, ten times ten are one hundred.*

ahó-sa ñ, *inf.* 1. [hō sañ] *recovery, restoration from sickness; cleansing, F. Mk. 1,44. — 2. [sañ nehō] vindication, (self-) justification.*

ahò-sā ñ, *inf.* [ne hō sãñ no] *lit. looseness, freedom from restraint; hence joy, joyfulness, happiness, frolicsomeness; gladness, glee, enthusiasm; also extravagance, unruliness.*

ahò-sepéw, *inf.* [ne hō sepew no] *joyfulness, joyousness, cheerfulness, gladness, gaiety, joviality, hilarity, happiness.*

ahò-sesew, *inf.* [sesew nehō] = ahòsiesie, 1.

ahò-siesié, *inf.* [siesie nehō] 1. *preparation, preparedness, readiness; cf. ahòboaboa, ahòdaso. — 2. F. adorning. 1 Pet. 3,3. cf. ahòkekā.*

ahòsóre, *inf.* [sore nehō] *carefulness about one's own person or self; chastity.*

ahò-sinsíám, *inf.* [síám]: ah. n. s. wode wo nsa abò nsum' afa wo hō bābi mpeñ 2 a.s. 3 de reyi biribi agu; a.s. biribi akā wo hō na wóyè no sá' yìyí gù.

hòta, *F.* = hintaw.

ahò-òtàn [hō ye tañ] *F. ugliness.*

ò-hòtèfo, *pl. a., a holy, righteous person, saint.*

ahò-tew, *inf.* [tew nehō or hō tew] *sanctification, the act of sanctifying oneself; blamelessness, chastity, sanctity, holiness, the state of being holy or sanctified.*

ahò-tewē [*s. bef.*] 1. *the state of being (or, things being) bright, clean, tidy; cleanliness, neatness; ọnyé ne nneema afiafi, ne ñhìnā ahòtewē. — 2. F. glory; holiness.*

ahòtsewefo, *F. the righteous. Mt. 9,13. Mk. 2,17.*

hotirí, *v.* *to take out from..by force; to snatch, wrest, wring from; h. ne nsam' sekañ no, wrest the knife from his hand.*

ahò-tò, *inf.* [ne hō ato no] *quiet, quietness, peace; happiness, joy; comfort, comfortable feeling.*

ahò-to-ase†, *inf.* [to ne hō ase] *self-neglecting, unconcernedness.*

ahò-to-sót†, *inf.* [de nehō to so] *reliance (upon).*

ò-hò-trāfo, *pl. a., [nea otrā..hō] lit. a by-sitter, assessor, judge lateral; counselor, adviser; minister of a sovereign or regent; pr.1310.*

hotse, *v.* *F. = fṽete, pete, to scatter, strew. Mt. 12,30. 25,24.*

ahò-tutúo, *Ak. = atutuw? samē?*

ahò-tṽētṽé, *inf.* [tṽētṽé nehō] *tardiness, slackness, slowness, sluggishness; backwardness, dilatoriness; lingering, protraction; ọye ah. = wosoma no a, ọmmó pànkrañ ñkọ.*

how, *v.* 1. to dry on or by the fire; wode gya na wode how apatā; fa nām gu gya so how; nām no ahow. — 2. to be not sufficiently boiled, underdone: wonōa aduan na woamfa nsu aññu mu senea ete a, na emmeñ, na wose: aduan no ahow = añweñ (efise ogya nni ase, nsu pabi nso nuim', woammua so nso yiye). *pr.* 639. — 3. to be light, not weighty or heavy in flying or walking: wotow kyew ko soro a, ehow; mafou nti, menama, na mehows; to be ineffective: bemma no how, the arrow has no power to go far, emu ye hare, enyé duru pi; - okā asem a, na ehow se beñ = enná korā; asem a ye rekā yi, yebo so a, ehow = eteñ ani, ani nná bābiara. — 4. to be weak, remiss, slack, loose, not fast, not close, not well joined: ekyew no how, the cap does not fit tight; ehow so = enná so, enyá okwañ pi; biribi a ehye ade bi mu na entó so pe na ofā nweñ ho; *syn.* hodwow, *cf.* bo so. — 5. to be lofty: Akuapem asase how soro kyen Kröbo. — 6. *Phr.* ..were how, how .. were, *s.* were.

o-ho-w, *inf.* *s.* how; blasting; *cf.* o-po, withering. *Deut.* 28,22. *Am.* 4,9.

a hō-wōw, *inf.* [ne hō awow] exhaustion of means or property; ah. nti ontumi nyé mfefew-ade a ne mfefo ye, from want of means he cannot equal his comrades in finery.

a hō-yáw, castigation, punishment. *Mat.* 25,46. [i.q. seq.]

a hō-eyáw', -oyáw' [ne hō ye no yaw] 1. pain, suffering, irritation; wohye no ah. = woye no ayayade. — 2. irritability, touchiness, peltishness. — 3. envy, grudge; ambition, jealousy; malevolence; ahōeyáw é! wo ani abere me! that is nothing but malice! you envy me! *Cf.* apese-neinkō-nyā.

a hō-eyáwde = ayayade.

o-hō-oyáw'fó, *pl.* a-, an envious, jealous, malicious person; *syn.* obófo; odí wo sika ana wo adwuma hō aboro; ade a obi ye na eye no hō ye no yaw.

ahō-oyéà, Ak. = ahōeyaw, pain &c.

ahō-yeraw, Ak. ahōhāra, *inf.* [ne hō yeraw no] uneasiness, anxiety, mortification, vexation, tribulation, wretchedness, anguish; *cf.* ahometew; *pr.* 3446.

hrāhrā... *s.* hānāhānā.

hrāñ, *s.* hārañ (& horañ).

hu, *v.* *s.* huw.

ohu, a kind of *pap*; mmōre a woyam na wotati bi anōa na wode afra m' bio; awi a wode suhyew akā se wokā abete no.

hū, *n.* or *adv.* imit. of blowing or of a confused noise: mframa bo hū, the wind blows strong; ankōnam mmō hū, *pr.* 1708. nnipa no kasa hū = hóbòbobò; kūrow nom' aye hū = hō. — 2. completely: wadow kwac no ñh. hū, he has cleared (away) the wood altogether; *syn.* korā; *pr.* 983.

hū', *interj.* an exclamation to call one from a distance.

hū, Ak. hunu, *v.* to see; *diff.* fwe, gyeñ, kari. 1. to perceive by the eye, to behold, discern, descry; mihū no (= m'ani tuaa no) wo ho mprenpreñ (Ak. mihunuu no ho sesē ara), I saw him there just now; ohñi se wawu, he saw that he was dead; - to have in sight;

to take notice of. pr. 187-93. 1428-53. 2023. — 2. to discover, find, find out, invent; mefweŋe me pāne na miuhū, I am looking for my needle and cannot find it. pr. 483. 2670. — 3. to recognize: mihūu no ne yarepa so na maūhū no bio, I saw him on his sick-bed and did not recognize him. — 4. to perceive by mental vision, note with the mind; to form an idea or conception of; to discern, distinguish; to know, pr. 1014. — to understand, comprehend. — Phr. hū ase, — akyiri, — mu, to understand (the meaning or reason, the consequences, the contents); hū āno, to understand how to manage. — 5. to learn; perf. to know, understand, be conversant with, be able; cf. nim; pr. 565. 592. 1430. 1438. 1452. wahū nehō so fwe, she knew how to guard herself, she has kept herself pure or chaste. — 6. to know, to have sexual commerce with. Gen. 4. — 6. to perceive by the organs of taste and feeling; syn. te. — 8. to experience, suffer: wobehū biribi, you will have to suffer something! pr. 586f. 1451. Phr. hū amanne, to see adversity i.e. to be in affliction, to suffer; to be tormented (F.) — 9. Phr. hū mā., F. to feel for, sympathize with; — hū .. mmogo, to look at .. with compassion, to pity, commiserate, have compassion or mercy on; — hū .. anim, to obtain admission or admittance before; mahū ohene anim 'ne, to-day I was admitted to the presence of the king. — 10. Phr. Wuhūu deŋ na woaba yi? lit. what did you see that you have come? i.e. what induced you to come, why are you come? wuhūu deŋ na wobesāmānā no yi? for what reason have you summoned him?

hū, v. to burn the hair from a dead animal; moye deŋ ni? ye-hū aboa, — oguaŋ; wohū abirekyi hō wō afikyiri.

c-hū, n. fear, fright, terror; ehū akā no, fear has befallen him, he is frightened. — ye hū, 1. to excite fear; éyè hū, it is frightful, awful, dreadful; ne hō ye hū, his appearance excites fear, he is frightful, formidable, terrible. — 2. to be fearful, afraid, timid: óyè hú sè akókò, he is as timid as a fowl, = óyè ohúfo. — bō hū, F. to be amazed. Mt. 12, 23.

ahū, 1. a treasure found in the earth or ground; sika a wotu wō fam' a.s. nupūn mù; syn. odweŋ, asasedé; — tu ahū, to find or dig out a treasure hidden in the ground; watu ahū (afa), he has found some hidden treasure, wafa odweŋ. — 2. = ahūnu, a thing seen. pr. 1455.

hūā, v. [red. hūahūa] to smell, scent; memā no aduaŋ a, ohūá fwe ansā-na odi, when I give him food, he smells (or snuffles) at it before he eats (it); okramaŋ de ne fweŋe ahūahūa ara akohū abokā no, the dog has with his nose traced out i.e. has scented the carcass. Cf. ehūā, hūām. (hūā tie, pr. 1565.)

### **hūā, F. hwā, Ak. fwā.**

hūā, v. 1. to scrape, scratch; hūā ode, to scrape or scratch off the burned parts of the roasted yam; to graze, to rub or brush lightly in passing (cf. hūāsu); syn. twere, twerew; cf. hūān, hūane, & red. hūhūā. — 2. (hūa, cf. red. hūāhūā) to bring a fresh leaf into close contact with fire to make it flabby, flaccid: tew ababaŋ no hūā (kā, tōtō) gya posa sō kuru no mu. — 3. [inf. ahūā] to beg, to crave for; ohūā aduaŋ, okohūā no aduaŋ, he craves for food, begs food from him; obehūā ha dā; pr. 213. cf. sere.

a hũã, *inf.* begging (for food). *pr.* 207.

Hũã, *pr. n.* the country to the east of the Volta beyond Akwam and Anum, called by the inhabitants Eꝛe, by the Akras Ayigbe, by the Europeans Krepē. Oko Hũãm'; Ohũãní, *pl.* Hũãfó.

e-hũã, *smell, odour, scent* (good or bad). — te h., *to perceive the smell, to smell*; mete atuduru h., *I am smelling the powder*; (tie h., *pr.* 1565.) — gye hũã, *to scent, smell*: akramañ gye hũã na wotoa won aboa; migye no hõ hũã. — yi h., *to give (yield, produce) a good smell, Ca.* 1,12.; *to have a bad smell, to stink*, = boñ.

hũã, brode hũã, *the viscous juice oozing from a newly cut bunch of plantains* (atompráda mu nsu fitã a eye mã; se ekã wotama ana wo nsam' a, eka ho, *it stains the clothes or hands*).

hũã, *a. & adv.* viscous, viscid, sticky, glutinous; tenacious, tough; *syn.* hũãñi, tãã, sã, mã, fã, präprä &c. Me fufũ so hũã.

o-hũãe, *pl. a-*, broom; *syn.* oprae; wode abe berew na wode ye.

o-hũãfó, *pl. a-*, beggar, mendicant.

Hũãfó, the people or inhabitants of Hũã.

hũã hũã, hũahũã, *red. v.* 1. s. hũã & hũã. — 2. *refl.* (s. hũã 2) *to bask*; fa gya mã miñhuãhuã melõ (= mento) kakra, *provide some fire that I may warm myself a little*.

ahũãhá, a kind of plant.

ahũãhã, the tobacco-plant, growing wild in the country.

Hũãm', = Hũãmú.

hũãm, *v.* to pluck, pull off, out, or from, with a twitch; *syn.* pañ, poñ, tew, tu; obi reñhũãm won me nsam', *John* 10,28f. — 2. *to decrease, abate*; *syn.* hũãñ, tãã; nsu no ahũãm. — 3. *to smell i.e. to investigate by smelling*; combined with tie & te or fãẽ & hũ: mihũãm tã matie se eye ana; ohũãm tã fãẽ (Ak. ofwam tawa no fãẽ) se ebeye de anã? *I smell, he smells the tobacco to know whether it be good.*

o-hũãm, 1. the scent or odour emitted from sweet-smelling substances, perfume, fragrance, aroma. — 2. sweet-smelling substances, perfumes; aduru bi a eye hũãm, se krobów, beweonua (two kinds of gum), mmõwa (a bark), ofwëntã (a fruit), péprẽ (aloë), osíkó, fofõwa, ñhwãne, osõñweré. — ye or sra h., *to apply perfumery to the face, neck, arm-pits, upper arms.*

hũãm, hũãmhũãm, *a.* odoriferous, fragrant, sweet-smelling; — ye h., *to be fragrant, smell sweetly*; ne hõ ye hũãm, *pr.* 2427. éyẽ h.; ñnó hũãmhũãm.

o-hũãm m o, *inf.* [hũãñ, bõ] or hũãm m o [õbo a ehũãñ] *disappointment*; bõ or di h., *to disappoint; to be disappointed*; wadi me h., *he has disappointed me*; ete se wãhũãñ biribi a ekura ade bi mu na ade no abõ fam' (afwẽ ase). *pr.* 1458.

hũã ù, *v.* [*red.* huñhũãñ] Ak. fãwãne, 1. *to pull or draw away, off or forth, to withdraw forcibly*, espec. a thing from under some other object; wasoma me soro ahũãm m'ase antweri, *pr.* 3002; wahuãñ ne nañ, *he has forcibly withdrawn his foot*. — 2. *to disjoin, dislocate,*

put out of joint; to sprain (?) with mu: wahũãñ ne nañ mu, he has sprained his foot; — to be dislocated, out of joint: ne nañ ahũãñ. — 3. to snap, to spring or fly up or back, rebound: afiri no ah., the spring has snapped off. *pr.* 3031. — 4. to burst, crack (of eggs in hatching chickens). — 5. to recede, flow back, lower, ebb; epo ahũãñ, the sea ebbs. — 6. .. so hũãñ, to decrease, decline, diminish, lessen (of fluids or any thing accumulated, of strength, pain &c); eso ah., it has become less or lower; ne tumi so rehũãñ, his power is on the decline; ne kaw no so ah., his debt has decreased; — *caus.* huan .. so, to diminish; wahũãñ me kaw so amã me, he has lessened my debt for me; *opp.* dore, hyia so. — 7. óhũãñ apakye = oto ap., okã (he touches) ne nañ mu, ne sisi mu, ne gyã mu, he limps, walks lamely, in consequence of a dislocation or fracture in a joint or leg.

hũãñ', *v.* [red. hũãñ'hũãñ] Ak. fãwãne, to peel, to strip, draw or tear off the skin, husk or rind; h. abũrow = yi bũróhóno fi abũrow hõ; h. akutu, to peel an orange; h. kwadu hõ hono, apatã hõ hono, to peel off the husk of a banana, scrape off the scales of a fish. *Cf.* hũã, hũane, wae.

hũãñé, *v.* Ak. fãwãne; to scratch (nehõ, the skin when itching). — h. ñkóróm, to snore.

ũhuãne, *s.* ñhwãne.

hũãñĩ, *a.* = hũã, tãwã, tãwãñĩ.

o-hũã-sũ, Ak. ofwãsũo (hũã, to graze, nsu, water] the water or moisture of the grass and bushes from the morning-dew or rain, wetting the clothes of the passer-by; oh. afow me ntama. *pr.* 256.

ahũ-bo-a, 1. aboa a wokum no a wohũ ne ñhõma. — 2. (ehũ-bo-a) aboa a eye hũ, *pr.* 1459.

ahũ-de, 1. ade a eye hũ, a fearful thing. — 2. ade a wõahũ, a thing found out, invention; *cf.* abõrehũde, anyansahũde, anyãde. — ahũde-adwene, inventive power or faculty of mind, ingenuity.

hũfo, huwfo, *s.* huw.

o-hũfó, *pl.* a-, a timid person, coward. *pr.* 1460.

ahũgyã = bodua, nantwĩdua, a cow's tail, used as an ornament on festive occasions.

huhã, innumeros; mpém mpém huhã (opedu ahorow opedu, ten millions) = opehuhã, opepehã, opepetõ, innumerable or countless thousands or myriads.

huhu, *s.* huhuw.

hũhũ, *a.* [red. of ehũ] fearful, alarmed, full of fears and apprehensions; oman mu ayẽ h. = wokekã asẽm sẽ ebia dom reba n.a. na wosuro ntia oman no abõ twĩ.

hũhũa, ananse h., a spider's web or net. Ak. ntontan.

hũhũã, *red. v.* hũã, 1. to graze, to rub, touch or brush lightly in passing; ote põnkõ no so a, na ne nañ h. (= tãwẽ) fam'; ne ntama h. (= sesã) fam'. — 2. with hõ or a kyi: to be near one: oh. me hõ, he is always near me; wokõ bãbi a, mih. wo akyi (wo hõ), I crave to be near you wherever you go.

ahuhuá, 1. *a little famine, scarcity of food; nnansā yi ah. aba kakra, provisions have become rather scarce in these days (in May or June, when the yam begins to grow).* — 2. *s. ahuluwa.* — *pr. 1253.*

o-huhu-bo, *pl. a- [obo huhuw] a false weight. pr. 1461.*

ahúhu-de, = *ade huhuw, a vain, futile, useless, worthless, contemptible, mean, base, vile thing or things.*

ahuhu-dze, *F. lasciviousness, Mk. 7,22., wickedness.*

ahuhu-dwumā, *trifling, domestic work.*

hūhūhūhū, *murmuring; kasa h., to murmur, cf. ñwīnwī. pr. 2187. dzi..hūbūhū, F. to murmur against. Mk. 14,5.*

Hūhūhūhū, *name of a month, about June; s. osram.*

o-húhu-ni, *pl. a-fo, = onipa huhuw, a mean, base, vile, abject, wicked, worthless fellow or person. pr. 1090.*

o-huhurow, *s. ohururow.*

ahúhusēm, = *asēm huhuw, vain or idle words or talk, nonsense, futility, vanity; meanness, buseness, rileness; akoa yi di ah., this fellow is full off nonsense, plays wanton tricks.*

húhuw, *a. rain, worthless, useless, good for nothing; common, despicable; mean, base, vile; se wonni sika a, ankā eye ade huhuw bi kwa, if gold (gold-dust) were not used in commerce, it would be but a useless thing. pr. 917. Cf. hunu, funu.*

huhúw, *red. v. huw, to blow repeatedly; h. ñkwañ, to blow or cool the soup; ñkwañ no ye hyew dodo, huhuw so na enūwo! pr. 1462. — Ohuhúw' ne bá no, oprapra ne ba hō huhuw no hō = ósore ne ba, ofwe ne ba so yiye, she is very particular or careful with her child.*

ahúhúw [huw, to blow] 1. *breath; whiff, puff; blast; n'anom' ah. ye hyew, ye hūām, hōñ, the breath of his mouth is hot. — smells good. — stinks; mede m'anom' ah. memāā ne hō yeē no hyew, I warmed him with my breath. Cf. ahohow, ohome, ahuluwá, ohururow. — 2. = ahuhude.*

ahuhuwá, 1. *blast, the hot stream of air coming from a fire; mframa hyewhyéw à efi gyam'. — 2. s. ahuhuá.*

a-hū-káú [hū kañ, to see first]: *wadi me ah., he has seen me first. pr. 2910.*

hūm, *v. s. hōm.*

e-hum, *down, the fine, soft, hairy outgrowth from the leaves of some plants; ade bi a ete se ñhwī wō sasono nè afwērew nè awó-rán n.a. hō.*

o-hūm', *a yearly festival, annual custom of the Guan people (Date, Kyerepōñ, Mamfē, Mampōñ, Tutu, Asantemma) and part of the Akems, celebrated with feasting, playing and dancing; amañ a wokaasa Guan ñh. na edi hum, tese Akropōñfo nè Aburifo twa odwira; cf. odwira, aberékwasí, akonhuro. — odé-hum', a festival for the fetish at the time of planting (?) yam; s. ohumkañ; — abeté-hum'.*

o-hum, *pl. a-, a brazen gun, blunderbuss; tuo tiā bi a wóde di ahemfó anim; ñwówá na wotā de ye ne dade a eda ne bōnā mu no.*

ahúm, 1. *a strong wind, gale, storm*; mframa kẹse or bebrē, cf. mfare, oprannā; ah. retu, *a storm is rising*; ah. tui na ebua dua guu kwañ mu; ah. abesi mañ mu; ah. abetu ade a etua o<sub>dañ</sub> atifi no kọ; ah. abefa onipa afi hyeñ nom'. — 2. s. ahuñ 3.

ahum, *introduction of a song*; bọ ahum.

-hũmā, *adj. (in epds.) common, not sacred*; s. dahuma, oni-humani.

ohũm'-da, da a Gwaifo di wọñ afrihyia, s. ohũm.

ahumfo, wọñ a wokura ahum di hene anim, s. ohum & gya-asefo.

ahum-káñ, *the time of the first ohum custom*. — ahum-di, *inf.*

ahúm-nè-ahám, *mistle-toe*, a parasitic plant on trees.

ahũmóbó, ahũmóbóre, mmọborohunu, *inf.* [hũ.. mmọbọ] *pity, sympathy, compassion, commiseration, mercy*; cf. timọbọ, ayam-hyehye. — n'ahũmọbọr dọsọ dodo, F. *he is most gracious*.

ahũmọbọr-do, F. *mercifully*.

huñ, Ak. = hunu, *a. & adv.*

ahuñ, Ak. ahuno, ahunu, 1. ahúñmù, ahunum, *the air, atmosphere, the apparently empty space above the earth*; cf. wim; [fr. hunu, a.] — 2. ahúñmù ásí or atọ nó sò, *something invisible (from the air) has come down on him i.e. he has fallen in a swoon, is in a fainting fit, has had an epileptic fit*; ah. ye ade a wuñhũ, ẹte se ọhome ara; cf. ahum = mframa, ahonhom, & ahunum, piti, beraw, abiribiriw). — 3. ahuñ, ahũñmu, ahum, ahuntwam kakra, *a little while*; mã ahuñ ntwam' kakra ansā-na mentoa m'a-señ so, *wait or let me wait a little and then I shall proceed in my relation*; wokọyi, ahũñmu twam' kakra a, bẹra, *you are going now, but come again in a little while*; ahũñmu fa mu kakra a (or, ahuñ [ahum] kakra fam' [twam'] a), na agyae, *in a little while it will be over*; ahũñmu faa so no, ọsọree, *after a little while he arose*.

ahuñ-mu-hyeñ, *air-balloon*; cf. mframa-toa.

huna, *v.* [red. hunahuna] 1. *to importune, tease, defy, provoke, challenge*; wope se wo yonkọ hye wo ase na wohye no so a, na wuhuna no neñ; wode asemmone bi (anuodeñ) h. wo yonkọ; ahene 2 ye dom na obiakọ nkoa betwam' a, ope se ọhaw wọñ na eye woñ wura abufuw (tañ). — 2. de nehō hh... mu, *to obtrude upon, to be burdensome to; to intrude among*; ode nehō hunahuna adwumayefo no mu te se nea oye adwuma no bi, nanso onye bi. — 3. *to threaten, frighten, terrify*; ode abā, sekañ, tuo, huna no = yi no hũ. Ps.10,18. cf. pōpō.

ahunahuro, *by-name of the dog*.

ahúu-àní-àñ ká-nsa [ade a emā aniwa hũ (nea ewo dañ mu) na nsa de, ẹnkā] *lattice; lattice-window, trellised window, window with crossbars; Venetian window blind, jealousy*.

ahũnanyāñkwá, F. [nea wuhũ no a wunyā ñkwá] *a saviour (one from whose sight you obtain life)*.

huíhón, a kind of *pot-herb* or *vegetable*. pr. 2537.

huñhūai, *red. v.* hūai.

ñhūñhūni [huñhunu] 1. the *dust of worm-eaten wood*. — 2. a worm that eats wood; wood-fretter, wood-worm. — 3. *adj.* worm-eaten; watoɔ dua ñhuñhunii ñkō, he has felled a tree worm-eaten throughout.

huñhunu, *red. v.* hunu.

o-huñkyeree, 1. [hūnu = hū, & kyere = kye] nea wuhū no akye; “ō, oh. ni!” here I see a friend whom I have not seen for a long time! — 2. [ehū, kye]: Wose: hūñkyeree, na wonse sē: nnañkyeree, *pr.* 2809. = wose: woye hū a, na wokye, na wonse sē: woye nnam a, na wunyiñ kye. (Obi ye nnam bebrebe wō okō mu a, enna wokā no sa.)

ñhūñi, *inf.* [hūnu] Ak. = ñhūi; wanyā ñh., he has often seen.

ahūñu, *s.* ahuñ, ahunum’.

[Gr. § 104,5.]

hūno, Ak. = hunu.

hunta, huntsa, F. = hintaw. *Mt.* 10,26. 13,35.44. *Mk.* 4,22. *cf.* sūma.

hunu, *v.* 1. *espec.* with mu: to hollow (out), make hollow, excavate; to corrode; mmoā h. dua. — 2. to be worm-eaten: dua no ah.; mmoā ũe mu ade no, na ehunu gu sē kyekyeré. — 3. *Phr.* n’anom’ ahūnu, *lit.* his mouth is empty, he has no appetite i.e. he is in trouble, is grieved.

hunu, *a.* 1. empty, void, hollow. — 2. unsubstantial; vain, worthless, unsatisfying; — 3. idle, inactive, unemployed, unoccupied. — 4. unfruitful, fruitless, ineffectual. — 5. mere, simple; bare, naked; without any thing else; - wokōe okō-hunu, = wokōe no, wonnim aseñ-kō ase, they went in their simplicity (*lit.* a mere going) i.e. without knowledge of the matter in question. — 6. having no proper right: ñkūrofo hunu ne nipa bi a womfrā wo abusūam’ na odo so ana ayoñkōgoru so na wō-nē wo trā. — 7. groundless, false (ntam). — *Cf.* luhuw, kwa; *cpds.* adelhunu, aseñhunu, ntaiñhunu.

hunu, Ak. huñ, *adv.* merely, only, for nothing, to no purpose, in vain, for no reason, without reason; òtañ me ara hunu, he hates me without cause. *Syn.* kwa, teta, gyañ.

hunu, *v.* Ak. = hū, to see &c. *pr.* 1453.

o-hūnu, one who has seen, *pr.* 1454.

ahūnu, a thing seen, *pr.* 1455.

hunu-amanne, ade a emā wuhū amanne; h. bra = amanue-hunu-bra, *pr.* 1456.

ahunum’, *s.* ahuñ; ahunum = ade-to-wo-so; ete sē abiribiriw, nauso etetew wo ani so a, ensañ mma bio sē abiribiriw.

ahupō’, 1. imperiousness, arrogance, presumption, insolence; violent behaviour. — 2. exaction of unlawful profit: imposition, extortion (óyè ah., onam bō ñkūrofo ah., = odi tumi hye ñkūrofo so gye won hō nneema); *cf.* amimdi. — 3. exaction of undue reverence: pride, haughtiness, ambition; óyè ah., obō ah., = oye hū hū, ne nneyee mu oye sē owo biribi, nso onni ahuro; vainglory; oye n’ade hū hū, he does things in a light-minded way, acts frivolously. *Cf.* ahantañ, ahōkyere-hunu, ahōhoahoa.



o-hupōfo, *pl. a.*, an arrogant, overbearing &c. person; òyē oh., e.g. he goes to settle matters as in the king's name, and the king has not sent or empowered him.

ahupō-se m, doings or dealings implying ahupō, *q. v.*

hura, *v. 1.* to be covered, set or overgrown with; to overgrow, to shoot up on; ne ti ahura dweñ or dweñ ah. n'atifi or ne tirim, his head is covered with hoary hair; esiw no sò ah. mměre, or mměre ah. siw no so, mushrooms have shot up on that ant-hill. — 2. de.. h., to convey, throw or cast to; ne diñ yē me se ohūām a mframa bō de hura me, his name is to me as a fragrance which the wind blows or wafts to me (Ca. 1,3.) — 3. h. hō or mu: to soil, make dirty, bemitre, bespatter, besmear, bedaub, stain, defile, pollute; intr. to be soiled, dirty, polluted, defiled &c. ohura dañ no mu; o dañ no hō ah., n'a-daka hō ah. = aye fi, agye ntuw; ne nuade hō ah. = agye nkā-nare; — oh. ne som hō = onsóm no yiye na osom no sakasaka, he is disloyal or dishonest in his service. — 4. h.. a ni m', to abuse (with words), to revile, vilify; to disgrace, dishonour; to insult, affront; cf. hye aniwu, bō ahohora.

hurae, a disease causing violent pain in the limbs; emā wo nnompem' tutuw wo; ne nua ne atutuw.

ahurahura dwo, 1. [ade a ahurū-ahuru na asañ adwo bio] a quick but transient bubbling or boiling up; mmā ennye ah., na mā eñko so se a fi ase yi. — 2. a plant that can be used for salad.

hureñhureñ, *a. & adv.* smart, keen, sharp: mako hyehye m'anom' h., my mouth burns intensely with pepper. — 2. unmitigated, not softened by any admixture; wayam osiām a.s. aduru h., nsu anká. — 3. brisk, quick, sprightly: akokoa h. = abofra a oye hyew, n'ani yē deñ.

huri, *v. Ak.* = huruw.

[pr. 1463-65.

o-hurí, *Ak.* ohurie, a kind of stinging insect, gnatfly (?) = otēñ.

huro, *v.* to hoot, cry out or shout in contempt, to mock, deride, jeer, flout; to expose to derision, to put to shame by crying hô, hū, yê! wohuró nò = wgbō no tutuw; Nkrañfo huro kom.

à húro, 1. *Ak.* = ahuru, foam, froth. — 2. scum i.e. dross, refuse, recreation; hence what is vile or worthless, a trifle; = fwe, a little something; enyé ah., it is nothing; eñká ah., nothing at all is wanting; memfá menyé ah., I do not make anything of it.

o-huroñ, a kind of small tree.

hūròñhūròñ, *adv.* quick and tall (of growth); abofrá no m'péw, na ónyin h. = onyin ntem-ntem, tentēteñ, obérai, akō soro ntem-ntem; — adedeñkrúma nyin h., the castor-oil plant grows fast, shoots up vigorously.

ñ huro do-ñ húro do, *pl. n.* the holes, loops or gaps in stuffs or mats of loose texture; — *adj.* loosely woven: ntama (kete) no mu yē ñh.

hūru, *v. 1.* to boil, bubble, effervesce; to foam, froth; to be violently agitated, to rage; nsu rehuru, the water is boiling; nsu a ahuru, boiling water; aduañ no huru gu, the food boils over; epo h., the sea is raging horribly. — 2. to excite, agitate: h. mañ no ani,

= tane.. ani, *to stir up the people*, Ac. 17,13. — h. bo, *to stir up the breast* i.e. *to provoke, arouse to anger or passion, to incense*. — 3. hō huru, *to be hot*; me hō h. me, *I am hot*. — 4. huru d̄wira, *to announce the beginning of the yam-custom on the previous evening* (Wednesday) by beating drums &c. — h. būronyā, *to celebrate Christmas eve*.

àhúru, *foam, froth, spume, scum*; cf. ahuro; ogyam' ah., *the water or froth oozing out from green wood in burning*.

ahurubía, *pl. ñ-*, a kind of bird, *pr. 1466*.

hurú-fēm, *inf.* [huruw, fem]: hye h., *to give forth upon usury*.  
[Eze. 18,8,13.]

ahuru-fi, *inf.* [huruw, fi]: wodi (dañ no mu) ah. = wohuruw fi adi, *they jump forth (out of the house) one after the other*.

o-huruhúrów, *steam, vapour*; oh. fi señ mu, — bakam', *steam rises from the pot, — the lagoon*.

hurúhùruw, *red. v.* huruw, *to leap, jump* (repeatedly) as one who is rejoicing; *to gambol, skip about*, in sport.

ahuruhurúw', *inf.* jumping. *pr. 1268*.

ahuru-si, *inf.* [huruw, si]: d̄i ah., *to exult, rejoice exceedingly*; woate asempa na wo hō atō wo na woretew akrayam a wordi akò-nè-aba.

ahurusí-dí, *inf.* exultation.

ahuru to á, F. ahrutsia, *pl. ñ-*, a poisonous serpent, with a big head and black and light-yellow streaks; *vipér, asp.*

o-húrututu, *the lungs*. [G. flusla].

hùrutututu, *a. boiling, bubbling* (of water on fire); *raging, foaming* (of the sea or a swelling river): éyè h., *it casts up foam*; nsu no ani yè h. = menem-menem.

huruw, *v.* Ak. huri, 1. *to leap, jump, hop, skip, spring, bound* &c. h. si, *to jump for joy* (to jump so as to place oneself again on the ground) *pr. 378. red.* huruhuruw, *q. v.* — ohuruw f̄wce kwañ so, *he quickly resumed his journey*. — 2. h. sika, *to lend money on usury, practise usury*. Deut. 23,19. Ps. 15,5. Obi ah. no sika akotua ne ka na awo no (ado, adōsō); oh. no sika = ofem no sika ñhye no da senea wo hye no dā, na ohye no da-tiā, na wammetua a, óbù gu só.

hù-se, *a thing or matter seen and told*; se eye mo atoro ò, se eye mo h. ò, mo ara mokofaa asem no, *whether it be a lie on your part, or whether you have seen and told it, it is you who have brought (out or on) the matter*.

ahù-tu, *inf.* [tu ahù] *the finding or digging out of a treasure hid in the ground; digging after hidden treasures*.

hutùhùtù, *a. rugged, rough with hair, shaggy*; oküntù no ani yè h. = wò ñhwi dodow; opp. dabō, torotoroto, asawa biara nui ani (nsore wò ani); cf. fukū &c.

hùtùmā, F. = mfutumā, *dust*. Mt. 10,14. Mk. 61,1.

huw, *v. to blow*; ohuw nensam', *he is blowing upon his hands*; *pr. 1427*. — *syn.* fita; — *red.* huluw, *q. v.*

ìhùwá, a kind of bead; ñhene ñketeñkete bi.

**hwa**, F. *see* **hūa**, Ak. **f̄wa**.

ñhwāne, a kind of *perfume*: civet; ohñám bi; nea okankañ kyima na okopopa né to a ewo dua no hō no.

hwānyāñ, *v.* 1. *refl. to stir or rouse oneself up to lively action or vigorous exertion, to stimulate oneself, to exert oneself*; asafobi hw. wōnhō wō ofie na wōnhw. wōnhō wō dom āno a, wōfre wōñ hūfo; wōhw. wōnhō kyere unipa ntī, wōñ hō ye hū; ohene wō hō na wañhw. nehō a, wonsuró no; ohw. nehō = okānyāñ nehō, oye nehō kese, okā nehō mā obi wō hō a ohū se ne nsam' ye duru (a. s. oye onipa). — 2. ne hō hwānyāñ no = oseñ ne w̄erem', *he is agitated, in perturbation*; cf. ne hō sepew no. — 3. hw... mu, *to agitate, disturb, derange, disorder, throw into confusion*; ohw. ntramam', sikam', ntadem', unipam' = opetē ntrama &c., omā woye sakasaka; ohw. ñkrañ mu, utetea mu, = se woye kōmm a, omā wosore na omā woye mānyāmānyā; ohw. ne ñhwī mu, *she dishevels her hair, puts it in disorder*; cf. sepew.

hwānyāñ h̄wānyāñ, *adv. disorderly, in a disorderly state or manner*; ode ntrama guu dañ mu hō hw. = sakasaka, cf. mānyāmānyā.

hwe, F. = f̄wie. *Mk.* 26,7.

hwē, *v.* As. = hūā, f̄wā, *to scrape, scratch*.

hwēa, f̄wēa, F. *breath*.

ñhwēa, F. ahwēa, *sand. pr.* 917. ñhwēa-sò, (*in*) *the sandy desert*.

ñhwēa-dōñ, *sand-glass*. — ñhwēa-ñhwēa-hó, *sandstone*.

ehwene, F., Ak. ñhwen, *nose*; s. ef̄wene.

ahwēñ-hēmá, s. osūā.

ñhwēntēā, of̄wēntēā, a kind of *perfume*; duaba bi a wōhata na wōayam; s. ohñām.

ahwen-tokur, F. *nostrils*.

hwētī, hwītī, s. f̄wētī.

ñhwī, Ak. chwī, *the hair*; abūroñhwī ye horohoro, ebeabea hō or esesā hō; abibiñhwī ye denneñ, epompono; cf. akura-ñhwī, ehum, hūñhūñ, sakū. — abo-so-ñhwī, dua-hō-ñhwī, *moss*.

ñhwī-ñhwī, a. *hair*; ne hō ñh., *he (his garment or body) is hairy*. 2 *Ki.* 1,8. cf. horohoro, sakū, fukū.

hwī, s. f̄wī.

hw, before o, o, u, is often written in F. (by Parker), where other dialects have merely h; e. g.

hwō, hwoa, hwōhwo, hwōm, ahwōm, hwōñ, hwotse,

ahwuhwudze, ahwūm, hwun (hū) &c. —

*see all these words in the place they occupy without w.*

hwōm, *v.* F. (*perf.*) *to ebb*; s. hūāñ.

**hy** = ʔ.

h̄ye, *v.* [*red.* hyehye]

1. *to stick (fast), to be put, set, fixed, inserted (hō, mu, ase, there, in, under &c.) spec. in the contin. form*; petea h̄ye ne nsa, *a ring is put*

on his finger; dadekyew hye ne ti, he has a helmet on his head; - hye mu, to be comprised, included in (= wo mu, fra mu); to set in afresh: oyare no abehyem' = asañ aba deunnēneñ; hye .. a se, to be concealed under, covered by, subject or subordinate to, dependent on, in the power of. (cf. 14-16.) — 2. de (fa).. hye (caus., cf. 1), to put, set, fix, stick, insert; mede me nsa mehye me kotokum', I put my hand into my pocket; ode tā hye n'abrobuam', he fills his pipe (with tobacco); fa (asem no) hye (ñhōma)m', put or write it down (on paper); ode.. ahye kotoku nom', he has put it into the bag; also he has sealed the bag = wasiw kotoku no āno. — de.. hye .. nsa, to deliver, surrender; to give in charge of, commit to one's care. — 3. hye .. anañ mu, to put instead of, i.e. to replace, restore, repay, give back, re-imburse; to repair, amend, compensate, indemnify; mehyee no ne sika anañmu, I paid him his money back. — 4. to put on, to wear (of clothes fitting to the body or parts of the body, cf. fura; of shoes, hat, rings); Kramofu hye batakari, obūroni nso hye atade, Moham-medans put on caftans, but a European wears a coat; ohyee nekyew, he put on his hat. — hye hama, s. hāmā, pr. 170. — 5. to measure (corn, by putting a calabash into the corn and the corn into the calabash and thereby filling another vessel); mede kora mehye abūrow, I measure corn in or by means of a calabash. — 6. to fill; ohye tā, he fills a pipe; to pour in (nsā); ohye no nsā, he serves him out liquor; pr. 1471. - hye sapow mu nsu, to fill a sponge with water; hye atuduru, to fill cartridge-boxes with powder. — 7. hye .. mā, to make full, to fill; hye .. dodowura or ñwurādodo, to enlarge or swell the numbers, swell the ranks of (without increasing the valour or value): asansafo na ahye atufu no dodowura, unarmed men have swelled the number of those who carry guns. — 8. to dye, tinge (ntama, asawa, cloth, thread, by putting or dipping it into the dye, cf. bibiri, hoa; pr. 387). — ohyee dukū kōkō or ode aduru kōkō hyee dukū, he dyed a handkerchief red (or, with a red colour). — 9. to tan (ñhōma, hides, by steeping them into an infusion of bark to convert them into leather). — 10. to impress, stamp; hye nsow, hye agyirae, to set a mark upon, to mark. — 11. to bring to the possession of some quality, into some state, to impart &c. hye baniñha, ñkurañ, to encourage, cheer; hye .. bēre, to weary (out), to jade, tire, fatigue; hye .. (mu) deñ, to strengthen, confirm, corroborate; to ratify, sanction; hye .. akonimudēñ, to impart strength to the neck; pr. 400. hye .. mpāmdēñ, to comfort, support, strengthen; - hye .. ñkyene, to salt, pickle, corn, cure by salting; - hye .. prowe, to spoil (a child), to effeminate; woahye wohō prowe, you have spoiled yourself; - hye .. yamgya, to grieve, make angry, to enrage. — hye nim, ntwo, to ascribe victory, defeat to., pr. 1470. — 12. to bring to some performance: woahye no asuko = woakā ne ti ahye nsum', they have immersed him, baptized him by immersion, cf. bo asu. — 13. to fix in the ground: hye mpām, s. mpām. — 14. to put, fix, lay; hye ase, to lay a foundation, i.e. to begin, commence; F. Mt. 12, l. Mk. 4, l. 5, 17. cf. fi ase. — 15. to set, fix, hold out to; hye ase, to lay a foundation i.e. a promise, to promise; hye bo, to promise, to make a vow, to vow. — 16. to order, bespeak, give orders for, to commission (also with ase): mekohye keṭe (ase)

wohō, I am going to order a mat there; — hyeawofo, to bespeak (hire) people for working the clay (in building a house). — 17. to appoint, prescribe: ōkōmfo bi hyeē aduru māā no, a fetishman indicated to him a remedy. — 18. to appoint, set, fix (a time); hye tare, to appoint a day for the plastering of a house; ohye (no) d a = oṭo no da, he appoints (him) a day; mahye no sram se ōmmetuā me ka, I gave him a month to pay me in; pr. 109.194. — hye da, to do purposely: mañhye (dam') da bi manye; watu ahye da, he has postponed it. — 19. to fix, set up, institute: hye afā, to celebrate a festival; hye mom, to issue a decree; hye mmāra, to give, make, enact a law or laws; hye apām, to set up a covenant (?) s. pām. — 20. to set, constitute, appoint; hye panyin, F. Mt. 24.45. — 21. to predestine, predestinate, appoint or ordain beforehand; s. hyebea; to be predestined for, pr. 621. 22. to command, charge: ohye abien yi na ohyeē no ketē se ōnye, these two commandments he strictly enjoined on him. — 23. to compel, constrain, force, oblige; to impel, urge: pr. 195f. ohyeē me se mēnom aduru, he compelled me to drink a medicine; se ommā a, mēhye no na waba, if he do not come willingly, I will compel him to come; Gr. § 279, 2 a. — 24. to put to: hye adanse, to call to witness. pr. 164. — 25. hye .. hō akotoko, to institute an inquiry or search after a missing person or thing, to set in operation endeavours to seize or recover. — 26. to obtrude, to force, press or urge upon: hye afe: ode me hye afe or ode n'afe hye me, he makes or considers me his comrade, forces his companionship upon me. — 27. hye nehō, a) to force oneself i.e. to do with reluctance; — b) to fix upon, resolve, determine, make up one's mind; — c) ohye nehō fie, he confines himself to his house. — hye nehō so, to suppress one's own feeling or desire, to command one's own mind, to be master of one's self or passions. Gen. 43.31. 45.1. — 28. hye .. so, to press upon, oppress; to restrain, check; hye wo tekrema so! cf. James 1.26. 3.8. — to suppress, subdue, stifle. — 29. to cause to bear or act upon or affect: hye .. nsew, — domamfiri, to curse, accurse; cf. bō dua, dome. — 30. yi .. hye, to transfer (a duty) to, make over to; s. akōmma. — 31. hye is also used as an aux. v. serving for the Eng. prep. against: to refer to, relate to, direct against, have for its object: ne bo afuw ahye me, wamuna ahye me, he is angry, sullen, on account of me or against me; wokasa hyeē no, they spoke against him. — 31. b. de atuo hye .. mu, to fire at or on, give fire upon. — 32. de .. hye .. yam', lit. to put into one's breast, bosom, or belly, i.e. a) to bear a grudge, or malice: mede no (or asem no) mahye me yam', I owe him a grudge (= metañ no, wadi me asemone bi na minyii mimfi me tirim e); — b) to adopt, to take or receive as one's own child; s. yam'. — 33. yi .. ani hye .. nkyenmu, lit. to take off one's eye and put it aside, i.e. to disappoint; wayi m'ani ahye me nkyen mu, he has disappointed me. — 34. hye .. da so, to accumulate treasures. pr. 667. — 35. hye .. kwañ, a) to provide with money for a journey, cf. akwañhyede. — b) to lay in ambush on the way, = tew, siw kwañ. — 36. hye .. fer, F. to abuse, insult. Mt. 22.6. — 37. hye .. nsew, F. to secure, make safe or sure. Mt. 27.65. — 38. hye sūm, F. = duru sūm, to be darkened. Mt. 24.29. — 39. hye .. ntsirim, F. to advise, persuade, instigate. Mt. 14.8. 27. 20. Mk. 15.11.

hye, *v.* [*red.* hyehye, *q. v.*] to extend (*intr.*): 1. to swell: n'afuru ahye, his belly is swollen. — 2. to spread: n'asem ahye, his fame has spread abroad; oyare no ahye (wo) asase no ñh. so, the disease has spread over the whole country: ohiani bu be a, eñhye, *pr.* 1361. *syn.* hyehye, hyeta, terew. — 3. to reach: m'ani ahye hō = mahū no kakra, I caught a sight, glance, or glimpse of it; onipa no bae no, m'ani añhye ne hō (= m'ani ammo no so, mañhū no) na okōe, when the man came, he went away before I had got a sight of him. — 4. to reach, border: eha na m'akurā hye, here is the border of my plantation; *cf.* ohye.

hye, hyew, *v.* [*red.* hyehye, hyehyew] to burn: 1. hye, to burn = to hurt with heat or fire: a'wia hye or hyehye me ti, the sun burns my head; okanea hyee me nsa, the light burnt my hand. 2. hyew, to consume or destroy by fire: wode gya hyew kūrow no, they burned the town with fire. — 3. to be on fire, to be consumed by fire: odañ rehyew, the house is burning. *pr.* 263. — 4. hyew gya, to burn charcoal. — 5. hyew atuduru, to blow up (*tr.* & *intr.*) with gunpowder. — 6. to dry up (*tr.* & *intr.* of plants, from an excess of heat); abūro no ahyew korā, all the maize-plants are withered. — 7. to be consumed (in battle, by famine, sickness &c.), to die in numbers: aguañ no mu nnipa-mma hyew se sare, in that flight people were consumed like grass. — 8. to be lost (said of money, espec. in weighing out gold-dust for separated items): mede agyiratwe metotoe ñkoko mfua-Infua, na emu ñkōkōa 2 ahye. — 9. to spend or expend (money) uselessly or to excess: mahyew sika bebrē wo me yare yi hō. — 10. *Phr.* "Wo gya añhye me!" your fire has not burned me! i.e. your saying or threat has not made any impression, has not had any effect upon me. — ohye, *inf.* burning, being burned. *pr.* 621.

o-hye, *inf.* 1. the act of fixing, putting on &c. *cf.* hye, *v.* — 2. compulsion (*Mf.* ñhye). — 3. commandment, *cf.* ahyede, ñhyehye.

e-hye, gum, resin, espec. gum copal; *cf.* amane, nsu.

o-hye, *pl. a.*, border. boundary, limit, frontier; me-nè no bō hye = to fuhye, I border upon or confine with him; wode hama to hye, they mark or fix the limits by a line or cord. *Cf.* hye, *v.* 4. & hyebañ.

hyè, hyèhyē, *a.* (or *n.*) famous, famed, noted, renowned; distinguished, eminent; of note, of distinction, of rank; (*syn.* onuonyamfo; *cf.* hye, *v.*, odehye;) wo a woye hyē no na wuwu a, woye wo ayi yiye na wōbō ase kaw; onyé hyèhyē, he does not make much of himself = omfá nehō ñkyeré se oye onipa bi, na oye ne uneema ñhinā abotoasem' (abodam') nè kōmm; onipa yi ye hyèhyē, he seeks to attract the attention of others.

a hye-aná ñmù, ñ-, *inf.* [hye anañmu] reparation, compensation, repayment, restitution, restoration, indemnification; amends, return; retaliation.

ñ hye-asé, *F. a.*, *inf.* [hye ase] foundation; beginning; commencement; promise; di ñhy., to give a promise, make an agreement.

hyebañ: bōhy. = bōhye, da hyia, to have a common boundary.

o-hye-bea, predestination, fate; *cf.* ñkrabea.

hye-bea, *F.* -bew, a place where to put &c. *Mt.* 26,52.

ahyé-de [hye, v., ade] *commandment*; cf. ohye, mmära, mom.

hyèdeñ [= hye deñ, *put on strength, be strong*] a condoling or consoling salutation; omää no hy., *he consoled or comforted him* (at the death of a relation).

ahyedo, F. = ñhyeso. (*Mf. an overpowering.*)

e-hyé-d ñ á, *gum-tree, copal-tree (Elaocarpus copallifera? Rhus copallinum?) s. ehye.* — o-hyé-d ñ á, *a boundary-tree.*

hyee, a. Ak. s. hyew.

hyee-w-hyéew, a. *burning*; ne yam ye no hy., *his conscience pricks him.* — hyeew-hyeew, *adv. flaming, sparkling*; obayifo dew hy. = yerew-yerew.

o-hyefo, pl. a-, *oppressor (s. hye 28.); dictator. Hist.*

o-hye-h à má, = hāmā a wosesā de kyere ohye, *a string indicating or marking out a boundary.*

hyèhyē, a. *glittering, glossy, bright, shining*; ahina a wode ko asu hō ye hy. pr. 1383. — cf. hāññ, hāñhāñā.

hyēhyē, a. s. hyē.

hyehye, red. v. 1. s. hye, v. — 2. to put in due order for any purpose, to make trim, firm, compact, tight and snug, to adjust, arrange: otamñiwémfó beñwenè tám à, ohyehyé n'asáwá ànsā, wò asá nè bósó mù; — ohyehye adeso, *he packs a load.* — 3. to trim, dress; to attire, adorn; to decorate; espec. of women: wəahyehye ayeforo no, *they have dressed the bride*; ope se ohyehye nè hō papa, *she is very fond of dressing*; cf. kekā, mia. — 4. hy. so, to join together; to proceed with or in: ade kyēe no, wode asem no hyehyee so, *on the next morning they proceeded with the palaver.* — 5. hy. dom, to raise, fit out, equip an army (cf. 2).

hyehye, red. v. 1. = hye, v. — 2. de.. hyehye, to cause to be spoken of: ode m' ahyehye = wakokā me hō nsem pī akyerē ñkūrofo. — 3. F. to magnify. — 4. hy. nehō, to boast = hoahoa nehō.

hyehye, red. v., s. hye, hyew. 1. to burn (vehemently); to scorch. — 2. F. to be grievous to; cf. ne yam' hyehye no.

ahyehyedé, ornament, adornment; jewels; cf. ahōkekādé.

ahyehyee, a shed or hut on a plantation for the reception of tools or produce and for shelter from rain; lumber-room.

ñhyehyee, ordinances, cf. nsiesiei, ahyede.

ñhyehye-hō, ñhyehye-mú, ñhyehye-só, inf. = ade a ehyehye (a.s. wode ahyehye) hō, - mu, - so.

hyehyew, red. v., s. hye, hyew.

ahyehyew-nsa [ade a ehyehyew nsa] a kind of nettle.

ñhyehye-wo-akyi, boasting. pr. 1473. 2765. Cf. akyi.

ahyem', F. covenant, agreement. Mk. 14,24. = apām; s. dzi ahyem.

ñhyem', F. = ñhyiam'. - ñhyemdañ = hyiadañ. Mt. 10,17. Mk. 1,21.

ahyemma, pl. ñ-, [ehyeñ, dim.] boat; cf. okorow, obonto.

ahyem-firi, inf. [hyeñ, v., fi, v.] going in and out; di ahy., to go in and out, to frequent, resort to or visit often; odii yeñ mu ahy.,

*he went in and out among us, Acts 1,21, munni dan mu ho ahy. sa! do not thus constantly go in and out of that room!*

hyèù, *v.* [*red. hyèùhyèù*] *to blow, sound, or play a wind-instrument (abeù, torobènto, adakabeù, ñkontwè, ...).*

hyèù', *v.* [*red. hyèù'hyèù*] *to enter, - mu, into.*

hyèù, *a.* (only in cpds.) *white; cf. odualhyèù, tumm-nè-hyèù.*

hyèù ù, *a. & adv. bright, brilliant, -ly; o'wia, osram, nsoroma apúe hy. — hyèù'hyèù', = hănähănä, bright, glittering.*

e-hyèù, *the moon (called so from its silvery light or lustre); cf. osram', obosóm.*

e-hyèù, *string, chord of a musical instrument, cf. sañkūhyèù.*

e-hyèù, *bubble, air-bubble, soap-bubble; abo hy., it has formed (or risen in) a bubble.*

e-hyèù, ñ-, *pron. F. = yèù. Gr. § 58. Mf. p. 102.*

e-hyèù, *F. ñ-, pl. a-, Ak. yèù, ship, vessel (cf. ahyèùwá, ahyem-ma, okorow, batadewa, obonto); Mk. 3,9. 4,1. 38. 5,36. — hy. apue kúsù, a ship has come in sight dimly; hy. no abegyina kúntaùñ, the ship has come in and rides at anchor in its full size; hy. no atu kò Guā, the ship has weighed anchor and sailed to Cape Coast.*

hyèù-horow, hyèù-nodow, *multitude of ships, fleet.*

ahyèù-hyèù-mú: di -, *to be interlaced, interwoven, entangled.*

ñhyèù-mú, *inf. introduction.*

ñhyèù ò á, ohye āno noho, *the farthest point or part of the border.*

hyèù nùá [hyèù dua] *mast of a ship. — ahyèùwá, dim. of ehyèù.*

hyera, hera, *v. F. = hara, yera, yew, to perish. Mt. 26,52.*

hyera, *pl. ñ-, F. pot, pitcher. Mk. 7,4. 14,13. cf. ahina, pore, kuruwa.*

hyereba-hyereba, *a. & adv. hasty, precipitate, rash, fool-hardy, inconsiderate, careless; oye hy. = n'adwènem' ye no hare, he is light-minded, careless; oye n'ade or okā n'asem hy., he acts or speaks inconsiderately; aberante hy., a very brisk lad.*

hyere-hyere, *F. hyerew-hyere, a. & adv. 1. hot, burning, fervid; me hō ye mehy., I feel very hot. — 2. acrid (?) — 3. urgent.*

hyerèù, *v. to shine, glister, glitter, sparkle; to be bright, brilliant, splendid; to flame or flare up; ogye ogya no ahyerèù, he stirs the fire, increases its burning; ogye asem no ahyerèù, he enhances or enlarges the palaver. — a. shiny, bright. — n. brightness.*

o-hyerem-mó†, = obo a ehyerèù, *a brilliant.*

ahyèse, *F. = ñhyèase. Mt. 13,35. Mk. 1,1. ahy. no, in the beginning.*

ahyè-sém, = asem a ahye, asem a woakokā gyám'gyám' mā aterew, *a report which has spread rapidly.*

ñhyèsó, *inf. [s. hye, 28] 1. oppression, tyranny, despotism; deñ ñhyèsó ni! what a tyranny! oye ñhy., oye ahōm, he is despotic. — 2. check, restraint; restriction. — ñhyèsò-dé, despotic or tyrannical actions. — ñhyèsò-do, F. of necessity. 2 Cor. 9,7.*

o-hyèsò nehò, *there is the border. — ohyeso-hene, margrave. Hist.*

hyeta, *v. to spread (abroad), to be made known extensively,*



to be divulged, propagated; ne diñ hyetae, his name became widely known, he became famous or renowned; cf. hye, hyehye, horañ, terew.

hyew, red. hyehyew, v. s. hye, hyew, v.

hyew, hyewhyéw, a. 1. hot, very warm; ñkwañ no ye hy., the soup is hot; cf. nsuohyew, hyerehyere. — 2. hot, fiery, fierce, wild, vehement, ardent, very active, impetuous, violent, passionate; oye or n'ani ye hyew, he is fierce, impetuous, passionate, cf. krāmākrāmā, abufulhyew. — 3. warm, comfortable; ne fi ho ye hy.

ahye-ye-de, duty, obligation. D. As.

hyia, v. [inf. ñ-, red. hyiahyia] 1. to meet, fall in with, come together, assemble, join, converge; mihiyaa no okwañ mu, I met him on the way; pr. 1071. — kehya.. kwañ, F. to go to meet; Mt. 25, 1. — me nè no hyiae (wə) wuram', I came together with him in the bush; afe ño reye hyia, the end of the year goes to meet (the beginning of another year) i.e. new-year's day is at hand. — 2. intr. to be close together, so as to touch reciprocally (said of the teeth); pr. 2831. — 3. to agree, accord, be accordant; enkohyia, it does not fit properly. — 4. to meet or encounter in hostility, to come upon; ohyiá no à, otumi nò, when he attacks him, he is a match for him, he is able to withstand successfully. pr. 3223. — 5. to call, send for; to cite, summon; cf. fre; to call together, convene, convoke; to invite; Onyame ahyia no, God has called him (away, or to him, by death); ohene hyiahyia ne mamfo, the king calls his people together. — 6. hyia oyere, to marry, take a wife; cf. ware; hyia ayeforo, to marry, celebrate a wedding. — 7. hyia mu, hyiam', to meet or assemble in the same place; to have an interview; mpanyimfo hyiam' (wə) abonteñ so, the elders assemble in the street. — 8. hyia so, to fill up by pouring in, to pour into; pr. 2545. opp. huàñ so; nsu yi abehyia nsu yi so; wahyia so = wamā aye mātə. — 9. Phr. me nsa hyia m'adwuma, my hands suffice for my work = metumi m'adw. ye, m'ade a mewə ye ñhinā, mitumi yo; — me nsa hyia mehō, I provide with my hands for all my wants. — ne hō hyia nehō, he has all he wants. — 10. da hyia, bə hye hyia, s. ohye, hyebañ. — t'wa hyia, s. t'wa.

ahyia, inf. F. dzi ahyia, to assemble, = kohyia fākō. Mt. 22, 34.

àhyiá, àhyi'ō, interj. a salutation to a person who is met with on the way. — ahyiáhyiá, interj. the reply to that salutation.

ñhyia, inf. a meeting, interview; an encounter; a call, calling, invitation, summons.

hyia-daiñ, pl. hyia-adaiñ, house of assembly, synagogue.

ahyiae, a place of meeting, joining or assembly.

ñhyia e†, circuit, circumference, compass? cf. afefarem'.

hyiahyia, red. v., s. hyia, 5.

ahyiaakwa, ill luck, fatality, misfortune, disaster; wəbehyiaa ahy.; obəkāā ahy. a wəakodi.

ñhyiam', inf. a meeting, assembly, conference, convention, convocation, congress, synod, council. F. ñhyem'. — hyim, s. him.

hyira, v. [inf. ñ-, red. hyirahyira] 1. to bless, to wish happiness to, to invoke or bestow a blessing upon; Gen. 1, 28, 9, 1, 12, 2. Deut. 33. — 2. to invoke; hy. wo Nyañkōpoñ se obedi wo akyi ana, call on

*your God that He may assist you.* — 3. to bless, praise, glorify for benefits, to extol for excellencies; Ps. 103. — 4. to esteem or account happy. Jer. 4,2. — 5. euph. to curse, blaspheme; 1 Ki. 21,10. Job 2,9. wahyira ohene = watew gyedua ahaban, he has cursed the king's life. — 6. hy. so, a) to decide on (?), to give validity or authority to, to ratify, agree, assent to, to sanction: ohene ahy. so se wónkum no, the king has decided that he shall be killed; mahyira oguañ yi so se wónkum no, I have designed this sheep to be killed. — b) to dispose of (?), to renounce, resign, give over: wahy. so akye, he has given it up (as a present to a friend or for destruction) long ago. — c) to consecrate by prayer. Mat. 14,19. Lk. 9,16. — d) to accurse, devote to destruction; to destroy utterly; Deut. 20,17. Josh. 6,21. — 7. Phr. Ohyira n'ano, he blesses his mouth, is used for some religious or ceremonial observances of the heathenish negroes, viz. a) = oguare asum', he washes at the watering-place, s. asungware; — b) he takes some water into his mouth and squirts it into the calabash again, uttering certain petitions to his soul (for money, length of life, honour, recovery of lost property &c.); or, he spurts the water to the ground and invokes a blessing or a curse on others; — c) he takes some consecrated fluid (water mixed with some "medicine") into his mouth, spurts it and mentions something by which he brought a curse upon himself, asking for the removal of the same, and for new blessing. [b) Anopatutu mpanyimfo sgre na wohohoro woñ anim a, na wode nsu no bi gu woñ anom', na wohinam gu koram' bio, na wokã woñ tirim asem biara a ehia woñ, se ebia (wose): Me kãra, mesëre wo sika, mesëre wo nnyinkye, mesëre wo anuonyam, me biribi wo bã-bi a, mã emmekã me nsa n. a. — Otu nsu de hyira n'ano = otu nsu de gu n'anom' na ohinam mu gu, na ode hyira obi a. s. ode bo obi dua. — c) Woabo wohõ dua na nsew no akita wo (e. s. woyare), na okomfo kõ a wofre ne bosom no abehye aduru anã wo, na wutu aduru no bi gu wo anom', na wuse: "Me kãra, se mabo mehõ dua a, mehhyira m'ano", na wokã wo tirim asen-kõ a enti woboo dua no, na afei wuse: 'ne medañ nsew yi.] — Mihyira m'ano mepa, I call upon my soul to ward off danger. — ñhyirã, inf. a blessing. — ñhy. neno, lit. blessing i.e. (all or nothing but) blessed is he. Mat. 5. — Ohyira no ñhyira-fwëw, ohyira no nanso ne kõma redome no; cf. ñkommodom.

ahyira-dé, a blessed thing; an accursed thing. Josh. 6,17. 7,1.

ñhyira-sém, a matter about one's cursing the king's life.

ñhyireñ, F. = ñfwireñ.

hyiréw, white clay, a white kind of earth, used like lime to whitewash houses (sra oðañ). — bo hy., to dig white clay and form it into balls; — bo, mã or sra obi hy., to make strokes with white clay on one's body to show that he or she has been acquitted of an accusation, or that a woman has been set free by her former husband to marry again; — obo n'anim hyire, Ak. he rubs his face with white clay i.e. entirely gives away his slave as a present to another person (— in Akp. only a blow on the slave's back is required for this purpose). — woabo me hyirehunu. — gu hyire, As. to divorce.

o-hyiribi, pl. a-, [Guañ] a light-minded fellow, = aperewa; oye ohy. = n'adwënem' ye no hare.

## I.

The vowel *i* does not begin any Tshi word, except when a preceding *y* is omitted (*ye n'iyē* = *ye no yiye*); in F. it occurs as a *prefix* before close sounds instead of *e* (*ibi, idu* = *ebi, edu*).

## J.

The consonant *j* is not used in Tshi. — Instead of F. *jue, jui, jo, ju*, see *dwe, dwi, dwō, dwu* (*džue, džui, dzo, džu*).

## K.

The guttural consonant *k* occurs before the vowels *a, ā, o, o, o, ō, u, ū*. Before *e, e, e, i*, the simple *k* is used only when the next syllable of the same word begins with *s* or *t*, and when *e* is shortened from *a* (by reduplication, or in *kēnā* = *kārā*), in all other cases the *k* before palatal vowels becomes palatal and assumes the accessory sound of *y*, which is distinctly heard before *e, e*, — less distinctly before *e, ē, i, ī*. (In Asante the pronunciation of the *y* is less distinct than in Akem, especially before *r*: *kā kerē no* = *kā kyere no*.) Gr. § 10,1. — The gutturo-labial combination *kw* now occurs only before *a*; when followed by *e, e, i*, it is changed into *tŵ* (excepting in some Fante dialects). Gr. § 11. 12. (In Fante *kw* occurs also before *o, o, u*, where the other dialects have simple *k*.) — The simple *k* in single cases interchanges with *g* or *h*, as in *brogō, ahahantwēre* = *brokō, akekantwēre*. Gr. § 19 B.

*k a, v.* [*red. keka*] 1. to bite, to seize or wound with the mouth; *okramañ aka me nañ*, a dog has bitten my leg; *owō ka onipa*, the snake bites (man); cf. *kaw* & *sow*. — 2. to sting: *ntontom aka me nsa*, a mosquito has stung my hand; cf. *bo*. — *ka, v.* Ak. s. *kaw*.

*k a, v.* 1. to remain, be left where or as it is; *Benjamin kaa n'agya ñkyeñ wō fie*, Benjamin remained at home with his father; *mā eñka!* let it remain as it is, let it alone, forbear, leave off, leave it undone; *eno de, eka wo ankasa nsam'* or *wo fām'*, as for that, it is left to you, that is your own business; pr. 372. — *impers.* *aka me ñkō*, I only am left; *ebeka wo ñkō*, you will be left alone, pr. 1097. *ka* (= *eka*) *me ñkō a, ankā wobenyā nea wope*, for ought I have to say, you might obtain what you desire; cf. Gr. § 276,5. pr. 1476-79. cf. *to*, pr. 3283-86. — 2. *ka hō*, to remain or continue in a fixed place, in an unchanged form or condition. — 3. *ka so*, to remain on or in, to abide with: *mmere, wonni ñka so*, luxurious life is not indulged in or does not last for ever. pr. 2036. — 4. *ka akyiri*, to remain or stay behind (one's companions in walking &c.): *woaka akyiri, mā wo nañ so!* you remain behind, make haste! — 5. to die: *waka bābi*, he is dead; *okaa awoē*, it died at the birth, or, it was still born. — 6. not to be where it ought to be, to be wanting or missing; generally *impers.* *aka dokono, koḡa bēra!* bread is wanting, go and fetch it; *aka me biribi, I want something; eñká no fŵē*, he wants nothing; *aka mmofra no bi; wokō hē?* some of the boys are missing; where have they gone? *obākō pe na aka*, but one is missing; *obiara ñkae e, won ñhinā wō ha*, nobody is missing, they are all here; *hena na aka?* or *aka hena?* who is missing? *aka Kwaku, miñhū no*, Kw. is

missing, I do not see him; eñká me e, mewo ha! I am not missing, I am here. — Aka kũmã or kãkrã or kêtewã (sè). (very) little is wanting, often corresponds with the adv. almost, nearly, soon: aka kũmã (sè) na watõ usum', he had almost fallen into the water; aka kũmã (sè) na dna yi bepo, this tree will soon lose its leaves; ekaa kũmã (F. dé = sè) na woñ nsa kãã òhene, they nearly caught the king. — 7. ka ãno, (to stick or be accustomed to one's lips,) to be ready, easy, fluent: dwo m a misũae no aka m'ano, the hymn I have learned is always ready on my lips, or, on my tongue's end.

ka, v. to be common, often met with, usual, frequent; ade a eka (= ewo ho dã) ni, this is a common thing; sã ñhõma yi tã ka, such books are often met with; ntama yi ntã ñka (= enni mañ mu dã or pĩ, wonnyã sã ntama no), such cloth is seldom to be had; sã nnõmã yi ñká dodo, such birds are not very common; woyee yeñ nidõ a eñka, they showed us no little kindness. Acts 28,2.

ka, v. F. = kac. — ka mmoñ, F. to wail. Mk. 5,38.

kã, v. [red. kekã] I. to touch. to come or be in or bring into contact with, to join &c. (1-25); II. to move or stir, to be or cause to be active (26-40); III. to move in order to join (41-51).

(I.) 1. to touch, come in contact with, pr. 466. — to handle (slightly). feel i.e. perceive by the sense of feeling; mfã wo nsa ñkã dadẽ no, na adõ, do not touch the iron, for it is red-hot; oḃekãã ahempõmã no ti, she touched the top of the sceptre. Est. 5,2. — aduru no kãã n'ãno, the medicine touched his mouth: pr. 3315. f'wẽ ñkãã m'ano e, nothing has passed my lips yet; wõde kãã n'ãno, they put it to his mouth, John 19,29. okãã n'ãno no, ompe se onom, when he had tasted thereof, he would not drink, Mat. 27,34. — 2. de .. kã .. ãno, to taste, eat; ope se ode biribi kã n'ano, he would have eaten, Acts 10,10. — 3. kã .. f'wẽ, to examine by feeling or tasting, to feel, to taste, to try; ode ne nsa kãã no f'wẽ, he felt him, Gen. 27,22. kã nsã yi f'wẽ! try this wine! Ps. 34,8. — 4. to touch, hit, strike against; kã gu, to spill; wakã nsã no agu, he has spilled the wine; kã mogya (gu), to shed blood. — 5. to touch, come to, reach; wo ñhõma no kãã me nsa, your letter came to hand, reached me. — 6. nsa kã, to attain to, obtain, receive, get, gain: me nsa akã ñhõma no, I have received the letter; ne nsa kãã nea ode too ne tirim, he gained his purpose, Acts 27,13. — 7. to touch, to meddle, interfere or have to do with: (manfã me nsa) mañká ñhõma no, I have not touched the books; de nehõ kokã oḃea, to touch a woman, 1 Cor. 7,1. — mehõ reñkã, I shall have nothing to do with it. — 8. to touch, affect, strike, befall, seize, take possession of, become the property of: ehũ kесе kãã no, great fear befell him, he was sore afraid; ohĩa akã no, poverty has come upon him; pr. 1340. — awerehow bi akã no, some grief has befallen him; una akã woñ, they were heavy with sleep, Luk. 9,32; asõmdwoee ñkã mo! peace be unto you! — 9. to beat (a drum, akyene, bommã, atumpañ, otente, mpintiñ). — 10. to strike or flog with (mmã, mpire, t'wom); wokãã no mpire, they scourged him; Acts 16,23. woakã no dade, Ak. = woakum no. — 11. to make a painful impression on: wadi asem(mone) na akã n'ani = amã n'ani aye no yaw, or wahũ so akatua, he has

done something (wrong) and it has affected his eyes (as pepper rubbed into the eyes for punishment) i.e. he has had to suffer for it, has felt the bad consequences in a manner not easily to be forgotten; memā akā wo ani! I shall let you suffer for it, serve you out for it! — 12. to touch, hurt, injure. harm, afflict, distress: yeankā wo, Gen. 26,29. to transgress against: yeakā (= yeafom) yeñ Nyankōpōñ. — 13. kā gya, to hold to the fire for a moment, to wither (green leaves) by fire; fa ahabaŋ yi kā ogya posa so kuru nom', put these leaves to the fire a little and then squeeze them out upon the wound. — 14. kā .. hyew, to warm (up). cook up: kā usu nō hyew, warm this water; fa űkwaŋ nō kōkā nō hyew, take that soup and warm it (put it on the fire again). — 15. to dip up, eat up any kind of pappy or pulpy food or medicine with some other more substantial food, as bread, plantains &c. fa muru yi nōa nō űkwaŋ, na fa aduaŋ biara kā, boil these herbs into a soup and eat any thing you like with it. — 16. to stick together, be closely united in friendship; be on good terms, in union or concord; to agree together; to suit, accord, harmonize; o-nè nō kā, or wekā, they are good friends; o-nè me űkā, or yeñkā, we do not agree together; aduaŋ yi nè nām yi kā, this fool and this meat agree well together; aduaŋ yi nè me yafunu űkā, this food does not agree with my stomach. — 17. me hō akā (some part of me that was, as it were, attached to the departed, has gone from me, i.e.) I am in trouble about the loss of a relative. — 18. ne hō kā n e h ō, lit. his self, or, what is about him, sticks or fits to his self (?) i.e. he is well content, contented, satisfied, pleased, happy, feels comfortable; me hō kā me hō wo m'akurā ha, I live quietly, peaceably here on my plantation; — me hō akā me hō = me hō atō me, cf. ahōmekā. — 19. n'ahōm kā nō hō, F. he is happy, glad. Mt. 5,12. — 20. n'ani k ā, his eye is pleased (prop. is attached to or captivated by any pleasing object), i.e. he rejoices, is pleased, rejoiced, delighted, glad, happy; m'ani kā ha (or akā ha, my eye has been caught or attached to, cleaves to this place), I like this place; m'ani kā adwuma yi hō, I like this work; m'ani akā, I am (or have been for some time in the state of) rejoicing. — 21. n'ani k ā a se or fam', lit. his eyes are fixed on the ground, i.e. he is bashful, modest, decent, chaste, sober, discreet, considerate, deliberate, careful (= oye n'ade yiye; opp. onipa a n'ani ye sorosoro, oye n'ade sakasaka). — 22. k ā .. h ō, a) to be in contact with, to adhere to, cleave to, stick to: ewo akā me nsā hō, the honey sticks to my fingers. — b) to be added, joined to, conjoined, connected with; to be given over or in; to belong to; akyede yi kā wo asranne nō hō, this present has been added to your wages. — c) to accompany (in doing something), to go with, be with: okā me hō na yekoo Osú, he accompanied me to Osu; Onyankōpōñ kā yeñ hō (= di yeñ akyi) dā, God is always with us. cf. 25. — d) k ā h ō, when connected (as an auxiliary verb) with another principal verb, is often rendered by the adverbs also, moreover, too, besides: odi hia na oyare kā hō, he is very poor and sick besides; cf. Gr. § 237 c. — e) de..kā hō, caus. to add, join, annex, unite to; fa kakra kā hō, add a little; in Eng. we may often use the adv. more: mā me kakra ménkā hō, give me a little more; omāā me bi mekāā hō, he gave me some more; manyā űkesua

du, na mepe du makā hō, *I have ten eggs and wish for ten more.* — f) aduañ no akā no hō = ato no hō, *the food has done him good*, pr. 924f. — 23. kã .. hō (aduru), *to daub, paint*: makā poiñ no hō aduru, *I have painted the door (with colour)*; wakā adaka no hō kōkō, *he has painted the box red.* — 24. kã nehō, *to adorn or dress oneself*: wakā nehō fefefe = wakekã nehō, *she has dressed herself very nicely.* — 25. kã .. do, F. = kã .. hō (22 c), di akyi(ri), *to join, to follow*; wobakã' no do = wobekãã no hō; wónkã mo do = mónkã me hō, múnni m'akyi. Mt. 4.19. 8,1.10.9,9.

(II.) 26. *to be in commotion*: ne tirim' kã, *his head is a little touched, affected with insanity (in a slight degree)*; *he is touched in the head, crackbrained, crazy.* — 27. kã nehō, *to move, stir*; oñká nehō bio, wawu, *he moves no more, he is dead*; *to bestir oneself, be active, lively, quick*; wónkã wòhó ara? *will you be quick?* — 28. kã .. nsa, *to be quick, active, agile, alert, diligent*; kã wonsa = kã wohō, *be quick! make haste!* okã ne nsa, *he is diligent*; (diff. ekã ne usa, *it comes to his hands i.e. he receives, s.5.*) — 29. kã .. máti, *to raise or draw up the shoulders, to shrug, give a shrug.* — 30. kã aduañ, a) *to turn the food in the mortar with the hand*: mekokã aduañ mamã me nã. — b) *to stir the food in cooking on the fire*; ode ta kã abeté, ñkokonte; cf. nũ mu. — 31. kã ñkwañ, *to deal or serve out soup*, pr. 207. — 32. kã afa, *to blow the bellows.* — 33. kã atuo, *to take up arms (prop. guns) in order to fight against some one.* — 34. *to move, put or set in motion, impel; to drive, compel to move on, urge or push forward, urge on and direct the motions of*; mframa kã hyeñ no kō anim', *the wind moves the vessel onward*; kã ñnuañ no kō dañ mu, *drive the sheep into the pen*; kã ñkoko no fi adi, *drive the fowls out*; kã teaseñan, *to drive a chariot*, 2 Ki. 9,20. kã (afurum) no kō ara! *drive (the ass) and go forward*, 2 Ki. 4,24. — 35. *to excite, distract, agitate, trouble*: ne bone akã no, *his sin drives him about restlessly.* — 36. *to stir up, cause, bring about, tokwaw, a quarrel, braw, scuffle, amanne, mischief (cf. kã, to speak).* — 37. *to move, actuate, incite, induce, instigate*: deñ na ekãã no se ommëra? *what induced him to come?* — 38. *to attack*; wokokãã wõñ ñkãakyiri, *they attacked them from behind.* — 39. kã okwañ mu, *to commit highway-robbery.* — 40. *to try to move or stir*: ekã no bābi émmá (or, me-, wo-, o-, wo-kã no bābi [scil. a.] emma, *wherever it is touched, or, try as you will, it does not succeed, i.e. it will not do by any means*; wamã me adwuma a mekã no bābi emma, *he has given me a work to do which I cannot carry out by any means.*

(III.) 41. kã .. bom', *to unite, join, put together, reconcile.* — 42. kã .. bõ .. hō, *to conjoin, connect, annex, combine, associate, attach, affix &c.* kã adwébaw (batabata hō), *to bind the shoots of the yam-plant to the supporting stick*; s. adwobaw. — pata kã .. bõ .. hō, *to reconcile.* 2 Cor. 5,18f. Eph. 2,16. — 43. kã .. fãm, *to join with an adhesive substance*: fa amane (hye, mǎnno) kã kuruwa no fãm, *join or mend (the broken pieces of) the jug with gum.* — 44. kã .. toa, *to join, to bring to the proper place or connection, to set a joint, to set (a limb)*: okã me nañ a ahuañ no toa, *he sets my dislocated foot.* — 45. kã .. fõa, F. (= kã .. fũ, nũ .. fũ?) *to embrace*; odze n'aba kã no

fōa, *he embraces him*. — 46. k ā .. k ū .. h ō , *to bring near together*, s. k ū . — 47. k ā .. k ū a a n i m , *to join the opposite ends*, s. k ū a . — 48. k ā .. h y e , *to trouble and force*, i.e. *to exact or enforce payment from*; wabekā me ahye u.s. wode bi kaw na wabehye wo agye wo hō ; cf. k ā h y e i n k ā , *to speak*. — 49. k ā .. h y e m u , *to confine, shut up, close, straiten; to keep in* (*Lk. 19,43*), *hem in, urge, press upon*. — 50. k ā .. t o m ' , *to shut, lock; to shut or lock in or up*; k ā p o ŋ n o t o m ' , *shut the door*; k ā n o t o d a ŋ m u , *lock him up in the room*. — k ā w o ā n o t o m ' , F. = m ū a w o ā n o , *hold thy peace*. Mk. 1,25. — 51. k ā .. m o m ā n o , *to pack or roll up*; wakā ne ū h . a m o m ā n o . — 52. k ā .. g y a w , *to throw aside and leave* i.e. *to pass by*; yehūū Kipro no, yekā gyaw beŋkum (yegyaw too b.) na yekoo Siria, *Acts 21,3*. — 53. k ā is also used as a secondary verb in phrases like the following: oññwu ññkā, *may he not die, not even tasting of or touching it*; ommmo ññkā, *may he not break it, not in the least, not in the remotest manner*, i.e. *God forbid that he should die, — that he should break it*.

kā, v. [*red. kekā*] *to emit a sound, to utter, speak, say, tell*; cf. kasa, se, be, besebese, bō 75-82., woro; — agyinamoa kā ne mene-wam', *the cat emits a sound from its throat*, i.e. *it purrs*; woakā, *thou hast said it*, Mt. 26,25. 64. — k ā a s e m , *to utter words, speak, talk; to deliver a speech, tell a tale; to preach*; deŋ a s e m n a m o k ā ? *of what do you talk?* okā me hō a s e m , *he speaks or talks of me*, often meaning: *he speaks ill of me*; okā (oto) anansese m , *he tells a legend*. — k ā .. k y e r e , *or k ā* with a personal object, *to tell, to say to*; okāā a s e m b i k y e r e e n o r o k ā ā n o a s e m b i , *he told him something*. — k ā .. h y e , *to ascribe a saying to, to impute to; to speak against*; wakā a s e m n o a h y e m e , e.s. e n y é m e n a m e k ā e , n a o b i a b o a p a ( *or apatuw*) akā ato me so. — k ā k a w , k ā a m a n n e , *by spoken words to cause or incur debts, mischief, to involve oneself in debt, in (the mischief of) a public law-suit or fine*. — k ā .. m ā .. , *to speak for, put in a word for, intercede, recommend*; cf. kasa mā. — k ā .. a n i m , *or k ā* alone with a personal object, *to rebuke, reprove, reprimand, reprehend, chide, scold, blame, censure*; onipa yi, wakā me 'ne = wakā n'anīm, watwiw m'anīm 'ne; < t w i w a n i m ; > k a s a k y e r e , t u f o ; k ā n t a m *or k ā* alone, *to utter an oath, to swear (upon, pr. 344. to appeal to by an oath)*; *to conjure, call up, or bring about (a sickness)*; cf. ntam, di nsew. — k ā .. s i e , *to foretell, predict*.

e-ka, pl. ñ-, ring. pr. 267. s. k ā .

e-ka, pl. a-, (Ak.) *debt*; s. ekaw. pr. 747 f. 1497-1503.

aka, Ak. *enmity &c.* s. akaw, akaye.

akā, *water into which charms* (short sticks [bofunnua] or pieces of string daubed with red wood [korow] &c.) *are put to be used for an ordeal or trial to determine guilt or innocence*. Phrases: bō aka, kō aka ase (pr. 379.); aka no atō no. Akabó ne se; obi wia ade a.s. oye bone bi a, na wokofa aka de bebisa no se ewom' ana. Wokofwefwe onipa a owō aka, na wabehono aduru nè nsu de atā hō aho-horo wo anim, na se wo na woyee sā bone no a, na wuntumi mmue wo aniwa, a.s. niwa (*a cowry*) ahyeñ wo aniwam'.

o-k ā, e-, ditch, trench, canal; the bed of a river; òyì k ā, he digs (makes, sinks) a ditch.

ñ k ā, 1. smell, scent; — te ñ k ā, to perceive the smell, to smell. — 2. noise, report, rumour; mate ne ñ k ā (se òbeba ne), I have heard of him, have had news of him (that he will come to-day); wotee ne ñ k ā (= ne hō asem terewe) asase no ñhinā so, his fame spread abroad in all that country. — 3. perception; te ñ k ā, to learn, hear, come to know, be informed of; mate ñ k ā se yeadān bone, I know from experience that we have become bad or sinful.

añ k ā, Ak. aũk ān ā, aũk ār ā, conj. then, in that case; (formerly) under other circumstances. This word is put at the head of a sentence to indicate that the idea expressed in the sentence is no present reality, but either a) a thing of the past, or b) merely imaginary, its reality being excluded by another fact or being made to depend on the reality of another idea expressed in a conditional accessory sentence preceding the principal: (a) kaũ no aũk ā O-nyaũkōpōn bçũ fam', formerly (it was so that) God (or Heaven) was near the ground; (b) aũk ā meba, na meyare nti mintumĩ memmā, I should come, but I cannot, because I am sick; or, se menyare a, aũk ā meba, if I were not sick, I should come; — na aũk ā! (=na se ente s ā de a, na aũk ā e de n ?) what else? of course!

k ā, k āw ā, pl. ñ-, ring, finger-ring; link of a chain; cf. peteā, k āpō, nōmāfũru, toũkōk ā.

a k ā, a kind of fish. pr. 1899.

a ñ k ā, aũk āw ā, akaũk āw ā, pl. ñ-, lime, lemon; s. duaba 2.

ñ k ā, F. = ñ k ae, remnant, rest, the others. Mt. 22, 6. 25, 11. Mk. 1, 38.

ak a-b ās ō = akagyinam'; security, surety (for the payment of a debt; lit. a coming up for debt); di ak., to stand or give security; mede no akabaso, I owe him money by standing security.

k ā-be ā, manner or way of speaking; òbēhũ ne k., he will know how to say that, to speak of that further.

k āb ēr ē, pl. ñ-, a kind of charm (sumān bi) consisting of a stick driven into the ground and wound round with strings, intended to keep off evil spirits from entering the towns and houses and to avert their influence from the inhabitants; wokyeree bayifo k., they caught or bound a wizard by (or tied for him) a k., they have made fetish against him, by driving a stick into the ground and performing certain ceremonies with it, whilst imprecations are uttered against an offensive person, whose death or some other calamity is supposed to be effected thereby.

k āb ī, k āb ik āb i, a. (added to esũm, darkness) thick, deep, utter; cf. kusũ, tumm.

a k a-b ō, inf. [bō aka] undergoing the ordeal by water; s. aka.

ak ā-b ō, inf. [bō kaw] making or contracting debts; o safohene-di no, eye ak., to be captain causes one to incur debts.

o-k abōfō, pl. a-, contractor of debts. pr. 1506.

ñ k ā-b o-h ō, inf. [k ā .. bō .. hō] annexion, annexation; combination.



íkā-bom', *inf.* [kā .. bō mu] *union, joining, conjunction, compound, composition.* — ík.-apām, *a separate league, confederation.*

kabonnāfo (ekaw, bonnā) *a person strolling and making debts; stroller, vagrant, vagabund; nea ontrā ne kūrom na onennam amañ so bō aka sakasaka; obō ka na ontua; cf. obadueduefo, kobōfo.*

kabōnnóá, -ā, *pl. ū-*, *a pad for carrying loads, undertaken on account of debts; sūmi a wóde soa adésoa; woabō ka na wókò-sóm bì na wosoa a, enna wofre no k.; woankasa wósóá apé ade a, enna wofre no adebōnnóá.*

kabōnnóá nè adebōnnóá, *a kind of bead; s. abene.*

kabōnnóruwa, *pad, bolster; sūmi denneñ a ebinom de soa adesoa, ebinom ye no tentēteñ de to woñ sūmi ase.*

akabú, *inf.* (di ak.) = akabó.

úkádā' [ka-dedaw] *old debts. Woye asōbiannaso a, wo ík. yera.*

aká-dáñ [dañ kaw] *exaction of debts.*

úká-deñ [kaw, deñ] *rigorous enforcement of payment; ódàn no ík., he rigorously exacts the payment of the debt from him.*

kàde, *a kind of yam (bayere); s. odé.*

akáde [kā, ade] *seasoning, spice, condiment, sauce, any thing that makes eatables savoury; ade bì a wode rekā aduañ hō adi na aye wo de; nām, mako, bútiru, asikre n.a., meat, pepper, butter, sugar &c. added to or eaten with any species of food; cf. atomde.*

ka-dedaw', *an old debt, pr. 1507.*

akádó, F. kadô, *shell-lime.*

aúkā-dwēñā, *the young fruits of the lemon-tree. pr. 1805.*

kae, v. [*inf.* ñkáé, *red.* kākae] *to remember, recollect; to remind, put in mind, call or recall to mind. pr. 1508 f.*

úkáé, *inf. memory, remembrance, recollection.*

úkàé [ka, to be left, remain] *remainder, remnant, rest, residue; the others. F. ñká. Cf. nnekae, nuika.*

o-kaefo, *pl. a-, remembrancer, reminder.*

Kaesare, *Caesar, emperor; cf. ohempon.*

kafet, *coffee, the berries (kafé-aba), the tree (kafé-dua), and the drink made from the berry; - ye kafé, to work, dress or prepare the plucked berries till they are ready for sale; nōa k., to boil coffee.*

kafirimá, *a kind of amulet or charm; cf. sūmāñ.*

o-káfò, *blood, used by hunters, = mogya, Ak. bogya.*

o-káfó, *pl. a-, [ekaw] 1. creditor: akafo rebēdañ kaw. Lk. 7, 41. — 2. debtor, pr. 1510. mahū me k. = nea ode me kaw uo.*

o-ka-foní, *pl. a-fo, 1. debtor, onipa a ode ka. pr. 1511. cf. ode-firifo. — 2. creditor: me kafoní a mede no kaw ni.*

o-kāfo, (*pl. a-*) *driver, taskmaster. Ex. 1, 11. 5, 6.*

o-kāfo, *pl. a-, As. a good friend; me k. = nea me-nè uo ká, mepe n'asem, medo no.*

íkā-fra', *inf.* [kā .. fra] *mixing.* — íkāfrade, *the elements of a chemical mixture. — kāfra-nyansā, chemistry; cf. adufra, -sem.*

ka-guam, *doubling or increase of active debts(?) pr. 1512.*

ka-gya, a plant growing on ant-hills. *pr. 2926.2971.*

ka-gya-w, *v. to wither, fade; anopa na ahaban (ñfwireñ) yi ye fromfrom, na awia yi de, akagyaw = aye betē kōkō; cf. bow, guan, kisā, nyām.*

aka-gyina-m' [ekaw agyina-m'] *security or surety for a debt; di ak., to bail, give or stand security.*

o-ka-gyina-m-difo, *pl. a-, a bail, security, surety, guarantee.*

ká-hí [ekaw ahí] *refusing to pay a debt; pr. 1513. otew no k., he insults his creditor.*

ká-hí-ri, Ak. kahire, Akr. káre, *pl. ñ-, a pad, consisting of a bolster stuffed with any soft substance, or of a cloth, or of a bundle of dry banana-leaves tied up in form of a ring, which porters put on their heads to rest their loads upon; pr. 1391. — bō k., to make a pad; cf. soñkahiri. — t̄wa kahirim', to break off connection; o-nè n'abusūafo at̄wa k., he and his relations have come to an open rupture. they have broken off the friendship. — kahirim't̄wa, inf. separation. break of friendship.*

ñkā-hó, *inf. [kā..hō, to add] addition; the thing added; an adjective; cf. mfākāhō, ñkekāhō.*

a ñkā-hó-ñ o, *n. lemon-peel. pr. 1514. — adj. lemon-coloured, citrine.*

o-kā-hyē, *inf. [kā..hyē] 1. the act of enforcing or exacting payment; extortion; sā kāhyē yi ase ne deñ? — 2. the act of imposing a saying to somebody else.*

káí, *interj. an expression in cursing a person; e.g. in pursuit of a fugitive, an Asante man may, with his legs crossed, pronounce this word with the name of his king or fetish: Káí, Osee a, f̄we ase e! cf. tram.*

kaka, *s. keka.*

o-kaka = okekaw. *pr. 1515.*

ñkaka, *F. especially; s. ẽnkā-ñkā.*

ñkaka: ñkúku nè ñk., *potter's ware. pottery, earthen ware.*

akakabé-ñ-sò, *in a bold, daring, regardless, obstinate, forcible, violent manner; yerekō no ak. = akokobiriso, minarimasem so, anuodeñso, aporiso.*

akakabé-ñ-ne, *oyè-, (oredi n'asem na se odi fō ò, odi bem ò, akakabé-ñ-sém, odi-, fōwō ahōdeñ ò, onni ahōdeñ a ode bedi ò, onno de, nea esi ne tirim ara na odi, he acts in a wayward, wilful, stubborn, obstinate manner.*

kakàé, *any thing that frightens children; bugbear, frightful beast, terrific object.*

kākae, *red. v. kae. (Eto-dabi-a mekākae nsem pī, na se min-tumi meñkyere ase yiye uti, meñká.)*

akakani [ani] *a bad, wild, angry face; wantutu me ak. bi, he made no bad face towards me.*

ákakàntwére, *s. akek...*

kākāra, -ā, s. kakra, -ā.

akákā'ragyá, Ak. akyekyeregya, a kind of *wild goat*.

kakárakà, pl. ñ-, *cockroach*, imported from Europe; cf. tẹferew. F. *moth*, Mt. 6,19.

kakate = ntane-ani; bọ k., *to be dispersed, disturbed, discomposed, unmanageable*; ñnuañ no abọ k. = atu apetē, woboa woñ auo a, enyé 'ye.

kakawa, 1. Akp. *the smallest, least*. — 2. a kind of yellow *precious bead*, = bota; s. ahene.

akakađeré, s. akek...

kákóro, *a string of beads* worn round the waist; ñhúwá à woásina na wođe abobare (akyekyere) ntama a.s. asawa hō de to aseñ mu.

ka krá, a., n., adv. *little, small; few; a little; a little while*; - mā me usu kakra, *give me a little water*; me hō ye kakra, *I am not very well*; trā ha k., *stay here a moment*. — agya k., *the father's brother* (cf. wofa); enā k., *the mother's or father's sister*; cf. osewá.

kakrá, kakráwa, F. kakrába, *little, very little*; kakrá bi, *some, a few*; aka kakrá sẹ, *very little is wanting*. Cf. ketewa, kũmā, kwadā.

akakrā, *littleness, smallness, slightness, weakness*. pr. 48.

kàkrā, kakraká, a. & n. *large, bulky, extended, great; bulk, largeness, size*. — cf. keše, kokürō, hāhārā...

akakramakoro, pl. ñ-, a small *beast of prey*, in shape and size similar to a civet-cat.

ñkakrá-ñkàkrá, *by little and little, by degrees, gradually*.

ñkākramantāñ: abọ woñ ñk., *it has provoked them to a furious pursuit*.

kákresaw, u. *great, mighty* (ohene, osafohene); *big, large* (oḍoñko, asoamfo); ade a esō pì no; cf. otitiriw, keše.

ñkákũhō, inf. [kã.. kũ.. hō] *reduplication*. Gram.

kakũmā = eka, ekaa or aka kũmā, *it wants, wanted, is wanting but little*, i.e. *almost, nearly, well nigh*.

ñkākyerere, inf. wanyā no ñk., *he has often, repeatedly, told him*. Cf. Gr. § 104,5. 105,1.c. 107,22. 230,2.

okākyerere, inf. *information; knowledge, wisdom*; pr. 1634. — cf. nyansa.

okáàkyíre [neakaa akyiri] *the youngest child*; cf. apopayám.

okáàkyíri = okyirikafo, *one who remains behind*. pr. 1516.

ñkākýiri, inf. [kã, akyiri] *aggression or attack from behind*; wokokā woñ ñk., *they are going to attack them in the rear*.

kām, s. kām-kam.

kām, v. F. = kame, *to deny, refuse*.

okām, pl. a-, ñ-, *incision, cut, gash, wound; hurt, damage; mark left by a previous injury, scar; flaw, crack in a vessel*; cf. ñkāmā; woabọ no kām, woabobo no akām, *they have wounded him* (anywhere,

*whilst fe* means a wound only in the head); tafroboto no atew kām, *the plate is damaged* (Ky.). *pr.* 485. 589. 2680. — di kām = di dem, *to be damaged, deficient* (eka hō biribi).

kām, kāmú, with di: kūrōw no di kām (adi kamu = aka mu), *the town is besieged, invested, blockaded, blocked up*; 2 Kī. 24, 10. wodi k., *they are surrounded, woato dom mu.*

akām, a species of *wild yam*, eaten in times of famine.

kāmā, F. *lance, spear.* (N.E. Voc.) — kāmā, *v. s. kame.*

kāmā, *u. & adv. fine; nicely*; asoredaŋ no ye k., *wamā me nhōma k.*; wasiesie ne daŋ mu ara k.; woanwene kyew no ara k.; *syn. fefe, guaŋŋ, &c.*

kāmā, *inf.* [kā .. mā..] *intercession, recommendation*; — kāmā-nhōma, *a letter of recommendation*; *cf.* 2 Cor. 3, 1.

ñkāmā [okām, *dim.*] *incision, cut, gash, wound*; — sa ñk., *to make incisions in a human body, in wood &c.* — fwe ne mfem ñk., F. *behold the gushing wound in his side!*

kāmā, a contraction of a conditional sentence: *if it be so, then.* Obi besere wo ade bi na wuse wommā no a, ose: kāmā (= woammā me a), meko, Ak. kārā-ammā-à = wokā na amma (mu sā) a, mā meko e!

Añkāmā, *pr. n. of a man.* *pr.* 1517.

[*pr.* 1518.

añkāmā-brafoo, añkāmawá-frāmoa, a by-name of onunúm,

añkāmāseperepe, a by-name of the *goat*; *s. abirekyi.*

o-kāmāfo = okasamāfo.

kame, Ak. kāmā, *to withhold or keep from*, *pr.* 628; *to refuse, decline, deny, to check, restrain, debar, hinder, forbid, prohibit, prevent; to object to, oppose, protest against*; — wope se wofa ade yi a, meŋkame wo, *if you wish to take this thing, I do not forbid (it) you (I give it freely, gladly)*; wobeko a, meŋkame (wo), *if you will go. I do not prevent you*; meŋkame wu (= memā owu hō kwaŋ), *I do not refuse to die*; — *to contend or be concerned for*: okame n'ade yi hō kyeŋ no (ompé se obi fa), *he has this thing of his more at heart, is less inclined to give it up, than that.* — k. is often to be rendered by *scarcely, almost, nearly*: okasa a, yekame ate, *when he speaks, we can scarcely hear what he says*; ekame mā aye du, Ak. ekāmā mā n'aye du, *it makes nearly ten*; Gr. § 235 a. ekame mā añkā me nneema ñhīnā abobo, *almost all my things were broken*; ekame mā añkā waŋie n'afuw ñhīnā dow, *he has nearly finished his plantation work*; wokame ahū, *they are near finding i.e. have almost found (it)*; worenkame ahū, *it is scarcely to be seen.*

akamekame, *contradiction, contention, altercation, quarrel, struggle*; wodi ak. (woyaw biribi so a.s. wopere biribi), *they have a quarrel or struggle (about something). they are at variance.*

akāmé, a sickness of children, making the face swell and injuriously affecting the skin in a line from the forehead to the crown of the head.

kamese-kwakye, name of a *bird.* *pr.* 1519.

úkāmñānā, Ak. s. úkramfōa.

kamfō, *v.* to extol, praise; *syn.* bō diñ, yi aye; ok. ne wura, he praises his master; wok. biribi a eye fe, onipa a eye biribi a eye ñwōñwā, *pr.* 1521.

úkámfó, *inf.* praise.

úkámfó, a kind of *yam*, of yellow colour, odé kōkōkō; *pr.* 1520.

Akamfó, s. Okanni, Akañ.

úkā-mfúaw, *adv.* [úñkā mmfúaw (?) kã, to touch, fúaw, to chip]: eyi ñhinā ñk., all this may remain untouched, i.e. leaving all this aside, besides, exclusively of all this; eno ñk., setting that aside.

kāmís'ã [Port. *camisa*, *camisã*] shirt, shift.

kāmkañ, *a.* brisk, lively, sprightly; quick, nimble, agile, active; strong, healthy, *syn.* wēwē.

akām mō, *inf.* = akām-bō.

ka-mu, *s.* kam.

kàñ, *v.* [*red.* keñkañ] Ak. kane, 1. to count, number, reckon, tell; k. ntrama, to count cowries. — 2. to read, used in the simple form with an object, in the red. form without an obj.

o-káñ, *inf.*, counting (ade-kañ, ntrama-kañ), reading; misúa okeñkañ or ñhōma-kañ, I am learning to read.

e-kañ, (F. ñ-) *n.* the first, foremost or former place, rank, or time; hence (*adv.*) kañ, kañ no, F. ekanno, ñkañ no, first, at (the) first; before; mefa nea ebeba k., I will take what comes first; — formerly; previously; waba nea kañ ote bio, he has got (to the same place or into the same situation) where he was formerly; ekañ no wokōe, afei de woye biakō, formerly they had war, but now they agree; — di k., to be first, foremost; to go before; cf. di anim; cf. Gr. § 83,1. — kañ bēme, formerly, a long time ago; s. kañkyérékyere.

-kañ, *a.* in cpds. first; cf. abakáñ, adekáñ, aduankáñ, ahūkáñ.

kãñ, F. Ak. s. kãññ, kãne & kãñkãñ.

káññ, *adv.* clear, bright, not dim; n'ani da ho k. (= biribiara se oyare a.s. asābow ñni n'ani so), his eyes are perfectly clear, he is quite lively, quite sober; F. =hãññ, *q. v.* — cho tew k., that place or spot is light, luminous; oðañ no mu aye k.; kanca yi mā oðañ yim' ye k. señ yi; cf. anikãñ.

Akañ, *pr. n.* of a country or nation and language; s. Gram-Introd. Notes § 1.3.4.8. & Okanni.

kãññ, *v. & n. s.* krã. — aũkãñā, Ak. s. aũkã.

o-kãña, -kyi, *s.* okyēñā.

ñkãññare, F. ñkandar, rust [= nea ekã dade or ñnade, that which affects iron or iron tools]; also copper rust, verdigris; — do or gye (or ye) ñk., to gather or contract (or corrode with) rust, to rust.

kañ-di, *inf. s.* ekañ & okamñifo; onnyae me kañ-di, he does not leave off walking before me.

kane, a-, Ak. s. kañ. *pr.* 966. — Akane, Ak. s. Akañ.

kãne, F. = kãñ, kãññ.

káne, kān, Ak. F. *stinginess, niggardliness*; ọyè káne, F. = ne yam' yè ńwene, ọyẹ ayam-ọńwene, *he is stingy*; ọbò no káń, Ky. F. = ọbọ no ayamọńwene, *he is stingy or illiberal towards him*.

kánc, a- (kanne?), *competition, emulation, contest*; si k., to contend, vie, or cope with, to do in competition; to rival, to strive to equal or excel each other; cf. akáńsí, ọperètóso; me-nè no sii kane tutuu mmirika, *I run a race with him*.

akáńe, *euphorbia-tree, spurge-tree* (emu nsu ye bọre, *the juice of it is poisonous*).

ńkańē [formed fr. kań, to count, in analogy with ńkarii, nsu-suwí] *number; numbering, counting; list*; ne ńk. si sè; ọde ọmań no ńk. bereẹ ọhene; kọfa wọń ńk. (-ńhōma) no bera!

ọ-kanéá, F. kandzea, pl. a-, ń- [Port. *candea, candeia*, G. kande, kane, or fr. káńń?] *light, lamp, candle*; ọsoro or-ẁim' akanea-puruw no, *the celestial luminaries*. Kurtz § 135.

kanéá-dua, *candlestick*.

akáńe-sí, *inf. s. akansi*.

ńka-ńhīnā, *all or the whole without exception. s. ńhīnā*.

ńkàńí, 1. a species of *yam* (with poisonous leaves) consisting of several varieties; s. ọdé. — 2. a kind of *butterfly*; s. afafantọ.

ńkani-héne, a variety of ńkani 1.

Ọ-kàńńí, pl. Akańfo, *a man of Akan descent; a man speaking the Akan or Tshi language, s. Akań*. Ọyẹ Ọdońko a.s. Ọkanni? ọyẹ Ọkanni ba. Akoa yi de, wayẹ nehō Kanni, *this fellow has become like a genuine Tshi man*. The name is used for the inhabitants of Akem, Akwan, Akuapem, Asen, Asante, Dańkyira, T'wuforo, Wasa, in contradistinction to the Fańtefo and the Nngọńkọfo and other ọto-otofo. Dabiho na ańkā nsuāńcfo ọtofo nè Otwini ńnuare guaseń koro mu, nanso wọ-nè nnipa-pá mma nnídí.

ọ-kàńńí [*fid.*] *unice, refined, well-mannered man*; ọyẹ ọkanni = ne hō ye fe, n'ani atew, ọnyé atetekwá'; - ọkanni ba, *pr. 1525*.

ọ-kannifó, pl. a-, = ọkańdifó, better: odikańfó, *q. v.*

ńkā-aním', *inf. [kā anim] rebuke, reproof*; cf. animkā; esiane ne ńk. a ọkā wọń anim no nti, wọ-nè no ńká.

akańkā' = ańkā.

éńká-ńká, *adv. not to mention, not to speak of, especially*; mmofra yi ye mmofra bone, na ẹnk. na oyi de (onyé), *these are bad children, but above all this one*.

Káńkāń. 1. ńkrań K., a town by the inhabitants called Káńkā, Keńkā, Kíńkā or Gíngā, by the Europeans *Dutch Accra*. — 2. *Dutch*; K. brofo, *the Dutch*; K. Abrokyiri, *Holland, the Netherlands*.

káńkāń, a. & adv. *stinking; with an offensive smell*; ne hō k., *he stinks*; eho ye k. dodo, *there is a bad stench*; efunu bọń k., *a carcass stinks*; eboń káńkāń(kāń).

ọ-kanńkan', -né, pl. ń-, *civet cat, Viverra civetta*; cf. hwāne. — by-name: agyakúmèdú.

kànkàntíri, the lid of a powder-case (toa a wode atuduru gum' ti).

akańkàwá, s. ańká'.

kańko, Ky. = korókúmā; etwa k.

ńkáńkōm, a kind of mushroom.

akáńkràma-kóro, -dú, pl. ń-, s. akakr...

kàńkrańń, a., adv. large, broad, long and big; cf. kàkrā, kàntān̄n; oye onipa k. = oko soro tentententē; n'āno k. = n'āno teterē.

o-kāńkrāntāń, a lean man. pr. 2813.

káńkua, pl. ń-, the fruit of a tree called pāmóm (q.v.), used in bleeding as a cup (cupping-glass).

kańkuma, crocus, curcuma [Heb. karkom, Ca. 4,14, Ar. kurkum, Skr. kuńkuma].

kańkye, v. [inf. ń-,] to pray, rehearse or speak a prayer; to invoke or call upon (the fetish). Mek. me tirim; mek. mabọ mpae = mekā aseń-kō a mígyina so merebẹbọ mpae; merek. mā me bosom na wafwe me ńkwā so. — Obi yare a.s. ofom bosom a, ode nsā a. oguan de komā obosom na osọfo no k. mā no se omfa mfiiri no a.s. ne hō nye ne deń. — Osọfo atifi na wọkańkye bọ, di nsew fwefwẹ nokware.

ńkáńkyé, inf. Wobefi ase akańkye (a.s. asore) kańkyerekyere a, wose: Onyańkōpọń nẹ asase, mómmegye nsā nuom, a.n. afei wofre obosom biara asere no ńkwā, sika, mma, ahōtọ n.a.

kańkye, a mark made by a stroke or line. D.As.

ńkańkyé, As. cake. (N.E.Voc.) s. kańkyew.

káńkyé, pl. ń- [Eng.] can, canister; watering-pot; any tin-vessel; tin, tin-plate.

kańkyerekyere, at the very first, in the first beginning; first of all; formerly. [G. tšutšu kleńkleń.]

kāńkyew, F.=dokono. [G. abóló' kómè, Coast lang. kenche.]

akanọ [ekaw āno] 1. price of goods, ne bo ańkasa. — 2. bill of charges or expenditures, account of goods sold or delivered, invoice.

ńkansā, a medicinal plant.

kansā, kāsā, Mt. 26,35. s. the foll.

kānsẹ [kāno se] or kānsé-sẹ, (conj.) though, although, even if; k. oko a, obi beba bio. Gr. § 141,1 B g. § 278,2.

akáń-sí, inf. [si kane] competition, rivalry; race.

akáńsí-dé, the prize set out for competition; a wager, stake.

kāntāmma, otuo k., the cock of a gun or musket. pr. 3387.

kāntamantō, the "language" of the drum of the chieftain of ńkántām̄, a kind of yam; s. odé. [Aburi.]

kāntāń, collar-bone, clavicle.

kāntān, v. to spread and stretch irregularly, to sprawl, straggle; to straddle; s. kenteń; dua bā bi abu abekāntāń kwań mu ho.

kāntāń, a.&adv. straggling, stretched out irregularly; high

and broad; straddling; dua no abā ūhinā aye k.; obarima no abegina oḍaū āno k.; ne nañ k.

kāntāñkāmíkī, kāntāñkrāñkyī, *sickle; a long, crooked sabre*; dade kontoikye bi a Nṅōñkōfo de t̄wa sare nè mō; cf. kōntōñkūrōwī, pāmpāñkwá.

kāntāñkūrōdo, asase a owo muu, an epithetic appellation of God (Onyañkōpōñ); okata nneema ūhinā so, ohye nniḗa ūhinā nso so.

akantaññua, Ak. akantaññwa, s. akenteññua. *pr.* 1526.

o-kāntō, *candle-wood*, a certain tree and its wood which is burned as a candle or torch; dua bi a woso āno na eḍew se okanca; ok. kōkō na eḍew, na ok. hyeñ a.s. fufu de, eñeḍw.

ñkāntó, *crooked legs*; wōnantu akurñkurum se adare, a.s. wo nannyeññiñ anim aye kōñkroññ. — o-kāntoní, *a man having crooked legs, a bandy- or bowlegged person.*

ñkāntòm', F. a-, [ñkā.. nto mu, do not touch.. not put in] *adv. not to mention, to say nothing of, (how) much less. (how) much more*; omñi ase e, na ñk. se wañie, *he has not yet begun, much less finished.*

kanto-niñi, a kind of tree.

ñkāññūññ, *u. uncovered (of a house), unfinished or beginning to decay*; — oḍaū no aye ñk.; oḍaū ñk. = oḍaū a eññi sūhyé, ná eḗe abú; adañ ñk. ñkō na esisi ho.

kāñwē, *a. fresh, new and strong: vigorous. unimpaired; florid*; onipamono k., *a fresh healthful youth*; dua k., *a green, fresh tree*; cf. foforo, amono.

o-kāñwēñ, a kind of tree; wode seiñ badnaba.

kānyāñ, *v. to stir, incite to action, instigate, rouse*; — k. nehō *to stir from long quietness, rouse and exert oneself, be active, lively*; [cf. kā, nyāñ, hwānyāñ].

ñkānyāñ, *ramp, prank, frolic, gambol; rambling, pranking &c.*; agitation; opōñkō no atēw ñk., *the horse has become shy, rampant, frantic.*

kānyāññ, *a. prickly, spiny; thorny*; kotokō hō k.; s. adwōkú; *syn.* nyāñ-nyāñ, ñwraññ.

akape, *scissors.*

kaper, F. [Eng.] *a copper.* Mk. 12,42.

akapēré, *inf.* [perē kaw] *the shifting off of a debt*; mibu wo ak., *I shift off the paying of my debt to you upon another in reference to money due to me (e.s. mede wo kaw na obi de me bi, na mise wo se: kogye onipakō no ho tua wo kaw).* *pr.* 2919. Cf. obutew.

akāpimafwē [kā, pim, fwē] *familiarity, intimacy*; di ak., *to be familiar, intimate; to favour each other in return*; me nè wo nni ak. bi, *we have no close communion*; cf. t̄wakā &c.

kapo, *pl. ñ., bracelet, armlet*; sika, d̄wete, dade k., — *of gold &c.*

kāra, *v. s. kra.*

kārā, *v. s. krā, kñā, kēñā.* — añkārā, A. s. añkā.



ò-kǎ'rá, s. òk'rá.

kara..., s. kra...

karáda, karara, n. noise, rustling, e.g. of palm-branches, pr. 466.

karáda, adv. (with) a rushing noise; cf. kurududu.

kārā-ànnúá-a, Ak. s. kāmā.

o-kǎ'ra wá, s. òkrā.

kǎ'rá wá, s. a kind of monkey. pr. 1182. — 2. a barren, unfruitful male animal. Job 21,10. *boa onini ana ōbarima a ōwo*; cf. obo-niñ, kyeneñe.

kare, v. is not used simply; s. red. kekare.

kárè, s. káhirí.

kari, v. [red. karikari] to weigh (gold, sugar &c.); to pay by weight; to ponder in the mind, to balance; to take aim; to regard, esteem, care for, neg. to disregard, make slight of, pr. 1527. — de.. ani k., to watch, view, review, muster; to observe, take heed to, attend to, mark, Lk. 14,7. to look searchingly at, to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or finding out something: *niipa a ēwo ho ñhinā, mede m'ani mekari woñ* (= *mefa woñ mu*) a, *mehũ woñ mu tórofo no*.

ñkarií, v. n. [kari] weight, quantity of heaviness.

karibo†, pl. n., a stone used for a weight; a pound.

o-karikari [nea òkarikari sika] a weigher of gold-dust.

kasa, v. [red. kasakasa, q. v.] 1. to speak, talk, =kā asem; *okasa dodo, he talks too much*; *menè no kasa, I am speaking with him*. (F. *kasa nokwar dabā, speak the truth always*). — 2. to chirp, chatter (of birds); cf. *akasanōmā*. — 3. to crack, crackle (of burning thorns, shoes), to creak (of a door on the hinges); to crepitate, grate. — 4. tr. to censure, reprove, reproach, upbraid; pr. 340; to chide, abuse; *mepe se me-nè wo trā*; *na wokasa me de a, mintié*. — 5. to decry, speak ill of; *woak. me!* — 6. *kasa kyere*, a) to speak to (cf. *kā.. kyere*). — b) to instruct, admonish, exhort; cf. *tu.. fo*.

ò-kásá, inf. 1. speaking, speech; the peculiar manner of speaking, the particular sound uttered; pr. 2479. — 2. language, dialect; *okasa a edi aduasā = ok. ñhina-ñhinā a ēwo wiase*; *ok. ahorow bebrè wo asase so*. — 3. word, expression, cf. asem. — 4. di.. *kasa, to fine, mulet, amerce*. *Wadi no k. ne se: wodi ohene asem bi na ohene nè wo adi asem na wabu wo fo ná wagyè wo sika*.

ùkás-á [kaw nsā] additional payment for not having paid a debt at the set time; *da a wōhyē wo adu na woannyā bi ammā a, na wogyè wo sika foforo*.

akasa-bebùí [òkasa a wode buu be] a proverbial saying, by-word, proverb; (*wode*) *áyè ak*.

o-kasa-bèrè, weariness from speaking; *fa ok., to grow weary by speaking or admonishing*. pr. 3463.

kasa-bo-dí, repeated mentioning of a matter, with indignation or cursing. pr. 1529.

ò-kásá-dí, a-, inf. [di kasa] penalty, fine, mulct, amercement;

*syn.* sikagye; - okasadi [=okasa a wodi no] yaw nti na onipa fi ne kürom. — akasadi ye no fe, oye ak. (*actively*), he is in the habit of imposing fines.

kasae, *pl. ñ-*, a bone; *syn.* dompe, nsœ.

kasae†, *v. n.* a verb. *Gram.*

akasae, *pl. ñ-*, a tingling instrument; aŵowa a wɔfitifiti āno de aŵowa ñkā ahyehyem' na wɔwosow de goru; *cf.* akasawá.

íkasaē, *inf.* talk, sayings; report, rumour, public talk; misuro hō ñk., I am afraid of its being talked about; ne ñk. nye de, the contents of his speech are disagreeable.

o-kasafó, *pl. a-*, talker, chatterer, babbler, prattler, loquacious person.

akasa-gūā, ñ-, slander, calumny, backbiting; *syn.* ntŵiri; muttering, grumbling; odi no (hō) ñk., he grumbles, mutters against him, gives vent to his ill feeling against him, yet not in his hearing; wo nè bi wɔ asem na woñká wɔ n'anim na wobɔ diñ yaw wɔ so; a.s. obi aye wo biribi, na wóm'fá mmɔ n'anim nyaw no, na wóyaw gù ahuñm'.

o-kasa-gyefo, *pl. a-*, intercessor, mediator, advocate.

kasákàsa, *red. v. 1. s. kasa.* — 2. to talk much, talk noisily; to chatter. — 3. to dispute, contend in words, altercation, wrangle.

akasakásá, *inf.* dispute, contest, altercation, wrangling, quarrel, broil.

íkasa-kōá [okasa ñkōa] the end or aim of a speech, scope, purport, design and tendency, meaning, import.

o-kásá-kyéré, *inf.* [kyere kasa] the teaching of a language; instruction in a language, grammar.

o-kasa-kyere, *inf.* [kasa kyere] admonition, exhortation; *syn.* afotu. — o-kasakeréfo, *pl. a-*, monitor, exhorter, instructor. *pr.* 911.

o-kasa-māfo, *pl. a-*, (F.) mediator, advocate; *s.* okasagyefo.

o-kasa-mē, *inf.* lit. satiating with speaking i.e. talkativeness, loquacity, garrulity. *pr.* 1530.

kàsampëre, *As.* = sasabonsám, a wild man (*satyr, sylvan*) of a monstrous size, mentioned in fabulous tales.

ñkasaním, *pr.* 628. = ñkasae, nompe, bones.

ñkâ-sai-mú, *inf.* repetition, (re)iteration in speaking.

akasa-nōmā, *pl. ñ-*, a kind of sparrow, prop. chatter-bird.

kasa-nyánsá, good advice; okyere no k., he gives him an advice.

kàsante [nea wokasa a onte] a disobedient person.

Kasante, *pr. n.* formerly given to a nation in the interior, frequently at war with Asante.

o-kasa-péñ†, *paragraph.*

o-kasa-sa-ñ-mú, awkward repetition in speaking. Wókásá sàñ mú (= tí mu) pì; gyama wo wëre afi nsem a wose bekā no anā?

o-kasa-síe, *inf.* previous agreement; *pr.* 1533. — di k., to talk over a matter beforehand, previously; okodi k. ansā-na waba.

akasawá, *pl. ñ*, a kind of *brazen bell* hanging inside a drum (kettle-drum) and giving a doleful sound; *cf.* akasae.

kásé, káse-n'ara, akásedze, *F. s.* kesé &c.

akásé, 1. the *indigo-plant*, *Indigofera tinctoria*. — 2. *indigo*, *s. brú*. — 3. *indigo colour, blue, dark-blue*; *cf.* bibiri, hoa.

kásé, a *message, official address or communication*; obo (n'anom') k. = amanéé, *he delivers his message*.

kâasé, *privy, necessary-house*; *syn.* duasé, duásò, tea &c.

kásíáw, *bunch, cluster*, (of fruits, keys); *cf.* osiaw.

o-kasíe, a kind of *animal*.

[*Hos. 10, 11.*

ñkâ-sram-só, *inf.* [kâ, sram, so] 1. *harrowing*. — 2. *harrow*.

kâ-su, *manner or way of speaking, reporting or stating a matter*; *pr.* 2878. *syn.* kâbea: yennyâ asem yi akâsu, Ak.

kata, *v.* [*red.* katakata] 1. *to cover*; often with so, hō, anim: *to overspread, veil, envelop, envelop, infold*; *cf.* dura hō; — k. mu, *to line or finish the inside of*, = dura mu. — 2. *to cover, conceal, cloak*. — 3. *to cover, protect, defend*. — 4. *to extend over; be sufficient for*. — 5. *to overwhelm*. — 6. k. mpā, *to cover the back i.e. to bring up the rear, to be last, make the conclusion* (of a train).

kátaba ñ, *a large*; dua k. kokūrō siho. — kátaba ñ, *adv.* *very much*; wolye no k. se ónye, *they forced him very much to do so*.

ñkata-bó [ade a ekata bo] *breast-plate, cuirass*; *cf.* adébo.

katae, *the cover of a gun-lock*.

ñkata-hō, *F. a-, v. n.* *cover, covering, envelope, integument; F. garment*; *cf.* ñkatasó.

katakata, *red. v., s.* kata.

katakata-só-mùamù-a-só: wodi asem no k. (= womfá asem no ntó kwañmu pefé, na wokā no ebí-nè-bí ara) *they muffle or stifle the palaver*.

ñkata-koinu [nea ekata koñ mu] *mantle, shawl*.

o-katakayí(e), *pl. a-*, [also okwátakyi] *a gullant, a brave, valiant, gallant, bold, undaunted, courageous, powerful man, hero, giant* (*F. Mt. 12, 29. Mk. 3, 27.*); onipa a oye unam na ne hō ye den na osó, *syn.* obéran, dommanin; sometimes it is put for *king*; in *pr.* 2547. it is a by-name of the swallow, = *bold, nimble*; *cf.* akatanini.

katakayí, kw., *bravery, valour*; kw. nti odii ním, *through valour he conquered*.

katamáñ [nea okata oman] *one who covers the whole nation or world, a mighty ruler*, used also as an attribute of *God*. *pr.* 1534.

katamáñ, katamánsò, *a very large umbrella of gaudy colours used on festive occasions*; *cf.* kyinii, bankyinii.

akatamasíaba, *F. girl, maid, virgin*. *Proppen, 1760. s.* akatasia.

ñkata-mú, *v. n.* *the lining of the inside*.

akátanini = okatakayí, used of a tree in *pr.* 1535. waye nelō ak. agyá'ben [F. katanin-agyá'béná'] *a onni mfuwam' nanso onni kwaem'*, = odi amanterenu.

akatasia, *F. girl, maid, damsel; s.* ababā, obābasia. *Mk. 6, 22.*

íkatasó, *v. n.* 1. *cover, covering, lid.* — 2. *great coat, overcoat, cloak, mantle.* — 3. *ne bone so ñk., a colouring, palliation of his sin.*  
kataw', *overwhelming (?) pr. 454.*

akataw'ia, *pl. ñ- [ekata awia] umbrella, parasol; syn. aso'wia.*

kate, *v. to harden; k. anim, to harden the face. i.e. to dare, brave, defy; to be froward, refractory, obstinate; okaté or wakáte n'anim.*

kátē, *a. 1. hard, of eatables (opp. soft): aduan' k. ne aduan' a enye de.* — 2. *hard, of the face or rather the mind or will: waye n'anim k. = dennēneñ, he has a decided purpose. is firmly determined, inflexible, stubborn; cf. ketē.* — 3. *difficult to bear or endure, rigorous, unreasonable; n'asem ye k. = deñ; 9-nè no di asem k. = ayeyesem, asem a enni asō, asem a ekā ne bābi emma.*

íkáté(e), *ground-nut, earth-nut, Arachis hypogaea, the plant and fruit.* — ñkate-fútúru, *ground-nuts in the husks.*

íkáté, *inf. feeling, perception.*

íkátédé†, *sense, the (5)senses.*

akátewa, *a large fruit, the seeds of which are eaten by the negroes; syn. akyékýèá.*

ka-tiri [ekaw, tiri] *capital, principal, stock. pr. 366*

kàtirikàtiri, *adv. to tutu or pere, said of bo or kōma: flutteringly: ne bo (kōma) tutu k. wō ne yam', ne bo pere ne yam' k., his heart throbs or palpitates violently.*

akátó, *v. n. [wato no kaw] satisfaction, the money paid in settlement of a claim for adultery with one's wife, syn. ayéfare; wagye no ak., he has taken satisfaction-money from him.*

íkát-to-ho†, *v. n. [kā, to speak, to ho, to lay down] agreement, stipulation; articles, conditions or terms of agreement.*

katraka, *F. ring, hoop, circlet, crown, Mt. 27, 29. s. han'kare.*

akátám, *wodi wōñhō ak., they strike one another, fight, combat (like gladiators); t'wu bēra tēretēm' lia na yenni ak.!*

aka-tùá, *v. n. [tua kaw] payment of what is due or deserved. wages, salary, pay; hire: (ak. pa,) reward, recompense; (ak. bone,) punishment, penalty, deserved chastisement.*

aka-tutú, *inf. [tutu kaw] procrastination of the payment of a debt; wode bí ka na oredañ wo na woresēre no mā wato wo da na woakope sika abetua no.*

kāt'wi, *spleen = tani. pr. 607.*

kaw, *v. to ferment. undergo fermentation. become sour, be leavened, said of palm-wine and dough; syn. pae. Wode anopasá si ho na edu anadwofā a, na akaw; woyam mmōre si ho na edí nna-sā a, na akaw ana apae, = aye ñweneñwéne.*

kaw, *v. [red. kekaw] 1. to bite = ka; to bite off, knap; pr. 529. — to masticate, chew, (?) cf. wēsaw; — kaw so, to bite upon or off; pr. 708. 2013. — 2. kaw m u, kekaw m u, to cry, make a noise, scream; cf. bom', hoñ, tēm'.*

e-kaw, *pl. a.*, [ka, *to be wanting*] a debt; *pr.* 1497-1503. *that which is due, liability; a duty neglected, trespass.* — bo k., *to make, contract a debt; de or mā k., to have debts, to owe (a debt); daù k., to recover a debt; pr.* 721-23. tu a k., *to pay a debt; otuaa no so kaw pa, he rewarded him; otuaa no so k. bone, he punished him.*

akaw, *enmity, hostility; hatred, grudge; woye ak., -- woinká, they are at enmity, at variance with each other; cf. akaye.*

à ñ kaw, a kind of river-fish.

kà wá, *s. ká.*

a ñ ká wá, *s. ańkā.*

ká wú, *ammoniac*, a resinous gum brought from the interior, of a puugent taste, like gyakisi, used as a medicine or put into snuff.

a ká-y é, *inf.* [yé akaw] *enmity, contention, strife, open rupture; ak. wó wòñ ntam'.*

keka, *red. v.* [*inf. ñ-*] 1. *frq.* of ka, *to bite; to sting; ntontom keka me, the mosquitoes sting me.* — 2. *to itch, to cause a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part; me nsa hō keka me, mihūane, my hand itches, I scratch it. Sgm. yé hene.* — keka mu = *s. kekaw mu.*

kekā, *red. v.* 1. *frq.* of kā, *to touch.* — 2. *to stir, move; ade no kekā nehō, the thing moves; okekā nehō, obenyāñ, he is moving, he will awake.* — 3. *to adorn, dress (by washing, anointing, putting on clean clothes &c.); to trim; wakekā nehō se ayeforo; k. funu, pr.* 1536. — 4. *to stain.* — 5. *to touch, fumble, feel or grope about; ade sãa yéñ no, yeñhú kwañ na yékekā.* — 6. k. nām, *to cut meat and boil it with salt, pepper, okra, tomatoes &c. into frofrow.*

kekā, *red. v., frq.* of kā, *to speak, relate; to rehearse, repeat.*

kéká, *irritability; fierceness, ferocity; -- oye k., he is fierce, wild, unruly, intractable, quarrelsome; abofra yi ye k. = n'ani ye deñ, dennēñeñ, hyew, wokā aseñ kyere no a, onté, onsuró biara, omferé biara; -- n'ani ye kekākekā = n'ani ye hyew, óyè hyew.*

ń keka, *inf. biting. pr.* 1832. — ńkekā, *f. = ńkekāe.*

akekà-bóá, *pl. ñ-, a wild beast, beast of prey.*

akeka-duru [okekaw aduru] *a medicine against tooth-ache.*

ńkekāe [kekā, *to touch, stain*] *stain, blot, spot, speck; ntama no áyè (ádàn) ńk., ńk. ayé atade nom', = atade no ayé fi.*

o-kekāfo, *pl. a., an irritable, irascible, quarrelsome, mischievous person; nea oye kekā a.s. aniçdeñ, na dā ñlinā onam pe atutaw (ntokwaw), = omānefó.*

ńkekāhō, *inf.* [kekā hō or nehō] 1. *moving.* — 2. *addition, what is added, cf. ńkāhō, mfákāhō.* — 3. *dressing, adornment; cf. ahōkekāde.*

akekā-nām, a jumping insect.

akékántwére, akak... ahah..., *pl. ñ-, scorpion.*

kekārè, *red. v. to take up something great; to try, attempt, undertake, dare, venture; okekārè dañ, he lays the foundation for a*

*large house*; ok. adwúma sè obeyé à, ontumí nyé, *when he tries to work, he cannot*; wakékarè n'ani sè obébo me ade, *he purposed beating me, determined to beat me*; wakékarè n'aním sè obetumí abu dañ no, nso ontumí, *he presumed that he could pull down the house, but was not able to do it*; okekare n'aním repe me ayaw me, *he ventures to scold me*; ok. atoro mā me, *he is so bold us to frame a lie against me or to impute to me a lie.*

kekate: wabébo me k.,?

kekaw, *red. v. 1. frq. of kaw, k. ñhwí so, pr. 2013. — 2. kekaw mu, to bark, yelp (okramañ k. mu); to cry, scream; abofra no resù na okekáw' mu se: ē, wura, fwe nea woyeye me! cf. bobom'; to howl, yell. — ñkekaw-mu, inf., howling, yelling.*

ò-k é k á w, Ak. okaka, 1. anom' a. esè mu k., *tooth-ache, = adesé, bòadnam; etutu sè. — 2. tirim k., a kind of head-ache; epa ti. — 3. aniwam' k., an inflammation of the eye, which may cause blindness or swelling of the face. — 4. nsa ló k., the willow, an inflammation and suppuration of the finger; ekum wo awerew.*

akeka w ere, akak..., *pl. ñ-, gad-fly, horse-fly (?)*. s. oteñ.

kekem, F. = kekaw mu, *to cry. Mt. 14,26. 20,30 f.*

kekrā kekrā, *a. rough (of leaves with a rough surface).*

kekre, As. s. kyekyere.

o-kekrebésí, *a kind of plant.*

kem', F. = kaw mu, *to cry. Mt. 8,29.14,30.27,46.50. Mk. 1,23.*

keñù, *adv. expressing the sound of a bell; eđon bọ k.*

kěñà, s. krā, kǎnā.

keñkañ, *red. v. 1. frq. of kañ, to count, tell; to read. — 2. wo-keñkañ sū-dwom. they wail, set up a lamentation (for the dead).*

o-keñkañ, *inf. reading, = ñhōmā-kañ. — keñkai-ñhōmā, reading-book, reader; primer, spelling-book. — o-keñkañ-ñkyerewé, -useñkyerene, printed letters, cf. ntintimi.*

keñkeñkeñ, keñkreññ, s. kyeñ., kyeñkyerēñ.

kente, *pl. ñkentewa, country cloth, a home-made negro-dress, consisting of a number of narrow stripes of cotton-cloth sewed together. Diff. kinds, s. ntama. Cpds. with adj. kentegów, kentepá &c.*

kenteñ, *v. to spread out, straggle, straddle; = kantañ; gye.. k. so, to occupy much space; Lk. 13,7. — Wagyé ñhōma pī no ak. so kwa, he has accumulated those many books to no purpose.*

kěnteññ, *a. & adv. straggling; straddling; broad, wide; s. adwókú.*

kenteñ, *pl. ñ-, wicker-basket; cf. kyeréñkyé. pìrebi, séséa.*

akentéññua, akantaññua, Ak. ...ñwa, *pl. ñ-, [agna a eken-teñ] a stool or chair with straddling legs.*

kěre, kere, kěrebeññ... s. kyere, kyere, kyerebeññ...

keresua, F. s. kesua.

ñkeresiú, *a-, the date-palm, date-tree, Phoenix dactylifera.*

ñkeresia-kyew, *a-, a hat made of the leaves of the date-palm.*

íkēsā, s. íkēsēwa. — kēsaw, s. kāsaw.

kēsē, Ak. kēsēg, *pl. a-*, akēsé-akēsé, 1. *great, grand: large; big, stout; pr. 1658.* kēsēn'ara, F. *exceeding great, Mt. 2, 10. 7, 27.* — *sgn.* bansonū, banteññ, kòkñro, kàkrā, kakresaw, kátabañ, kūmīnī, tí-tíriw; kotí, kántaññ, kúntaññ, wí; pùtēpōñ, kyémadú; -pōñ; v. sō. — 2. *loud (of ené, voice).*

kēsē, *adv. greatly, strongly, very much, in a high degree &c.* *sgn.* sē, pí &c. — mframa bō k., *the wind blows violently.*

kēsēn'ara, F. *exceedingly. Mk. 5, 23. 15, 14.*

kēsē, n. *greatness, largeness, stoutness.*

ō-kēsē, Ak. ōkēsēg, *a great man; a large, big or stout person.*

akēsē-dze, F. [ade kēsē] *a great deed, deed of renown; (heroic) feat, noble achievement, exploit (also in a bad sense).*

kēsē, kēsēkēsē, a. *dry, arid; sgn. v. wo (opp. fōkye, fōsō, wet, moist; v. fōw); asase kēsē. the dry land (opp. ēpō, the sea); fau' aye or awo kēsē, the ground has become perfectly dry.*

kēsēm', kēsē-fām'<sup>†</sup>, *in the arid zone; in the south; south.*

kēsēkēsē, s. atirimkēsēkēsē.

kēsēñēñē, ne tirim yē no k., *he (prop. his head) is dizzy, confused, bewildered, perplexed, puzzled.*

kēsēw, tu k., *to emaciate, become tabid, lean and pale (as wasted by tabes, consumption or another sickness); < kyēñkyēñ; to grow or turn pale; watu k. fitā = wafōñ aye fitā, he has pined away, become tabid or worn out so that he is quite pale; n'anīm atu k., he looks pale from anxiety and fear; asēm bi aba wo so na wo anim apatuw ahoa.*

íkēsēwa, -sā, a kind of plant.

kēsīw, v. *to beleh.*

kēsī, a *roll of tobacco, rolled tobacco, orig. from Portugal; s. tā.*

kēsrekesre, a kind of tree. *pr. 1538.*

kēsū [Ger. *käse*] *cheese.*

kēsua, -suwa, *pl. ñ-*, F. kerefua, *egg; wobō ñk. tafo, they are on a friendly, familiar, intimate footing. cf. di 79.82.83.*

kētē, *pl. a-*, a *mat, the usual bed of the negroes. pr. 798f. 2236.* Diff. kinds: ntómma or mpā, apā', aberewá, go-kēte. — bō or ñwene k., *to weave, plait a mat; sēw, to spread out, bobōw k., to roll up the mat.*

kēte [with full e] 1. a kind of *reed with thorns, growing near rivers, that may also furnish walking-sticks; cf. demmere.* — 2. a *flute or pipe made of it, played before kings and accompanied by other instruments (e.g. odúrugya), drums and bells.*

kētē, kétékete [with full e] *a. & adv. bright, -ly; in full lustre; o'wia afi kkk., o'sran apae kk.; awia ketē, in or at broad daylight, broad noon.* — ketēm', *south; cf. kēsēm'. Ser.*

kētē, *adv. 1. hard (?) cf. katē.* — 2. *sharply, strictly: o'hye no or o'bra no k., (F. kitsi, Mt. 9, 30.) he commands or forbids him strictly; mekraa wo k., I let you know plainly, expressly.* — 3. *thickly: woakyere so k., they throng thickly, cf. pepépépé, pítipiti.*

kẹtẹ, *s.* ketekete, ketewa.

o-kẹtẹ, *s.* oketew.

ńkẹtẹ: sị ńk., 1. *to be astride, straddle*; ọsị ńkẹtẹ = ne nan (mu) asékyisèkyi, *his feet are bent outward*. — 2. *to put something astride* (on the ground or on branches of trees?) in order *to mark a place in the bush as destined for farming*.

a ketebíń [oketew bíń] a kind of *bead*; *s.* ahene.

kẹtẹbó, a name of the *leopard*, *s.* osebó.

o-kẹtẹ-bófó, okete-ńwémfó, a *manufacturer of mats*; *s.* kẹtẹ.

a kẹtẹ-hen e: di ak., *to be the chief of mat-weavers*. *pr.* 1727.

kétekẹtẹ, *a. & adv.* (to the *v.* sía) *small, very small, very little, tiny*; ńworam ye aboá a osúa k., wońfwe n' 'ye a, wunhũ no, *the itch-mite (siro) is a tiny insect, scarcely to be perceived with the eye*. — *pl.* ńkẹte-ńkẹte; *cf.* ketewa.

ńkẹtekràkyé, *diligence (?) sị ńk., to apply close attention, great carefulness, to be zealous, take pains*; *syn.* bọ mmọden: wási ńk. sẹ obekyerew ńhōma no, *he is closely or intensely engaged in writing the letter*.

aketekrú, -kyere, *pl. ń-, cricket*. *pr.* 1540.

ketēm', *south*; *cf.* kesēm'. *Scr.*

ńketeńkété, *terror, horror, consternation, panic*; ńk. akíta or akyere no, *he is terror-struck, horrified, paralyzed or stunned* (with fear). = wabirikyi.

a kẹtẹ-ńwéne, *inf. weaving or plaiting of mats*; *s.* kẹtẹ.

o-kẹtẹ-ńwémfó, *pl. a-, a weaver or plaiter of mats*; *syn.* kẹtẹbófó.

o-kẹtẹ-soafo, *carrier of (the king's) mats*; *s.* gyaasefo. *pr.* 1541.

aketesia. *F. s.* akatasia.

o-kété-amforo, a tree with fruits similar to figs.

o-kétéret *pl. a-, lizard*; *s.* odán-ne-nà, ntafontáfó, obóróm, ọsá-

o-kétéw f manapá, abosomáketéw, okyókyó. *pr.* 509, 720, 1473.

ńkẹtewá, a kind of *sandals*. [1542-49.

kétewa, *a.* [*pl. ń-; cf. ketekete*] *small, little*; mmofra ńketewa, *little children*; *syn.* kúmā, kwádā, *v.* sía. — kẹtewā, *F.* ketsewaba, *very small, very little*; k. bi, *a little, a few; a short time*; wamā me abodó k. bi, *he has given me a little bread*; mmofra ketewā-bi, *some few children*; onipa te asase so k. bi na owu; *syn.* kákrā, kákrābi; — kẹtewā sẹ, *very little*; ákà k. sẹ (kákrā sẹ, kúmā sẹ), *very little is wanting*.

a ketewa, *pl. ń-, a little person*; mmofra yi mu aketewa no na n'ani atew, *that little one (smallest one) among these children is an intelligent boy*. — aketsaba, aketsewaba, *pl. ń-, F. a little one, the least*. *Mt.* 2,6, 5, 19, 11, 11, 25, 40.

ńketsē, *F. rather, in preference*.

kini [*Eng.*] *king* (in Europe) *pr.* 2465. — kini, *v. s.* kyini.

kirididi, kirrr: bọ k., *to rush* (forward); woboo k. koo dai no mu, *they rushed into the house*.



kīsā, *v.* 1. to turn, *cf.* dan'. — 2. to wring off (akokō kōn, the neck of a fowl). — 3. to turn in or over the fire: to roast (yam, plantains, meat), *pr.* 1550. — 4. to change by the heat of the sun or by sickness: to wither, fade, decay, shrink, dry up; a'wia ak. ūwúrá, the sun has withered the grass; oyare ak. no korā, a sickness has wasted him very much; *cf.* kagyaw, po, guan' &c. — 5. n'ani akisā (mp.) = n'ani agyina (ne kūrōm), his eye is turned i.e. he is longing for home, is homesick. — 6. n'ani m' akisā, his face has turned pale.

o-kísí(e), *pl.* a-, a rat; by-names: kwarifúá, aduokú, maumi-amō. *pr.* 210. 371. 510f. 1444. 1551-57.

o-kísibiri, a kind of tree; sare so dua a wodi.

a-kisiwá, *pl.* ñ-, 1. a young rat. — 2. a young child. — 3. dandi-prat, mannikin, dwarf, pigmy; oye ak. = omfrá, he is a worthless fellow, to be accounted good for nothing.

ñkisiwa-fe: ye ñk., to associate with children. *opp.* ye afehye.

ñkisiwá-sem = mmofraasem, childishness.

a kisi-kurn, ulcer, a sore discharging pus; *s.* ekuru.

kita, *v.* 1. to touch; to hold, have in hands; *syn.* kura, fua, de, wō; generally with m u: to seize, lay hold of; *syn.* fa, kyere, so mu; — ok. poma, he has a stick (in his hand); mik. poñ mu, I lay hold of the table; kita no mu na wanñuañ, lay hold of him lest he run away; *s.* ñketenketé, kitam'. — 2. F. to adhere or cling to; Adam bon' kita adasā ñhinā. — 3. to hurt; to take vengeance on, *pr.* 655. — 1. kita so, to wipe, to rub away. off, out; to polish; *syn.* popa, t'wi-t'wiw, t'wut'wuw; k. poñ so, wipe the table; fa wo nañ k. ntasu so, rub off the spittle with your foot.

kitam'! *imp.* = *interj.* a salutation to one engaged in work or in eating, equivalent to: God speed! or I wish you a good appetite! — to which the reply is: mifua no, I hold it.

ñkítá, = ñkrūnākwan.

kita-déñ, *lit.* hold-fast, a name of the àpésew, *q. v.*

kità'é, *pl.* ñ-, file; rasp; = t'witaé.

a kita-o-sũā, *pl.* ñ-, the most poisonous serpent, able to shoot through the air from one tree to another.

akita-t'w'erebo, the hammer of a musket, in which the flint-stone is fixed by means of a screw.

Akita-w-on-sa, name of a month, about July; *s.* ogram.

akítèrekú, *pl.* ñ-, a species of beans, the seeds of which are roasted and eaten. *pr.* 1559.

kiti, *v.* [*red.* kitikiti] to gnaw off, nibble, scratch off (with the teeth or nails) ..hō, the outside; = titi hō; ñkura akitikiti odé no hō = wodi hō bi; *cf.* bēbēe hō.

kítikiti, a word expressive of turbulent or violent commotion; woye k., they are turbulent, tumultuous, wild, unruly (*syn.* basabasa, bisibasā) = wogoru na wode wōñ nañ pempem fam' k., in playing they stamp and trample on the ground, making a clattering noise; wotu mmirika k., they run with a clattering or pattering noise; onam kkk. he tramples, patters, treads noisily, stamps, walks furiously;

wuyi anoma a, oye kitikitikiti (= pùtuputupu) = operé, a bird, when caught, struggles desperately; ogya no adew kkk. (kyirikyirikyiri, framframfram, frafrafra) the fire burns vehemently, brightly, with glaring or darting flames.

kitirikìtìrì, v. = kitikiti, v.

kò, v. [Ak. also kòrò, pret. kòrè; red. kokò] to go; more particularly: 1. to go along, to walk (cf. nam, nantew); yekò ntem, we are walking fast; obayifo reko è! there goes a witch! pr. 60. — 2. to go off, away; to pass away, leave, depart (opp. ba. to come, trā, to stay). okò, he is gone (cf. wako under 3.); meko maba. I go away but shall come again. cf. Gr. § 112. 147,4, pr. 1590. — woko-bae no, wobekāe se: ewom' sa, when they were gone and returned, they reported, that it was so (that the matter was true); — wobeko, na me de, metra hā, you will depart, but I shall stay here. — to escape, pr. 601. — 3. to go to a place: woko hē? where are you going? meko ofie, I am going home; okò n'akurā, he has gone to his plantation; perf. wako, he has gone and returned; wako Osú prekō, he has been at Osu once; yereko wuram', we are going into the bush; okoo bepow so, he went upon a mountain; yebeko ohene nkyen, we shall go to the king. — 4. to be going to do something, to set about doing, — with and in the ingressive prefix kò-, kò-, s. Gr. § 93. 96. 107,11. 280,1 b. c. (pr. 300. 1218. 2081.&c.) — 5. to go for some object, with some purpose or intention, used with an infinitive (c. n.) or some other noun: okò aduan-to, he has gone to buy food; cf. Gr. § 126. 280,2. — okoo anyan, she went for wood (fuel); woreko asika, they are going to wash gold; kò ahayo, to go hunting; s. 13-15. — 6. de.. kò, fa.. kò; in connection with de, fa or similar verbs the meaning of kò (esp. 2.3.) becomes causative: to take away, to take to a place, to lead, conduct: wode no koe, they led him away; mā womfā no nkò, let them take him (away or with them). pr. 1332. — 7. In connection with other verbs, kò frequently supplies the place of an Eng. adv. or prep.: a) the place of the adv. away, denoting removal: Onyk. ayi m'amanne kò, God has taken away my affliction; b) together with a noun of place it supplies the place of a prep., denoting a direction towards a place: oguan koo wuram', he fled into the bush; kā oguan no kò dan mu, drive the sheep into the pen! wónkyekyere ne nsa nkò n'akyi, they shall tie his hands behind his back. — 8. kò (yiye), to fit, become, suit (well). used of clothes: atadé yi kò me yiye, this coat fits me well; ekyew no nkó me ti, that hat does not fit my head: kā no kò me nsa, pr. 566. — 9. kò mu, kom', to enter, penetrate; osekan muannam twa wo a. ekom'. when a sharp knife cuts you, it penetrates deeply. — 10. kò so, to go on, to continue (cf. da so): kò só kan! or kán kò só! continue to read, read on! — kò so yiye, to prosper, increase. — 11. kò nteñ, to agree well, be agreeable, to go straight i. e. to do, to succeed, be to the purpose, answer an end; ekò me nteñ = etègè mè; n'asem a orekā yi tēc me, what he says appears to me correct, I approve it; aduan yi kò me nteñ, = eye me de, this food suits me well; ènkó nteñ, it does not go straight, it won't do. — 12. kò bone, to issue or terminate badly, to be ill-fated in child-bearing, to die in or after the labour of childbirth. — 13. kò abuw, to

go *a-hatching, to sit, to cover the eggs.* pr. 2776. — 14. kō alidi, *to go to feed upon;* ne kára kō ad. — 15. kō oša, *to go to war.* pr. 1563. 1579. 1581. — 16. kō .. ase, F. *to become subject to:* bon amā yeakō yaw nè wu ase, *by sin we have become subject to pain and death.*

kō, v. F. 1. *to sit,* Mt. 24,3. = trā, tēnā; ko fam', F. = Ak. trā ase. — 2. *to cover, squad, couch;* s. kow. — 3. F. *to remain;* oñkō fākor da, *he continueth not,* Job 14,2.

kō, v. 1. *to fight, combat, contend, strive, in battle or in single conflict, with arms, blows, words; to be at war;* ode ñkrante nè no kōe, *he fought with (i.e. against) him with the sword;* wōda so rekō, *they are still at war with each other.* pr. 1589. 1591f. 1962. 2952. — kō dom, *to wage war, carry on a war;* kō ntōkwaw, *to fight, strive or struggle in close contest, to wrestle, scuffle.* pr. 3606. — 2. *tr. to fight, combat, oppose;* kō ñkrañ, *to keep off, drive back the wandering or visiting ants (by fire or smoke).* pr. 1590. — 3. kō nnōmā, *to shoot birds, to kill wild fowls, to fowl.* pr. 2046. — 4. kō awow, *to ward off the cold.* — 5. kō awo, *to be in travail, in labour, in parturition.* — 6. kō yere, *to dismiss or divorce a wife.* pr. 1593.

e-kō, Ky. *lake; pond, pool;* = otare, cf. atekye; eko bi tā hō.

ñkō, the *cavity or hole* in which the yam is planted; cf. ñkōbo, ñkomōa; obo ñkō fua odé wom'. [Mt. 15. Mk. 7.

ñkō, ñkō, F. ye .. hō ñkō, *to defile;* .. hō ye ñkō, *to be defiled.*

ñkō, *slumber, doze, nap;* tō ñkō, *to fall or drop asleep, to doze, nod, be drowsy, sleepy.* — ówò ne tí (or nehō) ñkó, *he shakes, tosses (throws up) his head; he nods (?)*.

o-kō, okówá, akówa, *top, gig, whirligig;* bō ko, *to spin the top.*

e-kō, Ak. eko, a *buffalo.*

kō, in the *phr.* bō kō [to join, have company with, the buffalo, roaming about as it does?] 1. *to run away, desert;* wabō kō, *he has become a fugitive, leaving his native place on account of debts or palavers.* — 2. *to throw off obedience, fall off, apostatize, revolt, turn recreant;* s. akobō, kobōfo. — 3. wabō kō, *she refuses her husband.*

kō, *imit. adr.*, expressing the sound of falling drops of water: usu asōko, *water has dropped audibly;* metee se nsu no soe ko ko ko.

e-kō, *num. one;* used in counting; in other cases compounds are employed, s. biakō, Akp. bākō, Aky. biekō; cf. korō. Gr. § 77.

kō, *adj. pron.*, the *one concerned* or in question, the *single, particular or respective person or thing;* who, what, which, in indirect questions; cf. Gr. § 74,1. Eye heña? minnim nipa-kō; *who is it? I do not know who it is;* cf. onikō, oyākō; eye deñ? minnim dekōde; *eye dua heñ? minnim dua kō, what tree is it? I do not know what kind of tree it is;* wañkyere da-kō a oheñie, *he did not tell which day he would finish (it).*

ñkō, *adv. alone, only, but; apart, aside;* — me ñkō ne kuafo, *I alone am a planter;* aka me ñkō (= ono ñkō), *he is left alone;* eyinom ñkō enè woñ su, *these form a kind by themselves;* eyi ñkō-ara-kò! etia abien a meñwe wo! *but for this one time! when it occurs a second time, I shall flog you!* s. ñkutō.

o-kō, *inf.* 1. *fight, fighting, war* (cf. *osa*); *combat, contest, strife; battle, conflict*; *pl.* nkōpēn, *battles*; okō wə ye-nè Akwamfo utam', *there is war between us and the Akwum-people*. — 2. *divorcement*.

akō, *inf.* *fighting, war*; di akō, *to war, be engaged in war, be at war (with)*; wodi akō = wokō; Akyem nè Asante tā di akō, *Akem and Asante are (or were) often at war with each other*; cf. akōdi.

kō, *adv.* *red, yellow*; added to *ber e*, *to be or become red, ripe*: ankā bere kō, *the lemon ripens (or is) yellow*; the low tone of kō may be changed into the high and low tone, whereby the idea of redness is made emphatic: akutu yi abere kōō, *this orange has become quite or highly red or ripe*. — kō may be used as a *predicative adj.* when the verb is omitted (Gr. § 248, 3 a): fwe no, n'ani kō! *look at him, how red his eyes are!* in other cases the form of the *adj.* is kō kō, *q. v.* — kō, kōkō, are applied to different shades of *red, brown and yellow*, and likewise the *v. bere* and the *adj. -bēn* (in cpds.), F. meñ. memmeñ, memmene; whereas *fiery red* seems to be denoted by dēññ, yēññ, yēmmēññ, *scarlet or vermilion* by -dam (in cpds.) and *damārāmá, crimson* by -dam (cf. *adam*) and by the *c. bere-dum*; cf. akutuhono, *orange-coloured*, ankāhono, *yellow* (as *lemons*), bofua (odubēn), *yellow*; dodowe, *brown*.

kō, kōkōkō, kōkōkō, *adv.* used with *kyi* or *tañ*, *to hate*; otañ no kō, *he hates him ardently, fervently, extremely*.

okō, *the unicorn*, an antelope, in size nearly equal to a horse or cow, furnished with one horn on the forehead; spoken of, as really existing, from Fante to Krepe. [G. ñmāñma.]

ák ō', *pl. ñ-*, *parrot (Psittacus)*. Diff. kinds: òpesare, *grey (P. erythæus, ne hō apōw aye sē usō)*; akohéne, *red*; áñkyē, *dark* (ne hō asi tumm); ámfudw̄umá (ne hō aye hō-nè-hō, biribibiribí, *not casually described*); áwirikwáw', *green* (esono ne ñkō). — Mmofra akō (in children's lang.) = abebew, *grasshopper, locust*.

akoa, *pl. ñ-* [akowá, orig. akobá?] 1. *a male, man; fellow*; akoa no hō ye fe, *that is a handsome fellow*; akoa no dii hene pi, *that man showed himself a king indeed* (a saying elicited from a native by the description of Solomon's throne, 1 Kí. 10, 20.) — 2. *a male slave; bondman, serf*. — 3. *a servant, subject*; Kokofu hene ye Asante hene akoa; Akyem hene ñkoa dōsō señ Akwam hene de. — In cpd. words akoa is changed into *kwa* or *kwa* and *ko*; cf. akokōā, akwakora = akwakwarā, akwanwā, ahēñkwā, awurakwā, Kwadwo, Kwāku (Gr. § 41, 4) Kofi, Kofori &c.

kōa, *v.* [red. kōakōā] 1. *to bend, crook, curve, tr. & intr.*; perf. *to be bent, crooked or curving*; *sgn.* konton, kuntuñ, pono, pompono; okōa dua no, *he bends the tree*; kōa (= pono) wo nsa bëra; kōa akutu no bëra na mentew, *bend that orange (i.e. the twig on which it hangs) toward me that I may pluck it*; ne nsa akōa = akonton, *his hand is crooked*; pōma no ti akōa. — 2. *fa poma no kōa no, hold him by the stick!* — 3. *kōa mu, to join together, to trim in, to insert; to joint, articulate, unite by means of a joint*; ekōam', *it is connected, holds together*; mede makōa mu, *I have joined it*. — ekōakōam',

*it coheres, is articulated, jointed.* — ńkōakōam', *v. n. articulation, joining, juncture, connection by joints; a joint, node; cf. ntōatōam', akwā.*

ńkōá, *the end, the last, utmost or uppermost part, upper end, top (of a tree), extremity, termination, border; pr. 1008. afwéréw no, ne ńkōa ńkō na ode mǎǎ me, he gave me only the upper end of the sugar-cane; - cf. ńkasakōá; - ńkōaáse, s. ńkwāase.*

akoakyirikyiriw, a kind of spider.

akobá (?): Esono akoa na esono akobá. Ak. *pr. 3015.*

ńkōbā [eko, abā] a whip made of buffalo's skin, consisting of 2,3,6,9 lashes twisted together; wode ńk. ńkō ara na efwe no, *they flog him severely.*

kó-bàc [kō, ba] 1. a mule child born after a brother or sister who died; *cf. apéntè. [G. gbobalo.]* — 2. a cupboard, closet, press, wainscot-chest. [wōkōfa ade wom' de ba; G. kōbai.]

akō-bań, F. *defensive wall, fence, bulwark, rampart.*

a ńkóbèá, -fó, [asafo a wote hene hō a wōńkō bea (= bābiara) da gye se ohene atu na wotiam'] *the king's body-guard.*

kóbēń [kōkō, bēń] a kind of cloth dyed red (with ntwoma and bisé). worn at funeral customs and in warfare; *scarlet. Nah.2,3(4).*

kôbere [Port. *cobre*, Dan. *cobber*] copper.

ko-bew, F. *a place to sit; a seat = agua. Mt. 12,39.*

ako-bōwergw, a thorny shrub.

kóbí [kwōbi] a kind of river-fish. [G. didée.]

ńkóbó, *inf. [bō ńkō] making holes for the planting of yams.*

akóbó, *inf. [bō ko] secession, desertion, defection; disloyalty; stubbornness; apostacy; sedition, rebellion, revolt, mutiny.*

ō-kobófó, *pl. a-, fugitive (slave), maroon; runaway (e.g. on account of debts. pr. 493); deserter: cagaboud; apostate, renegade; rebel, rebel, recoller. mutincer, seditious.*

ako-dadwēn (akoadadwēn) F. *care; Mt. 13,22. Mk. 4,19. cf. dadwēn.*

kōdaafuom' [lit. *goes to sleep in the plantation*] = atetekwā, *ouipa a ompowe, n'ani ntewe, an uncivilized, rustic, boorish, clownish, barbarous man; cf. ofummi.*

kōdaanna [okōda anna, *he goes to sleep (in order) not to sleep*] *sleeplessness; éyè no k. = emmā omyà adayé, it causes him sleepless nights.*

okodze, F. *a story, tale. Ps. 90,9.*

akode, = sense, a kind of food prepared for the fetish (tutelal spirit).

akóde [okōade] 1. a thing or things used for fighting, weapon(s), armour. — 2. things paid for fighting, reward paid to warriors when they return.

ńkō-deń, *hard fighting; o-nè wōń kōō ńk. ansā-na orepam wōń.*

akódí, *inf. [di akō] warfare, military service; war, warring; hostilities.*

akôdí-hyéñ, *a war vessel, man-of-war.*

akôdí-hyèmmu-ní, *a naval officer.*

kódòbèñ, *a bird, oriolus galbula?*

kodiawúo, *pl. ñ-* [nea wode kodiawu] *pistol; syn. atwèrewá.*  
 o-kú-dóm, *a by-name of the leopard, s. osebo.*

kódòsò, *a cutaneous eruption, a kind of ntwom; s. asè.*

akodwóbó, *a kind of stone containing iron, of which suitable pieces are used as slugs for the charge of guns; opémmó bi a wobubu de poma atuo.*

koe, *v.* [red. koekoe] *to notch, jug, dent, indent; wakoe dua no mu, nso metraã so (no), ammú, he has notched the pole, yet when. I sat on it, it did not break; wòakòekoe akantainua no nañ lió, the legs of the chair are wrought or notched by turnery.*

koekoe, *a small worm. pr. 1635.*

akoekoe-bóa, *pl. ñ-*, *insect* (called so from its body having, as it were, notches or incisions).

akôē, akôe-mu [kô, v.] *fighting-place, field of battle. pr. 1683.2813.*

kófa-bèrà [*go take come*]: waye k., *he or she has* (by growing up to an age of 6 or 7 years) *become a fetcher or "fetch-something", i.e. one that can be told "go and fetch it" i.e. can be sent on errands.*

kofahyeow, Akw. = mpofirim'.

akôfáná. *pl. ñ-* [okóafáná, afóa] *1. a sword of war.—2. a sword of state, the king's sword, a sceptre. — 3. embl. destruction by the sword or in battle; war; dissension; royal authority and power.*

kofe, F. = fitā, *plainly, thoroughly. Mt. 3,12.*

Kofí, *pr. n.* of a boy or man born on Friday. Gr. § 41,4.

kófi, *pl. a-*, *a bed in a garden or plantation. Matwa ak. 2 merebedua ñkate. Nkrañfo na etā twa k. wò wòñ akurā ñkwanta. Eto-dabia wotwa k. kurnkuruwa, etod. wotwa no ahiñanai.*

kofirimā, *a kind of amulet or charm. pr. 3114.*

o-kòfo, *pl. a-*, *fighter, combatant: a man able to go to war, warrior; opponent, adversary.*

akòfo-dé [akòfo ade]: osam' ak. künini, *warlike feats.*

o-kòfoní, *pl. -fo*, *a man of valour, warrior, champion; syn. dommarima, osabarima.*

kó-fó-ro [ekò a' wasi so foforo, wasi nsiforo] *a young buffalo.*

kofwèàbà', *pl. ñ-*, [akoa & ?] *a private, common, low, mean, vulgar young man, young fellow, chap; cf. ñkwafwècabañfo, apapafwèkwa, akwanilumani, odeseni.*

ñkò-gu, *inf. defeat; di ñk., to suffer a defeat; cf. kòmusu.*

ko-gyáñ [kòkò, gyañ, nothing but red] *a kind of red cloth (ntama a wode adidi ñkò añwene).*

ako-gyinamoa, *s. akwagyinamoa, okramañ. pr. 1637.*

o-koha, *s. okwaha.*

kòhã', kòhá', a large bird with long legs, a long neck, a crest on its head and feathers like a Guinea-hen, making a noise like geese, living in the vicinity of rivers; from its strong voice it is also called Sakumo-bentia, *the Sakum-trumpet* i.e. *the trumpeter of the fetish of the river Sakumo*.

akò-heue, s. ako. — ọkò-ùhòma, *bill of divorce*. Mt. 5,31.

akò-hyeù, = akòdi-hyeù. — ak. safohempanyin, *admiral*.

kòkò, red. v. ko, *to go*; mmea no rekòkòkòkò anyan.

kòkò, v. inf. ù-, *to pet, fondle, indulge; to bring up delicately, to spoil by too much tenderness*; ọpanyin no kòkò ne mma, e.s. woye bone a, ọntwèwoù asònti, wòù ani usò obi; Húafò k. wòù mma dodo; red. wòkòkòkòkò wòù mma; s. koròkorò.

kòko, 1. *the breast, chest*; nek. aye kònkronù; nek. ahon; pompo asi nek. so. — 2. *heart = courage, boldness*; pr. 1638. syn. bo, kòma; s. kokom', kokoduru, akokobiri.

kòko-só, adv. *boldly, energetically*.

kóko, pl. a-, *a grain, a small hard particle of salt, sand, earth*.

ọ-kóko, ọ-, pl. a-, ù-, *hill, a natural elevation of ground*; cf. bepòw, bepòwa, akokowa, pampa, pèmpè, siw. — F. kòkò tseutsen bi, *an exceeding high mountain*. Mt. 4,8. (cf. 17,1) 5,1.

kòkò: bòk., *to warn, forewarn; to threaten, menace* (with something); mede ade yi mabòwo k. na nyé sa bio; s. kòkòbò.

Kòkò, pr. n. of a female, said to be the mother of Aknapem and Akem and the younger sister of Dede, q. v.

kòkò, = kòkò', red, e.g. in the pr. n. Owusu Kòkò.

kòkò, s. red. kòkòkòkò.

akókò, pl. ù-, *the domestic fowl, hen* (akókòberè), *cock* (akókònim); pr. 1641-61; by-name: ntiwa.

akòkò, F. *looseness of the bowels*.

ùkókó, inf. *indulgence, the spoiling of children by too much tenderness*.

kòkò', a. [pl. akòkò & red.] red, yellow, with their several degrees or shades; s. kò, kòkòkò. — n. redness, yellowness; pr. 467.

ọ-kòkò, a red person, whose skin is not of a glossy black (tuntum), but of a brownish hue. pr. 810.

kòkò', yellow, ripe plantains (the husk is yellow, the substance inside, espec. when boiled, is red).

kókó, coco, an edible root of three kinds, one came from Jamaica, the two others are also called amankani & ntùwibò. pr. 853.

kòkoa, kòkò (kòkwa, kwokwa) F. *hill, mount, mountain*. Mt. 5,14,14,23, 17,19,21,1. Mk. 9,2. — Ak. bepòw; cf. koko, akokowá.

akòkò', pl. ù-, *babe, baby, suckling, nursling, infant*.

akòkoaba, F. *id.* Mt. 11,25. 21,16.

akòkò-akòkò [pl. of ọkò, akò] *quarrellings*; abusù no mu wò ak. dodo nti, wòù ùhinā ntrā fákò.

kòkòám', pl. ù-, *corner; a secret or retired place; pl. in the corners, in secret, secretly*; ọye n'ade ùk. ùk.

ńkokoasém, *a secret: forbidden transactions.*

akókò-ba, *pl. ńkoko-mma, chicken, pullet.*

akokobane, = dabáńkà, *an iron crow.* — kokobe, *pr. 1663.*

kókò-běràběra [lit. *go. go. come. come*]: *oye no k., he deceives, deludes, decoys him. makes a fool of him, = ogyigye no.*

akókò-berè, *g., pl. ń-, a hen. pr. 363.1664.*

akókò-besà [the fowl will be consumed i.e. eaten up] a shrub, 2-3 feet high. the root of which has a sweet smell and is put into soup with fowl.

kókò-běto [the fowl will lay scil. eggs] the little finger (by which hens are examined whether an egg is to be expected).

akokò-bewu [the hen will die] a kind of herb, killing fowls.

kókòbintòre, a shrub with eatable fruits.

akoko-bíri (kòkò, *breast, biri, to be black, heavy, stout, immovable*) *braveness, boldness, courage connected with violence; cf. kokoduru.* — akokobíri-sò, *boldly = mmàrimàsò.* — akokobiri-sém, *violence; ði ak., to commit violence; syn. akakabénsém.*

kòkò-bó, *inf. [bò.. kòkò] warning.*

kòkòbó, a small beast of prey of the size of a small cat; *weasel? pr. 1665. (K. akókyerè m'akókò kòkò' kò.)*

akokò-bò ñe [akokò bòn] *the time when cocks crow early in the morning, cock-crow. (at) cock-crowing.*

akoko-búw, *hen-coop; syn. pesu.*

ńkòkòdé-sém, *pleasing, but unfounded and deceitful representations, flattery, flirtation, humbug; - ði.. ńk., to flatter, wheedle, coax, hoax, humbug; ńk. na ọrèkà yí, he talks, without thinking. represents things in a better light than they really deserve.*

kòkò-dómma = ðonnomma.

kókòdòmā, *a. quite red or yellow (or ripe); bommofo-adua-ba ye k. = kòkòkòkòkòkò.*

kókòdømmo, a kind of corn.

akókòduòdúà, a small bird with a yellow breast. *pr. 1666 f.*

kòkò-dúru, *courage, valour, bravery, intrepidity; syn. abò-duru, cf. akokobiri.*

kókòdùwé, a plant the root of which is mashed and put on ulcers; *wura bi a ẹtetare fam'; mmofra tia so de bọ ńkuro (agoru bi).*

akòkòé, *ń-, a disease of the toes, corroding or destroying them.*

akòkòekò, *F. Mk. 13.7. = akòkò-akòkò.*

akokòfùwérów, *Ak. -e, pl. ń-, wood-hen. = asamántè.*

[*pr. 151.218.1668.*

akókò-kwantenní, *pl. ń-fo, a bird, the pin-tailed sand-grouse. Ex. 16.13. Nu. 11.31. = abòko.*

kókòkòkò [kò, *imp. go!*] *oye no k., he drives him away.*

kòkòkòkò, kòkòkò, *s. kò. kòkò, kókòdòmā.*

kokokyiníako, a kind of bird. *pr. 3474.*



kòkóm' [kòko mu] 1. *the breast, bosom.* — 2. *the breast as the seat of the passions, affections and operations of the mind.* — 3. *the concave side of a joint, opp. to the knuckle: nànkòkom', the cavity of the leg behind the knee; basakòkom, the cavity of the arm at the elbow.*

ùkòkò-ùhwì, *the hair on the breast (of a lion).*

akòkò-nanta [*cocks-claw*] a shrub with edible fruits.

akòkò-nimpā, = akòkò-nini-pā. *pr.* 1672.

akòkò-nini, *pl-ù-*, a cock. *pr.* 353.1669-73.

a-kòkò-niwa [*hen's eye*] *the sore of a toe the tip of which has been accidentally knocked off, the little bone in the midst of the raw flesh reminding of a fowl's eye.*

akòkòno, *pl. ù-*, a big white worm found in palm-trees, the larva of the beetle called asàmānādwò, eaten by the negroes and esteemed a great dainty. *pr.* 1674 f.

ùkòkòndā [òkòko, āno] *the brink of a lake or river.*

kòkònté, ù-, a kind of food, prepared of plantain, looking like country-soap. *pr.* 2147.

akòkò-pèsú, *hen-coop, syn. akòkòbuw.*

kòkòra, a thorny climber or prickly bush, a kind of bayere, with leaves like ñkāni, the tubers of which are eaten in famine.

[*pr.* 1676f.2505.

kòkòrá, ù-, *concealment, recess, retreat, hiding-place, asylum.*  
— bò ñk., *to hide oneself before the enemy.*

òkòkòrání, *pl. (a-ù-)-fo*, a person in a place of concealment, †*anachoret, recluse, hermit; monk (cf. ntwèhōnì).*

ùkòkòra-fekuw, *monastic order. Hist.*

kòkòram, kwakòram, *scrofula*, a disease, espec. in the head or neck, by which the lymphatic glands swell and ulcerate; *syn. akuru*; it is even said to cut the nose, lips &c.; *king's evil, struma; bronchocele, goitre, wen. pr.* 895.

ùkòkòrè, F. abùrow a ammò yiye ayè nnodowá-nnodowá, *maize of stunted growth.*

kòkòrow, òdè k. = d̀wòkòrow. *pr.* 828.

kòkòsakyì, a name of the *vulture, s. opete*; it is sometimes put for the name of the king, which the speaker does not dare to mention. *pr.* 513-15. 1678-80.

akòkò-sèrè [*hen's thigh*] *the trigger of a gun.*

kòkòsì [Europ.] *the cocoa-palm (k-dua, Cocos nucifera) and its fruit.*

kòkò-só [s. kòko] *boldly, energetically.*

òkòkòsóní, *pl. a- -fò*, *man*, in contradistinction to the worshipped spirits (fetishes), in the language of the fetish-priests. [*fr. kòko, on the hill, or kòkòsò, s. before.*]

Kòkòsukwakwañia, name of a month, about Sept. ? s. òsram.

akòkò-taù, *pl. ù-*, a hen which has chickens. — akòkòtañ nè

ne mma [*the hen and her chickens*] the Pleiades, a group of 7 stars, the brightest of which is Aleyone.

kòkòtè, *the wild boy*. *syn.* batafo.

kòkòtè, a species of *corn*, resembling millet, *pr.* 1784. *syn.* a'wi [G. ñmā]; *diff.* atókó [G. àkoko]. — k-fúw, a plantation of such corn, *s.* afúw.

kòkòtékó, tekòtékó, *hicough*; k. si me, *I have the hicough*.

ñkòkò-twàre, *inf.* [t'wa akoko, *killing of foetus*] *sending food to the relations or acquaintances of one's own husband or wife*.

akokowá, *pl. ñ-* [kòko, *dim.*] a small hill, hillock.

ñkòkòwá, a kind of food, prepared of maize-bread with palm-oil; abürodua' bi; dokono a wòapèsew mu de ñño agu so.

kòkoyèrèduagyèí, a strange insect, 3-4" long, looking like dry sticks; = krämpõn-òkumguáñ.

kòkrò, *F. thistles*. *Mt.* 7, 16.

kòkròbótò, *the yolk of an egg*.

akòkròmfi, *pr.* 518. *cf.* akukomfi, *pr.* 1801.

kò-kùmā = (a)ka-kùmā.

kòkùró, a kind of *herring*, larger than mpanéí & mmaí.

kòkùró, k-ampõñ, *s.* nsáfufu.

kòküró, kòkürókó, *a. great, large, big*; *syn.* kesé, kàkrā &c. — *adv.* greatly, very much; ne nsa ahõn kòküró.

kòkürò-beti, *the thumb*. *pr.* 221, 752, 1682. — k. gya (d'wa, da) so, Ak. *he replied by an abusive gesture*.

kòkürókó, *a. (s. kòküró)*. — *n.*, largeness, bigness, greatness; largeness of the body united with strength. *pr.* 753.

ò-kòkürókó, *a stout, corpulent man*. *pr.* 1683.

àkòkürókó-de, *great things*; wòwefwè ak., *they make great pretensions*. — àkòkürókó-sèm, *boasting, bullying, swagger, boastfulness or insolence of manner*. — wodwèñ ak., *they have high ideas*.

kòkwaw, *red. v.* 1. *frq.* of kwaw. — 2. *to grow smooth and round* (mmosea, pebbles, *pr.* 2046.); *perf.* to be smooth. — 3. *to smooth, make smooth*, *syn.* tóròm. — 4. *to become well known or familiar to*; woanyā ñkàe ntí akokwaw wo, *by repeated recital you have attained a fluency in saying it*; adwumua no ak. no, *he is (perfectly) well acquainted with, or well versed in, that work, the work has become easy to him*.

akò-kyew, *helm, helmet, steel-cap, casque*; *syn.* dadekyew.

kòm, *v.* [*inf.* a-,] *to dance wildly in a state of frenzy or ecstasy*, ascribed by the negroes to the agency of a fetish: *to be possessed with a fetish; to perform the actions or practices of a fetish man*; *s.* akòm, ñ-, òkòmfo. *pr.* 1698. *red.* kòikòm, *q.v.*

kòm', = kò mu, *to enter, penetrate*.

kòm, *v.* *to bend, bow, incline* (*tr. & intr.*), *perf.* to be wry, inclined, turned or bent to one side; *syn.* koutõñ, kuntuñ, kòa, kyea; dua no akòm; kòm dua no kò nifā; kòm wo kòma mā ntease,

[*Prov.* 2, 2. *Ps.* 119, 112, 141, 4.

komm, *a. quiet, still, silent, peaceable; ye or mónye k.! be quiet! — adv. quietly, silently; oda ho k., he lies there quietly; ofii adi k., the went out silently.*

kõmm, *a. 1. neat, complete; entire, intact; safe; ade a mede memānā wõn no, ode koe k., the things which I transmitted to them were delivered by him safely; okā asem a, okā no k., when he has something to say, he says it completely. — 2. net; of a capital sum of money the principal, in distinction from interest or profit; me sika k. na miregye, meñwefwẹ m̄gentom' biara makā hō, I want only the principal of my money to be paid to me, I do not desire any interest besides; sika a wogye no k. si (ntramatiri) 600, the money he has been made to pay amounts to 600 heads of cowries (without the 50 per cent increase of that amount, due to those who lent the money). — 3. safe and sound, but at the same time only, solely, singly, merely i.e. without anything besides: okodii gua, wamfā biribi amhá, ne hō kõmm na ode aba, he went to trade, but has brought back nothing beside himself. Cf. soun̄.*

o-kom, *hunger; okom de m', hunger seizes or holds me, i.e. I am hungry; scarcity, dearth, famine, pr. 521. (cf. ahuluwa); in general: want of something; cf. nsukom, takom, namkom.*

ó-kóm', *a kind of eugle; cf. okõmpete.*

akom [kom] *inf. the state of being possessed with a fetish, i.e. a temporary madness or ecstasy, expressing itself in dancing and wild gestures, and ascribed by the negroes to the agency of a fetish; wafa ak., he or she has taken in such an agency, has been possessed with a fetish.*

ikom, *v.n. [kom] oracle, communication, revelation, or message delivered by God or a fetish to a prophet or a fetishman; prophecy; prediction. — lye nk., to prophesy; to foretell, predict; to soothsay. Krāmofo nyé akomfo, nanso wohye ikom; cf. krā.*

ikom = ñko, in to ñkom, *pr. 996. — toto ñkõm, F. Mt. 25, 5.*

kõmá, *F. a-, Ak. kònona, korona, 1. the heart, as the centre of the bodily system. — 2. the heart as the centre of the affections: a) kōma-pá, a good i.e. joyful heart, contentment, cheerfulness, gladness, happiness; asem no amā me kōma-pá, this matter has made me happy; mewo no hō kōma-pa, I am not at enmity with him; me kōma atō (me yam'), my heart has subsided (in my breast), i.e. I am contented, happy, cheerful, at ease, at rest; *syn.* bo to; *pr.* 773. — b) odweñ ne kōmam' bone, he devises (is contriving) evil in his heart. — c) oyare kōma = ne bo haw no, he is passionate, given to anger, irritable, touchy, resentful, pettish; ne kōma awu, he is not excitable or irascible, has no feelings of revenge. — d) kōma-bone, an irascible temper. *pr.* 153. 1694.*

akóm-ma [akom ba] *a child obtained by the (supposed) help of a fetish, bound, in afterlife, to observances similar to those of a Nazarite. (Onyí ne ti, wõmmó no atifi, onní nneema ñh., gye se wakobọ afõre ayi ne ti ansà na owõ hõ kwai se oye senea ne mfefo ye, a.s. onyiu wo ba na oyí hyè ne ba a, na onyé sa bio.)*

kōmam'tew, *inf.* cleanness or purity of heart.

ñkōm-maù [akom, baù] *the fence within which a soothsayer performs his practices.*

ñkō-mānā, = ñkō-moā.

ñkōmānōá, *shelter, refuge, lodging, abode.* Wotā no no, dua yi hō na obehintawe de gyee ne hō ñk. Wannýá biribi amfá amnyé ne hō ñk.

akōma-tom', F. *satisfaction; cf.* aboto(yam').

ō-kōm-bekum-wo, a kind of *plantain; s.* obōrōdé.

ō-kōm-boáfo, *pl. a-, helper, assistant, accomplice, associate or co-operator in the practices of a fetishman; pr.* 1695. *cf.* akōmfowá.

ñkóm-měraù, *pl. -fo* [akom, bēraù] = okombofo; *odi no ñk., he is his accomplice or disciple in fetish-practices; cf.* asapáté.

kōmmere, F. = d̄wēd̄wewa, *the gullet.*

akóm-méw [ekōñ, bew] *a tumor of the neck or throat.*

akōmfém, *pl. ñ-, 1. the domestic guinea-fowl. — 2. a beetle similar to the amañku. — akōmfem-tíkō, a kind of herb.*

ō-kòm-fó, *pl. a-, [kōm, akōm] 1. = obòsomfó, a fetish-man, possessed with or prophesying by a fetish; soothsayer, diviner. — 2. = osúmāñfó, charmer, sorcerer; syn.* buwfréfó, mpákyiwafo. ntafowayifó. — *Cf.* osofo. The kōmfo (1.) pretends to be the interpreter and mouth-piece either of the guardian spirit of a nation, town or family, or of a soothsaying spirit resorted to in sickness or other calamities.

akómfo, *head over heels, head foremost; - h̄ye ak., to tumble topsy-turvy; to fall headlong, to precipitate; wō .. ak., to throw headlong, to precipitate.*

akōmfō-dáù, = akōmmaù.

Akōmfódé, *pr. n.* of a certain company. *pr.* 1962.

akōmfō-hené, *s.* etōñ.

akómfo-hyé, *inf.* precipitation. *pr.* 231.

akōmfówa, *pl. ñ-, a disciple or apprentice of a fetishman.*

ñkōm-h̄ye, *inf.* [h̄ye ñkōm] *prophesying, prophecy.*

ñkōm-h̄ye-fo (F.-nyì) *pl. -fo, soothsayer, prophet; cf.* odiyifo.

ñkōm-ōá [ñkō amōa] *a hole dug for planting yam in.* *pr.* 858.

ñkōm-mō, *inf.* [bō kōñ] *1. talk, chat, familiar discourse, conversation. — bō ñk., di ñk., to converse; me nè no bō ñk., I converse with him; deñ ñk., or ñk. bēn na mobō yi? what are you conversing about? what is your conversation? — 2. concern, care, sorrow, solicitude; eye me ñkōmmo-mú, it is my heartfelt desire; mā yeñkōpe yeñ ñk. pá bi nni, we have better things to cure for (than to sit here). — 3. complaint, lamentation. — di ñk., to complain, lament, moan; odi ne nua hō ñk., odi ñk. mā ne nua, he moans about his brother. (Me ñk. ni, mede merebō me kōñ.) — 4. beads worn round the neck. — ñkōmmō-di, inf. lamentation. — ñkōmmōdifo, pl. id. lamenter, moaner.*

ñkōmmōdōm; di .. ñk. *to simulate sympathy with a suffering*

person. — ùkòmòdómfó, *pl. id.*, ùkòmòdifo a ogoru nnipa hō, *one who simulated sympathy and in the mourner's back ridicules or censures him.*

ùkòmò-mím, *talkativeness, loquacity*, by which others are prevented from taking their due part in the conversation. *pr. 3569.*

ùkòmò-to, *inf.* [to ùk., to meet conversation]: òsran yè ùk., *the moon comes up at the time of evening conversation*, in the days following after the full moon, about 7 or 8 o'clock.

ò-kòm-muafó [nea obua òkòm] *a provider against hunger. pr. 3106.*

ò-kò-m-pété, a bird between the eagle and vulture.

ùkòmpew-do, *F. grudgingly.*

Akòm-pí-fó, = Afútufó, a tribe in F'ante, speaking their own language (Guañ?) besides the F. — The Tshi people consider them as uncivil, or, counting them among the "potófo", as less civilized than themselves.

ò-kòm-pí-were, *pr. 1701.*

ùkòm-póno, *inf.* [pono kòù, or kòumu pono] *unwillingness; indignation, vexation, annoyance, trouble.* — ùkòm-pón-adé, *vexatious things, annoyances; dā batafo yè me ùk. = hyè me anibere.* — ùkòm-póno-sò, *unwillingly, reluctantly.*

ùkòm-pow [èkòù, pow or pòw?]: bu ùk., *to turn the head (prop. neck) in order to look round about or back: obu ùk. f'wè won ùhīnā, obu ùk. f'wè n'akyi.*

kòmpu, *necklace, string of beads; ahene k. da ne kòù mu (ahyia ne kòù pè, at'wa ne kòù ahyia pú, = esi āno pè); s. kōnā.*

kòù (full o), the *gurgling noise* of liquor pouring from a bottle; *prattle. pr. 2742.*

kòù, *v. s. red. kòùkòù.*

è-kòù, Ak. kòno, *the neck* of a man's or animal's body, *the slender part* of the arm; *s. bakòù; neck* of a vessel; *bank* of a river; *s. shakòù; throat, cf. menewa; - ne kòù dò (aduañ, owu), lit. his throat deepens for, i.e. he lusts after, desires, covets, longs for (food, death); owu dò no kòù, he listeth to die.* — òbò ne kòù, *he speaks out in conversation, pours out his heart.* — òtoto ne kòù, *he turns his neck about for making a show, or in contempt, or in disobedience; he looks about in a haughty, contemptuous, impudent manner.* — ne kòù asèñ, *his neck has become stiff, he is obstinate.* — kòù-a kyì, *the back part of the neck, nape; afei yekura adwuma yi kòùakyi, now we have this work fully in our grasp or power, have got the better of it, are able to manage it at pleasure.* — kòù-mu, kòù-mu, *the inner parts of the neck; the throat, in the throat; in or round about the neck: sika nt'wècabañ gu ne kòù mu, he wears a gold chain round his neck (cf. Gen. 41,42.).* — ne kòùmu yè deñ, *his neck is strong, enabling him to carry heavy loads on his head; òsafohene no kòùmu yè deñ, that chief bears (as it were) or commands a large, powerful army; - yède tow no yii yeñ kòù mu afòà, by that tribute we warded off the war or destruction impending over our heads; - yeayi yeñ kòùmu ahuruhuro, = yeayi adwuma a eyè deñ afi yeñ kòù mu. Cf. ùkòù-mu.*

kōnā, *necklace, string of beads*; ñhene a wosina no hama 1 so a abya kòimu pe; s. kompu.

kōnā-bòagyé, *osekantia k.*, a *knife without a handle*. pr. 2851.

áùkò-nām [nea ne ñkò nam] a *lone traveller, a person walking or travelling alone, without a companion*. pr. 1706-9.

akòñ-náù [akòm dan] a *house in which soothsayers have their business*; *syn.* akòmfoðan. [G. gbatsu.]

akòndò, F. s. akonno.

akò-nè-abá, *inf. going and coming*, pr. 1595f. 2483. — di ak., *to go to and fro*. — a k.-dì, *inf. intercourse, communication*; *commerec.*

ñkongya. F. s. ñkomya.

akò ñhāmā [akwanhāmā] *subsistence, sustenance, livelihood, means of support*. — b o.. ak., *to provide for*; onipa yi, me na me-bò no ak., *this man is supported or fed by me*. — akòñhama-bó sukū†, *boarding school*.

akòñ-hūaù, *inf.* [ekòñ] *distortion or spraining of the neck*.

akòñ-huro, *inf.* [huro kom] *lit. derision of hunger, the annual feast of the Akra people at the harvest of corn and yam*; *cf.* odwira. [G. hómowō.]

akò ñ-hye-ase [akòm ñhyease] *the prediction given in soothsaying*. pr. 1703.

kòñí, *a. & adv. silent, absolutely still, speechless, perfectly quiet*; waye k.: me nè no kasa a, ogyina hò k., ommūa me bi; *syn.* kómm, dèmm, díññ.

ñkò ñím [okò, ñim] *victory, triumph*; ñk. abira ne ñkògu; pr. 624. — ñk. ñk., *to be victorious, to triumph*. — ñkòñím-dí, *inf.*

kòñiabò = akoa a n'ani abono = anitòre.

kòñ'kó, *pl. ñ-*, *tumbler, large drinking glass*. [G. id.]

kòñkòm nehò, *v. red. & refl., to be puffed up, flushed, proud; to strut, flaunt, look big*; *syn.* kyere nehò; wak. nehò te hò, = watrà hò se òhene bi na òmpé se oye fṽē (òmpé se ode ne nsa ká pāne).

ñkòñkomi, *ascaris, pl. ascurides*.

akòñkómúa: wabu ak., *he stoops, is crook-backed*; adesoaso bebrè nti ne mu akurum na pòw kakra bi aba n'akyi.

kòñkòñ, *v. red. to be pending, to hang (down); to waver, soar, hover*; demmere a abukaw na ekòñkòñ hò no, ommú no korā (Is. 42, 3); òðan, akentèñua no k. hò, *the house, the chair, is crazy, rickety, does not stand firm*; anòma bi k. dan no so, *a bird soars over that house*. — kòñkòñ, F. *to be bruised*: ndzembir a wakoñkòñ, Mt. 12, 20.

kò ñkòñ, *a. dark. pitch-dark, deep, full*, added to anadwo, *night, òðasn, midnight*; wofí anadwo kkk. agoru agoru, *they began in the dead of night and have played until now*.

akò ñkòñ, *adv.* [ekòñ]: bò no ak. = fa bò wo kòñ hō, *put it (the pole of the hammock) on your shoulder*.

ñkò ñkòñ, *a cough of children; hooping-cough? asthma?*

ńkońkonéúé, a *discolouring of the skin* of negroes, ascribed to sitting by the fire. Wotā trā ogya hō a, na eye wo ńkoko-ńkoko; mmerewa a woda ogya pī no na etā yē wōñ; nea aye pī na aye kō, na nea aye pī no na aye atuntum-atuntum a.s. ńwrańwrań.

ńkońkonsá, *falsehood, duplicity, double-dealing, dissimulation, hypocrisy; óyè ńk.* — *syn.* ńkóutompo, mabrabá. — o-kōńkōn-sá ní, *pl. a-fó, a false, insincere, hypocritical, double-tongued fellow; pr. 1705.* óyē ok., *syn.* otōrófo, okontomponi, odabrabafo. — ńkōńkonsá-sēm: odi ńk., *he plays the hypocrite, is false, dissembles, feigns, pretends to act for somebody, whilst he is against him.*

ńkōńkon-nua, a shrub, of the bark of which a medicine is made to cure ńkońkoń.

akōńkòréú, Ky. the fruit of the okuo-tree, similar to an *acorn*, but larger.

Kóńkorì, a by-name of the Asantes. O-ńí, *pl. A-fó.*

końkórúwá, *dysentery.* — kōńkrōń, *pr. 3607.*

o-kōńkrōmā, a kind of *tree*; wode seń ahoni yí 'musu.

kōńkrōń, kōńkrōńkōńkrōń, a. *protuberant, prominent; bowed, curved, arched, vaulted; of roots of large trees: ofram ũhiń nyiń sesē okwań mu kk.; of the legs, s. ńkanto; of the chest: ne kōko aye k., he has a vaulted chest; of a long or Roman nose: ne f̄wene k.; Brofo f̄wene k., Abibifo de trātrā; n'anim k., adesoak.*

kóńkuro (konkúró), duabóń à wode sesaw' wúrá, a *piece of bark to take up and carry off sweepings.*

końkwań, *rel. v. kwań, q. v. 1. to wind or wrap round, to put on or round: ode ntama no ak. ne końmu a.s. nehō. — 2. to go or make a round-about way: oreba no, okońkwańe ansā-na ode besii kwańmu.) — 3. to make digressions, to use circumlocution: nsem a mede mibisaa no ũhĩnā, ode końkwańe a.n. ode besii kwań mu; ok. asem no hō, omfá nto kwańmu; wo de, wudi asem a, wope se wode k. dodo!*

końmu, s. ekoń.

ńkóń-mù, Ak. ńkōnom', the *axil* or *axilla* formed by a branch, shoot, or many shoots, with the stem of a plant; the *young shoots* rising from an axilla or sheathing leaf, the *new blades* of palms, plantains &c. *pr. 1608. 2720.*

akōń-mu-déú, *strength in the neck. pr. 400.*

e-kōno, Ak. s. ekoń.

kōno, *v. to work or prepare, doze, earth or clay, for building purposes by mixing it with water and working it with a hoe; cf. wōw.*

akō-no [okō ano] *the front of battle. pr. 312.*

akōnno, *inf. [koń do] lust, appetite, longing desire, cupidity, concupiscence; wiase ak., worldly lusts; hōnam ak. nē aniwa ak., 1 John 2,16. — eye no ak., it excites a desire in him. Cf. anibere.*

akōnno-de, a *thing eagerly desired, object of lust; pleasure. pr. 133. — akōnno-so, for pleasure. pr. 641. F. with delight, cheerfully. 2 Cor. 9,7.*

kɔnom', ñkɔnom', Ak. s. koñ-mu, ñkoñmu.

akõñòñ, ñkõñòñ, kõñòñkõñòñ, s. akrõñ, ñkórõñ, kronkron.

konona, korona, Ak. = kōma, heart.

kõnnɔre, a kind of spider, spinning strong yellow threads.

akõnow, F. = akrõñ, nine. (Mf. Gr.)

a kɔn-se [akom ase] explanation of soothsaying practices.

kónsèbre, Aky. kónsòmiri [Eng.] constable.

ñkon-siáw, ɔwɔ no ñk. = ɔpo no taw, óhòn no, ósùm no atiko, he seizes or pushes him by the nape.

akõn-siñ [ɛkõñ] headless body, trunk; torso; cf. akúntunsiñ.

akõnsòñ, pl. ñ-, kontromfi, chimpanzee. pr. 1871. baboon? N.E.V.

ñkonsòñkónsonñ, chain; fetters; cf. ntwèabañ; wógù no ñk., they bind him with chains.

akonsontew, a plant. — akõ-nsuro, a kind of fowl.

akóntá, the wife's brother, brother-in-law. — akóntagye, id.

akóntá', F. & pl. ñ-, [Port. conta] account, reckoning, calculation, computation; bill; cf. akano; number, cf. dodow, ano. — ak. señkyerene, cipher. — (ye or) bu ak., to cast up an account, to calculate, compute, reckon: Mt. 18, 23. — fa ak. no hye ñhōmam', put down the account on paper; fa ak. no hye wo tirim, na wokɔ a, wo-akā akyere no, keep the account in your mind that, when you go, you can tell him.

akóntā-bu, inf. [bu ak.] reckoning, ciphering, arithmetic.

akontagye, = akónta; pr. 2814. is a pun: akónta gye, brother.

ɔ-kóntāñ, a large tree with edible fruits. [take!]

akónta-señ = asem a ɛwɔ akónta nè akónta ntam'.

kɔn-teñ [ɛkõñtenteñ] ɔbɔ nek. fʋɛ. he stretches his neck to look.

ñkón-tiá [ɛkõñ. tia] a kind of small black fly or mosquito.

ñkontimā', club; cf. usabā, aporibā, apotibā.

kóntiwa [tet. kwentiwa] a kind of gourd used for calabashes and in tanning leather. pr. 1711.

koutɔ-kontòñ, red. v. kontòñ, q. v.

ñkontómmeré, the young tender leaves of the kōko plant. pr. 1713.

ñkóntompɔ, falsehood, falseness, mendacity, perversion of truth, unfairness; insincerity, duplicity, double-dealing; dishonesty; hypocrisy; slanderous lie, calumny; perfidy, treachery; syn. ñkõñkõnsá, nnabrabá; cf. nseku, ntwiri, nyátwom. pr. 754f. — t̄wa (no or no hō) ñk., to be false, dishonest; to tell lies, bear tales; to slander, calumniate; to deceive, delude; to act or deal perfidiously, treacherously.

o-kóntomponí, pl. a-fo, slanderer, liar, calumniator, back-biter; talebearer; hypocrite: perfidious or treacherous fellow, traitor; pr. 1714. — ose asem bi na ɔye wɔ unipa anim, na ɔnyé no kokoam'; syn. ɔtorofo, kɔñkõnsáni, dabrabáfó, fátwáfo.

ñkóntompow, F. brag, boasting, pretension, ostentation; ɔye ñk., he brags, makes a show as if he possessed riches which he has not.



kòntòń, kòntòń, *v.* [*red.* kontokontoń] *to bend, curve, make crooked; to be bent, curved, crooked; ọkwań, duabasa no ak.; dua, ọfasu no mu ak.; asu no kontokontoń pi; syn. kòń, kùntùń, kùrum, kyea, pono; cf. kontońkyē.*

kòntòń, *bay, bight, gulf; ẹpo abu k., the sea forms a bay; cf. donnoń, braka.*

ńkòntòńkántāń, *that which has numerous curves and windings, or forms curious complicated figures, or is entangled, intricate; arabesques, ornaments of furniture, garuish; flourish (in writing); dua no abā ñhinā aye ñk. = akyeakyea pi.*

kòntòńkròń, *a. circular, round, in the shape of a ring; diff. korokorowa, kurukuruwa, puruw. — n. a round, ring, circle, circumference, circuit; cf. dantabań, hańkare, katraka. — bọ k., to make a circle; bọ or tẁ a..hō k., to go round a thing; cf. tẁ a..hō hyia or si.*

kòntòńkúròwí, *1. the halo or luminous circle round the sun or moon. pr. 1712. 2844. — 2. sickle; syn. kántāń-kráńkyi, -kánikyí.*

kòntòńkyē, *a. 1. crooked, curved, bent, wry, tortuous (dua, poma, ọkwań). pr. 998. 1014. — 2. distorted, perverted, dishonest (mneye); untoward, froward, refractory.*

akòntòńkyē-sém *intrigue; trick, artifices; crooked ways i.e. dealings, crooks (of the heart &c.); frowardness; n'ak. a ọbẹkekāe ñh. abọ no so or abua n'atifi. — di ak. = tẁ a ñkontompo, ye ade a entēe.*

akòntono, Akw. = ñkontompo.

o-kòntorọ, *a kind of beaver. — ọ-kòntórọ, abẹ hō biribi (?)*

akòntóro, ñ-, [akom, atoro] *deceitful oracle, lie in soothsaying.*

kòntromfí, *a species of monkey, chimpanzee; other names: adu, akónsoń, eku, ekú-mèreme, kwagyadu. pr. 154. 195. 237. 1445. 1715. [1875.*

ńkòntẁé, *accordion, harmonica.*

kòntẁèkòntẁè, *adv. limpingly, totteringly; nan k., to walk lamely, to totter, stagger (from infirmity by sickness or old age.)*

ńkòntẁè-bew, *in a state or condition of infirmity; ọyare no gyaw me ñk., the sickness has left me in, or reduced me to, a feeble condition.*

akòń-ńua, Ak. -ńwá, *pl. ñ- [ekòń, agua] the common stool of the negroes, a low stool neatly carved out of one piece of wood; also the king's stool, throne, s. aheńńua. [When a man has his stool carried after him, it is carried by his attendant not on the head, but on the shoulder, at the neck (kòń) or nape, prob. from some superstitious notion, cf. butuw.]*

kòńńua-soafo, *pl. a-, a carrier of the king's stool, s. gyaasefo.*

o-kòńńúm, *a large tree; ẹhō fitā sè; cf. fofrahá.*

kòńńuroku, *a. mean, vile, pultry, worthless, despicable, miserable. = bũrohono.*

ńkonyā, F. ñkongya, *miracle, wonder, miraculous act; - yi ñk., to perform a miracle. — inf. ñkonyā-yi, cf. ntafowa-yi.*

ńkonyā-de, *a miraculous act or acts*; *ye ńk.*; *cf. ańwōńwāde.*

ńkonyā-yifo, *a performer or worker of miracles*; *cf. osumami.*

akon-nyigye [akom, gyigye] *training for the performances of a "komfo"*.

konyô, *a kind of amulet*; *sumai bi a wode pe odo ana mmea; wode bibiri nê abene nê aboa bi ńhwí na eye.*

ńkónyobi, *the thorn-apple, Jamestown weed; Datura stramonium.*

kô-pémpé, *pl. a-, a mound of earth or embankment thrown up for fighting or defence, bulwark, rampart, fortification*; *cf. pempe.*

kôpéń, *pl. ń-, a single fighting, battle, action*; *wakô ńk. du, he has fought ten battles.*

akô-perce, *a place for fighting in defence, bulwark, fortification, entrenchment.* — *o-kô-pérefó, pl. a-, defender, champion.*

kôpô, *F. [Eng.] cap.*

kor, *F. = koro.*

kora, *v. 1. to hide, cover, conceal; syn. hintaw. — 2. to contain. 2 Chr. 26. 6, 18. — 3. to lay aside, keep, preserve; k. me yê, F. keep me safe; - to store, treasure up; syn. sie. — 4. to bury; kora hōnan wō asase mu, to commit a body to the ground; syn. sie. — 5. to care for, manage; ne usa ńkora ne ńkoa, he is not able to manage his subjects. — 6. kora so, a) to conceal, keep close or secret, to withhold from; mańkorá mò f'wē só = mamfa biribiara mańkora mo, I have withheld nothing from you, Acts 20, 27; syn. hintaw, siw so. — b) to keep, preserve, spare; oho'wini utumi ńk. ne sika so; wowo tam na wokora so a, ekye; syn. kyee so.*

kórà, (*pl. akòrafó*) *1. a fellow-wife, viz. when a man has several wives, they call one another mé kóra; s. kòrafó; pr. 12. — 2. sister-in-law, a woman's brother's wife; cf. oyere. — 3. the jealousy of a woman; cf. niukumu; - t wē k., to be jealous; o-nê me t'wē afuw no mu meema hō k.*

korá (tet. kwara?) *pl. ń-, gourd; calabash, a vessel made from one half of a dry gourd scooped out and used for various purposes, s. sākora, nsqase, kōrōkúma; cf. apákyi, toá.*

korá', *korawá, a small calabash; cf. kyekye.*

korā [kwa ara?] *red. kora-kora, adv. merely; quite, wholly, entirely, completely, totally, thoroughly; in negative sentences: (not) at all. Gr. § 134.3 c. 248, 4. — ne fi abo korakora, his house is completely ruined.*

akorá, *1. an old man, = akwakorā. pr. 1722 f. — bo ak., to grow old. pr. 850. — 2. father, sire, used by one speaking respectfully of his own father; cf. agya, ose & aberewá.*

áńkòrá, *pl. ń-, [Dan., D., Ger., Eng. anker] cask, syn. pańkrań &c.; anker, a liquid measure (10 gallons).*

korá-bèá, *korábéw, hiding-place. [kora, v., bea, bew.]*

korábó, *pl. a-, bullet, musket-bull; pr. 1724. cf. ábóba, mpéneme, kotokyerewáse, hágire.*

a kora-dé [adea wokora] *pl. id.*, a thing that is hidden or preserved, a treasure; *cf.* ademude.

o-kòrafó, *pl. a-*, = kòrà, fellow-wife; jealous woman; òyè mé k. o-kora-kítafo, he who holds the calabash. *pr.* 1725.

kórakòra, *red. v.*, 1. s. kora. — 2. k... mu, = siesie, sesew, to bring about reconciliation and peace; wok. mañ mu a, enua emu redwo.

kórakora, s. kórā.

ánkora-ánkoro [koro] *a. of single, separated, scattered, scanty existence, rare, thin, not dense, not copious*; abúrow ank., ears of maize bearing only single or scanty grains; *cf.* ñkore-ñkore.

a kora-sem [kora asem] a palaver among or concerning fellow-wives of the same man. *pr.* 296.

akóra-simma, *pl. ñ-*, [ñkorata siñ, ba,] an upright stick or post in the frame of a negro-house, espec. one forked at the top to receive a pole or beam for the rafters of the roof. Gy. kwátía; dua a abò nta a wode si dañ mu de agye beac (de beac atom').

íkórá-ta [F. ñkorbata, *fr.* koro, ba = basa, nta, twins] branches of a ramification, proceeding from the same stem or place; dua no abò ñk. (nta, abā, abasa) abiesā, the tree has shot out into three branches; *Gen.* 40,10.

akóra-tēñ, *pl. ñ-* [ñkorata tenteñ] one of the (2) principal posts, poles or uprights (king-posts), supporting the ridge-pole of a roof.

a kora-téñ [akora tenteñ] a tall old man.

ñkorbata, F. s. ñkorata; nnuia ñk. = unubā, *Mk.* 11,8.

koré, *pl. ñkore-ñkore*, *a. alone, single*; *cf.* koro; onipa bākō ñkō-kòré na obac, only one single person came; mihyiaa no ne ñkútō-kòré, I met him quite alone; anyamesem mu nsem ñkoré-ñkòré, single passages of the Bible; unipa no ginyinagiyina ñkore-ñkore, the people stand about singly, straggling or isolated; *cf.* koro.

kóré, a cutaneous eruption; a kind of itch in the skin.

koree, *inf.* [kə, v.] act or manner of going; minim né kòréè nè né baé', I know his going and coming i.e. his whole conversation or manner of life.

o-kóré, *pl. a-*, eagle; *syn.* òkòropōñ; *cf.* okòm.

o-kore-bía, *pl. a-*, a smaller kind of eagle.

o-kore-fá, a kind of beast (bird?), *pr.* 1729.

kore-dada, = nea okoe dedaw, one who has gone before.

kore-kyérekere, = one who went in the beginning. *pr.* 1730.

koro, *v.* Ak. = ko, to go.

kóro, Ak. s. kórów.

koro, *v.* to close, unite, coalesce, heal with a scar, as a wound; dua no ak., kuru no ak.

koro, *num. one*; *adj. the same*; only, single, alone, but one, sole; unique; *pr.* 1359.1616.3223.3256. *cf.* ekō, biakō, obākō, ñkō, ñkútō, koré, fua, prekō & peñkoro; wowui da-koro (pe), they died on the (very) same day; oye ne ba-koro, neba a owoo no koro, he is his

*only child, his only-begotten son; ǫ̀bà da-koro da-koro or nna-koro nna-koro, he comes only on certain days, occasionally, now and then; — pl. ñkoro-(ñ)koro, F. = mmiakō-mmiakō, one by one; cf. ańkor-ańkoro, ñkore-ńkore. — kor, F. 1. bākō, biakō, Mt. 5, 18. 19. 36. 39. 6, 27. — 2. = koro, kroññ, single, Mt. 6, 22. — 3. = kō, what, Mt. 7, 2. pl. ñkokor, Eph. 5, 33. every one in particular; ñkorkor: ñworaba wõñ animnyam ñkorkor, one star differs from another in glory, 1 Cor. 15, 41. — ǫ̀koro no, F. = biakō no, ǫ̀bakō no, the other.*

kōro, a pot before the place, tree &c. of a so-called *fetish*, containing water, palm-wine, leaves, eggs, cowries &c., which things (called abo), when stirred up by the kōmfo, supply what he has to soothsay; *syn.* kuńkuma; ahina a wode nsu nē ñhabamma [nnuruwa-nnuruwa] nē usā nē ñkesuwa nē ntrama agum' na etā ǫ̀bosompa no anim.

