

DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
ASANTE AND FANTE  
LANGUAGE  
CALLED TSHI (TWI)

BY  
THE LATE REV. J. G. CHRISTALLER

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SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED

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1933

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## Preface to Second Edition.

The first edition of the present work — commonly called 'The Tshi Dictionary' — published in 1881, has for a number of years been out of print. As the book was much in demand by both Europeans and educated natives, it was decided that a new edition should be issued. Unfortunately, financial difficulties, the uncertainty concerning a new script, and an accident which befell the editor, delayed its appearance.

The Dictionary is based on the Akuapem dialect, which was reduced to writing about 1838, and became afterwards the literary form.

The material consists, for the most part, of the contents of the former edition. To these have been added numerous words, meanings, and phrases gathered from the printed Tshi literature and from manuscripts; also contributions sent in by Rev. A. Jehle, and the Editor's linguistic collection which he brought home with him from the Gold Coast. The greater part of this material as well as the original work has been revised here with the assistance of Rev. D. E. Akwa. — In order to keep price and size of the book within moderate limits, not all the material available has been inserted. For the same reason some of the Appendices also have been omitted.

Of the Akuapem dialect not many words will be found wanting; which cannot, however, be said of the other dialects. Regarding this deficiency, and in other respects as well, there is still room left for improvement.

The different dialects have, as far as possible within the limits, found consideration. Words more or less local and not yet in general use, have, as a rule, been marked as such by indicating the dialect to which they belong (i. e. by placing initials after the words).

A word or expression styled obsolete in one district may be still in use in another.

The use of the words in sentences is illustrated by definitions, expressions from daily life, proverbs &c. Being contributed by natives, all these examples are idiomatic, presenting the genuine manner of expressing thoughts. For further illustration the collection of proverbs and other books (p. XI seq.) are frequently referred to.

Foreign words adopted in Tshi have been marked as such by indicating in brackets the languages from which they are taken. — New words derived

from words already existing in the language, are marked by a dagger (†); a certain number of modern terms have not been admitted, because not as yet sufficiently approved.

The *orthography* employed is that proposed by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, and approved by the Gold Coast Government in 1927.

The alphabet:

a b d' dw e € e f g h hy i k m n ŋ ɔ ɔ o p r s t tw u w y; cf. pp. XVI seq.

*Nasalization* of vowels is indicated by the nasal mark ~ (e. g. sā), *lengthening* by doubling the letter (e. g. daa).

The letters a e o w̄ (= wy) ä ǝ &c. are only used for exact distinction.

The heavy-type leading words are usually provided with *tone* marks; sometimes, however, the tones are indicated only in the added phrases. Where the accents are wanting, it is from uncertainty. — Cf. pp. XXVIII seq.

A *hyphen* placed after prefixes (e. g. o-su, e-ti, a-yefades) denotes that they are dropped in certain cases.

As to the *arrangement*, the words follow each other in the alphabetical order of their initial consonants, disregarding the prefixes. Cf. p. XXI and XXXI seq. Words either similar or related to each other are placed together. Thus e. g. su, sū are followed by nouns with prefixes: o-sū (joined to sū, from which it is derived); e-su; nsu, osu, asu; then sua, sūa, sūa and nsua, o-sūa, o-sūā, o-suaa 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 sūa-bise... sūafo,... nsu-akyi, sūaŋ,... sūaw, su-baŋ &c. — Of *compounds* the constituents are marked out by a hyphen, or the primitives are added in brackets. — Of nouns formed by the suffixes fo or ni, wa (ba) or ma (p. XXI, II), and of those compounded with -de and -sem (= ade, asem), both kinds being almost inexhaustible, only a limited number has been admitted; the meaning of such words may be easily found by referring to the simple words. — Of *verbs* the primitive sense is given first, and the figurative and free senses follow.

*Directions for the use of the Dictionary* are given on p. XXXI seq.

In the orthography both the *full* and the *shortened writing* (p. XIX, c) have found consideration. — The forms in Fante and Akem, different from those in our literature, have been added in many instances; in other cases analogy will guide those who are particularly interested in these dialects.

*Synonyms* have been added wherever they seem to be required.

The *derivation* of many words is given within brackets.

The *Appendices*: The Table of Gold Weights may require rectifications for the Fante and Akem districts. — To save space, some Appendices have been

omitted; and that could not

To save pp. VIII seq. Nouns are in classes of w by v. n.; m nouns. — tr. & intr., b occasionally form, s. p. X

The Ed. to Rev. A. Dr. E. Rapp help in revision verification Mrs. J. Staek

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omitted; among these the Geographical Appendix, which contains many names that could no more be identified.

To save space, frequent use has been made of *abbreviations*; on which see pp. VIII seq. — All words not marked by *v.*, *a.*, *adv.*, *conj.*, *interj.* are usually *nouns*. Nouns are marked by *n.* only in a few cases to distinguish them from other classes of words. Verbal nouns derived by the palatal suffix (e, i) 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.* & *intr.*, because most of them are used in both ways. Part of verbs have occasionally *contin.*, *pret.*, *perf.*, &c., added to them. — On *con.* = connected form, s. p. XXIX seq.

The Editor herewith expresses his hearty thanks for assistance obtained: to Rev. A. Jehle for his contributions and the reading of the second proofs; to Dr. E. Rapp for the preparation of Appendix F; to Rev. D. E. Akwa for his help in revising the Tshi text; to Revs. E. Nothwang and W. Stamm for the verification and correction of rare vernacular expressions; and last not least, to Mrs. J. Staehelin, who kindly perused most of the English part of the manuscript.

He concludes with the wish that also the New Edition may prove a means for a thorough acquisition and understanding of the Tshi language.

Basel, June 1933.

J. Schweizer.

# List of Abbreviations.

Cf. p. VII.

## a. Grammatical terms &c.

|                                       |                                   |                                   |                             |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>a. or adj.</i> . . . . .           | adjective.                        | <i>fr.</i> . . . . .              | from.                       |
| <i>abt.</i> . . . . .                 | about.                            | <i>frq.</i> . . . . .             | frequentative.              |
| <i>adv.</i> . . . . .                 | adverb.                           | <i>fut.</i> . . . . .             | future tense.               |
| <i>affirm.</i> . . . . .              | affirmative.                      | <i>gener.</i> . . . . .           | generally.                  |
| <i>App.</i> . . . . .                 | Appendix.                         | <i>Gr.</i> . . . . .              | Grammar.                    |
| <i>attrib. adj.</i> . . . . .         | attributive adjective.            | <i>ib. ibid. ibidem</i> . . . . . | in the same place.          |
| <i>aux. v.</i> . . . . .              | auxiliary verb. Gr. § 106 ff.     | <i>id. idem</i> . . . . .         | the same.                   |
| <i>bef.</i> . . . . .                 | before.                           | <i>imit.</i> . . . . .            | imitative ( <i>adv.</i> )   |
| <i>bel.</i> . . . . .                 | below.                            | <i>imp.</i> . . . . .             | imperative.                 |
| <i>caus.</i> . . . . .                | causatively. Gr. 208,3.4.         | <i>inf.</i> . . . . .             | infinitive, verbal noun.    |
| <i>cf. confer</i> . . . . .           | compare.                          | <i>int. interj.</i> . . . . .     | interjection.               |
| <i>com.</i> . . . . .                 | common language.                  | <i>interrog.</i> . . . . .        | interrogative.              |
| <i>conj.</i> . . . . .                | conjunction.                      | <i>intr.</i> . . . . .            | intransitive.               |
| <i>con.</i> . . . . .                 | connected form. Gr. § 47. 49.     | <i>Introd.</i> . . . . .          | Introduction, Introductory. |
| <i>consec.</i> . . . . .              | consecutive form. Gr. § 91.       | <i>l.</i> . . . . .               | line.                       |
| <i>contin.</i> . . . . .              | continuative form. Gr. § 91.      | <i>lang.</i> . . . . .            | language.                   |
| <i>contr.</i> . . . . .               | contracted, contraction.          | <i>lit.</i> . . . . .             | literally.                  |
| <i>co-ord.</i> . . . . .              | co-ordinate (sentence).           | <i>n.</i> . . . . .               | noun.                       |
| <i>cpd(s).</i> . . . . .              | compound(s).                      | <i>neg.</i> . . . . .             | negative.                   |
| <i>d.</i> . . . . .                   | penny, pence.                     | <i>num.</i> . . . . .             | numeral.                    |
| <i>dec.</i> . . . . .                 | decent language.                  | <i>obsc.</i> . . . . .            | obscene.                    |
| <i>deriv.</i> . . . . .               | derivative(s).                    | <i>obs.</i> . . . . .             | obsolete.                   |
| <i>descr.</i> . . . . .               | descriptive ( <i>a. or adv.</i> ) | <i>Observ.</i> . . . . .          | Observation.                |
| <i>diff.</i> . . . . .                | different.                        | <i>opp.</i> . . . . .             | opposed (to).               |
| <i>dim.</i> . . . . .                 | diminutive.                       | <i>orig.</i> . . . . .            | originally.                 |
| <i>e. g. exempli gratia</i> . . . . . | for example.                      | <i>p., pp.</i> . . . . .          | page, pages.                |
| <i>emph.</i> . . . . .                | emphatically.                     | <i>part.</i> . . . . .            | particle.                   |
| <i>esp. espec.</i> . . . . .          | especially.                       | <i>perf.</i> . . . . .            | perfect tense.              |
| <i>etc.</i> . . . . .                 | and so forth.                     | <i>perh.</i> . . . . .            | perhaps.                    |
| <i>euph.</i> . . . . .                | euphemistically.                  | <i>pers.</i> . . . . .            | person.                     |
| <i>Europ.</i> . . . . .               | European.                         | <i>Phr.</i> . . . . .             | Phrase(s).                  |
| <i>except.</i> . . . . .              | excepting.                        | <i>pl.</i> . . . . .              | plural.                     |
| <i>expr.</i> . . . . .                | expressed, expressing.            | <i>poet.</i> . . . . .            | poetical.                   |
| <i>fact.</i> . . . . .                | factitively.                      | <i>poss.</i> . . . . .            | possessive.                 |
| <i>f. i.</i> . . . . .                | for instance.                     | <i>pr.</i> . . . . .              | proverb.                    |
| <i>fig.</i> . . . . .                 | figuratively.                     | <i>pref.</i> . . . . .            | prefix.                     |
| <i>f. foll.</i> . . . . .             | following.                        | <i>pr. n.</i> . . . . .           | proper noun, proper name.   |

*prep. prepp.* . . . . .  
*pret.* . . . . .  
*princ.* . . . . .  
*prob.* . . . . .  
*progr.* . . . . .  
*pron.* . . . . .  
*prop.* . . . . .  
*qualif.* . . . . . que  
*q. v. quod or qu*  
*red.* . . . . . r  
*refl.* . . . . .  
*rel.* . . . . .  
*Rem.* . . . . .  
*retrosp.* . . . . .  
*r. u.* . . . . .  
*s.* . . . . .

## b. I

*Ab.* . . . . .  
 — Ak . . . . . swan  
 — D. *L. . . . .*  
 — G. Gā. — C  
 — Heb. *Hebreu*  
 — Mf. *Mfante* =  
 — Port. *Portug*

*a. ana.* — *a. s.*  
*se.* — (gh. gh)  
*Onyame.* — On  
 — tet. tetefo (

*Bd.* Bowdich, s.  
*Geography.* —  
*Grammar.* — I  
*Parker.* — Ra.  
*St.* Statutes of  
*Vocabulary.* —

|   |                               |                                 |                              |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>prep. prepp.</i> . . . . .                   | preposition, prepositions.    | <i>s. b.</i> . . . . .          | somebody.                    |
| <i>pret.</i> . . . . .                          | preterite tense.              | <i>scil. scilicet</i> . . . . . | to wit; namely; being under- |
| <i>princ.</i> . . . . .                         | principal (verb, sentence).   | <i>sent.</i> . . . . .          | sentence. [stood.            |
| <i>prob.</i> . . . . .                          | probably.                     | <i>seq. sequens</i> . . . . .   | the following.               |
| <i>progr.</i> . . . . .                         | progressive form.             | <i>sign.</i> . . . . .          | signifies.                   |
| <i>pron.</i> . . . . .                          | pronoun.                      | <i>sing.</i> . . . . .          | singular.                    |
| <i>prop.</i> . . . . .                          | properly.                     | <i>s. th.</i> . . . . .         | something.                   |
| <i>qualif.</i> . . . . .                        | qualifying (adv.) Gr. § 133f. | <i>subord.</i> . . . . .        | subordinate (sentence).      |
| <i>q. v. quod</i> or <i>quae vide</i> . . . . . | which see.                    | <i>ymb.</i> . . . . .           | symbolically.                |
| <i>red.</i> . . . . .                           | reduplicated, reduplication.  | <i>syn.</i> . . . . .           | synonymous, synonym(s).      |
| <i>refl.</i> . . . . .                          | reflexive.                    | <i>tr.</i> . . . . .            | transitive.                  |
| <i>rel.</i> . . . . .                           | relative (particle).          | <i>usu.</i> . . . . .           | usually.                     |
| <i>Rem.</i> . . . . .                           | Remark(s).                    | <i>v. (v.v.)</i> . . . . .      | verb (verbs).                |
| <i>retrosp.</i> . . . . .                       | retrospective.                | <i>v. n.</i> . . . . .          | verbal noun.                 |
| <i>r. u.</i> . . . . .                          | rarely used.                  | <i>viz. videlicet</i> . . . . . | namely, to wit.              |
| <i>s.</i> . . . . .                             | see; shilling.                | <i>vulg.</i> . . . . .          | vulgar (word, expression).   |

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

Ab. Aburi. — Ak. Akan; *cf.* Introd. § 1f. — Akp. Akuapem. — Akr. Akropong — Akw. Akwam. — Aky. Akyem. — Ar. *Arabic*. — As. Asante. — Dan. *Danish*. — D. *Dutch*. — Eng. *English*. — Europ. *European*. — F. Fante. — Fr. *French*. — G. Gã. — G. C. *Gold Coast*. — Ger. *German*. — Gr. *Greek*. — Gy. Gyadam. — Heb. *Hebrew*. — It. *Italian*. — Kuk. Kukurantumi. — Ky. Kyebi. — Lat. *Latin*. — Mf. Mfante = Fante. — Og. Oguaa, *Cape Coast*. — Okw. Okwawu. — On. Onomabo. — Port. *Portuguese*. — Skr. *Sanskrit*. — Span. *Spanish*. — Tw. Twi.

### c. Tshi Words.

a. ana. — a. s. anase. — e. s. enese. — etod. eto-dabi-a. — n. a. nè ade. — n. s. ne se. — (ɲh. ɲhinaa). — nt. ntaku. — ny. nyinaa. — Nyankp. Nyanköpɔɔ. — Ony. Onyame. — Onyank. Onyk., Onyanköpɔɔ. — s. eb., se eb., se ebia, *as for example*. — tet. tetefo (kasa).

### d. References to Books or Persons.

Bd. Bowdich, s. Dict. p. 600. — Chr. Christaller. — D. As. David Asante. — Geog. Geography. — Gram. Grammar. — Hist. History. — K. Kurtz. — Mf. Gr. Mfaansi Grammar. — P. Ket. Paul Keteku. — pr. proverb (3600 Tshi Proverbs). — Prk. Parker. — Ra. Rattray. — R. Riis. — Rem. Remark(s). — Scr. Scriptures. — St. Statutes, of the Basel Evangelical Mission-Churches on the G. C. 1902. — Voc. Vocabulary. — Zim. Zimmermann's Accra Grammar or Vocabulary.

## e. Various Marks or Signs.

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

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

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

= equal to.

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

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

† dagger, indicates newly coined words, see Preface p. VI.

§ paragraph, section. — ∴ repeat.

H. N. Riis, *E*  
 — *Grammat*  
*ence, to t*  
*Natives.*  
 Ad. Th. Mohr  
 J. G. Christal  
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 an Anth  
*Tshi mer.*  
*Reading Boo*  
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 Basel, 193  
*Tunes to the*  
*Tshi Songs fe*



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§ 1

Tshi, or the rivers As beyond this r of the Volta, the area of th Guang dialect they were, in Tshi may be es

Twī, rare like 'Chwee', falling tone, rub, polish. T is, as a rule, Akán, probably is a borrowing of Akem, As and Asante o

The name Accras and tr tained as the Akan, see Gr

The dia prehended un 3. Fante.

I. The by its "dainty most other di kœ, obo — (b) T. d the pronunciat instead of "ky — The other Twiforo or T and Asante, and Akwam ( Brõn and Fan

10 figures.

## Introduction.

### § 1. Name and Territory of the Language.

**Tshi**, or **Twî**, is the language prevalent in the Gold Coast countries between the rivers Asini and Tanno on the W. and the Volta on the E., and extends even beyond this river; its southern boundary is the sea-coast, while the upper course of the Volta, and the Kong mountains are its northern limits. That is, roughly, the area of the old Asante empire when it had its greatest extension. Formerly Guang dialects were spoken throughout the Gold Coast, but in the course of time they were, in most places, superseded by Tshi. — The number of people who speak Tshi may be estimated at about 2 millions; and the language is steadily gaining ground.

**Twî**, rarely **Etwi** or **Otwi**, is the form used in the vernacular. It is pronounced like '*Chwee*', *ch* and *w* being uttered simultaneously. The vowel *i* has a rising and falling tone, thus: *i* or *ii*. **Twî** probably denotes '*polished, refined*'; from *twi*, *to rub, polish*. The form '**Tshi**', (a modification of the older spellings *Tyi*, *Oji*, *Otyi*), is, as a rule, employed in English. — Another name of the language is **Akán** or **Akánj**, probably meaning '*foremost; genuine*'; from *kañ*, *first*; e.g. *aye Okanni, he is a born or genuine Tshi man*. '**Akan**' is used in a wider sense (*a*) for the dialects of Akem, Asante, Adanse &c. (s. § 2), and (*b*) in a narrower for those of Akem and Asante only.

The name '**Twî**' being used not only by the natives themselves, but also by the Accras and tribes to the east of the Volta, (in the form '**Otshui**'), it has been retained as the generic appellation of the language. — On the names **Amina**, **Fante**, **Akan**, see Gr. p. XVI.

### § 2. Dialects.

The dialects which have found consideration in the Dictionary, may be comprehended under the following three names: 1. **Akan**, 2. **Brõj** or **Kāmānā**, 3. **Fante**.

1. The **Akan** dialect is considered to be spoken purest (*a*) in **Akem**; but by its "dainty and affected mode of expression" (e. g. the frequent *ɛɛ* & *oɔ*, where most other dialects have simply *ɛ* & *o*, as, *adeɛ*, *aseɛ*, *koreɛ*, *oboɛ*, *soɛ*, = *ade*, *ase*, *koe*, *obo*, *so*), it appears less suited to become the common dialect of all-Tshi tribes. — (*b*) The dialect of **Asante** agrees in all essentials with that of **Akem**, only the pronunciation is "broad and hard (*tetɛrɛɛ denneenneɛɛ*)", e. g. people say "*kɛrɛ*" instead of "*kyerɛ*", - whilst in **Akem** it is "soft and delicate (*bokoo frenkyemm*)". — The other districts in which **Akan** is spoken are **Adanse**, **Asen**, **Dan̄kira**, **Twiforo** or **Twuforo**, **Akwam**, (**Wasa**) - all these with little deviations from **Akem** and **Asante**, and **Akuapem**. — (*c*) The dialect of **Akuapem**, derived from **Akem** and **Akwam** (an **Akan** dialect of old standing) and having points of contact with **Brõj** and **Fante**, became about 1842 the literary form intelligible to all the other

tribes. It has ever since been enriched by words and grammatical forms from the other dialects. See Gr. p. XIX.

2. The *Brõj* or *Kãmãnã* dialects are spoken in the districts N. & N. E. of the Akan districts, viz. *Kãmãnã*, *Okwawu*, *Ðkorãnsã*, *Brõj* &c., also in Pae (E. of the Volta), and do not differ much. These dialects seem to be genuine Tshi, but are deemed inferior to Akan, probably on account of archaisms or admixture of foreign elements. *Brõj* is also spoken or understood 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 *Guang*, viz. *Ntwu(m)uru*, *Kãrakyè*, *Worawora* or *Boem*, *Ðkonyã*. — *Brõj* is the name applied by the Asantes to this group of dialects; but as it is the name of a district (also written *Abrono*) which speaks that Tshi dialect and has also a language of its own (a *Guang* dialect), the designation *Kãmãnã* used by other tribes would be preferable.

3. The *Fante* dialects, spoken by several maritime tribes in the South, have not followed the other dialects in changing the initial sounds *kw*, *gw*, *hw*, before palatal vowels, into *tw*, *dw*, *fw*, and in occasionally softening *b* (esp. in diminutives, Gr. § 37) into *w* &c., but have deviated from them by changing *t*, *d*, *n*, before *(e)*, *e*, *i*, into *ts*, *dz*, *ny*, (which change had not yet taken place in 1764, when Ch. Protten published a short *Fante* Grammar at Copenhagen), and by curtailing many terminations by cutting off their final vowels. They seem to differ more from all the above dialects and among themselves than the *Brõj* dialects do from Akan. The *Fante* dialects are a branch of the Akan language, but are not acknowledged as pure by the Akans. As regards the number of people who speak *Fante* and the territory where it is spoken, it is far surpassed by Akan. —

As already observed, there are many differences (in sounds, forms, and expressions) within the three groups of dialects, but they are not so great as to prevent people of the one group from understanding readily those of the other. —

Cf. Gram. pp. XVIII seq. & § 292f., where also the claims of both the Akan and *Fante* dialects and the intermediate literary dialect are discussed. — On the 'Western Tshi dialects', see M. Delafosse, *Essai de Manuel de la Langue Agni*. Paris 1900; also his *Vocabulaires Comparatifs de plus de 60 Langues ou Dialectes parlés à la Côte d'Ivoire et dans les régions limitrophes*. Paris 1904. *West Sudanische Studien I*, by D. Westermann. Berlin 1925.

### § 3. The Position of Tshi among other West African Languages

and a short Survey of the latter.

Tshi is one of the Sudanic languages prevailing in the area between Senegal and Eastern Nigeria. These languages may be divided into the following groups: —

I. The so-called *Kwa* group, spoken in a broad coastal tract from the middle of Liberia to the lower Niger. Its subdivisions and languages (or dialects) are: *a*) The *Ewe-Tshi* subgroup, viz. *Ewe* (including the *Dahomey* dialect), spoken in the south-eastern corner of the Gold Coast east of the lower Volta, and in the southern half of Togo and Dahomey; and *Tshi*, i. e. the *Akan-Fante* dialects. Other members: *Nzema* (in Apollonia) and *Doma* (north-west of Asante); *Anyi*, *Baule* and *Afema* (Ivory Coast); *Anufo* (Northern Togo). The *Gã* or *Accra* language, a comparatively young dialect, and the cognate and older dialects of *Adangme* and *Krobo*, W. of

the lower Volta and Gold Coast and in T of the Ivory Coast. — coast of Liberia. — in Northern Nigeria. *g*) The *Edo* or *Bini* group. To this belong e. g. *Adele*, *Akposo*, 5° W. long., and 8° The *Mosi* *Dagomba* *Gbanyang* (*Gondja*). the *Black Volta*: *Aw* subgroup, in eastern T and Togo. — *e*) The The *West Atlantic* *g* *Temne*, *Bulom*, *Gola*; in western Sudan, bet parts of the *Kwa* e. g. *Bambara*, *Malin* *Mende*, *Kpelle*.

For full details 'Language', and 'D zum Bantu'; where is set forth.

### § 4. Charac

The great major sonant and one vowel consonant or a 'w'. T which cannot be redu

Tshi has three even these, when with of the adjectives, adv of English preposition sitions. The passive the strict sense of th tence or expressed by fixes or indicated by in some cases express the female diminutive prefixes (partly cogn

There is ... a ces, or clauses, to one without a conjunction a similar manner, tw language uses a singl natives analyse every each of them by a s

the lower Volta and in some parts E. of it. The Guang dialects, spoken on the Gold Coast and in Togo. — *b*) The Lagoon (or Kwakwa) languages, on the lagoons of the Ivory Coast. — *c*) The Kru subgroup, on the western Ivory Coast and the coast of Liberia. — *d*) The Yoruba subgroup, in Nigeria. — *e*) The Nupe subgroup, in Northern Nigeria. — *f*) The Ibo subgroup, on both sides of the lower Niger. — *g*) The Edo or Bini subgroup, in Southern Nigeria. — 2. The Benue & Cross River group. To this belong e. g. Efik-Ibibio and Okoyong. — 3. The Central Togo group, e. g. Adele, Akposo, Kebu. — 4. The Gur group, approximately between 5° E. & 5° W. long., and 8° & 14° N. lat. Some of the subdivisions and languages are: *a*) The Mosi Dagomba subgroup comprising e. g. Mosi, Dagomba (*Dagbane*), Mamprusi, Gbanyang (*Gondja*). — *b*) The Grusi (Gurunsi) subgroup, between the White and the Black Volta: Awuna (*Atyulo*), Sisala, Kanjaga. — *c*) The Tem (Hausa: *Kotokoli*) subgroup, in eastern Togo. — *d*) The Bargu or Borgu (*Barba*), in northern Dahomey and Togo. — *e*) The Senufo (*Siena*) subgroup, on the northern Ivory Coast. — 5. The West Atlantic group, south of Senegal, with two subgroups, including e. g. Temne, Bulom, Gola; Wolof, Serer. — 6. The Mandingo or Mande languages, spoken in western Sudan, between the two last-named groups, and north of the western parts of the Kwa group. They may be subdivided into *a*) Mande tan, comprising e. g. Bambara, Malinke, Dyula, Vai-Konno; and *b*) Mande fu, including Soso, Mende, Kpelle.

For full details concerning the above languages, see 'A Study of the Ewe Language', and 'Die westlichen Sudansprachen und ihre Beziehungen zum Bantu'; where also the close relationship between Sudanic and Bantu languages is set forth.

#### § 4. Characteristic Features of the Tshi Language.

The great majority of Tshi words are monosyllables, consisting of one consonant and one vowel, the latter sometimes enlarged by the addition of a nasal consonant or a 'w'. There are, however, also a considerable number of polysyllables which cannot be reduced to monosyllabic stems.

Tshi has three classes of words only, viz. nouns, pronouns and verbs. But even these, when without affix, are not always distinguishable by their form. Part of the adjectives, adverbs and conjunctions are derived from nouns or verbs. Instead of English prepositions, either nouns of place or various verbs are used as postpositions. The passive voice and participles are wanting. There is no inflexion in the strict sense of the term. Cases are distinguished by their position in a sentence or expressed by verbs or postpositions. The plural of nouns is formed by affixes or indicated by a verb. The grammatical gender is wanting; natural sex is in some cases expressed by particular words, or by composition with such, or by the female diminutive suffix. For the tenses and other modifications of the verb prefixes (partly recognised as verbs) are used, in two cases the suffix *e* or *i*.

There is only a scanty number of particles to indicate the relation of sentences, or clauses, to one another. In many cases the sentences are placed together without a conjunction; (co-ordination being more frequent than subordination). In a similar manner, two or several verbs may follow each other, where the English language uses a single verb or adjective, participle, adverb, or preposition. The natives analyse every action or occurrence into its component parts, and express each of them by a special verb. Another peculiarity is the use of subordinate

sentences defined by the definite article 'no', or the demonstrative 'yi'; whereby they are indicated to be equivalents of a single noun representing one idea.

There is to be found a large number of onomatopoeics, of which most are used as descriptive adverbs, several also as nouns.

The vowel-harmony (i.e. assimilation of vowels to neighbouring vowel sounds) provides against too great or too small dissimilarities of vowels in successive syllables.

The nouns have prefixes, which do not form such distinct classes of nouns as are found in Bantu languages, but still convey some classification of persons as opposed to things, and of single or individual as opposed to plural or collective existence.

Of great importance for the understanding of the language is its intonation. Every syllable of every word has its own relative tone or tones, equal with or different from the neighbouring syllables, being either high, or low, or middle. Besides this intonation, inherent in the original formation of words, there are also 'grammatical' tones, by means of which different tenses are denoted.

## § 5. Grammatical Details.

### I. The Sounds.

#### a) Vowels.

a sounds like *a* in *Shah*.

ɶ is narrow as in *hat*; in Fante as in *gay*.

ɛ is an open *e* as in *let*; French *è*.

e (full) sounds like *e* in *prey*.

e (narrow) is between *e* & *i*; in some Fante dialects approaching to *i* in *pit*.

i is like *i* in *believe* or *ravine*.

ɔ has the sound of *o* in *not*.

o (full) sounds like *o* in *November*; French *mot*.

ɔ (narrow) is between *o* & *u*; in some F. dialects approaching to *u* in *put*.

u is sounded like *u* in *rule*.

*Rem.* The pronunciation of the vowels given above is only approximate. — The vowels are uttered without the diphthongal sounds frequently heard in English.

1. The vowels are as a rule short; lengthening is indicated by doubling the letter (e.g. *daa*); extreme shortness occasionally by the breve; e.g. *bĕre*.

2. All vowels, except full *e* & *o*, can be nasalized; e.g. *sō̃*, *fā̃*; *ɛ* & *ɔ*, however, are nearly always pure. Of two or three (different) nasal vowels only the first, or if this be very short, the second, bears the nasal sign; e.g. *tē̃e*, *ohū̃e*. The sign *~* is omitted on vowels before or after *m*, *n* or *ŋ*, if distinction from other words is not required; e.g. *kum*, *nam*; *mā̃*, *to give*. — Many syllables terminate in *m*, *n* or *ŋ* with either pure or nasal vowels before them. Pure vowels are sometimes indicated by italics, e.g. *pam*.

3. **Assimilation of vowels.** The open vowels *a*, *ɛ*, *ɔ*, requiring the widest opening of the mouth, are changed into the *half-open* vowels *ɶ*, full *e* & *o*, when followed by one of the *close* vowels *i*, *u*, or by *gya*, *nyā*, *twa* or *dwa*; but remain unchanged before the *half-close* (or *narrow*) vowels *e*, *ɔ*. Under the same conditions, *e* & *ɔ* either are changed into *i* or *u*, or remain as they are. In compounds these modifications are seldom followed in writing.

The ordinary literature omits the dots under *ɶ*, *e*, *ɔ*. Nevertheless we may distinguish the unmarked narrow *a* or *e* & *o* with the help of the following rules:

a) whenever it is narrow they are

Narrow seldom as most part

4. E

5. E

*Rem.*  
abusū̃a. —  
c) In some 4 & 5; e.

Velar ...  
Palatal ...  
Dental ...  
Alveolar ...  
Denti-labial ...  
Bilabial ...  
Labio-velar ...

Palato-labial

*Obs.*

above letter

k is like

next syllab

a. K interc

g is alw

cha wi

h resemb

vowels. Be

loch or in

ŋ is sou

any root.

ngwo = ŋ-g

is more freq

ene, ene, &

a) whenever a is followed by one of the close sounds or by gya, nyā, twa, dwa, it is narrow; e. g. ayi, agya; b) when e or o are preceded by an open vowel, they are likewise narrow; e. g. skó, obéré.

Narrow e & o are original sounds, more frequent than full e & o, which occur seldom as independent vowels, but often as modified e & o. Full e & o are for the most part found in prefixes, very rarely in verbal roots.

#### 4. Diphthongs and Triphthongs:

- a) ae āe ai; ee ei; oe oe oi; ūi ūi; — aii!  
 b) aw āw au; ew ew (əw) iw; ow ow (ow) uw; — ao!  
 c) ia iā iaw; ēā ēaa; ūa ūaw; ūaa ūāā ūae ūāe; ūō.

#### 5. Disyllabic combinations of vowels:

- a) ia iā iē ie io; ea ēa eē ēē; ea;  
 b) ua ūa ūē ue uo; oa ōa oē ōē oo; oa;  
 c) iae iei eae; nae nei oae oae eaw eaw.

*Rem.* a) In ūa the u is similar to French *u*; e. g. dua, adua; Fante duā, abusūā. — b) Almost every vowel can occur with every other as a diphthong. — c) In some Fante dialects there are not so many diphthongs as stated above under 4 & 5; e. g. for ae, ee, ua, nae, we find aa, ee, wa or uya, we &c. — Gr. § 1 ff. 17.

#### b) Consonants.

|                      | Plosives  |        | Fricatives |        | Affricates |        | Semi-vowels |       |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------|-------|
|                      | voiceless | voiced | voiceless  | voiced | voiceless  | voiced | nasal       | pure  |
| Velar ... ..         | k         | g      | (hy)       | h      |            |        | ŋ           |       |
| Palatal ... ..       | ky        | gy     | hy         |        |            |        | ny          | y     |
| Dental ... ..        | t         | d      | s          |        | ts         | dz     | n           | r (l) |
| Alveolar ... ..      | t         | d      |            |        |            |        |             |       |
| Denti-labial ... ..  |           |        | f          |        |            |        |             |       |
| Bilabial ... ..      | p         | b      |            |        |            |        | m           | w     |
| Labio-velar ... ..   | kw        | gw     |            | hw     |            |        | ŋw          |       |
|                      | kū        | gū     |            | hū     |            |        | ŋū          |       |
| Palato-labial ... .. | tw        | dw     | hw=fw      |        |            |        | ŋw̃         | w̃    |

*Obs.* There are dialectical and local differences in the pronunciation of the above letters. —

**k** is like English *k*. It occurs before a, o, u; before e, e, i only when the next syllable of the same word begins with s or t, and when e is shortened from a. *K* interchanges with *g* or *h*.

**g** is always hard, as in English *go, get*, and is found before o & u. It interchanges with *k*.

**h** resembles English *h*. It sounds strong before pure, and weak before nasal vowels. Before the former it is by some persons pronounced like *ch* in Scottish *loch* or in German *ach*. *H* interchanges with *k*, *s*, *hw* (= *fw*), *w* & *y*.

**ŋ** is sounded like *ng* in *sing*; and interchanges with *m* & *n*. It does not begin any root. As initial consonant it is either a transformation of *g* or *dw* (e. g. *ŋgo, ŋŋwo* = *ŋ-go, ŋ-dwo*), or it serves as nasalization of *w* & *w̃*. As final consonant it is more frequent in Akp. than in the other dialects. In Akan we usually find *ane, ene, &c.* in its place, in some Fante dialects simply *n*.

**ky** occurs before palatal vowels, and both constituent letters are sounded; **y**, however, weaker before *e, ē, i, ī*. In Akem the pronunciation of **ky** slightly approaches to that of 'ch' in church, whereas in Fante it is nearly like *ch*. In Asante the **y** is sounded less distinctly, especially before *r*; e. g. *kēre* = *kyere*.

**gy** is softer than **ky**, and appears before (*a, e, ī*); before *ē, i, ī* the **y** sounds weak. In certain Fante dialects **gy** is pronounced like English *j*.

**hy** represents the *ch*-sound in Scottish *nicht* or in German *ich*. In some Fante dialects it is like English *sh*.

**n** as in English. It interchanges with *d, r, m, ŋ*. When united with nasal vowels, it is an original sound; when followed by pure vowels, it is a transformation of **d**. Before dentals, **n** is dental, before palatals it is palatal.

**y** as in English *yet*. It occurs before *a, ε, e, i, (o, o)*; before nasal vowels and in some Fante words '*ny*' takes its place. It interchanges with *ny, w, ẁ, hy, h*.

**ny**, a palatalized (unsyllabic) *n*, resembles *ni* in companion or *ñ* in *cañon*. **Ny** is an original sound before *ā, ē, ī*; before pure *a, e, i*, it is a transformation of original *gy*.

**t** is nearly like English *t*, and occurs before pure and nasal vowels. It interchanges with *s*. In dialects, dental and alveolar *t*'s are found; in Fante also the retroflex *t*.

**d** is alveolar in Akuapem and Asante; dental in Fante (& Akem?); retroflex with tribes whose mother-tongue is Guang, but who speak Tshi besides. **D** occurs before pure and nasal vowels; before the latter, however, only when they are followed by *m, n* or *ŋ*. It is changed into *n* by an *m (n, ŋ)* before it, and into *n* or *r* by negligent pronunciation.

**ts & dz** are found in Fante dialects before (*ε, e & i*), where other dialects have only *t & d* respectively. **Ts** sounds almost like *ts* in *hats*; whereas **dz** is the corresponding soft and voiced sound. **Dz** interchanges with *s*.

**s** is sharp as in English *sun*, and occurs before pure and nasal vowels. Before *ūa & īa* it is palatal (slightly approaching to the sound of *sh*); the pronunciation varies, however, locally. It interchanges e. g. with *h, t, hw (=fw)*, but seldom. — In Fante we sometimes find *d* or *dz* for *s*.

**r** is the rolled or trilled Scottish *r*. It does not begin any genuine Tshi word or root, but only secondary syllables (*pra, fɔɔ = pāra, fēre*). In the prefix *re-*, also in *ara* and *nnera*, it was originally *d*. Before nasal vowels **r** interchanges with *n*; e. g. *trā, tēnā*. In foreign words **r** is used instead of *l*.

**f** is sounded as in English. It occurs before pure and nasal vowels, and interchanges (seldom) with *hw (=fw), h, p, s*.

**p** is sounded as in English. It is found before pure and nasal vowels, and interchanges with *f & w*.

**b** is pronounced as in English. It occurs before pure vowels and *āā* in *bāā*; and is changed into *m, w*; (*o, u* (adibane: *aduanē*); pp. XIX and XXIII, III. Gr. § 18ff. 37.

**m** is pronounced as in English. When original, it is united with nasal vowels; when followed by pure vowels, it is a transformation of **b**, caused by a preceding *m* (or orig. *n, ŋ*). It interchanges with *b, w, n, ŋ*. — *M* before *f* is by some persons not formed with both lips, but with the lower lip only; e. g. *ahenfó*; usual form: *ahemfó*.

**š**, nearly like *sh*, is used in foreign words only.

**w**, a bilabial semi-vowel, is pronounced with the lips more contracted and less protruded than in the English *w*; it has a soft sound before *o & u*. It is found only before the pure vowels *a, o, o, o, u*. As a final sound, **w** forms diphthongs, which are, however, usually avoided in Akan. **W** interchanges with *b, p, h*.

**kw, gw, hv**  
pém, Okuapém  
that one form  
the other form  
the influence  
frequently bef

before *a, o, u,*

**ẁ**, a palato  
before the pu  
for original *e,*

**tw, dw, fw,**

**kw, gw, hw,**

transformation

or *w*, these vo

form also wh

**kwia**. The old

of *dweg, adwe*

or **gw** (F.) als

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Asante oper

or *ajūa = adw*

**fw = bilabi**

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E. g. *mma yi,*



**kw, gw, hw, ηw; kũ, gũ, hũ, ηũ**, e. g. in *okwáj, Akwam', Okwamni; & Akua-pém, Okuapénni, egúá, ogúáj*. The difference in spelling is justified by the fact that one form of the words has open prefixes, which require the writing **kw**; whereas the other form has close prefixes (a. full e & o), which change can only be due to the influence of a succeeding u. The labio-velar combinations **kw, gũ** &c. occur frequently before a; in F. dialects also before *ε, e, i*. In F., **kw** is found also before a, o, u, where the other dialects have simple k.

**ŵ**, a palato-labial vowel, sounds like *wy* pronounced simultaneously. It is found before the pure vowels *ε, e, i*; in some cases also before o, o, u when standing for original *ε, e, i*.

**tw, dw, fw** are palato-labial sounds, in most cases transformed from labio-velar **kw, gw, hw**, as they still sound in some parts of Fante. — As to *tw* & *dw*, this transformation originally took place before *ε, e, i*; but when followed by a final m or w, these vowels have usually been changed into o, o, u, and have retained this form also when the final w was dropped. *Twa* is originally *kwea*, or *kwea*, or *kwia*. The older forms e. g. of *twa*, *twě*, *twɛj*, are in F. *kwia*, *kwě*, *kwɛj*; those of *dwej*, *adwe*, *adwini*, are *gwej*, *agwe*, *egwini*. — In Ak., the combination *gia* or *gw* (F.) also has been transformed into *dwa* or even into *jua*.

**tw** sounds like '*chw*', *ch* & *w* being pronounced simultaneously, without protruding the lips. These are compressed from the outset, at the same time at which the tongue is applied to the palate, and are opened simultaneously with the withdrawal of the tongue.

**dw** sounds like *dy* simultaneously pronounced with *w* (without protruding the lips). In *dwe*, *dwi*, the *w* seems prevalent, in *dwo* the *y*. In dialects of Asante Proper the sound of *dy* passes into that of English *j*; e. g. *jo* = *dwo*, *ajwa* or *ajua* = *adwa*.

**fw** = bilabial *fŵ*. For the pronunciation of these letters the mouth is formed as for whistling, the round aperture of the lips being a little larger. By the forming (i. e. contraction) of the lips and the simultaneous raising of the tongue for **ŵ**, the original *h* has become *f* uttered with both lips. In the pronunciation of *fw* the *h* is no longer heard, the place for narrowing the passage of the breath having been shifted by the influence of the following *w*, and being now more between the lips than in the velar region. This is not so much the case in certain F. dialects. — It is to be observed that in the present script *fw* is no more used; accordingly **hw** represents both the labio-velar and palato-velar sounds **hw** & **fw**.

The sounds **kp, gb, tʃ** (= *ch* in church), **ɣ** (a voiced velar fricative), **l, v, z** occur in Western Tshi dialects, **l** also in Fante. — Gr. § 8ff.

#### Assimilation of Consonants. Gr. § 18.

|                        |                                  |                  |                   |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>m</b> stands before | <i>p, f, m;</i>                  | <b>mb</b> become | <b>mm;</b>        |
| <b>n</b> " "           | <i>t, s, n;</i>                  | <b>nd</b> " "    | <b>nn;</b>        |
|                        | <i>tw, ny, y;</i>                | <b>ngy</b> " "   | <b>nyy;</b>       |
| <b>ŋ</b> " "           | <i>k, kw, ky, h, hw, hy, ηw;</i> | <b>ŋg</b> " "    | <b>ŋŋ;</b>        |
|                        | <i>w, hw (= fw), ŋŵ, ŵ.</i>      | <b>ŋdw</b> " "   | <b>ŋŋw = ŋŋŵ.</b> |

#### c) Spelling.

The spelling used in the Tshi literature and also in this Dict., is mainly etymological. Each word is given in the form it has when standing by itself, without the modifications caused in fluent speech by preceding or succeeding sounds. E. g. *mma yi, these children; wəhwe mu, they look inside; yej wura, our master,*

(pronounced *mma yi, wəhwe mu, yen wura*). — To avoid ambiguity, the letter *w* is used; e. g. *awowa, a pledge; aʷowa, a brass basin; ɲwo, fr. wo, to beget; ɲwo, fr. dwo, to cool, or wo, to dry up*. — Sometimes simple *m* or *n* is put instead of *mm* or *nn*, = *mb, nd*; e. g. *m = mb* in terminations (as *nneema, ntrama*), or at the beginning of words (e. g. *mogya, muka = bogya, bukyia; ne, nera; F. nde, ndeda, fr. edá*). — Very *short vowels* before a syllable beginning with *r* are frequently omitted, especially after strong consonants (*p, t, k, f, s*) and open vowels, or before syllables made weighty by a long vowel or final *m* or *ɲ* (or *w*); e. g. *pra, sra, bra, fre, pram, kraɲ, prəw &c.*, instead of *pāra, fēre, pāram, kōrəɲ &c.* The *full writing* is generally employed after weak consonants and when the vowels are *e, i, o, u*; e. g. *hāra, bēra (imp. of ba), bere, biri, boro, buru, tiri, kuru &c.* Provision has been made in the Dict. that a word can be found whether sought for in the full or shortened writing.

The postposition *mu* is often used in the shortened form *m* or *m'*; e. g. *anim, asōm'; twam', to pass by; bəm', bom', to cry out*.

## II. The Formation of Words.

### A. IN GENERAL.

#### 1. Simple Stems.

Most word-stems are monosyllabic, consisting of one consonant, simple or compound, and one vowel or diphthong. The simple stems are in many cases not distinguished by their form; e. g. *wo, honey, thou, to beget; mo, rice, to wrap round, well done! yen, ship, we, to nurse*.

#### 2. Stems enlarged by Affixes.

*a)* by the Prefixes *a, ɛ, e, ɔ, o; m, n, ɲ*; & *am, an, aɲ*, a combination of the preceding vocalic and nasal forms. On the functions of these prefixes, see below, B. 1, & III. 1. b.

*b)* by Suffixes (causing in many cases a change of meaning); (1) by adding a vowel. E. g. *bù, to bend; buá, to cover; bué, to uncover; pà, to strike, paé, id.; si, to stand; sié, to place; beá, place; beaé, id.; bà, to come; baé, the coming; tù, to brush, tui, a brush; dò, to love, adóé, loving-kindness; — afú, afúo, afúw, farm; esie, esiw, ant-hill; te, tēw, to tear*. — (2) by adding a (syllabic) consonantal suffix. E. g. *mā, in adwumā, work; mfrāmā, wind; — ɲ: tó, to buy; tɔɲ, to sell*. — Further: *bá, ní, fó, nóm; cf. 'Noun', a & b, p. XXIII seq.*

*c)* by infixing *r* (or *n*, when the vowel is nasal). E. g. *wa, wāre, to be long; kyé, kyere, to last; kō, koro, one; pà, to take off superficially, prá, pára, to sweep; bà, to come, brá, bārà, to come (i. e. be born) again into this world; bà, to come, Imper. bēra; kò, to go, Pret. kòé, Ak.: kòrè. — esé, a small pillar, òséré, the thigh*. — The vowel after 'r' is often to be considered as the original, and that before 'r' only as an auxiliary vowel, when the latter is very short. Gr. § 22.

#### 3. Reduplicated Stems.

*a)* Repetition of the whole stem:

*pá, pápa  
tiá, tiátia*

*fé, fefé  
sié, siésie*

*pò, popó  
tēé, tēétèè.*

*b)* Repe

Many n  
lables, inclu  
vation is un

I. Most  
chiefly denot  
opété, *vultur  
hunger; obia  
father; akur  
asó, ear; c)  
denoting a)  
collectively:  
nsá, the han  
— ɛ, e, ind  
buffalo; edir  
ápéné, a bat*

Of the  
verbs g. s  
fr. pām; nná  
forming (2) s  
kesé, great;  
e. g. osikani,  
The feminine  
The plural of

Rem. T  
lect: edán. —  
in a vowel n  
always drop  
mo & wo ar  
Gr. § 35.

II. In  
suffix *e* or *i*  
fr. prá, to su  
adidií, 'eating  
wa, r or a  
anima. (It  
e. g. oñiáni, c  
nouns; e. g. a  
form the plur

III. Of

*a)* of a noun  
*an evil; ob*

## b) Repetition with phonetic changes:

|              |              |                           |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| dá, dèda     | pá, papá     | paé, paápáe               |
| dúru, dudúru | hóro, hohóro | sóre, sosóre. — Gr. § 29. |

## B. SOME CLASSES OF WORDS.

## I. The Noun.

Many nouns are monosyllables; but the majority are disyllables and polysyllables, including a good number of reduplicated forms. Of many nouns the derivation is unknown.

I. Most Tshi nouns have one of the *prefixes* stated above (II. A. 2). **o**, **o** chiefly denotes *a*) living beings: obàrimá, *a man*; onuá, *brother*; osebó, *leopard*; opété, *vulture*; *b*) seldom things: obó, *stone*; osú, *rain*; *c*) abstract ideas: okóm, *hunger*; ohíá, *poverty*. — **a**, **a** indicates *a*) living beings: akoá, *slave*; agyá, *father*; akurá, *mouse*; *b*) inanimate things and parts of the body: akyené, *drum*; asó, *ear*; *c*) abstract ideas: abóro, *injury*. — The nasal prefix **m** is found in nouns denoting *a*) materials: nkyéne, *salt*; nsú, *water*; n̄hó, *oil*; *b*) single things viewed collectively: mfóté, *termite(s)*; n̄hwí, *hair*; *c*) things consisting of several parts: nsá, *the hand*; nsàniá, *a pair of scales*; *d*) abstract ideas: nséw, *curse*; ntám, *oath*. — **e**, **e**, indicating no decided class, appears before simple stems: esé, *tooth*; ekó, *buffalo*; edin, *name*. — **am**, a variety of 'a', occurs in a few words: ámpánj', *ápáné, a bat*; antweri, (F. stwer), *a ladder*.

Of the prefixes, **a**, **a**, **o**, **o** & **m** are largely used *in forming* (1) nouns fr. verbs; e. g. asáw, *a dance*, fr. sáw, *to dance*; okó, *fight*, fr. kó; mpám, *an alliance*, fr. pám; nná (F. ndá), *sleep*, fr. dà; antweri, *ladder*, fr. twéri. — **a**, **a**, **o**, **o** in forming (2) substantives from adjectives; e. g. kètewa, *small*: akètewa, *a little person*; kesé, *great*: okesé, *greatness*; *a great man*. — **o**, **o** in forming (3) personal names; e. g. osikani, *a rich man*, fr. siká, *gold*; ognadini, *a trader*, fr. di guá, *to trade*. The feminine birth-names A'fúa &c. have an **a** prefix. — **a**, **a** & **m** in forming (4) the plural of nouns.

*Rem.* The prefixes vary in different dialects; e. g. odán, *house*, in a F. dialect: sdán. — **e**, **e** & **o**, **o** are usually dropped when preceded by a word ending in a vowel narrower than themselves. — The pronouns **me**, **ne** (in the poss. case) always drop their vowel before a noun with the pref. **a**; e. g. m'ani, n'asó; whereas **mo** & **wo** are written in full; e. g. mo anim, *your face* (m'anim, *my f.*), wo ano. Gr. § 35.

II. In the formation of nouns *Suffixes* also are employed. *a*) the palatal suffix **e** or **i** (with or without prefixes) forms nouns fr. verbs; e. g. opráe, *a broom*, fr. prá, *to sweep*; tuiá, *brush*, fr. tui, *to brush*; mfrafraé, *mixture*, fr. fra, *to mix*, adidii, *'eating-place'*, fr. didi, *to eat*. — *b*) **ba** (=obá, *child*), often changed into wa, ma or aa, forms diminutives; e. g. abóawa, abóaa, *a small animal*, fr. abóa, *animal*. (It denotes also female gender). — *c*) **ní**, *person*, forms personal nouns; e. g. ohíani, *a poor man*, fr. ohíá, *poverty*. — *d*) **fó**, *person(s)*, forms personal nouns; e. g. otámfo, *enemy*, fr. taj, *to hate*. — *e*) **nóm**, *party of men*, is used to form the plural of personal nouns. — p. XXIII seq.: III. 1. b. Gr. § 36-38.

III. Of the great variety of *compounds* may be mentioned those consisting *a*) of a noun with an adjective or a noun in apposition: ade-bóné, *'bad thing'*, i. e. *an evil*; oba-húhuni, *a worthless fellow*.

- b) of a noun with an attributive noun in the possessive before it: ahem-fi, 'the king's house', *palace*; atú-boa, 'flying animal', *bird, bat*, fr. tù, *to fly* & ábóa, *animal*.
- c) of a verbal noun and its subject: ani-wu, 'eye-dying', *shame*; adesâé, *evening, night*, fr. adé sâ, 'things come to an end'.
- d) of a verbal noun and its object: dwón-tó, *singing*, fr. tò dwóm, *to sing*.
- e) of two verbal nouns: só-hwe, *examination, temptation*.
- f) of a sentence (in which the subject or another member is wanting) contracted to a noun: á-ŋkō-nam, 'who walks alone', *a lone traveller*; n-tò-dii, '(things) bought (and) eaten', *expenses*; a-bó-ádée, 'who creates things', *creator*; a-hùn-ani-ŋká-nsa, '(it) lets the eye see (sc. what is in a house, but) the hand not reach', i. e. *lattice-window, Venetian-blind, jealousy*. Gr. § 39.

## 2. The Adjective.

Adjectives have the character of nouns; prefixes, however, are not frequently used, and only few adjectives take a special form for the plural. Certain adjectives occur only in one form, viz. either simple or reduplicated. Some are simple or reduplicated nouns, e. g. nsó, *ash-coloured* (lit. 'ashes'); abo-abó, *stony* (lit. 'stones-stones'); others, formed from verbs by adding the palatal suffix, are compounded with nouns; -as-du-wuí (= duá à éwuí) *a dead tree*. Gr. § 67 ff.

## 3. The Verb.

The verb denotes an *action*: gòru, *to play*; a *condition*: gyina, *to stand*; a *quality*: sò, *to be large*. — Many verbs may be used either *transitively* or *intransitively*. — About half of the Tshi verbs are monosyllabic; the majority of the remainder disyllabic, some polysyllabic.

Most verbs may be *reduplicated*, whereby the monosyllables become disyllabic, the disyllables tetrasyllabic or trisyllabic; a few of the trisyllables obtain 5 syllables, as patipátiriw, or (losing a final syllable), 4 syllables, as tafótáfo (fr. táfóro). By repeated reduplication fá & bäre become fofáfófa, bobábòbare. Of several verbs the simple form no longer exists. There are also verbs which appear as compounded of two monosyllables (e. g. hata, watiriw), but whose components do not exist separately. The reduplicated forms may denote:

- a) *plurality* or *repetition* of action; or *plurality* of either subject or object; as bò, *to strike*: bobó, *to strike often* or *repeatedly*; wù, *to die* (one or several persons): wuwú, *to die in numbers*; bú, *to bend, break*: bubú, *to break many things*; *to bend* or *break a thing in many places*.
- b) Sometimes the simple form is *trans.*, whereas the red. form is *intr.*; a. g. di (akutú), *to eat* (an orange); didí, *to eat, be at meal*.
- c) Frequently the original meaning is altered; as hwè, *to look*: hwehwé, *to search for*.

**Conjugation.** The stem (apart fr. reduplication) remains unchanged. The *personal pronouns*, indicating person & number, are prefixed to the stem; cf. p. XXIV seq. — In the 3rd person sing. & pl., the pronominal prefix is omitted when the subject is expressed by a noun or absolute pronoun.

For the *Tenses* prefixes (partly recognised as verbs), and the suffix e or i are used. The *Present (Aorist)* shows the bare form of the stem.

The *Continuative* is distinguished from the Present by its different tone, and occasionally (esp. in reduplication) by the suffix e if the (final) vowel of the verb is open, i if it is narrow.

The *Preterite* object, is c the suffix holds good  
The *Perfect*  
The *Progress*  
The *Future I*  
The *Future II*  
The *Imperative*  
The *Imperative*  
The *Negative* concerning  
The *Infinitive* times with

Most of by the prefix

The *Passive* certain *intr.* his child has

There is *Subjunctive* (particles, con

cernin

Apart fr. which Tshi are really not words, especially others are used by adding the often found; e pron.) 'what of verbs of interest. Descriptively employed represented by

a) *Gender* different words okúnu, *husband, male, female; hen.* — (3) by cate the feminine into aa. I

The *Preterite* has a high tone, and the suffix *e* or *i*; which, when followed by an object, is omitted and the final vowel doubled. If the verb ends in *m*, *ŋ* or *w*, the suffix is dropped. The rule concerning the suffix given under 'Continuative' holds good also here.

The *Perfect* & the *Consecutive* are formed with prefix *a*, but have different tones. The *Progressive* is formed with the prefix *re* (orig. *de*, *to be*).

The *Future I* is formed with *bɛ* (fr. *ba*, *to come*).

The *Future II* is formed with *re* & *bɛ*.

The *Imperative I* has the bare form of the stem.

The *Imperative II* is formed with the nasal pref.; cf. pp. XIX (Assimilation &c.) & XXVI.

The *Negative* is formed with the nasal pref. *m* (= 'ma' in other Sudanic languages); concerning its assimilation to the verb-stem, s. p. XIX.

The *Infinitive (Verbal noun)* is formed with the prefixes *a*, *ɔ*, *m* (*n*, *ŋ*) and sometimes with suffix *e* or *i*.

Most of the above forms have additional *Ingressive (Intentional)* forms, made by the prefix *bɛ* or *kɔ*.

The *Passive* is supplied by the 3rd person plural of *trans.* verbs; (also by certain *intr.* verbs). E. g. *wáhwé no*, ('they beat him') *he is beaten*; (*ne bá ayéra*, *his child has been lost*). Gr. § 165.

There is no difference in form between the *Indicative* and the *Conditional* or *Subjunctive Mood*. The condition or supposition is expressed by separate words (particles, conjunctions). — Gr. § 85 ff. 255, 3. 276 ff.

Concerning the numerous *Combinations of Verbs*, see Gr. § 106 ff.

#### 4. Adverbs.

Apart from the adv. of manner, there are among the large number of adverbs which Tshi employs, comparatively few exclusively used as adverbs. The majority are really nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, or verbal phrases. Most of the words, especially those denoting place, are used without modifications; whereas others are used in the reduplicated form. Many nouns are converted into adverbs by adding the postpositions *mu*, *ano*, *ase* or *so*. Combinations of various kinds are often found; e. g. *báa-bí*, (noun & pron.) 'some place' = *somewhere*; *dá-bèŋ*, (noun & pron.) 'what day' = *when?* Adjectives denoting a certain quality are added as adverbs of intensity to verbs expressing the same quality; as *ɛberé kɔɔ*, *it is very red*. Descriptive and imitative adverbs (the latter being onomatopoeics) are frequently employed. Adverbs such as *often*, *repeatedly*, *continually*, *completely*, are represented by verbal phrases. Gr. § 118 ff.

### III. The Parts of Speech.

#### 1. The Noun.

a) *Gender*. Tshi has no grammatical gender; natural sex is indicated: (1) by different words; as *ɔbárimá*, *man*; *ɔbɛá*, *woman*; *agyá*, *ɔsé*, *father*; *ɛná*, *ɔwó*, *mother*; *okúnu*, *husband*; *ɔyére*, *wife*. — (2) by adding nouns meaning *man*, *woman*, or *male*, *female*; as *ɔbá-barimá*, *son*; *ɔbá-bea*, *daughter*; *akókɔ-nini*, *cock*; *akókɔ-beré*, *hen*. — (3) by adding the diminutive suffix *wa* (orig. *ba* = *ɔbá*, *child*, *young*) to indicate the feminine; when joined to a final *a*, *wa* is with the latter usually contracted into *aa*. In dialects, *ba* & *wa* are still in use. E. g. *atá*, *atáwa* (Ak.), *male*

*twin*; ataá, *female twin*; owúrá, o'wírá (Ak.), *master*; awuraá, wuraba (F.), a'wíra-wá, -bá (Ak.), *mistress*. Gr. § 41. — On the birth-names Kwadwó, A'dwówa &c., see Dict. p. 599, III. — Concerning the pers. pron. *a, o, e, e*, cf. p. XXV.

b) *Number*. The plural is formed (1) by prefixing *a*; as o'héne, *pl. ahéne, king*; ekúw, *heap, pl. akúw*; gyatá, *lion, pl. agyatá*. — (2) by reduplication and prefixing *a*; as etów, *lump, pl. atowátów*. — (3) by prefixing one of the nasals *m, n* or *ŋ* to the stem; as obá, *child, pl. mmá* (fr. mba); edá, *day, pl. nná* (fr. nda). — (4) by suffixing *fó* (*persons*) and change of prefix; as afé, *comrade, pl. mfe'fó*. Personal nouns ending in *ní* substitute *fó*, besides changing the prefix into *a*; as obantoni, *mason, pl. abantofó*. — (5) by suffixing *nóm* (*party of men*), frequently without change of prefix, to nouns denoting family relationship, comradeship or other association; as ená, *mother, pl. enánom*. — (6) Some nouns take suffix *wa* or *ma*; as oyàré, *sickness, pl. nyarewá*; àdè(é), *pl. nnéwa* or *nnéema*. — For further details, s. Gr. § 42ff.

c) *Case*. The *subject* (nominative) stands usually before the verb; as Kofi abá, *Kofi has come*. The *objective* (direct obj.) follows its governing verb; as ofré nò, *he calls him*. If the object is placed first, for emphasis' sake, it stands absolute, (marked in writing by the comma), or the conjunction 'na' separates it from the succeeding subject. When two objects are governed by one verb, the indirect (dative) precedes the direct; as omáá me akutú, *he gave me an orange*. — The *possessive* precedes its governing noun; as o'héne abán, *the king's palace*; yen' dán, *our house*. Rarely, the possessive and its governing noun are connected by the pronoun 'ne'; as Atá ne nà, *Ata's mother*. — In certain combinations with *kwa* (=akoá, *slave*) the possessive stands after the governing noun; e. g. Kwatiémo, *slave of* (a man called) *Atiémo*; kwá-safo, *'a person or thing of the community'*, i. e. belonging to the whole community. Cf. Dict. p. 599. — The *dative* is in most cases expressed by verbs; as *he gave him something*: omáá no biribi, *or, ode, biribi máá no*, lit. 'he took s. th. gave him'; - *he showed him a picture*: okyeré no mfoníni, *or, ode mf. kyeres no*, lit. 'he took picture showed him'. — The relations of the parts of a sentence to each other are expressed also by other verbs or by postpositions; e. g. ode adáre twà dubáá, *with a bill-hook he cuts a branch* (lit. 'he takes b. cuts branch'); n'aním [= n'ani mú] *before him* (prop. 'his front part'). For further examples, see p. XXVII, 7. — *Identity* of subject and predicate is denoted by the verb *ne*; as mé núa ne Kófi, *or, Kofi ne me núa, my brother is Kofi, or, K. is my brother*.

## 2. The Pronoun.

### a) Personal Pronouns.

| (1)                                  | (2)                   | (3)                           | (4)                            |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Nominative (absolute) forms          | Prefixed forms        | Objective (absolute) forms    | Possessive forms               |
| me, <i>I</i>                         | me-, mi-, ma-         | me, <i>me</i>                 | me, m', <i>my</i>              |
| wo, <i>thou</i>                      | wo-, wu-, woa-        | wo, <i>thee</i>               | wo, <i>thy</i>                 |
| ono, <i>he, she</i>                  | a-, o-, wa-           | no, <i>him, her (it)</i>      | ne, n', <i>his, her, its</i>   |
| eno, <i>it</i>                       | é-, e-, a-            | ( <i>them, of things</i> )    | <i>their</i> (of things)       |
| yeŋ, <i>we</i>                       | ye-, ye-, yea-        | yeŋ, <i>us</i>                | yeŋ, <i>our</i>                |
| mo, <i>you</i>                       | mo-, mu-, moa-        | mo, <i>you</i>                | mo, <i>your</i>                |
| wəŋ, <i>they</i> (of persons)        | wə-, wə-, wəa-        | wəŋ, <i>they</i> (of persons) | wəŋ, <i>their</i> (of persons) |
| eno, enónom, <i>they</i> (of things) | é-, e-, a-(of things) |                               |                                |

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XXV.

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The Nominat. forms (2) prefixed to the verb sound me, wo &c., before a, e, o, e, o, and mi, wu &c., before (full) e & o; i, u; gya, nyā, twa, dwa; *cf.* p. XVI, 3.

In woa, yea, moa, woa, the a is almost not heard in fluent speech; and the pron. e is dropped before a (afa instead of safa).

The form e, e (2) is sometimes used of persons instead of wo, wo; exceptionally also for o, o. E. g. wɔŋ à éte Firaw (As.: Aderɛ) hó, *those dwelling on the Volta*; okyeámé no dé abebú ñkō ná ékà asém, *that spokesman speaks only through proverbs.*

Before i, u &c. (see remarks above on Nomin. forms (2)), the poss. pron. (4) are sounded mi, wu, ni, yeŋ, mu, woŋ, but this modification is not followed in writing.

b) **Reflexive Pronouns** are formed by adding hō to the objective pronouns; thus: me hō, wo hō &c., *myself &c.*; òdò ne hō, *he loves himself.* — The reflexive pronouns are used as **Reciprocal Pronouns**; in which case the compound form, or only the second part of it, or the verb, is doubled; as wòdò wəŋhō-wəŋhō, or wòdò wəŋhō-hō, or wòdòdò wəŋ hō, *they love each other.* — **Demonstrative Pronouns** are oyí, *this* (person), *pl.* eyinom, used substantively. — yí, *this* (thing), *pl.* yi & yinom; no, *that, the, those*, both used adjectively. 'Yi' refers to things near at hand, 'no' to something farther away, or mentioned and known already. No serves also as definite *article.* — The **Relative Pronoun** is a; it always has a low tone. Concerning the above pronouns & also the Emphatic and other forms, *cf.* Gr. § 53 ff. & the Dict.

### 3. The Adjective.

The *attributive* adjective is placed after the noun which it qualifies, as ódán kèsé no, *that* (or *the*) *large house*; nnipa pá yi, *these good people*; but always before the distinguishing terms 'no' or 'yi'. The *predicative* adj. is (always) joined to a verb of existence; e. g. dadé yè deŋ, *iron is hard.* — The *comparative* is expressed by kyɛŋ & seŋ, *to surpass*; as mfoníni yi yè fé kyèn enó, *this picture is finer than that.* — The *superlative*, when comparison is made, is expressed by kyɛŋ or seŋ .. nyináa; as ódán no seŋ adán ny., *that house is larger than all* (other) *houses; that is the largest house.* When no comparison is made, reduplication, or an adverb, or 'no ara' is used; e. g. akutú dèdède, *an exceedingly sweet orange*; òware sê, *he is very tall*; mmofrá pii nó ara, *most children.* — Adjectives frequently serve also as *adverbs*; thus: wògòru fèfèfe, *they play very nicely.*

### 4. The Numerals.

They are in analogy with nouns. The object counted is placed before the Cardinals; as obó biakó, *one stone*; nnuá dú, *ten trees.* — The *Ordinals* are wanting. They are supplied (besides personal nouns like those signifying the order of birth, as Maánú, *the 2nd child*; A'naŋ, *the fourth child*, Gr. § 41) chiefly by verbal phrases; e. g. ódi kán, *he or she is the first*; nea ódi kán, *the first* (person); nea édi kán, *the first* (thing), *firstly*; ódi hɔ, *he or she is the 2nd*; nea édi hɔ, *the second* (thing), *secondly*; nea ótia abien' or nea ótó so abien', *the 2nd* (person). Gr. § 76 ff. — Nyináa, the word for *all, every, whole*, is probably a noun meaning *totality*; *cf.* Dict.

### 5. The Verb.

*Rem.* The tone of the *pronominal prefix* varies in the different forms of the verb, but the pronouns of the *2nd person* sing. and pl. are usually high.

(4)

possessive forms

m', my  
thy  
r', I, her, its  
their (things)  
our  
your  
their (of  
persons)

a) The *Present Tense (Aorist)*: ófà, *he takes*; obisá, *he asks*. *Negative* omfá, ommisá. - It can denote present, past or future.

b) The *Continuative*: ósò, *he is large*; òkura, òkurae, *he holds or held*; wòsò-sòe, *they are large*; wòyiyèi, *they are good*. *Neg.* onsó, onkùrà. - It indicates continuance of action or state, which may be present, past or future.

c) The *Preterite*: ofáà, *he took (it)*; obisáà, *he asked*; ofáà no, *he took him*; obisáà no, *he asked him*; ohúù, *he saw*; ohúù no, *he saw him*; esa'ŋ' no, *it infected him*. *Neg.* omfáà, ommisáà. - This tense denotes the past.

d) The *Perfect*: wáfà (fr. wafa), *he has taken*; wabisá, *he has asked*. *Neg.* wamfá, wammisá. - It expresses action completed in the past, but whose result or consequences are a condition of the present.

e) The *Progressive*: òrèfà, *he is taking*; òrebisá, *he is asking*. *Neg.* òrem'fá, òrem'misá. - It denotes action in the progress of performance.

f) The *Future I*: òbèfà, *he will take*; òbèbisá, *he will ask*, (òbèbisá no, ... *him*). *Neg.* òmm'fá, òmm'misá. - The prefixes of the 1st pers. sing., 'me-be-', are contracted into mē: méfà, *I shall take*; mēbisá, *I shall ask*. This tense indicates a future action, or an action intended.

g) The *Future II* or *Proximate*: òrebefá, *he will take in the near future*; òrebèbisá, *he will ask in the n. f.* *Neg.* òrem'mefá, òrem'mebisá. - It expresses an action about to take place.

h) The *Consecutive*: (na) wáfà, *that he may take*; (na wáfà no, ... *him*); na wabisá (nò), ... *ask (him)*. It expresses an action which is consecutive to another action, as the expected or intended result of it, or as merely following after it. *Neg.* wamfá, wammisá.

i) The *Imperative I*: fà, *take (thou)!* fà no, *take him!* bisa (no), *ask (him)!* *Neg.* mfá! mmisá! - It expresses a command to the person addressed.

k) The *Imperative II*: òmfà, *he shall take!* wómfà, *they ...!* òmmisá, *he shall ask!* wómmissá, *they shall ...!* It denotes an action which a person desires to be done by the subject of the verb.

A *Compound Imperative (Permissive, Cohortative)* is formed by placing 'mā', *to give, to allow*, before the main verb; as mā mēŋkò or mā meŋkò, *let me go!* òmmā wōŋkò, *he shall let them go!* (.. *allow them to go!*); mómā wómfa, *you (pl.) shall let them go!* (.. *allow them to go!*) - The *Negative Imperative (Prohibitive)* is made by putting the nasal prefix before the affirmative: mfá, *do not take!* mmá m'emmíá, *do not let me take!* m'má wómmissá, *do not allow them to ask!* - Gr. § 85 ff.

## 6. The Adverb.

Cf. p. XXIII, 4.

The following classes may be mentioned; which indicate a) *Place*: ehá, *here*; ofie, *at home*; ase, *down(wards)*; wófà fáhò-fáhò (fr. fa, v.), *they sail along the shore*. - b) *Time*: dáa, *always*; pēŋ, *once*; étò-dabi-à, *sometimes*; onyá yè, *he ('gets does') does already*; òdà só dà, *he ('lies on sleeps') sleeps still*; ósàŋ yè, *he ('returns does') does (it) again or repeatedly*. - c) *Manner, degree, cause*: kwà, *for nothing*; hūnu, tēta, *without cause; in vain*; (ntem)ntem, (*very*) *quickly*; sa, saá, sèé, *so, thus*; sē, *very*; eyè sē, *it is very good*; òte yiyè, *he is well*; nokwàrem', *truly*; gyám'gyám' ('in fire in fire', *hotly*) *eagerly*; mpà-asé, ('fr. under the bed') *unexpectedly*; ohàre-sò, *swiftly*; òde anigye yeè, *he ('took joy did') did it gladly*; o'wíé yé, (*inf.*) *he ('finishes doing') does (it) completely*. - *Descriptive adv.*: óhwè

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words) are:

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ase, lower  
emu, the in  
shò, the ex  
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1. word  
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2. co-or  
nti, therefor

3. subor  
sentences; e.  
verbs; e. g.

he  
are used at  
I went away

5. àŋkà  
e. g. se óbà

6. Inter  
so òrem'má  
e. g. óbèba à



Negative *omfá*,

or *held*; *wòsò* - It indicates

*he took him*;  
no, *it infected*

as asked. Neg.  
at whose result

Neg. *órem'fá*,

*isá no, ... him*),  
are contracted  
indicates a future

the near future;  
It expresses an

*no, ... him*); na  
relative to another  
low after it.

(no), *ask (him)*!  
ed.

*ommisá, he shall*  
on desires to be

placing '*má*', to  
*let me go!* *ómmá*  
*you (pl.) shall*  
*prohibitive*) is made  
*! mmá m'emmá*,  
- Gr. § 85 ff.

Place: *shá, here*;  
*along the*  
*es; yá yè, he*  
*till; asá yè, he*  
*ree, cause: kwá,*  
*ery) quickly; sa,*  
*well; nokwárem,*  
*under the bed)*  
*did it gladly;*  
*ptive adv.: shwè*

no *doo* or *háá*, *he looks at him staringly*; *óyè n'ádè básabasa, he does [his] things in a disorderly manner*. — *Imitative adv.* (onomatopoeics): *ehwèè fám' ara bàm, it fell to the ground with a bang*; *nsú sò kó(ko), water drops audibly*. Gr. § 123 ff.

### 7. Postpositions.

Tshi has no prepositions; they are supplied by *nouns of place* or by *verbs*. As these place-names always follow a noun or pronoun (which is in the poss. case), they are termed 'postpositions'. Examples (giving also the original meaning of the words) are:

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>eso, the upper part; on</i>    | <i>odág no sò, 'the top part of the house': on the house.</i>   |
| <i>ase, lower part, under</i>     | <i>opóy ase, 'the lower part of a table': under a table.</i>    |
| <i>emu, the interior, inside</i>  | <i>adáká no mù, 'the inside of the box': in the box.</i>        |
| <i>ehò, the exterior, outside</i> | <i>ntamá no hō, 'the outside of that cloth': on that cloth.</i> |
| <i>akyi, the back (part)</i>      | <i>odág akyi, 'the back of the house': behind the house.</i>    |

To express e. g. the prepositions (*out*) of, *by* (means of), *with*, *through*, auxiliary ('prepositional') verbs (*de, fa, nam*) are employed, introducing the instruments, means or material required to complete the action of the main verb. E. g. *ode pomá bòò no, he ('took stick struck him') struck him with a st.*; *ode síká yè káá, he ('took gold made ring') made a ring of gold*; *onam ne bá sò fré nò, he ('walks his son's upper part calls him') calls him through his son*. — Prepositions denoting rest or action in a place, or motion to a place, are supplied by 'locative' verbs, together with a noun of place; as *òwò Tutu, he is at T.*; *ote agúá sò, he is sitting on a chair*; *óyè adwúma wò fie, he ('does work is home') is working at home*; *òdì né guá wò Aburí, he ('pursues his trade is Ab.') is pursuing his trade at Ab.* (In Akem, the verb '*wò*' is usually omitted). *Abofrá yi fi Kyebi, this boy ('comes from') is from Kyebi*; *óbáá ne pkyén, he came ('his side', i. e.) near or to him*; *ohurúw fil bontó no mù tód pom', he ('sprang came out of the boat's inside fell sea's inside') sprang out of the boat into the sea*. Gr. § 106 ff. & 115 ff.

### 8. The Conjunction.

There are only a few primitive conjunctions; the remainder are nouns, pronouns, or verbal phrases. The following are examples of conjunctions which connect

1. words or parts of sentences: '*nè, éné* (fr. *de, v.*), *and, with*; *aná(sè), or*; e. g. *mé né wo bekò, I shall go with you*. - *ò .. ò, be it .. or; whether .. or ..*
2. co-ordinate sentences: *na, and, but*; *nanso, and also, yet, nevertheless*; *enó nti, therefore*; *énnà (= enó ná), then, after that*.
3. subordinate with principal sentences: *se*, (fr. *se, to say*), introduces various sentences; e. g. *ókáé sè obi abá, he said that s. b. has come*. It is combined with verbs; e. g. *efisè, because*; *besi sé, kosi sé, till, until*.
4. The distinguishing adjectives (demonstr. pron.) *no* & *yi* ['*when, after, as*'], are used at the end of adverbial sentences; e. g. *óbaé no, meksè, when he came, I went away*; *wábá, yi, mékò, as he has come, I shall go*.
5. *anjá, eventually, then, in that case*, introduces an unreal case of condition; e. g. *se óbá a, anjá mékò, if he should come, I would go*. —
6. Interrogative particles: *sò, enó, ásá* (at the beginning of sentences); e. g. *so órem'má (koraá)? will he, then, not come (at all)?* - (at the end of a sentence); e. g. *óbéba áná? will he come (or, sc. not)?* Gr. § 138 ff.

## 9. The Interjection.

The interjections are partly primitives, partly fragments & contractions of sentences.

They may express

1. a call for attention: Adwó èè! — Bèr' oo, *come!* Ká óo; kó è; go! hwè, hweó-hwèó, *halloo! look there!* àgoo, *look out!*
2. approval & pleasure: è, yè, wíè, osémpa!
3. surprise: áò, èi, hoo, yée!
4. displeasure, disapproval, annoyance: á, ô, áò, kòsè!
5. pain & grief: áì, agy'è, meréwú (óo)!
6. contempt: há, twéál fée! (a challenge to fight).
7. affirmation & negation, consent & denial: yiw', wíè, éè, ehéè, *yes!* ampá, wóm'moá, *indeed! you are right!* - dábi, (prop. 'never') *no!* dábidá, *no, never!* ñ'ñóó, *no!*
8. sympathy, condolence: kòsè! dué! hyèden!
9. congratulation: mó, mó mó! woáy(è) ádél!
10. apology, respect, politeness: mēpa wo kyéw, wó kyéw ni, *I beg your pardon!* - sébé(w), sébéóó, táfárakýé!
11. greeting: akwába, abóóó (abá óó), *welcome!* - on the way: áhyia! reply: áhyiahya! - at a meal or work: kitám', 'lay hold of it!' reply: mifua no, 'I hold it!' - before entering a house: ágoo (= *is anybody there?*), reply: ámèè (= *come in!*) - in the morning &c.: makyé, *good morning!* mahá, *good day!* madwó, *good evening!* at parting in the night: nnápá, nnáp'óó (I wish you *good sleep!* reply: da yiyé, *sleep well!* Gr. § 143ff.

## IV. Intonation.

A. In Tshi every syllable of every word has its own relative tone or tones, either equal with or different from the neighbouring syllables. There are five different tones: high, middle, low; rising, and falling. They are indicated thus:

1. The first *high* tone in a word or phrase is marked with an *acute* accent: obó, *stone*; obófo, *creator*.
2. The *middle* tone, i. e. the tone following after a high tone and descending by one step in pitch, is likewise marked with an *acute* accent: obófo, *messenger*.
3. Any *low*-toned syllable preceding the first high tone of a word or phrase, is left *unmarked*: onyansáfó.
4. A *low* tone after or between high tones is marked with a *grave* accent: ósù, *she weeps*; akúkómfi, *grasshopper*.
5. *Unmarked* syllables following a marked one, are of the same tone: akókò-nini, *a cock*; obábarimá, *son*.
6. The *rising* and the *falling* tones are marked thus: ekáá, *finger-ring*; sáá, *a saw*; máño, *mango-tree*.
7. The semi-vowels *m, n, ñ, w* have their own tones, and form syllables: som', háññ, mfá, mmá, ññó; osañ' nó, *he infects him*; osa'ñ' no, *he infected h.*; ósèw, *he spreads*; oséw', *he spread*. Gr. § 25.

B. In nouns, the *stress* (i. e. the emphasis put on a *syllable*) lies either on the first high-toned syllable, or on the low-toned before it. In the former case the stress does not require a special mark, e. g. ohéne; in the latter, a grave accent is used: ábóa; obófo, *hunter*. In nouns with low tones throughout, the first stem-

syllable usu-  
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it assumes

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fi, *my hous*

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Note:  
[high-toned s  
bóntó, &c.,  
[n'ágyá] or  
phrases.

D. Oth

1. The

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c) in apos  
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2. The  
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those words  
that house;

that table, e  
low tone; as

syllable usually carries the stress; as wófa, anáanse. If a *word* in a sentence is to be made emphatic, it is placed at the beginning of the sentence, and a short pause or the conjunction 'na' follows. Gr. § 26. 247.

C. Connected Form of Nouns. — The '*connected form*' of a noun is that which it assumes

1. after a noun or pronoun in the possess. case: ohéne dóm, *the king's army*; mé fi, *my house*.

2. after a noun or pronoun to which the connected noun stands in apposition: ábóá anáanse, *the animal 'spider'*.

In the connected form the following changes occur:

1. The prefixes *ε, e, o, o* are usually omitted, except the preceding vowel be open (*a, ε, o*); e. g. ofie kwán, *the way home*, (instead of ofie okwán).

2. The prefix of the connected word, when *o* (after *a, ε, o*), or **a, m, am**, joins the preceding word with an equal tone; e. g. obá: né núá (*o*)ba, *his brother's son*.

3. The *tone of the stem* of the connected word remains unchanged when the preceding word ends with a low tone; e. g. né wurá odán, *his master's house*; but when the preceding word (for which, in the following examples, the pronoun *ne* is substituted) ends in a high tone, the following changes occur:

- |    |         |                  |                |                               |
|----|---------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| a) | the low | tone of the stem | remains low    | : asáfo: n'ásáfo.             |
| b) | " low   | " " " "          | becomes high   | : basá: ne bása.              |
| c) | " high  | " " " "          | becomes low    | : esé: né sè.                 |
| d) | " high  | " " " "          | becomes middle | : ohéne: né héne.             |
| e) | " high  | " " " "          | remains high   | after nouns & pronouns: ohéne |
- ba; obá: ne bá;  
becomes middle after verbs: onní bá, *he has no child*; also after verbal nouns and ehéna; e. g. oyerá-bá, *son of perdition*; héna bá? *whose son?* — Gr. § 40. 47ff.

Note: The '*Connected Form*' in the *Dictionary*. Of the words whose *first high-toned stem-syllable* does not become middle as in ohéne: né héne; obóntó: né bóntó, &c., the connected form is given in brackets after the '*leading words*'; as [n'ágyá] or [ne náj] &c.; sometimes, however, the tones are marked in the added phrases.

#### D. Other Changes of Tone.

1. The *high* tone of nouns often becomes *low*

- a) by connection with certain (chiefly, high-toned) adjectives; as onipa pá, nsu krón-kron; odán kesé, odán kèsé (also odán kèsé).
- b) in derivatives formed by diminutive or personal suffixes; as dàdè, *iron*: dadewá, *nail*; otúo, *gun*: otufó, *musketeer*. Also in nouns with the palatal suffix; as fitáé, *a fan*; asoèé, '*resting-place*'; adesàé, *evening*.
- c) in composition; as ohéne asém: ahensém; nsú: osukóm; (cpd. infinitives) ahōpopó, *trembling*; mfiásé, *beginning*. — Gr. § 51.

2. The *tone of the postpositions mu & so* is *low* when they are joined to a noun or pronoun in the possessive case ending with high or middle tone; but if those words end with low tone, *mu & so* have *high* tone; e. g. odán no mú, *in that house*; adáká yi mú, *in this box*; asáfo mú, *in a company*; opóy no só, *on that table*; epo só, *on the sea*. — *Asé*, when adv. (not postposition), sometimes has low tone; as mèda. (no) asé, *I thank him*.

3. The high-toned demonstr. pronouns **nó**, **yí** have high or middle tone when the preceding words end with such, and never have low tone; e. g. *duá no*, *that (the) tree*; *obóntó yí*, *this boat*; *asáfo nó (yí)* *that (this) company*. When **no**, **yí**, or **ní**, **nénj** (= *né yí*, *né no*) follow after forms like *n'ágyá*, *né ná* (fr. *agyá*, *ená*), the low-toned final syllable of the latter words becomes middle; as *n'ágyá no*; - *né ná ní*, *this is his mother*; *m'ágyá nenj*, *that is my father*.

#### E. Tones of the verbs.

1. With the exception of *yé*, the stem of all *monosyllabic* verbs has *low* tone in the *Present*, whereas the 1st syllable of *disyllabic* verbs is *low* and the 2nd *high*. In the *Continuative*, monosyllables and disyllables are *low-toned* throughout. Also the pronouns prefixed to the verbs in this tense have, apart from the 2nd pers. sing. & pl., *low* tone; e. g. *staj no*, *he hates him continually*; (*Pres. stjaj no*, ... *now & then*). - There are some verbs where the 2nd tone in the *Future*, instead of being on the last vowel, is on the last but one; as *obébóá*, *obétúa*, *obétúmi*. - For the other Forms & Tenses, cf. 'The Verb', p. XXV seq.

2. Certain *disyllabic* verbs are like *monosyllables* in tone; e. g. *óhoro*, *he washes* (clothes). Others are identical in form, but may have the tones of either monosyllables or disyllables; e. g. *ópám*, *he joins*; *opam'*, *he drives away*; *óhyén*, *he blows* (a horn); *ohyen'*, *he enters*.

3. The tones of *trissyllabic* & *polysyllabic* verbs (chiefly reduplications) follow the rule for those of disyllables, the 3rd to the 5th syllables being usually low; e. g. *fefére*, *to swing*; *ofeféré abaa*, *he swings a whip*, (*Pret. ofeféré*); *oferéfere no*, *he fears him* (*Pret. oferéfere*); *wój' aká adodódodore*, *their debts have grown to a great amount*.

4. When two verbs come together, the adjoining tones are usually high; e. g. *odá kyè*, (for *oda kye*) *he sleeps long*; *migyé midí*, (for *migyé midí*) *I believe*; *wagyé atie*, (for *wagyé atie*) *he has obeyed*; *oyi amá me*, (for *oyi amá me*) *he pleads for me*. - The low-toned *prefix* of disyllabic or polysyllabic verbs in the *Perf.*, acquires the high or middle tone of the final vowel of a preceding verb; but in negative forms the tone of the prefix remains unchanged; e. g. *né yaré agyáe*, (for *agyáe*) *his disease is passed*; *negat.: .. ányaá*; *yen' núa abá*, (a monosyllable), *our brother has come*; *neg.: .. ámmá*. - The objective pronouns **me**, **no** &c., usually have *high* tone when standing between two verbs; as *ode nó baá ofie*, *he brought him home*.

5. Under certain conditions, e. g. when a verb stands in an adverbial sentence of time, or after the relative particle 'a', its tone or tones undergo changes similar to those of nouns in the 'connected form'. Examples are: *óbaé no*, *mekóè*, *when he came, I went away*; *órebá yí*, *ná mérékò*, *whilst he is coming, I am going away*; *yedó wój á wódó (or wódó) yenj*, *we love those that love us*. - Also the position of verbs in clauses made emphatic by 'na', or after verbs like *éfi sê*, *kosí sê*, *ese se*, *pé se*, causes the above changes. E. g. *né déj ná áyera* (or *áyera*)? *which of his things is lost?* *ese sê (= sésé) okó*, *he must go*. - For full particulars concerning the tones of the Verbs, see Gr. [§ 95 ff. 247. 263 ff.]

*Rem.* 1. In ordinary literature, the tones are only marked to prevent ambiguity.

2. In the independent form the *prefix* usually has *low* tone without stress.

3. *Questions* may be expressed by adding an accessory low tone to the last syllable of the verb; as *wón'téè (= wón'té áná)?* *do you not hear?*

4. There are local and dialectical variations in tone. - The tone of the *Present* tense is different in the Akem & in the Akuapem dialects; e. g. *mísè*, *I say* Akp.); *mèsèè* (Ak.).

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6. The those of the

e. g. *boá = (o*

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a) The sound the words;  
ahenyere,

b) Doubled le were simpl after amā

c) Prefixes d the midst o nu; but h e. g. 'hō-e ah

3. a) In several pref the consona ŋ or ŋw, t if the consi prefixes ŋ ny. On bo

4. The c be grouped tog

a) a-, am- (an-  
ε-, o-, in no

b) abe-, ako-, a mm-(un-, ŋg re-, reb-, r

c) ε-, o-; me-, before verb- the r ca are contract

*Rem.* Suc a, e, o, and m the pronunciati be-, ko-, re-, re sufficiently dist dot in wo (like

5. There exist many words which are spelled alike and have the same tones, but have different significations; hence, the latter can only be inferred from the context.

6. The forms & tones of the *verbs* given as 'leading words' in the Dict., are those of the 3rd pers. sing. *Present* or *Continuative* without a pronominal prefix; e. g. boá = (o)boá, *Pres.*; bóa = (ò)bóa, *Cont.*; tè = (ò)tè, *Pres.* & (ò)tè, *Cont.*

## V. Directions for the Use of the Dictionary.

1. The *alphabetical order* of the letters, as observed in the arrangement of words in the Dictionary, is as follows: a, ǎ, ā, aa, āā - b, d, dw, (dz) - e e e, ē, ɛɛ ee eē, ēē - f, (fw), g, (gw), gy, h, hw, hy - i ī, ii īī - k, kw, ky, (l) - m, n, ny, ŋ, ŋw ŋŵ - o o o, ô, ɔo oo oô, ôô - p, r, s, t, (ts), tw - u ū, uu - w, ŵ, y.

2. *Deviations* from the strict order of arrangement:

- The sounds e e e, n ŋ, o o o are sometimes *intermixed* in the arrangement of the words; e. g. abegui precedes abehene, ahenkwaa — ahensaw, ahennua — ahenyere, mǎno — mǎnno.
- Doubled letters* are, in the arrangement of words, as a rule, treated as if they were simple; e. g. ahenné follows after ahéné (not after ahenkwaa), aman-ne after amǎne.
- Prefixes* do not affect the arrangement of the words (Preface p. VI), except in the midst of compound words; e. g. nsu-ani, nsu-ano, between osuani and asuani; but here also they are sometimes overlooked, as in the beginning of words; e. g. ahō-ɛdeŋ, ahō-odeŋ, stand between ɛhōde & ahōdo, ahō-oyaw between ahōyaw and ahōyeraw, not before ahōfadi or ahōpae.

3. a) In consulting the Dict. for any word that has a *prefix* or (in verbs) several prefixes, the word has to be divested from its prefix(es) and sought under the consonant with which the *stem* begins. — b) If this consonant be an m, n, ŋ or ŋŵ, the word will in many cases have to be sought under b, d, g or dw; if the consonants be ŋw, ŋŵ or ny, it may be doubtful whether they are the *prefixes* ŋ or n before w, ŵ or y, or whether the *stem* begins with ŋw, ŋŵ or ny. On both these difficulties see 5.

4. The different *prefixes* with their *combinations* may, for practical purposes, be grouped together as follows:

- a-, am- (an-, aŋ-), m-(n-, ŋ-) occur in nouns and verb-forms; e-, ɔ-, in nouns and before verbs.
- abe-, ak-, amme-, aŋko-, be-, k-, mm-(un-, ŋŋ-), mme-, mmm-, ŋko-, ŋŋko-, re-, rebe-, reko-, rem-(ren-, reŋ-), remme-, reŋko-, } only in verb-forms;
- ɛ-, ɔ-; me-, mo-, wɔ-, wo-, ye-, are pronominal prefixes, occurring a) immediately before verb-stems, b) combined with any of the verbal prefixes under 1 & 2; in the latter case, ɛa-, ɔa-, 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 ǎ, e, o, and me, mo into mi, mu; in writing, however, we do not always follow the pronunciation, but leave (me, mo,) wɔ, wo unchanged before a-, am- (an-, aŋ-), be-, ko-, re-, rebe-, reko-, remme-, reŋko-, in order that the pronoun wɔ-, they, be sufficiently distinguished from wɔ-, thou, which is the more necessary because the dot in wo (like that in a) is usually omitted. — Examples (Gr. § 96):

(a) The *pron. wə* (*thou*) with other prefixes before the *v. fi*:  
wúfi, wúm'fi, wórefi, wórèmfí; woáfi, woám'fi, woábéfi, woákófi, woámméfi, woáj'kofi,  
and 6 consecutive forms similar to the preceding 6 forms of the perfect; - wóbéfi,  
wókófi, wóm'méfi, wój'kofi, wórèbefi, wórèkófi, wórèmméfi, wórèj'kofi; likewise the  
pronouns *me* & *mo* are either changed into *mi* & *mu*, or remain.

(b) The *pron. wo-* (*they*) with other prefixes before the *v. tu*:  
wótú, wóntú, woutú, wonntú, worétú, wóren'tú; woátú, woantú, woábétú, woákótú,  
woammetú, woajkotú, and 6 similar forms in the consecutive; - wóbetú, wòkotú, wóm-  
metú, wómmetú, wómmmetú, wójkotú, wójkotú, wójj'kotú, wórebétú, wórekótú, wórem'-  
metú, wórej'kotú. This last example shows how many combinations also of each of  
the pronouns *me*, *ə*, *ε*, *ye*, *mo* with other prefixes are possible.

5. The difficulties arising from the cases indicated in 3. b, will be lessened, if  
attention is paid to p. XIX ('Assimilation of Consonants' & Gr. § 24, 5), and to the  
nature of the vowel following after the consonants in question. — To make it easier:

|      |       |      |             |       |     |      |             |       |      |
|------|-------|------|-------------|-------|-----|------|-------------|-------|------|
| Seek | mma   | mme  | mme ...     | under | b,  | mmā  | mmē ...     | under | m;   |
| "    | nna   | nne  | nne nni ... | "     | d,  | nnā  | nnē nni ... | "     | n;   |
| "    | ɲwa   | ɲwo  | ɲwu         | "     | w,  | ɲwā  | ɲwē ɲwī     | "     | ɲw;  |
| "    | (ɲwā) | ɲwē  | ɲwē ɲwī     | "     | dw, | ɲwī  | ɲwū         | "     | ɲw̄; |
| "    | nnya  | nnye | nnyi        | "     | gy, | nnyā | nnyi        | "     | ny;  |
| "    | nya   | nye  | nyi         | "     | y,  | nyā  | nyi         | "     | ny.  |

If three *m*, *n* or *ɲ*'s be together, the first two are prefixes of the negative  
form of the 2nd imperative, and the third is either radical, or transformed from  
*b*, *d*, *g*, *gy*, or *dw*.

a-, *pref.*  
(Gr. §  
104, 2),  
72), of  
a few  
*conjun.*  
(147, 1.  
perf. a  
95—9'  
à, *rel. p.*  
after i  
or pri  
where,  
(such a  
usua  
; to  
Gr. § 1  
à, *interro*

bà, *v.* [re  
move  
address  
forth;  
occur.  
arise;  
to spri  
a flowi  
ba adua  
ba mu,  
realized  
bertak  
beco  
ntam',  
ba yiye  
prosper  
pr. 212  
bèrà. p  
wanyā  
F. mbaa  
Tshi-E

éfi, woáj kofi,  
ect; - wóbèfi,  
; likewise the

óétu, woákótu,  
wòkotú, wóm-  
ekotú, wórem'-  
lso of each of

be lessened, if  
5), and to the  
make it easier:

1;  
;  
w;  
w̃;  
y;  
y.  
f the negative  
and from

## 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 (§ 69,2 b. c. 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 consec. forms (§ 91,4. 8. 92. 95—97).

**à**, *rel. part. (conj.)* 1. with no comma after it, belonging to a noun, pron., or princ. 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. Cf. se...a, kaanse-se...a.

**à**, *interrog. part.* Gr. § 142.

**à**, *emph. part. (interj.)* Gr. § 75,2. 144. 151. — F. (after a noun or adj., or at the end of a sent., omitting eye at the beginning) = it is, they are. Mt. 16,12. 14. Mk. 14,19; e. g. daŋ a, it is a house; me dze a, it is mine; osofo a, it (or he) is a priest; kese a, it is great.

**áa** = ara, *emph. part. ever, very, s. under r.*

**à, àa**, *int. ah! oh! aha!* Jer. 14,13.

**ai, aai, aii**, *int. ah! ah me! alas! woe!* Prov. 23,29. Cf. due.

**áó**, *int. what! why! hey! ay! fie!*

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

**am-, an-, anj-**, *pref.* 1. of nouns in the sing., Gr. § 29,2. 35,5. — 2. of the v. in the perf. or consec. neg. forms, § 92. (95, with w = o). — 3. of the particles ampá, ànsā, ànkā.

## b

**bà**, *v.* [red. beba, boba] to come, i. e. to move to or towards the speaker or addressed person. pr. 2113 f. — to come forth; to come to pass, to happen, to occur. pr. 1 ff. 96, to take place, to arise; to fill: nsu ba, the river fills; to spring, to flow: asutey a eba yiye, a flowing stream. — 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. — ba ntam', to come between, intervene. — ba yiye, to turn out well; to thrive, to prosper. pr. 115. — de..ba, to bring. pr. 2120; kofa..ba, to fetch. — imp. bērà. pr. 2367; inf. obá, ódi ako-né-abá, wanyā ha mmae, ne koree né ne bae, F. mbaa, Mat. 24,3. — Gr. § 95. 104.

Tshi-English Dict.

— éfi T. ba ha beye se donghwerew biakō kwan, from T. to here it is about an hour's walk. — nyā (ne) hō ba, to grow rich, cf. nyā 2. — n'anim ba nyam (Ex. 3,21), s. anim A. — n'ani ba me'so, s. ani 8 A. — ode n'anim ba, he draws near, approaches. — okāe se: mā asem mmēra, he said: speak! — ba oyé, to be easy to do, to be easily done; usually only in the neg.: mmá oyé or mm'oyé (Aky. mmə yə), to be difficult to do; emma okā or emm'okā, it is unspeakable; cf. bə 108.

**o-bá**, *inf.*, s. ba [con. né bá]. pr. 2518. — bə..ba, to beckon (and call or bid) to come; gye..ba, by assenting replies or acclamations to encourage a speaker to continue.

**o-bá**, *pl. m-*, offspring, child, son (obá-baniŋ, obábarimá), daughter (obábea); the

young of animals; young plants: e.g. obrode ba; person (esp. in cpds.); me bá, my child, my brother's child; mfríhyia du ba, mfe aduosia oba, a person of ten, sixty years. Lev. 27,3. — -ba, -ma, -wa, dim. suff. small, little, dwarfed. Gr. § 37.

o-bá, abooba, a kind of beetle.

A'ba, F. pr. n. = Yawa, Yaa.

abá, pl. id. F. the arm, a branch; n'abá apá, his arm has become slack, i. e. he is despondent; n'aba mu abu, he is disheartened, discouraged; cf. abaw. — n'aba so aye yiye, he was successful, s. obasa; memá wo abá so, a) I help you to gain the victory; b) I congratulate you = memá wo amo. — abáatrá(-a)se: má ab., to welcome a new-comer.

ba (in cpds., as bakon, basin, batwew, mmati) = basa; s. baw.

abá, pl. id. F. pl. amba [con. n'abá & n'ábá] kernel, nut, seed, fruit; product; cf. adua, aduaba; eggs; da or butuw aba so, to brood. pr. 235; -ball, knob; pl. ababá, knots, clods, globules; adj. knotty, clotty.

aba, a play of children; s. agoru.

abá, welcome, salutation; má-, to welcome; womáa yey abá máe máe, they gave us a hearty welcome.

abá-óo, abóó, int. Aky. F. welcome! hail! Mt. 27,29. 28,9. Gr. § 147,5.

baá, v. to extend, spread out, to open, s. mpásua; cf. bae. — red. baabaa; bb. ntama no. — baa mu, to make or give way between; syn. yerew mu. — ne hō baá no, he is at ease, happy; syn. se-pew. — osō má ne hō baa no, he is very stout or big.

baa, place, spot; mmaá nyináa, everywhere; s. baabi, baw, bew, bea, bere. — ne mmaa-nyinaa-wo, his omnipresence, ubiquity.

o-báa, pl. m-, Ak. F. woman, female = obéa, o(baa)basia; cf. abaawa. pr. 18 ff. 1505. — ntama yi ye "beyii mmaa sò", this cloth is of a better quality; sukúfo yi ye "beyii mmaa so", these pupils are superior to their class mates (in knowledge, bodily strength &c.).

abaa, pl. m- (contr. for abawa, a small

branch) wand, rod, whip, cane, stick for beating, cudgel; F. blow, stroke; pl. blows, strokes; cf. dua, nsabaa, ykoba, aporibaa, poma, twom, mpire, sika-fere. — Phr. bō or twa..ábaa; bō, di, hwehwe, ká or twa..mmaa, to beat or strike with a rod, whip &c., to flog, cf. hwe & Gr. § 209,3; wo abaa a wo-abo me no ante me, s. te, to feel. — di abaa, to receive a flogging or blows; odii abaa, he received a flogging; odii no mmaa, he gave him a fl. pr. 31. 1450. — obo wōn-dwonto nom' abaa, he is their singing-master; bō mmaá mù, to beat two flat sticks together to beat time in singing or dancing. — bō..mu abaa, to disperse, syn. hwete; wabō mmofra no mu abaa, he has driven away the children. — ehwehwe wōn asō abaa (kwa), it makes no (lasting) impression on them.

abaá, a game: sticks thrown on the ground parallel to or across each other; s. agoru. mbaa, inf. F. s. ba & mmae; the act of coming, advent.

báá, pl. a- [con. ne báá] bough, branch of a tree or of a river; cf. basa, baw, dubáá.

báá, a playing-card with 6 figures in 2 rows. — abaabá, s. abá.

bàba, babasó, a disease of the genitals; chronic gonorrhoea; cf. okramañ.

babaá, Aky. babawá, pl. m-, = bobaa; F. a wither, cane, used for roofing &c.; s. twintwam, v.

babaaba, pl. m-, F. a faggot = babaa, bobaa.

o-bábaa, pl. m-, Ak. F. [oba, child, obaa, woman] daughter = obábea.

abábáá, abábawá, Aky. abayewa, pl. m-, maiden, young woman, married or not, who has not yet given birth to a child; syn. abeafó.

bábaba(ba), baábáábáá, adv. profusely, said of raining and of the gushing of tears; cf. osu & nusu; osū b., she weeps so that tears trickle down.

baábáa, baábáe, red. v., s. baa, bae, anim abaabae, anobaabae.

baabádóm, an army in dispersion; wo-ye b., syn. wobo peté.

babaduá,

babaduá,

Baábáe(-a)

Asantes;

o-babanim

o-babanin,

báb.] son

ne bábar

o-baabasia,

Prov. 31,

akatasia,

babasó =

bábárya-haa

many, to

babawá, p.

abábawá,

babaayémi

o-bábea, p.

= obaba:

o-baabére,

ful, delic

baabí, F. l

ewhere

i baabi,

ieing

— kotrá

— mékó

b., (euph.

báabi (n

places, h

ne kúrow

baabi, tr

this tou

metricall

asu no. n

b. do seq

the water

depth; w

deeper in

ési baabi

pr. 2918.

(or a pers

baa' p

as water

baabíara, a

nowhere.

baabi-mbre

A'bábíó, p

o-bábó, inf

calling to

s. agoru.



*cane, stick  
blow, stroke;  
nsabaa, ŋko-  
mpire, sika-  
abaa; bə, di,  
a; to beat or  
etc., to flog,  
no abaa a wo-  
to feel. — di  
ng or blows;  
flogging; odii  
a fl. pr. 31.  
o nom' abaa,  
ter; bə mmaá  
ticks together  
or dancing. —  
syn. hwete;  
he has driven  
ehwehwe woy  
s no (lasting)*

*on the ground  
ther; s. agoru.  
ie; ct of*

*ough. ranch  
cf. basa, baw,*

*3 figures in 2*

*f the genitals;  
okramaj.*

*n-, = bobaa;  
or roofing &c.;*

*ggot = babaa,*

*a, child, abaa,  
bea.*

*ayewa, pl. m-  
married or not,  
rth to a child;*

*adv. fusely,  
he hing of  
i b., ceeps  
n.*

*baa, bae, anim*

*ispersion; wo-*

**babaduá**, *the ornamental top on a state-  
babaduá, pl. m-, = bobadua. [umbrella.  
Baábáe-(a)ntwá, pr. n. an epithet of the  
Asantes; cf. Bae.*

**ɔ-babanimba**, *pl. m-, F. a young man.*

**ɔ-bábanij**, *F. ababanyij, pl. m- [con. ne  
báb.] son. — ɔ-bábarimá, pl. m- [con.  
ne bábarimá] son.*

**ɔ-baabasía**, *pl. m-, Ak. woman. pr. 51.  
Prov. 31,29; s. abea, abaa, abasía; cf.  
akatasia, akatamasiaba.*

**babasó** = bába.

**bábára-haa**, *very much, too much; very  
many, too many; syn. bebērebé.*

**babawá**, *pl. m-, Aky. = babaá, bobaa.*

**abábàwá**, *s. abábáá.*

**babaayémfi**, *babayénten, s. bob..*

**ɔ-bábea**, *pl. m- [con. ne bábea] daughter  
= ababaa.*

**ɔ-báabére**, *abáabéré, pl. m-, a fine, beauti-  
ful, delicate woman.*

**baabí**, *F. beebi, some place, somewhere;  
elsewhere. pr. 31. 32; cf. baa, beabi;  
ne baabi, his place; ne b. a onsen, his  
not being confined to space. K. § 165.*

*— kotrá wo b., go wherever you please!*

*— mēkə b. = mekə dua-so. — (ne) hō  
b., (euph.) the female genitals. — baabi-  
báabi (mmaabi-mmaabi), in different*

*places, here and there. — onyamesom  
nē kūrow yi atōremude mfá baabi nsi*

*baabi, true religion and the customs of  
this town do not agree, - are dia-*

*metrically opposed. — yebisaa no se  
asu no mu b. nno nsen b. ana? na ose:*

*b. do sen b., we asked him, whether  
the water was everywhere of the same*

*depth; whereupon he answered: It is  
deeper in some places than in others;*

*ési baabi à ási, (let) come what may!  
pr. 2918. — baabi asse, (euph.) the king*

*(or a person of rank) has died, is dead.*

**baabifó**, *people of other places; b. mu  
asempaterew, foreign missions.*

**baabíara**, *anywhere; in negative sentences  
nowhere. pr. 2306.*

**baabi-mbrə**, *F. = nea, where; senea, how.*

**A'bábíó**, *pr. n.; s. okra.*

**ɔ-bábó**, *inf. [ba..ba] 1. beckoning and  
calling to come. — 2. a girls' play;  
s. agoru.*

**ɔ-báa-bonij**, *pl. m-, a barren woman.  
Ps. 113,9.*

**ɔ-bábuŋ**, *pl. m-, a healthy young man,  
a man in the prime of youth; cf. buŋ.*

**abábumma**, *pl. m- [dim.] lad, stripling.*

**ɔ-báabuŋ**, *pl. m-, a young woman in the  
state of puberty, maiden, damsel, virgin.  
Gen. 24,16. — ɔb.-ye, inf. virginity,  
maidenhood.*

**ɔ-báabumma**, *pl. m- [dim.] girl, lass,  
young woman of 12—16 years.*

**abadáé**, *F. abadaa, the intense yearning  
for a child. pr. 3182; cf. odae.*

**abá-de**, *pl. id. portion of a child, portions  
for children; what is due to a child.  
Ex. 21,9.*

**abà-diakyiri**, *the last-born child; aba a  
odi akyiri.*

**Abadie**, *one of the original families of  
the Tshi people; cf. App. D.*

**badij**, *pl. id. the name of a child; family  
name, surname; dapeŋ mu nnafua so*

*b., proper names of persons, accord-*

*ing to the week-day of their birth (Gr.  
§ 41,4); syn. akradiŋ.*

**abadómāā**, *abád., pl. m-, a fine, tender,  
young, little child, infant.*

**abadómāba**, *pl. m-, F. id.*

**Bádú**, *pr. n. of a man who is the tenth  
child of a mother. Gr. § 41,5.*

**Bádúwa**, *likewise of a woman.*

**abaduabá**, *ɔ-, s. abed..*

**abà-duasā**: *wáwò ab., she has given birth  
to (thirty, i. e.) plenty of children; cf. Gr.  
§ 80,3.*

**ɔ-baduedúéfó**, *oduedúéfó, pl. m-, rambler,  
rover, stroller, vagabond; cf. due, v. 7.  
pr. 14.*

**abadwee**, *F. a man with a withered hand.  
Mt. 12,10. Mk. 3,1.*

**ɔ-badwémmá**, *pl. m-, a pensive, thought-  
ful, prudent, reflecting, considerate,  
sensible, intelligent person [fr. aba,  
dweŋ, aba; ewə abanimdefo nē obanyan-  
sāfo ntam].*

**ɔ-bádwóm**, *s. ŋwōŋkoro.*

**baé** (mu), *v. to disjoin, part, separate,  
cleave, sunder, rend; to open; to un-*

*ravel, loose, loosen, unloose, unstitch,  
unroll; to distend, extend, expand,  
spread, spread out; — to become loose;*

to gape; perf. to be loose. — red. baa-bae, <sup>baebae</sup>. — *syn.* baa, gua, guae, pāy mu, sāy mu, tew mu, terew mu, yerew mu. — Woabae = woagyimi. — nsu no mu bae, *the waters were divided*. *Ex. 14, 21*; otam no abae. — bae ḡhwī, sare, ḡwura, ntama, ḡhoma, hyeḡ mu abrannaa no mu! baabae asawa no mu! — Mómmaém'! *open your ranks! make way for going through!* onántew ye-baeem' a emmae, *we made great efforts to get onwards, but in vain*. — wabae ne naḡ mu (agyina), *he stands with his legs apart, straddles*; obae (wəḡ) mu, *he put (them) in array*; wəbae mu, *they put themselves in array*. 1 Chron. 19, 9—11; s. mpaṣūa. — ne hō bae no = ne hō baa no. — n'ani so abae no, *he is recovering*.

baé, *inf. s. ba, to come & koree*.

Bàe, Baebàe, Baébaé-(a)ntwà, *surnames of the Asantes, as an endless host coming, or, extending so far that they cannot be surrounded*.

ɔ-baéánkò(rə), *one who came and did not go any more*. pr. 34.

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

ábàéfò, ábéfò, *pl. id.* [nea obae foforo] 1. *new-comer, new beginner, novice, learner; fig. new fashion*. — 2. a kind of perfume, consisting of the roots and skin of a creeper; s. ohūām.

abaesaba, F. = abasiaba, abofraa, ababaa. Mk. 5, 39.

bafā, F. = basafā.

bafāḡ, Aky. bafāne, *pl. m.*, 1. *a child who did not learn to walk the first 2—7 years*. pr. 35. 241. 470. — 2. *rachitis, the rickets, a children's disease*. — 3. *sluggard, lazybones; onihafò*.

abafan-núru [bafāḡ, aduru] *a medicine to cure rachitis*. pr. 2713.

abafanto (obs.), 1. *a roof plastered with mud*. — 2. *the making of such a roof*; eho adan de, wəmfā sare ḡkuru so; dote na wode tare so se nsmso ye no ab., na osu gu-so a, efa akwan a woayeye mu gu fam'.

ɔ-báafow, Ak. ɔ-báafó, 1. *(one who came*

*a-foraging) forager*. pr. 36. — 2. *title of the osahene*. — 3. mmeraj bi = obarima.

abafrá, abafraaba, mbafraber, mbafram, F. = abofra, abofraa, mmofraase.

báfua, *a single thing or person, one and the same thing*.

bafuw, F. *a. & adv. abundant, plenteous*.

ɔ-báagofò, *pl. m.* [nea oné mmaa goru] *fornicator; syn. mmeapefo*.

ɔ-báagòfò, obaagofò, *pl. m.*, *a woman who is fond of playing*.

abágow, F. *relaxation or slackness of the arms; eye me ab. = atu m'abasam', amā mapa abaw; discouragement*.

báguá [bə agua] *public assembly, congregation, council*; — ofra baguam' or guafofom', *he is a member of the council*.

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

baguafó (*sing.* baguani), *elders and other persons met in council or assembled for public discussion, councillors*. Acts 5, 21.

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

bagye, As. *a large fishing-net*.

ɔ-bágyé, *inf.* [gye..ba] *exhortation to continue in a speech*.

a-bágyé, *inf.* [gye oba] *adoption*. Rom. 8, 15. 23.

ɔ-ba-gyigyéfó, *pl. m.*, 1. *nurse, nursing mother*. 1 Thess. 2, 7. — 2. *a mischievous child; one who gets other persons into trouble*. pr. 15.

bahá (*dec.*, = mposae, com.), *dry fibres of the bark of the plantain stalk*. pr. 10. 569. 629. — osome som tuu mu b., *he served (very) faithfully*.

baha, F.: to b., *to faint; cf. haw*.

bahaa, F. *plentiful, numerous*.

ɔ-bá-huhuni, obahuhuni, obáhuhuni, *pl. m.-fo, a worthless fellow; son of wickedness*. 1 Sa. 2, 12. s. ahuhufò.

abá-hyé: *onim ab., he teaches his children how to work and behave; okyere ne mma adwumaye nè amanne pa*.

ɔ-baifó, *better: obayifò*.

baká, *pl. m.*, *lagoon, lake communicating with the sea; F. lake, pond; cf. stare*.

mbakā, F. *a horn of a woman's hair*.

Abakamade, o  
of the Tshi  
abákāḡ, abaká  
*the firstborn,*  
*a firstborn*  
*birthright*.  
baká-nómā, *p*  
*bird, heron,*  
bakásiānepo,  
abákó, *pl. m.*  
*with brown*  
*oil is made*  
*the mahogan*  
bákó, Akp. 1  
27; obákó,  
Gr. § 77. 8  
*one by one,*  
baakó, ob.,  
*of persons, b*  
ɔ-báakófó (ob  
*person. pr.*  
ɔ-báakokonin  
akoko-nini].  
ɔ-báakokonin  
*vain riou*  
*cox* ).  
bákóma, F. b  
*well-born pe*  
*member of*  
*rank or pos*  
di b. = di  
*violent, posi*  
*rary. pr. 38*  
[oba a onam  
ne kəḡ, ona  
*in an affecte*  
abakorem',  
bawm'.  
bákəḡ, *pl. m*  
ɔ-bá-kóro, *an*  
*only child*  
abákosem [ns  
*of past eve*  
baakr *nin*  
bákúe *alk*  
*tree; s. obr*  
ɔ-báa-kúnafó  
ɔ-bá-kwaseá,  
Prov. 14, 7.  
abakyere, *pl*  
*costly beac*

r. 36. — 2. title  
mmeraj bi =

raber, mbafram,  
mmofraase.  
person, one and

dant, plenteous.  
ané mmaa goru]  
befo.

m-, a woman  
g.

or slackness of  
= atu m'abasam',  
uragement.  
assembly, congre-  
baguam' or ba-  
r of the council.  
a ade] share of  
palaver. pr. 37.

elders and other  
cil assem-  
ion, incillors.

t. pr. 38.  
g-net.  
portation to con-  
adoption. Rom.

nurse, nursing  
- 2. a mischiev-  
ts other persons

m.), dry fibres  
ntain stalk. pr.  
som tuu mu b.,  
illy.

; cf. haw.  
erous.

obáhúhuú, pl.  
ell son of  
s. hufo.

hes children  
; kyere ne mma  
pa.

communicating  
pond; cf. stare.  
woman's hair.

**Abakamade**, one of the original families  
of the Tshi people; cf. App. D.

**abákáŋ**, **abakáŋ**, *pl. m.*, the eldest child,  
the firstborn; the state or birthright of  
a firstborn son. — **abákáŋ-yé**, *inf.*  
birthright. 1 Chron. 5, 1.

**baká-nómā**, *pl. m.*, lagoon-bird, river-  
bird, heron, stork &c., snipe.

**bakásiánepo**, a bird, s. otwiroŋku.

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

**baakó**, Akp. F. = **biakó**, koro, one. pr.  
27; **obáakó**, one person. pr. 446 ff.

Gr. § 77. 80, 2. — **mmáakó-mmáakó**,  
one by one, each. pr. 2548. 3258. —

**baakó**, *ob.*, obaakófo ought to be used  
of persons, **biakó** of things. — Cf. **biakó**.

**o-báakófó** (**obiakó**), a single, solitary  
person. pr. 455—459.

**o-báakokonimma**, *dim.* of the foll. [obaa,  
akoko-nini].

**o-báakokonini**, **obáakókonini**, a conceited,  
vain-glorious woman (like a cock),  
coxcomb.

**bákómā**, F. bakomba, *pl. m.*, a genteel,  
well-born person, nobleman, lord, prince,  
member of the royal family, of high  
rank or position; high-born, aristocrat;  
di b. = di adehyesem, to be imperious,  
violent, positive, stubborn, wilful, arbit-  
rary. pr. 39; to lord it over. 1 Pet. 5, 3.  
[oba a onam ne koŋ so, onam na ototo  
ne koŋ, onam na okyēa, one who walks  
in an affected manner, behaves proudly].

**abakorem'**, Aky.: gye ab. = gye asa-  
bawm'.

**bákōŋ**, *pl. m.* [ba = basa. koŋ] wrist.

**o-bá-kóro**, an only child; *ob.* Bádú, an  
only child worth ten children.

**abákosem** [usem a aba ko] history, story  
of past events; cf. abasem.

**baakróŋ**, nine persons. Gr. § 80, 1.

**bákúá**, stalk of a plantain- or banana-  
tree; s. obráde b., kwadu b.

**o-báa-kúnafó**, *pl. m.*, widow.

**o-bá-kwaseá**, **obákwaseá**, a foolish man.  
Prov. 14, 7. 21, 20.

**abakyére**, *pl. m.* [basa, kyere] gold and  
costly beads tied round the wrist in

honour of one's birth or deed; kyere..  
ab., to adorn with ab. — a kind of  
funeral badge.

**bakyéw**, *v.* to clasp round, to twine, twist  
round; s. e. hama bi anase owo; *syn.*  
bare..hō. — *red.* bakyébakyew.

**abakyiba**, *pl. m.* [aba, akyiri] F. the last-  
born child.

**bám**, *v.* to embrace, clasp (in welcoming,  
*syn.* fām, ye atun, or in fighting); *obam*  
no hwee fam', wrestling with him, he  
threw him on the ground; b. kyinii,  
to raise and shake a state-umbrella  
= pem bamkyinii. — *red.* bemmam,  
bommam.

**bam'** = ba mu; **obám'**, he comes in; né  
dàé abám', his dream has come true.  
Gr. § 214. Rem. 2 & 3.

**bám**, **bámam**, **bámabam**, *adv.* ex-  
pressing the sound of striking, clap-  
ping, lashing, falling; *obòò* no bām, he  
gave him a smack (lash), (— **bámabam**,  
a good thrashing). Gr. § 134, 2.

**abam'**, 1. name of a fetish, the twin  
fetish. — 2. a fetish practice in con-  
nection with the twin-fetish performed  
at the birth of certain children, esp.  
twins, of the 3rd, 7th to 11th child,  
and in their after life by themselves,  
before every new crop or harvest. O'ye  
abam', wòye abam'fó, he is, they are  
entitled to the abam ceremony. Mensā  
né Maansā, Asoŋ, Botwe, Akroŋ né  
Dkrómma, Badu né Baduwa, né Dukó  
ye abam (abamfo) né nta. Wòde adwere  
guare ab. Fida. pr. 1127. Se aduamforo  
biara bə a, abamfo anquare abam a,  
wonní bi.

**bám'**, **bamé**, **a-bamsém**, imperiousness,  
haughtiness, insolence; *syn.* adehyesem,  
ahennemmasem; di or to b., to play the  
rich or high-born man; to play insolent,  
wanton tricks; odi or oto no so b., he  
outrages, treats him spitefully. Lk.  
18, 32. — *inf.* bam'dí.

**bámma**, *pl. m.* [baŋ, ba *dim.*] the pro-  
jecting lower part of the wall in native  
houses, used as a seat; a swish seat;  
okuku b., (he lifts up a swish s., i. e.)  
he undertakes to perform a task which  
is too difficult for him. pr. 2252. 2612.

2908; compass. *Ex.* 27,5; settle, rebate-ment (of a wall): 1 *Kg.* 6,6. *Ezek.* 43,14.  
**bámma**, pl. m-, a strip of country-cloth; the breadth in which it is woven; a ribbon; syn. ntamabamma, Ak. bēnā.  
**abammá**: woto ab., they put their hands on each other's necks. pr. 1213. 2791; — F. gye ab., to support. — **abamma-gyé**, F. = **abamma-tó**, inf. supporting; support.  
**abá-má**, inf. welcome.  
**bammaá**, a blossom of kóokó; yi b., to put forth blossoms, to blossom (of kooko).  
**bámmahō** = konkoruwa, dysentery.  
**abam'-fó**, s. abam'.  
**bámfó**, -fó, a thorny plant. pr. 1676f.  
**bamiawu**, a kind of snake.  
**bamkónj** [s. bam & kónj, neck]: oto b. kasa, he speaks with a stiff neck, haughtily. *Ps.* 75,6; ototo ab., he walks with neck stretched forward (*Isa.* 3,16), with a majestic air.  
**bamkyínií**, F. bamkyim, pl. m- (kyinii a wopem di hene so), state-umbrella. pr. 1729; otu hene b., he takes up the st.-umbr. of the king.  
**abámפוfo**, As. = asoamfo, hammock men.  
**a-bamsém**, s. bam, bame.  
**abam'téréw**, inf. 1. the stretching out of one's arms (abá). — 2. cloth of double width.  
**banj**, v. to lie or to lay in a proper row, to extend; to string (ntrama, wo hama so). pr. 2277; to pile up, to store (óbánj óde putu so), to suspend (yams) on stakes; to hem in (atade ano, with a ribbon); — b. hō, syn. sá hō; èbanj hō, it is suspended there; b. hō, syn. toto hō. — red. bemmaj.  
**bánj**, pl. a- [con. né bánj] 1. row, fence, enclosure, frame. pr. 40; wall, line; esp. the fence round the yard of a native house; gye b., to make or mend a fence. pr. 103f.; óbō me hō b., he protects me; watwa banj mu, he had to do with the king's wives. — cf. fa-banj, dantabanj. — 2. = dua-so, s. dua-see. — 3. a fortified place; si banj, 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.

**banj**, pl. id. [con. né bánj] esp. in cpds.: form, figure, shape; fashion; manner, nature; race, kind, species; the kind of, the sort of; syn. su (wo sú nè wo bánj biara nyel cf. esú), s. abobánj, abusūabánj, adakabánj, odammánj, dóbánj, duabánj, nipa-bánj, nsrabánj, subánj or súbanj; odabánj, abodabánj, adibánj = aduan', ahabánj.

**abánj**, Aky. abáne, pl. id. a house built of stone. pr. 41; cf. ofi, ođanj; a large fine building, palace. pr. 3190. — a large, strong building = abanjkesé, fort, castle; abanj a woabram hō (s. bram) = abannennej. — the (English) Government; mā ab. asō te, to furnish the G. with information.

**bánj'** [Eng. band] 1. a drum of European soldiers = otente. — 2. a musical band; wogoru b., a) the band performs; b) the people amuse themselves with (not always decent) singing and dancing to the accompaniment of a musical instrument.

**o-bánj**, pl. m-, 1. a string of cowries, 40 cowries; wótánj no bánjbánj, wotontónj' no abanjabánj, they sell each for a string; cf. ntrama. — 2. recently also farthing.

**ó-bánj'**, á beast of prey, the wild cat = aduatá.

**e-banj**, F. a herring; cf. m'màn'.

**baanáj**, four persons. Gr. § 80,1.

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

**abanjase-abánjase**, a kind of herb; wura ntéantéa a etetare fam', ne njhwirej fitaa, n'aba ntrantraa; wode sa kuru.

**bánjja**, Okw. = adutwē.

**bánem'**, Aky. = barem'. — **banem'-héne**, Aky. = barem-hene.

**aban-nennéj** [abanj dennej] fortress, stronghold, citadel. *Dan.* 11,38f. — Cf. abanj a woabram hō.

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

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

**o-banimmá** [o] apanyimmá.  
**o-banim-méré** an effemina.  
**banimméré-yé**  
**o-banim-móné**  
**o-banim-panyí**  
**o-baniq**, pl. m- male person  
**niqfó**, pl. b.  
**banijfaná**, ar.  
**banijhá**, brav.  
 courages his  
 encouragement  
**abanínsém**, m.  
 warlike deed  
 pr. 391; odi  
 does valiantly  
 self like a  
 mmaninne.  
**o-baniú-tánj**, p.  
 children, a  
**o-baniú-trófo**,  
**o-baniú-iamá**  
 (sodá J.  
**o-baniú-arefó**  
**o-baniú-yéj**, p.  
 magician; s.  
**o-baniú-yére**,  
 gnated by a m  
 or wife. —  
 dear as a w  
 n'asem se oy  
**o-baniú-yié** =  
**banjám**, pl. m.  
 niola bead? =  
 s. etonj. — p.  
**abanj-kesé**, fort.  
 — abanjkesé-n  
**banjkoróapém**,  
 string equal to  
 s. ahené.  
**o-banjú**, kind  
 maize, — nme  
 scarce.  
**abanjkua**, abanj  
**a-banjú**, o-ba  
**banjkwá**, banjkw  
 nantwi no tēe  
 stretches his  
**o-banjkyé**, pl. a

; to place troops  
occupy a place

] esp. in cpds.:  
shion; manner,  
pecies; the kind  
wo sú nè wo báḡ  
abán, abusūabán,  
áḡ, duabán, nipa-  
súbán; odabán,  
luag', ahabán.  
1. a house built  
i, odag; a large  
pr. 3190. — a  
= abankésé, fort,  
u hō (s. bram) =  
English) Govern-  
o furnish the G.

um of European  
a musical band;  
id performs; b)  
nselfes with (not  
eg ( dancing  
t c musical

g of cowries, 40  
igbán, wotontón'  
ell each for a  
2. recently also

the wild cat =

m'mán'.  
Gr. § 80, 1.  
nd-son, grand-  
; a descendant.  
d of herb; wura  
am', ne ḡwireḡ  
; wode sa kuru.

— banem'héne,

en 1. fortress,  
Dán. 11, 38f. —  
ad.

) containing palm-  
cowries (baḡ).  
person of under-  
knowledge; cf.  
áfo.

o-banimmá [obaniḡ, dim.] cf. abarimáwá,  
apanyimmá.

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

banimméré-yé, inf. bloom. Prov. 5, 9.

o-banim-móné [ob. bone] a bad man.

o-banim-panyíḡ, an old, venerable man.

o-baniḡ, pl. m- [obanini] F. obanyin, man,  
male person = abarima, pr. 21. — ba-  
niḡfó, pl. brave men.

baníḡfáná, armring of a man.

baníḡhá, bravery; óhyè no b., he en-  
courages him. — baníḡhá-hyé, inf.  
encouragement.

abanínsém, manful, manlike, manly,  
warlike deeds or behaviour, bravery,  
pr. 391; odi ab., he shows manliness,  
does valiantly (Ps. 118, 15 f.), quits him-  
self like a man; syn. mmarimasem,  
mmaninne.

o-banín-tán, pl. m-, a man that has  
children, a father of a family.

o-banin-trófo, pl. m-, a lying man, liar.

o-baniḡ-ḡuámáḡ, pl. m-, fornicator, lecher  
(sodomite, 1 Kg. 14, 24).

o-baniḡ-wárefó, pl. m-, a married man.

o-banín-yéḡ, pl. m-, wizard, sorcerer,  
magician; s. ayéḡ.

o-banin-yére, 1. an unborn child, desi-  
gnated by a man to be his future friend  
or wife. — 2. a male friend held as  
dear as a wife; oyḡkō-barima a wope  
n'asem se oyere.

o-baniḡ-yié = obabaniḡ.

baḡkám, pl. m-, a bead of amber; Cor-  
niola bead? = ahene toḡ, akomfo-hene;  
s. etoḡ. — pr. 1551.

aban-késé, fort, castle; cf. aban, abantia.  
— abankésé-mífó, garrison. Judg. 9, 6.

baḡkórōapém, a large kind of bead (one  
string equal to a 1000 of smaller kinds);  
s. ahené.

o-baḡkú, a kind of food, made of ground  
maize, commonly eaten when yam is  
scarce.

abáḡkua, abáḡkuua, abáḡkúa = ákúaa.

a-baḡkúm, o-baḡkumfó, F. s. beḡkum.

baḡkwa, baḡkwaa = bánten(ḡ), tenten;  
nantwi no tēe ne koḡ mu b., that ox  
stretches his neck (very) far.

o-báḡkyé, pl. a-, F. m-, the cassava,

cassada, manioc, jatropha manihot;  
F. G. duade. pr. 38. 42; ob.-dua, cassada  
plant; ob.-fuw, cass. plantation. — Phr.  
mā onow baḡkyé-fuw, contemptuous  
expr. for a task which anybody can  
easily perform.

abáḡ-kyéámé, interpreter to the English  
báḡm' = baḡ mu & banem'. [court.

o-baḡmuní, pl. abaḡmufó, a Christian  
living at a mission station.

abanómá, pl. m-, step-child, foster-child.  
pr. 43.

abaḡ-ḡów [abaḡ gow] a house in decay;  
cf. odanḡow & gow II 3.

aban-síḡ, a ruin, ruined palace or castle.  
Isa. 25, 2.

o-bansini, pl. bansifó, (a man of) a gar-  
rison. 1 Sa. 10, 5. 1 Chron. 18, 13; s.

o-bansoa, a bird. [si baḡ.

bánsorḡ, long = tentenḡ; n'aním b. he  
is long-faced, long-visaged.

abansóro [abaḡ, ósoro] the upper story,  
chambers or apartments in the upper  
story; upstairs. — abansóro-dáḡ, an  
upper chamber or apartment. Neh. 3, 32.

abansosém, a word talked over the fence,  
(idle) talk, gossip, hear-say. pr. 2615;  
otee no ab., he heard it by hearsay.

bántenḡ, F. yántenḡ, long-shaped, long  
(hama, ntama, anim, nsa).

abant(s)enḡ, F. the foremost place; dzi ab.,  
to play a prominent part, rank first  
[baḡ, row, line, tsentsen, front]; cf. a-  
dótenḡ. [teḡ. pr. 668.

aban-téntenḡ, tower; pl. m- or aban aten-  
aban-tiá, 1. a small fort, as the Mortella  
tower near Christiansborg. — 2. pri-  
son; abantia-dáḡ, id. cf. afase. Gen.

aban-tífi, house-top. [39, 20 f.

abántó, inf. [to aban] the act of building  
a stone-house; masonry, mason's work.  
— ab.-atere, trowel.

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

báanu, twó persons, two together, nnipa  
báanu; báanu yi, these two persons.

pr. 44—46. 1390. 2081. — baanuwa bi,  
baanuwa bi [dim.] a few (persons).

baanúm, five persons. Gr. § 80, 1.

bannuá [baḡ dua] any kind of tree (of-  
sow, atōa, ...) used for fences.

abáḡḡuá, abáḡḡuá, the court or yard of

*large buildings* [abaŋ, gua; adiwo a ewo abaŋ bi mu].  
**o-ba-nyānsāfó**, obānyānsāfó, *a wise person. pr. 16; syn. obadwémá, obanimdefó, onyānsāfó.*  
**o-bannyaá**, a long red (*intestinal*) worm.  
**abanyaá**, a kind of *blind-worm* (larger than osunsoŋ).  
**abannyé**, *inf.* [gye baŋ] *making or mending a fence. pr. 3375.*  
**aba-nyen**, F. = abayen.  
**abanyimfa**, F. = (usa) nifá. — **o-banyiŋ**, F. = obaniŋ.  
**o-báa-panyiŋ**, obéa-p., *pl. m., an adult*  
**abáa-pá**, F. = abawpa. [*woman.*]  
**baŋŋ**, a *disease of the jaw-bone; necrosis of the j.-b.*  
**o-bápomma**, *pl. m., Akp.* [oba, poŋ, oba] *a well-to-do person, 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. mməpomma.*  
**o-baprówé**, *pl. m., a spoiled child; s. pōrow, pōrowe, pōrokyewa; oyeŋ ne mma mmaprówé, he badly educates, spoils his children; s. yeŋ.*  
**abará**, abrá, (As.) a kind of red monkey; sareso akyeneboa bi.  
**bára...**, s. bra, bëra...  
**bárè**, Eng. *barrel; cf. háse.*  
**bàre**, v. Ak. (...hō, ..so) *to cover, lay over, overspread; sbàre amáne == sbàw a., s. baw, v.; to sling, wrap, wind, twine, twist round; to embrace closely, clasp round; to cling tightly. — ode kaa bàre ne nsa hō, he puts a ring on his wrist; wakā ne nsa abare mu, he has clasped his hands; he has folded his arms; owó b. dua no hō, a snake has wound itself round the tree; biribi ab. mu, s. th. is wrong; èbare só ara, (it, scil.) the wrestling goes on; bare..hō hyia, to encircle; de b. ani, prop. to twist one's arms, in wrestling face to face, i. e. to engage in battle, to fight hand to hand; wode akó abare só, they have engaged in battle. — red. bebare, bobare, bobabobare, to twist, twine, coil.*  
**o-barehyía**, l. a *cartouche, cartridge-belt all round the loins; cf. ntoa; ne ntoa*

ye ob. (when it contains 12 cartridge-boxes); — di b., *to surround, compass about. Ps. 32,10. — 2. circumference, compass; cf. afefare(m'). — 3. a certain disease (shingles, Herpes zoster?).*  
**bárem'**, As.; **bánem'**, Aky. [= baŋ mu] *the fenced-in place where the kings are buried; nea woasie ahene ho na wo-gye baŋ atwa hō ahyia, na wofre no barem'; nea ohwe so wofre no baremhene.*  
**barem-héne**, As.; **banem-héne**, Aky. *the official in charge of the barem'.*  
**barenum** [bare, anum, five]; mmūsūa bá-rentim, *the 5 original families* Aduana, Atwea, Abráde, Amoakáde, Adáá. *Wo-ye éná mmá biakó.*  
**bàrí**, *adv. tightly, closely; ohūū me ara pe, ode mè bari, as soon as he saw me, he stuck to me, or embraced me closely = ...ode ne hō bebataa me hō bari.*  
**o-bàrimá**, *pl. m., l. man, male person, male = obaniŋ [obaniŋba], pr. 47 ff. 504; cf. nini. Gr. § 41,1. 2. — 2. valiant man, hero. pr. 50. 453; cf. oberaŋ. — 3. yard, penis; cf. kote; ob. ano were, foreskin. 1 Sa. 18,25. pr. 2587.*  
**abarimá**, *pl. m., a man entrusted with an office by one superior to him; cf. adamfo & fa, v. 10; adherent, client, subaltern; follower, helpmate, companion, servant. pr. 1077. 3676.*  
**abarimáá**, **abarimáwá**, *pl. m., boy, lad.*  
**abarjma-kwáŋ**, *a way for heroes, dangerous way, adventurous undertaking. pr. 1077; fa obi ab. mu, to force somebody into one's service without wages (supporting him only with food & clothing); to make somebody one's (unpaid) servant.*  
**abarima-sém**, mmarimasém = abaninsem.  
 — **o-barima-yé**, *inf. manhood.*  
**o-basá**, *pl. a- [con. ne bása] the arm; the forefoot of quadrupeds; F. abasa [aba nsa]. Cf. abaw, nsa; ne básam' ye deŋ, he is strong; woŋ abasa so aye yiye, they were successful; mā.. abasa so, to congratulate = mā.. aba so; cf. aba, the arm; to abasa, to bet. — dua bása or duá basa, branch of a tree; cf. bāā, dubāā.*  
**abasaá**, **abasawá**, *pl. m- [basa, dim.] a*

*withered or lam-lysis of the has with a withered*  
**bàsaá**, **bàsabàsa**, *pl. plexed, disorder. 3,11. (pr. 878); sàkaa; nsém bà mmàsa-mmàsa, c fused state of th found. Gen. 11, he is insane; n visit (people) ever — basabasa-yé. confusion; dison*  
**bàsáá**, *three pers three persons. (*  
**baasáwá bi**, *baas three persons).*  
**baasáéwí**, a large  
 taa bi a ote se  
**basafá**, *pl. id., F. abasamfá.*  
**basafáwa** = bafá  
**básakokò** *pl. part of arm elbow-pw, s. ko*  
**abasa-kóŋmù**: w  
*walk one puttu shoulder of the*  
**baasá-koro**, *trium nity Sunday; O holy trinity.*  
**basakúrám**, *the*  
**abasa-kyéa**, *inf. s. kyéa.*  
**abasám'**, *the spa extend his arm of the extende strength of th dishearten, dis he is dishearte or ahodwow, w*  
**abasám'fá** *pl. i. feet, a ; c*  
**abasam-tí**, *inf. di*  
**basa-tíri** [con. ne = mmati,  
**abasa-tóto**, *abasé of the arms. p*  
**abasawá**, *pl. m., abá-sém, pl. id.*

s 12 cartridge-  
ound, compass  
circumference,  
— 3. a certain  
s zoster?).  
[= bān mu] the  
the kings are  
ne hō na wāa-  
a, na wofre no  
e no baremhene.  
hēne, Aky. the  
ie barem'.  
e]: mmūsūa bá-  
milies Aduana,  
āde, Adāā. Wā-  
  
; ohūū me ara  
oon as he saw  
r embraced me  
ataa me hō bāri.  
a, male person,  
], pr. 47 ff. 504;  
cf. s. uliant  
g. —  
e; a to wēre,  
r. 250 r.  
  
entrusted with  
ior to him; cf.  
dherent, client,  
pmate, compan-  
3676.  
l. m., boy, lad.  
heroes, danger-  
s undertaking.  
to force some-  
without wages  
th food & cloth-  
y one's (unpaid)  
  
m = abaninsem.  
anhood.  
a] the arm; the  
; F. basa [aba  
bā. ye deŋ,  
sa s. ye yiye,  
mā.. abasa so,  
aba so; cf. aba,  
bet. — duā basa  
a tree; cf. bāā,  
  
[basa, dim.] a

withered or lame hand or arm; para-  
lysis of the hand or arm; a person  
with a withered hand. *Judg. 3,15.*  
**bàsaá, bàsabàsa, pl. id. & m., confused, per-  
plexed, disordered, disorderly.** 2 *Thess.*  
*3,11. (pr. 878); cf. bisibàsaá, gyigyá,*  
*sákāa; nsém bàsaá or bàsabàsa, nsém*  
*mmàsa-mmàsa, confused words; a con-*  
*fused state of things. — ye bb., to con-*  
*found. Gen. 11,9; ne tirim ye no bb.,*  
*he is insane; nsra nnipa bb., do not*  
*visit (people) every one indiscriminately.*  
— **basabasa-yé, inf. the causing of**  
**confusion; disorder.**  
**bàasā, three persons; baasá no, those**  
**three persons.** Gr. § 80,1.  
**baasāwá bi, baasāwa bi, a few (two or**  
**three persons).**  
**baasāwéwí, a large sea-fish [G. gbaa]; apa-**  
**taa bi a ote se sire.**  
**basafá, pl. id., F. bafā, a cubit, ell; cf.**  
**abasamfā.**  
**basafāwa = bafāŋ, obubuafó. pr. 52.**  
**básakokòm', pl. id., F. m., the inner**  
**part of the arm at the elbow-joint; the**  
**elbow-pit; s. kokom; cf. mmotoam'.**  
**abasa-kómù: wototo ab. (nantew); they**  
**walk one putting his arm round the**  
**shoulder of the other.**  
**baasá-koro, triune; Onyame b.-da, Tri-**  
**nity Sunday; Onyamé baasákoro-yé, the**  
**holy trinity.**  
**basakúrām, the upper arm; s. nsatu.**  
**abasa-kyéa, inf. = abasatoto. pr. 733;**  
**s. kyéa.**  
**abasám', the space to which a man can**  
**extend his arms, a fathom, the length**  
**of the extended arms, six feet; the**  
**strength of the arms. — tu..ab., to**  
**dishearten, discourage; n'abásam' átù,**  
**he is disheartened; cf. ne nsam' agow**  
**or ahodwów, wapa abaw.**  
**abasám'fá, pl. id. a measure of three**  
**feet, a yard; cf. siŋ. [pa.**  
**abasam-tú, inf. discouragement; cf. abaw-**  
**basa-tíri [con. ne básatiri], Ak. F. abatiri,**  
**= mmati.**  
**abasa-tóto, abasátótó, inf. the swinging**  
**of the arms. pr. 733.**  
**abasawá, pl. m., Aky. F. = abasaa.**  
**abá-sém, pl. id. a story that happened;**

history; occurrence; cf. abakosem. —  
ab. a eba wōso-wōso, *annals.*  
**aba-serewá = abasiriwa.**  
**baaséwá, pl. m., a clear-sighted, skilful,**  
**respected or ambitious man in a society;**  
**aristocrat; oye hyew, oye agnasemde.**  
**o-basía, pl. m- & mmasiafó, F. a woman,**  
**female (pr. 1844) = obaabasia; cf. aka-**  
**taasia, akatamasiaba.**  
**abasiaba, pl. m., F. a girl, maiden.**  
**básia, básiaaba, basiaba, adv. even; syn.**  
**pó, m'po; merely, only, nothing but;**  
**syn. tēta; duā basia, only a tree.**  
**baasía, six persons.** Gr. § 80,1.  
**basíbási, quarrel, quarrelling; di b., to**  
**quarrel, dispute.**  
**ba-sígyaw, m., the state of having no**  
**children. 1 Thess. 2,17. — di b., to be**  
**without children; s. mmas... & 1 Sa. 15,33.**  
**o-báa-simma, pl. m., F. obasimba, a low,**  
**humble, simple, unpresuming woman,**  
**not entitled to much respect or esteem;**  
**s. obeasimma.**  
**básiŋ, F. a-, stump of an arm; one-**  
**armed person. pr. 2541.**  
**abasiriwá, pl. m., an infant; a child**  
**(boy or girl) of 6 to 14 years.**  
**abasó: di ab., to stand security for; cf.**  
**a[kaj]ginam, akabaso; — menné ka,**  
**menné ab., I owe no debts, neither for**  
**myself, nor from standing security. —**  
**abaso-di, inf. the act of standing secu-**  
**abaso-dé, a pledge. [rity.**  
**ábàsó [nea aba so] that has sprung up**  
**recently; recent, modern; ab. Twi,**  
**'modern Tshi'.**  
**ábásófó [wəŋ a wəaba so] the present**  
**generation; cf. nneemma.**  
**abaso-sém, a thing or occurrence that**  
**happened in these days (at the present**  
**time); cf. nnansāyi-sém.**  
**baasón, seven persons.** Gr. § 80,1.  
**mbasú, F. = mmású, spring water.**  
**bata, v. (.hō), Okw. data, to be close to,**  
**adjoin, lean against; duā bāta bó yé**  
**twa-ná, a piece of wood lying close**  
**to a stone is difficult to cut. pr. 991;**  
**to trust, Prov. 3,5; to adhere, cling**  
**to; to be connected with. pr. 602. 691.**  
— to join to, connect with; okosii mpu-  
ray ketewa batāā kese bi hō, he (dug

a hole &) placed a small beam beside a large one; wode woy hō bátá no hō, they hang on him. Lk. 19,48, pr. 2825; ode mmērete foforo abáta dedaw no hō, he (has) joined a new board to the old one. — red. batabata; ebáta[bata] hō kwá, it is a mere appendage.

**o-bátá**, trade, traffic, commerce, custom, business. — tu b., di b., 1. to journey about with wares for sale, to travel on commercial business. — to traffic, trade; odi ntama b., he deals in cloth. — 2. to trade on joint account; cf. obatadi 2. — gye bata, to offer trade, to win a customer, to invite traders for a merchant; cf. gye 35; merokogye ob. mamā ow. K. — Wofa da-bone kō gua a, baṭa butu(w) wo, if you go trading on an unlucky day, you will fail; s. butuw.

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

**batádewá**, batádewa, F. boat; Ak. obonto; cf. korow.

**o-batádi**, obatadi, inf. the act of trading; s. (di) batá: 1. trading on one's own account = obatatu. — 2. co-operative trading, trading on joint account; ase ne se: woné wo yoykō abom' de mo aguade akohye ahina a. s. biribi a wosusuw aguade wom' mā atoy, together with your partner you try to sell the products which you have put into a pot or any measuring vessel.

**batafó**, pl. id. wild boar. pr. 2849; syn. kokoté. — batafó-sē, a boar's tusk. pr. 53f. — batafo-sásóno, a medicinal plant.

**o-batágyé**, obatagyé, inf. offering trade, inviting traders for a merchant; s. (gye) bátá.

**batakari**, batakayiri, pl. m., war-dress (like a shirt without collar and sleeves), adorned with fetishes; the dress of the Mohammedans; robe, upper garment. Ex. 28,4; tunic, toga; caftan.

**o-batakó** = obatatú.

**o-bata-kwáy**: tu b., to set out on a commercial journey.

**o-bátám** [oba, tam, F. silly] a simple, silly, dull, half-witted fellow or person.

**o-báa-tán**, obéatán, pl. m., a woman that has children, mother; a parent.

**o-batani**, pl. a-fo, trader, tradesman, merchant; commercial traveller; a customer, buyer. pr. 923. 1330; cf. oguadini; onantefo, opewadifo, opewani.

**o-batatú**, inf. [tu. batá] = obatadi 1.

**a-batiri**, Ak. F.; basatiri. pr. 55, = mmati, shoulder; oká ne bátiri, he shrugs, gives a shrug.

**o-bá-tó**, embryo of animals; cf. mfofahō.

**batwéw**, batwów, Aky. batwés, pl. a- [con. ne bátwew] elbow. pr. 2599; cf. basa, twea. — Phr. nyiy wə ne b., lit. to grow at one's elbow, i. e. to become rich. pr. 2611.

**bàw**, v. = bare; to besmear, bedaub; — baw amáne, to smear a twig with lime for catching birds.

**baw'** = baa, bea, here, bew, place; anywhere; oykó baw' = oykó baabi, he goes nowhere; cf. gyabaw.

**báw** = ba; bo. baw = bo. ba, to beckon, call; obód me baw se: bēra!

**abáw** = abasa, the arms; waso no abáw-abáw, they carry him on their arms. pr. 3664. — Wapa abaw, he has withdrawn or dropped his arms, i. e. he is exhausted, quite tired, despairs; cf. ne nsa apa, ne nsam' agow or ahodwo, n'abasam' atu; n'aba apa; ne báw or n'abáw (mú) abú, n'abaw apa, he is exhausted, despairs.

**abáw-pá**, F. abaapa, inf. faintness; despondency; despair, desperation.

**abáawa**; F. o-báawa, pl. m- [obaa, dim.] = abeawa, girl, lass.

**abaawá**, pl. m-, maid-servant, servant-girl. pr. 1359.

**o-baawa**, pl. m-, F. a woman = obasimba.

**o-báa-warefó**, obáa-wárefó, a married woman. 1 Cor. 7,34.

**o-báa-wófó**, a woman in travail. Jer. 30,6.

**abá-wó**, inf. child-bearing. 1 Tim. 2,15.

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

**abá-wú**, abawú, inf. the death of a child. pr. 296.

**báwee**, a. ugly, rough, nasty; otúo báwee; okwan b.; nnipa báwe-báwee, ugly people.

**bàyaa**, bayabayáa, bayabayaa, wide open;

n'ano b. dan ano left the cf. baa, abáyé, inf. adoption o-bá-yé, m a person honhom, abáyéy, in training bad edu o-báayey, s. ayey. o-bá-yeráfo prodigal báyere, a abáyewá, o-bá-yéyero beloved (dren (as wives). hávi bayi son uera, is inborn child, yi abayidé = o-bayifó, p cerer. pr ayey, ba bere. Th or witch stands in At night she) rises as a s. goes out nose, mo. walk wi and his animals, in heir s. — whi upon the that they change the antelopes also to t abayigóru she pract



-, a woman that a parent.

ler, tradesman, traveller; a cus-

1330; cf. oguaifo, apewani.

= obatadi 1.

pr. 55, = mmati, iri, he shrugs,

dis; cf. mfofahō.

twée, pl. a- [con.

2599; cf. basa,

və ne b., lit. to

e. to become rich.

ear, bedaub; —

a twig with lime

ew, place; any-

kó baabi, he goes

o. ba, to beckon,

: be

; v. no abáw-

on ...eir arms.

aw, he has with-

s arms, i. e. he

ed, despairs; cf.

agow or ahodwo,

apa; ne báw or

abaw apa, he is

f. faintness; de-

esperation.

l. m- [obaa, dim.]

servant, servant-

man = obasimba.

fó, a married wo-

travo<sup>27</sup> Jer. 30, 6.

ing. l. im. 2, 15.

s. G. 80, 1.

death of a child.

nasty; otúo bá-

báwé-báwé, ugly

abáyaa, wide open;

n'ano b. = tetras; wəagyigyaw wəŋ a-  
daŋ ano atoto hō bayabayaa, they have  
left the doors of their houses wide open;  
cf. baa, to open.

abáyé, inf. [ye əba] careful treatment or  
adoption of children.

ə-bá-yé, mmá-yé, inf. being the child of  
a person; the adoption of sons; əb.  
honhom, the spirit of adoption.

abáyér, inf. [yeŋ ba] the bringing-up or  
training of children; — abayemmoné,  
bad education. pr. 56.

ə-báayen, pl. m-, witch, hag, sorceress;  
s. ayeŋ.

ə-bá-yéráfo, pl. m- [yera, fo] a lost child;  
prodigal.

báyère, a species of yam; s. əde. pr. 57 f.

abáyéwá, Aky. = abábáá. [1314.

ə-bá-yéyere, favourite child, the most  
beloved (son) among a number of chil-  
dren (as yeyere is among a number of  
wives).

báyí (abayide, abayigoru, abayisem) witch-  
craft, sorcery; ye or dəw bayi, to practise  
witchcraft; b. ye abusūade, witchcraft  
is inborn, innate, hereditary [fr. əba,  
child, yi, to take away?]

abayidé = bayi [ade].

ə-bayifó, pl. a-, witch, hag; wizard, sor-  
cerer. pr. 59—62. 139. 2154; cf. bayi,  
ayeŋ, baninyeŋ, baayeŋ, əbonsam, ka-  
beré. The natives describe a wizard  
or witch as a man or woman who  
stands in some agreement with the devil.  
At night, when all are asleep, he (or  
she) rises or rather leaves his (her) body,  
as a snake casts its slough, and  
goes out emitting flames from his eyes,  
nose, mouth, ears, armpits; he may  
walk with his head on the ground  
and his feet up; he catches and eats  
animals, or kills men either by drink-  
ing their blood or by catching their  
soul, which he boils and eats, where-  
upon the person dies; or he bites them  
that they become full of sores. Some  
change themselves into leopards, snakes,  
antelopes; some apply their witchcraft  
also to trade when selling things.

abayigóru = bayi; ógòru me ab., he or  
she practises witchcraft upon me.

bayi-sēáá, a small pot (asēáa) used by a  
witch.

abayisém = bayi. — abayiyí, inf. the  
finding out of witches; cf. bayi.

bé, adv. 1. used of the effect of pinch-  
ing; oti me ara be, he pinches me  
sharply, that I feel it keenly; cf. bēe,  
baw, v. & adv. — 2. = be, thickly,  
densely, closely; syn. pe.

ə-bé, pl. m- (& bé), proverb, parable,  
riddle; bu or to be, to utter, tell or  
make a proverb; əbuu wəŋ be, he told  
them a proverb &c.; pl. obubu wəŋ  
mme; s. abebu & bu 30. — pr. 16. 498.  
1361.

a-bé, pl. m-, palm, palm-tree; the species  
of palm from which palm-wine (nsáfufu)  
and palm-oil (ŋŋo) is obtained, the most  
common in Western Africa: oil-palm,  
*Elaeis Guineensis*; palm-nut (cf. befua,  
adwe); bunch of palm-nuts (bemū); all  
the palm-nuts growing on a tree. pr.  
64—69; cf. nū, dwow, sa, se, pəw, tow,  
twa abe. — Diff. species of oil-palm:  
əbedam, abefufu, abetuntum, abehene;  
other palms, s. adobe, kube, ŋkresia,  
kokosi. Cf. abetwa, abeye, ŋŋo-ye.

bè, v.: èbe mé bō, it (the work) is too  
difficult for me, I am not strong enough  
to do it; syn. bea, da.

bè, v. to recite, (declaim), deliver in a rhe-  
torical or set manner; əbè kwadwom,  
he delivers mournful songs; onim kwá-  
dwóm bè.

bé = bé 2; wode aguade hyeə hyeŋ no  
mā be, they loaded the ship crammed  
with goods; the ship was crammed-  
full of goods; ədaŋ no yeə mā be a  
nnipa nnyā afā po, the house was so  
crowded with people that no one else  
could find any room.

bea, v. [red. beabea] to lie lengthwise,  
across, to cross; əbea hō tətətē, s. t-  
tətē; ntamadaŋ no beabəa hō, the tents  
lie stretched across; ne hō beabəae, he  
is or was covered with stripes. — caus.  
(de or fa. beá:) to lay lengthwise; w-  
de duá bi beá (rébeá) əkwáŋ mū, they  
put (are putting) a tree across the way;  
wode nnua bi beábəa (rébeábəa)..., they  
put (are putting) trees across...; wode

dua bi abéa..., they have put a tree across.... — Cf. bew, boa, da, gu, sam.  
**beá**, place (=baa, baw, bew, bere); manner of state or doing (in cpds. with an inf.). — ato bea, ento bea, s. to 13. — *pl.* mmeá-mméá, at different places.  
**ɔ-beá**, *pl. m.*, woman, female = (Ak.) obaa; obaabasía, F. obasia. *pr.* 22--30.  
**beabea**, red. v., s. bea.  
**beábi**, Ak. F. = baabi.  
**beaé**, place, situation; *pl.* mmeáé-mméáé, at different places.  
**beáé**, *pl. m.*, a beam or pole on which the ends of the rafters (mparoo) are fastened; one (mostly a bamboo-cane) forms the ridge of the roof, two are above the two sides of the wall; b. yi ato nkora-simma yim' akyea, this pole happened to lie crooked on these posts.  
**beaé**, a boil or swelling in the groins (of men or women); pɔmpɔ a ehoŋ a-haŋmú; *bubo*.  
**abeafó**, *pl. m.*, a lovely young woman, neatly, nicely dressed.  
**ɔ-beá-aguámáŋ**, *pl.* mmea-ŋŋuamáŋ, s. a-guamáŋ.  
**bea-kúnini**, *pl. m.*, cardinal point; m-anan, the four c. points North, South, East, West, s. beŋkum, nifá, apuei, atœ.  
**ɔ-beá-panyiŋ** = obaapanyiŋ.  
**ɔ-beásimma**, a weak sort of woman; a despicable person; s. obaa-simma.  
**ɔ-beátáŋ**, s. obáatáŋ. — **abéawa**, ɔ-b., obaawa, *pl. m.*, girl, lass.  
**bebá**, red. v., s. ba.  
**bebá**, bebaá, ... s. boba, bobaa. [*stone*.  
**beba**, bebaa, *pl. m.*, F. = obo (*pl. a.*),  
**bebare**, bebábèbare, red. v., s. bare, bobare.  
**bébáw**, bóbáw, *pl. m.*, (a-), a climbing plant = hobaduá.  
**bebé**, red. v., s. bew.  
**bébebe**(be): Múnnyae b., leave off talking!  
**abebe**, F. a pet, favourite.  
**bébébe**, red. v., s. bee, bæbee.  
**abébe**, abéber, *pl. m.*, As. grasshopper, beetle; winged insect in general. *pr.* 70. 806. Cf. abébéw & abebew.  
**abébe**, Ak.; abébéw, Akp. *pl. m.*, grasshopper, locust; cf. boadabi (ntuntume), obiriŋkraŋ, otutuafuru, hwidom, okraa, opiti, ewi, otwé, odabo.

**abebérésé**, 1. = abeté. — 2. F. hardship, trouble, tribulation, adversity.  
**bébèree**, much, many; plentiful; very much, exceedingly; cf. pii, bürubüru, twém.  
**bebèrebé**, F. bebret(s)é, much, many; too much, too many; when referred to a v. in the neg., it means (not) enough: ensō b., it is not large enough; b. na enyé babārahaa, not many things, but much; non multa, sed multum.  
**abébesère** [abébe, ɔsèrè], 1. the thigh or 'ham' of the abebe. *pr.* 70. — 2. = abeté?  
**bebetá**, a pot-ladle to stir up the corn-dough when on the fire; cf. beteta.  
**bebéw**, bebew, red. vv., s. bew, bew.  
**abébéw**, s. abebe.  
**abébéw**, Aky. abebes, a small kind of water-snail, s. akaso-bebew.  
**bèbree**, bèbrebee, bebret(s)e, s. bebèree...  
**bebèbé**, bustle. *pr.* 1158.  
**ɔ-bebèbéfó**, an insolent, impertinent, saucy fellow, churl; n'ano denneennen wə asem biara hō.  
**abebú**, inf. [bu bə] speaking in proverbs; a proverb, parable, (*pl. m.*-); ɔkasa kyeree wəŋ mmebu mu, he spoke to them in parables. *pr.* 2859f.  
**abebú-de**, 1. symbol; prognostic; cf. bere-dé. — 2. = ade a wode bu bə; a kind of mnemonics: different objects (cowries, grains of maize, feathers, husks of maize [buro-hono], charcoal, pieces of cloth, fibres of the adobe &c.) strung in order to help to recollect and repeat proverbs.  
**ɔ-bebúfó**, *pl. m.*, one who utters, tells or makes a proverb.  
**abebúsém**, *pl. m.*, proverbial saying; s. ebe, akasa-bebui.  
**bébún** = abe-buŋ; cf. akyeŋkyeŋ. *pr.* 2572.  
**ɔ-bédám**, Aky. abedòm, a species of oil palm-tree whose ripe nuts have no black top, but are red throughout; also the nuts; cf. -dam.  
**abé-dáwúru**, the female blossom of the oil palm.  
**abèdé** [abs ade] gain, profit; adwumaye mu ab.; cf. akuani-ŋŋo.  
**ɔ-bedéw**, Ak. obede, *pl. a.*, 1. a kind of

basket roughly palm-basket; b. de soa adesoá; akyemmedew, twé, kyéŋkyéŋ, Phr. ka(w) a w great debts. — ɔsabéŋ.  
**abedé-ammòá**, a wode kyekye  
**ɔ-bedefúnu**, *pl. m.* ered palm-tree wine has been  
**bédiapáŋ**, a cer wu a, ɔno na ɔ  
**bédɔɔ**, F. thick  
**abédóm**, Aky. = bebu, F. = mme  
**abéduá**, palm-tree  
**abeduá**, *pl. m.*,  
**ɔ-beduabá**, abad carved out of  
**abedwá**, abédw palm- *pr.* = abé a.  
**ɔ-bédwo**, a hau  
**béé**, v. to twitch cf. bew; - red. tew hō nkakra no hō, he has  
**ɔ-béé**, Ak. = sb  
**béfédua**, *pl. m.* through the b offerings to th  
**ábééfó** = ábáéfó  
**abééfóro**, a youn  
**a-befuá**, *pl. m.*, the skins; (d  
**abefúfu**, a speci  
**ɔ-begóró**, a pal  
**abeguaba**, *pl. n*  
**abegú**, place wh before oil i nut g. and.  
**begyaa**, begyab led (of the se  
**béhamá**, Aky. ba ing palm-tree anantiam'.  
**abéhéne**, abshér  
**béhu**, [abs, ohú]

. F. *hardship*,  
*severity*.  
*lentiful*; very  
 pii, bürübüru,  
*ch, many*; too  
 referred to a  
 (not) enough:  
 enough; b. na  
 y things, but  
 multum.  
 the thigh or  
 70. — 2. =  
 up the corn-  
 cf. beteta.  
 bew, bew.  
 small kind of  
 ew.  
 e, s. bebèree...  
 inent,  
 enney  
 g in proverbs;  
 l. m-); okasa  
 he spoke to  
 359f.  
 ostic; cf. bere-  
 bu be; a kind  
 objects (cow-  
 eathers, husks  
 recoal, pieces of  
 &c.) strung  
 ect and repeat  
 o utters, tells  
 bial saying; s.  
 kyeñ. pr. 2572.  
 species of oil  
 s h... no black  
 house, also the  
 blossom of the  
 fit; adwumaye  
 , I. a kind of

*basket* roughly made of *palm-branches*,  
*palm-basket*; here w a wabo (woaywene)  
 de soa adeso; wofra bi se: ahagya,  
 akymmedew, akuapemmedew; cf. akot-  
 wè, kyèkyèñ, apakañ. pr. 71. 549. 3605.  
*Phr.* ka(w) a wabò ob., *he has run into*  
*great debts*. — 2. *a skin disease* =  
 osabèñ.  
**abedé-ammòá**, a kind of *plant*; hama a  
 wòde kyèkye gyateñ?  
**o-bedefúnu**, pl. m-, a *chopped and with-*  
*ered palm-tree*, from which the palm-  
 wine has been extracted.  
**bédiapáñ**, a certain *bright star*; osram  
 wu a, onò na odi n'ade; cf. owúòdi, kò-  
 bèdò, F. *thick (of liquids)*. [soroma.  
**abedóm**, Aky. = obedam.  
**bedu**, F. = mmésú, *palm-oil water*.  
**abéduá**, *palm-tree*; more frequently simp-  
**abeduá**, pl. m-, = abewodúá. [ly abé.  
**o-beduabá**, abad., pl. m-, a kind of *doll*,  
 carved out of wood.  
**abedwaa**, abedwèáá, abedwewá, a *young*  
*palm-tree*. pr. 73. 74. — abédwé, Aky.  
 = abedwaa. [antweribe.  
**o-bédwo**, a *half-grown palm-tree*; cf.  
**beé**, v. *to twitch off, pinch off, nip off*,  
 cf. bew; - red. beébèe, beébèe..hò = te-  
 tew hò ñkakrañkakra; wakòbeebèe nàm  
 no hò, *he has pinched off little bits*  
**o-bée**, Ak. = ebéw. [from the meat.  
**beédúá**, pl. m-, F. *fetish stake*, driven  
 through the bodies of animals &c., as  
 offerings to the fetish; cf. bofúnnua.  
**ábééfò** = ábáéfó. — o-beéfó = obayifo.  
**abéforo**, a *young palm-tree*.  
**o-befuá**, pl. m-, a (single) *palm-nut* with  
 the skins; (diff. hafua). pr. 75 f.  
**abefúfu**, a species of *oil-palm*.  
**o-begóró**, a *palm-nut without a kernel*.  
**abeguaba**, pl. m-, F. = abedwaa.  
**abegú**, *place where palm-nuts are heaped*  
 before the oil is made from them; *palm-*  
*nut ground*.  
**begyaa**, **begyabegya**, F. *boisterous, ruff-*  
*led (of the sea)*.  
**behamá**, Aky. behoma, a *girdle for climb-*  
*ing palm-trees*. Diff. kinds: asèredam',  
 anantiam'.  
**abéhéne**, abehéne, a species of *oil-palm*.  
**béhu**, [abé, ohú] *infants' food prepared*

from *palm-nuts* [also fr. palm-nuts, me-  
 lons (borofere) & bananas]. — *Phr.* ako-  
 koaa, wòmá no b., *everything is to be*  
*done in order*.  
**ébèi**, F. *interj.* = epei. [nuts.  
**abekurá**, pl. m-, a *mouse living on palm-*  
**abé-kye**, Aky. a *poisonous kind of climb-*  
*ing plant*; it is used in catching fish  
 by poisoning the water with it. Homa  
 bi a ebobare nnua hò; eyi na wòboro  
 obo so mã eye betee, na wòde gu nsuom'  
 mã ekum nàm. Cf. kògyañ.  
**bekyékyèrè**, [obs.] *pot* in which the *palm-*  
*oil* is boiled.  
**bekyew**, v. F. *to turn aside; to wind (as*  
*of a path)*; cf. bikyiw.  
**o-bém**, *right, state of being right, righte-*  
*ousness, guiltlessness*; bu b., mã b.,  
 mã..di bèm, *to acquit of an accusation*,  
*pronounce guiltless, 'give right to', jus-*  
*tify*; di b., *to be justified, innocent, guilt-*  
*less*. pr. 2898; wúdi bèm! *you are right*,  
*I beg your pardon*.  
**bémma**, pl. m-, *arrow*, cf. beñ, agyañ;  
*bow, cross-bow with arrows*, cf. ta,  
 kuntuñ; - otow yañ (so) b., otow ne b.  
 sã (wò, si) yañ, *he shoots arrows at*  
*us, discharges his bow against us*.  
**bémma-dúáá**, *arrow* = beñ, agyañ.  
**bémma-hámá**, *bow-string*.  
**bemaa**, pl. m-, F. = bemòá.  
**bemmám**, red. v. bam.  
**bemman**, red. v. bañ. [archery.  
**bémma-tów**, inf. *shooting with the bow*,  
**o-bémma-tofó**, pl. m-, *archer, bow-man*.  
**bembe**, F. *piles, haemorrhoids*.  
**bembem**, F. *quick to tell tales*.  
**bémbú**, inf. *acquittance, justification*.  
**bémdí**, inf. *innocence*.  
**bémdifó**, pl. id. *an innocent person*.  
**bèeme**, bèmme, bémme [G. beebe] *adv.*  
 added to statements of time, quantity,  
 number: *such a long time, such a large*  
*quantity or number; already; only;*  
*even, indeed*; kañ b., tete b., dabidabi  
 b., long ago; mfrihyia 20 beeme asem  
 na òreká yi? *does he talk of a palaver*  
*of no less than 20 years?* mede me-  
 mãã no Kwasida b., *I already gave it*  
*to him on Sunday*; enye nne b. na ofi  
 ye ade yi, *not since to-day only does*

he this; atiri ha b. na ogyee ana? did he indeed ask 100 heads?

**abémemfi**, abememfi, a place out of the way, at a distance; eda or ewo ab., it is far off; ogyina ab., he stands aloof; nnyina ab. sa, na twu bej me, do not thus keep away, come near to me!

**bémfi**, pl. a-, As. a tuft of palm fibre; cf. dokum; a bundle of dried grass.

**bemméj**, bemméj, red. vv., s. bej, bej.

**be-mōá**, palm-oil pit. [pr. 3011.]

**Obémpónj**, pr. n. pr. 3147.

**bémmú** = bembu. [nuts.]

**bémú** [abe mū], cluster or bunch of palm-

**bèj**, v. to approach, come or draw near; òbèj no, he approaches him. Ja. 4,8. pr. 78; yeábèj kúrow no hō, s. ehō D. — to be near; òbèj no, he is near him. pr. 70. — to be near of kin. Ruth. 2,20; òbèj no abusūam', he is a relative of his. — red. bemmaj; syn. bejkye[ŋ], piŋkye.

**bèj**, pron., I. what (kind of), which; adé bèj? which thing? what? Gr. § 74; F. ebsen, ebena; cf. okwamméj. — 2. (Aburi:) bèj = wøj; e. g. bèj dáj, their house. Gr. § 58; cf. wøj & edéj'.

**bèj** = abej, horn; wøj ano kò bèj kóro mù, they are unanimous, in unison.

**e-bèj**, pl. mmémma, arrow; cf. bemma, bemma-duaa, agyan; - stē se bej, it is as straight as an arrow, i. e. quite right (pr. 80). [it is quite straight.]

**bèjŋ**, straight (dua, hama, kwaj); etē b.,

**bèj**, v. to ache, pain; red. bemmaj; me tí bèj me, my head aches; wøj tí bemmaj wøj, their head aches.

**bèj**, 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 abèj; to become hot: ne hō abèj, he is hot = ne hō adó; otuo no hō abèj, the gun is hot (fr. firing) = aye hyerehyere. pr. 3386; perf. to be smart, clever, well versed in any knowledge or business, good or bad, e. g. in political matters; wabèj guam' asejka hō, he is eloquent; to be astute, syn. (n')ani atew; - ne hō bèj, he is healthy; ne hō mmèj, he is sickly, feeble, infirm, an invalid; - (omā) n'ano bèj

asem no mu, he takes a prominent part in the matter as speaker; - wábèj, he is civilized. — red. bemmaj. pr. 3011.

**abèj**, F. a red dye.

**-bèj**, a. (in cpds.), red, yellow; cf. odubèj, oguabèj, osubèj &c., s. mej, kò &c., bere, v.

**abèj**, abèj, pl. m- [con. n'ábèj] horn of animals. pr. 1060. 3636; horn (pr. 79. 2995), flute, whistle, wind-instrument, musical instrument; hyej ab., to sound the horn; - mmèj, pr. 376, = mmej-hyej, agoru; cf. bej & abentiá, abòrobèj, botowá, odurugya, agyesoá, kète, mmensónj, aprádaá, asesébèj, asókòbej, atentebèj, torobèntò; ŋkontwé, adakabèj; obèntá, asāŋkú &c.

**e-bena**, F. what, which; s. bej; ebena nyimpa = onipa bej, what manner of man. — **e-bena-dze**, F. = ade-bej, deej, deej, what. — **e-bena-ntsiri**, F. = edej nti, wherefore, wherefrom, why.

**bénnàa** [benda] pl. m-, F. bendaa, pl. a-, a weight of gold = 2 ounces = 32 dollars or ackies = £7.4 s. — 'pound'. Lk. 19,13.

**bèná**, bérá, Ak. = bamma, ntamabèná, strip of cloth, ribbon; cf. ŋwa-bèná.

**bèná**, Okw. the hard, shield like wing of a beetle. — husk, shell.

**bèná**, Ak.: bō b., to wail, lament, mourn; syn. twa adwo; cf. bōná. — **bèná-bó**, bèná-bó, inf. wailing &c.

**bènábèná**, bènábèná, files of dried snails or fish &c. pr. 3344; cf. ŋwa-bèná.

**Bèná**, pr. n. of the genius of Tuesday; s. App. B III; — yaa bèná, used in saluting persons born on Tuesday; s. yaa & Gr. § 41,4.

**A'bènáá**, pr. n. of a female born on Tuesday. Gr. § 41,4; Ab. Kwabena, pr. n. of a f. b. on Kwabèná, q. v.

**Bènáda**, Bráda, Tuesday. Gr. § 41,4. — Bènáda Dápaa or Bènáda Kwabèná, pr. n. of the Tuesday before awukudae; s. Kwabèná, Dapaa, dabone.

**bèj-anò**, unmixed palm-wine, as it came from the reed under the tree; cf. dōdòbej; opp. mfrasá.

**abéne**, Aky. = abej, horn. pr. 2995.

**a-bènné**, spit or broach(er). - gye or di b.

or ab., to act o-

misher (before the attack, to engage; kogye b. merékodi ab., it is too difficult merékòkò mabèr dí, ab. gyé, inf.)

**o-benne-difó**, ob-ní, pl. (a)benne attack the ene-

**abénne** [bem ade]

**obènne**, hard or yi ye ob., this

**bennédaw**, benne ebèj dedaw. pr. bej dedaw.

**o-beném**, obenóm,

**o-beném**, name o

**o-bèj-hyej-fó**, a-, per, flute-player.

**bèj-kúm** [con. n. l] the left side; i. left cf. kwa

**o-bèj-kúm**, (obe a left-handed)

**abèj-kum-má** [- b pl. abèj-kumfó,

**bèjkyé[ŋ]**, v. = ] be near. pr. 82

**bèjkyi**, pl. m- [l abè-ŋŋó, palm-oil.

**o-bensaá**, harvest season and the

**bènsère**, [Eng.] pl.

**o-bentá**, pl. m-, consisting of a with a cord ma branches, played a Jew's harp.

**bènta**, F. bent

**benté**, OI = o

**o-bèntéj**, a word name we do not to mention; us So-and-So, Whund der, Fr. te

**abentiá**, abentia: short horn, th

ominent part  
; - wábèy, he  
nej. pr. 3011.

low; cf. odu-  
s. meṅ, koo

ibèṅ] horn of  
horn (pr. 79.  
d-instrument,  
ab., to sound  
76, = mmèṅ-  
bentiá, abòrò-  
gyesoá, kète,  
bèṅ, asókòbèṅ,  
ontwé, adaka-

s. bèṅ; ebena  
at manner of  
ade-bèṅ, deṅ,  
iri, F. = eḍèṅ  
n, 14.  
ben pl. a-  
ou = 32  
s. pound.

a, ntamabèná,  
f. gwa-bèná.  
ld like wing  
ell.  
iment, mourn;  
— bèná-bó,

of dried snails  
gwa-bèná.  
s of Tuesday;  
bèná, used in  
n Tuesday; s.

born on Tues-  
wabena, pr. n.

g. v  
G. 114. —  
Kwabèná, pr.  
awukudae; s.

ine, as it came  
tree; cf. do-

pr. 2995.  
- gye or di b.

or ab., to act or be employed as skir-  
misher (before the twafo, van), to begin  
the attack, to engage in dangerous fight-  
ing; kogye b.; oredi ab.; - eyi de,  
merekodi ab., this work or task &c.,  
is too difficult for me = merekòbèrè,  
merekò mabèrè wò mu. — abenne-  
dí, ab-gyé, inf. skirmishing.

o-benne-difó, ob-gyéfó, pl. a-; o-benne-  
ní, pl. (a)bennefó, skirmisher, sent to  
attack the enemy. [a law-suit.

abénne [bem ade] fees for acquittance in  
obénne, hard or difficult work; adwuma  
yi ye ob., this work is difficult.

bennédaw, bannedaw', 1. an old arrow;  
sbeṅ dedaw. pr. 80. — 2. an old horn;  
bèṅ dedaw. [syn. tutuhunu.

o-beném, obenóm, pl. a-, a stinging fly;  
o-beném, name of a month, abt. March.  
o-bèṅ-hyèṅfó, a-, pl. m-, horn-blower, pi-  
per, flute-player, musician.

bèṅkúm [con. ne bèṅkúm], F. a-, aban-  
kúm, the left hand (nsa b. pr. 81. 159) or  
side; to the left (b. so); cf. nifá; north,  
cf. kwaem'.

o-bèṅkumfó, (òbèṅkufó), F. o-ban-  
k., pl. a-, a left-handed person.

abèṅkum-má [- ba], pl. id.; o-bèṅkunní,  
pl. abèṅkumfó, a left-handed person.

bèṅkyèṅ], v. = bèṅ, pin-  
kye, to draw or  
be near. pr. 82.

bèṅkyi, pl. m- [Eng.] bench; cf. māṅó.  
abé-ṅṅó, palm-oil.

o-bensaa', harvest time between the rainy  
season and the harmattan. [&c.

bénsère, [Eng.] pl. m-, a 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; F.  
a Jew's harp. — obenta-sāṅkū, psal-  
tery, lute, ψαλτιον.

bénta, F. = bentoa 1.

benté, Okw. = odantá, a gun.

o-bèntèṅ, a word used for a person whose  
name we do not know or do not choose  
to mention; usually: asiámási sè ob.,  
So-and-So, What-d'ye-call-him (Ger. der  
und der, Fr. tel, Span. fullano).

abentiaá, abentiaá [abey tia] pl. m-, the  
short horn, the most common wind-

instrument of the natives, usually made  
of a young elephant's tooth and covered  
with the skin of the twom.

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

béntóá, pl. m-, 1. syringe, squirt; - enema;  
bò.b., s. bò 102, sa 4. — 2. a Jew's  
harp (held between the teeth).

bentuu, F. distended, swollen.

o-benūfó [nū abè] pl. a-, one who picks  
palm-nuts from the palms, palm-nut  
picker; s. nū 4.

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

bépòw (bop. pop.), pl. m-, mountain, hill.  
pr. 489; cf. bew; - bépòw ani ase, the  
lower slope of a hill.

bépòwá, Aky. bepòwá, small mountain,  
hillock; cf. koko, pampa, pempe.

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

bèpò-sasé [bepòw asase] pl. m-, highland.

abé-pów, inf. the act of lopping off the  
leaves of an uprooted palm-tree.

bèra, bára ... s. bra ...

bèrà, imp., s. ba; bèra mā (or ná) yaṅko,  
come, let us go! meséré wo sè bèra, I  
beg you to come; frè nó bèra há, call  
him here! Gr. § 95.

o-bérá, Okw. = gyeene.

o-bèraṅ', Aky. o-bárané, pl. a-, a strong,  
stout, big man, a giant; a powerful,  
mighty man. pr. 85. 86. 1717; di (obi)  
ab., to wait upon, attend on, serve  
somebody; syn. sòm; — odé ob. baakò  
atifi, a full load of yam; ode ab. anaṅ  
atifi, 4 full loads of yam. — wosi wəṅ  
adaṅ 'agya oberoṅ-so', they (undertake  
to) build their houses without knowing  
whether they will be able to finish them(?)

obèraṅ'-mmòtoam'-dúá, s. krämmennua.

abèran-sém, violence; cf. anuodensem, di 53.

abèraṅ'-sò, (after the manner of strong  
men, i. e.) by force.

abèranté, -e, pl. m-, young man, youth;  
syn. akwaṅkwaa. pr. 87. 88.

abèrantékwá, abèrantéwá, pl. m-, id.

o-bèran-tétetū, pl. a-, giant (oberaṅ ten-  
teṅ, hontoṅ, oberoṅ a aware na osò te  
se nea tokuru da ne mu).

bèrapàé, a wicket or door, made of palm-

branches kept together by (three) sticks driven through them; cf. asérene, abobow. — a kind of fence made of palm-branches or of adwuma wood.

**béráw**: to b., to faint, swoon (away), fall into a swoon: osukom amā wato b., *thirst has made him faint*; woápem nó apém nó mā wato b., *they have knocked him about so that he is half-dead*; - to cause to faint: ohwé no ato no b., *from the flogging he is half-dead*; cf. to piti, tware. — **béráw-tó**, inf. fainting &c.

**abéráw**, adv. = koraa, eye ab., *it is very good*.

**abéráw**, abéráw': yaa ab., a polite address to a person of equal or inferior rank, used in replying to a salutation, cf. yaa, gye 33. Gr. § 147,9.

**abéráw-abéráw**, aberáw-abèráw, *scantily, so so*. pr. 1363. 2929.

**béré**, v. 1. to bring (when a personal object, esp. me, yey, wo, mo, is mentioned; else 'de..ba, kofa..ba, de..koma' is used). — 2. b. ase, to lay or put down, bring low, humble, degrade, abase, abate, lessen; ob. no ase, *he humbles him*; ob. n'ani ase, a) *he looks downwards*; b) *he moderates, lessens his fierceness or rashness* = odwo n'ani; ob. ne bo ase, *he is patient*. 1 Thess. 5,14; ob. ne hō ase mā me, *he humbles himself before me*; ob. n'ani ase hwe.. so, *he looks down upon ..*; - anō b. ase, to assuage. Gen. 8,1. — 3. to grow or get (perf. to be) tired, weary, fatigued; to have much to suffer; not to be able to rest. pr. 89. 754. 2250; mabère wo nsa, *woamā mabère, I am weary of you*; adwumaye amā mabère, *I am tired from work*; - bère nyā, to earn (by intense labour). — red. bèrebère.

**o-béré**, inf. fatigue, weariness. pr. 1359; labour, toil; fa ob., to grow tired. pr. 3396; hys..b., to tire (out), wear out, weary, fatigue, harass; ode ne kasa hyee me b.

**bere**, F. manner in which; se bere 'te do no, Aky. = senea ete neg, *so it is*; sé: bère mōnse woy di = senea munse woy ni, *thus shall ye say unto them*.

**béré** = béréw. [Jer. 10,11.

**beré**, v. to redder, to grow, become or make red or yellow; to be red, ruddy, yellow. pr. 560. 714 f.; to cause to redder. pr. 298; bere (sika, aḡowa, kōbere) hō, to polish (gold, brass, copper); to ripen, grow ripe, of fruits growing above ground. pr. 64; 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, pr. 2205, or deep grief), drunkenness, old age; he is angry, excited, grieved &c., s. ani A 1 & 2; wo ani abere me, *you envy me!* s. ahōeyaw. — ani abere so, *it is in a critical state or at a critical point*. — red. berebere. — qualif. adv. kōo, pr. 1504; n'ani abere kōo, *he is furious*.

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

**o-béré**, pl. a., esp. of animals, female, she-, hen-; cf. obaa, ohea. Gr. § 41,2. pr. 531.

**o-bère**: yaa ob., reply to a salutation from members of a certain family; cf. gye 33 & yaa.

**obère** = pasaa; wayee yey se ob., *they scolded us sharply, treated us badly*; osu yee yey se ob., *the rain beat us severely, we were quite drenched by the rain*.

**bère bère bère**, in crowds or swarms; wobae b. b. b., *they came in cr. or sw.*

**e-bère**, 1. place (often in cpds., as, dabere, trābere = dabew, trābew, trāhea); cf. baa, baw, bea, bew, amere. — 2. time, season; pl. mmère, the stages of human life, of man's age. pr. 90 f. 804; eb. a ensā da, -a entwam' da, -a sto rentwa da, *eternity*. — bere no nyinaa mu no, *in the meantime, meanwhile*. — 3. manner, cf. bea, abere, amere. — 4. good time; fine manner; bloom, flower, prime of life; beauty & strength; "nana, mā wo hō bere so e! king, *arise in thy glory and strength*" (for warfare, for the pacification of contending parties). — Phr. Odi bere (pl. wodi m-), *he enjoys his life, lives a luxurious life; he is a loiterer, sluggard, time-*

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bérébère, s

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mberere

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o-bé im,

beré-um,

with blue,  
Ex. 26,1.

aberé-dúru

o-béré-dwéj,

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berce, a. [be

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Tshi-Englis

ow, become or be red, ruddy, cause to redden. wa, kóbere) hō, upper); to ripen, growing above be ripe. — n'a-i. e. he covets, gry or grieved; red, reddish, (passion, anger, drunkenness, excited, grieved ani abere me, x. — ani abere state or at a ebere. — qualif. ni abere kōo, he

beautiful, hand- ntle..., s. obaa- emabere. ls, f. se, she-, § 4 pr. 531. sal ion from fam. , cf. gye

eg se ob., they ated us badly; e rain beat us e drenched by

ds or swarms; ne in cr. or sw. pds., as, dabere, ew, trābea); cf. nere. — 2. time, stages of human 90 f. 804; eb. a -a eto rentwa nyinaa mu no, awhile. — 3. amere. — 4. n, flower, & strength; "na- el king, arise ngth" (for war- on of contending ere (pl. wodi m-), ves a luxurious sluggard, time-

killer; s. ka 3. Wabu ne mmere mu, he has died in the prime of life, in the best of his years, prematurely; bu.. bere mu wu, to die before one's time. Eccl. 7,17. Wabo bere, he has (broken up time, i. e.) done what nobody has done, committed a heinous deed.