ǫ̀kóró, a kind of tree; dua kokurō a woso.

aköróbǫ, s. ǫ̀sebo.

kōrodo-kōrodo, prattle, babble, tittle-tattle, chat-chat. *pr.* 1783.

köródóm, s. ǫ̀sebo.

[s. kurodo.]

akoro-gów [ǫ̀kórow g.] a broken bowl. *pr.* 1372.

ǫ̀koro-kese = ǫ̀kórow kese, *pr.* 1732. *cf.* koro-kūmā.

korokoro, red. v. = koko, to pet, fondle, indulge; ǫ̀k. neba, he cherishes, is indulgent towards, his child; ǫ̀k. n'ano kyere me, he makes his mouth i.e. words palatable to me, uses fair and flattering speech towards me.

korokoro, As. bar, bolt; F. krakra? [G. kloklō.]

akorokórow, obtrusion, intrusion, intrusiveness; — odi me so ak. (e.s. ǫ̀kō a. eńkyé na waba, :.), he intrudes himself upon me, pesters or troubles me; ǫ̀deñ na wudi me so ak. sé? why do you thus importune me?

korokorowa, a. round and small, of grains, seeds, globules; *cf.* kurukuruwa, puruw.

akorokorowa, -korā, pl. ñ-, a weaver's shuttle.

kórò-kūmā [ǫ̀korow, kūmā] the largest sort of calabash. [G. tšenesa.] Ǫsram atwa kr. = atwa puruw.

ńkóróm, snoring. — hñāne ñk., to snore.

Ñkōrōmma, *pr. n.* the ninth child; Gr. § 41, 5. [G. Akrōñ.]

akörōmā, pl. ñ-, a bird of prey, hawk. *pr.* 1734. 2776.

akörōmā-bia, a smaller kind of hawk.

ǫ̀kōromfo, s. kromfo.

koromporow, a small insect, having feet like tiny sticks; *cf.* krāmpoñ, krompono.

kōroñ, kōrono, n. s. kroñ, kroño.

kōroñ, v., kōroñkōroñ, a., s. kroñ, kroñkroñ.

akörōñ, akōnoñ, ñ-, seven; s. akrōñ.

ńkōrōñ, ñkōnoñ, a pit dug on purpose to seek gold, a shaft.

— ñkōrōñ-dwuma, *mining, mining operations.* — ñkōrōñ-tufo, *gold-digger; miner.*

korona, As. = konona; s. kōma.

akorōñkórāñ, F. *raven*, = anéné, kwák wádábí.

ñkoro-ñkoro, F. s. koro; mmakō-mmakō.

kōrónte, a kind of bird; *lark?*

o-koro-patu, a kind of *bird.* pr. 1735.

kóròpéé, pl. ñ-, a broad-headed *brass nail, button;* cf. potwom.

o-koropōñ, a large kind of *eagle*, = okore. pr. 1735.

kōróśá, *three lines* cut on one side of a die, s. osikyí.

koróśá-anai, *four lines* ditto.

akorótěã, pl. ñ-, *pin.*

akoro-téñ [kórów tenteñ] *canoe;* cf. obótó, F. batádewá.

korótó, F. *only one.* Mk. 12,32. — kortomo, *only;* s. ñkuto.

kórów, 1. the *core* or inmost and hardest part of the stem of a tree, that has become red or brown by age; s. korow-beñ. — 2. an *amulet* or *charm* (pieces of string) dyed with it.

o-kórów, pl. a-, 1. a *large, round, flat, wooden vessel*, made of one piece of wood (wode onyã a.s. owowa na eseñ k.), used to wash clothes, to bathe little children &c.; a *bowl;* a *van* or *fun*, for winnowing grain; *syn.* apáwá, apampá' (cf. korókúma). [G. tšese.] — 2. *canoe, boat* made of the trunk of the silk-cotton-tree (onyã) hollowed out; pr. 1731. = okorokese, akoroteñ; cf. batádewa, obonto, ahyemma, hyeñ.

akorowá, pl. ñ- [korow, dim.] *bowl; small van; small canoe.*

ñkorowá, s. ñkoruwa. — kōrow-beñ, *the red inner part* of a tree.

ñkoruwá, 1. a *play* or *dance* of old women. pr. 2099. — 2. a kind of *bead*, s. ahene.

koroye, F. kor-ye, *unity, communion;* = biakō-ye.

àkōsañ, inf. [kō, sañ] *going and returning;* di ak. = di akō-nè-abá, *to have intercourse.* — ak-ntini, *vein;* ntini a mogya a ekō hōnam mu nam mu sañ ba kōmam'.

kòse, kòsekose, *interj.* of deprecation, pity, indignation; a term of civility used in excuse e.g. for having accidentally pushed against a person: *I beg your pardon! excuse! (syn. tafarakye;) alus! O deur! fye!*

kōsě, F. ye.. k., *to be doubtful to.* — onyé heñ k., *we do not doubt.*

kosénene, s. kesnenene.

koso, v. F. = koto, *to kneel, fall down.* Mt. 15,25.18,26. Mk.1,40.14,35.

kòsō, adv. *gorgeously, splendidly*, of adorning; ode sika nè ñhene ahyehye nehō k., *she has adorned, bedecked, bespangled herself in a gorgeous manner, brilliantly.*

akoso-bi-afwě† [fr. so.. fwe] *speculation* (in trading &c).

kō-soroma, *the morning-star;* cf. owuodi, kyekye-pe-aware; [fr. okō & usoroma: k. fi a, na se wrekotua oman bi a, eñ'na wode

hū sē ade rekyē (it shines so bright as to enable an attack on the enemy early in the morning); or, *fr.* ẹko: k. fi a, na ẹko asore kò-didi; or, *fr.* kò, to go: yẹkò sare so a, na yẹfẹ na yẹde nantew.]

kósoùkó, a large bird on the savanna.

kosow, *v.* F. s. kosò.

kosow, kwosò, *pl.* ñ-, F. *sheep.* Mt. 25,32f. *cf.* ognàh.

ò-kòsow, *partnership*; si k. = di ntontó, to join or associate in a trade or business under an understanding that there shall be a communion of profit; *pr.* 2336. *cf.* ñfwebom', ñnuammoá.

ò-kosow-fekuw, *joint-stock company, society of shareholders.*

kosow-sí, *inf.* the forming of an association or partnership.

kosow-sí-de-pẹfo, *socialist. Hist.*

A kòsu á, Akwasiba, *pr. n.* of a female born on Sunday. Gr. §41,4.

ako-sùm-abe-hyèù-nipa, Akw.: wayè uchò ak. = onam sùm mu kò.

kòtè, *obsc.* a man's yard, penis; *syn.* akorá, barima, n'āno so.

kòtè, kotèkotè, *noise, clamour, din, noisy talk, noisy quarrel, brawl*; asafo no di kotèkotè = wòkasa gyegyegye.

àkòtèù, 1. the principal or full sum, amount, or number; senca sika no te na wòbegyee no n'ak. neù, they took from him the money in its full or complete amount; of money, however, it is better to use aboteù. — 2. the chief or principal thing, the main point; usem yi di Kristofo kyere mu ak. = ye mu nseùkùni a.s. nsentitiriw. — 3. the main part; asafo no mu ak. kuram' ara; dom no ak., the main body (adu hò); the whole army (si sè nè sè, including every person). — 4. substance; essentials.

akotere, As. = oketere.

ùkòtew-mú, ùkòtètem', *inf.* [tew or tetew okò mu] desisting from and parting after fighting; wodi ùkòtewmu, e.s. mipa banu akò, na obi ampam ne yòukò na wòbānu ùhinā gyae; wodi ùkòtètem', they parted with equal strength after an undecided battle.

kòtì, *a. & adv.* large; rank, luxuriant; odé no afi k., the yam has come out with luxuriant growth, *cf.* d'wòbesàre.

akotíá, s. akwatíá. — akotia-a-ote-ate-so, (-siw-so), a plant.

kòtò, a staff or stick borne by the eunuchs of the Asante kings.

òkòtò, *pl.* a-, crab, sea-crab.

akòtò-bò, searching for crabs. *pr.* 329. 505.857.1431.1739-47.

kòtò [Eng.] coat; asràfo k. kòkò.

kòtò, *v.* s. kotow. F. Mk. 5,6.

kòtò, *v.* [*inf.* ñ-] to entreat, beseech, supplicate, implore; usually combined with sèrè: mekotò mesèrè wo, I beg and beseech you, I beg you earnestly, I implore or entreat you.

ùkòtò, *inf.* entreaty, supplication; ùkòtò-sèrè, *id.*

ùkò-tò, *inf.* [tò ùkò] sleepiness, drowsiness; slumber.

akòtò a, s. akòtowa.

kòtòbàùkyé, a kind of cassava or manioc. *pr.* 38.42.

kotobonyi, kwot., F. *a foolish man. Mt. 7, 26.*

kòtòd̀wé, *pl. ñ-*, *the knee; syn. nañkrōmā. pr. 1349.*

kòtò-fá [efa a okoto apuw afi n'amōam'aba] *earth of a brownish-yellow colour like sienna (terra di Sienna); three kinds of a dingy-yellow clay, one of them agreeing with odubēñ.*

kòtòí, a name of the *leopard; s. osebō.*

Kòtòkò, *pr. n.*, a by-name of the Asantes.

kòtòkó, *pl. a-*, *porcupine. pr. 1749f. Worebēkyere k. a, wòsùm apá nà ébò no.*

akòtòkò-hyé: me nipa ayera na mahye no hō akotokò se wontie nsem mmekā ñkyere me, *a man of mine has been lost and I have (as it were, made an entrenchment round, so that any way he takes he may fall in, i.e.) sent round to make inquiry after him and bring me word; - ne biribi ayera, na wahye hō akotokò se wònkò-fwēfwē mmā no, he has lost something and issued an advertisement about it to seek it for him.*

òkòtòkòrò, *pl. a-*, *a hook; pr. 172. — ak. nè n'aniwa, hooks and eyes, cf. nsōae, nsōan'de.*

kotokò-sabire, *pr. 1754.*

akotokótów, *inf. [kotow, v. red.] repeated bows, repeated acts of throwing one's self at somebody's feet, prostration.*

kotokú, Ak.-o, *pl. ñ-*, *1. bag, suck, pouch, pocket; pr. 768. syn. boto, bōtówá = k. a wode tu kwan, pr. 1752. atwēā = k. a wode utama sie mu n.a.; cf. pae, tekrekýí. — 2. purse, money-bag; cf. foto. — 3. a wrapper or cover that has the form of a bag; agyañ k., quiver; akatawia k., the cover of an umbrella; also the skin of a beast, s. wore, woro. — 4. a dress that may be compared with a sack, coat, cloak; Brofo hye k. mu = wòhye atade.*

Kotokú, Akyem K., *pr. n.* of the Akan tribe dwelling at Akyem Soaduru, formerly also (under king Agyeman) at Gyadam.

kótòkú, a kind of aquatic (or water-)fowl, as large as a turkey; anoma a odidi asuom'.

kótòkú-sáabòbè, the flower of a certain tree; a kind of bird. *[pr. 1751. 3580.*

kotokúròdú, *pl. ñ-*, a kind of *wasp. pr. 1753. cf. gyannare, = gye-adare, mpennā.*

kòtòkyerewáse, a kind of *shot, s. korabo.*

akotokýiwa, = agyahina, *cf. gyaw & ñkúku.*

Kotoním ma, name of a month, about *July; s. osram.*

akòtò-péne, a certain play; *di or ye ak., to play at blind-man's-buff. pr. 3257.*

ñkòtòpò, F. = ñkontompo, *Lk. 19, 8.*

kòtoromōá, katurumōa, *fist; cf. usákòtò, katurukú.*

ñkòtò-sèrè, *inf. [koto, sèrè] supplication.*

kòtòwè, a kind of animal; *obobo nana wò wuram'.*

kòtòw, *v. 1. to stoop, cower, couch, crouch, squat, pr. 2160. -*

to kneel; to perch (of birds), sometimes = sēi (of men). — k. ne nai-kroma anim, to kneel down; k. ..nan ase, pr. 1755. — 2. to bow to, and, combined with sore, to worship, adore, revere, reverence; cf. sore, sòm. Ps. 5,7. 95,6. 138,2. — akotow-akotow, inf. frequent couching &c. as of leopards. pr. 1756.

akótowa, -wā, pl. ñ-, a small cask of gun-powder (1/3 keg); cf. atentenim', òkwádúm.

ùkótùmi-dí, a ball for playing. (F. ò, wònkótùmi yó!)

kótwà-asókùm, a kind of butterfly, flying about in thousands about the time of planting corn.

akòtṽḗ, a bly, a basket roughly made of palm-branches or reeds to carry pots of oil or palm-wine, cf. kyènyèñ.

òkòtṽḗ-bèrèfó, pl. a- [nea òkòtṽḗ asem anase amànné bà] originator, author, abettor, instigator, ringleader. Cf. ofarebae. Òk. ñkoe a, omānsōboáfó ñkò, pr.

kow, v. 1. to cower, crouch, squat; s. ko & kotow. — 2. tr. to bend forward: k. ahina no!

òkówá, akówa, [oko, dim.] top, gig. whirligig.

kra, kára, v. [inf. ñ-, red. krakra] 1. to take leave of, bid farewell; makra wo, I am now going, therefore good-bye! — 2. to depart, leaving an injunction or commission to those that remain. — 3. to dismiss on an errand, Acts 17. 15., to give an errand. — 4. to send word to. — 5. to tell a message. — 6. to advertise, advise, apprise, inform, give notice of (in person, cf. 1., or by some other person, cf. 4.). — 7. Phr. wakra me nna, a) he bade me good-night, cf. nnákránná; b) he took leave to stay away one or two days; wañkrá mè nná, he did not say that he would stay over night. — 8. to appoint or ordain beforehand, to predestinate; cf. ñkrabea.

krā, kánā, v. to pray, to put up. recite, or repeat prayers, to mutter prayers, to ask or inquire of God, to prophesy, soothsay (said especially of Mohammedans, s. Krāmo); cf. kañkye, pa kyew, sere, kotow, sore, bo mpae: hye ñkoin.

krā, kánā, kēnā, n. a mark = agyirae; wahye ne nneema ñhinā mu k., he has marked all his things. pr. 3590.

ùkra, inf. [kra] 1. taking leave. — 2. errand, mandate, order, commission, word, message; information, notice; pr. 1761. ñkra bi nni akyiri bio, that is all I have been commissioned to say, I have nothing else to say. — di ñkrá, 1. to part, be separated; 'quit each other, = di mpapaemu; ye-nè mo adi ñkra, we have no connection with you any more; o-nè ne kra adi ñkra = waka bābi. — 2. to have conversation or communication, me nè no nni ñkra or ñkradi (q. v.), I have no communion or friendship with him.

ùkrá, n. blood, syn. mogya, kafo; tuo no akā or abo aboa no, ògù ñkrá, the gun has hit the animal, it bleeds.

ò-k'rá, òkárá, F. e-, pl. a-, 1. the soul of man. According to the notions of the natives the k'ra of a person exists before his birth and may be the soul or spirit of a relation or other person already dead (cf. bra, v. 3.) that is in heaven or with God and obtains leave



to come again into this world (*cf.* Ababio); when he is thus *dismissed* in heaven, he takes with him his *errand*, i.e. his *destination* or *future fate* is fixed beforehand; from this the name okrāra seems to be drawn (*cf.* kra, *v.* 3. 8.), and the realization of his errand or destiny on earth is then called o bra or a bra-b o, *q. v.* The kára, put by God or by the help of a fetish into a child, can be asked while it is yet in the mother's womb (*cf.* fweñ). In life the kára is considered partly as *the soul* or *spirit* of a person (*cf.* sunsum, hoñ-hom), partly as a separate being, distinct from the person, who protects him (me kra di m'akyi), gives him good or bad advice, causes his undertakings to prosper (*pr.* 83.) or slights and neglects him (*cf.* okrabiri), and, therefore, in the case of prosperity, receives thanks and thank-offerings like a fetish (*cf.* asungware). When the person is about to die, the kára leaves him gradually, before he breathes his last, but may be called or drawn back (*cf.* twē kra). When he has entirely left (whereby the person dies), he is no more called kára, but sēsā or osā m ā ñ. — 2. *destiny, fate, lot, luck*; ne kára ye, *he has a good luck* (can be said even of game that escaped the shot of a hunter); ne kra yiye, *happily, luckily*; ne kra nyé = ne hō ade nyé; *cf.* okrabiri. — 3. *pl. akrafo, a male slave* chosen by his master to be his constant companion and destined to be sacrificed on his death in order to accompany and serve him in the other world; *syn.* akrakwā.

o-krā, okārawá, *pl. a-, a female slave* destined to be sacrificed on the death of her master, *pr.* 1782. *cf.* okra 3.

o-krā, a kind of grasshopper; *cf.* abebew.

krā, kārawa, *pl. ñ-, a kind of monkey*; krā-nini, -bere; *pr.* 1781.

ñkrā-bèá [kra 8., bea, *manner*] *fate, destiny, appointed lot, allotted life, final lot, manner of death*; *pr.* 1762 *f.* 2538. *syn.* hyebea. Wobewo wo a, na wo asem a Onyk. de kā kyere wo se ebeye wo, ebia ose: wode tno na ebekō, ebia osekañ, a.s. Odomankāmā wu n.a., eyi na wofre no ñkr.

krā-béfwē [send word (kra 4.6.): *come and see!*] *a wonder, wonderful sight, worthy to be advertised* to persons dwelling elsewhere to come and see. Wodi mmāra yi so yiye a, ankā wone kr., *if they would live in close conformity with these laws, they would come to a state or condition that would be spoken of as a wonder far and wide.*

o-krabiri [okra a ebiri] 1. *a black soul, not caring well for the person to whom he belongs.* (Wose: onipa kra ye kōkō na ofura ññwera; na se obi kra ye tuntum a, en'de eye mmusu, okrabiri neñ; wope sika a, wunnyā bi, wonam a, wonkyé na wunyā amanne.) *pr.* 1530. 2453. — 2. *a blackguard, person of low character* (an abusive word).

krā dá [krādá, G. klalá] *white linen or cotton cloth, calico, shirting, white bast, soft croydon, maddapollam*; *syn.* ññwera. (Kañ tetefo no, da a woguare asum' no a.s. wōñ kra da adu no na wofre no kradá; Aburifo nè Amanteñsofó da so fre no sã ara 'ne.)

krāda, kārara, *rattle, rustling*, the noise caused by tearing cloth or paper, or by grazing a branch with a hook. *pr.* 466.

kradada, kǎrad..., *cf.* kuradudu.

kradakraða, a kind of bird.

akra-dé, 1. [okra ade] a thing belonging to the soul; a beloved, favourite thing. — 2. [ñkra ade] a final present given by a trader or retail-dealer to the pedlar employed by him. — 3. luck, good luck, good fortune, godsend. *pr.* 118.

ñkrá-dí, *inf.* [di ñkra] 1. separation. parting. = mpāpamu. — 2. communion, communication: me nè wo nui ñkradi, I and you have nothing to do with each other.

krado, a. ready. [G. klalo.]

kradoye, *inf.* readiness, adroitness.

krádòa, padlock. [G. *id.*]

ñkrá-dùá, a kind of thorns, briars; wonam sare so kwañfuiñ'a, ñkr. titiw'; *cf.* sakrán', akrāte, *Heb.* 6,7.

akra-duañ, favourite dish or food. *pr.* 254.

akrafo, *pl.* of okra 3. & okrà.

krá-ká [kra, *v.*, kaw] a debt the payment of which is demanded by occasionally sending word. *pr.* 721.

o-kra-kofi, a kind of chintz, *s.* okraku, ntama.

o-kra-kofwé, -kose, -kosū, *inf.* sending word that one shall go and look, say, weep, *pr.* 1761. 1764.

krakra, a. & *adv.* 1. briskly, quickly; — me nè no siim' kr.; nantew kr. — 2. *s.* anikrakra. — [G. *id.*, hot.]

krakra, F. bar, bolt. [As. krokrō, G. kloklō.]

akrákraku, a chink, fissure, cleft, crack, crevice of the earth from the burning sun. (Asusowbere akyi awia bō a, fam' apaepae wō sare so.)

o-kráku, a kind of chintz or cotton cloth printed with flowers in different colours, named from a man who first bought and wore it; *s.* okra-kofi, ntama.

krakúm', *pl.* ñ. [Dan. kalkun, D. kalkoen] turkey.

kǎrakuma, *s.* kañkuma.

akra-kwā, *pl.* ñ. [okāra, akōa] a slave, considered as the king's okāra (*s.* okra 3); a soul-slave, body-slave, page, valet de chambre.

o-krá-kyére, Ak. kǎrakeré [okāra, okyére, lit. soul-binder], soul-money, gold and precious beads fastened to the wrist of the right hand in thankful acknowledgment to the "kra" for having enriched the person.

krāmākrāmā, a. hot, fierce, wild; n'ani ye kr. (n'ani ye kekākekā, ye hyew, óyè hyew), he is fierce, wild, unruly.

o-krámāñ, *pl.* a-, F. ñ-. = F. obodom, a dog; otwéá, a bitch; nicknames: ópe, akwagyinamòá senekotokú, fwéo-fwéo, ape-a-be-gyebi, anadwoboa a obi mfa ne nsa ñhyem' (ntom'), n.a.

o-krámāñ, a sickness of the genitals, gonorrhoea.

o-kramañ-dwiw, *pl.* a- -ñwiw (prop. dog's-louse) flea. 1 Sam. 24, 14.

ñkramfōa, Ak. -fāñā, a kind of small sea-fish. *pr.* 1775.

krāmēñ [krāmo abeñ] a hollow cane or reed, used in smoking tobacco as a pipe-stick (tāseñ-dua, pipe-tube) and in writing (by Mohammedans). — krāmēñ-niá, *id.*, = ɔberañ-'motoam'-dua.

krāmó, Krāmóní, *pl.* -fó, Mohammedan; *pr.* 3085. *cf.* krā, *v.* akrāmó-sém, } Mohammedanism, islam;

ñkrāmó-som, } the creed of the moslems.

akrámpá, a by-name of the culture, *s.* opété. *pr.* 742.

krámpòñ (ókùm guán) *s.* kokoyéré-duagyéi, krompono.

kràññ, *a.* wild, disorderly, confused, entangled, intricate. (Kañ-no afuw no so ye kr., *e.s.* nnua sisi só nà egùgu só, na afei wopame yi de, eso atew.)

ñkrāñ, wildness, fierceness (of the eye): n'ani dọ ñkrāñ, he chafes, rages, raves; n'ani adọ n'ade a eyerae no hō ñkrāñ, he is raging, furious about, greedy after the thing he has lost.

krāñkrāñ, *red. v.*, kr. ..ani, to give a fierce expression to the eye, to disfigure one's face, make one's self frightful, be eager about, *pr.* 1779. ɔkr. n'ani = oye n'aním hūhūhū, óyì (óhyè) nnipa hū, he assumes a frightful countenance; ɔkr. n'ani kyerege abofra no se ónye fō, he looked fiercely at the boy that he should be silent.

akrāñkrāñ-sém, *di-*, to act upon others by intimidation; to have a baleful influence; o'wia nni akr. senea ɔsraim ye.

ñkráñ, Ak. ñkāráné, a kind of black ants biting severely; they wander about in great swarms and thus often invade the houses killing and devouring every thing living that comes in their way. *pr.* 313. 1539. 1590. 1777. [G. tšatšu, -bii.]

Ñkrāñ, *pr. n.* 1) of a country, people and language on the Gold Coast, called by the Europeans Akra (Accra) and by the natives themselves Gā; 2) of one of their leading towns, which is also called Eñiresi, Jamestown. See Gr. p. XXI. and Zimmermann, a Grammatical Sketch of the Akra or Gā Lang., p. VIII, and a Vocabulary of the same, p. 86.

ɔ-krāñní, *pl.* Ñkrāñfó, an Akra-man, Akra-people.

kránā, krāñā, krāñanana, silent, absolutely still, perfectly quiet; *syn.* diññ, *komm.* *pr.* 1152. 1174. Wokọ, na kr., *s.* Gr. § 248, 4.

ñkra-ñhōma, a stuff or cloth, scarlet-red or crimson; the red of English uniforms; *cf.* adidi, damarama; ñkra = bogya.

krāñkú, the shea-butter tree; — aba, its fruit; *s.* ñkū.

akránté, hedgehog; ewọ apesee nē kotokọ ntam'; Fante de, [wonyé nā.

ñkránté, sword, sabre, cutlass; *cf.* afōa; ósó ne ñkrantem'.

akra-sém [a word belonging to your soul] secrecy, secret. *pr.* 260

krātā' [fr. Port. Sp. It. carta] a leaf of paper.

krātā-fā, half a sheet of paper; a page in a book; *cf.* buépéñ.

krātā-mú, a sheet of paper.

akràte, akraté, ákàràte, a kind of cactus, a prickly plant.

akràte-ábá, an eatable fruit of cactus. [G. aghámù.]

akrawa, a kind of gun. *Cf.* kārāwá, akārāwá.

ùkráwiri, a kind of *drum*; s. akyene.

akrayám' [akyere yam'?] tew-, to *frisk, frolic, be frolicsome, gay, merry*; otew akr. = ohuruw dammañ nehò, *he leaps or skips with joy and pleasure, as children, kids.*

kre... kri... s. kyere... kyiri...

krebeñù, s. kyerebeñù. — krefwèrè, a small bird.

ùkresiá, s. ñkeresia.

krididi, s. kirid...

Kristofo, *Christians*. Kristoni, a *Christian*. Kristofo asafò, the *Christian Church*. — Kristofo-sém, -sòm, the *Christian religion*; Kristofosom-kyere, *instruction in (the doctrines of) the Christian religion*. — Kristo-sém, -sòm, *Christianity*.

krò, kro, ... s. korò, koro, küro. — kro, F. = okorow.

akroba, akrobace, pl. ñ, F. = akürowá, akurá', akuráase.

Kròbò, pr. n. of a mountain, country, people and language (or rather dialect of Adaime) between Aknapem and the Volta, called by the natives Krò. — Kròboni, pl. Kròbòfó, a *Krobo-man, Krobo-people*. — krobow, s. kürobow.

akrokraw, *dew dropping from trees*.

kròkrò &c. s. koròkorò.

ùkròkrotibane, Gy. *frog*. pr. 1785.

ùkròm, akròma, Ñkròmma, s. ñkòrom, akòrómá, Ñkòròmma.

kròmè', a disease of the knee, causing it to swell.

ò-kròmí, pl. a-[kròh, kròno] *thief, robber*, = oñfó; cf. odwowa-akròmno, inf. [bò kròh] *stealing, theft*. pr. 228. [twafo.

ùkròmpono, s. ñkòmpono.

kròh, Ak. kròno (kòr..), *theft, larceny*; syn. awi; bò-, *to steal, to practice theft, commit robbery*; s. wia.

kròh, kòròh, v. *to be high, elevated (bepow)*; *to be deep (ahinā, kora, kuruwa)*; - esiw no rekròh; bepow no kòròh, wugyina so a, fam' ye küronküron; Abetifi dabere kòròh kyeñ Okwau akirow ñhinā, Ab. *lies higher than all Okwan towns*. Cf. küronh.

kròhkròh, kòròhkòròh, a. *high (òdañ, bepow), lofty, arduous; steep*; F. obo kròhkròh, a *steep place*, Mt. 8,32. — n. *steepness*; cf. sronsroñ, kòhkròh, küronküron.

kròhñ, s. küronh, küronküron. — kròh, F. *clearly*. Mt. 8,25.

kròhñ, a. adv. *pure, clear*; usu no ani agyéñ kr., kurennyen.

kròhkròh (kònoñk.), a. & adv. 1. *pure, clear; unmingled, unadulterated*; usu kr., *pure water*; usā kr., *unmixed palm-wine*. — 2. *real, true* (cf. potè). Otwiní kr., a *genuine Tshi-man*; omamfrani nuyiñ kr. (pr. 2004), a *foreign settler does not become pure*, i.e. *he will never become quite like a native*, so as to retain nothing of strange habits. — 3. *fair, fine, beautiful*: n'anim ye kr., *he has got a very fine shape*; onipa yi, n'anim atew krkrkr.; adwèrè, ne dua kònoñkònoñ = fefefe; anoma no, né òda kr., *that bird has a beautiful tail*. — 4. *unspotted, unsullied, unstained, untarnished, unpol-*

lated, undefiled, immaculate, clean, chaste, innocent. — 5. holy, perfect; hallowed, sacred; óyè me kr., he makes me holy, sanctifies me; óyè kr., he is holy. — adv. clearly, distinctly; correctly; kasa kr. — n. 1. purity; genuineness. — 2. reality, sincerity; enyé ne kr. so, it was not (done) in the right manner, in its due form. — 3. holiness.

kronkroini, pl. -fo, a holy person; syn. ohôtefo.

kronkron-yè, 1. sanctification. — 2. holiness; cf. ahôtew.

akrôû (akônôn), ù-, nine. Gr. § 77.

ùkrôû, s. ñkorôn. — krono, Ak. s. kroin.

akronnoe, a disease brought on by unchastity; oyare a efi boasipem' nè mmāpe; ekā nehō a, nea oyare no ntumi ntu nammoñ.

krū... krum, s. kuru, ... kurum.

ùkrum, F. si -, to sigh. Mk. 7,34.

o-k r ū n í, pl. a-fò, sailor, one of a ship's crew; Kroo-man, Kru-boy.

ku, ku, the cry of the bird obereku & aferaw.

ku, r. s. kuw. — e-ku, s. ekuw.

e-ku, a species of monkey, = kontrōmfi. chimpanzee. pr. 1787f.

kū, v. Ak. F. = kŭm, to kill.

kū, v. -hō, to be bent to, to join; n'ani kū me hō, he cares for me always, visits me, has me in mind, defends and saves me in trouble, is always zealous and active about me, = ontó me ase; mā wo ani ñkū hō = fŵe (nea woye a. s. ewo wo nsam' no) so yiye; mo ani ñkū mo hō yiye = múnfŵe mohō so yiye wō biribiarām'. Wōakō-kā akū no hō redi no kasa, they together urge or importune him, press upon him, demanding something from him.

o-k ū, gap, cleft, chasm, gulf, abyss; precipice.

ùk ū, shea-butter, a kind of grease got from the fruit of a tree, used by the negroes as ointment to make their skin soft and glossy.

ùk ū-aba, the fruit from which the shea-butter is got.

ùk ū-đua, the shea-tree, Bassia Parkii; s. krānkū.

kúá, 1. = afuw, plantation, farm; mekō mé kuàm'; mé kuàm' ne ha-yi; né kúa aba (= n'aduañ aye yiye) afe yi so; onyāā kua afrihyia yim'; óyè kua = ope adwumaye nanso nea oyè ye yiye, he understands how to make a good plantation; ne hō wō kua, he is successful in his plantation-work; cf. kwā F., akua 1., okuafo. — 2. kúa, a-, the working of a farm or plantation, husbandry; agriculture.

[2 Chr. 26,10.

akúa, 1. = kúa 2. — 2. bròdéba akúa, the young shoots or suckers at the foot of a plantain-stalk.

àk ūā, akúawa, a recess in the court-yard, a small yard behind a house, used as a kitchen, washing-place, store for oil, palmwine &c.

A kua, s. Akuwa.

kūa, v. to bring near or together, to join; used with āno or anim; cf. kū. — kūa (= pūa) gya yi āno, put the (burning) ends of these two pieces of wood nearer against each other; opoñ a emu hañe no, awow bae ara pe na ebekūaa anim bio, as soon as the cold, damp weather set in, the chinks in the door disappeared; mómfa mo

tí ñkūa anim na meñfwe nea okyei ne yonkō tenteñ, *bring your heads together that I may see which of you is taller than the other*; wokā asem de kūa no, *they press upon him with remonstrances, try to induce him by entreaties.*

ù k ù - a b a, s. ùkū.

o - k u a f o, pl. a-, [kua] *planter, farmer, husbandman, espec. one who excels in husbandry. pr. 1587. 1790.*

a k u a m ā, a kind of *plant. pr. 1791.*

a k u a p é m, a *Danish musket. pr. 1792.*

A k u a p é m, *pr. n. of a country, s. Gr. p. XII. Ak. asafo: Akóm-fode, Kyeremim, Apagyá, Apesemaká, Asónko, Atiwa &c.*

(O)-k u a p é m - m a ñ, *the kingdom of Akuapem.*

(O)-k u a p é m m í, pl. *Akuapémí, an Akuapem-man, Ak.-people.*

k u b é, 1. *the fan-palm, Borussus flabelliformis?* — 2. (k.-aba) *its fruit. pr. 503. 1799.*

k u - d e d a w, *an old sore*; kuru a akye, akisikuru.

k u d ó', *cart (to carry stones, earth &c.), wheel-barrow; sledge*; — t w ē k., *to draw a cart.*

k ú d ò, *helm, the rudder by which a ship or boat is steered*; — d a n n ā k., *to steer.*

ù k ū - d u a, s. ùkū & krānká.

ù k ú f e, *beads or other things worn round the wrist as ornaments, not as amulets*; nsumamma a wokura bobo woihō few-so.

o - k u f ó, pl. a- [ekuru] *a person full of sores and wounds*; nea oyare a.s. watutu akuru. *pr. 1800.*

k ù f ū, k ù f u k u f u, { *a. shaggy, rough with long hair or wool, ragged, rugged, bristly*; okramāi, ognāi, osā hō ù h w i a *sore (sore) ye k.*; cf. fukū, sakū, hūtūhūtū.

k u f w e - k u f w e, *pr. 2143.*

à k ú k ò m í, 1. *a kind of grasshopper*; cf. akokromfi. *pr. 1801.* [G. gígònígìgò.] — 2. *onipa a onam feñ feñ feñ.*

k u k ú, v. s. kukuru. — kuku, F. *palsy. Mt. 8,6.*

k ú k u, pl. ñ-, *earthen vessel, pot.* — ùkuku nè ùkaka, *potter's ware, pottery. earthen ware, crockery.* — k u k u is the general name for *earthen vessel.* but may also be used in limitation to *smaller pots*, whilst oseñ is a larger *cooking-pot*, and ahina is a general name for *pot*, especially a pot for keeping or carrying fluids; kuruwa is a *drinking-vessel*, not of native black pottery, but of European manufacture, of earth, porcelain-clay, glass, wood or metal; pore is a *jug* of stone. — 1) Of kuku, ahina, *pot*, being more deep than wide, or as deep as wide and narrow-mouthed, we note the following particular kinds: abāñhinā, bōm, bónsuwa, agyalinā or akotokyí-wa, ahina, kuku, kukuwa, kutu, akutuwa, ñkyerā, opódò, asāhinā, asēā', or Ak. nsemā, oseñ, oséntere, osentiā, sikakúku, sobuwa, atāhina. 2) Of asañka, *a dish*, wide open and less deep, we note: abeyā, aboyā, Ak. = asāñka; abuabuogyásò, akyem-asañka, kwānsēñ, ananánówa, oposí, asañka-sānyā, asāñkason (has a foot), tapo-asañka. utrotrotowá. ayawá.

úkúkù, a kind of *gam*, *s. odé*.

akukuá, 1. a *small drum* of the king's, more esteemed than any other; wode twom ñhōma dura hō, se odeliye bi wu a.s. asem pa bi ba a, enna wokā. — 2. a kind of *butterfly*; *s. afafanto*.

o-kúkubàí, Ak. -né, a small wild animal of a yellowish gray colour, with a long tail and pointed snout, feeding on corn & fruit.

[*pr. 1802f.*]

kukubaúku, a *cutaneous disease or eruption*, with pustules smaller than those of ntoburo.

kukudú'dú, bud; ñkrūmā no abo k., the okra has budded.

akukuhódeñ, óyè ak., ódi akukuhódensém, he acts roughly, onam ne berañ a oye no so kukuru ade a eye duru.

kúkuradabí, corn (*maize*) of the last year; cf. popōrokú.

ñkuku-ñwene, *inf. pottery*.

kukuru (kuku) *v. 1. to rise*: owia akukuru, the sun is risen; *syn. pue, sore*. — 2. to raise up, take up, lift up single, espec. heavy, things from the ground (abā, bo kese, adaka, dukū, kancadua, pāne &c.); *pr. 2792. syn. mā sō*; of many things tase or mōmā so is used. — 3. *red. of kuru, to thatch, roof* (adañ so, houses).

ku kǔru-bín-siñ, -sini, *pl. ñ-*, a kind of beetle, dung-beetle.

kukuru-mé-tà-awíám [lift me up, place me in the sun] name of a disease, making the body bloated and the mind doltish; *syn. fa-obo-to-me-gyam*'.

kukuw, *red. v. kuw, to pull off, out; to have the nap worn off; wok. neti so, they have pulled out his hair in fighting, or, his hair has been cut with scissors (not shaved) in a disorderly manner; ntama no ani ak., the cloth is threadbare, shabby, worn out*.

kúkuwa, *pl. ñ-*, a small earthen vessel, small pot; *s. kuku*.

akukuwá, *s. akukua*.

kum, *v. Ak. kũ [red. knúkum] 1. to kill, slay, put to death; pr. 339.1673.2194.2444. wokum no, euph. woyi no ho, they have executed him; hyperbolically, to denote a strong sensation: awow, okom rekum me, the cold, hunger is killing me, i.e. I am very cold, very hungry*. — 2. to defeat, overcome, vanquish, destroy; k. dom, to beat the enemy, conquer, gain the victory. *pr. 1990*. — 3. to cause to cease: ókũm mé kóm, he stills my hunger; but: ókũm me kóm, he kills me with hunger, i.e. he starves me; k. sukom, to quench the thirst; k. kuru, to heal a sore, *pr. 1038*. — 4. to tire (out), weary, wear out: wokum nuipa nè kasa, nseñhunu, serew, = wode kasa ... kum nuipa, they tire one out with speaking, with nonsense, make one die with laughing. — 5. to silence: mikum no aniwu, I silence him with shame i.e. I stop his mouth, make him ashamed to speak. — 6. to disfigure: okum n'aním = omuna n'aním, he darkens his face, makes a dark, angry, or sad face. — 7. to defile, pollute, desecrate: obi kum fi a, wode ñnuañ mogya n.a. na wode d'wiram', if one defiles his dwelling, it is purged or purified by the blood of sheep &c. — 8. (k. āno) to hinder from using, to stop, prevent, obstruct: okum obosom āno, he

prevents the fetish from eating the new yam offered to him, by transgressing a fetish-law. — 9. (k. āno) to prevent the effect or efficiency of, to render ineffective, inefficient: wakum aduru no āno = ode nea aduru no kyì akā no, he has made the medicine ineffective (by adding to, or eating with it, some other thing incompatible with the medicine). — 10. k. āno, to finish, accomplish, complete, make ready [= G. gbe na, Tŵ. ŵie]; wakum n'adōw āno = ahabaī a wosii, waŵie adōw. — 11. kum gya, to put out the fire made at the yam-custom, by putting new yam into it (wode de foforo koto afwiegam') to show that new yam may now be eaten universally. — 12. to dull, to become dull or blunt, said of a) the edge (āno) of an instrument: osekaī no āno akum, the edge of the knife is blunted; b) the mouth, taste or appetite: n'anom akum, his mouth has lost its sensibility or taste, i.e. he has lost the appetite; c) the eye: n'ani kum, his eye lacks its vigour, is dull or heavy i.e. he is sleepy, drowsy. F. n'anyiwa akum, Mt. 26,43. — 13. to be effaced, obliterated: dare no ani akum, the stamp (marks or characters of coinage) on the dollar is effaced; srête no so nsensaīe no akum, the lines drawn on the slate have become obliterated, indistinct.

o-kum, inf. the act of killing &c.; defeat.

o-kum, a tree similar to an oak; wode ye nnaka &c. cf. okuo.

k ū m ā, a-, pl. ñ- & ñkūmā-ñkūmā, a., small, little (syn. kakrá, ketewa, kwadā); young (opp. panyiī); the form with a- is added to names of persons: ne ba akūmā, his youngest child; me nua ak., my small i.e. younger brother. — agya kūma, the father's brother; enā k. or kakra, the father's or mother's sister. — n. a little; aka-kūmā (shortened into kōkūmā) little is wanting, used for almost, nearly; soon. Gr. § 235 a. (229.)

à k ū m m ā, pl. ñ-, okunu nuabā, the husband's sister.

a k ū m ā, pl. ñ-, hatchet, axe; syn. abonnuá, atwápó.

kūmaba, F. = kūmā.

k ū m ā-b i, F. kūmaba bi, very little, very few.

k ū m -a f r o t e (that which kills antelopes, inducing them to run after the semblance of water until they are exhausted) a mirage, an optical illusion frequently seen in deserts, presenting the appearance of water; fata Morgana. Is. 35,7.

Kūm-apém-à-apém-beba [if you kill a thousand, a thousand others will come] a by-name of the Asantes.

ekú-mèrémé, s. eku = kontromfi.

ñ k ū m i á, a kind of small white ants; cf. mfote.

kumi-yaw [pr. n. of a man] a kind of bayere, s. odé.

o-k ū m' k ū m (who kills i.e. stills hunger) a word used in addressing a benefactor, beneficent man, = odéfo.

o-k ū m' u í p a (who kills a man) a title used in addressing or praising a king, as having the power over life and death. Cf. Gr. § 39,9 b.

k ū m o ñ ñ, a. rising in pillars (of smoke); Joel 2,30. Acts 2,19.

o-kum-pá [= okunu pá] a good husband; it is also used as a



*pr. n.* of a slave presented by a man to his wife, reminding her constantly that her slave is the gift of her "good husband".

kūm-mram, *a powerful means to cleanse or keep from evil.*

kumpōnó, F. the European *governor*; k. Brofo, *the governor and his chief officers* (secretary, commissary, military officers, chief justice).

akúm'-súmáń, *an amulet which kills i.e. destroys (neutralizes) the power of other amulets.* *pr.* 115.

kūmtôá, *a kind of razor, s. oyiwáń.*

kūn, *pl.* ekūnom, F. = okúnu, -nom.

kúnń, *widowhood, the state of a widower or widow; óyẹ k., he or she is in the state of a widower or widow, she performs the duties of a widow.*

kūnń-bá, kūnńb́ea, *a widow being part of the inheritance of her husband's successor; ofa no k., he marries her by right of inheritance.*

kūnń-dáń, *a widow's house or room.*

o-kūnńfó, *pl. a-, widower; widow; obarima k., obā k.*

kūnń káwà, *the first child born after the death of a husband from his successor (brother or nephew) and named after the former husband; óyẹ k.*

akūn-far, F. *adultery of a wife.* *Mt.* 5,32.

e-kun-for, F. = okuuu foforo, *bridegroom.* *Mk.* 2,19.

o-kūnńń, F. kūnyńń, *pl. a-, a. notable, distinguished, eminent, remarkable, renowned; capital; bone-kūnńń, a great, chief or cardinal sin (opp. bone mfeṭewa-mfeṭewa, minor sins); owo diń-k. = diń a esó na eyẹ ńwōńwá; doń-kūnńń, the main army; onipa-k. = onipa a eyẹ mmanńńe na ne hō a.s. nea obeyẹ ńhńńa yẹ ńwōńwá; aseń-k. = asen-titiriw.*

kunńkūma, *1. the water-pot of a fetish, s. kōro. — 2. bouquet, bunch of flowers, nosegay? woakyekeye ńfwireń no k., they have tied up flowers in large leaves.*

akunse [okum ase] *a cause or reason for killing or for waging a war against a people.*

kunńńkūnńń, *discord, dissension, contention, strife, variance, enmity; o-ńe no utam' aye k. bi, wodi k., k. da woń utam', they are at variance, at enmity.* *1 Cor.* 1,11. *2 Cor.* 12,20.

kūntāńń, *a. 1. large, bulky, huge, enormous, gigantic; clumsy; esono gyina hō k.; hyeń no abegyina k. (s. hyeń); sore fi me fi na wugyina hō k. se odań (oponkọ). — syn. káńkrańń, káńtāńń, kūntūńń, kúsū; wí. — 2. esūm k. = kabí, púchy darkness.*

o-kūntū (*pl. a-*), *wool; woollen cloth, flannel; woollen carpet, blanket. — kuntu-kye, a cap made of woollen cloth.*

akūntūmma [kuntuń, ba] *a little would-be-great, blusterer, swaggerer, bully, ruffian.* *pr.* 1826.

o-kuntumpá' [kuntuń, clumsy] *the hyena, s. pataku.*

kūntūń, *v. 1. to bend, crook, curve; to be bent, crooked, or*

*curving*; dua, ofasu no mu ak.; *syn.* kōm, kōntōñ. — 2. *to bend or subdue under one's rule, to rule, govern, sway.* — 3. *to fight, wrestle?* *pr.* 1826. — 4. *to strut, be swelled or puffed up, to bluster, swagger, boast.*

kūntūñ, *a crooked piece of wood in a snare or trap for catching birds.*

kūntūññ, *a. large, bulky, huge; dark; clumsy; cf. kūntāññ, kuntuñ, a by-name of the hyena, s. kuntumpã.* [kūsñ.

akuntñ-akuntñ, *blustering, swaggering.* *pr.* 1670. *syn.* ahōkyere.

kūntun-siñ, *a headless and handless, sometimes feetless trunk of a human or animal body; cf. akonsiñ.*

o-kunu (*pl.* okununom) *husband; the sister's husband.*

o-kun-yáw' [okúm yáwyáw] *a painful way of killing; cf. ato-* [pěré.

o-kuo, *a large tree with fruits similar to acorus; cf. okuw, okum.*

akuosōñ, *the seven elders of a town (?); Ñkrañ asafo ak., the seven companies of Dutch Akra.*

kùra, *v.* [*red.* kurakura] 1. *to grasp, clutch, to hold by clasping with the fingers, to have, to bear in hand or on the arms; to be in (the grasp or gripe of) one's hand: okura poma (wō ne nsam')* or *poma kura no, he has a stick in his hand; ok. abofra wō n'abasa so, he bears a child on his arm; cf. turn. Gr. § 102, 2. Rem.* — 2. *to hold, contain: ñhōma yi kura nseñ-horow anañ, this book contains four different matters.* — 3. *refl. to be self-dependent or independent, to stand by itself; nsem abieñ yi kurakura nehō (ne ñhinā dede nehō), ebi nnañ bi, each of these two words is by itself (has its own meaning), they cannot be interchanged.*

akura, *pl. ñ.* mouse. *pr.* 311.720.1836ff. — *by-names:* hewá, dabiebio; aduemme, ahyemme (otewabe); akura-tawia; s. abotokura, odontwí. — ñkura-sē, *inf.* [sē ñk.] *pr.* 232.

akurā, *pl. ñ.* = akūrowa, F. akroba, [kūrow, *dim.* Gr. § 20, 4] *hamlet, a village on a plantation, inhabited by the family and the slaves of the proprietor; okō akurā, Gr. § 124, 1. ote akurā, he lives on the plantation.* — Ak. *village, country town, i.e. any town besides the capital.*

kuraba, F. = kuruwa. *Mt.* 10, 42. 20, 22.

akurampōñ, *by-name of the tree called osēsēa. pr.* 2917.

ñkúráñ, *courage, firmness (?) — hye.. ñk., to encourage.*

ñkúráñ-hyé, *inf. encouragement, = baniñhahyé.*

ñkuranto, yā ñk., *reply on a salutation, made to royal princes at Kumase.*

ñkura-ñhwí [lit. *nice-hair*] *down, the soft hair of babes or of the face (the beard) when beginning to appear; ñhwí biara a emyā mmirii; the pubescence of plants.*

o-kuraaseni, *pl. ñ.* -fo [akurā ase 'ni] *clown, rustic, peasant; a person living constantly on the plantation, never coming to the town; syn. ofumni.*

kureññ, *a. clear, clearly visible*; mmepow gyinae k.

kúreunyeñ, *a. clear, limpid, pure*; nsu no ye k., ani atew k.

kūro, Ak. F. (*pl. a-*), *s. kūrow, kuru, & kūrokūro.*

ñkūro, *complaint; controversy, dispute, contest, debate*; me nē no wō ñk., *I have a complaint against him*; me nē no bōo ñk., *I made my complaint against him*; meboō me ñk. mekyeree wōñ, *I told them (brought before them) my complaint (against another person)*; wōbo ñk., *they are engaged in controversy, they state their cases before the judges. pr. 538. (asem bi ato bi nē bi ntam' na worekekā)*; *cf. kokōdwe.*

ākuroba, ākurobase, *pl. ñ-*, F. = akurā, akurāase. *Mt. 9, 35. 21, 2.*

ñkuro-bo, *inf.* = nteñ-yi.

kūrobów, *a sweet-smelling resin or gum*; the tree yielding it; dua bi a emu nsu nene se ehye na ne hñām nti mmea yam ye.

akurodo, ñ-, *carol, song of mirth, lay; a play with dancing or ambulating and singing, accompanied by the clapping of hands or by adēnkūm-bo; amusement, sport, frolic, gumbols;— wotwē ak. = woto d'wom kyini mmōroñ so. they sing or carol in the streets; they play. frolic, wanton; ak. na oñam twē dā, loitering about and sporting was his constant occupation; otwa ñk. = okasa pī, n'ano ye bēreberē or betēbetē, he is loquacious(?)*.

akūro-fō [kūrow fō] *the site of a destroyed town, = amamfō.*

ñkūrōfō [*pl. of kūroni*] *the inhabitants of a town, townfolk; people*; me ñk., *my relations, my townsmen or countrymen*; *cf. okūro-mu-ni.*

kūro-kese [kūrow kese] *a large town, city, capital.*

kūrókūró, *a kind of pot-herb or vegetable*; fañ a wodi.

kūrokūro, *a. loquacious, talkative, garrulous; tattling, prattling, prating; chatting, chattering; pert, forward, bold, meddling; forward, peevish, fretful; óyè or n'ano ye k. = birebire, he is loquacious &c. (abofra a okā nsem a ense no se okā, na okā asem biara a obelū, ode nehō fra nsem ñhinā mu &c.)*

o-kūrókūrofo, *pl. a-*, *babbler, blabber, tattler, talker, telltale; a grumbling, peevish person, grumbler.*

o-kuro-mu-ni, *pl. a-fo, inhabitant of a town; ahoho ne akuro-mu-fo, strangers and residents*; *cf. kuroni.*

kūroññ, kūroñkūroñ, *a. 1. deep, very deep; amōa or abura yimu ye kūroññ or kūroñkūroñkūroñ, or, dokk.; syn. donkudoñku; low in situation, lying far below or beneath: bepow no kōroñ, wugyina so a, fam' ye kūroñkūroñ; woforo dua a, na fam' adō kk. — 2. steep, precipitous; bepow no siāñ kk., the mountain descends in a steep declivity. Mt. 8, 32.*

kūrōñi [kūrow-ni] *townsman, countryman, i.e. one of the same town or country with another*; *cf. ñkūrofo.*

ñkurónnuúá, *sandals of wood*; *cf. mpaboá, ntokota.*

Akūro-pōñ [kūrow, pōñ] *pr. n. of the capital of Akwapem (also called Kōmañ) and of a town in Akem.*

ń k ũ ro-tám' [ńkũrow utam'] *the way between two towns.*

ń k ũ ro-té pá: ọbọ ńk., *he travels from town to town; s. té pá.*

k ũ rò-tía [kũrow tia] *end, border, outskirts, entrance of a town.*

k ũ rò-tía, *pl. ñ-, a country town, village, opp. to the capital; a petty, unimportant town or country (as Akwapem, Akem, in comparison with Asante).*

ń k ũ ro-tó w, Ak.-toó, *the single towns or townships of a country.*  
"Akyem ńk. si 333." *Cf. amantow.*

k ũ r ó t wì am á n s ā, *the leopard, s. ọsebo. pr. 519. 984.*

k ũ row, k ũ ro, *pl. ñ-, 1. town, village; cf. akurā, ọmañ. — 2. any inhabited place or country, one's own country or home; ọkọ kũrow bi so, he went to some foreign place; ọkọ ne kũrom', he has returned to his native country.*

k ũ ro-mu-panyíú, *burgomaster. — kũro-mpanyimfo, magistrate.*

a k ũ row á, F. akroba [kũrow, *dim.*] *a small town; s. akurā.*

k ũ ru, *v. [red. kukúrù, q. v.] 1. to tie together (cf. ńkufe); to tie grass on a roof, i. e. to thatch, roof, put a roof on, cover with a roof; ok. dañ so = ọde sare kata dañ so. — 2. to lift up (in order to show): ọde kuru nehō nini kwa, in this he exalts himself for nothing, boasts without right or reason.*

k urú, *v. [red. kurúkuru] s. kuruw.*

e-kuru, Ak. kuro, *pl. a-, a sore, wound. pr. 1423-25. 1854-60. — cf. apirakuru, a bleeding wound; akisikuru, an ulcer; pompo, a boil, abscess. — Ne kuru adọ usu, his sore has collected pus or purulent matter; — adọ mpumpunase, has swelled or bloated the skin with serum or matter; — atu, has become purulent; — aporow, has become putrid; — asā, awu, has healed; — ne nsateā yẹ k. pr. 2796. — ọda ak. mu = ne hō ñhinā atutu ak. pr. 700. — kũm or sa k., to heal a sore.*

a k ũ ru, = kokoram, *q. v.*

k ũ r u d u d u, *the cracking, crashing, clattering, rattling or rumbling sound of bursts or peals of thunder, of an earthquake &c. — ọsoro bobom' k.; asase wosow kurururu.*

k ũ r u d u d u, *adv. accurately, exactly, in due order; syn. pepepe; tase ñhōma yi boa āno k.*

kurukere, *s. kurnkyerew.*

akurukúro-de, *pl. ñ-, ńkurukúr-ade, old things, old articles.*

k ũ r ú k ũ r u p à, *a kind of yam, s. ọdé.*

kurnkuruw, *red. v. kuruw.*

kurnkuruwá, *a. round and large, of flat and globular things; circular; globular, spherical; cf. korokorowa, puruw; kontonkron, dantabañ, hañkare, katraka.*

kurnkyerew, As. kurnkere, *v. to scrawl, scribble, write; ọde aseñ no ak. ñhōma no so; cf. kyerew.*

kurúm, *v. [red. kurnkurnm] to bend, bow, crook, curve; to be bent, crooked, curving; ok. ne mũ; ọsekañ no ak.; ọfasu no ak. = akuntuñ; ńkantóni nantu akk. sẹ adáre; syn. kōm, konton &c.*

k ũ r ú m, *a. bent, crooked; false; dua yi yẹ k.; adause-kúrúm, false witness.*

kú rú m', *n.* wogye no k. = wogye no pene, wopene no, *they applaud, nod assent, receive or accept favourably.*

ù kù r ù m ā, *okra, ochru, okro, Hibiscus esculentus*, an annual plant and its green seed-pods abounding in nutritious mucilage, used for soups, salad, pickles. — ùkrùmā-fān [*cf.* fān] *the young leaves of the okra plant, used for soups like cabbage.* — ùkrùmā-lúw [*cf.* afuw) *an okra plantation.* — ùkrùmā-kwáú [*cf.* ùkwañ] *a soup prepared with the green pods of the plant.*

o-kurùnì, *pl.* a-fó, *s.* okrùnì. — kuruñkuru, *red. v.* kurum.

ù kù r u n y á ñ, a kind of *tree*; duā bi a wòwè ne dua; wode si dañ ye akoraten.

kú r u t i a y i s í, aniwa k., *eyeball, apple or globe of the eye; pupil.*

kurutu, an animal. *pr.* 520.

kuruw, *v.* to cut several things together or plenty of things at once (sare, brode, unua, ti, usa, nan); to cut into several pieces (onipa, dua); *red.* kurukuruw; *syn.* t'wít'wa.

kurúwá, *pl.* ñ-, a kind of *vessel*, espec. for fluids, artificially made of earth, porcelain, glass, wood or metal; *pitcher, jug, mug, cup &c.* *Cf.* kuku.

kuruwá, *Qkw.* = korá.

kù s ū, kusukusu, *a.* 1. *dark, dusky, obscure, dim, dull, gloomy, shadowy, nebulous, indistinct*; ođan mu ho ye k., *it is dark in the house*; m'ani so ye me k., *my eyes are dim, it is dark before my eyes*; hyeú apue k., *a ship has appeared indistinctly on the horizon*; wim aye k., *the sky is dark, overcast, clouded*; anim aye k., *the air is dusky, the dusk of the evening has set in*; dua yi (ase) ye k., *this tree is shady.* — 2. *rank, luxuriant in growth*; ñwura no abum k. = aye ahabañ bebrē, ođé no abua k. — 3. *overgrown with wood, wooded, woody.* — 4. *damp*; *s.* kusukusu 2. — 5. *dull, heavy, weak*; me tirim yeme k. (from want of sleep); me yafunum' ye me k., *I have a strange feeling in my belly, have no appetite.* — kusū-fān', k.-asase, *s.* kusūm.

kusuk ù k ù, a *thick mist or fog*; *cf.* omunuñkum.

kù s u k u s u, 1. *s.* kùsū; ogya aso kk., *the fire burns dimly.* — 2. *damp, dirty, nasty*; *syn.* fonofono, wusuwusu.

kusūm', kusū-fān', k.-asase, *north. Scr.* (Heb. zaphon.) *Cf.* kwaem', ketēm'.

kusúm', *fraud, deception*; wadi me k., *he has defrauded or cheated me, taken unfair advantage of me*; kusūm-ā-ue-kùrùm, *fraud is (nothing but or the same as) falsehood or unrighteousness, he has bluntly deceived me, wa'wie me ye korā.*

à k u s u w, a kind of *river-fish.*

ù k u t ō [ùkō, tō, *adv.*] *alone, only, but*; ne ùkutō (= oño ùkō) wò ho, *he alone is there*; onni biribiara se duaba ùk., *he eats nothing but fruits.*

kùtu, a kind of *pot* used to boil soup in; *cf.* kuku.

kùtū, kùtukutu, expresses a *feeling of being bloated*, or, the *noise of boiling water*; me yafunu(m') ye me kùtū, me yafunu ahuru

aye k. = me yaf. ahye, *my belly is bloated or puffed up, inflated, distended*; aduañ no huru kùtukutu, *the food boils with a bubbling noise*.

a kutú, *pl. id., orange; orange-tree*. — akutú-aba, *orange-seed*. — akutú-duá, *orange-tree*. — akutu-guà, *apple* (combining qualities of akutú & oguawa); *cf. granāte-akutu*.

kutū-bo, *dañ kutu do bo, F. cornerstone. Mt. 21,42. Mk. 12,10.*

kutú-dú-dú, *bud; knop; syn. kukudú-dú'*; abo k., *it has produced (or grown into) a bud*.

kutú-roku, *pr. 2438. gyama-k., pr. n.? coward?*

kutuku, *F. (pl. a-, fist, the hand angularly clenched so as to*

*kutúrukú, I render the knuckles hard and protuberant; cf. tẄere & the foll.*

kutúr-un-ó-ú, *fist, the hand clenched roundly so as to approach the shape of a ball; cf. kutruku & tẄere*.

aku-tutu, *inf. a disease producing ulcerating sores; oyare ak. or akuru, watutu akuru, akuru atotow no, oyé okufo; cf. kwakoram.*

kuw, *v. 1. to draw or pull out, off, away; s. red. kukuw; oku no afwe ho = oẄere no afwe fam', he draws away his feet to make him fall. — 2. to cut close to the root: ode adare k. wura, sare; kuw dua no ase = tẄa ase pá ara mā ęnto fam' (that the cutting reaches to the ground).*

e-kuw, *pl. (akuw)akuw, a heap, a collection of things; a collective body of persons. pr. 684. — bo k., to make a heap, put in heaps; oboa ntrama k. gugu ho.*

o-kuw, *a large tree: ęhō wō nsōe, esow aba kō, tentrehu hyem'.*

Akuwa, *s. Akua.*

úkuwa-úkuwa = *akuru iketenkete, small sores.*

kwa, *v. s. kwaw, kwae & kwati.*

kwa- in cpds. is often a shortening of kōa or akōa; sometimes it is -kwā, or shortened into ko-. *Gr. § 20,4.*

o-kwa, *adv. only, solely, merely, simply, purely, absolutely; without design, insipidly; without cause, gratuitously; gratis, for nothing, to no purpose, to no profit, vainly. in vain; unused, unemployed, idle; okoo ho kofwēe kwa, he went there only to look; oñam ho kwa, onyé fẄē, he merely walks about, doing nothing; obi mfoñ kwa, pr. 131. 1784. 2383. wotañ me kwa, John 15,25. — munyāā no kwa, mómfa mmā okwa, Mt. 10,8. oprēm no da ho kwa, the canon lies there unused; ogyina ho kwa, he is standing there idle. It is also used elliptically, s. Gr. § 248,4. Syn. teta, hunu (Ak. huñ), F. gyañ, gyennyañ (ara); teta ara kwā; cf. korā.*

akwa, *pl. ñ-, F. = akoa.*

akwa, *a round-about way, by-way; yi akwa = kwae, v.*

kwā, *v. [red. kwākwā] to make incisions(?).*

kwā, *pl. a-, ñ-, 1. joint, juncture of limbs in an animal body; joint or knot in the stem of a plant, as of grass or cane; ahene mmo*

m'akwā akron\* yi biara so, *I have no beads tied on any of my nine joints.* — 2. *joint* = the part included between two joints, knots or articulations: ne nsateā kwā 1 se akwā 2 atwa, *one or two joints of his finger are cut off*; okyee me afwerew ñkwā 2, *he gave me 2 joints of sugar-cane.* — 3. *link, ring* (of a chain). — (4. It is questionable whether kwā can be used for a limb or member of the human body, or for a member or fellow of a society: Kristo akwā no bi ne me, meye Kristo hō kwā.)

\*Akwa akron a wohye so ahené a.s. firiwá ne; wo batwew so, wo bakon so, wo nantu, wo nanase ne wo asemu a.s. wo koinu.

akwā = akoawa, a small slave.

e-kwā, pl. a-, F. = afuw, *plantation*; Mk. 13,24. — oko ne kwā so akofa aduan aba; madow akwā abien. — akwā-s-ó-ó, F. *the people living on the plantation*, = mfumfo, s. ofumni.

ñkwā, *life, vitality; vigour, health; happiness, felicity*; cf. ase-trā; ñkwā nè akwāhōsan, *life and health*; — gye ñkwā, *to preserve, to save from death.*

akwábà, akwábó! *interj.* [ako aba] *welcome!* form of salutation to one arriving after a temporary absence; cf. aba-ō, abō, Gr. §147,5. omā no akwábà, *he bids him welcome.*

akwabán (obsol.) = ntetea.

Kwabēnā, *pr. n.* of a boy or man born on Tuesday. Gr. §41,4.

kwabēnā-afwi [*pr. n.* of a man] a kind of bayere; s. odé.

kwabērañ [akoa oberañ] *a well-sized, strong slave*, *pr.* 187.

kwaberentuw, s. kwae.

Kwaberenyāñ, a village belonging to Kaikañ (*Dutch Akra*), where Adow Dankwa, king of Akropong, died, wherefrom the name became an oath of the kings of Akropong.

kwa-beteñ, cf. obe-teñ. *pr.* 2828.

akwā-bō [nea wobō no kwa] = oboabó, osébow, *q. v.*

ñkwā-dá, lit. *life-day*, a day of 24 hours, including the night; da a adekyē nè adesāe wom'; emu nnoñwerew 12 ye adekyē, na emu 12 ye adesāe; cf. adekyē, awia.

kwadā, -dawa, a. *small, little*; *syn.* kétewa, kúma, kakrá.

akwadā, a little boy or child = abofra ketewa; F. *an old man*, = akwakorā. — asem akw. na wokā kyere me = nea wokā no, enyé se wudwen ne no. — ñkwā-d(a)śém, 1. *trick(s), sly procedure*, *pr.* 154. — 2. = mmofrasem (?).

akwadamma, *musket*; *syn.* otuo. *pr.* 2262.

kwadaw, *v.* to be exercised and brought to cleverness, to be practiced, accustomed; wakw. hō, *he is well versed or expert in it, accustomed to it.* Cf. kokwaw.

o-kwādū, pl. a-, a species of antelope; *pr.* 515. s. odabó.

kwadú-ampoñ-kyérefo, = eŵea.

kwadú, kwadú-atiá, pl. *id.* banana; *banana-tree*; Musu sapientum; cf. obōrode. — kwadu-bakua, a species of *banuna-tree*.

— kwadú-dùá, *banana-tree*. — kwadu-dúru, *the whole cluster of fruits of the banana-tree*; s. oduru. — kwadu-ñuáw: āno de a etua n'aba no āno. *D.As.* — kwadu-siáw, *a hand or smaller cluster of 1 to 8 bananas*, s. osiaw. — 2. *epaulet, shoulder-piece of military officers*, called so from its resemblance to a hand of bananas.

o-k w á d ú m, *pl. a-*, a large barrel of gunpowder ( $\frac{1}{3}$  keg?); cf. atentením', akótowa.

o-k w á d w é r o, *a-*, *idleness, sloth, laziness*; óyè-, *he is idle, lazy, slothful*. *Syn.* anihaw, w̄erehunu. — o-kwádw̄ófó, *F. kwadw̄efó, pl. a-*, *idler, lazy person, sluggard*; *Mt. 25,26. syn.* onihafó.

K w á d w̄ ó, *pr. n.* of a male person born on Monday; *Gr. § 41,4.* kwadw̄o-bów̄ere, = osebo.

ñkwádw̄ó, a kind of bead; s. ahene.

kwadw̄em, *F. lamentation. Mt. 2,18.*

k w a d w̄ o m, *a song of mourning, a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation*, delivered in a dramatic manner; *an elegy* (d̄wom a.s. aseṃ a onipa wu a w̄omōmā w̄o n'ayi ase de k̄ā ne n̄seṃ a otrāā ase no odii); ok̄obe kw.; onim kw. be = onim sū; to, t̄wa, m̄omā kw.

k w a e, *v. to go round about, take a round-about way, by-way or side-way*; *syn.* yi akwa, kwati kwañ, mañ bābi; — *to turn* (the enemy); — *to avoid, evade, elude*; *to dispense with*; eye ade a w̄onkwae (nto h̄o), *it is an indispensable thing or matter*; yeḅekwae ntam amā wo, *we shall absolve thee from the oath*.

e-k w á é, *forest, wood, thicket*; *pr. 1006*; *the wooded inland country, bush-country*; cf. wura, ahabañ, oḍoto. — kwae-berentuw, *a dense forest*. — ak w a e f o, *people living in the bush-country*. — o-kwaeḥoní, *one of those living in the bush-country*. — kwaem', kwae mu, *pr. 1873 f. in the forest, wooded inland*; north; cf. kusūm'; *opp.* pom' = po mu. — ak w a e w á [*dim.*] *small wood, grove, copse, copse, shrubbery*; *underwood. pr. 1872.*

kwafo, *pl. a-*, *F. = okuafo.*

ñk w a f w̄ é à b ā, *s. kofw̄.* \ *low, mean people*; cf. akwanihumani.

ñk w a f w̄ e a b a ñ f o, *pl.* \ *the lowest people*; cf. odeseni.

kwágyadú, = kontromfi. *pr. 1875.*

akwagyansā, = odompo. *pr. 1887.*

akwagyinamòá [akoa-agy., *slave of the cat*] s. okráimāñ. *pr. 1637.*

o-k w á h á, ok̄oha, a disease in the limbs, *rheumatism*; okw. āno ye deñ kyen̄ osénmù.

ñkwahama, *pr. 1793. cf. ñnuahama.*

ak w ā h ò s a ñ, *life and health, returning or long continuing health*; *pr. 162. 2519.* mā onnyā ñkwā nè akw., = mā ne h̄o nye no deñ. (*F. ñkwā ahōsañ, saving health. Ps. 67,2.*)

ñkwahūmāfo, *s. akwanihūmāni.*

ak w à k o, a kind of yam, *s. oḍé.*

ak w a k o r á', akwakwarawá, *pl. ñ-*, *an old man*; *syn.* akora; wab̄o akw., *he has become an old man.*

ñkwakorā-bere, *old age*; cf. mmerewa-bere.



kwakoram, = akututu? *cancer of the nose?* s. kokoram.

Kwaku, *pr. n.* of a male person born on Wednesday. Gr. § 41, 4.

o-kwakú, -o, *pl. a-*, a species of *monkey* = osüá. *pr. 4.521.1009.*

kwakú-ntákú-anúñ, a by-name of the *gout*. s. abirekyi.

kwakurekure, a kind of *bird*.

o-kwákwá = dábödábö.

kwá'kwá'dàbí, *raven*; *syn.* anene, wáwá.

kwakye, a by-name of the *culture*, opete. *pr. 2688.*

kwakye-agyei, a by-name of the *apetebi*. *pr. 2692.*

Kwakyé, *pr. n. m.* Kwákyéwa, *pr. n. f.*, *pr. 3583.*

o-kwá-kyéñkyéñ = kwae mu akyeñkyena, a kind of *hoopoe*.

akwá-kyére [akoa akyere] *pl. ñ-*, *rogue, rascal, scoundrel, villain, wretch*; *galloos-bird, crack-hemp, crack-rope, hung-dog.*

Akwam (Akwamu) *pr. n.* of a Tshi tribe, their country or kingdom, its capital and dialect. Gr. p. XII. — O-kwamñi, Okwamñi, *pl. A-* -fo, *an Akwam-man, Akwam-people.*

akwám-ma, -mā [okwañ, *dim.*] *pl. ñ-*, *a small way, path, lane, by-way.*

kwámāñ, *pl. ñ-* -fo, *a slave of a deceased king before he has a new master*; — *pl. people without a king; the common people, the populace; mob, rubble.* *pr. 1882. 2890.* — kwámāñ-māñ, *pl. -amañ* [ñkoa-omāñ] *republic; democracy; cf. kwasafomañ.*

kwamāñ-māñ-péfo, *democrat.*

kwamāñ-tumí, ñkwamāñfo-tumí, *ochloeracy. Hist.*

ñkwammanōa, *pr. 2478.*

Kwámé, Ak. Kwamena, *pr. n.* of a male person born on Saturday. Gr. § 41, 4. [G. Kwamli.]

kwāme-fwí [*pr. n.* of a man] a kind of bayere, s. odé.

kwāme-ṭabi, a by-name of the akwantwea.

kwámèñá', an *ant-hill* of small white ants. *pr. 1883.*

akwám-méw [okwañ, abew] *the roots of trees running across the road; any obstacle in the way.*

akwam-fānú [okwañ afānu] *clover, clover-grass, trefoil.*

o-kwam-ferene, *alley, walk, avenue of trees.*

o-kwāmfo, *pl. a-* [kwane] *rower.*

akwam-fō, *pl. ñ-*, [okwañ, afō] *a desolate, bad, impassable way.*

o-kwam-fuwí [okwañ a afuw] *an overgrown way.*

akwám-mó, *inf.* [bo kwañ] *the making of a road.*

ñkwam-móé, *a well-made road.*

kwan, *v. F.* s. kwane 3.

kwañ, *v.* [*red. koñkwañ q. v.*] *to wind or put round*: odcntama akwañ n'aseñ, *he has wound a small cloth* (of 1½ yards) *round his loins* (— of a large cloth fura would be used).

o-kwañ, *pl. a-* [Ak. okwane] *1. way, road, path; ne fi kwaiñ, the way to his house, pr. 483. cf. otempñ, usa, akwammā, nnantam', ñkurotam'; passage, walk, route, course; cf. afae, mpotam'. — 2.*

opening: onipa hō akwañ ñhīnā, s. fei. — 3. place, space. — 4. fig. way, manner, mode; proper place or manner, order; s. kwañmu, kwañso. — F. means; mboa n'akwañ no, the means of grace. — 4. fig. permission, allowance, leave, liberty, license; occasion. — F. kwañmu, lawfully, righteously. — Phrases with governing verbs (alphabetically arranged): bō kwañ, to make a way; — bō kwañ (fitā), to clear a way. — fa ọkwañ (bi so), to take a way or road; — fa kwañmu, F. to be lawful. — fṽe.. kwañ, to expect, look out for. — fōm or tō kwañ, to miss the way. — gya.. kwañ, to dismiss, dispatch, accompany. — h ye.. kwañ, to supply with necessaries or means for a journey. — hyia.. kwañ, kwañ mu, kwañ so, to meet on the way. — kō kwañ, to go on a journey. — kyere.. kwañ, to show the way. — kyere.. so kwañ, to betray. — mǎ..(hō) kwañ, to give way i.e. to give permission, occasion, leave, liberty, license, to permit, allow, suffer; to admit. — nyā (hō) kwañ, to obtain permission, be permitted, find occasion, be able. — si kwañ (mu or) so, to set out (on a journey), to depart. — si w.. kwañ, to hinder, impede, obstruct, prevent, prohibit, forbid. — to kwañ, to grant or give liberty, freedom, to give a loose; ode papa kwañ ato yeñ hō, he has laid before us, i.e. enabled us to choose, the way for good. — tō (or fōm) kwañ, to miss the way. — tu kwañ, to undertake a journey. — tṽa ọkwañ, a) to make or cut out a way = yi kw. — b) to cross or pass over a way. — c) to shorten a way, pr. 1892. — yera ọkwañ, to lose the way, go astray, to err. — yi kwañ, to open, prepare or make a new way. — Okwañ no āno afuw, na akhiri-nohōa de, wọabo, the beginning of the way is overgrown, but farther on it is cleared.

akwañ-a-kwáñ, adv. along the way, in walking; pr. 2474. odii brode no akw.; ọreko no, na ọto dṽom akw. de kō.

ọ-kwañ-a-se, the end of the way.

ọ-kwañ-a-sō, the edge or border of the way; cf. ọkwáñkyeñ.

ñ kwañ, soup; nom —, to take (prop. drink) soup. Cf. aduañ.

kwáne, v. 1. to cackle; akoko no kw., ọbeto, this hen cackles, it will lay (eggs).—2. to hawk, hem; ọkw. ne menewam, he is clearing his throat; kw. lohore. to force up phlegm by hawking. — 3. F. kwan, to row, paddle; syn. hare; deriv. ọkwāñfó.

ọ-kwane, Ak., s. ọkwañ. — ñkwane, Ak., s. ñkwañ.

akwane [ọkwañ ade] passage-money, passage-toll, turnpike-toll, toll, custom, duty.

ọ-kwañ-fṽe, inf. [fṽe ọkwañ] expectation.

akwañ-h ye-dé [ade a wode hye ọkwañ] subsistence, money given to carriers to buy their food on the way. pr. 3004.

akwañ-h yia. inf. [hyia.. kwañ] going to meet one.

akwañ-i h ūmāñi [akoa onih ūmāñi] a person of no rank, of low social condition; = ọdeseni.

akwáñ-kó inf. [kō kwañ] setting out on a journey; pr. 1071. akw. hemahema sē de, mintumi meñkō bi da, I shall never be able to set forth upon a journey so early in the morning.

akwáñ-ko-gyá, inf. [gya akwañko] accompanying on the way; cf. akwáñnyá.

kwań-korá, As. kwańkwará, ńkwantá, *pl. ń-* [ńkwań, kora], *large spoon, ladle, soup-ladle, carved of wood. pr. 1896.*

kwańkora-seńfo, *a maker of ladles.*

akwańkwá, *pl. ń-* [akoa] *youth, young man. pr. 1897. — syn. abèrante, -wa, -kwa. — 2. dandy, fop, coxcomb. — ńkwáńkwá-séń, strutting, flaunting, finery, foppishness; ostentation; di ńkw., pr. 230. 253. cf. kyēa & ńmerantiwasem.*

ńkwáńkwá-dùá, Ak. = osékyedua.

o-kwań-ńkyeń [o-kwań ńkyeń] *the way-side, by the way, pr. 1898. the edge or border of a road or path; syn. o-kwań-asò.*

o-kwań-ńkyeré, *inf. the act of showing the way. pr. 648.*

o-kwań-ńkyerefo, *pl. a-, guide, leader.*

o-kwań-ńmā, *inf. [mā o-kwań] permission, allowance, leave, license; admittance.*

o-kwań-ńmu, a-, *in the way, in the proper manner, = kwaiso, a-; cf. abrammo-kwańmu.*

o-kwań-ńm-ńkā, *inf. occasional high-way robbery.*

o-kwań-ńm-ńkāfo, *high-way robber.*

akwań-ńm-u-séń [a word heard on the way, Gr. § 194] *news, report, information received on the road.*

ńkwa-ńoá [kwaē āno] *the neighbourhood of the primeval forest; cf. ńhanōa, nsauōa.*

Kwanokú, *pr. n. of a weak or worthless man. pr. 2969.*

ńkwa-ńo mā [kwaē anoma] *a bird from the (primeval) forest.*

o-kwań-séń [ńkwań, oseń] *soup-pot.*

ńkwań-siāne [o-kwań, siāne] *by-way; cf. akwá, akwatikwań;*

akwansi-dé, s. akwansisem. [wafa ńkw.

o-kwań-siń [o-kwań siń] *pl. a-, the extent, length or distance of a way or road, from one appointed halting-place to another; pr. 818. — a mile.*

akwansimma [dim.] *pl. ń-, a smaller division of a way; a stadium; a furlong; cf. ofrétékwáń.*

akwań-siw, *inf. [siw kwań] the act of hindering &c., hinderance, impediment, obstacle.*

akwansi-sem, *hinderance, impediment, difficulty.*

o-kwań-sráfó, *pl. a- [sra o-kwań] scout, spy.*

o-kwań-ńsò, a-, *on the way, in the proper place, manner, order; fanneema no toto n'akwańso = siesie nneema no yiye, put these things in order; enyé ne kwańso = ne krońkrońso, that is not the proper way. — kwańsò-kwańsò, properly, orderly, in due order; óyè n'ade ńh. kw. — akwań-so-sém, = akwańmusem.*

ńkwań-tá [o-kwań nta] *double road i.e. the place where a road branches off into two, or, where two roads cross. pr. 284. 2983. — ogyina owu né ńkwá ńkw.*

ńkwań-tá [ńkwań ta] As. = kwańkorá, *ladle; cf. bebeta.*

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

ńkwanta-bisá, *a plant. — Nkw., pr. n. m.*

ńkwanta-nań, *pr. n. of a town or village (in Akem &c.) from which four roads proceed.*

akwanteá, *s.* opurow.

a-kwántémmèrefúá, a kind of *bird*.

akwantemfí, *somewhere in or on the way*, not near the starting-place nor the end of the journey.

akwanteñ-befuá, a *single palm-nut found on the way*. (Wo ba ñkasa a, na wofa mā no di, na okasa!)

o-kwántenni, *wanderer, traveller, tradesman, journeying trader, syn. batani*; nea onám rekodi gná; akwantemfo asafo, *caravan, company of travellers or merchants*.

o-kwán-ténteñ, a *long way or journey*.

o-kwan-tiā, a *short way or journey*. *pr.* 2815.

ñkwán-tiā [okwan tia] *pr.* 1903. *the end of a way; the outskirts of a town, syn. kurótia*.

akwán-tú, *inf.* [tu kwan] *journey, travel; voyage*. — o-kwantufo, *pl. a., wanderer*. — akwántú-kòtokú, *travelling-pouch or -bag*. — akwantusé [akwantu ase] *the reason for undertaking a journey, the intention, aim or design in travelling*.

akwan-tweá, a kind of animal; by-name: kwame-tabí.

akwán-nyá, *inf.* [gya.. kwan] *dispatching; accompanying on the way, syn. akwanogya*. — o-kwan-nyáfo, *pl. a., companion, conductor; escort, convoy*.

akwán-nya [okwan agya] *the opposite side of the way*. *pr.* 369.

ñkwán-yé [nea wode ye ñkwan] *boot, gain, advantage; what is given in addition (over and above 'nsim' and 'ntoso') in buying fishes*.

o-kwapae, *fool, blockhead, dullard &c. Rog. 501*. > okwasea, ogyennyentwi. — ñkwapae-sem, *syn. ñkwaseasem, agyimisem &c.*

kwapeñ, by-name of the *dog*; *s.* okramañ.

kwarifá, -fúá, = okisi, *rat*; *pr.* 210. 371.

kwasa, ñkwasa, a kind of *tree or shrub*; odualhyen di n'aba.

kwasafo [ñkoa asafo] *pl. id., a person or thing belonging to the whole company or community*. — kwasafodé, *a thing or things belonging to a community or serving for the use of all; common or public property*. — kwasafode-pe, *communism*; kw.-pefo, *communist. Hist.* — kwasafodua, *a tree (bearing fruit) for common use*. — kwasafomáñ, *republic; common-wealth; syn. kwamañ-máñ*. — kwasafomañ(pe)fo, *the republican party*. — kwasafoni, *pl. -fo, a republican*. — kwasafosàsé, *a common, common or public ground*. — kwasafosem, *a palaver in which everybody is allowed to give his opinion*.

ñkwā-ase, *the end of a plantation*; afuw (F. akwā) no ñkōa a.s. āno a.s. anafo a ede reko ñhanōa. *pr.* 1007. *cf.* ñkōa.

o-kwaseá, *pl. ñ-, ñ-fo, fool, idiot, ignorant or stupid person, silly fellow; simpleton, dolt, dunce, dullard*; oye okw. se oguañ, *he is as stupid as a sheep*; — *syn.* ogyennyentwi, ogyimfo, osesáfo; *cf.* obodamfo, ogyefo; kwapae, kwātee, tibonkoso. — kwaseá, *foolishness, stupidity*. — ñkwaseám', *in a foolish manner*. — ñkwaseadé, *foolish things or deeds*; F. (-dze) *folly*. — ñkwasea sem,

*foolish talk or behaviour, foolishness, folly.* — ùkwàséá-tòw, *a large dumpling of the favourite dish of the negroes called 'fufu'.*

kwàsésá, *a mixture of chaff and red clay to rub* [kwaw] *the floor of dwellings with; wode osáfó a.s. mposàè a.s. brodeba-akúa na wode ye.*

Kwasi, *pr. n. of a male person born on Sunday.* Gr. § 41,4.

Akwasi, -wa, Akosua, *pr. n. of a female born on Sunday.*

Kwasi-da, *Sunday; cf. dapeñ.* — akwasi-dae = adwèdae.

kwasi-àma ùkwà, *talebearer, tell-tale; óyè kw. = óyè nsákyi-nsáyam', he is double-tongued, deceitful, treacherous; cf. ofáko-nè-fábafó.*

kwàsiare, *overweening, haughtiness, conceit; wóyè kw. =*  
[woyè ahántaù.

ùkwa-sòm, *inf. F. = ùkoa-sòm, service of slaves, slavery.*

òkwàsoní, *pl. a-fo, a person (pl. people) living on the plantation; s. ofumní.*

kwata, *leprosy; syn. piti, fawohökodi; yare kw., to be leprous.*

òkwataní, *pl. a-fo, leper; syn. opítini.*

òkwatakyí, *1. a brave person, valiant man. — 2. bravery, valour; - s. okatakyí, akataníni.*

kwáté [recent] *foolishness, conceit, foppery, flaunting, bragging, pretentiousness; óyè kw. = ohoahoa nehò; cf. kwapae, okwasea, kwasiare.*

kwátèrekwa, *ragamuffin, ragged or nearly naked fellow; pr. 1916. F. kwatserkwā, Mk. 14,52. cf. kwati, kwaŵow.*

kwátèrkwā, *adv. barely, merely; òkā kyere wo kw. se: dō me! he gives the absolute command: love me!*

kwatí, *v. to omit, to leave, set or lay aside, pass by, avoid, evade; not to come into, not to pass through; it serves also instead of the prep. without: woakwati hene adi asem no, they held the palaver without the king; mokwati me a, muntumi nyé fŵē, or. muntumi ùk, me nyé fŵē, John 15,5. pr. 1027.1031.1039. — kwati dufūaw or kyem, to go round a "medicine" or a shield = to call upon a fetish.*

kwátī, kwátikwati, *a. bare, bald, naked, nude; smooth; simple, plain; cf. kwaŵow. — watwítwa ne ti so kw., he has his head close shaved, close cropped; ne ti apa kw.kw.; dua no hō or so (ye) kw. (= patā, without leaves); masèh mprampro no hō kwkw.*

kwátía, *pl. ñ-, Ak. a forked stick or post on which the poles for the construction of the roof rest, = akorasimma.*

Kwátía, *pr. n. m. — Akwatiá, Akotia, pr. n. m.*

akwatiá [akoa, tia] *adj. small, short; pr.2832. — n. 1. a small person, short man; pr. 693.3564. — 2. a wooden bar or bolt, door-bar, cross-bar.*

akwatiá-bibirí, *a kind of river-fish.*

akwatí-kwáñ, *pl. ñ-, round-about way, by-way, side-way.*

kwaw, *v. [inf. a-] 1. to rub the floor with a mixture of red clay and chaff. pr. 1867. — 2. to wear off; s. red. kokwaw.*

-kwaw, *a. plain, simple, common*; nnua-kwaw, *s. kyeñ dañ.*

Kwaw, (F.) *pr. n.* = Yaw. Gr. § 41,4. 293,6.

akwāwá [akwā, *dim.*] *a small plantation. pr. 2299.*

kwáwów, *a. bare, empty, unfurnished: mere, alone; plain, simple; cf. kwaterekwa, kwati; wási dañ-kwáwów agyaw ho amā no, he has built a single house and left it so to him without any appurtenance (as kitchen &c.) or furniture; wakā n'asem kw., = wakā asem a ehō da ho na nnipa ñh. te ase.*

kwē, kwe, kwē, kwi, F. = tŵē, tŵē, tŵē, tŵi. Gr. § 12.293.

kwia, F. = tŵa. Gr. § 12,2. 293,1 *c Rem. 3.*

kwō, kwo, kwu: kw, before o, o, u, is often written in F. (*Prk.*) where other dialects have merely k.; e.g.

kwō, akwoa (*Mk. 12,2.*), kwokwa, = ko, akoa, kokoa.

kwōū, akwōndō, ñkwongya = kōñ, akōnno, ñkonya.

ñkwōñhyēfo, akwotua = ñkōmhyēfo, akatua &c.

kyakya, tsatsa, akyaqyawa, -kyā, *s. akyekyewa.*

ō-kyāine, *s. okyēame.*

kyē, *v. 1. to last, endure, continue, hold out, stand for a long time, pr. 1001; to be long i.e. of long duration; n'asem akye dodo, his speech was very long; to stay long, to stay away or out a long time; wákyē bíara neñ, he has stayed out long enough indeed; s. Gr. § 231,1. 3-5., where instances are given to show the rendering by the *v. kye* of the Eng. adverbs and phrases "long, a long while, a good while, for a long time, long ago, not long ago, a (long, short) while ago, long since, long before, soon, soon afterwards". — 2. to delay, defer, withstand a long time, require a long time before, with another verb in the inf.: ókyē né bá, he delays his coming, he does not or will not come soon or for a long time; Luk. 12,45. ekye bo or bu, it withstands breaking, i.e. it will not break soon or easily; enkyé ho, it does not withstand breaking, i.e. it will easily break, it is fragile; ekye see, it is not easily spoiled or rained, is durable; enkye see, it is not durable, is perishable, frail: pr. 1017. Gr. § 231,2.*

kyē, *v. [red. kyekye] 1. to divide, or separate into classes, orders, kinds, parts, portions or shares, to cut up, parcel (out); - kye nām, to cut up a piece of meat; often with mu: kye akutu no mu abieñ, divide the orange into two parts. — 2. to share, part, among two or more, to distribute, divide among several; to apportion; to present or give (also a single thing to a single person): okyee ne mfefo ñhinā ade, he distributed presents to all his friends; ode dukū kyeē me, he gave me a handkerchief. — 3. to give away, make a present of: memfā me ba menkye, I do not give away my child. pr. 3528. — 4. to forgive, pardon: ode me bone akye me, = afiri me, he has forgiven me my offence. — 5. to remit, to acquit of (a debt); wamfā me kaw no ankye me, he has not absolved me from (paying) my debt.*

kye, *v. 1. Ak. = kyew. — 2. F. (khe) = kyekye, kyere, kye-*  
[kyere.

kyē, *v. 1. to become clear, visible; to appear, come to light; to come or bring forth, to obtain or impart consistency; this *v.* is only*

used in connection with a ðe: ade kyē, *the day breaks* (lit. *the things become visible?*) [G. ðse tsere or tšere]; wo abofra yi, nea woye yi, worenkyē ade, *you child that you are, by so doing you will (not bring things to lasting existence or duration i.e.) not live long or fare well or prosper; pr. 585.* — ade reñkyē no, *things will not prosper to him.* — 2. s. red. kyēkyē.

kyē, *interj.* expressing the unwillingness of a monkey to give up what he has got, *pr. 1787.*

kyē, *adv.* in an elegant, exquisite or luxurious way; wakyekye ne fi kyē. (ade a ɛhō tew fěremm, asem biara nni hō.)

e-kye, Ak. s. kyew.

o-kye, *inf.* lasting, duration; okyé na ankye, *it did not last long.*

akye. F. = ankā, ankānā. — ñkye, F. 1. = ankā. *Mt. 1,6,11,21,12,7.* — 2. a word expressive of an attempt. *Mf. Gr. p. 46* (ñkhe).

akye, *fishing-net; cf.* adwókú & atrā, boā, ɛbóa, asáwu. [G. atšé.]

e-kyē, ekyēñ(?) F. *immortality?* Cf. akyēwa.

akyē [fr. kyē, v. a forth-coming?] a salutation, greeting, espec. in the morning; compliments, respects; cf. makyē. — mā akyē, *to salute, greet* (cf. kyia); memā wo yere akyē; *I beg to send or present my kind regards to your wife*; mā no akyē mā me, *give my respects to him or her*; obi aba ha abemā wo akyē, *a person has come who desires to pay his respects to you.*

a ñ'k y ē, a kind of parrot; s. akō.

à ñ k y ē, a kind of wild cashew tree with fruits eaten by the Krobos.

kyèá, v. [red. kyeakyea] to become or make oblique, inclined, distorted, wry, crooked, squint &c.; to slope, slant, bend, incline, distort &c. akyea. *it is wry, sloping, not straight*; kyea asem, *to wrest judgment, to pervert one's cause*; okyea n'asō di asem, *he perverts judgment*; wakyea n'asō abu no nteñkyew. Cf. kyew, v. & a.

kyèá, kyéá (*inf.*?) a bending sideward or a sideward inclination of the head, as for close or careful inspection; a look from the side: ófwè no (or ne) kyéá, *he looks or cares well for him (her, it), is careful for or mindful of him* = ommá biribi ñhia no, n'ani kã (or kũ) no hō; óñfwè no kyeá, *he does not even look at him, does not care the least for him.*

ñkyèá: to-, *pr. 2853.*

ñkyeae, 1. *obliqueness, crookedness; the slanting of a wall*; minhū dañ no ñkyeae bi. — 2. *a sloping or slanting line.* — 3. *fig. crooked way; crooks* (of the heart &c.); yeñhūñ neñkyeae da, *we never found in him any fault, wrong, trespass or deviation from moral rectitude.*

kyēa, v. *to walk in an affected, conceited, ostentatious manner, to strut, to behave proudly*; okyēa = odi ñkwañkwasem, oye nehō mmerantede.

akyēafo, ankýēāfó, -o, *a person or thing worthy of distinction, excelling others of the same kind*; obedew mu nni anký. = ob. biara nyé fe, biara ñkyéñ bi, *pr. 71. 1716. 1719. 3546.*

kyeakyea. *red. v.* pr. 3173. — kyeaw-kyeaw, a kind of sandals.

o-kyéǎmé, *pl. a-*, speaker, reporter, interpreter; one of the elders of a king or a negro-town or community, called *linguist*, who in their councils has the office of a speaker being the mouth-piece of, or reporter to, the king or the assembly; — di ky., *to be or act as a speaker. Cf. opanyiñ.*

akye-bũro, *parched corn. pr. 394. syn. ñkye-ŵee.*

akye-de, *pl. id.* [ade a wokyē] present, gift; *cf. adekyede, kyefā, ayejede.*

akye-duañ, *fried meat, cakes &c. Cf. ñkyewa.*

kye, *v.* — so, *to spare, retain as precious, save, use sparingly; cf. kora so; okyee n'ade so, he is thrifty, economical, parsimonious, close; — red. kyeekyee, q.v.*

kyé-èdwo [ókyè a edwo]: òye k. = onipa a okā asem a, edwo [etwa]. *Cf. pr. 2559f. 2606.*

kyeekyee, *red. v. 1. s. kyee. — 2. ky. m n.* *to mix persons or things of different kind or size, to alternate, to cause to succeed by turns, to arrange in reciprocal succession; owo kyeekyee mu, she bears sons and daughters alternately [G. efò ñmāfi]; mómfa mmofra no ñky. mpanyimfo no mu; wasina n'ahene akyeekyee mu, e.s. euyé ahene sukoro, na easonsone na ode afrafra mu.*

kye-fā, *F. [kye, ofā] portion, share, allotment, dividend.*

ikyé-gó [ñño a wokyew mā abeñ na wode asi ho mā adai fitā na wugware a wosra | palm-oil prepared for anointing one's skin after washing.

ñkye-hāmā [ñhama a ekyere] bonds; oda ñky. (mù), *he is bound, kept in bonds, fig. he is restrained or hindered in an action, prohibited to act in a matter; onam ñky. m' na obae, he came in bonds, as a captive.*

ñkyekwākyēma: bō-, = di ahautansem. *pr. 1921.*

akyekyā', *s. akyekyewa.*

kyekye (mu), *red. v. s. kye, to divide.*

kyékyé, *the evening-star; osi sram ñkyeñ, osram yere neñ, odi sram akyi dā; hence it is also called kyékye-pé-aware, aware-m'pé-nò, or, pé-héne-adi, owúòdi, implying that it is betrothed to the moon and desirous to be married to it, though never able to come up with it, or, that it is desirous of becoming king (instead of the moon), and that, when the moon dies i.e. disappears, that star takes its place; cf. kō-soroma.*

kyékyé, *pl. a-*, *callosity, hard spots of the skin; ky. asi ne nsam', ne nsam' asi ky., (or asisi aky.) his hand has become (or his hands are) callous; ne nañkroma anim asi ky., his knees have become callous.*

kyékyé [full e] spindle; ñkorā ntrā-ntrā abieñ a wode dua ahyem'; wode nsatea dañ no a, na etwa nehō na wode to asáwá.

kyekye, a kind of kente, *s. ntama.*



kyékýé, kyikyí, *spy-glass; telescope.*

kyékýe, *red. v.* [cf. kyere, kyekyere] 1. to bind, tie (up), bind together, *pr.* 1923. — 2. to gird, girdle, girt; wakyekye n'aseñ = wabò nehò so. — 3. to precipitate, form a sediment, to thicken, inspissate, coalesce, conerete, congeal; abürow, ðote no aky. (after being dissolved in water or soaked). — 4. to grow or become firm, hard, solid: òdé no aky. kakra-ara gyeññ. — 5. ky. kürow, to build a town. *pr.* 447. — 6. okyekye ne wëre (lit. he ties up his breast?) he comforts, consoles, solaces him; ne wëre akyekye, he has been or is comforted, consoled.

kyèkyè, *red. v.* -..so, to keep close together; oky. ne sika so = òmfá ne sika ntó aduañ nní, ntó ntama mfunra.

ñkyèkyè, *inf.* avarice, stinginess, niggardliness; cf. anibere, ayamònwene, kane. — ò-kyèkyèfo, *pl. a-*, miser, niggard; *pr.* 1922. *one heaping up treasures; cf.* oyamònwenefo.

ò-kyèkyé, a kind of *bat*, having bumps about the head. *pr.* 711.

kyèkyè, *n.* a sound agreeable to the ear, harmonious, satisfactory. gratifying; wáfi ky. akyí, he comes behind hand, a day after the fair.

ákyèkyèá, a large fruit (*melon?*) with eatable seeds; *syn.* [akatewa.

akyékyèá, a dish of roasted meal of Indian corn or maize.

ñkyekyem', *inf.* [kyekye mu] the act of dividing; division; part, section, verse; fraction; *syn.* ñkyem'.

kyekye-maŵe, *As.* a fish of a finger's length.

akyekye-maŵe, *F. locust. Mt. 3,4. Mk. 1,6.* — s. boadabi, abebew.

ñkyèkyérā, ñkyékýérewa, *Gy. goro*, a cord made of pine-apple fibres (sevenfold, mñiriwa).

ñkyékýere, a kind of grass or weeds preventing the growth of any thing else; sare atenteñ bi a ète se unuā; papyrus; rush, *Job. 8,11. cf.* sakrāñ.

ñkyékýere, *wild sugar-cane; syn.* fñwerew.

kyekyere, *red. v.* [kyere] 1. to bind, tie, tie together; ky. boā, to make a bundle; ky. adesoa, to prepare a load; wòkyekyeree ne nsa koo n'akyi, they tied his hands behind his back; bone aky. n'ani, sin has blindfolded him. — 2. to gird, girdle, girt; cf. ñkyekyeremu. — 3. to be tied round a thing; dukū ky. ne ti, she has a handkerchief tied round her head. *Cf.* kyekye.

kyekyeré [kekre] roasted corn ground into flour; *syn.* osiām; wòde abürow a wòakyew na eyam ky.

akyekyeré-è, *pl. ñ-*, tortoise; cf. awuru, apuhuru.

[*pr.* 1465. 1467. 1924-31.

ñkyekyeree, a weaver's spool; *syn.* dodowa.

kyekyerebesí, a kind of tree; dua bi a ehò wò nsoe, eye ðeñ, n'ahabañ ntéantēā, wòde ehò hono ye hama, ebòñ na ebòñ; wokor ase a, wutu nnee.

akyékýere-gyá, -tñc, a kind of ant.

kyekyerchú, a kind of food prepared of maize.

kyekyeró-kóna, different sorts of precious beads strung together, worn by kings. *pr.* 443.

àkyekyeré-kóúmù [nea ekyekyere kòñ mu] necklace; neck-

ùkyekyeré-mú, belt, girdle: *syn.* aboso. [cloth.

ùkyekyeré-só [nea wode akyekyeré adesoá so] that which is bound upon a load in addition to it.

ùkyekyeréwa, *s.* ùkyekyerá.

ùkyekyewa, 1. notch, indentation; osekañ no āno abo ùky., the edge of the knife has got a notch. — 2. a clicking or smacking sound produced to scoff at one; wobò no ùky. (=ntwòm), they deride him, scoff at him by smacking with the tongue.

ùkyekyewā, the spicy bark of a tree; cinnamon?

akye kyewá, -kyā', a humpbacked, hunchbacked person.

[*pr.* 741. 1046. *cf.* afñ.

kyékýewa, *a.* small; okura adaka ky. bi sè or adaka ketewa bi a ete sè.

òkyem, *pl. a-*, a shield plaited of twigs; ñwene ky., to make a shield; woye no teterè aliñanai; buckler; *cf.* ñwákyém, wokyem.

akýem-akýem, *a.* [*pl. of okyem*] flat (as the wicker-work of a shield); atutuw ntí abofra no usa adañ aký.

ùkyem', *inf.* [kye mu] division, part, fraction: *s.* ùkyekyem'.

kyèm, *v.* to press (together) forcibly, to force out.

Akyem, *pr. n.* Akem, a country consisting of two territories, Akyem Abúákwa and Akyém Kòtokú, *Gr. p.* XI. XII. — *pr. n. m.*

á ùkyèm', *pl. ù-*, a small bird, perhaps 300 living on one tree.

kyēma, *s.* kyima.

kyémadú, *a.* large, said of a bunch of bananas, palm-nuts.

akýemádùá (kòkò), a kind of beans.

kyēmč', a most precious kind of cloth from the interior (sarem'), made of silk-thread. *pr.* 1365. (*pr.* 805.)

akýem-medéw, *s.* obedéw.

kyemfère, *pl. ù-*, potsherd. *pr.* 3669.

òkyémfó, *pl. a-*, a large spider; its bite is said to be venomous.

òkyémfóo, *pl. a-*, a shield-bearer (of the king of Asante). *pr.* 799.

Akyemfòo, *pr. n.* of a sea-coast town in Fante.

kyè mí, a kind of small fish, pounded and made into lumps, stinking = oseé-sámíná. *pr.* 2345. [*G.* gbemono.]

kyemmiri, *F.* a kind of snake.

ùkyem-pae [ùkyene pae] a bag of salt. *pr.* 3609.

ùkyem-pe, equator. *D. As.*

ùkye-mú, *s.* ùkyem'.

òkyemwá [òkyem, *dim.*] a small shield, target.

kyè ù [Ak. F. kyene] *v.* to surpass, go beyond, exceed, excel, be

*larger than; syn. sēñ, cf. tra; it is used for the comparative form of Eng. adjectives and the conj. than; after another verb it is translated by more than, better than, rather than, when negative, by not so .. as, not more .. than. Dabodabo ye kokūrō kyeñ akoko, or d. kyeñ akoko kokūro; Onyame ñhyira ye kyeñ sika; metumi maye kyeñ nea wosusuw; moanyiñ sēñ me, enti mutu mmirika kyeñ me; biribi ñkyeñ ogya kokō. R.p. 202. Gr. § 73. — kyeñ so (without an expressed object of comparison) to be eminent, excellent, superior; meeema a ckyeñ so, extraordinary things.*

*kyeñ, v. to erect the sides of a house; wokyeñ dañ, wokyeñ unua-kwaw no, they put in the common sticks for the walls of a negro-house. — Cf. ñkyeñ.*

*kyēñ, v. [s. kyēñkyēñ] 1. to become hard, dry, stiff, durable; ekaw kyēñ na empörōw, pr. 1498. — 2. to make hard: wokyeñ woñ yafunu, they abstain from food, live on scanty food, s. yaf. — 3. F. okyeñ ne koñ wo n'agya do, he rebelled against his father; cf. sēñ koñ.*

*Okyeñ, pr. n. a surname for the name Atiammo.*

*ñkyeñ, the side, side-part or place by the side of a thing; in connection with verbs it is, in Eng., often rendered by prepositions, as, near, by, with, to, from; or by adverbs, as, aside, apart, privately; F. Mt. 14, 13. Mk. 13, 3. = ofā; - ogyina me ñkyeñ, he stands near or by me; kyekye da sram ñkyeñ, the evening-star is near the moon; meko ne ñkyeñ, I am going to him; efi ohene ñkyeñ, it comes from the king; cf. Gr. § 122. — Cpds. s. oðankyeñ, okwañkyeñ.*

*o-kyēna, F. e-[okye da] to-morrow; the day or a day following the present; oky. bi, some future day.*

*o-kyēna-kyi, the day after to-morrow.*

*kyene, v. Ak. F. = kyeñ; m'agwina kyene mē, my work is too hard (too much) for me.*

*kyēñé, v. to swing, fling one's self, as an ape from one tree to another; okyēñé e.s. (kontromfi, dualyeñ) otow fi dua biakō so ko biakō so. — de .. kyene mu; to cross, to throw across; ode ne nañ akyene mu, he has crossed his legs. In the combination tow .. kyene the v. tow means to throw, send, fling, hurl from the hand or from a starting place, and kyene points to the end and aim of such movement, s. Gr. § 109, 32. 243, b. Kyene is used of single things, gu of a multitude of things or of materials; otow tumpañ no kyenee pom', he hurled the bottle into the sea; watow ne sekañ akyene, he has flung his knife away, or, he has lost his knife (by carelessness).*

*akyene, pl. ñ., drum; diff. kinds: obomma' (akyenekésè), atūmpāñ, ñkrāwiri, adedéñkūrā, etwi, akukuá (at Kumase and Akropong); sā ñkyene yi ñhina di hene anim nè n'akyi; oténté, mpin-tin; gyamadúdu; - kã or yañ aky., to beat a drum.*

*ñkyene, salt. Akw. táfodé, gyirám. — Phr. ñky. atem', it is sufficiently salted; ñky. atwam', it is excessively salted, oversalted; ñky. no nté adem', the salt has lost its savour; wonyé ñky. na wóahono, the rain will not kill you; wakã ñky. agu (lit. he has cast away salt) he has ceased to use salt i.e. he is dead; n'aniwa soa ñky. =*

n'ani kum na n'aniwam' aye no fremfremfrem or dededede, *he is at the point of dropping sweetly asleep*; akóa yi, oye m'aním ñkyene, medañ mehō a, na oye m'atiko yisa, *he speaks good words in my ears, behind me bad ones*; cf. wotoo no tekremakýéne, *they laid salt upon their tongue for him by sweet words*; onañ ñkyene gu n'asōm', *he bribes or persuades him*; obekā ñky. a, mirentie no bio, *though he try his best to persuade me. I will not listen to him any more.* — bō ñky., s. bō 98. — si ñky., s. ñkyenesi.

a kyene-bóá, *pl. ñ-[aboa a okyene] ape, monkey* (general name).  
akyene-dam, s. adam.

kyenedúru, a tree the wood of which resembles *cedar-wood*; cedar?; dupoñ a wode señ akyene, ye mporañ &c.

akyene-kā, *inf. drumming, beat of drum*; *syn.* ayañ.

o-kyene-kāfo, *drummer*; *syn.* okyeremā, oyañfo; cf. gyaasefo.

a-kyene-késé, the king's large drum, called obommā. *pr.* 711.

ñkyene-mú, *v. n. a crossing of two lines* as in the sign of multiplication  $\times$ ; cf. osikiyi.

kyēneñē, a barren, sterile, unfruitful female (of animals); oguañ yi abu ky., *this sheep has become fat instead of bringing forth young*; cf. oboniñ, karawa.

ñkyene-ñkyéne, *adj. salty*; usu ñky., *brackish water*.

ñkyéne-sí, *inf. the putting of salt into bags*. [Wosi ñkyene = wokyekye ñky. wō abobow mu a.s. akyem-medew mu a.s. ahabañ biara mu.]

o-kyene-soafo, *pl. a-, a carrier of a drum. pr.* 2822.

ñkyene-sóafú, *pl. id., salt-carrier. pr.* 1943.

ñkyeñ-kókó, *pl. ñkyene-akókó, a grain of salt*.

ñkyeñkyémá, a kind of grass.

ñkyeñkyemàwé, *pr.* 1944. cf. kyekyemañe.

ñkyeñkyen, F. = ñkyene-ñkyene; *saltiness. Mk.* 9,50.

kyēñkyēñ, *red. v. [s. kyēñ] 1. to make or grow hard, dry, stiff, numb*; awów akyēñkyeñ me, *the cold has benumbed me*; wakyēñkyeñ na oye awu, *he has become torpid and is about to die*; onipa wu a, okyēñkyēñ, *when a man dies, he becomes stiff.* — 2. to strain, to put to the utmost tension, exert to the utmost: kyēñkyēñ wohō mā adaka no so, *exert yourself (cull up your strength) to lift up the box.* — 3. F. to dry up, wither away. *Mk.* 4,6.11,20 f.

kyēñkyēñ, a. stiff; tadua ky. *pr.* 3156; s. ky.-ara & kyēñ-  
[kyēñkyēñ.

kyēñkyēñ, basket, pannier, made of palm-branches and reeds, to carry palm-wine; *syn.* akotwé; cf. bedew, apakañ, kyereñkye.  
akyēñkyéñ, *pl. id., an unripe palm-nut.*

kyeñkyeñ-be-mū, *pr.* 310.1945-47.

akyēñkyēñá, a bird with a large bill, the toucan or hornbill, *buceros?* *pr.* 1948. — by-names: pebiakrrō, mčamčea.

kyēñkyēñ-ara, *adv. hard, forcibly*; needs, necessarily, in-

*dispensably; absolutely, by all means, peremptorily, positively, utterly; mise, memmā òñkò; na ose kyēñkyēñ-ara òbèkò, I say, I do not wish to let him go; but he says, he will go by all means. [Cf. G. kē, kēle, still, yet, though.]*

akyēñkyēñ-ne [kyēñkyēñ, ade] *a forced matter or thing; - òlò nyé aky., love is not enforced, obtained by force.*

ñkyēñkyēñ-é, *something hardened; biribiara a akyēñkyēñ, se dote, aduāñ a aye dennennenñ na wudì a enyó bio, nām a wòahow na akyēñ; - obosu ñky.†, hour-frost; nsu ñky.†, ice, amū ñky.†, a mummy.*

kyēñkyēñ-ēññ, *s. kyeñkyereññ.*

kyēñkyēñkyēñ, *adv. hard, rigidly, inflexibly, unrelentingly, excessively; ohye no ky., he forces him hard, rules over him with severity; Èñiresi-abúrofo ñhye abibifo ky., the English do not deal rigidly with the negroes; otòñ n'ade abòdeñ ky., he sells his things exceedingly dear.*

akyēñkyēñ-n-úru [aduru a ekyēñkyēñ] *a medicine for hardening any thing, for embalming a corpse, for mummification.*

kyēñkyēñtakyi-a, *adv. by force, forcibly; enyé kyeñkyentakyi-ékyí ò, it is not an irresistible love; kyeñkyentakyi-ési a, ose mém mā yēñkò, he absolutely wants me (or, with all his might he forces me) to go with him; syn. kyēñkyēñ-ara.*

kyēñkyēñtakyi-kúrow, *pr. 2818.*

kyeñkyereññ, *a. & adv. very hard, dry, stiff; cf. kyēñ & kyēñkyēñ, v. — nām no aye kyēñkyereññ, the fish (or meat) is well dried; asase no mu (or so) ye kyēñkyēñēññ, = emu akyēñ or awo, the land is hard and dry, arid, meager, barren; ne ntama no aseñ ky.; ne nsa señ ky. or kyēñkesē, 1 Ki. 13. — wakyēñ kyēñkyereññ, he has become stiff (in his body or joints, for some hours): eyé akòse abiribiriw-twa, syn. ade atò no so, ahuñmu atò (or asi) no so.*

kyeñkyereñkyeñ = kyeñkyeñkyeñ.

akye-nyā-de [ade a wòakye anyā] *share, portion, = kyefā.*

kyépcé, Akw. = pēdna, to.

kyepēñ, F. *portion, inheritance. Mt. 5,5.*

ñkyerā, a kind of pot; *s. kuku.*

kyer, F. kyere, Ak. = kye, *v. to last, endure; F. mambekyer', I am not to remain long; òbèkyer ahē, how long will it last? bèkyer ahē ñkò, how long (will thou stay away)? Ps. 90,13.*

kyere [kye, *v. to last &c.*] *a delay, lingering, prolonged stay; meñhyé wo ky., I do not detain you, will not cause you a delay or detention; wannye ky. yee ntem koo ho, he hastened there without delay.*

kyēre, *v. [red. kyekyere, q. v.] 1. to catch, lay hold on, seize (by pursuit); to take captive (ky. or fa dommum), apprehend; to detain; agyinamoa ky. ñkura, akrōmā ky. ñkokò; pr. 3111.1954-57. ky. asem, Lk. 11,54. — 2. to bind, tie round (adare, the handle of a bill-hook). — 3. to become thick, to curd, curdle, clot, concrete or coagulate into a thick inspissated mass; nufusu no aky., the milk has curdled. — 4. .. mu ky., a) to be narrow; oðañ yi mu ky., this room*

*is narrow; opp. mu gow, to be spacious. — b) to be hurried and indistinct in pronunciation: Aburifo kasa mu kyere, e.s. wokasa ntem ntem na emu ntew a.s. emu nná hō. — 5. kyere mu, to interweave, tissue, variegate; wōaky. mu = otamañwénefó adi mu adwini; s. ñkyeremú. — 5. to be in great distress or straits: ne hō kyere no = ne hō hia no wō mmā ñhinā; ne tirim aky. no (e.s. asem bi aye no ehū nè awerehō ñhinā), he has become distracted, out of his senses or wits. — 6. to press or be pressed together; kyere so, to throng, crowd: nuipa no aky. so, the people are crowded together: wōkyere nó sò, they throng him; wōkōkyere tow, they huddle together into a cluster, swarm or crowd. — 7. kyere (or kyekyere) sa, to prepare for war (by collecting an army &c.); wakyere me hō sa-bone, he has planned, devised or determined evil against me. — 8. to show or manifest ill will, hostility, animosity, aversion. to bear malice, to make one feel a grudge; s. ñkyeree.*

*kyere, v. [red. kyerekyere, q. r.] 1. to show forth, produce, exhibit, present to view (often preceded by de, fa, yi, with the object that is shown): fa mfonini yi kyere no, show him these pictures; mede maky. no (or, maky. no mf.); — fa wohō or yi wohō kyere, show yourself: okyere nehō (dodo), he is ostentatious, boastful, vaunting. pr. 382. 1318. — yi.. kyere, to manifest, reveal, make known. John 1,31.2,11. — 2. to show, point out (to); to guide or lead to: kyere no kwañ, show him the way: kyere no odañ a obedam', lead him to the room where he is to sleep. pr. 1617. — 3. kyere ase, to show the reason, meaning, sense, i.e. to explain, interpret. pr. 1950. kyere āno, to state or declare the amount, number, weight &c. F. to declare. — 4. to teach, instruct in: mekyere no ñhōma-kañ, I taught him to read (cf. red.). — 5. to advise, counsel, exhort: okyere no se òññañ, he advised him to flee; pr. 226. — 6. to have a direction or situation toward, to front, face, to look toward: adannim ky. apuei, the front of the house looks eastward; nemfensere ky. abonteñ so, his window faces or looks into the street. — 7. After another verb, ky. often shows the direction of an action and is rendered in Eng. by the prep. toward (Gr. § 223,4): oterew ne nsam' kyere osoro, he spreads forth his hands toward heaven; or it denotes the reference to a person and is rendered by to: kã.. kyere, to speak or relate to, to tell, give instruction or information to, to inform: okãā ne dae kyere no, he told him his dream; wanyā asem no ñkã ñkyeree, he has often inculcated this matter; — to make known, reveal. John 1,18. — 8. kasa kyere, a) to speak to, pr. 513. — b) to instruct, exhort, admonish. pr. 911. — 9. to do for a pretence: wōbō mpae tenten kyere, they for a pretence make long prayers. Mt. 23,14.*

*kyere, F. unless, except (= gye); till, until: mođo w' ky. own apa heñ mu, I shall love thee till death us do part; cf. kyere-de.*

*kyere, inf. Ak. = okye, long duration, time. pr. 1949.*

*o-kyere, the act of teaching; doctrine, rule, precept, instruction.*

*o-kyere, precious beads and pieces (ingots) of gold, fastened round the wrist; s. okrakyere.*

*akyere, pl. ñ-, a wretch worthy or destined to be killed; pr. 636. 1958.*

cf. akwākyere; wode no too akýere, they sentenced him to be killed after previous torments in dragging him along the streets.

kyeree, = aboso, the batten or movable bar of a loom.

ñkyeree†, v.n. [kyere, v.] example, sample, pattern, instance; syn. ñfwešo; ehō ñky. bi ni.

ñkyeree [kyere, v.] 1. manner of binding; state of bondage, bonds; ñkyereea womā wokyeree no yee no yaw sē. — 2. a grudge, ill will, animosity, hostility, malice, aversion; mede ne nā hō ñkyereé (= ne hō taii, ne hō ali) na mede merekyere no, I make him feel the grudge I owe to his mother; mfá m'agya hō ñkyereé ñkyéré me, do not make me suffer for the aversion you have conceived to my father. — 3. = duasee, kāasee &c.

ñkyere-āno, inf. F. answer, declaration.

ñkyerease, inf. explanation, interpretation; cf. asekyere.

akyereba, -wa, -bā, pl. ñ-, F. sister; cf. onua-bā.

[Mt. 13,56. 19,29. Mk. 3,35. 6,3.

kyérebèññ, kérébèñ-krebéññ, (full e) u. & adv. 1. erect, upright, straight, not crooked at all; (ogyina hō ky., nuua no anyin-nyii krbkrb.) — 2. fast, firm; syn. piitiññ.

o-kyérebèñ, pl. a-, a species of snake; oye ahantañ se oky.

kyerebèñkuku, the queen of the white ants, = mfótehéne.

kyerebíà(só), a three-angled piece of wool or shelf fastened in the corner (or nook) of a room to put things on; s. kyereso.

kyerebo, hardened dung, excrement; onipa, atoteboa biara a.s. akoko biñ a eye demñeñ; syn. biñ, sebew; cf. bintuw.

kyere-de, F. (in order to see) whether; = kyere-se; or only: kyere; Mk. 11,13. — kyere obokū no, hoping to kill him.

akyerédéwá, a little something to make a show; a small token.

akýerekýe, an animal that eats unripe plantains. pr. 1960.

akýerekýereé, id.? a kind of rodent animal; s. opurow.

ñkyérékyerā, -kyerewa, dry land, barren desert; ñky. so ne nea wura ntumi mfi yiye na aduan uso mino.

kyérékyere, a. only used together with kañ, s. kañky....

kyerekyere, red. v., 1. s. kyere; the red. form is used, with the meaning to teach, instruct, when the thing or matter that is taught is not mentioned; cf. didi, keñkañ. — 2. kyerekyere .. mu, to explain, expound, elucidate, illustrate.

ñkyerekyereé, examples, instances; s. ñkyeree; ehō ñky. bi.

o-kyerekyerefó, pl. a-, teacher, instructor, tutor; preacher, minister of the gospel.

akýerekyere-kwañ, lit. what shows the way; 1. the forefinger, index. — 2. in a ship the helm, or perh. better, the steering compass. — 3. way-mark, direction-post.

ñkyerekyeremú, inf. explanation, explication, elucidation.

kyerekyerew, red. v., s. kyerew.

ñkyerekyerewá, engravings, figures, pr. 2583.

ńkyérékyerewa, s. ńkyerekyerā.

o-kyere mā, *pl. a-*, *drummer*, by the fetish-priests called oyamfo; *pr. 1961. ahene nē aky.*, lit. *kings and drummers*, i.e. *kings and other chiefs*.

akyeremadefo, *the king's drummers. pr. 477. s. gyaasefo.*

ńkyéremá, *white flakes of ashes* (obróde-hono a wəhyew mu gyarensó mù apowapów à ededam' fitafitā no).

ńkyeremú, a kind of precious *cotton cloth*, mixed of red and black, similar but far superior to munobom'.

kyerénkyè, *pl. n-*, 1. *basket* made of wicker (hama nē mpō-pā), strong & coarse, used to cover fowls, chickens &c. — *cf. ken-tén, kyèńkyèń. (akotwē), séséa, pìrebì, tekrekýi.* — 2. *bird's cage.*

kyerepèń, *pl. n-*, *row, line, rank, file*; wafua ode gyau ńkō kyerepèńkyerepèń, *he has planted yam in (several) rows* consisting only of "gyawu". — *F. aky. mu, in rows. Mt. 6,40.*

kyere-se, *conj. (F. -de) = se ebia, whether or if perhaps*; *Gr. § 141,1.B. a. kofwē ky. owo ho ana? kokā kyere no ky. obetie ana? kō ky. wobenyā biribi aba na yeadi.*

kyereso, = kyérebiasó, duabon a.s. dua bi a woaseń de ahye kokoam' na wode nneema gu so.

kyere-sū a-sém (-ńhōma)†, *catechism. Kartz § 7.*

kyeré-tíe, *listening to instruction*; meko ky., *I go to have a lesson*; asubō ky., *the attending to instruction previous to baptizing. kyeretiefo†, (pl. id.) catechumen.*

kyerew, *v. [red. kyerekyerew] Ky. t̀were, to write; to engrave*; ky. ńhōma, *to write on paper, to write a letter. deed, document, tract or book: cf. kurukyew.*

ńkyerew: the phrase gu ne ńkyerew is used when of things portioned out successively nothing is left; wokye ade bi mu wíe a, wokā se: yeagu nē ńkyèrew, = yeańie korā, *we are at the end of it, we have done or finished, all is spent, there is nothing left*; aduan a yeđe kōe no. yesań akodi bi a, na woagu ne ńky. dedaw, *when we went again to partake of the victuals we had taken with us, they were already done (finished, consumed, used up).*

akyeréwa, -ba, Ak. F. *sister*, = onua-bá, -béa.

kyerewá, *screw*; *cf. mfewa.*

kyerew-de, *pl. n-*, *letter, character in writing (s. kyerewe) or printing (s. ntintimí).*

kyerewé, -é, *pl. n-*, a *line, syn. nsauho; a mark or character in writing; letter; s. kyerewde.*

ńkyerewé, -é, 1. *engraved or impressed artificial lines or figures on calabashes, pottery &c.*; ahina no hō ńky. ye fe. — 2. *any engraving, writing, drawing, design, delineation.* — 3. *the lines in the palm of the hand.* — 4. *a mark, notch, incision, groove.* — 5. *the worm or thread of a screw (ńkyińkyimi).*

o-kyerewfo, *pl. a-*, *writer; scribe; clerk; author (of a book).*

kyere-wo, a kind of *bird, catching snakes.*



a k y e-toūn, *inf.* [kyere, toūn] *catching and selling; wodi Krobo-fo aky., they took to catching and selling the Krobo-people.*

e-kye w, Ak. ekye, *hat, cap, bonnet, any cover for the head; cf. böro-kyew, fo-kye &c. — pa.. kyew, lit. to take off the hat, to beg submissively, to entreat, supplicate, beseech, petition; to beg pardon; syn. koto, sere, koto sere; [G. kpa fai, Voc. p. 66.] mepa wo kyew se: fa firi me, I beg you to forgive me! wo kyew ni! lit. your hat is this, i.e. I beg your pardon! kyew ñhinā ye wo dea — fa firi me, na fa-firi ñhinā ye wo dea, enyé me dea, I have nothing to forgive, I crave only your forgiveness; mepaa no me hone hō kyew, I asked him to forgive the wrong done by me.*

kyéw-pá, *inf. entreaty, supplication, asking for pardon.*

kyew, *v. to fry, bake, roast, parch (akoko, nām, ñkyewa, kafe, abürow, pr. 394., ase n.a., with or without fat, in a pan, on a roaster or potsherd, whereas tōtō is, to bake in an oven, or, as kisā, to roast at the bare fire.*

kyew, *v. to squint; cf. kyea; okyew n'ani, he squints his eye, looks squint; n'ani akyew, he squints, is squint-eyed.*

-kyew, *a. in cpds: crooked, wry, wrong, unjust; s. brakyew, [ntenkyew.*

a k y e-w-a k y e w, *adv. squintingly; ofwe no aky., he looks at him in a squinting manner, by side-glances.*

kyéw'kyéw': ne hō ye no ky., *he feels uncomfortable, uneasy, is anxious, timorous, apprehensive, suspicious, from a bad conscience, from fear to be seen.*

akyēwa Nyañkōpoū, F. *the immortal God. Cf. ekyē.*

ñkyewa, *fried cakes, roasted meat, delicate food; cf. akyeduñ.*

ñ k y é-w e-e [abürow a woakyew na woŵe] *parched corn. pr. 1944.*

kyi, Ak. kyiri, *v. [red. kyikyī] to turn the back to; 1. to dislike, not to like, to loathe, have an aversion to, hate, detest, abhor; cf. tañ; to shun, fear, shrink from. pr. 417. 1190. 1517. neg. not to be against, pr. 1805. woñkyi, it is not objected, not found unallowable, pr. 1488. 1963. wokā no sā a. woñkyi, you may say so, although it is not the right word or answer. — 2. to abstain from, to avoid, to consider as forbidden (by the fetish) and unclean; mikyi, I am not allowed to eat it. — 3. kyī anim, to shun, keep clear of, beware of, get out of the way of; nea ešē se yekyi n'anim ne obonsam, he whom it is necessary for us to shun is the devil. — 4. kyī ayi, to abstain from certain victuals for a month to a year after the death of a member of one's family.*

kyi, *v. [red. kyikyī] to press, squeeze, wring or crush out; wō-horo ntama a, wokyi mu nsu no agu, in washing clothes the water is wrung out from them; kyikyī atam no mu; — kyī nufu, to milk; kokyi ññuñ no nufu, go and milk the goats; — kyī ñño, to press out oil; kyī bobē-aba, to press grapes; Gen. 40, 11.*

a k y i, *cf. akyiri, Ak. akyire, Gr. § 119. 120, 4. 130, 5. 1. the back, the hind(er) part, rear; the outer (outward) part, outside of a vessel or enclosure, of the hand. pr. 468. — 2. the space behind or outside. —*

3. *behind* (owo m'akyi, *he is behind me*; dua bi si dañ no akyi; pr. 2160); *outside, without* (opoñ akyi, *outside or before the door*); *after* (of time); oprannā akyi na osu to dā, *after a thunder-storm it always rains*. — 4. in specific cases or phrases: a) *the property left at a person's death*; b) *the time of one's absence*; c) *one's supporters or relations*. — di..akyi (di akyiri), *to follow, go or come after; to succeed; to accompany, attend, assist; to pursue, chase*; pr. 893. 895. 898 f. — ogyina m'akyi, *he stands behind me, backs me, supports, assists or protects me, stands security for me*. — n'akyi t̄w̄eri me, *he leans upon me, s. ainsem*. — waba m'akyi, *he has come in my absence*; obi aba wo akyi, *somebody came to visit you whilst you were absent*. — eđom abefi yēñ akyi, *the enemy has made his appearance in our rear, at our back, behind us*. — wafi m'akyi akō hō, *he went there without my knowledge*; — siesie m'akyi, *provide for my coming home* (that I may find something to eat); ofwē n'akyi, *she looks for the things which he has left*; nea wode f̄w̄ee m'akyi wō hē? *what did you prepare for me whilst I was absent?* — ohyehye n'akyi, *he boasts of what he has not with him* (what is left behind or expected); — owo bi wō n'akyi, *he has a rich relation*; n'akyi nyē duru, *he is not of a rich or renowned family*. 1Sam. 18.23.

ńkyi, F. *adv. then, now, afterward*. Mt. 3,10. 12,44 f. Mk. 1,14. = eno na; cf. akyiri no, F. n'ekyir' no.

kyia, v. [inf. ñ-, red. kyiakya] Ak. d̄wa. 1. *to shake hands, greet, salute, bid welcome*. — 2. *to give or send one's compliments*; cf. mā akyē. — 3. *to bet, wager, lay* (a bet or wager), *hold a wager*: wokya wō so, *they hold a wager on it*; me nē no kyia, *I wager with him*; kyia me e! *lay me a wager!*

ńkyia, inf. *joining hands, salutation, greeting*; (pl. ńkyiakya, Mt. 23,7); *bet, wager*.

a kyi-de [kyi, c., ade] *a detestable or abominable thing; any food disallowed by the fetish*; wadi n'aky., *he has eaten what he was forbidden to eat*.

akyi-dí, inf. *following after, pursuing, pursuit*; pr. 300.

kyi-dòm, *the rear, rear-guard, reserve of an army, reserve troops of the centre*.

akyi-dua, *a support, stay, prop; a defender*; n'akyidua abu, *the person in whom or the thing in which he trusted is no more*.

a kyí-dùaií, kumafó aduan a wodi, *bread of mourners*. Hos. 9,4. o-kyifo, nea okyi aduan bi. pr. 1965.

a kyifo, pl. n., *the succeeding generation*: cf. akyikafo, ńkyiri-mma; yēñ akyifo a wōbae yi de, wōñ ani nsō n̄n̄pa, *this rising generation has no respect of others*, = ne-mma yi ani usō mpanyimfo.

akyi-f̄w̄e-dé [ade a wode f̄w̄e obi akyi] *necessities or presents prepared for one to receive him as a guest or on his return home*; m'aky. wō hē? *what is prepared for me?*

akyi-gyíná, inf. [gyina akyi] *support, assistance, protection*. o-kyigyínáfó, *supporter, protector, counsel, attorney, advocate, comforter*. John 14-16. — 2. *one who handles* (a gun), *shooter*, pr. 1792. o-kyi-kafó, pl. a-, 1. *one left behind, left in charge of something*

by a departing person. — 2. *heir* (= owunnyafō, oledifo). — 3. *straggler*. — 4. *one who remains behind, the last*. Mat. 20, 12, 14, 16. — s. okyirikafō, F. akyirdzifo.

kyikyī, kyikyī, *red. vr., s. kyī, kyī*.

kyikyī, kyékýé, *telescope, spy-glass; cf. afwede*.

kyikyikyī, ye-, *to creak; opōn no rebue no, eyeeky. = e-*  
[kasae.

kyikyirikyikyiri, *unruliness, rashness; óyè ky., he does not sit quiet, is rash, unruly, turbulent, refractory*.

kyīm', = kyī mu.

kyīm, *v. [red. kyīnkyīm] to turn, twist, wind, wring, wrest; sgu. dan', kyima; to turn round, revolve, wheel; wókyīm hama, fra, nsa...; wíase or onipa nkwa rekyīm, the world, or human life, is not permanently standing, is turning, wheeling*.

kyīm, *v. n. wresting &c. ogye me kyīm, he takes my word and wrests it, he doubts, disputes what I say, pr. 76. Cf. akyimye*.

e-kyīm, a food prepared of blood, spiced with salt and pepper.

kyīmá, *v. 1. to turn, twist; oky. ne kōñ, ne ti, ne nsa, safē. — 2. to turn aside: dōm no akyimā akōfa nkwaंसiane abesi kūróm', the enemy turned and entered the town by a round-about way; - okokyima, he goes to ease himself, to the privy; (pr. 569.) F. he goes about, Mt. 4, 23; - wakyima nehō = wadañ nehō, a) he has withdrawn; b) he has eased himself (evacuated his bowels); cf. ye nehō yiye, gya ne nañ. — 3. = ye bra.*

kyīmā, *blame, blemish, defect, fault; ne hō nni or ntó ky., there is no defect in him; nehō tew or to ky., there is something amiss or faulty with him; ne hō tew ky. (biribiara ye no a.s. ono ye biribi) a. wode bebisa wo, if any thing goes amiss with him, you will answer (be answerable) for it.*

ñkyīmfirí, *an engine with a combination of wheels, wheel-work.*

ñkyīmí, *a winding; the thread or worm of a screw (mfēwá no hō ñky. atōrom); wheel(?)*

ñkyī-mú, *inf. [kyī mu] the act of wringing out.*

kyiñ, *v. = kyini.*

o-kyinako, a kind of *bird*. s. kokokyiniako.

Akyināñ, Akyināntāñ mōgyé mōgyé, a surname given to Euro-  
kyini [Eng.] = *king* (in Europe); mesom ky. [peans.

kyini [Ak. kyiñ; *red. kyīnkyini] to circulate; to walk or go (round) about (oky. dan' hō; oky. mañ mu, onyé f'wē; osebo kyini kwaem', o'wiaky. wim')*; *to rove, rumble, roam, range, stroll, wander.*

kyiniñ, *pl. ñ-, a large parasol of kings, also called katamañ; cf. akatawía. — ky.-kurafo, s. gyaasefo.*

kyiñ-hyia, *inf. lit. a turning round and meeting; the revolution or rotation of a wheel, of the hands of a watch or clock; an hour, cf. doñfwerew. — di ky., to turn round again and again; mfēwá no adi ky., the screw turns without catching hold in its box.*

kyiñhyia-mframa, *whirlwind.*

kyĩnkyĩm, *red. v. kyim*. — F. *to tarry*, Mt. 25,5. orekyĩnkyim né bá, *he delays his coming*; cf. t̄w̄ent̄w̄eñ. Mt. 24,48.

kyĩnkyiñ, -kyini, *red. v. kyin, kyini*.  
ñkyĩnkyiñi, f̄ak̄ō a obi kyĩnkyiñ h̄o.

kyĩnkyirañ, b̄o-, *to be alarmed by sad news*, cf. b̄o t̄wi.

ñkyiñ-so, *inf. circulation*, the act of *going about* or *passing from place to place* or *person to person*.

ñkyiñso-ñhōma, *circular, circular letter* or *paper*.

akyiñ-nyé, *inf. [gye kyim] doubt, unbelief* (F. Mk. 9,24), *disbelief, scepticism: dispute, controversy, debate*; ogye no akyiñnye, (better: ogye no kyim) *he disputes with him, calls in question* or *expresses dissent* or *opposition* to what he says; pr. 446. 2147. 2716. — óyè aky., *he is a habitual disputer*.

o-kyiñnye-ḡȳéfo [akyiñnye-ḡȳé, *inf.*] *doubter, sceptic, disputer, controversialist*, pr. 1966.

kyiri, *v.* (F. kyir) = kyi.

akyiri, Ak. akyire, F. akyir. 1. = akyi 1-4. (In Akr. akyi is used with a noun or pronoun before it, akyiri without such.) — di akyiri, *to go* or *follow after, pursue &c.* — sa ñ aky., *to turn back, return*. — 2. *behind: in a distance, afar off*: onam aky., *he walks behind, or, in a distance*; - ka aky., *to stay behind*. — 3. *the time after*; - akyiri no, F. n'akyir no, *afterwards: kañ no ompé se oko, aky. no okoé, at first he did not choose to go, but afterwards he went*; - akyiri yi, *recently, lately*; wo akyiri yi ñhōma, *thy last letter*. — 4. *the latter end*: aky. besi yeñ deñ = ebeñw̄e yeñ deñ? *how will it be with us finally?* aky. besi mo yiye, *it will turn out well for you*; misuro aky., *I am afraid of the consequences*; - ohū akyiri, a) *he is far-sighted, long-sighted*; b) *he can account for it*. — 5. nam or fa akyiri, *to do without the knowledge of another*. — 6. m'akyiri firi h̄o, *my mother's family, my maternal relations are from that place*.

akyiri-di, *inf. following or going after, pursuit*.

akyiri(di)fo, *follower(s)*; F. akyir(dzi)fo, *the last*. Mt. 20,12. 14.

kyiri-afasé, a kind of *razor* [ekyi afasew, *it does not agree with af, getting dull when used to cut af.*]; s. oyiwañ.

kyiri-ahemfié, *a middle sort of sandals*; s. mpaboa.

akyiri-k̄afó, = okyikafó, *one who remains behind, the last*.

akyiri-kyerewfō, *telegraph*.

akyirikyiri, -kyiri, *far, distant, far behind, far away, (in) a remote distance*; oko akyky. asase bi so (or, asase bi so akyky.), *he has gone to a distant country*; - ..ani ye.. akyirikyiri, s. ani S A. - mmā wo ani nnyé wo akyirikyiri se merebelhye wo da-tenteñ bi, *do not apprehend that I shall put you off very long*.

ñkyiri-ñkyiri, F. akyiri-akyiri, *backwards*; s. pini.

kyirikyirikyiri, *adv. blazing, in full blast, in or with a bright flame, lustily, vigorously*; ogya no dew ky. = framframfram, frafra, kitikiti.

ñkyiri-mma, F. (Akp. in songs) *the rising generation*, = akyi-fó, 'ne-mma, mma a woaka akyiri a wowo ho 'ne-yi.

akyiri-sañ, *inf.* [sañ akyiri] *backsliding*; *cf.* nsañakyiri.

o-kyirisañlú, *pt. a.*, F. *backslider*.

akyi-sañ, *inf.* *going back*.

akyiwade, = akyide.

### L.

The letter l is used only in foreign proper names. In some Fante dialects l is used for r, probably only by people who are not of Tshi origin. In words adopted from foreign languages, d is put for l as an initial sound, and r in other cases; *cf.* dagire, brū, dare, dadare, hagire, &c. Gr. § 293, 11 d.

### M.

Words which have m as the first letter of their stem (usually with another m, in verbs sometimes with two ms before it), but are not found under M, — seek under B.

The consonant m, when radical or original, is united with nasal vowels (ã, ê, î, ò, ù): whenever it is followed by pure vowels, it is a transformation of b, caused by a preceding m (or orig. n, ñ) or by negligent pronunciation. — It interchanges with b, w, u, ù; Gr. § 18, 19 B. 37. — m before f has a different pronunciation, being produced not with both lips, but with the lower lip alone.

m is a frequent *prefix* before stems beginning with p, f, m, and with b which is then assimilated, i.e. changed into m. This prefix is found 1. *in nouns* in the sing. and plur. (Gr. § 29, 2. 35, 3. 42, 2. 43, 1. 104, 3, 5.), *in a few adjectives* (as mmerew, or in plural forms as mmia-mmia), *in numerals* (Gr. § 77, 78, 4. 6. 81.), and in some *adverbs* (derived from or formed like nouns, as mmom, mpo, Gr. § 134, 3 b). — 2. m is also a *prefix* of the 2nd. imperative and all negative forms of the verb (Gr. § 91, 10. 92. 95, 1. 96 II.) — As a prefix, m, being a semi-vowel, usually forms a syllable by itself, except when it is joined to a preceding vowel or pronounced together with the m of the subsequent syllable in equal tone. Gr. § 23, 2 b. 24, 3. 95, 1. 96, 2.

m' 1. = me, *pron.* a) before a vowel; b) after a verb (in quick speaking). — 2. = mo, *pron.* (seldom). — Gr. § 55 *Rem.* 2. 56. *Rem.* 2. — 3. = mu. Gr. § 120, 2.

mma, *pl.* s. oba; mmā, *pl.* s. obā, *woman*, abā, *rod*, bā, *place*.

-ma, F. mba, *suffix* in *diminutive* forms of words terminating in m, ñ, ne, ni &c. Gr. § 37, 1. s. bamma, barima, bemma, abomma, damma, odammā &c.

-mā, seems to be a *formative suffix* of verbs (buma, hima, kyima) and nouns (adwumā, mframa, aguma, hama, ahema, ñhōmā &c.)

mā, *v.* [*red.* mēmā, mōmā *q. v.*] 1. *to give, hand, communicate, bestow, confer, impart, grant, present* (*cf.* kye, de.. hye nsa); *to deliver, yield up; to allow*. When the thing given is mentioned in the form of a simple object, it is usually put after the personal object; otherwise an *aux. v.* (de, fa, yi &c.) is used: omā me sika; ode ne

sika ñhīnā amā me; mā me nsu! fa wo ade no mā me! Gr. §206, 1.2. *pr.* 1916, 3176. — mā ɔkwañ, to give leave or permission &c. s. ɔkwañ. — 2. to put, apply to: wode (asem no) mā nɔpa nè mmoa, the word is used in speaking of men and beasts. — 3. to dedicate, s. mōmā. — 4. to address with a salutation, to wish one something (mā akyē, nɔpa, akwaba, amo, due &c.) — 5. mā asem, to tell or relate a story: cf. mōmā (hō). — 6. to let, cause, make, allow, permit or suffer one to do any thing (used as an auxiliary before another verb, s. Gr. § 91, 10, 107, 25, 255, 3. *Rem.*): mā entrā hō (Ak. mā no tēnā hō), let it (remain) there; ɔmā wɔkɔkyeree no, he let them go and catch him, he had him caught; ɔmā wɔbekyeree no, he suffered himself to be caught by them, *pr.* 403f. 459f. 1969f. — 7. (used as an aux. after another verb, s. Gr. § 109, 32, 243 b. *Rem.* 1. 2.) to perform an action or to be in some state or condition for the benefit of, out of sympathy with, or with respect to somebody: ɔyɛ adwuma mā me, he works for me; odi ñkɔmmɔ mā ne nua, he laments for his brother; ɔbɔɔ tuo mää Kofi, he shot himself that Kofi should or must do the same. — Sometimes mā shows a general and indefinite reference of the principal *v.* without an object following, cf. asempa a Luka kyerew māe; in F. it answers to the *adv.* very: ɔyɛ fɛw mā, it is very beautiful. — 8. mā.. so, F. do, to raise, lift, lift up: mā adeso no so, lift or take up that load; cf. kukuru; mā wonaŋ so, lift your feet i.e. quicken your steps, be quick, make haste; ɔmā n'ani (ne nsá, ne tí, ne nántiŋ, ne 'né) so, he lifts up his eyes (his hand, his head, his heel, his voice): — to hold up; — to elevate, exalt, elate: ɔmā nehō so, he exalts himself; — to take and carry away, to remove; to take up: wamā n'asem so, he has again taken up his speech. — 9. mā, to plaster: wode abantotere mā ɔdan hō, nsemso ani, they plaster the wall of the house, the ceiling, with a trowel. — 10. mā, to cause, occasion, serves also for the Eng. conjunctions so that, Gr. § 273, 1 c.

mā, F. = amānā, amōa. *Mt.* 15, 14.

e-mā, *a.* pl. amā-amā, full, filled up; cf. mātēññ, mātɔ; m'ahina aye mā, my water-pot is full; ye, hye or gu.. mā, to make full, to fill (up): wɔhyehyee ñhina no amā-amā, they filled the water-pots: nsu aye tumpaŋ no mā, the bottle is full of water; wakyerew ñhōma yi mā, he has written this paper full.

e-mā, *n.* fulness: ɛmā mu nni siñ, full is full.

amā, lime, bird-lime: pitch; glue; cf. amāne. [*G. id.*]

mā, *a.* slimy, ropp, clammy, glutinous; viscid, viscous, sticky; *syn.* mātāmātā, fā, sã, tã &c.

Am'má [contr. of Amemēnewa] F. Amba, *pr. n.* of a female born on Saturday. Gr. § 41, 4.

ammā-aññwō-korā = nea wammā asem no aññwō korā.

ammā-aññwō kūrōw = kūrōw a emmā ɔmanmu ññwō da.

mabā-berɛ [ababā. berɛ] maidenhood. — mmabā-sɛm, dī-, to be fond of dress or finery, to try to appear lady-like.

mabō, *interj.* [= memā wo aba-ō] welcome! salutation to a stranger arriving; cf. akwaba; Ab. (Amanteiisofo na etā kã.)

mada, F. = me ara; m. ñkō = me ara ñkō, *I (of) myself.*

mā dē, mādē, a kind of *gam*, s. ọdé. *pr.* 1988.

madwò, *interj.* [memā wo adwò] *good evening!*

m mac, *inf. freq.* [ba] waba ha m., *he has often come here.*

ọ-māfo, *pl.* a-, *giver.*

munā-goru [mmā ag.] *unchaste play with women, fornication.*

mmagum', *v. n.* [ba gu mu] *reinforcement. pr.* 1990.

mahā-ò, *interj.* [memā wo ahā] *good day!* a form of salutation used in the middle of the day.

mākó, the *pepper-shrub* and its *fruit*, consisting of pods with many small seeds, of a hot, biting taste, *Cayenne pepper, Capsicum. pr.* 1898. — Diff. kinds: ntón'kó (the largest), myerā (the smallest); mako kokó (with *red* pods), m. tuntum (with *dark-green* pods), m. fitā (with *whitish* pods); m. àbòrá, brọfo m., opapo m. — mako-dua, the *pepper-shrub*. — mako wá, [*dim.*] wabehye m'asem ani m., *he has put pepper in the eyes of my pulaver i.e. has made it grievous to me.*

mmākó-mmākó [ọbākó, *pl.*] *one by one, one after the other, each by himself. pr.* 789.2548.3258.

mmākómma-sém [s. bákómna] *manners and dealings of high-born persons, imperiousness. — mmakómasem-jefo*<sup>†</sup>, *aristocrat, the aristocratic party, aristocracy.*

mākũrúwá [kuruw = t̀wít̀wá] a kind of *leprosy* (*cf.* kwata, pítì); when it has cut the fingers and toes, it heals.

mak yē, *interj.* [memā wo akyē] *good morning!*

ọ-mámma [ọmañ ba] *citizen; pl.* ọmañ-mma.

ọ-mámma [ọmāñ, *dim.*] *a small town or state; cf.* akūrowa.

a mámma [amāne aba] the fruit of a tree called amāne.

ammá-mànni-añwu, a kind of *gam*; s. ọdé.

ọ-màmfo, s. ọmañfo.

amamfó [ọmañ afó] *pl. id., a desolate, deserted and decayed dwelling-place or habitation, ruined town, the site of an ancient town; pr.* 2003. *syn.* akūrofó. — amamfó-hama, a kind of  *creeper, climber; wode gye bañ, kyere adare.*

ọ-mamfrání, *pl.* a-fo [nea ọfra ọmañ] *settler, a person who has come from another place and settled in a town. pr.* 2004f.

a mām m̀òé [ọmañ bọ] *destruction or ruin of a town, country or nation. — amāmmọe-sém [asem a ebọ ọmañ] a cause of mischief or destruction for a town or nation.*

ọ-māmmọfó, *one who brings mischief on a community or nation.*

ọ-māmmọ-nípa, *id.*

ọ-mám pá m, *pl.* a-, the *guana, iguana*. a very large species of *lizard*, eaten by negroes.

ọ-ma m-panyiù, *pl.* a- [or ọmañ-mpanyimfo] *a chief, elder, alderman, chief officer or magistrate in a town, tribe or nation; senator, pl. senule.*

amám-mú, *inf.* [bu mañ] *deportment, comportment, demeanour, behaviour, conduct, manner of living together in a community; déñ* am. na wo-nè me rebu yi? *what manner of behaving yourself toward me is this?* wo am. nyé me fè! *your demeanour in this town does not please me;* wo am. mu e? *how are you doing in your situation?* m'am. mu ye, *I am doing well.* — am. pá, *sociableness, sociable disposition.*

amámú = amámú; mo am. = senea mubu mo mañ fa.

amámú-sém [usem a wofwè so bu mañ] *statutes or regulations for a community.*

amám-múm [omañ bum] *disturbance or confused state of a country or town.*

māñ, *v.* *to turn or go aside, to turn in somewhere from the way or journey; mañ na menseñ, go aside, let me pass!* wamañ (wò) ñkwanta so ho, *he turned off from the main road to the other way where it branches off from the former (opp. wafa tempoñ no so); yeduu Mamfè no, yenañ koo ofi bim', when we came to M., we turned aside to a dwelling; otwam' a, omañ me, when he passes through my town, he turns in at my house.* — 2. *to pass by, not to happen: eyi mmāñ wò = eyi mparè wo! may this not happen to you!*

o-māñ, Ak. omane, *pl.* amañ & amañ-amañ, 1. (Akp.) *town, syn. kūrōw = a collection of houses larger than a village, cf. akurā.* — 2. *the inhabitants of a town as a political body, a community.* — 3. *the body of inhabitants of a country united under the same government, a nation, tribe, people, state, pr. 2002.* — 4. *the people i.e. the mass of a community as distinguished from their king or rulers.* — 5. *the representatives of the people, assembled for public transactions with or without the king.* — 6. *pl. amañ-amañ, the nations of the earth, the heathens. [Scr.]* — 7. *Phrase: bu mañ, s. bu 28.*

m'māñ', a kind of *herring*, more common and smaller than two other kinds called *kokúró* & *mpanèi*. *pr. 216.*

māñā, mārā, mārā, *v.* *to send (a thing or things) by an occasion or opportunity, to transmit; wamāñā me aduañ, nām, sika, he has sent me food, meat, money; merekyerew ùhōma mamrā Abūrokyiri. I am writing a letter for (i.e. to be sent to) Europe: 'nera mede ùhōma memāñā Ñkrañ, yesterday I sent a letter to Akra; (when it was sent by an express messenger, soma is used: 'nera mesomae mā wode ùh. koo Ñkrañ); - mmuruku yi fi Abūrokyiri na wode māñāe (māñā me), these books were transmitted (to me) from Europe.*

o-māñā, *inf. sending, transmission; - omāñā ùhōma or -kyerew, a letter.*

ámāñā, ámarā, ámōna. Ak. F. *next younger brother or sister; oye m'am. = oye m'ákyi-bá: oye m'am. kūnā, he is the brother or sister coming second or third after me.*

amánā, Ak. s. amōá.

mmāñā, s. mmārā.

amánā-dé [māñā. ade] *pl. id. a present transmitted: 'goods or letters conveyed by the post.* — am.-fwèfo, *postmaster: am.-kurafo, postman, letter-carrier.*



amānāc†, *post, post-office*. — amānāc-fwēfo, *postmaster*.

mānā-gua: di-, *to trade by sending for articles, instead of one's own going*.

o-mānā-ñhōma, mānā-hōma, omanā-kyerew, *letter, dispatch*.

amañ-amañ, *s. oman*.

o-mañ-anidañ, *revolution*.

o-mañ-anitane, *disorder, disturbances of a town or state*.

o-mañ-aníwa, *pl. -fo, an important or principal man in a town or state (able to care for it and an honour to it); a noble, nobleman, peer; pl. the chief men, head men of the town*.

o-mañ-ba, *pl. -mma, citizen*. — omanñ-umma-ōbōfo or anañmu-sifo, *deputy, representative of the people*.

o-mañ-umñ-pányiñ, *burgomaster, mayor. Hist.*

amañ-bu, *s. amammu*.

amandze, -hunu &c. *F. s. amanne &c.*

amāne, *1. lime, bird-lime; pitch; glue; resin, gum; any viscid substance exuding from trees and used to catch birds with, to mend pots, some also (as kurobow) to rub one's body with, in order to make it sweet-scented; cf. amā. — 2. a kind of tree; cf. amamma*.

amāne, amāne, *F. amandze [oman ade] trial, trouble, affliction, misery, misfortune, calamity. pr. 381. 462. 567. — hū am., to be unfortunate, to be in affliction, to suffer. — nyā am., to get into a mess or scrape, into difficulties, to be prosecuted or involved in a lawsuit. (The word in its primary sense probably was applied to the trial of a cause before the judges in presence of the people, and to the grievous results of such a trial.)*

amān-ne, *Ak. -nee [oman ade] 1. a public tax, custom, impost, duty, contribution; cf. tow, akwanne. — 2. custom, fashion, habit, manner, ways or usages (also religion) of a people*.

amanneé, = kaseé.

māné, *Ak. mānéé, quarrel, brawl; quarrelsomeness, quarrelsome disposition; syn. atutuw; óyè māné, oredi māneé, he quarrels, squabbles, wrangles, brawls*.

o-mānefó, *quarreller, wrangler, braver, quarrelsome person*.

amanne-aba, *a kind of creeper, climber; wodi n'aba*.

amanne-húnú, *inf. [hū amane] suffering, affliction, tribulation, trouble, adversity, unhappiness, misery, wretchedness, torments; yegyina amandzehunum', F. we stand in jeopardy. am.-kūrow, hell, Gehenna, the place of torment. — o-mannehunúfo, pl. a-, a sufferer, one who labours under affliction*.

o-mannení, onni-bi-amanefó, *one who is in affliction, being without a friend or supporter*.

o-mañfo, *the people in contradistinction to the king or government; the members of a community as distinguished from their rulers*.

o-mañ-fora-nyí, *F. sojourner, Ps. 39, 12. s. omamfrani*.

o-māñ-fwēfo, *pl. om.-a-, consul. Hist.*

maŋgo, *s.* màń'ńo.

o-mãń-héne, the *king* or *chief* of a nation, town or village.

o-mãń-ńhyiám', *parliament*.

o-mãń-ńhyiám'fo, *member of parliament*.

o-mãńńí, *pl.* amãńńífo, an *acquaintance* (nea obei wo abusúa hõ kakra a.s. obi hunu a wunim no); *guest*, *pr.* 284. — *cf.* o-mãńmuni. — *om.* dorowa, a *needle of native manufacture*.

mãńńi-amfře, *gag, bridle*; a piece of wood put in one's mouth to prevent his talking or swearing [wo mãńńi gyina hõ, nso wun-tumi mfře no]. — *to..* (anom') *m.*, *to gag*.

mãńńi-amuõ, a *by-name* of the *rat*; *s.* okisi.

mãńńiń-né [obaniń ade, mmarimadé] *manful, valiant deeds*.

mãńńiń-wõw [obaniń awõw] *shudder, shuddering*, as before a daring feat; — *mm.* agu no so, *he shudders, shakes with horror*; *cf.* awõsẽ, ayisẽ.

mãńńiń-yare [obaniń] any *disease of men* from unchastity: beae, okramań, bàba, akromuõe, t'wõw.

mãńńiń-yé, -yó, *manliness, valour*; *cf.* abaninsem.

amãńkãńí, an edible root, *coco* = kó'kó; a small species is indigenous, a larger species was introduced in Aknapem from the West-Indies in 1843.

mãńkása [me ãńkása] *Ak.* me ara, *I myself; my own*. *Gr.* §59.

amãń-kó [omań akõ] *civil, intestine, domestic war*; *am.*, wõkõ a, wontwá tiri, wõmfá unommum nso. — wõkõ *am.* = wõkõ mmã-tókwa, *fighting with fists, sticks &c.* abontõnkõ, *fighting with guns*.

o-mãń-korakórá, *inf.* *peace between neighbours or parties* opposed to each other.

o-mãńkrãdo, *pl.* a- [G. mãńkralo] *the first in rank after the king* in some of the small states or their capitals (leading towns) on the Gold Coast.

amãńkrofí, a kind of *tortoise*. *pr.* 1927.

amãńkú-o, a large species of *beetle*.

o-mãńkuw, -kuo, *part of a nation*.

amãńkwátía, a kind of *bead*; *s.* ahene.

o-mãńkyerew-ńi, *chancellor of state*. *Hist.*

m mãńkyíri, = bán akyì, *i. q.* duasee, dua-so &c.

o-mãńmma, *pl.* *s.* omań-ba.

o-mãńmmára, *public law; constitution*; *cf.* amãnyõ-mumra.

o-mãńmmára-pe'lo, *constitutional party*. *Hist.*

o-mãńmuni, *pl.* a--fo, *countryman, townsman*. *one of the same country or town* with another.

mãń'ńo, màń'ńo. *mango fruit; mango-tree* (mãńo-dua.)

mãń'ńó, màń'ńó' [Ger. bank] *footstool; bench, form*; *cf.* beńkyi.

mãńńó. 1. (sare so dua bim' amãne a wõde tare ahina) *the gum of a tree, used to plaster up leaking pots; gum elastic, caoutchouc, India rubber*. — 2. *the tree yielding such gum*.

amānōnó [omañ & ?] *a foreign country; abroad; pr. 1496.*  
 (ahoho a.s. ananafo) kūrōw bi a enyé wo kūrōw-a. Am. asem yē di-nā.  
 o-mañ-perelo, *protector, defender of the commonwealth. Hist.*

Mānsā, Mensā [oba, esā] *pr. n. m. of one born as the third child of his mother. — Mānsā [obā, esā] pr. n. f. given to a girl being the third child of her mother.*

amān-sāñ [omañ, sāñ, cf. sāntēñ] *all people, all nations; the human race, mankind. pr. 455. 1712. 2814.*

o-mān-sēé, *calamity, ruin, destruction of a nation, state or town.*

amān-sēm [omañ asem] *state affairs, business of state, political affairs, policy, politics, public negotiation; diplomacy.*

o-mānsēm-difo, *pl. a-, diplomatist.*

o-mānsēm-kyerewni, *pl. a-fo, secretary (or chancellor) of state.*

amān-sesew, *organisation, reorganisation of the state;*

amān-siesie, *restoration of peace and order.*

o-mān-siñ, *pl. a-, a subordinate, partly independant, part of a nation; a province; woaye wōñhō om., wode or wōada wōñ m., they are a separate people for themselves.*

mānsò, *discord, disagreement, variance, mutual animosity, hostility, enmity, strife; — t wē m., to be at variance: o-nè wōñ wō or t wē m.; m. wō yē-nè Krōbōw ntam'. — o-mānsò-boafo, pr. 2016.*

o-mānsòfó, *a person offended with, or at variance with, another; quarreller, wrangler, brawler. pr. 2017. onipa yi yē om., this is a quarrelsome, revengeful, vindictive person.*

o-mān-soafo, *minister or secretary of state. Hist.*

amānsòfo, *people of other countries; heathens. Mk. 10, 33.*

o-mān-s-o-fwē, *the government of a country; reign, regency.*

o-mānsòfwēfo, *pl. id. or a- or omanso-afwēfo, a man at the head of a government, regent, ruler, consul.*

o-mānsòfwē-nyansa, *policy, politics.*

amān-sòm, *the service of a subject due to the head of a state; an. na yēsòm no, we serve him as his subjects, not as slaves (ñkoasòm).*

mānsò-pé, *quarrelsomeness, quarrelsome temper or disposition, litigiousness. — o-mānsòpéfo, pl. a-, a quarrelsome, contentious, litigious, seditious person.*

amānsò-sēm [mānsò-asēm] *a cause of disagreement, discord, contention or hostility; controversy, litigiousness.*

o-mān-asòtufo, *demagogue. Hist.*

mānsò-twé, *inf. discord, strife, quarrel: hostility, sedition, open rupture, disruption; diff. atūatew. — o-mānsòtwéfo, pl. a-, a quarrelsome, contentious, brawling person, seditious.*

māntām. *v. to bind, tie, fasten, a cow or sheep with a rope, a ship with an anchor, so that some liberty is left for movement. pr. 1003. — cf. kyekyere, sã. — red. mantam-mantam: ne ntini m. abo-kuw hō, its roots fasten themselves to a heap of stones.*

o-māntām, *pl. a-, a populous district or nation; a people forming a distinctive political body, a state. Akyem nè Akuapem, am. abien yi, Asantefo tumi wōñ. — mantam-fā, part of a state, province.*

o-mán-táñ, *pl. a.*, [omañ, otañ] *a primitive people; a mother-state or country; an independent state; omañ a esô, omañ koküroko a ne ñkô da ho.*

o-mân-teasé-kürów [kürow a efi tetēte te ase se omañ] *a nation of long standing or existence.*

amân-tên [amañ a etoatoaso ko pi, *cf. teñ*] *a series or succession of towns. Amântên-sò fi Aküropon kosi Berekusno; mpoānofo am. da po hō. — amanteñsofo, the inhabitants of such towns.*

amānterenú-ade, *double-dealing, duplicity; odi am., he is double-minded, halts between two opinions or parties, shifts or turns from one side to the other, shuffles, prevaricates; s. di 7.*

o-mân-tiá, *pl. a.*, *province.*

mantiáe, *subordinate towns, dependent of a leading town (as the coast towns from Osu to Niño are dependent of Ñkrañ pa).*

amân-tífi [omañ atifi] *the upper part of the country, the high country.*

amân-toro [omañ atoro] *high treason.*

o-mân-tôtô, *inf. disturbance of the good relations between two countries.*

amân-tów, (*pl.*) [omañ, tow] *single states, tribes or districts, towns, townships or communities; Aknapem am. si 17.*

o-mân-nûa, *a neighbouring people; woanyé woñ mamuafo pa bi, they were no good neighbours to them.*

o-mân-ñwöce [omañ, dwo] *peace, tranquillity of a people.*

amānyákú, *a kind of gum, s. odé. [Eze lang.]*

mānyā-mānyā (*n., u., adv.*) *disorderly, in a confused state or manner: scattered; crowded, teeming, swarming; cf. hwanyañ mu, sakasaka; — ñnipa nennam ho m., people walk there in a crowded confused manner; mpañ nennam dañmu m., the house or room is swarming with bats: woaye m., they have been confused, jumbled or huddled (together), are dispersed (woñ ñh. ñkô fākô, oyí afa ha, oyí afa ha). Gen. 1,20.21.*

o-mân-nyina [omañ gyina] *welfare of the (whole) people; firm establishment of the kingdom or commonwealth. pr. 3010.*

amānyé, amānyó, *inf. [ye omañ] social relation, demeanour, behaviour, deportment (in living together with others); syn. amāmmu, abrabô; wo amānyó nyé mè fe! óyé amanyo-pá = obu amammui-pá.*

amân-yo-dé [ade a wode ye omañ na aye yiye] *good manners; morality, civilization. — o-mân-yéfo, a good, quiet, considerate citizen, onipa a oye omañ yiye, ope asem a emā omañ mu dwo. pr. 2020. — amanyo-mmāra, constitution: hye am., to give or agree upon a constitution. — amanyo-se m, politics.*

àmāpā (síká àmapā), *native, pure gold that has not yet undergone any operation and is unmixed with dross; wode amapā ñkô gu petea a, enyé yiye, gye se wofram'.*

Omā-omê [he who grants satisfying] *an appellation of God.*

Amā-osu [he who gives rain] *ditto; s. Amosu.*

Amā-owia [he who gives the sun] *ditto; s. Amowia.*

mmā-pe, *inf.* [pe, obā] *love or fondness for women, courting of or going after women, fornication. pr. 2021.*

māra, m'ada, F. = me ara; māra a! *it is I, Mk. 6,50.*

mmāra, *v. n.* [bāra, bra] *law, commandment, order, decree, edict, regulation, rule, statute. — hye (or di) mm., to make, give (or issue) a law; — di mm. s. o., (or ye mm.) to observe or keep a law; — tō mm., to transgress a law.*

mārā, mārā, *v. s.* mārā. — amārā, *s.* amārā.

amārā, *s.* amārā.

mmārā, *a broom or fan made of an elephants tail or ear used by the ahōprafo or mmārātofo (q. r.) before the king.*

mmārābāra-mū, *s.* mmārābāra.

mmārā-dāhō [mmārā a ēda hō] *an old law, a standing rule.*

amārā-de, *s.* amārāde.

amārādōw, *s.* amārādōw.

mmārā-frene, *s.* frene.

mmārā-hye, *inf.* the act of *giving laws; s.* mmārā.

mmārā-hyēfo, *pl. id., lawgiver, legislator.*

mmārāi, *s.* mmārāi.

mmārānūnūān, *trinket, trinketry; jewel; syn. gūdē.*

mmārā-tō, *inf.* *transgression (of a law). — mmārātō-de, fine for the transgression of a law; wobégye ne hō m., he will be fined.*

mmārātōfó, *pl. id., transgressor (of a law), malefactor.*

mmārā-tōfó, mmārāt., *pl. id., nea otow mmārā a.s. opra ohene hō; syn. ohōprafo.*

o-mārātōnī, *pl. a-fó, malatto; better: omurātōnī.*

maremāre, *a kind of cloth; ntama bi a enam ahorow beye se † a woapam afa; s.* ntama.

mmārā-yófo [nea oye mmārā] *a fulfiller of the law.*

mmārīma-dé [obarīma ade] = mmārīnné, *óyē m. = oye mmam, he is manly, behaves like a man.*

mmārīma-sem = abanīsem.

mmārīma-so, *manly, manfully.*

mmārī-sígyáw [oba, sigyaw] *the state of being without children; di mm., to be childless, deprived of children; s. bas. & 1 Sam. 15,33.*

mmārī-sú [usu a ēba, efi usu aniwam' ba] *living water, issuing continually from the earth; running or flowing water; ode mm. bi a okohūi okwān mu kum ne sukōm, he found some spring-water on the way and quenched his thirst with it.*

mmātātōwéne, *a kind of climbing plant or creeper. pr. 1167.2022.*

mmātāhō, *inf.* [bata hō] 1. the act of *adding or joining a thing to another. — 2. the cooking or roasting of different things on the same fire, which is superstitiously avoided. — 3. appendage, appendice, accompaniment; cf. nkāhō, ŋkekāhō. — mmātāhō-kyi, the act of avoiding or shunning promiscuous cooking or roasting.*

mâtā, mātā mātā, *a. slimy, clammy, cloggy, glutinous, lubricous, viscous, mucous* (e.g. fṽenṽore); *syn.* mā, prāprā; *cf.* sã, tṽã; *ḍote no ye m.* (enyé sãmsãm).

mã-t-êñú, *a. brimful, full to the brim.*

m m á-tí, Ak. batiri [ba, baw, basa, & ti, tiri] *shoulder*; — mato ne m., *I have empowered him, s. to I'*. — ɔkã ne m., *he shrugs, gives a shrug.*

mã-t-ɔ [mã, G. tɔ] *chokeful, topful, crammed.*

mmátókwa, mmátókwa [abã, abaw, ntókwa] *scuffle, fighting with fists, sticks &c.*; wókō m. = wókō amañkō.

ɔ-mã à tṽã, *a medicinal plant.*

amã-wohō-so-ō, *interj. said to a leaving visitor.*

m e, *pron. F. e me, I, me, my.* When prefixed to a verb having close sounds (i, u, full e & o, gya, nyã, tṽa, dṽa), it is written mĩ; the e is dropped before the prefix a-. Gr. § 53-59.

ɛ-m ě, *mint, Menta, an aromatic herb used as a medicine; Mt. 23, 23.* ebinom ðue sumai a, wode fra akoko ñoa na wodi.

ɛ-m ě, *pl. a-, the palm of the hand or a stroke with it; woabo no mē, woabobo no amē; F. Mt. 26, 67.* — *cf.* ntentemmē, bɔ tṽere, kutrumōa, kutruku, sōtore; bɔ fe, *pl. afe; guram.* [G. gba mã, gbla mã.]

m ē, *v. [red. mēmē] tr. to feed to the full, to fill, satisfy, satiate; — intr. to eat so as to be satisfied, to eat enough; perf. to be satisfied or satiated, to have enough; pr. 243 f. — wamē sē, he has eaten his fill. — didi mē, to eat enough, pr. 2154. — ɔmē, inf. the act of satisfying &c. or of eating enough; the state of having eaten enough, so as to be satisfied; satiety, fulness. pr. 2191.*

a m ē, *interj. come in! said in answer to à g ō, by which word one's coming (in darkness &c.) is announced.*

mmèá-mmèá, mmèæ-mmèæ, *pl. s. bea, beae, place.*

m é a m ē a, *s. akyenkyenã.*

m m e a m u-ɖua, F. mb., mberemu-dua [dua a ebi bea mu] *cross.*

m e-ara, *pron. even I, just I, I myself.* Gr. § 59. F. mara, mada.

a m é ɛ w, name of the *cat* in fables, from its voice; *s. agyinamoa.*

m m ɛ-ŕé [abɛ ɛŕé] *the refuse or trash of the palm-nut, the fibres from which the oil is taken out.*

m é h ē m e h ē (mehē). *a. fine, finely woven, smooth; ne kente or ketē ani ye m.; ñhōma or atuduru no ani ye m.; watwítwa nám no m., better: ñketēñkete.*

m e h ō, *myself.* Gr. § 57. *pr. 242.*

m m ɛ k w a ñ [abɛ ñkwañ] *palm-nut soup, a greasy soup, prepared with the pulpy or mealy and oily substance of palm-nuts, a favourite dish of the negroes.*

ammekyewa, *not having come to stay or last long; onipa yi am. = amma anmekyē korã.*

m ě m, *v. [red. memmem] to sink (down, nsum', in water, asase mu, in the earth); to be sunk, swallowed up, absorbed; usu no amēm,*

*the water has been sucked up, absorbed in the ground; to disappear, hide or lose oneself, be lost (wūram', in the bush); to (cause to) sink, put under water, immerse in a fluid; ośrāmān amēm fan', the lightning (thunder-stone) has entered the ground.*

ameme, a kind of animal, *pr.* 523.

mēmē, *red. v.* mē.

memmēn, *F. red. a. s.* mēn. — amemen, *F. redness.*

memmene, *red. v.* mene; *pr.* 2694. — *red. a.* mēn.

Méménéda, Memērēda, *Saturday. Gr. § 41,4.*

memmene-ahene (*one who swallows up kings*) a vaunting appellation of a king; oḥene biara a oye otumfo, oḥye ahene ūh. so.

amemmenemfē [wamemmene nemfē, *he has swallowed his side*] *disgust, displeasure, dislike, distaste, vexation, indignation; eye no am. = ompene, enyé no de, enyé no abodwo, eye no awerēho; ode am. sañe, vexed or fretting (at his mistake) he returned.*

amemim, *leech, blood-sucker, Hirudo, Sanguisuga medicinalis.*  
[*G. šiti.*]

mēn, mémmen, memmene, *F. a. red:* ouipa-mémmen, otam-mémmen, sika-m'.; *cf.* bēn, kōkō, tofammēn.

mēnā. *s.* mǎnā, mmārā, mrā.

menāse, mene asé, menewāase, *the under or lower part of the throat, gullet or esophagus; the heart as the seat of suppressed resentment; a grudge; ode me m., ode me ahye m., he bears me a grudge or spite; obi nè wo wo asem na ompé se okā a.s. onnyá hō adagyew a ode kā a, ode ahye ne yam' a.s. ne menāsé.*

menāse-bofunnuá or -dā' (dawá), *the uvula in the throat; ne menāse-dā ayi, abōn.*

menāse-pów, 1. *the prominent part of the throat. Adam's-apple, (the projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck).* — 2. *a grudge, hinderance of cordiality; owo no m., he owes him a grudge.*

menba, *F.* = menewa.

mene, *v.* [*red. memmene*] *to swallow (up), suck up, to gulp (down), devour; to engulf, absorb. pr.* 2694. mmene nām sa, na wosow ansā-na woamene, *do not thus gulp down the meat, but masticate it before you swallow it.*

mene, menewá, *the throat, gullet, esophagus; wotwaa ne mene, they cut his throat; pr.* 387. — okoseñ ne mene, *he went and hanged himself.* — ne menewam' awo, *his throat is dried up; cf. menāse, amenewá.*

mmēñē [bēñ] *nearness, neighbourhood; oḥeda mmēñē 'ne, he is to sleep in the neighbourhood to-day.*

menem, *v.* *to swell, e.g. of the virile member.*

menemmenem, *red. v. to swell, of a river; - nsu no ani m. = ye hurutututu.*

menemmenēn: ye m., *to be absorbed, imbibed (water, in the ground). Am. 8.8.*

meneñña, F. *publicly*. Mt. 6,46.18. = gua-so.

menewá, menewáase, s. mene, menāse.

amenewá: otim no am., *he takes him by the throat*. Mt. 18,28.

menewam' kuru, *sore throat*.

o-ménè-awó, pl. a-, a *bird* of the savanna, as large as a turkey, in form like a raven, black with a white breast.

me-ñkó-medi (*I alone shall eat or enjoy*): ye m., *to be selfish, self-interested*. pr. 3571.

mmeñkyee, mmeñkyeñē [beñkye(ñ)] = mmeñē; mefre wo ak'yirikyiri a, gye me mmeñkyeñē, *if I call to thee as from afar, answer and save me as one being near*.

Ménsá, Mansá [oba, nsā] pr. n. m. (= *the third child*).

ménsá, -sá, a kind of *yam*, s. odé. pr. 2033.2261.2559.

ménsère, = bensere, *basin*.

mmeñ-sòñ [abeñ, nsòñ] a kind of *wind-instrument*; seven horns blown together (mmeñ asòñ na wode gye d'wom biakō sō).

amensòñ, F. = amansañ.

mměrañ, mmārañ, *surname, by-name*: wobo no or wopae no m., *they give him or cry out his (honouring) by-names*: cf. oběrañ, nsāběrañ.

mmeñrañte-bére [aberante, bere] *youth*, the part of life between mmofraase and ñkwakorābere.

mmeranté-bó, *cruberance of youthful gaiety, arrogance*. pr. 88.

mmerantiwa-sem [aberantewa, asem] *brag, boast, vaunt, ostentation*; eda adi wo kasam' nè mneyeem'; óyè m. = óyè abántañ; ñkwankwāsem (*flaunting*) da adi wo nantew u.a. mu.

mmere, pl., s. ebere.

mmere, Ak. mmere, *mushroom, fungus*; s. ananse-ntamma 4.

mmere, s. mmerew.

[pr. 373.399.2034.

amere, amere, mmere [obsol. = bere, bea, nea] *place or manner (in which)*; where; amere (= amere a) wufi e? = nea wufi e? — fākō merē ogyinae na ohūñ sā no, ommekeyere na yentie! — amere woye ni! = senea woye ni! F. mbeye m'adwima de-mre u'a sem kyere n' ara, *I shall do my duty according to his word*.

a mere, 1. a plant used as a medicine on sores. pr. 2035. — 2. s. amiri.

mmerebéré [bere] *a disease of the skin*; eye onipa hō kōkó'.

mmerebó, berebó, *liver*.

mméréboa, a species of *ant*, small, of a reddish colour, having their nest upon trees; ntétéa bi a wowo dua so keka onipa.

mmerehua, pr. 855.

mmeremúduá, F. = mmeamudua, *cross*; cf. aseñdua.

mmereñkensóñ, -sono, *the young*, light-green shoots or blades of palms; s. ñkoñmu.

mereñkonyañ, pr. 654. = ñkūma.



mmereuson [bere, ason]: nua-m., *the whole round or length of days or of time; all days throughout.* Se wo nè me aiko a, nua-m. (cha ara nua oha) ná wodà só tè há! *if you do not go with me now, you will never get away from this place; s. Qdômānkāmā boq nua-m.*

mmere-sā [obēre mu nsā] *refreshment after hard work or fighting.*

mmere-su [obēre mu nsu] *refreshment after a journey.*

mmereu, *a.* [berew, berebere] 1. *soft* (e. g. wood, pr. 1244.), *impressible, yielding.* — 2. *weak, mild.* — 3. *tender; delicate, effeminate.* — 4. *weak, feeble, infirm, sickly; nehō ye m., he is not strong (bodily); - oye m., a) = odwo, he is weak; b) he is weak, yielding, pliable, indulgent; n'asō ye m., he is obedient.* — *Syn.* bētē, bódō, bōkō, bōrōgō, dábō, dufudufu, dēfē, fifā, fēfēfē, hòd'wō, horōhoro, n'ā, n'ī, nyāmō, siāmō, pōsoposo, pōsoposo &c. *opp.* deñ.

mmere-wa-bére [aberewá, bere] *the latter part of life or old age of a woman, following after mmabābere.*

mmere-wa-se m, *dealings, talkings or concerns of old women.*

mmēsā [abē, sā, to hang down?] 1. *a catkin or ament of the oil-palm.* — 2. *a braid, plait or tress of hair; oñwene ne ti m., owowo ne ñhwi m., she plaits the hair; m. tetare (fōmfām) ti lō, puā ðe, egyina hō.*

mmesea, Ak. = bosea, mmosea.

mēsēmēsē, 1. Ak. = ñketeñkete. — 2. *a kind of cloth; Abūroyiri kente bi na Akyemfo ato no sa.*

mmetemma [bētem, oba] *the thorns between the nuts of the oil-palm. pr. 683.*

mmew, 1. *a kind of reed or rush, bulrushes.* — 2. *a kind of printed cloth; s. ntama.*

mmew [bew, pl.] *places, mountains; mmew-ñhōma, map, chart, geographical drawing or delineation; atlas, collection of maps.*

mmewa [abē, dim.] *a creeping plant or climber, winding round palm-trees; abē hō hama; wot'wēt'wē sūm nsēmna; wode ye tui.*

mi, *pron., conjunctive form of me before close sounds. Gr. §54.*

mīa, *v.* [red. mīamia] 1. *to press, squeeze; atade no ñkó me yiye, emia me, the coat does not fit me well, it pinches me; adeso no mīa me ti so, the load presses my head.* — 2. *to press together, to shut, close (the eyes); omīa n'ā n'ī, a) = omūa n'ā n'ī, he shuts his eye; b) he meditates; c) he exerts himself, tries his best in doing something.* — 3. *mīa .. mu, a) to press together: mīa mu mā enye trawa kakra, squeeze it to make it thinner. — b) to restrain, restrict, straiten; omīa ne kwānyā mu, he restricts his privileges. — c) mīa .. mu, to repair (odañ mu, biribiara a ase na wopam a ebeye 'ye mu); cf. pompam, d'ñw. — 4. to arm oneself, take arms, be in armour, go in arms; orebemīa = orebebo ntoa na wasē akōt'wēā na waso tuo mu. Dawid nè Goliat kōkōe no, wammīa na okōe. — 5. to adorn or dress oneself; wamīa = wakekā nehō, wafura ntama a eye fe, wahye atade a eye fe; mīa is more used of men, lycheye more of women.*

amīa, *v. n.* the state of being armed; armour; wokoo amīa mu, they went in full armour.

amīa-de, (a piece of) armour or dress. *pr.* 3114. 3195.

m m i a-s-o, *inf.* 1. exertion. — 2. ade bi a wode amiamia biribi so.

mmiakō-mmiakō [biakō, *pl.*] one by one, one after the other, singly.

mmighē, Ak. how many? = ahē.

mifua-duam', *s.* kwata.

mikum-anause, *s.* aturukuku.

mim, *v. F.* to preponderate (?).

amím, *e-*, undue advantage, pre-eminence or superiority; greediness; fraud: force, violence. *pr.* 249. 753. — di . a. to over-reach, defraud, take in, cheat: to do violence. — ye a., to be selfish, self-interested, greedy; inequitable, unfair, unjust. Onyank. nyé amim, neyam' ye.

amím-dí, *inf.* the act of over-reaching, defraudation; violence: ade-kye mu wope se wofa nea esō; *syn.* usisi.

o-mímfó, *pl. a-*, a greedy, avaricious, rapacious person; *syn.* oniberefó, odifudépfó.

mínsim, *v. F.* to be gloomy, clouded, lowering, of the sky. *Mt.* 16,3.

amiri, a beast of prey (?); a hunter (?) *pr.* 544.

A'miri, a surname of the Asantes.

amiriká, *m-*, [*s.* abirika] a run, running, race, rapid course or motion; de m., to be in full speed: tu or tutu m., to run: to hasten, hurry. [*G.* foi (dše, dšo, hic, ša, tsē f.).]

amiriká-dé, the object or things for which a race is run.

a-mirika-déu: otu am., he runs with all his might.

a-miriká-tí, *inf.* the act of running, a run, course.

mó, mó-ó! or mmó, *F.* mbo, [the o is full & pure] *interj.* a form of congratulation, thankful acknowledgment, and of wishing success: well done! well then! good speed! good luck! hail! all hail! It may be said twice, thrice &c. *Cf.* amo.

mmo, na mmo (mmo) *F.* = mmom, *adv.* rather; then; but. — *Mt.* 10,6. 28. 19,25. 22,43. 24,45. 25,9. *Mk.* 5,26. 10,26. 48. 14,31. *1 Cor.* 15,46.

mo (with nasal o), *pron.* (*F.* Ak. often hom) ye, you, your. When prefixed to a verb before i, u, full e & o, gya, nyā, t'wa, d'wa, it is mu-. *Gr.* § 53-59.

mō, *v.* to tie about, wrap or wind round: mō amōase, to tie the under-garment about the loins.

mō, *v. F.* to be bad. *Mt.* 6,23. 12,34. *s.* mūō.

amo [pure full o] *F.* ambo, congratulation, felicitation; mā a., to congratulate, felicitate, hail, praise, acknowledge, to wish joy, good speed, or success; memā no amo, I bid him good speed (God speed); womā no amomomo, they hail him. *pr.* 242. 729. — *Cf.* mó.

amō [amūō?] badness(?) some moral defect, as ingratitude, stinginess; wayi m' amō = wanná m' ase, he has manifested against me ingratitude, i.e. he has been ungrateful to me: woyi m'amō = woyi

me ayamòiwéne (wose me yam' ye ñwene), *they upbraid me with or accuse me of stinginess.*

e-m ò, *rice, Oryza*, the plant and the grains; gu mô (in Kyerehi: saka mô), *to sow rice.*

m ò a, *v. [red. mōamōa]* 1. *to gather, press or form into a ball, lump, round mass; to roll or wrap up; m. dukū no hye wo ntama mu; wamōamōa ne ntama ahye ne mmotoan'.* — 2. *to become or make close, narrow, short; wamōa n'akatawīa āno, he has closed his umbrella; ɔdañ no āno amōa, the aperture of the room has been diminished; (ne yare nti) ne nañ āno amōa, his steps have become short. outumi ntwè ne nañ mu se kañno bio.*

m m ó á, *v. n. [boa] help; wodi m., they mutually help, aid, assist each other; cf. di nuḡboa, di hiafwè & oboa; F. mboa, grace.*

m moā, *s. boā, mmoādi.*

m m ó ā, a kind of checked culivo, chilloes.

à m ò á, Ak. amānā, *hole, cavity, pit, den, ditch, trench; cf. etū, okā, ñkonon; - bḡ or tu a., to dig a hole.*

m moa da bi, *s. boadabi.*

m m ó a-dí, *inf. [di mmoa] mutual assistance.*

m m o á'-dí, *inf. [di mmoā] the taking of bribes.*

m m ó a-dòmā [aboa, dōmā] *animals of all kinds, pr. 540-44.*

a m o a g y á n è w á, -gyanōa, a species of food for widows, prepared of mashed maize: *s. siw 1.*

a m m o a k ú á, *pl. m-, a kind of squirrel; syn. adwère.*

m moana, *F. which. Mk. 2,9. 12,28.*

m m o - a n i m, *inf. [bḡ anim] the state of facing each other; di m., to face each other; wodi m. fḡe wõnhō anim' ara, they sit opposite each other looking each other in the face.*

m o - a ñ k a s a, } *you yourselves; your own;*

m o - a r a, *pron. } even you, just you; Gr. § 59.*

m m o - ā n o [ebo āno] *breast, chest; sūmáñ bi señ ne m., an amulet hangs on his chest.*

m m o a - ā n o, *inf. a gathering together; cf. ānobia, mboaānofo, F.*

m m o - a s e, *inf. [bḡ ase] beginning, foundation (of a town, kingdom). Cf. ammḡse, ñhyease, mfiase &c.*

a m ò - a s e, *pl. m-, [mō ase] the under-garment or loin-cloth of the negroes, syn. ɔtam, ɔdánta.*

m m o b ā [bobā] *dry twigs, brush-wood, small sticks of a fagot.*

m m o b ā - d u a, a plant, the rods of which are tied across the sticks or poles in the framework of a negro house; *s. ñwōrā.*

m m ò b i t í r i, a kind of bead, *s. ahene.*

m m ó b ò, m m ḡ b o r o, *pity, compassion, mercy; óyè m., he causes pity i.e. he is pitiable, miserable, pitiful, deserving pity, he is a poor fellow; ohū me m., he looks on me with pity, is pitiful or compassionate.*

nate towards me, pities me, has pity, mercy on me, shows me mercy; hū (or f̄wē) yē m. have mercy on us.

mmòbò-mmòbò, *a. & adv.*, miserable, pitiful, in a miserable state or condition; n'anim yē m., he looks wretched, miserable, has a sad countenance. 1 Sam. 1, 18; onam m., he walks about in a sad condition.

mmòbom' [bobò mu] 1. a kind of white cotton cloth interwoven with red threads in squares; kente no yē m., wode adidisika ańwene mu ahińanań-ahinańanań. — 2. a collection, accumulation, mass, heap, assemblage; opp. ańkorańkoro.

mmòborò = mmòbò. — mmòboru', *F.* humbly.

mmòborohunu, *inf.* [hū mmòborò] mercy, mercifulness, pity, compassion, mildness; cf. ahūmòbò, timòbò.

mmòborohunufò, *pl. id.* a merciful person.

mmòboroni, *pl. -fo*, a pitiful, pitiable person.

mmò-deń, *v. n.* [bò v., deń a.] a strong exertion, effort, zeal, earnestness, ardour: -bò m., to be zealous, strenuous, eager, anxious; mébò m. maf̄wè, I will try my best. — mmòdeń-bò, *inf.* [bò mmòdeń] exertion, zeal, eagerness, diligence.

mmò-fòrò, *v. n.* [bò v., forò a.] a new exertion, new beginning: -bò m., to begin anew; mefi 'ne mabò asetrà foforo hō m., from today I shall begin a new life; eyi na òrebò m. (= òrebò asé foforo) ási dań.

mmòfráase, } [abofra, ase, bere] childhood, the time from  
mmofra-bere, } birth or infancy to puberty.

mmòfrá-abrèdè, a siliquose plant.

mmofra-fòròwá, -akokoā, -kòkòte, different kinds of plants.

mmofra-sè m, childish talkings, dealings or concerns.

mmòfũmá, 1. a kind of tree. — 2. the inner bark, the bast or fibres of that tree; ototoa hō hono. — 3. a string or cord made of it, = ñńahāmá; cf. m̄firiwa; *diff.* bofũ, bofũnnua.

amògóm, a kind of tree; sareso dua bi.

mògyá [s. bógyá] blood; cf. kafo, dase, danse; kã or gu m., to shed blood; woamã m. agu fam', blood has been shed. — mogyasú-fèuè (-funu?) matter, pus; the serum exuding from a wound.

mòhò, yourselves; mòhòhò, mòhò mòhò, yourselves mutually. Gr. § 57. 218, 1 a.

mòhò [mmòhòò, G. mulò] curtain, veil.

mmò-hò, *inf.* [bò hò] doubling, duplication; double: pair (anantwi m. anań, four pairs of oxen); multiplication by two or more than two; mitua no kaw m. anań, I pay him or restore it to him fourfold.

mmò-káw [mmòre a akaw] leaven, leavened dough.

mmò-kwa, the borrowing of another's garment.

mòm, *v.* [red. mommom q.v.] to roll or wrap up, furl, envelop: to squeeze together (that the hollow space disappears): dorobèń no amom; mom akataw̄ia no āno, shut or put up the umbrella; wakā ne neeema ñlinā amòm āno, he has packed up all his things.

e-m ô m [or mmom', fr. bô mu?] 1. ordinance, injunction, decree; interdiction, prohibition, prohibitory law; cf. mnära; wôahye mom se obiara mmmo so, they have decreed that nobody should mention the matter; every one is forbidden to speak of it. — 2. agreement; cf. mmom'; wôakôhye m. = wôapâm.

m m o m', inf. [bo mu] joining, reconciliation; agreement, convention, contract, stipulation, treaty; communion, peace.

m m o m', adv. (s. bef.) F. mmo (= mpo, Ak.) rather, in preference, more properly; mepe eyi m., I like this better; mepe ha-yi m. kyeñ hō, I like this place better than that one: eno m. na enyé korā, that moreover is not good at all, that is even worse.

m ô m â, mêmâ, red. v. 1. s. mâ. — 2. to dedicate, devote to; ode asoredaï (sika, ne ba) mômââ Onyame. — 3. to praise, extol, exalt, glorify; wômômâ ôhene = wôbô ne mmëraï kâ nea waye nè nea ne neuânôm aye agyaw no nè abusûa kô a ofim'; abrafo m. ôhene ye ne hō hū. — 4. onim mômâ = kwadwom-to or -be. — 5. m. hō, = kekâ hō nsem, to speak of a matter in detail, to enlarge upon, expatiate on, give a discourse on, make the application of. — 6. red. to talk unintelligibly; wobisa no asem a, n'ano momâmômâ.

m m ô m â-h ô, inf. (s. bef.) circumlocution; discussion, explanation; expatiating on, (idle) talk; êhō m. ni.

m ô m â, mômâ-sô, the forehead, front.

m ô m m ô m, red. v. 1. s. môm. — 2. to shrivel, shrink together; to curl up (as withering leaves).

m ó m m ó m, F. momon, a. s. amono, raw.

m ò m ò n ò t ò, mômrotô [G.] uncircumcised; uncircumcision.

m o m p o r o, a strap of leather put round one's neck and drawn so as to strangle the person.

m o n, v. F. (= mō, mŭō?) to be unrighteous. Heb. 6,10.

m m o ñ (cf. bôñ v.) a neigh, neighing, whinnying; - bô m., to neigh, whinny (of horses). Jer. 5,8. 8,16. — k a m., F. to wail. Mk. 5,38.

m m ô m u â, s. bonnâ; - t ô m., to intrude upon women by night, to ravish. — inf. m-tô.

a m ô n â, F. mona, s. amănâ, amără & amôa.

m ô ñ k y ê m, v. to bend, turn up, wrinkle; to double down (a leaf &c.); to be bent, turned up, to get a boss (as, a brazen vessel); osekañ no ãno am., ñhōma nom' am.; aŭowa no am. = bābi atom' señ bābi.

à m ó n o, -móno, red. mòmnoúo, or mómómno, a. raw; fresh, green, soft; unripe, immature; undried; unboiled, crude; s. Gr. § 70,1-3. odé mòmóno, odé-amóno, anámómno (wodi anámmono, they eat meat, wodi nám mòmónó, they eat raw meat), odé no yê mómóno; cf. ahabámmono. — amóno kânwê, quite fresh or new, used also of persons, as, a blooming youth; cf. buñ.

amono-akâ-ogya = nám momono a wôahow dakoro pe.

à m ó n o m' [amono mu, lit. in the fresh] directly, immediately, forthwith, on the spot; obo no bôo no no, a. hoara na otôe, when the stone hit him, he fell dead on the spot. F. amonn hoara, suddenly.

monom, *red.* monommonom, mörömmöröm, *a. smooth*; opoi no ye m.; *cf.* eso ye torotoro.

mmontoiŋkyē = okwañ kontoiŋkyē, *pr.* 1900.

mmópúmma [*cf.* bapomma] *s. & pl.*, *a respectable, honourable person* (onipa a oye opanyiñ hó-nè-hó nanso onim de).

mbordo, F. = mmoro-só, *exceedingly*.

mmore [bò, bore, *v.*] *dough*.

mmore-hú, = pitalú.

mmorka, F. = mmokaw, *Mt.* 13,33.

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

mmorommoromé, *s. abörómá, -mé*.

mmörö-sã [büro, usã] *rum, brandy*, brought from Europe or America; *cf.* usã.

mmoro-só, *inf.* [boro so] *abundance, exuberance, overflowing fulness*. — *adv.* *exceedingly*.

mmörótóá, *a kind of bead; s. ahene*.

mmós-šã, usã *a ębow, strong drink*, = mpáhyewa.

ammose, = mmose, ase, *beginning. pr.* 1891.

mmósea, *s. bosea, pebble; gravel. pr.* 2046.

mmoseawa [*dim.*] *small pebbles, gravel*.

ę-mō-si, *inf. s. emō & si*.

mmōsí, *a kind of country cloth, s. ntama*.

Amosu, Amã-osu [nea omã osu, Gr. § 39,9.] *the Rain-giver, a by-name of God; cf.* Amowia.

mmosuwa [obosu, *dim.*] *the early dew, condensed before day-*

mmotã [bota, *dim.*] *a kind of bead, s. ahene.* [break.

mõtãñ, *v. F.* = mantam. *Mt.* 21,2. *Mk.* 11,2.

mmoto, -dömã, *green (plantains), fresh (yam). pr.* 598.1133.

mmotoam' [ba = basa, toa, mu] *arm-hole, arm-pit*.

mmotoam-mã, *a swelling or tumor in the arm-pit; woboapa fre no*.

mmotoa-siñ, *na pompo no anhõñ kokürõ anye 'mtoam' mã*.

mmotoaase: wabõ ne m. afa obã no na ode no aguan akotrã...

mmoto-krömã, *the new yam of the first crop; wopañ m-; cf.* mpow. — m-m', m-bere, *the time or season in which the new yam is taken out; mmotokrömã-bere adũ*.

mmow, *mediation, negotiation in a matter between two nations which may lead to war; di m., to mediate, act as a go-between. try to reconcile; abõfo yi di m.; wõadi nram' m. dedaw, na anye yiye*.

Amowia [nea omã owia] *the Sun-giver, he who gives sunshine; a by-name of God; cf.* Amosu, Amã-omẽ &c.

mmôwá, *a tree, the bark of which is burned to coal and mixed with sweet-scented spices; ohũãm bi; dua bi a wotwítwa na wõde to gyam' mã ędañ gyabiriw, na wõayam na wõde ñhwãne tom' na mmã de fra wõñ aduru mu de ye wõñhõ (wõñ anim, akyi, koko so, nañ hõ, usa hõ).*

mmòwèrèbíwá, -wuwa: *gyare m-*, *he has lost his nails* by the whitlow (*s. okékaw 4.*) or by *gyatò*; *s. bówèrewua.*

amòyí, *inf. [yí amò] ingratitude.*

ò-mòyíífo, *an ungrateful person.*

mmò-to-hò, *inf. [bò to hò] procrastination, postponement, adjournment; delay.*

mmò-tò-sò, *inf. [bò to sò] false accusation, sgn. osusukā, utwatoso; nyé wo yònkò hò mm., do not cast anything upon your neighbour without being able to prove it.*

mmura & epds. *s. mmāra.*

mrā, *v. s. mǎnā.* — mmrā, *s. mmārā.*

mmrābrām', *v. n. [s. bra ma] the act of withholding, concealing &c.; unfairness, dishonesty, misstatement; dissimulation.*

amrāde, òmrā-kyerew, òmrā-ihōma &c. *s. amānade &c.*

amrādò, amrādo [Port. *governador?*] *governor; cf. brōhene.*

mmrañ, *s. mmērañ.* — mmrāññuāñ, *s. mmār.*

ò-mrātóní, *s. omuratóni.*

mu, *pron. s. mo.*

e-mu (u = ù), *the interior. 1. the inner or middle part, inside; any part or point within the limits of a line, surface-or body. — 2. the inner parts. cf. anom', asòm', mfēm', yam' &c.; the space within or inside. — 3. the interior of a country: emu nohò (nohōa) toññ, far in the interior. — 4. As a postposition after nouns & pronouns it stands for the foll. prepp. & adv.: in, at, into, through, within, inward, inside; between: of time: in, at, during, within; of a plurality of things: among, amongst; connected with certain verbs (as fi, to proceed from): out, from. See Gr. § 119. & Rem. on the tone of mu, which is high after a preceding low tone, and low after high tone. When used as a postposition or complement, the vowel u is often dropped, and the remaining m' connected in pronunciation with the noun or pronoun to which it refers, or with the verb. — 5. In some phrases emu forms the grammatical subject (instead of the thing to which it refers), as: emu da hò, it is or lies open, is manifest, plain; emu dọ, it is deep (abura, asu no mu, epo mu dọ); emu gow, it is spacious; emu tērēw, it is wide; emu ye deñ, it is difficult; ne yare mu ye deñ, his illness is severe; emu ye durn, it is important; emu ye hare, it is easy; emu siw me kakra, emu ntew me yiye, Gr. § 215. — 6. When compounded with nouns, mu expresses a manner of doing = after the manner or fashion of; e.g. mmari-mam', nnipam', brōfom', *s. Gr. § 131,4.* — 7. In composition with verbs, mu has the power of an adverb, meaning in, between, together; cf. bam', bom', dam', gum', wom', nnim', hyiam', tiam' &c. — mu or m' influences the pronunciation of preceding vowels, making the open vowels (a, e, o) half-open (a, F. e; e, o), and the half-close vowels (e, o) close (i, u).*

e-mù, *the interior or middle part of the body, the chest, thorax, rump, back; espec. the upper part of the back. cf. akyi; gyare né mù, he has a disease of the chest or lungs; né mù bu fāññ, his rump*

is flexible: opono ne mū, he is bending his back; otēe ne mū, he stretches his back.

mū, *a.* [*pl.* amūamū] 1. whole, entire, complete; unbroken. in good condition; opp. siū. *gow.* piece, fragment; odii dokono mū, he ate a whole (loaf of) bread; onipa yi, oye mū (pīrim), this man is not sickly, but lively (indeed); odi mū, he is without blemish or defect (mpakye ridzi mū, F. Mt. 15,31); edi mū = enni dem; ūkuruwa no bi ye amū-amū, ebi nso ye agow-agow, some of the vessels are whole (not broken), others are damaged. — 2. true, real, full, earnest, serious, sincere: eye me asedā-mū, it is a matter of heartfelt thanks to me, I am truly thankful for it; eye me ūkommo-mū, it is a matter of deep concern, serious care, grave solicitude to me, I earnestly wish or desire it. — 3. perfect, accomplished, excellent: onipa-mū, a man of distinction, of rank. *pr.* 2397.

e-mū, *a-, n.* a whole, entirety, totality; bo no mū, say it at once! mebo no amū makā se: I will gather or sum it up in these words:...

mū, mō, *v. F.* = mūō, to be bad.

a mū, a dead (human) body, corpse; a more decent expression than efunu.

mūā, *v.* 1. to shut, close; om. ne nsa āno (*pr.* 468), n'ani, he closes his hand, his eyes; om. n'ano, he shuts his mouth, holds his tongue, is silent, keeps silence, forbears talking. *pr.* 247. — 2. to be shut or closed; n'ani amūa, his eyes are closed. — 3. anim' amūa, remūa, s. anim.

mmuadā, *s.* abuada.

mmua e, *v. n.* [bua] an answer; asemmisá nè ne m., questions and answers.

mūamūā, *a.* narrow (as, the opening of a small bottle or phial); cf. dūedūewā, hiahā, tēatēa.

amūamūani, blind-mans-buff.

mmu-āno [bu āno] the edging, hem, skirt of a garment.

mmua-so [bua so] cover, lid, pot-lid; cf. mmutnso, ūkataso.

mmua-tāmá, Akr.-tam; Ky.-tōmá [ntama a obi de bua (kata) nehō so] a cloth to cover one's body, also in sleep (opp. odāsó); a cover; cloak, pull, pallium (as of the ancient Greeks).

mbubúá, F. = bubuafo, *pl. m-*, lame persons. Mt. 15,30f.

mmubui, *v. n.* [bu, *v. red.*] 1. lameness, a disease in the legs causing inability to walk. — 2. a fraction in ciphering.

mbubui, F. a) palsy, Mt. 4,24. 9,2. b) fragments, crumbs. Mt. 15,37.

mbubuiyi, F. a man sick of the palsy, Mt. 9,5. Cf. obubuafo.

mū-dūá [dua a ehye onipa mu na otumi gyina] support, staff of life; onipa m. ne kánkyyew (F.) or aduañ, *mun's staff of life is bread (food)*; *pr.* 2398.

mū-hāmá, a piece of cloth or rope tied round the chest to show excessive grief; - wabō m. = awherehow akā no na ode hama anase ntama abō (akyekyere) ne yam'.

mūhūmūhū, *a.* fine, of dry things that are ground; obo be-



dwiriw wòñ aye atoduru m.; óyám kyekyere m.; *syn.* fékofekò; *cf.* bódòbòdò.

muká, mukyíá, m-, bukyíá, *hearth, fire-place*; the hearth on which the negroes usually cook their food consists of three roundish elevations, formed of clay, between which the fire is made and on which the cooking-pot is placed.

muka-ase, *the place or apartment where the hearth is*; kitchen.  
amú-kýèñé†, *mummy*.

mum, *a. 1. deaf and dumb. — 2. having no opening or entrance. — e-mum, mumu, deaf and dumbness, dumbness caused by deafness*; *cf.* asitiw. — o-mum, e-mumu, *a person who is deaf and dumb.* *pr.* 2047. *F. Mk.* 7,37.

Mùmò, name of a month, about *December*; *s.* osram.

o-mùmó, mùmó, *pl. a-, [mũò, v.] an ugly, ill-looking, ill-shaped, bodily misformed person*; (*nea n'anim a.s. ne hònam nyé fe, ne ti kokuroko, n'aniwa ñkete-ñkete, n'asò ntitiwa-ntitiwa ñkete-ñkete, ne koñ tiā n.a.*) *pr.* 217.1801.2048-50. (mùmò-káñ, mumo-kyiri).

amùmò-yé. *F. amumuye, inf. crime, (act of) wickedness; wantonness, looseness. — ye am., F. Mt. 13,41.22,18. Mk. 7,22.*

o-mumò-yé'fó, *pl. a-, misercant, mischievous, wicked person, villain, scoundrel.*

o-mumò-wé'sewa [omumo a oye n'ade wese or wéwé] *a person not fair, but clean and tidy*; *opp.* oyiyebúru.

mumu, *s.* mum.

amumua ha, *a kind of plant.*

amumuyé, *s.* amumoyé.

muna, *v. [red. munamuna] 1. to become or be dark, to look gloomy*; *osu am., the clouds are dark. — 2. m. anim, = kum anim, to darken the face, make a sour face, to frown. — 3. wamuna, n'anim am., he looks sullen; he is gloomy, sad; wamuna ahye me, he frowns upon me*; *pr.* 248. — *oñam munamuna, he is melancholy.*

o-múnámúnafó, *pl. a-, a sullen, morose, peevish, discontented fellow*; *woye om., you are always displeased, discontented.*

muni, *v. to roll about.* *pr.* 1364.

mumúkam-so, *inf. [buñkam] transcendency.* *Kurtz* § 165.

muntum, *v. to turn over, turn upside down. upset, overset, overturn, subvert*; *m. toā (or aduru) no = fwie gu! — syn. dan ani butw.*

amúntum-àmúm, *adv. secretly, privately, in secret*; *yedii aseñ no am. = yehintaw kokoam' dii aseñ no na obi ante.*

múnúm', mürúm, *v. [red. múnnum-múnum] to cover entirely, wrap up, entrap, wrap round*; *syn. kata*; *ođe ntama bemúnúm' yeñ so, amúnnum poi so nneema ñhinā so, am. ne hònam ñhinā; — om. fasu so bae, he tumbled over the wall(?).*

o-múnúnníkúm, *pl. a-, 1. fog, mist*; *om. resi, a fog is coming*; *cf. kusukuku. — 2. cloud, cf. bów, osu, suwisiw. — 3. F. blackness. cf. tumm. — 4. a kind of dark-blue cloth. — 5. adj. dark-coloured: afasew m. bi ye adwèadwé.*

mũũ, *v.* to be bad, physically or morally; omũũ = eye omũũ-  
mũũ; ne mneyee mũũ = nyé.

o-muratoní, *pl.* a-fo, [Eng., Port.] a nuttlo.

mmũro-ńũo, búro-ńũo, olive oil, sweet oil.

mũrũm, *s.* mũnum.

amũ-sie, *inf.* [sie amũ] burial, interment, sepulture.

mmu-só, *inf.* [bu so] abundance.

mmusu, -o, mischief, misfortune, disaster, misery, calamity, adversity; a thing that causes mischief &c. m. aba me so, a calamity has befallen me; ahõdeń bebrẽ ye m., too much strength brings mischief, *pr.* 581.648.1394. — bo m-, to cause mischief to come, to do mischief; mabo mehõ m., I have brought mischief upon myself. — fa m., to suffer for mischief done; *pr.* 555f. 1738. — yi m., to remove or ward off mischief; *s.* mmusuyi; mekobisa me hõ, mekoyi me ti m., I am going to ask advice (i.e. to consult the fetish-man) to get rid of my adversity (lit. to remove my head's calamity); *pr.* 398. — Cf. obusufõ, obusuyefõ, ahabusu.

mmusu-bo, *inf.* the act of cursing; the committing of an act or acts that bring mischief. — mmusu-yi, *inf.* the removal of mischief; oyi ne ti mmusu ne se: ode ade a ode rekoyi mmusu no si nehõ anaimu de komã obosom a.s. osamai-kõ a o-ńẽ no anyã no; ne sẽ nti mmusu biara a wobeyi no, wõde kwati onipa-kõ no ti ansã na wokoyi.

musumusum, F. wim ye m., the weather is foul, stormy. Mt. 16,3.

amũ-fẽnetẽe, *inf.* Ak. the act of keeping one's back straight.

amu-féw, *inf.* [tew mu] prop. a rending of the interior or heart. i.e. grief, affliction, distress; diff. ntewmũ.

mu-twã, *inf.* [of twãm' = twã mu] adekyẽ ye awie mu-twã, the day (daylight) is about to finish passing, i.e. the day is nearly spent or passed. Mk. 6,35.

mmutu-só [butuw so] cover &c. cf. mmuasõ, ñkatasõ.

o-mu-yare, *e-*, a disease in the chest or back, causing difficult breathing, crookedness of the back &c. cf. sisiyare, osẽnimũ.

## N.

Words which have n as the first letter of their stem (usually with another n, in verbs sometimes with two ns before it), but are not found under N, — seek under D, or, when y follows, under G (gy).

The consonant n, when radical i.e. original, is united with nasal vowels (cf. M): whenever it is followed by pure vowels, it is a transformation of d, caused by a preceding n (or orig. m, ñ) or by negligent pronunciation, as in anadwõ, Ak. adadwõ. It interchanges with d, r, m, n; Gr. § 18. 19. B. 37. — n before y & tw, is not dental, but palatal. — ny is either original before ã, è, ï, or, when followed by pure a, e, i, it is a transformation of original gy, usually caused by a preceding n (m, ñ).

n- is a frequent *prefix* before stems beginning with t, t̄w̄, s, n, and with d which is then assimilated i.e. changed into n, also before stems with y and gy, (in which cases we write n-y and n-ny). — This prefix occurs 1. in *nouns*; 2. in *verbs*, viz. in the 2nd imperative and all negative forms. It forms a syllable by itself, if it be not joined in pronunciation to a preceding vowel or to the n of the subsequent syllable. See under m-.

n' often stands for ne (*pron. poss.*) before a-, seldom for no (*pron. obj.*). Gr. § 58. It may also stand for na, *conj.*

na, *conj.* 1. *and*. — 2. *but, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding*, cf. de, nso, nanso. — 3. (nā) *for*. — If any part of a sentence (subject, object or other complement, attribute, or adjunct) is to be rendered prominent, it is put at the head of the sentence and na follows with the proper sentence, in which then the part put at the head is indicated by a pronoun. Gr. § 247.

enna (F. inna) = eno na, *then, at that time, after this*.

ana, ana, F. ana, anā, anē, *conj.* 1. *or*; cf. anāsē. — 2. a particle noting the sentence, to which it is attached, as an interrogation; when the question is indirect, the dependent sentence is connected with the principal one by se, and the words 'se... ana' are equivalent to the Eng. *conj. whether or if*. Gr. § 139.142.153. — In F. ana is also found at the head of an interrogative sentence. Mt. 6, 26.7, 16.22.

anā, F. = ansā, *before, prior to, previously*. Mt. 5, 18.24.26.8, 21.29. &c.

nna, *v.n.* [da] *sleep*; wada owu nna, *he sleeps the sleep of death*; wakra me nna, *s. kra, v. 7*. — nna-nna, *s. ēda*.

nnā [s. mawā], *or*, nnā-ase-ñhwī, *the mane of some quadrupedal animals, as the horse, the lion &c.* — gyata wō nnā; gyata nnā-ase-ñhwī yē kufukufu (fukufuku); odwennini no nnā-ase-ñhwī dōsō.

onā, e-, (*dullness? slowness? cf. nā;*) the exact and original meaning of this *n.* (or *adj.*?) is not easily determined; we give the derived meanings thus: 1. *scarceness, scarcity, rareness, rarity; want of, lack, defect*. — 2. *rareness or value arising from scarcity, costliness, preciousness, importance*. — 3. *difficulty of access (to obtain or to perform)*. — 4. *dislike, disinclination, aversion, repugnance*. — *Phr.* nā is used as a complement of the verbs yē, dī, dē, as the foll. examples will show. a. (1.) Nuipa pa yē 'nā wō asase so, *good people are rare (or scarce) on earth*; pr. 2950. aka kakrá sē ná mīnī ūkesua nā bio, *in a short time I shall no longer have scarcity (or want) of eggs, i.e. I shall soon have eggs enough*; nuansā yī ñño hō yē nā, *just now oil is scarce*; ade hō ade yē nā, pr. 805f. — (2.) Ade yī hō yē me nā = ēhō hia me yiye, *this thing is valuable to me, I have it at heart*; ō, sē ñhōma hō yē me nā; minyā a, ankā mepē! *oh. I desire such a book; I wish I could get one!* — (3.) Ehō yē nā, = eye deñ se wobenyā, *it is approached or gotten only with difficulty*; ñhōma yī hō yē nā, mape bi mape mape, mannyā, *this book is not easily to be got; I sought for one repeatedly, but got none*; (mape mēberge ansā-na mekonyāe, *I had long to seek before I found one*). Adwuma yī yē oye-nā, *this work is not easy to perform*; Gr. § 105.5. onipa nyé dādā-nā, *man is easily deceived* ("Mundus vult decipi");

pr. 573.634.665.788.830. — b. (3.) Asempa no dii ḥo hyeñ-nā kaino, *the gospel (had, or met with, difficulty in entering) had no easy entrance there at first; oḥa abufuw a, wodi no pata-nā, Gr. §105.5.* — c. (1.) Oḍo me nā, *he has (entertains, harbours) a secret hatred against me; he bears me a grudge or spite, he bears a malice or ill-will against me; Laban ḍoḍo lakob nā se wafa n'ade de anyā nehō, L. owed Jacob a spite because he had enriched himself from his (i.e. from L.'s) property. Cf. adonā, Dowuonā.*

e-nā, pl. enānom, 1. *mother; pr. 2057-2069.* — in Ak. it is used only of the speaker's own mother: enā aba, *my or our mother is come; cf. oni, awo.* — 2. an honouring title of another elder female: enā or me nā Aforo fre wo, *Mrs. Aforo calls thee.*

anā, *relationship, ancestors, mothers (?)*; to anā, *to give one's genealogy, prove one's descent, claim relationship; pr. 358. e.s. wokwere wo nē obi ntam' abusūtasem a eḍa mu.*

nā, (n. or a.?) *weak, dull (cold, sluggish, heavy, phlegmatic?) n'adwēnem' (ne tirim', ne kōmam') ye no nā, he doubts, is doubtful, irresolute, in perplexity, at a loss (which way to take &c.) = onññ nea oye. se onnyé nni ō, onnyé nni ō, onnim, Gen. 45;26; — syn. nanñ. nennanñ; ni, merew &c.*

nna brabá, = ñkòñkònsá, ñkòntompo; óyè n., s. oḍabrabáfó.  
nada, nara, F. = quo ara, eno ara.

nnādà, v.n. [dādā] *deception, delusion, imposition, imposture, deceit, fraud; temptation; cf. nsisi, nnyigye, kusun-dì; soḥwe.*

nna da-sém, *fraudulence; stratagem, trick, cheat, wile, artifice; cf. ñkwadāsem.*

nnade-dworo, nnadewa asiñ-asiñ, a kind of gold used as currency by the Akems in ancient times, before they learned to use gold-dust from the Dankiras.

anadwo, F. anadwe, Ak. adadwo [da, dwo, lit. *the coolness of the day*] *night.* — anadwo-bóa [aboa] *a night-animal, nocturnal bird &c. pr. 1283.2072f.* — anadwo-de [a thing (ade) brought into the house by night, secretly] *bribe; cf. boā, adanmude.*

anadwo-fā [ofā, half, part] F. anafōa &c., *the late evening after sunset (ade reye asā na anim remūa); cf. anwummere, — 2. Aky. any part of the night; cf. oḍasu.*

anadwofā-sem, *an evening-word, an occurrence, altercation or quarrel in the evening.* when men are usually intoxicated by palm-wine. — anadwo-goru, *playing in the night. pr. 2186.*

anadze-gua, F. = anañ ase agua, *foot-stool. Mt. 5.35. 22,44.*

nnae, v.n. [da] *couch, bed, day-bed, sofa; cf. mpa.*

anāfó, *the place below, the part of a bed or couch at the feet; the under or leeward coast; F. leeward, eastward. syn. bokā; opp. atifi.*

anafofó, *the people of the lower or nether part of the town or country &c. — anafōa, F. = anadwofā, evening. Mk. 6,47.*

ánàfránàkú, a plant; n'aba kum ññuan. *pr. 2075.2472.*

anago, F. (anagyo) = anadwo, *night. Mt. 28.14. Mk. 13,35.*

nna-hō, *a deep sleep.*

nná-karánná [da & kra, c.]: ọ-nè no kọ u, wọkọ n., *they go to sleep bidding each other good night, i.e. they are on friendly, familiar, intimate terms with each other; cf. wakra me nna, under kra. [Diff. wókò, na kránà!]*

nná-kọkọ, *a goat or sheep given by a man to his bride before she comes to sleep with him.*

ọ-nák wá, 1. *a large tree with very fine flowers, hard wood and a thick bark; wọwawae ehò hono de saw wura. — 2. a man notorious for some deed and, therefore, able to do the same thing again; ọn. se ọbeyẹ yi, ọbeyẹ ampa; ade a asi ne tirim' no, ọmfere hō se ọbeyẹ; — waye ọn., he has become famous; wọbọ ne diñ a, na asem bata hō. — Diff. Á' nàk wá, pr. n. in pr. 2596.*

nam, c. [a = ã: used only in the continuative form (in all other forms fa or nantew is used); red. nennam] 1. *to walk, to be in any progressive motion, to go, run, crawl, creep, swim, fly, sail &c. to travel. pr. 2078ff. Cf. kọ. Onipa bi nam hẹ, a man is walking there; mihũũ no se ọnennam hẹ, I saw him walking there (to and fro); ehẹyẹn no nam ntemntem, the ship sails very fast; okwadu nam ntemntem, the antelope runs very fast; anômá nam soro, na apatá nso nam nsum', a bird flies in the air, but a fish swims in the water. pr. 457.1427.2081. — 2. nām is often combined with mu or so before another verb of motion, thus noting the way in which that motion is performed, or the means or mediator of an action, and is then rendered in Eng. by the prepositions through, by; e.g. ọnam mfenuserem' kọọ dañ mu, he went through the window into the house; ọnam atoro so dādāa no, he deceived him by a lie. Gr. § 108,27. 223,2. 237a. — In F. it is also combined with nti: ọnam hom atsetsesem ntsi wammā (= moammā) ne mbra ąntsim, Mt. 15,6. — 3. nam so, to proceed, walk on; to do forthwith, straightforward; wọnam so reba, they are coming on, draw near. Gr. § 111. Mrk. 15,43. — obi nam so bekā kyereẹ me, somebody straightway told me (of it). — nam ntenteso, s. this. — 4. nam (sũm) a se ye, to do underhand, secretly, privately (Gr. § 111): ohene pẹe onipa nam ase koyii Akyem hene asitiw, the king appointed a man secretly to apprise the king of Akem of the matter; ọnennam m'ase (= ọpẹ me bone, ọpẹ me amane-nyá, ofitifti me usem hō, odi me hō nseku), he aims at me, seeks my hurt. — 5. to exist in a certain number, to be so many together (Gr. § 199,4): yenam bāsia na ebae, we were six of us when we came; ñkyeneboa nam aliorow pi, apes (monkeys) are of many different kinds.*

ẹ-nām, 1. *flesh, meat of any animal; pr. 2077. 3301. 3407. cf. ọhō-nām. — 2. fish = nsunām. — 3. the flesh or soft, pulpy substance of fruit, also of palm-nuts: mângo yi hō nām dṣṣò; abẹ yi hō wọ nām bebrē.*

nnam, a., red. nnamnám, 1. *sharp, of a cutting instrument, of soap; ọsekañ yi ãno ye n.; samina no ye n. sẹ, eye ọgya! — 2. brave, bold, daring, intrepid, courageous, valiant. — nnam, n. sharpness, efficacy; pr. 2939. 2723. bravery, boldness, valour; cf. abọduru.*

nnam-kyereẹ, mañky. [nnam, kye] pr. 2809. s. ohũnkereẹ.

nnamé, wedge; dua a woseñ ãno afãnu de pā ọgya. pr. 2055.

nna-mmere-nsoñ, *all days throughout; length of days; s. p. 303.*

nāmmōkā [nāñ, mūō *or* bone, kā, *to touch*] *the striking or knocking of the foot against something, considered as an ill omen (wakā nāñ bone, he has struck his foot painfully).*

o-nammōñ, *pl. a-, [enāñ, boñ] 1. foot-print, foot-mark, foot-step. pr. 290. 354. — 2. step, stride. — 3. the sole of the foot; the foot: pr. 2087 ff. 2461. — onámmon-mù, the sole of the foot.*

nammōñ-koro, *a narrow path, pass. way for only one foot.*

o-nammōñ-ténteñ, *1. a long step; fa n., to walk with long steps, to stride. pr. 378. — 2. a person who takes long steps, who is a good walker, a long-shanks. Gr. § 39, 9 d. pr. 3003. 3005.*

nnaammōñ-námpāñ [s. ođámpāñ], *vestibule, porch, ante-chamber, lobby, waiting-room. the place of the door-keeper; a house through which a way leads to the inner yard; a covered entrance into the yard of a dwelling. Ky. ntwironoá.*

anám-móno [nām amono] *fresh meat, opp. nanhowe (wodi an., they eat meat; wodi nám mòmónó, they eat raw meat).*

nām-prówe, *rotten meat. pr. 364.*

nnañ so, *s. nnañso.*

nāñ', *v. [red. nāñ'nāñ] to melt, liquify, dissolve (tr. & intr.). to become liquid, be dissolved; said of metals, wax, tallow, fat (srade, nkū, nño &c. opp. da); cf. hono.*

e-nāñ, *pl. id. & a-, Ak. nane, the foot of a man, in Ak. the extremity below the ankle, in Akp. sometimes including the leg (gyā) and thigh (sère); the foot of any animal; of quadrupeds, the hind-foot, hind-leg (the fore-foot or fore-leg is called nsa); the foot of a table, candlestick &c. — Ne nāñ yē hare, he is light-footed, swift-footed. — mo nāñ-ase yē me hare dodo, you go too fast for me. — wo nāñ yē deñ a, (na) wobedu ntem, if you are a good walker, you will soon be there. — ode ne nāñ mu kyere, he takes to his heels. — onam ne nāñ mu = ne nāñ hunu, he walks barefoot; onam ne nāñ āno, he goes on tiptoe. — onam me nāñ ase, he is my attendant, one of my followers, walks in my suite. — me nāñ kā ase, I feel the bottom of the river. — ne nāñ tia adare so = ne nāñ gyina okwañ so reko, he is on the point of starting; pr. 3561. — tutu wo anañ duom na mérebá, go on slowly (leisurely), I am coming after. — tutu wo anañ mu kotrā bābī, change your place; otwē ne nāñ mu, he walks quickly, with long paces; otwētweñ nenañ mu, he stretches his feet; otwētweñ ne nāñ ase, he lingers, walks lingeringly. — bo anañ (s. bo 27), to walk together, keep pace; mintumi nē mo mmo anañ, I cannot keep pace with you. — Cpds. s. nāñase, nāñhiñ, nāñkroma, onammōñ, anañmu, nansa, nansin, nansoā, nautiñ, nantu, nāñwēá.*

anāñ, *n-, four. Gr. § 77.*

nāññ, nennāññ, = nā, *q. v. — aye n'ani so nāññ, = oñhú nea ónye no; cf. yā.*

nāñá, *pl. nāñānom, F. nāñām, 1. grandparent, grandfather (n. barima), grandmother (n. bea); pl. forefathers; first parents. — 2. (pl. nēñānom) grandchild. = obanāñ.*

o-nānā, -nī, *stranger, foreigner. pr. 2094.*

anānā-dé, *a thing (things) against the rule; opp. ade-trēnē.*

nānā hā, *a cutaneous eruption appearing after some stay at a foreign place; asē akese-akese; ūkuwa-ūkuwa bi a etotow nipa hō te se usēwa.*

anānānewá [nān, v.] *a brass box in which shea-butter is molten for anointing.*

o-nānā-ní, *pl. a-fo, stranger, foreigner (nea ofi kūrow bi so; eye yaw kakra; "ohoho" nyé yaw). pr. 2095.*

nnañ-ani, *inf. [dañ ani, cf. anidañ] perversion; subversion; revolution; n.-mānsō, revolution.*

nānā ūkānsō, *great-grandchild.*

anānā-nsā (Aburifo mmrañ); *woye an. — onanani nsā woiñ (mfrá woiñ mu). — anana-ansá-ló, people who do not permit foreigners to mix with them. pr. 2096.*

nān-am, *pr. 2127.*

nāñ-ase, *1. the foot, the lower part of the leg. — 2. the back or upper part of the human foot from its junction with the leg to the toes; cf. nāusa. — 3. the spare or place under one's feet. See enāñ.*

anānā-téñ, [*cf. nteñkyew*] *partial, unfair judgment; bu an., to have respect of persons in judgment.*

nāñ-hiñ [s. hiñ] *the shin, the fore part of the leg or crural bone.*

nnañ-hō no, *the axis on which a sphere revolves, pole. D.As.*

nāñ h o w e [nām a ahow] *dried meat or fish; opp. anammono.*

anāñ-hyeh yem', = *anañwuram'.*

o-nāñkā, *a large horned snake, syn. ebōre. pr. 524. 2097. 2356.*

nāñkasa, = *ono-añkasa, eno-añkasa, onoara, enoara. Gr. § 59.*

nāñ-kom [nām kom] *scarcity or dearth of meat or fish.*

nāñ-koiñ, *the joint between the leg and the foot.*

nāñ-koro, *pr. 2127.*

anāñkotí [enāñ & ?]: *tow an., to kick with the (hind-)foot; -opoñko tow me an., a horse kicked me.*

nāñkrōmā [enāñ & ?] *pl. a-, the knee; syn. kotodwe.*

nāñkrōmā-bēmmeñ, *anāñkrōmā-bēñ, a swelling of the knee.*

nāñkām [nām & ?] *a piece of meat, the leg or any other part.*

nāñkwi, F. = *nantwi. — mañ-kyeree, pr. 2809. s. nnankyeree.*

nnañ-mú, *inf. [dañ mu] 1. change, transformation; reform; conversion. — 2. inflection, conjugation. Gram.*

anāñ-mù [s. enāñ] *lit. in the feet i.e. footsteps, i.e. instead of, in the place of; ogyina m'an., he stands in my place, represents me; - (de.) hye or si an., to supply, replace, make up (for), compensate, restore, repair, repay &c. Gr. § 237 b.*

anañmu-hye, -si, *inf. s. ñhyeanaimu, nsianaimu, hye 3. si, v.*

anañmu-sifo, *pl. id., representative.*

nna-n-o, *nna no bi, the other day, lately, recently; s. eda, dabi.*

nān-nodow = *nām dodow, pr. 3611.*

nān-s a, nānsá-bōñ, *the foot below the ankles*, consisting of nan-ase & nammoñmu. [s. enāñ, nsa, sáboñ.] — nānsa-atade, *gaiters*.

nua-nsā [eda] *three days*; nua-nsā-yi, *in these days, nowadays, in our time: recently, lately, of late*.

nnansā-òmmáñ, *a thing of only three days standing, of no long duration, temporary, provisory, transitory*; — eye n.-ade, *it is a thing that shortly passes away*. — n.-mañsofwefo, *provisional government*.

anàñse, *spider*; cf. kónnòre, ntikūmā, okyémfó; pr. 2098ff. — an. akyere me nañ, *my foot sleeps*.

ananse-hùhù a, *a spider's web, cobweb*. Ak. ntóntáñ.

ananse-akete-ñwene: eye an., *it is (a thing like) weaving a mat of cobweb, i.e. ruin, unsuccessful work*.

ananse-ntám ma, 1. *cobweb*. — 2. *bob-net, bobbin-net, ground of lace*. — 3. *hair-net*. — 4. a kind of *mushroom, s. mm̄ere*.

ananse-se m, *story, tale, fable, fictitious narrative*: to an., to tell (prop. *spin*) a tale. — [ananse asem, lit. a tale of An., being a mythic personage, gener. called agya Ananse, to whom great skill and ingenuity is attributed, a personification of the spider; his wife is kónnòre, his son ntikūmā.]

nán-siñ, F. a., *stump of a leg, pr. 934, one-footed person*. Mt. 18, 8.

na-nso, conj. [na nso] *and also, but also; but, yet, still, however, notwithstanding*. pr. 7. 12. 506. 512.

nnáñ-sò, *a place in the forest with a hut or huts for hunters to sleep in*; eho ye nn. = eye ùhada, q. r.

nán-sóā, *toe*; the particular toes have the same names as the fingers: n. kokūrobeti, *the large toe*; n. kyerekyerekwan, n.-hene, n.-henniakyiri or safohene, n.-kòkòbeto.

nanta, nantam, *the foot of a bird*. pr. 1648.

nnan-tam' [odañ ntam'] *a narrow passage, alley or lane between houses*.

nantew, v. [inf. n-, red. nantenantew] *to walk, to travel on foot*; onantew dodo, onim nántew dodo, *he is a good walker*; cf. nam; — red. *to wander, ramble, rove*; cf. kyini.

o-nante-bère, *toil and weariness by travelling*.

o-nántefó, pl. a., *walker, traveller on foot; wanderer*; pr. 2102-7. syn. okwantemfo. — anantenante, inf. *wandering, rambling &c.*

anante-sé [nantew. ase] *the reason for, or the cause or aim and object of travelling, of a journey*.

nantew-yíyé, nante-íó, interj. *farewell!*

nán-tiñ, -tini, *heel*.

nantiñ-ka: aye no n., *it caused him to stop where he was*.

nantiñ-ñkáfú: òye n., = onantew a, ne nantiñ ñká fa yiye, nso onsi s̄i-pá, *he walks (steps, treads) more with the fore-part of the foot, the heel scarcely touching the ground*.

nan-tú, *the calf of the leg*. pr. 2108.

nnan-tw̄erem' [odañ & ?] *a covered way, thoroughfare, passage, alley between houses, leading into a yard*.



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

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

nā ñ-ñ wè cā, *pl. id., a-, [enāñ, adwè] the ankle, anklebone.*

nān-nyehiñ, *pl. id., a-, [nāñ, gya, hiñ] the shin; s. nāhiñ.*

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

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

nara, F. = ɛnoara. ɛnoara. *Mt. 13,57.* — ɛ-nara, *s. enéra, enéda.*

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

maase, *inf. s. ndaase, aseda.* — nnā-ase, *s. nnā, nuawase.*

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

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

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

nnawa-se [-ase] *the wings of an army; - t'wa n., to go, march or follow behind the wings of an army.*

nnawase-t'wafo, *the reserve-troops of the right and left wing.*

nnaworopéwa: mméa ñhwí à wódwère si won atifi sè duá', *the hair of women twisted or contorted and tied up that it stands out from the vertex or top of the head like a straight stick.*

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

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

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

ne, Ak. de (F. nye), *to be (to the full extent of the meaning of the predicate), to be identical with, to consist in; cf. ye.* When ne is used, the subject coincides with the predicate, or entirely absorbs the characteristics of the predicate; when ye is used, the subject partakes of the characteristics of the predicate; e.g. ónehéne, *he is the king (the one reigning for the time in the country of the speaker); ɔyɛ óhéne, he is a king (as there are other kings beside him); óne kèsé, he is the great one (no other being great to the full extent of the word or in comparison with him) i.e. he is the greatest; ɔyɛ kesé, he is great (as others may be likewise). pr. 1:375. 1721. 2191.*

From Gr. § 102,1.199,1. it may be seen that this verb occurs only in the continuative form, that the position of the subject and of the predicate or rather the complement of this verb may be interchanged, and that *ne yi*, *ne no*, may be contracted into *ni*, *neñ*. — The negative is expressed by premising *enyé* to the positive sentence: *enyé ohene ne me*, *I am not the king*. Gr. § 247,3*b*.

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

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

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

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

*anē*, F. = *anā*, or.

*nē*, *v. 1. to cark* (Lat. *vacare*), *ease the body by stool, go to stool*; less offending or euphemistic expressions are: *kyima*, *kò dua so*, *yē nehō yiye*, *gya ne nan* &c. — *inf. enē*; *pr. 407.501.2112*. — 2. *to excrete, discharge, s. red. nēnē*.

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

*nea*, Ak. *de a*, F. *nyia*, *dzea*, *dza*, [the *n. de* = *ade*, or the *pron.* of the 3rd pers. sing. (*ono*, *eno*) together with the *rel. part.* "a"] 1. *he or she who, he that, that which, what, also him or her who, he whose, he whom &c.* according to the context of the sentence and the succeeding *pron.* belonging to the *rel. part.*; see the explanation and examples in Gr. § 64,65. — 2. *(the place) where, the manner (extent &c.) in which*; Gr. § 65,11.12. — *pr. 2113--2283*.

*nné-bō*, *inf. [bō 'né] clamour, vociferation, chiding, quarrelling*. *pr. 331*. — *nné-bóló*, *a contentious, quarrelsome, peevish person* (*onipa a opē akasakasa nè kō dā*); *syn. omānefó*, *wénāfó*.

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

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

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

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

nnee: tu-, *to walk softly, slowly, carefully, stealthily, on tiptoe.*  
= nam brēō, bētē, de nansōā nantew; *cf.* tu nsoigo.

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

nne-fā, *inf.* hoarseness of voice.

nnefedefe-sem [defedefe, asem] *blandishment, flattery.*

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

ne-hi'ā, Ak. = ha.

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

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

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

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

anēm-de-yo<sup>†</sup>, *inf.* [ye anēm ade] *industry, manufacture.*

anēm-d'wūmā<sup>†</sup>, *manufacture; an.-dān, manufactory.*

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

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

nena, *grandchild; s. nana.*

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

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

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

anēnē, *pl. id. or n-, raven; s. kwākwādabi, wāwā.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

nɛ..., nɛni... in Fante words, are often written nyi..., ndzi...

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

nɛni, neg. v. di, standing also instead of the neg. form of wɔ, not to have; not to be at a place. Gr. § 102,2,3. pr. 906-922.2305ff. — unim', nɛni mu, not to be in or among; not to be true.

nɛ, Ak. v. = nɛm (F. nyim), to know. Gr. § 102,2.

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

o-nɛ, 1. relative, relation, kinsman or kinswoman, = obusɔni; onipa yi, me ni ni (me bi ni); ne ni awu. pr. 251.2287f.3176. — 2. a person in general: a) in compounds or derivatives, forming, as it were, a suffix which in the plural number is replaced by fo; Gr. § 38. — b) in the lengthened form ónɛ́, when followed by no, kō or the rel. part. 'a'. Hena na wasee m'ade yi? — minnim ónɛ́-kó; — ónɛ́ nó muè! ónɛ́ à óbɛsɛɛ m'ádé yi mmeyi nehō adi kóm! Cf. onipa, oyā.

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

nɛ, a. weak; wayɛ nɛ, = wagurow; s. nā, merɛw.

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

A) n'ani ba me so, he remembers me; n'ani ba asem no so, he recollects the matter; n'ani ba nehō so, he comes to himself, recovers his senses, Acts 12,11. Lk. 15,17. — n'ani a bere, 1. he is in a passion, impassionate, strongly affected, in a rage, angry; pr. 2290. — 2. he is grieved, sorrowful, mournful, in a fit of grief or melancholy; pr. 2292. — n'ani bere ade (sika, mmea), he covets, desires, eagerly wishes for, lusts after something (money, women); pr. 2298.2291. n'ani bere a-dwuma, he cannot rest satisfied till he gets something to do. — n'ani so

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

is pure, clear; tam fufu a anyi tsew, F. a clean linen cloth, Mt. 27.59. - n'ani atew, his eyes are open, he is intelligent, prudent, shrewd, cunning (syn. wabeh); he is civilized. - n'ani so atew, he has become sober, conscious of himself. - n'ani atetew, he has recovered, collected himself, come to himself. Acts 12.11. - n'ani ato, he is disappointed. - n'ani ato dweh, he looks and looks, forgetting himself, stares at one place; cf. n'ani aka no so. - n'ani so toto, totò, pr. 2300. - n'ani atò (nehò?), he is bashful, ashamed, disgraced(?). - n'ani too so, it came into his remembrance, = okae. - n'ani tra no, he is pretentious, pr. 580. - n'ani atra ne ntoh, he is supercilious, presumptuous, haughty, arrogant, pr. 2302. - n'ani at u ato ne nsam', he is in anxiety, confusion, perplexity (by grief &c.) = n'ani abere, onhú bābi, awerho akata n'ani twom, etc se n'ani atutu agu. - n'ani tna no, he sees him with his eyes; anyi tuia hō, F. it is visible. - n'ani t'wa = n'ani gyina or kisā, his eye is turned towards, he longs for. - n'ani wo so, he bears it in mind. - n'ani a wo = n'ani ye den, onuro f'wē, he is not timid. - n'ani a w u, he is ashamed, abashed; pr. 2303. - n'ani wu ade, he is bashful. - n'ani a'wia no, he is fallen asleep. - n'ani ye den, he is hardy, forward, presumptuous, insolent, self-willed, stubborn, obstinate, impertinent, impudent, audacious, bold, daring, dauntless, resolute, intrepid. Rog. 742.861.885. - n'ani ye hyew, he is hardy, rash, fierce, unruly, turbulent. - n'ani ye krāmākrāmā, he is fierce, unruly, wild. - n'ani ye no kwañmu kwañmu, he looks out for (or, is expecting) some news or message. - n'ani so ye kra-kra(kra), he is in anguish or anxiety. - n'ani ye no akyirikyiri, he apprehends, fears, suspects. - n'ani ye 'merew, he is soft, meek. - n'ani so ye sākāsāka, he is bewildered, confused. - n'ani ye osorosoro, = óyè n'ade sakasaka, he is fickle, inconstant, careless. - n'ani so aye no tetere (or atere no), he is absent, wandering, his mind is troubled. - n'ani ye no ntirentire or totòtotò, he is in consternation, alarm, confusion, perplexity = eye no aniani. - n'ani so ye no yā, he is astonished. - n'ani so aye yiye, he is tipsy, flustered, &c. - n'ani so nyé, he is tipsy, muddled &c. cf. bow (nsā).

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

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

ani, a disease of the eyes, ophthalmy.

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

aniani, 1. (adv.) the surfaces only i.e. superficially; perfunctorily, negligently, carelessly; mewee no an.; onyamesom nyé ade a woye no an. = ebinèbí; okō aniani, he has to face or fights with opponents on more than one side(?) pr. 1592. — 2. n. embarrassment, puzzle, distress, perplexity; eye no an., asem no ye wou an., sōtorc abieñ ye an. = anikrákra, pr. 3041. — aniani-dwūmā, superficial, perfunctory, negligent work.

aniape, a kind of jumping insect.

ani-ase, 1. the cheek; nsensañe abieñ twa n'an., two lines are cut across his cheek. — 2. the side or slope of a hill: bepow no ani ase fá ye kuroñkuroñkuroñ, na n'an. fá de, esiñ ñkakra-ñkakra; — sware bi aniase, s. sware.

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

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

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

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

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

onni-bi-amanne-dwóm, s. dwóm.

onmbiamannefó, = omanneni.

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

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

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

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

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

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

nīdó [oni = onipa, do] *humanity, gentleness, affability, kindness, amiableness*; oye n., *he is humane, kind, benevolent*.

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

ani-edēñ, ani-ehyew, s. annodeñ &c.

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

o-nīfāfo, *a right-handed person*.

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

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

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

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

o-nifràéfò, onifuraefo, F. nyifurafo, pl. a-, *a blind person*.

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



*patria, where it is well, there is one's country.* — ànígye-de, a *pleasure, pleasurable thing or performance, enjoyment, amusement, sport.*  
 àní-gyeñ: F. anyigyeñm', *soberly.*

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

àní-haw, *inf.* [n'ani ahaw] *sloth, laziness, tardiness; pr. 231f.*  
*syn.* akwadwero, wērehunu (Ak.). — oye an. (or an. akā no), *he is*  
*lazy, idle, inactive, — aníha-boa, a kind of fly.*

o-níhafo, *pl. a., one too lazy to do any thing except eating and*  
*chatting; sluggish; pr. 231f. syn.* okwādwōfo.

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

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

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

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

anyikaberedze, F. *covetous desires.*

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

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

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

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

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

ó-ní-kō [oní, kō] *the person concerned or in question, the parti-*  
*cular or respective person.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

recognition, recognizance; pre-eminence: victory, triumph; cf. ñkōnim. Meyē ade yi mamā me wura, na manyā n'anīm nīm; nīm ne ade a woaye so ayeyi a woyi wo; wode abaninsēm na eyē, enyé adow n.a.; ohene kō a nso, odi nīm. — gye nīm, to gain the victory; di nīm, to triumph.

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

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

B) waba n'anīm dodo, he has gone too far with his promise. — obu n'anīm = oyiye ne ñlwi āno, he shares off the hair from the forehead. — ofwē m'anīm ye, he does it from respect to, in deference to or with a regard for me; pr. 262. syn. ode n'ani to m'anīm ye, s. ani; odi asem a, ofwē onipa anim yiyi mu. in litigations he has respect of persons; cf. Rom. 2.11. James 2.14. — okum or omuna n'anīm, he darkens his face, is sullen, sulky, gloomy. — okyi m'anīm, he detests me. — oye m'anīm ñkyene, he flatters me, speaks well of me in my hearing; s. ñkyene. — oyi n'anīm (ye), he sets his face, has the intention (to do something), is serious, earnest, upright (in doing something): mayi (m')anim se merekyerew ñhōmā'ne, I have the decided

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

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

nimdeé, F. nyimdzē, *inf.* [nim de] knowledge, understanding, intelligence, wisdom; s. nyansā. — wahū or wanyā or owō n., he possesses knowledge, is intelligent, wise, prudent, considerate; pr. 191.2355. — ne n. dōsō, he possesses extensive, vast, immense knowledge; osereé Nyākp. n. pa, na wanā no n. keše.

nyimdzeni, F. according to knowledge, 1 Pet. 3,7.

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

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

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

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

anim-hāre, lightmindedness, fickleness, frivolity; baseness, villainess, infamy. — o-nimhārefō, *pl. a.*, an unprincipled, disreputable, mean, profane, impudent, insolent person, a blackguard; obo bra bone uti, obi ani nsq no; n'ani n'wu ade.

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

anim'h o, in front &c. s. anim.

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

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

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

anim'ūkyéne-atiko-yisá, pr. 2353. s. nkyene, sereserebokrōn.

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

nnimmó, *inf.* [= diñ-bó] mentioning of one's name in a bad way; — mmimmó :, dōsō, afei gyae! it has been mentioned enough, leave off now; nnimmó-dódow ye owu, pr. 253.2357. — wōasoano mmimmó-kyéw = wōmmó nò diñ pa, na dā wōbō ne diñ a, oyáw nè unomé na ekā hō.

ani-mommono [ani, amono] *adv., n.*, alive; cf. anikañ.

animpi? F. enympi, Mt. 11,12. by force; cf. mpi.

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

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

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

anim-u-tete, *inf.* [anim tetew] Kuk. daybreak.

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

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

o-níni, *pl. a-*, 1. *the male of animals*; *pr.* 2359. akoko yi ye n.; it occurs espec. in epds. (odwenuíni, akókoníni, nantwíni, opoúkoníni &c.) Gr. § 41. — 2. *a person distinguished in or notable for something, reputable, notorious*: — onipa yi, oye 'nini, s.eb. oye opa-nyiñ bi a owo sika bebrē na owo nnipa. *Deriv.* animmā, nínkunu, [aninsem.

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

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

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

o-nínkufó, *pl. a-*, *a jealous man*; *cf.* korafo.

anin-sém [onini asem] *manliness, manfulness, bravery, boldness*; di an., *to act courageously*; mise medi an. a, na mo na m'akyi t'wéri mo na midi.

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

nínséñ, *v.* [F. nyinsén] *to conceive, become pregnant*; *s. yem.*

nínñwo [diñ, ño, *cf.* kwaño] *the bare name without the official title*; obo me n., *he addresses me unceremoniously.*

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

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

o-nípa-ba [onipa 2., oba] *a person of the kings family, espec. by his mother*; ou. na oko no! on. ni!

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

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

wò ho yi, metañ wo! (— medo wo!) mempé wo n., *with one like you I will have nothing to do!*

o-ní-pa-mũ [mũ, a.] 1. *a complete man, the whole man or person; wo n. yi, mempé wo (metañ wo, medo wo); onipa mũ a ote ho, ade kyè a, onyé fwè; adidi ñkò na odidi, he is an idle fellow; all day long he does nothing but eat. — 2. a full i.e. fresh or vigorous man: wo n. a wngyina ho yi, wuntumi ñkukuru adaka yi! such a strong man as you should be able to lift up this box! — 3. an excellent, distinguished, honourable, eminent man.*

o-ní-pa-sàè, s. osac & oyitòní.

ní-pa-sú, F. = nipabañ; ne n. nyé fe.

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

à-ní-pù ñ, *the cavity or socket (orbit, glene) of the eye.*

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

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

à-ní-so, *inf.* [so ani] *pleasure, gratification; delight, contentment; will, intention; enyé me aniso, a) = ensò m'ani, enyé me fe; b) = enyé se mimmú wo a.s. m'ani sã wo (wode to opauyiñ bi tafrakiye kasa), not that I disregard or disrespect you.*

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

ani-sò-he ñ hãñ, *inf.* [ehenhãñ n'ani so] *negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, recklessness; syn. anibiannáso.*

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

ani-sò-wò h ò, *self-complacency.*

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

à-ní-suatetèw, *eyelash(es). pr. 2440.*

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

enyitañ, F. *id.*; nyã-, *to be envious, Mt. 20,15.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

àníwa, *pl. id.* F. anyiwa, anyua [ani, *dim.*] 1. the eye as the organ of sight or vision; *pr.* 2444ff. — obu n'an., *he shuts his eyes*; *cf.* aniwabubu, mia, mña, tew; n'aniwam' aye kürónù or hó, *his eyes lie deep, are sunk in their orbits, he is hollow-eyed* (from leanness or by nature); n'an. di atwasi, *his eyes are rolling from pride, haughtiness, anger*. — 2. the eye of a plant, bud, sprout, germ. — 3. nsu an., a well or spring of water, fountain, source. — 4. of other things resembling an eye: a) pãne an., *the eye of a needle, syn. pãne asô or fwene*; b) the eye or catch for a hook; c) adaka an., *key-hole*. *cf.* adakani. — 5. aniwa-so; F. anyiwa-do, *outward*, 1 Pet. 3,3. n'anyiwa-do, *rightly and duly*. *Cf.* ani-hayi.

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

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

níwa-nm ma [oní, *dim.*] *relatives on the mother's side*; nuamma, *brother's children*.

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

aniwam'-kekaw, *s. okekaw, 3.*

aniwam'-kurn, *a sore eye*.

àníwa-àníwa, *a kind of jam, s. odé.*

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

àni-wu, *inf.* [n'ani wu] *shame*; *cf.* aninguase, afere, anito.

àníwu-dé, *shameful things or deeds.* [*pr.* 464,2451,2953.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

what you have got to say; n'ano a obuei anto, he had begun to speak, but did not finish. — n'ano ato me, his mouth has reached me i.e. he has spoken bad of me; dā n'ano reto wo, he always speaks ill of you, challenges you; — n'ano tōtō, he speaks confusedly; okā asem no a, — ontumi nkā mmā entēe, he cannot relate it aright. — m'āno nt̄wae e, my mouth is not yet cut off, i.e. I have my own mouth still, I also have something to say. — n'ano awo (wósē), he is eloquent, has a voluble tongue. — n'ano ye bīrebire, kūrōkūro, pērepēre, he is hasty, inconsiderate, indiscreet in speaking. — n'ano ye de papa, dew dodo, dōkō, frēmfrēm, his mouth or tongue is (too) sweet, i.e. he is a flatterer. — āno ye deñ, s. āno 8. — n'ano ye deñ, he has a sharp tongue, uses strong, abusive language, is quarrelsome; pr. 194.571. — n'ano ye duru, he is not talkative; he is close, reserved; ne tam or n'amōase āno ye duru, his purse is heavy, he has a well-lined purse. pr. 493. — n'ano ye tōro, tōrófe-tōrófe, he has a slippery mouth i.e. he cannot keep silence or secret, he blunders out or lets out secrets. — n'anom' ahunu, ahyehye no, pr. 254. — āno akum or asiām, the edge has become blunt, dull. — n'anom' (cf. āno 1.) akum or asiām, his mouth is tasteless or undone, he has lost his appetite. — n'anom' atew, he has recovered his appetite. — n'anom' ye no de, he has a lickerish mouth, likes dainties. —

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

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



wanôa bore asâ nehô, *he has prepared poison to stick fast in himself.* — wakâ asemmone agu nehô so, watôtô nehô âno, watow dua afwê nehô so, *he has injured or slandered his own character.*

anôá, n- [âno 4. dim. ?] used only in compound nouns, a place, space or region adjoining or contiguous to or bordering on that which is indicated by the first part of the cpd., s. ñhânôá, ñkokonôá, ñkômânôá, ñkwânôá, mpenôá, nsanôa, nsmôa, ntentennôa, ntônânôa.

onó-a ñ kasa, nânkasa, (he) himself; (she) herself. — nânkasa nè bá, *his (her) own child.* — onó-ara, id.; just he, even he (or she); the same; obarima a 'nera wuhû no no, owoara ni, *this man is the same whom you saw yesterday.* — eno-a ñ kasa, nânkasa, itself. — eno-ara, itself; even that, just that; the same thing. Gr. § 59.

ânobâbâé, inf. [âno, baebac] *dispute, contention*; — di an., *to be engaged in a dispute.*

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

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

ânobërebëre, *soft speech.* pr. 2452.

ânobîrebîre, *a talkative, prattling mouth or tongue*; óyè an. = òyè birebirefo.

ânoboa)boá, inf. [boa âno] *the act of gathering.*

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

ânobone, *a quirellor, brauler*; onipa a asemmone fi n'anom dâ, obua ñkûrofo sô dâ. pr. 2453.

ânobów, inf. [âno a ebow, a stinking mouth] *a scornful, mocking or jeering reply.* 2 Ki. 7, 2. omâ me an., *he gives me a scoffing, ironical, abusive, insulting or defying reply.*

ânobrámmram, cf. ânobîrebîre, -kûrókûro, obrámmramfó.

ânoda-so [âno a eda so] *the upper lip*; an. bogyese, *mustaches*; gyaw an. bogyese, *to grow mustachios.*

ânodé, *flattery*; enyé me ânodé ô, *it is, I assure you, no flattery, when I say this.* — ânodéfédefe (âno a eñkâ ahupõsem) *fair, mild, flattering speech.*

ânodí, inf. [di âno] *agreement, bargain, compact, contract.*

ânodisem, *resolution of an assembly, decree.* Kurtz § 7.

nnódowa-nnodowa, s. dodowa. — nnodowê, s. dodowê.

ânóennam [âno a eye nnam] *sharp-pointed; a sting*; mã bone ânó ânóennam ñkum, *grant that the sting of sin may be blunted.*

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

nofôa, nofôa, F. = anefôa, anadwô(fâ).

ânólôa: t'wítwa .. an., *to cut or wound with the sword of one's mouth, i.e. with grievous speech, to scold*, = yaw, bô .. ahohora.

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

ánùfránakó, anafranaku? *pr.* 2075.2472.

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

nóhòà, nóhòá, nóhò, Ak. dóhàá, *beyond; the place (places) or regions beyond.* Gr. § 127.

ano-hoba, F. [āno, ahoba] *promise; cf. ebò, ùhyease. — bò an., = si ānowowá, to promise, Mt. 14,7. anòhoba-mań no, the promised āno-ùhòma, Ak. = ānofafa.* *[laud.*

an-ohyirá, *inf. s. hyira āno.*

āno-kése, *a large-mouthed person.* *pr.* 2474.

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

nókòásiri, *a valuable kind of cloth, softer than silk (kòkò, fufu, tuntum, ankàhouo, bònwoma, apopóbiri); cf. unokua.*

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

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

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

o-nokò-tẃá, *inf., s. onokò.*

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

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

āno-kùrókùro, *pr.* 1085.2455. = āno-brámmram, āno-birebire; òyè an. = òyè okùrokùrofo.

Anókwá, *pr. n. m.*

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

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

nokware, nokwarem', F. nokwar, nokworem', *truly, in truth.*

a-nokwásém, *truth, a true saying or story; ká n., to speak truth; — honest dealing.* *pr.* 755.

nokwere, Ak. = nokware.

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

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

anom' [āno mu] *the mouth*, viz. *the inside of it*, espec. as the organ of *taste*; s. āno, 1. 12. with the *phr.* n'anom akum, atew, ye no de; gye ānom, tow ānom toā mā; *pr.* 2464ff. — wososo n'anom' aũkā, *they drop lemon-juice into his mouth (to be spit out) i.e. they in a cunning way and with ill intention compel him to give his opinion.*

anom'-kékáw, s. okékáw 1.

anom'-kuru, *sores in the mouth.*

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

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

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

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

ānómāñne, *an evil, wicked, vicious deed*, espec. when done in secret; *rice, wickedness, viciousness*; óyè an. = odi nsemmoné; óyè me an. = óyè me ayayáde, óyè me hó sá wò usém mñ; *cf.* am-moye, mmāratō, abususéñ, abonefosém.

o-nómāñnení, *pl. a-*fo, *a vicious, wicked person.*

o-nōmāñkōma, F. 1. s. Odōmāñkāmā. — 2. *eternity(?)* Ps. 90, 1. — on. gya, *everlasting fire*, Mt. 18, 8. — on. abemman, *eternal kingdom*; On. Nyañkōpōñ, *the eternal God.*

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

anom'-dew, *lickerishness.* *pr.* 392. 3548.

o-nomdégw'-fó, *pl. a-*, *a lickerish person, dainty-feeder, sweet-tooth*; nea ope nām pī. *pr.* 2494.

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

anomē [nom, *v.*] *a drinking-place.*

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

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

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

nommóm, s. dommóm. — nommóm-fá, s. dom..., *capture; captivity.*

nnōñ, *inf.* *graceful, affected walking*; s. dōñ'; *pr.* 230.

nnōñ-abieñ, *two o'clock*; nnōñ-abiesā, *three o'clock*; mñon-nañ, *four o'clock*; mñon-du, *ten o'clock*; mñon-dubiakō, *eleven o'clock*; mñon-dumieñ, *twelve o'clock*; s. oññ, Gr. § 80, 4.

anonne, F. anomdze, [ade a wonom] a drink, beverage, potion.  
 nnónnùémma [wón a wódo adé mma = amaimma] children  
 or members of the community or people. (Ohéneba da mo ase, nu.!)

Nnònkó, -m', the countries in the interior to the north of the  
 Tshi and Eze tribes, inhabited chiefly by Mohammedans; cf. odońko  
 & Gr. page XIV.XV. (Introd. § 2).

mnońk-besū, a kind of country-cloth, s. ntama.

mnońk-mnońkó, a kind of yam, s. odé.

nnón-kōe, s. dońkōé'.

mnoń-krōń, nine o'clock. Gr. § 80,4.

nnonnommá [doń, dim.] a little bell.

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

mnomontutuo, Gy. rags?

nnónnówa, a kind of bees; cf. odowá.

mnon-sīa, six o'clock; mnon-soń, seven o'clock.

mnon-núm, five o'clock; mnoń-wotwe, eight o'clock.

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

anopá, Ak. adopa, F. anapa, [eda, pa] morning; in the morning.  
 anopa-liéma(hema), anopa-tutu, very early in the morning (about  
 5 o'cl.); -s. anapa, adekyèc.—anopa-didi, anopa-duań', breakfast.  
 —anopa-dwuma, pr. 2497. — anopa-nòm' [ānōm'] pr. 2496.

anopa-sóre, morning prayer or service.

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

ono-pōń-luuu, empty boast or bluster, ade a wuńni bi hō alō-  
 hoahoa. pr. 1086.

mora, Ak. = ungra, yesterday.

o-no-se [āno, se] F. concord; bō on. tēnā (awar m), to live to-  
 gether (in the state of matrimony).

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

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

āno-sese-ade, braggart. pr. 959.

āno-síń, one without lips, whose lips are cut off by way of  
 punishment; cf. asōsíń.

āno-so, pudenda, genitals, nakedness.

moteq, Ak. s. dote.

āno-téw, inf. fluency of speech.

āno-tó, inf. sending an abusive word.

āno-tó, āno-tótō, inf. false accusation, denunciation, sycophancy.

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

ānō-wōwá [āno awowá] *promise*; wasi me au., *he has given me a promise*; s. ānohoba.

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

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

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

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

o-nua-banīn, o-nua-bàrimá, *brother; pl. nuabarimanom*.

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

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

nūe-nūe, *slowness; carefulness; syn. bēřō*; — bō n., *to be cautious, to act considerately, with circumspection*; obo n. akokyerē anōmā; oḱommofo no bōo n. koyii ne foto.

anu-ēdēn, anu-ēhyéw, anu-enyám, *s. anu-odeñ, -ohyew, -onyam*.

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

nūf'ù, (conn. né nūfu) F. numfo, *the breast of a female, udder*; meton. *milk*. — mā.. n., *to suckle*; *Mk.* 13,17. — num n., *to suck*; — t'wa.. n., *to wean*. — nūfū-ānò, *pap, nipple, teat*. — nūfu-boa, *mammal*. — nūfu-kyí, *inf. the milking of goats, cows &c.* — o-nūfu-máfó, *a suckling woman, wet nurse*. — o-nūfu-númfó, *a suckling child, suckling baby, nursing-child*; F. *pl. nūmfoanōmba, Mt.* 21,16. *cf. ako-koā*. — nūfū-sú [nūfu nsu] *milk*.

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

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

n̄fũ-twá, *inf.* the act of *wearing* (a child), *ablactation*.

nn̄hó, F. = ahõnũ, *repentance*. Mt. 3,8. — n.-kwainmu, *heartly* [*repentance*].

nuã, F. s. onã. — nuãm-benyiũ = nua-barima-nom.

nnuku-nn̄ikũwa [dũkũ' *dim. pl.*] *handkerchiefs, small pieces of* [*cloth*].

nnukũro-guá [adukũró, egua] *smuggling, clandestine trade*; — di m., *to smuggle, to barter, traffic or trade behind the stems or in the niches or nooks of large trees*; cf. dupũũ.

nũm (nufu). *v.* *to suck, to draw the breast*. — nũm' = nũmn.

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

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

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

nũnũ, *v. red. 1. to stir up*; s. nũ. (onũnũ ñno mu). — 2. *to tickle*; wanũnũ mè má maseréw, *he caused me to laugh by tickling*.

nũnũ, n̄rũ, *v. 1. to blame, censure*; *pr.* 1067. 2505f. — ónũnũ no = obo no sõbo; asem yi de, memfá hõ fwè, na téta nà wúnũnũ mé yi, *this matter does not concern me in the least, and you blame me undeservedly*. — 2. nũnũ nehõ, *to blame oneself, to repent*.

o-nunũm, an aromatic plant, used like emẽ. *pr.* 2507.

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

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

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

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

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

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

nurũ, *v. s. nũnũ*.

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

usú, nisú[ani nsu] *tear, tears*; *n. gu,* tears are shed; *pr.* 1509.2508. — *n. atāta no,* tears stand in his eyes; *n. abu ne koñ,* tears start from her eyes, she bursts into tears; *n. tere or tetere no,* tears gush out, trickle or run down the cheek; — *≡* n'aniwa poroporow usu.

nusuwa, F. nyisua, *Mk.* 9,24. *id.*

nyā, *v.* [red. nyinyā] 1. to get, receive, obtain, acquire, find, gain, come by, come into possession of, win; to receive as a reward, *pr.* 396. — in the *perf.* tense: to have, possess; *dā* ošram wu a, onyā n'akatua, at the end of every month he gets his wages; *miunyā* dabere, I have no sleeping-place; *pr.* 2298. — *mányā!* I have found something! *ményām'* (= *mō*), I shall get you (i.e. I will avenge myself on you)! *pr.* 693.1198.2509-34.2816.3251.3407.3677. — 2. *nyā* ade, to get things, grow rich; *pr.* 975.1371. — *nyā* nehō, to get oneself i.e. to become a freeman, *pr.* 1623., also to become rich; in the *perf.* to be free (*cf.* *de* nehō), to be rich, *pr.* 2524. — 3. Phrases in F.: *nyā* (obi) abufu, to be angry, vexed, indignant, *Mt.* 20,24.21,15. — *nyā* afodi, to receive condemnation, *Mt.* 23,4. — *nyā* anyitai, to be curious, *Mt.* 20,15. — *nyā* (obi) yam'gya = *de* (obi) hye ne yam', to have a quarrel or grudge against, *Mk.* 6,19. — *nyā* ayamhyehye, to be moved with compassion, *Mk.* 6,34. — *oyer nyā okun hō fekwn,* mboa na awerekye-kye, the wife enjoys the husband's company, help and comfort. — 4. Phrase: *me-nè no anyā* (*scil. okō*), I have got into a quarrel or conflict with him. we are at variance, I shall fight with him. — *Cf.* the foll. examples of 1 & 1: *me nè no ntumi nnyā,* I and he cannot get (it); *mintumi nè no nnyā,* I cannot get (it), though he get (it); *me nè no rennyā,* *mintumi me nè no nnyā,* I cannot be at variance with him. — 5. *nyā*, put as an *aux. v.* before another finite verb, denotes the setting in of the action expressed in the latter: *onyā* ba a, *befre* me, as soon as he comes, call me; *wanyā* aba, he has come now; when both verbs are negative, it denotes that the action has up to the time present or in question not been performed, and must accordingly in Eng. be rendered by *not yet*: *onnyā' mmae(-e)*, he has not yet come; *onnyā* ñhūi no, *ose,* *orennye* mi da, when (or as long as) he had not yet seen it, he said, he would never believe it. *Gr.* §107,14. 230,3. *pr.* 642. — 6. *nyā* with the *freq.* form of the infinitive denotes repetition, frequency or acquired habitualness of the action expressed by the *inf.*; *wanyā* sã ñkãe, he has become used to say so, he often says so; *manyā* ntee, I have often heard (it); *manyā* no fo ntui, *manyā* no ñkã-kyere. *Gr.* §104,5.105,1c.107,22.230,2. *pr.* 2219.

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

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

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

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

nyā, *pl. of gyā, gyawa.*

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

anyā̀-*búw*: obò no any., *he calls him his slave. pr. 434.*

anyā̀-*de*, *invention; cf. ahūde.*

anyā̀-*dí*, anyā̀dimò, *rigorous treatment of slaves; akoa yi, óyè any. sè biribí, this fellow treats his slaves with excessive rigour.*

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

nyā̀fí, *v. 1. to despise, contemn, look down upon, think nothing of, treat with contempt, to scorn, disdain, spurn, kick, trample upon. — 2. to maltreat, use ill, abuse; edèn na wunyā̀fí no sè? nyā̀fínyā̀fí abofra no sa!*

nyā̀fíń [ogyā mfiń] *an old fire, fig. an old palaver. pr. 344.*

nyā̀fíń-*kàé*, *remembrance or producing of old grievances; s.*

nyā̀foa, Akw. [gyā, ?] = mmobā ùketeńkete. [gu..so usu.

nyā̀hyèé [ogyā, hyew] *a burning, large fire, conflagration, e. g. on or proceeding from a prairie. — Da bi ny. fi Iluām nòhò hyewe arā koduu Nkran.*

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

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

nyā̀m, *v. [red. nyinnyā̀m] 1. to move quickly, rapidly, one way and the other, to wave, bradish, flourish; ónyām (ohim) gya, he waves a fire-brand. — 2. to wink. — 3. to squint; onyā̀m n'ani nifā, he squints with his right eye; n'ani anyām, he is squint-eyed. — 4. to wither, fade, decay; red. to shrivel together (of plants); cf. guāń, t̄wām &c. ahabań. dua no anyā̀m; wányām, he has become lean, is consuming, wasting or pining away = wayè nyāmō or siāmō.*

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

nyā̀má, *v. to move to and fro; to beckon; ony. neńsa, he beckons with his hand.*

nyā̀mma, *a. small, now only confined to proper names: Botwè Nyā̀mma or Nyā̀mmā. — Anyā̀mmá, pr. n. f.*

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



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

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

nyame-mu, in a *godlike or godly way or manner, after God*.

nyame-so, the *upper (inward, invisible) part of heaven*.

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

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

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

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

nyámō, *adv. weak, powerless, strengthless, faint, drooping, languid, slow; n'awèrèhow uti oñam nyámōnyāmō = berēō-berēō; -asem to oñam so a. woyé nyámōnyāmō*.

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

anyāmpa-bò, *inf.* = adapābò, ahohorabò.

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

nyàñ, Ak. nyàne, *v.* [red. nyínyàñ] *to sour, become sour, turn acid; aduañ' no anyàn, the food has become sour (from being kept over night &c.) Cf. nyane, nyínyányinyā*.

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

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

anyáñ [*cf.* ogya, *fire, fuel*]: kò anyañ, Ak. kò nnyina, *to go for wood or fuel; inf.* anyañkò.

nyane, *v.* Ak. *s.* nyāñ & nyāñ'.

nnyāne, a kind of *bead; s.* ahene.

nyàne, nyanenyàne, *n. d. a.* the *sour taste of food rising from the stomach; the sour or pungent smell of a fish being carved; nām no yè nyàne, the meat begins to smell, e.s. ennyā mmoñ kankāñ é, nanso eyi hūā a emā onipa bo yerew no; - éyè me nyane, it (e.g.*

a medicine, food) *is repugnant or offensive, highly distasteful to me, goes against my taste or inclination; mémène a, ẹ̀kòkò; — nauseous, loath-some; — cf. nyāń, aninyāne.*

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

Nyańkámāgò, *pr. n.* of the first child born after one called Tańia, *q. v.* — Nyāńkámátúakòsań, *pr. n.* of the second child born after one called Tańia.

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

nyańkóm, F. = osu, *rain.* — anyāńkóma, *pr. 577. s. -kama.*

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

nyańkómémèrèrè, osu a ẹ̀tẹ se ẹ̀tẹ bābi na emmèn ẹ̀yèn e (ẹ̀tẹ ahuńm, ọ̀soro akyirikyiri). *pr. 2549.*

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

o-nyāńkò(m) pòń, Ak. -koro(m)pòno [*cf. onyame, nyańkóm, kò or koro (?), pòń*] 1. the visible expanse of the sky, the apparent arch or vault of heaven; *ony. atèrètèrẹw ọ̀soro ùhina, the heavens are expanded all over (this earth); mihũ ny. akyi na mińhũ n'anim, I see the backside of ny., but not its (or his) face. — 2. Onyańkòpòń, God, the Supreme Being, the Creator and Sovereign of the universe; cf. Onyame, Ọ̀dómāńkāmā, Bọ̀rẹ̀bọ̀rẹ̀ and the by-names Amā-omè, Amosu, Amońia, Totòrò-bò-nsu, T'wẹadu-ampòń, Otumfọg; R. p. 220. — pr. 1653.2023.2538-48.2656. — 3. onyańkòpòń, in recent use, pl. a-, a god, a deity, an object of worship. — 4. rain: ony. ba, rain is coming. — (5. thunder: ony. bom', it thunders.)*

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

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

anyańkòń-né [nyańkóm ade] fate, destiny, appointed lot; *eye ny. bi a ẹ̀da họ dedaw; wo bra mu yiye a.s. bone a wunyā; syn. ùkrabeá, hyebeá.*

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

nyāńkòń-su, rain-water. *pr. 2534.*

nyāńkòń-tóń, rainbow.

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

nyańkrentẹ, s. nyóńk.

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

nnyāń-mú, *inf.* [nyāń mu] revival.

nyanóbérètẹ, = onufutóń.

nyāńsá, -sa, knowledge, learning, wisdom; skill, dexterity; art, artfulness, craft, cunning; *pr. 2554. cf. níndee, anítew, anífere; ọ̀kyere me ny., he teaches me knowledge, instructs me; wahũ ny., ouim ny. (trènènè), he possesses (true) knowledge, is wise, intelligent.*

anyansa-dóń, Ak. = ẹ̀dọń, watch, clock, called so because it is skilfully made.

o-nyansafo, *pl. a-*, a person who possesses knowledge, a wise, intelligent, cunning, artful man. *pr.* 255-60.

anyansa-hũde, *invention*; *s.* ahũde 2.

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

nyansa-mpatabom-suku, nyansa-põn-suku, *university, s.* [sukũpõn.

anyansa-ye: woyee wõihõ any., *they behaved wisely.*

nnyansũ [ogya siũ] *a large log of wood used for fuel*; yeaso ny. ano, *we have kindled a fire of two logs of wood placing their burning ends opposite to each other.*

nnyã'-nnyã', *a. prickly, spiny*; *sgu.* kãnyãũ, ñwrãũ; *cf.* agyãũ; *s.* adwõkũ.

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

nyã ñnyã ñ, *red. v. 1. s.* nyãñ'. — 2. me hõ ny. me, *I shudder, I am struck with horror.*

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

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

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

nyem, *F.* = yem. — nyen, *F.* = yen, *to nourish.* *Eph.* 5,29.

anyen, *pl. n-*, *F.* = ayen.

nyenkõ, *F.* = yenkõ, yõnkõ, *friend.*

nyenenyemma, ?

nyenk r en t é, *a certain star, asterism, constellation*; *Oriou?*

anyensõn [anyã nsõn] *seven slaves or their value demanded or paid in expiation of a murder or manslaughter*; woakum obi ni a, na woregye wo nipa asõn a.s. wõn ti sika de tua kaw.

nyentia, *s.* gyentia.

nnyen nyã ñ, nnyen ny en: bõ-, *to be in anguish, pangs or agonies*; wabõ (owu) ny. = chũ nè awerchõw amã n'ani aye krãkra; *cf.* nnyimyan, nnyimyan.

nnyennyentwĩ, *heedlessness, foolishness; licentiousness, lasciviousness*; õbũ-, = õye gyennyentwĩ (*q. v.*) 1. odi ñkwaseasem; 2. obõ ahofwĩ.

nnyepĩ, *the (upper & lower) jaw; cheek-bone; the gum(s)*; *cf.* nnyerã, *a kind of pepper*; *s.* maõko. [abogye.

nyere, *Mf.* = yen, *our*; -nyerehõ = yenhõ, *ourselves.* *Gr.* § 58.

nyerẽtia, ññw., *a species of plantains*; ditto of *bananas.*

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

nyi... *F.* = nĩ... — nyia, *F.* = nea.

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

nyim, enyim, enyimfa, nyimpa, F. s. nim, anim, nifā, onipa.  
enyin, *Mf.* = onini.

nyīñ, nyini, *v. 1.* to grow, to increase in stature or size and in  
years, to grow up to full size, to become old; *pr.* 2561f. 3119. — *perf.*  
to be grown up, to be old; wanyīñ, ne tí ańw dweñ; wanyīñ seń me,  
he is older than I; minnyīñ e, I am not old; — n'asō anyīñ (*s. asō*).  
— *2.* to grow, to become gradually, by a gradual process, by devel-  
opment (*cf. dañ*); omamfrani nnyīñ krońkroń, *pr.* 2001. — *3.* to get  
full-sized, to ripen, of edible roots in the ground.

o-nyīñ, *inf.* growth. *pr.* 2563.

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

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

ànyina-boā, nnyinabóa [nnyina aboa] a beetle in fire-wood,  
wood-fretter; mmóawa bi a wohunu nnua mu.

nyīnā, nnyinana, nnyinara, (F.) = ñhinā &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

nyinseñ, nyinsemfo, F. = ninseñ, oninsémfó.

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

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

nyínyínyáń, b<sub>o</sub> -, *to be confounded, disconcerted, bewildered, perplexed, put out of countenance; to lose one's self-command; syu. gyigya. Cf. nyínyínyam, nyeynyáń.*

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

nyiseń, F. *Mt. 24, 19.* s. nyinseń. — nyísua, F. *Mk. 9, 24.* s. misu.

nyō, F. = kōrā.

nyońńó, F. ab<sub>o</sub> no ny. = eye no ńwōńwā, *it astonishes him.*

nyínyā, a *trailing plant*, the *sour* leaves of which are used against fever; atridii y<sub>e</sub> wo a, wode n'ahabań pot<sub>o</sub>w ńsām' nom, wode bi ńso gu ńsum' guare.

nyínyā-nyínyā, *u. sour; ankā yi y<sub>e</sub> ny. or akāw.*

## Ń.

Words beginning with ńń or ńw, ńw̃, and not found here, seek under g, or d̃w, or lw, or w & w̃.

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

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

ńńóó, ńńó', *interj. no; cf. dabi. Gr. § 146, 3.*

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

ńńo-toá, -toā', *calabash, flask, flagon, viul of or for oil.*

ńńo-ńhwēā [ńhwēa, sand] *palm-oil coagulated (concreted, congealed or thickened) so as to present some similarity to sand (ńńo da na wofw̃e ani a, ey<sub>e</sub> s<sub>e</sub> ńhwēa).*

ńńoru-hō [goru hō] *inf. = fewdi.*

ńńoru-me-ńsa [*do not trifle with my hand or power*] a kind of *amulet; s. sumāń.*

ńńó-yẹ́, the process of *making oil* of palm-nuts; *syn.* abéyẹ́. (Wóyẹ́ ńńó déń? Wókòńńú abẹ na woadwòw na woabuw na apòròw, na wode akogu antwèrim' na woawòw na woatiti afi antwèrim' na wode agufam' a.s. korow mu, na woasa adwe no atow agu, na wode betú no akogu opò'dó mù wò ogya so anòá, na betú no akýí ńńo no ńhíná wom' mǎ woasesaw agu sobuwa ana agolína mu ansá-na woatóé afi gya no so, na woasán de betú ahyẹ bedéw a.s. otáń mù na woakýí agu antwèri mu, apa ani ńńo mǎ aka mmésú. Cf. abẹsa.)

ńńua-dań, *inf.* [gua, dań' v.] *sale, opportunity to sell, return for goods sold.* *pr.* 820.

ńńua-hǎmǎ [egua, *or* oguań, *pl.*, h.] *a cord* with which sheep and goats are tied; wode mmofúmǎ (ototoa hō hono) na eye. *pr.* 1378.

ńńuam-moá [oguań, *pl.*, boa]: *pr.* 269. *di-*, *to unite in buying a sheep or goat in order to share the meat.* [ńń. ne oguań a ńńipa bāsá a. bānań abom' atọ na woakum akýẹ; dabi wodi ńń., na mede mehō mekofraam' midii bi.]

ńńuáń-f'w'ẹ́, *inf.* [f'w'ẹ́ ńńuanań] the act or occupation of *tending, feeding and guarding sheep.* — ńńuanańyá, *pr.* 2565.

ńńuare, 1. *a bush or shrub* with a dense tender foliage and full of *thorns*; okuafọ dow twē ńńuare (wura bi a nsoe wò hō pām) ansá na wanyá biribi adí. — 2. *fig. difficulty, difficult place or situation, in a battle* (ne mpasúa asi no ńńuarem'), in the circumstances of life.

ńńugusó [ade a wode gugu 'mati so] *muzzle*; cf. ńkataso, ńkatakòmu, kótoku.

ńńú-só [nea wode gu so] Ak. = ntósó, *something to boot, given over and above, given into the bargain.* Cf. ńkwanyẹ́.

ńwa... ńńwa... see also under wa..., ńńua..., ńńwa....

ńwám, *v.* *to walk about, rove, rumble, roam*; ọńwám wúrám' = ókyimí wuram'. *Ps.* 59,16.

ọ-ńwám, *pl.* a-, *a large bird* (with a large bill), feeding on palm-nuts; *toucan, Rhamphastos.* *pr.* 2565 ff.

áńwań-héna, *a species of ọńwam.*

ọ-ńwama, = ofuruntum, *a kind of tree*; drums, negro-stools, soup-ladles are carved of its wood.

ńwáńń, F. *adv.* *clear, light, bright*; *clear, plain, evident*; ọdan mu, wim', n'asem mu tew ńw. = hǎńń. kǎńń.

ńwānām, ńwānǎń, *s.* ńwòrám, ńwòrǎń.

ńwāne, *v.* *to scrape or scratch*; *to scrape out the soft parts of* (or ńw. kora foforo mu, *to scratch figures in*) *a calabash*; ńw. (aburo ase) wúrǎ, *to weed, to hoe, to clear of weeds*; — apóńkokwań no, wọńwane no afánu, *the road has been cleared on both sides.*

ńwāne, *s.* ńhwāne. — áńwań-héna, *s.* ọńwam.

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

ńwánsáńá, *fly.* *pr.* 2570-75. — ńw.-birí, *a small species*, ńw.-pòbí, *a larger species of fly.* — ńw.-tírí, *a kind of bead, s.* ahene.

ñ w ā n s ī, *v.* to sneeze. *pr.* 671. The sneezing of another person is considered as lucky (favourable) or unlucky (ill-omened).

ñ w á n t á m', = ntònkā ntam'.

ñ w á n t á ñ - ñ w á n t á ñ, *a. dim, gloomy; n'ani so aye ñw.* (= wusiwusi), *his eye is dim, gloomy, weak.*

ñ w á t á - ñ w á t á, *a. dazzling, dizzy; n'ani so ye no ñw., he is dazzled by some glaring light.*

ñ w á ñ w á, Ak., F. *Mk. 6, 51. wōawōa, Mt. 8, 10. 9. 8.* = ñwōñwā.  
añwā-ñwene, *s. awōñwene & ñwa-ñwene under w.*

ñwāre, *s. ñnuare.*

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

o-ñ w e m f ó, *pl. a-; [ñwene] 1. potter; cf. okuku-ñwemfo. — 2. otama-ñwemfo, weaver; okete-ñwemfo, plaiter of mats.*

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

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

ññwēmā', *pl. of ðwēmā, young, tender fruits or berries.*

ñwene, *v. 1. to weave, braid, plait, plait, mat (ntama, kente, keṭe, tekrekryi, kyew, apakañ, kyem, mmesā, cf. wōw); to knit (astagire); to join, put together (tweñ). — 2. to form, shape, mould, to make or manufacture (ñkuku, earthen vessels, as alina, asaika, kurruwa, tāsēñ). — añwene, inf. a potter's trade or occupation; osña-; cf. ntama-ñwene, oñwemfo.*

ñwene, F. = peseṭwa, Ak., *a penny worth of gold-dust; sika a āno si bañ nē niwodu. — ñwene-fā, F. = pōwa, Ak.*

o-ñwenefo, = oñwemfo.

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

añweñhema, *s. afweñhema; pr. 2576.*

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

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

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

ñwīn, ñwīm-ber, F. = ñwīni. añwūmmere.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ńwōrām mań, *a circle, circuit, round*; *cf. dantabań, kontoń-kroń, atwasi*; - bō or t'wa ańw. = kyĩńkyĩńkyĩńkyĩń pi, *to run or move in a circle*; wōtā yēń de yēń bō ańw. de kofí nea asfo wō, *they persecuted us and drove us about until we fell in with missionaries (came to a missionary station)*.

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

ńwōrāń-ńwōrāń, *red., pr. 432*.

ańwōrense, *a shrub with edible fruits*.

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

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

ańwrańńńwra m-moa, *carnivorous beasts with a striped or spotted skin, espec. of the cat tribe*; akekaboa a wōń hō yē ńwrańńwrań se osebo, asabontwí, agyinamoa, aduatia, atoatoā, okaukań.

ńńwā... s. ńńuā...

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

ńńwerań, *my.*, *a species of plantains*; ditto of *bananas*.

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



or other liquor) given for the redelivery of a lost thing or person; ransom, redemptory price; unce<sub>ma</sub> a wode rebegye dweh a wofae no ak<sub>o</sub>.

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

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

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

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

ñwóma, ñwoma-ñwóma As. = ñwene; cf. boñwoma.

ñwóma-sò, o-nèno ñwò ñw., he deals hardly, severely, with him.

ñwòm má [edwo? ba] cooked or stewed yam. pr. 708.

añwomaiñwoma: oye nehō añw. = oye kwasiamañkwā; cf. amparu-ñwoma.

ñwó ñwó kóro [edwom, koro] = ebádwo, a song, love-song of females; dwom a mmabā hyia anadwofā to bobo won adofu diñ.

ñwowe [dwow] corn which is roughly ground. [pr. 2062.

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

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

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

### ○. ○. ○.

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

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

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

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

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

ô, ò, interj. expressing indignation or regret.

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

## P.

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

pa, v. [*red.* *popa*, *pepa*] *to more or remove in a gliding or superficial way*: 1. *intr.* pa .. hō, *to pass by, more along*: *wapa me hō* (kō) = *wabeseñ* (wō) *me hō*, *watwa me hō* (kō). — F. pa .. do = pa hō, *t'wam*, Mt. 26,39. — 2. *refl.* *to take one's self off*: pa *wobō!* *take yourself off, go aside!* — 3. *intr.* pa .. hō, *so, to slip or glide over*: ne nsa *apa*, *he has committed an unintentional error or fault (a slip)*; ne nsa *kopaa no hō*, *he inadvertently committed something amiss concerning him or her*; cf. *sākwán*, *nsapa*; *n'ani apa so*, *he has forgotten or overlooked it*. — 4. *tr.* pa .. so, *to plane*: *ode apaso apa dua no so*. — 5. *to take off* (*ani-ani na wopa*, *na eñkom' ana eñko ase*): a) *to take off superficially*: *abūrow a wosiw so mmūrofua*, *the uncrushed grains of corn*; *syn.* *po so*. — b) *to skim, scum, scoop off*: *aḥe ani ūno*, *the oil from the boiled mash of palm-nuts*; *atéi ani nsā*, *the liquor from the mash of malted corn*. — c) *to scrape or shave off*: *ñhōma so*, *the flesh or hair of a skin*; *woyere ñhōma a*, *wopa so nām na awo ntem*; *to peel off, loosen from*: *dompe hō nām*, *the meat from a bone*. — d) *to put or strip off* (*one's clothes*): *wapa ne ntama*, *he has thrown off his (own) garment*; cf. 1. & *yi utade*; *pr.* 2578. — *wapa me hō*, *he has stripped or divested me of my clothes*. — e) *to take away*: *poi so ntama*, *the table-cloth*. — f) *to take down*: *ne dañ so*, *the roof from his house*; *pa hetsew*, F. *to uncover the roof*, Mt. 2,4. — 6. pa .. to .. so, *to shore, push to: to exonerate oneself from .. by throwing it upon ..*; *wapa asem no ato ne yoñkō so* = *wayi asem no alye ne yoñkō*: *s. mpátoso*. — 7. *to draw up*: *n'ani akyi*, *the eye-brows, from vanity or conceit, in order to appear lady-like*, = *di mmabāsem*. — 8. *to withdraw from* (*akyi, behind*). *forsake, deny*; F. Mt. 27,46. 26,34f. *mapa no*, *I have dropped my acquaintance with him. I will not be concerned with him any more*: *opa nehō akyi*, *he denies himself*; — *to refuse, reject*, cf. *po*. — 9. *to draw out, get out in a sliding or slipping way*: *opa ne to ase fi adi*, *he manages to get out (of a snare)*, *pr.* 424. — 10. *to draw off*: *abaw*, *the arms, to give up in despair*: *wapa abaw or ne nsa apa*, *he has desisted from it, got tired (of it)*. — 11. *to make or to become or be bare or bald*: *oyare apa ne ti*, *a disease has caused his head to become bald*; *ne ti apa*, *his head is bald*; *asē nti ogūaū hō pa*, *from the itch a sheep gets bald*. — 12. *to fade, go* (of colours), *to lose the colour*: *ntama no pa*, *that cloth does not keep colour*; *ani apa*, *it has faded*. — 13. *to be wanting, missing, lost*: *nsā mpa ne fi da*, *pr.* 590. 596. — 14. *red. popa*: *to wipe (off, away), to blot out*: *popa poi so*, *wipe or dust the table*; *popa nsu a egu so no*, *wipe away the water spilt on it*; *opopa n'ani*, *pr.* 2714. — *opopa n'anim fifiri*, *he wipes off the perspiration from his face*; *móm-popápopa mó srête so*, *wipe off the writing on your slates*; *wapopa me mfomso*, *he has blotted out my iniquities*; cf. *kita & pra*, *to sweep*. — 15. pa .. kyew, *to take off the hat respecting one* (cf. 5 d), i.e. *to beg*

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

pa, v. Ak. s. paw. F. *to choose, elect, select*, Mt. 20,16. 24,22.24. (13,19. pa.. fi.. hō, *to sever from among*).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

mpā, 1. *a kind of mat plaited of narrow stripes*; = ntómma. — 2. *a stroke with the flat hand*; wodi mpā n.s. wosi ntew mā obi t'wa (kum) ne yoñkō a, onnyé no hō ntrama, ñkate n.a., na obo (ot'wa) no mpā, *he gives him a stroke with the palm of his hand, senca wotoáé*.

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

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

o-pábeñ, *a bird with red eyes*.

mpá-boa [mpa mu aboa] (*bed-*)bug.

mpa boá, *sandal, a pair of sandals*; = ntokotá. Diff. kinds: ahenemma (Nnoñkofo na eye), kyiri-ahemfi (Kodiabefo na eye), gyapatiá, ñketewá, kyeawkyeaw (t'wawt'waw). — mpaboafó, s. gyaasefo. — tow mpaboatuo, *to walk with clapping sandals*.

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

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

mpabot'waw, pr. 2563.

pādédé [Guañ: pālele] = siwabiri, sowa.

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

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

mpadūá, *bedstead*; mpaduatéñ, F. *a long-legged bedstead*; mp. tiá' (mpaduatíá or mpatíá), *a short-legged bedstead*.

pae, *v.* [*red.* pāpae] 1. to strike, smite; opae n'asōm', n'atifi, ne mpampam', *pr.* 160-400. s. pā. — 2. *tr.* to split, rive, cleave, break; p. dua, to split a piece of wood; p. gya, to cleave wood; p. mpurañ, ntabow, to saw beams, boards; p. abo, to break, cut, dig or take stones from the earth, from a quarry, to quarry stoues. — 3. *intr.* to split, rend, burst, crack; oprannā duru duam' a, epae, when the lightning strikes a tree, it bursts; dua no apae, the tree is riven; kora no apae, the calabash has a chink; ododobēñ, *pr.* 947. — ne tuo mu pae, his gun burst, flew into pieces; emu apae abieñ, it has burst in two. — 4. to part, divide: opae (opā) ne tirim, he parts the hair on (the top of) his head; opae sa, he cuts or opens a path through the bush; — *intr.* to branch: okwai pae abieñ, the road branches off into two; — pae .. mu, to divide. — 5. pae .. mu, a) to cut open, rip up, 2 Kĩ.8,12. — b) to lay open, display; pae mu se, say it plainly, frankly. *pr.* 2580. Gr. § 234. — 6. to exclaim (thereby rending the air), to cry out; oñēñ pae: ti'ō! the herald cries: Attend! — pae mmārañ, to give a surname; opae ohene mmārañ, he cries out the titles of the king (in his praise); pae diñ, s. 15. — wopae gnañ no, they (by the town-crier and his bell, s. dawuru) have made publicly known that the sheep has been lost; — wopae no sanobēne, they want him to say the watch-word, to make himself known as a friend or enemy; — p. hum, to announce or proclaim the ohum custom or festival. — 7. to cackle; cf. kwane. — 8. to burst or break forth as a flood of light, to shine, to flash, espec. in the perf.: o'wia, osram apae, the sun, the moon, shines; osramāñ, oprannā pae, the lightning flashes. — 9. to ferment, effervesce; to get sour; nsā or ahai no apae = akaw, the palm-wine or beer has undergone fermentation. — 10. to pain, ache: me ti apae, me ti pae me (= beñ me), my head aches; me ti mpae me, nothing ails me, I am quite well. — 11. n'ani apae = n'ani atew or afi, he or she is a cunning person. — 12. ne kōma apae ne yam', he is utterly terrified; ne kōma ye apae, he is very uneasy, terribly frightened. — 13. to refuse; opae = ompene (perh. opāè, past tense of pa *v.* 7). — 14. pae so, to add; fa pae so, = fa pā so, fa bō so, fa kā hō; yeanyā odōm apae dōm so, we have received grace upon (in addition to) grace, cf. John 1,16. — 15. pae diñ: opae ne diñ, he separates i.e. forbids his name and gives him another; kañno wofre no se: Dannyame, na ne wura apae ne diñ ato no Fasadamase. (Gye wo akoa ikō na wobetumi apae ne diñ.) — 16. to call the name of a person, at the same time invoking the power of a higher being for good or bad; to curse; wakopae me amā Kyeñku; cf. mpae 2.

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

mpáé, *v. n.* [*cf.* pae, 6.] 1. invocation, prayer, supplication; — bō or yi mpae, to pray; obō Nyañkp. mpae amā ne nua, he prays to God for his brother; sometimes: obō mp. mā Onyāñk., he prays to God. Osofo na oyi mp., e.s. wosore asēre biribiana; se wokasa bērēw' ō, wokasa denneñ ō, ne ñh. wofre no mpae; mekañkye mabō abosom mpae; mede nsā merebō me nena samañ mpae na me hō aye me deni. Obiara kobō mp. a. na obohye wom' (according to P. Ket., others deny it).

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

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

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

paépà e, *s. pāpaē.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

apalinnu bi wò ñkwā na wugye akyimye wò wo tirim.

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

apakañ, Ak.-káne, 1. *travelling-basket, a long basket in which kings or chiefs are carried; for European travellers the hammock has supplanted it. — 2. basket for carrying palm-oil, palm-wine (in pots), salt and other things; cf. bédéw, akotwé, kyèñkyèñ. — Esono apakañ kesé a wòde soa nniipa, ap. a mmarima de soa ñno nē nsā, asante-ap. a wòde soa ñkyene, nē apakoko-ap. a mmā de soa adeso.*

o-pakañfò, o-pakañ-soáfò, *pl. a-, carrier of the travelling-basket.*

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

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

apakókó, *s. apakañ (at the end).*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

pām, *adv.* *very much; cf. papāpa.*

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

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

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

a p a m, *inf. s. pām, v. 4.*

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

e-pām', = pā mu, *s. pā, mpā.*

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

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

o-pám-àgró [*nea ópompam' ade a eye agow-agów*] *nea oye ade a aseje yiye, restorer, renovator.*

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

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

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

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

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

apāmfo, *F. council. Mk. 13,9.*

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

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

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

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

apām-mó, *inf. [bō apam] the cutting of sticks or stumps for the yam.*

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

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

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

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

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

pampam, *adv. successively; me-nè no abo anañ akō kúro no so p. mpeñ 3; makōdañ ka no p. mpeñ 5, wantua me; wōkã "p." yi bere ntoatoaso mu.*

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

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

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

pāmpáñ, *exhalation, evaporation, effluvium, scent, biribi huã a mframa de ba; ñuasee no p. bōñ befaa me so.*

pāmpáñkwaw, *a long knife or sword to cut plantains; Ky. = kãntãñkréñkyi.*

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

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

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



is used of the 2d); wápān dubā, *dadewa* (*diff. hou*); wopempān' aha-baū; obi ntumi mpaū wōū me nsam', *John 10, 28 f. Syn.* poū, tew, hūam.

pān, *v.* [*red. pōmpān*] p. mu, *to leave a void, an empty or blank space, a distance between*; wode utumpaū sisi hō a, pompān mu na ammobō; — m u pān, *to be distant from each other*: Akyem ūkūrow mu pān, *Akem towns are at great distances from each other. Syn.* tān, tētān.

pān, *m-, u. 1. empty, void*; ođān pān = ođān hunu; F'. *Mt. 12, 41. espec. in epuls., cf. ođāmpān, nsapān, yafumpān.* — *da mpān, to be empty, void.* — *2. adv. wōū adaū sisi pān pān, their houses are built at considerable distances from each other.* — *3. = kwa, hunu: menyē wo biribi pān ūkō a, woyaw me, though I have not committed even the least thing against you, you scold me!*

pān, *adv. imitative of the sound of firm, heavy steps; firmly, boldly*; onam pān pān kōo asu nom', *he stepped boldly into the water*; onam tē, wannyina bābī, nso oñne hū na okōc.

pānū, *adv. imitative of the ringing sound of a bell: ođōn no*  
[bō or bom' p.

á mpān', Ak. ápané, *pl. m-, a species of bat*; cf. afwēnakroū, afwérédédé, opantwēcēnini. *pr. 231.*

ampānānā, *a kind of thorn or prickly plant*; nsoe hwanyañn a nipa tia so a ewō wōū.

pānā ... s. prā...

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

o-pānāmíri, s. oprāmíri.

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

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

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

pānfwēññ, *a. long, tall*; opōñkō anin p.; dua p. bi si hō; onipa yi nan ye p.; ogyina hō p. = oware tenten; cf. tenten.

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

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

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

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

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

o-pānkrāñ-yefō, *pl. a-, cooper.*

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

pān ò' [Port. pāo] *European bread, wheaten bread, marchpane*; cf. abodō, dōkono.

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

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

pantañ, *v.* to be wide open (?)

pántāññ, *a.* plain, open, wide; eho ye p'; *syn.* tètṛē, hàhrā; high and wide; odañ nom' ye p'; *cf.* kántāññ, kùntāññ.

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

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

pantō, a kind of *tree*; wode ye gyedua.

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

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

o-pányifo, *pl. a-*, [pam, yi] *one expelled or banished, exile, outcast*; nea woapām ayi no.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

pápa, pápāpa, adv. 1. very good, very well. — 2. well, very, much, very much, too much; syn. dodo, pi, yiye; okásá papa, he talks too much; okásá papāpa, he speaks very well; ope se ohyehye nehō papa, she is too fond of finery; wafwe no papa, he has flogged him well or severely; mikiya no papāpa, I salute him most heartily. Gr. § 133.3. — papa ara pi, F. full well, Mk. 7.9.

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

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

papā, red. v. F. = pāpae. Mt. 25.32.

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

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

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

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

apapaf, pl. F. saints; ap. woi korye, the communion of saints.

apapáf wé k w à, 1. a private man, a common citizen; onyé kuro a ote mu no mu panyin, omni dii bi wō mu. — 2. bachelor, unmarried man; cf. osigyaf, unmarried woman, & ohōkwafo. pr. 1189.2627.

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

pāpani, pl. -fo, pabist. — pāpae-m, poper. Hist.

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

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

papem', F. = pāpae mu, Mt. 21.9.

mpapem', F. = mpāpaemu, division, section.

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

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

o-pàpó-màkó, s. mako.

papū, pepūn, F. fever.

pāra, v. s. pra. — pāra..., pāra..., s. pra... pāra...

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

pàre, *v. [red. popare] to pass by, go by; to go or be far from, recede from, not to come to pass, not to happen, to be spared to. Eyí mparè me, be this far from me, may this not happen to me! Onykp. minā empare se (aṅkā) dua yi bebu abo wo! Aṅkā dua yi re(=)bebu abo me, apàré! E'pàre wo a, wo hō bētō wo! pr. 2628. — Ade mpare ade a, aṅkā..., if it had not been fortunately aroided...*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

amparúw<sup>1</sup>-bó, *pl. id. or m-, hailstone. Osu bētō na amp. agu a, aberewa bi na oparuw ne ñiyammó wo soro, na nea oparuw na eturúruw(wo) obo no so gu no ne amp. yi.*

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

mparuw-ńwó ma, *unfavourable or malignant utterance about some person or matter, s. paruw 2. & ńwoma, bitter.*

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

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

o-pasafo, *pl. a., a rogue able to do every kind of mischief, in the way of theft, lying, extravagance; akoa yi ye op. = oye n'ade sakasaka, odi ńkwaseasem, oye onipa a obo ka, otorofo, ohofwini.*

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

pasaw, *v. apásaw, F. = pase, apase.*

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

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

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

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

pā-sika, *hire, wages.*

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

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

apásò, *As. = epáwsò, on the plain.*

Apásò, *pr. n. a town in Akwam.*

mpasúa, *the line(s) of battle; pr. 165.2630f. — bā mp., to extend the lines of battle; tǔ a mp., to arrange or array the battle, to set the battle in array; woatǔa Akwam so mp., they are encamped against or ready to fight with Akwam; ohyéń mp. so, he hul the lines of battle formed. [G. gba ta.] — mpasúa-tǔa, inf.*

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

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

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

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

apatá (*pl. m.*), apatám', *portico, entrance-hall, vestibule, porch, covered entrance*; oðan ketewa a wusi mu kan no. [The word is more used in Gā, = T'w. nt'wironoá.] F. *porch, common hall.*

[Mt. 26,71. 27,27.]

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

mpátá, 1. a scaffold to stand upon in the building or repair of houses; dua a wókyére no oðan hō gyina so ñwōnā a.s. wotare dan no. — 2. *litter, carrying frame* (woye no se apakan de soa funu ne nām). — 3. a sort of *bridge*; woákyère mp. wo asu yi so, e.s. woá-sisi unúá (wò) nsú no kón abien' sò na wóde unúá gú sò à wónam sò.

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

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

apatá', apatawá, *pl. m.*, *fish*; cf. enām. usunām. Diff. kinds of *sea-fish* (po-nām): esiré (oyákà). bāsáèwí, nsikowá. ántere, kokūro. mpaneí, mmañ. ñkramfóá; — of *river-fish* (asubonten mu nām): kōbì, apatère, adwene; oðó, ákusuw, ańkáv, tere, akwatiábìbirì.

mpátábirìbirì, *commotion or agitation* of a sheet of water; usu no bō mp. = usuani him bebrē.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

mpa-tiá, *a short-legged bed-steal*; s. mpadua.

patipatiriw, red. v. s. patiriw.

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

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

patiri-ansiáw, a certain *food* prepared of red plantains and palm-oil, eaten by widows; s. nteberesua.

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

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

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

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

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

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

mpá-to-so, inf. *imputation, shuffle*; wodii asem no mp., *they conducted the law-suit in a shuffling way*; e.s. wopa asem bi to wo yonkō so, wuyi asem bi de hie wo yonkō se ono na oye; cf. pa..

[to .. so, under pa, v. 6.

patu, pl. m-, *owl*; ne mmrañ: aduammēñ, agyammēñ. pr. 533.

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

patu, v. s. pataw. — F. wopatu bō mpae [ye asor] tsentsei, *they for a pretence make long prayers*. Mt. 23,14. Mk. 12,40.

o-patu-kúm, *unexpected killing*.

o-patu-wú, *a sudden death*; cf. awusiñ. pr. 2544.2646.

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

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

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

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

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

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

apàwá, *a round, flat, hollow vessel. made of one piece of wood, used also for winnowing; okorow tratrā bi a mmea de woñ unneema mmeema gum'.*

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

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

e-páw-sò, *As. apāso, on the plain.*

apaw-twá, *inf.: s. twa apaw.*

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

ampá-yé, *inf. [ye ampa] reality, sureness. Prov. 2,7. 8,14.*

pe, *v. [red. pepe] 1. to seek, pr. 818. to search for, procure, provide, to try to get; pe hōro-ñhōma bi mā me, get me a piece of paper. — pe ade, to seek riches, try to become rich; pe adē nyā, to gather riches, become rich, make a fortune. — 2. to desire, wish, want, will, be willing, intend, followed by an objective complement and a verb in the consec. form or by the conj. se, pr. 2647ff. 2661. Gr. § 256 Rem.: ope mo aye, he would like to be in your place; ope se ohū ade ñhinā kroñkroñ, he wants to know everything clearly; mempe wo agoru, I do not want to have you for my play-mate or friend, pr. 415. — 3. pe utem ye, to be quick in doing, to do quickly, pr. 418. — 4. repe followed by the consec. form of another verb, to be going to; afei na erepe adañ atutuw, now it would probably have come (or, it nearly came) to a quarrel. — 5. to like, love, be fond of, Gr. § 203 Rem.; mempéno, I do not like him; ampañ pe sūm, the bat likes the dark; mepe n'asem, I like him lit. his word i.e. his conversation, I am fond of him; — mempé n'asem, I will have nothing to do with him. — pe atutuw, to be quarrelsome; ope atutuw dodo nti obiara mpé n'asem, because he is very quarrelsome, nobody will have any thing to do with him; — pe adifude, to be greedy. — 6. to love a person of the other sex. pr. 2666.*

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

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

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



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

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

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

pe, adv. thickly; mme ñkō na ehye ho pe; cf. pepe.

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

apē, a by-name of the dog, s. okramañ.

ó-pē, a by-name of the cat, s. agyinamoa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

apea? s. apeatow. — Apea, *pr. n. m.*

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

apéú, a kind of *plant*; wura bi a emu nsu keka henehene; aduru bi, n'aba fefefe, wode to ññuñ koñ mu.

apẹ-à-begye-bí, a by-name of the *dog*. s. ọkrāmāñ.

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

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

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

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

mpebebe, *filthiness, nastiness*; ne hō mp.! = ne hō nsemone a.s. neema a neye dōsō bebrē.

ọ-pé-bére, the *time* in which the *hurricane* blows (s. ọpe), the *dry season.*

pebiakrō, s. akyeñkyēnā.

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

ò-pédu, *ten thousand.* — ọ-pedu-akrōñ, *ninety thousand.*

ọ-pedu-anāñ, *forty thousand.* ọ-pedù-asā, *thirty thousand.*

ọ-pedù-onu, *twenty thousand.* ọ-pedu-onúm, *fifty thousand.*

ọ-pedu-osfa, *sixty thousand.* ọ-pedu-osóñ, *seventy thousand.*

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

pé-dua, = pidua, kyepe.

pee, *v. to chisel, to cut, pare, gouge or engrave with a chisel; to enchase; to cut out, carve*; wode asensúsūā pee akorateñ nè ñko-rasimma. (Cf. pepe.)

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

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

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

apegyebi, s. apeabegyebi.

ọ-péha, a *hundred thousand.* — ọpéhá-nnāñ, 400,000; ọpéhá-ñkrōñ, 900,000; ọpéhá-nsiá, 600,000; ọpéhá-nsóñ, 700,000; ọpéhá-mmu, 200,000; ọpéhá-nnúm, 500,000; ọpéhá-ñwótwe, 800,000; ọpéhá-làsā, 300,000.

o-pe-huhâ, *many thousands, hundreds of thousands.* Gr. § 78,6.  
 epei, F. *interj.* of surprise.

o-pe-kâ,† *inf.* the act of voting, vote.

mpékua: b<sub>o</sub> (di) mp., *to disregard, disparage, disrespect, show disrespect to, hold in no esteem*; obo meso mp. = n'auí nsó me, *ode me hye afe, ode me ye me se ne yóikô.* — mpékua-b<sub>o</sub>, *inf. disparagement, disrespect, arrogance, insolence, impudence.*

mpékua-sein: odi me so mp. = ope me ode me ye ne yóikô.

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

pem, v. [*red.* pempem] 1. *to strike, knock, push, thrust on or against, to hit*; me batwew apem dua, *my elbow has knocked against a piece of wood*; me ti apem dañ, *I have knocked my head against the lintel of the door of the house*; kã.. pem āno. *to slam: mframa akā poñ no apem dañ no āno, the wind has slammed the door.* — 2. *to reach to: bepem, kopem, as far as*; kañ no a Osu-brōfo te ase no, wõñ na wodi efi Osú so kopem Adā, *formerly when the Danes were in the country, it was they that ruled from Christiansborg to (or, as far as) Adā (Addah).* — 3. *to concern, touch, relate or belong to, to affect the interest of: en'de, epem me deñ? what is that to me? me de, empém me, it is no business or concern of mine; cf. fa.. hō.* — 4. *to discompose, disconcert, ruffle*; asem bi mpém no da (mfi no mú da) *nothing takes him by surprise, finds him unprepared, he is always ready.* — 5. pem.. ase, *to suspend, to debar from any privilege or enjoyment*; yepem wõñ ase wõ Awurade addi hō, *we suspend them from the Lord's supper.* — 6. *to miss fire, flash in the pan: otuo peme.* — 7. pem.. a ni m, *to double.*

o-pem: b<sub>o</sub>-, *to make a halt, stop or stand*; onipa no abo pem = onam nam na wagyina; dom no abo p., s. pemma; opem ara na adwuma no abobo minā ñhinā, *the work has come to a stand, is at a stand-still everywhere.*

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

mpémma, a kind of *plantain*, s. obrode.

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

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

pêmê, a. *heavy, not light, weighty, ponderous; syn. duru*; sum-pi ye p.; n'adesoa a oso ye p. nti, ontumi ñkã nehõ; wakyekye ade-soa p. de asi hõ se memmesoa.

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

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

mpém-nnāñ, 4000; mpém-ñkrón, 9000; mpém-nmúm, 5000; mpém-nstá, 6000; mpém-nsón, 7000; mpém-ñwòt'wé, 8000. *Cf. mpensā, mpennu.* Gr. § 78,4.

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

apem-nè-adā, s. mpennā.

pem-mó, *inf.* [bo pem]: b<sub>o</sub> p., *to fall down or backward into a sitting posture; pr. 415.3280.* cf. dompemma.

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

pempam, pompam, *red. v., s. pàm.*

pempâm, pompâm, *red. v., s. pâm.*

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

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

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

[*pr. 3119.*]

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

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

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

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

pempēñ, *red. v. peñ; p. so, to give partial, previous or preliminary indications, to give hints, allusions or intimations, to do in a preliminary manner, to take preliminary measures, make previous arrangements or observations, make preparations; to sketch; - opempēñ` asem no so kâ, = oñká asem no ñhĩnā korā, na obubu so kâ mú bi, nanso ne titiriw no de, ewo hō; omañ no bō a ebebo no afi ase pempēñ so, the impending ruin of the nation begins to come on, shows itself already in single facts; ne see repempēñ so ba, her destruction begins, draws near, approaches. Jer. 48,16.*

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

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

mpempensōñō, *a kind of okro, ñkrũmā bi a ensow ntem.*

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

pēñ, *v. to pull(at), to draw, drag, tear; to squeeze, pinch, twinge, tweak, twitch; syn. tñē; titi; opēñ m'asō, me nsa, m'anañ, atade, nta-ma, kyew, hama, adaka; wokopēñ no de no baa guam', they fetched him and pulled him along (dragged him) into the assembly. — p. m u, to tighten, straiten, strain, stretch; cf. dñom; opp. gow.*

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

ever been in this town? maba ha peñ, *I have been here once*; mam-má ha peñ, *I have never been here*; wokoo ho peñ ana? *did you ever go there?* mako ho mpeñ anañ, *I have been there four times*; onyare peñ, *he is never ill*; mentee peñ, *I never heard it*; pr. 1906. — cf. mpreñ, prekō, mpereñnu, mpereñsā; ahorow, utow. — 3. in cpds: a series, row, number or succession of things presenting themselves together, at the same time or in the same manner; cf. dapéñ, kyerepeñ, abupéñ, ñkópéñ, tipéñ, buépéñ, asempéñ.

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

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

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

peñ [Eng.] pen, steel-pen.

peñ, adv. distinctly; bo wo diñ p., *tell your name distinctly!*

mpēñā, opeñāmmiri, s. mprā, oprāmmiri.

m pen-uā', mpennāwá [tet. apem-nè-adā] 1. a kind of ant, pr. 778. mmoa ñketeñkete bi a wote se ntétéa na wofwe mniipa. — 2. a kind of dotted chintz, utama a n'ani ye ñketeñkete.

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

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

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

mpēñema, mpēñemē, s. mper ...

mpēñeñ, mpēñensā, = mpreñ, mpreñsā.

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

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

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

O-penimá, name of a month, about December; s. ogram.

mpēñkyireñ [full e] = mpokyere, iron fetters.

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

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

&c. *opp.* huã, *tough*. — 2. *n.* a *tin-vessel* with a lid; sanyã kuruwa bi a woakata so a wođe nom nsu.

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

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

mpensã [mpem nsã] *three thousand*. Gr. § 78,4.

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

o-pén-siãñ [inf., pem, siãñ] *invincible, impregnable*; eñe-yi de, Asantefo nyē op. bio.

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

pentemmeresu, *pr.* 1172.

mpentemí, a kind of *plant*; wođe ne dua sũm afiri; wođe n'ababan bọ akisikuru odudọ.

penteñ, *v.* to flounce, flounder, fling, jerk; *pr.* 2323. op. nehó' he flings his limbs and body.

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

apen-nuasã = opedu-asã, *thirty thousand; an enormous multitude*. *pr.* 449.

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

pépe, pēpēpe, *adv.* *s.* pē.

pepé, *a.* pepépépé, *adv.* 1. *firm, hard; consistent, dense*; aharamatá abien kã bom' a, eye pepé = késekese, *opp.* fũsófũso, *pr.* 1296. — 2. *dense, close*; ñkũrofo boaboa wõñhõ ãno pepé or pepépépé = pítipiti. *Luk.* 11,29.

pepépépépé (pépé) *adv.* expressing the *rustling* sound of dry leaves trod upon or otherwise broken; opé ba na woko wuram' tia-tia ñhabamma so a, éyè p...; ade a owia ahyew na aguañ bubu p.....; *syn.* pereperepere, *cf.* dwedwē...

pēpē (mu) *s.* pē (mu), *v.* & *cf.* pēpee.

pepeá, a kind of *yam*; *s.* odé.

o-pépédu, *ten millions*. Gr. § 78,5.

pēpee, *red. v.* pee; *cf.* pe, pē mu; p. mu, *to search, examine, investigate*; wopēpee asem mu a, wuhũ ne kãbea.

pēpé [pe v.] *covetousness, avarice, niggardliness*; *syn.* ñkyē-kyē. — o-pēpēfó, *pl. a-*, *one who is covetous, avaricious person, miser*; *syn.* okyēkyēfo.

o-pépéha, *a hundred millions*.

o-pepehá, *many millions, innumerable multitudes*. Gr. § 78,6.

o-pepém, *pl. m-*, [apem] *a million*.

o-pepém-náú, m., *four millions*, cf. mpemnaú &c. Gr. § 78,5.

o-pepénsã, m., *three millions*; — o-pepému, m., *two millions*

o-pepépém, m., *a thousand millions, a milliard.*

o-pepétô, = opepehá; ñkraú a mekohúú wõú hõ býe p.

pépěre, *cloves*, the spice obtained from the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. [fr. Eng. *pepper*, but cf. *sesã*.]

pepérè, *red. v., s. père.*

pèpěre, *a. thick*, said of wales on the skin; atápé ná eyé p.

pepew, *red. v., s. pew.*

mpépew: di mp., *to glean, to gather ears of grain left by reapers*; odi abúrow (mu) mp.

mpépewá, *ears of grain left by reapers*; — abúrow mp., the *small ears of corn* which are easily left behind.

mpépew-dí, *inf., the act of gleaning.*

Ope-póú, name of a month, about *January*; s. ogram; the season of the year in which the *harmattan* wind prevails; s. opé.

pepũ, pepũda, papũ? F. *ferer. Mt. 8,14f. Mk. 1,30f.*

pěre se [cf. pe] after a *neg. v. & biakõ*, (*none*) *at all*; wofwěfwe a, wureñhũ biakõ pěre se, *you will not find any*; usu biakõ p. se ñni kuruwa no mu, *not a drop of water is in the jug.*

per, *v. F. to strive, struggle, press upon. Mt. 12,19. Mk. 3,10.*

peré, *v. [red. pepère] 1. to struggle; to make efforts with a twisting or with contortions of the body (pr. 559); to strive, contend, use great efforts; to labour in pain or anguish, to be in agony*; wuyi anoma na oye kitikitikiti pũtupũtuputu a, *wuse: operé or ópère (pl. wopepérè?)*; operé or òpere, òperee, *he is in the agonies (or struggle) of death.* — *2. to strive or contend for, pr. 3667. — to defend, protect, fight or plead for*; operé nehó, nè tí, *he defends his own life*; pr.3258. mepere meti fi ne sõtore hõ, *I defend my head against his blows, I strive to ward off a box on my ear*; opere no = ogye ne tí, *he defends him, fights for him*; op. amã onipa yi, *he pleads for this man*; meperèe no na wõñkum no. — *3. = père 2.3.*

père, *v. [red. pepere] 1. = peré 1. — 2. ne hõ p. no (= haw no), he is impatient, passionate (nea orefwěfwe no, ontumí ntweñ gye se ne nsa akã ansã).* — *3. p. hõ, to be anxious, impatient or eager for, to be unquiet, fidgetty about, pr. 559. to desire ardently; syn. bõ hõ mmõdeñ.* — *4. (p. kwan,) to go, walk or travel along; pr. 2679. yehyiaa no na oresũ pere kwan no ba; eha de, wonsũ mpère máú! ópère kwan kõ Ierusalem, he is on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.*

o-póre, *inf. struggle; the agonies of death.*

aperee, *a place for defence, bulwark, rampart, intrenchment*; cf. akõpeme.

e-pere-begye-bi, *a by-name of the dog and the goat.*

péredè, pérededede, = páradã, paradadada, *plain, extensive, bare of trees*; sare p., *a grassy plain, steppe or savanna.*

peredwáne, Ak. s. pereguan.

o-pere-fǔé, *inf.* [perew, fǔé] *secret derision*; — wodi no p., *they make merry of him, ridicule him in secret, s. perepere; pr. 2680. ope-re-fǔe-di ye yaw señ afedi pa.*

pěrego, *s. prego.*

pereguan, *pl. m-*, an amount of *gold-dust* equal to 36 *ackies* or *dollars*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  *ounces*, or £ 8. 2/4. — *pr. 716. 2681-86.*

mpere-hō, *inf. impatience, eagerness, impetuosity, haste, hurry, precipitance.*

apérekésíma, a kind of *rodent animal.*

pěre-kō, *s. prēkō.*

o-pěrem', *perem ... s. oprēm, prem ...*

mpéremma (mpewa), *hail-shot, aboba nketenkete; s. hagire.*

mpéremē, mpěnemē, *id.; a kind of bead; s. ahenē.*

apérempésiwá, a flat piece of wood with five thin and flat sticks on it, of unequal length, which are strummed or thrummed with the fingers and accompanied by singing for the dancing of children; *dua frafrā [tratrā] na wofiti mu anum na woseñ mpopā a.s. adobe ntēantēā ō na wode kyekyere so mā ebīnom ware kyeñ bi, na wode dna biakō hye dua nē mpopā no ntam' wō soro, na wode biakō hye fam' sāara, na āno mōmā so kō soro, na wōbō, na woto dŵom na mmofra saw.*

mpereñ, *perenn ... s. mpreñ, pren ...*

aperentén: *tu ap., to hasten one's journey, to travel by forced marches; = pe ntem tu kwan; wutu kwan a, nea wódà hó, wón' ná hō na wutwa hō kōda wo anim, na wokodu nea worekō hō no ntem.*

o-pěrénteñ, a kind of *drum, s. akyene.*

o-pěrénteñ kōro, a certain *play at a funeral; otntu p., he calls people out for that play.*

pěrentoa, *flask, flagon.*

pérepere, *forwardness; óyè p., he is precocious, premature, forward; cf. aperewa; akokoā a odi mpanyinsem.*

pěrepěrepěre, *adv. = pepépépé, dŵedŵédŵédŵé.*

pěrepěre (= perepere): *óyè p., he is forward, pert; rash, hasty, precipitate; ode ne nsa kekā nneema ūhinā a ohū; ontumi ntrā fākō; óyè p. wō okasam' = asem biara a enfa ne hō no, ogye kā; n'ano ye p. = one niipa a ohū asem na ontumi nkata so.*

pérepere: *óyè (ade no hō) p., he is impatient, unquiet, eager, rash, hasty, precipitate (about it). he precipitates the matter.*

perépère, *red. v., s. pere; ne hō perepere no, he is eager.*

aperepéré, *inf. the striving for right or mastery or for the possession of a thing; syn. akamekame; - di ap., to struggle, contend (hō, for); to dispute, quarrel, wrangle, contest; wodi ap. = niipa bānu kura ade 1, na oyi regye, na oyi uso regye; oyi se: ese se midi panyiñ, na oyi uso se: ese se nso me na midi; oyi susuw se: m'asem na eye de, na oyi nso susuw se: n'asem na eye de; - ap. te se akyinnye, na enyé enoara: se mise: me de na eye, na oyi se:*



me de na eye, na nea ebeye no, okô aba; — ap., emu ye den a, mpoatwa na aba.

apereperesém, a matter of contention, dispute or quarrel.

apere-sem, apology. Kurtz § 7.

peresuru, As. a weight of gold. = 5 dollars or ackies, 11.2 s. 6d.

o-perêtóso, inf. [perew to obi so] the act of shifting off a thing and putting it on another, op. wo yeñ asafom', one waits for the other, will not do more than another in our congregation; opp. akansi.

pereperew, v. red. [s. perew] to intimate, give a hint, notice or call by a slight touch with one or more fingers; op. me se memmëra; — woperepere wonhō fwe no, they pinch each other and look (at each other and) at him, making merry and ridiculing him; cf. operefwe.

perew, v. 1. to touch slightly, to pinch; s. before. — 2. to remove a small thing with the finger or toe (pirew, to roll a heavy thing); to send away with a jerk, to sling, jerk off; intr. to jerk, spring, to crack off, burst or fly off; pr. 1249.1251. p. sekañ no mã me; p. ntakãra no kyene; p. (sika) pow yi to fotom'; cf. petepërëwa. — 3. to shift off, shuffle off; cf. operetosó.

àpërëw, claw of a crab. pr. 1743.

aperewá, a precocious, premature, fast and forward person, mostly used of girls; cf. péreperë, pereperë.

mperewa-sém, forwardness, pertness. — mperewasémfó: 'némmafò mp., young fast i.e. rash and inconsiderate fellows.

mperewa, a play at funeral customs.

pèrë-wëre [nea opere wëre, who pleads for a piece of skin, as he gets no soft meat] orphan (ayisã mmãrañ).

perper, F. ye p. (= pepe?) to be just. Cf. pereperë.

o-pesare, a kind of tree; s. opesere.

pesë, v. s. pesew. — o-pésé, a-, s. obesë, apesëbüro.

Pésë, pr. n. a village in Akwam. — Opésë, pr. n. m.

Apésë, pr. n. a village near Abonse, Akuapem.

mpésë, pl. mpesë-mpésë, a small tuft of hair; ñhwi a wóde saw nè sãmíná akyim mã ákà hú sã. — b o mp., to form tufts, to join or twist the hair into tufts by mixing with it some glutinous matter.

pésë, pésepesë, adv. altogether, quite; ne hō (ye) pésë, he is quite well; ofwëfwe asem nom' pésepesë, he carefully or thoroughly investigates the matter.

apesë-bürow, 1. maize planted in August (before or in the second rainy season), of which it is doubtful whether it will come to ripeness or full growth (abürow a won ani nuá so se ebeye yiye); pr. 115. — s. abesëbüro. — 2. pr. n. of an apentëba, s. donkō.

apeséë, pl. m-, hedgehog, urchin; s. fiãmpãkwá, siadëbóa.

mpesëë, the tufts of blossoms of the maize; pr. 674. abürow tu mp., the maize blossoms. [G. able egba ahwányã.]

a pe-sem-a dí, litigious disposition, intermeddling.

o-pesemàdífo [nea ope asem adi] litigious person, busybody.

A p e s e m à k à - f o , *sing.* Q--ni, *pr.n.* the king's "asafo" at Akropong: ahene-mma nè woñ ñkoa; Asoñkoko ne Aküro-pòñfo a eka ñhĩnã.

a p e - s e - ñ k ò - n y ā , *self-interest, selfishness* [lit. a liking that one alone gets a thing]; me de, mikyi apese(me)ñkò(mi)nyā; wóyè apese(wo)ñkònyā! óyè apese(ue)ñkònyā.

o-pèsere, a thorny tree, used for building purposes and fuel.

p e s e w , *v.* to tug, worry; — to pull to pieces, to pull or pluck in pieces; p. dokono mu, s. ñkokowá; — to put in disorder; to dishvel (ñhwĩ mu, the hair); — intr. to hang in a loose and negligent manner, to flow without confinement; ne ñhwĩ mu ap.; — to blossom (of maize); *syn.* hwanyañ.

p e s e w a , *pl. m-*, a penny worth of gold-dust; *pr.* 2685f. mpesewakoro, Ak. *id.* F. *Mk.* 6,37. — p e s e w a - b o , the dark-blue seed of a leguminous plant (climber), used for the smallest gold-weight; the plant yielding such seeds, with dark-green leaves, as of beans, and brown-red flowers growing into pods, of which there are three on each peduncle, containing two seeds each.

p é - s í , *inf.* [si pe] abstinence from sleep at night, the act of keeping awake, a wake, night-waking; watch, vigil; lucubration.

a m p e s í , Ak. apesie, boiled plantains before they are pounded for fufũ. *pr.* 114.405.28:21.

a p e s o , *pl. m-*, F. scissors. *Cf.* akape.

a p é s o w , *pl. m-*, a wild animal, similar to a monkey, very fierce; also called kit ade ñ, from the extraordinary strength of its paws; *syn.* aberebè; *stoth.*

p e s ú , *pl. m-*, hen-coop; *syn.* akókobuw.

p e t e , *v., s.* petew.

p e t è , *v.* [red. petépètè] to scatter, strew; op. abũro mã ñkoko. — to sprinkle; osú p., it drizzles; F. to be scattered abroad. *Mk.* 26,31. — b o . . p e t è , to scatter, dissipate, disperse; *syn.* pansam, fwete; *cf.* pè.

o - p é t é , *pl. a-*, vulture, carrion-kite; *pr.* 2687ff. — by-names: kosakyi, akrapã, kwakye, oborobiñ. — opete-takãra, a feather of a vulture. — opete-ntoñ, = utomme, a kind of palm?

m p e t é , *small-pox:* *cf.* bõrompete.

m p e t e - t w á , *pock-hole. pock-mark. grain of small-pox.*

p é t è , *a. open, free, plain, clear, unobstructed* by trees &c. F. manifest: no mu da ho p., it is manifest. — *n.* the open field (bãbi a eho mi wura na eho ye haññ, okwañ a emu ye; ofaa petè mu. — *adv.* plainly; openly, F. *Mk.* 8,22. *syn.* fè. pefè, fãññ, ketè.

p e t e a , *pl. m-*, finger-ring, of gold or silver; ohye sika p.; *cf.* kã, toñkokã, nõmãfũru.

p e t e b e r e - n y a ñ k ò b e r e , *pr.* 534.

[*cf.* apeterebi.

a p e t e b í , a kind of opurow, squirrel, not eaten. *pr.* 1101.2692.3129.

m p é t é m ā , *spot, speck or stain* produced by sprinkling, splashing or spattering, *pr.* 3116.

p e t é p e t è , *red. v., s.* petè; osu p., it drizzles.

pète poñ, *a. large*; meko p. mú, meko m'afuw p. nó mù (unegma pi, abrode pi, abúrow nè unegma wom').

pètepèrewa, *pl. mpeteprà* [pèrew], 1. *spring, trigger of a springe or bird-trap* (apa). — 2. *Èbia wokañ ade a, enna mmofra de si akyiri; asem kwa na wode kã; cf. aseserebe.*

petèré, *v. to writhe, wriggle*; wukum wò na oñwíec wu a, op.; apatā no p.

apeterebi, opeterebie-kuru, *s. apetebi. pr. 2693.*

petèrépetèré: onná hõ kómm, na óyè p., *he is unquiet, fidgety, restless.* [G. fidšitefidšite, fitrifitri.]

petew, *v. to bruise, quash, squash, crush, grind, pound, to dash in pieces; to be bruised, crashed &c. cf. fetew, potow.*

apeti, *s. apiti.*

pètopeño, *a. thick*; dote aye p. = d. mu aye duru, apiw. *pr. 1596.*

petu, *F. s. patu, patuw.*

pew, *v. [red. pepew] to remain behind, be backward in growth*; onipa yi apew = wato apè; nuua no apepew, n'asò apew = n'asò ye deñ, *he is disobedient.*

mpewá, *R. small shot; s. mpèrèmma, hãgire.*

pèwá, *a. many, plenty, plenteous, plentiful, copious; syn. pí, bebrè, dõmañkãma; wobétúmi adí akútú p. yi ana? wo nsem pèwa a wubisabisac no.*

pèwa, *a kind of play; Akyemfo mmã agoru bi.*

mpèwá: di mp., *to retail; to hawk, peddle.*

mpèwa-dí, *inf. retail-business, retail-trade; hawking, peddlery.*

o-pèwadífó, *pl. a-, retailer, retail-dealer, small dealer; peddler, hawker, huckster. pr. 767.*

o-peyi, *a kind of amulet, s. sumañ.*

pí, *v., s. piw.*

pì, *adv. very, truly, indeed; asem a wokã yi ewom' pì, ete sã pí; syn. ampa. F. papa ara pí. Mk. 7,9.*

pí, pī, pīm' = pã, pãm', *cf. apiapow.*

pī, *a. much, many. — adv. much, very much. — F. pí n'ara, many, very many, Mt. 3,7. 25,23. — syn. bebrè, pèwá, dõmañkãma.*

mpī, *stubbornness, obstinacy; scorn, disdain, spite; insolence, affront; crossness, peevishness; óyè mpī, he is froward, refractory, obstinate; syn. atũa.*

mpí-yé, *inf. frowardness, obstinacy, peevishness.*

pīa, *pl. m-, back-room, chamber, a small room for sleeping or retirement, for keeping treasures or stores, store-room, warehouse; syn. pumpuuu, pakusu; gener. opposite to a sa (on the other side of the yard); odi (ohene) pia (= ofwè ohene nneema so wò ne fi), he is (the king's) chamberlain; odi guadifo yi pia, he is the steward of this merchant.*

pīa, *v. [red. piapia q. v.] to press or push onward, forward or upward; to urge on; to promote, to lend a helping hand, to help for-*

*ward*; *pr.* 1142.1144. *piá brúkú' yi mā me*, *push this book towards me*; *meye biribi a, ɔn'na opia me*, *if I am doing any thing, it is he that helps me in it*; — *to command, order*. — *piá gya m'*, *to stir, poke or rake the fire*; — *wopia kohyee ho go*, *they thronged to the spot (crowding it)*; — *opia biribi so*, *he aims at something, directs his efforts towards something*.

*piabo*, a kind of *gold-weight*.

*piá-dí*, *inf. stewardship, chamberlainship*.

*o-piádifó, o-piám'ní, opiani*, *pl. a-fo, steward, chamberlain*; *ohene piani kura (fua) ne safē n.a.*

*piáfo*, *F. steward. Mt. 20,8. s. opiadifo, opiani*.

*o-piáfo*, *pl. a-, helper, promoter*; *one who (in a battle) urges on or impels the men to fight*.

*pīapīa*, *red. v. 1. s. piá*. — *2. to urge on, command (dom, an army). F. to constrain*.

*apiapɔ [pim apɔw]* *the protuberant bones of the pelvis, the upper parts of the hip-bones projecting on account of leanness. pr. 924f.*

*mpīa-só*, *inf. furtherance, promotion, help*; *opp. asabawm-gye*.

*pībàbaba, pībibibi*, *adv. descending in streams or torrents, said of rain, s. osu*.

*pidúà, pēdúa*, *buttock, the extremity of the back of an animal, where the tail is appended*; *aboa biara dua a etoa ne sisi so de reba ne to no, eso na ne dua pa no toae*.

*pie*, *v. Aky. = pue*.

*mpíèniú*, *the winged white ant, eaten by negroe children as a dainty*; *syn. asisirape*.

*opíèsíe, Ky. = opôsíe*.

*pìkāpikā*, *thick, inspissate(d)*; *doutori p. se abúrow mpampá, a mire as thick as a meal-pap*.

*pìkyi*, *pl. m-, mattress*.

*pím'* = *pi mu, pām'*. *pr. 163.145.925*.

*pim*, *adv. firmly; uprightly*; *òsì pim*, *he steps firmly, is thoroughly sound or healthy*; *fa wo usa si pim*.

*pimpì*, *a dish prepared of maize; abúroduaṅ bi*.

*pimpini*, *red. v. pini*.

*pīn*, *v. F. to come nigh. Mk. 2,4. s. pini*. — *pīnara*, *F. s. pi*.

*pini*, *v. [red. pimp.] 1. to move, change place, draw near, approach to or towards*; *dom p. dom ansā-na otuo tow, an army approaches another before a gun is fired*; *pini ha, Ak. = t̄w̄i w̄ b̄era ha*; *pini do, Ak. = t̄w̄i w̄ k̄o nohōa*; *ayisē apini no*, *he has shrunk or started back with horror*; *pini wo anim kakra*, *advance a little*; *pini wo akyi kakra*, *go or move back a little*; *wápini n'akyi*; *wopiniñ nkyirinkyiri*, *they went backward*; — *red. opimpiniñ n'akyi guaṅe*, *he receded and fled*; *mimpimpiniñ m'akyi se mewu*, *I do not shrink from death*. — *2. = pene, 2. to groan. pr. 1668*.

*apíni*, *pl. id., a groan*; *si ap., to utter a groan*: *1. to murmur*

with dislike, = ñwíwí, kasa huhūhuhū; ósì ap., okasa ne mene-wam', ebia ompe se obi te asènkō a ọrèkā no. — 2. to groan in severe pain, to sigh heavily, = pene; cf. gu ahome.

apini-sí, *inf. groaning, sighing*; cf. ọpene, ahomegu.

pinkeye, *v. Ak.* = beñkye, beñ, to approach (to); op. no = obeñ no.

pinuó, ? potow kwadu buñ a woanōa no p.

pintíñ, *a. & adv. firm, -ly, fixed, constant, completely*; wusi dua bi na eye p. a, wuse: átím; awia gyina p., the sun has exactly its highest stand; awia p. = awia ketē; me hō ye p., my health is excellent, firm, unshaken, constant.

mpintíñ, a kind of tubor, tabret, tambourine, timbrel; toa kūrō a woatu āno na wode ñhōma ayere na wosē wo won kōn mu de wou nsa kā; gye ahene nè asikafo na wotā ye ade no.

apīpī, a small bird, wren?

pīpī, pipipí, *a. thick; dense*; dua p., a thick stick; omuuñ-kum p., a dense fog; usu p., muddy, miry water.

pīpīpī, *n. thickness; density*.

pīra, *pl. id. dwarf*.

pīra, *v. [s. red.] to knock; to hurt or be hurt by violence, to wound, be wounded*; mapira me nsa(m'), me nsa apira, my hand is wounded; mapirapira me nsa hō anum, I have received five wounds in my hand; cf. bō afe. — *Plr.* wókā won tí pírā, they lay their heads together, i.e. they troop or collect together for a common undertaking, for an evil purpose; they combine, conspire, plot.

o-pírā, *pl. m., a wound*; ne p. fi mogya, his wound bleeds; ne mp. fífi mogya, his wounds are bleeding.

o-píráfó, *pl. a., a wounded person*.

apírā-kúru, *pl. id., a wound, i.e. a breach or separation of parts by violence, as a cut, stab, bruise*; diff. akisikuru, an open sore, ulcer; s. kuru.

pírani(di) [Egypt. *piromi*] pyramid.

pīrapīra, *red. v., 1. s. pira.* — 2. p. mu, to knock together; wopirapiram' = wōbobom', wōpempem wōñhō; cf. wodi atipira.

mpire, whip, scourge, cut from the skin of an elephant, hippopotamus, buffalo, wild horse, bēw, toròm &c., twisted, sometimes three or fourfold, and fastened to a stick. Cf. abā &c.

pīrebi, a basket with a lid, made of kubé leaves, used for carrying provisions or preserving clothes; cf. séséa, kyereñkye.

pīrew, F. piro, *v. to roll (hāse, a cask, abo, stones)*; — red. pīrepīrew, F. pīropiro, to roll, wallow, welter. Mk. 9,20.

pírím, *v. to make or grow hard, to harden; to parch, scorch*; ne hō apirim, his skin is getting hard, said of a baby of 3 or 4 months; ọdé, ntommo no hō ap., the outside of the yam or the sweet potato has become black (in the ground); ọdé a eda gyam' na ogya pī nni hō pírím; ọdé no ap., the yam has become hard over the fire (in boiling or roasting), pr. 1550. — ọdé mmeñ yiye a, epirim, wotōtō a,

emmen bio, *if the yam is not well roasted in the beginning, it remains hard, and does not become softer by continued or repeated roasting*; aduan̄ a wõn̄a n̄õa n̄õa na entumĩ mmen̄, wose: apirim; ekuru a wotõtõ a emmen̄, wuse: ap. — *Phrases*: ne kõma ap. = ne k. ye deũ na ontie asem biara a wõkã kyere no, afotusem biara ñkõm'; opirim nehõ or ne kõma, *he hardens himself or his heart, so that he does not listen to advice*; opirim' ne tirim', *he took courage*; piriin woanim, *take heart or courage, do it manfully*; opirim n'anim tu no fo, *he boldly (or earnestly) admonishes or forewarns him*.

pĩrim [obsol.] = piriw. — pĩrim, F. *perfectly*: mã yendõw' p.

pĩrimm, primprim, *hard, strong, healthy, lively*; ne hõ primm = ne hõ ye dennennenen̄, onyaré nen̄; onipa yi, oye mũ primm, *this man is not sickly, but healthy and indeed lively*; óyè primprim, *he is quite nimble*, = ne hõ ye deũ, onyé fõnofõno.

piriw: bõ p., *to be struck with fear or terror, to be startled*; tr. bõ.. p., *to strike with terror, to startle, frighten, terrify*; — *syn.* bõ prim, bõ pitiri; yi.. hũ, yi.. abĩ.

piro, red. piropiro, v. F. = pirow. Mt. 27,60. Mk. 9,20.

pitãhũ, a kind of *frumenty* or *pap*; abũroduan̄ a woyam na wõamã ahono (abon̄?) na wõason̄ so na wõwie (so soũ) a wõakã.

[G. aflata.]

pĩti, *swoon, fainting-fit*; tõ p., *to become weak, fidgetty, restless, senseless, to swoon away, faint*, espec. from hunger; pr. 3223. — *to cause to faint*: okõm na etõ nnipa p.; cf. tõ beraw, tware.

pĩti, *leprosy*, = kwata, fa-wohõ-kodi, mifna-duam'.

ò-pĩti, a *jumping insect*.

apĩti, the name of a *small bird*; anõmã ketewa bi, osõw nnipa s̄; ne hõ ñwraũ-ñwraũ, ne hõ kaũkaũ, ne ntakãra mu boĩ s̄, nuso wodi.

apĩti, ebite, F. apitsi, *unleavened bread*; abũrow a woyam no mmõre na wõn̄a na wõbõ no ap.

o-pitifõ, pl. a-, *leper*, = okwatani.

pĩtipiti, *thickly crowded, thronged, close together*; *syn.* pepe; ñkũrofo no aboaboa wõnhõ ãno p. (Lk. 11,29.); ñkraũ yi, wõfore só p.

pĩtipiti, *adv. much, continuously*; wõfwe no p.

pitiri: bõ p., *to be struck with terror, to startle, shrink*; cf.

o-pitiri, pl. a-, a kind of *river-fish*. pr. 2694.

[piriw.

o-piti-tõ, *inf. falling in a swoon, fainting*; op. ñhiuã fi kõm (?).

o-pititofõ, a *starving person*. pr. 2695.

piw, v. 1. *to become or be thick, inspissate(u)*; ñkwai, aduru no apiw. — 2. *to be dense, stand thickly or close together*: kwae yi mu piw, emu nnua n. a. (bemmen̄ hõ) piw só, kyere só; mmrũkũ yi, emu mpiw. — 3. *to make thick, hard*; p. dõte = mã dõte ye p̄to-p̄to. pr. 1596.

mpĩye, *inf. s. mpi*.

põ, por, v. F. *to strip (off)*, atar, *one's clothes*; s. pore.

pó, v. Ak. s. pów.

pó pó, or po po, expressions imitative of the sound of beating, knocking.

pó, v. [red. popo] 1. to push; *opo me taw* = *osum me, owo me* *ńkonsiaw*, holding me by the neck, he pushes or thrusts me forward. — 2. to shake, tremble [*inf. apo, q. v.*] — red. *opopó, ne hó popo, ne hōnam popo, he trembles*; *inframa popo nnua, the wind shakes the trees (syn. him, posow, wosow)*; *nnua no apopo, the trees have been shaken*. — 3. red. *opopo ne ti, he shakes his head, refuses, declines*. — 4. *po, to refuse, decline, reject*; F. Mt. 21, 42. Mk. 7, 9. — to forsake, F. Mt. 19, 27. — to disdain, scorn, despise; to repudiate; to spurn away; F. to renounce; to deny; Mt. 10, 33, 16, 24. — *syn. pa* [G. kwa]. Plur. *wopapo ne bra amā no, they have left him to himself*. — *po s o, to refuse, decline (a present, an invitation to eat); to simulate refusal (memā obi biribi na opę, na oboapa se ompé a, na opo so ueń)*. — 5. *po abūrow so, to sift, winnow or fan corn by pushing or shaking the vessel containing it; cf. huw so*. — 6. *to throw off or drop the leaves, to grow leafless*; *aka kūmā na dua yi apo, this tree will soon lose its leaves*; *dua yi apo, this tree is leafless*; *nnua no apopo. pr. 993, 997*. — 7. *to emit, discharge*: *n'āno po ahuru, he foams. Mk. 9, 14*. — 8. *to utter words by repetition*: *po dódów, to stammer, stutter. Mk. 7, 32*. — 9. *to emit other sounds*: *po waw* = *bó waw, to cough*. — 10. *to growl, gnarl, snarl (as a dog, leopard, lion, bear); cf. pów*. — 11. *po so, to rattle in the throat in the last struggle before death*; pl. *wopopo so*. — 12. *to beat*: *po ńhōma, to curry leather by a process of scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing and colouring*; *mhoa ńhōma na wodań ani mā ehō dwo (the hides of animals are dressed and prepared that they become soft and pliant), na wode di adwini biara; etod. wode hye fam' mā ehō dwo na wopapo só ńhwí no, na woałhye no kókō a.s. tuntum, a.n. wode aye mpaboá, utoa, mmoħa, ekyew, ńkotoku n.a.* — 13. *po abrobe, to sever or extract the fibres from the leaves of the pine-apple*; *woboro abrobe-ahabań na wo-ŵere so na woyi mu abrobe-mfuturu no*.

a pó (pl. id.) fetters, shackles for the feet, = *pokyere, m-*

e-pó, Gy. a lizard. *pr. 1023*.

o-pó, *inf. withering*; cf. *ohow*.

a p ó, *inf. trembling, tremor of weak, infirm or old persons*; *trembling of hands, feet and head*; *oyare apo*.

e-p ó, pl.?, a bale of cloth; *ntamá pó or ntamapó* = *ntama obi-ara ntwaá so bi peń e*.

e-p ó, a-, a dish made of some herb. *pr. 3017*.

e-p ó, sea, ocean, cf. *bosonopo*; *pom*, in the sea; *po só or po aní, on the sea*; — *ko po, to go to fish. John 21, 3*. — *epo yiri, the tide flows, sets in, is coming on, it is flowing water*; *epo twę, the tide goes out, ebbs, falls, it is ebbing water. pr. 670*. — *po nom' tēā, gulf*; *po nom' tetrete, bay. D.As. Cf. kontón, donnón*; *pokā, pokwantēā*.

p ó, m p o, (full o) *adv. even; nay*; *mpo madi awu a, ankā won-yé mè sē, even if I had committed a murder, they would not deal*

with me thus; me nuanom, mpo me nā mma ne wōñ; *Jud. 8,19.* — Gr. § 75,3. 134,3b.

pó, *adv.* expressing the sound of steps in walking: n'asepatere no si fam' pó pō (= kō kō) na ode kō; ɔno de, dā ɔsore a, pō pō na ɔkō, e.s. mprempreñ na ɔkō, :.:

pó', *adv.* expressing the sound or act of beating, striking or cutting: mabō no pō = bum [G. gbā, gbu, bum]; wotwa ogya pó' pó' or pó pó.

pō, *v.* [red. pōpō] -ani, to cast an angry, piercing, intimidating look at; opō u'ani, opōpō (opupuw) n'ani kyere me, opōpō me, he threatens, frightens me, addresses me harshly, flies at me, speaks roughly to me, = otutu n'ani kyere me, ɔtētētē me hunahuna me, ɔye n'anim kyere me se, onyā biribi a, ɔbeyē me. *Gen. 42,7.30.*

mpō: ɔbō me mpō, he ill-treats, ill-uses, abuses, maltreats me, = ɔye me sakasaka, ɔye me pupópúpó, ɔboro me, ɔñfwē me so yiye.

poa, *pl. m-:* t̄wa.. poa, to challenge, defy, with words, espec. by the use of debasing or vilifying expressions; otwa me poa, wot̄wita yeñ mpoa.

mpoa-t̄wa, *inf. challenge, setting at defiance, defamation;* d̄wom yi mpo ye mp. (mp. ne se: ɔhene bi wō hō na wo ani nso no na wokasakasa senea wo nē no se, se ebia wobese se: oyi ā, minsuro no, outumi ñkum me, mewō sika mekyeñ no, ohiani no uso, wode no ye deñ?) *pr. 1096.2698ff.*

mpo-ānó, *sea-shore, strand, beach, shore; sea-side, coast, sea-coast.* *pr. 1107.2697.* — mpo-ānoui, *pl. m-fo, a dweller on the sea-coast; people living near the sea-shore.*

pobi, a by-name of the fly. *pr. 2572f.* — mpobi, *pr. 2701.*

pobiá, *pl. m-, a black boil, very painful and enduring longer* (perh. 6 months) than pōmpó (8 days); p. na eye yaw bebrebe, nso etā tu kuru kyeñ pōmpó.

O-póbì-deí, *pr. n. 1. an ancient king; - 2. a brook, G. Ogboli.*

ɔ-pō'dò, *pl. a-, a large pot to keep water in; pr. 2702. cf. atāhina.*

mpofirim', *unexpectedly, unawares; suddenly, on a sudden, all of a sudden; cf. mpaase, mpasompaso.*

ɔ-pofoní, *pl. a-fo, fisher, fisherman. pr. 2703.*

mpó-fóro [ɔpōw foforo] *assumption, forwardness, pertness, flippancy; Rog. 878.885. cf. nsoáfóro; "ɔpów anā mp.?" is it. "politeness or pertness?" abofra a orefiti ase asūa kasa na ode mpanyinsēm nē mmērántiwasēm afra ne bram'.*

apogya, *s. apagyá.*

[shell.

apò-húru [ɛpom' awuru] *sea-tortoise, -turtle; ap. boñ, tortoise-*

pò-kā, *channel, strait, narrow sea between two portions of land.*

mpókō [mpōw akókō-akókō] *lumps, ingots or nuggets of gold, bullion.* — pòkōwá, pòkoa, *pl. m-, a small nugget of gold.*

O-pòkú, *pr. n.m. pr. 2704f.*

a pókú -o, pòkupoku, a kind of white heron, aigret.



poku(w)á, *pl. m.*, the full round breast of a young woman; *cf.* nufu, nufuteñ; *diff.* mpekua.

o-poku(w)afó, *pl. a.*, a full-grown girl.

po-kwan-têã, a strait of the sea.

pokye, *v. 1.* to crumble off, pluck off. [G. kpoke.] — *2.* to defer, delay, linger, tarry.

pokyere, *pl. m.*, fetter for the feet; F. mp. (no sing.); *cf.* apo.

o-pokyereñí, *pl. a-fó*, a prisoner in fetters, in jail; *diff.* odeduani, one arrested (in his own or another man's house) on whom the sentence is not yet passed.

e-pom' [epo mu] F. in the sea; to sea; southward.

põmã, *v. 1.* to stick, be fastened, be held back somewhere; me sika a aka no poma mu 'ne, the rest of the money due to me is still retained (in their hands, withheld from me). — *2.* to charge or load a gun.

põmã, *pl. m.*, (F. põma, Mk. 6,8.) stick, walking-stick; cane, staff (of the speaker of a jury, of a messenger or ambassador); wokosi mp. wõ òhene anim = wokoyi nteñ wõ òh. anim; s. si.

o-põmãfó, *pl. a.*, cane-bearer, messenger, ambassador; *syn.* okyẽ-ámé, òbófó. — *pl. a.*, persons sitting on the scaffold of poles serving for a privy: mekomã ap. akyẽ = meko dua so.

apõmãfo: ototo me ap., he is careless, regardless, unconcerned, he cares nothing at all about me; monutoto ne usem ap., do not neglect, disregard or slight his words.

apõmãfo-tó, *inf.* contempt, neglect, disregard.

poma-si [si mp.] a public transaction. — Ak. sale of a slave on credit.

mpoma-tiri: so or kura mp., to make use of a messenger's cane, to go to address an assembly; = di òhene anim asem. pr. 3283.

apõmma, *pl. m.*, [opoñ, *dim.*] shutter; toto mp. no mu!

[apombrew, F. Mt.4,23f. (misprinted) = ahõembrew, ahõomerew.]

o-põmfó, *pl. a.* [poñ, *v.*] F. redeemer.

[pr. 2645.

apõ-monõ, too much rubbing of the teeth, so that blood comes.

põmpó, *pl. m.*, boil, bile, furuncle; carious tumor; p. tu ntem (opens sooner) kyeñ pobíá; oyare mp.

apõmpõm-pé, *inf.* vain pomp, vain-glory, haughtiness, pomposity, arrogance; óyè ap., he is puffed up, vain-glorious, swaggering, vaunting, braggart; obu nehõ keşe, ofwefwẽ nneema akese. Ps. 131,1.

põmpõñ, *v. red.*, s. poñ.

põmpõñ, the highest pitch or degree; asem or oyare no ato no p. mu, the matter (law-suit), or his sickness, has reached the highest point, and is much more difficult to reduce or cure than it was in the beginning.

mpõmpõnce, [pono] wrinkles; curves.

põmpõno, pomprõ, *red. v. 1.* to bend; s. pono; to crumple up. — *2.* to wrinkle; to get (perf. to have) wrinkles, to be wrinkled: akwa-

korā no anim ap., *that old man has a wrinkled face*; op. ne moma, *he knits his brows*. — 3. *to writhe with pain or agony*. — 4. *to bend or wind in manifold curves*: asu no ap. = akontōn, akyeakeyea.

mpompōnsā, *three cues or horn-like twists of hair*.

pōū, *v. to disjoin or separate with some effort*: 1. *to take away by force, pull off, snatch from*; afāmmao, wōmpōn no, *pr. 1089*. wōpōn ne kyew fi n'atifi; *syn. pañ, hūam*. — 2. *to strip or deprive one of property given to him at some former time (said of persons who impoverish one previously enriched by them)*: Owusu Yaw apōn ne yere Mānu, *Mr. R. has taken back from his wife M. all he had given her*. — 3. *to discharge, issue*: opōn' afwene, *he bleeds at the nose*. — 4. *to miscarry*: obéa no apōn. — 5. *to let go or quit one's hold*; pōn fwe, *to fall off, away or down, to drop (down)* *pr. 542*. — ođau no hō apōn, *the plaster or coating of the wall has fallen off*; — pōn fi .. hō, *to be pulled off, to fall away from, to be frustrated in*; mā wōmpōn mfi wōn agyinatū hō. *Ps. 5, 11*. — 6. *to go away, retire or desist from, to cease, leave off, give up, break up or off*; wōapōn adwumayo, *they have left off working*; wōbō nnonnum a, adwumayēfo apōn, *at 5 o'clock the labourers leave off working*; wōapōn asore, *the church service is over*; wōapōn sukū, *the school is over or finished, the scholars have been dismissed*. *pr. 2706*. — 7. *to dismiss from work or from a meeting, assembly or congregation*; wura M. apōn n'adwumayēfo, *Mr. M. has dismissed his labourers*; kyerekyerefo no ap. ne sukūfo, *the teacher has dismissed his scholars or pupils*; wōapōn asafō no, *the congregation has been dismissed*. — 8. *to call people out of or away from their homes*: wapōn nkūrofo aboa āno, *he has called the people to assemble*. — 9. *to call back, recover, win or bring back (fugitives, under the assurance of their not being hurt, from the place to which they fled perhaps from fear of being killed)*: wōpōn akobōfo a, wō ntama āno ye duru, *pr. 493*. *cf. pōno, F.* — 10. *to redeem, recover a pawn*. *pr. 770*.

pōū, *a. in epds. great, large*; *cf. abepōn, obirempōn = ohiene, nantupōn, Akūropōn, Mampon, Onyankōpōn*.

pon, pono, F. *to redeem, = gye*. — pon, *inf. redemption*.

o-pōū, *inf. abortion, miscarriage*.

mpōū nē mmá, *the whole family or household*, mpanyiū nē mmofra.

āmpōū, *a. old, used of palm-wine*; ō, āmpōn ni! nsā no aye ā.

o-pōū, *pl. a-, F. epon, 1. door, gate, hatch, = ođau āno pōn (ehō ye wurekyerē, adidipōn ye trotro)*; to pōn mu, *shut the door*. — 2. *table, dining- (breakfast-, supper-)table, = adidipōn; writing-table or -desk, kyerewpon; cf. adwumpōū*. — 3. *meal, repast; feast*: wō-tó'w' no pōn, *they made him a supper*. — 4. *the table in the court of justice*: wōde no kō pōn so (= asa so) akodi asem, *he is brought to the bar for a decision of the matter*. [G. 1. šina, 2-4. okplō.]

pōnam, *a well-formed piece or nugget of native gold*.

mponee [biribi a wōapono] *a bend, curve, curvature; a bind or tie [ ( ) ]*; mp. kūmā, *a breve [as on ä ě ĩ..]*: mōnyē mp. wō so!

o-ponfo, F. *redcemer, = ogyēfo*.

o-pònkó, *pl. a-, F. m-, horse. pr. 2707ff.* — o-pònkò-bá, *pl. a-, colt, foal.* — o-pònkò-béré, *pl. a-, mare.* — o-pònkò-nini, *pl. a-, stallion.* — o-pònkò-saé, *pl. a-, castrated horse, gelding.* — o-pònkò-furum, *mule, an animal generated between a horse and a she-ass (cf. afurumpònkò, — between a he-ass and a mare).*

o-pònkò-até, *saddle.* — o-pònkò-nnadeka, *bit, bridle.*

apònkò-kwañ, *pl. id. [lit. horse-way, horse-road] road, the broad road, high-road, highway.*

apònkò-náñ: wasi ap., *he stands astride, having set one foot before the other; he strides.*

o-pòñ-kótòkōro, *door-hinge.*

apòñkyé, *am-, pl. m-, Ak. F. goat; = abirekyi.*

apòñkyéréñ, *pl. m-, toad; ap. te abo ase nè atarem'; ap. puw bore mā awo. pr. 2712f. cf. apotoro.*

pòno, *v. [red. pompono, pomprō] 1. to bend; opòno ne mu, ne naukrōma. — 2. perf. to be bent, crooked; to be arched, vaulted. — Cf. kyea, kurum.*

pòno, pon, *v. F. to redeem; opòno, inf. redemption, = ogye.*

apòno, *F. circle; bu(bu) ap., to form a circle, to surround.*

mpono, *F.: tu mp. = tu nteñ or ntene; watu m'asem mp., he has gone straight-forward with my cause.*

àmpono-dí-àsũá, *an old monkey-cater, obayifo mmārañ.*

opòñóntom', *pl. a-, [pono, tom'] pocket-knife, clasp-knife.*

põnse, *v. [Eng.] Akp. F. to punish; cf. tǔě asō, fǔe, tna ka. mpõnse (F. Akp.), punishment.*

o-pòñ-utá, *folding-doors, folding-gate.*

mpon-tere, *door-hinges; iron ligaments of a door. pr. 3328.*

apòñ-tów, *inf. [tow pòñ] feast, feasting, banquet, banquetting; luxury, delicate living; wode ap. ñkō na egye wòñ ani.*

pòntwē, pòntǔēpontǔē, *slow, sluggish, tardy, dull; lazy, slothful, indolent, idle; syn. nyā.*

apòñ-ñuá, *Ak. apòññwa, pl. m- [opòñ, agna] the frame of a door or window. pr. 2711.*

mpò-ñwóma, = odé mpów à áhyé (= erebebo) *na emnyiñi na wobubú dí no, unripe tubers or roots of yam.*

popa, popápòpa, *red. v., s. pa, espec. under 12.*

popápòpa, *adv. expressing the sound of breaking; oðañ no ye p. na ebu fǔee ho, or, oðañ no bubu p. na efǔee ase, the house fell or tumbled down with a crashing or cracking noise.*

popā, *pl. m-, palm-branch, i.e. the long mid-rib of the leaf espec. of the oil-palm, together with or without the long leaflets (berew) proceeding from it on both sides. pr. 466.570.592.2715.*

m-pópá-àmmó-wo, *a swelling of the hand alleged to be caused by a charm against thieves in a plantation.*

mpópare, a place cleared from trees, brushwood, weeds &c. — bọ mp., to clear a place in a forest.

ò-pó páw, pl. a-, a kind of tree, used as timber; wode señ woadurn, adaka n.a.

apopa-yám' [nea opopa yam'] the last child of a mother; cf. mpopâ-yám', the fibres of palm-branches. [òkààkyire.

popo, red. v., to shake, tremble &c. s. po, espec. under 2.3.6

popo [G. kpekpe] a kind of cloth; Ak. awere; s. ntama.

mpóró, a native dish made of maize. [G. kpekpe.]

pópò, s. pó. — p'óp', = ofuruntum.

pópò, = abonná, atwápò, from the sound of cutting, s. pó.

p'óp', red. v., s. p'ó'.

apopóbíbirí, 1. the dark-green or dirty film on the ground where water has been spilled or on stagnant water, consisting of tiny water-plants, algae; (wuguare gu a, na fam' aye tumm, wofre no ap.) — 2. dark-green moss on stones or trees; pr. 3370. cf. abo-so-ñhwí, dua-hò-ñhwí. — 3. a. dark-green.

popadodobi, s. nantwí.

apopokýkýí, a kind of river-fish. pr. 2716.

popomporúwá, a custom performed with females arrived at puberty; woye no p. = wogoru no bra, e.s. ababá bí a gbòe bra wode gudé nè ññwinne nè ñhenepá hyehye no to d'wom di n'akyi de no kọ asum' koguare no bọ no asu de no ba ofie na wóyè no aye: ñkesua, ntrama n.a.

popóropópó, fighting. scuffle; se p. fi mu a, ménye no deñ? — insolent usage; oye p., he is a rough man, disposed to fight or flog others, to show his power; mmobọ me p. so! do not knock me about thus! [fr. the sound of beating.]

poporokú, new corn (maize) which can be ground, corn of this (the present) year; cf. kùkuradabi.

poré, v. 1. to strip one of his clothes. — 2. to challenge by striking; oporé m'ano = opotí mè.

póré, pl. m-, jar, pitcher, jug or bottle of stone ware.

apòrí-bá', apotibá, pl. m-, a club, bludgeon, cudgel, thicker than asabá'. cf. ñkontumá.

póripóri, a. ready to strike or fight; ne nsa ye p.

aporí-sò, by force or violence; ogye biribi ap.; odi asem no ap., e.s. òñwefwè bem biara se nea esi ne tirim no ñkò.

poríwa, a., pl. mporiwa-mp., short, said of sticks of 1 or 2 fingers' length; Ñkrañfo kotwá nnua mp.-mp. de kọ fie koton.

poro... cf. pro..., pono...

pòròkyéwá, tender, soft, delicate, dainty, effeminate; óyèñ ne mma pr., he brings up his children tenderly, effeminately; wahye ne mma pr. or prówé, he shows his children too much indulgence (cf. kokọ), he spoils his children.

o-pōroñ, a kind of *tree*.

o-pōrōntom', s. opōnontom'.

pōropōro, a *disease in the throat*; éyè wo mene; wokasa a, enye yiye.

pōropōrow, pōropōrow, *red. vv.*, s. pōrow, pōrow.

m pōròpórow a. *small fragments or particles, crumbs, splinters, filings, sparks*: dōkono(hō) mpr., *crumbs of bread*, cf. mfūrofūrowá; dua(hō) mpr., *small bits of wood, splinters, saw-dust*; dade(hō) mpr., *iron-filings*; gya(hō) mpr., *sparks*, cf. nturuturuwa.

pōrow, v. [*red. poroporow*] 1. *to rot, corrupt, putrify, decay, spoil; to become putrid, grow virulent, to fester (of wounds), ulcerate*; perf. *to be rotten, putrid*; dua no bep. utem; nām no ap. — cf. suw, see. — 2. *to spoil, to bring up or accustom to bad habits*; op. ne ba = ohye ne ba prowe, okokō ne ba. — pōrowē, v. n. *rotteness*.

pōrow, v. [*red. poroporow*] 1. *to beat out, thrash* (kokoté, atókó, emō, cf. fewabūrow & siw, G. gbe ñmā); *to beat off* (abe: wode bemū bō [or fwe] fam' de yi mnefua no mmiakō :/: afi bemū no so). — 2. *to beat, to shake out, to remove the dust &c. or clean* (prow or proprow atadem', *clothes &c.*) *by beating*; *to shake, stir up, clean from the seeds &c.*; mmea de tadua p. asawam', *women clean raw cotton by a wooden instrument*. — 3. *to pluck off, gather* (dua aba, *the fruits of a tree*, = tetew). — 4. p. abom, *to remove the single pots from under the felled palm-trees* (wotetew ñhina a wode sua abe fi mmedefunu ase). — 5. *to fall, espec. in small portions or particles, to crumble, to be scattered, strewn (strown) or thrown down* (of dry things): dua no so ahabañ ñh. porow = po; ñhwēa p. gu ade no so; ñkyene porow gu; — tr. *to remove small particles, shake off, cast off*; oporow ñkyene gu, pr. 702. — 6. *to spend in defraying different expenses*; map. me sika ñh. matua m'akaw 'ne. — 7. p. atuo, *to discharge guns in a volley*; yep. atuo guu wōñ so, *we poured a volley of muskets upon them*. — 8. n'aniwa poroporow nsu, *his eyes gush out water*; oresū na nusu fi n'aniwam' gu wōrōdō-wōrōdō y'ō y'ō, = nusu tere no.

poruwa, a. s. poriwa.

posa, v. [*red.*] 1. *to rub* (with the hands); p. tā, *to rub the tobacco*; ntama no abiri, mep., *the dress is dirty, I am rubbing it*; a-wow ade mensa na mep., *my hands are cold, therefore I am rubbing them*; mep. mekoko so, *I am rubbing my chest*; wode dote p. n'ani, *they rub dirt into his face or eyes*. — 2. *to break or crush the strength of any one*: oyare no ap. no, *he has become lean and feeble by the sickness*.

po-sā, F. = posaw. Mt. 27,48. Mk. 15,36.

mposae, *the withered bark or the dry fibres of the plantain-tree*, used for various mean purposes [comm. lang., syn. baha]. pr. 10.2491.

posaw, v. 1. *to rub to powder; to bruise, crush, grind, smash, dash in pieces*; syn. petew. — 2. *to be crushed*: ma'wie p. korā, *I am completely exhausted*. — 3. p. so, *to murder, with cruelty, atrocity or in a frantic manner, to massacre*.

po-saw, F. po-sā [osaw a efi pom'] a *European sponge*.

apōsē, a kind of *brown-red fruit*; aba a ebere dum.

o-posí, pl. a-, a kind of *earthen vessel*; asańka (abeyā) bi a wō-  
ańworańworań mú (wōńwene no pipiri yē mu ahiń-ahii) à wōpōtōw  
mu mako, ńkruma, efań u.a.; s. kuku.

o-pōsíce, Ak. opēsie, *the first child*; me (ba) p. ni. (*R. the youngest  
child, a child born to a man in his old age.*) Cf. abakań & apopa-  
yám, okáákýiri.

posí, pl. m- [pōw a asi] a *tuber of the yam plant growing afresh*  
after those of the first growth have been pulled off; odé a wō-  
apań (wōatu ase de a edi kań) na asań abō bio; s. mpōw; odé no  
sisi so pí nti, wōfre no mpōw a asi (esi) a.s. mposi. Wōde odé a wō-  
befua no mposi-mposi na ehyehye ńko no mu.

pōsōpōsō, a. *loose, rickety, unfixed, not sticking fast*; epam  
no aye p., eńyé deń bio.

pōso, pōsoposo, a. *weak from old age (or sickness), feeble,  
infirm, imbecile, decrepit, shaky, tottering*; aberewa p.; wabō akora pp.

po-soro-samini, pr. 2696.

posow, v. *to shake, tremble &c.* = wosow, pusuw, popo, him;  
- mframa p. ahabań; awo w p. me hōnam; awo w de me, me hō p.

mpó-ta m' [(be)pōw ntam'] *pass, passage between mountains or  
houses; strait, defile; alley, thoroughfare*; wafa mp. hayi; cf. afae.

pōtē, a. *right, true, genuine; adv. in the right manner.*

pōtí, v. *to challenge by striking one's nose or mouth with the  
finger; cf. pore.*

mpo-tia [pōw, tia] *stunted tubers of yam*; odé a ammo yiye na  
eboō ńkorowa-ńkorowa no. pr. 281.

apotí-bā, F. apotsibā, Mt. 26, 47. s. aporibā.

pōto, v. Ak. 1. s. pōtōw. — 2. = foto, F. forc. — 3. F. *to cor-  
rupt, become corrupt*; dzēa ompōto no, *that which is not corruptible.*  
[1 Cor. 15, 42.]

pōtō, a. *dirty, filthy, nasty*; ne ntama or ne hō aye (fi) p., ne  
hō yē p. = nehō yē fi dodo.

pōtōpōto, a. *thick, inspissated*; ńkwań no apiw aye pp.; *slimy,  
muddy, miry.* — *adv. wokuńkum nńpa guu hō pp., they slaughtered  
people with a fearful carnage.*

apotobiesā'se, Ab. a kind of owl = wūrepí, Ak.

mpōto-dé, a kind of *pottage-herb*.

mpōtoe, 1. *the dregs, lees, sediment of any thing*; puw is used  
only of nsā or other liquors, and tā. — 2. F. *corruption*, = prowē.

o-pótōfo, pl. a- [pōtōw 3.] *foreigner, alien (barbarian), one who  
does not speak Tshi, one who speaks an unintelligible language.* —  
2. s. botofó, pātáfó.

pōto-mań, a people of a language different from Tshi.

Apōtokáń, *an impure Akan dialect*; Kwawufo kasa ap.

apótompo, *hurry, precipitation, flurry, fuss*; obo no ap., *he does*

*it in hurry and confusion, helter-skelter, hastily, without sufficient preparation and reasons; obo asem no ap., e.s. odi a, oñhú āno; ose: enyé biribi, meye no ntemntem.*

apotoṗòré, -pòré, a *small bird* with greenish grey plumage.

potopoto, s. potō, potow.

potoro [Eng.] *porter*; cf. nsā.

apòtōro, *frog*; cf. apōñkyerēn.

apòtōro-dòm, a *poisonous plant*; dupōn bi.

potōrópòtōró, *negligent, careless, slovenly, disorderly*; oñfwé n'ade yiye, óyé ne nneema p. = sakasaka; onyé ne ba yiye korā, óyé no p.

potow, v. 1. *to crush, squash, press into pulp*; op. mako wo asaŋkam'; otia biribi so wo fam' na epetew. — 2. *to pound, beat; to knead*; p. mmōre = fotow m., *to knead, mould dough or bread*; p. dote = wow d., *to work clay and water with the feet*; dote no apotow (awow), *the clay is well mixed, ready for use*. — 3. *to speak a foreign (barbarous) language, at least not pure or genuine Tshi*; op. Brofo, Date &c. Otwi de, yempotow.

potūropodwō, s. botūrobodwō.

potwā, 1. *glutton, greedy fellow*; onipa a onyā aduan a. nsā na odi a. onom no pī kyēn se etc; *syn. odidifó.* [G. fulo.] — 2. *gluttony, greediness*; oye p. = ope adifudé, *he is greedy* (not only of food or drink).

potwōm, *button*.

pōw, v. [red. popow] 1. *to rub, scrape, scour, clean, cleanse*; pow sē, pr. 401. ópòw korow no mu; *syn. tñiw*. — 2. *to cut closely, to lop or poll the branches of a tree, espec. of a palm-tree felled in order to extract the palm-wine*; wapow abe no; wəpopow wōn mmē. — 3. *to polish, burnish, furbish, make smooth, bright or glossy; to refine*; wop. aŋowa, sānyā hō; mapow mo se dñete; cf. trom, hoā. — 4. *to become or be civilized, polite, refined, cultivated*; ópòw = onim aguaasescnde yō; akōa no apow nnansā-yi, e.s. wahū kūrōw a owo mu no amanne yiye; pótófó biara mpowe, *none of the tribes that do not speak Tshi are polite or refined*. — 5. *to grow rich, pr. 884. to improve or rise in worldly affairs, to become comfortable, pr. 1626. Asantefo ammā Fantefo anpow amfew, the Asantes did not suffer the Fantes to improve and thrive or prosper*. — 6. *to become or be proud, puffed up, arrogant; to behave proudly; syn. horañ; opow nehō, he puffs himself up; opow n.s. onsō nea obeye dñae na oreye; n'ani nsō nniipa; wapow, he is proud, presuming, arrogant, insolent, overestimates himself; ohoho ba kūrōm' na okyere nehō a, wose: wapow dodo.* — 7. *to growl, grumble, gnarl, snarl, roar, said of the dog, leopard, lion &c. okramañ pō me, the dog growls at me.*

o-pōw, *inf. politeness &c. haughtiness, arrogance.*

pōw, v. *to come up, come forth, appear*; dua aba no apow =

pow, v. F. = po, *to forsake, e.g. sin.*

[apue.

e-pōw, *pl. a- or apow-apow, 1. bump, swelling, protuberance,*

tumor; knob; n'anim w<sub>o</sub> pow, he has a bump on his face; n'ano a<sub>h</sub>ore pow, his mouth is swollen (by accident or by nature); pr. 145. 163. — menewaase pow, a) a wen on the throat, goitre, struma; b) grudge, pique, spite: óyì ne m. p., he gives vent to his anger. — 2. conglobation, conglomeration; mogya apow-apow, clots of blood; cf. epow, pl. m-. — 3. curl, ringlet; Abürokyiri ñnuan no hō ñhwì yē apow-apow. — 4. knot; pow yi yē deñ sê, mintumi mensāñ, this knot is too tight, I cannot untie it; - b<sub>o</sub> or si p., to tie (in or into) a knot; si wo nsa so pow = b<sub>o</sub> so hama na wo wēre amfi; - b<sub>o</sub> hama p., to tie a rope into a knot; - b<sub>o</sub> tirim p., to design, project, plan, devise, to make a plan, project, design, plot. — 5. knuckle, protuberant joint, espec. of the fingers; cf. nañpow, naññwēā; otētētē n'apow mu, he stretches himself, lit. his joints, he takes exercise, walks; óyē me apow sò adé, he treats me badly, cruelly.

e-pow, pl. m-, a cluster or group of trees, grove, thick wood or forest of small extent; cf. abosompow, asamainpow, asoreso.

e-pow, pl. m-, conglobation, lump; sika p., an ingot, nugget or billot of gold; rock-gold; s. epow, 2. & poko.

mpow, the new tubers of yam growing after those of the first crop from the head which has been cut off and planted again; odé a w<sub>o</sub>-atu na aka ne ti w<sub>o</sub> fam', odé a wopañ mmotokrōma a esañ b<sub>o</sub> no, odé a wopañ dedaw na ab<sub>o</sub> mpow no; s. posi. Wo mpow' mfe<sub>w</sub> da, your capacities will never be developed.

mpow-bère, mpow-mù, the time of the second crop of yam.

p<sub>o</sub>wa, pl. m-m- [epow, dim.] a small grove for the fetish = obosompow.

e-powá [epò, dim.] a (small) sea as part of an ocean.

p<sub>o</sub>wa, Ak. the smallest amount of gold-dust, the half of pese-wa, about a half-penny. Cf. simp<sub>o</sub>wa, tàpó.

powa-de, things bought for a half-penny. pr. 1362.

mp<sub>o</sub>wa-ka, Ak. small debts.

apow-mu-déù: ohye no ap. na wab<sub>o</sub> ne kroñ, he confirms, encourages or helps her in her theft.

apow-mu-tētētē [stretching of the joints or limbs] gymnastic exercise, gymnastics.

po-wó [lit. sea-snake] a kind of eel; syn. aberekuri.

powpaw: b<sub>o</sub>-, to put aside as unimportant, pr. 2308.

pra, pāra, v. [red. prapra] 1. to sweep with a broom or besom (odañ mu, abonteñ so, pata so) pr. 322. 2718. — to gather; yēpra boa āno a, efwete bio, what we sweep together, is scattered again; pra ahōnyā hye kwu, F. to heap up riches; cf. prapra; - opra (di) n'akyi, he sweeps behind him (to remove the least thing or influence he may have left behind). — 2. to sweep, to drive or carry along or off, to destroy many at a stroke or with celerity and violence. — 3. Phr. Opra n'asō akyi, s. asō; opra ne ba huhuw no hō, s. huhuw. — 4. pra yare, As. = sa yare.

e-pra, pl. a-, armadillo, Dasypus. pr. 3310.

apra, pl. m-, a small species of armadillo.



apra: yi. apra, *to warn, forewarn, give warning, admonition, information or notice to, to caution*; s. eb. woako oman bi so na wonè wo bedi asemmone, na obi ahintaw akā akyere wo; ete se otia wonań so. Rebeka yii Iakob apra se óńńnań.

mprā, mpānā, *pl. -fo, 1. lover, paramour; concubine, mistress, courtesan; obarima a. obea a onam twē mprā; pr. 2719. cf. agnāmān. — 2. the connection between a man and a woman living together for a time without being properly married, concubinage; twē mprā, to form such a connection, to live in a state of concubinage, to have illicit (sexual) intercourse. — mprā-ba, pl. mprā-nma, a child begotten in concubinage. — mprā-tam': odi o-nē bea no mp., he is the go-between to him and her. — mprā-twē, inf. living in concubinage; illicit (sexual) intercourse.*

o-pradā, s. oprannā. *pr. 2720.*

apradā', a kind of musical instrument, made of horns; s. abeń.

pradadada, s. pāradada.

o-prae, *pl. a-, broom, besom; syn. ohūāc; cf. tui; - wope asem so prae, they are too inquisitive.*

mprā-é-sò, *an open level place swept clean for trading or other purposes.*

prako, *pl. m-, hog, swine, porker, pr. 499.535. [Port. porco, G. kplótó, old: kproko.] Cf. batafo. — prako-ba, pig, porket. — prako-beré, sow. — prako-dań, hog-cote, pig-sty. — prako-nām, pork. — prako-nini, boar.*

pram', *v. to issue, flow or run copiously from one's body, said of sweat or blood; mihyiaa no na fifiri reprim no; syn. gnām. — F. přem, to overflow, inundate; usu přem wiadze, the world was drowned.*

prām, *a. (?) nimble, brisk, quick; ode akutú no mǎa me, me hō prām, madi, when he gave me the orange, I was quick and had soon eaten it up.*

prāmá, pramma, *pl. m-, [fr. pra, to sweep?] 1. a lane between houses, cf. nuantam', brōń. — 2. a large yard enclosed by 6 to 8 houses, not forming part of the main street; a place, a broad way or open space in a town; court-yard.*

mpramā-sò, *pr. n. a place or street at Akúropong.*

prammafó, *the people living in one large yard. pr. 2721.*

o-prāmmifiri, panām..., pēnām..., *pl. a-, a snake 4-6 feet long, yellow at the neck, grey at the belly, and black (dark-blue) on the back and at the tail, spitting at people's eyes and blinding them.*

prampram(pram), *adv. issuing or flowing copiously or profusely; mihūń bofo bi a ofi kwań so a ne hō fifiri prampram; otuu abura no no, usu no ba prprpr. = ntēmntēm.*

mpramprūro, *bamboo. [Malay & Port. bambu, G. pamplo.]*

prāññi, *a. & adv. 1. open, free, plain, -ly; woabu afuw no so nnua ntí eso da hō or aye pr.; okasá pr. = okā asem na onsiw bi so, okasa ne hñhām' korā, onsuró akyiri; - enó prāññi, ehē na wu-*

hūū me kañ? *tell me plainly: where did you see me first?* — *syn.* fē, pefē, petē, fāññ. — 2. *fully, in the whole*; kaw no ñhinā si ahē pr.? *what is the full amount of the debt?* — 3. *pretty much or many, pretty far or long*; madów makò m'aním pr. = kakra ara gēññ, *I have advanced pretty far in clearing the ground* (from weeds or trees); midii nna pr. or mekyēē pr. wò hq = mekyēē kakra, *I stayed there for a good while.*

o-prā'nnā', *pl. a.*, (oprādā, pr. 2720) *thunder, lightning, thunderstorm, tornado*; *cf.* anyinam, osramañ; — op. bom' or pae, *it thunders*; op. si or duru duam', *the lightning strikes a tree*; op. beduru wo! *may the lightning kill thee*; op. duruu no de no kof'wee pom', *the lightning struck him and cast him into the sea*; op. akyi na osu to dā, Gr. § 228,4.

prañ-hene, *a mock-king, a king without any power, having only the name*; odi p., òye p.; wosi no p.

mprapiriwa-so, *hastily, superficially.*

prapra, *red. v., s. pra.* — F. nyimpa dodo kesenara prapraa hwòñhò behyiaa ne ñkyeñ, *Mt. 13,1.*

pràprā, *a. slimy, pituitous, mucilaginous, mucous* (e. g. f'wenore); *syn.* mātāmātā; *cf.* twā, hūā.

mpraprafo, *pl., accomplices, companions, associates*; wòñ a obi aprapra wòñ aboa āno se ne mfēfó; yòñkònom, mpàmfo.

aprapra-ha [*sweeps the bush*] *a kind of bird.*

aprapra-nsa, *s. asefōroe.*

prāse, *v.* [Eng.] *to plaster; to pave*; *cf.* fōmfām so, tare so, sew.

prāse [Eng. *plaster*] *a plaster for wounds &c., cerate, unguent, liniment*; *syn.* mfomfamso, ntaresó.

mprā-tam', *s. mprā & di.. ntam'.*

prātú, *the hole of an armadillo, amōa* (etū) *a opra dam'*; wotua no p. = woko amōa nom' se wokokyere no; wotua onipa p., *he is watched and attacked as in an armadillo's cave, onipa wò dañ mu na woakotoá no na onnyā okwañ mfa bābiara.*

mprā-twē, *inf. s. mprā.*

apràtwēm, -twòm, *pl. m.*, *lock of a door or case, of European or native making*; *cf.* kradoa.

Opraworam, *name of a month, about May*; *s.* osram.

aprayi, *inf.* [yi apra] *warning, caution against danger &c.*,

prē..., pre..., *s. pēre..., pere...*

[*admonition.*]

mpre, *adv.* F. *presently*, Mk. 6,25. — *cf.* prekō, mpreñ, mprepre.

prego, pēregō, preko, *pl. m.*, *nail.* [Port. *prego*; G. *bleko.*]

prè-kō, pēre-kō [peñ, kō] 1. *once, at one time, on one occasion*, = peñkoro; mihūū no prekó pe, *I saw him only once.* — 2. *at once, at the same (point of) time, immediately*; enini mene nipa prekō; owui prekó-pe, *he died suddenly.*

oprem, *v.* F. *to overflow, inundate*; *s.* pram.

o-prem, pērem, *pl. a.*, *cannon; gun, howitzer, mortar*; tow ap., *to discharge cannon.* pr. 876. 1796. 2465. 2723.

premin'ti, *pomatum*.

prēmó-ba, *pl. m-, cannon-ball, -bullet, -shot*.

mpre-mpre, F. [mpre, red.] *presently, instantly, immediately, this moment. Mt. 26,53.*

mprempreñ, [mpreñ, red.] 1. of time past: *just now*; mp. na midua ha yi; mihũũ no (wə)hə mp. — 2. of the future: *presently, on the spot, immediately; forthwith*; mereba mp., *I am coming presently*; mp., orefwefwe bosea a, orennyā; mprempreñ, *on the spot*; cf. amonom'ara, Ak. sesē-ara. pr. 2724. — 3. when repeated in correlative sentences, it answers to Eng. *now - then*: anoma tu a, mp. ođañ nehō kə hayi, na mp. ođañ nehō ba hayi bio, *when a bird flies, it turns now that way, then this way*.

mpreñ, mpěreñ, = 'ne; na mprempreñ de, en'de na wontami ntweñ bio; F. mpre; cf. peñ. — mpreñ-kō-tsē, F. *too soon*.

mpren-uu, *twice*; = mpeñ abieñ, *two times*.

mpren-sā, *thrice*; = mpeñ abiesā, *three times*.

o-prenteñ, s. -per... (akyene bi.)

o-prenteñkoro, s. per.... (agoru bi a wogoru no ayi ase.)

prentoa, *pl. m-, bottle. (Voc. Nig. Exp.)*

prep... prep... s. perep... perep...

prête, *pl. m-, [Eng.] plate, dish*.

prew, v. s. pėrew.

prim, s. pirim.

primprim, F. dzi-, *to be strong, well, in good health. Mt. 9,12.*

pro, v. F. = pōrow, *to rot*.

aprow, F. bə ..hō apro, *to be round about. Mt. 3,5. Ps. 128,3. — otoo n'anyiwa apro fwee won, otoo n'anyi apro w fwee no, he looked round about on them, .... to see her. Mk. 3,5. 5,32.*

prō, v. s. pono, *to bend*.

proku -o, s. pūrōku. pr. 2725. — prokyéwá, s. poro...

pròm, *the sound of discharging guns*; wəbetow atuo p.p.

aprómpó, *a kind of esculent herb*.

mprompranne, *gold-trinkets*.

promprom, a. F. *fresh, flourishing, Ps. 90,6. = fromfrom*.

o-prōntom, s. opōnontom.

propr... s. pōrop... e.g. mproproba, F. = mporoporo wa. Mk. 6,43.

prow, prow, s. pōrow, pōrow; apro.

prumo [Eng.] *plummet, plummet-line*; kyerebeñ-ye hama.

pruw, s. puruw. [Am. 7,7.]

pu, v. s. puw. — epu, s. epuw.

pu, adv. = pe, *completely*; s. kómpu.

pú, adv. expr. *the sound of breaking*: duá no, ođe no bù pú.

mpu, F. *amazement, consternation, dismay, sudden alarm. 1 Pet. 3,6.*

pū, adv. expr. *the sound of a discharged gun*: otuo tow pū.

púā, *pl. m.*, 1. a *welt of hair, plait or tress of hair; pigtail, cue; ñhwí a woayi na woagyaw wə atifi kurukuruwa; wasi puā; syn. ntakua* (on the vertex or top of the head). — 2. *sāmā bí, e.s. woayi wo ñhwí ñkuruwa-ñkuruwa atuatua wo tiri hō; yí mp.*

pūa, *v. [red. pūapūa]* 1. to draw or press together, contract, wrinkle; *wapūa n'aním, opūapūa n'aním, n'aním pūapūa (opp. n'aním tew), he knits his brow, he frowns: cf. pouo. — utwētwe nsem no biara mpūapūa, kyerew ne ñhīnā mā mā, do not contract any of the words, write them all fully out. — 2. to be crooked, curved, bent; ne mū apūa = apono, Lk. 13,11.; wafi dua so afwe ase nti wapūa, because he fell from the tree, he lies crooked* (perhaps only for 2 or 3 hours). — 3. to shrink, shrivel: *ñhōma no ap.; ntama no ap.* (after washing). — 5. to press upon, be close upon (the enemy): *dom no ap. yeñ; otwīw pūaa me e.s. otwīw beñ me aye me biribi. — 5. to challenge, irritate, pick a quarrel with: wapūa me; okisi mpūapūa gya-hene, pr. (obi mpūapūa ohene). — 6. red. to urge, force or press on or upon: ode ade no pūapūaa me na mauto; obi mpe biribi ato na wode hyehye no a, ose: wode pūapūa me! — 7. to push together: pūa gya yí āno! syn. kūa. — 8. p. so, to add, to supply (money) to make up a certain sum: ntrama no nnu, pūa so! = fa foforo gu so na adu pe! kofa dare 1 bepūa me or bepūa (me) so! dare biakō kaw a memā wo no, memā wo siriñ anañ na mede ntrama mapūa so.*

mpūa-só, *inf. money which is added to make up a certain sum.*

puduw, *v. 1. to blow up, inflate, distend* (with wind, e.g. an air-balloon), to puff (a bubble); to swell. — 2. to be inflated, distended, puffed up; to swell. — 3. to heave, lift, raise or elevate a surface by pressure or by any power from within or below; to cause to swell or rise. — 4. to be raised or lifted up, to rise, heave; *fam' ap., the ground is raised by a germ ready to burst forth. Am. 8,8.*

pue, *v. [red. puepue]* 1. to come forth, appear, make one's appearance; *opue abonteñ so, he is coming into the street; wapue hrāññ, she has presented herself in gorgeous or splendid attire. — F. to come forth, go out. Mt. 8,34.12,14.20,1.27,53 (red.) = fi adi. — yi .. pue, F. to bring forth. Mt. 12,35. — 2. to become manifest, publicly known; to get out, abroad, transpire, take vent: ohūi se asem no reye apue; F. esūm-adze nyinara bopue, all secrets will be made manifest. — 3. to open: wopue atuduru kwadum āno (or so) na wohye, they open a cask of powder and distribute it. — 4. to rise, of sun, moon and stars; cf. sore.*

púèpùè, Ak. buēbuē, Akr., *lamenting cries, lamentation, vociferation; óyè p., osū or otēm' p., he or she laments, wails, sets up a lamentation.*

apúhuru, *s. apohuru.*

púka, a kind of *bead, s. ahene.*

apúka, a kind of *yam* (afasew), *s. odé.*

mpúm mírí, a kind of *bead, made of the shell of the cocoa-nut; ahene bí a Adampefo de kokosi hō hono denneñ no ye.*

púm'pā', *pl. m., a large (oil-) cask; cf. opañkrañ.*

pumpuñ, *v. red. s. puñ.*

mpumpuñ-asé: asu no adɔ mp. = nsu no apumpuñ (pi) wo fam', *the water (or brook) has lost itself in the ground and flows underneath, having soaked through(?)*.

o-pumpuñí, F. kumponó, *a man who has the highest authority in a country, as in Akuapem the King and the English Governor. Kwadade nam hɔ no, odi p., brɔhene di p.*

pumpuñu, *pl. m., small room, back room, back chamber; store-house, storc-room, room for luggage, packing-room; syn. piá, pákũsu.*  
[*pr.* 2726.]

mpumpun-nyá, *a blister caused by fire; ogya hye wo na ɛhɔ bɔ horonua a, wose: abɔ mp.*

pũñ, *v. Ak. punu [red. pumpuñ] 1. to become or be tumid, turgid, swelled, enlarged or distended, puffy or inflated, to grow big, to rise in a tumor, to swell, tumify, turgescere (e.g. by some fluid gathering underneath) so as to be ready to burst out; ade no apuñ = aye kokũrɔ na ɛpɛ sɛ efi adi; ekũrũ no apũñ = ankã ɛreyɛ awu, na akỹiri yi adɔ nsu a.s. ase aba nsu foforo; wapumpuñ serew, he is swelled with laughter i.e. ready to burst out into laughter; mãnsɔ no bi pumpuñi kũrow bi so, a similar rising or rebellion was attempted or (nearly) broke out in another town; dom no pumpuñ reba, the army is ready to make its appearance. — 2. to cause a swelling: nsu no apumpuñ wɔ dua no ase = nsu aba fam' wɔ dua no ase pi a ɛpɛ ayi nehɔ adi; cf. asu no adɔ mpumpuñ-asé; — to cause to swell: ópũñ n'áfɔno, he inflates, blows or bloats his cheeks = wayɛ nɔ kokũrɔ; mekopuñ usu, I am going to take a mouthful of water; wotã puñ nsã a, wo anim ye horohoro. — 3. to whirl up or ascend in a black pillar of smoke: ɔdañ no hyewe no, ne wusiw pũñ koo 'soro. — puñ wusiw, F. to emit smoke, to smoke, smoulder. Mt. 12,20. — 4. to smoke, expose to smoke, to smoke dry, to dry or blacken by smoke; wopuñ nhina mu, earthen pots of native manufacture are smoked by the potter in making them, and, after they have been used, from time to time. — 5. to smoke (out), to unearth (animals) by means of smoke; pra, aprawá, atwáboa, apesee, ahénsiá, kotókó ne mmoa a wotã deda atũ mu a, sɛ obi kohũ wɔñ a, okoso ãno gya (wɔde mako nso gum') mã owusiw no puñ wɔñ wɔ mu mã wofi adi ba na wokum wɔñ; akísí nè ñkurá nso, woyɛ wɔñ sa bi. Asantefo ba Ognã a, wotã puñ akisi di. — 6. to become smoky, old-looking and dirty or dingy, of a dark, or dusky or dark-brown colour; ofasu or ɔdampare no ani apuñ; ade bi apuñ or ɛhɔ apuñ = aye dedaw na ɛhɔ aye sɛ kokɔ a efi wom', ntama no hɔ ap.; gyata no hɔ ap.; ne nhwi no hɔ apuñ.*

mpunai, F. beam. Mt. 7,3. = mpurañ.

mpũñimpũ: bɔ.. mp., *to startle, surprise, attack by surprise, amaze, perplex, confound, bewilder, stun, stupify; aboa no abɔ me mp., e.s. wabɛñ me papa na minnyã aguan-ye; biribi a ɛyɛ hũ abɔ no mp. = akã no mpofrim, ontumi nhya ade no na ontumi ñnnuñ nso.*

pũntũñpũntũñ, *a. reeling, vacillating; nsu bɔ korow na ɛbɔ hayi bɔ hayi a, korow no ye p. na etwĩw kɔ hayi, etwĩw ba hayi.*

punu, *v.* = puni. *pr.* 2726.

apūñ-ñ-ūá [pūñ, agua] *the king's stool*, black from old age.

pupórupó, *adv.* expr. the motion of *pushing* and *knocking about*: wóbobó wóñhō p.; nyé no p. = ñhiahia no, ñhye no alōmetew.

apupu, *pr.* 2727.

apūpūa, a medicinal *plant(?)*; akrāmānnuru.

pupuw, *v. red., s.* puw. — e-púpúw, *s.* asunsoñpúpúw.

o-pupuwfo, *pl. a-*, *one who frightens another*, nea oyi bi hñ.

mpúráñ, *F.* mpuañ, a *large piece of timber, beam*.

pūrókú, próku, = nea ne sē apōrow; òye p., *he has rotten teeth*.

[*pr.* 2725.3582.]

purow, *v. 1. F.* to *stumble* = hintiw. — 2. to *snap one's fingers at one, to challenge by a stroke with the finger*; waprow me or wap. m'ano, *he has challenged me to fight* by striking me over my mouth with the tip of his finger. — 3. to *disgust one, provoke one's dislike, excite aversion in*; asem yi ap. me = afono me, *I am weary of or disgusted with this matter, it has become loathful or an abhorrence to me. Is. 1,14.*

o-purow, *pl. a-*, a small kind of *squirrel. pr.* 1101.2566.2728.

apuro-hemá, a white species of opurow.

apūrukú, *that which is roughly or coarsely ground or pounded; that which is rough instead of being soft and smooth*; ade biara a wōayam sē wōasiw na amfe no; wosoñ abūrow a wōayam so a, nea eka soñē no mu ye ap.; woyam abūro a.s. mmōre ap. a, ne dokono nyé de; fufū no ye ap., wamā me fufū ap.

apurupuro, the *rustling noise* of an antelope in the bush.

puruw', 1. *a. round, circular, orbicular, globular, spherical, cylindrical*; cf. korokorowa, kurukuruwa. — 2. *n. a round, disk, cylinder*; osram atwa p. = krókúmā, *the moon has formed into a disk i.e. is full*; wōahyehye kyiniñ no e.s. wōde ne mparow no ahyehye nep. mu; akatawía no p. abu.

apuruwá, = nañkūm, *pr.* 3026.

puruw-mua, *globe. D.As.*

púsúo, a kind of *play or dance*.

pusupusu, *red. v., to shake*; *s.* posoposo & pusuw.

o-pusu-aníni, *s.* opete.

pusuw, *v. 1. to shake*; wugoru me hō a, mep. wó mpreñ, *if you want to make sport or game or a fool of me. I shall just shake you!* — 2. *pusuw wo anóm' [G. gblō ođañ], wash your mouth (before or after eating) by shaking water in it.* — Cf. posow, wosow.

putisi, *F. cork. Voc.Nig.Exp.*

putòrí, a kind of *food*; aduañ bi, wōde mmōre na eyē a.s. wōbó, na wōde gu señ mu na wōñōa.

pútu, a *hut for storing yam in*; asese bi a wōde dé siem'; wosi no se ođañ, wōde nuuā na eđe wurawuram', na afei wōde dé no abañ mu; wotu ođé wōde akōbañ putum'. *pr.* 326.

putúpürú, a sudden, an unexpected occurrence, surprise; -  
eboo woñ p., it came on them unexpectedly = mpofirim; oguañ na  
abekā asēā nè aduañ no afwe ase p. so.

pütupütü, the sound of drumming.

pütuputu putu, struggling, forcible and violent efforts, as of  
a captured bird; wuyi anōmā a, oye p. = kitikitikiti; wuse: opere.

puw, v. [red. pupuw] 1. to throw out; p. ahuru = fi ahuru, to  
form, gather or throw out spume or foam, to foam, froth; nsu a eseñ  
bebrē no puw ahuru; to eject or throw out from the mouth, to spit,  
spew; opuw nsu ana aduañ gu, = oyi or ogyā fi n'anom' gu; yenyé  
mmofra na yeadi ade a wopuw. — 2. to throw up scil. the cud from  
the 2d stomach of ruminants to the mouth; puw wesaw, to chew the  
cud, to ruminate. — 3. to come forth in a crowd: kūrómhofo ñhinā  
puw (= boaa woñhō āno) befwēe no, all the inhabitants flocked to-  
gether to look at him. — 4. to raise the surface of the ground; s. pu-  
duw 2. — 5. to bring forth: asase puw mmere, abūrow, odc. —  
6. red. to stand out, project, be prominent: n'ani apupuw, he has got  
large eyes; Ps. 73.7. — 7. red. a) to cause to stand out, to thrust forth;  
opupuw n'ani kyere me, he seeks to frighten me, speaks roughly to  
me. Gen. 42.7.30. — b) to frighten. — 8. to puff, assume importance;  
to threaten; osuro woñ puw a wopuw no (1 Pet. 3.14.).

e-puw, sediment, lees, dregs, espec. of palm-wine; nsā fufu ase  
potopoto no; remainder of any thing; cf. unikae; asunōpupuw.

apuw, m-, something thrown out from the mouth; yenni ade  
mpuw; yenyé kōsa-añkōmē na yeadi ade apuw; cf. puw, v. 1.

-puw, adj. much; adipuw, awupuw, pr. 938.

pu-wesa-a-fo [puw 2] ruminant, an animal which chews the cud.

## R.

The letter r does not begin any proper original word (or root)  
in Tshi, and, therefore, does not occur as the first consonant of  
any word, except in the particle ara, in the verbal prefix re, and  
in foreign proper names; but frequently it occurs in secondary syl-  
lables, enlarging the vowel element of primary syllables and either  
commencing a second syllable, e.g. pira, pere, foro, suro, huru &c.  
or, if the very short vowel of the first syllable be suppressed, ap-  
pearing as a second initial consonant, especially after p, t, k, f, s, h,  
and before a, e, o, e.g. pra, tra, kra, fre, sram, hrañ, kroñ. In F. the  
vowel of the second syllable is frequently dropped, and r appears  
as a terminating sound: war, yer, sor, dur, = ware, yere, soro, duru.

Before nasal vowels r interchanges with n, e.g. trā, tēnā; mārā,  
māñā; and by negligent pronunciation it may interchange with d,  
cf. nēda & nēra; dadewa, darowa; dodobeñ & dorobeñ; horo, Ak.  
hodoḡ; me ara, F. m'ada. — In words borrowed from foreign lan-  
guages, r is put instead of l, if this be not the initial consonant; cf.  
brñ, girāse, sirikiyi, Eñresi = English. Gr. § 19, B. 28, 2.3.5.

ara (F. ada) is a particle of either particularizing or generali-  
zing power, chiefly added to, or compounded with, pronouns, or

following after verbs, often combined with other adverbs: 1. *even, just; self, same; ever, -soever; this very...*; cf. meara, woara, ono-ara, enoara (F. mada, wada, nada); yeñara, moara, woñ ara; Gr. § 59; -chena-ara, oyiara, obiara; deñ-ara, ebiara, biribiara; ehē-ara, ehaara, ehoara; sāara; § 60.61.133,1; -beñ-ara, yiara, noara, biara; § 74.75; -sesēi-ara, mpempreñ-ara; dabiara(da); ntem-ara, amonom(ho)ara. — 2. *even, just, merely, only*; § 134,3a. — ara bam, ara gyeññ; § 134,2.3e. — ara pe, § 141,3e. 264,2. — 3. *anyhow, in any way, at any rate*. — 4. *on and on, by degrees; continually, continuously, uninterruptedly*; § 130,1.4.5.7. 134,3e. — 5. *indeed, really, truly, very*, augmenting the force of the adjective to which it is added: F. pin'ara, *many indeed*; kese n'ara, *great indeed, very great*; -oye apā pa ara, s. apā.

arā, ā, = ara 4; the lengthening of the terminating ā symbolizes continuance. [G. āhū.]

re- is a prefix of the progressive and second future forms of the verb, marking action in the *progress of performance*, such action being considered by itself alone, or as joining to a preceding action or state; Gr. § 91,5.7.173f 176f. [It seems to have originated in the verb de: oreye = ode ye, *he holds (the thing) does = he is doing or he proceeds to do*; cf. (n)uye in F. onyemba da, menyennom bio, menyempa wo da (Mt. 24,21.26,29.35.) = oremma da, merennom bio, merempa wo da; wonyemfa, onyeye dem (Mk. 8,12.10,43.) = woremfa, orenye sa.] In quick pronunciation the vowel frequently seems to assimilate to the succeeding vowel, so as to be changed into i, o, u, e.g. oridi, origu, orokō, orusū, = oredi, oregu, orekō, oresū. F. Mt. 2,18. 3,3.6.4,18.

ridididi, *adv.* imitative of the noise in running; wotā no r. = kirididi.

## S.

The consonant s has the same hissing sound as initial s in English, and occurs before pure and nasal vowels. (Before ĩa, ũa, the pronunciation shows some tendency towards that of Eng. sh.)— In F. we find d or dz for it, in do = so; de = se, *saying or that*; ade or adze = ase; dāde, dādze = asase; wīade, wīadze = wīase &c.). It seldom interchanges with other consonants; we only mention: nsokota; F. = ntokota; sunti, Aky. = fwīnta, As., hintaw, Akr.

sa, v. [red. sesa] 1. *to cut in or into, incise, make incisions*; sa ñkāmā, *to cut marks in one's body*; woasa n'ani ase, *he has a cut on his cheek*. — 2. sa.. mu, *to prick, pierce, lance*; mesa ne pom-pom', *I shall prick his boil*; mesa ne mfā mu, *I shall open his skin that the guinea-worm can come out*. — 3. red. sesa, *to scarify for cupping, to cup*; mesesa me nañ, *I shall have small incisions made into my foot so as to draw blood from it*; cf. sūañ. — 4. *to take or apply a clyster, to syringe*; mekoša = mekošo bentoa, *I am going to take a clyster*; mekoša no = mekošo no bentoa, *I shall give him a clyster*. — 5. *to geld, castrate, emasculate*; woasa no sae, *they have gelded him*. — 6. *to scrape (with the paw), to dig up, scrape out*; odemerefūa, wusie funu a, ode ne usa sa (= funu) fañ'; s. oša-



funu; *pr.* 1023. — 7. to dig out, take out; mekosã sika a (mede) mehye, *I am going to dig out money which I hid in the ground.* — 8. sa abe, to pick or take out the palm-nuts from the pulpy substance formerly covering the shell and separated from it by smashing, in order that the pulp containing the oil may be boiled; s. ñiôyé. — 9. sa nu, to pick out, cull, select, to choose, elect more than one out of many things or persons; *syn.* paw mu: of one single thing selected, yi or tu must be used; wasa ode no mu nea eye ñhĩnã afa, *he has picked out all the good yam for himself.* — 10. sa yare, to take away (cut off) or cure a disease, to cure, to heal; masa no yare; adurn ñweneñwene sa yafunum yare. *pr.* 394. — sa or kum kuru, to heal a sore. *pr.* 1038.1854. — 11. sa..ãno, to steel or harden iron tools; wosa abonna (adare, asow, ososow) ãno, e.s. wode komã otomfo na oye ãno yiye bio. — 12. sa boa, m-, f. to mend a net. *Mt.* 4,21. *Mk.* 1,19. *cf.* sã 1. — 13. sa, f. to be partaker with, = bom'. *Mt.* 23,30.

sa, v. Ak. s. saw, to draw, scoop. *pr.* 2729. s. asatoro.

sa, v. Ak. F. = saw, to dance. — sa, v. = sã, to mix, weave.

sa, sã, *subst. dem. pron. (adv.)* so, thus, (in) that manner or way, degree, quality or quantity; (in) such a manner, such; sã ara, just so, in the same way &c., equally, still so, always the same; *cf.* sē, se. *Gr.* § 60,5.61. (ne sã nye; sã onipa yi.) 133,1 (ete sa, ete sã-ara). — Sa na eye, so it is right; wose sa, wokã sa, so they say or speak, so the word is used.

sã, v. [red. sesã] general idea: to bring into, or be in, or aim at connection. — 1. to tie together, bind, mend, repair, patch, cobble; sã me mpãboá mã me, mend my sandals for me; *cf.* sa 12. — 2. to tie, fasten (a rope &c.); ode hama kosã dua kese bim' na ode asã dua tiatiã a wasi no nso, s. sereñ; osã me, he ties me to a stick; *cf.* mantam. — 3. to be tied or fastened somewhere, to hang down; hama bi sã or sesã ho, the rope or runners of a climber is or are hanging down (from trees) or across; odoñko sã ho, a swing is suspended there. — 4. to stretch, be stretched; asu bi sã ho, a river runs along there. — 5. red. sesã, to cast forth rays, to radiate. — 6. to strain: sã ani, to fix one's eyes upon something, to regard attentively, observe closely: nea osã n'ani kakrã sē tumi hũ se eye asisi ara ñkō, one who looks at it a little closely, can see that it is nothing but deceit. — 7. to be bent upon or directed to, to aim at; ani sã, to direct the intention or purpose to; to have in view; to have a bad eye or intention against; akokō ani sã bürofua, the hen's eye points at the grain; asafu aui sã akurã, the troop have set their eye on (seek for) a plantation-village (to obtain food from); *pr.* 1652.2754. — obonsam ani sã Onyame mma, the devil aims at the children of God. — 8. to run after; osã me = otã me. — 9. to hit, to enter and stick fast; bemma (or agyañ) a otowe no akosã dua no mu, the arrow shot by him has struck the tree and sticks fast in it; otow agyañ sã no, osã no beñ, he shoots him with an arrow. *pr.* 1473. — wanõa bore asã nehõ, he has boiled poison to his own hurt. — 10. s. red. sesã, to change, exchange.

sã, v. [G. tã] to end, come to an end, pass away, die away; to be spent or consumed; perf. to be at an end, to be done or gone, to be

out or over, to be ended, finished, past; me tā resā ñkakra-ñkakra, my tobacco is gradually diminishing, coming to an end; me ntrama ñhinā asā, minni bi bio; — dabi, ɛnsāe e, ebi wɔ wo adakam'; all my courries are spent, I have no more; — no, they are not (all) spent, there are some in your box; pr. 3371. — wotoñ wo tu'a, me nè wo bedi na asā (from a song), if you sell your gun, you and I will eat it up, i.e. we will spend the money in feasting; — pr. 812.821.986.2638.3371. — asem asā, the matter is over or finished; — tr. to cease to cease. pr. 2785.2795. — ekuru sã = wu, the wound heals. pr. 1857. (ne yare asā, better: ne yare agyae, ne hō agyae, = ne hō ayɛ no deñ bio; cf. ne hō asañ, he has recovered. — Phr. a d e sã [G. dše na], the things come to an end i.e. the day closes, evening draws near, it grows dark; ade resā, it draws towards evening; ade asā, the day is spent, the night is at hand or has set in, it is night.

— o-sa, pl. a-, a path cut through the bush, okwañ ketewa bi a eda wuram', abommofo kwañ; t̄wa sa (pl. t̄wit̄wa asa), to cut a path.

o-sa, [G. ta] war; ko or tu sa, to go to war, make war, take the field; pr. 2438.2730f. wotu no so sa, they make war upon or wage war against him; ye or n ò a sa, to prepare for war. pr. 2469.

ásà, adv. then, again; else, besides; but; edèñ' ásà? what then? (John 1,21.); edèñ na wofwefwè asa? asa wofwefwè deñ? what else do you seek? asa ahè na woreko na woboaboa wohò? but where will you go seeing (or since) you are preparing yourself?

asá, Ak. s. asaw.

asá, the largest room in a negro house; drawing-room, assembly-room; hall, saloon; ote asá sò, he sits in the large room.

asá, loom; = asadna.

nsá, warp in weaving, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom and crossed by the woof; cf. d̄wese, mfa.

nsa, 1. hand; pr. 2733ff. finger(s), cf. nsateā; arm, cf. basa; fore-foot of quadrupeds, cf. nañ; — nsam', a) the palm of the hand; b) property, pr. 402. — nsa-akyi, the back of the hand; — ode ne nsa ato adwunaye, he has put (the) hand to work. — 2. hand, index or pointer of a dial, watch or clock. — 3. handle of a jug or similar vessel. — 4. branch (of a climber); cf. basa. — Phr. nsa kã, (lit. the hand touches,) to receive, obtain, attain; to reach; me nsa akã ñhōma, I have received a letter; wo ñhōma no akã me nsa, your letter has come to hand; nea ofwefwèe no, ne nsa akã, he has obtained what he desired, or, attained what he sought for; mahū mmepow yi, na minim se me nsa akã me k̄row, having seen these mountains, I know that I have reached my home. — ne nsa hyia nehō, what he earns with his hand suffices (is sufficient) for his wants. — ne nsa hyia omañ no so, lit. his hands meet over i.e. he is able to manage the people, (to keep them in due subjection,) to rule the country. — omañ annyā òhene hōgdeño a, ne nsa ñkora wōñ, if the people have not a strong king over them, he is not able to manage them. — ne nsa n nã, lit. his hand does not rest, lie idle or sleep, i.e. a) he is busy, active; b) he is bustling, not quiet; c) he is industrious, diligent = oye nsi, oye odehyofa.

— ne nsa a pa, *his hand has left off holding*, i.e. *he has desisted* (from doing something), *he has grown tired, given up in despair*; *syn.* wapa abaw. — ne nsa kopaa no hō, *he hurt him unintentionally, by inadvertence*; *s.* pa 3. & sākwaū. — me nsa nséñ wōñ fwenem', *they are too high for me, I cannot reproach them.* — ne nsa si fam' ? wəmə ne nsa asi fam', *they have caused a great loss to him(?)*; oḍe ne nsa si fam', *ohyira obene, he curses the king's life.* — ne nsa sō, *lit. his hand reaches, is (strong) enough, i.e. he is able for*, obetumi. *pr.* 2373. — ne nsa tēe, *he is a sharp-shooter, a good marksman.* — ne nsam' tēe, *he is liberal, generous, bountiful, munificent.* — ne nsa ye deñ, *he is rigorous, severe, violent.* *pr.* 2736. — ne nsa ye hare or duru dodo, *he is too ready to flog.* — ne nsam' ye deñ, *he is illiberal, near, close, miserly.* *pr.* 2740. — ne nsam' ago w, ahodwōw, *his hands have become slack i.e. he is discouraged, disheartened*; *cf.* wapa abaw, n'abasam' atu. — ogow ne nsam', a) = ne nsam' tēe; b) *he is slack in working.* — de.. hye .. nsa, *to give in charge of, commit to one's care; to surrender, deliver (up).* — hye .. nsam' ade, *to satisfy by giving.* *pr.* 573. — omūa ne nsa āno, *he folds his hands.* — owō ne nsam', = owō sika, *he is wealthy, opulent, in good circumstances.* — oyi ne nsa, a) *he withdraws his hand*; b) *he is at his meal, he is eating*; mekoyi me nsa maba mpempreñ ara.

sā, a kind of tree (*willow?*); *pr.* 3622. mframa bō no a, eye fā.

e-sā, n-, three; *cpd.* abigsā, mmiensā. *Gr.* § 77.

o-sā, pl. a-, caterpillar. *pr.* 2732.

nsā, *strong drink, intoxicating liquor*; *s.* nsāfūfu, *palm-wine*; *pr.* 65.2742-46. *cf.* mmósā, mpahyewa, beñāno, mfrāsā; — nsā ahorow pi wō ho: nsāfūfu, ahai, atokosā, kubesā; mmorōsā: mereken, gyiū, (*G.* aolende,) kobi, kumbraka; pótoro, brofo-ahai; wiu a.s. bobesā; — bo w, bo, boro nsā, *to be intoxicated with liquor*; — ebebo wo nsā wo asōm', *it will offend your ears*; — aberante no asi ababā no ti nsā, *the young man has brought the palm-wine for his affianced or betrothed to that young woman.* — *Phr.* nea mekāe no, mise sā a, eye nsā, *I recall, recant, revoke, take back what I have said.* *Hist.* p. 101.