**aberë**, m-, F. time; aberëbi, m-, some- times, once; mber dodo ara, as often as; mber pii n'ara, from time to time; mber nyinaa, at all times, for ever and ever; mberë, 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; cf. odabo.

**aberebé**, -bez, a quadruped similar to a cat, eating bananas; cf. apesow; F. a weasel.

**bërëbërë**, **berëbërë**, red. vv., s. bërë, bere.

**berëberë**, l. soft, slow, gentle; softly, gently. pr. 2452. 3048; comfortably, at ease; gradually, by degrees, by easy or slow steps; — slow, gradual movement, advance or progress. pr. 3043. 3397. 1201; considerateness, patience, care- fulness. pr. 734. — ye b., to proceed discreetly. pr. 3558; oye n'ano b., he as- sumes a modest speech, uses a modest language. — 2. safety. 1 Thess. 5,3.

**bërëbërë**, smooth, glib, voluble, flippant; oye or n'ano ye b., he is loquacious; cf. bétebete, birebire, kurokuro.

**mberebereba**, F. = mmerebere.

**berebó**, mmerebó, liver. pr. 3250.

**berebú-w**, -o, pl. m- [bere, place, buw, to sit on] nest, bird's nest. pr. 92. 1436.

**beredé**, a red bead put among the marks in the pot of a soothsaying demon; ahene kókoo bi a wode to koro mu abo anase abebude mu; s. koro.

**o-bërë-dóm**, troublesome warfare.

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

**aberë-dúru** [aduru a wode bere..] alum.

**o-bërë-dwéy**, anxiety. Eccl. 5,2. — **o-bërë- dwúma**, wearisome labour, toil, travail.

**beree**, a. [bere, v.] F. ripe. [Eccl. 8,16.

**bere-ensã**, eternity. D. As.

Tshi-English Dict.

**bérefi**, (F. pl. m-), basket; Ak. tekrekyyi; wode ntog né mmew né kube-ahabañ na eñwene. pr. 3609. [branches. pr. 1326.

**berefi** [berew, efi], bundle or heap of palm- **o-bërëfó**, pl. a-, a needy, indigent, poor, destitute, afflicted man; syn. ohiani, amanehunufu. Ps. 41,2. 72,13. Ex. 23,3. pr. 637.

**berëkōá**, pl. m- [berew ñkōa] the top end of a palm-leaf. Phr. saw mmerekōa mmerekōa, to keep in the background in dancing (said of a novice in danc- ing); to beat or go about the bush; to tamper with something.

**o-berekú**, (F. pl. m-), a bird of the size of a pigeon, of light brown colour, crying "ku, ku" not only by day, but also four times at night, considered as a spirit (osaman) and fortune-teller. It has red eyes and a black beak; wood- pigeon? pr. 93. 726.

**o-berekuní**, pl. a- [berekuní] an eye red as that of the bereku; owo ab., he has red eyes (considered as beautiful).

**abérekürí**, a kind of fish, probably the

**o-berekutu**, pl. m-, F. a scarecrow. [eel. aberekwasi, a certain annual festival.

**berekyi**, Ak. berekyiri, v. [generally used only in the Pret. & Perf. T.]: oberekyii ne hō, he made off or escaped secretly; waberekyi ne hō.

**abérekyyi**, pl. m-, goat; cf. oguan; Ak. F. ampōykyé; bynames: adúónná, adúónni- mmaá (= adú à ónná, onni mmaá, the fellow that does not sleep, that gets no flogging), ankāma-seperepé, sekyerempe- wó. pr. 94-99. 483. 498. — **abérekyyi- ba**, -wa, kid. — **abérekyyiberé**, she- goat. — **abérekyyinini**, Ak. = opápó, Ak., he-goat. S. abirekyi.

**beremán**, l. the midrib of a palm-leaf. — 2. the handle of a shield. pr. 1933; cf. okyem.

**o-beremba**, pl. m-, F. = abarima.

**beremó**, l. backbone(s). — 2. the centre part of the framework of a shield, its backbone. Cf. beremaj.

**o-berempōy** = obirempōy.

**aberantse**, pl. m-, F. = aberante.

**bërëntë**, breathless; waye b., he is quite br.

**berentúw**, s. kwaeb. & ntuw.

o-bère-nyá, *earning(s)*; adwuma mu ade. bèrezo, s. bèrezw.

berépów, pl. m- [berew pów] *knot of palm-leaves*. — bə . 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. bə 54); also: to curse the king's life; s. mmeberesá, the swarming of bees. [repow.

o-bérésá = mmeresá. [mprätwē.

bèresaa-kyére, *inf. sexual connexion*; syn. bère-sánten, the full duration of a time or age or generation; time in its continuance. Eph. 3,21. — pl. m-, ages, eternity; mmeresánten nnà-sánten, for ever and ever. 1 Tim. 1,17.

bérésò-ní, pl. -fo, a contemporary; obi bere so nipa.

bère-so-sém-ñhóma, *chronicle*; *Chronicles*. o-béré-sú = mmeresú.

Béretù & Nnoñkófó, one of the original families of the Tshi people; cf. App. D. abere-twé, a species of antelope.

béréw, Aky. bers, the leaves of the oil-palm, together with or separated from the midrib. pr. 3025; b. tuatua mpopā hō, the palm-leaves grow from the sides of the palm-branch; béréw tábān, a single leaf, leaflet, pinna. — Phr. Manyā baabi a mibu me b., I have found a place where I can live (get food & drink); — Dankyira berew-so, 'D. (on) palm-leaves', i. e. the great path of Dankyira. Cf. berefi, berépów, mmerenkenbéréw, s. berèbere, mmerew. [son.

bèrèw, bèrezo (F. mbersw), soft; slow, tardy. pr. 820; softly, mildly. pr. 99; slowly; comfortably, peaceably. — monè nò n'ni no b., deal gently with him!

berewá = berépów.

aberewá, pl. m- [obere, dim.] old woman, matron, mother. pr. 100 ff. 325. 345. 961; "m'ábèrewá" is even more respectful than "mé nà". — Phr. sore kobisa ab., to get up and go aside for deliberation, cf. tu agyina. — aberewá-tía, pl. m- (& mmerewá-tianom), a very old woman; mā yenkobisa ab.-tía, let us go and (ask a very old w., i. e.) take counsel.

Aberewá, name of a fetish, s. Manjuro.

aberewá, a sort of mat, s. kete; (obs.) a sort of European cloth.

aberewá-ani-nsú, a medicinal plant; asē né ɔwe aduru.

aberewá-mpáane, a kind of burdock.

aberewá-yé, the old age of woman.

Béréw-kwásida, Palm-Sunday.

bèrèw-yé, composedness, calmness; mildness &c.

bère-yé, beré-yé, *inf. fineness, gracefulness, beauty*. Prov. 31,30; cf. -bere, obaabere. [Gr. § 144.

bèr' oo! or bér' oo! = béra oo! come!

abésá, *inf.* [sa abe] the act of picking out the palm-nuts from their smashed pulp; s. nnoye. ○

bésán, F. mbesan, I. = abé asásé, mmesásé, a land (piece of ground) on which palms grow, palm-plantation. — 2. a hole in which palm-nuts are prepared for making palm-oil. pr. 1208; cf. ɔsan.

bése, bése, a kind of amulet; sumay a wode tan ade.

besé, besé-pá, besé-kyém, Aky. = bisé, cola nut &c. — besé-héne = bise-fitaa, the best kind of cola nut, (white, but called the 'green' of cola nuts).

bese, v. to take or break off (abe, palm-nuts from the stalk); to pluck, gather (mako, pepper, from the shrub). pr. 107. — Phr. wobebesé abe ansá-na woadu ho, you will be tired before you arrive there.

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

o-bésé, better: ɔpésé, the time (quarter) of the year from the beginning of the latter rains in October till in January; syn. adommürow.

abesebürow', better: apesebürow', q. v.

bésea, Ky. s. bosea.

bésén [abe, ɔsen] palm-oil pot.

beso, a kind of strong drink made of honey by the Nta people; mead, metheglin; ani koo te se mmörösá; ebow sê.

bésràdé, fat of the quadruped called bew or bee.

bètee, bètebete, weak, infirm, feeble, ef-

feminine

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beté-ání, pl

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bétém, pl.

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abetiá = a

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be-t(s)iri, pl

palm-nut

betú, adwe

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abetuntum

abétwá, inf

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irm, feeble, ef-

feminate; tender, soft, mild, lenient; syn. bokoo, mmerew. pr. 1674. Ne hō aye no b. he cannot move = ontumi ṅkā ne hō; n'akwaa mu aye no b. = nye no deṅ; ne yam' adwo no b. = ne yare a s̄wo ne yam' no, enni ahōdeṅ bio; asem no adwo b. = nye deṅ bio; n'asem ye b., he is a lenient (not a hard, severe) man.

**bétebeté**, *glib, voluble, flippant*: n'ano ye b., he is loquacious; syn. beréberé.

**abeté**, a common food of the hinterland natives, consisting of roasted maize-flour boiled in water, and considered very wholesome, but despised by many Tshi people. pr. 1340. 1457.

**beté-ání**, *pl. id. (or beteanifo), civilized, cultivated, refined*; nea wapow; aberante b.; **abeté-hum'**, s. ohūm'. [mméa bêtéáni.

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

**betém**, *pl. m-, ear of Indian corn or other grain; a single fruit of the banana or plantain tree*; cf. odurn, osiaw.

**betemamá**, *pl. m- [betem, oba] a bunch of palm-nuts*; s. beyeram; n'asefo a eye né mmétemamá so aṅkasa ye ṅkwadaa, his own descendants are (or were) still little boys.

**o-btétḅ**, *pl. a-, the full grown palm-tree with a long, slender stem*. pr. 1799.

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

**abetiá** = abedwéaa (pr. 73 f.)

**abe-so-kura** = abotokura.

**abe-tów**, **abétów**, *inf.*: hye ab., to engage people for felling oil-palms without subsequent payment; cf. hye 16.

**be-t(s)iri**, *pl. m-, F. a cluster or bunch of palm-nuts*.

**betú**, *ádwe hō nām, the pulp of the palm-nut*; cf. sa abe. — F. palm dregs.

**abetuntum'**, a species of oil-palm.

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

**betwábére**, *the time of cutting palm-trees*, about 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. —

**o-betwaní**, *pl. a-fo, palm-tapper*.

**bèw**, *v.* [red. bebew] to steal, filch, pilfer, take or snatch away; to embezzle, purloin. Tit. 2, 10; cf. bēe; óbèw adé, he pilfers

&c.; ntrama a egu hō mpmprej no, wabebew mu niwa-du kō, he pilfered ten of the cowries that were just lying there; wōtaa bebew wōṅ wura ade, they often pilfer things from their master.

**bèw**, *adv. quickly, snatchingly*: mede ade no mekōtoo hō no, bēw na wafa, when I laid the thing down there, he snatched it away.

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

**bèw**, *v. to lie across*; èbew hō, it lies across; to cross, impede, intervene; èbèw no, it hinders him. pr. 110; cf. bea; -red. bebew;

wōde abèbew wōṅ hō, they have covered (marked) their body with stripes or weals (wales).

**abèw**, (*inf.*) hindrance, impediment, detention. pr. 109 f.; abèw bew' wōṅ, something intervened and prevented them. — **abèw-bótan**, rock of offence. Rom. 9, 33; cf. hintidnato-botan, watiri-b.

**è-bèw**, Ak. ebé, a pachydermatous animal similar to the batafo, but black & larger; by some natives it is said to be an animal between the elephant & the buffalo.

**è-bew**, *o-, pl. m-, F. a bone*. [pr. 1395.

**è-bèw**, *place* (cf. baa, baw, ḅea, bere), esp. in cpds., as dabew, tobew, gyinabew, sibew; *pl. m-, places, countries; a map*.

**bèw**, F. = bepaw, mountain, hill; cf. Abebwá, s. akurá. [tifi, Bewase.

**bèw-ase**, a low tract of country at the foot of a mountain; *pl. m-, Ezek. 36, 4. 6; ravines*; cf. mmonsé.

**abewoduá**, abeduá, mortar for bruising (wōw) palm-nuts to separate the edible part from the shell, palm-mortar.

**abewó(w)**, *inf.*: hye ab., to engage people for pounding palm-nuts (making oil) without subsequent payment; cf. hye 16. — hye bewo(w)fo, id.

**bèwè-onúá**, a sweet-scented gum or resin (s. ohūām); 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.

**abéyà**, **abeeyáá** } a sort of black earthen vessel = asaṅka, ayawa.

**abeyéáa**, **aboyáá** } pr. 465. 2573.

**abé-yé**, *inf.* the process of making oil from palm-nuts = *ngó-ye*.

**be-yérám**, *pl. m-*, a bunch of young palm-nuts (when the nuts and the thorns between them are still soft & white; later on it is called *betemamá*).

**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. 114-442*.

- *onipa yi, mé bí ni = me ní ni, this man is a relative of mine, belongs to my family.*  
— *obi bi, obi biara, anybody, any one*. *Jer. 26, 9. 49, 33. 2 Sam. 18, 12.* — *obi ba, a child of noble birth, a member of the king's family; cf. obiba, onipa-ba.*

**e-bí**, Gr. § 60, 2, *something, some, part, a quantity* (*pr. 2327*); *any thing; another thing*; in neg. sentences *nothing, none*. *pr. 111-113. 862.* — *cf. biribi, ebi-nè-bi.*

**bi** (*pron. used as an adv.*, Gr. § 134, 3 b), *also, likewise, too.*

**bí**, *pl. bí, binom*, (F. *birim*), Gr. § 74, 3, *a, an, a certain, one, some; any; another*; in neg. sentences *no, not any*. *pr. 63. 499-501.* - *wóátú abófo bi, they have dispatched some messengers.*

**bí!** F. = *biakó!* *hwe abo bi!* *Mk. 13, 1.*

**ebíá, èbíá**, made into an *adv.* by ellipsis: (*there is*) *something, viz. some reason or likelihood, that . . . ; perhaps, peradventure, perchance, possibly*; Gr. § 135. *pr. 127. 3204.* — F. *bia, aghwea.*

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

**àbíá**, *adv. in the way of helping, to one's aid or help*. Gr. § 131, 2; *meys no* (*adwuma*) *àbíá, I help or assist him in doing it (in the work)*; *misò no mú àbíá, I support him*; *mā yękō na kōdōw me àbíá, come with me to help me in my plantation-work*; *enera obedōw me ab., yesterday he came and helped me in tilling the ground*; *ote soro te yęn abia = ote s. mā yęn*. *pr. 1265. 3349.*

**abíá**, 1. a kind of creeper the seeds of which are used a) for beads (*wosina hwe se ahené*), b) as a medicine to cure gyato & mmubui, c) for making charms (*Gyabāa Kyerapaw &c.*). — 2. a plant (occurring in the hinterland of Togo) similar to

*Banana*. Its fruits are likewise used for beads. *Cf. abürobia, ahené. pr. 443. 795.*

**biabíá**, *biaabíá* [the sing. is obs.] *small & round*; *n'aniwa ye mmíá-mmíá* or *mmíá-mmíá* (*opp. akese*).

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

**obi-adé-wō-wo** or **no** (*another's property is in thy or his hand*), an epithet for a thievish person or animal, as the chimpanzee, dog, goat.

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

**o-biakó**, better: *obaakó. one man, person or individual*, *pr. 445-454.*

**o-biakófo**, better: *obaakófo, id.* [*pl. m-*] *a single person*. *pr. 455-459. 659.*

**biakó-ye**, *inf. unity*. *Eph. 4, 3. 13.*

**biakóyè-sem, biakóyè-ghóma, Concordia**. *K. § 7.*

**o-bíara**, F. *o-, e-, any body, any one*; in neg. sentences *nobody, none*. — *ob. bíara, whosoever*; in neg. sentences, *nobody at all*; Gr. § 60, 1. — *abofrá bíara abofrá, every boy without exception.*

**e-bíara**, *any thing; every possible thing*; Gr. § 60, 2; *cf. biribiara; ye hō bíara, to do one's best or utmost, s. ye 10a.* - *ehō b. ney, it does not matter; se mewu po a, na ehō bíara ney, even if I shall die, it matters not; - adv. in any or every possible way, to the utmost.*

**bíara**, Gr. § 74, 3, *any, either; duá bíara or dua bíara, every tree.*

**obíba**, *a person of good family; oye ob. a onso 'bi ani; cf. obi.*

**obibám-bíba** = *oba a obi nni no so bam-sem bi, a child who is not badly treated by others; syn. odehye-ba.*

**abibidúru**, *native medicine, country medicine.*

**o-bibi-hyéfo**, *pl. a-* *in blue.*

**Abibi-mán**, *the Negro*  
**o-hibini**, *pl. a-fo,* *negro boy or lad*. *can. pr. 1796.*

**bíbiri**, *dark-blue colour; hwe b* — *bíbiri-hyé, in dyeing.*

**Abibiri(m')**, *the Negro*  
**Abürokyiri**.

**abibisém**, *negro. s* 878; *words, man negroes.*

**bibi-tamá, m-**, *blue purple*. *Ezek. 27.*

**bibíri**, *a skein (knobs) of dark-bi*

**obidānbi**, Akp., *ok bi, s. dān, v.] an compound of two depends on, or catenates its* *litic* *né kobere wēe a ring made of (the copper enha silver, the silver*

**bié**, *v. As. = bue.*

**biekō**, *biekō, s. b*

**biem'**, Ak. = *bio,*

**abien'** [*abienú*], A

— *abienwá bi, a nnawotwe ab. b weeks have abre*

**abiesá**, Ak. *mmien*

**obi-húnu** = *onipa*

*a person of no ship to one; a s*

**bikyíw**, *v. F. to bekyew.*

**bim**, *the sound of bim, v. 1. ntlly wōbō n' a.*

**binam**, *v. F. = bi*

**e-bí-nè-bí**, *so-so, h middling, in p fully; indifferen*

*ly. Jer. 48, 10; he does his worl*

*obaa no b., his c*

wise used for  
pr. 443. 795.  
obs.] small &  
miaa or mmfa-

arty) a servant

her's property  
epithet for a  
as the chim-

ó, one; single;  
65. 1005; the  
2. — a great  
ple or things;  
great mass of  
i)! Mk. 13, 1. —  
ne besides that  
other, another,  
become united,  
ó, one by one,  
ight, used  
as.

e m person  
A.

, id. [pl. m-] a  
59. 659.

4, 3. 13.  
ma, Concordia.

y, any one; in  
one. — ob. bi-  
tences, nobody  
frá biara abófrá,  
ion.

possible thing;  
a; ye hō biara,  
s. ye 10a. - ehō  
; se mewu po a,  
if I shall die,  
ny or every pos-

ther ná biara

mily; oye ob. a

nni no so bam-  
ot badly treated  
a.

licine, country

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

**Abibi-mán**, the Negro-country. pr. 1477.

**o-bibini**, pl. a-fo, negro, black man, African. pr. 1796. — **o-bibiniwa** [dim.] a negro boy or lad.

**bibiri**, dark-blue cotton-yarn or cloth; dark-blue colour; hye b., to dye with dark-blue. — **bibiri-hyé**, inf. dyer's trade; art of dyeing.

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

**abibisém**, negro stories or concerns. pr. 878; words, manners, dealings of the negroes.

**bibi-tamá**, m., blue cloth; blue or violet purple. Ezek. 27, 7 & 23, 6.

**bibitiri**, a skein (hank, knot, or number of knots) of dark-blue cotton-yarn.

**obidānbi**, Akp., **ohidānebi**, Aky. [ebi dan bi, s. dan, v.] an amalgam, a mixture or compound of two things, each of which depends on, or conforms and communicates its qualities to, the other; e.g. *dweta nè kobere ntwēe kaa a waakyim abom*, a ring made of silver and copper wire (the copper enhances the beauty of the silver; the silver enhances the value of

**bié**, v. As. = bue. [the copper]. K. § 228.

**biekó**, **biekō**, s. **biakō**.

**biem'**, Ak. = bio, again.

**abien'** [abienū], Ak. mmienū, two; s. enū. — *abiegwá bi*, a few (persons or things); *nnawotwe ab. bi atwam' dedaw*, some weeks have already passed.

**abiesá**, Ak. mmiensá, three; s. esá. Gr. § 77.

**obi-húnu** = onipa a omfa wo hō biribiara, a person of no importance or relationship to one; a stranger. Prov. 5, 10.

**bikyíw**, v. F. to turn (as of a key); cf. *bekyew*.

**bím**, the sound of beating or striking. — **bim**, violently (of striking); syn. *bám*; *wobo nō bim*.

**binam**, v. F. = biram.

**e-bí-nè-bí**, so-so, half and half (ofā-nè-fā), middling, in part, not completely, not fully; indifferently; tolerably; negligently. Jer. 48, 10; oye n'adwuma bi-nè-bi, he does his work in a negligent manner; *obaa no b.*, his coming was not with up-

rightness of intention; *enye eb. na wobae = wobaa no nokwarem'*, *wōaimá nō se-sāsesa*, they did not come half-hearted, but in earnestness and in uprightness; *ote' hō bi-nè-bi ara*, he lives without anything in particular or more than necessary; *ebi-nè-bi dwuma*, superficial work, cf. *aniani-dwuma*; *ebi-nè-bi man-sohwe*, provisional government.

**e-bín**, Ak. bini, dirt, dung, muck, excrement; cf. *sébèw*; *dross*, s. *dadebin*, *dwe-tebin*.

**abini-buru**, a plant. A decoction of the leaves mixed with salt is used to cause abortion.

**bintúw** = bin a eye mmerew; cf. *kyerebo*.

**e-bínom**, F. birim, s. obi, bi.

**e-biō**, biōw, Ak. biem', again, further, more, any more; in neg. sentences no more; *miñhū no b.*, *omma b.*, *minni bi b.*; *bió no*.

**abirá**, Gr. § 131, 2, the reverse, contrary, wrong way; *aye ab.*, it has turned out to the contrary; *wákā no abirá*, he has reported it perversely. - *bō ab.*, to be different; to make different, to reverse, to alter to the contrary, to be or do the contrary (Ezek. 16, 34), to turn the wrong way, turn upside down. *bō asém no abirá mā yeghwe*, take the case in the opposite way and let us see; *wobo asem ab. kã a, wante ase*, if you represent a matter perversely, it will not be understood; *woamā m'asem no abo ab.*, you caused my statement to be disproved; *wōy asem nè me de bō ab.*, our opinion was divided. - cf. *abireŋkyi*, bō 21. — **abirasém**, antithesis.

**birám**, v. to beat, strike, smite with the hands; ob. *ne koko or ode ne nsa b. ne koko*, he beats his breast; cf. *guram*. — red. **birámmiram**.

**biram**, binam, v. [red. *birammiram*]: *abofra bi biram hō*, a boy lies there; *mmerekyi bi birammiram hō* (some) goats lie there.

**abiranŋkyé**, inf. [abirá; kyew, v.]: *wōyee asem no hō ab.*, they confounded the matter; cf. *abireŋkyi-abireŋkyi*.

**o-bírebé**, a species of bird. pr. 1954. 3474.

**bírebíre**, brawl, noisy quarrel, loquacity. pr. 462. — *óyè b.*, *n'anó ye b.*, he is

*brawling, loquacious, prattling*; ɔwɔ̀ tɛ̀-  
krema-bírebíre, *he has a bad, quarrel-  
some tongue. Cf. berebere.*

**o-bírebírefó**, *pl. a-*, *prattler, idle talker*;  
*syn. okürokürofo.*

**o-bírekú** = obereku.

**abírekýi**, (-ba, -bere, -nini,) *better: abere-  
kýi, q. v.*

**o-bírempɔ̀ɔ̀**, *pl. a-*, *F. a-*, & *abirempɔ̀ɔ̀fó*,  
*a wealthy, great, powerful man; prince,  
ruler. pr. 344.*

**abíreŋkýi-abíreŋkýi**, *Akw. perverse, -ly,  
distorted; ways no ab. = bisibasaa bi,  
wabɔ̀ no abira; cf. abiraŋkye.*

**birentúw** = berentuw.

**bírí**, *v. to grow, be, or make black, dark,  
dirty; ɔdaŋ yimu bírí, this room is dark;*  
*aduru no mmiri bebere, the ink is not  
black enough. pr. 810. 3162 f.; ne wusiw  
(wisi) bírí me, it is fearful to me, I am  
afraid of it; cf. owusiw; wabírí ne tam,  
he has soiled his 'clothes'; ntama a abiri,  
soiled linen; ntade nsimma-nsimma no  
mmiri ntwa mu, the short dresses were  
not very dirty; m'ani so bírí me, my head  
swims, I am giddy; bírí n'ani so e! stun  
him! - bírí .. ani, to darken. Job 38, 2;*  
*obírí ne mogya ani, he blackens the colour  
of his blood, i. e. does not care for his  
blood, exerts himself to the utmost, la-  
bours, works hard; - eho a na ani abiri se  
hwee, it has (or had) come to a very cri-  
tical point. — red. biribiri.*

**bírí**, *adj. in epds., black, dark; cf. adubiri,  
akokobiri, ɔpɔ̀kɔ̀biri &c.*

**bíríi**, *F. blackness.*

**bíríbí**, *Ak. biribie, Gr. § 60,2, something;*  
*in neg. sentences nothing; syn. hwee;*  
*wɔ̀ŋ bíríbí a woye nye bíríbí pa biara,  
there is no good in anything they do;*  
*nea eye bíríbí ara na wose: enye bíríbí,  
just that which is something makes one  
say: it is nothing, no matter, of no ac-  
count. pr. 3591 f. 77. 465 ff. - bíríbí no,  
things people do not know the names  
of; né bíríbí awú, a relation of his has  
died; enyé b., never mind! wɔ̀ŋ asem ye  
bíríbí-bíríbí, they are not civilized; ne  
hɔ̀ aye bíríbíbiríbí, s. ákóó.*

**bíríbíara**, *anything, in neg. sentences no-  
thing, nothing at all; wanse b., he said*

*nothing at all; enye b. na eye ntama, it  
is nothing but a garment; cf. obihunu.  
pr. 464. — biribi-biribiara, id.*

**bíríbírí**, *red. v., s. biri; anim' rɛ̀biríbírí, it  
is getting dark, cf. anim 7 A.*

**bíríbírí**, *adv. numerously: nnipa no akýere  
so b., the people are crowded together;*  
*wɔ̀bɛ̀hyehyeɛ ɔdaŋ no mu b., they  
crowded the house; syn. pitipiti.*

**bíríbírí**, *F. biribiriw, adv. (qualifying the  
v. him, ká, saw, wosow, to shake, shiver,  
tremble), very much, exceedingly; ne hɔ̀  
him (ká &c.) b., he shivers very much;  
Job 26, 11. Jer. 23, 9; wosow b., to toss  
to and fro, to agitate. Eph. 4, 14.*

**abíríbíríw**, *epilepsy, lunacy; twa or yare  
ab., to be lunatic, epileptic; cf. atoto-  
gyàwe, otwá.*

**bíríbíwá**, *Aky. biribiwá [biribi, dim.] a  
trifle; b. biara, any small matter; me bi-  
ribiwa a aka no, the little property which  
is (still) left to me.*

**bíríboroo**, *bíríburoo, dirty, soiled, bemired  
all over; ɔ̀te aye no or ne hɔ̀ b. he is  
hideously daubed with dirt; ɔ̀yare da  
hɔ̀ b., he is seriously ill; waye b., he is  
quite exhausted or tired out; nea mmofra  
no gorii hɔ̀ aye b., where the children  
played every thing is trodden down. —  
F. adv. all over, completely.*

**bírídítwem**, -twom, *adv. all at once, sud-  
denly; syn. prekɔ̀pɛ̀, bírim; wɔ̀de no b.-  
twom = wɔ̀kyeree no prekɔ̀ pɛ̀, they  
caught him at once.*

**bíríe**, *Aky. = gyabiriw.*

**o-bírífo**, *obírífó, pl. a-, a fellow of un-  
usual power; also = sumanni; e. g.  
ɔ̀kɔ̀mfo Anókyé.*

**abíríká** [obs.], *mmiriká, a run, running.  
pr. 475. 3397; gallop; canter, trot; tu or  
tutu mmirika, to run; ɔ̀de mm. bae, he  
came running; cf. amirika. — o-bíri-  
katúfó, pl. a-, runner, courier. Jer. 51, 31.*

**bíríkísíi**, *a. of a dark colour; pataku hɔ̀*

**mbíríkísí**, *F. a thicket, thick bush. [ye b.*

**bíríkýi**, *v. to tremble, shudder, fear; to  
faint from fear; to be stunned, startled,  
bewildered; wɔ̀má obíríkýi, they caused  
him to be terrified, they terrified him;  
wabíríkýi, he is terrified, horror-struck;  
wayi no ahí amá wab., ehú amá wab., ehú*

*nti wábíríkýi =  
cf. (bɔ̀) hũboá. —  
der, terror &c.;  
always afraid;*

**bírím** (*bírím-bírím*)  
*suddenly, at on-  
down plump! bɔ̀*  
*startle, start up*  
*sleep; cf. bɔ̀ pí*  
**bírím**, *F. = bino*  
**bírím**, *v. F. to bea*  
**bírímímím**, *pl. — 2*  
*7, 33.*

**abírímúró**, *a t.*  
*nal leaves.*

**o-bíríŋkràŋ**, *pl.*  
*abebaw.*

**bírísí**, **bírísíi**, *da*  
*baft. — b. mu,*  
*fully. Mat. 3, 1.*

**bírísísíi**, *listen*

**bírí-twám'**, *very*

**abíríwá**, *ching*

*ti ab., har*

*with bura figu*

*performed on l*

*the first shavi*

*girls at the be*

**bísá**, *v. l. to ask*

*to. pr. 476 ff.,*

*inquire, make*

*2192. 3085; (kɔ̀*

*to ask advice c*

*consult a fetish*

*hɔ̀ afotu, to ask*

*to ask the way*

*— 3. b. .. mu,*

*rogate, syn. p*

*bisa no mú! eɔ̀*

*for, to beg, syn.*

*for. pr. 977.*

*asks o' hat*

*after ( he w*

*desires her in*

*obisa no ase, l*

*nation); omni*

*care for yam*

*nneyee bisa no*

*actions. K. §*

*inquire after.*

eye ntama, it  
cf. obihunu.

a, id.

rebiribiri, it  
A.

ipa no akwere  
led together;  
an b., they  
pitipiti.

ualifying the  
shake, shiver,  
tingly; ne hō  
s very much;  
ow b., to toss  
v. 4, 14.

twa or yare  
ic; cf. atoto-

ribi, dim.] a  
natter; me bi-  
roperty which

pile. <sup>Scoured</sup>  
re h. he is  
irt; are da  
waye b., he is  
t; nea mmofra  
the children  
ten down. —  
y.

at once, sud-  
; wode no b.-  
ekō pe, they

fellow of un-  
umanni; e. g.

un, running.  
ter, trot; tu or  
e mm. bae, he  
ta. — o-biri-  
ier. 51, 31.  
ur; p.aku hō  
's bush. [ye b.  
dder, fear; to  
nned, startled,  
ii, they caused  
terrified him;  
horror-struck;  
amā wab., ehū

nti wābirikiyi = nketenkete akita no;  
cf. (bo) hūboa. — inf. o-birikiyi, shud-  
der, terror &c.; ob. mma, people who are  
always afraid; syn. ahūfo.

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

**birim**, F. = binom.

[hwe.

**birim**, v. F. to beat, flog, thrash; syn. boro,  
**birimmirim**, pl. id. 1. fin, mpataa akyi b.  
= ntētsw. — 2. nave of a wheel. 1 Kg.  
7, 33.

**abirimmūrō**, a thorny plant with medici-  
nal leaves.

**o-birinkrān**, pl. a-, a kind of locust; s.  
abebw.

**birisi**, **birisi**, dark-blue cotton-cloth; blue  
bapt. — b. mu, in dark raiment, mourn-  
fully. Mal. 3, 14.

**birisiisi**, distended, in heaps, in piles,  
**biri-twām'**, very dirty. [plentiful.

**abiriwā**, blacking, black paint; wōakā ne  
ti ab., they have painted his or her head  
with black figures, a ceremony formerly  
performed on boys of about 4 years at  
the first shaving of their heads, or on  
girls at the beginning of puberty.

**bisā**, v. 1. to ask, question, put a question  
to. pr. 476 ff.; tu bisā, s. tu 1. — 2. to  
inquire, make inquiry about. pr. 1632.  
2192. 3085; (ko)bisā (ne hō, ne ti or ade),  
to ask advice of an imaginary spirit, to  
consult a fetish or a fortuneteller; b. (obi)  
hō afotu, to ask one's advice; bisā . . kwan,  
to ask the way; - to require, Gen. 9, 5.  
— 3. b. . . mu, to hear, examine, inter-  
rogate, syn. pe mu, pee or peepee mu;  
bisā no mū! examine him! — 4. to ask  
for, to beg, syn. sere. — 5. to ask for, care  
for. pr. 977. - Phr. obisā n'asē, a) he  
asks of what descent or family he is; b)  
after Gā: he woos or courts her, asks or  
desires her in marriage. Cant. 8, 8; (diff.  
obisā no ase, he asks him for an expla-  
nation); ommisa ode ase bio, he does not  
care for yam any longer; - wode ne  
nneyee bisā no, he is responsible for his  
actions. K. § 173. — red. **bisābisa**, to  
inquire after. pr. 1686. — **abisā**, inf.:

ko ab., to consult a fetish or a fortune-  
teller; cf. adebisa.

**abisabisā**, Akp. F. questioning(s), questions;  
F. catechism; s. asemmisa. - emu ab.,  
trial, judicial examination. K. § 304.

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

**abisa-dé**, petition, request.

**o-bisadé**, inf. assiduity in asking, ques-  
tioning &c.; cf. bisa.

**o-bisafō**, pl. a-, interrogator, inquirer.

**abisa-nsú(-à)-amā-nsā**, one who gives wine  
when asked for water; oye ab. = oye  
odefo, ne yam' ye, he is liberal, gene-  
rous, bountiful, munificent.

**bisé**, **bise-pá**, **bisekyém**, cola [goro-, gura-]  
nut, *Sterculia acuminata*; the tree bear-  
ing it. pr. 480. 214. 3011; cf. besé.

**bisé-fitaa** = besé-héne, s. besé.

**bise-tóro**, spurious or false cola-nut; cf.  
sūābise. pr. 214.

**bisii**, **bisibisi**, a. dark, gloomy, clouded;  
dim, discoloured; osoro ye b., n'aniwa  
ye bb., syn. kusuu, kusukusu; ade no ani  
ye bb., the thing has not the proper co-  
lour that it ought to have, whether dark  
or light.

**bisibāsaa**, **bisibisibāsaa**, confusion, dis-  
order; confusedly, disorderly; oye ne  
nneema b.; okekā asem no b., he states the  
case in a vague, illogical manner; wōaye  
ōdaṅ mu hō nneema b., the furniture in  
the room was put into disorder; oye b.,  
he was perplexed, confused; syn. bāsa-  
basa, sākāsaka, sesāsesa; cf. abireṅkyi.  
Ex. 5, 4. 32, 25. (unrestrained. Prov. 29,  
18). — a. bristly. Jer. 51, 27.

**bisket**, Eng. pl. id. biscuit, s. mpānōwa.  
**obitāṅbiba**, some (distinguished) mother's  
child; monykohaw ob. = onipa no, don't  
vex that person (who does not deserve  
to be vilified)!

**bitibiti**, F. = pitipiti, thickly crowded.

**ebiti** = apiti, aburoduay bi.

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

**Obiwòm'** = Ata-obiwom'. [Mk. 8, 3.

**bo**, v. [red. bobo] to strike; to be in, or cause,  
vigorous motion. This apparent prim-  
ary idea of the v. has many ramifica-  
tions. We shall arrange the different sig-  
nifications and combinations with nouns

and other verbs (Gr. § 200—220) under the following headings A—L with the continued numbers 1—107, 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 kōma[m'] bō no pāā, *his heart smote him. 1 Sam. 24, 6.* — 2. *to heave, to rise and fall with alternate motions*: asorōkye bō, *the waves rise and fall*; epo bō asorōkye, *the sea casts up or raises billows.* — 3. *to break out, burst forth impetuously*: asu abō, *the river has overflowed its banks.* — 4. *to become loose*: ne yam' abō, *his bowels are loose*; ebebo ne yam', *it will cause him diarrhoea.* — 5. *to emit excessive heat*: o'wia bō, *the sun shines vehemently, burns.* — 6. *to blow vehemently*: mframa bō, *the wind blows*; cf. 15. - *tr. to whirl up*: mframa bō tutuw, *the wind raises, whirls up the dust*; intr. otutuw bō, *the dust rises.* — 7. *to start (up), startle*: bō birim, pirim, piriw; (from fear) bō mpunimpu, toyam, hūbea. — 8. *to rise or cause to rise in tumultuous disorder*: bō bum, *to rise at once*; *tr. to make havoc*; cf. 54; bō wi, twi, nyinnyan, *to alarm, to be alarmed or confused.* — 9. *to fall back*: bō pemmo (*into a sitting posture*), dōmpemmo (*of an army.*) — 10. *to hasten*: bō hwii, paŋkraj, aperenteg. — 11. *to move forward with impetuosity & tumultuous rapidity*: bō kirididi, *to run to and fro*; bō (kirrr) kō or hyeŋ . . , *to rush into*; bō hyeŋ, hyia, toa or tua . . , *to rush against*; bō tow or gu . . so, *to rush, fall, or come upon.* — 12. *to rage*: bō dam, bō 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)*: odoŋ bō (pāŋŋl), *the clock strikes (bang), the bell rings.* — 14. *to strike, beat, play on, to cause to sound by beating (of musical, resounding instruments)*: bō doŋ, dawuru(m'), donno, mmaa-mu (s. abaa), saŋkū, adakabeŋ. — 15. *to roar*: mframa bō hūu, *the wind roars*; cf. 6. — 16. bō mu, bom', *to cry (syn. pae mu, tēstēe mu, kekaw mu)*; bom' na ennyigyè! *cry aloud! - to roar, thunder*:

gyata bobom', *a lion roars*; Onyaŋkōpoŋ, oprannaa, 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 nueema (ode, baŋkye, kooko, ntamma, ŋkate) abō, *his (planted) things have grown large*; brōde no abō, *those plantains are well grown*; n'abūrow abō (= anyinnyin na asow aba, aye akese-akese, ahoa, abere), *his corn is fully grown*; ode abō, *the yam is ripe*, emmōe e, *it is not yet ripe. pr. 826 f.; -tr. n'asase bō (= ba) aduan, his land yields (produces) much food. Ps. 67, 7. - wabō nufu, she has got full-sized breasts, her breasts are grown to full size. Cant. 8, 8.* — 18. *to grow big, heavy, old, esp. of persons*; abofra yi abō se ode: *the child has become as stout as a yam*; wabō duru, a) *he has become heavy with eating, has a loaded stomach*; b) *she is big with child, pregnant*; wabō apā, *he or she has grown old*; bō akora, akwakoraa, *to become an old man*; bō aberewa, *to become an old woman.*

D. *To grow or turn into*: 19. *to grow or divide into*: dua no abō nta, *the stem divides into two branches*; abō ŋkorata anaŋ, *it has got four branches.* — 20. *to grow or swell into*: bō kukuduúduú, *to bud*; abō horónōa, *it has become a blister, a blister or pimple has arisen*; abō dodōŋkū, *it is puffed up.* — 21. *to turn into*: abō abirā, *it has turned out the reverse*; bō no abirā, *now take the reverse.*

E. *To enter into close contact, to join closely (= strike together)*: 22. *to agree, be in unison or concord*: anè no bō, *he is intimate, on friendly terms with him*; ode ne hō bō mo hō, *he sets his love upon you. Deut. 7, 7*; wabō = wokā, wafafa wōŋ hō ayoŋkō. — 23. bō mu, bom' (*to strike together in the same place*, Gr. § 214. Rem. 2), *to join, unite; to discharge itself into, pr. 3084*; *to agree, be joined, united, reconciled, make friends*; woabom', *they have become reconciled*; *caus. kā . . bom', to reconcile, make one*; kā or de (fa) . . bom', *to join, unite, connect, compact, compose, consolidate*; de . . bō . . mu, *to admix, to join with*: ode ne hō bō Kristofo mu, *he*

enters into. bō asafo (4 back upon of an arm; Akyene so. equal. pr. weights are alike; - to l to be well. 26. bō hō, t bō hō, to d addition to company: walk togeth i. e. to eat t with the en battle, to jo anim, to ha other, s. mu repays him bō hye, hyl fine on eaci bō . . . — 3 be ned stic. on ti bō ne nsa hō caus. de . . de . . bō, to has tied bea bō n'asen, he 33. to gird, &c.: s̄b̄ ne (= wakyek her belly in 34. to have pr. 795; nto 35. bō . . so, thatch a ho grass = ku — 36. de . . bō ŋgo mu, to immerse: to p m a crating cere mu, to fasten (pā, pām'), th bō) asenduar de . . bō, to n bō ne bo, he as to make it no afam ne k

Onyan̄kōpɔŋ,  
s.  
urd vigorous  
ize or matu-  
re, ripe, esp.  
ode, ban̄kye,  
is (planted)  
no abɔ, those  
'abūrow abɔ  
akese-akese,  
grown; ode  
it is not yet  
= ba) aduan̄,  
ch food. Ps.  
ot full-sized  
to full size.  
heavy, old,  
se ode: the  
jam; wabɔ  
with eating,  
is big with  
or she has  
aa, tɔ' come  
com old

9. t. ow or  
the stem di-  
korata anan̄,  
O. to grow or  
to bud; abɔ  
ter, a blister  
odɔnkú, it is  
abɔ abirá, it  
no abirá, now

utact, to join  
2. to agree,  
no bɔ, he is  
with him;  
is love upon  
ā, wɔfa wɔŋ  
(to strike to-  
§ 214. Rem.  
e i into,  
mit. recon-  
, eɔŋ have  
' bom', to  
(fa) .. bom',  
ct, compose,  
to admix, to  
stɔfo mu, he

enters into the community of Christians; cf.  
bɔ asafo (41). — 24. bɔ .. so, to join, fall  
back upon (of military movements of parts  
of an army): Asikūmafo de twitwi bebɔ  
Akyene so. — 25. bɔ so, to fit upon, to be  
equal. pr. 3232; abrammo no bɔ so, the  
weights are equal; èbɔ só pɛ, it is exactly  
alike; - to be level; - cf. sɛ so, taa so, tɛ so;  
to be well joined, connected, jammed. —  
26. bɔ hɔ, to adjoin; to be double; caus. de..  
bɔ hɔ, to double; - adv. (prep.) besides, in  
addition to. Mt. 25,16. — 27. to move in  
company: bɔ anan̄, to join the feet, i. e. to  
walk together; bɔ nsa, to join the hands,  
i. e. to eat together. — 28. bɔ ani, to fall in  
with the enemy (face to face), to engage in  
battle, to join battle. Gen. 14,9. — 29. bɔ  
anim, to have the faces set opposite each  
other, s. mmɔanim; otua no ka bɔ n'anim, he  
repays him to his face. Deut. 7,10. — 30.  
bɔ hɛ, hɛban̄, fuhɛ, to border upon, con-  
fine on each other; bɔ aɔpām, to be neigh-  
bours. — 31. bɔ .. hɔ, to stick or adhere to,  
be fastened on: nitiri bɔ akyene hɔ, a skull  
sticks on the drum. pr. 1111. 2271; ɣhene  
bɔ ne nsa hɔ, beads are tied round his wrist;  
caus. de .. bɔ .. hɔ, to fasten, tie to. — 32.  
de .. bɔ, to tie on: ode ɣhene abɔ ne nsa, he  
has tied beads round his wrist; ode hama  
bɔ n'aseɣ, he girds his loins with a rope. —  
33. to gird, girdle, bind with a belt, sash  
&c.: ðbɔ ne hɔ so, he girds himself; wabɔ  
(= 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. bɔ .. so, to tie on a roof; bɔ daŋ so, to  
thatch a house with palm-branches and  
grass = kuru daŋ so, de sare kekye so.  
— 36. de .. bɔ .. mu, to dip in: ode asawa  
bɔ ɣɣo mu, he dips cotton in palm-oil;  
to immerse: bɔ (obi, ne hɔ, ne kra) asu,  
to perform a purifying, initiating & conse-  
crating ceremony; to baptize. — 37. bɔ ..  
mu, to fasten to (by beating): wɔbɔ no duam'  
(pā, pām'), they fasten him to a log; bɔ (de..  
bɔ) asɛduam', to fix to the cross. — 38.  
de .. bɔ, to make lean against; ode abofra  
bɔ ne bɔ, he carries a child on his arm so  
as to make it lean against his chest = ode  
no áfām ne koko, oturu no; - to put to: bɔ

haman̄kaa no akɔŋkɔŋ = fa to wo kɔŋ hɔ; -  
magye asem no mabɔ me bɔ = mafa mato  
me hɔ so, I have taken the matter upon  
my breast, i. e. upon myself, have taken  
charge of it. — 39. to set before: mede me-  
bɔ n'anim, I pointed it out to him (in his  
face), charged him with it, upbraided  
him with it.

F. To remove, resort to a place or per-  
son: 40. to change abode, remove to: mede  
makɔbɔ 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 aɔi ne kunu ɣkyeŋ (akɔ no,  
agyaa no aware) de akɔbɔ okum-foforo ɣkyeŋ  
or hɔ, this woman has left her husband  
and attached herself to (taken up her abode  
with) another; bɔ afe, to join one's self to one's  
equals; bɔ abusūa, pr. 2654. 3458; bɔ fekuw,  
asafo, to join a society, company (cf. 23.  
87). — 42. to apply, take refuge to: bɔ  
kyeame so, to call upon, address one's self  
to, the speaker or reporter (of a king); wo-  
an̄kɔbɔ kyeame so a, wɔreɣhū hene anim, if  
you do not address the speaker first, you  
will not be admitted to the king; mede asem  
no makɔbɔ akyeame so sɛ wɔmmā ɛɣkodu  
ahemfi, I have set the case before the speakers  
that they may bring it before the king's  
court. — bɔ 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:  
bɔ dofoaa, bɔ ɣkokora; -ode ne hɔ bɔ kɔwae(m'),  
he fled into the forest, hid himself in the f.  
— 44. to desert, fall off, run away: bɔ 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:  
wabɔ (pl. wabobɔ) n'aniwa, he has knocked  
out his eye (pl. eyes); cf. tu; - n'aniwa abɔ,  
his eye has been knocked out, destroyed, his  
eye-sight is lost; pl. n'aniwa abobɔ, his eyes  
have been knocked out, &c., he is blind. pr.  
2295; n'ani abɔ, his eye-sight is lost, he is  
blind; n'ani abien̄ nyinaa abɔ, he is blind  
in both eyes; cf. ani 1. — 46. to break (tr.  
& intr.); to crack; to shatter, dash; red.  
to smash, be smashed; bɔ ahina, ɣwaw, to break  
a pot, a snail. pr. 2188. 557; ahina no abɔ,  
the pot is broken (in pieces or only crack-

ed; bɔ adwe mu, to crack palm-nut kernels, cf. abobɔbɔ; bɔ ŋkesua. — 47. to ruin, destroy: bɔ maŋ, to ruin a town, people, nation; syn. see (pr. 2005); ɔmaŋ bɔ, the town (people, nation) is going to ruin. pr. 727. 1995-98. 1371. — 48. bɔ bere (to break up the time), to commit a heinous act. — 49. bɔ tuo, to destroy one's self by a gun: wabɔ (ue hɔ) tuo, he has shot himself (cf. 56). — 50. to fall back, relax: bɔ tam' to fall in, sink, become hollow; n'ano abɔ atom', his mouth (and cheeks) have sunk, he is hollow-cheeked from old age and loss of teeth. — 51. to fail, happen amiss, be marred: dɔtedwini a odii no abɔ no. pr. 258.

H. To be removed, withheld from, lost to, taken from: 52. to fail, be lost to: n'ahenni abɔ no, his kingdom is lost to him, he has lost his k.; n'aduaŋ (a)bɔ no, he lacks food; ntease abɔ no, he is void of understanding; Onyk. anonyam abɔ yaŋ, we come short of, miss the glory of God. Rom. 3, 23; n'akatua remmɔ no, he will not lose his reward. Mt. 10, 42; ne gua abɔ no, he failed in trade; nām a mekɔtɔ metɔŋe no abɔ me. I suffered a considerable loss with the fish I bought for sale; emu sika fā abɔ me, I lost half the money invested in the business; ɔkye a moakye sika no yi (amā) abɔ me, by your dividing this money I have come off a loser; aŋkā adagyew bebɔ me, the time would fail me. Heb. 11, 32; - not to have. pr. 3629. — 53. to be taken away from?

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. pr. 481 f.; ɔbɔ no (ade pr. 429, abaa pr. 483, nsa, mē, twere, kotromūa, kutruku), he beats him (with something, stick, hand, knuckles, fist); cf. bɔ ... mmaa, bobɔ, boro, hwe, to beat with many blows, to flog; cf. biram, guram; bɔ aonom', to beat one's own mouth in howling. Ja. 5, 1; bɔ nsam', to clap the hands, smite the hands together. Nu. 24, 10. Ezek. 21, (14.) 19. - mabɔ no poo, bum, I have struck him severely; - ɔbɔ m'ano se menŋkā asem no menŋkyere obiara, he forbade me to tell the matter to anybody. - ɔbɔ no berɛpɔw or berewa, he applies to him for help and protection in a law-suit by swearing on his life or striking him with a palm-leaf; cf. be-

ɛpɔw. - bɔ ahina hɔ, to knock a pot. pr. 485. - bɔ .. abɔ (cf. pa .. abɔ, siw .. abɔ), to stone, pr. 3500, to beat, pelt or kill with stones; bɔ .. so, to beat upon in order to compress; cf. abɔso; - mebɔ so ā, emmɔ, I try it in vain, all my exertions are in vain. — 55. to inflict: bɔ no sɔtɔre, give him a box on the ear; ɔbɔ no fɛ, he inflicts on him a wound in the head; wɔboroo wɔŋ bobɔ wɔŋ afe, they struck and wounded them. — 56. to hit: otuo abɔ no, a gun has hit him, he has been shot (cf. 49); ɔde tuo tow bɔ me, he shot at me with a gun (& hit me); ne nsa bɔ, he is a good marksman; asem no abɔ no, the case has been decided against him, he has been found or declared guilty; ntonto bɔ no, the lot falls upon him; n'ani bɔ me so, his eye fell or hit on me, he glanced at me; cf. mmoanim; n'ani bɔ no so pe na ohūū no, at the first look he knew him; - to befall: ɔyare bɔ no, a sickness befell him, he fell sick. — 57. to sting: ɔdowa (kotokurodu) abɔ me, a bee (wasp) has stung me. — 58. bɔ .. mu, to prick, puncture: ɔbɔ ne pompo mu, ne mfā mu, he opens (by a puncture) his boil, cuts open his ulcer caused by a guinea-worm; syn. sa. — 59. to cut asunder: bɔ ahama, to cut the climbers previous to the cutting of the bush and preparing of the land for a plantation. — 60. to hammer: bɔ dade, to forge; cf. 89 & tono. pr. 3329. — 61. to drive into the ground: wabɔ 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: bɔ ano, to prevent from advancing or spreading, to stop the onward progress; to ward off, resist, syn. waw ano, so ano, som'. pr. 2. (3345); bɔ gyina, to cause a stand, to stop; bɔ .. to bɔ, to defer, delay, put off, adjourn, postpone (a case); - bɔ sonsonku, 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: bɔ .. to ho, s. 62; bɔ obi asem hye, to distort, misrepresent, garble another's word or matter; woabɔ m'asem ahye (scil. fam'), lit. thou hast struck (attempted to push away) my word and put (hidden) it somewhere (under something),

i. e. you want word, represent sá hye, to withhold Job 4, 2; - ohwel ɔbɔ Onyame anu glory, he puts 64. to drive (by a top). — 65. bɔ su bɔ nsu gu s nom. Prov. 23, 3 away: bɔ dɔm gu hwete, petē, pan: or dash into and to rout, discomf one's hand. Dan. bɔ wo hɔ aguaa, 68. to shake, bend the wind bends bows his head; back or body (down), stoops. C the hand: ɔbɔ no — 70 a. to set i gans of speech through three speaks in, ought to set the jaw in verse, discourse (78). — 70 b. bɔ

K. To utter se to speak, talk: 7 to whistle: bɔ h with the tongue: he sneers, scoff. smacks with his he eats is delici seretɔa, to smile out into a laugh 74 a. to cry alo. 74 b. bɔ mpon, ses). — 75. to sh set up a war-cry shout at. ... eridi hɔmo, to ... com 76. to wi ... bɔ l lament, set up a wo. — 77. to ma mour, vociferate. discourse, conver to hold or carry koŋ, bɔ daw, 70.



ock a pot. *pr.*  
 bò, siw . . abò),  
 nett or kill with  
 on in order to  
 so &, emmò, I  
 ons are in vain.  
 ore, give him a  
 e inflicts on him  
 oroo wøj bobò  
 wounded them.  
 gun has hit him,  
 de tuo tow bò  
 yun (& hit me);  
 arksman; asem  
 decided against  
 declared guilty;  
 upon him; n'ani  
 on me, he glanc-  
 ani bò no so pe  
 k he knew him;  
 a sickness befell  
 to sting: odowa  
 (wa. <sup>41</sup> was stung  
 k, r ture: abò  
 , h ens by a  
 n his ulcer caus-  
 m. sa. — 59. to  
 cut the climbers  
 the bush and pre-  
 lantation. — 60.  
 ge; cf. 89 & tono.  
 into the ground:  
 driven in a piece  
 use a magic effect  
 s cursed him. —  
 ent, to stop: bò ano,  
 ing or spreading,  
 ress; to ward off,  
 ano, som'. *pr.* 2.  
 e a stand, to stop;  
 y, put off, adjourn,  
 onsonku, to stand  
 ing  
 to — in motion  
 wn sdy, or single  
 aside: bò . . to hò, s.  
 stort, misrepresent,  
 or matter; woabo  
 lit. thou hast struck  
 r) my word and put  
 (under something),

i. e. you want to put a covering on my  
 word, represent it only on one side; bò ká-  
 sá hye, to withhold oneself from speaking.  
 Job 4, 2; - ohwehwe n'ankasa anuonyam nti  
 abò Onyame anuonyam hye, seeking his own  
 glory, he puts aside the glory of God. —  
 64. to drive (by striking): bò kowa, to spin  
 a top. — 65. bò . . gu, to spout, spirt: obon-  
 su bò nsu gu soro; bò bóre, to squirt ve-  
 nom. Prov. 23, 32. — 66. to drive or chase  
 away: bò ðəm gu, to defeat the enemy; bò . .  
 hwete, petē, pansam, ampansam, to burst out  
 or dash into and scatter, disperse (*intr. & tr.*);  
 to rout, discomfit; bò . . nsa kyene, to stay  
 one's hand. Dan. 4, 35. — 67. to set to (flight):  
 hò wo hò aguaa, betake thyself to flight! —  
 68. to shake, bend, bow: mframa bò dua no,  
 the wind bends that tree; abò ne ti asé, he  
 bows his head; abò ne mü ase, he bends his  
 back or body downward, bows (himself  
 down), stoops. Gen. 33, 3. 6. — 69. to move  
 the hand: abò no bá, he beckons him to come.  
 — 70 a. to set in motion or employ the or-  
 gans of speech: abò ne køj, he speaks  
 through his throat; abò ne hwene kasa, he  
 speaks through his nose, snuffles; bò daw,  
 to set the jaw in motion by speaking, to con-  
 verse, discourse = bò semòde, bò ykommo  
 (78). — 70 b. bò nsianehò = di ns., s. di 38.

K. To utter sounds by the (human) voice;  
 to speak, talk: 71. to cough: bò waw. — 72.  
 to whistle: bò hwirema. — 73. to smack  
 with the tongue: abò no nkyekyewa, ntwom,  
 he sneers, scoffs at him; abò n'anom, he  
 smacks with his tongue (showing that what  
 he eats is delicious). — 74. to laugh: bò  
 seretò, to smile; bò nserehyehye, to break  
 out into a laugh, to laugh out loudly. —  
 74 a. to cry aloud; s. 16. bò mu, hom'. —  
 74 b. bò mmøj, to neigh, whinny (of hor-  
 ses). — 75. to shout: bò ose, to give a shout,  
 set up a war-cry; bò . . tutuw = huro, to  
 shout at, to deride or revile with shouts; bò . .  
 hómo, to welcome with shouts; to shout. —  
 76. to wail: bò bēnā (bōnā), bò abubuw, to  
 lament, set up a lamentation; *syn.* twa ad-  
 wo. — 77. to make a noise: bò nnē, to cla-  
 mour, vociferate, be quarrelsome. — 78. to  
 discourse, converse: bò ykommo, bò semòde,  
 to hold or carry on a conversation; cf. bò  
 køj, bò daw, 70. — 79. to report, relate: bò

kasee, amannes, to deliver a message; bò  
 (no hò) nseku, to talk of, speak ill of, slan-  
 der, detract, asperse. — 80. to pronounce,  
 e. g. a sound or syllable in reading after the  
 phonetic method or according to the spel-  
 ling; bò diŋ, to name, mention, speak of or  
 about. *pr.* 1640. 1776, s. ediŋ; to pronounce  
 the names, i. e. the qualities of, to praise;  
*syn.* kamfo; wòbò no diŋ-pa, -dim-mone, they  
 praise, -blame or abuse him; bò . . mme-  
 raŋ, to give an epithet; bò . . nsābray, to  
 pronounce the honourable titles of; bò . . so,  
 to proclaim; to speak out: asem a wode bae  
 no, bò so (= kē) kyere me! to touch on,  
 mention, allude to, speak of: wòbò no so =  
 wòbò ne diŋ; wòahye mom se obiara mimmò  
 so, they forbade that any one should men-  
 tion it; bò no mü, state it in a comprehen-  
 sive manner, give the main points, essen-  
 tials. — 81. to utter, speak out: bò mpáé,  
 to invoke, pray, address in prayer; to curse;  
 wòbò-me bosom, he has cursed me by a fetish.  
 — 82. to utter and address with words of  
 various purports: bò nkuro, to speak out a  
 complaint, to accuse; bò . . sòbò, to blame,  
 reproach; bò . . kòkò, to warn; bò . . adafa,  
 to flatter, allure, entice. — 83. to proffer:  
 de . . bò . . bó or abó, 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. abòse, mmo-  
 ase; bò so, to begin; to continue; cf. paa so,  
 pem so. - de . . bò . . so, to add to; ne māye no mu  
 na yefa òdom bò òdom so, out of his fulness we  
 receive grace upon grace. — 85. to create,  
 give rise to, originate; to institute, ordain  
 from the beginning: Onyanköpøj hò onipa,  
 God created man. *pr.* 963-5; Onyk. ammo  
 no sa, this has not been so ordained by God  
 from the beginning; Onyk. hò nna-mmere-  
 nsøj, God has made the ages (Heb. 1, 2); bò  
 aware, to institute matrimony; nea wòbò  
 too no hò, his original destination. K. § 178.  
 180 f.; cf. 62. 63 & hye (21) . . to hò; bò ade,  
 to create the things, i. e. the world; Òdom-  
 ankama hò ade yi, since God has created  
 the world; to found or establish a kingdom  
 or dynasty: Asante hene a abò ade no de  
 Konadu. — 86. to create, make, appoint or

nominate to an office: bò ... safohene, to make or set up as a captain; *syn. si.* — **87.** to make by uniting into: bò asafo (or fekuw), to form into a company, association, society, 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 atwee, 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 dəkono, abodoo, to form the dough for boiling or baking bread. — **91.** to form, to shape into: bò kahiri (kārē), to make a pad; *s.* sonkahiri; bò haṅkare, dantabaṅ, kontonkron, mfamfiá, to make, form or describe a hoop, ring, circle, circuit; bò kyidəm, to be the rear-guard. *Isa.* 52, 12; bò aṅwórámmaṅ, to go round about. *Ps.* 59, (6) 7; bò péntenkwaw, so skip. *Cant.* 2, 8. — *Cf.* abotiri. — **92.** to set up: bò apa, to erect a scaffold; bò (ò)sésé, to make or build a hut; bò nsra, to pitch a camp, to encamp, also to be in drilling. — **93.** to make by removing obstacles: bò kwaṅ (foforo), to make a (new) way; bò kwaṅ fitaa, to level, clear the way. — **94.** to make by digging: bò da, amōa, ñkò or ñkómōa, to dig a grave, a pit, a cavity for planting yam; 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 dwetiri, to gather, lay up a capital; bò kaw, to make or contract a debt. — **96.** to bring together and fasten: bò no boaa, 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 (pòw), 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.* òbómāfo. — **98.** to procure by digging, scooping, filling in: bò fá, dote, hyirew, ntwoma, to dig out earth, clay, white clay, red ochre, *cf.* tu; bò akótò, to dig for crabs. *pr.* 329. 505. 857; bò nsu, to scoop or draw water, *cf.* saw; bò ñkyene, to buy salt, which is filled into

sacks (= kotá ñkyene; ebia wəbò no boaa nti ná wofre no sa, *s.* bò 96); also to dig salt. — **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) paa, to hire or engage (carriers, labourers); bò . . wera, to secure one's (own) confidence, i. e. welfare or success; bò (obi hò) bosea, to borrow money (from another). — **101.** to procure for another: bò (obi) bosea, to lend money (to another); bò . . akonhama, to maintain or support (with food). — **102.** to apply: bò . . bentoa, to apply a clyster; bò . . hyirew, to make strokes with clay on a person's body; bò ntonto, to draw lots; bò aka, bò òdòm(-nsu), 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 = ká mmusu gu no so, ká òhene ntam gu no so; bò . . hüamma, to disappoint; bò . . dwonṅo, to confound; *F.* to astonish, surprise; bò . . yare, to cause a sickness to; bò . . ahohora, adapaa, anyampa, to expose to disgrace, dishonour, infamy; bò . . trā ase, to cause to sit down. — **105.** to exert; bò mmòdeṅ, 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 kron (kròno), to commit a theft or robbery, to rob; bò ñkyekwaakyēma, to behave proudly. *pr.* 1921. — **107.** to exercise or practise . . against, to treat with: òbò no so dwaē, he treats him with insolence, haughty contempt; òbò no kàṅ (kàne) or ayamoywene, he is illiberal or stingy towards him: òbò no atirimòdeṅ, 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: e. g. òdaṅ bò (:bò) si = wò asiyé, a house is easily built; òdaṅ mmo si = ye osi-nā, a house is not easily built; òdaṅ bò yò ana, na woresse me daṅ yi? is a house so easily made that you are spoiling mine? ñhoma-kyeréw mmo kyeréw, writing (books) is not an easy thing; ñhoma mmo (:mmo) sūa, to learn to read and write is not very easy. This bò or bo seems to be the *v.*

ba, to come, of v the a or o of the *K.* § 155.

*N.* Some phrases: bò ade, to create to begin (84); c or fall to the ground come to an end: da, those torments ever; gya a omb *Mt.* 25.41. - d) — **110.** bò . . ham. *Mk.* 1, 25. — **111.** yeraw ... to be (see 14, 33. — **112.** b ase, to promise. bò onose = bom live in concord. hō hyia or kont be round about. — **115.** bò werd ransom. *Mt.* 20,

*O.* (Retrospectives w nou hō: (bò a hō. bò hō to ... doubt hō, to stick, adhere to, 31; to join to to knock at the mu (s. abaa), de 14; bom', to cry afonom', to howl on the mouth, caus. to reconcile bò . . mu, to ad 36; to fasten, fl. break, 46; to prie s. botae. — ani: cf. bare ani, 28. cf. mmòanim, per to set before, 29. onward progress, gin, 84; . . ase — so: ( so, to begin, w. contu ting, equal, level, to tie on or to, to t upon, 56; to ap mention, 80.

*P.* (Retrospect.) b gu, 65; hye, 63; g

ebia wòbò no boaa 6); also to dig salt. *digging and peeling* for supporting *legs* for supporting *u*, to peel or loosen *dicine*. — 100. to *engage* (carriers, secure one's (own) *success*; bò (obi *ey* (from another). *other*: bò (obi) bò *another*); bò.. akòp *support* (with food). *entoa*, to apply a *make strokes with* bò ntonto, to draw *th*: bò mmusu, to *schief*. pr. 555. — *on*, strike or affect *mmusu gu no sò*, bò *uammò*, to *found*; F. *to cause* *ra*, auapaa, anyaa, *dishonour*, in *cause to sit down*. *den*, to make stre- *o*, to make new ef- *commit*, practise: *e*, form one's con- *bò kroñ* (krono), to *rob*; bò nkye- *udly*. pr. 1921. — *against*, to treat *eat* him with in- *pt*; obo no kàñ *illiberal* or *stingy* *mòden*, he treats *quel* towards him. *of a tr. v.*, to be *wo asiye*, *no si* = ye *ily*; oday bò *g yr* is a house *u* are *spoiling* *kyerew*, writing *ng*; ñhoma mmò *l and write is not* *eems to be the v.*

ba, to come, of which the 'a' is elided before the o or o of the following inf.; cf. ba, v. - K. § 155.

N. Some phrases in F.: 109. bò adze: a) = bò ade, 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-ammo; 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.. mü adze, to bow down. — 110. bò.. ham, to rebuke. Mt. 17, 18, 20, 31. Mk. 1, 25. — 111. bò hū = hō dwiriw or yeraw ... to be (sore) amazed. Mk. 1, 27, 6, 51. 14, 33. — 112. bò.. anohoba = hye bò. hye ase, to promise. Mt. 14, 7. Mk. 14, 11. — 113. bò ònose = bom', di or ye nokoro, to agree, live in concord. — 114. bò (hō) apròw = twa hō hyia or kontòkron, to compass, go or be round about. Mt. 3, 5, 23, 15. Mk. 1, 28. — 115. bò werdam = ye agyede, to give a ransom. Mt. 20, 28. Mk. 10, 45.

O. (Retrospective) bò-in various combinations with nouns of place and relation: hō: (bò ahina hō. to tap or knock a pot, 54). - bò hō to be double, caus. to double, 26; bò.. hō, to stick, adhere to &c., caus. to fasten, tie to, 31; to join to, 41. — akyi: (bò poj akyi, to knock at the door, 54). — mu: bò mmaà mu (s. abaa), dawuru mu, to sound &c., 14; bom', to cry, roar, thunder, 16; (bò afonom', to howl, at the same time beating on the mouth, 54); to join, unite, agree, caus. to reconcile, to connect &c., 23; de.. bò.. mu, to admix, join, 23; to dip in, 36; to fasten, fix to, 37; bò.. mu, to crack, break, 46; to prick, puncture, 58; to hit into, s. botae. — ani: bò ani, to join face to face, cf. bare ani, 28. — anim: bò anim, to face, cf. mmoanim, pem anim, 29; de.. bò.. anim, to set before, 29. — ano: bò ano, to stop the onward progress, 62. — ase: bò ase, to begin, 84; bò.. ase, to bend or bow down, 68. — so: (bò.. so, to beat upon, 54) bò so, to begin, to continue, to add, 84; to be fitting, equal, level, 25; bò.. 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.) bò followed by other verbs: gu, 65; hye, 63; gu, hyeñ, hyia, kò, toa, tua,

tow, 11; gu, kyene, hwete, petē, pansam, 66; to hò, 62, 63, 85.

ò-bó, inf., e. g. akyekyere ye bonyāā-bonyāā fi né bó mu, the tortoise has ever been slow since its creation (bò 85).

bó bò bò, bóbòbò, the sound of beating or knocking; cf. pòpòpò.

bo, v. to push, cast down; syn. sūm; bo no hwe fam', cast him down! pr. 488.

bo, v. Ky. = boro, to beat, flog; to surpass.

bo, v. Ak. = bow, to grow weak, become intoxicated &c.; to make weak &c.; F. ne bō bo no, he is astonished. Mt. 7, 28.

bò, èbò, s. bòw, èbòw.

bó, Akp. a little ant-hill, having the form of a cone; cf. mmò, mfate-siw.

è-bó, promise; syn. bohye, ñhyease; hye.. bò, to give a promise.

Èbó, name of a month, abt. September; s.

è-bò, a flying ant; cf. asisirape. [òsram.

abó, boils; cf. pòmpò, mpobiá.

è-bó, [con. né bò] chest, breast, bosom; syn.

koko; de abofra bò.. bò, gye asem bò..

bò, s. bò 38; stomach: né bó fòno or yerew

no, he is qualmish, queasy, inclined to

vomit, affected with nausea, he feels dis-

gust; - the breast, bosom, as the seat of

feelings, affections and passions, the

heart; courage: onni bò a òde kò, he has

no courage to fight; - disposition, temper,

mood, passion, anger: né bó nyé, óyè bó

sé, he is much given to anger, very pas-

sionate, cf. bobone. — Phr. Ne bò abu,

he is out of breath; - ne bò da ne yam',

he is confident, of good cheer or courage,

courageous; - ne bò adwo, he is in a tran-

quil state of mind, contents himself, is

appeased, satisfied, composed, content,

happy. pr. 492; cf. abodwo; - ne bò afuw

(me), he is angry (with me); ne bò afuw

abò soro, he is extremely angry; - ne bò

haw no = oyare kōma, he is passionate;

- ne bò ahuru, he is angry (1 Kg. 20, 43.

21, 4), in a rage; ne bò hyehye no, he

has no good conscience; - ne bò atò, ne

bò atò ne yam', he is well content, happy,

at ease = ne kōma atò ne yam'; - ne bò

atu, he is in consternation; he despairs,

s. tu 18; ne bò wiriw no, F. he is greatly

amazed. Mk. 9, 15. - ne bò awu, a) he

is not given to anger, not irascible, vin-

dictive, revengeful; b) he is disheartened, desponding, listless, apathetic; - ne bo ye duru, he is a brave, valiant man = oye oharima, oye nnam. — Obère or oto or oto ne bo ase, he has patience, is patient, forbearing, indulgent, waits patiently; ne bo ase a onto or onto, his impatient; ohoran ne bo, he puffs himself up; he provokes him to anger (?); - wasi ne bo se oné no bekō, he undertakes, dares, ventures, to fight with him; - ataa ne bo, he sets his heart at rest, composes his mind; - otwa ne bó to ne yam, he appeases, stills, composes, consoles, comforts him, sets him at ease or at rest.

**e-bó**, Akv. èbó, potter's clay (of a gray colour); tu bo, to dig up clay for making pots; cf. ajiwemmó.

**e-bó**, pl. a- [con. né bó] a piece or figure of brass or other metal, a stone or seed used for a weight; cf. abrammó, abofi, abofunu; - price, value (perh. = obo, stone, — in ancient times round perforated quartz-stones served instead of money); egyina bo koro so, it is of equal value; enté bó koro só, it has no fixed price; enni bo, pr. 1033; - ebó or né bó yé deŋ, edi bo, ebo wom', èsóm bó, F. no bo sō, osō or esō (m)bo, it is dear, costly, precious; ne mogyá a ewo bo, his precious blood; wu bo, s. wu 8; ne bo ye mmerew, it is cheap; cf. aboodeŋ, aboomerew, brabo. — obo (no) bo, he shows (him) the price, sets or holds out, offers at a certain price; he taxes him. 2 Kg. 23, 35; mise mepé ŋkokó mato a, na wode rebó me abo, when I said I wanted to buy fowls, they offered me plenty. pr. 3291. — otwa ne bo to hō, he fixes its price for good. — wodi ŋo bo, they make a bargain about him or it.

**o-bó**, pl. a- [con. né bó] stone, rock. pr. 489, 491; flint-stone. pr. 490; bullet, slug cut from a bar of iron; abó, the marks (cowries, eggs, leaves, or other things) in the pot of a fetish, s. ekōro; lump(s) of sugar (opp. asikere futuro). — hō, pa or siw abo, to stone, pr. 3500, to beat, pelt, or kill with stones. Phr. anká bó anká pómá, all at once; — to bo, to lay a bet or wager, cf. kyia; oto no bo, lit. he puts a stone for him; he bets or wagers him;

to-me bo se obeko nne! will you bet me that he will go to-day? me né wo gye akyinnye se obi beba nne, na wuse 'dabi na oremma', na obo a, na meká se: to me bo e (= ká kyere me se, meye onokwafo)! na wuse: wo bo nil 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, mato wo bó, you are right! = wo de wom', wo de abam'! — abó, the wheels of a potter. Jer. 18, 3; cf. oŋiyammo.

**abo**, aboo, F. door, gate. Mt. 6, 6, 7, 13; cf. abobow, aboano, aboenyim.

**bóo**, empty, deserted (of a house or town); kúrow no mu ye bóo, the town is deserted; cf. booboo.

**abóo**, abó: odí no ab., he serves (him) as a boy at table &c., cf. obóni.

**o-bóo**, abóo, Okw. pounded tobacco; cf. bow.

**abóó** = abáoo! a salutation to a stranger arriving; welcome! cf. maboo, akwaba.

**bóo-bóo!** int. alas, woe!

**mbo!** F. = mmo, mó, amó! Mt. 25, 23.

**mbó**, F = ebo, price, value; osō mbo ke-se, s. sō 7 & ebo.

**boá**, v. [red. boáboa] I. to lie, be prostrate, be stretched out; cf. bea, bew, sam; ŋguan pii boá or boáboa abonten so, many sheep are lying in the street; nyisáa baanum prekō boá no so, five orphans lie, i. e. depend on him at once; caus. with de or fa: fa boá hō! lay it there! mede mato hō, I have laid it there. — 2. tr. (boá) to put in order: oboá n'ade yiye, he keeps his things in order; onye onipa a oboá n'ade yiye, ammoá n'ade yiye, he does not keep his things in order. — Phr. boá ano, to lay or bring together, i. e. to gather, collect, assemble. pr. 493. — red. boábóo: boáboa ne hō, to make one's self ready, get ready.

**boá**, v. I. to lie, tell a lie, be mistaken, be wrong; to err. pr. 416. (1769); meboá? is it not (so)? wóm'moá (koraa), you do not lie, it is true! cf. ampa! nimdee a wóboa fre no saa no, the falsely called knowledge. 1 Tim. 6, 20; wóboá! used jocose-ly after a fruitless attempt at belching

(ejecting wind from the mouth) do purposely, to he did it design-ly (na oye); mébóo posely; meboá n do not show it; intentionally; obo es much pains

— 3. boá aboard Gen. 31, 13; de to make a than a sheep, a hen & boá, v. to help, assist, m'adwuma (or name) adwuma abia in (doing) my Rom. 8, 28.

**o-boá**, inf. help, a help, grace; cf.

**boa**, stand, stand for hunters wait

**e-bóo**, F. Akw. nei

**boáá**, id. = atrá; a

**boáá**, F. b. pl. r

age, pa; bo

&c., s. b. i. pr

with child; cf. d

mude, anadwode

bribes. pr. 2807;

bribed him.

**abóo**, pl. m-, anim

429; in fables: á

(called) man; a

lized man; fool. 1

frequently used

no a, wudi no ab

if you had killed

dealt with him as

have imposed upon

him as a beast t

i. e. you would ha

undeservedly; s.

mmoa kekā no, s.

**abóaa**, abó abo

animal, cf. w

he is struck with

ne hō adwiriw no

awa-mmóawa, al.

animalculae; ŋk

eggs in which (ins

eggs which hatch

will you bet me  
ne né wo gye  
na wuse 'dabi  
mekā se: to me  
eye onokwafol  
spute with you,  
e to-day or not,  
come, — when  
the wager (=  
! and you say.  
t! - ô, mātò wo  
de wom', wo de  
ls of a potter.

6, 6, 7, 13; cf.  
n.  
ouse or town);  
wcn is deserted;

serves (him) as  
ôni.  
obacco...cf. bow.  
to stranger  
nabo kwaba.

! Mt. 25, 23.  
te; osô mbo ks-

ie, be prostrate,  
ew, sam; nḡuay  
so, many sheep  
nyisāa baanum  
hans lie, i. e. de-  
us. with de or  
! mede mato hō,  
. tr. (boá) to put  
e, he keeps his  
ipa a oboa n'ade  
he does not keep  
Phr. boa ano, to  
to gather, col-  
— red. boábòá:  
ne's ready,

be taken, be  
(1769); meboá? is-  
raa), you do not  
nimdes a wòboa  
y called know-  
óá! used jocose-  
mpt at belching

(ejecting wind from the stomach). — 2. to do purposely, to feign = boapa; oboá yeè, he did it designedly (n'ani da ho yiye na oyeè); mébòá mayé, I shall do it purposely; meboa na menkyere, I purposely do not show it; mammoá, I did not do it intentionally; oboa kasa pae ne ti, he takes much pains in speaking; cf. pae 13. — 3. boa aboadé, to vow a vow or gift. Gen. 31, 13; de (oguan &c.) boa abosóm, to make a thank-offering (consisting in a sheep, a hen &c.) to the fetish.

boá, v. to help, assist; oboaa me mā meyee m'adwuma (or na meyee m'adw.) = oyeè me adwuma abia, he assisted (helped) me in (doing) my work; di boá, s. di 44; Rom. 8, 28.

o-boá, inf. help, assistance. — mboa, F. help, grace; cf. odóm.

boa, stand, standing (place to stand in) for hunters waiting for game.

e-bòá, F. Akw. net, fishing-net = asàu.

boaa, id. = atrá; asàu bi a wòde hama aye.

boaa, F. bóaa, pl. m-, bundle, parcel, package, packet; bō b., to make a bundle &c., s. bō 91. pr. 2670; wabō b., she is with child; cf. duru 2; - bribe, syn. adanwude, anadwode; - di mmoaa, to receive bribes. pr. 2807; wamā no mmoaa, he has bribed him.

ábòá, pl. m-, animal, beast, creature. pr. 429; in fables: ábòá (o)wipa, the animal (called) man; a rude, ignorant, uncivilized man; fool. pr. 1567. — Phr. di..aboa 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. pr. 1813; ne hō mmoa kekā no, s. ahō-boá.

ábòaa, abòawa, aboaba, pl. m- [dim.] small animal, insect, worm; ne hō mmóaa agüáy, he is struck with surprise or horror; syn. ne hō adwiriw no; - mmóaa-mmóaa, mmò-awa-mmóawa, all sorts of insects and animalculae; nkesua a epaapae m-m., eggs in which (insects) worms grow (prop. eggs which hatch ins. or w.). Cf. aboawa.

aboabán, kind, sort or species of animal; minnim n'ab., I do not know what kind of animal it is. Job 41, 4.

o-boabó = osébow, akwàbò, a large loaf of boiled bread (wòboapa na wòbòò no kō-kūroo saa).

abo-abó, a. [o-bo, red. pl.] stony; okwan no ye ab., the way is stony. Prov. 13, 15.

boaboa, red. v., s. boa; - to prepare for burial (: boábòá), Acts 5, 6.

o-boabóafó, l. one who brings together or collects; ob. ne hena? who will collect or keep together the fatherless children? Jer. 49, 5. — 2. = oboafó.

boádábi, m-, a large kind of locust, of a dusky colour; syn. ntuntume; s. abebew. aboadé [oboa ade or ebo-ade = abohyede] a thing or things promised by a vow or solemn promise as payment for help obtained; thank-offering; obosom ye nnam a, na odi ab., if a fetish is powerful, he receives thank-offerings. pr. 429, 616; omā no (n')ab., óyè n'ab. mā no, he pays him his vows. Ps. 22, 26. 50, 14. 61, 9. 65, 2. Cf. boa, v. 3.

obádáde(e), F. boadze the Creator. Rom. 1, 25 [nea obád adée, Gr. § 39, 9 b, = odebófo, obófo].

boadekáná, pl. m-, a fine straw-mat.

o-bóádení, pl. a --fo, a famous person; onipa a wagye dij.

o-boadí, inf. [di boa] helping, help, assistance; cf. boa, to help.

aboadí, ábóadi, inf. [di ..ábòá] treating one cruelly; killing one innocently, undeservedly pr. 538. 862.

boadífó, pl. m-, one who receives a bribe [di mmoaa].

aboa-duá (better: aboa-mú), the form, shape of the animal body.

bòaduum, tooth-ache = adesé, okekaw.

aboàé, place of gathering; nteaseenam ab., bulwark formed by carriages. 1 Sam. 26, 5.

o-boáfó, pl. a-, helper, assistant, supporter. pr. 306; s. oboabofo. — Bóáfo, pr. n.

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

aboa-fúfu, a name of the leopard (s. osé-bò), used in the hearing of a king (also of an osumanni) when he is at meals.

bóagoru, boágoru, a breaking out, cutane-

ous eruption, pustules on the hands or feet; s. mmoagora. [mpam.]  
**bɔ́ámáj-dùapúo**, a byname of the ama-  
**aboa-mú**, 1. = aboa-dua. — 2. the whole  
 body of a beast. *Ja.* 3,3.  
**abo-aním**, F. outside, without.  
**abo-ano**, F. = abobow-ano.  
**mboa(a)nofo**, F. congregation, assembly.  
**boápa**, v. to do purposely, intentionally,  
 with predetermination; to feign, pre-  
 tend; oboápa yeè, he did it on purpose.  
*pr.* 558; cf. boa 2.  
**o-boapáwfo** = oboayifo.  
**boápéá**, (F. pl. m-), a kind of ape or  
 monkey, green, black & white; cerco-  
 pithecus? F. adópè? *pr.* 1643; cf. aboa-  
**boapémmaa**, scabies, the itch. [tia.]  
**o-boásé**, broom ("bound together below");  
*syn.* ohūáe, opraé.  
**a-bòási**, a-boasipém, onanism, masturba-  
 tion; pem (a)boasi, to practise onanism.  
**boasetó**, inf. = abotoasé, patience, for-  
 bearing, endurance.  
**a-boasipém** = aboasi; cf. akronnoi.  
**o-boasomafo**, pl. a-, (civil) commissary,  
 "purposely sent" (for some special pur-  
 pose). [E.]  
**o-boasuakō**, a byname of Antwi; s. App.  
**àbóa-tēaa**, F. aboatsena, pl. m-, snake,  
 serpent.  
**abóatía**, pl. m-, (F. adópè?) 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 tiaa; na sa-  
 sabonsam de, oye tentententej. *pr.* 2783.  
**aboatsena**, pl. m-, serpent. F. *Mt.* 7,10;  
 s. aboatēaa.  
**abóatwaw** [aboa atwaa, aboa yam' koto-  
 ku] mano of an animal; obi nkā no ab.,  
 obi n̄haw no, nobody stands in his way,  
 puts any impediment in his way; he  
 has absolute power; odi woy so a obi  
 nkā no ab., he rules over them with-  
 out restraint.  
**abóawa**, Aky., (aboaba, F.), pl. m-; -mmo-  
 awa-mmóawa, s. aboaa.  
**boawú**: oye b. = woboa no a, woawu,  
 if you help him (her), you are a dead  
 man (woman); woye b., to work, co-  
 operate &c. with you is death.

**o-boayé**, Aky. oboayó, inf. a premeditated  
 act; munnsusuw se okó a mekoo ho no  
 ye me awerefiri, na éyè me oboayé, do  
 not think that I went there from forget-  
 fulness, I went there designedly (me-  
 boapa na m'ani da ho na mekoo ho);  
 adaka yi ye oboaye, this box is care-  
 fully made; boayó boné, presumptuous  
 sins. *Ps.* 19,(13)14; oboayo biara a wo-  
 dañ no fa baabiara a wope, arbitrariness.  
*K.* § 133.  
**o-boayifó**, pl. m- [nea wəaboa ayi no]  
 trustee, chosen for some special pur-  
 pose; pl. committee, board of commis-  
**o-boayifoní**, board officer. [oners.]  
**bobá**, red. v., s. ba.  
**o-bóba**, grinding-stone, a stone of oval  
 form by means of which the negro-  
 women grind the corn, (also medicines),  
 on a larger stone called wiyammó; *syn.*  
 wiyammóba. *pr.* 626.  
**boba**, beba, F. = obo.  
**abóba**, pl. id. bullet, slug, square piece  
 of lead or iron used as shot; cf. obo,  
 korábó, adarebó. *pr.* 2276; abóba gù só,  
 the gun is charged with a ball.  
**bobaá**, pl. m-, = babaa, babawa, a dry  
 stick or twig, or a dry branch not  
 thicker than an arm. *pr.* 3401; pl. dry  
 twigs, brush-wood, small sticks of a  
 faggot; wanyá ade anyá ne mmobaa, he  
 has got every thing unto the very least  
 = wanyá ade mā abunkam so.  
**bobaduá**, pl. m-, a kind of reed or cane,  
 used e. g. in building native houses; *syn.*  
 bóbaw. The mmobaduá are tied across  
 the sticks or poles in the framework.  
*pr.* 1873; s. gwörä.  
**bobare**, boba-bobare, red. v., s. bare.  
**bobadua-yémfi**, a bundle of mmobaduá,  
 s. bobadua.  
**abóbadwe**, a thorny climber; hama a ehó  
 nsœ-nsœ; wode n'aba tow ware. [42,7.  
**abó-bán**, wall, partition of stone. *Ezek.*  
**bóbaw**, bēbaw, pl. m- (or a-), a plant; *syn.*  
 bobaduá. *Phr.* kyere or kyim abobaw,  
 to press forward in a crowd, one trying  
 to get ahead of another in order to see  
 something (e. g. the parade of a king).  
**bobaayémfi**, (bab. ...), pl. m-, bundle of  
 dry sticks. *pr.* 1325.

**bobaayénten**, (bal  
 stick (mmobaa  
 1325.  
**o-bobé**, pl. a-, 1.  
 growing in the  
 vine. — **bobé-**  
**aba-téw**, vintag  
**bé-aba-téwfo**,  
**bobé-aba-wófó**, vi  
**bobe-túró**, bobé  
 21,33. 39. — b  
**fó**, vine-grower  
 26,10; 2 *Kg.* 2  
**bo-beá**, nature; n  
 tural branches.  
 ne sú né né bē  
 his appearance  
**bo-bére** [bo, to si  
 nerable spot. *pr.*  
 woy-ba bóbere,  
 child very mu  
 without it; —  
 cannot find a  
**bobesá** [obobe ns  
**o-bóbiri**, [aboa  
 pl. a-, specit  
 colour, ed e  
**o-bóbiri**, pl. a-, c  
**bobó**, red. v. [s.  
 knock repeated  
 with the beak,  
*pr.* 775. — to  
 pots); to crack  
 mframa bobó b  
 ships. *Ps.* 48,8  
 hama). *pr.* 546.  
 go to chop the  
 the bush whic  
 for a plantation  
 be burned com  
 ano na makotō  
 my hands be iā  
 worked with,  
 bought some la  
 to climb r rā  
**bó-bó**, in, axat  
**bóbóo**, bōo, r  
**abóbó**, As. = ab  
**bóoboo**, quiet, silen  
 matic, dull, slu  
 kuu; 'oyè b. =  
 Tshi-English Di

premeditated  
a mekəo hō no  
me oboayé, do  
e from forget-  
esignedly (me-  
na mekəo hō);  
box is care-  
presumptuous  
yō biara a wə-  
arbitrariness.

aboa ayi no]  
special pur-  
of commissi-  
oners.

stone of oval  
ch the negro-  
also medicines),  
ñiyammó; syn.

square piece  
shot cf. obo,  
; a gu sò,  
a ll.

abawā, a dry  
y branch not  
3401; pl. dry  
ll sticks of a  
ne mmobaa, he  
the very least  
am so.  
f reed or cane,  
ve houses; syn.  
are tied across  
he framework.

l. v., s. bare.  
of mmobaduá.

er; hama a ehō  
w ware. [42,7.  
of Ezek.  
, a ant; syn.  
kyā abobaw,  
owd, one trying  
in order to see  
ade of a king).  
m-, bundle of

bobaayéntey, (bab...), pl. m-, pole, perch,  
stick (mmobaa a eyaṅ hō tentey). pr.  
1325.

o-bobé, pl. a-, 1. a species of wild vine  
growing in the woods. — 2. grape-  
vine. — bobé-aba, grape(s). — bobé-  
aba-téw, vintage. Jer. 48,32. — o-bo-  
bé-aba-téwfo, grape-gatherer.

bobé-aba-wófó, vintage-treader. Jer. 25,30.

bobe-túró, bobé-túrom, vineyard. Mt.  
21,33. 39. — bobétúro-yéfo, hobe-yé-  
fó, vine-grower, vine-dresser. 2 Chron.  
26,10; 2 Kg. 25,12.

bə-beá, nature; ne bəbeam' abāā, the nat-  
ural branches. Rom. 11,24; form, shape;  
ne sú nē né bəbeá, his character and  
his appearance.

bə-bére [bə, to strike, bere, place] a vul-  
nerable spot. pr. 1926; — awofó yi nnyá  
wəṅ-ba bəbére, these parents love their  
child very much, they could not live  
without it; — wonnyá ode b., they  
cannot find a place for planting yam.

bobesá [obobe nsá] = win, wine.

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

ə-bobiri, pl. a-, a black stone.

bobó, red. v. [s. bə, bobəw] to beat or  
knock repeatedly; bobə (nnua), to strike  
with the beak, to peck; to cleave wood.  
pr. 775. — to break, shatter (ṅkuku,  
pots); to crack. pr. 161. — to destroy;  
mframa bobə hyeṅ, the wind shatters  
ships. Ps. 48,8. — to cut (adəto mu  
hama). pr. 546. 652; mekəbobə afw, 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. Mabobə 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. — bobóm', bobóm',  
to clinch; to rivet; to cry, roar, s. bə 16.

bó-bó, inf. taxation. 2 Kg. 23,35.

bóbóo, bóbóo, noisy crying. pr. 1158.

abóbó, As. = abobow, = asérens.

bóbəo, quiet, silent, still, peaceable; phleg-  
matic, dull, sluggish; cf. bób; G. bəbə-  
kū; óyè b. = oye kōmm, oṅkə ne hō  
Tshi-English Dict.

koraa; etə-dabi a wəde wo wəṅ sa,  
etəd, nso a oyare mā wəye sa.

bóbòó, boóbòó = pii; wəye diṅ bebre-  
be nē boboo, he is greatly renowned;  
nnipa bebrebe nē booboo, an immense  
number of people.

aboóbóo, abóobóo = go, a kind of reed  
or rush, used for mats (s. go-kete).

abóbó-anò, s. abobow.

abobóbé [abə a ne ṅṅwəaa nye deṅ na  
wəbom' a eye yiye] a palm-nut the  
shell of which may be easily cracked  
with the teeth.

abobo-bó: di ab., to bargain, barter,  
higgle, haggle; me nē wo di ab. =  
meye ade memā wo a, na womā me  
biribi midi.

abobò-bóá, abobóbóaa, pl. m-, the class  
of stinging insects (bee, wasp &c.).

bobobobo, boboobo, F. dense (of a  
crowd).

abobò-dé, 1. cutlery; hardware. — 2. a  
thing that easily breaks; onipa ye ab.,  
ote se ṅkesua; woṅhū so hwe a, na  
wasee.

abobóé, a kind of bean; the seeds of  
átwē, when boiled.

bóboè! hoboèè! (bóboèè) interj. of sur-  
prise; cf. boee.

ə-bobóbó, pl. a-, F.: onipa b., a humble  
man; an indolent, inert man; a poor  
person; one who is to be pitied; sun-  
sum bobobo, spirit of humility or mercy;  
cf. mməbə. [for sale.

bobó-nám, pieces of meat weighed ready

bobóm', bobóm', s. bobó, v.

abóbəmmaa = abúbəmmaaa.

ə-bo-bóné, propensity to anger, cholera,  
violent passion; gyae b. ye, forsake  
wrath. Ps. 37,8.

ə-bobónéfó, a wrathful man. Prov. 29,22.

aboboním' = ofi no anim, the place be-  
fore the entrance to a dwelling (or  
town. Deut. 22,24).

abobə-ṅkúku [nea əbobə ṅkuku] awkward,  
clumsy; oye ab.

abobónua [nea əbobə nnua] a bird the  
size of a lark, feeding on insects; wood-  
pecker.

bobów, Ak. bobó, red. v. bow, to wind up,  
roll up (asawa, yarn, kete, ntama, ṅho-

ma...); owo bobow ne hō, *the snake is coiling itself up*; b. ne hō, *to wrap oneself up in a veil, cloth &c.* Gen. 38, 14.

**bobów**, red. v. bow.

**abóbów**, F. abow, the *wicket* or *door* in the fence of a native house, usually made of palm-branches, *syn.* berapae; *entrance* or *gate* of a dwelling or complex of houses. *pr.* 1211; *complex* of houses belonging to one family; *court*, *courtyard*; *square*, *quarters*; *dwelling*. Cf. abow.

**abóbów-anò**, the *space* immediately before the door or gate; *threshold*. *pr.* 386.

**bóbùó**, a. & n. *great*, *large*, *chief*, *main*; ne nyansā b., *his great wisdom*; rho-ma-nim bebrebe ne b., *a great store of learning*; owo aguadi adwuma keae wo Dkraj a né bóbùó wo Abrokryiri, *he has a large mercantile establishment at Accra, but a larger one in Europe*; *syn.* keae, kakraa, titiriw.

**bóbùó!** an *interj.*

**o-bo-dá**, pl. a-, *tomb*, *sepulchre*. Mt. 27, 52.

**bódaa**, F. *large*, *big*, *stout*.

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

**abodám'**, 1. *courage*, *spirit*; *selfpossession*, *composure*; *earnest*, *determined purpose*, *firm resolution*; ye no ab. (= ye no beresw, mmā wo kōma nntu hō), *do it confidently*; *confident waiting*, *silent expectation* of the Divine aid. Ps. 65, 2; rest. Ps. 94, 13; *purpose of heart*. Acts 11, 23; cf. ne bo da ne yam'. — F. *madness*. — 2. *name* of a dance.

**o-bodámfó**, pl. a-, *madman*, *madwoman*, *insane person*. *pr.* 547. 3202.

**o-bodán**, pl. a-, *cave* [obo oday, a house in a stone or rock]; F. a *stone house*.

**abodán-sém**, words or doings of madness or of a madman; odi me so ab., *he plays the madman in my presence*. 1 Sam. 21, 15.

**abóde**, pl. id. [con. n'abóde] *creature*, *creation*. Mk. 16, 15. Rom. 1, 25. [bo 85, ade].

**abode-sántey** = adesantey.

**abodeammó**, *bottle* of thick Europ. glass [ade a ebo ade (= ehwe ase) a, emmo,

a thing which, when it strikes or falls to the ground, does not break]; *syn.* tumpán. [eating].

**bodee**, adv. F. *completely*, *entirely* (of bodee, Aky. 1. = bōrōde, the plantain.

— 2. a *disease* similar to kwatá.

**abódédé** [G. obóóléle] a *full grown shark*; cf. éso, fūrefūre.

**abódiŋ**, abodiŋ, inf. [bo diŋ] F. *praise*. Wo na abodiŋ nyinaa ye wo dea, *all praise belongs (is due) to thee*; bo. ab., *to praise*; *to call one by the name of*. Isa. 44, 5. 45, 4; cf. bo 80.

**bódoo**, bódobodo, *soft*, *tender*, *fine*, used of things mixed with water, as mmōre, *dough*; cf. fēkofeko, mūhūmūhū.

**abódòó**, *bread*, *baked bread* of Indian corn. *pr.* 954; cf. dakono, pāānoo. — tō ab., *to bake bread*; bo ab., s. bo 90.

— **abodootófó**, o-, pl. a-, *baker*.

**bòdòbòdo**, a loaf of European bread.

**o-bodóm**, pl. a-, (F. m-), *dog*; *syn.* okrá-maŋ, otweá.

**a-bodóm**, a *precious coral* or *bead*; an *aggrey bead?* cf. bótá, ahene.

**bodømmó**, a *weight of gold* = 20 ntaku, 2½ dollars or *ackies*, 11s. 3d.

**bodømmófá**, bodømmofá, the *half* of the preceding.

**bodompéte** [obs.] = bōrōmpete.

**bodúá** [aboa dua] = ahúgyá. — **Bodúá**, a *nickname* for Kwasi.

**abodwé**, F. (Mat. 15, 15. 1 Tim. 6, 10) = abodwee. — **ábodwe**, F. = abogye.

**abodwe-sém**, *comforting words*. Isa. 40, 2.

**abódwo**, abodw(ó)éé, inf. [bo dwo] *inward rest*, *contentedness*, *content*, *contentment*, *satisfaction*; *peace of mind*, *equanimity*, *evenness of temper*, *imperturbation*, *tranquillity*, *sedateness*. *pr.* 2636. 3592; *pleasure*, *delight*; n'abodwoee ba, a son after his own heart; enyé no abodwo, it displeases, vexes him; eho nye woj ab., they do not feel comfortable there; cf. ne bo adwo; abotayam, ahōta.

**abodwo-kyéré**, inf. *longsuffering* [bo, dwo, & kye, to last]; *patience*. Heb. 6, 12. —

**abodwokyéfó**, *one who is slow to anger*. Prov. 16, 18.

**o-bó-dwúmí**, *engraver in stone*. Ex. 28, 11.

**bódze**, F. *the gout*.

**o-bòé**, *chie*

**bòé!** *bòé!*

**bòèè!** *inte*

or *receivi*

**abòé**, v. n.

or *junct.*

**mbòe**, F. c

**bòé**, v. to

na maba,

also wit.

kasa e,

wobòee l

route. *pr.*

**bòéboe**, re

heaps. —

**abodéŋ**, al

abod., a

**abo-enyim**.

Mt. 12, 4

**boéwéréw**,

cf. awweré

**abó-fású** s

**abófi**, l. w

to b.; w

— a w

e. any

10, 15, a

**o-bófó**, pl. a

cf. bo kas

2. angel =

3. mission

**o-bófó**, pl. a

**o-bófó**, pl. a

549—551.

provide a

lonely stay

goru or si

hunters' 2

**o-bófó**, pl. a

ous, injur

odi àbóro]

**abófó** [abóa

a wawu

fur. r. ]

**abófó** abófó

**bófó**, pl. m.

face is sw.

(fleshy) fac

fó, they ha

**o-bófo-kúnin**

angels. —



rikes or falls break]; *syn.* [eating]. *entirely* (of the plantain. o kwatá. full grown

η] F. praise. wo dea, all thee; ba.ab., the name of.

er, fine, used er, as mmòre, ùmùhù.

ed of Indian ), pāānoo. — ab., s. bò 90. -, baker. pean bread. g; *syn.* okrá-

or I; an hen = zò ntaku, s. 3d. he half of the

pete. á. — Bodúá,

Tim. 6,10) = àbogyé.

ords. Isa.40,2. no dwo] inward t, contentment, d, equanimity, unperturbation, pr. 2636. 3592; woeé ba, a son yé no abodwo, ; eb ye woy for — e there; .m. to.

fering [bo, dwo, Heb. 6,12. — who is slow to stone. Ex. 28,11.

ò-bòé, *chisel.*

bòè! bòè! *interj.* yes! *syn.* yiw.

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

abòé, *v. n.* [s. bò 23] *confluence, meeting or junction of two or more streams.*

mbòe, F. *creation* = adebo. [cf. abòmma.

bòé, *v. to begin*; bòe wo adwuma ansāna maba, *begin thy work before I come*; also with infinitive: abofra yi mmòee kasa ε, *this child cannot speak yet*; wobòee ha-fa, *they began to take this route.* pr. 548; s. bōnee.

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

abòédég, abòédúru, abòéméréw, s. abòod., abòod., abòom.

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

bòéwéréw, *pl. a., nail of a finger or toe*; cf. aṣéréw.

abó-fású *stone wall.* Prov. 24,31.

abófi, *l. weights heavier than they ought to be*; wo abo yi ye ab. cf. abofunu.

— 2. *a weight or price in odd numbers, e. g. any number of cowries between 5, 10, 15, and 20.*

ò-bòfó, *pl. a., l. messenger, ambassador*; cf. bò kasee, *to deliver a message.* —

2. *angel* = osoro-bòfo; cf. osomafo. — 3. *missionary.*

ò-bòfo, *pl. a., creator*; cf. obòadee.

ò-bòfó, *pl. a., hunter, syn. abòmmòfó.* pr. 549—551. — di..abòfó = di..yàw, *to provide a hunter with food during his lonely stay in the wood.* pr. 549; (Okw.)

goru or si abòfo, *to perform a certain hunters' play*; s. adám 3.

ò-bòfó, *pl. a., spoiler, destroyer; mischievous, injurious person, miscreant* [nea odi àbòro]. pr. 552 f.

abòfó [abóa fò] *carcass of a beast*; aboa a wawu da wuram'; *syn.* afò, abòkà, funu. pr. 1193. 2653.

abòfó, abòfó, s. obòni.

bòfòò, *pl. m., swollen*; n'anim aye b., *his face is sw.*; n'anim ye b., *he has a fat (fleshy) face*; woy afono ye mmòfò-mmòfò, *they have large or swollen cheeks.*

ò-bòfo-kúnini, *one of the chief or highest angels.* — ò-bòfo-panyin, *archangel.*

1 Thess. 4,16. — abòfo-sòm, *inf. worshipping of angels.* Col. 2,18. — abòfó-trábéa, *mission station.*

abo-fòno, *inf. nausea, loathing, sickness of the stomach, propensity to vomit*; cf. boyerew. pr. 1098 f. [s. tey 2.

òbòfo-tsén, F. *pl. a., a regular hunter*; bòfo-ya, F. *a hunter's attendant; a parasite, hanger-on*; cf. ayawfo.

abofrá, *pl. m., l. 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. — abofráa, *pl. m. [dim.] a little child.* Mk. 10,13 ff.

abofrá-gyàe-sú, s. amānkāni.

ò-bòfú, *the bark of a tree (as, afò, apantò) that can be used as a cloth or sack.*

pr. 1443; s. afò.

bòfuá, búfuá, búfùá, *l. a species of tree.*

— 2. (ago b.), *yellow velvet; yellow colour*; asawa b., *yellow yarn*; cf. odubēn.

ò-bòfufáfo = obufufáfo.

ò-bo-fúfu, a-, *white marble.* Cant. 5,15.

bo-fúnu, *a dead (fallen) tree.*

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

bòfunnúá, *pl. m., l. dua a wotwa no asej ano, any piece of wood, sharpened at the end, to be used as a charm [to remove mischief (yi mmusu) or to curse (bo..b.)]; tent-peg or pin.* Ex. 27,19; nail (in the wall). Isa. 22,23. 25; cf. befédúa.

— 2. *menaase b., the uvula in the throat.* — Cf. asò-bòfunnuá.

ò-bò-fúro, *a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow; mean fellow, scrub*; *syn.* onihafò, akoo.

ò-bò-fúru [aboa furu] *maw*; cf. ofuru. [fò.

abofúw = abufuw.

bógyá, Ak. F. = mogya, *l. blood*; *syn.* okafò, daanse. pr. 3218. — 2. *a person related by blood, kinsman, kinswoman.*

pr. 593—596.

obogyá, *glow-worm*; s. apogya.

abogyábóa [bogya aboa] *a red-blooded animal.* pr. 2418.

abogya-búm, *strokes after which blood gushes, plenty of blood, much blood*; s. búm. pr. 97.

abogyafra, *inf. me nè no di ab. (= ayəŋ-*

kōfa nti me né no de yeŋ mogya afrafra), we have mixed our blood; we both are of the same blood; — b-aware, marriage between persons related within the degrees prohibited by the law; "incestuous marriage".

**bogya-nám-bó**, a stone of a deep blood-red colour; sardius. *Ex.* 28, 17.

**bogya-ní**, pl. -fo, kinsman. — **bogya-sém**, family concerns.

**abogya-wéé** [bógyá & wé, to dry up] a place where human sacrifices are offered.

**àbogye**, **abogyé**, the lower jaw or jaw-bone. *pr.* 597, 2987; cf. apántàŋ; - chin; F. beard; — n'àbogye ápám, s. pam 3.

**abogyeduaá**, an edible berry resembling cherries; the tree producing it.

**a-bogyesé**, beard. *pr.* 417; s. fuw 3. — **bogyese-pútu**, whiskers.

**abogyetíri**, 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; s. mmogyewa.

**abogyewáyaŋ**, the part of a dead animal from the jaw-bone to the end of the body; also the half of a dead animal without its legs; — aboa abogye a woyi atoa ne-yaŋ so. *D. As.*

**bohá**, pl. m-, sheath, scabbard, case for a knife or sword. *pr.* 2847, 2893.

**o-bo-hémmaa** [lit. queen of stones] very hard white stone, quartz. — b. botan, rock of flint. *Deut.* 8, 15.

**o-bo-héne †**, pl. a-, precious stone; cf. ohyeremmó.

**àbo-horaŋ'**, inf. provocation to anger, abo-húnu = abofúnu. [syn. abufúwyi.

**abo-húru**, inf. fury, rage, wrath; vexation, anger. *Eccl.* 5, 16, 7, 9; indignation. *Jer.* 15, 17; cf. abufuw.

**o-bóhyé**, inf. [hye bo] promise, vow = ohyease.

**abóhyefó**, confiner, borderer. *pr.* 598.

**bóhyé-adé** (*Lev.* 22, 18), **abóhyédé** = abo-adé. — **bóhyé-sém**, word of promise.

**o-bó-hyeŋ**, a white stone.

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

**aboká**, *pr.* 1376, syn. adóde? *Phr.* oyare ab., he is easily offended.

**o-bo-hyéw**, pl. a-, a hot stone; tó b. to obi nsam', i. e. ye obi apow so ade, to treat one badly or cruelly. *pr.* 2618.

**abókā**, carcass of a beast; syn. abófo; cf. bomu.

**bòkòò**, **bòkòbòkò**, soft (ntama, tenterehü, ne nsam' ye b.); tender, feeble, effeminate; syn. betes, mmerew; softly, gently, slowly, comfortably, quietly: ye adwuma no b. = bereew; gyina ho b. = kómm; asikresiam bokoboko, fine flour. *Rev.* 18, 13; s. akyiri.

**abóko**, **abókó**, pl. m-, a species of wild fowl; quail? cf. akókòkwantenni. *pr.* 1844.

**abókòŋ**, pl. id. [bo, to put round, kòŋ, neck] necktie, collar; shawl; bo or hye ab., to wear a collar &c.

**abo-kúw**, stone-heap.

**o-bo-kwánmú**, the real price; rate.

**bókwáw** = sukramaŋ. [46, 58].

**bom'** = bam', ho mu, s. bo, v. 16, 23, (36).

**bòm**, v. to be quiet from fear, struck with fear, overawed, intimidated, terrified; to be silent. *Zeph.* 1, 7; osebo sú a, mmo-adoma nyinaa bom; nkura ate agyina-moa nkā nti, wóábòm; wòŋ nyinaa bom-móm (red.) = ehü akā wòŋ mā wóaye kómm. — F. to be depressed, dejected. *Mt.* 26, 37.

**bómm bóm**: ye b. b., to be silent or quiet = ye kómm kómm; wóyè b. b. na wòŋ anim gu ase, they are silent and ashamed.

**o-bóm'**, pl. a-, a small pot in which the palm-wine, distilling from the tree, is caught; ahinawa bi a ano ketewaa-bi a wode sua abs. *pr.* 599, 946; cf. asā-hina; pōrow, v.

**abóm'** [= abó mú] stony ground.

**abòm'** a kind of food, consisting of eggs or meat, palm-oil and pepper.

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

**o-bommaá**, pl. a-, a long, but comparatively thin kind of drum. *pr.* 22; cf. akyene, atumpaŋ.

**o-bómáfó**, pl. a- [bo 97] calumniator; one who falsely imputes ill deeds to another; cf. okekaremafo.

**bommám**, re abo-máná, A ing pots is

**bò-me-bósea** & 11 o'clock

**bóme**, Aky.

**abomfiá**, abo person; sy

annonyam;

hwe; obu

ketewaabi,

him; — el

mmomfiawa

the manner

to be trifled

**bómmó**, pl. i

a bed; mp

mpa so; ca

**o-bómmófó**, p

syn. abófo;

species of

**bómmófó-adí**

**bómmóm**, re

**abóm'wáyere**

**bóm'**, i, re

**bómi**, re

**bómóné**, bomó

of dried fis

sale. [G. bo

or boŋ, to

**bómmónsere**

**abómmorow**

fruits.

**bómaté**, a k

**abompóro**, p

leather put

as to strang

strangle; o

mmompóro.

**abómporowa**,

ab., to chol

**abo-mpó(w)**,

gap between

**abóm'** uwa

(rou — woo

in, money

**bómtii**, a kin

**o-bómú**, pl. a

of chase, g

**abo-mú**, belt,

mú, nkyeke

ne; tō b. to  
w so ade, to  
ly. pr. 2618.  
; syn. abófó;

na, tenterehū,  
eeble, effemi-  
softly, gently,  
ly: ye adwu-  
ina hō b. =  
o, fine flour.

pecies of wild  
vantenni. pr.

nd, kōj, neck  
or hye ab.,

ce; rate.

[46. 58].  
v. 16. 23. (36).  
r, struck with  
ted. terrified;  
bo, mmo-  
a agyina-  
nyinaa bom-  
on mā wōye  
sed, dejected.

be silent or  
wōyè b. b. na  
re silent and

in which the  
m the tree, is  
no ketewaa-bi  
946; cf. asā-

round.  
sisting of eggs  
pper.  
om<sup>11</sup> tributary,  
t, ch. pr.

hat compara-  
n. pr. 22; cf.

ummiator; one  
eds to another;

bommám, red. v. bam.  
abo-māná, Ak. a pit where clay for mak-  
ing pots is dug, clay-pit. pr. 1382.  
bò-me-bósea-’wiam’, the time between 9  
& 11 o’clock in the morning.  
bòmer, Ak. jack-plane.  
abomfiāa, abomfiāwa, pl. m., a despicable  
person; syn. ketewaa, nea omfra, onni  
anuonyam; oye ab. = omfra hwehwe-  
hwe; obu no ab. = obu no kakraabi,  
ketewaabi, obu nō se omfra, he despises  
him; — eho adwumaye no, wonyé no  
mmomfiāwa, that work is not done in  
the manner of children; it is no work  
to be trifled with.  
bommó, pl. m., a valuable cloth to cover  
a bed; mpanyintám bi a wode kata  
mpa so; cover.  
o-bómmófó, pl. a-, l. hunter, sportsman;  
syn. obófó; pr. 600—608. 726. — 2. a  
species of wasp.  
bómmófó-aduá, a certain fruit, very red.  
bómmóm, red. v. bóm.  
abómmoyére: goru ab., s. adám 3.  
bóm’/mòj, red. v., s. bōj’.  
bómmój, red. v., s. bōj.  
bómóné, bómóné, pl. m., stink-fish, a species  
of dried fish brought from the coast for  
sale. [G. bomono, fr. Tw. momono, raw,  
or bōj, to stink]. [q. v.]  
bómmonserewá, a kind of bōrōfo-kente,  
abómmorowúsá, a shrub with edible  
fruits. [beaver.]  
bómoté, a kind of beast resembling a  
abómpóró, pl. m., a strap or string of  
leather put round the neck and drawn so  
as to strangle; ye ab., to choke, suffocate,  
strangle; oye no ab.; (pl.) wōye wōj  
mmompóró.  
abómporowa, a string with knots; bō  
ab., to choke, suffocate, throttle.  
abo-mpó(w), small stones to fill up the  
gap between the larger ones in a wall.  
abóm-puruwa, pl. m. [ebóm p.] a small  
(round) wooden box to keep gold-dust  
in, money box.  
bómtii, a kind of gun.  
o-bómú, pl. a- [aboa mü] a killed beast  
of chase, game. pr. 138; s. abókā.  
abo-mú, belt, girdle; cf. abósó, nkyekye-  
mú, nkyekyeremú.

Abómmúbuwàfré, F. (Nyā-amane-kose,  
Akp.) nea wobó abubuw a, wofre no,  
one called upon in times of trouble, an  
appellation given to a famous ancestor,  
or to the living head of a family to  
whom resource can be had in times of  
trouble; — recently also of God.  
bōj’, v. to call or cry after or to (from  
a distance); bōj nol cry after him!  
bōj, v. to crow; akokó b., the cock crows.  
pr. 353. 1673.  
bōj, bōj, 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; srađe, anowatere bōj no hō, he  
smells of ointment, lavender-water; ne  
hō bōj, he stinks. pr. 28. 215. 1388.  
2427; wuram’ hō bōj, the bush there  
emits an offensive smell; okó no ábōj  
wōj hwenem’, they are weary of, dis-  
gusted with fighting.  
bōn, v. F. = bōs, to begin. [tive].  
o-bon, F. anything (always with a nega-  
o-bōj, pl. a-, hole, hollow, cave, den of  
animals; cf. etū, tokuru, amōa. pr. 215.  
511. 2359.  
o-bōj, pl. a-, vale, valley, bed of a river;  
obōjhūnu, valley without water; cf. osu-  
bōj, okā, otúgya.  
o-bōj, pl. a-, rind, bark (of a tree, dua  
hō ab.); scales (of a fish); cf. hono. pr.  
2255; kuru anim bōj, a crust over a  
sore, wound &c., scab, scurf; hō abōj,  
offscouring, refuse. 1 Cor. 4, 13. — husk,  
shell. — Phr. ómmō hō bōj ε, he has  
not even made a beginning of it.  
abon’, F. badness; s. bone.  
bóná, pl. a-, Ak. = obōj, rind &c.; cf.  
dwetebōnā. — aboná, plates.  
bóná, stock of a musket, gunstock; s.  
tubóná, tuo.  
bóná, Akp.: bō b., (Ak. bō bēnā) l. =  
twa a(gya)dwō, kenkañ sū-dwom, to  
recite the praise of a deceased person,  
to wail, lament. Cf. bēnā. — 2. = bō  
bosea.  
bónnaá, m-: otó (mmea) mmōnnaá, he  
attacks women by night in order to  
ravish them. — o-bónnaatófó, pl. m-  
[nea otoa mmea anadwo pe se ófa wōj]

*a lascivious, lewd man, ravisher of women.* pr. 127. [23, 24; cf. hanām.  
**bónám** [abóa nám] venison, game. Nu.  
**bóné**, bóné, *a. bad, evil, wicked*; abo-  
 bóné, *a wild, dangerous animal*; asem-  
 móné, *a bad i. e. hard, unkind word*;  
*evil, wicked deed*; bad i. e. difficult,  
*troublesome, dangerous palaver.* pr.  
 2548, 2864—66. — *adv. badly, ill*; ebe-  
 pira wo bone, *it will hurt you badly*;  
 oné me adi no b., *he has dealt badly*  
*(without mercy) with me*; wakā naṅ b.,  
*s. námmökā*; kō bone, s. kō 12.  
**ə-bóné**, əbóné, *n. evil; sin, wickedness.* pr.  
 873. [G. efoṅ, əšā]. Maye bone, *I have*  
*done evil, I have sinned*; odweṅ ne kō-  
 mam' bone, *he meditates evil in his*  
*heart*; fa me bone firi me or kye me,  
*forgive me my sin(s)*; né bóné a ekura  
 no, *his sinfulness.* K. § 166. — **bóné-**  
**awósaṅ'**, *original sin.* K. § 198. —  
**bóné-fáfiri**, F. ebon-fafiri, bonfakye,  
*forgiveness of sins.* — **bóné-ká**, *con-*  
*fession (of sins).* — **bóné-mfúá-ká**,  
*private confession.* — **mpátābom'**-  
**bónéká**, *general confession.* — **asóm'**-  
**bónéká**, *auricular confession.*  
**ə-bóné**, əbóné, *pl. a-, l. = onipabóné, a*  
*bad, wicked man*; nnipa yi, wəye abó-  
 né. — **2.** = əkwaseá, *a foolish man.*  
**bōnee**, F. *adv. badly, ill.*  
**ə-bónéfó**, əbónéfó, *pl. a-, = əbone 1 & 2.*  
 — **abonefosém**, **abónéfósém**, *wickedness*;  
*foolish tricks; blockishness, thoughtless-*  
**bōnee**, Aky. = bōz, *v.* [ness.  
**boneṅwóné**, bonewóné, bənowónó, bəre-  
 wórè, *bayonet.*  
**bóné-pé**, *inf. malice, maliciousness.* 1 Pet.  
 2, 1. 16; *sinful desire.* — **bóné-yé**, -yó,  
*inf. evil-doing, sin, vice.* — **bōneyéfó**,  
*evil-doer*; cf. ədeboneyefo. 1 Pet. 3, 17.  
**boṅhoṅ**, *a kind of bead*; s. ahene.  
**oboṅ-húnu**, *s. oboṅ.*  
**ə-bóni**, *pl. abófo* [Eng. boy?] *waiter, ser-*  
*vant at table*; cf. abó.  
**bōnniaye** [əba a onni aye] **1.** *ungrateful*;  
 əye b., *he is ungrateful.* — **2.** *ingrati-*  
*tude, ungratefulness.* pr. 1508. — **bon-**  
**niayéfó**, *an ungrateful person.*  
**abonim'** [ade a əbō anim] *diadem*; cf.  
 abotiri.

**ə-bóniṅ**, oboniṅ; Aky. **əbonini**, o-; *pl. a-,*  
*a barren, unfruitful woman or beast*;  
 cf. kyeneṅee, kārawa. [əbaa nini, aboa  
 nini].  
**ə-bónkā**, ə-, *pl. a-, gutter, gully, furrow,*  
*channel, ravine formed by water*; cf.  
 oboṅ, əkā, osukā. [fish.  
**ə-bōṅkó**, *pl. m-, lobster, craw-fish, cray-*  
**bōṅkārā**, F. bōṅkraṅ, *pl. m-, wicker-*  
*hammock, travelling-basket, syn. apa-*  
*kāṅ*; cf. dēṅkyédēṅkyé, əsákó.  
**boṅkuwa**, F. *a round earthen pot.*  
**abonkyi-abonkyi**, *a. rough, uneven*;  
*rough places.* Isa. 40, 4; əkwāṅ so ye  
 ab., *the way is rugged.* Lk. 3, 5.  
**ə-bōnnó** [bəṅ, do, filling in a gap?] *work*  
*done in leisure time, job.* pr. 2497; di  
 b., *to do work in short intervals between*  
*other work, to work in leisure time:*  
 mekodi b. kakra wo m'afuw'm', *I will*  
*use the little free time (between my other*  
*work) for working on my plantation*;  
 se manni b. maṅkyerew wo na mise  
 meretwəṅ akosi se menyā hō kwāṅ ko-  
 raa de a, ən'de aṅkā ebekye; — m'a-  
 gya redi b. yi, *my father is doing this*  
*job*; kyere me senea minni b. yi, *show*  
*me how to do this job*; wonyé no b.,  
*it is no child's play, no easy matter*;  
 adesoa yi nyé b., *it is no easy task to*  
*carry this load*; this load is very heavy;  
 snyé b., *it is no trifle, it is important,*  
*difficult*; nnipa a wohyiaa hō nyé b.,  
*a great many people assembled there.*  
 — **bōnnodí**, *inf. the doing of work in*  
*leisure time, leisure work.* — **əbōnno-**  
**dwúma**, *incidental, occasional business*;  
 adwobaw-kā ye əb. — **bōnnó-sò**, *occa-*  
*sionally, incidentally.*  
**bənowónó**, *s. boneṅwone.*  
**a-bonsám'**, *inf. [bō nsam'] clapping of*  
*(the) hands.* pr. 52.  
**ə-bonsám**, *pl. a-, or m-, 1. wizard, sorcerer,*  
*witch = əbayifo.* — **2.** *the devil con-*  
*ceived to be an evil spirit reigning*  
*over the spirits of deceased wicked men.*  
 pr. 2387; *a demon*; sunsum bi a əkyere  
 nnipa nsemme; ono na ne mma ne  
 abayifo, abosom né asumāṅ.  
**ə-bonsámfó**, *pl. a-, = əbayifo.*  
**abonsám-kùrów**, *hell, the place or abode*

abonsán-ne  
 of the  
 wicked  
 abode of  
 abonsán-ne  
 be the  
 abonsán-ne  
 abonsé, a  
 of a va  
 abó-nséwe  
 bōnsu [bō  
 other an  
 abó-nsúo,  
 for scoo  
 ing gold  
 ma tent  
 bōnsu(w)á  
 of pot;  
 2405.  
 abontéṅ (  
 main si  
 of most  
 teṅ = t  
 abontem-  
 abonten-  
 nt t  
 ab-  
 əṅ-k  
 ab-ntère-  
 kwāṅ-m  
 to a de  
 ni; wo  
 ə-bóntó,  
 cf. batac  
 abóntore,  
 the clin  
 bóntori [  
 bóntórò,  
 hata, o  
 abontowí  
 fruits.  
 ə-bontú,  
 very ta  
 ə-bonú =  
 abonúa,  
 n-, c  
 — pōoṅ  
 me ab.  
 stone r  
 from h  
 enter t  
 below  
 implem.

ni, o-; pl. a-,  
can or beast;  
a nini, aboa

ully, furrow,  
y water; cf.

[fish.  
wo-fish, cray-  
m-, wicker-  
et, syn. apa-  
sákó.

en pot.

gh, uneven;  
okway so ye  
lk. 3, 5.

u gap?] work  
pr. 2497; di

rovals between  
leisure time:

uwm', I will  
seen my other

y plg. station;

wo mise

i hē aṅ ko-  
kye, — m'a-

is doing this

ni b. yi, show

wonyé no b.,

easy matter:

o easy task to

is very heavy;

is important;

as ho nyé b.,

sembled there.

ng of work in

b. — abǎnno-

ional business;  
onnó-sò, occa-

clapping of

zán rcerer,

the nil con-

pir. Reigning

id wicked men.

um bi a okyere

ia ne mma ne

naṅ.

yifo.

of the devil and of the spirits of the  
wicked placed under his dominion; the  
abode of evil spirits.

abonsán-nómā, devil bird, believed to  
be the disguise of a witch. [ing.

abonsan-sém, a devilish action or deal-  
abonsé, abonsé [obon ase], pl. m-, bottom  
of a valley. [s. nsewee.

abó-nsewé, pavement; Aky. abo-nseee;  
bónsu [bó nsu, to spout water] whale or  
other animal in the sea spouting water.

abó-nsúo, Aky. [bó 98] a wooden vessel  
for scooping water in digging & wash-  
ing gold; wode akótowa bi a wode ha-

ma tenten bi asusom' na eye.

bonsu(w)á, Aky. (bónsuwa, Akp.), a kind  
of pot; s. ahina; a drinking-vessel. pr.  
2405.

abontén (F. abrontsen), pl. m-, street, the  
main street passing through the midst  
of most negro-towns. pr. 2858. [brāṅ,

tenṅ = tenten].

abontem-fāṅ, an edible herb.

abonten-námpāṅ, a house with an open  
front towards the street; s. odámpāṅ.

abonten-kó, street-fighting; cf. amāṅkō.

abó-ntère-kwáne-mù, Aky. (abó-ntèrsw-  
kwāṅ-mù, Akp.): ye ab., to have come  
to a dead stop; woka okway mfinimfi-

ni; woykə na womma.

o-bóntó, pl. a-, boat; F. wicker-basket;  
cf. batadewa, ahyemma, okōrow. pr. 1474.

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

bóntori [Guaṅ] a tree resembling the poplar.

bóntörè, F. [Eng.] bunting, ntama hata-  
hata, of which flags are made.

abontowúku, a climber bearing edible  
fruits.

o-bontú, a species of goat with long hair,  
very tame and cautious. pr. 609.

o-bonú = opataku; s. obonukyerefo.

abonuá, abonnuá [bó, to strike; dua, wood]  
pl. m-, axe, hatchet. pr. 1892; syn. atwa-

po, poopoo, akūmā; Onyāṅkōpāṅ or Onya-

me ab. or akuma, 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; (a neolithic  
implement, a celt), a stone-axe.

o-bonú-kyérafo, -kyérafo = opataku; s.  
obonu. pr. 513. [ṅwene].

o-bōṅwōma, bile, gall. [bore, ṅwōma =  
bōnyāā-bōnyāā, slow; nye b.-b., he is

abooba, a horned beetle = aba. [slow.

aboodén, dearness, high price; otəw no  
ab., he bought it dear; cf. ne bo ye  
deṅ. — aboodén-bó, pl. -abo, precious

stone; gem.

aboodén-ne [-ade] jewels.

abōdúru, courage, courageousness, bra-  
very; cf. ne bo ye duru.

abó-fā dādés-fā, Aky. ('half stone half  
iron', i. e.) half and half; fig. half-

hearted people.

abó-ohyéw, wrath, rage, fury. Jer. 7; 20.

abóoméréw, cheapness, low price; to ab.,  
to buy cheap; cf. ebo ye mmerew; abo-

siri, fowfow.

abo-páé, inf. the quarrying of stones. pr.  
3593. — o-bo-paéfó, pl. a-, quarry-man,  
stone-cutter, stone-mason.

o-bópēm [r. u.] = opémó, iron-stone.

o-bópōṅ, pl. a-, or m- [aboa, pōṅ] a large  
animal, as, esono, susono, yoma, tōrəm,

bew, ekə; monster. Job 7, 12. Jer. 51, 34.  
pr. 3023.

o-bó-pōṅ, a stone table; pl. a-. Ex. 32, 15.

bopow [obs.] = bépow.

bǎr, bǎr, F. = bore, bore, boro.

abóraá, abóraá, pl. m-, a European or  
mulatto-woman; s. abórowá.

boraa, Akw. = müá; ode-boraa = ode-  
müa, a yam.

abóráṅ'kaá, -kawá [bǎrə, aṅkaa] 1. (Ak.)  
= akutu, sweet orange; cf. abóráṅkaa.

— 2. the wild (bitter) orange.

abor-do, m-, F. = mmorosó, exceedingly,  
abundantly &c. Mt. 5, 47.

bǎré, v. 1. to dig; b. dé or dé ase, to dig  
round about the yam; F. bǎr dadze =  
funu fam'. Mt. 25, 18; to dig up. Prov.

16, 27. — 2. to hollow, scoop, cut or  
hew out, excavate; b. odaasem', okō-

rowm'; syn. tu mu; — b...mu, also fig.

to dig deep into (e. g. the Scriptures).

— 3. to search for, search out; wa-

bóre (abóre abóre) akófa adé no, he has  
found it out; - to devise = tu n'a-

dwenem' agyina. Oboré ne-nsém hyé  
(= ompe se odi nsem nyinaa wə guam'),

he buries his affairs, keeps them to himself, keeps them secret, manages to hide them. — *Red.* bōrēbōre.

**boré**, *v.* to stir; *b.* asu, to move about in the water to swim; *cf.* boro 2. — bore hūāsū = boro h., *s.* boro 1. — obore nē kurum', he disturbs, hurts his sore; he hurts his feelings; nē kuru m'moré, his sore remains undisturbed. *pr.* 1079. 1814. — boré so, to be engaged in combat or fighting; yené wəŋ rebore so.

**o-bōre**, (Ak. ebora), *venom of snakes or insects*; odoā bəə me; n'anom' bore (né bōre) wə me nsam'; — *poison at the point of arrows.* *pr.* 372. [ká.

**bōre**, a species of *venomous snake* = onāŋ-bōreanŋkaa, the wild (bitter) orange; *s.* aboraŋkaa.

**Bōrebōré** (a obəp adee no), a name of *God* or of a *mythical Deity*; *cf.* bore 2. bōrebōre, *red. v.* bore.

**boregyaa**, *F.* [boro 4, gyaa] = burigyaa, buburigyaa, *plenty, many.*

**abōrehūde** [ade a wəabore ahū] *invention.*

**bōresēŋ** [sēŋ a mməre wom'] *a vessel in which dough is made or kept.*

**bōrewórè**, bonewónè, *bayonet.*

**bōro**, *v.*, Ak. bo, *I.* to beat, strike, smite (nnipa, mmoa, with many blows, *cf.* bə). *pr.* 611. 762; osu b. daŋ so, the rain falls heavily on the house; b. daŋ 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, əsaw, to beat cotton, a sponge of fibres; *b.* tam, to smooth washed clothes by beating them with a cudgel (aborobaa); *b.* hūāsū, to brush off the dew from the grass and leaves in walking. *pr.* 256. — **2.** to beat the water with hands and feet: *b.* asubonten, pò, to bathe or swim in the river, in the sea; *cf.* bore asu. *pr.* 1236. — **3.** to beat, vanquish, subdue, overcome. *pr.* 3410. — **4.** bōro só, to surpass, be more than, (*pr.* 1313: without 'so'), be abundant; to prevail. *Gen.* 7, 19—24; *syn.* bu so, fe hō; wányā ne hō abōro só, he is abundantly rich. — to be the better, to have the advantage. *1 Cor.* 8, 8.

**boro nsā**, Ak. *s.* bow, *v.*

**bōro-** or **būro-** in compds. indicates that a thing is from *Europe* or of *European origin*; *cf.* abōrobə &c., obūroni, abōrəwa.

**e-boro**, Ak. = ebore, *poison.* *pr.* 362.

**ə-bōro**, Aky. *scabies, itch.*

**àbōro**, *injury, damage, detriment, hurt; malevolence, envy; - pr.* 613. 874. 901; *ab.* wə ne tirim; oyè àbōro = oyə obófó, he is a (dangerous), malevolent or envious fellow, e. g. in showing how to make a thing, he does not tell all. — *di., ab., to damage, do harm, hurt.* *pr.* 2223; *s.* abórodi.

**aborobaa**, *pl. m.* [boro 1, abaa] **1.** a smooth cylindric piece of wood, serving instead of a smoothing-iron. — **2.** club, cudgel. *pr.* 1782. — **3.** earth-beetle.

**o-boro-adwúma**, *beaten work.* *Ex.* 25, 18.

**abōróbé**, *pl. m.*, ananas, pine-apple. *pr.* 638. [bōro, abs]. It seems to have been brought into the country by the Portuguese. — abōróbé-dúa, the ananas plant. — abōróbé-fúw, ananas plantation. — abō-róbé-mma, *dim.*

**abōro-béŋ**, *pl. m.*, *European horn, French horn, trumpet; s.* abəŋ.

**o-bóròbíŋ**, a nickname of the vulture; *s.* opete.

**bōrəbōrə**, bōrəbōrəbōrə, brəbrəbrə, *sweet, agreeable to taste* (aduaba a abere, aduan a ŋkyene wom'); nsu no ye br.; aduan yi ye br.; *syn.* dedeəde.

**abōrəbōrə-səm**, a nice, interesting, entertaining story; asem a ennim' a. s. obi ntee da na wə anŋkasa abə wə tirim ká, a. s. atetesəm bi.

**bōrobōro**: ohiani b., a really, miserably poor man; *cf.* būrobūro, *Gr.* § 134, 3 c.

**o-b(ò)rò-dé**, -dée [bōrə & odé, 'the European yam'] the plantain, *Musa paradisiaca.* *pr.* 549. 639: **1.** the fruit or fruits. — **2.** the tree (*pl. a.*, *pr.* 2472; onam abrodem') = əbródé-dúá, *pl.* abrodé-nnúá. Otwa brode, he cuts the bunch without cutting the stem; odwow bròde, 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:* bròde-fuferefu, -fúfu, -hemma, -kokowa, -kwadú; obósim', agóna-nè-toá, gyèbum, ŋŋwèrétia (uny),

okəm-bekum'-boásó.

**o-b(ò)rò-dé-baku**

**o-b(ò)rò-dé-dúru**

containing 5

single fruits

**o-b(ò)rò-dé-dwé**,

plantains. *pr.*

**h(ò)rò-dé-hóno**,

fruit, the ash

gyare) mixed

into soap. —

of the plantain

**o-b(ò)rò-dé-kə̀kə̀**

**àb(ò)rò-dé-sé** [br

stump of a p

rekodua nē nee

trees grow. —

**o-b(ò)rò-dé-wá**, ob(

or shoot from t

for transplant

bə n'afuw mu,

his field. —

*s.* obós *cf.*

**aboro-dí** *acc.*

other's crime

**aborodo**, *F.* = a

**abōròdòs**, abōròd

of Europeans]

otwa ab., he

(pretends having

army (wantumi

a coward. — o

fó, deserter, co

**o-bōròdómá**, obōr

European fig or

fig. *Isa.* 28, 4.

**bōro-dwebāā**, *pl. a*

**bor(ə)ḡfā**, *As.* a w

twefā; *s.* borow

**bōròfère**, *pl. a.*, a

ling a melon (fer

tree, *Carica pa*

— bròl dúá.

fere-nini, mal

**Bōròfó**, *F.* Akp. A

*pr.* 644f.; okasa

European langu

**boròfo**, *As.* a wei

two.

**bōròfó-adèsāā**, loq

ndicates that  
of European  
oni, abòròwa.  
pr. 362.

riment, hurt;  
613. 874. 901;  
co = òye obò-  
malevolent or  
owing how to  
ot tell all. —  
rm, hurt. pr.

l, abaa] 1. a  
wood, serving  
on. — 2. club,  
earth-beetle.  
rk. Ex. 25, 18.  
vine-apple. pr.  
s to have been  
by the Portu-  
the nanas-  
nan planta-  
dim

horn, French-

the vulture; s.

ròbròbrò, sweet,  
a abere, aduan  
ò ye br.; aduan  
teresting, enter-  
ennim' a. s. obi  
abo wo tirim

cally, miserably  
o, Gr. § 134, 3c.  
odé, the Euro-  
in, Musa para-  
1. the fruit or  
pl. pr. 2472;  
dé-c pl. abró-  
e ci. The bunch  
em; òdwow bro-  
sters or hands  
o 8 single fruits  
(oduru, pl. a-).  
e-fuferefu, -fúfu,  
adú; obòsim'; a-  
ngwèrétia (nny),

òkòm-bekum'-wo, mpantú, mpemá, osó-  
boisó. [tree.  
o-b(ò)ròdé-bákua, the stem of a plantain-  
o-b(ò)ròdé-dúru, a bunch of plantains,  
containing 5 to 8 hands or rings of  
single fruits (betem, pl. m-).  
o-b(ò)ròdé-dwé, bóròdez-dwo, roasted  
plantains. pr. 216. 640 f.  
b(ò)ròdé-hóno, the husk of the plantain-  
fruit, the ashes of which (cf. gyakisi,  
gyare) mixed with palm-oil are made  
into soap. — bròdé hò hóno, the fibres  
of the plantain-stem; s. baha, mposae.  
o-b(ò)ròdé-kòkòó, ripe plantains.  
àb(ò)ròdé-sé [bròdé ase] pl. id. 1. the  
stump of a plantain-tree (nea wòatu  
rekodua nè nea esi hò) from which new  
trees grow. — 2. = ob(ò)ròdewa.  
o-b(ò)ròdéwá, ob(ò)ròdowa, pl. m-, a sucker  
or shoot from the mother-plant, a plant  
for transplanting; ode mmòròdewa bo-  
bò n'afuw mu, he plants plantains in  
his field. — b(ò)ròdéwá, pl. m-, Ak.  
s. obòsáw; cf. baha.  
abòrò-dí, inf. action of one seeking an-  
other's detriment.  
aboròdò, F. = abordo, mmoroso.  
abòròdòó, abòròdòó [abrafò dòó, dysentery  
of Europeans] desertion, cowardice;  
otwa ab., he feigns inability to fight  
(pretends having dysentery), deserts the  
army (wantumi anko). pr. 1460; he is  
a coward. — o-bòròdoní, pl. abòròdo-  
fò, deserter, coward.  
o-bòròdomá, obòròdomá [bòrò, òdomá] the  
European fig or fig-tree. — b. kan, early  
fig. Isa. 28, 4.  
bòrò-dwebá, pl. a-, As. potato; cf. ntómò.  
bor(ò)ófá, As. a weight of gold = agyira-  
twefá; s. boròwo.  
bòròfére, pl. a-, a tropical fruit resemb-  
ling a melon (tere), the papaw, and the  
tree, Carica papaya. pr. 642 f. 3265.  
— bròfére-dúá, the papaw-tree; bro-  
fers-nini, a male papaw-tree.  
Bòròfó, F. Akp. A-bòròfò, pl. of O-bùroni.  
pr. 644 f.; okasa bòròfo, he speaks a  
European language. pr. 1533.  
boròfo, As. a weight of gold = agyira-  
twe.  
bòròfó-adèsáá, loquat(s).

bòròfó-hámá, pack-thread, twine, string,  
cord of European manufacture.  
bòròfó-hóma, dressed (curried) leather  
from Europe.  
bòròfó-kènté, striped cotton, s. ntama.  
bòròfó-màkó, a species of pepper.  
bòròfó-nsa-anò = bòròfom'.  
bòròfó-ntómò, pl. id. potato; cf. ntómò.  
a-bòròfó-ntùnkùm = aduku-ntùnkùm.  
bòròfó-òkáté(e), the bread-fruit-nut and  
its tree.  
bòròfóm' [bròfò mù] in the manner, after  
the fashion of the Europeans.  
bòròfo-pé, inf.: òye br., he is (foolishly)  
fond of, or, seeks to please, the Eu-  
ropean.  
bòròfosá, a string of beads [fr. bòròfo  
nsa ano, how the Europeans have put it].  
abòròfo-sém, words, manners, dealings  
of the Europeans. [fruit.  
bòròfó-sònkòran, the tamarind and its  
bòròfo-tám, cloth of European manu-  
facture.  
o-bòròfo-téfo, -téfò, one understanding  
and speaking a European language.  
pr. 646.  
bòròhwewa, pl. m- [in the reduplicated  
form], little, small; abofrá bòròhwewa;  
akutu br.; àkway m.-m., narrow paths.  
abòrò-gyá, abòrò-gyá, matches; cf. búrogya.  
bòrògò, s. bòròkò.  
bòròhànnè [bòrò, hán, ade] Ak. glass; cf.  
ahwehwé.  
bòròhéne [bòrò ohene] the European gover-  
nor of the English possessions on the  
Gold Coast; wotow tuo kyere b., they fire  
guns in honour of the governor.  
bòrò-hóma, bòrò-òhóma, paper; leather.  
bòròkò, bòròkòbòròkò, bòrògò, soft,  
weak, flabby, flaccid, as withered leaves,  
blotting-paper; feeble, e.g. from into-  
xication or seediness; - mmòròkammòrò-  
kòwafó, effeminate persons. D. As.  
a-bòrò-kòkò, pl. m-, Ak. duck; cf. dabodabo.  
ab(ò)ròkòkòkòté [akokò akora, obsc.] a kind  
of bead; s. ahené.  
a-bòrò-kyéw, a European hat. pr. 2894.  
ò-bòróm, pl. a-, a species of lizard.  
abòrò-má, -mé, pl. m-, a species of dove,  
wild pigeon, turtle-dove = mmòrommò-  
romé, gyamhsho, gy'áhsho.

**aboromé**; oto no ab., *he puts words (riddles) to 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 yan̄koto ab., — an immoral play.*

**bōrōmmā** [bōrōŋ, *dim.*] *narrow street, alley, lane.*

**bōrōmpéte**, bodōmpéte, *water-pox, chicken-pox* (mpete brafo neŋ).

**aborompo**, a kind of *herb.*

**bōrōŋ**, *pl. m., street, lane; cf. abōntēŋ, F. abrōntseŋ.*

**bōrōŋ**, *copper wire, kōbere ntwēe.*

**B(ō)rōŋ**, Burom, Burum, *pr. n. of a country and a language; s. the foll.*

**B(ō)rōŋfo**, 1. a tribe formerly subject to Asante; *s. Gr. § 1. D II. 2. (Burom).* — 2. a name given by the Asantes also to other tribes speaking Apotokāŋ (*ib. II.*) = Kāmānāfo (Akp.).

**ābōrō-ŋkaá**, Ak. *sweet orange; s. abōra-ŋkaa, akutu.*

**bōro-ŋŋó**, *s. būro..?*

**abōrōŋōmā**, *pl. m., dove, domestic pigeon* [bōro, anoma].

**abōrōŋŋuá**, Okw. = aŋkaa; *cf. amomoe.*

**boró(ō)-nyā** = boró-wò-nyā.

**bōro-pá**, *pl. id. mattress.*

**bōro-péte** = bōrōmpéte.

**abōrō-sāŋ**, *pl. m. [Akp. F.] a house with (several) stories; a two-storied house;*

**o-b(ō)rótéa**, *s. opete.* [*cf. asāŋ.*]

**bōro-toá**, *cruet, phial, vial, flask, flagon, bottle.*

**abōrótótó**, a certain *shrub*, perh. *Strychnos nux-vomica*, and its seed, *nux-vomica*, *poison-nut, vomit-nut; wode sisi ohye, wode gye baŋ.*

**abōrōwá**, abōraá, abōraá, *European female (woman, lady); mulatto-woman; to distinguish the former from the latter, she is called Abūrokyiri abōraá. — abōrōwá-ba, a child of a European mother; a European lady not yet grown.*

**borowo**, As. *a weight of gold = agyiratwe; s. bor(ō)pfā.*

**abōró(wò)ŋŋuá** [bōro, awoŋŋuá] *lard brought from Europe.*

**boró-wò-nyā**, *Christmas (and New-year's-day). Okrānni bi kyeree ase se: Kaŋ woŋ*

*a wosom Bōrofo Ōkraŋ no ye Bōrofo no ŋkoa, na afe du so na wōrebeye ŋkoa no aye a, wōboro woŋ ansā-na woamā woŋ ntama nē ade no. Enti na ŋkoa no too saa afe no Boróonyā (= wōboro wo a, enna wunyā); cf. būro-onyā.*

**bōrōwóré**, bayonet; *s. boneŋwone &c.*

**bósaa** = krānā, *silent &c.*

**abosám**, abósam, abósám, *cliff, crag, rock; chain, shelf, layer, ridge or ledge of rock or stones; stony or rocky place. F. = abotaŋ. Mk. 4,5; a bare rock. Ezek. 26,4 = bótāŋ ferefere.*

**o-bósaw** [boro, oaw] a kind of *sponge for washing; obrode a woadwow na emu duaa a wōboro a wode guare no. Ak. brodewa.*

**abóse**, abosé, [bō 84] *inf. beginning, origin; etymology; minnim saa asem no ab. trodoo, I do not know the true etymology of that word; cf. mmōase, mflase, mfitiase,*

**bósea**, *pl. m., pebble.* [ŋhyease.

**bósea**, Ky. béséa, bésea, *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; me-kōbō b., I am going to borrow money; makōbō (no hō) b., mapē (no hō) b., I have borrowed money (from him); bō me b. dare du, na wōbō me a, mesom wo ano, lend me ten dollars, then I shall serve you for it; cf. bō 100 f. Gr. § 255,3.*

**a-bósea-bō**, **a-bósea-pe**, *inf. lending or borrowing of money.*

**abó-sēŋ**, *inf. hanging up of stones to avert a threatened event. pr. 3052.*

**bō-sérem'-kā**, *inf. inventing falsehood; unfounded imputation; syn. osusukā; cf.*

**abosí**, a species of *yam; s. ode.* [osērē. **abosí**, *inf. [si bō] hazardous enterprise, daring feat.*

**o-bó-sí**, *inf. [si 28] determination; cf. tirim'-bō, tirimpow.*

**o-bósím'**, a species of *plantain; s. obrode. abo-síŋ = abosiri.*

**o-bosinyi**, *pl. abosifo, F. [bōw, poison, si, to place] a poisoner; cf. bōw, charm.*

**abosiri**, a *low or cheap price; matōŋ mā-mā no magye no ab. bi, I sold it to him at a low price; cf. fow, fowfow, aboome-rew. pr. 790.*

**aboso**, F. *mc. Mk. 5,7.*

**abosó**, 1. *girddable bar of closes the th*

**abosó-báa**, -b

**boso-bosow**, s

**aboso-dé** [-ade

**o-bosóm**, abosó

**o-bósóm**, *pl. a*

*tutelar or ge*

*family; imag*

*God (ne mma*

*ped or cons*

*rally called*

*though the*

*restricted to*

*confusion, ne*

*is supposed t*

**abósóm** no

*wod usā nē*

**abo ŋkō**,

*father serve*

*wine & shee*

*ye nna, se a*

*n.a.; ebi ye k*

*de, ewōhō-wō*

**abosom**, na o

*of the fetish*

*odum, silk-cl*

*&c.; others t*

*of the sooths*

*hear one say*

*another: I hi*

*620; (a god;*

*attend or wa*

*so, s. si 15.*

*self to a fetis*

**abósóm** - 2. *to curse*

**abósóm** a *po*

*an c of al*

*wopā, w*

*cf. di 49; a c*

*a potion. Gr.*

*s. usu 4. —*

*a potion whe*

*confederation*

**o-bosom-búw**,



**aboso**, F. *most high; the Most High.* Mk. 5,7.

**abosó**, 1. *girde*. — 2. (bósó) *batten*, the movable bar of a loom, which strikes in or closes the threads of a woof (ade a otama-ḡwénéfó de bə asawa no so mā epīw).

**abosó-báa**, - *báa*, club, cudgel. pr. 614. [bò 54, abaa].

**bòso-bòsow**, s. bòsow.

**aboso-dé** [-ade] *money carried in the belt.*

**ò-bosóm**, *òbosóm'*, pl. a-, *the moon; a month;* syn. *òsram'*.

**ò-bòsóm**, pl. a- [*con. né bósóm, né bòsóm'*] *tutelar or guardian spirit* of a town or family; imaginary spirits, subordinate to God (ne mma anase n'akyéame), worshipped or consulted by the natives, generally called *fetishes* by the Europeans, though the term *fetish* would better be restricted to *asumāḡ*, *charm*, or, to avoid confusion, not be used at all. [The word is supposed to come fr. *òbò & sòm'*]. Tete *abòsóm* no a mpanyimfo som wəḡ (a.s. wode nsā né ḡḡuḡḡ kogyaw wəḡ) no ye abo ara ḡkō, *the fetishes which our forefathers served (by bringing them palm wine & sheep) were only stones.* — Ebi ye nnuā, se abe, odum, onyāā; ebi ye siw n.a.; ebi ye koro (s. kóro); akómfo abosom de, *ewohə-wəhə a, wobete se oyi se: mafa abosom, na oyi se: mafa abosom. Some of the fetishes are trees, as, the palm, odum, silk-cotton tree; some are ant-hills, &c.; others are kóro. As to the fetishes of the soothsayers, you may occasionally hear one say: I have got a fetish, and another: I have got a fetish, too.* pr. 615-620; (a god; idol). — *trā ob. bi ano, to attend or wait on a fetish.* - *ob. asi no so, s. si 15.* - *bə b., 1. to surrender oneself to a fetish or patron spirit; s. bə 42.* - 2. *to curse (another) by a fetish; s. bə 81.*

**abòsóm**, a *potion drunk when swearing an oath of allegiance or mutual fidelity; wəpām a, wənom (or wodi) hō abosom; cf. di 49; a covenant made valid by such a potion.* Gr. § 212, 1; *oné no wə abosom; s. nsu 4.* — **abosonnóm**, *inf. drinking a potion when swearing &c.; federation, confederation.* [s. *ebúw.*

**ò-bosom-búw**, *house or lodging of a fetish;*

**ò-bòsom-aketéw**, -tere, Aky., pl. a- [*fetish-lizard*] *chameleon.* pr. 621-623.

**ò-bosomfó**, *fetishman*, syn. *akómfo*; *onipa* a *òbosom wə no so né ne mu.* pr. 624 f.; F. *a crazy fellow.*

**ò-bosom-fré-dāḡ**, a *house to consult tutelar spirits.* Isa. 65,4.

**ò-bòsóm-ma**, *òbosommá* [-ba] pl. a-, *fetish child; a child obtained with the help of a fetish, hence dedicated to him.*

**bosom-māḡ** [-baḡ] *enclosure, enclosed space sacred to a fetish.*

**abosom-mó**, *inf.* [bò 42] *the calling upon or surrender to a fetish.*

**ò-bosom-múw**, s. *òbosombuw.*

**abosompém-abòsommáḡuá**, *the fetishes altogether.* [*perior fetish.*

**ò-bosom-panyín**, pl. a-m-, a *chief or su-*

**ò-bosom-pōḡ**, pl. a-, a *great, powerful, mighty fetish.*

**a-bosom-pów**, a *grove sacred to or inhabited by a fetish.*

**ò-bosompra-adwəḡḡwəre**, a *light brown flower similar to forget-me-not.*

**ò-boson-húhúw**, pl. a-, *idol.* Isa. 2,8. Ezek. 20,7.

**ò-bó-sò-ḡhwí**, a-, *moss growing on stones.*

**abòson-kwaá**, pl. m- [*ob. akoa*] *slave, servant or priest of a fetish.*

**ò-bó-sò-ḡkyéne**, a-, *saltpetre.*

**aboson-nāḡ** [*ob. daḡ*] *fetish-house; s. ebúw.*

**aboson-né**, pl. *id.* a *thing given, referring, or belonging to a fetish.*

**aboson-nóm**, s. *abòsóm.*

**aboson-sém**, *fetish-religion, fetishism; fetish-matters.*

**abonson-sòá**, *inf.* *the carrying of the fetish; s. soa, v.* — **ò-bosonsoáfó**, pl. a-, a *fetish-carrier.* pr. 1697. Akómfo *anjka* de, *wəusoá abosom.*

**aboson-sóm**, *inf.* *fetish-service, the worshipping of fetishes or idols; idolatry, heathenism.*

**ò-bosonsómfó**, **ò-bosonsónní**, pl. *aboson-sómfó, a worshipper of fetishes, a heathen.*

**aboson-səre**, *inf.* F., *fetishism, idolatry.*

**aboson-sú**, *the water in the pot (kóro) belonging to a fetish, fetish water; 'holy water'.*

**bòsonopo**, **bòsòrópo**, *the great sea, ocean.* pr. 380. 626. 3070. 3094.

**bòsoo(w)**: òyè or òsi b., *he is dull, melancholy*; osii b. anopa yi te se anomaa yarefo; wááyè **bòsobòsòw** they are mel.

— **bòsowyé**, *inf. heaviness*. Job 9,27.

**o-bòsú**, [ε-bow, osu] *dew*; ob. gu, *dew falls*; cf. mmosuwa; - ob. a akyèkyè, *hoarfrost*; s. ñkyèkyènee.

**botá**, *v. to mark, to incise, make an incision*; wòakobota onipa (akyère) ne, *to-day they have marked a man destined to be killed*; ode sekan abota no (hò) 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 hò dabiara a, fa bisa no mã me, *any day you catch sight of him, ask him about it for me*; n'ani ammota hò = waghũ hò; obae, m'ani ammota no (hò), *when he came, I did not see him at all*.

**bótá**, *pl. id. a yellow coral, the most costly of all* = kakawa; s. ahene; bota pii, (*many*) *y. corals*.

**botáé**, *v. n. [bota] mark, target, butt*; wato w or wabò b. no mu, *he has hit the mark or aim*; asem no tu b., *the word or matter has a good effect, - is agreeable, pleasant*.

**àbótáfowa**, **abótawa**, *pl. m-, a child of one to seven years*. pr. 629 f.

**ò-bótan**, *pl. a-, rock*; obó à éterew' hò. Ezek. 24,7. pr. 631.

**botan-tim**, *an immovable rock*. Ps. 18,3. 2 Sam. 22,3.

**abotan-fòrofó**, *the wild goats of the rock, (lit. rock-climbers)*. Job 39,1.

**abotar**, *F. = abotoase*; nyã ab. = *to wo bo ase*. Mt. 18,26.

**bòte**, Okw.: wáyè bòte-bòte, *he has become fat and round, he is plump*.

**bótee**, Akp. *weak, feeble*

**àbótey**, *the right or full sum* = abo a eye okwan mu; *the principal sum*; cf. akotey; n'ábótey kofuaa ahaannu, *the complete sum amounted to 200* ('heads' of cowries).

**o-bòtii**, [ébo, courage, tii?]: òyè b., *he is fearless*; onsure hwee.

**ò-botíri** = aboa ti. pr. 632.

**abotíri**, *pl. m-, head-band, fillet; diadem, crown*; ade a ébo tiri; ade hiara a wòde bə wəŋ ti. - ani akýi ab., *a head-band*

*over the eyes*; obə ab., *he wears (has) a crown on his head*. Rev. 14,4; ab. bobə wəŋ ti, *they wear (have) crowns on their heads*. Rev. 4,4. — **abotiri-máfó**, *one that bestows crowns*. Isa. 23,8.

**botirim'-kã**, *inf. aspersion, false accusation*; cf. ntwatoso.

**abotísã**, *a triple crown, as the pope's*.

**abotitéŋ**, *a high stately head-dress, turban; abotiri tenten*. Isa. 62,3.

**bótə**, *pl. m- [con. ne bótə] sack, (traveling-) bag, bundle*; *syn. atweaa*. pr. 832. 1241.

**bòtə**, *a powdered medicine in a small gourd*; wəahuw (no) b. agu ne hwenem'. - bótə-fúfu fekəə, *fine white powder*.

**bótəə**, *s. pətəə*.

**abótó**, *inf. [to (me) bə]: laying a bet or wager*; enam akýinnyegye mu na ab. no ba, na ete se ñkyia.

**abótə**, *F. abotom', inf. = abotoyam' peace, confidence, good cheer*.

**abotoa-ba**, *pl. m-, F. a baby*; cf. abotawa.

**abo-təasé**, *inf. = boasetó, 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 ñkò na aduan nnim').

**ò-bótəfó**, *pl. a-, nea ədwenə ketə so, who pisses on his mat [bə təw]; cf. əpətəfó*.

**bə-to-hə**, *inf. [bə 62]: mən'nyé nò b., be not slothful to do it*. Judg. 18,9.

**botohúhúw**, *steam*; b.-afiri, *steam-engine*; b. na sde owusihyeŋ nam; wonəa biribi na wubua so a, b. sinsiane mmuasó no hò gu fam'.

**abotokurá**, *pl. m-, a species of mouse, of a dark colour with light stripes, living in the wood*; *syn. odontwi*. pr. 1284.

**botókuru** [bore tokuru] *a small house with a narrow entrance, esp. for abosom, as Odente at Krakye*.

**abotom'**, *F. = abótə*.

**bótərə**, Ak. wabə no b. = wabə no obə a ebekum no, ebemã wato, *he struck him a deadly blow, he beat him so severely that he has died from it, he has wounded him to death*. Rev. 13,3. — **bótərə-fe**, *a deadly wound*. [foll.

**bot(ò)ròbòdwo** = botürobodwo; cf. the

**botów**, *v. to diminish in*

se owia an

ed. Job.

lessen, dñ

Prov. 12,2

gyaw, the

ne kuru a

kakra, his

has decre

amã oyare

a check to

water has

he is cast

gaiety has

wəab. əkò

lities, mac

hə, they h

an easier

for a whil

nennen na

mu ato h

**bótəwa**, (Akp

or sac, p

m. il in

— təwa

a bagpipe.

**fó**, bagpipe

**abotýam'**, i

joy, happi

cf. abota, s

**abótə**, abotú

ency; éyè

bo tu. — a

danger; re

sternation.

**botüróbòdwo**

**abo-tú-béa**,

**ə-bo-twáfó**, ol

2 Kg. 12,1

**Bótəwé** [əba, s

eighth child

**bóo-ur** As. l

siti; wi

misc, əfa

wamma a (A

emma na os

fetch that

refuses to c

**bəw** [red. bob

yarn; bow l

wears (has) a  
14,4; ab. bobo  
rows on their  
tiri-máfó, one  
23,8.

false accusa-

the pope's.  
dress, turban;

sack, (travel-  
weaa, pr. 832.

a small gourd;  
venem'. - bótò-  
der.

ying a bet or  
e mu na ab. no

botoyam' peace,

y; cf. abotawa.  
patience, for-

or r fruit  
ash in the shell  
kyè &c. aba a  
nim').

o kete so, who  
w]; cf. apotáfó.  
nyé nò b., be  
g. 18,9.

, steam-engine;  
; wonōa biribi  
ne mmuasó no

s of mouse, of a  
ripes, living in  
pr. 1284.

nall house with  
for abosom, as

wa — 10 abó a  
he rack him  
vini so severely  
he has wound-

3. — bótòrò-fe,  
[foll.  
odwo; cf. the

**botów**, *v.* to abate, to decrease, relax, di-  
minish in vigour, strength, heat &c.;  
se oŵia ano botow a, meko; - to be relieved.  
*Job. 16,6.* — *tr.* to abate, reduce,  
lessen, diminish, remit; to make stoop.  
*Prov. 12,25.* - *nhwireŋ* no abótow = aká-  
gyaw, the flower has faded, withered;  
ne kuru a etuu koküroo no, afei de ab.  
kakra, his sore that had become large,  
has decreased; aduru no ab. yare no, or  
amā oyare no ab., the medicine has given  
a check to the sickness; nsu no ab., the  
water has become lukewarm; wabótow,  
he is cast down, dejected, all his joy and  
gaiety have left him = ne hō afom no;  
woab. okō no, they have suspended hosti-  
lities, made a truce; woab. asem no ato  
hō, they have brought the palaver into  
an easier condition and have laid it aside  
for a while (asem no, wouni no dennén-  
nennen na wodí no beresw na woagyaa  
mu ato hō kakra).

**bótowa**, (Aky. botowá), *pl. m.*, 1. small bag  
or sack, pouch; kotoku ketewa. — 2. a  
musical instrument, bagpipe? pr. 633.  
— **bótowa-hyēŋ**, *pl. m.*, the playing on  
a bagpipe. *Judg. 5,16.* — **bótowa-hyēŋ-  
fó**, bagpiper.

**abotoyám'**, *inf.* [bo to yam'] peace of mind,  
joy, happiness; satisfaction, contentment;  
cf. aboto, abodwo.

**abó-tu**, abotú, *inf.* consternation; despond-  
ency; éyé no ab. = etu ne bo, emā ne  
bo tu. — **abotúsém**, news of trouble or  
danger; report causing fright or con-  
sternation.

**botüróbòdwo**, lukewarm, tepid; nsu b.  
**abo-tú-béa**, quarry. 1 Kg. 6,7.

**ò-bo-twáfó**, abótwáfo, *pl. a.*, hewer of stone.  
2 Kg. 12,13.

**Bótwe** [òba, awotwe] pr. *n. m. & f.* (= the  
eighth child). Gr. § 41,5.

**bóo-uù**, *As.* by all means, absolutely, po-  
sitively; with negation: by no means;  
mise, kofa onipa no bēra, boo-uu na se  
wamma a (Akr. na se wokā no baabi a  
emma na ose omma a), saŋ bēra, I say,  
fetch that man; but if he absolutely  
refuses to come, then return.

**bòw** [*red.* bobow]: bōw asawa, to wind up  
yarn; bōw kete, to make a mat, cf. keté.

**bów**, bundle of tobacco-leaves, commonly  
called a head or hand of tobacco; s. abōo.

**bów**, a charm (fetish) hidden in the ground:  
wasi or wahye no b. = ode sumaj bi  
akohye fam' amā obi; ebi ye kabere, ebi  
ye sumajhunu bi nē aduru. - *F.* poisonous  
medicines, poison.

**ò-bów** = omunungkum, fog, mist; anopá bów  
= anopá bósú; b. ato = obosu agu.

**abów**, *pl.* mmobow, *F.* a door; cf. abóbów.

**bów**, *Ky.* boro, to grow weak, flag, slacken;  
*F.* also to become dry (of leaves); *tr.* to  
make weak, slack, flaccid, flabby, flaggy;  
ope nti nhabag nyinaa abow, on account  
of the harmattan the leaves are all droop-  
ing; abe no abow, that palm is no more  
as fresh as in the first three days after  
felling it; aŵia abow (= akisā) *nhwireŋ*  
no, the sun has withered the flowers; -  
to become tough (of clay in pottery). - bow  
(Aky.: boro) nsā, to become weak, i. e.  
intoxicated, to get drunk, by drinking  
much palm-wine or any liquor or spirits;  
abów nsá dodo, he is often drunk; wá-  
bów nsá or nsá abów no, he is drunk;  
s. asābow. Gr. § 209,3. pr. 1669. — ne  
hō abów no, he is disheartened, dis-  
gusted, has lost all joy and vigour; s.  
ahōbow. - *Cf.* botow, anobow, ahōbow.

**bów**, odour, scent, smell; atuduru bow; cf.  
kūrobow.

**ò-bówē**, 1. a thick climbing plant. — 2. =  
amāne, rubber, lime &c.; cf. pówē.

**bówēma**, *F.* = bōŋwōma. - mbówēma,  
green, verdant.

**bówerew'**, bówéré, *pl. a.*, Ak. abówère, nail  
of a finger or toe; claw, clutch, pounce,  
talon; *syn.* wērew. pr. 1352. — bówéré(w)-  
bóa, *pl. m.*, or *a.*, an animal with claws  
or talons.

**bówere-wúa**, -wúaa a disease (whitlow or  
leprosy) which spoils and blackens the  
nails of the fingers; a nail that has be-  
come black by disease; s. mməwerebiwa.

**aboŵí**, aboŵuw, contribution, indemnifi-  
cation for expenses of war, paid by the  
defeated party; ransom paid by the con-  
quered chief to redeem his people that  
they might not be made prisoners or  
slaves. — Yenē Asantefo wíee kō no,  
womā yeboō soŋkahiri ansā-na wogyee

yeŋ ab. (sika, ŋkoa, aguade 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); wabo no soŋkahiri amā ab., they have submitted to his rule and have given (the conqueror) money and men in token of their submission.* — *Meyi wo aboŋuw = mebo wo, I shall release thee with a stroke (in plays of children: mmofra goru na nea odi ne yonkō so no yi nea wantumi no a ope se ogyae no ab., enese obo no).*

**aboyáá**, aboyá, aboyéá Ak., s. abéyá asá-ŋka, ayawá. *pr.* 465. F. *Mt.* 14,8. *Mk.* 6,25.

**o-boyáá**, bōyaa, *pl. m.*, Aky. *pig, swine; cf. prako.*

**o-bōyafō**, *pl. a.*, F. *a wild, fierce person.*

**aboyám'**, *l. girdle round the waist. Job 12,21; F. Mt. 3,4. Mk. 1,6.* — **2.** efene bi, (a newly coined word) = nea ebo yam'; wuhū a, na wo yam' abo, wo kəŋ dō no, wo ani sō no dodo, = osōwá.

**o-bó-yāŋ**, *a rocky place (like the Abetifstation).*

**bo-yeréw**, -yerew', *inf.* = abofono, *sickness of the stomach, nausea; heart-burn.*

**brá**, bārā, *v. l.* **1.** *to make, enact a law or laws, to order with authority, to lay an injunction upon, to command, esp. to forbid, prohibit; mpanyimfo kə apām akobrá ade, the elders have assembled to enact or make laws; mab'ra nò, I have interdicted him; b'ra no nne ara se ony-kosi ntew bio, forbid him this very day to join any more in that game (ntew-si) again; - to fix (by law) the value of: wə-abra dare mǎ aba mmaŋ 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 (wə) ha na wakób'ra (wə) Ŋkraŋ, he died here and has come again at Akra.* — **4.** *to become habitual (pr. 3304); asā-bow, 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; nea eye honhom de bra okra né hōnam, soul and body**

*participate of the nature or qualities of the spirit. K. § 180.* — **5.** *to deceive = twa ŋkontompo. pr. 1225; wabra me = wasisi me, wadaadaa me.* — **6.** *bra .. mu, to withhold or keep back, to hide or conceal something in speaking, to dissemble, dissimulate: obrāā 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; okyere me kwan no, wab'ra mé mú, when he showed me the way, he misled me; cf. mmrabram'.*

**o-brá**, (*inf.*) **1.** *the coming into this world, the state of existence or life in this world; obra a wəwoo me too mu yi, the life into which I have been born; mesore bra yim', I shall depart this life; obra akyi wə amane, in after-life more trouble is met with than in childhood; or, in future days trouble may befall you; mébōd obra, menom bi da, as long as I live, I never drank any; yeaka obra akyi, we are behind the times* — **2.** *manner of life, conversation, behaviour, conduct. pr. 409. 634 f.; obra a ehō nni dem or akasayè, blameless behaviour; bə bra, to behave, conduct, to bear or carry one's self; bə bra-pá, to behave well. pr. 484; bə bra-bōné, to behave ill; ómpé bra foforo mmo, he shall seek to lead a new life, shall alter his conduct! n'asō awu nti, wəapo ne bra amā no = wəato no kwan, wonni n'asem akyi bio, they have left him to himself (nobody exhorts him any more); - obra hō mmāra, moral law.* — **3.** *the nature, i. e. the menses or monthly courses of women, euph. asabu; ye b. (bu nsa, kə afikyiri), to menstruate, to have the monthly flow or discharge, cf. bu 5 c; (wobeye b., a nasty abuse); wabo ne b., she is passing the first menses; twa bra, to cease menstrual discharge.* — **bra-góru**, *a ceremony performed with a girl having attained to puberty.* — **bra-tām** = afikyiko-tām, asabu-tām. — **4.** *abolition; prohibition.*

**abrá**, *falsehood, fraud, deceit. pr. 1024 f. 2326. 2475; syn. nnabraba, ŋkəŋkənsa, ŋkontompo.*

**abrá**, s. abārā, *a nmbra, F. = mmāra brā = bēnā.*

**Abraba**, F. = Abēi **bra-báŋ**, *manner o*

*ne saa b. nye me*

**brábó** [bra, *v. l.*, ebo] *amount of fees, Ómaŋ né hemfofor*

*naa hō b., the elder*

*rates on, fix the p*

**abra-bó**, *inf.* [bə bi

*pr. 3060; way, I*

**bra-bōné**, s. obra 2.

**o-brabráfó**, *pl. a.*, *a*

*person; syn. okón*

**abra-bú**, *inf.* = abra

*development. K. §*

**e-bradá**, Aky. *brad*

*sion, temptation. -*

*sweet words, to eni*

*talk over; woto no*

*daadaa no na wāny*

*F. by craft. Mk. I*

*enticing & if. s:*

**tóní**, *pl. a*, *dec*

**abradaa**, F. s. *abran*

**Abrāde**, one of the o

*Tshi people; cf. A:*

**bra-dáŋ** [obra 3] *a*

*menstruous women*

*prepared by mens*

**o-bráfó**, *pl. a.*, *execu*

*636; forerunner; h*

*bird apatipere. - F*

*priest.*

**o-bráfó**, *pl. bráfó*, *a*

*monthly courses..*

**o-bra-fó**, *bad, wicke*

**bra-góru**, s. obra 3.

**bráka**, *round-about w*

*(merekə no, mennan*

*na mede mekofii ak*

*village by c ind-*

*akófa m'aky. — y a*

*hind my back; wə*

*will go round to at*

**o-bra-kyéw**: obu br.,

*ed, perverse, dishon*

**o-brakyéwni**, *pl. bra*

*eous, wicked person*

qualities of  
o deceive =  
wabra me =  
6. bra... mu,  
hide or con-  
to dissemble,  
n no mu, he  
th; yebra no  
ch before him;  
mu, when you  
all; okyere  
nú, when he  
sided me; cf.

o this world,  
in this world;  
the life into  
re bra yim', I  
akyi wo ama-  
le is met with  
future days  
oó abrá, men-  
live, I never  
yi, as be-  
r of, con-  
ct. p. 9. 634  
akasayé, bla-  
o behave, con-  
me's self; bō  
484; bō bra-  
e bra foforo  
d a new life,  
! n'asō awu  
o = woato no  
bio, they have  
y exhorts him  
a, moral law.  
uses or month-  
ph. asabu; ye  
menstruate, to  
discharge, cf.  
abuse); wabo  
st menses; twa  
dis... ge. —  
orma with a  
bert — bra-  
ou-tām. — 4.

it. pr. 1024 f.  
a, nkōnkōnsa,

abrá, s. abārá, a monkey.  
mbra, F. = mmāra.  
brā = bēnā.  
Abraba, F. = Abēnā.  
bra-báj, manner of behaviour, conduct;  
ne saa b. nye me fe.  
brábó [bra, v. 1, ebo] set price or rate; fixed  
amount of fees, fines, indemnities &c.  
Omañ nē hemfoforo no twitwa nnewa nyi-  
naa hō b., the elders and the new king set  
rates on, fix the price of, every thing.  
abra-bó, inf. [bō bra] life in this world.  
pr. 3060; way, F. Ps. 67,2; conduct,  
bra-bōné, s. obra 2. [behaviour.  
o-brabráfó, pl. a-, a deceitful, fraudulent  
person; syn. okóntomponi, okōnkōnsáfó.  
abra-bú, inf. = abra-bō; ab. mu nyiñ, moral  
development. K. § 185,2.  
e-bradá, Aky. bradá, enticement, persua-  
sion, temptation. — to b., to deceive by  
sweet words, to entice, beguile, persuade,  
talk over; woto no b. = wode nsem dede  
daadaa no na wanyā amane. — bradam',  
F. by craft. Mk. 14,1. — brada-tó, inf.  
enticing &c.; cf. semmradá. — o-brada-  
tóni, pl. a-fo, deceiver, enticer.  
abradaa, F. s. abranāa.  
Abráde, one of the original families of the  
Tshi people; cf. App. D.  
bra-dáj [obra 3] a house inhabited by  
menstruous women. — bra-dúáj, food  
prepared by menstruous women.  
o-bráfó, pl. a-, executioner, hangman, pr.  
636; forerunner; hero; a nickname of the  
bird apatipere. - F. servant of a fetish  
priest.  
o-bráfó, pl. bráfó, a woman that has her  
monthly courses.  
o-bra-fó, bad, wicked conduct, loose life;  
bra-góru, s. obra 3. [s.-fó.  
bráka, round-about way, by-way, side-way;  
(merekō no, mennam tēē na) mekobuu b.  
na mede mekofii akuraa hō, I came to the  
village by a round-about way; wabu br.  
akófa m'akyi, by a side-way he came be-  
hind my back; wōbebu yēñ hō b., they  
will go round to attack us from behind.  
o-bra-kyéw: obu br., his conduct is crook-  
ed, perverse, dishonest.  
o-brakyéwni, pl. brakyéwfo, an unright-  
eous, wicked person.

brám, (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 nyinaa hyia, make the cask water-  
tight all round; to enclose. Ezek. 46,22;  
abañ a woabram hō, stronghold, fort-  
ress. Dan. 11,24. — 2. b...ano, to  
secure, shut or lock up; to seal up;  
bram nniya no ano na woannyā okway  
amfi adi, shut up or confine those people  
that they cannot come out; fa nnade-  
wa bram adaka yi ano, nail this box  
up; b. poñ no ano fa nnadewa bobom',  
secure this door with nails. — 3. b...  
so, to overwhelm = kata so, buñkam  
so; dōm yi abāram' [akata] yēñ so, the  
enemies overwhelm us, are more than  
we; nsem no mu nea ebram so ne nkō-  
nim a yēñ dōm no dii, the most im-  
portant of the news was that our army  
had gained the victory.  
bram' = bra mu, s. bra, v. 6.  
brambram, F. = framfram. [growth].  
brambrañ, F. [o-berañ] tall, big (of  
brámmram [red. v. bram]: b...hō, to  
wrap up or round: ode ne ntama  
bra'mmram ne hō, he wrapped his cloth  
tightly round his body.  
brámmram: n'ano ye b. = birebire, he  
is a babbler, talker, tattler, ready to  
speak evil things. 1 Tim. 5,13. — o-  
brámmramfó, pl. a-, onipa a ne te-  
krama yaw bebre, n'ani ye deñ; syn.  
okasafo.  
o-brámmíri [o-brañ, biri] pl. a-, 1. o-brañ  
tuntum, a black, strong man. — 2.  
óyè ab., he is a wrathful man; abu-  
fuu ye ob. or ab., wrath can make a  
man commit things which otherwise  
he would never do.  
abrammó, pl. m- [bram' abo] weight;  
okari ne sika wō m'ab. so, he weighs  
his gold with my weights. — abram-  
mo-kwáñmú, true weights. Prov. 11,1.  
o-brámmúru, pl. a-, a dirty fellow or  
person; o-bērañ a oye buru.  
o-brampā, pl. a-, F. [o-berañ, pā, ripe] a  
strong, big man; a robust young man.  
o-brañ', s. o-bērañ.

**a-bránnáá**, abáránnáá, F. *abradaa*, pl. m., *sail* [G. *abenaá*]; si ab., to set a sail; screen to keep off the rays of the sun; gallery, verandah, covered by the sloping roof of the main building [G. *ablanaá*]; portico, piazza, covered walk, corridor, pillared hall, colonnade, peristyle.

**bransám**, v. l. = kyini. — 2. to embrace in lifting up; cf. tam.

**abransem**, **abranso**, **abranste**, -wa, -kwa, s. aber...

**brantám**, v. (intr.) to bend, warp; syn. kōntōj, pono, kyea; aponjua no ab., the frame is (has) warped.

**brapá** [obra pa] F. *virtues*; s. obra 2.

**brapáé** = bērapae. — **brasiam'** = okore.

**obra-sú**, nature. 1 Cor. 11, 14; ob. ankasa kyere yej sa, nature itself (herself) teaches us so. — **bra-tám**, s. obra 3.

**bra-tó**, mashed yam for menstruous women; siw b.; to mash yam for the same.

**bra-yé**, inf. the monthly courses of women.

**braw**, a-, s. beraw, a-.

**bre...**, **bre...** s. bere..., bere...

**mbre**, F. = nea, where, senea, as, how.

**abrebó**, F. = abrabó.

**abrebrtam**, F. soft raiment. Mt. 11, 8.

**bredenótē** [Eng.] the bread-fruit-tree & its fruit.

**mbrehóadze**, F. = ahóbērease.

**brékése** [Eng. brackish] salt or brackish

**o-brékó** [obs.] = obereku. [water.

**Brekyiri-hūnū-ade**, a byname of God, 'the All-knowing'.

**bramba**, **brempon**, F. = abarima, obirampōj.

**brēnkēsē**, a. bushy, shaggy; ne ti (ye) b. or ne ti afuw b., he has bushy hair, his hair is bushy.

**abrentse**, F. = aberante.

**brēsi** [Eng.] a pair of braces.

**brête**, mmērete, pl. m- [Ger. *brett*] board = táboo.

**mbrew**, mberew, F. = mmerew, weak; bri... s. biri... [weakness.

**brō...**, **bro...** s. bōrō..., boro..., būro...

**brófó-yè-dūru**, a young men's play; mmebru... s. buru... [rantegoru bi.

**brū**, a. blue, (cf. akásé, bibiri, hoa, tuntum); n. queen's blue, indigo blue; blue starch.

**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, kontōj; - epo abu dōnnōj, abu kō asase no mu, the sea has formed a bay; bu braka, to take a round-about way. — 2. to bend, fold: bu ano, to seam, hem a cloth; bu dukuu no ano! — bu..to hō, to double. pr. 653. — bu..due so, (to bend and lay over), to double; cf. due 4. — bu..fa so, s. due 4. — bu..bō hō abiesā, fold it thrice; mabú mabó hō ab., I have folded it thrice; wōj dodow abu abō hō abiesā, better: wōadē mmōhō abiesā, their number has trebled. — 3. to make by bending, to manufacture: bu kotoku (pr. 768), kyew, mpaboa, atz, ntoa, to make a bag, hat, sandals, a cushion, a cartridge-box. — 4. to make by bending or turning one's own body: bu afiri, to turn or cut a somersault. — 5. to bend, move or direct parts of the body: a) bu nkōmpow, to bend or turn the neck, to look round, about or back: obu nk. hwe n'akyi, he looks back; obu nk. hwe wōj nyinaa, 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'asōdōj) so, he winks at, overlooks (his disobedience). Acts 17, 30; - bu..asō gu..so, to take no notice of, pay no attention to. — c) bu nsa, orig. to bend the fingers in counting the (six) days during which a menstruous 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, fall on the knees. 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, e.g. abaa, 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; bu kōj mu, to break the neck; - yeabu

kwaj no mu ready gone ha ready half-wa we were forme 29 d. — 8. to b cf. buruw, dwi tumble down, — 9. to break Indian corn), obubu n'awerev to cut the hair njwí ano, he n'atiko = oyi n the back of h 11. to cut or 1 bu kwae = dow mekō kwaem' m the wood to fel break or cut in bu..mmerem', a so [orenyij na patuw awu, he d death, is cut c - b) wa né m ne mmei wam 11, 11). - c) bu d) to divide. E C. 13. bu..so, point, to blunt ( 14. bu..so, to br (a law, command n'asem so = onn his (own) word, mise; obu ne n (acts against) his m'asem so ba ha tion he always 15. bu..so, to ge n'abasa so, it s ability; adwuma work is too muc ne nsa so, his n to pay t St. yej so, t enem are; syn. yej, b 16. bu so, to run nsu agu mu mā a water into it so over. Ps. 23, 5; sy bu so, to be abund often met with, c

d, fold. —  
 ve; intr. to  
 kyea, kōa,  
 bu kō asase  
 a bay; bu  
 t way. — 2.  
 seam, hem a  
 — bu..to hō,  
 so, (to bend  
 cf. due 4. —  
 hō abiesā,  
 āb., I have  
 abu abo hō  
 abiesā, their  
 to make by  
 u kotoku (pr.  
 a, to make a  
 , a cartridge-  
 ing or turning  
 turn or cut  
 nove or direct  
 nkompōw, to  
 lock round,  
 ye yi, he  
 ng ny.aa, he  
 ill. — b) bu..  
 , he winks at  
 motion of the  
 e casts squint,  
 1 n'ani, n'ani-  
 s eyes, winks,  
 t bu; - obu n'a-  
 winks at, over-  
 s 17, 30; - bu..  
 ce of, pay no  
 ig. to bend the  
 c) days during  
 is not allowed  
 ular dwelling;  
 uate. — d) bu  
 e, fall on the  
 as — occasion  
 irely break  
 — 7. break  
 a, dompe. Joh.  
 ma no, I have  
 na no abu, the  
 o break in two;  
 neck; - yeabu

kwaj no mu abien dedaw, we have al-  
 ready gone half of the way, we are al-  
 ready half-way; - wobuu yej mu abien,  
 we were formed into two companies; s.  
 29 d. — 8. to break down, demolish (oday,  
 cf. buruw, dwiriw); intr. to break down,  
 tumble down, fall to ruin: oday no abu.  
 — 9. to break off (abūrow, the ears of  
 Indian corn), to reap. — 10. to cut off:  
 obubu n'aŵersw, he pares his nails; —  
 to cut the hair: obu n'anīm = oyiŷi ne  
 ghwī ano, he shaves his forehead; obu  
 n'atiko = oyi n'atiko ghwī ano, he shaves  
 the back of his head; cf. anim B. —  
 11. to cut or hew down, to fell (trees):  
 bu kwae = daw, to cut the bush. pr. 652;  
 meko kwaem' makobu nna, I will go into  
 the wood to fell trees. — 12. bu..mū, to  
 break or cut in the middle, to cut off:  
 bu..mmerem', a) obu ne mmerem' = wasi  
 so [orenŷiy na onnyā ghwee nyij] na wa-  
 patuw awu, he dies a premature, untimely  
 death, is cut off in the prime of life;  
 - b) wābū né mmère (ā ōde bewo) mū =  
 ne mmere atwam', she is past age. (Heb.  
 11, 11). - c) bu nna mu, s. abunnām'; -  
 d) to divide. Ezek. 5, 1; cf. abupej.  
 C. 13. bu..so, to break off the end or  
 point, to blunt (opp. sej ano). 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 pro-  
 mise; obu ne nā asem so, he disobeys  
 (acts against) his mother's word; daa obu  
 m'asem so ba ha, in spite of my prohibi-  
 tion he always comes back (lit. here). —  
 15. bu..so, to go beyond, surpass: ebu  
 n'abasa so, it surpasses his power or  
 ability; adwuma yi abu me nsa so, this  
 work is too much for my strength; ebu  
 ne nsa so, his means are not sufficient  
 to pay this. St. III § 17; edom no bu  
 yej so, the enemy is stronger than we  
 are; syn. kyey, bujkam; cf. bram so. —  
 16. bu so, to run over, overflow: wahwie  
 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. pr. 649; mamā-

Tshi-Engl. Dict.

ghoma 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 un-  
 clean things. Acts 10, 14.