à nsā, *adv.* first, at first, in the mean (time), meantime, meanwhile; trā ha ansā, *stay here in the mean time*; — ausā-na, *before*, usually followed by the *consec.* or *imp.*; wobekyerew eyi mā ansā-na woagyae? *to mfensre mu ansā-na esūm nnuru!* *R.* § 226,1. *Gr.* § 266,1. — na .. ansā, *till, until*; to wo bo ase na (or mā) meñkyerew me ñhōma ansā (na me nè wo ñkasa), *R.* § 226,2. *Gr.* § 266,2.

ausā-ana, F. *before.* *Mt.* 6,8. 26,34. 75. *Mk.* 14,7.2.

sā, sāara, *s. sa.* — sā, F. wō sā, = di nokoro, *to agree.* *Mt.* 18,19.

sā, *v., red.* sāsā (mu), *to mix; to be mixed; to weave in different colours*; *syn.* fra, frafra; — nsāfūfu no asā, = wode 'nera nsā afra 'ne de mu amā ne ñhinā aye de; oḍe nsā-bone nè nsā-pa asāsā mu: osā ne ntama = oḍe bibiri nè hoā nè asawa fufu frafra (sāsā mu) ñwene ne ntama; *cf.* nsāsā.

sā' [Engl.] a saw; *s.* sérādā', owai.

o-sā, F. *eunuch*; *s.* osae. *Mt.* 19,12.

nsā, a kind of *blanket* from the interior of Africa; Nnònkòfo ntama pipripi bi a ahene de sew wòñ apakañ mu. *pr.* 1443.

sā, *a.* 1. *tough* = tǎā; amane nè bañkye fufū yē sā, wotew a entew. — 2. *soft, gentle; slow, slowly; agyinamoa nam sā.* — 3. *weak, feeble, drooping, flagging, languid; wayē sā, his whole body has become weak; n'ani aye sā = n'ani akisā, he languishes, pines; he longs, yearns (for home &c.)*

o-sā, a by-name of the *cat*; *s.* agyinamoa & sā 2.

asā, Ak. asāwa, an edible berry (as large as that of the coffee-tree), of an exceedingly sweet taste which is communicated to any thing eaten or drunk afterwards. *pr.* 471.

asā(wa)dua, the *shrub* on which it grows.

asā, = asāe, *hammer.*

asāba, F. = asawa, *cotton, flax; Mt. 6, 28. 21, 20.* — tō as., *to spin.*

asabā, *pl. n., bludgeon, club, cudgel; abā a wode horo saw (obrodéwá, ahensáw, akáse, oguabeñ) nè ntama; cf. aporibā.*

asabaw m(u) [sare? abaw mu]: ogye *or* ogyigyē me as., *he hinders me in the work I have in hand, prevents me from proceeding in my work.*

o-sa-barímá, *hero, powerful warrior; = dommarímá.*

o-sā-baríma, = osābofo. *pr.* 2747.

sābó, a kind of *charm*; watō me s., *he has poisoned me with s.*  
[*s.* sūmāñ.]

sábéñ, a word put instead of the name of a person, *cf. asiamási nè obéntén.*

o-sábéñ, a slight *disease in the skin*, discolouring it; epa wo nsa hō mā eye kō se obūroni nsa hō; — ewotere wo hōnam kō na ańwóráń wówo ńno; sabéñ-kókó neñ; ebi nso yē tumm, sabéñmiri; ebi de yē fitā.

o-sábéña, *s.* osánebèná.

asábera, a *disease of children*, causing looseness of the bowels and leanness; mmofra yare a wonē pī, nso wòñ akwā mu yē wòñ betē na emā wódow kókoko.

nsā-běrań, *honorary title, appellation of honour; mměrań a worenom nsā a wode pā obi.*

sabire, = birisi.

asābó, *pl. n., = kidney.*

nsá-boa [nsa, aboa]: ne ns. keka no = ne ns. kyere no adewía dā, *his hand itches or instigates him to steal.*

o-sā-bófó, Ak. -borofó, F. sābokwafó (*Mt. 24, 49*), *pl. a., an intoxicated, drunken man; drunkard, carouser; cf. osābarima, osā-dwēam, sādó, osāni; osānomfo.*

asā-bów, *n., inf. [bow nsā] drunkenness, inebriation, intoxication, occasional drinking.*

sábōñ, the *stock of a gun, the wood in which the lock of a gun is fixed; dua a otuo no dam'; cf. otuo; nānsabōñ.*

asabòutwí, a kind of *panther* or *leopard*, inferior to osebo, and of a lighter colour; as. kyere nínuai.

asa-bròfere [sare so br.] a *shrub* with edible fruits.

asa-bu, *inf.* [bn nsa, to reckon by the fingers, scil. the time of seclusion] the *menses*, *monthly courses* of women.

o-sabufò, *pl. a-*, a *menstruous woman*. *Eze. 36,17.*

sade, *s. siade.*

asá-de [osa ade] 1. *requisites for war*, *warlike* or *military stores*, *ammunition*. — 2. *booty*, *spoil*, *prey made in war*; fa asade, to *plunder*: *cf. fow.*

sā-doi, *habitual drinking*, *mania for drinking*.

asa-duá, *pl. n-*, *loom*; *s. asa.*

o-sā-dw'éám, *pl. a-*, a *habitual drunkard*. *pr. 2748.*

o-sae, *F. osā, pl. a-*, [sa, v.] *gelding*, *castrated animal* (*cf. oguan-sae, nantwisae, opònkosae*); for a castrated man, *eunuch*, its use is indecent; *s. oyitotoni, opiani, osā.*

asāe, asā, *hammer*.

sáfé, *pl. n-* (*F.*) or nsaféwá, *key*; — sáfé-kásiaw, nsafé-twaw, *bunch of keys*. — safòwa, *pl. n-* [*dim.*]

asa-fé, the *lees of palm-wine* smeared on the shoulder; nsā a woanom na woafwìe kora ase puw no agu fam' na wode nsateā 2 potow de twa mmati,so; asafè a otwae no apopa.

sā-fí [sare fi] a *bundle of long grass* for covering roofs.

o-sáfò, *pl. a-*, [sa, to cure]=oyaresáfò, *one who cures a disease*; *curer, healer, physician*. *pr. 2749.*

o-sáfó, *pl. a-*, [saw, to dance] *dancer*; nea onim asaw. *pr. 2753.*

o-sáfò, = osaw fò, *an old sponge of fibres*; *s. kwàsesá.*

o-sáfó, *pl. a-*, *seller of palm-wine*. *pr. 199.1168. Cf. osāni.*

o-sáfò, sáfó, a *swelling in the neck, throat or gullet*, causing difficulty of swallowing and hoarseness, extending to the ear &c.

asáfò, (*pl.*, used also as *si.*) 1. *company, society, association*; a *division of the men of a township or country*; *troop, band, gang, host, army*, *pr. 2754f.* — *community*; (*religious*) *congregation, church*; — bò as., to *form a company* &c.; mmofra anyiù agu as. no munti, woñ as. ado, *young people having grown up and entered the company, their host has increased*; as. no agu akohyèñ bi mu, *the company has been disbanded (dissolved) and incorporated with another*. The adult males of every township or country on the Gold Coast are divided into companies or hosts bearing distinct names; those of Aknapem are called: Atiwa (at Amannokrom), Asónko and Apesemaká (at Akropong, *s. Ap.*; if a woman of the Apesemakáfo marries an Osoñkoni, the child will be Osoñkoni); Akómfode (at Abiriw and Date), Apagyá (at Abnri), Kyeremim (part of Amannokrom, Ñkrañfo dea), Nñua, Amfere, Asabi &c. — 2. a kind of *play*; goru as., *pr. 1478.*

asáfò-akwá, a *couch* or *layer of palm-branches* to lay the mat on for sleeping; berew a woatwa no tentèteñ sè nea woda so a ebe-

ye 'ye, na wopāpae mu na wode āno nè āno hyiahyia, na wosew wo kete wo so da.

o-safo-hén e, *pl. a-*, [asafo, ohene] *captain, military officer, war-chief, commander of an army; vassal chief, duke, governor. pr. 1318.2756.* Asafohene nam ahorow abieñ: ohene asafohene nè omañ de: ohene de ne wōñ a wodidi ñkūrow so, na omañ de ne wōñ a wodidi kūrōm' hō asafo so. — o-safo-hemma, osafohen-kūmā, *under captain, subordinate officer.* — safohen-ni-akyiri [adiakyiri]† *major.* — o-safo-hè-m-pányiñ, osafohèn-kūmīni, *chief captain, general;* — o-safo-hen-títiriw, osafohene a ne koñmu (ne òm mu) ye òñ, *general; cf. osahene.*

asafo-hen-ne e, *decoration for a war-chief. pr. 1040.*

asafo-kúw, 1. *a single company or congregation, syn. asafotow.* — 2. *a smaller division of a host or army; troop: battalion.* — 3. *the whole crowd or assembly of a congregation.*

asafo-kyéámé, *the speaker of a company of citizens;* n'adwuma ne se: asafo rebekā asem bi akyere obi a, na ono na wode hye n'ano na okā.

asafo-kyene, = asafo akyeue; as. rekā, *the drum of the company is beaten.*

o-safoní, *pl. a-fo, member of a company or congregation.*

o-sa-foro = osaw foforo.

asafo-sém, *a matter, affair or transaction that concerns the whole company or community, in which all the members have a right to speak;* as. de, mméran te na edi; asemí de, eye mpanyiusem a mpanyimfo na edi.

asafo-tów, *a single company or congregation;* asafo ahorow; s. asafokuw; ne-mansā asem a ebae yi, Datefo as. abiesā na ebae (ene kūrōm' hō asafo hórów).

safotow-hene,† *colonel.*

asā-fràé, *place where palm-wine is mixed and sold. pr. 199.*

nsā-fúfu, *palm-wine:* three weeks after felling the palm-tree and lopping its branches a hole is cut in the trunk to the core, from which the gathering sap runs through, a kind of reed into a small pot which is emptied every morning and afternoon, and the opening is each time cleaned and made fresh by cutting and burning; the palm-wine continues to flow out for about six weeks and is called by different names, according to the different qualities it assumes during this time: 1) wokokā no gya a edi kañ a, na n'adekye no na worekoyi n t é t é a s ā a.s. nsūsā; 2) ebeye se ne nmannum so na wokofa n t ũ ñ k ũ m, ntuñkuntiri; 3) na ebeye ne mnaawotwe de-reko dadu-nmannum na adañ n s ā pá, odomono; 4) na ede-reko sram nè fā a, na adañ k ó k ũ r ó (ampōñ). Cf. nsā, beñ-āno, mfrasā.

o-s a-fun u, = odompo.

sā-gua, *a place where drinkers are assembled;* ote s. mu = ote nea wōabo gua renom nsā.

asāguase [ase] *a place where liquor is to be had; oko as., he goes to (is a visitor of) the public-house.*

o-sá-gyefo, *pl. a.*, [ohene a.s. obiara a ogye sa] *collector of an army; one who hires an army to join his own.* — F. *deliverer.*

o-sa-hene, *pl. a.*, *chief commander in a war, captain-general; leader, duke; field-marshal.*

o-sahene-mañ, *dukedom, duchy.* — o-sahen-kese, *grand-duke.*

o-sahen-künini, *pl. a.*, *arch-duke; marshal, field-marshal.* *Hist.*

asa-ahensā, ase-ah., a kind of black beans; *s. ase.*

asā-hìná, *pl. n.* [nsā ahina] 1. *pot for palm-wine.* *pr.* 2757. — 2. a kind of *yam* (bayere), *s. odé.*

asā-huru, nsā ahuru, *froth of palm-wine.* *pr.* 1565.

nsā-hyéw [nsā a adḡ hyerehyere] *wine or strong drink which is hot from fire or the sun or spirituousness.*

nsā-hyé, *inf.* [hye nsā] *the act of pouring wine and giving it to one to drink; the office of a cup-bearer.*

nsā-hyefo, *cup-bearer, fore-taster, butler.*

saka, *v.* (in Kyerehi, Gr. p. XIV.) *to strew, scatter, sow; ba-saka mō = wogu mō, they sow rice.*

sāka, *adv.* sākāsāka, *n., a., adv.* *disorder, confusion, turmoil, disturbance, tumult; disorderly, orderless, unarranged, irregular, -ly, confused, -ly, tangled, fumbled, scattered, promiscuous, tumultuary.*

asakasāka-de, *disordered or confused things; irregularities.*

asakasāka-señ, a *confused or intricate matter; tumultuousness, riotousness.*

sā-kāne [nsā, kāne]: ogyeme s., *he says I am stingy or niggardly with my palm-wine; ose: meyam' ye iwene, memmā obi nsā nuom.* *pr.* 1586.

nsā-kā-ānó, *tasting of the palm-wine.* *pr.* 2758.

sakāra, sakira, *s. sakra.*

o-sákó, *pl. a.*, a kind of conveyance (*litter, hammock*) for carrying a person; *nuua a woakyekyere no na woaye biakō aseñ ase a onipa trā so na woŋsoa no se ahamañkā; nuua abien a wode hana asesā ntam' mā obi da mu na nnipa bānañ soa.*

sákō, *a. pure, white; ntama no, wahoro mā aye s. = fitā.*

sā-kora [nsā kora] *a calabash for drinking palm-wine.* *pr.* 948.

nsákotò, *fist; cf. kutruku, kutrumua.* [986.

sakra, *v.* [red.] F. sakyir, Ak. sakyire, *to change, alter; cf. sesā; mekosakra mentade, I am going to change my clothes; os. ne kōma, n'adwene, he changes his heart or mind, his thoughts or purpose, his views, he is converted, turned or changed; - intr. to change, be changed.*

nsakrae, *change, alteration; us. bi nni no mu, there is no alteration in him.*

sakraka, *pr.* 2696.

sakramā = tekremā. *pr.* 3219.3228.

sa-kramāñ [sare so kramañ] a kind of jackal, *Canis aureus* or *mesomelas*; *s. kyere nkoko.*

sakrañ, a kind of *grass* that has small sticks growing out of its stem; sare a éyē nuā-nuā. *Ex.* 2,3. [G. klā.]

sākū, sākusakū, a. *bristly, rough; hairy, hirsute, hispid, rugged, ragged, shagged, shaggy*; pataku nè akramañ bi hō ñlwi ye ss.; ényé fē pī na éyē deñ kakra; *cf.* fūkū, kūfū, kühā.

sāk wà, a large *quadruped (antelope)*; *cf.* torom.

sā-k wāñ: okosiw s., *he gives satisfaction (cf. siw kwañ)*: wo nsa kōpa obi hō, sē ebia woreyē ha na woatow tuo na akōkā onipa, na aṽerefo no totō nsā na wode sika komā woñ na woautotō nsā bebrebe a, na wōkā no sā.

sā-kwara-mā, nsā kora mā, a *calabash full of palm-wine*. *pr.* 986. nsa-kyerew,† *manuscript*.

Nsakyē, *pr. n.* (a river, a village).

sakyi, *pr.* 2052. — Sakyi, *pr. n. m.*

nsā-kyi, *the back of the hand*.

nsākyi-nsāyam, *deceitfulness, duplicity, double-dealing, time-serving, hypocrisy; perfidy, treachery; óyē ns., = kwasí-àmankwā, he is double-tongued, double-dealing, ambidextrous. a deceitful person, an unambiguous talker.*

sakyir(i), F. sakyire, Ak. = sakra, *to change, alter; to be changed*.

nsakyir, F. *change, renewing*.

sam, *v.* [*red. sensam*] 1. *to lie in a disorderly manner, to be scattered or thrown about*; abūrow, ñkate, ntrama, ñhōma sam hō = egugu hō sakā bebrē; ne nneçma ñhinā sam (boa, gu) fam'. — 2. *fact. to throw down, prostrate, strew, scatter*; wode ñhamá asam (aboa, owudifo, onipa biara a oṣe okyere) no hō sē wode bekycere no. — 3. *to lie about weak and languid*: òsam hó, wòsensam hó. — 4. *Phrase: sam bra, to lie about without retiring to a secluded spot (as it ought to be during the monthly courses)*. — *Cf.* boa, pansam, sampam; sem, sew.

sām, *adv. scattered, thrown about disorderly*; abūrow gu hō sām; ode ntrama agu hō sām.

sām, F., *adv. in small particles*; obodwo no s., *it will grind him to powder, scatter him like chaff*. *Cf.* sāmsām.

sām, *v. s. siām*.

asām, a *fissure or flaw* in a knife or other instrument made by forging; akām a eyi wō dade mu; oṣekañ yi (āno) ayi as., as. aba āno, = okām dam'.

nsam' [usa mu] s. nsa; *pr.* 2738ff. — nsam' (ade), *property*. *pr.* 402.

ānsām', Ak. ásām', *pl. n., the wild Guinea-hen*.

nsāma, *handbreadth; span, distance or width of a span; brief extent or portion of time*; *cf.* nsatsema, F.

sāmā, *pl. n. & nsāmā', figures made on the head by unequal cutting of the hair*; woyi (wotwa) woñ hō a.s. woñ ti so ns.; *pr.* 2002.3259. *figures or decorations on paper or in any thing, woakyerew or wōatwa or wōayi mu ns., they have made figures in it, pierced work, net-work, cut-work, fret-work, or in relief*.



nsama, F. worms. *Job 19,26.*

o-sā mā m-pa, 1. a good-natured spirit; pr. 2759. — 2. a common spirit, of a man that died a natural death, s. ošāmān.

a sāmā m-pówmì, n-, a grove for the dead, in which strangers, women that died in childbirth, and slaves, are buried or cast. pr. 2760.

o-sāmā n, pl. a-, asamañfo, n-, 1. departed spirit, pr. 165, 2761-64. ghost, goblin, spectre, apparition, Mk. 6,49. — cf. sesā, asāmān. — 2. skeleton of a man. — Esono atofo asāmān (a.s. sesā), esono asāmān-pa, esono asāmān-twéntwéñ; wòñ de, wonnyā okwañ ñko asāmān, nea wòñ mfefo wò, na wòtete mfikyiri so; — atofo sesā: wòmfa wòñhō mfra asāmān-pá mu, na wònam da, wòabò hyirew na wofura ññwera, usò wonsuro; — asāmān-pá de, wòhū nipa a, na wògwañ, wòmpe sè onipa hū wòñ pò. *There are, according to the opinions of the heathen Negroes, three different kinds of departed spirits: a) those who fell in battle (or by an accident, as by a falling tree); b) common spirits; c) lingering spirits. The last named are not admitted to the world of spirits, where the others are, but hover about behind the dwellings; the spirits of those who were killed do not associate with the common spirits; they walk about, rubbed with white clay and in white garments; they are not afraid, whilst the common spirits flee when they see a man, and do not wish even to be seen.*

asāmā n (F. asé mān?), the world of spirits, the nether world, the lower regions, the place of the dead; by some it is conceived to be in the upper regions, the milky way being the road leading to it; pr. 2765-68. — onipa wu a, okò asāmān, when a man dies, he goes into the world of spirits. — Wose: Asāmān wò hò yi, ahene wò hò, ñkoa wò hò; woyare wò wíase hayi kye kye a, mfrilhyia 3 ansā-na wò hò aye wò deñ wò hò; na wotò de a, en'de ebeye sè ošram bi (nna-usā bi) na wò hò aye wò deñ. Wose: Asāmān wò fam'; ebiuom se: ewò soro; en'de, wonnim n'íye. Nea wuwu a wòde wò kò hò no, ehò na wò sāmān wò; sè wuwu na wòde wò kò powm' a, na wò sāmān wò powm'. Nsāmāñfo no kúrom' nni powm', na ewò fam'; eye kúrow kakrā, okwañ usò ware sè, usò wobekò hò a, woforo bepòw ansā-na wokò hò. Nea owu wu-pá de, onam a, ne kwañ so ye tumwò soro; na nea otòe de, onam a, nehō hyirew bi gugu fam', na enti wobehū sè ne kwañ da hò fitā. Asamampowm' de, wose, nsamañfo nte hò dā, na unakoro-nnakoro bi na wòba hò na wohyia hò; ebia wonom usā a.s. wodidi a.s. wogoru. *It is said: In the realm of the dead there are kings as well as subjects (slaves). If you were sick in this world for a long time, you will be restored to health there after three years; but one who died in battle or by accident will be well again in a short time, perhaps in a month or so. It is said: the realm of the dead is below (in the earth); some say: it is above (in heaven); about this there is no surty. Where one is taken to, when he dies, there his spirit is; when you die and they take you to the spirits' grove, then your spirit is in the grove. The town (or country) of the departed spirits is not in the grove, but in the earth; it is a large town (city), a long way off, and in going there a mountain has to be ascended. The way of one who died a common death, is dark in heaven; but if one who died in battle or by accident takes that way, some of the white clay, with which he is rubbed, drops down, therefore his way (the milky way) appears white. — In the spirits' grove the departed spirits do not stay always; only on certain single days they come and assemble there for drinking or eating or playing.*

sāmā n a, v. [Eng.] to summon.

a sāmānā-dé, *money paid to a magistrate in order to procure the summons of another person.*

asāmānadwō, *the beetle whose larva or grub lives in the oil-palm; s. akokono. pr. 1675.2744.2770f.*

samañ-adze, F. = asamañ-ase, *hell. Mt. 11,23. ošian kor as., he descended into hell.*

asāmāñ-áfétewá, *a kind of tree.*

asāmāñ-akyèkyéá, *a kind of plant.*

o-sāmāñ-ànkā', *a kind of thorny tree.*

o-sāmāñápá, *a kind of lizard of a yellow and black colour.*

asaman-dañ, F. *tomb.*

o-sāmāñkrofi, *a person dead a long time; an old ghost appearing again (osāmāñ a oko fie?) pr. 1125.*

asāmanofi, *s. asāmmorofi.*

asamañ-po, F. = asamampow.

sāmāñ-séw [osamañ nsew] *the last will of a dying person; nea orewu nsem a okāe no se, woanyeno saa, nesamañ bekwum wo; ohyee s. se neba mfa ne dañ, ode ne dañ hyee neba s., he by his last will bequeathed his house to his son.*

asaman-tá, -tawa, *a kind of atā (q. v.) which is not eaten, but left to the spirits. pr. 2769.*

asāmānté, *pl. n-, wood-hen, = akokofwerew. pr. 397.*

asāman-twéú ttwéú, *a departed spirit that does not come to his rest in the asāmāñ, on account of his wickedness in his life-time, but must hover about behind the dwellings; s. ošāmāñ.*

sāmāñ-nyá [osamañ gya] *Aky. matches; cf. būrogya, F.*

asāmāñ-nyá [osamañ gya] *mole, mother spot, dark or black spots on the human body, considered as marks burnt in by a spirit.*

o-sāmāñyere, *1. the wife destined for a man before he or she was born; nuipa nhinā wō wōñ s. — 2. the deceased wife of a deceased man.*

sā-mārāfo [mānā nsā] *pr. 1186.*

samē', *Ak. sameé, 1. = asam. — 2. rheumatism, espec. in the hips, thighs and legs; cf. oséumù; oyare a ehoi sere na edidi fa dompem'.*

nsāmerewa? *pr. 218.*

sāmīnā, *soap; syn. gyare; kyew or ye s., to make soap of gyákisi (gyare-nsō) and palm-oil; s. yi ye unam sé, eye ogyá, this soap is as sharp as fire.*

sauō, *s. siāmō.*

asāmmorofi, *asamanofi, R. asomerofi, fire-place, the place where the fire is made and food is cooked, hearth; odañ mfinimfini a.s. adiwo nea 'muka sisii a woso gya ho. pr. 2080.*

sampam, *a. waste, devastated, ruined; waye ne fi ho s. = pasā; cf. pansam, sam.*

sampana, *v. Gy. to wear a rope or rag tied about the chest in mourning for a near relation; os. = ode abom' bo ne mu.*

sâmpānuodu?

sàmsān, *a. sandy, crumbly; ñhwēa, dote no ye s.; opp. mātā.*  
 nsamsó, Ak. = usemso.

sān, *v. [red. sensān] 1. to draw a line, to make a stroke, e.g. with a stick in the sand; ọresān fam', he is drawing a line on the ground; to mark with a line; fa sān hō, make a line (which signifies something); sān ñhōma no so = fa hye ñhōmam'; ọde sekañ asān m'ani ase dè áyè me kāsante, with a knife he cut a line across my cheek as a mark of disobedience. — 2. to be drawn across or in another direction; etwá sàñ (pl. sensān) n'ani ase, a scar is (scars are) on his cheek. — 3. to make a slit, cut lengthwise into two long pieces or strips; s. sensān. — 4. to return, go or come back; mā yensān ñkọ fie bio, let us return home again; onipa wu a, ọbesān aba bio, if a man dies, he will return again (by metempsychosis, according to the ideas of the negroes); sān akyiri, to return, go back; wasān n'akyi, he has turned back; wásān or wasān abà, he has come back. — 5. to repeat, (re)iterate, do again; to do besides; ọwie asem no ká no, mesañ mekāā bio. when he had finished his speech, I repeated it; ọsañ káā ẹnoara bio, he said the same thing again; kasa sān mu = kasa ti mu, to repeat what has been told already; s. ọkasa-sānmú. — 6. to cause to return, to send back: mesañ no, I sent him away; kosañ no, let him go home. — 7. to stop one who is ready to go, = siañka, Luk. 24,29. — 8. to put off, defer; ọsañ woñ ansā, he put them off in their cause, Acts 24,22. — 9. to restore, justify, vindicate, clear: ọsān nehō, he pleads for himself, restores himself to his former purity, vindicates his innocence; wasān nehō, he has cleared himself from the imputation of guilt; sore besān wohō na yentie, arise and let us hear your defence! wasān ne nua āno, he has cleared his brother from the accusation, cf. tōtō āno. pr. 435. — 10. to return to the former state ne hō asān (no), he has recovered, his full health has been restored to him; pl. woñ hō asensañ (woñ); - hō sān, F. to be healed, cleansed. Mk. 1,40-42. — 11. to take back a spoken word, withdraw an expression, retract an accusation: asem a wobekā na woasañ no, fa sā mā ẹnka wo tirim, pr. 2856. — 12. to deny, disown, disavow.*

sān', *v. [red. san'sān] to infect; ọyàré no asān nò, he has been infected with the disease; pl. ọyare no asansañ woñ; ẹsañ wo a, wo-rensereu bio; inf. nsañ, q. v.*

sān', *v. [red. sãñ'sãñ] 1. to loose, loosen, untie, unbind, unfasten, open by loosening: wasāñ pow no, hama no, kotoku no (āno.) — 2. to be or become loose, relaxed: ne tam asāñ, his (under-)garment sits loose. — 3. to free or be free from restraint: me hō asāñ me, I am at ease, glad, joyful, cheerful, gay, merry, happy &c.; wo hō a'wie wo sãñ a, na wudi ahurusi, if you are perfectly rejoiced, you leap for joy. Cf. anigye &c. — 5. sãñ .. mu, to cause to sound clearly: ọsāñ. ne'né mu (tēē nehō) kasae, he spoke with a clear voice, loud and distinctly (and adroitly, s. tēe).*

sānñ, *adv. freely, properly, distinctly; obuāa me s., he answered my questions in an orderly manner.*

sāññ, *adv.* *quietly, pleasantly*; ne ba bọ ne bo s., *her child rests peacefully on her bosom.*

san, sañ, F. s. siañ, siāñ, siāne, señ &c.

ọ-sań, *pl. a-*, *barn, shed, corn-house*; a *hut* erected on poles in a plantation, in which corn &c. is laid up.

asań, *pl. il.* a house of two stories with a grass-roof; wási (*pl.* wasísi) asań.

nsań, *inf.* [sań'] *infection*. — ye nsań, *to be contagious, infectious, infective*; okō ye nsań, *war is likely to spread, easily entangles or complicates others.*

ansā-na (F. ansā-ana), s. ansā.

ọ-sannā, 1. *something large*. biribi a eye kokūroko no (?). — 2. *a large money-bag; the king's purse or treasury* = ọhene fotó. — sannā-mu-mańsoafo, *minister of the finances*; Eng. *chancellor of the exchequer*, Am. *secretary of the treasury. Hist.*

Ọsannā, name of a month, about *August*; s. ọsram. Ọs. fi a, na ọkọm agu. *pr.* 2772.

sannā-bó, *the king's weight* (for weighing gold).

ọ-sannāni, *pl. a-*fo, *the king's treasurer*, = ọfotosāńfo; okura ọhene foto na ọfwe ọhene sika so; ọsāń foto uti na wofre no sannā.

nsań-akyrí, *inf.* *backsliding*; cf. akyirisāń.

osan-de, F. = esiane-se, *because, for. Mt. 27.6.*

sāne, s. siāne & siāne. — sane, F. = siāñ, *Mk. 15,30.32.*

nsańe, *pl.* nsensańe [sań, v.] *stroke, line*; cf. nsāńhọ.

nsaneafọ, *heralds*, a class of attendants on the king; s. nsanee.

ọ-sānebeńe, = ọsa (ne) beń, *what host?* In order to know a friend from an enemy, the watch-word is demanded by asking "ọsānebeń' a?" and the reply is: yeń ñkō-ńkō, *it is only we* (friends)! or, Mańkátá, i.e. of *McCarthy's host!* or, Ọsee a! Ọsee Ayisi a! Fedú A'gyemań! or, the respective king's name; a(kwan)rafo de ọsanebeńe nẹ ne mmuae hyehye wọńhō nsow.

nsanee = seń, *herald.*

nsane-hó, *truck, rill, run. pr.* 2773.

nsań-hó [nea esāń họ] *line, stroke*; cf. nsāne.

nsań-hó,† *comma.*

ọ-sāni, *pl. a-*fo [nsā] *a habitual drunkard*; *pr.* 2774. cf. ọsābofo,

ọ-sā-aníwa (osūā-an.?) *a kind of bead*; s. ahene. [ọsādweam.

sańka, s. siańka.

asańka, *pl. n-*, Ak. abeyeā, a sort of *black earthen vessel, dish*, used for serving up, partly also for cooking food; diff. kinds (asańka-sanyā, asańkasọń &c.) s. ñkuku nẹ ñkaka.

sańkàé, Ky. *corkscrew.*

ọ-sāńkú, *pl. a-, n-*, a stringed musical instrument, a rude kind of *guitar*; diff. kinds: ọdọnsọń, sańkúpá, Akp. sańkútón, Ak. sańkū a eso [sańkūhán si] ñwotwe, or (simply) ñwotwe, & nsia or seberewa; s. it also used for European musical instruments, as *guitar*,

*fiddle, violin, harp, harpsichord, piano-forte, organ; but s. abeñ, obenta, benta-sānkū, adakabeñ; - bō s., to play on the guitar, harp &c.; yì sānkū āno = to s. āno d̄wom, to sing to the guitar.*

sānkū-bō, *inf.* the playing of the guitar, harp &c.

o-sānkūbofo, *pl. a-, player on the guitar &c. singer and harper, minstrel, musician.*

sānkū-hāñ, *pl. id., chord or string of a guitar, sānkū so hāmā.*

sāñ-kyiri, *adv.* [sāñ, *v.*, akyiri] *s. bio, s. yi, again, after that, further, furthermore; cf. akyiri no, akyiri yi; Gr. § 130,5.*

nsañ-kyiri [asañ, akyiri] *the king's harem, seraglio; ̄hene mmā-mu, ahenyerenom fi; cf. awiriwa.*

nsañ-akyiri, *s. after sannā.*

nsañ-mú, *inf. repetition = utimú, cf. okasasañmú; - reaction.*

nsañmufo, *reactionary, reactionist. Hist. wasañ n'akyi akofa nea onam bae hō.*

nsa-nōá = asase a ewo sare āno (as from Kwaberenyān near Berekuso to Apesē near Abonse).

asā-nom, *inf.* [nom nsā] *drinking palm-wine. pr. 124.*

o-sā-nomfo, *pl. a-, drinker, drunkard; s. osāfo, osābofo.*

nsa-nsa, *a., adv. empty-handed, having nothing in the hands; cf. usahunu, nsapāñ. - nsa-nsa-dodow, many (empty) hands. pr. 2778.*

o-sānsá, *pl. a-, a bird of prey, harrier, hen-driver. pr. 2775ff.*

asan-sā [asañ esā] *F. nsemso abiesā dañ, a house of three stories.*

o-sansani, *pl. a-fo, (nea onam nsa-nsa) an unarmed follower of a host; asansafo na ahye atufu no dodow-wura, unarmed men have swelled the numbers of the men at arms.*

sansi, *v. to analyze (?).*

nsa-nsia, a small excrescence on the hand or finger of a newborn child, called a *sixth finger*, and considered as an object of abhorrence; *s. usawa-nsia.*

Asánté [orig. Asiante, *F. Asiantse, Mf.Gr. Asiantsi*] the country, people and language of *Asante*. [*G. Ašanti. The English spelling Ashantee is owing to the circumstance that the interpreter of Mr. Bowdich (the author of the most important book hitherto written on Asante) was an Akraman.*] — *Cpds. Asante-hene, s. Qsee; Asante-kasa; O-sante-mai; asante-sem. — O-santeni, pl. a-fo, a man or inhabitant of Asante. — Asantefo mmārañ bi ne: Bae, Baebae-ntwa, Kónkorì, Asante Kotokò, Kum-apem-a-apem-bēba. pr. 2779.*

asante-añhū-ntēm, a kind of *yam* (bayere), *s. odé.*

sāntēn, *n. a long row or train of persons or things. pr. 2780.*

— *a. all, said of people forming a long train, continuing in a long line; oman-sāntēn dii n'akyi, the whole town (all the people) followed him; mma-santen, the whole number of children; (F. people living at the same time, generation;) mma sāntēn a owoo wōñ ñhinā, wōñ mu biakō pē na oye ye yiye, of all the children whom she bore only one prospered (became rich); wososo nsā atoa s. reko, they walk in a long line, all carrying run.*

o-santsen̄, F. *generation*. Mt. 3,7. 11,16. 12,34. 39f. 16,1. 23,36. — abusūia-santsen̄, *all generations*. Mt. 1,17.

o-sántéw, a kind of *tree*; esow aba ntēantēā a ekyea se osekañ. asántorofí, a kind of *bird*. pr. 2099. 2781.

sā-nunum, a kind of *plant*.

sānyā, sānyāwá, *tin, pewter; pewter-vessel, pewter-dish, tin-plate; pewter ware*.

sapa, *imitated gold*, = osoro-sika; sikafuturu biara a wōantu no fam' na onipa de aŋowa a.s. ahene morokokowa a wōayam a.s. dŋwete aye akā no abereduru (*alum*) na aye kō se sika a efi fam'.

nsa-pá, *inf.* [pa 3.] *mistake, inadvertence, slip*; ns. ūhīnā, epa (wō) wuram'; nsapa-mu, *by mistake, inadvertently*. Num. 35,11.15. Cf. sākwañ.

nsa-pāñ, *a. empty-handed*; = nsahunu, nsansa.

sāpāra, *a woman's garment*, obā ntama a wōapam, ebia siñ nē fā a.s. siñ 2; cf. gyawurusi.

asapāté, *accomplice, assistant, co-operator*, espec. of a fetish-man (okomfo); pr. 1698. — odi no as. = odi no apōñko-nānase, *he waits upon, attends or serves him as a footman, foot-boy, lackey*.

sāpiéw, = aseredowa.

sa-pów [cf. osaw] 1. a kind of *sponge* made of the hard fibres of a climber, used for rubbing the skiu in washing; s. ahensaw. pr. 411.1579. — 2. *wad* stopping the charge of powder in a gun.

asapo-kañ [asapow a edi kañ] *the first volley*.

nsā-púw, *lees, dregs or sediment of palm-wine*.

sāara, s. sa, sā.

sāra, s. sra, v.

sāra, a paltry kind of musical instrument or *toy*; dua a wotwīwā hō na wofitī asratoā to na wode ahyem', na wode tantakorowa afām hō na wotwīw asratoā no wō dua no hō; dŋwom a woto (wō)hō de, eyē dŋwommone pa.

Sāraha, pr. n. *Salagha*, the capital of Nta. Gr. p. XIV. § 2,3. saráhà, s. sraha.

sare, v. 1. *to fail, be wanting or tacking, be cut off, cease to present itself*; ohia nsarè dá, *poverty never becomes extinct, always sticks to one destined to be poor*; adŋwumaye nsare = ensā da, *work is never wanting, is never out of reach, never fails to present itself, after every hindrance we can yet find opportunity to do our work* (only lazy people excuse themselves: I have tried it 3, 4 times, it is of no use). — 2. *to be prevented, intercepted and stopped*. — 3. *to prevent, intercept and stop, hinder, thwart*: oyare nti m'adŋuma asare me or oyare asare m'adŋuma, *sickness has prevented me from working, put a stop to my work*; aduannōa nti afumko asare me, *on account of cooking I have not been able to go to the plantation*; ade no, esare me afumko, *that does not let me go to the farm*. — 4. *to forbear, refuse, decline*: akoa sare asuko, *the slave has ceased to go for water usually, having attained or assumed a condition in which he*

deems himself above it or too good for it. *pr.* 1627. — 5. to forbear, abstain from: wósáre nná, *they forbear sleeping, do not sleep, keep awake*; m'ani asáre dwe, lit. *my eyes have withheld mucus (? s. dwe), sleep has been withheld from my eyes.*

e-sáre, Ak. sere, 1. [F. ehono] a long grass, used for thatching. — 2. [F. sare] also sare nu, sareso, Ak. serem, sereso, a plain covered with grass, as that between the sea, the lower Volta, and the Akuapem mountains, or that in the north of Asante; *savanna, prairie, steppe, heath, wilderness, desert.* — sare páradā, páradadada, peredede, tātā, an extensive open plain, mostly destitute of trees and covered with grass.

sare-dwuma [ade a esare adwuma] *hindrance, impediment, obstacle in working, asem ketewa ba na woaiwwe anni ntem a, edan' s. pr.* 370.

sáre-mù, s. esare; used espec. of the steppes or grassy plains in the north of Asante. — sáre-mù-seé, the atrocious king of the steppe or wilderness, i.e. the lion, s. gyata & osee.

sáre-sò, s. esare.

sāsā, red. v., s. sā.

nsāsā, a cloth or garment of many pieces sewed together; ntama ahorow bebrē a woapompam na woaye no biakō.

sasabonsám, 1. [asase obonsam? As. kāsampōre] an imaginary monstrous being, conceived as having a huge body of human shape, but of a red colour and with very long hair, living in the deepest recess of the forest, where an immense silk-cotton-tree is his abode, inimical to man, especially to the priests, (osēsē nnipa nnōmpe nē ade; wokō wuram' na okyere wo a, na wafa wo nnompe;) but the friend and chief of the sorcerers and witches; *pr.* 2782. [R.] — 2. [sésá mu bonsam] onipa a wawu na n'asem ye deñ no, na wdwu na okotrā wuram' akwirikyiri; "woiká dódo, *they are not very common.*" — 3. a kind of bat? aboa a otu se ohá; okyere nnipa.

asásé [red. of ase: what is below] 1. the earth, the globe which we inhabit (asase-mū); osoro nē asase, *heaven and earth*; *pr.* 2787. in Negro mythology it is also personified and invoked after Onyañ-kōpōñ. — 2. land, opp. to water; onam asase so or fam', omfá nsuani, *he travels by land, not by water.* — 3. ground, soil, cf. fa, dote; the superficial part of the earth, in respect to its nature or quality; asase ahorow ne: afuw, abesase, mfuwa, mfuwanini, kwae, nkyerkyerāso. — 4. a portion or tract of land belonging to an individual, family or community, estate, possession, lauded property, land, territory. *pr.* 736. 2784f. — 5. country; okō as. bi so, *he has gone to another country.*

asase-bóa, pl. n-, [asase aboa] a small insect, infesting sleepers; sand-worm? *pr.* 101. 2788f. = asōnē.

asase-dé, a treasure found in the earth; ade a wotu wo fam', [= ahū.

asasé-hóno, the surface of the soil, humus, mould of decayed leaves &c. Wodow afuw na wodañ ani na as. ñhīnā wie odañ a, na mme fifi.

asase-hō-nsem or asase-sem, *geography*, a description of the earth, or of a particular country, of its physical structure and characteristics, natural products, political divisions, and the people by whom it is inhabited. (Amān-hō-nsem, *ethnography*.)

asasé-màkó, s. màkó.

asase-tāmā, *ribbon*(?) cf. bamma, bēnā.

asase-taw, a plain, level country.

asase-wō, a kind of centipede; cf. òfónóm.

nsa-siñ, a one-handed person; cf. basiñ. pr. 262.

nsā-siñ, sã-siñ, the rest or remainder of palm-wine or other liquor in a calabash or glass which is no more full. pr. 129.696.1183.

sasō, F. = seso; eyi ne s., this kind. Mt. 17,21. Mk. 9,29.

sasōno, a kind of nettle; wura (hama) bi a ekā wo hō arape a, na ehō ham atutu akeka wohō na entī wohō yē wo hene; cf. ahyehyew-nsa. [pr. 2790f.

sāsōn-notó [òdótó] a thicket of such stinging plants (climbers).

ò-sá t a-dù ā', Ak., anyámfórowá, Akr., a kind of tree or shrub; its roots, leaves and fruits are used as a medicine against dysentery; dade t̄wa wo a, woyam a.s. woŵe n'ahabañ de tare kurum'.

nsátēā, -teawa, *finger*; nsa is also used for *finger* when it is not to be expressly distinguished from *hand*. pr. 2792-97.

nsateā-héne, the middle finger [prop. the finger-chief, s. ohene]; the other fingers are called: kokūroboti (*thumb*), akyerekyerekwan, ahenniakyiri, kokobeto.

ò-satofó, pl. a-, a reckless contractor of debts, spendthrift, prodigal; an extravagant man; braggart, swaggerer; impostor, cheat, rogue, swindler; ònam totó nneema-nneema sakasaka na onnīm nea ode yē, na obobo akaw; oye ade a ekyeñ no na omni hō sika. pr. 2798. [G. osatofó, hypocrite.]

asatoro, inf. [saw, to gather or take up, scil. cowries, money, & tow, to cast or fling away] the doing of an osatofó: reckless contraction of debts, extravagancy, brag, swindle &c.

usatsema, F. *handbreadth*; span; s. nsāma.

a-sa-tu, inf. [tu osa] war, warfare, warlike expedition.

nsátu, the upper arm; cf. nsa, nantú. Adampefo de ahene bo bo wòñ ns.

s-a-t̄wē [sareso otwē] a small gray antelope; cf. otwē.

sāu, asau, s. sawu, asawu.

saw, v. [inf. a-] 1. to dance. — 2. to shake, syn. wosow, posow, popo, him; - ne hō saw, he trembles; n'aniwa saw. his eye-lashes quiver (a good or ill omen).

saw, v. [red. sesaw] 1. to take up or gather from the ground (a collective multitude, as, cowries, rubbish, dust &c.) — 2. to take out part of a fluid, to draw, scoop; saw usu, to draw water; pr. 2799. saw ùkwan, to scoop or take out soup. pr. 322.1941.2799.2801.

saw, s. s̄aw, s̄iaw.

ò-saw, a little mass, tuft or bundle of some soft and flexible ma-



terial or fibrous substance; *a wad* to stop the charge of powder in a gun; a kind of *sponge* for washing (one's body) or rubbing, scouring and wiping away, consisting of a *wisp* or *conglomeration* of the *fibres* of some climber or shrub or its bark; *cf.* tótò, baha, ǒbósáw, bródéwá, ahensáw, sapów, posáw; ahensaw na wòboro yé sapów; ognabeñ (ññuare bi) nè akase nso, wòde yé saw; wòde saw kwaw dañ mu.

asaw, *inf. dance*; tutu asaw, *to begin, make or perform a dance*.

sawa, a *small spoon* to take out or up small quantities of gold-dust for weighing the required amount; nea wòde saw sika no.

asáwá, F. asaba, *cotton; cotton-plant, cotton-shrub; cotton-yarn; cotton-thread; cotton wick*; as. mfuturu, *raw cotton, cotton in the seed or not yet twisted*. — asawa-dùú, *cotton-plant, cotton-shrub*.

asawa-lám, *cotton cloth. Lev. 13,47*.

usawa-usiá, a *child with six fingers*; the sixth finger may consist only of a very small globular excrescence at the little finger, yet having a nail; such children are held in abomination by the heathen negroes and are usually killed immediately after birth; s. usá-usiá.

saworowa, *nicely twisted strings with cowries, worn as an ornament about the neck*.

usá-wò-so [lit. *hands are upon scil. the same thing*]: di ns., *to have communion in eating &c., to join interest, to associate, cf. di (ñfwebom' &c.)*.

sàwu, expression imitative of the sound of a net cast out in the sea; wòde asawu gu nsum' a, *eye s*.

asàwu, a *large fishing-net*; *cf.* ǒbóá, boã, atrã, ǒtañ; these are made of strings; — adwókú, sukúsukú, akye, are made of wood (wicker-work).

sawusa [sareso wusa?] a kind of *plant*.

o-sa-ñwe [osaw a wòwe] the *smashed fibres* of a certain shrub (ññuare), which are *chewed* in order to keep the teeth clean; ññuare na wòboro na ǒdañ s.; ǒs. tua n'ano kyčñkyčnčñ, *she has her chewing-fibres sticking in her mouth*; *cf.* tǔá pèá.

usá-yam', the *palm of the hand*; *cf.* nsa, yam', nsam', nsákyi.

se, *v. to crack (open)*; ǒse adwe, kube, e.s. ǒde bo a.s. dna bi bò adwe a.s. kube-aba no so na oyi mu aduañ; kokosi de, wòbò.

se, *v. [red. sese, sesese] 1. to equal, be equal to, be the same in quantity or degree*; ǒse no ahòòdeñ, Gr. § 235, c. [G. ye egbo.] — 2. *to be or look like, to be similar, to resemble*; neg. *to be unlike, of a different kind &c.* ǒse n'agya, *he is like his father*; ǒse no, ǒ-nè no se, wòsesè wòñhò, wòsesè, wòsesè, *they are like each other*; wòse dññ nà wònsé hònam, *their names are alike or similar, but not their bodies, pr. 1545*. ǒsè n'agya = o'wiewie n'agya: se ebia ǒreyè ade bi a n'agya ye a. na wose: ǒsè n'agya, e.s. ǒnsé n'agya pépèpe, na ǒyé akosé nò. [G. tamò.] — 3. *to be fit, proper, becoming, rightful, right, just, equitable, fair*; *to be due to, to be deserving, meriting, worthy of*; *to behave, become*; *to be meet, due, seemly, befitting, be-*

hoving, incumbent on; cf. fata, di; ese wo se wunyā akatua pa, you have deserved a reward; owu se no or ose owu, he is worthy of death. [G. sa.] — 4. to concern, touch: ese wo ara! that is your concern, is in your hands, is your own fault, you have to answer for it. — 5. se so, to be alike (cf. bo so, to be of like dimensions, to be equal); ese so, = ese pe, edi nse.

se, v. Ak. = sew, q. v.

se, conj. [fr. se, to be like] as, like, denoting a similarity in manner or degree; ebere se mogya, it is as red as blood; pr. 293. 471. 1182. 1312ff. — as (much as), pr. 3666. — as if, as though; hou, as far as, just as &c. Gr. § 141, 2. also on p. 93. § 255, 1 c. d. 5. 268–271. — da se'ne Gr. § 248, 6. etese, it is as though, it appears as if; pr. 1104. cf. senea, sē. — se ete ni or neñ, ne no, so it is; se woye no ni, it is made thus [= eyi ne se(nea) woye no, this is the way in which it is made. pr. 2800f. [G. tamo, take, ake.]

se, sē, conj. [fr. se, to say. F. de; G. ake.] 1. that (introducing a noun-sentence that supplies the subject or object or other complement of a preceding verb); whether, if (when the accessory sent. is interrogative); — nea okā no ase ne se, oreñko, the meaning of what he says is, that he will not go; etwa se oko, it is necessary that he goes, = his going is a necessity, he must go; metee se oresū, I heard that he was screaming, = I heard his screaming, I heard him cry; kofwe se waba (ana), go and look whether he has come. pr. 2323. 2343ff. Gr. § 255, 1b. 2.3b. 4.6b. 265, 2. 273, 2. — 2. se, Ak., se, Akp., is often used to introduce the words spoken, = saying, also to introduce an explanation, = namely, videlicet (viz.), or as a mere mark of quotation. Mt. 21, 13. 15f. Mk. 26, 61. 27, 37. Lk. 7, 8. pr. 189. 192. 205f. 323–26. 2367.

3. so that (introducing an adverbial sent. of manner or extent; Gr. § 273, 1b. — 4. that, in order that (he might &c.) or to, in order to (introducing an adverbial sentence of purpose, Gr. § 279, 1): mabo obi pā se onnyigyè me bá; otuu no fo se ónye papa; ogyigyee no se ónye bone. (R. p. 234.) — 5. if (being put at the head of an adv. sentence of condition or concession, Gr. § 276, 3. 278, 2); se ete sa a, aikā eye, if it were so, it would be well. pr. 2603. 2624f. Whenever se stands at the head of a sentence, sometimes in an interrogative way, as in Mrk. 9, 11. 28., some ellipsis has taken place, e.g. [eba] se woko a, before me = if or when [it comes or happens that] you go, call me; [okā] se omma a, mehye no na waba, if [he says] that he does not come, I will compel him to come. — 6. because (standing at the head of an adv. sent. of cause, or connected with efi or esi a ne with nt i or ntia at the end of the sent. Gr. § 275, 1b. 2. 248, 5. Mat. 16, 7. — 7. se, se gye, gye se, except, but; anihaw mu nni biribi se ohia, pr. 2315. onni biribiara se dua aba ñkō. (R. p. 234b.) Gr. § 277. 235b. — 8. se, anase, or, e.g. in disjunctive questions, s. ana. Gr. § 253, 2.

se, adv. 1. thus, so = se eyi, sē, sa; ebinom rebom' sē, na afoforo rebom' se, Acts 19, 32. — 2. sē, very: otu'mirika sē, he runs very fast; óye kokürō sē, he is very tall; aka kakrā sē na woawie wo adwuma ye, there is very little wanting before (or till) you have finished your work. — 3. about (before numerals): wobeye se du, they

will be about ten; matō ñkoko beye se aduonn, *I have bought about twenty fowls.*

se, *v.* [*red. sise*] Ak. F. se, 1. *to say; to tell; to command; cf. kã* (*pr. 149?*), *kasa*, bō 78-82. — *se no yiye, say it right; wanse biribi, he said nothing; osee sa, so he said; kose no se ommëra, go and tell him, he must come; ose* (often instead of osee, Ak. osee): obëba mprenpreñ; *pr. 36.54.95ff.323ff.403-19.575f.1717f.2803-26.* — 2. *to mention, speak of. pr. 98?* — 3. *to say within oneself, to purpose, intend, design. pr. 35.94.2825.*

se, after a previous *v. se*, kã, frë, bisa, bua &c., introducing the words spoken, Ak. se, F. de, or rather sê, dê, = *saying*, is often not to be translated, and serves as a mere quotation mark; s. se, sê, 2.

se, *v.* Ak. = sew. — se, *v.* F. = sie.

sê, *v.* 1. *to hang or gird round or about; to wear about one's body, ñkrante, odommo, pr. 2827; cf. siane.* — 2. *to bear something hung up: ofasu sê ñkotoku, the wall bears bags, pr. 328; - to carry something heavy; pr. 1389.2828.* — 3. *to follow in a train; to stick or cleave to.*

e-se, *a mass of clay in a roundish elevated form, a small pillar; dote bi a wode ahöre hō na wōaboro so a.s. wode aye biribiara* (ebia woye se wotrã so ò, se wogyina so ò); dote siw bi a wode musuyide bi ahye ase.

o-se, *inf. a saying, utterance, remark, word; pr. 2802.*

o-se, *a shout, loud burst of voices, vehement and sudden outcry of a multitude, expressing joy, triumph, exultation, animated courage, or exhortation; war song, war-ery; ñom no ñihinã bōo se = wōhuroe* (h ur o is also said of a single person); wōbōo no se, *they gave him a shout.*

o-sé, *father; Ak. the father of another person, not of the speaker himself; cf. agya.*

a sé [m'asè, Ak.] *pl. asénom, the wife's or husband's father, father-in-law; pr. 690.2835. cf. o sew, o sewa.*

ase, (Gr. § 118.119.) 1. *the nether or lower part, end or beginning; (opp. eso, osoro, the upper part or end; cf. āno, the fore or upper end, to, the hinder part;)* — bepō ase, *the foot of a mountain; esē ase, the lower teeth (?) ; the gum; - s. bewase, nañase.* — 2. *the nether or lower parts, the way down; s. 6.* — 3. (*adv.*) *down; s. 6.11. - below, beneath, downward; (prep.) under, beneath; at; - of time: in, at, under, during.* — 4. *the place or time of, cf. ayiase, mmofrase.* — 5. *the end: me-nè wo bepā so akosi ase, we both shall go on to the end; nea ne kwañ ase akosi ne ha, here his way ends.* — 6. *the ground (cf. fam'): trã ase, to sit down; fwe ase, to fall down; bottom (nsu ase).* — 7. *root or trunk of a tree (dna ase = ñnihiñ, ñnihiñ).* — 8. *fig. root, source, cause, origin; ahantañ na eye bone ñh. ase, pride is a root of all evil; cf. 1 Tim. 6.10. tu ase kã kyere me, pull up the root tell me, i.e. relate the whole matter from the beginning.* — 9. *sense, import, meaning, signification; okasa hunu, n'asem nui ase; menté bē no ase (R.p.150): ase beko sa, or, se ase beko nei, that will be the meaning.* — 10. *offspring, issue, descent, descendants.*

*progeny, posterity; race; oḍé no ase nye; n'akoko ase ye; wafee n'akoko ase; woñ ase agu or atore; abusūa, oṃañ, kna ase gu. — 11. Phr. bēre ase, to bring low, abate, humble &c. — da ase, to thank. — bō ase, fi ase, fiti ase, to begin; — hye ase, a) to begin, to lay the foundation of: enéra na ohyee ne dañ ase; — b) to promise: wahye me ase se oḅeto otuo amā me; c) to warn = bō.. kōko. — nam ase, to do secretly. — o si ne ti ase, he sinks his head; id. or o si ne 'né ase, he speaks with a low voice. — to ase, a) to finish the plastering of the walls of a new-built house at the bottom; b) to pay in advance; c) to slight, disregard, neglect; &c. — te ase, trā ase, to live; otrā nehō ase, he lives by himself, is independent. pr. 415.*

ase, *bean(s); F. aduwa; pr. 2834. Diff. kinds: akítèrekú, akye-máduhá, apàtèram, apatípere-ñkesua, asaahensā, aschūām, nsensén-kúá, asetén, asetiá, nsetiá.*

asē, *itch, a cutaneous disease, an eruption of small vesicles produced by a parasitic animal (añwōrām); ebi ye akese-akese (atōtōé), ebi ye ñketewa (nsēwá); cf. fifisé, nanahá. ntwom, kóḍòsò, osábèñ.*

e-sē, *tooth, pl. teeth; wó sē ase, the flesh under the teeth, the gums. — mīpa sē nam ahorow 3: adontén-mù-sé si 8, sēbommofo si 4, nyépi de si 20, the teeth of man are of three kinds: there are 8 incisors, cutters or fore teeth, 4 canine or dog-teeth, and 20 molars or grinders. pr. 500.2829-33.*

nse, *inf. [se, to be equal] equality; — edi nse, 1. it is (or, the things are) alike = ese pe, ese so; 2. it is an even number.*

sē, *1. conj. that &c. s. se, — 2. adv. very, very much.*

sē', = sā yi, s. sa, sā, so, thus.

sē, v. F. = see, to be marred, destroyed, to perish. Mk. 2,22.

se ā [Heb.] *seah, a Jewish dry measure containing 14-17 pints.*

asēā', asēawa, *pl. n-, a small cooking-pot; cf. oseñ, kuku. pr. 913.*

asé-adé, *an inborn, inbred, innate, inherited or hereditary quality; awi aye woñ as., theft is inbred in them; cf. woē, awosanne, awu-agma-mma.*

asé-amāñ [nea ose amañ] *a public speaker having the office to transmit a message to the assembly; meye as. = okyēame, q. v.*

se-ante [nea woseno asem bi a onte] *a disobedient child or person; pr. 2836. Ak. oserantefoo.*

sébé, *amulet, talisman, worn from superstitious motives, as a charm, or for finery only; eye aduru ana asumañ bi a woḍe alye ntamam' apam no ahiñanañ; Ñkramofó mā obi kā nea ofwefwe na wokyerew ye sā bi mā no; ebinom de to woñ koñ mu, woñ aseñ mu, woñ nsa, ebinom de kyekyere woñ ti, na ebinom nso de femfām batakyiri mu. — nsebea, F. amulets, phylacteries, prayer-fillets. Mt. 23,5.*

sébé, sébéo, se b e w, *1. interj. with your permission, by your leave. — to sebe, to premise an excusing expression. pr. 3311. = to tafrakye. — 2. n. = ebiñ, kyerebo.*

sebere, v. *to turn inside out, to extend, unfold; to turn out; to bring to light, disclose; to manifest, set forth, exhibit; cf. yere mu,*

mā eyere so or esē so; sekyere; Onyankp. pē se, n'ahintasem no, wónsebere no ñkyere nipa ñh.; Ony. asem de, eno ankasa asebere ne mu agu hē a atetekwā mpo nyā ne de a ehia no wom'.

séberewa, a kind of *string-instrument*; osānkū a eso nsia; s. osānkū.

o-sebire-bo-ntu, asebirekyi-e, = abirekyi, *goat*. pr. 2837-40.

o-sé-hó, *inf.* [bē ose] a *shout*, the act of *shouting*.

o-sebó, *pl. a*, a kind of *leopard* or *panther*, black and brown; pr. 497.531.800. — Other names are: gyalene, aboafufu, adamma-kwadwo, ode-ne-ha, gyasābofo, ketebo, akoróbo, koródóm, kīro-twiamensa; cf. asabontwi, afem.

o-sébow, a *loaf* or *lump of boiled bread*, made larger than those destined for sale; dōkono a wobō no kokūrō abedi no na woutón no; = oboabó, akwābo.

sē-bōmmōfo, *pl. id.* *dog-tooth*, *canine tooth*; s. esē.

sedā, sēdā' [Port. *seta*, *silk*, *hair of some animals*] 1. *silk* = sirikiyi. — 2. *velvet (R.)*, cf. ago. — 3. *byssus*. Ser.

ase-dá, *inf.* [da ase] *thanksgiving*, *thanks*; *thankfulness*, *gratitude*.

ase-de [ade a esē] a *right*; *just claim*, *just due*; *privilege*.

ase-duá, *lentils*. Eze. 4,9.

sēe, Ak. = sēñ = deñ? — nseē, Ak. = nsew.

sēe, v. F. sē, 1. *to make useless*, *spoil*, *corrupt*, *damage*, *mar*, *destroy*, *ruin*. pr. 65.2136.2482.3661. — 2. *to spend*, *use up* or *waste* (money, *syn.* fwere). — 3. *to grow useless*, *to spoil*, *go to ruin*; *to be spoiled*, *corrupted*, *ruined* &c.; cf. suw, *to rot*. pr. 3449. — 4. *to be stirred up*, *to be boisterous*, *tempestuous*, *agitated*, *turbulent*; nsu no aseē, *the water is blown up by the wind*; epo sēe, John 6,18.

o-sēe, F. sē, *inf.* *destruction*, *ruin*.

o-sēe, *king*, *majesty*, title of the king of Asante. pr. 2841-44.

anséyì [woansew a wutumi de yi] *razor*; s. yisékán.

ase-fee, *inf.* [fee ase] *propagation*, *successful breeding*, *increase*.

asé-fí, *inf.* [fi ase] *beginning*; cf. mfiase &c.

nsefiá, Ak. a *place where formerly a house stood*, now a *heap of stones and rubbish*, = afasusiñ. Job 15,28.

séfo, *pl. id.* [se, v.] *one who is equal*, *like* or *similar*; wo séfo = wó sēsó, *thy equal*; mahū nipa yi s. pēñ; mobeyē Onyank. sēfo.

sēfo, *such people*, *such a set of people*.

asefo, *pl.* [aseni] *descendants*, *children*, *offspring*, *progeny*. seed.

asefóròé, a *mixture of beans*, *flour of roasted corn* (kyekyeré) and *palm-oil*; = aprapra-nsa.

sē-fufu-dua, a kind of *tree* or *wood to clean the teeth with*.

ase-fwē, *inf.* [fwē ase] the act of *falling*; *fall*.

asé-gú, *inf.* [ase gu] *decrease*; *extinction*, *extirpation*.

sēgyére, Ak. = esé mù gyáw, *tooth-gaping*.

[s. ase.

ase-hono, the *husks of beans*. — ase-hūām, a kind of *beans*;

asé-hyé, *inf.* [hye ase] *beginning, commencement; cf. mfiase, nihyase; the laying of the foundation.*

asekam-ma, *pl. n.* [osekañ, *dim.*] *a small knife; as. ketewa, id. o-sékáñ, Ak. -ne, pl. a-, knife; razor, pr. 669. 2845-49.*

o-sekañ-ftúá, *1. a single knife. — 2. a knife without handle, the blade of a knife. pr. 2846. — o-sekan-tia, a short knife. pr. 2850f.*

o-sekan-nyá [osekañ gya] *1. the flash or glare of a knife; wode sekañ fororo a ñkànare nni hō gyina awiam' na wuhim no a, ehō pa anyinam se ogya; os. gyigye wo ani so a, wuse: ogya pa! — 2. the acute pain of a cut with a knife; os. ahye no: osekañ t'wa wo a, yaw a edí kañ na wofre no sa.*

nséku, *slander, calumny [fr. asem, kuw?]; b o or d i ns., to slander, calumniate, backbite. — nséku-bó, nséku-dí, inf. slander, detraction, aspersion; c.s. wonam bānu a.s. bāsā dī ñkūrofo hō nse-ku dā. — o-sekufó, pl. a-, backbiter, calumniator, detractor.*

sékye, *pl. a-, anchor; to w s., to cast or drop anchor; tew s., to weigh anchor. — sekye-hà má, cable.*

asèkye, *sconce, bulwark of stones; abo a Křobofó ato no se o-fású abo no kontonkron agyigyaw ntokru (a.s. akwan) wom' na wotrā mu kō, na dom no beñ woi a, wosum gu woi so de kum woi; abo a wosunsum no afiri hūañ hō nniipa so.*

o-sekyé, *a kind of play; wogoru s. = aténté.*

sekyé, sekyére, *v. to bend back(wards), recurve; cf. bukaw; to bend outwards what had been bent inwards; cf. sebere; to turn out; to display, expose, set forth; wos. dua no mu; s. asem no mu yiye, state the matter thoroughly and plainly.*

o-sékye-dhúá, setwedua, [dua a wasekyere] *a kind of bench, of two poles on six posts, forming a seat with a back-pole.*

O-sékyere, *pr. n. 1) of a man of the royal family of Asante; 2) of a town, where no goats are admitted. — sekyere-mpé-wo, S. does not like thee, a by-name of the goat; s. abirekyi.*

sekyew, *v. F. to waste. a day &c. — sekyi, r. s. sekye.*

sem, *v. 1. to lie or to lay close together; fa ñhōma no ñhīnā sem (=toto) poiñ no so, put all the books together on the table; wode abo ntrāntrā asem amōa no ase, they have laid out the bottom of the cavity with flat stones (s. ntwéri): nniipa no ñhīnā akosem dua no ase. all the men are sitting crowded under the tree; ñkūrofo no ñh. sem hō, all the people are huddled together there; mmofra no sem so wērodo, the children are crowded together in thick or long rows. — 2. sem dañ so, to ceil, to overlay or cover the inner roof, to line the top or roof of a house: wode mpúràn dé gù só, na woiwóná so na wotare (so). Cf. sam, sew, bea, boa, gu hō; s. nsemso.*

asem, *pl. n., 1. word, talk, speech, saying, tute, story, history; k ā as., to speak, to deliver a speech, to preach; to tell a tale; m ā as., to relate a story. — 2. matter for talking, object of deliberation or discussion; incidence, occurrence; cause, concern: asem no nyé me hō asem (=mfá me hō biribi), this matter is no concern of mine. — 3. transaction in words, palaver, conference, deliberation, public and*

formal discussion, debate; any kind of negotiation or litigation; process, plea, lawsuit, action, cause; — di asem, to hold a pulaver &c., to carry on a lawsuit; to adjust, compose or settle a matter or litigation; to judge (sit in judgment, hear causes, administer judgment). pr. 869.887-90.897.902. — n'asem nye de, he is wrong, guilty; s. dew 2. — 4. manners, demeanour, deportment. — 5. Phr. pe obi asem, to like a person, be devoted to him; obarima no pe obosom asem: dā anopa obo afore mā no (R. p. 151.); mempé n'asem, I do not like him, I will have nothing to do with him; n'atutupe nti obiara impé n'asem. — Cf. asemmone, asempa, aseñhunu; ntrofosém &c. pr. 2852-86. — 6. Other phrases: n'asem awu = n'asō awu, he is ungovernable, stubborn, refractory. — Ose: n'asem, wōnni = n'asem ye deñ, he declares or deems himself invincible. — N'asem ntoa, he is inconsistent (as to his conduct, with himself, in his actions), unprincipled. — Wamā asem no ani afura, he has perverted the judgment, has given a wrong turn to the matter.

asém-mā, inf. [mā asem] narration, telling or relating stories.

nsémma [nea ešen menewa?] snare; afiri bi a wosum yi ábóa; eye hama a wōabō no héntúa dē ákōmantām okwāñkyeñ wō nea atoteboa bi fa, na óbà a, ašo ne menewa ayi no. — si us., to prepare or lay a snare. pr. 520.

nsém-mā [ošen ba] Ak. Akw. = asēā', akutuwa.

nsemma-nsemma [asem, pl. dim.] little stories; asem a enyé asem biakō, na nsem ahorow pi wom' ho na esusuae; 'nera anadwo okāā ns. bebrē; cf. asemwa.

sem-ansā, = nea n'asem nsā. pr. 2888.

o-sem-mā radá [asem, brada]: to.. as., s. to.. tekremakyéne.

nsem-ase-ñhōma, dictionary; nsem-moa-āno, vocabulary.

o-sēmāsi, F. = asiamasi. Mt. 26, 18.

asém-fō, pl. n-, a nasty, impertinent word or dealing; asem a eye tañ a.s. ali a eusé se wokākyere onipa (deñ as. na wokākyere me?); asem a wōmfā nni nipa.

asém-fūá, pl. n-, a single word; mepe mú ns. mabisa asé.

asem-funu, pl. n-, a vile, frivolous, futile, worthless word or matter; syn. asemfō, aseñhunu, ahuhusem.

o-sem-fúrafó, lit. a blind word; okā me os., he tells me something contrary to reality.

o-sem-hyee [asem a ehye] a rapidly spreading report. pr. 2868.

asem-misa [bisa asem] questioning, catechising; question.

o-semmisafó, catechiser.

nsem-moá [asem, boa] confirmation, corroboration; foa.. us., to confirm, corroborate, attest, bear witness or testimony; ofoa me us. n.s. mekā asem bi na obi rebo me so.

nsemmoá-fūá, inf. attestation &c.

o-sem-odé [asem, de] 1. agreeable word, i.e. agreeable news or conversation; yebo s., we are having an interesting conversation; — sport, joke, pastime.

asem-mòné [asem b.] a bad or hard word, action or dealing; di as., to commit a heinous or atrocious thing or crime. pr. 2548.3865.

o-sé m-pa, *interj.* *very good!* a reply upon any matter not disagreeable.

asém-pá, 1. *a good word, good counsel, joyful message, judicious talk.* pr. 1720.2496. — 2. *wo as. ara, nothing but the truth (the reality) of thy circumstances;* pr. 762. — 3. *a righteous cause.* pr. 2873. — 4. *a true story, not a fictitious story.* — 5. *good manners or conduct;* di as., *to act or deal honestly or faithfully.* — 6. *the Gospel;* k ā as., *to preach the gospel.* — asempa-mu-terew-ni, pl. -fo, *missionary, missionary people;* - asempa-mu-terewfo asafo, *missionary society.*

o-sémpá-ní, pl. a-fo, *an evangelical, one of evangelical principles or one who adheres to evangelical doctrines.* — asempafo asafo or fekuw, *the Evangelical Church or confession.*

asémpá-sém, *evangelicism, evangelical principles.*

asempa-terew, *the spread of the gospel, mission.* — asempa-terew hō adwuma, *mission work.* Cf. asomasem.

o-sém-pé fó, pl. a- [pé asem] *a litigious, quarrelsome person;* cf. opesemadifo. pr. 2887.

sémperempé, *a kind of grass.*

o-sém-pó w [asém pow] *difference, dispute, quarrel; matter in dispute; point of dispute, controversy, quarrel;* mo nè Ny. ntam' wo s. bi; os. bi nni me nè me yonkō ntam'.

asém-sasono, *a word stinging or irritating like a nettle.* pr. 2875.

nsem-so, *inf.* [sem] 1. *ceiling.* — 2. *a story of a house, a set of rooms on the same floor;* ođan no wo ns. abieñ, *it is a house of two stories.* — nsemso-dua, *beam or piece of timber for the ceiling.*

asem-mùá, F. [asem bua] *the act of answering, accounting for, &c.*

asemmùá-dá, F. *the day of account or judgment, doomsday.*

asém wá [asém, dim.] pl. u-, *a little matter (used only in a neg. sentence);* nsem a yékodii no nyé ns.; *syn.* aseñketewa, pl. u-.

señ, v. [red. senseñ] 1. *intr. to hang, be suspended:* mfonini s. ðan hō; atade s. ðadewa so (R.p. 235); s. so, *to depend on or upon;* caus. *to hang, suspend;* ođe mfonini s. ðan hō; mede m'atade masēñ ðadewa (*ib.*) — 2. *to hang, kill by hanging:* wasēñ nehō or ne mene, *he has hung himself.* — 3. *to squat, to sit on the hams or heels:* oseñ hō redidi, *he eats squatting on his heels;* cf. kotow. — 4. *señ bērew, to hang palm-leaves at the border of a piece of land to mark it as occupied for planting purposes and forbidden to others;* wode berew señ asasem' de kyere se obiara nni hō kwan se oye mu biribi. — 5. *señ abo, to hang stones upon a tree or anywhere, as a charm to prevent a threatening danger.* pr. 3052.

seii, v. [red. sinsēñ] *to carve, cut, chip, to make by cutting or curving;* señ agua or akonñua, *to make a stool (carved out of one piece of wood);* s. ntakara, *to make or nib a pen;* s. āno, *to cut the point i.e. to point, make pointed, to sharpen.* pr. 994.

señ, v. [red. sinsēñ] 1. *to grow hard, stiff:* ñkrūmā no aseñ, aye dennēñēñ, *the okro (ocra) pods are no more soft or tender;* ne nañ, ne nsa, ne koñ aseñ, *his foot, hand, neck has become stiff (from sickness);* s. kyeñkyereññ. — 2. *ne koñ aseñ, n'asō aseñ, n'asem aseñ,*



he has become or is stiff-necked, head-strong, stubborn, obstinate, pertinacious, sturdy, refractory. — 3. to be reluctant, show reluctance: akoa no aseñ se ǫnkó bio = wañwēñ; — to resist, make resistance, not to give way: mepem so a, eseñ me so. — 4. to become chill or dull.

sēñ, *v.* to go or move along: 1. to pass (on), to proceed: señ duom na yeñko, go forward and let us go! — 2. to pass by: beseñ kofa ahina no bēra, come along and fetch that pot! — 3. to go off or away. *pr.* 986. — 4. to pass away, perish: ade ñhīnā beseñ (ako) = betwām', all things will pass away. — 5. to surpass, excel, exceed, out-do: (= kyeñ) *pr.* 328ff. 388. 422f. 2878. 2891f. meseñ no adwuma-ye; oseñ me akyene-kā (*R. p.* 229.); meseñ wo adow or medow meseñ wo, I surpass you in tilling the ground; — to be better or to be worse than; to be different in degree, more than, stronger than, rather than &c. *pr.* 2385. 2387. 2461. — woto wo bo ase a, eye señ se wofa abufuw; opoñko sō (or ye keso) señ nantwi, or, op. señ nantwi keso; nyansa ye señ sika, or, ny. señ sika ye; moanyiñ señ me, you are older than I; mututu 'mirika señ me, you can run better than I; oye okwasea señ se oye bone, he is more stupid than wicked; ope se obo krono señ se oye adwuma, he likes to steal better than to work. — 6. to flow, run: asu bi señ ne dañ akyi, a river flows behind his house. *pr.* 3092. — 7. to have or afford (sufficient) room: (espec. in the neg.) wonsēñ dañ mu ho, they have no room in the house; dañ mu ho anseñ amnā won, the house was not large enough for all of them; onseñ ne wērem', he is beside himself with impatience, ready to leap out of his skin; ne hoñhom nseñ no mu (= ne hōnam nsō se-ne a ne lh. benyā okwañ atrā mu); me hō or m'ani nseñ me, I do not feel comfortable; m'ani anseñ abainmu na efi asiamasi, I could not bear it (or, I did not like to stay) in the (mission-)house any longer on account of N.N.; m'ani aseñ hayi pe, I like this place exceedingly, I feel joy in (or am well contented with) this my place and state. — 8. señ so, to live upon good terms together, to agree: n'abusūafo nē no nseñ so bio, his relations will not live together with him any longer, will not tolerate him among them any longer.

señ, *pron.* Ak. 1. = deñ, what? how? wo dine te señ (seē), what is your name? — 2. = ahē, how much? how dear? at what price?

e-señ, *pl.* seneafó, *herald*, an officer of the king, commanding silence when the latter desires to speak, or calling attention to any speaker's address; eseñ pac: (mun)ti 'ō! the herald cries: Attend! — ohene sēneafó, wopae ohene nsēnēá. *pr.* 2889f.

o-sēñ, (*pl.* a-<sup>2</sup>) *pot for cooking*; earthen or metallic vessel; kuku (a.s. ahina) a wonā mu aduañ; wode dote na eñwene a.s. wode dade na egu; *pr.* 953. — *F. dish.* Mt. 26, 23. — *Cpds.*: ǫsentia (asēā), dadesēñ, ǫguásēñ, okwansēñ, *pr.* 563., tāsēñ.

ǫ-señ, *inf.* passing, surpassing &c. superiority. *pr.* 2891.

aseñ, 1. the loins, the part of the body where the garment is tied; bo wo aseñ, gird thy loins. — 2. a precious bead; s. ahene.

Aseñ, a country of the Gold Coast, having Fante in the south, Wasa and T'wiforo in the west, Adause (a province of Asante) in the north, Akem in the east.

o-sěná, a kind of *tree*; fúfu wom', kòkò wom' (os.-bén); wosò.  
 ásěná, a kind of *tree* with edible fruit. — asěná, Ak. = asěa.  
 o-sěná-bón, s. osěná. — sena-meñ, a *thorny plant* or tree.

o-sen-na-hó [asem a eda hó] *example, precedence*; pr. 2896. wunni s. na wudi asem a, wunni bein, *if you have not a cause against your opponent from former times, you will not carry the point.*

sěnamà, snamañ, F. = osràmañ, *lightning, thunder*. Mt. 24,27.  
 [Mk. 3,17.]

nseñ-aním', v. n. [ade a esen auim] *apron; pinafore, slubbering bib, slaving cloth.*

aseñ-dua, [señ, dua] *gallows; a tree or beam on which malefactors are hanged; cross: cf. mmeamudua, mmeremudua; - bọ. aseñduam', to crucify.*

asendzi, asendzi, F. = asenni, *judgment*; asennii, *place of judgment*. Mt. 5,21f. — sendzifo, F. = osennifo, *judge, mediator.*

sene, v. Ak. = señ; sēñ.

sene, v. *to cut into slices, cut off pieces from; to carve, to chip*; mėsene odé no atrā, *I cut the yam into (thin) slices.*

sene, v. *to exchange.* = sēsā; mede sika yi mesene d̄wete; fa wo ùhōma yi (be)sene me de; ode neñkwā besene nea oguañ no de, 2 Ki. 10,24. Iesu de ne ñkwā besenee yeñ de. pr. 772.

asén-n̄ew [asem dede] pr. 2897.

o-sen-n̄ew [asem a eye de] *a righteous cause*. pr. 2898.

se-ne-a [se nea or dea, ade a] *as, like us, just as*. Gr. § 141,2. 255.260.268. pr. 2893ff.

nseñá, s. esen, nseñafó. Cf. nseníá.

o-sē-ne-kotokú, s. okramāñ.

nsen-gyai, F. *an idle word*; Mt. 12,26. = asen̄hunu.

aseñ-hunu, pl. n., [asem hunu] *a worthless, futile, trifling, vile, frivolous word or matter, vain or idle talk, nonsense; cf. asemfunu.*

señ-hunu-sem, d̄i-, *to commit useless, unprofitable deeds.*

nseñ-hyehye [nsem a wəahyehye] *plan, plans.*

as-é-ní, pl. aséfó (q. v.), *descendant.*

asen-ní, inf. [di asem] *the act of settling a palaver; a public or judicial transaction; judicial proceedings, proceedings of a court; - yeke asenni; asenni de, eye mpanyinsem a mpanyimfo na eká; s. asafosem.*

asenni-dá, *law-day, court-day; yeakehye as.; wodi as.*

asenni-dáñ, *session-house, judgment-hall, town-hall, court-house, court of judgment.* [dañ.

asen-nii, *a place for public or judicial transactions; s. asenni-nseñ-nii, v. n. [nsem a obi di] behaviour, conduct, deportment; manners, doings.*

o-sennifó, pl. a-, 1. *nea odi asem, member of a council, judge, chief justice; counsellor, alderman, senator: cf. opanyiñ. — 2. = osempefó, onipa a ode nehō frafra nsem a emfa nehō f̄wē mu, busybody, meddler, intermeddler.*

nsèniá, *balance, pair of scales*; ns. ada, *the scale has weighed down*. [G. nsèni.]

nseniá-kwáimù, *a balance in right condition, just weight*.

asén-níni [asém, níni] *a grave, flagrant or enormous matter or deed*; odi ns., *he deals violently, rashly; he commits an atrocity*; = odi ntíntimàúsém, akakabéúsém, akokobírisem; odi atratrasem; cf. seúkyéé', tekremaníni.

asé ñ-kā, *inf.* [kā asem] *the act of speaking or preaching*; onim as., *he is an able speaker*; wo as. nyé = wunnim kasa. pr. 2899.

asé ñ-kā e, *v. n. manner or way of speaking*; n'as. nyé fé.

asé ñ-kā-gua, *pulpit*.

o-se ñ-kā m [asém, kām] *a wounding word (pains more than a wounding sword, pr. 2900)*.

o-se ñ-kā ñ [asém a edí kañ] *preamble, preface*.

asé ñ-ke kã e, *talk, sayings; report, rumour*; asem biara a eda oman mu a eye-a wokedã.

use ñ-ke kã e, *talking, loquacity, prattle, prute, gossip &c.* ne ns. nyé fé = n'asém a okã nyé fé; wo de, ns. no ara na wonam kekã! *you always go about chattering or gossiping*.

o-se ñ-ke se, *a large pot*. pr. 2904.

asé ñ-ke se [asém k.] *an important matter, palaver or transaction*. pr. 2901-3.

asé ñ-kūnini, *a capital, cardinal or important matter or doctrine; a principal article*; cf. asentitiriw.

asé ñ-kwā, *pl. n., a smooth word*. 1. *an ingenious, witty expression, bon-mot, sally, pun*; asem fremfrem, adokodókosem; asem a wode yi asereseresem; asem a wōkã no tiã nanso ekã nsem pi a ebia eye ñwoñwā a.s. eye serew; - ñhōma no mu wō ns.; óyè ns. se biribi, *he is a wit, a witty fellow, ready-witted*. — 2. *pl.* = tekreman-kyene, *flattering, sweet or fair words; flattery, blandishment, coaxing; courtesy*; aseresem wom' bi.

nsé ñ-kwā ne, *a kind of bead*; s. abene.

se ñ-kwā ñ m ñ [asém a ewo kwañ mu] *upright conduct, uprightness, righteousness, probity, honesty, integrity; equity, fairness, candour, plain dealing*. — ñ i s., *to be upright, honest, fair, just, equitable, trustworthy, true, straightforward, candid*.

seikwaimu-di, *inf. honesty*.

asé ñ-kye: wabō as., *he has become a fugitive, has left his native place on account of debts or palavers*; ohia a.s. kaw a.s. asem amā ne hō akyere no na watu afi ne kúrom', = wabō ko. Oyi a wabō as. a! (said in contempt of one going from one place to another).

o-seúkyeni, a-fo, o-seúkye-bōfo, *vagabond; syn. okobōfo*.

se ñ-kyé ñ é' [asém a ekyeñ so] *enormity, atrocity, crime*; cf. atratrasem; wadi s. = wakodi asem mone a etra so.

asé ñ-kyere-dze, *pl. n., F.* = seúkyerehé. Mt. 12,38f.

se ñ-kyerehé, *pl. n., [ade a ekyere or wode kyere asem] a sign for remembrance (= ñkac)*; *miracle*; oyi ne nsam' s. = oyi ñkonyã.

o-señ-kyereñi, *pl. a-fo, catechist.*

señ-kyere-ase [asem ñkyerease] *explications. pr. 2905.*

o-señ-kyiri [asem a edi akyiri] *concluding word or address.*

o-séñ-mù, *rheumatism, rheumatic pain, espec. in the loins and small of the back; cf. okwáhá, emuyare, sisiyare, sāmē.*

asen-nodow [asem d.]: *as. bi nni wõñ anom' a wõwõ kã, they had but little to say.*

asénsám, *a kind of plant.*

asénsám-ase, *a shrub with edible fruit.*

sensañ, *red. v., s. sañ; 1. to draw (many) lines, make strokes, cover with lines; to rule (a slate, copy-book). — 2. to draw or be drawn across: wõs. n'ani ase abieñ, two lines are cut in on his cheek. — 3. to slit: os. ntõñ no abõ (or anwene) ketẽ. — 4. s. afuw, to mark out the extent of a plantation: wõsensañ afuw a, enna wõsẽ hama de nnua sisi hò de kyere nea óñí' afuw kõi.*

nsensañe, *1. n. (sing. nsañe), lines, strokes; stripes, streaks; strips; rays. — 2. a. striped, streaked, streaky; ring-streaked.*

sénsé, *sense, parched corn-flour (kyekyere) mixed with palm-oil; abúroduañ bi = akode, made for the fetish.*

asense, *a hen without a tail. pr. 1654.3059.*

senseñ, *red. v., s. señ; 1. akutu senseñ m'atifi, oranges hang above my head; wõde hama senseñ' hò se ómfa hò mfi amõa no mu mforo, they let a rope down that he might climb up by it from the pit. — 2. wõsenseñ awudifo no ñhinã, all the murderers have been hanged. — 3. wõsenseñ hò redidi, they eat squatting on their heels. — 4. s. aluñmu, to be suspended in the air, to hover, soar; ade bi abes. aluñmu; mihũ anõmã bi sê ósenseñ aluñmu. — 5. s... so, to depend on or upon; esẽñ só, esenseñ só; wõñ anigyede senseñ wõñ foto so, their enjoyments depend on their money-bags.*

senseñ, *cramp, convulsions; D.As. (perh. sinseñ?)*

nsenseñkúá, *a kind of bean; s. ase.*

o-senseñmã, *a kind of plant (shrub).*

nsen-sesewe [nsem a wõasesew] *regulations, statutes.*

o-sen-siñ [asem siñ] *an uncompleted law-suit.*

asen-siñ, *F. paragraph.*

[wood.

asẽn-sósow [ososow a wõde señ] *a tool used for carving in asẽnsúsũã, id. (dim.)*

asen-susuw, *pl. n-, [asem, susuw] thought, idea; design, purpose, intention.*

o-sẽn-tere [oseñ, tere = tetrẽ] *a large pot, for palm-wine; s. ofrantã.*

o-sen-tiá [oseñ tia] *cooking-pot; oseñ a wõñõa mù brodé n.a.*

asen-títiriw [asem t.] *the main or chief point, principal thing, a chief or cardinal doctrine; cf. aseñkũñini.*

asen-trẽñē [asem trẽñē] *a just or righteous matter or dealing; righteousness. — di as., to act, speak, deal or judge righteously.*

o-sen-tsir, F. *for what, why, wherefore*; dze-kõ a osentsir mã wo-bõ awar, *why matrimony was instituted*; asem bi a osentsi mã onse de wokã woñ bom', *any cause why they may not lawfully be joined together*.

o-se-n-twã mfo, pl. a-, [nea otwã asem mu] *arbitrator, umpire, referee, judge*; nea obu asem bi mu nteñ; cf. otemmufo.

asepãteré, pl. n- [Port. *sapato*, G. as(i)patre] *shoe*; as. tenteñ, *boot*. — as.-pamfo, -yefo, *shoemaker*.

sepew, v. [cf. *peşew*] *to become free from constraint or restraint*; ne hõ asepew no, *he has become exhilarated, enlivened, glad, joyous, cheerful, or merry*; asem a metee yi amã me hõ as. me na manyã ñkwã. *1 Thess. 3,8. Cf. anigye &c.*

sépo, a *thin sharp knife thrust through the cheeks of human victims (cf. wura, c.) to prevent their uttering any curse*; *dagger, dirk, poniard; stiletto?*

sěra, sãra, s. sra.

[pr. 2906.

o-serãntěfo-o, Ak. [= se-a-nte] *a disobedient child or person*.

sérãdã [Port. *serra*] *saw*; s. sã, owañ.

sěre, v. [red. sěresěre] *1. to beg, ask, request*; mes. nsu kakra manom; mesěreño ntrama kakra; osěre wo hõ ade. — *2. phr. mekosěre m'asõ a, mete se.., I heard indirectly (I learned by hear-say) that..; cf. sěreñ. pr. 125.739.2907f.*

sere, v., s. red. sesere. — sere, v. s. screw.

sere, Ak. = sare.

o-sěré, pl. a-, *the thigh; the ham of an animal*; — sěrem', sěresó, *the lap*; — twěyeñ si wo serem', *draw us to thy bosom*; ote n'agya sere so, *he sits on his father's knees*; wogu ne sere so, *they are entrusted to his care (wode woñ ahye ne nsa se óñfwe woñ yiye)*.

o-serebėñ', -beré, a *kind of rodent animal*.

o-sére-bó, pl. a-, [sew, obo] *grinding-stone*.

aserebò-só, Akw. = sěresó.

asere-dé [screw ade] *derision, object of derision or contempt, laughing-stock. Jer. 48,26.27.*

aseredowá, aseređewa, sãpiéw, a *small bird. pr. 179.300.1351.2909.* — as.-lene, as.-pa, two species of that bird.

o-sérefó, pl. a-, *laugher, mocker. pr. 2830.*

asere-hyéhye, (*roar or burst of*) *laughter, peal of laughter*; bõ as., *to break (or burst) out into a (roar or fit of) laughter*; gye-gyěgye, hê hê enè serew nam; *to chuckle (?)*; to as. d'wom, fre nsere-hyehye-d'wom, *to break forth into singing, Is. 14,7. 49,13. 54,1.*

nsere-kyiri [sěre, akyi] *buttock, the buttocks, s. eto.*

sěrem' = sěre mu, s. osěre.

sere m', sere m', = sere mu, sare mu, sare-so; *a grassy plain, espec. that in the north of Asante, inhabited by tribes formerly subject to Asante, partly Mohammedans; s. Gr. p. XIV.*

sěre-mã, inf. *intercession.*

sére-mù-sèé [*the king (osee) of the desert*] *the lion*; s. gyata.  
sèreù, s. sreù.

sèrene, *adv.* expressing the *hissing* sound of a fluid spurted through the teeth or a small orifice: watow ntasu s. afa ne gyaw mu; owo puw né bõre tow gu se s.

asereñe, asèrène, a *mat* used instead of a *door*, being fastened above and rolled down; *pr.* 2910. a *door* or *shutter* made of thin slips of palm-branches united together by strings; *cf.* berapae.

asere-sem [sereu, asem] *joke, jest, witticism*; *cf.* asenkwa.

sèrèsère, *red. v.* sère, *to beg (much, constantly), to mendicate, to ask alms* going from one door to another; s. hūā; onipa a os. mee-ma. wofre no hūāfo.

seresere-bõ-krõù, *one ingratiating himself by friendliness, but stealing or secretly doing other mischief*; onipa okontomponi, atiko-yisá-aním'nyéne.

aseresere-de, s. aserede. — o-sereserefo, *pl. a-*, *laughter*. *pr.* 2911.

aseresere-sem, s. aseresem. — serescrew, *red. v.*, s. serew.

sère-sò, sère-só, s. sere, osère.

sere-toa: bõ s., *to smile*.

serew, *v.* [*red. serescrew*] *to laugh, smile*; *pr.* 2830. 2852. - tr. *to laugh at, deride, mock*. *pr.* 332. 3564.

serewá, Ak. *cowries*, = ntrama. — serewa-tow, *inf. playing for cowries*. — o-serewatofõ, *pl. a-*, a *player for cowries*.

aserewá, a *small bird*. *pr.* 2912.

serew-serew, *adv. crawlingly*; akyekyere kõ s., *the tortoise moves in a crawling manner*, *pr.* 1925.

sesa, *red. v.* sa; *to scarify. make small incisions in, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels; to cup; to bleed*; mes.menāñ.

sesa, s. *red.* sesasesa.

[*pr.* 2913.

sesa, *v.* Ak. s. sesaw, saw, *v.*

sesā, *red. v.* s. sã (1. *to mend, 2. to tie, 3. to hang, 4. to stretch &c.*) 5. *to radiate*: o'wia sesā m'ani so, *the sun-beams strike upon my eyes* (*cf.* sã 9. otow bemma sã me); o'wia sesā a esesā sika kũro no so nti, emu annonyam sō dodo, *the reflection of the sun upon the golden city was extremely glorious*.

sesā, *v.* [*inf. n-*] 1. = sakra, *to change, commute, be changed or altered*: ne 'né as., *his voice is changed, he has got a hoarse voice*; o'dõn no 'né as., *the clock no longer sounds well*. — 2. = sene, *to exchange, give or receive in exchange; to interchange; to barter, truck*; sesā dare yi mǎ me, *change me this dollar*; mepe dare masesā, *I wish to exchange cowries or gold-dust for dollars, I wish to obtain dollars in exchange for cowries (gold-dust &c.)*; *cf.* nsesā.

nsesā, *inf. barter, exchange*; - di nsesā(-gua), *to barter*.

o-sēsā, *pl. asēsāfó, 1.* = osámāñ, *the spirit of a deceased person*. supposed to work mischief on survivors (only if the corpse is burned, this can no more be done); n'āsēsāfó rekum no, *his deceased relations are troubling or killing him*. — 2. *the effect or mischief*

wrought by a spirit (in this sense osãmãn could not be used): meye wo s. = miwu a, meba mabeŷe wo bone; o(re)ŷe no s., he is inflicting some disease on him; s. akita no, e. s. osãmãn aŷe no bone; s. sesã-yare.

sesã', a kind of black pepper, *Piper nigrum*; dua bi aba a eye yaw se yisá; esow (wə) dutaŋ hō se òdómá.

asesã-boa, = kontromfi.

sesãbórò, a disease, prob. *dropsy*; onipa nantu nè ne sere hoŋ na ehō bābi tu kuru na efi usu dā, na dā nso ehon; cf. ntáfá.

sesã-dua, a shrub attaining a man's height, with a stinking sap, white flowers, and small round fruit; the root is used as a medicine against tooth-ache; s. sesã-yare.

usesãe, rays; cf. sesã, nsensaŋe. *Hab. 3,4.*

o-sesáfó, pl. a-, a loose, dissolute, disorderly person; a crazy, crackbrained, shatter-brained person; idiot, simpleton, fool; onipa a wagyimi na onam sesasesa s̄res̄ere ñkūrofo aduan̄ n.a. — cf. okwasea, ogyimfo, obodamfo &c. — asesã-s̄em, disorderliness, ill conduct; n'as. nt̄i wanseŋ adwuma no mu.

usēsã-gua, (trade of) barter, exchange, truck; s. nsesã.

sesasesa, a., adv. disorderly, out of order, deranged, confused; syn. basabasa; okwaŋ no so ŷe s.; Ñkraŋfo, etodabia woŋ kasa ŷe s. bi; oŷe n'ade s.; onam s.

sesã-yare, a disease inflicted by a departed spirit. Obi yare s. na wode sesãdua ahabaŋ gu gyam' a, osamaŋ bi ntumi mma ofie hō mfa ne nsa mmekã oyarefo no.

sesaw, red. v. saw, 1. to take up a collective quantity or multitude from the ground, ñhwēa, sand, ñwura, sweepings, ñkyene, salt. *pr. 322.1941.* — 2. to draw (nsu, water) repeatedly, to draw a great quantity. — 3. to draw in folds; wasesaw sirikyí atade ahyehye nehō kusū, he is gorgeously and pompously dressed in silk.

sese, red. v. se; = sise. *pr. 2914.*

sese, red. v., s. se, v. wosesese or wosesee, they are equal, like each other.

sēsē, sesē', sesē yí, sesēi, adv. [se sē, lit. as thus] 1. = afei, mprenpreŋ, just now, till now, as yet, still: woye deŋ wə ha sese (when the word stands at the end, the e is short) or, sesē woye deŋ wə ha? what are you doing here just now? sesē woda so te kwaŋ mu? what, you are still on the way? — immediately, instantly: sesē na mereba; sesēi de, wada; — mprenpreŋ na mihūŋ no, na sesē wayera, I saw him just now, and he suddenly disappeared. — 2. sesē = ebia: perhaps; probably, likely: s. wada, perhaps he is asleep; s. oko, he is probably gone; s. wawu, he is likely to be dead.

sesē-ara, adv. [sesē emph.] just now, this moment, instantly, immediately, in a trice, in a twinkling.

o-sésé, pl. a-, hut, cottage, small house; *pr. 2915f.* — s. asesewá.

o-sésese, pl. a-, a kind of tree; dua fitā bi a wode seŋ akon̄nua, wode pam poŋ n.a. (dua-pa s̄e.)

séséa, *pl. n.*, a round basket, plaited of a kind of reed (go), with a flat cover, wider at the bottom than at the top; *cf.* kentéù, kyerénkyé.

o-sēsēa, a kind of tree; dua ketewa a wode ye mparowa. *pr.* 2917.

sesēba, *F.* rebuke, reproach. *Ps.* 39,9.

asesé-béù [s. abèù] a kind of horn or wind instrument of music; abèù a wode bō ohene mrañ na wode kã asem nso kyere no; mmeñ abien a nuipa bānu hyeñ na woñ ùh. kã asem biakō pe.

nseš-foro, *inf.* [sesew, foforo] reformation. *Hist.*

sésēkwā, *adv.* 1. perhaps, peradventure, perchance, by chance, possibly; likely; *cf.* ebia, sesē; meko wo afuw mu a, s. bi menyā ogya matwa ana? when I go to your plantation, am I likely to find wood to cut there? — 2. at random, at hap-hazard, at a venture: kobisa s. bi na yéñfwe.

sesēkwā-señ, a superficial or an uncertain, doubtful matter, a mere probability; n'asem nye s. = n'as. nye asem bi a wonuim no yiye.

sesēkwā-sōm, a superficial, careless, negligent service; osom no s. = osom no mpaso-mpaso, oñfwe so nsom no yiye.

asé-sém [asem a wose] a mere saying, rumour, talk, hearsay; *syn.* atésém; asem no ùh. ye as., na ñkontompo wō mu; *cf.* ayésém.

sesere, *red. v.* sere, to poll, shear, clip; osesère ne tí sò, he polls his head. *Eze.* 44,20.

asesērebé, a word without a proper sense, used to mark the end of a tale; yeñ tipeñ, se ebia yerebo semode na yewie a, na yese: as.; sã asem na yekohũ na as., that's what we saw, and now (we say) basta! (wontã ñkã no pi; womfã ñko guam' bebrebe.)

sesew, *red. v.* 1. s. sew. — 2. to put or set in order, put or set to rights, reduce to order, restore: wosesew kũrow no (mu yiye), o-mañ mu; os. ne fi (ofie), *syn.* siesie, ye yiye. — 3. sesew so = tã so, Ky. tẽ so, to level, make level. — 4. s. ntam', to restore peace and harmony between parties at variance; s. siesie, 3.

sesew, *red. v.* 1. s. sew. — 2. *phr.* ode n'anim s. fam', he disgraces him or himself.

asesewá [osese, *dim.*] shed covered with palm-leaves.

nsešewe, *v. n.* [sesew] regulation, institutions; arrangement, adjustment, settlement, pacification.

sê-só [ade a ese so, biribi a ese] a thing having the same figure or quality with another: ntama yi s. wō ho, there is cloth of the same quality; wotõñ kuruwa yi s. wō Ñkrañ, other jugs of this kind are sold (or, may be bought) at Akra.

nsê-só [s. before] likeness, similitude, comparison: ns. beñ na yede besusuw (hō)? with what comparison shall we compare it?

ase-tade, ase-tar, *F.* under-garment.

o-sé-té, osé-tie, *inf.* [te or tie ose] obedience, submission to authority; osete na eye = wosè wo ná wutié à, na eyé; os. ye señ afore; *cf.* asōmerew. — ye os., to be obedient, dutiful.



ase-téni, ase-tíá, nse-tiá', diff. kinds of *beans*; s. ase.

a se-to, *inf. s.* to ase & ntoase.

ase-toto, *inf.* [to.. ase] *neglect*.

às é-trā, F. ase-tsenā, *inf.* [trā or te ase] 1. *life, the course or time of life* [= βίος, cf. ñkwā = ζωή]; *existence; condition or circumstances of life; manner of living, conduct, deportment*. — 2. *met.* = asetrāde. Mk. 12,44. Lk. 8,43.15,12.30.21,4.

asetrā-de, *the means of life or subsistence, livelihood, living*.

sétwē-dùá, = sekyidua, *a bench made of poles by the wayside, the seat of the toll-gatherer*.

s e w, v. [red. sesew] *to spread, spread out* (kete, a mat, Mk. 11,7.8. ntama, a cloth); sew kete means also *to make the bed*; sew abo, *to pave*, e.s. wode abo tintim fam'.

s e w, v. [red. sesew] *to sharpen, grind* any cutting tool; pr. 882. cf. serebo.

o-s e w, *mother-in-law, the husband's or wife's mother*; cf. asé, osewá. — F. asew, *mother-in-law, daughter-in-law*. Mt. 10,35.

n s e w, Ak. nsee, *curse, malediction, imprecation, execration*; cf. mpae; ohye me ns., *he curses me, syn. obo me dua*; di ns., *to swear, to bind one's self by an oath; to curse one's self*; pr. 891. s. di 49.

nsew, F. = nsow, *mark, note*; hye nsew, *to make sure*, Mt. 27,65f.

o-s e w á, (Ak.) *aunt, the father's sister* (m'agya ne nuabea); *niece; female cousin: the father's sister's daughter* (m'agya ne nuabea ba = me nā-kakrá ba); *the father's brother's daughter* (m'agya-kakra ba); cf. wofasewa, ase, osew.

s ē w a [asē, *dim.*] *a small vesicle, scurf, scab*: s. anti no, = biribi ampira ne hōnana bābiara. — ns ē w á, *a small kind of itch* sēwa-níni, s. mfowaníni, odechye 4.

n s e w ē, v. n. [sew, v.] abo ns., *pavement*.

o-s e w u o, pr. 3288.

s i, v. [red. sisi] 1. *contin., to stand, be fixed* in an upright position (chiefly of things that are placed, cf. gyina, of man and animals, t ā of things extended more horizontally than vertically): dua bi si ho, *there stands a tree*; nnua pi sisi türom' ho, *many trees are (or were) in the garden*; abrogua si ho; tumpa si poñ so; adaka si poñ ase; ohene dan si kürow mfinimfini (R. p. 230); asráló no sisi ho kyerebeññ, *those soldiers stand strictly upright*. — 2. *to stick, to be stuck or fixed*: ntakara si ne kyew akyi, ne kyew so (R. ib.); cf. hye. — 3. *to sit, to perch*: patu si dnabasa so (R. ib.); - *to sit in state, in a stately manner* (of a king): osi ho kusū, *he is sitting there in grave or solemn majesty*; cf. te, trā, bnm. — 4. *caus., preceded by de, fa, k ā, t w ē . . . , to put, place, set*: fa agua no si ho, *put the chair thither*; fa kanea no si poñ so; ode honi asi ne dan āno (R. ib.); ode aduan sii n'aním, 1 Sam. 28,21.25; otwēē abofra no sii ne serem', *he took the child between his knees*; ode no sii wōñ so hene, *or, osii no wōñ so hene, he made him king over them*; wode no sii agua so, *they placed him on the stool (throne)*; ode no sii asase no so, Gen. 41,43. — 5. (also

without a preceding verb) *to put, place, set &c.* si bañ, *to place (plant, post) troops in a strong position, s. bañ f.* — si aŵenfo, F. *to set a watch. Mt. 27,66.* — si awowa, F. ahoba, *to give a pawn or pledge.* — 6. *contin.*, followed by a numeral: *to be, amount to:* nnipa no si ahē? *how many persons are there?* wosi du, *there are ten;* wosi bebrē = wōdōsō; mmofra ahē na ẹwō hō? wosi anum pẹ (*R. p. 230*). — 7. *to rise, come up:* a) *to appear* (of an elevation on the body): pompo asi me koko so, *I have got a boil on my chest;* — b) *to grow well, come to vigour, flourish, thrive:* dua no asi, *the tree has become stately,* = erenyiñ yiye; kañ no de na ankā erétō apē, na afei na asi yiye; — of persons: wasi nsiforo, *he has come up afresh;* — si so: abofra no asi so, *this child grows well;* kañ no ankā ọretō apē, na afei na wasi so yiye; mmofra a wọasi so yi ye nsi, *the rising generation is industrious;* cf. before & 43. — 8. *to stand (together):* wọñ nsā a worenom yi, ye-nè wọñ na yebesì afram' mpreñ, lit. *their liquor which they are drinking, we shall stand with (or to) them and mingle in it (or, among them) at once i.e. we will at once join, share or participate with them in their proceedings.* — 9. *to step, set foot (into, upon):* osii bonto mu. *he entered into a ship;* pr. 263. osii ne kwan so, or osiim' kọe, *he departed.* — 10. si ntam', *to step in, interpose, mediate between contending parties.* — 11. *to lead (of a way):* wọñ kwan nsi ha, *their way does not lead them through this place;* ne kwan asi me de mu, *his way falls in with mine.* pr. 134. — 12. *to descend, come or get down, light (down), alight (off, from, expr. by fi):* ofi dua so si fam', *he descends or gets down from a tree;* ofi hyeñ mu si fam', *he disembarks;* ofi ne pọnkọ so si fam', *he alights from his horse, dismounts.* — 13. *to descend into, to strike:* ọprannā sii duam', *the lightning struck a tree;* cf. duru. — 14. *to come down, set in:* omununkum resi, *a fog is coming;* ọpẹ asi, *the harmattan has set in;* aŵia asi, *a great heat or drought has come;* aŵia si bebrē a, ẹkyere okom = ẹde kọm ba, *much drought brings dearth.* — 15. si .. so, *to come down upon, take possession of:* ọbosom asi no so, *the fetish has come down him.* — 16. *to turn out:* aseñ no asi me yiye, *the matter has turned out well for me;* woye sa a, erensi wo yiye ara da. — 17. *to stop, stand still, make a stand:* ẹha na m'ano abesi, *here my mouth has come to a stand i.e. with this I have finished my speech;* metrā mu makosi ase, *I shall remain in it or endure unto the end.* — si often serves as an *aux. v.* for the *prepp. to, unto, till, until,* cf. Gr. §117. 227, 2. 229. — 18a. *tr. to push or knock against:* ẹfunu asi no or ne kára, *the corpse has pointed him out as the murderer;* cf. afunsoa. — 18b. *to strike with the head, push with the horns, to butt:* abirekyi de ne mmeñ asi no; *the goat has pushed him with its horns;* apapọ si, *the he-goats are pushing each other;* cf. 28. — 19. *to give shocks, to cause a convulsive motion of sobbing:* osū asi no, *he sobs.* — 20. *to stick (fast):* aduan no asi me, *the food sticks in my throat* (ete se me menewam' kwan asiw); — *to stifle, choke:* asi me, *my voice fails,* etc se biribi asiw me menewam' kwan a mintumi meikasa bio. — 21. *to raise, erect, build;* si dañ, *to build, esp. a house of sticks* (cf. to aban or fádán, *to build a stone-house or mud-house*), pr. 2920f.; also with de (cf. 4.): bōrọñ yi so na mede me dañ mesi; wasi fi amā no.

— 22. to institute, set on foot, set in operation, make, arrange: si agoru, to commence a play; cf. tutu agoru; si kane, to arrange or set on foot a competition, to vie, contend, to do in competition. — 23. to raise, lift up: si frañkā, to hoist a flag; si abramā, to set a sail. — 24. to cause to hang down; si mmohō, to hang a curtain; si adurade, to put on a robe or garment. pr. 1547. — si nsemma, to prepare or hang up a snare. pr. 520. — 25. si ntama, to wash clothes; cf. horo. — 26. to fill into bags or bundles: si ñkyene, emō, to tie loads of salt, rice; Okwawufo si emō no mmoā (du a.s. oha) na wonam tōn. — 27. si, to design beforehand in card-playing, cf. toa.

Various phrases with complements of the v. si, alphabetically arranged (besides those under 5.7.10.15.22.) — 28. si.. bo or koko, lit. to strike one's (own) breast in an ostentatious, boastful, or braggart manner, i.e. to boast, to venture, undertake: wasi ne bo se obe-kō nè no akokō, he undertakes to fight with him (e.g. David with Goliath); mesi me bo maye, I shall venture to do it, I will do it at my risk. pr. 338. — 29. si afuw, to mark out a place in the bush for a plantation. pr. 333. — 30. si ñketekrakyē, to apply great diligence or carefulness (in doing any thing). — 31. si mu: a) sim' = si kwañ mu (cf. 9), to step into the way i.e. to set out on a journey, to start, depart, gener. followed by kō: osiim' kōe, he went off; s. sim' p. 440. — b) to put in, i.e. to repeat: okā sii mu, he said it repeatedly; cf. ti mu, kasa sañ mu; — c) to put in, i.e. to add, to give into the bargain: matō nām mmañ du, ná si me mú = tò me só, cf. nsimú. — 32. si anañmu = hye anañmu, to put instead of, to repair, re-stitute, restore, compensate. — 33. si anim, caus. a) to push, put, join or fit the ends together: kā ntabow yi si anim, fit these (two) boards together; fa apōn no si anim, push those (two) tables together. pr. 653.766. — b) to put, place or set before; s. 2. — c) to charge with, upbraid with: mede masi wo anim': wo na woye ade no, I have set it before thy eyes, say it to your face, declare it plainly to you, charge you publicly with it, that you have done the deed. — d) F. mframa asi won anim = hyia won, the wind is against them. Mk. 6,48. — 34. si pe, to stay up, sit up at night, over a play, attending a sick person &c. — 35. si apempem, to practise extortion; s. apempem. — 36. si mpoma, to set or place the canes of the speakers in public assemblies, i.e. to transact or discuss a public or judicial matter; s. poma. — 37. si pow, to fix or tie a knot; cf. si nsemma, s. 24. — 38. si.. nsā: wasi neti nsā, he has placed palm-wine before the elders of his town, declaring that he now intends to marry a certain woman, i.e. he has declared his intention to marry her before the elders (in putting palm-wine before them). — 39. si .. ase, to put down, make low: osi ne 'né ase, he lowers his voice, speaks with a low voice; he draws in(?); wutwa ñkontompo a, wusi wo 'né ase; — osi n'ani or ne ti ase, he sinks his face or head, from shame, grief, modesty, humility, he casts down his look, droops or hangs the head, is dispirited or desponding, flags; wakoye hene nti wontumi ñhye no denneñ bi na wōasi won ti ase, = wōamuna te hō komm, because he has become king, they cannot, as it were, force him, but must contain themselves, restraining their indignation. — 40. si sí, to hobble, limp,

halt; s. si. — 41. si nsiforo, to come up afresh; s. 7. — 42. si.. siyere, to promise a woman (in early childhood) for marriage. — 43. si so, a) to come up in growth, to grow fast, thrive: abofra &c. s. 7; to come up in repute: ohene yi dii si so, this king has become renowned; — b) ne home si so, his breath or his pulse is regular (comes in due manner, in its due time, follows in regular succession); ensi so, it is irregular (the duration being shortened &c.); — c) to fit, be suitable or appropriate: ensi kasa so, it does not fit or agree with the language (senea nkũrofo no kã, as it is spoken by the people); senea wakyere ase yi, ensisi so, his interpretation or explanation has no proper connexion; kã si so! speak it out! (say the rest to complete the sense!) finish the sentence! — d) to accompany (in continued & full activity): woyeye eyi no, na ñkyene nè mmeñ nè abubu w si so; cf. da mu. — e) to add, repeat, in pouring liquor; to pour in addition: si (no) só! (e.s. woahye obi nsã na woasan ahye no bio) serve him (with liquor) once more! — f) wasi so dua = wahye mu deñ, wamã atim; si so dua fwe, lit. fix on it a stick. i.e. mark it and look (whether it will not come as I say) = depend upon it! you will see! [G. mã nò mĩ okwe.] — g) si so, s. 15. — 44. si.. atwètwe, to mock; syn. goru .. hõ. Mt. 27, 29.

Phrases with two combined verbs (besides those under 4.8.9. 12.31.33.): 45. osi fa no hõ, he surrounds him (with words), i.e. he makes sport or game of him, banter, hoaxes, rallies, ridicules him. — 46. si fra, s. 8. — 47. huru w si, to exult, lit. to jump up and set the feet on the ground again. — 48. tãa.. (hõ) si, s. tãa, atãasi.

si, Ak. = siw, q. v.

asi, inf. [si 18] the act of mutual pushing: o-nè no di asi, he is against him, his adversary or antagonist, they are against each other.

nsi, diligence, sedulousness, assiduous industry, careful attention: óyè nsí = óbò mmódeñ, óyè aném, he is diligent, interestedly and perseveringly attentive, assiduous, not careless or negligent (ofwè n'a-dwuma yiye, onim n'adw. pe), industrious.

sí, shortness of one leg, so that in walking only the toes, not the heel, touch the ground; oyare bi a wutia fam' na wo nantiñ ñká fa na esen ahuñmu; wuntumi mfa wo nan nsi fam' mantew wo nantiñ so, na wonam wo nansoã ãno; cf. nantiñkẽfã, osifo.

asia, n-, six. Gr. § 77. — asia, = usa-nsia, usawa-nsia, q. v.

asia, a gold-weight. pr. 305.565. — Akyem asia, = ntaku 54 (nsõafãkoro 9) = 1 l. 10 s. 4½ d. — Asante asia, = ntaku 48 (nsõafãkoro 8) = 6 dollars or aekies, or 1 l. 7 s.

nsia, a six-stringed musical instrument; osankũ a eso nsia, s. seberewa.

esiã, a large tree of hard wood, good for fuel; s. esiãkokobiiñ.

siabaw, v. to tie, tuck, pin or truss up: os. ne ntama wo n'aseñmu = ode ne ntama kyekyere n'aseñ, he girds his garment about his loins. [fr. siaw & baw = bare.]

siade, good luck, fortune, success, prosperity; lucky chase; wafa or wanyã s., he has had good luck, has succeeded well, has made his fortune, has been lucky, fortunate or prosperous; wagyã s., he

has missed good luck; okā s., he succeeds in his business, is successful in making money by it; mekā s. a, emma, if I labour for money, I get none.

sɪade-bɔ́a, a kind of hedgehog, urchin; okame aye apesee; ne hō agyañ ye ntiā, ente se ap. de. (If you are going to trade and meet such animals, you will be lucky.)

sɪade-dwuma, a business to make one's fortune; òyè s., he has a prosperous business.

sɪadefo, siade nipa, a lucky, prosperous, prospering person; òyè s. = ne hō ade ye.

O-siafo, pr. n. of a man; cf. osiyefo.

e-siā-kokobiñ, a kind of tree; cf. esiā, esiapi.

sɪ̃ām. v. [red. sinsiām] 1. to strip off, to pull, tear or take off with the hand at once, as the leaves from a twig; s. ñhene no, strip the beads from the string. — 2. to pass the hand over the face or any part of the body to remove any thing; to wipe; wobò wo aka a, womá wosaw aka no nsu no bi siām (= hohoro) wo ani so; se wobò wohō asu a, wode nsu a egu aḡowa no mu bi sinsiām wohō de yi fi kō a akā wo a enti wuguare asum' no fi wohō; — osinsiam nehō, he washes himself superficially. — 3. perf. to be stripped. emptied, made void, pale: n'anim asiām, he is ashamed, confused, abashed, humiliated, = n'ani awu. — 4. n'an om' asiām, his mouth is undone, dull, tasteless, greasy, as if it was daubed with grease or fat. — 5. (osekañ) ā n o asiām, the edge (of a knife) has become dull or blunt, = āno akum.

nsiām, disgrace, dishonour, shame, defeat; syn. aniwu, ñkōgu; ns. baa won fām', they were put to shame by defeat, the fight turned out badly for them.

o-siām, 1. parched and ground corn = kyekyeré; when mixed with pepper, salt, ground-nuts and fish, it is used as food in travelling or going to war. — 2. gun-powder, powder and shot.

o-siām-má, pl. a- [siāne, oba] a child or person that brings mischief; òyè os. = otā siāne a.s. ogyigye onipa, he is a seducer, a man against whom one must be on one's guard.

a siām asi (asomasi) s. obenteñ. — Asiammoa, pr. n. m. pr. 2923.

sɪ̃āmō, a. 1. weak, feeble (from hunger, intoxication, flogging, hard work, grief): okom or nsā amā waye s.; woafwe no mā waye s.; 'nera adwuma a mekyee nti ene maye s.; — awerehow nti n'ani aye s., ontumi mmue po, his eyes have become weak from grief. he can scarcely open them. — 2. motionless; waye s. gyina hō.

sɪ̃àn, v. [red. sinsiàn] to recoil from, fall back, retreat, be repulsed, to make a fruitless attempt at, to attack without success. 1864 Asantefo baa Fante se wobekō na wokohyiaa Akyene no, wodwen se woanyā abomfiā bi rekokyere no; na wokoe no, wosiāñ' no. Obuu me se ãnkōnam na enti orépè me áfá mé ayè me akoá; na me-nè no koo guam' no, osiāñ' me.

sɪ̃àní, v. [red. siānsiāñ] 1. to be or become sloping; bepow yi siāñ kuroñkuroñ, this mountain descends steeply, precipitously. —

2. to descend from: ofi bepow no so siāne or osiān fi b. no so osiān' bepow no, he descended from the mountain; múniansiān! descend (all of you)! F. sān .. do, to descend upon. Mk. 1,10.

asiannā, a kind of food; kōkoté a woyam na wode biribi a eye dēw fram', na ade kyē a, wodi.

nsi-aná-n-ù, v. n. compensation, reparation, restitution, restoration; substitute, equivalent.

asiananta-twene, (-akyene), pr. 2924.

siāne, v. [red. sinsiane] 1. to go alongside (s. amōa, pr. 2401), along with, side by side with; to flank. — 2. to hold or side with, be or stand at the side of: efi tete na Dēnāfo nè Asantefo siānee, from old times the Elmina people adhered to the Asantes; to have intercourse, conversation or communion with, to associate with: wo nè abofra yi siane a, obekyere wo alebone, if you associate with this boy, he will teach you bad things. — 3. to seek one's hurt, to brood mischief against, to seek a cause for accusation, to wish to entrap one: ósiāne me = ope me bone; wokosinsiane no, they watch, lurk for him. — 4. s. hō, a) s. fasu hō, to go along the wall, whether groping with the hand (s. 7) or not; b) to pass by, glide on; pr. 334. syn. twa hō, cf. tere hō, fere hō; c) to neglect, slight, disregard: was. mmāra hō som Nyañk., they worship God contrary to the law. Acts 18,13. — 5. (contin.) to hang from the side of: afōa siāne no, èsiane n'aseñ so, he has a sword hanging about him, it is girded about his loins; mfōa sinsiāne won aseñ so, they are girded about with swords, have swords girded about their loins. — 6. tr. to hang about, gird on: múninsiane mo mfōa! gird on your swords! cf. bō. — 7. red. to grope, to feel one's way: Deut. 28,29. Is. 59,10. — 8. to proceed from (some cause or reason); s. esiane.

esiāne, followed by se or nti or both, stands, before an adjunct or adv. sent. of cause, for the conj. as, because (Gr. § 275,1), or for the prepositional phrases: in consequence of, on account of, owing to: esiāne ne nneye nti ñkūrofo ñhinā pe n'asem, on account of his doings all people like him; esiane Iesu ñkāanim a okāā Farisifo anim nti, wo-nè no ñkā, because Jesus reproved the Pharisees, they were not on good terms with him.

asiāne, v. n. a thing going by one's side. threatening mischief, impending danger, peril, adventure: muñhyirahyirame na as. bi añkos. me, give me your blessing that I may not incur any danger.

nsiāne-hō, inf. the act of passing by; wodi ns., they repeatedly pass by each other (in going to and fro); syn. ntwahō; cf. nterehō. o-siane-dantabañ,† a parallel to the equator. D.As.

siānka, v. to stop, keep back, cause to stay.

Asiante, s. Asante.

O-siapansam, name of a month, about Sept. (?) s. osram.

e-siāpí, a kind of tree; wotwa dñira a, wokotwítwa na wode ne nyansiñ bekye mpanyimfo; s. esiā.

asia-puruwa, a kind of esculent herb, pot-herb.

siaw, v. [red. sisiaw] to be caught (by or in): to be entangled,

to *stick* (*in*) wotow ade bi kyene a, ebia esiaw dótó bi so; ntakára s. ne tirim', a feather sticks on his head; — patir'ansiaw ne aduañ bi a wudi a ensiaw = ennyina, it does not stick, s. nteberefua. — si-siaw hō, to stick about: wode ñfwireñ as. dañ no hō; wode abürow asiaw pata no hō.

o-siaw, *pl. a-*, a small cluster of 4 to 8 single bananas or plantains hanging in a circle round their stalk and called a *hand* from their resemblance to the fingers proceeding from the metacarpus; *cf.* oduru. Obrode-duru biakō mu wō beye se asiaw 5 ana 6 ana 8, obrode-siaw mu wō mmetem beye se 4, 5, 6 anā 8; *cf.* kwadusiaw.

asiaw, = kasiaw, *cluster, bunch.*

[Diff. osaw.

asibé, *pl. id., n-*, a kind of monkey. *pr.* 1182.

sibea, sibere, sibew, 1. a standing-place, station, stand, position, occupation, employment; wode no kosi ne sibea bio, he is restored to (re-instated in) his former office. — 2. a place to put or fix any thing; opon yi, minhū ne sibea, I do not know where I shall place this table. *Cf.* dibea, dabew &c. — 3. structure, construction, style or mode of building: oñañ yi sibea (= dammañ) ye fe or wō asiyé, this house is fine or nicely built.

nsibīā, a kind of bead; s. ahene.

sibirí, a kind of plant; ahabañ a mmirekyi we. *pr.* 1873.

sibirideñkye, *pr.* 2925.

sideri, F. [Eng.] *shilling. pl. ns.-mba; cf.* siriñ.

sie, *v.* [secondary form of si; *red. siesie, q. v.*] 1. *caus.* (with a preceding *v. de, fa &c.*) to put or stow in a place. *pr.* 2164. — 2. to lay up, preserve, reposit: fa aduañ no kosie; womfā mmere nsie siw so. *R. p.* 230. *pr.* 373. — 3. F. to keep, take care of, attend to, support: ana bōdō no dze no asie wō yarbam' na ahōnamdzen mu? wilt thou love her and keep her in sickness and in health? — 4. to keep, perform a word or promise, *cf.* di so. F. sie mmra, to keep a law; sie nsu, ahyem, to fulfill, perform a vow, a covenant. — 5. to bury, inter; *cf.* kora, *pr.* 2928. Fanteni bi kãe se: Se abibifo se: oni-pa wu na onsore a, asem no nmim, na yeñ ara yeñ kasa yi na ekwere se obesore ampa, enese yese: wokosiemo a.s. wokokora no: nà ade a wokosie no, — gye se wosañ kofa bio, na enka hō korakora. — 6. to put things in order (*s. red.*): me nè no sie a, ensén, if I and he put up (things), there is no place for them, i.e. we cannot agree or live peaceably together. — 7. asieme yiye = asi me yiye, it has turned out well for me. — 8. sie is used as a supplemental or *aux. v.* for the *adv. beforehand, previously*: kã sie, to foretell; makã masie, I have told it before; kasa sie, di sie, to arrange or settle beforehand; — also for the *prepp. for, against* (an event): obi nnom nsu nsie ope, *pr.* 288.; oboaboa abürow ãno sie okombero; wónsièsie wñhō nsie nea ebeba no, *Gr. § 117 A 4c.* 243b.

e-sie, Ak. = esiw, *ant-hill.* — asie, = nea ode biribi asie. *pr.* 2927.

asieberennyá': osi as. or òye osieberennyáfó (= odi asem fi bi hō kōkã kyere obi, na otie onikó no dé bekã kyere no), he is a tale-bearer, tell-tale, intermeddler, busybody; *cf.* ofákonèfäbató.

asie-dé, ade (nneema) a wode sie funu, *things that are buried with a corpse* for the use of the deceased person in the other world, as, ntama, ntrama, sika, ahene, dwinne, forowa, asanyà, kuruwa, nsà, tāsēn (abūrobua), mpaboa nè nniipa.

asiei, *burying-place, burial-place; syn. anisiei.*

Asiemiri, *pr. n. of a famous hunter. (?) pr. 87.2. 892.*

siesie, F. = sese. *Mt. 3,15. 9,18.*

siesie, *rel. v. sie (q. v.); 1. to arrange, put in order, make ready, put in readiness, prepare; syn. boaboa, sese w; - oresiesie ne nneema; mas. me danmu; mā yensiesie yeñhō ansā-na yeñ wura aba. R. p. 230. — 2. s. .. hō, to make provisions; to take precautionary or preventive measures. — 3. s. .. ntam', to settle, compose, make peace: wasiesie (= wasesew) wōn ntam', R. ib.*

nsiesie, F. *peace, Mk. 9,50. good will, Lk. 2,14. us. ñkā adasā-mma.*

nsiesiei, *v. n. institutions, regulations; cf. nsesewe, ñhyehye.*

siesiefo, *pl. a-, F. peacemaker. Mt. 5,9.*

nsi-fa-hō, *inf. bantering, raillery; hoaxing; cf. si 45.*

o-sifó, *pl. a-, [nsi] a diligent, industrious, assiduous, sedulous person. Cf. nsiyē.*

o-sifó, *pl. a-, [sī] one having a short leg; nea ne nañ biakō ware kyeñ ne nañ biakō na enti onam ne nañ biakō no nanso' ànò.*

nsi-foro, *inf. [si, foforo]: wasi us.. he has newly come up; s. si 7.*

nsiforofó, *young people, = immërante nè mmabawa.*

si-gyaw, *inf. [si, gyaw] unsteadiness of abode or sexual connection; single life, unmarried state; di s., not to be in a regular or constant sexual connection; to be single, unmarried; to live without a wife or husband: odi s. ne se: okosi hayi 'ne a, okyēna na wagyaw hē akosi ha; onyé owarefo, na oye mprātwefo.*

o-sigyafó, *pl. a-, an unmarried person i.e. a man or woman who has either not been married at all, or a man who has sent away his wife, or a woman who has forsaken her husband, in general, one who is not in the state of regular marriage. As such a state with the negroes is hardly ever one of abstinence, the word rather includes than excludes irregular intercourse with the other sex. pr. 2929f.*

nsi-hó, (*inf.*) 1. = ade a esi biribi hō; *apposition (Gram.), ad-ditament, accompaniment &c. — 2. the additional sum required in repayment of a loan, consisting in 50 per cent of the borrowed sum or less; cf. mfentom', huruw (sika). Wofem sika biara a efi tiri de rekó yi a, se wuretua kaw sika no fá na esi aboteñ no hō. — F. interest. Mt. 25,27.*

sika, 1. *gold; — 2. money in general; pr. 838. 2931-52. 3623. — sika amapā, native, unmixed, pure, solid gold; s. mfuturu, gold-dust; s. kúku, a lump of gold; s. pow, a lump, nugget, ingot of gold.*

asika: mekoýe as., *I am going to dig and wash gold.*

siká-dàre, *gold coin, gold piece.*

sika-dé, *sweetness of money, love of money; s. nti watōn atoduru amā Asantefo.*

sika-adwini, *goldsmith's work; di s., to work in gold.*



sika-adwùnné, *pl. id. a thing wrought of gold, gold trinket*; ebi ne: akyekyere, okoto, dawuru, safé, sosow n.a.

sika-dwùma, *work for money. pr. 2953.*

siká-dwùmfó, *a worker in gold, goldsmith.*

asika-fé, *a tax or duty taken from gold-diggers.*

sika-fére, *riding-cane, riding-whip, horse-whip.*

sika-fúturn, Ak. F. *gold-dust.* — sika-fwéfo, *treasurer.*

sika-gyé, *inf. the receipt of gold or money; aka s., the money has got to be received.* — sika-hama, *gold thread, spun gold.*

sika-humu, *money (a fine) unduly taken.*

sika-késè, *a large amount of gold. pr. 211.*

asika-mono, *ready cash. pr. 767. 2939.*

o-sika-ní, or-fó, *pl. a-fo, a rich, wealthy, opulent man or person. pr. 1506. 2954-60.* — sika-nibere, *thirst or lust after gold. pr. 2961ff.*

sika-pé, *inf. love of gold or money.*

o-sikapéfo, *pl. a-, a person covetous or greedy of money.*

asika-see, *inf. lavishness, wastefulness in spending or expending money; syn. adesee, ahofwi.* [2964

sika-siù, *defective, deficient, incomplete money or payment. pr.*

sika-sú [sika a wòdañ no se usu a wòde gù nneema hō] *gold-leaf, tinsel, for gilding purposes; wòde s. ayi hō nsāmá', they have made gilt ornaments on it.*

sika-tām [otām a wotwē sikahama de afram' aiwene a.s. wòde sikahama nè asawa asāsā mu aiwene] *stuff worked of silk or cotton and gold.* [nsa.

sika-tére, *plate of gold; s. da ne kòimmu, fām u'ani akyi, bō ne sika-tuo, a gun inlaid with gold.*

sikawá [dim.] *a small amount of gold, little money.*

asika-yé, *inf. gold digging and washing.*

nsíká-nsìká', *a small beetle.*

si-kése [siw kése] *a large mass, heap, pile or body of any thing; usukyerema s., avalanche.*

o-síkò, *a tree whose bark prepared and used like minowa has a good smell; dua bi a nehúām nti mmea yam ye.* — Osíkò, *pr. n. m.*

nsi-koroť [nea esi hō koro] *item, article, single sum, separate particular, in an account.*

nsíkowá, *the smallest kind of sea-fish, sold inland. pr. 1848.*

asíkrè [Port. *azucar*, Dan. *sukker*, G. *šukle*] *sugar.*

asikre-aba [sugar-fruits] *dried fruit from Europe, as plums, pears, cherries, raisins &c.* — asikre-bo, *sugar-candy.*

asikre-siām [sugar-flour] *wheaten flour from Europe or America.* [G. *šikišān.*]

o-síkyì, *a die*; — to w s., *to dice, play with dice*: — eye asòmmeñ a.s. dua a.s. adobe-aba a woseñ no ahinanañ na wotwítwa hō: wotwa fā abiesā, na wotwa fā anañ, na wotwa fā mfuāté (wòde akyenem'×), na ofā da hō teta; na wotow gye sika a. ntrama anā ñkate, a.s. wotow gye wòñ ani. Nea wòankyerew hō no, wòfré no sikyi; nea wòatwa so abeam', wòfré no mfuāte; nea wòatwa so abiesā nè anañ, wòfré no korósá nè korosā-anañ.

sikyidón, s. sukudón.

sim' [si (kwañ) mu] *to set out, start on a journey; sim' kò, to depart; sim' ntem kò, set off quickly!* wunsim' ntem a, wunnú ntem; ahemadakyè na misiim' wò Ñkrañ; *R. p. 231. s. si 31.*

nsim', nsi-mú, *inf. what is given into the bargain* when a large quantity of any thing is bought; besides nsim', an ntòsò Ak. ñúso (*q. v.*) is given; *cf. ñkwánye.*

simma [siñ ba]<sup>†</sup> *minute*, = miniti. — simma-siñ,<sup>†</sup> *second.* *Bell. osimasi, F. = asiamasi.*

o-sim'pám, a kind of *cotton cloth* made in Europe. [pòwa.

sim'pówa, *F. a weight of gold-dust, equal to threepence; cf.*

e-siñ, *pl. asiñasiñ, 1. remaining piece or part of any thing, fragment or remnant of a whole, stump; dua-siñ (enyé dua-mū no, na eye ne siñ); siñ is not used of broken vessels (gyirase, ñkora, ñkuruwa, of which gow, fā or fere is used, except of the scattered pieces: wò-abò no asiñasiñ; n'asiñasiñ gu hò; opon no nañ a ebui no, ne siñ ni; but it is said of other things, e.g. hamasiñ, and of fluids in a vessel: nsā ye tumpañ mā na wufwīe so bi a, nā aka siñ; ñño a mehye no mā kosii hò no so atò siñ, the oil no longer fills the vessel as when I placed it there; - osekansiñ ye osekāñ a n'ano ye siñ; cf. dunsin, nnyansiñ; basiñ, f'wénsin, akónsin, nánsin, anosin, asó-sin; oman-sin; - asem no siñ ñkō ni, this is only the half of the case or matter; - sika no, omā me asiñ-asiñ, he paid me the money by installments (and has not yet paid all). — 2. fathom, a measure of two yards or six feet of cloth, when bought from the European merchant, but of five feet only among the natives; utamasiñ, s. R. p. 231.*

sīna, *v. to perforate, pierce; to thread (a needle); to string, to file on a string (nām, ñwaw, ñhene, meat. snails, beads &c.) pr. 443.*

siñ-ummeñ, s. senameñ.

asiñ-asiñ, *pl. of (e)siñ.*

siñ-koro, a kind of *European cloth; s. utama.* [G. ogbale.]

sinseñ, *1. red. v. señ, to cut, carve; to cut off, peel (a fruit, e.g. a pine-apple, by cutting away its rind by small pieces; cf. wae, hūañ. — 2. (inf.) cramp, convulsions.*

sinsiam, *red. v. siam.*

sinsiañ, *red. v. siañ.*

sinsiane, *red. v., s. siane, 4-6. & botohuhw.*

asi-pe-ntama [siw a epe nt.] *a small ant-hill. pr. 265.*

asi-pim, *a large chair.*

sipiripī, *a. dizzy, giddy, confused; dull, torpid, insensible; -u. dizziness, dullness &c. trembling. Is. 21,4. — me hō aye me s., me hōnan te se ahoñhoñ, biribi bō me a, menté, I am stunned, petrified, awe-struck, horror-stricken, I shudder, I have become insensible, apathetic; cf. awosē, ayisē.*

sipiripi-ye, *inf. dullness, heaviness, gloom, sadness; apathy.*

e-siré, a kind of *sea-fish*, caught frequently in the month of August; = oyákà. [G. tšile.]

siri, *v.* Ky. = siw; siri nsuo no āno = siw or waw nsu no ano, *dam the water up (in or out), obstruct the flow of the water.*

sirikiyì [Eng.] *silk*; *cf.* seda.

siriñ [Eng.] *shilling*. F. sideri.

sise, *red. v.* se, *to say repeatedly, talk much of*; mate se wosisesise se wobeko bābi.

nsise, *inf.* talk, sayings; rumour, report. *pr.* 1600 *f.*

as i-sém [asem a wosiw so] *a talk or matter to be concealed from general knowledge, to be kept secret, a secret*; enyé as., as. biara nni yeñ sôm mu.

sisi, *red. v.* si: 1. s. si, 1.2. *ðc.* nuōmā bebrē sisi dua no so; kokosakyi s. sūmānā so, *pr.* 1680. *the vulture often perches on the dung-hill.* — 2. sisi atwē, s. atwē. *pr.* 2968. — 3. *to cheat, deceive, impose upon*; *pr.* 12. 139. 154. 767. *cf.* gyigyē, dādā. — 4. *Phr.* otutu m'ano sisi, s. āno.

nsisi, *inf.* the act of cheating &c. *deceit, imposture.*

sisi, *pl.* a-(?) *bear*; other names: sisie-kwābrafó, osisirè, osisimo, oto-atwēreē.

sisi, *the lower part of the back, from one thigh-bone to the other*; *pr.* 2966 *f.* *syn.* pā, pām', pim'; *cf.* akyi. — *Phr.* so me sisi, *support me, help me in paying a debt.*

sisiá, *pl. id.* *the rump, end of the back-bone of an animal, with the parts adjacent.*

o-sisiá, *bower, arbour; a shelter in a thicket of trees and shrubs*; odoto bi a aye se odañ a mmóa dà asé; meko or mehyēñ s. ase; — o-sisiam': alabañ mu a eho aye odoto na eho aye sūm no.

sisiaw, *red. v., s.* siaw; — wode nnamrām as. apakañ no hō.

asisi-de [ade a wouam nsisi so anyā] *a thing or things acquired by cheating or deceit, unlawful property.*

o-sisifó, *pl. a-, cheat, deceiver, impostor*; *syn.* odādāfo, ogyigyefo.

o-sisimo, osisirè, *s.* sisi, *bear*. — asisirape, = mpienño.

Sisiriku, *pr. n.* of a strong man = ohōdeñfo. *pr.* 2969.

o-sisiriw, *pl. a-, a kind of tree bearing red flowers; tulip-tree?* *pr.* 3624. eberē kō a, na wodua abūro; wonōa ehō hono nōm se ayamkaw-aduru; wode ye afa a wode tonō.

asisi-sem, *a deceitful matter or act; deceit.*

sisiw, F. sisu, *red. v., s.* siw.

sisi-yare, *lumbago, pain in the loins and small of the back*; *cf.* emu-yare, sāmē, osénmù.

nsi-só, *v. n.* 1. *repeated pouring in of liquor, s. si* 13c. — 2. *the complement of a verb. Gram.*

nsi-ta, omipa a onam ne nan abien āno; *cf.* si, osifo.

asitiw, = asōtiw, *deafness*. — o-sitifo, *pl. a-, a deaf person.*

siw, *v.* [*red.* sisiw] Ak. si; 1. *to pound, stamp, bruise, beat, thrash*; wosiw kokote de ye dokono; osiw abūrow = ode abūrow

gu woadurum'na ode woma wōw (de ye amoagyanōa). — 2. to stop; to be stopped: osiw n'asō, he stops his ears, Ac. 7, 57. u'asō asiw, his ears are stopped i.e. he is disobedient, s. asō. — siw kwan, to obstruct one's way, to bar, barricade, block or shut up the way, to stop, check, to give a check, put a stop to (cf. sākwan); to prevent, obviate; to hinder, impede; to resist, oppose, withstand; to prohibit; osiw mekwan se mēnyē adwuma or osiw me adwumayē hō kwan, R. p. 231. — siw āno, a) = siw kwan, to withstand &c. [G. t̄si na]; b) to shut up, close, seal: wasiw kotoku no āno, he has sealed up the bag. — siw so, to conceal, to hide or keep from, keep close or secret, hush up. Sam. 3, 17. 18. Acts 20, 20. — emu siw, it is hidden from, it is not clear, unintelligible, obscure to: emu siw me kakra = emu ntew me yiye, it is not quite intelligible to me. — 3. to stand in the way, to hinder: eḍen uti na esiw fan' = agye asase no akenteñ so (Lk. 13, 7), = emmā ennyā biribi afi-yé. — siw sūm, to stand in one's light: me wura, tafarakye, wasiw me sūm! — siw awia, to stand in the sun: nsiw me awia! (Diog. to Alex.) — 4. to let grow (cf. si 24. to let hang down); osiw ne nhwi, ne ti, osiw atimum', = omā ne ti nhwi fuw ware, he lets the hair grow long, wears long hair, a sign of mourning; pr. 1445. — siw bogyese, to let the beard grow. — 5. siw ntené, to suppress or hold back the voice of complaint. pr. 335.

e-siw, Ak. sie, ant-hill, the conical structure of the white ants, made of a reddish clay and from 8 to 12 feet high.

[pr. 371. 373. 2926. 2970f.]

siw abiri, sowa, pādédé, an herb or grass with fibrous stalks, very frequent at the sides of the foot-paths in the bush; perh. a species of *Rhea*, *Chinu-grass*, *Boemeria puya?* Afr. Times 1866. Oct. Dec.

siwadonnó, Akw. oye asem no mu s., = otwa mu nkontompo.

asi-yé: oḍan no sibeā wō asiye, that house is built in a good stile; cf. sibeā.

nsi-yé, inf. [ye nsi] diligence, industry, close application to one's business. — o-siyéfó, pl. a-, better: osifo, q. v.

sō, v. [red. noso] 1. to drop, drip, trickle, distil, fall or discharge itself in drops: nsu (nsā, ūno) sō fan'; tr. to pour or let fall in drops. Deut. 32, 2. 33, 28. Ps. 65, 11. 12. Prov. 3, 20. 5, 3. — 2. to light, kindle, inflame (okanea, ogya, a candle, a fire); maso gya = makoyi unyan-srama wō obi gyam' makogu me dem'; yeaso unyansii āno, we have kindled two logs of wood opposite each other; intr. to catch (fire), to be kindled, to blaze, flame, to flare up: ogya no aso, the wood has caught fire, the fire blazes; hence 3. afahye no aso, the festival is celebrated with brightness, sprightliness or joy, has come to its pitch, is in high glee; agoru no nsō, the play is not merry, joyous, gleeful, pleasant. — 4. to be tough, clammy, sticky: me fufū sō (hūā), my dumpling (of pounded yam or plantains) is tough. — 5. to apply, examine, taste, try, exercise: osō ne tuo (wō) dua no mu, he tries his gun at that tree; espec. with fwe: sō .. fwe, Gr. § 110. 220, 1. meso aduan (nsā, tā) no mafwe, I am tasting the food (liquor, tobacco) cf. kā .. fwe; meso mehō mafwe se me hō ye deñ ana, I shall try whether I am strong (enough for it); osō ne nsa, he exercises his hand

(in shooting, throwing stones). — 6. sò dade mu, to weld iron. — 7. sò. ãno (cf. 1) to seal, orig. by dropping sealing-wax on something; mede dagire mesò ùhōma ãno; pr. 2978. *John* 6, 27. *Rev.* 5, 1. — 8. sò. ani, to satisfy or gratify the eyes of, to please, to content; to be acceptable in the eyes of; biribiara nsò difudepefo ani, nothing satisfies the discontented; osò m'ani, I am well pleased in him. *Mat.* 3, 17. 12, 18. — 9. n'ani sò me, he respects, esteems, honours me. — 10. sò, F. to enture. *Mt.* 24, 13. — 11. sò, Ak. F. s. sòw.

sò, v. [red. suso] to seize, catch, take (lay) hold of or on, lay hands on; so me nsa, take hold of my hand; múnso no mù! lay hold on him! pr. 2972. — so poiñ no mu, take hold of the table; so ñkrantem', to put one's hand to the sword; cf. kyere, kita. — Phr. so.. mu, to give or lend a (helping) hand: bēra bēso mè mù, come and help or assist me; Gr. § 215. 1b. misom' a, ensò, when I try to go on with it, it will not (or, no more) do, I try it in vain. — so mu, so ãno, to stop, check, stay (a thing), to give a check, put a stop (to a thing); to withstand. — so n'asem mu, to take hold of his words. *Lk.* 20, 20. (with a hostile intention); F. to lay hold of his word, receive his word.

sò, v. [red. soso] 1. to be carrying on the head, to wear; cf. soa; osò adeso, he carries a load; pr. 64. 2755. 2973-77. — osò kyew, he wears a hat; pr. 3262. — sò bosom, s. under soa. — 2. Phrases: osò asem no ñhinā ti, he is the principal person (head, chief, leader) in the matter; mesò asem menam, I am sent on an errand; mesò amau-nehunu menam, I walk about in great affliction. — 3. Phr. osò no soro, he carries him up or about i.e. abuses him with words; woso no hō, they speak indignantly of him. — 4. red. soso, to arise, get up.

sò, Ak. s. sow & sòw. — sò, F. = sow (aba). *Mk.* 4, 7f.

sò, v. [red. sōsō] 1. to reach, arrive at; kōsò, to go as far as: merekosò Abiriw maba, I will go as far as Ab. and then come back; mokōsō hē na mosañ bae? how far did you come before you turned back? pr. 403. — mā ensò ha ara, let the matter rest here, do not go farther; eno ansò hō ara, it did not stop there, that was not enough. — F. mber no asō = ebere no adu, the time is fulfilled. — 2. to suffice, be sufficient or enough: erensò ye-nè mo, it will not be sufficient for us and you; pr. 2489. — cf. do, dōsō. — 3. to be able (for): mesò me satu, I am able to go to war without another's help; merensō kaw nom' = ekaw no dōsō señ se medu ãno, I cannot afford, or, it is out of my power, to take upon myself, or to pay, this debt. — 4. to be fit for: ásò di, kã, ye, it is fit for being eaten, spoken, done; pr. 2979. — 5. contin. [red. sōsōe, Gr. § 103.] to be big, large, great, much; osò kōkürō, kàkrā or kesé, he is very large. — 6. ne 'né sò, he has a loud voice; ne 'né asò, he has attained to a manly voice (at his entering into the state of puberty); ne 'né nsò, his voice is not loud enough. — 7. sò bo, F. to be precious, of great value; osò mbo kesé. it is of great price. *Mt.* 10, 31. 26, 7. *Mk.* 14, 3. — 8. sò dae, to dream; pl. sōsō adae; pr. 703. *Gen.* 40, 5. 41, 1.

é-sò, shark; cf. fùrefùre. [G. ogbōlele.]

o-só, a fine, handsome person or thing; òye osó, = oye ohōfè-fò, he is gay; òye osó = èyè fe, it is fine, a fond word.

so, F. *aso*, *interrog. particle* at the head of an interrogative sentence. Gr. § 142. F. *Mt. 6,30. 26,40.*

ē-so [cf. *osoro* & Gr. § 118-120] 1. *the upper part or surface of.* — 2. *the upper parts, the space above, and what is in it.* — 3. *on, up, upon, over, above, upward, on high;* of time: *in, at, during;* of other relations: *on, at, concerning, in, from, with;* — *osekañ da poi no so; ogyina n'abobow-āno fwe abonten no so; etwene nni abonten no so; pr. 373.592.883.1427.1680.2427.2708.3025. cf. dweñ so, fwe so, mā so, se so &c.* — 4. *Phr. eso nni, there is nothing above it, it is incomparable, excellent.*

so, *eso*, F. = *nso*, *also, too.*

*nso*, *adv., conj.* [Gr. § 134,3b.140.] *also, too, likewise; besides; but, yet, however, moreover;* *nno wo yonkōnom ikō, na do wo atam-fonso; odenkyem da nsum', omampam nso da wuram'; R. p. 177. pr. 622. 628.859. 1848.1924. 2287. Cf. nsoso, pr. 522. nanso, pr. 12.506.512 &c.*

ē-sō, *blame, reproach; culpability; guilt;* — *obua no sō, he reproaches or upbraids him; cf. asōbua; esō da no so = asemmone da no so; syn. efō da no so, odi fō; — odi sō, he is blamable. culpable, deserves blame or censure; odi mogya hō sō, he is culpable of the shedding of blood (by omitting what he ought to have done to avoid or prevent it); cf. odi mogya hō fō, he is guilty of blood, by a deed committed; — wode sō yi tōō no, they brought this reproach or accusation against him; watō no sō, he has falsely blamed him, declared him culpable; (in blind-man's-buff:) he has seized the wrong person. Cf. asōbna, asōtō.*

asō, (*pl. id.*) *the ear; auricle; pr. 1312f.2980-89.* — *pāne asō = p. aniwa or fwene, the eye of a needle; okwan asō, the border of the way; otuo asō, the pun of a flint-lock; awwa asō or asō āno, the edge or rim of a brass-pan.* — *asōm' = asō mu, the cavity or inner part of the ear; m'agya asem da m'asōm', I am mindful of my father's word.* — *Phrases: 1. n'asō ye den, he is disobedient; n'asō anyin, apew, asen, asiw, awu, id.; n'asō asoro w, id. = waye nehō se osōdenfo, wokā asem kyere no a, onté, na ote wo n'asō akyi (or n'ani akyi), na onté wo n'asōm'. — 2. n'asō nni so, he gives no heed to it, cf. asō-bi-anna-so. — 3. n'asōm' nni agua, lit. there is no seat in his ear, i.e. he soon forgets what he is told. — 4. n'asōm' ad wo, he has peace, rest, tranquillity, is undisturbed; wo asōm' dwo a, enna wo hō ato wo; Mañkata amā yeñ asōm' ad wo yeñ na yeñ hō ato yeñ; n'asōm' ññwo no, he is not at rest, he is distressed or disturbed e.g. by a bad conscience; syn. ne hō ññwo no. — 5. ohu w n'ade no asōm' = otōñ n'ade no. — 6. okyea n'asō, he bends his ear i.e. perverts judgment. — 7. oprā n'asō akyi, he will hear nothing of it, does not at all mind what was said to him: asem a mekā mekyere no no, oprapraa n'asō akyi (de guu so) na osiim' koe. — 8. okosere n'asō kotee, = otee no abansosem, he heard it by hearsay. — 9. osereñ n'asō, he pricks up his ears, listens to a sound from a distance. — 10. wotn no asō, they persuade, induce, inveigle, seduce him, prevail on him, win him over, get him to do anything good or bad. F. yebotu n'asō asoma, we will persuade him, Mt. 28,14. —*

11. wotwê no asô, *they draw him by the ear i.e. he is punished.* — 12. oŵêñ n'asô, *he wakens his ear i.e. he is attentive, pays close attention.* — 13. oye asô, *he gives ear, lends an ear, pays attention (to); mónyè asô! = múntie! hearken! attention! give heed! - oye n'asô demm or komm, he listens attentively.* — 14. od e ye n'asô so a de or asem, *he takes the hint, takes warning, bears that in mind, lets it be a warning to him, is mindful of it; omfá nyé n'asô so asem, he does not care about.* — 15. óyè no asô = óyì no asitw, *he gives him a private hint.* — 16. oy i n'asô, *he withdraws his ear i.e. he is careless, heedless, unconcerned, secure: unipa a woayi wou asô te ase yi, womfrá korā, these men, living so carelessly, or passing their life in over-confident security, are worthless people, good for nothing fellows. (D.As. Ps. 39,6. Ger.)* — 17. Wo asem a wokāe yi nni asô, *this word of yours has (deserves) no ear i.e. attention, i.e. what you say is not worth hearing, is not acceptable, cannot be true, is a foolish word, is absurd, nonsense.*

nsô, 1. *ashes; oda nsô mu, he lies or sleeps in ashes, i.e. he is very poor.* — 2. a. *ashy, ash-coloured, whitish gray.*

sô sô, a. *fat; ne ñkwañ ani ye sô sô, nām no hō ye sô sô.*

soa, a weight of gold, = 1½ dollars or ackies, 6s. 9d.

soa, v. [red. soasoa] 1. *to take up, espec. upon one's head, in order to carry; to carry any load, a man in a travelling-basket &c. pr. 408. 2434. 2990-93. to put on or wear a hat, pr. 3263. - cf. so; to give to carry, to load (something) upon, to burden (one with); pr. 424; to give a lift, pr. 3075a. - de.. soa, to put upon the head (or knee) pr. 756. [3262.] - wabubu kaw asoa no, he has brought a large amount of debts upon him by fining him. - soa abosom, to carry a fetish; s. abosom-soa in the Supplement. - soa efunu, to carry a corpse, s. afunsoa. pr. 1408. - soa .. hamañkā, to carry (one) in a hammock. - soa ñhōma no boa hō = tase ñh. no gugu hō, heap up, accumulate those books. 2 Tim. 4,3. - soa .. kō, to carry off or away: Asantefo abe-soa kũromhofo ñh. kō. - wasoa tam, he wears a considerable part of his cloth on his left shoulder. - 2. to rise or swell, to form an elevation or swelling, to be swelling or swollen: n'ani hō asoa = n'ani hō ahoñ or abobō atápé; n'anim asoa = bĩribi abō no na n'anim ahoñ a.s. oyare bi repe apue wō n'anim; ne nsa hō asoa; ne hōnam bābi asoa = amā so kakra señ ñkàé, te se atape. - 3. to become haughty, assuming, arrogant: onipa yi, wasoa pĩ = wasoa nsoáfóro, waye ahantañ. - 4. to become flourishing, to increase and enlarge, to thrive, flourish: kũrow no asoa = woadō na woadōw; cf. si so, fefew.*

o-soá, inf. *a rising or swelling on the body; cf. soa 2., nsoae, nsoasoa, atape. Lev. 13,10.*

sôa, v. [red. sōasōa] s. m u, *to hook in, to fasten with a hook, to hitch, become entangled or caught, catch or fasten as by a hook; syn. tōa mu.*

asoa, asowa, F. = asô. Mt. 10,27. 26,51. Mk. 7,33.

nsoaba, F. *tabernacles. Mt. 17,4* — nsoae, = osoa, nsoasoa.

s<sub>o</sub>a-fā, soafā-koro, a weight of gold, the half of soa.

o-soafo, in cpds., s. omansoafo, ahemfi soafo.

ns<sub>o</sub>áfóro, *inf.* [s. soa 3] the *giddiness of youth, saucy boyhood, the pride and petulance or saucy pertness of the age from 12 or 15 to about 25 years*; when one takes upon him what he has never done before, another may ask him saying: afé a.s. nsoaforo? = wode wo afé hyè me a.s. (eye)ns.? *is that insolence or youthful sprightliness? pr. 2994. — syn.* mpoforo.

ns<sub>o</sub>a-koro, = soa; Asante nsāno ye ns. mmiennu.

soa-kyini, *inf.* the act of *carrying about*; aguade s., *export or import and transmission of goods, transaction or business in goods*; cf. mpēwádí, *peddling, hawking.*

ns<sub>o</sub>ámí, an eye or catch for a hook (akotokoro); a loop through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening; cf. hentua.

ns<sub>o</sub>amde, *hooks and eyes of a dress.*

o-soamui, *pl.* a-fo, a bearer, carrier or porter of the king's person; onipa a n'adwuma ne se osoa ohene.

s<sub>o</sub>ansā, a weight of gold in Asante, = ntaku 20, or 11s.3d. cf. bodommo. — ns<sub>o</sub>ansā-fā, the half of it.

ns<sub>o</sub>asé, a kind of calabash.

aso-aso, F. 1. ass. Mt. 21,2. — 2. hare.

asoaso-ba, *coll of an ass.* Mk. 11,2.

ns<sub>o</sub>asoae, *risings or swellings on the body from strokes &c.*; cf. osoa, atape; *morbid tumors, boils.*

asoasoasém [s. soa 3.] *arrogance, assumption of too much importance*; odi as., *he acts foolishly, shows himself proud without having the means*; cf. atratrasém.

s<sub>o</sub>-ba, *inf.* [sow, ba]: gye .. s., *to hurl or toss to and fro, to use as a playing-ball.* pr. 1268.

s<sub>o</sub>bakúra, F. = sodúrò, Ak. = sókùm, Akr.

s<sub>o</sub>bé [Dan. sup, sopken] *draught, gulp; drink, liquor.*

as<sub>o</sub>-bi-anná-s<sub>o</sub> [asó biánná sò] *forgetfulness, careless omission, inattention.* Woye as. a, wo ñkadá' yera. pr.

s<sub>o</sub>-b<sub>o</sub> [es<sub>o</sub>, obo] *reproach*; b<sub>o</sub> .. s., *to blame, reproach, upbraid, censure* (for some omission which had bad consequences; w<sub>o</sub>-b<sub>o</sub> no s. = wouñū no, e.s. wokodi asem bi na asemme nam asem no so aba, na ñkúrofo ká se; onipa yi ańkodi asem no sã a, ańkã ananne amma. (Ehafo boo Nkrańfo s<sub>o</sub>bo se wońkofwe srãni no anto a, ańkã B<sub>o</sub>rofo ani ammere woń so.)

s<sub>o</sub>b<sub>o</sub>-b<sub>o</sub>, *inf.* reproach, upbraiding.

o-s<sub>o</sub>boasó, a kind of plantain.

as<sub>o</sub>-b<sub>o</sub>funná, Akw. the cartilaginous prominence of the auricle (at the entrance of man's ear) called *tragus.* Lev. 8,23.

as<sub>o</sub>-b<sub>o</sub>-nsú, a disease of the ears connected with a discharge of humours.

a-s<sub>o</sub>-b<sub>o</sub>-ńá *inf.* [s. es<sub>o</sub> & bua 7.] reproach, upbraiding; as. ye yaw; as. nti (= obuaa me s<sub>o</sub> nti) na me nè no k<sub>o</sub>e. (Onipa yi, ontotó n'ano



asé, na asem biara wọ obi hō a, ọkā dā na obua ñkũrofo sō; sẹ ebia ose: woakō aguan pēn! woneua adew wo bayi pēn!

sobúwa, *pl. n-*, an *oil-pot*, previously used for cooking palm-nut-soup; kutu a akye a wode ñño gum'.

e-sōdì, asōdì, *inf.* [dì sō] *culpableness, guilt.*

sōdo, *kitchen.* — o-sòdóní, *pl. a-fo*, *As. a male cook.* Asante de, ọhene nni bā aduan, na ọbarima na ọnōa aduan mā no na odi.

sodúrò, *Ak.*, sókùm, *Akr.*, sọbakúrà, *F.*, *helve, handle* of a country hoe (*asow*).

soe soe, *interj.* utterance of one who eats food which is peppered too much.

soe, *v.* 1. to set or put down (*adesoa, a load*). — 2. to help in taking or putting down. — 3. to bait, to stop on the road for the sake of resting and refreshment. — 4. to alight, put up, take up lodgings somewhere, to come to lodge with, ọsoe me fi. *pr.* 2782.

asoee, a place on the road where a traveller stops to rest, resting-place; *cf.* ayañē; lodging, shelter, quarters; inn, hotel; *cf.* ahohofi.

nsqe, *F.* nsqe (*nswē Mt. 7, 16. 13, 7.*) 1. thorn, prick, prickle. — 2. thorn-bush, bramble, brake, briar; *cf.* ofwirem, ọgnabēn, ññnare; — other kinds of thorns: bamfo, kókóra, akō-bọwew, akrâte, ñkrā-dua, nneñkyensē, ọpèsere, ọsāmān-ankā. — 3. fish-bone; *cf.* dompe, kasae. — nsqe-nsqe, a. [*pl.* of nsqe] thorny, full of thorns.

soča (swea) *F.* = soa, *v.* to bear; to put upon one's head.

[*Mt.* 28, 17. 7, 29.

asōgedēn, asōmerew, *s.* asōgedēn, asōmerew.

soer (swer) *F.* = sòré, *v.* to arise &c. *Mt.* 2, 20f. 26, 46.

o-sófó, *pl. a-*, [sòre, *v.*] 1. priest, one who officiates in the service of God or of a fetish, or who performs religious ceremonies; minister; missionary. — 2. a kind of butterfly.

ọsofowá, *pl. n-*, assistant of a priest; nea ónnú (*onnyā nyee*) sofo-pa (*e*). *F.* ọsofo kakraba, a young minister.

ọsofo-panyín, *pl.* asófó-mp., high-priest, chief priest.

asofó-suafo-fi, *theological seminary.*

só-f'wé, *F. n-*, *inf.* trial, temptation.

sohòrí, *pl. n-*, ostrich.

asòí, *pl. n-*, handle of a knife, sword, vessel (ọsekan, ñkrante, afōa, kuruwa); so n'asoí, hold it by the handle.

asōketé, a kind of hare; *cf.* adañko. [*G.* kpeṃkplē, afútuòko.]

asokọ-beñ [abeñ] horn to blow with, made of an elephant's tusk; ẹsono sē a wọhyēn; *cf.* *pr.* 2995.

nsokodé: wodi (no hō) *ns.* = nseku, they slander him, divulging or propagating bad reports.

sòkōmín, dripping with fatness; nām no hō wọ srade s.

nsokotá, *F.* = ntokotá. *Mt.* 10, 10.

asókròf'wé, a disease of the ear; asē a egu nniipa asō hō; mmo-fra na ẹtā yewoñ.

o-sókū, sókùm, Ak. s. sodúró Ak., sobakúra F.

asō-kyea, *inf.* [kyea asō] *perversion of judgment.*

sóm, *v.*: osóm n'ano gu me so, *he distorts his mouth (makes a wry mouth) against me, protruding his lower lip to express contempt; cf. pē.*

sómí, so mu, *to take or lay hold of, to seize; to touch, handle; to continue, go on with (a work); to hold out, endure, bear, suffer, stand, sustain.* — *Phr.* misóm' a enso, *in whatever way I try to manage it, it does not succeed, it does not answer.* *Cf. so, p. 443.*

sōm, *v. s. asra, to take snuff.*

sōm, *v. [red. sonsom] to serve (a master, a king, God, or an idol or fetish), to be a servant or subject; pr. 2996-99.* — okosōm, *he goes to serve, enters service, becomes a servant; osóm me hoho, he entertains me hospitably, as a guest, treats me well as is due to a stranger. pr. 122.1620.2996-99.*

o-sōm, *inf. service, servitude; religion.* — o-sōm-adwuma, *office, service, duty, trust or charge conferred by authority.*

asōm', asō-mu, *s. asō.*

osóm no, F. *at midnight, Mt. 25,6. cf. esūm, odasum'.*

asóm-mā, *pl. n., [esonono oba] the young of an elephant. pr. 3008.*

soma, *v. to send (a person; cf. mǎnā, to transmit a thing); to dispatch an agent or messenger; cf. yi or tu bōfo: masoma onipa Nkrañ, I have sent to Akra. pr. 340.426f.3000ff.*

o-sómáfó, *pl. a., messenger; apostle; cf. obófó.*

asomafó-sēm, *the book of the Acts of the Apostles by St. Luke.*

o-sōmǎñká [soma *v.*, kǎ, *to touch*] óyè os., *when sent on an errand, he does not go nor touch the matter. pr. 1458.*

o-somǎñkáfó, *pl. a., one who does not go when he is sent; òyè os. = óyè osōmǎñká, òyè onipa a wosoma no a oñkò a.s. wose "so mu" a oñká; cf. guantiri. pr. 3007.*

soma-nyí, F. = osomafó.

asoma-sēm,† *mission; cf. asempa-terew.*

asomasi, *s. asiamasi.*

asōm-dwōee, -dwee, Ak. -dwoe, F. -gwee [n'asōm' adwo no] *quiet, tranquillity, peace; freedom from perturbation. pr. 3010. Mt. 10,34.*

nsōmé, *obsol. = nso; oyí nsòmé dé, ofi hé ní?*

asóm-mé, *pl. n. [esonono? abe] a plant, an emblem of purification and peace; ade titiriw a wode dǎwira nneema ñhinana; wode yi mmusu; cf. twē kǎra & ntomme.*

sōm-me a [osōm bea] *manner of (religious) service.*

asōm-méñ [esonono abeñ] *1. an elephants tusk, viz. a small one, whilst asōnsé is used for a large one. — 2. ivory. pr. 3009.*

asomerofí, *s. asāmmorofí.*

asōmerew, F. *s. asōmerew.*

asōmerewá, *a medicinal plant: a shrub with small fruits like pomegranates.*

asómfá'ná, Ak., asonomfōa, Akr., *swallow*; cf. kwatákyi.

o-sòm fò, pl. a-, *servant, attendant*. — osomfó-pányiù, ɔmaì-sofwe mu s., *minister, secretary of state. Hist.*

sūmmóre, *tick*; aboā bi a ɔfemfām ùnuan nē akraman nē anantwi hō na ɔnom wōn.

nsompémma, a kind of *pot-herb*, fañ bi.

[foro.

o-som-sesew, *religious organization or reformation*; cf. nsese-son, v. F. = sono.

sòù', v. *to follow one after the other* (ebi di bi akyi, .:.) 1. *to flow in succession, to trickle, gush*: nsú sòù' n'aniwam', or n'aniwam' usu sòù, = osū pi, nsu ba n'aniwam' pi, *tears fill his eyes, gush from his eyes*. — 2. *to cause to trickle or flow, to strain, filter*: osòù' ùkwaì. — 3. *to follow in succession* (with the eyes), *to aim at, take aim*: wotow aboa na woansòù no a, wunnyā no, *if you shoot an animal without taking aim at it, you will not get it*. — 4. *to be oblique, slanting, sloping, to slant, incline* from an upright or horizontal direction: ɔdañ no sòù'. — 5. sòù gu, *to be wasted, pine away*, = fòh; onipa no, wasòù agu.

sòùñ, a. adv. 1. *safe and sound, unharmed, unhurt, secure, whole*: ɔde nehō s. aba, wafi mu s. aba; ne hō beye s., *Prov. 29,25. cf. 28,20. ɔremfá nehō s. uni, syn. nehō renyé tɔtorotō*. — 2. *pure, unmixed, mere, alone, only, nothing but*: woyi no wom' s., *they select him alone, him only from among the crowd*.

osòù, a kind of *tree, tamarind*, and its fruit. pr. 195.

asòù: ɔbɔ akoa no asòù, *he gives the slave bad advice* (to run away from his master).

asòù, n-, *seven*. Gr. § 77.

Asona, one of the original families of the Tshi people.

Q-sonani, pl. A-fo, a member of the Asona family.

asona-wó, a *red snake*, the terror of the Asonafo.

sòu-nām [esono nām] the *flesh (meat)* of an elephant. pr. 602.

sòùc', Ak. sonee, *strainer, colander, filter, skimmer*.

asòñé, a kind of small *worm* in the ground, sucking blood from man's feet; *sand-worm?* cf. asaseboa. — asòñé-ne-nā (nsàséboa ne nā) a kind of *fly; sand-fly?* — asone-takum, id. (?) pr. 3034.3468.

nsònee, v. n. [sono] *difference*; syn. nsonsonnee. Rom. 3,22.

nsongɔ: otu mens., *he follows me in a stealthy manner, he walks slowly after me* in order to spy, to observe me.

asòñ-hóma [esono ùhōma] the *skin of the elephant*, an elephant's hide.

o-sòñ-káhirí [osòm, kahiri] the *pad* used in carrying loads or tribute in the service of another king or nation; wòbɔ no s., *they submit, yield, become tributary to him*; ogye wòñ s., *he demands subjection from them, puts them to tribute*.

o-sòñkòràì, -kwarai, a kind of *tree* with edible fruit; kwae-mu s., sareso s.; -brofo s., the *tamarind-tree* and its fruit.

o-sõnkoroṃaníú, a kind of *hawk* (akõrõmā).

o-sõnkurobía, a-biā, a kind of *tree* and its red edible *fruit*. pr. 3011.

asõ ñ-kwa [nea osom kwa] a *good-for-nothing fellow*. pr. 3574.

sono, *v.* [red. sonsono] Ak. sora, *to be different, peculiar: ano-*  
*ma te afirim' no, esono ne kasa ñkõ, when the bird was in the snare,*  
*its cry was different.* pr. 2479. esono asem yi mu, na esono eyi mu,  
*the contents of this matter or word are different from those of the other;*  
*deñ hõ na s̄esa sono p̄irebi? in what lies the difference between a*  
*basket called s. and another called p.? omá esõno, he makes a differ-*  
*ence; n̄eema diñ a esonson̄ee, different names of things; wahũme*  
*mmõbõ a esono no korā, he has shown me his mercy in an extraor-*  
*inary manner.* pr. 3012-20. — o-sono, *inf. difference; ne sono a*  
*esono no ne nea ewõ h̄e? in what is it different?*

o-sono (*pl. id.*) *elephant.* pr. 256. 278. 300. 444. 455. 893. 1084. 1444.

o-sono, Akw. = korõwbén. [3021-31.

usõno [connected form: né usõno] *bowels, entrails, intestines,*  
*guts; pr. 3033. — cf. ayam'de.*

nsõno-k̄es̄e, nsonopõn, *stomach* of man, *cf. ofuru, maw* of animals.

asonokā, *s. asorokā. — nsonoma, s. nsoromma.*

asõnomfõá, *s. asõmfã' nã.*

[asõm̄eñ.

a sõn-s̄é [esono es̄e] *an elephant's tusk* of larger size; *ivory; cf.*

o-sonsõú, Ak. = osunsõn.

sõnsõn kú: bõ *s., to loiter, linger, tarry, delay, stay; to stand*  
*still, stop, pause; to be irresolute, undecided, wavering, embarrassed,*  
*bewildered: õbõ s. = onam gyábégyábé; kañ no Asantefo reba na*  
*yeñ nenanom te a, wõbõ s. tetew wõñ mma d̄e bõ m̄uá na wówuwu.*

sonsõiku-bõ, *inf. the act of loitering &c.; a stand-still, stand,*  
*stop, pause; irresolution, indecision; onyamesom mu m̄i s., the ser-*  
*vice of God does not admit of indecision.*

nsonson̄ee, *v. n. difference; cf. nson̄ee.*

sonsono, *red. v. s. sono.*

sonsõnõ-mansõ, sonsoro-m., *indistinctly; approximately, a*  
*random; biribi a woahũ na wuñhũ no yiye: kã no s. biara kyere me.*

asõnsũã, *sap* of trees, sometimes falling down in drops: *as.*  
*asõ agu me so.*

ason-takum, *s. asone-t.*

o-sõntó, *an elephant's ear* prepared for a drum.

asõntorem' [asõ] *the part of the head between the eye and*  
*the ear, temples.*

sõn-nua [esono dua] *an elephant's tail, used to fan* before  
*kings; s. mrã.*

o-sõñ-w̄er̄e [esono w̄ere] 1. *the skin of an elephant. — 2. a*  
*kind of sweet-smelling bark; ohũãm bi; wosina to wõñ koñmu.*

soq do, F. = toa so.

asõ-õd̄éñ [asõ a eȳe deñ] *disobedience; cf. asõwni.*

asõ-õm̄éréw [asõ a eȳe mer̄ew] *obedience; cf. osete. osetie*

sopa, *v.* to disgrace, dishonour, defame, cover with ignominy, bring public shame upon; to slander, calumniate; intr. to be disgraced &c.; osopa me e.s. obo me diù bone, obo me ahora a.s. ohye me aniwu wo guam', oyi m'anim anuouyam; wo anim gu ase a, na woasopa [wo] mmā ñhina.

nsópá, *inf.* defamation, slander, calumny; disgrace, dishonour, shame, ignominy; cf. utwiri, ahohora(bo), aninguase.

asoponō, F. beginning, the first state, Mt. 12,45. — as. no, first, in the beginning; — cf. kañ, mfiase &c.

sopradā, *pl. n.*, onion; *syn.* gyēne.

sopropó, an herb similar to nyinyā; pr.3035. mmosoñkwā de gugu wōñ koñmu de kyere se woye mmosoñkwā.

sor, swor, F. = sōre, *v.* to pray. Mt. 6,5-9. 26,36. 39. 41.

asor, F. church. Mt. 16,18. — esor, F. heaven, Mt. 6,9f. = osoro.

sora, *v.* Ak. = sono; esora eyi = esono yi, this is different, i.e. only this time and never again.

o-sorāñí, F. osoranyi, *pl.* (n)-fo, s. osrāni. Mt. 27,27.

sōre, *v.* to become humil, damp, moist, to absorb moisture, — said of ñkyene, salt.

sōre, *v.* [*inf.* a-, *red.* sosore] 1. to be careful about, treat carefully: sōre wohō ò! mind yourself, take care of yourself; ósōre ne ba no sê = ofwē no so yiye, ontoto no ase; os. ne mma hō; os. ne ñhō-ma yi se eye ñhōma pa bi. — 2. to worship, adore; os. Nyañkōpon; os. ne bosom. — 3. to perform official religious duty or service, devotional exercises, religious rites; to say the prayers in the family or congregation; wosore, they are worshipping, have divine service. — 4. to baptize: wosore no, wasore nehō, he has been baptized; better: woabō no asu, wamā wabō no asu.

sōré, *v.* [*red.* sōresore] 1. to rise, arise, get up (espec. from a seat or bed &c. sōre fi me trābere! osòré fi ne ketē so); mōnsoré mmā yeñkō! arise and let us go! — to rise (in rebellion), rise up (in arms): oman besore (wo) oman so, Lk. 20,10. — owia sōre = pue, the sun rises; — to rise, swell (mmore, dough; epo, the sea; asu, a river). — 2. to part or depart; to leave, go away; to cease: ne kára (sunsum or hoñhom) asore [wo] no so, his soul or spirit has left him (this is said even before the person has actually expired); mesoré brá yim' à, fwe me mma so mā me, when I depart from this life, take care of my children; wōñ a wōfa wōñhō adi ñhinā asore ha, all those who have become free, have left this town; — eno ansore mu a, wōñ yiye-ye wō akyiri, if that does not cease (is not given up), it will be a long time before their circumstances change for the better. — 3. to rise up, rise from the dead; cf. nyañ; — to revive: ñhabañ a ebowe no asore bi; ñhabañ no sōresore. [owunyāñ.

o-sòré, *inf.* 1. the act of rising. — 2. resurrection, = owusore,

asóre, *inf.* common prayer, devotional meeting; divine service; devotional exercise; family worship; public worship. — kō as., to go to church. — asore nè adesūa mu mañ-soafo, minister of state for church and school matters. Hist.

nsòré, the place outside the town, where corpses are cast or buried; si ns., to place food &c. on the grave of newly deceased relatives. Akyemfo si wòñ awufo usore, e.s. wòñòa aduañ na wosaw nsu nè nsā na wode gya kã hõ koso wò kũrotia mã nea wawu no, eða a owufo no wui dapeñ. Asante, Asen, Dañkyira, T'wuforo nè Wasa si nsore bi, Fante nè Akuapem nè Akwam na wónsí.

asore-dañ, a house for prayer and divine service, chapel, church, temple, fane (vaoz). — asore-fi, the temple (of Israel) together with its courts and porches and other edifices (ieqor). — asore-ko, the act of going to church &c. attendance on public or family worship.

nsore-hõ, inf. exaggeration; oye ns., he makes a crime appear more than it really is, he exaggerates it.

osorekye, F. = osorokye. Mt. 8, 24. 14. 24. Mk. 4, 37.

nsorém', asoré-sò, s. nsoré; burial-place; nea wokum nnipa a.s. wotwẽ ñkyere kogu, nè nea womã nsãmãmfõ aduañ. pr. 2248.

nsoré-sí, inf., s. nsore.

sorésòre, red. v., s. sore.

asor-mba, F. members of the church.

soro, v. = sono, sora.

o-soro [cf. eso; s. Gr. § 118-120] 1. the upper part or parts. — 2. the space or situation above. — 3. what is above, the upper world, upper regions, sky, heaven. — 4. (adv.) above, on high, up, upwards. — ko soro, to go up, upwards, to rise, to ascend; o'wisiw ko soro, the smoke ascends; fi soro de besi fam', from the top to the bottom; Mt. 27, 51. cf. eti, atifi. — pr. 3306f. — ehò (Okwawu) da soro señ ha (Begoro), Okwawn lies higher than Begoro; — anõmã tu (wò) osoro, a bird flies in the sky; Onyankõpõn te soro, God dwells on high, in heaven; os. atew, the sky has cleared up, cf. wim atew, osu atew; osoro amuna, asiw, aye kusũ; cf. onyame, nyameso; osoro nohõa, far above in heaven; s. osorosoro.

o-soro-hõa, pl. a. an animal living above the ground, i.e. on trees, as the dualyeñ, in contradistinction to those which live on the ground, s. atõteboa.

o-sorodani, -nyi. pl. a.-fo, F. contr. osorâni, osrâni [fr. Dutch: soldaat] soldier.

sörödò, s. srodò.

asoro-duañ [osoro, aduañ] fruit, fruits; food obtained from trees; opp. afamduañ.

soro-frama, ether. Kurtz § 175.

asorokã, indisposition, ailment, attack of indisposition; oyare-wá bi se mmofra yare; as. abõ me, I am indisposed, am a little unwell.

o-sorokyé. pl. a., wave, billow; pl. breakers, surf, surge; epo bõ as., the sea is agitated; cf. huru; as. rebõ, the waves are breaking, surging.

nsoro(m)ma [osoro, õba] 1. star, stars; names of single stars or constellations are: kyókye, aberewá or akókotai nè ne mma, the pleiades. nyéñkrénte, the Orion (?), todõ. — 2. a kind of butterfly.

nsoroma-bafani, *fixed star*; nsoroma a ekyini, *planet*; ñhwi-nsoroma, *comet*. *D. As.*

sōrōñ, sōrensōrōñ, ... s. srōñ, sr...

o-soro-sika, = sapa, *an imitation of gold*.

o-sorosoro, *high above, very high, the highest heavens*; s. osoro.

sorow, *v.* [*red.* sorosorow] *to grow or make stiff? to take or cause fright? to become or make shy, coy, timid, stubborn, obstinate*, mostly used with asō: n'asō asorow, *he is disobedient (s. asō), stubborn, refractory*; wasōrow, *id.* = wānwēñ, n'ani abere [G. egbli]; wōkā asem kyere no a, onte; ankā ese se oba, na omma; - aboabi asorow a, e.s. mebo ne diñ mefre no a, omma, nanso ne hō ññwō senca ote kañ no; wasorow ognan no asō nti, wofre no a, gremma; was. akoa no (asō) = watu akoa no asō.

sōrōww, sōrōwsōrōw, (*with*) *a rushing or rustling noise, rapidly*; memāā ne kete so ara nā mekotow miguu s.; wototow nuce-ma kyene wuram' a, eye ss.; f'wimf'wim-ade ko ss. *pr.* 1204.

o-sōrowa, *a kind of tree*.

asō-siñ, *one without ears, i.e. deprived of the outer ear, whose ears are cut off*; cf. ānosñ; - to as., *to grow disobedient. pr.* 1966.

soso, *red. v. so.* — F. = sosow: ñmōmā bososoe, *Mt.* 13,4.

sosō, *red. v., 1. to carry, pr.* 3038. s. so. — 2. = sōré, *to rise from the ground or bed*.

u'soso, Ak. = nso.

nsosoe,† *v. n. a drop, drops*.

sosow, *red. v., s. sow*; - akoko sosow abñrow, *the hen picks up the corn*; ñkūrofo no sososow ha, = kūro no abo mā woayeye ñkūrā sosow sare ani, *the towns-people were scattered and have taken up their temporary abode here and there in plantation-villages*.

ō-sōsow, *pl. a-*, *a kind of hoe or mattock, digging-bill, digging-iron with a long handle*; *pr.* 3039f. 3328. cf. asow, asensuñā.

o-sōtifo, ositifo, *a deaf person*. — asōtiw, asitiw, *deafness*.

a-sō-tō, *inf.* [tō .. sō] *false accusation*.

asōtō-dé, *money [ade] paid as a satisfaction for false accusation*.

sotore, Ak. sotoro, *pl. a-*, 1. *palm, the inner part of the hand*, cf. nsam', nsayam'. — 2. *a stroke or blow with the palm, box on the ear*; oboo me s., woboboo me as. *pr.* 752. 3041.

asō-tú, *inf.* [tu .. asō] *persuasion, enticement, seduction*.

nsō-tú, *inf.* [tu nsō] *the taking up and strewing of the ashes of afwiegya, q. v.* = afahye totwa; wofwie a (*s. fwie 2*), nnaawotwe, nsō a wotu de kogu kurotia kyere se wawie afahye no.

asō-twé, asōtwé, *inf.* [twé .. asō] *punishment*.

sou, F. *interj.* expressing *pity*.

sow, F. 1. sow fwé = so fwé. *Mt.* 4,17. 22,18.35. — 2. sow anō, = so āno, *Mt.* 27,66. — 3. sow = soa, *Mt.* 4,6.

sow, *v.* [*red.* sosow] 1. *to catch, catch up, snatch up, with the*

hands or mouth: metow mesow, *I cast up and catch* (a ball); obi foro dua bi na oteu n'aba no bi a, na nea ogyina ase na osow; — yede yeñ āno kosow ade a euse se yesow; — osow or n'ano so aho-hom, *he gapes, gazes, stands agape, stands gaping or idling about*. — 2. *to pick up; to pick, peck at*, of birds with their bills: apiti ye anōmā ketewa bi, osow nripa sê. — 3. *to catch (up) or receive in breaking a fall or blow, to intercept, ward off*: aũkā merefwe ase, na oyi na osow me, *I should have fallen, but this one caught me*; aũkā Persini bi de ñkrante rebọ ne ti, na Klitokosow āno, *Clitus warded the blow*. — 4. *to receive into a vessel, to gather, collect*: ode ahina sow nyankōnsu, *he gathers rainwater in a pot*; de.. sow.. āno, *to place a vessel for that purpose, = sũm*. — 5. *sow gu, to flow or trickle down from one place or object upon another*: nsu sow guu me so wo me dañ mu, *the (rain-)water, that had fallen on the roof, trickled down on me in my room*.

sow, *v.* [*red. susow*] 1. *to hatch (eggs)*: akokọ no ansow ne ñkesua no, na wanom ne ñhinā. — 2. *to cut into pieces* (yam, for planting): wósow ode.

sow, *v.* [*red. sosow*] 1. (with or without a b a) *to produce or bear fruit*. Mt. 7, 17, 21, 19. — 2. *sow m u, to set, stud*, e.g. a cloak with precious stones.

asow, *pl. n., hoe, mattock*; *pr.* 3042. *cf.* soduro, sokun, sobakura & ososow.

nsow, *F. fores.* Mt. 8, 20.

nsow, *sign, mark*; hye ade yi nsow mā me, *mark this for me*; mahye ne nsem no bi ns., *I have marked (taken particular notice of) some of his sayings or expressions*.

sowa, a *plant, s. siwabiri*.

asowa, *F. = asō, ear*; Mt. 26, 51. — nsowa, = adwoku. *pr.* 3066.

nsowé, *v. n.* [sow] *fruit, seed*; *F.* Mt. 7, 20. = aba, adua, aduaba.

asò-wui, *v. n.* [asò a awu] *disobedience*; *cf.* asōodei.

asowĩā [ade a eso aĩa] *umbrella, parasol*; = akataĩa.

aspäteré, *s. asepäteré*.

sra, sãra, *v.* [*red. srasra*] 1. *to stroke, rub; to daub, plaster; to smear, besmear, grease, oil, anoint*; osra odañ, ode hyirew sra o-dañ no hō, *he whitewashes the house, daubs the house with white clay*; osra (nehō), ode ñkũ (srade, bõro-ñño) sra ne hōnam, *he anoints his body with sheu-butter (fat, oil)*. — 2. *to spy (out), search, watch, guard, lie in wait for*; sra ðom, *to watch or reconnoitre the hostile army*; sra okwan, *to scout, spy (out), explore the way, reconnoitre*; mekosra m'afuw, *I am going to search or watch my plantation*; okosra wuram', *he searches the bush*; asrãfo sra abañ, *the soldiers guard the fort*; osra no pe se okun no, *he is lying in wait for him that he may kill him*; *cf.* buw 5., tew 4. — 3. *to arrange or array the battle*; *cf.* twa mpasua.

o-srã, *inf.* the act of rubbing, daubing, anointing &c.

asra, àsãrà, *snuff*; som as., *to take snuff*.



nsrá, *camp, encampment*; b<sub>o</sub> ns., *to pitch a camp, to encamp; to be drilling (of soldiers)*; woboo nsrañ ahorow 3, *they pitched 3 camps successively.*

sráda, sär..., *saw(?) s. owáñ.*

o-sràdà', sär..., *bottle (of rum).*

sra-dé [adea wode sra] *fat, grease, suet, tallow*; d<sub>o</sub> s., *to grow fat*; cf. awonñua.

o-srâfó, *pl. srâfó, scout, spy.*

srâfó, = nsram'fo, *the people in the camp, encamped warriors.*

asrâfó, F. sorâfo, sorodâfó, *soldiers*; s. osrâñí.

asrâfo-ha-so-panyññ, asrâfo-panyññ, oha-so-panyññ, *centurion.* Acts 23,17.23.27,1.31.43. — asrâfo-sém, *military concerns.*

srâhá, särâhá. *the great desert?* [Arab. sâhâra, *pl. sahâra*]. Cf. Sâraha. Wqato no s. (woapo ne bra amã no, ònye senea ope, obiara ñkasá ñkyere no bio), *they have left him to himself, have abandoned him, have withdrawn from him.*

srâhá-to, *inf. abandonment, neglect &c.*

asra-kwa [sra akwa] *pr. 1682.*

sram, *v. to overspread, overflow*; kã sram so, *level the ground over it, fill out the excavations or holes in the ground*; usu no asram ne koñ so, *the river overflows its banks*; nsu no asram asase (kürow) no so, *the water has inundated the country (the town) so as to cover it completely.*

o-sram, *pl. a-, a tall, high-grown man, giant*; cf. otéteñ, obrañ, obrantetetü.

o-sram', Ak. osrâné, *pl. a-, 1. the moon*; *syn. hyeñ, obosóm*; os. atí, *the new moon has appeared*; os. apae, *the moon shines*; os. pue, *the moon rises (over the horizon)*; os. asi no so, *the moon has smitten him, Ps. 121,6. (amã ne tirim ayeno sakasaka, so that his head is deranged and he is lunatic or moon-struck)*; os. atwã puruw or kôrò-kúma, *the moon is full*; os. awu, *the moon has died, i.e. its disk is without illumination.* *pr. 3043f.* — 2. *the moon-light, moon-shine*; s. sram'sò. — 3. *month, syn. obosóm*; os. fi, *the month begins*: os. wu, *the moon ends, dã osrain wu a, onyã n'akatua, at the end of every month he gets his wages.* *pr. 2810.* — According to Kofi Akwatia of Akropong the natives have 4 months of 28, 3 of 30, and 5 months of 32 days; he and other informants differ concerning the names and succession of the single months; we give the names in the most probable order, adding the numbers of the corresponding European months (1. January, 2. Febr.... 12. December): obubuo 9,10,11,12; openimma (mùmô?) 11,12,1; opepoñ 12,1,2; onyamewía? ogyefuo 1,2,3; obenem 2,3,4,5; oforisuo (ogyeñko) 4,5; otwãnyokoñ? opravoram 5; aye-wohô-mumo 5,6,7; 11,12; akita-wo-nsa 6,7; kotonimma 5,6,7,8; hühühühü 6; nyanyã 7; osannã 8; odweññwãne 9,10? kòkosukwakwawía(m), osiapansam 9; eb<sub>o</sub> 9,10; ahinim(e) 9,10; opese 10 or 10-12 & 1.

nsrám, Ak. = yafumpãñmu: oda us., *he sleeps with an empty stomach.*

nsrāmmá, *live coals, fiery coals*; = myansrāmma; *cf.* sram-sram & gyabiriw.

o-srāmāñ, *1. lightning*; os. apae, *the lightning flashes, it lightens. cf.* anyinam; os. si (or duru) duam, *the lightning strikes a tree*; os. apae asi no so, *the lightning has struck him*. Oprannā bom' a, na nea eduru duam' no na yefre no srāmāñ, *thunder-stone*, = Nyankō-poñ abonua. Os. duru duam' a, epaem' na dua no hyew, nso osu to gum' a, ennum; na os. no ankasa mem fam' arā, na ano kōkā (koto) nsu wō fam' a, na esañ ba bio; nanso wose: wode a'wowa si sun' a, na os. apae asim' na atu to na amem fam'. — *2. swivel, rocket*. — *3. pr. n. of a fetish at Akropong.*

asrampoi, *unawares.*

o-sram'sò, *in the moon-light or moon-shine*; wonam s., *they travel by the moon-light.*

srāmsrāmsrām, *adv. emitting sparks. sparkling, -ly, glittering, with twinkling or vivid brilliancy*; dade no adō sss.; myansrāmá tu sss.; *cf.* osram, srānsrānsrāñ.

o-srāñá, *a pile of yams bound together and stowed in the putu from its bottom to the top until it is taken out for sale*; os. biakō kura odé mpōw mmākō-mākō 12, etōd. woye no 15; esono odémú 3 a.s. 6.

o-srāñí, Akp. srawni, F. sorānyi, sorodānyi (*q. v.*), *soldier*; *cf.* pl. asrāfó & srāfó, asafo, osafoni, okōfo, okōfoni.

srāñ(srāñ)srāñ, *adv. sparkling, glistering, glittering, -ly*; ogya no tutu ss.; dade no adō ss.; otam yi ani, obo yi hō, dade a woyi afi gyam', sika, kōbere nē a'wowa hō ye ss. — o'wia aye srāñsrāñ, *the sun has become bright* (that you cannot look into it any more, about 9 o'clock, when it is not yet very hot); o'wia wowo m'ani so sss.; *cf.* srārsrā.

srasra, *red. v. sra: to stroke, caress, flutter*; osrasra agyina-moa hō, *he is stroking the cut.*

srāsrāsrā, *glossy, smooth and shining*; onipa, opōnkō hō aye s.; *cf.* hrāhrāhrā, srāmsrāmsrām.

asra-sóm, *inf. the act of snuffing, taking snuff*. — di as., *to have close communion. pr. 3456*. — o-srasomfó, *pl. a., one who takes snuff, snuff-taker*. — asra-toā', *snuff-box*.

asraw-di, *inf. service as a soldier*. — o-srawni, s. osrāni.

asrayere [nsram or srafo yere] *the proceedings and ceremonies of the women for the supposed benefit of their husbands lying in camp against the enemy*; di as., *to perform such ceremonies*: wodi as. ne se: mmarima kō 'sa na mmea te won akyi wō fie to d'wom na wosaw na woyi mmusu na wōbō asumañ.

sre, *v., s. sere.*

srédedede, *in a straight continuous line*: asrāfo no gyina ho (toatoa so) sr.

sreñ, s'reñ', *v. to become, grow or be lean and white or pale*; wasreñ = wahóa fitā; oyare bi bō wo na wasreñ fitā a, woreñkye

wu, wo sunsuma asore wo so. — 2. *to comb*: osrēn né ñhíwí, ne tí, *she combs her hair, her head*. — 3. *to direct the climbing of the runners* (twigs or shoots) of the yam-plant: os. ode, *he causes the yam to climb up a tree*; os. bayere n.s. wufua bayere, na efífi a, wusi dua tiatiá bi na wode hama kōsā dua kēse bim' na wode asā tiatia no, na bayere no aforo. — 4. *to prick up*, asō, *one's ears*: os. n'asō, *he listens to a sound from a distance*.

nsrēn-só, *aloof from, in or from a distance*: owo no ani abere uti migyina ns. na mefwē no, e.s. dekōde no memmēn no na migyi-na ak'yirikyiri mefwē; metee no ns., *I heard it indirectly*.

asrēng, s. asrēng.

sro, F. = suro. — osroanyi, nsroafo, F. = osoraanyi, usorafo.

srōdō [G. srōlo] *shavings brought off by the plane*.

nsrōm, F. *sparrows*. Mt. 10,29.

nsrōñ, = osoñ aba, *a certain fruit*; pr. 195.237.

srōñ, sōrōñ, v. *to be high, lofty*.

srónsrōñ, n. *the highest point, summit* of a mountain, tree, house &c. *sharply pointed height*; bepōw yi ss. ware señ yi de, *the summit of this mountain is higher than the top of that one*; wadu bepōw no ss. so; anōmā si dañ no ss. so.

srónsrōñ, a. *high, lofty, steep* (when viewed from below, cf. kūrōnkūrōn); opp. tā; bepōw, dua, ođañ no atifi ye ss.

srónsrōmmā, a. *high, lofty, stately*: dua or abañ no si hō s. asrotō, F. *kinds*. Mk. 1,34.

astāgíréc, *stockings, socks*.

su, su, the sound of pounding fufū in a wooden mortar; pr. 349.

su, v. s. suw.

[cf. tum, tum.

sù, v. 1. *to weep, shed tears, cry*; woasù, nà wo ani abere, *you have been weeping, for your eyes are red*; ósù mmōborosù, *he weeps pitifully*; osù nusu, *he weeps tears*; edēn na wusù kasakasa sē yi? — sù frē, *to implore*. pr. 3047. — 2. *to weep for, to deplore, to lament over, to bewail, bemoan*; pr. 3945f.3048. osù ne nua. Gr. § 200,3. — 3. *to cry, squall, scream, roar, bellow, low, bleat, croak, sing, twitter, warble, chirp &c.* used of any kind of animal voice.

o-sù, inf. 1. *weeping; wailing, lamentation*; pr. 3049. — osù asi no, *he sobs*. — 2. *cry; crying* of a bird &c. pr. 1481.1524. esono ne sù ñkō, = ne kasa, pr. 2479.

e-sù, *species, kind, sort; nature, property, quality; character; manner*; cf. bañ, subañ, sēsō; -ntamá yi sù nte sē kañ de a metōc no, *this cloth is not of the same sort as that which I bought formerly*; wo sù nye! *you are of a bad character*; wo sù nè wo bañ biara nso m'ani, *neither your character nor your manners please me*.

nsu, Ak. nsuo, 1. *water*; nom nsu, *to drink water*; nsu ba, *water comes*, i.e. a) *water springs, comes forth, from a well*; b) *the river fills* (ready to overflow its banks); nsu yiri, *the water overflows*, pr. 3097. cf. bō 3. pr. 3080-97. — also a *body of water*, standing or flowing, cf. asu; pr. 3083-86.3092.3094. — 2. *sap* of plants, cf. asou-

sūā; juice of fruits. — 3. some or other kind of *liquid secretion* from animal bodies: a) *milk*, nsu nni ne nufu mu bio; s. nufusu; b) *sperm*, cf. ahōbā; c) *urine*; gu nsu, to make water; cf. d̄wensō; d) cf. utasu, *spittle*. — 4. the drink or *potion* taken in *swearing an oath of allegiance* or *mutual fidelity*; hence the *oath*, or the *alliance* or *covenant* itself: o-nè no wō nsu, the two are confederate, associated by an oath, leagued together; also the water which two men mutually pour on the heads of their nephews (heirs) under some solemn promise: gu nsu: n̄ipa bānu bō obosom bi diñ, na wode nsu gu wōñ wofasenom atifi sē wobedi wōñhō nokware; — tō nsu, to break faith; watō ne nsu, he has broken or violated his promise, oath or covenant; wōatōtō wōñhō nsu, they have mutually broken their covenant; cf. nom or di abosom, di nsew.

nsū, F. *vow, solemn promise*; h̄ye (dzi) nsū, to *cow, make a vow*.

o-su, 1. *rain*; cf. nyañkōm, nyañkōpoñ 4. — pr. 3051-65. osu reba, rain is coming; osu tō, it rains; osu gu, it rains moderately; osu-pā, a common rain; osu-kese, a heavy rain; osu tō ñwēsēñwēsē, it drizzles, cf. nsuwōñsēā; osu tō trārara, trādada, p̄ibibibi, p̄ipipipi, p̄ibābababa, p̄ubābaba, p̄u-wā. w'ō, yā, the rain falls, descends or gushes in a heavy shower, in torrents. — 2. *cloud, ruin-cloud, nimbus*; osu amuna, the clouds have darkened; osu reseñ, the clouds are passing; osu no apa, the cloud is gone.

asu [pl. s. asuasu] a place where water is fetched, any body or collection of water, standing or flowing, well, pond, lake, spring, brook, river; nsu biara a etā nea nsu fi ba; pr. 3066-79. — cf. asum, usu 2., asuwa, asuteñ, asubōteñ, otare; kō asu, to go for water, fetch water; pr. 2188. asu no abō, the water, river &c. overflows, breaks out of the banks; cf. yiri; — bō . . asu, to dive, duck, submerge, immerse, for bodily or religious purification, to perform a religious rite with application of water: to baptize; s. asubo 2-5. — gnare asu, to swim.

ò-su, a kind of *gam*; s. odé.

asu: tu or tutu asu, to *whisper*.

sua, v. 1. to set, place or put, e.g. a pot under a felled palm-tree: wode bōm sua abē (ase); pr. 599. cf. porow; sua afiri [F. suia afir] = sum afiri, to set or put up a trap, to lay a snare. F. Mt. 22, 15. — 2. [inf. a-] to avow, declare with confidence; to swear, espec. the oath of allegiance, to avow one's obligation of taking the field: wosua kyere bōrohene se: mekā mekā: sē mihiyia ñom na mañkō a (.. mekā)! — misua a, miyi wo ñkō, if I were to swear, you alone would be the exception (that it does not extend to you); sua . . so, to swear or conspire against, to boast, brag or bluster against, to bully; w(o)a-sua me so, = w(o)akā sē (w)obefwē me. [G. ešwā miyi no.]

sūa, v. [red. susūa, susūae] to be small in size, power or number, to be little, few; kūrrow no sūa; n̄ipa ahōodeñ sūa; wōñ ñom no sūa. — F. sūa, sūar (swar), Mt. 8, 26. 14, 31. 16, 8. Kuk. sūere.

sūa, v. to learn; pr. 3099. — osūa okenkañ or ñhōma-kañ, Gr. § 203, 1; — to learn from, be taught by, to imitate: os. prākó, he is learning from the pig; pr. 499. — wos. ntokwaw, they learn to fight,

they wrestle; sūa..hū, to become expert, experienced, well versed in: wasūa okasa yi yiye ahū, he is well versed in this language; wasūa adwūna no ahū yo.

nsua, *inf.* the act of swearing, oath of allegiance &c., solemn promise; ns. nye okō; pr. 3098.

o-sūa, *inf.* the act of learning, imitation. pr. 613.2284.

o-sūā, *pl.* a-, a kind of monkey; s. ahweñhema. pr. 894.3100ff.

o-sūā, a weight of gold = 9 dollars or uckies, 2l. 6d. pr. 132.

sūā-bisó, a certain tree and its fruit; cf. bisé.

sūā-béá, a place for learning, school; cf. sukū.

sūā-dáñ, *pl.* a-, a house for learning, school-house, school-room, learning-room.

asūa-de [ade a wosūa] any thing to be learned, lesson; ene de woansūa wo as; cf. asūasem.

o-suā-dóm, s. osebo.

o-sūa-hú, *inf.* experience, successful learning; ade ñhinā dàn sūahū, every knowledge is acquired by learning and only thereby. pr. 802. — asūahú-de,† knowledge, acquirements, accomplishments. (literary &c.) attainments.

nsua-húnu, an oath or solemn promise that is not fulfilled.

nsuahúnló, nea wakā ntam se obeye biribi na ontumi nye.

asūākwā, a kind of bird (hoopoe, hoop, dungbird?); anōma bi a oreye akose akyénkyèná, nso onñwie no se. [ogya.

nsú-akyì, the other side of the river, beyond the river; cf. asu-

sūāñ, *v.* [red. sunsūañ] 1. to pull, to draw out, forth, or away; sūañ dua no fi tanā a erehyew yim' (syn. tñwē, koyi fim' bere me)! sūañ no fi nea odá hō! mekoé no, na aboa no da okwañmu hō, na misūañ no mifi hō; ósūañ no ase, otwē no fam', he drags him on the ground (much or little of the body touching the ground); kosūañ gwañ no ase, take that sheep up by the feet; wosunsūañ n'ase, s. tobé. — 2. to bleed, let blood, draw or take blood from, by opening a vein or by scarifying and cupping, cf. sa, sesa; wásūañ me; ode sekañ s. no. — 3. to eat with greedy appetite, voraciously; ósūañ aduañ, nām, = odi no pi.

asūāñ, a climber and the swelling caused by the sap of it; hama bi a ewo wuram'; emu nsu kā wo arape a, na ehō ahoñ; na egow na wumia a, aboā bi fi mu.

sūāñe, *v.* [red. sunsūane] 1. tr. to tear, slit, split, rend, rive, to separate thin and soft things into long pieces or strips, to make a long fissure; cf. tew, pae, tñwa; dadewa no as. me ntama, the nail has torn my dress; ósūāne n'ano, he opens his mouth; cf. buc. — 2. intr. to split, rend. pr. 1419.3413.

nsú-ani, the surface of the water; pr. 1899. — on the water; onam ns. kō hō, he goes there by water. — ns. barima, a naval hero.

nsú-aniwa, well, spring, the opening in the earth from which water issues; cf. nsuti, source.

nsú-ànò, bank, shore of a river, lake, or sea; cf. nsunōa.

o-sūānòní, *pl.* nsūānofó, *a man from the coast; people living near a river, a lake or the sea.*

asūā-nu, *a weight of gold = 18 dollars or ackies, fl. 1s.*

sūáre, *any spot or place in the bush, a piece, patch, tract, or plot of ground, bush, or other land; obi mim sūare kō a onam so, nobody knows where he roves or roams about; mihyiaa no na onenam s. bi so na mefaa no dweñ, I met him strolling about in the bush and made booty of him; wōaūhū ne s. so, no vestige of him was found; wo de, woamfi sūare bi aniaase korā, you did not come very far!*

asūā-sā, *a weight of gold, 27 dollars or ackies, fl. 1s. 6d. pr. 132.*

o-sūā-nsawa, -nsateā, *a kind of shrub with edible fruit.*

nsú-ase, *the bottom of a river or of any other water. pr. 2716.*

asū-a-sém [asém a wosūa] *any piece of instruction, precept or doctrine to be learned; catechism.*

[water.

asu-asú [*pl.* of asu], *waters here and there; tu as., to walk in*

sñaw, *v. [inf. a-, red. susñaw] to lop a tree or its branches, to cut branches off a tree.*

su-báñ, *figure, form, shape, fashion; stature; constitution, condition, quality, nature; kind, pattern; cf. su, bañ; nesúbañ (= nipa-báñ, nipadua) this se oyi de, in his figure he resembles this one; ntama yi s. ye fe, this is a fine kind or pattern of cloth; mihūū ade no, na mañhū nes. yiye.*

o su-béñ, = ñño, *palm-oil.*

asu-bó, *inf. 1. [asu bó] the overflowing of a river, inundation. — 2. [bó asu] a bathing in fresh water, the act of diving in water; a cleansing, wetting or dashing with water. [Obó nehó asu, he dives; maikāsa mekóbó mehó asu; ó, ne hó ye fi, móúkóbó no asu! esono móńkoguare no! woguare no, e.s. wóaso saw mu na wóde reguare no.] — 3. an ablution, purification; a religious ceremony connected with application of water, also without washing or diving the whole body; cf. ahódwira, asumguare. [Obó nehó asu = obó ne kára asu; wóbó wóñhó asu a, euyé se wóde usu no guare wóñhó ñhínā, na wóde kakrá bi na epeté wón so a.s. wóde sinsiām wóñhó.] — 4. fig. a setting to rights, correction, remonstrance, reprimand. [Asubó yi, ete se obi ye onipa bone na wóde no abéré wo se: kyere no nyansa; na wanye yiye a, na wuse: mabó no asu abó abó (abó, mpeñ du), (w)anye yiye, wannyā kōma-pá bi (= makyere no nyansa akyere akyere, waiñhū); gye se wóde no akó ton'asūm akóbó no foforo]. — 5. the act of baptizing; Christian baptism.*

asubó-fwéfwéfo, *pl. id.. candidate for baptism.*

o-suboní, *pl. a-fo, baptist: a) one who administers baptism, specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ; b) an anabaptist, one who maintains that baptism ought to be administered only to adults by immersing the body in water.*

asu-boá, *pl. n- [nsu aboa] water-animal, i.e. a quadruped living in the water, espec. the crocodile or alligator, s. odenkyem.*

o-sū-boáfo, *pr. 3104.*

o-su-hòdòm, *water-dog*. pr. 3105. = osukramañ.

o-su-bóń, pl. a-, *valley*, with or without water; cf. oboń, oboń-o-subońkóló, = osukramañ? [hnuu.

asu-bòntéń, pl. n-, [nsu, abòntéń] *river, stream*; cf. asu, asuteń.

asu-bòntéń-áno, the *bank of a river*, cf. asukoń. [river.

nsu-búńmù, -búńm, [nsa, búń] a *deep place in the water*, in a o-su-dámá, s. osuhuru.

asũ-de, *things (ade) that cause or deserve weeping*. pr. 2411.

sũ-dew, *sweet* i.e. *pathetic* or *affecting lamentation*.

súdío, Ak. = suru.

sũere, red. susũere, v. Kuk. = sũa, susũa.

o-sũ'fò, pl. a-, *weeper, mourner*. pr. 3106.

asu-gũàr é, inf. [guare asu] the act or art of *swimming*. (Diff. asumguare.) — o-suguaréfo, pl. a-, *swimmer*.

su-guá-séń [nsu, guare, oseń] *washing-pot*. pr. 176.

asu-harefo [asu, hare v.] *ferry-man*.

asu-hina [nsu ahina] *water-pot*. pr. 3109.

o-sú-huru, pl. a-, [nsu, awuru] a species of *turtle* or *tortoise* found in rivers; = osudánná, sukyekyere, súpurupù; cf. apohuru.

o-su-hyé, *roof*, espec. its *outside* or *upper side*; neakata dampare so; cf. odámpare. — osuhyé-fá, *one half of a roof*, pr. 3110.

o-su-ká, n-, a *hollow passage* or *fissure in the ground*, caused by the water, *gutter*; *channel* or *bed* of a river or brook; cf. obóńká, subóń.

asu-kò, inf. [kò asu] 1. the act or duty of *going for water*. pr. 1627. — 2. ò as., *to dive, descend* or *plunge into water, thrust the body deeply under water*; hye (obi) as., *to dive, submerge* or *immerse (one) into water*.

sukò'kó, pl. n-, a kind of *lily*, growing in watery places.

o-su-kóm, F. n-, [nsu okóm] *thirst*; os. de me, *I am thirsty*. Mt. 5,6.

asu-kòń, n-, *bank of a river*; pempe a ewò nsu hò; asukoń-so nna, *willows*. Ps. 137,2.

asu-kòńkòń, pl. n-, a kind of *water-bird*.

asúkòt'wéá, *hail-stone, hail*; = amparuwbo; as. pi agu 'ne.

nsúkówa, nsikowá, the smallest kind of *sea-fish*; pr. 1848.

o-su-krámáń, *water-dog*; = osubòdòm, osubońkótó.

súkũ [Eng.] *school*; kò s., *to go to school*; kyere or ye s., *to keep school*; cf. sũabea.

súkũ, sùkusuku, *slovenly, disorderly*; ne hò ye s. (ss.) dódo.

sukudóń, a *popgun, a child's gun*, being a toy for children; pápá'kú a.s. bańkyedua a wot'wa na wotu mu furu de abũrobia tuntum ahye áno, na wot'wa dua we áno, na wode pia abũrobia no akyi mā efi adi, na ne tow no agyigye.

sukũ-póń, *university*; s.-sũafo, *student of a university*.

nsu-kũrúwá, *water-pot, jug, jar, pitcher, ewer*.

sukúsùkú, a kind of *net (?)* for catching fish; s. asàwu

asukwańkyeba, -kweńkyeba, F. snow. Mt. 28,3. Mk. 9,3.

o-su-kyekyere, = osuhuru.

s u-kyèù è' [nsu a akyeù]† *icc.*

s u-kyéremá [nsu ñkyéremá]† *snow.*

asum' = asumu, *water-place*, a place where the water collects and whence the Negroes fetch it; *well, pond, brook or river*; *pr.* 3075.

sùm, *v.* [*red.* sunsum] 1. *to stand*, of things forming a heap or mass, or being of a considerable circumference (*cf.* si of thin or slender things, or of hollow structures, as houses); abó kúw bi sùm hò, *a heap of stones is set up there*; abo, ñhwèa, ðote, ntrama sunsum hò, *there are heaps of stones, sand, mud, cowries.* — 2. *caus.* with de, fa &c. *to set, put, place*, espec. in heaps or in a mass: fa abo no sunsum hò; wòde okorow s. wiyammo āno de gye ðokono a wòyam gu mu; *syn.* sòw; woakekã ðote asunsum ðań no hò, *they have heaped up mud or clay around the base of the house.* — 3. *s.* afiri, *to set a snare or trap*, = sua afiri; *pr.* 2081.3113. — 4. *s.* brode, kwadu, *to plant plantains, bananas*; *pr.* 3112. *cf.* tew. — 5. *to put or use as a support, rest, stay, or prop*; *to lie, repose or rest on, to lean upon or against*: òsum ne nsá, *he supports his head by his hand or arm*, whether he be in a sitting or in a lying posture; ósum ðáw, *he supports his chin by the hand* (wunnyā nnae na wote hò na wusum wo nsa a, wofre no dawsúm); osum sūmí, *he rests his head on a pillow*; òsum ðań, *he is leaning against the wall*; *cf.* waw. — 6. *to push, thrust*: wasum abofra no afwè hò, *he has pushed the boy so that he fell, has run the child down, has cast the boy down to the ground*; wosum no fií adi, *they cast or thrust him out*; *pr.* 345.368. osùm' poń no kyenee, *he thrust the table down.*

e-sùm, *the dark, darkness*; esùm kábi, kùntāńń, kùsū, tùm, *black darkness*; esum aba, *darkness has come, it has become dark*; esum ðuruu asase no so, *a darkness came over the land*; owia duru sūm, *the sun is darkened*: — esum apatuw atu, *the darkness has disappeared at once*; — n'abrabo mu ye sūmsūm, *her dealings are not plain and upright.*

e-sūm-adze, esūm-asem. *F. secret, mystery.*

sūma, *v.* *F.* = hintaw, *to hide, to be hidden.* *Mt.* 5,14.11,25.13,33.44.25,18. *Mk.* 4,22. — nsūmam', *F.* = kokoam', *in secret, secretly, privily, privately.* *Mt.* 1,19.2,7.6,4,6.24,3. nsumam' bon, *secret sins*; ns. asor, *private prayer.*

asumāmmá, *pl. n.*, [*dim. s.* sumáń] an *amulet of little significance* (*pr.* 655.) or *worn only as an ornament*; woye ebi few so; wòde ñhenewa nè akò ntakara nè ñkyekyerā bobo toto woń hò; *cf.* ñkufe.

sú máń, *Ak. -ne, pl. a.*, 1. *charm, amulet, talisman*, worn as a *remedy or preservative* against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft, consisting or composed of various things, as feathers, hair, or teeth of various animals, beads, scraps of leather or paper inscribed with mystic characters &c. and tied round some limb or hung about the neck. *pr.* 162.655.115. — 2. any *protecting power*, including the abosom: oko n'asumáń akyi, (*euphem.*) = *he died*; *s.* wu.



o-súmànní, *pl.* asúmanfó, *nea* osuman yē *ne* dea no, *the owner of a charm; one who understands to make amulets and sells them; sorcerer, magician; onipa* a asuman pí nē as. ahōōdeñ wō ne usam'.

asumān-sēm, *sorcery, witchcraft, magic, enchantment.*

asumān-núru [aduru] *amulets to cure a disease.*

sumāna, sumēna, sumirā, *sweepings, dung; dung-hill, heap of sweepings, found at the end or outskirts of every negro town.*

[*pr.* 9. 1680. 3115-18.

su-menewá [nsu menewa] *the wind-pipe, supposed by the negroes to be the passage by which water or any other liquor is taken into the stomach.*

asum-guare, *inf.* *the washing of one's soul (s. okāra) in the (holy) well or other water, a ceremony performed by a king or any other wealthy person in thankful acknowledgment of the prosperity procured to him by his soul. This washing, being considered as a purification and as a means of ensuring further prosperity, is at the same time an occasion to display one's riches and show one's munificence by the feasting following upon the ceremony.*

asum'guare-de, *things (ade) to sacrifice for one's soul, or to be shown and spent in the said ceremony. pr.* 505.

sū mǐ́, Ak. sūmié, *pillow, cushion; nea* wōda a wosūm a.s. wōde wōnti *to so.*

sū m-nè-hyē ñ [dark and light] *a kind of butterfly.*

sū m pí́, *a raised ground, stand, tread, stage, scaffold, platform; dōte* a wōboro no pempe a ohenē trā so. 2 *Ki.* 11, 14. 2 *Chron.*

sū m pí́, *lead; syn.* wósów.

[6, 13. *Nch.* 9, 4.

sunsun, F. = sunsumma, *shadow. Mt.* 4, 16.

nsu-nām, nsú-nām [lit. *water-flesh*] *fish. when considered as a kind of food; cf.* nām, apatā. F. asunam, *Mk.* 6, 41.

sun-dze, F. = sumii, *pillow. Mk.* 4, 38.

nsu-nōá [asase a ewō nsu āno] *a land or country by the side of a river; in Akp. espec. applied to Akwam; cf.* nsu-āno.

nsunsonmā [osunsoñ, ba, *dim.*] *small worms.*

o-sunsón, Ak. osonsón, *pl. a-, worm; cf.* aboā, a) *intestinal worm (yam's.), helminth; oyare* as., *he suffers from worms; b) earth-worm; c) slow-worm, blind-worm, a harmless reptile resembling a serpent, believed by the negroes to be blind. pr.* 2274. 3119.

asunsoñ-púpúw, *slimy mud or silt left by earth-worms; dōte* a asusow tue a, asunsoñ boaboa āno gu wuram nē bañ ase nē akwañmu.

sunsūá, F. = sunsūane. *Mk.* 14, 63. — sunsūañ, *red. v., s. suañ.*

nsúnsūañ, *the water of a heavy shower of rain overflowing the ground, but quickly flowing away; etōd.* Nkrañfo sesaw ns. na sē ohoho retwam a osukom de no a, wōde mā no na onom. *pr.* 3120ff.

nsúnsūan-su, *id.* Ohoho yē ns. *pr.* 1411.

[*pieces.*

sunsūane, *red. v. sūane, to tear (much, in many places) in*

súnsúm, *red. v. s. sūm.*

sũnsũm, the soul or spirit of man; a spirit, ghost; F. *pl. n.*, Mt. 8,16. Mk. 1,27. cf. sunsumã, okãra, houhom.

sũnsũmã, 1. shade (cf. oũwini), shadow. — 2. = sunsum: me s. ato me so = me hõ aye yiye; ene de, minnidi 'ne, me s. agu me so; cf. ohõntowoso.

asunsuma-bo: tow as., lit. to cast stones at a shadow i.e. to do any thing at a venture, at hap-hazard, at random; obõmõfo tã tow as. a, eĩkyé na ne nsa apa, if a hunter often fires at random, he will probably kill a person unintentionally; watow as. abõ oyi diũ se ono na oũiaa ade no, he at a venture named this one as having stolen the thing.

suntĩ, v. Ak. fũinti = hintiw, to stumble, trip; — to cause to stumble. *pr.* 2711.

sunuma, As. boil (?).

e-suo, o-suo, asuo, nsuo, Ak. = esu, osu, asu, nsu.

sũõ dũnã [G. šuõdũnã, prop. an elephant's buttock] a roof protecting also the gable-ends of a house, not only the sides, as suhye.

asũõgya [asuo agya] the other side of a river. *pr.* 3107f.

esuom', F. at midnight, cf. odasum. Mk. 13,35.

o-suo-nẽ-õbañ, Akw. some part of the human body (below the nape?) = nnawasé, mfẽase.

asuo-yawa, Ak. = ekoro, Akp., water consecrated to a fetish, in which the kõmfo stirs to soothsay from it.

o-su-põno, gutter, spout, made of the bark of a tree and used where two roofs meet on a wall. *pr.* 1019.

su-põw, sũpõw, *pl. n.*, island, isle. [G. fãkpõ, nšõkpõ.]

sũpurupũ, a kind of turtle; *pr.* 3123. õte se akyekyere, na nsum' na õda; cf. osũhuru, apõhuru.

suro, v. to be afraid (of), to fear, dread; cf. fere. *pr.* 1114. 2274.

o-suro, *inf.* fear; cf. ehũ.

[2602. 2613. 3124-35.]

nsurõ-gya, a climber which after some contact with fire is fit to bind things with; wõde kõ gya a, na aye betẽ ansã-na aye yiye na wõde kyekyere adesoã, gyateũ n.a.

suru, sũdũo, a weight of gold = ntaku 36, 4½ dollars or ackies. or 1l. 3d. Cf. dũoasuru, peresuru.

nsũ-sã, the palm-wine distilling from the newly cut palm in the first five days; = ntẽteasã, s. nsãfufu.

nsusoã, *pr.* 3136. s. nsũsũã.

ãsũsow, the first or great rainy season, from about April to July; cf. adom; as. atue, the rains have set in; afrihyia yim' as. ware, the rainy season lasts long this year. *pr.* 3137f. [G. agbiẽnã.]

ãsũsow-bõre, rainy season; as. na mẽkõ hayi se hayi.

asuso-bũrow, corn grown in the time of the early rains, opp. adommũrow.

su-sõno [nsu, esono] hippopotamus.

susu, v. F. sũsũ, to measure, Mt. 7,2. Mk. 4,24. s. susuw.

susūa, *red. v. sūa*; woī ñkūrow susūae, *opp. sōsōe*.

nsusūā, (*pr. 3136.*) a kind of *pot-herb*; fañ bi, atom'de.

sūsūā, F. = sunsūane, *Mt. 26,65.*

susūampa(ara)de, F. *inasmuchas, forasmuchas, since. Mt. 25,40.*

nsusūasu, F. = nsunsūansu. — susuaw, *red. v. sūaw*.

susu-dé, any *thing* or *instrument* (ade) for *measuring* (susuw). — F. asūsūdze, *Mk. 4,24.* — susú-dhá, *measuring rod* or *stick, measure, yard, ell; rule, ruler; station-stuff.*

susú-hāmā, *measuring line* or *cord; station-line.*

nsusui, *v. n. 1. measure.* — 2. *thought; cf. asensusuw.*

o-susu-kā, *inf. [susuw, kā, to speak]* prop. the act of *uttering what one thinks, utterance of a mere suspicion, unfounded imputation, groundless inculpation, false accusation, aspersion; óyè (me hō) os. = óyè mmotosó or ntwatosó = wabō or watwa asem ato me so, he charges me with something without foundation, renders me suspected or suspicious; woye os., you are in the habit of framing (inventing, fabricating) falsehoods; — eye os. (= mmotoso, oñwetare), it is only fiction, an unfounded suspicion, aspersion.*

susú-kōra, a *measuring calabash, a measure* for dry things (as corn, salt &c.) or fluids (as palm-wine, palm-oil).

susuw, *v. 1. to measure, espec. by the application of a staff* or similar instrument of a certain length: os. ntama, *he is measuring cloth; pr. 791.807. cf. hye; — to sound, to search* or *measure the depth of, pr. 158. to calculate the capacity of, pr. 346. — to estimate; — to adapt, pr. 3139f. — 2. to think, imagine, suppose, presume; s. hō or so, to think on, reflect upon; to consider; to meditate; cf. dñcñ; s. hō or so yiye, consider it well. — 3. s...so ye, to measure, meditate on and do i.e. to imitate; pr. 2283. cf. fñc...so ye, to copy. — F. osusū no do se de, he says after him, as follows; — wosusū wanā do bō nyimpa, in whose image (likeness) was man created? — 4. múnusuw' mo ani ná munnye yēñ kakrá, measure your eyes i.e. moderate your desire and do not take too much from us, make a moderate demand, impose on us a reasonable fine. — 5. susuw kā, to guess; to utter a suspicion; cf. osusukā.*

nsusuw-hō, *inf. the act of thinking on, reflection.*

nsusuw-só, *inf. pattern, model; example; cf. ñfñeso.*

Nsuta, *pr. n. a town* at the confluence of two rivers, Gr. p. XIII.

asú-teñ, *pl. n., a long-stretched piece of water, flowing water, river; pr. 301. — F. asutsen; cf. asu, asubouten.* [aniwa.

nsú-ti, the *head* i.e. source of a water, brook or river; cf. nsu-

nsú-tō, *inf. [tō nsu]* the act of *breaking an oath or covenant, breach of faith, faithlessness, perfidy.* — nsutōfú, *one who violates a covenant, truce or engagement, truce-breaker; an unfaithful, untrustworthy person; onipa a wo-nè no apām se mobeye biribi, na ade no ye ñu a, ogyaw to wo ñkō so.*

asu-tu, *inf. [tu asu] whispering.* — o-sutufu, *pl. a., whisperer, conveyer of intelligence secretly, instigator.* — asu-tutú, *inf. [tutu asu] a whispering, whisper, whispering talk; as. na ede asem ba, pr.*

asú-tŵá, *inf.* [tŵa asu] the act of *crossing* (or *ferrying over*) a river.

asu-tŵaree, a *place where a river is crossed* in boats, *ferry*.

Asutware, *pr. n.* a town on the right bank of the river Volta.

su-tŵene, a medicinal *herb*.

suw, *v.* to rot, *putrify, moulder, decay*; *cf.* pōrow; — nkesua no asuw, *this egg is putrid*; asawa no asuw, *this thread is spoiled*, being no more strong, but easily breaking.

asuwá, *pl.* nsuwa-nuwa, [asu, *dim.*] a *small water, brook, rivulet, rill, streamlet*. *pr.* 3142f.

nsuwín, *F.* = nsuonwini, *cold water*.

o-su-ŵisiē, -wusiw, *cloud*; *cf.* omunuikum, osu.

o-sú-wó, *pl. a-*, a *serpent* living in water, *water-snake*.

nsu-wònséā, *drizzling rain*; ns. regu, *it drizzles*, = osu repetē ñketeñkete. *Mic.* 5,6(7).

asu-wu, *F.* *death in or by water*; wu as., *to be drowned*.

esu-wusiw, *F.* *cloud*. *Mt.* 24,30. 26,64. *Mk.* 9,7.

nsu-yiri, *F.* suyir, *inf.* *inundation, flood, deluge*. *Mk.* 24,38f.

sw, occurs in *F.* (*in A. W. Parker's writings*), as follows:

aswaso, = asōasō. — swca, soča, = soa. — swia, snia = sua.

swē = soē. — swō = so (Mk. 1,13.). — swom' = so mu. —

swor = sore.

## T.

The dental consonant t occurs before pure and nasal vowels. — In several Fante dialects t is changed into ts when coming before the vowels e & i, seldom before ē. — In a few cases t interchanges with s; *cf.* tōā & sōā; ntokota, *F.* nsokota; koto, *F.* kosow.

The combination tŵ has nothing to do with the sound represented by single t, and will be treated afterwards by itself.

ta, *v.* [*red.* teta] 1. to *dab* a sore or wound at one or several places with plaster or sticky medicine; to *lay* or *put* (a medicine) upon or into a sore or wound; ode aduru ta ne kurum; okyēna me ta me gyato (wō me nammōimū), *to-morrow I shall dress* (the ulcerating tumours of) *my jaws*. *pr.* 3234. — 2. ta ntasuo, *s.* ntasuo.

ta, *s.* taw.

tá, *adv. just. exactly; completely. throughout; syn.* pē; meko-dun kūrom hō ara ta na me nua no behyiaa me wō kūrotia; misii ðaŋ mu hō ara ta na mesaŋe; oboō ne ñkūro kosii ta; womā wōŋ nsā hyia ta.

ta, the *muw* of fowls (birds); *cf.* ofuru.

e-ta, *pl. id. pot-ladle; syn.* bebetá; dua (dŵuma a.s. opampān) a wōseŋ no trātrā a wōde nū mmōre mu, wōde kā ñkokonte a.s. abete a.s. olu; *cf.* kwankora; watŵa ne ta so, e.s. wokekā wohō dā a.s. wнді asem bī dā, na akyiri ehia wo na wuntumi nye nea kaŋ woyee bio.

e-ta, o-, *pl. a-*, *bow* for shooting arrows; *syn.* tadua, kuntuŋ; *cf.* bemma, *arrow*; — ne ta mu agow or agugow, *his bow is slackened* or

*relaxed; fig. he flags, is fatigued, exhausted, debilitated, unnerved, weak* (bodily and mentally, intellectually and morally or spiritually), *low-spirited*.

a ta, *twin, male twin, twin-brother; pl. nta, twins* (nuipa bānu a ohea bākō awo wōn dakoro); — nta-teñ, *male twins; — Ata, pr. n. (pr. 3144-48); Ata-panyiñ, the first-born male twin, Ata-obiwom', Atakūnā, the second male twin; pr. 3148. — wōwo barima nē bea a, wōfre wōn 'Takyi-nè-amane; cf. Ta'wia.*

a tā', atawá, *pl. n., female twin, twin-sister. Atā-panyiñ, the first-born female twin, Atā-obiwom', the second female twin.*

n ta in cpds. *signifies double; cf. ñkwanta, mawuta, ntuta. Phr. wope ti pe nta, = wope ade abieñ prekō.*

Nta, *pr. n. of a country; capitals: Salaga (Saraha), Peme; s. Otani.*

tā, *v. [red. tetā] (obsc.) to emit or let out wind, to fart. pr. 1388.*

o-tā, *inf. wind, windiness, flatulence. pr. 3008.3149.*

tā, *v. [red. tātā] 1. to become (contin. to be) level, even, flat, plane, horizontal, to form a plain; ehanom tā, here it is level, even, flat ground; muntu dote nsiw amōa no usesew hō mmā eho ntā, dig earth, fill up the hole, and level it, that the place becomes even or a plane. — 2. to make or render level &c., to level; tā so, Ky. tē so, to level. — 3. to become smooth and quiet, of a sheet of water; ta dziññ, F. = ye kōmm, be still (of the sea). Mk. 4,39. — 4. contin. to stand, of fluids in an excavation, hollow place, broad vessel; to stand, be put or placed, of vessels that have more horizontal than vertical extension, as kora, ahina (cf. gyina, si, sum): usu tā gya so, water is (standing) on the fire; n'aduan tā hō, e'tā poiñ so, his food stands there, it stands on the table; ahina, kora tā hō, a pot, a calabash is standing there; spec. to stand upright (opp. butuw): ne korabañ, wotow kyene a, e'tā hō (e'tātā hō) dā, this sort of calabash, when thrown away, always comes to stand upright. — caus. to put or place: fa akoniñua no tā hō, put the seat (a stool of more breadth than height) there! obi mfa aduan ñkotā ñkwanta, pr. 284. — 5. to float, as sea-weeds; pr. 3499. — 6. tā..mu, to put in or sew on (a piece), to mend, patch, botch; Lk. 5,36. F. Mk. 2,21. cf. 7. — 7. tā(.)mu (of persons), to sit, as in water or mire: o'tā nsum', abofra no tā dotem'; caus. to set; cf. kukūru-me-tā-a'wiam'. — 8. Phr. o'tā mu, odi tā mu, he sits in scil. abundant wealth, he rolls in riches, wallows in wealth. — 9. tā tuo, to level, point or aim a musket; o'de ne tuo atā me so (o'de ne tuo asi ne bo rebetow abo me), he aims his gun at me; o'tā ne f'wēde, he directs his spy-glass. — 10. Phr. tā wo bo, set your heart at rest, compose your mind! — 11. tātā ñsem, to settle, set at right, adjust disputes or other matters. — 12. Phr. madidi na me sē atā, prop. my teeth have stuck fast in eating, i.e. I have eaten with a good appetite; eho de, mididii, me sē antā, there I did not relish what I ate. — 13. o'dom ntā wo! the o'dom water shall remain with thee (i.e. not be vomited); o'dom atā no (or agyina no), the ordeal has decided against him, proved him to be guilty.*

tā, *v. 1. to pursue, persecute, chase, run after, with hostile intentions or in joke; pr. 2250. 3150ff. — o'tā aboa, ne tamfo &c.; o'tā*

mé de-kohyén ahemfi, = ódì m'ákyì ara de-kodú ahèmfì; *cf.* sē, tiw, [G. tao.] — 2. *to continue, do often or repeatedly:* otā kò ho, *he often goes there;* Gr. § 107, 21. 230, 1. otā ye sã [G. efò nakài fémò].

tā, *adv. continuously;* wofwée no tā tā tā, *they kept flogging him, flogged him long.*

tā, Ak. tawá, *obsol. taba* [Port. *tabaco*] *tobacco;* hye tā, *to fill a pipe;* *cf.* kēsi, ahabantā, asra, ahúàhā'. *Phr.* omfá no ñhye tā, = omfá no nye fwē, *he esteems him for nothing.*

atá, *atawa, the fruit of a certain tree. pr. 2769.*

atā', *atawá. s. after ata.*

atā, *inf.* [tā, *v.*]: tǔwē atā (wò..hò), *to struggle, contend (for).*

nta-baù, *wing, pinion of a bird, wing of an insect; fin of a fish;* *cf.* nta-kāra, ntahua, ntetew.

taba nfo, *beater, one who beats up game in a battue; s. atwē.*

taba w, *v. to be overdone in cooking;* aduañ no at. = abeñ a-tábiló, *child. lang.* [G. tabiló] = asrāfo. [tǔwam'.

o-ta bir(i)ā, *a kind of sual. pr. 3153. 3426.*

o-tabirifo, = okwatafo? *pr. 3154.*

tábó', *pl. n.,* [Port. *taboa*] *board. F. = bréte.*

ntábowá, *dim. a small board.*

atǎ́ bó (atǎ́bó). *sling; tow at., to sling, throw with a sling.*

ntáboi, = nteboe; ahintasem; onim wo nt. mu.

o-tabóù, *pl. a., paddle, a sort of short oar with a broad blade.*

[*pr. 3155.*

Tabóù [orig. Port. *está bem, bom, bõ, it stands or is well, a reply to the saluting question (kúm'sotá) como está, how does it stand i.e. how are you? used by the liberated Mohammedan slaves who came from Brazil to Dutch Akra about 1835-40, then converted into a name of that country] Brazil; the West Indies [from which some Christian immigrants came to Akuapem 1843]. *Cf. Zim. Ga Voc. p. 283.* — Tabóùní, *pl. -fo, a Mohammedan come from Brazil; a West-Indian.**

ta-daù, *F. = asese, ntamadaù. Mk. 9, 5. — si t. = bõ nsoaba.*

atade, *pl. n., a complete dress or any part or article of clothing made in the European manner, so as to answer to the form of the body; at. ññúsó, coat, upper-coat, upper- or outer garment, frock, gown &c. at. ñhyease, under-dress, under or nether-garment, under-prettycoat; at. wuw, robe, gown; — cf. ntama, batakari, koto, kotoku, trõs, kāmīsā; — hye at., to put on, or (contin.) to wear clothes (cf. tura ntama); yi nt., to undress.*

atade-hyefó, *pl. n., a person, pl. people in European dress.*

o-ta-d u a, 1. = ta, *bow; the strip of wood of which an archer's bow is made; bow of a spring. pr. 3156. — 2. a wooden instrument resembling a bow, used for separating cotton from the seeds; mmea de ta porow asawam'. — 3.† distaff. Prov. 37, 19.*

a tá dǔé, *a kind of sweet oily nut or bean growing under-ground*

as the ground-nut (úkate); *cf.* atwē; when cooked, they are called aboboi. [G. atāimè, *tiger-nut?* *cf.* akwēi, aboboi.] *pr.* 100.3506.

o-tā-dwéàm, *pl. a-, an excessive smoker. pr.* 2748.3157.

táfàrà kyé, a term of apology, used to excuse an improper or indecent expression, or by a person who involuntarily happens to incommode another, e.g. by treading on his toes: *excuse me! I beg your pardon!* — to t., to apologize, make excuse. *pr.* 1488. *Cf.* pa kyew, kose, sebe o.

ntáfi, F. = ntasu, *spittle; to nt., to spit. Mt.* 26,67. *Mk.* 7,33.

tafo, *v.* = taforo. — táfò-dé, Akw. = nkyene, *salt.*

taforo, *v.* [*red.* tafotaforo] to lick, lap. *Judg.* 7,5. *Luk.* 16,21.

táförò-bótò, -bóntò, *pl. n-, plate; t. kесе, large plate, dish; cf. pr.* 3159. — tafotafò, *red. v.* taforo.

ntafò-ntáfò, a kind of lizard, *s. oketew.*

ntafowá, a magic production, performance by magic or sorcery, trick by legerdemain, sleight of hand, juggle, jugglery; oyi nt. = ode sumān ahōodeñ bi yi nkonyā a.s. óyè biribi a eye ñwōñwā.

ntafowa-yi, *inf.* witch-work, witchcraft, magic, sorcery; jugglery.

ntafowayífo, *magician, sorcerer, charmer; juggler, conjurer.*

ta-hāmā, *bow-string.*

atá-hínā, a large pot set in its proper place, into which the water, fetched in smaller pots, is poured; opòdo, ahina kесе a atā hō a wòkò asu gum'.

ntáhua, *down (feathers) of birds; cf.* ntabañ; nntenterehu.

tahye, F. = hyeta, to spread abroad (of fame). *Mt.* 9,26. *Mk.* 1,28.

nták a, a sort of bead; *s.* ahene.

taka, *creek. Nig. Exp. Voc., cf.* epo-faka, atekyé.

tākā, tākataka, *a. muddy, miry; marshy, swampy, boggy; wet all over; dripping with fat; - osu atò nti kuro yim' aye takatakataka; fam' ha ye takatakata; Huāfo de nkū, mmoa srađe, ohūām nè ñhwāne di afra sra tākā; wafow takā; fifiri afow no t.; wode nsu, ñkū, ñño afow no t. — cf.* tokō, atekyé.

ntakārá, F. ntekere, 1. feather, flag-feather, quill-feather, pinion; *pr.* 3160. — 2. quill, writing-pen; — *cf.* ntahua, ntabañ.

atakāra-bóa, *pl. n-, winged creature, fowl; cf.* anoma, atuboa.

ntakārá-wò-gyám', *lit. a feather is in the fire, = ye ntem kò so na ntakāra no rehyew! Phr. ohye no (or wòñ) tākrawògyám', he incites, excites or spurs him (them) to act unadvisedly, foolishly (otu n'asò mā oye bone bi a amannenyā wò hò); he excites him, sets him on, against an opposite party, he excites two parties against each other.*

ata-kora, a silver thumb-ring.

tàkú, *pl. n-, a weight of gold equal in value to about sixpence halfpenny. — taku-fā, the half of the former (but in F. = 6pence?).*

ntak uá, the hair tied together on the top of the head, so as to stand or stick out behind like a horn; *syn.* púa.

ata-kuru, *pr.* 2909.

Takyi, *pr. n. m.* — Takyi nè amanne, *s. ata.*

Takyiman, *pr. n.* the capital of Brõn, a country to the north-east of Asante proper, bordering with Ñkoransã in the west, from which the Fantes and the Gyãmans are said to have emigrated; Gr. p. XIII. (II. 1. Burum).

takyiman-sua, *As.* a *weight of gold*, = ntaku 44, 5½ *dollars* or *ackies*, 1l. 4s. 9d.

takyi-ampòù-béne, a name of the *bird* called asantrofi.

takyíridi, = agyegye-nsu.

tàm, *v.* [pure a; *red.* tentam] 1. *to clasp round, embrace; to wrestle*; wátàm dùà = ofàm dua no hõ rebeforo; wòátàm, *they have taken hold of each other in wrestling*; wótàm = wosũa ntòkwaw, *they are wrestling*; o-nè no tame na oboo no, *he wrestled with him and thrust him down.* — 2. *to take up a heavy thing*; kòtam adeso na bëra.

tàm tàm, *adv.* imitative of the sound of measured steps in walking *gravely* or *resolutely*: otutu ne nañ t.t. (otutu ne nañ mia-kõ-miakõ).

ẽ-tam [pure a] *placenta, after-birth*; ade a funuma toa so.

ntám, *oath*: *pr.* 3161. kã nt., *to swear, to take an oath*; kã ntañ-hunn, *to swear falsely*; womã no nt., *they put him on his oath*; ogye nt., *he desires to swear an oath*; wòde ntam gye no mã òkã, *they impose an oath upon him, admit him to swear an oath*; fa ntam gye me ná meñkã! = mesëre ntam; upon this the kyẽame says: kã Wuknda e! and the defendant or plaintiff says: mekã! — kwae nt., *to dispense from an obligation undertaken upon oath*; tõ nt., *to disregard or transgress an oath*; yi nt., *to give satisfaction for the neglect or transgression of an oath*; *pr.* 3316. — On the nature and significance of an oath in the sense of a T'shi man, *s. Cruickshank, Eighteen Years on the Gold Coast. vol. I. p. 256-268.* When one swears by a king or chief, he mentions a place or day which refers to the most calamitous event in the life of that chief or his forefathers or his tribe, whereby the said chief, in order to avoid a similar calamity, is prompted to look well to the matter which occasioned the oath, and to claim the forfeit due by him who disregards or acts contrary to the oath. The great oath of the kings of Asante is "Memeneda Koromante"; that of the king of Akuapem "Wuknda nè Sokodei"; in a similar way certain companies (asafo) have their peculiar oaths e.g. Akũropõn Asoñkofo ntam ne "Yawda". — Abõsom uni ntam, gye se wofre no bõ wohõ dua. Agya ntam n.s. wokã kyere onipa biara se: mekã wo se (wo nañ, wo amannehunn n.a.) se di asem yi mã me; na se wuse: "mekã wose, mekã woni" a, ẽn'de na woayaw no.

ntám' [*v. n. fr.* ta mu, *to lie in or between*] the place or time between, also the things between; *cf.* Gr. § 122. Akyem da Asante nè Akuapem ntam'; oboñ da mmepow abieñ yi ntam'; mansõ wo Akuapem nè Ñkrañ ntam'; ogyina me nè wo ntam', *he stands between me and thee*, also *fig.* in a good or bad sense: *he makes (acts as) the mediator between us, he prevents our becoming one &c. odi*



won ntam', *he is their mediator or go-between.* — ntam' no, *in the mean time.*

otám, F. *g.*, *pl. a.*, 1. Ak. the *under-garment* or *loin-cloth* of the negroes, = amōase, dānta. — 2. Akp. the *upper-garment* of the negroes, = ntama 2. *pr.* 3162*ff.* — 3. F. atam, *clothes.* — otám-āno, *the corner of the loin-cloth* as the place to keep gold-dust in, *purse.*  
[*pr.* 493.3164.]

ntámá, Aky. utómá, 1. *stuff, cloth, cotton cloth, calico*; nt. *horow, different fabrics: a) nkènté wa, of Negro manufacture: abere-wá, bommó, bupé, büróhóno, dahó-ehome, garégá, gyahánè, gyá-mará, ohyègyá, komúroku, ñkrümákwañ, kúbi, kyékyé, kyémé, ñkyeremú, maremare, mmobom' (of various colours), mmōsí, ańwō-ná-sòbó, nsā (Abibirim' kùntú, ntama-panyin a alene de kyekye ahe-ñña hò), asante-tómā, tétewakéro, owékómā; b) Abúrokyiri ntama, European stuffs: bew, birisi, abodabáñ, bofna, bommo-nuserewá, brofo-kénté, abúrokyiri-sñā, adatéwa, denkyebéó, domáre, duakóro, dukudóñ, adú-twúm, giñgan, agò, ago-dwumahóno, ohiáni-àgo, ohiáni-damas, kofi-àpó (Tom-Coffee), kōgyáñ (red twill), krádá, okra-kofi, okrá-ku, kumpoñ-ñwera, kùntú, mmam-móno (bañ mono, *raw herring*), mmew, nokoasíri, nnokúa (red), mmoñkó-besā, ññwérá, popo, sabire, sedā, osím' páp, siñkoro, sírikyi, atenká, antókò-asafó, ntwísá, ntwísa-tuntum, wáwa-aba, yísá-nè-ñkyéne.*

— 2. a *negro-dress*, made of European or native stuff, consisting of one large cloth wrapped round the body in various ways; *fura nt.*, *to wear a negro-dress.* — 3. any *piece of cloth* serving for other purposes: mpa so nt., (*bed*)-*sheet*; *bed-linen, bed-clothes, bedding*; opoñ so nt., *table-cloth.*

ntámā, -máwá, *dim.*, a *small piece of cloth, swaddling-cloth.*

támā, támatāma, *a. plain, even, level, smooth: okwañ so da ho t.*, *the way is plain.*

támā, támatāma, *a. smooth, soft, tough: wawow aduañ (or fufū) no mā afe t. or tt.*, *the yam has been pounded to great softness; cf. mātāmāta, hñññ &c.*

ntáma, ntámá [otán, *net. ba, dim.*] a *woven net, fine net-work, reticulated work; s. ananse-nt.*

ntámā-bamma, -bēnā, *riband, ribbon.*

ntámā-gów, a *ragged or tattered garment or piece of cloth; rag, tatter, shred; mean or tattered attire.*

ntámā-ñwene, *inf.* the act or art of *weaving; cf. asa, -dua, asawa (tenteñ), nsa, dñwesé, dñwesébóro, mfa, akorokorowa, anomá, aboso, kyeree, ñkyekyeree, dódowa.*

otámā-ñwemfo, *pl. a.*, *weaver; cf. oñwemfo.*

atámā-sí, *inf.* the act or business of *washing clothes.*

otamasífo, *pl. a.*, *washer-man, washer-woman. pr.* 3167.

ntámā-siñ, a *fathom or two yards (=6 feet) of cloth*, as bought from the European merchant; among the natives the length is only 5 feet.

ntám-márá [ntam, bra]: di nt., *to swear oaths on both sides; wodi nt. = asem biakó hò woká ntam afānú.*

atám-fí, atańfi, *inf.* [fi tań] *the first going out of a woman that has been lying in* (8 or 14 days after the beginning of her confinement) and the observance connected with it. (Wowo ba a, nnaawotwe woágnare ayi woti ahyehye afà otampá afura rékokyiń àde-dá-asè.)

o-támfo, táńfo, F. tńńfo, *pl. a., later, foe, enemy, adversury; cf. edom. pr. 1673.3168-73.*

tám-hofo, F. = otamasifo, *washer, fuller. Mk. 9,3.*

atám-mōe, F. gye . hō at., *to witness against. Mk. 14,60. 15,4.*

atám-mōe-so, Akw. = atāso, ntodowásò.

ntám-pé, ntampe-hāmá, *rope, large twisted cord; cable; also a rope girt round the loins; s. ntomporie.*

o-tám-po, *a roll of cloth. — tam-tam, s. tam.*

ntā-mú, *inf.* [ade a wode atā biribi mu] *patch, botch, piece (of cloth).*

tā-mu [s.tā8]: di tā-mu, *to live in opulence, affluence, wealth.*

tāmú-dí, *inf. a state of affluence, abundance, wealth.*

tań, *v. F. tńń [red. tentńń] to hate, dislike, detest, have a great aversion to; cf. kyí. pr. 428-433. 3175-80. 3503.*

tāń, tantńń, tantńńtań, *a. 1. ugly, disfigured; foul, dirty, nasty; opp. fe; cf. nńwini. — 2. odious, hateful, repulsive, offensive, disgusting.*

o-tńń, *inf. hatred; pr. 3174. cf. nitan; — mafa no tań, he has become odious to me, I hate him; wotew asem no tań kyene, they remove what makes the matter unbearable.*

o-tńń, *pl. a., a net in which fruits are carried; mmea de soa brode; wotwene no se asawu.*

o-tńń, *1. a parent of children, pr. 177. 3181-83. s. obńtań, obanintań, okokotań, dutńń, obitańbiba. — 2. the state or time of confinement for a woman lying in: obń wo a, nnaawotwe ana dadu-nuń-nuńnum ansń-na ofi tań, s. atńmíí.*

tan, Ky. = tńńi, *cf. kńtwi.*

tńńi, *v. [red. tńńtań] to leave a void or distance between; nuua 2 no ntam' tńń or tentńń, there is a distance between the two trees; — pńń, pompńń. — tńń-mu, aloof.*

tńńń, tńńń, *s. trń, v.*

tannń', *a pile or heap of wood to be burned or already burning.*

tńńe, *v. to stir, trouble, tease; to be stirred or troubled; only used with ani, face, surface: ot. n'ani, he does not let him rest, he troubles one who will sit quiet, enrages him, persecutes him; ohyé nń hía nń ańwěghow t. nipa ani, forcing (violence or oppression) and poverty and sorrow are the things that trouble a man; wotanee oman no ani, Acts 17,5.15,24. cf. hwanyań mu. — oman mu ani atane, the (whole) town is in alarm, uproar, disorder.*

ntaněaní, *inf. trouble, anxiety, commotion; disturbance; wabo no nt., he has made him uneasy, has disquieted, disturbed him; mesoma obi wo nńkyeń a, fńwe no so yiye na woammō no atńrńni. cf. anitane, anitance.*

ntáñ-hare, *quick breeding, easy child-bearing.* pr. 3181.

atán-hí: te w at., *to despise a sworn oath.*

ntáñ-hī, *inf. setting an oath at naught.*

ntáñ-húnu [ntam h.] *a false oath, perjury.*

Ō-tání, *pl. Ntáfó, a native of Nta, Nta-man; s. Gr. p. XV.*

tānī, *Ky. tan, spleen.*

ntáñ-ká, *inf. [kā ntam] the act of swearing an oath.*

ntankamagyánèwá, *a sort of bead, s. ahene.*

Ō-tāñ-kòkò [ŋtam or ntama kòkò] *purple (Lk. 16,19. atade kò kò) Acts 16,14. scarlet, crimson cloths or stuffs. Prov. 31,21.*

ntáñ-kyinnye, *pr. 3185. — tññ-mu, aloof.*

ntā-n-sā, *a weight of gold, = mperedwane 3, 108 dollars or uckies, 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ounces, 24l. 6s. pr. 3187. 3473.*

ntan-sem [ntam asem] *a matter concerning an oath, or in which an oath has been sworn.*

atan-sère, *borrowing of clothes. pr. 3237.*

ŋ-tan-síñ, *s. ntamasíñ. — tantakorowa, s. sára.*

tantákúmā, *the largest species of beetle, goliath, Goliathus.*

tantáñ, *a., s. tañ; — woaye woti tantánta, ugly-headed fellow that you are! — atantán-ne, ade tantáñ, pl. id. a nasty thing.*

atántán-sem, asem a *eye tañ, ahisem, a nasty or impertinent saying or message.*

tāntiá, *pl. n., 1. a vessel to cover a larger one; pr. 1732. — 2. the cap of the pan (of a flint-lock) against which the flint strikes; dade a ebunw tua asò so, na twèrebó twèrèw anim a, epa ogya to otuo no asòm'. pr. 3189.*

ntan-tō, *inf. [tō ntam] transgression or disregard of an oath.*

ntántoá, *a kind of bead; s. ahene.*

ntan-twèe [ntam atwè]: *si nt., to beat about the bush in order to find out whether any oath has been sworn from which money may result.*

ntā-nu, *a weight of gold, = mperedwane 2, 72 dollars or uckies, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ounces, 16l. 4s.*

ŋ-tan-núru [ŋtañ aduru] *a medicinal plant; wònda nom se ayam-kaw aduru; esow aba na otípateram' di.*

ŋ-tán-núru, *a kind of tree, good for fuel; dutañ a woso.*

atan-yí, *inf. [yi ntam] money forfeited by an oath.*

ŋ-tan-nyigyáfó [ŋtañ a oye gyigya-gyigya, ne bo ñkye fuw] *an imprudent, rash, giddy parent who fights for his or her children whether they be right or wrong.*

atápé, *pl. id. wale (weal), streak or stripe; mark of a stripe or blow; a swelling or raising in the flesh caused by the touch of poisonous weeds (sásono) or insects (osā, bóagoru); boil, bump, pimple, pustule, ade a éhoñhoñ' wohō ñkete-ñkete-ñkete; ade a wòabò wò mmā na asóasòá (a. áhoñhoñ). Gen. 4,23. m'at, uti mikum aberante.*

tápó, *half a string of cowries, twenty cowries, about a half-penny; pr. 3190. cf. obañ.*

ta-porí, *a common ladle; pr. 3191.*

tā-púw, *tobacco-ashes. — atar, F. = atade.*

tāra... s. tra... — tārā, tānā, tēnā, s. trā.

tāradada, trara, *adv. imitative of the sound of water poured out: nsu gu fám' t.; cf. osu, t̄orododo, t̄w̄orododo.*

tāre, *v. [red. tetare] 1. cans. with de, fa & e. to cast or lay (at, upon, into): wode dote t. dañ, they plaster a house, overlay or cover a wall with clay; ode prāse atare kuru no so, he has laid a plaster on the wound; wode fa tare tokuru no mu, they fill up the hole with earth; de..t. ani, to paste up or on; — tare ñno so, to stop the mouth of a pot filled with palm-oil. — 2. to be cast, to stick or be fastened (at, in, on): dote t. dañ nohō; prāse t. kuru no so; amānā-gyirae t. ñhōma no ani, a postage-stamp is affixed to the letter. — 3. tare ..hō, to sit on; e.g. of a lizard. — 4. to subside, fall into a state of quiet; kwae no mu atare kōni, all is perfectly quiet (or, deep silence reigns) in the forest; wotaree kōni, they became quite silent.*

o-tare, *lake, pond, of sweet water; pr. 301. Ak. eko; cf. baka.*

ntare-hō, *v. n. [nea wode atare hō] the plaster of a wall.*

ntare-mú, *v. n. [nea wode atare mu] any thing inserted; insertion, intercalation, interpolation; an additional fee, charge or payment. (Wogyeno nt. ne se: ohene adi wo kasa agye wo se dare ha, na okyēame atew so se du, na ose: nea wodii no kasa no m'pe mmehyem'; a.s. ohene agye obi gnañ, na ognuñ no sūa, na wogyee nea wogyee ognuñ no wo ne ñkyeñ no hō se atiri 4 de kā hō a, en'de womfá ñkū ognuñ no hō ñkōmā ohene; sā dare 10 nē atiri 4 no na wofre no nt.)*

ntare-só, *v. n. [nea wode atare so] a plaster on a wound.*

tāsé, *v. F. tasē [red. tasetase] to pick up, glean, gather, collect, assemble; pr. 3192. metāsé moséa; meko wuram' mekot. ñwaw; otasee ne ñkūrofo de won koo osa (R. p. 236.) cf. boa auo; — t. mu, to pick out from, to choose among; — t. so, to take up one by one: me nē wo betase so, we will gather up the facts in question one after another; — t. akyiri, to meditate, reflect, muse (on, upon), to consider one by one, to carefully examine: otase ne nsem akyi, he "recollects" his words, i.e. he reflects on the single words spoken by another; ne nsem a obekāe da no ñhiñā na metasee akyiri no, mihiñ no se oye onokwafó.*

tā-séñ, *pl. n-, [tā oseñ] tobacco-pipe of native manufacture.*

tā-siw, *a heavy load of tobacco. pr. 1897. [pr. 727.1370.*

atā-só, *hip; cf. d̄woñku, thigh; aseñ, loins.*

ntā-so, *v. n. [ade a etā biribi so] head-piece, e.g. of a pillar.*

tasú, *a stand, standing, hiding-place, lurking-place in a forest, from which game is watched; bābi a abommofo ye trā hō tew aboa; okowaw (a.s. okobo) t.; ote tasum'.*

ntasu, *Ak. -suo, spittle, drivel, slaver; fe nt., Ak. ta, te or to*

ntasuo, *to throw out spittle*. *pr.* 1899.2347.3193f. — wato no nt. = wa-  
bo no dua, *he has cursed him*.

ntasúakródo, a slight *disease in the throat*; wo menewam' yare  
a eye wo na womene utasu a, enye yiye.

t a-s ū ā-n u [ta, asūānu] a *weight of gold*, = 1½ peredwāne,  
54 dollars or *ackies*, 3⅓ ounces. 12l. 3s.

tasu-tō, *inf.* the act of *watching women* to see their secret parts,  
a shameful deed punished with death.

tāta, *As.* a *two-edged sword*; ñkrante anofānu.

tātā, *adv.* imitative of the *setting of steps*: gye, gyigye or ye  
(abofra) t., *to lead (a little child) by the arms or in leading strings*.

[*pr.* 3504.

tātā, *red. v.* tā, *to be filled or swollen with water*; n'ani atātā  
(nsu), *tears have filled his eyes*; watātā, *he has the dropsy* [G. efufūi,  
*he is swollen all over*]; ne nan ase at., *he has the dropsy in his feet*.

atātā, *n.*, *inf.* *dropsy*; oyare a emā onipa hoñhoñ ne nan akwā  
so a.s. ne hōnam ūhinā, na ewo ho wo ho a, na ne bābi atu kuru na  
nsu fim' (sēwa bi tow wo hō a esen nsu pi). — minofra at. mā wōñ  
nan a.s. wōñ anim hoñhoñ.

atātā, *inf.* [tā] di at., *to run after each other in turns*, in play  
or with hostile intentions.

tātāw, 1. *a. plain, level, flat*; mfuwa t. so, *open, cultivated land*.  
— 2. *n.* *a plain, an open field, level land*; t. mu, t. so, *syn.* apā-so,  
apaw-so; t. yi, woadow mu; Asantefo nim t. mu kō.

ntatāwá [tā mu, Ak. tē mu, *to patch*] a *patch*; *pieces of cloth*  
of different stuff; waye ne ntama mu nt., ofura nt. ntama, *he wears*  
*a cloth patched with pieces of other stuff*.

ntā-teñ [ata] *male twins*.

tātrā, *a. wide, extensive, large*; *syn.* tētērē, hāhrā, kokūrō, para-  
dada; sare t., *an extensive plain, prairie or wilderness*.

taw, *a. plain, level*; asasetaw, *a plain; level land*; s. tataw.

taw, *v.* = tā(?)

taw, *a push with the hand by the neck*: ópò no taw, *he pushes*  
*him by the neck*; wopoo no taw fwee fam'.

ntaw-ntaw, *quarrel, angry contest, brawl, altercation, conten-*  
*tion. dispute*; wodí nt. n.s. wo-né bi nyā asem na moreyaw na mo-  
pe akō: *syn.* (di) akamekame, (di) t'wē-mā-mentwē, (ye) akasakasa.

tawá, atáwa, atawá, Ak. tā', atá, atá'.

tawa-gyá, *fire to light up a pipe with*; orebetew abofra no na  
wakofá no t., *he is about to take away the boy that he may serve him*.

Tawia, *pr. n.* a male or female born next after twins.

tayā, *pl. n.*, *tile*.

te..., tí..., is changed into tse... tsi..., in Fante words.

tē, *v.* Ak. = 1. tēw. — 2. = tē so, = tā so, *to level*; sesew so.

tē, = tēw, ntēw, *pr.* 3210.

te, *adv.* imitative of the sound of rending, breaking or tearing (in two): hamano atew tē; *the string broke at once; cf. wa, wē, pr. 3037.*

te, *v. contin.* [*red. tete, tetee; R. p. 236.*] F. tse, 1. *to sit: to be in a place, dwell, live, to have one's regular and lasting abode in a place: cf. wō, da; correl. v. trā, ba, kō, bētrā, kotrā (Gr. § 102,3); mete abūroguā so; ɔte daū mu; ɔte menifā; ɔte poiŋko so, he is sitting on a horse i.e. riding; pr. 2708. — ɔte teaseenam mu, he is sitting in a chariot, i.e. riding in a carriage; — anoma te afrim', pr. 2479; kūrow yi sūa, mmusūa abiesā pe na ɛte m(u); mmoa bebrē te asase so, ebinom nso te nsum; onipa te asase so ketewa bi na owu. pr. 3195-3202. — te hō, te ase, to live, exist; Onyankōpoi te hō or te ase dā. — 2. to be with respect to quality, to be in a certain state; correl. v. ye (Gr. § 102,4. 209,1. 255,5); wote se me, you are as I am; oho ho te se abofra, a stranger is like a child; senea afōa te na boha te, pr. 1410f. 1837. 2893. — wohō te dēu? how are you? mete yi-ye, I am well; onipa a ɔte sē (or ɔnte sē) na wawu yi! such a man (who scarcely had his equal) is now dead!*

te, *v. (red. tete)* F. tse, 1. *to perceive by the nerves of sensation, to feel; to perceive within one's self, to be affected by; also to be felt or perceived by; wo abā a woabome no antē me, (or) mante korā, the blow you gave me with your rod, I did not feel at all; ɔtee ne hōnam mu se ne yare no asā, Mk. 5,29. — te.. mā, to sympathize with: mete wo yaw memā wo, I feel your pain with you, I sympathize or have compassion with you concerning your grief. — 2. to perceive by the taste: mentē mako a ose ɔde agum' no, I do not perceive the pepper he says he has put in (in cooking the food); also to be felt or perceived by the taste; ŋkyene antēm', the salt is not to be perceived in it, it is not sufficiently salted. — nsā, mmekwañ no ate me dēw mu, the palm-wine, the palm-soup, is palatable to me, tastes sweet. — 3. to perceive by the smell, to smell, com. used with ŋkā, hūā: opete te funu ŋkā, the vulture smells a carcass; mete aduan no hūā, I smell the food; mahūam tā no mate se eye, I have smelled the tobacco and found it good. — 4. to perceive by the ears, to hear: wote dōñ ana? do you hear the bell? gyegyēgye nonti mentē n'asem; mete se akokonini reboñ, I hear a cock crowing. In the imp. tie is used. — 5. te asem, to obey; ɔntē ne nā asem, he does not obey his mother. pr. 581. — 6. te, te ase, to understand; mentē asem no ase, I do not understand the meaning of the word; the perf. mate is often said in reply to a command or request, involving not only that the person understands what is meant, but also his willingness to do what is desired: I have understood it and shall do accordingly. — 7. mate masie, I thought so beforehand, I anticipated that it would be or come so. — 8. Phr. te mu dēw, to enjoy the pleasure or benefit of. pr. 484.*

te, Ak. = tew. — ɔ-te, a kind of tree.

e-te, 1. a film, membraneous covering on the pupil of the eye, a disease of the eye, cataract, perh. also glaucoma, amaurosis, leucoma (albugo); ade kurukuruwa bi a enyiñ wo aniwa so; aboa a ewo wo ani so [kúrutiayisi], ekum no wie na ne ūhinā ye fitā a, na wo

ani ñhū ade bio; *pr.* 2295. — ete asi (no so, or) n'ani so, *he has got a cataract, has become blind with a cataract; pr.* 3628. — ete atu afi n'ani so, *he has been cured of his cataract.* — 2. fig. wón ani so tēw atew, *the object of their contention has been removed, their quarrel has been settled.*

até, a cushion, bolster or covering of leather, with various figures, e.g. for kings, to sit on; *cf.* sum; — bu até, *to make or sew such a chair-cushion.* — opònkò-até, *saddle.*

tē, *v.* to make wide, open wide; watē n'anom = ohān n'anom. *Pr.* 13,3. — *s. red.* tētē.

at ē, a beetle with small dots.

tē, tētē: oḍe so tē (= t̄wam?) *he snaps, snatches or catches it up or away.*

tē, *a., adv.* straight, -ly, -way; uprightly, honestly; onam tē, *he walks straight on or along, straight-forward, moves in a straight line;* wónam tē reba ne ñkyēñ, *they made up apace to him;* dua no nyiñ tē, *the tree grows straight;* n'asem nam kwañnu tē = n'asem tēe pe, *he is upright or honest in his dealings;* me nè nokware ainko tē; [*pr.* 3211.

tē, *n.* straightness; uprightness; frankness: ne tē ye me ñwō-ñwā; *cf.* tēe, trēñē.

teá, = duaseé, duásò, kàseé, mǎñkyiri, teasee; *cf.* tia, tiáf.

tē ā, tēatēā, *a.* narrow, small; thin, slender, slight, lean; close, tight, strait; okwañ, poma, atade; ne koñ tēatēā, F. tenāba, tenātenā, atenā, tsēaba, atsēa. *Mt.* 7,13,14. *Cf.* hilia, mūamūā, f̄wēaf̄wēā.

atēā, a kind of cashew tree and its edible fruit; *Anacardium occidentale.* [*pr.* 1491.

ante-ade [te, to feel] a cheerless, comfortless, dull, dismal place.

atēa kosewa [nea wate na okose] talebarer; òye at. = òyē ofáko nè fába, obetie nsem kókā na okotie bi bekā.

ateámògyá, a sort of bead; *s.* ahene.

nte-ase, *inf.* understanding. F. ntsease. *Mt.* 15,16.

teasé(à)-ēñam, *pl. n.*, [wote ase a, enam] carriage, waggon, coach &c. *cf.* kudó. — teaseñam-nañ, *waggon-wheel, carriage-wheel.*

tease-awú: oye t., *she is dead while she lives (1 Tim.* 5,6.) = ote hō de, nauso te se wawu ara ne sa.

o-teasefo, *pl. a.* [te ase] 1. an inhabitant of the earth, mortal, man, human being. *pr.* 2545f. *cf.* odesāni, onipa. — 2. a living person; opp. owufò, ośāmāñ; *pr.* 3215. — in appos. living: Onyame teasefo, *the living God.* — 3. one sitting on the ground, *pr.* 3214. — 4. one living on his estate, tilling the ground, opp. onantefo. *pr.* 2104.

te-bea, 1. a place of existence, abode; *cf.* trābea, trābere, trābew. — 2. manner or quality; nature; condition; rank; *cf.* su, bañ; dibea.

o-tebeá, a kind of tree good for fuel; dua kwadā bi, eye ogya.

nteberefúá, a kind of food prepared of plantains and palm-oil: wode bròdebuñ na ésiw na wode ñúo gu so na wode tu kwañ;

akunafo nso, wósiw bí di; wòñ de, wòde brodé kòkò' na éyè wòñ dé, wófre nò patransiáw.

tèbō, tèbòtèbò, *a. doughy, dough-baked; tough; ne dokóno ye t. = aso hūāññ.*

ntèbòe, ntàbòí, *existence, manner of living, behaviour, conduct, = nneye (wòbra wo kasam' a. na wófre nneye no se nt.); mahū wo nt. mu, I have seen through your dealings, = mahū wo akýì, mahū wo nneye a woye ñhīnā; Onyānkòpòñ nim me nt. ñhīnā mu, God knows all my ways (me trim' ò, me nneyeem' ò).*

tè-dùá [dua a wòatèw] *a planted tree: asubontèñ hō t. Ps. 1,3.*

tèè, *v. [red. tētèè] F. tsē, tsēa, Ak. tene, 1. a) to be straight, right, direct, even, level; b) to be erect, upright, right; c) to be right, correct; d) to be plain, straight-forward, honest, righteous, just; e) to be fit, suitable; to fit, suit; f) to seem or appear as right or correct; n'asem tēè pè, he is perfectly upright or honest in his doings; he is quite right in what he says; his cause is quite a righteous one; etēè (etené) sè bèn, it is as straight as an arrow, fig. it is quite correct; etēè me = èkò me nteñ; n'asem a orekā yì tēè me, what he says seems to me to be right. — 2. to flow, take its course; usu no atēè, the water is flowing along (though perhaps in curves). — 3. to make straight, straighten, pr. 1011. to stretch, stretch out, extend: otēè ne nsa, he stretches out his hand; mesòre matēè me mu, I am getting up to stretch my back; mekòtētēè me nan mu or m'apow mu, I am going to take some exercise by a walk (= mekopase) or by gymnastics; mekòtēè me mu, I am going to stretch myself i.e. lie down on a bed or couch; cf. twē ne mu; otēè ne mu tn 'mirika, he runs with his whole body extended to its full length (cf. Phil. 3,13); otēè nehō kasa, he speaks adroitly, in an adroit manner; akòa yì atēè nehō akasa, = wakā ne nsem ñhīnā akwañso-akwañso. — 4. to cause to form straight lines; to direct, train, exercise, drill: t. asràfo, to drill soldiers. — 5. tēè so, to rectify, correct; to set right, lead into or show the right way; to instruct, advise, admonish; to chasten, chastise, castigate, discipline; mā mentēè wo so, allow me to correct a misstatement. — 6. tēem', red. tētētēem', to cry out (Gr. § 214); F. tsēam, tsēatsēa mu, Mt. 27,22. Mk. 15.13.14. cf. bòm', paem'.*

ntēè-só, *inf. correction, instruction, discipline, chastisement.*

tētētēè, *red. v. 1. s. tēè 3-6. — 2. to cry at somebody, to threaten, rail, reproach. F. tsēa, to rebuke (Mt. 8,26), to chasten.*

atēè tētēè, *inf. threat, threatenings.*

téféréw, *pl. n-; cockroach, a beetle of the genus Blatta, Blatta orientalis; cf. kakaraka. — tefere-yam, s. yam, ringworm.*

téfwire, *1. a tooth-gaping, cf. gyaw; t. da né sēm'; yare t., pr. 2279. — 2. a gap-toothed person; onipa a né sè atu na okwai dam'.*

nte-hama, *the climber which yields the seeds called ntew, q.v. ntehyé, F. = teté, asthma.*

atéi, *malt, malt-dust; abürow a wòabuw mā affi na wòasiw de nsn alono de asi gya so de akosi ho, na ade bekyè na akaw, na wòsan nōa bio, na wotòñ.*



té-káń [tew, kań]: di. t., *to prevent or thwart another person's secret intentions, insidious acts or waggayings; yeadi no t. ammā wannā nea okofwefwēe no* (e.s. obi pe se okodi asem bi hintaw yeu na yeanyā ntem akosiw no kwai), *we have got the start of him in hindering him from carrying out his purposes.*

təkē, s. takā, atekyé.

ntekere, *Mf.* = ntakara.

té-kō, *inf.* [te, to hear, kō, to go] *talebearing.*

o-tékofo, *pl. a.*, *talebearer; òye ot.* = òyè teko, (asem biara a obete na okokā), *he is a talebearer; cf. ateakosewa.*

te kotékò, *hicough, hiccup; t. asi me, the hiccup has befallen me, I have the h.; also: kokotékò.* [G. fukofuko, hikohiko fele.]

tekrekyí, *pl. n.*, *a bag or sack plaited like a mat of a kind of grass or reed, smaller than "pae"; wobobo āno a, eye yiye, it may be rolled up. pr. 3216. — tekrektywá, dim. — Cf. kyereńkye.*

tekrema, Ak. F. tekyeremá, F. gyeremá, *tongue* (t. de sakramá). *pr. 769ff. 3217-28. — tekremā-afōa: otwítwa me t., he rebukes me sharply, severely. 2 Cor. 13,10. — tekremā-béré: óyè t., he has a soft, gentle, humble, modest tongue, speaks softly &c. — tekremā-búúw, stammering; òye a.s. oyare t., he stammers, mispronounces single letters, = okasa mātāmātā, cf. ópò dódów. — o-tekremafó, pl. a., liar, cf. otorofo; braggart; flatterer; babbler. pr. 3229.*

tekrema-kám, *a wound caused by the tongue i.e. by cutting words.*

tekrema-kyéne, -kyére, [tekrema a eye bōrobōro se nkyene] *a flattering tongue, flattery; oto no t. (= okā asem fremfrem kyere no, nanso nea orebeye de, ewo ne firim = wakoto no semmaradá) he entices him by fair, mild, flattering speech, he decoys him with honeyed words; cf. anode, anodefede.*

tekrema-nini: óyè t., *he has a sharp tongue; cf. di asénnini.*

tekrema-sá, *lingual sparring. pr. 1581.*

o-té-kúm, *inf.* [te, to hear, kum, to kill] *sudden anger, cholera, violent passion: óyè ot. (ote asem biara a na ne bo afuw), he is passionate, so as to condemn at first hearing and, as it were, to kill in his mind without giving room for defence.*

atekyé [G. atēke, short] *a short-legged person; onipa a ne nai ye utiá-ntiá a.s. ne nai si nketé.*

atekyé, *pl. id. splash, pool, puddle; morass, marsh, swamp, fen, bog; osu toto a, at. ba Akyem kwai mu bebrē; cf. dontori, deńkye-deńkye, takā.*

tekyerema, Ak. F. = tekremā. *Mk. 7,33.35. Ps. 39,1.*

tem, *v. [red. tentem] 1. to become silent and quiet, to be overawed; me hō hū nti watem = usuro me uti waye komm; ghene yerenom twam' a, Kumase atem dińń. — 2. to be or stand on one's guard, in expectation of, in cautious readiness for; me-né no rekókō no na watentem' dedaw ansā-na miduu hō, when I went to fight with him, he stood awaiting me in silent readiness (to meet me), before I arrived there. — 3. to tread cautiously (on a slippery way): se wonam okwai a eso ye toro sò a, wotentem a.s. wutintim wo awerew yiye na woanwatiriw ańfwe ase (cf. tam tam).*

tem' = te mu.

atēm: di .. at., *to insult, abuse, revile*; odi me (wodidi me) at.

ntēm, *quickness, swiftness, velocity, speed, haste, rapidity*; ntēm ye, na ogōm ye, *pr. 622.1931. pe ntēm! make haste! ne ntem-bone a okopee, his unadvised haste. — adv. with haste, in haste, fast, quick, quickly, swiftly, speedily, rapidly; early, soon, immediately; ntēm! ntem! mōnkō mo trābere! quick! quick! to your seats! bēra ntēm! come quickly; woaba ntēm 'ne, you have come soon to-day; woama ntem, you are late; ye ntēm, mā enye ntēm, make haste, be quick!*

ntēm ara, *adv. id., with all speed; immediately, forthwith; ntēm ara a woye-ebé'yé (= woye a ebeye yiye), with all possible speed, as soon as possible.*

ntēm-ntēm(-ntēm), *adv. id., in greatest speed, hurriedly; cf. fwiñfwiñ.* — ntem-pá, *betimes, in good time. early, soon.*

ntēm-pe, *inf. hastiness, speediness, precipitation.*

ntēm-sò, *hastily, speedily; in haste, in a hurry.*

atēm-fānu [atēñ, fā, enu]: yi at., *to hear and try or prove the statements of both parties.*

atēm-pá [atēñ, pa] *good judgment; obu at., he gives a righteous judgment; owo at., he has a sound judgment.*

o-tem-póñ, *pl. a-, highway, main road; a way or path frequented at all times, on which you always meet persons. pr. 3230.*

atēm-mú, atēñbú, *inf. [bu ntēñ] F. atsembu, atsenbua, the act of judging, judgment.*

o-temmúfó (or 1,113), *pl. a-, judge; umpire, arbiter, arbitrator, referee; cf. osenniñ.*

atemmu-sem, *jurisprudence, the science of law; matter of justice, case in law. — atemmusem-di, inf. administration of justice; at-difo, officer or counsellor of justice; atemmusem-mu-mañoafo, minister of justice.*

tēñ, *v. [red. tentēñ] 1. t. ani, to rest on the surface of any fluid, to float, swim, be buoyed up; wode dua to usum' na eñkō ase a, wuse: eññ ani. — 2. red. to sit in a kingly manner.*

tēññ, tēñtēññ, *a., adv. full to the brim, brimful; nsu aye ahina no mā tēññ; wohyehyee ñhina no mā tēñtēññ; wohye me nsā no a, mā enyé tēññ.*

o-tēñ, *pl. a-, a kind of stinging fly, conops, horse-fly, ox-fly, gad-fly; pr 596.3231. = ohurii; cf. akekañere. [G. ofoi.]*

atēñ, *n-, F. atēñ, ntseñ, 1. charge, accusation, imputation; statement; grievance, complaint, expostulation; yi at. or ut. (= woyi nt. nnipa bānu de won asem abehyam' na worekekā), to prefer a charge or charges against another or each other, put forth a case for transaction; to charge with or accuse of having done something amiss or neglected a duty; to ask in stating a complaint; to remonstrate or expostulate with, to reprimand, reproach, reprove, censure; oyi no ntēñ pe se asem a ato o-nè no ntam' no, wokā na woyi fi hō; oyii no ntēñ se eññ-nti na omma ne ñkyeñ bio; nea oyi ntēñ no pe oman-korakóra; cf. bō ñkūro. — 2. decision, verdict, judicial determination,*

judgment, sentence; bekyere atēn no mā yentie, *let us now hear the decision!* atēn no (atēn a wobui no) anye no de, *this decision did not please him*; — bu at. or nt., *to decide a case, to pronounce judgment, to judge, give or pass sentence on*; wɔabu no asem no mu nt., *they have passed judgment on him in that case or concerning the matter*; cf. di asem, bu fɔ, bu bem; Asantetēn, *pr.* 740; anauatēn, nteṅkyew, atempa, utentrēn.

tén teñ, *a. crisp, short, not tough, not cohesive*; *s. peñ peñ,*  
[tiw tiw.]

-tēñ [*red. s. tenteñ*] only in epds.; 1. *long-stretched, long, high, tall*; cf. banteñ, obeteñ, abonteñ, oguanteñ, nufuteñ, asuteñ. — 2. *right, regular, true, real, genuine, syn. trēnē, trodō*; cf. obòfotēñ, abùrotēñ, onipatēñ, ntáteñ. Cf. tē, tene, tē, trēnē.

ntēñ (*straightness, straightly, straight, right &c.*): 1. kɔ ntēñ, *to be straight, right, correct, convenient, agreeable*: eṅkú nt., *it is not correct, not good* (e.g. to say 'ahunum' for 'ahuñmu'); ekɔ me nt. = etē me, *it suits me, I find it suitable, think it right*; aduañ yi, nsu yi kɔ me nt. = eye me de, *this food, this water is agreeable to me, I relish it*. — 2. tu ntēñ, F. ntene, *to go (on) straightway, straightforward, to advance*; otrāñ hyeñ mu fi Roma tuu nteñ kɔ Kartago, *he sailed straightway from Rome to Carthage*; wokɔ yi, tu nteñ ara fwe wo anim na wobehū, *when you go, always look straight before you, then you will find it*.

tēñā, F. tsēñā, *v.* = trā.

tēñā, atena, tenatena(tena) F. = tsēaba, tēā, tēatēā, *slender*. nteñ-ani [nea etēñ ani]<sup>†</sup> *raft, float. 1 Kì. 5.9.*

tene, *v. Ak.* = tē.

tene, *v. [red. tentene]* *to creep or sneak along*: ñwaw no atene kɔ, *the snail has crept away*; *red. to creep, run, trail*, of plants: ñkate nē ntɔmmɔ tent. fam', *the ground-nuts and batatas (sweet potatoes) trail upon the ground*; atadwe no atēntenē afum' hɔ ñhinā, *the tiger-mts have overrun the whole plantation*.

ntēñ-ne, = nteñ 'né, *pr.* 335.

tēñēñē, *s. trēnē.*

aten-nidí, *inf. [didi atem]* the act of *abusing, reviling &c.*

ate-ñ ká, *inf. [te ñkã]* 1. *report, rumour; name, character, reputation*; atēñkã-bone nē atēñkã-pa, 2 Cor. 6,8. — 2. a kind of European cloth; *s. ntama*. — Ateñkã, *pr. n.m.*

atēñkyēmā, a by-name of the *cat*; *s. agyinamoá.*

nteñ-kyew, *wrong judgment*; bu nt., *to pervert judgment*; *s. atēñ.*

teñtam, *red. v., s. tam*; ot.no, *he wrestles with him*; wotentam, *they wrestle.*

tentañ, *red. v. tañ.*

[between.]

tentāñ, *red. v., s. tāñ*; ntam' t. (= pompañ), *there is a distance*

ntentañe, = ntontañ.

o-ténté, *pl. a-, a drum*, with leather stretched on it on two sides; dua bi siñ a wɔatu mu tokũru na wɔayerere ne to ayere n'āno; ebi

nso (üketeñkete no) wofre no donno; *cf.* akylene; — wogoru atente = osekyé, a kind of *play*. — tenteá, *s.* tantíá.

atente-beñ, *pl. n-*, flute; *s.* abeñ.

tentem, *red. v.* tem.

ntentem-mé: obo no nt. = oterew ne nsam' de bo n'akyi a.s. ne serem', *he strikes him with the flat hand on the back or thigh*; *s.* mē.

tenteñ, *red. v.* teñ.

tenteñ [red. of teñ], tentententeñ, tententeñ, *a. adv.* 1. long; 'esē tt., *long teeth*; *pr.* 2832. — 2. high, tall; bepow tt., *a high mountain*; obea tt., *a tall woman*, *pr.* 25. owaretenteñ, *he is very tall*; *pl.* wowoware atenteñ-atenteñ. — tenteñ, *n.* length; height.

o-tenteñ, *pl. a-*, a tall person, opp. akwatia; *pr.* 693. — oye oten-tenteñ.

ntenteñ, *lengthways*; wode adare pae dua (ofō) no hō nt.

ntéteñ: gyina nt., *to stand opposite, to face or front; to be on the point of*, *pr.* 1282.

tentene, 1. *red. v.*, *s.* tene. — 2. Ak. = tenteñ, height.

ntentené, a kind of herb; akisikuru aduru.

atentením', any *keg of powder*; *cf.* okwádúm (large), ñkótoä (small).

ntentennōa, *the utmost, extreme end, highest point, top*, espec. of a tree; dua atifi bā a ekyeñ dua no abā ñhīnā tenteñ.

ntenteñ-só, *the place opposite to, over-against, fronting or facing*; mete wo nt.; afiasedañ yi si wodañ nt.; wōasie no ne dañ nt.

o-tentēñ-tēa, *pr.* 3232f.

ntentē-só, odi (onam) mē nt., *he follows me closely, goes along or keeps pace with me.*

[*s.* atēñ.

nten-trēñē, *righteous judgment*; bu nt., *to judge righteously*;

atēñ-yí, *inf.* [yi atēñ] 1. the act of *remonstrating &c.; remonstrance, expostulation, rebuke, reprimand*; *cf.* ñkūrobo. — 2. atenyí, a fine, mulct; a payment of money imposed as a punishment for an offence; (sika a wogyē wō ntam a ñkūrofo tō mñ;) ñheñkwá' gyi-gye ñkūrofo hō at. dī (ñheñkwā no, asem a enye asem no, mpempreñ na wōamā adañ asem na wōagyē sika adi).

tépá, a sterile or barren spot, place or tract of land; bābi a ehō biribiara nnyin yiye, ehō sare nyin tenteñ beye nammon pe, na enti wode to asase biara a aduan nyé yiye wō so hō. *Cf.* ñkūro-tépá.

te-prē-kō [tew, prekō] a bit or pinch of yam-pudding, as much as is taken or pinched off at once with the ends of the first three fingers; *cf.* bu-prekō.

etēra, etāra, Ky. expression of consent; = ete sa, se ete ara, so it is! true!

aterándò, a kind of bird, whistler, the green plover?

tēre, Ak. tere, a. broad, flat, flattened; bo..t., to flatten; pee ne dade a wōabo no t. se atwāpo; *cf.* tetērē, terew; osentere.

tère, Ak. F. 1. = terew, F. tsrew, v. — 2. (inf.) breadth.

tere, tsere-bia, F. = ete se (ebia) as though, as if.

tere, v. [red. teterē] 1. to drop, trickle, flow, run or stream down, to gush from: nusu tere or teterē no, tears gush from his eyes; cf. nterésú. — 2. t. hō, to run over, flow over; cf. fe hō; to miss, to fail to hit; obo no atere hō; wantia so yiye na watere hō afwe ase; cf. fere hō, siāne hō.

tere, a kind of river-fish. — ántere, a kind of sea-fish.

atèré, pl. n., Ak. atog, spoon. [G. awale; ató, ladle = kwañkora.]

nterédē, s. tete; asem a mpanyimfo dii tete-nt. no, woda so di 'ne-ara, the customs observed by our forefathers in times of yore are observed unto this day.

ntere-hō, inf. [tere hō] missing, failing; what has flowed over.

tèrém, adv. quickly, hastily, in (all) haste, hurriedly; helter-skelter; t. wogañe = pā wogañe; ñkúrofo t'wam' wə hə tērem tērem or tōrom tōrom, people are passing there in haste. Cf. ntem, hareso.

tērēnē, s. trēnē.

térensu, a kind of shrub; wəwe ne dua, wodi n'aba.

nterésú [nusu a etere] perspiration, sweat, = fifri; ne hō fi nt. or nt. teterē no, he perspires, perspiration trickles down from him.

teretere: ye t., to be a busybody, to run here and there without being called for; to be restless, fidgetty, pert, forward; to dabble, tamper, meddle; oye t. = oye ohōgyigyemfo, opesemadifo, osempefo. 1 Tim. 5,13.

terew, v. [red. tereterew] 1. intr. to spread, extend; to expand itself, become broad: perf. to be spread out or expanded: Onyaukō-pōñ atereterew osoro ñhinā, the heavens are expanded above everywhere. — 2. fig. to spread, be divulged, diffused (cf. hye, hyeta): ne diñ aterew, his name or fame has spread far and wide; anyamesem at. minā ñhinā, the word of God has spread everywhere; ne hō asem at. asase no ñhinā so, the rumour of him has spread over the whole country. — 3. .. mu terew, to become or be wide, spacious: ođañ no mu t., cf. ođañ no mu gow; adaka no mu t. señ yi, that box is wider than this one. — 4. tr., to extend, make broad &c. oterew nehō kataa okwañ no mu, he straddled over the whole breadth of the way. — 5. terew .. mu, tr., to spread, expand, extend: krakum t. neduam', the turkey expands its tail; wot. wōñ mpašūa mu, they extend their lines (of battle), syn. yerew mu; — to stretch forth: ot. ne nsam', he stretches forth his arms. — 6. t. mu, fig. to spread, divulge, diffuse, disseminate, propagate: wot. asempa no mu, they propagate the gospel.

tērēw, inf. breadth.

nterewē, v. n. enlargement, extension &c.

nterew-mú, inf. enlargement &c. expansion, expanse. Gen. 1,6.

nterew-só, inf. the noose in a bird-trap; héntúa a wóbó kata afiri dáánó sò.

até-sém [asem a wəate] a word heard, hearsay; cf. asesem.

tetá, *red. v. ta; 1. s. ta; teta gyato. pr. 3234. — 2. entetá mù, it has no effect, is of no use, avails nothing, does no good; matu no fo matu matu, se onúwía ade, na nea mekáe biara antetam' (= anye no fṽē), I have repeatedly admonished him not to steal; but all I could say was of no avail. — 3. Ak. n'ani tetá = n'ani nkā, he is dissatisfied, annoyed, feels uncomfortable, uneasy.*

tetā, *red. v. tā.*

téta, *adv. merely, only, nothing but; in vain, for nothing; with a negation in the verb: not even; wañfwe me teta, he did not even (not so much as) look at me; syn. hunu, Ak. huñ, okwa, F. gyañ, gyennyañ. — ateta-de, a vain thing, vanity; ete se adehunu bi, at. biara kwa! syn. abuhude. — ateta-sem, a vain pursuit, vanity, futility; syn. abuhusem, asenhunu.*

ntetā, = ntetewá, *chaff; abũro ade a mframa huw no no.*

tetare, *red. v. tare.*

[ofām.

tetare, *pl. id. a flat cake; wode ino a.s. srade na ekýew; cf.*

Tète, *pr. n. of a town in Akem. pr. 3235.*

Tète, *G. pr. n. of a second son. — Teté, G. pr. n. of a first son.*

Tète (with the full e), *Guañ pr. n. m.*

Teté (with the narrow e), *Guañ pr. n. m.*

tète, *tete, red. v. te, to sit, live, be.*

teté, *red. v. te, to hear.*

teté, *Ak. = tetew, red. v. te = tew, to rend.*

tète, [*red. tetete, epd. tete-bème, tetebere, tete-ntéréde' q.v.] remote antiquity, ancient or old times, the olden time; adv. of old; pr. 3236-39. ade no fi tete or tetete, this thing comes from ancient or immemorial times, is very old; wope se ade nhinā bo sañ besi ne tete mu bio, they wish that the prices of every thing might become again as they were of old; ope se okosi ne tete-anañmu, he wishes to be restored to his former state.*

tēté', *asthma; oyare bi a wuntumi nhome yiye, na wohome a, wo bo bu.*

tētē, *red. v. tē; n'ani t. (nsu) = tātā, his eyes are full of water (i.e. tears).*

ntétéa, a kind of *small black ants* that are very fond of sweet things; *syn. akwabán (obs.). pr. 3243-46. — ntetea-dupow, nest of such ants. — ntetea-sá, nsúsá, the sweet palm-wine obtained in the first 4 or 5 days after the tapping of the palm; s. nsáfufu.*

tete-ábótai, *rock of ages; ab. a etim hq ntwiw nkq bābiara da.*

tete-aso, a kind of *precious bead; s. ahene.*

tete-asoqe, a place by the side of the road, which was formerly resorted to by travellers as a *resting-place*, but has now grown out of use. *pr. 3240.*

tete-bème, *t.-bemmème, in long by-gone times; long ago, long since. — tete-bere, t.-so, ancient or old time, antiquity; s. tete.*

atete-dé, *any thing very old, a thing of the olden time, remain of ancient times, antique, antiquity; ancient institution or custom.*

teteŋó, *pl.* of ɔteteni, *people of ancient or by-gone times; old people, the old generation.*

tete-hónam [Guañ: tōtōhónam] òyē t., *he has a dark-brown skin.*

atete-kwā', *pl. n.*, *an old or aged fellow, pr. 3247., old-fashioned man; a simple, plain, simple-minded, harmless fellow; a simple, silly, foolish fellow, simpleton.* — ntetekwām', *1. in an old-fashioned, simple manner: òyē n'ade nt.* — *2. in simplicity, artlessly: me de, mitie m'asem a, mitie no nt., mempe ñkontomposem.*

Tetekwaframua, ntekorafámóá? *a title of God, said to signify "he endures for ever". Beecham, Ashantee and the Gold Coast. p. 172.*

ɔ-teteni, *pl. s.* teteŋó, *an aged man; onipa yi, onyé abofra, oye ɔt.* (a more honourable appellation than akwakorā or akora).

tete-nteredē [*s.* tete] *in the most ancient time, in days of yore.*

tetere, *red. v.* tere.

t̄eter̄ (F. teter, *pl. a.*) *a., adv. broad; wide, spacious, extensive, large; cf. kākṛā, hāhrā, tātṛā; ɔpon t., a broad table; adaka t., a broad or wide box; asase t., a spacious country; n'ano t., he is large-mouthed.*

t̄et̄et̄é, *1. a. = t̄eter̄.* — *2. n. breadth.* — *3. a broad place for holding council.*

atete-s̄ém [tete asem] *history, legend, tale referring to by-gone times, account of an event that took place in times past; cf. panyin-tetete [= tete-tete] s. t̄ete.* [asem.]

t̄et̄et̄é, *an esculent herb; fan a wodi.*

t̄et̄ew, *red. v., s.* t̄ew.

t̄et̄ew, *red. v., s.* t̄ew; *to rend, to tear much, in many places in pieces; wat. ne ntama.* — *to pluck off many things.* — *to be torn, cracked. pr. 3263.*

nt̄et̄ew, *fn(s) of fishes; awn, bristle or beard of grasses, arista; chaff; cf. anisat̄et̄ew.*

nt̄et̄ew, nt̄et̄ewá, F. nt̄sew, *chaff, husks of grain.*

t̄et̄ewak̄òrò, *a kind of country cloth, s. ntama.*

nt̄et̄ewe, *v. n. 1. a rent. Mt. 9, 16.* — *2. torn things; ɔde nām nt. bi berege me, he brought me some lacerated pieces of meat.*

nt̄et̄ew-inu, *inf. disruption, rent, separation, disunion, discord; wode nt. ba, they cause dissension, bring about a separation.*

nt̄et̄ewoma: ɔtetew nehō nt. *he rids himself from disagreeable recollections(?).*

t̄ew, *v.* [*red. t̄et̄ew*] *1. to fix in the ground, to set, plant, transplant (cf. dua): wot̄ew bañkye, abe, kafe; (abe de, wonnuá peñkoro pe); wakot̄ew dua wò t̄ürom', or, ɔde dua akot̄ew t̄ürom'.* — *2. to lay or cover with stone or brick &c., to pave, = sew.* — *3. to be fixed, to abide, remain: minyā sika a, entew = ennyina, entrā ase, entim.* — *4. to lie in ambush, to lurk, couch, to lie in wait (for), to be on the look-out, to waylay; t̄ew dua, to lurk &c. behind a tree; pr. 605. wot̄et̄ew kwañkyeñ, they are lurking on the way-side; cf. buw 5., sra. 2.*

tew, *v.* [*red.* tetew] F. tsew, Ak. te, 1. *tr.* to tear: dadewa no atew m'atadem' tokuru, R. p. 237. — 2. to tear off, pluck off: t. aduan, pr. 3212. — t. hama, to tear off a (piece of) string; pr. 2530. — to break (hama, asawa, a cord, thread); cf. 13. — t. akutu, to pluck off an orange; tetew ahabañ, pr. 3242. — wotew abofra no ti boo dua, = wotew abofra no fii ne nã hõ de ne ti pem dua mã owni, they tore the child from its mother and dashed its head against a tree. — Cf. 21. — 3. to tear open, to open: metew m'ani, I open my eyes, cf. 7. & buc. — 4. tew .. mu, a) to rend asunder, break in two: t. akutu no mu, divide the orange into two halves; b) to break through: makõ matew mu, I have fought my way through (the enemy). Cf. 8. 11. — 5. *intr.* to be torn, to break, rend, burst: me ntama atew or atetew, my dress is torn; pr. 3241. — ahene tew, the string of beads breaks; pr. 1319. — hama, asawa no atew, the cord, thread is broken. — 6. to sever, become separated, break loose, run off: akutu at., etoo metiri so, an orange has dropped from the tree, it fell on my head; ne guañ atew, his sheep has broken loose. pr. 1906. — 7. to open, perf. be open (cf. 3): n'anì atew, his eyes are open, fig. he is sensible, intelligent, prudent, sagacious, cunning, shrewd (*syn.* waben); he is civilized. — 8. tetew mu, *intr.* to part, separate, be disunited, fall out with one another; o-nè woñ tt. mu. — 9. to rend: of clouds: osu atew, the rain-clouds have cleared or passed away; hence: to become free from clouds or fog, to clear, clear up, brighten, to become fair; perf. to be clear; fig. to be serene; wim or osoro atew, the weather or sky has cleared up; odañ mu atew, the apartment has become light; cho atew, the place has been lighted up. — 10. hõ tew, lit. the outside is clear or clean, free from spots or bluish: oguan yi hõ tew, this sheep is without blemish (ne hõ nye tañ wo oyare biara hõ, onyare yare biara); hence: to be morally clean or pure. to be blameless, holy; Gr. § 171, 3. to be sacred: ade biara hõ utew wo n'ani so, nothing is considered sacred by him. — *tr.* tew hõ, to clean, purify, to make holy, to hallow, sanctify. 1 John 1, 8. 3. 3. Mt. 6, 9. — 11. mu tew: to become or be clear, plain, distinct, perspicuous, intelligible: emu utew wo yiye, = emu siw wo kakra, it is not quite clear to you; also to be clean; — *tr.* tew mu, to make clean. — 12. n'an im tew, his countenance is serene, he has a clean and fair countenance, a cheerful, pleasant face, he is kind, friendly, affable, gentle, benevolent; — *tr.* tew .. a nim, to assume a cheerful, friendly air or mien: obetew n'an im nè me bekasae, he came and spoke friendly with me. — Other phrases: 13. wotew nè tí guáhá, they have sold him; s. guaha. — 14. tew ahí, to be refractory, to disregard, set at naught, to disdain, slight or scorn to obey; s. ahí. — 15. etew no home, it takes his rest from him i.e. troubles him exceedingly; — ne home atew, his breath or rest has been torn off or broken, he is out of breath, in the utmost perplexity; cf. ahome-tew, ne bo abu. — 16. tew ñkányãñ, to become shy, rampant, frantic; s. ñkányãñ. — 17. n'ani so atew, he is restored from his inebriation, or from a deadly sickness. — 18. ne nsã or ne nsãbow atew n'ani so, his intoxication is gone. — 19. otew (asem no) ani yera (watew ani ayera), he causes the right face i.e. appearance or representation of the matter to be lost. — 20. tew anyinam, to flash, lighten. pr. 510.



— 21. *tew sekye*, to weigh anchor, to wind up, start or purchase the anchor. — 22. *tew .. ayerem*, to give free scope &c. *s. ayerem*.

*tégw*, *adv.* immovably; *atim t.*, it is immovably fixed in the ground.

*tégw*, *pl. n.*, the seed of a climbing plant, *pr. 1176.*, smaller and flatter than a horse-chestnut, used in a certain play (remining of billiards), in which it is forcibly jerked by the fingers upon an elevated piece of mat against one or more seeds of the same kind thrown by others; *si ntégw* (*impatégw*, *ínkatetégw*, *utramatégw*), to play that game (the victor is to strike his antagonists with the hand, or to receive ground-nuts, cowries &c. from them).

*ntégw-si*, *inf.* — *té-were*, *pr. 3210.*

*ntégw*, soreness of the lips in the angles of the mouth.

*antégw*, *F.* *ambuscade*, *ambush.*

*ántégw*, *Akw.* = *bamma*, *abrannā.*

*à téwa*, a kind of small *bird.* *pr. 608.*

*atéwa*, a kind of *razor*; *s. oyiwan.*

*ntew-hô*, *inf.* purification, sanctification; *cf. alôtew.*

*ntew-mú*, *inf.* the act of making clean or clear &c.

*ntew-ani*, *inf.* enlightening; inspiration. *Kwetz § 6.*

*ntew-só*, *inf.* deduction, reduction, *pr. 2934.*

*tí*, *rep. ti ti*, *imit. adv.* *asawa no atew ti*, the thread has broken all at once, quite suddenly (as if rotten); *asawa no tetew ti ti*, the thread often breaks = *as. no yé tiwtiw*, *opp. as. no yé deñ.*

*tī*, *v. [red. titi q. v.] 1.* to scratch: *nsogé ati mé usam'*; *tī aui*, to scratch open the leaves covering the spikes or ears of maize, *pr. 672.*

— 2. to pinch, nip: *oti mé basa*; *cf. pen.* — 3. to pick, eat by small portions taken with the fingers: *tī abete*, *fufū*; *pr. 1340.* *tī ketewā bi kā fwe!* — 4. *tim'*, *tī mu*, to repeat; *syn. si mu*, *sañ*, *Gr. § 107, 20.* — 5. *ti asum'*, to cleanse the place where water is fetched for the household: *wotiti mu dote nè ñwura nè nuua a apórow agum'*, *na woyi mu aboa a atotom'*, *na wóhohoro emu abo akese no hō.*

*e-ti*, *tiri* (*pl. atiri*) 1. the head of any animal body, *pr. 3248-65.* — *neti afuw*, his head is covered with hair, *pr. 669.* *ne ti afuw dweñ*, his head has produced gray hair, i.e. he has gray hairs or a hoary head; — *ghohoro ne tirim*, he washes his head; *osra ne tirim*, he anoints his head; *cf. atifi*, *atiko*; *nitiri*, *abotiri.* — *Phrases:* *me ti pae me*, *beñ me*, I have head-ache; *me ti mpae me*, (my head does not ache), nothing ails me, I am quite well; *wokā woñ ti pira*, *s. pira.* — 2. head, top; uppermost, prominent or fore-part of an inanimate object, as of a cane, a nail, a ship. — 3. head, chief, leader of any organized body; *cf. tiban*, *otitiriw.* — 4. head, source, fountain, spring or beginning, as of a stream or river; *cf. usu-aniwa*; — *fig. fountain-head*, primary source, origin; *Onyame yé ñkwā ti*, *gbonsam yé asemmone ti.* — 5. first principle. — 6. principal sentence or matter, theme, subject; principal article. — 7. head, heading, superscription, title, rubric, column. — 8. chapter or subdivision of a book.

From the primitive sense (1) in various peculiar phrases the following new and figurative senses are derived: 9. *the whole person, cf. ti-ade, the sum paid or to be paid for a person (or thing)*; *osi ne ti nsā, he places (before the elders) the palm-wine for her person, viz. to have her legally acknowledged to be his wife*; *wo tiri (n'nyā) ñkwā! your head (shall obtain) life! i.e. may you live (long)!* a salutation to a new-born child, to a person having recovered from a sickness or escaped from any danger, also after sneezing &c. — the reply is: *me ti da ase!* — *oñhū nea ode neti fa bio, he does not know which way he shall turn*; — *ogye ne ti ñkwā, he saves his own self or another.* — 10. *the life of a person: opere ne ti, he owns his own life*; *ogye ne nua ti, = opere (okokō apere) ne nua ti, he fights for his brother*; *wēñ tiri, pr. 769.* — *yeñ ti da obi nsam', our life lies in another's hand i.e. depends upon some one else*; *ne ti da (or wō) ñkrante āno, amannehunukūrom', e.s. dakyē wobetwa nè ti, wode no beto amannehunukūrom', he has incurred or deserves the penalty of the sword, of hell*; *ne ti atō, his life is endangered, forfeited, there is mischief awaiting him, a woe hanging over him which may bring him death.* — 11. *the head as the seat of intellect, thought, deliberation and determination, also of feeling*; *the mind in the various meanings of the word: that which perceives (and feels), thinks and remembers, reasons, wills and desires in man: — a) ne ti ada, his mind has been set at rest, his objections, doubts &c. have been silenced or removed.* — *b) ō, ouipa yi, onni ti (korā)! ah, this man has no understanding, no (good) sense (at all)!* — *c) owo ti-pá, he has a good head i.e. character, sentiments, dispositions, perh. also good intellectual or rational faculties*; *ti-bone, a bad head i.e. character &c.* — *d) ne ti sō no soa, his head is sufficient for him to carry what is to be carried, i.e. he is a man of a firm character*; *ne ti nsó no soa, he is light-minded, takes important matters slightly; syn. n'anim ye hare.* — 12. *tirim' espec. is found in several phrases with various meanings, A. as the grammatical subject, (Gr. §217,2): a) ne t. akā no, = ne t. ye sakasaka, his head is deranged (in a bodily, physical sense)*; — *b) ne t. kā (no) = ne t. ye sakasaka or basabasa, ne t. nye, ne t. nye yiye, n'ani so kā, he is deranged (in his mind or understanding, in his intellectual or rational faculties), he is crazed, crazy*; — *c) ne t. rekisā, his inmost feelings are stirred up, his bowels are turned i.e. moved with compassion, his heart aches or bleeds*; *ofwēe ne ba no sã no, amã me t. akisã me = adañ me*; — *d) ne t. kyere no or twētwe no, ne t. ye no késekese or keserēnenene, he is anxious or perplexed, at a loss, in anguish or perplexity*; — *e) ne t. wō adwene, he has good talents, is intelligent, sensible*; — *f) ne t. ye den, he is cruel, hard, hard-hearted, inflexible*; — *g) ne t. nye or nye no yiye, he has a bad conscience, is troubled in his mind*; — *ne t. bue, his conscience awakes.* — B. *tirim* as the grammatical object or attribute (Gr. § 218,1b.): *a) wahū or onim ne t., he knows his or her sentiments (e.g. the faithfulness of his wife)*; *oñhū ne t., he is not sure of his or her fidelity, is suspicious of him or her.* — *b) wafa ne t., he has taken into his head, i.e. he minds, retains, remembers, recollects*; *ofwēe ne t., he looks in or into his head i.e. tries to recollect*; — *esi ne*

tirim, *it comes in his mind*; — de .. to tirim, *to take to heart, to mind*; woakā no sā akyere me a, mede mato me tirim. — c) ob<sub>o</sub> ne t. (p<sub>ow</sub>), *he ties (a knot) in his head i.e. devises, plans*; — ok<sub>o</sub> or otu ne t. agyina, *he goes to council with (lit. in) his head i.e. devises, deliberates, he examines himself*.

ti, = nti.

nti, Ak. ti, tiri, F. (n)tsiri, at the end of a sentence ntia, As. tira, a *n. of relation, or postposition, indicating cause, expressing 1. the prepp. for, from, out of, on account of, through, by*; 2. at the end of an *adv. sent.*, (often together with efiſe, eſiane (se) at the beginning of such *adv. sent.*) the *conj. because, as, since*; cf. Gr. § 121, 1. 240u. b. 243a. 255, 6a. 275, 1. 2. 279 Rem. 2. 3. (R. p. 178: n'atutupe nti obiara mpe n'asein; nsañ nti oyare mpete; akwadwero nti ohia aba no so; obere nti mintumi menyē adwuma; pr. 1127. 2670.) — edeñ nti(a), *why? wherefore? from what reason?*

enti, = eno nti (s. bef.) *hence, wherefore, therefore, on that account*; it stands at the beginning of a co-ordinate sent., Gr. § 252b; the sense is the same when the preceding sent. is made subordinate and nti put at the end of it (R. p. 178: maforo bep<sub>ow</sub> tenteñ nti, ma-bere; woasū nti wo ani abere; — oye otutupefo, enti obiara mpe n'asein; mo de, moanyiñ señ me, enti mututu 'mirika señ me).

ntia, s. nti.

tia, v. [red. tiatia] 1. *to tread, step, to set the foot (mu, in, into; so, on)*; pr. 1s1. 3031. — me nañ ye me yaw, mitia a, entia, *my foot pains me, when I will step on it, I cannot*. — 2. *to kick, strike, thrust, hit with the foot*; hence 3. fig. (in connection with another v.) *to be, do or act against*; okasa tia me, *he speaks against me*, Gr. § 117, 4d. 243b. — 4. otia me nañ so, = oyi me apra, *he secretly warns or cautions me, gives me warning or notice*. — 5. watia berew so, *he has had too much to drink, has become tipsy*; cf. n'ani so nyé, n'ani so aye yiye, wabow nsā &c. — 6. otia ne tuo, *he sets the cock or draws back the trigger of his gun*. — 7. tiatia so, *to tread (much) on or upon, to tread about, to trample, to tread down or under foot*. — 8. otiatia m'anim, *he abuses, affronts or insults me, treats me with pride, contempt and insult*: enyé wo yonkō ne me na woatiatia m'anim sa! hena na, wu-tiatia n'anim a, eye no de? cf. bu animtia. — 9. otutu tiatiam' ara se orekokum no, *he persists in his attempts to kill him*.

tia, v. [red. tiatia] 1. *to add, to give or put to, to join or unite one thing or sum to another*; fa brūkū' yi kotia mnrūkū' no, *put this book to those other books*; tia biribi mā ennu, *fill up or make up the sum (of money)*; cf. pña so. — 2. followed by a numeral: *to fill up to any given number*: otia (woñ) anañ *he is the fourth*; etia (no) annu, *it is the fifth*; cf. to so. Gr. § 83, 3.

tia, border, boundary, end of a town or way, s. kūrōtia, akwántia; cf. tea, teasee, tiafi; — wode onipa no ak<sub>o</sub> tia aba tia, *they have taken the man to one end of the town and from there to another*.

o-tiá, dross, slag (scoriae) of iron, = dadebiñ.

ntiá, inf. addition. pr. 3266.

tiā, tiatiā, *pl.* ntiā, ntiā-ntiā, *a.* short, brief; concise, compendious; t̄wa .. tiā, to cut short, shorten, curtail, abridge, abbreviate.

ti-adé [*lit.* thing(s) given for the head] the price paid for a person, espec. for a woman given in marriage, or for a portion of land; purchase-money; ōbea bi t., dowry in the sense of a reward paid for a wife, *cf.* awarede; ase bi t., ti-bo.

atiac, *v. n.* (*pl. n.*) place of stepping: tread; treadle; step, spur, round (of a ladder).

tiafi, necessary, privy; *cf.* duasee, tea &c.

otiafo, = nea otia tuo. *pr.* 3388.

ntia-funu, false steps? going astray, losing one's way, stumbling, falling into pits &c.

otiafo, *pl. a.*, partner, companion, associate; wunni t. a, wokā asem a, emmam'.

tiam', tiem', = tia mu, *pr.* 181.

ntia-ntia, *v. n.* [*tia, v.*] oye me fi nt., he often enters, repairs to or comes into my house. *Prov.* 25,17.

ntia-ntiā, *pl., s.* tiā, *a.*

ntiantiam', *Gy.* shortly; in few words, in a short time. *pr.* 1374.

ntia-só, *v. n.* a thing to tread upon, footstool; better: nañ ase

tiatia, *red. v., s.* tia. *pr.* 3268.

[agua.

tiatia, *red. v.* tia.

tí-báñ, 1. kind or shape of head (?). — 2. the head, principal person or thing, head, chief or president of a company or society, in a play of boys &c. *cf.* otitiriw; oyí na odi woñ (mu) tiban' (= woñ mu titiriw); Kofi ye woñ mu t.; woñ t. ni! osram ne soro ayamfo mu t.: one ñhyiam' no mu tiban', he presides in (the sessions of) the assembly, he is the chairman or president of the assembly; okāra na odi hōnam nè hoñhom mu t.

tí-bo, price, purchase-money. *pr.* 434. *Cf.* ti-ade.

tí-bo, head or top-stone, cope-stone. *Mt.* 21,42.

tí-boá, 1. the cause or origin of any strong commotion of the mind, conceived as a being existing by itself, as it were an animal in the head (t. yi, wosuw se eye ade bi a okā nehō se onipa a.s. aboa): onipa yi, owo t. pa (oye onipa a okā nsem pa na odi nsen-trēnē ná onim' dé), this man has a good disposition or character; ne t. aka no, his distemper has come upon or seized him, = ofi ase kekā nseñhuhaw, n'adwēnem' aye no sakasaka, omni ne nsem (ommo ne bra) senea kan' no odii (ōbōo) no no bio; (se ōbōdamfo bi dam fi ase ba a, na wose ne t. aka no; na se n'ani so tew no de a, en'de woñkā; ne t. nyé = ne t. kã asemmone kyere no dā. — 2. the inward voice, conscience: worekoye bone bi a, wot. kã kyere wo se: ñkoyé! na se wubu so koye a, na wot. haw wo; ne t. awu or ase, biribiara nyé nò féré, his conscience is dead or spoiled, i.e. he has lost all reverence or fear. *Cf.* ahōnim. [G. gbeši, the inward voice, bad or good.]

tiboṅkòsò, a silly, foolish person, stupid fellow, blockhead,

dullard, dunce, numskull, sot; onipa a wokā asem biara kyere no a, ogyaw ne tirim' de bedi wo de so.

atí-da, *inf.* [neti ada] *contentment, satisfaction. pr. 296A.*

tí-dañ, *inf.* [ti dañ] *change of mind.*

tie, *v.* [red.tietie] F. tse (ts'e = tsie) 1. to hear, hearken, listen; cf. te, ye asō, wēñ asō; mekotie fre maba, *I am going to hear what I have been called for.* — 2. to obey; mekā asem mekyere no a, ontie (= omni so), *when I tell him any thing, he does not obey.* — 3. gye .. tie, *lit. to receive and obey, i.e. to believe; cf. gye di.* — 4. hūa or hūām .. tie, *lit. to smell and perceive, to perceive by the sense of smell, to smell (tr.)*

o-tiéfó, *pl. a-, hearer.* — tietie, *red. v. tie.*

tífaw, *adv. to tia, v.* [red.tifawtifaw] *with heavy steps; carelessly, heedlessly, relentlessly, unmercifully; watia me t., he has trodden upon me in a relentless manner; wotiatia kòtē no so tt., they walk over the mat heedlessly.*

atifi, 1. the crown or top of the head; cf. mpampam; vertex, zenith, the point of the heavens directly overhead: o'wia gyina yeñ at., *the sun is in our zenith.* — 2. in general: top, summit: bepōw at., *the summit of a mountain; o'dañ at., the house-top.* — 3. the place above; *adv. & prep. overhead, above; on, upon. Gr. § 122.* — 4. the upper part of a town or country; cf. amantifi, anafo. — 5. F. etsifi, west, westward, windward, *syn. ane = anafo; cf. atōe.* — atifilo, the people of the upper part of the town or country, highlanders.

atí-fra, *inf. di at. = di atipira.*

tí-gyé, *inf.* [gye ti] *fighting for another; rescue; cf. atipere.*

atíko, hind part of the head, occiput; — *adv., prep. after; ofwē n'at., he looks after him.* — *Phr. oye m'at. yisa, he rubs the hinder part of my head with guinea-pepper, i.e. he backbites me, slanders me, or speaks evil of me, in my absence. pr. 3270.*

tí-korā, skull.

atí-kúru, achor, scall or scald, scurf on the head, scald-head; oyare a eye mmofra atifi te se asē, na eno de esōsōe; *lat. favus, tineæ, porrigo scutulata.*

tí-kwáw, a close shaved or close cropped head; ti a wođe sekañ ayi so ñhwi ñhĩnā; — wabō t., *he or she has the head shaven closely; wayi ne ti korā na puā usi so; — gye woñ a woñ nānom nē woñ agyanom awuwu ñkō na wotumi bō t.*

t̄im, *v.* [red.tintim] 1. to be or stick fast; to be (strongly) fixed; to stand firm or immovable; to be established: to be valid; wusi dua bi na eye pintiññ a, wuse: atim, *it does not shake, stands firm; abotañ no tim hō, the rock sits there immovably: n'ase atim, he has obtained a solid foundation; ohene di asempa na ohye mmāra a, etim', when a king that rules well makes a law, it is valid; sā mmāra or asem yi atim, this law or custom has taken root, has become firm or valid, is observed without being disputed.* — 2. *caus. (with de, fa &c.) to fix; ode dua no atim hō, = ode dua no asi fam' na aye dennennenneñ; fa obo no tim fam' hō.* — 3. *ne yam' atim, his bowels have become strong or firm again, being no more lax or loose: enēra me*

yam' boe, na ene de, manom aduru no uti, emmo bio, na atim. — 4. tr. to hold fast: otim no, he holds him against his will; otim no a-menewa, he takes him by the throat. Mt. 18, 28.

tīm' = tī mu, to repeat; mekā mitim', I tell you again, I affirm it, I assure you.

tīm, imit. adv., expr. the heaviness of a thing in falling or lying: forcibly, heavily; obo no betoo n'anım ara tīm; ogya no da ho ara tīm, the log of wood (fuel) lies there heavy; onam tīm tīm tīm (or tīm tīm?), he treads or steps heavily.

tīm tīm, adv. imitative of the sound of pounding fufū: owowo fufū t.t.; cf. su su.

ntīm-āno, v. n. [tīm āno] seal impressed on a letter &c., obubuu ūhōma no nt., he broke the seal of the letter.

tīmère [Eng.] thimble.

tīmi, Ak. s. tumi.

tī-móbó [tī mmobó] tenderness of the head (opp. atirimodeñ) i. e. mercy, compassion, pity, tenderness; pr. 3272. cf. ahūmobo or 'mōborolumu, ayamhyehye; — oye t., he is merciful, compassionate, pitiful, tender-hearted.

ntīm-ú, inf. [tī mu] repetition.

atīmúm, long hair; siw at., s. siw. pr. 1445.

ntiū, ntini, 1. root or roots of any plant; cf. ūhiū & F. ndwo. — 2. vein, blood-vessel; ntini home or pere, the pulse beats; ntini a ehome, artery; mogya nt. or akosañ nt., vein; ohon nt., nerve. — 3. sinew, tendon (ntiūhāmā?). — ntiū-kese, tendo Achilles, the strong tendon above the heel.

ntini-pere, inf. the stroke or beating of the pulse, pulsation.

ntintá ū: to nt., to stagger.

tintim, red. v. s. tim, to be impressed: n'ásèpátère ase n'ade-wá t. ho (miamia ho), the marks of the nails on the soles of his shoes are impressed or to be seen there. — 2. (= tim 1.) to hold fast, with or without one's consent; to force. — 3. t. .. so, to keep close together; wot. sika no so. — 4. t. ūhōma (so), to print a book, to imprint. — 5. otintim n'anım (oye n'anım biribi-biribi se ode yi obi hū), he makes a bold or fierce face to frighten somebody, he tries to carry out his intentions in an arbitrary manner.

ntintim-mān-sém: di nt. = di asénnini.

ntintim-aním', inf. arbitrariness, violence, outrage.

ntintimii, printed letter(s).

ntintim-só, inf. perseverance, persistence.

o-tintiū-kum, inf.: ot. na oretintim me akum me (sikan'), he wishes to kill me without showing me a reason for it.

o-tintin-nye, inf. [otintim no gye ne usam' (sika), he holds him fast till he gets it from him] extortion, exaction.

o-tintin-to, inf. stupidity(?).

tīō, muntīō! = tie ō, muntie ō! attend! give ear! a call for silence when a person desires to address a multitude.

tī-pá, s. eti 11c.

tī pā, adv. suddenly, all of a sudden; ɔsoree ara t. na ognai ko.

tī-pàé [eti a apa] 1. baldness of the head, bald-headedness. — 2. a bald-head; onipa t., a bald-headed man. Cf. hōpac.

a tī-pae, inf. [tī pae] head-ache; syn. atibeñ, pr. 3273.

atípateram, a kind of bird feeding on ɔfantobiā.

tī-péú, equality in size: wónnyinagyina hō tipéú sò, they shall stand out. draw up, arrange themselves, according to size.

tipéúfó, pl. id., a person or persons of equal size.

atī-pere, inf. a fighting for, or defence of, one's own head or life, self-defence; cf. tigyē; anyamesem ye at., by keeping to the word of God we save our own selves.

atī-pira, inf., di at., to knock the heads together; s. pira.

ntiréntiré: n'ani ye no nt. = n'ani ye no totótòtò, he is in perplexity.

atīrenú [atiri enn, two heads] a kind of serpent, amphisbaena.

e-tiri, pl. a-, s. e-ti, nti. — o-tiri, pl. a-, a head of cowries, i.e. fifty strings of cowries, cf. ɔbañ, ɔtramatiri.

atīrī-díí, fever, espec. intermittent fever, ague; prop. the aching of the head, but cf. atibeñ, atipae, awow. [G. atridi, atúrúdí.]

tirim, tiri mu, s. eti 1.9.12. & tsirim, ntsirim, F. - pr. 3274f. ɔdañ tirim, the gable-end of a house; wonyā kyeñ ɔdañ no anim nè akýiri (de) a, na wode reko nè tirim nè ne tirim; ne tirim nè tirim hōnom, its two gable-ends; - also of geographical situation: Nuñko tirim' nohōa na Saraha wō, Salaga lies far behind where the Donko-country begins.

tirim'-hō, t. no ankýe, that (good) purpose did not last or hold out long. — tirim-kām (one who has) a scar in the head. pr. 589.

tirim-kekaw, s. ɔkekaw, 2.

atirim-késekesé, vexation, irritation, mortification, fret; eyeē no at. = anyé no abodwo, it displeased or vexed him exceedingly.

atirim-ɔdén [s. eti 12 Af.] cruelty, inhumanity, barbarity; inhuman or pitiless treatment; implacability; ɔbō me at., he is hard, cruel &c. against me.

o-tirimɔdeñfo, pl. a-, a hard, cruel, inhuman person, barbarian.

atirimɔdén-ne, cruel and barbarous deeds, cruelties.

atirimɔdén-sém, manners of a barbarian, inhumanity.

atirim-pów, a design, device, scheme, plan, plot.

atiri-mu-sém [tirim' asem] the (secret) thoughts; pr. 3277. wo-di at., they are on terms of intimacy with each other.

tītā, adv.: wabow (nsā) t., he is excessively drunk, dead drunk, so that he cannot move; wabow nsā atra so, na ontumi ñkā nehō.

tī-tī, s. tí, tíwtiw.

tītī, red. v., s. tí; 1. to scratch: agyinamoá titī me nsa (hō), R. p. 238. — 2. to pick, to pull with the fingers, e.g. a closed hand, on purpose to open it, pr. 468. to take out any pappy or pulpy substance with the fingers. — 3. to feel with the fingers, to grope: oni

furaefo de nensa titi (kekā) fasu f̄wef̄w̄e okwañ. — 4. to stroke or bedaub with the fingers: watiti hyirew, he has strokes of white clay on his body. — 5. ne hō titi no, he has a restless or constant irritating or itching desire, is eager or impatient for something.

ntíí, *inf.* the act or habit of scratching.

atíí-átí (nè) brafootí, centipede? *pr.* 3280.

títíríw, *a., adv., n., capital, principal, chief, main, essential;* often in epds., *s.* osafohentítíríw, *asent.;* — chiefly, principally, especially; — ne titíríw no, its principal thing *i.e.* especially.

o-títíríw, *pl. a., chief, chieftain, headman, grandee, peer, lord, prince;* "ot." kyere d̄wuma-kese a nea ode s̄a di.

ntitiwa-ntítíwa, *a. pl. small,* said of the ears; *s.* omúmō.

o-ti-trāfo, *pl. a., chairman, president;* *cf.* tiban̄ 2.

títírí, *a. tasteless, insipid, dull;* eȳe t., it does not taste plain (neither sweet nor sour, of fruits, soup &c.).

a ti-t̄wa, *inf. cutting of heads, decapitation.* *Mf.* atsikware.

tiw, *v. to run after, follow, pursue,* with good or indifferent or hostile intentions; *cf.* t̄a, to persecute, s̄e, di akyiri. *pr.* 3338.

tíw tíw, *a. not tough or tenacious; crisp, crimp, short;* said of fufū: wañhū fufū no w̄ow, wamā aye tíw tíw, = ensó, wotew a, eȳe hūā, eȳe tén teñ or peñ peñ; *cf.* tí ti.

ntiwa, a by-name of the fowl, *s.* akokó.

atíwasé [eti a ewo ase] malice, maliciousness, malignity, rancour, spite; metirim' nūi at., I intend or mean no harm; óȳe at. (se obi ade resege a, eȳe no fe; ade a ne yōnkō ye a obenya hō biribi na odi no mu aboro), he is malevolent, malicious, rejoices in the calamities of others. *pr.* 3575.

o-tiwaséfo [nea ne tí w̄o fam'] a malicious, rancorous person.

ti-yare, a disease in the head; emā woti ye wo durnduru, eporow wo tirim hoñ, wonam a, emā wo f̄weneim bōñ wo s̄enea n̄am-pr̄we bi f̄am wo f̄wene āno.

tó, *v. [red. totó] 1. to fall, drop down, sink* (*cf.* f̄we, gu): akutu (atew) at̄o fam', an orange has fallen down; metoo nsum', aka kūmā se miwui, I fell into the water and had nearly perished; obo no akoto nsu no ase, the stone has fallen into the water and sunk to the bottom. *pr.* 3281. 3287. — 2. to set, go down, sink, pass below the horizon, of sun, moon and stars; ōw̄ia at̄o, the sun has set. — 3. to fall, be killed, be slain, die, perish, in battle, or by an accident, not by a natural death; *cf.* otófo; wo de, gye se woto! (Gr. § 248, 5) I will not let you die a natural death! — 4. to pass (suddenly and passively) into a weaker or lower state or circumstances: a) t̄o beraw, to fall into a swoon, to sink into a fainting fit, to faint or swoon (away) from blows or torments; b) t̄o do-bosā, *id.* from a sun-stroke (*Jon.* 4,8); c) t̄o piti, F. t̄o bitsi, *id.* from hunger and starvation, *Mt.* 15,32. *Mk.* 8,3. d) t̄o ñko or ñkom, to fall or sink into a slumber, to fall asleep. *pr.* 996. — e) t̄o m̄um, to grow dumb, speechless. *Mt.* 22,12. — 5. a) t̄o k̄o.. hō, F. to be inclined to or towards; b) o t̄o k̄o (ne poma) so, he sinks upon, leans,



rests or reposes on (his staff). — 6. ɔ́ tó kò ọ́ bà, *he reels, staggers or tumbles to and fro*. — 7. tó ntintáń, *to stagger*. — 8. tó gyā, tó apakye, *to hobble, limp; to be lame; cf. kontwēkontwē*. — 9. tó apē, *to cease from growing, remain stationary; s. apē*. — 10. tó siń, *to fall, sink, decrease, subside, to be diminished, of a fluid in a vessel; cf. siń; ńńo no (so) atọ siń, the vessel of oil, or the lump, is no more full; cf. eso ańńań*. — 11. tó wuram', = guan kọ wuram', *to flee into the bush, to become a foot-pud, prowler, ranger, robber, roving thief, pr. 150*. — 12. tó mu, tom': a) *to sink in; perf. to be lower; eho atọ mu, there is a depression, deepening, excavation, hollow (of the ground, the surface of the human body &c.); n'ani ase atom', he is hollow-checked; - b) to be inferior (in size, dress, rank, knowledge &c.); watọ mu, he has been found inferior (e.g. in an examination)*. — c) *to fall in, come on: ońwini atom', the cool of the evening has come*. — d) *to fall in or among, i.e. to increase; also causatively: ọsoma a abọfo tọ abọfo mu kọfẹẹ no, he sent messengers upon messengers (in order) to call him; cf. to (abọfo to abọfo ara)*. — e) *to disappear, vanish behind the clouds, of sun, moon or stars: ońia atom', the sun has disappeared*. — f) s. 13. — g) ne kọma, ne bo atọ mu = atọ ne yam'. — h) Ak. ɔ́ tó no mú = ọyẹẹ no atń; cf. to 6. — 13. tọ, *to fall, happen, chance, come to pass; to prove, turn out, become; atọ bea, it has fallen somewhere, i.e. has come to the right point: entọ bea, it is of no use or avail, it is all in vain*. — átọ me mú, *it has fallen out to me, i.e. it chanced or happened to me; etọ-dabi-a ọkọ ho (it happens) sometimes (that) he goes there; - s. etọ-dabi-a*. — 14. tọ dweń, F. tọ gwon, *to fall a prey being seized as a slave; to be lost, to be at a loss; s. dweń, pr. 3288*. — 15. tọ pómpon mú, *to come to the extreme, to the highest point or pitch*. — 16. tọ ..tirim, *to fall or come into the mind, to occur; etọ me tirim, I chanced to think of, I hit or lighted upon the idea*. — 17. tọ ase, *to arrive at the end, i.e. to finish or complete; waye adwuma no atọ ase, = waye (watase) ne ńhinā ańwie, he has perfectly completed the work; wantumi anye autọ ase, = wantumi ańwie ne ńhinā ye, he has not been able to bring it to the end*. — 18. tọ ..so: a) *to fall upon; b) biribi atọ no so, ade atọ no so, an epileptic fit has befallen or seized him, he has lost consciousness and has become stiff, numbed or torpid; onipa a ọte ho na biribi aye no na wa, kyeńkyeń a.s. ọte se onipa a wawu na onnim ne hō biribiara bio, na ewọ ho wọ ho a, na n'ani so atew; he has had an apoplectic fit; - c) ade atọ no so, he is in a trance, in ecstasy*. — 19. tọ, *to come to rest, be set at rest, become quiet, calm, be appeased, be satisfied, espec. perf., to lie or be quiet &c. in the foll. phrases: me hō atọ me, me hō ńhinā tọ me hō, me bo atọ, me bo or me kọma atọ me yam', me yam' atọ me, I feel quite well, am happy, comfortable, at ease, glad, joyful, content, contented, satisfied &c. cf. me hō ká me hō, me bo adwo, m'ani gye or ká; mā wo bo ntọ wo yam', set your heart at rest, compose your mind, rejoice, be joyful; cf. tā wo bo*. — 20. tọ (or to) wo bo ase, *lay or put your breast down, i.e. be patient, have patience, wait patiently; s. ebo, pr. 3299-3303*. — 21. aduań no atọ no hō = akā no hō, *the food has done him good, has made him thrive*. — 22

oto de oye, F. = otā ye, oye dā, *he is wont to do, he often does; cf. 13. Mk. 9, 14, 17, 15. 27, 15. Mk. 2, 18, 9, 22. 10, 1.*

tō, a defective form of the *v. tō* 13, *to fall, happen*, = etō, used in the suppositive sentence: tō me ñkō a (= ka me ñkō a), *if I ulone were concerned, as for me*; tō me ñkō a, aũkā meko = se me ñku-tō na mewo hō kwai se meye nea mepe a, aũkā meko.

[*pr. 1673. 3283-86.*]

tō, *v. [red. toto]* 1. *to lay down the price for a thing, to buy, purchase; pr. 226.290.353.3290-98.3331. nea abofra pe na ototo, pr. 2124.* — wato no kaw, *he has paid him the money due to him in order to give him satisfaction for adultery with his wife; cf. akato; - tō aye-fare, to pay for adultery.* — tō asem di, *to take bribes in a law-suit.*

tō, *v. [red. toto]* 1. *to throw, cast &c., Ak. = tow, q. v.* — 2. *to lay or put somewhere, gener. caus. (preceded by de or fa) and followed by a locative complement: fa ade no to poi so, put this on the table; fa to hō, put it there; mede ahene meto me koñ mu, I put a string of beads round my neck; ode ne ñkrante ato (n'aseñ) = wabō ne ñkrante, he has girt on his sword. 1 Sam. 25, 13.* — 3. *to (ñ)-kesua, to lay an egg (eggs), also simply: to, to lay: akoko kwane, obeto, the hen cackles, she is going to lay.*

*Phrases with postpositions (Gr. § 118f. 213f.):* 4. *de .. to .. hō, to lay by the side of, i.e. to compare. pr. 136.1083.2877. Gr. § 205 Rem. to hō mpē, s. mpē.* — 5. *to (..) mu: a) to put, throw or lay in, to add: fa tom', fa tom'! na eye adeso, pr. 1073.* — *b) to lay in the door, lid &c. i.e. to close, shut: to poi mu, shut the door; pr. 2524. wotom' dedaw, it is (or has been) shut already; mōntoto mfensere mu, shut the windows; - c) to lock up, shut in or up: kototo ñnuan no mu, shut up the goats; woto no dañ mu, he has been locked up in the room.* — *d) toto (atade) mu, to button up (a coat &c.).* — 6. *gye .. to mu (tō mu? s. tō 12h), to receive for shelter or protection, to give a lodging, a hearty reception, to welcome; s. gye 21.* — 7. *to āno, to weigh together several small amounts or receipts of gold-dust. Wodi mpewa wie ansā-na woto sika āno (sika a wōakari dedaw na woresañ akari bio).* — 8. *to .. ase: a) woto dañ no ase, they secure the base, socle, or bottom of the walls of the house outside by covering them with clay; wotare dañ wie a, wotiti dote a aka no de hore dañ no hō hyia srasra so, na odañ no atim hō yiye.* — *b) oto aduru ase, he pays (down) or deposits the money for a medicine which he wishes to receive.* — *c) oto nehō ase = obere nehō ase, he humbles himself.* — *d) to neglect, disregard, slight, treat slightly, throw aside: wato nehō ase mā ñom abefa no mpaase, he has not been on his guard so that the enemy could take him by surprise; oreko osa, nso wato (watoto) nehō ase, he goes to war, but is not sufficiently prepared; monnto mohō ase, be always watchful; monnto mo mpaebō ase, do not neglect your prayers, do not give up praying.* — *e) to ase, intr. to be the last: asem a eto ase a merebēbisa wo ni, the final question which I am going to ask you is this.* — *f) to .. bo ase, lit. to lay down the breast, i.e. to have patience, be patient, wait patiently; pr. 3299-3303; s. ebo & tō 20.* — 9. *to .. so: a) to put or lay on, to cust in, to give over and above, to add: matō nām pi, afei to me só!*

*I have bought much meat (fish) of you, now give me some into the bargain!* cf. ntoso, nūuso, ŋkwanye. — *b)* mede melō or m'ani meto no so, *I cast myself upon, commit myself unto him, confide or trust in him.* — *c)* to so, foll. by a num., *to be in number the ..th:* oto so anañ, *he is the fourth;* oto so anum, *it is the fifth;* cf. tia, Gr. § 83,3.

Phrases with other nouns (alphabetically arranged): 10. to, *to build, abañ, a house of stone; abantenteñ, a tower; fadañ, a house with mud walls; ofasu, a wall.* pr. 3306. (cf. si 21). — 11. to .. be, = bu .. be, pr. 3305. Cf. 16.17.22.23.29.30. — 12. to .. bo, *to lay a bet or wager, s. obo.* — 13. to .. bo ase, s. Sf. — 14. to da, *to appoint or fix a day:* meto no da na wakoŋe sika abetua me; *syn. hye da.* — 15. to .. dade, Ak. *to apply a deadly weapon to..;* woato no dade = woakum no. — 16. to .. diñ, or simply to, *to give a name, impose a name upon, to name, call:* mato no (or ne) diñ Bekōe, *I have given him the name B.;* mato me ba Adow, *I have called my child A.;* cf. Gr. § 205,4.5. pr. 691.774.789.3304. — 17. to dŋom, *to sing;* s. dŋom. — 18. to hama: koŋo dañ no hama, *line (mark out) the sides of the house, stretch the cords to mark out the lines for building the house;* cf. kyen dañ. — 19. de .. to ho, *to leave to one's pleasure or disposition.* pr. 413. — 20. to .. kwañ, *to give free way, grant liberty, accord freedom to;* mato no (ñkō) kwañ, *I have left him to himself, to take his own way; I have permitted him to do as he pleases;* — to sraha, s. sraha. — 21. to .. mmati, *to lay on one's shoulders, i.e. to empower, authorize, invest with (full) power;* opanyiñ soma wo na oto wo mmati a, wudi aseñ a, wommere. — 22. to anã, *to give one's genealogy, to show one's parentage, to prove one's descent.* pr. 358. — 23. to anasesem, *to tell (prop. spin) a tale,* cf. 11.28. pr. 359. — 24. to or toto ani, *to anyiwa (aprop) F., to look round about.* Mk. 3,5. 34,9,8. 25. to .. pē, *to asperse, slander, calumniate, vilify;* s. pē; to hō mpē, s. mpē; *diff. to apē.* — 26. to or toto .. apómāfo, *to neglect, disregard, be careless about;* s. apomafo. — 27. to nsa: a) *to stretch out the hand (usu. tēe nsa):* to wo nsa fa ade no mā me, *stretch forth your hand, take that and give it to me.* — b) oto ne nsa, *he waves his hand in anguish or anger,* Zeph. 2,15. — oto no nsa, *he beckons him to come.* — c) to nsa didi, *to eat from the same dish:* me nè no to nsa didi, = me nè no didi taforoboto biakō mu; woŋo nsa, = woñ bānu didi asañka koro mu. — 28. to asawa, *to spin (wosenñ ñkorā ñkuru-kuruwa 2 na wođe duā tēatēā hyem' na wođe asawa mfutura kye-kyere hō, na wođe woñnsateā 2 kyim, na wobobow wođu na hō).* — 29. to semmāradá, *to tēkremakyéne, to entice by sweet words &c.* s. tēkremakyene. — 30. to sebe or tafarakye, *to premise an expression of apology.* pr. 1488.3311. — 31. to ntasu, Ak. = te? or fe nt., *to throw out spittle, to spit.* pr. 360.

to, v. 1. *to meet (with), fall in with; to come or light on (upon), to find;* metoono okwañ mu; pr. 3307-10. — 2. *to reach, arrive at, come up with, overtake, catch.* pr. 3313. 3338. — ehia wato woñ, F. *poverty has overtaken them,* Mf. Gr. p. 107. n'ano ato me, *lit. his mouth has reached me, i.e. he has spoken ill of me,* s. ano. — 3. *to come up to, perf. to equal, match:* wato no, *now he equals him (in riches, knowledge &c.)* — 4. *to join, attach one's self (to).* pr. 1810.2810. — 5. to

*expose one's self* (to the heat of a fire or of the sun, to the cold &c.): to gya, to warm one's self at the fire; to a'wia, to warm one's self in the sun; to awow, to expose one's self to the cold; meko to awow, I am going to seek coolness; - watõ nehõ sere, he has exposed himself to laughter. pr. 3312.

tõ, v. [red. tõtõ] 1. tr. to turn, twist, wrest, pervert, distort; - to transgress, violate, break, infringe, act contrary to: a) tõ mmära, to transgress the law; pr. 3317. - b) tõ nsu: watõ ne nsu, he has violated his sworn covenant; watõtõ woñhõnsu, they have mutually broken their covenanted obligations. - c) tõ ntam, to disregard or violate (the obligations of) an oath. pr. 3316. — 2. to entangle, involve, complicate, confound, make intricate, embroil (cf. tōa): a) ohene mmära atõ wo = woatõ ohene mmära (s. 1); wo mmära a wo hye me no atõ wo, you are yourself at variance with the law you gave me, have transgressed your own law given to me; - b) otõ me sõ, he involves me in guilt, he falsely charges me (s. esõ) = ode asem a menyee (or enni me so) de ato me so, asem a ode to me so no, ebiara nni me so; - c) otõtõ m'ano, he falsely accuses me; - d) otõtõ woñ ntam', he sets them at variance with each other, throws them into contention; wokā yi, ntõtõ woñ ntam', as they agree or are good friends now, do not disunite them! - e) watõtõ asem no, = wadānnān asem no ani na ensi n'asem trēnē so bio, na waye no basabasa, he has confounded the matter, has made it intricate. — 3. intr. to be entangled, confused, confounded, disconcerted, discordant, disturbed, embroiled, endangered. pr. 2. 3345. — Phrases: a) ne ti atõ, his head is entangled, his life is in danger; = woahye se wónkum no mprenpreñ, he has been declared guilty of death. - b) n'ani atõ, n'anyiwa tō, F. his face is confounded, i.e. he is ashamed, bashful; Mk. 8,38. - c) kete no atõtõ, the mat has been woven amiss, improperly, faultily; - d) okā asem no a, n'ano tõtõ = ontumi ñkā mmā entēe, when he represents the matter or relates the story, his mouth is confused (he confounds himself) i.e. he cannot relate it aright; - e) g-nè no ntam' atõtõ (kainno woye adamfo, nnansā-yi woaye sakasaka, woñkā bio), they have been disunited, have fallen out with one another; Onyāñ-kōpōñ nè mīpa ntam' atõtõ, there is a disruption (a state of discord) between God and men. — 4. tō kwan, to miss or lose the way, to go astray; cf. fōm kwan, yera okwan. pr. 479. — 5. to injure, spoil, destroy, kill: nsū ntō wo, abosom' ntō wo, the fetish-water, the guardian spirits shall kill thee. — 6. tō .. aduru, to attack, injure, or kill by poison, to poison. pr. 3315. — 7. tō .. āno, to curse, imprecate, execrate one's self: watõ n'āno, he has cursed (falsely accused, cf. 2) himself (se ebia ose: ka me ñkō a, ankā mawu! I wish I were dead!), cf. anotõ. pr. 435f. — 8. tõtõ āno, s. 2 c.

tõ, v. [red. tõtõ] to turn or change by heat: 1. to bake; to roast, to dress by applying to the fire without making use of any pot or pan, cf. kisā, kyew; tō abodō, to bake bread; tō ode, to roast yam; tõtõ brōde, to roast plantains; tõtõ nām, to roast meat. pr. 364.3407. — 2. tõtõ, to cause to fade, wither or shrivel by exposing to fire for a few moments, = de kā ogya, e.g. leaves that are to be used as a medicine. — 3. tō dua, to make a fire round about a tree in order to

make it die. *pr.* 3314. — 4. *tõtō kuru*, to dress, stupe or foment a hurt, wound or sore with warm water or medicaments. *pr.* 365.1423f.

o-tó, *mashed yam* (first boiled, then crushed by pressure or [pounded]).

e-tó (Gr. §49,3c) *breech, buttocks, posteriors, anus, the hinder part* or parts of an animal body; cf. *sisia, trĩmmu*; *pr.* 425.3318. — né tò atim (okò bābi na wakotrā ho korā na n'ani agye ho na ompe se o<sub>ba</sub> bio), *he has settled permanently*; *mintú mè tò wò ha*, *I will not leave this place*; *wabò wó tò ato ho (ato guam')*, *he has revealed all thy secrets*; *né tò ada or ayi adi (wo nneyee [bone] ada adi na unipa ñhinā ahū wò guásò, na enni wo ñkokoamude biara a cunaa adi e)*, *his secrets have been revealed*; gener. of bad conduct; = n'ani awu, *he has been put to shame*; *wòayi né tò akonĩna na f'wē nni né tò bio a otrā so*. — 2. *hind part, hind end*, of any other object: *pā-né no tò kwáñ (= pane no aniwa, asò, f'wene) sūa*, — *terew, the eye of the needle is small. — is wide*; *pr.* 2590. — *ehyén tò*, *the stern, after or hinder part of a ship*; — of a vessel: the part with which it rests on the ground: *a'wowa to*, *the bottom of a brass basin, s. osrāmāñ*. — 3. *the end of immaterial things*: *t'wa .. to*, *to cut the hind part i.e. to cut off, finish*; *wát'wà asem no tò*, *he has brought the palaver to an end*; *etó nt'wae e*, *the end has not yet come*; *eda a eto rent'wa da*, *the day or time whose end will never come, i.e. eternity*.

a t o, in epds. (atokoro, atosem) = atoro, *lie*.

a t o, Ak. 1. *soup-ladle*, = *kwañkorá* [G. id.] — 2. *spoon*, = *atere*.

o-t ō, a kind of *pap*, prepared of corn; *woyam abūrow de si ho nnansā, na ebón w'ie à, wòde nsu ahono na wòasòñ so na wòde gu oseñ mu asi gya so akā*; cf. *mmore, ohu*.

o-t ō, *inf.* 1. *contention, dissension, discord; broil; cf. ntõtō*. — 2. F. *transgression; ebon nye Nyankp. ne mmra no tō biara*.

toa, v. [red. toatoa] 1. *to join, conjoin, bring or put together; t. guaha, s. this*. — 2. *to connect, file, string; to tie in weaving; to talk: t. nsententeñ, to make or multiply words, talk a long string of words; otoa nsenteñ a f'wē nnim'*, *he talks a great deal, but there is nothing in it; otoa nténtéñ, he spins a long yarn, talks at random, tells a long story; nea gretoa ne ñkrāmosòm hō asem bi*, *he is talking about Mohammedanism*. — 3. *to trace, track, follow the trace or track of, pursue: aboa na wòtoa no, e.s. woakotow aboa tuo na wañwu n'a-nañmu ho na okò, na wutiw no. Wòtoa aboa a, nea wòde pe no ne okáfo à egugu nè adae a o<sub>dae</sub> nè nañ a o<sub>de</sub> tiatiae; na se wonyā hū a, na woti w so ara, kodu se wòbeto no*. — 4. *to take up, renew, resume something that had been interrupted; inf. toa, renewal. Kurtz § 1*. — 5. *to fall upon, be hard upon, press hard or close, to urge, trouble, to attack (with abuse or blows), to assault, assuil, challenge (cf. tua, t'wa mpoa); pr.* 215. — 6. *to apply to, assuil with petitions. urge, solicit; waguañ atoa no, he has taken refuge with him; Ps. 2, 12. 31, 2; wo bone ahye wo so ara se deñ, na woreye apa abaw, na wode kotoa no a, orempan wo da*. — 7. *to design beforehand in dice-playing or in the game called ntewsi (not in ñhōmatow)*. — 8. *Phr. n'asem ntoa, he is inconsistent with himself, he is an unprincipled*

man, unstable, unsteady, fickle in his manners and doings; n'asem autoa, his dealings had no consistency, from improper conduct he could not hold his position. — 9. toa so: a) caus. to join, put to, sew to, adjust together; ntama ye tiā a, wode bi toa so; — b) to adjjoin, lie or be next to, be contiguous; Begorofō toa Kāmānāfo so; — c) to fit, agree, suit, be adjusted or adapted: eyi de, ęntoa so korā, this composition (of two words) will not do at all. — d) to continue, to proceed in (a speech or narration): wokā asem a, toa so na eñkosi prekō ansā-na woagyae; mekōe no, na okasa, na otoa ne kasa so ara kosii. — 10. toatoa so, a) to be put or arranged in a row; — b) to follow after one another in a row: mónkō no ntoatoa so, go one after the other.

tōā, v. [red. tōatōa, q. v.] 1. to involve, implicate, entangle; ope se ode n'amanne betōa me koñ, he wishes to involve me in his own difficulty. — 2. to be entangled or caught, to entangle one's self; aboa no atōa, the animal has been caught in the snare; wudi sono akyi a, wontōa, pr. 893. — 3. F. (twēa) to accuse. Mt. 12,10. 27,12. Mk. 15,3. — 4. to cause disorder &c. ęwo tōa ne yam', the honey causes pain in his belly. pr. 445.

toa, pl. n., calabash, gourd and the plant producing it; pr. 599. — small bottle, flask or flagon; box; small pot or jar; pr. 3320-22. (F. twa, Mt. 9,17.) —ntoa ahorow: ññótóá, nsútóá, béntóá, odánka, aden-kum, mfoā. — cf. toā, kora, kuruwa, tumpañ.

tōā', toáwa, F. toaba, pl. n., a small calabash, bottle, flagon or box; phial, eruet; cartouch, cartridge, cartridge-box; cf. asratoá'.

ntoa, ntoā, 1. pl. of toa, toā. — 2. a leather belt or girdle containing cartridges in 6 or 12 small boxes or cells; s. obarehyia; — woakō ntoa mu, they are ready for fighting: mónkā ntoa, make yourself ready for fighting.

átōā', 1. a kind of tree, used for fences, with edible fruit. — 2. a kind of bead, s. ahene.

o-to-aberé [nea ne to abere, whose buttock is red] s. aféraw.

ntoa-do, F. place where two things meet or join, corner; border of a territory, region, district or country. Mt. 2,16. 4,13. 6,5. 8,34. Cf. ntōadze (?) F. the uttermost part of, Mk. 13,27. [ntoaso.

toa-fúfu, vessel or box of white porcelain. pr. 3319.

toa-múm, a gourd without opening. pr. 168.

nto-anā, = nea oto anā, pr. 3323.

nto-āno, inf. [to āno] the sum or amount of gold-dust consisting of several smaller amounts now weighed together.

toapó, As. spitting-box.

nto-ase, inf. [to ase] 1. payment in advance for a medicine or any other thing promised; wode to ade a wode rebemā wo a.s. wore-beyē amā wo no ase; a gift to the fetish; ade a womā na woyi mmusu mā wo anāse woye adurn mā wo a.s. wotu sumai mā wo. — 2. condition. Kurtz § 311.

o-to-ā-séfó, pl. a-, a man having a belt with cartridges about him; one who wears a belt with cartridges for another; armour-bearer.

nto-a-so, *inf.* [toa so] *continuation; junction*; F. ntoa-do, *q. v.*

toā-tīrī, *pl. n.*, *the covering of a cartridge which is bitten off before use*; o-nè me kekaw nt. (= o-nè me kô), *he is in active hostility with me, acts hostilely against me.*

to atoa, *red. v.*, *s. toa.*

tôatôa, *red. v.*, *1. s. tōa*; ñhāmā tōatōa m'adesoa, *climbers have entangled my load.* — *2. to become or be bent or crooked*: ne nañ atōatōa, *his legs are bent (together).* — *3. to prefer a charge against; to accuse*, F. *Mt. 27, 12. Mk. 15, 3.* — *to calumniate, backbite, slander* (more than t wīri): okontomponi t. ne yōñkō. — *4. to embroil, to sow or stir up dissension, disunion, discord &c. among*: onipabone na otōatōa (otōtō) mañ nè mañ utam'. — *5. t. mu, a) caus. preceded by de or fa: to interlace, join together, insert &c. — b) to be joined together, interwoven, intimately united, closely connected*; *syn. kōakōa mu.*

atōatoā, *pl. n.*, *a beast of prey, lynx(?)*; ne hō te se obátá, *a little bigger than a large country-dog, preys on sheep &c.*

ntōatōae, *impediments* (ñhama, nnubā nè unuā a ewo kwañ mu wo soro nè fam', na wōnam mu a, esuso wo mu.

ntōatōam', = ñkōakōam', *joints, connected members.*

ntoato-a-só, *inf. 1. continuation; a continued, uninterrupted row.* — *2. adv. repeatedly, in repeated succession, continually, continually*; waye bone no nt.

o-to-atwēre, *s. sisi, bear.*

tobè tobè, *adv. noisily, impetuously, vehemently*; monuye no t. t., *do not treat him violently*; asafo kura onipa a, wokasa nauso wosunsüan n'ase t. t.

to-bea, *place or manner of laying.* — to-be-w, *place to put or lay something*; minhū ne t., *I do not know where to put it.*

atobēre, *s. atopēre.*

atobiā: waye at., *he is in despair, looks about him in desperation.*

o-to-bo: akoa at. F. *an unprofitable servant. Mk. 25, 30.*

ntoboa, F. *tribute (money). Mt. 17, 24f. Mk. 12, 14.*

tóbūrō, tóbūrōbō, *a. insipid, tasteless, not sufficiently salted*  
[or seasoned; cf. wō.

ntobūrō, *a disease similar to small-pox (mpete) yet with small*  
[ler pustules.

o-to-dabi-a, *lit. it falls i.e. happens some day that, i.e. sometimes*; *s. to 13. Gr. § 130, 4. Fr. 3282.* — F. o-to-dabi-a, o-to-febi-a.

ntō-de, *roasted things, roasted yam.* — ntō-nām, *roasted meat.*

nto-dii, *v. n. [ade a woto di] things bought and eaten: bought victuals; expenses espec. for food*; onnów (onni afuw) na odi nt., *he has to buy his victuals*; fa nt., *pr. 1082.*

todō, *a certain star.*

ntodowá-sò, Akw. *nea wōmō amōase fa ho no, d'wōnkū-só.*

atodu-dubeñ, adubeñ, *sufre, sulphur. D.As.*

ato-duru, atoduru [to-w aduru] *gunpowder. pr. 1252.3371.*

toe, *v.* to take away from on the fire: toe aduan no, = mā so fi gya so; nsu no adō dodo, na toe si fam'; to help down (a load), *cf.* soe.

atōe, *v. n.* the place where the sun sinks or sets, west; *s.* to, *v.*

atōe-fām', west side; to west, west-ward.

o-to fam mēñ [mēñ = beñ, red] a kind of herb.

atōfo, 1. ade a biribi trā so; nave of a wheel, wherein the spokes are inserted; socket, opening in which any thing is fitted; ade no a-hūñ asi n'at. so, the thing has snapped into its proper place. — 2. cushion worn by negro-women in their dress behind, distinguishing their dress from that of the males; they may carry children on it.

o-tōfó, *pl. a-*, buyer, = odetōfó. [G. atofu, atufu.]

o-tófó, *pl. a-*, one who has fallen in battle or has been killed by an accident. *pr.* 957.3324. — atōfō-kwāñ, asamañ kwāñ, the milky way.

o-tofō-sūsā, *s.* osāmāñ. — (tofō, *Mf.* apparition.)

to-fōe [to a fō]. *pr.* 3137. — tōfor, *F.* glutton. *Mt.* 11,19.

ato-gyē, -gyei, *F.* custom house, collector's office. *Mk.* 2,14f.

o-togyefo, *pl.* atogyigyefo, publican, toll- or tax-gatherer.

á tōhá, a kind of tree.

ntohoro, food without meat or fish.

tōkō, *adv.* (to fow or sra) richly, plentifully; wode ñkū afo w n'anim t. = tàkā.

atókó, a kind of millet, guinea-corn. [G. àkoko.] — atoko-sá, a kind of beer made of guinea-corn; nsā a wode atoko aye.

antókò-asafu, a sort of European cloth, *s.* ntama.

o-tokoataka, a kind of creeper or climber. *pr.* 3423.

ntōkoá-ntōkoá, *a.* variegated, spotted, dotted; ansām hō ye nt.; ntama a biribi sisim' bebrē (nneema wom' bebrē) ye nt.; *cf.* ñwrañwrañ (more used of flowers).

ntokontrama [with pure a; atoto hō 'mākō-mākō se ntrama] speckled; oponko nt., a gray and white horse.

ntokonáñ, *s.* ntokwanáñ.

ato-koro, = atoro koro, a single lie. *pr.* 3325.

ntoko-tá, *F.* nsokota, sandals; = mpaboá.

tókótókó, a kind of bead; *s.* ahene. [Guañ, = biribi biribi.]

tókūrñ, *pl. n-*, a hole; a hollow, excavation, cavity; *pr.* 2590 tew t., to tear a hole, as in a dress; bō t., to make a hole, as in a board or in the ground; *cf.* tū, amōa, ñkoron.

tokuwa, *pl. n-* [*dim.*] a small hole.

atōkwā, *pl. n-* [akoa a wōatō no] a bought slave.

atokwa, n-tokwá w, fighting, scuffle, affray; kō nt., to fight, scuffle, cuff, be at fisticuffs; wode kutruku anā twere a.s. sōtore kō nt., they fight with the fist (clinched in two different ways) or with the flat of the hand; *pr.* 1189. wakokā nt., he has caused or brought about a scuffle; di nt., *pr.* 297. *cf.* mmātōkwa.



tòkwa-bo, tòkwà-bóba, a kind of *stone* found in Akem, hard and heavy as *quartz*. *pr.* 3326. a *burdensome stone*, Zech. 12,3. a *stone to be lifted up* by young men to show and exercise their strength; obo a ìkùrofo mǎ so de kyere wòh ahòdeñ.

tòkwa-mirika, *pr.* 3327.

ntòkwa-náin: wasi ut., *he has set his feet in a fighting attitude*.

tòkwa-tām, a *cloth tied round the thighs and regio pubis* by persons ready to fight.

tóm', = tó mu, to mu; *s.* tó 12., to 5.6.

ntómā, Ak. = ntāmā.

tóm mǎ, n-, 1. F. Akr. ntama a wode bo aseñ, *sash, a strip of cloth worn about the waist, tied over the clothes*. — 2. Ak. ahene humu a mmā de to wòh aseñ, — aseñmihèné, *a string of beads worn about the waist*.

atóm-dé-é [ade a wode to (ùkwañ)mu] *greens, seasoning, spice, fish or other meat put in the soup*. *pr.* 106.

ntóm mē [ntòh abe] a *plant* (kind of *palm*) with ensiform leaves, the living stems of which may serve as posts in fences; ne ñkoñmu se òbeteñ nti na emā wofre no sa; *cf.* ntòh, opete-ntòh.

ntómme-ntómme, *a.* = ñwrañwrañ.

tómere [Eng.] *tumbler*; *cf.* gyirase.

ò-tómfo, *pl.* a-, [tono] *smith, blacksmith*; *pr.* 234.3328f. *cf.* odwumfo.

ò-tómfo, tònfo, *pl.* a-, [tòh] *seller*; *syn.* òdetòhfo.

ntóm mò, ntómò, *sweet potato, Butulus edulis, Convolvulus batatas*. [G. atómò.]

ò-tóm-mó [tono òbo] *anvil*. — tomò, F. *alone, only*; *cf.* ñkòtó.

ntóm porie, Ak. = ntampehámá, *rope*; hama a wofira no kòkùrò, adwumayefo de bi to wòh aseñmu ye adwuma; nsuñofo na etā de to wòh aseñmu. *pr.* 744.

atompráda, the *viscous juice of newly cut plantains*; bròde a wokotwa fi dua so mpempreñ de befo hò na āno nsu ansoñ na wokodi a, na akita wo.

ntómú, *inf.*, *addition, augmentation*, *pr.* 2934. *cf.* ntoso.

tòh, *v.* [red. tontòh] *to sell*; *pr.* 3330-32. — tòn .. di, *to sell and use up the money received*; òdefo no kòtòh asem no mǎ nea odi asem no.

tòh [full o] *adv.* imitative of the loud and harsh sound of a bell, gong or dawuru [G. ñòhò].

tòh ñ (tòhñ, tòhñ) *adv.* *far, to a great distance, to a remote part of*; òkò Abrokyiri t., òkòfa akurā t.

ò-tòh, *inf.* the act of *selling, sale; slavery*.

ò-tòh, *amber, beads of amber*; wofre no akomfohèné, akomfo na etā hye ntia; *s.* ahene & bañkam.

ntòh, a *plant* (kind of *palm*) with long ensiform leaves used for plaiting mats; ahabañ bi a wode ñwene keté; *pr.* 3333. *cf.* opete-ntòh or ntómme, t̀wìtòh.

ntòù, Ak. ntóro, = abnsūabān, *family, consanguinity, kindred*; wufi nt. bēn mu? wó ntòù de dēn? meye Dǎwmoàní &c.

ntòù, = ntòkā: n'ani atra ne nt., *he is supercilious, arrogant, presumptuous.*

. ntòùanōá, *the eaves of a roof.*

tonasú-m', ɔtonsu [nea ɔtomfo tono hɔ] *forge, smithy, smithery, workshop of a smith.*

ntòùkā, (*eye*)-brows; cf. ntòù, nyaùkòntòù.

ntòù'kò, the largest kind of *pepper*, with red or dark-green or whitish pods, s. mako. *pr.* 3334.

Tòùkò, *pr. n.* a town on the left bank of the Volta; efi Anum kò hɔ beye dakoro kwan; wufi Parémā a, na wokò hɔ a.n. woadu Soháé (Èpe).

tòùkogyèi, *pl. n., hook, large fish-hook.* Am. 4, 2. cf. akòtòkoro.

tòùkò-kā', a *finger-ring* with a knob resembling a mitre; cf. kā, mpetea.

tono, *v. [inf. a.-] to forge, to beat or work iron or steel, to do smith's work, - used without an obj., cf. bɔ 60.89; - s. tontono.*

ɔ-ton-su, s. tonasu.

tòntān, *v. to twist, intertwist, entwine, intertwine; to entangle; fá tontañ mú = fa tōtōa mu, make a noose, loop, loose knot!*

ntòntān, Ak.-ne, *net, net-work, cf. ɔtan; - spider's web, cob-web, s. hūhūa.*

ntòntān-tām, *crape, gauze.*

ntòntó (*cf. tòn, to sell, tɔ, to buy*): di nt., *to buy things on joint account and share the money received from the sales; = si kosow.*

ntontó [full o] a kind of *yam* (bayere); s. ɔdó.

ntònto [full o] *several strings united, with beads strung on each, used to decide any matter by drawing the beads, which may come or not; bɔ or tǔwē .. so nt., to draw lots (cast lots or raffle) for (or upon); asase yi nt. abɔ me, the lot of this land fell on me; wɔbɔ no nt. (cf. wɔbɔ no aka), they recur to the drawing of lots in order to decide his case. F. tǔwē (.. hō) tonto, Mt. 27, 35. Mk. 15, 24.*

ntonto-bɔ, the act of *drawing lots or deciding by lot; wɔde asem bi ato nipa so na wonhú mu nokware, na nea ɔwɔ ntonto no bi wɔmā okɔfa, na wɔkanɔkɔ wíe a, ɔtǔwē ahene a.s. ntrama a ɔwɔ hama no so no. So onipa no, wɔtɔno sō a, na ayi atɔ fam'; sɛ nso ɔwom' ampa a, wɔtǔwē a, ɛmá. Ade koro no ara na wɔfrɛ no ahamatǔwē; wɔye wɔ Fante.*

ntòntòm, *mosquito.* *pr.* 3335. — ntòntòu-tām, *mosquito-net.*

tontono, *red. v. 1. s. tono. — 2. de .. t., to work or act upon .. with .., to cause or give trouble by, to inflict or cast upon: mede asem makotontono no, I have brought u palaver upon him which will give him much to do. — 3. F. to laud, magnify; to adore.*

ntòntóno, *inf. F. adoration.*

atòntòre-bòā', atontròboā, *pl. n., gnat, small fly.* Mt. 23, 24.

o-tonúroni, *pl. a-fo, reverter, rioter, carouser, bacchanalian; onipa a wadidi amē na n'ani agye kyēn se ete, odi ūkwaseasem, ɔ̀tētēm'* (yē yē, mē, t̄wea), *oye sakasaka, odi atuntunansēm.*

áutópàntíri, a kind of *bead*; *s. ahene.*

atópé (obsol.) *hoe, mattock; cf. asow; spade(?) pr. 1081.*

o-tope, a *large snail, cf. ūwaw, ɔ̀wáníni. pr. 1080.3427f.*

atoperé, a *play in which a victim* (a person destined for death) *is cruelly killed; pr. 3336; de.. goru at. (As. d̄wa at.), to worry, torment, torture one to death; maye bone, na mommfá me ūñūoru at., I have done evil, but do not torment me to death; nea wode no regoru at. no, wohye no anibere, e.s. wɔ̀bobɔ no unade ansā-na wɔ̀akum no.*

o-toperefó, *pl. a-, pr. 3337.*

t̄ópó' [Eng.] *tub.*

t̄ore, *v. [red. tòore] to fall (cf. to); 1. to fall or turn or be decided against; asem no atoreno (= as. no ato no so, abo no) or simply átore no, the matter has fallen or turned out against him, he has been found guilty; asem yi, étore wo, you are guilty. — 2. red. to fall on or upon, to attack, assault, assail, begin an attack upon; ɔ̀to-tóre no, he attempts to catch him, assaults him. — 3. to be reduced in number, become less; wɔ̀atore, they have become few. — 4. ase tore, to die out or away, become extinct, be extinguished: wɔ̀n (ɔ̀man, abusūa, mmoadoma, afeboa) ase at. = wɔ̀n ase agu; aduan̄ (ɔ̀de, ɔ̀brode n.a.) ase at.*

nt̄ore-mu, *inf. di nt. = to mu, to sink in, fall down, e.g. a cover or lid in a pot of too wide an aperture.*

at̄ore-m̄-adé, *F. = amanne, a custom of long standing, habitual practice, usage; ade a wófi t̄etetete áyè abedu 'ne; Guanfo at. ne se wodi agyade, na Atwifo de ne wofade; Eniresi amradofo at. ne se, ɔ̀man biara a wodi so no, wogye wɔ̀n tow.*

ant̄ore-epira [want̄o a wapira] the name of a kind of *native song.*

nt̄orewa, *s. nt̄rowa. — torfo, F. = ɔ̀t̄orofo. Mt. 7,15. 24,11.*

t̄oro, t̄orot̄oró. *a. 1. smooth, glib, slippery, lubricous; ɔ̀kwan̄ yi so ye tro, this path is slippery; ɔ̀kwan̄ trotro ni. — 2. false, spurious, not genuine; cf. bisetró, opp. bisepá. — toro, v. s. torów.*

at̄oro, *ot., a lie, untruth, falsehood; di at., As. di toro, to tell lies, to lie; pr. 450.457. cf. boa; ɔ̀mā ɔ̀toro w̄ie toro, he makes the lie cease to be a lie; yēm̄mā ot. ūw̄ie ot. ana? shall we make the lie told of us a truth?*

ɔ̀-t̄oro, a kind of plant, used to destroy lice; *staves-acre; wode guare wɔ̀n tirim na d̄wiw k̄o.*

nt̄oro, *Ak. a person of the same ancient family, worshipping the same fetish; wo nè bi guare ɔ̀boson-koro a, ná moye nt.; mé nt̄oro ní! oye ment.; cf. nt̄on̄.*

torobén'to, *pl. n-, [Dan., Dutch: trompet] trumpet.*

t̄orodó, t̄orododo, *1. a. straight, erect, upright, aright, right; slender, slim; plain, smooth; dua no si h̄o t. (ɔ̀nkyeá na eh̄o nni apowapow, na enni abā p̄i gye ne soro ūk̄o); e or o torodó, a plain, decided e or o; mo de a morek̄a yi ye nokware torodododo, what*

*you say here is quite true, the plain truth.* — 2. *adv. precisely, just, exactly, perfectly.*

tòròdò, tòròdòdò, tòròdòdòdò, *adv.* imitative of the sound of a fluid being poured into a vessel or upon the ground; *pr.* 327. usu gu tòròdòdò; nsu gu mu tòròdòdò; nsu gu fam' taradada; ode nsu gu ahinam' t'wòròdòdò.

tòròfètòròfè, *a.* smooth, glib; *cf.* t'òro; n'ano ye t., *he has a smooth, glib, flippant, voluble tongue.*

ò-tòrófo, *pl. a., liar.* *pr.* 2596. 3338-41.

ntòrófo-sém, = atosem, *lies, falsehood; s. atoro.*

tóróm, a kind of *antelope*; ne hō ùwrañwrañ se òwansañ.

torom, ... *s. terem, tròm, trōma, tromtrom, túrom'.*

atoropó, a kind of *tomato*, a fruit similar to a pomegranate; *s. ntòrowa. pr.* 3136. *Ex.* 28, 33. — atóropà?

torotoró, *a. s. t'òro.*

torow, *v.* to become smooth, to wear out, be worn out or off by friction or rubbing, mfewá no hō ñkyimí at.; n'asō atorow, = n'asōm'aye trotro, asem biara nsiaw mu, *he turns a deaf ear to all that is told him.*

ntòrowá, *As.* nnuadéwa, an edible fruit, espec. eaten in soup, *tomato, love-apple, Lycopersicum* (or *Solanum*) *esculentum*; *diff. kinds: nnuafwé, ut. kyeñ, nt. pá, nt. apó, s. atoropó.*

tò-sika, *F.* tow-sika, *tribute money. Mt.* 22, 19.

atò-sém [atoro asem] *falsehood, falsity, untruth, lie.*

ntò-só, *inf.* [ade a wode to so] *addition, what one gets into the bargain when buying a thing; Ak. únuso, cf. nsim', ñkwanye.*

ò-toso-fá, *inf.* the act of *embezzling* (taking for one's self) what is given into the bargain, instead of bringing it to him or her who sent to the market.

tòte, *pl. n., foot* of a fourfooted beast, *paw, claw, hoof.*

atòte-bóa, *pl. n., any quadruped that lives on the ground, not on trees; opp. soròboa; adowa ne nt. hene, adowa na ne tôte súa papa.*

ato-tēm, *n., inf.* [tow ntēm].

tòtò, *red. v., s. tò, to fall &c.; tò, to buy.* — *F.* = sère, *Mt.* 18, 29.

tòtò, *red. v., s. to 1-31. espec. 5 c. d. 8 c. d. (òtoto nehō ase: 1. = òbere nehō ase; 2. òñfwè nehō so yiye.)* — *F.* to cast a hook, *Mt.* 17, 27. — toto abā, *F.* to shoot out branches. — toto anyiwa, *F.* to look round about. *Mk.* 9, 8. — toto ntāfi, *F.* to spit. *Mt.* 26, 67.

tòtò, *red. v., s. tō 1-3. to be entangled, complicated &c. pr. 2.* t. anāmmu, *F.* to offend, *Mt.* 5, 29. 13, 21. 18, 8. 24, 10.

tòtò, *child. lang. = bósáw.*

ò-tòtò, *nea òtòtò, one who often buys. pr.* 3342.

ntòtò, *inf. frequent buying, inclination to buy. pr.* 392. 3548.

ntòtò, *inf.* [s. tō] *discord, contention, embroilment; perplexity;*

ò-tòtò a hō honò, *s. mmofūmā.*

[*confusion.*]

ntòtò-anāmm, *inf. F. offinee, things that offend. Mt.* 13, 41. 18, 7.

ntoto-aním', *v. n.* what is put before another thing; a casing of timberwork; dua a waseñ de fomfām aponè nè mfensere anim mā eye fe, = mfomfanhó.

ntōtō-āno, *inf.* false accusation, calumny, slander.

atoto-be, *pr.* 3347.

ntotobisiwa, *a.* small and numerous; yeñ mmofra nt. de, yenim, we little children, many as we are, do not know that.

o-toto bonéfó, *pl. a.*, a profligate, flagitious, abandoned, vicious, wicked, reprobate person, ruffian; onipa a ope se ode nehō fra bone biaram'.

o-toto bròfó, *pl. a.*, artless fellow; brutish person. *pr.* 3296.

ntotoe, *v. n.* F. supplications; s. toto = sere.

atòtòe, = asē akeseakese.

[akisiwa.

ntotofifiwa, mmofra ñketeñkete, boys of about 12 years, cf.

ntoto-kóh, *inf.*: óyè nt., ode nt. nam (nantew), = ototo ne kòh,

atoto-nsā, one who has bought palm-wine. *pr.* 3343. [s. kòh.

toto-re, *red. v.* tore, to assail, assault, attack, try to catch or kill.

o-toto-re, a kind of tree; dua kесе, woso.

ntótore, dry spittle about the mouth of sleeping children; mmofra da na ntasu sēñ wòñ āno na ekyenkyen hō a, wofre no nt.

totorotó, *a.* large, tall, big, stout: óyè onipa t. = osō, oye kесе, oye oberañ.

tótótò, *a.* safe and sound; unhurt, uninjured, unimpaired; unimpeached: wakò sa de nehō aba t., e.s. korábó bi anká no se oyare bi ammó no, na ode nehō dñwōdñwō aba ofe; wafi asem nom' t., e.s. obi de asem ato no so a.s. ananne bi abeto no so, na mpanyimfo ahyia adi asem no, na fò biara ammá ne fām'.

tótótê, *adv.* lengthways, lengthwise, at full length; obea hō t., he lies there (idly stretched out) at full length.

tótótòtò: n'ani ye no t. = eye no aniani, he is sad, grieved, in perplexity, at a loss (so that his eyes fall now here, now there).

o-toto wá, atotowá, a kind of tree; dua kесе, wodi n'aba, wode n'ahaban ye fañ.

totoyan, *As.* bog, morass; s. dontori, dēnkyedēnkye.

tótòrò-bo-nsu (totrob., R. tetreb.), he who causes rain to fall copiously and makes water (rivers) overflow; a by-name of Nyankò-pòh; ototo toto a, na nsu abo, when the rain falls abundantly, the rivers &c. overflow.

toto w, *red. v.* tow; *pr.* 3346.

tow, *v.* [red. totow] 1. to fling, cast, send or throw from the hand, to whirl, hurl, *pr.* 3348; otow no bo, he flings a stone at him, tow kyene, tow gu, to cast somewhere, F. Mt. 13,42. to cast away. *pr.* 3346. 3350f. 3353. — tow kyene or petē, to throw or cast to; otow poma no kyenee me, he threw me the stick; tow mnuā no petē yeñ ha, fling the pieces of wood to us here! tow atābo, to throw with a sling, to sling a stone: otow atābo no boo no, 1 Sam. 17,49. — 2. to fling or throw one's self

in a violent or hasty manner, *to rush, dash, spring, bound*; ohuruw fii ahyemmam' tow pom', *R. p. 240. wotow hyeē or guu yei so, they fell upon us and seized us*; mmoadoma a etua awerew no ñhinā tow. — 3. *to propel, shoot, let fly* (bemma, agyañ, *an arrow*); *pr. 362.* — 4. *to shoot, fire, discharge* (otuo, *a gun*): ekena na otowe? *who did shoot? to shoot, to kill by shooting*: otow' no tuo, *he shot him*; *pr. 3349. cf. bō tuo*; — also of the gun: *to be fired*: otuo atow wuram', *a gun has been fired in the bush. pr. 1479.* — 5. *to give, fetch or deal a blow, to beat or strike* (kutruku, sōtore, t̄w̄ere, *with the fist, the palm of the hand, the knuckles of the fingers*); tow anankoti, *to kick, wince, fling out, to jerk* (of horses). — 6. *to brandish, flourish, wave, fan* (mānā, p̄on̄kōd̄uā, sohori ntakārā). — 7. *to cast or throw a die or dice, to play with dice*; t. ntrāma, *to play with cowries* (wofa ntrama nā wode gū fām nā wōkari nēa ēbutuw nē nea edān); t. ñhōma, *to play at cards*; t. dam, t. ware, *to play at draughts*; *pr. 3354. t. òdo, to play with a kind of ball made of palm-leaves.* — 8. *to iron, smooth* (a dress). — 9. *to spread the table, lay the cloth, give a banquet or entertainment.* — 10. *to fell a tree. pr. 361. 3352.* — 11. *Phr. wantow n'auom toā mā, he did not shoot one cartridge full from his mouth, i.e. he answered or replied nothing at all.* — 12. *wotow gye so, they shout to each other for joy.*

e-tow, *pl. u-, atow-atow, 1. lump, bump, globe, round mass, ball, as of wet clay for pisé-building; dumpling, of foofoo (fufū-tow; ahentow, a small one, ñkwaseatow, a large one); clod, clot, coagulation; 'mogya atow-atow, Lk. 22, 44. pr. 3266.* — 2. *cluster, swarm, crowd*: unipa no abo tow, *the people are crowded together*; wōkōkyeree tow, *they huddled together.*

e-tow, 1. *tribute, toll, tax, poll-tax*; gye or gyigye t., *to receive, take, gather or collect taxes*; yi t., *to raise or levy taxes; to pay taxes*; ohene de kaw a, woyi t. mā no, wōkye no asafō mu; Kwadade yii t. obarima mmañ 12, oboa mmañ 8 (1854 May). — 2. *in cpds: asafō-tow, a single company; kūrōtōw, anantōw, a single township or community.*

o-lōwā, *a kind of tree*; sare so dua kесе.

atō-wō-sō, = adetowoso, ahunum'.

tōwōw, *a tasteless, insipid, unsavoury, from want of salt, pepper &c. ñkwañ no ye ñkwañ t. e.s. ñkyene nē mako n.a. n̄nim'.*

to yá m', *anxiety, anxiousness, dejection, apprehension, alarm, despondency*; bō t., *to be cast down, alarmed, depressed, dejected*; ode owu t. (= anikrakra) guañe, *he fled in a mortal fright.*

toyám bō, *inf. the state of being dejected, dejection &c.*

tra, t̄ara, *v. [red. tratra] to go or move over any object or beyond any limit in doing any thing. pr. 3355. to pass, go over, pr. 1033. to pass by, forego, relinquish, pr. 366. In connection with another v. it serves to express the prepp. over, beyond, s. Gr. § 109. 31. 223, 4. pr. 3356. ohuruw tra a obo, amōa, he leaped over a stone, a pit; n'ani atra ne ntōñ, he is supercilious, haughty, overbearing; tra so. to be excessive; oye hū tra so, he is excessively timid; aye mā atra so (aboro so, abu so), it is overfull.*

trā, tñā, tēnā, *v.* [*red.* trātrā] F'. tsēnā, 1. to sit down, to place one's self on a seat; it expresses the action, whilst the state of sitting, the posture of being on a seat, is expressed by *te*, Gr. §102,3. trā ase! mōntrā ase (e)! sit down! take a seat or seats, be seated! trā fam! sit down on the ground! watrā abrogua so, he has placed himself on a chair; kōtrā or bētrā, to go or come to sit down, to settle, take up habitation; de .. trā, *caus.* to seat, place on a seat, cause to sit down or to occupy a post, site, situation; to station, locate, settle, establish; — otu kōtrā Akyem, he emigrated to Akem; otuu wōn kōtrā Babel, he carried them away to Babel (and settled them there). — 2. to sit, dwell, live at a place (in the *pret.* and *fut.* tenses, when the *contin.* *te* cannot be used): otrā Aburi, he lived at Ab. (but is no more there); ope se obetrā Ab. dā, he wishes that he may be able to live at Ab. always; cf. ote Ab., he lives at Ab. at present; ne yere wūi no, na ote Ab., when his wife died, he lived at Ab. — 3. to stay, remain, continue: trā ha kakra, stay here a little; wobekō, na me de, metrā ha; metrā ha adapen anan; asase betrā hō dā; mā entrā hō, leave it there, let it remain where it is, let it rest as it is, let the matter alone, = mā eñka; — akutu no mmeree e, mā entrā dua so. *R.* p. 241. — 4. trā ohene hō, to sit by the side of a king, to be a counsellor of the king's; trā asem hō, to attend to a palaver or public transaction.

at rā, = boā, net, fishing net; cf. asawu. *pr.* 3357.

trā, trawa, a. thin, flat, smooth, soft; s. tratrā. *pr.* 3302.

at rā, slice, cut, thin broad piece cut off, of *yam* (odé a wogatwa), of bread &c.

trā-bèá, o-trā-bére, trā-bew, seat, place to sit in; abode, dwelling, place of residence; watrā me trābere, he has taken my seat; me t. nī; sōre fi met.; mā yeñkō yeñ t.; me t. ne Akropōn. *R.* p. 241.

tradadada, s. taradada. [*pr.* 3358.]

o-trāfó, *pl. a.*, 1. assessor; judge lateral, counsellor &c. Kurtz §178. — ohene atr. = mpanyimfo, the king's counsellors, advisers, ministers. — 2. steersman, helmsman, steersmate: hyeñ mu (akyerekyerekwan hō) trāfo a okyere hyeñ no kwan.

ántrā-kùró [entra kūrōw, bābifo kyí] a kind of bead, s. ahene.

tram', = tra mu (*s. tra, v.*): wudi mmekwan na wususuw wo tirim asem a, ñkwan aba wofwenem' atram'.

tram, *v.* [*red.* trantram] 1. to cry out, cry at or about; tram fre, to call upon, invoke: wahintiw atram afre obosom na ohintiw no anyé no biribi, he has stumbled and called upon the fetish (simply pronouncing his name) that the stumbling may not hurt him. — 2. to bewitch, charm, enchant; to curse, imprecate, call down some hurt or calamity, invoke evil on: osúmànfó no atrám barima no amā wáfwè ase; cf. kai. — 3. ohuruhuro no tram no tware no, he was smothered by the dumps. — 4. otran'tram me, = okasa denneñ yi me hū, oṭētētē me, he threatens me, snarls at me, addresses me harshly. — 5. anadwo yi nnipa bi trantram mu, last night some people kept up a clamorous noise, a great vociferation.

ntrāma (*pl.*) cowries, small shells imported from islands in the

Indian Ocean, serving in parts of Western Africa instead of money; forty make a *string* (obañ), and fifty strings (mmañ 50 or 2000 cowries) go to a *head* of cowries (otiri); cf. niwa, serewa, *pr.* 3360. The value is constantly decreasing; in 1860 a dollar (4s. 6d.) was worth 85 strings, in 1870, two heads. Dabi dare biakō si mmañ 85 (*not* otiri nè mmañ 35), nnansā yi esi atiri abieñ.

o-tráma-tírí, a *head of cowries*; in the *pl.* atiri is used for 2 to 9 heads and atramatiri for 10 or more heads.

ntráma-tów (or 1,333), *inf. playing or gaming with cowries, s. tow (v.) 7.* — ntramatófó, a *player for cowries.*

ntrā-mu, *inf. immanence. Kurtz § 163.*

trañ, *v. [inf. o- & a-] to discharge many guns in company or in a volley, to volley.*

ntrāni, *s. ntane-ani.*

atránunò, a *kind of bird* = afiāfi-anoma, *pr.* 1125.

trantram, *red. v., s. tram.*

atrā-nnufūa, = nea watrā nnufūa, *pr.* 3359.

atrápòē, *pl. n., [Dan. trappe] step, degree or gradient of a staircase; (pl.) stair-case, flight of steps, stairs made of stones, bricks &c. cf. antwēri. [G. atrakpē.]*

trara, = taradada.

trā-ase, trā ase, 1. *s. trā.* — 2. *inf. abo no tr., it has caused him to sit down.* — atrāasè(ò), *interj. salutation to one sitting.*

trā ase-fentem: waye tr. (waka ofākō, ontumi nko bābi), *he sits idle or unoccupied, always at the same place, he lies fallow &c. waye tr. wò n'adwuma no mu, he did not sit idle, was not lazy in his work.*

ntra-so, *inf. [s. tra] what is beyond the limits; excess, extreme; egyina ntraso abieñ no ntam', it stands (or holds a position) between the two extremes.*

trátrā, a *thin* (of things that have an extended surface); *syn. frafrā, hatā; flat: woi ti ntrā-ntrā, they are flat-headed; smooth, soft, tender: okramai ayaase ye tr., the belly of a dog is soft.*

atrátra-som, an act of (*flagrant*) *transgression, outrage; odi atr. = obu mmāra so di asem bi, he commits a trespass; cf. señkyēñē.*

trawa, a. *s. trā & tratrā.* — trē, F. = tēre, tserē, te se.

trēnē, tēnenē, 1. *a. straight, right, righteous, just; cf. okwantrēnē, asentr.* — 2. *n. righteousness.*

trēnene, tēñēnene, trēnenene, *adv. rightly, justly; truly, really; exactly, accurately; properly, well; entirely, fully; onim nyan-sa tr., he possesses true wisdom or an accurate knowledge, is well-informed; nea wuse no, wudi atoro trēnenene, what you say is simply a (downright) lie.*

trim... *s. ti, tirim', atirimodeñ, atirimpow, atirimsem.*

tro, trodō, trofetrofe, trom &c. *s. toro ... tōrom, tūrom.*

tròm, torom, *v. [red. trōntròm] 1. = torow, to become smooth; to wear out: ani atorom; mfewa no ñkyimi atròm; eso atrontròm. —*



2. to make smooth, plain or even, to smooth, plain or plane; trôm adaka no hō māme; trôntrôm dañ mu, e. s., se eye dote a, wode aborobā boro so mā ne ñhinā se pe ye trômtrôm; se eye unua nso a, wode dade señ so mā ne ñhinā ye pe pe; — ođañ no wo a, mā wonsra (no) prekō; na wotrom so na afeì wode hyirew fa so a, na ntokuru ñhinā atúatúa; — otorum (= otow) n'atade so.

trômá, atromá [G. trōma] morsel, mouthful, bit of food; Ruth 2, 14. a small quantity, little piece.

atromā, a dram, the 8th part of an ounce or 60 grains in Apochecaries Weight. Bell.

trômtrôm, a. smooth, even, glossy, polished; ne nsam aye tr.; opp. awereawere.

trontrom, red. v. trôm; tr. so, to make the surface smooth.

trôs [Eng.] trousers; cf. twàkoto, ntwontwó, wouó.

trotro, s. tōro, a.

tru, s. turu. — true, F. = ture, garden. Mk. 12, 1. 8.

trùmú, turum', ntununu, strait-gut, rectum, terminal part of the large intestines; anus, breech, buttocks, posteriors; né tr' = né tò'm'; cf. eto, adintrum.

ts, F. = t before e, i, seldom before e.

tse, v. = te, to sit &c. — tse ase = te ase, to exist, live.

tse, v. = te, to feel (tse .. mā .., to sympathize with); to hear, [understand.

tse, ts'e, tsie v. = tie, to hear, listen, hearken, obey. Mt. 13, 14. 23.

tse, v. = tew, to tear &c. otse asorekye nom', he passes the waves.

tsē, v. = tē, to stretch &c. tsē wo nsa, Mt. 12, 13. 49. tse apom', to [be well.

tsēa, v. = tē, tēgtē, to rebuke, to chasten. [slender.

atsēa, tsēaba, a. = atēa, tēa, narrow, strait, atena, tenatena, Mf.

tsēam', tsēatsēa mu, = tēm', tēgtēm', to cry out. Mt. 27, 22.

ntsease, = ntease, understanding. Mk. 15, 16. [Mk. 15, 13f.

atsēmbu, atsēmbua, atsēnbua, = atemmu, Mt. 12, 18. 20. 27. 23, 23.

ntsēñ, = nteñ, bu ntsēñ, = bu nteñ, to judge. Mt. 7, 1. 2.

ntsēñ, pride; syn. ahantañ; — ye ntsēñ, to be proud.

tsena, v. = tēnā, trā, to sit &c.

tsenabew = trābea, trābere, trābew, place to sit or live, dwell-

tsenām, = trā mu, to continue. [ling-place.

tsenene, = tēnēnē, trēnē, straight, righteous. Mt. 3, 15 &c.

tsentsen, = tenteñ, long, high, tall.

otsentsendēm, = otenteñ, opp. akwatia.

tsēpoñ, pl. a. = otēpoñ. Mk. 1, 3. — tserē-bia, s. tere.

tserew, v. = tērew.

tsetse(-ber), = tete(-bere) &c.

tsētsē, v. = tēgtē, to become or make straight &c. Mt. 3, 3. etsē- [tsē n'abrebo, it makes him amend his life.

tsew, v. = terew, to be wide, Mt. 7, 13. cf. tserew, tē.

tsew, v. = tew, 1. to plant. Mt. 15, 13. — 2. to watch. Mk. 3, 2.

tsew, v. = tew, to tear &c. tsew tor, to fall off (from), to drop.

ntsew, F. = ntetewá, *chuff*.

tsewē, = ntetewe, *rent*. Mt. 9,16. Mk. 2,21.

ntsew-lhō, = ntewhō, *consecration*.

tsi, = eti, *head d.c. ne tsi asē, he is beside himself*. Mk. 3,21.

tsia, v. = tia, *to tread d.c. to be against*, Mt. 12,31f. Mk. 9,40.

tsia, = tia, *privy, draughthouse*. Mt. 15,17. Mk. 7,19.

tsiā, v. = tia, *to be added in the row, making up the number of;*  
tsiāba, a. = tiā. *short*. [tsiā abien, *to be second*.

tsie, tse, v. = tie, *to hear, listen, hearken, obey*.

atsifi, atifi, *crown of the head, top; westward, windward, syn. aue*.

tsintsim, v. = tintim, *to confirm*.

tsiri, n-, = ti, nti. — tsirim: asase ne ts., *under the earth*.

ntsirim: hye-, *to incite, instigate*. Mt. 14,8. Mk. 15,11.

atsi-tsew, *plaiting the hair*. 1 Pet. 3,4.

tsitsifo = ositifo, *a deaf person*. Mt. 11,5. Mk. 7,32.

o-tsitsir, pl. a-, = otitiriw, *prince*.

atsi-tware, -kware, *inf. decapitation*.

tsiwatsiwa, *extremities, ends; cf. tsia = tia; asase ne ts., the*  
*[uttermost parts of the earth. Mt. 12,42.*

tsrēw, v. = terēw, *to spread d.c. Mk. 11,8.*

tu, v. [*red. tutu*] *to pull or draw, move or remove with a short and quick motion: 1. to draw out any thing that is fixed, to root out, get out; to pull out (ñhwī, a hair, pr. 2333. sē, a tooth, agyai, an arrow, pr. 372). — to pluck out (ñwura, weeds, pr. 592; young plants, pr. 3367.); to tear out (ani, one's eye); to pluck (mmere, mushrooms, pr. 373); to cut (sare, grass for thatching); - tu dé, to take out the ripe yam. pr. 3362. — 2. intr. to be pulled (plucked or torn) out; n'ani biakō atu, he has lost one of his eyes; - to fall out; ne sē ñhinā atu (atutu) pr. 401; - to be torn or taken out, to be worn off: ntama no ani atu; - n'ani atu atō ne nsam', s. ani; - tutu, to be uprooted, of a tree. pr. 1047. — 3. tutu, to pluck i.e. strip by plucking (akoko, a fowl, anoma, a bird, pr. 382). — 4. tu lhō, to remove by brushing, to brush. — 5. Phr. tu ase, to get out the root, fig. to begin from the very outset: tu ase (kā) kyere me, tell me all from the beginning, relate me the whole fully, at full length, at large, in detail, minutely. — 6. tu, to take out, dig, make (amōa, a hole in the ground, abura, a well, pr. 3361). — 7. tu kuru, to cause an open sore, pr. 1425. to ulcerate, suppurate; watutu akuru, ne hōnam ñhinā atutu akuru, he (his whole body) is full of sores. — 8. to draw, scoop (water with the hand or with a calabash): otu nsu de hyira n'ano, s. hyira 6b. pr. 3366. tu nsā kora mā bēre me! — 9. to take up (nsō, ashes) s. nsōtu. — 10. to take out from a mass, from among other things: mekotū ampēsī = mekofa bi mabedi; tu gya, to take out a fire-brand, pr. 437. tu gyentia no biakō fi gya nom' bere me! tu kyene, pr. 3364f. — 11. to take or pull off, amōase, the loin-cloth covering the pudenda. — 12. to take out i.e. dispose of: watu n'aguadi ñhinā ahye me nsa, he has conferred all his trading-business upon me; watu ne fi nneema ñhinā ahye m'ase, he has given all the things in his house in charge to me, has intrusted them or delivered them in trust to me. — 13. to take out (from*

a ship), *disembark, land*: wɔatu hyɛn no mu aguade agu; akōdi-hyɛn 2 betun asrāfo guu Guā. — 14. tu .. gu, *to reject*; otu n'afotu gu, *he slights his admonition*. — 15. tu, *to turn out, cast out, eject, expel, banish, excommunicate*; watu ne ba (afi n'abusūam') = wapo-pa nō afi ne mma mu; wɔatu no afi asafo no mu. — 16. tu .. so, *to depose, dethrone*. = tu agua so, *to remove from a throne*, tu ade so, *to divest of authority*.

*Phrases with different complements*: 17. a) tu abasam', *prop. to pull out the strength of the arms, i.e. to dishearten, dismay, disable, thwart*; — b) n'abasam' atu, *the strength of his arms has been taken out, i.e. he is discouraged, dismayed, he despairs of*: n'ab. atu ade no hō = enyé no few bio, outumí uye bio. — 18. tu .. bo, a) *to provoke to anger*. cf. fuw or horañ or huru bo; — b) *to frighten, discourage, dishearten*; cf. tu abasam'; — c) ne bo atu, *he is frightened, in consternation, perplexed, disheartened, discouraged, dismayed*. — 19. tu hɔfo, *to send or dispatch a messenger*. — 20. tu .. fo, *to admonish, exhort*; s. fo; pr. 912. — 21. tu or tutu ani fwe or kyere, *lit. to take out the eyes and look or direct to, i.e. to cast a piercing look at*: wɔatu wɔn ani de refwe no, otutu n'ani rekyere me, s. ani & pō. — 22. tu or tutu āno: a) *to take or cut off parts of the end, to point, give a point to, sharpen* (the sticks to be fixed in the ground in building a house); — b) otutu m'asem āno sisi (mekā asem a, na wadañ ani), *he wrests my words or cause, lit. he pulls out the borders of my matter and puts them in other places*. — c) otu m'ano wɔ fam', *he refuses to hear me, to hearken to me*. — 23. tu .. asō, *(to pull out one's ear,) to persuade, win over*; F. tu asō asōmā, *to persuade, pacify, conciliate*. Mt. 28,14. — 24. tu or tutu asu, *to whisper; to plot secretly, to devise mischief*. Ps. 41,7(S); perh. taken from the sound of splashing, cf. 8.42.

25. tutu, *to call forth, bring about, arrange*: agoru, oprentɛn-koro, *a play, asaw, a dance*. — 26. tutu, *to pain, smart, ache*: ekuru no tutu me. pr. 1859. (diff. 7). — 27. tutu, *to drive back, to force one to give up his position*; tutu ñkrañ, pr. 313. — 28. tutu .. kaw, *to put one off concerning a debt, to defer, put off payment*. pr. 155.722. 762.1368.3398. cf. ñkadeñ, akatutu. — 29. tutu .. anañ, *to pace, go on slowly*; t. wo anañ duom'!

30. tu, intr. *to fly* (from the jerking motion of the wings): ano-ma tu ɔsoro (wim). — 31. *to fly up, jump up*: otu fām me, *he jumps and embraces or hugs me*. — 32. tu tare, *to be thrown or spattered on, so as to be fastened, to stick, cling or cleave to*.

33. tu, tutu, intr. & tr., *to remove from, to change one's (dwelling-)place*; matutu mafi Akūropoñ makotrā Aburi, *I have removed from Akr. to Ab.*; matu no mafi ofi no mu, *I have caused him to leave that dwelling*; cf. 10. — 34. tu (kɔ), *to go (away or off)*, pr. 1036. *to go, remove, depart, or journey from* (Numb. 33.), *to set out, set forth; to break up, decamp; to emigrate*; Agyemai nē ne mai atu akoye dom, *Agy. and his people have emigrated and become enemies* (to their former master or compatriots, s. dom); wɔatu afi guam' ho, *they have left the assembly*; — *to break up* (a session or meeting): gua no atu, *the session or assembly has been broken up or dissolved, has*

*dispersed.* — 35. tu gyaw, to desert, elope, run away, escape privately. — 36. tu agyina, to consult (leaving a greater circle and standing apart, s. agy.) — 37. tu hye da, to adjourn, postpone, defer; woatu ahye da, lit. they have parted (or, woatu asem no, they have put aside the matter) and fixed a day; cf. woabo asem no ato ho. — 38. tu kwañ, to leave for, set out or forth on a journey, to journey, travel. pr. 3338. 3363. — 39. tu or tutu (a)mirika, to run. pr. 1321. 1771. 3397. — 40. tu aperentén, to travel with great speed, in forced marches. — 41. tu .. nnee or nsoŋo, to walk slowly, stealthily or secretly after; otu me nnee = onam m'akyi breow, ohintaw di m'akyi; cf. odi (or onam) me ntenteso; odi me nsoŋo, = odi m'akyi komm. — 42. tu asnasu, to walk along in a water or brook.

43. ne hō atu, he has been delivered or freed from his pressing circumstances. — 44. aduañ no atu (or ato) me hō (e.s. aduañ a midii no asā me yafunum), I feel no further strength from that food (being digested long ago; Germ. die speise hält nicht mehr vor); aduañ no ntú me hō ntem, that food (is heavy for or clogs my stomach?) does not let me feel hunger soon.

45. tu kēsēw, to grow or be pale, emaciate, tabid, worn out; watu k. fitā. — 46. tu mpesee, to put forth (or display) a tuft of blossoms, to bloom, said of maize.

47. tu do, F. to move (= t̄wiw), Mt. 23, 4. — 48. tu .. si ho, to put aside, apart, to remove; — (prep.) without, 1 Pet. 3, 1.

atu, inf. flying; anōmā kyere ne ba atu.

ntu, s. ntuw.

c-tū, pl. a-, hole, den, lair of a beast in the earth.

tū, adv. completely dark; ade sãã so tñ, whilst this was going on, it grew full night (it continued or was deferred to the dark of night).

atū, clasp, embrace; ye atū, to embrace; woye at., they embrace each other; meye-no at., I embrace him; cf. bam, fām.

tua, v. [red. tuatua] 1. followed by locative complements (āno, hō, mu, so): a) intr. to stick (at), to be stuck, fixed, fastened, applied to: boneñwane tua otuo āno, the bayonet is fixed on the end of the musket; ntuaāno tua tumpañ āno, the cork sticks in the mouth of the bottle; abeñ tua onipa āno, the horn is applied to the mouth; pr. 79. ekuru t. me nsa hō, there is a wound on my hand; etua me hō, I have a wound, a sore, pr. 3368. ntakara tuatua ne hōnam mu, pr. 1659. — b) caus., to stick, fix, fasten, put somewhere: ode ntuaāno (ahabañ, būrodna, dua) tua tumpañ āno, he puts a cork into the mouth of the bottle; ode dua tua -dade so, s. 8. — 2. to have at the extremities of the body: mmoa bi tua tote, ebinom tua awerew, some beasts have hoofs, others have paws with claws. — 3. tua .. mu, a) intr. to lie, be situated in: m'ani tua me tirim, my eyes lie in my head, pr. 2294. — b) tr. to close or obstruct a hole, fill up a void or gap, to mend, repair; abina a.s. biribi hō aba tokuru a, wotua = wosiw; kotu abañ nom', go and repair that fence. — 4. tua .. āno: a) to shut, close or stop an aperture, gap or opening; s. 1. — b) to stop one's mouth, lit. & fig.: wode biribi a.s. asem tua onipa āno na ontumi ñkasa bio; — c) to reply, espec. in refutation: obi akā wo asem, nanso woanyā bi abua

no; merebetuatua nsem a wubisa no āno, *I now will answer your questions.* — 5. etuatua m'asō, *the report, talk or noise stops or fills my ears, it is always ringing in my ears.* — 6. to apply (pepper, soap) to the anus: wotua no mako = wode mako hye ne to. — 7. tna kaw, *to fill up or replace what is wanting, to apply the desert: a) to (re)pay a debt; to make amends; pr. 311.3369. cf. hye or si anaimu; b) also simply tua, to suffer for, pay for, pay damages, expiate; pr. 728. - c) to punish: obetua won (asem no so) ka-bone, he will punish them (for it); - d) to reward: ode akatua-pa betua won, he will reward them well.* — 8. t., *to join well, sit close, fit; caus. to fit on: ode dua tua dade so, he fastens a piece of wood on the iron; s. 1.* — 9. tua, *to be compatible or consistent with, to agree with: mfentom yi ne mmāra antua, = wommārae se wónnye sã mf. yi; cf. 14.* — 10. to fall or hit on: m'ani tuua wo mpmpren se wokofaa ñhōma no; m'ani tuua oñifo se wakō akoñia ade, *my eye fell on, i.e. I saw with my own eyes..* — 11. to fall upon, to attack, assault, assail (unexpectedly and with force, cf. toa), espec. to surprise early in the morning: wotua won e.s. edom 2 akohyia na dom no mu biakō asore anadwo na wōakō won a wō-nè won hyia no nsram' na wō-nè won akō anopa; s. ntua, inf. — wotua na wōhyew kūrow, *they assault and burn a town.* — 12. to besiege, block up, invest; to enclose, encompass, surround: wotua kūrow no (pratū); wotua no pratū ne se: onipa wō dañimu na wōakotoa no na onnyā okwan mfa bābiara; s. pratū. — 13. to anticipate, to be before in doing: t. ahema, *to be early in doing, to begin a work or any thing early in the morning before the usual time: mituaa ahemadakyē or anopa mekoqo ho, I went there early in the morning, I rose early and went there.* — 14. .. hō tua: asem yi hō tua (= as. yi hō nni kwan, a.s. wōakā na woanni no sã a, enyé yiye), *this word is a) incontestable, incontrovertible, indisputable, irrefragable, irrefutable, b) indispensable, imperative.* — 15. ne hō tua nehō, a) omfoñee, *he is well fed, corpulent, stout; - b) he is at ease, quite comfortable.* — 16. t., *to abstain from: otua (nehō) aduan, nsã, he (shuts himself up against, i.e.) abstains from food, liquor, he prohibits himself to take food, palm-wine &c., in the way of a religious observance; watua nehō ade anā lehowa, he has separated himself unto Jehovah as a Nazarite, Num. 6.* — 17. to prohibit or forbid a person any thing to eat or drink: ohene de bi ye akrakwā a, otua no n'akyide ñhiuā; ne mpanyimfo atua no nsã = abra no mmoroqā-nom.

ntua, inf. [s. tua 11.] *a sudden attack, a taking by surprise: Asenso de nt. na ekum dom.*

atūá, *refractoriness, restiveness, obstinacy, obstinate reluctance, syn. mpi.* — tew atūa, *to disobey, defy, turn restive; to be refractory, disobedient, stubborn; to break with, break allegiance; watew ne wura so at. se órémá (ompé se oye biribi); to riot, to engage in, or to raise, an uproar or sedition; to mutiny, rebel, revolt. [G. tše atūa, fe hō.]*

ntúá-dé, *prey, rapine, spoil; ade a woakotua onipa bi aberainso na woafa no ho ade (though not in war, cf. asade).*

tú-àfuru, túnáfuru, a kind of grasshopper, green locust.

tu-akwáñ [nea otu akwáñ, wanderer, migratory bird] s. aferaw.

tuàmônô, a kind of herb, wall-pepper, *Sedum acre*; when squashed and mixed with palm-oil, it is put on boils (pòmpo) to open them.

tu-ani, infantile convulsions, eclampsy.

ntuaānó, v. n. [ade a etna āno] 1. cork, stopple. — 2. answer, reply.

ntua-ntíni, a climbing plant, used as a medicine.

atūa-tew, inf. disobedience, sedition, mutiny, rebellion, revolt.

tuatua, red. v. s. tua.

ntuaatua-āno, v. n. [s. tua 4.] answerings, gainsaying, contradiction, remonstrances.

o-tu-bā [otuo abā] butt-end of a musket; wapem no t. = ode tuo to apem no.

atú-bò, inf. [ta 34, bò 40] the act of changing one's dwelling-place; wodi at. = wótù a, wode akobò ha, wotu a, wode akobò ha, they frequently change their place of settlement.

atú-bó, inf. [bò tuo] the act of shooting one's self; wodi at., the practice of shooting themselves is common among them.

atu-boa, pl. n. [aboa a otu, s. tu 30] any animal that flies; bird; includes also a bat.

o-tubófo, pl. a. [nea óbò túo] one who shoots himself.

tu-bônā [s. otuo] gun-stock.

o-túbràfó, pl. t., settler, colonist; nniipa a wogatutu afi woiñ kúrow mu akotrā obi kúrow bi so, people that have left their native country (perhaps in enmity) and joined another nation. pr. 3370. — at. kúrow, settlement, colony. Acts 16, 12.

atu-de [ade a wotu]: fam' at., things dug out from the ground, minerals.

atu-duru [otow aduru] gunpowder; better: atoduru.

tue, v. 1. intr. to open, break or burst forth, begin (to take its flow or course): a) asusow atue, the rainy season has begun or set in; asusow rebetue, the r. s. is approaching; — b) asu tue, the (water of the) river, lagoon or lake bursts forth, breaks out [G. fā fē, tiki]. — 2. tr. to open in order to give a free passage or course: a) wore-tue asu, they are letting out the water. pent up in the lagoon into the sea in order to catch the fishes which had remained unmolested for some months. [G. ametiki fā]; — b) tue nsā, to draw (off) the liquor (wine, beer, rum) from a large cask into a small one (aguadifo f'wie nsā fi háse mu gu pañkrañ mu); — c) tue nsā āno, to let out, tap, broach, uncork the liquor (wotu nea wode tuaa nsā no āno fi āno); — d) tue kwai, to open a road that had been shut up (okwāñ asiw na afei woadi asem no na wōamā okwāñ bio); — e) tue fasu mu kwai, to break an opening or way through the wall. — tue hetsew, F. to break up the roof. Mk. 2, 4. — f) tue sū, to commence wailing. — g) tue ayi, to repeat a funeral custom after a certain time (a fortnight to

6 months); Gwañfo nè Ñkrañfo tue ayi, e.s. wosañ ye ayi koro no ara a woye kañ no bio.

atu-fānu, *muskets fired from both sides, from opposite directions.* pr. 3372.

o-tufó, pl. a-, [tu 31] *emigrant; cf. ognaufo, otubrafo.*

o-tufó, pl. a- [otuo] *a man, warrior or soldier armed with a gun (musket).*

o-tu-gya, *a former channel or bed of a river, now dried up; asu-boñ kã a asu bi agyae mu fa akofa bābi.*

o-tu-gya, *atu-gyaw, inf. elopement, desertion.* pr. 2327. 2329. 3373.

atu-horow, s. ofno.

atu-huuu: tow at., *to fire guns in honour of a deceased king, without killing men besides.*

tui, Ak. tuię [ade a wode tu] *brush; yi.. tui, to stir up, incite, instigate to do something wrong; oyi me tui = ogyigye me, okã kyere me se meye hũ hũ, na mēnkō m'anim meükokō; cf. otu m'asō; he excites me to mischievous deeds. Obi yi wo tui na wutie a, akyiri wunũ wohõ.*

tu-kō, *inf. [tu, kō] emigration.*

tuku, F. = taku.

tú-kúw, *a crowd [kuw] of people that have come out [tu] of their houses: wōabō t., they have assembled in a crowd (mipa pi aboa wōihõ āno gyina fākō redi asem a.s. wōrebo semode); wōabō t. kō, all of them went off together.*

tum, a kind of animal, pr. 536.

túm tum, *adv. imitative of the sound of pounding "fufū" in a wooden mortar,* pr. 1162. 2266. 3269. = su su, pr. 349.

tùm, tũntùm, *a black, dark; — it is also used of dark shades of red, brown, blue, green. — n. something black (pr. 181); a dark spot; blackness; — s. tuntũntum.*

tumétumé, *a kind of fern, with fine flat fronds or leaves.*

tum, F. *authority, power.* Mt. 8,9. 24,29. (pl. a-).

o-túm fó, pl. a-, *one who has great power or strength, a strong man (pr. 3374), man of power, a mighty one; the Ak. form o-tumfoó is also used as a title of kings, and of God, = the Almighty.*

tumi, Ak. timi, F. tum, v. 1. *to be able, can; it denotes an ability depending on natural gifts, on physical conditions, or on power and influence; diff. nim; it is followed by se or by a v. in the consec. or, when neg., by a neg. v., s. Gr. § 256 Rem. Wobetumi aye deñ? or Edeñ na wobetumi aye? what would you be able to do? (said in abuse or scorn; otherwise: wunim deñ ye?) — misusuw se metumi maye ade bebrē; metumi maye kyeñ (se)nea ñkũrofo bebrē susuw, R. p. 242. ontumi nye me fũc, he can do me nothing (no harm); miutumi minsoa adeso a no. pr. 3375-84. — 2. to be able to withstand, to match, master, overcome; to be a match for, to be equal to (followed by a passive object): mantumi no, I could not withstand or overcome him, s. Gr. § 203 Rem. — 3. (foll. by an inf.) to be accustomed*

or *know well* (to do), *to be well versed* (in doing): otumí sà yo, Gr. *ib.* — *to dare*: kúromhofo tumí ahoho fwe.

o-túmí, *inf. ability, power, might.*

tumí-sém, *display of power, might, or strength*; odi t. = odi ahòdènsèm, oye ade a nuipa ñhinā ntumí nye. Adow Dankwa dii t. kyèù Kwadade.

ntû m-m o a, *small black flies*; pr. 604. nt. retow gu yeù so we yeù, we yeù, we yeù.

tûmpá ñ, *pl. n., bottle*; *syn.* abòdeammò; *cf.* toa.

atûmpá ñ, *pl. n., the large big drum played before the king (beaten to call dead kings, and to speak to the people)*; akyene bi a wòde momā ohene.

o-tumt o'fo, *pl. a., bearer of the king's guns*; ot. kura ohene tuo; *cf.* otufo, ohumfo, gyaasefo.

ntumún ùm, -múrùm, *a medicinal plant*; wòde ta gyato.

ntun-adze, F. *end.* Mt. 24,31.

tun-do, F. *end.* last state. Mt. 12,45.

tûnkum, *v. to become turbid*; usu no ani at., *the water is no more clear* (having the lees or sediment disturbed or stirred up, *efi a ewo usu no ase ñhinā enè papa no adi afra*); n'ani at. (ne tirim) kō, = n'aniwa aye akèsé-akèsé na adañ kòkò, *his eyes are filled or swollen with blood* (under the skin), by harm, vexation, flogging, leprosy.

ntû ñ kûm, *palm-wine as it is gotten from the 5th to the 8th day from the tapping of the palm*; s. nsáfufu.

ntuikun-tiri, *palm-wine that makes the head giddy.*

tuntúm, *s. tûmm, tuntûntum.*

o-tuntum, *black person.*

o-tuntuma, *the side of a house.* pr. 3385.

ntuntumé, *a kind of locust*; s. boadabi.

tûntùn'ānó, *some part of the human skull, opposed to, i.e. most distant from, the chin*; wot. ne wo mpāmpam' nè wo atíko alyiae.

o-tuntunam-fo, *an insolent, impertinent, impudent fellow.*

atuntún a-n-sém (otontúroní adwuma, abransèm, asem a euni asò or enye de), *insolence, impudence, violence, rash dealings, unlawful deeds*; odi at., *trusting in his own power, he is doing something wrong, despising every warning*; obi nam hō na okohyia obi a, na ope se o-nè no di asem senea n'añkasa kōma pe, a.s. onam hō a, n'ani agye ñkwaseam' na ode di ñkwaseam'.

tûntûntum, *very black*; s. tumm, tuntum; t. hrāhrāhrāhrāhrā, *glossy black.*

tuntununtû, *a. large*; oguansae t. bi; *syn.* kese.

tunu, *s. afōa-tunu.* — n-tunuu, *s. trum.*

o-túo, *pl. a., musket, gun*; pr. 798f. 3386-95. atno = atu(o)-tow, pr. 376. — parts of a gun: otubā, tubonā, sáboñ, asò, tantiá, kantama,



akita-t̀ẁerebo, t̀ẁerebo, akókòsèrè, t̀ẁenewa; - b ̀o tuo, *to shoot one's self*; tow tuo, *to fire a gun*; wəatow no wim' tuo sè n̄e to ñnkā agua yi so da-biara-da, *he has been publicly declared unfit for the throne for ever*; - n'anim boq̄ or tow tuo, s. anim'; - cf. otufo, ntutá.

atu-hórów, *different kinds of guns*: b̀m̄ti, ̀odantá, ohum, kañ-kañ-tuo, akārawa, akuapém, akwadamma.

tur, ture, F. *garden*, Mt. 20, 1.2. 1 Cor. 9, 7. t̄ūrom, *in the garden*.

túró, t̄úróm, pl. a-, n-, *garden*; ñkúrofo ayeye nturo pi wə bo.

t̄ūru, v. [red. turuturu] *to carry on the arm, back or shoulders*. pr. 376f. ̀óturu ne ba wo n'abasa so; cf. kura; t. mma, *to bring up (and keep alive) children*; mawo mma du mituruw woñ mu anum, *I have given birth to ten children, of whom five are still alive*.

nt̄uru du, -b̀ó: ̀ob̄o nt. (n.s. onipa fi k̄ūrow mu k̄o k̄ūrow mu ñi asakasakasem n̄e apempensi), *he does mischief, extorting money &c.*

at̄uruk̄u ku, pl. n-, *turtle-dove*; mmrañ: fa-̀ob̄èrèb̄èrè, mikum-ause-obi-ammoa-me; pr. 339c.

nturuturuwi (ogyat.) *sparks (of fire)*; *small particles flying out with a cracking noise*.

turuw, v. [red. turuturuw] *to throw out small particles, to sputter out*: ogya no t., *the fire sparkles, emits sparks*; wokyew ab̄ūrow a, etarúturuw, *when corn is roasted, single grains or small particles fly out with a cracking noise*; tumpañ (ahina, toa n.a.) aturuw, *a bottle (pot, flagon) has burst sputtering and spilling its contents*.

ntu-s̀ó, inf. [tu so] *the act of dethroning or deposing, dethronement, deposition*.

ntu-t̄á [otuo nta] *a double-barrelled gun*.

at̄u-tow, inf. [tow tuo] *the firing of guns*; mmarima a wgas̄o at., *men grown so far as to be able to fire guns, i.e. fit to bear arms*.

o-tutràfo, pl. t., *settler, colonist*; s. otubrafo.

tutu, red. v., s. tu, espec. 1-3. 7. 21. 22. 24-29. 33. 39.

tútu, tútututu, a. *early*, is used only in connection with anopa: anopa tutututu, *very early in the morning*; ̀okyèna anopatútu, *to-morrow morning*.

t̄utututu, adv. *imitative of the sound of boiling water*; churu t., *it boils and bubbles*.

T̄utu, pr. n. of an Akuapem town. — Otútu, pr. n. n.

o-tútù-àfuru, = tuáfuru.

o-tútù-b̀òfunn̄úá, *a kind of tree*; dua k̄esè bi a wotwítwa n'a b̄á bi de señ b̄ofunnua.

atutuh̄on̄ò, tutuhumu, *a kind of stinging fly*, = ̀ob̄enem, ̀ob̄enom.

atutu-p̀é, inf. [pe atutu] *quarrelsomeness, quarrelsome disposition*.

o-tutup̀éfo, pl. a-, *a quarrelsome person*.

atútùw', Ak. atutuo, 1. *quarrel, strife, discord*; ñi at., *to quarrel*; okope no at., *he insults or provokes him*. — 2. *a certain disease, violent pain in the limbs, aching in the bones with swelling of the limbs*; oyare bi a em̄á d̄á ñhina wó nuómpe mù ye wo yáw' na ̀ehon̄hou' wo.

o-tú t̄úw', 1. *dust* (flying in the air; mfutuma, *dust of the ground*). — 2. b̄o.. tutuw, to *expose to shame, to hold up to shame, to disgrace publicly* by shouting after one (h̄u, w̄o, ȳé, h̄ô!); w̄ob̄o no t. = w̄ohuro no; mómm̄o no t. e!

tuw, v. F. to *boast, brag, vaunt*; ót̄úw, or ót̄úw neh̄o, or óȳé n̄'t̄úw', he *boasts*; Ak. ̄ghoahoa neh̄o. — n̄'t̄úw', *inf. boasting*.