D. 19. To break out or forth: obu faa  
 wōj so, he broke out upon them. —  
 20. to end or turn out badly: n'asem  
 abu, his undertaking did not come to a  
 good end, has turned out badly. — 21.  
 to befall: abū abū no, lit. an eruption  
 has broken out upon him, i. e. a great  
 calamity has befallen him. — 22. to fail,  
 fall short, fall off in respect to vigour,  
 activity &c.; bó bū, 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; wohwe obi kwaj 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, com-  
 pute, calculate. - bu akontaa, to cast up  
 an account; to cipher; onē no bu ak.,  
 he reckons with him. Mt. 18, 23. 24; bu  
 hō ak., to account for. - bu ano, to cast  
 up (a sum), to sum up (in a total); bu..  
 fra (mu), gu..so, hye..mu, kā..hō, si..so,  
 tia, to reckon among, to add to (cf. kaŷ..  
 fra): bu yi fra (hye) akontaa no mu, gu  
 ak. no so, kā ak. no hō, tia ak. no; add  
 this to the account; bu sika no si so na  
 yejhwe, 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; - bu..mā, to impute;  
 - bu hēre me, charge it to me! Philem. 18.  
 — 24. bu akapēre, to balance an account,  
 counterbalance a debt: obu me ak., he  
 adjusts his account due to me by a contra-  
 account (cf. bu 25) or by shifting off pay-  
 ment 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 wo  
 ka, wo nso wode me hi, na mā yemmu  
 ntew! 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 kase, he holds him in great esteem; mim-mú no hwee, I do not respect him at all; — bu..abomfiaa, to despise, s. abomf. — bu..animtiaa, 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 oneself; bu brakyéw, s. brakyew. — 28. bu mañ, a) to observe the social or civil duties: óbù mañ pá, he comports (himself) well with his fellow-citizens, behaves, demeans, 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 townspeople; óbù (a)mam-móné (bra-bone) se biribi, he behaves very ill; he is extremely unsociable; yené no mmu mañ yi = ntrā mañ yi mu, we can no longer live with him; yené nipa yi bu mañ yi, we live peaceably together, are on friendly terms; cf. amammu, amammui. — bu mañ kwaymu a wòm-pam', F. to administer judgment impartially. — b) to form or constitute a state or kingdom; oné wəŋ kobuu esúm-maŋ. K. § 195. — bu nná, to observe certain days; cf. Gal. 4, 10.

H. 29. To decide, judge, pronounce judgment: a) bu..bem, to pronounce sentence in favour of a person in a lawsuit, 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; woábù no kúm fú, they have sentenced him to be killed. — c) bu..ntej or atej, to judge, to decide a case, to give, pass or pronounce sentence or judgment on (upon) or against: woabu no nea oyee no so ntej, 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 ahys duam' abu mu = wode abere mpanyimfo na wəwíe asem no di, woabu fo nè bem (eto-dabi-a wode dua hye dua ntam' bu mu). — e) bu..

nténkyew, to judge unrighteously, to pass an unjust sentence, to pervert judgment; — bu..ananatéj, to pronounce an unfair, partial judgment, to judge partially. — bu Asante-téj, to pronounce judgment in the manner of the Asantes. pr. 740.

I. 30. bu be, to speak, utter, use a proverb; to make a proverb; de..bu be, to turn into a proverb. pr. 656. 681. 1361. bu, Ak. = buw. [1767.

bù in combination with nouns of place and relation: bu..mu, s. 7. 12. 29 d. — [bu ani, asō, 5 b, - bu anim, 10] — bu ano, 2. 23. — bu so, 13—18.

bù followed by other verbs: bu..bō hō, due so, to hō, s. 2; gu so, 5 b; fra, gu so, hye mu, kā hō, si so, tia, mā, 23; tew, 25.

obú, inf. bending, breaking &c.; breach, wound. Lev. 24, 20.

abú, fall, ruin, overwhelming calamity, disaster, great misfortune (cf. asiane); destruction. Prov. 10, 15; mischief. Ezek. 7, 26. — abú abù no, a calamity has befallen him (s. bu 21), e. s. bone a waye aye a. s. nea ope se ode ye ne yəŋkō no asaŋ abehwe n'anƙasa so; — mā abú mmu nò! let disaster or ruin befall him, i. e. may mischief come upon him! — breach. Ps. 106, 23.

bú bu bu, the sound of calling, crying, shouting, shooting; wode wəŋ nsa hwee wəŋ afonom' búbububu, they shouted, beating their cheeks; atuo no towe bbbb.

bùu buu = pii, plenty, abundantly; ose-sáw' (nsu, nsā, ŋkyene, ŋŋo) no buu bun; cf. pèé 2.

buá, v. [red. buábua] 1. to cover, to shut, close, esp. with so; b. daŋ (so), to put a roof on or thatch a house. pr. 3110; bua adaka no so, close that box! bua aduaŋ no so, cover that food! cf. kata so, mūa, hipi; mmuatama; opp. bue, hiē. — 2. buá dà, lit. to cover (seal. the food) and sleep, i. e. to fast, to go to bed without having eaten; obuá dà, he is fasting. 2 Sam. 12, 16; neg. ommuá n'ná. pr. 211. 657. 2010. — 3. to come down upon: ne mmusu abua n'atifi, his mischief has fallen on his own head. — 4. to grow thick, bushy, luxuriantly,

rankly' (esp. odé no abúa odótó, hama. alone does 981; cf. bum. mammua no, wəkobuabua other (rough other; cf. gye to congratulate saw no, con. brother! — upbraid with abuse by reproachful de thing in the ne kuruwa nti me for havin bua. — 8. bu Mt. 7, 1. — 9. abúa, pl. m-, taasen; nōm abuabuagyásó, used for covering the fire; asaŋ aduaŋ wo a-buadá, m-, in abstinence from he fasts (once repeatedly); w abuadá-dí, inf. o-buáfó, he the Abúakwa: Aky abúàkyekyere-: thronging, the obúbá, inf. [obu breaking in; as through a buber, F. = al Indian corn). bubú, red. v., s. repeatedly, to ma, to fold up many pieces in many pieces merev<sup>ey</sup> ababa leaves, together herb called as the decoction; Ps. 10, 15. 37, Is. 9, 3; bubu a



usly, to pass  
rt judgment;  
an unfair,  
partially. —  
judgment in  
pr. 740.  
utter, use a  
; de..bu be,  
56. 681. 1361.  
[1767.  
ouns of place  
. 12. 29 d. —  
m, 10] — bu  
—18.  
s: bu..bó hō,  
5 b; fra, gu  
tia, mā, 23;  
g &c.; breach,  
ing calamity,  
e (cf. asiane);  
mis- of Ezek.  
ca ity has  
s. bone a wa-  
de ye ne yōpō  
a so; - mā abú  
r ruin befall  
me upon him!  
alling, crying,  
e wōy nsa hwee  
they shouted,  
o no towe bbb.  
bundantly; ose-  
y, ȳȳo) no bun  
cover, to shut,  
day (so), to put  
house. pr. 3110;  
that box! bua  
t f' cf. kata  
a; — bue, hie.  
er the food)  
to go to bed  
obuá dá, he is  
neg. ommuá n'ná.  
3. to come down  
ua n'atifi, his  
his own head.  
shy, luxuriantly,

rankly (esp. of climbers); to flourish;  
odé no abúa kúsuu = aye ahabaj pii;  
odótó, hama-kóro mmúá, one climber  
alone does not make a thicket. pr.  
981; cf. bum. — 5. to answer, reply;  
mammua no, I gave him no answer;  
wókobuabuaa wōy hō, they gave each  
other (rough) answers, scolded each  
other; cf. gye so. pr. 752. 2817. — 6.  
to congratulate: kobua wo nua a ɔre-  
saw no, congratulate your dancing  
brother! — 7. bua..sō, to charge or  
upbraid with, to reproach, to scold or  
abuse by reminding one of some re-  
proachful deed or matter, to cast some-  
thing in the teeth of; esiane se mebōo  
ne kuruwa nti, obuáa-me sō, he scolded  
me for having broken his jug; s. asō-  
bua. — 8. bua ntsen, F. = bu nten.  
Mt. 7, 1. — 9. buabua tun, F. to conclude.  
abúa, pl. m., tobacco-pipe; cf. abürobua,  
taasen; nōm ab., to smoke (a pipe).  
abuabuagyásó, a shallow earthen vessel  
used for covering a pot standing on  
the fire; asanjka tratraa bi a wode bua  
aduaj so wō gya so.  
a-buadá, m., inf. [bua 2] fasting, fast,  
abstinence from food; odi ab. or b.,  
he fasts (once); odi mm., he fasts  
(repeatedly); wodi mm. (or ab.), they fast.  
abuadá-dí, inf. fasting &c.  
o-buáfó, he that answers. Mal. 2, 12.  
Abúakwa: Akyém Abúakwa, s. Akyem.  
abuákyekyere-só [bua 17, kyere so]  
thronging, throng.  
obúbá, inf. [obú, breach, ba, to come] a  
breaking in; woba se ob., they come  
as through a breach. Job 30, 14.  
buber, F. = abüro bu-bere, harvest (of  
Indian corn). Mt. 13, 30.  
bubú, red. v., s. bu (2), to break or bend  
repeatedly, to double, fold: bubu rho-  
ma, to fold up a letter. — (7) to break  
many things simultaneously; to break  
in many pieces; to pluck: bubu asō-  
merewá ahabaj 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, 3; bubu abodoo, to crumble bread;

— intr. to be humbled, to humble one-  
self. Jer. 44, 10. — perf. to be broken  
down by hardships, i. e. fatigued, ex-  
hausted: okwan no ware nti mábúbu,  
I became quite tired or undone with  
the long journey. Ps. 38, 9; ne hō abu-  
bu no koraa, s. ehō A 3; to be lame,  
s. obubuafo; — mibubuu so mekää wōy  
nea enti a menam, I told them in a  
few words the object of my journey.  
o-búbuafó, pl. a., a man lamed by sick-  
ness, palsy; F. also late in learning  
to walk (of children). - okásá búbuafó,  
a lame, i. e. awkward language or  
manner of expressing oneself. - Cf.  
mmubui.  
abubudé, goods in exchange for provi-  
sions; ehōfo nnim sika nti, ab. na wō-  
de kō hō tōy didi, money not being  
known to the people there, they (the  
travellers) carry goods with them to  
buy provisions.  
o-bubúfó, pl. a., breaker. Mic. 2, 13.  
mbubui, F., s. mmubui.  
abubummabàa, abubummáa, abóbommáa,  
a kind of worm, caterpillar or moth;  
ab-anwéne, the case (made of little  
sticks) in which it lives. pr. 658.  
O-bubúo, name of a month, about No-  
vember.  
abubur, pl. m., F.; abuburo, As. = a-  
buruburu. Mt. 21, 12.  
búburi-gyaa, Akp. plenty, many; F. bore-  
gyaa, burigyaa.  
abúbú-w, -o Aky., 1. public inquiry after  
something. — 2. wailing, crying, from  
grief, sorrow, fear, for help in constern-  
ation and distress; the noise made by  
the people whilst sheep are being offered  
to the riverspirit (at Akwam); - obō  
ab. = ɔresū na ɔredi nkōmma, he wails,  
laments, howls (Jer. 47, 2); ab., wom-  
mó nó kwa. —  
abubuw-bó, abúbúw-bó, inf. wailing, la-  
mentation.  
búdi, búdibudi = krānā, silent &c.  
bué, v. [red. buebue] to uncover, disclose;  
cf. bua. 1. tr. to open. (obue n'ani; n'a-  
no, ne nsam', rhoma mu, he opens his  
eye, mouth, hand, a book); bue adaka  
no (so), open the box! kobue pōy, open

the door (syn. hie)! bue oday no (ano), open up the house! diff. tu ano, sãj. — 2. bue..ano, to initiate, inaugurate, dedicate: yerekohue asoredaj ano, 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); obué ñhóma no tó so. — 5. intr. to open (pr. 1849), be open: opon no abue (syn. ano da ho), the door is open; n'ani abúe or ada ho, his eye is open; n'adwenem' abue or ada ho, his mind is clear; ne tirim bue, his conscience awakes.

buébùe, red. v., s. bue; anim' rebuébùe = anim rebaebae, the day breaks. [G. hie gble].

buée buée, bué bué, bué bué, interj.; buéi, interj. = bué. [s. puépué.

buépéj, a page or pair of two opposite pages in a book; cf. krataafá; wakan mā aka b. kakra bi na wawie, he has read it nearly through, he has read it all excepting a few pages.

o-bufó, pl. a-, F. reaper. Mt. 13, 30.

o-bufó, sloven, dirty fellow; slut, slattern; bufúá, búfúá = bofuá. [s. búru.

abufúw, Ak. abufúo, inf. [ebo fuw] anger, wrath, passion. pr. 659f. 1532; fa or nyā ab., to grow angry. pr. 342. 3206; yi.ab., to excite to anger; óyè ab., he is irascible.

o-bufu(w)-fáfó, pl. a-, an irascible man, easily provoked or offended, soon angry. Tít. 1, 7.

abufu(w)-hyéw, hot anger, fierce wrath, fury. Ex. 32, 12; rage. Prov. 6, 34.

abufu(w)-ním' [anim] an angry countenance. Prov. 25, 23.

abufúw-yé mú nyāā, slowness to anger.

abufuw-yí, inf. annoyance. [Ps. 145, 8.

abugyéj: wapatuw abu ab., he died suddenly = wapatuw awu.

abūi, needle, especially a large one; cf. paane, dorowa.

mbui, F. breaking, fall. Mt. 7, 27.

abuká, a kind of amulet; sumaj bi; s. App. B IV.

bukáw, Ak. buka, v. I. to bend: ob. ne basa, he bends his arm; ob. ne nsa to n'akyi, he puts his hand on his back; b. wo naj to so, cross or bend your legs! wobukáw' ne ti faa n'anaj mu (or ntam'), they forced down his head between his 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; ob. abaá; cf. bu 6. — 3. to shift from one master to another, to desert one; cf. guaj.

búkuú, F. pl. m-, = brúkuú, book.

bukyíá, F., s. mukyia, muka.

búm, v. to spread; to spread or lay over, to cover a place or a thing completely; to sit arrayed in or with rich, pompous apparel which covers much space. Gr. § 102, 3; wúrá no abúm kusuu (= aye ahabaj bebree na aye fefefefe), that bush has grown rank and luxuriant, filling a wide space with its foliage; woto asa(w)u bum mpataa so ansá-na woyiyi wøj, a net is spread for the fish before they are caught; ode nta-ma abum no so = akata obi (a. s. n'a-ñkasa) so, he has wrapped him (or himself) in the cloth. Isa. 28, 20; fá búm mé sò = kata me so! [red. bum-mum].

búm, pl. a-, a spreading or general movement or effect: guá bò búm, the whole assembly rises at once (s. bò 7). pr. 1221; wosore bum = prekò, they have got up in a state of confusion; oguaj no abebò m'abüro mu b., that goat has made havoc in my maize, has eaten a good portion of my corn; woabò yej abum, they have put us into confusion; woábò aguabúm, they have brought the market into confusion; ebò b. no, when the confusion began. — abogyabúm, inf. covering or bespattering with blood by blows.

búm, adv. severely, thoroughly, very much; ebò no ara búm prekò, he gave him one severe blow; wobobò ñguaj no ara búm bum bum, they gave or dealt the goats vigorous blows; omanmufo taj abajmufó b., (the) heathens hate (the) Christians very much.

bumá, v. to cut take by force Jer. 26, 8; bum; that sheep and no akotj no, and took him [bumábùma].

o-bú-má, inf. im.

bummúm, red. v.

e-búj, a-, Ak. ebún unripe; akutu- abuj-abuj, gree 2344; cf. obabuj prematurely. —

e-búj, Ak. ebún the depth of t a ewò nsum'.

abu-ñnám' [nea o off one's days, of kings; cf. ol

buñkám, v. (so), superior to (in force): edom b. enemy is too st wob. yep woab us in ber; = akyej so, a enormously rich cellent, superem

búntwere, pl. a-, fruit; akutu no unripe; ak. no are unripe; s. ]

búroñj: kwae b., b., a wide (hori cf. püroñj.

e-búnu, Ak. = ebu ne b. mu, there

búo, Aky. = buw.

buó, buó buó, int

obúòbi-kwaw, a sj

bupé, a kind of clot s. kente, ntama.

abu-péj, i. p. result o — divi 47, 24.

o-bu-prekò, a bit, off by a single t Ruth 2, 14.

abúrá, pl. m-, we pr. 2450; tu ab.,

bend: ob. ne  
ob. ne nsa to  
on his back;  
bend your  
anay mu (or  
n his head  
break, crack,  
ig so as to  
not entirely  
bu 6. — 3.  
to another,

i, book.

a.  
or lay over,  
completely;  
ch, pompous  
h space. Gr.  
usuu (= aye  
fefsfe), that  
d luxuriant,  
its foliage;  
so ansā-na  
read for the  
ht; ade nta-  
obi . n'a-  
red nam (or  
a. 28,20; fá  
! [red. bum-

or general  
bó búm, the  
nce (s. bā 7).  
prékō, they  
f confusion;  
mu b., that  
my maize,  
of my corn;  
e put us into  
n, they have  
confusion;  
ision began.  
ng or bespat-  
s.  
t, ve — auch;  
he grow him  
nguan no ara  
or dealt the  
oagmufo tay  
is hate (the)

**bumá**, *v.* to catch, seize, lay hold of, take by force (unipa, mmoa, mpataa). *Jer.* 26,8; buma oguan no bera, catch that sheep and bring it! wōbebumaa no akotoŋ no, they pounced upon him and took him away to sell him. [red. bumábūma].

**o-bú-má**, *inf.* imputation. *K.* § 275.

**bummúm**, *red. v.*, s. bum.

**e-bún**, *a.*, Ak. ebúnu, *pl. a.*, abun-abún, green, unripe; akutu-bún, an unripe orange; abun-abún, green fruits. *Cant.* 2,13. *pr.* 2344; cf. obabun; — tew abún wù, to die prematurely. — **e-bun**, *F.* unripeness.

**e-bún**, Ak. ebúnu, *pl. a.*, abyss, gulf; the depth of the sea; amōa a emu do a ewō nsum'.

**abu-nnám'** [nea obu nná mu] he who cuts off one's days, an appellation (or title) of kings; cf. okumnipa.

**buŋkám**, *v.* (so), to surpass, exceed, be superior to (in number, valour, power, force): sdom b. wo a, wuguan, if the enemy is too strong for you, you flee; wob. yeŋ, wōab. yeŋ so, they surpass us in number; wanyā ade mā ab. so = akyeŋ so, atra so, he has grown enormously rich; b. so, to be very excellent, supereminent, transcendent(al).

**búntwre**, *pl. a.*, a green, hard, unripe fruit; akutu no ye b., that orange is unripe; ak. no ye ab., those oranges are unripe; s. buŋ. *Jer.* 31,29.

**búronŋ**: kwae b., a dense forest; tokūru b., a wide (horizontal) shaft or tunnel; cf. pūronŋ.

**e-búnu**, Ak. = ebuŋ, abyss &c.; asu yi ato ne b. mu, there was (or is) low water.

**búo**, Ak. = buw.

**buó**, buó buó, *interj.* = bue bue.

**obúobi-kwaw**, a species of bayere; s. ode. **bupé**, a kind of cloth from Toam & Gyaman; s. kente, ntama.

**abu-péŋ**, *pl. id. part.* portion, share, the result of a division; cf. nkyem'. *Gen.* 47,24.

**o-bu-prékō**, a bit, morsel, or piece, broken off by a single breaking; cf. oteprekō; *Ruth* 2,14.

**abúrá**, *pl. m.*, well, well spring, cistern. *pr.* 2450; tu ab., to dig a well.

**e-búra**, *As.* a forge.

**buraá**, the sound of beating.

**burigyaa**, *F.* = boregyaa.

**o-būrobe**, a species of bird.

**abūró**, Ak. (s. abūrow) maize, Indian corn. *pr.* 672-80; ab. aben, the corn is sufficiently ripe for use; ab. ahoa, the corn is ripe to perfection. — bu ab. to break the ear from the stalk; hūaŋ or sunsūane mmstem, to remove the husk from maize; few or tutu ab., to take out the grains.

**abūró-bétém**, abūro-, abūrow', *pl. m.*, a spike on which the kernels of maize grow, cone or ear of Indian corn, corn-cob.

**abūróbía**, *pl. m.*, a plant growing frequently in the vicinity of towns, with red flowers and black seeds; *Canna Indica* or *speciosa*. *pr.* 661. 1351.

**abūro-bú**, *inf.* the plucking of the ears of maize; corn-harvest.

**abūro-búa**, *pl. m.*, a short tobacco-pipe made of clay, clay-pipe made in Europe. *pr.* 662.

**būrobūro**, entirely, totally; *syn.* korakora; ódi-me nyá b. = obu or 'óyè no akoa papa (dī 60). — *F.* pure, real, out-and-out. — Cf. bōrobōro.

**abūro-dómāā**, maize full-grown, but not yet quite ripe, as roasted and eaten by the natives.

**a-būró-dúa**, abūro(w)-duá, 1. a cone of maize from which the grains have been picked. — 2. the plant or stalk of Indian corn; (better: būro-naŋ.)

**aburo(w)-dúa**, *inf.* the planting of maize; seed-time.

**abūro-dúāŋ'**, abūrodúāŋ, food or dishes prepared of maize: obanŋku, abete, dōkono, kyekyere, ammoagyanewa, mpampa, pimpi, sense, otoo.

**būró-fúa**, *pl. m.*, a single grain of Indian corn. *pr.* 678.

**abūro-fúw**, *pl. m.*, a maize plantation.

**abūro-güá**, a European chair, arm-chair, chair with a back; cf. akantenŋua, akonŋua, ahennam.

**abūro-gúanèè** = abūrow guanŋuan, ripe ears of Indian corn. *pr.* 673.

**būro-gyá**, Ak. matches; *syn.* samannyá. **Būro-gyá** = Maŋŋuro, name of a fetish.

**būró-hóno**, 1. the husk or covering of the

ears of maize. *pr.* 679. — 2. a kind of native cloth, *s.* kente.

**bũro-kũ** [gkũ], *pomade, pomatum. D. As.*

**bũro-kũruwá**, 1. a *European jar, can, cup, mug &c.* — 2. *bũrukuruwa.*

**Abũro-kyĩri**, *the white man's country, Europe and America respectively. pr.* 507. 663-6. 1477. *Ab. nipa, a man who deserves to be sold to Ab. pr.* 664. — **Abũro-kyirifó**, *the Europeans = abõrofo.*

**abũro-kyĩri-sũá**, *Turkey-red cloth.*

**bũró-nán**, *bũronán, pl. m-, the plant or stalk of maize, corn-stalk, cf. abũrodua.*

**o-bũro-nĩ**, *pl. bõrofo, a-, European, white man; mulatto. pr.* 667-71.

**bũró-ònyá**, *Christmas and New-year's-day; s. boro-wo-nyá.*

**bũrónyá-duá**, *a medicinal plant.*

**bũro-ḡḡó**, *m-, European oil, olive-oil, sweet-oil; F. tallow.*

**a-bũró-pátá**, *bũropatá, a shed for storing maize. pr.* 156.

**abũro-tsén**, *F. abũrow a abo yiye pe; s. ten 2.*

**abũró-tàkremá**, *abũrow'-t., s. takrema.*

**abũrow'**, *Akp. = abũro.*

**abũro-wĩ** [awĩ] *wheat. D. As.*

**bũru**, *filthiness, dirtiness, uncleanness, slovenliness, sluttishness; ne b. nti wo nè no didi a, enye de. — óyè (ne hõ) b. (e. s. ne hõ wo fĩ na ne hõ nteu), he is a filthy, dirty, unclean fellow, a sloven; slut, slattern; cf. ohemmuru; obufo.*

**buru**, *v. [obs.]: ani ab. se hwee, a) every thing was enveloped in smoke; b) it has come to a difficult point; matters have assumed a threatening aspect; syn. biri?*

**burú**, *v. Ak. = buruw.*

**aburu**, *a word added to 'yaa' in reply to the salutation of the members of a certain family. Cf. yaa.*

**bũrubũru**, *bbbb., adv. [G.] entirely, totally; better: bũrobũro, q. v.*

**abũruburuw**, *pl. m-, a species of dove. pr.* 681; *(ne mmãraḡ te se akoko de); F. abubur.*

**abũrukabuḡ** [ebuḡ] *a. raw, unripe (e. g. plantains); obròde yi ye ab.*

**bũru-kásá**, *foul talk, obscene language.*

**bũrũkuú**, *bũrũkuú, F. búkuú, pl. m-, book.*

**bũrukũruwá**, *a large tree and its edible fruit similar to a pomegranate but larger*

and with larger seeds (= *bõrofo kũruwa*); *cf. bũrokũruwa.*

**abũrukuwa**, *a small drum.*

**bũrũm**, *pũrũm, noise of something heavy falling to the ground, or of the report of heavy guns.*

**o-bũrũm**, *pl. a-, a large quadruped. pr.* 682.

**abũru-nsũmma-bẽḡ**, *a species of dove (red).*

**bũrũtũ**, *bũrũtũwa, pl. mmũrũtũwa, a conical house or hut; Ntafo nè Krakyefo adaḡ a wosi no se asikresiw.*

**burúw**, *buru, v. to break down, demolish (adaḡ n.a.); syn. dwiriw; to tumble down, fall to ruin; amõa no ab., the sides of the pit have broken down; ne hwene buru gu n'anom', he has his nose smashed, knocked into his mouth. pr.* 584. 3552.

**aburuwá**, *pl. m-, 1. the young of an animal; nantwi ab., heifer, young cow, that has not yet calved. — 2. = afãnáã a female slave, esp. one from the interior with marks cut in her face.*

**aburuwá-ba**, *pl. mmuruwá-mma, a child of a female slave.*

**burúw-adé**, *battery. Ezek. 26,9.*

**busú**, *s. mmusu, ahabusu, abusude &c.*

**abusũá**, *pl. m-, family, kindred, relatives, esp. the relations of the mother's side; one of the original families of the Tshi nation. (Descent is matrilineal); race; lineage; clan. Cf. App. D. II. b & ntõro. — bõ ab., to join a family or tribe. pr.* 683-7. 2654. — According to tradition 'abu-sũa' signifies 'imitating Abu', a king of Adanse (or, an okyeame of this king), who is said to have instituted the order of family among the Tshis.

**abusũa-báḡ**, *'sort' of family or people; mo ab., móyè awĩ! you are a thievish family or set of people!*

**abusũabáḡ-asõḡ**, *abusũa-mmá-nsõḡ, the 7 (principal) original family groups of the Tshi people: Abrade (Asẽnee), Aduana (Aduena), Agona, Asãkiti (Asekyiri), Asõna, Asokõre, Oyoko (Owoko); but s. App. D. II. b.*

**abusũa-bó**, *inf. [bõ v. 41] joining a family or tribe; wufi kũro bi so aba na abusũa biara a wote ne diḡ a. s. wufim', wode wo hõ akõhyem'.*

**abusũá-bòné**, *a sin hereditary in a family.*

**abusũa-dé**, *sc inbred, inu*

**abusũa-dũá**, *connects a*

**abusũá-káhir**, *tine) of a be*

*aboa bi yam*

**abusũa-kúw**,

**abusũa-máḡ**,

**abusũám'**, *the*

*tatarsus; or*

**o-busũa-nĩ**, *F*

*kinsman; s*

**abusũa-yáre**,

*per, heredit*

**o-busũa-pány**

687; *F. abu*

**abusũa-põn-n**

*pr.* 687.

**abusũ-bõa**, *p*

*omen; e. g. a*

*animal whi*

*of the nativ*

*ing; e. g. a*

*the roof of*

**abusũ** *a u*

*deca. I lu*

*akrade); F.*

*curSED thing*

11; *iniquity*

**abusũ-dwéne**,

59,7; *evil de*

**abusũ-dwũme**

**abusũ-sém**, *a*

*behaviour, c*

*mmusubõ; kã*

**abusũsẽḡ-kãfõ**

**o-busũfõ** *pl.*

*man, s. obu*

*a rogue (fac*

*ote yeḡ kase*

*he understa*

*- a hermaph*

*(a)b., son o*

*Dev. 3,14.*

**o-busũ**, *yẽfõ, 1*

*mischief in s*

*scoundrel. 2*

*man. Rom.*

**o-bútew**, *inf.*

*of a debt by*

bōrōfo kūru-

something heavy  
of the report

uped. pr. 682.  
es of dove (red).  
ūtūwa, a conic-  
nè Krakyefo

w.  
non, demolish  
tumble down,  
the sides of the  
e hwene buru  
rose smashed,  
pr. 584. 3552.  
ng of an ani-  
oung cow, that  
= afānā a fe-  
e interior with

mma, a child

26,9  
busu... &c.  
red, relatives,  
mother's side;  
ies of the Tshi  
rilineal); race;  
II. b & ntoro.  
y or tribe. pr.  
ng to tradition  
ng Abu', a king  
e of this king),  
uted the order  
s.

y or people; mo  
thievish family

nmá-nsón, the  
nily groups of  
(Asē-), Adua-  
kit... sekyiri),  
Ōwoko; but s.

ining a family  
aba na abusūā  
wufim', wode

ary in a family.

abusūā-dé, something hereditary, inborn,  
inbred, innate; bayi ye ab.; èye no ab.  
abusūā-dúà, the tail, i.e. cord or tie which  
connects a family. pr. 686.

abusūā-káhiri, the great gut (large intes-  
tine) of a beast or animal; oguan anase  
aboa bi yam' nsono a abobow se kahiri  
abusūā-kúw, family, tribe, clan. [no.  
abusūā-mān, tribe.

abusūām', the low, concave part of the me-  
tatarsus; onipa namməy mu boy no.

o-busūā-ní, pl. a- f6, relation, relative,  
kinsman; syn. oní. pr. 556.

abusūā-yàré, abusūā-yàré, family-distem-  
per, hereditary disorder.

o-busūā-pányin, the head of a family. pr.  
687; F. abusū(1)a-mpanyin, patriarchs.

abusūā-pón-ní, a member of a large family.  
pr. 687.

abusū-bóá, pl. m-, 1. an animal of ill  
omen; e.g. abosomaketew, bōre. — 2. an  
animal which, according to the notion  
of the natives, does something unbecom-  
ing; e.g. a hen (akokobere) crowing on  
the roof of a house or at night.

abusu-dé, a wicked, mischievous thing or  
deed; ill luck, disaster. pr. 118. (opp.:  
akrade); F. abomination, Mt. 24,15; a  
cursed thing. Deut. 7,26; curse. Zech. 14,  
11; iniquity. Ezek. 18,24-26. Hab. 1,3.

abusu-dwéne, thoughts of iniquity. Isa.  
59,7; evil devices. Jer. 4,14.

abusu-dwúma, works of iniquity. Isa. 59,6.

abusu-sém, wicked, mischievous words,  
behaviour, or conduct; blasphemy; cf.  
mmusubó; kā ab., to blaspheme. Rev. 26,11.

abususén-káfó, blasphemer. 2 Tim. 3,2.

o-busufó pl. a-, a wicked, mischievous  
man, s. obusuyefo; a frolicsome fellow;  
a rogue (facetiously); obūroni yi ye ob.,  
ote yey kasa, this European is a rogue,  
he understands our language. pr. 3567.  
- a hermaphrodite. - obá-busufó, pl. mma-  
(a)b., son of wickedness, base fellow.  
Deut. 13,14.

o-busu-yéfó, pl. a-, a wicked man doing  
mischief in secret; rogue, knave, villain,  
scoundrel. pr. 119. Ps. 89,23; ungodly  
man. Rom. 4,5. 5,6.

o-bútew, inf. compensation, the payment  
of a debt by a credit of equal amount;

reciprocation, mutual return; ob. ne se:  
wode bi ka na ono nso de wo bi na mode  
atua; a. s. ono afa ne tirim a, wo nso afa  
wo tirim; s. bu 25.

bu-tra-só, inf. over-rating, over-estimation;  
obu no b., he over-estimates him.

butú, a-, Ak., s. butuw, abotu.

Obútu, pr. n. of the language of Sanyá,  
Afútu Bèrekú, Simpā (Winnebah), Apāā;  
cf. Gr. Introd. § 5,2.

bútuu, bútu-butu, adv. completely &c.,  
very much = koraa, yiye, papaapa; odii  
aduañ no b. (entirely); kā n'anim b. (sharp-  
ly); wabó no ahohora b. (utterly).

bútubutu, imit. adv. expr. the sound of  
drumming: wókā akyene b.

butúbùtuw, butubùtuw, red. v. butuw.

Butukesi-bōrōfo, better: Potugésifó, the  
Portuguese.

bútu-nè-bèté, a kind of bead; s. ahene.

búturu [Eng. Ger.] butter; s. dagyi.

abutúsém = abotusem.

butuw, (Ak. butu), v. to overturn, turn up-  
side down, upset; obutúw' n'agua, he turns  
his chair (as the natives, from a super-  
stitious notion, do when they rise); b.  
korow, to overthrow, capsize a canoe. pr.  
1297; - intr. to be overthrown. Jon. 3,4;  
to lie or stand upside down, to lie on  
the belly. pr. 2023. — kón'kó (támère) bú-  
tuw poj so, a tumbler stands upside  
down on the table; abofra no de n'ani  
butúw' ne nā hō, the child laid its face  
against its mother; obutúw' n'agya so, he  
leans against his father. — butuw aba  
so, to brood. pr. 235; batá butúw' wo,  
you fail in your trade, (your trade fails);  
cf. obata. - misuro se o'wifo beba abebutuw  
me, I am afraid a thief will steal my  
things. — [red. butubutuw].

bútúw, s. tekrema-bútúw.

butúw-béa, couching-place. Ezek. 25,5.

abutúwí, resting-place (for beasts). Zeph.  
2,15.

buw, v. 1. to sit on and cover eggs or young,  
as a fowl, to brood; osánsá kó abúw =  
okoto nkesua nā 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, - abū-  
row, maize, in a vessel or under the ground,

to malt it for making ahaí, beer, - kookóo, to ferment cocoa). — 3. to spare, save, lay up: óbúw ne sika de akoware yere, he saves his money to procure a wife by means of it. — 4. to watch, keep sentry, guard: asráfó buw aban, soldiers guard the fort. — 5. to watch, lie in wait or ambush: óbúw no okway so, he waylays 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 2.

**abúw**, *inf.*, s. buw, v. 1. — **o-búw**, *inf.* s. buw 5.

**e-búw**, nest, coop, cage, cot, cottage, hut, lodging. *pr.* 2483; cf. berebúw, akókobuw; óday bi a wáfre abosom né asamaŋfo wo mu = obósómbúw, abosonnáŋ, asamaŋfrédáŋ. — F. = ntamadaŋ, tent, tabernacle. [G. buu].

**buwfréfó**, *pl. a-*, = okómfó; onipa a otumi fré nsamaŋfo né abosom né mmonsam mā wóbekā wəŋ anom' asem.

**bwe, bwobua**, F. = bue, buabua.

## d

**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, teŋ, tew*); óda fáŋ' he lies on the ground; óda ayan-nyá, he lies on his back. — 2. to be in a certain place, to be situated: ne kúro da bepəw so, me de da boŋ mu, his town is situated on a mountain, mine in a valley; Akwam da Firaw hō, Akwam is on the river Volta; kyékye da osram ŋkye, the evening-star is near the moon; - to float, swim, be buoyed up: hase a éda nsu ani, a floating cask. — 3. to live in a place: ódenkyem da nsum', omampam nso da wuram', the crocodile lives in the water, the guana in the bush; onni daŋ na óda wuram'. *pr.* 647, 859. — 4. to sleep (esp. in the *perf.*): ókódá, he goes to sleep; wádá, he is sleeping. *pr.* 704; ódá bebre or dodo, is a great sleeper; mēseŋ wo nná, I surpass you in sleeping. *pr.* 2892; mérekasa no, ofáá mu daé, whilst I spoke, he fell asleep; - obiara kā wo sa a, dá, if any one tells you so, sleep, i.e. take no notice of it! ne ti ada, s. eti. - to die: ohene dae na wansore. — 5. to be quiet: ne nsa nná, his hand never rests, he is industrious = oye nsí, oye osifo, odayofo; n'ánó nná he grumbles always &c., s. bō 77. — 6. to remain, rest: n'asem da m'asóm', his word remains in my ear, I do not forget it. — 7. to weigh down: nsenea, wotom' tom' a, édá, when you continue to put things into the scale, it sinks. *pr.* 2986. — 8. to

curdle, coagulate, congeal, thicken; to crystallize: nufu' no ada, the milk has curdled; ŋgo no ada, the palm-oil has thickened. — 9. **da**, Ak. = da so, s. 25 c.

*Phr.* 10. **da abá sò**, to sit on eggs to hatch them; 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 gua, da hō, yi adi*. — 13. **da dweŋ**, to lie and think, to meditate. - *da hwe*, to consider; s. 28, *da tirim*. — 14. **da afā**, to sleep in a separate place. *pr.* 384, 705. — 15. **da fam'**, a) to be level; eho da fam', it is a level place. *Ps.* 26, 12. - b) to laugh at, ridicule; *syn.* serew; óda-me fáŋ', he laughs or laughed at me; wògu-me f., they laugh &c. - mēda-wo fáŋ', I beg your pardon; *pl.* yeda wo (mo) f. — 16. **da ogya (hō)**, *da gyentia*, to sleep by the fire. *pr.* 559, 2128. — 17. **da hō**: a) ehō da hō (pefee), it is manifest, evident, obvious; it is open, accessible: asem yi hō da hō, the matter is (now) plain or clear = asem yim' ye pefee; ne hō da hō, he lies or lay uncovered, is or was naked; - emu da hō, it is clear, plain, intelligible, open; *opp.* emu asiw me; - opónj anò da hō, the door is open. — b) n'ani da hō, he is modest, sober, careful, attentive, mindful, heedful; *syn.* n'ani kā ase. — c) eso da hō, it is uncovered. *1 Cor.* 11, 5. — d) éda hō mā me se mewu, I am (destined) to die. — 17a. n'ani so da hō haŋŋ, s. hāŋŋ. — 18. **da hō** = da so, s. 25 c. — 19. **da hyia**, to border upon, to confine with; *syn.* bō hye

(hyia), bō hyeban, to importune, to u  
21. **da mu, dam'**: c  
tween; da akuru m  
700. - tokuru da du  
the tree, the tree is  
no dam', the road is  
among other voices  
mú; n'ano da mu, s.  
in fault; to be bou  
tion (to perform a  
ogyá no dām', the  
ano: ne ti da ŋkra  
opon ano, a piece o  
s. 1. — 23. **da mp**  
lie empty, open; c  
to lie under: óda d  
that tree (Gr. § 11  
to lie down); ódá n  
him for the tobacco  
thank for the adv  
down at your feet)  
yam' meda wo ase,  
meda-asé medá-ase,  
you); meda-ase aber  
da ase, than me  
has passed (a persor  
ing, settled down,  
2129. — 25. **da só**,  
óda né kàté sò, he  
b) to sleep after he  
&c.; waŋkodá so, it  
óteé no, wáná so,  
wanna so na obae,  
day. — c) to go on  
thing. When put b  
denote continuation  
sed by 'da so', that  
dered in Eng. by th  
kán, he goes on rea  
só yàré, he is still s  
be omitted: woda (s  
at war, cf. kō so, t  
F. da-hō, da da-  
9, 17. — d) — ne h  
tious, circumspect,  
n'ani da me so, s. ani  
nsow, ne ti da nsow  
a characteristic, is r  
guished by some sig  
yi, ne duaban da ns

— o-búw, *inf.*

*ot, cottage, hut, búw, akókobuw; é asamanfo wə onnán, asamanjan, tent, taber-*

*o; onipa a otumi é mmonsam mā*

*buabua.*

*l, thicken; to the milk has palm-oil has = da so, s.*

*m eggs to hatch t. buw, butuw. da kwaterekwa, to be manifest, da ho, I think, consider; s. 28, sleep in a separate place. 15. da fam', a) is a level place. b) ridicule; syn. ghs or laughed enough &c. - meda-n; pl. yeda wo da gyentia, to 2128. — 17. da it is manifest, accessible: asem (now) plain or e; ne hō da ho, or was naked; ain, intelligible, opōn anò da hó, ni ho, he is mind—mindful, — c) éso da ho, 5. — d) sda ho (lined) to die. — s. háññ. — 18. 19. da hyia, to th; syn. bə hye*

(hyia), bə hyeban, to fubye. — 20. da kápua, 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. pr. 426; - okwan no dam', the road is passable. — b) to be heard among other voices and noises: nnawutá dá mú; n'ano da mu, s. ano 12. — c) to be guilty, in fault; to be bound, to be under obligation (to perform a duty). Mat. 23, 16. — d) ogyá no dām', the fire is ablaze. — 22. da ano: ne ti da nkrante ano, s. eti; dua bi da opōn ano, a piece of wood lies at the door; s. 1. — 23. da mpān, Akp. F. = to be or lie empty, open; cf. 27. — 24. da ase, a) to lie under: óda duá no ase, he lies under that tree (Gr. § 118,3). — b) to thank (lit. to lie down); ódà no taá sò ase, he thanks him for the tobacco; yeda ase nè afotu, we thank for the advice; mèda wo ase, ('I lie down at your feet') I thank you; miyi me yam' meda wo ase, I thank you heartily; meda-ase medà-ase, I am much obliged (to you); meda-ase aberaw, id. (s. abèraw); me ti da ase, thank you! efunu ada-ase, the corpse has passed (a person or house) without pushing, settled down, s. afunsoa. pr. 135. 643. 2129. — 25. da só, a) to lie or sleep upon; óda né kété sò, he is lying on his mat. — b) to sleep after having heard a message &c.; wan'kodá so, it did not let him sleep; ótéé no, wánná so, he obeyed it forthwith; wanna so na obae, he came on that very day. — c) to go on, continue 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*: óda só káñ, he goes on reading, he reads on; óda só yaré, he is still sick; in Aky. 'so' may be omitted: woda (so) di akō, they are still at war, cf. kō so, toa so & Gr. § 107, 16. — F. da-hō, da-do, da-ro, Mt. 19, 6. Mk. 5, 35, 9, 17. — d) ódà ne hó so, he is wary, cautious, circumspect, heedful, careful. — e) n'ani da me so, s. ani. — 26. da nsow: óda 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 duaban 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 hwe, to consider, deliberate: asem a wokā kyere me yi, meda mahwe, or me(re)da me tirim mahwe, I will consider the matter you have told me about. o-dá, *inf.*: asase no dá wan dá, the country lies open (or belongs) to them; asem no dá me dá, I cannot avoid the case or da, s. daw. [matter. edá, pl. nná, a day (of 24 hours; nkwá-da a nnoghwerew 24 wom'; emu 12 ye adekyèe, na emu 12 ye adesāe); a time definite or indefinite; dá nyinaa all day; every day, always; nna nyinaa, all days, always; s. daa; - ébà nna-nná, it comes at times, now and then, occasionally, seldom = étò-dabi-á ébà, étò-dabi-á ébà, it happens sometimes; dà se nné, a day or time (occasion) like this. pr. 696-8; this day week; Gr. § 248, 6. — bu nná, s. bu 28; — wonnim nna, or obi nnim nna, one does not know what time will bring = perhaps, peradventure. Cf. da, daa, dabey, dabi, dafua, dakoro, nnannu... da du, Gr. § 80, 5, nnaaha, nna-mmereusōñ, nna-no, nne. — Oreye nna awu = ne wuda abey or adu, ne wu adu so, ne nna rehī = 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; watú ahyè dá, he has deferred it for another time; cf. tu 37; — di dá, s. di 5. — mihūū wo adi dá, I have not seen you for a long time; cf. di 27. — dá or nná à énni asé (Mic. 5, 1), dá à énsá dá, dá à éntwám' dá, dá à étó (rentwá dá, eternity. da at the end of negative sentences = da bi, any day, ever, or, together with the negation, never. pr. 596. 1479. 1587; mihūū no dá, I never saw him or it; dea émmaé dá súa, what has never yet come to pass is not much. pr. 2116; ade a ete saa yi, mihūū dá, I never saw such a thing; wobsba ana? will you come? — dá! no, never! Cf. dabi, pñ. (Sometimes it merely gives emphasis to the negation: minnim' no dá, I do not know him at all). ada, F. = ara, even, just &c.

o-dá, *pl. a., grave, tomb*; F. nda; *cf. obo-da, adakamōa, adamōa*; - bō da, *to dig a grave*; *cf. bō 94.*

ndá, F. 1. = nna, *inf. sleep*. — 2. = oá. — 3. *pl. of eá.*

daá, *v. 1. to open (the mouth to put food in)*: ne sē apām nti wode dae daa n'a-nom ansā-na wode aduan hye mu; *cf. dae, v. — 2. s. daádaa.*

daa, *adv. & n. always, ever. pr. 2984; continually, constantly, every day, daily; often; eternally; eternity. O'te hó daa, a) he always sits there; b) he lives for ever; - daa anópá obà or óbà anópá daa, always in the morning, every morning he comes; daa afè, every year, annually, yearly; daa adekyēe nē adesāe na mede meye adwuma memā no, I work for him always by day and night; óbà mé fí daa, he often comes into my house; óyè sa daa daa or daa na otaa ye saa, he always does so. — daa-ḡkwá, everlasting life. — daa-hó-wò, daa-asétrá, eternity (as a quality), eternal existence. K. § 165. 225. — Cf. daapem, dabaa.*

daá, *Aky. dawá, pl. n., 1. a little bell, as hung round the neck of sheep or dogs. pr. 2768; cf. odawuru, dawuta. — 2. menasé daá, the wula in the throat. — 3. (a pair of) tongs.*

daa, *pl. a., F. a dream.*

adaa, F. *a sleeping-place; a roosting-place (of fowls).*

dáhaa, d. nyinaa, dábatee, (F.) *always; cf. daa, daapem.*

o-dabán, *pl. a., bar of iron. pr. 2634; adabán-kwán, pl. id. railroad, railway; s. okéteké.*

adabam-párew, *bar of lead.*

dabánkà, *iron crow, crow-bar. Ak. ako-dábatee, F. = dabaa, [kòbane.*

o-dábáw, *pl. a., or n., (pair of) tongs; nippers, pincers; snuffers. Ex. 25, 38; cf. awiri, fém.*

(dábédábè [Kru lang. id.] = dabodabo.)

da-beá, *pl. n- [con. ne dábea] 1. position, situation; ne nnabeam' nye fe, his situation is not pleasant. — 2. = dabere, dabew. pr. 2101. Job 28, 6; lodge. Isa. 1, 8; resting-place. Isa. 65, 10.*

dábe-framá, *climate. D. As.*

dabe-kyiri, *pl. n-, As. = dabere-akyiri, bed-room, sleeping-room.*

daá-bèḡ, dábèḡ, *which day or time, when? - d. na obae or obaa d., when did he come?*

o-dáabèḡ *red woollen stuff = ḡkrā-ḡhoma.*

dabére, *v. = taforo; okraman d. na oko; odabéré asaḡka mu; akraman bae bedáberée n'akuru mu, dogs came and licked his sores.*

a-daberekó, *flirtation, flattery, hypocrisy; otwa ad., he practises hypocrisy, he flatters; syn. nnabraba.*

da-bére, o-, dábere [con. ne dábere] *a place to lie on or sleep in, sleeping-place; resting-place. Jer. 50, 6. pr. 2298.*

dabere-akyiri, *s. dabekyiri; oko ne d. = oko piam' akóda.*

dáberé-fó, *As. the servants of the king's household.*

da-béw, dábew [con. ne dábew] = dabere; wafóm akóda nē yḡḡkō d., *he has by mistake lain down in his friend's sleeping-place.*

dábí, dábí [eda bi] 1. *one day, one time, some time back, once, in time past, formerly = dabiho; cf. nna-no, nna 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 & dabidá.*

dabí-ara, *any day, ever, at any time,*

dabí-ara-dá, *together with a negation, never.*

dábídá, *no, never, not at all, by no means, - a more emphatical form of dabi than dabi 4.*

dáhi-dábi, 1. [red. of dabi 1] *long, a long time, a long while: obae d. yi, wḡḡhūū no aḡa? he has been here a long time, did you not see him? Joh. 14, 9; wo-amma ntem, ehē na woko d. yi? you are returning late; where have you been so long? d. beeme, long ago, long since, a great while ago. — 2. [red. of dabi 4] no, not at all.*

dabiébíó, *s. akurá.*

adabi-sém [asem] *a matter or event of dabiho = dabi 1.*

dáboo, *a. smoo*

*syn. tōrotōrot*

o-dabó: *abūrow*

*still in the e*

o-dabó, *pl. a.,*

*name, or on*

*with horns;*

*are: obobiri,*

*okwádu, tóró*

— 2. *a spec*

ada-bó, *inf. pre*

*am' hū ad., c*

adaboa [obs.]

dábòdábò, *pl.*

*mmran; kwál*

da-bòfó, *pl. a.,*

da-bòné, *pl. n-*

*da-pá. — 2.*

*which the he*

*on the planta*

*work; e.g. Ak*

*Krudupaaku(*

*Foofoe, Bena*

*paa, Memene*

adábraa = *odi*

o-dabrí, *ó, 1*

*crité, impost*

*brabanyi, pl*

— *syn. okoy*

*nnabraba.*

adabúm: *bó a*

*bed (said of*

dada, *a. & adv.*

dadaa, F. *old.*

adada, *a blu*

*digging gold*

*tains gold;*

adadaa [daa, i

adadáa, *a daw*

*(of trees. I*

*enkyee na ac*

— 3. *to per*

*pr. 777; to*

*dece. — delu*

*ti dá, gyigy*

*naadaa, q.*

o-daadaáfó, *1*

*swindler. pr*

*bow. Ps. 78.*

dadaada, F. *a*



abere-akyiri,

ime, when? -  
did he come?

ṅkrā-ṅhoma.  
ṅ d. na oko;  
aṅ bae hadá-  
ne and licked

y, hypocrisy;  
crisis, he flat-

ibere] a place  
g-place; rest-  
298.

oko ne d. =

of the king's

w] = dabere;  
i., he has by  
friend's sleep-

lay, one time,  
ime r. t, for-

, ni bi. —

ne time, i.e. at  
ne; cf. dakyē.

day, i.e. ever,  
never, usually

ly remnant of  
s. Gr. § 146,3

any time.  
legation, never.

by no means,  
of denial than

] long, a long  
d. yi, wughūū

re a long time,  
Ioh. 14,9; wo-

ko ? i? you  
e ha — ou been

ago, long since,  
2. [red. of da-

[the past.  
er or event of

dáboo, a. smooth, soft, said of cloth;  
syn. tōrotōrotōro; opp. hūhūhū.

o-dabó: abūrow' dabó, corn roasted while  
still in the ear.

o-dabó, pl. a-, 1. antelope, - the general  
name, or only a species of antelope  
with horns; syn. aberé. Other kinds  
are: obobiri, búrúm, adowá, ofróté,  
okwádu, tóróm, otwé, owansan', ewi.

— 2. a species of locust; s. abebew.

ada-bó, inf. previous attempt; oman-ṅhyi-  
am' hō ad., a preliminary parliament.

adaboa [obs.] As. a jar.  
dábòdábò, pl. id. [Kru: dabedabe] duck;  
mmraṅ: kwákwá.

da-bófó, pl. a-, grave-digger; s. odá.  
da-bòné, pl. n-, 1. an unlucky day; opp.

da-pá. — 2. the day of the week on  
which the heathen natives do not work

on the plantation, but may do domestic  
work; e.g. Akwasidae, (Dwoda-)Fodwo(o),

Krudupaaku(o) or Awukudae, (Fida-)  
Foofie, Benada-Kwabena or Benada-Da-

paa, Memeneda-Dapaa. Syn. foofida, q. v.  
adábraa = odompo.

o-dabrabáfó, pl. n-, deceiver, liar, hypo-  
cite, impostor, rogue &c. — F. nda-

brabanyi, pl. fo. Mt. 16,6. 7,5. 16,3.  
— syn. okṅkṅsáni, okóntomponi; cf.

nnabrabá.  
adabúm: bə ad., to sleep on one mat or

bed (said of more than one person).  
dada, a. & adv. Ak. F. = dedaw. pr. 1364.

dadaa, F. old.  
adada, a bluish earth brought up in

digging gold before the 'fa' which con-  
tains gold; cf. efa 2, afafunu.

adadaa [daa, to open] F. the jaw.  
adadáa, a dwarf.

daádaa, red. v. l., s. daá. — 2. to spread  
(of trees. Ps. 37,35): dua a wotewe

enkyee na adaádaa (or adaádaa) see yi!  
— 3. to persuade, win over, to lull.

pr. 708 f.; to entice. Ec. 22,15; to cheat,  
deceive, delude, impose upon; syn. mā

ti da, gyigye, sisi, di kusum; — inf.  
nnaadaa, q. v.; onnim abofra nnaadaa.

o-daadááfó, pl. a-, deceiver, impostor,  
swindler. pr. 710; ota d., a deceitful

bow. Ps. 78,57. [ago.  
dadaada, F. always = dabaa; long long

dadaadaw, F. long long ago.

adadadé, Aky. = adedade.

dada-mpo [dada = dedaw, pow, v. 4] one  
who has been in contact with civili-  
zation for a long time without having  
been influenced by it.

da-dán, sleeping-room, bed-room.

dadare, F. s. dare.

[ago.  
dadaw, F. = dedaw, old; already, long  
adadaw, F. oldness, (old) age. Mf. Gr. pr. 101.

dadawm', s. dodom'.

o-dadé, a large tree with edible fruits,  
found only in the savanna; Baobab?

daadé, adadé, F., As. = asase.

daadé, dadé; 1. iron; oreys abia adadee  
ntam', (Aky.) he is getting (between two  
pieces of iron, i. e.) into great straits.

— 2. pl. n-, iron instrument, tool, wea-  
pon, sword, dagger; waaká no or wa-

ato(w) no dade = waakum no, s. to 15.  
— 3. the barrel of a gun (s. ohum).

dade-bíṅ, slag, 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. osekannya.

dade-kófi, tin-plate, white iron. — dadé-  
kwási, iron-plate; steel, tin.

dade-kyéw, dadékyéw, iron cap, helmet.  
pr. 589; cf. akókyew.

dadépóti, a kind of bead, s. ahené.

dade-sánka, an iron pan to roast or  
bake in. Lev. 6,14.

dade-séṅ, pl. n-, iron pot, iron vessel.

dadewá, pl. n- [dade, dim.] a small piece  
of iron, nail, spike; crochet hook, cr.

needle; cf. prego, darewa, bram, v. 2;  
bə dad. akyi, to clench a nail; pl. boba

nnadewa akyi; - de d. bə..mu, to drive in a  
nail, de nnad. boba..mu, - nails, to nail.

o-dádini, pl. adádifo, (nnadifo), senator,  
counsellor, alderman.

e-dá-dú, inf. 1. the day on which rents  
or debts are to be paid, term. — 2.

(obs.) day-break; wəkōe fi d. so kopem  
anadwofá, they fought from day-break

till evening or night.

da-dú, ten days; dadú-dábáakó, dadú-nnám-  
mien' &c., 11, 12 days &c., dadú-nnán-

núm, a fortnight. Gr. § 80,5; adadúonu,  
adadúasá, adaduanán &c., 20, 30, 40  
days &c. Gr. § 78,2.

**o-dudu(i)anyi**, pl. a-fo, F. = deduani. Mt. 27, 16.

**o-dá-dwenj**, -dwene, *inf. meditation* (in lying down), *care, mental anxiety*; odi no hō d., *he is in anxiety about him*; od. rekum no, *worry is wearing him to death*; s. da 13. Ps. 13, 3. Eccl. 1, 14; d. né-háw, *care*. Mt. 13, 22; o-dádwen-nódow, [-dodow] *much care* &c.

**adadwó**, Ak. [eda, dwo] = anadwo, *night*.

**dadze**, F. = dade, *iron*. [pr. 2186.]

**daadze**, F. = ase, fam', *ground, shore*, (on the) land. Mt. 13, 48. Mk. 6, 47. — nam d., *to walk on foot*. Mt. 14, 13. — hwe d., *to fall down*. Mt. 18, 26.

**daadze-hwe** = asehwe, *fall*.

**daé**, v. d. mu = bae, guae mu, *to separate*; cf. daa, v.

**dāe**, (an unusual form) *inf.* [da]: dāa nkwa dá nnipa nyinaa dāe, *eternal life 'lies' ready for all men*.

**o-dāe**, pl. a-, *dream*; sō dae, sōsō adae, *to dream*. pr. 2269; (trans.): wósò nnipa dae, *they* (sc. the fetishes) *cause men to dream*.

**o-dāe**, a disease of the stomach and belly; it prevents women from child-bearing; — also *amenorrhoea, menostasis*; cf. abadae.

**o-dāe**, *palm-wine of the preceding day* (anadwofā-sā a wode nsu afram' de asi gya so, na ade kyē anōpa a, wode frá anōpa-sā mu mā éyè dey).

**adāe**, v. n., a place of rest or lying down or sleeping. Ruth 3, 4.

**adāe**, a festival day, returning every forty-third day; one feast, called adae késé, akwasidae (adwedae), is celebrated on Sunday; another, 24 days later, called awukudae, falls on Wednesday. An offering consisting of mashed yams or plantains, a sheep, and rum is made to the spirits of the king's ancestors (in the stool-house), and their favours are solicited. The king then receives all his elders and honoured guests in public and gives them drink and presents. — di adae, *to celebrate or keep Adae*; gye ad. (*prop.* to receive the Adae-presents), *to attend the Ad. festival*; adae to a, oman kogye obene adae, *at the Ad. festival the*

*subjects receive drink and presents from their king*. pr. 2452. Cf. dabone. — Enye Twifo nyinaa na wōhye fá bere koro mu de, nanso wōy afāhye nnyina asram so, na mmom' egyina adae ahorow so, *not all the Tshi (people) tribes celebrate a (certain) festival at the same time; moreover their festivals do not depend on the months, but on the Adaes*. Adae horow no gu ahorow akronj, *there are 9 Adaes*.

**o-daéfó** [dae, v.] *one who causes separation or discord*; so me mu saara, ntié od., *do not listen to one who wishes to cause a separation between us!*

**o-dáémone**, pl. a- [Gr.] *demon*.

**o-daemoneni**, pl. a-fo, *one possessed with a demon*. Mt. 8, 28.

**adae-só**, *inf. dreaming, dream*.

**o-dāesófó**, pl. a-, *dreamer*.

**adafá**: to ad., *to call, decoy, allure, entice, persuade* (gen. with a good intention);

oba no ad. = wokā asemu kyere no a. s. wode biribi mā ohū se wope se

oba wo nkya. — **adafa-bó**, *inf. enticing* &c. — **adafa-bófó**, pl. *id. flatterer*.

**adafáé**, Akw. Okw. = nsankyiri, hiawa, a'wiriwa, mmaam'.

**da-fá**, *the other side in sleeping*; twa ne hō d., *to turn from one side to the other in (desire of) sleep*. — **o-dafá-twá**, *inf. tossing, tumbling & rolling about; turning fr. one side to the other in (desire of) sleep*. Job 7, 4.

**adafán**, a kerosine tin.

**adafi**: twa ad., *to betray, disclose, discover, show, give notice; to warn, forewarn, caution*; wo ano atwa wo hō ad. = wo ano adi wo hō adanse, akā asem no amā wo, wo ano na akum wo. 2 Sam. 1, 16; wōatwa no ad. se óngguay, *they gave him notice that he should flee*. Acts 23, 30. — **adafi-twá**, *inf. betraying, betrayal* &c. (A native in searching for its etymology thought of the phrase ótwá ne hō dà fá, watwá adá fá = wadañ ne hō akoda ne ykyeñ baakō: ete se onipa no ada wo asem nem' na onnim; na wokā kyere no a, na ete se wokonyay no na wadañ afi ne beñkum so akoda ne nifá so, e. s.

wafí nea  
orenuyā an  
ne, a sign

**da-fuá**, pl. n-  
wótwe =  
mmaakō aw  
for eight d.  
mu nnafuá

**dágeré** dágyiré  
ing-wax. pr

**dágo!** (obs.) in  
yi nyinaa, d  
is a lie, a f  
d., to tell lie

**dáguaa**, clear,  
radiating su  
d., the look

oní nkómmó  
or aye d. =

because he he  
open, cheerful

**da-gyá**: bá d., t  
to have nightm  
bó, *inf. walking*

**o-dagyan** i. **o-dag**  
ed per. Joe

**adagaw**, naked  
be naked. pr.

**dagyawé**, a nak  
ankā wogoru a

**da-gyé**, dagyá, sle  
ing, lunacy; o

up, runs about  
sommambulist,

**ada-gyew**, agyew  
ad., I have no t

s. ba 52. pr. 252

**dagyi**, As. [Marev  
butura.

**dágyiré**, s. dágeré.

**dahá**, the leaf or  
species of palm-tr

to cover the roo

**dahagów**, d' **igó**  
word to — i-wc

**da-hó**, F. = da-só,

**da-hó(-à)-chomé**, da  
cloth (in the pos  
of Asante).

**da-humá**, **da-húuu**,  
(not festival) day,

presents from  
cf. dabone. —  
wóhýe fá bere  
afáhye nnyina  
yina adae aho-  
(people) tribes  
at the same  
stivals do not  
t on the Adaes.  
w akron, there

causes separa-  
mu saara, ntie  
e who wishes  
etween us!  
emon.

possessed with

eam.

allure, entice,  
ood intention);  
mpa kyere no  
i se wope se  
bó, entic-  
l. i utterer.  
hkyiri, hiawa,

eping; twa ne  
ne side to the  
p. — ɔ-dafá-  
ing & rolling  
de to the other  
7,4.

disclose, dis-  
to warn, fore-  
atwa wo hō  
ō adanse, akā  
na akum wo.  
ad. se ɔnguan,  
at he should  
i-twá, inf. be-  
tiv search-  
hou— of the  
i, watwá adá  
da ne pkyey  
ada wo asem  
i kyere no a,  
na waday afi  
nifá so, e. s.

wafi nea ɔbenyā amane ho ako nea  
ɔrennyā amane). — adafitwa senkyere-  
ne, a signal.

**da-fuá**, pl. n., a single day: nnafuá nnáa-  
wótwe = nná mfúá-mfúá or mmaakō-  
mmaakō awotwe, one day after the other  
for eight days; ɔbaa sukku ɔsram yi  
mu nnafuá dú.

**dágeré** **dágyiré** [Dan. & Dutch: lak] seal-  
ing-wax. pr. 712.

**dàgo!** (obs.) interj. it is a lie! nea wokā  
yi nyinaa, d. ! all that you are saying  
is a lie, a falsehood, is not true; huw  
d., to tell lies; cf. atoro.

**dàguaa**, clear, fair, bright, of a shining,  
radiating surface: ahwehwe anim ye  
d., the looking-glass is fine, bright;  
onni nkòmmó bi dí nti, n'anim tweri  
or aye d. = n'anim nyinaa ye fɔfɔɔ,  
because he has no sorrow, he has an  
open, cheerful face.

**da-gyá**: bə d., to walk in sleep; F. also  
to have nightmare; s. dagye. — **dagyá-  
bó**, inf. walking in sleep, somnambulism.

**ɔ-dagyaní**, **ɔdagya(w)fó**, pl. a-fó, a nak-  
ed person. Job. 22, 6. Ezek. 18, 7.

**adagyáw**, nakedness, nudity; da ad., to  
be naked. pr. 699.

**dagyáwé**, a naked man. Tɔ d. nkō a,  
ankā wogoru asafo daa (pr. 3284).

**da-gyé**, **dagyá**, sleep-walking, night-walk-  
ing, lunacy; ɔbɔ d., he gets mad (gets  
up, runs about, fights) in sleep, is a  
somnambulist, lunatic.

**ada-gyéw**, **agyéw**, time, leisure; minni  
ad., I have no time; ankā ad. bebə me,  
s. bə 52. pr. 2526. 2935.

**dagyi**, As. [Marewa: wagyi] butter; s.  
buturu.

**dágyiré**, s. dágeré.

**dahá**, the leaf or leaves of the adobe, a  
species of palm-tree, used by the natives  
to cover the roofs.

**dahágów**, **dahágó oò!** an encouraging  
word to hard-working people.

**da-hó**, F. = da-só, to continue.

**da-hó(-à)-shomé**, **dahó-homé**, a precious  
cloth (in the possession of the kings  
of Asante).

**da-humá**, **da-húnu**, pl. n., a common  
(not festival) day; wəyko abosompəw

mu nnah, hi, on (some) 'common' days  
people do not enter the fetish-grove;  
- a week-day, opp. dapá.

**da-huw**, **da-huu**, always; cf. daa.

**adá-hyé**, inf. [hye da] appointing or fix-  
ing a day; cf. hye 18.

**adáká**, pl. n., box, case, chest, coffer,  
trunk. pr. 713. 816. 2192. 3487; (closet,  
cup-board); rectangle, parallelogram.  
— ad. a egyina ho, wardrobe, press;  
s. adaka-ten. [ɛc.

**adaka-bán**, the form or shape of a box

**adaka-bén**, pl. n., harmonium, piano-  
forte, clavichord, organ; cf. abey.

**Adakade**, a surname of the Hūāfo.

**adaka-maj**, **adaka-móá**, F. = damōa,  
grave, tomb.

**adakaní**, pl. id. the lock of or for a box,  
case &c.; si ad., to fasten a lock; pl.  
sisi ad., -locks.

**adaka-séngfó**, carpenter, joiner.

**adaka-tén**, a long box; a press for clothes.

**adaka-tíri**, pl. n., the top of the 'bases'  
in Solomon's temple. 1 Kg. 7, 35.

**adakawá**, 1. a small box, casket, coffer.  
1 Sam. 6, 8. — 2. = afū; ne wofase  
ad., his humpbacked nephew.

**ɔ-Dákò**, one of the original families of  
the Tshí people; cf. App. D.

**dákó**, **dákóro**, one day; (ɔba sukú) da-  
koro dakoro, nnákóro nnákóro, (he comes  
to school) only now and then, seldom,  
occasionally; cf. dafua, dakyé, dabi.  
pr. 192. 694f. 2114.

**ɔ-daküró**, s. ɔdeküro & the foll.

**adáküro**, **adaküró**, pl. adakürofó, nea ɔda  
kürow, one who rules over a town;  
chief of a town or village; s. ɔdeküro.

**ɔ-dáku-dwom**, s. dwom.

**daá-kyé**, **dákyé**, **daákyé bi**, some future  
day; in future; by-and-by; another  
time; abofra hyew ne nsa a, d. ɔbehwe  
ne hō yiye, a burnt child dreads  
the fire; once bitten twice shy; afei  
de wakā wo hō asem yiye, d. de,  
ɔbeyaw wo, this time he has spoken  
well of you, but another time he will  
insult you. - pr. 902. [fr. ɛda & kyé,  
v.]. Cf. dabi 2.

**dam'** = da mu, to be or lie in &c., s. da  
21. — **dam**, F. = dem.

**dám'** [Dan.] *the game of draughts; to d., di d., to play at draughts.*

**o-dám,** *madness.* - bə d., *to go, grow or run crazy or mad.* pr. 509. 834. 975; ođ. na ebə no, wabə d., *he is crazy or mad; wəy mu binom bobəo adam, some of them got mad; abə no d., it has driven him mad; cf. bə 12, gyé.* — **adámmó,** *inf. madness.*

**-dam,** *a. red, scarlet; cf. obédám, adam 1 & 2, aniadam, damma, damē, damrām.*  
**adám,** 1. *the crest of the cock.* — 2. *the shell of a species of shellfish, red on one side.* pr. 714f. — 3. *a certain play or ceremony performed by hunters after having killed an animal. If a dawuru is used at the play, the latter is called dawur(u)adám, if a drum is beaten, it is called akyene(a)dám; osi adam n. s. wuguru abófó, abómoyére, bəmmofó-agóru, s. s. wo a wukum aboa no wukura otuo na woto dwom na wotow tuo no na ebinom bə mmaa mu a. s. wəkā akyene [akyene(a)dám] a. s. wəbə dawurum' [dawur(u)adám], na ebinom nso saw kā wo hō.*

**damma,** *a small weight of gold equal in value to 2 pence 1 farthing.* pr. 175. 1527; s. sika & App. A.

**damma-bó,** *the red seed of a leguminous plant (Abrus precatorius), used as a gold-weight; cf. kəkəa & App. A; - d. ahabaŋ ye əwaw-aduru, the leaves of the damma shrub are a medicine used to cure a cough.*

**o-dámmaa,** a-, pl. a-, & n- [ođaj, dim.] *small house or room; chamber.* Ezek. 40, 17; cot, cottage.

**n-daamba,** nnaamma, F. Mt. 26, 64, *hereafter; nd. asenzida no, at the last day of judgment.*

**daámmá,** Akp.; **dámmá,** Aky. [da a emmae ε] *hereafter, by-and-by; dabəy na wobəko? d. (bi), when will you go? Some day (or time).*

**adam-adám,** *speckled; s. damdam.*

**adamma-gúá;** Aky. -dwá, *a small (cheap) foot-stool.* [pard; s. əsebó.

**adámmákwádwo,** a nickname of the leo-  
**o-dam-mán,** *the kind or shape of a house; ođaj yi d. ye fe; cf. baŋ, sibeá.*

**o-da-máná,** Aky. = ođamōá.

**dámaŋkama,** s. dōm...

**dámārām,** pl. n-, { a flower with woolly,  
**damārāmmá,** { vermilion leaves; the  
shrub on which it grows; scarlet, cin-  
nabar red.

**damas** [Eng.] *damask.* - Am. 3, 12. - abí-  
afo d., *mock satin.*

**dám'dám'**, *chequered; yám atotow no hō d. mmaakō-maakō, his skin is marked here and there by ringworm. Cf. adam-adam. Ex. 28, 4.*

**dám-dí,** *inf. playing at draughts.*

**dámè,** *a certain native game; agoru bi.*

**o-dámé,** *a red powder from iron ore; mmoŋea kəkəo a wəsew a wode twa (wəŋ) anim a. s. asafé.*

**dámmefa,** dammefá, Ak. = dámmirifúa.  
pr. 717.

**o-dam-fó** [ođaj] *a desolate, deserted and decayed house.*

**o-dámfó,** pl. a- [ođám] *madman.* pr. 719.

**dámfo,** *friend (used in addressing a person).* Mt. 26, 50.

**adámfo,** pl. nnámfo(nóm), 1. Ak. [nea mé-  
daj no] *master, superior, patron.* —  
2. Akp. *friend.* pr. 718; *companion.*  
1 Chr. 27, 33; *syn. aŋe, əyənko; cf.*

*abarima; fa ad., to make friendship.*

— 3. *host, who receives or entertains and lodges a guest; syn. ofiwura.* —

**adamfo-fá,** *inf. = ayənko-fa.*

**adamfowá,** pl. n-, 1. *hostess; the wife of the host of a house where journeymen are lodged and entertained.* — 2. (female) *acquaintance, friend.* Prov. 7, 4.

**adamfowáa,** *beloved, love.* Cant. 1, 9.

**o-damirifúa,** Akp. = ođemerefúa.

**dámmiri-(m)fúa,** Akp.; -fa, dammefa,  
Ak.: *əpompono ne nsa hye ne d. mu = ođe ne nsa hye ne naŋ 2 ntam', he folds his hands and puts them between his legs (wode wo nsa hye hə a, na wo wəre ahow neŋ a. s. ade ahia wo); wode atumpaŋ remā no d. (= due), they condole with him by beating the drum.* pr. (717.) 1153. 2660. 3400.

**adámmó,** *inf. [bə dam] madness, insanity; cf. gyé. pr. 1354.*

**o-damōá,** pl. a- [ođa, amōa] *grave, tomb, sepulchre; cf. ođamāná.*

**o-dam-pàdée,**

**o-dámpāy,** pl.

*or room with*

*alcove; ođaj*

*aŋia di aser*

*nsā na wodi*

*abonten-námp*

**o-dampàré,** dai

*framework o*

*d. ani, inside*

*aparew, rib*

**dámpayaw** (care

*to d., to trifle*

*kūro too ho*

**Adámpè,** Adám

*people & lang*

**o-dampeni,** pl.

*Adangme-ma.*

**dam-práé** [ođaj

**dámram,** -má,

**adám-sí,** *inf. s.*

**dám-tó,** *inf. =*

**da-mú-dá** ['the

*hye or vi d.,*

*posel i de*

*this you have*

**da-mú-pa** ['a lo

*da-mū-da tie,*

*ears.*

**da-mú-sàa** ['hal

*ed']: oye d., l*

*educated nor t*

*speaks neither*

*a foreign lang*

**dāy,** v. [*inf. a-*

*to (pr. 3383),*

*put oneself*

*a man of distir*

*(oneself) over*

*to depend on;*

*ođe ne hō abe*

*ne hō bedaj*

*me (= ) ne*

*biribi ( ) dđ*

*yi, he always*

*(for his living).*

*hō mā., to su*

— 2. *to appe*

*đaj Kaesare, h*

3. *to claim; t*

er with woolly,  
ion leaves; the  
; scarlet, cin-

m. 3, 12. - ahī-  
n atotow no hō  
kin is marked  
orm. Cf. adam-

traughts.  
ame; agoru bi.  
rom iron ore;  
v a wode twa  
= dāmmirifūa.

2, deserted and  
dman. pr. 719.  
dressing a per-

l. A lea mé-  
or, paron. —  
; companion.  
e, oyōkō; cf.  
ke friendship.  
s or entertains  
m. ofiwura. —  
kōfa.

ness; the wife  
where journey-  
ertained. — 2.  
iend. Prov. 7, 4.  
Cant. 1, 9.

nerēfūa.  
-fa, dammefa,  
hye ne d. mu  
aṅ 2 ntaṁ', he  
s them between  
hy ho a, na  
a hīa wo);  
(= due), they  
ting the drum.  
0.

ness, insanity;

] grave, tomb,

o-dam-pádée, Ak. = odampare. pr. 1240.  
o-dámpāṅ, pl. a- [oḍaṅ, mpāṅ] a house  
or room with an open front. pr. 1536;  
alcove; oḍaṅ a ano tetres a wotrām  
aṁia ḍ asem, bō semōde na wonom  
nsā na wodidi mu. F. Mt. 26, 58. Cf.  
abōnter-nāmpāṅ, nammon-nāmpāṅ.

o-dampàé, dampàre, pl. a-, rafter, spar,  
framework of a roof; cross-beam(s)?  
d. ani, inside of the roof. [oḍaṅ, house,  
aparew rib]. pr. 3513.

dāmpayaw (carelessness, negligence): (de.)  
to d., ḍ trifle with, neglect; ogyaw ne  
kūro to hō d., he neglected his town.

Adámpè, Adámpè, pr. n. of the country,  
people & language of Adangme.

o-dampeí, pl. A-fó & Adampefó, an  
Adangme-man.

dam-prā [oḍaṅ] Aky. = opraē, broom.

dām-rām-má, s. damārām.

adám-sí, nf. s. adam 3.

dám-tó, if. = dām-dí.

da-mú-dé [the time of a whole day]:  
hye oryi d., to do intentionally, pur-  
posely; yi de, woahye or woayi d. eye,  
this yo have done int.; cf. the fol.

da-mú-pa [a long full day]: woyi d. or  
da-mú-tie, they listen with all their  
ears.

da-mú-sà [half civilized, half-educat-  
ed]: o d., he belongs neither to the  
educated nor to the common people, he  
speaks neither his mother-tongue nor  
a foreign language properly.

dāṅ, v. [ē. a-, red. dennāṅ] 1. to apply  
to (pr. 383), to seek the protection of,  
put oneself under the protection of  
a man (distinction and influence, give  
oneself over or up to, adhere to  
to depend on; oḍe ne hō adāṅ Brōfó  
oḍe ne ḍ abedāṅ bosom; Abitofel de  
ne hō adāṅ Absalom; onipa yi dāṅ  
me (= e ne hō bō me hō) na wanyā  
biribi i; oḍaṅ me or oḍāṅ me daa-  
yi, he ways applies or comes to me  
(for hisving). pr. 720. 2595; - dāṅ ne  
hō mā, to surrender to; wōdāṅ wōṅ  
hō māāo, they surrendered to him.  
— 2. appeal to: oḍe asem no kō-  
dāṅ Kāre, he appealed to Caesar. —  
3. to aim; to desire; médaṅ se me-

nyā adwuma-pa bi maye na manyā biri-  
bi madi, 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, fetch in, gather  
in, get in, collect in (outstanding debts);  
to demand, exact, enforce payment  
from; to get cashed, recover a debt:  
oḍāṅ me ká, he demands payment, calls  
in a debt from me; cf. akadaṅ. pr.  
721—723. — 5. s. dennāṅ. — adāṅ,  
inf. clientship, a state of being under  
the protection of a patron; ne ṅkyeṅ  
a oḍe yi, enyé oḍóm, na eye adāṅ. —  
dependence.

dāṅ', v. [red. dan'nāṅ] to turn, to give  
another direction, tendency or inclina-  
tion to; to change, alter; ... ebi nnaṅ  
ebi, s. kura, v. 3; to turn, transform,  
change into, to become (by a sudden  
transformation). pr. 724; oḍayifo dāṅ  
ne hō oḍeḅo, a wizard transforms him-  
self into a leopard. pr. 94. 1040f. 2947.  
3482; oḍa'ṅ' ne ba, he became her son.  
Ex. 2, 10; to convert into: dāṅ..sika, to  
turn or convert something (e. g. corn)  
into money. Deut. 14, 25; to be converted  
(into); - to retract, revoke, recall, remove  
nsew, a curse; wadaṅ me dua a oḅoo  
me no. — syn. kīsā; saṅ; sakra; ye,  
nyij. — Phr. oḍaṅ ne hō, he turns  
round; oḍannaṅ ne hō = oḍ. ne nsa,  
s. bel.; wadaṅ ne hō, he has died, is  
dead; se oḍaṅ ne hō a, ... if he dies, ...;  
s. wu, v. 1; ne hō adāṅ, (euph.) she is  
pregnant; oḍaṅ n'akyi (kyere me), he  
turns his back (upon or to me). —  
dāṅ..gya, F. to leave. Mk. 1, 20. 14, 25.  
- dāṅ..kyene = gyaa kyene, to give up,  
throw away? to relinquish. pr. 510.  
1553. — dāṅ mu, to alter; wadaṅ n'a-  
henni mu, he has changed his way  
of ruling. - dāṅ ani, to turn one's  
face, i. e. to turn round; oḍaṅ n'ani  
guage, he turned round and fled; —  
wōnnāṅ ani, it is unalterable, immut-  
able, unchangeable; to turn the face,  
i. e. to change, pervert, distort, subvert;  
oḍaṅ m'akatua ani, he changed my  
wages. Gen. 31, 7; oḍaṅ asem no ani,  
he gives a wrong turn to (or, he mis-

states) the matter, perverts or wrests judgment. Ex. 23, 2. 6. — *daŋ asò*: e<sup>daŋ</sup> atiefo asò, it subverts the hearers. 2 Tim. 2, 14. — *daŋ nsa*, to turn one's hand; to trade, negotiate; *adannaŋ ne nsa*, he trades, deals; he is industrious (oto biribi na otəŋ, a. s. otəŋ ɣɣwinne). — *daŋ asem*, pr. 2855 = d. asem no ani, s. d. ani. — *daŋ..butuw*, to overthrow. 2 Tim. 2, 18. — *daŋ gu mu*, to relent, give way, withdraw; *wodaŋ gu mu ntem*, they withdrew quickly. — *daŋ..mā*, to give back, to return. — *daŋ me akyiri*, give me change (small coin)! — *edaŋ deŋ ara...*, at any rate, at all events, in any case; *ade a wodaŋ no biribiara a enye yiye*, something unalterable, irreversible; *wodaŋ no fa baabiara a, enye yiye*, all efforts or exertions are in vain; it is past mending. — *mannye manni se nea yeŋ ɣkəmmo yi bedaŋ akosi ni*, I did not believe that our discourse would take such a turn.

**o-dán**, pl. a-, house, native house; room, apartment; cf. fádán, abaŋ, ofí, asaŋ, əsaŋ, nnənsò, pántantwére, and the diff. parts or kinds of house or room; *abəŋ-kua*, *abránnaá*, *abontennámpāŋ*, *dabe-kyiri*, *ədámpāŋ*, *nammónnámpāŋ*, *nnantwerem*, *pákúsu*, *páto*, *piá*, *pumpúnu*, *asásò*, *ntwironoá*. pr. 525. 3383; *edaŋ no soŋ*, s. soŋ; *si daŋ*, s. si 21.

**o-daná** = *odannánŋ*, *yam*.

**o-dán-anò**, house-door, door-way, opening or entrance of a house; *ədəŋanò-póŋ*, the door by which the entrance-way is closed; cf. *əpəŋ*.

**dan'nəŋ**, red. v., s. *daŋ'*, v. to turn many times, repeatedly; to turn about. Ja. 3, 3. 4; to turn, move (or throw) this way and that way; *mírama d. hyeŋ*; - *əd. ne hō*, *əd. ne nsa*, s. *daŋ'*; — *d. hō*, to trade, negotiate; *nea onyāá talente anum no kəe kədan-ŋə hō*, he that received the 5 talents went and traded with them. Mt. 25, 16.

**adannánŋ'**, inf. repeated changing, alternation. pr. 1842; turning. Ja. 1, 17; turnings about. Eccl. 1, 6; *enni ad.*, it is invariable. — *di ad.*, to change, undergo changes. pr. 91; *wodi ad. ye*, they do it alternately, by turns.

**adannánŋ'-dí**, inf. change, changing, turn, ad. abode, organic creature. K. § 173.

**o-dannánŋ**, *ədaná*, a species of *yam*; s. *əde*.

**dannánŋfó**: *tekrama d.*, a wayward tongue. Prov. 17, 20.

**dánnaŋ-wè-abó**, *obi à wòdaŋ nò à, wòwè abó*, an illiberal, hard-hearted master; one who gives only small wages; s. under *əfow*.

**(o-dáŋ-duá)** pl. *nnannuá*, trees or poles cut for the building of a house; timber. pr. 1617; cf. *duá-daŋ*. — **(ədaŋ-dúaa)** pl. *nnannuá* [dim.] sticks cut for such a purpose.

**o-dáŋ-ne-nā**, a species of lizard = *ntafon-tafo*, s. *əketeŋ*.

**adanním'** [*odaŋ anim*] front of a house; place in front of a house; *wosi daŋ a, wópaw nnuaa pa kyəŋ d. ansá-na wkyeŋ adaŋkyiri*, when house is built, the best sticks are taken for the front, and then the other sticks are put in for the back-wall. [day.]

**da-íni** = *da-kúnini*, a species or notable

**o-díŋká**, pl. a-, or n-, a species of calash; powder-flask, powderhorn, powder-case; cf. *toa*. pr. 692725. Phr. *paee-wəŋ daŋkám' se ənəwəŋ bekò*, he declared openly to them that he would fight them.

**adaŋkasa**, *amaŋkani* of the 2nd crop; also: old *amaŋkani*.

**adaŋkó**, pl. n-, hare. pr. 504F. *asòasò*, **adaŋkúm** = *adaŋkum*. [asòketé.]

**adaŋ-krayám'** = *akrayam*.

**daŋkwanseré**, a species of *ba* s. *ampaŋ*.

**ədaŋkyeŋ** [*ədaŋ ɣkyeŋ*] the side of a house.

**adaŋ-kyeŋ**, inf. [*kyeŋ daŋ*] to marking or lining out of the sides of a house and fixing the sticks for the walls; cf. *adannim*. pr. 2211.

**adaŋkyeŋfó**, pl. a-, builder.

**daŋkyí**, v. Okw. = *daŋ'*, to m.

**daŋkyira** (Dankara, Denker/Dinkira), a district in Fante. The *Dairas*, once a powerful Akan tribe N. of *Yasa* and S. W. of *Asante*, are said have first introduced the use of gold dust as a currency.

**daŋkyíri** [*ədaŋ akyi*] the back-

wall, rear of a house; cf. **o-daj'-má**, in concession.

**o-dáŋmù**, the a house; m my house o

**adaŋmudé** [d. syn. *boaa*, a di *mooaa*, t niture; *odaŋ*

**o-dáŋ-múm** [ house without

**adaŋmusá** [od

**o-dáŋnó**, the which the b trap or snar caught; the spring; cf. a stumbling-bl

**o-dáŋŋów**, pl. decay, out state; s. *gow*

**adansá**, *həndə* or *w* ad. cuffedette

**daanse**, *daase*, blood; *mogyə*

**Adansé**, a cour ruling familie and other cour from *Adanse*, the original

**adansé**, witness, deposition of *adanse-di*, to to bear witne hye ad., to c 114. 164. —

*ness*; *ənoara*

**adansedi-ɣhóm**

**dansebère**, s. *de*

**o-dansefó**, nl. a- a witn—de

**adanse-gy**, inf. of testimonies convinced of.

**o-danse-húhu-ni** Prov. 19, 28. — without cause.

**adanse-k'rum'**, f Tshi-English Di

anging, turn,  
ire. K. § 173.  
f yam; s. ode.  
yward tongue.

aj nó à, wówé  
earted master;  
all wages; s.

trees or poles  
house; timber.  
- (o-dan-dúaa)  
ts cut for such

izard = ntafo-

nt of a house;  
use; wosi dan  
èg ad. ansā-na  
en a house is  
re taken for the  
ther s'cks are  
all. [day.

ecic notable  
specie of cala-  
cder-horn, pow-  
692. 725. Phr.  
oné wəg bekō,  
them that he

the 2nd crop;

504; F. asōasō,  
[asōkaté.

am.  
of bat; s. ampaŋ.  
the side of a

an] the marking  
sides of a house  
for the walls;

ilde:  
, to v.  
enke. Dinkira),  
he Dankiras, once  
e N. of Wasa and  
said to have first  
of gold-dust as a

the back, back-

wall, rear of a house; the place behind  
a house; cf. adannim; mŋkyiri.

o-dan' má, inf. giving back, returning;  
concession.

o-danmù, the interior or inner part of  
a house; masiesie me d., I have put  
my house or room in order.

adaŋmudé [dan mu ade] pl. id. 1. bribe;  
syn. boaa, anadwode; di or gye ad. =  
di mmoaa, to accept bribes. — 2. fur-  
niture; oday mu nneema.

o-danmúm [mum, dumb] a room or  
house without a window. [mude 1.

adaŋmúsá [o-dan mu nsá] pl. id. = adaŋ-  
o-dáanó, the stick in a bird-trap on  
which the bird steps and causes the  
trap or snare to close so that it is  
caught; the trigger of a springe; trap-  
spring; cf. afiri, patsperewa, nterewso;  
stumbling-block. Rom. 11,9.

o-danŋów, pl. a- [o-dan-gow] a house in  
decay, out of repair, in a ruinous  
state; s. gow II.

adansá, handcuff, manacle; wəato no ad.  
or wəde ad. ato no, he has been hand-  
cuffed; better: adensa, q. v.

daanse, daase, F. gore, thick, clotted  
blood; mogya a abiri kə.

Adansé, a country S. of Asante. The  
ruling families of Akem Abuakwa, Asen  
and other countries are said to have come  
from Adanse, which is considered one of  
the original seats of the Akem nation.

adansé, 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. — wə adanse, thou art wit-  
ness; onoara ad., he is witness. —  
adansedi-ŋhóma, voucher, certificate.

dansebère, s. daasebère.

o-dansefó, pl. a-, one who gives testimony,  
a witness, deponent. pr. 3341.

adanse-gyé, inf. the receiving or acceptance  
of testimonies given, conviction, the being  
convinced of. Heb. 11,1.

o-danse-húhu-ni, -fo, a worthless witness.  
Prov. 19,28. — adanse-húnu, witness  
without cause. Prov. 24,28.

adanse-k'rum', false witness or testimony.  
Tshi-English Dict.

o-dansek'rum'fó, pl. a-, a false witness.  
adanse-sém, testimonies. Ps. 119.

ada(n)se-wia, F. = adanse-k(ü)rum.

adán-sém [o-dam asem] madness. Lk. 6, 11.  
o-dán-sí, pl. a-, inf. erection or building  
of a house; s. si 21.

o-dansifó, pl. a-, builder of a house,  
architect; o-d. nyansáfo, master-builder.

dan-só, the upper part or floor of a  
house, garret, attic; cf. abansoro.

dà-nsow, a. [nea eda nsow] easy to be  
known; remarkable, conspicuous, par-  
ticular. pr. 3254.

dà-nsow, dènsow, v. to be distinguished  
&c.; o-dansow; ne ŋkō ara na o-d. [o-da  
hə a ote senea wəahye no nsow]; oyi  
dènsow, e.s.wo hō wə ade bi na nni-  
pa nyinaa nim wo; ne ti d. = ssono  
ne ti ŋkō, ete se Onyaŋk. ahye no  
agyirae; onipa yi, ne duabaŋ d., this  
man has a singularly formed body.  
Jer. 12,9; cf. da 26.

o-dantá, pl. a- (& n-) a Danish gun.

dánta, under-garment, loin-cloth of the  
natives = amōase, denā, otām; wəbō d.

dantabán, circle; syn. kóntonkron; wəbō  
(wotwaa) no hō d. = wotwaa no hō hyiae,  
they surrounded him.

adántam', pl. n- [adaŋ ntam' kwaŋ] way,  
passage, intervening space between hou-  
ses; cf. nnantam'.

adantám' [nea o-da or eda ntam'] inter-  
mediate, middle (used e.g. in apposi-  
tion to a proper name for the sake of  
distinction, as Aduobe Adantam': Adu-  
obe biakō di panyin, na adantam' di hō,  
na akūmaa ka akyiri). — adantám'fo,  
middle-aged persons.

o-dantofó, pl. a-, Akp. F. = obantoni.

o-danta-pú, pl. a-, F. the silk-cotton tree;

s. onyāā. [terehú.

adantapú, adentápu, silk-cotton; cf. ten-

o-dan-tó-hə, inf. abnegation, renunciation.

o-dantúw; Aky., -túo [o-dan utuw] an un-  
inhabited house or room; ofie d., a  
forsaken dwelling.

o-danwá, pl. a- [o-dan, dim.] a small  
house, cottage.

o-dányā, a certain medicinal plant. pr. 895.

da-pá, pl. n-, a good, lucky, festival day;  
opp. dabone. Cf. dapouna.

**dapaá, a-**, the day preceding any Adae; e. g. Memeneda d., *the Saturday before akwasidae*; Benada d., s. Bēnāda. — **Dapaá, pr. n.** of a boy or girl born on one of these days. Cf. dabone.

**adapaá, disgrace, disgraceful treatment; ignominy;** cf. ahohora, anyampa; wobo 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. eduá 6).*

**adapaa-dé, an indecent, disgraceful thing or action.** Rom. 1,27.

**o-dapaafó, odapaaní, pl. a-fo** (nea ne hō da hō koraa, otām nkata no so; onipa a otaa ye ahohorade) *a shameless person; one who acts disgracefully.*

**dáapém, a thousand times daily; a long time; always, ever, often;** d. nyinaa, *for ever*; d. na woye ade bone yil *you always commit this evil deed*; syn. daa, dabaa.

**dapéj, pl. a-, or n-, week = nnaawotwe.** [da, pej, prop. a series of days]. (The names of the seven days, s. Gr. § 41,4).

**dapen-sém, weekly report.**

**adapen-són-afáhyé, the Feast of Weeks.** Deut. 16,9.

**dápónna, pl. n-, a high, festival day.** [da, pōj, da = eda a esō]. Yedi d. nne, *to-day we have a feast*; Adae nna ye n., *the Adae days are festival days.* Cf. dapá, afáhye.

**dárè, pl. id. dollar; piece of money, silver coin;** F. dadare [fr. Dan. daler, Dutch daalder].

**adáre, pl. n-, Ak. adere, hook, bill-hook, large knife, bush knife, used by the natives to cut down branches and shrubs.** pr. 728-30. 3621. — Owu ad., pr. 3481, fig. *the destructive power of death, Death's scythe.* Phr. me náj tia adáre sò, *I am on the point of starting* (for work on a plantation or on a journey). Cf. adatia, adawá.

**adare-bó [dade bo] musket-ball, bullet of iron;** cf. aboba.

**dárèkáná, a sympathizing expression when condoling;** mā d. = mā dúé or hyèden, *to condole.*

**darewá, pl. n-, a small fish-hook; to d.,**

*to angle. pr. 3087; cf. dadewa & toj-kogyei.*

**dare-wēmfoó, -yànfoó, dawsmfoó: to(to) ..** d. = de d. toto obi anan so, *to fetter*; syn. gu .. mpokyere.

**ádāsā, F. men, people (in general), mankind.** Mt. 5, 15,19; s. adesā.

**ádāsā-mbá, F.;** Akp., - mmá, *men, children of men*; syn. nnyimpa.

**o-dasānyi, F. = odesāni.**

**o-dasāwá, a tree and its fruit;** s. adesāā.

**dase, F. = adanse.** Mt. 8,4. Mk. 6,11; dzi or gye d., ye adase = di adanse. Mt. 23,31. [kafo.

**o-daase(e), F. blood, gore;** s. bogya, daanse, **da-ase, to thank,** s. da 24. — **ndaase, F. = nnaasé, aseda.**

**o-daásé, odáasé, pl. a-, a log of wood** scooped out longitudinally to serve as a mortar (cf. owoaduru); *fodder-chest, crib or water-trough for sheep.* Odaase de, eda ho [eda ase, fam'], owoaduru nso si ho; od. de, akuraa na woye, nanso wāj a wokyi woadurum' fufuu Kwasida na wówow wom'.

**daasébère, [fr. mada-ase mabère, 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.*

**o-dasefo, pl. a-, F. witness;** adase-torfo, *false witnesses.* Mt. 26,60.

**adasema, pl. n-, F. the monkey-apple; the monkey-apple tree.**

**dásii, tight, fast;** wokyerere no hama d., *they bound his hands tightly.*

**da-só, to continue,** s. da 25 c.

**o-dàsó, pl. n-, coverlet, blanket, quilt** (ade a eda [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 natives count three: generally from 6 to 10, 10 to 1 and 1 to 4 o'clock. pr. 706. Wayi (or wada) d. biakō, *he has slept the first part of the night*; wo-ada ayi d. fā, *they lie in their first sleep*; woada ayi ad. abien, *they have slept from the beginning of the night till after midnight*; woada ayi ad. abiesā, *they have slept till about 4 o'clock in*

*the morning; came in the s kōjkoj, it wa night; o dasur night. — F. de o-dasú, F. a sle dasúmán, a cer data, v. Okw. = dátaa: amonom large council*

**adata(w)-mú, p ad., to give in wa; wode abo child was give mú-dí, inf. p adatéwa, a sort adatiá = adare short handle, da-tiaá, a short granted to a d obligation; we o-datwéá = ama o-daw, 1. the jaw ode n sū his ch with dáú, c. persai mode, he ("mo conversation. sation.**

**dawá, pl. n- [eda time; yekodii bae, we spent then returned.**

**dawá, daawá, p. tongs. — 2. manufacture, h necks, s. daá.**

**daawá, Aky. = adawá [adare, d pruning-hook.**

**adawá = adewá, of women.**

**dawadwá 'ky.; (of man fur dawakyi. F.**

**da-wóró(w), pl. n punctually kept were); wahye d. not kept to it n-, inf. fixing adawòromā, ade**



dadewa & toy-  
wemfoo: to(to) ..  
so, to fetter;

general), man-  
lesā.  
mā, men, chil-  
impa.

ruit; s. adesāā.  
Mt. 6, 11; dzi  
di adanse. Mt.  
[kafo.  
bogyā, daanse,  
24. — ndaase,

a log of wood  
ally to serve  
durn); fodder-  
ugh for sheep.  
ase, fam'], owo-  
de, akuraa na  
kyi woadurum'  
ow...'.  
māb I have  
ti a title  
actor so liberal  
to weary of re-

ss; adase-torfo,  
60.  
monkey-apple;

ee no hama d.,  
tightly.  
25 c.

mket, quilt (ade  
on which one

horow] a divi-  
watch (of which  
generally from  
to 4 o'clock. pr.  
bi he has  
the ht; wo-  
in r first  
bien, they have  
ng of the night  
lá ayi ad. abiesā,  
ut 4 o'clock in

the morning; obaa od. abien mu, he  
came in the second watch; edüü odäsu  
kõnkõj, it was in the middle of the  
night; odasum', at midnight, in the  
night. — F. desu, id. Mt. 24, 43. Ps. 90, 4.

**o-dasú**, F. a sleep; a snatch of sleep.

**dasúmán**, a certain game; s. agoru.

**data**, v. Okw. = bata, to be close to &c.

**dátaa**: amonom na gwa d., forthwith a  
large council was held.

**adata(w)-mú**, pawn, pledge; hostage; di  
ad., to give in pawn &c.; syn. si awo-  
wa; wode abofra dii ka bi mu ad., a  
child was given as a pawn. — **adata(w)-**

**mú-dí**, inf. pawning &c.  
**adatéwa**, a sort of cloth; s. ntama.

**adatiá** = adare tia, a bill-hook with a  
short handle, hand-bill. pr. 412.

**da-tiáá**, a short term or space of time  
granted to a debtor for discharging his  
obligation; wahye no d. bi.

**o-datwéá** = amankani.

**o-dáw**, 1. the jaw = abogyé; osüm d. =  
ode ne nsa süm n'abogyé, he supports  
his chin with his hand. — 2. dáw',  
dáu, conversation; obó daw = obó se-  
mode, he ("moves his jaw" =) holds a  
conversation. — **daw-bó**, inf. conver-  
sation.

**dawá**, pl. n- [eda, dim.] a short day or  
time; yekodii nnawá bi wó hó na ye-  
bae, we spent some few days there and  
then returned.

**dawá**, daawá, pl. n-, 1. (a pair of) fire  
tongs. — 2. Aky. a bell of native  
manufacture, hung on sheep's or dogs'  
necks, s. daá. pr. 1768.

**daawá**, Aky. = darewa, fish-hook.

**adawá** [adare, dim.] a small bill-hook;  
pruning-hook. Isa. 18, 5.

**adawá** = adewá, a certain play and song  
of women.

**dawadwá** Aky.; **dawaguá**, Akp. stomach  
(of man); cf. furu, nsonokese, taa, ayam'de.

**dawakyaíafa**, F. a bird = omeneawó.

**da-wöró(w)**, pl. n-, a day fixed, yet not  
punctually kept, a slipping day (as it  
were); wahye d., he fixed a time, but has  
not kept to it. — **dawöró(w)-hyé**, pl.  
n-, inf. fixing a time &c.

**adawóromā**, adawóromā, favour, kind-

ness, grace, mercy; the word is used  
in an elliptical way, and scarcely as  
the subject of a sentence. — Wó adá-  
wóromā or wó adawóromā, you are  
very kind! by your leave! 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; midi no ad.  
ansā na manyā oday madam', e.s. mesóm  
no ansā-na omāā me kwaj medaa ne day  
mu; cf. di 63. — woye biribiara de mā  
obi na otua wo so kaw a, wuse: midi  
no ad., I procured permission, his fa-  
vour, to allow me... pr. 644. — wodi me  
ad., they are dependent on me.

**o-dáw-súm**, inf. supporting the chin by  
the hand; s. süm v. 5.

**adawu-bó**, inf. = adawuru-bó, striking  
the dawuru. — **dawúro**: esóno d.,  
esóno d., ná esónò Akónò-kúmaa d.,  
there are many words alike, yet each  
has its own meaning. pr. 3013.

**o-dáwúru**, odawurú, pl. n-, or a-, a kind  
of bell to be struck with a stick by  
the public crier in making a procla-  
mation, also used at public meetings,  
at certain plays, in the frantic dances  
of fetish-men &c., fetish-bell; cf. dawutá,  
akonnawuru. — bó d. (mu), s. bó 14. pr.  
732. — **o-dawurubófó**, town-crier, beadle;  
bawler = owenáfó. — **dawur(u)adám**,  
s. adam 3.

**dawutá**, dawuntá, pl. n- [dawuru nta] a  
town-crier's bell, consisting of two  
pieces of iron fixed in a wooden handle.

**o-dawuruwá**, pl. n- [dim.] a little da-  
wuru.

**Adawurantú-adawara-ntóá**, [woday woy  
(bosom) Ntóa] a byname of Kóman or  
Aküropon in the 'language' of the great  
drum.

**da-wemfóo**, Aky. s. dare-wemfoo.

**da-yanfo(o)**, Ak. = dareyanfoo.

**adayé**, inf. [da yiye] a good situation,  
position or posture; ne kuro-bay wó  
ad. mā eye few, the town is beautifully  
situated. — nyā ad., to sleep (well). Eccl.  
5, 11; cf. kodaanna.

**da-yiyé!** dayiy'od! interj. sleep well! Gr.  
§ 147, 3.

**de**, F. I. = *se, that*; *ose de, bëral* = *okã se: bëra!* — 2. = *se, as, even as*. *Mt. 10,25; de-brë, de-mbre, Mt. 6,2*, = *seuea, like as*. — 3. = *se* (used elliptically); *ekãã dé = ekãã sè, it wanted as (little as possible), i.e. almost, nearly*. — 4. = *sè, very, very much*. — 5. = *dëq. Mt. 26,66*.

**de**, (*dëw*), *red. dedé, (dedëw)*, a., I. agreeable, pleasant, sweet, used of eatables and drinkables: *éyè dè, it tastes nice; aduan' no yè dé (or dè) sè, that food is very palatable. pr. 285. 642. f. 1942. 2103*; — of sound, e.g. of the horn, of the drum, of a tune. *pr. 79. 2337*; of words &c.: *akwamúsém déw, agreeable news. pr. 1899. 507*; of a person: *óyè dè, he is a nice man. pr. 1318*. — 2. right, righteous, used in judicial decisions or sentences: *n'asem yè dè, he is (in the) right; n'asem nyè dè, he is wrong*. — *Phr. me hõ asem yè (wõq) dè, 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. §

o-dé, n., s. oðew. [68-70.]

**de**, v. (Ak.), s. dëw.

**nde**, F. = *nne, to-day*.

**dè**, v. [*red. dedé*] I. to hold, have, possess; to own: *onó ná óde kùró yi, he is the possessor of this town. pr. 713. 2134-38*; *óde ne hõ, he possesses himself, i.e. he is free, his own master, not in bondage*. — 2. to owe: *óde (me) kãw, he owes (me) a debt. pr. 747. 776*. — 3. to have seized or befallen: *awow de me, I am cold; okom (osukom) de no, he is hungry, (thirsty). Mt. 25,35. Rom. 12,20*. — 4. to contain, to be: *ne din dè dëq? what is his name? — to have the name of, be called: óde Kofi, his name is Kofi*. — 5. to hold on, keep on, persist in, continue: *brékó no na óde sũ, he went on weeping. 1 Sam. 1,10. 6,12*; *óde no tán ara nna nyinaa, he hated him all his days. 1 Sam. 18,29*; *óde no hwe ara, he kept on flogging him; wode*

*bone yo a, mede wo hwe 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: *onné apèmpensí ná épè n'ádé, lit. he does not use extortion and seeks his things, i.e. it is not his manner or way to enrich himself by extortion*. — 7. to mean, refer to, allude to, aim at: *óde me yõqkõ, na onné mè, he means my friend, not me. pr. 1907. 1583*. — 8. to mention: *õmaq bo, na menné sika, the (whole) town or nation is lost, not to mention money. pr. 1998. 3524*; *se wõnné sãã or se wõnné n'nè à, asram abiesã wohyia prékõ, 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.: *okóm deé me, I was hungry*; seldom in other forms, as, *progr.: awów redè me, I am beginning to feel cold*; *perf.: awów adé me, cold has now (by degrees) come upon me*; *fut.: awów bedè mè, 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, nyã, to obtain*: *obãfa ne hõ adi, he will become free*; *obenyã kaw, he will run into debt*.

**dè** 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. *óde afõa hyè bohãw', he (has a sword puts, i.e.) puts a sword into the scabbard*; *óde ykrante twaa dubãã, he having a cutlass cut off a branch, i.e. he cut off a branch with a cutlass*; *óde yghoma bu kotoku, lit. he taking leather makes a bag, i.e. he makes a bag of leather*; *ntakãra na wode hũ anomaa, a bird is known by its feathers*. — Intransitive verbs like *ba, to come, ko, to go, hwe, to fall, trã, to sit*, when connected with the *aux. v. de*, assume causative significations: *to bring, conduct,*

*throw down but de nevé of the prim. imp. forms* — flective verb *betrà ahënggu (cause him (place) him o no so, lit. to on that stool. so, they have on the stool. 770. 774. 781. 208. (pr. 758 734. 746. 754 736-39. 749-5. 772. 780. 752. 1399. 768. 737*

**dé**, Ak. *déc*, which a pers. (or sentence), opposed to a derivative from again arrive taken apart, (Gr. § 75,3): or part, i.e. a When the sent. is made promi corresponding begins with n a is usually not not express it take it for gra but when it fo sent., *de* is tran *mafré nó dé, n him, but he do mé dé, métrã shall stay here; na me nua de, I am sitting in ther is king (de), ob n'ag sa, in Europe a ther's goods; he so. — The partic asém yi dé dé, concerns of) thã derstand it.*

**dé**, *déc*, *dëã*, pron.

e ara, if you  
'(all) continue  
s you do evil,  
u. pr. 759. —  
o: onné apém-  
does not use  
things, i. e. it  
way to enrich  
7. to mean,  
òde me yóyko,  
my friend, not  
to mention:  
e (whole) town  
mention money.  
sáá or se won-  
vohyia prekò,  
ion (meeting),  
cet once, i. e.  
they assemble  
in the contin.  
102, 2. 167,  
kóm deè me, I  
other forms,  
, I am begin-  
awá adè me,  
s) c upon  
I all feel  
sing a state,  
state is pro-  
sed by other  
yá, to obtain:  
become free;  
into debt.  
n aux. v. in-  
ich the action  
l verb refers,  
is performed,  
ing is made;  
n', he (has a  
word into the  
saa dubáá, he  
a branch, i. e.  
a cutlass; òde  
akino leather  
ke bag of  
e hi uomaa,  
the. — In-  
to come, kò,  
sit, when con-  
, assume cau-  
ing, 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 betrà ahegna so, they taking him will (cause him to) sit, i. e. they will set (place) him on the throne; fa no trā agua no so, lit. take him sit, i. e. place him on that stool! wəamfa no antrā agua no so, they have not set or placed him on the stool. Cf. Gr. § 108. 205. (pr. 770. 774. 781.) 206. (pr. 756 f. 771. 773.) 208. (pr. 758. 764. 766. 779.) 234. (pr. 734. 746. 754 f. 761-63.) 237. (pr. 733. 736-39. 749-51. 753. 765. 767. 769. 777 f. 772. 780. 752. 782.) 240 f. (pr. 740-45. 1399. 768. 737).

dé, Ak. dée, *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. ade (s. bel.) which again is derived fr. the v. de]. It means taken apart, concerning, as for, as to (Gr. § 75, 3): mé dé, mēg'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 the corresponding sent., de is translated by but, however: mafré nò dé, nà ɔmmá, I have called him, but he does not come; òbékò, na mé dé, métrā ha, he will go, but I shall stay here; me de, mete daṅ mu, na me nua de, ɔye adwuma (wə) adiwo, I am sitting in the house, but my brother is working outside; Abūrokyiri (de), oba di n'agya ade; sha-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: asém yi dé dé, miṅhú asé, as to (the concerns of) this matter, I do not understand it.

dé, dée, déà, pron. (?) put instead of a pre-

vious noun [fr. ade, thing] Gr. § 62; me dé, mine, also my part, my portion; yeṅ dé, ours &c; me déà, yeṅ déà &c; eyi ná eyé or éye né déà, this is his portion; yeṅ de ne se (yeye...), it is our duty (to do...); edá dé wò né dá mù, every day a portion; a daily portion or allowance. pr. 304. 823 f. 3669. 1026.

ɔ-dé, Ak. ɔdée, F. ɔdó, edwó, yam, a large edible 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 their particular names: 1. ɔdepá ne: gyawu, akwakò, krukrapá, ṅkantāmi, dika, mǎáde, ɔdannaṅ or ɔdana, ɔdekwasea, ammā-manni-ṅwu (Ab.), amanyākun, nanantò, nnoṅkò-nnoṅkò, osu, pepea; 2. ṅkǎni: ṅkǎnihene, ṅkǎnipa, ṅkǎṅkǎnno, ṅkuku, aniwa-aniwa; 3. bá-yére: abosi, ahabayere, onyame-bayere, anyinam, asobayere, káde, (kokora), ɔmráko, asáhina, asante-ṅhū-ntem, nto-nto, kobá, obuobi-kwaw, aduoku, kumi-yaw, kwabéna-ahwi, kwaame-hwii (the last 5 are names of men who first planted these kinds); 4. afaséw: afasekani, afase-tuntum, afasewadepa, apuka, adi-ammā-wo-ba; 5. ménsá & mensápá (ye fremfrem), ṅkamfo (ye ṅwene); ɔ-sampam; ayamkawde. — S. fua, bore, paṅ, tu &c. mmotokrómá, mpow; fufuu.  
àdè, Ak. àdée, F. adzé [fr. de, v.] pl. àdè, nnéema (F. nnyemba, ndzembra), nnéwá, nnéwa, I. thing, substance, espec. an inanimate object; any object of the senses or of thought. pr. 783—88... (cf. asém, any object of speech, transaction, occurrence, affair, event); something, syn. biribi; àdekòkòó, something red; bə (obì) ade, to strike or beat one with s. th., to kill one (bə 54). Ex. 2, 11-13. pr. 103. 135. 139 f. 814. 2131; — sometimes it is left untranslated; ɔkrómfo wia ade, a thief steals. pr. 580; ɔsekāṅ twa ade, a knife cuts. Gr. § 202, 1. Cf. adebone, adepa, ade-kūnini. — 2. vessel, instrument; pl. effects, furniture. — 3. property, possession; part, por-

tion; duty: n'ade a ese se oye, his duty; pl. goods, wares, merchandise. pr. 820; goods, riches, fortune, wealth. pr. 813. 821. 1922. 2514—16. 2132f. (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: wóayè adè, you have performed something great and praiseworthy! well done! I congratulate you. — 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, things appear, become clear, visible, i. e. the day breaks; ade akyē, it is daylight, morning; - ade sã, things disappear, vanish, come to an end, i. e. the day closes, ends; ade asã, things are done, i. e. it is evening, night. pr. 808. 810f. — 8. Phr. (cf. 3) di (obi) ade a) to feed or live upon one's property, be supported by, get presents of, enjoy benefits of someone. pr. 866. 872. 876. - b) to inherit one's property. pr. 844f. 877; to succeed in one's office or on the throne. — 9. pe 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. - o-tomfo nnyā ade! ade(s) mmēra! s. otomfo. — 11. ade hĩa me, s. hĩa, v. 1. — 12. ehó adè, means; profit, cf. mfaso. — 13. esó adè, consequence, result, effect, fruit, reward, recompense; duty: oye oyere so ade, she performs her duties as a wife. — 14. Cpds.: adè-or nnèma-nyinãa-hũ, omniscience; adè-or nnèma-nyinãa-sò-tũmi, omnipotence. áde, a kind of bead, s. ahené. **dèé**, v. to open wide (odéngkyém adés n'a-nóm-rèbéká mè; dee kotoku no ano, na mémfa ntrama no minngu mu); to extend; wotwa (mpasũa) deee mu, they extended their fighting lines, ranged the battle; syn. terew; cf. deede. **dèè**, adv. still, silent, quiet, calm; softly, gently, carefully: fa koto hō dee, nsee no! — syn. kómm, béréèoo,

o-deé, friend, used by a female addressing a female friend; cf. awe, ɲwewé = mpēnã. **dèa**, Ak. = nēa, Ak.; F. nyia, he who; dzea, dza, that which; also place where, manner in which. pr. 593. 2254. 2259. 2116. (2113—2283). **ade-bisá**, inf. consultation, inquiry of a fetish or fortuneteller; kō ad., to consult a fetish or fortunet. = kō abisa. **adebisá-de**: ye ad., to use divination. 2 Kg. 21, 6. **o-debisáfó**, pl. a-, inquirer. pr. 1700; one that has a familiar spirit. Lev. 19, 31. 20, 6; diviner, fortuneteller. **adebisásèm**: di ad., to practise divination. Lev. 19, 26. **adébó** [ada-ebó, koko so ɲkataso] an amulet worn or "lying on the breast", of cloth, leather &c.; ɲkũrofo de sébé n. a. ye mu; - breast-plate, ephod. Ex. 28, 4. **ade-bó**, inf. creation. — odebófo, creator = obófo, oboadee. **ade-bóné**, pl. n-, a bad thing, evil, ill, sin; cf. bone. pr. 789f. 3565; cf. nne-bone-yé. **o-deboneyéfó**, pl. n-, sinner, evil-doer, malefactor, criminal; cf. obone, obonefo, onipabone. **adeboniwa** = adòsowá. **adebónóa**, pad; s. kabonnoa. — **adebónóaa**, a kind of bead; s. kabonnoa, -aa. **adebónóruwa**, Ak. bolster; s. kabonoruwa. **adebò-sú**, nature. Jude 10; cf. su, bay, obra, obrasu. **deda**, red. v. da; deda, F. also to put to sleep; - d. so, to sound loudly, ring; afei wobete na mpintin, nnonó, mmey n. a. dèda só; cf. da 21 b. — **dedá akway**, to approach, draw near; ohũi se ne wu rēdedá akway, he saw (or felt) his death drawing near. — **odedá n'ani akyi**, he (she) has his (her) eyes half shut, has wanton eyes; mimũaa m'ani na wamfa n'ani akyi adedádèda (Infinit.) antwēt wēt wē me, 'I shut my eyes, because I would not be bewitched with her looks'. **ndèda**, F. = nnera, yesterday. — **nde-dayi**, F. = nne-dayi, to-day.

ade-dá-asè, the **adedadé**, an ordinary thing **dedá-dedaw**, 1. — 2. long time. **dedaw**, dedáw a-, a. l. old of persons, dáw dedáw' or ntáma dedáw — 2. long adamfo dedáw **dèdaw**, Ak. dàdè he has come **dédáw-yé**, inf. **dèdè**, red. a-, s. **dede**, red. v. de **Dedé**, pr. n. of mother of the sister of Kék **odéde**, Ak. say **dede**, dedeede, tumul' Yt. 9. **odédé**, 1. pos pr. 2196. Ecc **adede**, Ak. = d gorō ad. **dèdèè**, red. v., after, to watch (agynamoá de aboa ansã-na kyere aboa no **adedé-de**, pl. id. **adé a eye de**. — flattering word **adedenkrũmã**, ti nus communis. **adedenkuraá**, a **adé-dí**, adedí, inf. Law of inheri Tshi tribes: - or fem. of t from th-abus Rattray, shan **o-dedí-fó**, pl. a-, **ade-dódow**, riche Ps. 24, 1. **o-de-dómaa**, s. dō **dèdua**: wofaa no soner.

female address  
f. awe, n̄wēwē

nyia, he who;  
o place where,  
13. 2254. 2259.

inquiry of a  
o ad., to con-  
= ko abisa.  
e divination.

pr. 1700; one  
t. Lev. 19, 31.  
er.

utise divina-

nkataso] an  
the breast",  
rafo de sébé  
late, ephod.

báfo, creator

ing, ill,  
65; nne-

r, evil-doer,  
bone, obone-

— adebò-  
kabonoo, -aa.  
kabonoruwa.  
cf. su, bay,

so to put to  
udly, ring;  
nonó, mmesy  
— dedá a-  
near; ohūi  
aw (or felt)  
— dedá n'a-  
r) ex half  
mūai ani  
da (it.)  
y eyes, be-  
atched with

y. — nde-  
y.

ade-dá-asè, *thanksgiving*; s. aseda, atamfi.  
adedádé, *an old, well-known, common,  
ordinary thing* = ade dedaw.

dedà-dedaw, *red. a. or adv. 1. very old.  
— 2. long ago, long since, for a long  
time.*

dedaw', dedáw, Ak. dada, F. dadaw, *pl.  
a., a. 1. old (used of things, seldom  
of persons, cf. apā, panyin, akora): o-  
dán dedaw' or odannédaw, an old house;  
ntáma dedáw or ntáma dedaw', old cloth.  
— 2. long known, long acquainted:  
adamfo dedáw, an old friend.*

dédaw, Ak. dáda, *adv. already*: wábá d.,  
he has come already. pr. 96.

dédaw-yé, *inf. oldness*. Rom. 7, 6.

dédé, *red. a., s. de.*

dede, *red. v. de*; s. e. g. kura, v. 3.

Dedé, *pr. n. of a female, said to be the  
mother of the Gā people and the elder  
sister of Kókó, q. v.*

odéde, Ak. *sayings, fame, report.*

dede, dedeede, F. = gyegyegye, *noise,  
tumult*. Mt. 9, 23. Mk. 5, 38.

odédé, *pl. a., possessor, owner, proprietor.*  
pr. 2196. Eccl. 5, 10. 12.

adede, Ak. = dwae; a certain play; ye-  
goro ad.

dédèr, *red. v., to sneak, slink, crawl  
after, to watch, lurk for, lie in wait for,  
(agyinamoa dedèr nkura; obommfo d.  
aboa ansā-na wakum no; dedèr ko-  
kyere aboa no!). Cf. de.*

adedé-de, *pl. id. a sweet, pleasant thing;  
ade a eye de. — adedé-sem, goodly or  
flattering words*. Gen. 49, 21.

adedenkrūmá, *the castor-oil plant, Ricci-  
nus communis, Palma Christi.*

adedenkuraá, *a drum*; s. akyene.

adé-dí, adedí, *inf. inheriting*; cf. di 9. —  
Law of inheritance for the genuine  
Tshi tribes: — Only a person (male  
or female) of the abusūa can inherit  
from that abusūa. For particulars see  
Rattray, *Ashanti*, pg. 41 ff.

o-dedí-fó, *pl. a., heir.*

ade-dódow, *riches, fulness*. 1 Kg. 10, 23.  
Ps. 24, 1.

o-de-dómaa, s. dōmā, horohoro.

dédua: wāfaa no d., *he was taken pri-  
soner.*

dedua-dáj, dedua-fi, *pl. n., = nnedua-  
fó fi, prison, dungeon*. Ex. 12, 29.

o-deduani, *pl. nneduafó [nea oda duam']  
captive, prisoner, one fastened to the  
block*; cf. duá 6. — F. odadu(i)anyi.

dée, adée, Ak. s. dé; ade.

ade-duasá, *thirty things, i. e. all (pos-  
sible) kinds of things*; meyes-woy ad.,  
woamfa me ankohyia ho hene da, *I did  
anything and everything for them,  
but they never went with me to call  
on the king*; cf. aduasā, adōmākwadez.

déshēn, dēshēn, (deebene, pr. 18), edēen,  
Ak. s. sdey.

o-deemmani, Aky. = odeemmani.

dēfē, a. soft, sweet, flattering; softly;  
oyè n'ani akyi d. = ódá n'ani akyi fe-  
fēfē (okā n'ani gu so se óredá, nanso  
enyé nna ná óredá), *he blinks, twinkles,  
winks, casts a smiling look (at).* —  
F. completely.

dēfēdēfē, *red. v., to flatter*; *syn.* hoaboa;  
odēfēdēfē nó agyè n'adé adi, *he flatters  
him in order to inherit his property*;  
od. n'ano, *he speaks softly, appeasingly.*  
adedēdēfē, *inf. flattering, flattery*. Job  
32, 22. — o-dēfēdēfēfó, *pl. a., flatterer*;  
cf. anodəfo. — adēfēdēfē-sem, (*pl. n.*),  
*a flattering word, flattery*; 'smooth  
things'. Isa. 30, 10.

ade-fēm, *inf. borrowing*. — o-dēfēmfo,  
*pl. a., 1. one who borrows, borrower*;  
— 2. creditor. Deut. 15, 3.

ade-tèré, *inf. piety, religiousness, reverence,  
veneration, awe, holy fear*. — o-dēfē-  
réfó, *pl. a., a pious, godly, religious,  
reverent, devout (Acts 2, 5), - careful,  
conscientious, scrupulous person.*

odé-fie = ofi-wura, ofi-awuraa, *master  
or lady of the house.*

ade-firi, *inf. giving or selling on credit*;  
ad. rhoma, *pass-book*. — [ofirifo.

o-dēfirifó, *pl. a., debtor* = odefemfo,  
o-dēfó, *pl. a., a man of wealth, a wealthy,  
opulent, rich man*; *syn.* osikani, ohō-  
nyāfo. pr. 963.

o-dēéfó(ə), *benefactor, a good, kind, be-  
nign, charitable, liberal, bountiful, mu-  
nificent man, used as a respectful or  
flattering address to a man of rank.*  
[nea ne hō ade ye fow, adəyefo]. pr. 832 f.

adé-fóforó, ade-fófóro, a new, different, strange thing; something else; s. foforo.

ade-fóm, inf. offence, transgression, trespass. pr. 2167.

o-dé-fúfuú, 1. a pudding of yam, s. fufuu.

— 2. a species of butterfly.

ade-fúnu, pl. nne-f., something dead, rotten, vile; syn. ade-hunu.

o-de-gufo, pl. a-, founder, caster; type-caster, letter-founder.

odéhá [who possesses the forest] a nickname of the leopard & the adowá, s. the latter & osebó; better: ode-ne-ha. pr. 3027. 1853.

o-dehwéfó, pl. a-, seer. 1 Chron. 29, 29. 2 Chron. 33, 18. Isa. 30, 10.

ade-hweré, inf. (the act of) expending or wasting money; expenditure; loss. Phil. 3, 8. — adehweredé, costs, expenses; charges.

ade-hóro, inf. washing, a wash; cf. atá-dehú, pl. id. = ntrama. [mási.

ade-hú, adéhú, inf. sight, eyesight. — o-dehúfó, pl. a-, a seeing person; seer. Ec. 4, 11. 1 Sam. 9, 9.

ade-húhúw = adehunu.

odé-húm', s. ohúm'.

ade-húnu, a vain thing, vanity = ahuhude, s. ade-funu, asem-funu. [vessels.

adé-hyé, inf. measuring with hollow. dehye-dehye, F. glittering, polished.

o-déhyé, pl. a-, 1. free man, free woman; noble man; member of the king's family:

a) ohene bogyani; b) obiara a ote n'abusám'; mé d. ni. this is one of my sister's children. pr. 122. 834 f. 839. 843-47. 1344. — 2. the state or rank of a free man. pr. 330. 836-38; ko wo kürom'

na kodí 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. — 4. (n.) od., an eruption and swelling of the eyelids; a tumor on the eyelid, sty, hordeolum.

o-déhyé-ba, pl. adehye-mma, free people's children; F. free-born people.

adehye-dí, inf. liberty, personal freedom.

o-dehye-kófoní, knight; baron. Hist.

o-dehye-panyín, 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 lord it; 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, a-, (young) nobleman. pr. 848. 2066. - pl. n-, nobility.

ade-hyéw, inf.: ad. gyafrāma, flame of devouring fire. Isa. 30, 30.

ade-kamé, inf. withholding, disallowance.

ade-kán, the first thing; first-fruit; cf. abakan. Ex. 23, 19. Rom. 8, 23.

ade-kán, inf. counting, reading; cf. okán, o-keñkan, ñhomakan.

ade-kari, inf. (the act of) weighing.

deké, s. dekyé.

dèkèdèkè, carefully: woso no (wokura no) d., they carry (handle) him cautiously.

dèkèdèkè, softly, silently: onam ne nan ano d., he walks silently on tiptoe; syn. beresoo.

dekòdé [àde kò] what, which thing (in indirect questions, Gr. § 60); kobisa no dekòde a ohwehwe, go and ask him what he is looking for; edey na aye no mā osū? minnim dekòde.

ade-korá, inf. securing of things. pr. 712.

adekorá-béa, -dán, -ofi, adekoráé, storehouse, treasury. Jos. 6, 19. 1 Chron.

28, 12. 2 Chron. 32, 27 f. Jer. 10, 13. 51, 16. — ade-kóro, one and the same thing; dweñ ad., to be likeminded. Rom.

15, 5. — ade-kóro-hwé, inf. simplicity. Rom. 12, 8. — adekóro-yé, monotony. K. § 305.

o-déküró, oðaküró [nea ode kürow] pl. adekürófó, 1. owner or chief of a town or village (used as a respectful title or appellation) = adáküro; kürow yi mu deküro ba ne no. pr. 850 f. — 2.

a chief who governs, & lives in, his native town; ohene safohene a ote ne kürom'; cf. ohene, omanhene, osafohene.

— 3. burgomaster, mayor, prefect.

ode-kwaseá, a species of yam; s. ode.

dekyé, deké, adv. 1. perceptibly. — 2. slightly; wakā no d., he has touched it injuriously; ade a mede mato ha yi,

nká nó d., thing I he

mesom I ser

whom I ser

ly or rougi

the slightes

anká d., w

it did not

hō d. tié nó

reluctance

adé-kyé, adek

adékyé, or,

came to divi

of present

13, 16), mak

adekyéde, pl.

kye, akyede

o-dekyéfó, pl.

ade-kyèé, inf.

adekyèé [cf. ad

ing (cf. anc

the next or

3. day-light

including mo

even (anc

a. s. maretubi

adekyèe-hémá,

of light on t

sky; mornin

break, day-b

the morning.

adekyé-sóroma

star, day-sta

kyekyepewar

ade-kyeré, inf.

adekyerè-dé, e

exhibited).

adekyé-sàé, a

dém, 1. hurt, in

defect, blemis

ceived a hurt

health, from

dém, i' def

biara — ne

out bien. h (e

yare biara). —

residue; a sti

tinuing (in th

it remains in

pa a, mā enni

dém, a. still, qu

a free, inde-  
presumptuous-  
di ad., to be  
it; to live as

in the quality  
ion, not of a

leman. pr. 848.

ama, flame of  
0.

disallowance.  
first-fruit; cf.  
8, 23.

ling; cf. okán,

weighing.

o (wokura no)  
in cautiously.  
onam ne nan  
in tiptoe; syn.

ich <sup>ag</sup> (in  
30); isa no  
and ask him  
adeṅ na aye  
de.

ings. pr. 712.

koràé, store-  
19. 1 Chron.

Jer. 10, 13.

and the same

minded. Rom.

of simplicity.

é, monotony.

e kúrow} pl.  
ief of a town  
spectful title

o; kúrow yi  
850 f. — 2.

live <sup>n</sup>, his

ene <sup>te</sup> ne

ne, <sup>shene</sup>.

r, prefect.

um; s. ode.

ptibly. — 2.

as touched it  
mato ha yi,

ṅká nò d., do not touch roughly the  
thing I have put here! me wura a  
mesom no, ṅká me d., my master  
whom I serve, does not treat me hard-  
ly or roughly; ehō ṅká d., it has not  
the slightest defect; wósoàà fúnu no,  
ṅká d., when the corpse was carried,  
it did not 'move' in the least; ṅká ne  
hō d. tié nò, he obeys him without any  
reluctance or opposition.

adé-kyé, adekyé, inf. 1. dividing: yebaa  
adékyé, or, adékyé nti na yebae, we  
came to divide the things. — 2. the act  
of presenting, communicating (Heb.  
13, 16), making presents. pr. 852.

adekyéde, pl. id. gift, present; cf. ade-  
kye, akyede.

o-dekyéfó, pl. a-, divider. Lk. 12, 14.

ade-kyéé, inf. = adésòkyéé.

adekyéé [cf. ade kyé] 1. day-break, morn-  
ing (cf. anopa). pr. 524. 1664. — 2.

the next or following day. pr. 272. —

3. day-light (cf. aṅia), the whole day  
including morning, noon, afternoon, and  
evening (anopa, oṅiyinae, betwábere  
a.s. mfare tubere, aṅwummere). Mt. 20, 6.

adekyé-hémā, the first ray or streak  
of light on the horizon in the morning  
sky; morning-twilight, dawn, day-  
break, day-blush, the purple glory of  
the morning.

adekyé-sóroma, adekyé-sóroma, morning-  
star, day-star; s. kō-soroma, wuedi,  
kyekyepaware.

ade-kyeré, inf. instruction, teaching.

adekyerè-dé, exhibition (that which is  
exhibited).

adekyé-sāé, a total eclipse of the sun.

dém, 1. hurt, injury, damage, loss; fault,  
defect, blemish; wadi dem, he has re-  
ceived a hurt, suffered damage (in his  
health, from a previous sickness); édi  
dém, it is defective; onni dem or dem  
biara nni ne hō, he is faultless, with-  
out blemish (efi ne soro bedu fam' nni  
yare biara). — 2. a lasting impression;  
residue; a sticking fast, resting, con-  
tinuing (in the ear); edi m'asòm' dem,  
it remains in my ears; obi tu wo fo-  
pa a, mā enni wo asòm' dem.

dém, a still, quiet, calm; syn. diṅṅ, komm.

dém, F. = sa, saa, so, thus. Mt. 2, 5.  
5, 16. 19; dem no, whereupon; dem yi,  
thus. Mt. 3, 15; in ('on') this fashion.  
Mk. 2, 12. — demara = saara, so, even  
so, the same, likewise. Mt. 5, 12. 46.  
47. 7, 12.

dem(e)tsi(r), F. = ne saa nti, therefore.  
Mt. 5, 48. 6, 2.

demá [Gā: lemá] axe.

o-deema-ní, Akp. [edá yi mma nì] a per-  
son (old or young, male or female) of  
modern times; pl. nneé-mma, nnee-  
mmafó, the present generation; people  
of modern times, nni pa wəwə so nne  
yi. Akp. odeammani. Cf. mperewassmfo.

ademene, As. = sumāna. pr. 743.

dèmméce, pl. n-, F. ndzembir, reed; diff.  
kinds: 1. mfiá, used for wicker-work.  
— 2. kete, used for a kind of flute,  
kete, odurugya. — 3. ayéé, with many  
thorns (ehō wo nsœ-nsœ sè).

o-demerefūá, Ak. bush-dog, catches fowls  
(Akp. odamirifūá). pr. 530. 855 ff., =  
odompo, q. v.

dèméce-ku, adobe mmerəṅkənsóno à wo-  
ápó, a branch of the adobe-palm, from  
which the fibres (edow) are or have  
been taken out.

dèmmóné [dem, bone] severe defect, bad  
blemish. Deut. 15, 21. [cf. mūá.

o-dé-mūá, pl. id. a whole tuber of yam;

ade-mu-dé, pl. id. a thing preserved,  
treasured up in a box &c., treasures,  
valuables; e. g. ademuhéné, adémusiká;  
a precious bead, gold ornaments, worn  
only on festival occasions; hyehye ad.,  
to lay or store up treasures. Mt. 6, 19 f.

ademutám, a precious cloth, not used  
always, but kept for festival occasions.

dèṅ, v. [red. denṅ] to overcome, master,  
conquer, overpower; dèṅ so, to out-  
weigh, overpoise, overbalance; to be  
more than, surpass, exceed, prepon-  
derate, prevail. Wódèṅ no né se: nni-  
pa baanu fuw baakō hwe no, they lay  
hold of him (and flog him); 'hwe no',  
though it be omitted, is understood;  
but it may also be added: woadèṅ no  
ahwe no, they have together given him  
a flogging; nsenēa ofā yi adèṅ so, this  
side of the balance weighs down; èdèṅ

me so se adeso duruduru. Ps. 38,5; onipa kára deŋ abode nyinaa (hēbree, abodeŋ), *man's soul is more valuable than all creatures; ne yere a oko-waree no deŋ no, his wife is more (in rank and every respect) than he; n'asem a wakā no deŋ no, he has gone too far in saying that.*

e-déj', F. deŋ, de, Ak. deŋbeŋ, deŋ, seŋ, pron. interrog. Gr. § 60,2.5. 1. *what? what thing? ósé deŋ? what does he say? wofré yi deŋ? what (or how) is this called? edéj' ni, what is this? eyi ye wo déj' = eyi fa wo hō déj'? what is this to you? — deŋ na eye wo? what is the matter with you? It may be used in the poss. case: edéj' asem ni? = asem bèŋ ni? edeŋ asem na mokā, what ('thing's word') are you saying? — wo deŋ ne no? how are you related to him? onyé me hwee, s. hwee; ne deŋ? answer: ne busūani. — 2. édèŋ, édéj' nti, edéj' nti, for what, from what cause, why? woyee deŋ na wohwee ase, what did you do (i.e. how was it) that you fell? moye deŋ na mugyina ha kwā? how is it that you are standing here idle? wugyina ha ye deŋ? what do you stand here for? — 3. adv.: how? wáyè ngó deŋ? how is palm-oil made? wo hó tē déj' how are you? s. shō 2. — 4. deŋ, F. how much? Ak. seŋ? Ak. ahē? — E-déj', contr. = éye déj': edéŋ na wòhwéhwé, what are you seeking? — [ádéŋ, ádéj' = edéj'? éye déj'? what? what is the matter?] — edaŋ' deŋ ara a, eye or énye deŋ ara a, by all means, at any rate, at all events.*

déj', deŋ'j', red; syn. koo, kókoo, yem-maŋŋ, yeŋŋ.

dèŋ, v. to grow or be hard, severe, difficult; to hurt severely; n'adwuma no deŋ no (so), his work is (too) hard for him (eye adw. pii); anyā adeŋ wo neŋ = amā woabère, now you have had enough of it; cf. fēm; ne yare no ad., his sickness has become severe; aŋia no, asem no ádeŋ me (so), the heat of the sun, the palaver has become too much for me, I am in difficulty about,

in trouble on account of it. pr. 775; okó no adèŋ só, the fight has grown hot. — Cf. haw, v.

deŋ, dennéŋ, dennénnenneŋ (dendéŋ, dèndèndèŋ) or dennéenneŋ, a. G. § 70, 1-5, hard, firm; strong; hardy; sharp, severe; cruel, brutal; difficult; opp. mmerew; - éyè deŋ (dódo), it is (very or too) hard; dadé yè deŋ, iron is hard; duá dennéŋ, hard wood. pr. 1001ff.; ntama no ye deŋ, this cloth is strong; éyè deŋ, he is hard, cruel; he is firm in his resolution, does not easily yield; ne hō ye d., he is (bodily) strong, healthy. pr. 442. 1257; ne kōŋ ye d., his neck is strong (to carry loads); ne kōŋ 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; mframa a emu ye deŋ, a fierce wind. Ja. 3,4; oŋia ano ye d., the sun shines hot; sbo ye d., it is dear, costly, s. sbo. pr. 820. — n'ani ye d., n'ano ye d. (pr. 104), ne nsam' ye d., n'asō, ne tirim ye d., s. ani, ano, nsa, asō, tiri; n'asem ye deŋ, he is difficult to manage, he is obstinate, contentious, quarrelsome; he is valiant, brave. — so..mu deŋ, to hold very fast; to adhere strictly to; ye..so deŋ, to prevail over. 2 Sam. 24,4. — hye..(mu) deŋ, s. hye 11.

e-déj', e-, n. strength; difficulty &c.; oba-hye nea eye merew no deŋ, he will strengthen what is weak; odéŋ ná yé na woanni mogya, be sure that thou eat not the blood. Deut. 12,23; né deŋ à éyé, its difficulty.

denā = danta, amōase, loin cloth; me-kofaa d. memōe.

o-dēnā, E-, Elmina, a coast town with the forts St. George del Mina & St. Iago.

dennāŋ, red. v. s. dāŋ; to spread, be extended; obobé no adēnāŋ, the vine is spread out, hangs over. Ezek. 17,6; dua no ad., the tree has become thickly covered with foliage; wode ohene nkyi-nii abed. hō, the place has been crowded with the king's umbrellas.

o-dé-ne-há = odeha, q. v.

odé-nehō = odekiro.

dennéŋ, dènnéŋ, adennéŋ, inf. equ state of equilibrium (adesoa) adennéŋ the head without hina ad. = oso ram'; odi ne hō ly; wudi wo hō

dennéŋ, dennéenn adv. hard, strongly, severely.

déŋ-hyé, inf. stren invigoration; gy.

ade-nim, inf. = n

o-deniŋfó, pl. a-, instructed, proud

dèŋkeseŋ, bushy, odoto bi abu aŋ whole mass of a plantation.

adéŋkúm, 1. a s long neck, used de ahene ahyehy rum'. — 2. a w

— adéŋk bō, adéŋkum cert

adé-ŋkyè-oò! (or: taking leave in live to see the n nnopa-oo!

dèŋkyebé, a cert dèŋkyedèŋkye, s moor, quagmire ground; deeper tl

dèŋkyé-dèŋkyé, v. dèŋkyédèŋkyé, ad

lating manner; and fro. — n. h kaa, osako.

o-déŋkyém, pl. a-, a 1040f.; crocodile

pr. 2850; syn. as dèŋkyemmérèfú(ni

pr. 1171f

o-déŋkyèmr o- 1. stone said to con

an alligator. — 2. pr. 745.

dèŋkyen-nám, cro appearance; wod

give yourself fa



of it. pr. 775; ght has grown

en (dendén, dèn-  
ney, a. G. § 70,  
hardy; sharp,  
difficult; opp.  
o), it is (very or  
iron is hard;  
l. pr. 1001 ff.;  
loth is strong;  
uel; he is firm  
of easily yield;  
bodily) strong,  
e kōŋ yé d., his  
loads); ne kōŋ  
he is valiant,  
leader of an  
hard, import-  
mē; mframa a  
vind. Ja. 3, 4;  
n shines hot;  
costly, s. ébo.  
n'ano yé d.  
ne ti-  
nsa, tō, tiri;  
ult to manage,  
s. quarrelsome;  
so. mu dēŋ, to  
re strictly to;  
r. 2 Sam. 24, 4.  
11.

culty &c.; obz-  
dēŋ, he will  
; adēŋ nā yé  
ure that thou  
12, 23; né dēŋ

in cloth; me-

st town with  
na & St. Iago.  
pread, be ex-  
g, vine is  
zek 6; dua  
come thickly  
le ohene ŋkyi-  
s been crowd-  
ellas.

dennéŋ, dennéŋ, red. v. s. dēŋ.  
adennéŋ, inf. equal balance, being in a  
state of equilibrium, equipoise. — di  
(adesoa) adennéŋ, to carry (a load) on  
the head without holding it; odi n'a-  
hina ad. = oso n'ahina na ne nsa ŋku-  
ram'; odi ne hō ad., he lives careless-  
ly; wudi wo hō ad. a, woŋkye wu.

dennéŋ, dennéŋneŋ, l. a. s. dēŋ. — 2.  
adv. hard, strongly, vehemently; sharp-  
ly, severely.

dēŋ-hyé, inf. strengthening, confirmation,  
invigoration; gyidi mu d., Confirmation.

ade-nim, inf. = nimde.

o-denimfó, pl. a., = onimdefo, a well-  
instructed, prudent, clever man.

dēŋkese, bushy, brushy; ne ti afuw d.;  
odoto bi abu ahwe afuw no so d., the  
whole mass of the thicket fell on the  
plantation.

adēŋkum, l. a small calabash with a  
long neck, used in playing; toa a mmea  
de ahene ahyehye hō na wōbō wō ago-  
rum'. — 2. a women's play, s. agoru.  
— adēŋkum-bó, inf. the beating of the  
adēŋkum in certain plays.

adé-ŋkye-oò! (or: oó!), a salutation on  
taking leave in the evening: may you  
live to see the next morning! — syn.  
nnopa-oo!

dēŋkyebé, a certain European cloth.

dēŋkyedēŋkye, swamp, bog, fen, marsh,  
moor, quagmire; marshy or boggy  
ground; deeper than atekye; cf. dontori.

dēŋkyé-dēŋkyé, v. F. to oscillate, vacillate.

dēŋkyédēŋkyé, adv. in a shaking, vacil-  
lating manner; ehim d., it shakes to  
and fro. — n. hammock; cf. ahamaŋ-  
kaa, osako.

o-dēŋkyém, pl. a., alligator. pr. 859f. 796.  
1040f.; crocodile; adēŋkyemmirampon,  
pr. 2850, syn. asuboa, kodwowa.

dēŋkyemmeréfú(nū), s. futumerefú(nū).  
pr. 1171f.

o-dēŋkyemmó-o. l. a glittering, precious  
stone said to come from the head of  
an alligator. — 2. a certain food (nut?).  
pr. 745.

dēŋkyen-nám, crocodile-flesh; fig. false  
-appearance; wode wo hō kyere d., you  
give yourself false airs; se morem-

mekyer-yey d. na moba-yey asetra de  
a, atu! if you really intend to live  
amongst us (not only appearing to do  
so), you are welcome; ode sika bi kyere  
me d., he pretended to give me some  
money.

adensá [nea éda nsa] Ak. handcuff, man-  
acle, s. adansa.

denschū, densem', a dance introduced  
by the Asantes.

densow, s. da-nsow.

adentápu = adantapu.

ade-ŋwéne, embroidery, crochet work,  
knitting (work); lace.

adé-nyá, adenyá, inf. becoming rich, ac-  
quisition of wealth; property. Prov.  
4, 7; increase, produce. Nu. 18, 30. -  
gain. 1 Tim. 6, 6.

dēŋ-yé, hardness; acrimony; anim d., bold-  
ness, effrontery. Eccl. 8, 1; stubbornness.  
Jer. 7, 24. 13, 10.

ade-pá, pl. nnepá, a good or precious  
thing, something good. pr. 498. 809;  
goods.

adepáé-dúru, blasting or miner's powder,  
dynamite.

ade-pám, inf. tailoring, sewing; the article  
(dress &c.) which is sewn; - adepám  
afiri, sewing-machine. — o-depámfó,  
pl. a., tailor.

ade-páw, inf. choosing, choice; ad. hō  
tumi, liberty to choose, power of choice,  
option, self-determination. K. § 176. 195.

adé-pé, inf. seeking for riches. pr. 935.  
1441; craving. Prov. 10, 3. — adepé-de,  
means of (worldly) gain. 1 Tim. 6, 5;  
riches; cf. apede.

dépa, ganglion, a tumor or excrescence  
on the back of the hand.

ade-pörökyé, -pörökyéwá, decay, putre-  
faction, rottenness.

adere, Ak. = adare. pr. 3561. [sāni.

ádesá-mmá = nnipa mma; s. adasá, ode-  
ádesáá, ádesáwá, the edible fruit of a  
large tree, of the size and shape of a  
lime, of a yellow and reddish colour,  
and of a sharp sour-sweet taste; - the  
tree on which it grows. Okw. ádosóá.

adesá-kánkye, a tree with long (sausage-  
like) fruits.

adesáé [cf. ade sā] 1. evening-time. — 2.

*the whole day from morning till night.*  
*Mat. 20,12; maye adwuma ad., I have worked till night. pr. 458.*  
**ode-sàní**, *odas...*, man as a rational being ("m<sup>moa</sup> na efre onipa sa"), *opp.* aboa; *pl.* (adesáfó), *ádèsā-mmá*, mankind, men; *od.* nye nea [enti a ese se] woye no yiye, man does not deserve to be treated well. *pr.* 509. 861. 1544. 2375.  
**ade-sánten**, all existing things in the world. *Heb.* 1, 2.  
**adesé**, tooth-ache; *oyare ad.*; *syn.* bòadu-am, okékáw.  
**adesé**, [ade ase a aka, what is left at the bottom of a thing] sediment, residue, dregs; a mean, useless thing; *cf.* puw; *ad.* Twi, a jargon or patois of the Tshi language.  
**o-desèní**, **adesèní**, *pl. a-fo* = nnipa a womfra, men of low condition, low, mean, common people, the dregs of society; *cf.* akwani-hūmāni; - also = pótófó; *F.* people living in the bush, not on the coast, bush-people.  
**ade-sèé**, *inf.* waste of things. *Mt.* 26,8. — **o-desèéfó**, *pl. a-*, destroyer, spoiler, plunderer. *1 Sam.* 14,15. *Prov.* 18,19.  
**ade-sèré**, *inf.* petition. *1. Sam.* 1,17.  
**ade-sièí**, treasury. *Prov.* 8,21; store(s).  
**adé-sòá**, *inf.* [soa ade] carrying loads; *ad.* ye yaw, carrying loads is wearisome.  
**adesoá**, [ade a wode soa biribi] a basket (tekreyi) or anything else in which women keep and carry their belongings (ahòde, atam). *pr.* 1176.  
**adésoa** [ade a wosoa] *pl. (n-)*, nnósoa, load, burden. *pr.* 1073. 2991; *oso* or *osoa* *ad.*, he carries a load; *oso* or *osoa* *ino-soa*, he carries several loads once or one by one.  
**adesoa-kyéñéé**, an excessive burden; *ad.* yi de, mintumi!  
**o-desoání**, *pl. a-fo*, bearer carrier, porter.  
**o-desoasófó**, *pl. a-*, or *n-*, = *adesoani*.  
**adesoa-tú**, *inf.* burglary. — **adesoatúfó**, *pl.* nnosoatúfó, burglar.  
**adé-sò-dí**, *inf.* government of the world.  
**adé-sò-hwé**, *inf.* preservation of the world. *K.* § 152. — [frugality].  
**adé-sò-kyéé**, *inf.* parsimony, economy,

**desú**, *F.* = *odasú*, night-watch.  
**ade-sūá**, *inf.* learning, study; *ko ad.*, to go to school. — **adesūa-dé**, lesson; *syn.* asūade.  
**adesūá-dán**, school-house, school-room. — **adesūáé**, school; *s.* sukuu.  
**o-desūá-fó**, -ní, *pl.* adesūáfó, scholar, student — **adesūá-ká**, *inf.* examination.  
**ade-susúw**, *inf.* measuring of length, measure. *Lev.* 19,35.  
**ade-tó**, *adé-tó*, *inf.* buying. — **o-detófó**, *pl. a-*, buyer, customer.  
**ade-tón**, *adé-tón*, *inf.* selling, trading.  
**adetón-dán**, *adetón-nán*, shop.  
**ade-tón-né**, wares for sale, merchandise.  
**o-detónfó** *pl. a-*, seller, trader.  
**ade-to-wó-só**, *ade-to-só*, a fainting fit, swoon, unconsciousness; *cf.* ahunum', abiribiriw; *syn.* atósó, atowoso.  
**adetów-afiri**, ballista. *2 Chron.* 26,15.  
**adetów-dàdè**, smoothing iron; *cf.* tow 8.  
**ade-trēñéé**, righteousness. *Isa.* 64,6.  
**detse**, *F.* = *dote*. — **adetse-biri**, *F.* mud, mire.  
**o-dé-tú**, *inf.* the gathering of ripe yams, yam-harvest.  
**ade-twá-de**, *pl. id.* an instrument that cuts; carving-knife.  
**dèw**, *v.* to flare, flame, blaze; *ogyá redèw*, the fire is blazing. *pr.* 1245; *dèw bayi*, to exercise or practise witchcraft; to bewitch; *ódèw bayi*; *s.* obayifo; *ódèw sè okanéá*, *fig.* he is very lively, active in his business &c.; *atúo redúm dèw*, hot shooting is going on (battle).  
**dèw**, *a. s.* de.  
**o-déw**, sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness, agreeable taste, tastefulness, relish. *pr.* 3610; flavour; pleasure, joy, comfort, benefit; *né déw a eye no nyé ano bi ni*, it is extraordinarily sweet; *di...mu dèw*, to enjoy; *e.g.* wodi wiase mu dèw, they enjoy the world; *wosóm Nyame yiye a, wobete mu dèw*, if you serve God well, you will have the benefit of it, you will see how happy it will make you; *nná tè-me dèw mù*, sleep is (very) pleasant to me; *cf.* te, to feel. - *eto-wo dèw mu* = eye wo de, you like it (food, wine &c.) - *odéw-sò*, with grace. *Col.* 3,16.

**déw**, *F.* joy. *Mt.* 13, rejoice. *Mt.* 2,10. 5, fewso, gladly. *Mk.*  
**adewá** [ade, *dím.*] a *enyé ad.*, it is cons... = *esò kokūroo*, *esò*  
**adewá**, *tet.* adawá, a kinds of play. *pr.* play at funeral cus  
**adewá-dwóm**, adewad in that play. *pr.* 17  
**adewafó**, women enge *pr.* 3237.  
**adé-wu**, *inf.* bashful  
**adé-wiá**, *inf.* stealing akrommo.  
**ade-yé**, *adéyé*; *Aky.* doings, (*cf.* nneye); operation; act, action. *eso ad.*, execution.  
**adeyèdè**, *pl. id.* instru  
**o-de-yèfó**, -yèfó, *pl. a-* diligent man; *syn.* oye nsi, ne nsa nna his business. (*g.*)  
**di**, [*red.* didi], *dzi* [ of manifold meaning lated with the *v. d* chiefly means to have to hold, and describes to take (in the hands) to use, make use of, scribes actions. It confined to actions, no with the hand (for w *v.* fa, gye, yi, som frequently employed nouns, and the activ it is more of an abstr than of a concrete and We arrange the vari which di has in cor common or specific complements, *oup* (to which we superse meaning), and subdivi tinued numbers 1-110  
*A. To take and use; suffer: 1. to eat, to tak ódi aduaj, dokono, dé, b kwadu, kokosi, nám, cf.*

watch.  
study; kò ad., to  
dé, lesson; syn.

school-room. —  
knu.

esūáfó, scholar,  
of examination.  
ing of length,

g. — o-detáfó,

ling, trading.

shop.

le, merchandise.

rader.

a fainting fit,

s; cf. ahunum',

atowoso.

Chron. 26,15.

iron; cf. tow 8.

s. Isa. 64,6.

tse-bi. F. mud,

g of ripe yams,

instrument that

ize; ogyá redèw,

1245; déw bayi,

the witchcraft; to

obayifo; ódèw sè

lively, active in

rédúm dèw, hot

(battle).

ness, pleasant-

stefulness, relish.

asure, joy, com-

a eye no nyé

ordinarily sweet;

e.g. odi wiase

he à l; wosòm

mu =w, if you

will have the be-

ce how happy it

tè-me déw mù,

ut to me; cf. te,

y mu =eye wo

vine &c.) - odèw-

16.

déw, F. joy. Mt. 13,20 — dzi déw, to  
rejoice. Mt. 2,10. 5,12. — déw-dò =  
fewso, gladly. Mk. 6,20.

adewá [ade, dim.] a little thing, trifle;  
enyé ad., it is considerable, important  
= esò kokūroo, esò sê, esò ampal

adewá, tet. adawá, a name for several  
kinds of play. pr. 3489; s. agoru; a  
play at funeral customs &c.

adewá-dwóm, adewadwóm, a song used  
in that play. pr. 174.

adewáfó, women engaged in that play.  
pr. 3237.

adé-wu, inf. bashfulness; syn. adefere.

adé-wiá, inf. stealing, theft; cf. kronó,  
akrómó.

adé-yé, adéyé; Aky. adeyó, inf. doing,  
doings, (cf. nneyee); activity; efficacy;  
operation; act, action. - ehó ad., use;  
eso ad., execution. K. § 304.

adeyèdé, pl. id. instrument.

o-deyèfó, -yàfó, pl. a-, an industrious,  
diligent man; syn. osifo; oye od. =  
oye nsí, ne nsa nna, he is diligent in  
his business. 1 Kg. 11,28.

di, [red. didi], F. dzi [dzidzi]. This verb  
of manifold meanings seems to be re-  
lated with the v. de; but whilst de  
chiefly means to have in the hands or  
to hold, and describes a state: di means  
to take (in the hands) and to handle, or  
to use, make use of, employ, and de-  
scribes actions. It is, however, not  
confined to actions, nor to objects taken  
with the hand (for which we have the  
vv. 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. —  
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 con-  
tinued numbers 1-110.

A. To take and use; to receive, obtain,  
suffer: 1. to eat, to take & taste (food):  
ódi aduag, dákono, dé, banbye, fufun, mō,  
kwadu, kokosi, nám, cf. wé. pr. 226. 862-

65. 870. 875. 882 f. 905. f. 914. 1644. 2690.  
3111; to devour, destroy; odi adifude, he  
is greedy. — The red. didi is used, when  
no object is mentioned and the act of  
eating is denoted in a general way: me-  
kodidi, I am going to eat; odidi, he is  
at his meal, sits at table. — 2. to eat,  
feed, 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: wádi ne sika nyinaa, he has used  
up all his money; watoy no adi, he  
has sold him and eaten, i.e. used up the  
money received. — 4. to use in traffic:  
Akyémfó di sika, Akuapemfo di ntra-  
ma, the Akems use gold-dust, the A-  
kuapems cowries for their currency. pr.  
917. — 5. to take or keep and use for  
one's self: pr. 1070; se m'akoa di da a,  
migye no mmañ du, if my slave takes  
a day for himself (staying away on one  
of three days [Sunday, Tuesday, or Satur-  
day] which even hard masters did not  
deny their slaves), 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 eman-  
cipated; to live independently, to enjoy  
one's liberty or freedom. pr. 1075. 1439.  
— 7. to use naturally, to have sexual  
intercourse with; cf. fa (óbea, oyere, si-  
gyafo), euph. kò.hō, hū, hyia; di ne hō,  
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 aba-  
gnade, to receive or draw fees for at-  
tending palavers; di mmoaa, adanmude,  
to receive presents or bribes; - cf. odi  
amanterenu-ade, he is a double-dealer, in-  
sinuates 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. pr. 845; s. ade  
8 b; odi ghyira, gkwā, he receives, inherits  
a blessing, life. — 10. to obtain: di nīm,  
ngkōnīm, to gain or get the victory, be

victorious, to triumph. — 11. to suffer: opatafo di abaa, the peace-maker receives blows. pr. 2637. — obedi mmusu, mischief will come upon or befall him; wadi kōmsu, nkōgu, he has suffered a defeat.

B. To be meet or fit to receive, to be worth, becoming, right: 12. to require, demand: di ntomū, ntewso. pr. 2934. — 13. to bring in or fetch a price, to be worth: ntama yi siḡ di dare fā, two yards of this cloth cost half a dollar. pr. 132. — 14. to deserve: odi (syn. ose) animkā, hwe, kum &c., he deserves censure, a flogging, to be killed. — 15. to be meet, fit, becoming, right: édi sa, se édi ara neḡ, it is or was duly, deservedly done so; edi se wopam no, you are right in turning him (her) out; ódi yé, he is right in doing so; odi wo hwe, kum, he is right in flogging, or, 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. Joh. 2,6. — 17. to have, be infected with: odi dem, he has a (physical) weakness; edi dem, it is defective; di kām or kam', to be damaged, deficient, lacking. Eccl. 1,15. Cf. 29. — 18. to possess: ódi nyā, he possesses a slave (diff. 60). — 19. neg. nni, not to have. pr. 907-922 (except. 914. 917); cf. wo. Gr. § 102,2.

D. To have or occupy a place, rank, order; to exist somewhere: 20. to be, dwell, or live at a place, in the affirm. expressed by wo; cf. 27. — 21. neg. nni, not to be in a place; nni ho, not to be present, to be absent; nni baabi, not to be anywhere, not to exist. pr. 468. 599. 1506. 2210 f. Gr. § 102,3. — 22. to be in some situation (outward circumstances): kuro no di ká mú, the town is blockaded, invested. — 23. to be (first, next, last) in the order or row, or in rank: ódi káḡ, he is the first (cf. 35); odi ti, he is at the head; odi woy mu tibāḡ, he is their leader; odi panyin, he is the elder or eldest; cf. 42. — wádi me (a) búkán, he has seen me first (before I saw him); odii-me kan koo oḡan no mu, he went into the house before me; -

ódi ho, he is the second; ódi so, he follows after (cf. 35); nsém à édidí so yi, the words here subjoined; didi so, to follow in succession. Ps. 89,2. — di akyiri, to be last, cf. 35 & ka akyiri; ode woy dii anim, -dii ho, -dii akyiri, he put them foremost, -after, -hindermost. Gen. 33,2. — di dibeá, s. dibeá. — 24. di mu, to be among the number; odi mu bi, he is one of them; me hō nnim' a, anká moanḡ yó, without me you could not have done it. — 25. di mu, to be prominent among: womā edi mu dodo, they make too much of it, di mu akotey, to be the main point, the principal thing.

E. To exist in a certain number: 26. to amount to: mahū amane a edi aduasā nyinaa, I have seen all the thirty misfortunes, i.e. I have had every possible misfortune; okásá 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: odii ho dadu, he passed or stayed ten days there; mihūú-wo adi dá, s. éda: anni dá bi, it did not last long. — di gyina, (to last. K § 4), s. gyina. — 28. to attain to some age: wadi mfe (mfrihyia) du, he is ten years old; woanni anni a, woadi mfe aduosia, (people) at least sixty years old, (people) not under sixty years of age.

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 don, 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 blameable, guilty; mindzi sō wə ne bogya hō, F. Mt. 27,24, I am innocent of his blood. — 32. di hia, to be in poverty, poor, indigent; di taamu, to live in opulence, affluence, luxury, to be opulent; di kom to be hungry. Job 22,7; di sukōm, to be thirsty. Isa. 65,13. — di fri, to be free, liberated. — 33. di sigyaw, to live in single, unmarried state; di mmasyaw, to be without children. — 34. di yiye, to do well, prosper, thrive.

H. To be reciprocal mu be by the side enam no hō, carriage; - di(cede, cf. 23; front of, go be re, a) to walk pr. 893. 898, subordinate. — c) to prosecute to visit (sins u support, help. — di akyiri, i ntentesó, he g or behind him exult. — odi at returning to hi so atwagu, bea place in grea akorokorow, he tunes me by fr no so aforosiār the ladder. — i goes in i o barehyia, ney hyia, it whirls he often turns dress. — odi akō to and fro; wa atwēba, he dr forwards. — 37 13,3, atubra, the abode, have mi 38. wodi ataat other: wodi nsia other, cf. bō 70t in running a r

I. To be acti tirim he medita solves in his m tion or courage pains; di wō tiri the bleed ma dweḡ, he ana to bear, sustain, he will endure th he has recovered meye no no, orer to bear what I n'asem, wonni (=

so, he follows  
so yi, the words  
follow in suc-  
iri, to be last,  
g dii anim, - dii  
foremost, - af-  
2. - di dibeā, s.  
be among the  
one of them;  
hū yo, without  
one it. — 25.  
among: wōmā  
oo much of it,  
ain point, the

number: 26.  
e a edi aduasā  
he thirty mis-  
every possible  
duasā, all the

last a certain  
ime, to remain,  
pl. adii ho  
ten there;  
ann bi, it  
yina, (to last.  
attain to some  
du, he is ten  
wadi mfe adu-  
ty years old,  
ears of age.

condition or  
is complete,  
out blemish or  
se, it is equal.  
it is odd, an  
em, he is right,  
he is wrong,  
1611; odi sō,  
indzi sō wō ne  
am innocent  
be in poverty,  
o liv opu-  
be ent; di  
; di, to  
di ir, to live  
igyaw, to live  
e; di mmasi-  
en. — 34. di  
thrive.

H. To be in simple, compound or reciprocal motion: 35. di (..) hō, to be by the side of; ode mirika dii tease-enam no hō, he ran by the side of the carriage; - di (..) kaŋ, to walk before, precede, cf. 23; - di (..) anim', to walk in front of, go before; - di.. akyi, Ak. akyi-re, a) to walk behind, to follow (after). pr. 893. 898 f.; to be younger; to be subordinate. - 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. - di akyiri, id. (a-c); cf. 23. - odi no ntentesó, he goes along with him, beside 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 aforosiāŋ, he goes up and down the ladder. - odi yeŋ mü ahyemfiri, he goes in and out among us. - wodi yeŋ barehyia, they surround us. - edi kyin hyia, it whirls round. - odi ahōdannaŋ, he often turns or changes himself or his dress. - odi ako-nè-abā or akosaŋ, he goes to and fro; walks up and down. - odi atwēba, he draws (it) backwards and forwards. — 37. wodi atúbó, atutrā (Gen. 13,3), atubra, they frequently change their abode, have migratory habits; cf. 77. — 38. wodi ataata, they run after each other: wodi nsiane hō, they pass (by) each other, cf. bō 70b; wodi ntwitwar'ano, id. in running a race.

I. To be active inwardly: 39. odi ne tirim he meditatēs, ponders, revolves, resolves in his mind; he musters resolution or courage; he ventures; he takes pains; di wo tirim mā wonsūaŋ-wo, bear the bleeding manfully! - odi no hō da-dweŋ, he is anxious about him. — 40. to bear, sustain, stand: obedi yare no, he will endure the sickness; wadi yare no, he has recovered from the sickness; nea meye no no, orenni, he will not be able to bear what I shall do to him; ose: n'asem, wonni (= nea omā woye no, won-

tumi), he is haughty, overbearing, ready to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery, he thinks himself irresistible; n'asem, wonni, he is not to be trifled with. — 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 panyin, he is entrusted with an office (odi me panyin, he is older than I, cf. 23); - odi adiakiri, 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 f., cf. 53.

K. To be active in some occupation: 43. di..so, to rule: odi maŋ 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 bóá nó = oye no abia, he helps him in what he is doing. - di adwinni, to do skilful work; di dwuma, to follow some trade; odi ne dwuma, he is at his work. - di bonno, to work at intervals, intersecting other work. - di abō, to attend at table; di piá, to act as steward, chamberlain, valet. - odi no ŋkommāraŋ, he is his disciple or accomplice in his fetish-practices; di paa, to serve as a hired labourer or carrier. - di abofo, di yāw, 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, nsesāgua, to barter, exchange, truck; di mpezwá, to peddle, hawk; di anadwoguá, s. this. — 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 affair: 48. to negotiate, to stipulate, to make an agreement: di bō, to make a bargain; - di abobobó, to barter, bargain, haggle; - di ano, to agree, make (or come to) an

agreement; di kasasie, to make a previous agreement; - di mmära, to agree upon a law; to make or give 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 fetishes (or tutelär spirits); odi nsew, he binds himself by an oath, declares upon oath, confirms by oath, protests with solemn asseverations; wodi ntammära, they swear oaths on both sides; odi pnyase, 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 to plead, but it was of no avail; - to discuss and settle a palaver: di asem to carry on a law-suit, compose or settle a litigation, to judge &c.; di afissem, to arrange family matters, settle domestic quarrels; di amanssem, to negotiate or transact public affairs; odi mā no, he pleads for him, in his favour; odi kə n'afā, he strives or pleads for his party (okā or odi mā ne mfefo); odi ntam', he mediates, interferes; odi (ntam') mməw, 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 be-di no bone, I shall deal with him in a most unpleasant way, without mercy. — 52. di asempa, senkwanmu, to walk uprightly, deal honestly, lead a good and honest life. — di nokware, to speak the truth, act faithfully or trustworthily, to be faithful. — di anēm = ye anēm, to be diligent, industrious. — di dō, 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 (abarimasēm or) abaninsēm, to show manliness, quit oneself like a man. — di bam(e), to behave proudly, arrogantly. — di abranssem, ahōedenssem, tumisem, to commit violence, exercise

power or authority &c. — di ahenssem, ahēnemassem, adehyessem, akokūrokosem, to boast of being a king, prince, nobleman, to be imperious, tyrannical, arrogant &c. — di akakabēnssem, akokobirisssem, akrāykrānssem, aporissem, ntintimmānsēm, asēnnini, to deal violently &c. — 54. di asemmone, to lead a bad life, commit a wicked deed, evil deeds &c. — di asēnnini, atrat'rassem, to deal rashly, commit a crime. — di senkyénèè, to perpetrate an atrocity. — di ayeyessem, to commit a perverse or frightful action; to be stubborn, wilful, capricious. — di nkwasēasēm, to act foolishly, wickedly; di ahūhusem, to make nonsense, act frivolously. — di atuntūnassem, to act insolently, impudently &c.

N. To be active in some way or other concerning other persons: 55. odi no a-boro, 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 imposes upon him, deceives him; — wadi me hūammə, he has disappointed me. — 56. wodi no kāsā, 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 mfiā-ghwe, they hold and flog him, give him a thrashing. — 59. odi (no) awu, he murders (him). — 60. odi no nyā, he treats him as a slave, hard or cruelly; cf. 18. — 61. odi no nī, 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 (better: woba) semode, they hold or carry on a pleasant conversation; wodi awershōsēm, they have a colloquy (on disagreeable matters); dzi awersho, F. to wail; wodi nkamma, they converse, discourse, hold conversation. — 65. odi no nkəmmədōm, he condoles with him with a hypocritical mind. — 66. odi no hō few, he mocks

at him = og hwé, they m (behind his b saguaa, he m publicly give against him, 68. odi no nkə wheedles, hun odi no or no calumniates o no atem, he s — 71. odi atc or lies; odi yi P. To be ac in observing a special day: of doing: ed changes; wodi nnyigyé, they — 73. di so, promise, law: or acts accordi so, he keeps a stick to: to be appoint time mmära wan so, he did not day, but stayed to keep some o fasts, wodi mn a fast; di afootation-work on to observe, celeday: di adae, Adae festival; day of rest by tion-work; di h of rest (Sabbat celebrates his b na, to have or a feast; di afe a yearly festiva rōnyā, the white mas or (yea the Guan eople custom or , stiv. for some purpos keep a court-day Q. To practis atūbo, they habit (cf. 37); wodi at

di ahensem, akokurokosem, prince, noble-mnical, arrogant, akokobiri-ntintimantly &c. — 54. life, commit &c. — di asen-ushly, commit to perpetrate, to commit action; to be — di nkwa-ckedly; di a-act frivol-act insolently,

way or other 55. odi no a-ns or injures does some- will or ap- he defrauds, he imposes wa<sup>ai</sup> me hü- mi 56. n account or ss from him. s revenge or odi no mfua- m, give him no) awu, he no nyá, he or cruelly; renders him homage. — or pays him odi no ada- ves for his in ways of wodi (better: carry on a awer-hósem, dis- able we wo- cou-; hold gkammadóm, hypocritical, he mocks

at him = ogoru no hō; wodi no opērehwé, they mock, deride, ridicule him (behind his back). — 67. odi no (hō) nkasagaa, he mutters, grumbles about him, publicly gives vent to his ill feeling against him, yet not in his presence. — 68. odi no nkakadésem, 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 nkantoro, s. nk.

P. To be active in doing one's business, in observing or keeping a command or a special day: 72. to observe some manner of doing: edi adannan, it undergoes changes; wodi adannan ye, or, wodi no nnyigyé, 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 wohye no se ónsan mmēra no, wanní so na odii nnanu gu so, he did not come on the appointed day, but stayed two days longer. — 74. to keep some observance: odi abuada, he fasts, wodi mmuada, they keep, observe a fast; di afoofi, to abstain from plantation-work on some week-day. — 75. to observe, celebrate, solemnize a certain day: di adae, to keep or celebrate the Adae festival; di foofida, 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 fá); Brofo di būrōnyá, the white people celebrate Christmas or new-year's-day; Guanfo 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 atúbó, they habitually change their abode (cf. 37); wodi atúbó, they have the prac-

tice of shooting themselves. — 78. odi awommawú, 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. wódi adi (-nè-adi), they make each other presents, send each other portions from their food or meals. — 81. wodi nyuam-moá, they unite in buying a sheep to kill and share it; wodi nhwébon', ntontó, they have joined interests, have associated, have made common cause, are in partnership. — 82. wodi twaká, twawé, nsáwoso, they have community, eat together &c., are on good or friendly terms, on a familiar footing; wodi nnakranna, they are on a familiar or intimate footing; q. v. — 83. wodi mfew-ano, they kiss each other. Ps. 85, 11; wodi bogyafra, s. this; wodi aká-pimahwé, they have close communion, favour each other in turn. — wodi ani-wabubú, there is a mutual understanding or agreement between them. — 84. wodi mmoá, nnóboa, híahwe, they aid each other, are allied, work together, mutually support each other. — 85. wodi aware or ayeware, 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. di nsusom', to be joined or fitted together, to stick together; wodi ananwuram', they have mutually entangled themselves, crossed or thwarted each other. — 88. wodi nhwéanim, nhwéanim (Gen. 32, 31), mméanim, they face each other, look each other in the face. — 89. wodi aguma or ayénsin, 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 mutual engagement c) in a hostile way: 91. wodi dóm, they are at war (with each other). Gen. 14, 2; wodi akó, they are fighting (with each other). — 92. wodi akamekame, anobaebae, aperepere, ntawntaw, atutu, twémámentwé, they are in contention, strife, con-

test, struggle, dispute, bickering, quarrel, at variance &c. with each other.

U. To act hostilely towards one's self: 93. odi ne hō dom, he commits suicide, destroys himself. — 94. wodi wəŋ hō dōmmata, they fight against themselves (their own companions, by a mistake).

V. To be disengaged or separated: 95. wodi nkōtewmu, nkōtetem', they mutually desist from, or leave off (break off, give up) fighting, none of the parties having gained the victory. — 96. wodi mpaapaem', they part, separate (Gen. 13,11), divide, are divided; wodi nkra, they part, separate, bid each other farewell; wone mo di ntetewmu, 'they separate you from their company'. Lk. 6,22.

W. To meet with or experience: 97. odi.ye-nā, he meets difficulty in doing (it); e. g. wodi no patanā, they have difficulty in appeasing him, he is not easily pacified; asempa no dii hō hyeŋ-nā, the gospel found no easy entrance there.

X. 98. In the verbal phrase: gye..di, to believe (migyé midí, 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, 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 eat 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 14. 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: a-baa 11. abaguade 8. bakōma 42. bam, bame 53. abaninsem 53. barehya 36. abari-

masem 53. bata 45. bem 31. bere 5. 6. bo 48. abō 44. abobobo 48. abofo 44. abogyafra 83. banno 44. aboro 55. abosom 49. abransem 53. abuada 74. būrōnyā 75. da 5. 27. dadweŋ 39. adae 75. dam 46. adanmude 8. adannaŋ 72. adanse 49. dapa, daponna 75. adaworoma 63. ade 8. 9. dehye 42. 53. adehyesem 53. dem 17. adi (-nè-adi) 80. adiakryi 42. dibe 23. adifude 1. dō 52. dōm 91. 93. dōmmata 94. doŋ 30. adwini 44. dwuma 44. afe (afrihya) 28. 75. few 66. mfew-ano 83. mfiakryi 55. afisem 50. fo 31. afoofi 74. foofida 75. aforosiŋ 36. afra 86. afrihya 28. 75. mfuahwe 58. afuntumfra 86. hwe 14. ŋhweanim 88. ŋhwebom' 81. gua 45. aguma 89. gyina 27. agyina 49. hene 42. ahene 47. ahennemmasem, ahensem 53. hia 32. hiahwe 84. hō 21. 23. 27. ne hō 7. ahōdannaŋ 36. ahōdesem 53. homeda 75. hūammō 55. ŋhū-anim (cf. ŋhweanim) 88. ahuhusem 54. (a)hūkaŋ 23. hum 75. ahurusi 36. ŋhyese 49. ahyemfiri 36. ŋhyira 9. akabaso, akagyina 49. akakabeusem 53. akamekame 92. kam 17. kamu 22. kaŋ 23. 35. akāpimahwe 83. kasa 56. ŋkasagua 67. kasasie 48. akō 91. nkōgu 11. akokobirisem 53. nkōkodesem 68. akokūrokosem 53. kom 32. nkōmmāraŋ 44. nkōmmo 64. nkōmmōdōm 65. kōmusu 11. akō-nè-aba 36. nkōnim 10. nkōntoro 71. akorokōrōw 36. akosaŋ 36. akoteŋ 25. nkōtetem' 95. nkra 96. akrāŋkrānsem 53. kum 14. kusum 55. nkwā 9. nkwa-seasem 54. kyeame 42. akyi, akyiri 23. 35. kyihya 36. amanssem 50. amantere-nu-ade 8. mmāra 48. mmasigyaw 33. amim 55. mmoa 84. mmoaa 8. mmōanim 88. mmōw 50. amrado 42. mu 24. mū 29. mmusu 11. -nā 97. anadwogua 45. nna-kranna 82. anaŋwura 87. anēm 52. nī 61. nīm 10. anim 23. 35. animkā 14. aniwabubu 83. ano 48. anobaabāé 92. nno-boa 84. nokware 52. ŋŋuammō 81. nyā 18. 60. nnyigye 72. paa 44. panyin 42. mpaapaem' 96. opērehwe 66. aperepere 92. mpeewa 45. pia 44. aporisem 53. nsawoso 82. nse 30. nseku 69. asem 40. 50-54. semōda 64. asemmone 54. asempa 52. asennida 76. asennini 53. 54. senkwaŋmu 52. senkyenje 54. nsesā, nsesāgua 45.

nsew 49. nsianehō 38. 3. 4. so 23. 43. 73. sō kodé 69. srāni 42. asra nsusom' 87. nta 50. mu 32. ataata 38. nta ntenteso 35. ntetewmu tibat 23. atifra 90. nti pira 90. tirim 39. ati 2. ntomu 12. ntōntō 81 atratrasem 54. atubō 7 tubra, atutrā 37. tum atuntunasem 54. atuti twakā 82. atwasi 36. 36. twēmāmentwē 92 aware 85. awoda 75. 59. wēre 57. awereh yaw 44. ayēnsiŋ 89. sēm 54. yiye 34.

(This list of object may be increased).

c) di combined with: boa 44. di mā, di ka di 6, gye di 98. fa di, Ak. contr. = de

adi, v. n. eating, fe adipuu; wōd<sup>ad</sup>adi, to one anu = ade. pr. 90a, onu he will not receive benefactor any m intercourse will b. 80, adi-nè-adi, adi

adi (= adiwo, an opp. to a shut up or hidden place), o abroad, out of d lie open, be mani; to come or go out fi adi, he has gone when he went out. since he was born to bring forth or render visible, dis- ōyi ne hō adi, s.

adi, a kind clay smell; dot wo hūā dede.

adii, contr. = adé yi adibaba (G. adiabga) bead.

adi-aboro(wo)nsā,ac



31. bere 5. 6.  
 abofo 44. a-  
 ro 55. abosom  
 4. bürönyā 75.  
 e 75. dam 46.  
 danse 49. da-  
 a 63. ade 8. 9.  
 3. dem 17. adi  
 dibeā 23. adi-  
 dommata 94.  
 44. afe (afri-  
 ano 83. mfiā-  
 afoofi 74. foo-  
 86. afrihyia  
 amfra 86. hwe  
 r' 81. gna 45.  
 am' 49. hene  
 a, ahensem 53.  
 23. 27. ne hō  
 sem 53. ho-  
 nim (cf. n̄hwe-  
 ūkaŋ 23. hum  
 ahyemfri 36.  
 am 49. akaka-  
 kam 17. ka-  
 ahw. <sup>o</sup> kasa  
 48. kō 91.  
 y odesem  
 32. nkōmmā-  
 odōm 65. kō-  
 nim 10. nkōn-  
 saŋ 36. akoteŋ  
 akrānkrānsem  
 twā 9. nkwa-  
 yi, akyiri 23.  
 50. amantere-  
 yaw 33. amim  
 mmoanim 88.  
 24. mū 29.  
 gna 45. nna-  
 anēm 52. nī  
 imkā 14. ani-  
 abāé 92. nno-  
 moa 81. nyā  
 panyiy 42.  
 apc ure 92.  
 n 5: nsawo-  
 am 50-54.  
 sempa 52. a-  
 senjkwajmu  
 nsesāgna 45.

nsew 49. nsīanehō 38. sigyaw 33. sika  
 3. 4. so 23. 43. 73. sō 31. sofo 42. nso-  
 kodé 69. srāni 42. asrayere 46. sukōm 32.  
 nsusom' 87. ntm' 50. ntammāra 49. taa-  
 mu 32. ataata 38. ntawntaw 92. atem 70.  
 ntenteso 35. ntetewmu 96. ntewso 12. ti,  
 tibag 23. atifra 90. ntintimānsém' 53. ati-  
 pira 90. tirim 39. atirimusem 79. ntodii  
 2. ntomu 12. ntontó 81. atoro 71. tow 62.  
 atratrasem 54. atúbó 77. atúbo 37. 77. a-  
 tubra, atutrā 37. tumi 53. tumisem 53.  
 atuntunasem 54. atutu 92. atwagu 36.  
 twakā 82. atwasi 36. twaŋe 82. atwēba  
 36. twēmāmentwē 92. ntwtwarano 38.  
 aware 85. awoda 75. awommawu 78. awu  
 59. were 57. awerehosem 64. yare 40.  
 yaw 44. ayénsiy 89. ayeware 85. ayeyé-  
 sém 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'afā 50. fa ne hō  
 di 6, gye di 98. fa di, s. fa 23.

di, Ak. contr. = de yi, ni.

adi, v. n. eating, feasting; s. adi-bone,  
 adipuu; wòdi adi, they send portions  
 to one another = wokyekye woy hō  
 ade. pr. 904; onni or onnidi adi bio,  
 he will not receive anything from his  
 benefactor any more, i. e. the friendly  
 intercourse will be broken off; cf. di  
 80, adi-né-adi, adiamā.

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. pr. 15; - fi adi,  
 to come or go out, forth, F. pue; wá-  
 fi adi, he has gone out; ófi adi no.,  
 when he went out.; efi se ne ti fi adi,  
 since he was born; s. fi 14; - yi adi,  
 to bring forth or out, to bring to light,  
 render visible, disclose, make manifest;  
 óyi ne hō adi, s. yi 22. pr. 934. 1306.

adi, a kind of clay which emits a sweet  
 smell; dote bi wo sare mu baabi a eyi  
 hūā dede.

adii, contr. = adé yi, this thing, this, that.

adiaba (G. adiagba) a precious coral or  
 bead.

adi-aboro(wo)nsá, adi-abo-wo-kora, fungi

adi-akyiri, pl. -fo, a subordinate officer,  
 subaltern; onyāā ad. bi dii, he obtained  
 some inferior office; s. di 35 a. 42.

adi-amā, sending of portions. pr. 936.  
 Esth. 9, 22; cf. adi-né-adi.

adi-ammā-wó-ba (wúdi a, wóm'mā wò  
 bá bi) a kind of yam, s. odé.

adi-ápùw [di & puw] one destitute of  
 courage, a coward; cf. apuw.

diásékáj, a dish of Indian corn, a kind  
 of abeté.

adi-asie, adiasie [nea woadi asie] a matter  
 previously arranged or settled before-  
 hand. pr. 939. Gr. § 220, 2; agreement,  
 contract.

adi-bañ', -bané, Ak. food; s. aduan'.

di-beá, place, position, rank, occupation;  
 situation, relation, state; nnipa a wo-  
 di d., men of rank; né dibeá sò, 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; abakan d., the right of the first-  
 born. Deut. 21, 17. — order, manner.  
 Ps. 110, 4.

di-bére, di-béw [con. ne dibere, ne dibew]  
 = dibeá.

di-bém [s. ebem]: mēmā-wo d., I beg your  
 pardon = mepa wo kyew. pr. 2139.

dibo, food (made from ground-nuts), with  
 which the warriors provide themselves  
 when going to war.

diiboo, dibó [Eng.] deal-board. — diiboo-  
 dua, dibó-dnā, pl. d-n-, fir, cypress.

adi-bòné, bad food. pr. 2600; didi ad.,  
 to eat greedily.

adi-brá [obs.] gluttony.

adidé, fruition, usufruct; enjoyment;  
 benefit, profit; share. D. As.

didi, red. v. (s. di) 1. to eat; to be or sit  
 at meals, at table. pr. 923-933. 1691.  
 1870. 2154. — didi mēē, to eat enough.  
 pr. 932. 2155. — 2. didi hō, to have  
 the usufruct of. K. § 110; to live on,  
 make one's livelihood by: Brofo hō na  
 yedidi = Brofo ade na ese se woŋia,  
 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 akō ne hōnam nyinaa mu,

s. hwete 4. — 4. to soak, to get through, to penetrate. — 5. to feed (of sheep &c.); red. didididi, Jer. 6, 3.

**adidí**, *inf.* eating, feasting, meal. pr. 15. 97. 141. 935. 2892; ne kára kò adidí. — Awurádé adidí, the Lord's Supper.

**adidí**, adidí, Turkey-red thread or colour; - adidí-pá, crimson; adidí-siká, yellow thread, orange-red yarn; F. adidí-hamá, cotton yarn.

**adidí-amfóé**, a man who eats much and yet is not fat.

**adidí-ase** = adidii. — **adidiase-fó**, (*sing.* ad.-ni), persons at a meal, partakers of a meal; Awurádé adidiase(kò)fó, communicants. — **adidiase mpáé**, grace, prayer at meal.

**adidí-béa**, manner of eating; - dining-room; pasture. Gen. 47, 4 (cf. yemmea).

**a-didí-bére**, time of eating. — **adidí-dáká**, crib, manger. Job 39, 3.

**adidí-dé**, 1. eatables; provision. Ps. 132, 15; food. Prov. 6, 8; subsistence, cf. sésé. — 2. mmóá adididé = adidí-adé, adu-annáká, manger. — 3. Awurádé ad. = Aw. adidí.

**adidí-dódo(w)**, gluttony, voracity; s. adidifurum.

**didifó**, *pl. id.* guest; kofre me didifo na wómmera!

**o-didifó**, *pl. a-* (nea odidí mā etra so) a greedy eater, glutton, gourmand; devourer. Mal. 3, 11. [dodow.

**adidifurum**, gluttony, voracity; s. adididii, place of eating, eating-place; ad. ase, *id.* — **adidí-hwefó**, adidí-hwefó, the master (ruler, governor) of a feast, steward. Joh. 2, 9; butler.

**adidí(i)kyiri**, the time after a meal.

**didí-káw**, a debt for victuals.

**didí-méé**, 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. 934f.

**a-didí-pón**, table, dining-table; dinner-table; cf. opón, oðajano-pón.

**adidí-trásó**, gluttony, voracity, excess in eating.

**adidí-tw(ě)jáá**, 1. the stomach = nsonokese. — 2. a bag for victuals.

**adi-fi**, adifi, *inf.* [fi adi] going out, going forth. Ps. 121, 8. Mic. 5, 1; kürow a yete mu yi, yentaa ad., we seldom leave the town in which we live.

**o-dífo**, *pl. a-*, one who eats &c. Eccl. 5, 10.

**o-dífó**, *pl. a-*, ruler, Mic. 5, 1; so dífó, princé. Rev. 1, 5; heir, Heb. 11, 7. 9.

**adifudé** [cf. fuu] plenty of things, cheap or unpaid-for things, espec. eatables; manyá aduaj ad., I have obtained 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, insatiable fellow or person; greedy of gain. 1 Tim. 3, 3.

**ódihá**, a stone commemorative of a shameful or criminal act as rape or murder, (placed at the spot of the crime), on which every passer-by puts a leaf to protest against the deed.

**adí-ho**, Aky. = (adi), adiwo. pr. 223.

**o-dihunum**, revel, revelling; greediness; óyè od. = óyè adifudé, he likes to eat all he can get, or all he has to-day, he is greedy.

**dika**, a kind of yam, s. odé.

**adikán-òò**, a salutation addressed by a traveller to one who went on before, after having come up with him; answer: yaa abèraw, yaa nua &c.

**àdikan**, *pl. -fó* = odikanfo. — **àdikan-nni-akyiri**: waye ad., previously he was foremost or first, now he is last.

**o-dikanfó**, a-, *pl. a-*, one (pl. many) gone before, the fore-most, first; beginner, pioneer; author. Heb. 12, 1.

**dikpei** [Gá] dart.

**dikiyi**, F. a somersault without touching the ground with the head; bò s., to make such a s.

**o-dí-mā**, *inf.* intercession(s); cf. sère-mā. 1 Tim. 2, 1. — **o-dímā-fó**, intercessor, mediator, advocate; redeemer, avenger. Job 19, 25. 33, 23. Isa. 59, 16.

**dim-mó**, *inf.* s. bò (80) diñ, nnimmo.

**e-dim-móné** = diñ bone, a bad name &c., s. diñ 2; ode wəñ d. bəkyerəe n'agya, he brought an evil report of them to his father. Gen. 37, 2. pr. 3304. — **e-dim-pá** = diñ pá, a good name &c.,

s. diñ 2; the from a nickna proper name;

**e-diñ**, 1. name; his name? wə given him a r — pae diñ, s. 1 pr. 1776; on a pose of; cf. G 258, 5; on pre ye diñ bae, h working; eyi end he died. he mentions; better: obə ne he mentions h 80. — 2. the character; bə diñ bone or diñ slander, defan mone bae = w they reproache — 3. a well-known: wəgye become known he is re med of rank or di kra, his name is no more sp atə nsum', he — diñ-ahwèé, list. — diñ-ns Cf. App. E.

**diñ**, diñ, a., calm. pr. 3069. kóniī, kránanar his eyes are fas

**adinam** [ade a v n-, 1. fork, tab 27, 3; cf. nwo complaint in th ness; oyafunum

**adi-nè-adi**, mutu di 80 ( ) i, a

**o-dinimfó** oni

**adiñk(ā)rá**, li the Europeans, as mourning a it with red and cf. okobēñ. — otuo sumaj.

going out, going  
5,1; kūrow a  
ad., we seldom  
ck we live.

s &c. Eccl. 5,10.  
c. 5,1; so difó,  
; Heb. 11, 7. 9.  
of things, cheap  
espéc. eatables;  
ce obtained food  
s, for nothing;  
oyè amim, he is  
inf. greediness,  
péfó, a greedy,  
rson; greedy of

ative of a shame-  
rape or murder,  
the crime), on  
puts a leaf to  
ed.

two. pr. 223.  
ng; greediness;  
he likes to eat  
he to-day,

odé.  
addressed by a  
went on before,  
th him; answer:  
&c.

fo. — àdikan-  
previously he  
now he is last.  
(pl. many) gone  
first; beginner,  
12,1.

without touching  
head; bō s., to

(s); cf. sēre-mā.  
fó, intercessor,  
teer avenger.

59,  
in, ammo.  
e, a bad name  
d. bekyerē n'a-  
l report of them  
2. pr. 3304. —  
good name &c.,

s. dij 2; the real name (as distinct  
from a nickname); ne d. ne Iso, its  
proper name is Iso.

**e-dij**, 1. name; ne dij dè déŋ? what is  
his name? wato no dij, they have  
given him a name; cf. Gr. § 205,4. 5.  
— pae dij, s. pae; bō dij, to mention.  
pr. 1776; on account of; for the pur-  
pose of; cf. Gr. § 243 b (the last ex.).  
258,5; on pretence of: obō adwuma-  
ye dij bae, he came on pretence of  
working; eyi dij na obō wui, to this  
end he died. Rom. 14,9; obō ne d. so,  
he mentions his name; obō no dij,  
better: obō ne d., he calls upon him;  
he mentions his name. pr. 2267; s. bō  
80. — 2. the good name, reputation,  
character; bō dij (pa), to praise; bō  
dij bone or dimmone, see dij, to revile,  
slander, defame; wode woy hō-hō dim-  
mone bae = wobekā woy hō-hō asem,  
they reproached, upbraided each other.  
— 3. a well-known name, fame, re-  
nown: wagyē (ne) d., owo d., he has  
become renowned, celebrated, famous,  
he is renowned; onipa a owo d., a man  
of rank or distinction; ne d. ada ka-  
kra, his name sleeps a little, i. e. he  
is no more spoken of so much; ne d.  
ato nsum', he is no more mentioned.  
— dij-ahwèé, dijfré ŋhóma, register,  
list. — dij-nsianámú, pronoun. —  
Cf. App. E.

**dijŋ, díŋŋ**, a., adv. still, silent; quiet,  
calm. pr. 3069. Mk. 4,39; syn. démm,  
kóniī, kránanana; ode n'ani hwe no d.,  
his eyes are fastened on him. Lk. 4,20.

**adinam** [ade a wode di nám] pl. id. or  
n., 1. fork, table-fork; flesh-hook. Ex.  
27,3; cf. ŋwowe. — 2. a certain  
complaint in the belly, producing thin-  
ness; ayafunum' yare a emā wofŋ.

**adi-nè-adi**, mutual exchange of food; cf.  
di 80 & adi, adiamā.

**o-dinímfó** = onímdifo.  
**adiŋk(ā)rá**, 1. linen (ŋŋwera) bought of  
the Europeans, which the natives wear  
as mourning after having variegated  
it with red and black stripes. pr. 387;  
cf. okobēŋ. — 2. a kind of amulet,  
otuo sumaj.

**din-séé**, inf. slander, calumny, defama-  
tion. pr. 2216.

**dij-tofó**, nominator; nea oto biribi dij.  
**adi-ntrúm'** [obsc.] pederast; woy a woné  
mmarima da; cf. trūmu.

**dij-wó(w)**, Aky. dij-wé, uncivil or dis-  
respectful way of addressing a person,  
the title agya, owura &c. being omit-  
ted; syn. nniŋwó; se wobō obi dij kwa;  
womfre no agya, enā, nanā n. a.

**dipó**, a kind of game. — **dipo-fó**, peo-  
ple engaged in the same.

**adi-puu**, excessive eating. pr. 938.

**adiwo**, Akp. the yard of a native dwel-  
ling; adiwo hō, out of doors, without;  
cf. adi, adiho & abanŋūa.

**di-wō-áfé-mma**, a bird of prey larger  
than akrōmā, living on the young of  
other birds.

**adi-yí**, inf. manifestation, revelation. —  
(Kristo) **adiyi-dá**, Epiphany. — **adiyi-**  
**dwúma**, prophetic office.

**adiyísém**, prophecy; the book of revela-  
tion. — **adiyisēŋ-ká**, inf. (the gift of)  
prophecy. 1 Cor. 13,2. — **adiyísém-**  
**káfó**, prophet. Mic. 2,11.

**o-diyíní**, -fo, pl. a-fo, prophet. Chr.  
(ŋkombeyfo, Prk.) Mt. 11,9.

**o-diyi-tórofo**, pl. a-, a false prophet.

**do**, v. [red. dodo], 1. to increase in quan-  
tity or number, to multiply, to become  
numerous; ne sika do, his money in-  
creases; ne sika yi de, édb, id.; ewo no  
ado, the honey has increased, has filled  
the comb. pr. 721. 813. 1348. Gen. 1,22.  
7,17; wóádō = wóaye bebreē, wóafew;  
cf. dōsō [dō & sō], few. — 2. to bring  
forth abundantly: asu no dō mmoa  
mānyā-manyā, the water swarms with  
animals. Gen. 1,20. — 3. to produce,  
attract, gather: dō srade, awonŋua, "to  
gather fat", to fatten, grow fat (only  
of beasts). pr. 499; dō ŋkánare, to gather  
rust, to rust, grow rusty; dō mmoawa,  
to breed worms. Ex. 16,20. — 4. to  
fill, become full: wádō wúuw, (wadidí  
pii, n'afuru ahye), he is crammed,  
stuffed, cloyed (full); wadō ntwom, he  
is full of itch. — 5. to become hot: nsú  
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 do, to become deep, to deepen: asu no mu do, the river is (or was) deep; emú dō dō-pá, it is very deep; eho de, emu nnó, there it is shallow. — twú(w) kó nea édó, push off into deep water! Lk. 5,4. — 7. do asuko, to dive. — 8. F. to sink under the water, sink down = mem. Mt. 14,30; be choked. Mk. 5,13. — 9. to sink, infiltrate, penetrate: do mpumpunase: asu no adó mp., the rivulet has lost itself in the ground, flowing or oozing below the surface. — 10. to enter, lose one's self in: ode ne hō or ne ti adó wuram', he has absconded, concealed himself in the bush; s. 11. — 11. do mu, dom', to go abroad, into foreign countries: ankye na odoom' kae, not long afterwards he set out on a journey; wádóm', he is away on a journey, abroad; ódóóm' kóó Hüam', ómmáè ε, he went on a journey to Krepe and is not yet back; wəŋ nyinaa dódóóm' kóó ŋkürów sò, they all went abroad into foreign countries; ódóó wúrám', he concealed himself in the bush, s. 10. — 12. to enter (the nose, said of the smoke or smell of something burned &c.): aduru no (mako no) adó me, the smell of that medicine (pepper) has entered my nose (causing me to sneeze, making me sick &c.) — 13. to enter deeply into, to grieve: asem no adó me (= ye me yaw), the matter grieves me. — 14. to take refuge with, have recourse to, resort to: wabédó mè, he has taken refuge with me; mado panyin no, I have applied to that gentleman; opanyin na, ade hĩa wo a, wuguan kódo, you have recourse to a man of consequence when you are in distress. — 15. to swear by: mèdó (= meká) Onyankópon se asem a meká yi wom', I swear by God that what I say is true. — 16. to love: ódó no, he loves him (always, continually); ódó no, he loves him (intermittently); ódóó no, he loved him (formerly); do wo yan kó se wo hō, love thy neighbour as thyself; wádodo wəŋ hō, they love each other. Gr. § 57. 102,6. pr. 123 ff.

2378. 3081. - to like, prefer; wódó n'ásém = wope n'asem, you like him. pr. 2164; cf. pe, pe asem. — 17. do..hō, a) to love, to like. Gen. 27,4.9. b) to spare, save, take care of: ódó ne nán hō, he does not like to exert (tire) his feet by walking. pr. 283. — 18. .. hō do, to be of importance to, excite an intense interest or sympathy in: Iesu hō do (= hĩa) yey a, ankā yenyā ne hō asem bi ká. — Phr. 19. ne koŋ do (ade), (his throat deepens for, i.e.) he has an appetite, a longing, desire for, eagerly desires, lusts after (something). — 20. do ŋkrāŋ, to become wild, fierce, frightening; n'ani dō ŋkrāŋ, he rages, chafes. — 21. do..nā, to dislike, s. nā. — 22. do aniwu, to be bashful. — 23. do so: to take preventive measures: ódó so ntém slésie hó ná amhá sà, he quickly takes precautions that this may not come to pass. — 24. do = dow. pr. 333. — 25. do, dō..sō, to suffice, be sufficient; eyiara dō mè sō, that will just do for me; ádó me sō, it suffices me; annó me sō, it is not enough for me. - ne do a ennó sō, its insufficiency. — 26. ne tirim do = oye atirimodeŋ or otirimodeŋfo, he is cruel, hard-hearted.

do, v. Ak. = dow.

do, v. = dow.

do, F. = ε-sq, Ak. soo.

do, Ak. = hō; pini do = twiw kó hō; ε-dó = εdow. [s. dōháá.

o-dó, inf. love, affection. pr. 942-944; s. di 52. - ódó-só, willingly. 1 Pet. 5,2.

o-dó, a species of river-fish.

o-dó, F. = odé, a yam.

o-dó, a play-ball made of palm-leaves; s. tow, v. 7.

adó, a kind of needle, (cut from a piece of palm-branch or bamboo), used to thread 'fra' for tying the grass when thatching roofs.

dóó, adv. staringly; óhwè me dōó, ode n'ani sã me dōó, he stares at me; syn. háã.

odóó, a disease of the great intestine, dysentery; eye wo yam' kuru mā wu-kyima mogya. pr. 1219; cf. abórodóó.

o-doá, adoá = odowa, adowa.

dó-adidí, love-fea  
o-dó-ba [con. ne c  
ndobaa, ndoba,  
dóbán, the line  
of ground sele  
tion, on whic  
to show how  
o-dóbarímá, pl.  
o-dobe, F. the y  
adobé, [édow abe  
the leaves of  
used to cover  
— adobé-aba,  
2. a kind of bea  
wám, a bird;  
adobe-sá = a  
n, the young  
o-dobéŋ [dowe a e  
ruddy, bay.  
adóbodobo, a k  
dobosá: to d., to  
nènnāŋŋ; okom  
a.s. woanom r  
ani so a, na v  
raw, piti  
adóbów: d.;  
a custom to b  
at the death o  
relations. pr. 3  
adóde, a favour  
delight. Ps. 119  
hōnam adóde,  
adóde, oyster (ŋw  
dodo, red. v., s. d  
mu, s. hwete 4  
dódo, adv. much  
exceedingly; F  
dódo mmom na  
he forbade then  
they proclaimed  
dodo, Ak. F., s.  
o-dodow, F. host  
dódo-ara, F. man.  
F. exce...gly.  
o-dódobé, [órol  
hollow... or  
the palm-wine d  
the felled tree  
under the hole  
spout, pipe, lo  
ductor of wate

er; wóðò n'ásém  
e him. pr. 2164;  
7. dō. hō, a) to  
9. b) to spare,  
ne nán hō, he  
tire) his feet by  
18. .. hō dō, to  
xcite an intense  
in: Iesu hō do  
nyā ne hō asem  
toj dō (ade), (his  
e.) he has an  
ire for, eagerly  
rethning). — 20.  
d, fierce, fright-  
e rages, chafes.  
e, s. nā. — 22.  
l. — 23. dō so:  
asures: ódó so  
à sà, he quickly  
this may not  
= dow. pr.  
suffice, be  
that will  
e so, suffices  
not enough for  
its insufficiency.  
oye atirimodēn  
s cruel, hard-

= twiw kō hō;  
[s. dōhāā.  
pr. 942-944; s.  
gly. 1 Pet. 5,2.  
sh.

f palm-leaves; s.

ut from a piece  
mē used to  
the grass when

me dōo, ode n'ani  
it me; syn. hāā.  
great intestine,  
i' kuru mā wu-  
; cf. abōrōdōo.  
lowa.

**dó-adidí**, love-feast. Jude 12.  
**o-dó-ba** [con. ne dōba] a beloved son.  
**ndōbaa**, ndoba, F. = nnōbae. Ps. 67,6.  
**dōbān**, the line or boundary of a piece  
of ground selected for making a plan-  
tation, on which the bush is cut first,  
to show how far it is to be cut.  
**o-dōbarimá**, pl. n., = dōmmarima.  
**o-dōbe**, F. the yaws.  
**adobé**, [edōw abe] a species of palm-tree,  
the leaves of which, called dāba, are  
used to cover roofs, the bamboo-palm?  
— **adobé-aba**, I. nuts of the said palm.  
2. a kind of bead, s. ahené. — **adobe-ōn-  
wám**, a bird; cf. oṅwam. pr. 945. —  
**adobe-sá** = adoká. — **adobewá**, pl.  
n., the young adobe-palm.  
**o-dōbēn** [dowe a ebere] red-brown (colour),  
ruddy, bay.  
**adōdōbo**, a kind of bead, s. ahené.  
**dobosá**: to d., to faint. Jon. 4,8, syn. ye  
nēnnān; okom de wo na woaye siāmoo  
a.s. woanom nsā na egyinagyina wo  
ani so a, na woato d. neṅ; cf. to be-  
raw, piti.  
**adóbōw**: ósi ad.; adóbō(w)-sí, adobosi, inf.  
a custom to be observed by a woman  
at the death of one of her husband's  
relations. pr. 3380.  
**adóde**, a favourite thing, pet, darling;  
delight. Ps. 119,24.92. Prov. 8,30 f.; F.  
hōnam adōdze, sinful affections, lust.  
**adōde**, oyster (ṅwōraa mu nām bi). pr. 940.  
**dodō**, red. v., s. dō. - bore no ad. ne hōnam  
mu, s. hwete 4.  
**dódo**, adv. much, very much, too much,  
exceedingly; F. dódo(w); obraa wōṅ  
dódo mmom na wokāā no dódo the more  
he forbade them, the more (persistently)  
they proclaimed it. Mk. 7,36.  
**dodo**, Ak. F., s. dodow, v., a. & n.  
**o-dodow**, F. hosts.  
**dódo-ara**, F. many. Mt. 7,22. — **dododo**,  
F. exceedingly. Mk. 6,26.  
**o-dódobēn**, dórobēn, pl. a., a piece of  
hollow reed or bamboo through which  
the palm-wine distills (drops, runs) from  
the felled tree into the vessel placed  
under the hole cut in it. pr. 946 f.;  
spout, pipe, long tube, used as a con-  
ductor of water, oil &c. Zech. 4,2.

**dodó-dòdore**, red. v., s. dore.  
**dodó-dódow**, red. v., s. dōw.  
**dodo-fi**, ring-worm on the head; scabies.  
**o-dodofo**, pl. a., F. = ododopowfo.  
**dodom'**, red. v., s. dom'.  
**dodom'**, dadawm', the palate, roof of  
the mouth; aduan' no afām mé d., the  
food cleaves to my palate.  
**dodoom'**, F. = kokoam'.  
**dodōṅkú**, pl. a., a swelling, bubble, blister;  
any thing blown up, puffed up, or,  
as it were, swollen; ade bi a aye ku-  
sun na wunnim dekōde a ewom'; ade  
bi a ahōṅ; wokyekeyere boaa bi a, wu-  
se: bō no d., na obi aṅhū nea ewom';  
ogya bi hyew wo na abo horónóa a,  
wose: abo d., it has blistered; Ak.  
donnoṅ; cf. horonoa, bō 20. — büró-  
hóno d. pr. 679.  
**dodóre**, red. v. dore.  
**dodów**, red. v. dōw.  
**dodów**, red. v., s. dōw; 1. to become brown.  
— 2. to become sick by excessive eat-  
ing. (Oyare kō onipa tuntum hōnam  
a. s. n'apow mu na óyè kōo a, enna  
wōkā se: wadódow. Wadódow ne se:  
wadidi mā atra so na oyare); - to be  
sick or ill (and look ill); anyaré nnó-  
dów, he is not ill, neither has he a  
sickly appearance; ne hō d., he is ill  
(& looks ill). — 3. wōdodów' wōṅ yám'  
sù, they weep from secret longing.  
**dodów**, v. to hesitate, to be undecided;  
oda so d. akwantu no hō, he is still un-  
decided about the journey; od. n'adwu-  
ma hō, he does not stick to his work;  
d. asem hō, not to tell plainly or openly.  
**dódow**, a. much, many. — n. quantity,  
number, numbers, multitude; dōte dō-  
dow à móbōé beye ahé? how much will  
the quantity of clay dug out by you  
be? wōṅ d. si ahē, what are their  
numbers? (eye biakō ps, it is only  
one; wosi abien, they are two; wōdō-  
sō, they are a great many); wo nna d.,  
the number of thy days. Ec. 23,26. —  
wōṅ dodow so, according to their  
number. Nu. 29,24. — a great number  
of people. pr. 948-50; odi d. akyi  
kwa, he merely follows the mass of  
the people, the multitude.

**dódów**, Akv. *dodo*: po d., to stammer, stutter.  
**dodowá**, pl. *nnódowá-nnodowá*, a., small, little, tiny; *odé nn-*, abürow nn-, cf. *nkókore*; syn. *nketenkete*.  
**dódowa**, a weaver's spool, bobbin = *nyekyereé*. [ness.  
**dodoweé**, n-, *doweé*, a., n. brown; brown-  
**o-dodow-pó**, inf. stammering. — **o-dodowpófó**, *dódowpófó*, pl. a., a stammerer. *Isa. 32,4*; s. *ododofó*.  
**dódow-kábeá**, plural (Gram.). — **dódownyá**, inf. fullness. *Nu. 18,27*. — **dódowyé**, inf. multitude. *Prov. 14,28*.  
**dódowurá** = *gwuradódow*. *Nnipa pii wom'* a *wóhyé d. kwa*, there are many there to swell the number, but are of no use; s. *hye 7*.  
**adóé**, goodness, kindness, loving-kindness, kind-heartedness; mercy; favour, benevolence; affection. *Opányiñ yi, byé adé = ne yam' ye*, he is charitable, benevolent, shows his kindness (by presents or other manifestations of his love); *ode mmórosá ye wəñ adə = ye wəñ aye, ye wəñ yiye*, he ingratiates himself with them, courts their favour, by dealing rum to them; *Onyanḱōpəñ adə a oye wə nnipa hō* (or *ode ye nnipa*) *ayi adi wə Kristo mu*, God's loving-kindness towards men has manifested itself in Christ. — F. *adōee* (adwee), *odaye*, acts of love, benevolence; goodness. — **adóé-yé**, inf. the act of practising charity; goodness, mercy. *Ex. 34,6f*. — **adə-yéde**, -yéde, mercies. *Isa. 55,3. 63,7*. — **o-də-yéfo**, -yéfo, pl. a., a charitable, beneficent, gracious person. *Ps. 18,26*. [wee.  
**doee**, v. F. to be reddish; cf. *dodów*, *o-dófo*, pl. a., & *adónom* [con. ne *dófo*] 1. lover. *pr. 2863*. — 2. one beloved, a beloved one. *Cant. 1,13ff.*; me d., he whom I love. *pr. 952*. — 3. friend. *Esth. 5,10*.  
**dófoo**, *dófo-dófo*, a. soft (not hard), compressible; opp. *twétwerez*, *kyènkyyerəñ*; *sumiñ yi ye d.-d.*, this pillow is soft (and puffed out); me *kōma yee me mu dófoo = aye kakraa, ahomañ*, my heart expanded, swelled.

**dófoa**, *dófoaa*: bə d., to hide, seek a hiding-place = *kohintaw*, bə *ḱokora*.  
**adónó**, a kind of bead; s. *ahene*.  
**dófowa**, pl. n- [con. ne *dóf.*] lover, paramour? d. bá. *pr. 3132*.  
**dóhää**, Ak. = *nohā*, *nohō*. (Gr. § 60,3).  
**dóhuwa**, F. *dohuaba*, pl. n-, amulet = *súmāñ*. *Isa. 3,20*.  
**adoká** = *adobesā*, palm-wine obtained from the adobe-palm.  
**o-dókó**, a complaint in the bowels leading to *diarrhoea*; prolapse of the rectum. *pr. 1219*.  
**dóko**, *dókadoko*, fine, soft (of dry things, ground to powder); *éfé dd. = afé ayé bētebete = fékoo*; s. *fe*.  
**dəko**, *dəkadoko*, *dəko*, *dəkadoko*, sweet, agreeable; mellifluent, mellifluous, smooth; syn. *böröböröboro*, *dəde*, fremfrem; *nsā dəkadoko*, sweet or new wine. *Acts. 2,13*; *adəkadoko-duañ*, palatable food.  
**adəkadókodə** = *ade-frēmfrēm*, something sweet. *pr. 406*; *dainty*. *Ps. 141,4*. *Prov. 23,3*; *di ad.*, to feed delicately. *Lam. 4,5*.  
**adəkadókosəm** = *nnoko-nnoko-asəm*, mellifluent, smooth or sweet words, flattery; *kā ad.*, to flatter. *Prov. 2,16*.  
**dəkadoko**, pl. n-, a duck.  
**dokódokow**, red. v. *dokow*.  
**o-dəkóno**, boiled maize-bread. — *odəkon-siñ*, a piece of *dəkono*. *pr. 142*. Cf. *abodoo*, bə 90. *pr. 142. 953f*.  
**dəkoñ-kánkyye**, As. bread of ripe plantains. *pr. 955*. — **adəkōn-ní**, the manner in which *odəkono* is eaten. *pr. 3012*.  
**adəkó-ntūḱkūm** = *aduku-ntūḱkūm*.  
**o-dəkoto**, *amāḱkāni* growing wild.  
**doków**, v. tr. 1. to roast; syn. *kyew*. — 2. to pain, give pain; syn. *ye yaw*; me *kuru d. me*, my wound hurts me. — red. *dokódokow*.  
**o-doku**, pl. n-, F. monkey.  
**dókú**, Akp.; *dokú*, Ak. tuft(s), strand(s); *edowá dəkú*, strands of adobe palm fibre. *Eye adobe mu ḱhama a wəaye no bemfi*. *Se obaa bi kunu wu a, ofa bemfi no bi bobə ne nsa nē ne nañ apəw so*.  
**o-dókum** [*odo a ekum*] love proving disadvantageous to the one loved.  
**o-dó-kúnu**, a beloved husband.

**o-də-kwáñmú**  
**o-dəkye**, inf. *ayéyé*. *pr.*  
**dəkyee**: nter sweat has his clothes.  
**dəm**, v. F. to wəñ mu.  
**dəm**, v. F. to *Mt. 21,33*.  
**dom'**, v. id. *peregrinate* = *onni hə*.  
**dəm**, v. to see! *asafo a wə wəahwe wə take, engage of; wakógy called in a s. gye 7*.  
**o-dəm**, pl. id. *host, an a 960. — 2. t pr. 959* at *su* com. *su* — *kō dəm*, *pr. 958*. — *wəaye dəm*, *yi dəm*, to the victory. *wəadi ḱkōn* the enemy or *agu*, a h ed. *pr. 456*. *dəḱkūnini*, the army, n. *kúw*, a div. regiment. C. mobilization  
**dəm**, v. to fa gracious; to help in dist able ser hap. — *voured*; *dəm for once!* ( *wahū nyans voured him, wisdom*; *Oi has favour*.

hide, seek a  
n, bo ñkokora.  
s. ahene.

] lover, para-

s. (Gr. § 60, 3).

n-, amulet =

wine obtained

the bowels lead-  
collapse of the

(of dry things,  
dd. = afé ayè

skodoko, sweet,  
mellifluous,  
co, dede, frem-  
t or new wine.  
uan, palatable

tem, something  
s. 4. Prov.  
itel. m. 4, 5.  
sko-...m, mel-  
t words, flat-  
Prov. 2, 16.

v.  
ad. — odokon-  
pr. 142. Cf. a-  
53 f.

of ripe plan-  
ní, the manner  
ten. pr. 3012.  
-ntūñkūm.

ing wild.  
syn. kyew. —  
n. ye yaw; me  
hurts me. —

ift( and(s);  
of acuoē palm  
na a woaye no  
wu a, ofa bem-  
e nañ apow so.  
e proving dis-  
loved.  
and.

o-dó-kwágmú, true love; nokware do.

o-dókye, inf. [o-dó, love, kye, to give] =  
ayéyé. pr. 2737.

dókyee: nteresu aimā n'atade afow d., the  
sweat has thoroughly soaked or wetted  
his clothes.

dóm, v. F. to belong to; odóm woy = ofi  
woy mu.

dóm, v. F. to go into another country.  
Mt. 21, 33.

dom', v. id. [red. dodom'] s. do 11; to  
peregrinate, to be absent; wadom', F.  
= onni ho.

dóm, v. to seek allies or an alliance with;  
asafó a wosúia no kodóm' nea esó na  
woahwe woy hiada; gye adóm, to seek,  
take, engage as allies, call in the aid  
of; wakógye ohéne bi adóm, he has  
called in a king to his aid. 2 Kg. 7, 6;  
s. gye 7.

e-dóm, pl. id. (dóm hórów, d. afānu) 1. a  
host, an army. pr. 50. 67. 685. 956 f.  
960. — 2. the hostile army, the enemy.  
pr. 959. 2268. 3176. — di dom, to be  
at war, s. di 91. — di ne hō dóm, to  
commit suicide. — gye dóm, s. dóm, v.  
— kō dóm, to wage war, go to war.  
pr. 958. — ye dóm, to become an enemy;  
woaye dom, they are my (or our) enemies.  
yi dóm, to overcome the enemy, gain  
the victory. pr. 2952; woayi dóm, nanso  
woadi ñkōnim, they have vanquished  
the enemy and triumphed. — edóm gu  
or agu, a host or the enemy is defeat-  
ed. pr. 456. — Cpds. dóm-héne, general;  
dōñkūnini, the main body or gross of  
the army, main army; a general; dóm-  
kūw, a division, brigade; dóm-tów, a  
regiment. Cf. asafó. — dóm-anò-boá, inf.  
mobilization; s. adonye.

dóm, v. to favour, grant favours; to be  
gracious; to pardon (a malefactor); to  
help in distress; to be useful, favour-  
able; to serve one's turn. pr. 1507; to  
happen. — Woádóm wo, you are fa-  
voured; dóm me prekō, do me the favour  
for once! Onyankōpōy adóm n'aniwa:  
wahū nyansā bebre, God has so fa-  
voured him, that he has obtained much  
wisdom; Ony. adóm no nimdee, God  
has favoured him with intelligence;

ene de, osu abedóm yey wə ha, to-day  
we have been favoured with rain here;  
ohene adóm no koraa, the king has  
granted him his life; wadóm me akye  
me ntama, (ensé me, nso m'ani nni so,)  
he presented me with a cloth, (un-  
deservedly and unexpectedly); meko ho  
na se odóm ba ho a, mekā no asem bi,  
I shall go there and if he happens  
to come there (as I wish he may) I  
shall tell him something; osebo' adóm  
akoto amōa no mu, fortunately (for us)  
a leopard fell into the pit.

o-dóm, inf. grace, favour; Onyank. dóm  
nti na yenyā ñkwā, by the grace of God  
we obtain life. — F. adóm. 1 Pet. 3, 7.

adóm, inf. a favouring; the second rainy  
season in September and October, the  
latter rain upon the maize = adóm-  
mere, adómmūrow, adónsú; cf. asúsow.  
— moamā adóm adaj asusow = moamā  
ade-pa adaj ade-bone, you have turned  
the good into evil.

o-dóm, a kind of tree, the bark of which  
is used in performing an ordeal. pr.  
487. 2379; we dóm, to undergo an  
ordeal (inf. o-dóm-wé); kyere obi d.,  
to impose an ord. upon someone, s.  
bo 102, taa 13, adōjwé.

dóm, v. F. = dōme.

dómmá, a weight of gold; Asante dóm-  
má is equal in value to ntaku 14, or  
7s. 10½ d., Akyem d. = ntaku 18, or  
10s. 1½ d.

o-dómmá, pl. a-, (F. odamba, a-, pl. n-),  
a fruit similar to a fig; the tree bear-  
ing it. F. Mt. 7, 16. 21, 19; odómma-  
kay, early fig. Nah. 3, 12.

adómma, adómmá [edōy, dim.] bell =  
nnónnōmma, nnyénennyenemma.

-dómā, in epds., s. mmoadómā, adómákwá-  
dée, dómāñkāmā.

dómmāā, dómāwa, dómādómāā, a. soft,  
tender, thin, fine, fresh, young; cf. o-  
bá-dómaa, abūro-dómāā; ode-dómāā ne  
odé horohoro a ennyiji na wodi no,  
Ak. = odé foforó, Akr.; obrōde no ye  
dómādómāā, ennyiji ε; onipa no ye  
onipa dómādómāā.

adómāā, n., something soft. pr. 491. —  
cf. abádómāā.

**dómāā**, *pl. n.*, a young, tender tree; onyāā, odum, ofram, né nnómāā no, wode si daŋ, young silk-cotton trees, odum and ofram trees are used for building houses.

**dómāa-boá**, *Aky.* a gold-weight; — *fig.* great favour or fortune; eye Onyame na wadōm wo d., it is God who has bestowed such a blessing upon you.

**dóm-agyāā**, numberless, innumerable.

**dómāa-fā**, a weight of gold, the half of dómāā, *q. v.*

**adómākódée**, **adómākwádée**, *Aky.*; **adómākwade**, *Akp.*: ad. nyinaa, all sorts of things; *cf.* ade-duasā.

**o-dóm-akyéde**, gift of grace, free gift. *Rom.* 1, 11. 5, 15 f. 6, 23.

**domamfiri**: hye d., to (ac)curse, *s.* hye 29.

**adóm-mānāde** [ade a wode mrā ođōm] sacrament. *Chr.*

**o-dóm-maníj**, *pl. n.*, ođōm-mārimá, a great warrior, hero. *pr.* 1111; *syn.* okōfoni, osabarima; the valiant. *Am.* 2, 14.

**dómāñkāmā**, **-kōmā**, a. many, manifold; plentiful, abundant, copious; *syn.* bebre, pii, peéwá. — Ne yiye d. a ođe yee no no; wanyí n' áyé (wanná n' áse), he did not thank him for his manifold benefits; [Onyankōpōŋ yee ade nyinaa d., God made all things. *R.* pg. 166]; asém d., a world of palaver, a prolix, incessant, perpetual, interminable, endless palaver or litigation. — ođ. hohwini, habitual debauchee.

**o-dómāñkāmā**, **-kōmā**, *God, the Creator* ("he is much above all, oye bebre, wokō baabiara a, wuhū no"). *pr.* 963ff. Onyankōpōŋ Ođi abo ade nyinaa, God, the creator, has made all things. *R.* pg. 166. Ođ. bəŋ nna-mmersonŋ, wótō ade a, wontua kaw? since God has created seven dāys, has is not always been so (is it not equally true) that, what is bought, must be paid? i. e. why is it that you have not paid me for such a long time? (*F.* Nyan̄kōpōŋ no Domāñkōma Ba, the Eternal Son of God; Nyan̄kōpōŋ onye Ondomāñkōma Sunsūm, God is an Eternal Spirit. *Prk.*). The word as a name of God seems to mark him as the boundless, infinite, interminable, immensely rich

Being, (also as the Great One, the Mighty One?), or as the author, owner and donor of an inexhaustible abundance of things. *Cf.* Onyankōpōŋ. — Ođ. owu(o), death (ordained) caused by God (not by poisoning or an accident). *pr.* 968.

**domare**, *v. Akp.*: okom ad. yeŋ, we are starving; *syn.* dosaw, tware.

**dómárè** [*Eng.*] rumal, a kind of cloth (silk, half silk, or cotton fabric, orig. from the East Indies); *F.* dombare, *pl. n.*, *id.*

**o-dóm-marímá**, *pl. n.*, *s.* ođōmmaniŋ, osabarimá. *pr.* 959.

**dómátá**, *pl. n.*; woadi wəŋ hō d., they have fought against themselves, i. e. their own people, by mistake or out of envy; *s.* di 94. 2 *Kg.* 3, 23. — *inf.* dómátá-di, *n.*, fighting against themselves &c.

**dómawa**, *s.* dómāā.

**dóm-dí**, *inf. war.* 1 *Kg.* 15, 16. *Job* 38, 23.

**dómé**, *v.* [*inf.* o-, n-] to curse, execrate, imprecate evil upon; *syn.* bə dua, hye nsew. (Wadōme nò, e. s. ose: ójwu, a. s. ŋhyirá mm'má nó sò dā). *pr.* 289. — *inf.* o-domé, cursing; nnómé, nnomé, curse.

**adóm-mére**, the second rainy season; *s.* adóm.

**a-domfiráw** [edóm, firaw?]: watō ad., he has inadvertently fallen into the camp or into an ambush of the enemy; *cf.* nnonsu.

**o-dómfó**, *pl. a.*, a merciful, gracious person. *pr.* 962.

**dómfráasè** [*Dan.* dobbelt-flaske] a four-cornered bottle; gin bottle.

**dom-gūi**, dongui, defeat, discomfiture; *s.* ođongu. — **dóm-héne**, **dóm-kúw**, *s.* dómiri = dómfraase. [edóm.

**dommo**, a certain fungus on dead palms. **dóm-moáfó** [dóm, boá] a helper in war, an ally.

**o-dómono**, the best sort of palm-wine, *s.* nsáfufu.

**dompé**, *pl. n.*, bone; *syn.* kasae; *F.* ebew; — *fig.* efi dompem', it comes from the inmost heart; *s.* opé 2. *pr.* 444. 2671.

**dompe-bóá**, *pl. n.*, vertebrate animal.

**dóm-pemmó**: edóm i A., the army retr upon A.; *cf.* bə 9

**o-dóm-piáfó**, *pl. a.*, army. *pr.* 969.

**o-dómpó**, *pl. n.*, (or dog, black, feeding fowls &c., *cf.* ođem also abusively = ok 530. 855—57. 970—

**o-dómpónini**, dompo gold(?); equal to at money sufficient to eat. *pr.* 2943.

**dóm-tów**, *s.* edóm.

**dóm-tóm**, *pl. n.* [edóm war, captive. — kyer capture; fá"nn-, to

**dómmúmfá**, *pl. n.*, in **dómmúmfá-fo**, *pl.* captive or capture 1 *Kg.* 8, 50.

**adóm-mūrow'**, -mūr maize planted in season. — "the rain, in v. : m second rainy season mére.

**dōŋ**, *v.* [*red.* donnōŋ] to saturate with u dōŋ ntamá, she soak; to soften permeate, pervade no adōŋ, adōnnōŋ, softened, well sod nōŋ onipa mu, its s one's whole frame come to a head (e

**dōŋ**, *v.* *F.* *Akp.* to building purposes;

**dōŋ'**, *v.* [*inf.* n-, *red.* ly, gently, slowly pace; to crawl, slowly; ođ se dōŋŋ); ođōŋ ŋ se namoa a orekokye

**dōŋŋ**, softly, delicately; onam d., gracefully (onante for pleasure or sb

**o-dōŋ**, bell; e-dōŋ, e



*treat One, the*  
*author, owner*  
*haustible abun-*  
*nyan̄kōp̄oṅ. —*  
*(ined) caused by*  
*or an accident).*

*ad. yeṅ, we are*  
*twäre.*

*kind of cloth*  
*on fabric, orig.*  
*F. dombare, pl.*

*o-dommaniq, asa-*

*voj hō d., they*  
*themselves, i. e.*  
*mistake or out*  
*g. 3, 23. — inf.*  
*against them-*

*5, 16. Job 38, 23.*  
*curse, execrate,*  
*yn. 'ua, hys*  
*ose. 'wu, a. s.*  
*à). pr. 289. —*  
*nnomé, nnomé,*

*rainy season;*

*2]: wato ad., he*  
*into the camp*  
*the enemy; cf.*

*ciful, gracious*

*flaske] a four-*  
*ttle.*

*discomfiture; s.*  
*dóm-kúw, s.*

*[edom.*

*on dead palms.*  
*hel in war,*

*of palm-wine,*

*kasae; F. ebew;*  
*comes from the*  
*pr. 444. 2671.*

*brate animal.*

**dòm-pemmó:** edom no say kobəə d. wə  
 A., the army retreated to, fell back  
 upon A.; cf. bə 9 & pem, pemmó.

**o-dòm-piáfó, pl. a-,** commander of an  
 army. pr. 969.

**o-dòm-pó, pl. n-, (or a-),** wild dog, bush-  
 dog, black, feeding on carcasses, snails,  
 fowls &c., cf. odemerefūa, hatwea; —  
 also abusively = okwasea. pr. 133. 505.  
 530. 855—57. 970—72. 3556.

**o-dompónini, domponini,** a weight of  
 gold(?); equal to about 1 s. 6 d.; a little  
 money sufficient to buy something to  
 eat. pr. 2943.

**dòm-tów, s. edom.**

**dommúm, pl. n-** [edom bum] prisoner of  
 war, captive. — kyered., to take prisoner,  
 capture; fā<sup>4</sup>nn., to make prisoners.

**dommúmfá, pl. n-,** inf. capture, captivity.

**dommúmfá-fo, pl. n-,** one who takes  
 captive or captures, captor (in war).  
 1 Kg. 8, 50.

**adóm-mürow', -müró** [adóm abürow] 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. adóm, adóm-  
 méré.

**dōṅ, v. [red. donnōṅ]** to soak, steep, drench;  
 to saturate with water or other liquid;  
 ódōṅ ntamá, she puts the linen in to  
 soak; to soften in water; to penetrate,  
 permeate, pervade; to imbue; abürow'  
 no adōṅ, adónnōṅ, the corn is soaked,  
 softened, well sodden; né gyigyé dōn-  
 nōṅ onipa mu, its sound thrills through  
 one's whole frame. — to swell, be ripe,  
 come to a head (e. g. of a boil).

**dōṅ, v. F. Akp.** to prepare "swish" for  
 building purposes; ódōṅ doté.

**dōṅ', v. [inf. n-, red. dōn'nōṅ]** to walk soft-  
 ly, gently, slowly, with a measured  
 pace; to crawl, to move or advance  
 slowly; odoṅ' se ayeforo. pr. 230 (s.  
 dōṅṅ); odoṅ'nōṅ se obammōfo, se agyi-  
 namoa a orekoyere akura.

**dōṅṅ, softly, delicately, slowly and ele-**  
 gantly; onam d., he walks softly &c.,  
 gracefully (onantew mmerantesem mu,  
 for pleasure or show), he promenades.

**o-dōṅ, bell; e-dōṅ, clock; dōṅ abien, two**

bells or clocks; bə dōṅ, to strike the  
 bell or clock; wosow dōṅ, to ring the  
 bell; edōṅ bə, the clock strikes; cf. dōṅ-  
 hwerew; dōṅ bēṅ or nnōṅ ahé (Aky.:  
 seṅ) ní? what o'clock, what time is it?  
 ábò dōṅkóro, the clock has struck one,  
 it is one o'clock; ábò nnōṅ-abien', it is  
 two o'clock &c.; dōṅkoro apa hō simma  
 du, it is ten minutes past one o'clock;  
 d. apa hō simma dunnun, it is a quarter  
 past one; aka s. du na nnōṅdu abò, it is  
 ten minutes to ten; aka s. asia na nnō-  
 nnay né fā abò, it is 24 minutes past  
 four. Gr. § 80, 4. — dōṅ-anim', dial;  
 cf. awiadow.

**dōṅ, dōṅ, odd (number); édi dōṅ, it is**  
 odd; opp. edi nse, it is even.

**dōṅ, v. F.** to be over, to remain. — **o-**  
**dōṅ, v. n.** that which is over, the  
 remainder.

**dōṅṅ, dōṅkuwa:** aboa bi a n'anim d. bi,  
 an animal with a nose set deep in  
 its head or face; asaṅka a emu ye d.  
 = emu do, a deep dish; cf. dōṅkudoṅku.

**ado-ná [da, ná]** prop. a difficulty in lov-  
 ing, - disaffection, displeasure, dislike,  
 disfavour; wáfá me adoná, he has con-  
 ceived a disaffection, dislike against  
 or aversion to me (opp. wányá me ad-  
 yé, he has found it easy to love me);  
 yeká asem yi a, obefa yeṅ ad., when  
 we say this, it will awaken dislike in  
 him against us, it will bring us into  
 disfavour with him; osuró adoná, he  
 is afraid of incurring displeasure, of  
 giving offence. pr. 3129; cf. oná. — F.  
 keyi n'ad., go and tell him his fault.  
 Mt. 18, 15. [Cf. the name Dowuoná =  
 do 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-tēṅ, l. perverse judgment** from fear  
 of incurring disfavour: mmu me ad. =  
 nhwe nea wodə no anim mmu me nteṅ-  
 kyew. — 2. oyi no ad., he expresses  
 to him his grief, regret, resentment,  
 though uncomplainingly.

**adonátēn-yí, inf. expressing one's grief,**  
 regret &c. to an offending party.

**o-dondoywá, a certain plant (?).** pr. 973;

od. né yɔŋkō ne kwádú? enese obibini yɔŋkō ne būroni? *is the white man really the friend of the black man?*  
**dɔŋhwéréw**, pl. n- [ɔdɔŋ a ahwere] *an hour; d. biakō, one hour.* — F. dɔŋ-hwer'.  
**ɔ-dɔŋ-gu**, dɔŋ-ɣuá, F. dɔm-gui, *defeat.*  
**o-dónko**, l. a kind of *jumping insect.* — 2. o-dónkó, *swing, swinging rope; ɔtow ne hō (a.s. ne nua) dónkó, he swings (his brother); brɔfo d., parallel bars, parallels (for gymnastics).*  
**ɔ-dónkó**, ɔ-dónkoní, pl. nɔŋkó, nɔŋkófó, *a native from the interior, such as were formerly brought thence and sold as slaves in the countries nearer the coast. (s. Nɔŋko, Gr. p. XV); hence a slave; pr. 268. 974 ff.*  
**ɔ-dónkó**, pr. n. given to a boy, the *slave of some fetish.*  
**dónkóé**, (n-), *war, warfare, warlike deeds, military concerns.* [80,4.  
**ɛ-dón-kóro**, *one o'clock; s. edon, Gr. § adon-kótowa, a small keg; cf. akótowa.*  
**dɔ-ŋkronɔ**, F. (*very*) *deep.*  
**dónkudonɔ**, *deep; eye d. > emu dɔ; abura d., a deep well; abura a emu dɔ d., a very deep well; syn. hóo, hóohoo, kūrɔŋkūrɔŋ.*  
**adonɔkum**, pl. n-, F. = adénkúm.  
**ɔ-don-kúnini**, l. *the gross of the army, main army; s. edom.* — 2. (pl. n-), *a chief warrior, general; syn. dammarima, Zeph. 3,17. Ezek. 23,15.*  
**dónkuro**, a kind of *basket.*  
**dónk(ù)ronɔ** [dɔ, v., k(ù)ronɔ] F. = dónkronɔ.  
**dónkuwa** = dónɔ.  
**adónne** [ɔdóm ade] *gifts or means of grace; mercies. Acts 13,34.*  
**dónɔɔ**, *bile cast out by vomiting; bɔŋ-wómá a ayarefo fe = fénán; wafe d.*  
**o-donnó**, pl. n-, l. *a small drum; akyéne ketewaa bi à etó né anó terew na mfi-nimfini ye téatēaa; wɔayere no afānu. pr. 978. 2827.* — 2. *a reel; asáwá donnó a reel of thread.*  
**dɔn-nódow** [dɔm dodow] *multitude of a host. Ps. 33,16.*  
**dónnɔmma**, pl. n-, *a little bell = kɔkɔ-dómma; cf. nnónnɔmma.*  
**donnón**, red. v., s. dón.

**dón'nón**, red. v., s. dón'.  
**dónnón**, a *bend or bending*, l. 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, dóm no abu d. = ábù bárika (s. bu, v. 1) = abukaw abefa baabi.  
**donnón**, Ak. = dodonɔku, cf. horonɔa.  
**adonnón**, the *yaws, framboesia ulcer.*  
**dónnón-kú**, **donnónkú**, having the *shape of a stuffed out bag or sack; ɔbɔ ntama no d., he made the cloth into the form of a bag or sack; ne nsa akyi abɔ d., the back of his hand is terribly swollen (lit. like a bag).*  
**donnorohú**, Okw. = kómpɔw; s. duhuru.  
**adɔ-nsá**, *glove, pair of gloves (for working); syn. ahyensá.*  
**adónsém** [ɛdóm asem] *military concerns or events; ad. mu ɣkómmɔbɔ, parley; cf. dónkóé, akósemɔ.*  
**ɔ-dónsɔŋ**, a kind of *stringed instrument; s. ɔsɔŋkú.*  
**adón-sú**, the *latter rain; cf. adóm. Adón-su tɔ a, na adómmürow beɔ.*  
**adón-tén**; Aky., -tere, the *main body or gross of the army, main army, or rather: the centre of an army; F. the van of an army. - di ad., (Akp.) to be in, or command, the foremost rank. - (a)donten-hene, the commander of the ad.*  
**ɔ-dontenni**, pl. adontenífó, *one of the main army; F. one of the advance-guard.*  
**adontén-mù-sé**, *foretooth, incisor.*  
**ɔ-dontó**, a *pot full of palm-wine.*  
**dontón**, *rubbish, sweepings.*  
**dontori**, *mud, mire; slough, puddle, muddy splash (dote né nsu a afrafram'); cf. denkyedenkye, atskye, dote, efi.*  
**o-dontwí** = abotokura.  
**dontwó-dontwó** = ahamanɔkaa.  
**dontwo**, **dontwo-dontwo**, a.: n'afono ye d.-d., *his cheeks are swollen, hanging down like a sack; nantwi no afuru ye d., that cow has a hanging belly.*  
**adón-ɣuá**, Aky. adonɔwa [ɔdɔŋ, agua] *a stool with bells, bell-stool, only allowed to head chiefs. The bells are for summoning the ghosts of the departed kings.*

**adón-wé**, inf. [wé the bark of the : an ordeal; s. ɔd  
**adón-wowá** [ɛdóm  
**adón-nyá-de** [ade a  
*of grace.*  
**adón-yé**, inf. [ye d  
*bilization.*  
**adópé**, pl. n-, F. =  
*ape; s. bóápéá.*  
**dɔpɔ-dɔpɔ**, F. *very*  
**dor(ɔ)ba**, pl. n-, F.  
*Mk. 10,25.*  
**dóre**, [red. dodóre]  
*increase, accumu*  
*adore fi, they a*  
*né káw adóre, wa*  
*his debt, their d*  
*great amount; b*  
*they are laden*  
**doree**, Aky. *fat, f*  
*fat or fattened.*  
**dórii**: ne ti aye  
*has got a big*  
*feels emf*  
*aye d., a loth*  
**ɔ-dóroben** = ɔdó  
**dorowá**, As. *needle*  
*pr. 758; cf. paan*  
**adɔsásé** [adɔw, asas  
*land, field. Neh.*  
**dosáw**, v.: ɔkóm d.  
*fers extreme hung*  
**dósó**, **dódsó**, v. [dɔ,  
*enough. pr. 120;*  
*neg. ennó-só; wl*  
*is added, it stai*  
*parts: edó me sɔ*  
*ennó no só, it is*  
*perf. adósó, adó*  
**ɔ-dósó**, a *girdle w*  
*of the fibres of t*  
*by fetish-priests*  
**adosoa**, F. soéa  
*adesoa. — ɔtoso*  
**dósoo**, **dósodoso**:  
*have smashed the*  
*no hwee fam mā*  
*the jars down s*  
*many pieces.*  
**ádósóá**, Okw. = :

I. in a road,  
in the sea-  
sight, or mak-  
to the sea;  
o abu d. =  
= abukaw

horonoa.  
esia ulcer.  
ng the shape  
sack; oboo  
e cloth into  
ack; ne nsa  
his hand is  
a bag).  
; s. duhuru.  
s (for work-

ry concerns  
parley; cf.

instrument;

adóm. Adón-  
eg.

in ... or  
army, or ra-  
my; F. the  
(Akp.) to be  
most rank. -  
ler of the ad.  
me of the  
e advance-

visor.  
wine.

iddle, mud-  
afram'); cf.  
efi.

a.  
a.: p'afono  
llen ng-  
xi no afuru  
ging belly.  
on, agua] a  
ly allowed  
re for sum-  
rted kings.

adón-wé, *inf.* [wé odóm] *the chewing of the bark of the odom tree; undergoing an ordeal; s. odóm.*

adón-wowá [edóm awowa] *hostage.*

adón-nyá-de [ade a wode nyá odóm] *means of grace.*

adón-yé, *inf.* [ye dóm] *state of war; mobilization.*

adópé, *pl. n.*, F. = aboatia, a species of ape; s. bóápéa.

dápo-dápo, F. *very dirty.*

dor(o)ba, *pl. n.*, F. = dorowa. *Mt. 19,24. Mk. 10,25.*

dóre, [red. dodore] *intr. to become great, increase, accumulate, gather: wón hō adóre fī, they are covered with dirt; né káw adóre, wón akáw adodó-dódore, his debt, their debts have grown to a great amount; bone adóre ahye wón so, they are laden with sins. 2 Tim. 3,6.*

dorex, Aky. *fat, fattened; odwane d., a fat or fattened sheep; oguan a wado.*

dórii: ne ti aye or ahoñ d., (prop. he has got a big or swollen head), he feels embarrassed, ashamed; n'atade aye d., his clothes are quite wet.

o-dórobəŋ = ododobəŋ.

dorowá, As. *needle of native manufacture. pr. 758; cf. paane, [dor(o)ba.*

adasásé [adów, asase] *arable land, plough land, field. Neh. 11,25.*

dosáw, *v.*: okəm d. no se biribi, he suffers extreme hunger, starves; *syn.* twäre.

dóso, dósso, *v.* [dó, só] *to be much, to be enough. pr. 120; edósó, it is enough, neg. ennó-só; when a personal object is added, it stands between the two parts: edó me só, it is enough for me, ennó no só, it is not enough for him; perf. adósó, adó no só.*

o-dósó, a *girdle with long fringes, made of the fibres of the adobe palm & worn by fetish-priests when performing.*

adosoa, F. adosoëa, *pl. n.*, *Mt. 2,11, = adesoä. — o-dosoáni = ades...*

dósoo, dósodoso: mabə kanea no d., I have smashed the lamp; otow nkuruwa no hwee fam mā ebobəe d., she threw the jars down so that they broke into many pieces.

ádósóáá, Okw. = ádèsáá.

adósówa, adósowa, As. = adesoä, *load; products of the farm.*

adósowá, As. *the things belonging to a woman, as, handkerchiefs, ornaments, &c., usually kept in a basket or box.*

dóté, Ak. nnóté, F. detse, *soil, earth, clay, mud; swish, plastered clay, syn. efá; mabère se d., I am exceedingly tired; amā wabère se d., it has tired him exceedingly. pr. 979 f.*

dote-dwini, *potter's work. - di d., to make earthen vessels. pr. 258.*

adotebé, a *palm-tree which has taken firm root in the ground; dote mu abe.*

dote-sáw-adé, a *shovel. — dote-tów, lump of clay. Rom. 9,21. — dote-wó(w)fo: hye d. or awó(w)fo, to engage people for working the clay (in building a house) without subsequent payment; cf. hye 16.*

dóto, dótoo, *adv. to fəw; wáfəw dótoo, he is soaking wet.*

dotoó, *a.*: abúrow d., *maize boiled together with the cone.*

o-dótó, *pl. a.*, or *n.*, *thicket; dua tenten bi si hō, na hama nyinaa kō hō. pr. 546. 981. 1. Sam. 13,6.*

odo-tów, *inf.* a kind of *play; s. agoru.*

adotwá, o, (*dim.*) a *small thicket.*

doto-yan, As.; dota-nyan, F., *bog, morass; s. dótoo, dontori, denkyedenkye.*

dotwa, *glove, pair of gloves (for working).*

dów, Aky. dō, *v. to till or cultivate the ground; to hoe, to weed; to cut the weeds or the bush. pr. 290. 333. 1338; to mow. pr. 3481; d. afuw, to prepare or work a plantation (by clearing away the thicket &c.); bédow' me, come and work (hoe &c.) for me! — intr. to do agricultural work; d. adare, nkrante, asow, to work with a bill-hook, a cutlass or bush-knife, a hoe. — red. dodów, dodódódów.*

adów, *the cutting of the bush; the tilling of the ground; farming, agriculture; ohyee me adów, he asked (engaged) me to cut the bush &c. for him; s. hye 16. pr. 1112.*

e-dów, (Ak. edowá), *the fibres (hama) of the young leaves of the adobe palm; a kind of twine made therefrom; wómfá*

nys n̄guahama; wode bo asuman, wode n̄wene otan, na Alátáfó na s̄de n̄wene ntama nso; cf. demérekú. — **dòw dókúm** (Akp.), a kind of *kilt* made of adobe leaf fibre and worn by fetish-priests when performing; cf. *odaso*.  
**dòw**, v. [red. dodów] to become or be brown; *un̄ezema a wokyew nyinaa hō dodów*; s. *asabēra*; *kyew yi hō dòw*, *this hat is brown*. — F. to become roasted; Perf. to be roasted.  
**o-dowá**, *odoá* (Ak. *owowá*), l. pl. n., bee. pr. 986. — *odowa-nini*, drone. — 2. a species of antelope; cf. *adowá*. pr. 1955. — 3. a swelling or bump, in the armpit, the loins, the appearance of which is ascribed to a wound; *lymphadenitis*. pr. 1857.  
**adowá**, *adoá*, a species of antelope, the smallest of all antelopes, said by the natives to be the king of animals. pr. 984 f. 3027. 3030. — *adowa* *ghoma*, s. *otwē*.  
**adowá**, the handle of a door made of palm-branches, used for opening and shutting.  
**e-dowá**, Ak. = *adow*, fibre(s) of the adobe palm. Cf. *dokum*.  
**e-dów-tám**, a mat-like woven cloth.  
**doweé**, *dodoweé*, a. & n. brown; brownness; cf. *dow*, v.  
**Dowuoná**, pr. n., s. *adoná*.  
**ado-yé**, s. *adoná*. [Ps. 45, 10.  
**o-dó-yere**, beloved wife, favourite wife.  
**drako** [Gr.] dragon, monster, serpent; cf. *otwēases*. Isa. 27, 1. 30, 6. Rev. 12, 3.  
**dru...** s. *duru*.  
**dū**, v., Ak. *duru*, to reach, arrive. pr. 90. 507; to be sufficient; — *odúú ha n̄n̄ra*, *he arrived here yesterday*; *odui ansā-na yeredu*, *he arrived before us*; *ye-bedu (fie) n̄tem*, *we shall soon arrive home*; *otutuu mirika koduu k̄urotia*, *he ran on to the end of the town*; *adow-bere* or *kwaebu adu (ho)*, *the time for preparing the plantations or for cutting the bush is come*; *afuw-dow adu so*, s. *afuw-dow*; *ebedu osram biakō na opé asi*, *within a month the harmattan will set in*; — *siká no n̄n̄*, *the money is not sufficient*; *ádú pé*, *it*

*is exactly the sum*; *memá adu*, *I shall fulfill (the number of thy days)*. Ex. 23, 26; — *ádú mé sò*, lit. *it has arrived on me*, i. e. *it is my turn*; *wunnuu baabi (koraa e)*, *you have not come far yet*; *shē na woredu yi*, *how far are you going?* — Phr. *ne hō du ne hō*, *he prospers (in his doings), fares well*. Gen. 39, 2. — *onnú*, *he is the worse (for it)*. 1 Cor. 8, 8. — *du ano*, *to be sufficient, to come to perfection*. K. § 214; *du ano yiye*, *to arrive at the full measure*. Ps. 90, 10. — *n'awo duu so*, *the time of her confinement was near*. — *kodu, bedu*, *till, until; to, unto*. Gr. § 117. 229.

**du, dudu**, Ak. = *duru*, *duruduru*, a.

**e-dú**, ten. Gr. § 77. 78, 1. 2.

**Adú**, pr. n. of men, found also in nicknames of the kontromfi and the goat: *adúnná*, *adúnnimáá*. [cf. tō 6.

**adú**, As. = *aduru*; tō ad., to poison;

**dua**, in the foll. words, is pronounced in F. as *dua*, *duya*.

**duá**, v. l. to plant (in general); to put into the ground (*abūrow*, *ase*, *abrabe.*); *dua-me nkate na n̄n̄na me abūrow*, prop. *plant ground-nuts for me, not maize*, i. e. *do not cease loving me*. pr. 675. [Other verbs used for peculiar ways of planting are: *gu (mō, kōkote.)*, to sow (*rice, guinea-corn*); *fua ode*, to plant *yam*; *tew abe*, to transplant *palm-trees*. — 2. (fig.) a) to plant, establish (a new religion): *wode asempa no beduaa Akūropoŋ akye*, *the gospel has been brought to Ak. long ago*. — b) to transplant (inhabitants): *Egiresi-brofo de nnipa koduaa A'lata*, (*abedua oman bi wo Adata*), *the English have made a colony at Lagos*; *woatu no Akūropoŋ akodua Aburi*, *they have removed him from Ak. and placed him at Ab.* — c) to station, set, to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office: *wode me akodua Akyem*; *woamfa yan anko-dua Aky. koraa*, *na yekodii nnawa bi wo ho na yēbae*, *we were not really stationed in Akem, but stayed there only a short time*. Isa. 62, 6. — d) wu-

**dua** *nkotom*, *plant lies, you*. cf. Gal. 6, 7.  
**dua**, v. F. to go,  
**e-duá**, pl. n., (pr. tree, shrub. — plant or its piece of wood. of wood. pr. pl. timber. — hoe, *asow dua*, F. *sobakurá*). — wood, to which by means of a closing round t̄ in ward, in pr. or to.. *duám*, arrest, imprison be arrested, *fasi wog ano abo ano akā akyere trā nea wode strictly comria where they have privy, n. any fold of pines o duá sò*, *he is go cf. duasee, akyé*, *dua*, to curse, or of wood into the words in order effect. pr. 116. — = *hye mu den*, 43f. Col. 2, 2. — *you have invalid statement(s)*; *asen the matter is not no hysē dua mu out the matter (o d̄ua, e-d̄ua [con. né drupeds or birds. 1522. Wátwá dua contemptuous), h watwa asel di ad̄uá*, pl. id. *kernel*, pr. 1022; Okw. *bea fruit (oguaa, akuti syn. abá, ad̄uába, dzewa*. Gen. 1, 11. 1 Lk. 13, 6. — Phr. *odi no n̄kasagua*.

duá adu, *I shall*  
 (by days). *Ex.*  
*it has arrived*  
 ; wunnuu baa-  
 not come far  
 how far are  
 hō du ne hō,  
 (s), fares well.  
 is the worse  
 du ano, to be  
 perfection. *K. §*  
 rive at the full  
 n'awo duu so,  
 nent was near.  
 ; to, unto. *Gr.*

uruduru, a.  
 2.  
 also in nick-  
 and the goat:  
 [cf. tō 6.  
 d., to poison;  
 pronounced in

to put  
 robe.);  
 a durow, prop.  
 me, not maize,  
 me. *pr.* 675.  
 peculiar ways of  
 (kote.), to sow  
 ode, to plant  
 uplant palm-  
 — 2. (fig.) a  
 new religion:  
 a Akuropon a-  
 en brought to  
 ransplant (in-  
 de nnipa ko-  
 bi wə Adata),  
 a colony at  
 ropoŋ akodua  
 sed him from  
 t A' c) to  
 to th. occupa-  
 r office: wode  
 mfa yey anko-  
 odii nnawa bi  
 ere not really  
 stayed there  
 92, 6. - d) wu-

dua ŋkontompo a, wutu abrá, *if you*  
*plant lies, you reap deceit.* *pr.* 1024f.;  
*cf. Gal. 6, 7. — Red. duádua.*  
**dua**, *v. F.* to go, pass by, traverse, *s. due* 7.  
**e-duá**, *pl. n.*, (*pr.* 45. 991—1021) 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;*  
*pl. timber.* — 5. *handle, helve (of a*  
*hoe, asow dua, cf. sókúm, Ak. sodúrò,*  
*F. sobakúra).* — 6. *a block or log of*  
*wood, to which prisoners are fastened*  
*by means of an iron fixed in it and*  
*closing round the wrists; duá mù, pl. n.,*  
*in ward, in prison.* *Gen.* 40. 3. 4. 7; *bo*  
*or to.. duám', to fasten to the block, to*  
*arrest, imprison.* *pr.* 578; *da duam', to*  
*be arrested, fastened to the block: wode*  
*wəŋ ano abə no duam' = wode wəŋ*  
*ano akā akyere no se: ŋkə baabi na*  
*trā nea wode wo atrā hə ara, they*  
*strictly commanded him to remain*  
*where they had placed him.* — 7.  
*privy, necessary, consisting of a scaf-*  
*fold of poles outside the town: ókə*  
*duá sò, he is gone to the privy, W. C.;*  
*cf. duasee, akyé, tia &c. — Phr.: 8. bo..*  
*dua, to curse, orig. by driving a piece*  
*of wood into the ground and muttering*  
*words in order to produce a magic*  
*effect.* *pr.* 116. — 9. *si so dua or duaa*  
*= hye mu deŋ, mā etim; s. hye 11, si*  
*43f. Col. 2, 2. — wətu (asem no) dua,*  
*you have invalidated your opponent's*  
*statement(s); asem no antua dua yiye,*  
*the matter is not clear. — yede asem*  
*no hyes dua mu buu mu, we carried*  
*out the matter (or command).*  
**dúa**, **e-dúa** [*con. né dúa*] the tail of qua-  
 drupeds or birds. (*F. pl. a.*) *pr.* 528.  
 1522. *Wátwà dua or né dúa só (used*  
*contemptuously), he is circumcised.* —  
*watwa asem no dúa, s. twa 12.*  
**adúa**, *pl. id. kernel, seed, fruit (of trees).*  
*pr.* 1022; *Okw. bean; odi ad., he eats*  
*fruit (oguaa, akutu, odómá, asāā...).* —  
*syn. abá, adúába, F. edu(í)aba, adu(í)a-*  
*dzewa. Gen. 1, 11. Mt. 21, 34. Mk. 12, 2.*  
*Lk. 13, 6. — Phr. odi no adúa, syn.*  
*odi no ŋkasaguaa.*

duaá, duawá, *F. du(í)aba, (dim.) pl. n.,*  
 1. *a small tree, shrub.* — 2. *a small*  
*piece of wood, stick, splinter &c.; s.*  
*héntia. pr. 1431. 2985. — si so duaa,*  
*s. eduá 9. - wə..nnuaa, s. wə 7.*  
**dúába** (= duá aba), *aduabá, pl. n., 1.*  
*the fruit of any tree, syn. adua, aba.*  
 — 2. *lemon, lime; cf. ankaa. — 3.*  
*Okw. = ŋkū, shea-butter.*  
**dua-báj**, 1. *kind of tree.* — 2. *peculiar*  
*shape of the body; cf. dansow; - s. baŋ.*  
**duá-basa**, *pl. n., = dubáá, branch.*  
**adúabəŋ**, a nickname of the goat, *s. a-*  
*berekyi. pr. 1879.*  
**dua-bíre**, *Ak.; dua-bíri, Akp. black wood.*  
**dua-bó**, a tree remarkable for the hard-  
 ness of its wood, compared to stone.  
**duabó-dúá**, *ebony. Ezek. 27, 15.*  
**dua-bóŋ**, *Akp.; dua-bóná, Aky. [dua*  
*abon] bark of trees. \**  
**o-dua-búfó**, *pl. n., one who fells trees;*  
*s. oduatowfo.*  
**duá-bùroní**, *lit. a wooden European. Phr.*  
*maye me hō d. = maboapa, I purpose-*  
*ly misrepresented the matter; woyee*  
*wəŋ hō d. mā ohene asō tee, they se-*  
*cretly informed or apprized the king*  
*of it.*  
**duá-dán**, a house of wood; *odaŋ a wode*  
*nnannuá asi.*  
**dua-dán** = *duasee-dan, tiafi, &c., privy,*  
*necessary (house), W. C.*  
**a-dua-dán**, *inf. [odaŋ a wodaŋ nnuabo bi]*  
*the removal of a curse; the sheep,*  
*money &c. given to remove a curse.*  
**dua-dé**, *duadó, F. = bankyé, cassada,*  
*manioc.*  
**duadéwa**, *pl. n., a kind of ntərewa. pr.*  
**duádua**, *red. v., s. dua. [674.*  
**o-duaduafo**, *pl. a., F. = odueduefo.*  
**duá-dwùmí** = *duaseŋfo.*  
**o-duáfó**, *pl. a., planter; sower; cf. ogu-*  
*fo, okuafo.*  
**o-duafo**, *pl. a., Ak. a circumcised man;*  
*Akr. twetiafo.*  
**dúá-hiŋ** = *duhiŋ.*  
**duá-hō-ŋhwí**, *moss growing on trees.*  
**duá-hō-mméré**; *Aky. -mméré, a spongy*  
*excrescence on trees, mushroom.*  
**o-duá-hyen'**, *pl. a., Ak. efoo, a species of*  
*monkey, colobus bicolor, having the*

body black, the extremities (face, fore-neck, legs and tail) white. [dua-hyén = white-tail]. *pr.* 1026.

**duakóro**, 1. a kind of *chintz*; *s.* ntama. — 2. a kind of *drum*.

**aduakróŋ**, *ninety*.

**aduakwamóá**, Akw. = abiribiriw.

**duám'**, *pl.* nnuám'; **duám'-dá**, duá-múnná, *prison, imprisonment; the state of being imprisoned. Ezra 7,26. pr.* 297. — duá-múnná ntádé, *prison garments. 2 Kg. 25,29. — Cf. eduá 6.*

**aduammá** [aduaj ba] *greedy eater, glutton, gourmand; cf. odidifo; saa abofra yi ye ad.*

**aduámmen**, a nickname of the owl.

**aduam-fín** = aduanfín.

**aduám-fóro**, aduam'foro [aduaj foforo] *new yam or other victuals.*

**aduam-móné** [aduaj bone] *bad food.*

**aduám-móno** [aduaj momono] *raw food.*

**aduánj'**, aduáné, adibáné [fr. di, ban] *pl. n., food, victuals, esp. vegetable, food, consisting or prepared of edible roots (afam-duaj) and grain. pr. 657. 1028-36. 3596; food for beasts, provender. Gen. 24,32; the flesh or soft, pulpy substance of fruit, the kernel, cf. aboto; dish; meal; woa'wie ad., dinner (breakfast, supper) is ready; wote ad. hō, they are eating, sit at table; - ad. no atu or ato me hō, s. tu 44.*

**aduan-náká** [aduaj' adáká] 1. a box containing food or provisions. — 2. *crib, manger.*

**Aduana**, one of the original families of the Tshi people; *cf. App. D.*

**aduan-náj** [aduaj' dán] *store house, corn-magazine.*

**aduanánj**, *forty. Gr. § 78,2.*

**aduaj-fínj** [aduaj a aye mfín] *pl. n., stale food; s. fínj. pr. 285. 932. 1115.*

**aduaj-kánj** (*pl. n.*), *first-fruits.*

**aduaj-kóm**, *hunger for or famine of bread. Jer. 42,14. Am. 8,11. — aduan-kóra-dánj, corn-magazine, garner. — a-duaj-kóra-kùrów, city of store. —*

**aduan-nóá-dánj**, *house for cooking. Ezek. 46,24. — o-duannóáfó, a-, a*

**aduaj-mú**, *the chief food. [cook. aduan-sú, kind of food; ad. baj ni?*

**aduaj'-sú**, *a fruitful rain; ad. na ɛreto yi. aduan-tá, -táv, food without salt. D. As. aduá-ntũnkũm, sour-sop &c. (the fruit and the tree); cf. adukũntũnkũm.*

**aduan-twá**, *harvest. Joel 1,11.*

**duáanjwò**, *the bark of a certain tree in Wasa smelling like onions (s. ánjwò) and used instead of such.*

**aduan-yí** [aduaj', ayí]: *abofra no besee me ad., that boy has invited me to table in an improper, impolite manner.*

**aduaj-yí**, *inf. the fetching or taking away of the dishes (from the kitchen or from the table).*

**duá-onípa**, *a wooden man. pr. 1184.*

**o-dua-páéfó**, *pl. n., sawyer.*

**dua-póriwa**, *pl. nnua mpóriwa-mpóriwa, short sticks; s. poríwa.*

**aduásá**, *thirty; aduásá no... Gr. § 78,2. - all kinds of; e.g. nneema ad., all (k. of) things; mmusu-duásá, all kinds of mischief; suman-nuasá, all k. of amulets; bone a edi ad. (nyinaa), all kinds of sin; cf. ade-duásá.*

**aduásare**, a nickname of the okyérebénj.

**duá-ase**, *the trunk or root of a tree; cf. duhínj.*

**duaséé**, *privy, necessary, W. C.; cf. duaso, dumpénj, káaseé, ŋkyeree, mankyiri(-so), tia, teasee, yaŋee. — duasee-dánj = duadánj.*

**dua-sénj**, *pl. n., carpenter. 2 Sam. 5,11.*

**dua-sínj**, *pl. n. [duá sínj] block, log; diff. dunsínj, q. v.*

**duá-sò**: *kə d., s. eduá 7 & duasee.*

**dua-tánnúru** [duá tánnúru, dutánj] *pl. n., a large, mighty tree; s. otánnúru & otannúru.*

**adua-tiá**, *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. óbán. — 2. otwé ad., pr. 3412.*

**o-dua-tówfó**, *pl. n., feller of a tree, hewer of wood. Jer. 46,22.*

**o-dua-twáfó**, *pl. n., wood-cutter; cf. oduabufo. Deut. 29,10.*

**du-báá** [duá báá or basa] *pl. n., branch.*

**e-dú-bàakó**, *eleven. Gr. § 78,1.*

**o-dubénj** [dua bénj] *odubini, koodubénj, a tree, the yellow wood of which is used to dye bofua, q. v.*

**adu-bénj** [aduru bénj] *syn. sufre, atodu-d adu-bíri [aduru bíri] 3,3; black paint, i ment. 2 Kg. 9,36 inkstand.*

**e-dú-biákó**, *eleven. C. adu-bòné, pl. n. [adu o-dúdó, a medicine, c of some plant or b for weeks, to d pr. 1856.*

**duduru**, *red. v. dur dué, v. [red. duedue]*

*seems to be to str to handle, manag senea wodue ye a wofre no sũm, the they handle or pl trap is expressed b n'ano senea odue k and the manner senea odue gy wəŋ baniŋh they were*

*encouraged inem; daub, besmear am nected with fetish the yolk of eggs, etc., in order to i palliative power, i or to make things wode mogya due e.s. ode ŋkesua a sumánj hō na sumā ano. pr. 117. — 3 tive or palliative or responsibility):*

*mánte, an elder (wh misdeeds of his an amulet, i.e.) ay heard of it, I knu pr. 2601. 4. b*

*(up), i.e. to ad on and fold or lay other: woto né na so = wóbù no fá spine by bending forwards) so that t the head. - obu d comes home in ti*

l. na ereto yi.  
salt. D. As.  
c. (the fruit  
ùnkùm.

1.  
tain tree in  
is (s. àg'wò)

ra no besee  
vited me to  
lite manner.  
or taking  
the kitchen

pr. 1184.

wa-mpóriwa,

fr. § 78,2. -  
l., all (k. of)  
inds of mis-  
of amulets;  
ll kinds of

oky' abèn.  
of ree;

; cf. duaso,  
ankyiri(-so),  
see-dáj =

Sam. 5, 11.  
s, log; diff.

luasee.  
táj] pl. n-  
stánnúru &

d beast: 1.  
family, at-  
f a country  
l., pr. 3412.  
tree, hewer

r; c, ua-

n-, branch.  
1.

oodubéj, a  
ch is used

adu-béj [aduru bēj] sulphur, brimstone;  
syn. sufre, atodu-dubéj.

adu-biri [aduru biri] (black) ink. 2 Cor.  
3,3; black paint, lead-glance, eye-pig-  
ment. 2 Kg. 9,30. — adubiri-tòaa,  
inkstand.

e-dú-biakó, eleven. Gr. § 78,1.

adu-bòné, pl. n- [aduru b.] poison.

o-dúdó, a medicine, consisting of the juice  
of some plant or bark, and water; kept  
for weeks, to dress wounds with.  
pr. 1856.

duduru, red. v. duru; F. red. a. duru.

dué, v. [red. duedue] 1. the orig. meaning

seems to be to stroke, or, more gener.,  
to handle, manage, manipulate, use;  
senea wodue ye afri no fa no, en'na  
wofre no sùm, the manner in which  
they handle or place and prepare the  
trap is expressed by the verb 'sùm'; hwe  
n'ano senea odue kasa fa, look at his mouth  
and the manner he uses it in speaking!  
senea odue gyee wøj yee wøj fae hyee  
wøj banjha, the manner in which  
they were received and treated by him,  
encouraged them; s. duia 3. — 2. to  
daub, besmear amulets, or things con-  
nected 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 nkesua a.s. aduru n.a. srasra  
sumān hō na sumān no adi; due sumān  
ano. pr. 117. — 3. to use as a preven-  
tive or palliative (evading accusation  
or responsibility): Opanyiŋ dué: mǎnte,  
mǎnte, 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 naŋ na-wobu no due  
so = wóbù no fá so, they break his  
spine by bending him (backwards or  
forwards) so that the feet reach beyond  
the head. - obu duedue so ba ofie, he  
comes home in the utmost haste. —

Tshi-English Dict.

5. [red.] to feel or search for with a  
long instrument, to poke; to probe (a  
wound); to sound, fathom; fa dua yi  
duedue nsu no mu, search in the water  
with this stick. — 6. [red.] to search  
or inquire after, investigate: mereko-  
duedue oman mu = mekohwehwe oman  
mu asem mahwe, I will try to gather  
information as to the sentiments of  
the people or to obtain a favourable  
attitude among the people. — 7. [red.]  
to stroll about, wander, rove, ramble;  
cf. (oba)dueduefo. — 8. The significa-  
tions 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) dùè! hush! soothe or ap-  
pease thyself, set your heart at rest,  
compose your mind, alleviate your  
pain, i.e. may your pain be alleviated!  
(Ade twa obi a, wose: dué, dùè! obi  
nī wu a, n'abusiafo se: due, due!) —  
dué, gener. repeated 2 or 3 times, has  
become an appeasing and consoling  
interjection, pronounced towards a per-  
son who has hurt himself or met with  
an accident; the thing afflicting or in-  
commodating is added with nè: dué  
nè amanehunu = due, na woahū amane,  
may you bear your affliction easily!  
may you recover from your affliction!  
mūnnué nè kó! I pity you for the trouble  
and ill result of the fighting! due nè ad-  
wumaye! mūnnué nè adwumaye na ad-  
wumaye bekūm mól 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: due-né-  
awá-óo, said in the morning, when it is  
cold; due-né-wi'óo, said in the middle  
of the day, when it is hot; due-né-  
ŋwín'óo, said in the evening, when it  
is cool; due-né-sú-óo, said after a show-  
er of rain, — meaning, as it were,  
may you easily bear the inconvenience  
caused by the cold (awaw), the sun  
(awíá), the coolness (oŋwini), may you  
recover from the effect of the rain  
(osu). — b) dué! woe unto thee! mún-

nué! *woe unto you!* (Nea woaye yi, *duel this thing which you have done will have grievous consequences!* éé, *ade na morewía yi? múnnué! what! you are stealing? you will suffer for it!); - alas! I beg your pardon!* — 9. due.. *adwerewa, s. adw...*

**dùé** (the *interj.* or *imp.* mentioned under due 8a, used as a *noun*) a *pitiful state* or *condition*. *pr.* 604; *expression of pity*. — *mā dué, to condole, console, comfort, soothe.* Biribi a *eye yaw aye onipa na wokò ne nkyeñ kose se: 'móbbò 'móbbò! na wóamā no dúé a.s. hyèdeñ nēñ.* *pr.* 567, 604, 700, 1037 f. — *due-má, inf.* the act of *condoling &c., consolation.* Job 16,5.

**duédùe**, *red. v., s. due* 5—7. *Cf.* obadueduefo.

**o-duedúefó** = obadueduefo.

**o-dúefóó**, Ak.; *odúefó(ó)*, Akp., *pl. a-*, *besmearer* = *nea odue sumāñ = okómfo.* *pr.* 2363. (Katawère *kómfo bi*, Agyemane a *ofí Asey, na wagye diñ yi aye ne de*).

**dú-fa**, *pl. n-* [adu] *medicine.*

**aduemmé** = *ahye-mme*, a species of *mouse* (*otew abé*); *s. akura.*

**o-dufókyé**, *pl. n-*, a *tree that has fallen down and lain on the ground for some time; a large, rotten block, log or piece of wood;* *cf.* dufunu. *pr.* 1039—41.

**dù-fóro**, *pl. n-*, *sucker, a shoot from the roots or lower part of the trunk of a tree or plant; a young tree.* [dua fóforo; dua a *afí wò dunsin hò*]. Isa. 11,1.

**adu-frá**, *inf.* [aduru, fra] *pharmacy.* — **adufrá-dán**, *an apothecary's shop.* — **adufráé**, *confection &c.* Ex. 30,35. — **adufrásém**, *pharmacy; pharmacopoeia, dispensatory.* — **o-dufráfó**, *pl. a-*, *perfumer; apothecary.* Chr.

**dùfudufu**, *a. feeble.* *pr.* 58.

**dufúá**, *pl. n-*, a *rough kind of seat made of a block of wood; a piece of wood with a handle.* [dua a *wóáfufúaw hò kakra*].

**dúfúaw**, *dufúaw*; F. *dufúaa*, a *medicine* or *medical preparation formed into balls;* *aduru biara a woyam no né yi-sá afra abò no tow ahata.* *pr.* 2082.

**dù-fúnu**, *pl. n-*, a *dead or rotten tree,* *cf.* dufókye.

**du-híq**, *pl. n-* [dua híq] a *root of a tree in the ground;* *pl.* nnu-ñhíq, *s. ahabay.*

**adu-húám**, *pl. n-* [aduru húamhúam] *perfumes, sweet herbs, sweets, sweet-smelling, odoriferous spices; sweet incense.* Ex. 30,7,8; *ode ad. aye, she has rubbed or anointed herself with sweet odours.* *Syn.* ohúám. Different kinds: *kürobów, béweonúa, osikó, hwentéaa, mmowá, péperé (= aloé), abeefo.* — **aduhúám-hyéw-múká**, *altar of incense.* Ex. 30,1; *cf.* húám-afore-muka.

**duhúru**, Okw. = *kompow*; *s. donnorohu.*

**duía**, F. I. = *dua, v. to plant &c.* Mt. 13,3,31. — 2. *duía (mu, do &c.) = nam or fa (mu, so &c.), to go along, to make one's way through, over, to pass &c.* - *okoduíaduía mpoano, he went by the sea-shore; okoduía abro-kwá mu, he went through the corn fields; wòdze mpa no duíam' si dadze, they let down the bed through (the opening).* Mk. 2,4. - *duía heñ awuradze do sú fré Nyanköpöñ, 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:* *mbre wòboduía ahyira no nyi, thus shall he be blessed.* Ps. 128,4; *wòatse baabi-mbre oduía tu wòñ fo, you have heard how he admonishes them; wòkà mbre oduía ye' nyimpa no kyere' wòñ, they told them how it befell the man.* Mk. 5,16; *oduía deñ bo' nyimpa? how did he make man? yeboduía deñ ahwehwe yi? how are we to seek this? mre yeboduía ahwehwe Nykp. no mboa nye de, yebòdwen do daa yeduía mboa n'akwaj no do, we are to seek the grace of God through a constant and careful use of the means of grace; akwaj yi, oduía do nda ahen? how long is he to use these means? &c.; wòñ-hwe habaḡm' nsukooko mbre woduía nyin.* Mt. 6,28.

**duía**, F. = *dua, tree &c.* — **duiaba** = *duaa, mote &c.* Mt. 7,3; *splinter.*

**aduíaba**, **aduíadzewa**, F. = *aduaba, fruit.* Mt. 21,34. Mk. 12,2.

**duíafa**, F. = *oduafé*

**Dúkó** [edu, skó] *pr.* 11 th child. Gr. §

**adu-kokóó**, *red paint*

**o-dúku**, *odúkú, pl. n-* *key;* *cf.* aḡkbrá, o.

**dúkuu**, **dúkuduku**, *to small particles the bread has been*

**wabubu dua no m' the stick into small it was broken to**

**mfote aḡe ntama : sapasa, the termite cloth, reducing it to**

**sare no aye dd., t. bled into small fra**

**sare no nyinaa dd.**

**dúkuduku, a. & adu**

**waye d.; oguaj n**

**dukudúkúu, it**

**has four stro**

**a dúkúú, pl. n** Dan.

**handkerchi**

**a y kuu abieg ye- siñ,**

**fathom; cf. nuuku**

**a-dukudóñ', linen; &**

**adukú-ntúḡkúm, ad**

**gu] sour-sop, Anon**

**sop, Anona squamu**

**the fruit and the si**

**it; cf. aduántúḡkún**

**adu-küró, (F. adukur**

**a tree or stone in w**

**òbo ad. nso wò ho**

**se: ad. aḡo. pr. 18**

**küroḡá.**

**dúm, v. [red. dunnüm**

**fire). pr. 3281; tr. to**

**quench (fire or a li**

**ogyá no adúm, the**

**kanéá, put**

**th**

**dum tútúw, a way t**

**beré-dúm, to be**

**ma yi b. — ani a**

**Lev. 13,6. 21. — a**

**dew, v.**

**o-dúm, pl. a-, I. the**

**tree; the wood is u**

**niture, fuel. pr. 74**



d or rotten tree,

a root of a tree  
-nhiq, s. ahabaq.  
[hūamhūam] per-  
ceets, sweet-smel-  
es; sweet incense.  
she has rubbed  
ith sweet odours.  
kinds: kūróbów,  
entéaa, mmowā,  
o. — aduhūām-  
ncense. Ex. 30, 1;

w; s. donnorohu.  
plant &c. Mt.  
(mu, do &c.) =  
(.), to go along,  
rough, over, to  
mpoano, he went  
ābro-kwā mu,  
corn fields; wā-  
dadze, they let  
h (the opening).  
aw... do sū  
on... through  
lue... take a  
ocea, deal, act,  
certain manner:  
no nyi, thus  
s. 128, 4; wātse  
ny fo, you have  
shes them; wā-  
mpa no kyere'  
how it befell  
ia deq b' nyim-  
man? yeboduā  
are we to seek  
vehwe Nykp, no  
n do daa yeduā  
we are to seek  
ugh a constant  
neans of grace;  
ahen? how long  
us?; wāq-  
m woduā

— aduāba =  
splinter.  
= aduaba, fruit.

duāfo, F. = oduāfo. Mt. 13, 3.

Dúkó [edu, ekó] pr. n. m. & f. (= the  
11th child. Gr. § 41, 5.

adu-kókó, red paint. Jer. 22, 14; ruddle,  
red chalk, (vermilion?) Ezek. 23, 14.

o-dúku, odúkú, pl. n., small cask, barrel,  
keg; cf. ānkórā, okwádum, opānkrāq.

dúkuu, dúkuduku, a. & adv. reduced  
to small particles; abodoo no abu dd.,  
the bread has been crumbled entirely;  
wabubu dna no mu dd., he has broken  
the stick into small pieces; ebubuu dd.,  
it was broken to pieces. Dan. 2, 34f.;  
mfote awe ntama no nyinaa dd. = pa-  
sapasa, the termites have eaten up the  
cloth, reducing it to very small shreds;  
sare no aye dd., the grass has crum-  
bled into small fragments; opōnko awe  
sare no nyinaa dd.

dúkuduku, a. & adv. fat and fine, stout;  
waye d.; oguq no adó srade d. —

dukudúkú, id. owo mma d. anaq, he  
has four strong and lively children.

dúkú, pl. n. [Dan. dug, Dutch doek]  
handkerchief; a yard of cloth: nnu-  
kuu abieq ye-siq, two yards are a  
fathom; cf. nnukuu-nnúkuwa, dim.

a-dukudú, linen; grey baft.

adukú-ntúnkú, adokó... [G. alugundu-  
gu] sour-sop, Anona muricata; sweet-  
sop, Anona squamosa; custard-apple;  
the fruit and the shrub or tree bearing  
it; cf. aduántúnkú, abórofo-ntúnkú.  
adu-kúró, (F. adukura), pl. n., a hole in  
a tree or stone in which water gathers;  
obo ad. nso wó hō; nsu nnim' a, wo-  
se: ad. awo. pr. 1883f. 2917; cf. nnu-  
kūroguā.

dūm, v. [red. dunnūm] to go out (said of  
fire). pr. 3281; tr. to put out, extinguish,  
quench (fire or a light). pr. 3080. —  
ogyá no adūm, the fire is out; dum  
kanéá, put out the light. — de nsu  
dum tūtúw, to lay the dust with water.  
— beré-dūm, to be of dark red; nta-  
ma yi b. — ani adum, it is faded.  
Lev. 13; 6. 21. — atuo redum dew, s.  
dew, v.

o-dūm, pl. a., 1. the Odum-tree, a large  
tree; the wood is used for timber, fur-  
niture, fuel. pr. 74. 1042. — 2. As.

edum, pillar, supporting a house or  
erected for remembrance; pillar in-  
serted in a wall, pilaster, post; cf.  
afasudum. Ezek. 40, 9. 14. 21; tomb-stone;  
monument. — 3. in Okw. a receptacle  
(for ground-nuts) shaped like a large jar.

-dum (in cpds.) great, large; e. g. okwa-  
dum.

o-dumáfó, pl. a. [adurú, mā] = oduyefo.  
adúmfó, executioners at Kumase; s.  
dunn(y)i, obráfó.

dūm-gyá, pl. a., (a pair of) candle-  
snuffers; extinguisher.

e-dú-mierj, dú-mienú, F. du-abien, twelve.  
Gr. § 78, 1.

e-dú-miensá, dumiensá, F. du-abiasá.  
thirteen.

dū-móno, a green tree, opp. duwui. Lk.  
23, 31. [asee.]

dumpéq, privy, necessary, W. C.; cf. du-  
e-dú-nnāq, fourteen. Gr. § 78, 1.

dundūm, F. = dunnūm, s. dūm, v.

o-dunni = dumni, s. pl. adumfo & dunn(y)i.

duqkam, v. F. to beat, thrash.

e-dú-nkrónq, nineteen. Gr. § 78, 1.

e-dú-nsiá, sixteen.

du-nsiq, pl. n., the stump of a tree. pr.  
403. 1365. 1866 [dua, siq; dua a woa-  
twa so na esi hō no].

o-dunsinni, pl. adunsinqfó & n., native phy-  
sician; medicine-man, charmer, sor-  
cerer; wizard.

e-dú-nsónq, seventeen. Gr. § 78, 1.

e-dú-nnūm, fifteen.

dunnūm, red. v., s. dūm.

o-dún-tíri, pl. a. [odum, etiri] capital of  
a pillar; syn. ntaasotiri. 1 Kg. 7, 16.

e-dú-ḡwótwe, eighteen.

dunnyi, F. = obráfó, executioner. Mk.  
āduo = adiwo. [6, 27.]

duóbò, v. [ebia efi obo né dua; syè nea  
obi nyee bi da: 'odua obo', he plants  
a stone = syè anudeq a etra so] to  
be wanton; to frisk. Jer. 50, 11; to be  
provoking; - to be extraordinary or  
excessive; syn. tra so; eye fe mā edu-  
obo, it is exceedingly beautiful.

adúókú, a nickname of the rat, s. okisi.

adúókú, a species of yam (bayeré), s. ode.

dūom, v. only used in the imp. [prob.  
fr. due mu]: proceed, go on, come on!

Wo nè bi ko kwaṅ na onam hēreṅoo a, na wuse: dùom ná yēṅko è! múnnuòm!  
**adú-ónná** = adú à ónná, a nickname of the goat; s. Adu.  
**adú-ónní-mmáá**, (- mmá) = adú à ónni mmáá (mmá), ditto, s. aberekyi.  
**adú-ónnó-mmá** = adú à ónnó mmá, a nickname of kontromfi.  
**adu-onu**, (aduonú no...), *twenty*.  
**adu-onúm**, *fifty*. Gr. § 78,2.  
**adu-osía**, *sixty*. — **adu-osónj**, *seventy*.  
**adu-òwótwe**, *eighty*.  
**o-du-pá**, pl. n-, *an old, large tree*.  
**o-du-pəŋ'**, dupəŋ, pl. n- [dua, pəŋ] *a large tree*. pr. 426; dupəŋ is sometimes used in speaking of a great or famous king. - d. kese atutu (*euph.*), *the king is dead*.  
**dupów**, s. ntetea-dupów.  
**du-pūŋ**, 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 trunk; dua kese ntíni a.s. ḡhiṅ a afi adi aye kokūroo; (odum), ofram, ofò, onyāā, owataku, owówa wə nnuṗūŋ. Cf. ḡhiṅ.*  
**dur**, F. I. = du, v. Mk. 13,33. — **2.** = duru, a.  
**durá**, v. [red. durádúra]: 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-ḡhoma dura akukuaa nè mmentiaa hō.  
**aduradé**, *upper-dress, upper-garment*, e.g. of Mohammedans. pr. 1547. 3085; ahohora si no ad., *he is clothed with dishonour*. Ps. 35,26. [eye duru ol  
**adúro!** *a salutation to load-carriers* = **aduro**, **aduroo**, Ak. s. aduru; cf. **soduro**.  
**duru**, Ak. s. du, v. — **dùru**, v. = tàre.  
**dùru** (dru), v. Ak. du, I. *to descend, dismount, alight, come or go down; dùru (béra)l = si fam'! cf. siāṅ; - nséw adúru no, a curse lies on him. Deut. 29,19. — 2. d.mu, to descend into, to strike, of lightning: opranna d. duam' a, eso gya, if the lightning strikes a tree, it catches fire. — 3. to feel a presentiment, foreboding: nsam a eye hū duru no, he has a presentiment of or his heart forebodes fearful things;*

òbra a aṅerhow nnim' duru ne kára, *his soul has a presentiment of or anticipates a life without grief. — 4. wá-dúru afifóro, he has entered a newly built house and consecrated it by a solemnity of 1-3 days; d. mu afforo, to dedicate (a new house). Deut. 20,5. — 5. waduru afū, he has a hunch-back; waduru gyapim, twow = oyare gy., twow. — 6. esūm duru, darkness descends, it gets dark. Mt. 27,45; oṅwia duru sūm, the sun gets dark, is eclipsed. Joel 2,10. Rev. 9,2; n'adwene mu aduru sūm, esūm aduru n'adwene mu, his mind is darkened or obscured Eph. 4,18. - red. dudúru. Rev. 8,12; wəŋ adwene mu dudúru sūm, their mind grows dark.*  
**duru, durudúru**, a., Ak. du, F. dur, dur-dur, duduru. **1.** *heavy, weighty, ponderous; obo yi ye dùru (duru sē or dùru sē), this stone is heavy (very heavy); obó dùrudúru, a heavy stone; ne kotokum' aye d., ne tam ano ye d., his purse is well filled; - burdensome. Mt. 23,4; burdened or bowed down with grief, full of heaviness. Mk. 14,33; - abrofo ye duru, 'the Europeans are invincible'. — 2. wábò dùru, she is (big) with child; cf. yem, v. — 3. with mu: thick; dote yi mu, ofasu yim' ye d., this clay, this wall is thick; - important, difficult, serious; asem yi, emu ye dùru, this is a difficult matter. — 4. n'anim ye d., he is grave, earnest, respectable, venerable. — 5. ne nsam' ye d., he is wealthy, opulent, powerful = oye osikani, owə atuo. — 6. ne bo òr ne koko ye d., he is courageous, valiant, brave, stout-hearted, undaunted; resolute? — 7. n'ákyi nyé dùru, s. akyi.*  
**dúru, durudúru**, n. *heaviness, weight.*  
**o-dúru**, pl. a-, *the whole cluster or bunch of fruits of the plantain- and banana-trees, consisting of several smaller clusters (siaw).*  
**adúru**, pl. n-, or nnúruwa-nnúruwa, Ak. aduroo, aduro, powder, medicine, drug, physic. pr. 17. 286; ne yare ano ad. ni, this is the medicine for his sickness; óhye ad. mu, he is under medical

*treatment; okoo ad. under m. tr.; - perf. cal preparation: any fluid not used as foc (atnduru), ink (adub also = aduru-bóné, óhyè ne nsa hō adu (publicly?); watō no atō ad., he has poison - okāā n'ano ad., he — wabò ad. = o' abon (pieces of bar. aduru hūāmhūām, s. o-dúrugya, a kind of in the performance before a king (demer nè nsəe pii a wofre adúru-hyé, inf. the a corpse. Gen. 50,3. o-duru-máfó, - máfó, adúru-mù-peé, chemi dùru-mù-sém, chemi pharmacologu. Chr káfra-nyansā. adúru-títí, in; int oneself with fragra hwentēaa &c. aduru-toá, -toaá, pl. n-*

**dwa**, Ak. = gūa or g  
 Words not found i  
 fore, to be looked for  
**dwa**, v. [red. dwidwa]  
 carve, cut up, cut  
 eviscerate. — **2.** =  
 143. — **3.** Phr. ónyj  
 execration: (may He  
 ning) may the l. strii  
 tement be not true,  
 this or that); s. gūa  
**dwa**, v., Ak. I sta  
 ent, project h w  
 his nose stan out  
 sneers, shows conten  
 his nose; he is haug  
 report; to expose,  
 no abedwa hō = ab  
 matter publicly, in  
**dwádwa**, dwádwadwa

duru ne kára, *ent of or anti-rief.* — 4. wá-tered a newly rated it by a mu afforo, to Deut. 20,5. — a hunch-back; = oyare gy., darkness det. 27,45; o'wia ark, is eclipsed. wene mu aduru wene mu, his obscured Eph. 2,12; woy n, their mind

du, F. dur, dur-*weighty, pon-lúru sê or dúru-very heavy*; obó; katokum' *purse* 23,4; *en waa grief*, 14,33; - abrofo *are invincible*. big with child; *thick*; dote yi *this clay, this tant, difficult*, ye duru, this is . n'anim ye d., *pectable, vener-d., he is weal-* = oye osikani, *or ne koko ye valiant, brave, ted; resolute?* s. akyl.

*winess, weight. cluster or bunch* - at *mana-* ral s. clu-

nnúruwa, Ak. *medicine, drug*, yare ano ad. *or his sickness; under medical*

*treatment; okoo ad. mu, he put himself under m. tr.; - perfumery; any chemical preparation: any kind of powder or fluid not used as food, e.g. gun-powder (atnduru), ink (adubiri), paint...; hence also = aduru-bóné, adubone, poison: óhyè ne nsa hō aduru, he poisons him (publicly?); watō no ad., wahye ne nsa atō ad., he has poisoned him; cf. tō 6; - okāā n'ano ad., he poisoned himself; — wabō ad. = okōwaawae dua hō abon (pieces of bark) abeyé aduru. — adúru hūāmhūām, s. aduhūām.*

**o-dúrugya**, a kind of flute or pipe used in the performance of mournful music before a king (demere a ehō apow-apow né nsœ pii a wofre kete no bi).

**adúru-hyé**, *inf.* the act of embalming a corpse. Gen. 50,3.

**o-duru-máfó**, - máfó, s. odumáfó.

**adúru-mù-peé**, *chemical analysis.* — **adúru-mù-sém**, *chemistry; pharmacy; pharmacology.* Chr. — cf. adufrasem, káfra-nyansā.

**adúru-títí**, *inf.* painting or besmearing oneself with fragrant paint, kurobow, hwentéaa &c.

**aduru-toá, -toáá**, pl. n., a case, box, phial,

or cruet for any kind of powder or fluid, e.g. an inkstand; a medicine-box. **dúru-yé**, *inf.* heaviness, weight.

**o-duru-yéfó, -yéfó** = oduyefo. pr. 1045. 3540. Lk. 8,43.

**du-tánj**, pl. n. [dua, otaj] 1. a large tree, cf. dupā, dupaj. pr. 1047. — 2. the trunk of a tree.

**du-tánnúru**, pl. n., a large, mighty tree. **adú-tó**, *inf.* [tō aduru] poisoning. — **adutó-dúru**, *poison, appliance used to poison a person; cf. bore.* — **o-dutófó**, pl. a-, *poisoner.*

**du't'raa**, pl. n., *shingle for roofing* [dua, traa, pl. nnuá nt'raa-nt'raa]; tray, salver. **adútwé**, a movable pole supported in the middle, for children to play on; watrá ad. so, wókyim ad., they sit on or turn the pivot-pole. pr. 1048.

**adútwum** (*orig. pr. n. m.*) a kind of cloth, s. ntama.

**adu(w)á**, F. beans; Akp. kernel; s. ase. **duwúí**, duwúí [dua a awu] a dry or rotten tree; opp. dumono. Ezek. 21,3. Lk. 23,31. pr. 1723.

**duya**, F. s. dua, duña.

**o-duyéfó**, pl. a- [aduru-yefo] *physician, doctor.* F. Mt. 9,12.

## dw (dǝ)

**dwa**, Ak. = gūa or gwa in Ak. and F.

Words not found under dwa are, therefore, to be looked for under gwa.

**dwa**, v. [red. dwidwa] Ak. 1. = gūa, to carve, cut up, cut in pieces; to gut, eviscerate. — 2. = kyia, to salute. pr. 143. — 3. Phr. ónywa me opradaa! an execration: (may He strike me with lightning) may the l. strike me! (sc. if my statement be not true, - if I shall not do this or that); s. gūa, v. & atópere.

**dwa**, v., Ak. 1. to stand out, be prominent, project; ne hwene dwa ahuy mu, his nose stands out in the air, i.e. he sneers, shows contempt by turning up his nose; he is haughty. — 2. to state, report; to expose, propose; ode asem no abedwa hō = abato hō, he told the matter publicly, in the public place.

**dwádwa**, dwádwadwa, adv. denoting

some sound: ode nhwireñ no hwee asu no mu dw.; ode ne nkrante too no so dw.

**adwá**, Ak. = agua.

**e-dwá**, Ak. = egua.

**o-dwáá**, an edible fruit; cf. oguaa.

**adwáá**, adweaá, Ak. a tree with a whitish bark.

**Dwábéj**: Akyém Dwábéj, a district in Akem, W. of the Pantampā hills, inhabited since 1877 by the Asantes of Dwabéj, the sister-town of Kumase.

**adwábirém**, Ak., s. aguabirem; a place at Kumase; a place for assembling, market-place. pr. 2303. 273.

**dwábiri**, place of assembly. Lam. 2,6; cf. aguabirim'.

**dwaadwaa**, v. Ak. = gungua.

**dwaé**, I. haughtiness, arrogance, insolence, presumptuousness; tyranny; óyè dwaé = oye mpanyinyo, odi mpanyin-

sem, oye ahantaŋ, *he is haughty and contemptuous, arrogant, presumptuous*; obo me so dwae = odi me so ahantansem, *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. v.* — 2. a kind of play; s. agoru. - Cf. dwae-dwom.

**dwae-bó**, *inf. haughtiness &c., tyrannical behaviour*; s. dwae; dw. ye wo del *you only delight in overbearing behaviour, effrontery!* dw. abo no dam, *he is tyrant-mad.*

**dwae-dwóm**, *a song of a defying character, sung by the dancers in the play called dwae. Isa. 25,5.*

**o-dwaéni**, *pl. dwaéfó, dancer or partner in the said play.*

**dwae-yé**, *inf. = dwaebó.*

**o-dwáhá**, *Aky. = okwaha.*

**dwaakóro**, *a kind of snare; osum dw., he lays a snare; s. afiri.*

**dwane**, *Ak. = guan', to run away, flee.*

**dwane**, *Ak. = guañ, to trouble; wodwane me hō dodo, you trouble me too much; me hō adwane me, I am in a strait, in trouble = me hō hīa me.*

**o-dwáne**, *pl. ŋ- or a-, Ak. = oguaŋ. pr. 1362.* — **o-dwan-sàé**, *Ak. = oguansae.*

**o-dwanténe**, *pl. ŋ-, Ak. = oguanteŋ. pr. 1049, 2840.*

**O-dwanŋuané, O-dwanŋwané**, *Aky. = Odwenŋwan, a month.*

**dwanŋwan**, *Ak. = guanŋuan'. pr. 1289.*

**dware**, *v. Ak. = guare. pr. 62, 2906.*

**adwàréé**, *inf. Ak. = agware, bathing.*

**o-dwá-si**, *inf. Aky. [edwá, si] public confession.*

**dwata**, *v. Ak. to cut up, divide; dw...mu, to divide into two parts, bisect; cf. dwa; syn. kye, pae.*

**dwé**, *a. quick, brisk, nimble, used in an elliptical way (without the verb ye): ne hō dwe = wadi; ode ade no mää me no, me hō dwe = migyei, when he gave me the thing, I took it at once, using it forthwith; cf. prām; okykyeree ade-soa kakraa de mää me, na migyei, me hō dwe, he gave me a heavy load, but I took it at once.*

**dwé**, *adv. completely, entirely, totally, utterly; wádi dwé = pé; wanom nsu dwé, duaa no abu dwe = abu wo so ara wé; mé baabiara m'mú mé dwé, I feel no pain in any part of my body; I do not feel tired at all.*

**dwedwé-dwèdwé**, *adv. id. — duaa no abubu dw..., the stick is completely broken into many parts; ahabaŋ no aye dw..., the leaves have become utterly dry.*

**dwèe, dwèŋŋ**, *adv. id. afuw mu atannaa ahyew dwee, the heap or pile of wood on the plantation is burned completely; ode a wode kotoo gya mu no ahyew dwèŋŋ, the yam which you put in the fire is totally burned; otám no ahyew dwèŋŋ, anká bí; yeŋ daŋ ahyew dwèŋŋ, our house is totally burned down. Cf. dwerebee.*

**dwe**, *v. F. = dwo, v. to cool; 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. — dwedwe, red. v. F. = dwudwo.*

**dwé**, *n. 1. kernel, s. adwe; fig. pith, marrow, heart, strength; woatu no mu dwe or woatu n'ano dwe = woagye n'ahō-odeŋ, they have broken down his strength. — 2. something contained in pustules in the face, white, round and hard, pus, matter, (wumia mfowa a, na biribi fitafita kórokorowa fim' na eye deŋ, na yefre no dwe; wutu kuru na emú dwé no tu a, enkye wu). — 3. = mpé; m'ani asáre dwé = nna amma m'aniwam' bio, my eyes are in such a state that I cannot sleep; m'aniwa rén'saré dwé = meda hatee, I shall sleep soundly; cf. sare. — 4. = gyé, perplexity, madness; asém no ayé wó só dwé, the matter has become a mad palaver to thee, hard to settle.*

**adwé**, *pl. ŋwéáá, Akp.; dwéáá, dwewá, dwo(w)á, pl. ŋ-, Ak. (& Akw.), palm-kernel, the stone or kernel of the fruit of the oil-palm, together with its hard shell, enclosed in the pulpy substance from which the palm-oil is prepared; any other nut or kernel. pr. 1050, 1551-*

53. 1555; bo adwe, *to pr. 161; twa adwe, to by measure; - omfá (a he cares for nothing, or regard anything; adwe, he cares for obi nye hwee.*

**dwèe, dwèedwee, dwèe**, *adv. expressing omfá me dwee, he sq me sharply; ekeka gives me an acute pain kaw me or keka me dwèedwee, my be the gripes.*

**dwéé**, *v. (to cut into the no hama sey ho; na af no no, akyiri no okáe with strings & hung h the strings cut into last said (or confesse*

**dwéáá**, *poet. a fine gir*

**dwéáá**, *pl. ŋ-, s. adwé.*

**o-dwéáá** = at áe, *a kind of dysentery — a (bloody) discharge genitals.*

**adwéáá**, *Aky. = adwa*

**Dwéáá, Dwesda**, *Ak.*

**adwè-adwé**, *a. [adwe] fr palm-nut-kernels: afi ye adw.*

**adwe-ba**, *pl. n-, F. a p*

**adwébáw**, *s. ádwóbáw.*

**adwé-bó**, *inf. cracking*

**adwe-daá**, *adwodáá: od is old yam.*

**adwe-dáé** = *akwasidae*

**dwedwaba**, *F. small.*

**dwedwé**, *s. after dwe.*

**dwedwe**, *red. v. F. = d*

**dwédwewaa**, *adj. close (of an opening — pas Cf. hihiaa, mú aa.*

**dwedwéwá**, *the oat, the larynx, head of wásó 'né dwédwéwá amenevá, s. tim.*

**o-dwéhéne** = *odwenni*

**adwé-káá**, *a ring made a palm-kernel.*

entirely, totally,  
pé; wanom nsu  
é = abu wo so  
n'mú mé dwé, I  
art of my body;  
all.

id. — duaa no  
is completely  
arts; ababag no  
have become ut-

fuw mu atannaa  
or pile of wood  
ned completely;  
mu no ahyew  
you put in the  
otám no ahyew  
g ahyew dwéj,  
ned down. Cf.

ol; to be harm-  
neek. Mt. 21,5;  
(of the wind).  
f + (nd). Mt.  
ed. F. =

fig. pith, mar-  
batu no mu dwe  
woagye n'ahô  
own his strength.  
ned in pustules  
und and hard,  
owa a, na biribi  
na eye den,  
kuru na emú  
— 3. = mpé;  
amma m'ani  
in such a state  
aniwa rén'sarè  
ull sleep sound-  
yé, perplexity,  
wó só dwé, the  
ad palaver to

wé. dwewá,  
A'ay, palm-  
vel of the fruit  
c with its hard  
ulpy substance  
l is prepared;  
pr. 1050. 1551-

53. 1555; bo adwe, to crack a kernel.  
pr. 161; twa adwe, to sell palm-kernels  
by measure; - omfá (asem) mmu adwe,  
he cares for nothing, does not mind  
or regard anything; omfá obi mmu  
adwe, he cares for nobody = omfa  
obi nye hwee.

dwèe, dwèedwèe, dwèedwèe, dwèedwèe-  
dwèe, adv. expressing a feeling of pain;  
omfá me dwee, he squeezes or pinches  
me sharply; ekeka me dweedwèe, it  
gives me an acute pain; me yafunu(m')  
kaw me or keka me dwèedwèedwèe or  
dwèedwèedwèe, my belly aches, I have  
the gripes.

dwéé, v. ('to cut into the skin'): wokyeree  
no hama seŋ hō; na afei hama no dwee  
no no, akyiri no okāe..., they tied him  
with strings & hung him up; but when  
the strings cut into his skin, he at  
last said (or confessed)...

dwéáá, poet. a fine girl, lady.

dwéáá, pl. ŋ, s. adwé.

o-dwéáá = atwámene, haemorrhage; a  
kind of dysentery. — o-dwea-nánmú,  
a (bloody) discharge from the female  
genitals.

adwéáá, Aky. = adwaa, a tree.

Dwéada, Dweeda, Ak. = Dwoda.

adwè-adwé, a. [adwe] full of bumps like  
palm-nut-kernels: afasew tuntum bi  
ye adw.

adwe-ba, pl. n-, F. a palm-nut.

adwébáw, s. adwóbáw. pr. 42. [pr. 1557.

adwé-bó, inf. cracking of palm-kernels.

adwe-daa, adwodaá: ode yi ye adw., this  
is old yam.

adwe-dáé = akwasidae, s. adae.

dwedwaba, F. small.

dwedwé, s. after dwe.

dwedwe, red. v. F. = dwudwo.

dwédwewaa, adj. close together, narrow  
(of an opening or passage); s. adwokú.  
Cf. hihíaa, mūamūaa.

dwédwéwá, the throat, gorge, wind-pipe;  
the larynx, head of the wind-pipe;  
wásò né dwédwéwám' = watim no  
amenewá, s. tim.

o-dwehéne = odwennini. pr. 2472.

adwé-káá, a ring made of the shell of  
a palm-kernel.

dwémfá, dwéŋfá, s. dwej, v.

adwem-fré = adwenefre.

adwem-móné = adwene bone, bad  
thoughts &c.; nniipa hō adw., evil sur-  
misings, base suspicions. 1 Tim. 6,4.

adwem-pá [adwene pa] good, wise, reason-  
able, judicious, excellent thoughts &c.,  
intelligence; discretion. Prov. 1,5.

dwéŋj, s. dwee, dwerébee.

dwèj, dwène, v. to think (of); to meditate;

to consider. pr. 309. — ódwèj ne kō-

mam' bone, he meditates or devises evil

in his heart; dwej tirim, to devise. Ex.

31,4; to meditate. Ps. 27,4. — dwej

so or hō: to think about, to meditate

on, to consider; to mind, regard, care

about; midwej asem (so), I think about

a matter; odwej ne nua so or hō, he

is thinking about his brother; ade a

wokoye yi, dwej hō yiye, consider the

thing well which you are going to do;

n'asem nyinaa ye ntwiri, miŋŋwej so,

all his talk is slander, I do not mind

it; - F. wandwen do antse (= antie), he

neglects to hear. Mt. 18,17. — ne nsem

a okāe nyinaa, madwej akyiri mahū,

I have turned over in my mind all

he said, and found it true. — Cf.

susuw. — wudwej no dwemfá or dwej-

fá, you form an incorrect opinion. —

dwej adwempa, to be discreet, sober-

minded. Tit. 2,5.6. — Red. dwej-

ŋwénj, to care, be anxious, distracted,

take anxious thought; odw. ne kra hō,

he is anxious about his soul. Mt. 6,

25-34; cf. dadwej; - to muse. Ps. 39,4.

— inf. adwejŋwénj, adwejŋwéne.

e-dwéj, Mf. egwen, gwéj, grey hair; edwej

aba ne tirim, ne ti afuw dwej, he has

grey hair. pr. 737. 2333.

o-dwéj, F. gwéj, a lost thing; a thing

found and appropriated; a single per-

son met on the way and seized as a

slave; cf. ŋjwénsá. pr. 451. 1051. 1709.

— woafa no dwej, or watō dwej, he

has been seized and made a slave.

Onipa nam na otō dwej a, obi na o-

kyere no kwaj, pr. Mato dwej, miŋhū

nea méŋkō, I am at a loss where to

go; n'aniwa atō dwej, he is lost in

thought.

**o-dwéj**, Ak. *odwéne*, a kind of small forest-tree; wòde ye wómma, wòde n'a-habaŋ bo abodoo. pr. 1057. 1538; *camwood*. — leaves made into a blood-staunching medicine. Cf. korowben.  
**adwéj**, *adwéne*, a common fish in the rivers, *silurus*, *silure*, *sheat-fish*? pr. 738. 1052—55. 1322.  
**dwénnāā**, pl. *ŋ*, the first appearance of fruit after the falling of the flower; tender, early fruit. Cant. 2, 13. 15. — waporow (watetew) akutu dw. no nyinaa. pr. 1505.  
**dwen-dwej**, red. v. F. = *dwengwéj*.  
**dwéne**, v., s. *dwej*; *ódwéne* = *ódwéj*.  
**o-dwéne**, a-, s. *odwéj*, a-.  
**adwéne**, inf. pl. *id.* thought. pr. 1056; *conception, idea; mind; sentiment; intention, opinion; character*. M'adw. baŋ wo so, (As.) I thought of you; n'á-dwéne aŋkosi ho, that did not come into his mind, that never entered into his head; saa adw. yi tu yerae bio, such thoughts (or feelings) vanished again. — F. fa adwen, to care, consider, be musing. Mt. 6, 25. 27. Mk. 6, 52. Ps. 39, 3. — Ne tirim wo adw., he has good natural capacities, is talented; -osakra n'adw., he changes his mind, repents, is converted. — n'adwéne ye betse, he is feeble-minded, fickle, unsettled, or easily changed in his opinion. — n'adwenem' tew, his thoughts are clear, he is intelligent, clever, shrewd, brisk, lively; alert; he is sober-minded. 1 Tim. 3, 2. - n'adwenem' nteu no, he has misgivings, is mistrusting; n'adwenem' atew, he is in his right mind again. Mk. 5, 15. - tew adwenem', to teach, train. Tit. 2, 4. — n'adwenem' abue or ada ho, he has good (common) sense, is intelligent; n'á-dwéne asán, he is a clear-sighted, highly-gifted man, a man of great ability. — n'adwenem' ye (no) hare, he is light-minded, frivolous.  
**adwene-fré**, inf. calling for attention; abebu a. s. *asentiaa* bi a wòde fi asem ase de, adwene na wòde fré.  
**adwenem'háre**, -háre-sém, *light-mindedness, frivolousness; lightness*. 2 Cor. 1, 17.

— *adwéne-mu-hárefó*, *light-minded, frivolous person(s)*.

**adwenem'téw**, inf. 1. *clearness of thought, intelligence, shrewdness, alertness*. — 2. *sound mind, sobermindedness, sobriety, female modesty*. 1 Tim. 2, 9. 14. 2 Tim. 1, 7. — **adwéne-ntá-ntá**, *double-mindedness; adwéne-ntántáfó*, *the double-minded*.

**o-dwéj-fá**, 1. inf. *appropriation of a thing or person found; cf. odwéj*. — 2. a kind of amulet or charm.

**dwéj-fá**, s. *dwej*, v.

**adwej-háre** = *adwenem'hare*.

**adwej-húhúw**, *light-mindedness, frivolity; tirim adw., fancy*.

**o-dwen-níni**, pl. a- [*oguaŋ* or *odwane, níni*] ram. pr. 1059f. 2075. *Oye no odwen-níni-bewo-bá*, he makes him believe that a ram will lamb, i. e. he flatters him (Odwaben Boatej na okáe). — *odw. asi no*, he has the measles; cf. *kukubanju*.

**o-dwennimmaa**, *adwennimma[-oba]*, a young or small ram.

**adwennimméj** [-abej] a ram's horn; *wasí adw., he has put a ram's horns upon his head*. pr. 2853.

**o-dwej-kóbiri**, a forest-tree; *ówómma n'akoa* (*odwej né síā*).

**adwej-kóro**, *unanimity; wòde adw. yee*, they did it with one accord, *unanimously; ye adw., to be of the same mind*. Rom. 12, 16. Phil. 2, 2. Cf. *nokoro*.

**dwej-kú**, s. *dwoŋku*.

**adwé-ŋŋó**, *palm-kernel oil, grease*.

**adwen(ésak(á)rá)**, inf. *change of mind, repentance, conversion*.

**dwensó**, v. *to urinate, make water; is more decently expressed by gu nsu*. pr. 1061. 2222. — *odwensó ne hō há-níi*, he deceives himself.

**dwénsó**, n. *urine, water; dw. abo no*, he is sick of or suffers from *disury, ischuria*, is affected with *strangury*. pr. 3455. — *dwensó-kúku*, -*kúruwá*, pl. *ŋ*, *chamber-pot*.

**dwensó-toaá**, -*toá*, pl. *ŋ*, *the bladder*.

**dwén-tó**, inf., **o-dwentofó** = *dwonto, o-dwontofo*.

**O-dwengwàj'**, -*né*, name of a month (abt. March); s. *osram*.

**dwengwéj**, red. *ŋwéj-asém*, pl. *ration, reflection; ne mu*, to make of meditation.

**o-dwengwénnāā**, pr. 1057.

**o-dwengwénakon** from the bark (trickling. pr. 1057).  
**adwejwéré**, Ak. *adw.*, a light-brime-not.

**adwejwókú**, F. *kú(o)*, Ak. *id.*;

**ndwera**, F. = *ŋŋ*;

**adweraá** = *adwer*;

**dwèrantwi** = *dwi*;

**dwère**, v. *to crush*;

*cut up, crushed*;

**dwère wòj**, he crushed me (*hū*);

**redwère me** (*hū*);

*am dying of hunger*;

**antumi w.** *antumi w.*;

**Osee Yaw** *antumi w.*;

**nyinaa dwère wòj** *used of things*;

**dwèrè**, v. *to bind*;

**kyekyere**; *dw. no*;

*bind him with*;

**woropéwa**, she took

form of a little

to the shore, bring

to land. Mk. 6, 5.

**dweré**, adv. = *dwe*;

*the harmattan*;

**adweré** = *amoakua*.

cf. *opurow*. pr. 72.

**adweré** (Akp. *adwé*)

*herb, used in re.*

*sprinkle water with*

*otherwise to take*

— also used as a

*suppurative*;

*ahal*;

*se faj a wòj*;

*guare abam; wóyá*;

*anò má etù ntém;*

*yam né ŋŋo due*;

*fi a aká sumāŋ ne*;

**dwérebée**, adv. = *d*;

*konaa &c., complet*.

, light-minded,  
ness of thought,  
, alertness. —  
indedness, so-  
1 Tim. 2, 9. 14.  
ntá-ntá, double-  
táfó, the double-  
prietation of a  
cf. odwéṅ. —  
charm.  
are.  
dedness, frivo-  
or odwane, nini]  
Oye no odwen-  
im believe that  
he flatters him  
e). — odw. asi  
cf. kukuban̄ku.  
nimma[-oba], a  
am] rn; wa-  
t r... s horns  
3.  
tree; ówmma  
wode adw. yee,  
cord, unanim-  
of the same  
2, 2. Cf. nokoro.  
l, grease.  
ange of mind,  
ake water; is  
d by gu nsu.  
ensó ne hō há-  
dw. abo no, he  
from disury,  
stri ury. pr.  
kúru <sup>o.m.</sup> pl. ṅ-  
the bladder.  
= dwonto, o-  
f a month (abt.

**dweggwéṅ**, red. v., s. dweg. — adwen-  
ṅwéṅ-asém, pl. -nsem, thought, delibe-  
ration, reflection. — de..ko adwenṅwé-  
ne mu, to make something an object  
of meditation.  
**o-dweggwéṅnā**, odwenṅwénewa, a tree.  
pr. 1057.  
**o-dweggwéṅnakoma**, a middle-sized tree,  
from the bark of which sap is always  
trickling. pr. 1058.  
**adwenṅwéré**, Akp., s. adwéré; obosompra  
adw., a light-brown flower like forget-  
me-not.  
**adwenṅwókú**, F. a weel. — adwen-yi-  
kú(o), Ak. id.; cf. adwoku.  
**ndwera**, F. = ṅwera.  
**adweraá** = adweraá.  
**dwèrantwi** = dwirantwi.  
**dwère**, v. to crush, destroy, kill; to be  
cut up, crushed, destroyed, killed; ó-  
dwère woy, he crushes them &c.; ókóm  
redwère me ('hunger is killing me'), I  
am dying of hunger; yekóe no, ye-  
antumi woy, na wódwéréè yey nyinaa.  
Osee Yaw dom a ode baa Akantamasu  
nyinaa dweree wo ha. Cf. dwerew, Ak.,  
used of things, & kum.  
**dwèrè**, v. to bind, tie, tie up; syn. kyere,  
kyekyere; dw. no hama = kyere no h.,  
bind him with a rope! ódwèrè nna-  
woropéwa, she ties her hair into the  
form of a little stick. — F. to draw  
to the shore, bring a ship to port or  
to land. Mk. 6, 53.  
**dweré**, adv. = dwerebee; ópé asi dweré,  
the harmattan has now fully set in.  
**adwéré** = amoakua, a species of squirrel;  
cf. opurow. pr. 724.  
**adwéré** (Akp. adwéṅwèrè), a kind of  
herb, used in religious ceremonies to  
sprinkle water with for purification or  
otherwise to take away uncleanness;  
— also used as a medicine to promote  
suppuration; ahabaṅ betebete bi a ete  
se, faṅ a wode guare asum'; wode bi  
guare abam; wóyám bí de táre póm-  
pó anò má etù ntém; wode adw. a woa-  
yam nè ṅṅo due sumāṅ se wode reyi  
fí á akā sumāṅ no. - s. adwera.  
**dwérébee**, adv. = dwee, dwegṅ, dweré,  
koraa &c., completely, entirely, totally,

utterly; dom, oman, kuro, afuw no a-  
hyew dw.; ópé ahyew ṅwura dw., a-  
duan no aye dw. (too much burned on  
the coals); oman no abo dw.; kuro no  
asee dw.; kuro no nyinaa ye dw., the  
town is quite spoiled, burned to the  
ground &c. - Akwamfo aye Hūafó dw.;  
mmoa adi m'afum' aduan nyinaa dw.  
**adwerebiaá**, a kind of bead, s. ahené.  
**dwerekúwa** = takuwa ketewa.  
**dweréw**, Ak. = dwere, to crush, shatter,  
dash in pieces or into fragments (ṅku-  
ku, ṅkesua &c.), stronger than bo, bo-  
bo. Ex. 15, 6; to be broken in pieces.  
Isa. 8, 9.  
**adwéréwá**, adweraá, sprinkle, sprinkling-  
brush; a means to remove filth, i. e.  
falsehood or misrepresentation (blame,  
accusation, slander?). pr. 1802; dué..  
adw., to confirm; to prove; to bear  
witness for or against, to convict; ka-  
sé á mérébó no, māṅwíé ná obédneé me  
adw.; oṣaṅ se ennim' a, médúe no adw.,  
if he deny its being true, I will prove  
it against him; osennifo no amā adan-  
sefo no redue nea wanyá asem no adw.,  
the judge has called up the witnesses,  
confronting them with the defendant,  
that they may clear away the falsity  
of his assertions and reveal the bare  
truth of the matter.  
**dwerí**, v. [gen. used only in the pret. &  
perf.]: wadwéri = wagyimi, he is stu-  
pid, foolish &c.  
**dwèrii**, adv.: oyare bi mā woyee dw., a  
certain disease made them dull; wo-  
yee dw. hwée m'aním háá, they stared  
at me unmovably.  
**dwesé**, dwesebóra, warp; asawa a woa-  
tée reṅwene ntama = nsa, s. ntama-  
ṅwene.  
**dwété**, F. dwetes, gwete, 1. silver. — 2.  
a beetle. — **dwete-bín**, **dwete-fí**, dross  
of silver. — **dwete-bóná**, pl. ṅ-, silver-  
coin, silverling. — **dwété-dwùmfo**, pl.  
a-, silver-smith. — **dwete-túo**, a gun  
inlaid with silver.  
**dwé-tíri** [dwa-, gua tiri] a capital or stock  
of money to begin trade with; a fund  
employed in business or any under-  
taking; principal. — bō dw., to gather

such a capital. *pr.* 1062; to hoard. *Isa.* 23, 18.

**dwetiwá**, *pl.* ɲ- [dwetiri, *dim.*] a small capital, stock or fund.

**dwetiwaní**, *pl.* ɲwetiwafó, a possessor of some little property, not exactly rich, but on the way to become so; a sparing, saving, thrifty person.

**adwew**, *s.* adwów 4.

**adwewá**, *pl.* ɲ-, *s.* adwe. *pr.* 1552.

**dwéewá** = dwoowa.

**dwidwá**, *red. v.* dwa.

**dwidwí**, *v.*: ne hō dw., he has a rough skin; he is full of ulcers or tumours (e. g. gyato); — also of the bark of a tree: ehō adwidwidwí, it is very rough (owing to a disease).

**dwidwúw** = dwudwuw, *red. v.* dwuw.

**e-dwíe**, *pl.* ɲ-, Ak. = dwiw, dwuw, louse.

**adwima**, *F.* = adwuma. — **o-dwimfo**, *F.* = odwumfo.

**adwim-porí**, 1. *bungling*. — 2. a piece of bungling-work; di adw., to bungle; wudí adw. tɔɲ mā obi tɔ na eye wo a, aɲká wonto, you make cheap goods for sale; but if you had to buy them, you would not like them.

**adwíɲ**, Ak. *F.* = adwini; ntade a wɔ-adi mu adwíɲ, embroidered garments or robes. *Judg.* 5, 30.

**adwinnádé**, *pl. id.* or ɲ- [adwini nnade] tool or machine for artificial work, instrument.

**adwin-nán**, *pl.* ɲ-, or adwini-adán, workshop, manufactory.

**adwinne**, adwinné, *pl. id.* or ɲ- [adwini ade] a thing made artificially, artificial work; work of art; jewel, ornament. — dwom adw., nsáɲkú-dwinne, musical instruments. 1 *Chron.* 16, 5, 42. — **o-dwíɲ-honí**, *pl. a-*, idol. *Isa.* 48, 5. *Hos.* 13, 2.

**adwíni**, artificer's work, artificial work, as work in gold, silver, brass, leather, wood; any trade or mechanical art reducing raw materials to a form suitable for use; plastic art; sculpture, carved work; the art of drawing; design, delineation; ornaments (stripes of snakes & leopards) on houses. — di adw., to make artificial work, to prac-

tise a trade or art. *pr.* 579; to fabricate; odi sika-adwini fɛfɛw, he makes fine things of gold; ode ogya (sekan) di dua mu adw., he burns (carves) figures in wood. *Cf.* odwumfo; - mmusu di adw., calamity works its way 'cunningly' (therefore be always on your guard). *pr.* 2053.

**adwín-ní**, adwin-ní, *inf.* the practise of a trade or art; *cf.* di 44.

**adwíɲni-dwímá-dán**, manufactory. — **adwínni-hō-abòáfo**, the Industrial Committee (e. g. of a Missionary Society).

**adwínni-nyánsá**, art, talent for any art.

**adwinnsá**, *pl. id.* work(s) of art; manufactured goods; adwini a wode nsa aye; *cf.* adwinne.

**dwirá**, *v.* [*red.* dwirádwira] 1. to dash or strike against, to spatter, sprinkle. Osu bɔ dwira me day hō nti, shō hyirew nyinaa ahohoro, because the rain strikes vehemently against my house, the white earth (with which the wall had been whitewashed) has been entirely washed off; ode prae dwiraa me, he struck me with a broom; ode nsu dwiraa m'ani so, he dashed water in my face; n'a-no a ose orebue na nusu adwiram' (Akp. agware no), when he wanted to open his mouth to speak, tears stifled his voice. — 2. to cleanse from guilt or moral and religious uncleanness; to sanctify; to consecrate. — Obi kúm fi (e. s. ofim' aba fi bi) a, wodwiram', if one makes a dwelling (ceremonially) unclean (if a dwelling has become defiled), it is purified; wode ɲɲuɲ mo-gya n. a. dwira ofie, the habitation is rendered clean again with the blood of sheep &c. — Se ebia mefom meko-di biribi a mikyi a, wɔtew adweɲwɛre nē oʋekom' ntwōma na wode adwira-dwira me nsa nē m'ano. Wode nsu dwira no, or, wodwira no (wɔ) nsum'. Okodwira ne hō wɔ pom', e. s. ɔsɔrɔ-kye no bɔ ba a, na wakogyinam'. *Cf.* ahōdwira. — 3. to dedicate. *Neh.* 12, 27.

**o-dwirá**, the yam-custom, an annual festival celebrated in the month of August or September, when the first yam is eaten, being considered also the beginning of

a new year. — the yam-festival. Kumase, Akwa. kwasi, ohum', = odwirá hō a. *Nu.* 7, 10 f. — celebration of the festival; s. odwirá-dication. *Neh.*

**dwirantwi**, a kind of dance.

**dwirí**, *v.* (with d) saara pe na ode heard it, he ran.

**dwirí**, Ak. = dwirúdwiruw, dwiríw, dwuríw, perse, scatter; scatters the fire a poker, rakes. — 2. to break up to demolish (to prostrate; to r nipa no pasaa). no, he is shocked horror. *Isa.* 42, 15. amazed, wild. (a)dwiriw me = tirim eye me l me so &c. *Cf.* a

**dwíw**, *v.*, *s.* dwuw

**e-dwíw**, dwúw, *p.*

**dwò**, *v.* [*red.* dwu] nsu no adwo, t hot; mā ɲkwaɲ soup cool first. appeased; to ab or be soft; to excitement; to mild, meek, tan espec. in the pe 492), hō, ani. soft, tame, *cf.* d — Aboa ɲi dwi ting quiet not (ne hō ɲ. n'a ani ye dey, the the goat is bold calm; onipa no d ódwò, he is hum mpanyinsem); ne his anger is ap,



579; to fabri-  
few, he makes  
le ogya (sekan)  
burns (carves)  
yumfo; -mmusu  
s its way 'cun-  
lways on your

the practise of  
4.

unufactory. —  
Industrial Com-  
nary Society).  
nt for any art.  
of art; manu-  
i a wode nsa

1. to dash or  
sprinkle. Osu  
i, ehō hyirew  
the rain strikes  
house, the white  
wall had been  
washed  
huck me  
dv. a m'ani  
my face; n'a-  
adwiram' (Akp.  
wanted to open  
ars stifled his  
from guilt or  
ncleaness; to  
— Obi kūm fi  
wodwiram', if  
(ceremonially)  
has become de-  
ode nquay mo-  
e habitation is  
with the blood  
mefom meko-  
w adwegywere  
wode adwira-  
no. Wode nsu  
no ( nsum'.  
m', osoro-  
kogyam'. Cf.  
ite. Neh. 12, 27.  
annual festival  
of August or  
t yam is eaten,  
e beginning of

a new year. — twa'dwira, to celebrate  
the yam-festival. — Wotwa odwira wo  
Kumase, Akwam, Akūropog; cf. aber-  
kwasi, ohum', akonhuru. — adwiradé  
= odwirá hō ayeyede, dedication-gift.  
Nu. 7, 10 f. — o-dwira-twá, inf. 1. the  
celebration of the yam-festival = apá-  
fram'; s. odwirá, mpaegum'. — 2. de-  
dication. Neh. 12, 27.

dwirantwi, a kind of bar(dock).

dwirí, v. (with de) to run away; stee  
saara pe na ode dwirii, as soon as he  
heard it, he ran away.

dwiri, Ak. = dwiriw. — dwirídwiriw,  
dwirúdwiruw, red. v., s. the foll.

dwiríw, dwuríw, v. 1. to separate, dis-  
perse, scatter; odw. gya (no mu), he  
scatters the fire-brands or coals with  
a poker, rakes out the fire. Nu. 17, 2.  
— 2. to break up, break or pull down,  
to demolish (odaq, pempe, siw); to  
prostrate; to ruin (oyare no dwiriw'  
nipa no pasaa). — 3. ne hō dwiriw  
no, he is shocked, struck with surprise,  
horror or disgust, he is astonished,  
amazed, bewildered, confused; me hō  
(a)dwiriw me = me hō aye betes, me  
tirim aye me kōsenenene, awōw agu  
me so &c. Cf. ahōdwiriw, fom, v.

dwiw, v., s. dwuw.

[pr. 321.

e-dwiw, dwúw, pl. ŋ, Ak. edwie, louse.

dwó, v. [red. dwudwo, q. v.] 1. to cool,  
nsu no adwo, the water is no longer  
hot; mā ŋkway no ŋŋwō ansā, let the  
soup cool first. — 2. to be calmed,  
appeased; 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,  
espec. in the perf. and with bo (pr.  
492), hō, ani. — 3. tr. to make quiet,  
soft, tame, cf. dwudwo. pr. 1064—66.  
— Aboa yi dwo, this animal is sit-  
ting quietly, not moving; oguantēŋ dwo  
(ne hō dwo, n'ani dwo), na aberekyi  
ani ye deŋ, the sheep is gentle, but  
the goat is bold; èpo ádwò, the sea is  
calm; onipa no dwo, he is a quiet man;  
ódwò, he is humble (not proud = onyé  
mpanyinsam); ne bo or n'abufuw adwo,  
his anger is appeased; n'ani dwo, ne

kōma hō dwo, he is mild; gentle; ne  
hō dwo, he is meek. — 4. to come to  
rest, feel comfortable. pr. 748; kan no  
aye hiani, nnansāyi de, ne hō adwo,  
formerly he was poor, but now he is  
better off; me hō adwo me kakra, I  
feel a little better. — Omaq mu adwo,  
the town or country is quiet, in peace;  
afei yeŋ bere so adwo, now peace is  
restored again. — N'asōm' adwo (no),  
he has become free from disturbance,  
has come to peace; aboa biara didi nea  
n'asōm' dwo no, a beast eats at a place  
where it is not molested. pr. 527. —  
Ne kete mu dwo, his bed is soft. —  
Ne kotokum' adwo (= aye duru, opp.  
aŋwō), his purse is well-filled. — Dwo  
wo ani, lit. cool thy eye, i. e. moderate  
your haste, moderate your demand,  
restrain your passion or desire! dwò  
wo ani didi, eat slowly; dwo wo ani be-  
rezo! act or proceed softly, gently,  
slowly! pr. 622. 1063. — N'asem dwo,  
he is mild or gentle; — n'asem ano  
reŋŋwō, his affair will not come to a  
peaceful end; Isa. 42, 4: he shall not  
fail. — Cf. abodwo, ahōdwo, asōm-  
dw(o)ee. — o-dwó, inf. meekness, gent-  
leness, mildness. Phil. 4, 5. 1 Tim. 6, 11.

dwo, v. = dwow, v. to cut.

dwo, v. F. to crush; obodwo no sām, it  
will grind him to powder. Mt. 21, 44.  
e-dwó(w), F. yam; fa dwo bere me, bring  
me a yam; cf. brōdee-dwo.

Adwó, pr. n. of the genius of Monday;  
s. App. B III; — also 'a title of respect,  
given to chiefs, by women to their  
husbands, by children to their elders'.  
— yaa adwó, used in saluting persons  
born on Monday [s. Kwadwo] or any  
other person; cf. yaa.

adwó: twa adwo or agyaadwo, to cry  
aloud, to lament, wail.

ndwo(w), F. 1. root = ntini. Mt. 3, 10.  
13, 6, 21. Mk. 11, 20. — 2. fringe, tassel.  
Mt. 9, 20. 14, 36. 23, 5; s. edwow.

dwoá, pl. ŋ-, s. dwo(w)á.

adwóá, a certain plant.

A'dwóá, -ówa, F. Agwewa, pr. n. of a  
female born on Monday; Adw. Fōdwo(ó),  
pr. n. of a f. born on Fōdwo(ó).

**dwò(w)a**, **dwò(w)a**, *orig.* dweba, gweba, *pl.* ŋ-, a weight of or for gold = ntaku 64 = 8 dollars or ackies, half an ounce or £ 1. 16 s.; *pr.* 747.

**dwo(w)a-gyina**, the same amount (£ 1. 16 s.) minus one taku or 6¼ d., i. e. gold dust balancing the dwoa weight in equal scale, without the usual over-weight (ŋŋusò, ntosò). *pr.* 747.

**dwo(w)a-súru**, *pl.* ŋ-, a weight of gold = ntaku 32 (or 28 ?); ŋŋwò(w)asurummoa oha, a hundred pounds (£ 100).

**adwóa-abirí** (ŋhūwá tūntum') a kind of bead; *s.* ahené.

**adwóbáw**, *adweb.*, *pl. id.* a branch, twig or shoot of the yam; odé no'ayi adw. — ofupe si a, na wòrèkà adw.; *cf.* kà 42. *pr.* 42.

**dwobesáre**, a twig or shoot growing from the root beside the principal stem; efi kótii (large) na emforo pam bio.

**adwobótoku**, a species of beetle.

**adwodáá** = adwedaa, old yam.

**Dwóda**, Aky. Dweeda, Dweada, Monday. *pr.* 389. 1055. Gr. § 41,4; *cf.* Fòdwo(o).

**dwòodwoo**, *adv.* softly, slowly, easily, safely; *in safety, in peace.* 1 Kg. 22,27; mōduu hò dw., they arrived there safely; mōŋko no dw. na mommēra no dw. — onam dw. mu baa S., he came to S. safely, in peace. Gen. 33,18. — **dwòodwoodwoo**, **dwodwòodwo**, *idem.* — **dwoodwoo-yé**, *inf. safety.* Isa. 32,17.

**adwodwò-gú** (Akp.), **adwògúo** (Ak.): gyaa (gyaw).. *adw.*, to give up, abandon, forsake; Onyanškòpōŋ rennyaa-yeŋ *adw.*, God will not leave us unprotected; God will not forsake us.

**dwofāā**, an eruption on the legs; *cf.* antwifan.

**adwogú** = adwoku. *pr.* 2923.

**dwòko**, the palsy; paralysis. — **o-dwo-koní**, *pl.* (a)dwòkòfò, one sick of the palsy. Mt. 9. Acts 8,7.

**dwò-kórów**, dwo... [edwo kokōrò] the middle part of a yam (or amankani), which in roasting remained hard. *pr.* 1068.

**adwokú**, Ak. akyé, weel, wicker-basket, snare or trap made of twigs for catching fish = nsowa; Aky. adwokúo;

*cf.* ebóa. *pr.* 3066. Wòde mpopā ŋwene no se kyerēŋkye, ne ti tentēŋ, n'ano dwedwewaa, ne to kēntēŋ; na wòaye mu kanyanŋ (ŋwràŋŋ, nnyaa-nnyaa), na mpataa fa kentēŋ no mu hò na wòbēfi a, na kanyanŋ no asiw wōŋ kwan; - si *adw.*, to catch fish by the *adw.*

**dwòm**, *v.*: dw...ano, to draw or tie together, contract (a bag, purse, pillow); to pucker; ódwòm (òmwòm) n'akatawia ano, he shuts, puts up, his umbrella; ódwòm n'ano, he purses, puckers up, his lips; - to decrease, diminish; ó-dwòm ara na kūròw no dwòm, the town is constantly decreasing.

**e-dwóm**, Ak. edwóm, *pl.* ŋ-, song, hymn, psalm, poem. — to dwòm, to sing; to dwòm so, to lead the choir. *pr.* 174; — frè dwòm, *idem.*; - tu dwòm, to begin a hymn, lead the choir; - ye dwòm, to compose a poem. Dwo nné to dwòm, he has a (good) singing-voice. - wòde wōŋ ano toom' too dwòm, they joined in singing, sang together. - Kinds of dw.: ebádówóm or ŋŋwòŋ-kóro, ódakudw., dwaedw., agyemannare, akoròdòdow., kwadw., onnibiamanedw., nsaadwòm, sanškúdw., antòrepira n. a.

**dwòmamá** = ŋŋwòmamá.

**dwomba**, *pl.* n-, F. = ówòmma.

**o-dwòm-fréfó**, *pl.* ŋ-, the leader of a choir, precentor.

**dwòmokú**, *pl.* a-: óye onipa dw., he is a disobedient person; óye onipa a n'asò awu; *pl.* wòye nnipa *adw.*

**adwòmokú**, *pl. id.* a large kind of cowry.

**dwòm-mòné** [bone] a nasty song.

**dwòm-sò-gyé**, *inf.* responsory singing, alternative song. Ex. 32,18.

**o-dwòm-yèfó**, **odwòm-yeŋfo**, *pl.* ŋ-, a poet.

**dwòŋkú**, **dwòŋku**, **dweŋkú**, **dweŋku** [*con.* ne dwòŋku] the hip, haunch, hip-bone, thigh. *pr.* 274; *cf.* aseŋmu, the loins, sère, the thigh; - to dw., to walk lame, hobble, limp; *cf.* to apakyé, to halt, be lame. - **dwòŋku-sò**, on the hip; *cf.* nto-dowa-so.

**ndwònkú**, F. the hips; the knuckles.

**a-dwòŋku-béŋ**, a protuberance on the hip-bone. *pr.* 2280; pains in the hip, coxalgia.

**adwòŋku-tó**, *inf. h.*  
**o-dwòŋkyeréfó**,  
4. 5. 6. &c.

**dwòŋgò**, *confusion*  
= aye wōŋ se  
wōŋ sãã, siãmoo  
kã, that word  
plexed them, th  
to say or no an

**dwón-tó**, (*pl.* ŋ-),  
to-beá, *pl. id.*

**o-dwòntofó**, *dwen*  
songster, poet, l

**dwòrii**, **dwòridwó**  
**adwó-twá**, *inf. lan*  
dwòwtwá.

**dwòw**, *v. l.* to cut,  
pieces, cut dow  
him down, slew  
cuts or severs  
from the stalk.  
otwitwa no ásia  
cuts the hands  
whole bu ; ó  
báyere, kes  
digging-iron. p  
bayere). — 2. t  
row, maize, awi,  
— 3. to thrash.

**e-dwów**, *pl.* ŋ-, *tass*  
F. Mt. 9,20. 14.

**e-dwó(w)**, F. yam.

**o-dwòw**: ótwà no  
he robs or plun

**adwó(w)**: yi adwó,  
adwó tōŋ no, he  
him. — 2. to p  
force as a pawn  
of the seized pers  
to the seizor. A  
any person of  
country, when h  
get paym by  
asked pe ssion  
and elders; and  
tacked may in de  
or kill his aggr  
*pr.* 1438. — 3. V  
na ofa biribi hy  
adwó-yi; obi de  
na wòfre no saar

e mpopá ŋwene  
i tentey, n'ano  
teŋ; na woye  
nyaa-nnyaa), na  
au hō na wōbefi  
wōŋ kwan; -  
y the adw.

traw or tie to-  
purse, pillow);  
(m) n'akatawia  
his umbrella;  
s, puckers up,  
diminish; o-  
lwom, the town

r, song, hymn,  
m, to sing; to  
choir. pr. 174;

tu dwom, to  
he choir; - ye  
nem. Dwo nné  
(good) singing  
om' too dwom,  
sare, gether.  
om ŋwōŋ-  
ag annare,  
anibiamanedw.,  
ntorepira n. a.

omma.  
ader of a choir,

ipa dw., he is  
onipa a n'asō

w.  
kind of cowry.  
y song.

sory singing,  
18.

pl. ŋ, a poet.  
dwèŋku [con.  
nch, hip-bone,  
nu, the loins,  
to lame,  
yé, salt, be  
hi - of. nto-

e knuckles.  
rance on the  
s in the hip,

adwoŋku-tó, *inf. hobbling &c., s. to dwōŋku.*  
o-dwoŋ-kyeréfó, *singing master. Ps.*  
4. 5. 6. &c.

dwōŋjó, *confusion; asem no abo wōŋ dw.*  
= aye wōŋ se ŋwōmmá nè ŋpo, aye  
wōŋ sãã, siãmoo, wōŋhū aseŋ-kō a wōŋ-  
kã, *that word has confounded or per-  
plexed them, they can find no word  
to say or no answer to it.*

dwón-tó, (pl. ŋ-), *inf. singing. — dwòn-*  
*to-beá, pl. id. air, tune.*

o-dwontofó, *dwent., pl. ŋ-, (F. a-), singer,*  
*songster, poet, bard.*

dwòrii, *dworidwòrii = konī, komm &c.*  
adwó-twá, *inf. lamentation, wailing; diff.*  
dwowtwá.

dwów, *v. 1. to cut, sever, cut up, cut into*  
*pieces, cut down; odwów' no, he cut*  
*him down, slew him; ódwów abé, he*  
*cuts or severs the single palm-nuts*  
*from the stalk. pr. 310; odw. bróde =*  
*otwitwa no asiaw-asiaw fi osaw hō, he*  
*cuts the hands of plantains from the*  
*whole bunch; ode sósow dwów wuram'*  
*báyere, he takes out wild yam with a*  
*digging-iron. pr. 1067; cf. tu (afum'*  
*bayeré). — 2. to grind roughly, abū-*  
*row, maize, aŋi, Guinea-corn; cf. yam.*  
— 3. *to thrash, thresh.*

e-dwów, *pl. ŋ-, tassel; fringe; cf. ndwo(w),*  
F. Mt. 9, 20. 14, 36.

e-dwó(w), *F. yam. — ndwo(w), F. root.*  
o-dwów: ótwá no dw., *he kidnaps him;*  
*he robs or plunders him.*

adwó(w): yi adwó, *1. to kidnap; oyii no*  
*adwó teŋ no, he kidnapped and sold*  
*him. — 2. to panyar, 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 at-*  
*tacked may in defending himself wound*  
*or kill his aggressor with impunity.*  
*pr. 1438. — 3. Wudi wo yōŋkō amim*  
*na ofa biribi hye wo a, na wōfre no*  
*adwó-yi; obi de ne hō hintaw wo a,*  
*na wōfre no saara, if you cheat your*

*fellow-man & he takes something of*  
*yours (or of anybody else's) in order*  
*to exact payment from you, that is*  
*called adwo(w)-yi; if somebody (who*  
*had frequent intercourse with you,*  
*suddenly) hides from you, that is also*  
*adwo(w)-yi. — 4. yi adwew or agyew,*  
*Mf. to seize the property of one's*  
*debtor thus paying oneself.*

dwòwa, *s. dwàa.*

dwowá, *pl. ŋ-, s. adwé.*

dwóowá, *dwéewá, Okw. leg; cf. gyaw,*  
*gyawa, gyaa.*

A'dwówa, *s. Adwoa.*

dwow-adé, *prey. 2 Kg. 21, 14.*

dwowa-súru = *dwoa-suru.*

dwow-twá, *inf. open and habitual rob-*  
*bery, depredation; cf. akwanmuká; diff.*  
*adwótwa, lamentation.*

o-dwowntwáfó *pl. a-, a (habitual) robber,*  
*freebooter, highwayman, brigand; syn.*  
*okwanmukáfó, an occasional highway*  
*robber.*

adwów-yí, *inf. panyaring; kidnapping.*  
*pr. 1513*

o-dwów-yifó, *pl. a-, manstealer, kid-*  
*napper.*

dwu, *v., s. dwuw, v.*

e-dwú = *edwiw.*

dwudwó, *red. v., s. dwo; dwudwo..kōma,*  
*to be refreshed. Ex. 23, 12. Further*  
*meanings: 1. to soften (with hō): dwù-*  
*dwo máŋo yi hō, press this mango to*  
*make it softer for eating; to tame.*  
*dw. aboa no, tame that beast! — 2. to*  
*become soft or tame; ne hō adwúdwo,*  
*he has become tame; he is tame in*  
*consequence of a severe threatening or*  
*treatment, or from astonishment. — 3.*  
*with mu: asase no mu adwudwo, the*  
*soil has become soft, damp, moist; -*  
*nsubontey pii dwudwó asase no (mu),*  
*the country is watered by many ri-*  
*vers. — 4. odw. n'ani akyi nantew,*  
*he (she) is wanton; s. ani B.*

dwudwúw, *red. v. dwuw.*

o-dwumá, *the trumpet-tree; its wood is*  
*used for fences. pr. 3474.*

dwumá, *F. dwumba, business, occupation,*  
*employment; duty, office, function;*  
*trade, profession; - nè dwumá a odi*

ne nnuapáe, aprá, asúkó, ntamahóro n.a., his occupation is chopping wood, sweeping, going for water, washing cloth &c.; cf. di 44. - syn. nea owo ye & the foll.

**adwúma**, pl. *ŋ*-, F. agwima, adwima, adwumba, work, labour, espec. agricultural work, manual work; employment of any kind. pr. 694; business, duty (adw. a mewo ye mā nipa, my duty to man); task; — ye adw., to work, labour; *ŋkúrofo nyinaa ko wəŋ mfum' akoye wəŋ ɲɔwuma*, all the people are on their plantations to do their work; - gu adw., poŋ adw., to give up or cease working. - adwúma (do)! a salutation to a person (or persons) at work. Cf. obère; osóm. — ade a n'ankasa ara na eye n'adwúma, the natural course of a thing or matter. — adw. mu poŋ' akatua, pension; cf. opon'.

**adwúma-dáŋ**, workshop; cf. adwinnay. — **adwúma-de**, fruits of labour, produce. Ex. 23,16.

**adwuma-déŋ**, hard work.

**dwumá-dí**, inf. avocation, profession, business, employment, professional labour or exertion. — asasé-sò-dw., earthly calling; osóro dw., heavenly calling. K. §58.

**o-dwumádifó**, pl. a-, worker, business man.

**o-dwumáfo**, pl. a-, = odwumayeni. (F. Mt. 20,1).

**adwumá-gú**, -poŋ', inf. ceasing or cessation from work.

**adwumá-hyé**, inf. engaging or hiring for (any) work; s. hye 16.

**adwumá-tów**, **adwumá-ye-tów**, levy, tribute of bond-service, tribute-service. 1 Kg. 4,6, 9,15, 21.

**adwumá-wá**, an insignificant piece of work, a trifle.

**adwumá-ye**, inf. working, labouring; industry; cf. adeye. pr. 3485. — adwumaye-bea, office; -bew, workshop.

**adwumá-yé-de**, pl. id. instrument, tool; better: adwinnade.

**adwumá-ye-bóáfó**, helper in doing a work. 1 Cor. 3,9.

**o-dwumáyefó**, **o-dwumáyeŋí**, pl. a-fo, workman, labourer; s. hye 16.

**adwumá-ye-nnúá**, instruments. 1 Kg. 19,21.

**adwumá-ye-t'rásó**, overwork, excessive labour.

**o-dwumfó**, pl. a-, artist, artisan, workman, one doing artificial or artificer's work as a carpenter, joiner, gold-, silver-, or copper-smith, brazier, pewterer, tinman, saddler, umbrella-maker, shoe- or sandal-maker &c., craftsman. Acts 19,24; (nea oŋeŋ apon ɲé nnaka a. s. *ŋkɔŋɔua*, oye ate, opam *ŋkyinii*, obu mpaboa, obu ntoa, a. s. onipa biara a oye biribi a eye *ɲwɔŋwá* na nniya nyinaa ntumi nye). pr. 1014. 1070.

**adwum-póŋ** [adwini, opon] work bench, joiner's bench, (turning-)lathe, turn-bench, shop-board, work-table, writing-desk &c.

**Dwumana**, **Dwúmoaná**, one of the original families of the Tshi people; cf. App. D.

**dwurúw**, v. F. Akp. = dwiriw.

**dwúw**, dwu, v. [red. dwudwuw] 1. to scrape, remove by scraping; *wódwúw adúru*, they pass their fingers through a medicine rubbed over one's body (their bodies), *wóde aduru ye wəŋ hō baabi na wóde wəŋ nsateaa ɲwɔrəŋwɔrəŋ mu*. — 2. to clean a place by scraping with a piece of bark or the like. — 3. to scrape or rake together, amass, accumulate; dw. sika, to draw out a considerable quantity of gold from the bag; dw. ntrama, to pile up cowries in a large heap (boa.. ano, to collect in a small heap). — 4. dw. daŋ, to repair (renew) a house in decay; *odaŋ-ŋow bi wə ho na woremiamia mu aye no yiye*; *odwúw a wódwuw odaŋ no daa yi de*, eye sikasee 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 wáwu adwúw*, 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. *wəwúw adwúdwuw*.

**e-dwúw**, pl. *ŋ*-, louse; s. edwiw.

dz, F. = d before dza = dzea, F., dzɛ = dɛ, sɛ.

dze = de, l. v. — however. — 3.

**adze**, pl. ndzembra, ba) = ade, nnee

**adze** = ase. Mt. 1

**ndze** = nné, voice

**dzea**, adze a = de a thing which.

**adzebisa** = adebis

**ndzemonye** = nue

**o-dzemonyefo**, pl.

**dzedze**, red. v. dz

**adzedzi** = adedi,

**dzifo**, pl. a-, ode

**adzefura-dze**, appa

**adzegyan**, vanity.

**dzekó** = dekode. i

**adzekyēē** = <sup>hink</sup>dekyē

adz, yi (ɲ- ra) i

**dzem** = deŋ emi

**ndzembra** = nneem

**ndzembir** = demu

**dzeŋ**, **dzeŋdzeŋdzeŋ**

straitly. Mk. 5,4:

**dzendzeŋ**, v. to cran

ly, gently.

**adzesāā** = adesāe;

**adzese** = ade-see, v

**adzeso(ē)a**, **adzeso(ē)**

soa. Mt. 11,30. 25

**dzew** = dɛw, to fla

**ndzeyɛ(ɛ)** = nneyee

**ndzeyetsenene** = (n

ousness. Mt. 5,6.

**dzi**, v. [red. dzidzi] =

101. dzi = di an

e in our books repi

l. the full e, and

Gr. §.1 Rem. 2 ar

(e in Fante books ofi

a = a before i, u

sounds).

e- or e-, pref. of no

ents. 1 Kg.

k, excessive

tisan, work-  
or artificer's  
viner, gold-  
razier, pew-  
wrella-maker,  
craftsman.  
ng nè nnaka  
nam nkyinii,  
onipa biara  
ã na nnipa  
14, 1070.

work bench,  
lathe, turn-  
ble, writing-

e of the ori-  
people; cf.

riw.

1. to scrape,  
wúw úru,  
ugh redi-  
(their sodies),  
na wode wøj  
- 2. to clean  
a piece of  
to scrape or  
mulate; dw.  
erable quan-  
dw. ntrama,  
large heap  
small heap).  
(renew) a  
bi wo ha na  
iye; odwúw  
de, eye si-  
it (or repeat-  
use is mere  
wife, return  
lead te se  
ooks if  
id returned  
said of one  
and mental-  
pawú adwú-

riw.

## dz

dz, F. = d before (e) e, i.  
dza = dzea, F., Ak. dea, Ak. nea.  
dze = de, se.  
dze = de, 1. v. — 2. *adv. hardly; though, however.* — 3. *indeed, truly, really.*  
adze, pl. ndzamba, nneemba (Mf. Gr. nyem-  
ba) = ade, nneema.  
adze = ase. Mt. 11, 23, 23, 12.  
ndze = nné, voice.  
dzea, adze a = dea, nea, a person who,  
a thing which.  
adzebisa = adebisa.  
ndzehonye = nnebonneyé.  
o-dzebonyefo, pl. a-, = odeboneyefo.  
dzedze, red. v. dze. Mt. 26, 47.  
adzedzi = adedi, inheriting. — o-dze-  
dzifo, pl. a-, odedifo, heir.  
adzefura-dze, apparel, clothing. 1 Pet. 3, 3.  
adzegyan, vanity.  
dzekó = dekode. Mk. 5, 14.  
adzékýēē = adekyēē, daybreak, daylight;  
adz. yi (nhinara) nyinaara, all this day  
dzem = dem, blemish. Eph. 5, 27. [long.  
ndzamba = nneema, s. adze. [27, 29.  
ndzambir = demmere. Mt. 11, 7, 12, 20.  
dzen, dzenzdzen = den; denneenen,  
straitly. Mk. 5, 43.  
dzendzen, v. to crawl after. — *adv. soft-  
ly, gently.* [vanishes.  
adzesaã = adesãe; adz. ko, the darkness  
adzese = ade-see, waste. Mt. 26, 8.  
adzeso(ē)a, adzeso(ē)adé, pl. n-, = ade-  
soa. Mt. 11, 30, 23, 4.  
dzew = dew, to flare &c.  
ndzeyez(e) = nneyee. Mt. 5, 16.  
ndzeyetsenene = (nneyee) trēnee, righte-  
ousness. Mt. 5, 6.  
dzi, v. [red. dzidzi] = di [didi] s. di 1-100.  
101. dzi = di ano, to covenant (for).

Mt. 26, 15. — 102. dzi adagya = da  
adagyaw; to be naked. — (49.) dzi  
dase = di adanse. Mt. 26, 62. — 103.  
dzi' dew, to rejoice; s. dew. Mt. 2, 10.  
— (9.) dzi adze = di ade, to inherit.  
— (17.) dzi dzem = di dem, to have  
a blemish. — 104. dzi adzibew = di  
dibea, 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 a-  
hyia, to be gathered together. — (35.)  
dzi. nkyir = di. akyi, to visit (sins upon).  
— (29.) dzi mū = di mū, to be whole;  
to be perfect. Mt. 15, 31, 19, 21. — (96.)  
dzi mpaapem' = di mpaapaemu, to be  
divided. Mk. 3, 24. — 109. dzi prim-  
prim, 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 awereho, to  
mourn, wail, lament. Mt. 24, 30.

adziban = adibane, aduan.

adzibew = dibea, office, rank, position;  
place. [nut tree.

dziiboor, F. 1. = diiboo. — 2. the bread-  
adzi = adidi, eating.

adzi-dan-mu, a dining-room.

adzi-dzi: tsena adz., = trā adidii, to sit  
down at meals. Mt. 26, 20.

o-dzidzifo, pl. a-, = didifo, guest. Mt.  
22, 10; glutton. [Mt. 23, 25.

adzifidzi = adifude, intemperance, excess.  
edzin, pl. a-, = edin, name.

dzūe... dzūi... dzo... dzu... F. (jue, jui,  
jo, ju), s. dwe... dwi... dwo... dwu...

## e e

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 pro-  
nouns, § 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.

ε, *emph. part.*, an enclitic sound giving emphasis after a wish or command, Gr. § 144; *ditto* after the negative preterite tense, § 170. This particle is also used in questions without a verb, as, Aburifo ε? *what about the Aburi people?* ofie ε? *how are your people at home?* wo honam mu ε (F.)? *how are you?* na mé é? *and what about me?* (na mé é! *to say nothing about me!* pr. 2712); akyiri ε? — bokoo, s. akyiri.

ee, an enclitic sound after names in the vocative (§ 46, 2, 144) and in songs.

ê, *interj.* expressing pleasure, joy, &c. *oh! ha!*

êi, êei, *interj.* expressing surprise, astonishment: *indeed!*

êê = ehêê, (shêê), *interj.* implying affirmation, approbation, assent, consent &c., *yes!* *syn.* yiw, yie, wia. Gr. § 146. — fhêê, *no!*

E'ñiresi, a. & n. *English, England;* Eñ. asase, Eñ. abrokyiri, *England.*

E'ñiresi-ní, pl. -fo, *an Englishman.*

## f

fà, 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. c. 241. Cf. 26 (below). pr. 47. 136-66. 168f. — 2. *to take away:* hena na wafa me tuo? *who has taken my gun?* — 3. *to carry off* (said also of inanimate objects): nsu afa no, *the water has taken him, i. e. he is drowned.* pr. 389. 3073. 3085; mframa afa me kyew ko, *the wind has carried off my hat.* — 4. *to lay hold on, to seize:* wáfà no gyáw, *he has embraced his legs, i. e. implored him, begged his pardon.* — 5. *to pick up and keep, to appropriate what is found:* paane yi, mahū wò fam', mémfa ana? *I have found this needle on the floor; may I keep it?* fá! *you may have it!* fa abofò, *to find a dead animal (or game) in the bush.* pr. 497; fa or tase ñwaw, *to pick 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? *mibù mafá, for whom do you make this cap? I make it (so as to 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 dweñ, *to seize for a slave, to make booty of;* wofa no dommum, *he has been made captive;* wofaa nnommum pii, *they made many captives (in war);* wafa kùrow no, *he has conquered the town.* — 9. *to take and use or misuse:* fa ohea, osigyafo. pr. 167. 430; cf. nū 6; fa oyere (fa kun, F.), *to take another's wife (husband) illegally, i. e. to commit adultery.* — 10. *to take, get, win, acquire:* fa abarimá, *to engage as a servant.* pr. (1077). 3676; fa adámfo, *to enter (into) someone's service; or = fa oyoy-kō, 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 grasped the sense or the warning, I understand it = máhù asé; I remember = makáe.* — F. fa adwen, *to take thought, concern oneself = dwendweñ.* Mt. 6, 25-34; ofaa hō a-dwene se ode asempa no beko T., *he thought of carrying (made up his mind to carry) the gospel to T.;* F. fa apām, *to take inwardly, to conceive:* ófà (me) a-bufúw daa, *he often grows angry (with me).* pr. 1079; wafa me adoná, *he has*

*taken a dislike admit; to choose*  
15. *to take in a*  
*or catch:* obère, *yare, sickness: o gets tired; wafa has been taken in a calamity; to s mischievous deed*  
— 16. *to take take one's way*  
*me wura kway wofa beykum a, wamfa abontey s went behind the street.* Cf. 26. — *respect.* K. § 133 a efa no, *whither?* 17, 8. — *ode fa is indecisive.* — *to be right, lawful* 22, 17. 27, 6. — 1 *through, take on*  
*mfensereñ* *auge the wind* — b *this was* *ig or faa no mu hatee,* — c) *memfá mu do not care (abo*  
*to take a part o,* 17; cf. 24; F. *ye we gain by it?* — *kway (to take a okway foforo so returned to their another way.* Mt. of nam so in im (to do) by means — c) *to pass over affront. - to fall (forgotten or negle*  
*m'ani sò = m'ani m'ani afi so me overcome:* *fa r overcome na enen so koraa, at this come.* — e) *to máf fa mfaso; watoy ñl has sold the eggs f) se woyaw opar biribi befa w'ani s*  
Tshi-English Dict.

r names in the  
and in songs.  
sure, joy, &c.

surprise, asto-

implying affir-  
mt, consent &c.,  
Gr. § 146. —

England; En-  
gland.  
Englishman.

efo no gyawe  
F. fa ahemmay  
kingdom. Mt.  
possession of  
e, conquer: fa  
ave, to make  
mum, he has  
faa nnommum  
tives (in war);  
cong red the  
us: misuse:  
430, . . nū 6;  
take another's  
i. e. to commit  
win, acquire:  
is a servant.  
mfo, to enter  
or = fa oyoy-  
with. pr. 1078.  
afa afuru, she  
is (big) with  
mind: mafa  
in my head,  
sense or the  
= mähü asé;  
F. fa adwen,  
oneself =  
; ofaa hō a-  
beka T., he  
up mind  
; F. . . apām,  
7. — 13. to  
: ófā (me) a-  
angry (with  
donā, 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: obēre, fatigue, weariness, o-  
yare, sickness: ofa obēre 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. 555 f. 1738.  
— 16. to take a road, a course, to  
take one's way over... pr. 1071. 1076;  
me wura kway ni, obi mmfa hō! —  
wofa beykum a, mesfa nifā. Gen. 13,9;  
wamfa abonten so, na ofaa mfiyiri, he  
went behind the houses, not along the  
street. Cf. 26. — efa hē ara a, in every  
respect. K. § 133; cf. 21 b. — baabiara  
a efa no, whithersoever it turns. Prov.  
17,8. — ode fa ha na ode ko ho, he  
is indecisive. — 17. F. fa kway 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' guane, he escaped through  
the window. — b) ofaa mu dae, whilst  
this was going on, he fell asleep; nna  
faa no mu hatee, he fell fast asleep.  
— c) memfā mu = memfā hō hwee, I  
do not care (about). — d) fa..mu (bi),  
to take a part of something. Lev. 9,  
17; cf. 24; F. yefa mu bey, what may  
we gain by it? — 19. fa so, a) with  
kway (to take a way or road): wofaa  
okway foforo so koo way kurom', they  
returned to their (own) country by  
another way. Mt. 2,12. — b) instead  
of nam so in imp. & neg. sentences:  
(to do) by means of, s. Gr. § 108,27.  
— c) to pass over something, e.g. an  
affront. - to fall into oblivion, to be  
forgotten or neglected: afa me so, áfā  
m'ani sò = m'ani afā so, m'ani apa so,  
m'ani afi so, me wēre afi. — d) to  
overcome: wafa n'atamfo so, he has  
overcome his enemies; eyi na efaa no  
so koraa, at this he was quite over-  
come. — e) to make profit, to gain =  
fa mfaso; watoy nkesua no afa so, she  
has sold the eggs advantageously. —  
f) se woyaw opanyin bi na mete a,  
biribi befa w'ani so, if you insult an

Tshi-English Dict.

adult & I hear of it, you will suffer  
for it. — g) bu..fa so, (wóbù no fá  
so), s. due 4. — 20. fa ase: a) fa ase  
ye, to do secretly. 1 Sam. 18,22; cf.  
nam ase. — b) fa ase, to act as an  
aperient, to evacuate the bowels; aduru  
no befa n'asé, that medicine will purge  
him. — 21. fa hō, a) to move along,  
to pass by; cf. siane hō, twa hō, twam;  
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; éfa hō  
dey? what has that to do with it?  
wofa hō dey? what is it to you? asem  
no mfā me hō hwee, or, memfā asem  
no hō hwee, that business is no affair  
of mine, does not concern me; ofa mo  
hō biribi, he has something to do with  
you = onē mo wə asem bi; (ófā mo hō  
biribi, he takes s. th. from you); omfā  
hō hwee, he will have nothing to do  
with it, keeps neutral. — omfā (= emfā)  
no hō, F. he shall be free, it is no-  
thing to him, no business or concern of  
his. Mt. 15,6. 27,4. — éde refā... hō,  
as to, relating, concerning. — c) to  
dwom fa..hō, to sing to a musical  
instrument; e. g. to dwom fa osankū  
hō, to sing to the guitar; cf. sankū.  
— 22. fa ne hō di, lit. to take and  
dispose of oneself, i. e. to become self-  
dependent, independent, free, to be  
emancipated. pr. 1075. 1439. — omfā  
ne hō nni, he is not his own master;  
Kwasida mo nyinaa moafa mo hō adi,  
on Sunday all of you are free, have  
your time for yourselves. Cf. ofadi, fa-  
wohō-kodi. — 23. fa di, 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. de, Gr.  
§ 108. pr. 136-169. 1072-74. 1083-88.

8

3176. E. g. fa bëra! lit. *take come*, i. e. *bring*; kofa bëra, *go take come*, i. e. *fetch*; fa kol *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, *for-give 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*. — 27. *minim senea woye no fa, I do not know how it is done (made)*; kyere (no) senea onye no mfa, *show (him) how he must do it*.

ε-fá, Ak. F. I. *earth, clay, mud; soil; swish, pisé*; Akp. *doté*; tu fa = tu *doté, to dig earth*; bə fa = bə *ntwoma, hyirew, to dig red or white earth and form it into balls*. pr. 1540; cf. bə 98; - de. ká fa, *to throw (one) down on the ground*. — 2. *the earth containing gold*, underneath *afafunu & adada*. — 3. F. *dust*: asase fa, *dust of the earth*.

afá, I. (a pair of) *bellows*. — ká afa, *to blow the bellows*. — 2. = *nsania, balance*.

mfá, *weft, woof, the threads that cross the warp (nsa) in weaving*.

fá, v. *to become hoarse*; né nné afá, *he (his voice) has become or is hoarse*; né nné fá dáa, *he is always h.*

fá v. F. *to go after, pursue*.

εfá, afá, pl. a-, *feast, festival, holiday*; - hye fá, *to keep a feast, to celebrate a festival*; wəhyehye fá, *they celebrate festivals*; e.s. woye afrihyiade biara, *wodi afe*; ohene hye fá = oh. *behyé dá*. Cf. *adae*.

o-fá, pl. afá, afá-afá, I. *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. sin, gów. pr. 64. 3110. 3481; ofá-né-fá, *half and half; only in part*. 1 Cor. 13, 9, 12; ogyina fá or fá baabi, *he stands apart, aside; da afá, to sleep*

*separately*; cf. di 50. pr. 201. 384. 705; cf. Gr. § 80, 7. 84, fákō & fákō (*one side*); afānū, afāsā, afānān (*two, three, four sides*), & fām'.

afá, s. εfá & ofá.

afá, *place, room; side*; afá da so wo ho, *still there is room*. Lk. 14, 22; owo yèn afá, *he is on our side*. Lk. 9, 50; onnyiná obi afá, *he is neutral*.

afá-afá, F. *by halves*.

mfá, mfáhámá, *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. Oyaré mfá, mfá ayè no, *he has got a Guinea-worm*; mfá ahyè ne gyá, *the G. approaches the surface, scratches, itches, pinches, the skin is raised by it*; mfá no atwè, na ákà né bóbá; mfá no abóbo kákrá.

fáa, ad. *plainly, clearly, really* = fée, péfee, tréneke, fáṅṅ; *continually; swiftly* (e.g. of a bird); anomáa yi tu fáa, *this bird flies swiftly*.

faa, F. n. *emptiness, nothing*.

fāā, fāāfāā, a. adv. I. *flexible, flexible, limber, lithe, pliable, pliant; tenacious, tough*; syn. fākāfākā, fáṅṅ, hūāā, -sāā; - mframa bə dua no a, *eye fāā (s. sāā)*; onipa yi, ne mu (ne naṅ, ne nsa) ye fāā, *wanyā nsa fāā*. — 2. *reeling, tottering, vacillating*; onam fāā-fāā, *he totters, walks totteringly*; cf. to ntintān.

afá-adi, *spend-thrift; bankrupt, insolvent debtor*; woaye wo hō afá-adi, *you have made yourself bankrupt*; cf. ofadi.

o-fá-ba, inf. [de ba, fa ba] *bringing, procuring*. pr. 2137; of. adwuma, *a positive task*. K. § 221.

o-fábafó, fábafo, pl. a-, I. = ofáko-né-fábafó, *intriguer, tale-bearer, tell-tale*. Prov. 12, 2. — 2. = ofarebae, *inventor*. Rom. 1, 30.

fá-bán, pl. a-, = dotébán, *mud-wall, pisé-wall*. [G. fence].

fa-beá: n'akwan no f., *the paths of their course*. Job 6, 18.

ε-fa-bén, *red or yellow clay*; cf. kotofa, ntwoma. — Afabén, pr. n.

afá-bó, pl. id. *clod, glebe; a lump or pieces of swish* (i. e. *the earth of a pisé-*

*wall*) from a ru *rubbish*.

fa-óbó-tò-me-gyám *fire for me*] nam

kru-me-ta-awiam'

fa-óbbré, a nickr

fá-dán, pl. a-, doté

*cottage, building*

afáde pl. id. *gain*

*sition, proceeds*;

cf. asade, afowd

o-fádi, inf. I. *usin*

2. *liberty, eman*

di, ahōfadi.

mfádi, inf. *the (ta*

*a thing for one*

o-fadifó, pl. a-, =

de ne hō kye; s

o-fa-dum, pl. a-,

cf. -dum.

afáé, *pass, defile*,

afá-afá, pl. of ofá

o-fá-fá, inf. artai

afáfa, pl. i. a pe

(one of, all)

disease.

fāafaa, adv. *gent*

mframa bə f.; c,

o-fáfafó, pl. a-, pa

mfaforo, mfafato

afáfantó, (afef.), a

cf. oyimá.

fafarahá, an herb

s. fořrahá.

mfafekuwa, F. m

o-fá-firi, inf. forg

ofakye, fa-ase-

absolution. K. §

o-fáfo [con. ne fáf

cf. fa (esp. 5). p

o-fáfó, pl. m-, a p

mfaforo, inf. F.

undertak fa

mā yemfa o mí

we may serve ti

fáfuu, adv. *entire*

afá-fúnu, *mould,*

*first in digging*

adada.

fagúde†, *metal* [ef

the soil that ma



101. 384. 705;  
& fákō (one  
of two, three,

da so wə hō,  
14,22; owo  
e. Lk. 9,50;  
utal.

worm, *Filaria*  
worm that bur-  
rows in tissue; it  
is fine and may  
be yaré mfá, mfá  
Guinea-worm;  
it approaches the  
skin in pinches, the  
worms do not atwé, na  
obó kákrá.  
really = fée,  
usually; swiftly  
in time, this

ng.  
flexible, flexile,  
tenacious,  
hūāā, sāā;  
fāā (s. sāā);  
ne nsa) ye  
reeling, totter-  
ing, he tot-  
teringly; to ntintān.  
insolvent  
-adi, you have  
; cf. ofadi.  
bringing, pro-  
-uma, a positive

= ofáko-né-  
arar, tell-tale.  
ebae inventor.

mud-wall, pisé-  
paths of their

ny; cf. kotáfa,  
n.  
; a lump or  
lump of a pisé-

wall) from a ruined building; ruins;  
rubbish.

fa-óbó-tò-me-gyám' [lay a stone into the  
fire for me] name of a sickness = ku-  
kru-me-ta-awiam'.

fa-obrebre, a nickname of the aturukuku.  
fá-dán, pl. a-, dotédán, mud house, mud  
cottage, building in pisé.

afáde pl. id. gain, profit, lucre, acqui-  
sition, proceeds; booty, spoils, plunder;  
cf. asade, arowde; earnings.

ofádi, inf. I. using up &c., s. fa di. —  
2. liberty, emancipation; s. fa ne hō  
di, ahōfadi.

mfádi, inf. the (taking and) keeping of  
a thing for one's self.

ofadifó, pl. a-, = onipa a obó obosom  
de ne hō kye; syn. abosonkwaa.

ofa-dum, pl. a-, F. = ofasu, a wall;  
cf. -dum. [tam']

afáé, pass, defile, in mountains cf. mpo-  
afá-afá, pl. of ofá; s. afá.

ofá-fá, inf. partaking, participation.  
afá-fá, pl. id. a person who cannot use  
(one of, or all) his limbs owing to  
disease.

fāafaa, adv. gently; e.g. of the wind:  
mframa hō f.; cf. faa.

ofáfafó, pl. a-, partaker.  
mfafanto, mfáfato, F. s. mfamfanto.

áfáfantó, (afef.), afof., pl. m-, butterfly;  
cf. oyimā.

fafarahá, an herb poisonous to goats;  
s. fofarahá.

mfafekuwa, F. members. Eph. 5,30.

ofáfíri, inf. forgiveness, pardon; syn.  
ofakye, fa-asek-kye. — fáfíri-ká, inf.  
absolution. K. § 340.

ofáfo [con. ne fáfo] one who takes &c.;  
cf. fa (esp. 5). pr. 3153. [worm.]

ofáfó, pl. m-, a person with the Guinea-  
mfaforo, inf. F. a renewed taking or  
undertaking; fa mf., to begin afresh;  
mā yemfa no mf. nsóm wo, grant that  
we may serve thee in newness of life.

fáfuu, adv. entirely = koraa &c.

afafúnu, mould, a sort of earth dug up  
first in digging gold; cf. fa, asasehono,  
adada.

fagúde, metal [efa, gu, ade, things from  
the soil that may be molten and cast].

mfá-hámá, s. mfá. — mfa-hó, F. = mfaso.  
fa-hó-di, F. emancipation, freedom; cf.

fa-wohó-kodi.  
fáhō-fáhō, adv. (fa hō, to move along):  
wofa fahō-f., they sail along the shore;  
cf. wōnam ano-ano, they walk along  
the shore.

mfahú, tinder; abé hō boy bi akyi na  
wode ye mf.

afá-hyé, inf. festival, celebration of a  
festival; af. bi dui, some festival drew  
near; cf. adae.

a-fáka, F. a pool of water; epo-f., bay,  
gulf; cf. mfako, táka.

fákāā, fákáfakā, a. flexible &c., s. fāā.  
mfá-kā-hó, inf. (the act of) adding, addition.

mfakó, Aky. = fákā.  
ofá-kó, ofákó, s. ofá, Gr. § 80,7; ofákó  
à yégyina or yegyina, where we stand.  
pr. 813. 3481. — ofákó-trá, living in  
one place; sedentary life; of. dodow,  
much sitting.

fáko-bew, place to put a thing. pr. 2008 f.  
mfá-kókonini, a cutaneous eruption caus-  
ed by the Guinea-worm when about to  
manifest its existence in the body.

ofáko-né-fába, F. afako-afaba, inf. tale-  
bearing; dāmfo, woyé of., friend, you  
tell tales on both sides! — ofáko-né-  
fába-fó = tale-bearer, busybody, offi-  
cious, meddling, meddling person;  
cf. ateakosewa.

ofá-kye, inf. = ofafiri, forgiveness, par-  
don; F. ye f., to be forgiving; cf. fa-  
asem-kye.

fam' = fa mu.

ε-fám', ε-fam' [efá mù] 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 dua no so sii fam', he came down  
from the tree; ofii ponko so sii f., he  
alighted from the horse; ofii-hyey mu  
sii f., he came from the ship to land,  
he disembarked; ne kasa da f., he  
speaks slowly; ne nsa asi f., he has  
worked in vain; obó ne wura f., he  
cheats his master by hiding his ac-  
counts; he steals money from his master  
(thus impoverishing him); ne bo kó f.,  
its price is going down or falling.