-t̄úw, a. (used only in epds.) *desolate, uninhabited, decayed*; afit̄úw, ̄odant̄úw = ofi, ̄odañ a ada ntuw; cf. kwaeberentuw.

twa, F. = et̄u, *den. Mt. 21,13*.

ntuw, 1. *mould*. a substance like *down* (consisting of microscopic plants) on plants, clothes &c. - gye ntuw, to *mould, grow mouldy, fusty, musty*. pr. 1417. — 2. da ntuw, to *lie or sleep without fire*; ̄oda nt. = ̄onā ogya, pr. 3365. - of a way: to *be void of goers*, pr. 3372.

twa, F. = toa. Mk. 2,22.

twea, tōea, v. = toa; tōea do, to *follow, succeed*.

t̄w̄ea, t̄ōea, F. = t̄ōa, to *accuse*. Mk. 3,2.

t̄wia, tuia, F. tua.

### T̄w̄.

The combination of these two letters (t̄w̄) is not a compound of the common dental t and w̄, but a palato-labial transformation from the gutturo-labial combination kw, s. Gr. § 12. This transformation took place before e, e, i; in some cases, however, these vowels, when followed by final w or m, have been transformed into o, o, u, and so we find t̄w̄ also before o, o, u; cf. t̄w̄ow, t̄w̄om, t̄w̄uw. The combinations t̄wa, t̄w̄ā, t̄w̄ā, t̄w̄ā, in most cases come from original kwia, kwea, kwea &c., but t̄w̄ may also take the place of ch in English words (or even of c, e.g. t̄wap = *cap*) or of t̄s and t̄šw in Gā.

t̄w̄a, v. [orig. kwia, red. t̄wit̄wa.] Many of the different meanings of this word may, in a generalizing way, be reduced to this: to *pass (move, or cause to move) in a line, espec. in an effective movement through (on, over, across, along, by the side of &c.) any thing*. — 1. to *cut, gash, wound* (with an edged tool): ̄osekañ n̄mannam t̄wa wo a, ̄ekom'; cf. pira, b̄o akām or ŋkāmā; red. to *wound the feelings*, Acts 7,54. me yam' t̄wit̄wa me = (mate asem na) me yam' h̄yeh̄e me, it is *heart-rending to me*. — 2. red. to *cut up, cut to pieces, chop, hack*: (pr. 1244.) Lev. 1,6.12. 8,20. 1 Sam. 15,33. Ps. 118,10. — 3. to *cut, make by cutting*: abo, *slugs* from lead- or iron-bars, kora, a *calabash* of a certain size: poma, a *walking-stick*; pr. 388.; sāmā, *figures* on one's head; pr. 2002. — 4. to *cut down, fell*: abe, a *palm-tree*; pr. 3460. brōdēe. brōfere. pr. 3399f. to *hew*: dua, *wood* (cf. tow), pr. 991. 1244. t̄wene, a tree serving for a *bridge*, pr. 3406. — 5. to *cut, mow, reap*: āwi, *grain*, ̄em̄o, *rice* (cf. bu aburow, tu sare); - to *gather*: obobe-aba, *grapes* (cf. tew. tetew). — 6. to *cut through*: t̄wa .. mene, to *cut one's throat*. pr. 387. — 7. to *kill* for an offering, pr. 1661. cf. 40. t̄wa ogn̄añ. — 8. to *cut off, sever*: dubā, a *branch*; gyentia, pr. 3401. fufu, a *pinch* or *bit* of foofoo. pr. 583.; n̄sa, n̄añ, *one's hand, foot*. Mat. 5,30. ti, *one's head*. to *behead*, pr. 2651f.; ot̄wit̄wa ne ŋh̄w̄i, he *cuts his hair*,

ne n̄nuañ hō ñhwī, *he shears his sheep* (cf. yī 4.). — 9. *to cut short, shorten, a way, pr. 1892.* — 10. t̄wa ..so, *a) to cut off a piece of, pr. 377. 3407. - to pare (the nails, cf. bu); to clip; - b) = t̄wa tiā, to cut short, shorten by cutting, make shorter; to abridge; - c) to bring to a sudden termination, to make to cease; ot̄wa so = omā egyae.* — 11. t̄wa, *to cut off, bring to an end; intr. to be cut off or ended, come to an end; asem no ñh. at̄wa.* — 12. t̄wa ..to, *to cut off the hindmost end, to put an end to, to finish: wat̄wa asem no to or dua, he has cut off the hind part or tail of the matter, has brought it to the end, has done away with it.* — 13. ęto t̄wa, *the end is cut off, it comes to an end; n'amame no to bet̄wa ntem, his misery will soon be ended; n'anigye to rent̄wa da, his joy will never cease, is endless.* — 14. t̄wa, *to cease to flow, to stay: mogya no at̄wa, the blood has been stanchd; ñño no t̄wae, the oil stayed; 2 Ki. 4,6. tr. to stop from flowing, to stanch: aduru no at̄wa mogya no.*

15. *to cross (over), to pass over; pr. 389. 3405. - ęde korow t̄waa asu no, he crossed the river in a canoe; - t̄wa in connection with another v. supplies for the prep. or adv. over, across; ęguare t̄waa asu no, he swam across the river; ęt̄wene mni asubonteñ no so nti, ęguare t̄wac, R. p. 239. - to intersect. - F. ęde won t̄wa' sar n, he led them through the wilderness. - 16. t̄wa .. hō, to pass by, overtake, outstrip; pr. 383. mit̄waa no hō ękwañ mu, R. p. 238. - to omit, syn. kwati, gyaw; - wat̄wa ne nyiñ hō or mu, he or she has passed the proper age (for any thing) = wabu ne mmerem', ne mmere at̄wam'.* — 17. t̄wa .. mu, t̄wit̄wa .. mu: *a) to cut asunder (t̄wa .. mu abieñ), Mat. 24,51. - to cut off, F. Ps. 90,10. - b) to interrupt: wat̄wa n'asem mu [G. efole ęwimõñ]. - c) de .. t̄wa .. mu, to insert, put between, put in (a new beam &c.) - d) to impregnate, penetrate (of salt) beyond what is proper: ñkwañ yī, ñkyene at̄wam' (ñkyene at̄wa ñkwañ yim'), the soup is over-salted, salted too much [G. ño efofli t̄sõ]. - e) to pass over: ęsram t̄wa mañ mu, the moon passes over the town, pr. 3044. - 18. t̄wam', t̄wa mu: *a) to pass by, of persons = seiñ. pr. 458. 3408. - b) to go to and fro: wode agoru no bet̄wam', they go to and fro playing on the street. - c) to pass, go by, of time: mfrilhyia asoñ a-t̄wam', seven years have passed. - d) to pass away, vanish, perish: nneęma-nueęma t̄wam', na asase de, ębętrā ho dā, R. p. 240. - 19. t̄wa .. āno, *a) to pass by, pr. 386. - b) to pass the edge or front of, i.e. to be beforehand, to anticipate, do sooner than another. In conjunction with another v. it serves for the prep. before: obi nt̄wa akoko āno mñā akyē, nobody will say good morning before the cock, pr. 385. - F. ot̄wa n'ano se de, he prevented him (i.e. spoke first to him) saying. Mt. 17,25. - 20. t̄wa .. so (s. 16.): ot̄waa m'ani so (anyinam), lit. he passed before my eyes (with a transitory flash), i.e. I got a glimpse of him. - 21. t̄wa .. ti so, to pass, elapse (of time): asram asia at̄wa ne ti so, she is in the sixth month (Luk. 1,36); nua kakrā bi t̄waa yeñ ti so ansā-na yeñi ho, some days elapsed before we came off.***

22. t̄wa, *to draw a line, to make a streak with, to touch: t̄wa si-ka f̄we, to try gold on a touch-stone. - 23. to stroke, rub: ęde nt̄wo-ma t̄wa n'ani akyi, he makes strokes with red ochre above his eyes; de .. t̄wa .. so, to spread or lay on: fa t̄wa wo ani so, cf. fa to wo ani*

so, *pr.* 1074. — 24. t̄wa, intr. *to be drawn* (of a line), *to be cut across*: n̄sensāne abiēn t̄wa n'ani ase, *two lines are cut across his check*. — 25. t̄wa, *to cut off a measured part from the rest, to measure*; *cf.* 3. (t̄wa kora), at̄wade, at̄wahina, t̄wakora.

26. t̄wa w̄nh̄ō, *to part, separate, divide* (intr., *driving*, as it were, *a line between themselves*), *to disunite*: w̄at̄wa w̄nh̄ō (w̄oatew w̄nh̄ mu) rek̄ō, e.s. en̄a mma a.s. agya mma a.s. oman̄ bi abu w̄nh̄ mu abiēn rek̄ō, *they are at war among themselves*; *cf.* amank̄ō. —

27. t̄wa neh̄ō, *to turn, wheel or whirl round*; ont̄wá neh̄ō n̄f̄w̄e n'akyi, *he does not turn to look back, i.e. he is constant*; okomfo kom a, ot̄wa neh̄ō: *pr.* 169. t̄wa neh̄ō si, s. at̄wasi, *cf.* 29. — 28. t̄wa n'a-ni, a) *to look about, turn back, turn round*; *pr.* 60. — b) wot̄wa w̄nh̄ ani fua no (n̄e no adi), *they turn their face against him*. — 29. n'a-ni t̄wa, Ak. = n'ani gyina, *he is home-sick*: m'ani nt̄waa (= n̄yina) ofie p̄n̄ e. — 30. t̄wa, *to faint*: wat̄wa, *he has fainted or faints from weariness &c.* *cf.* t̄ware. — 31. t̄wa (simply), or t̄wa abiribiriw, *to have an epileptic fit or fits; to be lunatic*; F. t̄wa ahim, *Mt.* 4, 24, 17, 15. — 32. t̄wa .. h̄ō hyia or si, *to surround, encircle, encompass*: wot̄waa odān no h̄ō hyiae; nsu at̄wa asase h̄ō ahyia, *R.* p. 239; bone n̄kye t̄wa yēn h̄ō si, *sin easily besets us, Hebr.* 12, 1. — *cf.* 23. — 33. t̄wa .. h̄ō konton̄kron̄, *to go round something*; *cf.* bo k. — 34. t̄wa puruw, *to form a circle*; osram at̄wa p., *the moon is full*.

35. de.. kot̄wa, *to denounce, denunciate, to inform against*: w̄ode no kot̄wae, *they denounced him* (*cf.* ofat̄wa): Farisifo no f̄wef̄w̄ee s̄enea w̄obeye na woanȳa neh̄ō asem bi de no akot̄wa; w̄ode asem no kot̄waa no, *they brought an accusation against him on account of the matter*.

36. t̄wa, *impers.*, followed by the *conj.* se, *to be urging, pressing*; ét̄wà or ét̄wà s̄e, *it is necessary that...; ..must*: et̄wa (me) se meko, *I must go*; it is mostly used in the *contin.* form: abofra ye merew, na et̄wa se obi (be)f̄w̄e no (so); but may also occur in the *pret.*: okom bae, na et̄waa w̄nh̄ se w̄okoo asase bi so kot̄oo aburow, *R.* p. 238. *cf.* hia, se, v. 3.

*Phrases with different specific complements:*

37. t̄wa ..bo to ..yam', *to appease, assuage, soothe, pacify, satisfy*: ne bo fuwi na ose: ompene; na mit̄waa ne bo metoo ne yam' mā openee; osuro se ob̄eba me n̄kyēn, na enti mit̄waa ne bo metoo ne yam' na obae): s. ebo. — 38. t̄wa abrod̄o, *to desert, run away*. — 39. t̄wa adafi, *to disclose, reveal, discover, make known* what has been kept secret. — 40. t̄wa od̄wira, *to celebrate the yearly yam-custom* (prob. from the killing of sheep for expiatory or propitiatory sacrifice, s. od̄wira). — 41. t̄wa oguān, *to kill a sheep* by cutting its throat, hence: *to atone for, make atonement, to appease*: ohyiraa ob̄ene ara p̄e na wot̄waa oguān, or w̄okofaa oguān bet̄wae, *when he had cursed the king, a sheep was immediately brought and killed for an expiation*; w̄okot̄waa no guān, *they killed a sheep for him* from respect or good will or in order to appease him; the same may be done for appeasing one's husband or wife, *pr.* 384. — 42. t̄wa ad̄wo, agyad̄wo, kwad̄wom, *to wail*. — 43. t̄wa mfete, = kyini. — 44. t̄wa kahirim, prop. *to cut asunder the pad, i.e. to break off connection or relation-*

*ship*; o-nè n'abusūafo atwā k. — 45. tǝwa ùkontompo, fiamparakwa, *to deceive, delude, decoy, take in; to calumniate. pr. 2291.3402f.* — 46. tǝwa onokō, *to set up a dispute, contend in words, dispute with anger, altercate, wrangle.* — 47. tǝwa .. nufū, *to wean (a child); to be weaned; watǝwa ne ba nufū, she has weaned her child; ne ba atwā nufū, her child has been weaned.* — 48. tǝwa mpasūa, *to cut out the lines for the advancing warriors, to form the lines, to place in regular lines or ranks, to range, arrange, or array a host for encampment or battle, to set the battle in array; wǝatwā yeñ so mp., they are encamped or in battle-array against us.* — 49. tǝwa asem to .. so, *to pick, take up, catch or invent some matter for (false) accusation; cf. bǝ97.. onasukā.* — 50. tǝwa .. tǝwetia, *to circumcize.* — 51. tǝwa awo, *to cease breeding or child-bearing; watǝwa awo, he or she begets no more children.*

More meanings and phrases in Fante:

52. tǝwa, tǝwar, F. *to tear, rend, Mt. 9,20.26. = tǝwētǝwē.* — 53. tǝwa mfar, F. = bǝ afore. *Comm. p. 15.* — 54. tǝwa fǝwe .. anyim, F. *to fall down before, Mk. 3,11.* — 55. tǝwa ahur, F. = po ahuru, *to foam. Mk. 9,20.* — 56. tǝwa apaw, F. = boa, di atoro, *to lie, tell a lie.* — 57. tǝwa awo (ewǝ?), F. *to lament, Mt. 11,17. Cf. 42.*

e-tǝwā, pl. a-, *scar, cicatrice, cicatrix; kuru a awu na n'amōa a eka no, eñ'na wǝfǝre no tǝwā; atǝwā wǝ no hǝ pi; wo hǝ bābi a eñyé wo yaw no na biribi ye hǝ (hurts the place) a, wuse: ehǝ de, mede hǝ mabu atǝwā = mibu no se eñyé me yaw; - obu ne hǝ atǝwā, he is insensible, indifferent, unfeeling, cold, callous to it.*

e-tǝwā, a certain prickly plant; *wura bi a eye yaw sǝ; ekyere mmoa a wǝñ hǝ wǝñhwi na wǝkǝfam'a, na asuso wǝñ ùhwi mu. pr. 800.*

a tǝwā, s. atǝwā.

tǝwā, a. *tough; tenacious; elastic; fufū, wǝre a wǝwǝ no, ntini nso ye tǝwā; syn. hǝā, hǝāni, tǝwāni, tǝwāpā, sā; cf. mā, mātāmātā.*

tǝwā-bǝ, *touch-stone; ǝbo a wǝde tǝwa sika fǝwǝ se eye sika pa a.s. sika bone.*

a tǝwā-bǝ a, pl. n-, *hedgchog? Guinea-pig, similar to wǝa [G. kpìñ]; jerboa? an animal as large as a small pig or goat, going in herds, living in rocks. pr. 537. Lev. 11,5. Prov. 30,26.*

atwā-de, F. *measure, bushel. Mt. 23,32. Mk. 4,21. cf. tǝwa 25.*

tǝwāfǝ, lit. *the cutters, those wo are to cut into the enemy, the company that begins the battle, the van, van-guard, front or first line; wodi tǝ., they are in the van.*

tǝwāfǝrǝbi, a young shark; cf. fǝrefǝre, obǝdede. [G. tǝafǝ-(bi), a small kind of shark that is eaten.]

tǝwā-fǝwǝ, inf. *probation or trying of gold on a touch-stone.*

atwā-gu, inf. [tǝwa, *to pass, gu, to full in plentifully*] di a-, *to pass numerously: ùkatawǝi' di a-; unǝmā no di dua no so a- (= wotǝwā wǝ); mmoa di deñkyedeñkye no ani atwāgu; asrāfo ùkrante no di nnipa no mu atwāgu kasa, Hist. p. 41.44.*

tǝwā-hìná [ahina, tǝwa 25] *measuring pot, holding 12—15 gallons.*

ntwā-hó, *inf.* [twa 26] *turning or wheeling round.* *pr.* 169.620.

twá-kā, *inf.* [twa 8, kā, *to dip*] *the dipping into or eating from the same dish; di tw., to have friendly intercourse, to be in close communion together; unansā yi Akuapemfo nè Akuroponfo nui tw.; cf. twāwe, akāpimafwe &c.*

twá-kā-dí, *inf.* *the keeping up of friendly intercourse.*

ntwā-kac, *v. n.* [twa, *to cut*, ka, *to remain*] *what remained after repeated cutting, i.e. remnant of a bale of cloth, ntama a wɔ́átó atò na ákà asé.*

twa-kora, *measuring calabash, = susukora; cf. twa 3.25.*

twà koto, *breeches, a garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; ntama bi a wɔ́pam no sɛ trɔ́s, na aseñ nè usɛrekyiri ñkò na edu, Ntafo atade ne no; syn. ntwòntwó, wòno.*

atwākuruđu, *1. = sakrāmān? — 2. a kind of insect.*

twām' = twā mu, *s. twa 17.18.*

twām' [twa mu] *passover, pascha, a feast of the Jews; the sacrifice offered at the feast. F. apahō, Mt. 26, 2.17ff. Mk. 14, 1.12.*

twām, *v.* [*s. red. twintwām*] *to become dry, lean, to languish, to pine away, of one who has consumption; of plants: to wither, fade, syn. botow, kagyaw, kisā, nyām.*

twām: *de so twām, s. twóm.*

atwā-mene, *hemorrhage.*

ntwām-tām, *F. veíl. Mt. 27, 51.*

twāñ, *v. s. red. twintwāñ.*

twāññ, *adv. languidly: mekotoo no no, na aniwu (or awerehow) nti ne ti si fam' (or, si ase) tw., his head drooped or hung down heavily (omná ne ti so, omná n'ani so).*

twāññ, *a. clammy, glutinous; dua yi mu nsu ye tw., cf. twā.*

atwā-nsāmā, *a kind of bird.*

Otwānyokón, *name of a month, about April(?); s. osram.*

twāpā, *a. tough, tenacious, pliable; hama ye tw., cf. twā, sā.*

twāpèa, twēapèa, *a kind of tree, little sticks of which are chewed to cleanse the teeth; dua a wɔ́we de twiwwɔ́ñ sɛ so. pr. 1905.*

atwāpó, *pl. n-, axe, hatchet; syn. abonua.*

twa-prékó, *a little bit cut off at once; cf. bu-prekó, te-prekó.*

twār, *F. 1. = twā, twétwē, Mk. 9, 20. — 2. = twā: otwār de mo hō tsew = etwā sɛ me hō tew, I must be holy. — 3. = tware.*

twāre, *v.* [*red. twitware*] *1. = twā 15, to cut i.e. cross a way. pr. 3076. 3078. — 2. to cut off, stop, intersect; to cut (one) out, to get the start of, to outrun, to meet in order to catch. — aboa bi guañ a, wuse: fa hayi tware no! aboa no reguañ no, mekotware no na mikum no. — 3. to stun, make senseless or dizzy e.g. with a blow on the head; to cause to faint: a) (impers.) etware no, he is fainting; wapira na atware no, he faints, swoons, from loss of blood by his wound; — b) aduru no atware no, the medicine (being too strong) has made him faint; nsā, okom, apirakuru atw. no; cf. twā, to beraw,*

to piti. — 4. tware so, to inquire about or concerning: ótwàré yàré sò = okobisa nea efi so na oyare no bae (wò okomfo ñkyeñ); wokotwàré sò fwe = wokobisa ade okomfo ñkyeñ a.s. wokobisa funu.

ntwàréé [cf. twa 22.] bad gold, not proof or sterling; dross; sika-bone, sika mu fi; nea twábo no atwítwa; cf. biñ, tia.

tṽāse [tṽē ase] obsc. scoundrel, rascal; a most impudent abuse.

atwāse-tem [atem]: okodidii atw., he began to use most insolent and impudent language.

atwā-si, inf. [twa 27, si, to stop]: di a-, to describe a circle, to go or turn round; wodi a- n.s. nuipa pi bọ kontonkron, a.s. ouipa biakō twa nehō si n'anaimu; wodi no hō a-, they walk or dance round him; cf. di kyinhyia; — n'aniwa di a-, his eyes are rolling, from pride, haughtiness, anger. Job 15,12.

o-twāsiogbo [G. otswa-ši-ogbo, thou strikest i.e. fallst to the ground, thou diest] the cholera.

atwāatā [twa, to separate, tā, to stand] puddle, slough, splash.

ntwā-tó, inf. end; enni ntwato (= ase), better: eto rentwa da.

ntwā-to-só, inf. [twa, to so] false accusation; syn. asōtō, ano-tōtō; mmotoso, osusukā; pr. 3409.

e-twāw, (nest or) swarm of ants, bees, wasps; oḍañ a ahohow, kotokúròdú, mpennā n.a. ye wò nnuwa so; nnowa-twāw. pr.1753.

tṽā-wē, inf. [twa 8, wē, to cut] cutting and eating together (of the same piece): di tṽ., to have communion together; cf. twākā.

tṽawtṽaw, common sandals; s. mpaboa.

tṽawu, adv. imitative of the noise produced by a stone or piece of wood cast into the bush.

tṽē, v. [red. tṽētṽē] 1. to draw, pull, drag, lug: aponko tṽē teaseenam; otṽē dua di n'akyi; otṽēē adaka fi mpa ase. R. p.239.

— to draw out (a sword), pr. 1486. — 2. to drive: mframa tṽē amunukm, the wind drives the clouds. — 3. to withdraw, retire: epo retṽē, the sea ebbs; watṽē nehō kọ, he has withdrawn; tṽē wohō, As. be off! — 4. to remove (e.g. one's leg) pr. 719.962. — 5. tṽē nañ, to tread in weaving. — 6. to withdraw mutually: wotṽēē wõñhō kōe, they fell out with each other and fought. — 7. tṽē nehō ase, to creep, to move slowly by drawing the body along the ground as a worm or reptile does; cf. otṽēaseē; otṽē nehō ase, he crawls off, withdraws secretly. — 8. tṽētṽē, intr. to be stretched. pr. 1047. — 9. tṽē mu, a) to draw out in length, to lengthen (out); pr. 3419. tṽē kotoku mu, to open a bag or purse, opp. dṽõm āno; — b) to stretch, extend: otṽē ne mū, he stretches himself or his limbs, cf. otṽē ne mū; metṽē me mū merepe anim de, Phil. 3.13. — 10. .. mu tṽē, to be drawn out; to be interrupted (the interval between being lengthened): ðom abieñ no ñhyiam' no mu tṽēē kakra, the hostilities between the two armies were interrupted for a while; n'awo mu tṽēē, the time between, in her child-bearing, became long, she "stood from bearing". Gen. 29,35. — 11. ..ntam' tṽē, it is far from .. F. Mt. 15,8. Mk.7,6.12,34. — 12. ..so tṽē, to be diminished, to decline, abate (the upper part withdrawing or flowing off): n'ahōḍeñ so antṽē, his natural force was

not abated. Deut. 34.7. — 13. tṽē, to protract, prolong, prorogue, postpone, put off, defer, delay, adjourn: wṽatṽē asem no ahye da, the matter has been deferred to a certain (fixed) day; wṽatṽē asem no ato ho, the matter has been put off indefinitely. — tṽētṽē asem, to continue or keep on contending. — 14. tṽē hama, F. tṽē tonto = bṽ ntonto, to draw lots. Mt. 27.35. cf. alamatṽē. — 15. tṽē kanea, to trim a lamp. — 16. tṽē .. kāra, to recall one's soul; s. ṽkra. — 17. tṽē akurodo, to carol, play, sport, frolic, wanton. — 18. tṽē mānsō, to be at variance. — 19. tṽē nworām: ntam' a etṽē nṽaname no yee deñ, the discord increased (Ger. die spannung wuchs immer mehr). — 20. tṽē mpēnā, to form a connection or cohabit with a man or woman not legally married; to live in a state of concubinage. — 21. tṽē sika, to draw, demand money which is due. — 22. tṽē .. asō, to pinch or pull one's ear i.e. to punish (for disobedience), to chastise, castigate, discipline; wṽatṽē n'asō, he has been punished. — 23. tṽē atā (wṽ .. hō), to struggle, contend (for). — 24. tṽē.. toa so, to reconcile, reunite; Brofo atṽē Aknapem nē Nkrañ atoa so. — 25. red. ṽtṽētṽē nehō, he loiters, lingers, hesitates; wosoma no a, ṽmmó pañkrañ nṽkṽ; biribiara a ṽrekoṽe na ṽnyé no mprenṽ, na ogyina ho kakra. — 26. red. watṽētṽē nehō, he has dressed himself as a beau, dandy, fop or coxcomb, having pulled his trousers or other dress so as to make them tight. — 27. tṽētṽē.. pñapñā, to contract: ntṽētṽē nsem no biara mp., do not contract any words (in writing); kyerew neñh. mā mā. — 28. ne tirim atṽētṽē no = ne t. akyere no. 29. ne yam' tṽē no, F. = ne yam' hyehye no, tṽitṽa no, he is moved with compassion. Mt. 9.36.18,27.

30. tṽētṽē, v. F. to provoke; yede atṽētṽē wo abufuhyew no asenseñ hen do, we have thereby provoked thy wrath and indignation against us. — 31. tṽē (tṽi) pin, F. to draw near; cf. tṽiw 1.

tṽē, adv. completely, entirely; wṽakā ne ñhinā atom' tṽē; ebo so tṽē = pe.

tṽē, obsc. female genitals; di-, to cohabit with a woman.

ṽ-tṽē, pl. a-, 1. a kind of antelope, cf. ṽdabo, pr. 1427.1791.3410-18. — 2. a kind of grasshopper.

átṽē, a kind of beans, growing in the earth like the ground-nuts; cf. atádṽé; when cooked they are called aboboē. [G. ákwé.]

atṽē, a certain play; - di or sisi atṽē, pr. 2968.

tṽē, v. [red. tṽētṽē] 1. to look or search for or after, to search out: wṽtṽē no, they search him out; ṽtṽē n'afum' ade; ṽkṽtṽētṽē abe, he goes in search of palm-nuts; ṽtṽētṽē ne mme so se obenyā bi ana; mekṽtṽētṽē (= mekṽfṽēfṽē) mehō se menyā ntrama hi memā wo ana? — 2. to seek out what is laughable about a person, to censure, criticise, satirise, to mock, deride: wṽtṽē no, they are mocking him = wodi no hō few, wṽserew no.

atṽē, inf. bṽ or kṽ a-, to make or institute a battue; nnipa hebrē hom' kṽ wuram' na wṽmā mmofra kasa pam mmoa bēre wṽñ na wokum wṽñ; cf. boabofo, homofo, tabamfo.

tṽē, interj. s. pātṽē.



o-twěá, 1. *dog, bitch*; cf. okramañ, otwěa-tañ. pr. 474. — 2. *abusively: a mean worthless fellow, good-for-nothing fellow, wretch.*

atwěá', atwěawa, 1. *a small dog*. pr. 913. — 2. *slave* (only his own master may call him so). pr. 1788.

atwěā, atwā, pl. n-, *sack*; wode kente na *eye*; cf. awotwā.

twěā, *interj.* expressing utmost disregard or contempt.

twěa, pl. n-, *corner, extremity* of something angular, e.g. of a table, a house &c., *external angle*; cf. hiñ, kokoam, batwōw, Ak. batwěa-ti bo, the *head corner-stone*. [twěe.

ntwěa, a kind of *climber*, hama bi a *eye den*.

ntwěabáñ, *chain* worn as an ornament, about the neck, wrist or loins, made of silver or gold.

Twěaduampōñ, a by-name of God, s. Onyañkōpoñ; it is said to mean *the Almighty*; nea oboo ade ñhinā so. [fr. twě adi ampōñ or twě aduañ & poñ?]

o-twěāniwa, a kind of *pot-herb*.

atwěa-nim-meñ, Akw. woto no atw. = woto no sraha.

twěápèa, s. twāpèa.

o-twěāsē, -aseē [aboa o twě nehō ase] *serpent, snake*; cf. owo; *dragon*.

twěase, s. twāse, obsc., *scoundrel, rogue, rascal*.

atwěā-tām, n-, *sack-cloth*. — o-twěa-táñ, *bitch*.

atwě-ba, *inf. di a-*, to remove from one place to another.

twěbēm', twěbéw, twēm, twò, *interj. certainly, of course, to be sure!*

atwě-bewú, a kind of *bead*; s. ahene.

twě-bō, *adv. completely, entirely*; wamūa n'ano tw. = korā, *he keeps entirely silent*.

twě-bóť, *magnet, load-stone*.

twědeē, Ak. = twere.

twěc, pl. n-, K. [that which is drawn] *drawer* of a table, chest of drawers &c. kotwě twěc no na yi adeē no bera!

ntwěc [that which is drawn] *wire*; kōberer or ašowa ntwěc, *wire of copper or brass*.

twěetwěe: ye..tw., to scare or frighten away; obiara ba ne ñkyeñ a, orenye no tw.

twěfó, *persons engaged in a battle*; woiñ a woko atwě no; s. atwě.

ntwě-hō, *inf. withdrawal, retirement*.

ntwěhō-daiť, *monastery*.

ntwěhōñi, pl.-fo, *monk*; cf. okokorani.

twēm, *adv. 1. completely, entirely, thoroughly*; s. twōm. — 2. *nimbly, strongly*; otía fam' twēm twēm twēm = pīm pīm pīm.

ntwēm, a kind of *itch*; wado ntwēm = oyare asē.

twém', *adv. s. twěbēm*.

tṽē-mā-mentṽē [lit. *draw, let me draw, or that I also may draw, i.e. do what you please and let me also do what I please*] discord; tṽ. mpá woi nsem mu; *contention for mastery, pr. 3501.* — di tṽēmāmentṽē-dé, *to be disunited, to be at variance with each other; omañ no nè woiñ hene di tṽ.-de; Iehowa na mo-nè no nnni tṽ.-de, do not rebel against the Lord!*

atṽē-mù, Ky. *length; ođañ no atṽ. si anammoi 20.*

ntṽē-mú, inf. *the act of stretching one's back or body, pr. 507. 3420.*

tṽeñ, v. [red. tṽentṽeñ] *to wait; tṽeñ kakra, wait a little; tr. to wait for, expect: mā yentrā ha ntṽeñ no, let us sit down (or remain) here and wait for him. pr. 390. 3421.* — tṽeñ.. ase, *to loiter, linger, tarry, delay: wótṽeñ woi nañ ase kakra (e.s. woiñam bērēo, woiñam se kañ-no bio) they slacken their pace or gait a little, make stoppages in walking; tṽentṽeñ woi nañ ase, slacken your pace; cf. tutu wo anañ duom, go on slowly; sika a ode betna ka no yaw a eye no nti, otṽentṽeñ (ka no tua) ase, because he grudges the money required for paying his debt, he is tardy in paying it.*

tṽéñ tṽeñ, adv. *nimbly, cleverly: ohurúw' tṽéñ tṽeñ = féñ féñ, he jumps about nimbly.*

e-tṽéne, *bridge; etṽéne da asubonteñ no so, there is a bridge across the river; cf. mpata 3.*

tṽenebóa, tṽer..., a large tree similar to kyeneduru, with smaller leaves, used likewise for house building and drums.

tṽenewá, pl. n-, *rammer, ram-rod, gun-stick; wode tṽ. na epoma tuo; - oretṽē n-, he takes up the number of the men (warriors, soldiers) belonging to a company.*

o-tṽentṽēmfo, pl. a-, *a healthy, strong person; onipa a owo ahōdeñ, oyare biara ñhaw no; òye otṽ. = ohōdeñfo; onyé otṽ. = oye oyarefo.*

tṽentṽeñ, red. v., s. tṽeñ.

tṽer, v. F. = tṽeri, *to lean on; to confide on. Mt. 27, 43. Mk. 10, 24.*

tṽer, F. = ntṽeri; si -, *to dig a winepress, wine-vat. Mk. 12, 1.*

ntṽer, F. bu -, *to bow the knee. Mt. 27, 29.*

tṽère, v. 1. *to gnash, grate, grind; abufw nti otṽère ne sē (ase), he grinds his teeth (ebinom de "ase" kā hō, na ebinom nso kā "tṽere" ñkutō); ebinom wu a, woiñ hō ye woiñ yaw nti wotṽere woiñ sē ansā-na woiñawu. — 2. to peel with the teeth: tṽ. abe; pr. 65. 1590. 1739. — 3. = tṽeñ, to wait for.*

tṽere, v. Ak. = 1. tṽerew. — 2. = kyerew; red. tṽeretṽere.

tṽéré, Ak. tṽede, pl. a-, *the hand half-way clenched on purpose to strike with it; also the blow thus inflicted; pr. 3251. — to w or b o tṽ., to inflict such a blow; mmarima t o w tṽ., mmea b o tṽ. — oyii tṽede na ode abo me fṽene so; — kō atṽeree, pr. 518. — cf. kutruku.*

atṽére, a kind of frog; cf. apotoro, pr. 1548.

tṽerebē, s. dṽerebē.

t̀ẁere-b́o, *flint-stone*; cf. otuo. pr. 3422.

at̀ẁere-boa, pl. n-, a kind of rodent animal.

at̀ẁerede, at̀ẁeroro, a kind of animal. pr. 1518.

t̀ẁere w, v. to scratch as a hen; to scrape, grate; s. ̀ẁere, ̀ẁerew.

t̀ẁeret̀ẁere w, red. v., to scratch, paw: opoũko dene nan t̀ẁ. fam', the horse paws the ground with his foot; to scrape with a knife; cf. hũã.

at̀ẁerewá, pl. n-, pistol; syn. kodiawua.

t̀ẁeri, v. [red. t̀wit̀ẁeri] 1. to incline, lean against: ot̀ẁeri dua, he is leaning against a tree; et̀ẁeri ho, it is leaning there; — de .. t̀ẁeri, caus., to put or place so as to lean against: fa tuo no t̀ẁeri kokoam', put the musket into the corner. — 2. to trust or confide, have or place confidence in; to rely on: mã yemfa yeũ akyi nt̀ẁeri wo, let us place our confidence in thee. — 3. n'anim t̀ẁeri ho dagnũ se af̀ẁef̀ẁe, his face is shining brightly as a looking-glass; m'anim t̀ẁerii = minyãã annonyam, s. anim.

nt̀ẁèrí, 1. a place for squashing the pulpy substance of palm-nuts, pulping-place; nea wówow abe wom'; wotatu fam' kurukuru-wa, na wode abo ntrã-ntrã asem ase, na wode bi agyinagynam' at̀ẁa mu ahyia, na se wopõrow abe a, wode gum', na wode womá wõw na wõnoa ye ñno. — 2. nsã-nt̀ẁeri, wine-press. Mt. 21, 33. Mk. 12, 1.

ant̀ẁèrí, F. a-, pl. n-, ladder, scale, stairs; F. steps, stairs made of wood, stone, bricks; s. atrápõé.

ant̀ẁeri-b́é, a palm-tree to be ascended by a ladder.

at̀ẁer-sê, F. = sêtẁere, gnashing of teeth. Mt. 13, 42.

at̀ẁê-sé [ade a wot̀wê wo ase] thumb-bolt, sliding catch-bolt.

at̀ẁê-só [ade a wot̀wê biribi so]† rake.

et̀ẁê-sũm,† locomotive. Chr.

t̀ẁét̀t̀ia: t̀ẁa .. t̀ẁ., to circumcise. [G. fo ketia.] Rüs pr. 130.

t̀ẁét̀t̀iafó, a circumcised man; cf. momõnotõ.

t̀ẁét̀t̀iafó-ànna, a kind of small ants, nt̀t̀éti bi.

t̀ẁet̀t̀ia-t̀ẁá, inf. circumcision, practised by some of the surrounding tribes, as the ̀Nkraũfo, Hũafo, but held in great disdain by the T̀ẁi-tribes.

t̀ẁê t̀ẁê, red. v., s. t̀wê, espec. 8. 13. 25-28. 30.

at̀ẁet̀ẁé: si .. a-, to deride, mock; syn. sereserew; Onyankõ-põũ, wonsíno at̀ẁ. — F. = goru hõ, Mt. 27, 29. 41.

t̀ẁét̀ẁet̀ẁet̀ẁe, adv.: oscrew t̀ẁ., he laughs heartily, roars with laughter.

t̀ẁê t̀ẁê, red. v., s. t̀wê.

o-t̀ẁê t̀ẁêfó, pl. a-, mocker.

nt̀ẁet̀ẁedé: wo -, to go astray, be erring, wander, roam about: ówò n-, c. s. obi nam kwaũ na wayera rekyini wuram' f̀ẁef̀ẁe okwaũ; qde no wo n-, he leads him wrong, astray, out of the way.

nt̀ẁét̀ẁé, Ak. = apane. — nt̀ẁét̀ẁewa, a kind of bat.

t̀ẁew, s. t̀wõ, t̀wõw.

tẁi, *v.* [*red.* tẁitẁi] 1. to thrust, push or knock about; wotẁi no = wosunsũm no. — 2. Ak. = tẁiw, tẁuw.

tẁi pin, F. to draw near. Mt. 15,8.

tẁi, *n.* 1. tẁi or tẁitẁi, retreat: Agyemañ de (tẁi, or) tẁitẁi beboo Yaw Dnodu so, *Agy. fell back upon Y.D.* — 2. bo..tẁi, to thrust, push or drive back, to repel, repulse: yeabo ðom no tẁi, we have pushed back the enemy (perhaps only for a while, not yet defeated). — 3. bo tẁi, intr. to be alarmed by sad or joyful news; to be in a stir, agitation, tumultuous commotion, to get up in confusion, to run together hastily and confusedly. but with determined steps: wote se asenmone a emu aye hũhũ reba omañ mu, se ebia ðom reba n.a. a, na omañ no abo tẁi = abo ẁi.

e-tẁi, -e, *pl. a-*, leopard; *pr.* 851. *cf.* osebõ, kũrotẁiamansã, asabontẁi (odontẁi).

Tẁi, the Tshi Language, *s. Gr. p. X-XVI.*

tẁi-bó, *inf.* [bo tẁi] public alarm; confusion connected with it.

ántẁibo, a large edible root, similar to the tubers of yam, with large leaves like the plants of the Arum family (*Taro? Indian tur-nip?*); one kind has been brought to Akem and Akuapem from Wasa, another, called kókó, from the West-Indies; a similar kind, known in Akr., Akũap., Fante for a long time, is amañkani.

antẁifáñ, 1. a kind of pot-herb. — 2. a cutaneous eruption on the legs.

Tẁiforo [F. Kwiforo] a country of the Gold Coast to the north of Wasa, and the Tshi tribe inhabiting it, written by Europ.: *Juffer, Tufel &c. Gr. p. X.*

o-Tẁi-kásá, the Tshi language.

o-Tẁiní, *pl. a-* -fo, a man of the Tshi nation; *cf.* Okanni.

o-tẁi-nè-tẁé ahõõdeñ,† the electro-magnetic power.

tẁintẁám, *red. v. tẁam*, to become dry, hard (duaba bi, aduam-momono biara a wonõae, kuru anim nsu a ekata anim se nea awu).

ntẁintẁámé, *v.n. scurf, scab*; ade a atẁintẁam kuru anim.

tẁintẁañ, *red. v. tẁañ*, to become lean, wrinkled. F. to wither.

tẁintẁãntẁintẁãñ: waye-, he reels, staggers, tumbles; *cf.* ntintañ, gyàbégyàbé.

tẁiri, *v. to slander, calumniate.*

ntẁiri, *inf. slander, calumny.*

atẁiri-bóa, a small kind of ant; aboã a esõ kakra kyeñ nte-tea na oka wo a eye yaw sê, nso oka wo a, na ñkũrofo se: obi retẁiri wo.

o-tẁirífo, *pl. a-*, slanderer, calumniator.

o-tẁíròñkú, *pl. a-*, a kind of wading bird; anoma a ote or osiane nsu hõ, mpatã ara na odi; ne mmrañ ne: bakásiãnepo.

ntẁironowá, vestibule, porch, entrance into a house; oðañ a wõasi na wõnam mu ko ofie; *cf.* apatam, nnantẁerem'.

ntẁisá, a kind of chintz; ntẁ. tuntum, ditto; *s.* ntama.

tʷitae, *file*.

tʷitóú, a *plant* with leaves like those of a pine-apple; wode n'ahabañ kyekyere gya. *pr.* 331. Gr. § 291.

tʷitʷa, *red. v.*, to cut several things, to cut into many pieces &c. s. tʷa 1.2.8.27. (yetʷitʷaa yeñ ani, we looked around us); otʷitʷa ne nai ase.

tʷitʷare, *red. v.* tʷare.

ntʷitʷa-anó, Ak. ntʷitʷarano, *inf.*, — wodi n-, they overtake or outrun each other in racing; wo-nè wo yonkō si mmirikakáne na oyi tʷa ne yonkō hō na oyi nso tʷa ne yonkō hō.

tʷitʷeri, *red. v.*, s. tʷeri.

tʷitʷí, *haste, confusion*; = kitikiti; s. tʷí. — bọ tʷ., to be agitated. Mt. 21,10. — fa tʷitʷí, F. to run violently, Mt. 8,32.

tʷitʷí, tʷitʷíw, *red. v.* tʷíw = tʷútʷu.

tʷíw, tʷúw, Ak. tʷí [*red.* tʷitʷíw, tʷútʷúw] 1. to move for approach or recession; tʷíw béra, draw near! tʷíw gyina hayi, proceed and stand here! tʷíw kọ họ kakra, remove a little to that place! tʷíw kọ wo anim, move forwards! — 2. to rub mutually, to suffer by friction or attrition. *pr.* 992. — 3. to rub; agyinamoa de ne ti tʷitʷíw me nai hō. — 4. to rub for cleaning or polishing, to wipe, to clean by rubbing or scraping, to scour (asepatere hō, poiñ so, akenteññia hō, dañ mu &c.). — 5. to rub one's body, e.g. with lemons, with a liquid substance: ode ankā ye or tʷitʷíw nehō. — 6. tʷíw .. anim, to rebuke, reproach, chide, abuse (stronger than ká .. anim); e.s. wo-ye bone bi a, na woyaw wo.

tʷó, *pr.* 3424. s. tʷotʷow.

ntʷó, *defeat*; di n-, to suffer a defeat; wadi ntʷo = wadi ñkō-gu, wakō aguañ; ntʷo no wíee ñim, the defeat ended in a victory.

tʷó (i.e. tʷóò) *interj.* s. tʷebēm &c.

tʷòm, *v.* to catch at once? cf. tʷēm = tʷē mu.

tʷom, F. = tʷam'. Mk. 9,30.

tʷom: de so tʷom (tʷam, tē) to snatch away quickly, speedily.

tʷòm, *adv.* = tʷēm; ade asā tʷ., it is completely night; wadi ne ñhinā tʷ., he has eaten it up altogether; so mú tʷ. (prekō, nso denneñ), hold it fast at once!

tʷom, *obsc.*, *corrpt. fr.* tʷēm'.

tʷóm, 1. an animal living in the sea or a river, compared to a sea-turtle; aboa a ote pom' nè f'irawm', ne hō ye deñ sē, ote se osuhuru, enyé apatā pa; wode ne ñhōma dura akukua nè mmentia hō, wode ne dua f'we nipa. — 2. a whip made of its tail: wokā no tʷòm.

ntʷóm, a kind of *itch*: wadọ n-, he is affected with itch.

ntʷom, a *click* or *smacking with the tongue* from displeasure, indignation, annoyance, grief &c. obọ no n-, he hisses at him, smacks at him with his tongue, e.g. at a master's too severe task of labour demanded; = okasakasa, oñwiñwi ne yonkō hō; wode ahöyeraw a.s. awerehow na ebọ. [G. dọ ntşoi = gu ahome.]

ntwōmā, *red ochre*, used by the negroes to paint their houses, to rub the floor of their apartments (*pr.* 2908. s. kwaw), also to stain their dress or to rub on their face as a sign of grief; ntw. (dote kō-kō a wode kwaw) kyere anibere; obi n'agya wu a, ode ntw. petē ne tam mu ana ode twa n'ani akyi (a. ode bo n'anim korā) de kyere se n'ani abere; wōrebekum bi a, wōbo no ntw. nē gyabiriw; yede wōn bebo ntw. = yebeto wōn akyere a.s. yebefa s̄a nipa no akum wōn de akyere se: wōn de, yeñ nsa akā wōn, yebetumi akum wōn aye wōn se ntwōmā.

ntwómma, a kind of *bead*; s. ahene.

twōi, *v.* F. = twen.

ntwontwó (o full) a kind of *wide breeches*; atade a wopani no tiatiā kokūrō de si wōn aseñ mu; *cf.* twakoto, wono.

atwopó, s. atwapo.

tworodo, twōrōdōdō, *adv.* imitative of the sound produced by pouring water into a vessel: ode nsn gu ahinám t̄w.; *pr.* 327. *cf.* tōrōdōdō, t̄aradada.

tworōdōdō, a. *thin*; nkwañ no ye t̄w. = ampiw.

t̄wōt̄wō, *pr.* 3424.

t̄wōt̄wōw, *corner, outer angle* [*cf.* t̄wea, bat̄wōw or bat̄wew] kusū-fām t̄w., *Ps.* 48,2(3) the northern corner scil. of Jerusalem, the site of the temple.

t̄wōw, s. before. *pr.* 3424.

e-t̄wōw, a *disease of the virile genitals*; mmaninyare bi a emā f̄wēa hōn ye kakrā. *pr.* 393.3425.

t̄wu, *v.* s. t̄wiw; t̄wu pirim, As., t̄wi pin, F., to draw near. — to clean: t̄wu kuraba akyi; F. *Mt.* 23,25. t̄wu anyim, F. to upbraid, rebuke, *Mt.* 11,20.19,13. — nt̄wu-anyini, F. rebuke.

E-T̄wum, *pr. n.* of one of the earliest kings of Asante, the builder of Kumase. — T̄wūmāsī, *pr. n. m.*

Nt̄wumuru, *pr. n.* of a country on the east side of the Volta between K̄arakye and Nta.

t̄wut̄wuw, *red. v.* = t̄wit̄wiw. — t̄wuw, *v.* = t̄wiw, t̄wu.

## W.

The labial consonant w, a semi-vowel formed with both lips, Gr. § 8, occurs as an initial consonant only before the pure vowels a, o, ɔ, u. Before nasal vowels we find iw, Gr. § 11. (In F. w is also found before nasal vowels instead of iw.) Before e, e, e, i, we use w̄, Gr. § 10,2. (In F. w is retained.) — As a final sound, w forms diphthongs (Gr. § 5), which are mostly avoided in Ak. (partly also in A. W. Parkers Faute writings). — The consonant w is often an attenuation of original b (espee. in the diminutive syllable wa), and in some cases interchanges with p and h; s. Gr. § 19 B. patiriw, posow, ahoba = watiriw, wosow, awowa. — It is also found as a second initial consonant after k, h, ū, in F. also after g, s; s. kw, hw, ūw, gw. sw.

wa, *v.* Ak. 1. — waw, *to support, ward off*; wa usuo no ano = siri (siw) usuo no ano. — 2. — wàre, *to be long*. — 3. — wàré, *to marry*.

o-wa, *s.* owaw. — ñwa, *s.* ñwaw.

wá, *imit. adv.* expressing the sound of breaking or splitting of wood: dua no awae wá!

wà, *imit. adv.* expr. the rushing sound of trees agitated by the wind or in falling: mereko no, metee se mframa rehim alabañ wa.

wábirim, *id. pr.* 3399.

ñwa-běñā, -brā, *a file of dried snails* through which a wooden stick is run to keep them together; ñwaw 9-12 a wōasina no dua biakō so.

wada, *F.* = wo ara, *even thou, thyself*.

o-waduru, *s.* owaduru.

wae, *v.* [*red.* wāwae, waewae] 1. *to take off, strip, draw, tear, or pull off, to peel off, pare off*, espec. with a knife or some other instrument: w. duabōñ, *to peel off the bark of a tree* (one large or small piece at once); w. apatā hō hono or abōñ, *to scale a fish*; w. ne t̄wā so bōñ, *to take off the scurf of a scar*; w. ñhōma, *to draw or strip off* (a piece of) *the skin from the body*, cf. gua, *to skin, flay*; w. dañ hō dote, *to loosen and take off the clay coating the wall of a house*. — 2. *intr. to grow loose and come or fall off, to flake* (break or separate in layers), *to peel or scale off*; dañ hō dote no awaewae, *the clay has fallen off from the walls of the house in several places*. — 3. *to be disjointed, dislocated, put out of joint, luxated* (abogyē, *pr.* 597). — 4. *to fall off or away, to desert* (from a party), *revolt, rebel, turn recreant, apostatize*; ne mañ fā awae akoye ñom, *a part of his people have fallen away* (deserted or renounced allegiance) and *turned enemies*. — waewae, *red. v., s.* before.

wae-wē, *inf.* [wae, *to get off a piece from, wē, to eat*]: ne hō wōw., *there is something to be gotten from him*; wunyā ne hō biribi di.

ñwá-kyém, *a lot of dried snails combined on twice ten sticks* (ñwaběñā) in the form of a shield (okyeñ); ñwaw a wōasinasina no mna pi (10 ahorow 2) so de abom' aye no biakō; ebeye ñwaw 200.

o-wáñ, *saw*; cf. sã, sérādā'. [*pr.* 3426.]

wanā, *pl.* wanam, *F.* = woana, hwana, hona, hena, *prou. who?*

o-wá-uñi, *a large snail, otope*.

o-wansañ, *pl. a-, a species of antelope, middle-sized, of a reddish colour with white stripes*; *s.* odabō. *pr.* 1445. 1861.3431f.

awanta, *shoulder-blade, blade-bone*.

wanterema, *ear-pick*, *pr.* 2788.

ñwá-ñwéne [ñwaw añwene] *snail-shell*.

wara, wada, *F.* = ewo ara. — ñwara, = ñwora.

ware, *v.* [*red.* woware] Ak. wa, *to be long, to be tall*; cf. ten-ten; okwan ware, *the way is long* (*pr.* 1892), *the place is far off*; kōyi wo bogyese, eware dodo, *R. p.* 243; nea ohene no pe titiriw ne nsrāfo a wōwōwaree, *Gen. Hist. p.* 137.

ware, *v.* [*red.* wareware] Ak., F. wa, to marry, take in marriage; w. yere or bā (bea), *syn.* hyia yere, to take a wife [G. wye]; w. kunn, to take a husband [G. gbā, gblā]; perf. to be married with; wō òhīnā aware (Ak. awa)no, they all had her, Mt. 22, 28. — to live together as husband and wife, to cohabit, said also of animals; — okogye neba aware, he intends to take his daughter to wife; — ọde neba mā no aware, he gives him his daughter to wife.

awàré, *v. inf.* marriage, the act of marrying, the state of being married, matrimony, wedlock, married state; n'aware yi anye yiye, his marriage which he had concluded did not turn out well; see aw., to commit adultery, cf. fa ọyere & wia.

awàré [G. awale = atere, spoon] trowel. — iwáre, *s.* innuare.

awàre, awarem' [wò àwàre mú, né wàremú], the part of the back between the shoulder-blades; efi wo kòu akyi bẹpẹm wo akyi mfinimfini.

ware, a certain game of the negroes played with small balls or globules passed into the holes of an oblong draught-board or table, as in backgammon the men are played into the points of the tables: dī or to w w., to play that game. *pr.* 910.

aware-de, money or other valuables given at the conclusion of a marriage, dowry, dowry, = ọbea ti-ade(?).

ọ-wàréfó, *pl. a.*, a married person; ọbanin-warefo, a married man; ọbā-warefo, a married woman. [*pr.* 3435.

aware-gyae, *inf.* recession from conjugal connection, divorce.

aware-gye, *inf.* offer of marriage; marriage-contract.

aware-séé, *inf.* destruction of matrimonial life, adultery.

ọ-waresefo, *pl. a.*, adulterer; adulteress.

aware-sem, marriage matter; matrimonial cause.

Wasaw, a country, tribe and dialect on the Gold Coast, Gr. p. X.

wasawasa, *red. v.*, to fumble, to feel or grope about.

ọ-wátakú, a kind of tree. *pr.* 3436.

watiriw, *v.* [*red.* wati-watiriw] = patiriw, to slide, slip, trip, loose footing, miss a step.

waw, *v.* [*red.* wowaw] 1. to prop, stay, support, sustain, uphold, keep from falling by placing something under or leaning against; wode biribi aso ade bim' na ańfwe ase; ọdań bi rebu na nea akyea kọ họ no wode dua denneń akosi họ de asom'; wode dna bi a abo nta waw bode ana dua bi a asow pi, na ammú. — 2. to screen, protect: ọde ne nsa waw me so na ońwia ańhyehye me, he screens me with his hand that the sun may not burn me; fig. he protects me with his power. — 3. waw ani, to defend from an enemy's attack; ọde kyem awaw n'ani (n'anim), he screens his face (his whole front) with a shield. — 4. waw āno, to withstand, oppose, resist; — 5. waw mpasua āno, to stay the lines of battle, to stop them from receding or retreating. — 6. ká pón no waw āno, leave the door upon the latch, lean the door against the door-post.

ọ-waw, cough; bọ waw, to cough; ọyare waw, he has a cough; ne waw ye deń, his cough is severe.



áńwáw, a kind of *bead*; ahene bi a woapápàe mú na wofére.

ńwaw, Ak. ńwa, *snail*; cf. otabiriá, otopo, owanini. *pr.* 3126-30.

wawa, *v.* = haha, hoahoa. *pr.* 1799.

o-wawa, a kind of *large tree*.

wawa-aba, a sort of *chintz*; s. ntama.

wawā, *red. v.* wā, F. = waewae. *Mk.* 13,25.

wàwà, a kind of *raven*; s. anene.

awàwà: óyè no aw., or oťe ne nsa ye no aw., *he stretches forth his arms for him* (with a longing desire, in order to embrace him).

wē..., we..., wī..., see under wē..., wē..., wī...

Besides some Fante words inserted under w, we mention here such in which F. w stands for Ak. ńw or ńw̄, or is of other origin.

awem-bo-wen, = ayam'ónwene. *1 John* 3,17.

o-wemfo, = ónwēmfo, *potter*. *Mt.* 27,7. — owenfo, s. ówēnfo.

wen, = ńwene, F. *a penny worth of gold-dust*. [*Mt.* 27,65.]

wen, wenwen, *a.* = ńwene, ńweneńwene, *bitter*.

awendadze-bu, *den of lions*.

e-wim-ber, ńwimber, = anwummere, *evening*. *Mt.* 8,16.

wín, = ńwini, *cool*; *coolness*. — winwin, *shadow*. (*Ps.* 39,6.)

wō, *v.* [*red.* wowō] 1. (*orig. to stick to a place*), *to be or exist in a place*: owō hē? *where is he?* mewō hō, *I am here, present*; owō dań mu, *he is in the house*. In this sense wō is used almost exclusively in the *contin.* form (but: eno ńwō hō ansā, *that may remain aside or let us leave that aside in the meanwhile* = eno ntrā hō ansā); besides trā the *vv.* ba or kō are used to supply the wanting forms, and the *neg.* is taken from the *v.* di: onni hō, *he is not there, not present*. *pr.* 97.1300.2268.2347.3439f. — ewō obi..., *there is some one...*, *pr.* 3437. — ewō nea oye na onyā, *somehow he gets (at) it*, *pr.* 3438. — 2. wō often serves merely to introduce an adjunct of place, stating the place in which the action expressed by a preceding verb is going on; it is then not translated at all: oye adwuma wō afuw so, *he does (some) work (and in doing this work) is on the plantation*, i.e. *he is working in the plantation*; magyaw ne poma wō ne dań mu; mihũ no wō Mamfē; mekofwēe no wō afiase; mihũ no [wō] hō mpren; odi gua wō bābi. *R.* p. 244. The *aux. v.* wō is, however, better omitted wherever it can be done without injuring the intelligibility of the sentence, espec. in Ak.; s. Gr. § 102,3.117.223,1.224.225. *R.* § 196,1. *pr.* 353.883.1319.1457.3025. — wō is used of an indefinite, casual or transitory stay at a place, *tc.* of a stay of some duration. — 3. *Phrases*: a) wom' = wo mu (*to be in,*) *to be real, actual, to be truly so*: asem yi wom' ampa, *the matter is really so*; *neg.* ennim', *it is not so*; — ebewom' se..., = ebia, sesē, gyāma (gyābia), *perhaps*. — b) m'ani wō so, *my eye dwells on (it)*, i.e. *I have it in my mind, have not forgotten it*. — 4. (*orig. to stick to a person*) *to be in the possession of, to belong to, to be one's property*: ewō me, Ak. = eye me dea, *it is mine*; odaiń yi wō me, *this house belongs to me*; Gr. § 102, 1. *Rem.* — 5. *to have, possess, hold, to be possessor or master of*: owō sika pī, *he has much money*; aberekyi wō mmēń; owō

mbosea (wó) ne kotokum'; mewó abusúáfo wó ha nè Akyem; mewó mmámfo bebré (wó) kúrow yim'; R. p. 243. pr. 3439-45. — In this sense also wó is used only in the *contin.* form (for other forms nyá, to get, obtain, is used), and the *neg.* is taken from the *v. di*: onní fwé, he has nothing. Gr. § 102, 2. pr. 907-22.

6. to sting, prick: nsoe nè sekañ wó nipa, thorns and knives may prick one. pr. 604. — 7. Phr. wó.. nnuā, to examine closely by putting several questions in different ways; yewowoo nonnuā wowoe wowoe, we examined him in every possible way. — 8. to pierce, stab, perforate: ode peaw wó n'ani, he pierced his eye with a spear; ode sépó wó no, or, owó no sepo, he stabbed him with a dagger. [G. gbu.] pr. 594. — 9. wó mu, to stitch, embroider: owó ntama mu, she makes figures in a cloth (already woven). — 10. to push: wó.. akomfo, to push (one) headlong, head over heels; wó.. ñkonsaw, to push (one) by the throat or neck. — 11. to shake: owó nelô ñko, he shakes (intr.) = odi abim; owó ne ti ñko, he shakes or tosses his head = owosow ne ti. — 12. wó, Ak. = wow (to kick, to pound, to knead, to plaid or braid).

wó, *v.* 1. to engender, beget, generate, procreate (said of both parents); to bring forth, breed, bear, give birth to (a child); wawo mma du, he has begotten or she has born ten children. pr. 1740. 3463-67. — 2. to yield or bear interest: ohuruw ñkúrofo sika na awo no = na adó or adósó, he lends (his) money on usury that it may bear him interest; sika no awo, the money has increased by interest; — pr. 351. eñwó no, he is not to pay (cannot be charged) interest for a thing bought.

wó, *v.* 1. to dry, grow dry, become free from moisture or juice; perf. to be dry: m'atade awo, my coat is dry; dabi, eñwoe e, no, it is not yet dry; asase so or fam' awo, the earth, land or the ground has dried up; otetew ahualá na ohata (no) a'wia-so na awo, he plucks tobacco-leaves and spreads them in the sun that they may dry; diff. wó = wew, to dry (up), evaporate, said of moisture, or a liquid. — 2. Phr. a) n'ani or n'aním awo, s. ani S A. p. 324. — b) n'ano awo, s. áno 12A. p. 334. — c) wó-né nontam' úwó, they are not in a proper understanding, do not agree well with him.

wó or wó-, the pron. wó ñ, prefixed to the verb; Gr. § 54. 58. 89, 7. — In F. the same form wó or wo is also used for mo, = you.

wó or wu-, the pron. wó, thou, prefixed likewise, *ib.*

wó, F. e-wó, thou, poss. thy, obj. thee; Gr. § 53-58. pr. 3452-61.

e-wó, honey; ewó no adó, the cells of the honey-comb are filled.

o-wó, pl. a-, F. ñ-, snake, serpent; cf. otwéasee. pr. 2274. 3446-51. Diff. kinds: opantenc, nini, ebore (onañká), oprámiri, okyérebei, ababámmóno, atirenú, asónawó, ahurutoá, bamiawu, akitaosüá, osuwo.

awó! (full o) *mamma! mother!* used in addressing one's own mother.

awó, wó: gye.. awó, to welcome, to receive gladly, joyfully.

[pr. 3096.

awó, *inf. birth*: 1. childbirth, travail or labour of women, parturition, delivery. pr. 3468f. — 2. nativity, descent, extraction, family,

race; *Mk. 7,26*; generation, *Mt. 1,1*. — awo kã no, òkò awo, *she travels*; awo no (mu) deñ no, n'awo mu ye deñ, *she has hard labour*; *Gen. 35,16. Rev. 12,2. merekò awo*, fig. *I am in the greatest pains*; — wogye no awo, *they assist her in childbirth*; — awo akýi ade, *after-birth*; cf. *efam*.

ò-wóadúru, *pl. a-*, [wòw aduru] *wooden mortar*, in which yam and plantains are pounded; cf. *fufu, woma, pr. 571*.

woanã, *F.* = wana, hena, *who?* *pl. woanam, Mk. 3,33*.

ò-wó-à ní ní [nea owoo anini] *a woman who gave birth to many male children*.

wo-à ñ ká sa, } *thou thyself, thy own self*;

wo-a ra, (Ak.) } *just thou, even thou. Gr. § 59.*

wò-à no wò-à no, *adv. in a proper, moderate or orderly manner*; odi n'asen ùhinã w. w. (= òkwánsò kwánsò), = onyé biribi-ara minã enrá sò.

wòawò, *F.* = ñwònwã, *Mt. 8,10.9,8.15,31.21,20*.

awòawò-dze, *F.* = aùwònwàde, *Mt. 7,22.21,15. Mk. 13,22*.

awobá, *F. ahoba, s. awowa*.

awò-bea, *birthplace. pr. 2310*.

awó-bére, *the time of birth*.

awó-bére [awòw bere] *the cold season, winter. Mk. 13,18*.

ò-wò-bie [wò, bi] *one who has the (desired) thing. pr. 3470*.

awó-dá, *birthday*; odi n'aw., *he celebrates his birthday*.

awò-dí bea, *birthright*.

wòdow, *v.* = guan berè, *to steal or sneak off or away*; wa-  
bèbò me kakate nti na emã mewodow mu no.

ò-wodze, owodzi, *F. heir*; *Mt. 21,38. Mk. 12,6. 1 Pet. 3,7*.

wòè, = awosanne, *Kurtz § 144*.

awòè, *place of childbirth, pr. 178*.

ìwoemí, *F. birth, descent, parentage*; ne ñw., *by nation. Mk. 7,26*.

wòfa, *pl. -nom, uncle, mother's brother*; wo nã ne nuabarima.

wòfàsé, *pl. -nom, nephew, sister's son*; wo nuabea ba (whereas a brother's son is called oba); *F. also niece*.

wòfàséwa, *pl. -nom, niece, sister's daughter*, wo nuabea ba-bea (*brother's daughter* = oba).

ò-wòfo, *pl. a-*, *a woman who can bear or has born children*.

awòfo, *pl., parents*.

awó-gyé, *inf. [gye awò] a welcoming*, as a mother welcomes her children or is welcomed by them.

awò-gye, *inf. [gye awò] midwifery, assistance in childbirth*.

awogye-duru, *medicine to promote delivery*.

ò-wogyefo, *pl. a-*, *midwife; accoucheur, obstetrician*.

wò-hò, *refl. pron. thyself*; *Gr. § 57*.

awó-kò, *inf. [kò awò] labour, travail, parturition, the pangs and efforts of childbirth*. — awókò-yáw, *throe, pain, pang or anguish of travail in childbirth*; aw. akã no, — *has seized her*.

wó-k yém, *honey-comb*; cf. okyem, ñwa-kyem.

wóm', = wó mu, s. wó, 3a.

wōma, ñ-, F. = ñhōma, a-, *leather, book &c.* Mk. 15. Mt. 1,1.

o-wóm ma, pl. a- [wów, ba, cf. abā] the *wooden pestle (beater, pounder)* with which yam and plantains are pounded in the woadúru.

awó-mma-gù-ákyì, a kind of *herb* for food and medicine.

awo-mma-wu: odiaw. (= owo mma mā owu), *she bears children only to see them die*, i.e. children all of whom soon die.

wòñ, F. = wēñ, *to watch*. Mt. 24, 42. 26, 38. 40. 27, 36.

wòñ, pron. Ab. beñ, Ak. yeñ, F. hwòñ, *they, them; their*.

[Gr. § 53-59.

wòñ-a ñkasa } *they themselves, themselves, just they, even they,*

wòñ-ara (Ak.) } *the very same persons; poss. their own.* Gr. § 59.

wòñ-hō, pron. refl. *themselves*. Gr. § 57.

awoniō, pr. 3471.

awoñkoruwa, a kind of *plant*.

o-wòñó, wonnó (full o), *loose and short breeches*; òhye or òsi w., *he wears breeches*; atade a Ñkramotó ná wòsì káñ no, nanso mpanyimfo binom a wóye síkafó no, wotá tòtò ntama a éyè fé, na wòdé pompám bí; *syn.* ntwontwo.

wonow, a kind of *animal*. pr. 1042.

awoññuá, F. angwa, *fat, lard*; aboa mu srade; pr. 2072. - cf. abòrówòññuá.

Awoññuá, *Angwa*, a country in the interior, once tributary to Asante, a 4 or 5 days' journey from Salága. Gr. p. XIV. § 2,4.

awo-ñwene [Ak. aùwāñwene] *wormwood*; ahabañ bi a wòde n'ahabañ yam aduru; wonom hō nsu.

wora, v. [red. worawora] 1. *to enter into any thing that covers or conceals*, as into a wood or forest, a cave, a remote place; *to immerge or plunge into* (e.g. the bush); *to disappear* by entering into any concealment; *to hide oneself, get out of the way, be lost*; nansā yi, ehē na wokoworae? *where have you been hidden these last days?* ode nehō akowora (= akosie. okohintaw) ayi me adwo, *he hid himself and has kidnapped me, or in order to kidnap me*; osunsón no de nehō awora ñhabañ no ase kò, *the worm has hidden itself under the leaves and has crept away*. — 2. *to rumble or rove through* (w. ahabañ), *to search through*; onipa ayera, wokowora habañ apeno. — 3. *to thrust, run, drive or push* (a pointed instrument &c.) *through*: wawora no sépe, *syn.* wura. — 4. wowora, *they grapple* (or, *lay fast hold on*) *each other. they wrestle or struggle*; woworae kosii se obā-kō boo ne yònkò, *they wrestled* (or, *contended by grappling together*) *until one threw the other down*. — 5. F. wora wo ñhyira gu wòñ do, *send thy blessing upon them*.

o-wóra, Ak. = otare, ekò, *pond; lake*, prob. of small extent and abounding with bulrush, reed-grass &c.; *swamp, bog, fen, marsh, moor; swampy morass*.

ñwora, *shell*. — ñwora-boa, *shell-fish*; cf. adùde, *oyster*.

woraba, *pl. ñ-*, F. *star*, = nsoroma. *Mt. 2, 2. 21, 29.*

woradada(dada), *adv. in a lengthened, elongated, long extended form, shape or way.*

awòráń, a kind of *plant*.

awóráń, a kind of *plant*; s. *chum*.

woraw, *v. to emerge, rise or come forth from concealment, to make one's appearance unexpectedly*; botowá fwē (ní a,) osámáń *woraw* (*pr. 633.*) = mpofirim na waba.

aworaw, *adv. n., unawares, unexpectedly* = mpofirim, mpaase; asemmone a odii no gwań koo akurā no, n'ani uni nehō so na yekofii no aworaw kyeree no bac.

worawora, *red. v. wora.* — o-woráwòrá-kótó, *pr. 3472.*

Worawora, a country and tribe in the interior of the Gold Coast, Broifo a wosom Asante beduu 1874 (subject or tributary to Asante until 1874).

wore, *pron. poss. F. = won, their.* — worehō, F. = wonhō.

wore, *v. [red. wowore] to strip or take off the skin or a similar tegument*; ow. gwań no kotoku, *he skins or flays the sheep*; woáwore (woawóworè) won hō atade, *they put off or took off their clothes*; *syn. worow.*

o-wore-mā-mmāra, *an edict or decree enjoining the restitution of goods in possession.*

aworo, a kind of *herb*.

woro, *v. 1. to murmur, roar, rumble with the noise of a cataract or of agitated waves*: wowo akyiri a, (Amānapā) usu yi woro se asukese bi. — *2. to babble, prattle, chatter, to speak or relate flippantly, rapidly, in excitement, without stopping*: wakoworo asem no ūhīnā akyere ne nā.

aworo, *inf. cataract*; the *swell* or *agitated motion* of the sea, *surge, surf*.

aworo-sò, *rapid (rapids) in a river*; *breakers*.

wōrow, *v. [red. woroworow] 1. to push, pull, move*: w. kā, *to push a ring*. — *2. to strip off, draw, pull or take off the skin or any surrounding tegument, covering or wrapping, to skin, flay* (s. *wore*): owo no aworow nehō foforo, *the snake has cast the slough, has cast or changed the skin*; meworo akatawia kotoku, *I am pulling off the cover of the umbrella*; meworo m'atade, *I take off my coat*; oworow ne ntana, *he pulls off the cloth* (in which he has dressed or wrapped himself) *from his shoulder* (in respectful salutation) [G. *ekpá emamá*]; waworow won: a) said of beasts: *he has skinned them*; — b) said of men: s. *fol.* — *3. to take away or back from, to deprive one of things* (treasures, valuables, wives, slaves) that were formerly given to him. — *4. oworow nehō* (or *ade no*) *gu ne yōnkō so, he shakes, casts or shuffles off the matter* (away from himself) *upon his companion*, putting the fault or blame upon him. — *5. intr. to glide or slip down*: odé-hama no aw. agu fam' (instead of clinging to a stick). — *6. to retire, quit one's place in battle*; dom no aworow afi won mpasua so, = waguań komm ko.

worow, *v. s.* wodow.

o-worobēñ, *a-, yē-*, to be selfish, proud.

wòròdò-wòròdò, woròdòdò, *adv.* (to sèn, to flow) copiously, of tears gushing from the eyes; nsu fi n'aniwam' gu w. = yō yō: cf. porow 8. & wèròdòdò, wìròdòdò, w̄ò.

aworo-kô-amá (poet.) = nea okâ akôsem pi.

worowora-worowora, *red. v.* to make a rattling noise as the contents of a powderhorn when shaken.

awo-sañ: bone-aw., *original sin.*

awo-sañ-ne [ade a wode asañ onipa wo awo mu] *an inherited sickness, fault or defect; bone a eye aw., hereditary or original sin; Kurtz § 185. cf. woē, awúagyamma, aseade.*

wosáw, *v. s.* w̄esaw. *pr.* 2743. — awosawosaw, *inf.* the chewing of food, something or plenty to eat. *pr.* 3473.

wósò, wósewose, *a. 1.* dry, arid; wohow nām yi hio a, ebeyē wosē. — *2.* clean, cleanly, neat; oye nehō wosē (onyé nehō fifi), he keeps himself cleanly, orderly.

awo-sê, a peculiar roughness of the skin [compared to asê, itch] produced by cold [awow] or fear, goose-flesh, goose-skin; a shuddering fit, chill, shivering; horror (awow a se wuhya osāmān a ede wo na egu woso); aw. agu no so, he is seized with a cold shudder; he shudders, shivers; aw. pini no, he is awe-struck, horror-struck, horrified, appalled, starts back with horror = ne hō aye no sipiripi; *syn.* ayisê.

woserekā, *a.* rough, uneven, not smooth or plain (onipa hōnam, dua hō, mmoa hō, utama? ani); cf. wurikyere, awereawere, wewere, aboñkyi-aboñkyi; *opp.* tromtrom.

wosereka-ye, *inf.* roughness, asperity.

wósów, = s̄umpí, lead.

wosów, *v.* [*red.* wosowosow] to shake, wag (*tr. & intr.*), to tremble, shiver, quake; asase w., the earth quakes; gyata w. nehō, the lion shakes his mane: ow. ne ti, he shakes (wags) his head; *F. Ml.* 27, 39, 51. — *syn.* posow, popo, him.

wosowoso, *F.* duia w., a fruitful tree. *Ps.* 128, 3.

awó-sú [awo su] *native character, nature; inborn, inbred or innate quality; sex (?)*.

awo-sú [awo nsu] *the fluid contained in the amnion, the liquor of the amnios, flowing off previously to delivery.*

wòtèrè, *v.* to scald (akoko, prako, a fowl, a pig) in order to clean from feathers or hair; to peel: osábēñ w. onipa hōnam ko; to decorticate, strip off: mawóterè (= mawae) dua no hō boñ, I have barked (stripped the bark from) the tree; — to separate: wosiw aburōw wotere hō netetewa no; — to strip, deprive: wawótere ne hō nneema ñhinā, he has stripped him of all he possessed, cf. worow 3. — to leave one's body as a serpent casts its slough: anadwo obayifo w. nehō tu.

awotwé, ñ-, eight.

ñwotwè, a kind of stringed instrument (sānkū) with eight cords.

a wo-twěá', *womb, matrix, uterus.*

wōw, *v.* [cf. wō] 1. *to strike, hit, kick*: oḍe ne nañ awow no, *he has kicked him.* — 2. *to stamp, pound, bray, beat*: w. fufū, *pr.* 3474. s. fufū; w. ḍote, *to work clay (mixed with water) with the feet for building purposes*; cf. pōtōw & kono. — 3. *to twist, braid or plait into a weft or tress*: oḍow (oḍiwene) ne ihwī or ne ti (mmesā), *she weaves or plaits her hair.* [G. egbo eyi].

awōw, Ak. awō [fr. wō or wōw, *to shake?*] *cold, chill, chilliness; cold weather*; aw. wō mframam', nsum', *pr.* 357.604. — aw. de me, *I am cold*; aw. agu no so, eyi na ekyerē se n'atiridii resañ aba bio, *chilliness has come over him, which is a sign that his fever is returning.*

o-wowá, a kind of *tree*, good for fuel.

awowa, *pl. n.*, Ak. awoba, F. ahoba, *pawn, pledge, gage; hostage*, cf. adoñwowa; — wōde abofra, ihene, utama n. a. si kaw āno aw., *a child, beads, clothes &c. may be given or deposited as a pawn, pledge, surety or security for a debt*; oḍe neba akosi aw.; oḍe n'āno asime aw. *pr.* 770.

o-wowanī, *pl. a-fo*, a *pawn for a debt*; onipa a wōde no atrā kaw āno se ónsom.

wowaw, *red. r. waw.* — wowo, wowow, *red. vr. wō, wow.*

wowo, (full o) F. = ohō, *no, not?* Mt. 22, 17. Mk. 12, 14.

o-woo-wo, = nea owo wo, *pr.* 3475.

awo-yé: óyè aw., *she bears easily, bears healthy children.*

woyirim, F. = eyinom. Mk. 4, 15f. 8, 4, 10, 14.

wu, *v.* [red. wuwu] 1. *to die, expire, de cease, perish*; *pr.* 774.996. 1286.1445.1717.3494-98. — wáwù, *he has died, is dead*; *syn.* wanyàko, oḍe ato hō, wagyaw mu, waka bābi, wakā ñkyene agu, wagya ne kra twě, o-nè ne kra adi ñkra, oko n'asūmāñ akyi, wasóre bra yim', oḍae ansore bio; onni hō (bio); — wawú amāno (wawú atò nó só), *he has killed himself upon another i.e. so that the other must kill himself likewise*; osii m'anaimu wui, *he died in my stead*; owu kyeē me, *he died for me, for my benefit*; mprako no siāñ kognu po no mu wuwui nsu no mu, Mt. 8, 32; wu asuwu, F. *to be drowned*; wu awumon, F. *to be struck dead*; oregye nna awu, s. eḍa & gye 34; — mewu! *I shall die!* (F. *interj.* of sorrow); — mirewu-ō, *I am quite exhausted, over-fatigued, done up.* — 2. *to become extinct, be lost*: ñkyene ḍew awu, Luk. 14, 34. — *Phrases*: 3. ne bo or ne kōma awu, *he has no feelings of revenge (which by the heathen is accounted for cowardice), he does not care for abusive words against him*; me de, me kōma awu, mempé me hō asem, *as for me, I do not take or lay it to heart, (I do not let it affect me,) wishing to keep myself out of palavers.* — 4. ne hō awu, Ak. F. *he is impotent*; cf. kotewui. — 5. n'ani wu, *he is or feels ashamed (of)*; n'ani wu ade, *he is bashful.* — 6. n'asem awu, *his talk is worthless, futile, he utters foul language*; okā asem a, adwempa biara nnim'. — 7. n'asō awu, s. asō *Phr.* 1., obra 2. — 8. wu bo, *lit. to die of the (high) price, to pay an exorbitant price*: mawu bo makoto kente a wokā no bābi a emma, *I have bought an exquisite country-cloth at an exorbitant price*; gya asem no akyi ná

wù bó! *cease to prosecute the matter and pay any sum* (rather than proceed any farther); onipa ñ wú bo ntò adebone (or, adehunu), *nobody willingly pays an excessive price for a mean or worthless thing*; miwu bo a, ene se: ebo no sò a misusuwi se ekum me (wò) sikam'. — 9. wu sika, lit. *to die in money, to pay money beyond one's power or fortune*: mewu sika na mede magye me nua, *I will take the heavy expenses upon me to redeem my brother*.

o-wu, *inf. death, decease, demise, departure, dissolution, exit, extinction of life; mode or manner of dying*; pr. 439.3476-93. — owu ye yaw, *death is painful*; owu adare, *death's scythe*, pr. 3481. — oḍa owu so (= owupa so), *he is in a dying state*; oṣe own, or, own se no, *he is worthy or guilty of death*; wakā owu afwē, *he has tasted death*; owù, wowa no dakoro, pr. 417.3488.

awu, *inf. di awu, to commit a murder; to kill, murder*: odi no awu, *he murders him*.

awú-a-gyà-m mǎ [1. adé à wúwu na wode gyàw mǎ; 2. mma a obi wu gyaw wòṅ wò n'akyi.] 1. *inheritance, left at the death of parents to their children; a hereditary thing or possession, custom, knowledge &c.* nyansa no ye Brofo aw.; oyare yi aye aw. (wò) abusià no mu. — 2. *children left behind at the death of a person (?)*. Cf. awunnyade.

awu asisi, pr. 2842. cf. awusiñ.

awu-de [owu ade] *things pertaining to death or execution*: woye no awude, e.s. a) wobu no fò se wónkum no, *they pass sentence of death upon him*; — b) wòbò no kām, wofwē no a.s. woye no biribiara a efa owu hō na ekyere se wòrebekum no, *they maltreat him before killing him*; wòanye no aw. biara = biribiara a eṣe owu, cf. akunne, awu-di, *inf. [di awu] murder*. [Lk. 23,15.]

o-wudífo, pl. a-, *murderer*.

o-wuedi, s. owuodi. — wuentwī-wuentwī, F. s. wentwī-w.

o-wufo, pl. a-, *a deceased or dead person*.

o-wu-home, *rest in or after death*.

Wùkúda, *Wednesday*. — awuku-dae, = ayaw-dae, s. adae.

awu-mon, F. = awusiñ, *a sudden death*; s. wu 1.

awú-nnyá-de [ade a obi awu de agyaw wò] *inheritance, heritage*; F. awungyadze, Mt. 21,38. cf. apégyáde, agyapadé.

wu-nnyā-kaw, *debts caused by funeral customs*.

awu-nyam-bo, F. = aŋiyammo. Mt. 24,41.

o-wú-nyáñ, *inf. [wu, nyañ] an awaking from death, resurrection* = owusore, F. awufo mu sor, Mk. 9.10.

owúòdi [owu a odi] *the moon's successor, an appellation of the morning- and evening-star*.

awùonnu, [owu, enu] *a twofold death*; ehafo hye nsew se: wòbéwu awùonu! e.s. wobewu wò ha asañ akowu wò asāmāñ; cf. owu-perennu.

awu ṣòṣòñ [owu akyi ade a wòtòñ?]: wòkòtòñ n'aw., *they sell his things by public auction, public or open sale, subhastation*; oḡua-



diní a ọ́de ka, wodań no a onnyā bi mmā a, na wọ́aboa ne nneema āno rekotoń no awuṣoń. [G. awuṣoń.]

o-wu-pá [own mpa] *death-bed*; ọ́da owupá sò, *he is in a dying*  
o-wu-pá [owu pa] *a natural death.* [stale.]

o-wu-perennú, *the second death, a twofold death*; s. awuom.

o-wu-prékò, *a death to be suffered once with no other death to come after*; s. wọ́wo wo mperemmu a, wuwu wu-prékò.

awu-puw, *speedy death, great mortality.* pr. 938.

wura, *v.* [red. wuráwura] 1. *to pierce with, to run, thrust, pass or twist something long through*: wọ́awura no sepo, *they have pierced both his cheeks with a dagger, have thrust a fine pointed knife through his cheeks*; wowura adeso a no dua or nua, *they carry their load by means of a pole*; adeso biara a eiyẹ nea ọ́bākòfọ soa na wọ́de dua kyekyere hō na nnipa bānu soa; akwansrafo no wuraa ọ́bobe no nua. Num. 13,23; s. putu; cf. wora, n̄wōrā. — 2. *to cling or stick to, be attached to.* pr. 460. — 3. *to adorn* [G. wula]; onipa no awura (nehō) s̄ = wahyehyẹ nehō, wakekā nehō.

wúrá, *weed(s), grass; bush; wood, forest; whatever grows wild; all overgrown land* outside the inhabited places; ofie n̄ wuram', *in the town or village and in the bush or field*; ohūi s̄ wura bi redew gya, nanso eńhyew, Ex. 3,2. Mk. 12,26. Lk. 20,37. pr. 1479.3499.

ńwúrá, *weeds, grass; rubbish, sweepings.*

o-wúrá, *pl. -nom, F. e-, Ak. ọ́wira, master, lord; landlord, possessor, owner; voc. sir*; in passionate address: awurá! *oh master!* voc. pl. awuranom! pr. 483.1507.1625.1694.2694.3500-3503. cf. agya, ofiwura, ọ́dékúrò, ọ́hene, ọ́hempá, daasébèrẹ, ọ́dẹ́fọ, okúm'ńipa, otúm'fọ. [G. nontšo, pl. nontšomei, t̄siemei.]

awurá', Ak. ańirabá, ańirawá, *mistress, lady; landlady.*

ńwura-dań, F. *thieves*, = ańifo. Mt. 6,19.

awurá dé, *master, lord.*

ńwura-dódó(w), *rubbish; cf. dodowura.*

wura-habań, F. *weeds.* Mt. 13,25.

Awuraha, a town on the right bank of the Fíraw (Volta).

ńwura-hún u, a kind of *grass.*

wurawura, *red. v., s. wura*; - w. mu, *to run or pass through*; putu wọ́ hō yi, wosi no s̄ ọ́dań, wọ́de nua na ẹ́de wurawura mu.

wūrepí, a kind of *owl*, = apotobiesāse.

wùrikyerē, wùrikyere-wurikyere, *a. rough, uneven, rugged* (of a person, wood, stone, a way); eńhō w., *its outside is rough*; obón ww., *a rugged valley.*

àwúru, (*land-*)*tortoise*, cf. akyekyere [perh. = awo-huru; cf. apohuru]. pr. 1584.3504.

awúruk yim, a *climbing plant*, bearing 5 or 6 small red berries united in a bunch; hama a wọ́de kyekye gyatẹ́n, ọ́dẹ́.

wusa, 1. = yisa, pr. 2353. — 2. *a grain* (Bell. Arithm.)

awu-s̄ [own ase] *reason or cause of death.* F. Mk. 15,26.

o-wú-sém [owu asem] a criminal matter; asem a wokā a wobekum wo.

awu-síń, a sudden death. pr. 930.

o-wusiw, Ak. owisie, smoke; pr. 3505. — ow. atwě akogyina woi so, the smoke has passed away and gathered upon them. Cf. botoluhuw, steam; oluruhurow, vapour. — Phrase: asem no wusiw ani abere(no), = adań bone (amāno), the matter has assumed a most threatening aspect (for him).

o-wusi-hy é ń, steam-ship, steam-boat, steamer.

o-wúsíw-tè as é-é nam, locomotive-engine.

wúsiwusi, a. 1. dim; okanea no ye w., the candle burns dimly; n'aniwa so aye w., his eyes have become dim. — 2. wusiwusiw, smoky.

o-wu-sore, resurrection, the rising again from the dead; owunyāń.

wúsuwusu, a. disorderly, dirty, nasty; oye nehō w.

o-wu-yaré, a deadly sickness; cf. oyarewu.

## Ŵ.

The palato-labial consonant ŵ (a semi-vowel equal to wy pronounced together) is written (instead of w in F.) before the pure palatal vowels e, e, i (in some cases also before o, o, u, when standing for original e, e, i). It is also used as the second letter in writing the palato-labial sounds of tŵ, dŵ, fŵ, iŵ. Gr. § 10, 2. 12. — It interchanges with w and y.

ŵe, v. 1. to gnaw, nibble; to eat, espec. by way of gnawing or nibbling; to chew, cf. wésaw; oŵe abūrow, he is eating Indian corn, picking it with the teeth from the cone; oguań ŵe ńwura; ońwé ne koĩmu dawa, pr. 526.800.1768.3407.3506f. — Cf. mếwe-mếwe, pr. 329. — 2. to drink, e.g. palm-wine (colloq.) — 3. = di 7. (in beŵeoma); s. wếwe. — 4. ŵe so, to suppress (one's wrath or anger, pain), to forbear (laughing). — 5. waŵe ahinam (se obeko), he is determined or resolved (to go). — 6. ŵe tare, to asperse, bespatter with false charges, defame, slander, calumniate; waŵe atare me, s. wétare.

ŵe, Ak., s. wów. — ŵe, s. red. wếwe.

ŵé, imit. adv., expr. the sound of cutting or tearing; wutŵa biribi tratrā bi a, na eye wế! watŵa ne ti (ne fŵene, n'ano, n'asō), wế! watew hama no, wế!

ŵé: anim aye wế, the face of the earth and every thing on it has become visible (in the early morning, before sunrise), it dawns; cf. anim.

ŵé, awkwardly, heavily, in a troublesome manner: ópà né tò asé wế, he movés his hinder part on the ground in an awkward manner, e.g. when on account of the guinea-worm or another sickness he cannot use his legs to get into another position; opp. wếwe.

áwě, áwěé! friend, comrade, good friend! used when a man wants to call one of his acquaintances or equals without making use of (or not knowing) his name; pr. 3461.

o-w̄é, a cutaneous eruption, similar to kóré, appearing on the occiput or the whole body of infants, in the groins of adults &c.

w̄ea, v. [red. w̄eaŵea] to crawl, creep, sneak, to move slowly with the body close to the ground as some quadrupeds, or as a child does on its hands and knees or feet; to move slowly, feebly, as from weakness or old age; to move stealthily or secretly in order to be unobserved; pr. 1218.3504.

e-w̄ea, Guinea-pig, *Caria cobaya*; s. kwadúamponkyéfo.

w̄e-a-e-w̄o-w̄o, a kind of plantains. D.As.

ñw̄ē-f̄ē, s. ñw̄ēw̄ēf̄ē.

w̄ékò, w̄okò, an old or broken pot containing a mixture of red clay and chaff to rub the floor of Negro houses with; ahinagów a wode ntw̄ómá nè kwásésà gu mu kwaw. pr. 1132.3508.

o-w̄ékòm nā', a precious silk cloth of pink or light rose-colour, from Sarem; 1 fathom costs about 40 dollars. pr. 629.

w̄èñ, v. 1. intr. to watch; to wake, keep vigil; cf. si pe; to be attentive or vigilant, be on the look out, keep guard. — 2. tr. to watch, give heed to, observe the actions or motions of; to tend, guard, have in keeping; to keep, preserve (from danger), pr. 769.

w̄énā, Ak., yénā, Akp. discontent, quarrelsome temper: óyè ŵ., he is discontented, malcontent, dissatisfied, not to be pleased with any thing; he is quarrelsome; n'ani ññw̄o na otā kō ntokwaw (otā yē atutupé); abofra a otā f̄wē ne mf̄efo na otā sū; abofra ketewa a omna na ommā ne nā nnyā adagyew korā nye biribi, na osū ñkō arā na osū.

o-w̄énāf̄ó, crier, bawler, brawler; squalling child; s. 'nébófó.

aw̄ēñ-h̄emā, ahweñh. (white nose), Ak. aheñh., = osūā.

wentw̄i-w̄entw̄i, F. uproar, tumult. Mt. 26,5.27,24. Mk. 14,2.

aw̄ennuade, a kind of plant, ababañ bi.

w̄er, F. = w̄ere. skin.

ñw̄erá (pr. 3509), ñw̄erá', Ak. ñw̄erawá, s. ññw̄era &c. p. 350.

w̄er-dam, F. ransom. Mt. 20,28. Mk. 10,45. — b̄o w.

w̄ere, v. 1. to scrape or peel (off), in smaller particles than by wae, cf. w̄erew, t̄w̄ere, t̄w̄erew; wopo abroḅe a, woḅere n'habañ so na wuyi mu abroḅe-mfuturu. — 2. to pull the feet in order to subvert, overthrow, throw down: oḅere no afw̄e fam' = okuw no afw̄e hq = waso ne nañ na watw̄ē no amā wafw̄e ase; wantumi añw̄ere me.

w̄ere, v. Ak., s. w̄erew; - ŵ...mu, to scrape lines and figures in pottery.

w̄ere, seems to have orig. signified the part of the body enclosed by the ribs and breastbone, the chest, thorax, and its contents, and is no more used in a bodily sense, but only in some peculiar phrases. [G. mī.] 1. the heart or breast as the seat of the affections and capacities of the soul: a) ne w̄ere ahow, his heart is dried up, i.e. he is in (deep) grief, is dejected, sad, sorrowful, looks downcast; also ne ŵ. ahow nehō; me ŵ. ahow no, I am angry with him = mempe no, wayi me abufuw, mafa no abufuw; b) ohow meŵ., he grieves me,

*makes me sorrowful, causes me grief or pain, makes me angry &c.* — *c*) okyekye me wèrè, lit. *he binds up my (wounded) heart* (cf. mūhāmá), i.e. *he comforts, consoles me, cheers me up again*; — *d*) ne wèrè akyekye, *he is comforted, consoled, has found composure, his heart has been set at rest.* — 2. *the heart as the seat of courage, trust and confidence*: *a*) ne wèrè aba, F. *his peace of mind, courage or confidence has come (again), cf. 1d*) & aṣwèrèba. — *b*) wabò ne wèrè, F. *he has provided for his confidence i.e. has secured his success or welfare*; = wasūa nea ehia na dabi a ode beye biribiara a, obenyā biribi adi. — *c*) me wèrè hye wo mu, F. *my confidence is in thee*; odene wèrè ahye Onyankp. mu, *he has put his trust or confidence in God.* — *d*) nyā wèrè, F. *to trust*; — *e*) hen wèrè t̄wèr (t̄wèri) w'ahūmōbor kese no, *we trust in thy great mercy*; ne dziñ mu ode ne were bet̄wèr. — 3. *the mind, memory*: *a*) ne wèrè afi (so), *his mind has come off from (upon) it, i.e. he has forgotten it, = n'ani apa so*; kae m'asem yiye, mmā wo ŵ. mmfi! *remember my word well, do not forget it. pr. 3510.* — *b*) ne wèrè afi, *he has forgiven (an offence, injury or wrong). pr. 492.*

wèrè, *the skin of a living human body; the thick skin of the sole of the foot and of thick-skinned quadrupeds; ne hōnam ani ñhīnā ye dennennennē se ŵ.*; ãyísā, pere ŵ., na mpere merebo, pr. 3511.3667. ohū ne wèrè bo, *he learns the price of his skin, i.e. the price he is sold for; pr. 582.* — *Phrases*: 1. ouséu ne wèrem', *he has not (sufficient) room in his skin, ne hōnam ye no se ensō mmā no, i.e. he is ready to leap out of his skin.* — 2. ði .. wèrè, *to take satisfaction for a killed person from*: woredi no ŵ. = woregye onipa a wakum woñ busiñani no hō sika; wukum wo yōñkō nipa a, na wogyè wo so akatua: nnipa bāsoñ (eñe wogyè akōa nè afānā) na wogye asiede (woabu defwèrede na woatua). — 3. tō .. wèrè, *a) to avenge, to take satisfaction for, by punishing the injuring party, to vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrongdoer, to inflict just punishment upon evildoers in behalf of ourselves or of others for whom we act; to revenge, to inflict pain or injury for, in a spiteful, wrong or malignant spirit, to wreak vengeance for, maliciously*: metō me wèrè wō m'atamfo nsam' or hō or so, *I avenge myself on my enemies* (perh. orig. *I vindicate my skin from or against my opponents*); metōno ŵ. mamā me nua, *I execute vengeance on him in behalf of my brother*; — *b*) *to pay what is demanded or due as satisfaction for killing a person*: meretō or mekotōno ŵ. = miretua onipa a mikum no no abusūafo ka, merkotua no anyānsōñ ka.

a wèrè, Ak. s. aṣwèrèw.

aṣwèrè, kyī-, *to be in open enmity*; me nè no kyī aṣ.; aṣwèrè a o-nè me kyī no, emu ye ðeñ.

aṣwèrè, *a thick stuff, as coarse linen, sack-cloth. pr. 3512.*

aṣwèrè-aṣwèrè, *a. rough, uneven, of man's skin, a board &c.* opoñ no, woansēñno yiye, ehō aṣ.; wo nsam' nyè bet̄ebet̄e a, na woyaw wo sa: wonsam ye aṣ.! adṣwumayēfo nsam' ye aṣ.; wo hō aṣ.! = wo hōnam nyé yiye; woñ a ete Firaw hō (Akwamfo), woñ hō aṣ.; cf. wèwèrè, wurikyèrè.

aṵere-bóbáw, the folds of the skin round the body, produced by excessive fatness; wayiyi aṵ. fi ne 'mtoam' kosi n'aseñ so, he has gathered fat on his body from his armpits to his loins. Job.15,27.

aṵere-bá, *inf.* F. comfort, return of confidence: m'aṵereho bedan aṵereba; s. were.

aṵere-dí, *inf.* the act of taking satisfaction or compensation for a man's life; revenge; revengefulness; vengeance; me na aṵ. wome, vengeance is mine, Rom. 12,19; cf. aṵeretó.

aṵere-firi, -firie, -fire, *inf.* [ṵere fi] forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion, negligence: eye no aṵ., it is forgetfulness on his part; oka-sa nè n'aṵ., I have forgotten to mention.

aweréfirim', F. suddenly. Mk. 13,36.

o-ṵerefo, *pl. a-*, avenger of blood; kinsman.

aṵere-gyá [ṵere, ogya]: so aṵ., lit. to kindle the fire, i.e. to pay fees previous to a lawsuit, concerning the killing of a person; nipa bānu bedi were hō asem a, na mpanyimfo no se: beṣo aṵ. e! na wogye wõn bānu ñihinā beye se atramatiri 24 ansā-na woamá woakāsá.

aṵere-hów, *inf.* [s. were] F.-hwo, grief, sorrow, sadness, heart-ache, affliction; oyime aṵ. dā, he constantly causes or gives me pain, grief &c., annoys, troubles, aggrieves or provokes me, cf. me were ahow no. pr. 2447. — aṵereho-de, a grievous matter or experience; trouble, affliction; affront, outrage. — o-ṵerehofo, *pl. a-*, an afflicted, sorrowful, unhappy, unfortunate person. — aṵerehó-sém, a grievous matter; (mutual) communication of grievances, confidential conversation; di aṵ., to converse, cf. bo or di ñkõmmõ.

were-húnu, Ak. = anihaw, laziness, idleness, slothfulness, sloth: akoa yi ye w., this fellow is lazy, slothful; eyeno w., he did not do it from laziness.

aṵere-kaw [were] a debt for which life is forfeited.

ñwerekó, gold or silver chains worn about the loins or from one shoulder to one hip; adefo ye de gu wõn a.s. wõn yerenom aseñ mu, etõd. nso a wode hyehye wõn akārafó.

aṵere-kyékyé, *inf.* [s. were] comfort, consolation.

awerekyekyer kasa, F. comfortable words.

aṵerekyékye-sem, a comforting, consoling word.

aṵere-kyi, *inf.* open enmity.

werempo, = okore, eagle. pr. 2348.

werempo, aṵerempéfó [were-perefo?] 1. the body-slaves of a king, liable to be killed after his death and buried with him; ohene biara ñkoa fekuw a owu a wokum mu bi sie no; ohene bi ka bābi a, sã nnipa no so atuo mu gu wuram' (pere wõn were = wõn hōnam), na abrafo no asuro na woankum wõn dodo. — 2. the official mourners who have to care for a proper funeral.

wereúkyireñ, *adv.* (to sore, to rise) suddenly, hastily.

aṵere-se m [were asem] a deed which requires vengeance; di-, to commit &c.

aṵere-só: yeatō no aṵ., *we have falsely charged him with having killed a person, but now it is proved that he did it not; cf. tō .. sō, to defame one's character.*

aṵere-tō, *inf. revenge, vengeance; s. ẁere & aṵeredi.*

ẁerew, *v. to scratch, scrape; cf. ẁere, tẁere, tẁerew.*

aṵerew (*pl. id.*) *nail of the human fingers and toes; claw or talon of a bird or other animal; pr. 698.1104. cf. bōẁerew.*

ñẁerewá, *s. ññwērā, -rawá, p. 350. — woẁiee ne ñẁ. mu tew, they finished settling the palaver even to the smallest particulars.*

ñẁereẁerewa, -rā, *cockroach; cf. kakraka, teferew. pr. 3515.*

ẁereyáñ, = *kyere a wode bō nea wawu nsa.*

ẁérododo, *1. in a long row: wosem so ẁ. — 2. slowly, tardily; señ ẁ., to flow slowly; — cf. woradada, ẁirododo.*

ẁesáw, *wosaw, v. [ẁe, to gnaw, saw, imit. adv.] to chew, masticate; yeẁosaw adnañ ansā-na yeamene, we masticate the food before we swallow it; puw ẁ., s. puw.*

o-ẁesa-mene, *inf. chewing and swallowing. pr. 3515.*

wesawesa, *red. v. F. to murmur, grumble; syn. ñwĩwĩ. Mt. 20, 11.*

aṵesaṵesa, *s. awosawosaw. pr. 3473.*

aṵesáẁesáw-só, *Akw. temples; = asóntorem'.*

ẁésē, *a. Ak. 1. = wosē. — 2. = ẁeẁe 1.*

aṵésōwa: oye nehō aṵ., *he is a nimble, clever fellow; s. ẁeẁe, omumoẁesewa.*

o-ẁé-tare, *inf. false accusation. aspersion, slander: né ẁétare ne se okókāā asem no too no so, fr. oẁé tare me, lit. he chews casts at me, e.s. obi asusuw asem mone biara a enni wo so de ato wo so; s. ẁe; — éye (eyi or asem yi ye) oẁ. = osusuká, mmōtosó.*

ẁew, *v. s. ẁow. F. Mk. 5, 29.*

ẁéẁe, *a. 1. clean, neat, nice, tidy, pretty; ne hō ye ẁ. (= ne hō tew), oye n'ade ẁ. (ẁesē), s. omumoẁesewa; not slovenly. — 2. nimble, quick, active, lively, dapper; cf. kamkam; ne hō ye ẁéẁe (ẁé) = ne hō ye hare, harehare, oye n'ade háresò-háresò; ne nañ ase ye ẁéẁe; ñkoko-mma hō ye ẁ.*

ẁeẁe, *red. v. 1. s. ẁe. — 2. to have illicit (sexual) intercourse; o-nè no ẁ. = o-nè ne ẁeẁe goru.*

ẁeẁé, ñ-, *pl. ñ-, lover, love, paramour; mistress, sweetheart; cf. mpānā. pr. 294.*

ñẁeẁee, *moth; wood-worm, wood-beetle.*

ñẁeẁe-fé [ẁéẁe, afé] *a European comb.*

ẁeẁew-do, *F. dry places; on the land. Mt. 12, 43. Mk. 4, 1.*

ẁi, *confusion, agitation, stir, public commotion, alarm; bō ẁi, to be alarmed, by sad news, perh. falsely, without immediate danger; obo ẁi koo ofie; oman no abo ẁi, syn. bō kyinkyiran, cf. bō tẁi.*

e-ẁi, *1. one of the larger species of antelope, of dark colour, called also bobiri; cf. odabo. pr. 3410f. 3516ff. — 2. a kind of grass-hopper.*

e-ẁi, *1. the apparently vacant space encompassing the earth: air,*

*atmosphere, firmament; the revolving, lucid air; the apparent arch or vault of heaven, the sky with its clouds: ewi agyina, the sky remains as it is (?) cf. kontonküröwi; s. wim' & wiasé; - 2. weather, climate(?); - 3. the course of things, the world as it is at a certain time: nnansā yi miñhū wī yim' yiye bio, I do not understand the world in which we live nowadays; s. wim'.*

e-wi, iwi, F. = awia, ewia, sun.

a wī, 1. a sort of grain, a kind of wheat, also called kokote [G. ñmā]; cf. atókó, a kind of millet, Guineu-corn. — 2. the flour of Indian corn.

a wī, theft, the act or custom of stealing; robbery; cf. kroñ, kroño, adwotwa & wia; wo nipabañ, woye awi, you are a thievish fellow; mo abusūabañ, moye awi, you are a thievish set of people! pr. 3519.

wī, descr. adv., hugely, enormously, immensely, of large things moving, passing by or turning round or about; aboa no twēē nehō wə m'anīm wī, mañhū no bio; biribi kyim wə soro or osoro kyim wī; m'ani so kyim me or ye me wī (: biribi ye, wuhū na wunim dekōde, wotē wo nsa som' uso a, gnyé yiye), I feel so giddy, as if every thing reeled or turned about with me.

wia, v. [red. wiawia] 1. to steal, filch, pilfer, purloin; owiaa me sekañ; to practise theft; syn. bə kroñ. — 2. refl. to steal away, to withdraw or pass privily; mawia mehō makoye m'ade, I did my work secretly, stealthily. — 3. to commit adultery, said only of a wife (cf. fa oyere, of a man, see aware, of both).

o-wia, inf. adultery on the part of a wife; ne kuuu bisaa no wia, her husband inquired her concerning adultery.

o-wia, a-, F. ewia, the sun; pr. 3524. — oŵ. pue or sore, the sun rises; oŵ. fi, the sun comes forth from behind the clouds; — pac or bə, — shines hot; — bə me so, hye me, — shines at me, burns me; — hyew nneema, — scorches things; — to, — sets; aŵ. āno ye deñ, the heat of the sun is very great, the sun shines very hot.

a wia, 1. sunshine; to aŵ., to bask in the sun; nam aŵ. so, to walk in the sun; hata .. aŵ. so, to spread .. in the sun. — 2. day in contradistinction to night: Onyankōpōñ fwe yeñ so anadwo se awia, God cares for us at night as in the day; awia nè anadwo, (by) day and night; — 3. the time in which the sun stands high: forenoon, noon & afternoon; aŵ. ketē, noonday, the noonday or noontide heat, the hottest part of the day from 12 to 2 o'clock.

a wia-berc, the hot time of the day; the hot season of the year.

a wia-dá, ñ-, sleep in the day-time; a short sleep taken about the middle of the day, siesta. pr. 524.

a wia-dí di, dinner, the meal taken about the middle of the day.

o-wia-dōñ, dial. — ewi-adze, F. = ewiasé, world.

o-wia-gyinae, s. oŵigyinae.

a wia-pū eí, the place or time of the sun's rising, sunrise; cf. apuei.

e-wi-ase, what is under the sky or heaven, the world; pr. 3525. wiasé hayi, or wi yi ase ha, here in this world; wī ñhinā ase (ñhinā), under the whole heaven, in all the world.

wiaseló, pl. id. inhabitant of this nether world, man, mankind.

aŵiá-toé, the *place or time of the sun's setting, sunset*; cf. atóe.  
 eŵi-aniwa, = otwē-aniwa, a kind of *pot-herb*.

ŵiè! *interj. yes! well! very well! true!* cf. yie, yiw, yiye.

ŵie, *v.* [*red.* ŵiewie] 1. *to finish, complete; to end, bring to an end, terminate, close, conclude*; koŵie wo adwuma, *go and finish your work!* maŵie m'adwuma (ye), *I have finished (to do) my work*; Gr. § 107,19. — wakā n'asem aŵie, *he has delivered his speech to the end*; nea ode ŵiee n'aseñkā ni, *with this he concluded his speech*; — waŵie wo mā, *he has done giving thee, i.e. has fulfilled his promise to give thee.* pr. 406. — oŵiee won ye or kum. *he completely destroyed them*; wureŵie me dakoro, *thou makest an end of me in one day*; Is. 38,12. — osuro koŵie odo, *from fear it comes lastly to love*; — eye deñ nso a, eñwie deñ bi yo, *though it be hard (difficult), it is not too hard*. — ebeŵie no deñ? *how will he fare, what will be the result for him?* wobewie deñ? F. *what will become of them?* — 2. (*espec. red.*) *to favour, to resemble in features, to have the aspect or looks of*: oŵie or oŵiewie n'agya, *he resembles his father*, = ose n'agyà dé, na on-sé no korā; oyé akòŵie n'agya (oyé akòsé n'agya), *na wañwie n'agya sé*; — n'aním ŵiewie me se minim no, *his face seems to me as if I knew him*; n'aním ŵiewie obi a minim no, *in his features he resembles some one of my acquaintances*.

aŵiei, *inf. end, finishing, conclusion.* (F. ewie, Mt. 24,3. Mk.13,7.)  
 — n'aŵiei no, *finally*.

ñ-ŵiei, *inf. end, aim*; biribi a wo ani tuae a worepere akofa.

o-ŵifo, *pl. a.*, [s. ŵia, aŵi] *thief, purloiner*, = okromfo.

aŵifo-de, 1. *stolen things*; — 2. *fine imposed for stealing*.

aŵifo-sém, *doings of a thief*.

aŵifuakwā, F. = kokotefuw.

o-ŵigyina-bea, *meridian. D.As. o-ŵigyinae-dantabañ, id.*

o-ŵigyinae [oŵia gyina] *the time when the sun is in the meridian (has attained its highest stand), noon, noontide, noontime*.

e-ŵim', ŵi mu [s. eŵi] 1. *the air, atmosphere, firmament, heaven*; *syn.* ahunum, ahunmu; — 2. *weather*; — 3. *the course of things or one's circumstances or situation in this world*; *syn.* bra, abrabo: me ŵim' (me bra, m'abrabo) nyé me fe bio, *I do no longer feel comfortable in my situation*; ŵim bra ñhinā = biribiara a woye wo wiase, *whatever the course or the use and custom of this world includes*; — nnansā-yi ŵi yi mu adañ korā, *the aspects of this world have completely changed in these present days*.

ŵim, *descr. adv. forthwith, immediately, speedily; altogether, en masse*; — ŵim na dom no atu; woboo ŵim koo agyina, *they arose all at once and went aside for deliberation*.

ŵim'de, *things in the air or sky; celestial bodies*; Kurtz § 173.

awi-nyam-bo, F. = oŵiyammo, *millstone*.

o-ŵira, Ak. = owura. — aŵiraba, -wa, Ak. = awurā.

aŵirí, 1. *a kind of parrot, s. akō*; pr. 1440. — 2. *pincers, nip-pers*, from the similarity with the beak or bill of a parrot.

áwirikwáw', *pl. ñ-*, *the green parrot.* pr. 794.



aʋiriwá, 1. Ak. *a secluded yard, back-yard*, where not every body is allowed to go, = akúā mu. — 2. As. *the apartments of the wives, harem, seraglio*; okò n'áw̄. = okò ne yerenom mu, (or, nea ne yerenom wò) or, ne mmā mu.

w̄iridudu, *a. cold, cool*: aduañ no aye w̄.; madi aduañ w̄. bi; nsu no mu dwo w̄.; nsu w̄.; me nañ hō ye me w̄iruḍududu = ñwiniñwiniñwini, *my feet are very cold*.

w̄irikyerē, *a. rough, uneven* (tābō a wòampa so; obi w̄ere).

w̄iroadodo, *adv. in a gushing manner, rushing forth with violence, flowing copiously*; nsu no señ w̄.; asu no abò tē w̄iroadodo; ne yam' abò or atu w̄ddd. — cf. w̄eròdòdò.

w̄iriw, *v. F. ne bo wiriw no, he is greatly amazed*, Mk. 9,15. = nehō d̄wiriw no.

o-w̄ísíe, Ak. = oʋisiw, owusiw, *smoke*.

w̄i-tò-de, *fine imposed for theft*; cf. aʋifode.

wi-tòr, F. = aʋia-tò, *sunset*.

o-w̄i-yam-mó, *pl. a. [òbo a woyam aʋi wò so] a large stone on which the corn is ground*. — o-w̄iyammó-ba, *pl. a. [òbóba a wòde yam aʋi] a smaller stone with which the corn is ground*.

w̄ò, *v. s. w̄ow*.

w̄ò, w̄ò w̄ò, w̄ò w̄ò w̄ò, ( *profusely, copiously, abundantly, exuberantly*: fifiri pram no w̄ò, *perspiration copiously runs down from him*; obi so nsu na ohim a, egu no so w̄ò w̄ò w̄ò; cf. w̄òròdò & yò in porow 8.

w̄ò, *imit. adv. 1. with a loud noise*: osu tò w̄ò (or yā), *the rain gushes with a rushing noise, noisily*; wosū w̄ò (or yā), *they weep or lament aloud*; ofw̄ice ntrama no guñ hò w̄ò, *he poured the couries out with a rustling noise*; oman mu aye w̄ò (better: hō, hòbòbòbò), *the town is full of noise*. — 2. *in a gang or train, altogether, to the last man*: yesim' w̄ò kòò hò, *we started altogether and went there*. (The common idea of this, of the preceding and of the succeeding word, as well as of w̄eròdòdò, w̄òròdò, may be that of continuance: *continuously, in a stream, in rapid or uninterrupted succession*.)

w̄ò, *descr. a. & adv. noiseless, quite silent or still, quiet as the grave*: oman mu aye w̄ò, *the town is quite still* (all the people having gone out); *syn. w̄ónñ, krānā; Akuapemfo a ebae no ñhīnā asim' kò w̄ò, all the Akuapems that had been here are now gone again*, so that the town is quite still.

w̄ò, *a. 1. pale, terrified, intimidated*, as a thief when found out, so that appetite and joy is gone: wayè w̄ò, *he is frightened, struck with fear, terror-struck*. — 2. *lean, thin, meager*, as from hunger, fear, anxiety: waye w̄ò, *he has become lean*. — 3. *tasteless*, from want of salt and pepper: aduañ yi ye w̄ò, = ñkyene nnim', mako nnim'.

w̄òkò, *s. w̄eko*.

w̄ò ññ, *a. = w̄ò, quiet, still, silent*; oman mu aye w̄.; cf. yòññ.

w̄ò p̄ò, *descr. adv., in a gang or train, altogether, to the last*

*man*: okyēna mo ñhinā motoa so w̃. na eko Aburi, *so then to-morrow you all together will go to Aburi*; w̃otoa so w̃. na eko = woi ñhinā sam so ko; — *cf.* w̃ò.

w̃ow, *v.* [orig. w̃e, w̃ew] 1. *to dry up, evaporate, be exhaled* (of a fluid): nsu no aŵow nti mpatā pi abeḅo w̃onhō atuo, *because the water has been dried up, many fishes* (lit. *have come and shot themselves, i.e.*) *were forced to die*; epo ñw̃ow da, *the sea never dries up*. — 2. *to become destitute of money*: me hō aŵow = me hō nni ntrama; ne kotokum' aŵow = onnyā biribi ntō biribi nni bio; *opp.* ne kotokum' adw̃o, aye duru.

o-w̃ow, *inf.* the *drying up* or *dryness* of a river.

aŵówá, *pl. ñ.*, 1. *brass*. — 2. *brass basin*. — 3. *Ak.* = asaũka, but *cf.* abeyeā. [G. ayawa.]

w̃ów̃ó: Kr̃oḅo-daũkyir' a w̃ompé w̃. na w̃oda aboó sò.

w̃òw̃ò, w̃òw̃ò, *s.* w̃ò, w̃ò.

w̃ù, *a., adv.* 1. *copious, -ly*; walye atade w̃ù, *he wears a long robe, a loose, flowing upper garment or gown*. — 2. *in a dense crowd, in a long train*: w̃onam w̃ù, nniḅa di n'akyi w̃ù.

w̃ùw, w̃iw, *v.* *to follow in a long train, as a king's attendance, when he goes somewhere*; obi refi adi na unipa pi atw̃a ne hō ahyia nè no nam; w̃ów̃ùw no; woi ñlinā w̃uw fraũkā no, funu adaka no nè no nam.

w̃úw, *adv.*: wadḅ w̃úw, *he is cloyed, filled to loathing, overfilled, puffed up, has his stomach clogged or overloaded*.

## Y.

The palatal consonant y (a semi-vowel, pronounced as in Eng.) occurs before the pure vowels a, e, e, i, in a few cases, partly interchanging with w̃, also before o, o. Before nasal vowels and in some Fante words ny takes its place. — It is joined as a second initial consonant to k, g, h, n, before e, e, i, also in gya, -nya, nyā. —

It is found interchanging with ny (e.g. yem, F. nyem), with w and w̃ (e.g. yie, w̃ie; Ak. yeñ = w̃eñ, w̃on, Gr. § 58 *Rem.* 2.), with hy (yeñ, F. ehyeñ, nye, nyere, Gr. § 58 *Rem.* 1.), and with h (yera, F. yew, Ak. hãra).

ya, F. = yaw (Ak. ye), *to revile, insult, rebuke*. *Mt.* 27,39,44.

yā, Ak., = yea, yaw; eye me ya; s. eyaw. [*Mk.* 10,13.

yā, F. = eyaw. *Mt.* 23,4,24,8. *Mk.* 6,26,10,22.

enyā, F. *blasphemy*. *Mt.* 15,19. *Mk.* 7,22.

ya, only in epds. as yam', yafunu, ayaase, ayannya, *the fore or lower part of a human or animal body*.

ayá, Ak. a kind of fern.

yà, *interj.* used in replies to salutations, with the addition of a word referring to the week-day on which the saluting person was born (obosom a wo agya de woo wo no, ne da na wode gye), or a word peculiar to the members of certain families serving the same fetish; s. Gr. § 147,9; also onna or owura may be added.

yā, *a. broad, wide, large; plentiful, profuse; in a disorderly and confused state; startling, striking, astonishing, undescribable &c.* cf. bayā, bebrē, tētrē, sakā &c. eye m'ani so yā, *it is wondrous or marvellous before my eyes; eye m'asōm yā (there is nothing which could rest in my ear, every thing is in confusion) it is quite surprising for me to hear; wōapetē (f'wete, pansam, gu) yā, they are or lie scattered in disorder and confusion.*

yā, a certain low, yet perceptible, sound produced in common by a multitude of termites on account of an approaching danger.

yā, Ak. *brass basin*, = aŵowa; cf. ayawa, abeyēā. [*pr.* 1116.

ó-yā, *pl. yānom, a person* (whose name is not known or mentioned), *syn. óní; óyā a obeseēe m'ade yi mmeyi nehō adi komu, the one (i.e. that particular or respective person) who spoiled that thing of mine shall come forth quietly; wonim oyākō a oyēe no? do you know which one did it? minnim oyākō, I do not know the respective person; the pl. yānom is used in addressing a company or number of confident or associate persons, followers or attendants; one's own people, people that are under the care of him who calls them by this word (sons, kinsfolk, dependents, slaves), or that are his equals: onipa a wote hō na wofre wo mfefo akā asem bi akyere wōñ a, wuse: yānom! pr. 922. 3538f.*

yābēma, a kind of *yam*, *s. odé.*

o-yāfo, *pl. a-, [yaw, v.] reviler &c. brawler.*

yāfum-pāñ [yāfunu mpāñ] *an empty stomach or belly; oda y., he sleeps without having eaten; Ak. nsram.*

yāfum-yare, *indigestion; "me yam' ye me pupu-pupu; ade sā a, na m'afuru ahye; mikesiw a, kañkañ; mididi a, enyé me de."*

o-yā-fūnu [me yāfunu] *that part of the body which is between the breast and the thighs: belly, abdomen; wōkyeñ wōñ y. ye ayi, pe sika, = wonnidi bebrē a.s. wonnidi korā, they abstain from food on account of a funeral custom or from avarice. pr. 3526f.*

o-yāfūnum', *belly, espec. its inner part, abdomen, stomach: aduru ñweneñwene sa yāfunum yare; womb; syn. yam'.*

o-yākā, a kind of *sea-fish*, = esiré.

ayakayaka-dze, F. *persecution. Mt. 13, 21. Mk. 4, 17.*

o-yā-kō, *s. oyā.*

yā m, *v. to grind* (abūrow, *corn*) on a large stone by means of a smaller one (*s. o'wiyammo, -ba*), — a work always performed by women; cf. d'wōw.

e-yā m, a disease of the skin; *ringworm? oyare bi; erebefi ase a, asē biakō pe na etow hō, na afei ñkete-ñkete totow hō na eyerew ā kosi se ekata ohōnām ñhinā so; ebinom de, se wōañf'wēno yiye a, edañ wōñ kwata. pr. 1547. — kinds: yam-pā nè tefere-yām.*

yām' = yā mu, *the inner cavity of the human or animal body, the chest as well as the abdomen, belly, womb, and its contents, viz. the heart, lungs and other intestines (bowels, guts); cf. ayam'de; hence also the heart, bosom.*

A. the word used in a physical sense: berebo da onipa yam' nifā, *the liver is in the right (side of the) abdomen*; ne yam' ka no, *he has belly-ache*; ne yam' abo, *he has lax or loose bowels, having too frequent discharges*; ne yam' atim, *his bowels are no more loose*; s. tim 3; — me yam' asān me 'ne, e.s. me yam' a eyeē me kūsū no agyae, *to-day I feel release from my stomach-complaint*; me yam' ato me, *as to my belly, I have no more any complaint*; me yam' atew me, *I have recovered my appetite*; — oḍe hāmā abo ne yam', s. wabo mūhāmā.

B. The following phrases express, not physical or bodily, but psychological functions, or phenomena of the mind (Gr. § 216-19), or contain the word (yam') in a figurative sense. 1. me yam' te se me nsam', *what is in my heart is (as plain or as clearly visible) as what is in my hands, i.e. I am telling you the plain truth*. — 2. ne yam' hyehye no or t'wīt'wā no, a) *he feels compassion, is compassionate*; F. ne yam' t'wē no, Mt. 9,36.18,27. — b) *he is in great anxiety, in painful uneasiness or solicitude*; ne yam' t'wīt'wā no, = asem a wate no ye no a'wēreho papa. — 3. ne yam' ye no hyeēhyeew, *his conscience burns or torments him*. — 4. ne yam' ye, *he is good-natured, good-hearted, of a kind disposition, benevolent, benign, liberal, bountiful, charitable. pr. 3528f.* — 5. ne yam' ye ū wene, *he is illiberal, stingy, niggardly*. — 6. wōdodow wōn yam' sū, *they weep from secret longing*. — 7. ne ūkō ara pe ne yam', *he likes to be for himself, to keep his things for himself (ompé se obi fa ne biribi a.s. odi n'aduañ a.s. o-nè no bom' ye adwuma biara)*. — 8. mede no mahye me yam': a) *I have adopted him (mafa no aye mañkasa me ba, mafa no maye no se me ba, I have taken him to be my own child, to treat him as my child)*; — b) *I bear him a grudge (me nè no anyā asem bi na meñkā wō n'anum na mede asem no masie metirim, na enti metañ no)*; mede asem no mahye me yam', *id.* — 9. ne bo da ne yam', *he is confident, courageous, of good cheer*. — 10. ne bo or ne kōma ato ne yam', *his heart has been set at rest or ease, he is well content, happy, cheerful*. — 11. ot'wā me bo to me yam', *he sets my heart at ease or rest, he appeases, stills, composes me*. — 12. ne kōma apae ne yam'. *lit. his heart has split in his bosom i.e. he is utterly terrified*. — 13. eye me yam' = eye me de. pr. 1286. — 14. oyi ne yam' (fitā, pefē, kroñkroñ) with ye or another v. following, *he does from his heart, candidly, sincerely, willingly, purposely*: miyi me yam' meda wo ase, s. yi 17. Gr. § 234.

ayam'bo, *inf. looseness of the bowels*.

ayam'de [yam'ade] a decent expression for *stomach* (ofuru, nsonokese, nsonopōñ), *intestines, entrails*; watwa ne yam' mā n'ayam'de ñhinā ayi agu.

ayam'duru, *stomachic(s); medicine against disorder in the bowels*.

o-yam'fó, pl. a- [yañ, v.] *drummer*; s. okyeremā.

yam'gyá [yam'ogyá]: ohye no y., *he incenses him, enkindles or inflames him to violent anger, irritates, exasperates, enrages him*; oḍe a'wēreho ba no so.

ayam'hyéhyeew [s.yam'] *bowels yearning from compassion*

or *anguish; anxiety, anguish or trouble of conscience, remorse, compunction, compassion* (also for one's own body).

ayam'hyehyé, *inf.* [s. yam'] *compassion, commiseration; anxiety.*

ayam'kaw, *belly-ache.* pr. 394.1546.

ayam'kaw-dé, a kind of *yam*; s. odé.

ayam'òñwéne [s. yam'] *niggardliness, stinginess; bo.. ay. s. bo.. kân; wòbo Nyañkp. ay. = wonni nea Onykp. sere se wònye mmā no.*

o-yam'òñwénéfó, *pl. a-, a niggardly, stingy, illiberal person, who does not give any thing to others; miser.* pr. 3530-34.

ayam'tu, ayam'tue, *inf.* *looseness of the bowels; = ayam'bo.*

ayamú [odé a *ehye* or *ewo* odé yam?] *yam not taken out in the first crop, but remaining to the time of the second crop; odé à wò-ántú ammā ammò mpow, na etrà ho kosi se wotu mpow pá mù; odé à wòmpane dá, ná wotù wò mpòwbère mu.*

ayam'yé, *inf.* [s. yam'] *good-heartedness, good-nature, benevolence, benignity, liberality, bountifulness, charitableness.* pr. 3535.

o-yam'yéfo, *pl. a-, a benevolent, liberal, charitable person.* pr. 3536f.

ayam'yi, *inf.* [s. yam'] *free-will, willingness, readiness, forwardness or alacrity of mind.*

yàñ, the *breast of an animal*, as far as the ribs go. pr. 502.

yàñ, *v.* [*inf. a-*] *to drum; yañ akyene, to beat u drum with sticks (formed as hooks); cf. kà aky.*

yàñ [*red. yenyàñ*] 1. *to lie in, to lean, rest or repose on* ("yañ" ase dōsō kyēñ "t'wēri", yañ has a wider sense than t'wēri): òyàñ (*pl. woyenyán*) apakañ mu or boñkrā mu; dua no abu yañ dua no ñkoñmu; cf. babayenteñ. — 2. *caus. to put, set, or lay down or on, to lean or rest upon, to lay over, so as to support a thing at some point of support or rest; mabère nti mede m'adesoa mayàñ ho; ode yañ so, he has put down his load at a resting-place (yañē); mede brukū mayàñ brukū yi so.*

o-yàñ'ē, the *scaffold of poles* outside the town used as a *privy, necessary* (eyàñ ho ntia); cf. duà-sò, duasee, kãasee, mañkyiri, tea.

ayàñ'ē, *place where loads are put down, that the carriers may take some rest, resting-place* (nea wòdé adèsoá yañ dā nè nea wò-soe dā); cf. asoēe.

yane, *v. Gy. to wear round the neck* (sika, ahene). pr. 1378.

yānom, *pl. s. oyā.*

ayan-nyá [yam', agya] *the backside* (opp. to yam', the foreside) of the human body; d a ay., *to lie on the back,* pr. 2023.

yantam, *v. to wallow; oyantám' (nehō wò) dontorim', òyantam fám'; mékóé no, òde nehó yantám' fam' na mekomāā no so.*

yau-nuá [eyam, dua] a *plant used as a medicine* against "yam."

yar, *v. F. = yare, to be sick, to have pain.* — yarba, *s. oyare.*

yare, *v. 1. to be sick, be ill: ne hō ye deñ, onyare peñ. R.p. 195. — 2. to be sick of, suffer from, be afflicted with: oyare mpete, atiri-dii, he has the small-pox, he has fever; y. anom'dew, ntoto, t'wòw, ayamka &c. pr. 392-4.3548.*

o-yàré, *pl. a-, n--wá, sickness, illness, disease; pr. 3540-47. ne y. agyae, his disease is past. — fa wohō nyarewa kogu pom' ō! — mo-wa retwam' (wo) aluñmu a.s. woyi' musu a, na wokā sã; wode obo-som-kō a okyere 'musu no; — ayareyare dodow no ãno abèrè ase unansã yi, the frequent cases of sickness have become less of late; — di yare, to recover from a sickness; medi yare yi ana? s. di 40. — sa.. yare, to heal or cure from sickness: aduru yi asa no yare; wasa ne y. amãno. — yareba, pl. n-, F. = oyare, oyarewa. Mt. 4,23.*

o-yaré-dóm, 1. a multitude of diseases; — 2. an epidemic disease, pestilence, plague; oy. asi kúrow mu, aba oman mu = owu aba oman mu na ekum nniipa pi; cf. owuyare.

o-yarefo, *pl. a-. F. yarfo, sick person, patient; invalid, sickly person; one afflicted with some bodily defect; cripple. pr. 3549f.*

ayaré-húnu, a cutaneous eruption on the lips.

ayare-sá, *inf. [sa yare] the act, art or power of healing, of curing a disease.*

ayaresa-de, *reward for curing a disease, physician's fee. pr. 3545.*

o-yaresáfo, *one that heals or cures a disease. doctor, physician;*

o-yarewá, *pl. n-, 1. s. oyare; — 2. cf. asonokã. [cf. oduyefo.*

o-yare-wu, *owuyare, deadly sickness, fatal disease; pest, pestilence, plague, F. yaryar, red. v. Mk. 1,32. [lence, plague.*

aya-ase, *the lower part of the belly; abdomen; pubic region.*

ayaase-duru, = aduan. *pr. 782.*

yaw, *v. [red. yeyaw] Ak. ye, to abuse, chide, scold, upbraid, revile, insult, affront; pr. 409-442.3532f. oyaw no, syn. ohōro no, obo no ahohora, obo no adapã, osopa no &c.*

o-yaw, *inf. F. e- abuse, scolding, upbraiding, reviling, insult, invective, abusive word; pr. 411.3551.*

e-yáw [cf. oyaré] *pain, ache, bodily distress; mental distress, grief; ope no yaw, he wants to cause him pain. — ye yaw, to pain, give pain; pr. 464.588. éyè yáw' sè, it is very painful; eye no yaw pa ara dodo sè, it grieves him exceedingly; me ti ye me yaw = beñ me, I have head-ache; okwan no mu ye yaw, the way is rough, difficult; fig. ne sika ye no yaw, his money pains him i.e. it is painful to him to spend it, though circumstances make it necessary; pr. 2951f. — ne hō ye no yaw, a) he is effeminate, too sensitive to (bodily) pain: ne hō ye no yaw dodo uti, ommã wonsũñ' no; — b) he is envious, jealous, spiteful (ompé sè ne yonkō n'nyã papa a wanyã no bi). — Phr. di .. yaw, to attend to a hunter = di abofó, pr. 549.*

Yàw, *F. Kwaw, pr. n. of a male born on Thursday. Gr. §41,4.*

Yáwá, Yā, *F: Abà [= Ayaba] pr. n. of a female ditto.*

yawa, *Ak. = aŵowa, brass.*

aya wá, *Ak. earthen (or wooden?) vessel, dish; s. kuku, asañka.*

Yaw-dá, *Thursday. — yaw-dae, = awukudae; s. adae.*

yawyáw, *a. painful; owu wu y., he died a very painful death. ayáyá-de, ayéyáde [ade a eye yaw] torments, torture; wóyè no ay., they torment him. — F. ye .. ayayadze, to persecute, =tã. Mt. 23,34.*

ayaya-sém: *grievous matter, injury, wrong, insult; wadi me ay.*

yayáyà: *ye .. y., to disgrace; bo ahohora, hye aniwu. pr. 3205.*

ye, v. [red. yeeye; cf. yo.] 1.a) to come or enter into existence, be created or produced: énye hāññ! let there be light! eyeē hāññ, there was light. Gen. 1,3. — b) to come to pass, come about, happen, occur, chance, befall, take place: eyeē deñ na ahina no boe? how came it that the pot was broken? minnim senea eyeē, I do not know how it came to pass. — c) to be done, performed, executed: eyeē sā, it was so, Gen. 1,7.9. dabeñ na eyinom beye? when will these things be? Lk. 21,7. aye senea wokāe no, it is done as thou hast commanded. Lk. 14,22. nea entumi nye unipa fām' no, Onyañkōpōn fām' de, ebetumi aye, the things which are impossible with men are possible with God. Lk. 18,27. — d) se obeye a, F., if it be possible, Mt. 26,39. — e) Sometimes the v. ye serves instead of adverbs or conjunctions expressing time, manner or intention: eyeē sā no, Swissifo asōm dwoo wōñ, when it had come thus i.e. in this way, by or after this, the Swiss had at length peace; nea ebeye na woanyā sika uti wosii omani no apempem n.a. Gr. § 264,2. Rem. § 279 Rem. 2. — f) ye ho, F. = ba mu, to be done, be fulfilled; énye ho, so be it; w'apedze nye hwo, thy will be done; Mt. 24,3.34. 26,42. — 2. a) to become, grow, turn, come to be (to assume or receive the character or quality expressed by the noun or adj. forming the complement): ohia na emā odelhye ye akōa, pr. 1344. — in the perf. and fut. also: to be; ne sika ñhina asā, waye ohiani; waye akwakorā; oññ no aye gow; m'atade aye fi; R. p. 197; pr. 1292. 1344. 3556. 3579. 3580. John 1,14. woye no sa a, ebeye yiye (contracted: ebeye' ye), if you make it so, it will be right. — b) to behave, conduct one's self: otuu no fo se énye papa or énye abofra pa, he admonished him to behave well, to conduct himself as a good boy; onye papa, he behaves badly; — ye kyikyiri-kyikyiri, to be unruly &c.

3. in the contin. form (Gr. § 91,2. 102,1. 167. 168. 199,2. 3.) to be, = to have or possess the character or quality expressed by the noun or adj. forming the complement: oye abofra, oye obayifo, sika ye fe; abrobe buñ nye fremfrem, R. p. 197. pr. 60. 2154. 2950. 3555. 3563f. 3574. eye fe de, nanso ényé de, it is pretty, but it is not sweet or agreeable; asem no ye asempá, the report is a good news, or, proves to be true; oye ohene, he is a king; — eye nā, ehō ye nā, pr. 991. 2950. s. nā. — 4. impers. a) with a succeeding noun or a sentence: to be = to turn out to be: eye ohene, it is the king; ényé ohene (ne no), it (or, that) is not the king; eye no añihaw, it is laziness on his part; ényé me aniso, s. aniso; ényé me awerefiri, it is not forgetfulness on my part. — b) The neg. ényé must be employed when the v. ne, marking identical existence, shall be made negative: ényé me nua ne no, or, ényé me nua, he is not my brother; cf. Gr. § 199,1. 247,1. 3a. pr. 3593. 3601-5. — c) In a sent. connected with a preceding sent. by way of co-ordination, the neg. ényé is sometimes put instead of a repetition of the predicate in the neg., the same predicate having occurred in the preceding sent. in the affirmative; in Eng. in this case merely the adv. not is used, = it is not true of: obarima bi wu a, ne mma na edi n'ade; eha yi de, ne wofase na edi, ényé nè mmá; R. p. 197. pr. 1892. Gr. § 253,3. — d) eye and ényé serve also to make any member of a sentence prominent, s. Gr. § 247. ényé meba na wo- fwee no? was it not my child that you flogged? pr. 3064. 3371.

5. *to be in number, to amount, rise or reach to a certain number or quantity*: woye (= wosi) nnipa du, *they are ten in number*; woaye aduonu, *they have increased to twenty*; the fut. does not state the exact number, but merely the amount *probable* in the opinion of the person speaking: mmofra beye se adnonum na ewo ho (or, m mofra wo ho beye se 50), *there are about fifty boys there*; mato nkoko beye se aduonu; wobeye se oha, *they will amount to a hundred*. Gr. § 175,2.

6. *to appear, seem, look*: eye me or oye me se wada, *he seems to me to sleep*; eye me se osu beto 'ne, *I think we shall have rain to-day*; ebye yeu se yeasō dae, *we shall be like them that dream*.

7. *to be in some state*: ye bra, *to be in the state or period of menstruating*; ye kuna, *to be in the state of widowhood* (pr. 3567.); cf. 10e). — 8. *to show, exhibit, manifest or display* (some inclination, temper, quality): ye nnam, pr. 3572. ye anēm, nsī; ye ntem; ye timobo &c. ye hū, *to be in fear. be afraid, be a coward*; pr. 3568. 3638. — ye akaw; — *to be addicted to*: ye anihaw, w̄rehunu; — ye ahan-tai, *to indulge in pride, to pride oneself, to be proud*; ye ahōpe, abosompe, būrofope, anuonyampe, apesemadi &c.; ye potwā; ye berebere, pr. 3558; ye nyā; — ye aniyiyi, *to be careless*; — ye nkōmmo-mim, pr. 3569. ye meñkō-medi, pr. 3571. ye atiwase, pr. 3575. — ye fakye, ye nteñ, F. (see these and other words, of which the meaning is not given here, in their proper places).

9. *to make (to cause to exist, be or become) in various senses*: a) *to produce, create*: Onyankōpon yee wiase nē nea ewo mu nhinā, Acts 17,24; oye asase nē soro, Gen. 2,4. cf. bō (ade); — ye ahuru, *to make foam* i.e. *to foam*; ye nkānare = gye nk.; ye hō, *to make a tumultuous noise, a roar*. pr. 3582. — ye hō ūko, F. *to make unclean*. — b) *to form, frame, fashion, fabricate, manufacture, construct*: wode abeñ (na e)ye afē, *of horn combs are made*; ye afiri, *to make an engine &c.* — c) *to institute, constitute, compose, organize, arrange, set on foot, set in operation*: ye (..) ha, *to go hunting (to give chase to, to hunt after)*; pr. 3578. — ye ayi, *to make a funeral custom*. — d) *to make or convert into*: oye nehō apanyimmā, *he makes himself* i.e. *behaves as a pert, saucy person, plays the malapert*. — e) *to put into a given state or condition* (expressed by a qualifying noun or adj.), *to constitute, to appoint or elect to an office or employment* (often with the aux. v. de for the passive object): woyee no safohene, or, wode no yee os., Gr. § 205,1.5; ye wohō hare! s. hare; oye no kroñkroñ, Gr. § 205,2. John 17,17; — ye.. yiye, *to make good* i.e. *to mend, repair*; ye nehō yiye, *to ease oneself*: s. 10c & yiye. — 10. *to do*; a) in general: pr. 439. 2283. 3557. 3581. woye deñ (ni)? *what are you doing? what shall this be?* ade no, wode beye deñ? *what will you do with that?* mā yeñ biribi yenye, *give us something to do!* pr. 3561f. — b) *to effect, produce an effect or result, bring about, work out, carry through; to accomplish, fulfill, achieve, effectuate*: woáyè adé! *you have done a (great) thing, accomplished a noble object, achieved an important undertaking, performed a praiseworthy work*. — c) *to perform, discharge, execute, transact; to commit, perpetrate*; ye adwuma, *to do work, to work*; koye wo ade, *mind your business*; ye



yiye, to do good; ye bone, to do evil, to sin. *pr.* 586f. 3559. 3565f. 3576f. — *d*) to manage, conduct, keep: ye sukū, to keep school. — *e*) to keep, observe: ye mmāra, to keep a law; ye kuna, to observe the duties of widowhood; *cf.* 7. — 11. to cause, occasion, call forth (from), excite, elicit: ye akonno, anibere, to excite lust or desire; *pr.* 3555. 3573. ye yaw, to cause or give pain, to pain; ye mfonce, ahi, taii, to cause or excite loathing, disgust, dislike, to be loathsome, odious, hateful &c. ye mmobo, to excite pity, be pitiful or miserable; ye. hene, to itch; ye abodwō, -abufuw, -aniani, -serew, -ani so or asōm yā, -ahōbow, -ñwōñwā (F. wōawōa) &c. see these words.

12. to happen or occur to, be done to, befall (*cf.* 1): edēñ na aye no na osū, what is the matter with him that he weeps? kobisa no de-kōde a aye no. *R. p.* 197. wofa hō a, ade beye wo! if you go that way (take that road), something will befall you i.e. that way is dangerous. — 13. to do something to a person, espec. to do harm to somebody: mentee se osāmāñ aye onipa biribi dabiara da or peñ, *R. p.* 197; *pr.* 440. 3455. — oyefo aye me, a mischievous enemy has wrought mischief against me; wáyè no = waye no bone bi a ekā no bābi a emma, he has done him something extremely and unconceivably bad; fwe nea woye me asem yi hō (= nea wō-nè me adi asem no afa), look how they have troubled me about this matter! wañie no ye or yo (*inf.*), he has done him all he could, has undone or completely ruined him, has made away with him. — 14. to affect with (produce an effect or change upon), to cause to, do to, bring upon, inflict on, commit upon, show or offer to: oye me bone, yiye, ahohora, ñkomponade, aninyau-ne, aniwude, anuonyanne, ayayade, ayisāde &c. — 15. to apply to, rub with: oye m'anim ñkyene, m'atiko yisa, s. ñkyene; kurobow ne hñām a mmea yam ye; wode ye wōñhō, s. mmōwa. — 16. to affect as (or according to the manner of): oye me sesā, he acts upon me as a departed spirit. — 17. to treat as: oye me hōho, he receives i.e. lodges and entertains me as a guest. — 18. to bestow care upon: ye (o)ba, to bring up, nourish, maintain, care well for a child. *pr.* 1177. — 19. to apply, use, make use of: ye asō, to listen, hearken; mōnye (no) asō, give or lend an ear (to him)!

20. to make as if, to pretend or make show that: oye seña oreko n'anim, *Lk.* 24, 28. — 21. (*aux. v.* followed by another *v.* in the *consec.*) to prepare or make ready for (another action), to be in preparation for .., be about to ..; meye makō (= aka kakra na meko), I am on the point of going; eye akose, it is nearly the same; osu ye ato, it is going to rain; *Gr.* § 107, 13.

22. ye nyā, to do and get (by it) i.e. to do with gain, to acquire, merit, deserve; *cf.* ye fa, to do for one's self; ye mā, to do or act for (another), *Gr.* § 243 *Item.* 2. — 23. ye gu, to do and cast away, i.e. to do in vain. *Gr.* § 220.

ye, *v.* Ak. 1. = ye, to be good. — 2. = yaw, to chide, scold.

ye, *v.* [only in the *contin.*; *red.* yiye, yiyei] Ak. ye, 1. to be good, to be right: ntem ye na ogōm ye, *pr.* 622. 1931. — sā nā eyé, so it is right; ne sā nyé, so it is not right; - ahōden ye señ oñāñ fefe, *R. p.* 195; me sē nye, my teeth are bad; wún'yé! you are a wicked fellow! *pr.* 12. 785. 2833. nneemá no yiyei, all the things are in a good

condition; ntá no yiyei, *the twins are well-favoured (well-formed and healthy, capable to live)*. [The forms eyee, ebeye. as heard in quick speaking, may be mistaken for a *pret.* or *fut.* tense, but are only contractions of eyee yiye, ebéye yiyé; cf. aye yiye, anye yiye, erenye yiye.] — 2. (with an obj.) *to be good for, useful to: oyé me (wó) m'adwuma nom', he is a good help for me in my work; ô, onipa yi, oyé mè (= oye mā me), ah, this man is of good service to me.*

ye, a. or n. = yiye, *good; goodness, good state, proper manner; enyé 'yè = enyé yiyé; -yú is compounded with infinitives, s. Gr. § 105,5; onnyá addidiyé, he cannot properly get at his food, they do not let him eat unmolested; meye adwuma a, ommá mennýá no ayeyé, if I am at work, he does not let me have the conveniency or full leave of doing it.*

ye, yē, F. = yiye, *well, Mt. 2,7.8. virtue. Mk. 5,30.*

ye-, ye-, the pron. yeñ, *we* (in Ak. also *they*) prefixed to the verb, Gr. § 58 & Rem. 2. In yea-(§ 54 Rem. 1.) the e is scarcely heard.

o-yé, Ak. = oyere, *wife; cf. oyeboné, oyepá, oyefam, ayéfare &c.*

o-yé, *inf.* the act of making, doing, performing &c.

aye, v. n. *good (?)*; 1. = adékyé: ye.. aye, *to do good, to make a present or presents; wáyè me ayé, he has made me a present; pr. 646.* — 2. = aseda, *gratitude: owó aye, he is thankful, grateful.* — 3. *praise: oyi me aye (obó me diñ wó me papa a maye mamā no nti), he praises me. pr. 1860. 3661.*

yé, yê, *interj.* a) a reply to a call, showing that it has been heard; wofre wo a, wogye so se: yê! — b) a shout indicating determination, joy, scorn &c. Gr. § 145,1. *well (then)! huzza! hurrah! yê, ôni-ô! ah, there he is! mmofra di no yê yê, = wohrono.*

yē, *adv.* *amain (with sudden force, strength or violence), violently and suddenly; cf. yerédede; wode 'mirika yē rehyia no, they came running to meet him amain.*

nyē, F. = nyee, nneyee, *Mt. 16,27.21,42.*

yeá, e-yéá, Ak. = eyaw. *pr. 1355f.1949.2324.*

o-yéa: abofráoyéa (ab. a oye eyéa, *a child to be pitied*) *poor child!*

o-yéá, Akw. = makó, wisa, yisá.

yê-beá, F. n., *manner of doing or making: minnim ne y., I do not know how to make it.* — ye-bew, *place of doing &c.*

o-ye-boné [oyere bone] *a bad wife. pr. 3641.*

a yé-de [ade a woye, ade a yewó ye] *a thing to be done, custom, duty: ode obea no kó ne kürom' akoye no n'ayedé, he has taken her into his town to do unto her what is customary in the family; - cf. ahyeyode, ahyede, asede. Kurtz § 19.* — eye-di, F. = yiyedi, *welfare.*

o-ye-dedáw, *one who has been a wife for a long time. pr. 3642.*

o-ye-fáfó, = oyerefafo. F. *Mt. 12,39.*

o-ye-fám', *pl. a-, concubine, not of the same standing as a regular wife (oyere a [ete se owó fám'] onye woyere papa, nanso wonè no awo); mfa me nye oy., na fa me ye oyepa!*

a-yefa-dec, Ak.) [oyere-fa ade] *fine imposed for adultery, in-*  
a yé-fare, Ak. *demnification claimed by, or paid to, the offen*

ded husband; *pr.* 3643. — *tò ay.*, to pay for adultery with another man's wife.

o-yéfo, a mischievous enemy (nea wakum wo ba bi peù a.s. wa-mā woanyā amane bi peù): oyéfo aye me, *s. ye* 13.

oyéfo, F. = apapa, good, just, pious persons. *Mt.* 5,45.

ay-è-fóro [oyerefoforo] 1. a young wife, bride; hyia ay., to merit (take home) a bride, to marry, make a marriage or wedding. — 2. ba ayeoro no ase, to come to the marriage-feast. *Mt.* 2,2,3. *Joh.* 2,2.

ayéloro-hyia, *inf.* wedding, wedding-feast, marriage.

ayéloro-kúnu, F. aye-for-kun, bridegroom.

ayefor-pem miba, F. = ayeoro-piam' mina. *Mt.* 9,15.

o-yé-guo, *inf.* [ye gu, doing & casting away] rain labour; mabo mmodèù ara se ebye 'ye ana, na ne ñhiná oy.! *pr.* 504.

yem, *v.* [red. yenyem; Ak. & F. nyem] 1. to conceive, become pregnant. — 2. *pres. & contin.* (óyem & òyem) to be pregnant, to be (big) with child, to be with young; syu. ninseù, bọ duru, fa afuru; cf. opemfo, onyinsemfo. — o-yém, *inf.* the state of pregnancy.

o-yém-má [yeù, *v.*, oba] 1. a young one of domestic animals, born whilst its mother was entrusted by the owner to the care of another, and given to this other person as a reward. — 2. menā afa me oyém-má, I take after or resemble my mother, have more of my mother than of my father. [Abürokyiri.

o-yé-māfo [ye mā] agent; attorney, cf. odimāfo; mewo y. wo

yèmmèùù, a fiery red: s. yeùù, kòkò. — o-yemfo, s. oyeño.

ayèmfó, *pl. id.* or *n.*, 1. a simple or single, quiet, harmless, inoffensive, unoffending, private man; onipa a odwo na ompé nehō asem, ompé n'asem guásò guásò, obero nehō ase, ompé ntòkwáw, ote ne bābi kóm, oñhoahoa nehō, oye hyehyè, ompé kasakasa: ay. a mete m'asee na wode asem bi abehye me, mehū yi āno hē? ay. a mete me bābi na mempe mehō asem na obi abegyigye m'āno mā manyā amane yi! — 2. a man of low rank; an humble, obscure person; onipa a onye odehye (omfi hene abusūam') nanso sika nni n'abusūam'. — aye-mfo-dé-yo, modesty, unassuming manners.

ayém-moa, *pl. n.* [aboa a woyen no] domestic animal (sheep, goat, cow, dog &c.); cf. afieboa.

yeù, *v.* to bring up, nurse, nourish, foster; to breed, raise, rear; to feed, maintain, support; to educate, instruct; obea no yeù me ba; Ñkrañfo yeù mprako, *R. p.* 197; Kramofo yeù nautwi; *pr.* 913,916. — oyeù ne ba baprowé (*opp.* bapá), he miseducates or spoils his child.

yeù, *pron.* 1. we (prefixed to the *v.*: ye-, ye-), poss. our, obj. us; Ak. yene, yere, yeù, F. ehyen(nom) nye, nyere, hyen. *Gr.* § 53-59. — 2. Ak. = wou, wèù, Ab. beù; *Gr.* § 58. *Rem.* 2.

yèùù, yèmmèùù, a fiery red; ogya no aye y.; obayifo dew y.

ayéù, *pl. n.*, wizard, sorcerer, magician (obaninyeù); witch, hag (obāyeù); *syn.* obayifo. yeùñ, yeùñfo, s. wèñ, -fo.

yeù-ànkása, } we ourselves, our own selves; our own; — even  
yeù-ára (Ak.) } we, just we; we, the same; Ak. also = wouara.

yene, Ak. s. yēn, *pron.*

[*educator &c.*

o-yēñfo, *pl. a., nourisher, nurse, breeder, feeder, maintainer,*

yēñhō, *refl. pron. ourselves; Ak. also themselves. Gr. § 57f.*

yēñkō, ayēñkō-fa, F. = oyōñkō, ayōñkōfa.

ayēnsà', a kind of *white mouse*, s. akura.

àyēnsiñ, Ak. = agumá; wodi ay. (wogorn kitikiti bobo wōñhō n.a., na enyé anibere so), *they fight, wrestle, grapple together for exercise or amusement.*

yé-nyā, yé-nyá, *inf.* [nea obi ye nyāe] *merit, desert; gain, pro-*  
yeuyañ, *red. v. yañ.* [*fit, cf. mfaso.*

o-ye-pá [oyere pa] 1. a *good wife.* — 2. a *proper, lawful wife;*

yer, *pl. yermo, F. = oyere, yerenom, Mt 19,3.S. [cf. yefám.*

yer, *v. F. = yare.*

yera, *v. Ak. hára, F. yew, 1. to go astray, to lose one's way;*  
wayera okwañ, *he has lost (himself concerning) the way, cf. watō kwan; way. wuram', he has lost himself in the bush. — 2. to be lost:*  
ade no ayera, miñhú; *R. p. 195. pr. 565. 817-19. 1077. 1319. me sekañ ayera (me), I have lost my knife: (not: may. me sek., but rather: matow me sek. makyene, or, me sek. afi me usa); fñe n' 'iye, mmā ennyera, take care of it, do not lose it (prop. do not let it be lost); eso ayera, every trace or vestige of it is lost; - neñkwā ayera no. — 3. to pass away, vanish, disappear: osram ayera, miñhū bio; mprenpreñ na miñhū no, na sesē way.; R. p. 195; oyerae wōñ anim, Lk. 24,31. - asem no ayera m'ani so = afi or apa m'ani so, me wēre afi, the matter has vanished from my memory. — 4. to be killed: kañ no, se wōrebedi asem anadwo na wompe se obi te a, na wōabō dawurn se: ohene se: obiara a ofi anadwo yi beyera = wōbekum no; a.s. ohene wu na wōreye n'ayi a, na unipa ñhinā nim se, wosi kwan so a, wōbeyera = wōbekum wōñ; - wayéra nènán sò (kwáñ), vulg. his vestige is lost, = woakum no a.s. wōatōñ no, wōayi no ho. — 5. wayera meso (or, menañ so), he has made me lost, wiped away my existence; wayera so, he has caused it to be lost.*

yerám, *v. Ak. háram, 1. to yawn, gape. — 2. y. (sekañ, adare, ñkrante, dade biara) āno, to whet, sharpen, make very sharp (a knife, billhook, sword, any iron tool); cf. sew.*

yeramyeram(yeram), *adv. rising in bubbles, of boiling liquids; ñkū no rehuru y.; cf. hurutututu.*

yeraw, *v. Ak. hára, to trouble, disturb, perplex, distress, annoy, vex, harass: a) ne hō yeraw no, he is troubled or distressed, he is in trouble. perplexity or distress; cf. ne hō hía no, ne hō dñiriw no; abofra bi kō ntokwaw a, na ebia nenā senno se: me hō yeraw me (woyeraw me hō, cf. b), señ duom na yēñkō! - b) moñkoyeraw no hō, go and harass him! cf. ahōyeraw.*

yera-yeraw, *red. v. yeraw; oy. wōñ hō, he troubles them.*

yère, *v. [red. yeyere] 1. to spread, stretch, extend, distend, strain, straiten: wóyère ñhōma, they stretch or distend the skin of a sheep &c. (wokum guañ na wode ñhōma no akohata añiaso, na*

wode nua abobom' na awo; *cf.* pa 5c.); yere ñhōma no mu, *stretch or plain that wrinkled paper!* wayere hama no mu pintiññ, *he has strained or straitened the cord very tensely (tightly)*; n'akwai yere hō pintiññ, *his ways are tense i.e. firm, unwavering, Ps. 10,5.* — yere.. bo, *to enlarge the chest; cf. fuw or horañ bo; pr. 1157.* — 2. y. akylene, *to stretch a skin upon a drum, to cover a drum with a skin stretched upon it.* — 3. *to rest upon one's head as a heavy load that requires the straining of one's nerves or muscles:* eyere wo (= eṣo wo), *it is heavy (or, presses) on your head; mihiyaa no na adesoā yere no (=so no), when I met him, he carried a heavy load on his head.* — 4. áyère só, *prop. it has been stretched or strained (upon) i.e. it has been put to the utmost stretch, so that it cannot bear any more; hence the words: se ayere so a, (= se emu aye deñ a,) serve to express the adv. absolutely, positively, utterly, by all means, at any rate, at most, at the utmost, or, with negation, by no means &c.: áyère só korā (e.s. woye no biribiara na enye yiye, or, wokā no bābi na emma) na wuntumi ñkọ a, mā obi ñkọ, if you cannot go by any means, let another go.* — 5. s. yeyere, 2.3. — yere, v. s. yerew.

o-yere, *pl. -nom, Ak. oye, 1. wife, spouse or lawful consort of a man; pr. 3645-55.* — 2. *a woman destined to become one's wife, cf. siyere.* — 3. *the wife's sister.* — hyia or ware y., *to take a wife, to marry; fa oy., to commit adultery with another man's wife.*

yèrèdèdè, 1. *a. acid, sharp, biting to the taste, acrid, pungent, hot: wókàw yisá à, eye y.* — 2. *adv. in one course, in full speed, speedily, with rapid strides &c.: ade kyèe no, na ode f'wèe (kwai) so y. koduu Osu, the next morning he set out and without interruption proceeded or hastened on to Osu; cf. yè.*

ayere-dodow, *many wives; polygamy. pr. 3655.*

ayere-duru, *a medicine [aduru] to enlarge or fester [yere] a wound, to make it ulcerate.*

ayere-fa, *inf. adultery committed with another man's wife; cf. o-yerefáló, pl. a-, adulterer.* [o'wia.

ayerem, Kuk.: ne hō ate ay., efi biara nni ne hō biem, *he has become quite clean, there is no more any uncleanness about him.*

ayerem: tew yèn áyerem', mfa wo usa ñkā! *make clear the space for us, grant us a clear, free, open space, give us free hand or scope (and let us fight out our scuffle), do not meddle with it! ayerem o! obi o obi ñnkā o! nobody shall touch to pacify, let them fight (and we shall see who is the strongest)! Kwasi atew Kwaku nè Kofi ayerem, Kws. has set on (or instigated) Kuk. and Kf. to fight (instead of pacifying them), he has set them at a fair trial.*

ayerem-kō, *duel, single combat.*

ayéremire, *a bird with red eyes. pr. 2317.*

yerew, v. [*red. yereyerew*] 1. *to spread, e.g. a fluid, a drop of oil on a garment, a drop of ink in blotting-paper; cf. bā, bae, terew &c. fa kafe no yereyerew adiwo; yereyerew kafe no mu! — 2. ne bo yerew no, he feels disgust or nausea; cf. fonó.*

yeréyèrèw, *red. v., s. before. — yerèwyerew, pr. 3656.*

yerèyerew, *a. sour, acid*, = nyínyányinyā; nsā no aye y. = ákàw, ányàn. — F. oye no y., *he is bitter against her*, Col.3,19.

ayé-sém [asem a woye] *a word made for an occasion; invention, fiction, unfounded tale*; eyi de, eye ayésém kwa (= asem bi a enim' korā na woboapa afa rekā se nea ewom', opp. nokwásém).

aye-tew, *a wife [oyere] substituted [cf. tew, v.] in the place of one who died*; wosi wo ayetew n.s. woware obi ba na wo yere no awu na womā wo yere foforo si anañmu.

yew, F. = yaw; ye y. Mt. 18,31. dzi y. Mk. 3,5.

yew, v. F. = yera, *to lose*; to be lost; Mt. 5,13,10,6.39.15,24.18,10.

ayew, F. = aye, Mt. 9,8.15,31.

nyew, F. = yiw, Mt. 5,37.9,28.13,51.

aye-ware, *inf. [ware yere] marriage, matrimony*; di ay., *to intermarriage*. — ayeware-dí, *inf. intermarriage*.

yewa-sen, F. *brazen vessel*.

Aye-wohō-mumo, *name of a month; about June*, s. osram.

yeya, s. yea. — aye-yé, s. -yé.

ayéyé, *inf. [ye aye] the act of making presents*. pr. 3658.

ayeyé-dé [ade biara a wode ye obi aye a.s. wode kye obi; enyé akatua, nanso entwa se wómfa mmā no] *a present, gift, donation, offering, oblation*; wode ñnuañ, ñkoko, ñkesua, nsā, ntama, ntrama, sika, koye abosom aye (to obtain his protection).

o-ye-yere, *favourite wife, the most beloved among a plurality of wives*. pr. 3433.

yeyere, v. red. 1. s. yere. — 2. y. nehō, *to puff one's self up, to be inflated, swell*: krakum y. nehō (c.s. oye nehō kokürō or kusū no), *the turkey-cock swells*. — 3. oyeyéré n'anim (oye n'anim se obarima de), *he looks big, struts, swells, assumes a pompous, ostentatious, or arrogant air or manner*.

ayeyé-sém [asem a eyeyereso] *extravagance, eccentricity, rash or inconsiderate (mode of) proceeding, precipitation; stubbornness, wilfulness, obstinacy &c.* asem a eye deñ, nanso nyansa unni mu pi; di ay., *to be stubborn, wilful, capricious, &c.*

aye-yi, *inf. [yi aye] praise, laud, commendation*. pr. 3657.

yi, v. [red. yiyi] 1. *to take away, remove, take off, take out*: yi nneema no fi poñ so; oyi hoñ fi dompem' na odi; adaka no si poñ ase, yi fi adi; R. p. 196; koyi aduan wō mukaase, *go and fetch the food from the kitchen*; yi neñkataso, *take off the lid or covering*; yede tow yi yede yi yen koñ mu afoa or yen hō'musu, *by this poll-tax we ward off the sword from our neck, turn off our danger*. — 2. yi aguade, *to take out goods or wares*: a) woyi hyen mu ag., *they light, unload, unlade, discharge, disembark or land goods*; b) woyi aguade, *they buy or purchase goods from a shop or store*. — 3. yi atade, *to take, pull, put or cast off a coat or other European clothes*; cf. pa. — 4. yi, *to shave, take off the hair*; oyi neti, ne bogyese, *he shaves his head, his beard*. — 5. yi. hō, *to remove*: woyi no hō, euphem. expr. = wōakum no, *they have killed or executed him*, cf. wayera ne nan so.

6. yi.. hō, a) to rinse, wash away: wuguare samina w̄ie a, wode usu foforo yi wo hō; — b) yiyi hō, to clean, cleanse, purge, Joh. 15,2. — 7. yi mu, a) to rinse, wash out: fa nsu foforo koyi asańka yi mu; — b) yi or yiyi mu, to pick out, choose, select from or among: mamā wo ade yi a, nyiyi mu! pr. 399. — c) to except; to exclude from: pr. 1093.

8. yi, to pick out, choose, elect, select; yi bofo, cf. tu bofo; yi .. si ho, to elect and present, pr. 543. — 9. to set apart, appoint, take for some purpose. pr. 3659.

10. yi .. a ni, a) to turn off the eye (from): oye adw̄uma a, onyiyi ani = ofw̄e so yiye. — b) wayi m'ani ahye me nk̄yeńmu (wamā m'anidaso aye okwa), he has disappointed me. — c) utama yi, eyi n'ani (= ani tew pe), this cloth gives or has its proper colour, the colour appears as it ought to be without dimness or mixture. — 11. yi a ni m, prop. to produce i.e. come out with a frank, candid, open face; to set one's face on, have the decided intention, be bent upon: s. anim; wokā asem a, yi wo anim kā, na unipa ūhinā nte, speak with a bare, open face, without fear, that all may understand. John 7,13.

12. yi āno: a) (to remove the obstacle,) to make the beginning with eating (new yam); — b) to give an account, to answer or account for; — c) to interpret, to explain; — d) to answer; to gainsay; to refute, confute, disprove (a statement); to defend; to plead for; to clear (one's self) from an accusation; oyi n'ano, he vindicates or justifies himself; obi kōkā asem bi to wo so na wokoyi āno a, ɛnna wose: wayi n'ano: — oyiyi āno, he answers; he gainsays; — e) to make excuse, to apologize; oyi āno se ontumi nk̄o; — wokāā aseńkoro yiyii wōńhō āno. — yi a no m', lit. to clear one's mouth: wayi n'anom', he has relished his food.

13. yi.. nsa, to draw off the hand; euphem. for to eat: mekoyi mē nsā mabā mpr̄mp̄reń ara; moayi mo nsa ana? have you eaten already? — 14. yi .. so: a) to lift off, take off or away from upon, to detract, diminish; to uncover &c. — b) to dethrone: wóyino só = wótuno só. — 15. yi .. tirim', to speak out or discover one's thoughts, opinion or sentiments; to disclose one's self; to make a declaration; oyii ne t. kyerege me, he broke his mind to me; wayi ne tirim' akā, he has confessed (it) plainly. — 16. yi .. yam', to take or give out one's heart i.e. to do something heartily, cordially, purposely: miyii me yam' mekyerege no, I frankly and sincerely told him what I had against him; miyi me yam' (fitā) meda wo ase, I thank you (very) heartily; woyii wōń yam' pefē or krońkroń gyee asem no, they received the word willingly and sincerely, with all readiness: Acts 17,11. oyi ne yam' redi (or, se obedi) asem mone, he purposely commits wickedness.

17. (yam') yi, to be evacuated: aduru no amā ne yam' (nneema) ayi or ayiyi, this medicine has evacuated his bowels. — 18. yi, to cause to loathe, become loathsome to: aduan no ayi me = afono me.

19. to catch in a snare or net, to entangle, apprehend: yi anō-mā, apatā; pr. 2491. se wommeyi no asem mu, to catch him in his words, Mk. 12,13; to catch, seize, s. adw̄ow. — 20. to take to one's self, appropriate: yi adw̄ow, to kidnap, panyar, s. adw̄ow. — 21. to release, liberate, deliver: oyii me (fi or wo) afiase; cf. gye 25.

22. to bring or draw forth (from a state of concealment); to bring to light, to manifest, reveal, unveil, disclose; espec. with a di: oyi asem no adi, he brings the matter to light; oyi nehō adi, he manifests himself; obetumi ayi ne ti adi Onyañk. anim? will he be able to appear before God? pr. 934. — (yi .. adzi, F. to cast out. Mk. 3,22f. —) yi .. pue, F. to bring out or forth, produce, Mt. 13,52. — 23. to exhibit, display: oyi ñkonyā, oyi nensam' señkyere, he performs a wonder, shows or works a sign. — 24. yi .. kyere, to reveal, discover, disclose to. — 25. to bring forth, speak out: yi mpaē, to pronounce or make an invocation, make a vow, put up prayers; s. (bō) mpaē. — 26. yi .. aye, to draw forth, reveal or speak out one's good (qualities) or well-doing, i.e. to praise, (re)commend, extol, exalt. pr. 3661f.

27. yi, yiyi, to plead. cf. 12d), oyi amā me, he pleads for me; oyi nteñ amā me, he complains for me. — 28. to charge with, upbraid with, reproach: oyi me nteñ, he complains against me, = okā m'anīm, obō me sōbo, onūnu me (ē.s. asem bi a ewō ne tirim na enyē no de na orekā akyere me); yi atēñ, pr. 3663. oyi me atoro, he accuses me of or charges me with a lie, = ogye me akyinnye; oyi me amō, oyi me ayamōñwene, = ose, me yam' ye ñwene. — 29. yi .. menase pōw, (prop. to eject or cast up what has been conglobated in the stomach,) to give vent to one's grudge, speak out one's complaint, to cast something in the teeth of.

30. to give out, bring forth, produce, yield, emit: yi ahabāñ = fefew: dua no ayi abāñ nē ahabāñ pi, the tree has brought forth many branches and rich foliage; oyi hūā, he gives a scent.

31. to draw forth from, to produce, cause or occasion in another person: oyi me abufuw, he provokes me to anger; — oyi me ahī: a) = oyi me hū, he frightens me; b) = ogoru me hō, he mocks at me; — oyi me kasa, he begins or seeks a quarrel with me, okekā nsem bebrē gu me so de repe me atutu (ayi me abufuw); obeyi m'ano kasa = obegyē m'ano akasakasa. — 32. to cause, incur, contract, catch: to bring upon (another or one's self), involve (one's self) in: yi kaw, pr. 1642. yi amanne (espec. by an oath); akoa koyi kaw a, eye ne wura de. — 33. yi ti w: a) to raise or levy taxes or tribute; b) to pay taxes or tribute.

34. to lay, put or set aside; to do away, remove: yi 'musu, to turn off mischief; cf. 1. pr. 398.3662. yi ntam, to absolve from an oath. — 35. to rout, put to flight: yi ñom, to rout the hostile army. pr. 2952. — 36. yi kwañ, to make a new way (through the bush); cf. bō kwañ.

37. yi .. kyere, s. 24. 1Cor. 2,10. — 38. yi mā, a) to give one's self airs; onipa yi, oyi mā se biribi! s. oyimā; — b) yi .. mā, to deliver (over), give up to, hand over to; to betray. Mt. 26,21-25. — c) s. 27. — 39. yi .. apra, to warn, caution.

o-yi, pl. eyinom, this person, this one: oyi bekā akyere yeñ.

e-yi, pl. eyinom, this thing: eyi, wofre no deñ? or, wofre eyi deñ?

yi, (pl. yinom) a. pron. this, that: adaka yi, wode dua na aye.

yiara, o-, e-, even this, the very same. Gr. § 60,1.2.74,2.

ayi [removal, scil. of the corpse? s. yi, v.] the funeral custom of the negroes, celebrated with dancing processions, shooting, drumming, drinking palm-wine or rum &c. pr. 441.3664. kō ayi or ayi ase,



to go to a funeral custom, *pr.* 191.752.2782. — se ayi, to invite to a funeral, *pr.* 2911. — ye.. ayi, to perform the obsequies or funerals of a person.

ayi-ase-fo, those who have to care for or who attend a funeral.

o-yibiribi, a kind of tree.

ayí-bua-de [ade a wode boa or bua ayi] contribution to the costs of a funeral custom(?); nea obi awu na obi akòyè nò ayi ná wode o-yidam, F. = oyisekañ. [amá no.

yi-dòm [edòm a woyai] a chosen or select army.

yié, = yiw, wíe, yes; well. — o-yié, Aky. a kind of reed.

o-yíló, *pl.* a-, barber, hair-cutter.

ayífo, ayiaselò, the people engaged in performing a funeral custom; ofra ayífo mu bi.

yi-hãmã, mourning necklace, a string of white beads (mfúfu-wa), round black seeds (abia), and fine small bones of a beast; mmea kyi ayi a, nã wòhye (wode to wòn kòñ mu).

o-yímã, *inf.* the act of delivering or handing over to; delivery; treachery, treason.

o-yímã, a handsome looking person; paragon, élite, the best, finest; ao, woyé oy. ! me yimã ne wo! (used of a person of the other sex); minni oy. bi wò bãbi; afofanto yi ye oy., this butterfly is an (unusually) fine one. *Cf.* feñ.

ayímafo, a private person; *cf.* ayemfo. — o-yimforo, *pr.* 3665.

yiri, *v.* to swell, rise (of water); to overflow, break out of the banks, inundate: nsu ayiri aseé kúrow no; *cf.* bə, sram; fufū no ahō-mañ ayiri aṵowa no.

yiridi: bə y., to rush, dash: wòn ñhinã bə y. kə əkō no āno.

yirim, F. = yinom, *pl.* of yi, *pron.* Mt. 1,20.10,25.

yisá, Guinea-pepper, Cayenne pepper, grains of paradise; a species of *Anomum* and its seeds. *pr.* 3542. [G. gbəwyei.]

yisá-nè-ìkyéne, a sort of European cloth; *s.* utama.

à yísá, àyisá, -sāwa, *pl.* nyisá', orphan. *pr.* 3666-69.

à yísá-de, things [ade] done to an orphan; óyè no ay., he uses him despitefully, illtreats him. [G. efele ñiisenianii.]

ayi-sé [asē a, se obi yi a, egu ne tiri ase no; *cf.* awosē, mmanin-wow] shudder, horror, dread; ay. pini me, agu me so, apirim me, my blood runs cold at a frightful or grievous sight; awow apatuw agu me so na me hō aye se nsēwa-nsēwa, I am seized with a cold shudder.

o-yi-sékáñ, *pl.* a- [osekañ a wode yi] razor; kinds: anséeyi, oyiwá, atéwa, kũmtóá, kyiriafasé, ñfṵéá. [G. yišē-kakla.]

ayisí (*pl.* id.) Ab. a week, = dapeñ, nnaawotṵe.

Ayísí, *pr. n.* of the genius of the day called Kwāsida (*Sunday*); the name is also used in addressing a male person born on Sunday (Kwasi = akoa-Ayisi), *s.* Gr. § 147,9. *Cf.* kurutiayisi.

ayítòto: wóyìno ay. = woyi n'áfṵéábó.

o-yítòtoní, eunuch; one whose privy member is cut off; *cf.* əsae, which is only used of beasts.

yíw', Ak. *yié*, *interj.* *yes; yea; well; — cf. wíe: — waba(ana)? yiw, is he come? yes; when said in reply to a negative question, it corroborates the negation and must, in Eng., be rendered with no: so ommae e? yiw, is he not yet come? no.*

o-yíwá, o-yíwáin [mpanyiin kasa], a smaller kind of *razor*; s. *yíe, yíei, red. v. ye.* [oyisekañ.

yíyé [red. of ye] 1. *adv. well: kae m'asem y.; fwe woadwuma y.: maye m'adwuma y., R. p. 194; after an adj. very; enyé de yíe, it is not very sweet or agreeable. — 2. n. good; good quality; benefit; welfare; syn. papa. pr. 292. — ye yíe: a) to turn out well: pr. 2282. ye no seneá woye a ebeye yíe (contr. ebeý'ye), make it so that it may turn out well; to thrive, become rich, pr. 2364. — b) to make well, i.e. to mend, repair. — c) to do good (to); pr. 3560.3576f. — d) euphem. ye nehō yíe, to ease oneself; cf. nē.*

o-yíe-búru, a handsome, yet dirty, person; opp. omumowéséwa.

yíyé-dí, a-, *inf.* [di yíe] *welfare, prosperity; Prv. 1,32.*

yíyé-hú, *inf.* *certain knowledge, certainty, assurance.*

yíyé-yé, -yo, *inf.* *well-doing; performance of duties; prosperity.*

yíyí, *red. v. yi, to take away, remove &c. (many things simultaneously, repeatedly), pr. 3064.*

nyíyí-aní, *inf.* *the act or habit of withdrawing the eye, i.e. carelessness; ye ny., to be careless: woye ny. a, womfá ade mmā wo nsie; ny. so = anibiannasòò, carelessly.*

nyíyí-ānó, *inf.* *gainsaying: — óyé ny., he gainsays.*

nyíyím', *inf.* *selection; distinction, discernment, discrimination; exception; difference: ny. biara nni me nè wo utam', there is no difference between me and you.*

yō, *v. = ye; onim yō (inf.), he knows how to do or to make it.*

yō = wō. — yō = wō.

[pr. 2324.3671.

yō, ayó, *interj.* [eye-ō, aye yíe ō] = *wíe, well, all right.*

yoma, *camel. F. yomo, Mt. 3,4. Mk. 1,6.*

yōnín, *imit. adv. tingling; n'asom' ye no y., his ears ring, tingle, tinkle; 1 Sam. 3,11. cf. wōnín, gyenyenyenyen.*

o-yōnínkō, *pl. -nom* [wēnínkō, yēnínkō], 1. *friend, companion, comrade; — 2. neighbour, fellow-man, another person; pr. 902. 1369. 1644. 1907. 3368. 3672-75. — cf. adamfo, afe, nifefo, awe; fa oy., to take as a friend, to make friendship; o-nè wōn fa y. = ode nehō bō wōn hō, o-nè wōn siane; wofofa wōnhō yōnínkō.*

a yōnínkō-fá, *inf.* (the act of making) *friendship; amity, friendly alliance, league of amity; fellowship, communion; wodí ay., they maintain friendship. — ayōnínkōfa-dí, inf.*

a yōnínkō-gorú, *inf.* [agorú] *playing with friends, i.e. feasting, carousing, gaming &c. wherewith a prodigal debauchee entertains his friends at his own expenses. pr. 3676-79.*

ayōnínkorā, s. ahenkorā. — nyow, F. = yiw, *yes. Mf. Gr. p. 138.*

ayowa, yewa, F. s. aŵowa.

yū = wū.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

*Remarks.* 1. The *Additions* consist chiefly of words, meanings and phrases occurring in the Bible and in some other books referring to Christian doctrines and institutions.

2. The *Corrections* are for the most part suggested by the native missionary D. Asante, who had two copies of every printed sheet (1—36) sent to him to Africa, one of which he returned with his corrections to the Editor. Also his answers to numerous questions put to him by letter have been made use of.

3. The asterisk \* is put before leading words not contained in the previous sheets.

4. The sign + is put before meanings or phrases added to those already contained in the Dictionary, if the addition be not evident otherwise.

5. The sign × is, generally in parenthesis, put before or after words which are to be expunged, whether supplied by words preceding the parenthesis, or not.

6. In the single articles the line to which an addition or correction refers, is counted from that of the leading word or of the subdividing figure or letter, unless the number of the page be given; e. g. tua, 1. l. 3. — 3 b, l. 3. — 4. p. 515. l. 1.

7. For the explanation of the abbreviations used for the references, see the list at the end of the Introduction.

8. Students of the language will do well to indicate in the first part (pp. 1—568) the additions or corrections to be found in the second (pp. 569 ff.), unless the correction be made in the first part at once, in which case the words made superfluous thereby in the second may be crossed out with lead-pencil.

### A.

ai, aī, + *woe!* Pr. 23, 29. Cf. due.

### B.

ba, v. + *to spring, to flow*; asuteñ a eba yiye, *a flowing stream.*—  
l. 8. wanyā (× waba) ha mmae.

o-ba, + *mfrihyia du ba, mfe aduosia oba, a person of ten, sixty years, one 10, 60 years old.* Le. 27, 3.

\*aba, *a play of children*; s. agoru. — abā: cf. + ñkobā.

bā-bi: ne b. a onsen, *his being not confined to space.* K. § 165.

\*bābi-fo, *people of other places*; b. mu asematerew, *foreign*

\*ba-bō, *a play of girls*; s. agoru. [missions.]

\*o-bā-bonin, *a barren woman.* Ps. 113, 9.

\*aba-de, *pl. id. portion of a child, portions for children; what is due to a child.* Ex. 21, 9.

ábàéǒ, s. abēfo. — \*abakañ-ye, *inf. birthright.* 1 Ch. 5, 1.

o-bākō, o-bākōfo, are used of persons, biakō of things.

\*o-ba-koro, *an only child.* — \*o-bā-kunafo, *pl. m-, widow.*

\*o-ba-kwasea, *a foolish man.* Pr. 14, 7. 21, 20.

bamma, + *compass*, *Ex. 27, 5. settle, set-off, rebate of a wall. 1Ki. 6, 6.*

bam-kōñ, *he speaks + with a stiff neck, Ps. 75, 5 (6) .. he walks + with stretched forth neck, Is. 3, 16.*

bam-sem, *odì no so b., + he outrages, spitefully treats him.*

abañ a woabram hō (s. bram) }  
 \*aban-nenneñ [abañ a eye den] } *fortress, stronghold. Da. 11, 24, 38.*

\*banim-mere-ye, *inf. bloom. Pr. 5, 9.*

\*o-baniin-iuāmāñ, *pl. m-, fornicator, lecher (sodomite, 1K. 14, 24).*

o-banin-yere, *a male friend held as dear as a wife; oyōnkō-barima a wope n'asem se oyere.*

bañkam, *a bead of amber, = ahene toñ, akomfo-hene.*

\*aban-siñ, *a ruin, ruined palace or castle. Is. 25, 2.*

aban-tia, *2. prison. — abautia-dañ, id. cf. ahiase.*

o-barima, *1. - 2. - 3. cf. kote; ob. āno wēre, foreskin. 1Sa. 18, 25.*

basabasa, *ye b., to confound. Ge. 11, 9.*

\*bāsā-koro, *triune. Onyame b. - da, Trinity Sunday.*

o-bā-sim-ma, *a low, humble, simple, unassuming woman, not entitled to much respect or esteem.*

bata, + *to trust, Pr. 3, 5. wode wōnhō b. no hō, they hang on him, [Lu. 19, 48.*

o-batá: di b. *1. to journey about with wares for sale, to travel in commercial business. Ohiá hía wo a, enna wudi b. a. s. wutu bata-kwañ. Merekodi bata kakra kyere-se me dwetiri beḍo a. s. menyā ntama koro bi mabefura. - 2. Cf. obatadi 2. — gye bata, to invite trulers for a merchant. Merekogye ob. mamā ow. John, na wadōm me ntama bi mabefura. Nnansā yi migye adwe ob. memā Osradōni bi, na otua me ka dakoro sireñ. — o-batá-dí: 1. = obatatu. - 2. ase ne se: wo-nè wo yōnkō abom' de mo aguade akohye ahina a. s. biribi a wosusuw aguade wom' mā atōñ. Mekodii bata na mede mitwaa m'adwe ansá-na eduu adaka mā. Rottmann abañ mu, gye obata ansá-na wubetumi atwa agohina. — o-batá-gyé n. s. wuhya gua a. s. wōñ a wōrebeto biribi se uso wōrebetoñ biribi mā oguadini bi.*

batakari, + *robe, upper garment. Ex. 28, 4.*

\*o-bata-kwañ, *tu -, to set out on a commercial journey.*

o-bataní, + *commercial traveller; nea oko aguadi na onnuu ofie onam kwañ so; cf. + opewani. — o-bata-tu, = obatadi 1., ase ne se: woreko bābi akoto biribi abetoñ.*

abaw-pa, + *despair, desperation. K. § 146.*

\*o-bā-warefo, *pl. m-, a married woman.*

\*aba-wo, *inf. child-bearing. — \*obā-wofo, a woman in travail.*

\*o-ba-ye, *mma-ye, inf. the being child of a person; the adoption of sons; ob. hoñhom, the spirit of adoption. K. § 291.*

beac, *pl. m-, a beam or pole on which the ends of the rafters (mparow) are fastened; one (mostly a bamboo-cane) forms the ridge of the roof, two are above the two sides of the wall.*

beae, *pompo a ehon ahanmu, a boil or swelling in the groins (of men or women).*

- abebe, *As. grasshopper, beetle* (< *butterfly*). — P. 11. ọ-bẹ-dam.
- abẹfọ, 2. a kind of *perfume*, the roots and skin of a creeper; s.
- \*ebeĩ, F. *interj.* of surprise. — bentoa, 2. *Jew's harp*. [ohúám.
- bẹre, 2. + āno bẹre ase, *to assuage*. *Ge. 8, 1.* — bẹre .. bo ase, *to be patient*. *1 Th. 5, 14.* s. ẹbo.
- bere, + *to be red, ruddy, yellow*.
- ẹ-bere, 2. ẹbere a ẹnsā da, entwām' da, ẹto rentwā da, *eternity*. — P'hr. bu .. bere mu wu, *to die before the time*. *Ec. 7, 17.*
- abèré, ọkwadu? *cf.* ọdabo.
- bèrèbèrè, 1. a. — 2. n. *safety*. *1 Th. 5, 3.*
- \*ọbèrè-dwūma, *wearisome labour, toil, travail*. *Ec. 8, 16.*
- \*abere-duru [aduru a wode bere ..] *alam*.
- aberekyi (not abirekyi). — aberekyiwa, *kid*.
- \*bere-santeñ, *the full duration of a time, age or generation; time in its continuance; pl. m-, ages, eternity; mmeresanteñ nua-santeñ, for ever and ever*. *Ep. 3, 21. 1 Ti. 1, 17.*
- \*berew-kwasida, *Palm-Sunday*.
- \*berew-ye, *inf. composedness, calmness, mildness &c.*
- bere-ye, < *gracefulness*. *Pr. 31, 30.* — ọ-bésé, must be ọpésé.
- abese-būrow, s. apese-b., *maize* planted in August before the second rainy season has set in, &c. — besē-luene, s. bise-fita.
- \*beso, a kind of *strong drink* made of honey by the Nta people; *mead, metheglin*; ani kō te se mmōrosā; ẹbow sē.
- abete, a common food of the Guan and Nta negroes, ... considered to be very healthy.
- betem, + *a single fruit* of the banana or plantain tree, s. osiaw
- bẹw, + *to take away; to embezzle, purloin*. *Tit. 2, 10.*
- \*bẹwá, s. akura. — bẹw-ase, *pl. m-, ravines*; *cf.* mmouse.
- \*abew-botai, *rock of offence*. *Ro. 9, 33.* *cf.* watiri-b., hintiduato-b.
- o-bi, obi-bi, *any body*. *Je. 26, 9. 49, 33.*
- abia ye dua bi aba, na wosina hye se ahene, na ẹnye ahene.
- biakō ought to be used of things, bākō of persons.
- o-biakō, -fọ, must be ọbākō, -fọ.
- \*biakō-ye, *inf. unity*; biakōye-sem, b.-nhōma, *concordia*. *K. §7.*
- \*bibi-tama, m-, *blue cloth, blue or violet purple*. *Eze. 27, 7. 23, 6.*
- o-li-hunu, ... or (× i. e.) ... + *a stranger*. *Pr. 5, 10.*
- e-bi-nè-bi, + *negligently*. *Je. 48, 10.*
- abira: bọ ab., + *to be or do the contrary*. *Eze. 16, 34.*
- abirekyi must give way to aberekyi.
- o-birempon, + *prince, ruler*.
- biri, v. l. 4. biri .. ani, *to darken*. *Job 38, 32.*
- biribiri: wosow b., *to toss to and fro, to agitate*. *Ep. 4, 14.*
- biriboro: dote aye ne hō (× no) b.
- \*o-birika-tufo, *pl. a-, runner, courier*. *Je. 51, 31.*
- birisi mu, *in dark raiment, mournfully*. *Mal. 3, 14.*
- bisa, 2. *to require*, *Ge. 9, 5.* — bisa n'ase, b) after Gā; *Ca. 8, 8.* — Wode ne nneye bisa no, *he is responsible for his actions*. *K. §173.*
- abisabísá, + emu ab., *trial, judicial examination*.

bisekyēm (not -kyēm). — \*bise-fitā, = besēhene.

bisibasā, *Ex. 5, 4*. (unrestrained, *Pr. 29, 18*.) — *a. bristly, Je. 51, 27*.

bō, *v. 1.* + ne kōma(m') bōō no pā. — *17.* + wabō nufu, *she has gotten full-sized breasts, her breasts are grown to full size.* — *22.* + ode nehō bō mo hō, *he sets his love upon you.* *De. 7, 7.* — *26.* + *adv. (prep.) besides, in addition to.* *Mt. 25, 16.* — *28.* + to join battle, *Ge. 14, 9.* — *29.* + otua no ka bō n'anim, *he repays him to his face.* *De. 7, 10.* — *46.* + bō nkesua. — *52.* + ankā adagyew bēbō me, *the time would fail me.* *He. 11, 32.* — *53.* ×, + *cf. t'wa nufu & 17.* — *54.* + (1. 2. before and after t'were) mē, kotromūa, — (1. 4. after guram;) bō afonom', *to beat on one's own mouth in howling.* *Ja. 5, 1.* bō nsam', *smite thy hands together.* *Eze. 21, 14.* — + (1. 6. after law-suit) by swearing on his life or striking him with a palm-leaf. — *63.* + bō kasa hye, *to withhold oneself from speaking.* *Job 4, 2.* — *65.* + bō bore, *to squirt venom.* *Pr. 23, 32.* — *66.* bō .. nsa kyene, *to stay one's hand.* *Da. 4, 35.* — *74, b.* bō mmoñ, *to neigh, whinny (of horses).* — *84.* de .. bō .. so, *to add to; ne māye no mu na yefa odom bō odom so, out of his fulness we receive grace upon grace.* — *85.* (+ 1. 6. after matrimony;) nea wōbō too no hō, *his original destination,* *K. § 178. 180f. cf. 62. 63. & hye (21) .. to hō.* — *91.* + bō kyidom, *to be the rear-guard,* *Is. 52, 12.* — bō anwōrāmmañ, *to go round about.* *Ps. 59, 6(7).* — bō penteñkwaw, *to skip.* *Ca. 9, 28.* — *108.* + *K. § 155.*

ebo, + ne bo ahuru, *he is angry; ne bo atu, + he despairs; s. tu 18 c.*

e-bo, *pl. a., obo no bo, + he taxes him.* *2 Ki. 23, 35.*

o-bo, *pl. abo, the wheels of a potter, Je. 18, 3. cf. o'wiyammo.*

\*bō-bō, *int. alas! woe!*

boa, *v. 1.* + nimdee a wōboa frē no sa no, *the falsely called knowledge.* *1 Ti. 6, 20.* — *3.* boa aboade, *to row a row.* *Ge. 31, 13.*

boaboa, *red. v. + to prepare for burial.* *Ac. 5, 6.*

boadekana, *a fine straw-mat.*

\*aboac, *place of gathering; nteaseñan ab., bulwark formed by carriages.* *1 Sa. 26, 5.*

\*aboa-mū, *the whole body of a beast.* *Ja. 3, 3.*

bōàpéà, *a kind of ape, green, black and white; cf. aboatia.*

boasipe, *cf. akronnoi.*

abóatwàw [aboa atwā, aboa yam' kotoku] *maw of an animal.*

o-boa-yē, -yō: boayo bone, *presumptuous sins.* *Ps. 39, 13(14).* — oboayo biara a wōdañ no fa bābiara a wope, *arbitrariness.* *K. § 133.*

abobadwē, *the 9th article from below, ought to be the first from above.*

\*abo-bañ, *wall, partition of stone.* *Eze. 42, 7.*

\*bō-bea, *nature; ne bōbeam' abā, the natural branches.* *Ro. 11, 24.*

o-bobe, *2. grape-vine.* — \*bobe-aba, *grape(s).* — \*bobe-aba-tew, *inf. vintage.* — \*o-bobe-aba-tewfo, *grape-gatherer.* — \*bobe-aba-wōfo, *vintage-treader.* — \*bobe-yēfo, *vine-dresser.*

\*bōbō, *red. v. - bobom', to clinch; to rivet.*

\*bō-bō, *inf. taxation.* *2 Ki. 23, 35.*

abóhó, = go; *s. page 33 (abóbów×).*

- aboboe, the seeds of atwē, when boiled. — bobom', s. bobo.  
 e-bo-bone, + gyae b. ye, *forsake wrath*. Ps. 37, 8.  
 \*o-bo-bonefo, *a wrathful man*. Pr. 29, 22.  
 \*bobow, *rd. v.*, s. bow. — (abóbów, must be abóbó).  
 \*o-bo-da, *pl. a-*, *tomb*.  
 abo-dam', *1. + confident waiting, silent expectation of the Divine aid; rest; purpose of heart*. Ps. 65, 1(2), 94, 13. Ac. 11, 23.  
 abodwec-sem, *comforting words*. Is. 40, 2.  
 abodwo-kyere, + *patience*. He. 6, 12.  
 \*abodwokyerefo, *one who is slow to anger*. Pr. 15, 18.  
 \*o-bo-dwumfo, *engraver in stone*. Ex. 28, 11. — \*abofasu, *stonewall*.  
 o-bo-fó, *2. angel, = osoro-bófo; — 3. missionary*. — \*o-bófo-kunini, *one of the chief or highest angels*. — \*o-bófo-panyin, *archangel*. — \*abófo-trábea, *missionary station*.  
 bofúmniá, (*1. <math>\times</math> s. ofó. - 2. <math>\times</math>*) *1. dua a wpatwa nõ aseñ áno, any piece of wood, sharpened at the end, to be used as a charm; tentpeg or pin*, Ex. 27, 19. *nail in the wall*. Is. 22, 23, 25. — (*3. <math>\times</math>*) - *2. Cf. asó-bófunnuá*.  
 abogya-duá must be abogyē-duá; (*<math>\times</math> or shrub*).  
 abogya-fra, *inf. mixing of blood; me-nè no di ab. = ayóukófa ntí me-nò no de yeñ mogya afrafra, we have mixed our blood*.  
 \*bogya-ni, *pl. -fo, kinsman*. — \*bogya-sem, *family concerns*.  
 o-bo-hémmā-botañ, *rock of flint*. De. 8, 15.  
 o-bo-hene, *cf. ohyeremmo*. — \*abo-lió, *s. gyawurusi*.  
 abo-huru, + *vexation, anger; indignation*. Ec. 5, 17, 7, 9. Je. 15, 17.  
 abo-kā, (*<math>\times</math> spoiled meat*) — abo-kuw, *heap of stones*.  
 \*bohye-ade, = aboade. — búkóbókó, + *fine (flour)*. Re. 13, 13.  
 bóm, *v. + to be silent*, Zep. 1, 7. — o-bo-máfo. *Cf. kekare-máfo*.  
 \*abo-mú, *belt, girdle; cf. abgso, nkyekyemú*.  
 bōñ, + *hō aboñ, offscouring, refuse*. 1Co. 4, 13. — \*abona, *plates*.  
 e-bone, + *ne bone a ekura no, his sinfulnes*. — bone-mfua-kā, *private confession; mpatābom'-bone-kā, general confession; asōm'-bone-kā, uircular confession*. K. § 166, 339. — boneñwóne (*<math>\times</math> a*).  
 \*bone-pe, *inf. malice, maliciousness*. — \*bone-ye-yo, *inf. evil-doing, sin*. — \*boneyefo, *evil-doer; cf. odeboneyefo*. 1Pe. 2, 1, 16, 3, 17.  
 o-bóniñ: *cf. kyeneñē, kárawa*.  
 abonkyi-abonkyi, + *rough places*. Is. 40, 4. Lu. 3, 5.  
 \*abo-nsewē, *pavement; s. nsewē*.  
 \*bonu, o-bonúkyérefo, = opataku; *pr. 513*. [obonú, G. = bommä.]  
 \*abo-ohyew, *wrath, rage, fury*. Je. 7, 20.  
 \*o-bo-paefo, *pl. a-*, *quarry-man, stone-cutter, stone-mason*.  
 o-bo-poñ, + *monster*. Job 7, 12. Je. 51, 34. — o-bo-poñ, *pl. a-*, Ex. 32, 15.  
 boradekyena, must be boadekana.  
 bōre, *v. 1. + to dig up*, Pr. 16, 27. — *3. + to search for*.  
 bōre, = onānkā. — Bōrebōre &c. (both words without a prefix).  
 boro so (*<math>\text{£}</math>*) + *to prevail; to be the better, to have the advantage*.

\*o-boro-adwuma, *beaten work*. *Ex.* 25, 18.

abrode-sé, *pl. id.* 1. *stump of a plantain-tree* (nea wɔatu reko-dua nè nea esi hɔ) from which new trees grow &c.

Borõñfo, 1. a tribe subject to Asante; *s. Gr. p.* XIII. (II. 2. Burom). — 2. a name given by the Asantes also to other tribes speaking Apotokan (*ib.* II.) = Kāmāñāfo.

boró-wò-nyā, *Christmas and New-year's-day*. Okrànni bi kyereɛ ase se: Kañ wõn a wosom Bõrofo Nkrañ no ye Bõrofo no ñkoa, na afe du so na wõrebeɛ ñkoa no aye a, wõboro wõn ansāna wõamā wõn ntama nè ade no. Enti na ñkoa no too sā afe no Boróonyā = wõboro wo a, enna wunyā.

abosam, + a bare rock. *Ex.* 26, 4. = botañ ferefere.

\*o-bosom-fre-dain, a house to consult tutelar spirits. *Is.* 65, 4.

\*o-boson-huhuw, *pl. a-, idol.* *Is.* 2, 8. *Eze.* 20, 7.

\*hõsow-ye, *inf. heaviness.* *Job* 9, 27.

o-bósú a akyēñkyēñ, *hour-frost*, *s. ñkyēñkyēñē.*

hot a, 1. 7. ... ammota no hõ. — \*botañ-tim, *an immovable rock.*

\*abotañ-fõrofo, *the wild goats of the rock.* *Job* 39, 1.

abotiri, + ani akyi ab., a head-band over the eyes.

\*abotiri-māfo, *one that bestows crowns.* *Is.* 23, 8.

\*bo-to-ho, *inf. [bõ 62]: mõñnyé nõ b., be not slothful to do it.*

hõtoro: + wabõ no b., *he has wounded him to death.* *Re.* 13, 3.

\*hõtoro-fo, *deadly wound.*

bot o w, + to be relieved, *Job* 16, 6. — tr. + to make stoop, *Pr.* 12, 25.

\*abo-tu-bea, *quarry.* — \*o-bo-twafo, *pl. a-, hewer of stone.* 2Ki. 12.

hõ w, *v. 1.* is or belongs to bo w.

bowewewua, a nail that has become black by disease; *s. mmõw.*

bo-yerew, + heart-burn(*ing*).

bra, 1. + nea eye hoñhom de bra okāra nè hõnam, *soul and body participate of the nature or qualities of the spirit.* *K. §* 180.

o-bra, 2. + obra hõ mmāra, *moral law.*

\*abra-bu, = abrabo; ab. mu nyin, *moral development.* *K. §* 185, 2.

bra m, 1. + to enclose, *Eze.* 46, 22. abañ a wõabram hõ, *s. abañ.*

\*o-bra-su, *nature.* 1Cor. 11, 14. [*Da.* 11, 24.]

bu, 12. bu mu, *d) to divide,* *Eze.* 5, 1. cf. abupeñ. — 15. bu so, + ebu ne nsa so, *his means are not sufficient to pay this.* — 25. + bu .. mā, *to impute.* *K. §* 275. — 28. b) bu ma ñ; *to form or constitute a state or kingdom; o-nè wõn kobuu esũm-mañ,* *K. §* 195.

abu, + breach, destruction; mischief. *Ps.* 106, 23. *Pr.* 10, 15. *Eze.* 7, 26.

\*o-buafo, *he that answers.* *Mal.* 2, 12.

hubu, + intr. to be humbled, to humble oneself. *Jc.* 44, 10.

\*o-bubufo, *breaker.* *Mi.* 2, 13.

abufu-hyew, + fierce wrath, rage. *Ex.* 32, 12. *Pr.* 6, 34.

\*abufuw-ye mu nyā, *slow to anger.* *Ps.* 145, 8. — (abũi, Gā.)

bu ma, + to lay hold of. — \*o-bu-mā, *inf. imputation.* *K. §* 275

\*abuñ-abuñ, *green fruits.* *Cu.* 2, 13.



buñkam so, *to be very excellent, supereminent, transcendent(al).*

búntwèrè, *pl. a*; akutu no yè ab., *these oranges are unripe.*

abumu < (o-bonu, G. a *large drum.*) — e-bumu, Ak. s. ebuñ.

\*bùrobùro, *adv. entirely, totally; syn. korakora.*

bùro-kùruwa [brófo kuruwa] 1. a *European jar, can, cup, mug &c.* 2. a *large tree* and its edible fruit similar to a *pomegranate*, but larger and with larger seeds.

(buró-ònyā × s. borowo-nyā.)

(bùrúbùru = G. blubla.) — odi me nyā bùrobùro &c.

\*buru-kasa, *foul talk, obscene language. K. §103.*

(burukuruwa < s. bürök.) — burum, *pr. 682. (<o).*

aburuwá-ba, *a child of a female slave (<a vile person).*

\*buruw-ade, *battery. Eze. 26, 9.*

\*abusūa-kahiri, ognāñ a. s. aboa bi yam' usono a abobow se kahiri no. — \*abusūam', onipa namngñimu boñ no, *the low, concave part of the metatarsus.* — abusūa-pon-ni, *a member of a large family.*

abusu-de, + *a cursed thing, curse; iniquity.* — \*abusu-dwuma, *works of iniquity.* — abusu-dwene, *thoughts of iniquity; evil devices.*

\*abususem-kāfo, *blasphemer.*

o-busuyefo, *pl. m., + ungodly man.*

\*bu-tra-so, *inf. over-rating, over-estimation; obu no b., he over-estimates him, K. §110.*

\*bútùru [Eng. Ger.] *butter; s. dagyi.*

butuw, *intr. + to be overthrown. Jon. 3, 4.*

\*butuw-bea, abutuwi, *couching-place, resting-place for beasts.*

\*o-buw, *inf. s. buw 5.*

## D.

da, *v. - 12. da adi, cf. da gua. - 17. da ho: a) + ne hō da ho, he lay uncovered. Ge. 9, 20. - c) eso da ho, it is uncovered. 1Cor. 11, 5.*

e-da, + da a enni ase, ensā dà, entwam' dà, ɛto rentwā dà, *eternity.*

\*dā-asetrā, *eternity as a quality.*

\*dā-ho-wo, *id., eternal existence.*

o-dábáw, + *snuffers. Ex. 25, 38.*

dabea, *place, lodge, resting-place.* — da-bere, + *resting-place.*

\*dabiebio, s. akura. — o-dabrabafo, *pl. n.*

dādā, 3. + *to entice.* — o-dādāfo: ota d., *a deceitful bow.*

dade-kwasí, + *tin.* — dade-kyew, *cf. akōkyew.*

\*dade-saika, *an iron pan to roast or bake in. Le. 14, 21.*

o-da-dwēñ-nè-haw, *care. Mt. 13, 22.* — adae, + *place of sleeping.*

\*o-daemone, *pl. a- [Gr.] demon.*

\*o-daemoneni, *pl. a-fo, one possessed with a demon.*

adae-sō, + *dream.* — \*adafa-bo, *inf. enticing &c.*

\*adafac, Akw. = nsankyiri, hiawa, awiriwa, mmām'.

\*o-dafā-twā, *inf. turning from one side to the other in (desire of) sleep; tossing, tumbling and rolling about. Job 7, 4.*

\*o-dagyafó, adagyawfo, *the naked. Job 22, 6. Eze. 18, 7.*

\*dagyi, As. [Marewa: wagyi] *butter*; s. buturu.

\*adaka-tiri, *top of the "bases" in Solomon's temple. 1Ki.7,35.*

adaka-teñ, + *any long box*. — \*adakawá, *a small box. coffer.*

adaküro, + *chief of a town or village.*

o-dammá, + *pl. adammā, chambers. Eze.40,17.*

adamfo, + *companion*. — adamfowa, *2. acquaintance, friend.*

\*adamfowá, *beloved, love. Ca.1,9.* — o-damōa, *pl. a-*

dàñ, *v. 4. + to fetch, get or collect in (outstanding debts); to enforce payment, get cashed, recover a debt.* — adañ, + *dependence.*

dañ', *v.* — dañ ani, + *to wrest, distort (judgment, the truth);*

wonnán ani, *it is unalterable, immutable, unchangeable.* — ođañ m'ak-  
katua ani, *he changed my wages. Ge.31,7.* — dañ asō: ođañ atiefó

asō, *it subverts the hearers; dañ butuw, to overthrow. 2Ti.2,14,18.*

dannañ, + *to turn about; Ja.3,3f.* — adannañ, *turning, turn-  
ings about, Ja.1,17. Eze.1.6. enni ad., it is unvariable. K.§295b.*

\*dannañfó: tekrema d., *a wayward tongue. Pr.17,20.*

o-dá-ànò, + *trap spring; stumbling-block, Ro.11,9.*

adansá, *better: adensa.*

\*adanse-gye, *inf. a receiving or acceptance of testimonies given,  
convincement, the being convinced of. Heb.11,1.* — \*o-danse-luhuh-

ni, -fo, *a worthless witness.* — \*adanse-humu, *witness without cause.  
Pr.19,28.24,28.* — \*adanse-sem, *testimonies. Ps.119.*

\*adan-sem [ođam asem] *madness. Lu.6,11.*

\*o-dan-sifó, *pl. a-, builder of a house; ođ. nyansafo, master-builder.*

da-nsow, l. 2... nsow]; oyi d... agyirae... *Je.12,9.*

danta, = denā. — adantapu, *silk-cotton; syn. tenterehú.*

adapā, + *ignominy; (× adagyaw.)*

\*adapen-soñ-afāhye, *the Feast of Weeks. De.16,9.*

dasūmañ,? — dawadwa, dawagua, ... *cf. + tā(p.466), ayam'de.*

de, *v. 5. + oreko no na ode sū, he went on weeping; ode no  
tañ ara nna ñhinā, he hated him all his days. 1Sa.1,10.6,12.18,29.*

ade, + *11. ehō ade, means. K.§207. - 12. eso ade, consequence,  
result, fruit, reward, recompense. - 13. Cpd. ade- or uneema-ñhinā-  
hū, omniscience; ade- or nneema-ñhinā-so-tumi, omnipotence.*

\*adebisa-de: ye-, *to use divination. 2Ki.21,6.*

o-debisafo, + *one that has a familiar spirit. Le.19,31.20,6.*

\*adebo-su, *nature. Jude10. Cf. su, bañ, obra, obrasu.*

dedaw, *2. ... adamfo ...* — \*dedaw-ye, *inf. oldness. Ro.7,6.*

o-dede, *pl. a-, Ec.5,11.* — \*adede-sem, *goodly words. Ge.49,21.*

\*ade-dodow, *riches, fulness; 1K.10,23. Ps.24,1.*

\*dedua-dañ, *dedua-fi, prison, dungeon.*

\*adefedefe, *inf. Job 32,21f.* — \*ad.-sem, *smooth things, Is.30,10.*

o-defemfo, *pl. a-, borrower, = odefirifo.*

o-deferefo, + *devout (Ac.2,5).*

\*ade-föforó, *a new, different, strange thing, s. föforo.*

\*o-de-fwefo, *seer.* 2 Sam. 24, 11. 1 Ch. 29, 29.

odeha, *better*: ode-ne-ha.

\*ade-hū, *inf. sight, eyesight.* — \*odehūfo, *pl. a-, a seeing person*;

\*ade-hye, *inf. measuring (with hollow vessels).* [*seer.*

o-dehye, 1. + a) ohene bogyani; b) obiara a ote n'abusānā' - < (when ...). - 1. + a tumor on the eyelid, *sty.* hordeolum.

o-dehye-ba, *pl. adehye-mma.* — adehyewá, (< o-).

\*ade-kari, *inf. the act of weighing.*

\*adekora-bea, -dañ, -ofi, ade-korae, *storehouse, treasury.*

\*ade-koro, *one or the same thing*; dweñ ad., *to be likeminded.*

\*adekoro-fwe, *inf. simplicity.* — \*adekoro-ye, *inf. monotony.*

ade-kye, 2. the act of + communicating. (He. 13, 16.) [K. § 305.]

\*o-dekyefo, *pl. a-, divider.* Lu. 12, 14.

adekye-hemá (< hama). — adekye-soroma, wuedi, kyekyep, demérekú (< -gu).

deñ, + (in 1. 9) mframa a emu ye deñ, *a fierce wind.* Ju. 3, 4.

e-deñ, + odéñ naye na woanni mogya, *be sure that thou eat not the blood.* De. 12, 23. — \*deñ-hye, *inf. strengthening, confirmation, invigoration*; gyidi mu d., *Confirmation.*

adéñkún, 2. *a play of women, s. agoru.*

adensá, *handcuff, manacle, s. ada-usa.* (×=kapo). [1 Th. 6, 5.]

ade-nyā, + property, Pr. 4, 7. *increase, produce, Nu. 18, 30. - gain.*

\*deñ-ye, *hardness*; anim d., *boldness, effrontery; stubbornness.*

\*ade-paw, *inf. choosing, choice*; ad. hō tumi, *liberty to choose, power of choice, option, self-determination.* K. § 176, 195.

adé-pé, + *craving.* Pr. 10, 3. — \*adepe-de, *means of worldly gain.*

\*ade-santeñ, *all existing things in the world.* He. 1, 2.

\*ade-sere, *inf. petition.* 1 Sam. 1, 17. — \*ade-siei, *treasury.* Pr. 8, 21.

\*ade-so-di, *inf. government of the world.*

\*ade-so-fwe, *inf. preservation of the world.* K. § 152, 189.

\*ade-susuw, *inf. measuring of length, measurr.* Lp. 19, 35.

\*ade-ton-ne, *wares for sale.*

ade-tō-wo-so, atowoso, *fainting fit, swoon, unconsciousness.*

\*o-dew-so, *with grace.* Col. 3, 16.

ade-ye, + operation. 1 Cor. 13, 6. e-so ade-yo, *execution.* K. § 304.

di, 17. + di kām, *to be damaged, deficient, lacking.* Ec. 1, 15. - 22. + ode wōñ dii anim, - dii ho, - dii akyiri, *he put them foremost, - after, - hindermost.* Ge. 33, 2. - wadi me ahūñkañ. - didi so, *to follow in succession.* Ps. 89, 1(2). - 25. + di mu akoteñ, *to be the main point, the principal thing.* - 27. di gyina, *to last.* - 32. + di kōm, *to be hungry*; di sukōm, *to be thirsty.* - 37. + atutrā (Ge. 13, 3). - 53. + (after adehyesem) akokūrokosem. - 83. + wodi mfew-āno, *they kiss each other*; wodi abogyafra, *s. this.* - 87. + di nsusom', *to be joined or fitted together, to stick together.* - 88. + ūhūanim. - T. *To act in (<a) mutual ... 96. + wo-nè mo di ntewemú, they separate you from their company.* Lu. 6, 22. - A-W. b) abogyafra, mfew-āno, gyina, ūhūanim, kām, akokūrokosem, kōm, akoteñ, anadwogua, sukōm, nsusom', ntewemú, atutrā, ayeware.

\*di, Ak. contr. = de yi, ni.

\*àdiaba, G. adiagba, a precious coral or bead.

dibeá, + situation, relation, state, K. §100. 236. (abakañ d., the right of the firstborn, De. 21, 17.) — order, manner. Ps. 110, 4.

didí, v. — 2. + didi hō, to have the usufruct of. K. §110. — 5. to feed (of sheep &c.); red. didídidi, Jer. 6, 3. — adidí, + Awurade ad., the Lord's Supper. — adidi-bea, + pasture, Ge. 47, 4. cf. yemnea. — \*adidi-dáká, crib, manger. Job 39, 3. — adidi-dé, 1. + provision, food, Ps. 132, 15. Pr. 6, 8. — 3. Awurade ad. = Aw. adidi. — o-didífo, + devourer, Mal. 3, 11. — adidii: \*adidii-aseto, sing.-ni, persons at meal, partakers of a meal; Awurade ad., communicants. — \*adidii-ase mpae, grace, prayer at meal.

\*o-dífo, pl. a-, one who eats &c. Ee. 5, 11. ruler, Mi. 5, 1(2). Na. 3, 12. so d., prince. Re. 1, 5. heir. He. 11, 7, 9.

o-difudé-pefó, greedy of gain. 1 Ti. 3, 3, 4, 8.

\*o-dikañfo, pl. a-, author. He. 12, 2.

\*o-di-mā, inf. intercession(s); cf. sére-mā. 1 Ti. 2, 1.

\*o-di-māfo, intercessor, mediator; advocate; redeemer, avenger. [Job 19, 25, 33, 23. Is. 59, 13.]

e-diñ, (l. 5.) + eyi diñ na obo wui, to this end he died. Ro. 14, 9.

diññi, ode n'ani fwe no d., his eyes are fastened on him. Lu. 4, 20.

adinan, pl. n-, 2 Ch. 4, 16. flesh-hook, Ex. 27, 3. — adintrum.

adiükará, 2. a kind of amulet, otuo-suma. — adipū.

\*adiyi-da, Kristo ad., Epiphany. — \*adiyi-dwuma, prophetic office. — \*adiyi-señ-kā, inf. (the gift of) prophecy. 1 Co. 13, 2.

\*adiyisem-kāfo, prophet. Mi. 2, 11.

dō, v. 1. + Ge. 1, 22. 7, 17. — 3. + dō mmoawa, to breed worms. Ex. 16, 20. — 17. dō hō, a) to love, like, Ge. 27, 4, 9. — b) to spare &c.

\*o-do-so, willingly. 1 Pe. 5, 2. — \*dō-adidi, love-feast. Jude 12.

2dō-de, + delight, Ps. 119, 24, 92. Pr. 8, 30.

o-dódo-beñ, pl. a-, ... distills + (drops, runs) ... + spout, pipe, long tube. used as a conductor of water, oil &c. Zec. 4, 2.

\*dōdō-dōdore, \*dōdore, red. r., s. dore.

dōdōinku, ... abo d., it has blistered; Ak. domnoñ: cf. horonoa.

\*dōdow-pofu, stammerer; Is. 32, 4.

\*dōdow-nyā, inf. fulness. Nu. 18, 27.

\*dōdow-ye, inf. multitude.

adōe, + (in l. 1) mercy; — adōe-ye, + goodness, mercy. Ex. 34, 6f.

\*adōeyē-de, mercies. Is. 55, 3. — adōeyelo, + gracious (person).

o-dōfo, — 3. friend. Est. 5, 10.

adōkodoko-de, + dainty; di ad., to feed delicately. La. 4, 5.

adokodokō-sem, + kā ad., to flatter. Pr. 2, 16.

dokōn-kāũkyee, bread of ripe plantains.

adokōn-ni, the manner in which odokono is eaten.

\*o-dom-akyede, gift of grace, free gift. Ro. 1. 11. 5, 15f. 6, 23.

o-dom-mauiñ, + the valiant, Am. 2, 14. syn. okōfoni, osabarima.

dōm-máta, pl. n-, + 2 Ki. 3, 23. — \*dōm-dì, inf. war. 1 Ki. 15, 6, 16.

\*o-dome, *inf. cursing; unome, inf. curse.*

dò ù, + *to percuđe, imbuc. K. § 119.*

adón-ue, + *mercies. Ac. 13, 34.*

\*dõn-uodow [dõm dodow] *multitude of a host. Ps. 33, 16.*

\*donnoñ, Ak. = dodoñku, *cf. horonoa.*

dõre, bone adõre ahye wõñ so, *they are laden with sins.*

adõ-sase, + *field. Ne. 11, 25.*

dote, + *swish, plastered clay. — \*dõte-tõw, lump of clay.*

\*dõloyaũ, As. *boy, morass; s. doto, doutori, deũkyedeũkye.*

e-dõw, l. 4. Alatafo na eđe ñwene ntama.

õ-dõwá, (2. <) - 3. (< the armpit).

\*õ-dõ-yere, *beloved wife, favorite wife. Ps. 15, 9 (10).*

\*drako [Gr.] *dragon, monster, serpent, cf. otwẽasee. Is. 27, 1. 30, 6.*

du, v. + l. 5 memã adu, *I shall fulfill (the number of thy days).*

Ex 23, 26. - + l. 7 onnú, *he is the worse, 1 Co. 8, 8. - Phr. + Ge. 39, 2 - du ãno, to be sufficient, to come to perfection. K. § 214, 1.*

dũá, v. 2. c) *red. duadua, to set. Is. 62, 6.*

e-dũá, 6. + dua-mu, *pl. u-, inward, in prison. - 9. s. si ãf. Col. 2, 2.*

\*dua-bo-dua, *ebony. Eze. 27, 15. — \*dua-dwũmfo, s. duaseñfo.*

duam', *pl. mnam'*; duam' da, dua-mu-mua, *imprisonment, the state of being imprisoned. Eze. 7, 26. - dua-mu-mua ntade, prison garments. 2 Kĩ. 25, 2.*

aduañ, + (l. 3) *food for beasts, provender. Ge. 24, 32.*

\*aduañ-kõm, *hunger for or famine of bread. Je. 42, 14. Am. 8, 11. -*

\*aduañ-kora-daũ, *corn-mugazine, garner; \*aduañ-kora-kurow, city of store. — \*aduañ-nõa-daũ, house for cooking. Eze. 46, 24. — \*aduañ-twã, harvest. Joel 1, 11.*

\*dua-señfo, *pl. u-, carpenter. 2 Sam. 5, 11.*

\*dua-towfo, *feller of a tree, hewer of wood;*

\*dua-twãfo, *wood-cutter. Je. 46, 22. De. 29, 11.*

\*adu-bẽn [aduru b.] *sulphur, brimstone; s. sufre, atodu-dubeñ.*

adu-biri, *ink. 2 Co. 3, 3. leud-glance, eye-pigment. 2 Kĩ. 9, 30. Eze. 23, 40.*

due, l. l. 4. *verb (< word) - l. 6f. amulets, or ... worship, ...*

\*adueñme, = ahye-mme, *a kind of mouse (õtew abe); s. akura.*

\*adu-frac, *confection &c. Ex. 30, 35.*

adu-hũãm, + *sweet incense. Ex. 30, 7f. ... fwentẽã, abefo. -*

\*aduhũãm-hyew-muka, *altar of incense; cf. hũãm-afõremuka.*

\*adu-kokõ, *red paint, ruddle. red chalk, (vermilion?) Eze. 23, 14.*

dũkũduku, *ebubuu d., it was broken to pieces. Da. 2, 34f.*

dum, + *ani adum, it is faded, Le. 13, 6. 21.*

e-dum, 2. + *pillar inserted in a wall, pilaster, post; cf. afasudum.*  
[Eze. 40, 9. 14. 20.]

\*du-mono, *a green tree, opp. duwui. Eze. 20, 47. Lu. 23, 31.*

\*o-dum-tiri, *pl. a-, [odum, otiri] capital of a pillar, ntãotiri. 1 Kĩ. 7, 16.*

duõbo, v. [ebia efi "odua õbo, " = óyẽ nea obi nyee bi da, óyẽ  
anuoden a eτρα so] + *to frisk, Je. 50, 11. [Ps. 35, 26.*

aduradé, + *ahohora si no ad., he is clothed with dishonour.*

duru, *v.* 1. + nsew aduru no, *a curse lies on him. De. 29, 20. - 4. d. mu afiforo, to dedicate (a new house). De. 20, 5.*

aduru huāmbuām, *s. aduhuām. - \*aduru-hye, inf. the act of embalming a corpse. Ge. 50, 3. - \*aduru-titi, inf.?*

\*du-wui [dua a awu] *a dry tree; opp. dumono.*

dwe, *F. = due.*

### Dw̄.

\*d̄wabiri, *place of assembly. La. 2, 6. cf. aguabirim'.*

d̄wae, *l. 4. odī (< obō) me so ah.*

\*d̄wae-ye, *inf. = d̄waebo. Is. 25, 5.*

d̄wē, *l. 4. ankā (< enkā) bi. - d̄wē, l. 2. d̄wēd̄wēd̄wē.*

d̄wēá, *a fine girl, lady. - \*o-d̄wēa, hemorrhage, = atwamene.*

(o-d̄wēhene ×) *s. od̄wēmini. pr. 2172.*

\*ad̄wēm-mone [ad̄wēne b.] *unīpa hō ad., evil surmising. 1Ti. 6. 4.*

\*ad̄wēm-pa, *reasonable, judicious thoughts; discretion. Pr. 1, 5.*

d̄wēh, *v. + d̄w. tirim, to devise, Ex. 31, 1. to meditate. Ps. 27, 4. - d̄w. ad̄wēmpa, to be discreet, soberminded. Tit. 2, 5f.*

d̄wēh̄wēh, *+ to muse. Ps. 39, 3f.*

ad̄wēne, — n'ad̄wēnem' tew, *+ he is soberminded. 1Ti. 3, 2. n'ad̄wēnem' atew, he is in his right mind again. Mk. 5, 15. tew ..ad̄wēnem', to teach, train. Tit. 2, 1. — ad̄wēnem' hare-sem, + lightness. 2Co. 1, 17. — \*ad̄wēnem̄-hārefō, lightminded, frivolous person(s). — ad̄wēnem' tew, + 2. sound mind, sobermindedness, sobriety, female modesty. 1Ti. 2, 14. 2Ti. 1, 7. — \*ad̄wēne-nta-nta, double-mindedness; ad̄wēntantafo, the doubleminded. — \*ad̄wēh̄-hare, = ad̄wēnem' hare. K. § 14f. 18. — \*ad̄wēh̄-koro, unanimity; wode ad. yē, they did it with one accord, unanimously; yē ad., to be of one mind. Ro. 12, 16. Phi. 2, 2. Cf. nokoro.*

ad̄wēmimma. — d̄wēnsō-toá. — ad̄wēniwēre.

d̄wēreṽw, *+ to be broken in pieces. Is. 8, 9.*

\*d̄wērekuwa = takuwa ketewa.

d̄wē-tiri, *bō d., + to hoard. Is. 23, 18.*

\*o-d̄wīh̄-honi, *pl. a-. idol. Is. 48, 5. Ho. 13, 2. — ḡd̄wīh̄-nādē, instrument. — ad̄wīh̄-ne, + \*d̄wōm ad., nsānkū-d̄wīh̄ne, musical instrument. 1Ch. 16, 5. 42. — \*ad̄wīh̄-ni-hō-aboafō, the Industrial Committee (of the Basel Missionary Society).*

d̄wīra, (l. 12. ad̄wēh̄wēre) *+ 3. to dedicate. Ne. 12, 27.*

\*ad̄wīra-de, = od̄wīra hō ayeyede. *Ne. 6, 10f.*

\*o-d̄wīra-t̄wā, *inf. 1. s. od̄wīra. - 2. dedication. Ne. 12, 27.*

\*o-d̄wō, *inf. meekness, gentleness, mildness. Phil. 1, 5. 1Ti. 3, 11. Ja. 3, 17.*

ad̄wōbāw, *a' (< the chief) branch ...*

d̄wōd̄wō, *+ safe, in safety, in peace; onam d̄w.. mu bae. Ge. 33, 18.*

ad̄wōgn, *most probably ad̄wōku.*

\*o-d̄wō-koni, *pl. a-fo, one sick of the palsy. Mt. 9.*

\*d̄wōm-mone, *nasty song. — \*d̄wōm-so-gye, inf. responsory singing, alternative song. Ex. 32, 18. — \*o-d̄wōh̄-kyerefō, singing master. Ps. 4, 5. &c.*

\*ad̄wōw, *3. l. 1. amim (< anim) - 4. (< for one's own payment) thus paying oneself.*

\*d̄wōw-ade, *preg.* 2 Kī. 21, 11.

d̄wudwō .. kōma, *to be refreshed.* Ec. 23, 12.

\*ad̄wūma-dañ, *workshop.*

\*ad̄wūma-de, *fruits of labour.* Ec. 23, 16.

d̄wūma-di; asase-so-d., *earthly calling; osoro d., heavenly calling.*

\*ad̄wūma-tow, \*ad̄wūma-ye-tow, *levy, tribute of bond service, tribute service.* 1 Kī. 1, 6. 5, 13. 9, 15. 21. — \*ad̄wūma-ye-boafo, *helper in doing a work.* 1 Co. 3, 9. — \*ad̄wūma-ye-nūma, *instruments.* 1 Kī. 19, 21.

o-d̄wūmfo, F. gwimfo, *[-craftsman.* Ac. 19, 21.

### ■.

fā, *v.* 16. + efa hē ara a, *in every respect.* K. § 132. cf. 21. b). — 20. fā ase, + a) fā ase ye, *to do secretly.* 1 Sam. 18, 22. cf. nam ase. — b) fā ase, ...

afā, *place, room, side; afā da so wō hō, still there is room; Lu. 14, 22.*

owō yeñ afā, *he is on our side; Lu. 9, 50.*

\*o-fā-ba, *inf.* [de ba, fā ba] *the act of procuring, bringing; ofāba ad̄wūma, a positive task.* K. p. 63. § 221.

o-fabafō, + 2. = ofarebae, *inventor; Ro. 1, 30.*

\*fā-bea: n'akwañ no f., *the paths of their course.* Job 6, 18.

afā-bó, + *rubbish.* — \*fatiri-kā, *inf. absolution.* K. § 310.

fām, ( $\times$  femfām) 2. + obō no fām fasu no hō, *he smiles him to the wall.* 1 Śa. 18, 11. 19, 10. Cf. kā 13.

\*fām'ade, *matter, stuff; the world of matter (and mind), nature; opp. hoñhom.* K. § 173f. — mfām-fā, + *bowls.* Re. 5, 8.

\*fām'fām', *very low or deep beneath; f. asase, the land of the depths, the lower parts of the earth, Eze. 32, 18. cf. 31, 11— 18. 32, 24. a-sase ase (fām').*

\*fām'ni, *pl. -fo, a man from below, of the earth, earthly.* 1 Co. 15, 48.

\*fām'su, *physical nature; f. mu nyiñ, physical development.*

fāññ, + *openly.* Mk. 1, 45.

[K. § 185, 2.

o-fare-bae, + *inventor, author, He. 5, 9. heretic; cf. ofabafo.*

mfāre (not fāre). — mfāre, tu donkoro nè ... *betw. 1 and ...*

mfāre-tu-bere, *from about 1 to 4 o'clock.* [Re. 9, 17. 17, 4. 18, 12.

\*afase-biri, 1. = afasew tuntum. 2. *dark-violet colour, purple.*

mfā-só, + *pe hō mf., to make merchandise of.* 2 Pe. 2, 3.

\*mfaso-de, *means of making profit.*

\*afasu-dum, *projections of a wall.* Eze. 40, 16. 22.

afasu-siñ, *ruins.* Is. 49, 19.

mfā-to-hō, + *allegory.* Ga. 4, 24. — mfātohō-sem, *parable.* K. § 318.

\*fātu-dade, *pl. f.-nnade, mattock.* 1 Sa. 13, 20.

fē, 1. fe nehō akyiri, + *to relent.* Ps. 135, 14.

afe, + *wōadi mfe du nè akyiri, or, wōadi mfe du de rekō, they are ten years old and upward.* Nu. 3, 14. 4, 3.

fea, f. so, *to repeat, do again.* Pr. 19, 19. — mfeafeahō, K. § 7, 1.

afe-dañ, + *the year's end.* Ec. 34, 22. 2 K. 4, 16f.

\*afe-di, *inf.* = fēw-di, *scorning.* — \*o-fedifo, = ofēwdifo. Pr. 1, 22.

- fefa,  $\times$  better: fofa. — fêfêfo, *quarrelsome men*; cf. mfêfêwá.  
 \*fêfêw, s. few, fifew; *to suck*; *to feed sweetly on*. Job 21, 20.  
 mfêfêw-ade, + *ornaments*. Is. 3, 18. — \*mfêfêwe, *sprout, shoot*.  
 \*afe-foforo(-da), *New Year's day*. [Eze. 16, 7.  
 fei, fefei, *to consider closely*. 1 Ki. 3, 21.  
 fêkúw, + *sect*. Ac. 24, 5. — Kristofo f. bi, *Christians having the same creed or confession*. — \*feku-bô, *inf. formation of a society &c., association; fellowship, companionship*. K. § 306. — \*feku-sem, *sect*, Ac. 24, 14. *heresy*, 2 Pe. 2, 1. — o-fêkúni, + *proselyte*. Mt. 23, 15.  
 fem, 1. + (de.. fem) ... — fêmm, 2. + *flat*, Nu. 22, 31.  
 \*fênfem, + *to plough*. — \*fêntem-bere, *ploughing time*. Ex. 34, 21.  
 \*o-fêntemfo, *pl. f., plougher*. Ps. 129, 3.  
 \*afe-peñ, + *pl. m., a series or period of 7 years, week of years*; cf. dapeñ. Da. 9, 24. 27.  
 \*fêre, v. [red. fêrefêre] s. fre. — fêre, v. 2. f. or feri mu.  
 e-fere, 1. + *ahina a. s. asanka a abo fã*.  
 e-fere, + *cucumber*. Is. 1, 8. Je. 10, 5. — Amfere, *pr. n. s. asafó*.  
 fêrefêre, + *wadi ne ñhinã f., he has eaten up every bit*.  
 \*fere-fuw, *cucumber field*; \*fere-turo, *garden of cucumbers*.  
 \*feri, v. = fêre 2. wode fitii f. dua mu tu mu tokuru, *they bore out a hole from a piece of wood with a gimlet*.  
 \*mfê-santeñ ntoatoaso ñhinã, *for ever and ever, from age to age*.  
 \*fete, v. s. fetew. — \*fete-kwañ, *a furrow drawn by the plough (of the length of an acre)*. 1 Sa. 14, 11. — \*fetew-ade, *plough*.  
 \*o-fetewfo, *pl. a., plougher, ploughman*.  
 \*mfetewe-kã, *furrow*. Job 39, 10.  
 mfew-ano, + *di mf., to kiss each other*. Ps. 85, 10(11).  
 fêw-di, o-fêw-difo, = *afedi, ofedifo*.  
 fi, v. 15. fi gua Ps. 68, 21(25). — 24. efifi ntabañ fa, *it makes itself wings*; Pr. 23, 5. fi wusiw, *to emit smoke, to smoke*. Ge. 15, 17.  
 mli-asc, 2. *determination, direction or tendency to some end*. K. § 182.  
 \*fiaso, *As. a weight of gold*.  
 \*fi-bea, *place from which a thing comes; mine*, Job 28, 1.  
 \*afi-de[osi ade] *household-stuff or goods, furniture, movable property*. Eze. 1, 4. Mk. 3, 27.  
 \*afi-de [efi ade] *uncleanness*. — \*afide-ye, *inf. id.*  
 \*afide-yefo, *an unclean person*. Ep. 4, 19. 5, 3. 5.  
 \*o-fie-ascträ-sem, *the affairs of (this) life*. 2 Ti. 2, 4.  
 \*o-fie-asgre, *family prayer, family devotion*.  
 o-fie-fwe, + *management of a household, dispensation*. 1 Ti. 1, 4.  
 o-fie-nipa, *household servant, domestic*. Lu. 16, 13. Ac. 10, 7.  
 \*fifew, *red. v. s. few & fefew*.  
 \*mfifii, *bud, plants, productions of the earth*. Is. 42, 5. 61, 11.  
 afi-foro, *duru mu af., to dedicate*. De. 20, 5.  
 \*mfimufo, *pl. id. one that escapes*; cf. oguañfo.  
 \*o-fi-ni, *one of the household*, Ge. 15, 3. *pl. (a-)fiffo*.



mfini-ḡyer, + *Cf.* asiñ, nsā-kawe, nsā nyinyānyinyā.

\*o-li-prama, a *large yard*, enclosed by 6—8 houses, not forming part of the main street.

aliri, (1. 2) + ohintimpraku. — \*o-liri-sumfo, *pl. a-*, *fowler*.

\*militiase-de, -sem, *elements, rudiments. Ga. 1, 3. Col. 2, 8, 20. 2 Pe. 3, 10.*

\*alili-fw̄erow, *cf. fw̄erow*.

\*ali-trā, *inf. family life*; wo af. mu, *when thou sittest in thy house*.

\*o-litrāfo, *pl. a-*, *one that sojourns in a house. Ex. 3, 22. [De. 6, 7.*

o-li-wura, + *host, Ro. 16, 23. — o-li-wurabea, hostess.*

o-fō, wode n'ase titiriw (× ne ŋhiū) poma ad.

(mfoa, must be mfuā, mfuawa.)

fōfa, + de usa f. anim, *to stroke one's face, soothe, flatter, make suit, cf. defedefe. Job 11, 19. Pr. 19, 6. Ps. 45, 13. — \*mfōfa-hō, (= afofare) mounting, framing or setting (of jewels), socket. Ex. 28, 13.*

mfōfānā, *sores (< on the sole ... and) between the toes.*

afōfānō, *butterfly*; kinds: oḡéfufū', gyahéne, ŋkānī, akuknā, osōfō, nsoromma, tumm-nē-hyeñ.

\*afōfare, *setting, socket (of gems) Ex. 28, 11. compass, settle. Eze. 43, 14.*

\*o-fōfo, *pl. a-*, [fow] *plunderer, spoiler.*

\*fōfō, s. fō; home f., *snorting. — \*fōfō, mourning. Ps. 38, 6(7).*

fōfō, 1. 2. horo (× boro) — fōfōe, = fōfōe, s. fōe. *Job 12, 23.*

fōfōro, + *different, strange. ade-f. + some strange thing. 1 Pe. 4, 4. 12.*

fōforō-yé, + *newness. Ro. 7, 6. — fōfāhā, a kind of shrub.*

fōmm, + *in the twilight. 2 Kī. 7, 5. 7.*

\*afōm-mā, s. afono-mā. — afōm-akūm, *better: ofoinkum, a-*

fōmfām, f. hō, *to be joined or cleave together or one to another; cf. kā 43. Job 41, 17. 23. Da. 2, 43.*

mfōmfām-hō, *border, Ex. 25, 25. raft, float. 2 Ch. 2, 16. s. nteñ-ani.*

afōmfōn-sém, di af., + *to commit a wrong, to commit treachery. [Le. 5, 21(6, 2). Eze. 15, 8.*

mfōmso-mu-sore, *a rising or desisting from trespasses, correction, a setting to rights what was wrong, reformation. 2 Ti. 3, 16.*

o-fōñ, + *leanness. Ps. 106, 15.*

\*mfōñin-nuru, *painter's colour. K. § 41.*

\*o-fōñkūm, a-, s. afomakum. — fōñòfōñ, + 2. *feeble. Ge. 30, 42.*

afonom', bō. af., *to howl. Ja. 5, 1.*

\*afono-mā, *mouth-ful, morsel, piece (of bread). Pr. 23, 8. Eze. 13, 19.*

o-fōnonō, *pl. a-*, *oven &c. — o-fōntō-biā, cf. atipateran.*

afōre-bó-dé, + *sacrifice.*

\*afōre-gya, *an offering made by fire. Le. 23, 25.*

\*afōre-muka, *altar. Ge. 8, 20. — \*afōre-poñ, altar. 1 Kī. 6, 22.*

fōro, v. + womā woñ mu nokware foro, *they enhance or increase the knowledge of truth believed and obeyed among them. K. § 293.*

\*mforo-só, *inf. going up, ascending. Ps. 120—134.*

fōrow, v. (1. G. fōlo, fō, = t'wit'wa.) 2. + G. fōu.

fōw, v. 1. 3. .... ko afuw biara a wope mu ... *Cf. fōm.*

\*afow-ade, *spoil, prey. 2 Kī. 21, 14. Eze. 38, 12. Cf. asade.*

mfōwa-bere, usu. mfōwa-pa.

fra, 1. + to mingle oneself, associate, keep company (with). 1Co.5,9,11. — 2. ofra, + he is approved; omfra, it is bad, Pr.20,14. womfra, they are reprobate, 2 Ti.3,8. — 4. ofra yeñ mu, he is one of us, belongs to us. He.10,39. ofra (mo) mu, he is within; omfra (mo) mu, he is without. 1Co.5,13. — \*ofra, inf. ne fra a ofra no, his approved character. Phi.2,22. ne fra a omfra, his frailty, infirmity, feebleness, unfitness, worthlessness, baseness.

afrafra-duani, mixed provender, fodder. Job6,5. Is.30,24.

\*mfrafrae, mixture, admixture, alloy, composition.

\*afrafraso, mingled people. Je.25,20. 24. af. pi, a mixed multitude. Ex.12,38. Nu.11,4. asrafo af., auxiliary troops, hired soldiers. Je.50,37.

\*mframa-tama, sail; sail-cloth, canvas. bunting. Eze.27,7.

fre, 4. red. to win; ne bra ye fe na efrefre, he is of a sweet and winning deportment; frefre .. kara, to revive the soul. La.1,11.19.

mfremfrem-ade, + dainty morsels, Pr.18,8. cf. adokodokode.

afre-so, + in a moment. Nu.16,21.

fū, (okasa fū) in connection with kasa it is Gā (i. e. an Akraism).

fū, (× perh. ... up;) always connected with nū.

afū-afū, + crooked, Is.40,4.

fua, + sinapi-fua, a grain of mustard seed. Mt.13,31. 17,20.

\*mfua, mfuaawa, s. mfoā. — afua, l. 3. even a bit.

\*mfuakoko, a ceremony performed among the Aburi people on account of a woman in the sixth month of her first pregnancy.

mfūdŵè, 1. ode (F. dŵow) a wogatōtō no afum'; 2. ode a wogatōtō.

\*afum'duan, herb(s), vegetable(s). Ps.104,14. Da.1,12. Ro.14,2.

\*afum-nisa, inf. [bisa efumu] necromancy. — \*o-fummisáfo, pl. a-

\*fun-naka, efumu-adaka, coffin; 2 Sa.3,31. [necromancer.

fumu, v. + f. (fasu) mu, to dig through (a wall). Eze.8,8.

\*efumu-adaka, funnaka, coffin; bier. Lu.16,14.

o-furafo, o-furaefo, pl. a-, = onifuraefo. Ex.4,11. Is.59,10.

\*o-fura-tam [ntama a wofura] garment. He.1,11.

\*afuru-fa, inf. [fa af.] pregnancy. Ho.9,11.

afurum, + af. kakatefo, onager, wild ass; syn. sareso-af. Job39,5.

fusa, small animals, eating or destroying the thatch which had not been sufficiently dry when it was used to cover the roof.

\*mfutumawa, dim. small dust, particle of dust.

futumerefūm, a fabulous beast, having 2 heads & 1 body.

### F'ŵ.

\*ofwān-nua, myrtle; = mirite. Is.41,19. 55,13.

f'wē, 5. + wof'wē né f'wē, they keep his (its) charge. Nu.1,53. 3,7. — 12. f) f'wē nehō so, to be chaste. Tit.2,5.

e-f'wēe, a shrub &c. — f'wē, Jer.19,8. red. f'wēf'wē, Zeph.2,15.

f'wē, + omfā nye f'wē, he does not regard it, makes nothing of it; enyé mmā f'wē, it is to no profit. 2 Ti.2,14.

af'wēā, af'wēā, mole: odi fam' mmoa.

f'wēal'wēā, pl. n'f'wēā-n'f'wēā, + thin (of hair, Le.13,30).

\*f'wē-adwuma, office, charge, function. Ac.1,20.

ńfwe-anim, + o-nè no di ńf. kasa, *he speaks to him face to face.*

\*fwe-bea, *aspect, appearance, form.* Lu.3,22.

\*afwe-de, 1. *object to look upon, thing for show; spectacle, gazing-stock; 1Co.4,9. Nu.3,6. — 2. charge, 2Chr.31,16. wofwe m'af., they observe what is to be observed concerning me, they keep my charge. Le.22,9. Nu.9,23. — \*afwede-fwelo, oversees over certain charges.*

\*afwedefwe-sem, *instruction for an observance or for the performance of some office or function. Ne.13,33.*

afwee, + *lofty place, 2Chr.20,21. watch, Ho.2,1. theatre, Ac.19,29.*

o-fwelo, + *officer, Jos.3,2. pedagogue, child-tender, Ga.3,24f.*

\*fwelo-dwuma, *the office of a bishop. 1Ti.3,1.*

fwefwē, + fw. nu pesepese, *to make search, rack one's brains.*

\*fwéfwe, s. fwē. [*Ep.3,8. K. §206.*]

\*fwefwe-bea: emi or emu ni f., *it is unsearchable. Ps.145,3.*

\*ńfwefwe-mú, *inf. investigation, examination, inquiry.*

fwenakroń, fweneńkroń ( $\times$  a-,  $\times$  pl. ũ-)

\*fwen-siń, *one who has a mutilated nose. — e-fwentēā, ( $\times$  o-)*

fwere, 2. + *to be deprived of. Ge.27,45.*

(o-fwerem, fweremkyew, fwerema,  $\times$  s. fwi...) — fwétī.

fwī, + *with violence. Re.18,21.*

fwīe, 5. + *to pour a drink-offering. Ge.35,14.*

\*fwīe-gu, *inf. pouring out; Hońhom krońkroń f., effusion or descending of the Holy Ghost.*

afwīe-sā, + *all the wine used during the festival, s. afwīe.*

fwīm, 1. *to catch away, Ac.8,39. to rescue, Am.3,12. f.ko, to take away, Job9,12. — fwĩńfwīm, to lift up, brandish, flourish. 2Sa.23,18.*

o-fwīrem, a *creeper with large thorns; hama a ehō wo usge.*

\*fwīrema-bo, *inf. whistling; object of hissing. 2Ch.29,8.*

fwīren, r. cf. donnon. K. §180.

fwīren-fwīren: obotań āno f., *the crag of the rock. Job39,28.*

## G.

\*gangaga, = garega.

ago, + *Damask silk. — ago-bone, + revellings. Ro.13,13.*

ago-de, + *a light thing. De.1,41. — \*ago-fō, a nasty play.*

o-go-hye-ase, *warning (promise of a play). — goro, Ak. ( $\times$  Gy.)*

goru, red. gugoru. — agoru, l. 6. pēwá ( $\times$  bēwá).

\*goru-kyere, *inf. play, drama, performance of a play. K. §104.*

ago-sanawa, a small earthen *pot in which palm-oil is kept.*

o-go-soafo, pl. ũ-.

gow, 3. b) cf. 7. — 4. l. 5. ne nsam' gow, *he is open-handed, liberal. — 5. + ńńow wo amirikatu mu, sluck not thy riding. 2Ki.4,24.*

7. gow mu, *to mitigate, alleviate, soften, allay, assuage, soothe; to lessen, diminish, temper.*

granāte, ... būrokúrúwá ( $\times$  buruk.)

gu, 10. 1. gu asu, *to make or suffer shipwreck. 1Ti.1,19. — 3. + to unite by oath. — o-gu, inf. falling, casting; sowing &c.*

- e-gua, 1. + fi gna, *Ps. 68, 24 (25). s. fi 15.* — ada gna (= ada adi), *it is manifest, evident, public, notorious. K. § 114.*
- o-guabéh, *a thorny creeper.* — agnábìrim, + *broadway. Pr. 1. 21.*
- gualia, 2. *fig. earnest. 2 Co. 1, 22.*
- gnaam, 1. + *to be closely united. Ro. 6, 5.* — 3. *to prance about.*
- \*agnámàù-lá, *pl. ag.-mma, bastard. He. 12, 8.* — \*agnamamuo-de,
- \*agnaman-ne-ye, *whoredoms. Eze. 15, 22, 23, 29.* — \*agnaman-sem, *fornications. Mk. 7, 21.* — \*agnaman-tam, *attire of a harlot. Pr. 7, 10.*
- \*agnamantōa, *a kind of tree; s. ognantōa.*
- \*o-guam-miri [ognàù, biri] *a brown or black sheep. Ge. 30, 32.*
- \*gnaùc, *a, dried (e. g. grapes). Nu. 6, 3.*
- o-guainfo, + *one that flees or escapes. Je. 44, 14. Am. 9, 1.*
- o-guain-fwefo, *pl. ù; cf. ùnnaùyèñfo.*
- \*o-guain-lama, *pl. ù, a cord with which sheep and goats are tied.*
- o-guanfōa, *agnamantōa (D.As.) a kind of tree.*
- \*guain-toa, *inf. refuge. P. 43, 2. cf. gnaùdobeà, gnaùkobeà.*
- \*o-guain-yèñfo, *s. ùnnaù-y.*
- guare, 1. 4. *fa no kognare no ... 3. g. asum', to offer sacrifice to one's (own) soul.* — 4. *to own (acknowledge) a fetish as one's family fetish.* — *aguare-ò, a word of thanks for a meal presented to one (× politeness ... eat).* — *aguare-amui, okyi ag., = wainuare a, onnidi, he observes the fashion of not eating before he has washed.*
- o-guarefo, *usu. osugwarefo.* — *guare-usra (× a-).*
- \*agnasem-panyiù, *chief counsellor, chancellor; (royal) prefect, governor. Ezra 4, 9.* — \*agnaso-de, *a public show, spectacle. He. 10, 33.*
- \*o-gufo, *pl. a-, 1. sower. Mt. 13, 3.* — 2. *founder, easter; melter, silver-smith. Pr. 25, 4. cf. onãñfo.*
- gugow, + *m'aniwa ag., my eye is wasted way. Ps. 88, 9(10).*
- \*o-gu-honi, *pl. a- or gu-ah., molten image. 2 Ch. 28, 2, 34, 3. Ho. 13, 2.*
- aguma, + *di ag. kō, to strive in the games. 2 Ti. 2, 5.* — \*agumadi-bea, *a place of public contest or exertion, race-course, stadium, arena.*
- \*agumadi-kane, *si -, to contend for the prize in the public games.*  
[1 Co. 9, 24f.]
- \*gu-po, *the molten sea (in Solomon's temple). 2 Ch. 4, 2.*
- gurow, [*red. gurogurow*] + *to languish. La. 2, 8.* — *wag. goroww, + he is brought very low. Ps. 112, 6(7).* — *tr. ognrow no, he defiled, humbled her.*
- gya, 7. *r) gya .. mu kyene, to throw away. 1 Ti. 1, 19.*
- agya-noho, *beyond &c.* — *gyàbágyàba.* — *gyàbea, = gyama.*
- \*gyabum, *a kind of amulet.* — \*gyabuù, *hell, the Gehenna. Ja. 3, 6.*
- \*gya-gyà, *cut-fire. Is. 54, 16.* — *gya-hánè (× kente).*
- gya-hene, (*× o-*) 2. *a butterfly spotted like the leopard.*
- agyaamu? *perh. = gyabum.* — \*agyaù-boha *or -kotoku, quiver.*
- agyaùka, *orphan.* — *agyaùsàko, a kind of grasshopper.*
- \*agyañtow, *inf. shooting arrows.* — \*o-gyan-tofo, *pl. a-, archer.*
- \*agya-panyiù, *pl. agyanom-mp., patriarch. Ac. 7, 8. He. 7, 4.*
- gyapatia, *a small bushknife (× sandals &c.)*
- gyapim, *elephantiasis (× gyapem &c.)*

gyase-héne, + *commander of the guard. Ac. 28, 16.*

\*gya-sq-ade, *censer. Le. 10, 1.*

\*gyata-biri, *the fierce lion. Job 28, 8.*

\*gyata-sefo, *pl. id. a lion-like or lion-hearted man. 2 Sa. 23, 20.*

gyaw, + 6. *to leave (out), omit, translated by without (pr. 221), rather than. (Pr. 8, 10).* — 7. *odidi gyaw ne yere ase, he cuts by himself, without his wife. St. § 101.*

\*o-gyaw, *inf. forsaking, desolation. Is. 6, 12.*

gyaw, *a gap between the two upper or lower front-teeth.*

gye, 4. a) *migye utam makā, I take (the) oath; b) wode utam migye wo, I take your oath, I administer the oath to you, bind you by an oath. 1 Kī. 8, 31. (Wode utam gye onipa, na ouoara de, onnyé, gye-se "kā"batahō).* — 6. *to draw in, inspire, inhale.* — 8. *gye aware, to enter into a matrimonial engagement with a woman.* — 11. *to ask, demand (a price &c.)* — 11. F. = *emnyé se woko,* — 16. *+ they have fined him heavily.* — 23. *gye .. awo, to welcome.* — 23, 1. *gye .. awo, to do the business of a midwife.* — 31. d) *by their lives (< life).* — 13. *gye ntem, to summon up haste i. e. to hasten. Ec. 1, 5.* — \*o-gye-adwuma, *work of redemption.* — \*agye-de, *ransom.*

gye-dua, 1. *a shady, umbrageous tree &c.*

\*agye-mare [gye adare] *wasp; s. kotokurodu.*

gyene, 1. 5. *× wasopa nehō.*

gyeneñneneñ, *pure &c. Ps. 119, 140.*

\*agyeñkuku, *pr. 2800.* — \*agye-nsu, *a place into which water pours.*

\*gyepi, *s. nnyepi, cf. abogyé.* — \*gyewgyew, + *uncouth.*

agyew, *mannyā hō agyew, I have not got time for it.*

\*gyidi-ani-dainfo, *gyidi-sakrafo, heretic, heterodox.*

\*gyidi-kā-sem, *-ihōmā, written confession, symbol. K. § 7.*

gyigyā, *v. 2. + to stagger, go astray. Is. 19, 14. Je. 48, 26.*

gyigyé, *p. 165. 1. 1. he persuaded him to do wrong, led him into evil.* — 4. *from me (< my mouth).* — 5. *b) to entrap (< catch).* — 6. *to begin to ripen; emu gyigyé, it is reddish. Le. 13, 24.* — 8. *+ to give a sound, + 1 Co. 13, 1. 14, 7. ... comes (< rings) ... the sound (< of it is in) strikes on my ears.* — ogyigyéfo, 1. *+ nursing-father. Is. 49, 23.*

o-gyimfo, + *incompetent, imbecil; āno fām'g., a prating fool. Pr. 10, 8.*

\*agyimi-sem, *foolishness.* — \*gyin [Eng.] *gin, brandy.*

gyina, 1. *intr.* — *gyina .. mu, a) ... + nsem yi gyina mu no, meanwhile.* — (p. 166) *b) ... (1. 2.) + gyina .. a nañ mu, s. anañmu.* — (1. 3.) *+ gyina si, to stand for some time; se odompiafo guañ a, ne ñom ntumí nnyina usi, ... cannot keep their ground.* — *gyi na .. so, + f) to continue, last. K. § 217, 1. - 2. tr. to raise up, cause to stand. Am. 9, 11.*

agyina, + *deliberation, conference; council, advice, counsel, purpose; - tu agy., + to deliberate, to take advice with; to give advice.*

\*agyina-keše, *general conference. St. III. § 10,*

gyina-bea, + *state; attitude; K. § 318. order. Cf. agyinae, sibeā.*

\*agyinae, *standing-place, stage, Ne. 8, 4. haven. Ps. 107, 30.*

\*agyinafo, *pl. id. counsellor; associate in office, colleague, companion; Ezr. 4, 9, 7, 14. Da. 3, 24. - presbyter, pl. presbyterium. St.*

- \*agynagyíná, *inf. repeated standing together*; wo-nè no agy. no, agyínámí fo, + pápa agy., *cardinal*. [wobegyae a, gyae. agyínamoá, + *pr.* 596-8, 497, 1283-86. — \*agyína-nan, *pr.* 1795. agyína-fu, + *consultation*; *resolution, determination, counsel*.  
 \*agyínatu-sem, *counsel*. — o-gyínatufu, + *counsellor, adviser*. agyirae, + Eli hyeé n'ano agy., *Eli marked her mouth*. 1Sam.1,12. agyiratwé, *As. bórofo*.

## II.

- o-ha, l. 4. me ha ... i. e. *it pains me here, this is the seat of pain*.  
 o-hâ, *a bat*. (× ... *monkey*.) — ahâ, ... mahâ, + *good day!*  
 hâ, + obue n'anom' hâ, *he opens wide his mouth*. Ps.119,131. Cf. ñhabâmmâ, + ñh. ñkyekyereé, *pl. id. garland*. Kî.7,29. [hâhrâ. ahabañ, ... mmuru bí ye ñh., *some medicines are prepared of leaves, others of roots*. — haban-sem, 1. *an agreement decided upon or determined in the bush*, ... 2. *a dispute about land*.  
 habodóm, *gregar.* (going in flocks or companies); *wolf*, cf. pahabûsú, oye no ah., *he spoils the game — by charms*. [taku. hâi hâi (× hâe hâe).  
 \*aha-furum, *better: sareso-afurum, q. v.*  
 haha, *v. fr. hânâhânâ, v.*  
 hâhâ, *v. inf. a-, to speak through the nose*.  
 hâhrâ: asase yi da mo anim h., *the land is large enough for you*.  
 hahyê-hahyê:, ohome h., *he breathes with difficulty, audibly*;  
 abufuw amâ ne home aye h.; kome h., *blast of the breath*. 2Sa.22,16.  
 hâ m, + 1. *to strive, contend*. Ge.26,20. Ex.17,2. [Ps.18,15(16).  
 hâ má, 1. + hye h., *to cast a snare upon*. 1Co.7,35. — í. kâ h., *to decoy or call animals by imitating their cry through the nose*.  
 \*hamahama-ye, *inf. raging*. Jon.1,15.  
 o-hâmâni, *pl. a-fo, captive, prisoner*. Is.24,22.  
 \*ha-mu-bodóm, *wolf*. Is.11,6. cf. habodóm, pataku.  
 \*ha-mu-afurum, ahafurum, *wild ass; better: sareso-afurum*.  
 hà ñ, *v. last words: no longer (× no more) go into it*.  
 hânú, cf. + fê, pefê, ketê, petê; — ohûñ ne ñhina h., *he saw every thing clearly*. Mk.8,25. — hânâhanâ, *v. s. haha, v.*  
 hânkâre, + *rim of a wheel*. 1Kî.7,33.  
 ñhanôá, *the border, edge or verge of ... a plantation*.  
 harâ ñ, 2. + *to glorify*. K. §247. — o-harâñ, + *radiance*.  
 \*harân-ne [ade a ehârân a. s. wode hârân] *ornament, glory; syn. ahyehyede*. Du.11,20. = *Jerusalem*.  
 \*aharawa, = ohurututu. — \*ahare, *inf. rowing*. Mk.6,48.  
 \*hâsidâ, = (anômâ-)kâsidâ, *stork*. Job39,13.  
 \*o-ha-so-panyîñ, *centurion*. Ac.21,32.  
 hata, l.2. soñhômâ (× a-). [fraisins. 1Ch.12,40.  
 \*ñhatae, *something spread out for drying*; bobé-aba ñh., *cake of hate*, + Ju.4,21. wada h., *he is (or was) fast asleep*.  
 haw, l. 6. + *you are yourself the cause of your trouble ... cf. okwadwêfo (× okwadwêro) Red. hehaw*.  
 o-hâw, + *cumbrance*, De.1,12 *oppression*.

- \*o-hawá, *dim. a small trouble, stir &c. Ac. 12, 18.*  
 \*ahayo-de, *an animal hunted or to be hunted. Eze. 13, 21.*  
 ehē-fā, ... *where did he lead him to?* — \*hehaw, *red. v. haw.*  
 o-hemma, + — *a rich woman.*  
 ahem-mañ, ... ( $\times$  Akp.) *Cf. ahēn-kuro, the town of a king.*  
 ahemfi-soafō, *carriers from the king's house. D.As.*  
 \*ahem-motiri [ohene abotiri] *diadem, crown.*  
 \*ahem-mó [ohene obo] *diamond, adamant. Je. 17, 1. Eze. 3, 9.*  
 \*ahem-poma, *sceptre.* — \*o-hempoma-kurafō, *sceptre-holder.*  
 \*ahem-nam, *arm-chair; cf. abūroguā.* [Am. 1, 8.  
 o-hene, l. 4. (osee). l. 6. (Agyakwa).  
 ahene, l. 3. (adiagba, G.) l. 4. (abia), + berede, —  
 ahēn-kwa, l. + *courtier, John 4, 16.* — 2. *a kind of play, s. agorn.*  
 \*ahēn-kyew, *pl. ñ-, crown; cf. ahemmotiri.*  
 ahēnsiá, (As. ayensā) ... *ne hō ye tumm.*  
 \*ahem-sem, *manners, doings, matters, stories of a king; history of kings; majesty. Ps. 15, 3(4).*  
 \*ahem-tade, *royal apparel. Est. 6, 8. 8, 15. Ac. 12, 24.*  
 \*ahem-muan [ohene aduan] *the king's food. Da. 2, 15.*  
 \*ahēn-ñwuma [ohene-adwuma] *kingly office. K. § 235.*  
 hī, l. 5. *my departure is at hand.*  
 ahī, l. 6. *I am tired or weary of it.* — ahī, l. 2. bō birim.  
 hīa, + kā .. hīa mu, *to besiege, invest (a town). Da. 1, 1.*  
 o-hīa, + ne hīa a odi, *his neediness.*  
 \*o-hīa-da, + *time of need; h. bi, if need be, in case of need.*  
 o-hīani-ago, *Damask silk.* — \*ohīa-atoro, *shift, fib. white tie.*  
 \*hiawa, As. = nsaukyiri, awiriwa, mmām', adafae.  
 ahim, l. 3. *to be a lunatic.*  
 hīma, 3. *Ne. 9, 29. - to turn off, cast out. - 6. to reach the age of maturity; - to menstruate (in general).*  
 hīñ, l. 2. + mihīñ ... *ntam', I am in a strait betwixt. Phi. 1, 23.*  
 ñhīnā, 2. + *completeness.... waunyaw me bi, &c. + yeñ banu ñh., both of us; me-nè no ñh.. we two together.*  
 \*ahīñ-asā-ade, *triangle.* — \*hīñhīn, *to be unsteady. Ja. 1, 8.*  
 \*hīñhīni, *red. v., s. hini; h. āno, to shut up. 1 Sa. 6, 10.*  
 \*ahīnta-de, *hidden thing(s).* — \*ahīnta-duañ, *the bread of secrecy. Pr. 9, 17.* — \*ahīnta-sem, *hidden truth, secret, mystery. Lu. 8, 10.*  
 a-hīntawē, + *covert, Ps. 27, 5.* — ah.-mu = a-hīntaw-mu.  
 hīntí-bó, *Is. 8, 14. Je. 6, 21. Ro. 9, 32. 1 Pe. 2, 8.* \*hīnti-de, = h.-dua.  
 hīntí-dúá, + to h., *to offend, i. e. cause to stumble or sin; ye h., to cause offence.* — \*h.-to, *inf. offending, offence(s). Mt. 11, 6. 18, 6f. 26, 33.*  
 hō, wohuro no h., *they hoot him ( $\times$  deride ... with shouts).*  
 hó, l. 2. *his wound is very deep.*  
 e-hō, l. a) + *colour (cf. ani). Nu. 11, 7.* — A. 3. l. 8. + *he has recovered.* — ne hō worow ( $\times$  worow). — 4. p. 182. l. 6. *ne hō afom no, he is anxious, terrified &c.* — l. 10. + *he has a competence.* — 5. + *Ne hō du ne hō, s. du, p. 93.* — B. l. 3. i. e. *you are an unlucky fellow ( $\times$  your ... you)* — l. 5. i. e. *you are not very helpful.* — D. p. 182. last

line: mabêre no hō, *I have had much trouble on account of him* (cf. ne hō afono me, *I am tired of him*);

hoa, l. 4. *his lips are pale and pinched with hunger.*

\*ahoahoa-de, *something to boast of. Ro. 4, 2.*

\*ahoahoa-sem, *prating. Is. 16, 6.*

\*ahō-akyi-pa, *inf. self-denial. K. §33.*

ahō-hā, -bae, *Le. 15, 16f.* — ahōboa, l. 2. *he is flushed with ...*

\*ahō-bēre-ase, *inf. self-humiliation, humility.*

\*ahōbrease-adwene, *humbleness or lowliness of mind. Phil. 2, 3.*

\*ahōbrease-mu, *humbly.*

[*Col. 3, 12*]

\*ahōbrease-ni, *pl. -fo, a humble, lowly person.*

ahō-dañ', *Ac. 15, 3. K. §271. Cf. adwensakra.*

\*ahōdaso-de, *confidence. Pr. 3, 26.*

ahō-de, + *substance, goods. Lu. 8, 3. 15, 12f.*

ahō-dé, e-, *independence, liberty. 1 Pe. 2, 16. K. §1.*

ahōdēñ, + h y e ah., *to strengthen, invigorate.* — \*ah-hye, *inf., invigoration.* — \*ahōden-nodow, *great strength. Ps. 33, 17.*

o-hō-dōmfo, + *one given to pleasure. Is. 47, 8. 1 Co. 6, 9.*

\*ahōdwiriw-de, *astonishment, horror; wonder(s). Je. 42, 18. Ps. 105, 5.*

hodwō, ... + *not diligent at his work.*

hodwōw, ... + *to melt away. Ex. 15, 15. 1 Sa. 14, 16. Ps. 112, 10.*

\*ahōfadi-ñhōma, *bill of emancipation.*

\*e-hō-fām', *outward, -ly; eh. abaññua, the outer court. Eze. 10, 5.*

ahō-fa-mā, *inf. + dedication. K. §33, 295b.*

\*ahō-foe-de, *a thing of beauty or glory. 1 Ch. 22, 5.*

ahō-fōm, + *astonishment, numbed or motionless state. Ezra 9, 3.*

ahofwi, + *wantonness, Ro. 13, 13. (<lavishness).* — b o ah., *to luxuriate &c. ah. abrabo, licentious behaviour; ah. asetra, luxurious liv-*

ahō-guañ, + *oppression.*

[*ing. 2 Re. 2, 7, 13.*]

\*o-hōgharefo, *pl. a-, a swift person, the swift. Am. 2, 14.*

\*ahōhīa-da, *day of adversity.* — o-hōhīafo, *pl. a-, adversary, enemy.*

\*ahōhīahīa-bere, *troubulous times. Da. 9, 25.*

ahō-him, + *terror. Is. 28, 19.*

ahōhoahoa, + *boasting, glorying, 1 Co. 9, 15f. pride &c. arrogance.*

\*o-hōhoahofo, *pl. a-, boaster. 2 Ti. 3, 2.*

[*1 Jo. 2, 16.*]

\*hōhobeas-asetra, *pilgrimage. Ge. 47, 9.* — hōhobeas-tra, *sojourn- ing, temporary residence in a foreign land. 1 Pe. 1, 17.*

ahōhodañ, + *guest-chamber. reception-room.*

ahōhora, + *reproach.* — \*ahōhora-de, *lewdness. Eze. 23, 44.*

o-hōhorani, + *unhonoured, despised, exposed to contemptuous treat-*

\*ahōhora-sem, *reproach. Ps. 74, 10.*

[*ment.*]

\*hōho-trābere, *lodging. Phil. 22.*

\*ahō-hurá, *inf. the act of defiling oneself at a dead person. Eze. 44, 25.*

ahōhyeso, + *modesty. K. §349.*

\*o-hō-kāfo, *companion, neighbour. Iudafo-hō-k., proselyte.*

\*ahō-kata-de, *long shield, buckler. Eze. 23, 24.*

\*ahō-kūm, *inf. uncleanness. Zec. 13, 1. Cf. eñ, buru &c.*

o-hôkwafo, + *bachelor, obaññ-h.; spinster, obaññ-h.*



\*ahōkyere-de, *pride*. *Je. 12, 5.* — ǫhōkyerefo, + *proud, insolent.*

hōm so, + *to oppress*. *Eze. 18, 7.*

ihōma-lū, *inf. learning*. *Ac. 26, 24.*

\*ihōma-hye, *inf. tanning (leather)*. — \*ihōmahyefo, *tanner.*

hōm aū, + *to be proud*; l. 4. *spoke roughly & angrily to them.*

\*ahō-mā-so, *inf. exaltation of one's self, pride*. *Ec. 7, 8.*

home, l. 1. *he has ceased to breathe* (× *breathes no longer*).

o-home, 4. + *quietness*, *Ec. 4, 6.* *I have got well* (× *rest*).

ahome, 1. + *blast*. Cf. ahohow, ahuhuw; ahum.

\*homé-bèá, *place of rest*. — \*home-bere, *time of rest.*

\*hómé-dá, *pl. h.-ma, day of rest, sabbath*. — di h., *to keep the*

\*hómé-dá-dí, *inf. observance of the sabbath*. [day of rest.]

\*ahomee, *resting-place*. *Ru. 3, 1.* — \*ahomegye-da, *F. sabbath.*

\*ahomegye-home, *a sabbath of rest*. *Le. 25, 4.*

\*ahōmekā-tūro, *paradise*, *K. § 208.*

ahome-tew, + *anguish of spirit*. — hye ah., *to disquiet*. *Je. 50, 34.*

ahomete-tra-so, *excessive trouble, despair, desperation*. *K. § 272.*

o-homo, + *shouting in hunting game.*

hōñ, *to (extirpate or) eradicate, pull up by the roots.*

o-hōñ, *marrow, Ak. amemene, brain.*

o-hōñám, 1. + ne h. a omni, *his incorporeity, immateriality*. *K. § 165.*

\*o-hōñám-ade, hōñam-mu-ade, *member(s)*. *Ro. 6, 13. 19. 12, 4. Ja. 3, 5.*

4, 1. o-hōñam-am, + bu h. nteñ, *to judge after the flesh*. *John 8, 15.* —

\*o-h.-ani-hayi-nipa, *outward man*. *2 Co. 4, 16.*

\*hōñam-mu-ba, *inf. incarnation*. — \*ǫ-hōñam-mu-ni, *pl. h.-fo, a carnal person*. — ǫ-hōñan-new, + *love of comfort.*

ǫ-hōñam-nipa, *a servant who is always near his master, body-servant, personal attendant, valet* (× *person . . . people*).

\*hōñhom-ade, -de, -mu-de, (that which is) *spiritual*; *1 Co. 14, 1. 15, 46. Ro. 7, 14.* — h.(-mu)-ni, *a spiritual man*; h.-nipadua, *a spiritual body*, *1 Co. 2, 15. 14, 37. 15, 44.* — h.-ye, *inf. spirituality*. *K. § 165.*

e-hōñi, *pl. -fo, a man from that place.*

o-hōni, + *effigy*. — oh.-luluhuw, *idol*. *Eze. 18, 6.*

ahō-nim, 4. = adwene, *thought*. *Ec. 10, 20.*

ahōni-som, *inf. idolatry.*

houo, l. 4. + *steeped or soaked*. — l. 5. *he made us drink much.*

\*ahōnūfo, *pl. a-, repentant, repenting.*

\*ahó-nyä. — ahōnyäde + *substance*, *Pr. 3, 9.*

ǫ-hō-pefo, + *self-willed, lover of himself*. *2 Ti. 3, 1. Tit. 1, 7.*

ahō-popo, + *quaking, shaking, shuddering.*

[1 Co. 5, 2.]

horah, l. 1. + *be exalted*, *Ps. 12, 7. 13, 2.* — l. 4. + *is puffed up.*

h ǫ re kuw, *to lay in a heap*; h. nsem, *to heap up words*. *Job 16, 4.*

ahoro ... de guare asē. — horonoa, dodoñku, *Ak. donnoñ.*

\*ǫ-hō-seefo, *pl. a-, self-destroyer*. *Job 36, 14.*

\*ahō-sēñ, *issue, flux, running from one's body.*

\*ǫ-hōsēñfo, *one that has an issue*. *Le. 15.*

hotiri, + *to undo, loosen (bands)*. *Is. 58, 6.*

- \*ahōto-ni, *pl.* -fo, a happy, blessed person, saved in heaven.  
ahōtosó, + confidence. — ohōtrāfo, + companion, *Ju. 5, 29.*
- \*ahō-tua, *inf.* [tua nehō] separation, vowed abstinence from certain kinds of food, drink &c. \*
- \*o-hōtualafo, *pl.* a-, = nasirini, a Nazarite.
- hō w, 1. + to wither: abūro no ah. *Ge. 41, 23.*
- \*hō-wō, *inf.* existence; dā h., eternity. *K. 148, 165.*
- \*ahū-wosow, *inf.* shaking, trembling, shuddering. *Eze. 12, 18.*
- \*hō-ye, *inf.* hubbub, bustle, tumult, riot; pomp; confusion; noise;
- \*ahūyeraw-de, wonder(s) &c. *Ps. 105, 27.* [s. hō, hūye.]
- \*ahō-yi, *inf.* [yi nehō] appearing, appearance, manifestation.
- \*ahōyi-da, Kristo ah., Epiphany.
- hū, 1. 1. 3. ye hū, to roar. *Je. 51, 55.*
- hū', + ho, *Is. 55, 1. Zec. 2, 6(10).*
- hū, 1. 4. he perceived (saw) ... p. 193. 1. 1. oñhū akyiri ade, he cannot see afar off. 2 *Pe. 1, 9.* oñhū akyiri, he does not know how it will end. — 5. 1. 3. take care of (< guard) — 6. connection (< commerce with). — 7. 8. + hū amame trā mu, to endure. *He. 12, 7.* — 9. hū mā, + to spare. *Je. 13, 14.*
- hū, to singe (< burn) ... — \*o-hū, *inf.* knowledge. *Pr. 1, 4.*
- ehū, 1. 1. fear has overtaken (< befallen) him. — ye hū, + yi hū.
- hūā, 1. 1. + or pure ... 3. to crave for (food only).
- ahūāhā, + all sorts of plants.
- hūā m, 1. + to take by force; to rescue. *Ac. 23, 10.* — 2. + to flow off.
- o-hūām, 2. krobowu, ... abēfo (roots & bark of a creeper), fwen-tēā ... ye or sra h., to perfume or anoint (< apply p. to) ...
- \*o-hūām-fufu, frankincense.
- \*hūām-afore-muka, altar of incense. — aduhūāmhyew-muka.
- o-hūām-mo, di h., + to fail: to be deceitful: *Is 58, 11. Je. 15, 18, 10, 15.*
- \*ohūammo-ade, deceit. *Is. 30, 10.*
- \*ahūammo-dwuma, work of mockery.
- hūāñ, 1. 1. 1. to drag away. — 4. belongs to hūāñ', Ak. fūāne. — g. so hūāñ, + to abate, *Ge. 8, 3.* h. so, opp. to mu, *K. § 324.* — 7. ohūāñ dwoñku, he halts upon his thigh. *Ge. 32, 31.*
- \*ñhū-anim: me-nè no adi ñh., I have seen him face to face.
- \*ñhū-ase, *inf.* understanding.
- ohūā-sú, + boro h., to brush off the dew in passing-by.
- \*huātu-huātu, s. hutūhutū.
- hū-boa: bō h., to be panic-stricken, discouraged.
- ahūde, 1. + terrible things. *Ps. 106, 22.*
- huhā, numberless (< opedu — opehuhā).
- ahuhude, + vanity. — ahuhu-dwuma, useless work.
- \*ahuhu-honi, idols. — \*ahulu-kasa, speaking evil. *Is. 58, 9.*
- o-huhuni, + a profane person. *He. 12, 16.* — \*ahuhuseñ-kāfo, vain talker. *1 Tit. 1, 10.* — \*ahuhu-som, *inf.* idolatry.
- huhuw, + Oh. me mā me hō dwo me, he refreshes me (fanning & cooling me). 2 *Ti. 1, 16.* — ahuhuw a ehuw kō, a fleeting breath. *Pr. 21, 6.*
- ahum, 1. 3. too (< guu).

\*ihū-mú, *inf. understanding; discernment; nim ih., to be endued with understanding.* 2 Ch. 2, 13.

\*ihūmufo, *a wise, understanding, skilful, expert person.* 1 Ch. 25, 8. ahūnahuro, = wuhū no a, na wuhuro no : ō!

\*hunu-ye, *inf. vanity.* Ep. 4, 17. — ahupō, *boastings.* Ja. 4, 16.

o-hupofo, l. 2. *as if in the kings name without his authority.*

ahupo-sem, *great swelling words.* Jude 16.

hura, 3. h. hō, + *to profane.* Eze. 23, 38f. — ohuri, *horse-fly.*

huroihuroñ, *a. flourishing; ye h., to flourish.* Is. 66, 14.

huru, + h. hye, *to fret against.* Pr. 19, 3.

\*o-huruhuro, *breath, vanity.* Ps. 39, 5-6. — oh. fi or tu señ mu.

\*ahurusi-anigye, *exceeding joy.* Ps. 43, 4. — ahurusi-dwom, *rejoicing, shouting with joy, jubilation.* Ps. 126, 6.

hū-se, l. 2. *moara na mokofaa asem no bae.*

ihū-so, s. ūwso. — hūthūtū, *better: huātūhuātū.*

\*huw, *v. to cut down.* Is. 10, 34. huw .. gu, *to cut off.* Ps. 76, 12(13).

- huw, + *to fan; h. so, to winnow; h. atosem, to speak lies.*

\*o-huw, *inf. breath.* Is. 30, 33. — \*o-huwfo, *fanner, winnower.*

\*ihuwso-apawa, *winnowing fan.*

\*hū-ye, *inf. sound, noise; roar; rumbling; bustle, tumult, stir.*

\*hūyefo, *people making a humming, tumultuous noise, mob.*

hwānyāñ, *v. 1. tr. to raise up; to stir, rouse, disquiet; to urge on.*

\*hwānyāñ, *a. disorderly, irregularly outspread.*

anhwēa-tañ, *large sandbank, shoal.* Ac. 27, 17.

ahweñhema, = afweñhema. — ihwentēa = fwentēa (× o-).

\*ihwī-pempeñfo, *those who pluck the hair, the beard.* Is 50, 6.

hye, 3. + hye mu, *to repay.* Luk. 10, 35. — 8. (× or, - colour). — 9. l. 2. in (× into) an inf. — 11. + *to establish.* Pr. 15, 25 — hye aho-metew, *to trouble, disquiet.* — 16. p. 203, l. 1. hye dotewofo, *or hye abewow; l. 2. + hye dwunayefo, hye abetow.* — 18. hye da: Onyañk. nnuabo a ohye da boe, *the actual or positive divine curse.* K. § 203. — waihye da anware no, *he has not properly married her.* St. § 93. — nea wəahye ato no ho (cf. bo .. to no ho), *his destination.* K. § 178. 180f. — 27. hye nehō so, + *to govern or control oneself.* — 31. prepp. against, *with, for, = on account of: ... he is angry with me, he is sullen on account of me; wokasa hye no, they spoke for (× against) him, i. e. instead of one forbidden to speak, but so that it is as if the one spoke who is forbidden to speak.* — 34. + *heap up riches, Ps 39, 6(7).* hye-hye ademude, *to heap up treasure.* Ja. 5, 3. — 40. hye okasa, *to speak, i. e. to annoy, vex, provoke, anger.* — 41. hye .. mu aduru, *to embalm.* [Ge. 50, 2.

hye, (× 4. *to reach, border*) eha ne (× na) m'akurā hye, = ohye.

hyew, 2. + okom behyew asase no, *famine will consume the land.* Ge. 41, 30. — 6. *to wither,* 1 Pe. 1, 24. — 7. ode mo behyew, *he will cause you to perish in a war.* — 8. hyeē (× ahye). — ohyew, *inf.*

o-hye, 2. + ne dōm a ohye nni hō, *his free grace; opene a ohye nnim, voluntary assent, spontaneous concurrence.* K. § 172. 182.

\*o-hyē-sō, *by constraint.* 1 Pe. 5, 2.

o-hye, + ne hō wə ohye, *he is limited, confined, finite.* K. § 174.

- \*hye-ade, *measure of liquids or grains. 1 Ch. 23, 29.*  
 ahye-anaimu, ñ-, + *reward, recompense, requital; cf. akatua.*  
 hye-baù, h<sub>o</sub> hy. 1. *to set bounds. Ex. 19, 12, 23.* — 2. = h<sub>o</sub> hye.  
 hye-bea, (×<sub>o</sub>-) + *decree. Da. 4, 24.*  
 ahyede, + *statute, ordinance. Ge. 26, 5. Ex. 8, 16, 20.*  
 \*hyedèñ-māfò, *pl. id. comforter. 2 Sa. 10, 3.*  
 \*<sub>o</sub>-hyéégyá, = *gyata. Ho. 5, 14.*  
 hyehye, 3. + hy. pònk<sub>o</sub>, *to saddle a horse. Nu. 22, 21.*  
 hyehye, 2. *to become (caus. to make) known, famous, far-famed, renowned.* — 4. + (de) hy. n'akyì, *to boast of one's past doings.*  
 \*hyehye-bea, *place for inserting, fixing, thrusting through. Ex. 26, ahyehyede, + glory. Eze. 20, 6. [29.*  
 ahyehye, *place on a plantation where loads are packed.*  
 \*ahyehye-kuru, *burning wound. Ps. 38, 7(8).*  
 \*ùhyehyemu tere, *panel. 1 Kì. 7, 28.*  
 \*hye-kwaù, *barrier. Eze. 40, 12.* — \*ahye-umme, *a kind of mouse; [s. akura.*  
 \*ùhye-mu-dua, *axle. 1 Kì. 7, 30.*  
 hyèùù, + *ehàràñ hy., its brightness is excellent. Da. 2, 31.*  
 hyéù'hyéù', *wòabere a'wowa no hõ hy. 2 Ch. 4, 16.*  
 \*hyèù-asafo, *hyèùhorow &c. + navy.*  
 \*ahyèùè, *(place of) entering. Ju. 3, 3.*  
 \*hyèù-daunafò, *steersman; \*hyèù-kwaùkyerèfò, pilot.*  
 \*hyèù-gyinabea, *harbour, haven.*  
 \*hyèù-mu-ni, *pl.-fo, shipman, sailor, mariner.*  
 ìhyenòá, + *utmost border. Nu. 22, 36.*  
 hyereba-hyereba, *adv. hotly. Ge. 31, 36.*  
 hyerehyere, 3. *wahyia me ñhyia hy. bi.*  
 \*hyerehyere-fām', *South. Ec. 1, 6. Eze. 20, 46. cf. kesè-fām', nifá.*  
 hyerèh, ùño kakra gu gya so a, *na ahy.*  
 \*<sub>o</sub>-hyerèùfò, *lucifer; nsoroma hy., bright star, morning-star. Is. 14, 12.*  
 hyeremme *pl. stars? precious things? Zec. 11, 6.*  
 ìhyesode, + *passions.* — \*ùhyesofò, *oppressor; ruler, despot.*  
 hyew, a. 2. + *ne hõ yè no hyew, he is warm. Ec. 4, 11.*  
 \*ahyewè, *place of burning. Je. 7, 31.*  
 hyia, 4. + *to be contrary to: mframa hyia yèù, Mt. 14, 24. — to bear up against: hyèù no tumi hyia mframa Ac. 27, 4, 15. — 11. in connection with a preceding verb: to surround, encompass, pass around, go round. adv. & prep. round about. 1 Ch. 22, 18. f'wè wo hõ hyia, took round about. Is. 60, 4. Je. 50, 14 f. — 12. ohyiaa no otoo, no, he married her (and found her) a virgin. St. §94.*  
 ñhyia, + *convocation (Ex. 12, 16. Le. 23, 1); session, = ñhyiam'.*  
 hyira, 6. c) *to devote &c. — 7. b) l. 5. curse (×course).*  
 ahyirade, + *a devoted or dedicated thing. Le. 27, 28. Eze. 44, 29.*

## K.

ka, v. 6. aka dökono, *there is not any bread here; + ènká hõ bi, nothing is wanting, it is perfect, complete. K. §267. — 7. eka n'ano, he has it at his tongue's end.*

ka, v. nemneyec a eka a. s. otá yè, *his ordinary activity.*

kā, *v.* 1,1. kā akoko to, to feel a hen whether it will soon lay an egg. — 4. to fall upon, 1Sa. 22,18. 1Ki. 2,29. — 7. 1. nehō kā muēā abieñ yì, he has this twofold position. K. § 180. — 8, 1. to touch i. e. affect one's feeling, make an impression on: omā m'amanne kā no, he sympathizes with me. He. 10,34. — 13,1. kā abe gya, to warm a palm-tree (felled to obtain palm-wine) with fire for the first time. — 22 d) kā hō, cf. bō hō; Mt. 25,17, 20. — 31. kā ñkwañ, to take out (> deal or serve out) soup and throw it back repeatedly while it is boiling on the fire. — 34. + kā. kō, to lead. 1Co. 12,2. 35. + kā aniwu, to cause shame. Pr. 17,2. — 40,1. kā..gu, to knock or put down; to defeat; to disappoint. Pr. 10,3. — 40,2. kā..hia, to narrow in, limit, confine, restrain, restrict, stint, check. K. § 144. Cf. 49,1. — 42. + kā..ti pira, s. pira. — 43. + kā woñ ani fōmfām, close their eyes by plastering over. Is. 6,10. 29,9. — 48. kā..hye, + to oppress, distress, afflict, vex. — 49. kā..hye mu, + to beset, Ps. 139,5. — 49,1. kā..hia mu, to besiege, invest (a town). Da. 1,1. 49,2. kā..to mpa so, to cause (one) to keep one's bed. Ex. 21,18. — 50. + wakā n'asō nē ñekōma ato mu, he has shut his ears and heart. — 50,1. kā..ani pam, to close or shut the eyes. Ge. 46,4. — 50,2. kā bo-bom', to smite one against another (of trembling knees). Da. 5,6.

kā, *v.* (p. 213) l. 5. ñen asem na mokā, what are you talking about? — + kā ñi m'akyi, say after me.

o-kā, *v.* pl. a-, + furrow. Ps. 129,3.

o-kā, *inf.* concord. 2 Co. 6,15. — o-kā, *inf.* confession. 1Ti. 6,12 f.

ñkā, 3. ade a ñhōnam te ñkā, a thing perceptible through the añkā, l. 5. made impossible (> excluded). [senses. K. § 322.

kā-beá, + enni k., it is unspeakable, indescribable. Ro. 8,26.

\*kaberē-kyere, *inf.* enchantment. Is. 47,9,12. [K. § 305.

ñkābom', + totality; nenneye ñh. ñk., his activity or operations in general; usa ñk., folding, joining or clasping of hands.

akabu, = abosommo, giving oneself up to a patron spirit.

ñkác, + memorial. — \*ñkae-ade, -de, memorial. Ex. 12,14. 13,9.

\*ñkae-bo, monument(-al stone), pillar. 2Ki. 23,17. [Le. 2,2.

\*ñkae-ntamabamma, frontlet. Ex. 13,16. — kafirimá, pr. 3114.

\*kafo, one that remains. Je. 44,14.

o-kāfo, I. Ex. 3,7. 5,6. Job. 39,7. Is. 60,17. ok. poma, goad. Ac. 9,5.

\*o-kāfo, III. pl. a-, speaker, preacher, herald. 2Ti. 1,11.

kaguam, paying a part of a debt.

káhiri, pl. a-, (> ñ-) l. 7. ... broken off all intercourse.

\*ñkā-hyem', *inf.* [kā hye mu] siege. Eze. 4,7.

\*akakaben-señ, violence. Je. 20,8.

kakate, + wabebome k.

\*kakatefo, an unruly, unmanageable beast or person. Job 39,5.

kakrasaw. — \*o-kā-kyerefo, messenger, informant.

ñkā-akyiri, kā-, to ruin one utterly. — kāmá [Eng. common].

kā me, l. 7. + okamee woñ ne were kyekye, he refused to be comforted. Ge. 37,35. — l. 10. by almost, nearly, after a negative *v.* by scarcely: l. 11. we can almost hear ..., yeñkame ate, we can scarcely hear it. — \*akamekame-señ, controversy. Eze. 44,24.

ñkā-ññuaw, l. 3. exclusive of. — ka ñ.. kyerew, to register. Lu. 2,1.

- ńkañē, + register; enni ñk., in abundance. 1Ch. 22, 4.  
 \*kañfo, the former, first. Mt. 20, 10. forefathers. Ps. 79, 8.  
 \*o-kañfo, pl. a-, he that counts. Je. 33, 13.  
 O-kanní, l. 6. Ntafo (×Nñoñkofo). — akañkā, akeñkā.  
 o-kañkañ', pl. a-. — okañkrantañ, a lean tall man.  
 ñkañkyé, prayer, invocation. Ps. 119, 108.  
 kántañkányi, l. 2. Ntafo. — káráwá, l. 2. aboa.  
 k a r i kōma, to ponder the heart. Pr. 24, 12. — \*o-karifo, weigher.  
 \*kasā, a kind of carpet, used only by the king of Asante, said to come from Marewa.  
 \*ańkasa, Gr. § 59. self. Ak. ara; cf. m'ankasa, woankasa, nańkasa (meara, woara, ońoara), I myself &c. mańkasa meñañ, my own house; oheñe ańkasa, the king himself.  
 akasaguā, l. 6. + he scolds or chides him openly without mentioning his name.  
 o-kasamāfo, + interpreter, intercessor. Is. 43, 27.  
 \*kasa-ĩmmāra, grammar. D. As.  
 o-kasasie, + appointed sign. Ju. 20, 38. 2Co. 6, 15.  
 \*o-kasa-sũa-ti, faculty or talent for languages; owo ok.  
 \*kasa-twāree [twa kasa] ođansefo di nsew a, na k. neñ.  
 \*kasee-bofo, bearer of tidings. 2Sa. 18, 20.  
 \*kásidā [Heb.] stork. — o-kasie, akekaboa bi; cf. odompo.  
 kata, 1. + k. āno, to muzzle. De. 25, 4. — k. anañ hō = gya nañ. 1Sa. 24, 4. — 7. ok. n'ano so, he indemnifies her (a dismissed wife) St. § 95. — \*ńkata-anim, veil. — \*ńkata-ano, a hanging for a door katabañ. hard; syn. dennen (×large). [(of a tent). Ex. 26, 36.  
 ńkata-hó, + raiment, Ec. 21, 10. greaves, 1Sa. 17, 6.  
 \*akatakram', onipa a. s. aboa ahañmu pa ara ho.  
 ńkata-só, 1. + anim ñk., veil. — 2. + awning. — 3. + excuse for. kate, + ok. n'anim kyere..., he has a form of.. 2 Ti. 3, 5.  
 ńká-té, 1. + ade a ętra oħonam ñk. so, an immaterial thing, being above the appreciation of the senses. — 2. report, rumour.  
 kätirikatiri, pere k. to pant. Ps. 38, 10(11).  
 \*katirikatirifo, hoñhom mu k., one that is hasty of spirit. Pr. 15, 29.  
 \*o-katuafó, rewarder. He. 11, 6. — akatutu, postponement or &c. k a w, + to leaven. 1Co. 5, 6. — káwú, [Marewa: káwua].  
 kekā, + untameable, irrepresible. Ja. 3, 8.  
 akekaduru, + ginger. — o-kekāfo + fierce, 2 Ti. 3, 3.  
 \*kekaremāfo: atoro k., forger of lies. Job 13, 4.  
 kekate, better: kakate. — okekrebésí, a kind of tree.  
 \*akeñkā, -kawa, = akañkā. s. ańkā.  
 \*kerefua, a piece of board fixed in the corner of the walls of a room, to place things on; cf. kyerebiā-so, kyereso.  
 kese, + majestic; ... kakrasaw. — kesēm', cf. nifā, 4.  
 ńkesewa, a shrub; its fruit. — \*kese-ye, inf. greatness, majesty.  
 kesrēkesrē. — ketē, + boadekana. — \*aketefo, a kind of bird.  
 ńketeńkété, + wõñ hō ñk. kitaa wõñ, they stood in dread of them.  
 kirididi, bo-, to make an onset. Ac. 14, 5.  
 \*kísākísā, red. v., to ponder, consider, reflect upon. K. § 310.  
 kitadeñ = apésow. — akitereku, pl. id.

kitikiti, otu ba no so k., *he rushes or hurls himself against him like a whirlwind. Da. 11, 40. — p. 232. l. 3. vigorously (< vehemently).*

\*kitikiti-ye, *inf. tumult; rage. 1 Sa. 11, 19. Job 39, 24. Am. 3, 9.*

k̄o, 7. e) woadi mfe du de rek̄o, *they are ten years old and upward. Nu. 4, 3. — 10. + k̄oso boro so, to abound more and more. Phi. 1, 9. — 17. k̄o (obā, oyere) h̄o, to go in unto. Ge. 6, 4.*

ek̄o, ek̄ōo, *buffalo. — ok̄o, + oryx.*

k̄ōa, 3. mu, + *to be closely connected with, accompany. He. 6, 9. — ek̄ōak̄ōae, ek̄ōak̄ōa mu, it is fitly framed together. Ep. 2, 21. 4, 16. — ñk̄ōá, + the highest branch; cf. nt̄ent̄en̄ōa. Eze. 17, 3 f.*

\*ñkoa-bań, *form of a servant. K. § 235. — \*akoa-som, inf. serving as a slave. — \*ñkoa-t̄uń, inf. selling as a slave or bondman. Le. 25, 42. 46. — \*akoa-ye, ñ-, bondage, servitude, slavery.*

\*k̄obere-d̄wum̄fo, *coppersmith. — \*kobi, s. nsā.*

\*o-k̄o da, *day of battle. — \*ak̄ode-kurafo, armour-bearer.*

kodiawuwa. — o-k̄odóm, Ky. = koródóm.

kódōso. — ñkoekoe, *a beetle.*

(k̄ofahyeew, k̄ofirimā, < better: akufahyeew, kafirima.)

kófi, 2. *furrow. Job 31, 38. — kofw̄eàb̄á, better: kwafw̄.*

\*kofw̄e-kofw̄e, *the sound of cutting something as by sawing. k̄ogyáń, + Turkey red. [pr. 2143.]*

\*o-k̄o-l̄uńu: w̄ok̄oo ok., *they went in their simplicity. 2 Sa. 15, 11.*

K̄okó [G.] & Dedé: *fig. used to show the relationship between o-koka (< e-) hill. — akoko: nt̄wiwa. [Akuapem & Akem.*

kókóá, *pl. ñ-, a gold weight = 4 s. 2 d. — akok̄obane, = dabań. kokobe, leprosy.*

\*o-kokobirifo, *violent man. Ps. 140, 1(2); pl. a-. strong ones, stout-hearted. Ps. 59, 3(4). Is. 46, 12. — \*akokobirise-m-di, inf. acts of violence. Is. 59, 6. — \*akokodurufo, stout-hearted. Ps. 76, 5(6).*

kókodw̄é, l. 2. *mmofra tu ase (< tia so).*

ñkoko-ñhw̄i, *hair on the breast of a man.*

akokonimpā, *a large cock. — akoko-aniwa.*

kókóra, (< or — bayere) — k̄okoram (< kwak.)

kok̄orow, *the inner part of roasted yam, put into the fire again o-koko-só-ní, pl. -fo. [to be roasted.]*

\*akoko-tade, *a garment covering the breast and back. Ex. 28, 4.*

k̄okoté, *wild hog; by-name: ounn̄ow-nà-ódi. — k̄okote, = awi.*

k̄okotékó. — k̄okowa, *s. kókwa. — kokoyérèd. = kromporo.*

akok̄urokosem, *di-, to magnify oneself, to act proudly; k̄ā-, to speak haughtily. Je. 48, 26. Ps. 35, 26. 73, 8. d̄w̄eń ak., to be highminded.*

kokwak, 4. *to be exercised or disciplined in; Phi. 4, 12. He. 5, 14. sareso ak. no, she is used to the wilderness. Je. 2, 24. — 5. to become fat,*

k̄om, + *to prophesy. 1 Ki. 18, 29.*

[fleshy, strong. Job 39, 4.]

k̄ōm, + *to turn aside. Ex. 23, 2. — n'ani k̄ōm, s. k̄ūm 12 c).*

k̄ōmm, l. 8. *atramat. — 4. genuinely, sincerely. Phi. 2, 20.*

k̄ōmá, 2 d) k. bone, a bad i. e. heavy heart, *Pr. 25, 20. — e) nek. tu, he despairs, Ec. 2, 20. s. tu 18 c). — \*k̄ōma-koro, one mind, Ro. 15, 6. cf. adw̄eńkoro, nokoro. — \*k̄ōmam'-pirim, inf. hardening or hardness of heart. Ro. 11, 25. — k̄ōma-mu-tew. — \*k̄ōma-pirim, \*k̄ōma-*

señe, *obduracy, induration of heart*. K. § 285. — \*akōma-to-yam', *rejoicing of heart*. Je. 15, 16. cf. abotoyam'. — \*akōma-tu-de, *terror*. [Le. 26, 16.]

\*ñkōmmānā, *mine, gold-mine*. — \*okom-mere, *famine*.

akomfo, wə ak., *to commit suicide by hanging oneself; syn. señ..*  
Akómfođe, s. under asafo. [mene.]

\*akomfo-sēm, *magic arts*, Ac. 8, 11, 9. cf. asumansem.

\*kōmpase [Eng.] *compass*. Is. 44, 13. — akompiwēre.

ñkompow [ekōñ, pow]. — \*ñkom-to. = ñkó-tó, *slumber*.

\*kōmm-ye, *inf. silence*. Ps. 115, 17.

kōñ, *the noise of a bottle or pot full of liquor set up*.

e-kōñ: nek. aseñ, + *he is stiff-necked*; oseñ ne k., *he hardens his neck*. Pr. 29, 1. — kōñ-akyi: wokura yeñ k. kãyeñ kō, *by our necks are we driven*. La. 5, 5.

kōnā, + *bead-row*, Ca. 1, 10. — \*kōñ-dua, *yoke*. Scr.

akō-nè-aba, de.. di ak., *to drive and toss*. Ja. 1, 6.

\*ñkōnīm-bo, *reward or price of victory*. Col. 2, 18.

ñkōnīm-di, *victory*. — kōniabō, *better*: kwaniabō.

kōñ kó, fr. G. kō, mikō, = wofa a, mefa, = wonom bi, me nso  
[menom bi.]

kōñkōñ, + ok. ne nañkroma nè ne nsa so, *he couches or covers on his knees and hands*. Da. 11, 10.

ñkōñkōñ, *dry cough* (× *asthma*).

ñkōñkōnéne, l. 2. *to too much sitting .. eye wo nañ hō ñkōkō-ñkōkō, na woda hō a, eye wo akyi nso sã.*

o-kōñkōnsani, pl. ñ-fo, + *treacherous*. — o-Kōñkorimi, pl. -fó.

kōñkrōñ, *waist-cloth*; *syn. amōase*. — kōñkrōmā, (+ o-)

\*akommo-ñhyeso, *passion: desire, lustfulness*. Ps. 78, 29. Col. 3, 5.

\*akommo-duañ, *savoury meat, favourite dish, dainty food*.

kōsèpre. — ñkonsiaw, ... osum n'atiko.

akōnsontew, *the Calabar bean*. — akuwaonsuro.

\*akontáhyede, *number*. Re. 15, 2. — \*akontā-kyerewē, *figure*.

\*akonta-ntoano, *number, sum*. Re. 13, 17. [numeral.]

ñkōntēñ, obō ñk. — ñkontimmā, cf. asabā.

kōntíwa, (× *for calabashes and*). — okontomponi, pl. ñ-fo.

kōntōñ, + *to be perverse*. — de.. kōntōñ, *to lead about*. Ex. 13, 18.

kōntōñkyé, 2. + *perverse*. — \*o-kōntōñkyeni, -fo, pl. a-, *a perverse, froward, unjust person*. — akōntōñkyé-sēm, + *perverse things, perverseness, wrong-doing*. — k. āno, *a perverse mouth*. Pr. 8, 13.

o-kōntoro. — o-kōntóuō. — akōntoro. Je. 20, 6. 27, 10. 14 ff.

kōntromfī, l. 2. obi-adeç-wə-no, [G. adu] ... asesábo.

kōñnuasofo, pl. ñ-. — ñkonnyābí (× ñkōnyobi).

korā, pl. ñ-. — nsānia-k., *scale, dish of a balance*. Eze. 5, 1.

ñkōrā, pl. id. — korábèñ, + *treasury*, Ps. 135, 7. cf. adekorabea.

\*akora-bō, *inf. old age*. — \*akorade-daiñ, *store-house*. Is. 39, 2.

\*akorae, *place to hide or keep things; cellar, store-house, treasury*.

akora-sã [nsā a wōkora] *store of wine*. 1Ch. 27, 27.

o-korefá (× *bird?*) — kōródóm, Ky. okōdóm.



- kōrōkūma, osram atwa k., *the moon is full*. k-twa, *inf.* Ps. 81,3.  
 akōrōmá, mrañ:mpeteakwa. ñkorōñ-huane, *snorting*. Job 39,20.  
 o-koropatu, *an owl*. — kōrōpé, + *stud.* Ca. 1,11 — kōrów, ×2.×1.3.  
 kōrōwbéi, + *with which charms and amulets are dyed*.
- \*ñko-so, *inf. progress; furtherance; success, prosperity; edification*;  
 - mā ñk., *to cause to prosper, to edify*; - nyā ñk., *to prosper, be  
 edified, receive edifying*; k ā ñk., *to speak to edification*. 1Co. 8, 1.10.  
 \*akō-tade, *war dress*; aboñ ak., *coat of mail*. 1Sa. 17,5. [14,3f.  
 \*koṭe-wui, *obsc. an impotent man*. — kotobañkye, × a kind of.  
 kotodwé (with full o). — \*ñkotófo, *one that sleeps*. Pr. 10,5.  
 koṭokō-sabire, = *kamesekwakye, a kind of bird*.  
 \*kotoku-atade [kotoku 4] *cloak*. 2Ti. 4, 13.  
 kótòkú-sáabòbè, ... *climber* (×tree ... bird).  
 kotokúròdú, *pl. id. cf. agyennare*, — kotòromùá, (s. kut...).
- \*kòtu [Eng.] *coat*; s. atade. — okotwēbēfēfo, *mischievous person*.  
 kra, 3. + *to send on an errand*. — krā, 1.2. + *to divine* (Ge. 41,5).  
 \*o-kra-de, *that which pertains to the soul* (the animal or natural  
 mind and affections), *that which is animal, natural*. 1Co. 15,46.  
 krádowa. — \*okra-fwēfo, *pl. a-, curate, pastor, minister*.  
 o-krāmāñ, 1.2 + epe, opéñ, kwapéñ, eperēbegyebi, ahūnahuro.  
 krāmo-seni, *soothsaying*. St. §126. — krāmpōñ, s. kromporo.  
 \*o-kra-mu-ñi, *pl. -fo, an animal, sensual, natural man*, 1Co. 2, 14.  
 \*o-kra-nipadua, *an animal or natural body*. 1Co. 15,44.  
 ñkra-ñhōma, *a woollen stuff &c.* Re. 17,4. 18,12.  
 \*kromporo, D. As. krāmpōñ. — kroñ, *inf. height*. Ge. 6,15. Ep. 3,18.  
 krōññ, + *unmixed; sincere, artless, harmless*. Mt. 10,16. Ro. 16,19.  
 kōma kr., krōññ-ye, *inf. singleness of heart, simplicity*. 2Co. 11,3. Ep. 6,5.  
 — \*krōñkrōñ, n. 2. ne k. so (×enye & *it was not done*), *sincerely*.  
 — \*krōñkrōñ-bea, *krōñkrōñmu-ho, holy place, sanctuary*.  
 \*krōñkrōñkrōñ-bea, *krōñkrōñmu-kroñkrōñ, the holy of holies*;  
 s. mpiakyiri. 2Ch. 3,8. He. 9 3. — \*krōñkrōñ-di, *inf. homeda k., holy  
 observance, sanctification of the sabbath-day*. K. §64. — \*akroñ-  
 kroñ-ne, *a holy part*, Eze. 45, 1. *holy things: eye ak. mu adekroñkrōñ,  
 it is most holy*. Ex. 28,38 &c. — kroñkrōñ-ye, 3. *simplicity*. 2Co. 1, 12.  
 \*akróñ-ne [kroñno ade] *a stolen thing*. Ex. 22,4. — akromoi.  
 krūfo, *pl. (×a-)* — eku: wo anim ye tañ (kusū) se ku anim!  
 \*kua-de, *sowing-seed*. Le. 11,37. — Akuapém, Kyiriamim (×Ky-e-  
 \*kubesā, *a strong drink obtained from the fan-palm*. [renim].  
 kúdò [G.] ñua a wosom' tñwè de kyere hyeñ a.s. korow kwañ no.  
 \*akufahyeew, Akw. = mpoñrim. — ñkufē, .. wokuru (wokura).  
 kùhā, + *bushy*. Ca. 5, 11. — kofwēkofwē (not kufwēkufwē).  
 kúku, 1) l. 4. kutuwa, l. 5. × sikakuku, 2) l. 4. × ayawá.  
 o-kúkubàñ, *a kind of squirrel*; cf. amoakua; s. ntomme-nt.  
 kukuw, ne bogyese ak, *his beard is clipped*; akyi ak., (the cloth)  
*is bare on the backside*. Le. 13,55. — kukuwa, + *censer*. Nu. 16,6.  
 \*o-ku-kyekyefo, *pl. a- [nea okyekyere kuru] healer; surgeon*.  
 k ù m, 6. + wak. n'anim, *he is sullen, vexed, moody*. 1Ki. 21,4. -  
 12. c) n'ani kōm (×kum), *his eyes (eyelids) bend, are dull &c.*  
 \*ñkūmāfo, *the husband's or wife's sisters (relations)*.

\*o-kũmfõ, *pl. a-*, killer, slayer, destroyer.

\*akũmĩ, *place of killing, slaughtering-place. Is. 14, 21. Je. 11, 19.*

\*kumpraka, a kind of rum or brandy (stops the nose); *s. nsã.*

kũnã, + *ko*trã kunam', remain a widow. *Ge. 38, 11.*

kũnãbã, l. 3. + *he marries her as his brother's widow. Ge. 38, 8.*

\*akũn-ne [okũm ade] a thing worthy of death, cause of death.

kũnĩnĩ, + *principal*; .. *opp. mfetewa-mfetewa.*

\*o-kuĩ-kese (okum wõn k. *he slew them with*) a great slaughter.

kuĩkum, *red. v. kũm.* — kunsũnkũnsũĩ ( $\times$  m).

o-kuntumpã, *pl. ñ-*, *Is. 13, 22.* — kũntũĩ, 1. + *to pervert. Ex. 23, 8.*

\*o-kũntũ-tãm, *woollen garment.*

kura, 1. + *k. mu, to hold, keep, keep up, maintain, sustain, support; to continue.* — 3. l. 2. + *to be absolute, self-existent*; hoĩhom a okura nehõ, *an absolute spirit. K. §174.* — 4. nekra kura nensam' na okõfa n'aduaĩ aba, *he brings in his bread at the risk of his life.*

akurantõ. — kuremyeĩ, + *sincere.* — \*k-yẽ, *inf. sincerity.*

ĩkũro-bõ, *accusation.* — \*ĩkũrobofõ, *accuser. Jo. 8, 10. Ac. 25, 16.*

\*ĩkũrofo-kuw, *pl. ñk.-akuwakuw. multitude.*

\*kũrokũrowa, *Job 7, 6. = akorokorowa.*

\*kũrom'hofo, *people of the (or that) city. Lu. 7, 12.*

kũronĩ, + *one home-born. Ex. 12, 49.*

kurududu, \*k-yẽ, a great crashing noise. *Job 36, 29. 2 Pe. 3, 10.*

kurukyerew, + *to engrave. Eze. 4, 1. Zec. 3, 9. to pourtray. Eze. 23, 14.*

\*ĩkurukyerewẽ, *carved work; engraving. 1 Ki. 6, 35. Zec. 3, 9.*

\*o-kurukyerewfõ, *pl. a-*, (*sacred*) scribe. *Da. 2, 2.*

kusũ, *pl. akusukusũ, Eze. 6, 13.* — kusukũkũ, *Ge. 2, 6. Ac. 13, 11.*

kusukusu, n'ani ye k., *his eyes are dim. Ge. 27, 1.*

kusũm, k.-ara-ne-kurum. — \*kusum-di, *inf. deceptiveness, trickery, sleight, versatile artifice. Ep. 4, 14.*

\*kusũ-yẽ, *inf. dimness, gloom.*

kutũroku, = aketewa. — kuturukũ, bõ -, *to buffet. 1 Pe. 2, 20.*

kotõromũã ( $\times$  kuturamõã), *cf. kutruku, usãkotõ, tũwẽ.*

akututu, *cf. kokoram.* — \*kutuwã, a small pot; asẽã, nsemma.

kuw, 2. + okuw n'ase, *he cuts him off. Is. 48, 9. [Je. 48, 37.]*

kuw so, kukuw so, *to clip (the beard); eso ak., it is clipped.*

akuwa, *pl. ñkuwa-ñkuwa.* — \*akuwaõnsuro, a kind of fowl.

kwã, *pl. a-*, 4. *Ro. 12, 4f. 1Co. 6, 15. 12, 12ff.* — \*ĩkwã-bere, *lifetime.*

kwã-beteĩ, a high palm-tree in the forest.

kwã-bõ, G. = oboabõ, nea wõabõ e. s. wõahye da abõ.

akwadã,  $\times$  2 &c. — kwaduamponkyerefõ, a beast living on high trees.

kwadu-bakua, the stalk of a banana-tree. [high trees.]

akwadwõro ( $\times$  o & é). — \*kwãe-fwẽfõ, *keeper of the forest.*

\*kwãfwẽabã, better than kofw. *q. v. - cf. okwanihumani.*

akwagyansã, a kind of wild dog.

\*ĩkwã-gye, *inf. salvation.* — \*ĩkwãgye-sem, *saving truths.*

ĩkwãgye-ñhyehye, - kwãĩ, *way or order of salvation. K. §266.*

o-kwãhá ( $\times$  okõha) = osẽmũ.

akwãhõsãĩ-mu, *safe and sound. Lu. 15, 27.*

- (kwakoram  $\times$ , s. kok.) — kwā'kwā'dābí, G.  
 ñkwammanōa, *side(s)*. — kwāme-tābi, + *or* apetebi.  
 akwámfó, used only in the *pl.*, *rowers, canoe-men*.  
 o-kwámfó ( $\times$  a-) — akwammo, *the cleaning of a road*.  
 akwammoé, *a well-cleared road*.  
 o-kwañ. 1. l. 3. mpotam'. — 2. okwañ da mu, *or* emu da okwañ, *it is hellope*. Ex. 27, 8. Je. 52, 21. — *Phr.* nam kwañ, *to be on a journey*.  
 akwañfānu, akwañfó, okwañfó, &c. s. akwamf. &c.  
 o-kwañfwe: (Kristo) kw.-bere, *Advent-season*; kw. mu kwasida, *Sunday in Advent*.  
 \*kwa-ni-abo, s. p. 244. koniabo, *a one-eyed man*.  
 o-kwañ-kyere, a-, *guidance*. Job 37, 12.  
 o-kwañ-mā, + ompeneno k., *he will not let him go*. Ec. 13, 15.  
 akwañmusem, ... *from the road*; *rumour*: = akwañsosem.  
 \*o-kwañ-prekō: wokogya no nekw. a oreko yi, *they follow him on his way to his last home, attend his funeral*.  
 \*akwañso-duañ, *provision for the way*. Ge. 42, 25.  
 ñkwān-ta, II. usually: ta. — akwanteá, Ky. — akwantweá.  
 akwantemmerefua, nemonewa nè ne yam' kō, n'akyi tumm.  
 akwantemfó-asafó, *syn.* akwantu-kuw. Is. 21, 13.  
 \*o-kwān-tó, *inf. release*. De. 15. — okwān-trēñē, *a straight path*.  
 \*akwantu-kuw, *caravan*. Ge. 37, 25.  
 akwantwea, *a kind of squirrel* — apetebi.  
 o-kwapae, *pl. n.*, dañ ñk., *to dote*. Je. 50, 36.  
 ñkwapae-sem, + *brutishness*. Is. 19, 11.  
 \*kwāsafode-ye, *inf. community of goods*. K. § 112.  
 \*ñkwāsea-so, *foolishly*. Ge. 31, 28. — \*okwāsea-ye, *inf. folly*.  
 \*ñkwā-siānka-fó, *restorer of life*. Ru. 4, 15.  
 \*kwāsiare-bo, *inf. kw. mu, contemptuously*. Ps. 31, 18 (19).  
 kwaterekwa, *a bare, naked*. — *n. bareness, nakedness*. Eze. 15, 7.  
 o-kwāti-kwañ, *pl. a-*. — \*akwā-ye, *inf. membership*. K. § 312.  
 \*kyañfórobí, *a young shark*. [G. tšaflobí; s. twáf. p. 523.]  
 kyē ade, *to prolong one's days: to prosper*. De. 4, 40. Eze. 17, 10.  
 kyēa, *v. + okyēa n'anom. he is perverse in his lips*. Pr. 19, 1.  
 kyēa, *n. perverseness*. Pr. 15, 4. — (ñkyēa, *pr. 2853. neg. v. kyēa*.)  
 \*kyēawkyēaw, *the most common sandals: s. mpaboá*.  
 \*akyēde-pefo, *one who loves gifts (bribes)*. Pr. 29, 4.  
 kyē-ēdwo, + *umpire*. Job 9, 33. — kyē-fā, + *lot, inheritance*.  
 \*ñkyēe-so, *inf. sparing, indulgence, forbearance, mercy, pity*.  
 kyekye, *v. 7. ky. . . hō, intr. to be bound to*. 1 Co. 7, 27. [size.  
 o-kyēkyē, *a kind of iguana, between mampam & deñkyem in akyēkyēa, a fruit like a melon*. [He. 11, 10.  
 \*o-kyēkyēfó, *pl. a-, binder of sheaves*, Ps. 129, 7. *builder of a town*.  
 \*ñkyēkyē(re)-mú, *band for girding, girdle, belt*. Ex. 28, 8, 27.  
 ñkyékyere, Ak. *a thick low bush with thorns (in general)*.  
 ñkyékyere, Akp. *a kind of grass or weeds, rush*. Job 9, 26. Is. 35, 7.  
 kyekyere, 3. *to be wrapped about*. Jon. 2, 5. ky... hō, *to be knit with*, 1 Sa. 18, 1. kã... ky. hō, *to knit or tie to*, K. § 282. — 4. *intr. to congeal*. Ex. 15, 8. — 5. *tr. to charge, convict*. Ro. 3, 9.

- akyekyeré, *cf.* awuru, apowuru. — ñkyekyeree, *s.* ñkyeree.  
 \*ñkyekyere-anim, *bandage, plaster on a wound.* Je. 46, 11.  
 kyekyerehú, ... prepared of roasted flour of maize.  
 \*akyekye-tiri, *a garland about the head.* = abotiri. Pr. 4, 9.  
 Akyemfo, *pr. u.* — \*o-kyem-kurafó, *shield-bearer, armed man, one who handles a shield.* Pr. 6, 11. Je. 46, 9.  
 \*ñkyemú-abiesā mu biakō, *the third part, one third &c.*  
 \*ñkyemu-du mu biakō, *the tenth part, one tenth.* Eze. 45, 13.  
 o-kyemwa, *pl. a-, + buckler.* Ca. 4, 4. Je. 46, 3.  
 ñkyene-ñkyene, *nsu ñky., salt water.* Ja. 3, 12.  
 \*ñkyeñ-habañ, *a saline plant, orach, Atriplex halimus.* Job 30, 4.  
 kyeñkyeñ-be-mū, *the whole cluster of palm-nuts.*  
 kyēñkyēntakyi-kūrow, *town of obstinate people.*  
 \*ñkyeñ-so, *inf. [kyeñ] excellence, preference, preeminence, superiority, inf. s. kyéw-pá. [periority; prerogative. K. § 113. 118. kyépe = pídua, the root of the tail of an animal. kyere, 1. + ahōpopo kyere no, trembling takes hold on him. Ex. 15, 14. cf. ñketeñkété. — 5. ky. mu, + to embroider. Eze. 27, 7. kyere, 1. yi.. ky., + to profess, pretend; cf. 9. — 9. to profess. 1 Ti. 6, 21. — 10. Phr. enyé obi na okyere, it is a matter of course. \*o-kyere, inf. binding, bonds. Ac. 20, 23. 23. 29. kyeree(×e), batten. — ñkyeree, 4. a weaver's spool; cf. dodowa. \*kyere-abodō, -pāñō, F. *shew-bread.* Mt. 12, 4. ñkyere-ase, + *discernment.* Lu. 12, 46. [prumo. \*kyerebeññ-ye-bo or -hama, *plummet.* Am. 7, 7. Zec. 4, 10. cf. akyérékye, a small kind of squirrel; cf. opurow. ñkyeremú, + *embroidered work.* Eze. 27, 16. \*ñkyeresó, *throng, crowd, press, multitude.* Lu. 8, 19. kyerew, ky... diñ, *to register.* Lu. 2, 3. \*o-kyerew, *inf. 1. writing, written document; title; John 19, 20. — 2. Scripture. — kyerew-asem, word of the Scripture.* Lu. 4, 21. kyerewá, *screw.* — ñkyerewe. 2. + *superscription.* Mt. 22, 20. \*kyerew-peñ, *verse.* K. p. 120. (§ 340). \*kyerew-poiñ, *writing-desk, -table; ky. ketewa, writing tablet.* \*ñkyerew-so-dwóm, *Ps. 16. 56—60. \*kyew-dade, pun for roasting or baking.* Le. 2, 5. kyī, 1. 2. gu (×agn); — kyī nsu, *to trickle down.* Lu. 3, 49. akyi, 1. + *hepo no akyi nohōā, beyond the mountain.* Ge. 35, 21. — 2. *the time and events behind, the end.* Mt. 26, 58. ñkyia, + *suretiship.* Pr. 11, 15. — akyide, + *abomination.* kyidom, + *wobowon ky., they are their rear-guard.* Is. 52, 12. o-kyifó, 2. *one that hates.* Ps. 69, 13(15). kyīma, + *ehō nto ky., in sincerity.* Ep. 6, 24. \*kyīmī, ñ-, *wheel.* Ec. 12, 6. Eze. 1, 15. Ja. 3, 6. \*o-kyini, *inf. going to and fro.* Job 1, 7. — kyinii, = *bamekyinii.* kyin-hyia, + *ahuma edi ky., whirlwind.* Ps. 77, 18(19). Je. 30, 23. — ky.-mframa, *Is. 5. 28. stormy wind.* Eze. 13, 11. kyüükyim, 1. *s. kyim.* — 2. *mehō ky.me, I writhe.* Is. 21, 3. m'ayam'de ky., *my bowels yearn.* Lu. 1, 20. — 3. *to pervert, subvert.* Pr. 19, 3. — 4. *to tarry.**

\*ñkyĩnkymii, *windings*; atrapoe ñky., *winding stairs*.

kyĩnkymii, + *to rove about*. *Ge. 27, 40*.

\*o-kyĩn-nsoroma, *pl. id. planet*.

\*akyĩmnye-sem, *question, dispute; oppositions*. *1 Ti. 6, 20*.

\*akyi-pa, *inf. cf. mpaakyiri*. — \*akyipafo ñkontompofo, *those who perfidiously depart (from God), the wicked*. *Ps. 119, 158*.

akyiri, 2. + aky. tr̄abea, *the lowest seat*. *Lu. 14, 9*. — 7. woadi afe nè aky., *they are a year old und upward*. *Nu. 3, 15*. — o-kyiridifo, *the last*. — \*akyiri-f̄am' po, *the hinder or western sea*. *Joel 2, 20*.

\*Kyiri-am̄iu, *pr. n. s. under Akuapem & asafo*.

\*akyirikyirifo, *pl. inhabitants of distant countries*. *Is. 8, 9*.

\*o-kyiri-pafo, *pl. a-, deserter, forsaker, apostate, renegade*.

akyiri-saũ, + *returning; turning back or aside*. *Je. 5, 3. Pr. 1, 32*.

\*akyiri-si, *inf. exit, final event*.

### M.

m̄a, 5. m̄a asem, + *to tell lies*.

am̄a, + *bitumen*. *Ge. 14, 10. Ex. 2, 3. coal-tar; cf. m̄annu, pitch*. *Ge. 6, 14*

mmae, wanyā ha m. — \*o-mamma-ye, *inf. citizenship*. *Ac. 22, 28*.

\*m̄am-m̄aũ, *red. v. m̄aũ*. *K. § 294 a.*

[*Da. 4, 27*.

\*am̄amf̄o-ye, *inf. desolation, devastation*: \*-yefo, *desolator*.

\*o-m̄am-poi, *pl. a-, a (comparatively) large town or city*. *Mt. 10, 11*.

am̄ammi: m̄ipa (or, abode) am. h̄o usiesici, *the moral system or the invariable moral laws of the world*. *K. § 132 f. 189*.

o-m̄aũ, 6. *pl. + Gentiles*. — \*o-m̄aũ-gyirae, *postage-stamp*.

\*am̄aũ-am̄aũ-m̄u-ni, *pl. -fo, u gentile, heathen*. *Ro. 2, 14. Ga. 2, 14*.

amannehunu mu boaseto, *patience, endurance*. *Ja. 5, 11*.

\*amame-nyā, *inf. a getting into trouble; peril*. *Ro. 8, 35*. — am-ntam, *an oath causing detriment (to the swearer)*, *Ps. 15, 4*.

\*amaũ-frafo, *pl. mingled people, allied or admired to a ruling nation*; cf. afrafraso: s. omamfrani. *Je. 25, 20. 24*.

\*mm̄a-ñhinā-wo, *inf. [s. bā] omnipresence, ubiquity*. *K. § 165*.

\*amaũ-hyia, *imperial diet*. *K. § 7. II, 1*.

o-m̄aũhene, *king of a nation, adakuro, chief of a town or village*.

mm̄am-ye, + *power, virtues*; \*mm̄-de, *mighty acts*. *Ps. 106, 2. 8*.

m̄aũkr̄ado, (<o-) G. m̄aũkralo.

o-m̄aũkuw, + *province*, *1 Ki. 20, 14. people assembled*. *Ac. 12, 22*.

m̄aũno, 1. cf. am̄a. — \*o-m̄aũ-panyiũ, *pl. a-m-, prince, chief*.

\*am̄aũ-santeũ asafo, *the catholic (not the Roman) church*.

\*amansẽm-mu afeforo, *civil New-year's-day*.

amansesew, + *a setting right, successful arrangement of governmental or political matters*. *Ac. 24, 2*.

\*o-m̄ansiũ-hene, *tetrarch*. *Lu. 3, 1. Ac. 13, 1*.

o-m̄ansõfo, *pl. a-, + rebel, seditious, one given to change*. *Pr. 24, 21*.

m̄aũtãm, + *to tether*. — l. 4. *are entwined about*. *Job 8, 17*.

o-m̄aũ-tãm, + *district*; om. mu panyiũ, *president of a district*.

\*o-m̄aũtam-hene, *pl. a-, prince, satrap*. *Da. 3, 3*.

o-m̄aũtaũ, + *tribe*. *Ps. 74, 2*.

am̄aũ-ye, oye amanyo-pa, *he observes decency*. *K. § 340*.

mm̄ara: obra h̄o m., *moral law*; asore h̄o m., *ceremonial law*;

omāñ hō m., *political law*. — \*mmāra-aseñ, *commandment*; cf. ahyede. — mmarahye, + *legislation*. — \*mmāra-nimfo, *lawyer*. Tit. 3, 13. — \*mmāra-so-difo, *doer of the law*: \*mmāra-tefo, *hearer of the law*. — \*mmaratō-(a)de, *iniquity, transgressions*. Ro. 6, 19.

mmārāññuāñ, *pieces of bronze or brass for abrammo &c.*

maremare, l. 2. afra (×afa).

mātāmātā, okasa m., *stammer, stammering speech*. K. §318.

\*mma-ye, *inf. s. o*ba-ye. — \*mā-ye, *inf. fulness*. [§ 225.

\*mma-yeñ, *inf. education*. — \*māye-trasó, *infinite fulness*. K.

\*mmea-mú [bea mu] *bar, cross-bar, cross-beam*. Ex. 26, 26.

memmene, *to swallow up several things*.

amemene, Ak. *brain*; s. hoñ. — amemem (×amemim).

mene, + *to consume*. Ex. 32, 10. — l. 3. wosaw (×wosow).

\*mene-twa, *inf. cutting of the throat, slaying*. Is. 22, 13.

\*menewan'-sîw, *inf. strangling*. Job 7, 15.

amere, l. a *tree*, ofram kōkō, (×plant).

mmerehua, pr. 885. *the finest part of gold dust*.

\*merekē [=American?] a kind of *rum or brandy*.

mmere-nsoñ, 2. *a period or week of 7 years*, cf. afepēñ. Da. 4, 24.

\*mmere-santeñ, s. bere-s.

\*mmerew-ni, pl. fo, a *weak, feeble person*. Ps. 105, 37. 1Co. 8, 9.

mmēsā [(×?); ešā hō se abe (berew)]. — 3. *wreathen chain*. Ex. 28, 24.

mēsēmēsē, sare m., *chopped straw, chaff*. Ex. 5, 12.

\*mmē-su [abe su] s. under ñno-ye. — mmew, 2. *better*: bew.

mmewa, *the fibres of the palm-tree (not of the leaves)*. × a... trees.

mīa, l. + *to choke*. Mk. 4, 7, 19. — 2. c) *he strengthens himself*.

Ge. 48, 2. — mia wo ani hū amanne, *endure hardness, suffer affliction*, 2 Ti. 2, 3. omia n'ani trā mu, *he endures*. — 3. a) + *to confirm, strain, strengthen*. Is. 35, 3. — 4. *to gird oneself*. Is. 8, 9. — amia-de, + *armed host*. Job 39, 21. — \*amiade-daiñ, *armoury*. — \*amiāfo, *armed men*.

\*mimibi-tama, *blue or violet purple*; s. bibiri, bibitama. [Is. 15, 4.

amim, ði a., + *to oppress*. — amin-di, \*-ye, *inf. oppression*.

\*o-mim-difo, pl. a., *oppressor, violent man*.

amirikadēñ, tu-, *to run very fast*. \*mirikatufō, pl. a., *runner*.

mò a, 2. l. 4. + *are straitened*. Job 18, 7.

\*mmoa-bañ, *fold*. Ge. 19, 14. — \*mmoa-adidide, *manger*. Lu. 2, 12.

\*mmoa-fwēfo, pl. id. *herdman*. Ge. 46, 34. Am. 7, 14.

\*mmoa-gye, *inf. = mmoādi, taking of gifts*. 2 Ch. 19, 7.

\*mmoa-kuw, pl. m-a., *herd, flock, cattle*. Nu. 32. Lu. 2, 8.

\*mmobo-hù, *inf. pitying, commiseration*; cf. mmoborohunu, *pity*.

\*mmobo-mmuobō-ye, *inf. sadness*. Ne. 2, 2. Ec. 7, 3.

mmobom', 3. *roaring of a lion*. Pr. 19, 12.

\*mmoborohunu-ade, *alms*. — mmoboroni, + *miserable*.

\*mmobgwe, *scroll*. Je. 36, 2. Zec. 5, 1. — mmodeñ, bō-, + *to study to*.

\*mmofra-yeñ, *inf. education, discipline of children*.

\*mogya-kā-gufō, *shedder of blood*. Eze. 16, 38.

\*mogya-pēfo, pl. id. *bloody(-minded), murderous man*.

\*mogya-tow, *clot of blood; embryo*. Ps. 139, 16.

- mommono, + moist (e. g. grapes), Nu. 6, 3.  
 \*momonotō-ye, *inf. uncircumcision.*  
 \*mmon̄-bō, *inf. weighing. Je. 13, 27.*  
 \*mmonse [oboñ asc] *valley, lowland at the foot of mountains.*  
 \*mmonsefo, *inhabitants of the lowlands. Ju. 1, 19, 34.*  
 \*mm̄gre-mú, *inf. [bōre] searching (out), investigation. Job 11, 7.*  
 mmoro-so, + *plenty, copiousness, plenteousness.*  
 \*mmosoiñ-kōm [abosom ñkōm] hyē m., *to use divination. De. 18, 10.*  
 mramrā, *red. v., s. mānā. Re. 11, 10.*  
 mū a, 3. s. anim 7A; anim mū a, anim remū a, *in the dark.*  
 mmu-anó, *edge, edging &c. [Eze. 12, 6, 7.]*  
 \*e-mu-ba, *inf. coming in; fulfilling, fulfilment, realization.*  
 \*mū-di, *inf. integrity. — \*mūdifo, one who is perfect. Job 37, 16.*  
 \*e-mu-ḡ, *inf. depth. Ep. 3, 18.*  
 \*e-mu-fān', *inward, -ly; em. abañnua, the inner court. Eze. 10, 3.*  
 \*e-mu-fifo, *one that has escaped. fugitive. Eze. 24, 26.*  
 \*mmukaw-mu, *inf. [bukaw] bent or folding part. Eze. 41, 23.*  
 \*e-mu-ko, *inf. the act of going in, entrance. He. 10, 20.*  
 \*amumo-de, : ye-, *to live ungodly, act impiously. 2 Pe. 2, 6.*  
 \*amumoye-de, *iniquities, Is. 64. 7. 65. 7. ungodly deeds, Jude 15.*  
 \*amumoye-sem, *ungodliness(es). Ro. 11, 26.*  
 \*e-mu-nīpa, *the inward man. Ro. 7. 22. 2 Co. 4, 16.*  
 mmuñkam-so, K. § 163. — mūnum, 2. *to roll e. g. a stone.*  
 \*amū-siei = asiei, anisiei. — mmu-sú, + *exuberance, excess. Ja. 1, 21.*  
 mmusú, l. 7. mekobisa me ti (×hō). — twētwe m., *to make oneself*  
*accursed. 1 Sa. 3, 13. — \*mmusu-ba, son of wickedness. Ps. 89, 22(23).*  
 \*mmusu-bofō, *blasphemer. 1 Ti. 1, 13.*  
 \*mmusu-kyere, *soothsaying, fortune-telling, prophesying.*  
 mu-twa, + *Ps. 77, 8(9). — enkyé m., it is temporal, transient.*

**N.**

- o-nā, p. 313 l. 3 from below: mepe (×mape) meberee.  
 nnādā, + *guile. — nnade-dworo, pieces of iron, used as money*  
*anadwofā, F. anofā (×anafoa). [(×gold currency).]*  
 \*anadwo-gua, *trade in the night; di an., to deceive, delude.*  
 anafó (×ā). — \*anago, *Guinea sheep [Marewa].*  
 \*ma-ho [nea eḡa ho] *pl. nuedaho, space, 1 Ki. 7. 36.*  
 nnakoko, ... *a week after the wedding (×before.... with him).*  
 o-nák wá, oyee ou. māā mmā, *she became a name among women.*  
 \*nna-kyi, *inf. shunning (evil) days, observing of times.*  
 nā m, v. 1. + nam kwañ, *to be on a journey. 1 Ki. 18, 27. — 6. Phr.*  
 e-nē no nam, *it is closely connected, K. § 190.*  
 e-nām, 1. + kokum nām, *to hunt for venison. Ge. 27, 5.*  
 \*nām-di-nuōmā, *ravenous, carnivorous birds. Eze. 39, 4.*  
 \*namfi, *anamfisuru, As. certain weights of gold.*  
 \*nām-gua, *shambles, flesh-market. 1 Co. 10, 25.*  
 \*nammoñ-hunu, *bare-foot. Is. 20, 2-4. — \*anammoñfo, anam-*  
*moñmufo, foot-men. Nu. 11, 21. 1 Ki. 20, 29. — nammoñkoro, -kwañ.*  
 \*nna-mu-nsem (ñhōma), *chronicles. — \*nna-una, s. eḡa.*

- e-nān, 2. stalk e. g. of the maize plant, s. būronān. *Ge.* 41, 22. — anānāde, + a foreign thing. *Ne.* 13, 30. [3. tenou. *Ex.* 26, 17.]
- \*anānā-gya, strange fire. *Le.* 10, 1.
- nnañ-ani, + overturning, *Eze.* 21, 27. frowardness, *Pr.* 6, 14
- nān-anu [nān abieñ] two-legged; si n. to be undecided in a matter, double-dealing, double-tongued.
- anānā-téñ, yi an., to reprove a friend.
- \*nnañē [dañ, v.] turn; n. ñhīnā mu, every way. *Ro.* 3, 2.
- \*anāñē, smelting-place or -house, crucible. *Ps.* 12, 6(7).
- \*ñ-nāñfo, pl. a-, melter, smelter; cf. oñfo.
- nān-koro, a single leg; one-legged. — anañkoti, a kick.
- nāñkrómma [enān, kroñ, ma = wa].
- anāñmù, nnadewa no an., the print of the nails. *John* 20, 25. — si an., + to make good. *Ex.* 22, 11. — anañmu-hye, retaliation.
- \*nansua, As. a certain weight of gold.
- \*nān-tam, between the knees. *Ge.* 48, 12.
- ñ-nāntefó, + passer-by. *Eze.* 39, 14f. syn. okwantenni.
- anante-nante, inf. walking up and down. *Job* 1, 7. [Je. 50, 4.]
- \*ñ-nante-sù, inf. wode n. fñefwē no, weeping they go and seek him, nnantwerem [odañ, tware mu]. — \*nantwi-kā-poma, or-goud. nāñ-ñwēā-so-kā, anklet. *Is.* 3, 18. [Ju. 3, 31.]
- \*ma-gha, a hundred days: gha ara n., for a considerable time.
- \*ma-santeñ ñhīnā, all successive days. *Ps.* 93, 5.
- \*ana-se, or; *Gr.* § 251 b. 253, 2. *R.* p. 147b; s. ana.
- \*nasireni, pl. -fo, [Heb. nazir] a Nazarite, = ñhōtuafó, oyi-nè-dwira-ba, anyamekwā. *Ge.* 49, 26. *Nu.* 6, 2. *Am.* 2, 11.
- e-ne, + Ofi hyiraa me enyé'ne, he has blessed me this long time (not to-day or these last days only). — \*nneda-ño, s. nnaño.
- \*nnedua-dañ, -fi, (house of) prison. *Ge.* 42, 19. *1 Ki.* 22, 27. *Is.* 24, 22.
- anēm, + pedantry; constant use, exercise or practice, *He.* 5, 14.
- \*nennāñ, s. nāññ. — anéné, pl. id. (×n-) [G. kwākwādabi,] anene-duru, + stacte. *Ex.* 30, 34. — nnéñkyénemma, *La.* 4, 7.
- ani, 7. a) opening for a well, *Ja.* 3, 11. cf. aniwa 3. — b) key-hole &c. — p. 323. 1. 4. n'ani (so) da ño; + ani a emma ño, intemperance, incontinence &c. *1 Co.* 7, 5. — n'ani gyina, he longs after or for, earnestly desires... — n'ani kōm (×kum). — n'ani so asem terew, *K.* § 318, 1. his thoughts are absent or dissipated. — p. 324. n'ani tra, he overlooks. — ani a ewu ade, modesty, bashfulness, shamefacedness. *1 Ti.* 2, 9. — 13. ño ani, to join battle. *Ge.* 14, 9. — p. 325. to (×tu) wo ani kyere Sidon; to wo ani fwe ha, look here! — otu n'ani sā no, he eyes him.
- ani-ani, + incóstantly; okō an., he fights superficially, here a little and there a little (×he has ... side). — \*aniani-ña-yi, s. ani hayi.
- anibere, 1. + lust, cf. akonno. — aniberesem, 2. covetousness.
- ani-bi-annā-só, + thoughtlessness. — n'an.-so, in his simplicity, at a venture. *1 Ki.* 22, 34. — ani-bñ, + ennui, tediousness. *K.* § 305.
- anidalò [ani a eđa ño] 1. + temperance, soberness. *Ac.* 26, 25.
- \*ani-dañ, inf. [dañ .. aní] change; perverting; perverseness.
- nifā, 4. cf. hyerehyere-fām', kesē-fām' (*Eze.* 20, 46), po-fām', \*anigyefo, pl. a-, one that rejoices. *Ro.* 12, 15. [epom.]



\*anigyina-de, *desire, desired thing. Pr. 13, 12.*

o-nihūmāni, + *stranger. Nu. 18, 4.* — \*anihūmafo-de, *a thing or place belonging or accessible to common people, profane. Eze. 42, 20.*

o-nikainfo, *a. live, living. Ex. 21, 35. 1 Kī. 3, 22.*

ani-kōm [ani a ekōm] (×ū).

[*they return.*

nim, + *se* wonnim nna na wodaū a, *if at any time (or in case)*  
anim, *A) l. 12. n'anim amuna or asee (Ge. 40, 7).* — anim tua anim,  
*face to face. — B) fwe anim yiyi mipa mu, to have respect of persons.*

\*nimdee-hū, *inf. knowledge. Pr. 10, 14.*

[*Ja. 2, 9.*

\*anim-fām', *eastward, cf. apaei; an.-f.-po, the East Sea. Ser.*

\*nimfo, *knower., one who knows. Ac. 1, 24.*

\*animfwe, *inf. respect of persons. 2 Ch. 19, 7. Pr. 24, 23.*

aninguase-de, *mockings. He. 11, 36.*

animhasesem, + *boasting. Je. 23, 32.* — \*animhare-so, *slightly.*

\*animtia-bu, *inf. contempt. Est. 1, 18. Ps. 107, 40.*

[*Je. 8, 11.*

\*animyo-bea, *gesture, carriage, bearing, mien, look, air, manner, external appearance. K. § 318, 2.*

[*Ro. 11, 11.*

ninkumu [onini, koro, Ak.]. — n.-t'wē, *inf. jealousy, emulation.*

\*anuseh-sūmāū, *amulet used in the state of pregnancy.*

nipa-baū, *1. + person, personal appearance or circumstances.*

\*o-nipa-bone, *a wicked person, villain, rogue, knave.*

\*nipabone-de-yo, *inf. wickedness, villainy, roguery, &c.*

\*o-nipa-kumfo, *slayer; cf. okumnipa, owudifo. De. 19, 3.*

\*nīpam', *in the way or after the manner of men, as men do.*

\*mipa-mu-nyiyim' (nè animfwe), *respect of persons. Ep. 6, 9.*

\*nīpa-animfwe, *id. Ro. 2, 11. Ja. 2, 1.*

[*Col. 3, 25.*

\*nīpa-santeū, *all men from the first to the last, all mankind, the whole human race. K. § 185, 1.*

nipa-su, *1. = nipabaū. — 2. human nature. K. § 229.*

o-nīpa-ye, *inf. incarnation (of the Son of God).*

ani-siei, *syn. asiei, amūsiei.*

\*ani-so-ade, ani-so-ade-hū, *inf. vision. Ac. 2, 17, 9, 12.*

\*ani-so-biri, *inf. giddiness.*

ani-so-de, + *an acceptable thing; loveliness. Ca. 5, 16. good pleasure, desire. 2 Th. 1, 11.* — \*ani-so-sōm, *inf. eye-service. Ep. 6, 6.*

āntew-mù, *with guile. — anitore [nea n'ani atore].*

\*aniwabu, *inf. moment. Eze. 26, 16.* — \*aniwodeū, *s. anuodeū.*

aniwu-de, + *lewdness. Eze. 23, 29.* — \*aniwu-hye, *inf. contempt.*

\*aniwu-sem, *vile or obscene language, foul talk. Col. 3, 8.*

āno, *4. a) + selvedge, Ex. 26, 4. — f) nna ñhinā āno, the end of days. — B) ñu or sō āno (4. a. d. 6.) to be sufficient; to suffice. K. § 214, 1.*

- wakum obosom no āno, + *he has made the power of the fetish in-nmō-bae, + fruit, produce, increase. 1 Co. 3, 5.*

[*effective.*

ānoboa, + *ingathering. — \*ono(hoa)boafō, one who gathers.*

ānobow, + *bitterness of speech. — \*āno-bu, inf. counting, number.*

nōhōā, + *kusū-fām' āno nohō toñū, the furthest North. [Eze. 38, 15.*

\*āno-hunu, *wanton lips. Le. 5, 4.*

[*39, 2.*

o-no-kō, t'wā-, *to strive about words. 2 Ti. 2, 14.*

mmokommokoade, + *dainties, delicacies. Ge. 49, 20. Je. 51, 34.*

- \*anokwa-de, *the true riches*. — \*nokwa-kwañ, *the right way*.  
 nokwasem, + *truthfulness*. — \*nokwa-teñ, *faithful judgement*.
- \*o-nomfo, *pl. a-, one who drinks, drinker*. *Is. 24.9.*
- \*mômā-sū, *inf. chirping*. — \*o-nômā-yifo, *pl. n-, Fowler*.  
 anomē, + *trough*. *Ge. 24, 20.* — Nngñkoni', *prop. Ntamañ mu*.  
 mnoñko-besā, *a kind of red chintz (not of country-cloth)*.
- \*āno-pem, *inf. the goings out*. *Nu. 34, 12.*  
 āno-sēm, + *vain words, vain talk, talk of the lips*. *Pr. 14, 23.*
- \*āno-sōm, *lip-devotion*. — \*āno-nta, *double-tongued*. *1 Ti. 3, 8.*
- \*āno-tewfo, *ready speaker, eloquent man*.
- \*āno-tōrōfetōrofe, *a glib tongue, blabbing out secrets*. *K. § 122.*  
 ānó-yí, *inf. + excuse; an. bi nni ho mmā wo, you are inexcusable;*  
 ewo an., *it is excusable*. *Ro. 1, 20. 21. K. § 123.*  
 nū, *6. nū..fū, a) to take away; b) to take away by force or*  
*without permission.*
- \*muaba-tew, *inf. harvest of fruits (figs &c.)*. *Je. 48, 32.*
- \*muua-tow, *inf. hewing timber*.
- \*nufusu-dae [nufusu a ada] *curdled milk curds*. *Pr. 30, 33. Is. 7, 15.*
- \*nūmanūma, *v. F. to baptise; enūmanūma, baptism;*
- \*nūmanūmanyi, *baptist*. *Cf. asubo.*
- nūñū, + *wonnūñū no, he is blameless*. *Phi. 2, 15.*
- o-nnođeñfo, + *stubborn, outrageous, headstrong*.  
 anuonyam, *2. + manyā n'anīm an. I have found grace in his*  
*sight*. — \*anuonyam-hye, *inf. glorification; transfiguration*. *K. § 243.*  
 — \*anuonyamhyefo, *one who honours another*. *La. 1, 8.* — anuo-  
 nyan-ne, + *benevolent, kind treatment*, *Ac. 27.3.* — \*anuonyan-sem,  
 \*nusatetew, *s. anisuatetew*. *[id. Ps. 87, 3.*
- anyáádo, *in reply to a certain class of people (×the sal. &c.)*.
- O-nyame: \*nyame-do, *divine love*; \*nyame-dōm, *divine grace*.
- \*o-nyameferefo, *pl. a-, a pious, godly, religious, devout person*. —  
 \*anyame-gua, *a seat of gods*, *Eze. 28, 2.* — \*Onyame-hō-ahōñim,  
*the (innate) knowledge of God (of his existence)*. *K. § 149.* — \*o-nyame-  
 kyere, *theology*. — \*o-nyame-nipa, *God and man, God incarnate*.  
*K. § 229.* \*nyame-nipa-ye, *theanthropy*. — \*nyame-nyansa, *divine*  
*wisdom*. — nyame-so, + *in a godly manner, right*, = *nyame-mu*.  
*K. § 221 f.* — o-nyame-sōm, + *piety*; \*nyamesōm-bra, *godly life*.  
*K. § 273.* — \*nyame-su, *divinity, divine nature*. *Ro. 1, 20.* — \*o-nyame-  
 tebea, *form of God*. *Phi. 2, 6.* *K. § 237.* — \*o-nyame-toro, *a false*  
*God*. — \*Onyame-tumidi, *theocracy*. — \*o-nyame-ye, *inf. god-*  
*head, divinity*. *Col. 2, 9.* *[s. agoru.*
- \*nyāmōnyāmōfo, *feeble persons*. *Ne. 4, 2.* — myāne, *2. a play;*  
 anyāñkōn-nē, + *Ps. 77, 10(11): event, chance*. *Ec. 9, 2, 11.*
- \*nyāñkōnne-kyerefo, *pl. id. soothsayer*. *Du. 2, 27.*  
 nyāñkōn-núru [duru, v.]... trees; (×and) it may be used...  
 nyansa-doi (×a-). — \*anyansa-dwūna, *skilful work*. *Ex. 28, 6.*  
*cf. adwini.* — \*o-nyansa-dwimfo, *pl. a-, a wise, skilful man*. *2 Ch. 2, 14.*  
 — \*nyansa-hū, *inf. knowledge*. *Pr. 1, 7.* — \*nyansa-hye, \*nyansa-  
 kyere, *inf. admonition*. *Ep. 6, 4.* — \*anyansa-pām, *crafty counsel*.  
*Ps. 83, 3(4).* — \*nyansa-pe, *inf. philosophy*. *Col. 2, 8.* — \*anyansa-  
 sem, *wisdom*. *Ps. 37, 30. 49, 3(4). Col. 2, 23.*

\*nyamyámförowá, s. osatadna.

\*nyätwom-ye, *inf. hypocrisy. 1 Pe. 2, 1.*

nyenyenyemma, *pl. id. a small bell.*

nyígye, 2. *deception, delusion; seduction; cf. usisi, nuādā.*

\*nyígyei, *persuasion: mapene n. I was persuaded.*

nyíú, 2. + *to develop, be formed by growth. K. § 181 ff. 214. 226.*

o-nyú, + *development; ib.*

[§ 188.

\*nyína-hó, *inf. [gyina ho] existence, continuance, duration. K.*

nyína-só, + *socket, Ex. 26, 19; natural capacity or disposition (to), K. § 182; myínaso-pá, a good standing or degree. 1 Ti. 3, 13.*

nyínam, + *to glance. Ca. 2, 9.*

## N̄.

\*ñno-bepow, *Mount of Olives. Scr. — \*ñno-dna, olive tree.*

\*ñno-ññam, *ointment. Ca. 1, 3. — ñno-toá, + oil-vessel. Zec. 4, 2.*

ñnuadañ, *giving back what has been bought.*

ñnuá-hámá [egna, h.] *a cord with which a load of trading articles is bound; cf. ognanhama.*

\*ñnuam-mañ [bañ] *pl. id. sheepfold. Nu. 32, 16.*

\*ñnuañ-fwe-atade, *shepherd's dress.*

\*ñnuañ-kw, *a flock of sheep. — ñnuan-nyā, leg of a sheep.*

\*ñnuañ-yeñfo, *shepherd, sheepmaster, herdsman. 2 Ki. 3, 1. Am. 1, 1.*

ñnuare, 1. *a creeper (<shrub) ... — ñnugusá, + ephod, Ex. 28, 4.*

## N̄w. N̄w̄.

ñwansana-biri, *a green species of fly.*

ñwèñ, 3. + *to rebel. Ge. 14, 4.*

\*añwen-né [ade a woñwene] *a thing framed, formed; earthen*

\*añwíñwi, *inf. murmuring(s), grumbling. [vessel.*

añwòñwāde, + *wonder, marvellous work(s).*

\*añwòñwāde-yefo, *one doing wonders. Ex. 15, 11.*

ñwörām, 1. + *to sharpen, Job 16, 9. — 2. + twēñw., to be refractory, to shun or avoid (one's duty).*

añwórámmañ, bō-, + *to go round about. Ps. 59, 6(7).*

ñworañ-ñworañ, 2. = ñwrāññwrāñ, *cf. ntokowa-nt. Ge. 30, 32.*

\*ññwèñhō-dwòm [dweñ] *an instructive psalm, pious meditation.*

ññwò, also the bark of a tree used like gyēne. [Ps. 32.

ññwòñkóro, l. 2. ... to de bobo ...

## P.

pa, [red. × pepa] 5. f) + pa ahyiae-ntamadañ no, *to take down the tabernacle. Nu. 1, 51. — 8. + Ps. 118, 22. Mt. 21, 42. to forbear (e. g. to keep the Passover), Nu. 9, 13. — 14. srēti — Ac. 3, 19. De. 29, 20. — 18. a-nyinam pa, pl. popa, lightning flashes. Ex. 20, 18. — 20. akuwaōnsuro.*

ampá, aye me ampa, *I am persuaded. Ro. 14, 14. Cpd. ampa-ampá.*

pā, 2. wapae poñ no hō. — pā, × *pl. a- l. 4.*

\*apā-de, *hire. Is. 23, 17. — \*o-pādifo, worker for hire, s. opāni.*

pae, 2. + p. asase, *to furrow the earth. Ps. 141, 7. — 3. + to cleave asunder, Nu. 16, 31. — 5. + p. utam', to put a difference between. Ex. 11, 7.*

— 6. esēñ pae ... samebena ... + p. ñhyia, *to proclaim a convocation. Le. 23, 2, 37. — 14. + Is. 56, 8.*

- pae, = tekrekyi. — mpáé, l. 7. bohye (× 0-).  
 \*mpaemu-kā, *inf. open confession.* — \*Apagya, *pr. n., s. asafó.*  
 0-pakaíni, *pl. a-fo.* — mpa-akyiri, + *backsliding.* Ho. 14, 4(5).  
 pam, [*red. × pemp.*] 3. + asu no ani apam, *the surface of the river is frozen.* Job 38, 30. — pam hō, *to be doubled.* Ex. 26, 24.  
 pām [Gā]. — e-pām, *pl. id. mekoḅo pam.*  
 0-pām-àgú, + *repairer of the breach.* Is. 58, 12.  
 \*mpamē, *seam, joining.* John 19, 23.  
 mpām-hō. — \*apām-hye-de, *sacrament(s); better: adōmmānāde.*  
 \*ampampá = ampa-ampá, ampá-nè-ampá.  
 apampá', + *shovel.* Is. 30, 24. — 0-pampai, *pr. 2588.*  
 \*apām-seefo, *trucebreaker; implacable.* Ro. 1, 31. 2 Ti. 3, 3.  
 p à ù [*red. × pemp.*] + *to crop (off),* Eze. 17, 4. — dadewa na wòhòñ.  
 pā ñ .. utam', *to separate between.* Is. 59, 2.  
 pāñ, m-, + *abura no da mpāñ,* Ge. 37, 24.  
 ámpāñ', *cf. fwenakroñ.* — 0-pāñí, *syn. opāñífo,* Is. 19, 10.  
 pañkyérè, + Nu. 22, 23. *cf. pare.* — apanta, *a kind of grass.*  
 \*0-pān-yí, *inf. banishment.* Eze. 7, 26. La. 2, 14.  
 \*panyin-ni, *inf. eldership, office, government.* Is. 22, 21. — mp., *principalities.* Col. 1, 16. 2, 10. — \*mpanyiñ-akonima, *chief seat;*  
 \*mp.-trābea, -trāhere, *the uppermost place, highest seat.* Mt. 23, 6. Lu. 14, 7. — \*mpanyiñ-ñwuma, *eldership, office, charge.* St. II. § 5.  
 mpapaem', + *rupture, schism.* Mt. 12, 25. John 7, 43. 9, 16.  
 apapafo, + *the good.* — \*papani, *a good, righteous person.*  
 \*papa-ye, *inf. well-doing; syn. yiyeye.* — \*papayefo, *well-doer.*  
 0-pāpo, *pl. m- (× a-)* Ak. aberekyinini. — apapowa, + *kid.*  
 pāpū, (× pepūñ) Ak. F. + *catarrh; cf. opakum.* Lu. 15, 29.  
 \*paradise [Heb.] *paradise, orchard, pleasure-garden.* Ca. 4, 13.  
 \*pasa, *v. s. pasaw, pase.* Ex. 2, 5.  
 pasā, waye p., + *he is utterly undone, he is desolate, destitute, starving, perishing, pining away.* La. 4, 5. Re. 18, 17. — mpasa-mp.  
 \*0-pasare, *a thorny tree, used for building purposes and fuel.*  
 \*pasā-ye, *inf. destruction.* Ro. 3, 16.  
 mpasūa, + *rank.* 1 Sa. 17, 22. — bā or bae mp., + wōbae kurow no hō mp., *they set themselves in array against the town.* Je. 50, 9.  
 patā, + wōap. abom' ahye..mu, *it is comprehended in.* Ro. 13, 9.  
 patā, + botāñ p., *a bare rock, cf. ferefere.* Eze. 24, 7f.  
 mpátá, 2. + *ransom.* — \*mpata-ade, *ransom.* Ex. 30, 12. — \*mpata-afōre, *expiatory sacrifice, atonement.* — \*mpata-agna, *mercy-seat.* He. 9, 5. — \*mpata-da, *day of atonement,* Le. 23, 27. — mpata-de, + *a propitiatory thing, gift or sacrifice.* Ro. 3, 25. — \*mpata-dwuma, *expiatory work.* K. § 232. — \*mpata-wu, *expiatory death.*  
 \*mpatā-bom', *comprehension.* \*mp. mpaebó, *general prayer.*  
 pātabubu, + *with a crash.* Ps. 35, 8.  
 0-pataku, *by-names: + 0bonú, 0bonukyerefo.*  
 mpatuw-mu, + *unawares.* Job 9, 5. — apàwá, + *fan.* Is. 30, 24.  
 \*pāwo, *peacock.* 1 Ki. 10, 22. (not kōhā).  
 \*pawpaw: b o p., *to do a thing quick and carelessly.* pr. 2308.  
 ampá-yé, + *true knowledge, sound wisdom; safety, sincerity.*

- pe, 1. + orepe me asem, *he seeks an occasion against me.* 2 Ki. 5, 7.  
 - 2. + kōma a epe, *a willing mind.* 1 Pe. 5, 2.
- pé, a. 3. ne pe a owie ye, *his perfection; cf. peye; ne pe a onye*  
 a. s. oñwie ye, *his imperfection.* K. § 166.
- apê, + *check in growth, stunt; to apê, to be stunted.*
- pe, *syn. ankasa.* — pēa, *v. must be changed into pīa.*
- apēá, *wura bi a n'aba hō ñhwī (× emu nsu) keka henebh.*
- pēdua, = pīdua, *coecyx, root of the tail.*
- \*pefe, *a. open, plain, clear; adv. openly, plainly, clearly, freely.*  
*John 7, 4. 11, 14. 13, 26. syn. fe, fāññ, ketē, petē, hāññ.*
- mpēkuá: bō-, + *to set light by, slight, despise.* Eze. 22, 7. — 1. 3.  
 ode me ye se ne yōñkō. — mp-sem, ope me de me aye ne yōñkō.
- pem, 1. + epem no, *he stumbles i. e. takes offence at it; obu nea*  
*epem no so di, he eateth with offence.* Ro. 14, 20.
- pēme, + *javelin, 1 Sa. 17. 6.* — \*peme-kurafó, *pl. m-, spear-man.*
- pēmē, *me tekrema ye p., I am of a slow tongue.* Ex. 4, 10.
- pempem anim, *to push at each other (of hostile armies).*
- o-pempensifó, + *usurer.* Ex. 22, 25.
- \*apempen-sika, *gain of oppressions.* Is. 33, 15.
- pempen, 1. 4. + *to intimate, suggest, hint, insinuate; to foreshadow.*  
 K. § 171. 175. — last l. + *her calumny is near to come.*
- pempēñ ñhwī, *to pluck the hair.* Ne. 13, 25. Is. 50, 6.
- \*apem-so-saföhene, *captain of a thousand, chief captain, tribune.*
- peñ, (s. hūam, pēñ) 1. s. *red.* pempēñ. — 2. Ak. *to watch one*  
*in order to get occasion to ruin him.*
- peñ, p. 371. 1. 4. *onyaree peñ.*
- peñ, 1. *distinctly; pae asem nom' kâ kyere no peñ! - 2. at once;*  
*dua nom' abu peñ; 3. s. red. peñpeñ 1. gyirase ye peñ peñ.*
- mpenná, 1. 2. *wofwe or wobobo .. 1. 3. ntama a ani ye ñk.*
- o-pene, 3. *contentment.* 1 Ti. 6, 6. — mpiñkyireñ (× e).
- \*pensere [Eng.] *pencil, style.* — \*pentekoste [Gr.] *Pentecost.*
- pentemmerēfú, *a fabulous animal having two heads.*
- \*penteñkwaw, bō-, *to skip.* Ca. 2, 8. — \*pepe, *red. v. pe.*
- apēpē, *a small bird, wren? — opepehá (× many ... mult.)*
- \*pepē, *inf. inquiry, investigation.* — apēpe, *inf. searching.*
- \*pepēpe, *s. pe; n. accuracy, regularity.* — \*pepe-ye, *perfection.*
- mpēpewa: *tase mp., to glean. mp.-tase-so, gleaning, as it were.*
- peré, 1. p. *katirikatiri, to pant.* Ps. 38, 10(11).
- père, 3. *mpere hō mmu nteñ, do it without prejudice.* 1 Ti. 5, 21.
- peredē, *mpampa p., bare hills.* Is. 49, 9.
- \*apere-di, *inf. strife.* De. 1, 12. \*o-peredifo, *adversary.* 1 Ki. 11, 23
- mpere-hō, + *precipitation, hastiness, rashness.* K. § 130. Hos. 11, 11.
- mpérémeñ, *small shot.* — aperenteñ, *tu or bō ap.*
- aperesem, + *(written) defence.* — opesare, *! better opasare.*
- mpese, *pl. id. + lock of hair.* Ca. 5, 2. — opesere, *!*
- apese-būrow, (not ab.) + *maize of the second crop in December.*
- o-pete, *by-names + obrótea, opusu-anini, hūhū-nyé-wò-hū, kwasi-*
- \*mpete-akwa, *a by-name of the akörómá.* [tipae.
- \*apê-to, *inf. stunting, stunted growth; afumduañ ap., failure of crops.*

- pew, n'asō ap., *his ear has become dull?* s. asō.
- \*o-pewani, opewadifo, *nea ototo nneema nkakra-nkakra toñ.*
- \*pe-ye, *inf. integrity, perfection; a'wie p., it is perfect. K. §305.*
- \*peyefo, *the perfect, upright, blameless. Pr. 1, 12, 10, 29.*
- pia, v. 1. *to grow thick, stout &c. see pēa(×) p. 368.* - 2. *to press onward &c. p. 377 f. + mframa pia hyeñ, the wind drives ships. Ja 3, 4.*
- o-piafo, + *task-master. Job 3, 18.*
- \*apiafo-hene, *chief of the eunuchs. Da. 1, 3, 18.*
- \*mpia-kyiri, *the hindmost room; oracle, 1 Kì. 6, 5.*
- \*opianni, *pl. m-fo, eunuch; s. opiadifo. 2 Kì. 24, 12.*
- apiapow. — pidià, + *backbone. Le. 3, 9.*
- o-pièsic, *elder child, firstborn child.* — pimpini, *to go backward.*
- piñ pin, *the sound of approaching steps. 2 Kì. 6, 32. cf. pāñ pāñ.*
- \*mpinkyireñ = mpokyere, *iron fetters.*
- pinnó, *a dish of mashed bananas, green or ripe.*
- pintiññ, + *steady. Ex. 17, 12.* — apipi, *better: apèpè.*
- píra, l. 4. *they lay or knock ... troop, gather, or ... Is. 54, 15.*
- o-pirá, *pl. apirakuru; ... n'apirakuru fifi mogya.*
- pirapirami, + *to justify one against another. Na. 2, 5(6).*
- \*apirapira-humu, *wounds without cause. Pr. 23, 29.*
- pírim, p. 380. l. 7. *nea opirim ne kōma, the courageous. Am. 2, 16.*
- last l. op. *n'aním pè ne ñkwāgye akyi kwañ, he earnestly strives for his salvation. K. §257.* - pírim = piriw, birim.
- piriw: bō p., bō birim. — \*piriw-bō, *inf. terror. Is. 17, 14.*
- o-pititifo, + *a fainting person. Job 22, 7.* - mpì-ye, *stubbornness.*
- pō, 1. + *to set aside, make void, frustrate. Gal. 2, 21.* - 6. + *to fall away (of a flower). 1 Pe. 1, 24.*
- e-pò. *Cf. po-fām', pom'.* - pó, l. 2. *wonyé mè se (×e).*
- pō, l. 4. + *rebukes me sharply. 1 Tì. 5, 1.* [by him.]
- \*po-bone [pōw b.] *wabō melō p., evil is determined against me*
- \*po-fām', *south. Ps. 107, 3. cf. epom', kese or hyerehyere-fām', nifá.*
- apòhúru, *better: apòwúru; ap. bōñ.* — pòkowa, *pl. m-, (×)upòko).*
- o-pokwani, *pl. m-fo.* — e-pom'. *Cf. nifá, 4. po-fām'.*
- o-pòmâfú, *pl. m-.* *Is. 18, 2.* — \*pompam, *red. c. pām.*
- \*pompañ, *red. v. pām; p. .. hō, to prune (a tree), to dress (a vine).*
- pompoñ, *better: pòmpoñ, s. pou'. Joel 1, 7.*
- pompòno, *l. + p. ... usa, to fold one's hands together. Ec. 4, 5.*
- \*o-poñ-ba, *an untimely birth. Ec. 6, 5.*
- \*o-poñ-ano-fwéfo, (*pl. a-*) *porter, doorkeeper.*
- \*poñ-ase, *pl. a-, threshold; cf. apoinua-ase.* — \*opoñ-kese, *gate.*
- o-poñkà: \*poñko-ba, *horsechîp.* — \*o-poñko-biri, *a black horse.*
- \*o-poñkofó, \*opoñko-so(te)fo, *pl. a-, horseman.* — \*opoñko-gua, *saddle.* — \*apoñko-nañ-ase, *di. ap., s. asapate.* — \*apoñko-tama, *horse-cloth, housing, covering for riding. Eze 27, 20.*
- apoñ-nta, *pl. apoñ-nta-nta, folding doors. 2 Ch. 3, 7.*
- \*aponta, *wing or door of a gate. 1 Sa. 21, 13.*
- \*apoutow-dañ, *banquet-house. Da. 5, 10.*
- \*apón-ñuá, + *side-post of a door. Ex. 12, 7.* — \*ap-ñkyeñmu, *door-post. Eze 43, 8.* — \*ap-ase(-de), *threshold. 1 Sa. 5, 4. 1 Kì. 14, 17. Eze 46, 2. 47, 1. cf. poñ-ase.* — \*apoinua-tifi, *lintel. Ex. 12, 7. 22.*

- popa, s. pa 11. (∧ 12): to destroy, Ge. 7, 4. - p. hō or mu, to cleanse.
- \*mpopa-hō, towel. — ō-pópaw, box-tree. Is. 41, 19.
- pópo = akūmá &c. — popópópó, l. 3. sa (× so).
- porow, 1. + p. n̄nodua, to beat an olive-tree. De. 24, 20. - 5. + to break up (any food) into bits, to distribute in order to feed. 1 Co. 13, 3. - 9. poroporow gu, to overthrow. Ps. 136, 15. — \*porow-ade, threshing sledge. Job 41, 30. — \*aporowe, threshing-floor.
- po-soro-samini, a kind of sea-fish. — apó-tam', Lu. 1, 3.
- pôtê, ne p., the certainty about it. 1 Sa. 23, 23.
- o-pótōni = opótōfo. 1 Co. 14, 11. — potōro-dòm. — potow, l. 7. T wi.
- puw, 6. l. 2. + pow .. so, to vaunt oneself against; Ju 7, 2. - to war wanton against, 1 Tī. 5, 11. - l. 3. opow (× nehō).
- pow, to appear, is puw. [grove &c.
- e-pow, pl. a-, 6. island. Is. 11, 11. s. usupow. — epow, pl. a-, (× m-),
- e-pow, pl. m-, lump &c. s. pokowa. — \*pow-ho, inf. resolve. Ju. 4, 15.
- \*apo-wuru [epo aw.] sea-tortoise, turtle; ap. bōū, tortoise-shell.
- (powpaw, × s. pawpaw.)
- pra, 2. pra .. kō, to destroy. Pr. 13, 23. — e-pra, pl. id. (× a-).
- mprā, better: mpēnā, 1. + sweet-heart.
- \*mprā-aware, concubinage; waware no mp. kwa, St. §93.
- \*mprā-awareō, obea mp., mprā-yere, concubine.
- o-prae: wope asem se oprae. — \*mprako-kuw, herd of swine.
- mpraé-sò, street, square, broad place. 2 Ch. 18, 9. 29, 4. 32, 6.
- Mprae-so (× mpramā-sò) pr. n. &c.
- pramā, 2. court-yard; large yard &c. = ofiprama. - 3. a place, street, broad way (Ac. 5, 15 = abonteū), or open space in a town.
- mrapiriwa-so, + jestingly.
- prapra sika nh. to gather up all the money. Ge. 47, 14.
- prekō, 3. happened or done but once: kō-p., ye-p., asubō-p.
- premini, better: primin'ti, pomatum. — prête. [K. §325.
- \*primprim: woye pr. = kamkam, they are lively. Ex. 1, 19.
- pròm or \*prum, prumprum, the report of a cannon.
- prumo = kyerebeñnye-bo, -hama, sumpibo, tahoma.
- \*pū, a. much; adipū, awupū. pr. 938.
- \*apuei, awiapuei, the quarter where the sun rises, east.
- pūm pā, G. kpuñkpā.
- \*o-pumpun, inf. the rising of the smoke. Is. 30, 27. cf. pūñ 3.
- o-pumpuní, one holding the highest place in government or power, occupying the supreme rank in a country. 1 Pe. 2, 13.
- \*apūn-muru [puñ, aduru] fumigating-powder, articles for fumigating, frankincense, perfume. — \*pupu-pupu, s. yafumyare.
- o-purow: op. pa, op. ankasa, ne hō kōkō; cf. apetebi, apeterebi, akwantēa, akwantēa, kwame-tabí, akyerekye(re); amoakuwa.
- \*puruw-twa, inf. osram p., the getting full of the moon.
- puw, 1. + to cast up, Is. 57, 20. puw gu, to foam out, Jude 13. p. anuodensem, to breathe out violence. Ps. 97, 12. - to come up, come forth, appear; dua aba no apuw = apue: anāmmono repuw nsoae no mu, living raw flesh appears in the rising, Le. 13, 10. - 9. p. wusiw (= puñ wisiw), to smoke i. e. to be angry. Ps. 80, 5. - (-puw, a. × s. -pū.)

## S.

sa, sã: sã fã, *half so much. Ex. 30, 23.*

sã, 2. + de apoñko sesã teaseenam, *to put (tie) horses to a carriage. 1 Sa. 6, 7. — 11. sã so, to be connected, uninterrupted, to follow in a train. K. § 244. — sã, p. 400. l. 8. + ne nyansa asã ne tirim, he is at his wil's end. Ps. 107, 27.*

o-sa, + kyere sa (bone), s. kyere 7. *1 Sa. 20, 7. 9. 33. — ásã, l. 3. ehẽ.*

nsa, 1. l. 2. oboq ne nsam', *he smote his hands together. Nu. 24, 10. — nsam b) scil. ade, — l. 3. ode ne usa aso (×ato) adwumaye mu. — 3. b) axle-tree, 1 Ki. 7, 32f. — p. 401. l. 10. ne usam' tẽe, + he is open-handed. — ne nsa ye de ñ, a) l. 11. he is rigorous &c. — b) l. 12. (× nsam'), he is not generous, illiberal &c. — \*ne nsam' ye, he is well off. — ne nsa ye hare (× or duru). — oðan' or oðan' nãñ ne nsa, s. ðan'. — owo me nsam', he is in my power; he is in my charge (given in charge to me), I care for him.*

sã, (× willow); s. esiã. — o-sã (× o), cat.

nsã, l. 3. + beso; l. 4. kumpraka; - nsakawe, nsã-nyinyanyinyã, asiñ, mfinigyer. — l. 8. mase (× mise) sã a, ...

\*nsa-ano-ñkyerewe, *handwriting; cf. nsakyerew.*

\*asabaw-mu-gye, *inf. hinderance, disturbance.*

\*sa-bea, *manner of healing; emni s., it is incurable.*

\*Asabi, *pr. n., s. under asafõ. — sabire, blue cotton cloth.*

asãfo-kũmã, *pl. -ñ-, underparochial congregation. St. § 38.*

\*asãfo-bo, *inf. formation of a company or congregation.*

\*o-sãfo-fwẽfo, *pl. a-, pastor, parson, curate, minister.*

asãfo-kuw, 2. + section, course. *Lu. 1, 5. 8. — 4. multitude. 1 Ki. 20, 13.*

\*asãfo-utu-ñi = osafoni. — \*nsã-foro = nsã foforo. *Ps. 4, 8.*

\*asãfo-sore, *public worship. K. § 350.*

asãfo-tow, + horde, *Eze. 38, 6. legion, Mt. 26, 53. band, cohort, Ac.*

\*nsã-lra, *inf. mingling of strong drink. Is. 5, 22. [27, 1.*

nsã-fufu: l. 8-12 (× 1) - 4) + Woapow de bom agugu ase n'ade-kyee de a ebebam' ye nusã a. s. nteteasã; ne nmanu so de ye ntuñkum; ne munsã so de ye ntuñkuntiri; efi ne munsã so ko ñhinã ye nsã-p a kopem adapeñ 3 nè 4; na afei aye kokũro.

o-sa-afumu. — asã-gua-ase. — \*sãguaasefo, *reveller. Am. 6, 7.*

\*nsa-gu-so, *inf. laying on of hands. He. 6, 2.*

\*o-sã-gyefo, ohene mmãrañ. — nsã-hye, + *bullership. Ge. 40, 21.*

sakasaka, + *dissoluteness, 1 Pe. 4, 4. — \*s.-bo, inf. Onyame din s., profanation of the name of God. K. § 43. — \*s.-yefo, worker(s) of iniquity.*

\*nsã-kawe [nsã a akaw] *vinegar of strong drink; s. asiñ.*

sakra, Ak. sakyira, + *to go over to another party or religion.*

\*nsakra-hõ, *change; atade ns., change of raiment, a dress for change, festal garments. Ge. 45, 22. 2 Ki. 5, 22. Zec. 3, 4.*

sakraka, a large sea-fish. — sakrañ, + *stubble. Is. 5, 24.*

nsa-kyerew, *cf. nsa-ano-ñkyerewe. — sakyi, s. omununkum, 2.*

\*nsã-kyifo, *pressman. Is. 16, 10. — nsãkyi-nsãyam', Ps. 89, 33f.*

sam, 2. s. hõ, *to surround, entangle. Ps. 119, 61.*

\*nsa-mã, *handful. Le. 5, 12.*



sāmā : oyiyi mūnā no hō nsāmā litafitā, *he peeled white streaks in the rods. Ge. 30, 37. yiyi kerubim ns., to carve cherubim. 2 Ch. 3, 7.*

o-sāmān, l. 6. na wonam, dā woabo hyirew ...

asāmān, l. 17. *In negro Mythology it is said :*

asāmān-amanehunū-boū, *Tartarus. 2 Pe. 2, 4.*

\*o-sāmān-frefo, *pl. a-, uccromancer. 1 Sa. 28, 3. 2 Ki. 21, 6.*

\*sāmānhwī, *the hair with which a child was born; abamfo ti nhwi a wonyi kosi mfrihya du.*

sāmānsew: *hye wo fi s., set thy house in order. 2 Ki. 20, 1.*

\*nsam'bo-mawuru, *cymbals. 1 Ch. 16, 42.*

\*nsam'gow, *inf. liberality.*

\*nsam'hye, *inf. delivery, installation. Ex. 29, 22, 27.*

\*nsam'hye-afōre, *consecration. Le. 8, 22, 28. s. asofode.*

\*nsam'hye-de, *tradition(s). Ga. 1, 14.*

\*sa-momono [sare m.] *fresh or green grass. — sànsam.*

sān', 3. + Mā me kōmam' nsān me, *refresh my heart. Phile. 20.*

nsān, 2. *denial of a committed act. — sannā (× o-).*

(nsaneafō, nsanee, × s. usenee.)

nsānīa, *balance &c. (× nsēnīa) ns. ada, p. 425.*

\*nsānīa-korā, *scale or dish of a balance. Eze. 5, 1.*

nsānīa-kwāimū, *just weight, scales of justice. Job 31, 6.*

\*asañkawa, *pl. n-, bowl. Ex. 25, 29. — asañkasoñ, laver. Ex. 30, 18.*

sāñkū-hāñ, 2. *a creeper used for the chord of a musical instrument. Aky. cf. hiawa, As., adafae, Akw. [strumment.]*

\*nsāno, *As. a weight of gold.*

o-sānomfo, + *winebibber, tippler. — nsā-nsīa.*

sānteñ: *mmere-s., nna-s., the times or days in succession, the whole length of times or days, eternity. 1 Ti. 1, 17.*

sāpiéu. — \*nsā-poi, *banquet of wine. Est. 5, 6. 7, 2. Je. 51, 39.*

Sāraha, *Salagha*, the largest of the towns of Nta-fufu, renowned for its traffic in human beings, animals, manufactures &c.

\*sārasāra, sārāsārā, *s. srasra, srāsrā.*

\*sare-so-afurum, *the wild ass, onager. Job 11, 12. 24, 5. 39, 5.*

\*asase-bere, *fat soil, fruitful ground or country. Is. 5, 1.*

\*asase-fō, *waste-land, unproductive or wild country.*

\*asase-ase-fō, *beings under the earth.*

\*asase-so-fō, *beings on earth. Phi. 2, 10.*

\*asasewā, *pl. n-, piece of land, plot of ground, field.*

\*asase-wosow, *inf. earthquake.*

\*asā-sī, *inf. [sī nsā] the solemnization of a heathen marriage.*

\*asāwā-inīwērā, *fine linen, byssus; asāwā-tān, linen garment.*

usa-wō-so, *di-, to put the hand with. Ex. 23, 1.*

sā-wusa, [w. a esā hō, opp. w. a. egyina] *black pepper; cf. sesā.*

\*asa-yé, *easiness of curing; enni as., it is incurable. Je. 30, 12.*

se, 5. + wose so nam, wofi adi a, wose so, *they walk together, go side by side (by the side of each other), when they go out. St. § 101.*

o-se, *inf. equality, similarity, fitness &c. ne se a onse, his unworthiness, + a small artificial elevation of earth; syn. sūmpí. [ness.*

ase, 11. l. 5. fa ase nè no kasa *speak to him secretly. 1 Sa. 18, 22.*

asěá, + *pan* (for the ashes). *Ex.* 27, 3.

\*o-se-awuo [nea ne se awu] 1. = ayisā, *orphan*. *Job* 24, 9. — 2. name of a certain company of warriors in Akem. *pr.* 3288.

o-sebere-bo-ntu, asebereki = abereki.

o-se-ho, hyē os., to blow an alarm. *Nu.* 10, 5.

ase-de a oregye, the right which he claims. *K.* § 80.

\*ase-de, the under part; apoiñna as., threshold; s. apoiñna.

aseduá, cf. asewa. — \*ansēe, anōmā bi, s. aketefo.

see, 5. n'anim aseē, = wamuna, he looks sadly. *Ge.* 40, 7.

o-seē, *pr. n.* of the king of Asante. — \*o-seēfo, *pl. a.*, destroyer.

ase-gu, + destruction. *Eze.* 7, 25. — \*ase-hū, *inf.* understanding.

asē-hyé, 3. warning. — useku-dī, + defaming. *Je.* 20, 10.

o-sekyere, *pr. n.* 2. the district of Dwabeñ.

\*ase-kyere, *inf.* explanation, interpretation, exposition; discernment; cf. ñkyerease. — \*asekyerefo, interpreter, expounder.

asem, 1. ehō asem, title, *John* 19, 19. emu asem or ns., content(s) — nea ewom', nsem a ewom'. — 3. *pl.* nsem-nsem. — 6. + Wonnyā hō asem bi ñkā, it cannot be condemned, is unblameable. *Tit.* 2, 8.

nsemmoá-fòá, + confirmation; *Phi.* 1, 7. — gye ns., to ascertain, to have corroborated.

\*asempa-akyidifo, *pl. id.*, an evangelical Christian.

\*o-sempa-kāfo, *pl. a.*, evangelist. — asempa-mu-terew, mission.

asempa-mu-terewfo fekuw, missionary association.

\*asempaterew-hō-aseñkā, missionary speech; as. (hō adwuma) mu mpanyimfo, the committee of the missionary society; as. hō dwe-tiri, missionary fund; as. hō ñhyiam', missionary meeting.

o-sempéfó, + adversary; *1 Ki.* 5, 4. *Ps.* 71, 13. *Je.* 50, 34. — os. wo chinom nsem mu, a busybody in other men's matters. *1 Pe.* 4, 15.

señ, 1. wonkwā besēñ aliñhim, thy life shall hang in doubt.

señ, 2, 1. oseñ ne koñ, he hardens his neck. *Pr.* 29, 1. [*De.* 28, 66.

sēñ, 6, 1. ne hō sēñ gu, he has a running issue. *Le.* 15, 2. — 7. won-sēñ asase no so, the land could not bear them. *Ge.* 36, 7. (×dañ mu hō señ, p. 423. wo dine de señ (×see). [ansēñ &c].

e-señ, *pl.* nsēneafó. — \*o-señ-adwuma, carved work. *2 Ch.* 3, 10.

usenēe, *pl. n.*-fo = esēñ, herald.

\*aseu-nenneñ [asem d.] rough word or answer. *Pr.* 18, 23.

\*o-señ-lioní, *pl.* señ-ah, carved image or idol. *2 Ch.* 33, 7. 34, 3.

\*nseñ-horow [asem, h.] articles. *K.* § 146, 1.

\*useñ-hū, *inf.* [hū nsem] knowledge, understanding.

asení, + seed. *1 Ch.* 17, 11. *Ro.* 1, 3. *Ga.* 3, 16.

\*asenni-agua, seat for judgment. — nsemmi, + dealings. (nsēñia, better: nsāñia, balance &c.)

\*o-señkāfo, *pl. a.*, speaker, preacher. — aseñkā-agua.

aseñkekāe, + occasions of speech. *De.* 22, 14.

nseñkekāe, nsoroma mu ns., astrology. *St.* § 7.

o-señkyeni, + outcast. *Is.* 11, 12.

asēsám-ase, the edible fruit of the asensam.

senseñ, 1. nām a. s. wēre a es. hō, dewlap, flakes of flesh. *Job* 41, 23.

senseñ, Ak. = sinseñ, Akp. *cramp, convulsions.*

- \*nsenseni, *shavings brought off by the plane.* [G. srolq.]
- \*asen-tiã, *pl. n.* [asem t.] *a short sentence.*
- asen-titiriw, + emu as., *the chief contents.*
- \*asentrêni-di, *inf. to do justice.* Pr. 21,3.
- \*o-sen-nura, *a kind of tree (cedar).* — aseredewá, *cf.* atakuru.
- \*aserehyehye-bo, *inf. weighing.* Je. 8, 16. *better:* immoi-bo.
- userekyiri, + *thighs.* Ex. 28, 42. — sêre-mã, *cf.* odimã.
- sêrene, p. 428. l. 3. — \*o-sêresêrefo, *pl. a., beggar.* Jo. 9, 8.
- \*serêti, srêti [Eng.] *slate.* — serew-serew, *drollish, laughably.*
- sesã, *v. 3. to redeem.* Ex. 13, 13. — sesã, *cf.* sãwusa.
- asesãboa, + *ote se onipa; tetefo se: asamaifo na edan sã aboa.*
- o-sesafô, + *wicked, perverse.* Pr. 11, 7. 2 Th. 3, 2.
- nsesãgua-de, *merchandise.* Eze. 27, 24. [shovel.]
- sesaw, 1. + s. .. ko, *to sweep away.* Je. 8, 13. — \*sesaw-ade, *se se, to be equal, right, straight.* — ade a esese, *equity.* Pr. 2, 9.
- nea or nsem a esese, *right things.* Pr. 8, 6. 23, 16.
- \*sese-bere: okyêna s., *to-morrow about this time.*
- o-sêsê, + *parilion, shed.* — \*asese-afãhye, *feast of tabernacles.*
- o-sêse, *holm-oak.* Is. 41, 19. — \*sesew-bere, *time of reformation.*
- \*ase-te, *inf. understanding; cf.* aselhũ, ntease, nhũmu.
- \*ase-tim, *inf. certainty.* Pr. 22, 21. — \*asetrã-bere, *time of life.*
- \*sê-twêre, *gnashing of teeth.* — \*nsew-hye, *adjuration.* Pr. 29, 24.
- o-sewã, + *uncle, father's brother.* Je. 32, 7-9. 12. — \*sêwã, *uncle's son.*
- \*asewa, *lentiles.* Ge. 25, 34. *cf.* aseduã. — ose-awuo.
- nsewê, *inlaid work, tessellated, checkered, mosaic work.*
- si, 1. l. 6. asrãfo no ginyagyina (×sisi) hq ... 21. l. 2. si ntama-dan, *to pitch a tent; osii trãbea no, he reared up the tabernacle.* Ex. 40, 18. — 36. l. 2. + *to credit slaves.* — 43. c) l. 3. *to agree to.* Ac. 15, 15. — h) *to be built up.* Ps. 89, 2. 4. (3. 5). — 45. + *he deceives him.* Job 13, 9.
- e-siã, *pr. 3622.* (mframa hq no a, eye fã).
- siãde, di s., *to prosper, do prosperously.* 1 Ki. 22, 12.
- \*siãde-ade, *gain.* Pr. 31, 11. — siãde-boa, *okame aye se ap.*
- \*siãde-kwan: ne kwan ye s., *his way is prosperous.* Is. 48, 15.
- \*siãde-sem, *a good omen.* 1 Ki. 20, 33.
- o-siãm, 1. + *meal.* Ho. 8, 7. *cf.* asikresiãm.
- siãmô, 3. *softly; nam s. s.,* 1 Ki. 21, 27.
- \*asiãm-mone [asiãne b.] *mischievous, evil, calamity.* Je. 44, 23.
- siãne, 9. *to happen, befall.* Ec. 2, 14. — asiãne, + *evil occurrence,* 1 Ki. 5, 4. *event,* Ec. 2, 15. *accident; as. bi asiane no, he has met with an accident.* St. III § 17.
- \*asiãniê, n-, *descent.* Jos. 7, 5. Je. 48, 5.
- siãuka, + *to hold back, to hinder.* Ge. 24, 56. *to restrain, refl. to refrain.* Is. 63, 15. 64, 12. *ontumi ns., he has no rule over.* Pr. 25, 28.
- \*asi-di, *inf.* [di asi] *onam hyia me asidim', he walks contrary to*
- sie, l. 3. *wontu mmere &c.* [me, Le. 26, 21.]
- \*asie-bere, sie-bew, *place to bury.* Ge. 23, 4. Je. 7, 32. *cf.* asiei.
- asie-dê, + 2. *expenses of a funeral.*
- nsiesiei, + *ordinances,* He. 9, 1. 1 Pe. 2, 13. *precepts,* Ps. 119, 4. *charge.* Ge. 26, 5. *preparations, purposes.* Pr. 16, 1.

\*nsiesie-hō, *preparation*. \*nsiesie-mú, *arrangement, disposition, regulation, institution, ordinance*. K. §5.206.214. Cf. nsisii, ñhyehyee. nsifahō, + *deceit*. Job 13,9. — sigyaw, l. 5. + a. s. ote hō kwa.

sika, l.3. s. kuku, *a pot full of gold-dust (×lump)*. — \*sika-da-hō, dñwetiri mu s., *deposit, capital, stock, fund*. — \*sika-frae-bo, (piece of) *gold-ore*. Je. 6,27. — \*sika-korabea, *treasury*; \*sikakora-fō, *treasurer*. — \*sika-mū, *fund(s), stock*. — \*sika-nāñfō, *goldsmith, founder*. Is. 40,19. Je. 10,9. — osikapefō, *lover of money*. — sika-tam, + *brocades of gold*. — \*sika-tañ, -teñ, *capital, principal (capital), usim*, 2. *the stock of a tree*. Job 14,8. [stock.]

\*asiñ [G. ašiiñ, Ger. essig] = nsākawe, mfinigyer, *vinegar*.

\*sinapi, -aba, -fua, *mustard, mustard seed*. Mt. 13,31. Lu. 17,6.

simsen, 2. *ne nan as., he is lame of his feet*. 2 Sa. 4,4. — 3. (inf.) sipiripī, + *fearfulness, terror*. — sireñ (× siriñ).

\*asisi, *inf. ye as., to be wont to push with the horns*. Ex. 21,29.

sisī, *pl. id. bear*; \*s.-nsoroma, *the constellation of the Bear*.

sisia, + *the flanks*. Le. 3,4. [Job 38,32.]

\*nsisii, *arrangement, institution*; cf. ñhyehyee, nsiesiei &c.

\*nsisi-hō-adum [adum a esisi hō] = ntābō-adum, *boards (of the Israelites' tabernacle)*. Ex. 39,33.

\*nsisi-mú, 1. *the calyx of the flower (of a pomegranate tree)*. Ex. 25,31. — 2. *setting (of jewels)*. Ex. 28,20. — \*ns.-adum, *pillars, at the entrances of the Israelites' tabernacle and its court*. Ex. 39,33.

asisi-señ, *pl. n., + error*. Is. 32,6. *feigned words*, 2 Pe. 2,3.

\*nsiso-nañ, *foot standing upon the axle*. 1 Kī. 7,30.

siwabiri, + *flax*. Is. 19,9. — asiyé, l. 2. *place (× stile)*.

nsiyefō, *pl., men of activity*, Ge. 47,6.

sō, 7. l. 2. dāgeré. — o-sō, *inf. the soldering*. Is. 41,7.

sō: so mu, + *to appropriate to oneself, to confess*. K. §8.1.9.II.

— oso ne usa mu, *he holds up his hand*. Ex. 17,11.

sō, 2. + osō neti, *he is wayward, wilful, stubborn, obstinate, unruly, without restraint*. Eze. 16,30.

sō, 1. + nea nñipa te kōsō ñhinā wō asase so, *as far as men dwell on earth*; de kōsō se, *as far as, inasmuch as*, K. §152. — 1.1. to attain to. Pr. 2,19. — sō sō, *to overtake*. Am. 9,10. — 2. yeye asafō a yensō okañ, *we are few in number*. Ge. 34,30. — sō āño, *to be sufficient*; *syn. du āño*. K. §232. — 4. sō aware, *to be fit to marry, marriageable (1Co. 7,36)*. asō se wōbebu hō nteñ, *it is ripe for judgment*.

asō, *Plur. 18. okeñkañ guu mañ no asōm', he read (it) in the audience of the people*. Ex. 24,7.

\*sō: ye sō, *to hiss*. 1 Kī. 9,8.

sōa, *better*: sōwa. — soa, 1. + *to bear up*. Ge. 7,17. cf. mā so.

sōa-lā, sōafakoro, *better*: sōwafā &c. — nsōam', *tache*. Ex. 26,33.

\*nsō-āño, *inf. sealing*; *seal*; ns.-de, *signet*; ns.-kā, *seal-ring*.

asō-asō. — sōbe × s. sope. — sōbo, l. 6. na wantō... — osōboasō.

\*so-dī, *inf. [dī 43.]*: s.-ade, s.-asase, *possession, inheritance*.

\*e-so-dua-sī, *inf. [sī 43f.] assurance*. 1 Th. 1,5.

sōe, 5. s. .. ñkyen or mu, *to sojourn with or among*. Ex. 12,48f.

nsqe, l. 4. opāsare. — \*nsqe-haikare, *crown of thorns*.

\*osofo-boafó, *pl. a-, helper of a minister, catechist; cf. senkyereni.* — \*asofó-de, *things belonging to a priest; as. nsam'lye, consecration. Ex. 29, 9, 22.* — \*asofó-di, *inf. ministering as a priest, priesthood; \*asofó-dwuma, a priest's office.* — \*osofó-hye, *ordination of a priest or minister.* — \*asofó-ihya, *council. Hist.* — \*asofó-kuw, *priesthood, congregation of priests. 1Pe. 2, 5, 9.* — \*asofó-kwā, *pl. n- [akoa], servant of the priests. 1Ch 9, 2.* — \*sofopanyiiñ-wuma, *highpriestly office. K. § 232.*

\*sofwe-bere, *time of temptation.* — \*o-sofwefo, *tempter. Mt. 4, 3.*

\*sofwe-mu-yiyeye, *proof, tried probity, approved integrity. 2Co.*

\*so-fwé, *inf. [fwé so] protection, guard. K. § 158, 1. [2, 9.*

\*asō-korā, *auricle, external ear. Am. 3, 12.*

\*nsō-kukuwa, *snuff-dish. Ex. 25, 38. [1 Th. 3, 1, 5.*

som', + misom' a, *enyé yiye bio, I can no longer forbear.*

sōm mframa, *to snuff up the wind. Je. 14, 6. cf. 2, 24. sow mf.*

\*e-so-mā, *inf. exultation. K. § 236.* — \*so-mā-ade, -afore, -aye-yede, *offering, heave-offering, oblation. Ex. 29, 28. 30, 13.*

\*asomafó-dwuma, *apostleship. Ac. 1, 25. [35, 5. Eze. 44, 30. 45, 1.*

o-sōm-adwuma, *service; charge, office; administration.*

\*somañkām, *oipa atiko ntini akese 2 no ntam' tokuru no.*

\*asōmdwee-de, *prosperity. Je. 33, 9.* \*asōmdwec-sem, *words of nsōmé [Ak w].* — som-mé (× a). — asomorofi (× e). [*peace. nso-mú, handle, e. g. of a door-lock. Ca 5, 5.*

soñ, 2. + to sift. *Am. 9, 9. - 5. Eze. 24, 23.* — soñē, + *siere.*

sōññ, oremfá nehó s. mui, *he will not go unpunished. Je. 49, 12.*

asōñě (× sand-fly?) — \*asōñ-fě [esonofě] *ivory comb; s. ñwefě. nsoñño.* — \*Asoñko, O--ni, *s. asafó.*

so no, *to differ. 1Co. 4, 7.* — e-sono, *Akw. = korobén.* — nsoñño.

nsono-kese, *better: dawagua, dawadwa. [them. K. § 159.*

nsononee da woñ ntam', *there are distinctions to be made among asōnsūā, 2. gonorrhoea? — e-sōñ-wéré (× o-).*

sopa, + oto wo pē = ode wo asemone a. s. wo hō ade a eye tañ ode kã kyere wō guam'. — sope, (× sobe) *p. 446.*

sòré, l. 4. sore hye, *to rise up against. Ge. 4, 8.*

\*asore-bea, *place of worship.* — \*asore-da, *pl. -nna, day of public worship, Sunday, feast, holy-day.* — \*o-sorefo, *pl. a-, suppliant, worshipper. Zep. 3, 10. He. 10, 2. pl. congregation, church. K. § 80.* — \*asore-mu-afrihya, *ecclesiastical year. K. § 66.* — \*asore-nsem, *liturgy. K. § 66.* — \*asore-poiñ, *altar (in Christian churches or chapels), communion-table.*

\*o-soro-bōfo, *pl. -ab. angel.* — \*o-soro-ani-mu-kyekyefo, *astrologer. Is. 47, 13.* — \*o-sorofo, *pl. celestials, inhabitants of heaven. Da. 7, 10.* — \*o-soro-ko, *inf. going to heaven, ascension; osoroko-da or daponna, Ascension Day.* — nsoroma a ekyiñ, *better: okyiñ-nso-roma, planet.* — \*nsoroma-fwefo, *star-gazer, astrologer. Is. 47, 13.* — \*nsoroma-hō-nseñkekāe, *astrology.* — \*nsoroma-sōñ no, *the seven stars, the Bear (Arcturos) Job 9, 9.* — \*o-soroni, *pl. -fo, a person from above, from heaven, heavenly; inhabitant of heaven. 1Co. 15, 48.* — osorosoro Nyame, *the Most High God. Ge. 14, 8.* — \*o-sorosoroni, *the Most High. Ps. 91, 1. 92, 1.*

- sorow, l. 4. [G. egli]. — \*sōsō, s. sō. — nsosoe, + *dropping*.  
 \*so-lefo, after poñko: *rider*; Ex. 15, 1. after asase: *inhabitant*.  
 \*so-t'wa, *inf.* [t'wa 10a] *concision, mutilation*. Phi. 3, 2.  
 \*sol'wa-mu-fo, *those of the concision, the mutilated*. *ib.*  
 sōw, p. 454. l. 2. + s. mframa, *to snuff up the wind*. Je. 2, 24, cf. 14, 6. sōm. — l. 4. + *to catch with the ears and mind*: wosowe se siade-sem, *they took it as a good omen*. 1 Ki. 20, 33.  
 sowa, sowafā, sowansā, nsowansāfā, s. soa, soafa &c.  
 \*asōwufo, *disobedient, unruly, rebellious people*. Is. 65, 2. Tit. 1, 10.  
 \*asō-ye, *to hearken, hearing*. 1 Sa. 15, 22. 1 Ki. 18, 29. 2 Ki. 1, 31  
 \*sra-berē: anopa s. mu, *in the morning watch*. Ex. 14, 23.  
 \*srade-boñ, *valley of fatness, fat valley*. Is. 28, 1. 4. — \*srade-dua, *the fat tail of sheep*. Le. 3, 9. — \*asrade-duañ, *a fat meal*. Is. 25, 6. 55, 2.  
 \*srade-hūām, *ointment*. Ca. 1, 3. — \*srade-nām, *fat meat*. 2 Ch. 7, 7.  
 \*asrāfo-di-(d'wuma), *military service*. — asrāfo-ha-mu-panyiñ, *centurion*. — \*asrāfo-kuw, *band, cohort of soldiers*.  
 srāhá, l. 3. + *have let him loose, left him unrestrained*. Pr. 29, 15.  
 asrakwa [asra, okwa] *snuff for nothing*. [K. § 189.  
 sram, + asase srām wōñ so, *the earth closed upon them*. Nu 16, 33. wasrām wōñ ani so, *he has besmeared their eyes*. Is. 44, 18.  
 \*usrāmma-kukuwa, *fire-pan*. — \*o-sram-fā, *crescent*. Is. 3, 18.  
 \*o-srañ-humu [osram h.] *month of vanity*. Job 7, 3.  
 \*o-sra-ñño, *anointing*. Ex. 30, 31. — \*srèti [Eng.] *slate*.  
 srōdō, T'wi: nsensenē. — nsrōñ = o-srōno-aba.  
 sronsroñ, *pl. a-*, Is. 30, 25. — \*sronsroñ-bea, *pl. sronsrommea, high place(s)*. 1 Ki. 3, 2. 2 Ch. 1, 3. — sù: sū wō, *to howl*. Is. 65, 14.  
 o-su, l. + otō osu gu . . so, *he causes it to rain upon*. Ge. 2, 5.  
 asu: gu asu, *to suffer shipwreck*. 1 Ti. 1, 19.  
 sūa, l. 2. *to follow (the example of)*, 2 Th. 3, 7. 9.  
 \*o-sūaui or -fo, *pl. a-fo, disciple, apprentice*; sūafo, *followers*.  
 \*nsu-ani-fa, *inf. sailing, navigation, voyage*. Ac. 27, 9.  
 asúbó, 4. l. 6. otōnsu mu (<tonasūm).  
 \*asu-bura, *pl. u-*, [nsu abura] *well*.  
 \*sufre, sufüre [Lat.] *sulphur, brimstone*; *syn.* adubēñ, atodu-  
 \*asu-gu, *inf. shipwreck*. [dubēñ.  
 nsugye-adaka, *pl. n-*, *base or stand for the lavers in Solomon's*  
 o-su-kā (×u-), + *conduit*. 2 Ki. 20, 20. [temple. 1 Ki. 7, 27.  
 o-sukom, + *thirst for water*. — sukondifo, *the thirsty*.  
 su-koro-ni, *pl. fo, monophysite*. K. § 228.  
 asúkotwēā-gú, *inf. hail*. Re. 11, 19.  
 sukūpōñ-kyerekyerēfo, *professor (of a university)*.  
 nsu-kyeñē, nsu ñkyeñkyeñē, *iee*. Job 6, 16. 37, 9. [21, 22.  
 sūm, 6. s. gu, *to cast off*. Ro. 11, 1. s. kyeue, *to cast down*. Pr.  
 sumām-mō, *inf.* [bō sumāñ] *wearing of charms or amulets*.  
 sūmāñ, 1. *syn.* dohuwa. — \*asuman-ne, *magic arts*; ye as., *to practise magic*. Ac. 19, 19. — o-sūmāñní, *nea sumāñ ye nedeā no, + wizard*. Le. 19, 31. 20, 6. — \*asumañ-noru, = asumāñsem; di  
 asumāñsem, *to use magic arts*. Ac. 8, 9.  
 sūmpí, = se, + *pulpit*. — \*sūmpí-bo, *plummet*; s. prumo.

\*nsu-nômfo, a person or tree that drinks water. *Eze 31, 14, 16.*

sûnsûm, *pl. a.* \*sunsuma-baŋ, shadowy image. *Ps. 73, 20.*

\*asunsuma-bo, l. 1. 2. 4. to (< tow) as. — sũntĩ, *v.*

\*usu-ohyew, hot water; ns.-aniwa, hot springs.

\*nsu-ohwĩni, cold water. — usurógya, l. 2. wode kã ogya.

nsu-sā, ... on the first day (< five days).

\*nsu-saw-ade, bucket. *Nu. 21, 7.* — \*nsu-sawfo, drawer of water.

\*nsusom', *inf.* [suso mu]: dĩ ns., to stick together. *Job 41, 17.*

\*nsusom'-usa [usa a esuso guaseñ mu] undersettlers. *1 Ki. 7, 30.*

\*asuso-suwa, a brook flowing only in the rainy season. *Job 6, 15.*

\*susu-bea, way of measuring. nes. a onni, his incommensurability. *K. § 165.* — \*susu-hina, measuring pot. *Jo. 2, 6.*

\*susuw, *red. v., s.* suw. — \*asu-tĩ, fountain. *Ja. 3, 11.*

\*o-su-to, *inf.* rain-fall. — o-sũ-tue, *inf.* [tue 2f] wail. *Je. 9, 20.*

\*o-sututufó, *pl. a.*, whisperer; talebarer.

suw, *red.* susuw, to wear old. *Nc. 9, 21.* to be worn out. *Je. 38, 11.*

\*su-ye, *inf.* producing the kind or form of, forming. *Ga. 4, 19.*

## T.

tā, *maw* of birds. — e-ta, l. 4. akyiri yi.

e-ta, *bow*: okuntuũ ne ta, he bends his bow.

nta, ne kãra ye nta, he is double-minded. *Ja. 1, 8. 4, 8.*

Nta, capitals: Pãmi, Yãne &c. s. Otani, Ntafufu.

tā, *J. l. 9.* hyeũ no kotāa so, the ship rested upon. *Ge. 8, 4.* wode hyeũ no kotae, they ran the ship aground. *Ac. 47, 41. — 11. + de* (nsem) tātā, to speak forth, produce (proofs), put forward, adduce (arguments), order (one's speech). *Job 37, 19.* wotātāa no yiye kyeree, they stated it more precisely. *K. § 208.* tātā wo anammoũ pepẽpe, ponder the path of thy feet; otātā n'anammoũ, he ponders (measures) his goings, directs his steps; otātā n'akwañ, he establishes his way. *Pr. 4, 26. 5, 21. 16, 9. 21, 29. — 14.* tã .. so: watā won ñhinā so, she excels them all. *Pr. 31, 29.*

\*ntaban-tiri āno, the end of a wing. *1 Ki. 6, 24.*

ta-daũ, *pl. a.* [odaũ a wotare] a house built of sticks and plastered with mud; *opp.* osese, ntamadañ.

atade, l. 5. kōtu. — ohye at. a eye besi, he is dressed completely, gorgeously. *Eze. 22, 12.* — \*atade-hye, *inf.* wearing of clothes.

o-tāfo, *pl. a.*, persecutor.

Nta-fufu, *pr. n.* the tribes from Ntũummuru to Salagha.

\*tā-hama, plummet; *cf.* prumo, sũmpĩ-bo. *2 Ki. 21, 13. Is. 34, 11.*

takrãwògyám' na ohye, he soweth discords. *Pr. 6, 14.*

\*ta-kmũtuũfo, *pl. id.* one that draws or bends the bow, archer.

\*ta-kurafo, a man armed with or handling a bow, archer.

atakuru, a small bird, *s.* aseredewa.

takuwa, *pl. n.*, weft, braid, twist, plait or tress of hair; cue, pigstail; *cf.* pũā, tãpũ, dũwerekwa.

Takyiman, a country and its capital, N. of Asante, W. of Ñkorãnsã, E. of Gyãman, S. of Abesẽm.

ntam': o-nè me ntam' ware, he is far from me. *Ec. 7, 23.*

o-tãm, l. + kōnkrõn. — ntãmã, l. a) gangaga (garega); b) bom-

mq-nserewa, (× mmew,) antók wásafo. - 2. *negro-dress... 3. + curtain*, *Ex. 26.* — ntāmā, + *nettings*, *Is. 3, 18.* — \*atāmā-fura, *inf. wearing of a negro-dress.* — \*ntama-pemfo, *fuller.* 2 *Sa. 17, 17.* - \*ntam'-fasu, *partition-wall.* *Eze. 40, 16.* — \*ntam'gyinafo, *mediator.*

\*o-tam-momono, *new cloth, uncarded, undressed by a fuller.*

tāmú-dí, + *delicate living, luxury.* *Pr. 19, 10. Re. 18, 3.*

\*tāmu-difo, *those that are at ease.* *Ps. 123, 4.*

o-taii, + *net of wire, trellis, grate, lattice.* *Ex. 27, 4.*

\*ntan-nañ [otañ dañ] *the house of a woman in child-bed.* *Le. 12, 4.*

\*ntañhī-tew, *inf. = ntāñhī, ntāñkyinnye.* — ntāñhumu: kã ut., *to swear falsely.* — \*ntañkã-de, *object of swearing; execration.* *Je. 42, 18. things promised by oath.* *Mt. 5, 33.*

\*o-lān-sifo, *pl. a-, = otamasifo, n-, Mk. 9, 2. Is. 7, 3.*

atantānne, + *abomination; cf. akyide.*

\*ntan-tōfo, *a perjured person.* 1 *Ti. 1, 10.* — utantw̄c: si-, *to beat about the bush (as they do by atw̄ebo) i. e. to search the town &c.* — atanyi, + *a fine, mulct &c. s. atenyi 2.*

\*tāpū, = takuwa kесе. — ntare-mú, + *appendix.* *K. § 235, 1.*

\*ntā-ase [nea etā ase] *saucer; foot (of a laver).* *Ex. 30, 28.*

\*ntāso-tiri, *capital of a pillar; syn. oduntiri.* 1 *Ki. 7, 16.*

\*ntasu-korā, *spitting-calabash; cf. toapo.*

[*cf. petē.*

tasu-bo (+tō). — tātā, *v. 1. s. tā 4.11. - 2. — tataw, + field;*

*tc, v. contin. 1. te ho, te ase, + correl. v. trā ho, trā ase. - 3. to be by nature, to be natural: enté se ete bio, it has been altered, changed, perverted from its natural state, has degenerated.* *K. § 149f. yebea a ete, the natural use; yebea a ente, the use which is against nature.*

tê = twom; *cf. fwim. — tē, + immediate.* *K. § 6.*

[*Ro. 1, 26.*

\*teafi, *necessary, privy; cf. tea, duasee. — atēmogyā.*

ntease, *Pr. 2, 3. cf. asete, aschū, nhūase, nhūmu. — l. 3. kudō'.*

\*te-báñ, = tebea 2. *K. § 237. — tebea, 2. + appearance.* *Lu. 9, 29.*

nteberefūwá, obrodebuñ a wəanōa apoto nè nño a. s. nño nni so.

\*o-tēe, *inf. righteousness; net. a ontēe, his unrighteousness.*

\*ntēem', *cry, crying. — ntēetēem', id.*

\*o-tēso (*pl. a-*) *a righteous, upright person; syn. otrēnēni.*

\*ateke [G. = short] *a short-legged fowl. (× atekye I. &c.)*

o-tekremafó, 1. + *man of evil tongue, Ps. 140, 11(12); enchanter, Ex. 10, 11. - 2. dainty-mouthed, lickerish fellow, lover of tid-bits.*

ntem, *gye nt., to hasten.* *Ec. 1, 5. — ntem-pá: ne mmusu reye nt., his adversity hastes fast.* *Je. 48, 16. — ntempe, + haste.* 2 *Ki. 7, 15.*

atēm-pá, + *wise counsels.* *Pr. 24, 6.*

\*atemmu-agua, -akoñnua, *judgment seat. — \*atemmu-de, rights, manner, 1 Sa. 8, 9. judgments, Ps. 119, 7. Eze. 18, 9. — atemmu-sem, + judgment.* *Ps. 105, 5.*

ntēñ, *yì -, + to convict.* *Ja. 2, 9. — ntēñ-nc, statement in a law case.*

ntēñ-ani, *cf. mfōmfāmhō.*

\*o-tēntebēñ-hyeñfo, *pl. a-, player on a flute (minstrel, Mt. 9, 23).*

atēñ-yí, ntēñ-yi, 1. l. 2. + *reproof,* 2 *Ti. 3, 16. — 2. is atan-yi.*

tere hō, + *to go astray concerning,* 1 *Ti. 6, 21. 2 Ti. 2, 18. to be or fall short of, not to attain to.* *K. § 178. — nterehō, + a falling aside*



or away, defalcation (in faith). *Ro. 10, 11f. failure, default, 1Co. 6, 7.*  
— *ántere*, (×e). — *atere* [G. ato = ta].

\**nterewe*, the opening or spreading leaves of the flower (of a pomegranate tree). *Ex. 25, 31.* — *nterewmu*, + (firmament). *Eze. 1, 22.*

*atesem hnu*, a false report. *Ex. 23.*

*atetadé*, 2. a thing that costs nothing, gotten with little or no trouble.

\**ntetekwa-sem*, *ntetekwa-ye*, simplicity. *Pr. 1, 22. Ze. 45, 20.*

*atete-sem*, + tradition, *Mk. 7, 3 s. cf. usamhyede.*

*tetew*, + to pine away. *Le. 26, 39.* — *ntetewe*, + prey. *Na. 2, 12.*

*ntetewmu*, 1. + di nt., s. di 96. — 2. tearing; prey. *Na. 3, 1.*

*tew*, 2. l. 4. *otew anoma no ti*, he wrings off the bird's head. *Le. 1, 15.* — to gather (grapes). *De. 24, 21.* — 3. *tew usōāno*, to open a seal. — 4. l. 3. *ofwēam tew faa ođan no hō*, the stream or current forced its way by the side of that house. *Lu. 6, 48f.* — *tew mu ko*, to dissociate oneself, to part, withdraw, depart. *1Co. 7, 15.* — 10. + *tew ani*, to clear up, clarify; to enlighten. *K. § 217. 26 t. 266.* — 11. l. 3. + to be pure; *ahōnim a emu tew*, a pure conscience. *2Ti. 1, 3. n'adwēnem tew*, s. adw. — 19. + *tew..ani yera*, to frustrate. *Ezr. 4, 5.*

\**o-tew*, inf. ambush. — *tew*, l. 5. *mpātew*. — *te-were*, the skin on the points of the fingers where the "ntew" are jerked. — *tew-adwuma*,

\**tew-bere*, time for plucking off. *Is. 28, 4.* [planting. *Is. 60, 21.*

\**atewe*, plantation, place fitted out with plants. *Eze. 31, 4.*

\**atewe*, place of watch, haunt. *Re. 18, 2.*

\**o-tewfo*, lie in wait, waylayer; pl. a-, ambush, ambuscade.

*ntew-mu*, 2. separation, parting; disruption, severing, severance. — di nt., to part. — \**ntewmu-di*, inf. segregation, separation, disconnection, disunion. — \**atew-yú*: *emu nni at.*, they cannot be sundered.

*lê-ye*, inf. uprightness. *1Ch. 29, 17. Ps. 25, 21.* [Job 41, 17.]

*tī*, 5. l. 2. 3. *woyiya mu abo a atoto mu.*

*e-tī*, *tiri*, 2. + (gable-)end of a house &c. cf. *tirim*. *Ex. 26, 28.* — 11. b) *onni tī*, he is foolish. *Ga. 3, 1. 3. Pr. 10, 13. 21. tī a wouni*, lack of understanding. — 12. B. c) + *odi ne tirim*, s. di 39. *St. § 120. yeadi yeñ tirim nè wo rebekasa.* *Ge. 18, 27.*

*tīa*, 10. *tīa awi*, to tread out the corn. *De. 25, 4.*

*tīa*, 1. + to gather, lay up, treasure, red. to heap up, accumulate and reserve in store. *Is. 23, 18. 1Co. 16, 2.*

(*tīafi* × is *teafi*.) — *o-tīafo*, *Is. 34, 16.*

*ntīafumu*, kicking and flocking at the same time. (×false st. &c.)

*tīam'*, to step in. — *ntīasio*, a) footstool; b) step, stair, *Eze. 41, 25.*  
round or rundle of a ladder.

\**atiatia*, inf. treading (as of grapes), stamping (with the feet).

\**o-tiatialo*, pl. a-, treader, at. *dwom*, vintage-shouting. *Is. 16, 9f.*

\**ntiatiaso*, 1. inf. treading, trampling on. — 2. a kind of river-fish.

\**ntiatiaso-ade*, a thing (to be) trodden down. *Is. 10, 6.* [Ga. 5, 8.]

*tī-daiñ*, + persuasion, yielding to persuasion, assent, credulity.

\**atīfī-soroma*, pole star; at.-s.-fām', north, *Job 37, 9.* cf. *kusū-fām'*.

\**ntīm-ase*, inf. [ase tim] grounding, establishing, rendering firm and strong. *K. § 295 b.*

*tī-mōbō*, *oye t.*, he is of tender mercy, *Ja. 5, 11.*

\*tiñ tiñ, *imit. adv. expr. the sound of stamping on the ground; apõnkõ ntote sisi fam' t. t., the horses stamp with their hoofs. Je. 47,3.*

tintim, 1. + to become or be steadfast, 1Co. 15,28. - (de..) tintim. to establish. Ps. 78, 5. 89, 2.4. (3.5.) - oðe n'aniwa t. wõñ so mã bone, he sets his eye upon them for evil. Am. 9,4. - 2. + to prevail against. Job 15,24. - 5. + otintim n'anim kõe, he went presumptuously. De. 1,43. ot. n'anim se oye onipa-trênê, he feigns himself to be a just man.

\*atintimma, the side of a house. pr. 3385.

[Lu. 20,20.

atipransam: wõbõ no at. = woyi ne ti korã.

tirim', net. a oðobõ his thoughts, plans, designs, devices. Ps. 146,4. - won t. mmaa adwene, they have not yet any judgment of their own. St. §88. - \*tirim'-adwene, device, Ec. 7,29. - tirim'-bõ, + device, purpose. - atirim'odén-sém, + violence. Ps. 72,14. - a-tirimpõw, design &c. - \*ti(ri)-so-apãm, atiri-so-pãm, conspiracy, confederacy. 2Sa. 15,12. 2Ki. 11,14. Is. 8,12.

titi, 3. + oðe ne nsa nè ne nan titi, he climbed up upon his hands and feet, 1Sa. 14,13. - 5. + he is obstinate. Pr. 20,3. - 6. titi aduru, to paint or besmear oneself with fragrant paint.

\*Atiwa, s. asafõ. - ntiwa, better: ntwiwa. - \*tiwfo, pursuer.

tõ, 1. + tr. oðoro toõ osu, the heaven gave rain. Ja. 5,18. - otoõ sufre nè gya guu Sodomo so, Ge. 19,24. - 6. otõ kò tò bà. - 12. a) + eho atoto mu aseñ wère no, the spot is lower than the skin. Le. 13,20.

tõ, 2. watõ no ka ... the money accorded to him ... 3. to asem di.

tõ, 2. + oðe wõñ to afõa ãno, he gives them to the sword. Je. 25,31. - wamfa auto ne kõmam', he did not take or lay it to heart. Ex. 7,23. - to mu ñkyene, to season with salt. Le. 2,13. - 5. e) oðe nekãra to mu, he exposes himself regardless of his life, he risks his life. Phi. 2,30. - f) to .. mu bi, to increase; opp. hũañ so. K. §324. - 8. a) = hye ase, to lay a foundation. Lu. 6,48. - 20. + to suffer (Ex. 12,23). - 25. cf. sopa. - 31. te or fe nt. - tõ, 2. + to come upon, Am. 9,10. - wato nea Onyk. bõ too wõñ hõ, they have attained to their divine destiny, 1. b) watõ no nsu (<ne)...