Osoro nè fam', *heaven and earth*. pr. 472; fam' nè nsu ani, *by land and by sea*; éfi ne soro (or mpampam) besi ne fam' dem biara nni 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 abieṅ fi soro de besii fam', *the veil was rent in two from the top to the bottom*. Mt. 27,51. — *euph.* (ne) fam', *female genitals*. — fam'-kwaj, *overland road*. — Red. fām'-fām', *adv. on the ground, very low, downward(s)*.

fāmm, *a., adv. red; yellow; syn. koo, kōkōo...* Wode sika aye hō f.; wode ntwoma akwaw daṅ no mu f.

fām, *v.* [red. femfām, fomfām] 1. *to encircle with one's arms, to embrace; syn. bam, ye atu; abofrá no abéfām' me ayè me atùù the child embraced and hugged me with his arms. — one me afām, we are united, agree. — 2. fām hō, to adhere closely, to cleave, cling or stick to. pr. 943.; cf. bata (hō); hama fām dua hō, the climber adheres to the tree; èfām hō; F. suro fām hō, it is coupled with fear. 1 Pet. 3,2; obo no f. fasu no hō, he smites him to the wall. 1 Sam. 18,11. 19,10. — Cf. kā 43, afāmma, mfōmfām hō. — 3. bo..fām, twa..f. = di bonno; mekobo mafām, I am going to do some job; obo adwuma no fām ansā.*

fām, *v. to become thin or lean; syn. fəṅ.*

o-fām', *a kind of cake; cf. tetare.*

fām', fām' [ofā mu] *what is on the side or part of, part, concern, due, duty, right; manner; region, direction. Owo dom fām', he is on the side of the enemy: mé fām' de, biribi nsiw wo kwaj, for my part nothing shall prevent you; me nè wo fām' de, ephā, it is of no consequence to me and thee; Onyame hwe fām' ye ṅwōṅwā, (the way of) God's providence is wonderful; shā-fām', hereabout, ehó(nom) fām', thereabout; epo-fām', seawards.*

afām', *F. district, region. Mt. 15,21. Mk. 7,31. n'afām' dze no, for his part.*

afāmá, *a medicinal plant.*

mfamba, *F. seed. Mt. 13,31. Mk. 4,31.*

fām'-adé, *matter, stuff; the world of matter (and mind), nature; opp. honhom. K. § 173.*

afam'dé, (*pl. id., = ade a ewo fam' a.s. efi fam'*) *earthly things; low or mean things; earth, stones and minerals. K. § 173.*

afam'duanj' [fam, aduanj] *food growing underground, as yam &c.*

fa-mé-ye, *a European medicine, e.g. Tellos fluid.*

mfámfá, (*F. famfa, pl. m-*), *a small brass pan, used in weighing gold; bowls. Rev. 5,8. pr. 1633.*

fām'-fām' [*s. efam'*] *very low or deep beneath; f. asase, "the land of the depth", the lower parts of the earth. Ezek. 32,18. 24 (cf. 31,14-18: asase ase).*

famfanto, *Ak. a species of fly.*

mfa(m)fanto, *F.: dsi..mf., to follow one at a distance or stealthily.*

mfamfiá, *circuit, compass; — bo..hō mf., to go about or round, to compass; to surround; to encircle; — obo daṅ no hō mf. = okyini daṅ no hō, he compasses the house in order to see whether there is any danger, or to find a place to enter; okō bo yeṅ hō mf. = twa yeṅ hō hyia, there is fighting round about us.*

fāmireṅṅ, *adj. empty.*

mfámmiri [faṅ 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.*

fām'-ní, *pl. -fó, 1. a lowly, humble or modest person. 2. Sam. 6,22. — 2. a man from below, of the earth, earthy. 1 Cor. 15,48.*

fām'-sú, *physical nature; f. mù nyiṅ, physical development. K. § 185,2.*

e-fáṅ, *Ak. fāne, herb, vegetable, pot-herb, cabbage, greens. pr. 1340.*

fāṅṅ, *a., adv. = fāā, hūāā &c, tough, flexible, elastic; nè mù bu f., he has a pliant back; ne nsa bu f., he has supple fingers.*

fāṅṅ, *a., adv. clear, distinct, plain; open, straightforward; openly. Mk. 1,45. - syn. feṅṅ, fee, pefee; m'ani hūū no fāṅṅ sè okō, I distinctly saw him going away;*

kā no f. kyere me [G. idem.]

fānā, *v. to trouble, 1 fēnā, fōnā; syn. ha 1528.*

áfānā, *a certain tree, fruit is eaten.*

afānā, *Ak. s. afōa; as nā-kām, false accus more than a cut fi*

fānāfōo, *Ak. = of*

afānā, *afānawā, F.*

femā, *wench, espe pr. 122. 1090; mai*

nim n'afānaa-bāṅ, *I sort of a woman s*

mfānā-hyia, *inf.: oh ries her as if she*

fāne, *Ak. = efaṅ. x*

afānāṅ, *s. ofā.*

o-fā-nè-fā, *s. ofā; of. and-half Christian'*

fanēs, *G., Dan. found ṅhyease, mū nte*

the foundā (ir gutter. channel.

o-fangya, *pl. m-, F. ofānya.*

fānim, *v. impers. to tolerable, to be prefer-*

is to be made bet unfavourable things,

nase "ne bo ahuru hē? efanim abufuw

huru), which is the "he is angry" or "I

be angry" is not s enraged"; efanim ey

this is less bad thā ànim, this appears

nè no nni afānim, do with him; bone n

no one wror v w i.e.) wrong is ong

mfā-ṅkàé, *the ends weaver's threads, i*

fā-ṅṅó, *petroleum, ke*

mfansú, *a species of Fānté, F. Mfantse,*

Fante) country an dialects spoken the

the world of  
re; opp. hon-

ewo fam' a.s.  
low or mean  
and minerals.

ood growing  
c.  
icine, e.g. Tel-

a small brass  
gold; bowls.

low or deep  
(of the depth),  
earth. Ezek.  
sase ase).

fly.  
to follow one  
ly.

— bə...hō mf.,  
o' c. mass; to  
o d' hō mf.  
compasses the  
ether there is  
place to enter;  
a yeŋ hō hyia,  
about us.

of dark-green  
al. Prov. 15,17.  
obi hō] an ani-  
person or clo-

ly, humble or  
6,22. — 2. a  
earth, earthy.

f. mú nyiq,  
r. § 185,2.

abl' not-herb, --  
0.

So, tough, flex-  
f., he has a  
, he has supple

st, plain; open,  
Mk. 1,45. - syn.  
nūū no fáǵǵ sè  
n going away;

kā no f. kyers me, tell me plainly.  
[G. idem.]

fáná, v. to trouble, harass, fatigue =  
fēnā, fōnā; syn. haw. Lk. 10,40. pr.  
1528.

áfáná, a certain tree, used for fuel; the  
fruit is eaten.

afáná, Ak. s. afōa; asōtō ye ya seŋ mfā-  
nā-kām, false accusation (pains) hurts  
more than a cut from a sword. — a-  
fánáfō, Ak. = afōasofo.

afáná, afánawá, F. afánaba, pl. m.,  
female, wench, especially female slave.  
pr. 122. 1090; maid-servant. — min-  
nim n'áfánaa-báŋ, I do not know what  
sort of a woman she is.

mfáná-hyia, inf.: ohyia no mf., he mar-  
ries her as if she were a slave.

fáne, Ak. = efaj. pr. 106.

afánáŋ, s. afā.

o-fā-nè-fā, s. afā; of. Kristoni, a 'half-  
and-half Christian'; a half-hearted Ch.  
fanēs, G., Dan. foundation; syn. fapeme,  
ŋhyase, mfāse, ntoase; - to f., to lay  
the foundation (in building). — F.  
gutter. channel.

o-fangya, pl. m., F. a large knife =  
afánnya.

fānim, v. impers. to be less bad, more  
tolerable, to be preferable (when a choice  
is to be made between two or more  
unfavourable things). "Ne bo afuw" a-  
nase "ne bo ahuru", éfanim nea ewo  
hē? éfanim abufuw (na emfanim abo-  
huru), which is the milder expression:  
"he is angry" or "he is enraged"? "to  
be angry" is not so strong as "to be  
enraged"; éfanim eyi, na emfanim eno,  
this is less bad than that; eyi yè af-  
ānim, this appears to be milder; me  
nè no nni afānim, I have nothing to  
do with him; bone mu nni afānim (prop.  
no one wrong is worse than another,  
i.e.) wrong is wrong. pr. 1091. 2451.

mfā-ŋkàé, the ends (lit. remainder) of  
weaver's threads, thrum. Isa. 38,12.

fá-ŋǵó, petroleum, kerosene. D. As.

mfansú, a species of bead; s. ahené.

Fanté, F. Mfantse, the Fante (Fanti,  
Fantee) country and the language or  
dialects spoken there. — Fante-kásá,

the Fante language. — Fante-máj,  
the Fante nation. — o-fantení, pl.  
M-fó, Fantefó (F. Fantsenyi, Mfantse-  
fo), a Fante man, Fante people. —  
Fante-pém nyináa, all the Fantes and  
their confederate tribes.

o-fáj-téwí, 'pickers of vegetable', a by-  
name of the Fantes; cf. afátewfo.

ofantó, -biaa, -biri = ofantó...

fantonyampe: óyè f., óye fantonyam-  
peni = óye kwasiamaŋkwaa; cf. a-  
ŋwomaŋwoma.\*

o-fánnyá, afánnyá, pl. m., a, a bill-hook  
without a nose = adare.

afánú, s. afā. pr. 714 f.; ŋkoso ba af., a  
progress takes place on both sides, in  
both directions.

fa-pem(e), F. foundation. Mt. 7,25; cf.  
fanés, nnyinaso.

afar, afar(e)bó, afar(e)bódze, afar(e)pata, F.  
= afore, -bó, -bode, -muka.

fāra, s. fra. — fāra, v. [s. fare]: f. akom  
= fa akom, to become possessed with  
a fetish; cf. akom.

áfāraw' = aferaw; F. afāraá, af'raá, id.  
fare, v. [obs. a strengthened form of fa]  
s. fefare.

mfāre, mfārow [fa de] the trunk of an  
elephant; esono mf. mu da akwaŋ abieŋ,  
the trunk of the elephant contains two  
passages.

afaré, a kind of herb, very tender, used  
as a medicine; ne tirim ye merew se  
af., he is tender-hearted. pr. 2989.

mfāre, Ak. mfēre, fresh air; light, cool  
breeze, gentle wind; mframa a eye a  
awow nnim', nso ahōhuru nnim'. Meko-  
gye mfare, I am going to take the air,  
I want to take an airing; - mfare tu  
donkoro nè nnou-naŋ mu, the cooling  
breeze comes between 1 and 4 o'clock.

afārebāe, pl. afārebāefó [nea ofa' bae] the  
inventor, author (Heb. 5,9) or origin-  
ator of a new game, play, song or other  
thing. pr. 1093; ewildoer, wrongdoer;  
heretic; cf. afabafo.

mfāre-dáŋ, a cool, airy room, summer  
house; cf. mframa-dáŋ.

mfarehó, inf. [fa hō] compass, circum-  
ference, periphery; cf. aféfare.

mfare-tú-bére, mfāre-tú-bére, the time

from about 1 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon; cf. mfare & betwabere.

o-fare-n(y)i, pl. afar(e)fo, F. (= opofoni), fisher. *Mk.* 1, 16.

afar(e)pata, F. = afoemuka. *Mt.* 23, 18.

fa-saa, adv. lit. take it so, viz. just as it is = rather, syn. mmom. Nea wode kosom Asantefo no, fa-saa kosom Aböröfo, instead of serving the Asantes, serve rather the Europeans. — Fasádám'ase, (Be-content-with-it-thank-me) pr. n. given to a slave.

afasá, s. ofá.

afaase-dúru, afaasédúru [aduru a sfa ase] purgative, aperient.

afaséz, Ak. = afasew. — afase-biri, 1. = afasew-tuntum. — 2. dark-violet colour, purple. *Rev.* 9, 17, 17, 4, 18, 12.

fa-asém-kyé, forgiveness; onnim f. pii, there is not much placability in him; cf. ofakye, ofafiri. (pr. 1072).

afaséw, Ak. -séz [Ewe] an inferior kind of yam; s. odé. pr. 858, 1094.

afasé-káni, afaséw-tuntum', afasewá-dèpá, diff. kinds of yam; s. odé.

mfásó, inf. gain, profit, benefit, emolument. pr. 1095, 1277, 3577. — ehö or eso wo mf., it is useful, profitable, advantageous; ehö or eso nni mf., it is of no use, useless, unprofitable. — wafa mf. pii = wáfá so pii, he has made or gained much profit. — pe..hö mf., to make merchandise of. 2 *Pet.* 2, 3. — mfaso-dé, means of making profit.

mfasó-pé, inf. greediness, self-interestedness.

mfasó-pefó, a self-interested person; greedy of gain or profit.

fasua, a certain plant whose leaves are used as a medicine for chest complaints; its seedlike fruit is edible.

o-fású, pl. a-, wall. pr. 328; to f., to build a wall.

afású-tó, inf. building a wall. — afasudúm, projections (of the wall). *Ezek.* 40, 16, 22; cf. odum, ntam'fasu. — afasú-kyiri, the outer wall. 2 *Sam.* 20, 15. — afasu-siq, ruins; cf. afabo.

fatá, v. to fit, suit, meet; to become. pr. 2037, 2864; of. otú, he deserves exclusion (from a society; congregation &c.);

cf. di 14, 15. — 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, & sey, kyej so, boro so.

fata, v. F. to have (the eye) on, to see.

fàfata, fâtáfátá, a., adv. reeling, staggering, fluctuating, flickering, fickle, unsteady; ampàn' tù fàfata, the bat flits, flutters; cf. fère, v.

mfatàé, mfatasó, inf. fitness, aptitude; accordance.

o-fá-téwfo, 'those that have separated', sc. from the main body of the Fante-Tshi tribes emigrating from the interior to the coast; a byname of the Fantes; cf. efantewfo.

fá-tó, inf. building in pise (swish).

mfá-to-hö, inf. comparison, similitude, application of a similitude. pr. 1096; allegory. *Gal.* 4, 24. — mfátöhö-sém, parable. *K.* § 318.

mfá-to-so, inf. a false charge or accusation, imputation; defamation; syn. mmátoso, adansek'rum. [13, 20.

fátú-dadé, pl. -nnade, mattock. 1 *Sam.*

o-fá-twa, inf. denunciation; sycophancy, tale-bearing; treachery, perfidy.

o-fátwafo, pl. a-, denouncer, sycophant, tale-bearer, traitor. 2 *Tim.* 3, 4. pr. 1097.

fa-wohó-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.

fa-wohó-kodi-ní, pl. -fo, I. byname of a leper. — 2. a person set free, freed-man.

fe, few, red. fefé, feféw, feféfe &c. (Gr. § 70) adj., adv. 1. fine, pretty, nice, comely (*Cant.* 1, 5, 10), beautiful, amusing. pr. 1218, 2950, 3555; (pl.) asoredan afefe, beautiful churches. — after hō, handsome. pr. 28, 1392; syn. guanq, kāmā, osó. — 2. glad, in the expression éyè me fè, it makes me glad, gives me joy; éyè me fé(w) sé moabá, I am glad that you have (are) come. Cf. efew, n., ahōfè.

fe, v., s. fefew.

fé, pl. a-, a bleeding wound especially in the head, syn. apirakuru; wobo no fe,

wobobo no afe = v  
pira no, they wound  
no koe, he went  
fé no atù, his wound  
ulcerous.

fè, v. [red. fife] to be  
tender, soft, smooth  
ing; said also of w  
kyeré no afè dákòd  
very finely ground  
doughy mass of 2  
plantains) is soft; of  
siw bio, as it is s  
will not pound it  
no mfei é, the pow  
not yet fine enough  
this cloth is soft, sm  
fei, v. & fekoò, a.

fè, v. [red. fefe] 1. i  
stomach, the throa  
vomit. pr. 190, 890.  
ta or to ntasu, to t  
spittle, to spit out.  
hore, to eject legm  
to foam out mef  
mit shameful deeds  
flow over; cf. fere  
so, bu so. — 3. to  
to desire, desiderate  
máfè (= m'ani agyi  
rom', me yoykò yi;  
— 4. fe ne hö aký  
relent. *Ps.* 135, 14;  
máfè me hö akýiri  
much (of) what I  
*Mt.* 21, 32, 27, 3.

e-fé, o-, Aký. ofé, inf.

-fé, n. (compounded w  
duty, tax; cf. asikal

fe, v., s. few.

fè, adv. completely, en  
cf. koraa, pe &c. G.  
ne nyinaa fè upr  
fé; wasesaw nba no

feé, v., s. fei.

fée, adv. openly, pla  
fäng, fegg, péfee. €  
no fée. — mihüü no  
saw him with my o  
no, m'aniwam' fée,  
ness of his flight.

worthy of  
free, accord  
fit, fitting,  
ate. Cf. fè,  
ro so.

on, to see.  
feeling, stag-  
gering, fickle,  
tata, the bat

ss, aptitude;

separated,  
of the Fante-  
the interior  
the Fantes;

(swish).

similitude,  
le. pr. 1096;  
nfátohò-sém,

accu-  
nat syn.  
13, 20.

tock. 1 Sam.  
sycophancy,  
verfidy.

r, sycophant,  
3, 4. pr. 1097.

lf go eat'] a  
ata, piti), be-  
was set free,  
li 6.

byname of a  
t free, freed-

fèfè &c. (Gr.  
pretty, nice,  
nutifful, amus-  
i; (pl.) asore-  
rche — after  
22) guany,  
in the expres-  
kes me glad,  
(w) sé moabá,  
ve (are) come.

d especially in  
1; wòbò no fè,

wòbò no afe = wopira no, wopira-  
pira no, they wound him; ode ne fe  
no koe, he went with his wound; né  
fé no atù, his wound has become  
ulcerous.

fè, v. [red. fife] to be or become fine,  
tender, soft, smooth by grinding, pound-  
ing; said also of woven things; - kye-  
kyeré no afè dókòdòkò, that meal is  
very finely ground; fufau no fe, the  
doughy mass of pounded yam (or  
plantains) is soft; ofè à èfè yi, meren-  
siw bio, as it is so fine already, I  
will not pound it any longer; aduru  
no mfei e, the powdered medicine is  
not yet fine enough; ntama yi ani fe,  
this cloth is soft, smooth, fine. Cf. fee,  
fei, v. & fekoo, a.

fè, v. [red. fefe] 1. to eject from the  
stomach, the throat, the mouth; to  
vomit. pr. 190. 890. — fe ntsu, Ak.  
ta or to ntsu, to throw out saliva or  
spittle, to spit out. pr. 2347. — fe hò-  
hore, to eject phlegm; fe ahohora (fig.),  
to foam out shameful words, to com-  
mit shameful deeds. — 2. fe hò, to  
flow over; cf. fere hò, tere hò, boro  
so, bu so. — 3. to yearn or long for,  
to desire, desiderate; to be homesick:  
máfè (= m'ani agyina) me nā, me kù-  
rom', me yònkò yi; ófè no, wafe no.  
— 4. fe ne hò akyiri, to repent; to  
relent. Ps. 135, 14; asem a midii no,  
mafe me hò akyiri sé, I repent very  
much (of) what I have done. F. id.  
Mt. 21, 32. 27, 3.

ɛ-fè, ɛ, Aky. ofè, inf. vomiting. pr. 1098.  
-fè, n. (compounded with another noun)  
duty, tax; cf. asikafe, nwafe.

fe, v., s. few.

fè, adv. completely, entirely; thoroughly;  
cf. koraa, pe &c. Gr. § 134, 3c. Wadi  
né nyinaa fé! wabra odan mu hò ny.  
fé; wasesaw nsu no ny. fé. Cf. fèfèfe.

feé, v., s. fei.

fèe, adv. openly, plainly, clearly; cf.  
fāng, fəng, péfee. Eda hó fee; mihūū  
no fèe. — mihūū no m'aniwam' fèe, I  
saw him with my own eyes; n'aguan  
no; m'aniwam' fèe, I was an eye-wit-  
ness of his flight.

fèe, adv. deep, deeply, far down, far  
below the surface. Eda asè fèe; ehye  
mú fèe; me nsá akò nsú no mú fee na  
minhū.

(fè), fèè, (fèè?) interj. a challenge to  
fight and its answer. — Se wo asem  
te se me de a, twiw bera na yan kò!  
— fèè, an abusive word addressed to  
one who is slow in obeying. — fèè-  
fèè, a word of contempt. pr. 1099; cf.  
mfi, F.

afè, pl. (F. id.) mféfó, mfénom, a person  
of equal age, size, rank; playmate,  
companion, comrade, fellow; F. afe,  
neighbours. — wo afè ne nea wo né  
no se afe. pr. 1826; wòye mé mféfó.  
pr. 1104; ba afe, to enter into fellow-  
ship with. pr. 682. — ode mé hyè afè,  
ode n'afè hyè me, he deems me his  
equal, he obtrudes himself upon me;  
cf. aféhyé, mpekua, fekuw.

afè, pl. m-, year; syn. afirihya; afe afe  
akatua, yearly pay or salary. — di  
afe, to celebrate a yearly festival; wa-  
adi mfe du né akyiri or waadi mfe du  
de reko, they are ten years old and  
upwards. Nu. 3, 15. 4, 3; cf. afedi & di  
28. 75. — mfe n'gu wo mfe so! [may  
(many) years be added to your years!]  
may you live long!

afè, pl. m-, comb.

ɛ-fè, a kind of fly-brush; fan for flies,  
made of the tiny sticks or fibres of  
palm-leaves, tied together; emu akese  
bi wò hò a akomfo de kam. Cf. mmé-  
fé, asafé.

mfè [con. né mfè] the side of the body;  
of man and animals; cf. mfèbag. —  
mfèm', the side of the body, viz. the  
inner part of it: me mfè(m') ye me  
yaw, I have pain in my side.

feá, feá, a child that died first in a fa-  
mily (before any of its brothers or  
sisters); "abofra a wawu yi ye fea".  
pr. 630.

feá, v. 1. to lay up or by, to keep, pre-  
serve; fa fea mā me = fa kosie mā me  
[obs.]. — 2. to give in addition, to  
add, to repeat (a blow, shot, punish-  
ment): wabò no twere, wafea no; wa-  
fèa aboa no or watow no tuo afea no

= wato no tuo bio; ofeá nó, he gives him the last, deadly stroke. — fea so, to repeat, do again. *Prov.* 19, 19 = paa so; cf. foa so, pūa; fea hō, to enlarge. — feáfèa hō, to puff (up), to give a better appearance to, set off to the best advantage, to improve on reality; to explain by comparison; mofeafea atoro hō to me so. — mfeafeahō (inf.) enlargement, augmentation.

mféá = mfíá.

féáfèaa, pl. mféa-mféaa, a. pointed, tapering, as a pyramid, obelisk, spire, sugarloaf. *pr.* 1657; thin, slender: kotokurodu ayaase ye f.; hama f., *Judg.* 16, 12.

féám', an amulet to bring about the quick delivery of a child. *pr.* 178.

o-féám', s. of íam, *pr.* 1100.

mfé-bán, mfé-bán, the side of the (human) body; cf. mfé. [year.

mfeda, F. last year. — mfedan, next afedán, inf. lit. the turning (renewing) of the year. *pr.* 3101; the year's end. *Ex.* 34, 22. 2 *Kg.* 4, 16 f.; afedán sésésé, twelve months ago; eha af., a twelve-month hence, next year. [sary.

afé-dí, inf. festival, feast-day, anniversary.

afé-dí, afé-dí, inf. = few-di, scorning.

o-fé-difó, afé..., pl. a., scorners. *Prov.* 1, 22.

fèé, v. with ase, to propagate, to continue, increase or multiply by generation or successive production (of animals and plants); to breed abundantly. Ako ko no ase aféé, that hen has hatched a goodly number of offspring; mefeé m'akóko yi ase, I let this fowl of mine breed; odé no ase aféé, that yam has propagated or spread; mefeé me dé ase, I propagate my yam; duaba a wode máá me no, asé aféé. Cf. fefew, fœ.

mféé = mfíá. — fèéféé, s. fèé.

fefa, fofa, red. v. 1., s. fa. — 2. with hō: to wind round about; owó fèfá-fèfa duá no hō, the serpent is winding itself round the tree in many coils; owó afèfafèfa ..., .. is wound ...

fèfāā, a. flexible &c., s. fāā. Diff. fífāā.

mféfāā, mféfāā = mfófāā.

fefäre, fofäre, red. v. [fare = fa] 1. to dry to a certain degree (in pottery &c.); ntama no fef. or fof., the cloth

is drying. — 2. to seize, take possession of; to occupy, to fill (a space). Ekáw aféfäre me amène me, I am deeply involved in debt.

aféfäre(m'), inf. extension, extent; the space occupied by something, the surface included within any given lines, area; circumference, compass; - oday yi af. nè túro yi de se, the area of this house and that of this garden are alike; dua yi af. beye anammoy anan, the circumference of this tree is about four feet.

féfe: òyè or òyè f., he is partial; oyez f. (wə) asem yi mu papa, he showed himself too partial in the matter; òyè f. wə adwuma mu, (from fatigue or dislike) he leaves off working.

fefe, a., s. fè.

aféfède, fine, nice, beautiful thing or things; s. mféfew-ade. — F. the pleasures of the world.

fèfècè, red. v., s. fèi. *pr.* 1101 f.

fèfècè, a., adv. accurate, exact; exactly; completely, thoroughly; akā asem a, okyere ase f.; okyere me ade a, mete ase f.; syn. pepeape; cf. fee. — fèfècè-yé, inf. accuracy &c.

fèfèfo, haughty fellows; quarrelsome men; cf. mféfewa.

fèfèfèfó, little children of 2 to 5 years.

fèfèrè, red. v., s. fere. — fefèrè, red. v., s. fere.

fefere-fefere, adj. flickering; akanea no aye f., the light flickers (before dying).

aféfè-sem, a delightful thing or matter; odo ye af., enyé akyènyènye, love is a matter of free will, not of constraint or compulsion; di af., to behave well or decently. — aféfèsem-dí, inf. good, decent behaviour or conduct, decency.

fefew, s. fefe, a.

fefew, red. v., s. few, fífew; to suck; to feed sweetly on. *Job.* 24, 20.

fefew, red. v. few, to bud, sprout, shoot (out or forth), to put forth shoots; to grow (up), prosper, flourish, especially of plants. *pr.* 107; - mā wo adwuma mf. wo yey mu. Cf. few, fee, fromm.

fefew-bére, † spring.

mféfewá: yi mf., to tease; òyì me mf.,

he teases me, excitable anger = oho me ho, oyi me abu mféfewá-yí, mféfè — mféfewayí-fó, some person.

mféfew-ade = aféfèdè,

state, luxury; orn.

mféfè(w)é, sprout, sh.

mféfó, s. afé. *pr.* 156

afé-fóforó(-dá), New

afé-há, century; af.

fourth century.

mfé-hō-akyir, F. rep

cf. nuñhō, ahōū.

afé-hyé, inf. impuden-

rogance; disrespect,

hye afé; - òyè af.,

ing with his compa-

age, he puts himse-

elder persons, intru-

his company upon t

fèi (or fèé), v. - séé

entering into ... 2.

poke; to pick, wofei

sóm', onipa hō akwa

mam'; wafèi n'aniwa

he looks at me shar-

clear eyes. — Red.

fèi; wof. ne ñhwi m

nom' a, ankā wobek

hye; - to consider (c.

áfèi, afèi [afe yi?] adv.

*pr.* 1106; after that, t

kōe, afèi de, woye b

afí, amí, mfí.

afé-kàcè, yearly celebrat

awoda-dí, odwira-twa

bration of the birthd

custom, is a yearly 1

real birthday or the

of the custom relect

fèkòò, fèkò-fekò, ...

adè

yam no f., grind it q

no aye f. = afé ayè

mūhū (of dry things

things mixed with wa

mfé-kòropa, As. immum

fèkúw [afe kuw] a heap

persons having about

any number or body of

he posses-  
(a space).  
I am deep-

tent; the  
5, the sur-  
ven lines,  
ss; - oday  
e area of  
is garden  
anamam  
this tree is

tial; oye  
he showed  
latter; oye  
gue or dis-

thing or  
the plea-

f.  
act, act-  
akā asem  
ade a; mete  
— fefee-

some men;

to 5 years.  
rè, red. v.,

okanea no  
ore dying).  
or matter;  
ne, love is  
constraint  
have well  
inf. good,  
t, decency.

o . . . ; to

roust, shoot  
shoots; to  
, especially  
o adwuma  
e, fromm.

yi me mf.,

he teazes me, excites me to ungovernable anger = ohoran me bo > ohuru me ho, oyi me abufu, oyi me ahí. — **mfefewá-yí**, **mfefewa-yí**, *inf. teasing.* — **mfefewayí-só**, *pl. id. a quarrelsome person.*

**mfefew-ade** = **afeféde**. *pr. 1103; pomp, state, luxury; ornaments. Isa. 3, 18.*

**mfef(w)é**, *sprout, shoot. Ezek. 16, 7.*

**mfefó**, *s. afé. pr. 156. 1104.*

**afé-fóforó(-dá)**, *New Year's day.*

**afé-há**, *century; af. a eto so anan, the fourth century.*

**mfefew-akyrir**, *F. repentance. Mt. 3, 11; cf. nnühö, ahönü.*

**afé-hyé**, *inf. impudence, insolence, arrogance; disrespect, disparagement; cf. hye afé; - 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; - déj' af. nil*

**féi** (or **feé**), *v. to search by opening or entering into (pr. 2138), to prick, to poke; to pick; wofei wəj aniwam', a-sóm', onipa hō akwan nyinaa mu, nta-mam'; waféi n'aniwam' hwe me (fig.), he looks at me sharply, keenly, with clear eyes. — Red. feéfèe, feéfèi, feifèi; wof. ne ghwi mu; wufèifèi kuru nom' a, ankā wobehū nea paane no hye; - to consider (closely). 1 Kg. 3, 21.*

**aféi**, **aféi** [afé yi?] *adv. now, at present. pr. 1106; after that, then; skan no wokōe, afei de, waye biakō. — F. efei, aŋi, amfi, mfi.*

**afé-kàé**, *yearly celebration, anniversary; awoda-di, odwira-twa ye af., the celebration of the birthday, of the yam-custum, is a yearly keeping up of the real birthday or the first institution of the custom respectively.*

**fékoo**, **féko-feko**, *a. & adv. fine pulverized; yam no f., grind it quite fine; aduru no aye f. = afé-ayè bètebete, mūhū-mūhū (of dry things), bōdōbōdō (of things mixed with water).*

**mfé-koropa**, *As. innumerable years.*

**fékúw** [afé kuw] *a heap or company of persons having about the same age; any number or body of people forming*

a company, society, association, club; *sect. Acts 24, 5. — Kristofó f. bi, Christians having the same creed or confession. Me fekuw sō kyen wo de, my contemporaries are more numerous, my company or party is larger than yours; óbò feku-bònè, he keeps bad company. — F. oyer nyā okun hō fekwu, the wife enjoys the company of the husband. Prk. — feku(w)-bó*, *inf. formation of a society &c., association; fellowship; companionship. K. §. 306.*

**o-fékuní**, **ofekuni**, *pl. -fo, member of a company, society &c., comrade; proselyte. Mt. 23, 15.*

**feku-nígyede** [fekuw anigye ade] *social pleasures.*

**feku(w)-sém**, *sect. Acts 24, 14; heresy. 2 Pet. 2, 1.*

**fekyee**: *nsu aye akā yi mu f., the water in this ditch is fairly deep; nsu aye oday mu ha f., the water has reached a fairly high level in this room.*

**fekyére**, *v. to pull out; ofekyerè n'ani, he pulls out his eyes; (obsc.) ofekyeree ne kote, he drew back his prepuce; ne nan dompe af., the bone of his (broken) leg is to be seen through the flesh.*

**fém**, *v. [red. femfem] 1. (de. fem) to lend, loan; to let (for hire), to lease, to hire out; syn. bō bósea. — 2. to borrow; to hire; syn. pē bósea. — Máfem no siká, I have lent him money; máfem ne hó siká, 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 cramp; ode dá-báw a. s. aŋiri fem gya, he takes a fire-brand with a pair of tongs. — o-fém, inf. lending, letting, borrowing &c.; cf. adefem. — óhyè fém = ófém.*

**afém**, *pl. m-, F. a kind of leopard, smaller than osebo and asabontwi.*

**femm**, *adv. 1. low, lowly, very low; okotow no f., he bowed or stooped before him very low; wōabère no ase f., he has been deeply humbled. — 2. quite level, even, smooth; flat. Nu. 22, 31; nsu no ani ada f., the surface of the water has become perfectly smooth.*

**fēm**, *v.* [red. fēm fēm] to grow blunt, dull, to be set on edge: mé sè áfēm, my teeth are set on edge. Jer. 31,29; fēm ano or sè, to disgust, to cause or excite dislike, distaste, disrelish, disgust; to tire, weary; paa a mekodii no afēm m'ano a.s. me sè = adwuma a migyei sè mékoye no, edeḡ me so nti, mintumi menye, I am tired of the work for which I was engaged, I have enough of it, can do it no more; memā afēm wo ano, I shall make it loathsome or disgusting to you; adwuma yi dé, éfēm m'ano a.s. mé sè, I have enough of this work, it is too hard for me; kuruwa no afēm n'ano = ne nōm ye deḡ dodo, the cup is too bitter for him.

**mfēm'** = mfè mú, *s.* mfè.

**fēm fām**, red. *v.* fām.

**fēm fām**, *F.* *nimbly* (e.g. of the hopping of a bird) = fēḡ fēḡ.

**o-fema**, a tree, from which (ntumpan) drum-pegs are made.

**fem fēm**, red. *v.* fem.

**fēm fēm**, red. *v.* fēm, to pain severely; ne sè or ne nan f. no.

**mfēm fēm**, moustache, mustache; the whiskers of a cat or other such animal; gyaw mf., to grow moustaches; cf. ano-da-so. — *F.* the mark of a rod or whip, wale.

**fēḡ fēḡ**, hasty, hurried steps, leaps, bounds. *pr.* 1107. — *o*nam fēḡ fēḡ fēḡ, he leaps, skips, capers, hobbles.

**fēḡḡ**, *a.* = fāḡḡ, fēe, &c.

**e-fēḡ**, *Ak.* efēḡ, efēne, *Ab.* ofēḡ, a newly coined, amusing or pleasant word which for a time becomes a favourite expression; a jocose, jocular, sportive, droll word or expression, jest, joke, sport. Wodi f. ne se: asem biakō bi aba na nnipa nyinaa kuram', te se aboyam', oyimā; asem yi, nnansā yi wode di f.; asem no adag fene a wodi; ofēḡ bi aba nna nsā yi, wofre no oyimā; efene hyia a, wonni bio (*pr.* 1108); yedi woy hō fēḡ = fēw, we make sport of them; wode nó di fēḡ, they make a fool of him; ntama yi ye fa: mā yenni no fēḡ = mā yento na yeḡ baanu ḡkō ara mfura ḡkyere.

**fēnā**, *F.* = fānā, fōnā, to trouble; to be troubled. *Ps.* 90,7. *Mt.* 8,29. 15,22; worefēnā akway, they were toiling in rowing. *Mk.* 6,48. [ofānāfoa.

**afēnā**, *F.* = afōa. — **o-fēnāfōo**, *Ak.* = afēnāā, afēnāwā, *Ak.* = afānāā.

**efēne**, *s.* efēḡ.

**m-fēnāḡ**, bile thrown up from the stomach = boḡwoma, dōḡḡo.

**mfendze**, *F.*: wiadze mf., the ends of the earth. *Ps.* 67,7.

**afēne** [fēm, ade], something lent &c.; something borrowed &c.; lease. — *cf.* fem.

**fēnem**, fēnemfēnem, mfēnemfēnem-ade, *s.* frēm, frēmfrēm.

**afēḡkwāa** [fēm, akoa] a slave hired from his master.

**mfēnewā**, mfēnowā, a kind of bead, *s.* ahene.

**mfēnsā** [*s.* afe, esā] 1. lit. three years; mahye no mf, se ommetua ka, I have given him three years' time for the payment of the debt. *pr.* 847. — 2. a long time; wotoo ade mf, ni, wómmetuá káw? mfēnsā yi ara wuḡwíe ḡhoma yi kyerew ana? — 3. [= mfe a ensā] years that have no end; always, for ever, eternal. *pr.* 1878. 2620.

**mfēn'seré**, [*Dutch.* venster, *Ger.* fenster] window, window-shutter; cf. apomma. — mfēn'seré-dúá, window-frame.

**fentém**, *v.* to level, plain; to make even or level, asase, the ground; cf. fētew, funtum; to plough. *Ps.* 129,3. — **fentém-bére**, ploughing time. *Ex.* 34,21. — **o-fentémfó**, *pl.* f..., plougher. *Ps.* 129,3.

**fentem(m)**, *a.* & *adv.* even, level, plain, flat; smooth; level with the ground; lazy, idle; quiet. Oda fam' f., he lies flat on the ground and does not stir (or, idle, without stirring); woye kúrow no f. = woye k. n. abubu ho adag ny. agu fam' koraa, they have levelled the town with the ground, evened it with the soil.

**mfentom'**, *inf.* [fēm, to, mu], interest, usury. *Mt.* 25,27; migye no mf., I take interest from him; mā mf., to pay interest; wofem atiri 2 a, womā atiri 3, wo da si asram 3. (at. 10, — at. 15, — afrihyia); sika a ode fem no no, onyā

oha mu (or hō) anu gets 5 per cent on him. — *syn.* nsihō, mpem-anim, 100 p. sika, nsā. — ohā hō n

**afé-péj**, *pl. m.*, a se years, 'week of year 9,24.27. — an an a periodical or of the Scriptures.

**áfērāw'**, *pl. m.*, a lar ful (green) pluma; fruit; the clock-bird the hours by its c abere, tuakway. —

**féré**, *v.* [red. fēfēfēfē]

**fērē**, *v.* [red. fēfēfē] 1. flourish; ófēre ab wand. — 2. f. through, pierce, p ahené no mú = od fiti mú tókuru. — dabble, bungle, ta to touch here and hō = odi akō ntem na o i. O.

**feré**, *v.* [red. feréferé] vere; wabéfére mé my son. *Mt.* 21,3 omfere Nyagkōpōḡ neither God nor 866. 2159 f. — 2. careful, heedful; s ed (of); of. ne ba of his son. *pr.* 1 (lit. to feel ashan *pr.* 3385. — 4. to ful (fere ade), tin of. ne hō, he is — 5. to be disgr disgr. *pr.* 111: embarrassed or 547. — 7. feré ad strict, corr dut superstitio.

**e-féré**, **aféré**, *inf.* shame. *pr.* 143 ff. cf. adefere. — ne not help being c hō ye me f., I an ayé wo féré yi, yo



able; to be  
29, 15, 22;  
toiling in  
[ofanáfo.  
óó, Ak. =  
nāā.

m the sto-  
ends of the

lent &c.;  
se. - cf. fem.  
mfenem-adé,

hired from

of bead, s.

three years;  
ka, I have  
for the pay-  
- 2. a long  
mēt k'aw?  
a yi jersw  
years that  
ver, eternal.

er. fenster]  
cf. apomma.  
rame.

make even  
cf: fetew,  
- fentém-  
. 34, 21. —  
r. Ps. 129, 3.  
evel, plain,  
he ground;  
' f., he lies  
oes not stir  
wáye kúrow  
u hō adaj  
at pelled  
l, eened it

u], interest,  
mf., I take  
to pay inter-  
nā atiri 3,  
- at. 15, —  
no no, onyā

oha mu (or hō) anum daa afrihyia, he  
gets 5 per cent on the money he lent  
him. — *syn.* nsihō, 50 per cent, or less;  
mpem-anim, 100 per cent; *cf.* huruw  
sika, nsā. — ohá hō mfentom', percentage.  
**afé-péj**, *pl. m.*, a series or period of 7  
years, 'week of years'; *cf.* dapen. Dan.  
9, 24, 27. — an annual series, e.g. of  
a periodical or of passages chosen fr.  
the Scriptures.

**áfērāw'**, *pl. m.*, a large bird with beauti-  
ful (green) plumage, which feeds on  
fruit; the *clock-bird*, said to announce  
the hours by its cry; nicknames: oto-  
abere, tuakwa. — *afere*, Ak. *id.*

**féré**, *v.* [*red.* fērfēre] *s. fr.*

**fērē**, *v.* [*red.* fēfērē] 1. to swing, brandish,  
flourish; ófēre abaa, he is waving a  
wand. — 2. *f. or feri mu*, to bore  
through, pierce, perforate, drill; ófēre  
ahenē no mū = óde fitii a.s. sekañ n.a.  
fiti mū tókuru. — 3. *f. hō*, to trifle,  
dabble, bungle, tamper about or with,  
to touch here and there. Ófēre adpañ  
hō = odi hō aka-né-aba, otwa hō pe  
ntsm na onnidi. Ófēfērē adwúma no hō.

**féré**, *v.* [*red.* fērfēre] 1. to respect, re-  
vere; wobéfēre mé bá, they will respect  
my son. Mt. 21, 37; to fear, to shun;  
omfere Nyankópōñ mfere nnipa, 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); of. ne ba hō, he is ashamed  
of his son. pr. 1929; to break down  
(lit. to feel ashamed; said of a house):  
pr. 3385. — 4. to be shy, to be bash-  
ful (fere ade), timid, to be afraid of;  
of. ne hō, he is bashful. pr. 1114-17.  
— 5. to be disgraced, to pine under  
disgrace. pr. 1113. 2287. — 6. to feel  
embarrassed or under restraint. pr.  
547. — 7. fērē adé, to be conscientious,  
strict, correct, dutious, moral, religious,  
superstitious.

**aféré**, *inf.* respect; bashfulness;  
shame. pr. 143 ff. 1111 f. 2372; disgrace;  
*cf.* adefere. — ne hō ye féré, one can-  
not help being ashamed of him; ne  
hō ye me f., I am ash. of him; ne hō  
ayé wo féré yi, you are ash. of him; n'a-

nim ye f., s. anim A; ató féré, it is  
(or was) a shame; *syn.* ato aniwu.

**aféfe**, Ak. *ε-fere*, 1. pot-sherd, piece, frag-  
ment of a pot; ahina a.s. asayka a  
abo fā. — 2. a pot with a hole, used  
for melting lead, gold &c., melting-pot,  
crucible.

**fere**, F. = fe; wabo no f., he has wound-  
ed him.

**mfére**, Ak. = mfäre.

**fere**, *v.* [*red.* fēfērē] f.. hō, to fail, to  
miss hitting, reaching, attaining or  
finding; [éfēre.. hō]; *syn.* siane hō, tere  
hō: to have not sufficient room; phoma  
no afére hō wə kotokum', the book  
stands forth or out, is projecting side-  
ways in the bag, from want of room.  
*Cf.* fe hō.

**fere**, *s.* anifere; *cf.* fei, *v.* — (fere, a.)  
*cf.* ferefere.

**aféfe**, gourd, Cucurbita. pr. 1110; pump-  
kin; cucumber. Isa. 1, 8. Jer. 10, 5.

**afere**, (pr. 3385) must be afere, *s.* féré 3.  
**Amfere**, pr. n., s. asafo.

**fereferaba**, F. = frafraa.

**fērfēre**, *red. v. fr.*

**fērefere**, *a. & adv.* clean, bare, exposing  
the bare ground; ye hō f.; obotay f.  
Ezek. 24, 7; *cf.* fēfēaa; wadi ne nyinaa  
f., he has eaten up every bit. D. As.  
— **fēreferefere**, *adv.* cleanly; popa  
poñ no so f.; wapa day mu hō f. —  
*s.* firefire.

**aféréfó**, *pl. a.*, 1. a person respected or  
revered by another; me f. ne nipa a me-  
fere no. Wó féréfó féré á, na woáfere.  
pr. 1118. — 2. one who respects, fears  
or reveres another. pr. 1119. Ps. 135, 20.  
— 3. a shy, bashful person.

**fere-fúw**, a cucumber-field. Isa. 1, 8.  
Jer. 10, 5. [*ration.*

**mferehó**, *inf.* missing one's aim; aber-  
feremenyanj, F. many, various.

**férene**, *a.* excessive, ample. pr. 3235. *Cf.*  
okwamfere.

**afere-sém**, *pl. id.* a disgraceful, shame-  
ful word, deed or matter; asem a wudi  
a.s. wokā a, éyé aniwu; woadi af. nnel  
to-day you have committed a very  
shameful deed! [1, 8.

**fere-túró**, a garden of cucumbers. Isa.

**fèri**, *v.* = fère 2; wode fitii f. dua mu tu mu tokuru, *they bore a hole in a piece of wood with a gimlet.*

**mfe-sánten** ntóatoasó nyináa, *for ever and ever, from age to age.*

**mfété**: twa mf. = kyini.

**feté**, *v.* Ak. = fetew.

**fétefete**, *a.* light, thin; *syn.* hátahata, hámahama.

**fetéfete**, *v.*: f. hō, *to tear up or open, to slit, rend, cut open*; *syn.* buebue hō, iiti hō.

**fétefete**, *pl.* mfetemfétewa, *small*; *syn.* nkete nkete; bone mf., ade, asem mf. — **mfetemfétewa-de**, *trifles* — **mfetemfétewade-tájfó**, *pl. id.* a grocer.

**feté-kwán**, *a furrow drawn by the plough (an acre in length).* 1 Sam. 14, 14.

**fetére**, **fetére**, *v.* **to strip off, draw back, draw up, tuck up** (a covering, a sleeve); *syn.* woraw. — **afeterefétere** (*R. pr.* 129) *the denuding of the gland by drawing the prepuce or foreskin.*

**fetéw**, *v.* **to hoe and level the ground; to plough**; *cf.* fentem, funtum. — **fetéw-ade**, **fetéw-afiri**, *plough.* Lk. 9, 62.

**áfetewá**, *a tree with edible fruits, each covered as it were with a little hat*; *cf.* skyew.

**mfetewé**, *a ploughed place*; *asase* a woafetsw. — **mfetewé-ká**, *furrow.* Job 39, 10. — **afetewfó**, *pl. a.*, *plougher, ploughman.* Isa. 28, 24.

**fetsew**, *v.* F. **to knead, mash, soften** = foto(w).

**fèw**, *v.* [*red.* fefew, *q. v.*] **to thrive** (of men and beasts); **to prosper, flourish**; **to multiply, to become numerous**; **woáfèw** = woado, woaye bebre.

**fèw**, *v.* **to squeeze, pinch; to jam, to wedge in**; *syn.* fem, peg, tí, títí. Ode n'akan-tanjua afew me nan; wakā no afew dua ntam'. — f. aburaw, *to take the grains out of the ear of maize* = tutu ab. fi abürodna hō.

**few**, *v.* F.: few ano, *to kiss.* Mt. 26, 48. Mk. 14, 44. = few ano.

**few**, *a. s.* fè, fefè.

**efew**, *n. l.* **beauty, fairness, handsomeness**; *ade* no, *ne* f. *ne* déj'! *ne* f. *nè* biribiara nse! *nè* féw dé, wøjká, *its*

*beauty is unspeakable*; *ne* hō fé(w), *her (his) good looks* — **2.** **gladness**; **efew à éyé me no, enyé adèwá!** - F. dzi few, *to rejoice.* — **3.** **sport, mock, mockery**; *di..hō few* = *goru..hō, to make sport of, make a mockery of, mock at, scoff at*; *cf.* di 66.

**fèw**, *v.* [*red.* fifew] **to sip; to lap; to suck, suck up** (Job 39, 30), **suck out** (dompem' hon, *the marrow of a bone*); **few..ano, to kiss**; **mifew n'ánò, I kiss him.** *Cf.* nom, num nufu, fefew, fèw & F. few. [row.

**o-few**, *inf.* **a draught of liquid**; *cf.* fwi-mfèwá, *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. — **3.** **nipple, teat.**

**afèwá**, *a kind of tree, very hard, but only of a man's height*; *unua* mu panyin, *denneenneñ, wode tow sukudòj.* — **afèwa-biri**, *another similar kind of tree*; *wode ye osokū nè ntweri.*

**mfèwá-kyimfó**, *screw-driver*; *cf.* nkjerewa-kyimfo.

**mfew-(a)anò**, *inf.* **the act of kissing, a kiss.** - di mf., *to kiss each other.* Ps. 85, 11.

**fèw-dí**, *inf.* **the act of mocking, mockery, sportive insult** = ngoruhò; *cf.* afedí, ahíyi.

**afèwdifó**, *pl. a.*, **mocker, scorner, scoffer, derider**; *cf.* ofedifo, ohíyifo.

**fi**, *v.* Ak. firi [*red.* fifi, *q. v.*] **1.** **to come out, come forth, issue, appear**; *syn.* pue; *owia 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* hebree fii, *much blood ran out*; *nsu pii fi bae, water came forth abundantly.* Num. 20, 11. — **2.** **to come up, spring, shoot up, out or forth, to rise above the ground**; *aba a miduae 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'agua-*

*de* fi; *me* 6. *to com vealed: as is known.* 7. *to becc dress is c emu mfi clean, but* — 8. *to b less: ne h quitted.* — *from, out pr. 41. 176* In these : a locativ 208,5), an an *aux. v.* some start pressed by the Eng. I plement m § 109, 30. 250.<sup>a</sup> 259, hy u to ship into th kyenee po i ship into t (= sii fam' tree; wanyá from sleep. mú, the mu the pot; éfi dá, she ha child died. nware kora: his house; h éfi ha kò ho is it thither gye aberan, a strong n one for wh stron [en] dan [o] i slept is not f de..fi, so ka.. place, condi to form the 76. — 10. t have origin wúfi hé? w what countr

hō fé(w),  
gladness;  
dewál - F.  
port, mock,  
oru..hō, to  
lockery of,  
p; to suck,  
out (dom-  
one); few..  
[kiss him.  
fřew & F.  
[row.  
id; cf. fwi-  
es fastened  
2. screw;  
lock of a  
ipple, teat.  
hard, but  
ua mu pa-  
ukudój. —  
ind of tree;

cf. eye-  
kissing, a  
r. Ps.85, 11.  
t, mockery,  
cf. afedi,

ner, scoffer,

1. to come  
pear; syn.  
ars (comes  
; diff. pue);  
rth, i.e. the  
— mogya  
out; nsu  
bundantly.  
up, spring,  
rise above  
no the  
me; f.  
for proper  
come forth,  
age of dis-  
us, advan-  
yi afi. —  
well, meet  
et: m'agua-

de fi; me ntama a metoje no fi. —  
6. to come out, become public, be re-  
vealed: asem no afi, this thing or affair  
is known. Ex. 2,14; cf. fi adi 14 b. —  
7. to become clean: m'atade afi, my  
dress is clean; kuruwa no hō afi, na  
emu mfi ε, the outside of the jug is  
clean, but not yet the inside. pr. 1236.  
— 8. to be justified, be declared guilt-  
less: ne hō afi, he has been or is ac-  
quitted. — 9. to come or go from, forth  
from, out of (a place, person or thing).  
pr. 41. 170 ff.; 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 ex-  
pressed by another verb and supplying  
the Eng. prepp. from (with the com-  
plement 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 fi  
hyej mu tō pom', he sprang out of the  
ship into the sea; wotow no fi hyej no mu  
kyenee po mu, they cast him out of the  
ship into the sea; ofi dua no so durui  
(= sii fam'), he came down from the  
tree; wanyāy afi nna mu, he has awoke  
from sleep; nām no abēn, yi fi kútu  
mū, the meat is done, take it out of  
the pot; éfi sē né bá wui no, ónséréwé  
dā, she has never laughed since her  
child died. Cf. efise. - éfi ha ko ne fi  
ɲware koraa, it is not far from here to  
his house; his house is not far from here;  
éfi ha ko hō beye sē eha né hē? how far  
is it thither? Enni obiara a eɲware no  
gye aberaɲ, it is too far for any but  
a strong man [lit. there is not any  
one for whom it is not long except  
strong men]; efi nea woda hō de kō me  
daɲ no hō ɲware, the place where they  
slept is not far from my house. -(caus.):  
de..fi..so kō..mu or so, to lead from (one  
place, condition, subject) to (another),  
to form the transition from... to. K. §  
76. — 10. to come or be from, derive,  
have origin from a place (or person):  
wúfi hē? where do you come from?  
what countryman are you? mifi Nkrāj

na mérébá, I am coming from Akra;  
mifi háyi, I am from here; I belong  
to this place; ofi nsuase (ba), he comes  
up from the bottom of the river. pr. 2716;  
mé ná asém yi fi me, this matter is from  
me. 1 Kg. 12, 24. John 8, 47. 9, 16. 1 John  
4, 1. 6. — 11. to leave, to go away from;  
ofi hō kōe = ogyaw hō kōe, he departed  
from thence; fi mé sò! (go) away from  
me! fi há kō! be off! mifi n'anim hō  
mifi, I went away from him. — 12.  
to escape: wáfi mu afi, he has escaped  
from it. — 13. to emerge from or ap-  
pear at a place: Filipo kofii Asoto,  
Philip was found at Azotus. Acts 8, 40;  
obefil kwáj yi sò, (he came into this  
way), he arrived on this path. Cf. 14. 18.  
20. — 14. fi adi, a) to go or come  
out: ofi adi fii ne dag mu, he went  
out from his house; caus. to bring out:  
kóyi adákā no fi adi, (go and fetch  
the box out), go and bring the box!  
- b) to come to light, become manifest:  
n'aŵi afi adi, his theft has come to  
light. — 15. fi gua, to appear public-  
ly, manifest or reveal one's self in  
public. Ps. 68, 25. — 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;  
wabéfi m'akyi, he has appeared 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: mintumi  
mimfi ohene akyi menyé, I cannot do  
it without the knowledge of the king.  
— 17. fi akyiri, a) to go beyond the  
limits, be carried or pushed too far;  
n'asem a orekā no afi akyiri = ako-  
boro so. — b) to come after, come to  
pass afterwards; asem yi fii akyiri bae,  
this came to pass afterwards. — c)  
to remain behind, be behindhand or  
backward: wasaw mā afi akyiri = wan-  
saw akyene a wōkā no ano papepe,  
he has not kept up with the drum by  
dancing too slowly. — 18. befi..mu,  
fi mpaase or mpoſirim, to come unex-  
pectedly, unawares: onipa yi abéfi mé

mú, *this man has come to me unawares*; wòato wòy kùro hō fasu na dòm bi ammeñi wòy mú; Asantefò abèñi yèy mpáase; mfomsó abèñi mè mpofirim', *I have made a mistake, committed a sin, unawares*. - mebefii so ara hwerow, s. hwerow. — 19. fi..nsa, *to be lost to*: me mma fi me nsa a, na wòafi me nsa. *Gen. 43, 14*; anōmaa no afi me nsa = afi me nsam' or me ñkyey aguan. 20. befi..nsam', *to come into one's possession*: wabèñi mè nsám' = waba me ñkyey, manyā no. — 21. fi ase, a) *to begin, commence, syn. bōe, fiti ase, hye ase, tu ase*; wafi n'adwuma ase, *he has begun his work*. — b) *to lay the foundation; syn. hye ase, bō 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)*: wòy nyinaa behū me afi wòy mu akūmaa so akosi wòy mu kase so, *Heb. 8, 11. Mat. 20, 8*; ófi baá ha ènyé nne *it is not only since to-day that he has come here*. Gr. § 230, 3. - éfi no só...., *from that time...* Mt. 16, 21. — 23. fi tan; ófi tán, *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 sē, *to teethe, get or cut teeth*. - wáfi ani, *he is grown up, he is of age*; se ófi ani á, *òbeba wo ñkyen, when he is grown up, he will come to you*; cf. 3; efiñi ntabay fa. *it makes wings for itself*. *Prov. 23, 5*; fi wusiw, *to emit smoke, to smoke*. *Gen. 15, 17*.

**o-fi**, o-fie, pl. afi & afiafi, (F. also i-fi, pl. efi-efi) *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.*

oday & abay, which denote the house as a particular kind of building). pr. 50. 123; bēra mé fi, *come into my house*; yéñkò ofiè (= ofieè)? *shall we go home? mesoé ne fi dáa, I always stay (or take up my lodging,) in his house*. pr. 2782; cf. ofie. Gr. § 124, 1. — 2. town, in contradistinction to the forest and field or to the villages belonging to it (*diff. fr. kùrow, denoting the town as a collection of houses, and fr. oman, usually denoting the inhabitants as an organized political body*). pr. 753. 1129. 1680 f. — 3. home, lasting abode: yey fi pa wò (or ne) osoro, *our true home is heaven*.

**Afi**, pr. n. of the genius of Friday; s. App. B III; - yaa afi, used when saluting persons born on Friday [Kofi]; s. yaa.

**afi**, F. 1. = afé yi, *this year*. — 2. = afeì, *now, then*.

**amfi**, mfi, F. = afeì. *Mk. 12, 6*.

**mfi**, F. *then*, expressing defiance; cf. fē.

**efi**, 1. *filth, dirt*; n'atade aye fi, *his clothes are dirty*; ne hō aye fi, ne hō wò fi, *he is dirty*; efi akā no or wagu ne hō fi = n'akwiwade bi akā 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)*; ehō nto fi, *it is clean*. — 2. *dress*; s. dwetefi, ntwarée.

**efi**, fifi, a. *filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean*; cf. buru; ne hō yè fi, ne hō fi, *he is dirty, unclean*; óyè n'ádé fifi, *he does every thing in a nasty manner*; óhye atadefi, ófura ntamafi or ntamá fifi, *he wears nasty clothes*.

**e-fi**, pl. afiafi, *bundle, sheaf*; safi (= sare fi), nnua-fi, ahabañfi, berewfi, *a bundle of grass, of sticks (cf. babayemfi), of leaves, of palm-leaves*; mmürónáñ afi-afi, *bundles of maize-stalks*.

**a-fi**, (in compounds, as abememfi, ahafi, akwantemfi, atifi) *the middle or midst of*. **mfi-mfi**, F. = mfinimfni, *the middle, midst*. **mfiá**, Aky., s. demmere.

**fi-adé**, fiadè-yé, fiadèyéfó, *better*: afide &c., q. v.

**afi-adze**, F. = 1. afi-ade, *akorade, treasures*. *Mt. 13, 52*. — 2. afiase.

**afiafi**, s. ofi.

**afiafi-anómá** = atr.

**afiafi**, 1. pl. of efi, b

**mfi-akyiri**, inf. [fi 1 does it without as mf., he does not (adhere or stick to against his will as ledge.

**o-fiam'**, oféam', a sp pr. 1100.

**fiampàakwá**, hedge-  
**fiamparakwa** = ñk 3402.

**afiase** [ofi ase] *the i of a house; hence ware-house, maga prison; cf. deduafi, oda af., he is in af.; mekòhwee no*

**mfiase**, inf. [fi ase, s commencement; sy mmoase, asefi asefi termination 'irec some end? § 1

**o-fiasé-hwefó**, pl. a-

**keeper of a prison**

**afiase-wa**, a little s

**fiasó**, As. a weight of

**fi-beá**, place from w

*mine. Job 28, 1; o*

*source, origin.*

**afiboa**, pl. id. = afie

**Fida**, Friday. Gr. §

= Fofie 2. - Owù

— **Fidam**, pr. n.

Fodwo(o); also 'da

**afi-ade** [ofi ade] house

furniture, movable

*Mk. 3, 27.*

**afi-de** [efi ade] 1. an

2. *impurity, uncle*

— **afide-y** f. =

**ysfó**, an unclean

5, 3, 5.

**o-fie**, home, s. ofi. *Mt*

*home; wo agya we*

*father at home? Y*

*fi ye wo, those belo*

*abuse you, i.e. 'bewe*

— **o-fie-bá**, inf. con

afiafi, s. ofi.

afiafi-anómá = atránó. *pr.* 1125.

afiafi, 1. *pl.* of efi, *bundle*. — 2. *a beetle*.

mfi-akyiri, *inf.* [fi 16 b]: odi no mf., *he does it without asking him*; odi ohene mf., *he does not hold to or side with (adhere or stick to) the king, he acts against his will and without his knowledge*.

o-fiam', oféam', a species of *shrew-mouse*. *pr.* 1100.

fiampàakwá, *hedge-hog*; *cf.* apesee.

fiamparakwa = nkontompo; twa f., *pr.* 3402.

afiase [ofi ase] *the lower part or storey of a house*; hence 1. *store, store-house, ware-house, magazine, cellar*. — 2. *prison*; *cf.* deduafi, nneduafó fi. *pr.* 1126; óda af., *he is in prison*; wofaa no too af.; mekohwee no wo af.; oyii me fii af.

mfiásé, *inf.* [fi ase, s. fi 21] 1. *beginning, commencement*; *syn.* mfitiase, nhyease, mmoase, asefi, asefiti, asehye. — 2. *determination, direction or tendency to some end?* *K.* § 182.

o-fiasé-hwefó, *pl. a-, jailer, jail-keeper, keeper of a prison, turnkey*.

afiase-wa, *a little shop*; *a little store-*

fiasó, *As. a weight of or for gold*. [house. fi-beá, *place from which a thing comes; mine. Job 28, 1; outlet. 2 Chron. 32, 30; source, origin*.

afiboa, *pl. id.* = afeboa.

Fida, *Friday*. *Gr.* § 41, 4. - Fida-foofie

= Foofie 2. - Owú-fida, *Good Friday*.

— Fidam, *pr. n.* of the Friday after Fódwo(ó); also 'dabone'(?), *q. v.*

afi-de [ofi ade] *household-effects or goods, furniture, movable property. Ezra 1, 4. Mk. 3, 27.*

afi-de [efi ade] 1. *an unclean thing*. —

2. *impurity, uncleanness, unchastity*.

— affide-yé, *inf.* = afide 2. — affide-

yefó, *an unclean person. Eph. 4, 19. 5, 3, 5.*

o-fie, *home*, s. ofi. Mékò fie, *I am going home*; wo agya wo ofie ana? *is your father at home?* Yesiri (Aky. = wofi) fie ye wo, *those belonging to your house abuse you*; i. e. 'beware of your friends!' — o-fie-bá, *inf. coming in or home*.

o-fie-asétrá-sém, *the affairs of (this) life.*

2 Tim. 2, 4. — o-fie-asóre, *family prayer, family devotion*.

afie-boá, *pl. id.* or m-, ofie-mmóá, *domestic animal, such as cattle, fowls, sheep, goats, cats &c.*

o-fie-bófo [ofie, obófó, *the house-hunter*]

a nickname of the cat, s. agyinamoa.

o-fie-dà-ntúw, ofidentuo, ofitw [ofie a eda ntuw] *a dwelling without fire, i. e. without people living in it, desolate dwelling; fusty mansion. pr.* 1131.

o-fie-hwé, *inf. stewardship; management of a household, dispensation. 1 Tim. 1, 4. — ofiehwé-adwúma, -dwúma, id., administration. 1 Cor. 9, 17. Col. 1, 25; cf. afisiesie.*

o-fie-hwefó, *pl. a-, steward, manager of a household*.

o-fie-mánsó, *civil war*; *cf.* amaykò.

o-fie-nípa, *a home-born slave; household servant, domestic. Lk. 16, 13. Acts 10, 7.*

o-fie-panyin, *steward. pr.* 1132.

fifáá, *a. weak*; *syn.* siámoo.

fiféw, *red. v., s. few & fewew.*

fifi, *red. v., s. fi*; *to come forth or up, to spring (of water and plants), to shoot up, out or forth, to grow in great numbers*; mmere f. siw so, *mushrooms grow on ant-hills*; - *to exude, sweat, ooze, percolate*; ahina yi ye foforo nti,

fifi, s. efi. [efifi.]

afifidé, *pl. id.* [ade a efi] *plant; vegetation; vegetable products*.

mfiíí, *bud, plants, productions of the earth. Isa. 42, 5. 61, 11.*

afifidze, *F. filthy things, filthiness*; s. afifififi, *a beetle*. [fide.]

afi-hwá, *Aky. 1. = afihüá. — 2. acting the parasite, 'sponging (upon)'. — Cf. hwá, hüá 1, 3.*

e-fifiri [*fr.* firi, *red.*] *sweat, perspiration*; ne hō fi f., ófi f., f. fi no, *he perspires, sweats. pr.* 496; f. guam no, pram no, *he perspires profusely*.

fifirisé, fifisé [fifiri asé] *prickly-heat, a cutaneous eruption of red pimples, attended with intense itching of the parts affected (s. ahōkeka)*; - *goose flesh, goose skin*.

o-fi-fó, *pl. a-, s. ofini*.

**afi-foro** [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. Deut. 20,5: duru mu af., to dedicate.*

**afi-gú**, *inf. destruction of a house or family.*

**e-fi-gú**, *inf. the act of defiling or soiling; defilement, pollution; impurity, uncleanness. Mic. 2,10. 2 Sam. 11,4; ne hō f., his defilement &c.*

**afi-huā** [ofi, huā, lit. house-sweeping] *a present at parting, given by a guest or lodger; wamā me af. — Cf. afihwā.*

**o-fi-hyiaé** [ofi, hyia] *an area of 4 sides, with a house or houses on each side; square.*

**fikuw, fikwu**, F. *household. Mt. 24,45.*

**afiki-kó**, *inf. = asabu, the menses; s. the foll.*

**afi-kyiri, m-**, 1. *place behind a dwelling. pr. 535. — di.,mf., s. di 55. — oko af. = wakyima ne hō, obu nsa, oye bra. — 2. dung, excrement, dunghill. → afikiyikó-tám = asábu-tám.*

**mfikiyí-fúw** [mfikiyiri afuw] *plantation, garden, or other land behind the house = afuwá, opp. afuw-pá.*

**mfikiyí-sásé** [mfikiyiri asase] *land behind the house or houses, within the precincts of a town or village; suburb.*

**fi-m'** = fi mu, [Josh. 21.

**mfimú'**, **mfimúfó**, *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; - escape; incident; — mfimú sú, unexpected rain; mf. wu or owu mf., an unexpected death. — 2.† a derivative word. Gram.*

**mfim**, **mfimám**, F. = **mfín**, *stale &c.*

**m-fimfin**, F. = **mfimimfimi**, *Mt. 18,2,20; also the chest.*

**mfim'fó**, **mfimúfó**, *pl. id., 1. one that escapes; cf. oguanfo. — 2. minnend. Arith.*

**fiñ**, *adv. [Dan. fin, G. fiñ] nicely, exactly; oye n'ade nyinaa f. = fefeefe, pepepe.*

**-fiñ**, **mfín**, *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; fufuufiñ, gwámfiñ; cf. nnyáfiñ.*

**mfina**, F. = **nyinaa**, *all. Mt. 22,28.*

**finám**, *v. to make fine or smooth by grinding, pounding, planing; to grind a second time [G. fra]; it is also used with mu or so: wafinam awi no (mu) or fufuu no mā afe; fa apasó finam só!*

**finam**, *adv. = kóraa.*

**o-fi-ní** (better: **ofifó**), *pl. (a-)fiñó, one of the household. Gen. 15,3.*

**mfínigyer** [Eng.] *vinegar. F. Mt. 27,34; cf. asiñ, nsá-kawee, nsá nyinyányiyá.*

**mfíni-mfíni** [con. nemfinimfimi] *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-fi-nipa**, **of-nipa**, *s. ofenipa; mefree mé fi nipa bi bae, I called one of the people in my house (a relative, pawn or slave).*

**fiñsiw**, *v. F. = hintiw. — f-duia = hintidua. Mt. 11,6. 15,12.*

**afi-pám**, *inf. lit. joining of dwellings; neighbourhood; oné me bo af., our houses are in connection with each other, we are neighbours. — o-fipám-fó, pl. a-, neighbour.*

**fi-pé**, *inf. desire for nasty or carnal things.*

**fi-pefó**, *pl. a- or id., an unchaste, wanton person.*

**o-fi-pramá**, *pl. a-, a large yard, enclosed by 6—8 houses, not forming part of the main street.*

**firá**, *v. 1. to twine, twist, spin (asawa, dow). — 2. Ak. = fura, q. v.*

**fír**, F. = **fi**, **firi**. — **ofirde**, F. = **efise**. *Mk. 6,18. — firew, F. to sit, to squat.*

**fírefire**, *a. & adv. clean(ly), complete(ly), entire(ly); woapra abonteg so f., the street is swept perfectly clean; wokyii ntama no mu f., they wrung out the cloth well; syn. fitaifta. — kã..hō asem f., to describe fully. Cf. fírefere.*

**firi**, *v. 1. Ak. = fi, q. v. pr. 41. 179. — 2. to take, receive, or buy (goods) on trust or credit: mekofiri ne hō ade (se wokoto ade na wuntua ka mprenpreñ*

*na adi nnansá anaa nannan a, na wo-*

*se: woáfiri). sell on trus cf. fem, ade fa..firi, to for afiri no, he fa mé boné f*

**o-firi**, *albino, light-coloured complexion.*

The term applied by the natives they Africa (Webst ceptional color occasionally in countries.

**afiri**, *pl. m-, ing game or mmoa ne: apá ohintimprákú nó, okuntún, tepraa; af. hū sūm or ssa (to lay snu 3031. 2.*

*contrivance, f any purpose; wom', se ntam turning-bench mill &c.; af.*

*— 3. bu, (bo to turn a son*

**firi(i)-amar-firi(i)** *different town.*

**afiri-bú**, *inf. [s. firidi, a sound c*

*...obsté à, f. f. tive (he would firidi firidi.*

**mfiri-dwúmayéfi**

**o-firifó**, *pl. a-, Ab*

**afirihyia** = **afirih**

**mfiri-kyi** a

(fastened) the

to beat tin. fo

**afirim'**, *an amul*

**afirim'**! *a congra*

from a disease

**afiripata**, *1. a fre*

means of which

saults; biribi a

de nnua na ey

Tshi-English Dic

se: woáfiri). *pr.* 2196. — 3. to give or sell on trust or credit: *mifiri* no ade; *cf.* fem, *adehiri*, *odefirifo*. — 4. de or fa..firi, to forgive, pardon: *ode* (ne bone) *afiri* no, he has forgiven him (his sin); *fa mé bôné firi me, forgive me my sin!*  
**o-firi**, albino, white negro, a native with light-coloured, yellowish hair and complexion.

The term "albino" was originally applied by the Portuguese to the white natives 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*, *dwaakóro*, *ámfo*, *ohintimprákú*; the diff. parts are: *odáánó*, *okuntún*, *nterewó* ~~or~~ *héntúá*, *mpétepraa*; *af. hūān*, the springe snaps up; *sūm* or *sua* (or *hye*) *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 *adwuma* *wom'*, *se ntama-ḡwēmfo* de (*nsadua*) &c., *turning-bench*, *sewing-machine*, *coffee-mill* &c.; *af. a wode twē nsu*, *pump*. — 3. *bu*, (*bo* or *tew*) *af.* or *afiripata*, to turn a somersault (or *somersel*).

**firi(i)-amaḡ-firi(i)-amaḡ(-fó)**, persons from different towns, countries or tribes.

**afiri-bú**, *inf.* [*s. afiri*] somersault.

**firidi**, a sound caused by a falling stone; ...*abeté á*, *f. f.*, if he had been attentive (he would have heard the sound) *firidi firidi*.

**mfiri-dwúmayfó**, *pl. id.* engineer.

**o-firifó**, *pl. a.*, *Aky.* = *odefirifo*. *pr.* 1869.

**afirihyá** = *afrihyia*.

**mfiri-kyiwa**, a pair of iron castanets (fastened to the thumb and forefinger to beat time for singing and playing).

**afirim'**, an amulet; *atuo-sumāḡ bi*.

**afirim'**! a congratulation after recovery from a disease = *wo tiri ḡkwā!*

**afiripata**, 1. a frame made of sticks by means of which children turn somersaults; *biribi* a *mmofra goru so*; *wode nnua* na eye. — 2. somersault;

Tshi-English Dict.

*bu*, (*bo* or *tew*) *af.*, to turn a s.; *cf. afiri* 3.

**afiri-súa**, **afiri-súm**, *inf.* laying a snare; trapping game. — **o-firi-súmfó**, *pl. a.*, fowler, trapper.

**firiwá**, *pl. m.*, *Aky.* cord, string, twine, made of the fibres of the leaves of the pineapple plant. (In *Akp.* only the plural form is in use). *cf. ḡkyekyeraa*, *futura*.

**efi-sē**; *Aky.* *efiri-sē*, *conj.* [*efi se*, it comes from (the circumstance) that] 1. because; *s. Gr.* § 141,1 *B. e.* 275,1. 2. — 2. *éfi(i)* *sē* [= it begins from (the fact) that] since; *s. Gr.* § 265; in this sense the two parts are, as a rule, separated and written as two words; - *cf. fi* 9.

**afi-sém** [*ofi asem*] domestic matter, d. affairs, indoor matter. *pr.* 1136.

**afi-siesié**, *inf. af.* -*dwúma*, management of a household, administration, dispensation. *Eph.* 1, 10. 3, 2; *cf. ofiehwé*.

**fitá**, *v.* to blow, fan; *cf. huw*, *huhuw*; *f. ogyam'*, to blow into the fire; *f. abe*, to cleanse with a torch the hole made in a palm-tree felled for obtaining palm-wine. This is done as long as the tree yields sap; (-'fitá', because the flame is blown towards the hole, which is made in the upper part of the stem near the branches). *cf. ogyateḡ*.

**fitaa**, **fitafita**, *a. & adv.* 1. clean, clear, pure, white (*ḡhoma*, *ntama*); *wahoa fitaf.*, he is pale, of a sickly, yellow complexion; *cf. fufu* &c. - *bo kwan fitaa*, to clear the road. — 2. = *koraa*; *mepe* or *medo wo f.* [obs.]

**fitáé**, *pl. m.*, fan; *wode fita gyam'*, *wode demmere* na eye.

**fití**, *v. l. a)* *f. mu*, to step into, enter: *ofitii* (= *ohyeḡ*) *daḡ mu ara pe' na o-māá akyé*; *f. kúrotia*. *pr.* 1137; *cf. si* 9. — *b)* to cause to enter, to bore, pierce, prick, stick: *ode sekaḡ fiti ne nsa* a *ahog 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 é*, he has not yet begun (to make) my clothes.

**afi-tiá**, *pl. id.* a private dwelling-house, any dwelling in the town, except the

king's. pr. 2876. — F. (pl. m-) a one-eyed house.

mfiti-asé, *inf.* beginning; *syn.* mfiase &c. mfitiasé-de, mfitiasé-sem, elements; rudiments. Gal. 4, 3. 9. Col. 2, 8. 20.

afiti-hwèrow, afiti-hwèrew: ofi or ofitii me af., he came to me without previous information, -unexpectedly; *syn.* hwèrow. fitifiti, *red. v.* fiti: of. me nsem hō = onennam m'ase; s. nam, v. 4.

fitii, Ak. fitie, *pl. m-*, gimlet (gimblet), borer; *awl.* [G. fidiboro]. pr. 2985.

ofi-tótó, *inf.* disturbance in a family.

o-fi-tów, *pl. a-*, the complex of houses forming the dwelling of one family; aftow a swo kuro no mu bebora ha, the single families in that town will be more than a hundred; mfe anum wokañ af. mu nnipa mmiakō-mmiakō daa, every fifth year the members of all families are counted.

afi-trā, *inf.* domestic life, home life, family life; living at home, in one's own country; wo af. mu, when thou sittest in thy house.

Deut. 6, 7. — o-fitrafó, *pl. a-*, one that sojourns in a house. Ex. 3, 22.

fiti, v. F. 1. = fiti. — 2. = fi. Mt. 22, 46. 23, 39; ofitii nde dze kwor yi = efi nne de-reko yi. — afitsii, F. = ofi, ofie.

o-fi-túw, a-, F. aftuo, desolate dwelling, uninhabited house; s. ofiedantuw. Jer. 22, 5. Lk. 13, 35.

o-fi-wúra, *pl. nóm*, master of the house, master of a family, landlord; host. Rom. 16, 23; - ofiwúra no, the master...

o-fi-wúrábéa, lady of the house; hostess. afi-weréhów, o- = anigyina, homesick-

fiw, fi, v. s. fúw. [ness. af(ā)naba, F. = afānāā.

fo, v. Ak., s. fow. fo, v. Ak., s. fow. F. Mk. 3, 27.

fo, a. Ak., s. fow.

ɛ-fó, *guilt, guiltiness*; yede fə nē ka aba, we are found guilty, and thus brought into debt (through the fine). — bu fə, to pass sentence against, pronounce guilty, pronounce to be wrong, condemn; s. bu 29. - di fə, to be pronounced guilty by a judicial sentence in a law-suit; to be guilty or wrong. pr. 247. 1611; odi fə; *syn.* n'asem nyé dè.

ɛ-fó, *exhortation, good advice*. — tu fo, to exhort, admonish, give advice; mituu no fo se ɔnye papa, I exhorted him to behave well; ɛfo beɔ na wɔretu me? what advice (counsel) do you give me? pr. 912. 3584.

-fó, Ak. ffo, person, possessor; *pl. people, inhabitants*; a noun that is now almost exclusively used as a suffix in names of persons, especially in the *pl.*; s. Gr. § 38. In some cases it is written separately, e. g. asase no sò fó, the inhabitants of that country.

ɛ-fó, Ak. ɛfó, a species of monkey = o-dúahyen', q. v. — pr. 3584.

mfo, nfo, F. root = ntini; gye mfo, to be rooted; cf. ndwo, F.

ámfo, a trap for catching big game.

-fó, a. (usually compounded with its noun) nasty, bad; paltry, worthless, despicable; vile; corruptible; useless, spoiled, ruined; desolate; okyee me ntama-fó bi, he presented me with a paltry piece of cloth; cf. okwamfó, akuro-fó, amam-fó, odam-fó, onipa-fó, asase-fó, asem-fó... Cf. ofó, afó, & fono, to loathe.

ɔ-fó, an ugly, nasty, dirty fellow or person; oye ofó = oye otantán.

afó [cf. fō, a.] 1. carcass, carrion, the dead body of an animal = efunu, abó-fó, abókā. — 2. something cast away, but taken up again: fa afó, to take up as a forsaken thing. pr. 497. — wáfá m'ásém afó, e. s. asem bi a woatu bi fo kañ na wantie, na akyiri yi wakyiñ abesi so, he has first despised but afterwards appreciated my word.

ɔ-fó, a large tree; woso; wode n'ase titiriw poma adare; the bark may be used as a cloth; s. obofú, poma, v.

fóo, 1. adv. applied to breathing: ohomé fòo fòo (fòo), he breathes heavily, strongly, he puffs. — 2. a. = fòofòo.

fóó, a. silent; *syn.* demm, diññ, kómm, kónii, krānanana; — okrāñ'krāñ n'ani kyeree abofra no se ɔnye fóó.

foá, v. [red. foafoa] to add, to give or use over and above, in surplus; to give or demand besides, again, into the bargain: foa so: wamā no fufuu adi dedaw, nanso ɔpe bi afoa so; wagyé

n'akatua dedaw, so; wahye atade fura kente de brof ɔfoá nò nsém-moa, ment by repeating — Cf. fea, v.

afóá, Ak. afānā, *pl. sword* which belongs of a king (s. ahe before or in adve occasions; the emgeance or punish and power. Rom. the sword or in ba (Mt. 10, 34); dang ano, he keeps the Wakohyen afóá a acknowledged, admits to the punishment before the judge, comes him. Yede koñmu afóá = ye poll-tax we waráminent te (Kf.

foáfoa, *red.* foa. ɔ-fóafó, *pl. m-*, ɔ-fí sword-bearer, the king's sword bearer occasions; s. ofá gyaasefo.

mfoa-nini, pimples mfoafoa-só, *pl. of* : hye ntade mf., or he wears over-gar-

mfoa-só, *inf.* [foa so payment or contr afóá-tá, a two-edged afóá-túnu, hilt, ha sword. pr. 1486.

afó-bú, *inf.* [bu fə] judicial act of a dooming to punishment [asem a a a deserving dem-

mfo-daá, m. láé: or deceptive advice daa obi.

afó-de, afó-dí (*inf.*), F nation; *guilt.*

fódó(w)a, fódóaa: kə, g. toa; *pl.* bob



n'akatua dedaw, nso orepe ntama afoa so; wahye atade bi de bi afoa so; wafura kente de bráfotám afoa so. — *Phr.* ofóá nò nsémóá, *he supports his statement by repeating and confirming it.* — *Cf.* feá, *v.*

**afóá**, Ak. afáná, *pl. m-*, sword; the state-sword which belongs to the insignia of a king (s. aheneé), being paraded before or in advance of him on state-occasions; the emblem of judicial vengeance or punishment or of authority and power. *Rom. 13, 4; destruction by the sword or in battle; war; dissension (Mt. 10, 34); danger.* Oká wəŋ gýina af. ano, *he keeps them at sword's point.* Wakohyen afóá ase, *he has confessed, acknowledged, admitted his crime, submits to the punishment, pleads guilty before the judge, ere the palaver overcomes him.* Yede tow yi (yede) yi yəŋ koŋmu afóá = yəŋ hō mmusu, *by this poll-tax we ward off the danger imminent to us (Kf. Akwatia, May 1854).*

**foáfóá**, *red. v.* foa.

**o-fóafó**, *pl. m-*, **o-fóasóafó**, *pl. a-* or *m-*, sword-bearer, the man carrying the king's sword before him on solemn occasions; s. ofánáfoó, afóá, guamfo, gyaasefo. [wa.

**mfóá-nini**, pimples (on the face); *cf.* mfó-mfoafoa-só, *pl.* of mfoasó; awow nti o-hye ntade mf., *on account of the cold he wears over-garments.*

**mfóá-só**, *inf.* [foa só] *addition, additional payment or contribution, extra-pay.*

**afóá-tá**, a two-edged (state-)sword.

**afóá-túnu**, hilt, handle, butt-end of a sword. *pr.* 1486.

**afó-bú**, *inf.* [bu fó] *condemnation, the judicial act of declaring guilty and dooming to punishment.* — **afóbú-sém** [asem a wudi a wobu wo fó] *a deed deserving condemnation.*

**mfo-daá**, **mfo-dáé**: tu mf., *to give bad or deceptive advice*; tu fo-bone, daa-daa obi.

**afó-de**, **afó-dí** (*inf.*), F. afódze, afódzi, *damnation; guilt.*

**fódó(w)á**, **fódóaa**: bə f. = guay' də, g. kə, g. toa; *pl.* bobo f.; s. guay'.

**Fódwó(o)** = Dwoda Fódwo(o), *pr. n.* of the Monday 10 days before Awukudae or 15 days after Akwasidae; *cf.* dabone.

**fóé**, *v.* *to thrive, grow, increase, prosper (bodily or in wealth).* 1 *Chron. 22, 11.*

— *red.* **fóéfóé**, *to become blooming, healthful, vigorous (of bodies of man & beast); waff.* = n'anim aye yiye; onipa a wafəŋ, na afei wafi ase reye kese a. s. waye kese dedaw. *Cf.* fəfəe.

**foé**, *v.* Ak. *to be ill, sick.* — **o-foé**, Ak. *illness, sickness.*

**fofá**, *v. red.*, s. fa, fefa. - de ne nsa fofa anim, *to stroke one's face, to soothe, flatter, make suit; cf.* defədəfe. *Job 11, 19.*

**mfofa-hó** (= afófare) 1. *mounting, framing, setting (of jewels). socket.* *Ex. 28, 13.* — 2. *circumference.* — 3. *the human embryo.*

**mfofa-hó**, Aky. = mpopahó, *towel.*

**mfofahó-baŋ**, *figure, outline, contour, circumference.*

**mfófáná**, **mfófáná**, **mfefáná**, *sores between the toes.*

**afófántó**, *butterfly, s. afafanto; kinds:* odéfúfú, gyahéne, nkāni, akukuá, asófó, nsóromma, tumm-né-hyéŋ.

**fofare**, **afof.**, s. fefare, afef. — **afófare**, *framing, setting, socket (of gems).* *Ex. 28, 11; compass, settle.* *Ezek. 43, 14.*

**afoofi** [fa oŋ] *keeping at home, resting or doing domestic work; refraining from plantation-work.* Se woan'ko afum' nne a, wuse: nné midí afoofi. *Cf.* dí 74.

**foofi-dá** *pl.* foofi-nná, *the day of the week on which the heathen natives do not work in the plantation (da a wonye adwuma wə afum', na abe de, wonū, nanso wəko wuram', nso wəye ofie adwuma biara; Aküropəŋfo f. ne Dwoda né Fida); onni f. bio, he no more keeps foofida = wahu f. so akəye adwuma.* *Cf.* dabone.

**Fóoffe**, 1. *pr. n.* of a fetish or tutelary genius worshipped at Aküropəŋ, Mam-pəŋ, Aburi and other places. — 2. *pr. n.* of the Friday ten days before Akwasidae; *cf.* dabone.

**fofə**, F. fofwə, *v.* *to cherish.* *Eph. 5, 29.*

**o-fófó**, **ofówfó**, *pl. a-* [fow] *plunderer, spoiler, ravager.* 1. *Sam. 14, 48.*

**fóófó**, *a. fat; of persons: plump, cor-*

*pulent, stout; wáyè f. = wáyè kese; ne hō ye f. = ne hō wə srade na ɔnyé nnompe-nnompe; of meat: nām no hō ye f.; of the soil: asase no mn or so ye f. = emu dwo. Nu. 13,20. Cf. daguaa, fow, ɔnofɔe.*

**fōofo:** home f., *snorting. Jer. 8,16; s. fōo.*  
**fōfō,** a plant with a yellow flower (wura bi a effi wə mfuwam', wode horo akyé-kyéaa; ne ɣhwireɣ kəkoo); - *Phr. me né no baanu nyinaa ye f. = nye nnipa pa bi a.s. adehye, we belong to the lower classes &c.*

**fōfōfō,** mourning. *Ps. 38,7; - ɔnam f., he walks about sickly or seedy; cf. nōfō-nōfō.*

**mfōfōbemba,** a species of ant.

**fōfōe,** red. v. = fōfōe, s. fōe. *Job 12,23.*

**afōfontóbiri,** a species of bird.

**fōfōre,** red. v. fore; ɣhoma horow fōfōre só wəɣ sūadaɣ no mu, all kinds of books are heaped together in their school-room.

**fōfōro,** in epds. **fōro,** a. (pl. a-) new, fresh, young. *pr. 121; another; different; strange; ade-fōforó, adé-fōforó, ade-fōfōro, something new, something else; some strange thing. 1. Pet. 4,4,12; a-dare yi nyé, mā me fōfōro, this bill-hook is not good, give me another; (fōforo)-fōfōro bi nni baabi bio, there is nothing else, no other besides. Cf. ɔhemforo, nantwiforo, ayeforo &c. Gr. § 70. - ye..fōfōro, to renew. - n. né fōforó (or né fōfōro) a eye, its newness.*

**ɔ-fōfōro,** pl. a-, another (or a new) person.  
**fōforo,** red. v. foro. — **fōfōro-yé,** fōforó-yé inf. renewal, renovation; newness. *Rom. 7,6.*

**fōfow,** red. v. fow.

**fōfow,** v. [inf. ɔ-]: ef. me, it pleases me highly, I am highly pleased with it.

**fōfōwá,** fōfōwá, a kind of perfume (ɔ-hūām bi).

**fōfrahá,** a kind of shrub; migyé wo fof. né kónnám, 'I take you for f. & k.' (worthless shrubs), i.e. I do not pay any respect to you. - s. fafārahá.

**ɔ-fōkoro,** pl. a-, buffalo, *Bos bubulus*, or zebu, Indian ox, *Bos Indicus*, with a hump on the shoulders and a mane; nantwi bi a n'atiko wə pow, emu a-

nini no wə nnaa; wonyé nā (wə) Asante né Dwabeg; cf. sko.

**fōkyee, fōkyefōkye,** a. & adv. wet all over, very damp, moist, humid; ne hō or okwaɣ mu aye f., ne ntama aye or afow f.; osu to a, emā nsunsuaɣ gyina-gyina ho ye hō fōkyefōkye pii.

**fō-kyéw,** a cap made of monkey's skin. *pr. 2889.*

**fōm,** v. to draw together; to straiten; ɔfōm ne kotoku ano, she shuts her bag; cf. dwom, hīa, guaɣ; ne hō afōm no (syn. ne hō adwiriw no), he is cast down, dejected, dismayed;.. astonished, amazed. *1 Kg. 9,8; aʋershow afōm no, he is full of grief or trouble.*

**fōm,** v. to act in a disorderly manner:

1. f. so, to err, fail, go wrong, mistake, commit a fault; okasá à, ɔfōm só pii, when he speaks, he makes many mistakes. - fōm, 'to be beside oneself'. *Job 41,17. — 2. tr. to miss one's aim, fail: ɔbo, otuo afōm no, the stone, the gun has missed him. Judg. 20,16. — f. kwaɣ, s. ɔkwaɣ, tō 4; yeafōm kwaɣ, we have missed, lost the way, we are going wrong. pr. 479. — 3. to offend, trespass against, wrong: máfōm no, I have offended him, trespassed against him. (Prov. 8,36); fōm mmāra so = tō mmāra, to trespass on or transgress the law. — 4. to take in a disorderly manner: fōm aduaɣ; - to sweep, snatch, draw or huddle together; to pick up (things cast away or lying vacant); to buy up eagerly, hastily, snatchingly: wofōm nām wə gua no so; - to spoil, rob, plunder (= pa akōde. *Ps. 76,6). Cf. fow.**

**ɔ-fōm,** inf. trespass &c. *pr. 1138.*

**mfōm,** mistakes, &c. *F. Mt. 6,14; s. mfōmso.*

**mfōme,** inf.: mányā no mf., I have often done him wrong; s. nyā 6.

**fōmm,** a.: anadwofā f., late in the evening when it is getting dark; in the twilight. *2 Kg. 7,5,7. — F. cold, cool; still, quiet.*

**afōm-má,** mouthful &c., s. afonomā.

**afōm-akúm,** - akúm (better: ɔfoɣkum, a-): di af., to aim at bloody vengeance. *pr. 903.*

**fōmfām,** red. v. fām; ntotoanim ne dua a wəaseɣ de fōmfām apoɣ né mfensere

anim mā eye f kúrow no mu, pl were posted up a fōmfām' kuru no wound with coti joined or cleav another; cf. kā 4 2,43.

**mfōmfāmhó,** inf. work &c., s. befo raft, float. *2 Cl*

**mfōmfāmsó,** (inf.)

**fōmfōm,** F. nearly

**fōmfōm,** red. v. fōi

**afōmfōm-mère,** Al

**fōmfōɣ,** red. v. fōi

**fōmfōno,** red. v. f

**afōmfōnsém,** afōmi

transgression, tre

mit treachery; to

*Ezek. 14,13,15,8*

*Lev. 5,11 (6.2).*

**afōmfōɣɣe** fōm,

bargain, jo

made a blunder,

done what he ou

**afōmpatá,** inf.: di

about a reconcili

**a-fōmpəw,** pl. id.,

chubby or puffed

si f., to stuff one

s. a-fonopəw.

**mfōmsó,** inf. fa

blunder; offence,

abefi me mpoɣrim

made a mistake

unawares.—mfōm:

from wrong-doing

to rights what was

*2 Tim. 3,16.*

**fōɣ,** v. [red. fōmfōɣ]

thin, lean, gre

emaciate; i m, t

*2383, 302b.*

**ɔ-fōɣ,** inf. emaciation

*Ps. 106,15.*

**fōnā,** v. to trouble,

tired; to be wear;

ɔfōnāā ne hō dodo

no hō, she was trou

the making of a,

(wə) Asante

do. wet all  
mid; ne hō  
ama aye or  
isuaŋ gyina-  
pii.  
y's skin. pr.

to straiten;  
uts her bag;  
hó afōm no  
he is cast  
astonished,  
ow afōm no,  
ble.

ly manner:  
ng, mistake,  
fōm só pii,  
s many mis-  
de oneself.  
s one's aim,  
the stone,  
Jud<sup>7</sup> 20, 16.  
4. afōm  
st the way,  
479. — 3.  
nst, wrong:  
d him, tres-  
v. 8, 36); fōm  
trespass on  
1. to take in  
aduaŋ; - to  
idle together;  
way or lying  
rly, hastily,  
vo gua no so;  
= pa akōde.

1138.  
14; s. mfōmso.  
I have often

n th evening  
e the twilight.  
t; still, quiet.  
afonomā.

afōŋkum, a-):  
cance. pr. 903.  
anim ne dua  
né mfensere

anim mā eye fe; wade ŋhoma abef.  
kūrow no mu, placards, advertisements  
were posted up in the town, ode asawa  
fōmfām kuru no so, he is covering the  
wound with cotton. - fōmfām hó, to be  
joined or cleave together or one to  
another; cf. kā 43. Job 41, 9, 15. Dan.  
2, 43.

mfōmfāmhó, inf. a casing of timber-  
work &c., s. before; border. Ex. 25, 25;  
raft, float. 2 Chron. 2, 15; s. nteŋani.

mfōmfāmsó, (inf.) plaster, cataplasm.

fōmfōm, F. nearly cold, e. g. of food.

fōmfōm, red. v. fōm. pr. 2214.

afōmfōm-mēre, Ak. shyness, bashfulness.

fōmfōŋ, red. v. fōŋ.

fōmfōno, red. v. fono.

afōmfōnsēm, afōmfōnsem [fōm, red., asem]  
transgression, trespass; di af., to com-  
mit treachery; to trespass grievously.  
Ezek. 14, 13. 15, 8; to commit a wrong.  
Lev. 5, 11 (6, 2).

afōmfōŋguá [fōm, 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.

afōmpatá, inf.: di af., to try to bring  
about a reconciliation. pr. 903.

a-fōmpow, pl. id., F. m- [afono, pow]  
chubby or puffed cheeks. pr. 423. 2235;  
si f., to stuff one's mouth with food;  
s. a-fonopow.

mfōmsó, inf. fault, mistake, error,  
blunder; offence, transgression; mf.  
abefi me mposrim (or mpáasé), I have  
made a mistake, committed a sin,  
unawares. — mfōmsó-mú-soré, a desisting  
from wrong-doing; correction, a setting  
to rights what was wrong, reformation.  
2 Tim. 3, 16.

fōŋ, v. [red. fōmfōŋ] to become or grow  
thin, lean, meagre; to fade, fall away,  
emaciate; cf. fām, twām, nyam. pr. 1113.  
2383. 3025.

o-fōŋ, inf. emaciation; atrophy; leanness.  
Ps. 106, 15.

fōnā, v. to trouble, weary; to become  
tired; to be weary; F. s. fānā, fenā;  
afōnāā ne hō dodo wə adziban a oreye  
no hō, she was troubled too much about  
the making of a feast.

e-fōnā, F. trouble, affliction; fatigue;  
syn. haw; f. wiadze yi, this trouble-  
some world.

afōnā, s. afōa. — afona-ba, -baa, F. s.  
afānāā.

-fōŋeé (only used in epds.) leanness; s.  
fōŋ. pr. 1405.

mfōnce, [fono, v.] disgust, loathing, wear-  
iness; ne hō aye me mf., he has become  
loathsome to me, I dislike or loathe him.

fōŋfōŋ, red. fōŋ; better: fōmfōŋ. Gen. 4, 27.

o-fōnni, mfōnnii: ys, di or pe of., to  
spoil by violence. Ezek. 18, 7. 12. 16. 18.

[fōm no di, under some pretence he  
robs him (of something, eats, i. e.) for  
his own benefit].

mfonini, mfoní, picture; .. aye mf. wə  
nsu no mu, it is reflected in the water;  
huw, twa or ye (obi) mf., to photograph  
(one). — mfonini-aguá, picture-frame.  
— mfonini-yéfó, photographer; painter.  
— mfonín-núru, painter's colour. K.  
§ 41.

o-fōŋ-kūm, ofōŋkūm, a-, s. afōm-akūm.

fōno, v. [red. fōmfōno] to stir up, disturb,  
trouble (nsu, John 5, 4). pr. 1272; 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; nsú no afōno,  
the water has been disturbed, has be-  
come turbid or muddy. pr. 3074. —  
fono ani, to disquiet, disturb; f. asem  
ani (boapa mā asem ani aseé), to con-  
found a matter or a thing, disturb it,  
make it intricate; - aduaŋ no afono  
me, I loathe that food; akasakasa af.  
me, I am tired or weary of dispute;  
moamā afono (= moamā aye taŋ po),  
you have made it disgusting, you carry  
the thing to disgust, I have now enough  
of it and more than enough (ade fo-  
no wo a, na eye taŋ); ne hō af., he  
is loathsome, disgusting, detestable. —  
Mé bó fōno me, I have stomach-ache,  
inclination to vomit. [G. mitšine no futa  
mi; cf. fōntāŋ].

afóno, pl. id. the cheek. — afonom', the  
inner part of the cheek, the part of  
the mouth between the teeth and the

*check*, especially of monkeys, the cheeks of which (animals) form a sort of bag or pouch. *pr.* 1026. 1720. — *bə*. afónom, to howl. *Ja.* 5, 1.

**mfóno**: osú yè mf., *crying is detestable*, i. e. too much of a good thing becomes bad, the more so of a bad thing. *pr.* 3049; cf. fóno.

**mfono-aní**, *inf.* disturbance.

**fónòo**, s. fónonono.

**fónòfónò**, a. 1. damp; nasty; dirty; disorderly; s. fónonono; eho ye f. = eho afaw; - óyè f. = óyè ne hō wūsuwusu, ontēw ne hō, ne hō ye sákasaka, kūsukusu. — 2. feeble. *Gen.* 30, 42.

**ò-fónóm**, a species of centipede; s. asasewó.

**afóno-má**, afóm-má, mouthful, morsel, piece (of bread). *Prov.* 23, 8. *Ezek.* 13, 19.

**ò-fónònoó**, òfrónòó, pl. a-, oven, stove, kiln, furnace. [Port. forno; G. flonoo].

**fónònono**, fónònonò, fónòo, a. damp, wet; òdag mu hō ye f.; s. fónòfónò, fòsò. [G. flonoo, fròfrò].

**a-fóno-pow**, better; a-fòmpow.

**fòntáfòntán**, fòntáfòntán, a. dim, not clear, not distinct; misty, hazy; anim aye f., things are becoming dimly visible (anòpahémahema); the air is misty, hazy; *syn.* anim aye sesasesa. [G. futefute].

**fòntán**, v. to stir up; cf. fono; me yam' (nyinaa) f. (red. fòntámfòntán) me, my bowels are stirred or stirring, yet without griping (ayamkaw). [G. futa].

**mfòntán-aní**, *inf.* political agitation.

**ò-fòntó**, a shadowy tree; its edible fruit, similar to figs.

**ò-fòntobíaa**, ò-fònto-bíri, two similar kinds of tree. Cf. atipateram. [face].

**fòntóm**, F. hypocritical; bright (of the fòntómfróm, pl. id. the largest kind of drum; akyene kese; (a kind of 'talking-drum'); cf. fróm.

**ò-fò-ñwíni**, e-, Aky. fòñwúy [faw, ñwíni, ñwúy] dampness, moisture; coolness, cool shade; cf. ogwíni.

**ò-fòo**, Ak. a species of monkey; s. oduahyeñ. *pr.* 856.

**áfóo**, *inf.* Aky. = afow.

**afor**, F. green, not ripe. [di afra.

**fora**, v. F. = fra. — **afora**: dzi af. =

**fóré**, v. to increase in number, become numerous (by generation); wawó afóre, she has born and brought up many children; wafóre = wado, n'ase atèrew; aboa no ase af.; ne mma af., his children have become numerous. *Job* 27, 14; wəaf, nti wəu ani nso nnipa bi; Israelfo fōree wə Misraim.

**fōre**, v. [red. fofore] to cluster, crowd, swarm, accumulate, huddle; ntétèa f. asikre no hō, the ants cluster about the sugar; nnipa no nyinaa akof, abo biakō hō; edəy na mo nyinaa moakofore so anafo hā, why are you all huddled together there below? ykraj no ny. fōfore só; ykraj af. akokə no hō pitipiti, the fowl is thickly covered with ants; yhoma af. poj no so.

**fōre**, tuber (e. g. of yam, coco, turnips), bulb. - *Phr.* miyhū nè ti, miyhū ne fōre, I cannot see the end of it (e. g. of a lawsuit).

**aforé**, pl. id. offering, sacrifice; - bə af., to make an offering, to offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice; wəbə no af. = wəbə af. mā no, a) they make an offering for him, on behalf of him; b) they m. an off. to him (to God or a fetish). — **afore-bó**, *inf.* the act of offering any thing to God or to a fetish. — **aforé-bóa**, pl. -mmóa, an animal destined for an offering. — **aforebó-de**, a thing used as an offering, sacrifice. — **aforebó-duá** = onyamedua.

**aforéé**, aforóé, aforoeé [foro, v.] ascent, stair, stile, set of steps; oduu abay no af. no, wəammā wamforo. *Josh.* 10, 10; hillside; bepəw ykyenmu.

**aforee**, Gy. a sash with a bell in the middle of it, girded round the waist; belt. *pr.* 1140.

**aforé-gyá**, an offering made by fire. *Lev.* 23, 25. — **aforé-mùká**, **aforé-pónj**, altar; s. muka, opoj. *Gen.* 8, 20. 1 *Kg.* 6, 22. — **aforewá**, pl. m-, a small offering.

**fərfər**, F. = frəmfərəm.

**ò-forí**: odii no forí = əhyes no anuonyam, he honoured him.

**Oforísúo**-(gyènkó), name of a month, about April; s. əsram.

**fōro**, v. [red. foforo] to move upward,

go up; to hill, a tree, to mount (a to scale (a by tendrils, to leap, cover foro po, to 645. — nnée things is rai become deare heat has rea aguadi foroo kware f., they knowledge of among them. mesaj mede again set abo buu né fóro kyí, when I looked behind -fóro, a., s. fofó kutu-f., gyata afóro, Gy. straj around ie momporo.

**A'fóro**, *pr. n.* of aforóé, aforoeé, fórofórow, s. af mforo-fórowá, (of bread, yam pōrowa.

**afóro-siánj**, aforé cend and des

**mforo-só**, *inf.* g 120-134.

**ò-fóroté**, s. frote

**fórotówa**, s. frot

**fórow**, v. [red. fí to cut into sma

2. to make a s beans &c., G. liquor. 4. c besmeat, ab kesua de f. ka fóro əsekaj hō no mu; əde dō

**fórofóro(w)**, fóro of meat or drit red pepper an flou, flouflou].

**forowá**, pl. m-, c

ber, become  
wawó afōre,  
up many  
ase atērew;  
his child-  
is. Job 27,  
nnipa bi;

ster, crowd,  
le; ntétēa f.  
luster about  
aa akof, obo  
inaa moakō  
are you all  
low? nkran  
af. akokō no  
ickly covered  
no so.

oco, turnips),  
nighū ne fōre,  
it (e. g. of a

fice; - bō af.,  
offer sacri-  
af. = wōbō  
e an offering  
m; b) they m.  
r a fetish). —  
offering any  
ish. — afōrē-  
mal destined  
bō-de, a thing  
ifice. — afare-

ro, v.] ascent,  
oduū abaj no  
Josh. 10, 10;

a bell in the  
and the waist;

le b...re. Lev.  
...altar;  
Kg. 6, 22.  
small offering.

eyes no anuo-

a month, about

move upward,

go up; to get up, ascend, climb (a hill, a tree, a ladder). pr. 403. 1142ff.; to mount (a hill, a horse, the pulpit); to scale (a wall); to climb upwards by tendrils, rootlets &c. (of plants); to leap, cover (said of certain animals); foro po, to launch into the sea. pr. 645. — nnéema bō fōro, the price of things is raised, things are made or become dearer; ahōhuru afōro duā, the heat has reached the highest degree; aguadi foroo dua; wōmā wōj mu no-kware f., they enhance or increase the knowledge of truth believed and obeyed among them. K. § 293. — o-fōro, inf.: mesaj mede kãā kōko no fōro bio, I again set about climbing the hill; mi-buu né fōro mu abiej no, mehwee m'a-kyi, when I had got up half-way, I looked behind me (Bunyan).

-fōro, a., s. foforo, du-fōro, oframfōro, akutu-f., gyata-f. &c.

afōrō, Gy. strap, girdle or belt of leather around the hips; cf. aforee, aboso, momporo.

A'fōro, pr. n. of a female. Gr. § 46, 2.

aforōé, aforee, s. aforee.

fōrōfōrōw, s. after fōrōw.

mforo-fōrowá, small particles, crumbs (of bread, yam &c.); cells; syn. mpōro-pōrowa.

afōro-siāj, afōrosiāj', inf.: di af., to ascend and descend. Gen. 28, 12.

mforo-sō, inf. going up, ascending. Ps. 120—134.

o-fōroté, s. frote.

fōrótōwa, s. frotowa.

fōrōw, v. [red. fōrōfōrōw] (1. G. fōlo, fō, to cut into small pieces = twitwa). —

2. to make a stew or fricassee of meat, beans &c., G. flou. — 3. to serve out liquor. — 4. de.f., to smear, rub on, besmear, rub with; syn. sra, dne; obo kesua de f. kabere no hō; wōde gjo fōrō osekaj hō na wōde apaepae abete no mu; ode dote, nkū af. ne hō potō.

fōrōfōrō(w), fōrōwe, a stew or fricassee of meat or dried fish, okro, tomatoes, red pepper and fat or palm-oil. [G. flou, flouflou].

forowá, pl. m-, a round brazen box in

which the natives keep shea-butter or grease to anoint the skin after bathing or washing; - forowa-fi, the rancid remnants of grease in it. — forowá-ti, the lid or cover of the box.

fōsō, fōsōfōsō, a. moist, damp, humid; wet, watery, well watered; shonom ye f. — Cf. fow; syn. fokyee, takaa, fōnonono.

o-fōsōw, pl. a-, a tree with soft wood; wōde gye bag.

Ofoosuo = Oforisuo.

o-fōsūo, Ak. a certain animal; the water-buck? sareso aboa bi.

fota, v. (with de), to add; ode eyi f. m'a-sem no hō or so, he adds this to my statement; - to give into the bargain; syn. de..kā hō, de..foa so.

mfōtē(e), white ant, termites, termite. pr. 1146—49; kinds: mfōtē-pā, nkūmā. —

mfōtē-héne, s. kyerebānkuku. — mfōtē-siw, ant-hill, the conical structure of the white ants, made of reddish clay, and from 8 to 12 feet high; cf. bō, mmó.

fótō, fótōw, v. [red. fótōfótō(w)]. to stir up; mix; to knead, mould (bread, dough), to work, tread or trample (clay). Cf. potōw. — wōde dote fótōfótōw yaj hō, they besmeared us with dirt.

o-fōtō, a certain tree; wōso; mmofra de poma sekaj, s. poma, v.

fótō, Aky. o-, a bag of leather in which gold dust and the balance and weights for it are kept; money-bag, purse. pr. 434. 2941; a bag to keep clothes in; cf. osannaa. pr. 2354. — a-foto-sāj, inf. the opening (loosing) of the money-bag. pr. 2980.

o-fotosājō, 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 = osannaani; the head-servant, who assists his master in money-affairs.

fótōō, adv. = pasaa; wōhyew kurow no f. fótōō fūtūū, a. depressed (by grief); aye no f.

o-fotonō, a species of gum-tree?

fótōw, v., s. foto.

**afo-tú**, *inf.* [tu fo] the act of exhorting or admonishing; exhortation, admonition. — **o-fotúfó**, *pl. a.*, exhorter, admonisher, adviser.

**afotú-sém** [afotu asem] exhortation, admonition; good advice.

**fòw**, *v.* [red. fofow] to become or make wet, moist, damp or humid, to wet, moisten, drench; fam' áfow, the ground is wet; osu áfow ntama no koraa, the rain has thoroughly wet the clothes; - fow ngo, to anoint with oil. - *Phr.* wunyá oba a, wobefow no ngo ataa day mu (e. s. woremmá onyé adwuma)? i. e. if you have a son, will you not set him to work? will you allow him to lead an idle life?

**fów**, *v.* [*inf.* afów, red. fofow] 1. to collect or gather provisions or food on plantations in time of war, to forage. *pr.* 120; — wófow abürow', bróde n. a., (gkürfo a woko sa no ko afuw biara a wope mu kotase nneema); wókò afów, they have gone to search for provisions. — 2. to plunder; to ravage. *Cf.* fóm.

**fow**, *v. F.* = foro, to ascend &c.

**e-fow**, **fowfów**, *a.* abundant, copious, plenteous, plentiful; plenty, much of a thing, much for little money; cheap. *pr.* 3296; - abürow' no yè fów; mátò abürow' à éyè fów or abürow' fówfów = mátò no abooméréw; ne hó yè fow (e. s. wosóm no a, wunyá biribi di), he is bounteous, generous, liberal; he is disinterested, gives ample pay or reward. Onyankp. hó yè fow, onté se mo abosom dánnan-ŵè-abó; s. this.

**o-fów**, *n.* [*cf.* efow] abundance, plenty; ample reward; emolument; advantage; *syn.* mfaso.

**afów**, *inf.* the act of foraging or providing food; search for provisions; woko afow, *s.* fow, *v.* *Gr.* § 280, 2. *pr.* 36. — **afów-de** [fow ade] food or provisions collected; forage; spoils (Afowde, wokofa a, wugwíaa ade e, efişe eye amanne se: baabiara a wosatú sa na aduay biara wo ho a, wofa di kwa). — **afów-adé**, spoils, prey. 2 *Kg.* 21, 14. *Ezek.* 38, 12. *Cf.* asade. — **o-fów-fó**, *s.* ofofo.

**mfówa**, a cutaneous eruption; **mfówa-beré**, **mfowa-pá**, with pimples not containing a fluid; **mfówa-aníni**, **mfówa-níni**, with pustules containing pus; *cf.* dwe 2.

**fra**, *v.* [= fára, red. fráfrà] 1. to be admixed, be mixed or mingled with, be among, belong to; nsu frá ne ngo mu, water is admixed with his palm-oil; me guay afra wo de mu, my sheep is among yours. *pr.* 2839; ófra woy' mù, he is of them, (one of their number), belongs to them. *Heb.* 10, 39; ófra me mmá mù, he is one of my children; ófra (mó) mù, he is within; óm'rá (mó) mù, he is without. 1 *Cor.* 5, 12f. - to mingle oneself, associate, keep company (with). 1 *Cor.* 5, 9, 11. — 2. ófrá, ófrá (*scil.* nuipa bi mu), he is a worthy man; he is approved; wóm'rá (*scil.* mmarimam' or nripam') you are good for nothing; sm'rá, it is bad. *Prov.* 20, 14; wom'rá, they are reprobate. 2 *Tim.* 3, 8; ade yi m'rá koraa, this thing is of no value at all, quite useless. — 3. de.. frá, to admix, 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. — 5. (*tr.*): ófrá adúru, he prepares a medicine.

**o-frá**, *inf.*: né f'rá à ófra no, his approved character. *Phil.* 2, 22; né f'rá à óm'rá, his frailty, infirmity, feebleness, unfitness, uselessness, worthlessness, baseness.

**frá**, a kind of creeper or climber, the strong filaments or fibres of which are separated or untwisted by turning (wókyim frá) and used as string in thatching houses, in wattling or similar work.

**afra**, *F.* = abafra, abofra, child.

**afrá**: di afrá, to become or be intermixed, commingled; Guanfo né Twifo àdi afrá; *cf.* afuntumfra, di 86. *Heb.* 4, 2.

**afra-ba**, *pl.* mbafra, mbafraba, *F.* = abofra. **afra-dúru**† [fra, aduru] mixture, a kind of medicine, a composition of several ingredients; *cf.* mfrafrae.

**fráfrà**, red. *v.* (*s.* fra), to mingle oneself

or associate with f'rá, mixture; **afraf'rá-dúaj'**, mixture; *Job* 6, 5. *Isa.* 30 **mfrafráé**, mixture; **af'rafráfó**, mingled; amaj'frafo; *af. p.* *Ex.* 12, 38. *Nu.* 10, 11. **af'rafráfra**, adv. bright, or light); okane fram; - also: fram, it burns; **fráfráa**, **fráfráfra**, things that have face; ababa' fra 2. flat, plain, let dogkudogku.

**frákà** [*Eng.*] frock, **frákaka(ka)**, far side of a lake).

**fram'**, *v.* to be on flame, flare. *Dan.* nea yi fram' óde fr. ara, one fire; **o-frám**, *pl. a.*, a excellent timber, shingles and for **mframá**, wind, air. **mfr. bó**, the wind I am going to mfare, ahum; og. ehó mfr. mu wo fo sé, the (air) ch & well suited to mu ye hyew, the — **mframa-dáj'**, house; *cf.* mfarec

**mframa-défoó**, A breeze. — **mframa-ma-hyéŋ**, sailing-táma, sail; *cf.* *Ezek.* 27, 7. **fráfrá**: *s.* ahugwuhyeŋ. **mframa-gyé**, *inf.* a air, airing; oko ha for a change of **framfram(fram)**, *a.*, ing, flaming; brightly, in a blaze; hyew or so) ff., the

mfówa-  
s not con-  
, mfówa-  
ing pus;

to be ad-  
l with, be  
e ngo mu,  
palm-oil;  
sheep is  
wón' má,  
number),  
; ofra me  
children;  
mf'rá (mó)  
12f. - to  
company  
ofrá, ofrá  
rthy man;  
scil. mma-  
good for  
rov. 20, 14;  
2 Tim. 3, 8;  
ng i no  
de..  
ingle with;  
he mixed  
- 4. fra  
supplies the  
§ 117, 3f.  
adúru, he

's approved  
rá à 5mf'rá,  
leness, un-  
ness, base-

timber, the  
f which are  
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milar work.  
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intermixed,  
wifo ádi a-  
Heb. 4, 2.  
E. = abofra.  
ure, a kind  
of several

ngle oneself

or associate with. 1 Cor. 5, 9. — **afra-  
f'rá**, mixture; s. afra, afuntumfra.  
**afraf'rá-dúàṅ'**, mixed provender, fodder.  
Job 6, 5. Isa. 30, 24. [composition.  
**mfrafráé**, mixture, admixture, alloy,  
**af'rafráfó**, mingled people. Jer. 25, 24; cf.  
amaṅfrafo; af. pii, a mixed multitude.  
Ex. 12, 38. Nu. 11, 4; asráfó af., auxil-  
iary troops, hired soldiers. Jer. 50, 37.  
**fráfrakra**, adv. brightly (of a burning fire  
or light); okansa d'ew f. = framfram-  
fram; - also: éd'ew fráfra = fram-  
fram, it burns lustily or vigorously.  
**fráfrakra**, fráfrakra, a. l. thin, used of  
things that have a flat extended sur-  
face; ahabaṅ' fráfrakra, a thin leaf. —  
2. flat, plain, level; syn. tratraa; opp.  
donkudonku.  
**frákà** [Eng.] frock, frock-coat.  
**frákaka(ka)**, far & wide, extended (e. g.  
of a lake).  
**fram'**, v. to be on fire, to burn, blaze,  
flame, flare. Dan. 3, 23. Job 19, 11; ka-  
nea yi fr. — **o-fram'**, inf.: ogya no  
de fr. ara, the fire keeps blazing.  
**o-frám'**, pl. a., a large tree yielding ex-  
cellent timber, also used to make  
shingles and for fuel.  
**mframá**, wind, air. pr. 859. 1151f.; gas;  
mfr. bə, the wind blows; mekogye mfr.,  
I am going to take an airing; cf.  
mfare, ahum; ogyaframa, nsuframa. -  
ébo mfr. mu wə ahōodeṅ na egeye brō-  
fo sē, the (air) climate there is healthy  
& well suited to Europeans; mfr. no  
mu ye hyew, the (air) climate is hot.  
— **mframa-dáṅ**, pavillon, summer  
house; cf. mfareday. Judg. 3, 20. —  
**mframa-défo**, Aky., Akp. a gentle  
breeze. — **mframa-dóm**, gale. — **mfra-  
ma-byéṅ**, sailing-vessel. — **mframa-  
táma**, sail; sail-cloth; canvas, bunting.  
Ezek. 27, 7. — **mframa-toá**, air-balloon;  
s. ahugmuhyeṅ.  
**mframa-gyé**, inf. a walk in the open  
air, airing; oko ho mfr., he went there  
for a change of air.  
**framfram(fram)**, a., adv. [s. fram, v.] blaz-  
ing, flaming; brightly, vigorously, flicker-  
ingly, in a blaze; ogya no d'ew (or  
hyew or so) f., the fire burns strongly;

ohuruw traa ogya ff. no, he leaped over  
the blazing fire. Cf. fráfrakra.  
**franám**, v. to be consumed, die away;  
syn. hyew. Oko a mereko yi, moamme-  
hwe me a, meref.; okom aba ho nti,  
woref.  
**o-fráṅ'kaá**, pl. a., flag, ensign, colours,  
banner, standard. [G. aṅga]. pr. 2901.  
— si fr., to hoist a flag. — **o-fr-  
dua**, flagstaff. — **o-frankaa-kúrafó**, -kita-  
fó, standard-bearer, ensign.  
**o-frantaá**, a large, round earthen vessel  
or pot with a wide mouth (for palm-  
wine) = oséntere (ahina kese a ano  
teterese, ennú opoode kese; wode nsá f.  
abesi ho, emu nsá beboro nsáhina 3  
anaa 4 de).  
**mfrá-sá** [fra nsá] strong palm-wine, palm-  
wine to which some that has been kept  
from the preceding day is admixed;  
nsá a wode dáé afrám'; eye dey seṅ  
béjanò.  
**fré**, v. [fère, red. frefre] 1. to call; to  
cite, summon: fre nó bera (há), call  
him in or hither; wofree no baam',  
they called him in; mā wónkofrè no!  
send for him! mede ne diṅ mefree no,  
I called him by his name. pr. 922.  
1154f.; cf. hyia. — 2. to call, name,  
give a name to: wofré eyi dey? what  
is this called? wofré nó déṅ? = ne  
diṅ dè déṅ? what is his name? cf. to  
diṅ. pr. 122. 570. 1623. 1872. 2831. 3460.  
3503. — 3. fre dwom, to sing = to  
dwom; to lead the choir. — 4. red.  
to win; ne bra ye fe na efréfrè, he has  
a sweet and winning nature or cha-  
racter; frefre..kra, to revive the soul.  
Lam. 1, 11. 19; fréfrè..bà, to attract.  
**o-fré**, inf. the act of calling; call, de-  
mand: mekotie f're na mabá, I am  
going to 'hear' why I have been called  
— and shall then return.  
**frède**, frède(de), frède-frède, a. quick,  
swift, nimble, used also as a byname:  
Opoku Fredefrède = Op. a ne hō ye hare;  
- adv.: etwa ne hō fr., it revolves,  
whirls; - twa wo hō frède! bring some  
liquor! [Language of the Court].  
**afre-dúàṅ'**, a meal to which one is in-  
vited. pr. 1156.

**fréfré**, red. v., s. fré.  
**frém̄m**, a. fine, nice; nea ehō nni aka-sayé, in which you find nothing to blame.  
**frém̄m, frém̄frēm**, a. & adv. [fēnem̄m, fēnem̄f., fēr..] sweet, tasteful; syn. brōbro, dedé, dōkōdoko; flattering; wo ano ye dew dodo, wokasa fēnem̄m!  
**mfēm̄mfrēm-adé**, sweet things; dainty morsels. Prov. 18,8; cf. adōkōdōkōde. pr. 406.  
**mfremetécé**, so many hours, days, weeks, months or years; a long time.  
**f'rene**, s. fērene.  
**frēnḡ(y)ēm̄m**, adv. neatly, nicely; wakye-kye ne fi fr.  
**afre-sé** [ofre ase] the reason for a call. pr. 3206.  
**afré-sò**, adv. [lit. at a call] suddenly. Prov. 6,15; in a moment. 1 Cor. 15,52. - syn. mpoñrim; oyare no ayi no af.  
**o-frété**, ofré-tié, inf. the hearing of, listening or obedience to, a call.  
**o-frété-kwán**, the distance at which a call is heard; furlong; cf. akwansimma.  
**frīi**, frī, n. [Eng. free] freedom, liberty; cf. ahōfadi, ofadi; wamā no f. they have emancipated or liberated him; ódi f. = wade ne hō, he is emancipated, liberated.  
**afrihiyá**, F. afrihyia, pl. m-, year; syn. afé. [fr. firi, to go forth, hyia, to meet, to return in a circuit to the starting-point; Ab. afrihyiáé]. - di af., to celebrate a yearly festival. - **afrihyia-dé**, l. afāhye, annual custom; - 2. yearly tribute. - **afrihyia-dí**, inf. a yearly festival, anniversary; the yam-custom. - **afrihyia-tów**, yearly tribute.  
**afrihyiá-bóa** = abosomaketew.  
**frōfrōw**, frōw, s. fōrō...  
**fro**, frofro, s. fōrō...  
**frōm**, a large drum; cf. fōntōmfrōm.  
**frōmm**, frōmfrōm, a. fresh, green (of plants); dua fefaw fōfōro a, n'ahabañ ye f., Ps. 90,6; onipa a wási so frōmm, a strong, well-grown young person. - F. prōmprom.  
**o-frōnoó**, s. fōnooó.  
**o-fróté**, pl. a-, a kind of antelope with large horns; deer, stag. pr. 682.

**o-frótówa**, the calf of the leg; me nañ akyi f. ye me yaw.  
**frōw**, s. fōrō...  
**frūfru**, afrum, afrumpōngko, s. furuf., afurum, afurum-p.  
**fruntum**, a., pl. a-, empty, hollow, being of a bulky, puffy appearance with no substance in it; of grains, Gen. 41,27; abūrow f.  
**o-fruntum**, a large rubber-tree, (Funtumia elastica) = poópó? egu aho-row abieg: biakō wō hō a wobō a, emu nsu no nná; wōde señ akyene, pam funu adaka. pr. 1167. 2022. 2828.  
**fu**, v., s. fuw. - **o-fú**, s. ofuru.  
**afu**, afuu, afuw, F. l. = ñwura, grass. Mt. 6,30. (14,19). - 2. = fañ, herbs. Mt. 13,32. Mk. 4,32.  
**fūu**, a. & adv. much, plentifully, copiously; syn. pii, bebree; aṅkyé fūu [obs.] = aṅkye koraa; okásá fūu, much talking; okásá fūu, okā nsem fūu fuu = okásá bebree kwa, okā nseñhúhúw, he talks much nonsense. (The phrase 'kasa fuu' is not good Tshi); odidi f. or ódi no fuu, he eats greedily, gluttonously.  
**fū**, only used in connection with nū: phr. nū..fū, s. under nū.  
**afū**, l. hunch, hump, humpback, protuberance. pr. 1157. 2030. - oyare af., he has a crooked back. - 2. humpback, humpbacked or hunchbacked person. pr. 2237. Cf. duru, v.  
**afū-afū**, a. [pl. of afū 1] knobby, rough, rugged; hunchbacked; crooked. Isa. 40,40.  
**fua**, v. l. to hold, lay hold of, grasp; to carry; syn. de, kita, kura. pr. 1158-60; ofua péaw, he is carrying a spear; of. abofra wō n'abasa so, he is carrying a child in his arms, cf. turu. - mifua no, yéfua no, (As.: mifua, yefua) s. kitam'! - 2. to plant, used of yam: ofuá odé, he plants yam. pr. 3595. - 3. to become one, come to an understanding or agreement; to result in; - wōñ ano amfua hō, they could not agree about it; nea woadi afua ne se..., the resolution or agreement they have come to, is that... - 4. wodii ano mā efuaa sireñ awotwe, they agreed upon

the sum of 8.  
 kofua £ anap, amount to £ 4.  
**fua**, v. F. = fūa  
**fūá**, pl. mfūá-mfūá (very) same; as wōñ mu fua ye sick persons, on dafuá, a single nnaawotwe = eight single a whole week. Cf. - 2. bare, sole useless, good-for the blade of a h sinápi-fūá, a g Mt. 13,31. 17,2  
**a-fua**, F. & G. fōg  
 - fuafua, F.  
**afua**, Afua, mfua.  
**mfua**, F. stomach  
**mfūá**, a kind of  
**áfūáa**, áfū z. & the acc ry  
 littleness; oye a  
 only a weak  
 wonno no afua  
 a bit; onni kūr  
 was) not even  
**mfūáá**, mfuawá,  
 toa bi a mmeran  
 biara a efata m  
**mfūá-koko**, a cere  
 the Akwamus  
 on account of a  
 to the sixth m  
 nancy. - di mf.,  
 mony. The fetis  
 let of the feat  
 and of beads (m  
 is to wear abou  
 of her ce me  
 only with one  
 (public) validati  
**mfūaṅhwe**, inf.: w  
 hold him and  
 thrashing.  
**mfuaaté**, the figu  
 form of an X,  
 die; osikyí hō  
 ×. pr. 3285.



eg; me nan

o, s. furuf.,

ollow, being  
nce with no  
Gen. 41,27;

tree, (Funtu-  
? egu aho-  
a wobó a,  
sej akyene,  
2022. 2828.  
ru.

wura, grass.  
fan, herbs.

ously, copi-  
yé fúu [obs.]  
uch talking;  
'uu = okasá  
w, he talks  
se 'kasa fuu'  
o i no  
tonoway.  
ith nū: phr.

back, protu-  
- oyare af.,  
- 2. hump-  
backed per-

obby, rough,  
ooked. Isa.

of, grasp;  
a. pr. 1158-  
ng a spear;  
is carrying  
uru. - mifua  
n', yefuam')  
sed yam:  
1595.  
to an un-  
to result in;  
could not  
afua ne se...,  
t they have  
odii ano mā  
greed upon

the sum of 8 sh.; eyi nyinaa hō ka  
kofua £ anan, the expenses for all this  
amount to £ 4.

fua, v. F. = fūaw.

fúá, pl. mfúá-mfúá, a. 1. single, one, the  
(very) same; osaa ayarefo bebreē yare,  
wōj mu fua ye opitini, he cured many  
sick persons, one of whom was a leper; -  
dafúá, a single day = dakoi; unafua  
nnaawotwe = nna mfua-mfua awotwe,  
eight single days, every day for a  
whole week. Cf. báfua, befúá, burófúá.  
— 2. bare, sole, mere, simple; F. also  
useless, good-for-nothing; - osekafúá,  
the blade of a knife, without a handle;  
sinápi-fúá, a grain of mustard seed.  
Mt. 13, 31. 17, 20.

a-fua, F. & G. fog, mist; cloud. Mt. 17, 5.

— fuafua, F. cloudy.

afua, Afua, mfua, s. afuwa &c.

mfua, F. stomach, belly.

mfúá, a kind of large bead; s. ahene.

áfúáá, áfúá, a. & adv. mere, simple, with  
the accessory notion of weakness or  
littleness; oye obaabasia afúáá, she was  
only a weak woman; - a little bit;  
wanno no afuaa, they do not love him  
a bit; onni kúrom' hō pó af., he is (or  
was) not even present in the town!

mfúáá, mfuawá, a kind of calabash;  
toa hi a mmerante wosow de goru agoru  
biara a efata mu; cf. toa, kora.

mfúá-koko, a ceremony performed among  
the Akwamus and the Aburi people  
on account of a woman in the fourth  
to the sixth month of her first preg-  
nancy. - di mf., to perform this cere-  
mony. The fetish-priest makes an amu-  
let of the feathers of a killed cock  
and of beads (mfúá), which the woman  
is to wear about her neck till the day  
of her confinement. This cer. (formerly  
only with the Akwamus) is a kind of  
(public) validation of a marriage.

mfúáqhwe, inf.: wodi no mf., they together  
hold him and give him a flogging or  
thrashing.

mfuaaté, the figure of a cross in the  
form of an X, cut on one side of a  
die; osikiyi hō nkyerewee a woye no  
×. pr. 3285.

fúáw, F. fúa, v. [red. fufúaw] to chip,  
cut, or slip off a piece: wáfúáw dua  
no hō abon akyene, he has cut the bark  
off the tree and cast it away; wotwa  
dua bō hō afúaw; - fufúáw hō, to chip,  
cut off small pieces; - wáfúáw' ode no  
nyinaa agu, he has cut the yam into small  
pieces; wafufúaw no (= wabobo no)  
nkrante, they have cut him with swords  
in several parts of his body. - Cf. dufúa,  
nkāmfúaw. — mfúawá, s. mfúáa.

mfú-dwé, 1. yam roasted on the planta-  
tion; odé (F. dwow) a wəatōtō no afum'.  
2. roasted yam; odé a wəatōtō. pr.  
326.

ámfudwumá, a species of parrot; s. akoo.  
fúé, v.: f. mu, to renew, revive; to be  
renewed or revived, be taken up again.  
Ionatan fúé oné Dawid ayonkōfa mu  
bio = oné no nyāj wōj ayonkōfam'  
bio, Jonathan and David renewed their  
covenant of friendship; asem no mù  
afúé, the matter (case) has been taken  
up again (anā eregyae, emu aye merew,  
na wəahye mu den bio).

fúé, v.: f. so, to reveal, uncover, lay bare:  
wakofúé odé no so (= wakobue so,  
wakofumfunu so) ato hō, he has dug  
up the ground in order to look after  
the yam, and has left it uncovered.

mfúemú, inf. renewal, revival.

fuferefu, s. obōrode.

fúfu, a. [pl. af. & red.] white; nantwi  
tuntum a fufu bobo ne hō, a black  
bull with white spots on its skin. Cf.  
fitaa, hoa, hyej, furu-bagj.

e-fúfu, n. a white thing, what is white.  
pr. 2164. 2038.

o-fúfu, pl. a-, 1. white person, European,  
but rarely used; s. Obūroni. — 2. =  
ohiani fitaa, a very poor person. pr. 3149.

m-fúfu(w), F. whiteness. (Mf. Gr. p. 101).

fufuú, fofofo, a common food of the na-  
tives, prepared of yam or plantains  
(or cassada, or amajkani), which, after  
having been cut into pieces and boiled,  
(in which form the plantains are called  
ampesi), are then pounded in a wooden  
mortar (əwəaduru) till they have be-  
come a tough doughy mass. This, in  
the shape of a round lump, is put into

the soup (ṅkwan) and eaten whith it. pr. 511. 583. 677. 2821. - wòw f., to pound foofoo; di or tew f., to eat f. — fufuu-tṣw, Aky. -tṣò, a ball of foofoo; twa f., to eat a b. of f.; cf. ahentow, ṅkwaseatow.

fufúáw, red. v., s. fúaw.

fufúw, red. v. fuw.

mfúfuwa, a kind of bead, white; s. ahene.

fúgyee, fúgee; F. fúgyaa, fúgyafúgya, a soft, mealy (of boiled yam); odé no aben f., the yam is done well (so as to be mealy).

o-fú-hyé [afuw óhye] border, boundary, frontier; wòbò or woto f., they border, bound, confine on, each other, are borderers, confiners, neighbours, land-mates.

ofúí, a nickname of pataku.

afúka, a kind of amulet; suman a wode dow na eye.

fúkuu, fúkufúku, a villous, shaggy with soft, long hairs; oguan no hō ye ff., that sheep has much hair; akramaymma a wonnyig pii no hō ṅhwí ye fukuu = kúhaa = eye fe na ehō dwo nanso edṣṣò; cf. sàkun.

afú-kyéakyeaa, humpback; s. afū.

afúm' = afum', afúw mú.

afúm'-bayeré, s. odé.

afum'duan', herb(s), vegetable(s). Ps. 104, 14. Dan. 1, 12. Rom. 14, 2.

fumfúnu, red. v. funu (q. v.), to turn, root or dig up; batafo de n'ano fumfúnú fam'; cf. fūḗ.

afum-misá, inf. [bisa efunu] necromancy.

o-fummisáfó, pl. a-, necromancer; nea obisa afunu.

afum'-kó, inf. s. sare, v. 3.

o-fumní, pl. afumfó, m- [afuw-mu-ni], rustic, peasant; clown; 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-aseñi; cf. okuafo. [3, 31.]

fun-náká [efunu adaka] coffin. 2 Sam.

funán, v. to dig up; syn. (fum)funu.

funán funán, adv. denotes the noise produced by digging.

afūní: bò af., tew af. = bò or tew afiri, s. afiri 3.

funo = funu.

afūn-sié, 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 (afunsoáfó) 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 adá-ase, the corpse has given thanks, i. e. has settled down. Cf. afunusoa.

funtám, v. Ak. = funtum.

funtúm, v. to turn, root, or dig up, break or tear up; to plough; syn. fetew, funu, fumfunu; cf. fentem. — funtum afuw no so = tutu fam' fá tētēe asase no. Ps. 141, 7. Isa. 28, 24. — f. mirika, to run with all one's might.

afúntumerékú = futumerefū(nū).

afúntumfra: edi af., it is jumbled or huddled together, it is a medley, mingled and confused mass, jumble, hodge-podge; wodi af. = wódi afrafrá, woafráfrá mú, they are mixed together.

funtum-frafo, denkyem-frafo, a gold-weight representing two crocodiles with two heads and two tails but only one belly between them. Cf. denkyem-merefū(nū).

fúnu, v. [red. fumfunu q. v.] to dig, dig up; syn. funtum; f. amoa = tu tokuru wò fam'; - f. (fasu) mu, to dig through (a wall). Ezek. 8, 8.

fúnu, a. [cf. efunu, n.] dead, rotten, useless, good for nothing, worthless, vile; osekaj-fúnu, a knife that is not sharp; s. asemfúnu, obedefúnu.

e-fúnu, pl. a-, corpse, dead body of a man, more decently called amū. pr. 1163 ff. 1408; - carcass. It is only used of animals when compounded with, or put in apposition to, their names: oguan-fúnu, a dead sheep; cf. afunsie, afunsoa. — efúnu-adáká, funnaka, coffin; bier. Lk. 7, 14.

àfúnun, àfúnun-pòṅkò, s. afurum.

e-fúnunmá, nav the centre of Judg. 9, 37. cal hernia. - of the navel. species of ma.

afunu-sòá, inf.

wose, obi na okum no no, kára); opp. fi

afúnyay, a kin

afúo, Ak. = a

to keep at ho

ofó, Aky. =

o-fúpé [afuw op

intermediate

the dry season

afupòṅkò, pl. r

23, 24; cf. afr

afú-pów, Okw.

fura, v. [red. fu

to put on, vi

consisting of

which rap

1511. - (i. a.) to

dress. - Cf. fir

to become blind

he is blind; wa

ed him; —

wofura} garmen

tám. — furá

worn by day;

enyé nea wode

fura, a. F. blind

mfuraá, F. = m

afurado, F. blind

o-furáfó, o-furaé

Ex. 4, 11. Isa.

fúrèfúré, the youn

o-fureei, a species of

fúrow, v., Ak. fē

break of r a

pieces, able

day, Ak. = a

breaks or crum

the house or its

no mú; ofurof.

fúrofúrow.

mfurofúrowá, cr

or pieces; syn. m

fúrowéé, a ma

tew afiri,

funeral,  
quies. pr.nd of ne-  
a corpse,  
is sup-  
e carriers  
erson of  
no, the  
ted him  
3; efūnu  
thanks,  
nusoá.p, break  
w, funu,  
m afuw  
sase no.  
rika, to).  
bled or  
mi  
ho  
á, woa-  
ether.a gold-  
ocodiles  
ut only  
ŋkyem-dig, dig  
tokuru  
hroughrotten,  
rthless,  
is notof a  
ū. pr.s o  
i witn,  
names:  
funsie,  
nnaka,

m.

e-fūnūmá, *navel*; cf. yafunu. - asase f. *the centre of a country*; *highland*. Judg. 9,37. — funuma-pów, *umbilical hernia*. — f-tiri, *the upper part of the navel*. — funuma(m)-prow, a species of *mushroom*.

afunu-sòá, *inf. s. afunsoa*. Obi wu na wose, obi na akum no a: nea wose okum no no, wose: funu asi no (ne kára); *opp. funu ada ase = wansi*.

afūnyañ, a kind of *worm*.

afúo, Ak. = afuw. — afuofi: di af., *to keep at home &c.*, s. afoofi. — afu-  
ofo, Aky. = mfumfó, s. ofumni.

o-fúpé [afuw ope] *a season of the year, intermediate between the rainy and the dry season*.

afūpɔŋkɔ, *pl. m.*, F. camel. Mt. 19,24. 23,24; cf. afrumpɔŋkɔ, yoma.

afú-pów, Okw. = funuma-pów.

fura, v. [red. furafura] Ak. fira, l. (furá) *to put on*, viz. ntámá, a native dress consisting of a large piece of cloth which is wrapped round the body. pr. 1511. - (furá) *to wear*, viz. ntama, a native dress. - Cf. fira, hyc. p. 644. — 2. (F. *to become blind*); n'ani afúra or afira, *he is blind*; wafúra n'ani, *he has blinded him*; — o-furá-tám, [ntama a wofura] *garment*. Heb. 1,12; *opp. ademu-tám*. — furá-támá, *the native dress, worn by day*; ntama a wufura awia, enyé nea wode kata wo so anadwo.

fura, a. F. *blind*.

mfuraá, F. = mfrafrae; cf. fora, afora.

afurado, F. *blindly, rashly, unadvisedly*.

o-furáfó, o-furaéfó, *pl. a.*, = onifraefo. Ex. 4,11. Isa. 59,10.

fúrèfúré, *the young of the shark*. pr. 1166.

o-furcei, a species of *river-fish*, syn. nnómma.

fúrów, v., Ak. furo, [red. fúrófúrow] *to break off or away, break into small pieces, crumble (tr. & intr.)* — Ofuro day, Ak. = owosow day, Akp., *he breaks or crumbles off the clay from the house or its wall*; wafúrow' dèkóno no mù; ofurof. asikre; dèkóno no a-fúrofúrow.

mfurofúrowá, *crumb*; *small fragments or pieces*; syn. mpóropórowá. — mfuro-fúrowéé, a *mesh*.

òfúrów, Aky. afúro, an instrument for splitting shingles, '*shingle-knife*'.

o-fúru [con. né fúru], ofú, l. *the maw or stomach of a beast, or (contemptuously used) of a man*; cf. dawadwa, nsonokese, ayam'de, taa. pr. 2978. 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 kyeŋ korow, nso ehoa; brofere mu wo f.).

afúru, *the belly; the womb*; cf. yam', yafunu, ayaase, funuma. pr. 156. — n'afúru áhyè (ahye), *his belly is swollen or blown out*: wafa afuru, *she is with child*, cf. yem. — otu(tu) asem no af., *he brings out the salient point(s) of the matter*.

fúrubañ, a. *white*; syn. fufu, fitaa; ne hō aye f. se hyirew, *he has become as white as chalk*.

afúru-fá *inf.* [fa af.] *pregnancy*. Hos. 9,11.

fúrufúru, a. *mellow* (of the soil or a clod); *powdery, dusty, crumbly*; fam' hō aye f., *the soil there is mellow*. [G. fru, frufu, flu, flufu]. — F. *mashed* (e.g. of yams).

áfúrum, *pl. m.*, *ass, donkey*. [G. tedši]; di af., *to be in pawn*, which includes also working for the pawnee; cf. awo-wa. - af. kákatéfó, *onager, wild ass*; syn. sareso-af. Job 39,5. - áfúrum-ba, *colt or foal of an ass*. - áfúrum-meré [-obere] *she-ass*.

áfúrum-pɔŋkɔ [afrump. afunump. afrup.] *pl. m.*, *the mule*. [F. afūpɔŋkɔ, camel; G. afukpɔŋgɔ, afūkp.] Cf. ɔpɔŋkɔ.

fúrunum, o-fúrunum, s. fruntum.

fúsá, fusa, *small animals, eating or destroying the thatch which had not been sufficiently dry when it was used to cover the roof*.

fúscere-fúscere, *dried out and crumbly, opp. fokyee*; dua yi apró amá aye ff., *this wood is rotten & dried out*; abodoo yi aye ff., *this bread is dry & crumbly*.

futú, v. [G. id.] *to mix = fra*; fa nsá no futum', *mix that palm-wine with the old one!*

fútūū, futūū = fotōō.

afutú = afotu.

Afútu, *pr. n.* of a town & country and of a man.

afutu-afútú, *pr.* 1171, *s.* futumerefunu.

mfutum' = mfutumā mu; mfútum' asém, something done in childhood ('when one was playing in the dust').

mfútúmā, *dust* of the ground or lying on objects; *mf.* wə pəj so; *papa mf.* no; *cf.* tutuw. — Okw. = mfúturu. — mfútúmāwa [*dim.*] small dust, particle(s) of dust.

mfútúmā-kókonini, a small insect that always goes backwards. *pr.* 1168-70.

fúumerèfúnū(-dèjkyemmèrèfúnū), a fabulous animal with two heads (crocodile & amampam, or crocodile & oborəm) and one body, carved on native stools; applied also to men (= bicephalous). *pr.* 1171 f.

fúturu, *pl. m., red.* futurufúturu, a raw, unworked, in the natural or primitive state, consisting of small particles; sika *mf.* or sikafúturu, native gold, gold dust; dweté *mf.*, dwetefúturu, native silver; abrəbə *mf.*, the fibres of the pine-apple leaves (*cf.* friwa); asawa *mf.*, raw cotton; ɣhwēa *ff.*, dry sand; ɣhwēa a nsu nnim' na awo.

mfutuw, *F.* gold dust, sika mfuturu.

fúturu-fúturu, woolly, soft, flossy.

o-futurufuturu, a beast. *pr.* 1173.

futuw, a *F.* rank, abundant, thickly grown, luxuriant.

fuuw, *F.* = fūu; *syn.* pii, bebree.

fūw, *v.*; *red.* fufūw. [Ak. fu, related with fū, *v.* = fiw] 1. to shoot up, come forth abundantly, grow luxuriantly or rankly; ɣwura refuw asase no so, weeds are shooting up on that land. — 2. to overgrow: əkwəj yi afūw, this path is overgrown. — 3. *tr.* to cause to grow, to get by growth, produce plentifully (hair, feathers): me tiri fūw dwej, I am getting grey hair; ne ti afūw, his head is covered with hair. *pr.* 669; onnyā mfuw bogyese e,

he has no beard yet; anōmaa no afuw ntakāra, the bird has (got) feathers; nnōmaa no, wəj hō fuwi ansā-na me-koyii wəj, the birds were fledged when I took them. — Onyame mpe se ne mma anom befuw wura, God does not want his children to starve. — 4. ne bo fūw, his breast heaves, grows, swells, i.e. he gets angry, *pr.* 1360; ne bo afūw (me), he is angry (with me); *syn.* əfa abufuw, wafa (me) ab. — *tr.* əfūw mə bō, 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: wófūw nō ahwē no, they together hold him in order to flog him; hwe may be omitted and still be understood: onə ne nua afūw me, he and his brother have flogged me; *s.* dəj & di..mfuaɣ-hwe; mɔŋkofuw adwuma nō hō ɣkowie = mo nyinaa mɔŋkosusə adw. no mu nā monye, you all shall unite in, conjointly put your hands to, the work to finish it. — 6. *F.* to become spoiled (of fish).

afúw, Ak. afúo, *pl. m., l.* plantation, cultivated ground, field occupied by vegetables which have been planted. *pr.* 37. 1174ff.; *F.* skwā, Og. ham'. In compounds the prefix is lost: ədefūw, abərədefūw, abūrofūw, banɣyefūw; so with kooko, aməŋkani, ahwere, kafe, asawa, ase, ɣkrumā, ntorewa, ɣkate, atwē, ntoa... *Cf.* dów af. — 2. *F.* weed(s), grass, herb = Ak. wura, ɣwura.

afuwá, *pl. m.* [afuw, *dim.*] a little plantation; ədów af.

mfúwa, an old plantation now given up so that the bush grows on it afresh; — a place cleared of trees. *pr.* 1177. — mfúwa-mfuwa, *F.* shrubs.

mfúwa-nini, a former plantation given up about eight years ago, where the bush has reached a man's height; kwae a wəadow nō beye mfrihyia 8 a.s. 10.

A'fúwa, A'fúa [= Afíwa] *pr. n.* of a girl born on Friday. Gr. § 41,4. — Af. Foofie, *pr. n.* of a girl born on Foofie. — asase Afua (As.: Yaa), the earth,

created on a Friday (day), and adored on a Thursday)?

afúw-dów, *mf.* the

ga, does not occur in used in its stead. gága, the noise made of the teeth or by ne sē kā si anim. chattering.

gangaga, garégá, nō brought from the

ge, ge, gi, does not only when the e might sometimes merely g instead nasal consonant, does not change sound of g mus nennyenen, nyina perhaps with the following.

gēŋgēŋgēŋ, gēŋgēŋing; but *s.* gyéne: agēgēnu [G.] a kind beverage made of honey or sugar.

gingan [obsol.] = girásə, *pl. ɣ.* glatamers.

o-girigara, the sour thing falling down

gə, does not occur, gó, (not good Tshi):

to make full, fill yi behyee me fi g

go, *v.* Ak. = ɣoro, go, *v.* F. = w, wəj də bogo, *F.* =

Mt. 24, 12(13).

go, *F.*: to go, to go

gó, *adj.* Ak. *F.* =

gó, (gó) *adv.* in a cr hə gó, they all together. *cf.* gə.

no afuw  
feathers;  
sā-na me-  
ged when  
ne mma  
not want  
e bo fuw,  
vells, i.e.  
bo afuw  
syn. ofa  
ófuw mé  
swell, i.e.  
nakes me  
- 5. [prob.  
holding:  
ether hold  
h we may  
stood: oné  
is brother  
di..mfuañ  
hō ŋkoñie  
w. no mu  
te in, con-  
th rnk  
me . led

plantation,  
occupied by  
n planted.  
ham'. In  
t: odefúw,  
yefúw; so  
vere, kafe,  
wa, ŋkate,  
F. weed(s),  
ŋwura.

little plan-

given up so  
afresh; - a  
1177. —

tion. Given  
where the  
ght; kwae  
a 8 a.s. 10.  
r. n. of a  
41,4. - Af.  
n on Foofie.  
the earth,

created on a Friday (As.: on a Thurs-  
day), and adored on a Friday (As.:  
on a Thursday)? Cf. asase, 1.  
afúw-dów, inf. the cutting of the bush;

af. ye yaw, - is troublesome; af. adu  
so, now it is time to cut the bush.  
-fúwí, overgrown; cf. akwamfuwi. - F.  
spoiled (of fish).

fw (f̄w) see hw

## g

ga, does not occur in Tshi words; gya is  
used in its stead.

gága, the noise made by the chattering  
of the teeth or by the cutting of bones;  
ne sē kā si anim gágaga, his teeth are  
chattering.

gangaga, garégá, name of a certain 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 ŋ, we must keep to gy (cf. gye-  
nennyenen, nnyinaso, fr. gyenen, gyna),  
perhaps with the sole exception of the  
following.

gēñgēñgēñ, gēñgēñgēñ, adv. n., tingl-  
ing; but s. gyēnennyenen.

agēgēnu [G.] a kind of pap or thick  
beverage made of water, bread, and  
honey or sugar.

gingan [obsol.] = gingham.

giráasé, pl. ŋ, glass, wine-glass; cf.  
tómere.

o-girigara, the sound caused by some-  
thing falling down.

gō, does not occur, but go, go, gu.

gó, (not good Tshi): hye..gó = hye..má,  
to make full, fill (up); wode nnezma  
yi behyee me fi gó; cf. go, adv.

go, v. Ak. = goro, Ak. = goru, Ak.

go, v. F. = gow, Ak., gono, Ak. —  
wəñ dō bogo, F. = wəñ dō ano bedwo.  
Mt. 24, 12(13).

go, F.: to go, to go astray; cf. gon.

gō, adj. Ak, F. = gow.

gó, (gó) adv. in a crowd; wopia kohyee  
hō gó, they all together ran to the spot;  
cf. gō.

gó, a kind of reed; syn. abóó, bóó; s.  
kate. pr. 3021.

agó, inf. 1. play, amusement (= agoru).  
pr. 1499. — 2. affability, kindness of  
manners, civility, sociableness; wunim  
ago, you are sociable, you know how  
to treat, attract or oblige one; onnim  
ago, he is unsociable, morose &c., s.  
agoru 2. [agodwumahono.

āgo, velvet; Damask silk; cf. bofua.

āgōo, interj. a salutation in or before  
entering a house by day or by night,  
announcing that a visitor is coming;  
(agoo, is anybody there?) bō or pae  
agoo, to cry agoo. pr. 53; cf. amēē.

o-gó, Ak. ogoo, a bright-coloured bird.

ŋgó, s. ŋgo.

ago-bóné, lit. foul play; licentiousness,  
debauch; revellings. Rom. 13, 13.

agodé [ago ade] play-thing, toy; trifle;  
a light thing. Deut. 1, 41.

agodéñ [agoru a eye deñ] a serious  
play; wogoru ag., they play roughly,  
forcibly.

o-gofó, Ak. agofó, pl. a-, 1. player (singer  
and dancer); playmate; pl. gofó, the  
chorus, the company of singers (in a  
play) answering to the choir-conductor;  
- (a)gofó mma, a musical band. — 2.  
an unfaithful wife, lewd woman.

ago-fó, a nasty play.

ago-dwūmahóno, velvet.

o-gogūrotófó, pl. a-, a lazy, good-for-  
nothing person; syn. onihafó.

ago-hiá, (the state of) having no play-  
fellow. pr. 1207.

ago-hinā [ŋno ahina] pot of palm-oil. pr.  
1208. - palm-oil pot.

ago-húnu = adehunu.

ogo-hye-asé, warning by means of a  
play. pr. 1209; promise of a play; con-

- tract or agreement made between the singers & dancers.*  
**gó-kete**, a kind of *mat*; s. *kete*.  
**o-go-kyeréfó** = ogorukyerefo.  
**ago-kyéw**, a *velvet cap*.  
**g-góm**, *slowness, tardiness*; ne góm nti onnyá biribi. *pr.* 622, 1210.  
**gomé**, a certain *game*.  
**ágo-méréw** [agoru a eye meréw, agorupa] a *soft, gentle, or reasonable play*; wogoru ag., *they play gently*.  
**goṇ**, F. = dweṇ, *grey hair*.  
**gon**, **goṇ**, F. = dweṇ, a *lost thing*.  
**Agóna**, I. *pr. n.* of a country consisting of a south-eastern and a north-western kingdom. Capitals: Nsabáá & Asikuma. Cf. Gr. pg. XI. — 2. one of the original families of the Tshi people; cf. App. D.  
**agóna-nè-toá**, a species of *plantain*; s. obòróde.  
**gono**, v., Ak., s. *gow*, v. *pr.* 2701.  
**gónó** = puró, a certain *sound*.  
**goṇṇono**, red. v. Ak., s. *gugow*; goṇṇónóm' = ogugów' mu.  
**gora**, v. F. I. = *guare*. — 2. = *gow*, v.; cf. gòró.  
**goró**, Ak. (*pr.* 477) = *go*, Ak. *goru*.  
**agóra**, Ak. = *agó*, Ak. *agoru*. *pr.* 374.  
**goró**, Ak. = *ṅkyékyeréwa*. *pr.* 1378.  
**gòrògòròw**, better: gòrògòròw, s. the following.  
**gòró**, **gòróww**, **gòrò(w)gòrów**, a. I. *weak, faint, feeble, languid, dull*; syn. bètee, brógo, bròkoo, *meréw*, *siámoo*... Oyare aye no g. = agurów no; okóm nti waye g. = wagurow; n'aniwa aye g. = *siámoo*; m'akwaa mu aye me g. = m'akwaa mu nni ahòdeṇ bio. — 2. *gg.*, *watery; insipid, vapid, tasteless* (*ṅkwaṇ, nsá*). — 3. *lukewarm*; nsu no aye g. = botùròbòdwo.  
**gòru**, v. [*Pret.* gòrli; red. gugoru], Ak. go, goro, 1. *to play, sport, frolic, divert or amuse one's self* (mmofra g. abòtenṅ so; agyinamoa, mpataa g.; g. asafo, *pr.* 1478). — 2. *to be of a friendly, communicative disposition, be sociable*; onè biara goru, *he is friendly with everybody*; onè bi ṅ'òru, *he is unsociable*; - *to have intercourse, be*

- intimate with each other.* *pr.* 1367.  
 — 3. *to play for money, to gamble*; cf. tow ṅhoma, tow ntrama, si ntew.  
 — 4. *to perpetrate some wickedness*; g. agumam-ṅoru, *to commit fornication*; onè bea g., *he commits adultery, whoredom*; - g. abayigoru, *to practise witchcraft*. — 5. g. hò, a) *to mock at, deride, scoff.* - b) *to neglect, slight.* *pr.* 1219.  
**agóru**, inf. Ak. *agó, agóra*, I. *playing, play, sport, amusement, espec. singing and dancing.* *pr.* 481. 1211-18. 1499; *game*; gu ag., *to give up a play or game*; cf. gu 21. *pr.* 1139; tutu ag., *to arrange a play or game*; tu ag., s. tu 25. — 2. *sociableness, friendliness*; onnim ag., *he understands no joke, is sourminded*; s. ago. — 3. *agóru-ba*, pl. -mma, *a child born out of wedlock*. — Different kinds of play or game, consisting of singing and dancing (s. asaw), are: adewá (a common name); of women: adeṅkum, nnyaané, peewa; of men: dasummaṅ, dwae, agyemannare, aheṅkwaá, onnibiamáne, nontwuwa, paw, opèrentenkoró, asafo, osekya, asibélete, sobom, timbo or timmo, antòrepera. Other plays or games are: oware-tow, dam-di or -to, ntew-si, atwè-di or -sisi or -tow &c. Children's plays or games: aba, abaa, ba-bò, odotow, amūamūani, esono-nè-ne-mma &c.  
**agóru-gú**, inf. *the giving up of a play or game*. — **góru-kyeré**, inf. *play, drama, performance of a play.* K. § 104. — **o-go(ru)kyeréfó**, pl. a-, *actor, stage-player, performer*. — **agoru-pá** = *agomeréw*. — **agó-sém**, *joke, jest*.  
**ago-sanawá**, a small earthen *pot* in which *palm-oil* is kept. *pr.* 2135.  
**o-go-soáfó**, pl. ṅ- [ṅgo, soa, fo] *palm-oil carrier.* *pr.* 1220.  
**ago-trasó** [agoru a extra so] a *play carried to excess*; wugoru ag. a, kaansésè eyé a, wo ani wu akyiri, *if you play overmuch, though it be nothing bad, you will afterwards feel ashamed*.  
**gòw**, v. [red. gugow; Ak. gono, red. goṇṇono] 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, *ε. s. emu yeree,*

- na afei asay* & *der slack, ma* *gow wo amiril* s. 5. — 2. *to weak*: ne nsa *weak*; - b) *to* *onipa foforo* *mu*. — 3. *to s* *tender, mellow* *ṅowe ε. pr.* 1. *agow* = *aye* 1 s. 7. — 4. hò *come soft, com* prop. *every th* i. e. *he has an* *ne hò adwo* *nanso biribiar* *ne nsam' ago* cf. 2 a. - *ne* *open-handed,* *rate, restrain* *kāe, she said* *lightly.* — tu *kaṅ, iea* *katu mu, slac* 4,24; s. 1 b. *spacious*: oḍai *is spacious*; c *rov.* — 7. *g* *viate, soften,* *to lessen, dim*  
**gów**, pl. *agow-ag* *damaged part* *ruins*; cf. oḍā *amūamū*; ne i *in its perfect* *gów ni* = *né* *of it*; n'agòw- *these are the* *it*; *kūrow' no* *a ruinous sta* *agow-a* *h* *ruins.* I. *broken*; *th* *at* *compounded* *ṅ* *opon-ṅów, anu* *agów*), *ahwev* *ing calabash.* *kentegów, nta* *gów, (pl. me*

pr. 1367.  
gamble;  
si ntew.  
ckedness;  
rnication;  
ry, whore-  
ise witch-  
at, deride,  
pr. 1219.  
ing; play,  
ging and  
99; game;  
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- 2. socia-  
ag., he  
inded; s.  
child born  
t kinds of  
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adewá (a  
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n, timbo or  
s or games  
to, ntew-si,  
Children's  
ba-bo, odo-  
e-mma &c.  
f a play or  
ay, drama,  
§ 104. —  
ctor, stage-  
-pá = ago-  
est.  
ot in which  
fo] palm-  
play car-  
a, k vèsè  
f yu play  
othing bad,  
shamed.  
o, red. gon-  
lax, loosen:  
de lax, i. e.  
to become  
emu yeree,

na afei asaj aye merew. — b) to render slack, make less tight, make loose: gow wo amirikatu mu, slack thy riding; s. 5. — 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 en-  
nowe e. pr. 1022; aduaj a woanõa no agow = aye merew; - b) to make soft; s. 7. — 4. hõ gow, nsam' gow, to become soft, comfortable: ne hõ agow no, prop. every thing around him is soft, i. e. he has an easy, comfortable life = ne hõ adwo no (asem bi nni ne so, nanso biribiara a ohwehwe, ne nsa kã); ne nsam' agow = wape ade anyã bi; cf. 2a. - ne nsam' gow, also he is open-handed, liberal. — 5. to moderate, restrain: ogow (= odwoo) n'ani kãe, she said in an under-tone or modestly. - gow wo ani si fam', step lightly. — tutu wo anaj gow mu di kan, go ahead slowly; nnow wo amirikatu mu, slack not thy riding. 2 Kg. 4,24; s. 1b. — 6. mu gow, to be spacious: oday yi mu gow, this room is spacious; opp. emu kyere, it is narrow. — 7. gow..mu, to mitigate, alleviate, soften, allay, assuage, soothe; to lessen, diminish, temper.

gów, pl. agow-agów, I. n. fragment, piece, damaged part, rag, remnant; remains, ruins; cf. ofã, fere, sin; opp. emũ, pl. amũamũ; ne mũ ni, this is the thing in its perfect state or as a whole; né gów ni = né fá ni, this is a fragment of it; n'agów-agów ni = n'afãafã ni, these are the fragments or pieces of it; kũrow' no ayè gów, the town is in a ruinous state; wamã kũrow no aye agow-agów, he let the town fall to ruins. — II. adj. 1. damaged, spoiled, broken; the attrib. adj. in the sing. is compounded with its noun: adaka-gów, opon-ñów, ahina-gów (pl. nhinã agów-agów), abwehwegów; koragów, a leaking calabash. — 2. ragged, tattered: kentegów, ntamagów; m'asepatere aye gów, (pl. me nsep. aye agow-agów),

Tshi-English Dict.

my shoe is torn. — 3. ruinous, decaying, dilapidated: abaj-ñów, oday-  
nów; oday no aye g., yerebebu; kũro  
no aye gow; woamã adaj no aye agow-  
agow; s. I.

grágò, a nickname of gin, rum, brandy.  
granâte† [It. granata, Sp. grenade] grenade.  
granâte, † granâte-akutú, pomegranate,  
the fruit being in shape somewhat like  
an orange (akutu) or a burokũruwa;  
cf. ntoropo.

gù, v. [red. gugu] I. intr., sometimes cau-  
satively used, generally with a locative  
complement: 1. to fall, pour down (of  
a collective multitude, whereas hwe  
and to are used of single things or per-  
sons): dua no nhwirej regu fam', the  
blossoms of the tree are pouring down;  
aba no bi koguu abo so, some of the seed  
fell on stony ground. Mt. 13,5 f.; cf. 11  
& porow 4. — 2. (contin.) to lie (of a  
collective multitude, whereas of indivi-  
dual things or persons da is used):  
ntrama bebree gu hõ, many cowries are  
lying there. pr. 100. — 3. caus. (in con-  
nection 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 hõ, throw the cowries down there;  
mede abũrow' migù nsũm', I am pour-  
ing corn into the water; mframa te-  
tew ahabaj gu fam', the wind severs  
the leaves and blows them down; yerebe-  
bu day yi agu fam', we are going to de-  
molish this house and to knock it down;  
— ode ne nsa guu me so, he lay or  
put (both) his hands upon me; ode ne  
nsa guu n'akyi, he put his hands be-  
hind his back. — okã nnyaj no gu  
day mu, he drives the sheep into the  
stable. — 4. of fluids: to flow out  
(into, upon), be spilled, shed. pr. 87.  
459; (contin.) to be scattered, sprinkled  
(somewhere): ode nno no bae no, ebi  
guí (= guu fam'); ebi gũgũú daj mú  
hõ, when he brought the palm-oil, part  
of it had been spilled; some has been  
scattered on the floor there in the room;  
cf. 13. — 5. caus. to pour (into, upon):  
fa nsú gù tumpaj yim', pour water

into this bottle; hwie nsú gù me nsá sò, pour water on my hands! — 6. to fall or hang down, hang loose and waving, flow: ne ñhwí gu ne koj mu, ne mati, his hair hangs down onto the nape of his neck, on his shoulder. — 7. caus. to throw over, put on: ode ñguguso guu ne kojmu, he threw a loose garment over his shoulders, wrapped himself up in a mantle. — 8. gu.. mu, a) to accrue, be added, increase, augment; ne Twi no, biribi regugu mu, his knowledge of the Tshi language is increasing; cf. mmagum'. pr. 2514. — b) to intervene: nda gum' kakra no, F. after some days (Mk. 2, 1). — 9. gu.. so, a) gu kwaj so, to be on the way: ògu kwaj sò rébà; cf. hwe 1. — b) to lean upon, i.e. to rely for support, depend on, be committed to one's care: nnipa pii gu me so nti, minyā sika a, entew, because I have to care for so many people, the money I earn does not stay with me; cf. boa, v. — c) to be bent upon, diligently occupied with: ogu n'adwuma so, he is at his work; n'asó gù só, he listens; ogu so reye ara na mekyeree no, I caught him in the very act; wogu aduan no so redi, they are still in the act of eating; - to continue (persevere) in: wogu so de kā ara mā odasu saree, they went on talking far into the night. — d) to come down upon, numerously and violently, to attack: wokoguu no so (cf. wokotow hyee no so, Acts 7, 57). — e) caus. óbù n'ani gù 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' gù ase, lit. his face falls down, i. e. he is ashamed, abashed, put out of countenance. — onè yey gu ase, he lives in peace with us. — 10, 1. gu asu, to make or suffer shipwreck. I Tim. 1, 19.

II. intr. without a locative complement: 11. to fall, come down: obosu gu, dew falls. — 12. to be shed, spilled, s. 4 ebi gui. — 13. caus. hwie..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: òm agu, the (hostile) army has been beaten, routed, put to flight, defeated, dispersed; woakó agù, they have been defeated; woágù, they have given way, are fleeing. — 15. caus. kā..gu, to rout, put to flight: yeakā òm no agu, we have fought and defeated the enemy; bə..gu, pam..gu, to scatter, disperse; cf. 3 the last ex. & yepam òm no guu (a)habagmu, we routed the army and drove them into the forest. — 16. to become desolate, to fall into ruin: kúrow no agu. — 17. to be abandoned, finished: agoru no agu, the play has been given up. pr. 1910; cf. 21. — 18. to be finished, be over; okom agu, the dearth (famine) has ceased. — 19. ase gu, to be decreasing; to cease, die out, be exterminated, become extinct: n'asé agù, his posterity is utterly destroyed; ode, mmoa, nnipa no ase regu = woresā; Abótakyifo ase agù, the inhabitants of Abótakyi have been (as it were, i. e. nearly) extirpated.

III. tr. without a locative complement: 20. gu ase, to extirpate, exterminate: magu wura no ase, I have exterminated those weeds; magu m'abrode ase, I have entirely taken out my plantains; - wogu akūnini a wototae no nusu ase, they perform the last funeral ceremonies for the fallen chiefs; s. 23. — 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; cf. 17; — b) to give it up or abolish it altogether, to prohibit it. — gu adwuma, to finish the work (altogether, = wie yo koraa). — 22. gu né ñkyérew', gu n'apàre or né mpàre, to finish, complete, conclude, consummate: woagu ne ñky. = wəawie adwuma biara ye; s. ñky. — 23. gu nsā, to perform the concluding part of a funeral custom. — 24. gu..so nsu, to sprinkle an adversary (in court) with water; a ceremony performed by the king (or chief) when contending parties cannot agree on account of the obstinacy of the one. By this ceremony both parties are bound over never again to mention the

matter in question consists of seeds (are sprinkled) may also have sprinkled instead wəawie asem obene mā wog obiara antumi.

IV. tr. with (cf. I): 25. gu rice (cf. dua, v. ogugù aburow gu ñhwireñ, the blossoms, to be to emit a breath, sigh, groan; long breath, sigh (iron, brass, copper, tin, zinc, silver stamp (dare, d) to cast or throw gugu wə pom net into the sea nsu, a) ma (= dwenno); b)

V. gu may it shows the or action expressed v. as kā, hwie in connection with answers to the (s. 3.5); when answers to the gu!), or the n contained in tl to rout). Cf. G tow..gu, to gu, lit. to do vain, work for naa, ayé gui, a p-gù, inf. fallition

gua = a, I guà, v. [red. gu up (an animal - to flay, skin animal; gua bullock; wág 1223. 2849 f. out the bou m'apampam (



matter in question. (If the recusant party consists of several persons, all of them are sprinkled). - The king (or chief) may also have one of his councillors sprinkled instead. Wòagù nó sò nsú n. s. wòawie asem bi di, na nnyafiykae nti ohene mã wogu ne dehye bi so nsu, na obiara antumi aykae 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: ogugù aburow mã nkoko (cf. 4). — 27. gu nhwiren, to pour out, i. e. put forth blossoms, to blossom. — 28. gu ahome, to emit a breath, pour out, i. e. utter a 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 asa(w)u, 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, a) to make water, urinate, euph. (= dwenso); b) to unite by oath.

V. gu may be called an *aux. v.*, when it shows the direction of the movement or action expressed by a preceding *princ. v.* as kã, hwie, bò, pam, tow; in connection with a following mu or so it answers to the Eng. *prepp. into, upon* (s. 3.5); when no complement follows, it answers to the *adv. away* (hwie 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; nea oyes no nyinaa, oyé gui, all he did, he did in vain. o-gú, *inf. falling; casting; sowing; abolition &c.* [džua.

gua = gúa, F. gwa, Ak. dwa or even guà, v. [red. gugua] to cut in pieces, cut up (an animal), carve. pr. 126. 3025. - to flay, skin, strip off the skin of an animal; gua nantwi-nhoma, to skin a bullock; wágua abóa nhóma atòh. pr. 1223. 2849 f. - to gut, eviscerate, take out the bowels. — oprannaa n'gua m'apampam (me mp..)! s. dwa.

gua, Ak. = guaw.

e-guá, 1. public place, market-place; market pr. 130. 310. 1222; open place, cf. abayyua, court; - okãe wo gua so, he said it publicly; oko gua so, he went to the market; wòafi gua ase, marketing has begun; hye (pl. hyehye) gua, to open a 'market', a bazaar; fi gua, Ps. 68, 25, s. fi 15; ádà guá (= ada adi), it is manifest, evident, public, notorious. — 2. a public assembly, council. pr. 1221; bò gua, to hold a council &c., used espec. of the elders of a town who assemble for deliberations on public affairs; s. bò 88; bò (obi) gua, to receive somebody in a public meeting, to convene an assembly for him or on his account; oko guam', he went to the place of assembly; gua atu = wòatrã ase asore, wòahwete gua, the assembly is dispersed, the session is broken up; cf. bagua, guabo, guam'fo, agua ase. — 3. trade; di gua, to trade, traffic, deal (in); cf. di bata, mpeewa, nsesã, nsesãgua, nnukurogua; odi no gua (or bata) = odi gua mã no, he trades for him; onè me di gua, I am engaged in trade with him (mutually); onè me di bata, he and I go and buy things &c. — odi süm mu gua, he is a hypocrite. — né guá abò no, he has fallen short, has come off a loser, has suffered a loss, in his trading. pr. 927.

aguá, pl. n-, seat, chair, stool; throne, s. ahennua; nay ase agua, foot-stool; cf. akonnyua, akentenyyua; aponnyua; mãnoó. pr. 3602. Phr. agua ato fam', the king (or chief) is dead.

guaá, v. I. to separate; - guaa ne hō, to retire, retreat, withdraw; guaa wo hō fi woy hō = twē wo hō fi woy hō, separate or withdraw thyself from them! — 2. to level: wòagúaa bəpow bi ani ase, the lower slope of a hill has been levelled. — cf. guae.

aguáá (retreat, flight): bò ne hó aguáá, to retire, retreat, get away, make off, run away (secretly), take to one's heels, flee = guan.

o-guá, oguáá, oguáwá, pl. a-, F. oguaba, gnabe, pl. n-; the guava fruit and tree.

[Sp. *guayaba*; *Psidium pyrifera*, white guava; *Psidium pomiferum*, red guava].

**O-guaá**, E-, Cape Coast (Port. Cabo Corso), with Cape Coast Castle, Fort Victoria, Fort William, & Fort Macarthy.

**o-guabén**, -ŋ a thorny creeper; ŋguáre bi á wóde yè osáw; wówé.

**aguá-bíri**, **aguá-bírim'**, Ak. adwabirém, *q. v.*; a large place for assemblies (nea wodi aseŋ-kese a. s. wobo gua kese bi). *pr.* 1978; *broadway. Prov.* 1,21.

**e-guá-bó**, *inf.* [bó gua] the act of assembling, the state of being assembled; assembly; wəŋ g. no aŋwíe fe yə, e. s. wəmmə gua no senea wəbə gua; wəŋ g. no akyi ansi yiye. (Wəbə gua di asem, di adae, yi wəŋ hō adi, trā ayi ase, nom nsā, goru, bə semode, di ŋkəmmə). — a failure in trade; *s.* egua 3.

**o-guabonj** [nea ogua bonj] one who slays a beast. *pr.* 1223.

**aguabúm**, disturbance, uproar of an assembly, in a market. *pr.* 3254; bə ag., to cause dist. &c. — **aguabúm-bofó**, *pl. id.* disturber in a market.

**aguadé** [egua ade] goods, wares, merchandise; - aguadé-dán, shop, magazine. - aguadé-si-beá, mart, emporium, staple.

**aguá-dí**, *inf.* [di gua] trading, trade; *cf.* gye 35. *pr.* 270. - aguadi-dán, factory. *pr.* 565. 1224.

**o-guadini**, -fó, *pl.* a-fo, trader, merchant; *cf.* obatani, opewadifo.

**o-guá-duá**, **oguáá-duá**, guava-tree.

**guaé**, *v.*: g. .. mu, to disjoin, part, separate, sever, sunder, break, rend; to tear asunder; g. ne ŋhwim', g. ŋwuram', to part one's hair, the weeds, the bush (in order to go through); *syn.* bae mu, dae mu, háŋ' mu, pae mu, pāŋ mu, tāŋ mu, terew mu. - o-guaé tām no, he draws the cloth (curtain) aside.

**gúagúagúá**, *adv.* very much: ne sē bə so g., his teeth chatter from feverish cold; oŋwia pae g. = kétéketekete, the sun burns, shines very bright.

**guáhá**, **guahá** [egua, ha] **l.** a bit of straw, or a stalk of grass, with some cowries strung on or added to it, used to conclude the sale of a person or a thing. It was broken in two, the parts being

put into the hands of witnesses, whilst the buyer also gave them a small sum of money (say 25 strings) besides the actual price; — tew ne ti g., to conclude (complete) the sale of, lit. to break a straw concerning some one's head or price, in testimony of the sale, which seems to indicate, that the previous connection between the seller and the person or thing now sold is broken off. *pr.* 3332. Watew ne yere ti g., he has (completely) sold his wife. The witnesses were bound to keep the ends of the straw and the cowries handed over to them, and, if necessary, to produce them in testimony of the bargain; the giving of this testimony was then called wəkotoa guaha, lit. they join together the ends of the straw. Me ti guaha da n'akongua ase, the straw of my purchase price lies under his chair, i. e. I have been bought by him (as a slave). — **2.** fig. earnest, pledge. 2 Cor. 1,22. [kuru so.

**gú-àküró**, a kind of weed; wode ta **guám**, *v.* [red. guŋguam] **1.** to grow together, be double; duába no aguám ntá, aguám abien' = a ba no ye abien, nso ebom', the two fruits have grown together; *pl.* eguŋguám nta-nta or abien-abien; - aponko a wəreguam, two horses put to a carriage, a team of horses. - to be closely united. Rom. 6,5. - woguam no atuo abien, or, wode atuo ab. na eguam no, two guns were fired at him at once, he was killed by two guns fired at him at once. — **2.** to run or flow down copiously; fifri reguam no = f. regram no, he perspires copiously. — **3.** to run, gallop, of horses; oponko guam reba. Hab. 1,8; to prance about. — **5.** F. to take at one time.

**o-guámma** [oguan ba] *pl.* ŋ-, lamb, yearling; kid.

**o-guámmaa**, a-, *pl.* ŋ- [dim.] a little lamb, lambkin, kid.

**ŋguammán** [oguan, *pl.* n-, & ban] sheep-fold, sheep-cot, pen.

**aguámán**, *pl.* ŋ-, fornicator; whore, harlot, prostitute, strumpet. [The *pl.* must not

be confounded *v. pr.* 476. 3647.

fornication; *cf.* manjoru, *id.* -

-mma, bastard,

**mám-mó**, **agu**

whoredom, lew,

mammə a enná

natural sexual

— **aguámám**

whoredoms, E,

**guámám-mófó**,

whoremonger,

= aguaman-dai

2 Kg. 23,7. —

tions. Mk. 7,2

attire of a har

**gua-manj-so** = g

**aguaman-tóá** =

**aguammaawuo**,

pancreas.

**o-guamméré** [og

(or goat), ewe

[.. aber' an

**guam'fó** .. a n

ing to a publ

guafó né ohene

**o-guam-míri**, *pl.*

(brown or) black

**o-guam-mone** =

— **o-guam-pá**

**o-guamprábēŋ** [c

(or goat) with

**o-guammuruwá**,

a grown sheep

yet had any y

**a-guam-sém** [gua

laver. *pr.* 1943.

**guán**, *v.* [red. guŋ

decay, dry (afu

*syn.* botow, kag

- to ripen (abür

guán..] to t

pain or unguis

= me hō hía r

*pr.* 1612; 'aguá

hō, he trouble

vexes me.

**guan'**, *v.* [*inf.* a-

run off or away

to escape. - *pr.*

ses, whilst  
a small  
gs) besides  
e ti g., to  
of, lit. to  
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aguám ntá,  
abien, nso  
grown to-  
a or abien-  
two horses  
of horses.  
. 6,5. - wo-  
de atuo ab.  
re fired at  
ed by two  
e. — 2. to  
y; fifiri re-  
e perspires  
gallop, of  
Hab. 1,8;  
to take at

lam. san-  
n.] a little  
ban] sheep-  
hore, harlot,  
l. must not

be confounded with the preceding word].  
pr. 476. 3647. — *ba ag.*, to commit  
fornication; cf. *ba* 41. 106; *goru aguam-*  
*manporu, id.* — *aguāmāṅ-ba, pl. ag.*  
*-mma, bastard, Heb. 12,8.* — *aguā-*  
*mām-mó, aguāmāṅpóru, fornication,*  
*whoredom, lewdness, prostitution; agu-*  
*mammó a ennáam obrasu kwan so, un-*  
*natural sexual commerce. St. 2 § 177.*  
— *aguāmāmmó-de, aguāmān-né-yí,*  
*whoredoms, Ezek. 16,22,23,29.* — *o-*  
*guāmāmmófó, pl. a- (= aguāmāṅ)*  
*whoremonger, lecher.* — *aguāmān-nāṅ*  
= *aguamaṅ-daj, house of prostitution.*  
*2 Kg. 23,7.* — *aguāmān-sém, fornica-*  
*tions. Mk. 7,21.* — *aguāmān-tám,*  
*attire of a harlot. Prov. 7,10.*

*gua-maṅ-so = guá-sò, openly, publicly.*  
*aguaman-tóá = oquantóá, a tree.*

*aguammaawuo, the pancreatic gland,*  
*pancreas.*

*o-guamméré [oguaṅ bere] a female sheep*  
(or goat), ewe. — *o-guam-merewá*  
[...aberewa] an old ewe.

*guam'fó [egua mu fo] the people belong-*  
*ing to a public assembly; g. ne ba-*  
*guafó nè ohene hō nnipa; s. gyaasefo.*

*o-guam-míri, pl. ḡ- [oguaṅ, biri] a*  
(brown or) black sheep. *Gen. 30,32.*

*o-guam-mone = oguaṅ bone. pr. 2586.*  
— *o-guam-pá = oguaṅ pá. ib.*

*o-guamprábēṅ [oguaṅ, pra? bēṅ] a sheep*  
(or goat) with red hair.

*o-guammuruwá, pl. ḡ- [oguaṅ aburuwa]*  
*a grown sheep (or goat) that has not*  
*yet had any young.*

*a-guam-sém [gua mu asem] a public pa-*  
*laver. pr. 1943. 3131.*

*guáṅ, v. [red. guṅṅuaṅ] 1. to wither, fade,*  
*decay, dry (afuw, nneema, dua, ahabaṅ);*  
*syn. botow, kagyaw, kisā, nyām, twām;*  
*- to ripen (abūrow g.), syn. hoa. — 2.*  
*guáṅ..hō, to trouble, distress, cause*  
*pain or anguish to; me hō guáṅ me*  
*= me hō hīa me, I am in difficulty.*  
*pr. 1612; óguáṅ me hō = ohīahīa me*  
*hō, he troubles, harrasses, annoys,*  
*vexes me.*

*guañ', v. [inf. a-, red. guañ'guañ] to flee,*  
*run off or away; to avoid (asem, kaw);*  
*to escape. - pr. 839. 1784. 2250; guañ*

*dó, g. kó, g. toa, to flee to.. for suc-*  
*cour, seek a refuge or hiding-place*  
*with a person or at a place.*

*Guáṅ, pr. n. of the language of Dats,*  
*Kyerepōṅ, Anum, also of Kārakye,*  
*Ntwummuru, (Nta); cf. Gr. introd. §*  
*5 A 1. § 1 D II, 5. 6. § 2,3.*

*guáṅṅ, a. fine, nice; onipa no aye g., the*  
*dress, face, whole appearance of that*  
*person look fine; wasra ne day mu nti,*  
*emu aye g., because he has white-*  
*washed his room, it has become nice;*  
*syn. fefe, kámá, osó.*

*o-guáṅ, pl. ḡ- [F. egwan, Ak. odwane,*  
*odzuane] the sheep; the term includes*  
*the goat also, but as there is a parti-*  
*cular word for the latter (s. aberekýi),*  
*it is commonly used for sheep; if the*  
*sheep is to be expressly distinguished*  
*from the goat, it is called oquantēṅ.*  
*pr. 1227 ff. 1612.*

*aguañ', inf. the act of fleeing or running*  
*away; flight, escape. pr. 1929. — hasty,*  
*hurried steps: fa ag. = tu mmirika;*  
*fa ag. kó na bēra! — tu aguaṅ, Ab.,*  
*dze or tutu angwaṅ, F. = de or tutu*  
*mmirika, to run. Mk. 5,6. 9,25.*

*o-guáṅ-aniwa (sheep's eye), a kind of*  
*bead; s. ahene.*

*guañ'-dó, inf. seeking a refuge or hiding-*  
*place; cf. guañ'. Isa. 30,3.*

*guañ'-dó-béa, guañ'dóbeá, place of refuge*  
*for protection; s. guañ'kóbea, guañ'toa.*  
*guañ'cé, guañ'é, a. dried (e. g. grapes).*  
*Nu. 6,3.*

*o-guaṅ'fó, pl. a-, one that flees or escapes,*  
*a fugitive. Jer. 44,14. Am. 9,1; run-*  
*away. [goat]. pr. 1227 f.*

*o-guaṅ-fúnu, pl. ḡ-, a dead sheep (or*  
*o-guaṅ-fúnumá, oguaṅ a né fúnumá tua*  
*so, a lamb whose navel-string has not*  
*yet fallen off.*

*o-guaṅ-hámá, a cord with which sheep*  
(& goats) are tied.

*oguaṅ-hóma, pl. ḡ-, sheep-skin, leather*  
*prepared from it; (skin of a goat).*  
*pr. 739. [yeyfo.*

*o-guaṅ-hwèfó, pl. ḡ-, shepherd; cf. ḡḡuaṅ-*  
*o-guáṅ-hwí, wool; the hair of a sheep*  
(or goat). The sheep on the G. C. have  
*hair, no wool.*

**guaj'-kó'**, *inf.* the act of fleeing, flight; cf. guaj'. Nu. 35,32.

**o-guaj'-kó-béa**, oguan'kóbeá, *place of refuge* for shelter; s. hintabea. Josh. 20,3. Ps. 90,1.

**o-guan-nám**, the flesh or meat of sheep (or goats); mutton.

**o-guan-sàc**, wether, castrated ram (or he-goat); cf. apaposae. pr. 647.

**o-guan-ténj**, pl. η [oguanj & -tej, long, i.e. long-legged] the sheep; s. oguanj. pr. 94. 136. 1232.

**o-guanténj-ba**, pl. ηguanténj-mma, lamb. 2 Kg. 3,4; s. oguamma.

**o-guanténj-hóma**, sheep-skin; cf. oguanj-homa. — og-homa-hyefo, a tawer.

**o-guanténj-hwí**, s. oguanjhwí; fleece of wool. Judg. 6,37.

**guanj-tiri**, sheep's head; wáyè me abofra g., they send me on a fool's errand (make an April fool of me); wodaadaa abofra somankáfó se: kogye guantiri wə obi nkyey bera, na mamā wo bi; nso ohū biara na obisa no a, se onipakō no nim ase dedaw nti, okyere no foforo hə kwaj.

**o-guanj-toá**, *inf. refuge*. Ps. 43,2; recourse; cf. guandóbea.

**o-guantōá**, aguantōá, a certain tree; woguanj wo a, wokobu n'ahabaj na woawé.

**aguán-tware**, aguantwáre [oguanj twa] the killing of sheep for a feast or a sacrifice. pr. 1125.

**guanjguáj**: ye .. g. = ye or yi hū, to excite fear. pr. 1850.

**guanjguaj'**, a. [= guanjguáj, guanjguajéé, fr. guanj] withered; dry; ripe; abürow g., pr. 673.2044.

**o-guanj-yénfó** = ηguanj-yenfo.

**guaré**, 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). pr. 81. - koguaré no or fa no koguaré no (wə) asum', go and wash him in the river; mekoguaré, I am going to bathe or to wash myself (by pouring water down over the body, as the natives regularly do every day); ode ankaa guare, he washes himself

with limes, i. e. he rubs his body with lime-juice, while washing or after having washed it. pr. 2427. — oguare pò, samina, nsuohyew, he washes himself with sea-water, with soap, with hot water. — 2. to swim; guare bera or kə mpoaano, swim to the shore! -g. asu, to swim; oguare twaa asu no, he swam over the river. — 3. g. asum', to offer sacrifice to one's own soul; s. asumguare. — 4. to own (acknowledge) a fetish as one's family fetish; to worship some patron spirit (family fetish). Aboadefo nyinaa g. Bosonotwe, all the family of Aboades have B. for their family fetish. — 5. owúra, maguáre! thank you, sir! (sc. for a meal); cf. aguare(-oo).

**aguaré**, *inf.* the act of bathing or swimming; bath; ablution. pr. 23.1235.

**aguáre(-bo or od)**, a word of thanks for a meal presented to one (and accepted).

**aguaré-ànní**, washing without (subsequent) eating. pr. 2687; okyi ag. = wanquare a, onnidi, he observes the custom of not eating before he has washed.