[nation. K. §176.

tõ a, 2. toa asententeñ, K. §318. - to be coupled together. Ex. 26,11. - 9. toa so: b) wõbõ nsra toa no so, they encamp next unto him. Nu. 2,5 - c) ne ti toa no so, his head stands on him. 2Ki. 6,31 - e) to follow: afe toa afe so, year after year. 2Sa. 21,1. - f) toa .. so, to edify, 1Th. 5,11. - e) to be full, fat (closely set with grains, of ears of maize). Ge. 41,5. - \*õ-toa, inf. joining, rejoining, renewal, restoration of a disruption. K. §18.

tõ a, 2. red. de nehõ tõtõa .. mu, to entangle oneself with. 2Ti.

toa, 1.4. mfuã. - \*ntoae, place of coupling, Ex. 26,4. [2,4.

nto-ãno, 1.1. e. g. of gold-dust ...; sum, number. Ps. 71,15. 119,160.

toa-ntini, a climbing plant used as a medicine.

nto-ase, 3. foundation; syn. ñhyease. Lu. 6,49.

ntoa-so, + continuance. - toatoa so, s. toa, 10. - de.. toatoa(so), to couple together one to another. Ex. 26,3. 9. wõde sã ye toatoa wõñhõ so, therewith they edify each other. Ro. 14,19.

tõtõa, 5. t. mu, b) + to be compact, to cohere. Ps. 122,3. K. §194.

ntõtõam' Ep. 4,16. Col. 2,19. - systematical arrangement, organi-

\*to-bere, time of setting (of the sun). Ps. 104,19. [sation. K. §3.

\*atō-de, *any thing that is baked. 1 Ki. 17, 12.* — \*atō-dnañ [aduañ a woatō] *food prepared by the baker, baker's ware, pastry. Ge. 10, 17.*

\*o-tōfo, *pl. a-, transgressor. Ja. 2, 11.* — otogyefo, *pl. etogyefo.*

\*ntohō, *pl. ntotohō, inf. a placing one thing by the side of another, a comparing, a parallel case, comparison, similitude, parable; type, pattern, emblem, figure. He. 9, 9.*

antokwasafō. — ntokowā-ntokowā. — \*atoko-sā, *s. atoko.*

ntokwa (× a). — tomma, + girde. *Eze. 23, 15.* — ntomme-nt., okukubañ hō ye nt. (kokō kakra, tuntum wom', fufu kakra wom').

ntónkã-dubiri, *pigment of stibium. Is. 54, 11.*

Tòinko, Parémãñ, Sohaé.

ntóntáñ, + trellis, grate, lattice; *Ex. 27, 1. anim nt., veil. Ca. 4, 13.*

\*ntonto-de, *allotted portion. Ps. 16, 5.* — atopé.

tore, *1. t. ase, to cut off, extirpate. 1 Ki. 11, 16. - 5. to sink, subside, decrease in volume, as liquids by coagulation; nino no ada nti, atore; cf. anitore.*

atóre-mù-dé, dā at., *an ordinance for ever. Ex. 12, 14. 17, 13, 10.*

\*torobento-hyeñfō, *pl. id. trumpeter.*

torodō, torodododo, torodo-torodō, &c. okasá t. a emu tew, *he speaks readily & clearly.*

\*ntoso du, *lithe, tenth; nt. anum, the fifth part; pl. s. ntotoso.*

tōlō, + t. nañ mu, *to supplant. Ge. 27, 36.*

\*atōtō-atōtō: mmära at., *transgressions. Ga. 3, 19.*

atōtō-be, = abe a woatōtō.

o-totobonífō, *2. (× ototobrofo) artless fellow; fool, idiot; &c.*

atōtōe (× ò, ò) = asē ak.; *cf. ntotowē.* — \*ntotolō, *s. ntohō.*

atoto-nsã, *one who is fond of buying drinkables.*

\*ntotom' [to 12.] *depressions (of the ground), dale, glen, ravine.*

tòtoro-bo-nusu (× ò, o) — tōtorotō. [*Eze. 31, 12. 32, 6. mmew-ase.*

tōtorotō, *1. 2. + (tried and) approved. Ja. 1, 12. - nehō n'ye t., he shall be quit. Ex. 21, 19. - nehō renye t., he shall not be unpunished; cf. sōnñ 1.*

[*tithes. Ge. 47, 26. 14, 20.*

\*ntoto-so, *pl. of ntoso; nt. anum anum, the fifth part; nt. du du, tototē — totòtotò, 1. 1 + of doubtful mind. Lu. 12, 29.*

totow, *1. to shoot, Ex. 19, 13. - 2. s. tow 2, 1. Le. 13, 18. 29, 14, 32 ff. biribi atotow mehō, spots (as of leprosy or other cutaneous diseases) have appeared on my skin. — \*ntotowē, a mark, spot, eruption, efflorescence on the skin, rash, pimple; piti nt., plague of leprosy. Le. 13, 2.*

atōtōwā (× ototowá) — (× totoyañ is dotoyañ.) [*14, 34.*

\*to-twã, *inf. [twã 12, 13. eto 3.] conclusion, end. Mt. 24, 3.*

tow, p. 508. l. 1. (ohuruu fii hyeñ mu toə pom') — *2, 1. to appear in spots as marks of a cutaneous disease, Le. 13, 18. 29, 14, 35. cf. totow. - 6. + to wave a wave-offering. Le. 8, 27. - 12. .. (for joy). Je. 48, 33. - 13. tow nsu, to draw water. John 4, 7, 11.*

e-tow, *1. + nsu atow-atow, drops of water. Job 36, 27. - 2. wokyerē toə fwe ase, they fall one upon another. Le. 26, 37.*

e-tow, *1. + (adwuma-tow), levy, 1 Ki. 5, 13. - 2. several companies; several townships or communities (× a single); district; pl. ntow-ntow.*

\*o-tow-ade, *wave-offering. Le. 8, 27. — \*low-adaka, treasury.*

\*low-fwefō, *pl. id. collector of income. 1 Ki. 4, 7. [Mk. 12, 41.*

\*o-tow-gu, *inf.* [tow 1. 1.3] *casting away*. Ec. 3,6.

\*ntow-gye-so-dwom, *joyous shouting*. Je. 48, 33.

\*atow-gyei, *place for paying custom*. Mt. 9,9.

\*o-towgye-ni, -fo, *pl. a-, collector or receiver of customs, tax-gatherer, toll-gatherer, publican*. Mt. 18,17. Lu. 18,10.

\*o-tow-sika, *tribute-money*.

trā, tēnā, 5. *Phr.* ontrā ase nfwē, *he does not sit and look at, i. e. he is not indifferent (to), not listless, apathetic, careless, regardless (of)*. K. § 189. — 6. *Phr.* trā ho, trā ase, *cf. te ho, te ase, to live; obe-trā-ase dā = obenyā dā ūkwā, he will live for ever*.

\*atrāc, *v. n. place, seat; dwelling-place; possession; stronghold*. 1Sa. 20,25. 22,5. 1 Ki. 10,19. — tram' l.2. atramwo.

atrā-nmufūa, *nea watrā dufūa so*.

ntraso-āno, *excessive speech*. Pr. 17,7.

tratrā, *thin* (of ears of corn, Ge. 41,23.); *flat* (<smooth, soft, tender).

\*atrēc-de, *righteous acts; justice*. 1Sa. 12,7. Eze. 18,21.

\*Triniti-da, *Onyame-bāsā-koro-da, Trinity Sunday*.

atomā, ... *in Apothecaries' Weight*.

trōmtrōm, + āno tr., *a flattering mouth*. Pr. 26,28. okwañ tr.

tū, 1. + tutu mfiw mu ade or mmañ, *to reap the fields*. Ja. 5,4. — 8,1. *intr. to flow out; mogya tu no mu, she has an issue of blood*. Mt. 9,20. — 14. tu .. gu, + *to put down, destroy*. 1 Co. 15,24.26. — c) + ne kōma atu l. 2. + *he despairs*. Ec. 2,20. — 30,1. huruhrow tu señ mu, *steam rises or ascends from the pot*. Je. 1,13. — 32. tu tare, + *to follow or pursue hard after*, 1 Ch. 10,2. okō no tu tarec woiñ, *the battle overtook them*. Ju. 20,42.45. — 34. l.2. + *to set forward*, Nu. 2,17. — p. 514. l.1. + omāā gua no tui, *he dismissed the assembly*. Ac. 19,41. — 34,1. tu (tr.) ko, *to lead or carry away, to cause or force to emigrate*. Job 12,23. 2 Ki. 24,14ff. — 41. odi me nsoñño. — o-tu (+ a-).

tua, 1. l.3. boneiwone .. l.6. kuru tua mehō — 3. b) l.3. kotua bañ no mu; + de .. tua anañmu, *to close up instead of*. Ge. 2,21. — 4. p. 515. l.1. *now I will ... d) tuatua āno, to contradict*. Ti. 2,9. — 12. tua .. hyia, *to besiege, lay siege against*. De. 20,12.19. Mi. 4,14(5,1).

utua, 2. *siege*. Na. 3,14. — \*utua-bañ, *bulwarks; utua-abañ, siege-tower*. Eze. 21,22.

\*tu-agya, s. tūgya, *the bed, channel, ravine or valley of a brook or river in which the water no longer flows, having taken another direction*.

(utua-ntini is toa-ntini.) — \*o-tūatewfo, *rebellious &c. person*. o-tubrafo, *pl. a-, + sojourner; \*o-tudañfo, pl. t., id.* Le. 25, 23. 35.

tue, 2. b) + *to pour out*. Je. 48,12. — d) + watue emu-ko, *he has opened (i. e. initiated or consecrated) the going in (i. e. the way)*. He. 10,20. — \*o-tuefo, *pl. a-, pourer*.

o-tūgya, s. tuagya, *cf. oboñ, osuboñ, okā*,

tui, + oyino tui hye woiñ, *he moved him against them*. 2 Sa. 24,1.

o-tuko (forced) *emigration, exile, captivity*. Eze. 6,16. — \*ot. mma, atukofu, *those that had been carried away, captives*. Eze. 9,4. Da. 2,25.

tukuw, + *a band*. Job 1,17.

o-túm'fó, 1. 2. + *magistrate*. *Lu* 12, 58. — o-túmí, + *authority*, *Ro.* 13, 1. — nneema ùhūnā so t., *omnipotence*, *K.* § 165. — dī t., s. di 53. — \*tumi-de, *miracle*; *syn.* ahōdenne. — \*tumide-ye, *inf.* working of miracles. *1 Co.* 12, 10. 28f. — \*tumi-di, *inf.* dominion. *Da.* 4, 22. *K.* § 184f.

\*tumi-dōm, *mighty grace*.

ntūmma, *sand-flies*. — o-tuntotofo, *cf.* ahumfo &c.

ntūnkūm ... from the 2nd to the 3rd day... — ntuñkuntiri, *palm-wine* flowing out after the ntuñkum, on the 4th day.

(o-tuntuma is atintimma.) — ntuntummé.

\*tūrom-fẁēfo, turo-yēfo, *gardener*. *Lu* 13, 7. *Is.* 61, 5.

turuw, × nsoe turuturuw, *thorns crackle*. *Ec.* 7, 6.

\*atu-trā, *journey*, *Ex.* 17, 1. di at., *to journey* (with herds &c). *Ge.*

atutrāfo, + *strangers, foreigners*. *Is.* 1, 17. [12, 9.]

\*ututui, *scab, scald, scall, scurf*. *Lc.* 13, 30f.

atutupe, + *strife*. — atutuw, + *contention*. *Phi.* 1, 15f.

\*atū-ye, *inf.* embrace.

### Tẁ.

tẁa, 8. + *to be cut off*. *Jos.* 3, 13. — 11. tẁa .. kyene, *to cut off* (*d' cast away*). *Pr.* 24, 14. — 11. + ennyā atẁayé, *it is not easily stanchd or stopped*. *La.* 3, 49. — 17. c) tẁa mu, *to go or pass through*, *Ex.* 26, 28. *to extend throughout*. — f) etẁaa n'asōm' *it sounded in her ears*. *Lu.* 1, 44. — 19. b) + otẁa m'ano kō mu, *he steps in before me*. *John* 5, 7. — 21. + mmā ẹbere biara nntẁa wo ti so a wobetumi akaeno, *do not let pass any opportunity to admonish him*. *St.* II. § 8. — 35. 1. 3. asem no nti wōdeno kotẁae. — 37. + *to speak kindly to*. *Ge.* 34, 3.

e-tẁā, 1. 4. ọde nehō abu atẁā.

\*o-tẁā, o-tẁā-adẁuma, o-tẁā-bere, *harvest*. *Mt.* 9, 38. *1 Sa.* 12, 17.

\*atẁae, *pl. id.* [tẁa 15] *ford; passage*. *Jos.* 2, 7. *Is.* 16, 2. *Je.* 51, 32.

tẁāfo, 2. *reaper*. *Mt.* 13, 30. — (tẁāfóròbi, × s. kyaf.)

\*o-tẁāfẁēfo [tẁa 22] *assayer*. — \*ntẁahō-nañ, *wheel*. *1 Ki.* 7, 30.

tẁaitẁai, s. tẁēetẁēe. — tẁākā, + *fellowship*, *2 Co.* 6, 14.

ntẁakae, aẁi-, *stubble*. — atẁakírudu, *a kind of insect*. (× 1. . 2.)

atẁamene, = ọdẁēā.

ntẁam'-tām, ntẁamu-mohō, *veil, curtain*. *Ex.* 27, 21.

tẁāññ, misii meti ase t., *I bowed down in sadness*. *Ps.* 35, 14.

(tẁāpēa ×) tẁēipēa. — atẁāpó, *syn.* + akūmā, pōpō.

\*atẁaree, *ford*; *cf.* asutẁaree, atẁae. *Ju.* 3, 28. — ntẁarég.

atẁasi, di-, + *to compass round about*. *Job* 16, 13.

\*atẁasi-tutu, *rolling or whirling dust*. *Is.* 17, 13.

\*atẁā-tam, n-, *sack-cloth*. — (tẁawtẁaw, × s. kyeawkyeaw.)

ntẁatoso, + *the act of rendering suspected; aspersion*. *K.* § 122.

tẁē, 1. + tẁē mfetewē so, *to harrow*. *Job* 39, 10. — 2. yemā mframa tẁēē yeñ, *we let our ship drive*. *Ac.* 27, 15. — 3. + *to return, decrease, sink* (of water). *Ge.* 8, 3. *Am.* 8, 8. — 9. tẁē mu, a) + *Ex.* 19, 13. *long (adv.)* — 21. 1. *to draw in* (air), *to pant* (after), *catch at, with open mouth*. *Ps.* 119, 131. — 25. 1. 3 ọrekoye no, ọnyé &c. + wantẁētẁē nehō se ọbeye sa, *he deferred not to do so*, *Ge.* 34, 19. — tẁētẁē nufu, *to draw out the breast* in order to give suck to the young. *La.* 4, 3.

tẁē, 1. *to look, seek or search &c.* — 1. 5. mamā wo. *Je.* 50, 20. — 3. tẁē .. so, *to go over* (the boughs) *again*. *De.* 24, 20.

\*tẁē tẁē, the sound of a *chirping* bird; sū tw., *to chirp*, *Is. 10, 14.*

\*tẁēabewuo, a kind of *bead*; s. ahene. — ǫtẁēasee. (×asē).  
(atẁēbewu×) — atẁē-bo, *inf. bo* atẁē. — tẁēbo (×ē).

(tẁēetẁēe, better: tẁaitẁai.) — \*ntẁē-ko, *inf. seduction*.  
ntẁēmu, *Akr. length*. *Ge. 6, 15.* — tẁēñ, + *to defer*. *Pr. 19, 11.*  
ǫ-tẁentẁemfo, + *vigorous, energetic*. *Is. 59, 10.*

tẁēre, 2. tẁ. abuñ, *to eat unripe fruit (sour grapes)*, *Je. 31, 29.*

tẁēré, *cf. kuturuku, kotōromūá, nsákotò.*

antẁērí (×n-) 1. *pulping place*. 2. nsā-antẁēri.

ntẁēsó (×a-) ade a wode tẁē biribi so. — ǫtẁēsúm (×e-).

\*tẁetiatẁa-mu-fo, *the circumcised*. *Phi. 3, 3.*

tẁētẁē .. to fam', *to let down*. *Ac. 9, 25.*

\*tẁētẁēredede, *the rushing sound of chariots*. *Je. 47, 3.*

Tẁíkasa (×o-). — tẁintẁām, + *to fade away*. *Ps. 18, 45 (46).*

ntẁíri, + *railings*. 1 *Ti. 6, 4.* — ǫ-tẁírifo, + *false accuser*. 2 *Ti. 3, 3.*

tẁítẁa, + *to mow*; tẁ. ñnuañ hō, *to shear sheep*. *Ge. 38, 13.*

\*ǫ-tẁítẁafo, *pl. a-, mower*. *Ps. 129, 7.* — ñnuañ-hō-tẁ., *sheepshearer*.

ntẁíwa, = akoko. — \*ntẁíw-anim, *inf. rebuke*. *Pr. 13, 18.*

tẁóm (×tẁam). — tẁóm, 1. 3. apowuru (×osuhurn).

tẁo-tẁo, *syn. tẁē, obsc.* — tẁotẁow, *Ex. 27, 2.* — (tẁow×).

## W.

\*ǫ-wae, *inf. a falling away, apostasy*. 2 *Th. 2, 3.* — \*ǫ-waefo, *pl. a- deserter, apostate; refugee*. *Je. 52, 15.* — awaha. *Ak. = aworam.*

wantērema, a kind of *grass*. (×*car-pick*).

aware, *duty of marriage*. *Ex. 21, 10.* — awarede, + *endowment*.  
1 *Ki. 9, 16.* — \*aware-gu, *inf. divorce*. *K. §99.* — aware-gye, + *courting, wooing; suit, match-making; affiancement, betrothment*. *K. §99b. St. §68.*

\*watiri-botañ, *rock of offence*. *Is. 8, 14.* *cf. abew-botañ, hinti-bo &c.*

waw, 1. + *ode bo waw neti, he put a stone for his pillow*. *Ge. 28, 11.* — 2. 1. *red. to further*. *Ezr. 8, 36.*

\*wīn [Dan. Dutch] = bobesā, *wine*. — \*wīn-dua, = obobe, *wine*.

\*wīn-kyíbea, = antẁēri, *winepress*. *Re. 14, 19.*

wǫ, 5. + *nea ǫwo ye, what he has to do, his duty, charge, task, business*. *K. §219ff.* — 8. 1. 2. ǫtow peaw no wǫǫ ofasu no mu, *he smote the javelin into the wall*. 1 *Sa. 19, 10.* [G. dū.]

awóbéré, + *time of bringing forth young*. *Job 39, 1.* — ǫ-wofó, + *a travelling woman*. *Ho. 13, 13.* — \*awo-fóforo, *new birth, regeneration*.  
*Mt. 19, 28.* — \*awo-horow, *generations*. 1 *Ch. 1, 29.* — \*awókó, *calving*.  
*Job 39, 1.* — awo-mma-gu-w'akyi. — awo-mma-wu, odi-, = ǫwo  
mma mā wowu. *Ho. 9, 12.*

\*wo-mono, *fresh, fluid honey*, dropping from the honey-comb.

awoñkoruwa, a *tree for fuel*.

[*Ca. 4, 11.*

\*awo-ntoaso, *pl. awo-ntoatoaso, generation*. *Ge. 2, 1. Ju. 2, 10.*

wora, 1. 1. 7. *he hid himself from me (chiefly: from a friend or acquaintance; (× and his.....kidnap me).* — 3. + *to put in*. *Eze. 29, 4.*

ǫ-wóra, + *mire*. *Job 8, 11.* — aworau, *Ak. awaha.*

\*ñwora-huām, *onycha*. *Ex. 30, 34.*

woro, 2. + *to utter speech, utter forth*. *Ps. 19, 2 (3). 145, 7.*

aworo, + *the raging (of the water)*. *Lu. 8, 24.*

wórow, 2. 1. 2. *to peel, be peeled. Eze. 29, 18.*

wosé, 2. oye nehō w., b) *he is well ordered in morals and habits.*

\*wose-ye, *inf. brought. Je. 50, 38.* [1 *Th. 3, 2,*

wosow, + *to rattle. Job. 39, 23.* — \*o-wosow, *inf. earthquake.*

\*awowa-si-de, *pledge, thing(s) put in pledge. Eze. 18, 7.* [*Eze. 38, 19.*

\*awowa-tāmā, *paired garments. Am. 2, 8.*

wowaw, *to sustain, Ge. 27, 37.* — \*awow-bere, *s. awobere.*

\*ñwowe, *piercings, Pr. 12, 18. sting, 1 Co. 15, 55.*

\*awo-yaw, *pains in producing young; cf. awokō-yaw. Job 39, 3.*

awo-ye, óyè -, *is said only of beasts.* [*Is. 66, 7.*

wu, 1. 5. odae wansore bio. — \*owu-asore, *funeral service,*

*rites or solemnities, funeral sermon.* — \*owu-bofo, *angel of death.*

— \*awudi-sem, *murders. Mk. 7, 21.* — \*awuduru [owu-aduru] *a*

*deadly thing, poison. Mk. 16, 18.* — \*owu-fida, *Good Friday.* — \*a-

wufo-sore, *resurrection of the dead; s. owusore.* — \*owu-uma, *sleep*

*of death.* — wu-nyā-kaw, *debts of a deceased person (× caused by*

*f. c.).* — \*awu-mya-mañ, *a people of inheritance. De. 1, 20.* — \*o-

wunyañ-da, *the day of Christ's resurrection, Easter-day, = owusore-*

*da.* — \*o-wu-nyañfo, *pl. a-, a person risen from the dead. K. § 246.*

awuqón [Éng. *auktion*]. — awupū, *speedy & painful death.*

wura, 1. + odae mpoma wurawuraa adaka no hō *he set the staves*

\*wura-dī, *inf. dominion. Col. 1, 16.* [*on the ark. Ex. 40, 20.*

\*awura-kwā, *pl. ii- [owura akoa] fellow-slave, fellow-servant.*

\*wura-twa, *inf. mowing of the grass. Am. 7, 1.*

\*o-wusore-da, *Easter-day. = owunyañda.*

o-wuyàré, + *sickness unto death.* — \*owuyare-dom, *pestilence.*

## Ŵ.

ñwēfē, = asōufē.

o-ŵékōmmā, *a country cloth woven with cotton or silk thread.*

awēñē, *watch; watch-tower, look-out, observatory; cf. afwēe.*

wēre, 2. b) 1. 3. na dabi (× a) odae beye &c. — ohū ne wēre bō,

*he learns to comfort or console himself. pr. 582.*

wēre, 1. 4. (× ohū ne wēre bō, &c. ...pr. 582.) *belongs to wēre.*

\*o-wēredifo, *revenger. Ps. 99, 8.* — \*o-wērefirifo, *forgetful person.*

o-wērefo, *avenger, Ps. 8, 2(3). Na. 1, 2. kinsman.*

ñwērewa, 1. 2. *they settled (+ finished settling).*

\*ŵēŵēŵē, *n., cleanliness.* — \*ŵēŵēŵē, *a. lively. Ps. 38, 19(20).*

ñwēwēe, *a fretting (leprosy) in a cloth. Le. 13, 55.*

\*ŵēŵow, *red. v., s. ŵow. Je. 50, 38.* — e-ŵi, *Ak. eŵio.*

o-ŵia, *inf. 1. 2. concerning her ad.* — o-ŵia, 1. 3. *shines on me.*

awia, 1. 4. *as well as in the day.* — \*aŵia-lí, *inf. sunshine.*

\*o-ŵiā-kwañ ma nsoroma, *the constellations of the zodiac. Job*

\*o-ŵia atrāe nsoroma, *id. 2 Ki. 23, 5.* [*38, 32.*

\*ŵiase-bere, *time or period of the world, ages. Ep. 1, 21. 2, 7.*

\*ŵiase-amañ, *the nations of the world, heathen, gentiles.*

wie, 1. 12. + ase beŵie wōñ deñ? *what will be the end of them or*

*to them? 1 Pe. 4, 17.* — 2. 1. 5. *his face seems familiar to me (as if...)*

1. 7. *acquaintance.* — \*o-ŵie, *inf. finishing, completion, conclusion.*

aŵifo-sem, + *thefts. Mk. 7, 22.* — owígyinae, 1. 2. *point (× stand.)*

e-wim', l. 4. × do, l. 8. × present.

\*a-wi-porow-ade, *threshing-cart, -instrument, -machine.*

\*a-wi-porowē, *threshing-floor.* 1Sa. 23, 1. Da. 2, 35.

a-wiriwá, *cf. hiawa, nsankyiri, adafae.*

\*wiriwiriwa, *pl. n-, a kind of sea-fish.*

\*a-wi-twa, *inf. wheat-harvest.* — \*a-witwáfo, *reaper.* Je. 9, 22.

\*wiw, *s. wū. Ps. 48, 4(5).* — \*a-wi-yamē, *mill.* Ec. 12, 4.

wó, l. 4. *that were here.* — wó, l. + afraid (×intimidated).

w o w [*red. wēwōw*] × 3. ne hō a-wōw, *he languishes.* Ps. 107, 9.

## Y.

\*yafum-ma [oyafunu, oba] *pl. id. fruit of the body, offspring, one's own child; me y., son of my womb.* Pr. 31, 2. Is. 49, 15.

yafum-yare, *any sickness in the belly; l. 2. ahye.*

yam' p. 554. l. 6. *relief (×release).* — 10, 1. wōn yam' adwūdwo wōn, *their hearts have been refreshed.* Phile. 7. — ayam'dé, + *the inwards.* Ex. 29, 13. — yam'gya, *exasperation, grief; ohye no y., + she provokes her,* 1Sa. 1, 7. — ohyehye nehō y., *he frets himself.* Is. 8, 21.

ayam'hyecheew, *nuyā nehō ay., fret not thyself because of him.* Pr. 24, 19. — ayam'ye, + n'ay. dōsō, *he is very kind or compassionate.* — oyan'yefo, × *merciful.* Pr. 11, 17. 19, 6. — \*ayam'yi-ade, *freewill-offering(s).* — \*ayam'yi-so, *of a free will, willingly.* Le. 22, 18, 21.

\*o-yare-fwēfo, *tender of sick persons; nurse.* K. § 262, 1.

\*ayarefo-dañ, *infirmary, hospital.*

o-yaw, + *railing.* — o-yaw, + ne y. kãā wōn, *they were sore.* Ge. yawá, *bovl.* Zec. 12, 2. [31, 25.]

yayáyà, = *basabasa; ye .. y., = bo gu (×to disgrace).*

ye, 4. c) l. 6. *newofase na odi.* — 7. l. 2. *menstruation.*

ye, p. 560. l. 2. + *eye kyeñ so, it is better.* He. 11, 35. 40.

ye, a. l. 5. *the opportunity (×conveniency &c.) of doing it.*

aye, l. + de .. ye .. aye, *to bring an offering of.* Ge. 4, 3.

ye-bea, + *performance.* K. p. 63.

aye-de, l. *a thing made, work,* Is. 29, 16. — 2. *duty.* De. 25, 5.

o-yee, *Aky. a kind of reed.*

o-yefo, l. *maker, doer.* — 2. *mischief-maker &c.*

\*o-ye-koro, *a single wife; oy.-aware, monogamy.* K. § 98.

\*yem-mea [oyeñ bea] *pasture; cf. adidibea.*

ayemfo, l. + *a modest man.* Ps. 10, 8, 10. 19, 7(8).

\*ayemfom', *in a modest, simple way or manner.* St. § 121. 124.

ayem-moa, 2. *animal fattening or fattened for slaughter, fattling.*

yeñ, + *to cherish* 1 Th. 2, 7. — oyeñ, *inf. instruction.* 2 Ti. 3, 16.

\*o-yeñ-dañ, *stall, stable, fattening-house.* Am. 6, 4.

o-yeñfo, + *(schoolmaster) tutor, guardian.* Ga. 3, 24f. 4, 2.

ayénsá, *cf. abéénsiá.* — \*yenyem, *red. v. yem.* Ge. 30, 38. 41.

\*o-ye-prekō, *a making once for all.* K. § 229.

\*o-yera, *inf. perdition, destruction; abolition.* Ob. 12. He. 8, 13.

yere, p. 563. l. 2. *smooth (×plain) .. l. 3. + oyere ne hōnan a-hōdeñ mu, he exerts the strength of his body.* St. § 113. — l. 4. *rigid (×tense).* — l. 5. + *oyeree nmadañ no kataa trãbea no so, he spread abroad the tent over the tabernacle.* Ex. 40, 19. — 4. l. 2. *asem no ayere*



so, the case or matter is a hard, difficult, grievous, heinous one. St. II. §11. — 4. I. 8. + se enyere so a, ònkò sa, except in case of necessity he does not go to war. St. §137.

ò-yere. Cf. oyekoro &c. Oyerenom dodow aware, polygamy.

ayere-dodow, polygamy. — \*ayerela-sem, adulteries. Mk. 7, 21.

ayerem, I. 2. there is no longer (<more) ... ayerem, I. 4. shall interfere (<touch) to pacify them ... I. 7. set them to a fair trial of strength. — yerew, I. 3. on (<in) blotting-paper.

ayeware, di ay. (= di aware), to intermarry.

\*ayeráde, a sore evil. Ec. 6, 2. cf. ayàyáde.

\*ayerede-mā, inf. oblation. Da. 9, 27. — \*ayerí-de, praises. Is. 63, 7.

yí, 7. b) + yiyi mu, to purify. Ps. 12, 6(7). — 11. + oyii n'anim siesice ogye no de bac, he directly prepared and procured salvation; wanyi n'anim na osiesice woñ mää ogye no, he indirectly prepared them for salvation. K. §207. — 23. + usā yi n'ani, the wine gives its sparkling. Pr. 23, 31. — 24. yi kyere, + to display; to show, Tit. 2, 10. — 34. I. 1. + also: yi..tow gu, 1 Pe. 2, 1. — yi..gu, to cut off. Ex. 23, 23. — 37. yi..kyere, a) s. 24. — b) to commend. 1 Co. 8, 8.

nyi-āno, inf. defence; cf. ānoyi. 2 Ti 4, 16. — \*oyi-anōma, Fowler.

(oyie, s. oyee.) — o-yifo, 2. catcher, Mk. 1, 17.

\*o-yi-ko, inf. a taking away; oy. adwuma, a negative task. K. §221.

o-yimā, + a fair, handsome person &c. — yiri, I. 3. ay. aṅ. no mā.

\*nyiri-sram-so, inf. an overflowing, flood, inundation. Da. 9, 26.

\*nyi-só, a part separated for an oblation, for a specific purpose or possessor. Eze. 48, 9-12. 20 f. — ayítòtoní, pl.-fo.

yíyè: + di y., to prosper. 1 Ki. 2, 3. — \*o-yiye, pl. a-, a person goodly of form, fair, handsome. 1 Ki. 1, 6. Job 42, 15. — ayiyedi, + security. — \*yiyedifo, those who are at ease. Ps. 69, 22(23). — yiye-ye, + doing good. He. 13, 16.

\*ayi-ye, inf. [ye ayi] mourning. — \*o-yiyefo, pl. a-, mourner.

yiyi, + to shave oneself. Ge. 41, 14.

nyiyiānofo, gainsaying people. Ro. 10, 21.

nyiyim', + election. Ro. 9, 11. 11, 5. nniipa mu ny. nè animfwe, respect of persons. Ro. 2, 11. — \*nyiyim'so, by partiality. 1 Ti. 5, 21.

\*yoma-foro, a young camel. Is. 60, 6. — yóññ, + Je. 19, 3.

o-yònkò: \*yònkò-deduaní, fellow-prisoner; y.-difo, fellow-heir; \*y.-adwūmāyeni, companion in labour, fellow-labourer; \*y.-srāni, fellow-soldier; &c. — ayònkòfa-di, communion. K. §342, 1. — ayònkògoru, I. 3. ... expense.

## CORRECTIONS OF THE TSHI BIBLE

printed in 1871.

1 Mose 3,3. mommfa mo nsa ... 6,6. abirempoñ - 43,31. ohohoroo n'aním, + na ofi adi, ... 48,20. de wo behyira - 2 Mose 26, 32.37. 27,17. ñkotokoro (× ñkoropee) -- 3 Mose 2,2. omfa mměre - 5 Mose 12,2. mónsee osommea (× mma) ... anyame + wo ho, ... 26,12. adepa ... no ñhinā hō, - 28,12. wode (× wode) - Ios. 9,23. woadome mo - 1 Sam. 6,18. Na adanse ne bo kese (× na ede koduu (Abel) ... hō) - 19,1. obekum (× wónkum) - 20,30. Wo a woatōa atuatew mu korā! (× bea ... ba) - 2 Ahene 13,7. mfutuma a wotia so (× oporow mu tutuw). - Hiob 11,10. hena (× hene) - 19,18. mise mesore - 26. me wēre a woseeno yi akyi, na minni mehōnan mu a, mefwē ... 30,14. pirow (× yirew) - 41,31. bekyékyere (× bekyeyere). - Nihwom 16,11. dā (× da). - 57,9. 108,3. adekyē-hema - 89,48. wiasere - 116,8. asefwē - 119,9. so (× so) - Mineb. 4,22. wohū (× wohū) - 7,22. se pokyere da hō mā ogyimfo asōtwē, (× anase ... mu), - 10,16. yenyā (× adeye) - 25,4. ogufo - 23. wo ... wo (× wō ... wō) - 30,10. muni - Oseñk. 1,15. kām (× kam') - 8,10. wohyeñ [woñ home] mu; (× womā) - Sal. d'wom 5,15. amapā - 6,10. adekyē-hema - 13. Nea ete (× Ote) - Ies. 5,17. atutrāfo - 7,15.22. nufusu-dae (× nufusu, nufusu mu srade) - 14,19. se atōfo ... ñkataso (× no..so) - 21,3. asem a mete nti, ... ade a mihū uti; (× emma mente ... emmā minhū) - 25,4. ahome (× hoñhom) - 5. d'wae-d'wom (× d'wae) - 31,9. sā (× sā) - 33,6. n'akorade. (× omañ no ak.) - 37,21. Assur hene Sanaherib - 41,3. sōññ sōññ - 44,12. Otomfo sew n'adwinnade (× Adw. t.) - 52,12. abo mo (× me) kyidom. - 53,8. na n'asefo abusūa, hena na obesusuw hō akā? nā wofwim ... ekāñ no. - 12. mamā no nnipa bebrē no, na ode ahō-odeñfo akye asade: - 62,10. frankā. - Ier. 6,16. Yerennantew - 8,16. mmōñbo (× aserehyehyebō) - 15,2. ñ'ko - 18,14. pa asase so b. (× m') 32,9. d'wete sekel dunsoñ (× sekel ... ñ) - 38,7. wode (× wote) - 48,32. nuuaba-tew (× aduantwa) - 33. a'wifw (× Karmel) - 49,10. memā (× meye) - 50,11. mmōñ (× aserehyehye) - 7,9. eye me lehowa (× mene Yeh.) - 21,14. beba (× bebu) - 26,4. botañ ferefere (× abosam) - 29,12. meye Misri asase pasā wō nsase a aye pasā mu (× Israel ... ahōd'wiride) - 33,28f. 35,3.7. pasā (× ahōd'wiride) - Dan. 2,14. Daniel de agyinatū nē ñhūmu kā kyere - 10,6. [epō] hūye 'né (× asafō wuw nē) - 11,20. aba ahemman no hārānne (Jerusalem) mu (× afa ah. no hyetae mu), - 24. ogebo - 12,8. akyiri a'wiei - Hos. 7,5. Yen hene da no asafohene de nsā hyew na efi ase; - 13,2. woñ ara na nnipa a wōbo afore no kā asem kyere woñ; - Mik. 1,11. Bet-ēsel (× Bet-ēl) - Hab. 2,10. mmoaño (× t'witwagu), - 3,10. hiñhim (× kyēñ-kyēm); - Sak. 5,3. nā wonam so pra a'wifo ñhinā fi ha, na wonam so pra ntankekāfo ñhinā fi ha. - 6. woñ afwēde (× fwēbea) - 5,11. Wode rekō na wōasi dañ amā no Sinear asase so, na wōasiesie na wōdeno atrā netrābea hō. - 6,2. Teaseenam a edi kañ no, aponkō kokō wo hō; na teaseenam a eto so abieñ no ... 7,5. mmuadadi - 8,5. wōagoru - 11,7. adoeye ... ñkyekyebom' (× betē ... ñhama).

APPENDIX A.

**Foreign Words occurring in the Tshi Bible,**  
or taken from European Languages.

1. *Proper Names of Persons and Places*

have been adapted chiefly to the writing of the same names in English, sometimes also to the German and more frequently to the original Hebrew or Greek forms. Letters not heard in pronunciation have been omitted; sounds or letters not used in Tshi have been replaced by more congenial sounds or letters. In the terminations of Greek forms the final s has been omitted. The pronunciation of the letters is the same as in genuine Tshi words, not as in English. — A list of such proper names need not be given here.

2. Some other *Foreign Names of Personal Beings* are:

diabolo [Gr.] *devil*, *Re. 20, 2*. = obonsam, Satan, Belial.  
antikristo, *pl. -fo*, *adversary of Christ*. *1 John 2, 18*.  
kerub, *pl. kerubim, cherub*. *Ge. 3, 24. Ex. 25, 19. 1 Ki. 6, 25*.  
seraf, *pl. serafim, seraph*. *Is. 6, 2*.

o-daemone, nasireni, *s. pp. 575. 606*.

3. To these we add *some Names for Religious Objects*:

terafim, abusūahoni, *household deities, images*. *Ge. 31. 1 Sa. 19*.  
ēfod, asofotade, niinguso, *ephod*. *Ex. 28, 6. Ju. 17, 5. 1 Sa. 23, 6*.  
ūrim-nè-tummim, hānū nè nokware, *lights and decision? Etc.*  
*[28. 30. Le. 8, 8. 1 Sa. 28, 6]*.

4. *Names of Times.*

a. *Hebrew Months* (from March or April to March).

1. Abib or Nisan. 2. Sif or Iyar. 3. Siwan. 4. Tammus. 5. Ab.  
6. Elul. 7. Etanim or Tisri. 8. Bul or Markeswan. 9. Kislew.  
10. Tebet. 11. Sebat. 12. Adar.

b. *European Months.*

1. Iannari. 2. Februari. 3. Marsi. 4. Aprili. 5. Mai. 6. Iuni. 7. Iuli.  
8. Augusti. 9. Septembere. 10. Oktobere. 11. Novembere. 12. Desembere. — The Tshi names of the Months see under ošram, the Days of the Week see Gr. § 42, 4.

c. *Names of some Christian Festivals.*

Epifani-da, Pentekoste-da, Triniti-da.

(The Sundays from *Sexagesimae* to *Eraudi*, see Kurtz p. 128f.)

5. *Names of Animals.*

behemot, susono, *hippopotamus*. *Job 40*. — drako, *s. p. 579*.  
lewiatan, odukyem, *crocodile*. *Job 41*. — kāsida, *s. 588. 596*.

For all the other animals mentioned in the Scriptures corresponding names have been found in Tshi.

6. *Plants and Productions of Plants.*

absinti [Gr.] awōnwene, *absinthium, wormwood*. *Re. 8, 11*.  
ālgum- or almug-dua [Heb.] *almug-tree, red sandal-wood*.  
āloč, aloč-dua [Lat.] *aloes, lign-aloe*. [*cf. ēlā-dua*.  
āllon-dua, ēlōn-dua [Heb.] (*odum*), *oak*. *Ge. 35, 8. Is. 6, 13*.]

- amāndola, -aba [Lat.] *almond*. *Ge.* 43, 11. *Ex.* 25, 33. *Nu.* 17, 8.  
 amōmon [Gr.] *amomum*, *grains of paradise*. *Re.* 18, 13.  
 ānise [Gr.] *anise*, *anethum*, *dill*. *Mt.* 23, 23.  
 asērā-dua, *pl. as.-n-* [Heb.] *dua* *kyerebeññ*, *apow-mu-adum*,  
*Asherah*, *pl. Asherim*. *Ex.* 34, 13. *Ju.* 6, 25. *1 Ki.* 14, 15.  
 asur- (or *teasur-*) *dua* [Heb.] *box-wood*. *Eze.* 27, 6.  
 baka-dua [Heb.] *baka-tree*, *mulberry-* or *balsam-tree*. *2 Sa.* 5, 23.  
 barle [Eng.] *barley*. — *bedolā-hye* [Heb.] *bdellium*. *Ge.* 2, 12.  
 berōs-dua [Heb.] *s. dībō-dua*, *kupresi*. *2 Sa.* 6, 5. *1 Ki.* 5, 8.  
 dudaim, *odo-aba*, *ntorowa*, *love-apple*, *tomato (mandrake)*. *Ge.*  
*ēlā-dua* (*ēl*, *allā*) [Heb.] *odum*, *dupon*, *s. terebinte*. [*30, 14.*  
*ēlōn-dua*, *s. allon-dua*. — *ēsel-dua* [Heb.] *s. tamarise*.  
*galbano-hye* [Lat.] *galbanum*, a *gum-resin*. *Ex.* 30, 34.  
*gofer-dua* [Heb.] *gopher*, *cypress*. *Ge.* 6, 14. *s. kupresi*.  
*granāte*, *gr.-akutu* (*atoropo*), *pomegranate*. *Ex.* 28, 33. *Ca.* 4, 13.  
*harmon-dua* [Heb.] *platane*, *plane-tree*. *Ge.* 30, 37.  
*hísope* [Gr.] (*cf. adwēre*, *nsōmme*) *hyssop*. *Ex.* 12, 22. *1 Ki.* 4, 33.  
*kálamo* [Gr.] *calamus*. *Ex.* 30, 23. [*Ps.* 51. *He.* 9, 19.  
*kānē* [Heb.] *precious* or *sweet cane*. *ib.* *Ca.* 4, 14. (& *Ie.* 6, 23).  
*kárkom* [Heb.] *erocus*, *saffron*. *ib.* — *kásia* [Gr.] *cassia*. *Ex.* 30, 24.  
*kinamōmon*, *kinamon* [Gr. Heb.] *cinnamon*. *ib.* (& *Re.* 18, 13.)  
*kofer* [Heb.] *henna*, *alcanna*, *cyprus*. *Ca.* 1, 14. 4, 13.  
*kumine* [Gr.] *cumin*. *Is.* 28, 25. *Mt.* 23, 23.  
*kupresi*, *k.-dua* [Gr.] *cypress-tree* or *wood*. *Ps.* 104, 14. *Ca.* 1, 17. *Is.*  
*lādano-hye* [Gr.] *ladanum* (*myrrh*). *Ge.* 37, 25. 43, 11.  
*libnē-dua* [Heb.] *storax-tree*. — *lus-dua*, *almond-tree*. *Ge.* 30, 37.  
*mān*, *mana* [Heb. Gr.] *manna*. *Ex.* 16, 15.  
*mire* [Gr.] *aneveduru*, *myrrh*.  
*mirīte-dua* [Gr.] *myrtle*; *s. ofwānnua*.  
*narde-ñño* [Gr.] *spike-nard*, a *fragrant oil*.  
*pistasi-aba* [Gr.] *pistachio-nut*. *Ge.* 43, 11.  
*rotem-dua* [Heb.] *genista*, *broom-wood*. *1 Ki.* 19, 4. (*Ps.* 120, 4. *akase*.)  
*sene-duā* [Heb.] a *kind of bush*. *Ex.* 3, 2.  
*sikamīne-dua* [Gr.] *mulberry-tree*. *2 Ch.* 9, 27. *Lu.* 17, 6.  
*sikomóre-dua* [Gr.] *fig-mulberry*. *1 Ki.* 10, 27. *Lu.* 19, 4.  
*sinapi*, *s. p.* 618. — *sitim-dua* [Heb.] *acacia wood*. *Ex.* 25, 5.  
*tamarise-dua* [Lat.] *tamarisk tree*. *Ge.* 21, 33. *1 Sa.* 22, 6. 31, 13.  
*teasur-dua*, *s. asur-dua*.  
*terebinte-dua* [Gr.] *terebinth*, *turpentine-tree*, *s. ēlā-dua*. *Ge.*  
*35, 4. Ju.* 6, 11, 19. *1 Sa.* 17, 2. 19. *1 Ki.* 13, 14. *Is.* 1, 30. 6, 13. 61, 3.

## 7. Minerals, Precious Stones.

Most of these names are taken from the Greek and are found  
 in *Ex.* 28, 17ff. *Re.* 21, 18ff.

- adamanti-bo*, *diamond*; *Eze.* 28, 13. *Zec.* 7, 12. *cf. yaspi*.  
*agāte*, *mīrafrae-bo*, *agate*.  
*alabastre*, *alabaster*, a *white, semi-pellucid stone*.  
*ametiste*, *beredum-bo*, *amethyst*.  
*berillo*, (*soham-bo*), *apopobibiri-bo*, *beryl*.  
*hiakinti*, *afasebiri-bo*, *hyacinth*. (*Re.* 9, 17.)  
*kalkēdon*, *bohemmā-bo*, *chalcedony*.

karbuūkulu [Lat.] *nsrāmma-bo, carbuncle. Is. 54, 11. cf. rubi.*  
 krisolite, sikaberee-bo, *chrysolite* or modern *topaz.*  
 krisoprāse, ntōmme-bo, *chrysoprāse.*  
 kristalo, afwēfwē, *crystal. Re. 4, 6. 22, 1.*  
 ligūri, akutuhono-bo, *ligure.*  
 margarīte, ahene-pa, *pearl. Re. 21, 21. — mārmarē-bo, marble.*  
 rubi, bogya-bo, *ruby. Is. 54, 12. cf. karbuūkulu. [Re. 18, 12.]*  
 safire, hoa-bo, *sapphire. Job 28, 6. 16. Ca. 5, 14. La. 4, 7.*  
 sardi, bogyanām-bo, *sardius, carnelian.*  
 sardoniki, boḡwērebo, *sardonyx, onyx.*  
 smaragde, ahabammono-bo, *emerald.*  
 soham-bo, s. berillo. *Ec. 25, 7. Job 28, 16.*  
 tarsis-bo, s. krisolite. *Ca. 5, 14. Eze. 1, 16.*  
 topase, akrate-bo, *topaz, modern chrysolite. Job 28, 19.*  
 yāspi, afwēfwē-bo, *jasper* or rather *diamond. Re. 21, 11. 19.*

The Tshi names proposed for the before-mentioned precious stones, alphabetically arranged, are the following:

beredum-bo, *amethyst.*  
 bogya-bo, *ruby. — bogyanām-bo, sardius.*  
 bohenmā-bo, *chalcidony. — boḡwērebo, sardonyx.*  
 mīraīrae-bo, *agate.*  
 afwēfwēbo, *diamond.*  
 ahabammono-bo, *emerald.*  
 hoa-bo, *sapphire. — akratebo, topaz.*  
 akutuhono-bo, *ligure. — apopobibiri-bo, beryl.*  
 sikaberee-bo, *chrysolite.*  
 nsrāmma-bo, *carbuncle.*  
 ntōmme-bo, *chrysoprāse.*

8. Measures, Weights and Coins [mostly Heb.].

bat, tʷahina, *bath.*  
 darike, sika d., *daric.*  
 denare, *denarius (penny).*  
 ēfā, susuw-korow, susuw-tōpō, *ephah.*  
 gera, *gerah.*  
 gomer, *gomer, omer.*  
 hīn, susu-toa, *hin.*  
 homer, afurum adesoā, *homer, chomer. — kab, cab.*  
 kesītā, dḡwētebona, *a piece of money, Job 42, 11.*  
 kor, koro-keṣe, opōdo, *corus.*  
 letek, *letech. — lōg, toā-mā, log.*  
 mānē, *manek, mina, pound.*  
 séā, susuw-ade, berefi, *seah.*  
 sekel, dḡwētebona, *shekel.*  
 stade (*pl. stadia*), akwansimma, *stadium.*  
 talente, dḡwēti-keṣe, mmēnā-duasā, *talent.*  
 talente-bo, *the weight of a talent.*

For references and comparison with English measures &c see English books.

**APPENDIX B.**  
**Gold Weights used in Akem and Asante.**

Abrammo	mpesewa	ntaku	akies	L	sh	d	f	
powa	1/2	.	.	.	.	.	2	
pesewa	1	.	.	.	.	1	1/2	
damma	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	
takufā	3	.	.	.	.	3	1 1/2	= F. simpowa.
kokoa	4	.	.	.	.	4	2	ñkk. 2 = mps. 8.
taku	6	1	1/8	.	.	6	3	= F. takufā.
sowafā	36	6	3/8	.	3	4	2	
As. dommafā	42	7	7/8	.	3	11	1	
Ak. agyiratwefā	48	8	1	.	4	6	.	= As. borolofā.
Ak. dommafā	.	9	.	.	5	.	3	= As. agyiratwefā.
Ak. bodommofā	.	10	.	.	5	7	2	= As. nsowansāfā?
As. »	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	
sowa	.	12	1 1/2	.	6	9	.	
fiasó	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	
As. dommā	.	14	.	.	7	10	2	momamu = nt. 24?
Ak. agyiratwe	96	16	2	.	9	.	.	= As. borofa.
As. »	99	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Ak. dommā	.	18	.	.	10	1	2	
Ak. bodommo	.	20	2 1/2	.	11	3	.	= As. sowansā?
As. »	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	
As. nsāno (nt. 26?)	.	24	3	.	13	6	.	= nsowakoro 2.
Ak. »	.	30	.	.	16	10	2	As. dwoasuru, nt. 28.
Ak. dwoasuru	.	32	4	.	18	.	.	= As. mamfisuru.
suru	.	36	4 1/2	1	.	3	.	
peresurn, As.	.	40	5	1	2	6	.	
takimansua	.	44	5 1/2	1	4	9	.	
As. asia	.	48	6	1	7	.	.	= sowafākoro 8.
Ak. »	.	54	.	1	10	4	2	= sowafākoro 9.
As. dwoa	.	56	7	1	11	6	.	
namfi, As.	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	
Ak. dwoa	.	64	8	1	16	.	.	= As. nansua.
osūā	.	72	9	2	.	6	.	
ñūwowa mmienu	.	.	16	3	12	.	.	16 akies = 1 ounce.
id. nē dwoasuru	.	.	20	4	10	.	.	If 1 oz. is valued at
asūānu	.	.	18	4	1	.	.	41. (not 31.12s.), this
asūāsā	.	.	27	6	1	6	.	table must be corrected
bennā	.	.	32	7	4	.	.	accordingly.
peredwane	.	.	36	8	2	.	.	
taşūānu	.	.	54	12	3	.	.	
ntānu	.	.	72	16	4	.	.	
ntāsā	.	.	108	24	6	.	.	

## APPENDIX C.

GEOGRAPHY of the Gold Coast and Inland Countries  
in which the Tshi Language is spoken or understood.I. Enumeration of Countries, Towns and Villages, Waters and  
Mountains, Kings &c.

with Historical and Ethnographical Remarks.

Here we give only, as it were, a framework for a future Geography of the said countries. — The abbreviations "E., N., S., W." stand not only for "East, North, South, West," but also for „to the east, eastern, easterly &c. — Other abbreviations are: *Br.* = Brackenbury (the Ashanti War, 1874). *Cr.* = Cruickshank (Gr. p. VII). *d.* = died. — The years added to the names of some Kings are years of war with Ashantee, or of treaties of peace, or of some other historical event.

**A.** South-western Group of states and districts on the Gold Coast.

**1.** Asini or Atakla country, about the lower course of the river Asini and its lagoon, and N. & W. of the lagoons of the river Tannò. — Capital: Kwantiabo (*Kinjabo*) or Koraukyčabo. King: Amatifū.

**2. & 3.** Aírka & Afūma, on both sides of the river Tannò.

Of these three countries, not included in the Gold Coast Colony, of their language or dialects (see Gr. p. XXII) and their relations to the French stations or settlements at Grand Bassam and Asini and to the Asante Kingdom, we have no reliable information.

**4.** Amanahia (Apollonia Atuabo, *Br. II. p. 361*), from the lagoons and lower course of the river Tannò to the mouth of the Ankobra river. Towns: *Apollonia* or Benin (Banyin, Behien?); king: Amakye, 1873; Nyanepoli (Nadepuli, *Ingallipoly Br.*); king: Blé (*Blay. Beree, Bire?*) 1873. — Former kings: Kwaku Akā (1835. 1848. *Cr.*); Bahinie.

**5.** Aiwōñwīi, Awowin, Awini, a country N. of No. 4.

According to R. J. Ghartey of Anamaboe the language of Aowin is spoken in Asini, Aowin, Apollonia, Ahanta, Wasa.

**6.** Safwīi, *Sahwi, Sawee*, a country N. of No. 5 & 8, S. of No. 32, 6-7 days' journey (according to Bowdich 8 journeys W. N.W.) from Kumase, tributary to Asante before 1874.

Some maps have the name in 5°25', others in 6°45' or even 7°15'.

**7.** Ahanta, from the lower course of the river Ankobra, including the districts of *Axim*, Adwemmeru, Akoda, Mfūmā (*Dix-core*) &c. and Ahanta proper from Busua to Sakunne (*Seccondee*). Towns: Axim, Akoda, Mfūmā, Busua, Butiri, Takorade, Sakunne.

**8.** Wasa w, N. & E. of No. 7., extending on the sea-coast from Sakunne to Akatakyi (s. No. 7 & 11). The Wasas are said to belong to the Gnañ nation, but speak an Akan dialect not very pure. The gold found in their country gave them a name. Wasa is divided into two states: 1. Western Wasa or Wasa Amanfi, king: Apekō, capital: Abeneberem, and 2. Eastern Wasa or Wasa Fiase, king: Animiri, capitals: Amantea (Amantene?) & Takwa; coast towns: Aboade & Èsiamā (Sama, *Chama*).

**9.** Twífóro (Kwiforo, Tshuforo, *Juffer, Tufel*), a country between Wasa, Asen & Adause. The inhabitants belong to the genuine

Akan tribes. Capital: Mampon. Kings: Owusu Okū, 1831. Kwasi Badu, 1873.

**10.** Daŋkyira (Dankara Denkera, Dinkira), once a powerful Akan tribe N. of Wasa, S.W. of Asante, is said to have first introduced the use of gold-dust as a currency. Under its king Ntim Gyakari it was subdued by the rising power of Asante in 1719, and subsequently so much reduced that the remnant emigrated to the Fante country E. of the Pra, N. of No. 11-13a, W. of No. 14. — Capital: Dwòkwā' (*Juquah*), 15 miles N.W. of Cape Coast. Kings: Kwadwo Tibo, 1831. Kwakye Fram, d. 1873. Kwasi Kyei.

**B.** The Fante Group, on the middle part of the G. C., extending from 80 to 100 miles between the rivers Pra & Sakumo to 20 or 25 miles inland.

**11.** Komane (*Commenda*), Aguafu, Aberemu, districts E. & S. E. of No. 8. — Coast towns: Akatakyi (*Little or British Commenda*), Komane (*Dutch Commenda*); king: Kru (Krew, *Br.*). Inland towns: Aguafu (*Great Commenda*); king: Atrew (*Br.*); Agona; king: Boabeñ. (*Br. II. p. 127.*)

**12.** Odēnā, Edēnā, or *Elmina*, coast town with the forts *St. George del Mina & St. Jago*. Chiefs: Kwame Asirifi & 5 others, see *Payne's Lagos and W. African Almanack 1881. p. 166.*

**13a.** Afutu, capital: Oguā, Eguā, or *Cape Coast* (Port. Cabo Corso), with *Cape Coast Castle. Fort Victoria, Fort William, Fort Macarthy*. King: Agyiri, 1831, deposed 1865. Chiefs: Kwasi Ata & 8 others, see *Payne's Almanack p. 166.*

**13b.** Asabu, capital: Asabu; king: Kwasi Añkasia 1873; coast town: Mowure.

**14.** Àbóra, N. of No. 13 & 15. — Towns: Abakrámpá; kings: Otu, 1831. Kwasi Tutu; Kwabena Amoa (Omañ-āno); Otutu Ababio 1863. — Abora; kings: Kwasi Etu 1863. Amfu Otu, d. 1873. — Duñkwa; king: Okra Amoa 1863. — Domonase; king: Ayisi, Solomon Hope.

**15.** Fànté proper. **a.** Onomabo, *Anamaboe*; kings: Amono, 1831. Kofi Afare, 1863. Amoanu IV. 1873. — **b.** Fante Asene, Brobor (*Br. I. 55*) or Bórobòre. Capital: oMañkesem, a few miles inland, E. of the river Amisa, considered as the capital of all Fante; kings: Aduku 1831. Adu-borā 1863. 1873. Coast towns: Agya, Koromanteñ.

**16.** Korentsel (Korantiri?), Amanfo. Ñkosokūrom'. These three districts, to which Jos. Dawson ascribes 2500 (*not 25000*) men able for war (*Br. I. 55. II. 361*), seem to belong to No. 15b. — Coast town: *Saltpond*; king: Asano 1873.

**17.** Agyimakō, N. E. of No. 14. Capital: Agyimakō; kings: Aduaná-Àpéa, Hāma, 1863. Ammoakwa (*Br. I. p. 55*); Akwasi-kūmā. — Anyaū, identical with No. 17, or between No. 17 and No. 21. — Afua, N. W. of No. 19.

**18.** Akumfí, E. of No. 14. 15. 17., S.W. of No. 19., 24 towns. Capital: Akumfí. Coast towns: Tuam (*Tantum*), Lagu or Dago. Kings: Abuku 1831. Akyéne 1863. 1874.



**19.** Gomua, Dwommoa. Capital: Gomua Asen on the Amaikwade Range (or Omaikwesem?); kings: Ognan-akō 1863. Tannō 1873. Coast towns: Dwomma, *Mamford* (Mamforo?), Apā or Apam; Obutu language.

**20.** South-eastern Agóna, S. E. of No. 23. Coast towns: *Winnebah* = Simpā, Guan lang.; Afutu Berekú, Sanyá, Obutulang., Fété, Nyéuyānò. Inland towns: Agona Soaduru on the river Ayesu; Onyā-krom, 3 miles N. E. of Nsabā; Nsabā, capital. King: Yaw Duodu 1863. 1873.

**21.** North-western Agóna or Asikūmā, N. E. of No. 17, S. of No. 23. 24. Capital: Asikūmā; kings: Ammoakwa 1863. Apekō 1873.

### C. South-eastern Akan Group.

**22.** Asen or Asene-fufu (Asene aikasa, cf. No. 15 b.), consisting of two kingdoms, viz. Asene Ateneso & Asene Apemanem, N. of No. 14, E. of No. 9. One half of this tribe formerly dwelt on the N. side of the river Pra; but when they threw off the Asante rule, their country N. of the Pra was left to lie waste or be occupied by Adanse and the river made the boundary. Capital of W. (or N.?) Asen: Mānsō or Māneso; kings: Gyābiri, Nkyí, 1863. 1873. Capital of E. (S.) Asen: Anyaikūmaase; kings: Tibo 1831. Tibo-kūmā 1863. (Other towns, see II. Route 1a.)

**23-25.** Akem Country. Native writing: Akyem.

*A. Situation.* This most northerly part of the English Protectorate or Colony lies between 5° 45' and 6° 45'. N. Lat. and from 0° 5' to 1° 5' W. Lon. — *Boundaries:* on the W. the Pra river; on the S. a line from the confluence of the Berem and the Pra to the "Akem-peak"; on the E. a line parallel to the Volta (Firaw) about 24 miles distant; on the N. the Okwawu mountains. — *Neighbours:* W. Asante; S. Asen, Asikuma, Agona, Akuapem; E. Krōbo, Kāmānā; N. Okwawu.

*B. a. Mountains or hills:* 1. Central range (in a N.N.E. direction from Apinamañ to Osinnō) called Adokyi in the S., Atiwa in the middle part (near the town of Apapam), Bānsō mmepō in the N. Near Apapam two ranges branch off in an E. direction to the river Bompōñ: the W. part is called Adwānnua (Apedwa mmepō), the N. & E. part Eposi mmepō. — 2. In the E. we have a. the Prātū hills near Ahawante on the borders of Akuapem; b. the Pantampā range, E. of the way from Dwāben (Koforidua) to Osēm'. — 3. In the N. the Begoro hills, being the southern branches of the Okwawu mountains. — 4. In the S. the "Akem-peak" Nyanaw. — The said central range (1) divides Akem into two parts: the smaller eastern part is hilly in the N., E. & S.E. and level in the W. (between the ranges 1. 2. 3.); the larger western part is lowland throughout. The land between the Adokyi hills and the rivers Pram, Berem and Mmō is marshy, likewise that between the Eposi hills, the Densu and the Ayesu, and the whole valley of the Berem.

*b. Rivers.* 1. In the N.E. the Akurum and the Pōmpōñ, both running to the Afram near Apāso. — 2. In the centre and W. part: the Bērem; it takes its rise near Apapam, flows first chiefly in a

northerly, then after a curve, in a S. S. W. direction round the central range, and then through low and level land runs into the Pra. Affluents of the Berem *a.* on its right side, from the N.: the Si (coming from the Okwawu mountains) and the Asukokō, with the Subi; *b.* on its left side, coming from the central range in the E.: the Pram (with the Mirempon), the Mmo, and the Sapon. — 3. In the S. the Densu (Gā: Humo, Sakumo); it takes its rise S. of Apapam (near the source of the Berem), flows eastward until it receives the Bompon coming from the hills (N.)E. of Kukurantumi, and turns then southward. In all its southern direction it is navigable by canoes. — 4. The Ayesu likewise takes its rise S. of Apapam, and flows southward to the sea near Simpā (*Winnebuh*); one of its affluents is the Abokyeñ near Asiāmāñ. — 5. The Pra takes its rise in the S. W. corner of Okwawu and forms the boundary of Akem on the West.

*C. Inhabitants. Towns and Villages.* — The inhabitants of Akem belong to three different tribes or states, as now follows under 23-25.

**23.** Akyem Abuakwa. This tribe occupies the greatest part of Akem. Once a powerful nation, they were repeatedly subjugated by, and repeatedly revolted against Asante, from about 1719 to 1826. Some of them (Tafō, Sēm) originally belonged to the Guan nation and have retained some peculiar customs, but speak Tshi.

A List of Kings of Akyem.

1. Oduro. 2. Boakye. 3. Agyekum Aduwarae. 4. Boakye Mensā. 5. Aniñkwatia. 6. Ofori-panyin *about 1733*. 7. Bākwante, *d. 1742*. 8. Pobi *1743*. 9. Oheñkokō, Owusu Akyem. 10. Obiri-Korane *about 1770*. 11. T'wum Ampofo(ro). 12. Aparaku. 13. Ata Ayiekosañ *1811*. 14. Kwaku Asante *1811*. 15. Kwadwo Kūmā (Asiare Bediakō). 16. Kofi Asante, Baninyiye, T'wum II. 17. Dokuwa (for her sons). 18. Ata-panyin *1826*. 19. Ata-biwom' *d. 1866*. 20. Amoakō Ata *1866*.

Akyem Abuakwa is politically divided into 8 districts named from the following towns, to each of which are added an approximate estimate of the number of inhabitants, the title and name of the chief and the total number of places and inhabitants.

1. Kyebi, 2000; oheñ Amoakō Ata: 14 places, 8000 inhabitants.
2. Kukurantumi, 1000; obarima Ata Kwaku; 17 pl., 10000 inh.
3. Begoro, 3000; obarima Kwasi Antwi; 15 pl., 8000 inh.
4. Asiakwa, 1000; obarima Amō; 16 pl., 4000 inh.
5. Osāñāase, 1400; obarima Obeñ; 8 places, 3500 inh.
6. Wañkyi, 1000; obarima Nyakō; 21 pl., 9000 inh.
7. Abomosú. 800; bafog Danso; 6 pl., 2400 inh.
8. Akyēase, 5000; obarima . . . 7 pl. 8000 inh.

All these districts together contain in 104 or more places about 50000 souls, among them 4000 warriors. (*K. Buck 1880.*) — *Observe.* The different places belonging to the same district are not all in the same neighbourhood, but frequently separated by great distances, parts of other districts intervening; e. g. Apapam and 5 other places W. of Kyebi and Asuom with 3 other places far in the W. belong to Kukurantumi in the E., and Apedwa, S. of Kyebi, belongs to Begoro in the N.

About 240 names of towns (and villages\*), rivers or brooks and mountains of Akem (23) are contained in the alphabetical list annexed under III. p. 654 ff.

\*) The Akems, having sufficient cultivable land in the neighbourhood of their dwelling-places, do not build villages or hamlets at greater distances to live there part of the year for agricultural purposes, as the Akuapems, Akras, Krɔbɔs &c. do; in Akem we may, therefore, speak only of towns, though some of them be very small in size.

**24a.** Akyem Kotoku; **b.** Akyem Mānso. (Akyem Soadurn, Western Akem). This tribe immigrated from Asante Akyem (No. 30) about 1830 or earlier; part of them settled in the northern part of Akem, whence they withdrew in 1860, owing to quarrels between their king Agyemān at Gyadam and king Ata at Kyebi. Now most of them live in the southern part of Akem bordering on Asen and Agona.

*Towns and villages:* Abanāse, Bere-wo-nañ-ase, Odāmaneso (the present capital), Adwāfo, Akokowaso, Kotokuom, Nkwanta, Mmoseaso, Anamāase, Anyinam II., Anyina(wa)ase, Aperade, Nsa-(wa)wom' Qsoadūru, Asuboa, Wontodease, Awusa, Ayirebi. — (Nsawom', the town of captain Dompère, who after some years of fighting against the Asantes and their allies in the countries E. of the Volta fell in 1870, lies separated from all the other places S.W. of Akuapem on the left bank of the Densu.) In these 18 places this tribe will number about 25000 inhabitants, among them 3000 warriors. — In order to secure their rights to the lands they formerly possessed, some families settled again at Yayaso, Praso on the E. side, and Kome on the W. side of the Pra, N.W. of Asuom. — Kings: *a.* Agyemane, —1872. Kwabena Fua, —1879. Ata Fua. — *b.* Ammoakōwa 1863. Kofi Aheñkora 1873. Akyem Soadūru or Manso, containing only the two towns Qsoadūru and Omaneso, was formerly subordinate to, but is now independent of Akyem Kotoku.

**25.** Akyem Dwāben. The Asantes of Dwāben, the sister town of Kumase, having succumbed in their contest with Kumase in 1876, quitted the Asante country, and in 1877 were led by the British Government to settle in Akem, W. of the Pantampā hills. The towns they built there, are these: Odwāben (on the site of Koforidua), Adweso, Afidwāase (Nkwankwadua), Asokore (Suhyen), Oyoko. Other members of the tribe live at Kwābén, Asiakwa, Kukurantumi and in other towns of Akyem Abuakwa. The whole number of Dwābens living in Akem may be about 20,000, among them 2000 warriors. Some live in Okwawu, and one chief with 600 warriors and their families in or near Kārakye. King: Yaw Asafo Agyei Twum.

**26.** Akuapem. *A. Situation.* This small country lies between 5°42' and 6°5' N. Lat. and between 0°3' and 0°20' W. Lon. — It is bounded S. by Gā (Akra), E. by Adanme & Krɔbɔ, N. & W. by Akem. — *B. Surface.* It consists *a)* of a continuous hilly range running N. N. E., called Bewase bepɔw, with the Adowado bepɔw on the S. E. and the Akono on the E., together with the valleys opening into the plain towards the sea, and *b)* of the valleys and lower hills

on the Akem side; there the Nsakyé river flows S.W. into the Densu, and the Nyēnsi river N. N. E. to the Volta.

*C. Towns.* The following 16 towns lie in one successive row on the ridge of the said hilly range, most of their villages in the valleys in the W. (or S.W. and N.W.): 1. Berekuso. 2. Atwēasiñ, usually considered as part of the next town being closely contiguous to it. 3. Aburi. 4. Afwērase. 5. Asantemma (Obosomase). 6. Tutu. 7. Mampōñ. 8. Abotakyi. 9. Amannokūrom. 10. Mamfē. 11. Akūropōñ or Kōman. 12. Abiriw. 13. Qdawu. 14. Awukugūa. 15. Adukūrom. 16. Apirede. (Distances: between No. 1 & 2. 12 miles, from No. 3 to No. 16. 18 miles, between the single towns 1—3 miles; but the distance of the remotest villages from their mother-town, espec. from No. 3 & 11, attains to or exceeds 20 miles.) No. 1—11 are comprised under the name Amantenso, No. 12—16 under the name Kyerepōñ. — No. 17. Date (Letē, Gā: Late) consists of 2 towns: *a.* Ahenase, *b.* Kubease, both lying on the Akono mountain, 3—4 miles S. E. of Akūropōñ. — (No. 18.) The village of Abonse, lying 6 miles E. of Akūropōñ in the valley of the Bōmpōñ, opening towards the Krōbō plain and the Volta, belongs to No. 14, but has almost obtained the rank of a town.

*Villages.* Those 17 townships (or, if No. 17. be counted as two and Abonse (No. 18) be considered as self-dependent, 19 towns) have, at shorter or longer distances from the mother-town, numerous villages in which some owners live part of the year, others the whole year, for their agricultural pursuits. The number of villages reported by name is as follows: Berekuso 1, Atwēasiñ 2, Aburi 6, Afwērase 1, Asantemma 2, Tutu 14, Mampōñ 11, Abotakyi 3, Amannokūrom 4, Mamfē 19, Akūropōñ 27-30, Abiriw 11, Dawu 9, Awukugua 4, Adukūrom 18, Apirede 9, Date ..., Abonse 17. Of some of these towns many more villages might be counted, the same name being often applied to a number of separate villages, distinguished by the names of their founders or owners added to the common name. — More than 300 names of villages, brooks, lakes and mountains of Akuapem, with the numbers of the towns to which they belong, see hereafter in the alphabetical list (III).

*Origin of the inhabitants.* The inhabitants of Akuapem are of a threefold origin: *a.* those of No. 1—4. originally belonged to the Akwam nation, a genuine Akan tribe, *b.* those of No. 9 & 11. came from Akem (1733) and *c.* those of No. 5—8. 10. 12—16. 17. 18. belong to the Guan nation; of the latter the 5 towns No. 5—8 & 10, situated between No. 3 & 11, have since about 1750 entirely given up their own language, whereas the 5 Kyerepōñ and 2 Date towns have retained it in their domestic affairs, and have adopted Tshi only for their intercourse with others.

*Political division.* In the military organisation of Akuapem the towns No. 1—4 stand under the duke of Aburi, leading the van; one party of the Akropongs (Asoñko) under the duke of Akropong forms the centre, and another party of them (Apesemakā) with the king follow in the rear; the Kyerepongs under the duke of Adukrom form the right wing, and the remaining 7 townships under the duke of Date the left wing. — *Estimate of population:* 40000 souls.

A List of the Kings of Akuapem, from the time when by the help of the Akems the Guan population were rescued from the tyranny of the Akwams (about 1733).

1. Sāfori, a brother of Ofori-panyiñ, King of Akem. 2. Qkyerema Māmukùré. 3. Ofée Boa. 4. Ofée Ntoakyerewo. 5. Ofée Amā-nāpá. 6. Maniamfēm (Amunamfi). 7. Piañkō Betu-afō. 8. Sakyiamá-Nteñ (-Tenteñ). 9. Kwapoñ Kyerefo. 10. Obuobi Atiemo 1784. 11. Qhempanyiñ Awuku-Frēñē. 12. Qheñkūna. 13. Saforo-T'wē (-T'wie), Kakāraká. 14. Adow-Dańkwa 1816. 15. Adum. 16. Kwa-dade (Hei-kūmā) 1848. 17. Asā Awuku-frēñē (Asā-Kurofūa) 1866. 18. Kwame Ta'wia Gyakori (Kwadade II) 1873. Kwame Fori (Sāfori II) 1880.

**27.** Akwam, a once mighty and warlike Akan tribe between Akem, Agona, Akra and Akuapem, with the capital Nyanawase on the Densu, since 1733 occupying the banks and especially the eastern side of the Volta (Firaw) from Señkye to Peşę.

Some of the *Kings* of Akwam: Akotia (destroyed Great Akra 1680, so that many Akras emigrated to Popo). Akonno 1702-26. Akwanno (Ansā Sasaraku?) 1726-33. Dakō, Akonno-kūmā 1734-42. Opoku-kūmā 1742-49 (killed by king Pobi of Akem). Dakō 1752. — Akoto Oyirefi Ampasakyi. 1807. 1824. — Dakō Yaw. — Akoto 1869.

*Towns and Villages:* Bepowso, Dakōyekrom, Adomé, Domeabēra, Fasāt'wē, Agyaboñ, Gyawho'f'wē, Kotropee, Akrade (on an island of the Volta), Kwad'w'w'usu, Akwam', Mem, Núdu, Anyensú, Anyināse, Apepesu, Apiwkrom, Asafo, Señkye, Atumpoku. — The towns of Kāmānā see next.

**28.** Kāmānā, a small tribe under Akwam, N.W. of Akwam on the W. side of the Volta, said to be the parent tribe of the Okwawu people (No. 29). They speak an Akan dialect not acknowledged as pure and therefore called Apotokañ. — The name Kāmānāfo is also applied in a wider sense to other tribes in the interior speaking similar dialects, to whom the Asantes apply the name Bōrōifo.

*Towns:* Gyákiti, Peşę, Apāso, Apātifi, Awurahae.

#### D. North-western Akan Group.

**29.** Okwawu (surname: Kodi-abe), a province of Asante until 1874, W.N.W. of No. 28 (distance 60—70 miles), separated from Akem in the S. and from Asante & Asante Akyem in the W. by uninhabited primeval forests. Its inhabited part is a small highland (between 6° 40' and 7° N. Lat. and 0° 40' and 1° W. Long.) which rises high above the grassy plain on the N. and E. belonging to it and extending to the Volta. Cf. No. 43.

*Mountains* in the centre (C) of the country (round Abetifi) or S., W., N., E., alphabetically: Aberewaboq (Subiri) W. C. Obonserewa C., Qboontiñ S.W., Burukō N. E., Odońko S.W., Qfrawie S.W., Ahēa S. C., Qkata, Nkata, Kodoi, N.W.C., Okū C., Kwāmerā W. C., Kyekyere-wo-were N., Kyiriabe S., Mmonse S., Subiri W.C., Atia-yaw C.

*Rivers:* 1. The Afram, N. E., with the following tributaries: Asubiri, W. & N., Nkata or Asasu, N. & N. E., Koto, Obupuru, N. E., Asubone, E.; another Asubone, S., called Si in Akem, is a tribu-

tary of the Bërem in Akem. — 2. The Pra (Bosompra) has its source (out of which only the king is allowed to drink) near Akwasihō in the S.W. corner of the country. Besides these rivers and rivulets the names of 45 brooks of Okwawu may be found in the list of geographical names. (III.)

*Towns and Villages of Okwawu*, under the chiefs of 1. Abetifi (Akuamoa, or, in his place, Kofi Dañkyi), 2. Aduamoa (Kwadwo Boamañ), 3. Qbō (Osiamā). The respective towns or villages belonging to the jurisdiction of the three principal towns do not form continuous districts, but intermingle with each other, as we found it in Akem, p. 640.

To the larger places an approximate estimate of the number of the inhabitants is added in parenthesis; small villages are marked by\*. — The figures 1. 2. 3. denote the leading town to which a place belongs.

Abene 1. Bepōñ 3. Abetifi or Abotifi (means: top of mountain, inhabitants 3—4000) 1. Qbō (5500) 3. Bökuruwa 1. Qbomeñ (2000) 3. Aduamoa (3000) 2. Oduase 1. Ahenase\* 3. Akañkawaase\* 1. Kotoso\* 2. Nkwaetia (4000) 2. Nkwantanañ\*, Akwasihō\*, Amāma, Pepease (3500) 1. Petekō 3. Mpraeso (3000) 2. Sadañ (Sadāe)\* 3. Sadañ kũmā\* 1. Asakaraka (3000) 3. Tafo 2. Nteso 1. Atibie\* 3. Tweneduruase, Akp. Kyeneduruase (1500) 1.

The *dialect* of Okwawu, although counted with the Apotokañ of the Kāmārāfo or Brōñfo, does not differ much from pure Akan.

**30.** Asante Akyem, on the W. side of the upper Pra, W. of No. 29 & 23, formerly under Asante, now desirous to be independent like No. 29. 31. &c. — *Towns*: Obogu, 2 days' journey N. N.W. of Asnom (No. 23) via Yayaso, Praso, Kome (No. 24); Amantra, 24 miles N. of Obogu; Aguogu, 10 m. N. E. of Amantra.

**31.** Adanse, formerly a frontier province of Asante, is bounded S. by Asen and Twiforo (No. 22. 9., boundary rivers are the Pra and its tributary Ofē), and N. by Asante proper. The ruling families of Akyem Abuakwa, Asen and other kingdoms are said to have come from Adanse, which is considered as one of the most original seats of the Akan nation. — Most of the land between the Adanse hills and the Pra, formerly belonging to Asen, lies now waste. — Capital: Fomānā. N. of the Mmonse Hill; ten other towns or villages lie on the main road from Praso to Kumase or W. of it, the most northerly of which are Adubiaase & Dompooase. Cf. II. Route 1 b. — King: Kwabena Obeñ, independent of Asante by the Treaty of Fomānā 13. Feb. 1874.

**32.** Asante proper, consisting of the confederate Five Akan States and several dependencies. Enumerating the single provinces or districts we proceed from the centre to the N.E., E., S., W. & N. — Names of districts which have a capital of the same name have an asterisc added to them.

1. Atwoma (Atshoma) district; capital: Kũmase (Okum-ase, under the okũm tree).

2. Osekyere, the N. part contains the following principalities: a. Mamponñ\*, also called Osekyere-Mamponñ, or, from its king, Dvomo Mamponñ, N. E. of Kumase. — b. Agyamaase; c. Dvira, Advira, subordinate to 2 a. — d. Kumawu\*, near Okwawu.

3. Osekere, the S. part contains: *a.* D̄wābēñ, the sister town of Kumase, E. of it, with the subordinate towns of *b.* Afid̄waase, *c.* Asokore. The people of these towns in 1876 rose in war against Osee Kwame Bonsu of Kumase, but were defeated and left the country; *cf.* No. 25. Part of the D̄wābens, however, remained under Asante, e. g. those of *d.* Odumase, E. of Kumase, living in 25 villages.

4. *a.* Asokore-Mampōñ\*, S. of No. 32,1; *b.* Baworō\*, S. of 4, *a.*

5. Kokofū\*, S. E. of No. 32,1.

6. Dadease, a district under D̄wābēñ, now under Kokofu.

7. Single towns S. of Kumase, not in vassalage to any of the greater chiefs of the Asante kingdom: *a.* Aduabēñ; *b.* Asungya or Nsumnya, the place from which the founders of Kumase came; *c.* Amoaforo (*battle of the 31. Jan. 1874*); *d.* Sāmañ, S. E. of Kumase; *e.* Asaneso (*position unknown*).

8. Amanse, capital Bēkwae, S. S. W. of Kumase.

9. Mampontēñ\*, W. (?) of Kumase; king: Kagya.

10. Territories in the W. and S. W., domains of some chieftains or members of the royal family, with no proper inhabitants, are: *a.* Manoso (W.) with gold-mines; *b.* Ahafo (S. W.) with extensive forests. Perhaps they are part of, or form the continuation of the "Dankyira bush", i. e. the former, now deserted, country of the Dankirans W. of the Ofē river.

11. Districts N. W. of Kumase: *a.* Berekum\*; *b.* Antowa\* (some maps place it N. E., others place a district Atoa S. E. between No. 31 & 23); *c.* Agona\*; *d.* Kāwenease, a single town N. W. of

12. Nsuta\*, N. or N. W. of Kumase. [Antowa.

13. Asafo, chief: Boakye; position unknown.

14. Aheñkūro, a single town S. of Abesēm (No. 35).

II. Brackenbury in his Narrative of the Ashanti War 1874, vol. II. p. 362. says: "The kingdom of Ashanti is composed of a number of separate kingdoms or principalities acknowledging as their one governing head the King of Coomassie, who is, therefore, really more an emperor than a king." (A similar system of vassalage, reminding us of the ferdal system in Europe in the middle ages, obtains among the minor states on the Gold Coast, *cf.* No. 26. p. 626). He gives, as received from Jos. Dawson, the names of the states of the kingdom, with their supposed numbers of warriors. Of the latter, Dawson ascribed to Okwawu 6000, Adanse 3000, Okumase 5000, Kokofu, D̄wābēñ, Bēkwae, Mampōñ, Nsuta, each 2000, to N̄korānsā 6000, Ebono 2000, Abesēm 1500, Safwi 1500 (see our Nr. 29. 31. 32. 36. 37. 35. 6.), to Afid̄waase 1000, Okomas (Agyamaase?) 1000, Odagyaŵe 500, Amoaforo 300, Asaneso 200, Asungya 100. — Dawson gives also "the order of the Ashanti march to war" in 1874. The same is given from information obtained by the (Basel) native missionary Dav. Asante in 1880 as follows: *Right-wing Captains*: 1. Kwabena D̄womo of Mampōñ. 2. Yaw-mane, now Asamoā Kofi of Afid̄waase. 3. Asamoā N̄kwauta of Kumase. 4. Obo-robea of Agyamaase. 5. Apampaniñ of Ad̄wira. 6. Ata Fua of N̄korānsā. *Left-wing Captains*: 1. Kwasi Adae of Kumawu. 2. Asi-

annowa of Nsuta. 3. Osee of Aheñküro. 4. Kwame Awuku of Asokore-Mampon. 5. Osee of Baworo. 6. Berekuu hene of Berekuu. *Centre Force*: 1. Boabeñ of Aduabeñ. 2. Adu Bofog, now Opoku, of Kumase. 3. Sāmañ Akyeampõñ of Sāmañ. 4. Antoa Anyina of Antowa. 5. Agona Gyima of Agona. 6. Asafo Boakye of Asafo. 7. Sefa dehyeg of Kāwenease. We see that Ñkorānsā is reckoned among the host of Asante proper, but Adanse is no longer included. The former empire of Asante seems by the catastrophe of 1874 to have broken up and be now confined to the confederate provinces, districts and towns of Asante proper together with Ñkorānsā, all the other subject and tributary states considering themselves independent of Kumase. (1881.)

A List of Kings of Asante.

1. Konadu. 2. Etwum, founder of Kumase. 3. Antwi. 4. Obiri Yeboa. 5. Osee Tutu (Otu, Etu) 1700. 6. Opoku Kōkō, Opoku Ware, Osee Ohyemāñ 1731-49. 7. Kisi Boadum (B. Akwisi) 1749. 8. Osee Kwadwo 1752? 9. Osee Kwame(na) Panyin, Bonsuafrankwa 1781? 10. Osee Kōfo, Osee Du, 1797-99. 11. Opoku Kwabom, Op. Fofie 1799(30 days). 12. Tutu Kwamena, Osee Bonsu, Diasibe, Obohyen 1800-1824. 13. Osee Yaw, Akoto, Sērāmmen-esi-sieso 1825. 14. Kwaku Dua, Sikasog, Teetoá 1830. 15. Kofi Karakari 1867. 16. Mensā Bonsu 1874.

**E.** Countries adjacent or adjoining to Asante proper in the North (from N.W. to N. E.).

**33.** Gyāmañ, a country W. or N.W. of the upper Tanno river, probably bordering S. on Safwi (No. 6.) and N. on Koñ (No. 49). Capitals: Bontukù; Nsram' (which means "in the camp", the camp of a former king during a war with Osee Bonsu having become a town). Queen: Tetabea 1876. — The Gyāmans seem to have a language of their own, but speak also Tshi. (A communication in the African Times 1877. p. 27. says that the Gyawumans and Fantes emigrated from Takyimañ.) The Gyāmans are said to receive much gold-dust from a rude people at Lobi (to the N. E.?) in exchange for cowries. Repeatedly attacked or subjugated by the Asantes, they have regained their independence.

**34.** Takyimañ\*, E. of No. 33, S. of No. 35. 36. W. of No. 37. — The language of the people is the Tshi of the Brõnfo. During the reign of the Asante king Opoku Ware this country was wrested from its connection with Gyāman by the king Bafoo of Ñkorānsā, a vassal of Asante, whereupon "a second emigration to Gomua" took place; the rest remained in subjection until they became free in 1874, defended their liberty against Ñkorānsā in 1876, and, with their chief Kwabena Fofie, returned to their former dependence on Gyāman.

**35.** Abesem\*, N. of No. 34 and likewise allied to No. 33.

**36.** Ñkorānsā (capital: Ñkorānsā, 7 days' journey N.N.E. of Kumase), a subject province of Asante of considerable importance, N. E. or E. of No. 34 & 35, W. or S. of No. 47 a, W. of No. 37. Language: the Tshi of the Brõnfo. Kings: Bafoo about 1740. Ata Fua 1874.



**37.** Brõn (Bono, Ebono, *M'Queen: Booroom, Buromy*), an open country E. of No. 36, N. E. of Asante, of which it was formerly a subject province (capital: Goya?), bounded on the E. & N. by the Volta, which is called Aderẽ by the Ntas and Asantes, and Firaw by other Tshi tribes. The language of Brõn is Tshii, though not pure Akan. [The Asantes use the name Brõn also in a wider sense (as the Akems and Akuapems the name Kãmãnã) for the dialects of all the tribes N. & E. of the Akans, and likewise the name Brõnfo for all the provinces formerly subject to them and having Asante law and Asante rights.]

Brõn [in the narrower sense of the word] seems to consist of or to comprehend the following principalities:

*a.* Atabuobu (Atabnobi)\* with a lake called Buro? or Kyirikorã near the river Volta. — *b.* Prai\* (a river Mpran is marked by Bonnat as flowing into the Volta S.S.E. of Salaga).

*c.* Dwãe or Guan, capital: Kokofõ; Abease lies N.W., Wẽase lies E., Nsuta S. — Dwãe & Atabuobu have a language of their own, similar to Kyerepõn, besides speaking Brõn; perhaps Dwãe (Akyem pronunciation) or Guan (Akuapem pronunciation) may be regarded as the central place of all Guan tribes.

**38.** Amantei, N.W. of Nsuta No. 37 *c.*, also belongs to Brõn.

From the neighbourhood of the upper Volta, we return to its middle part in the neighbourhood of No. 27 & 28.

**F.** Trans-Volta Group, or Tribes on the Eastern side of the Volta speaking the Guan and Tshi Languages.

**39.** Anum\*, a small tribe, bounded S. & W. by Akwam, E. & N. by districts of the Krepẽ country (No. 68). The people emigrated from Kyerepõn in the 17th or 18th century and speak Guan besides Tshi and Ewhẽ. Their town Anum, destroyed 1869, was being rebuilt 1879.

Proceeding N. N. E. and passing through the Krepẽ districts Tafigome (with the towns Anfõe & Kpando) and Awume, we come to

**40.** Nkonyã, a small tribe, emigrated from Date (No. 26, 17) perhaps 200 years ago, speaking Guan and inhabiting 27 villages between the Volta and a parallel range of hills; capital: Awurupu.

**41.** Boe(m), a tribe E. & N. E. of No. 40, of the same origin, speaking Guan & Tshi. Towns: Qworawora (which also occurs as a name of the country, formerly a province of Asante), Apáfõ (with iron mines and founderies), Sandrakofi, Tapa, Akoroso; *cf.* Route 4 *c.*

**42.** Kyerehĩ, Bowuru, Apeso, Bórada, Kogyakyea, Okradwẽre, Kube, Amamforo, Sasabu, Otuka, Totorómã, Ayemã, are some towns of a country E. or N. E. of No. 41 in which Tshi is spoken. Gr. p. XIV.

**43.** Pae, a small tribe of Tshi origin, speaking Kãmãnã (or Brõn), subject to Okwawu (No. 29). Towns: Aheñkũro, Apãso, Sapiase; *cf.* Route 4 *c.*

**44.** Kãrakyẽ, a tribe of Guan origin, speaking Tshi besides Guan, emigrated from Date (No. 26, 17). King: Basamuna. Towns

along the Volta: Dentemaneso, Opampaso, Kārakye (capital, also the supposed seat of the far-famed demon or fetish Odente), Kete, Woroto, Otarego (belonging to the high-priest of Kārakye).

**45.** Nt̄wumuru, a smaller tribe than Kārakye, of the same origin and language, N.N.W. of No. 44, between the rivers Debo and Daka. Towns: Bagyamso, Akanegem.

**G.** Countries of the upper Volta, from Salaga westward to Kong and beyond it.

**46.** Ntá country (Ghunjah proper of the Arabs), N.W. of No. 45. The people are of the same origin and language as those of No. 44 & 45, but have become Mohammedans. Principal towns: Pāmi, the capital or residence of the king. Salagha, T̄wi; Saraha, 3 miles W. of Pāmi, a large and far-famed market-town for Asantes, Hausas, Mosis &c. Dabóyà, another large town, "the capital of the province of Ghobago", W. of Salaga. — The country from the river Daka to Salaga is called: Nta-fufu (i. e. White Nta or Nta proper). — The name Ntafo (*sing.* *Qtani*) is given to all the people living "in the steppe", Ak. Serem' = sere-mu, Akp. Sare-mu, N. of the tribes speaking Akan and Br̄on (or Kāmānā) and of Nt̄wumuru; it is also applied to all the northern tribes and kingdoms known to the Asantes, as mentioned hereafter under No. 47-57. The name Nn̄n̄kofo (*sing.* *Qd̄ukoni*) is used for Ntafo (or Nūn̄ko, as a name of their countries, for Nta) in Akuapem, Akra, Krepē, but in Asante the word *qd̄uk̄o*, *pl.* *nn̄n̄kofo*, only means "a (bought) slave".

(As the Eng. "slave" originally meant a Slave i. e. Slavonian, because people of the Slavonic race were frequently made slaves by people of the Teutonic race, so in a reverse manner the word for "a bought slave" seems to be used like a proper noun for the nations from which most of the bought slaves came.)

**47a.** Afowa\*, a country W. or S.W. of Salaga, bordering on Ņkorānsā. — **b.** Soko, Ns̄ok̄o? is put on maps between Takyi-man on the S. and Banna on the N.

**48.** Banna\*, a country N.W. of Ņkorānsā, about 1750 & 1790 in war with, and afterwards subjugated by Asante, 1877 reported as allied with Gyaman in war with Asante.

**49.** Koñ (Kónò), a country N. of Gyaman; capital: Koñ, in a W. direction from Daboya & Salaga, 12 days' journey (à 8 geographical miles) N. from Bontuku, 20 days N.N.W. from Kumase.

**50,1.** Gurusì, a country W. of Koñ.

**50,2.** Grimini\*, a country N.W. of Koñ, 6 days' journey through uninhabited land, with many elephants and buffaloes, the home of the white cola-nut (besēhene).

**50,3.** D̄wirasu\*, a country N. of Koñ.

**H.** Countries to the E., N., N.W. & N.E. of Salaga.

**51.** Tagyauñ, a country E. of Salaga, to which town the people bring ivory and soap.

**52.** Namonsi\*, 3 days' journey N.E. of No. 45.

**53a.** Yāne (Yande), large capital of Dagomba (Dagámmà), 7 days from Salaga N.E. (*M'Queen*), or, the capital of Añwā, 3 days' journey from No. 52. (*D. Asante*). — **b.** Añwā (Yngwa, *M'Queen*), a Dagomba town and district, 8 days' journey N.W. of Yāne.

**54.** Maupauma, a single town on a mountain like Mount Krobo, with only one access, between Añwā and Wareware.

**55.** Wareware\*, two towns between which the Volta (F'iraw) flows, having its source thereabout.

**56.** Woromāra or Ņkrousi\*, N. N.W. of Wareware.

**57.** Gúrumā, a country between No. 56 & 58.

**58.** Mósì, a large country in the N., from which slaves, asses, sheep, fowls, shea-butter, cotton stuffs of native fabric are brought to Salaga. Capital: Wagadugu; second town in size: Kumpela. *D. As.* (Wárdūgo, Kupeala, *Kölle*; Wogodogo, Kulfela, *H. Barth*)— Neighbouring countries: Sāñà, Mōzānze, Bāñò, Kúluga, Yàrégà, Gamāra (*Chr. Gr.* p. XV.), Gúrumā (No. 57), E., Andémteŋga, W., Búlmēra, Búlesa, Yāoŋgo, Bósānse, Búsuma (*Kölle*).

**59.** 1. Doma\* (on a mountain), 2. Dalla\*, 3. Dinawuguru, 4. Duwansā, are 4 other countries between No. 53-55 & 58.

**60.** Marewa is the Tshi name for Hausa and other countries on and beyond the Niger, from which ivory, woollen cloaks, half-woollen blankets, silk stuffs, leather wares, horses, asses, mules, buffaloes, sheep and slaves are brought to Salaga.

From the remote interior we return to the sea-coast, to tribes speaking dialects of the Akra and Dahome languages, among whom, however, the Tshi language is frequently spoken and understood, so that their own languages have been much more influenced by Tshi than they in their turn have influenced it.

**I.** Countries from the mouth of the river Sakumo to the Akuapem range and the lower Volta.

**61.** Akra or Gā country (Eng. *Accra*, Tshi: Ņkrañ). The leading towns are situated on the sea-coast and numerous villages lie inland, bounded W. (between the Sakumo or Densu and the Ayesu river) by Agona, N. by Akem and Akuapem, E. (N.E.) by Adāime. The 6 towns of Akra proper are the following:

1. Gā, *British Akra, Jamestown*, Tshi: Eñiresi; estimated number of inhabitants, including the villages, 7000 souls.

2. Keñkā, *Dutch Akra (Usshertown)*, Tshi: Kañkañ, 7000 souls. The king of Keñkā (Kañkā) is considered as the head not only over the other kings and communities of the Gā and Adaime countries, but also over the kings of Akyem, Akuapem, Akwam, and of Añwālá (No. 67,1) Ayigbe and Agotime.

3. Osu, *Danish Akra, Christiansborg*, 6000 souls. The king of Osu is the head also over the 3 following towns:

4. Lā (Tshi: Dawade, Dāde), 6000 souls;

5. Tešì, 7000 souls; 6. Nuñowa, *Little Ningo*, 1500 souls.

**62-66.** Adāime or Adampe country; divisions:

**62.** Gā-Adāime coast towns: 1. Temā, 2500; 2. Kpouñ, *Ponec*, 2500; 3. Gbugbrā, Tshi: Pāprā, *Prampram*, 3500; 4. Nuño, *Ningo*, 6000 souls, — with their inland villages.

**63.** Šai, *Shai*, Tshi: Siade, two towns on the Shai hills (on English maps erroneously called *Crobo Hills*) with their villages, 10,000 souls.

**64.** Krōbō country, on the plain from the northern part of the Aknapem range eastward to the Volta (Firaw, Fyirao), with the solitary Mount Krōbō, together with many plantations on and N. of the Aknapem range between Aknapem, Akem and Akwam. 1. Western Krōbō (king: Akrobato), with the town Yilo on Mount Krōbō, the towns Srā, Somanyā, Kotokoli, Adšekpo and 10 villages. — 2. Eastern Krōbō (king: Sakite), with the town Manyā on Mount Krōbō, the towns Odímase, Agomanya, Nūaso, Ofoase, Kpoñ (on the Volta) and 27 villages. Each of the two halves of the Krōbō nation consists of 5 tribes or companies under their own chiefs. Population 30-40000 souls. — The highest of the Krōbō mountains terminating the Aknapem range on the western banks of the Volta is the Yogagā.

**65,1.** Osudoku (king: Animli) with 2 villages (Lano and Mañwa) on the top of the Osudoku mountain and 7 villages on the plain and (among them Akuse) on the river Volta and 3 lagoons. — 2. Asutšale (Tshi: Asutwaree, i. e. *ford, ferry*). This name is applied both to the town Krokoto on the river Volta (chief: Ablo) and to the solitary mountain Noyo (Tshi: Gyansa) W. of the town. Either the Osudoku mountain (in the meridian of Ningo) or the Asutshare mountain (lying N. by W.) is understood by the *Ningo Grande Peak* of the sailors. Some maps differ on this. Population of No. 65,1 & 2: 10000 souls?

**66,1.** Adā\* (*Addah*), consisting of 8 tribes dwelling in the town Adā on the Volta, 13 villages on the sea-shore and 33 or 40 villages on the plain between the Volta (Firao or Fyirao, from which 10 different branches are distinguished by names) and 3 lagoons (Soño from Adā to Wekumagbe, Wasaku near Togbloku, & Añenyā). Population: 20000 souls? — 2. Eight towns or villages on the western banks of the river Volta, subject to Adā, but inhabited by Añwōnās and Krepēs speaking the Ewhé language: 1. Agrafi, 2. Sukpe, 3. Tefle, 4. Wume, 5. Blakpa, 6. Mlefi, 7. Mefe, 8. Batoo. Population: 10000 souls?

#### K. Countries E. of the lower Volta.

In the countries E. of No. 66. 65. 64. 27. 28. 39. also E. & S. of No. 40. 41. 42. the prevalent language is Ewhé (Ewe, better: Eze). The whole territory of this language is called Ewhémè and is, with regard to its dialects, divided into 5 principal parts: 1. Añlo in the S.W. corner; 2. Añfūe, N. of Añlo; 3. Wheta, E. of Añlo, with Nodze & Atakpame, E. & N.E. of Añfūe; 4. Dàhómè (Anagome), N. of Wheta; 5. Mahi (Mayi), N. of Dahome. Only the parts 1-3 are in contact with territories of the Tshi and Gā languages, wherefore we conclude with them our geographical review.

**67,1.** Añlo, Tshi: Añwōnā, Gā: Añla, Añwālā, Eng. *Ahwoona, Aungla, Anglo*. Coast-towns: Añlo, capital; Dželu-kowhe, *Jellah Coffee*, a place touched at by the mail-steamers; Keta, *Quittah*, fort; Anyako, on an island of the Keta lagoon. Kindred tribes, N. & N.W. of the said lagoon: 2. Agbosome, 3. Aveno, 4. Ataklu (with the town Waya) &c.

**68.** Añlũg, 'Tshi: Hñã, Hñãm', Gã: Ayigbe, Eng. *Krepẽ*, a territory politically divided into many small districts, e. g. Peki, the leading town; Ho, with the town Wgegbe &c. — Both dialects (of No. 67 & 68) have borrowed certain proper names and other words from Tshi.

**69.** Agotime, 'Tshi: Aguatim, a small country, bounded S.W. by Ataklu, N.W. by Ho, N. by Agu, with 3 towns; the inhabitants, whose ancestors emigrated from the Adaime country (No. 62) about 1760? still speak Adaime besides the Ewhẽ of their neighbours. — On the N. of Nodze, the original seat of the Ewhies, there are also Adaime people who now speak Ewhẽ.

**70.** Toi, the Akra name for *Little Popo*, Ewhẽ: Anyigã, in the Wheta (*Whydah*) territory, E. of No. 67, 2., is a colony of Akra (Gã) people who took refuge there in 1680, when their town and country had been devastated by the Akwambus. The inhabitants still use their own language besides speaking Ewhẽ.

## II. Some Routes in the Gold Coast Countries.

### 1. From Cape Coast or Anamaboe to Kumase.

The names are taken from books on the Asante war in 1874 and from a "Guide for Strangers travelling to Kumase" published at Cape Coast in 1864 (Stanford's Map of the Gold Coast, 1873) and are, as far as possible, given in the writing appropriate to the native language.

#### a. Through Fante and Asen Territory.

aa. From *Cape Coast*: Eguã, Nyamoransa, Nkwabem, Asabu, Akrofɔl (Akũro-foro), Donase, Asokwa, Duñkwa, Nyañkɔmfode, Fante Nyañkɔmase.

bb. From Anamaboe: Onõmãbo, Kwansa kũrom, Dãdãgua, Soñkwa-twãfo, Mframa-aññwẽ, Ata-krom, Kwaw Tseka krom, Hyebil-krom, Abol (Aboro), Afiãfi, Bauso, Bohyẽñ, Bohyẽñwa, Akrofɔl, Donase, Kakan-ase, Ahinãsã, Abra-hyia, Afransi, Woratsel (Woratere), Bauso, Kwadu-gya, Fante Nyañkɔm-ase. [This town was given to the Asens when they came to the protection of the Fantes and was made the capital or residence of king Tĩbo.] — Katakya-ase, Mpe-aseñ, Atsema-manso, Edum-ase, Sibinsu, Bohum-ase, Kyeneso (Tĩweneso), Akokɔ-benom-nsu, Damman, Woñkɔ-so, Atobiaase, Añwiamu, Kwame-ata, Mãsõ. [From this town a main road leads through Asikũmã, Agyĩmakõ, Akumfi, Gomua to the coast towns Tuam, Legu, Apam, Simpã (*Winnebah*).] — Adawara, Nyera-so, Ape-ñkwã, Dadee-so, Dawuma-koro, Akrofõmu, Ahinabilmu, Nsuta, Kwatwã, Bauso, Adubia-ase, Ato-nsu, Fesu, Fesuwã, Asen Nyañkɔmase, Amponsi-kwanta, Nwa, Akomfode, Nnuaso, Barako, Barasia-akoñ, Dansam-so, Asempa-na-eye, Praso (= *on the Pra*), Pra river.

#### b. Through Adanse and Asante Territory.

Pra-so kũmã, Kyekye(wo)wẽrẽ, Apagya, Atobia-ase, Asiaman, Ansã, Fomoso, Akrofõmu, Akwansramu, Ofwĩromase-kwanta, Gyimaso, Bomeñ stream, Mmonse hill, Kwisa, Fõmãnã, Dompõase; — Kyẽaboõso, Esãn-kwanta, Dõteẽso, Akañkawa-ase; Adadewaase, Nsãfo, Kwaman, Edwẽn-ase, Amoa-foro (*see p. 645*) [from

here a road leads to Bëkwæ]; D̄wabeiwa, Asantemanso (the capital of Asante before 1700), Asumgya, Beposo, Kokofu-kwanta [from here a road leads to Kokofu], Ad̄wumamu, Aduñku, Sakraka, Aduabeñ, Dedeaseewa, Oda stream, Oda-so, Asiago, Akañkawaase, Kaase, 'Kumase, surrounded by the stream Subeñ.

Some *places* of Kumase: Apetesene (*vultures' passing-place*, the horrible pit filled with human bones and carcasses), Ad̄wabirem (*market-place*), Mogyawee (*place of blood drying up*), Mpremoso (*cannon-place*). — *Streets*: Dadesoaba, Asafo, Amañhya, Ano, &c. — Bántámá, the blood-stained royal mausoleum, W. of Kumase.

## 2. From Cape Coast along the sea-coast to Ad̄a.

Oguā, Amamforo, *Queen Anne Point*, Baraka river, 'Ekōn, Mówurè, 'Ebrā & 'Amfō rivers, Ansā?, Biriwa, Onomabo, Agya, Koromante, *Saltpond*, Akyemfo, 'Amisā r. & vill., Adomafol, Asafo, Nákwa r. & vill., Akra, Akupuāno, N̄kūmā, Sérefá, Aboāno, Túān (*Tantum*), *Lagu or Dago*, D̄wóm̄má, Apā (*Apan*), Abrakum, Amañkwāde Hill, [Amañkwāde Range 5-6 miles inland,] Simpā (*Winnebah*), Ayesu river, Berekú, Sañyá, Fété, Nyényānò, Krokrobité, Bakado, Sakum river; Gā or Akra (N̄krañ, *Fort James & Jamestown*), Kiñkā (Kañkañ, *Usshertown*), Osú (*Christiansborg*), La (Dāde), Teši, Nuñowa (Niñowa), Temā, Kpoñ, Kpukprā (Akp. Pápārā, *Prampram*), Nuño (Akp. Niñó), Otsite Lai, Wekumagbe, Lolonyā, Fute, Fōó, Totime, Ad̄a.

## 3. From Okwawu to Pae (for Salaga).

Abetifi, Pepease, Sadañ (Sadāc), Sadañ-kūmā, N̄kwantamañ, Afram river (abounding with fish), Afranso, last plantation of the Okwawus; from here to the Pae country on the Volta the way leads (24 miles in a N. and 60 in a N.E. direction) through fertile prairies with gum, shea-butter and other trees, and single patches of forest, full of game; the 12 or 15 streams and rivulets crossed on the way and other halting-places are: Gyanebofo, Boñkureñ (*deep valley*), Amogyanesuwa, Odoñkyeac, Kōt̄w̄eboom, Asanyansu, Obosom, Nsuogya, Gyafobotañ, Ohemmene-abōmma, Hōreyenkyeren, Atanè-ata, Osiehō or N̄kwaetam (the middle of the way), Subi, Bona(so), At̄w̄erenai-nè-at̄w̄erenai, Namasuwa, Dumieñ-āno, Wā river, Did̄wa. The Pae has four villages on the western side of the Volta: Agyato, Abrawade, Abañwabi, N̄kakyenā. Here the Volta is crossed by canoe. The way from Sapicase and Ahenkuro to Kārakye, N̄t̄w̄ummuru, Salaga is as indicated in the following Route 4 d.

## 4. From the Mouth of the Volta to Salaga.

Of the river Volta (Ewhé: Amu, Gā: Šwilao, Ad. Fyirao, Tshi: Firaw & Aderē) we indicate the rapids, some islands, and the principal affluents; of its shores and neighbourhood, the countries, towns and villages. The right shore we mark with W., or, according to the bendings of the river, with S.W. or N.W., the left shore likewise with E., S.E., N.E.

### a. From Ad̄a-foō to Kpoñ.

E. Añlo country: Asesano, Añlo lagoon. — W. Adāñme (proper): Ad̄a-foō, with European factories; Ad̄a; Agrafi; S.W.

Sukpe, Telle, Wume; S. Blakpa, Mleli, Mefe, Batø; from here a route from Nuiio (Ningo) leads N.E. to Ewhé, Agotime, Dahome, also to Salaga by land in 11 or 12 days. — Vlo & Dofø islands. — S. Asutšare (Krokoto) at the foot of the Noyo mountain; S.W. Akuse (belonging to Osudoku; factories): N.E. Amedekā, Kofikofi, factories; Vodzoku Rapids, passable for steamers only in Aug.-Oct., the water rising by 30 feet. W. Kpoñ (Tshi: Tetewim). N.E. of Odumase in Krobo.

b. From Kpoñ to Asabi.

W. Krobo; Yogagā mountain. E. Akwam country. Rapid of Seikye; Akrade island. E. Akwam (capital); W. Agyabon; Agyina island; W. Kāmānā: Mem, Pese, Aposo; E. inland: Anum — Peki — Ho. — W. Awurahae mouth of the Afram; Dodi; E. Ewhé country: Boso, Tønkø, Asabi. Rapids before and near Asabi or Wupe.

c. From Asabi to Aheñkuro.

The land W. of the river consists of immense grassy plains (prairies) with many gum and shea-butter trees: the villages found on the W. shore belong to the countries on the E. side. S.W. Dekøko; — N.E. mouth of the Dayi river. — E.N.E. inland: Ņuseta (Wusutrā) — Anfø — Tafigome. — S. E. Ahurase; S. Dšøme (Asuaso); W. Ņkøme (Siavigavi). Agraman, Demea, these four in Awume, capital Ataurum (?); 10 miles E. of Agraman: Kpando. — W. Dwumfo-kürom, Sempe (rapids), Apuna, Amamforo, Bobo-kürom, mouth of the Qbosombone; E. Ņkønyā country with 27 villages, capital: Awurupu. — E. & N.E. of Ņkønyā: Boe country. — Higher up: E. mouth of the Asu-køkø (i.e. *Red River*, having a very strong current) and near it Akoroso, a market town, belonging to Worawora (Boem) or Pae? — Pae country: (capital: Apāso) E. Sapiease, W. 4 villages, E. mouth of the Oti; Aheñkuro (in Pae).

d. From Aheñkuro (Pae) to Salaga.

W. Continuation of very fertile prairies. Above Aheñkuro: rapid of Kontromfi. — E. Kārakye country: Dente-manšo; rapid of Labale (?) 15-18 feet, 500 metres broad, passable in Sept. & Oct., the water rising by 50 feet; Qpampaso; roaring cataracts, bank of rocks; Kārakye, capital; Kudenkpe, village: Woroto, Qtareeso; great rapid; N. E. mouth of the Debo, the boundary river between Kārakye and Ntšwummuru (No. 44 & 45). N.E. Bagyamso & Akaneem (Ņtšwummuru). N. E. mouth of the Daka, the boundary between Ntšwummuru & Nta-fufu; Tamkrañkū at the junction of the Daka with the Volta, Fametwaasu, Krupi (or, in a straight line from Akaneem: Ņkwañkwaküro, Kpañaye, Krupi); Pāmi, Salaga.

ø. From Kyebi via Obogu to Kumase,

and back via Fomānā and Asen-Praso to Kyebi.

25 Jan.—21 Feb. 1881. K. Buck & D. Huppenbauer.

a. Akyem-Abuakwa: Kyebi, Adadeentam, Pāmeñ, Takyimañma, Tumba, Amonom, Kokobi, Abomso, Asnom'. b. Akyem-Kotoku: Yayaso, Praso (*river* Pra), Kome(so). c. Asante-Akyem: Obogu. d. Asante: Konom-ñño, Odumase (E. of Dwabeñ), (*river* Anum running E. and S. E. to the Pra), Bohañkåra, Ampebam, Adadeentam, Dotebi, Besçaso, Dwoso, Kårapa, Kwammo, Fomasia,

Dom, Kantikōrōñ, Ayigya, Amakom', Supom', Kuumase; — Kaase, Akañkawaase, Asiago, O<sub>d</sub>aso, Dedeasecwa, Aduabeñ, Aduñku, Adwumam', Poposo (Beposo), Asumennya (Asungya), Adwabemma, Amoaforo, E-dwenease, Koramañ, Samfo (Nsāfo), Adadewase, Akañkawaase, Doteeso, E-sāñkwanta, Kyēabo(oso). *e.* Adause: Dompōase, Fomānā, Kusa, (Mmonse Hill), Fw̄romase, Akwansram', Akūroforom', Fomso, Ansā, Asiāmāñ (2), Atobiaase, Apagya, Atāse-ñkwanta, Kyekye(wo)w̄ere, Praso-kūmā. *f.* Aseñ: Praso, Atāse. *g.* Akyem-Abuakwa: Kokotenteñ, Tw̄ereso. *h.* Akyem-Kotoku: Anyinaase, Abañase, Kwanta a. s. Mmooso. *i.* Akyem-Abuakwa: Wāñkyi, Atakorowase, Kumase, Mpañkyeso, Otomokūrom, Akwattia, Boadua, Tōpremañ (2), Apinamañ, Abohema, Dompem, Afiesā, Afwenease, Adadeentam', Kyebi.

### III. Vocabulary of Geographical Names.

The names contained in part I & II (of this Appendix C) and many more of less importance are given here in alphabetical order (European names in italics). Of the single letters added to them, *l.* means *lake*, *m.* *mountain* or *hill*, *r.* *river* or *rivulet* (*v. a well*). If no such letter is added, the name means a country, district, town or village. If *m.* or *r.* is in parenthesis, it shows that the name is at the same time that of a village and of a mountain (hill) or river (brook). The figures added refer to the number of the country (in part I) and the smaller ones (after comma) to the district; R. 1–5 points to the Routes in part II. Names with an asteric are explained in the Dictionary. The prefixes *e*, *e*, *o*, *o* are not written in capitals, because they are very frequently omitted; they may also be indicated by an apostrophe.

**A.** Native names beginning with the prefix A (or A approaching to E) or with Am-, An-, Añ-, before another consonant, will be found under the next following consonant. — *Accra*, *Akra*, 61. *Anamaboe* 15. *Apollonia* 4. *Axim* 7.

**B.** Bagyamso 45. Bakado R. 2. Abakrampā 14. Abam 23,2. Banna 48. Abañase R. 5*h.* Bañkā 23,5. Bañkamoñ *r.m.* 26,6. Bañkwa 32. Bano 58. Abanoso 23. Banso R. 1.a.a. oBānsò 23,3. Bāntānā 32,1. R.1. Abañwabi R. 3. Banyin 4. Baraka *r.* R. 2. Barako, Barasia-akoñ R.1. Batoo 66. R. 4a. Bawāre (*r.*) 26,11.12. Bawareso 26,17. Baworo 32,4. Abgase 37*c.* oBedamase 26,11. Abeduru *r.* 26,16. Abēfo *r.* 26,15. oBegoro 23,3. (Behien 4.) Bēkwae 32,8. Abenañia 26,13. Abene 29,1. (Benin 4.) Bepoñ 29,3. Bepo-āno 26,6. Beposo 27. R. 1*b.* 5*d.* Bepu *m.* 26,8-10. Bereku 20, R. 2. Bereku-bereku *r. m.* 26,10.11.13. Bereku 32,11. Berekusò 26,1. Berem *r.* 23. Aberemu 11. Beremañ. — Aberewa *r.* 26,5. Aberewaboo *m.* 29. Aberewa-mforo *m.* 23. Aberewa-ñko 26,11. Aberewa-ntra (*r.*) 26,10.11. Bere-wo-nañ-ase 24. Bescaso R. 5,*d.* Abesēm 35. Betabi 23,6. Abetemma *r.* 23. 26,11. Abeteñsu *r.* 23. Abetifi 29. Abibiri.\* Abie *r.* 26,10. Abiremponso *r.* 23. Biribiri 26,14. oBiriñbiri *r.* 26,11.29. Abiriw 26,12. Biriwa R. 2. Blakpa 66. R. 4. Abo *l.* 26,18. oBō 29,3. Boaboa *r.* 26,10. Aboabo *r.* 23. oBoabeduru *r.* 26,15. Boade *r.* 26,1. Aboade 8. Boadua R. 5*i.* Aboāno R. 2. oBoansā *r.* 26,9. oBoansiañ *m.* 23. Bobi-kūmā 21. Bobo-krom R. 4*e.* oBodañ 26,3. Abodobi



r. 23. Abodom 23,6. Boc(m) 41.R. 4 c. oBogu 30. R. 5. Abogyasu  
 r. 23. Bohañkara R. 5 d. Abohema 23,4. R. 5 i. Bohum-ase R. 1,  
 Bohye r. 26,16. Bohyeñ, Bohyeñwa R. 1a. Bokō r. 26,9,10. Abo-  
 kobi 61. Bokoso 26,9. Bokuruwa 29. Bom' (m.) 26,11,18. oBóm'  
 (r.) 26,11. Bomma 23,3. Abomma r. 23. 29. Abomina-kronkron r. 29.  
 Abomē 26,18. Bomeñ r. R. 1 b. oBomeñ 29. oBómenesō 23. Abo-  
 menasuwa r. 23. Abommosú 23,7. Abompe 23,3.4 Bompon r. 23.  
 (r.) 26,11,18. Abomso 23,2. R. 5. Abonade 26,15. Bona r. Bonaso  
 R. 3. Abonhyire, oBõnkãmeñ, Bõnkasu, Bõnkubēñ, Bõnkurum,  
 r. 23. Bõnkureñ R. 3. Ebono 37. Abonse 26,18. oBonserewa m. 29.  
 oBontete (r.) 26,10. Bontii r. 26,16. Bontiasē 26,15. oBoontiñ m. 29.  
 Bontu r. 23. Bontúkù 33. oBonyañ m. 26,9. 'Abõra 14. Borada 42.  
 Bõrebõre 15. Bõrehye 26,11. oBoroahõhoõ r. 23. oBosãbea r. 26,15.  
 Bosanse 58. Boso R. 4 b. r. 23. oBosom(bone) r. R. 3. 4c. oBosom-  
 ase 26,5. Bosompra s. Pra. Bosommuro r. 23. Bosom-sawuru (m.)  
 26,10. Boson-otwē l. 32. Abotakyi 26,8. Abotañ r. 29. Botia r. 23.  
 Abotifi 29. Bowuru 42. Ebrã r. R. 2. Abrahya R. 1. Abrahak R. 2.  
 Abrawade R. 3. Abromi 26,18. Brõñ 37. Abúákwa 23. Abukare  
 r. 26,12. Abúkwãasé, 26,11. oBnñ r. 29. Buñkua r. 23. Buñkurum  
 s. Bõnk., Buutoñ, oBupuru r. 29. Aburi 26,3. Abũrokyiri,\* Abur-  
 oñsu r. 23. Burukõ m. 29. Burukumadaw m. 26,8. Burumpoñ r. 23.  
 Busã 7. Butiri 7. Abutoñ m. 26,6. Obutu 19. 20.

**C. Cape Coast** 13. *Chama* 8. *Commenda* 11.

**D.** eDa, o-, r. 26,5. 32. R. 1 b. m. 26,11. (cf. oLa m.) Adã 66,1.  
 Dabite r. 26,10. Daboso. Adaboñso, 23 or 27. Daboñwa r. 23. Da-  
 bõyã 46. Dadakum 26,15. Dãde s. Lã. Dadease 32,6. Adadeç-ntam'  
 23,2. 32 R. 5 a.d. Dadeço R. 1. Adadewa-ase R. 1b. 5d. Adaepowm  
 26,11. Adãfoõ 66,1. Dagamma, Dagomba 53. Dago 18 R. 2. oDa-  
 gyañwe 32. Dagyimfa r. 26,10. Daka r. 45. 46. R. 4 d. Adaka r.  
 26,9. Dakobi r. 26,3. Dakõyẽkrom 27. Adakũmã 23. Dalla 59,2.  
 Daman 9. Dammañ R. 1. oDãmaneso 24. Damfa 61,5. Adamfa  
 m. 26,2. Adami, -wa r. 26,11,15. (cf. Alami.) Adammorõbe (r.) 26,3.  
 Adamperenyã 26,11. Dampo r.m. 26,10-12. Adañka-ase. Adañkrono  
 23,6. Adañkum m. 26,15. Dañkyira 10. Adanse 31. Danteko 26,15,16.  
 Adañme 62-66. Dañwe r. 26,4. Dannyame r. 23. Dansam-so R. 1.  
 Adãpom' 26,11. Adasãwaase 23,1. Adase m. 26,10. Adaso 23,6. oDaso  
 R. 1 b. 'Adãta = *Lagos*. Datẽ 26,17. Dawade s. Lã. Adawara R. 1.  
 Dãaware m. 23. oDawu 26,13. Dawuma-kol (-koro) R. 1. Adawura  
 23,2. Dayi r. R. 4 c. Debo r. 44. 45. oDeẽdu r. 23. Dedaku r. m.  
 26,16. Dedeaseẽwa R. 1 b. 5 d. Dekoõ R. 4 c. oDekum-ase 26,6.  
 Demã r. 23. Demea R. 4 c. eDẽnã, o-, 12. Adẽnkrebì 61. Adẽñ-  
 kyensu w. 26,9. Adẽso 26,13. Densu (Sakum) r. 23. 26,3. 11. w. 26,12.  
 Densã r. 23. oDentemaneso 44. Adenyã (r.) 26,10,11. Adere, r. s.  
 Firaw. Adiada r. 26,8. Dibenase 23,? Didwa R. 3. Dinawuguru  
 59,3. *Dixcove* 7. Adobe-ase 26,13. Adobesu r.m. 26,11,12. r. 29. 29.  
 Doburo 26,3. 5. 16. (m.) Dodi R. 4 b. Dõdowa 26,5. 9. Dofu R. 4 a.  
 Adokwãfo 26,13. Dom R. 5 d. Domma 59,1. Domabeñ. Adoma-fol  
 R. 2. oDomase r. 29. Adomasu r. 29. Dome 23,3. Adome 27. Do-  
 me-a-bra 27. Dõmonase 14. Dompem R. 5 i. Dõmpo-ase R. 1 b. Don-  
 ase R. 1a. Doñko 46. oDoñko m. 29. Doñkorowa r. 29. Odoñ-

kyaee R.3. Donto *r.* 26,12. Dotebi 32. R.5. Doteeso R.1 b.5*d.* oDotürom *m.* 26,15. Adowā *r.* 29. Adowadow *m.* 26. Adšekpo 64. Dšome R.4c. Aduaben 32,7. R.1 b. Duahyew 23. Aduamoa 29,2. Aduasā 23,8. Adubia-ase R.1. Adukārom 26,15. oDūmahyēnkawā, Adumasā 26,11. oDumase 23,5. 26,15. 29,1. 32,3. (R.5.)64,2. Dumieñ-āno R.3. Aduñku R.1 b.5*d.* Duñkwaw 11. Duwansā 59,4.

**Dw̄.** oDw̄aben 25.32,3. Adw̄abemma, Dw̄abenwa R.1 b.5*d.* Dw̄ae 37c. Adw̄afo 24. Adw̄anna *m.* 23. Adw̄emma 7. oDw̄endw̄enām' 26,10. oDw̄enē-ase 23,3. 32. R.1 b.5*d.* Adw̄ene-wō-nsu *r.* 23. Adw̄enketi *l.* 26,6. Adw̄eso (23.)25. Adw̄ira 32,2. Dw̄irasu 50,3. Dw̄okwā 10. Dw̄ómá 19. R.2. Dw̄oma *r.* 26,6. Dw̄omma 19. Dw̄omperem *r.* 23. Adw̄osika *r.* 26,10. Dw̄oso R.5*d.* Adw̄uku *r.* 26,9. Adw̄uma-mu R.1 b.5*d.* Dw̄umfo-krom R.4c.

**E.** Native names with the occasional prefix e- or e- (which is usually omitted) will be found under the next following consonant. Elnina 12. Eñiresi, G. Eñliši 61,1.

**F.** Afabēñ 26,7. Fa-me-tw̄a-asu R.4*d.* Fa-ñkyene-ko 23,2. Fante 11-21. Fasātūwē 27. oFē *r.* 31.32. Fēfē *r.* 23. Fesu, Fesu-wāe R.1. Fēté 20 R.2. Afafi 26,15. R.2. Fiankōabom 26. Fiase 8. Afidw̄aase 25.32,3. Afisā 23,2. R.5*i.* Firaw 27. &c. 64 &c. R.4. Firaw-kūmā *r.* 26,9. Firempoñ *r.* 23. Foo R.2. Amfō *r.* R.2. Afoakwa *r.* 26,9. Ofoase 64. Fodw̄oku 23? *cf.* Vodzoku R.4*a.* Mfōmā 7. Fomāñ 31. Fomasūa R.5*d.* Fomōso R.1 b.5*e.* oFōñna *r.* 26,3. Fosu *r.* Afowa 47. Afram *r.* 29. R.3. 4*b.* Aframso R.2. oFrawie *m.* 29. Afua 17. Anfūē R.4c. Afuma 2. Fute R.3. Afūtú 13. 20.

**Fw̄.** Afw̄e-ammog-asuwa *r.* 23. Afw̄enēase 23,2. R.5*i.* Afw̄erēase 26,1. Fw̄iromase R.1 b.5*e.*

**G.** Gā 61. Gamāra 58. (**Gb** begins no Tshi names, but Gā, Guāñ and Ewhē names.) Agomanyā 64. oGomē *r.* 23. Gomūa 19. Agona 11. 20. 21. 32,11. Agotime 69. Goya 37. Agrafi 66 R.4. Agraman R.4c. Grimini 50,2. Agu 69. oGuā, e-, 13. Aguafō 11. Guāñ 26. 37c. 39-41. 44. 45. Aguāñbi-nsuwa *r.* 29. Aguogo 30. Gurumā 57. Gursi 50,1. Gya 26,18. Agyā 15. R.2. Gyabo 26,7. Agyaboñ 27. R.4*b.* Gyadam (24). Gyadam-asuo-so 23,8. Gyafō-abotai R.3. Agyakyēa 23,5. Gyakiti 27. Agyama (*m.*) 26,13. Gyāmañ 33. Agyamanti 26,3. Gyamase 23,1. Agyama-ase 32,2. Gyampomani 23,3. Gyampenomee *r.* 23. Gyampete *r.* 29. Gyanebofo R.3. Agyanewa 26,3. 6. Gyānkama 26,2. Gyānkurufa *r.* 26,14. Gyansa *m.* 65,2. Gyānsā 26,3. Agyansakyi 26,14. Gyasiti *r.* 26,15. Agyato R.3. Gyawhofwē 27. Gyawso 23,4. Gyebidawa, Gyegyati, Agyeiasūa *r.* 23. Agyemba (*m.*) 26,6. Agyepoma 23,4. Agyenedu (*m.*) 26,6. 7. Agyimakō 17. Gyimaso R.1 b. Agyina R.4*b.*

**H.** Ahabante, Ahawante 26,11. Ahafo 32,10. Ahanta 7. Ahatawia 23,3. Ahēa *m.* 29. Ahemma-nsu *r.* 26,11. Ahenēase 26,17. 29,3. Aheneberem 8. Aheñkūro 32,14. 43. Hensua *r.* 26,11. oHiani *r.* 23. Ahinabilmu, Ahinasā R.1. Ho 68. Ahodome 68. Ahōdwo *r.* 26,10. Ahoho-mfōa *r.* 26,10. Ahohoro-mfāñ *r.* 23. 29. Ahōñfw̄ewa *r.* 23. Horeyenkyerem R.3. Hūā 68. Ahurase R.4c. Huruwtom' *w.* 26,10. Ehye *l.* 26. Ahyiresu *r.* 23. 26,11. 29.

**I.** does not commence any Tshi name, not even as a prefix,

except it be incorrectly put for E or before N (as *Iguah* = Eguā, *Insootah* = Nsuta).

**J.** *Jella Coffee* 67. *Juffer* 8. *Juquah* 9. — A sound similar to Eng. *j* is contained in *dŭ*.

**K.** *Kaika* 2. *Kābi* (*m.*) 26,11. *Kade* 23,6. *Kakanase* R.1. *Aka-kom* 23,4. *Ńkakyena* R.3. *Aūkāmā* *r.* 26,12. *Kāmānā* 28. *Aūkamani* *r.* 26,10. *Akanem* 41.45. *Ńkanewa* *r.* 29. *Kaũkaũ* 61. *r.* 23. *Akaũ-kāse* 23,1. 29. R.1 b. b. R.5 *d. d.* *Akantamasu* s. *Dodowa*. *Akanteũ* 23,6. *Kantikorõn* R.5 *d.* *Kārakye* 44. *Karamo* *r.* 26,5. *Ńkārān* 61. *Kārāpa* R.5 *d.* *Kaase* R.1 b. 5 *d.* *Aūkāse* (*s.* *Akaũk.*) 23,1. *Akasu* *r.* 29. *Akāsũ* *r.* 23. 26,11. *oKata*, *Ńkata* *m. r.* 29. *Akatayĩ* (7.) 11. *Katayĩ-ase* R.1. *Ńkawanna*, *Akawasu* *r.* 23. *Kāwenease* 32,11. *Akeũkawaase* s. *Akaũk.* 23,1. *Kenteũkyireũ*, *cataract* of the *Densu* 26,11. *Akeresuwa* 26,11. *Kese* l. 26,18. *Keta* 67. *Kete* 44. *Ketem* 26,12. *Kiĩkā* 61. *Kinjābo* 1. *oKirikeraw* 26,16. *Kitaase* 26,2. *Akiti* *r.* 23. *oKōābenā* *r.* 29. *Kobi* *r.* 26,2. 3. *Akoda* 7. *Kodiabe* 29. *Kodibenom* *r.* 29. *Kodoi* *m.* 29. *Kofikofi* R.4 a. *Koforidua* (23) 25. *Kogyakoyea* 42. *Akōliag* *r.* 23. *Akoko* 23,2. *Ńkōkō* *r.* 29. *Akokoā* 26,7. *Akoko-ase* *m.* 26,11. *Kokobẽn* 23,8. R.1. *Akokobẽn*, 26,3. *Akoko-benom-nsu* (*r.*) 26,9.11. *Kokobere* *m.* 26,3. *Kokobi* 23,6. *Akokobi* *m.* 26,11. *Akokobitiano* 26,18. *Kokōdam'* *r.* 26,11. *Kokofũ* 26,15. 32,5. 37 *c.* *Kokofũ-kwanta* R.1 b. *Kōkrōbo* (*m.*) 26,9.10. *oKoli*. *Kōmān* 26,11. *Kōmane* 11. *Kome* 24. 30. *Ńkome* R.4 *c.* *Akomeadae* l. 26,14. *Akō-mesu* *r.* 23. *Akomfode* R.1. *Kōn'* 49. *'Ekōn* R.2. *Koĩkonnuro* 26,3. *Akono* *m.* 26,17. *Kōnom-ńno* 32,3. R.5. *Konoĩnkrom* 26,3. *Ńkonosu* 23,2. *Ńkontān* 26,6. *Kōntōnkoniātāso* *m.* 26,9. *Kontromfĩ* *rapid* R.4 *d.* *Ńkonyā* 40. *oKopo* 26,10. *Kopo* *r.* 26,6. *Koradaso* 23,3. *Koraman* (*Kwaman*) R.5 *d.* *Koraũkyēābo* 1. *Ńkorānsā* 36. *Koranson* l. 26,6. *Korantiri*, *Korentsel* 16. *Ńkorebi* *r.* 26,4. *Akorobeto* 26,13. *Koromanteũ* 15. *Akoroso* 41. *Korowura* *r.* 29. *Ekoso* 23,1. *Ńkoso-krom* 16. *Kōtakyi* *r.* 23. *Kote* *r.* 26,10. *Koto* *r.* 29. *Kotokoli* 64. *Kotoku*, *Kotoknom* 24. *Kotoso* 29. *Kotropē* 27. *Kotwēboom* R.3. (**Kp-** in *Gā*, *Guan* & *Ewhé* names.) *Kpañaye* R.4 *d.* *Kpando* R.4 *c.* *Kpedekpo* 61,5. *Kpoũ* 62,2. 64,2. R.2.4. *Kpukprā* R.2. *Akra* 61. R.2. *Akrade* R.4. *Ńkrāduwa* 26,15. *oKradwēre* 42. *Krakye* 44. *Ńkraũ* 61. *Akrasu* *r.* 23. *Krepe* 68. *Krōbo* 64. *Krobonyami* 26,18. *Akrofol*, *Akrofomu*, *Akũroforom* R.1 a. a. b. *Krokoto* 65,2. *Krokrobite* R.2. *Ńkronsi* 56. *Akropõn* 23,2. 26,11. *Krotwĩbo* *r. m.* 26,10. *Krupi* R.4 *d.* *Krutwĩ* *w.* 26,9. *Akuanimmā-abomanar*. 23. *Akuapēm* 26. *Kube* 42. *Kubease* 26,17. *Kube-koro* 26,10. *Kudeĩkpe* R.4 *d.* *Kukurantumi* 23,2. *Kuluga* 58. *Ńkũmā* R.2. *oKumase* 32. R.5 *d. h.* *Akumasu* *r.* 29. *Kumawu* 32,2. *Akũmfĩ* 18. *Ńkum-krom* *m.* 26,2. *Kumpela* 58. *oKumtei-ase* 26,18. *Kunsu* *r.* 41? *Akupu-āno* R.2. *oKurease* 23,6. *Kuriti* *m.* *Kuriti-ase* 26,13. *Akũroforom'* R.5 *e.* *Akũrofufu* 23,1. *Akũropõn* 23,2. 26,11. *Akurum* *r.* 23. *Kusa* R.5 *e.* *Akuse* R.4 a. *Akusu* *r.* 23. *Ńkwabem* R.1. *Kwabẽn* 23,1. *Kwabena* *r.* 26,6. *Kwabiri* 32,9. *Akwaboos* 23,7. *Kwadnagya* R.1. *Kwadwo-wusu* 27. *Akwae-su* *r.* 29. *Ńkwaetam* R.3. *Ńkwaetia* 29. *Kwagyebi* *m.* 26,15. *Kwakō* *r.* 23. *Akwam* 27. *Akwāmma* *m.* 26,6. *Kwaman* R.1 b. 5 *d.* *Kwāmerā* *m.* 29. *Kwametia* *r.* 29. *Kwamũg* *r.* 26,5.7.8.11. R.5 *d.* *Kwam-*

moso 26,5.7.8. Akwane 26,4. Ñkwankwadia 23. 25. Ñkwankwākūro R. 4d. Ñkwanoa 26,15. Kwansa-krom R. 1. Akwansramu R. 1b. 5 e. Kwanta R. 5 h. Ñkwanta 24. Ñkwantanañ 23,1. 6. 26,11. (m.) 29. R. 3. Kwantiabo 1. Ñkwaprāāno, Ñkwaprāān-ase 26,11. Akwasihō 29. Kwāsu r. 26,11. Akwateñ, Ñkwateñ 26,11. 16. Akwatia 23,6. R. 5i. Akwatiakwa r. Akwatiakwa-so 26,6. Kwatwa R. 1. oKwawu 29. Kwisa R. 1 b. 5 e. Ñkyawora m. 26,15. Kye 26,11. Kyēabooso R. 1 b. 5 d. Akyēase 23,8. Añkyēase 26,2. 11. Kyebi, -ri, 23,1. Kyekyeboñ r. 29. Akyekyerede 26,12. Kyekyere-wo-were m. 29. Kyekyewere R. 1b. 5 e. Akyem 23-25. 30. Akyem-bepow m. 26,9. Akyemfo R. 2. Akyena 32. Kyeneakuanom. 26,10. Ñkyeneñkyene r. 26,16. Kyeneso R. 1. Kyeñkubo 26,5. Ñkyenowa 26,14. Kyerehi 42. oKyeremateñ 26,15. Kyerepoñ 26,12-16. oKyésò 21. Ñkyim-dua? Kyirikote r. 23. oKyiri-ahantañ, oKyiri-akomfo 61. oKyiriyawa. Kyiriabe m. r. 29.

**L**, in Gā, Adaime, Gnan &c. names. Lā, Dawade 61. R. 2. oLa m. 26,12.13. Lagu 18. R. 2. Lai R. 2. Elaloi r. 62.2. Alami r. m. 26,12. 13. v. 26,18. Lammō 26,18. Lampakú w. 26,13. Alañkum m. 26,5. Alata s. Adata. Late, Lete 26,17. Lobi 32. Lolonyā R. 2.

**M**. Some names with the prefixes M-, Am-, are found under P. Mmadwaree r. 23. Amahepe m. 26,11. Amakom R. 5d. Mako-wom' 23. Amāma 29. Mameñ 23,3. Mamfē 26,10. Amamfi 8. Amamfo 16. Amamfo 19. 26,11. 42. R. 2. 4 c. Mampamma 54. Mampoñ 9. 26,7. 32,2. 4. Mamponteñ 32,9. Amampōrobi 26,11. Amamu l. 26,16. Mānā 26,18. Amanahyia 4. Amānāpa (r. m.) 26,11. Manne (m.) 26,8. 10. 'Maneso s. Manso. Amanfol s. Amamforo. Amañkansu r. 29. 'Mañkesem' 15. 19. Amañkoradabi w. 26,12. Amañkwade m. R. 2. Amannokūrom 26,9. Manoso 32. 10. Amanse 32,8. Mānsō 22. 24. oManso 24. Maute r. 26,10. Amantea 8. 32. Amanteñ, Amantene 8. 38. Amanteiso 26,2-11. Amantra 30. Manyā 64. Marewa 60. Mmease 23,4. Amedekā R. 4a. Mmedwamu, Mmeguan' 26,6. 7. Mefe 66. R. 4a. Mmem' 27. R. 4. Amene 26,18. Mmerāmerá r. 23. Mmētaase, Mmētaase 26,11. Mirempoñ r. 23. 'Amisā r. 14. R. 2. Mlefí 66. R. 4. Mmo r. 23. Amoaforo 32. 7. R. 1 b. 5d. Ammo-ánná 26,6. 7. Amoani r. 23. Amogyanesuwa R. 3. Monialhyi 26,16. Amonom 23. R. 5. Mmonsā 26,18. Mmonse m. 29. 31. R. 1b. Monu 26,16. Amōsaw 23. (Mmoseaso 24.) Mōsi 58. Mmooso 23,1. 24. R. 5h. Mowure 13. R. 2. Mōzanze 58. Amu r. R. 4. Mumford 19. Mmurām-murā 26,16.

**N**. Some names with the prefixes N-, An-, are found under S, T, Tw. Nákwa R. 2. Anamāase 24. Namasuwa R. 3. Namonsi 26,9. 10. Namonsi 52. Ananami r. 26,16. Anañkaasu r. 23. Nauteta l. 23. Anēme r. 29. Anūmprebote 26,18. Niño, Niñowa 61. R. 2. Nodze 69. oNōmābo 14. Anompētē w. 26,10. Nnoñko 46. Notum 26,3. Noyo m. 65,2. Nnuakokom 26,10. Nnuam 26,12. Nnuaso R. 1. Nudu 27. Anum 39. Anum r. 32. R. 5. Anumso 32. Nuño, Nuñowa 61. R. 2. oNyādabi r. m. 26,11. Anyam 26,7. Nyamannao r. 26,12. 13. Nyamprete m. 26,8. Anyañ 17. Nyana l. 26,14. Nyannaw m. 23, 26,3. Nyanawase 26,3. Nyanease 26,15. Nyanepoli 4. Anyañkāma 32. Anyañkāmāase 22. 23,8. 26,15. 16. R. 1. Nyañkomfode R. 1. Nyan-sósó 26,7. Nyannyame r. 26,8. Nyato r. 26,5. Nnyednaase 26,16.

Nyēnsi *r.* 26,6-16. *r.* 15. Nyēnsisó 26,6,7,12,13. Anyensu 27. Nyé-nyānò 20,61. R. 2. Nyeraso R. 1. Nyerede 26,11. Anyinam 23,7, 24. Anyinā(wa)ase 24-27. R. 5*h*. Anyinasu *r.* 23.

**N.** Some names beginning with the prefixes Ñ-, Añ-, are found under the succeeding consonant. Nuase 64. Ñusetā R. 4*c*. Añlo 67. Añwā 53*b*. Añwamasu *r.* 23. Añwē 26,15. Añwōnā *m.* 23. Añwōnā 67. Añwoni, G. = Alata, Adata, *Lagos*. Añwōnwii 5.

**O.** Native names beginning with O or O are to be sought for under the next following beginning.

**P.** Apā 19. R. 2. Pādekre (*m.*) 26,15. Pae 43. Apactifi 27. Apafo 41. oPafodabi *r.* 26,10. Apagya R. 1*b*. oPaha *r.* 29. Mpakadañ 26,3. Mpako (*m.*) 26,9,10. Mpakyempakye 26,11. oPāmōñ 23,3. R. 5. Pāmi 46. Pampaño 26,3. oPampaso 44. Apampafia 23,4. Pamperamantāñ *r.* 29. Pamprāmi *r.* 26,16. Mpañkyeso R. 5*i*. Pānuo 23,1. Panobi *r.* 29. Pantamañ. Pantampā *m.* 23. Pantañ. oPāntō-ase 26,7. Apápám 23,2. Pāra *s.* Pra. Paremañ 68. Apāso 27. 43. Apatawa *r.* 29. Patiri-ansaw *m.* 26,9. Apatoro *r.* 29. Patuaamamfō 26,10. Apeabura *r.* 29. Mpeasem R. 1. Ampebam 32. R. 5*d*. Apēdwa (*m.*) 23,3. Mpeha (*r.*) 23,2. Peki 68. R. 4. Apemanem 22. Pēmpāmpāñ 26,15. oPenēope *r.* 26,9. Apeñkwā (*r.*) 26,11. R. 1. Pepease 29. R. 3. Pēra *s.* Pra. Aperade 24. Perekūmā. Apesarem 26,10. Pēse 27. R. 4. Apēse 26,18. Apeso 42. Apetedae 26,11. Petekō 29. Mpe-wohō-asem (*r.m.*) 26,11. Apinamañ 23,3. R. 5*i*. Apiusi (*r.*) 26,10. Apirédé 26,16. Apirekūmā 26,11. Apitibi *r.* 26,10. Apiw-krom 27. eP'o *r.* 26,5. Pobo *r.* 26,10. oPoku *r.* 26,10. Pompoñ *r.* 23, 26,16. Aponapoñ *r.* 23. Ponce 62. Amponkyera *r.* 23. Aponompā *r.* 26,10. Amponsia *r.* 23. Amponsikwanta R. 1. Popo *r.* 26,10. Popō 70. Poposo R. 5*d*. Apopotia *r.* 26,11. Popoyinti *r.* 26,9. Poroporo *r.* 26,12. ePosi *r.m.* 23. Aposo R. 4. Apotosu *r.* 29. Pra *r.* 8, 9, 22, 23, 29, 31. Praboñ *r.* 23. Mpraso 26,2, 29. Aprakye *m.* 26,16. Pram *r.* 23. Pram-keše 23,5. Pram-kūmā 23,6. Pramiri, *r.* Pramiriso 26,8. Prāñ 37. Mprañ *r.* 37. oPrañka *l.* 26,16. Praso 22, 24, 31. R. 1*a*,*b*, 5*b* *f.* Praso-kūmā R. 5*c*. Mprašo 26,2, 29. Aprasu *r.* 29. Pratū *m.* 23. (*r.*) 26,11. Aprōaprō *m.* 26,2. Apuma R. 4*c*. — *Quittah s.* Keta.

**S.** Ansā R. 1*b*, 5*c*. *r.* R. 2. Nsabā 20,26,3. (*r.*) Asabi R. 4. Asaboro *m.* 26,11. Asabu 13. Sadāc, Sadañ 29. R. 3. Sadwumase 23,4. Asae-nsu *r.* 26,10. Sāfō (*r.*) 26,11-15. Asafo 23,4, 27, 32,13. Nsāfo R. 1*b*, 5*d*. Asafol R. 2. Safwi 6. Šai (Siade) 63. Sakraka R. 1*b*. Asakāraka 29. Sakum(o) *r.* 20,61. Sakunne 7. Nsakyē (*r.m.*) 26,3. Salagha 46. *Saltpond* 16. R. 2. Sama 8. Sāmañ, Sāmane 23,6, 32,7. Asamañkaw 8. Asamansu, Asamansuwa *r.* 23. Samfo *s.* Nsāfo. Nsamrabi 26,10. (Sāmu 23,2.) Sānā 58. oSānāase 23,5. Sandrakofi 41. Asaneso 32,7. Sañkōbañase 23. Esāñkwanta R. 1*b*, 5*d*. Samsami *m.* 26,1. Asante 32. Asantemma 26,5. Asantemaño R. 1*b*. Sanyá 20. R. 2. Asanyansu R. 3. Sapiease 43. Sapo *m.* 26,3. Sārā 64. oSārāase 23,5. Saraha 46. Sarem 46. Sasabu 42. Asāsānò 26,6. Asase'ibi, Asase-kōkō 26,12. Asasu *r.* 29. Nsawawom' 24. Sawuru-ase 26,18. Asebemma 26,16. Nsebi *w.* 26,12. *Seccondee* 7. Asedwa? oSēem 23,2. Asefease 26,15. Asekesuwa *r.* 23. oSēkyere 32,23. Semekwawso *m.* 26,15. Asempana-eye R. 1. Sempe R. 4*c*. Asen(c) 22,15*b*. Aseneakwa

r. 26,10. Asénēm̄ma, Aseremma (*m.*) 26,15. 16. Señkye 27. Séréfā R. 2. Serem 46. Asēsēwa r. 23. Si r. 23. Siade 63. Asiafuni r. 29. Asiago R. 1 b. 5*d.* Asiakwa 23,4. eSiama 8. Asiāmān 23,6. R. 1 b. Asiāmānmma 23,7. Siavigavi R. 4 c. oSibeñ 26,10. Sibiri 26,11. Sibinsu R. 1. oSichō R. 3. Sieñkyeñmu r. 23. Sikasu r. 26,5. Asi-kré-beññ *m.* 23. Asikūmā 21. Simpā 20. R. 2. Asini 1. oSiuno 23,3. Asipe, Asiposi r. 26,6. Asisā *m.* 26,6. Asitiase *m.* 26,15. Sitokuru *m.* 26,10. Si-wo-tir'-asee. Soabe 23,6. oSoaduru 20. 24. Nsoansā, Nsoansadua r. 23. Sohae\* 68. Soko, Nsoke 47b. Asokore 25. 32,3. Asokwa R. 1. Asokyē 23,4. Somanyā 64. Sompontiasi r. 26,10. Somma, Nsooso r. 23. Soñkwatwāfo R. 1. oSowase 23,8. Srā 64. Sra-boa 26,9. Nsram 32. Osu 61. Asnadwo r. 26,9. Asuafu, Asnakō r. 23. Asuakoko r. 26,10. Nsuase 26,3. Asuaso R. 4c. Asuaye r. 23. oSubeñ r. 23. R. 1b. oSubi (*r.*) 23,5. 26,16. R. 3. Asubiaka 26,16. Subiri *m.* 29. Asubiri r. 29. Asuboa 24. Asubone r. 23. 29. Osudoku 65,1. Asudnasā, Sufi r. 23. Suhum 23,3. oSubyeñ (23.) 25. Asukoko r. 23. 29. Sukpe 66. R. 4. Asukubi *l. m.* 26,6. Sukwa r. 23. Asumgya (Asumennyā, Nsumunya) 32. R. 1b. 5*d.* Asunafo 23,7. oSunno 23,3. Asunosūa r. 23. Asuñsu r. 29. Sūsūāñ r. 26,3. Asuofu r. 26,2. Nsuogya R. 3. Asuom' 23,2. R. 5. Asuonwini r. 26,16. Asuowere r. 23. Supom R. 5*d.* Supoñ r. 23. Nsuta 32,12. R. 1. Nsutam' 23,4. Asutwaree 65,2.

**T.** Nta 46. Atabuobu 37. Tafigome R. 4c. Tafo 23,2. 29. Ntafufu 46. Tagyañ 51. Takaase (*r.*) 26,18. Atakla 1. Tākōñē *m.* 26,3. Takorade 7. Takorowase, A-, 23,6. R. 5*i.* Ataklu 67. Takuampa r. 23. Takwa 8,2. Takyimañ 23,2. 34. Takyimañmma 23,3. R. 5. Takyi-panyin-tare *l.* 26,6. o-Tāmanini r. 26,16. Tamkrañku R. 4*d.* Ata-nē-ata R. 3. Tānnō r. 1-4. *Tantum* 18. R. 2. Tapa 41. oTare r. 26,11. Ntare r. 26,3. oTarefufu 26,11.12. oTareso *m.* 26,16. oTarereso 44. Atareso 26,18. Atarewa *l.* 26,6. Atāse R. 5*f.* Ataurun R. 4c. Tefle R. 4a. Tekregya r. 26,10. Temā 62,1. Temantee r. 26,16. Tēmuni r. 23. Ateneso 22. Terepo r. 26,10. Tesi 61.5. Nteso 29. Tete 23,1. Tetē-odi-nc-fomfo-atifi *m.* 26,4. Atetekwa, Tetewim' R. 4. Ati 23,2. 6. Atia-yaw *m.* 29. Atibie 29. Atiekobi r. 26,12. Tini r. 23. oTi-nni-nhwi 62. Atiwa *m.* 23. Toam' *Badagry?* oTōāsū r. 29. Toberemañ 23,6. R. 5*i.* Atobiaase R. 1. 5*e.* Atobiasu, Atobiasu-aŵowa r. 23. Otommokūrom R. 5*i.* Toñ, G. 70. Toñko\* R. 4b. Atonsu R. 1. Atopasiñ r. 23. Topremañ *s.* Tob. Totroā 26,10. Totoromā 42. To(tu)toro 26,7. Antowa 32,11. Atsema-manso R. 1. Otšite R. 2. Atuabo 4. Tuam 18. R. 2. oTuka 42. oTumfa 26,4. 6. R. 5. oTumfoe r. 23. oTūmí 26,6. Atumpoku 27. Tutu 26,6. oTutu-āno *r. m.* 26,11. Tutubo r. 26,12. Tutuboñ (*m.*) 26,6.11.

**Tw̄.** Twāiñwāñ r. 29. Twēapēaasuwa r. 29. Atwēasiñ 26,2. Tweneduru-ase 29. oTwēraso 23. Twēreso R. 5*g.* Atwērenañ R. 3. Twēte *l.* 26,14. oTwētiri 26,11. Atwētwerede 26,12. eTwi r. 26,10. Twēibi *w.* 26,13. Twīfōro 9. Atwōma 32,1. Ntwōmabew 26,15. Atwubi r. 26,10. Ntwummuru 45.

**V** (in Ewhé, seldom in Gā). Aveno 67,3. Vlo, Vodzoku R. 4a.

**W.** & **W̄.** Nwa R. 1. Wā r. R. 3. Wagadugu 58. Awaham 23,5. Wakwaase 26,15. Wankyi 23,6. R. 5*i.* Wareware 55. Wasaku *l.* 66.

Wasaw 8. Wease 37. Wekumagbe 66. R. 2. Awenade 23, *t.* oWia-  
woso 23. Wickyireñ 23, *t.* (Awini 5.) *Winnebah* 20. R. 2. oWiramase  
s. Ofwiromase. Woikoso R. 1. Wontodease 24. Aworammu 26, *10. 18.*  
Woratsel R. 1. oWorawora 41. Awore *m.* 26, *9.* Woromära 56. Wo-  
roto 44. (Awowin 5.) Awukugua 26, *14.* Wume 66. Awurupu 40.

**Wh** or **W** stands for a simple sound in the Ewhé or Daho-  
me language, an *f* pronounced with both lips, for which the Greek  
letter  $\varphi$  would be more appropriate than  $\omega$ . Ewhé, Whiegbe, Ewhe-  
me, Wheta (*Whydah*) 67. 68. 70.

**Y.** oYadufa, G. Oyarcfa 61. Yamoransa 13. Yäne 53a. Yä-  
régà 58. Yāyā *r.* 23. 29. Yayaso 24. Aye *r.* 26, *10.* Ayebu *m.* 26, *10.*  
Ayemā 42. Ayésu *r.* 20. 23. R. 2. Ayigya R. 5 *d.* Yilo 64. Ayim 26, *t.*  
Ayirebi 24. Ayisi *r.* 26, *3.* Yogagā *m.* 64. R. 4 b. oYoko 25.

## APPENDIX D.

### Mythological Proper Names.

(Names of Objects of Worship and Superstitious Usage.)

#### I. Names for God, the Supreme Being.

Oboadee. Borebore (in mythical stories). [Burukū, Guañ.]  
Odomāñkāmā (Guañ?). Onyame, (Onyañkōme,) Onyañkō(m)poñ,  
-koro(m)pono, Onyañkōpoñ Kwame, Amāomē, Amosu, Amowia,  
Totorobonsu, Otumfoe, T'wēaduampōñ. (See these words.)

II. Names of "Abosom", i. e. *Genii. Demons, Guardian Spirits,*  
or Spirits created by God, subordinate to Him and executing His  
will with regard to Man. — The appellation "*fetish*", from Port.  
"feitico, artificial; amulet, charm; sorecry," ought to have been ap-  
plied only to objects of superstitious usage commonly called amu-  
lets or charms, as those under IV., and not to the following kinds  
of imaginary beings worshipped or consulted by heathen negroes:

a. Omani bosom, *town or country genius or demon*, tutelary  
genius of a country or community.

b. Abusūa bosom, *family genius or demon*, guardian spirit of  
a family. — These two kinds, also called abosom-poñ, *great demons*,  
are served by *priests* (asofo) but may have their *speakers* (akomfo,  
*prophets, soothsayers*) besides. Though they are said to be spirits,  
they are represented by, or occasionally dwell in, stones, caves,  
trees or other objects; the names of some are at the same time the  
names of rivers, mountains &c.

c. Okomfo bosom (obosom a osi nipa so kom), *soothsayer's or*  
*medicine-man's demon*, spirit of divination, consulted in sickness or  
other misfortunes. The spirits of this kind are of a later origin or  
invention than the former; they are considered as the *children of*  
*the old or great demons*, are, therefore, also called abosom-mma,  
*the younger demons*, and their number is still increasing.

In the following list the letters *a. b. c.* added to some of the names  
show the class or kind as (described above); the figures point to the  
country or town in which the demon or genius is adored.

Bańkamoń 26,6. Abanumu 23. oBereku (Kyerę ba) 23. Bere-  
kumadaw 26,3. Biribiriku 26,11. oBoafwefwę (Firaw mu bo). oBo-  
agye 26,11. (asuwa). Boakyę-yaw 23,3. oBoame? oBo-a-osi-sum' 26,3.  
(Nyanawase). Bohę = Ati 26,16. Bomfi 26,15. Bompome 26,17b. oBoo  
23,3. Bonsam 23,3. Aboutęa 23. Abopó? oBosom-afi b. 6,3. (asuwa).  
oBosom-ayesu b. Bosom-pra a. b. 23,3. 26,11.12. Bosom-muru b. 32.  
Bosonotwę (a lake) b. 32. 26,11. Abotow 26,3. oBo-wansań (esi Fi-  
rawm'). oBrafo a. 14. Brapa (obo a esi nsum). oBua 26,5. Buaduwa,  
Buamnę 26,15. Abufw 26,6. Abuko? Burukó 29 (a rock near T'afó).  
Burukú 26,14.15. Burukumadaw 26,7. oDa, oLa 26,12.13. Dade 26,2.  
Adade 23,3. 26,11. Adae-yaw, Adare-yaw 26,11. (an iron of an arm's  
length). Dakubi 26,1. Dámnęe a. 26,18. Dame 26,7. Dapę, Lękpę  
61,4. oDęsikiyi (obo tententeń). Dedaku 26,14.15. oDente a. 44.  
Adiękra 26,15. Adwędę c. 26,11.23,3. Dwęrebe, Dwęrobo, b. 29 (a  
cave). Adwę 26,14. Fiańkóabo 26,6. Mfodwó (Akwası-aku). 23,3.  
Fofie c. 23. 26 (11.15). 27. 29. 32. Afóńkó 26,5. Afram 23,3. 27. Afre  
26,16. Furukow 44? Guarebe a. 26,15. oGyaensę 65,2. Gyaremfi  
26,11. Gyigyafó 26,1. oHyıawu a. 26,17a. Kęramó-kofi 23,3. Kata-  
węre 23. 24. 26,3. Nkętea b. 23 (asu). Kobiri 32. Kofi-amamfó 23,3.  
Końkomi 26,17. (abo). Końkońnu a. 26,17b. (obodań bi mu nipa).  
Końkromá c. 26,11. Akonedı, Akwenedı Abenę (dua, Końkomi  
yere) 26,17. Akóńńo (nsu bi) 26,1. Akóńńo 26,3 (Nyanawase).  
Konsı Abenę c. 26,11. Koręńkyę Amma 26,1. Kpe 26,15. Akrapıti  
26,5. oKretę b. 26,11. Kubekoro, s. Tutusumań. Akuru 26,11. Kwab-  
benę 23,3. Kwabenę Buaduwa 26,15. Kwaeti 26,17a. Akwagyęń a.  
26,1. Kwagyę 26,15. Kwaku-mumuaku 26,3 (Nyanawase). Akwatıa  
26,1. Kyęw, Akyeęwu b. 26. Kyeńku (in the cave of a rock) a.  
26,5.11. Kyerę (Akyerę) 23.(24.) Akyerem 26,5. Kyeretę b. (obo)  
26,3. oLa s. oDa. Amęnano 23,3. Mantę a. 26,17b. 27. Mantębi  
26,3.27. oMantim (siw) 26,17b. Mere 26,16. Nanabaniń b. (nsu) 26,11.  
Nananom = oBrafo a. 14. Ananse 26,6. Ananu 26. Anókyę 29.  
Nyada 26,14. Nyanaw (bepo) 26,3. oNyęwousu 26,1.3. Mpakó (nsu)  
26,9. Ampęni (dua) 26,11. oPiabo 26,11. oPintanı 23 (Apedwę). Piti-  
mante 26,4. Pęe 26,15. Amponagyęi 29. Apontęa 23,3. Ampontęa  
26,9. Pra s. Bosompra. oPrańka 26,14. oSae 26,17a. Sakum 61. oSe-  
dú 26,3 (Adamnorobe). Nsemi 26,15. Asene-kwadwó 23,3.26,11(obo).  
27 (Pęse, obo a esi nsum). Senyęne (obeę) 26,5.9. oSiaboo 26,1. Esie  
23,3. oSręmęń 26,11 (Adenyę nsu nę kóro). Nsuansę 26,1.3. oSudum  
26,2. Tęńńę c. 23. 26,11.16. 29. 32. Tębere 26,6. 'Atękó 23,3. oTęm-  
moso 26,15. oTęne-yaw 23,3. Ati, Ati-kwaw 26,16. Atia-yaw 23,3.29.  
oTęmmó b. 26,14. Tępe 26,8. Tępęre 26,6.10. Ntówá a. b. 26,11. Ntówá  
(obeę) b. 26,3. oTętu 26,1.15.17b. oTętusumań (Kubekoro) 26,1.  
Tęwenebóę b. 26,11. Tęwórodo 26,1. Wentum 26,15. Wontumi 26,11.  
Yentumi 23,3. Awuruawuru 26,1. Aye 26,14,15.

### III. Names of Personal Beings referring to the seven days of the week.

As the ancient Egyptians, Babylonians, Indians and Germans named the seven days of the week after seven gods, so the T'shi negroes seem to have named them after seven personal beings or Genii, called Ayısi, Adwó, Bęńę, Wukú, Yaw', Afı, Amęń. (The



names of the days are: Kwasida, Dṽoda, Bēnāda, Wukuda, Yawda, Fida, Memēneda.) Every boy receives a name from the day on which he is born, the syllable *Kwa* (= *akoa*, a man, slave) being prefixed to one of those 7 personal names: Kwāsī, Kwàdṽó, Kwàbēnā, Kwàkú, Kwàw (F.) or only Yàw, Kòfí, Kwámè. Thus the name "Kwasi" means a man belonging to Ayisi, just as "Kwadàdé" is the name given to one who before or at his birth was dedicated to the bosom Adàdé, or as "Kwàgyéman" is the name of a slave belonging to a man called 'Agyéman. If one called Kwasi, Kwadṽo &c. salutes a person knowing him by this name, that other person replies: Yā Ayisi, Yā Adṽo &c.; "obosom a wo agya de woo wo no, ne da na wode gye." The corresponding female names are: Akosuwa (= Akwasiba), Adṽowa, Abēnā, Akuwa, Yā (Yawá), Afuwa, Amma. Such a male or female name is called the name of that person's "okra" or *soul* ("wo kra" ne Kwasi), but "okra" is sometimes spoken of as if it were a personal being distinguished from the man himself, so that one who has attained to wealthy circumstances ascribes it to the favour of his "kra" and brings thankofferings to his own "soul". There are also nicknames connected with those names corresponding to the days of the week, viz. Bodúà for Kwasi, Okótó for Kwadṽo, Ogyám for Kwabēnā, Ote-anaikā-nuro for Kwámè &c.

#### IV. Names of Asúmān,

i. e. *charms, amulets, talismans* or (impersonal) *fetishes* for single persons, which they have in their houses to cure sicknesses, to poison with &c. See *sumañ, dohuwa*. — The persons preparing or selling them are called *akomfo, asumaño, or aduruyefo*.

Bése\*, Abuká (wotēnipa na wafwe ase), Adiinkrá\*, Dṽeñfá\*, Afírím\*, Gyabuñ (Agyamu?), Gyāme, Gyirapaw, s. Kyerapaw, Ahúnn\*, Kofirimá\*, Konyó\*, Aku (s. Abuka), Nkū, Akūm-sumāñ\*, Kyerapáw\*, Amamfō, Nūoru-me-nsá\*, Opeyi, Sābē\*, Teñ, Ayera\*, Ayim-agyem\*.

\*See the words in the Dictionary or its Additions.

## APPENDIX E.

### Expressions of Ethnological Interest

referring to Religious or Superstitious and Psychologic Notions and Ideas, and to Customs and Observances in Private or Public Life.

a. Expressions of *worship, sorcery* &c. See *bayi, obonsam, obosom, abosonsoa, adebisa, afunsoa, gyaw, ahamatwē, hyira, aka-bō, kai, kañkye, kom, ñkom, akomma, okomfo, krā, krāmo, kyi, akyide, mmusu, mmusuyi, ānohyira, mpae, nsew, sōre, osofo, osrā-māñ, sumañ, ntafowayi, ntontobō, tram*.

b. Notions of the *human soul* &c. See *bra, v.3., obra 1. dṽuw 5. fṽeñ 2. hoñhom, okra, ñkrabea, okrabiri, okrakyere, osāmāñ, sāmānsew, sesā, asumguare, sunsum, tṽē kra*.

c. *Observances* referring to birth, marriage, death, familiar and social relations &c. of individuals. See *abadiñ, abakyere, abam,*

obaninyere, abiriwa, bra 3, adobow-si, d'wom, offoforo-duru, mfua-koko, afunsoa, agoru, guaha, guantiri, hyirew, kuna, kyi ayi, popomporuwa, nsä-si, nsore-si, atoremude, ntoro, tue 2g. t'wetiatwa, werempe, ayi-ye.

d. *Customs of the people as a body, festival days:* See aberokwasi, adae, odwira-twa, ohum-di, akon-huro.

These words may also serve as themes for descriptions or essays to be written by pupils in the schools &c. (in Tshi or English), that they may learn to procure for themselves and for the benefit of others a clearer knowledge and understanding of such notions or observances &c., and the teacher may then elucidate what is erroneous in the notions of the heathen or compare them with other truer notions and nobler observances. E.g. Describe the classes and functions of asofo, *priests*, the geni to whom they serve, their yearly, weekly or extraordinary offerings, their prayers, their watching and care to preserve the respect of the people and to ensure their obedience to traditional laws &c.; — likewise state the functions and practices of the different sorts of akomfo, asumaño, ntafowayifo &c. &c.

## APPENDIX F.

### Ethnological Proper Names.

#### I. Names of Languages and Dialects.

Brõn or Kamãnä dialects are spoken in the above-named countries No. 28, 29, 34-38. (39-41.) 42, 43. (44-48.)

Obutu language (a dialect of Guãñ?) is found in No. 19, 20.

Adampe (Adãme) dialects are spoken in No. 62-66, 69.

Fante dialects in No. 11-21. — Gã, s. Nkrañ.

Guãñ dialects in No. (19, 20.) 26, 12-18, 39-41, 44-46.

Hũà (Eze, Ewhé, Krepé, G. Ayigbe) dialects in No. 66, 2, 67-70.

Kãmãnä, s. Brõn. — Akan dialects in No. 7-10, 22-27, 30-32.

Nkrañ (Gã, Akra) in No. 61, 62-66, 70. — Kyerepon, s. Guãñ.

Añwõnä, s. Hũä. — Añwõñwũ (A wõwin), spoken in No. 1, 4, 5, 7, 8.

Twĩ, comprises Akán, Brõn or Kãmãnä, and Fânté.

— Of No. 2, 3, 6, 33, 47-60 we have not sufficient information.

#### II. Sundry names of nations, tribes and divisions of people.

##### a. By-names of some nations, and some other names.

Bae, Baebae, Bãbae-ntwa, Kõnkori, Kõtoko, Amiri, = A-Adakade, Fwëremma, Neapéaso, = Hũäfo. [santefo.]

Adawurantu-adawarantõa 26, 11, p. 67.

Afũtu, p. 140. — Kete-mma = Nkrañfo.

Akompifó, p. 243. — Akoto, Ognã Akoto = *Cape Coast*.

Kõrantiri nè Akwam, the chief host of the king of Asante.

Kasante p. 224. Krãmofó p. 257. Tabónfó p. 468.

Akyinãñ, Akyinãntãñ mogyé mogyé, = Bõrofo.

Amãntẽñ (sò-fó) 26, 1-11. — Amantiase(fó), p. 198.

Amũmũadufo, the people of 7 towns or villages in the neighbourhood of Begoro, forming together with it a political division (omansiñ) of Akyem-Abuakwa.

## b. Names of original Families of the 'Tshi people.

According to *T. F. Bowdich (Mission to Ashantee, London 1819, p. 229)* the whole of the Asante, Wasa, Fante, Akem, Asen, Akwam, and part of the Ahanta nations were originally comprehended in 12 tribes or families. (Part of the Akuapems, as far as they are of a common descent with the Akwams and Akems or have relations in Fante, are included. Whether the Brõñofo and Kãmãnáfo are included or not, is uncertain.) Other native informants omit part of the names given by Bowdich and give many other names of original families. We arrange all these names alphabetically, adding the number in Bowdich's list, and mention with some of them single towns or countries (marked by the number given to them in Appendix C) in which members of such families live. The principle of this division into families is descentance from the same mother, or relation from the mother's side, which relation also determines the right of inheritance among the genuine 'Tshi tribes. It is natural that this maternal relation could not become a principle for a political division, and it is, therefore, difficult to obtain a clear insight into these family connections.

1. Abadie (*Bowdich s.*) — 2. Abakamade. — 3. Béretù (*Bd. 2.*) 26,3. & Nnoñkofo. — 4. Abrade (*Bd. 3.*) 26,3.11.27. — 5. oDákò; Nnakofò ye ketewa bi wò Fante (Wokofò ñkoa); Boateñ, D'wabeñ hene, wòm' bi. — 6. Aduana 23.32. Woguare Bosommuru, cf. ntoro, p. 505. — 7. D'wumana, Dwúmoaná (*Bd. 12.*) 26,11. Cf. ntoñ, p. 504. — 8. Agona (*Bd. 11.*) parts of Fante, 24, 26,11. — 9. Ekóana (*Bd. 1.*) 32,8. — 10. Amoakádè (Hãáfo, No. 68). — 11. oNanyò 26,3. — 12. Auona (*Bd. 5.*) probably identical with Aduana (No. 6 above). — 13. oNyãgo 26,3.11. — 14. Apiadic (*Bd. 9.*), a servant race. — 15. Poué 26,3. — 16. Asákiti. — 17. Aseneo 32.61. — 18. 'Asóna (*Bd. 4.*) 13-21? 23. 26,3.11. (Fante abirempon ñhinã, Akyem nè Akuapem ahene.) — 19. Toa 24. — 20. Nt'wa, Nt'wca? (*Bd. 7.*) — 21. T'widam (*Bd. 10.*) — 22. o'Woko & 23. o'Woko? (*Bd. 6.*) 26,3. 11. 32.

According to Bowdich the Ekoana, Asona, Nt'wa, T'widam (No. 9. 18. 20. 21.), — to which the buffalo (eko), bush-cat (eso), dog (t'wca), panther (et'wi) are said to be forbidden to eat, — are the 4 patriarchal families and preside over 8 other younger branches (No. 3. 4. 12. 22. 1. 14. 8. 7.). According to other informants the families No. 22. 23. 9. 5. are from one mother, the families No. 7. 18. from another, the families No. 8. 13. 10. 2. from another ("mmusã barenum a woye enã mma biakò"), whereas No. 6. is designated as "father's children, agya mma, ntorofo". — More light may be thrown upon these original families by further researches, to which the few dates furnished above, chiefly of Asante, Aburi, Akropoi (32. 26,3.11.), may give a stimulus.

## c. Names of the "Companies" of some Akuapem towns.

Amfere, Akómfode, Kyiriamín, Ñnuua, Apagyá, Apesemaká, Asabi, Oseawuo, Asónko, Atiwa &c. Some particulars s. under "asafo" p. 403.

## APPENDIX G.

## Proper Names of Persons.

Every individual among the Tshi negroes has usually two names, sometimes one or two by-names (kings may have even more), apart from baptismal Christian names or other European names. — 1. One name (usually, though not always, the first of the two) shows on which day of the week the child is born. These names and some surnames belonging to them see in App. D. III. (p. 663) & Gr. § 41,4. — 2. Of other names there is a great variety: *a.* Names indicating the place which the person occupies among other children of the same mother, s. Gr. § 41,5. "Panyiñ" and "Kūmā" may be reckoned with these. — *b.* Names given to children from some superstitious motive, in dedication to some fetish &c. as, *Odoñko*, *Kwadade*. — *c.* Names referring to bodily qualities, as, tall, short, red, black &c. — *d.* Names indicating general or special occupations or doings, often in the form of a short relative sentence, as, *Bekōe*, *Osiadañ*, *Yianōmā*. — *e.* Names indicating appurtenance to a possessor, as *Abañkwā*, *Kwatiemo*. — *f.* Names taken from fetishes, ancestors or other persons, town or countries, animals or other objects of nature or human manufacture. — *g.* Names given to slaves, sometimes consisting of short sentences. — Of many names the original meaning is not known. Some are compounds of two simple names and the constituents may mutually change places, as *Koranteñ* or *Teñkorañ*. — *Female names* may be derived from male names by adding the word 'bea or the termination (ba,) wa or ma, or by lengthening a final "a", as *Ofebea*, *Ofosuwa*, *Korantemma* or *Teñkoramma*, *Ampousā*; most of these have been omitted in the following list. Some female names not derived in the said way are marked by *f.* and names of slaves by *sl.* — Names already contained or explained in this dictionary have an asterisc before them, or the page added.

Aábà F. = *Ayaba*, *Yawá*, *Yá'* (Gr. § 41,4). *Bā*, *Bā*. *Ababio* p. 255 l. 1. \**Badu*. *Bāgyiri*. *Bampo*. *Baninyiye*. *Abañkwa* or *-kwā*. *Barimpa*. *Bedí-àkó*. *Bekōe*. \**Abenā*. *Obeñ*, *Obenewá*. *Berebo*. *Abieñ*. *Obi-nnim-kyēna*, *sl.* *Obiri*. *Obi-wom'*. *Abo*. *Boa*. *Boadum*. *Bóáfo*. *Aboagyé*. *Boahene*, *Boahemmā*. *Boakye*. *Boam*. *Boamañ*. *Boateñ*. *Bodúà*. *Oboe*. *Bofo*. *Abokyi*. *Obone-afere*, *sl.* *Abonua*. *Bonsu*. *Boo*. *Aborā*. *Oborobe*. *Bosompra*. *Bosommuru*. *Abotañ*. \**Botwē*. *Bow*. *Ebow*. *Abramsadu*. *Obuabeñ*. *Obuo*. *Obúòbi*. \**Buobisā*. *Burúwá*. — *Adade*. *Adae*. *Dākó*. *Adaku*. *Dakwa*. *Dame*. *Dampo*. *Damte*. *Dañkwā*. *Odañkyi*. *Danso*. \**Adantam'*. *Dapā*. *Adapeñkyē*, *sl.* *Adarekwa*. *Date*. *Date*. *Adaw*. *Odawuru*. *Ade-afakye*, *sl.* \**Dedé*, *f.* *Odei*. *Odeñte*. *Ade-ye-pe-nā*, *sl.* *Adi*. *Odoi*. *Doku*. *Domfe*. *Dompère*. *Odoñko*. *Odontañ*. *Adow*. *Do-wuo-nā*. *Adú*. *Edu*. *Dua*. *Adu-akwa*. *Adú-běrañiri*. *Dukō*. *Adú-kòram'*. *Odum*. *Adúm'*. *Odummā*. *Adu-mā-nnuro*. *Adúòbé*. *Duodú*. *Oduro*. *Adu-warae*. — *Dwērobe*. \**Adwowa*. *Dwomo*. — *Afari*. *Fa-sā-da-m-ase*, *sl.* *Fa-ase-m-kye*. *Ofee*. *Feni*. *Afi*. *Fiañkō*. *Firempoñ*. *Afiriyye*. \**Afiwa*. *Mfodwo*. *Fofie*. *Ofori*. *Ofori-kāe*. \**Afōro*, *f.* *Ofōsu*. *Fram*. *Frede-*

frède. Frēnē. Fua. Fufu. Mfum. Afunyam. Afuwa. — Fwē-neanipa-ahū, *sl.* Afwi. Afwiren. — Agame, *sl.* Ago. Aguanakō. Agya. Gyaenfi. Gyakari. Agyakwa. Gyām. Gyamabi. Gyañ. Gyanadu. Agyaré. Gyaw. Gyawa. Gyawu. Agya-ye-ba, *sl.* Agyei. Gyekye. Gyekyi. Agyekum. Agyemañ. Gyima. Agyiri. — Hāmā. Ohempanyiñ. Ohene. Ohenewa. Aheñkora. Aheñkūmā. — Oka. Okāe. Kakrakā. Añkāmā. Añkänā. Okāra. Karakari. Okata. Kesé. Keseku, *sl.* Nketeā. Keteku. Aketewa. Kisi. Kisiedu. Akō. Kō-adow, *sl.* Nkōama. Añkōbea. Kobiñkō. Kodi-abe, *sl.* Kōfo. Ko-fori. \*Kokō. Kōkō'. Koko. Kokora. Kokūroko. Kō-kyere. Nkoma. Komamu. Kommé. Akōñ. Konadu. Koñkōñ. Akonno. Kō-ntow. Korañ. Korankyé. Koranteñ. Akosuwa. Koto. Akoto. Akotia. Akotua. Okra. Okrā. Okraku. Nkrōmma. Okroméa. Okromo. Akrōu. Oku. Aku. (Aku-amoa.) Akufu. Kūmā. Kūmi. Okumpa, *sl.* Okum-nipa. Kūrofua. Kusi. Akuwa. \*Kwabena. Kwabiri. Kwābom. Kwabonua. Akwadā. Kwadādé. \*Kwadwo. Kwafum. Kwafu. Kwagyabradu. Kwagyemañ. Kwakōwa. Kwaku. Kwakuwa. Kwakwa. Kwakye. \*Kwame. Akwanno. Kwanoku. Nkwanta. Nkwantabisa. Kwapeñ. \*Kwasi. \*Akwasiba. Kwátia. Akwatiá. Kwatiemo. Akwatua. Okyēame. Akyeampon. Kyei. Akyem. Okyeñ (= Atiemo). Akyene. Kyeñku. Okyere. Kyerefo. Okyereina. Kyerewa. Okyiri. — Amna. Amakye. Amāñpā. Maniamfēm. Mañkata (= *Mucarthy*). Mañko. Amañkwā. Amañkwatia. Amanno. Mmansā. Mmānsā. Amansā. Mmanu, -kure, -kwaw. Ammasā. Mensā. Miñta. Amō. Amoa. Amokō. Ammoakwa. — Anañ. Nantwi. Anēe. Aniapām. Anim. Animma. Auimiri. Animwa. Nge. Anobi. Anókwā. Anum. — Nyākō. Onyām. Nyamma. Anyamma. \*Onyame, Onyame-aseñ, Onyame-ye-adōm, *sl.* Nyanaw. \*Nyañkāmāgō, Nyañkāmātúakosañ. Nyañkōa (G.). Nyante. Onyina. — Apagya. Pagyaw, *sl.* Apampaniñ. Ampāna. Apāñem. \*Panyiñ. Opāre. Ampasakyi. Pata-wo-tuo, *sl.* Ampaw. Apea. Pedēi *f.* Apekō. Apēñem. Opése. Apetekonā. Pintiñ. Pipim. 'Pobi. Ampofo(ro). Opoku. Opon. Apondwéa. Ampensā. Apraku. — Asā. Ansā. Sā. Šabu. Šaduasā. Šāe. Šāfori. Šāforo. Sakyi. Sakyiama. Sakyirifa. Asāmami. Nsame. Sani. Asāno. Asante. Sapawuduo. Sāw. Osee. Šekyere. Asemnyame. Seniagya, *sl.* Osete. Se-yese-nyo, *sl.* Osew. Asi. Osiabo. Osiāfo. Osiāmā. Asiammoa. Asiampon. Asianowa. Asiare. Asiw. Asiedu. Asiemiri. Osiko. Asirifi. Sisiriku. Aso *f.* Asoñ. Sōñko. Asumeñ. — \*Ata, Atā. Ota-kwa. Takyi. Etam. Tanno. Tantanti. \*Tañia. Teakataku. Oteñ. Ateñkā. Oteñ-korāñ. Tenteñ. Teta-bea. \*Tēte, Teté (G.). \*Tēte Teté (Guañ). Ati. Tia. Tiā. Otibo. Atiemo. Ntim. Tiri. Ntoakyere-wo. Tomfo. Ntommo. Otopa. Ntow. Otu. Tuo. Otutu. Otutukōñō. — Otwē. Tweneboa. Twēnto. Ntwēntwēna. Twērebe. Antwi. Otwiwa. Twotwōw. Etwum. Twūmāsí. Twūmwa. Otwuwa. — Wanyin. Ware. Wiā. Woko. Worokō. Awoso. Woyo. Awukú. Owuo. Owusu. — Yā. Ayā, *sl.* Ayako. Yamfo. Yaw. Yawmane. Aye. Aye. Oye. Yeboa. Yeke, *sl.* Ayensā. Ayerakwa. Ayesu. Yianōmā. Ayie-kosañ. Oyirefi. Yireñkyi. Ayiripe.

## APPENDIX H.

On the English Writing of Native Names  
of the Tshi, Akra, Ewhé and Yoruba Languages.

Names of "Places in the and adjacent to the Gold Coast Protectorate" are published in Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack 1881, p. 63 seq. in their official "correct" spelling. That list of about 370 names, however laudable as an attempt to check the unbounded arbitrariness in writing such names after the English mode of spelling, does not yet meet the requirements of the case. Besides many misprints, the different names are written in so multifarious and inconsistent ways, that the same name frequently occurs in two or three forms and at different places, e. g. *Crackee*, *Karaki* = *Kārakye*; *Edwabin*, *Juabin* = *Dwaben*; *Sewhee*, *Sefui*, *Shawi* = *Safwi* &c.\*) — We may retain the established orthography a) for names of European origin, as *Apollonia*, *Axim*, *Cape Coast*, *Christiansborg*, *Dixcove*, *Elmina*, *Saltpond*, *Volta*; b) for places considered as European Settlements and occupied by officers or functionaries of the Government, though their names be of native origin, as *Acera* (Akra), *Addah*, *Ananaboe*, *Prampram*, *Quittah*, *Secondee*, *Winnabah* (= *Gā*, *Adā*, *Qnomabó*, *Kpukprā*, *Keta*, *Sakunne*, *Simpā*); but for all other names of places and persons the English way of writing ought to be accommodated to the simple structure of the native language and the plain way of orthography followed in the vernacular literature. To this end we suggest the following rules:

1. Native names in English writings are written with the same Roman letters which are used in the vernacular orthography (just as English names in German or Negro writings are written after their English fashion).
2. The vowels a, e, i, o, u, sound as in "*past, best, list, post, full*," and are always short, except they have the macron on them (*ā, ē, ī, ō, ū*). [If these long letters should not exist in the printing office, the vowels ought to be doubled. A chief point is, not to use "*ee, oo*", instead of "*i, u*".]
3. a) The *broad* vowels e, o (as in "*very, hot*") are written with the short line under them, as in the vernacular orthography; in printing, if the office has not the proper letters, the e & o may be put in italics (as proposed by Professor Max Müller) or the inverted letters *ē* & *ō* may be used. In Yoruba the letters e & o have a perpendicular line joined to them underneath.  
b) The *thin* a (as in "*fat*"), which the Fantes express by e, stands instead of the full a (as in "*far*") before i, u, and other close sounds, and wants no distinction from a.

\*) The above mentioned list of names in Payne's Almanack might be rectified, if the country or situation had been added to the single names; but as the names stand, many of them cannot be identified.

- c) The *narrow* e & o may be written without the dot, e, o. It is a decided mistake to write them i & u (as the anglicized Fantes do), which confounds them with the real i & u. They are indeed shades of e & o, as the broad e & o in the opposite direction; the Kru language likewise distinguishes three shades of e & o.
4. The frequent *nasal vowels*, not known in the English tongue, must needs be marked as such. The letters ã ē ī ò ù of the Standard Alphabet answer the purpose very well indeed; but if they be wanting in print, the nasal character of the vowels may be indicated by a dot on the right hand of the vowel, as in Kölle's Polyglotta Africana; e. g. Adā̇. [In Yoruba the nasal sound is indicated by an n after the vowel; but in Tshi it is impossible to do so, because common m, n or ñ often follows after vowels.]
5. The *consonants* b d f g (hard) h k l m n p r s t v w y z are used as in English, but c, j, q, x, are excluded in the Standard Alphabet. Consonants are *not to be doubled* to indicate the shortness of a preceding vowel.
6. Consonants peculiar to African orthography.
- a) The letter ñ represents the simple sound of ng as in "ring" (never two sounds as in "finger"), and the dot answers the purpose very well; but if it cannot be printed on it, the dot may be put on the right hand of n, and before h & k it may be omitted. The final ñ of the Aknapem and literary dialect is often merely n in Fante.
- b) The Tshi letter w̃, if not to be had in print, may be rendered by simple w or wy, and the combinations d̃w̃, f̃w̃, ñw̃, tw̃, by dw', fw', ñw', tw' or tsh' (not by ju, wh, - tuh or tch).
- c) The Akra and Ewhé letters dš (= dž), š, tš of the Standard Alphabet ought to be expressed by dzh, sh, tsh; but if English writers prefer j, ch, let them use these, as j is retained also in Yoruba, whilst sh is expressed by s with a perpendicular line attached to it underneath.
- d) The Ewhé letter ŵ (better φ) may be rendered by wh.
- e) The combinations gb, kp (in Akra, Ewhé, Yoruba) and gy, hy, ky, ny (in Tshi) are retained. If, in the latter, the y in some cases escape an English ear and be omitted, as in Akem = Akyem, it is no serious fault. It is of more importance not to overlook the n of ny, as in Nyankōmase, Anyankāmaase.

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*Postscript.* The name Tshi or Tshwi having such a curious spelling and pronunciation, the language might have been designated on the title-page as "the Asante-Fante language", in analogy with the name of "the Anglo-Saxon language".

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PREFACE, page V—VII.

1. The Tshi Dictionary, a counterpart to the Tshi Grammar. —
2. Why so late and so large. — 3. For whom intended. — 4. Whence the materials. — 5. Dialects. — 6. A new Fante orthography refuted. — 7. Foreign and new words. — 8. Arrangement of words. — 9. Parallel forms of the same word. — 10. Occasional explanations. — 11. Synonymes &c. — 12. Abbreviations. — 13. English diction. — 14. Additions and Corrections. — 15. Appendices. — 16. Future improvement. — 17. Conclusion.

ABBREVIATIONS explained, p. XIII seq.

TSHI LITERATURE, p. XV seq.

Publications *a)* of the Basel Mission, *b)* in Fante.

GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION, p. XVII—XXVII.

### A. General Remarks.

Name and territory of the language, § 1.

Orthography and pronunciation of the name, *Rem.*

Position among other African languages, § 2. 3.

Dialects, § 4. — Characteristic features, § 5, 1-21.

### B. Grammatical Specialities. — I. Sounds and Letters.

Vowels, pure and nasal, § 6. 7. — Diphthongs &c. § 8. 9.

Consonants, simple and compound, § 10.

#### II. Formation of Words.

Stems and Affixes, § 11. — Reduplication, § 12.

Stems, consonantal and vocalic part, § 13-15.

Verbal stems and their varieties, § 16. 17.

Affixes of nouns: prefixes and suffixes, § 18. 19.

Affixes of verbs and of the infinitive, § 20-22.

#### III. Additional Remarks on Tshi Orthography.

Inaccuracies of the Alphabet, § 23.

Defective writing, § 24. 25.

#### IV. Directions for the use of the Dictionary.

Alphabetical order of the letters, § 26.

Deviations from the strict order, § 27.

Prefixes to be severed from the radical consonants;  
difficulties caused by nasal prefixes and radicals, § 28-30.

Addenda (words supplementary to p. 1-631), p. XXVIII.

DICTIONARY OF THE ASANTE AND FANTE LANGUAGE, p. 1-568.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS, p. 569-631.

Corrections of the Tshi Bible, p. 632.

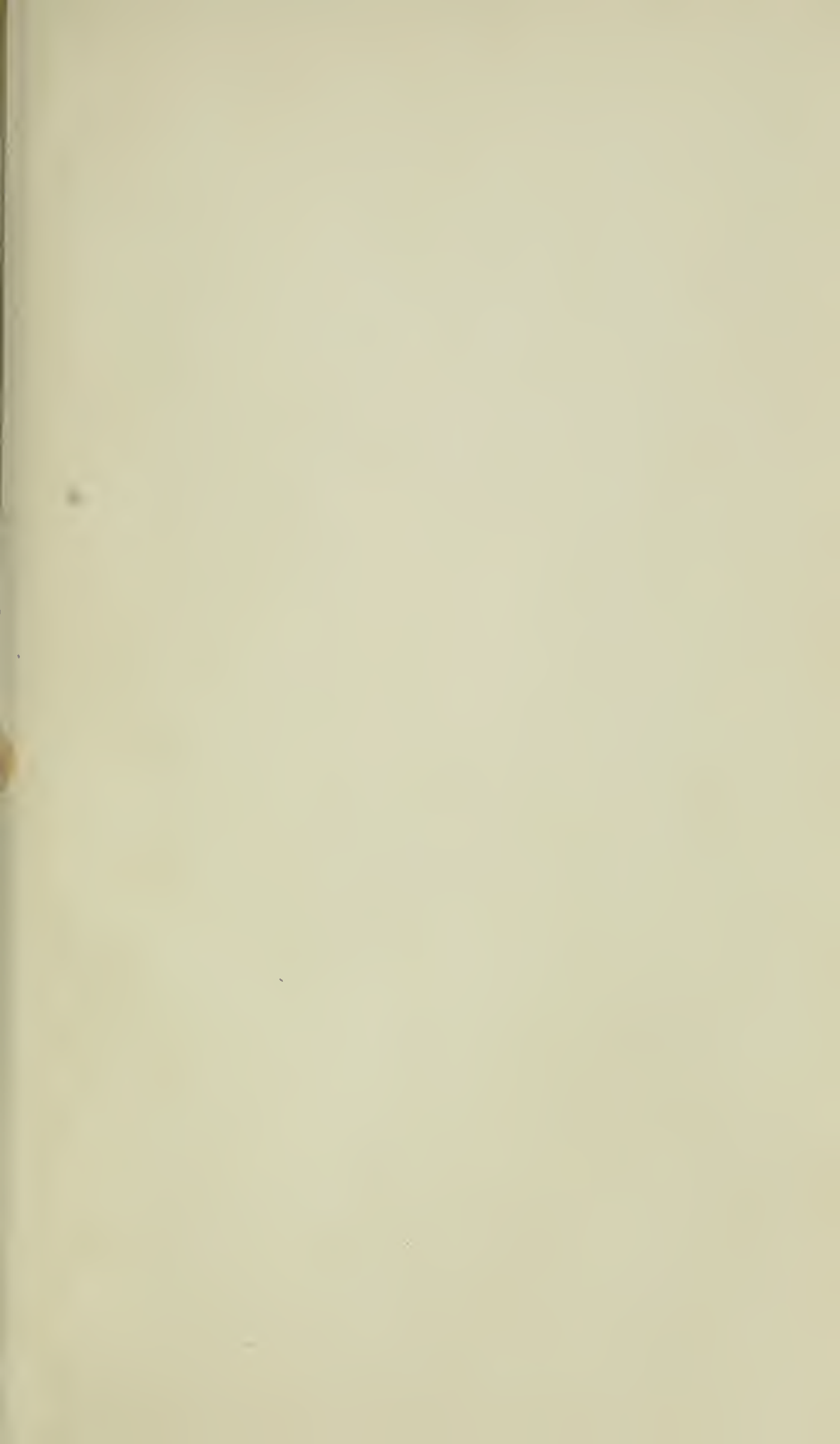


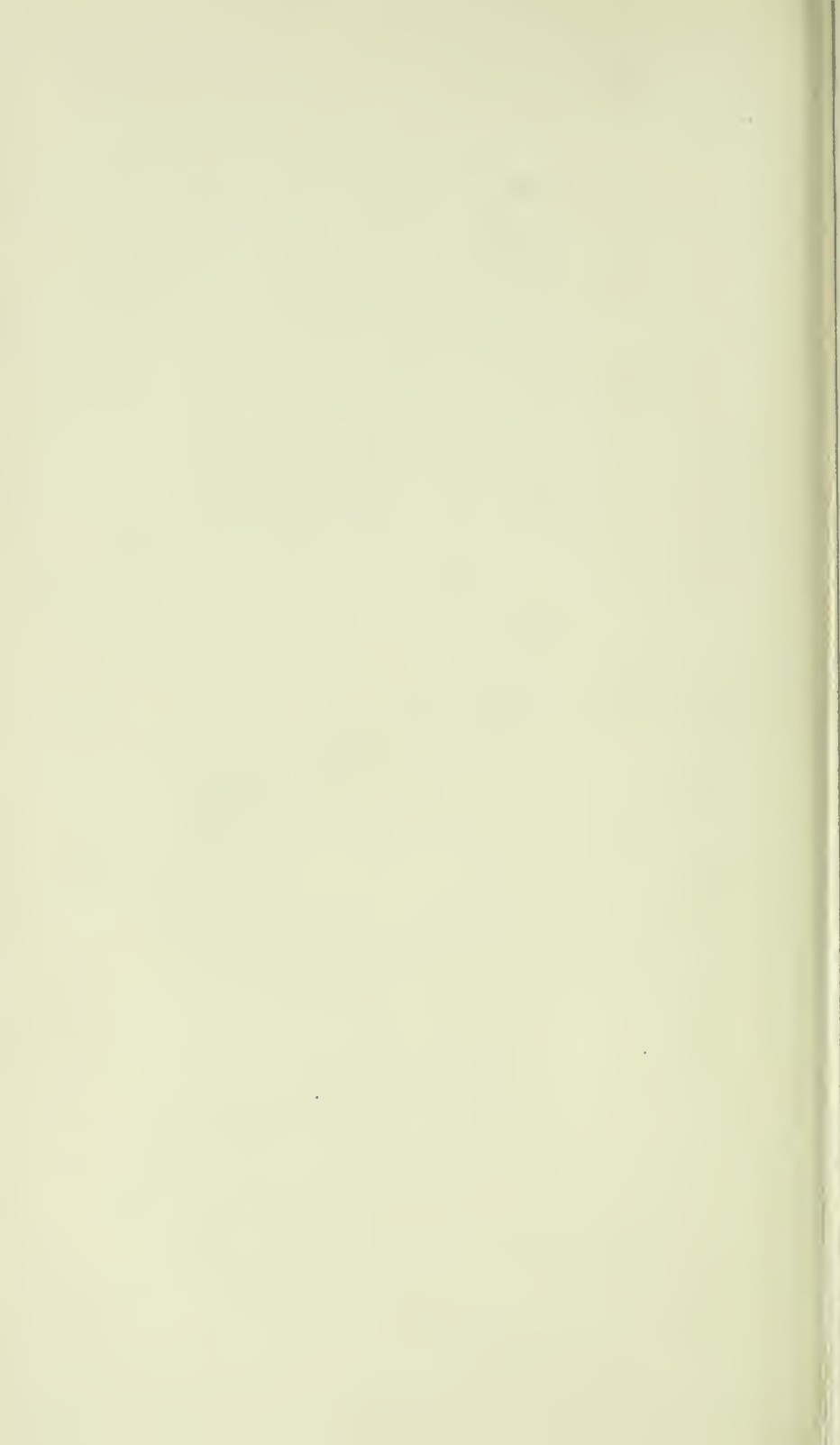
## APPENDICES, p. 633-669.

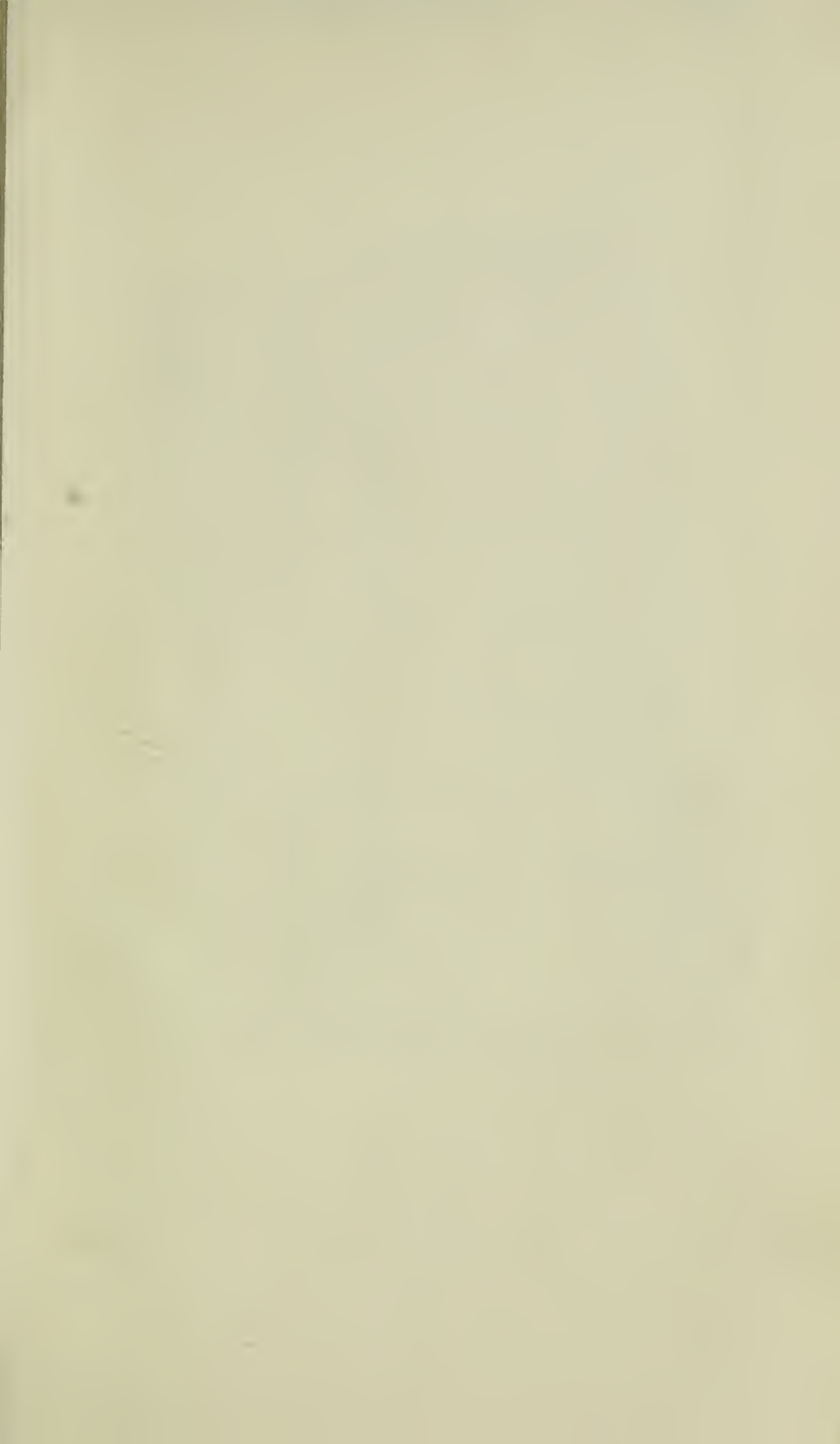
- A. Foreign Words occurring in the Tshi Bible, p. 633.
- B. Gold Weights used in Akem and Asante, p. 636.
- C. Geography of the Gold Coast and Inland Countries:
- I. Enumeration of Countries, also of towns, waters, hills &c., with historical and ethnological remarks, p. 637.
    - A. South-western group of countries, No. 1-10.
    - B. Countries of the Fante group, No. 11-21.
    - C. South-eastern Akan group, No. 22-28.
    - D. North-western Akan group, No. 29-32.
    - E. Countries N. of Asante proper, No. 33-38.
    - F. Eastern Trans-Volta group, No. 39-45.
    - G. Countries about the upper Volta, No. 46-50.
    - H. Countries of the remoter interior, No. 51-60.
    - I. Akra-Adañme countries, No. 61-66.
    - K. Countries E. of the lower Volta, No. 67-70.
  - II. Some Routes in the Gold Coast countries, p. 651.
    1. Cape Coast—Kumase. — 2. Cape Coast—Akra—Adā.
    3. Okwawu—Pae. — 4. Adāfōō—(Volta)—Salaga.
    5. Kyebi, Obogu, Kumase,—Fōmānā, Praso, Kyebi.
  - III. Vocabulary of Geographical Names, p. 654.
- D. Mythological Proper Names, p. 661.
- E. Expressions of Ethnological Interest, p. 663.
- F. Ethnological Proper Names, p. 664.
- G. Proper Names of Persons, p. 665.
- H. On the English Writing of Native Names of the Tshi, Akra, Ewhé and Yoruba Languages, p. 667.

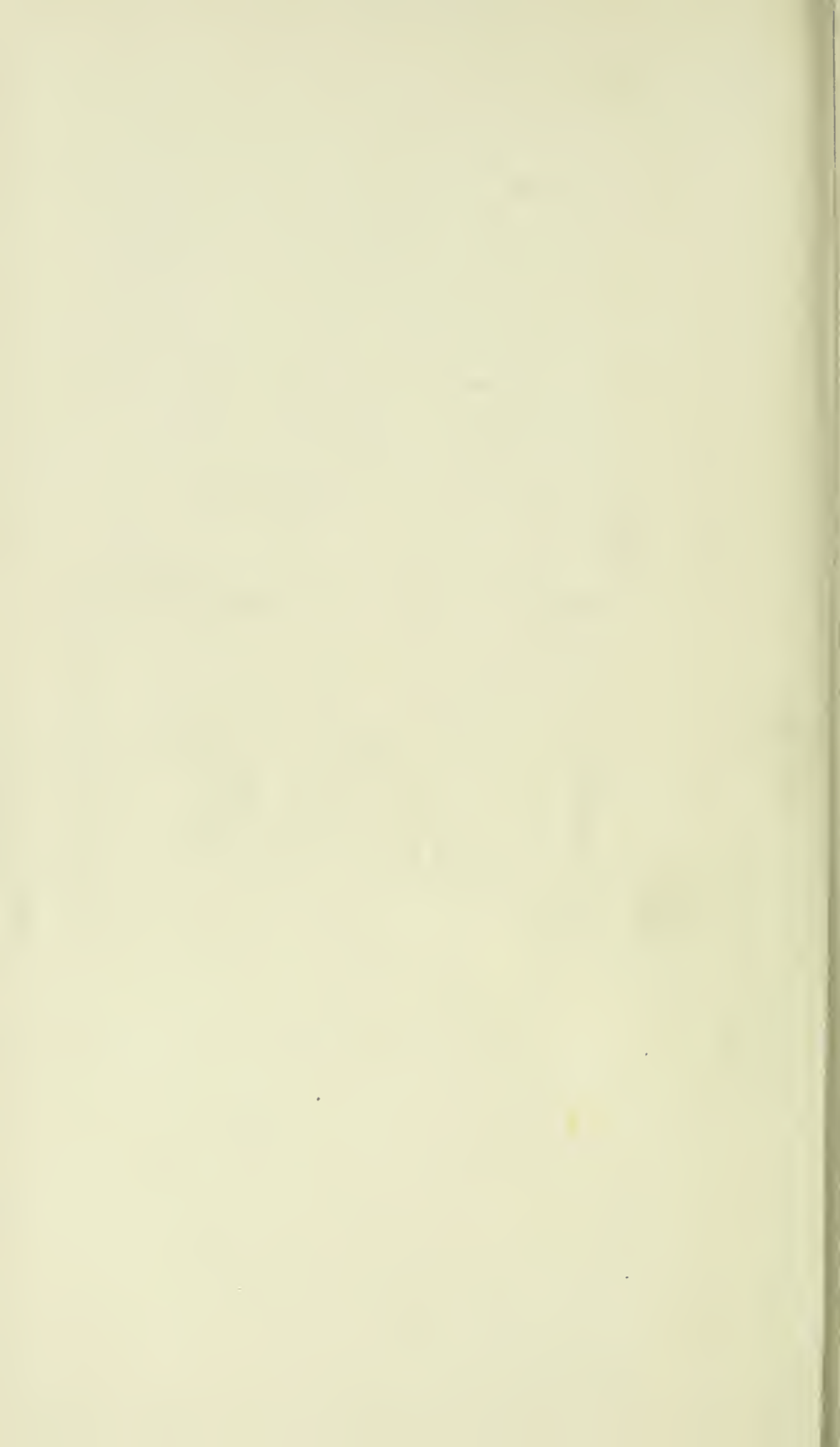












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Author Christaller, J. G.  
Title A dictionary of the Asante and Fante language  
called Tshi.

NAME OF BORROWER.

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