**aguaré-dánj**, bath-room.

**aguaréé**, a place for (washing or) bathing, bath-room. pr. 1234.

**o-guaréfó**, pl. a., bather; swimmer; usually: osuguaréfo.

**aguare-guá**, a seat used while washing one's body.

**aguáre-má**, *inf.* thanks for a meal; cf. aguare(-oo).

**guare-nsrá** [wode guare a, wonsra] a large species of lemon, so good for washing with, that you need not anoint your body after washing, as the natives usually do.

**aguá-asé** [egna, ase] 1. the king and his elders sitting in council; ohene né ne mpanyimfo a woabo gua; - Kwadade aguase mu nnipa 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. yə (= onim nkyiá né akyémá né kásá; ópòw), he is polite, polished, elegant in manner, well-bred, courteous.

**aguaasém'-kásá** *teous address*

**o-guaasém'ní**, 1 of a king or chief one of his fellow the counsellors

— 2. oguasén

**aguaasém'-panyín** cellor; (royal) p

**guá-sénj** [guare, c

gu mu guare]

**guá-sò** [egna so,

publicly. pr. 1.

ηkóntompo, osi

**aguaso-bá** [egna

a polite, coun

cleanly, clever,

man; óyè ag.

show; spectacl

**sodé-yé**, -yó, t

**o-guaso-nípa**, a

son; gentleman

**o-guason** emb

distinct in

**aguaso-níwu** [

shame; woahye

licly put him i

public example

**aguátónj**, goods s

wine sold by r

no abanj-abanj; a

retailing palm-

— 2. peddlery,

proper way and

ade a woto di m

ber, refuse, out-

eye ag., nsee w

**guáw**, v., Ak. gna,

hwe. — 2. gua:

times, i. e. he rubs his body with  
 uice, while washing or after having  
 d it. *pr.* 2427. — *ogua*re pò,  
 a, nsuohyew, *he washes himself*  
*sea-water, with soap, with hot*  
*— 2. to swim; guare* béra or  
 oano, *swim to the shore!* -g. asu,  
 m; *ogua*re twaa asu no, *he swam*  
*the river.* — 3. g. asum', *to offer*  
*ice to one's own soul; s. asum*gua-  
 4. *to own (acknowledge) a fetish*  
*'s family fetish; to worship some*  
*spirit (family fetish).* Aboadefo  
 a g. Bosonotwe, *all the family of*  
*lee have B. for their family fe-*  
*— 5. owúra, maguáre! thank you,*  
*sc. for a meal; cf. agua*re(-oo).  
*inf. the act of bathing or swim-*  
*ing; bath; ablution.* *pr.* 23.1235.  
 -óo or oó), a word of thanks for  
 presented to one (and accepted).  
 ánní, *washing without (subse-*  
*quent) eating.* *pr.* 2687; ókyi ag. =  
 iare a, oonidi, *he observes the*  
*rule of not eating before he has*  
*finished.*  
 dán, *bath-room.*  
 á, a place for (washing or) bathing,  
 room. *pr.* 1234.  
 fò, *pl. a-, bather; swimmer; usu-*  
 osuguafe.  
 guá, a seat used while washing  
 body.  
 má, *inf. thanks for a meal; cf.*  
 e(-oo).  
 srá [wode guare a, wonra] a large  
 of lemon, so good for washing  
 that you need not anoint your body  
 washing, as the natives usually do.  
 é [egua, ase] 1. *the king and his*  
*court; sitting in council; obene* né ne  
 yimfo a woabo gua; - Kwadade  
 se mu nnipa dósó. — 2. *the whole*  
*assembly; oko* aguaasém' = oko guám',  
*assembly to the council.*  
 im'dé, *the things, i. e. the proper*  
*manners observed in public assemblies,*  
*manners; óyè* ag., onim ag. yo  
 nim nkýiá né akyémá né kásá;  
 , *he is polite, polished, elegant in*  
*his behavior, well-bred, courteous.*

aguaasém'-kásá, *polite speaking; a cour-*  
*teous 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 baguafó).*  
 — 2. *oguasém'nipa = aguasoba.*  
 aguasém'-panyin, *chief counsellor, chan-*  
*cellor; (royal) prefect, governor.* *Ezra* 4,9.  
 guá-séj [guare, osej, = ahina a wode nsu  
 gu mu guare] *basin, vessel or pot for*  
*washing, laver.* *pr.* 393.  
 guá-sò [egua so, on the market] *openly,*  
*publicly.* *pr.* 1222. *Mat.* 6,4. — *guásò-*  
*nkóntompo, ostentation.*  
 aguasó-bá [egua so óba], *oguasém'ni (2),*  
*a polite, courteous, genteel, elegant,*  
*cleanly, clever, or active man; gentle-*  
*man; òye* ag. — *aguaso-dé, a public*  
*show, spectacle.* *Heb.* 10,33. — *gua-*  
*sodé-yé, -yó, behaviour in public.*  
 o-guasó-nípa, a public, well-known per-  
 son; gentleman.  
 o-guasóní, member of a council, man of  
 distinction in public assemblies. —  
 aguasó-níwu [egua so aníwu] *public*  
*shame; waahye* no ag., they have pub-  
 licly put him to shame, made him a  
 public example.  
 aguàtòj, goods sold at retail: 1. *palm-*  
*wine sold by retail; nsá* a wəsoa top  
 no abaj-abaj; wode ag. retwam', *people*  
*retailing palm-wine are passing by.*  
 — 2. *peddlery, goods not made in a*  
*proper way and bought up by peddlers,*  
*ade* a woto di mpəewa; *frippery, lum-*  
*ber, refuse, out-shot, riffraff; eyi* de,  
 eye ag., *nse* wo sika wo hō!  
 guàw, v., Ak. gua, 1. *to strike, beat; syn.*  
 hwe. — 2. *guaw* .mu, *to pay by in-*  
*stalments, pay back part of a debt;*  
 sika a obefəme wo me nkýeñ no, *wabe-*  
*guaw* mu sirenj du, *of the money he*  
*borrowed from me, he has paid back 10s.*  
 o-guáwá, s. oguá.  
 gu-beá [cf. gu, v. 1] a place to put or  
 pour something. *Lev.* 4,12.  
 gúde [gu adé] a thing cast or wrought  
 of metal, especially of gold; *trinket,*  
*jewel; cf. mmrañjuañ (wəbo* bi na  
 wogu bi).

o-gufó, *pl. a-, 1. sower.* *Mt.* 13,3. — 2.  
*founder, caster; melter, silversmith.*  
*Prov.* 25,4; cf. ənəñfo.  
 gugóru, *red. v. goru.*  
 gugów, *red. v., s. gow, = gonyono; m'ani-*  
*wa agúgow, my eye is wasted away.*  
*Ps.* 88,10.  
 gugu, *red. v., s. gu — gugu, F. s. gu* 30.  
 gugúa, *red. v., s. gua.*  
 o-gú-hóní, *pl. a-, or gú-ahóní, molten*  
*image.* 2 *Chron.* 28,2. 34,3. *Hos.* 13,2.  
 gum' = gu mu; fa tumpaj no kəfa nsu  
 gum' bəra. *pr.* 1590.  
 agumá, *fighting, wrestling or struggl-*  
*ing, not in earnest, but for sport and*  
*exercise.* *pr.* 1800; wodi ag. = wodi  
 ayénsin; cf. di 89. — oné obaa di ag.  
 (or ayensin), *he commits whoredom or*  
*adultery; oné* obarima di ag. (or ay.)  
*she commits &c. - di* ag-kó, *to strive*  
*in the games.* 2 *Tim.* 2,5.  
 aguma-dí, *inf. wrestling or struggling*  
*in a combat for exercise or for a prize.*  
 — *agumadí-béa, a place of public*  
*contest or exertion, race-course, stadium,*  
*arena. — agumadí-káne: si* ag., *to*  
*contend for the prize in the public*  
*games.* 1 *Cor.* 9,24 f.  
 guñjuañ, *red. v. guañ.*  
 guñjuañcé, a. = guañjuañ', *withered,*  
*dry, fully ripe; abürow* g. dəkóno na  
 éyè dé.  
 o-gúo, Ak. a (great) waterfall, cataract.  
 guon, F. s. gwon. [2 *Chron.* 4,2.  
 gu-po, *the molten sea in Solomon's temple.*  
 gurám, v. *to strike, beat with both hands;*  
 cf. biram, bə, boro, hwe.  
 guró, *adv.: ofrez* me ara g., *he called me*  
*suddenly, unawares.*  
 gurów, v. [*red. gurógürow*] *to become*  
*loose, slack, weak; to break down; to*  
*be shattered, broken, exhausted; to*  
*languish.* *Lam.* 2,8; *syn. hodwow; ope*  
 amá adaka no agurów, *on account of*  
*the harmattan the box has got out of*  
*joint; me* nnompe ag., *my bones are*  
*consumed.* *Ps.* 31,11; m'akwaam' nyinaa  
 ag., *all my joints are loosened; wa-*  
 gúrow góroww = waye góroww, *he has*  
*become quite feeble, imbecile, debilitat-*  
*ed, enervated, worn out, seedy (as after*

a drunken debauch); *he is brought very low. Ps. 142,7. - tr. ogurow no, he humbled, disgraced her. Gen. 34,2. Deut. 21,14.*

**gwa, gwaŋ, gwar &c. F. = gua, guan, guare &c.**

**gwaŋ-suma-bew, F. = gwaŋkobeá, hinta-bea. Ps. 90,1.**

**gwe, gwi, F. = dwe, dwi.**

**egweŋ, F. s. edweŋ.**

**agweŋ, F. = adweŋ. - Agweŋa, F. =**

**Adwowa. - gwiŋfo, F. = odwumfo.**

**gwom, F. = guam'. Mk. 12,38.**

**gwoŋ, F. s. edweŋ.**

**gwoŋ, guon, F. = odweŋ. Mt. 18,12. - to gwoŋ, to go astray.**

## gya

**gyá, v. [red. gyigya], I. to go along with; to send or lead away, dismiss; to guide, conduct; to accompany, espec. with kwaŋ (pr. 3168), or adding the place to which one is accompanied: ogyaa no kwaŋ se ɔ̀kɔ po hõ, he sent him away to go to the seacoast; ɔ̀kogyaa no de no koo Ateene, he conducted him and brought him to Athens; ma-bégya me nua no ha, I have accompanied my brother hither; ɔ̀kogyaa no hyaŋ no mu, he accompanied him to the ship (Acts 17,14. 15, 20,38). - kogya me se Nkwantaná, come along with me about as far as Nkw. wokogya wo yɔ̀nkõ 'sa a, woba wo hõ bi, if you are going to accompany your friend into the war, you (must) prepare yourself too. - wobegya woŋ hõ kwaŋ, a) they will accompany them; b) they will make away with or kill themselves, commit suicide. - gya.baabi, a) to accompany somewhere; b) to kill. - 2. to help, assist: onipa yi kogya me a-dwumaye nne, this man is going to help me (in my work) to-day. - 3. gya.. naŋ, to cover one's feet (Judg. 3,24), to ease one's self; cf. nẽ. - 4. gya or gyaa nipa, to save (man). pr. 3224. Gr. § 250.**

**gya, v. Ak. (s. gyaw), I. to leave; gya ho, F. to leave, forsake. Eph. 5,31. - 2. to worship.**

**gya, n. Ak. s. gyaw, the leg.**

**gyaa, v. [red. gyaagya] I. to let loose, quit one's hold, let pass, let slip; wogya woŋ nsam', 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. - gyaa ne hõ ade,**

*to lose, suffer loss; to lose a chance; cf. 9. - 2. to omit, be without, cf. gyaw. pr. 221. 1004. - 3. to desist from. Mk. 14,6; gyaa me hwé, do not always look at me; cf. gyae. - 4. gyaa.. kwaŋ, to dismiss, let go, set free. - 5. gyaa..kyene, (daŋ kyene), to give up, relinquish, abandon, drop. pr. 510. - 6. gyaa mu, a) to slacken, relax, loosen, let go; to abandon; gyaa mu to fam', to let down to the earth. Acts 10,11. Mk. 2,4; ogyaaa ne ntama mu guu me nsam', he let his garment slip off in my hand. - b) to grant liberties. - c) gyaa..mu kyene, to throw away. 1 Tim. 1,19. - 7. to let flow out: nnipa binom da a, wogyaa woŋ anom nsu gu sũmii so. - 8. gyaa siade, to miss good luck. - 9. gyaa or gya nipa, to save (man). pr. 3224. - 10. gyaa, F. = gyae, to cease.*

**gyaa, adv. I. disorderly, confusedly, distractedly, in perplexity; cf. gyabagyaba, gyigya, adv. - mmea nẽ mmofra de sũ nam gyaa, women and children walked about lamentingly. - 2. in a dense crowd, in a long train; syn. wũu; wodii m'akyi gyaa (koo akuraa foforo ase), they followed me in a dense crowd (to another village).**

**o-gyá, I. fire. pr. 467. 1245. 1247-53; ogya so, dew, fram, tutu sransrap, dum; - the power of striking fire. pr. 490. - to (of, kũrow...) mu gya, s. to ɔ̀, - da gyá to sleep by the fire. pr. 559; wɔ̀toe ogyam', they fell (i.e. died) on the spot. Cf. nuyahye. - ne gya ahye = n'asem ahye, s. hye. - 2. fuel; cf. nnyansiq, nnyentia, nnyina, anyaq. pr. 1246 f.**

**agyá, pl. agyánom (F. agyam), father, male parent (con. n'ágyá, n'ágyánom). pr. 418; syn. ɔ̀se; progenitor, ancestor; master; the word is also used as an honourable appellation: m'agya Kofi fre wo, Mr. K. calls you. pr. 1112. 1240 f. - agya kakra, s. kakra; agya kũma, s. kumaa. - Syn. ɔ̀se, father, akora, old father. In Ak. agya is used only in speaking of one's own father, omitting the pron. me or yeŋ (my, our) before it, whereas ɔ̀se is used in other cases; agya ahũ wo-se Asuom', my father has seen your father at Asuom.**

**agyá, n. the opposite part or side. - agyá no hõá, agyá'nohõ, (adv.) beyond, on yonder side, on the other side; cf. asuogya, ayannya.**

**gyaa, pl. n- [con. nẽ gyaa] s. gyawa; to gyaa = to apakye.**

**gyaa, pl. n-, smithy coal, charcoal, made of ɔ̀sẽná wood, formerly also of palm-nuts (gyãweaa), i.e. the shells with their kernels, of which the natives did not know how to extract the oil. - gyaa-baa, pl. n- [ogyaa, abaa, stick] F. a fire-brand.**

**gyábagyába, gyábagyábá, disorderly, confusedly, distractedly, falteringly; syn. gyaa, gyigya. - onam gy. = ogyigya, n'ani-ado ykrãŋ, ɔ̀bo sonsogku. - waye gy. = waye twintwãntwintwãŋ, he reels, staggers, stumbles.**

**gyábaw, adv. besides, nevertheless, notwithstanding; eyi nyinaa gy., leaving all this aside. [fr. gyaw, to leave, & baw = baa, bea, bere, bew, a place]. Gr. § 242.**

**gyàbea, Aky. s. gyama.**

**agyá-béŋ, agyebéŋ: wabo ntama yi agy., she has not washed this cloth well (it is not yet quite clean). - agyábéŋ-bõ, inf.: wahoro ntama yi a agy. biara nnim', she has washed this cloth so well that not the slightest mark of dirt can be seen on it.**

**agyaá-béŋ, Ak. agyaábẽná, s. akatanini.**

**o-gyá-bépow, a burning mountain, volcano.**

**gya-biriw [gya, biri] coal, charcoal.**

**agyabontí, name of a beast. pr. 1975.**

**gyábum, an amulet.**

i, F. = dwe, dwi.  
F. s. edweg.  
F. = adwey. — Agwewa, F. = wa. — gwimfo, F. = odwumfo.  
F. = guam'. Mk. 12, 38.  
s. edwen.  
uon, F. = odweg. Mt. 18, 12. —  
on, to go astray.

e, suffer loss; to lose a chance;  
— 2. to omit, be without, cf.  
pr. 221. 1004. — 3. to desist  
Mk. 14, 6; gyaa me hwé, do not  
look at me; cf. gyae. — 4. gyaa..  
to dismiss, let go, set free. —  
aa..kyene, (dan kyene), to give up,  
quish, abandon, drop. pr. 510.  
gyaa mu, a) to slacken, relax,  
let go; to abandon; gyaa mu  
n', to let down to the earth. Acts  
Mk. 2, 4; ogyaaa ne ntama mu  
ne nsam', he let his garment slip  
my hand. — b) to grant liberties.  
gyaa..mu kyene, to throw away.  
m. 1, 19. — 7. to let flow out:  
binom da a, wogyaa woy anom  
u sūmii so. — 8. gyaa siade, to  
good luck. — 9. gyaa or gya nipa,  
ve (man). pr. 3224. — 10. gyaa,  
gyae, to cease.  
dv. 1. disorderly, confusedly, dis-  
edly, in perplexity; cf. gyaba-  
a, gyigya, adv. - mmea nè mmofra  
nam gyaa, women and children  
ed about lamentingly. — 2. in a  
crowd, in a long train; syn.  
wodii m'akyi gyaa (koo akuraa  
ase), they followed me in a dense  
d (to another village).  
l. fire. pr. 467. 1245. 1247-53;  
so, dew, fram, tutu sransray, dum;  
power of striking fire. pr. 490.  
(ofi, kūrow...) mu gya, s. to 5. -  
yá to sleep by the fire. pr. 559;  
ogyam', they fell (i.e. died) on  
pot. Cf. nnyahye. - ne gya abyé  
asem ahye, s. hye. — 2. fuel; cf.  
nsiy, nnyentia, nnyina, anyan. pr.  
f.

agyá, pl. agyánom (F. agyam), father,  
male parent (con. n'ágyá, n'ágyánom).  
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- agya kakra, s. kakra; agya kúma,  
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baa, pl. n. [ogyaa, abaa, stick] F. a  
fire-brand.  
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fusedly, distractedly, falteringly; syn.  
gyaa, gyigya. — onam gy. = ogyigyá,  
n'ani adó nkran, obó sonsojku. — ways  
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Gr. § 242.  
gyábea, Aky. s. gyama.  
agyá-béñ, agyebéñ: wabó ntama yi agy.,  
she has not washed this cloth well (it  
is not yet quite clean). — agyabéñ-  
bó, inf.: wahoro ntama yi a gy., biara  
nnim', she has washed this cloth so well  
that not the slightest mark of dirt can  
be seen on it.  
agyaa-béñ, Ak. agyábéná, s. akatanini.  
o-gyá-bépow, a burning mountain, volcano.  
gya-biriw [gya, biri] coal, charcoal.  
agyabontí, name of a beast. pr. 1975.  
gyábum, an amulet.

gyá-bún, hell, Gehenna. Ja. 3, 6.  
agyadé [agya ade] paternal inheritance.  
Akuapemfo a wokasa Guan, wodi agyade,  
among the Akuapems speaking Guan  
(and in the townships of Mamfe, Mam-  
pong, Tutu, Obosomase), the father's  
property is inherited by the eldest son;  
the latter being dead, by the next son  
in age and so on. If the male heirs  
are extinct or if there are no sons at  
all, the property goes to the eldest  
daughter and so on. — "People are in  
the habit of saying that the father's  
property is inherited by his next bro-  
ther in age; this is, however, not the  
case, but the brother has only the duty  
of a guardian and adviser." Cf. wofade.  
gya-dzewé, a blazing fire.  
agyaadwó [agya? adwo]: twa agy., to wail,  
lament; wotwa agy., they weep or  
cry aloud, orig. for a deceased father;  
otwa no hō agy., he bewails him; cf.  
twa adwo, bō bēnā, bō abubuw.  
gyae, v. [red. gyaēgyae] 1. = gyaa, to  
drop, let go, let loose, let alone. —  
2. to set free. — 3. to leave off, dis-  
continue, with an inf.: wagyae taa  
nom, he has left off smoking tobacco;  
gyae sú, weep no more! gyae no hwé,  
leave off beating him! pr. 73. — 4.  
intr. to abate, cease: mframa agyae,  
the wind has abated; ne yare agyae,  
his sickness is over or gone; n'abufuw  
agyae, his anger has passed.  
gyae(-a)! interj. be silent! [river.  
agya-fānú: asu no agy., both sides of the  
agyá-fā-mé-to [lit. father take me buy  
it] a species of herb used to season  
food; etc. se gyeene.  
gya-firimá: bō gy. = so ogya kese, to  
kindle a great fire.  
gya-frāmá, flame of fire, blaze; cf. mfrā-  
mā, sufrāmā.  
gyaa-gyá, gyaagyá, coal-fire. Isa. 54, 16.  
gyaagyaa, red. v. gyaa.  
agyaagyá-gú: onnyaá-way agy., he does  
not cease molesting them.  
gyaháné, a certain kind of cloth; s. ntama.  
gya-héne, pl. a, 1. the leopard; s. osebo.  
pr. 543. 1257. — 2. a butterfly, (so called  
because it is) spotted like the leopard.

agya-hiná [ahína a wode gyaw obosom] a small pot in which palm-wine is offered to a fetish.

gyáhóhó, s. abörömá.

ogyá-hó-mpöröpórowá or ntüturuwí, sparks of fire.

gyakaa, gyaka-gyaka, F. confused.

gyakisi, ashes from the husks of plantains (böródehono), used in making soap; it is also mixed with snuff, in order to make it sharp.

agyakúmedú, s. okanjan.

gyám, v. [red. gyannyam] 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. pr. 2322. — 2. to bemoan or bewail a deceased person; ógyám ne nua; syn. sū. pr. 833. — 3. to condole with, express sorrow, grief or sympathy at the death of some one's relation (= komā no due, kokyekye ne wère). John 11,19.

gyam, v. F. to whip, flog.

Ogyám, a nickname for Kwabena.

gyám-gyám', adv. [gya mu, lit. in fire, repeated] hotly, i. e. eagerly, swiftly, rapidly; woakokā asem no gy. mā a-tèrew, s. ahyésém.

gyàma, adv. [Ky. gyàmea, gyàbea] perhaps. pr. 2438; cf. ebia, aghwè-a, sesee. Gr. § 135.

agya(m)má, a shrub growing about 8 feet high, bearing small red fruits, a favourite food of birds; wode n'ahabān né hō hono bo dūdō. pr. 172. 3337.

gyama-dúdu, F. gyama-dūdūru, a large kind of drum, kettle-drum; cf. akylene.

o-gyámaraa, Akp., -awa, Aky. a certain kind of cloth (kente); s. ntama.

gyaame, a certain amulet. — gyàmea adv. s. gyàma.

gyame-káwa, Aky. = ehwés?

agyámmeñ, s. patí.

o-gyamfó, pl. a-, one who commiserates or pities another. pr. 1464.

gyám-hóhó, s. abörömá.

agyámó-mmaa, Aky. a thick climbing plant; cf. hāmā 2. [Ezek. 5,16.

agyammóné [agyañ, hone] evil arrow(s).

agya-mo-yé, agyamóyé, better: agyaa-muye, q. v.

gyam'-panturudu, Aky. whirlwind, cyclone.

agyaamú, a certain amulet, perh. = gyabum.

agyaam-mu-yé, agyamóye, disengagement, leisure; minyá me hō agy. a, meba mabesra mo, if I can disengage myself, I shall come to see you.

gyañ, s. nnyinnyañ.

gyáñ, gyáñ-ara-gyáñ, adv. [red. gyangyañ, gyénnyañ, a.] F. (Akp.) = Akp. kwa, teta, (Ak.) hunu, in vain, for nothing, without cause, without meaning; merely. — adj. adāka gyáñ, an empty box; pl. nnāka gyáñ.

agyáñ pl. id. arrow; cf. bamma. pr. 362. 372. 1469. 2949. — spine or quill of a porcupine. — agyáñ-bóhá or -kòtokú, quiver. Ps. 127,5.

agya-náñ [gya náñ] = ebij, sebew, excrement.

gyáné, pr. 1643, = gyaansakyi.

gyaané, Akp., gyaanee, Ak., pl. n-, a white bead; cf. nnyaane.

agyané, a nickname of pataku.

agyanjá, agyanjáka, Akw. pl. n-, a child bereaved of its father, orphan; cf. enāñka, ayisāā. pr. 1258.

agyanno [ogya a edó]: byew agy., to burn in a very hot fire.

gyannyám, red. v. gyám.

agyansá, Ak., agyansákó, Akp., a kind of grasshopper.

gyánsakyi, a nickname of the bird apatiperew. pr. 1643. 2640.

gyanséréw, gyánnyan-sérew [gyám, gyannyám, sérew] pretending to be sorry, while in fact rejoicing; rejoicing in somebody's ill-luck; 'crocodile tears'.

agyanstrámmá, pl. n-, live coal, burning coal. [gya, srám, ba].

agyan-tów, inf. shooting arrows. — o-gyán-to(w)fó, pl. a-, archer.

agyapadé, agyapáde, l. heritage, inheritance; nneema pa a eye fe (a.s. ŋkoa, mfánāā, ahene, sika) a wo wofa awu agyaw wo; syn. apegyade, awunnyade; - dí agy., to enjoy an inheritance. pr. 2157. — 2. F. treasures. Mt. 6,19. 13,44. — agyapadé-dí, inf. the enjoyment of an inheritance.

o-gyápam, a certain tree. pr. 1259. agya-panyíñ, pl. agyánom mpányi triarch. Acts 7,8. Heb. 7,4.

a-gyapatiá, a small bush-knife.

gyápiñ, gyápem, (F. ogyapirim) a consisting in a permanent swell the leg, elephantiasis; waduru oyare gy.

gyàre, soap = samina. — gyar ashes from the husks of plantains brode-hono a woaheyew de samina; cf. gyakisi.

gyárè, [Eng.] a gallon.

gyasia-bòáfo, s. osebo.

gyá-ase, lit. under the fire; 1. place the hearth stands, kitchen. — household, espec. of a king, a people belonging to it; household vants, domestics; attendants, ohwe'ohene gy., he has the care king's household.

gyaasefó, 2. domestics, attendants. gyaaseni, gyaase 2. — ohéne sefó ne: mfafo (afōasofo), akye (akyeremadefo), bapheyo (mhuenfo), ahōpráfo, asoamfo, kst. kopyūasofo, kyiniikurafo, mpa atufó (ahumfó, tumtofo), abráfo (ad sannaafó (fotosañfo), nsaneafó akýéame.

gyaaseni, sing. one of the domestics attendants; s. before.

gyaase-héne, overseer of the king's hold, captain of the body-guard. agkobeá. — commander of the Acts 28,16.

gyá-só-adé, censor. Lev. 10,1.

gyátá, pl. a-, the lion. pr. 1260; leopard; other names are: ohy sáremūseé. — gyatá-ba, a lion's young lion. — gyata-níni, mah gyata-bíri, the fierce lion. Job 28 gyata-séfo, pl. id. a lion-like or hearted man. 2 Sam. 23,20.

o-gya-tannaá, l. a pile of wood burned, espec. in preparing a plan — 2. F. a fiery furnace.

o-gyátēñ, pl. a-, torch made of dry branches; cf. fita, v.

gyátó, gyatowá, the jaws, fram.



anturudu, Akv. *whirlwind*,  
*ic.*  
 ú, a certain *amulet*, perh. =  
 m.  
 ru-yé, agyamoye, *disengagement*,  
*e*; minyá me hō agy. a, meba ma-  
 mo, *if I can disengage myself*,  
*ill come to see you.*  
 . nnyinnyán.  
 yán-ara-gyán, *adv.* [red. gyaggyán,  
 yán, a.] F. (Akp.) = Akv. kwa,  
 Ak.) hunu, *in vain, for nothing*,  
*ut cause, without meaning; merely.*  
 adáka gyán, *an empty box; pl.*  
 gyán.  
 pl. *id.* arrow; cf. bamma. pr.  
 72. 1469. 2949. - *spine or quill*  
*porcupine.* - agyán-bòhá or  
 kú, *quiver.* Ps. 127,5.  
 ŋ [gya nán] = ebiŋ, sɛbew, *ex-*  
*nt.*  
 pr. 1643, = gyansakyi.  
 Akv., egyaanée, Ak., pl. n-, a  
*bead; cf. nnyaane.*  
 e, a nickname of pataku.  
 á, agyankaa, Akv. pl. n-, a child  
 ved of its father, *orphan; cf.*  
 ia, ayisā. pr. 1258.  
 o [ogya a edó]: hwe agy., *to*  
*in a very hot fire.*  
 ám, red. v. gyám.  
 í, Ak., agyansákó, Akv., a kind  
*ashopper.*  
 kyí, a nickname of the bird apati-  
 . pr. 1643. 2640.  
 céw, gyannyan-sérew [gyám,  
 yám, sérew] *pretending to be*  
*while in fact rejoicing; rejoicing*  
*nobody's ill-luck; 'crocodile tears'.*  
 rāmmá, pl. n-, *live coal, burning*  
 [gya, srām, ba].  
 ów, *inf. shooting arrows.* - o-  
 to(w)fo, pl. a-, *archer.*  
 dé, agyapáde, l. *heritage, inheri-*  
*tance* pa a eye fe (a.s. ŋkoa,  
 iā, ahene, sika) a wo wofa avu  
 w wo; *syn.* apegyade, awunnyade;  
 agy., *to enjoy an inheritance.* pr.  
 - 2. F. *treasures.* Mt. 6,19. 13,44.  
 gyapadé-dí, *inf. the enjoyment*  
*inheritance.*

o-gyápam, a certain *tree.* pr. 1259.  
 agya-panyín, pl. agyánom mpányín, *pa-*  
*triarch.* Acts 7,8. Heb. 7,4.  
 a-gyapatiá, a small *bush-knife.*  
 gyápim, gyápem, (F. ogyapirim) a *disease*  
 consisting in a permanent *swelling of*  
*the leg, elephantiasis; waduru gy. =*  
*oyare gy.*  
 gyáre, *soap = samina.* - gyare-nsó,  
*ashes from the husks of plantains;*  
*bróde-hono a woahyew de rebeye*  
*samina; cf. gyakisi.*  
 gyáré, [Eng.] a *gallon.*  
 gyasáa-bòáfo, s. osebó.  
 gyá-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 ser-*  
*vants, domestics; attendants, suite;*  
*ohwe ohene gy., he has the care of the*  
*king's household.*  
 gyaasefó, pl. *domestics, attendants, s.*  
 gyaaseni, gyaase 2. - ohéne gyáa-  
 sefó ne: mfoáfó (afóasofo), akyenekáfo  
 (akyeremadefo), bɛɛɛɛɛɛɛɛ (mmentia-  
 hyɛɛɛɛɛɛ), ahōpráfó, asoamfó, ketesofo,  
 konyūasofo, kyiniikurafo, mpabofo,  
 atufó (ahumfó, tumtofo), abráfó (adumfo),  
 sannaafó (fotosagfo), nsaneafó (sɛɛɛɛɛɛɛɛ),  
 akyēāme.  
 gyaaseni, *sing. one of the domestics or*  
*attendants; s. before.*  
 gyaase-héne, *overseer of the king's house-*  
*hold, captain of the body-guard; cf.*  
 aŋkobeá. - *commander of the guard.*  
 Acts 28,16.  
 gyá-só-adé, *censer.* Lev. 10,1.  
 gyatá, pl. a-, *the lion.* pr. 1260; F. also  
*leopard; other names are: ohyégyá,*  
*sáremusé. - gyatá-ba, a lion's whelp.*  
 - gyata-béré, *lioness.* - gyata-fóro,  
*young lion.* - gyata-níni, *male lion.*  
 gyata-bíri, *the fierce lion.* Job 28,8. -  
 gyata-sfo, *pl. id. a lion-like or lion-*  
*hearted man.* 2 Sam. 23,20.  
 o-gya-tannaá, l. *a pile of wood to be*  
*burned, espec. in preparing a plantation.*  
 - 2. F. *a fiery furnace.*  
 o-gyátɛɛ, pl. a-, *torch made of dry palm-*  
*branches; cf. fita, v.*  
 gyátó, gyatowá, *the yaws, framboesia,*

a *disease of the skin, producing ulcer-*  
*ated tumours of a contagious character.*  
 pr. 3234.  
 gyato-dídi, a *disease of the skin, pro-*  
*ducing a rough surface on the body.*  
 gyato-dúru, a *medicine* [aduru] used to  
 cure gyato.  
 o-gyatofó, o-gyatoní, pl. agyatofó, a *person*  
*having the yaws.* pr. 3234.  
 gyato-námmɔɔ, *ulcerated sores on the*  
*sole of the foot.*  
 gyatowá, s. gyato.  
 gyaw, v. [red. gyigyaw] l. *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; onnyá nnyaw*  
*mu e, he has not yet breathed his last;*  
 wágyaw mú = wawu. - 6. *gyaw*  
*hiribi (wo).mu, to make up what is*  
*wanting, to complete.* - 7. *to leave*  
*(out), omit, translated by without (pr.*  
 221), *rather than (Prov. 8,10).* - 8.  
 odidi gyaw ne yere (ne yonkó &c.) ase,  
*he eats by himself, without his wife*  
*(his friend &c.).* - 9. ógyaw mfémfém,  
*he grows a moustache; s. ano-da-so.*  
 o-gyáw, *inf. forsaking, desolation.* Isa.  
 6,12.  
 gyaw, v. [inf. a-, red. gyigyaw]: gy. obosom,  
*to worship a fetish (patron spirit)* by  
 bringing him palm-wine or other gifts  
 with petitions. Wokogyaw bosom a,  
 wade nsá akotokyíwa kó agyawée hō  
 kosere akwāhōsaj, na titiriw no wo-  
 gyaw wəŋ atamfo tiri so, . . they pro-  
 nounce a curse on their enemies; - wode  
 wəŋ hō akogyaw no, they have sur-  
 rendered themselves to the fetish; -  
 osofo gy. ne bosom a, okura nsā a.s.  
 oguan na ode koyi mpaē mā nea. ode  
 bae no; ógyaw wəŋ tí, he offers prayers  
 (to the fetish) for them. [fetish].  
 agyáw, *inf. the act of worshipping a*  
 agyawée, *place where a fetish (obosom,*  
*patron spirit) is served.*

gyáw, *n.* a gap between the two upper or lower front-teeth. *pr.* 2831.

gyáw, gyawá, gyaá (Ak.: gya), *pl. n.* [con. né gyáw] the leg from the knee to the foot. — fa .. gyaw, to take or embrace the legs, beg pardon; máfá-wo gyáw = pardon me! wáfá no gyáw, he begged his pardon; okotow ne nan-krómá anim wo n'anim na wáfá no gyáw; mógkofa né (or nó) gyáw, beg his pardon; ask him before you take something; — óso oman nó nuyáwá, (Aky.) he is the first in rank after the king or chief, the chief officer; cf. mankrado. — gyáw-fá, *inf.* begging pardon.

gyawa, coal(s), anthracite, gyabiriw pa. agyawaa, Aky. *awnt.*

agyáwáhádwó, an interjection or exclamation caused by fear.

gyáwú, the best species of yam; s. adé. gyawurusi, a broad and large piece of linen or other cloth, sewn together of 2 to 4 pieces or 5 to 10 yards (a sheet, Acts 10); otanjese a wode mmhó 2 né fá ana 3 ana 4 apam; obarima-tam a woapam (no) ebia sig 3 ana 4 anase 6; cf. sápara. *pr.* 1982.

gyè, *v.* [red. gyigye, *q. v.*] Ak. gye [with a narrow e, whilst Ak. & F. (?) have a full e] 1. to take (especially what is offered or given), to accept, receive, obtain; cf. fa, nyá; — gye taforóboto yi, take this plate (from my hand); bégye wo akátuá, let me give you your wages; mégye (= mebegyé) m'asránné, I come to receive my monthly pay; obi kye wo sika a, wórénnyé ana? — gye adae, s. adae; gyè fa! take it (for yourself)! — *pr.* 307. — gye adniaba, F. to receive seed. *Mt.* 13,19 f. — gye ahom, F. to take one's rest. *Mt.* 26,45. — gye mpata, adagmude, to take a ransom, a bribe. *Num.* 35,31. *Ps.* 15,5. — dua biakó gye mframa a, ebu, if one tree receives, i.e. has to stand or endure, (all) the wind, it breaks. *pr.* 1005. — gye bó, 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 asé migyé déŋ? what do I

live for? wótè há regyé déŋ? for what are you sitting here? cf. Gr. § 213, 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: okó gye kúrow no, he took the town by storm. — 3. to take up, take upon one's self; woagye hamaŋkaa no, they have taken up the hammock; obi nnye obi amanne nye ne de, nobody will make some one else's misfortune his own. *pr.* 304.308. — ogyee heŋ wu wui, F. he suffered death in our stead; — magye asem no mabo me bo = mafa asem no mato me hō so, s. bo 37; — ogye ahōtsewee asetsēnā yi (= awar) to no do, F. he enters into this holy estate (viz. matrimony). — 4. gye ntam: a) migye ntam makā, I take (the) oath; b) mede ntam migye wo, I take your oath, I administer the oath to you, bind you by an oath. 1 Kg. 8,31. (Wode ntam gye onipa, na onoara de, onnyé, gye se 'ká' bata hō). — 5. gye dase (wia), F. to bear (false) witness. *Mt.* 19,18.27,13. *Mk.* 1,44. — 6. to draw in, inspire, inhale: gye mframa, to take the air, walk out; s. pase; gye hūā, to scent, smell. — 7. to seek or try to obtain, to engage: okogyee ahene baan adam, he called in two kings to his aid; s. dom, v. — wokogyee Akyemfo sa, they engaged the Akems as allies; cf. gye paa, gye bata. — 8. gye nīm, to gain the victory; to win favour, honour, praise, glory. — 9. gye aware, to enter into a matrimonial engagement with a woman. *pr.* 1316. — 10. F. to take up, buy = to; mekogye tam = mekoto ntama. — 11. to ask, demand (the price of goods): wugye ahē? — atiri ha beeme na ogyee ana? did he indeed ask 100 heads? — 12. to receive as the price of something sold: otanj ntama no gye dare du, he sold the cloth for ten dollars. — 13. to desire, demand, require; nea okom gye ne mēē. *pr.* 2191; cf. 36. — F. = pe,

*Mt.* 9,13. — gye anyibir, to suffer ence, i.e. require eagerness and *pr.* 11,12. — 14. to require, necessary: ongye de woko, F. (e se woko) = enhā se woko, they not depart. *Mt.* 14,16. — 15. to pose in expectation of an answer decision. — 16. to take of or exact: ode gye me dare du, he me pay ten dollars for it; wogy (hō) ayefare, they exact of him a for adultery; woagye no (hō) sik (lit. they have taken much money, him as a fine), they have fined heavily, he has been severely fined. — 17. to receive, take, collect, get money or other things from other sons. *pr.* 710; gye or gyigye tow kwanne &c., to raise or levy to custom, toll or duty, to lay a upon. — 18. to receive, contract, nare, rust (*pr.* 2385), ntuw, mould to become rusty, mouldy. — 19. bay, to make a fence. *pr.* 104. — 20. to receive, take in, account, shelter, harbour; wogyee yen so. *Acts* 21,17; skwae yi agye *pr.* 1872. — 21. gye .. tom', to give hearty reception; to receive amon, into (a society). — 22. gye .. atu receive into one's arms = ye .. atu 23. gye .. awó, to welcome. — 23,1. g awo, to do the business of a midwife. — 24. gye woo, to cry? — 25. rescue, retake, recapture; to red ransom, buy out of servitude or pen to release, free, deliver, liberate; to *Mt.* 14,30. 18,11. — gye me (fi) m' mfo nsam', deliver me from my mias; gye me (wo) bone mu, save from sins or evil. *Mt.* 1,21. — gye .. nkwā, to save or preserve a life; cf. agyeykwā. *Tit.* 3,5. — 27. take into protection, protect, defend, preserve; wopez me akum me, na On kōpon gye me, they sought to me, but God protected me; ode nkri kō gye ne hō, he defended him with a sword; ogye ne nua ti, he fends, fights for, his brother. — to take along (with), lead, could

or? wòtè há regyè déŋ? for what you sitting here? cf. Gr. § 243, 2. to take (against the former possor's will), appropriate (to one's pr. 302; take possession of, take from. pr. 1267; gye ne nsam' to, take the thing off his hands, it from him; to capture, occupy: yee kürow no, he took the town from. — 3. to take up, take upon self; woagye hamaykaa no, they taken up the hammock; obi nnye manne nye ne de, nobody will some one else's misfortune his pr. 304. 308. — ogyee heŋ wu F. he suffered death in our stead; gye asem no mabò me bo = mafa no mato me hò so, s. bò 37; - ahòtsewee asetsenā yi (= awar) to F. he enters into this holy estate matrimony). — 4. gye ntam: a) ntam makā, I take (the) oath; de ntam migye wo, I take your I administer the oath to you, you by an oath. 1 Kg. 8,31. b) ntam gye onipa, na onoara de, gye se 'ká' bata hò). — 5. gye (wia), F. to bear (false) witness. Mt. 18, 27, 13. Mk. 1, 44. — 6. to draw spire, inhale: gye mframa, to take in, walk out; s. pase; gye hūa, to smell. — 7. to seek or try to do, to engage: okogyee ahene baanu he called in two kings to his s. dom, v. - wokogyee Akyemfo ey engaged the Akems as allies; e paa, gye bata. — 8. gye nim, in the victory; to win favour, ho-praise, glory. — 9. gye aware, enter into a matrimonial engagement a woman. pr. 1316. — 10. F. to up, buy = to; mekogye tam = o ntama. — 11. to ask, demand (price of goods): wugye ahē? - ha beeme na ogyee ana? did he ask 100 heads? — 12. to re-as the price of something sold: ntama no gye dare du, he sold cloth for ten dollars. — 13. to demand, require; nea okom gye eē. 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. (ennyè se woko) = enhia 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 gye me dare du, he made me pay ten dollars for it; wogye no (hò) ayefare, they exact of him a fine for adultery; woagye no (hò) sika pii (lit. they have taken much money from him as a fine), they have fined him heavily, 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, nkana, rust (pr. 2385), ntuw, mould, i.e. to become rusty, mouldy. — 19. gye bay, to make a fence. pr. 104. 1265. — 20. to receive, take in, accommodate, shelter, harbour; wogyee yeŋ fewso. 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.. atuu, to receive into one's arms = ye.. atuu. — 23. gye.. awò, to welcome. — 23, 1. gye.. awo, to do the business of a midwife. — 24. gye woo, 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 (ñ) m'atamfo nsam', deliver me from my enemies; gye me (wò) bone mu, save me from sins or evil. Mt. 1, 21. — 26. gye.. nkwa, to save or preserve one's life; cf. agyenkwā. Tit. 3, 5. — 27. to take into protection, protect, defend, preserve; wopse me akum me, na Onyan-köpoŋ gye me, they sought to kill me, but God protected me; ode nkrante kò gye ne hò, 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 taa-taa, 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; ogye aduan yi di, he likes this food); gye.. tie, to obey; to believe. — 30. to take up (a saying) and answer or reply to (it) in one way or other: gye.. kyim, (to take up and wrest, i. e.) to doubt, contradict, dispute; gye.. akyinye, id. Acts 13, 45. 28, 29. — gye.. pene or k'rum, 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 wasamāna obi a, onnyè n'nnā so; ommera ntem. — 31. gye.. só, a) to take up, i. e. answer, return an answer, respond, reply to (= bua); ógyè no só, he answers him. pr. 3172; wogyigyè wòŋ hò so, they sing antiphonically. 1 Sam. 18, 7; 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, oman nyinaa agye no so = wòakamfo adwini a odii no, the whole town praised him for the execution of his skilful work. — d) gye.. do, F. to set forth: wòdze wòŋ abrafo-pa gye wo nokwar assem no do, they by their lives set forth thy true word. — e) gye.. do, F. to light upon, lodge in. Mt. 3, 16. 13, 32. (cf. 37). Mt. 27, 45. — 32. to call forth continuation (prop. forthcoming) of speech: gye.. ba, to cause one to proceed in his speech by assenting exclamations. — 33. to be entitled to: wugye dabəŋ? what reply (depending on the week-day of your birth or on your rank and family) is due or belongs to you? migye anyāado (pr. 347), ahénewa, aberaw', amū, obere. — 34. regye 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 nso regye kúrow no mu ako bi, he too was endeavouring to go into that town; o(re)gye nna awu, he is drawing near to death, his time to die is at hand = oreye awu, ne wuda aben, 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 mā wokose odefo bi se ape se onè no di gua). — 36. to require, take up, occupy (a time): adwuma yi begye nnaawotwe; cf. 13. — 37. to take up, occupy, fill up (a space): dua yi agye asase pii, Lk. 13, 7; wim' nnómaa begye ne gwin' ase, F. the fowls of the air lodge under the shadow of it. Mk. 4, 32; cf. 31 e. — 38. to detain: ne nna gye no trāā hō ara, his sleep detained him in that place for a while; wogyee won hō kaa akyiri, they hesitated and drew back or kept behind. — 39. gye ntini, to take or strike root. — 40. gye..anom': aduan no agye n'anom, lit. that food has taken (root) in his mouth, i. e. has become his favourite dish; nām 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. gyigyē) i. e. he rejoices, is joyful, cheerful, glad, he delights (...hō, in.). - tr. ogye n'ani, he amuses himself; ode gye n'ani, he amuses himself with, he delights in, rejoices in. Lk. 16, 19. - merebegye m'aniwam', s. aniwa 1. — 42. gye, to except, s. gye, adv. Gr. § 117, 3 g. — 43. gye ntem, to summon up haste, i. e. to hasten. Eccl. 1, 5. — 44. eho mframa agye wo, the climate of that place or country agrees with you; s. mfrāmā.

gyè (= gyéé & gyéé), adv. or conj. except, excepting, with the exception of, exclusive of, save, but, only. Gr. § 134, 3 b. 235 b. Lk. 18, 19. — gyè Onyame nkō na onim, God only knows; obiara nanim, gyè Onyame nkō, no man knows but God alone. — gye (= gyéé) sè

(or se gye), except, unless, if not; except that, save that. Gr. § 277. John 3, 2.

gyé, frenzy, madness; insanity. — bō gye, to be mad = bō dam; s̄bō mé sò gyé, he rages against me.

o-gyé, inf. 1. the act of taking, receiving..., s. gye, v. — 2. salvation, deliverance, redemption. — 3. ogyé à wónnyè nni, unbelief. [redemption.

o-gyé-adwúma, o-gyé-dwùmá, work of agyèé, agyèé, int. [= agya-eel oh father! oh! alas! woe is me! o dear!

agyé-abò-w(o)-bō [agyé abò wò-bò] influence.

àgyebire-kutu, s. agyemire-k.

gyèbum, a kind of plantain; s. obòróde.

o-gyé-dá [ogyé 2] day of salvation, day of deliverance.

gye-de, F. = gye se, except, s. gye, adv.

agyé-de, ransom. Mt. 20, 28; cf. n̄wensā.

gyedi, -fo = gyidi, -fo.

agyedo, F. = n̄yeso, answer, reply.

gye-duá, pl. n-, l. [a tree of receiving soil in its shadow] a shady tree in the street, umbrageous tree, umbrella tree. pr. 1270; symb. the king, in the phrase: otew gy. ahaban, 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, pl. a- [con. ne gyéfo]. 1. one who takes, receives, exacts., cf. otowgyefo. — 2. (pl. gyéfonom) rescuer, redeemer, deliverer, saviour; syn. agyenkwa.

o-gyèfó, pl. a- [con. né gyéfo] madman, lunatic, crazy person; syn. obodámfo. — agyefo-sém, foolish behaviour, foolishness, madness.

O-gyè-fúo, -fúe [Ogye-afuo] name of a month, about February; s. osram.

o-gyé-gu, inf. carelessness.

gyègyegye-gye: o(po) or na hō po(po) gy., he trembles, shivers; orekyeraw no na ne nsa de gy., when he wrote, his hand was shaking.

gyégyeegye, noise, bustle, alarm, tumult; ye gy., to make a noise, be noisy, boisterous, bustling.

agyegye-nsú, Akp. s. agyennyene(n)nsu.

gyegye-tiri, Ak. a gold sword (on which the skull of a leopard is represented),

worn by the kings of Asante & of Dwa-bej as a sign of superiority.

gyégyiregye: s̄e woyera kwan a, (en'de na) wò gyégye., if you lose the way, you will become exhausted, - will suffer, - you are done for.

o-gyém' [obs.] = ogyá mù, in or into (the) fire (pr. 2634). — o-gyém [= ogyú mù, in the fire]; wáyi no gyém, he has killed him; osi a woresi hō na wáyi wo gyém, as soon as you step there, you are done for. Se wonom aduru yi a, ne nnansā so na ogyém, if you take this medicine, you are a dead man in three days.

àgyeman [nea agye oman] defender, supporter, saviour of the nation. pr. 205.

àgyemannare, a certain play & song; s. dwom, agoru.

àgyemire-kutu, agyebire-k., a disease causing the cheeks to swell.

agye-mpáre [nea agye mparow] the prop or support of a rafter (piece of timber standing on the tie-beam of a roof and supporting the rafters).

gyen', v. [red. gye'nnyè] 1. to be pure, clear, still (of water); nsu no gy. = emu ye kronkronkron, pr. 3074. — 2. to be sincere, simple, harmless. — 3. to gaze; ogyen' n'ani (te se wafee n'aniwam'), he clears his eye, i. e. he looks closely or sharply; ogyen me = ohwe me yiye (te se ade a oghū bi da), ohwe m'anim mā ekye kakra. pr. 1272.

gyen, v to be tasteless, insipid; syn. ye tówow; abróbe yi agyen, this pineapple is (over-ripe, therefore) tasteless.

gyén, F. a bow (for archery); cf. agyan.

agyennare [gye adare] a nickname of the kotokurodu, a wasp.

àgyen-agyen-nsú = agyegye-nsu.

gyèññ, a. & adv. pretty much, pretty long, for a while; cf. prāññ; okasae ara gy., osūi ara gy. — odii nna gyèññ supow no mu, he stayed several days on the island.

gyené, v. l. Ak. = gyeñ, v.; ne kōma gyenee (wò) ne yam', his heart died in his breast or within him. 1. Sam. 25, 37. - worepe diñ biara de ato yeñ de yi agyene no oman mma no ani so, they

gye), *except, unless, if not; except save that.* Gr. § 277. *John 3, 2. enzy, madness, insanity.* — *bó to be mad = bó dam; óbó mé só he rages against me.*

*uf. 1. the act of taking, receiving...*, *e, v.* — *2. salvation, deliverance, option.* — *3. ogyé à wónnyé nni, ief. [redemption.*

*lwúma, o-gyé-dwúmá, work of agyéè, int. [= agya-eel oh father! las! woe is me! o dear!*

*ó-w(o)-bo [agyé abó wó-bò] in- ce.*

*e-kutu, s. agyemire-k.*

*1, a kind of plantain; s. obórode. á [ogyé 2] day of salvation, day liverance.*

*F. = gye se, except, s. gye, adv. ransom. Mt. 20, 28; cf. nyéwensá. fo = gyidi, -fo.*

*F. = nyeyso, answer, reply.*

*i, pl. n., 1. [a tree of receiving soil, shadow] a shady tree in the street, ageous tree, umbrella tree. pr. 1270;*

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*gyéng, a. & adv. pretty much, pretty long, for a while; cf. práng; akasae ara gy., osū ara gy. — odii nna gyéng supow no mu, he stayed several days on the island.*

*gyené, v. 1. Ak. = gyeg, v.; ne kōma gyenee (wo) he yam', his heart died in his breast or within him. 1. Sam. 25, 37. — worepe dij biara de ato yeg de yi agyene no oman mma no ani so, they*

*are seeking a nickname for us to disgrace us before the people. — 2. to separate; the blood at death separating into serum and coagulum or clot, "wagyéne nè hó" has become a euphemistic expression used in speaking of the death of kings or high persons = he has resigned or surrendered his life = wáwú, wágyaw mú, wadán nè hó, wáká baabi. [pradaa. gyeéné, F. Akp. pl. id. onion; syn. so-gyénennyéne, gyénengene (Ps. 119, 140), a. clear, limpid, pure, transparent, bright; syn. gyirenyireg, kuren-nyeg, kròngkròg; ode nsu gy. bérésé me; wanaj sika no gy. asi bó.*

*gyéng[nyenen]nyéng (or géngéngéng, gyényenyenyeg) adv. or n. clanging, of the shrill, sharp, vibrating sound produced e. g. by striking metal; eye m'asóm' g., it thrills through my ears; cf. yong, kyenkyenkyeg.*

*agyenen-nyene(n)-nsú, Ak. [agyegye-nsú, agyeggyegnsú], Aky. takyiridi, dragon-fly, adder-fly, libellula. pr. 1272.*

*gyég-gyeg, adv. distinctly, plainly; truly; pae mu gy., tell the truth! Cf. gyen'.*

*gyegkó, name of a month, about April; s. Oforisuo, osram.*

*agyengkuku, agyengkúku, a species of dove. pr. 2912.*

*agyengkwa [nea ogye or egye nkwa] 1. saviour, redeemer, deliverer, preserver; the Saviour, Redeemer. — 2. the safety-lid or covering of leather over the lock of a gun; cf. katae.*

*agye-nsam': owu ye agy., death bereaves you of every thing; agy. owu, the 'bereaver' called death.*

*agyensú, the place into which the water empties itself, gutter; spout. pr. 1019.*

*gyéntia [ogya tia] pl. nnyéntia, fire-stick, fire-brand; fuel; remains of a fire, remainder of fuel; mannyá nnyansig mánná, na gy. bi na medae; dunnun nny. a ewo ofie nyinaa ansá-na woako! pr. 3401.*

*gyennyan, F. a certain tree.*

*gyénnyán, F. [red. of gyan] a., adv. in vain; vain, vile. — gyennyan biara, F. perhaps, possibly.*

agyen-nyan-dze, agyen-nyan-ne, F. a vain thing, vanity.

gyénnyansérew, s. gyansérew.

gyen'nyèn, red. v. gyeñ.

o-gyennyentwi, pl. a-, a person given

to vanity, cf. nnyennyentwi; 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. ohohwini. — 3. a shameless, infamous, ignominious, vile, contemptible, despicable person; cf. odapaafa. — gyennyentwi-bó, inf. folly. Prov. 5,23; cf. nnyennyentwi.

gyépi, gyepi, s. nnyepi; cf. abogyé.

gyeram, v. F. = yeram.

gyerama, pl. n-, F. = tekrema.

e-gyere, Aky. = gyaw, a gap &c.

ogyé-sie, something entrusted for safe-keeping, as clothes, money &c.; deposit.

agyesowá [fr. gye so] a certain tone or melody in music; to agy., to sing the accompanying voice.

gyewgyéw, gyéw'gyéw': n'asem ye gy., he is rash, precipitate, his manners are rough, uncouth, rude; syn. hyewhyéw. - o'wia fi gyéw'gyéw = o'wia fi denneenen, the sun is very hot.

agyéw = adagyew, leisure; ehó agyew na manyá, I have not got time for it.

gyídi, inf. [gye di], F. gyidzi, faith.

gyidi-ani-dan'fó, heretic, heterodox. —

gyidiká, inf. confession of faith. —

gyidiká-sém, gyidiká-ñhóma, written confession, symbol.

o-gyidini, o-gyidini, -fo, pl. gyidifo, (F. gyidzifo, pl. a-), believer.

gyidi-sák'rafó, heretic.

gyigyá, red. v. 1. s. gya 1. 2. — 2. to be unsteady, unstable, fickle; to waver, vacillate; to stagger, go astray. Isa. 19,14. Jer. 48,26. — 3. to be unsettled, excited, agitated, in a passion, distracted. - wagyigya = waye basabasa, he is confounded, confused, perplexed; cf. hó nnyinyan. — 4. to be impaired, deteriorated; woy Kristosom no gyigyae, their Christianity was on the decline.

agyigyáá (referring to children) = gyigyá-

gyigyá; abofra yi ye agy., this child is fidgety.

o-gyigyafó, pl. a-, a passionate, clamorous, quarrelsome person; cf. otangyigyafo. Prov. 9,13.

gyigyá-gyigyá, a-, adv. unsteady, unstable, fickle, variable; unsettled, disorderly; oye n'ani gy., he is unsteady &c.; onam gy. nti, eñkyere se ne kóma da ne yam', his rash, restless, stormy, fidgety manner shows that his heart is not at peace; n'ani so yee no gy., he was bewildered.

gyigyáw, red. v., s. gyaw.

gyigyé, red. v. [inf. o-] s. gye 1-40. Other

meanings: 1. gy. abofra, to lead, tend, attend, nurse, feed, foster a child; mabo bi paa se ónyigyé me bá, I have hired a person. to attend or nurse my child. — 2. to instruct in, train for: wogyigyé nó akóm.

— 3. to lead aside or astray; to allure; to coax, flatter; to entice, decoy, tempt, seduce, persuade; to cheat, deceive, delude; cf. so hwe, defedefe, daadaa, sisi, & ogyigye-hwirema; ogyigyé mè bá ani, he tempts my child, tries to seduce it; gy. wo adamfo ani bëra ofie ha daa, persuade your friend (in a friendly manner, by a friendly behaviour) always

to come to us; to prevail on, win over or try to do so; obousam gyigyee Iesu;

- ogyigyee no se ánye bone, he persuaded him to do wrong, he led him into evil. — 4. to excite, provoke; ogyigyee me se me nè no ñkó, he provoked me to fight with him; ogyigyee me pee m'anom asem, he tried to elicit, draw or catch a word from me. — 5. gy. ano: a) ogyigyé m'ano, he teases me, provokes me to fight or anger. - b) id. he tries to entrap me in my words. - c) se ogyigyee ano a, añká eyee tokwaw, if he had replied to every thing, it would have led to a scuffle, disturbance. — 6. to begin to ripen (of fruits); emu gyigyé, it is reddish. Lev. 13,24. — 7. to shine, glisten, glitter, glister, sparkle; gy so, to dazzle; o'wia gyigyé hó = ye hó háññ; kanea no gyigyé m'ani so, the light dazzles my

eyes. — 8. to sound, to give a sound, to echo, resound. 1 Cor. 13,1.14,7; bepou nom' agyigye, the echo resounds from that mountain; egyigye m'asóm', the sound (of it) rings in my ears. —

9. de ne hó gyigye.. mu, to interfere, intermeddle, meddle with; syn. frafram'; wómmfa woy hó nnyigyem', they shall not interfere, not meddle (or mix themselves up) with (or in) the matter, nsem nyinaa na ode ne hó gyigyem', he meddles or busies himself with every thing. — 10. gy.. so: ogyigyé nè bá so, he is indulgent towards his child.

o-gyigye-dífo, pl. a-, a woman who takes things from men and afterwards breaks her agreements with them: oye ogy.

o-gyigyéfó, pl. a-, 1. nursing-father. Isa. 49,23; o'bea gy., nurse. — 2. (onipa gy.) seducer, allurer, flatterer. pr. 2386 f.; adversary, antagonist. pr. 2407. - F. the tempter, Mt. 4,3 = osohwefo, o'daadaafo.

o-gyigye-hwirema, delusion, deceptive promise; lit. a deceiving by whistling to, i. e. by flattering; ogyigyé wó ogy., he deceives you by flattery or vain promises.

agyigye-n'nyé-n'ni, a story to be heard and not to be believed, fable, feigned story or tale, fictitious narration; cf. anasesem. The story-teller first addresses his audience with this word, perh. = will you believe or not? and the assembled hearers answer: Yegyé di, we believe (it certainly).

o-gyigyirifo, pl. a-, an inconsiderate, unwary, rash, giddy, indiscreet, imprudent, foolish person; cf. okwasea.

agyigyirisem, inconsiderateness, indiscretion, imprudence, rashness, unreason-able actions, harsh proceedings, violence actuated by foolishness; wakodi agy. — cf. ñkwaseasem.

Agyimákó-kásá, perverted language which is not understood by everybody; kásá Agy. or Agyimákó (mù), to speak such language. [Agyimákó, a town in the Fante country].

gyim, v. F. = gyimi, to be an idiot &c.

o-gyim'fó, pl. a-, a stupid, incompetent, Tshi-Engl. Diet.

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Tshi-Engl. Diet.

imbecile person, fool, idiot, simpleton  
&c.; cf. okwasea, ogyéfó. - ano fām'  
gyimfo, a prating fool. Prov. 10,8.

**gyimí**, v. to be stupid, foolish, senseless,  
thoughtless, crazy, mad. pr. 1278.2708;  
woagyimi se bore, se ñkū; minnyimii  
na waasā me, I am not so foolish as to  
let myself be tied; so wobegyim' ara?  
will you indeed remain foolish? —

**o-gyimí**, inf. stupidity, folly &c. pr.  
1277.1346; ne gyimi nti ònte m'asem  
ase; cf. ñkwaseasem, gye, adammo. —  
**agyimi-sém**, foolishness. Prov. 18,13.

**gyin'** [Eng.] gin, brandy; cf. nsā.

**gyina**, v. [red. gyinagyina] pr. 130.1279 ff.

Gr. § 208,3; 1. intr. to stand (of per-  
sons and quadrupeds, cf. si, ta); to re-  
main firm on a foundation; to stand  
still, make a stand, stop, pause, halt;  
ògyina hó, he is or was standing there;  
okogyināá ho, he went and stood there;  
gyina hó, stop! owusiw (owisi) gyina  
òdañ yi mu, this room is full of smoke;  
òdòñ no agyina, the clock or watch has  
stopped; ówia agyina, the sun has  
reached its highest point, is in the  
meridian, it is midday; - ne yam' nnyi-  
na, the menstruation does not cease,  
i. e. she does not conceive. - wògyina-  
gyina hó kyerebenñ, they stand quite  
erect. — 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, a) to stand, hold  
out, endure, bear, sustain, stand the  
proof or test; - nsém yi gyinā mu no,  
meanwhile. — b) to flourish; aném-  
dwumá-dáñ no gyinam' sè, the manu-  
factory is in a very flourishing state.  
— c) to stand security (for). — gyina..

anaymu, s. anaymu. — gyina.. ano,  
to stand against, withstand, resist; e.g.  
ogyinā sohwe ano, he withstands temp-  
tation. — gyina si, to stand for some  
time; se ódòmpiáfo guañ a, ne òm  
ntumi nnyina nsi, if the general flees,  
his army will not be able to keep  
their ground. — gyina.. so, a) to  
stand on, be founded on, rest on;  
wo fo a wudí yi gyina asem a wokāe

kaŋ no so, *the reason of your being declared guilty is your first saying.* — b) *to stand to, be faithful to:* ógyina n'ajkasa asem so = onnaŋ 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:* kūrow no gyina só sē, *the town is in a flourishing state;* emā oŋaŋ gy., *it causes the nation to flourish.* — e) *to consist in or of;* ahōnu potēē no gyina nsem abiesā so. K. § 272. — f) *to continue, last;* ohōmo gyinaa so, *the shouting continued.* — 2. *tr. (& caus.):* to raise up, cause to stand. Am. 9,11; to stop &c.; to place; ogyinaa ne teaseenam, *he stopped his carriage;* okā woy gyina afōa ano, s. afōa; mā oŋaŋ gy., *to stop a clock or watch;* wode sekye gy. woy hyeŋ, *by means of an anchor they make their ship fast;* ode nō gyināá hō, *he placed him there;* - odōm agyina no, s. taa 13.

**gyiná**, 1. *stay, support, prop;* oŋaŋ yi gyina ne odum yi (so), *this room is supported by this pillar;* oŋe 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 oŋaŋ 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. - bō gyiná, *to make or cause a halt &c.,* s. bō 62; oboo gy., *he made a halt, he stopped;* meboō no gy., *I caused him to halt or stop.* — **gyina-bō**, *inf. a stand, stop, halt, pause.*

**agyiná**, *the consultation or deliberation of several persons who leave a greater circle to converse apart; conference; council, advice, counsel; purpose; ko agy., to go apart for a consultation, to hold a consultation, to deliberate; tu agy., to consult apart, to deliberate; to take counsel (with); to give advice; otuu no agy., he gave him advice. [fr.*

*gyina, to stand, because the act mentioned is performed by the parties standing], pr. 967.3169.3256. — agyina-késé, general conference. St. 2. § 5.*

**gyiná-béa**, **gyiná-béw**, **gyina-béw**, *standing-place, stand, station; state; attitude. K. § 318; order; hyeŋ gy., harbour, road, roadstead; dōm ano gyinabea, order of battle. Cf. agyinae, sibeā.*

**gyināé**, F. **gyinaa**, *the point or that on which one takes position or insists on as being of importance; the main point, the principal part of a statement; object, end, conclusion; - asem yi, miŋhū ne gy., I do not see the real purport of this palaver; osii n'asem mu gy. ansā-na orekā, s. s. okyerēe asentitiriw a enti oŋae nē nsentitiriw a ewo ne kasa 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 yerēbēfa wo gy. 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 woy nyinaa kae na ekosi asem biakō so a, wose:) nea yede asi ne gyinae ne se: adapey anaŋ oŋetua kaw no, the decision we have come to is, that he shall pay the debt in four weeks; si (asem) gy., to decide (a matter); mohyeē ne gy. deŋ? how did you settle it? yeahye mu gyinae se adapey 4 oŋetua, we have determined that in 4 weeks he shall pay; ennyā nsii gy. e, it is not yet decided; it has not yet come to the right or critical point.*

**agyināé**, *standing-place, stage; wogyina-gyina woy agy., they stood in their place. Neh. 8,7; haven. Ps. 107,30; pause.*

**agyinafó**, *pl. id. counsellor; associate in office, colleague, companion. Ezra 4,9. 7,14. Dan. 3,24. - presbyter, pl. presbyterium.*

**gyinagyina**, *red. v. gyina.*

**agyinagyiná**, *inf. repeated standing together; woné no agy. no, wobegyae a, gyāe.*

**agyinam'** [gyina mu] *lit. standing-in-taking another's place, hence security, bail; - di agy., to be give security; odi agy. mā me, me (hō) agy., he gave security or become surety for me. — cf. akagy.*

**agyinām'fó**, *the members of a court.*

**paapa agy., cardinal.**

**agyinamoá**, *pl. n., the cat; other r are: atenyema, fiebofo, osāā, ar asōkorapp. pr. 228.497.506-8. — a.*

**amoā-bó**, *a fixed price.*

**agyinamóá**, **agyinánáy**, *a footing; v*

**agy., they have no place where**

**can live undisturbed. pr. 1795.**

**gyinantwi**, *a medicinal plant.*

**gyiná-péŋ**, *pl. n., the length from*

**tips of the fingers to the tips of**

**toes in a man standing on tiptoe**

**his hand stretched upwards.**

**gyinasó-ehū-po**, *a certain flower,*

**agyina-ntéŋ(-sò)**, *incomplete, imper-*

**e.g. woays ŋhoma no agy., a) the**

**is not well bound; b) the conten-**

**the book are imperfect (in respect**

**the arrangement, syntax &c.).**

**agyina-tú**, *inf. deliberation, consult-*

**resolution, determination; counsel**

**agyinatú-sém**, *counsel. Isa. 44,26.*

**o-gyinatúfó**, *pl. n., one that has*

**to deliberate; counsellor, adviser**

**gyingyán**, **gyiŋ-gyán**, *a = hūnu, emp*

**agyirāé**, *mark, impress, visible sign*

**upon a thing for some purpose; si**

**cant token; character made, inste**

**e-há**, (Ak. nehāā), *pron. of place (*

*60,3), here, this place; hither; 7*

*bērā há, come here. It may tak*

*adj. pron. yi after it: bērá*

*come just here, or an attribute i*

*possessive case before it: bērá n*

*come hither to me; me há yē me*

*this place (of my body) here act*

*pains me here, this is the place*

*hurts me, this is the seat of (my)*

*It may stand as an attribute i*

*poss. case before a noun: sha ŋ*



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gyingyán, gyij-gyán, a = húnu, empty &c.  
agyirác, mark, impress, visible sign made  
upon a thing for some purpose; signifi-  
cant token; character made, instead of

signature, by one who cannot write;  
cf. kënë, krã, nsow, botae; - hye: agy.,  
to mark, observe, note; ohye n'ano  
agy. he marked her mouth. 1 Sam.  
1,12. - mehye no agy. n.s. wode biribi  
ato hõ na woahwe no yiye snea eda,  
na se obi de ne nsa kã a, woahũ. —  
agyirac-hyé, inf. the act of marking  
a thing. — agirac-hyéde, a distinctive  
sign, mark; written character.  
gyirám, gyirám, Akw. (Akw.) = táfódé,  
ñkyene; wøj anom señ wøj gy., they  
are lickerish, hanker or long for  
something agreeable to the palate.  
gyirásé = giraase.  
gyiramfi, gyiremfí, As. demi-john; e.g.  
nsáfufu gy. biakõ.  
gyirapaw' = kyerapaw.  
agyiratwé, a weight of or for gold =  
ntaku 16, 2 dollars or aeties, 9. s.  
(As. bõrofo, whilst As. agyiratwe is  
half a taku more).  
agyiratwefã, a weight of gold, the half  
(ofã) of agyiratwe. (As. bor(o)õfã, ntaku 8,  
whilst As. agyiratwefã is nt. 9).  
gyiregyire, F. violently, strongly; awia  
asi gy., great heat has set in.  
gyireññ, F. sober, vigilant.  
gyirenniyireñ, a. pure, clear, clean (of  
water); syn. gyenennyeneñ, kurennyeñ,  
krõñkrõñ.  
gyiri(w)gyiriw, a. gristly, cartilaginous,  
used in speaking of things which cause  
a munching noise in chewing; syn.  
hãwhãw; kotoko nãm ye gy.

h

e-há, (Ak. nehãã), pron. of place (Gr. §  
60,3), here, this place; hither; hence;  
bërã há, come here. It may take the  
adj. pron. yi after it: bërã há-yi,  
come just here, or an attribute in the  
possessive case before it: bërã me há,  
come hither to me; me há yè me yãw',  
this place (of my body) here aches, it  
pains me here, this is the place which  
hurts me, this is the seat of (my) pain.  
It may stand as an attribute in the  
poss. case before a noun: eha ññan,

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 kürom' ha nne, he  
came to this town to-day. — eha nna-hè,  
as long as. St. 3. § 145. — éfi ha ko  
hõ te se eha nè hẽ? how far is it  
from this place to that? éfi hõ ba ha  
te se eha nè hẽ? how far is it from  
that place to this? — shãnom (a kind  
of plural form), hereabout(s). — The  
emph. part. ara may be added: eha

ara, *this same place, just here*; wote hánom-ara, *they live here about (nowhere else)*. — Cf. ha-nè-ha, hayi.

ha, há, *interj.* 1. = hahá, á, expressing pleasure or joy. — 2. a call for attention. — 3. an expression of contempt. Gr. § 145.

e-há, 1. *wood, forest, bush*; onam ham' kwa, oghū fie kwaŋ, *he wanders about in the bush, does not find the way home*; cf. (a)hābaŋ, hanam &c. — 2. F. *plantation, cf. afuw, kwā; - foliage*. — 3. *chase, hunting, sport*; - ye ha, *to hunt*; wáyè no há, *they hunt him* (i. g. a lion), *he is hunted*; cf. ahayo. pr. 3578.

ò-ha, *hundred*; ohá nè baakó, 101. Gr. § 78; ohá hō nsihó, *percentage*; cf. mfantom'.

ha, Ak. F. s. haw, v.

ò-há, pl. a-, a species of bat. pr. 188. 1288; wobemá mpanyimfo nkō akohū hā to-kürum' biribi awu, lit. *they will cause the elders alone to see (experience) something in the bat's hole & die, i. e. they will cause the elders to suffer very much*.

ahá, (*interj.*) mēmá wo ahá, *contr. mahá, maháóó, I give, i. e. wish you good day! good day!*

haa, F. = haw, v.

hàa, hātee, *adv. hard, soundly* (of sleeping); wada haa, *he is fast asleep* = wada nnahoo. Acts 20,9.

hāā, *adv.* (to v. hwe) *staringly, fixedly, immovably*; ohwe no hāā, *he gazes at him*; obue n'anom hāā, *he opens wide his mouth*. Ps. 119, 131; cf. hāābāā, hāhrāā.

hābābā, imit. expression of *unintelligible chattering or babbling* (wokasa a, eye m'asōm' h., *their speech is quite unintelligible to me*), or of the *crackling of a fire: with a crackling noise*; ogya or otannaā no rehyew h.

ghabāmmá (ahabaŋ ŋketekete), *leaves of different trees*; ŋh. ŋkyēkyereé, pl. *id. garland*. 1 Kg. 7,29. [1291.

ahābam-méma, the name of a tree. pr. ahābam-móno (ahabaŋ mono) 1. *fresh or green leaves*. — 2. (a.) *green*; cf.

*green colour*. — 3. a *venomous snake of a green colour*. — 4. a *small bird with gay green and yellow plumage*.

habaŋ', 1. *bush* = wura; oguag' koo h. mu, *he fled into the bush*; - F. *field*, Mt. 6,28. 13,44. — 2. *a piece of land overgrown with bush*; makoto h.; - si h. = si afuw, s. si 29. — 3. *foliage*. pr. 1289. — Aky. hahane.

ahabaŋ', pl. ŋ-, Ak. ahabanē, *leaf, leaves, foliage*; shrub, shrubs, bush, bushes; *wood, forest*; cf. wura, kwae. pr. 346. 661; - nnuru bi ye ŋh., ebi ye nuuŋhiŋ, *some medicines are prepared of leaves, others of roots of trees*; wobebubuu ah. guu yeg so, lit. *they came and tore leaves cast upon us, i. e. they have sympathetically comforted us* (e.g. after a defeat); - yi..so ah., *to bring to light, disclose*; Onyame reyí woy so ah., *God is bringing their (secrets, wickedness, evil deeds,) sins &c. to light*.

haban-sém, 1. *an agreement concluded (or decided upon, or determined) in the bush, without witnesses*. pr. 2655. — 2. *a dispute about land*.

ahaban-taá, prepared tobacco in leaves (bands), *unrolled tobacco*, imported from Europe or America; s. taa.

ahaban-tétrèté-dwá [obs.] = obōróde; obróde dabi diŋ ne 'ah.', enese ahabaŋ tetree a emu adwa a.s. apae.

aha-bāyére, *wild yam*. pr. 1290.

aha-bó: watow ah., *he has slain a man unintentionally* = ne usa apa; cf. habone.

ahá-boa, pl. ŋ-, *beast of the forest, wild beast, game*.

aha-bobé, a kind of *wild vine*.

ha-bōdóm, pl. a-, (lit. *dog of the forest*), a kind of *jackal, gregarious* (going in flocks or companies), *brownish, with a slender body and long tail*; cf. hātwea; *wolf*. Isa. 65,25; cf. pataku.

ha-bōné: tow h., *to shoot (slay) one unintentionally, inadvertently*; cf. ahabo.

aha-bùsú [sha mmusu] *the marring or spoiling of the chase or hunting by charms*. pr. 307; oye no ah., *he does him harm in his hunting, drives the game away &c.*; *he spoils the game*

by charms. (Obommfo ko wuram' a wobo no mmusú mmā onnyā aboa ntow no).

ghadá, *sleeping in the bush*; (aháyó i wáda wó mú) cho ye ŋh., *there are only single huts to which hunters resort; there while hunting one must sleep in the bush*; cf. nnay-so.

ha-dáŋ, *hunting hut, hunting box*; syn asesewa.

hādii = hatee.

hādi-hādi, *adv. quickly, hastily*; syn ntemntem; onantew h.; wotetew wog' akyi saŋe h., *they returned hastily*.

ha-dwiw, Ak. hadwie, *tick, a little insect infesting sheep, goats &c.*

hāē hāē, hāi hāi, *interj.* a cry to scare or frighten away birds of prey. pr. 1292; oye me hā., *he teases or irritates me*. cf. otane m'ani.

ahafí, a remote place in the midst of a wood or forest; otwēē ne hō kotráā ah. baabi, *he retired to some lonely place*.

e-háfó, the people from here, inhabitants of this place, town or country.

ahafó, 1. = nnāŋ-sò; oko ah. = oko wuram', kwaem'. — 2. Aky. = ahārefó.

ahafó, Akw. — ahabaŋ.

aha-fúrúm, a wild ass. Job 11,12; better:

sareso-afúrúm. Job 24,5. 39,5.

háagère, háagire [Dan. *hagel, hagl*], *small-shot, hail-shot*.

háguroo [Ger. *hager*] a. lean, thin; onipa h.; oye h.

ahāgya, basket of palm-branches of an inferior, careless (unfinished) make; berew a woammō no akyem-mēdew.

hāgya-hāgya, *adv. quickly, hastily*; syn. ntemntem; wodidii h.; wonantew h.

hahá, v. = hoahoa (ne hō) pr. 1799.

ò-háhá [oha] *hundreds*; mfe h. pii, *many hundred years or centuries*; - ŋhóma, abó, ŋhabaŋ' &c. háhá nè nnónná, *books, stones, leaves, &c. of every description*.

hahá, háhaha, *interj.* an expression of gladness, satisfaction &c., cf. há.

hāhā v. to speak through the nose; to scoff. (pr. 570?); s. hēhā. — ahāhā, *inf. scoffing, derision*. pr. 1379; s. ahīhī.

hāāhāā: waye h., *he is restless, unhappy*.

colour. — 3. a venomous snake  
reen colour. — 4. a small bird  
ay green and yellow plumage.  
I. bush = wura; oguan koo h.  
: fled into the bush; - F. field,  
28. 13,44. — 2. a piece of land  
non with bush; makoto h.; -  
: si afuw, s. si 29. — 3. foliage.  
39. — Aky. hahane.  
pl. η, Ak. ahabanē, leaf, leaves,  
; shrub, shrubs, bush, bushes;  
forest; cf. wura, kwae. pr. 346.  
nnuru bi ye ηh., ebi ye nnu-  
me medicines are prepared of  
others of roots of trees; wobe-  
ah. guu yeη so, lit. they came  
re leaves cast upon us, i.e. they  
ympathetically comforted us (e.g.  
a defeat); - yi.so ah., to bring  
it, disclose; Onyame reyí woy  
God is bringing their (secrets,  
ness, evil deeds,) sins &c. to light.  
m, I. an agreement concluded  
cided upon, or determined) in  
sh, without witnesses. pr. 2655.  
a dispute about land.  
taá, prepared tobacco in leaves  
, unrolled tobacco, imported from  
e or America; s. taa.  
ístreté-dwá [obs.] = obóróde;  
dabi diη ne 'ah., enese ahaban  
a emu adwa a.s. apae.  
ire, wild yam. pr. 1290.  
watow ah., he has slain a man  
tionally = ne nsa apa; cf.  
pl. η, beast of the forest, wild  
game.  
é, a kind of wild vine.  
n, pl. a-, (lit. dog of the forest),  
l of jackal, gregarious (going in  
or companies), brownish, with  
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wóda wó mú) sho ye ηh., there are  
only single huts to which hunters  
resort; there while hunting one must  
sleep in the bush; cf. nnaη-so.  
ha-dáη, hunting hut, hunting box; syn.  
asesewa.  
hádií = hatee.  
hádi-hádi, adv. quickly, hastily; syn.  
ntemntem; onantew h.; wotetew woy  
akyi saηe h., they returned hastily.  
ha-dwíw, Ak. hadwie, tick, a little insect  
infesting sheep, goats &c.  
háē háē, hái hái, interj. a cry to scare  
or frighten away birds of prey. pr. 1292;  
oye me hh., he teases or irritates me,  
cf. otane m'ani.  
ahafí, a remote place in the midst of a  
wood or forest; otwēē ne hō kotráā  
ah. baabi, he retired to some lonely place.  
c-háfó, the people from here, inhabitants  
of this place, town or country.  
ahafó, I. = nnaη-sò; oko ah. = oko  
wuram', kwaem'. — 2. Aky. = abárefó.  
ahafoá, Akw. — ahabaη.  
aha-fúrúm, a wild ass. Job 11,12; better:  
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small-shot, hail-shot.  
háguroo [Ger. hager] a. lean, thin; onipa  
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inferior, careless (unfinished) make;  
berew a woammó no akyem-medew.  
hágya-hágya, adv. quickly, hastily; syn.  
ntemntem; wodidii h.; wonantew h.  
hahá, v. = hoahoa (ne hō) pr. 1799.  
o-háhá [oha] hundreds; mfe h. pii, many  
hundred years or centuries; - ηhóma,  
abó, ηhabay' &c. háhá né nnónnó, books,  
stones, leaves, &c. of every description.  
hahá, háhaha, interj. an expression of  
gladness, satisfaction &c., cf. há.  
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inf. scoffing, derision. pr. 1379; s.  
ahihí.  
hááháá: waye h., he is restless, unhappy.

hááháá: wohwe no h., they gaze or stare  
at him; s. háá.  
ahaháη, hahane, ahahanē, ahaháre, Ak.  
= habaη, ahabaη, ahabane, F. ahataw.  
ahahantwēre, Aky. = akekantwēre.  
hahare, F. attrib. adj., s. hare.  
háhií, grief for a great loss; me h. abo  
me hō, I am tired, exhausted (from  
grief).  
o-háhíni, pl. a-, a large, black ant emit-  
ting a bad smell. pr. 215.  
háháná, háháráá, hábráá, háhráhá, a.  
broad, wide, spacious, wide open; cf.  
tétre; oday no mu ye h. = oday no  
mu gow; asase no da woy anim h.,  
the land is large enough for them.  
Gen. 34,21.  
háhye-háhye, adv. quickly; syn. ntem-  
ntem, onantew h.; cf. hagia-hagia, hadi-  
hadi.  
háhyee-háhyee, adv. heavily (of breath-  
ing); ohome h., he breathes with diffi-  
culty, audibly; abufuw amá ne home  
aye h.; home h., puff of the breath.  
2 Sam. 22,16. Ps. 18,16.  
áhái, a kind of beer made of Indian corn;  
corn-wine, pito. pr. 3377.  
háí, interj. an expression of fear or as-  
tonishment. Gr. § 145.  
háí háí, s. háē háē.  
há[mù-]krámāη = habódom, is used for  
wolf; but s. pataku.  
hám, v. to brawl, quarrel, wrangle, alter-  
cate; to chide, strive, contend. Gen.  
26,20; Ex. 17,2; oné no ham or wó-  
hám = oné nó yaw, kasakasa, pere-  
pere; mekoe no, na orehám.  
o-hám, inf. dispute, quarrel, altercation,  
brawl; eí hám mu koo kō so, from  
chiding it came to blows. — bo hám,  
F. to rebuke. Mt. 17,18. 20,31.  
hám' = ha mu, in the bush, wood,  
forest; wasi h., he is mad (lit. he has  
stepped into the bush); syn. wabo  
dam; - F. on the plantation, in the  
field (Mt. 24,18.40); sham', Mf. north-  
ward.  
hámá, Aky. hómá, pl. a- or η-, I. cord,  
string, rope; bond. pr. 1293 f. 2530;  
cf. müriwá, mofumá, ηηūabámá, ntampe-  
hámá. — Phr. hama kyere hene, a

chief gets into trouble (lit. a string binds a chief). — hama mu, in chains, bound. *John 18, 24*; - bo h., to twist creepers into a rope. *pr. 171*; - s. epōw 4; bo (obi) hama, to bind (one) with a cord, to chain; to h., s. to 18, - ohye ne hō h., he hangs himself; wahye (ne hō) h. = wasej ne mene; ode aniwu kohye h., she strangled herself out of shame; hye h., to cast a snare upon. *1 Cor. 7, 35*. — 2. climber, tendril, creeper, creeping or trailing plant, liana, a plant that grows clinging to the ground or trees or other means of support; mekobo ahama s. s. mekotwitwa ghamam', na afe ano hyia a, ná meredó (Ak.); *cf. bo 59*. — obenyā biribi de atetew ne hō ah. mu, he will get something wherewith a) to disentangle himself, b) to support himself. — 3. twē hama, s. ntontobo. — 4. kā h., to decoy or call animals by imitating their cry through the nose. — 5. kā or twē h., to telegraph. — hāmā-kásafó, a telephone, (telegraph). — hāmā-kyerew, inf. telegraphy. — h.-kyerewfo, a telegraph. — h.-kyerew-groma or h.-mānā-groma, telegram.

**hāmā-béj**, tube, pipe.

**hāmā-biri**, a medicinal plant used to cure (belly-ache) stomach-ache.

**hāma-hama**, thin, lean, meagre; okóm adé no mā nó mu aye h.

**hāmā-hāmā**, a. boisterous; epo ye h., the sea rages as when (or if) agitated by a storm. — **hāmāhāmā-yé**, inf. raging. *Jon. 1, 15*. [oneself.]

**hāmū-hyé**, inf. the act of strangling  
**hāmā-kyim**, a string composed of two or three strands or twists; also a kind of creeper (P).

**o-hāmāni**, pl. a-fo, one bound with cords, captive, prisoner. *Isa. 24, 22*.

**ahāmāj'kaá**, pl. j- [Span. hamaca] hammock; *cf. deŋkyedenkye*. — **ahamáj'-kaafó**, hammock-carriers.

**hāmāj'kaá-sóá**, hammock carrying. (*Phr.* bó no akonkón! fá tò wo atifil yebédi nó nnyigyé or adannáj'). [*pr. 1123*].  
**ahāmā-nó** [hama ano] the end of a string.  
**ahāmā-sā-de**: ne naj ah. = adé a womā

mā wode sā obi hama = atramatiri 24 a wode mā ohene se ómmā woykum nipa, 24 heads of cowries, fees (formerly) paid to the king when asking him to have a person put to death.

**hāmā-tó**, inf. measuring, measurement &c.; *cf. to 18*. [2841.]

**ahāmā-twé**, inf. F. = ntontobo. *pr. 1305*.  
**ghāmāwá** [hāmā dim.] 1. little strings &c. — 2. vermicelli.

**hāmā-yam'**, s. yam'.

**hām-hām**, the sound of eating.

**aham'sém**, uncivilized, rude, barbarous, savage behaviour or manners; *cf. ham'*, oham(ū)ni.

**há-mū-bodóm**, wolf. *Isa. 11, 6*; *cf. habodóm*, pataku.

**há-mū-afúrúm**, ahafúrúm, wild ass; better: sareso-afúrúm *Jer. 2, 24*.

**o-ha-m(ū)-ní**, pl. a-fo, & ham'fó, 1. inhabitant of a plantation-village = ofumni, okuraaséni. — 2. a person living in the bush, wood or forest (*Gen. 25, 27*), bushman. — 3. an uncivilized person; a savage.

**hāj**, v. [*red. hephāj*] 1. to stretch, extend. — 2. to be extended; *cf. ohaĵ*. — 3.

to loosen (*intr.*): ahán me, it has been loosened (become loose) for me, s. "ahij me ahaj me" under hiĵ. — 4. *red.* to become or be distant, loose (of texture), not joining closely (of things fitted together); ntama yi ani ahehĵaj, this cloth has become threadbare; ntá-boo a wokā sii anim no ah., there are chinks in the boards you fitted together; they no longer fit closely. — 5. *Phr.*

ade no ahehĵaj n'ani so, the thing has become unimportant or indifferent in his eyes, he makes light of it, he disregards or slights the thing; ohehĵaj a ahehĵaj wōĵ ani so no nti, wōmfá nyé biribi bio, it has become so unimportant in their eyes, that they do not care about it any more; ne kafe a owo ahehĵaj n'ani so nti, oĵko mu bio, his coffee plantation has lost all attraction for him, so that he no more goes into it. - wōĵ hō hāĵ wōĵ = wōnyā wōĵ hō akāyé, they can move as they like.

**hāj'**, v. [*red. hāj'hāj*] 1. h. .. mu, to spread out, to extend, to open wide: hāj akata-ŵia no mu, open the umbrella! ohaĵ n'anom = oteĵ n'anom, he opens his mouth wide, he gapes, stands agape. ohaĵ ne nsam' (se ode rebo no), he stretches out his arms, he raises his arm (to strike him). — 2. to swell, augment in force or loudness: hāj wo nué mu tēem', cry aloud! *Isa. 58, 1*. — 3. ohaĵ (hāj) n'ani, he stares, gives a stare, he threatens, frightens (ogye biribi aberanšo, okā asem denneennen). — 4. *intr.* to be extended, wide open: mmeré no ahāj, the mushroom has opened or expanded; ghwireĵ a ahāj, an open flower; *pl.* nhwireĵ a ahajĵaj. *1 Kg. 6, 18*; n'ani ahāj, his eyes are wide open or staring (of one drowned or taken by the throat); m'ani ahāj, I am quite surprised or astonished.

**o-hāj**, 1. a cord, reaching from one side of a river to the other, to lay hold of in passing over. *pr. 440*; - a gap; oh. di ne tirim, the sagittal suture is gaping (with children & with hydrocephalus). — sāĵkū-hāj, (a creeper used for) the string of a violin or other stringed instrument.

**hājĵ**, adv. & a. clear, light, bright, luminous, lucid; *cf. hānāhānā, hārāj, hyereĵ, fee, pefee, ketee, petee*; osoro ye hājĵ, the sky is bright (*cf. wim' atew*); oday no mu ye hājĵ, 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; ohūū ne nyinaa h., he saw every thing clearly. *Mk. 8, 25*. — n. light, brightness; clearness; open, clear place or space, glade, lawn. *John 1, 4, 3, 19*. — osoro hājĵ no nti, yehū po nne, the atmosphere is so clear that we can see the sea to-day; osebo nam na odu hājĵ (= petee) mu a, osuro, when the leopard in his roaming about comes to an open place, he is afraid; obi nnantew h. mu nyera okwaĵ; *cf. John 11, 9*.

**hānāhānā**, h(ā)rāh(ā)rā, a. bright, brilliant,

le sã obi hama = atramatiri 24  
 mā òhene sã ùmmã wònkum  
 4 heads of cowries, fees (for-  
 paid to the king when asking  
 have a person put to death.  
 inf. measuring, measurement  
 to 18. [2841.

é, inf. F. = ntontoba. pr. 1305.  
 [hāmā dim.] 1. little strings  
 2. vermicelli.

n', s. yam'.

, the sound of eating.

n, uncivilized, rude, barbarous,  
 behaviour or manners; cf. ham',  
 ni.

dóm, wolf. Isa. 11,6; cf. habo-  
 utaku.

írúm, ahafúrum, wild ass; bet-  
 reso-afúrum Jer. 2,24.

mí, pl. a-fo, & ham'fó, 1. in-  
 t of a plantation-village = o-  
 kuraaséni. — 2. a person living  
 ush, wood or forest (Gen. 25,27),  
 n. — 3. an uncivilized person;  
 ge.

ed. heghán] 1. to stretch, extend.  
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 aheghay n'ani so, the thing has  
 unimportant or indifferent in  
 he makes light of it, he dis-  
 or slights the thing; òheghay  
 ay wəy ani so no nti, wómfã  
 ìbi bio, it has become so un-  
 nt in their eyes, that they do  
 about it any more; ne kafe  
 theghay n'ani so nti, ògko mu  
 coffee plantation has lost all  
 m for him, so that he no more  
 o it. — wəy hō hay wəy = wo-  
 g hō akāyè, they can move as  
 e.

**hāy'**, v. [red. hāy'hāy] 1. h. . . mu, to spread  
 out, to extend, to open wide: hāy akata-  
 wia no mu, open the umbrella! òhāy  
 n'anom = òtee n'anom, he opens his  
 mouth wide, he gapes, stands agape;  
 òhāy ne nsam' (se òde rebo no), he stret-  
 ches out his arms, he raises his arm  
 (to strike him). — 2. to swell, augment  
 in force or loudness: hāy wo nué mu  
 tēm', cry aloud! Isa. 58,1. — 3. òhāy-  
 (hāy) n'ani, he stares, gives a stare,  
 he threatens, frightens (ogye biribi  
 aberaŋso, òkã assem denneeneg). — 4.  
 intr. to be extended, wide open: mmeré  
 no ahāy, the mushroom has opened  
 or expanded; ŋwireŋ a ahāy, an open  
 flower; pl. nhwireŋ a ahaŋhāy. 1 Kg.  
 6,18; n'ani ahāy, his eyes are wide  
 open or staring (of one drowned or  
 taken by the throat); m'ani ahāy, I  
 am quite surprised or astonished.

ò-hāy, 1. a cord, reaching from one side  
 of a river to the other, to lay hold of in  
 passing over. pr. 440; - a gap; òh. da  
 ne tirim, the sagittal suture is gaping  
 (with children & with hydrocephalus).  
 — sãŋkū-hāy, (a creeper used for) the  
 string of a violin or other stringed  
 instrument.

**hāyŋ**, adv. & a. clear, light, bright,  
 luminous, lucid; cf. hānāhānā, hārāy,  
 hyerāy, fee, pefee, ketee, petee; òsoro  
 ye hāyŋ, the sky is bright (cf. wim'  
 atew); oday no mu ye hāyŋ, the apart-  
 ment is light; wapue h., he has become  
 clearly or distinctly visible; n'ani so  
 da hō h., his eyes are open, clear and  
 bright; anim ye h., it is bright, broad  
 daylight; ohūū ne nyinaa h., he saw  
 every thing clearly. Mk. 8,25. — n.  
 light, brightness; clearness; open, clear  
 place or space, glade, lawn. John 1,4.  
 3,19. — òsoro hāyŋ no nti, yehū po  
 nne, the atmosphere is so clear that  
 we can see the sea to-day; osebo nam  
 na odu hāyŋ (= petee) mu a. osuro,  
 when the leopard in his roaming  
 about comes to an open place, he is  
 afraid; obi nnantew h. mu nyera  
 òkwan; cf. John 11,9.

**hānāhānā**, h(ā)rah(ā)rā, a. bright, brilliant,

glossy, shining, glittering, resplendent;  
 cf. hāyŋ, hyechee; adpka no (hō) ye h.,  
 this furniture is glossy, bright, highly  
 polished. — n. clearness, brightness,  
 brilliancy, splendour. Ex. 24,10.

**hānāhānā**, a. transparent; ŋhōma h.,  
 transparent paper; ntama h., ntama a  
 emu (ye) h., a threadbare cloth.

**hānāhānā**, v. [obs.] to shine, glitter; to  
 boast; s. haha, v.

**hā-nām**, game, deer, venison; cf. bonām.  
**ahānnāy**, four hundred. Gr. § 78,3.

**hā-nè-hā**, here and there; woko Aküropoŋ  
 yi, ŋko h., on your visit to Akropoŋ  
 do not go to certain places (to others  
 you may go).

**hāy'hāy**, red. v. hāy.

**hāy'hāy**, a. = hānāhānā.

**hānū**, 1. = hāhīni, a black ant. — 2.  
 adv. quite, utterly, altogether; cf. koraa.

**hāy'kārā**, Aky. = muka.

**hāy'kārē**, pl. ŋ-, circle; any thing cir-  
 cular, made of string, cloth, iron; hoop;  
 rim of a wheel. 1 Kg. 7,33. — òkw.  
 F. hāy'krā, id.

**ahāy'krōy**, nine hundred. Gr. § 78.

**ahāy'mū**, the groin (sere né yafunu ahyiae,  
 ayaase); syn. akatakraam'.

**ŋhanóá** [eha, wood, nōa = ano, border]  
 the border, edge or verge, boundary  
 of or between the bush and a plan-  
 tation. pr. 1420.

e-hānom, s. eha.

**ahānsiá**, six hundred. — **ahānsōy**, seven  
 hundred. Gr. § 78.

**hānspāá** [Ger. handspaten] spade.

**hanta**, v. F. = hata.

ò-hantāy, a large tree.

**ahántāy**, pride, haughtiness; arrogance;  
 cf. ahōkyere, ahupoo; - ye ah., to be  
 proud. pr. 3097. - ahántāy-kásá, proud,  
 haughty, contemptuous language. - a-  
 hántāy-nodow [-dodow] excessive pride &c.

ò-hántānni, pl. a-fo, a proud, haughty  
 person. pr. 1295.

**ahántān-sem**, proud or haughty speaking,  
 behaviour or demeanour; arrogance,  
 conceitedness. pr. 3440.

**ahānnū**, two hundred. — **ahānnúm**,  
 five hundred.

**ahāywōtwé**, eight hundred. Gr. § 78,3.

**hāra**, *v.* [*red.* hārahāra] Ak. = yera (F. yew), yeraw [yerayeraw].

**h(ā)rāh(ā)rā** = hānāhānā.

**hāram**, *v.* = yeram, to yawn, gape.

**haramatā**, *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.* *op.* *pr.* 1296.

**hārāj**, *v. 1.* to shine, glitter, glister (o'wia, okanea, sika); to be bright, glossy, splendid, beautiful; *cf.* *hyereg*; wabyehys ne daŋ mu mā ahāraj, he has adorned or decorated his room beautifully. — *2.* to make shining, bright, glossy, beautiful; to glorify. *K. § 247*; woa. ayeŋoro no, they have adorned (dressed up, trimmed up) the bride beautifully; ahyehyede ah. ayeŋoro yi, this bride is adorned with finery and jewels; behāraj me mā meŋko agoru.

**o-hārāj**, *n.* brightness, splendour, radiance; mōŋhwe usoroma hāraj few biakō! look at the extraordinary splendour of the stars!

**hāraj**, *adv.* brightly &c.; wapue h., s. pue.

**hārān-né** [ade a chārāj a.s. wode hārāj] ornament, glory; *syn.* ahyehyede. *Dan.* 11,20, = Jerusalem.

**ahārawa**, aharawā = ohurututu.

**hāre**, *v.* [*inf. a.*] to row, paddle; wōbāre kōrōw. *pr.* 1297,1731; F. kwāne.

**hare**, hareháre, F. hahare, *a. 1.* light (not heavy, not burdensome); *cf.* duru. — *2.* thin (leather). *pr.* 1419. — *3.* quick, nimble; ne hō yē hare, he is quick, nimble, active, lively; obi à ne hō yē hare; ye wo hō hare! mā wo hō nye hare! be quick! abōa yi yē hareháre = tutu mmirika ntemntem, this animal is very swift; ne naŋ ye hare, he is lightfooted; *cf.* wēwē. — *4.* light, slight, frivolous, vain, wanting dignity or steadiness: oye ne hō hare, n'anim ye hare, n'adwenem' ye (no) hare, he is lightminded, frivolous, a blackguard, a mean, shameless person.

**o-hāre**, o-hāre-yé (*Nu.* 23,22), quickness, swiftness, briskness.

**ahāre**, *inf.* rowing. *Mk.* 6,48.

**ahārefó**, Aky. aháfó, *pl. id.* a rower, oarsman.

**o-hārem'**, o-hāresò, quick, swiftly, briskly; oye n'ade hāresò hāresò.

**ahāasá**, three hundred. *Gr.* § 78.

**hāse**, cask, tun, pipe, puncheon; *cf.* opāŋkrāj, pūm'pāā. *pr.* 2967.

**hāsidaa** = Kásidaa, stork. *Job* 39,13.

**o-há-sò-panyín**, centurion. *Acts* 21,32.

**hata**, *v.* [*red.* hatahata] to spread (clothes or other things for drying by the sun or wind); ode ntama hatá a'wia mu; ntama a obatae no awo; - to be spread out; ntamá háta hō, there is a cloth spread out. [*G. ka.*] *pr.* 1136,1347.

**hátáa**, hátáhata, F. hātāhātā, *a. thin*, of things that have a flat, extended surface, as ŋhoma, paper, leather; (a)soŋhoma ye piprii, na oŋuaghoma ye h., an elephant's hide is thick, but a sheep's skin is thin; *syn.* fráfraa, trátraa.

**ahataa**, F. a leaf; *cf.* ahataw.

**hatá-béa**, a place for spreading clothes &c. to dry by the sun or wind. *Ezek.* 26,5.

**ahataw** (F. = ahabaŋ), the bush and weeds shooting up afresh on a newly prepared plantation. *pr.* 1298.

**hātee**, *adv.* = haa, nnaḥoo. *Acts* 20,9. *Judg.* 4,21; nna faa no mu h., he fell fast asleep; wada h., he is (or was) fast asleep.

**ŋhataé**, something spread out for drying; bobe-aba ŋh., cake of raisins. *1 Chron.* 12,40.

**ahaterewa** [not Akp.] a place covered with thorn-bushes.

**hátoo**: obue n'anom h., he (an elephant) opens his mouth widely.

**ha-tweá**, bush-dog = odemerefúá, odòmpó, *q. v.*

**hāúú**, last cry of a buffalo dying from a death-wound.

**hāw**, F. ha & haa, *v.* to trouble, disturb, disquiet, afflict, distress, annoy, vex, fret, worry, plague, persecute, bother, pother, harass, importune, perplex. *pr.* 2982; to hurt, wound, pain, grieve, mortify &c.; F. ha, *Mt.* 5,10. *Mk.* 5,35. —

ohāw me, *syn.* óguáŋ (Ak. odwar hō, ohíahia me hō, óhyè me ahō: óyè me ayayade or aninnyanne; wohaw wo hō, you hurt yourself. you court pain, you are yourself cause of your trouble. - F. sha z he disquiets himself. *Ps.* 39,6. — to be troubled &c., to become wáhaw = wabère, adey no, he is or tired (of); F. ha, to faint. *Mt.* n'ani ahaw, he is lazy, idle, indolent, sluggish, slothful; *cf.* onihafó, dwefo; - ódè no 'ahāw, the yam become watery by lying too long on the ground. — *Red.* hehaw.

**o-hāw**, (*pl. a.*) *inf.* trouble, afflict, distress, plague; troubling &c.; brance. *Deut.* 1,12; oppression.

**o-hawá**, *pl. a.*, a small trouble, *sti.* *Acts* 12,18.

**o-hāw'fó**, *pl. a.*, one who troubles, afflicter, tormentor &c. *Mt.* 18,34.

**hāwhāw**, *a. watery, insipid, rapid*, of yam not yet ripe or fit for eating; ŋkani a enye ye h. = gyiri(wgyi) ŋweneŋwéne.

**o-haw-yare**, the plague. *Nu.* 17,14.

**o-há-yefó**, *pl. a.* = ohayofo.

**e-háyi** (by some persons pronounced = sha yi. — háyi-hayi, *lither-thi* this way-that way: mprempreg; ne hō ko hayi, na mprempreg; ne hō ba h. bio, he turns now way and then this way.

**ahá-yó**, *inf.* [ye ha] chase, hunting; ah., to go a-hunting. *pr.* 603.

**ahayóboá** [aboa a woye no ha] an animal pursued and taken by sportsmen game. — aháyó-de, an animal hunted or to be hunted. *Ezek.* 13,21.

**o-hayófo**, *pl. a.*, Aky. sportsman, hunter. Akp. ahayefo. *cf.* obommofo.

**he...**, **he...**, *s.* also hye..., hye...

**o-hē**, F. l. = ohye, boundary. — *2.* *ference.*

**e-hé**, Ak. ehene, *pron. interr.* *whither? whence?* *Gr.* §60,3. 61,1. 278 225,2; owo hē? where is he? odi wo hē? where does he trade? ókó l where did he go to? oñ hē? where does he come from? from whence

o-hāre-yé (Nu. 23,22), quickness, ess, briskness.

cf. rowing. Mk. 6,48.

Aky. aháfó, pl. id. a rower, m.

o-háresò, quick, swiftly, briskly; ade háresò háresò.

three hundred. Gr. § 78.

ask, tun, pipe, puncheon; cf. ag. púm'páá. pr. 2967.

= kásidaa, stork. Job 39,13.

anyín, centurion. Acts 21,32.

[red. hatahata] to spread (clothes or things for drying by the sun d); ode ntama hatá a'wia mu;

a ohatáe no awo; - to be spread tamá háta há, there is a cloth out. [G. ka]. pr. 1136. 1347.

átahata, F. hátāhātā, a. thin, eggs that have a flat, extended

, as pthoma, paper, leather; (a)sonye piprii, na oguaghoma ye h.

chant's hide is thick, but a sheep's thin; syn. fráfraa, trátraa.

F. a leaf; cf. ahataw.

a place for spreading clothes &c. by the sun or wind. Ezek. 26,5.

F. = ahabay, the bush and weeds g up afresh on a newly pre-

plantation. pr. 1298.

dv. = haa, nnahoo. Acts 20,9.

4,21; nna faa no mu h., he fell sleep; wada h., he is (or was) sleep.

something spread out for drying; na ph., cake of raisins. 1 Chron.

a [not Akp.] a place covered with thorn-bushes.

bue n'anom h., he (an elephant) his mouth widely.

bush-dog = odemerefúá, odómpó,

st cry of a buffalo dying from a wound.

na & haa, v. to trouble, disturb, t, afflict, distress, annoy, vex, fret,

plague, persecute, bother, pother, importune, perplex. pr. 2982;

t, wound, pain, grieve, mortify . ha, Mt. 5,10. Mk. 5,35. —

ohāw me, syn. óguáj (Ak. odwane) me hō, ohíáhía me hō, ohyé me ahōyáw', ohyé me ayayade or aninnyánné; wo na wohaw wo hō, you hurt yourself; or, you court pain, you are yourself the cause of your trouble. - F. oha ne hō, he disquiets himself. Ps. 39,6. — intr. to be troubled &c., to become tired; wáhāw = wabère, adeg 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, okwadwefo; - odé no ahāw, the yam has become watery by lying too long in the ground. — Red. hehaw.

o-hāw, (pl. a-) inf. trouble, affliction, distress, plague; troubling &c.; cumbrance. Deut. 1,12; oppression.

o-hawá, pl. a-, a small trouble, stir &c. Acts 12,18.

o-hawfó, pl. a-, one who troubles &c.; affliiter, tormentor &c. Mt. 18,34.

hāwhāw, a. watery, insipid, vapid, used of yam not yet ripe or fit for eating; nkani a enye ye h. = gyiri(w)gyiriw, gwenegwéne.

o-haw-yare, the plague. Nu. 17,14.

o-há-yefó, pl. a-, = ohayefo.

e-háyi (by some persons pronounced ehái) = sha yi. — háyi-hayi, hither-thither, this way - that way: mpmprej oday ne hō kó hayi, na mpmprej oday ne hō ba h. bio, he turns now that way and then this way.

ahá-yó, inf. [ye ha] chase, hunting; ko ah., to go a-hunting. pr. 603.

ahayóbóá [aboa a woye no ha] an animal pursued and taken by sportsmen, game. — aháyó-de, an animal hunted or to be hunted. Ezek. 13,21.

o-hayófó, pl. a-, Aky. sportsman, hunter; Akp. ohayefo. Cf. obommofo.

he..., he..., s. also hye..., bye...

o-hé, F. l. = ohye, boundary. — 2. difference.

e-hé, Ak. ehene, pron. interr. where? whither? whence? Gr. § 60,3. 61,1. 278,2. 225,2; owo hé? where is he? odi gua wo hé? where does he trade? ókó hé? where did he go to? ofi hé? where does he come from? from whence is

he? shé na eye wo yaw? where do you feel pain? wo hé (na eye wo yaw? what part of your body causes you pain? wowo hé oo, wowo hé oo., wherever they are or were; ofaa hé oo., ofaa hé oo., whatever road he has taken; efa hé ara, in every respect; ofi hé oo., ofi hé oo.; wherever he comes from; oko hé ba hé ara a, obewu wo ho, he will die there at all events, to be sure he will die there; ehé ne ha? how can we (or I) here admit or suffer this? we (or I) shall never allow it, by no means!

ahé, pron. interr. [F. e-hé, Ak. sen] how much? how many? eye ahé? how much is it? pr. 2476 f. 1660. 2932; wosi ahé? how many are they? nna-(a)hé, how many days? how long? - how dear? at what price? Gr. § 60,5. 61,2. Woato nyo ahé? how much palm-oil have you bought? woato nyo no ahé? what have you paid for that palm-oil? - sha nna-(a)hé, s. sha. - me sika no, nea aka nyé ahé, there is not much of my money left; ne nsráfo nsi ahé, he has only a few soldiers (with him); wan-yare nna-(a)hé bi na owui, he died after a few days' illness. - en'de eso ahé? there is no doubt, that is out of question = akyinnye bi nui hō.

ehéé, ehéé (interj.) yes! - éhēé, no! s. ēē & Gr. § 146.

e-hé-fá, where? on or to what side? eh. na woate saa pey? where ever did you hear such a thing? okyereé no kway koo h.? where did he lead him to? F. (Mt. 2,2). — e-hé-fó? pl. who? Gr. § 60,1.

héhá, [hāhā] v.: onipa yi de me héhá bō me dim-mone kyere nkrofo, this man disparages, bespatters, defames, calumniates me before the people; n'abrabo ahéhá (wo) mmaa nyinaa, his conduct has been widely (everywhere) talked about; cf. sopa, hāhā &c.

hehāw, red. v. haw.

hēm, adv. denotes the sound of hissing; mogya a sretu hēm, gushing blood.

hēm, v. to blow one's nose; ohēm ne hwenem', he blows his nose.

ahémá, ahémá, *a.* in cpds. *white, light*; cf. ahwenhemá.

ahémá, ahémá, *n.* *dawn, day-break, the first appearance of light in the morning.* pr. 530; ah. pe, *with the first ray or gleam of daylight*; wotuaa ah. koo óda 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 daybreak; very early*; mónsaré ah. mméra na yenni asem no, *rise early and come to settle the dispute or palaver!*

hémahema, *a.* *very early in the morning*; anopa-hémah. (= anopatútu) na wókoe, *they went away very early*; akwánkó b. ses de, mintumi mēnkó bí áá, *I can never set out on a journey so very early.*

ghéma-dá, *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-hémmaa, Ak. o-hémmea, Akp. pl. η; ηh-nom, Cant. 6,8. [ohene, obaa or ohea] *queen, a woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom, a female monarch; the consort of a king, wife of a chief; cf. ohenyere. pr. 795. - a princess whose son will succeed to the throne; - a rich woman.*

ahemmán, pl. id. [ohene ma] *kingdom, monarchy; cf. ahenni; the people and territory or country subject to a king; a people having a king; cf. ahenkürow.*

ahemanakyé = ahemadakyé.

ahem-männé = ohene nsam' amanne, *troubles or difficulties arising from an offence to the king.*

o-hémmea, Akp. = ohemmaa.

ahemfi [ohene oñ] *the king's or chief's house, dwelling, residence, palace.* pr. 149, 2876. — ahemfi-sóáfó, *carriers from the king's house; cf. osoamni.*

o-hem-fóro = ohéne fofóro.

ahem-mó [ohene obo] *diamond.* Jer. 17,1; *adamant.* Ezek. 3,9.

ahemmofo, pl. η. [ohene bofo] *messenger of a king, ambassador.*

o-hem-móné = ohene bóné. pr. 1300.

ahem-motiri [ohene abotiri] *diadem, crown; ah. bobo wan ti, they wear (have) diadems on their heads.*

o-hem-pá = ohene pá, *a good king*; also a *courteous title* in addressing a king. [legitimist. Hist.

o-hem-páfó, pl. a., *royalist; mmára-so-h., ahem-pomá, sceptre. — ahempomá-küráfó, sceptre-holder. Am. 1,8.*

o-hem-pópóro = ohéne kákraká, *a great king.*

o-hempom-máa [hempom, obaa] *empress.*

o-hempom', ohempom, pl. a., *emperor; cf. kaesare. Hist.*

o-hem-múru [ohene buru] *a shabby, mean, wretched king.* [dynasty.

ahem-musúá [ohene abusúá] *royal family, ehay, ehén, pron. F. l. = yay. Gr. § 58. — 2. = hyey, ship.*

o-héy, Ak.; ohen, F. = ohéne, *king &c.* hen, F. = ehé, ehene. Mk. 14,12.

hen, ahén, F. *how much? how many?*

o-héna, hōna [F. wana = hwána, Aky. ηhwan, ηhwāe] pl. e-héna-nom, (e-héfó), *pron. interr. who? whom? whose? Gr. § 60,1. 61,1-3. pr. 1299. — hēna deá? whose? belonging to whom? Gr. § 62.*

Wofre hēna? hēna na wofre no? *whom do you call? hēna sekañ ni? sekañ yi ye hēna deá? whose knife is this? èye wó hēna? who are you? Gen. 27,18. Acts 9,5.*

henakyir, nsatseaba h., F. = ahenni-akyiri, *the fourth finger.*

ahennam', *arm-chair; easy-chair; cf. abüroguá.*

ahen-náj, pl. id. [ohéne dán, ad.] *a room or house of the king, palace.* Dan. 5,5.

o-hén-náná, pl. a., *grandson, grandchild of a king.*

o-hene, Ak. = ehé; eh. fá na worekó? *which way are you going?*

hène, henehéne, (Aky. hwéne, hwenehwéne), *a. itching, prurient; cf. hyew, hyerehyere; me hō ye me hēne or henehéne, my skin itches, is irritable; me nsa hō ye me h., me nañ ye me hh. (= ekeka me), my hand, my foot is itching; éyè me h. na mañhūane a enye yiye, it itches so that I cannot help scratching.*

o-héne, pl. a., ahemfó, ahémfo; (Ak. ol

1. *king, prince, chieftain, chief.* 279. 1301 ff. 2852. In Akp. this title given to the chief of every town as well as to the chief of the whole country

As. its use is more restricted; odeküro, omaphene, ośafóhene, (os

In public assemblies frequently of words and names are used to designate

the king, e.g. katakyia, opanyin, (Ag kwa) &c. — 2. *the office of a king'ship, royalty*: odi hene, *he exercises the office of, or he rules as king*; ódi né hēne yiyé, *he rules over*

wodi amaj so hene, *they rule over nations*; woagyé ne nsam' hene, *kingdom has been taken from him*

*he has been dethroned &c.* — 3.

ahene, *to make a pompous exhibition or display of royalty*: oredi ahé nwe = ohene rebeñi gua de ne hō a kyere (a.s. abekyia), *he is about public*

*to display his royalty* (or, *to give reception*); ahene a ebeyiaa mu ni

no no redi ah. nne, *the kings will come together the other day will be out in parade or appear in st*

*to-day.*

ahèné, pl. η, Ak. ahwenez, *coral, pebble; string of corals or beads.*

443. 1319 f.; ahene-pá, ahene-pányin

*precious coral, having the value of gold*

as bota (kakawa), bōdom, adiba (adiagba), nekyenemma, nnyaané, as

teteaso. Other kinds are: baykam, b

koroapem, berede, boñhoñ, (abia pr. 44

abrokokokote, butunéste, dadepoti, a

adebonoaa, adobe-aba, adobodobo,

dwerebiaá, adwoa-abiri (gháwá-tüntun

mfansu, mfénewá, ehwenewa, mf

mfufuwa,, oguanyaniwa, ahenewá, ηh

gháwá, kabonoaa (né adebonoaa), ake

big, akomfo-hene, ηkoruwa, ηkw

dwo, ηkwantabey, amajkwatia, mmó

tiri, mmorokoko(w)a, mmorotoa, mn

taá, ηwansanatiri, auyinyirey, mpene

(mpr.), puka, patuwuo, osá-aniwa, n

ηkwáne, nsibiaa, ntaka, ntajkamagyar

wa, ntantoa, atee-mogyaa, atōaa, tok

toko, toñ, antopántiri, antrakuro, twi

bewu(o), ntwomma.



otiri [ohene abotiri] *diadem*,  
; ah. bobo won ti, *they wear  
diadems on their heads.*  
á = ohene pá, *a good king*;  
a courteous title in addressing  
g. [legitimist. Hist.  
éfó, pl. a-, royalist; mmära-so-h.,  
omá, sceptre. — ahempomá-  
fó, sceptre-holder. Am. 1.8.  
ópóro = ohene kàkraká, a great

am-máa [hempoy, obaa] *empress.*  
oyí, ohémpón, pl. a-, emperor; cf.  
re. Hist.  
núru [ohene buru] *a shabby, mean,  
hed king.* [dynasty.  
ausúá [ohene abusúá] *royal family,*  
hen, pron. F. l. = yes. Gr. § 58.  
= hyen, ship.

Ak.; ahen, F. = ohéne, king &c.  
= ehé, ehene. Mk. 14.12.

hen, F. *how much? how many?*

hóna [F. wana = hwána, Aky.  
ny, ghwáe] pl. e-héna-nom, (e-héfó),  
interr. *who? whom? whose?* Gr.  
1. 61, 1-3. pr. 1299. — héna deá?  
e? *belonging to whom?* Gr. § 62.  
re hena? hena na wofre no? *whom  
you call? hena sekan ni? sekan  
e hena dea? whose knife is this?*  
wó héna? *who are you?* Gen.  
S. Acts 9.5.

yir, nsatseaba h., F. = ahenni-  
ri, *the fourth finger.*

am', *arm-chair; easy-chair; cf.*  
ogua.

ánj, pl. id. [ohéne dán, ad.] *a room  
house of the king, palace.* Dan. 5.5.  
aúná, pl. a-, grandson, grandchild  
king.

, Ak. = ehé; eh. fá na woreko?  
*oh way are you going?*

henchéne, (Aky. hwéne, hwene-  
ne), *a itching, prurient; cf. byew,  
shyere; me hō ye me hene or hene-  
shene, my skin itches, is irritable;*  
nsa hō ye me h., me naj ye me  
(= ekeka me), *my hand, my foot  
itching; éyè me h. na manhūane a  
e yiye, it itches so that I cannot  
scratch.*

o-héne, pl. a-, ahemfó, ahémfo; (Ak. ohen)  
1. king, prince, chieftain, chief. pr.  
279. 1301 ff. 2852. 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, amayhene, asafohene, (osee).  
In public assemblies frequently other  
words and names are used to designate  
the king, e.g. katakyie, opanyin, (Agya-  
kwa) &c. — 2. the office of a king,  
kingship, royalty: odi hene, he exer-  
cises the office of, or he rules as, a  
king; ódi né hene yiyé, he rules well;  
wodi amaj so hene, they rule over the  
nations; wogye ne nsam' hene, the  
kingdom has been taken from him,  
he has been dethroned &c. — 3. di  
ahene, to make a pompous exhibi-  
tion or display of royalty: oredi ahene  
nne = ohene rebeñ gua de ne hō abe-  
kyere (a.s. abekyia), he is about publicly  
to display his royalty (or, to give a  
reception); ahene a sebyiaa mu nna-  
no no redi ah. nne, the kings who  
came together the other day will turn  
out in parade or appear in state  
to-day.

ahéne, pl. nj-, Ak. ahwenee, coral, pearl,  
bead; string of corals or beads. pr.  
443. 1319 f.; ahene pá, ahene-pányin, a  
precious coral, having the value of gold,  
as bota (kakawa), bodom, adiabá (G.  
adiagba), nenkyenemma, nnyaané, asen,  
teteaso. Other kinds are: baykam, bay-  
koroapem, berede, boñhoj, (abia pr. 443),  
abrokokokate, butunébate, dadepoti, ade,  
adebónoaa, adobe-aba, adobodobo, a-  
dwerebiaá, adwoa-abiri (ghúwá-tántum'),  
mfansu, mfénewá, shwenewa, mfua,  
mfufuwa,, ogyañaniwa, ahenewá, ghia,  
ghúwá, kabónoaa (né adébónoaa), akete-  
biq, akomfo-hene, ykoruwa, ykwaa-  
dwo, ykwantabey, amaykwatia, mmôbi-  
tiri, mmorokoko(wa), mmorotoa, mmo-  
taá, nyausanatiri, anyinyirey, mpenemé  
(mpr.), puka, patawuo, osá-aniwa, nse-  
ykwāne, nsibiaa, ntaka, ntanjkamagyane-  
wa, ntantoa, atee-mogyaa, atōaa, toko-  
toko, toj, antopāntiri, antrakuro, twēa-  
bewu(o), ntwoomma.

ahenné(e) [ohene ade] *the insignia of the  
king or chief, consisting in the chair  
(aheggua), the sword (afōa), and the  
ornaments (trinkets of gold and corals).*

ahéne-asen, *beads worn round the hips.*  
o-héne-ba, pl. ahene-mma, son or child  
of a king, royal prince. pr. 1159. 1321.  
ahene-basá, *beads strung & tied round  
the wrist.*

ahéne-dí, inf. the pompous exhibition  
or display of royalty, s. ohene 3.

ahéne-mma, 1. s. oheneba. — ahénemma-  
sem: di ah., s. di 53. — 2. the best  
sort of sandals; s. mpaboa.

ahéne-mma-nsatēaa, a tree with edible  
fruits.

ahene-pá, ahene-pányin, s. ahené.

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 Tshi  
tribes, in answer to a salutation. Gr.  
§ 147, 9.

heghán, red. v. háj.

ahéghémá, ahwenhema, s. osūá.

ahenni, (ahénni, the act of reigning),  
inf. [ohene-dí] 1. kingdom = kingship,  
exercise of kingly dominion. — 2.  
ahenni, kingdom, meaning a land and  
people under kingly rule; cf. ahemman.

ahenniakyiri [ohene adiakiryi] 1. the  
successor to the throne, hereditary  
prince. — 2. ring-finger, the fourth  
finger from the thumb, coming after  
the nsateahéne; it is also called  
nsateaa safohene.

ahenním', 1. = ohene anim, the king's  
face; the place in front of the king;  
nea ohene ankasa te ho, the king's  
presence; oko ah. akoká asem, he went  
before the king to report. — 2. =  
ohene dán anim, the place before the  
king's dwelling; the court.

ahenkoraa (tet. ayonkorawa), a certain  
tree; mmofra de n'aba si ntew.

ohén-késé = ohene kese. — ohén-kúmaa  
= ohene akumaa.

ahen-kürow', (Ak. kūró), pl. nj- [ohene  
kürow] the town in which the king  
resides, residence, capital; chief town.

ahenkwaa, pl. η- [ohene akoo] 1. *the servant of a king* (or of a fetish = abosonkwaa). pr. 1322 ff. 2269; *courtier*. John 4,46. — 2. a kind of *play*; s. agoru.  
 ahen-kyéw, pl. n-, *crown*; ahemmotiri.  
 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 mató máguàré; cf. osaw, sapów.  
 ahen-sém, *manners, doings, matters, tales of a king; history of kings; majesty*. Ps. 45,4; ye ah., *to play the king*; di ah., s. di 5.  
 (a)héénsiá, (a)hensiá, awénsiá, pl. η- (As. ayénsiá), a kind of *mouse* or *rat*; ne hō ye tumm. pr. 1326.  
 ahen-tádé, *royal apparel*. Esth. 8,15. Acts 12,21.  
 ahentám = ohene ntam, *the "king's oath"*; cf. ntam. pr. 1327.  
 héntia (héntiá), pl. η-, *noose, running knot; loop; mesh, stitch*; - bo.. h., *to make (into) a noose &c.*; wabó (hama no) h.; wadé sá mmóá, wadé kyekyéré adé; cf. bō 91.96; nterawsó; - mabo no h. du na mereye wo nnuaa so, *I have ten stitches on the needle and am knitting*. - to h., *to ensnare*.  
 ahen-toá, any *beautiful* or *costly vessel*; esp. the *better kinds of decanters*.  
 ahentów, ahentówa, pl. η- [ohene tow] a small lump of "fufun", as becoming kings, who ought only to eat little; cf. ε-tow, nkwaséatow.  
 ahen-ḡuá, pl. η- [ohene agua] *the stool* or *chair of a king* or *chief*; *throne*. pr. 1325. — 2. *its carriers* (in connection with a pr. n.); e. g. Owusu' ah., *the stool-carrier* Owusu. — ahenḡwá, Ak. id. — ahen-nuan' = ohene aduan, *the king's food, royal food*. Dan. 1,5.  
 ahenḡwúma = ohene-adwuma, *kingly office*. K. § 235.  
 ahen-waré [ohene aware] *the marriage of a king*; mmusu di wo akyi a, ede wo né ah., *when misfortune dogs you, it dogs you till you become a king's wife*. pr. 2054.3132.  
 ahen-yére [ohene yere] pl. - nom, ahen-

yere, *a wife of a king*; cf. ohemmaa. pr. 3558. Eccl. 2,8.  
 hera, v. F. = hára. — heram, v. F. = háram.  
 hetsew, F. roof. Mt. 8,8 (Mk. 2,4).  
 he... he... hi..., s. bye, hye, hyi...  
 hi, v. [red. bihi] *to come* or *draw* to an end or close; *to close*; *to be fulfilled* or *completed*; [cf. hini, ehig, ḡhiḡ, ḡhinaa]. - m'adagyew rehi, *my leisure is passing away*; me bere ahí = aka ketewaa sé na asá, *my time is nearly spent*; me nna a mede mereboko no rehi or reye ahí, *my departure is at hand*; ohíá ahí ató no, *poverty has (now finally or fully) overtaken him*; - *to be spent, wasted* or *worn out* by frequent use: osékáj no rehi or ahí aká kétéwaa bi, ε. s. wasew dade bi asew asew na eresá; otuo no ano ahí; - *to cease burning*; ogya no de, éhi; ogya no ahí = awie dew má aka nnyansramma ḡkó. Syn. sá, hwere.  
 ahí, perh. an inf. of hi: *an ending, stopping, reluctance to proceed*, used of what is *irksome, tedious*, which causes *dislike* or *displeasure* (ade a eye taḡ or dennenneneḡ). pr. 1328; - *indignation*. Phrases: ye ahí, *to provoke, to excite disgust, indignation, resentment*: asem yi yé me ahí = taḡ, *this matter is vexatious, irksome, afflicting, provoking, teasing, loathsome, disgusting, repulsive, odious to me, I am tired or weary of it, I have had enough of it*; ne hō ye me ahí = m'onee, *I am weary or tired of him, I loathe him*; n'anom kasa ye ahí, *his talking is intolerable*. pr. 1492.2803. — tew ahí, *to be refractory, to resist, to set at naught, to despise, utterly disregard*; watew me ahí = wáséḡ mé sò, wammú mé, n'ani anso m'asem, m'asem anso n'ani, *he disregards me, disdains, slights or scorns to obey me*; watew m'asem ahí = meká mekyeree no se; nyé se! na obu no koyee; watew ohene asem ahí, ε. s. ebia woné ohene abofa a osomaa wḡḡ koo hō kodii asem no anni asem no yiye na woyaw se wohwee wḡḡ; - wátèw won ahí =

ompes wḡḡ nneyee, won nneyee nyé fe, nsó n'api, *he has become averse to them, he disapproves, disowns disavows them*; opḡḡko no atew wúrà (sò) ahí, *that horse is refractory against his master*.  
 ahíí, 1. *fright, affright, dread, terror* oyi no ahíí, *he frightens him* = oyi hū; cf. bō birim or piriw. — 2. *mockery, derision, insult*; oyi no ahíí, *he mocks at him* (= odi ne hō fēw).  
 hii hii, adv.: osū hii hii, *he is sobbing*.  
 hiá, v. = hiḡ; dompe, kasae, nsó ahí mé = ahig me, *a bone is sticking my throat*. pr. 444.  
 hiá, v. 1. *to distress, perplex, trouble, straiten, to press with poverty* or *other necessity*; *to be urgent*; me hō hiá n I cannot move (in a too narrow place) me hō hiá me se biribi or dodo, *I am so pressed, in a great strait* (2 Sam 24,14), *much troubled*; ehō hiá, *it is important*; ehō hiá me (dodo), *it is (great) consequence to me, I am very desirous to obtain it*; - ne hō hiá, *loss is irreparable* (said of a deceased person); - ade hiá me, *I am distressed*, for want of money or food, *I am needy, indigent, poor*. pr. 796-801. 2130. - impers. ehia mé, *I am in a strait in distress, perplexity, trouble*; ah mé, *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. *in pers. to be required or needful*; eh mé siká, *I need or am in want of money*; ehia se... *it is required necessary that...*; cf. etwa se, Gr. 157, 255,1b. — ehíá, *it is no matter, no importance, I don't care for it* me né wo fám' de, ehíá, s. fám N'ani afura nti ehia no se obi kye. no kwan, or, ehia no kwan kyeref because he is blind, he wants or needs to be conducted by somebody, he is in want of, in need of a guide. — 3. ká hiá mu, *to besiege, invest* (a town Dan. 1,1. — Red. hiáhia, q. v.  
 o-híá, inf. *poverty, indigence, want, necessity, straitened circumstances, strait*

*wife of a king; cf. ohemmaa.*  
 18. *Eccl. 2,8.*

F. = hára. — heram, v. F. =

F. roof. *Mt. 8,8 (Mk. 2,4).*

. hi..., s. hye, hye, hui...

ed. hihí] to come or draw to an  
 close; to close; to be fulfilled or  
 ted; [cf. hini, ehij, ghij, ghinaa].

agiew rehí, my leisure is pass-  
 away; me bere ahí = aka ketewaa

asá, my time is nearly spent;

a mede merebeko no rehí or reye

departure is at hand; ohíá

no, poverty has (now finally)

overtaken him; - to be spent,

or worn out by frequent use;

no rehí or ahí aká kétéwaa hi,

voasew dade bi asew asew na

otuo no ano ahí; - to cease

ogya no de, ehí; ogya no ahí

ie dew mā aka nnyansramma nkō.

sā, hwere.

b. an inf. of hí: an ending,

ng, reluctance to proceed, used

at is irksome, tedious, which

dislike or displeasure (ade a

g or dennennenneng). pr. 1328; -

ation. Phrases: ye ahí, to pro-

to excite disgust, indignation,

ment: asém yi yé me ahí = tay,

atter is vexatious, irksome, af-

7, provoking, teasing, loathsome,

ting, repulsive, odious to me, I

red or weary of it, I have had

h of it; ne hō ye me ahí =

e, I am weary or tired of him,

he him; n'anom kasa ye ahí, his

g is intolerable. pr. 1492.2803.

w ahí, to be refractory, to resist,

at naught, to despise, utterly

ard; watew me ahí = wásen mé

ammú mé, n'ani ansó m'asem,

n ansó n'ani, he disregards me,

ns, slights or scorns to obey me;

m'asem ahí = meká mekyere:

nyé seel na obuu so koyee;

w ohene asem ahí, e. s. ebia woné

abofa a osomaa wøj kōo hō kodii

no anni asem no yiye na woyaw

hwee wøj; - wátew won ahí =

ompé wøj nneyee, won nneyee nyé no  
 fe, nsó u'ani, he has become averse  
 to them, he disapproves, disowns or  
 disavows them; opogka no atew né  
 wúrá (só) ahí, that horse is refractory  
 against his master.

ahí, 1. fright, affright, dread, terror:  
 oyi no ahí, he frightens him = oyi no  
 hū; cf. bo birim or piriw. — 2. mockery,  
 derision, insult; oyi no ahí, he mocks  
 at him (= odi ne hō few).

híi híi, adv.: osú híi híi, he is sobbing.

hiá, v. = hij; dompe, kasae, nsóe ahía  
 mé = ahij me, a bone is sticking in  
 my throat. pr. 444.

hiá, v. 1. to distress, perplex, trouble,  
 straiten, to press with poverty or other  
 necessity; to be urgent; me hō hiá mé,  
 I cannot move (in a too narrow place);  
 me hō hiá me se biribi or dodo, I am  
 so pressed, in a great strait (2 Sam.  
 24,14), much troubled; ehō hiá, it is  
 important; ehō hiá me (dodo), it is of  
 (great) consequence to me, I am very  
 desirous to obtain it; - ne hō hiá, his  
 loss is irreparable (said of a deceased  
 person); - ade hiá me, I am distressed  
 for want of money or food, I am needy,  
 indigent, poor. pr. 796-801. 2130. —  
 impers. ehía mé, I am in a strait,  
 in distress, perplexity, trouble; ahía  
 mé, I have been reduced in my cir-  
 cumstances, have become poor, indi-  
 gent, needy, I am in need, in want,  
 in distress. pr. 775.1329-35. — 2. im-  
 pers. to be required or needful; ehía  
 mé siká. I need or am in want of  
 money; ehía se..., it is required or  
 necessary that..., cf. etwa se, Gr. 157, 2.  
 255, 1 b. — eñhiá, it is no matter, of  
 no importance, I don't care for it;  
 me né wo fám' de, eñhiá, s. fám'.  
 N'ani afura nti ehía no se obi kyere  
 no kway, or, ehía no kwaykyerefo,  
 because he is blind, he wants or needs  
 to be conducted by somebody, he is in  
 want of, in need of a guide. — 3. kā..  
 hiá mu, to besiege, invest (a town).  
*Dan. 1,1.* — Red. hiáhía, q. v.

o-hiá, inf. poverty, indigence, want, ne-  
 cessity, straitened circumstances, straits.

pr. 116. 146 f. 332. 740-45. 1336-56. —  
 ohía de no, hiá no, akā no, poverty  
 has overtaken him, he has become poor,  
 has been impoverished; odi hiá, he is  
 needy, destitute, hard up, poverty-  
 stricken. pr. 880; ne hiá a odi, his  
 neediness: ohía rehí ato no, poverty  
 stares him in the face, awaits him  
 (s. hí).

hiá (Aky.) some membranous part on the  
 liver of an animal.

ñhiá, a kind of bead; s. ahene.

hiáá = hiáwa, harem.

o-hiá-dá, day or time of necessity, trouble,  
 danger, distress, need. pr. 1357; time of  
 need; h. bi, if need be, in case of need.

hiáhía, red. v. hiá; 1. me hō hiáhía me,  
 I am pained or straitened. *Lk. 12,50.*

— 2. tr. ohíahía me hō = óguaj me  
 hō, he troubles me, is troublesome or  
 loathsome to me, presses me hard or  
 close, is hard upon me &c. pr. 1358.

hiáhía, a. F. = híhíaa, *Mt. 7,14.*

hiáhíwé, inf.: wodi h., they look after  
 each other, help each other, in time of  
 need = wodi mmoa or nnoboa, s. di 84.

o-hiáni, pl. ahíáfó, 1. a poor man (=  
 nea onni biribi, oh. pá); cf. obérefo.  
 pr. 963. 1359-78. 2864; oh. fitaa, s. ofu-  
 fu. — 2. a quiet, unpretending, un-  
 assuming, private man (nea ompe  
 ne hō asem, otrá baabi komm); - cf.  
 ayemfo.

o-hiáni-damás, imitation damask.

ohiáni-ago, velveten, Damask silk.

ahíaniwá, (dim.) = ohíani 2, ayemfo.

ahíá-sém, a matter of necessity, urgent  
 matter; syn. osehíaa.

o-hiá-sém, poverty.

o-hiá-asúbó, baptism of an infant whose  
 premature death is expected.

a-hiá-tén, an urgent need, anxiety: eye  
 (aye) me ah. né nkomma, it is (has  
 become) to me an object of earnest  
 concern, anxious care and solicitude.

o-hiá-tón, (inf.) sale enforced by necessity,  
 forced sale.

o-hiá-atóro, ahíá-tóro, fib, white lie, *K.*  
 § 122.

hiawá, As. = hiáa, nsajkyiri, a'wiriwa,  
 mmaam', adafaa.

**ahide** = ade a eye ahī, something exciting disgust, indignation &c., s. ahī. **hié** v. [red. hīhīe], Ak. hini, to open, to let out; hīe poy no = bue dag no ano, open the door! hīe yeq, open to us! Mt. 25, 11; hīe no, let him out! kohīe nyuaj no, let the sheep out! cf. hini, bue.

**hihīe**, red. v. hīe.

**hihī**, red. v. hī; ode nné a ehihi bi kae se..., he said with a trembling voice... — **ahihī**, inf. speaking with a hoarse (& trembling) voice; vexation, annoyance; ah. reserew ahāhā, one fool laughs at the other's foolishness.

**hieroglyfi**, [Gr.] hieroglyph, a character in the picture-writing of the ancient Egyptian priests; nsenkyerene-kyerew. **Hist. hihiaá**, a narrow, strait, straitened, close; cf. tēatēaa, mūamūaa.

**him**, hyim, v. [red. hīghim] 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 ababaj him, the leaves of the tree shake; ebyej him, the ship rolls; ebū mā ne hō him, fear makes him tremble; awow nti ne hō him, he shivers from cold; F. ne hō him, he hurries. — tr. to shake, agitate, to make one tremble or totter; to swing; to wag, wave, flourish, brandish; mframa him nnuā, the wind shakes the trees; mframa hīghim po mu nsu, the wind agitates the water of the sea; apōgko him ne dua, the horse wags his tail; ohim ne hō, he swings. — him dwom = to dwom, to sing. — him aprem gu kūrow bi so, to bombard a town. Syn. popo, posow, wosow; fēre, fefere.

**ahim**, ahyim, inf.: di ahim, to shake: ode ne ti di ahim = ohīghim ne ti; - to wave, soar, hover: akrōma redi ahim wə ahūmu. — twa ahim, F. to be a lunatic, to be epileptic. Mt. 4, 24.

**himā**, v. [red. hīmahimā] 1. to shake, wag; ohima ne ti, he shakes his head. — 2. to turn, change; omāā ne ti himae = dage, he shook him in his resolutions, he caused him to change his opinion or intention. — 3. to re-

move, withdraw (Neh. 9, 29): hima wo nsa, wo ti, wo hō, turn aside! - to turn off, cast out, drive away: wahima wō tāmfo. Zeph. 3, 15. — 4. h. okwaj, to alter the direction of a path or road, to transplace a path or road. — 5. to turn aside, diverge, deviate gradually from a given direction: asubantej no né okwaj no himae, asu no hima fi kwaj no hō, the river and the path parted. — 6. to reach the age of maturity; ohea no ah. (= adaj ne hō, abōe bra) nti woye no popomporúwá; to menstruate (in general); cf. kyimā, v. — 7. to punish, chastise (obs). pr. 131. — **Ahimā**, ('punishment') pr. n. given to a slave by his master. pr. 131.

**ghimahō-béa**, **ghimahō-dāntabāq**, 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.

**ahimbiribiriw**, F. earthquake. Mk. 13, 8. **hiq**, hyiq, v. to stick fast; nsəe ahij me (ahij me menewam'), a fishbone is sticking in my throat; mihij .ntam', I am in a strait betwixt. Phil. 1, 23; twerebo, mahij dade ntam', the flintstone (says), I am hemmed in, wedged in or sticking between iron, i. e. I am in difficulty. — Red. highij; wobegye aseme no highij' mu, they interceded, interfered or interposed in the matter (stopping the proceedings). — A'hij mé abāq 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-hij**, ehyiq, pl. a-, edge, corner [perh. end, extremity, cf. hi]; As. = twea; septum, diaphragm, e.g. the white of an egg intervening between two yolks of the same egg (gkesua no mu da hij); cf. ghij, duhij, nangyehij. — hij a emu nnaa(e) [cf. daa, v. 1] an acute angle; h. a emu daa(e), an obtuse angle; hij-pā, a right angle.

**ghij**, ghyiq [con. né ghij] the root tree, espec. the buttress-like part a ground of some large trees, as, on owowa; cf. duhij, dupuq, ntini.

**ahinā**, pl. q-, a pot, an earthen vessel with a big belly and comparatively narrow opening, for water, palm-oil; cf. kuku. pr. 148. 184. 183. 2188. — **ahinaá**, ahinawá, pl. dim. of ahina.

**ghinā**, nyināa, ghinānā, ghināra, n. (supplying also the place the Eng. adj.) 1. all, every, prop. whole (number or sum, of individual objects). pr. 2428. — 2. whole (in tradistinction to fragment), prop. whole, total, totality, completeness, tireness; the whole quantity or amount. — Wadi ne ghināa, wannyaw me he has eaten all and left nothing me. pr. 604. 802-4. 2327; né ghinā no or neq, that is all; ne sika asá, all his money is gone; Ony wo mmaa gh., God is everywhere; gh. de wəq hō, they are all free da or nna. gh., every day, always 2378; nnipa gh., all men, i. e. everybody; yeq baanu gh., both of us né no gh., we two together. — N asem ahye asase no gh. so, the ruin of him has spread over the country; yerebebubu dag no gh. fam, we are going to break the house down. — Observ. The pronunciation of this word being very stable, a great variety of forms is with in the earlier attempts to write it, as: ning-yināra, ninyinra (= ghinā), yina, ninwa, adingna (= ghinā), niyina, nenana (Nig. Exp. under all, each, every, whatever, wh. igiara, inyiana, inyina (R.), in (Diet.), nnyinā (Chr.), nyinarra (Mf. nyinara (Prk.) — When the Ed. had learnt that in Elmina it is pronounced hīnā, he changed the word into ghinā, and thinks it probable that it is made of ghī no ara, the end, utmost, last remainder hī, v., ehyiq, ghij. This is confirmed by the way in which it is rendered

*withdraw* (Neh. 9, 29): hima wo ti, wo hō, *turn aside! - to off, cast out, drive away*: wahima imfo. Zeph. 3, 15. — 4. h. okway, *ter the direction of a path or to transplace a path or road*. — *to turn aside, diverge, deviate ally from a given direction*: nteg no nē okway no himae, asu ma fi kway no hō, *the river and path parted*. — 6. *to reach the maturity*; ohea no ah. (= adaj, abōe bra) nti woye no popomā; *to menstruate* (in general); cf. v. — 7. *to punish, chastise* pr. 131. — Ahimā, (*punish* pr. n. given to a slave by his pr. 131.

ō-béa, *ghimahō-dāntabán*, *trope place, or circle, or zone at or which the sun in its vertical on gradually shifts its apparent from the northern side of the or to the southern, and vice Geog.*

ibiriw, F. *earthquake*. Mk. 13, 8. g, v. *to stick fast*; nsōe ahij me ne menewam', *a fishbone is sticking throat*; mihij..ntam', *I am in uit betwixt*. Phil. 1, 23; twarebo, dade ntam', *the flintstone* (says), *hemmed in, wedged in or sticking n iron, i. e. I am in difficulty*. — ihij; wōbegyee asem no hiphij' *icy interceded, interfered or in-ed in the matter* (stopping the dings). — A'hij mé ahāj me, *I stick fast am loosed, i. e. I a dilemma, critical situation, perplexity, I am doubtful which ose, undetermined what course sue.*

iyij, pl. a-, *edge, corner* [perh. *extremity*, cf. hī]; As. = twea; i, *diaphragm*, e.g. the white of ; *intervening between two yolks same egg* (ŋkesua no mu da hij); ij, duhij, nangyehij. — hij a naa(e) [cf. daa, v. 1] *an acute h. a emu daa(e), an obtuse angle; a right angle.*

ghij, ghyij [con. né ghij] *the root of a tree, espec. the buttress-like part above ground of some large trees, as, onyāā, əwowa; cf. duhij, dupuŋ, ntini.*

ahinā, pl. ŋ-, *a pot, an earthen vessel, with a big belly and comparatively narrow opening, for water, palm-wine, palm-oil; cf. kuku. pr. 148. 184. 1380-83. 2188.* — ahinaā, ahinawā, pl. ŋ-, *dim. of ahina.*

ghinā, nyināa, ghinānā, ghināra, ghinā ara, n. (supplying also the place of the Eng. *adj.*) 1. *all, every*, prop. *the whole* (number or sum, of individual objects). pr. 2428. — 2. *whole* (in contradistinction to *fragment*), prop. *the whole, total, totality, completeness, entirety; the whole quantity or amount.*

— Wadi ne ghinaa, wannyaw me bi, *he has eaten all and left nothing for me*. pr. 604. 802-4. 2327; né ghināa ne no or neŋ, *that is all*; ne sika gh. asā, *all his money is gone*; Onyank. wo mmaa gh., *God is everywhere*; wōŋ gh. de wōŋ hō, *they are all free men*; da or nua gh., *every day, always*. pr. 2378; nniipa gh., *all men, i. e. everybody*; yeŋ baanu gh., *both of us*; me nē no gh., *we two together*. — Ne hō asem ahye asase no gh. so, *the rumour of him has spread over the whole country*; yerebebuu day no gh. agu fam, *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-yināra, ninyināra (= ne ghinā), -yina, ninwa, adingna (= ade ghinā), niyina, nenana (*Nig. Exp. Voc.* under *all, each, every, whatever, whole*); iŋiara, inyiana, inyina (*R.*), inginā (*Diet.*), nnyinā (*Chr.*), nyinarra (*Mf. Gr.*), nyinara (*Prk.*) — When the Ed. (*Chr.*) had learnt that in Elmina it is pronounced hīnā, he changed the writing into ghīnā, and thinks it probable that it is made of ghī no ara, *even the end, utmost, last remainder*, cf. hī, v., ehij, ghij. This is confirmed by the way in which it is rendered

more emphatic, viz. əŋka being added to it, the meaning of which is: *there is not wanting* (see ka); consequently 'əŋká-ghinā' [obs.] means: *there is not left or excluded even the last remainder, i. e. all or the whole without exception*; s. ŋka-ghinā — Present spelling: nyināa.

hinām, v. *to squirt, spirt, spurt* (water or spittle from the mouth): cf. anohyira; -awo h. ntasu, *snakes eject or discharge saliva*; wobinam no so, *they spit on him*.

ahij-anāj, n. & a. *square, quadrate; four-cornered, quadrangular*; ah. mu nsen-saŋe a edi ntwaremu, *diagonal*.

ahij-asā, n. & a. *triangle; three-cornered, triangular*. — ahijasā-adé, *triangle*. 1 Sam. 18, 6.

ahij-asīa, n. & a. *hexagon; hexagonal, sexangular*.

hijhīm, red. v., s. hīm; *to be unsteady*. Ja. 1, 8. - ohijhim ne ti de di adehye-sem, *he tosses his head in pride and arrogance*. — ahijhīm, inf.: di ah., *to be unsteady*.

hijhij, red. v., s. hij.

hijhini, red. v., s. hini; h. ano, *to shut up*.

hini, v. 1. *to shut, close, lock a door, a gate*; hini day no ano = kōkā oŋoŋ no hini ano; hini berapae; mihini dāj no anō (= ménto poŋ nom') ana? - opp. hīe; cf. mūa. — 2. Ak. = hīe, *to open, unlock*; hini day no, *open the room*; opp. to mu. — 3. intr. *to open, be opened*. pr. 713.

Ahinime, name of a month, about *October*; s. əsram.

hintá, v. = hintaw.

hintá-béa, -bére, -béw, *hiding-place*.

ahintá-de, *hidden thing(s)*. — ahintá-dúaj', *the bread of secrecy*. Prov. 9, 17.

hintáhintaw, red. v. hintaw.

hintáhuuu, the smallest species of ant.

ahintá-sēm, *hidden truth, secret, mystery*. Lk. 8, 10.

hintáw, v. [red. hintahintaw] Kuk. hwinta, F. hōta, hunta, *to hide, conceal*. pr. 393. 1265; *to be hid or concealed*: wako-hintaw or wah. ne hō, *he has hid himself*; ehū nti wōkohintáwe, *they hid*

themselves for fear; wah, ne sika, he has concealed his gold; ade a ahintaw nyinaa befi adi, all that is concealed will come to light. — b. is also used to express the *adv. secretly*: woyé hintaw, or, wohintaw yé, they do it secretly. *pr.* 183-85. 1384.

a-hintawéé, *hiding-place, covert.* Ps. 27,5.

a-hintaw-mú, ahintawéé-mú, *in secret, secretly, stealthily, by stealth, clandestinely*; *opp.* pefee, gua-so.

(hintí), hintíw, *v.* [Ak. sunti, F. purow] to stumble, to strike or knock the foot against, to hurt the foot by knocking against something; mabintíw' bó, I have knocked my foot against a stone; mah, me nan, I have hurt my foot (by knocking it against something). *pr.* 186. 1387. — *Red.* hintíhintíw.

hintí-bó, *stumbling-stone.* Isa. 8,14. Rom. 9,32. 1 Pet. 2,8.

hintí-de, hintí-dúa, *stumbling-block, any cause of stumbling or falling, cause of offence or sin, occasion of sinning.* Jer. 6,21. Mt. 11,6; to hintí-dua, to offend, i. e. cause to stumble or sin. Mt. 18,6; ye h., to cause offence. Mt. 26,33. — hintíduá-tó, *inf. offending, offence(s).* Mt. 18,7. Lk. 17,1. — hintíduato-botan, *rock of offence.* 1 Pet. 2,8.

hintí-hintíw, *red. v.* hintíw. Jer. 6,21.

hintín, *v.* to excite, rouse, stir up; me bo ah, me, my heart is stirred up, my anger has been roused or excited.

ahinti-mpe = ahwintimpe.

o-hinti(m)prákú, *a piece of wood contrived so that it flies back upon whatever touches it; dúasiñ a wode sūm afiri; ehuay a, ebo wo; masi anómā no h.* *pr.* 1385 f.

hintíw, *v., s.* hintí.

ahí-sém [ahí asem] *a vexatious or provoking word or affair = asem a eye ahí or taj, ahántansem; okā ah.*

ahí-téw, *inf. reluctance, unwillingness, displeasure, dislike.*

ahí-yé, *inf. teasing, vexation, provocation.*

ahí-yí, *inf. mockery, derision, scoff, scorn; cf. fewdí.*

o-híyífó, *pl. a., mocker, derider, scoffer.* h'm h'm, *interj.* an expression of faint-hearted or reluctant compliance, acquiescence or assent, or of anger. *pr.* 3568.

e-hó, *pron. of place, Gr. § 60,3, that place, there, thither*; sometimes applied to time: then, *cf.* ehobere; énam hó, there he goes; owo hó, he is there, he is present; onni hó, he is not there; ehó yé, it is well; not another word! — di hó, to be the second, the next in a row, in rank, s. di 23. — It may take the *adj. pron.* no after it: eho no, wudu hó a, wobehū biribi, at that place, if you arrive there, you will see (experience) something! — It may stand as an attribute in the *poss. case* before a noun: ehó awów sèñ há dé, the cold in those countries is severer than here. *Cf.* eha. — In connection with some verbs, as gye, sèrs, it answers to the *Eng. prep. from*: wagyé me hó sika, he has taken money from me; osère me hó ade, he begs (things) of me. *pr.* 125. Gr. § 225,3. — woba no hó, F. = woba ne nkyañ. Mt. 14,29. — ye hó, F. to be done, to come to pass. Mk. 11,23. 13,4. 29 f. — éne hó, that is the meaning; énye hó; be it so! — When hó stands in apposition to a noun of place, it must be rendered in *Eng.* by that: túrom' hó, nnuā abieñ sisi hó, two trees stood in that garden. — ehónom (a kind of plural form), thereabout(s). — The emphatic particle ara may be added: ehó-ara na ope se oko, he desires to go just there; wote hónom-ara, they live just about there. — *Cf.* hó-né-hó.

hò, *v., red.* hoho, s. horo.

ho, *v.* Ak. = how.

hóó, *adv. very, much, exceedingly*; woy hō nye fe hoo bi, they are not very handsome; woy ani nnā ogye hoo bi so, they do not expect complete deliverance; mempe no hoo: wopam dukuu yi biara a, eye, I do not want to have this handkerchief sewn very well; ense se wubu wo bre hoo bi, you must not overestimate your labour.

hò, hó, *interj.* expression of contempt: obi ká asem bi na enyé wo de a, hól! (*or*: hó!)

hò, *interj.* s. hòo.

hòò, *interj.* expressing disdain and famation: wohuro no hòò = wo tutuw, they hoot him; woso no s. hòo. — hoo hoo hoo, F. of shouting.

hóo, *a. & adv. 1. deep, hollow*; ne nom' da tokuru hóo, his wound is deep; n'aniwam' aye hóo, his eye hollow, i. e. sunk in their orbital sockets; *cf.* hony. — 2. leaky, prese a gap or opening to see through: o no mu da hó hoo nti, oday no η because the roof has holes large en to see through, the house is d lets water in; mpaapae hoo, a sieve cleft or crack that can be seen thru. *Cf.* hóohoo.

hòo, *adv. & n. loudly, aloud*; a uproar, hubbub, tumult, riot; wot hoo, woye hoo, they cry aloud, hoolo, halloo, make a loud noise, bab or riot; owan mu aye hoo, town is very noisy; woso no hòo, speak indignantly of him. *Cf.* 1 bobo, hū.

óhòó, *interj.* F. = g'gòó, dabi, no, Gr. § 146,3. Mt. 5,37.

hòo, hò, *interj.* an expression of disgust at some stench. *pr.* 460.

e-hó, Gr. § 118-120, the exterior: 1 of things: the outer or outward part, outside, surface, appearance; *co.* (*cf.* ani). Nu. 11,7; — b) of persons: the human frame; — c) the whole person. — 2 place: the outward parts, the surface without or outside (excepting cases which akyi or akyiri stands); *ni* ness, proximity. — 3. a) of local relations: on, at, by, near, to, sideward about, around, against; — b) of causal relations: of, at, about, touching, concerning, relating to. Gr. § 121 240 a. 243 Rem. 1.

A. Examples in which hò is the grammatical subject of a sentence. 1. Ne yé hū, - gwoñwā, - serew, - anigye,

Tshi-English Dict.

pl. a-, *mock, derider, scoffer.*  
 1, *interj.* an expression of faint-  
 d or reluctant compliance, ac-  
 cense or assent, or of anger. *pr.*

on. of place, Gr. § 60,3, *that*  
*there, thither*; sometimes applied  
 e: *then, cf. ehobere*; *ɔnam hō,*  
*he goes*; *ɔwō hō, he is there, he*  
*isent*; *onni hō, he is not there*;  
*hō, it is well*; *not another word!*  
*hō, to be the second, the next in*  
*rank, s. di 23.* — It may  
 be *adj. pron.* no after it: *ehō*  
*udu hō a, wobehū biribi, at that*  
*if you arrive there, you will*  
*experience something!* — It may  
 be an attribute in the poss. case  
 a noun: *ehō awōw sēg há dé, the*  
*in those countries is severer than*  
*Cf. eha.* — In connection with  
 verbs, as *gye, sēre*, it answers  
 Eng. *prep. from*: *wagye me hō*  
*he has taken money from me*;  
*me hō ade, he begs (things) of*  
*r. 125. Gr. § 225,3.* — *wōba no*  
 = *wōba ne nkyeŋ. Mt. 14,29.*  
*hō, F. to be done, to come to*  
*Mk. 11,23. 13,4. 29f.* — *éne hō,*  
*s the meaning*; *énye hō, be it*  
 — When *hō* stands in apposition  
 oun of place, it must be rendered  
 g. by *that*: *türom' hō, nnua abien*  
*ɔ, two trees stood in that garden.*  
*ɔnom* (a kind of plural form),  
*about(s).* — The emphatic particle  
 may be added: *ehō-ara na ope se*  
*he desires to go just there*; *wote*  
*ara, they live just about there.*  
*hō-nē-hō.*

*red. hoho, s. horo.*

*ak. = how.*

*hō, very, much, exceedingly*; *wōŋ*  
*hō fe hoo bi, they are not very*  
*some*; *wōŋ ani nná ogye hoo bi*  
*ey do not expect complete deliver-*  
*mempe no hoo: wopam dukuu*  
*ara a, eye, I do not want to have*  
*andkerchief sewn very well*; *ense*  
*ibu wo bre hoo bi, you must not*  
*stimate your labour.*

**hō, hō, interj.** expression of contempt;  
*obi kã asem bi na anyé wo de a, wuse:*  
*hō! (or: hō!)*

**hō, interj. s. hò.**

**hōó, interj.** expressing disdain and de-  
 famation: *wohuro no hōó = wōbō no*  
*tutu, they hoot him*; *wōso no hoo,*  
*s. hò.* — **hoo hoo hoo, F. interj.**  
 of shouting.

**hōo, a. & adv. 1. deep, hollow**; *ne kuru*  
*nom' da tokuru hōo, his wound is very*  
*deep*; *n'aniwam' aye hōo, his eyes are*  
*hollow, i. e. sunk in their orbits or*  
*sockets*; *cf. hōŋŋ.* — **2. leaky**, presenting  
 a gap or opening to see through: *osuhye*  
*no mu da hō hoo nti, ɔday no n'wini,*  
*because the roof has holes large enough*  
*to see through, the house is damp,*  
*lets water in*; *mpaapae hoo, a fissure,*  
*clef or crack that can be seen through.*  
*Cf. hòohoo.*

**hòo, adv. & n. loudly, aloud**; *a roar,*  
*uproar, hubbub, tumult, riot*; *wotēm'*  
*hoo, waye hoo, they cry aloud, they*  
*hollo, halloo, make a loud noise, hub-*  
*bub or riot*; *ɔmaj mu aye hoo, the*  
*town is very noisy*; *wōso no hòo, they*  
*speak indignantly of him. Cf. hòbò-*  
*bòbò, hū.*

**òhòó, interj. F. = n'òòò, dabi, no, nay.**  
 Gr. § 146,3. *Mt. 5,37.*

**hòo, hò, interj.** an expression of disgust  
 at some stench. *pr. 460.*

**hō, Gr. § 118-120, the exterior**: **1. a)**  
 of things: *the outer or outward part,*  
*outside, surface, appearance*; *colour*  
*(cf. ani). Nu. 11,7*; - **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 *akyi* or *akyiri* stands); *near-*  
*ness, proximity.* — **3. a)** of local rela-  
 tions: *on, at, by, near, to, sideways,*  
*about, around, against*; - **b)** of causal  
 relations: *of, at, about, touching, con-*  
*cerning, relating to.* Gr. § 121,2.  
 240 a. 243 Rem. 1.

**A. Examples in which hō is the gram-**  
 matical subject of a sentence. **1. Ne hō**  
*yé hū, - n'woŋwā, - serew, - anigye, his*

*Tshi-English Diet.*

*appearance excites fear, - wonder, -*  
*laughter, - causes joy*; *māa hō ye haw,*  
*women cause trouble. - nea ne hō di ne...*  
*he is addicted to..., it is his habit to...,*  
*what is his heart's desire is...; enye nea*  
*ne hō di, a) he is not addicted to this;*  
*b) he is not afraid (of it).* — **2.** When  
 denoting the outer part of a thing of  
 which the predicate expresses an action,  
 condition, or quality that may be per-  
 ceived by the senses of vision, smell, or  
 touch: it is, in Eng., generally left un-  
 translated, its attribute being the sub-  
 ject of the Eng. sentence: *Mpataa hō*  
*wō aboŋ, fishes have* (lit. *the surface of*  
*fishes has) scales*; *adaka no hō ye hānā-*  
*hānā, this furniture is very bright*; *ahina*  
*hō ye hyezye. pr. 1383.* - *nantwi bi*  
*ni, ne hō kəkəə nē fufu, there is a bullock*  
*of a red and white colour*; *akoa (afānaa)*  
*no hō ye fe, this fellow (woman) is nice-*  
*looking. pr. 19,30*; *wo hō (a)ye fi, you*  
*are dirty*; *ne hō ye n'wini, ye taŋ, he is*  
*nasty, ugly*; *ahohow hō bōŋ, the red ant*  
*stinks. pr. 215.2427*; *wōŋ hō ye hūām,*  
*they are or become sweet-scented, have*  
*a sweet smell*; *oŋoŋ no hō ye torotoro,*  
*this table is smooth*; *oŋe onipa a ne hō*  
*n'hwī-n'hwī, he (is) was a hairy man. 2*  
*Kg. 1,8*; *okura poma, ehō apōw-apōw, he*  
*has a knotty stick in his hands*; *māhū*  
*dua bi, ehō nsœ-nœ, 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 expres-  
 sions which denote conditions and quali-  
 ties of the bodily constitution of man:  
*Wo hō tē dēŋ? how are you? me hō tē*  
*yiye or me hō yé, I am well*; *me hō yé*  
*pēsē or pintiŋŋ, I am perfectly well*;  
*me hō ye kakra, I am tolerably well*;  
*me hō n'yé koraa, I am not at all well*;  
*me hō nye me deŋ, I do not feel well*;  
*ne hō aye no deŋ bio, (ne hō agyae), he*  
*has become better again, he has recovered*;  
*ne hō ye deŋ, ne hō pirim, he is strong,*  
*healthy, stout*; *he has a strong consti-*  
*tution*; *ne hō him, popo, saw, he shakes,*  
*trembles, quakes, shivers*; *ne hō ye hyew,*  
*he is hot*; *ne hō huru no, ye no hyew*  
*or hyerehyere, he feels hot*; *ne hō keka*

no, ye no hène or henehéne, *his skin itches, is irritable*; ne hō apa, *his body is bare, espec. of beasts: asē amā oguay no hō apa, the mange (scab, or itch) has caused the sheep's hair to fall off*; ne hō abubu no koraa, *he is entirely shattered, broken down, exhausted, weak, laid low*; ne hō aba ne hō bio, ne hō asaḡ, *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, wēwē, *he is nimble, quick, active, brisk, alert*; ne hō da ho, *he is uncovered, exposed, denuded*; ne hō aḡ, *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*; ayare; ne hō worow, *his skin peels off*. — no 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 object*. Ne hō abow no, *he is disheartened*; ne hō bo no, F. *he is amazed*. Mk. 2, 12; ne hō dwiriw no, *he is amazed, terrified*; ne hō adwo, agow (no), akā, kā ne hō, asāḡ no, pasew 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 a strait; anxious, terrified, cast down, dejected, dismayed*; ne hō hīa no, kyere no, yeraw no, *he is in distress, trouble, perplexity*; me hō akā, s. kā 17; ne hō haw no, hwānyāḡ no, pere no, nseḡ no, tifi no, *he is impatient, restless, uneasy &c.*; ne hō byia ne hō, *his means meet his wants, he has all he wants, he has a competence*; ne hō aḡow, *his means are dried up, i. e. exhausted*; ne hō twa, ne hō wo, *lit. his about is smooth or dry, i. e. he is not disorderly (sakasaka), he is clever, adroit, smart, well-mannered*; ehō twa, *it is clean, tidy, neat*; 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*: Afūw no hō dā hó, *the access to the plantation lies there, i. e. is open, not impeded, the plantation is not fenced in*; ḡhoma yi hō ye me nā or hīa me, *I am anxious to get this book*; ḡhoma yi hō ye nā, *this book is not easy 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*. Ne hō du ne hō, s. du, v.

B. Examples in which hō is an attribute in the possessive case: Wo hō ade ye deḡ, *'things belonging to your nature are very hard'*, i. e. *you are an unlucky fellow* = wo hō ade nyé; - ne hō ade a eye nti..., *fortunately, happily, luckily*; s. okra 2; - wo hō ade ye nā, *things from you are difficult, i. e. there is little to be expected from you, you are not very helpful*. — 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 woguagē, *out of fear of him they fled*; wakyerew me n'akwantu hō ḡhoma, *he has written me a letter about his journey*.

C. Examples in which hō is the object of the predicate: 1. hō, (.. hō-hō) in the reflexive pronoun forms the object of refl. verbs; onipa biara dō ne hō, *every one loves himself, or, his own life*; wodo wḡhō-wḡhō, wodo wḡhō-hō or wadodo wḡ hō, *they love each other*; wone wḡhō-wḡhō kōē, *they fought with each other*; cf. Gr. § 57. 59. 218, 1 a. — 2. hō = *the outside, outer part*: dufua ne dua a woafufūaw 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 poḡ

hō, *he is or was sitting at the* me nso migyinaa hō bi, *I also stood* yeabaḡ kūrow no hō (Gr. § 208, 8) *have come (close) to, or, are near town*; eti bō akyene hō, *a skull to the drum*. pr. 1111; mfonini se hō, *the picture hangs on the* Akwam' da Firaw hō, *Akwam is on river Volta*; agyinamoa de ne ti tw ne naḡ hō, *the cat is rubbing her against his leg*; - wakā wo hō yiye, *he has spoken well of you* hō asem hyee (wō) asase no ny. s. report of him (his fame) spread over whole country; ḡkyene nsé ne hō meye de, *salt does not say of itself have a pleasant taste*. pr. 1942; me no hō, *I have had much trouble* account of him (cf. ne hō afono I am tired of him); midwey me nu I am thinking about my brother. nè hō or mékā nó hō, a) *I shall be him*; b) *I shall add (something) for to what he has already*; ade niḡ kāā dom no hō. *he added a hundred men to the host*. Gr. § 214, 1 b.

Verbs that have hō for their complement: bō .. hō, *to be double*; to double, reduplicate; - bata .. hō, hō, kā .. hō, *to join, be added*; cau join, add; - dura .. hō, kata .. hō, *to lop, cover*; - goru .. hō, di .. hō *to mock at*; guaḡ .. hō, hīa .. hō (caus. guaḡ, hō hīa), *to trouble*; - tew .. hō (of hō tew), *to clean, make bright, to sanctify*; - twiw (asepatere) *to brush, rub, clean (boots) &c.*

hoá, v. *to be white, pale, light-coloured* dwete hoa na sika bere, *silver is and gold is red (yellow)*; - to be bright to shine, glisten, glitter; - to grow, or become white &c. pr. 293. okom nti n'ano ahoa, *his lips are and pinched with hunger*; - to be ripe abūrow no ahoa = abere, aye kōō corn is ripe, yellow or white (to vest. John 4, 35). pr. 672. — hoe to make white, to polish; dwete dw hō biri a, odwumfo na ahoa hō Red. hoahoa, q. v.

o-hoá, n. *a light colour; light-blue colour*



the way to get at, or a source, a receive something, or the con- a thing: Afúw no hō dá hó, ss to the plantation lies there, i.e. not impeded, the plantation is ed in; ñhoma yi hō ye me nā or I am anxious to get this book; yi hō ye nā, this book is not be got at; asem no hō hīa, that r matter) is of importance. — ye fow, good wages may be m him, he gives good wages. wō ade, - akyede, I am fortunate g things, - presents. Ne hō du s. du, v.

amples in which hō is an attri- the possessive case: Wo hō ade 'things belonging to your nature 'hard', i. e. you are an unlucky = wo hō ade nyé; - ne hō ade i... fortunately, happily, luckily; 2; - wo hō ade ye nā, things u are difficult, i. e. there is little epected from you, you are not pful. — In most cases hō in s. case must, in Eng., be rendered positions: Okō no hō asem ni, the history of that war; ne hō roguane, out of fear of him they kyersw me n'akwantu hō ñhoma, written me a letter about his

amples in which hō is the object predicate: I. hō, (.. hó-hō) in the s pronoun forms the object of bs; onipa biara dō ne hō, every s himself, or, his own life; wōdō wōñhō, wōdō wōñhō-hō or wōdōdō, they love each other; wōnè wōñhō kōè, they fought with each f. Gr. § 57.59.218, 1a. — 2. hō outside, outer part: dufua ne dua fūaw hō kakra.

hen hō is the locative comple- a predicate, or the specific com- of a verbal phrase (Gr. § 208. ), or when it occurs in an ad- place, concern or cause, it al- fers to an attribute expressed or od, and is, in Eng., rendered by ions or adverbs of place. Ote pōj

hō, he is or was sitting at the table; me nso mgyinaa hō bi, I also stood by; yeabeñ kúrow 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; agyinamoa de ne ti twitwiw ne nañ hō, the cat is rubbing her head against his leg; - wakā wo hō asem yiye, he has spoken well of you; ne hō asem hyee (wo) asase no ny. 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; mabère no hō, I have had much trouble on account of him (cf. ne hō afono me, I am tired of him); midweñ me nua hō, I am thinking about my brother. Mékã nè hó or mékã nò hó, a) I shall be with him; b) I shall add (something) for him to what he has already; ode nniipa ha kã dom no hō, he added a hundred men to the host. Gr. § 214, 1b.

Verbs that have hō for their common complement: bō .. hō, to be double; caus. to double, reduplicate; - bata .. hō, fãm .. hō, kã .. hō, to join, be added; caus. to join, add; - dura .. hō, kata .. hō, to envelop, cover; - goru .. hō, di .. hō few, to mock at; guay .. hō, hīa .. hō (caus. of hō guay, hō hīa), to trouble; - tew .. hō (caus. of hō tew), to clean, make bright, holy, to sanctify; - twiw (asepatere) hō, to brush, rub, clean (boots) &c.

hoá, v. to be white, pale, light-coloured; dwete hoa na sika bere, silver is white and gold is red (yellow); - to be bright, to shine, glister, glitter; - to turn, grow, or become white &c. pr. 2931. — okom ntí n'ano ahoa, his lips are pale and pinched with hunger; - to ripen: abürow no ahoa = abere, aye kōo, the corn is ripe, yellow or white (to harvest. John 4,35). pr. 672. — hoa hō, to make white, to polish; dwete dwinne hō hiri a, odwumfo na ohoa hō. — Red. hoahoa, q. v.

o-hoá, n. a light colour; light-blue cotton-

yarn or cloth; wáhyè no hoá, he has dyed it light-blue.

hōaa = hōawa. — hoàé, F. whiteness.

hoáhòà, red. v. l. s. hoa. — 2. to praise or extol beyond merit; to flatter; - h. ne hō (refl.), to boast or brag (wō .. hō, of ..). pr. 137. — ahoahóá-de, something to boast of. Rom. 4,2. — ahoahóá-sem, prating. Isa. 16, 6.

ahō-akyí-pá, inf. self-denial. K. § 33.

o-hō-anjá-ní, a selfish, self-sufficient person; nea ompe se onipa hō kã no, na ne ñkutoo pe ne hō. pr. 1417.

hōányāñ = hwanyañ.

e-hōara, just there, (at) that very place. pr. 3251; s. eho.

hōawa, hōaa = ohwéawá, w.a.x.

ahobá, F. s. awowá; ode n'ano asi me ah.; medze me nokwar si wo ano ah., thereto I plight or give thee my troth. ahobadze, F. pledge.

ahō-baá, -hàé, the generative fluid of the male, sperm, animal seed; cf. usu. Lev. 15,16f.

ahō-baá, [hō, baa, v.] Aky. F. ease, gladness, freedom.

ahō-baa, ahōbow, F. a certain festival or native custom among the Fantes.

e-hó-bére, that time, then.

ahō-b(è)re-asé, inf. self-humiliation; humility. — ahōb(è)reasé-adwéne, humbleness or lowliness of mind. Phil. 2,3. Col. 3,12.

ahōb(è)reasé-de, pl. id. that which is lowly, a lowly thing. Rom. 12,16.

ahōb(è)reasé-mù, humbly.

ahōb(è)reasé-ní, pl. -fo, a humble, lowly person. Prov. 29,23.

ahōbo, Aky. F. = ahōbow.

ahó-hoa = onipa hō aboa; cf. tibia, nsa-boa; - ne hó mmóa kekã no, he is flushed with excitement, joy, passion; n'ahóboa tui = n'ani ñi ne hō so, he lost consciousness.

ahó-hoá, ahóhoabóá, inf. preparation; syn. ahósiésié.

hábabó(bò), adv. loudly, aloud, noisily, clamorously, tumultuously; sù, kasa, bom', tēam', ye h. = hòo, hùu.

ahó-bow, inf. (F.) [hō, bow v.] wonder, astonishment, amazement; surprise;

eye me ah. (= ahōdwiriw, ɣwoɣwā), *I marvel, wonder, am astonished. Mt. 13, 54, 22, 33, 27, 14.*

ahōbodze, F. *wonder, miracle. Mt. 24, 24.*

ahō-bre..., s. ahō-b(ē)re...

ahō-daadaá, *inf.* [daadaa ne hō] *self-deceit, self-deception.*

ahō-daj', ahōdáj', *inf.* [daj ne hō] *turning, conversion. Acts 15, 3. K. § 271. Cf. adwensakra.*

ahō-daj, euph. *pregnancy; cf. oyem.*

ahō-dannáj', *inf.* [dannaj ne hō] *repeated change or transformation; nimbleness, agility, versatility. pr. 2547; di ah., s. di 36.*

ahō-dāsó, *inf.* [da ne hō so] *readiness, preparation, precaution, circumsppection. Ah. nye hū, pr. 1393. — ahō-dasó-de, confidence. Prov. 3, 26.*

ahō-de(s) [con. n'ahōde, n'áhōde], F. ahōdze [ehō ade] *personal property, effects, things, possessions; substance, goods. Lk. 8, 3, 15, 12 f. pr. 3502, 3646; gener. property.*

ahō-dé, a-, *inf.* [de ne hō] *independence, liberty. 1 Pet. 2, 16.*

ahō-edéj, ahō-ədəj [hō ye or wə ɔdeɣ] (*bodily*) *health and strength; strength in general, power, might; valour; cf. tumi. pr. 1394, 2498; hye .. ah., to strengthen, invigorate. — ahō-ədəj-hyé, inf. invigoration.*

ahō-ədəjǫfó, pl. a-, *a strong, healthy, stout man or person, a man of valour; cf. oberaj, otwentwemfo, otumfo. pr. 1395 f.*

ahō-ədəj-ne, ahō-ədəj-sém, *valiant, powerful or mighty deeds. — ahō-ədəj-nyé, inf. the performance of mighty deeds.*

ahō-ədəj-ɣwúma, *mighty works; any work that requires strength; manual labour &c.*

ahō-ədən-nódow, *great strength. Ps. 33, 17.*

ahō-də [dɔ ne hō] *self-love; love; n'áhōdo nti okum əwə no, he killed the snake in order to preserve himself; wo ah. nti ɔyes adwuma denneɣeɣ, out of love for you, he worked very hard.*

ahō-dóm, *inf.* [dóm ne hō] *effeminacy, delicacy, softness, weakness; ɔyè ah.*

dodo, *he is too delicate (in feeling), too tender or weak.*

ahō-dómfó, ahōdomfó, pl. a-, *a weakling; a tender, delicate, effeminate person; one given to pleasure. Isa. 47, 8. 1 Cor. 6, 9.*

hodoə, ahodoə, Ky. = horow, ahorow.

ahō-dwane, Ak. = ahōguan.

ahō-dwirá, ahōdwira, *inf.* [dwira ne hō] *purification. Lk. 2, 22.*

ahō-dwiriw, *inf.* [hō dwiriw], *terror, horror, amazement; cf. ɣwoɣwā, ahō-yeraw. — ahōdwiri(w)-de, wonder(s). Ps. 105, 5. 2 Thess. 2, 9; astonishment, horror. Jer. 42, 18.*

ahō-dwo, ahōdw(o)éé, *inf.* [hō dwo] *rest (from trouble); quiet, peaceful, happy state and circumstances.*

hōdwoo, hōdwohōdwo, a. & adv. *slack, lax, relaxed, loose; weak, feeble, strengthless; syn. bēte, berew, borogoo &c.; ɔye adwumaye mu hh., he is slack in his work, not diligent in his work.*

hōdwów, v. [red. hōdwóhōdwow] 1. *to be or become slack, relaxed, loose, weak, feeble; ohodwów; - n'adesoa ah., his load is no longer tight; wabə akwakoraa nti or ne yare nti wah., he has become weak through old age or sickness; ne nsam' ahodwów = agow; - to melt away. Ex. 15, 15. Ps. 112, 10. — 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. mīa, yere mu; to untie = sāj, opp. kyekye; to weaken, enfeeble, debilitate, relax; wəhōdwów' no hōdwohōdwo, 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 ne hō di] *emancipation, manumission, liberty. 2 Cor. 3, 17. — ahōfadi-ɣhóma, bill of emancipation.*

ahō-fadifó, pl. a-, *an emancipated slave.*

ahōfadi-pefó, *the liberal party. Hist.*

ahō-fām', *outward, -ly; eh. abajɣua, the outer court. Ezek. 10, 5; cf. akýiri-fām'.*

ahō-famā, *inf.* [fa ne hō mā] *voluntary offering of one's self for some piety, voluntariness, volunteering; de-dedication. K. § 33, 295 b. — ahō-famā, a volunteer company, corps of tears, free corps.*

ahō-famāfó, pl. a-, *volunteer.*

ahō-fé, ahōféw [hō ye or wə ɔféw] (*fairness*), *fineness, handson grace, elegance, prettiness. pr. 1397. — ahō-ɔfé-de, a thin beauty or glory. 1 Chron. 22, 3. — ahō-ɔféfó, pl. a-, a fine, handsome person = nea ne hō; cf. oso.*

ahō-fi, F. Aky. ahōfiri, *inf.* [hō fi] *ness, purity; innocence; acquittal, liverance (by the verdict of a jury).*

ahō-fó, *the people or inhabitants of a town, town or country; s. ehon.*

ahō-fóm, *inf.* [hō fóm] *dejection, a sion of spirit or mind; astonishment, motionless state. Ezer. 3. — ahō-fósi, inf. confession of adultery the part of the husband; cf. wia.*

ahō-ohwam, Ak. = ahō-ohūām, *pr. 1397.*

ahō-hwesó, *inf.* [hwe ne hō so] *heedfulness, carefulness.*

ahohwi, *debauchery, dissoluteness, temperance, lasciviousness, wantonness (Rom. 13, 13), lewdness, licentious extravagance, lavishness, prodigality, rioting. — cf. nyenyentwi; b to luxuriate &c.; ah. abraḅ, lice behaviour; ah. asetrā, luxurious; 2 Pet. 2, 7, 13.*

ahohwi-bó, *inf. leading a luxurious bad, immoral life.*

ahohwidé-yé, -yó, *inf. debaucher temperance.*

ahohwini, pl. a-fo, *debauchee, se or dissipated person; prodigal, squanderer; cf. ogyennyentwi. pr. 1398.*

ahohwi-sém *profligacy, vicious and vicious or destructive dealing.*

ahō-gono, Ak., ahōgow, 'Akp. [in gono or gow] 1. *ease, easiness; dom from pain, disturbance, travail, distress, exertion, annoyances, difficulty; rest, quiet; at of any thing that ruffles, discom-*

he is too delicate (in feeling), too  
r or weak.  
nfó, ahódomfó, pl. a-, a weakling;  
der, delicate, effeminate person;  
iven to pleasure. Isa. 47,8. 1 Cor.

ahodoo, Ky. = horow, ahorow.  
ane, Ak. = ahóguaj.  
irá, ahódwira, inf. [dwira ne hō]  
ication. Lk. 2,22.

iriw, inf. [hō dwiriw], terror,  
r, amazement; cf. ηρωγwā, ahō-  
r. — ahódwiri(w)-de, wonder(s).  
95,5. 2 Thess. 2,9; astonishment,  
r. Jer. 42,18.

o, ahódw(o)éé, inf. [hō dwo] rest  
trouble); quiet, peaceful, happy  
and circumstances.

o, hódwohódwo, a. & adv. slack,  
relaxed, loose; weak, feeble,  
stainless; syn. bêtes, berew, bor-  
e.; ðye adwumaye mu h., he is  
in his work, not diligent in his

o, v. [red. hodwóhódwov] l. to be  
ome slack, relaxed, loose, weak,  
; ohodwó; - n'adesoa ah., his  
is no longer tight; wabó akwa-  
nti or ne yare nti wah., he has  
e weak through old age or sick-  
ne nsam' ahodwov = agow; - to  
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dwohódwo, he has been entirely  
ed, sprained or exhausted (so  
ill his limbs are, as it were,  
joint).

i, inf. [fa ne hō di] emancipa-  
anumission, liberty. 2 Cor. 3,17.  
ófadi-ηhóma, bill of emanci-

fó, pl. a-, an emancipated slave.  
péfó, the liberal party. Hist.

o, outward, -ly; eh. abayyua,  
ter court. Ezek. 10,5; cf. akyiri-

ahó-famā, inf. [fa ne hō mā] voluntary  
offering of one's self for some purpose,  
voluntariness, volunteering; devotion,  
dedication. K. § 33.295b. — ah. dom,  
a volunteer company, corps of volun-  
teers, free corps.

o-hófamáfó, pl. a-, volunteer.

ahó-éfé, -óféw [hō ye or wo ofew] beauty,  
(fairness), fineness, handsomeness,  
grace, elegance, prettiness. pr. 543.  
1397. — ahó-ófé-de, a thing of  
beauty or glory. 1 Chron. 22,5. —  
o-hóóféfo, pl. a-, a fine, handsome,  
pretty person = nea ne hō ye fe;  
cf. oso.

ahó-fi, F. Aky. ahófri, inf. [hō fi] clean-  
ness, purity; innocence; acquittal; de-  
liverance (by the verdict of a jury).

chó-fó, the people or inhabitants of that  
place, town or country; s. ehoni.

ahó-fóm, inf. [hō fóm] dejection, depres-  
sion of spirit or mind; astonishment;  
numbed or motionless state. Ezra 9,3f.

chó-fó-si, inf. confession of adultery on  
the part of the husband; cf. wíakyere.

ahó-ohwam, Ak. = ahó-ohūām, pr. 2762.

ahó-hwesó, inf. [hwe ne hō so] chastity;  
heedfulness, carefulness.

ahohwí, debauchery, dissoluteness, in-  
temperance, lasciviousness, wantonness  
(Rom. 13,13), lewdness, licentiousness;  
extravagance, lavishness, prodigality;  
rioting. — cf. nnyennyentwi; bō ah.,  
to luxuriate &c.; ah. abrafo, licentious  
behaviour; ah. asetrā, luxurious living.  
2 Pet. 2,7. 13.

ahohwi-bó, inf. leading a luxurious and  
bad, immoral life.

ahohwidé-yé, -yó, inf. debauchery, in-  
temperance.

o-hohwini, pl. a-fo, debauchee, sensual  
or dissipated person; prodigal, squand-  
erer; cf. ogyennyentwi. pr. 1398.

ahohwi-sém profligacy, vicious and per-  
nicious or destructive dealing.

ahó-gono, Ak., ahógow, Akp. inf. [hō  
gono or gow] l. ease, easiness; free-  
dom from pain, disturbance, trouble,  
toil, distress, exertion, annoyance, po-  
verty or difficulty; rest, quiet; absence  
of any thing that ruffles, discomposes

or frets, tranquillity, peace. — 2.  
carelessness, indifference.

ahó-guaj, inf. [guaj hō] vexation, haras-  
sing, troubling, oppression, (act. cf.  
ahóyeraw, pass.). Job 3,26. — o-hó-  
guajfó, pl. a-, a vexatious, troublesome  
person, vexer, troubler, disturber.

ahó-gye, inf. [gye ne hō] self-defence,  
self-deliverance.

ahógye-kó, war of independence, libera-  
tion-war.

ahó-gyigyem', inf. [ðyè ah. = ode ne  
hō gyigye mu] interference, meddling  
(in); forwardness, cf. térétereyé.

o-hógyigyem'fó, pl. a-, busy-body, saucy  
or inquisitive person, meddler.

ahó-hāra, Ak. = ahóyeraw.

ahó-hārā, inf. [hō hārā] splendour,  
magnificence; cf. annyam.

ahó-chāre, -chāre, Ak. ahó-ohére [hō ye  
hare] swiftness, quickness, lightness,  
nimbleness. pr. 506. 3447. — ah.-ye,  
inf. activity. — o-hóchārefó, pl. a-  
a fast person; the swift. Am. 2,14.

ahó-ohene, inf. [hō, hēne] itching, pru-  
ritus.

ahó-hia, inf. [hō hīa] distress, embarrass-  
ment, perplexity, pressure (passively),  
trouble. — ahóhīa-dá, day of adversity.

o-hóhīa-fo, -fó, pl. a-, distresser, adver-  
sary, enemy; syn. ohóguajfo.

ahó-hīahīá, inf. pressure (act.), vexation,  
tribulation, trouble. pr. 1399. — ahó-  
hīahīá-bére, troublous times. Dan. 9,25.

ahó-him, inf. [hō him] trembling; terror.  
Isa. 28,19.

hohó, red. v., s. horo.

hó-hó, s. ehó C.

o-hóhó, pl. a-, l. stranger, foreigner, cf.  
onanani, amamfrani. — 2. guest; méyè  
no h. = migye no wō me fi, mekōkye  
no aduan, I show him hospitality;  
méyè ne h. = mesoe ne ηkyen, I put  
up, stay at his house, am his guest;  
wakósoe h., he has gone to take up  
his lodgings; osom me h., s. sōm. - pr.  
285. 659. 1400 ff.

hóohoo, very deep &c., s. hoo.

hóo-hóo, (sighing, groaning): ye h., to  
sigh, groan.

ahóhoahóá, inf. [hoahoa ne hō] boast,

brag, bravado, ostentation, puff; boasting, glorying. 1 Cor. 9,15 f. 2 Cor. 11,7; pride and arrogance, vainglory. 1 John 2,16. — **ah-de**, something to boast of. — **o-hōhoahóafó**, pl. a-, boaster. 2 Tim. 3,2.

**ε-hōho-bèá**, a foreign place; oko h., he went abroad. — **h-asetrá**, pilgrimage. Gen. 47,9. — **hōhobèá-trā**, sojourning, temporary residence in a foreign land. 1 Pet. 1,17.

**ahōho-dán**, a house (or room) for strangers or guests; guest-chamber, reception-room; inn, hotel; s. ahōho-fi.

**ahōho-duañ**, food of a guest, food obtained by the hospitality of others. pr. 1413.

**ahōho-fi**, -asoe, a house where travellers are lodged and entertained; syn. ahōhodañ; cf. asoe.

**ahōhóm**, **ahōhóm**, **ahohon**, a species of ant living on trees; cf. ahohow; *Phr.* osaw ah., he gapes.

**ahohórá**, **ahorohórá**, Ak. **ahorohórowá**, disgrace, dishonour, reproach, ignominy, infamy, shame, scandal. pr. 1414. 3603; wáyè ah., n'aním aye ah., he has been disgraced (perh. disgraced himself), has become infamous, abject; ba or ye .ah., to defame, disgrace, dishonour; to insult, abuse, revile; syn. yaw, kā anim, tētē, mā ani wu; cf. didi atem, gu anim ase.

**ahohórá-bó**, **ahohórá-yé**, inf. defaming, defamation &c. — **ahohórá-de** lewdness. Ezek 23,44.

**o-hohórání**, a-fo, an infamous, despised, despicable, abject, vile person (exposed to contumelious treatment); onipa a oye bone na obi mmu no; opp. onu-onyamfo. 1 Cor. 4,10 pr. 1414. — **ahohórá-sem**, reproach. Ps. 74,10.

**ahō-horanj'**, inf. [horanj' ne hō] arrogance, assumption. Ah. na ede kō ba. pr.

**hohore**, red. v. hore, to heave, swell, rise (said of dough); to grow fast, thrive: abofra no ahóhorè kokūroo, onipa no ah. aye kese. - tr. h. aduanj' bi, to prepare a dainty dish.

**ε-hóhare**, mucus, spittle, phlegm; obo waw na ofe h., he coughs and spits

out phlegm; cf. ntasu; - odi ne yam' (ne ba hō) h., she is grieved (on account of her child), she is in anxiety (about her child) = ne wère how ne ba hō, ne yam' hyehye no ne ba hō.

**hohoro**, red. v. horo.

**hōho-trábère**, lodging. *Philem.* 22.

**hohow**, red. v. how; hòhow..ani, to rest on the surface (of.).

**àhóhòw'**, **ahóhòw**, pl. η-, a species of ant, emitting an offensive smell, of a reddish colour, living on trees, espec. lime- and orange-trees. pr. 28. 2427.

**àhóhòw'**, **ahóhòw**, = ahúhúw, huruhúrów a efi nipa anom, breath; n'anom ah. bōg, ye hūām, ye hyew.

**ηhohow-aní** [s. hohow, v.] superficiality, negligence, carelessness; cf. aniani; wammóηh.mpaē, they pray with all their hearts; oye ηh. adwuma, he works carelessly.

**o-hóhó-yé**, a-, inf. reception and entertainment of strangers or guests, hospitality.

**ahō-ohúām**, sweet scent or smell, pleasant odour, fragrance.

**ahō-hurá**, inf. defiling oneself (by contact with a dead person). Ezek. 44,25.

**ahō-huru**, inf. [hō huru] heat, warmth. pr. 1416. - ahōh.-ηkării, ahōh.-súsúw-adé, thermometer.

**ahōhuru-bére**, summer. Ps. 74,17. Mt. 24,32.

**ahō-hwányān**, inf. s. hwányān.

**ahō-hyehyé**, inf. [hyehye ne hō] = ahōhoahoa.

**ahō-hyēsó**, inf. [hye ne hō so] self-command, self-discipline, chastity, modesty. K. § 349.

**ahō-zhyéw**, -zhyéw, heat of the skin or body in fever &c., cf. ahōhuru.

**o-hóka-fo**, -fó, a single man; nea onni bi kā ne hō, onni yere, nni mma; cf. ohókwafo.

**o-hó-káfo**, **ohókáfó**, pl. a-, companion, neighbour. Ex. 32,27. Jer. 6,21; Iudafoh., proselyte. Acts 6,5. [23,24.

**ahō-katá-de**, long shield, buckler. Ezek.

**ahōkeká**, inf. [hō keka] itching, pricking, tingling; prickly-heat, a cutaneous eruption of red pimples, s. fífisè.

**ahōkeká**, inf. [keká ne hō] adornment decoration; attire, dress. — movement

**ahōkekáde**, **ahōkekádè**, ornament, adornment; set-off, finery; trimmings; jew

**ahō-kokó**, inf. [koko ne hō] delicat delicateness. Deut. 28,56.

**ahō-kum**, inf. 1. uncleaness. Zech. 13 cf. efi, buru. — 2. suicide.

**o-hókwa-fo**, -fó, pl. a-, 1. a single, married person, bachelor, spinst obaniη-hókwa., obaa-hókwa.; also a wid er or widow; nea ote hā kwa; ohókafó, osigyafó, okunafo. — 2. sound, healthful, hale, hardy, rob person.

**ahō-kyere**, inf. [hō kyere] = ahōhā.

**ahō-kyere**, inf. [kyere ne hō] ostentati vanity, (self-)conceit, vain-glory; ahantay, ahōhoahoa, ahōhyehye, ahō ahupoo.

**ahókyere-de**, pride. Jer. 12,5.

**o-hókyerefo**, pl. a-, an ostentatious, va proud, insolent, (self-)conceited pers Jer. 43,2.

**ε-hom**, Ak. F. pron., s. mo & Gr. § Rem. 1. 2. pr. 1817.

**hōm**, v. [red. hōηhōm] F. to outrage; treat with violence, roughly, rude ohōm nó sò, Ak. ohye no so, odi no mmerantesem &c. - hōm do, F. to r over (Mk. 10,42); to press down or hom so, to oppress. Ezek. 18,7.

**hōm**, a-, F. = hōme, strength. 1510. Mk. 12,30; breath.

**hōm**, v. F. = home, to rest, repose.

**ahōm**, inf. F. 1. = ohōme. — 2. ah. = oye ahōkyere, ahantay, ηhye he is haughty, proud, despotic. — n'ahōm kā nōhō, he is happy. 5,12. Ps. 128,2.

**hōmā**, Aky. = hāmā.

**ahōma**, F. 1. = hāmā, Mk. 1,7. 7,35. 2. = ηhōmā.

**η'hōmā**, tet. hōma; F. ahōma, wōi ηwōma, 1. the skin or hide taken fr an animal body (diff. wère). pr. 5 1070; cf. oguañhoma, nantwijnhor asoηhōma. — 2. leather. pr. 149. 3. paper; cf. borō-ηhoma, krātaá. 4. playing-card(s); tow ηh., to pi (at) cards. — 5. letter, epistle;

hlegm; cf. ntsu; - odi ne yam' a hō) h., she is grieved (on account of her child), she is in anxiety (for her child) = ne wēre how ne i, ne yam' hyehye no ne ba hō. red. v. horo.

ābēre, lodging. Philem. 22. red. v. how; hōhow..ani, to rest on surface (of..).

ā, ahōhōw, pl. ŋ, a species of emitting an offensive smell, of a sh colour, living on trees, espec. and orange-trees. pr. 28. 2427.

ā, ahōhōw, = ahūhūw, huruhūrōw nipa anom, breath; n'anom ah. ye hūām, ye hyew.

ānī [s. hohow, v.] superficiality, carelessness; cf. aniani; ā ŋh. mpae, they pray with all their strength; oye ŋh. adwuma, he works assiduously.

ā, a, inf. reception and entertainment of strangers or guests, hospitable.

āām, sweet scent or smell, pleasant, fragrance.

ā, inf. despoiling oneself (by cohabitation with a dead person). Ezek. 44, 25.

u, inf. [hō huru] heat, warmth. pr. 16. - ahōh. - ŋkārī, ahōh. - sūsūw-hermometer.

ā-bēre, summer. Ps. 74, 17. Mt.

ānyāŋ, inf. s. hwānyāŋ.

hyé, inf. [hyehye ne hō] = ahōh. a.

ā, inf. [hys ne hō so] self-complacency, self-discipline, chastity; modesty. pr. 349.

āw, -āhyéw, heat of the skin or in fever &c., cf. ahōhuru.

o, -fó, a single man; nea onni bi hō, onni yere, nni mma; cf. afo.

o, ahōkáfó, pl. a-, companion, our. Ex. 32, 27. Jer. 6, 21; Iudafo-roselyte. Acts 6, 5. [23, 24.

āde, long shield, buckler. Ezek. 4, 1. inf. [hō keka] itching, pricking, stinging; prickly-heat, a cutaneous eruption of red pimples, s. fūsā.

ahōkeká, inf. [keká ne hō] adornment, decoration; attire, dress. - movement.

ahōkekáde, ahōkekádé, ornament, adornment; set-off, finery, trimmings; jewels.

ahō-kokó, inf. [kokó ne hō] delicacy, delicateness. Deut. 28, 56.

ahō-kum, inf. 1. uncleanliness. Zech. 13, 1; cf. efi, buru. - 2. suicide.

ā-hōkwa-fo, -fó, pl. a-, 1. a single, unmarried person, bachelor, spinster; ābanīŋ-hōkw., ābaa-hōkw.; also a widow or widower or widow; nea ote hō kwa; cf. ahōkafo, osigyāfo, okunafo. - 2. a sound, healthful, hale, hardy, robust person.

ahō-kyere, inf. [hō kyere] = ahōhīa.

ahō-kyere, inf. [kyere ne hō] ostentation, vanity, (self-)conceit, vain-glory; cf. ahantaŋ, ahōhoahoa, ahōhyehye, ahōm, ahupoo.

ahōkyere-de, pride. Jer. 12, 5.

ā-hōkyerefo, pl. a-, an ostentatious, vain, proud, insolent, (self-)conceited person. Jer. 43, 2.

ā-hom, Ak. F. pron., s. mo & Gr. § 58, Rem. 1. 2. pr. 1817.

hōm, v. [red. hōphōm] F. to outrage; to treat with violence, roughly, rudely; āhōm nó só, Ak. ohye no só, odi no so mmerantesem &c. - hōm do, F. to rule over (Mk. 10, 42); to press down or on; hom so, to oppress. Ezek. 18, 7.

hōm, a-, F. = hōme, strength. pr. 1510. Mk. 12, 30; breath.

hōm, v. F. = home, to rest, repose.

ahōm, inf. F. 1. = āhōme: - 2. óyē ah. = oye ahōkyere, ahantaŋ, ŋhyesso, he is haughty, proud, despotic. - 3. n'ahōm kā nohō, he is happy. Mt. 5, 12. Ps. 128, 2.

hōmā, Aky. = hāmā.

ahōma, F. 1. = hāmā, Mk. 1, 7. 7, 35. - 2. = ŋhōmā.

ŋ'hōmā, tet. hōma; F. ahōma, wōma, ŋwōma, 1. the skin or hide taken from an animal body (diff. were). pr. 523. 1070; cf. oguanōhoma, nantwīŋhoma, asoŋhōma. - 2. leather. pr. 149. - 3. paper; cf. borō-ŋhoma, krātaā. - 4. playing-card(s); tow ŋh., to play (at) cards. - 5. letter, epistle; cf.

mānā-ŋhoma; bubu ŋhoma, to fold up a letter. - 6. book; syn. brūkuū. - 7. ŋh. or ŋhomam', book-learning; literary knowledge; osūa ŋh., he learns (is learning) to read; he studies; cf. bō 108; onim ŋhomam', he is an educated, learned or literary man, a scholar.

(ŋhōmāā), ŋhōmawā, pl. ŋhoma-ŋhōma, tract, treatise, pamphlet, little book.

ŋhōma-fó, a bad book. K. § 104.

ŋhōma-ofi, library, archives. Ezra 6, 1.

ŋhōma-hū, inf. learning. Acts 26, 24.

āŋhōmāgūāŋ [ŋhoma a águāŋ] a dried skin; owu ye agh. yaw, pr. 3490 ff.

hōmāhōman, red. v. hōmaŋ.

ŋhōma-hyé, inf. tanning (leather). -

ŋhōma-hyéfo, ŋh.-hyéfo, tanner.

ŋhōma-kāŋ, inf. = ŋ'hōma kāŋ, reading books; cf. Gr. § 203, 1. - ŋhomakāŋ-béa, reading-room.

ŋhōma-kyerew, inf. writing on paper, writing of letters or books; cf. bō 108.

- di ŋh., to correspond, have epistolary intercourse. - ŋh. hō kwāŋnyā, liberty of the press. - ŋhōmakyerew-

dī, inf. correspondence. - ŋhōma-nyānsā, science. [scholar.

ŋhōma-nīmfo, pl. id. a learned man, a

ŋhōma-pām, inf. bookbinding.

ŋhōma-pāmfo, bookbinder.

ŋhōma-pò, a roll of leather or paper, scroll (Ezra 6, 2).

ŋhōma-pòé, ŋhoma a wəapo no aye krā-taā, parchment. 2 Tim. 4, 13.

ahō-mā-só, inf. exaltation of one's self, pride. Eccl. 7, 8.

ŋhōma-sūā, inf. = ŋhōma sūa, learning from books.

ŋhōmā-tintim, inf. printing; ŋh.-tintim-afri, printing-press; ŋhomatintim-béa, printing-office.

ŋhōma-tōŋ-béa, stationer's shop, book-seller's shop.

ŋhōma-tów, inf. card-playing; woyee ŋh. māā ābōdamfo, card-playing was invented for a madman.

hōmáj, v. [red. hōmāhōman] to swell (of a bud, a carcass), to bloat, distend; to be puffed up or bloated, inflated or flushed (with pride); to be proud. Isa. 16, 6; to puff oneself up; wahoman

ako wõn so, *he flew upon them, railed at them, spoke roughly and angrily to them, used insolent and reproachful language, to them.* 1 Sam. 25,14. Cf. horan.

e-hom-ara, F. = mo ara.

homé, v. 1. to breathe. pr. 2771; wawu, ophome bio, *he is dead, has ceased to breathe*; ontumi qhome nsi so, *he cannot breathe well, breathes with difficulty.* — 2. to rest, repose; mabère, mekohomé kakra; owigiyinae mehomee wo Aburi; se woforo bepow yi wie a, wóbehóme. — 3. to vibrate, pulsate, beat or throb, as the arteries and the heart; ntini home, s. ntini.

o-hómé, e- (inf.) 1. breathing, breath; ne home si so, s. si 43. — 2. strength: oo, akoa yi n'ni home, *ah, this fellow has no strength (to work, to fight).* — 3. Phr. mé hómé tẽw, *lit. my breath rends (my breathing is difficult), i. e. my strength fails me, I can bear it no longer, am in despair, consternation, despondency*; it is used in the present tense; in the pret. and perf. tense the phr. "me hõ yeraw me" is used for it. — 4. rest, repose, quietness (Eccl. 4,6): eyi ansã-na manyã oh., *now at length I have found rest*; also: ... I have got well; oh. bi nni asase so, *there is no rest on earth.* — 5. Phr. me home kã me hõ, *my rest is undisturbed, I have peace*; cf. ahómekã.

ahómé, (inf.) 1. breath, blast, cf. ahohow, abuhuw, ahum; sigh; gu ah., to sigh. pr. 291. — 2. F. rest, repose: kógye wo ahómé, *go take your rest*; mã minnye m'ah., *let me have my repose.*

hómé-béa, pl. h.-mmea, place of rest. Isa. 66,1. — hómé-bére, pl. h.-mmere, time of rest. Lev. 26,34f.

hómé-dá, pl. h.-nna, day of rest, sabbath; di h., to keep the sabb. — hómédá-dí, inf. the observance of the sabbath.

ahomèé, resting-place. Ruth 3,1.

ahome-gú, inf. a sigh; sighing.

ahome-gyé, inf. recreation, refreshment, recovery of strength and spirit after toil; F. rest. Mt. 11,28 f. — ahomegyé-dá, F. (Akp.) sabbath. — ahomegyé-bómé, a sabbath of rest. Lev. 25,4.

ahóme-kã, inf. [me home akã me hõ] satisfaction, gladness, joy, happiness. - ah.-tũro, paradise. K. § 208.

ahome-tẽw, inf. [home tew or tew home] breathlessness, the being out of breath; distress, excessive trouble, vexation, anguish of spirit (Ex. 6,9) &c.; biribi a stew wo home (something that takes away your breath or rest), e. s. emmã wunnyã ahomeyé, ehaw wo; syn. abotu, ahóyeraw. Owó de ahometẽw (a. s. abóyeraw) na eka, *the snake bites when annoyed.* pr. 3446; éyè ahometew, *it is annoying*; hye ah., to disquiet. Jer. 50,34.

ahomete-í-rã-só = ahometew a tra so, excessive trouble, despair, desperation. K. § 272.

ahó-emérẽw, -omérẽw, weakness, infirmity, debility.

ahóm-gye, -kã, F. = ahomegye, ahomekã.

ahómekã, F. gladly. Mk. 12,37.

o-hómo, shouting to welcome a person; shouting while hunting game; also: shouting in general; bo h., to make a noise in welcoming; cf. bo twi. Wo-bõ homo gye no awo.

hómofó, the criers in hunting game.

homtseq [ahome tenteq] F.: gu h., to sigh deeply. Mk. 8,12.

ahó-omũó, an unfortunate person; syn. okrabiri(fo).

hõn, v. [red. honhon] 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). pr. 2616; to (ex-)tirpate or eradicate, pull up by the roots (a horn from a goat's head: haq oguay abey no, honhon abey no); to screw out, unscrew; hõghõn akyene no mfewá, *take out the screws of that drum!* - intr. akũma no haq tã nsum', *the axe came loose (off) from its handle and fell into the water.*

hõn, denotes the noise heard when something sticking fast is pulled out.

e-hõn, F. = wõn, they, them, their.

hõn, v. to seize by the nape and push away; óhõn no = owó no ykõnsiaw, owo no taw, osum no atiko.

hõn, v. [red. hõghõn] to swell; me nsa

rehõn, *my hand is swelling*; n'afõno ahõn, *his cheek is swollen*; ne ti ahõn, *he is puffed up, he has become haughty* = wahõman, wahoran. - tr. to cause to swell: mfã haq me naq, *the Guinea-worm causes my leg to swell.*

o-hõn, marrow in the bones; brain; Ak. amemene; - tirim h. the brain(s); ohõn-ntini, the nerves.

hõn, a. & adv. deep, very deep, said of a wound, a well, the eyes in their cavity; cf. hõo. - F. very wide and well kept (of a path).

hõn, the humming or buzzing of flies; wotu a, wote wõn ntabaq mu h. - cf. hõnyõhõnyõ.

hõna, s. ehõna.

o-hõnãm [= hõ nãm; onipa hõnãm, nè hõnãm] 1. the body of a man or animal. pr. 1420-22; onè me te se ohõnam nè ntama, *we are close or fast friends.* Cf. onipadua; efunu, amũ. - ne h. a onni, *his incorporeity, immateriality.* K. § 165. - ohene wu akyi no, nea tiri hõnam de wõn ani kyerese ne ne nua akumaa, *after the death of the king the elders (mpanyimfo) looked upon his younger brother as his successor.* — 2. the flesh, Scr. - ohõnãm akõnno, *fleshly lusts.*

o-hõnãm-adé, hõnãm-mũ-adé, member(s). Job 41,4. Rom. 6,13. 19. 12,4. Ja. 3,5. 4,1. — hõnãm-mũ-bá, inf. incarnation.

o-hõnãm-ani, outward appearance; bu h. nteq, to judge after the flesh. John 8,15; ohõnãm-ani ha-yi, *outwardly*; - o-h.-ani-hayi-nipa, *outward man.* 2 Cor. 4,16. - o-hõnãm-ani-adé, *outward, bodily, temporal (not spiritual) things.* - o-hõnãm-ani-fó, pl. id., o-hõnãm-mũ-ni, pl. - fo, a sensual or carnal person. Rom. 7,14. 1 Cor. 3,1. [nature.]

o-hõnãm-awó, natural birth, carnal

o-hõnãm-déq, F. ahõnam-dæen, bodily strength, health.

o-hõnãm-déw, o-hõnan-néw, sensual pleasure, sensuality, voluptuousness; love of comfort.

o-hõnãm-nípa, a servant who is always near his master, body-servant, personal attendant, valet.

kā, *inf.* [me home akā me hō] *action, gladness, joy, happiness.*  
tūro, *paradise.* K. § 208.

téw, *inf.* [home tew or tew home] *bleasness, the being out of breath;*  
ss, *excessive trouble, vexation,*  
ish of spirit (Ex. 6,9) &c.; biribi  
w wo home (something that takes  
your breath or rest), e.s. emmā  
yā ahomeyé, shaw wo; *syn.* abotu,  
raw. Owo de ahometéw (a.s. ahō-  
) na eka, *the snake bites when*  
*red.* pr. 3446; éyè ahometew, *it*  
*noying;* hye ah., *to disquiet.* Jer.

è-t'rà-só = ahometew a etra so,  
*ive trouble, despair, desperation.*  
272.

iréw, oméréw, *weakness, infirm-*  
*ability.*

é, -kā, F. = ahomegye, ahomekā.  
m', F. *gladly.* Mk. 12,37.

shouting to welcome a person;  
ng while hunting game; also:  
ng in general; bō h., *to make*  
*e in welcoming;* cf. bō twi. Wō-  
mo gye no awo.

the criers in hunting game.  
[ahome tenten] F.: gu h., *to*  
*reply.* Mk. 8,12.

ō, *an unfortunate person;* *syn.*  
i(fo).

*red.* hōhōj] *to pull out that*  
*stuck fast* (the blade of a knife,  
n of a hoe from the handle, a  
om the wall). pr. 2616; *to (ex-*  
*or) eradicate, pull up by the*  
*a horn from a goat's head:* hōj  
abey no, hōhōj abey no); *to*  
*out, unscrew;* hōghōj akyene  
wá, *take out the screws of that*  
*-intr.* akūma no hōj tō nsum',  
*came loose (off) from its handle*  
*ll into the water.*

ates the noise heard when some-  
ticking fast is pulled out.

= wōj, *they, them, their.*

o seize by the nape and push

ohōj no = owo no gkōnsiaw,  
taw, osum no atiko.

*red.* hōghōj] *to swell;* me nsa

rehōj, *my hand is swelling;* n'afōno  
ahōj, *his cheek is swollen;* ne ti ahōj,  
*he is puffed up, he has become haughty*  
= wahōmaj, waboraj. - tr. *to cause*  
*to swell:* mfā hōj me naj, *the Guinea-*  
*worm causes my leg to swell.*

o-hōj, *marrow in the bones; brain;* Ak.  
amemene; - tirim h. *the brain(s);* ohōj-  
ntini, *the nerves.*

hōj, *a. & adv.* *deep, very deep,* said of  
a wound, a well, the eyes in their  
cavity; cf. hōo. - F. *very wide and*  
*well kept* (of a path).

hōj, *the humming or buzzing of flies;*  
wotu a, wote wōj ntabaj mu h. - cf.  
hōnyōhōnyō.

hōna, *s. shēna.*

o-hōnām [= hō nām; onipa hōnām, nē  
hōnām] *L. the body of a man or ani-*  
*mal.* pr. 1420-22; onē me te se ohōnam  
nē ntama, *we are close or fast friends.*  
Cf. onipadna; efunu, amū. - ne h. a  
omni, *his incorporeity, immateriality.*  
K. § 165. - ohene wu akyi no, nea tiri  
hōnam de wōj ani kyerse ne ne nua  
akumaa, *after the death of the king*  
*the elders (mpanyimfo) looked upon*  
*his younger brother as his successor.*  
— 2. *the flesh, Scr.* - ohōnām akōnno,  
*fleshy lusts.*

o-hōnām-adé, hōnām-mù-adé, *member(s).*  
Job 41,4. Rom. 6,13. 19. 12,4. Ja. 3,5.  
4,1. — hōnām-mù-bá, *inf. incarnation.*

o-hōnām-ani, *outward appearance;* bu  
h. ntej, *to judge after the flesh.* John  
8,16; ohōnām-ani ha-yi, *outwardly;* -  
o-h.-ani-hayi-nipa, *outward man.* 2 Cor.  
4,16. - o-hōnām-ani-adé, *outward, bo-*  
*dily, temporal (not spiritual) things.* -  
o-hōnām-ani-fó, *pl. id., o-hōnām-mù-ni,*  
*pl. - fo, a sensual or carnal person.*  
Rom. 7,14. 1 Cor. 3,1. [*nature.*]

o-hōnām-awó, *natural birth, carnal*  
o-hōnam-déj, F. ahōnam-dzen, *bodily*  
*strength, health.*

o-hōnam-déw, o-hōnan-néw, *sensual*  
*pleasure, sensuality, voluptuousness;*  
*love of comfort.*

o-hōnam-nípa, *a servant who is always*  
*near his master, body-servant, per-*  
*sonal attendant, valet.*

o-hōnām-pé, *carnal will or desire.*

o-hōnāy-kā, *inf. selfishness.* — o-hōnāy-  
kā-ni, *pl. a-fo, a selfish person;* nea  
ompe se ne yōjkō hōnam kā no.

o-hōnāy-kóro = ohōnam koro. Mt. 19,5.  
hōnāy-kúru, *flesh-wound* = hōnam mu  
kuru. pr. 1423 f.

hō-nè-hó, *1. there and there, certain*  
*places there;* woko kūrōw nom' a, nko  
h. — 2. *intermediate, middling;* ose-  
kañ h., *a middle-sized knife;* ené a  
eye h., *a middle tone;* - *moderate; in-*  
*different;* owo h., *he wavers, is unde-*  
*cided;* ne hō aye h., s. akóbó.

hōghóm, *pl. a-, a spirit; the spirit of*  
*man* [ah. = osámaj a. s. súnsum, ahūj-  
mu ade nej; wōkō súnsum na tefefo frē  
no sa\*(se): né hōghom' asore no so  
akeye (orebewu nej); onipa wu a, ne  
h. fi no mu kō soroj]. - Onyamé hōghom',  
*the Spirit of God;* Hōghom krōjkrōj,  
*the Holy Ghost;* hōghom-fi, *pl. a-, an*  
*unclean, wicked spirit.* Mt. 12,43. 10,1;  
hōghom abōta, *spiritual joy or hap-*  
*piness;* hōghóm-adé, h.-de, *that which*  
*is spiritual.* 1 Cor. 14,1. 15,46; hōj-  
hóm-mù-adé, *spiritual things or gifts;*  
hōghóm-mù-dé, *'spiritual.'* Rom. 7,14.  
hōghóm(-mù)-ní, *pl. - fo, a spiritual*  
*man.* 1 Cor. 2,15. 14,37.

hōghóm-nipaduá, *a spiritual body.*  
1 Cor. 15,44.

hōghóm-yé, *inf. spirituality.* K. § 165.

ahōghom', *a mild, gentle wind;* cf.  
mfare, mframa, ahum.

hōghóm, *red. v., s. hom;* hōghóm' mé  
sò, mā meghómé!

hōghōj, *red. v. hōj.*

hōghōj, *red. v. hōj.*

hōghono, *red. v. hono.*

o-hóni, *pl. e-hōfo, a man from that*  
*place;* s. ehōfo. Lk. 15,15.

o-hòni, *pl. a-, an effigy, 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]; - ehāfo som  
ahoni a wode nuna anase dote aye.  
Wode bi si kūrōtia, ebi nso wode si  
aōwowa mu de ηηo, ηkesua, dāmé n.a.

due hō mā ehohore ye kese; wokum ḡḡāy, ḡkoko n.a. bō wəy afoṛe afe afe né nnāpōna anass daa adaeto da.

**o-honi-hūhūw**, *idol*. *Ezek.* 18,6.  
**ahó-nim**, *inf.* [nim ne hō] 1. *self-consciousness*. — 2. *conscience*. *K.* § 12. 154. 173. — 3. ḡkwā a ah. wom' or ah. ḡkwā, *personal life*. — 4. = adwene, *thought*.

**a-hónimfo†**, 1. *rational being*. — 2. *person within the Godhead*.

**ahó-ninním**, *inf.* [hō ninnim] *beginning recovery, gradual restoration from sickness, convalescence*.

**ahoni-sóm**, *inf.* *idolatry*. — **ahoniwá**, *dim.* of ohoni.

**hōno**, *v. intr. & tr.* [*red.* hophono] *to melt* (not by fire; cf. nāḡ), *to dissolve, liquefy or liquidize; to steep, macerate; ḡkyene no ah.; wanōa ode no mā. ah., she has over-boiled the yam; agēḡēnu ne dokono a wode nsu hono nom, ag. is a beverage of maize-bread soaked in water; - ode nsā hono yeq, he made us drink a great deal; - ade a oḡwemfo no ḡwenee no honoo wo ne nsam', the vessel which the potter made was marred in his hand. Jer. 18,4. - n'ani ahono ne tirim potō, he is quite ashamed; - wode ayare bone hono nipa ḡkorá (calabash) mu daa, man is always troubled by contagious diseases.*

**o-hóno**, 1. *bark of a tree, dua* (hō) hono or aboḡ; *rind, husk, shell*; abrobe hō h., *the rind of a pine-apple*; akutu hō h., *orange-peelings*; ḡkesua-hóno, *the shell of an egg*; ábò hóno mù, *it is out of use*. — 2. *scales*; apataa hō h. or aboḡ, *the scales of a fish*. - ani akyi hóno, *eye-lid*; obi aḡkā n'ani aḡhye hóno mu, *nobody got a wink of sleep*. — 3. *F.* = sare, *grass for thatching houses*.

**ehónom**, *s. ehó*. — **o-hón-níni**, *nerve(s)*.

**hónta, hontsā**, *v. F.* = hīntaw.

**hóntonḡ**, *a. long and wide*. — **honto-hóntonḡ**, *a. very long and wide*.

**o-hónto-wo-sò**, *an unexpected trouble, espec. used of debts in which one is involved by unforeseen occasions for*

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: aḡkye na adaadaa nnipa = abeto nnipa so. [On the etymology cf. "Me sunsuma ato me so = me hō aye yiye"; perh. "oh. abeto wo so" means: *a trouble in which your own self did not fall upon you, i.e. did not protect you, has fallen upon you*].

**ahó-nū**, *inf.* [nū ne hō, cf. nunu] *F.* nnūhō, *repentance*. *pr.* 1425. — (a) **hó-nūfó**, *pl. a., repentant, penitent*.

**ahó-nyá**, *inf.* [nyá ne hō] *the state of having obtained 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, ahófadi. pr.* 3599. — **ahónyá-de**, *wealth, riches; substance. Prov.* 3;9.

**o-hónyáfo**, *pl. a., a rich, wealthy person; cf. odefo, osikani*.

**o-hónyányi**, *F. id. Mt.* 19,23. *Mk.* 10,25.

**ahó-nyānyān'**, *inf.* [hō nyānyān] *horror; shudder*.

**hónyōhónyō**, *n. or adv.* *imitative of the humming or buzzing of bees or flies; odowá ye h., the bee hums; cf. hōḡḡ.*

**ahóodéḡ** and other words beginning ahó... seek without regard to the o.

**hópàé** [nea ne hō apa] (an animal) *naked, bare; oḡuag h., a sheep or goat without hair. Cf. tipae. — o-hópàé, nakedness.*

**ahó-pa(a)kyí**, *inf.* *abnegation, renunciation; cf. mpa-akyiri*.

**ahó-pe**, *inf.* [pe ne hō] *self-love, selfishness, egotism; F. love of dress*.

**o-hópe-fo**, -fó, *pl. a., a selfish, self-interested, self-willed person, lover of himself. 2 Tim.* 3,2. *Tit.* 1,7; - *F. a dandy*.

**ahó-pere**, *inf.* [ne hō père no] *eagerness (ntem a worepe de akoye biribi a egye wo ani); impatience*.

**ahó-pere, ahó-perepéré**, *inf.* [peré ne hō] *self-defence. - (ahópere-ahóodéḡ, ability to defend oneself)*.

**ahó-popó**, *inf.* [ne hō popo] *trembling, quaking, shaking, shuddering; alarm; fear*.

**o-hópráfó**, *pl. a., nea okura mārā d. pra ohene hō, lit. a sweeper about the king, a bearer of an elephant's-tail before the king; cf. gyaasefo*.

**ahóra**, *aah., contr. fr. ahohora; waye m. ahora (aah.)*.

**horán**, *v. to raise, enlarge, swell, puff up, expand; spread; to be exalted Ps.* 12,9. 13,3; *syn.* hōmāḡ; *to make or talk much of; wohoraḡ wo hō papa you make too much of yourself, you are arrogant, assuming, overbearing wahóraḡ, he has become haughty, inflated with pride, is puffed up. 1 Cor.* 4,18f. 5,2; *cf. wápōw; ne diḡ aborá = ne hō asem aḡhye, ahyeta, he has become renowned; oh, ne diḡ; ode n. diḡ ab. kūrōw yi nyinaa, he talked much of his dignity in the whole town; ohoráḡ' mé bō = óhuru mé bō he excites my anger; ḡhóraḡ wo b. sa, do not fret yourself thus. Ps.* 37,8 [Diff. hārāḡ].

**hóre**, *v. to raise, throw up; móté hōr. siw, the termites throw up earth, raise a hill; - to swell; n'ano ahore pow he has pouting lips (by nature); li lips are swollen (forming a lump, by accident); - hore kuw, to lay in a heap; h. nsem, to heap up words. Job* 16,4. - *red.* hohore, *q. v.*

**hóré**, *Aky.* = esiw, *ant-hill*.

**horhora**, *F.* = ahohora. *Mt.* 1,19.

**horo**, *v., red.* hohóro, also hohó; 1. *to wash, espec. by repeated rubbing; to rinse, cleanse*. The three forms are discriminately applied thus: a) hohó with anim, anom, nsa, naḡ. *to wash the face, mouth, hands, feet*; b) hore with tam, atam, ntama, atade, *to wash a cloth or clothes. pr.* 390; okyene yebehoro ahata, *to-morrow we shall wash and hang up (the clothes)*; also akopḡna hō, *to wash a stool &c.*; c) hohóro with tirim, anim, ahina mu kuruwa mu, *to wash the head, face the inside of a pot, cup, mug, jar jug &c.*; oduruyefo de aduru mé ayarefo se omfa ḡhoro n'anim. — O'hore fá ayi mu sika, *he treats earth with water in order to separate the gold*



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pr. 3, 9.

āfo, pl. a-, a rich, wealthy person;  
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to a worepe de akoye biribi a egye  
(ni); impatience.

re, ahō-perepéré, inf. [peré ne hō]  
defence. — (ahōpere-ahōdeṅ, ability  
to defend oneself).

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shaking, shuddering; alarm;

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pra ohene hō, lit. a sweeper about the  
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wahóraṅ, he has become haughty, in-  
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4, 18 f. 5, 2; cf. wápów; ne diṅ ahoraṅ  
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the inside of a pot, cup, mug, jar,  
jug &c.; oduruyefo de aduru mā  
oyarefo se omfa ḡhoro n'anim. — O'horo  
fá ayi mu sika, he treats earth with  
water in order to separate the gold

contained in it, i. e. he washes gold.  
- Cf. dwira, v. 1. — 2. to chide, re-  
primand: óhoro no = oyaw no, obo  
no ahohora.

ahóro, a plant with broad leaves; aba-  
baṅ tetrets a wode twiw aṅowa, de  
guare asé.

hóró(ó), a, = horow, a-.

ahorohórá, ahorohórowá = ahohora.  
pr. 850.

hóróbábó, a. bloated; wáyè h. taa hō  
se nea oyare pápasisi.

hóródo, pl. ḡ-, not yet fully ripe, soft,  
green (corn); woṅye abūrow mu bi ḡh.;  
- ágo hóródo, soft velvet.

hóródoó, hóródoó, a. fresh & fine, new  
& beautiful; smooth & bright; e.g. abāṅ  
h., ntama h.

hóródoódo: ne menewam' ye h., he  
rattles in the throat.

hóróhóró, a. puny, small and feeble;  
tender, weak; soft; unripe; sickly.

Abofra (no ye) h. = ab. keteketewa a  
wawo no se nne no; - odé h. a en-  
nyinji na wodí no, wofre no odedómāā;  
- abūrowhí ye h., abibi-ḡhí ye den-  
neṅ, cf. ḡhí; - n'anim ye h., he looks  
sickly; - obūroni hō(nām) ye h.

horónóá, blister; abo h. = abo dodonḡu,  
(Ak. dononḡ), it has blistered; cf. bō 20.

hórów, Aky. horoo, a. [Ky. hodoó] dif-  
ferent, various; several; e.g. nnipa  
hórów. Gr. § 43 f.

ahórów, Aky. ahoroó, n. 1. kind, species,  
variety; okásá ahórów bébree, many  
kinds of language, i. e. many different  
languages; éḡú ahórów pii, there are  
many different kinds; ahoro nyinaa  
bi, F. of every kind. Mt. 13, 47; cf.  
Gr. § 44. — 2. times (in multiplica-  
tion); edu ah. du ye oha, ten times ten  
are one hundred. - ahoro(w)-yé, inf.  
multiplication. - ahoro(w)-yéfo, multi-  
plier (Arith.); nea wode ye ahoro.

ahó-sāṅ, inf. 1. [hō sāṅ] recovery, resto-  
ration from sickness; cleansing, F.  
Mk. 1, 44. — 2. [sāṅ ne hō] vindica-  
tion, (self-) justification.

ahó-sāṅ, inf. [ne hō sāṅ no] lit. loose-  
ness, freedom from restraint; hence  
joy, joyfulness, happiness, frolicsome-

ness; gladness, glee, enthusiasm; also extravagance, unruliness.

**ahō-sèé**, *inf.* self-destruction; self-pollution. — **ò-hō-sèéfó**, *pl. a-*, self-destroyer. Job 36, 14.

**ahō-sén**, *issue, flux, running from one's body.* — **ò-hòsèñfó**, one that has an issue. Lev. 15, 2.

**ahō-sepéw**, *inf.* [ne hō sepew no] joyful-ness, joyousness, cheerfulness, gladness, gaiety, joviality, hilarity, happiness.

**ahō-seséw**, *inf.* [sesew ne hō] = ahōsie-sie 1. Eph. 6, 15.

**ahō-siesié**, *inf.* [siesie ne hō] 1. preparation, preparedness, readiness; cf. ahōboaboa, ahōdaso. — 2. F. adorning. 1 Pet. 3, 3; cf. ahōkekā.

**ahō-siñsiám**, *inf.* [siám] 1. a superficial washing of the body or of any part of it. — 2. fig. 'shaking or throwing off an offence or insult'; humiliation; uneasiness, dejection.

**ahō-sóre**, *inf.* [sóre ne hō] carefulness about one's own person or self; chastity.

**ahō-sisí** [sisi ne hō] self-deception.

**hōta**, F. = hintaw.

**ahō-otáj** [hō ye tañ] F. ugliness.

**ò-hótéfo**, *phótéfo*, *pl. a-*, a holy, righteous person, saint.

**ahō-tew**, *inf.* [tew ne hō or hō tew] sanctification, the act of sanctifying oneself; blamelessness, chastity, sanctity, holiness, the state of being holy or sanctified. - bodily cleanliness or neatness.

**ahō-tewéé** [s. bef.] 1. the state of being (or, things being) bright, clean, tidy; cleanliness, neatness; onyé ne nneema afiáfi, ne nyinaa ahōtewee. — 2. F. glory; holiness.

**ò-hótsewenyi**, *pl. a--fo*, F. a saint; *pl. the righteous.* Mt. 9, 13. Mk. 2, 17.

**hotíri**, *v.* to take out from.. by force; to snatch, wrest, wring from; h. ne nsam' sekañ no, wrest the knife from his hand! ohotiri ne nsam' sekañ no, he wrests...; - to undo, loosen (bands). Isa. 58, 6.

**ahō-tífi**, *inf.* restlessness, anxiousness.

**ahō-to**, *inf.* [ne hō ato no] quiet, quiet-

ness, peace; happiness, joy; comfort, comfortable feeling. — **ò-hótófó**, *pl. a-*, a happy, blessed person, saved in heaven.

**ahō-to-ase**, *inf.* [to ne hō ase] self-neglecting, unconcernedness.

**ahō-to-só**, *inf.* [de ne hō to so] reliance (upon), confidence. 2 Kg. 18, 19. 2 Cor. 1, 15; Onyame so ab., trust in God.

**ò-hó-tráfó**, *ohótráfó*, *pl. a-* [nea otrá.. hō] lit. a by-sitter, assessor, judge lateral; counsellor, adviser; minister of a sovereign or regent. pr. 1310; companion, Judg. 5, 29.

**ahō-trea-ho**, Ak. custom, rule; syn. asen-tráho; asem yi nye ahwintimpe bi, na mmom ah., it is a thing which does not occur only once, but repeatedly or regularly.

**hotse**, *v. F.* = hwete, petē, to scatter, strew. Mt. 12, 30.

**ahō-tuá**, *ahótua*, *inf.* [tua ne hō] separation, vowed abstention (from certain kinds of food, drink &c.). Nu. 6, 4-13; abstinence, temperance. — **ò-hótuafó**, *pl. a-*, a Nazarite = nasireni. Nu. 6, 13; abstainer; - ah. fekuw, temperance society.

**ahō-tu-só**, *inf.* abnegation, renunciation.

**ahō-tútúo**, Ak. = atutuw.

**ò-hó-twéfó**, *pl. a-* [twé ne hō] better: okokorani, q. v.

**ahō-twétwé**, *inf.* [twétwé ne hō] tardiness, slackness, slowness, sluggishness, backwardness, dilatoriness; lingering, protraction; byè ah. = wosoma no a, ómmó pàñkrañ ñkó.

**hòw**, *v.* [red. hohow] 1. to dry on or by the fire; wòde gya na wòde how apataa; fa nām gu gya so how; nām no ahow. pr. 138. 2328; to smoke (of fish &c.); - to wither; abürow no ahow. (Gen. 41, 23). — 2. to be not sufficiently boiled, underdone: wonōa aduañ na woamfa nsu aña mu senea éte a, na emmeñ, na wose: aduan no ahow = añañ (efise ogya nni ase, nsu pa bi nso nniim', woammua so nso yiye). pr. 639. — 3. to be light, not weighty or heavy in flying or walking: wotow kyew kò soro a, éhòw; mafoñ

nti, menam a, na mehòw; how.. s. to be mounted on (a horse or other animal), to ride on; - to be ineffective: bemma no how, the arrow has no power to go far, emu ye hare, eny duru pii; - okā asem a, na ehòw s. beñ = enná koraa, it makes no impression; asem a ysrekā yi, yebo s. a, ehòw = etey ani, ani nná baabiar; it makes no impression. — 4. to be weak, remiss, slack, loose, not fast, not close, not well joined: skyew no how the cap does not fit tight; éhow só = enná so, enyá okwañ pii; syn. h. aduow, cf. bō so. — 5. to be lofty: Kwapem asase how soro kyeñ Kròb. — 6. Phr.. Wère how, how.. Wère s. Wère.

**ò-hów**, *inf. s.* how; blasting; cf. opu withering. Deut. 28, 22. Am. 4, 9.

**ahowa**, F. = awowa, a pawn; s. ahob; **hó-wó**, *inf.* existence; - daa h., eternit; K. § (148). 165.

**ahō-wosów**, *inf.* shaking, trembling, shuddering. Ezek. 12, 18.

**ahō-wów**, *inf.* [ne hō aów] exhaustion of means or property; ah. nti ontu nyé mfefew-ade a ne mfefo ye, from want of means; he cannot equal his comrades in finery.

**ahō-yáw'**, castigation, punishment. Ma. 25, 46. Same as the foll.

**ahō-eyáw'**, **-oyáw'** [ne hō ye no yaw] 1. pain, suffering, irritation; wohy no ab. = woye no ayayade. — 2. irritability, touchiness, pettishness. — 3. envy, grudge; ambition, jealousy, malevolence; ahōeyáw'eé! wo ani aber me! that is nothing but malice! you envy me! Cf. apese-nenkö-nyá. — pr. 2180.

**ahōeyáw' de** = ayayade.

**ò-hóoyáw'fó**, *pl. a-*, an envious, jealous, malicious person; syn. óbófó; odi wo sika ana wo adwuma hō aboro; ade: obi ye na eye no hō ye no yaw.

**ahō-ye**, As. health; cf. ahōdeñ.

**hoo-yé**, *inf.* hubbub, bustle, tumult, riot, pomp; confusion; noise; s. hòo, huuye. Isa. 5, 14. 22, 2. Jer. 51, 55.

**ahō-oyéá**, Ak. = ahōeyaw, pain &c.

s, peace; happiness, joy; comfort, comfortable feeling. — ɔ-hótófó, pl. a happy, blessed person, saved in heaven.

o-asé, inf. [to ne hō ase] self-negating, unconcernedness.

o-só, inf. [de ne hō to so] reliance on), confidence. 2 Kg. 18,19. 2 Cor. 5; Onyame so ah., trust in God.

rāfó, ohótárfó, pl. a- [nea otrā.. hō] a by-sitter, assessor, judge lateral; nseller, adviser; minister of a sovereign or regent. pr. 1310; compare, Judg. 5,29.

ea-ho, Ak. custom, rule; syn. asen-10; asem yi nye ahwintimpe bi, na om ah., it is a thing which does occur only once, but repeatedly regularly.

v. F. = hwete, petē, to scatter, w. Mt. 12,30.

ia, ahótua, inf. [tua ne hō] separation, vowed abstention (from certain kinds of food, drink &c.). Nu. 6,4-13; tinence, temperance. — ɔ-hótuaafó, a-, a Nazarite = nasireni. Nu. 6; abstainer; - ah. fekuw, temperance city.

i-só, inf. abnegation, renunciation. itúo, Ak. = atutuw.

wéfó, pl. a- [twé ne hō] better: korani, q.v.

vétwé, inf. [twétwé ne hō] tardiness, slowness, sluggishness, backwardness, dilatoriness; lingering, traction; byé ah. = wosoma no a, ná pánkraj nkó.

v. [red. hohow] 1. to dry on or by fire; wode gya na wode how apa-fa nám gu gya so how; nám no v. pr. 138. 2328; to smoke (of fish); - to wither; abürow no ahow.

v. 41,23). — 2. to be not sufficiently boiled, underdone: wonða aduan woamfa nsu aggu mu senea ete na emmej, na wose: aduan no v = ajwej (efise ogya nni ase, pa bi nso nnim', woammua so nso v. pr. 639. — 3. to be light, not heavy or heavy in flying or walking: ow kyew ko soro a, éhòw; mafon

nti, menam a, na mehòw; how.. so, to be mounted on (a horse or other animal), to ride on; - to be ineffective: bemma no how, the arrow has no power to go far, emu ye hare, enyé duru pii; - oká asem a, na éhow se bey = enná koraa, it makes no impression; asem a yereká yi, yebo so a, éhow = etej ani, ani nná baabiara, it makes no impression. — 4. to be weak, remiss, slack, loose, not fast, not close, not well joined: ekyew no how, the cap does not fit tight; éhow só = enná so, enyá okway pii; syn. hodwòw, cf. bo so. — 5. to be lofty: Aknapef asase how soro kyesj Kròbo. — 6. Phr. .. wèrè how, how .. wèrè, s. wèrè.

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ahòeyáw'de = ayayade.

o-hòoyáw'fó, pl. a-, an envious, jealous, malicious person; syn. obófó; odi wo sika ana wo adwuma hō aboro; ade a obi ye na eye no hō ye no yaw.

ahò-ye, As. health; cf. ahòdeñ.

hoo-yé, inf. hubbub, bustle, tumult, riot; pomp; confusion; noise; s. hòo, huuye. Isa. 5,14. 22,2. Jer. 51,55.

ahò-oyéá, Ak. = ahòeyaw, pain &c.

ahò-yeraw, Ak. ahòhàra, inf. [ne hō yeraw no] uneasiness, anxiety, mortification, vexation, tribulation, wretchedness, anguish; cf. ahometew. pr. 3446. — ahòyera(w)-de, wonder(s), &c. Ps. 105,27.

ahò-yi, inf. [yi ne hō] appearing, appearance, manifestation. 1 Tim. 6,14. 2 Tim. 1,10. 4,1. 8. — ahòyi-dá: Kristo ah., Epiphany.

h'ràhrà..., s. hánàhànà.

hráj, s. háray (& horanj).

hu, v. Ak. = huw.

ohú, a kind of pap; syn. otoo; mmoré a woyam na wotí bi anða na wode afram' bio; awi a wode suhyew aká se wáká abete no; ká ohu, to make a pap.

hùu, n. or adv. imit. of blowing or of a confused noise: mframa hō huu, the wind blows strongly; agkōnam mmò huu. pr. 1708; nnipa no kasa huu = hōbòbò; ye huu, to roar. Jer. 51,55; kùrow nom' aye huu = hòo. — 2. completely: wadaw kwae no nyinaa huu, he has cleared (away) the wood altogether; syn. koraa. pr. 983.

húu, húuù, interj. an exclamation to call one from a distance; ho, hoy! Isa. 55,1. Zech. 2,11f. - huu! attention! - húù, ennim'! oh, that is not true!

hū, Ak. huuu, v. to see; diff. hwe, gyej, kari; 1. to perceive by the eye, to behold, discern, descry; mihūù no (= m'ani tuaa no) wo hō mprenprej (Ak. mihunuu no hō sесеe ara), I saw him there just now; ohū se wawu, he perceived (saw) that he was dead; - to have in sight; to take notice of; hū ade, to see. Gr. § 202,1. pr. 187-93. 760. 1428-53. 2023; oñhū akyiri adé, he cannot see things far off, he is short-sighted. 2 Pet. 1,9; oñhū akyiri, he does not know how it will end. — 2. to discover, find, find out, invent; mehwehwe me paawe na mighū, I am looking for my needle and cannot find it. pr. 483. 2670. — 3. to recognize: mihūù no ne yarepa so na manhū 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; ntakāra na wode hū anomaa, a bird is known by its feathers; ohiádá na wohū nipa, a friend in need is a friend indeed. pr. 1014. 1357. - to understand, comprehend. - Phr. hū ase, - akyiri, - mu, to understand (the meaning or reason, the consequences, the contents); hū ano, 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. 2946; wáhū ne hó so hwé, she knew how to take care of herself, she has kept herself pure or chaste; - wuhū di? have you ever eaten it? - miḡhū ne yebea, I do not know how to make it; asem yi, yehū ne kita no, yehū ne gyaa no, we do not know (are at a loss) how to manage this matter; cf. nim. - 6. to know, to have sexual connection with. Gen. 4; to procreate (in general)? - 7. to perceive by the organs of taste and feeling; syn. te. - 8. to experience, suffer; wobehū biribi, (you will see something!) you'll suffer for that! pr. 586 f. 1451. Phr. hū amanne, to see adversity, i.e. to be in affliction, to suffer; to be tormented (F.); hū amanne trā mu, to endure. Heb. 12, 7. - 9. Phr. hū mā., (F.) to feel for, sympathize with; to spare. Jer. 13, 14; - hū.. mmobo, to look at.. with compassion, to pity, commiserate, have compassion or mercy on; - hū.. anim, to obtain admission or admittance before; mahū shene anim nne, to-day I was admitted to the presence of the king. - 10. Phr. Wuhū deḡ na woaba yi? lit. what did you see that you have come? i.e. what induced you to come, why are you come? wuhū deḡ ná wobesāmānsā no yi? for what reason have you summoned him? - 11. hū nyansā, s. nyansā. - hū sohwe, a) to pass an examination; b) to withstand temptation = gyina sohwe ano.

**hū**, v. to singe the hair off a dead animal; moye deḡ ni? yéhū àbóá, - oḡuḡ; wobū aberekyi hō wə aḡkyiri.

**o-hū**, inf. knowledge. Prov. 1, 4.

**e-hū**, n. fear, fright, terror. pr. 1393; ehū akā no, fear has seized, overcome him, he is frightened. - ye hū, yi hū, 1. to excite fear. pr. 3. 2847: éyè (or éyi) hū, it is frightful, awful, dreadful; éyi.. hū, he frightens; ne hō ye hū, his appearance excites fear, he is frightful, formidable, terrible. - 2. to be fearful, afraid, timid: éyè hū sè akóko, he is as timid as a fowl = éye ohúfó. - bə hū, F. to be amazed (Mt. 12, 23).

**ahū**, 1. a treasure found in the earth or ground; sika a wotu wə fam' a.s. nupūḡ mü; syn. odweḡ, asasedé; - tu ahū, to find or dig out a treasure hidden in the ground; wātū ahū (afā), he has found some hidden treasure, wafa odweḡ. - 2. = ahūnu, a thing seen. pr. 1455.

**hūā**, v. [red. hūhūā, (hūahūā)] to smell, scent; memā no aduaḡ a, ohūā hwè ansā-na odi, when I give him food, he smells (or snuffles) at it before he eats (it); akramay de ne hwene ahū(a)-hūā ara akohū abokā no, the dog has traced out with his nose, i.e. has scented the carcass. Cf. ehūā, hūām; hūā tie, s. tie. pr. 1565.

**hūā**, F. **hwā**, Ak. **hwā** = fwā.

**hūā**, v. 1. to scrape, scratch; hūā ode, to scrape, or scratch, or pare, off the burned parts of the roasted yam; to graze, to rub or brush lightly in passing (cf. hūāsu); syn. twere, twerew; cf. hūāḡ, hūane, & red. hūhūā. - 2. (hūā, cf. red. hūāhūā) to lay a fresh leaf in front of the fire to make it soft and flexible; tew ahabaḡ no hūā (kā, tótó) gya posa so kuru no mu. - 3. [inf. ahūā] to beg, to crave for (food only); ohūā aduaḡ, okohūā nò aduaḡ, he craves for food, begs food from him; obehūā ha daa. pr. 213; cf. sere.

**ahūā**, inf. begging (for food). pr. 207. 1560.

**Hūā**, pr. n. the country to the east of

the Volta beyond Akwam and Anur called by the inhabitants Ewe, by tl Akras Ayigbé, by the Europea: Krepee (Krepé). - Hūā is also tl name of the language spoken there. O'kò Hūām', he has gone to Krepee. Ohūāni, pl. Hūāfó, q. v.

**e-hūā**, smell, odour, scent (good or bad - te h., to perceive the smell, smell; mete atuduru h., I am smelling the powder; (tie h., pr. 1565). - gye hūā, to scent, smell: akramay g: hūā na wotoa wəḡ aboa; migye no hūā. - yi h., to give (yield, produce) a good odour. Cant. 1, 12; to have bad smell, to stink = boḡ.

**hūā**, brode hūā, the viscid juice oozing from a newly cut bunch of plantain (se ekā wo ntama ana wo nsam' aka ho, it stains the clothes or hand

**hūāā**, a. & adv. viscous, viscid, stick glutinous; tenacious, tough; sy hūāni, twāā, sāā, māā, fāā, prāp &c. Me fufuu so hūāā.

**o-hūāé**, pl. a-, broom; syn. oprae; wə, abe berew na wade ye.

**o-hūāfó**, pl. a-, beggar, mendicant; oserserefo.

**Hūāfó**, the people or inhabitants of Hū s. Ohūāni.

**hūāhūā**, hūāhūā, red. v. 1. s. hūā & hū - 2. refl. (s. hūā 2) to bask; fa g. mā miḡhūāhuē me hō (= mento) kaki (provide some) make a fire that may warm myself a little. Isa. 47, 1

**ahūāhá**, a kind of plant; all sorts plants.

**ahūāhaá**, awúāhaá, the tobacco-plant growing wild in the country.

**Hūām'** = Hūā mú; s. Hūā.

**hūām**, v. 1. to pluck, pull off, out, from, with a jerk; to take by force to rescue. Act's 23, 10. 27; syn. pa paḡ, tew, tu; obi reḡhūām wəḡ nsam', no one shall snatch them of my hand. John 10, 28 f. - 2. decrease, abate, to flow off. Ps. 58, syn. hūāḡ, twē; nsú no ahūām. - to smell, i.e. to investigate by smellin. combined with tie & te or hwe & h mihūām taa matie se eye ana, ohūā

to singe the hair off a dead ani  
moye dey ni? yèhü äböa, - oguan;  
aberekyi hō wə afikyiri.

*inf. knowledge. Prov. 1,4.*

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akā no, fear has seized, overcome  
he is frightened. — ye hū, yi*

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hū sè akóko, he is as timid as a  
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frightened (Mt. 12,23).*

*a treasure found in the earth  
round; sika a wotu wə fam' a.s.  
úy mü; syn. odwey, asasedé; -  
nū, to find or dig out a treasure  
in the ground; wátu ahü (afá),  
was found some hidden treasure,  
odwey. — 2. = ahünu, a thing  
pr. 1455.*

*[red. hühüa, (hühüa)] to smell,  
memā no aduan a, ohüa hwe  
na odi, when I give him food,  
sniffs (or snuffles) at it before he  
(it); okramay de ne hwene ahü(a)-  
ara akohü abokā no, the dog has  
d out with his nose, i.e. has  
sniffed the carcass. Cf. ehüa, hüam;  
tie, s. tie. pr. 1565.*

**F. hwā, Ak. hwā = fwā.**

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rape, or scratch, or pare, off the  
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*cf. red. hühüa) to lay a fresh  
in front of the fire to make it  
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; óhüa aduan', akohüa nò aduan',  
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*inf. begging (for food). pr. 207. 1560.  
r. n. the country to the east of***

the Volta beyond Akwam and Anum,  
called by the inhabitants Ewe, by the  
Akras Ayigbé, by the Europeans  
Krepee (Krepé). - Hüa is also the  
name of the language spoken there. -  
'J'kó Hüam', he has gone to Krepee. -  
Ohüani, pl. Hüafó, q. v.

**e-hüa, smell, odour, scent (good or bad).**  
— te h., to perceive the smell, to  
smell; mete atuduru h., I am smell-  
ing the powder; (tie h., pr. 1565). —  
gye hüa, to scent, smell: akramay gye  
hüa na wotoa woy aboa; migye no hō  
hüa. — yi h., to give (yield, produce)  
a good odour. Cant. 1,12; to have a  
bad smell, to stink = boŋ.

**hüa, bródé hüa, the viscid juice oozing  
from a newly cut bunch of plantains;**  
(se ekā wo ntama ana wo nsam' a,  
eka ho, it stains the clothes or hands).

**hüaā, a. & adv. viscous, viscid, sticky,  
glutinous; tenacious, tough; syn.  
hüāni, twāā, sāā, māā, fāā, präprä  
&c. Me fufu so hüaā.**

**o-hüaé, pl. a., broom; syn. opraé; wode  
abe berew na wode ye.**

**o-hüafó, pl. a., beggar, mendicant; cf.  
asereserefo.**

**Hüafó, the people or inhabitants of Hüa;  
s. Ohüani.**

**hüahüa, hüahüa, red. v. 1. s. hüa & hüa.  
— 2. refl. (s. hüa 2) to bask; fa gya  
mā miŋhüahüa me hō (= mento) kakra,  
(provide some) make a fire that I  
may warm myself a little. Isa. 47,14.**

**ahüahá, a kind of plant; all sorts of  
plants.**

**ahüahaá, awüahaá, the tobacco-plant,  
growing wild in the country.**

**Hüam' = Hüa mü; s. Hüa.**

**hüam, v. 1. to pluck, pull off, out, or  
from, with a jerk; to take by force;  
to rescue. Acts 23,10,27; syn. paŋ,  
paŋ, tew, tu; obi reŋhüam woy me  
nsam', no one shall snatch them out  
of my hand. John 10,28f. — 2. to  
decrease, abate, to flow off. Ps. 58,8;  
syn. hüaŋ, twé; nsü no ahüam. — 3.  
to smell, i.e. to investigate by smelling;  
combined with tie & te or hwe & hū:  
mihüam taa matie se eye ana, óhüam**

taa hwe (Ak. ohwam tawa no hwe) se  
ebeye de ana? I smell, he smells the  
tobacco to know if it is good.

**o-hüam, Ak. 'hwām, 1. the scent or odour  
emitted from sweet-smelling substan-  
ces, perfume, fragrance, aroma. —  
2. sweet-smelling substances, perfumes;  
aduru bi a eye hüam, se krobów, be-  
weonna (two kinds of gum), mmōwa  
(a bark), abesefo (roots & bark of a  
creeper), hwentéaa (a fruit), pépré  
(aloe), osikó, fofowwa, ŋhwāane, sōŋ-  
weré. — ye or sra h., to perfume  
or anoint the face, neck, arm-pits,  
upper arms.**

**hüam, hüamhüam, Ak. hwām, hwām-  
hwām, a. odoriferous, fragrant, sweet-  
smelling; - ye h., to be fragrant, smell  
sweetly; ne hō ye hüam. pr. 2427: 3556;  
éyè hüam; ŋhwirég yi yè hüam, this  
flower smells sweetly: ŋhw. a éyè  
hüam yi, a sweet-smelling flower; ŋyó  
hüamhüam; ate se biribi gyigye ne  
hwenem' hüamhüamhüam, he perceives  
a very sweet odour, which produces  
a tickling sensation in his nose.**

**o-hüam-fufu, frankincense. Ex. 30,34. —  
hüam-afóre-müká, altar of incense.  
Lk. 1,11; cf. aduhüamhyew-muka.**

**hüamhüaā, (Okw.?) a flat lizard.**

**o-hüammo, ohüammó, inf. [hüaŋ, bə] or  
hüammo [obo a ehüaŋ] disappoint-  
ment; bə or di h., to disappoint; to  
fail. Isa. 58,11; to be deceitful. Jer.  
15,18; to be disappointed; wadi me  
h., he has disappointed me; ete se  
wábüaŋ biribi a ekura ade bi mu na  
ade no abo fam' (ahwe ase). pr. 1458.**

**o-hüammo-ade, deceit. Isa. 30,10. —  
ahüammo-dwüamá, work of mockery.  
Jer. 10,15.**

**hüaŋ, v. [red. huŋhüaŋ], Ak. hwane, 1. to  
pull, drag or draw away, off or forth,  
to withdraw forcibly, espec. a thing  
from under some other object; wasoma  
me soro ahüaŋ m'ase antweri. pr. 3002;  
wahuáŋ ne náŋ, he has forcibly with-  
drawn his foot. — 2. to disjoin, dis-  
locate, put out of joint; to sprain with  
mu; wahuáŋ ne naŋ mu, he has sprained  
his foot; - to be dislocated, out of joint.**

ne náj ahūāj. — 3. to snap, to spring or fly up or back, rebound; afri no ah., the spring has snapped off. pr. 3031. 3392. — 4. to recede, flow back, lower, ebb; epo ahūāj, the sea ebbs. — 5. .. so hüāj, to decrease, decline, diminish, lessen (of fluids or anything accumulated, of strenght, pain &c); to abate. Gen. 8,3; eso ah., it has become less or lower; ne tumi so re-hūāj, his power is on the decline; ne kaw no so ah., his debt has decreased; - caus. huāj .. so, to diminish; wahūāj me kaw so amā me, he has lessened my debt for me; - to keep back. Jer. 26,2; opp. dōre, hyia so, to mu. K. § 324. — 6. ohūāj apakyé = oto ap., okā ('he touches') ne náj mu, ne sisi mu, ne gyaa mu, he limps, walks lamely, in consequence of a dislocation or fracture in a joint or leg; oh. dwoŋku, he halts upon his thigh. Gen. 32,32.

hūāj', v. [red. hūāj'hūāj] Ak. hwāne, to peel, to strip, draw or tear off the skin, husk or rind; h. abūrow = yi bū-róhono fi abūrow hō; h. akutu, to peel an orange; h. kwadu hō hono, apataa hō hono, to peel off the husk of a banana, scrape off the scales of a fish. Cf. hūā, hūane, wae. - to burst, crack (of eggs in hatching chickens).

hūāne, v. Ak. hwane; to scratch (ne hō, the skin when itching; ohūāne ne hō). pr. 176. — h. ŋkóróm, to snore.

ŋhūāne = ŋhwāne.

ahūāj-hūāj', thin dry scabs on the skin, scale, scurf; dandruff.

ŋhū-aním': me nè no adi ŋh., I have seen him face to face. Gen. 32,31; cf. di 88.

O-hūāní, a native of Hūā; s. Hūāfo.

hūānī, a. = hūāā, twāā, twānī; otwēē ne mū h., he stretched himself slowly.

ŋhūāj-só [hūāj 5] reduction, decrease.

ŋhū-ásé, inf. understanding.

o-hūā-sú, Ak. ohwāsúo [hūā, to brush off, 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; boro h., to brush off the dew in passing-by.

hūātū-hūātū = hūhūhū.

ahū-boa, l. a dead animal whose hair is being singed; aboa a wokum no a wohū ne ŋhoma. — 2. (= ehūboa) aboa a eye hū, a horrible, terrible, fearful beast. pr. 1459; bo hūboá or hūboáá, to be panic-stricken, discouraged.

ahū-de, l. ade a eye hū, a fearful thing; terrible things. Ps. 106,22. — 2. ade a wəhū, a thing found out, invention; cf. aborehūde, anyansāhūde, anyāde. — ahūde-adwéne, inventive power or faculty of mind, ingenuity.

ohūufó = ohūwfó; s. huw.

o-hūfó, pl. a-, a timid person, coward. pr. 888. 1460.

ahūgyá = bodua, nantwidua, a cow's tail, used as an ornament on festive occasions.

hūgyá, v. to fan; syn. fīta, huw; h. amū hō, to drive or keep the flies away from a corpse.

hūgya-hūgya: oba h., she comes waddling along.

huhā, numberless; mpém mpém huhā = apehuhā, opepehā, opepetō, innumerable or countless thousands or myriads.

huhu, s. huhuw.

hūhū, a. [red. of ehū] fearful, alarmed, full of fear and apprehension, oman mu ays h. = wəkekā asem se ebia dom reba n.a. na wosuro nti oman no abo twi. - s. hūhūhū.

hūhūa: ananse h., a spider's web or net; Ak. ntontaj.

hūhūá, red. v. hūā; ohūhūá, (tr.) he smells (something) = ohūām tie.

hūhūā, red. v. hūā, l. to graze, to rub, touch or brush lightly in passing; ote popko no so a, na ne náj h. (=twē) fam'; ne ntama hūhūā (= sesā) fam', her dress is brushing the ground; ne nt. hūhūā f., her d. is almost touching the g. — 2. with hō or akyi: to be near one: ohūhūā me hō, he is always near me; woko baabi a, mih. wo akyi (wo hō), I crave to be near you wherever you go.

ahuhúa, l. scarcity of food, 'a little

famine'; nnansā yi ah. aba kakra, provisions are rather scarce at present (i May or June, when the yam begins to grow). — 2. = ahuhuwa l. — pr. 125.

ahūhūa-hūhūá, inf. [s. hūá, v.]: okrama no de ah. kosii se ohūū aboká no, the dog went on sniffing until he found the carcass of the beast.

ahuhu-ahūhūw, carelessly (of conduct) o-hūhu-bo, pl. a- [obo huhuw] a false weight. pr. 1461.

ahūhu-de = áde hūhūw, a vain, futile, useless, worthless, contemptible, mean, base, vile thing or things; vanity.

ahuhu-dze, F. lasciviousness (Mk. 7,22) wickedness.

ahūhu-dwumá, useless work.

ahūhu-hōnī, idols. 1 Kg. 21,26.

hūhūhūhū, a. [red. hūhū] very fearful, very terrible; okwan a emu h., a very terrible (way) path.

hūhūhūhū, murmuring; kasa h., to murmur, cf. ŋwiŋwii. pr. 2187; dzi..bi hūhūhū, F. to murmur against. Mf. 14,5. — h-yefo, pl. id. one who murmurs or grumbles, murmurer, grumbler. Isa. 29,24.

Hūhūhūhū, name of a month, about Ma or June; s. osram. [stinging fly]

hūhūhūhū, pl. id. a species of snake.

ahūhu-kásá, speaking evil. Isa. 58,9.

o-hūhu-ni, pl. a-fo, = ónipa hūhūw, mean, base, vile, abject, wicked, worthless fellow or person, rogue. pr. 1096

a profane person. Heb. 12,16.

o-huhúrów = ohuruhurow.

ahūhusem = asem hūhūw, vain or idle words or talk, nonsense, futility, vanity, meanness, baseness, vileness; akoa y di ah., this fellow is full of nonsense

plays wanton tricks; cf. di 54.

ahūhuseŋ-káfó, pl. id. vain talker. Tit. 1,10.

ahūhu-sóm, inf. idolatry.

hūhūw, huhu, a. vain, worthless, useless good for nothing; common, despicable, mean, base, vile; se wonni sika a, anki eye áde hūhūw bi kwa, if gold (gold dust) were not used in commerce, it would be but a useless thing. pr. 917

Cf. hunu, funu.

Tshi-English Dict.

boro h., to brush off the dew in  
sing-by.

-húátū = hütühütū.

oa, 1. a dead animal whose hair  
eing singed; aboa a wokum no a  
ū ne rhoma. — 2. (= ehúboa) aboa  
hū, a horrible, terrible, fearful  
t. pr. 1459; ba hūboá or hūboá,  
e panic-stricken, discouraged.

o, 1. ade a eye hū, a fearful thing;  
ble things. Ps. 106,22. — 2. ade  
pahū, a thing found out, invention;  
borehūde, anyansāhūde, anyāde. —  
le-adwéne, inventive power or facul-  
f mind, ingenuity.

ó = ohúwó; s. huw.

o, pl. a-, a timid person, coward.  
388. 1460.

á = bodua, nantwidua, a cow's  
used as an ornament on festive  
sions.

v. to fan; syn. fita, huw; h. amū  
to drive or keep the flies away  
a corpse.

hūgya: aba h., she comes waddl-  
along.

numberless; mpém mpém hūhá =  
uhā, opepehá, opepetó, innumerable  
untless thousands or myriads.

s. huhuw.  
a. [red. of ehū] fearful, alarmed,  
of fear and apprehension, omaj  
ye h. = wókekā asem se ebia dom  
n.a. na wosuro ntí omaj no abo  
- s. hūhūhū.

: ananse h., a spider's web or net;  
ntontanj.

red. v. hūá; ohūhūá, (tr.) he smells  
thing) = ohūám tie.

red. v. hūá, 1. to graze, to rub,  
or brush lightly in passing; ote  
no so a, na ne naj h. (=twē)  
ne ntama hūhūá (= sesā) fam',  
dress is brushing the ground; ne  
hūhūá f., her d. is almost touching  
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one: ohūhūá me hō, he is always  
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hō, I crave to be near you when  
you go.

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famine'; nnansā yi ah. aba kakra, pro-  
visions are rather scarce at present (in  
May or June, when the yam begins to  
grow). — 2. = ahuhuwa 1. — pr. 1253.

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the carcass of the beast.

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o-hūhu-bo, pl. a- [obo huhuw] a false  
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useless, worthless, contemptible, mean,  
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hūhūhūhū, a. [red. hūhū] very fearful,  
very terrible; okwañ a emu h., a very  
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mur, cf. gwiiñwii. pr. 2187; dzi. hū-  
hūhūhū, F. to murmur against. Mk.  
14,5. — h-yefo, pl. id. one who mur-  
murs or grumbles, murmurer, grumb-  
ler. Isa. 29,24.

Hūhūhūhū, name of a month, about May  
or June; s. osram. [stinging fly.

hūhūhūhū, pl. id. a species of small  
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o-hūhu-ni, pl. a-fo, = ónipa hūhūw, a  
mean, base, vile, abject, wicked, worth-  
less fellow or person, rogue. pr. 1090;  
a profane person. Heb. 12,16.

o-huhúrów = ohuruhurow.

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words or talk, nonsense, futility, vanity;  
meanness, baseness, vileness; akoa yi  
di ah., this fellow is full of nonsense,  
plays wanton tricks; cf. di 54.

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eye áde hūhūw bi kwa, if gold (gold-  
dust) were not used in commerce, it  
would be but a useless thing. pr. 917.  
Cf. hupu, funu.

Tshi-English Dict.

huhūw, red. v. huw, to blow repeatedly;  
h. ṅkwañ, to blow or cool the soup;  
ṅkwañ no ye hyew dodo, huhuw so  
na eṅwól pr. 1462. — Oh. me mā me  
hō dwo me, he refreshes me (by fan-  
ning and cooling me). 2 Tim. 1,16. —  
Ohuhūw' ne bá no, oprapra ne ba hō  
huhuw no hō = ósóre ne ba, ohwe ne  
ba so yiye, she is very particular or  
careful with her child.

huhūw, [red. huw, to cut down]: óde  
ṅkrante h. n'asase so, he clears his  
land of the bush with a cutlass.

ahūhūw [huw, to blow] 1. breath; whiff,  
puff; blast; n'anom ah. ye hyew, ye  
hūám, boñ, the breath of his mouth is  
hot, - smells good, - stinks; mede m'an-  
om ah. memāā ne hō ye no hyew, I  
warmed him with my breath. - ah. a  
ehuw ko, a fleeting breath. Prov. 21,6.  
- Cf. ahohow, ohome, ahuhuwá, ohuru-  
hurow. — 2. = ahuhude.

ahuhuwá, 1. blast, the hot stream of  
air coming from a fire. — 2. = 'ahu-  
huá 1.

ṅhūi, inf. s. ṅhūni.

a-hū-káj [hū kañ, to see first]: wádi me  
(ah.), he has seen me first. pr. 2910.

hūm, v. = hōm.

e-hum, down, the fine, soft, hairy out-  
growth from the leaves of some plants;  
ade bi a ete se ṅhwi wo sasono né  
ahwerew né aworáy n.a. hō.

o-hūm', a yearly festival, annual custom  
of the Guang people (Date, Kyerepon,  
Mamfē, Mampōñ, Tutu, Asantemma)  
and part of the Akems, celebrated  
with feasting, playing and dancing.  
Amañ a wókasa Guang nyinaa na edi  
hum, te se Akropōñfó né Aburifo twa  
odwira; cf. odwira, aberekwasi, akon-  
huro. — odé-hūm', a festival for the  
fetish at the time of planting yam; s.  
ahumkañ, ahupkyiri. - abeté-hūm', a  
festival for the fetish at the time of  
reaping maize (in some towns in June  
or July, in others in Nov. or Dec.).

o-hum, pl. a-, a brazen gun, blunder-  
buss; tuo tiaa bi a wóde di ahemfó  
anim'; ṅwówá na wotaa de ye ne dade  
a eda ne bōnā mu no.

**ahúm**, I. a strong wind, gale, storm; mframa kесе or bebree, cf. mfare, opranna; ah. retu, a storm is rising; ah. tui na ebua dua too kwaṅ mu; ah. abesi maṅ mu. — 2. s. ahuj 3.

**ahúm, ahumá**, introduction of a song; hо ahum(a), to introduce a new song(?)

**-húmā**, *adj.* (in cpds.) common, not sacred; s. dahumá, onihúmani.

**ohúm-dá**, the day on which the Guang people celebrate the ohum festival; s. ohúm. — **ahúm-dí**, *inf.* the celebration of the ohum festival.

**ahumfó**, the bearers of the king's guns; wəṅ a wokura ahum di bene anim; s. ohum & gyaasefo.

**ahúm-káj**, the time of the first ohum custom; s. ahujkyiri.

**ahúm-nè-ahám**, I. mistletoe, a parasitic plant on trees. — 2. a creeper of a finger's thickness, with large thick leaves, winding round trees.

**ahúm nè ahám**, 'anything in the world'; e.g. stones, trees, gold, birds, sheep &c.; nneema a ewo wiase nyinaa, cf. nnonnó.

**ahúmóhó**, **ahúmóhóre**, mmóborohúnu, *inf.* [hū... mmóbo] pity, sympathy, compassion, commiseration, mercy; cf. tímóbo, ayamhyehye. — n'ahúmóbor dósó dodo, F. he is most gracious.

**ahúmóbor-do**, F. mercifully.

**ahúm-tú**, *inf.* the blowing of a strong wind; gale, storm. Nu. 21, 14.

**nhū-mú**, *inf.* understanding. Ex. 31, 3; discernment. 1 Kg. 3, 11f.; nim nh., to be endowed with understanding. 2 Chron. 2, 12; ye nh., to act wisely or prudently. 2 Chron. 11, 23.

**nhúmúfó**, pl. *id.* a wise, understanding, skilful, expert person. 1 Chron. 25, 8.

**huṅ**, Ak. = hunu, a. & adv.

**ahúṅ**, Ak. ahuno, ahunu. I. **ahúṅmù**, **ahúnum'**, the air, atmosphere, the apparently empty space above the earth. pr. 2549; cf. wim; [fr. hunu, a.] — 2. **ahúṅmù** ási or átò nó sò, something (invisible, from the air) has come down on him, has affected him, i.e. he has fallen into a swoon, is in a fainting fit, has had an epileptic fit;

ahuj ye ade a wujhū, ste se ohome ara; cf. ahum = mframa, ahoghom, & ahunum, piti, beraw, abiribiriw). — 3. **ahúṅ**, **ahúṅmù**, **ahúm**, **ahúntwam'** (kàkrá), a little while; mā ahuj ntwaṅ' kakra, ansá-na mentoa m'asem so, wait or let me wait a little and then I shall proceed with my narrative, or, with my story; wokə yi, ahujmu twam' kakra a, bera, if you are going now, come again in a little while; ahuj(mu) fa mu kakra a (or, ahuj [ahum] kakra fam' [twam'] a), na agyae, in a little while it will be over; ahujmu faa so no, osoree, after a little while he arose.

**ahúṅ-mù-hyéṅ**, air-ship, air-balloon; cf. mframatoa.

**huna**, v. [red. hunáhuna] I. to importune, tease, defy, provoke, challenge; wope se wo yəṅkò hye wo ase na wobye no so a, na wuhuna no neṅ. — 2. de ne hō hh... mu, to obtrude upon, to be burdensome to; to intrude among; ode ne hō hunahuna adwumayefo no mu te se nea oye adwuma no bi, nanso ooye bi. — 3. to threaten, frighten, terrify, bully; ode abaa, sekaṅ, tuo, huna no = yi no hū. Ps. 10, 18; cf. poopoo. — **ahunahúná**, *inf.* teasing, threatening &c.

**ahunahuró**, nickname of the dog; wuhū no a, na wuburo no: oo!

**ahún-ani-anjá-nsa** [ade a emā aniwa hū (nea ewo daṅ mu) na nsa de, eṅkà] lattice; lattice-window, trellised window, window with crossbars; Venetian window blind, jealousy.

**ahúnanyəṅkwá**, F. [nea wuhū no a wunyā ṅkwá] a saviour (one the sight of whom brings you life), deliverer.

**ahúna-suró**, *inf.*: oye me ah., he is an object or cause of terror to me.

**ahúnawú** [wuhū no a, na woawu]: osamaṅ ye ah. mā onipa, to see a spirit means death to a man.

**hujhóṅ**, a kind of pot-herb or vegetable. pr. 2537.

**hujhúáj**, red. v. hūaṅ; h. (ade bi) ye (no) asiṅasiṅ, to take... to pieces; obonto bi a wotumi h. ye no as., a boat that

can be taken to pieces and put together again.

**ṅhūṅhūní** [hujhunu] I. the dust & worm-eaten wood. — 2. a worm that eats wood; wood-fretter, wood-worm. — 3. *adj.* wormeaten; watow du ṅhujhunii ṅkò, he has felled a tree worm-eaten throughout.

**hujhunu**, red. v. hunu.

**o-hujkyerèè**, I. [hūnu = hū, & kyer = kye] nea wuhū no akye; "oo, oh ni!" here I see a friend whom I have not seen for a long time! — 2. [ehi kye]: Wose: hujkyeree, na wouse se nnaṅkyeree, the coward comes back from the war, but not the courageous man. pr. 2809, = wose: woye hū a na wokye, na wouse se: woye nnaṅ a, na wunyii kye. (Obi ye nnam be brebe wo okò mu a, enna wokà no sa)

**ṅhūni**, *inf.* [hūnu] Ak. = ṅhūi; wany ṅh., he has often seen. Gr. § 104, f

**ahúṅ-kyiri**, the time of the last ohum custom; cf. ahum-kaj.

**ahúṅmù**, I. s. ahuj, ahunum'. — 2. certain children's disease; oyare bi esi mmofra so a, wəhaṅ wəṅ ani n wokyeṅkyeṅ.

**hūno**, Ak. = bunu. — **ahuno**, s. ahuj

**ahū-no-anyā-ṅkwá** [at the sight of him you live] = agyeṅkwá, saviour; s. ahúnanyəṅkwá.

**hunta**, huntsa, F. = hintaw. Mt. 10, 26 13, 35. 44. Mk. 4, 22; cf. sūma.

**huntsi**, F. = ṅwansi. — **hū(n)tūma**, F. = mfutuma.

**ahūn-tuo**, Ak. [hūnu = hū] = ahūtu.

**ahuntwam'**, **ahuntwam'** [ahuj twam']: ah (kakra), a little while; s. ahuj 3.

**hūnu**, v. [red. hujhunu] I. espec. with mu: to hollow (out), make hollow, excavate; to corrode; mmoaa h. dua. — 2. to be worm-eaten: dua no ah. mmoaa wə mu ade no, na ehunu ḡ se kyekyeré. — 3. Phr. n'anom ahūnu lit. his mouth is empty, he has no appetite, i.e. he is in trouble, is grieved

**hūnu**, Ak. huṅ, huno, a. empty, void hollow. — 2. unsubstantial; vain worthless, unsatisfying. — 3. idle inactive, unemployed, unoccupied. —



uŋ ye ade a wuñhū, etc se ohome  
 ; cf. ahum = mīrama, ahophom, &  
 unum, piti, beraw, abiribiriw). —  
**ahūŋ, ahūŋmū, ahūm, ahūn-**  
**am'** (kákra), a little while; mā ahūŋ  
 wam' kakra, ansā-na mentoa m'asem  
 wait or let me wait a little and  
 n I shall proceed with my narra-  
 e, or, with my story; woko yi,  
 ŋmu twam' kakra a, bēra, if you  
 going now, come again in a little  
 ile; ahūŋ(mu) fa mu kakra a (or,  
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 agyae, in a little while it will be  
 r; ahūŋmu faa so no, osoree, after  
 little while he arose.

**-mū-hyēŋ, air-ship, air-balloon; cf.**  
 amatoa.

**, v. [red. hunáhūna]** 1. to importune,  
 se, defy, provoke, challenge; wope  
 wo yōŋkō hye wo ase na wohye  
 so a, na wuhuna no neg. — 2. de  
 hō hh... mu, to obtrude upon, to be  
 densive to; to intrude among;  
 ne hō hunahuna adwumayeŋo no  
 te se nea oye adwuma no bi, nanso  
 e bi. — 3. to threaten, frighten,  
 ify, bully; ode abaa, sekaŋ, tuo,  
 a no = yi no hū. Ps. 10, 18; cf.  
 poo. — **ahunahúná, inf. teasing,**  
 atening &c.

**ahuró, nickname of the dog; wuhū**  
 a, na wuhuro no: ool!

**ani-aŋká-nsa** [ade a emā aniwa  
 (nea ewo daŋ mu) na nsa de, eŋká]  
 ice; lattice-window, trellised win-  
 , window with crossbars; Venetian  
 dow blind, jealousy.

**ayāŋkwā, F.** [nea wuhū no a  
 yā ŋkwā] a saviour (one the sight  
 chom brings you life), deliverer.

**-suró, inf.:** ðye me ah., he is an  
 ct or cause of terror to me.

**awú** [wuhū no a, na woawu]: osamaŋ  
 ah. mā onipa, to see a spirit means  
 th to a man.

**ŋ, a kind of pot-herb or vegetable.**  
 2537.

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 asiŋasiŋ, to take... to pieces; obonto  
 wotumi h. ye no as., a boat that

can be taken to pieces and put together  
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**ŋhūŋhūnī** [huhūnu] 1. the dust of  
 worm-eaten wood. — 2. a worm that  
 eats wood; wood-fretter, wood-worm.  
 — 3. adj. wormeaten; watow dua  
 ŋhūŋhūnī ŋkō, he has felled a tree  
 worm-eaten throughout.

**huhūnu, red. v. hūnu.**

**o-hūŋkyeréé, 1.** [hūnu = hū, & kyere  
 = kye] nea wuhū no akye; "oo, oh,  
 ni!" here I see a friend whom I have  
 not seen for a long time! — 2. [ehū,  
 kye]: Wose: hūŋkyereé, na wonse se:  
 nnaykyereé, the coward comes back  
 from the war, but not the courageous  
 man. pr. 2809, = wose: woye hū a,  
 na wokye, na wonse se: woye nnam  
 a, na wunyiŋ kye. (Obi ye nnam be-  
 brebe wo okō mu a, sanna wokā no sa).

**ŋhūnī, inf.** [hūnu] Ak. = ŋhūi; wanyā  
 ŋh., he has often seen. Gr. § 104, 5.

**ahūŋ-kyíri, the time of the last ohum**  
 custom: cf. ahum-kaŋ.

**ahūŋmū, 1. s. ahūŋ, ahunum'. — 2. a**  
 certain children's disease; oyare bi a  
 esi mmofra so a, wohaj wōŋ ani na  
 wōkyeŋkyeŋ.

**hūno, Ak. = hūnu. — ahuno, s. ahūŋ.**  
**áhū-no-anyā-ŋkwā** [at the sight of him  
 you live] = agyeŋkwā, saviour; s.  
 ahūnanyāŋkwā.

**hunta, huntsa, F. = hintaw. Mt. 10, 26.**  
 13, 35, 44. Mk. 4, 22; cf. sūma.

**huntsi, F. = ŋwansi. — hū(n)tūma, F.**  
 = mfutuma.

**ahūn-tuo, Ak. [hūnu = hū] = ahūtu.**  
**ahuntwam', ahuntwam'** [ahūŋ twam']: ah.  
 (kakra), a little while; s. ahūŋ 3.

**hūnu, v. [red. huhūnu]** 1. espec. with  
 mu: to hollow (out), make hollow, ex-  
 cavate; to corrode; mmoaa h. dua. —  
 2. to be worm-eaten: dua no ah.;  
 mmoaa we mu ade no, na ehunu gu  
 se kyekyeré. — 3. Phr. n'anom ahūnu,  
 lit. his mouth is empty, he has no  
 appetite, i. e. he is in trouble, is grieved.

**hūnu, Ak. huŋ, hūno, a. 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; nsu hūnu, plain water.  
 pr. 3087; - wōkōo oko-hūnu = wōkōe  
 no, wonnim aseŋ-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: ŋkūrofo hūnu ne nuipa bi a  
 wōmfrā wo abusūam' na odo so ana  
 ayōŋkōgoru so na wōnē wo trā. — 7.  
 groundless, false (ntam). — Cf. hu-  
 huw, kwa; cpds. adehūnu, aseŋhūnu,  
 ntahūnu. — (ne) hūnu a eye, nothing-  
 ness.

**hūnu, Ak. huŋ, hūno, adv. merely, only,**  
 for nothing, to no purpose, in vain,  
 for no reason, without reason. pr. 363.  
 1799, 2375; ðtaŋ mé ara hūnu, or, ðtaŋ  
 me hūnu ara kwā, he hates me without  
 cause. Syn. kwa, teta, gyan.

**hūnu, v. Ak. = hū, to see &c. pr. 1453.**

**o-hūnu, one who has seen. pr. 1454.**

**ahūnu, 1. a thing seen. pr. 1455. — 2.**  
 a kind of amulet; wōde hū, ade wo  
 aniwa so.

**ahunu, Ak. s. ahūŋ.**

**hūnu-amānné, something that causes**  
 suffering; ade a emā wuhū amanne;  
 h. bra = amanne-hūnu-bra, a life of  
 suffering. pr. 1456.

**ahūnu-a-te-sa, one who is always on**  
 the same spot, one who makes no  
 progress, is always the same.

**ahūnum', s. ahūŋ; ahunum' = ade-to-**  
 wo-so; etc se abiribiriw, nanso etetew  
 wo ani so a, ensaj mma bio se abiri-  
 biriw.

**hūnu-yé, inf. vanity. Eph. 4, 17.**

**ahupoó, 1. imperiousness, arrogance,**  
 presumption, insolence; boastings. Ja.  
 4, 16; violent behaviour. pr. 746. —

2. exaction of unlawful profit: im-  
 position, extortion (ðyē ah., onam bo  
 ŋkūrofo ah. = odi tumi hye ŋkūrofo  
 so gye wōŋ hō nneema); cf. amimdi.  
 — 3. exaction of undue reverence:  
 pride, haughtiness, ambition; ðyē ah.,  
 obo ah. = oye hūu hūu, ne nneyee  
 mu oye se owo biribi, nso onni ahuro;  
 vainglory; oye n'ade hūu hūu, he does

things in a light-minded way, acts frivolously. Cf. ahantay, ahòkyere-hunu, ahòhoahoa.

**o-hupoóní, o-hupoófó**, pl. a-fo, an arrogant, overbearing &c. person; òye oh., e.g. he goes to settle matters as if in the king's name, without his authority.

**ahupoo-sém**, doings or dealings implying ahupoo, q. v.; great swelling words. Jude 16.

**hurá**, v. 1. to be covered or overgrown with; to overgrow, to shoot up on; ne ti ahura dwey or dwey ah, n'atifi or ne tirim, his head is covered with hoary hair; esiw no sò ah. mmèrè, or mmèrè ah. siw no so, mushrooms have shot up on that ant-hill. — 2. de.h., to convey, throw or cast to; ne diq ye me se ohüám a mframa bo de hura me, his name is to me as a fragrance which the wind blows or wafts to me (Cant. 1,3). — pämpäg bone bi bo huraa no kum no, he was killed by poisonous damps, which arose and enveloped him. — 3. h. hō or mu: to soil, make dirty, bemire, bespatter, besmear, bedaub, stain, defile, pollute; h. hō, to profane. Ezek. 23,38 f.; - intr. to be soiled, dirty, polluted, defiled &c.; o-hura day no mu; oday no hō ah., n'adaka hō ah. = aye fi, agye ntuw; ne nnade hō ah. = agye nkānare; - oh, ne som hō = onsóm no yiye na osom no sakasaka, he is disloyal or dishonest in his service. — 4. h. anim, to abuse (with words), to revile, vilify; to disgrace, dishonour; to insult, affront; cf. hye aniwu, bo ahobora.

**e-huráé**, a., a disease causing violent pain in the limbs; emā wo nnompem' tutuw wo; ne nua ne atutuw; - fever; h. abo no, he has fever, he is in a fever.

**ahurahura-dwó**, l. [ade a ahurū-ahuru na asay adwo bio] a quick but transient effervescing; mmā ennye ah., na mā enko so se afi ase yi; cf. ahuru-ahuru-adwo. — 2. a plant that can be used for salad.

**hurey**, v. Okw. [red. hureghurey] to streu(?); aduru a wode hureghurey

kuru anim, Iodoform, a healing & antiseptic medicine.

**hūreghūreḡ**, 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., usu agká. — 3. brisk, quick, sprightly: akokoaa h. = abofra a oye hyew, n'ani ye deq. - Cf. hūroghūroḡ.

**huri**, v. Ak. = huruw, pr. 2014.

**o-hurii**, Ak. oburíé, pl. a-, a species of stinging insect, gadfly, horsefly, tsetse, = otéḡ. pr. 1463-65.

**huró**, v. [red. hurohuro] to hoot, cry out or shout in contempt, to mock, deride, jeer, flout; to expose to derision, to put to shame by crying hō, hū, yē! wohuró nó = wobo no tutuw; Nkragfo huro kóm. pr. 961. 2517. - wohuroe kese, 'they gave a great shout', (not only in contempt); cf. huru, v.

**ahúro**, l. Ak. = aburu, foam, froth. — 2. scum, i.e. dross, refuse, recement; hence what is vile or worthless, a trifle = hwee, a little something; eyé ah., it is nothing; syká ah., nothing at all is wanting; memfá menyé ah., I do not make anything of it; I do not take any notice of it.

**o-huroḡ**, a kind of small tree.

**hūroghūroḡ**, a. & adv. quick and tall (of growth); abofrá no m'péw, na ónyiy h. = onyiy ntem-ntem, tenteenteḡ, obēraḡ, akò soro ntem-ntem; - adedeg-krūma nyiy h., the castor-oil plant grows fast, shoots up vigorously; - a. flourish-ing; ye h., to flourish. Isa. 66,14. — Cf. hureghurey.

**ghurodo-ghúrodo**, pl. n. the holes, loops or gaps in stuffs or mats of loose texture; — adj. loosely woven: ntama (kete) no mu ye ḡh.

**hùru**, v. 1. to boil, bubble, effervesce; to foam, froth; to be violently agitated, to rage; nsu rehùru, the water is boiling; nsu a ahuru, boiling water; aduay no huru gu, the food boils (is boiling) over; epo h., the sea is raging terribly. - also = hohore, to heave &c., like leavened dough. — 2. to excite, agitate:

h. maḡ no ani = tane.. ani, to stir up the people. Acts 17,13. — h. b to stir up the breast, i.e. to provoke arouse to anger or passion, to incense — 3. hō huru, to be hot; me hō me, I am hot. — 4. huru dwira, announce the beginning of the yam custom on the previous evening (Wednesday) by beating drums &c. — hūronyā, to celebrate Christmas eve. — h. sò, to shout, roar; nripa huru sò afāhye no ase, the people shouted at the festival (from joy); nkyene no hū sò, the drums make a dreadful noise - are beaten violently. — 5. h. hye, to fret against. Prov. 19,3.

**àhùru**, foam, froth, spume, scum; c. ahuro; - ogyam' ah., the water or froth oozing out from green wood when burning. pr. 1061.

**ahùru-ahùru-adwò**: ommā ne mmodenb nnye ah., he must not let his zeal cool down; mmā asem' no nye ah., do not let the affair, which has developed so well, lose ground; cf. aburahuradwò

**ahúrùbiá**, ahárubiá, pl. ḡ-, a certain small bird. pr. 1466.

**hurú-fém**, inf. [huruw, fem]: hye h., to give forth or lend upon usury, to practise usury. Ezek 18,8. 13; to overcharge.

**ahuru-fí**, inf. [huruw, fí]: wodi (day n mu) ah. = wohuruw fi adi, they jump forth (out of the house) one after the other.

**o-huruhúró**, breath; vanity. Ps. 39,7

**o-huruhúrów**, steam, vapour; oh. fi a. tu seḡ mu, - bakam', steam rises from the pot, - the lagoon. Jer. 1,13; - mist daa anopa oh. gyina Firaó ani kúmḡḡ every morning clouds of mist are to be seen (lit. are standing) on the Volta

**hurúhúruw**, red. v. huruw, to leap, jump (repeatedly) as one who is rejoicing to gambol, skip about, in sport; ne nnyépi ah., he has high cheek-bones

**ahuruhúráw**, inf. jumping. pr. 1268.

**ahuru-masimado**, a disease = kukuru-me-ta-awiam'.

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asempa na wo hō ato wo na woretew akrayam a woredi ako-né-aba. pr. 2838. — aburusi-anigye, exceeding joy. Ps. 43, 4.

**ahurusi-dí**, inf. exultation. — **ahurusi-dwóm**, rejoicing, shouting with joy, jubilation. Ps. 126, 6.

**ahurutoá**, F. ahurtsia, pl. ŋ-, a poisonous serpent, with a big head and black and light-yellow streaks; viper, asp.

**o-húrututu**, the lungs. [G. flüŋa]; syn. aharawa.

**húrututu**, húrututu, a boiling, bubbling (of water on the fire); raging, foaming (of the sea or a swelling river): éyè h., it casts up foam; nsu no ani ye h. = menem-menem.

**hurúw**, v. Ak. huri, 1. to leap, jump, hop, skip, spring, bound &c. pr. 404; h. si, to jump for joy (to jump so as to place oneself again on the ground). pr. 187, 378. - red. huruhuruw, q. v.

- ohuruw hwee kwaŋ so, he quickly resumed his journey. (pr. 413). — 2. h. sika, to lend money on usury, practise usury. Ps. 15, 5. Obi ah. no sika akotua ne ka na awo no (ado, adōsō); oh. no sika = ofem no sika ŋhye no da senea wōhye no daa, na ohye no da-tiaa, na wammetua a, obú gú so.

**o-hú-se**, a thing or affair seen and told; se eye mo atoro oo, se eye mo h. oo, mo ara na mokofaa asem no bae, whether it be a lie on your part, or whether you have seen and told it, it is you who have brought (out or forward) the matter.

**ŋhu-só** = ŋhuwo.

**hutse**, v. F. = fita.

**ahú-tú**, inf. [tu ahū] the finding or digging out of a treasure hid in the ground; treasure-trove; digging after hidden treasures. — **ahútu-de**, a lucky find, good luck.

**hūtūhūtū**, hūātūhūātū, a rugged, rough with hair, shaggy; okūntū no ani ye h. = wō ŋhwi dodow; opp. daboo, torotoroto, asawa biara nni ani (nsore wo ani); cf. fukuu &c. — F. completely (burned).

**hūtūmā**, hūntūma, F. = mfutumā, dust. Mt. 10, 14. Mk. 61, 1.

**hùw**, v. to blow; òhùw ne nsam', he is blowing upon his hands. pr. 1427; to fan; syn. fita; — red. huhuw, q. v. - hùw so, to winnow. Ruth 3,2. - hùw òwòm = to òwòm, to sing; - h. atosem, to tell a fib or fibs, to tell (speak) lies. Prov. 6,19; h. dàgo [obs.] to tell lies; - òde amannes yi hùw' me, he 'poured' his news into my ears. - òhùw fám' dà, he sleeps on the bare ground; he is very poor. — hùw mfonini, to photograph. - h. (à)stòre, to give a box on the ear.

**hùw**, v. to cut down. Isa. 10,34; h...gu, to cut off. Ps. 76,13; ohuw ne ti so, he is cutting his hair.

**ò-hùw**, inf. breath. Isa. 30,33. — **ò-hùw-fó**, pl. huwfo, fanner, winnower. Jer. 51,2. — **nhuwsò-apàwá**, winnowing fan. Mt. 3,12.

**nhùwá**, a kind of bead; ñhene ñkete-ñkete bi; s. ahene.

**ahù-yé**, inf. true knowledge.

**huy-yé**, inf. sound, noise. Lev. 26,36; roar. Ps. 65,8; rumbling of carriage-wheels. Jer. 47,3; bustle, tumult, stir. Isa. 22,2.

**huuyéfo**, people or multitude making a murmuring, tumultuous noise, mob. Isa. 5,13.

**ahúyi-de** [ade a eyi hù] a frightful or terrible thing. Job 24,17.

Words beginning with **hw** and not found here, seek under **Hw (Fw)**, pp. 199 ff.

**hwa**, F. see húa.

**ñhwáe**, **ñhwañ**, **hwána**, Ak. = ehéna. **ñhwáñe**, a certain perfume: civet; ohúám bi; nea okan'kan' kyima na okopopa ne to a swò dua no hõ no.

**hwányáñ**, v. I. tr. to raise up. Jer. 51,1; to stir, rouse, disquiet. 1 Sam. 28,15; to urge on. 1 Kg. 21,25; - refl. to stir or rouse oneself up to lively action or vigorous exertion, to stimulate oneself, to exert oneself; asafo bi hw. wøj hõ wò ofe na wøjhw. wøj hõ wò òm awo a, wofre wøj hõfo; wøjhw. wøj hõ kyere nnipa ntí, wøj hõ ye hù; ohene wò ho na wøjhw. ne hõ a, won-suró no; ohw. ne hõ = okányáñ ne

hõ, oye ne hõ kese, okã ne hõ mã obi wò hõ a ohù se ne nsam' ye duru (a.s. oye onipa). — 2. ne hõ hwányáñ no = onsey ne wèrem', he is agitated, perturbed; cf. ne hõ sepaw no. — 3. hw... mu, to agitate, disturb, derange, disorder, throw into confusion; ohw. ntramam', sikam', ntadem', nnipam' = opetè ntrama &c., omã woye sakasaka; ohw. ne ñhwí mu, she dishevels her hair, puts it into disorder; cf. pesew. **hwányáñ**, a. disorderly, irregularly outspread.

**hwányáñhwányáñ**, adv. disorderly, in a disorderly state or manner; òde ntrama guu òde mu hõ hw. = sakasaka, cf. mãnyãmányã.

**hwé**, v. As. = húa, fwã, to scrape, scratch. **ñhwéá**, **añhwéá**, (F. ahwéa), sand. pr. 917. 3306. — **ñhwéa-dáj**, **ahwéa-dáj**, prop. 'Sand-house', 'Sandy palace', a nickname of Asante.

**ñhwéa-dóñ**, sand-glass. — **ñhwéa-ñhwéa-bó**, sandstone.

**ñhwéa-sò**, (in) the sandy desert; sand-bank. — **añhwéa-táj**, **añhwéa-tám**, loose sand, sands; a large sandbank, shoal. Acts 27,17.

**ñhwentéaa**, **hwentéaa**, a certain perfume; duaba bi a wòhata na wøjyam; s. ohúám.

**hweròm-hweròm**, F. = hwireñhwireñ.

**ñhwí**, Ak. ehwí, the hair. pr. 496; oiyi ne ñhwí ano, oyi n'atiko ñhwí ano, s. bu 10; abüroñhwí ye horòhorò, ebea-bea hõ or esesá hõ; abibiñhwí ye den-neñ, épompono; cf. akura-ñhwí, ehum, hütühütü, sakuu, twa 8. — **abò-sò-ñhwí**, **duá-hõ-ñhwí**, moss.

**ñhwí-ñhwí**, a. hairy; ne hõ ñh., he (his garment or body) is hairy. 2 Kg. 1,8; cf. horòhorò, sakuu, fukuu.

**ñhwí-pèmpénfó**, those who pluck the hair, the beard. Isa. 50,6.

**hw**, (before o, o, u), is often written in F., where other dialects have merely **h**; e.g.

**hwo**, **hwoa**, **hwòhwo**, **hwòm**, **ahwòm**, **hwøj**, **hwoise**, **ahwuhwudze**, **ahwùm**, **hwun** (hù) &c. - see all these words in the place they occupy without w.

**hwòm**, v. F. (perf.) to ebb; s. hūap.

**hwa**, **hwã**, (= fwa, fwã) and other wo containing these three combined lett in Ak., s. húa, húa...

**hwãa**, imit. expression of the whizz of a ball flying through the air: kor nam m'asõ hõ hwãa beseje, a bu passed my ear with a whizzing sou

**ò-hwãn-nuá**, **ohwãnnuá**, Ak. [hwãm hũám, & dua] balsam; myrtle. Isa. 55,

**hwè**, v. [red. hwehwe, q. v.] I. to ò ò the eye towards an object so as to

it (always implying intentional, accidental, seeing, in contradistinct from hù); to look (at, on), to vi

to eye; to consider; wohwe a, eyh it is magnificent, superb, splena

grand; horrible. - wò ara hwe! plause by people who listen to a t

- Cf. hwe, interj. - pr. 894. 1218, 15 2081. 2293. 3486. — 2. to fix the e

upon, look at or see with attenti behold; to look at in order to imit

cf. 12 a. pr. 1232. — 3. to lea infer, know: da no a wuhù no saa

hwe se woawo wo foforo, when I have come to this, you may know t

you have been born again. — 4. kòb (.. a nim), to visit, call on, wait up

mekohwé nò, I am going to call him. — 5. to look after; to wa

guard; to keep, tend, attend, wait nurse (oyarefo, a patient); to f

(nguan, nantwi, mprako); to take c of, maintain, provide for (unedue

abiáfo). pr. 976. 101; cf. 12 d; wòhwé hwé, they keep his (its) charge. 1

1,53. 3,7. — 6. hwe.. yiye, to h well (to), to mind, take heed, take ca

be careful; hwe wo adwuma yiye, h well to your work! hwe yiye na

ammo kuruwa no, take care not break the jug; hwe wo hõ yiye

woajhwe ase, be careful lest you f cf. 12 e. — 7. to expect, desire, wa

mehwe se moba ho bi, I want you come there too. — 8. hwe.. okwan,

look out for, expect, wait for (expe antly). — 9. hwe.. a kyí, a) = hw atiko, to look after, s. 1. — b) to l

oye ne hō kese, okā ne hō mā obi  
hō a ohū se ne nsam' ye duru (a.s.  
onipa). — 2. ne hō hwānyāḡ no  
oseḡ ne w'erem', he is agitated,  
urbed; cf. ne hō seḡew no. — 3.  
mu, to agitate, disturb, derange,  
order, throw into confusion; ohw.  
mam', sikam', ntadem', nḡipam' =  
ē ntrama &c., omā woye sakasaka;  
ne ḡhwī mu, she dishevels her  
, puts it into disorder; cf. seḡew.  
aḡḡ, a. disorderly, irregularly  
pread.

aḡhwānyāḡ, adv. disorderly, in a  
rderly state or manner; ode ntrama  
daḡ mu ho hw. = sakasaka, cf.  
yāmānyā.

. As. = hūā, fwā, to scrape, scratch.  
aḡhwéā, (F. ahwēa), sand. pr. 917.  
i. — ḡhwēa-dāḡ, ahwēa-dāḡ, prop.  
id-house', 'Sandy palace', a nick-  
e of Asante.

i-dōḡ, sand-glass. — ḡhwēa-ḡhwēa-  
sandstone.

i-sō, (in) the sandy desert; sand-  
k. — aḡhwēa-tāḡ, aḡhwēa-tām,  
e sand, sands; a large sandbank,  
il. Acts 27,17.

itēaa, hwentēaa, a certain perfume;  
ba bi a wohata na woayam; s. ohūām.  
m-hwerom, F. = hwireḡhwireḡ.

Ak. ehwī, the hair. pr. 496; oyiḡi  
ḡhwī ano, oyi n'atiko ḡhwī ano,  
u 10; abūroḡhwī ye horohoro, ebea-  
ho or esesā ho; abibighwī ye den-  
epompono; cf. akura-ḡhwī, ehum,  
ihūtū, sakuu, twa 8. — abó-só-ḡhwī,  
hō-ḡhwī, moss.

ḡhwī, a. hairy; ne hō ḡh., he (his  
nent or body) is hairy. 2 Kg. 1,8;  
horohoro, sakuu, fukuu.

ēmpéḡfó, those who pluck the  
, the beard. Isa. 50,6.

before a, o, u), is often written in  
where other dialects have merely  
e.g.

hwoa, hwohwo, hwōm, ahwōm,  
ḡj, hwotse, ahwuhwudze, ahwūm,  
in (hū) &c. - see all these words  
the place they occupy without w.  
, v. F. (perf.) to ebb; s. hūaḡ.

## Hw (Fw)

hwa, hwā, (= fwa, fwā) and other words  
containing these three combined letters  
in Ak., s. hūa, hūā...

hwāa, imit. expression of the whizzing  
of a ball flying through the air: korabo  
nam m'asō hō hwāa beseseḡ, a bullet  
passed my ear with a whizzing sound.

o-hwān-nuā, ohwānnuā, Ak. [hwām =  
hūām, & dua] balsam; myrtle. Isa. 55,13.

hwē, v. [red. hwehwe, q. v.] 1. to direct  
the eye towards an object so as to see  
it (always implying intentional, not  
accidental, seeing, in contradistinction  
from hū); to look (at, on), to view;  
to eye; to consider; wohwe a, eḡhwé,  
it is magnificent, superb, splendid,  
grand; horrible. - wó ara hwel ap-  
plause by people who listen to a tale.  
- Cf. hwe, interj. - pr. 894. 1218, 1318.  
2081. 2293. 3486. — 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 wuhū no saa a,  
hwe se wəawo wo foforo, when you  
have come to this, you may know that  
you have been born again. — 4. kohwé  
(. anim), to visit, call on, wait upon;  
mekohwé nò, 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  
(ḡḡuaḡ, nantwi, mprako); to take care  
of, maintain, provide for (nnedufo,  
abiafo). pr. 976. 101; cf. 12 d; wshwé né  
hwé, they keep his (its) charge. Nu.  
1,53. 3,7. — 6. hwe.. yiye, to look  
well (to), to mind, take heed, take care,  
be careful; hwe wo adwuma yiye, look  
well to your work! hwe yiye na wo-  
ammo kuruwa no, take care not to  
break the jug; hwe wo hō yiye na  
woaḡhwe ase, be careful lest you fall;  
cf. 12 e. — 7. to expect, desire, want;  
mehwe se moba ho bi, I want you to  
come there too. — 8. hwe.. okwaḡ, to  
look out for, expect, wait for (expect-  
antly). — 9. hwe.. akyi, a) = hwe..  
atiko, to look after, s. 1. — b) to look

for things during one's absence, pre-  
pare (something to eat) for one's re-  
turn. — 10. hwe.. mu, to look, pry  
or peep into; inspect, examine, revise.  
— 11. hwe.. anim, a) to look into  
one's face. → b) to have a regard for;  
hwe m'anim ye mā no, do it for him  
to please me, to favour me with it,  
for my sake. — c) to visit; mebehwé  
wo anim, I (am) come to visit you. —  
d) to expect (= hwe okwaḡ): ohwe  
m'anim wə Osu nne, he expects to see  
my face to-day at Osu. — 12. hwe..  
so, a) to look upon (cf. 2); hwe so  
kyerew, look on (it) write, i. e. copy it!  
hwe so ye, imitate it! — b) to exa-  
mine, review, revise: hwe nea makyereḡ  
yi so, look at what I have written  
and correct it; - to overlook, survey. —  
c) to inspect, control, superintend, go-  
vern, rule. Gr. § 213. — d) to look  
after, tend (cf. 5): ohwe ḡḡuaḡ so;  
obea ḡyigyefo hwe abofra so. — e) to  
do carefully: hwe so kaḡ, read (it)  
carefully! — f) hwe ne hō so, to be  
chaste. Tit. 2,5; to guard oneself.  
1 John 5,18. — g) mo adwuma so na  
wobehwe atua mo ka, your reward  
will be according to your work. —  
13. hwe.. atiko, to look after (one).  
— 14. to try, in hūa.. or hūām..  
hwe, kā.. hwe, so.. hwe, twa.. hwe,  
ye.. hwe &c.; kaḡ ḡhoma yi hwe,  
try to read this book!

hwē: interj. [imp. of hwe, v.] see! behold!  
look there! lo! take notice! observe!  
s. hweohweoo.

ḡhwe, F. prop. don't you see? = look  
here!

o-hwé, inf. looking, beholding &c., visi-  
tation; care; charge; management;  
providence &c. - ohwee-waḡ hwe-bone,  
he cast a hateful look on them. -  
wohwe a, əmmó ohwé = wohwe a,  
eḡhwe, s. hwe 1.

aḡhwé-à, (adv.) F. perhaps, prop. unlooked  
for [= woaḡhwe a, if you don't look  
out,..] = Akr. ebia; - most probably:  
woaḡhwe-a, oko a, əmma bi, when

he goes away, he will most probably come no more.

**hwè**, *v.* [red. hwehwe] 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 *tò*, which is used of single things). — *hwe ase*, *hwe fam'*, to fall down, fall to the ground; *ofii dua so hwee fam'*, he fell down from a tree; cf. *hwe 6. pr. 3214*. — *hwe..so* [cf. *gu..so*], *hwe..mu*, to fall to (an action) with eagerness, rapidity; *ode hwèè so*, *ode hwèè..mu*, *ohuruw hwee kway so*, *ohwee kway so yeredede*, he hastened on his journey. — 2. with the *aux. v. de*, to cause to fall, throw down: *mframa de me daḡ ahwe fam'*, the wind has (thrown) blown my house down. — cf. also: *otow dua no hwee ho*, he felled the tree. — 3. *tr.* to strike, beat; (*ne ba wu aḡereho nti ode ntamagow abo aboso, na*) *ode ne nsa hwe ne yam'*, she beats her breast &c. in loud wailing; to flog, scourge, cudgel; to chastise, chasten, punish; — *ohwee no mpire*, he whipped him; *ohwee no bábambam, táataataa, hwétoro. pr. 49. 1197*. — 4. to sting, of wasps or other stinging insects falling on man in numbers. — 5. to wet thoroughly, drench, soak, of rain; *osu hwee me hwee me hwee me ara*, I was continuedly exposed to heavy rain. — 6. *ohwè mu* = *oboá*, he tells a lie.

*hwe*, F. l. = *hwe*. — 2. = *hwie. Mt. 26,7*.

*hwe*, *v.* = *hwew. pr. 1785*; cf. *hwebom'*.  
**o-hwè**, *inf.* falling, ... flogging, castigation, chastisement, punishment.

**hwé**, *adv.* at one time, with one stroke; *syn. prekò pe*; *otwaa hama no mu hwé*, he cut through the climber with one stroke; *otwa dua no hwe*, he cuts off the plant with one stroke.

**e-hwé**, a defective prepuce; *oyaré or òye hwé*, he has a *df. prp.*

**hwé**, faint cry of a child; *bò f.*, to whimper, whine.

**hwée**, *imit.* expression of the sound of a flute or of whistling; *s. hwirema. pr. 633. Jer. 19,8. - Red. hwéehwee. Zeph. 2,15. - hwée = òkwa.*

**hwèè**, Ak. *hwèts*, *hweété*, something, anything = *biribi(ara)*, - in neg. sentences: nothing; *hwèè anim'*, there is nothing in (it), it is empty; *wunnim hwèè*, you know nothing, you are altogether ignorant; *hwee anye me*, no harm has befallen me; *wòammá hwee ara anye no*, he was preserved unhurt; *ontumi nye me hwee*, he cannot do me any harm; *omfá nye hwee*, he does not regard it, makes nothing of it; *enyé mmá hwee*, it is to no profit. 2 *Tym. 2,14*; *onyé me-hwèè ne no-onyé me busùani a*, we are not related, *s. edeḡ 1. - né hwèè à ényé*, (its) nothingness. — *red. hwéehwee(hwee)*, *hwéehwee*; *wammá nye me hwee-hwee*, he gave me nothing at all. — Cf. *ahuro, taa, tobacco.*

**ahwé-à**, *s.* after *ohwe*.

**hwéa**, *fwéa*, F. *breath*.

**ahwéa**, F. *sand*.

**ahwéaa**, *ahwéa*, a species of mole; *odi fam' mmoa*.

**s-hwéaa**, Ak. *hwéawa*, *shwewá*, *pl. ḡ*, the scrotum, purse. — **ahwéaa-bó**, Ak. *hweawabó*, testicle, stone.

**ḡhwéaa**, a large knife used for chopping off the head; cf. *oyiwan*.

**o-hwéaa**, *ohwéawá*, Ak. = *hōawa*, *wax. pr. 712*. [Acts 1,20.]

**hwé-adwúma**, office, charge, function.

**hwéaa**, **hwéahwéaa**, a narrow, pointed, tapering; *abantenté no ye hw.* — *pl. ḡhwéa-ḡhwéaa*, thin (of hair. Lev. 13,30).

**ḡhwe-akyiri**, *inf.* looking back; *nne adwumayefo no nye ḡhw.*, to-day the workmen were not lazy.

**o-hwéám**, the current or swiftest part of a river; *asu no hw. ano ye deḡ*, the river has a strong current. *pr. 1191*.

**ḡhwe-anim'**, *inf.* [hwe anim] looking each other in the face; *s. di 88*; *syn. mmo-anim*; *oné no di ḡhw. kasa*, he speaks to him face to face. *Ex. 33,11*.

**hweaseammó** [hwe ase a, *emmo*, when it falls down, it does not break] a large earthen bottle; cf. *abodeammó*.

**hwèaw**, a mouthful (of food).

**hwéawa**, **hweawabó**, Ak. *s. chwéaa*, *ahwéaabo*.

**hwe-beá**, 1. *aspect, appearance, form. Lk. 3,22. - 2. (ḡḡuag hw.) pasture. 2 Sam. 7,8.*

**o-hwé-bére**, a time of visitation. *Jer. 10,15 (11,23).*

**ḡhwé-bom'**, *inf.* [fr. *hwew*, to bale out, draw, viz. the water of a fish-pond or pool, & *bom'*, to unite, viz. in catching or taking out the fish and sharing them]; *di ḡhw.*, to make common cause, join interests, associate; cf. *di 81. - ḡ-hwé-bom-dí*, *inf.* co-operation &c.

**a-hwé-dé**, *spy-glass*; *syn. kyikyí*.

**ahwé-de**, 1. object to look upon, thing for show; *spectacle, gazing-stock. 1 Cor. 4,9. Nah. 3,6. - 2. charge. 2 Chron. 31,16; wóhwè m'ahwéde*, they observe what is to be observed concerning me, they keep my charge. *Lev. 22,9. Nu. 9,23.*

**ahwéde** [hwe ade] a deed for which one deserves a flogging or chastisement. *Lk. 12,48.*

**ahwéde-hwéfo**, overseers over certain charges. *Neh. 13,30. - ahwédehwésem*, instruction for an observance or for the performance of some office or function.

**hwé-dóm**, the war-chair.

**è-hwé**, Ak. a shrub the leaves and seeds of which, pounded and put in water, kill fishes.

**ahwé**, Ak. [hwe(w), *v.*]: *mmaa yi kò ahw.*, these women go to catch fish (first baling out the water from the respective brook, pool &c.)

**ahwé**, a place for taking a view, looking out or watching, lofty place, 2 *Chron. 20,24*, lookout, watch-tower, observatory; e.g. the highest part of a building or mountain which commands a wide view; *watch. Hab. 2,1; exhibition; museum; theatre. Acts 19,29.*

**o-hwé-fi**, *asylum*.

**o-hwéfo**, *shwéfo*, *pl. a-*, [con. me *hwéfo*] looker; overseer, superintendent, surveyor, inspector, director; officer. *Josh. 3,2; pedagogue, child-tender; warden;*

imit. expression of the sound of  
te or of whistling; s. hwirema.  
33. Jer. 19,8. — *Red.* hwéehwee.  
2,16. — hwéé = ðkwa.  
Ak. hwéte, hwétté, something, any-  
= biribi(ara), - in neg. sentences:  
ng; hwéé nnim', there is nothing in  
is empty; wunnim hwéé, you know  
ng, you are altogether ignorant;  
anye me, no harm has befallen me;  
mā hwéera anye no, he was preserv-  
hurt; ontumi nye me hwéé, he can-  
to me any harm; omfā nye hwéé,  
oes not regard it, makes nothing  
; enyé mmā hwéé, it is to no  
2 Tim. 2,14; onyé me-hwéé ne  
yé me busūani a, we are not related,  
leñ 1. - né hwéé à ényé, (iis)  
ngness. — *red.* hwéehwee(hwee),  
wehwe; wammā nye me hwéehwee,  
he gave me nothing at all. —  
huro, taa, tobacco.  
à, s. after ohwe.  
wéa, F. breath.  
F. sand.  
, ahwéa, a species of mole; odi  
mmao.  
i, Ak. hwéawa, shwéwá, pl. ñ,  
rotum, purse. — ahwéaa-bó, Ak.  
wabó, testicle, stone.  
, a large knife used for chopping  
the head; cf. oyiwaj.  
i. ohwéawá, Ak. = hōawa, wax.  
12. [Acts 1,20.  
wúma, office, charge, function.  
hwéahwéaa, a narrow, pointed,  
ing; abantentey no ye hw. — pl.  
a-ghwéaa, thin (of hair. Lev. 13,30).  
syiri, inf. looking back; nne  
mayefo no nyee ghw., to-day the  
nen were not lazy.  
n, the current or swiftest part  
river; asu no hw. ano ye dey,  
er has a strong current. pr. 1191.  
úm', inf. [hwe anim] looking each  
in the face; s. di 88; syn. mmo-  
oné no di ghw. kasa, he speaks  
u face to face. Ex. 33,11.  
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's down, it does not break] a  
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10,15 (11,23).  
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draw, viz. the water of a fish-pond or  
pool, & bom', to unite, viz. in catching  
or taking out the fish and sharing them];  
di ghw., to make common cause, join  
interests, associate; cf. di 81. — ñ-  
hwé-bom-dí, inf. co-operation &c.  
a-hwé-dé, spy-glass; syn. kyikyí.  
ahwé-de, 1. object to look upon, thing  
for show; spectacle, gazing-stock. 1 Cor.  
4,9. Nah. 3,6. — 2. charge. 2 Chron.  
31,16; wóhwè m'ahwéde, they observe  
what is to be observed concerning me,  
they keep my charge. Lev. 22,9. Nu.  
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ahwéde [hwe ade] a deed for which one  
deserves a flogging or chastisement.  
Lk. 12,48.  
ahwéde-hwéfo, overseers' over certain  
charges. Neh. 13,30. — ahwédehwé-  
sem, instruction for an observance or  
for the performance of some office or  
function.  
hwé-dom, the war-chair.  
è-hwéé, Aky. a shrub the leaves and  
seeds of which, pounded and put in  
water, kill fishes.  
ahwéx, Aky. [hwe(w), v.]; mmaa yi ko  
ahw., these women go to catch fish  
(first baling out the water from the  
respective brook, pool &c.)  
ahwéé, a place for taking a view, looking  
out or watching, lofty place, 2 Chron.  
20,24, lookout, watch-tower, observatory;  
e.g. the highest part of a building or  
mountain which commands a wide view;  
watch. Hab. 2,1; exhibition; museum;  
theatre. Acts 19,29.  
o-hwé-fi, asylum.  
o-hwéfo, ohwéfo, pl. a-, [con. me hwéfo]  
looker; overseer, superintendent, survey-  
or, inspector, director; officer. Josh.  
3,2; pedagogue, child-tender; warden;

guardian; curator, trustee; keeper, con-  
servator, preserver; herdsman, shepherd;  
pastor, parson, curate, bishop; ruler,  
chief; cf. oguaghwéfo, asafó-so-hwéfo. —  
hwéfo-dwumá, the office of a bishop.  
1 Tim. 3,1. — o-hwéfo-pányin, ofwé-  
fo-pányin, pl. a-m-, bishop, chief or  
general overseer, superintendent. — o-  
hwéfo-kúnini, pl. a-, archbishop.  
hwehwé, red. v. hwe, q. v. - to look  
repeatedly and intensely, hence to look  
for, seek, search for; to endeavour,  
attempt, strive. Me paane ayera, mehwe-  
hwe na mighū, I have lost a needle,  
I am seeking for it and do not find  
it. pr. 284. 1192-96; mehwehwe woy  
hō, 'I will search them'; hw. mu pése-  
pese, to make search, rack one's brains.  
Ps. 77,7. - Cf. due 6.  
ahwehwé, pl. ñ-, looking-glass, mirror,  
glass. pr. 2882; pane, plate or piece of  
glass. Mehwehwé m'ahwehwé mahwé,  
I am seeking my mirror to look (into  
it); - (aniwa) ahwehwé, spectacles. —  
ahwehwé-bó†, diamond; jasper. (Ex.  
hwehwé, red. v. hwe. pr. 1197. [28,17].  
hwéehwee, (hwéehwee), hwéehwee, red.  
s. hwee.  
hwehwé-béa: enni or emu nni hw., it  
is unsearchable. Ps. 145,3. Eph. 3,8.  
ahwehwéde, F. desire; cf. apede.  
ghwehwéde, a place where to look or  
search for something; a table of con-  
tents, an index (in a book); ghoma  
hyehyebea ghw.  
ghwehwé-mú, inf. investigation, exa-  
mination, inquiry; enni ghw., it is  
unsearchable, inscrutable. Job 5,9.  
hwehwéw, red. v. hwéw.  
hwéhwéwe, adv. s. hwee; omfra hw. =  
kora; s. abomfiaa.  
hwemhwem, Okw. a kind of beard.  
è-hwemmóde, one who snuffles, speaks  
through the nose; cf. bo 70.  
o-hwém-pón, F. a large nose.  
ahwem-pón, -pón', inf. [pón ghwene]  
bleeding at the nose. [nose]  
è-hwémpow, Ak. hwempo, a swelling of the  
ghwe-mú, inf. = mfomso; nkyerease no  
mu nni ghw. bebrebe bi, there are  
not many mistakes in that translation.

hwèŋ, *v.* [*red.* hwighwèŋ] *to strike, give a blow or slap; óhwèŋ n'asòm' = obo no sòtore. — 2. to inquire about or concerning a child in the mother's womb: óhwèŋ obá, okohwèŋ ne yere wo okomfo nkyeŋ. (Obarima kô a ne yere yem no, ode no kô okomfo bi nkyeŋ na wakobisa ne ba a owo yafunum' no anom' asem, se obeba no deŋ? oye obarima a. s. obea? a. s. deŋ na ogye ansã-na waba).*

ahwéŋ, *alone; wode woŋ hõ akã hwerew na masi ahweŋ migyina ho, they hid (themselves) in the thicket (of high grass) so that I was left alone; mekoo ne fi no, misii ahweŋ, when I went to his house, I met nobody (lit. I stood there alone).*

ahweŋ-ahwéŋ, *adv. in great distances; woŋ ntám' ápáŋ af, they are separated far from one another; nnuá no sisi af. = emmeŋ, the trees are not close.*

hwenakróŋ, hwenekróŋ, hweŋkróŋ, (*pl.* ŋ-), *a species of bat; s. ampaŋ.*

ehwéne, *Ak. shwéŋ, ŋhwéŋ; F. shwen(e), pl. a-, 1. the nose. pr. 1198; óbà ne hwéne kásá, okasa ne hwenem', he speaks through the nose, snuffles; ne hw. dwa ahugm' = oye dwae, he is haughty; obo ne hw. tò, he cares for nobody or nothing; osi ne hw. ano nsõ., s. nsõ; ne kôma seŋ ne hw. ano-osuro, he is afraid; ne hwenem' boy, he is quarrelsome. — 2. the spout or projecting mouth of a pitcher or jug, directing the stream of a liquid poured out; the beak of a lamp; the eye of a needle. — ehwénem', the inner part of the nose, nostrils. — hwénem'-kúru, sores within the nose. — hwénem'-tókuru, hwenem'-tókuru, nostril. — hwéne-ntam', the upper part of the nose between the eyes, the bridge of the nose; cf. ŋwantam'. — ahwéne: opoy' ahw., he bleeds at the nose.*

ehwénéé, *pl. ŋ-, Ak. = ahene, Akr., a bead.*

hwéne, hwenchwéne, *Ak. = hène, hene-hène.*

hwenem'-hūāŋ = oday-ne-nã, *a species of lizard.*

hwéne-sò-abéŋ, *rhinoceros.*

ehwenewá, *pl. ŋ-, Ak. = ahenewa, Akr., a kind of bead; s. ahene.*

ahwéŋ-hémã, ahwèŋhemã, *pl. ŋ-, white-nose = osũã. — hweŋ-ŋkróŋ, s. hwen-akróŋ.*

hwén-more, *Ak. -noro, [ehwene, dore?] snot, snivel; mucus. pr. 1199.*

hwén-siŋ, *one who has a mutilated nose. Lev. 21, 18.*

ehwen-téaa, *ŋhw. [= thin nose] a kind of perfume or sweet-smelling spices (ohūām bi).*

hwentéŋ, *v. Ak. to dig horizontally; woahw. asase ase tetre, they have driven a shaft horizontally into the ground.*

ehwéntó, ehwentó, *pl. ahwentofó, (F. ahwento), a noseless person, one whose nose has been cut off by way of punishment or lost by disease. pr. 271. 1200a. 2332.*

ahwen-tokuru, ahwen-tokua, *F. the nostrils.*

ahwen-tú, ahwéntu, *inf. eradication, excision, destruction of the nose. pr. 1200 b.*

hwén-núá [ehwene dua] *the nose; opakum ye wo a, fa ntama bo nsuhyew mu tótò wò hwénúá.*

hwéó-hwéó, hwéóo-hwéóo, *a nickname of the dog; s. the foll. & okramaŋ.*

hwe-óo [hwe, imp. & oo, Gr. § 144. 145, 2] *behold! to! look here!*

hwe-óo, hwé-óo, *interj. hollo, holloa, hullo, halloo! hey, ho! attend! here! pr. 1537; h. h., áwè a òrekó no éé! holloa, friend, who goes there!*

hwer, *v. F. = hwere, to spend (years, Ps. 90, 9); to lose (life, soul). Mt. 16, 25f.; ŋkomhyenyi ŋhwer enidzi, a prophet is not without honour. Mt. 13, 57.*

hweré, *v. to spend; to waste, squander, consume (money, property); to use up (a lead-pencil); to pass (time); to exhaust (strength); mehwere sika pii na mede mebaa oday mu hayi, it cost me much money (I had many expenses) before I could occupy this lodging; mahw. m'adagyew nyinaa, I have spent all my leisure. — 2. to lose, forfeit, deprive one's self of: hw. tiri, to ex-*

*pose or lose one's life. pr. 1592; hi debisafo, semadebafo, yere. pr. 176 3569. 3587. — to be deprived of. Ge 27, 45. — 3. intr. to be spent, waste consumed, exhausted...; oday no ahwé the watch is (run) down; asawa ahwé, the wick (or candle) has burned down; m'adagyew nyinaa nè m' hūdeŋ nyinaa ahwé, all my tin has passed away and all my strength is exhausted. — Syn. see; sã, mã es [G. fite; tã]. Cf. adehwerede.*

ehwéré, *amnion; ehw. abo, the amnion has burst.*

ahwéréé, ŋ-, *Ak. s. hwerew, a-hweredé, anything, with neg. v. nothing; syn. koraa; cf. hwéé, hweéé; ebia nnim' hw., there is nothing in it at a-hwéréde, ahwéréde, pl. ŋ-, a species of bat; s. ampaŋ.*

ehwérem', *better: ohwirem', q. v. - p 604. 1666. 1201f. [better: hwir*

hweremú-kyéw, *F. a crown of thorn*

hweremá, *better: ohwirema. pr. 2032.*

Hweremma, *a surname of the Hūāfo.*

hwéréw, *Ak. ŋhwéréé, wild sugar-cane*

*a species of grass.*

ahwéréw, *Ak. ahwéréé, sugar-cane.*

hwérew, hwérew, *adv. unawares, all once; mebefii so ara hw., I appear quite unawares. — syn. afitihweró mpoifrim.*

ahwésa, *1. soldiery; cf. awúsa. — 2. asesá. — ehwésani, pl. a--fo, nickname of a Hausa-soldier or any soldier; cf. owusani. — 2. = osesani. [§ 18*

ehwé-sie, *inf. [hws, sie] providence. 1*

ŋhwé-só, *inf. overseeing, protection... (hwe so); pattern, example; original; c*

nsusuwo. — ahweso-dé, *plan, schem*

hwetá. ano, *to sharpen, grind, whet ar*

cutting tool; ohw. ne sekay ano, *i*

grinds his knife; ofanyã a woahw

ano, *a sharpened bill-hook.*

hwétahweta, *a. acute, pointed, sharp*

wamã me osekay a ano (ye) hw. — c

nam, hwireŋhwireŋ.

hwéte, *Ak., (Akr. hweété) = hwee.*

hweté, *v. 1. to scrape, scratch; re*

hwetéhwéte: akoko hw. sumana so. -



e-sò-abéj, *rhinoceros*.  
 newá, pl. η-, Ak. = ahenewa, Ak.,  
 kind of bead; s. ahene.  
 η-hémá, ahwèñhemá, pl. η-, white-  
 se = osüá. — hwerj-ηkrón, s. hwen-  
 ron.  
 i-nore, Ak. -noro, [shwene, dore?]  
 it, snivel; mucus. pr. 1199.  
 i-sin, one who has a mutilated nose.  
 v. 21, 18.  
 en-téaa, ηhw. [= thin nose] a kind  
 perfume or sweet-smelling spices  
 (üam bi).  
 itéj, v. Ak. to dig horizontally;  
 ahw. asase ase tetree, they have  
 even a shaft horizontally into the  
 ground.  
 énto, a-hwentó, pl. ahwentofó, (F.  
 wento), a noseless person, one whose  
 se has been cut off by way of pu-  
 nishment or lost by disease. pr. 271.  
 00a. 2332.  
 n-tokuru, ahwen-tokua, F. the nostrils.  
 n-tú, ahwèntu, inf. eradication, ex-  
 tion, destruction of the nose. pr.  
 00 b.  
 i-núá [shwene dua] the nose; opakum  
 wo a, fa ntama bo nsuhyew mu  
 tó wò hwènnúá.  
 i-hwèó, hweóo-hwèóo, a nickname of  
 a dog; s. the foll. & akramaj.  
 óo [hwe, imp. & oo, Gr. § 144. 145, 2]  
 hold! lo! look here!  
 óo, hwè-óo, interj. hollo, holloa,  
 llo, halloo! hey, ho! attend! here!  
 . 1537; h.h., áwè a órekó no ée!  
 lloa, friend, who goes there!  
 r, v. F. = hwere, to spend (years,  
 s. 90, 9); to lose (life, soul). Mt. 16, 25 f.;  
 omhyenyi hwer enidzi, a prophet  
 not without honour. Mt. 13, 57.  
 ré, v. to spend; to waste, squander,  
 nsume (money, property); to use up  
 lead-pencil; to pass (time); to ex-  
 ust (strength); mehwerée sika pii  
 mede mebaa oday mu hayi, it cost  
 e much money (I had many expen-  
 s) before I could occupy this lodging;  
 ahw. m'adagyew nyinaa, I have spent  
 l my leisure. — 2. to lose, forfeit,  
 rive one's self of: hw. tiri, to ex-

pose or lose one's life. pr. 1592; hw.  
 debisafó, semodebafó, yere. pr. 1700.  
 3569. 3587. - to be deprived of. Gen.  
 27, 45. — 3. intr. to be spent, wasted,  
 consumed, exhausted...; odón no ahwére,  
 the watch is (run) down; asawa no  
 ahwére, the wick (or candle) has burn-  
 ed down; m'adagyew nyinaa né m'a-  
 hōzedeñ nyinaa ahwera, all my time  
 has passed away and all my strength  
 is exhausted. — Syn. see; sã, mã esã.  
 [G. fite; tã]. Cf. adehwerede.  
 e-hwéré, amnion; ehw. abo, the amnion  
 has burst.  
 a-hwéré, η-, Ak. s. hwerew, a-  
 hwerédé, anything, with neg. v. nothing;  
 syn. koraa; cf. hwè, hweete; ebiara  
 nnim' hw., there is nothing in it at all.  
 ahwéréde, ahwéréde, pl. η-, a species of  
 bat; s. ampan.  
 a-hwérem', better: ohwirem', q. v. - pr.  
 604. 1666. 1201 f. [better: hwir...  
 hweremú-kyéw, F. a crown of thorns;  
 hweremá, better: ohwirema. pr. 2032.  
 Hweremma, a surname of the Hūáfo.  
 hwéréw, Ak. hweréé, wild sugar-cane,  
 a species of grass.  
 ahwéréw, Ak. ahwéréé, sugar-cane.  
 hwérew, hwérew, adv. unawares, all at  
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 quite unawares. — syn. afitihwerow,  
 mpoñrim.  
 ahwésa, l. soldiery; cf. awúsa. — 2. =  
 asesá. — a-hwésani, pl. a--fo, l.  
 nickname of a Hausa-soldier or of  
 any soldier; cf. owusani. — 2. =  
 osesani. [§ 189.  
 a-hwé-sie, inf. [hwe, sie] providence. K.  
 ηhwe-só, inf. overseeing, protection... (s.  
 hwe so); pattern, example; original; cf.  
 nsusuwo. — ahwesó-dé, plan, scheme.  
 hwétá.. ano, to sharpen, grind, whet any  
 cutting tool; ohw. ne sekañ ano, he  
 grinds his knife; ofanyá a wəahw.  
 ano, a sharpened bill-hook.  
 hwétahweta, a. acute, pointed, sharp;  
 wamá me osekañ a ano (ye) hw. — cf.  
 nnam, hwireñhwireñ.  
 hwéte, Ak., (Akp. hwešté) = hwee.  
 hweté, v. l. to scrape, scratch; red.  
 hwetéhwéte: akoko hw. sumana so. —

2. to scatter, disperse (hw. gu, bo..  
 hw., id.; meh. wəñ magu, I shall  
 disperse them); - to squander, dissipate;  
 - to spread, streu; - to sprinkle, cf.  
 peté; - 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 ahwete (adodo, addi  
 ako) ne hōnam nyinaa mu.  
 ahweté, v. n. something scratched up,  
 e.g. earth.  
 hwetégyaa: wówie a, hw., as soon as  
 they have finished, they disperse at  
 once.  
 hwéti, hwiti, the point of a knife, bill-  
 hook &c. [= hwene ano].  
 hwé-toro, Ak. -toro, s. hwe 3; syn. bo-toro.  
 hwèw, v. [red. hwihwèw] to suck in, draw  
 into the mouth (water, marrow from a  
 bone); cf. few & hwirew 2.  
 hwèw, v. [red. hwèhwèw] l. to throw out  
 or off or to sweep away (water with  
 the hand); óhwèw n'anim fífiri, he re-  
 moves the sweat of his face with his  
 hand; óhwew ne nsa hō nsu, he flings  
 off the water on his hand with a jerk;  
 nsu guu poñ so na mede me nsa me-  
 hwew migui; - to bale a boat; nsu ba  
 korow mu a, wode kora ana nsa hwew  
 gu; - to draw (off), drain, empty; cf.  
 ηhwebom'. — 2. óhwew abəñ mu =  
 onim abəñ-hysəñ yiye, he is a good horn-  
 hwew, F. very quickly. [blower.  
 e-hwewá, s. shwéaa.  
 ahwé-wò-da(hi) [onipa a wahwe wo dabi]  
 a former benefactor of yours; nea waye  
 wo yiye pəñ. pr. 1188.  
 ηhwe-yem', F. [ηhwe-yiye mu] advisedly,  
 considerately.  
 hwii, haste, eagerness; obəə hwii kəfae,  
 he went and took it hastily, snatched  
 it away; cf. hwim. - with violence.  
 Rev. 18, 21.  
 hwii, hwiihwii adv. expressing the hissing,  
 cracking, or clapping sound of a whip  
 or switch: ode abaa no too no so  
 hwii hwii hwii.  
 hwii, or hwii, interj. in pā hwii, or pā  
 hwii, an acclamation of consent.

hwidóm, a kind of locust; s. abebaw.  
 hwié, v. [red. hwiéhwie] 1. to pour out from a vessel, usually combined with gu; hwie kuruwa yim' nsu gu, pour out the water contained in this jug; hwie nsu gu kuruwa yim', pour water into this jug. — 2. to spill, shed; ohwie mogya = okā mogya, he spills or sheds blood by murder. — 3. to be spilled; nsā no ahwie agu. Lk. 5,37. — 4. Akp. ohwié, he celebrates the yam-custom = omā ne bosom dé; Ak. otwa d'wira, obye fá. — 5. to pour a drink-offering. Gen. 35,14; ohwie nsā, he makes or offers a libation of palm-wine.  
 ahwié, inf. [hwié 4] Akp. the yam-custom = odwira; ahwié adù.  
 hwié-gú, hwiégú, inf. pouring out; Hoghom kroṅkroṅ hw., descending or effusion of the Holy Ghost.  
 ahwié-gyá, ahwiégýá, the fuel for the fire kept during the yam-custom; nnyansij a wode apagyá gya so wo adiwó, da a'edi kaṅ a wokum gya [s. kum 11] no kosi da a wówie afáhye no.  
 hwiéí, a vessel for conveying fluids into narrow vessels; funnel.  
 ahwié-sá, ahwiesá, the palm-wine (nsā) or rum brought as a drink-offering or libation; all the wine used during the festival, s. ahwie, hwie 5.  
 hwihwi, adv. slightly, superficially; akasa asem yi hō hw., he speaks slightly of this matter.  
 hwiíhwii, unsteady, fickle; ohene nennam hw. a, wotu no so, when the king is unsteady, wayward, capricious, he is dethroned. — hwiíhwii, s. hwií.  
 hwim, v. 1. to snatch away, catch away (Acts 8,39) = hūām, Ak. fwam; wáhwim me nsám' osékán no; hwim (fi) ne nsam'l - to rescue, Am. 3,12; hwim ko, to take away. Job 9,12. — 2. F. wobekā nsem-bon ato hom do akohwim, they shall say evil against you falsely. Mt. 5,11.  
 hwím, hwímhwim, adv. hastily, speedily, quickly, nimbly, hurriedly, snatchingly; omāā n'adesoa so hwim, he swiftly took up his load; omāā ne naṅ so hwim hwim, he hurried away; — (n. haste,

speed, hurry). Hwim-hwim-adé kò sorow-sorow, lightly won, lightly gone. pr. 878. 1204.

hwiṅhwéṅ, red. v. hweṅ.  
 hwiṅhwim, red. v. hwim, to lift up, brandish, flourish. 2 Sam. 23,18.  
 hwintá, Ak. = hintaw.  
 hwintí, sunti, Ak. = hintiw.  
 ahwinti-mpe, Ak. = abintimpe, a single occurrence; cf. ahotreaho.  
 hwir, F. [Eng. wheel? G. šwiili] chariot. Cf. teaseenam.  
 hwiréhwirów, red. v., s. hwirew.  
 o-hwirem', hwirom', a creeper with large thorns; brier; n'abāā né ne dua hō wo nsōe. pr. 604. 1201 f. Heb. 6,8; cf. nsōe, ṅguare. — hwiremú-kyé, s. ohwerem'...  
 o-hwiremú, whistling, hissing. — bo hw., to whistle; obo hw. hwéehwee; onipa ani gye a, na obo hw. pr. 1206. 2032. — o-hwiremú-bó, inf. whistling, object of hissing. 2 Chron. 29,8. Mic. 6,16.  
 hwiréṅ mu, v. to penetrate, pierce; break or get through; cf. donnoṅ. K. § 180; edom no abo ahwiremú mu abefi ha, the (hostile) army have forced their way through and have come out or appeared in this place; - said also of a hostile army in flight.  
 hwiréṅ-hwiréṅ, a. acute, pointed, sharp, having or ending in a sharp point = hwetahweta. pr. 1248; - obotan ano hw., the crag of the rock. Job 39,28.  
 ṅhwiréṅ, pl. id. flower, blossom. pr. 684. - bo..ṅhw., to adorn with flowers; - gu ṅhw., to bloom, blossom, flower; dua no agu ṅhw., the tree blossoms; dua no ṅhw. agu or ato, the blossoms of the tree have fallen down.  
 hwiréw, hwirów, v. [red. hwiréhwirów, hwiróhwirów] 1. hw. mu, to pierce, run through or into, perforate: ode sekaṅ hw. dua no mu, - onipa no mu, he thrust his knife into the tree, - he stabbed the man with his knife. — 2. to sip (Gen. 24,17), draw (in), imbibe; to drink (ṅkwaṅ, soup); syn. nōm.  
 o-hwirom' = ohwirem'.  
 hwirow, draught (of a fluid); bo hw.! drink very little! bo hw. biakō pe na

hwe! take only one draught and try (it)! - cf. oféw.

ṅhwirow-mú, (inf.) the diameter of a globe. - ṅhw.-fā, the semidiameter of a circle or sphere, radius.  
 hwítí, s. hwētí.

hyé, v. [red. hyehye] 1 a. (intr.) to stick (fast), to be put, set, fixed, inserted (ho, mu, ase, there, in, under &c.) espec. in the contin. form. pr. 2847; pete: hye ne nsa, a ring is put on his finger. dadekyw hye ne ti, he has a helme on his head; - hye mu, to be comprised included in (= wo mu, fra mu); ohysm hyem' ara = owo ho wo bo ara, he was in the same condition; to set in afresh: oyare no abhyem', the illness has set in afresh = asay aba den neennen; awow no de nsuto n' mframabo abshyem' bio, the cold has set in afresh with rain and wind; ohye me yam', a) we are united, we agree; b) he is dependent on (sub ordinate to?) me; hye..ase, to be concealed under, covered by, subject or subordinate to, dependent on, in the power of, (cf. 14-16). — 1 b. (tr.) hye afri (pr. 1469) = sum afri, s. sum 3. - t distribute, s. pue 2. — 2. de (fa)..hy. (caus., cf. 1), to put, set, fix, stick, insert mede me nsa méhyé me kotokum', put my hand into my pocket; ode ta hye n'abrobuam', he fills his pip (with tobacco); fa (asem no) hye (ṅho ma)m', put or write it down (on paper) ode..áhyé kotoku nom', he has put it into the bag; also he has sealed the bag = wasiw kótoku no ano. - de. hye fam', to inter. - wode asem n hyee n'ano, they put the word into his mouth, they instructed him what he should say; fa nsem no hye n'anor put the words into his mouth! Ea 4,15. — de..hye..nsa, to deliver, surrender; to give in charge of, commit to one's care. — de..diṅ or nsa hy (ṅhoma or krátaa) ase, to sign, subscribe ká..nsa hye ṅhoma ase, to sign (wit

ed, hurry). Hwim-hwim-adé kò sorow-w, lightly won, lightly gone. pr. 1204.

rwén, red. v. hwenj.

rwim, red. v. hwim, to lift up, ndish, flourish. 2 Sam. 23, 18.

á, Ak. = hintaw.

i, sunti, Ak. = hintiw.

ti-impe, Ak. = abintimpe, a single irrence; cf. ahotreaho.

F. [Eng. wheel? G. šwiili] chariot. teaseenam.

hwirow, red. v., s. hwirew.

rem', hwirom', a creeper with large ns; brier; n'abāā nè ne dua hō wo pr. 604. 1201 f. Heb. 6, 8; cf. nsae, are.

hwiremú-kyé, s. ohwerem'... remmá, whistling, hissing. — bō

to whistle; obo hw. hwéehwee; na aní gye a, na obo hw. pr. 1206.

2. — o-hwiremma-bó, inf. whistl- object of hissing. 2 Chron. 29, 8.

6, 16.

g mu, v. to penetrate, pierce; break

get through; cf. donuon. K. § 180;

n no abo ahwiren mu abefi ha, the

tile) army have forced their way

ough and have come out or appeared

his place; - said also of a hostile

y in flight.

g-hwiren, a. acute, pointed, sharp,

ing or ending in a sharp point

wetahweta. pr. 1248; - obotan ano

the crag of the rock. Job 39, 28.

én, pl. id. flower, blossom. pr. 684.

..ghw., to adorn with flowers; -

ghw., to bloom, blossom, flower;

no agu ghw., the tree blossoms;

no ghw. agu or ato, the blossoms

he tree have fallen down.

\*, hwirow, v. [red. hwiréhwiro,

ghwirow] 1. hw. mu, to pierce,

through or into, perforate: ode

g hw. dua no mu, - onipa no mu,

hrust his knife into the tree, - he

bed the man with his knife. — 2.

ip (Gen. 24, 17), draw (in), imbibe;

rink (ghkwan, soup); syn. nóm.

om' = ohwirem'.

\*, draught (of a fluid); bō hw.!

k very little! bō hw. biakō pe na

hwe! take only one draught and try (it)! - cf. ofew.

ghwirow-mú, (inf.) the diameter of a globe. - ghw.-fā, the semidiameter of a circle or sphere, radius.

hwiti, s. hwēti.

hwiti..so = yi asitiw.

o-hwitihwiti, inf. grumbling, murr- ing. - Phr. ohw. du brofo, every secret will be brought to the know- ledge of the elders (of a town); cf. gwijnwii.

## hy

hyè, v. [red. hyehye] 1 a. (intr.) to stick (fast), to be put, set, fixed, inserted

(hō, mu, ase, there, in, under &c.) espec. in the contin. form. pr. 2847; petea

hye ne usa, 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 (= wō mu, fra mu); ohyem' hyem' ara = owo hō wo hō ara, he

was in the same condition; to set in afresh: oyare no abhyem', the illness

has set in afresh = asaṅ aba den- neennaṅ; awōw no de nsuto nè

mframabo abhyem' bio, the cold has set in afresh with rain and wind; -

ohye me yam', a) we are united, we agree; b) he is dependent on (sub-

ordinate to?) me; hye..ase, to be con- cealed under, covered by, subject or

subordinate to, dependent on, in the power of, (cf. 14-16). — 1 b. (tr.) hye afiri

(pr. 1469) = sum afiri, s. sum 3. - to distribute, s. pne 2. — 2. de (fa)..hye

(caus., cf. 1), to put, set, fix, stick, insert; mede me nsa méhyè me kotokum', I

put my hand into my pocket; ode taa hye n'abrobuam', he fills his pipe

(with tobacco); fa (asem no) hye (gho- ma)m', put or write it down (on paper);

ode..áhyè kotoku nom', he has put it into the bag; also he has sealed the

bag = wasiw kotoku no ano. - de.. hye fam', to inter. - wade asem no

hye n'ano, they put the word into his mouth, they instructed him what he

should say; fa nsem no hye n'anom, put the words into his mouth! Ex.

4, 15. — de..hye..nsa, to deliver, surren- der; to give in charge of, commit to

one's care. — de..diḡ or nsa hye (ghoma or krātaa) ase, to sign, subscribe;

kā..nsa hye ghoma ase, to sign (with

one's own hand something written), to subscribe. — 3. hye..anaṅ mu, to put

instead of, i.e. to replace, restore, repay, give back, re-imburse; to repair, amend,

compensate, indemnify; mehye nō ne sika anaṅmu, I paid him back his

money; hye mu, to repay. Lk. 10, 35.

— 4. to put on, to wear (of clothes fitting to the body or parts of the body,

cf. fura; of shoes, hat, rings); Kramofo hye batakari, obūroni nso hye atade,

Mohammedans put on caftans, but a European wears a coat; ohye ne

kyew, he put on his hat. - hye hama, s. hāmā; wode hama hye ne kon sen

no, he was hanged. — 5. to measure (corn, by putting a calabash into the

corn and the corn into the calabash); mede kora mehye abūrow, I measure

corn in or by means of a calabash; - hye ḡḡo, s. ḡḡo. — 6. to fill; ohye

taa, he fills a pipe; to pour in (asā); ohye no nsā, he serves him out liquor

pr. 1275. 1471. - hye sapow mu nsu, to fill a sponge with water. pr. 411;

hye atuduru, to fill cartridge-boxes with powder. - se wode onipa yi tów

na osūa a, wōhye ne yam', if the tribute is paid in the form of a human

being and the man is too small (insigni- ficant), they (fill his belly, i.e.) make

up what is wanting. - n'afuru ahye or ahye; oyare no ahye or ahye (wō)

asase no nyinaa so, s. hye, v. — 7. hye..má, to make full, to fill; hye..

dodowura or ḡwuradodo, to enlarge or swell the numbers, swell the ranks of

(without increasing the valour or value): asansafo na ahye atufo no dodowura,

unarmed men have swelled the num- ber of those who carry guns. — 8.

to dye, tinge (ntama, asawa, cloth,

thread, by putting or dipping it into the dye, cf. bibiri, hoā. pr. 387. — ohyee dukuu kokoo or ode aduru kokoo hyee dukuu, he dyed a handkerchief red. — 9. to tan (ghoma, hādes, by steeping them in 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.; to establish. Prov. 15,25; hye banigha, gkurañ, to encourage, cheer; hye .. bēre, to weary (out), to jade, tire, fatigue; hye .. (mu) deñ, to strengthen, confirm, corroborate; to ratify, sanction; cf. eduá 9; hye .. akonmudēñ, to impart strength to the neck. pr. 400; hye .. mpāmdēñ, to comfort, support, strengthen; - hye .. ñkyene, to salt, pickle, cure by salting; - hye .. prowē, to spoil (a child), to effeminate; woahye wo hō prowē, you have spoiled yourself; - hye .. ahometew, to trouble, disquiet; - hye .. yamgya, to grieve, make angry, to enrage; - hye .. aniwu, to disgrace, dishonour, shame; - hye .. yaw, to cause pain to..; - hye nim, ntwo, to ascribe victory, defeat to., pr. 1470; - hye .. anuonyam, hye .. anim nyam, to honour, glorify. — 12. to bring to some performance: woahye no asuko = woakā ne ti ahye nsum', they have immersed him, baptized him by immersion, cf. bō asu. — 13. to fix in the ground: hye mpām, s. mpām. — 14. to put, fix, lay; hye ase, a) to lay the foundation of a building. - b) to lay a f., i.e. to begin, commence; F. Mt. 12,1. Mk. 4,1; cf. f ase. — 15. to set, fix, hold out to; hye ase, a) to lay a foundation, i.e. a promise, to promise; woahyehye woy hō ase, they have given each other the promise of marriage, they are engaged to be married, are betrothed; - b) to notify beforehand, to announce; atemmu a wohyez woy ase no bae ampa, the verdict announced to them did not fail to come. - hye bō, to promise, to make a vow, to vow. — 16. to order, bespeak, give orders for, to commission (also with

ase): mekohye kte (ase) wo hō, I am going to order a mat there; hye dwumayefo, to engage labourers for (any) work (without subsequent payment); cf. (hye) dotewo(w)fo or awo(w)fo, abetow, abewo(w), adow. pr. 1112. 3485. — 17. to appoint, prescribe: okomfo bi hyee aduru mää no. a fetishman indicated to him a remedy. — 18. to appoint, set, fix (a time). pr. 194; hye tare, to appoint a day for the plastering of a house; ohye (no) da = oto no da, he appoints (him) a day; mahye no sram se ómmetúá mè ká, I gave him a month to pay me in. pr. 109. 194. 2810. — hye da, to do purposely: manhye (dam') da bi manye; Onyankōpoy nnuabo a ohyee da bōe, the actual or positive divine curse. K. § 203. - waghye da anware no, he has not properly married her (St. § 93). - (inf. adá-hyé). — watu ahye da, he has postponed it. — 19. to fix, set up, institute: hye fá, 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; hye .. hene, to crown, to invest with a crown or with regal power. — 21. to predestine, predestinate, appoint or ordain beforehand; s. hye bēa; to be predestined for. pr. 621; nea woahye ato no hō, his destination. K. § 180 f.; cf. bō .. to no bō. K. § 178. — 22. to command, charge: ohyé abien yi na ohyéè no ketee se ónye, these two commandments he strictly enjoined on him. — 23a. to compel, constrain, force, oblige, to impel, urge. pr. 195 f.; ohyee me se ménnom aduru; he compelled me to drink a medicine; se ómmá a, méhye no na waba, if he does not come willingly, I will compel him to come. Gr. § 279,2 a. pr. 1468. — 23b. to exact payment from; s. adwow 3. — 24. to put to: hye adanse, to call to witness. pr. 164. — 25. hye .. hō akotako, 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 ne hō, a) to force oneself, i.e. to do with reluctance; - b) to fix upon, resolve, determine, make up one's mind; wo hye wo hō se wobekā m'aním? you dare reprove me? - c) ohye ne hō fé, he confines himself to his house. — hye ne hō so, to suppress one's own feeling or desire, to command one's own mind, to be master of one's self or passions; to govern, restrain or control oneself. Gen. 43,31. 45,1. — 28. hye .. so, to press upon, oppress. pr. 352; to restrain, check; hye wo takrma so! cf. Ja. 1,26. 3,8. - to suppress, subdue, stifle. — 29. to cause to bear upon or act upon or affect: hye .. nsew, - domamñri, to curse, accurse; cf. bō dua, dome. — 30. yi .. hye, to transfer (a duty) to, make over to; s. akómma. — 31a. hye is also used as an aux. verb serving for the Eng. prepp. against, with, for, on account of: to refer to, relate to, direct against, have for its object: ne bō afuw ahye me, wamuna ahye me, he is angry with me, sullen on account of me; wokasa hyee no, a) they spoke for him, i.e. instead of one forbidden to speak, but so that it was as if the latter spoke; - b) they themselves had spoken, but said it was he who had done so. — 31b. de atuo hys .. mu, to fire at or on, shoot 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 (= metay no, wadi me asemone bi na minyi mimñi me tirim e); - b) to adopt, to take or receive as one's own child; s. yam'. — 33. yi .. ani hye .. ñkyenmu, lit. to take off one's eye and put it aside, i.e. to disappoint; wayi m'ani ahye me ñkyenmu, he has disappointed me. — 34. hye .. da so, to accumulate

se): mekohye kste (ase) wo ho, I am going to order a mat there; hye wumayefo, to engage labourers for my work (without subsequent payment); cf. (hye) dotewo(w)fo or awo(w)fo, betow, abewo(w), adow. pr. 1112, 3485. — 17. to appoint, prescribe: okomfo hyye aduru mää no. a fetishman dedicated to him a remedy. — 18. appoint, set, fix (a time). pr. 194; hyye tare, to appoint a day for the mastering of a house; ohyye (no) da ototo no da, he appoints (him) a day; mahyye no sram se ðummetia më, I gave him a month to pay me. pr. 109, 194, 2810. — hyye da, to purposefully: manhye (dam') da bi mahyye; Onyanköpoñ nnuaba a ohyye boe, the actual or positive divine promise. K. § 203. — waghyye da agware, he has not properly married her. § 93). — (inf. adä-hyè). — watu ahyye, he has postponed it. — 19. to fix, set up, institute: hyye fä, to celebrate festival; hyye mom, to issue a decree; hyye mmära, to give, make, enact a law or laws; hyye apäm, to set up covenant (?), s. päm. — 20. to set, institute, appoint; hyye panyij, F. pr. 24, 45; hyye.. hene, to crown, to invest with a crown or with regal power. — 21. to predestine, predestinate, appoint or ordain beforehand; s. hyye bea; to be predestined for. pr. 621; hyye woahyye ato no ho, his destination. § 180 f.; cf. bo.. to no ho. K. § 178. — 22. to command, charge: ohyye ðe yi na ohyyè no ketee se ðyye, the two commandments he strictly obeyed on him. — 23 a. to compel, strain, force, oblige; to impel, urge. pr. 195 f.; ohyye me se mënnom aduru, compelled me to drink a medicine; ohyye mmä a, mëhye no na waba, if he does not come willingly, I will compel him to come. Gr. § 279, 2 a. pr. 1468. — 23 b. to exact payment from; s. adwowa. — 24. to put to: hyye adause, to witness. pr. 164. — 25. hyye.. ðkotoko, to institute an inquiry or search after a missing person or thing,

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treasures, to heap up riches. Ps. 39, 7. pr. 667; hyye hyye ademude, to heap up treasures. Ja. 5, 3. — 35. hyye.. kwap, a) to provide with money for a journey, cf. akwap hyye. — b) to lie in ambush on the way = tsw, siw kwan; ode ðóm akóhyye wõñ kwán, he has blocked their way with an army. — 36. hyye.. fer, F. to abuse, insult. Mt. 22, 6. — 37. hyye.. nsew, F. to secure, make safe or sure. Mt. 27, 65. — 38. hyye süm, F. = dura süm, to be darkened. Mt. 24, 29. — 39. hyye.. ntsirim, F. to advise, persuade, instigate. Mt. 14, 8, 27, 20. Mk. 15, 11. — 40. hyye okása, to cause to speak, i.e. to annoy, vex, anger. — 41. hyye.. mu aduru, to embalm. Gen. 50, 2.

hyè, v. [red. hyyehye, q. v.] to extend (intr.): 1. to swell: n'afuru ahyye or ahyye, his abdomen is swollen. — 2. to spread: n'asem ahyye, ne gya ahyye, his fame has spread abroad; oyare no ahyye or ahyye (wo) asasa no nyinaa so, the disease has spread over the whole country; ohiani bu be a, sphyye, when a poor man makes a proverb, it does not spread abroad (does not take). pr. 486, 838, 1361; syn. hyyehye, hyyeta, terew. — 3. to reach: m'ani ahyye hõ = mahü no kakra, I caught a sight, glance, or glimpse of it; onipa no bae no, m'ani aghyye ne hõ (= m'ani ammo no so; manhü no) na okæ, when the man came, he went away before I had a sight of him. pr. 2875.

hyè, hyèw, v. [red. hyyehye, hyyehyew] to burn: 1. hyye, to burn = to hurt with heat or fire: awia hyye or hyyehye me ti, the sun burns my head. pr. 3307; okanea hyye me nsa, the light burnt my hand. — 2. hyew, to consume or destroy by fire: wode gya hyew kürow no, they burned the town with fire. pr. 3163; okom behyew asase no, famine will consume the land. Gen. 41, 30. — 3. to be on fire, to be consumed by fire: oðaj rehyew, the house is burning. pr. 825, 3162, 3281. — 4. hyew gya, to burn charcoal. — 5. hyew atuduru, to blow up (tr. & intr.) with gun-

powder. — 6. to dry up (tr. & intr. of plants, from an excess of heat); to wither. 1 Pet. 1,24; aburo no ahyew koraa, all the maize-plants are withered. — 7. to be killed in battle, carried off by famine or sickness; to die in numbers: aguan no mu nnipa-mma hyew se sare, on that flight people perished like flies (lit. grass); - ode mo behyew, he will cause you to perish in war. — 8. to be lost (said of money, espec. in weighing out gold-dust for separated items): mede agyiratwe (me)totoo nkoko mfua-mfua, na emu nkoko 2 hyee. — 9. to spend or expend (money) uselessly or to excess: mahyew sika bebre (wo) me yare yi hō. — 10. Phr. "Wo gya ahye 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. — ohyé(w), inf. burning, being burned. pr. 621.

o-hyé, inf. 1. the act of fixing, putting on &c., cf. hye, v. — 2. compulsion (Mf. nhye); ne dom a ohyé nni hō, his free grace. K. § 172; opene a ohyé nnim', voluntary assent, spontaneous concurrence. K. § 182. — 3. commandment, cf. ahyede, nhyehyee. — ohyé-sò, by constraint. 1 Pet. 5,2.

ε-hyé, gum, resin, espec. gum copal; cf. amane, nsu.

o-hyé, pl. a-, border, boundary, limit, frontier; sha ne m'akuraa hye, here is the border of my plantation; me nè no bō hye = to fuhye, I border upon or confine upon him; wode hama to hye, they mark or fix the limits by a line or cord; ne hō wō ohye, he is limited, confined, finite. K. § 174. Cf. hyeban.

hyèe, hyèehyee, a. (or n.) famous, famed, noted, renowned; distinguished, eminent; of note, of distinction, of rank; (syn. onuonyamfo; cf. hye, v., odehye); wo a woye hyee no na wuwu a, woye wo ayi yiye na wobo ase kaw; anyé hyèehyee, he does not make much of himself = omfá ne hō nkyeré se oye onipa bi, na oye ne nneema nyinaa abotaaem' (abodam') nè komm; onipa

yi ye hyeehyee, he seeks to attract the attention of others. — hyeehyee-yé, inf. Isa. 10,12.

hyèe, s. hyeehyee. — hyé-adé, measure of liquids or grains. 1 Chron. 23,29.

o-hyé-adwúma, ohyé-dwúma, forced or compulsory labour.

ahye-anámú, η-, inf. [hye anaŋmu] reparation, compensation, repayment, restitution, restoration, indemnification; amends, return; reward, recompense, requital; cf. akatua; retaliation.

nhye-asé, F. a-, inf. [hye ase] foundation; beginning; commencement; announcement, (previous) notice; promise; di nhy., to give a promise, make an agreement.

hyébán; bō hy. 1. to set bounds. Ex. 19,12. 23. — 2. = bō hye, da hyia, to have a common boundary.

hye-beá, predestination, fate; cf. ŋkrabea; decree. Dan. 4,24.

hye-beá, hyé-bére, F. -bew, a place where to put &c. Mt. 26,52.

o-hyé-bó, pl. a-, boundary-stone.

ahyé-de, pl. id. [hye, v., ade] 1. commandment; statute, ordinance. Gen. 26,5. Ex. 18,16. [con. n'ahyéde]; cf. ohye, mmāra, mom; - ye ahyede, to live according to the prescriptions of the physician; to pay fees for medical treatment. — 2. Ōkw. = a) nea shye obi mu, i.e. mmusu, mischief &c.; b) the pretended skill of the dunsinni to remove 'mmusu' from the body of a sick person; yi ahyede, to practise such art; dunsinni no yii ayarefo hō ahy., the medicine-man removed 'the mischief' from the sick people (pretending to have extracted things like needles, cowries &c., from their body).

hyèdeŋ [= hye deŋ, put on strength, be strong] a condoling or consoling salutation; omāā no hy., he consoled or comforted him (at the death of a relation). — hyedeŋ-máfó, pl. id. comforter. 2 Sam. 10,3.

ahyedo, F. = nhyeso. (Mf. an overpowering).

ε-hyé-dhá, gum-tree, copal-tree (Elaeocarpus copallifera? Rhus copallinum?), s. shye.

o-hyé-dhá, a boundary-tree.

hyer, a. Ak. s. hyew.

ahyé, inf. Ak. = ohyew. pr. 1175.

nhyèe, inf.: wányà bō nhyèe, he has often promised. Gr. § 104,5.

o-hyéegya = gyata. Hos. 5,14.

hyèw-hyèw, a. burning; ne yam' ye no hy., his conscience pricks him. Gr. § 217,11. - adv. flaming, sparkling; obayifo dèw hy. = yerèw-yerèw.

o-hyéfo, pl. a-, oppressor (s. hye 28, nhyesofo); dictator. Hist.

o-hye-hámá = hámá a wosesá de kyere ohye, a string indicating or marking out a boundary.

hyèshyee, hyèe, a. glittering, glossy, bright, shining; (.hō) ye hy., to shine, glitter; ahina a wode ko asu hō ye hy., a pot glistens while used for fetching water (its surface being wet). pr. 1333. 3320. — cf. hāŋŋ, hānāhānā.

hyèehyee, a. s. hyee.

hyehyé, red. v. 1. s. hye, v. - hyehye ademude, s. ademude - hy. oday mu, to furnish a room (with..); e. g. wode apōŋ hy. yeŋ day mu, they are furnishing our room with tables. — 2. to put in due order for any purpose, to make trim, firm, compact, tight and snug, to adjust, arrange: otama-ŋwémfō bēŋwéné tām à, ohyehyé n'asá-wá ansá, wo asá nè bósú mú; - ohyehye adesoá, he packs a load. pr. 551. — 3. to trim, dress; to attire, adorn. Tit. 2,10; to decorate; espec. of women: wōahyehye ayeforo no, they have dressed the bride; ope se ohyehye ne hō papa, she is very fond of dressing herself; cf. kekā, mīa; - hy. poŋko, to saddle a horse. Nu. 22,21. — 4. hy. so or mu, to join together; to proceed with or in: ade kyèe no, wode asem no hyehyee so or mu, on the next morning they proceeded with the palaver; - ode amirika hyehyee so or mu, he began to run; wode okō no hyehyee so, they began to fight. — 5. hy. dom, to raise, fit out, equip an army (cf. 2). — 6. hy. (obi) anim, to honour. Lev. 19,15.

hyehyé, red. v. 1. = hye, v. — 2. to Tshi-English Dict.

yi ye hyeeyee, he seeks to attract the attention of others. — hyeeyee-yé, *inf.* Isa. 10,12.

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hyehyé, red. v. l. = hye, v. — 2. to

become (caus. to make) known, famous, (far-) famed, renowned; de.. hy., to cause to be spoken of: ode m' áhyèhye = wakoká me hõ nsem pii akwere nkũrofo. — 3. F. to magnify. — 4. hy. ne hõ, to boast = hoahoa ne hõ; (de) hý. n'akyi, to boast of one's past doings.

hyehyé, red. v., s. hye, hyew. 1. to burn (vehemently); to scorch. — 2. F. to be provoking, annoying, grievous to; cf. ne yam' (hyehye no).

hyehyé, Ak. = hyewhyew; e.g. abofra no ani so ye hy., the child is restless, fidgety.

hyehyé-béa, 1. place for inserting, fixing, thrusting through &c. Ex. 26,29. — 2. arrangement; cf. yhwewwe.

ahyehyé, ornament, adornment; jewels. pr. 3442; cf. ahõkekáde; glory. Ezek. 20,6.

ahyehyé, a place on a plantation where loads are packed; also = abegui; a shed or hut on a plantation for the reception of tools or produce and for shelter from rain; lumber-room.

nhyehyé, ordinances, cf. nsiesiei, ahyede.

nhyehye-hõ, nhyehye-mú, nhyehye-só, *inf.* = ade a ehyehye (a.s. wode ahyehye) hõ, - mu, - so, something put (&c.) on, in, into, on the top of..

ahyehyé-kúru, a burning wound. Ps. 38,8.

nhyehyemú-tére, panel. 1 Kg. 7,28.

hyehyéw, hyehyéhyehyew, red. v., s. hye, hyew.

ahyehyew-nsá, ahyèhye-wo-nsá [ade a ehyehyew nsá] a species of nettle.

nhyehye-wo-ákyá(re), boasting. pr. 1473, 2765. Cf. akyi.

o-hyé-kábeá, imperative. Gram.

hyé-kwán, barrier. Ezek. 40,12.

ahyem', ahyem', F. Akp. covenant, agreement, Mk. 14,24, = apám; s. dzi ahyem; - oné me dii ahy., he made an agreement with me. — ahyem(u)-dí, *inf.* contract &c.

ahyem' [hye mu] amnion.

nhyem', F. = nhyiam'; - nhyemday = hyia-day. Mt. 10,17. Mk. 1,21.

ahyemamá, pl. η- [ehyen, dim.] boat; cf. okorow, obonto.

ahye-mmé, a species of mouse; s. (adumme &) akura.

ahye-firi, *inf.* [hyen, v., fi, v.] going in and out; di ahy., to go in and out (pr. 3493), to frequent, resort to or visit often; odii yen mu ahy., he went in and out among us. Acts 1,21; munnii day mu ho ahy. sa! do not keep going in and out of that room like that!

hyemhyem, F. = hyenhyen, bright.

nyemú-dúa, axle. 1 Kg. 7,30.

hyen, v. [red. hyenhyen] to blow, sound, or play a wind-instrument (shyen aben, torobento, adakaben, nkontwé,...); cf. mpasua. pr. 2995. - wohyen no aben, a horn is blown in his honour. (pr. 956).

hyen', v. [red. hyen'hyen] to enter, - mu, into. pr. 383; obo hyen me, he rushed against me, s. bō 11.

hyen, a. (only in epds.) white; cf. odúa-hyen', tumm-né-hyen.

hyen, a. & adv. bright, brilliant, -ly; o'wia, osram, nsoroma apue hy., ebāraŋ hy., its brightness is excellent. Dan. 2,31. — hyenhyen' = hānāhānā, bright, glittering; woabere a'owa no hō hy., the brass is (or was) polished (quite) bright. 2 Chron. 4,16.

hyen, hot, burning; *syn.* hyerehyere; me hōnam aso gya hyen, I feel very hot.

e-hyen, the moon (so called from its silvery light or lustre); cf. osram, obo-sóm; kā hyen, to rise early.

e-hyen, string, chord of a musical instrument; cf. san'kūhyen.

e-hyen, bubble, air-bubble, soap-bubble; abo hy., it has formed (or risen in) a bubble.

e-hyen, n-, pron. F. = yen. Gr. § 58. *Mf.* pg. 102.

e-hyen, F. e-, pl. a-, Ak. yen, ship, vessel (cf. ahyenwá, ahyemma, okorow, batadewa, obonto). pr. 1474. - hy. apue kūsuu, a ship has come into sight faintly; hy. no abegyina kūntaŋ, the ship has come in and rides at anchor in its full size; hy. no atu ko Guaa, the ship has weighed anchor and sailed to Cape Coast; hyen akwere no, he is sea-sick.

hyen-adwinnán, hyen-pambéa, dock.

hyene, v. Ak. = hyen, to blow. pr. 2995.

ahyenéé, (place of) entering; entrance. Judg. 3,3.

hyen-asáfo, hyen-hórów, hyen-kúw, hyen-nódow, multitude of ships, fleet, navy.

hyen-dannánfó, hyen-kwánkyeréfó, pl. a-, or id. pilot, steersman. Ezek. 27,8.

Ja. 3,4. — hyen-gyinábéa, harbour, haven. Acts 27,12.

ahyen-hyen-mú: di -, to be interlaced, interwoven, entangled.

nyen-mú, *inf.* introduction.

hyen-mú-ní, pl. - fo, shipman, sailor, mariner.

ahye-nán, pl. id. stocking. — ahye-ná, pl. id. glove.

nyenóá [shye ano nobō] the farthest point or part of the border, utmost border. Nu. 22,36.

ahye-ntádefó, pl. id. a person in European dress; *syn.* otádehyeni.

hyen-tó, stern (of a ship).

hyennúá, hyennúá [hyen dua] mast of ahyenwá, *dim.* of shyen. [a ship.

hyera, hera, v. F. = hara, yera, yew, to perish. Mt. 26,52.

hyera, pl. n-, F. water pot, pitcher. Mk. 7,4. 14,13; cf. ahina, pore, kuruwa.

nyeráá, Ak. = nnyeráá, a species of pepper.

hyereba-hyereba, a. & adv. hasty, precipitate, rash, foolhardy, inconsiderate, careless; oye hy. = n'adwenem' ye no hare, he is light-minded, unsteady; oye n'ade or okā n'asem hy., he acts or speaks inconsiderately; aberante hy., a very smart lad; adv. hotly. Gen. 31,36. — hy-ye, *inf.* rashness, passionateness. K. § 90.

hyeredede, F. burning, pungent.

hyere-hyere, F. hyerew-hyerew, a. & adv. 1. hot, burning, feroid; me hō ye me hy., I feel very hot. — 2. acrid (?)

— 3. urgent; wahyia me nyia hy. bi, he gave me a pressing invitation.

hyerehyere-fám', South; cf. kesee-fám', nífá. Eccl. 1,6.

o-hyerem-mó†, ohyerémmó = obo a chyeren, a brilliant; cf. o-bohene.

hyerén, v. to shine, glitter, sparkle, glister; to be bright, brilliant, splendid, to flame or flare up; ógyè ógyà n' ahyerén', he stirs (pokes) the fire, increases its burning; nno kakra gu gya so a, na ahy.; ógyè asém n' ahyerén', he makes the matter (or secrete) public. — a. shiny, bright. — n. brightness.

o-hyerén'fó, lucifer; nsoroma hy., bright star, morning-star. Isa. 14,12.

hyerénné, pl. precious things? stars Zech. 14,6; s. kyekyere, v.

ahyese, F. = nhyese. Mt. 13,35. Mk. 1,1; ahy. no, in the beginning.

ahyé-sém = asem a ahye, asem a woa kóká gyám'gyám' mā aterew, a report which has spread rapidly.

nyesó, *inf.* [s. hye, 28] 1. oppression, tyranny, despotism. pr. 85; déŋ nhyesó ní! what tyranny! oye nhy., oye ahóm he is despotic. — 2. check, restraint or restriction. — nhyeso-dé, despotic or tyrannical actions; passions. Rom. 7,5

— nhyeso-hénédi, despotic rule or reign. — nhyeso-do, F. of necessity. 2 Cor. 9,7. — nhyesófó, oppressor. Eccl. 4,1; ruler, despot. Isa. 49,7.

o-hyésó (or: ohyésó) ne hō, there is the border. — ohyésó-héne, margrave Hist.

nyeso-írásó, tyranny.

hyetá, v. to spread (abroad), to be mad known extensively, to be divulged propagated; ne diŋ hyetae, his name became widely known, he became famous or renowned; cf. hye, hyehye horan, terew.

o-hyé-to-hō, *inf.* agreement, contract.

hyew, red. hyehyéw, v. s. hye, hyew v. - hyew... mmirika = tu mmirika to run.

o-hyéw, *inf.* burning, heat; cf. ohye(w) wōŋ hō hyew a egyina oday no m' no nye, the heat which their presence causes in that room is bad, unhealthy.

hyew, hyewhyéw, Ak. hye, hyehyé, a 1. hot, very warm. pr. 93; nkwan n ye hy., the soup is hot; F. nkwa: hyew, hot soup; cf. nsuohyew, hyere hyere; - ne hō ye no hyew, he is warm.



-adwinnán, hyén-pambéa, dock.  
 e, v. Aky. = hyen, to blow. pr. 2995.  
 ueé, (place of) entering; entrance.  
 dg. 3, 3.  
 -asáfo, hyen-hórów, hyen-kúw,  
 en-nódow, multitude of ships, fleet,  
 vy.  
 -dännánfó, hyén-kwànyeréfó, pl.  
 or id. pilot, steersman. Ezek. 27, 8.  
 . 3, 4. — hyén-gyinábéa, harbour,  
 ven. Acts 27, 12.  
 η-hyen-mú: di -, to be interlaced,  
 erwooven, entangled.  
 η-mú, inf. introduction.)  
 -mù-ní, pl. - fo, skápmán, sailor,  
 viner.  
 nán, pl. id. stocking. — ahye-nsá,  
 id. glove.  
 nóa [ohye ano nohó] the farthest  
 part or part of the border, utmost  
 der. Nu. 22, 36.  
 ntáféfó, pl. id. a person in Euro-  
 n dress; syn. otadehyeni.  
 tò, stern (of a ship).  
 núa, hyennuá [hyen dua] mast of  
 a ship. [a ship.  
 u, hera, v. F. = hara, yera, yew, to  
 ish. Mt. 26, 52.  
 u, pl. η, F. water pot, pitcher. Mk.  
 . 14, 13; cf. ahina, pore, kuruwa.  
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 ba-hyèrèba, a. & adv. hasty, pre-  
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 e, he is light-minded, unsteady;  
 n'ade or okā n'asem hy., he acts  
 speaks inconsiderately; aberante hy.,  
 very smart lad; adv. hotly. Gen.  
 36. — hy-yé, inf. rashness, pas-  
 ionateness. K. § 90.  
 dede, F. burning, pungent.  
 -hyère, F. hyerew-hyerew, a. & adv.  
 hot, burning, fervid; me hō ye me  
 I feel very hot. — 2. acrid (?)  
 3. urgent; wahyia me nhyia hy. bi,  
 gave me a pressing invitation.  
 hyere-fám', South; cf. kesee-fám',  
 . Eccl. 1, 6.  
 -m-mó†, ohyerémó = obo a  
 eren, a brilliant; cf. o-bohene.

hyerén, v. to shine, glitter, sparkle,  
 glister; to be bright, brilliant, splendid;  
 to flame or flare up; ógyè ogyá no  
 ahyèrén', he stirs (pokes) the fire,  
 increases its burning; ηηo kakra gu  
 gya so a, na ahy.; ógyè asém no  
 ahyèrén', he makes the matter (or se-  
 cret) public. — a. shiny, bright. — n.  
 brightness.

o-hyerén'fó, lucifer; nsoroma hy., bright  
 star, morning-star. Isa. 14, 12.

hyerènné, pl. precious things? stars.  
 Zech. 14, 6; s. kyekyere, v.

ahyèse, F. = nhyèse. Mt. 13, 35. Mk.  
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 tyrannical actions; passions. Rom. 7, 5.

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 reign. — nhyeso-do, F. of necessity.  
 2 Cor. 9, 7. — nhyesófó, oppressor.  
 Eccl. 4, 1; ruler, despot. Isa. 49, 7.

o-hyèsò (or: ohyèsò) ne hō, there is the  
 border. — ohyèsò-héne, margrave.  
 Hist.

nhyeso-trásó, tyranny.

hyetá, v. to spread (abroad), to be made  
 known extensively, to be divulged,  
 propagated; ne dij' hyetae, his name  
 became widely known, he became fa-  
 mous or renowned; cf. hye, hyehye,  
 horaj, terew.

o-hyé-to-hō, inf. agreement, contract.

hyèw, red. hyehyéw, v. s. hye, hyew,  
 v. - hyew... mmirika = tu mmirika,  
 to run.

o-hyéw, inf. burning, heat; cf. ohye(w);  
 wøj hō hyew a egyina oday no mu  
 no nye, the heat which their presence  
 causes in that room is bad, unhealthy.

hyew, hyewhyéw, Ak. hye, hyehyé, a.  
 1. hot, very warm. pr. 93; nkwan no  
 ye hy., the soup is hot; F. nkwan  
 hyew, hot soup; cf. nsuohyew, hyere-  
 hyere; - ne hō ye no hyew, he is warm.

Eccl. 4, 11. — 2. hot, fiery, fierce, wild,  
 vehement, ardent, very active, impetu-  
 ous, violent, passionate; óyè or n'ani  
 yè hyew, he is fierce, impetuous, pas-  
 sionate; onipa à óyè hyéw, a fierce,  
 passionate person; cf. krāmākrāmā,  
 abufhyew. — 3. warm, comfortable;  
 ne fi hō ye hy.

hyewe, F. a burnt, consumed.

-hyewéé (in epds.) burnt, consumed; e.g.  
 oday-hyewéé.

ahyewéé, η-, place of burning. Jer. 7, 31;  
 place where the grass or bush has  
 been burnt down.

ahye-yé-de, duty, obligation. D. As.

hyiá, v. [inf. η-, red. hyiahya] 1. to meet,  
 fall in with, come together, assemble,  
 join, converge; mihyiaa no okwan mu,  
 I met him on the way. pr. 1071. —  
 kehya.. kwaj, F. to go to meet. Mt.  
 25, 1. — me né no hyiaa (wo) wuram',  
 I came together with him in the bush;  
 afe ano reye ahyia, the end of the year  
 goes to meet (the beginning of another  
 year), i.e. new-year's day is at hand.

- Phr. wahyia Kyéiwá nè ne mmá,  
 he has met a hero indeed. — 2. intr.  
 to be close together, so as to touch  
 reciprocally (said of the teeth). pr.  
 2831. — 3. to agree, accord, be ac-  
 cordant; enkohyia, it does not fit  
 properly; fa baabi hyia baabi, to agree,  
 accord; wo nsem nè n'apede remfa  
 baabi nhyia baabi, your words and  
 his desire(s) will not agree. — 4. to  
 meet or encounter in hostility, to come  
 upon; ohyiá no á, otumí nò, when he  
 attacks him, he is a match for him,  
 he is able to withstand him success-  
 fully. pr. 3223; to be contrary to:

mframa hyia yen, the winds are con-  
 trary, are against us. Mt. 14, 24. Acts  
 27, 4; hyen no tumi hyia mframa, the  
 ship is able to face the wind. Acts  
 27, 15. — 5. to call, send for; to cite,  
 summon; cf. fre; to call together, con-  
 vene, convoke; to invite; Onyamé ahyia  
 nò, God has called him (away, or to  
 him, by death); ohene hyiahya ne  
 mamfo, the king calls his people to-  
 gether; wuhyiaa no addi, wuhyiaa no

poŋ hō or poŋ ase, you invited (asked) him to dinner. — 6. hyia ayere, to marry, take a wife; cf. ware; hyia ayeŋforo, to marry, celebrate a wedding. — 7. hyia mu, hyiam', to meet or assemble in the same place; to have an interview; mpanyimfo hyiám' (wo) abóntey so, the elders assemble in the street. — 8. hyia so, to fill up by pouring in, to pour into. *pr.* 254b; *opp.* huàŋ so; nsu yi abehyia nsu yi so; wahyia so = wamā aye mātō. — 9. *Phr.* me nsa hyia m'adwuma, my hands suffice for my work = metumi m'adw. yō, m'ade a mewe ye nyinaa, mitumi yō; - me nsa hyia me hō, I provide with my hands for all my wants. - ne hō hyia ne hō, he has all he wants. — 10. da hyia, bō hye hyia, s. ohye, hyebag. — 11. in connection with a preceding verb: to surround, encompass, pass around, go round; *adv.* & *prep.* round about. 1 *Chron.* 22,18; hwe wo hō hyia, look round about! *Isa.* 60,4. *Jer.* 50,14f.; twa hyia, s. twa. — 12. ohyiaá no ótōó no [báabug], he married her (& found her) a virgin [*St.* § 94].

**ahyia**, *inf.* F.: dzi ahyia, to assemble = kohyia fákō. *Mt.* 22,34.

**àhyia**, àhyi'òó, *interj.* a salutation to a person who is met with on the way. — **ahyiahya**, *interj.* the reply to that salutation. *Gr.* § 147.

**ghyia**, *inf.* a meeting, interview; convocation (*Ex.* 12,16. *Lev.* 23,2); session = ghyiam'; an encounter; a call, calling, invitation, summons. - ókoo no ghyia, he went to meet her; he went to marry her. *Judg.* 14,8.

**hyiá-dánj**, *pl.* hyiá-adán, house of assembly, synagogue.

**ahyiaé**, a place of meeting, joining or assembly. *pr.* 1475. [*cf.* afeŋarem'.]

**ghyiaé†**, circuit, circumference, compass?

**hyiáhyia**, *red. v.*, s. hyia (5).

**ahyiakwá**, ahyiakwá, ill luck, fatality, misfortune, disaster; wəbehya ahy., they met with misfortune &c.; obekāā ahy. a woakodi, he told of a misfortune they had met with.

**ghyiam'**, *inf.* a meeting, assembly, con-

ference, session, convention, convocation, congress, synod, council; F. ghyem'. — **ghyiam'fó**, *pl. id.* member of a conference, congress &c.

**o-Hyiawú**, 1. name of a fetish; wuhyia no a, na woawu, if you meet with him, you are a dead man; s. App. B. — 2. a nickname; e.g. Ohyiawu Kwaku. — 3. a certain play.

**hyim** = him. — **hyiŋ**, e-hyŋ, ghyŋ, s. hiŋ, ehŋ, ghyŋ.

**hyirá**, *v.* [*inf.* g-, *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. *pr.* 197. 2759. — 2. to invoke; hy. wo Nyankōpoŋ 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 deem or account happy. *Jer.* 4,2. — 5. *euph.* to curse, blaspheme. 1 *Kg.* 21,10. *Job* 2,9; wahyira ohene = watew gyedna ababaŋ, he has cursed the king's life; s. gyedua. — 6. hy. so, a) to decide on, to give validity or authority to, to ratify, agree, assent to, to sanction: ohene aby. so se wōŋkum no, the king has decided that he shall be killed; mahyira oguan yi so se wōŋkum no, I have (destined) allotted 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 devote, consecrate by prayer. *Mat.* 14,19. *Lk.* 9,16. — d) to (ac)curse, condemn to destruction; to destroy utterly. *Deut.* 20,17. *Josh.* 6,21. — 7. *Phr.* Ohyirá n'anò, he blesses his mouth, is used for some religious or ceremonial observances of the heathenish natives, viz. a) = oquare asum', he washes at the watering-place, s. asumquare; - 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. - Anopatutu mpanyi sere na wahohoro woy anim a, na nsu no bi gu woy anom, na wob gu koram' bio, na wokā woy asem biara a ehia woy, se ebia (w "Me kára, mesere wo sika, meser nnyinykye, mesere wo anuonyam biribi wo baabi a, mā smekā nsa" n. a. — Otu nsu de hyira = otu nsu de gu n'anom na oh gu, na ode hyira obi a. s. ode b dua. — c) he takes some consec fluid (water mixed with some "icine") into his mouth, spurts it mentions something by which brought a curse upon himself, as for the removal of the same, and new blessing. - Woabo wo hō du nsew no akita wo (e. s. woyare), okomfo kō a wofre ne bosom no hye aduru amā wo, na wutu adu bi gu wo anom, na wuse: "Me se mabo me hō dua a, mehyira m' na wokā wo tirim aser-kō a enti boō dua no, na afei wuse: nne n nsew yi. — Mihyirá m'anó mep call upon my soul to ward off da

**ghyirá**, *inf.* a blessing; s. di 9. *pr.* - ghy. ne no, lit. blessing, i. e. (nothing but) blessed is he. *Mat.* 1 Ohyirá nò ghyira-hwew, whils. blesses him with his mouth he c him in his heart; ohyira no nau kōma redome no; cf. nkommōdōm.

**hyirahyira**, *red. v.* hyira.

The vowel i does not begin any word, except when a preceding omitted (ye n' 'iye = ye no yiye

The consonant j is not used in — (Instead of F. jue, jui, jo.

nce, session, convention, convoca-  
tion, congress, synod, council; F.  
em'. — ɲhyiam'fó, pl. id. member  
of conference, congress &c.

awú, 1. name of a fetish; wuhya  
a, na woawu, if you meet with him,  
are a dead man; s. App. B. —  
a nickname; e.g. Ohylawu Kwaku.  
3. a certain play.  
= him. — hyiɲ, e-hyiɲ, ɲhyiɲ,  
ig, ehig, ɲhiɲ.

v. [inf. ɲ, red. hyirahyira] 1. to  
wish, to wish happiness to, to invoke  
to bestow a blessing upon. Gen. 1,28.  
12,2. Deut. 33. pr. 197. 2759. —  
to invoke; hy. wo Nyaykōpōɲ se  
i wo akyi ana, call on your God  
He may assist you. — 3. to bless,  
se, glorify for benefits, to extol  
excellencies. Ps. 103. — 4. to deem  
account happy. Jer. 4,2. — 5. euph.  
curse, blaspheme. 1 Kg. 21,10. Job  
wahyira ohéne = watew gyedna  
an, he has cursed the king's life;  
sedua. — 6. hy. so, a) to decide  
to give validity or authority to,  
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decided that he shall be killed;  
wira oguay yi so se wónkum no,  
he (destined) allotted this sheep to  
be killed. — b) to dispose of, to re-  
sign, resign, give over: wahy. so  
he has given it up (as a present  
to a friend or for destruction) long  
— c) to devote, consecrate by  
prayer. Mat. 14,19. Lk. 9,16. — d) to  
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natives, viz. a) = oguare asum',  
he washes at the watering-place, s.  
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ash again, uttering certain peti-  
tions for his soul (for money, length of  
life, recovery of lost property  
or, he spurts the water to the  
ground and invokes a blessing or a

curse on others. — Anopatutu mpanyimfo  
sore na wohohoro woy anim a, na wode  
nsu no bi gu woy anom, na wohinam  
gu koram' bio, na woká woy tirim  
asem biara a ehia woy, se ebia (wose):  
"Me kára, mesère wo sika, mesère wo  
nnyinkye, mesère wo anonyam, me  
biribi wo baabi a, mā emmeká me  
nsa" n. a. — Otu nsu de hyira n'ano  
= otu nsu de gu n'anom na ohinam  
gu, na ode hyira obi a. s. ode bo obi  
dua. — c) he takes some consecrated  
fluid (water mixed with some "medi-  
cine") into his mouth, spurts it and  
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new blessing. — Woabo wo hō dua na  
nsew no akita wo (e.s. woyare), na  
okomfo kō a wofre ne bosom no abe-  
hye aduru amā wo, na wutu aduru no  
bi gu wo anom, na wuse: "Me kára,  
se mabo me hō dua a, mehyira m'ano",  
na woká wo tirim asen-kō a entí wo-  
bo dua no, na afei wuse: nne medaɲ  
nsew yi. — Mihyirá m'anó mepá, I  
call upon my soul to ward off danger.

ɲhyirá, inf. a blessing; s. di 9. pr. 198.  
- ɲhy. ne no, lit. blessing, i.e. (all or  
nothing but) blessed is he. Mat. 6. —  
Ohyirá nò ɲhyira-hwéw, whilst he  
blesses him with his mouth he curses  
him in his heart; ohyira no nanso ne  
kōma redome no; cf. ɲkōmmadōm.  
hyiráhyira, red. v. hyira.

ahyira-dé, a blessed thing; a devoted or  
dedicated thing; an accursed thing.  
Josh. 6,17. 7,1. Lev. 27,28. Ezek. 44,29.

ɲhyira-sém, an affair about some one's  
cursing the king's life.

ahyira, F. = ahina, a pot.

ɲhyireɲ, F. = ɲhwireɲ.

hyiréw, Ak. hyire, white clay, a kind  
of white earth, used like lime to white-  
wash houses (sra oday). pr. 150. —  
bo hy., to dig white clay and form it  
into balls; — bo, mā (or sra) obi hy.,  
to make strokes with white clay on  
some one's body to show that he or  
she has been acquitted of an accusa-  
tion, or (gu or mā obi hy.) 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  
was required for this purpose). —  
woabò me hyirehunu, they have declar-  
ed me innocent without giving me  
any compensation. — gu hyire(w), to  
divorce. — gye hyirew = di bem. —  
adóm hyiréw, 'white clay of grace', i.e.  
the pardoning of a convict; justifica-  
tion by grace.

o-hyiribi, pl. a- [Guay, hiribi, oba a  
ope agoru, n'ani ye hyew] a light-  
minded fellow = aperewa; oye ohy.  
= n'adwenem' ye no hare.

hyiridii, Okw. Akp. a bicycle; eye mméray bi.

## i

The vowel i does not begin any Tshi  
word, except when a preceding y is  
omitted (ye n' 'iye = 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, dwo, dwu, (dzūe, dzūi,  
dzo, dzu).

## k

**kà**, v. [red. keka] **I.** to bite, to seize or wound with the mouth; okramaj aka me naj, a dog has bitten my leg; owo ka onipa, the snake bites (man); cf. kaw & sow. pr. 500, 2056, 3448. — **2.** to sting: ntontom aka me nsa, a mosquito has stung my hand; cf. ba. pr. 1480.

**ka**, v. Ak. s. kaw.

**kà**, v. **I.** to remain, be left (where or as it is); Benjamin kaa n'agya nkyej wo fie, Benjamin remained at home with his father; mā ejka! let it remain as it is, let it alone, forbear, leave off, leave it undone! nnyé me nka pii, do not keep me too long! eno de, éká wo ankasa nsam' or wo fām', as for that, it is left to you, that is your own business. pr. 372, 438, 3516. — **impers.** áká me, I am left; áká me nkó, I only am left; ebeka wo nkó, you will be left alone. pr. 1097, 3477 f; ká (= éká) me nkó a, ankā wobényā nea wope, for aught 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. pr. 4. — **3.** ka so, to remain on or in, to abide with: mmere, wonní nka so, luxurious life is not indulged in, does not last, for ever. pr. 2036. — **4.** ka akyiri, to remain or stay behind (one's companions in walking &c.); to be left unperformed or undone: woaka akyiri, mā wo naj so! you lag behind, make haste! ysaka obra akyi, we are quite backward in civilization; - ka nná-akyiri, to go to sleep very late or last. pr. 1481; cf. aka-anna-akyiri. — **5.** to die: waka baabi, he is dead; okaa awoee, it died at birth, or, it was still-born. — **6.** not to be where it ought to be, to be wanting or missing; generally **impers.** aka dokono, kofa bēra! there is no bread here, go and fetch some, - go and fetch it; aka me biribi, I want something; ejká no hwee, he wants for nothing; ejka hō bi, nothing

is wanting, it is perfect, complete. K. § 267; aka mmofra no bi; woko hē? some of the boys are missing; where have they gone? obaakō pe na aka, only one is missing; obiara nkae ε, woy nyinaa wo ha, nobody is missing, they are all here; hena na aka? or aka hena? who is missing? aka Kwaku, mighū no, Kw. is missing, I do not see him; ejkaa me ε, mewa ha! I am not missing, I am here. pr. 1482. Gen. 18,28. - A'ká kúmaa or kákrāa or kétéwaa (sè), (very) little is wanting, often corresponds with the adv. almost, nearly, soon: aka kúmaa (sè) na wato nsum', he had almost fallen into the water; aka kúmaa (sè) na dua yi bepo, this tree will soon lose its leaves; ekaa kúmaa (F. dé = sè) na woy nsa kää ohene, they nearly caught the king; ekaa nsateaa nē wērew, ankā wokum no, he had a narrow escape from being killed. — **7.** ka..mu, to be besieged, blocked up; s. kam'. — wogyee woy kaa okway mu, they were delayed on their journey; amā makam', it has kept me back; - to be missing. pr. 167; to be killed (on the battle-field), to fall; nsráfo pii na ekaam' ho, there (on the field of b.) were many soldiers killed. — **8.** ka ano, ('to stick or be accustomed to one's lips'), to be ready, easy, fluent, to have at one's tongue's end: éká n'ano, he has it at his tongue's end; dwom a misūae no aka m'ano, the hymn I have learned is always ready on my lips, or, on my tongue's end; cf. ano B. — **9.** ka ase, to remain (over), be left: ekaa ase mproprowa nkyerenkye dumiey, there were left 12 baskets of fragments. — **10.** Phr. woaye nka obi nnyā obi, they treat all alike.

**kà**, v. to be common, often met with, usual, frequent; ade a eka (= ewo ho daa) ni, this is a common thing; saa phoma yi taa ka, such books are often met with; ntama yi ntaa nka (= enni man mu daa or pii, wonnyā

saa ntama no), such cloth is seldom-be had; saa nnomaa yi nkā dodo, such birds are not very common; woyee y nido a ejka, they showed us no little kindness. Acts 28,2; ne nneyee a si a. s. gtaa ye, his ordinary activity.

**ka**, v. F. = kae.

**ka** mmaj, F. to wail. Mk. 5,38.

**kā**, v. [red. kekā] **I.** to touch, to con- into, be in or bring into contact with to join &c. (1-25); **II.** to move or st- to be or cause to be active (26-41) **III.** to move in order to join (41-5).

(I.) **1.** to touch, come in(to) contact with pr. 466, 1486, 1540. - to handle (slightl- feel, i. e. perceive by the sense of feelin- mfá wo nsa nkā dade no, na ado, do not touch the iron, it is red-hot; ok kää ahempōmā no ti, she touched the tip of the sceptre. Esth. 5,2. — aduru: kää n'ano, the medicine touched his mouth pr. 3315; hwee nkāā m'ano ε, nothing has passed my lips yet; wode kää n'ar they put it to his mouth. John 19,2 okāā n'ano no, ompe se onom, when had tasted thereof, he would not drink Mt. 27,34. - wo de, mā me nsa nkā- de! let me get at you and you will do what I shall do to you! - oghū nea o no fa, he does not know how to help or extricate himself, he is at his wits' end. — **1a.** ká akoko to, to feel a h- to know whether it will soon lay egg. — **2.** de..kā..ano, to taste, eat; o se ode biribi ká n'ano, he would have eaten. Acts 10,10; meka m'ano kak ansā-na masim', I shall eat something before I start; cf. yam'. — **3.** kā..hw to examine by feeling or tasting, to feel to taste, to try; ode ne nsa kää no hwee he felt him. Gen. 27,22; ká nsā yi hw try this wine! (Ps. 34,9). — **4.** to touch, hit, strike against; to fall upon. 1 Sa 22,18. 1 Kg. 2,29; ká gu, to spill wine; ká mogya (gu), to shed blood. **5.** to touch, come to, reach; wo phoi no kää me nsa, your letter came to hand reached me. — **6.** nsa ká, to attain, obtain, receive, get, gain: me nsa a phoma no, I have received the letter

wanting, it is perfect, complete. K. 267; aka mmofra no bi; woka hē? ne of the boys are missing; where ve they gone? obaakō pe na aka, ly one is missing; obiara nkae e, nyinaa wo ha, nobody is missing, y are all here; hena na aka? or aka na? who is missing? aka Kwaku, ghū no, Kw. is missing, I do not him; eḡkaa me e, mewa ha! I am missing, I am here. pr. 1482. Gen. 28. - A'kà kūmaa or kākraa or kētea (sè), (very) little is wanting, often responds with the adv. almost, vly, soon: aka kūmaa (se) na wato um', he had almost fallen into the ter; aka kūmaa (se) na dua yi bepo, s tree will soon lose its leaves; ekaa naa (F. dé = sè) na woy nsa kää ne, the nearly caught the king; a nsateaa né wewew, aḡkà wokum he had a narrow escape from g killed. — 7. ka..mu, to be be- ved, blocked up; s. kam'. — wogyee j kaa okway mu, they were delayed their journey; amā makam', it has t me back; - to be missing. pr. ; to be killed (on the battle-field), fall; nsrāfo pii na skaam' ho, there the field of b.) were many soldiers ed. — 8. ka ano, ('to stick or be ustomed to one's lips'), to be ready, y, fluent, to have at one's tongue's : ékà n'ano, he has it at his tongue's ; dwom a misūae no aka m'ano, hymn I have learned is always y on my lips, or, on my tongue's : cf. ano B. — 9. ka ase, to remain r), be left: ekaa ase mproprowa ersnkye dumien, there were left 12 ets of fragments. — 10. Phr. ye nka obi nnyā obi, they treat all e.

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ka, v. F. = kae.

ka mmoy, F. to wail. Mk. 5,38.

kā, v. [red. kekā] I. to touch, to come into, 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 into contact with.

pr. 466. 1486. 1540. - to handle (slightly), feel, i. e. perceive by the sense of feeling; mfā wo nsa nka dade no, na ado, do not touch the iron, it is red-hot; obekā ahempōmā no ti, she touched the top of the sceptre. Esth. 5,2. - aduru no kää n'ano, the medicine touched his mouth. pr. 3315; hwee nkaā m'ano e, nothing has passed my lips yet; wode kää n'ano, they put it to his mouth. John 19,29; okāā n'ano no, ompē se onom, when he had tasted thereof, he would not drink. Mt. 27,34. - wo de, mā me nsa nka-wo de! let me get at you and you will see what I shall do to you! - oḡhū nea okā no fa, he does not know how to help or extricate himself, he is at his wits' end. — 1a. kää akoko to, to feel a hen to know whether it will soon lay an egg. — 2. de..kää..ano, to taste, eat; ope se ode biribi kää n'ano, he would have eaten. Acts 10,10; meka m'ano kakra ansā-na masim', I shall eat something before I start; cf. yam'. — 3. kää..hwe, to examine by feeling or tasting, to feel, to taste, to try; ode ne nsa kää no hwee, he felt him. Gen. 27,22; kää nsā yi hwe! try this wine! (Ps. 34,9). — 4. to touch, hit, strike against; to fall upon. 1 Sam 22,18. 1 Kg. 2,29; kää gu, to spill; wakā nsā no agu, he has spilled the wine; kää mogya (gu), to shed blood. — 5. to touch, come to, reach; wo ḡhoma no kää me nsa, your letter came to hand, reached me. — 6. nsa kää, to attain to, obtain, receive, get, gain: me nsa akā ḡhoma no, I have received the letter;

mesere wo, wo nsa kää a, mā mente (hō bi), please, acknowledge receipt! ne nsa kää nea ode too ne tirim, he obtained his purpose. Acts 27,13; cf. nsa, Phr. — 7. to touch, to meddle, interfere or have to do with: (mamfā me nsa) maḡkā ḡhoma no, I have not touched the books; de ne hō kōkā ohea, to touch a woman. 1 Cor. 7,1; cf. 17a. - me hō renkā, I shall have nothing to do with it. — 7a. ne hō kää mmeā abien yi, he has this twofold position. K. § 180. — 8. to touch, affect, strike, befall, seize, take possession of, become the property of: ehū keae kää no, great fear seized, overcame him, he was sore afraid; ohia akā no, poverty has come upon him. (pr. 1340). - awere-how bi akā no, some grief has befallen him; nna akā woy, they were heavy with sleep. Lk. 9,32; asōmdw(o)ee nka mo! peace be unto you! — 8a. to touch, i. e. affect one's feeling, make an impression on: omā m'amanne kää no, he sympathizes with me. Heb. 10,34. — 9. to beat (a drum, akyene, bommaa, atumpay, atente, mpintij). — 10. to strike or flog with (mmaa, mpire, twom); wokāā no mpire, they scourged him (Acts 16,23); woakā no dade, Ak. = woakum no. — 11. to make a painful impression on: wadi asm(mone) na akā n'ani = amā n'ani aye no yaw, or wahū so akatua, he has done something (wrong) and it has affected his eyes (e. g. 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 forgotten; memā akā wo anil I shall let you suffer for it, serve you out for it! — 12. to touch, hurt (pr. 3389 f.), injure, harm, afflict, distress: yeakā wo. Gen. 26,29; to transgress against: yeakā (= yeafom) yey Nyankōpōy. — 13. kää gya, to hold to the fire for a moment, to wither (green leaves) by fire; fa ababay yi kää ogya posa so kuru nom', put these leaves to the fire a little and then squeeze them out upon the wound. - kää abe gya, to warm a palm-tree (felled to obtain palm-wine) with fire for the first time; cf. fita, v. — 14. kää..hyew,

to warm (up), cook up: *kà nsù no hyèw, warm this water!* fa ñkwag no kàkà no 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 nnuru yi nòà no ñkwag, na fa aduag biara kà, 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; onè no kà or wòkà, they are good friends. *pr.* 1307. 1311. 3144; onè me ñkà, or yeykà, we do not agree (together); aduag yi nè nām yi kà, this food and this meat go well together; aduag yi nè me yafunu ñkà, 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. — 17 a. obaa or obee a ne hō akā, a woman deprived of virginity; e.s. wahū barima ansā-na worehyia no aysforo; *cf.* 7; - oday yi hō akā, this house is in a bad condition; *pl.* adag yi hō a(ke)kà; se me ñag hō kà a, meye no yiye, if my house is out of repair, I shall repair it. — 18. ne hō kà ne hō, 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 kà me hō wò m'akuraa ha, I live quietly, peaceably here on my plantation; - me hō akā me hō = me hō ato me, *cf.* ahōmekā. — 19. n'ahōm kà no hō, F. he is happy, glad (*Mt.* 5, 12). — 20. n'ani kà, 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 kà ha (or akā ha, my eye has been caught or attached to, cleaves to this place), I like this place; m'ani kà a-dwuma 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 kà ase or fam', lit. his eyes are fixed on the

ground, i.e. a) 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). *Tit.* 1, 8; - b) he has become quiet, cool, moderate. — 22. kà..hō, a) to be in contact with, to adhere to, cleave to, stick to: *εwo akā me nsa 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 kà wo asranne no hō, this present has been added to your wages.* — c) to accompany (in doing something), to go with, be with: *òkà me hō na yekoo Osù, he accompanied me to Osu; Onyankòpoy kà yey hō (= di yey akyi) daa, God is always with us; cf.* 25; — d) kà hō, when connected (as an auxiliary verb) with another principal verb, is often rendered by the adverbs also, moreover, too, besides: *odi hia na oyare kà hō, he is very poor and sick besides; cf.* Gr. 237 c. 214. *Rem.* 5. 6. *Mt.* 25, 17. 20; *bo hō.* — e) de..kà hō, caus. to add, join, annex, unite to: *fa kakra kà hō, add a little; in Eng. we may often use the adv. more: mā me kakra mēnkā hō, give me a little more; oṃāā me bi mekāā hō, he gave me some more; manyā ñkesua du, na mepe du makā hō, I have ten eggs and wish for ten more.* — f) aduag no akā no hō = ato no hō, the food has done him good. *pr.* 924 f. — 23. kà..hō (aduru), to daub, paint: *makā poṃ no hō aduru, I have painted the door (with colour); wakā adaka no hō kokoo, he has painted the box red.* — 24. kà ne hō, to adorn or dress oneself: *wakā ne hō fefese = wakekà ne hō, she has dressed herself very nicely.* — 25. kà..do, F. = kà..hō (22c), di akyi(ri), to join, to follow; *wobakā' no do = wobekāā no hō; wòṃkà no do = mòṃkà me hō, múnni m'akyi. Mt.* 8, 1. 10. 9, 9. (II.) 26. to be in commotion: *ne tirim kà, his head is a little touched, affected with insanity (in a slight degree); he is touched in the head, crackbrained, crazy.* — 27. kà ne hō, to move, stir; *oṃkà ne hō bio, wawu, he moves no more, he*

is dead; - to bestir oneself, be active, lively, quick; *wòṃ'ká wò hō ara?! will I be quick? — 28. kà..nsa, to be quick, active, agile, alert, diligent; kà wo = kà wo hō, be quick! make haste!* — *ne nsa, he is diligent; (diff. ekā ne n it comes to his hands, i.e. he receives s. 5). pr.* 1500. — 29. kà..māti, to raise or draw up the shoulders, to shrug, g a shrug. — 30. kà aduag, a) to turn food in the mortar with the hand: *me kà aduag mamā me [nā. - b) to stir food in cooking on the fire: ode ta abeté, ñkokonte; cf. nū mu.* — 31. ñkwag, to ladle out soup and pour back repeatedly while it is boiling the fire. *pr.* 207. - kà ñkwag hwe, try the soup by tasting it while it still on fire in order to see whether it ready for use. — 32. kà afa, to blow the bellows. — 33. kà atuo, to take arms (prop. guns) in order to fight again some one. — 34. to move, put or set motion, impel; to drive, compel to move on, urge or push forward, urge on a direct the motions of; *mframa kà hy no ko anim, the wind moves the ves onward; kà ṃṃuag no ko ñag mu, drive the sheep into the pen!* kà ñkoko no adi, drive the fowls out! kà teaseens to drive a chariot. 2 *Kg.* 9, 20; kà (a rum) no ko ara, drive (the ass) and forward! 2 *Kg.* 4, 24; kà..ko, to lead. *Cor.* 12, 2. — 35. to excite, distract, agitate, trouble: *ne bone akā no, his sin drives him about restlessly.* — 36. to stir up a cause, bring about, tokwaw, a quarrel, brawl, scuffle, amanne, mischief (*cf.* ) to speak); kà aniwu, to cause shan *Prov.* 17, 2. — 37. to move, actuate, induce, instigate: *deṃ na ekāā no se a mēra? what induced him to come?* — 38. to attack; kà..akyi(ri), F. to attack *wokokāā woy ñkākayiri, they attack them from behind, gave them the blow, destroyed, ruined them.* — 39. kà okwag mu, to commit highway-robbery. — 40. to try to move or stir: *é no baabi èmmā (or, me-, wo-, o-, wo no baabi [scil. a.] emma, wherever it touched, or, try as you will, it does*

ad, i.e. a) he is bashful, modest, chaste, sober, discreet, considerate, rate, careful (= oye n'ade yiye; ouipa a n'ani ye sorosoro, oye n'ade aka). Tit. 1,8; - b) he has become cool, moderate. — 22. kà..hō, a) in contact with, to adhere to, cleave stick to: ewo akā me nsa hō, the sticks to my fingers. — b) to be joined to, conjoined, connected to be given over or in; to belong (yede yi kà wo asranne no hō, this it has been added to your wages, to accompany (in doing something), with, be with: okā me hō na ye-sū, he accompanied me to Osu; kōpon kà yeṅ hō (= di yeṅ akyi) God is always with us; cf. 25; — hō, when connected (as an auxiliary) with another principal verb, is rendered by the adverbs also, too, besides: odi hia na oyare he is very poor and sick besides; 237 c. 214. Rem. 5. 6. Mt. 25,17. hō. — e) de..kā hō, caus. to join, annex, unite to: fa kakra kà d a little; in Eng. we may often adv. more: mā me kakra mēnkā ve me a little more; omāā me bi hō, he gave me some more; manyā du, na mepe du makā hō, I have is and wish for ten more. — f) no akā no hō = ato no hō, the as done him good. pr. 924 f. — ..hō (adurn), to daub, paint: makā hō adurn, I have painted the with colour; wakā adaka no hō he has painted the box red. — ne hō, to adorn or dress oneself: e hō fefese = wakekā ne hō, she dressed herself very nicely. — 25. F. = kà..hō (22c), di akyi(ri), to follow; wobakā' no do = wobehō; wōnkā mo do = mōnkā me ni m'akyi. Mt. 8,1. 10. 9,9. 26. to be in commotion: ne tirim head is a little touched, affected sanity (in a slight degree); he is in the head, crackbrained, crazy. kà ne hō, to move, stir; oṅkā io, wawu, he moves no more, he

is dead; - to bestir oneself, be active, lively, quick; wōṅ'kà wò hó ara?! will you be quick? — 28. kà..nsa, to be quick, active, agile, alert, diligent; kà wo nsa = kà wo hō, be quick! make haste! okā ne nsa, he is diligent; (diff. ekā ne nsa, it comes to his hands, i.e. he receives, s. 5). pr. 1500. — 29. kà..māti, to raise or draw up the shoulders, to shrug, give a shrug. — 30. kà aduay, a) to turn the food in the mortar with the hand: mekō-kā aduay mamā me nā. - b) to stir the food in cooking on the fire: ode ta kà abeté, ṅkokoute; cf. nū mu. — 31. kà ṅkway, to ladle out soup and pour it back repeatedly while it is boiling on the fire. pr. 207. - kà ṅkway hwe, to try the soup by tasting it while it is still on fire in order to see whether it is ready for use. — 32. kà afa, to blow the bellows. — 33. kà 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 kà hyey no kō anim, the wind moves the vessel onward; kà ṅṅuay no kō daṅ mu, drive the sheep into the pen! kà ṅkoko no fi adi, drive the fowls out! kà teaseenam, to drive a chariot. 2 Kg. 9,20; kà (afurum) no kō ara, drive (the ass) and go forward! 2 Kg. 4,24; kà..kō, to lead. 1 Cor. 12,2. — 35. to excite, distract, agitate, trouble: ne bone akā no, his sin drives him about restlessly. — 36. to stir up, cause, bring about, tokwaw, a quarrel, brawl, scuffle, amanne, mischief (cf. kà, to speak); kà aniwu, to cause shame. Prov. 17,2. — 37. to move, actuate, incite, induce, instigate: daṅ na ekāā no se om-mēra? what induced him to come? — 38. to attack; kà..akyiri, F. to attack; - wōkokāā wōṅ ṅkākayiri, they attacked them from behind, gave them the last 'blow', destroyed, ruined them. — 39. kà okway mu, to commit highway-robbery. — 40. to try to move or stir: ekā no baabi emmā (or, me-, wo-, o-, wokā no baabi [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, it is in vain; wokā no baabiara a, emma, wherever they tried it, they did not succeed; in spite of all exertions or efforts they did not succeed; all their efforts were in vain; wamā me adwuma a mekā no baabi emma, he has given me a work to do which I cannot by any means carry out. Cf. ye 13. — 40 a. kà..gu, to knock or put down; to defeat; to disappoint. Prov. 10,3. — 40 b. kà..hia, to narrow, limit, confine, restrain, restrict, stint, check. K. § 144. Cf. 49,1.

(III.) 41. kà..bom', to unite, join, put together, reconcile. — 42. kà..bō..hō. to conjoin, connect, annex, combine, associate, attach, affix &c.; kà adwébaw (batabata hō), to bind the shoots of the yam-plant to the supporting stick; s. adwobaw. — pata kà..bō..hō, to reconcile. 2 Cor. 5,18 f. Eph. 2,16. - kà..ti pira, s. pira. — 43. kà..fām, to join with an adhesive substance: fa amane (hye, mānno) kà kuruwa no fām, join or mend (the broken pieces of) the jug with gum! kà wōṅ ani fōm-fām, close their eyes (by plastering over them)! Isa. 6,10. 29,9. — 44. kà..toa, to join, to bring to the proper place or connection, to set a joint, to set (a limb): okā me naṅ a ahūay no toa, he sets my dislocated foot. — 45. kà..fōa, F. (= kà..fū, nū..fū?) to embrace; adze n'aba kà no fōa, he embraces him. — 46. kà..kū..hō, to bring near together, s. kū. — 47. kà..kūa anim, to join the opposite ends, s. kūa. — 48. kà..hye, to trouble and force, i.e. to exact or enforce payment from; wabekā me ahye n.s. wode bi kaw na wabehye wo agye wo hō; - to oppress, distress, afflict, vex; cf. kà hye in kà, to speak. — 49. kà..hye mu, to confine, shut up, close, straiten; to beset. Ps. 139,5; to keep in (Lk. 19,43), hem in, urge, press upon. — 49 a. kà..hīa mu, to besiege, invest (a town). Dan. 1,1. — 49 b. kà..to mpa so, to cause (one) to keep one's bed. Ex. 21,18. — 50. kà..tom', to shut, lock; to shut or lock in or up; kà poṅ no tom', shut the door! kà no to daṅ mu, lock him up in the room! — wakā n'asō nē ne kōma ato mu,

he has closed his ear and his heart; - kã wo ano tom', F. = mûa wo ano, hold thy peace! Mk. 1,25. — 50 a. kã..ani pam, to close or shut the eyes. Gen. 46,4. — kã..ani gu so, to shut the eyes to sleep or die. — 50 b. kã bobom', to smite one against another (of trembling knees). Dan. 5,6. — 51. kã..mom ano, to pack or roll up; wakã ne nyinaa amom ano. — 52. kã..gyaw, to throw aside and leave, i.e. to pass by; yehû Kipro no, yekã gyaw bejkum (yegyaw too b.) na yekoo Siria (Acts 21,3). — 52 a. kã..to nkyen, to put aside; kã nroma yi to nkyen, put this book aside! mômã yeg-kã ade yi hõ asem nto nkyen, let us drop (the conversation about) this topic. — 53. kã..si anim, s. si 33. — 54. kã..to hõ, to fix or lay down as a rule or law &c.; to determine, resolve upon. — 55. kã is also used as a secondary verb in phrases like the following: onywu npekã, may he not die, not even taste or touch death; ammo npekã, 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. kã, v. [red. kekã] to emit a sound, to utter, speak, say, tell. pr. 1492f.; cf. kasa, se, be, besebese, bõ 75-82, woro; - agyina moa kã ne menewam', the cat emits a sound from its throat, i.e. it purrs; woakã, thou hast said it. Mt. 26, 25.64; wokã kã a, ensã, it is ineffable, unspeakable, inexpressible. — kã asem, to utter words, speak, talk. pr. 2417; to deliver a speech, tell a tale; to preach; dey asem na mokã? what are you talking about? òkã me hõ asem, he speaks or talks about me, often meaning: he speaks ill of me; òkã (oto) anansesem, he tells a legend. — kã.. kyere, or kã with a personal object, to tell, to say to; òkãã asem bi kyere no or òkãã no asem bi, he told him something; mewo asem bi mekã mekyere wo, I have something to tell you. Lk. 7,40. pr. 16. 446. 1495. 2656. — kã.. hys, to ascribe a saying to, to impute to; to speak against; wakã asem no ahye me, e.s. snyé me na

mekãe, na obi aboapa (or apatuw) akã ato me so. — kã ka(w), kã amanne, by spoken words to cause or incur debts, mischief, to involve oneself in debt, in (the mischief of) a public law-suit or fine. — kã.. mã.., to speak for, put in a word for, intercede, recommend; cf. kasa mã. — de kã.. ani, to ask or beg for; ode kãã m'ani se memfa nsu mmã no, he asked me for water. — kã.. anim, or kã alone with a personal object, to rebuke, reprove, reprimand, reprehend, chide, scold, blame, censure; onipa yi, wakã me nne = wakã m'anim, watwiw m'anim nne; < twiwiw anim; > kasa kyere, tu fo; - kã ntam or kã alone, to utter an oath, to swear (upon, pr. 344. 412. 1489; to appeal to by an oath); mekã Onyanköpon, I swear by God; - to censure, call up, or bring about (a sickness); cf. ntam, di nsew. — kã.. sie, to foretell, predict. — kã di m'akyi, say after me!

kã: bu kã = bõ bosom, to surrender one's self to a fetish or patron spirit; cf. akã, akabú.

ε-kã, pl. η- [obs.] ring; s. kaa. pr. 267.

ε-kã, pl. α-, (Ak.) debt; s. ekaw. pr. 30. 747f. 1497-1503.

akã, Ak. enmity &c., s. akaw, akays.

akã, l. a poisonous creeping plant. —

2. 'medicine' or water into which charms (short sticks [bofunnu] or pieces of string daubed with (sap of) red wood [koraw] &c.) are put to be used for an ordeal or trial to determine guilt or innocence. Phrases: bõ.. aka, to try by ordeal; ko aka ase (pr. 222. 379), a) to go to attend the aka ordeal; b) to undergo the aka ordeal; aka no atõ no, the ordeal has decided against him; the ordeal (fetish water) has killed him. Akabó ne se: obi wia ade a.s. oye bone bi a, na wokofa aka de bebisa no se ewom' ana. Wokohwehwe onipa a owõ aka, na wabehono aduru nè nsu de ataa ho ahohoro wo anim, na se wo na woyee saa bone no a, na wuntumi mmue wo aniwa, a.s. niwa (a cowry) ahyen wo aniwam'. - Cf. ntõnto.

o-kã, ε-, pl. α-, ditch, trench, canal; the bed of a river; furrow. Ps. 129,3; òyi or òtwã kã, he digs (makes, sinks) a ditch.

o-kã, inf. concord. 2 Cor. 6,15.

o-kã, inf. confession. 1 Tim. 6,12f.

ηkã, l. smell, scent; - te ηkã, to perceive the smell, to smell. — 2. noise, report, rumour; mâtè ne ηkã (se òbeba nne), I have heard of him, have had news of him (that he will come to-day); wotee ne ηkã (= ne hõ asem terewe) asase no nyinaa so, his fame spread over the whole of that land. — 3. perception; te ηkã, to learn, hear, come to know, be informed of; mate ηkã se yeadañ bone, I know from experience that we have become bad or sinful; ade a ohonam te ηkã, a thing perceptible through the senses. K. § 322; ade a etra ohonam ηkãte so, s. ηkãte.

añkã, Ak. añkãñ, añkãrã, conj. then, in that case; (formerly;) under other circumstances. pr. 189. 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 made impossible by another fact or being made to depend on the reality of another idea expressed in a conditional accessory sentence preceding the principal: (a) kañ no añkã Onyanköpon beg fam', formerly (it was so, that) God (or Heaven) was near the ground; (b) añkã meba, na meyare nti mintumi memmã, I should come, but I cannot, because I am sick; or, se menyare a, añkã meba, if I were not sick, I should come; añkã meba, na biribi asiw me kwan, I should have come, but ('something hindered me') was prevented by something; minni adagyew, añkã mekyerew wo, I have no time, else I should write to you. Gr. § 141,8. 276,5. - na añkã! (= na se ente saa de a, na añkã éden?) what else? of course!

kaa, v. F. = kae. — ε-kaa, pl. α-, F. a debt.



káe, na obi aboapa (or apatuw) aká me so. — ká ka(w), ká amanne, spoken words to cause or incur mischiefs, mischief, to involve oneself in it, in (the mischief of) a public suit or fine. — ká.. má.., to speak; put in a word for, intercede, recommend; cf. kasa má. — de ká.., to ask or beg for; ode káa m'ani memfa nsu mmā no, he asked me water. — ká.. anim, or ká alone with a personal object, to rebuke, reprove, reprimand, reprehend, chide, blame, censure; onipa yi, waká nns = waká m'anim, watwiiw m'anim; < twiw anim; > kasa kyere, to; - ká ntam or ká alone, to utter an oath, to swear (upon, pr. 344. 412. 49); to appeal to by an oath; meká ranjöpön, I swear by God; - to come up, call up, or bring about (a sickness); cf. ntam, di nsew. — ká.. sie, foretell, predict. — ká di m'aki, after me!

du ká = ba bosom, to surrender one's self to a fetish or patron spirit; aká, akabú.

pl. **ɲ**. [obs.] ring; s. kaa, pr. 267. pl. **a**, (Ak.) debt; s. ekaw, pr. 30. f. 1497-1503.

Ak. enmity &c., s. akaw, akaye.

**l**. a poisonous creeping plant. — 'medicine' or water into which charms (short sticks [bofunna] or pieces of string daubed with (sap of) wood [korow] &c.) are put to be used for an ordeal or trial to determine guilt or innocence. Phrases: bo.. to try by ordeal; ko aka ase (pr. 379), a) to go to attend the aka ordeal; b) to undergo the aka ordeal; no ató no, the ordeal has decided inst him; the ordeal (fetish water) killed him. Akabó ne se: obi wia a.s. oye bone bi a, na wókofa aka bebisa no se swom' ana. Wókohwe onipa a owó aka, na wabehono u né nsu de ataa ho ahohoro wo anim, se wo na woyee saa' bone no a, na tumi mmue wo aniwa, a.s. niwa (a cry) ahyeg wo aniwam'. — Cf. ntónto.

**o-ká**, **ɛ**-, pl. **a**-, ditch, trench, canal; the bed of a river; furrow. Ps. 129,3; óyi or ótwá ká, he digs (makes, sinks) a ditch.

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**anjá**, Ak. **anjáná**, **anjárá**, conj. then, in that case; (formerly;) under other circumstances. pr. 189. 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 made impossible by another fact or being made to depend on the reality of another idea expressed in a conditional accessory sentence preceding the principal: (a) **kaɲ no anjá Onyanköpon beɲ fam'**, formerly (it was so, that) God (or Heaven) was near the ground; (b) **anjá meba, na meyare nti mintami memmá, I should come, but I cannot, because I am sick**; or, **se menyare a, anjá meba, if I were not sick, I should come**; **anjá meba, na biribi asiw me kwan, I should have come, but** ('something hindered me') **was prevented by something**; **minni adagyew, anjá mekyerew wo, I have no time, else I should write to you**. Gr. § 141,8. 276,5. — na **anjá!** (= na se ente saa de a, na **anjá édéɲ?**) **what else? of course!**

**kaa**, v. F. = kae. — **ɛ-kaa**, pl. **a**-, F. a debt.

**ɛ-kaa**, káwá, pl. **ɲ**-, ring, finger-ring; link of a chain; cf. petea, kápó, nómá-fúru, tonjokaá. pr. 566.

**akáa**, akawá, a small kind of fish. pr. 650. 1502. 1899. 3087.

**anjáa**, **anjáwá**, **akanjáwá**, **akeɲkáa**, pl. **ɲ**-, lime, lemon; s. duaba 2.

**ɲkaa**, F. = **ɲkae**, remnant, rest, the others. Mt. 22,6. 25,11. Mk. 1,38.

**ɲká-anó**, inf. refreshment.

**kaba**, pl. **ɲ**-, F. ring; cf. ekaa.

**kábáa**: k.-sóroto, blouse [Eng. cover; Sp. Port. capa; sróto, Gá = foforo].

**aka-básó** = akagynam', 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 through standing security.

**ká-beá**, manner or way of speaking; óbèhū ne k., he will know how to say that, to speak of that further; enni k., it is unspeakable, cannot be uttered, it is indescribable. Rom. 8,26. K. § 305. — (áye-asie kábeá, perfect tense. Gram.)

**ká-bére**, the time when the herds are driven home.

**kábéré**, pl. **ɲ**-, a charm (suman 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. — "ká-bere, wode kyere nipa a wawu; when something has been stolen, they tie a small cord (ɲɲnahamá) round a piece of wood, then the thief will die".

**kábéré-kyére**, inf. enchantment. Isa. 47,9. 12. — **kábéré-kyérefó**, pl. id. charmer, enchanter. Deut. 18,11.

**kábii**, **kábikabi**, a. (added to esūm, darkness) thick, deep, utter; cf. kusuu, tumm.

aka-bó, *inf.* [bo aka] 1. *undergoing the ordeal by water*; s. aka. — 2. = abosommó.

aká-bó, *inf.* [bo kaw] *making or contracting debts*; asafohenedi no, èye ak., *to be captain causes one to incur debts*; — *failure or loss in trade.*

o-kabofó, *pl. a-*, *contractor of debts.* *pr.* 1506.

ɲká-bo-hō, *inf.* [ká .. bo .. hō] *annexion, annexation*; *combination.*

ɲká-bom', *inf.* [ká .. bo mu] *union, connecting, joining, conjunction, compound, composition*; *totality*; - ne nneyee nyinaa ɲk., *his activity or operations in general*; usa ɲk., *folding, joining or clasping of hands.* *K. § 318, 2.* — ɲk.-apām, *a separate league, confederation.*

o-kabonnaaní, -fó, *pl. a-fó or ɲ-fó*, [skaw, bounaa] *a person wandering from place to place and making debts*; *stroller, vagrant, vagabond*; *cf. obadueduefo, kobofó.*

kabōnnóaa, -aa, *pl. ɲ-*, *a pad for carrying loads, undertaken to pay off debts*; sūmii a wode soa adésoa; woabo ka na wókósóm bí na wosoa a, enna wofre no k.; wo aƙasa wósóá apé ade a, enna wofre no adebōnnóaa. [Marewa: *pillow in general.*]

kabōnnóaa né adebōnnóaa, *a kind of bead*; s. ahene.

kabonnóruwa, *pad, bolster*; sūmii dennej a ebinom de soa adesoaa, ebinom ye no tentesentej de to woy sūmii ase.

akabú, *inf.* (di ak.) = akabó, abosommó, *giving oneself up to a patron spirit.*

o-kabuni, *pl. a-fo*, *one who has given himself up to a fetish (patron spirit)* so that nobody can claim a debt from him any more.

ɲkadaá [ka-dedaw] *old debts.* Woye asōbiannaso a, wo ɲk. yera.

aká-dáj [daƙ kaw] *exaction of debts.*

káde, *a species of yam (bayers)*; s. odé.

akáde [ká, ade] *seasoning, spice, condiment, sauce*, any thing that makes eatables savoury; *meat, pepper, butter, sugar &c.* added to or eaten with any species of food; *cf. atomde.*

ka-dedaw, *an old debt.* *pr.* 1507.

akádeaa, *pl. ɲ-*, *Aky. a small kind of fish*; *syn. akáa, akawa.*

ɲká-deƙ, ɲkadéƙ [kaw, deƙ] *rigorous enforcement of payment*; ódáj no ɲk., *he rigorously exacts the payment of the debt from him.*

akádó, *F. kadó* [Dan, Dutch *kalk*] *shell-lime*; waakā woy adag hō ak., *they have whitewashed their houses.*

kádoo: ohōƙ ye k., *he is very angry* [lit. *he is much swollen*].

kaduu, *F. very dark.*

anƙaa-dwénaá, *the young fruit of the lemon-tree.* *pr.* 1505.

kaé, *v.*, *F. kaa*, [*inf. ɲkáé, red. kaakae*] *to remember, recollect*; *to remind, put in mind, call or recall to mind.* *pr.* 1508f. 3461.

ɲkáé, *inf. memory, remembrance, recollection*; *memorial.* *Ex. 12, 14*; bo .. ɲk., *to remind, give notice or warning.* — ɲkáé-bó, *inf. a reminding, giving notice.*

ɲkáé [ka, to be left, remain] *remainder, remnant, rest, residue; the others.* *F. ɲkaa.* *cf. nnekae, nnikae.*

akāe, *a tree*; the sap of its leaves is used to promote the drying up of the navel.

ɲkáe, *inf.*: wanyā ɲkáe, s. nyā 6.

ɲkáé, *v. n. word*; *syllable.*

ɲkáé-adé, ɲkáé-de, *memorial.* *Ex. 13, 9.* *Lev. 2, 2.* - ɲkáé-bó, ɲkáé-dúm, *monument(al stone), pillar.* *2 Kg. 23, 17.* — ɲkáé-dá, *day of remembrance.* *pr.* 2286. — ɲkáé-ntámabámma, *frontlet.* *Ex. 13, 16.*

o-kaéfó, *pl. a-*, *reminder, remembrancer; recorder.* *2 Chron 34, 8.*

Káesāreƙ, *Caesar, emperor*; *cf. ohempon.*

káfēƙ, *coffee, the berries (káfé-abá), the tree (káfé-duá), and the drink made from the berry*; - ye kafe, *to work, dress or prepare the plucked berries till they are ready for sale*; nōa k., *to boil coffee*; twa k., *to make coffee.*

kafékátwó, *a mixture of rum or any brandy with palm-wine or water*; ye k., *to mix rum or brandy with palm-wine or water.*

kafirimá, *a kind of amulet or charm*; *cf. sumaƙ.* *pr.* 3114.

o-kafó, *one that remains.* *Jer. 44, 14.*

o-káfó, 1. *blood, used by hunters* = mogya, Ak. bogya. — 2. *lochia.*

o-káfó, *pl. a-* [ekaw] 1. *creditor*: akafo rebedag kaw. *Lk. 7, 41. pr.* 386. — 2. *debtor.* *pr.* 1510; mahū me k. = nea ode me kaw no.

o-ka-foní, *pl. a-fo*, 1. *debtor, onipa a ode ka.* *pr.* 1511. 3604; *cf. odefrifo.* — 2. *creditor*: mé káfoni a mede no kaw ni.

o-káfo, *pl. a-* [con. ne káfo] *driver, task-master.* *Ex. 3, 7. 5, 6. Job 39, 7*; *dictator.* - okáfo-pomā, *goat.* *Acts 9, 5.*

o-káfo, *pl. a-*, *As. (Akp.) a good friend*; me káfo = nea me ne no ká, mepe n'asem, medo no. [2 *Tim. 1, 11.*]

o-káfó, *pl. a-*, *speaker, preacher, herald.*

káfra, *As.* = tafarakye, *a term of apology.*

ɲká-fraƙ, *inf.* [ká .. fra] *mixing.* — ɲkáfrade, *the elements of a chemical mixture.* — káfra-nyánsáƙ, *chemistry*; *cf. adufra, adufra-sem.*

o-ká-hwe, *inf. a touch &c.*, s. ká I. 3.

ká-guám, *doubling or increase of active debts.*

a-ka-guam', ɲ-, *paying part of a debt.* *pr.* 1512; tua .. k., *to pay by instalments.*

aka-guán [guan, to wither] *an old debt (which will perhaps never be paid).*

o-ká-guso, okátoso, ɲ-, *v. n. accusation, charge.*

kágyá(w), *a plant growing chiefly on ant-hills.* *pr.* 2926. 2971.

kágyaa, *fainting, weak, helpless*; *syn. betee*; wahwe ase k., *he fell down helplessly*; pa da ayannya k., *lie on your back and do not stir!*

kagyaw, *v. to wither, fade*; anopa na ahabay (ghwireƙ) yi ye fromfrom, na awia yi de, akagyaw = aye betee kokoo; *cf. bow, guan, kisā, nyām.*

akagya-kágyaw, *thick foliage; dense cluster of branches or twigs.*

akagyawúroko, *a game*; s. agoru.

aka-gyina'm' [ekaw agyina'm'] *security or surety for a debt*; di ak., *to bail, give or stand security.*

o-kagyina'mdífó, *pl. a-*, *a bail, security, surety, guarantee.*

leaa, pl. η-, Aky. a small kind of h; syn. akáa, akawa.  
deɲ, ηkadéɲ [kaw, deɲ] rigorous enforcement of payment; ɔ́dàɲ no ηk., rigorously exacts the payment of debt from him.

ó, F. kadó [Dan. Dutch kalk] shell; waakā woy adaj hō ak., they ve whitewashed their houses.

o: ohōɲ ye k., he is very angry. he is much swollen].

u, F. very dark.

a-dwénāā, the young fruit of the ion-tree. pr. 1505.

v., F. kaa, [inf. ηkáá, red. kaakae] remember, recollect; to remind, put mind, call or recall to mind. pr. 8 f. 3461.

inf. memory, remembrance, recollection; memorial. Ex. 12, 14; bō .. ηk., remind, give notice or warning. — íé-bó, inf. a reminding, giving notice. [ka, to be left, remain] remainder, remnant, rest, residue; the others. F. a. Cf. nnekae, nnikae.

a tree; the sap of its leaves is used to promote the drying up of the el.

inf.: wanyā ηkáe, s. nyā 6.

v. n. word; syllable.

idé, ηkáé-de, memorial. Ex. 13, 9.

2, 2. - ηkáé-bó, ηkáé-dúm, monu-

(al stone), pillar. 2 Kg. 23, 17.

ηkáé-dá, day of remembrance. pr.

— ηkáé-ntámabámma, frontlet.

13, 16.

ó, pl. a-, reminder, remembrancer;

der. 2 Chron 34, 8.

reɲ, Caesar, emperor; cf. ohempan.

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(káfè-duá), and the drink made

the berry; - ye kafe, to work,

or prepare the plucked berries

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o-káfo, pl. a- [con. ne káfo] driver, task-master. Ex. 3, 7. 5, 6. Job 39, 7; dictator. - okáfo-pomā, goad. Acts 9, 5.

o-káfo, pl. a-, As. (Akp.) a good friend; me káfo = nea me nē no ká, mepe n'asem, medo no. [2 Tim. 1, 11.

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ηká-fraɲ, inf. [ká .. fra] mixing. —

ηkáfrade, the elements of a chemical mixture. — káfra-nyánsáɲ, chemistry; cf. adufra, adufra-šem.

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akagya-kágyáw, thick foliage; dense cluster of branches or twigs.

akagyawúroko, a game; s. agoru.

aka-gyinam' [ekaw agyinam'] security or surety for a debt; di ak., to bail, give or stand security.

o-kagyinamdifó, pl. a-, a bail, security, surety, guarantee.

kagyirámá = pintae, after-pains.

ká-hí [ekaw ahí] refusing to pay a debt. pr. 1513; oteu no k., he insults his creditor.

káhirí, Ak. kahire, Ak. káre, pl. a-, 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 the form of a ring, which porters put on their heads to rest their loads upon. pr. 1391. — bō k., to make a pad; cf. soɲkahiri. pr. 219. 2975. — twa káhirim', to break off connection; onē n'abusúáfo atwa k., he and his relations have come to an open rupture, they have broken off all intercourse. — káhirim'twá, inf. separation, break of friendship or intercourse.

ηkáhó, inf. [ká .. hō, to add] addition; the thing added; an adjective; cf. mfákáhó, ηkekáhó.

ankaa-hóno, n. lemon-peel. pr. 1514. — adj. lemon-coloured, citrine.

o-ká-hye, inf. [ká .. hye] 1. the act of enforcing or exacting payment; extortion; saa káhye yi ase ne deɲ? — 2. the act of imputing a saying to somebody else.

ηká-hyem', inf. [ká hye mu] siege. Ezek. 4, 7; confinement.

ηkáhyem'-de, parenthesis, bracket.

kái, 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: Kái, Osee a, hwe ase e! cf. tram.

kaka = keka.

o-káka, Ak., F. kakaa, = okekaw. pr. 1515.

ηkaka, F. especially; s. epká-ηká.

ηkáka: ηkúku nē ηk., potter's ware, pottery, earthenware.

káákāā, red. v. Ak. = kráɲkráɲ; ok. u'ani, he assumes a frightful countenance.

o-kaka-beɲ, pl. a-, F. a wild, reckless fellow.

akakabéɲ-sò, in a bold, daring, defiant, regardless, obstinate, forcible, violent

manner; yereko no ak. = akokobiriso, mmarmasem so, anuodeņso, aporiso.

akakabén-ne: óyè-, { oređi n'asem na se  
odi fo oo, odi bem oo,  
akakabén-sem: odi-, { owó ahódeņ oo, onni  
ahódeņ a óde bedi  
oo, ono de, nea esi ne tirim ara na odi,  
he acts in a wayward, wilful, stubborn,  
obstinate manner; cf. di 53. — aka-  
kabenssem, violence. Jer. 20,8.

ńkákábi, ńkákábi, a species of small fish.

kakabúrunká, Okw. red soap. [Eng. car-  
bolic].

o-káka-duro, Aky. = akekaduru.

e-kakáé, any thing that frightens chil-  
dren; bugbear, frightful beast, terrific  
object; syn. kakaté.

kaákúe, red. v. kae. (Gto-dabi-a mekaa-  
kae nsem pii, na se mintumi meņkyere  
ase yiye nti, meņká).

kááká-gyán, a. (pl. id.) seemingly good;  
e. g. utama k.; - kyew yi ye k., se  
wohye a, eņkye see, this hat seems  
to be of a good quality, but when you  
wear it, it will (soon spoil) not last  
long.

kákaku, a. pl. id. & a-, great, extra-  
ordinary, peculiar; strong, powerful;  
syn. kese; formidable (cf. ekakáé);  
e. g. asumaņ kákaku.

kakamápáá, tall, slender (of man).

akaka-ní [ani] a bad, wild, angry face;  
wantutu me ak. bi, he made no bad  
face towards me.

akakántwére, s. akek...

kakára, -aa, s. kakra, kakraa.

akákáragyá, Ak. akyekyeregya, pl. ń-,  
a species of wild goat; steinbock, ibex.  
1 Sam. 24,3. Ps. 104,18.

kakaraká, pl. ń-, cockroach, imported  
from Europe; cf. teferew; F. moth.  
Mt. 6,19.

kakaté = ntane-ani; bó k., to be dispers-  
ed, disturbed, discomposed, unmanage-  
able; ńguañ no abo k. = atu apeté,  
woboa woņ ano a, enyé 'ye; wabo me  
k., he has (disturbed) frightened me;  
cf. ekakae.

kakatéfó, an unruly, unmanageable  
beast or person. Job 39,5.

kakawá, I. Akp. the smallest, least. —

2. a certain precious yellow bead =  
bota; s. ahene.

kaka-wé-ádwe, káka-weádwe, s. kontromfi.  
akaka-wéré = akek...

kákóro, a string of beads worn round  
the waist.

kakrá, a., n., adv. little, small; few; a  
little while; - má me nsu kakra, give  
me a little water! me hō ye kakra, I  
am not very well; trá ha k., stay here  
a moment. — agya k., the father's  
brother (cf. wofa); ená k., the mother's  
or father's sister; cf. osewá.

kakráa, kakráwa, F. kakrába, little, very  
little; kakráa bi, some, a few; áká ka-  
kráa sè, very little is wanting. Cf.  
ketewa, kúmaa, kwadaa.

akakráa, littleness, smallness, slightness,  
weakness. pr. 48.

kákraa, kakraká, kákrakaa, a. & n.  
large, bulky, extended, great; bulk,  
largeness, size. pr. 2702. 2712; okasa a,  
ne nné (ye) kakraa or ode nné k. kasa,  
he speaks in a deep voice. — cf. kese,  
kokúroo, káháráa...

kakrabaa, F. very small. [Volta.  
kakra-begyei, a fly found by the river  
kakrađaa I. = kese. — 2. F. a rattle.  
akakráđáá, a rattle(?); wóde dua na aye  
a wode goru kyirem.

akákramakóro, akaņkr..., pl. ń-, a small  
beast of prey, in shape and size simi-  
lar to a civet-cat. [gradually.

ńkakra-ńkakra, little by little, by degrees,  
ńkákramantāņ: abo woņ ńk., it has pro-  
voked them to a furious pursuit.

kákrasaw [obs.] a. great, mighty (ohene,  
osafohene); big, large (ođoņko, asoamfo);  
ade a esó pii no; cf. otitiriw, kese.

kakráwa, (pl. a-) s. kakráa; — akakrá-  
wa, little or small things.

o-kakú, a tree with reddish brown bark  
and hard wood. [tion. Gram.

ńká-kúhō, inf. [ká..kú..hō] reduplica-  
kakúmaa = éká, ekáá or áká kúmaa,  
it wants, wanted, is wanting, but little,  
i. e. almost, nearly, well nigh.

ńkakye = ńkyeņ, side &c. pr. 2727.

ńká-kyere, inf.: wányá no ńk., he has  
often, repeatedly, told him. Cf. Gr. §  
104,5. 105,1 c. 107,22. 230,2.

o-ká-kyere, inf. information; knowledge,  
wisdom. pr. 1634. — cf. nyansá. —  
o-kákyerefó, messenger, informant.  
2 Sam. 15,13.

o-kákyerew, orthography; dictation.

o-káákyire [nea okaa akyiri] the youngest  
child; cf. apopayam. Gen. 42,13.

o-káákyiri, pl. a-fo, = okyirikafo, one  
who remains behind. pr. 1516.

ńká-akyiri, inf. [ká, akyiri] aggression  
or attack from behind; ká..ńk., s. ká 38;  
wókóká woņ ńk., they are going to  
attack them in the rear.

kám, s. kám-kam.

kám, v. F. = kame, to deny, refuse.

o-kám, pl. a-, (ń-), incision, cut, gash,  
wound; hurt, damage; mark left by  
a previous injury, scar; flaw, crack  
in a vessel; cf. ńkámáá; - F. bō kam,  
to make a mark; - woabō no kám,  
woabōbō no akám, they have wounded  
him (anywhere, whilst fe means a  
wound only in the head); tafroboto no  
atew kám, the plate is damaged (Ky.).  
pr. 485. 589. 2680. 2900. 3016; akye-  
kyere hō wō boņ a eso ayiyi akám,  
the tortoise has a grooved shell. — di  
kám = di dem, to be damaged, de-  
ficient (eka hō biribi); cf. di 17. Eccl.  
1,15.

kam?, ká mú, with di: kúrow no di  
kam' (áđi kamú = aka mu), the town  
is besieged, invested, blockaded, blocked  
up. 2 Kg. 24,10; wodi k., they are  
surrounded, woato dom mu.

akám, a species of wild yam, eaten in  
times of famine.

kama, ńkambaa, F. lance, spear. (N. E.  
Voc.)

kámá, v. Ak. s. kame.

kámá [Eng. common] a. & adv. fine;  
nicely; asoredaņ no ye k., wamá me  
ńhoma k.; wasiesie ne daņ mu ara k.;  
woaņwene kyew no ara k.; syn. fefe,  
guañ, &c.

o-ká-má, inf. [ká..má..] intercession, re-  
commendation; syn. odimá; eye oká  
kwa na woká má no, they merely speak  
for him. - okámá-ńhoma, a letter of  
recommendation; cf. 2 Cor. 3,1.

ńkámáá [okám, dim.] incision, cut, gash,

a certain precious *yellow bead* = ta; s. ahene.  
wé-ádwe, kákaéádwe, s. kontromfi.  
awéré = akek...

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áa, kakráwa, F. kakrába, little, very little; kakráa bi, some, a few; áká kasia sé, very little is wanting. Cf. ewa, kūmaa, kwadaa.

rāa, littleness, smallness, slightness, akness. pr. 48.

aa, kakraká, kàkrakaa, a. & n. ge, bulky, extended, great; bulk; geness, size. pr. 2702. 2712; okasa a, nné (ye) kakraa or ode nné k. kasa, speaks in a deep voice. — cf. kese, sūroo, hāhāraa...

abaa, F. very small. [Volta. a-begyeci, a fly found by the river adaa I. = kese. — 2. F. a rattle. rádáá, a rattle(?); wode dua na aye wode goru kyirem.

rāmakóro, akaŋkr..., pl. ŋ-, a small st of prey, in shape and size similar to a civet-cat. [gradually.

rā-ŋkàkrá, little by little, by degrees, ramantāŋ; abo wōŋ ŋk., it has provoked them to a furious pursuit.

asaw [obs.] a. great, mighty (ohene, fohene); big, large (ođonko, asoamfo); a esō pii no; cf. otitiriw, kese.

íwa, (pl. a-) s. kakráa; — akakrá, little or small things.

ú, a tree with reddish brown bark hard wood. [tion. Gram.

ūhō, inf. [kã..kū..hō] reduplicamaa = éká, ekáá or áká kūmaa, wants, wanted, is wanting, but little, almost, nearly, well nigh.

ye = ŋkyeŋ, side &c. pr. 2727. yere, inf.: wányá no ŋk., he has m, repeatedly, told him. Cf. Gr. § 1.5. 105,1 c. 107,22. 230,2.

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kam', ká mú, with di: kúrow no di kam' (ádi kamú = aka mú), the town is besieged, invested, blockaded, blocked up. 2 Kg. 24,10; wodi k., they are surrounded, woato dem mú.

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kama, ŋkambaa, F. lance, spear. (N.E. Voc.)

kāmā, v. Ak. s. kame.

kāmā [Eng. common] a. & adv. fine; nicely; asoredaŋ no ye k., wamā me ŋhoma k.; wasiesie ne daŋ mu ara k.; woaŋwene kyew no ara k.; syn. fefe, guaŋŋ, &c.

o-kā-mā, inf. [kã..mã..] intercession, recommendation; syn. odimā; eye okā kwa na wokā mā no, they merely speak for him. — okāmā-ŋhoma, a letter of recommendation; cf. 2 Cor. 3,1.

ŋkāmā [okām, dim.] incision, cut, gash,

wound. pr. 2843. — sa ŋk., to make incisions in a human body, in wood &c; ošesa n'anim ŋk., he tattoos his face. — hwe ne mfēm ŋk., F. behold the gash in his side!

kāmaa, kāmāā, a contraction of a conditional sentence; if it be so, then. Obi besere wo ade bi na wuse wommā no a, ose: kāmaa (= woammā me a), meko, Ak. kārā-āmmā-ā = wokā na amma (mu saa) a, mā meŋko e! — Cf. kambaa.

Aŋkāmā, pr. n. of a man. pr. 1517.

aŋkāmā-b'ráfó, aŋkāmawā-frāmoa, a nickname of onunūm. pr. 1518.

Kāmānā, pr. n. of a tribe and its language; s. Brojfo & Gr. § 1, C 6.

aŋkāmā-seperepe, - seperēp, a nickname of the goat; s. aberkyi.

o-kāmāfó = okasamāfo.

kambaa, adv. F. even, cf. kāmaa.

ŋkambaa, F. spear, lance.

kamé, 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; meŋkamé wú (= memā owu hō kwaj), I do not refuse to die; okamee wōŋ ne wēre kyekye, he refused to be comforted. Gen. 37,35. — to contend or be concerned for: okame n'ade yi hō kyey no (ompé se obi fa), he holds more to this object of his, is less inclined to give it up, than that. — k. is often to be rendered by almost, nearly, after a negative v. by hardly: okasa a, yekame ate, when he speaks, we can hardly hear what he says; yeŋkame ate, we can scarcely hear it; ekame mā aye du, Ak. ekāmā mā n'aye du, it makes nearly ten. Gr. § 235 a; ekame mā aŋkā me nneema nyinaa abobo, almost all my things were broken; ekame mā aŋkā waŋie n'afuw nyinaa dow, he has nearly finished his plantation work; wokamé abū, they are

near finding, i. e. have almost found (it); worenkame ahü, it is scarcely to be seen.

**akame(a)kámé**, 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; cf. di 92. — **akamekámé-sem**, controversy. Ezek. 44, 24.

**akámé**, 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; - *Hydrocephalus?*

**nkámé-dekyé**, Ak. = krämmeñ.

**kámésé-kwáakyé**, name of a bird. pr. 1519.

**ká-mé-tò-(m)pa-sò**, Akp. the last bite of food before going to bed; cf. prake-tenôa.

**nkámfáná**, Ak. = nkramfôa.

**kamfó**, v. to extol, praise; syn. bô diñ, yi aye; ok. ne wura, he praises his master. pr. 319, 1521.

**nkámfó**, inf. praise, commendation. — nk-dwom, psalm or song of praise, hymn.

**nkámfó**, a species of yam, of yellow colour, odé kókoko. pr. 1520.

**Akamfó**, s. Okanni, Akañ.

**nká-mfúaw**, adv. [ñkã mfmúaw (?), kã, to touch, fúaw, to chip]: eyi nyinaa nk., all this may remain untouched, i. e. leaving all this aside, besides, exclusive of all this. Lk. 16, 26; eno nk., setting that aside.

**kámisãã**, [Port. *camisa*, *camisã*] shirt, shift.

**kámkam**, a. brisk, lively, sprightly; quick, nimble, agile, active; strong, healthy; syn. wéwé.

**akámmó**, inf. = akám-bo, cf. okám.

**kämpese**, if (I, you &c.) were concerned (in the matter), as for (me, you, him, her, it &c.); syn. ka..ñkô a, kaanse-se.

**ka-mú**, s. kam'.

**kán**, v. [red. keñkañ], Ak. kane, 1. to count, number, reckon, tell. pr. 1522; k. ntrama, to count cowries; akoko rekaj abaj no, na wosiim', they start-

ed at the first crowing of the cock. — 2. to read, used in the simple form with an object, in the red. form without an obj. — kañ..kyerew, to register. Lk. 2, 1.

**o-kán**, inf. counting (ade-kán, nt'rama-kán), reading; misüa okeñkañ or ñhoma-kán, I am learning to read.

**e-kañ**, Ak. a-káne, (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) as he was formerly; ekañ' no wókôe, afei de woye biakô, formerly they were at war, but now they agree; - di kán, to be first, foremost; to go before; cf. di anim, di 23 & 35; cf. Gr. § 83, 1. pr. 966. 2152. 3057. - nea edi ne nyinaa kañ, above all things; first of all. - kañ' bëeme, formerly, a long time ago; s. kañkyéreyere.

**-kán**, a. in opds. first; cf. abákán, ade-kán, aduañkán, ahúkán.

**e-kán**, F. Ak. s. kãññ, kãne & kãñkãñ.

**kãññ**, adv. clear, bright, not dim; n'ani da ho k. (= biribiara se ayare a.s. asábow nni n'ani so), his eyes are perfectly clear, he is quite lively, quite sober; F. = hãññ, q. v. - eho tew k., that place or spot is light, luminous; oday no mu aye k.; kanea yi mã oday yim' ye k. señ yi; te..ase k., to understand ('clearly' or) perfectly; n'ani k. na osee dua yi, he intentionally spoiled this plant; cf. anikãñ. pr. 2171.

**Akán**, Akan, pr. n. of a country or nation and language; s. Gram. Introd. Notes § 1. 3. 4. 7 & Okanni.

**kãñá**, v. & n., s. krã.

**ãñkãñá**, Ak. s. ãñkã.

**ãñkãñá**, pr. n. of a man.

**o-kãna**, -kyi, s. okyëñá, okyëñá-kyi.

**kanãfoó**, kanãáfó, pl. id. canary-bird.

**aká-n'ná-akyiri(e)**, he who goes to sleep very late or last. pr. 1524; cf. ka, v. 4.

**kan(n)án**, v. [pure a]; ok. me sò, he troubles or importunes me; he is a burden

to me; said of a guest who is lodging (staying) too long with one.

**ñkãnnare**, F. ñkandar, rust [= nea ekã dade or nnade, that which affects iron or iron tools]; also copper rust, verdigris; - do or gye (or ye) ñk., to gather or contract (or corrodé with) rust, to rust. pr. 2385.

**kãñ-béa**, manner of counting; enni k., it is innumerable. 2 Chron. 12, 3.

**kãndere** [Eng.] candle.

**kãñ-dí**, inf. s. ekañ & okanniñ; onnyaé mè kãñ-dí, he does not leave off walking before me. — o-kañdifó, pl. a., s. okanniñfó.

**a-káne**, Ak. s. ekañ. pr. 966.

**Akáne**, Ak. = Akañ.

**kane**, v. Ak. s. kãñ.

**kãne**, F. = kãñ, kãññ.

**kãne**, kãñ, Ak. F. stinginess, niggardliness; òyè kãne, F. = ne yam' ye ñwene, oye ayam-onyene, he is stingy; òbò no kãñ, Ky. F. = obo no ayam-onyene, he is stingy or illiberal towards him.

**kãne**, a-, (kãne?), 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. akãnsi, operètóso; me nè no sii kane tutuu mmirika, I ran a race with him.

**akáne**, euphorbia-tree, spurge-tree (emu nsu ye bore, the juice of it is poisonous).

**ñkajéé** [formed fr. kañ, to count, in analogy with ñkarii, nsusuwi] number; numbering, counting; list, register. 2 Chron. 31, 17; ne ñk. si sè; ode omay no ñk. bëree ohene; kofa woy ñk. (ñhoma) no bëra! - enni ñk., in abundance. 1 Chron. 22, 4.

**akané**, 1. a certain plant. — 2. a disease.

**akan-né** [kañ, ade] lesson; cf. asüade.

**o-kanéá**, F. kandzea, pl. a-, (ñ-) [Port. *candea*, *candeia*, G. *kande*, *kane*, or fr. kãññ?] light, lamp, candle; so k., to light a lamp. pr. 193; osoro or wim' akanea-puruw no, the celestial luminaries (Kurtz). — kanea ano asore, evening-service. — o-kanea-béñ, o-kanéá nsisó, Tshi-Engl. Diet.

at the first crowing of the cock.  
- 2. to read, used in the simple form  
with an object, in the red. form  
without an obj. — *kañ..kyerew*, to  
gister. *Lk. 2,1.*

*ñ*, inf. counting (ade-káñ, n'trama-  
ñ), reading; *misüa okenkañ* or *ñho-  
a-káñ*, I am learning to read.

*ñ*, Ak. a-káne, (F. ñ), n. the first,  
remost or former place, rank, or time;

see (adv.) *kañ'*, *kañ'no*, F. *ekanno*,  
ñ no, first, at (the) first; before;

*ñfa* nea ebeba k., I will take what  
comes first; — formerly; previously;

*ñba* nea *kañ'* ote bio, he has got (to  
the same place or into the same situa-  
tion) as he was formerly; *ekañ'* no

*ñkõe*, afei de woye *biakõ*, formerly  
they were at war, but now they agree;

*ñli* káñ, to be first, foremost; to go  
before; cf. di anim, di 23&35; cf. Gr.  
33,1, pr. 966. 2152. 3057. — nea edi

*nyinaa* *kañ*, above all things; first  
all. — *kañ'* bëeme, formerly, a long  
time ago; s. *kañkyerekyere*.

*ñ*, a. in opds. first; cf. *abákáñ*, ade-  
ñ, *aduakáñ*, *ahúkáñ*.

*ñ*, F. Ak. s. *káññ*, *káne* & *káñkáñ*,  
adv. clear, bright, not dim; n'ani

*ñho* k. (= biribiara se oyare a.s.  
show nni n'ani so), his eyes are per-  
tly clear, he is quite lively, quite  
clear; F. = *hãññ*, q. v. — eho tew k.,

at place or spot is light, luminous;  
ññ no mu aye k.; *kanea* yi mã *oñ*  
ñ' ye k. señ yi; te..ase k., to under-  
stand ('clearly' or) perfectly; n'ani k.

*osee* dua yi, he intentionally spoiled  
the plant; cf. *anikáñ*, pr. 2171.

*ñ*, Akan, pr. n. of a country or  
region and language; s. Gram. Introd.  
tes § 1. 3. 4. 7 & Okanni.

*ñ*, v. & n., s. *krã*.  
*ñã*, Ak. s. *añkã*.

*ñmã*, pr. n. of a man.  
*ñna*, -kyi, s. *oñyëñã*, *oñyëñã*-kyi.

*ñfoó*, *kanááfoó*, pl. *id.* canary-bird.  
*ñ'ná*-akyiri(e), he who goes to sleep  
late or last. pr. 1524; cf. *ka*, v. 4.

*ñáj*, v. [pure a]: *oñk.* me sò, he troub-  
les or importunes me; he is a burden

to me; said of a guest who is lodging  
(staying) too long with one.

**ñkännare**, F. *ñkandar*, rust [= nea *ekã*  
dade or *nnade*, that which affects iron  
or iron tools]; also copper rust, *verdi-  
gris*; — do or gye (or ye) *ñk.*, to gather  
or contract (or corrode with) rust, to  
rust. pr. 2385.

**káñ-béa**, manner of counting; enni k.,  
it is innumerable. 2 Chron. 12,3.

**kándère** [Eng.] candle.

**káñ-dí**, inf. s. *ekañ* & *okannifo*; *onnyáé*  
mè *káñ-dí*, he does not leave off walk-  
ing before me. — *o-kañdifó*, pl. a.,  
s. *okannifó*.

**a-káne**, Ak. s. *ekañ*, pr. 966.

**Akáne**, Ak. = *Akañ*.

**kane**, v. Ak. s. *káñ*.

**káne**, F. = *káñ*, *káññ*.

**káne**, *káñ*, Ak. F. *stinginess*, *niggard-  
liness*; *oyè* *káne*, F. = ne yam' ye  
*ñwene*, oye *ayam-oywene*, he is stingy;  
*òbò* no *káñ*, Ky. F. = *òbò* no *ayam-  
oywene*, he is stingy or illiberal towards  
him.

**káne**, 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. *akánsi*, *operètòso*; me nè no sii *kane*  
*tutuu* *mmirika*, I ran a race with him.

**akáne**, *euphorbia-tree*, *spurge-tree* (emu-  
nsu ye bore, the juice of it is poison-  
ous).

**ñkañéé** [formed fr. *kañ*, to count, in  
analogy with *ñkarii*, *nsusuwi*] *number*;  
*numbering*, *counting*; list, register. 2  
Chron. 31,17; ne *ñk.* si sè; *ode* *omañ*  
no *ñk.* bèree *ohene*; *kofa* woy *ñk.*  
(ñhoma) no bèra! — enni *ñk.*, in abun-  
dance. 1 Chron. 22,4.

**akané**, l. a certain plant. — 2. a  
disease.

**akan-éné** [*kañ*, *ade*] lesson; cf. *asüade*.

**o-kanéá**, F. *kandzea*, pl. a-, (ñ-) [Port.  
*candea*, *candeia*, G. *kande*, *kane*, or  
fr. *káññ*?] *light*, *lamp*, *candle*; sò k.,  
to light a lamp. pr. 193; *osoro* or *wim'*  
*akanea-puruw* no, the celestial luminar-  
ies (Kurtz). — *kanea* ano *asore*, evening-  
service. — *o-kanea-béñ*, *o-kanéá* *nsisó*,

(pl. ak. *nsisisó*), the chimney of a lamp.  
— *o-kanea-kyéw*, the globe of a lamp,  
lamp shade.

**kanéá-dúá**, candlestick.

**aká-nè-ñkó**, a single, solitary or friend-  
less person.

**akáne-si**, inf. = *akansi*; — *kanesi-béa*,  
arena, circus.

**kañ'fó**, the former, first. Mt. 20,10; fore-  
fathers. Ps. 79,8.

**o-káñfó**, pl. a-, he that counts. Jer. 33,13.  
**ñka-ñhínaa**, *nyinaa* [obs.] all or the  
whole without exception; s. *ñhínaa*.

**ñkání**, l. a species of yam (with poison-  
ous leaves) consisting of several varie-  
ties. pr. 858; s. *odé*. — 2. a kind of  
butterfly; s. *afafanto*.

**ñkani-héne**, a variety of *ñkání* l.

**o-känní**, pl. *Akañfó*, (*Akamfó*), a man  
of Akan descent; a man speaking the  
Akan or Tshi language, s. *Akañ*.  
*Oye* *Odòñkò* a. s. *Okanni?* oye *Okanni*  
*ba*. *Akoa* yi de, waye ne hõ *Kanni*,  
this fellow has become like a genuine  
Tshi man. The name is used for the  
inhabitants of Akem, Akwam, Akua-  
pem, Asen, Asante, *Dañkyira*, *Twuforo*,  
*Wasa*, in contradistinction to the *Fante-  
fo*, the *Kamánáfo* or *Brõñfo*, the  
*Ntafo*, and other *potófo*. *Dabiho* na  
*añká* *nsuanofó* *potófo* nè *Otwini* *nyuare*  
*guaseñ* *koro* mu, *nanso* wóné *nnipa-pá*  
*mma* *nnidi*.

**o-känní** [*id.*] a nice, refined, well-manner-  
ed man; oye *okanni* = ne hõ ye fe.  
n'ani atew, onyé *atetekwaá*; — *okanni*  
*ba*, pr. 1525.

**o-kannifó**, pl. a-, = *okañdifó*, better:  
*odikañfó*, q. v.

**ñká-aním'**, inf. [*kã* anim] rebuke, re-  
proof; cf. *animká*; *esiane* ne *ñk.* a  
*okã* woy *anim* no nti, wóné no *ñká*.  
**ñkání-pá**, a species of yam; *ñkání-fúfu*;  
s. *odé*.

**ñkañka**, Aky. = *mfote*, termite.

**akañkaá** = *añkaa*, *akeñkaa*.

**éñká-ñká**, adv. not to mention, not to  
speak of, especially; *mmofra* yi ye  
*mmofra* bone, na *éñk.* na *oyi* de (*onyé*),  
these are bad children, but above all  
this one is.

**ɲkaɲkabi**, worms & other small animals growing in puddles, latrines &c.  
**Káɲkɲá**, 1. Ɖkraɲ K., a town by the inhabitants called Káɲkɲá, Kéɲkɲá, Kíɲkɲá or Gíngá, by the Europeans Dutch Accra. — 2. Dutch; K. brofo, Káɲkɲá, the Dutch; K. Abrokyiri, Holland, the Netherlands.  
**káɲkɲá**, a. & adv. stinking; with an offensive smell; ne hō k., he stinks; eho ye k. dodo, there is a bad stench; efunu boɲ k., a carcass stinks; ébɔɲ káɲkɲá(káɲ), it stinks (very much); afei mmom' ne ne k., now it is even worse.  
**káɲkaɲ**, Ɖkw. a kind of big ant; mfofe akese akese.  
**ɔ-káɲkaɲ'**, -né, pl. a., civet cat, Viverra civetta; cf. hwááne. — nickname: agyakúmédú. pr. 1257; serval(?)  
**ɲkáɲkaɲ-mma**, fish dried in the sun (not on the fire). pr. 2506.  
**káɲkántiri**, the lid of a powder-case (toa a wode atuduru gum' ti).  
**kaɲkaɲ-tuo**, a gun; s. atuhorow.  
**akaɲkáwá**, s. aɲkaá, lime, lemon.  
**kaɲko**, Ky. = korókúamá; etwa k. ɲkáɲkóm, a species of mushroom.  
**káɲkrá**, Ɖkw. = háɲkare, circle &c.  
**akáɲkráma-kóro**, -dú, pl. n., = akakramakoro.  
**káɲkrámányáɲ**, a. tall and slender.  
**káɲkráɲɲ**, káɲkráɲká, káɲkráɲkáɲ, a., adv. large, broad, long and big; huge; cf. kákraa, kúntáɲɲ; oye onipa k. = oko soro tentententey; n'ano k. = n'ano teteres.  
**ɔ-káɲkrántáɲ**, a lean, tall man. pr. 2813.  
**ɔ-káɲku(w)a**, pl. ɲ., the fruit of a tree called pámóm (q.v.), used in bleeding as a cup (cupping-glass).  
**káɲkuma**, crocus, curcuma [Heb. karkom, Cant. 4,14, Ar. kurkum, Skr. kuɲkuma].  
**kaɲkyé**, v. [inf. ɲ.] to pray, rehearse or speak a prayer; to invoke or call upon (the fetish). Mek. me tirim; mek. mabo mpae = meká asɲ-kō a migyina so merebebo mpae; merek. má me bosom na wah we me ɲkwá so. — Obi yare a.s. ofom bosom a, ode nsá ana oguaɲ de kómá obosom na osofo no k. má no

se ómfa mfiri no a.s. ne hō nye no deɲ. — Osofo atifi na wokaɲkye bo, di nsew hwehwe nokware.  
**ɲkáɲkyé**, inf. prayer, invocation. Wobeɲ ase akaɲkye (a.s. asore) kaɲkyerekyere a, wose: Onyaɲkōpoɲ né asase, mómmegye nsá nnom, ansá-na afei wofre obosom biara asere no ɲkwá, sika, mma, ahōto n.a.  
**kaɲkye**, v. [obs.] to make a sign with straight or curved lines on a level surface. D. As.  
**kaɲkye**, a mark made by a stroke or line. D. As.  
**ɲkaɲkyé**, As. cake, (N.E. Voc.) s. káɲkyew.  
**káɲ'kyéé**, káɲkyé, pl. ɲ- [Eng.] can, canister; watering-pot; any tin-vessel; tin, tin-plate; de k. bo oday so, to roof a house with iron sheets; cf. bo 35. — ɲkáɲkyéé-nám, tinned meat(s).  
**kaɲ-kyérekere**, at the very first, in the beginning; first of all; formerly. [G. tšutu kleɲklen].  
**káɲkyé-sóm'**, bucket &c., any tin-vessel, s. káɲkyéé.  
**káɲkyew**, F. = dokono. [G. abólóó kómé, Coast lang. kenche].  
**akáɲó** [ekaw ano] 1. price of goods, ne bo aɲkasa. — 2. bill of charges or expenditures, account of goods sold or delivered, invoice.  
**ɲkansaa**, a medicinal plant.  
**kansá**, kásá, F. though, although. Mt. 26,35; s. the foll.  
**káanse** [ká no se] or káanse-se, (conj.) though, although, even if; k. oko a, obi beba bio. Gr. § 141,1 B g. § 278,2.  
**akán-sí**, inf. [si kane] competition; rivalry; race.  
**akánsi-dé**, the prize put up for competition; a wager, stake.  
**akansifó**, pl. id. competitor, rival; antagonist, opponent.  
**kántámma**: otuo k., the cock of a gun or musket. pr. 3387.  
**ká-ntam-antō**, ('he who, when he swears, does not break his oath') the "language" of the drum of the chieftain of Aburi.  
**ɲkántámi**, ɲkántáami, a species of yam; s. odé. [akɔɲká.  
**kántáɲ**, ɲ-, collar-bone, clavicle; syn.

**ɲkantáɲ**, the iron, brass, silver, or gold neck-ornaments worn at funerals (Ra.).  
**kántáɲ**, v. to spread and stretch irregularly, to sprawl, straggle; to straddle; s. kenten; dua báá bí abu abekántáɲ kwaɲ mu ho.  
**kántáɲɲ**, a. & adv. straggling, stretched out irregularly; high and broad; straddling; dua no abáá nyinaa aye k.; o-barima no abegyina oday ano k.; ne naɲ k.  
**kántáɲkánikyí**, kántáɲkráɲkyí, kántáɲkráɲkyí, sickle; a long, curved sabre; dade kontoɲkye bi a Ntafo de twa sare né mó; cf. kóntoɲkürówí, pámpaɲkwá.  
**kántaɲ-kómá**, the ridge of a roof.  
**kántaɲküródo**, asase a owo nnuu, an epithetic appellation of God (Onyaɲkōpoɲ); okatá nneema nyinaa so, ohye nnipa nyinaa nso so.  
**ɔ-kántináɲwám**, pl. a- [said only of men] a. & n. strong & healthy; a strong man; syn. ohódeɲfo; obarima k., a strong man; mmarima ak., strong men.  
**ɔ-kántínká**, okintínká, pl. a-, 1. a. strong & healthy: obarima k., a strong man; mmea ak., strong women; -large: oday k., a large house. — 2. n. a strong (& healthy) person.  
**akantaɲɲuá**, Ak. akantaɲɲwá, s. akenteɲɲua. pr. 1526.  
**ɔ-kántō**, candle-wood, a certain tree and its wood which is burned as a candle or torch; ok. kókoo na edew, na ok. hyeɲ a.s. fufu de, ennéw. [G. haatšo].  
**ɲkántō**, konto, crooked legs; wo nantu akuruɲkurum se adare, a.s. wò nánnyeɲhiɲ anim aye kɔɲkrɔɲɲ. — **ɔ-kántóní**, ɲ-, pl. ɲ-fo, a man having crooked legs, a bandy- or bow-legged person.  
**ɲkántóm'**, F. a-, [ɲká..nto mu, do not touch..not put in] adv. not to mention, to say nothing of, (how) much less, (how) much more; omfil asé é, ná ɲkántóm sè wáwíe, he has not yet begun, much less finished.  
**ɔ-kántō-níni**, a certain tree.  
**ɲkántáram**, a knife having a very sharp edge.  
**ɲkáɲɲuáɲ**, a. uncovered (of a house),



ómfa mfrí no a.s. ne hō nye no  
— Osofo atifi na wokaŋkye bo,  
nsew hwehwe nokware.

kyé, *inf. prayer, invocation.* Wose  
ase akaŋkye (a. s. asere) kaŋkyere-  
re a, wose: Onyaŋkōpōŋ nē asase,  
nmegeye nsā nnom, ansā-na afei wā-  
: obosom biara asere no ŋkwā, sika,  
a, ahōto n.a.

ye, v. [obs.] to make a sign with  
tight or curved lines on a level  
face. D. As.

ye, a mark made by a stroke or  
D. As.

kyé, As. cake, (N. E. Voc.) s. kaŋkyew.  
yēē, kaŋkyē, pl. ŋ- [Eng.] can,  
ister; watering-pot; any tin-vessel;  
tin-plate; de k. bo oday so, to roof  
house with iron sheets; cf. bo 35.  
ŋkaŋkyē-nām, tinned meat(s).

yéreyere, at the very first, in the  
inning; first of all; formerly. [G.  
tū klenklen].

yē-sōm', bucket &c., any tin-vessel,  
kaŋkyē.

yew, F. = dokono. [G. abólóó kómé,  
st lang. kenche].

5 [skaw ano] 1. price of goods,  
bo aŋkasa. — 2. bill of charges  
expenditures, account of goods sold  
delivered, invoice.

saa, a medicinal plant.

i, kāsā, F. though, although. Mt.  
35; s. the foll.

[kā no se] or kàanse-se, (conj.)  
ugh, although, even if; k. oko a,  
beba bio. Gr. § 141, 1 B g. § 278, 2.  
sī, *inf.* [si kane] competition; rival-  
race.

si-dé, the prize put up for competi-  
; a wager, stake.

sifó, pl. id. competitor, rival; anta-  
nist, opponent.

imma: otuo k., the cock of a gun  
musket. pr. 3387.

am-antó, ('he who, when he swears,  
s not break his oath') the "language"  
the drum of the chieftain of Aburi.  
tāmí, ŋkántāmi, a species of yam;  
odé. [akogká.

ij, ŋ-, collar-bone, clavicle; syn.

ŋkantán, the iron, brass, silver, or gold  
neck-ornaments worn at funerals (Ra.).

kántán, v. to spread and stretch irregu-  
larly, to sprawl, straggle; to straddle;  
s. kentan; dua bāā bi abu abekántāŋ  
kwaŋ mu ho.

kántāŋŋ, a. & adv. straggling, stretched  
out irregularly; high and broad; straddl-  
ing; dua no abāā nyinaa aye k.; o-  
barimā no abegyina oday ano k.; ne  
naŋ k.

kántāŋkáníkyí, kántāŋkráŋkyí, kán-  
tāŋkráŋkyí, sickle; a long, curved  
sabre; dade kontogkye bi a Ntafo de  
twa saŋe nē mō; cf. kóntonkūrōwí,  
pāmpaŋkwá.

kántāŋ-kómá, the ridge of a roof.

kántāŋkūrōdo, asase a owo nnuā, an  
epithetic appellation of God (Onyaŋ-  
kōpōŋ); okatā nneema nyinaa so, ohye  
nupa nyinaa nso so.

o-kántināŋwám, pl. a- [said only of men]  
a. & n. strong & healthy; a strong man;  
syn. ohoodeŋfo; obarima k., a strong  
man; mmarima ak., strong men.

o-kántináká, okintináká, pl. a-, 1. a. strong  
& healthy; obarima k., a strong  
man; mmea ak., strong women; - large:  
oday k., a large house. — 2. n. a  
strong (& healthy) person.

akantaŋŋuá, Ak. akantaŋŋwá, s. aken-  
teŋŋuā. pr. 1526.

o-kántó, candle-wood, a certain tree and  
its wood which is burned as a candle  
or torch; ok. kókoo na edew, na ok.  
hyaŋ a.s. fufu de, ennéw. [G. haatšo].

ŋkántó, konto, crooked legs; wo nantu  
akurugkurum se adare, a.s. wò nánnye-  
hiŋ anim aye kaŋkroŋŋ. — o-kántóní,  
ŋ-, pl. ŋ-fo, a man having crooked  
legs, a bandy- or bow-legged person.

ŋkántóm', F. a-, [ŋká..nto mu, do not  
touch..not put in] adv. not to mention,  
to say nothing of, (how) much less,  
(how) much more; omfií asé è, ná ŋ-  
kántóm sè wawie, he has not yet be-  
gun, much less finished.

o-kántó-níni, a certain tree.

ŋkántrám, a knife having a very sharp  
edge.

ŋkáŋŋuáŋ, a. uncovered (of a house),

unfinished or beginning to decay; -  
oday no aye ŋk.; oday ŋk. = oday a  
énní sūhyé, ná ereye abú; aday ŋk. ŋkó  
na esisi ho.

kāŋwēē, a. fresh, new and strong; vigor-  
ous, unimpaired; florid; onipamono k.,  
a fresh healthful youth; dua k., a  
green, fresh tree; cf. foforo, amono.  
o-kāŋwéŋ, a certain tree; wode seŋ ba-  
duaba.

kānyāā, kānyāŋŋ: wafōŋ aye k., he has  
become very lean.

kānyāŋ, v. to stir, stir up. 2 Pet. 1, 13;  
incite to action, instigate, rouse, rouse  
up. Jer. 51, 11; - k. ne hō, to stir from  
long quietness, rouse and exert oneself,  
be active, lively; [cf. ká, nyāŋ, hwā-  
nyāŋ].

ŋkáŋyāŋ, romp, prank, frolic, gambol;  
romping, pranking &c.; agitation; o-  
ŋkó no atēw ŋk., the horse has become  
shy, rampant, frantic.

kānyāŋŋ, a. prickly, spiny; thorny; ko-  
toko hō k.; s. adwokú; syn. nnyāā-  
nnyāā, nwanŋŋ. — kānyāŋŋ, s. kānyāā.

káo, kaó, F. cake; cf. tétare.

akapé, pl. (id. &) ŋ-, scissors; cf. apasó,  
sákese.

kaper, pl. ŋ-, F. [Eng.] a copper. Mk.  
12, 42.

kápère, pl. id. [Eng.] a copper, a penny;  
k. fá, a halfpenny.

akapéré, *inf.* [perē kaw] the shifting off  
of a debt; (F. a rigorous exaction of  
debt); mibu wo ak., I shift off the  
paying of my debt to you upon another  
who owes me money, (e. s. mede-wo  
kaw na obi de me bi, na mise wo se:  
kogye onipakó no hō tua wo kaw).  
pr. 2919; - bu ak., to counterbalance  
a debt. Cf. obutew.

akāpimahwé [ká, pim, hwe] familiarity,  
intimacy; di ak., to be familiar, in-  
timate; to favour each other in return;  
me nē wo nni ak. bi, we have no close  
communion. pr. 2203; cf. twaká &c.

kapó, pl. ŋ-, bracelet, armlet. pr. 1817;  
sika, dwete, dade k., - of gold &c.

o-kā-prékó, a definite answer; a mono-  
syllable.

kā-púa: da k., s. da 20.

kára, *v. s. kra.*  
 kára, *v. s. krá, káná, kēná.*  
 ànkára, Ak. s. aṅká.  
 ò-kára, s. ok'rá.  
 kara ..., s. kra...  
 kàrada, kàrara, *n. noise, rustling, e. g. of palm-branches, pr. 466.*  
 kàradada, *adv. (with) a rushing noise; cf. kurududu.*  
 kára-àmmá-à, Ak. s. kámaa.  
 kàrakère, s. okrakyere.  
 akára(-ɲhóma)-kyéw, *a hat or cap made of monkey skin.*  
 kàrara, s. karada.  
 okarawá, s. okraa, *fem. slave.*  
 kárawá, *l. a species of monkey, pr. 1182; anikoro ɲhwe k. ɲhwe asibe, one does not work here a little and there a little. Cf. kraa. — 2. a barren, unfruitful male animal. Job 21, 10; aboa onini ana obarima a ɲwo; cf. obonij, kye-nejee, saadwo.*  
 akara(wa)-kyé, *a hat made of monkey skin; soa obarima ak., a ceremony (in Okwawu) in order to have children, if a married couple remains childless, the husband being the cause of it.*  
 akarawa, *a kind of gun; s. otuo.*  
 kare, *v. is not used simply; s. red. kekare.*  
 káfe, s. káhirí.  
 kári, *v. [red. karikari] to weigh (gold, sugar &c.); to pay by weight. pr. 1493; kari sika hye me nsa, give me some money! - to ponder in the mind, to balance, to take aim; to regard, esteem, care for, neg. to disregard, make slight of. pr. 1527; k. kóma, to weigh the heart. Prov. 24, 12; 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: nnipa a ewo ho nyinaa, mede m'ani mekari wɔɲ (= mefa wɔɲ mu) a, mehū wɔɲ mu tórofo no.*  
 ɲkarií, *v. n. [kari] weight, quantity (of heaviness); enni ɲk., without weight. I Chron. 22, 3. [a pound.*  
 karibó†, *pl. ɲ., a stone used for a weight;*

karikári, *red. v. kari. — ɔ-karífó, a weigher.*

ɔ-karikari [nea okarikari sika] *a weigher of gold dust.*

kasá, *v. [red. kasakasa, q. v.] l. to speak, talk = ká asem. pr. 1320; okasa dodo, he talks too much; ok. fefe se! how well he talks! me né no kasa, I am speaking with him; se me(re)kasa yi = in an instant or moment; k. obi ano, to be interpreter to somebody; cf. ano B; (F. kasa nokwar dabaa, speak the truth always!) — 2. to chirp, chatter (of birds); cf. akasanómá. — 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; mepɛ se me né wo trá; na wokasa me de a, mintié. — 5. to decry, speak ill of; woak me! — 6. kasá kyéré, a) to speak to (cf. ká..kyere), - b) to instruct, admonish, exhort; cf. tu..fo.*

ɔ-kásá, *inf. l. speaking, speech; the peculiar manner of speaking, the particular sound uttered. pr. 534. 2479; cf. osú; okasa né n'awérefri, ok. né ne ntekam' or ok. né ne ntegyaw, I have forgotten to mention... — 2. language, dialect; okasa a edi aduasá = ok. nyinaa-nyinaa a ewo wiase; ok. ahorow bebre wɔ asase so. pr. 1528. — 3. word, expression, cf. asem. — 4. di..kasa, to fine, mulct, amerce. Wadi no k. ne se: wodi ohene asem. bi na ohene né wo adi asem. na wabu wo fo ná wagyé wo siká. pr. 1304; s. di 56.*

anjáka, *self, Ak. ara; cf. m'anjáka, wo anjáka, n'anjáka &c. (meara, woara, ɔnoara, &c.), I myself, thou thyself, &c.; m'anjáka me dán, my own house; ohéne anjáka, the king himself. pr. 728. 1192. Gr. § 59.*

kasá, *a kind of carpet (formerly) used only by the king of Asante, said to come from Marewa.*

akasá, *a beverage, prepared from maize.*  
 ɲká-sá, [kaw nsá] *additional payment for not having paid a debt at the set time.*

akasaá ['the little speaker'] *a small piece of iron attached to the membrane the ('male') atumpay drum.*

kásáá, kásákasá, *a. (very) thin, lean meagre; syn. kányáá.*

akasa-bebúí, - bebú [akasa a wode bu be] *a proverbial saying, byword, pr. verb; (wode) áyè ak.*

ɔ-kasa-bère, *weariness from speaking; fa ok., to grow weary with speaking or admonishing. pr. 3463.*

a-kasa-bo-dín, *repeated mentioning of matter, with indignation or cursing. pr. 1529. [saying]*

ɔ-kasa-dahó = kasa-tómmé, *a proverbial saying; anye me ak. it was unspeakable or ineffable, I knew not what to say.*

ɔ-kásá-dí, okasadi, a-, *inf. [di kas penalty, fine, mulct, amercement; pr. 516. 1935. Era 7, 26; (syn. sikagyé F. loquacity, talkativeness; - okasa [= okasa a wodi no] yaw nti na o pa fi ne kúrom'. — akasadi ye no oye ak. (actively) he has the habit imposing fines. — ɔ-kasadífó, pl. F. a talkative person, "windbag".*

ka-sáé, *pl. ɲ., As. Aky. a bone; fish-bone syn. dompe, nsoe. pr. 444.*

akasáé, *pl. ɲ., a tinkling instrument; aṵowa a woafitiíti ano de aṵowa ɲé ahyehyem' na wɔwosow de goru; akasawá.*

ɲkasáé†, *v. n. a verb. Gram. — ɲk.-n kyerefo, ɲkasae-bóafó, an adverb. ɲ mū-daj', conjugation.*

ɲkasáé, *inf. talk, sayings; report, ɲ mour, public talk; misuro hō ɲk., am afraid of its being talked about; ne ɲk. nye de, the contents of speech are disagreeable.*

kasa-fá, *hoarseness of voice; cf. nne-ɔ-kásafó, pl. a-, talker, chatterer, babbi prattler, loquacious person, gossip.*

ɔ-kásafó, Ak. id. & = obireku.

ɔ-kasa-fuá, *pl. id. a sentence. Gram. akasa-gúaa, ɲ-, slander, calumny, ba biting; syn. ntwiri; muttering, grumbling; odi no (hō) ɲk., he grumbled mutters against him, gives vent to ill feeling against him, yet not in hearing; he scolds or chides him open*

kári, red. v. kari. — ɔ-karífó, a eigher.  
 rikari [nea okarikari sika] a weigher gold dust.  
 i, v. [red. kasakasa, g. v.] 1. to speak, talk = kā asm. pr. 1320; okasa dodo, talks too much; ok. fefe se! how ell he talks! me nē no kasa, I am speaking with him; se me(re)kasa yi in an instant or moment; k. obi to, to be interpreter to somebody; ano B; (F. kasa nokwar dabaa, speak the truth always!) — 2. to chirp, chatter (of birds); cf. akasanómá. — 3. crack, crackle, (of burning thorns, doors), to creak (of a door on the hinges); crepitate, grate. — 4. tr. to censure, prove, reproach, upbraid. pr. 340; chide, abuse; mepe se me nē wo trā; wokasa me de a, mintiá. — 5. to cry, speak ill of; woak, me! — 6. asá kyéré, a) to speak to (cf. kā.. vere). - b) to instruct, admonish, short; cf. tu..fo.  
 sá, inf. 1. speaking, speech; the peculiar manner of speaking, the particular sound uttered. pr. 534. 2479; osú; okasa nē n'awerefiri, ok. nē ne ekam' or ok. nē ne ntegyaw, I have forgotten to mention... — 2. language, dialect; okasa a edí aduasá = ok. inaa-nyinaa a ewo wiase; ok. ahorow bree wo asase so. pr. 1528. — 3. word, expression, cf. asem. — 4. di.. sa, to fine, mulct, amerce. Wadi no ne se: wodi ohene asem.bi na ohene wo adi asem na wabu wo fə ná agyé wo siká. pr. 1304; s. di 56.  
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 ɔ-kásá-dí, okasadi, a-, inf. [dí kasa] penalty, fine, mulct, amercement; pr. 516. 1935. Ezra 7,26; (syn. sikagye); F. loquacity, talkativeness; - okasadi [= okasa a wodi no] yaw nti na onipa fi ne kúrom'. — akasadi ye no fe, oye ak. (actively), he has the habit of imposing fines. — ɔ-kasadifó, pl. a-, F. a talkative person, "windbag".  
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 ɲkasáé, inf. talk, sayings; report, rumour, public talk; misuro hō ɲk., I am afraid of its being talked about; ne ɲk. nye de, the contents of his speech are disagreeable.  
 kasa-fá, hoarseness of voice; cf. nne-fá.  
 ɔ-kásafó, pl. a-, talker, chatterer, babbler, prattler, loquacious person, gossip. — ɔ-kásafóo, Ak. id. & = obireku.  
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 akasa-gúaa, ɲ-, slander, calumny, backbiting; syn. ntwiri; muttering, grumbling; odi no (hō) ɲk., he grumbles, mutters against him, gives vent to his ill feeling against him, yet not in his hearing; he scolds or chides him openly

without mentioning his name. pr. 2076. 2300.  
 ɔ-kasa-gyéfó, pl. a-, intercessor, mediator, advocate.  
 ɔ-kásá-(a)gyiraé, accent.  
 ɲkasa-hó, ɲkasahó-sém, the subject of discourse, topic.  
 kasákasa, red. v. 1. s. kasa. — 2. to talk much, talk noisily; to chatter. pr. 1531. — 3. to dispute, contend in words, altercate, wrangle.  
 akasakásá, inf. dispute, contest, altercation, wrangling, quarrel, broil. pr. 952. 2657. 3113; yi ak., to cause, provoke dispute &c., s. yi 31.  
 kásákasa, kásáá, (very) thin, lean.  
 kasa-kóá, - sú, idiom, dialect.  
 ɲkasa-kóá [okasa ɲkóá] the end or aim of a speech, scope, purport, design and tendency, meaning, import.  
 ɔ-kásá-kyéré, inf. [kyere kasa] the teaching of a language; instruction in a language, grammar.  
 ɔ-kasa-kyére, inf. [kasa kyere] admonition, exhortation; syn. afotu. pr. 13.  
 ɔ-kasakyérfó, pl. a-, monitor, exhorter, instructor. pr. 911.  
 ɔ-kasa-má, inf. (F. Akp.) intercession.  
 ɔ-kasa-máfó, pl. a-, (F. Akp.) mediator; advocate; s. okasagyefo; interpreter, intercessor. Isa. 43,27.  
 ɔ-kásá-mmárá, grammar. D. As.  
 ɔ-kasa-méé, -mēé, inf. lit. satiating with speaking, i. e. talkativeness, loquacity, garrulity. pr. 1530. 2658.  
 kásampère, As. = sasabonsám, a wild man (satyr, sylvan) of a monstrous size, mentioned in fabulous tales.  
 ɲkasa-aním', F. rebuke, chiding.  
 ɲkasaním', pr. 628, = ɲkasae, nnompe, bones.  
 ɔ-ká-saɲ, inf. recantation; cf. anodaj'.  
 ɲká-saɲ-mú, inf. repetition, (re)iteration in speaking.  
 akasa-nómá, pl. ɲ-, a kind of sparrow, prop. chatter-bird.  
 ɔ-kasa-nyánsá, good advice; okyere no k., he gives him a piece of advice. Ps. 16,7.  
 kásante [nea wokasa a ónte] a disobedient person; syn. seante.

Kasanté, *pr. n.* formerly given to a nation in the interior, frequently at war with Asante.

o-kasa-pá, a friendly talk; oné woy kasaa (o)k., he spoke kindly to them. *Jer.* 52,32.

o-kasa-péñ, paragraph.

o-kasa-saŋ-mú, awkward repetition in speaking. Wókásá saŋ mú (= ti mu) pii; gyama wo wéze afi nsem a wose beká no aná?

o-kasa-sié, *inf.* a previous (by arranged) agreement. *pr.* 1533. 2 *Cor.* 6,16; appointed sign. *Judg.* 20,38. — di k., to talk over a matter beforehand, previously; to make a previous agreement; okodi k. ansá-na waba.

kasa-sú, kasa-kōa, *idiom, dialect.*

o-kasa-súa-ti: owo ok., he has a faculty or talent for languages.

o-kasa-tia, *inf.* contradiction, objection, opposition, remonstrance.

o-kasa-tommé, a-, a proverbial saying; phrase, expression.

o-kasa-twardé [tware kasa] the end of a speech, epilogue; the end of a judicial proceeding; odansefo fre Gyaremfi (a fetish) di nsew a, na k. ney.

akasawá, *pl. n.*, a brazen bell hanging inside a drum (kettle-drum) and giving a doleful sound; cf. akasae.

o-kasa-wiéi, end of a speech, epilogue.

akasa-yé, s. obra 2.

kasé, Ak. thorn; s. kasae.

kasé = kasee, message &c.

kásé, káse-n'ara, akásedze, F. = kase &c.

akásé, I. the indigo-plant, *Indigofera tinctoria*. — 2. indigo, s. brú. — 3. indigo colour, blue, dark-blue; cf. bi-biri, hoa.

kaseé, kaaseé, a message, official address or communication. *pr.* 1281; obo (n'a-nom') k. = amaneé, he delivers his message.

kasee-bófo, bearer of tidings. 2 *Sam.* 18,20.

kāaséé, *privity, necessary-house, W. C.*; *syn.* duaséé, duásó, tea &c.

kásiáw, *pl. a.*, bunch, cluster, (of fruits, keys); cf. osiáw. [104,17.

kasídáa [Heb.] a stork. *Deut.* 14,18. *Ps.*

o-kasíe, a certain animal; akekaboa bi; s. odompo.

o-kásófó, dictator; cf. okáfó.

nká-sram-só, *inf.* [ká, sram, so] I. harrowing. — 2. harrow; cf. *Hos.* 10,11.

kā-sú, Ak. a-, manner or way of speaking, reporting or stating a matter. *pr.* 2878; *syn.* kábea; yennyā asem yi akāsu, Ak.

katá, *v.* [red. katakata] I. to cover; often with so (*pr.* 40.498), hō, anim: to overspread, veil, envelop, enwrap, infold; cf. dura hō; - k. mu, to line or finish the inside of = dura mu; k. ano, to muzzle. *Deut.* 25,4; — k. anay hō = gya naj. 1 *Sam.* 24,4, — k...so sie, to keep covered up (e.g. food). — 2. to cover, conceal, cloak. — 3. to cover, protect, defend. — 4. to extend over; be sufficient for. — 5. to overwhelm; n'asem kataa yey de so, his word prevailed over ours. — 6. k. mpá, to cover the back, i.e. to bring up the rear, to be last, make the conclusion (of a procession &c.); - wakata bo agyaw pá, s. pá; - nea ek. akyiri no (or nea ek. akyiri ne se), at last, lastly, finally. — 7. okata n'ano so, he indemnifies her (a dismissed wife). — 8. to be covered &c.; ekata (opón) sò, it (a cloth) is spread upon (the table); biribi so nkatae, nothing is (or was) covered. *Mt.* 10,26; osusuw se n'ahintasm no so bekata (amā no), he thinks that his secret will be hidden, ... will not be revealed.

nkata-aním', veil. 2 *Cor.* 3,13 f.

nkata-anó, a curtain for a door (of a tent). *Ex.* 26,36.

kata-baákō, -baakō, I. one invested with absolute authority, dictator. — 2. a handsome man or woman. — 3. the fashion of the Asantes of cutting their hair; yi k., to cut the hair in such a fashion.

kátaban̄, a. hard, *syn.* denneñ; dua k. koküroo si hō.

kataban̄, *adv.* very much; wohyee no k. se ónye, they compelled him forcibly to do so.

nkata-bó [ade a skata bo] breast-plate cuirass; cf. adebo. *Eph.* 6,14.

katáe, *pl. n.*, the cover of a gum-lo. *pr.* 2730. 3062.

nkata-hó, F. a-, *v. n.* cover, covering envelope, integument; F. garment. *Ex.* 21,10; cf. nkatasó; *great* 1 *Sam.* 17,6.

katakata, *red. v.*, s. kata.

katakata-só-mūamūa-só: wodi asem k. (= womfá asem no ntó kwaj pefee, na wóká no ebi-nè-bí ara) t. muffle or stifle the palaver.

nkata-kónmú [nea skata koy mu] man shawl.

akátakraam', the groin; onipa a. s. a. ahāñmu pa ara hō. *D. As.*

o-katakýí(e), *pl. a.* [also okwatakýí gallant; a brave, valiant, gallant, b. undaunted, courageous, powerful, mighty man, hero; giant (F. *Mt.* 12,28. 13,27); onipa a oye nnam na ne hō dey na asó; *syn.* obērañ, dommanñ. 236; sometimes it is put for king is also a nickname of animals (e.g. *pr.* 2547 of the swallow) = bold, nim cf. akatanini.

katakýí, kw., bravery, valour; kw. odii nim, through valour he conquere katamāñ [nea okata omaj] one who co the whole nation or world, a mi ruler, used also as an attribute of ( *pr.* 1534.

katamāñ, katamánsò, a very large brella of gaudy colours used on fes occasions; cf. kyinii, bamkyinii.

akatamasíaba, F. girl, maid, vir. *Proten.* 1760; s. akatasia.

nkata-mú, *v. n.* the lining of the in. *syn.* nsem-mú.

akátanini = okatakýí, used of a tre *pr.* 1535; ways ne hō ak. agyá [F. katanñ-agyaábénaá] a onni mfuv nanso onni kwaem' = odi amanter adé.

akatasia, akataásia, *pl. n.*, F. girl, n damsel; s. ababaa, oababasia. *Mk.*

nkata-só, *v. n.* I. cover, covering, anim nk., veil. *Cant.* 5,7. — 2. coat, overcoat, cloak, mantle; awi *Ezek.* 27,7. — 3. ne bone so y!

ie, a certain animal; akekaboa bi; odompo.

ófó, dictator; cf. okáfó.

ram-sóf, inf. [kã, sram, so] 1. rowing. — 2. harrow; cf. Hos. 11.

, Ak. a-, manner or way of speaking; reporting or stating a matter. 2878; syn. kãbea; yennyã asem yi isu, Ak.

v. [red. katakata] 1. to cover; often h so (pr. 40. 498), hõ, anim: to spread, veil, envelop, enwrap, in-; cf. dura hõ; - k. mu, to line or sh the inside of = dura mu; k. ano, muzzle. Deut. 25,4; — k. anay = gya nay. 1 Sam. 24,4. — k...so to keep covered up (e.g. food). — to cover, conceal, cloak. — 3. to or, protect, defend. — 4. to extend; be sufficient for. — 5. to over-; n'asem kataa yej de so, his d prevailed over ours. — 6. k. i, to cover the back, i.e. to bring the rear, to be last, make the con- (of a procession &c.); - waka- no agyaw pã, s. pã; - nea ek. akyiri (or nea ek. akyiri ne se), at last, ly, finally. — 7. akata n'ano so, indemnifies her (a dismissed wife). 8. to be covered &c.; èkata (opõn) it (a cloth) is spread upon (the e); biribi so nkatae, nothing is (or ) covered. Mt. 10,26; osusuw se intasem no so bekata (amã no), he ks that his secret will be hidden, ill not be revealed.

anim', veil. 2 Cor. 3,13 f.

anó, a curtain for a door (of a ). Ec. 26,36.

aákó, -baákó, 1. one invested with lute authority, dictator. — 2. a tsome man or woman. — 3. the ion of the Asantes of cutting their ; yi k., to cut the hair in such shion.

uj, a. hard, syn. dennej; dua k. iroo si hõ.

uj, adv. very much; woyes no ònye, they compelled him forcibly o so.

ɔkata-bó [ade a ekata bo] breast-plate, cuirass; cf. adebo. Eph. 6,14.

kataé, pl. ɔ-, the cover of a gun-lock. pr. 2730. 3062.

ɔkata-hõ, F. a-, v. n. cover, covering, envelope, integument; F. garment; raiment. Ex. 21,10; cf. ɔkatasó; greaves. 1 Sam. 17,6.

katakata, red. v., s. kata.

katakata-só-mũamũa-só: wodi asem no k. (= womfã asem no ntó kwagumu pefee, na wokã no ebi-nè-bi ara) they muffle or stifle the palaver.

ɔkata-kõymũ [nea ekata kõy mu] mantle, shawl.

akátakraam', the groin; onipa a. s. aboa ahãymu pa ara hõ. D. As.

akatakýí(e), pl. a- [also okwatakýí] a gallant; a brave, valiant, gallant, bold, undaunted, courageous, powerful, mighty man, hero; giant (F. Mt. 12,28. Mk. 3,27); onipa a oye nnam na ne hõ ye deɔ na osó; syn. obëraɔ, dommanɔ. pr. 236; sometimes it is put for king; it is also a nickname of animals (e.g. in pr. 2547 of the swallow) = bold, nimble; cf. akatanini.

katakýí, kw., bravery, valour; kw. nti odii nim, through valour he conquered.

katamãɔ [nea akata oman] one who covers the whole nation or world, a mighty ruler, used also as an attribute of God. pr. 1534.

katamãɔ, katamánsò, a very large umbrella of gaudy colours used on festive occasions; cf. kyinii, bamkyinii.

akatamasíaba, F. girl, maid, virgin. Proten, 1760; s. akatasia.

ɔkata-mũ, v. n. the lining of the inside; syn. nsem-mũ.

akátanini = okatakýí, used of a tree in pr. 1535; waye ne hõ ak. agyãábéɔ [F. katanɔ-agyãábènaá] a onni mfuwam' nanso onni kwaem' = odi amanterenu- adé.

akátasia, akátasia, pl. ɔ-, F. girl, maid, damsel; s. ababaa, obaabasia. Mk. 6,22.

ɔkata-só, v. n. 1. cover, covering, lid; anim nk., veil. Cant. 5,7. — 2. great coat, overcoat, cloak, mantle; awning. Ezek. 27,7. — 3. ne bone so ɔk., a

covering for, or, palliation of, (excuse for. John 15,22) his sin. 1 Pt. 2,16.

ɔkata-tíri, hood, cope; hat.

kataw', overwhelming (?) pr. 454; cf. kata 5.

akatawíá, pl. ɔ- [ekata awia] umbrella, parasol; syn. asowia.

katé, v. to harden; k. anim, to harden the face, i.e. to dare, brave, defy; to be obstinate, forward, refractory; okaté or wakaté n'anim; ok. n'anim kyere onyamesompa, he has a form of godliness. 2 Tim. 3,5.

kátee, 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. = denneeney, he has a decided purpose, is firmly determined, inflexible, stubborn; cf. ketee. — 3. difficult to bear or endure, rigorous, unreasonable; n'asem ye k. = deɔ; oné no di asem k. = ayeeyesem, asem a enni asó, asem a okã no baabi a emma.

ɔkáté(e), ground-nut, earth-nut, pea-nut, Arachis hypogaea, the plant and fruit; — ɔkáté-horaá, a gr.-nut husk with 1 nut; ɔk-sá, ...with 3 nuts. — ɔkate-fúturu, ground-nuts in the husks. pr. 640.

ɔkã-te, ɔkáté, inf. 1. feeling, perception; ade a etra ohonom ɔk. so, an immaterial thing, being above (the appreciation of) the senses. — 2. report, rumour. Job 15,21.

ɔkáté-de, ɔkátédéɛ, sense, the (5) senses. Heb. 5,14; sensory organ(s).

ɔkátéé, the faculty of perceiving through the bodily senses, perception; sense(s).

ɔkate-(a)ním' [kate, v.] forwardness; pretence, pretension; cf. kwaatse.

ɔkate-kwãɔ, soup made of ground-nuts.

ɔkáté-mméɔ = nea mmoa de te ade ɔkã, feelers, attached to the heads of insects & crustacea; antennae.

kátère, v.: de okó katéré só, to commence an attack; ode adwuma kókátère só = ode adw. koyéré so, he does (did) the work in spite of great difficulties. Syn. yère.

akátewa, a large fruit, the seeds of which

are eaten by the natives; *syn.* ákyè-kyéá.  
**kátim**, Okw. = nkatum.  
**nkátipra**: ye nk., *to incite*; *syn.* hwányan.  
**ka-tiri** [ekaw, tiri] *capital, principal, stock.* *pr.* 366.  
**kátirikátiri**, *katirikátiri*, *adv.* to tutu or pere, said of bo or kōma: *flutteringly*: ne bo (kōma) tutu k. wo ne yam', ne bo pere ne yam' k., *his heart throbs or palpitates violently*; pere k., *to pant.* *Ps.* 38, 11.  
**katirikátirifó**, *katirikátirifó*: hojhom mu k., *one that has a quick temper.*  
**akátó**, *v. n.* [wato no kaw] *satisfaction*, the money paid in settlement of a claim for adultery with one's (own) wife, *syn.* áyéfare; wagyé no ak., *he has taken satisfaction-money from him.*  
**nká-tōam'**, *v. n.* [kā tōa mu] *connexion* (e.g. of two verses or passages of Scripture).  
**nká-to-ho'**, *v. n.* [kā, to speak, to ho, to lay down] *agreement, stipulation*; *articles, conditions or terms of agreement.* *K.* § 7, II.  
**o-ká-to-so**, *v. n.* *accusation, charge*; *cf.* okáguso.  
**katraka**, *F.* *ring, hoop, circlet, crown.* *Mt.* 27, 29; *s.* hanhare.  
**akáram'**: wodi woj hō ak., *they strike one another, fight, combat* (like gladiators); twu bēra tetretē' ha na yenni ak.!  
**aka-túá**, *v. n.* [tua kaw] *payment of what is due or deserved, wages, salary, pay.* *pr.* 852; *hire*; (ak. pa.) *reward, recompense*; (ak. bone.) *punishment, penalty, deserved chastisement.*  
**o-ka-tuáfó**, *pl. a.* 1. *payer of a debt.* — 2. *rewarder.* *Heb.* 11, 6.  
**o-ká-túfó**, *pl. a.* *excavator; pioneer* (a soldier), *sapper.*  
**nkátim**, *Akp. F.* a species of eatable mushroom; wode njo gu so na wodi; *cf.* kátim.  
**aka-tutú**, *inf.* [tutu kaw] *postponement of the payment of a debt.*  
**nká-tywam'**, *v. n.* *that cannot be uttered or expressed, that is unspeakable, inexpressible*; nea emma okā.

**o-kátwie**, *Aky.*, **o-kátwuw**, *Akp. F.* *the spleen* = tani. *pr.* 607.  
**kāw**, *v.* *to ferment, to leaven*, 1 *Cor.* 5, 6, *undergo fermentation, become sour, be leavened*, said of palm-wine, yeast, and dough; *syn.* pae. Wode anopasá si ho na edu anadwofá a, na ákāw; woyam mmore si ho na edi unansá a, na akaw ana apae = aye nwenewéne.  
**kāw**, *v.* [*red.* kekaw] 1. *to bite* = ka; *to bite off, knap.* *pr.* 529. — *to masticate, chew*; ákāw aduan'; *cf.* wesaw; -kaw so, *to bite upon or off.* *pr.* 708. 2013; wopé akāw n'and, *they like his manner of speech very much.* — 2. *kaw mu, kekaw mu, to cry, make a noise, scream*; *cf.* bom', boj, tēm'.  
**v-kāw**, *eká, pl. a.* [ka, to be wanting] a *debt.* *pr.* 1497-1503; a *deficit*; *that which is due, liability; a duty neglected, trespass.* — bo k., *to make, contract a debt*; yi k., *s. yi* 32; de or mā k., *to have debts, to owe (a debt).* *pr.* 747 f. 776. ódede or ómómá aká(w), *he has many debts*; dañ k., *to recover a debt.* *pr.* 721-23; tua k., *to pay a debt.* *pr.* 374. 748. 1397; otuáa no só káw pá, *he rewarded him*; otuáa no so k. bone, *he punished him*; to..k., *s. to, to buy &c.*; tutu k., *s. tu* 28; bo (obi) k., *to punish (one) by a fine*; *to make one run into debt* (= womá obo k.).  
**akāw**, *enmity, hostility; hatred, grudge*; woye. ak = wonká. *they are at enmity, at variance with each other*; *cf.* akaye.  
**ankaw**, a species of river-fish.  
**kāwá**, *Ak. s.* ekaa. — **akawá**, *s.* akaa.  
**ankawá**, *Ak. (Akp.) s.* apkaa.  
**o-kāwu**, *Ak. okáwuo*, name of a tree, (sare mu dua bi) from which ammoniac is obtained; *s.* the foll.  
**kāwu**, *káu* [Marewa: káwua] *ammoniac*, a resinous gum brought from the interior, of a pungent taste, like gyakisí, used as a medicine or put into snuff.  
**nká-yám'**, *inf.* *refreshment*; *cf.* yam'.  
**aká-yé**, *Ak. akáyó, inf.* [ye akaw] *enmity, contention, strife, open rupture*; ak. wo woj ntam'. *Prov.* 15, 18.  
**keká**, *red. v.* [*inf.* η-] 1. *frq.* of ka, *to*

*bite; to sting*; ntonom keká me, *the mosquitoes sting me*; -F. *to frighten.* — 2. *to itch*, to cause a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part; me nsa hō keká me, mihūáne, *my hand itches, I scratch it.* *Syn.* ye hene. - *pr.* 3652. - keká mu = kekaw mu.  
**keká**, *red. v.* 1. *frq.* of kā, *to touch.* — 2. *to stir, move*: ade no keká ne hō, *the thing moves*; okeká ne hō, obenyāñ, *he is moving, he will awake.* — 3. *to adorn, dress* (by washing, anointing, putting on clean clothes &c.); *to trim*; wakeká ne hō se ayeforo; k. funu, *pr.* 1536. — 4. *to stain.* — 5. *to touch, fumble, feel or grope about*; ade sáa yeñ no, yeñhú kwaj na yekéká. — 6. *k. nám, to cut meat and boil it with salt, pepper, okra, tomatoes &c. into frofrow.*  
**keká**, *red. v., frq.* of kā, *to speak, relate; to rehearse, repeat.*  
**keká**, *irritability; fierceness, ferocity*; - óyé k., *he is fierce, wild, unruly, intractable, quarrelsome; untameable, ir-repressible.* *Ja.* 3, 8; abofra yi ye k. = n'ani ye deñ, denneenneñ, hyew, woká asem kyere no a, onté, onsuró biara, omferé biara; - n'ani ye kekákéká = n'ani ye hyew, óyé hyew, oye keká sé.  
**ηkeká**, (*F. a.*), *inf.* *biting.* *pr.* 1832.  
**ηkeká(ā)**, **ηkeká-ba**, *F.* = ηkekáe. *pr.* 2861.  
**akeká-bóa**, *pl. η-*, a wild beast, beast of prey.  
**akéka-duru**, *akeka-duru* [okekaw aduru] a medicine for tooth-ache, e.g. ginger  
**kekáé** = kakae, *bugbear &c.*  
**ηkekáé** [keká, to touch, stain] *stain, blot spot, speck*; ntama no áyé (ádáñ) ηk. ηk. aye atade nom'.  
**o-kekáfó**, *pl. a.*, an irritable, irascible quarrelsome, mischievous, fierce (2 *Tim* 3, 3) person; nea oye keká a. s. anídeñ na daa nyinaa onam pe atutuw (nto kwaw) = omaanefó.  
**o-keká-hwé**, *inf.* *tasting food; expert ment.*  
**ηkekáhó**, *inf.* [keká hō or ne hō] 1. *moving.* — 2. *addition, what is added*

vie, Aky., o-kátuwu, Akp. F. the ven = táni. pr. 607.

v. to ferment, to leaven, 1 Cor. 5,6, ergo fermentation, become sour, be vened, said of palm-wine, yeast, and gh; syn. pae. Wode anopasá si ho edu anadwofá a, na ákáv; woyam ore si ho na edí nnansá a, na akaw apae = aye jwenejwéne.

v. [red. kekaw] I. to bite = ka; to off, knap. pr. 529. — to masti- chew; ákáv aduan; cf. wésaw; - so, to bite upon or off. pr. 708.

3; wopé akáv n'ánò, they like his uer of speech very much. — 2. mu, kekaw mu, to cry, make a e, scream; cf. bom', bon, tsem'.

eká, pl. a- [ka, to be wanting] a pr. 1497-1503; a deficit; that ch is due, liability; a duty neglect-trespas. — bo k., to make, cont a debt; yi k., s. yi 32; de or k., to have debts, to owe (a debt).

747 f. 776. òdede or òmómá aká(w), as many debts; dan k., to recover ebt. pr. 721-23; tua k., to pay a pr. 374. 748. 1397; otuáá no só pá, he rewarded him; otuaa no s. bone, he punished him; to..k., to buy &c.; tutu k., s. tu 28; obi k., to punish (onè) by a fine; wake one run into debt (= womá k.).

enmity, hostility; hatred, grudge; e. ak = woyká. they are at enmity, ariance with each other; cf. akaye. , a species of river-fish.

Ak. s. ekaa. — akawá, s. akaa. á, Ak. (Akp.) s. aḡkaa.

1, Ak. okáwuo, name of a tree, (sare dua bi) from which ammoniac is ined; s. the foll.

káu [Marewa: káwua] ammoniac, inous gum brought from the interior, pungent taste, like gyakisi, used medicine or put into snuff.

im', inf. refreshment; cf. yam'. , Ak. akáyó, inf. [ye akaw] enmity, ention, strife, open rupture; ak. wo ntam'. Prov. 15, 18.

red. v. [inf. ḡ-] I. frq. of ka, to

bite; to sting; ntontom keká me, the mosquitoes sting me; -F. to frighten. — 2. to itch, to cause a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part; me nsa hō keká me, mihūane, my hand itches, I scratch it. Syn. ye hene. - pr. 3652.

- keká mu = kekaw mu. keká, red. v. I. frq. of kā, to touch. — 2. to stir, move: ade no keká ne hō, the thing moves; okeká ne hō, obenyān, he is moving, he will awake. — 3. to adorn, dress (by washing, anointing, putting on clean clothes &c.); to trim; wakeká ne hō se ayesoro; k. funu, pr. 1536. — 4. to stain. — 5. to touch, fumble, feel or grope about; ade sáa yan no, yeghú kwān na yekeká. — 6. k. nām, to cut meat and boil it with salt, pepper, okra, tomatoes &c. into frow.

keká, red. v., frq. of kā, to speak, relate; to rehearse, repeat.

keká, irritability; fierceness, ferocity; - òyé k., he is fierce, wild, unruly, intractable, quarrelsome; untameable, ir-repressible. Ja. 3,8; abofra yi ye k. = n'ani ye deḡ, denneenep, hyew, woká asem kyere no a, onté, onsuró biara, omferé biara; - n'ani ye kekákéká = n'ani ye hjew, òyé hyew, oye keká sé.

ḡkeká, (F. a-), inf. biting. pr. 1832.

ḡkeká(á), ḡkekáá-ha, F. = ḡkekáe. pr. 2861.

akeká-bóá, pl. ḡ-, a wild beast, beast of prey.

akéka-duru, akéka-dúru [okekaw aduru] a medicine for tooth-ache, e.g. ginger.

kekáé = kakae, bugbear &c.

ḡkekáé [keká, to touch, stain] stain, blot, spot, speck; ntama no áyé (ádán) ḡk., ḡk. aye atade nom'.

o-kekáfó, pl. a-, an irritable, irascible, quarrelsome, mischievous, fierce (2 Tim. 3,3) person; nea oye keká a. s. aniedep, na daa nyinaa onam pe atutu (nta-kwaw) = omaanefó.

o-keká-hwé, inf. tasting food; experi-ment.

ḡkekáhó, inf. [keká hō or ne hō] I. mov-ing. — 2. addition, what is added,

cf. ḡkáhó, m'ákáhó; supplement, ap-pendix. — 3. dressing, adornment; cf. ahókekáde.

kekákéká, red. keká, q. v.

kekáná, a. rough, uneven; syn. wéserekaa; e. g. ofasu k.; cf. kekakekra.

akeká-nám, F. meat.

akeká-nám, a jumping insect. [pion. akékántwére, akak..., ahah..., pl. ḡ-, scor-kekáré, red. v. to take up something great; to try, attempt, undertake, dare, venture; okekáré dan, he lays the foun-dation of a large house; ok. adwúma sé obeyé á, ontumi n'yé, when he tries to work, he cannot; wakékáré n'ani se obabo me ade, he purposed beating me, determined to beat me; waké-karé n'aním se obetumi abu dan no, nso ontumi, 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 má me, he is so bold as to frame a lie against me or to impute to me a lie. — Cf. kare, v.

o-kekáre-máfó, pl. a-, calumniator; cf. obomáfo; atoro k., forger of lies. Job 13,4.

kekáw, red. v. I. frq. of kaw, k. ḡwí so. pr. 2013. — 2. kekaw mu, to bark, yelp (okraman k. mu); to cry, scream; abofra no resú na okekáw' mu sé: ee, owura, hwe nea woreye me! cf. bo-bom'; to howl, yell. — ḡkekaw-mú, inf. howling, yelling.

o-kekáw, Ak. okáka, I. anom ana esé mu k., tooth-ache = adesé, bóadnam; etutu sé. pr. 2829. — 2. tirim k., a certain head-ache; épá tí. — 3. ani-wam' k., inflammation of (the mem-branes of) the eye, which may cause blindness or swelling of the face. — 4. nsa hō k., the whitlow, an inflam-mation and suppuration of the finger; ekum wo awerew. — 5. gonorrhoea.

akeká-wére, a disease which discolours the skin.

akekáwéré, akak..., pl. ḡ-, gad-fly, horse-fly, (?), s. oteḡ.

kéke, [Gá] = okwa, ḡkó.

o-keke, o-kekeku, pl. a-, = kесе; e. g.

dúa kéke, *a large tree; onipa kékoku, a tall man, giant.*  
 kekem, F. = kekaw mu, *to cry.* Mt. 14, 26. 20, 30 f.  
 kèkrákèkrá, *a. rough* (of leaves with a rough surface).  
 kekre, As. = kyekyere.  
 o-kekrebese, *a certain tree.*  
 kem', F. = kaw mu, *to cry.* Mt. 14, 30. 27, 46. 50. Mk. 1, 23.  
 kén = nkò, nkutoo; wòḡ hō da ne nkò ara kén so, *they trust only in him.*  
 kénḡ, *adv.* expressing the sound of a bell; sòḡ bò k., *the bell tinkles, rings.*  
 kēnā, s. krā, kānā.  
 kēnēmaa, *a. thin, slender; kotokurodu ayaase ye k., the k. has a slender waist.*  
 akenkaá, akenkává; Okw. akenkaa-dwéaa, -dwéawa = aḡkaa.  
 kenkán, *red. v. l. frq.* of kaḡ, *to count, tell; to read.* — 2. wòkenkaḡ sū-dwóm, *they wail, set up a lamentation* (for the dead).  
 o-kenkán, *inf. reading* = ḡhoma-kaḡ. — kenkán-hómā, *reading-book, reader; primer, spelling-book.* — o-kenkán-ḡkyèrweé, -nsḡkyèrweé, *printed letters, cf. ntintimii.*  
 o-kenkánfó, *pl. a., one who reads, reader.*  
 kénkenken, kénkrenḡ, s. kyeḡ, kyeḡ-kyereḡ.  
 ḡkénseḡ = ohiani; eye efene.  
 kenté, *pl. ḡ-, country cloth, a home-made negro-dress, consisting of a number of narrow stripes of cotton-cloth sewed together.* Diff. kinds, s. ntama. Cpd. with *adj.* kentegów, kentepá &c.  
 kentéḡ, kentéḡ, *v. to spread out, straggle, straddle* = kantaḡ; gye.. k. so, *to occupy much space.* Lk. 13, 7. — Wagye ḡhoma pii no ak. so kwa, *he has accumulated those many books to no purpose; wagye nnipa (no) ak. wòḡ so, he rules absolutely, does not allow any interference.*  
 kénḡḡḡ, *a. & adv. straggling; straddling; broad, wide; swollen; s. adwokú.*  
 kentén, *pl. ḡ-, wicker-basket; nnuua na*

wòde ḡwene; *cf. kyereḡkyé, pírebi, sé-séa, kyèḡkyèḡ.*  
 kenténkentén, *v. F. to convulse, wriggle.*  
 akenténkentén, *v. n. a children's disease, fits, convulsions.*  
 ḡkentén-só, *inf. great influence; oppression; syn. ḡhyeso.*  
 akénténḡuá, akantagguá, Ak. ...ḡwá, *pl. ḡ- [agua a ekentén] a stool or chair with straddling legs.* pr. 1526.  
 kentewá, *pl. ḡ-, dim. of kenté.*  
 ker, *v. F. = kari, to weigh &c.*  
 kèr, kere, kèreḡḡ..., s. kyere, kyere, kyereḡḡ...  
 kerefu(w)a, *pl. ḡ-, F. an egg; s. kesua.*  
 kerefuá, *a piece of board fixed in the corner of a room, to place things upon; cf. kyerebiá-só, kyéresò.*  
 ḡkeresia, (a-), *the date-palm, date-tree, Phoenix dactylifera.*  
 ḡkeresiá-kyéw, (a-), *a hat made of the leaves of the date-palm.*  
 keresua, *pl. ḡ-, F. = kesua.*  
 ḡkésaa, s. ḡkésewa. — késáw, s. kasíaw.  
 kesé, Ak. kèsé, *pl. a-, akésé-akésé, l. great, grand, majestic; large; big, stout.* pr. 1658; kесе n'ara, *F. very large, very or exceeding great.* Mt. 2, 10. 7, 27. — *syn. bánsòḡḡ, bántéḡḡ, kòkúroo, ká-kraa, kákrasaw, kátabaḡ, kúnini, tí-tíriw; kótii, kántaḡḡ, kúntaḡḡ, wii; pètepoḡ, kyémadú; -poḡ; v. sò.* — 2. *loud* (of enné, voice).  
 kesé, *adv. greatly, strongly, very much, in a high degree &c.; syn. sè, pii &c.* — mframa bò k., *the wind blows violently.*  
 kesén'ara, *F. exceedingly.* Mk. 5, 23. 15, 14.  
 o-kesé, *n. greatness, largeness, stoutness; - ne k. no, principally, mainly, chiefly.*  
 o-kesé, Ak. okésé, *a great man; - a large, big or stout person or animal.*  
 akse-dze, *F. [ade kесе] a great deed, deed of renown; (heroic) feat, noble achievement, exploit* (also in a bad sense).  
 késee, késekese, *a. dry, arid; syn. v. wo* (opp. fàkyee, fòsoo, wet, moist; v. fow); asase késee, *the dry land* (opp. epo, the sea); fam' aye or awo késee, *the ground has become perfectly dry.*

késeem', kesee-fám'ḡ, *in the arid zone; in the south; south.* Ezek. 21, 2. 3; cf. nífā 4.  
 késekese: wosow or ye k., *to rattle; ase no ye k.; - s. atirimkesekese.*  
 késénékéséne, késénékéséne, s. kesr...  
 késénéne, késéréne: ne tirim ye no k., *he* (prop. his head) *is dizzy, confused, bewildered, perplexed, puzzled.* Acts 2, 12. 5, 24.  
 kése(w): tu k., *to emaciate, become tabid, lean and pale* (as wasted by tabes, consumption or another sickness); < kyèḡ-kyèḡ; *to grow or turn pale; watu k. fitaa = wafòḡ aye fitaa, he has pined away, become tabid or worn out so that he is quite pale; n'anim atu k., he looks pale from anxiety and fear; asem bi aba wo so na wo anim apatuw ahoa.* Isa. 29, 22.  
 ḡkéséwa, *the unripe fruit(s) of the bō-rofere.*  
 ḡkéséwa, ḡkesaa, *a certain shrub; its fruit.*  
 kesé-ye, *inf. greatness, majesty.*  
 kesíw, *v. to belch; okesíw.*  
 kési, *a roll of tobacco, rolled tobacco, orig. from Portugal; s. taa.*  
 Okeesi-brofo = Potogéesi-brofó, *the Portuguese.*  
 kesrèkèsrè, kesénekeséne, *a kind of gum or resin obtained from the abòntare plant; abòntare hama mu nsu a akyeḡ.*  
 kesrèkèsrè, kesénekeséne, *a certain tree.* pr. 1538.  
 késuú [Ger. käse] *cheese.*  
 kesuá, kesuwá, *pl. ḡ-, F. k(y)erefu(w)a, k(y)eresu(w)a, an egg.* pr. 882; to or tow (ḡ)k., *s. to v. 3; wòbò ḡk. tafo, they are on a friendly, familiar, intimate footing, cf. di 79. 82. 83; - kesua-hóno, egg-shell.*  
 keté, *pl. a-, a mat, the usual bed of the natives.* pr. 798 f. 2236. Diff. kinds: ntóm-ma or mpaá, apāá, aberewá, boadekáná, gò-kete. — bò, bow; or ḡwene k., *to weave, plait a mat; sew, to spread out, bobow k., to roll up the mat; cf. sew; - kã..to k. so, to cause one to keep one's bed; cf. kã 49; woamfa asem no aḡhye or anto k. ase anna, they took up*



de gwene; cf. kyérényké, pirebi, sé, kyéngkyé.

nyékenté, v. F. to convulse, wriggle. tenkémenté, v. n. a children's disease, fits, convulsions.

ten-só, inf. great influence; oppression; syn. nyesso.

tenyua, akantanyua, Ak. ...nyua, pl. [agua a skenté] a stool or chair with straddling legs. pr. 1526.

ewa, pl. ny-, dim. of kenté.

v. F. = kari, to weigh &c.

kere, kérébeny-, s. kyere, kyere, erebeny...

fu(w)a, pl. ny-, F. an egg; s. kesua. [ua, a piece of board fixed in the center of a room, to place things upon; kyerebiá-só, kyérésó.

esia, (a-), the date-palm, date-tree, oenix dactylifera.

esiá-kyéw, (a-), a hat made of the leaves of the date-palm.

sua, pl. ny-, F. = kesua.

aa, s. nkésawa. — késaw, s. kasaw.

Ak. késée, pl. a-, akésé-akésé, I. cat, grand, majestic; large; big, stout.

1658; kесе n'ara, F. very large, big or exceeding great. Mt. 2,10. 7,27.

syn. bansonj, banteny, kókuroo, ká-ia, kákrasaw, katabaj, kúnini, ti-aw; kótii, kántanj, kúntanj, wii;

sepon, kyémadi; -pon; v. só. — 2. id (of enné, voice).

adv. greatly, strongly, very much, a high degree &c.; syn. sé, pii &c.

mframa bo k., the wind blows violently.

n'ara, F. exceedingly. Mk. 5,23. 15,14.

é, n. greatness, largeness, stoutness; e k. no, principally, mainly, chiefly.

é, Ak. okésée, a great man; - a ge, big or stout person or animal.

-dze, F. [ade kесе] a great deed, act of renown; (heroic) feat, noble achievement, exploit (also in a bad sense).

é, késekese, a. dry, arid; syn. v.

(opp. fokyee, fóssoo, wet, moist; v. v); asase késee, the dry land (opp. v), the sea; fam' aye or awo kесе,

ground has become perfectly dry.

késeem', kесе-fám', in the arid zone; in the south; south. Ezek. 21,2,3; cf. nifá 4.

késékese: wosow or ys k., to rattle; ase no ye k.; - s. atirimkesekese.

késénékéséne, késénékéséné, s. kesr... késenenene, késérénene: ne tirim ye no k., he (prop. his head) is dizzy, confused, bewildered, perplexed, puzzled. Acts 2,12. 5,24.

kése(w): tu k., to emaciate, become tabid, lean and pale (as wasted by tabes, consumption or another sickness); < kyéngkyé; to grow or turn pale; watu k. fitaa = wafay aye fitaa, he has pined away, become tabid or worn out so that he is quite pale; n'aním atu k., he looks pale from anxiety and fear; asem bi aba wo so na wo anim apatuw ahoa. Isa. 29,22.

nykésawa, the unripe fruit(s) of the bō-rofere.

nykésawa, nykesaa, a certain shrub; its fruit.

késé-yé, inf. greatness, majesty.

kesiw, v. to belch; okesiw.

kési, a roll of tobacco, rolled tobacco, orig. from Portugal; s. taa.

Okeesi-bráfo = Potogésesi-bráfó, the Portuguese.

kesrékésré, kesénekéséne, a kind of gum or resin obtained from the abontore plant; abontore hama mu nsu a akyej.

kesrékésré, kesénekéséné, a certain tree. pr. 1538.

késuú [Ger. käse] cheese.

kesuá, kesuwá, pl. ny-, F. k(y)erefu(w)a, k(y)eresu(w)a, an egg. pr. 882; to or tow (ny)k., s. to v. 3; woba nyk. tafo, they are on a friendly, familiar, intimate footing, cf. di 79. 82. 83; - kesua-hóno, egg-shell.

keté, pl. a-, a mat, the usual bed of the natives. pr. 798f. 2236. Diff. kinds: ntóm-ma or mpaá, apáá, aberewá, boadekáná, gó-kete. — bo, bow or gwene k., to weave, plait a mat; sew, to spread out, bobow k., to roll up the mat; cf. sew; - ká., to k. so, to cause one to keep one's bed; cf. ká 49; woamfa asem no ahye or anto k. ase anna, they took up

the matter without delay, forthwith the call was obeyed; also = without delay, at once, forthwith.

kéte, [with full e] 1. a reed with thorns, growing near rivers, one of its many uses being to furnish walking-sticks; cf. demmere. — 2. a flute or pipe made of it, played before kings and accompanied by other instruments (e.g. odurugya), drums and bells. Phr. moante né kéte né ne mman? did you not hear of his wealth?

ketefó, player(s) on the kete flute.

kétee, kétékete [with full e] a. & adv. bright, -ly; in full lustre; owia afi kkk., osram apae k.; awia kétee, in or at broad daylight, broad noon. — késeem', south; cf. kесеem'. Scr.

kétee, kétékete, adv. 1. hard (?), cf. katee. — 2. sharply, strictly: ohye no or obra no k., (F. kitsii, 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. pepépépe, pitipiti.

keté, s. ketekete, ketewa.

o-kété, = oketew.

nykete, F.: si nyk. = si nyketekrakyé.

nyketé: si nyk., 1. to be astride, straddle; ósi nyketé = ne nan (mu) asékyisékýi, he is bow-legged; cf. nykanto. — 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.

aketebij [oketew bij] a bead; s. ahene.

ketébó, a name for the leopard, s. osebó. pr. 1293. 1545.

o-kete-bófo, -bófó, okete-gwémfó, a manufacturer of mats; s. kete.

kete-dwóm, a song with the accompaniment of the kete flute.

aketefo, pl. id. a certain bird; anomaa bi a oné anomaa ansée da dua-tokuro koro mu.

akete-héne: di ak., to be the chief of mat-weavers. pr. 1727.

o-kétéké, o-, 1. hyena. — 2. locomotive (so called from its howl); also: okétéké-afiri. — kétéké-adábaj, (line of)

rails; - k. - kwáj, *railroad, railway*; - k. - gyinábéa, *railway station*; - k. - nteaseenam, (*railway train*); - ok. - káfó, *engine driver*; - si or hyej okete-ke mu, *to get into or enter a train*.  
**kétékete**, a. & adv. (to the v. súa) *small, very small; very little, tiny*; gworam ye aboaa a osúa k., *woaphwe n' iye a, wuphū no, the itch-mite (siro) is a tiny insect, scarcely to be perceived with the eye*. — pl. nkéte-nkéte; cf. ketewa. pr. 750. — **kéte-ketewa**, pl. nkéte-nkéte, *very small, tiny*.  
**nkétekrákyé**, *diligence*; si nk., *to apply close attention, great carefulness, to be zealous, take pains*; syn. bo mmodej; wási nk. se obekyerew phoma no, *he is closely or intensely engaged in writing the letter*.  
**aketekré, aketekeyéré**, pl. nj, *cricket*. pr. 1540.  
**nkete kwá** [okwá, *plantation*] a *small clearing cut in the bush, with 2 sticks placed across each other, indicating that a new plantation will soon be started there*; si nk., *to mark the place for a new plantation by cutting a small clearing and by putting there two sticks placed across each other*. Cf. nkete.  
**kéteem'**, *south*; cf. keseem'. Scr.  
**Kétémma**, a *surname of the Dkranfo*.  
**nkete nkété**, *terror, horror, consternation, panic*; nk. akita or akyere no, *he is terror-struck, horrified, terrified (Esth. 7,6), paralyzed or stunned (with fear) = wabirikyi*; wøj hō nk. kítaa wøj, *they stood in dread of them*. Ex. 1,12.  
**akete-nwéne**, *inf. weaving or plaiting of mats*; s. kete.  
**o-kete-nwémfó**, pl. a., *a weaver or plaiter of mats*; syn. ketebofo.  
**o-kete-sófó**, pl. a., *carrier of (the king's) mats*; s. gyaasefo. pr. 1541.  
**aketesia**, F. = akatasia.  
**o-kété(r)-ámforo**, *a tree with fruit similar to figs*.  
**o-kétére** { pl. a., *lizard*; s. odáj-ne-ná,  
 ntafontáfó, obóróm, osámánápá,  
**o-kétéw** { abósomaketéw, okyékyé. pr.  
 509. 720. 1473. 1642-49. 2801.

**o-kétéw-bàyére**, a *species of yam*.  
**nkete wá**, a *kind of sandal*.  
**kétewa**, a. [pl. nj; cf. ketekete] *small, little*. pr. 550; mmofrá nkétewa, *little children*; syn. kúmaa, kwadaá, v. súa. — **kétewaa**, F. ketewaba, *very small, very little*; k. bi, *a little, a few*; a *short time*; wamá me abodoo k. bi, *he has given me a little bread*; mmofra ketewaabi, *a few children*; onipa te asase so k. bi na owu; syn. kakráa, kakráabi; - **kétewaa sè**, *very little*; áká k. sè (kakráa sè, kúmaa sè), *very little is wanting*.  
**akétewa**, pl. nj, *a little person*; mmofra yi mu aketewa no na n'ani atew, *the smallest one among these children is an intelligent boy*.  
**akets(e)aba, aketewaba**, pl. nj, F. *a little one, the least*. Mt. 5,19. 11,11. 25,40.  
**nkete see**, F. *rather, in preference*.  
**kidwo**, *a fortunate, lucky day (with the Asantes)*.  
**kini** [Eng.] *king (in Europe)*. pr. 2465.  
**kini**, v. = kyini.  
**kinjkanj**, pl. id. a. & adv. *showy, pompous*; atade or kyew k., *a showy dress or hat*; woyehye wøj hō k., *they are showily dressed*.  
**o-kintínká**, pl. a., a. & n. = okantínká.  
**kintín-kintín**, the *sound of a drum*; a-kyeye nnyigyei.  
**kintín(n)-kintínj**, a.: abo k., *sharp-edged rocks*; onyáá njij ye k., *the root of the silk-cotton-tree is projecting (above ground)*; cf. kojkrøj.  
**kirej** = prekō pē; nkyene no yee or gyaee k., *the drumming ceased or stopped at once*; osu betew k., *the rain will soon be over, or, will suddenly cease*.  
**kirididi, kirrr**: bo k., *to rush (forward); to make an onset*. Acts 14,5; woboo k. koo dan nō mu, *they rushed into the house*. Cf. bo 11.  
**kirikra**, the *sound of something falling down*; ohwee fam' k.  
**kisá**, v. 1. *to turn*, cf. dan'. — 2. *to wring off (akoko koj, the neck of a fowl)*. — 3. *to turn in or over the fire: to roast (yam, plantains, meat)*. pr.

1550. — 4. *to change by reason the heat of the sun or by sickness to wither, fade, decay, shrink, dry up* awia ak. njwúra, *the sun has withered the grass*; oyare ak. no koraa, *a sickness has wasted him very much*; k. kagyaw, po, guan &c. — 5. n'ani ak sá (mp.) = n'ani agyina (ne kúrom) *his eye is turned, i.e. he is longin. for home, is homesick*. — 6. n'ani akisá, *his face has turned pale*.  
**kisákisá**, red v. kisá, *to ponder, consider, reflect upon*. K. § 310; ok. asem t. o-kisi(e), pl. a., *a rat*; nicknames: kwari fúa, adúokú, mannianno. pr. 210. 37 510f. 1444. 1551-57.  
**o-kisibiri**, a *certain tree; ebony*; sare s. dua a wodi.  
**a-kisiwá**, pl. n., l. *a young rat*. — 1. *a young child*. — 3. *dandiprat, man kin, pigmy, dwarf*; oye ak. = omfr. *he is a worthless fellow, to be accounted good for nothing*. pr. 2531.  
**nkisiwa-fé**: ye nk., *to associate with children*, opp. ye afahye.  
**nkisiwa-sém** = mmofraasem, *childishness*.  
**akisi-kúru**, *abscess, ulcer, a sore discharging pus*; s. ekuru. pr. 3624.  
**kita**, v. l. *to touch; to hold, have in the hands*. pr. 189; syn. kura, fua, d. wo; generally with mu: *to seize, to hold of*; syn. fa, kyere, so mu; - okit poma, *he has a stick (in his hand)*, mik. poj mu, *I lay hold of the table*, kita no mu na wøjguan, *I lay hold of him lest he run away*; s. nkete nkété kitam'. — 2. F. *to adhere or cling to*; Adam bon' kita adasá nyinaa. — 3. *to hurt; to take vengeance on* pr. 655. — 4. *kitá so, to wipe, to rub away, off, out; to polish; syn. popa, twitwiw, twutwaw*; k. poj se *wipe the table!* fa wo naj k. ntaasu se *rub off the spittle with your foot!*  
**nkítá** = nkrumákwáj.  
**nj-kita-dénj**, lit. *hold-fast*, a name of the apésaw, q. v.  
**kitáé**, pl. nj, *file; rasp* = twitae.  
**o-kítáfó**, pl. a., *one who (or that which) holds, a holder*. pr. 1896.  
**kitám'** imp. = interj. a salutation t.

téw-hàyére, a species of *yam*.  
 téwá, a kind of *sandal*.  
 téwá, a. [pl. *ŋ*; cf. *ketekete*] *small*,  
*title*. *pr.* 550; mmofrá nkétewa, *little*  
*children*; *syn.* kúmaa, kwadaá, *v. súa*.  
 -kétewaa, F. ketsewaba, *very small*,  
*very little*; k. bi, *a little, a few*; a  
*short time*; wamá me abodoo k. bi, *he*  
*is given me a little bread*; mmofra  
 etewaabi, *a few children*; onipa te  
 nase so k. bi na owu; *syn.* kakráa,  
 akráabi; -kétewaa sè, *very little*;  
 cá k. sè (kakráa sè, kúmaa sè), *very*  
*little is wanting*.  
 téwá, pl. *ŋ*, *a little person*; mmofra  
 mu aketewa no na n'ani atew, *the*  
*smallest one among these children is*  
*an intelligent boy*.  
 ts(e)aba, aketsewaba, pl. *ŋ*, F. *a little*  
*one, the least*. *Mt.* 5, 19, 11, 11, 25, 40.  
 tsee, F. *rather, in preference*.  
 wo, *a fortunate, lucky day* (with the  
 santes).  
 [Eng.] *king* (in Europe). *pr.* 2465.  
 , *v.* = kyini.  
 sanj, pl. *id.* a. & *adv.* *showy, pomp-*  
*ous*; atade or kyew k., *a showy dress*  
*with hat*; woyehye woy hō k., *they are*  
*elegantly dressed*.  
 ntinqá, pl. a., a. & n. = okantinqá.  
 in-kintín, the *sound of a drum*; a-  
 yeje nnyigyei.  
 i(ŋ)-kintín, a.: abo k., *sharp-edged*  
*rocks*; onyáá ŋhij ye k., *the root of*  
*the silk-cotton-tree is projecting* (above  
 round); cf. *koykrōŋ*.  
 ŋ = prekō pe; ŋkyene no yee or  
 yae k., *the drumming ceased or*  
*stopped at once*; osu betew k., *the rain*  
*will soon be over, or, will suddenly*  
*cease*.  
 didi, kirrr: bō k., *to rush* (forward);  
 , *to make an onset*. *Acts* 14, 5; wōbō k.  
 bō dag nō mu, *they rushed into the*  
*house*. Cf. bō 11.  
 kra, the *sound of something falling*  
*down*; ohwee fam' k.  
 i, *v. l.* *to turn*, cf. *dag*. — 2. *to*  
*ring off* (akoko koy, *the neck of a*  
*pot*). — 3. *to turn in or over the fire*.  
 , *to roast* (yam, plantains, meat). *pr.*

1550. — 4. *to change by reason of*  
*the heat of the sun or by sickness:*  
*to wither, fade, decay, shrink, dry up*;  
 awia ak. ŋwúrá, *the sun has withered*  
*the grass*; oyare ak. no koraa, *a sick-*  
*ness has wasted him very much*; cf.  
 kagyaw, po, guan &c. — 5. n'ani aki-  
 sá (mp.) = n'ani agyina (ne kúrom'),  
*his eye is turned, i.e. he is longing*  
*for home, is homesick*. — 6. n'aním  
 akisá, *his face has turned pale*.  
 kisákisá, *red v. kisá, to ponder, consider,*  
*reflect upon*. *K.* § 310; ok. asem bi.  
 o-kisi(e), pl. a., *a rat*; nicknames: kwari-  
 fúa, adúokú, mannianna. *pr.* 210, 371.  
 510f. 1444. 1551-57.  
 o-kisibiri, *a certain tree; ebony; sare so*  
*dua a wodi*.  
 a-kisiwá, pl. n., 1. *a young rat*. — 2.  
*a young child*. — 3. *dandiprat, mani-*  
*kin, pigmy, dwarf*; oye ak. = omfá,  
*he is a worthless fellow, to be account-*  
*ed good for nothing*. *pr.* 2531.  
 ŋkisiwa-fé: ye ŋk., *to associate with*  
*children*, opp. ye afehys.  
 ŋkisiwa-sém = mmofraasem, *childishness*.  
 akisi-kúru, *abscess, ulcer, a sore dis-*  
*charging pus*; s. ekuru. *pr.* 3624.  
 kita, *v. l.* *to touch*; *to hold, have in*  
*the hands*. *pr.* 189; *syn.* kura, fua, de,  
 wo; generally with mu: *to seize, lay*  
*hold of*; *syn.* fa, kyere, so mu; -ókita  
 poma, *he has a stick* (in his hand);  
 mik. poj mu, *I lay hold of the table*;  
 kita no mu na wagnuay, *lay hold of*  
*him lest he run away*; s. ŋketenketé,  
 kitam'. — 2. F. *to adhere or cling*  
*to*; Adam bon' kita adasá nyinaa. —  
 3. *to hurt*; *to take vengeance on*.  
*pr.* 655. — 4. kita so, *to wipe, to*  
*rub away, off, out*; *to polish*; *syn.*  
 popa, twitwiw, twutwuw; k. poj so,  
*wipe the table! fa wo nan k. ntasu so,*  
*rub off the spittle with your foot!*  
 ŋkitá = ŋkrámákwan.  
 ŋ-kita-dén, lit. *hold-fast*, a name of the  
 apésow, *q. v.*  
 kitáé, pl. *ŋ*, *file*; *rasp* = twitae.  
 o-kitafo, pl. a., *one who* (or *that which*)  
*holds, a holder*. *pr.* 1896.  
 kitám! *imp.* = *interj.* a salutation to

one engaged in work or in eating,  
 equivalent to: *God speed!* or *good*  
*appetite to you!* - to which the reply  
 is: mifua no, *I hold it*; pl.: múnkitám!  
 - yéfua no. Gr. § 147; cf. kita & fua.  
 akita-osuá, pl. *ŋ*, the most poisonous  
 serpent, able to shoot through the air  
 from one tree to another.  
 akita-twérebó, *the hammer of a musket,*  
*in which the flint-stone is fixed by*  
*means of a screw*.  
 A-kita-wo-nsá, name of a month, about  
 July; s. osram.  
 akita-wifó [kita owifo] = akraate.  
 akité, akytel, Okw. = nt5mmo.  
 akitérekú, pl. *id.* a species of beans,  
 the seeds of which are roasted and  
 eaten. *pr.* 1559; cf. amōadnodu.  
 kiti, *v.* [red. kitikiti] *to gnaw off, nibble,*  
*scratch off* (with the teeth or nails)  
 .. hō, *the outside* = titi hō; ŋkurá  
 akitikiti adé no hō = woadi hō bi;  
 cf. beebee hō. *pr.* 521.  
 kitikiti, a word expressive of *turbulent*  
 or *violent commotion, tumult*. *Am.* 3, 9;  
 woyé k., *they are turbulent, tumultuous,*  
*wild, unruly* (*syn.* basabasa, bisibasaa)  
 = wogoru na wode woy nan 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*),  
*heavily*; otu ba'no so kitikiti, *he*  
*rushes or hurls himself against him*  
*like a whirlwind*. *Dan.* 11, 40; wuyi  
 anomaa a, oye kitikitikiti (= pútuputu-  
 putu) = operé, *a bird, when caught,*  
*struggles desperately*; ogya no adew  
 kkk. (kyirikyirikyiri, framframfram,  
 frafrafra), *the fire burns vigorously,*  
*brightly, with glaring or darting*  
*flames*. — kitikiti-yé, *inf. tumult, rage*.  
*1 Sam.* 14, 19. *Job* 39, 24.  
 kitirikitiri, *v.* = kitikiti, *v.*  
 kitirikitiri, expresses *motion and sound*;  
 ye k. a) *to saw*; b) *to cut something*  
*gradually, e.g. the throat of an animal,*  
*instead of severing it with one quick*  
*cut*.

**kò**, *v.* [Ak. also *koro*, *pret.* *kore*; *red.* *koko*] *to go*; more particularly: **1.** *to go along, to walk* (cf. *nam*, *nantew*); *yéko ntém, we are walking fast*, *obayifo a òreko eel! there goes a witch!* *pr.* 60. — **2.** *to go off, away; to pass away, leave, depart* (opp. *ba*, *to come, trā*, *to stay*); *òkò, he is gone* (cf. *wakò* under **3**); *mekò mabá, I go away but shall come again*, cf. *Gr.* § 112. 147, 4. *pr.* 1590; *F.*: *kò bēra oo = nkýé bá! do not stay away long!* - *wokò-bae no wobekāe se: swom' sa, when they had gone and returned, they reported, that it was so (that the matter was true)*; - *wobeko, na me de, metrā ha, you will depart, but I shall stay here.* - *eko-bāe sa, or ekò-bāe sa, it happened or came to pass thus.* — *to escape.* *pr.* 601. — **3.** *to go to a place: woko hā? where are you going? meko ofie, I am going home; oko n'akuraa, he has gone to his plantation; perf. wakò, he has gone and returned: wákò Osú prékò, he has been at Osu once; yereko wuram', we are going into the bush; okò bepòw so, he went up a mountain; yebekò ohena nkýeɲ, we shall go to the king.* - *se waɲko aɲkò a, afe mu prékò okò ho, he goes there at least once a year; éfi ha kò B. beye se nnoghwerew abiej kwaj, from here to B. is about two hours' walk; éfi B. kò ho beye se ñoghwerew biakò kwaj, from B. to that place is about an hour's walk.* — **4.** *to be going to do something, to set about doing.* - with the *ingressive prefix* *ko-*, *ko-*, *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 (v. n.) or some other noun: okò aduan-to, he has gone to buy food; cf. Gr.* § 126. 280, 2.\* — *okòo 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:*

*wòde no koe, they led him away; mā womfá 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' kòo habaj mu or wuram', he fled into the bush; ká oguan' no kò daɲ mu, drive the sheep into the pen! wòɲkyekyere ne nsá nkò n'akýi, they shall tie his hands behind his back; c)* *wòadì mfé dú de rekò, they are ten years old and upward.* *Nu.* 4, 3. - *eye nnoghwerew anaj de rekò anum, it is four to five hours; but: nnipa rekò aduonu, about 20 persons.* — **8.** *kò (yiye), to fit, become, suit (well), used of clothes: atádé yi kò me yiyé, this coat fits me well; ekyew no nkò me ti, that hat does not fit my head; kaa na kò me nsa.* *pr.* 566. — **9.** *kò mu, kom', to enter, penetrate; osekan' nnamnám twa wo a, ékóm', when a sharp knife cuts you, it penetrates deeply.* — **10.** *kò só, to go on, to continue* (cf. *da só*); *kò só kan!* or *kán kò só! continue to read, read on! okòò adidi so ara, he kept on eating.* - *kò so yiye, to prosper, increase; kò so boro so, to abound more and more.* *Phil.* 1, 9. — **11.** *kò nteɲ, to agree well, be agreeable, to go straight, i. e. to do, to succeed, be to the purpose, answer an end; ékò me ntéɲ = étúé mè; n'asem a òreká yi tée me, what he says appears to me correct, I approve it; aduan' yi kò me nteɲ = eye me de, this food suits me well; énkò wò yiyé, your health! (in drinking palm-wine); enkò ntéɲ, 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 child-birth.* — **13.** *kò abuw, to go a-hatching, to sit, to cover the eggs.* *pr.* 2776.

— **14.** *kò addi, to go to feed upon;* *kára kò ad. - kò afow, s. afow.* — **15.** *kò asa, to go to war.* *pr.* 1563. 15 1581. — **16.** *kò.. ase, F. to become subject to; bon amā yeako yaw nè ase, through sin we have become subject to pain and death.* — **17.** *kò (òb: ayere) hō, to go in unto.* *Gen.* 6, 4. **ò-kò, inf. going &c.** *pr.* 2518; *né kò ókò (yi), his departure.* Cf. *nkò* *karee.*

**kò**, *v. F.* **1.** *to sit.* *Mt.* 24, 3 = *trā, tēn kò fam', F. = Ak. trā ase.* — **2.** *cower, squat, couch;* *s. kow.* — **3.** *to remain; aɲkò fàkor da, he.. con- nueth not.* *Job* 14, 2.

**kò**, *v. 1.* *to fight, combat, contend, stri- in battle or in single conflict, with arms, blows, words; to be at war;* *ɲkran- te nè no kòe, he fought w (i. e. against) him with the sword wada so rekò, they are still at u with each other.* *pr.* 44. 839. 1589. 159. 1962. 2952. — *kò òm, to wage w carry on a war; kò ntòkwaw, to fig- strive or struggle in close contest, wrestle, scuffle.* *pr.* 3606. — **2.** *tr. fight, combat, oppose; kò nkran, keep off, drive back the wanderi or visiting ants (by fire or smok* *pr.* 1590. — **3.** *kò nnòmaa, to sh- birds, to kill wild fowls, to fowl.* ; 2046. — **4.** *kò awòw, to ward off i- cold.* — **5.** *kò awo, to be in travu in labour, in parturition.* — **6.** *yere, to dismiss or divorce a wife.* ; 427. 1593.

**ò-kò**, *Ky lake; pond, pool = otare, atekye; eko bi taa ho.*

**nkò**, *the cavity or hole in which the y- is planted; cf. nkòbo, nkòmò; obo ɲ- fua adé wom'.*

**nkò, nkòo**, *F. defiling; filthiness, vilene- ye.. bō nkò, to defile; ..hō ye nkòo, be defiled.* *Mt.* 15. *Mk.* 7.

**akò**, *F. = akoko, a fowl.*

**akò:** *si ako, to walk or step with ener- and in a showy manner (said of woman).*

**nkò**, *slumber, doze, nap; tò nkò, to f- or drop asleep, to doze, nod, be drow-*

de no kòe, they led him away; mā mfá no ñkò, let them take him away or with them. pr. 1332. — 7. connection with other verbs, kò frequently supplies the place of an g. adv. or prep.: a) the place of adv. away, denoting removal: Onyk, m'amanne kò, God has taken away affliction; b) together with a noun place it supplies the place of a p., denoting a direction towards a ce: oguan kò habaṅ mu or wuram', fled into the bush; ká oguan no daṅ mu, drive the sheep into the bush; wáñkyekyere ne nsá ñkò n'akyi, I shall tie his hands behind his back; c) woádi mfé dú de reká, they are ten years old and upward. Nu. — 8. - eye nnoḡherewer anan de reká, it is four to five hours; but: pa reká adonnu, about 20 persons. 8. kò (yiye), to fit, become, suit (v.), used of clothes: atádé yi kò me é, this coat fits me well; ékyew ñkò me ti, that hat does not fit my head; kaa na kò me nsa. pr. 566. 9. kò mu, kom', to enter, penetrate; kaṅ unamnam twa wo a, ékóm', a sharp knife cuts you, it penetrates deeply. — 10. kò só, to go on, continue (cf. da só); kò só kaṅ! káṅ kò só! continue to read, read on; ékò adidi so ara, he kept on going. - kò so yiye, to prosper, increase; kò so boro so, to abound more and more. Phil. 1,9. — 11. kò nteṅ, agree well, be agreeable, to go right, i.e. to do, to succeed, be to purpose, answer an end; ékò nteṅ = ékò mé; n'asem a oreká tée me, what he says appears to be correct, I approve it; aduan yi kò nteṅ = eye me de, this food suits well; éṅkò wò yiyé, your health! (drinking palm-wine); éṅkò nteṅ, does not go straight, it won't do. 12. kò bone, to issue or terminate, to be ill-fated in child-bearing, die in or after the labour of childbirth. — 13. kò abuw, to go a-hatch, to sit, to cover the eggs. pr. 2776.

— 14. kò adidi, to go to feed upon; ne kára kò ad. - kò afow, s. afow. — 15. kò ósa, to go to war. pr. 1563. 1579. 1581. — 16. kò ase, F. to become subject to; bon amá yeako yaw né wu ase, through sin we have become subject to pain and death. — 17. kò (obaa, oyere) hō, to go in unto. Gen. 6,4. o-kò, inf. going &c. pr. 2518; né kò á ókò (yi), his departure. Cf. ñkòe, koree. kò, v. F. 1. to sit. Mt. 24,3 = trā, tēnā; kò fam', F. = Ak. trā ase. — 2. to cower, squat, couch; s. kow. — 3. F. to remain; oṅkò fākor da, he continued not. Job 14,2. kò, v. 1. to fight, combat, contend, strive, in battle or in single conflict, with arms, blows, words; to be at war; ode ñkrante né no kòe, he fought with (i.e. against) him with the sword; woda so rekò, they are still at war with each other. pr. 44. 839. 1589. 1591 f. 1962. 2952. — kò dom, to wage war; carry on a war; kò ntakwaw, to fight, strive or struggle in close contest, to wrestle, scuffle. pr. 3606. — 2. tr. to fight, combat, oppose; kò ñkraṅ, to keep off, drive back the wandering or visiting ants (by fire or smoke). pr. 1590. — 3. kò nnōmaa, to shoot birds, to kill wild fowls, to fowl. pr. 2046. — 4. kò awow, to ward off the cold. — 5. kò awo, to be in travail, in labour, in parturition. — 6. kò yere, to dismiss or divorce a wife. pr. 427. 1593. e-kò, Ky lake; pond, pool = otare, cf. atekye; éko bi taa ho. ñkò, the cavity or hole in which the yam is planted; cf. ñkoba, ñkomōa; obo ñkò fna odé wom'. ñkò, ñkòo, F. defiling; filthiness, vileness; ye..hō ñkò, to defile; ..hō ye ñkòo, to be defiled. Mt. 15. Mk. 7. aka, F. = akoko, a fowl. akó: si ako, to walk or step with energy and in a showy manner (said of a woman). ñkò, slumber, doze, nap; to ñkò, to fall or drop asleep, to doze, nod, be drowsy,

sleepy; (F.) si ñkò, to be nodding. — ówò né ti (or ne hō) ñkò, he shakes, tosses (throws up) his head; he nods (?). o-kò, okówá, akówa, top, gig, whirligig; bo kò, to spin the top. e-kò, Ak. ekòo, buffalo. pr. 1529. 1597 ff. 3023. kò, in the phr. hō kò [to join, have company with, the buffalo, roaming about as it does?] 1. to run away, desert, elope; wabo kò, 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. akoba, kobafo. — 3. obo kò, she refuses her husband. kò kò = pòo pòo, of the sounds of steps. kò, imit. adv., expressing the sound of falling drops of water: nsu asò kò, water has dropped audibly; metee se nsu no sse kò kò kò. e-kò, num. one; used in counting; in other cases compounds are employed, s. biakò; Akp. baakò, Aky. biékò; cf. koro. Gr. § 77. pr. 2812; áyè kò áyè nu, (this is the first time & last time) once for all. kò, 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 hena? minnim nnipa-kò; who is it? I do not know who it is; cf. onniikò, oyaakò; eye deḡ? minnim de-kòde; eye dua beḡ? minnim dua kò, what tree is it? I do not know what kind of tree it is; wanḡyere dà-kò a obewie, he did not tell which day he would finish (it). ñkò, adv. alone, only (pr. 110), but; apart, aside; - me ñkò ne kuafo, I alone am a planter; aka ne ñkò (= ono ñkò), he is left alone; eyinom ñkò ené woy su, these form a kind by themselves; eyi ñkòara-kòl etia abien a, mehwe wo! only for this once! when it occurs a second time, I shall flog you! s. ñkutoo. pr. 2869; watow dua ḡhughunii ñkò, s. ḡhughunii. o-kò, inf. 1. fight, fighting, war (cf. ósa); combat, contest, strife; battle, conflict;

pl. *ɣkópég*, battles; *okó wó yené A-kwamfo ntam'*, there is war between us and the Akwam-people; *wakó ɣkópen du*, he has fought ten battles; *okó hórów*, (different) battles; *okó abien yi*, these two battles. Gr. § 44,2. pr. 1600 ff. 3098. — 2. *divorcement*.

*akó*, *inf. fighting, war*; *di akó*, to war, be engaged in war, be at war (with); *wódi akó* = *wokó*; *Akyem né Asante taa di akó*, Akem and Asante are (or were) often at war with each other; cf. *akódi*.

*kó*, *adv. red, yellow*; added to bere, to be or become red, ripe; *ankaa bere koo*, the lemon ripens (or is) yellow. pr. 1504; the low tone of *koo* may be changed into the high and low tone, whereby the idea of redness is made emphatic: *akutu yi abere kó*, this orange has become quite red or ripe; *owia reko koo*, the sun is setting. — *onipa biara a woné no behyia na óda koo*, everybody whom they meet is done for. — *koo* may be used as a *predicative adj.* when the verb is omitted (Gr. § 248,3 a): *hwe no, n'ani koo!* look at him, how red his eyes are! in other cases the form of the *adj.* is *kókoo*; *q. v.* — *koo*, *kókoo*, are applied to different shades of red, brown and yellow, and likewise the *v. bere* and the *adj. -béɣ* (in cpds.), *F. meɣ memmeɣ*, *memmene*; whereas *fiery red* seems to be denoted by *deɣ'ɣ'*, *yéɣɣ*, *yémmeɣɣ*, *scarlet or vermilion* by *-dam* (in cpds.) and *damarúmdá*, *crimson* by *-dam* (cf. *adam*) and by the *v. bere-dum*; cf. *akutuhono*, orange-coloured, *ankaahono*, yellow (as lemons), *bofua* (*odubéɣ*), yellow; *dodowee*, brown.

*kó*, *kókoko*, *kókóoko*, *adv. used with kyi or taɣ*, to hate; *ɔtaɣ no koo*, he hates him ardently, fervently, passionately, extremely, he abhors him.

*okó*, the unicorn, oryx, 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. *ɣmáɣma*].

*ákó*, pl. *ɣ-*, parrot (*Psittacus*). pr. 512.

1607 ff.; cf. *anómá*. Diff. kinds: *ɔpe-sare*, grey (*P. erythacus*, ne *hó apów aye se nsó*); *akoochéne*, red; *anɣyē*, dark (ne *hó asi tumm*); *ámfudwúamá* (ne *hó aye ho-né-ho*, *biribibiribi*, not easily described); *áwirikwá(w)*, green (*esono ne ɣkó*). — *Mmofra akoo* (in children's lang.) = *abebaw*, grasshopper, locust.

*akoa*, pl. *ɣ-* [*akowá*, orig. *akobá?*] 1. a male, man; fellow; *akoa no hó ye fa*, 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 Kg. 10,20). 2. a male slave; *bondman*, *serf*. pr. 110. 131f. 352. 1611 ff. 2946. — 3. a servant, subject; *Kokofu hene ye Asante hene akoa*; *Akyem hene ɣkoa dósó seɣ A-kwam hene de*. — In cpd. words *akoa* is changed into *kwa* or *kwaa* and *ko*; cf. *akokooa*, *akwakoraa* (= *akwakwaraa*), *akwankwaa*, *ahenkwa*, *awurakwaa*; *Kwadwo*, *Kwaaku* (Gr. § 41,4), *Kofi*, *Kofori* &c.

*kōa*, *v. [red. kōakōa]* 1. to bend, crook, curve, tr. & intr.; perf. to be bent, crooked or curving; *syn. konton*, *kuntug*, *pono*, *pompono*; *okóá dua no*, he bends the tree; *kōa* (= *pono*) *wo nsa bera*; *kōa akutu no bera na mentew*, bend that orange (i. e. the twig on which it hangs) toward me that I may pluck it; *bepow no kron* a *ekron* *papa nti wokóakōa okwan* a *wode ko so no*, on account of its great height, they make a zigzag way up the mountain; *ne nsa akōa* = *akonton*, his hand is crooked; *poma 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; to be closely connected with, pertaining to, accompany, tend immediately to. *Heb. 6,9*; *ékōam'*, it is connected, holds together; *mede makōa mu*, I have joined it. — *ékōa-kōae*, *ékōakōam'*, it coheres, is articulated, jointed; it is filly framed together. *Eph. 2,21. 4,16*. — *ɣkōakōam'*, *v. n. articulation, joining, juncture*,

*connection by joints, a joint, node*; cf. *ntóatōam'*, *akwaa*.

*kōa*, *As.* = *kúá*, farm &c.

*ɣkōá*, the end, the last, utmost or uppermost part, upper end, top (of a tree), extremity, termination, border, boundary; the highest branch; cf. *ntentannōa*. *Ezek. 17,3*. pr. 1008; *ahwérw no*, ne *ɣkōa ɣkó na óde máá me*, he gave me only the upper end of the sugar-cane; — cf. *ɣkasakōá*; — *ɣkōáase* = *ɣkwāase*.

*ɣkoa-bán*, form of a servant. *K. § 235*.

— *ɣkōá-fi*, house of bondage. *Ex. 13,3*.

— *ɣkoa-sém*, the slavery question. —

*akoa-sóm*, *inf. serving as a slave*. —

*ɣkoa-tófó*, one who buys slaves, slaveholder. — *ɣkoa-tón*, *inf. selling as a slave or bondman*. *Lev. 25,42*. — *ɣkoa-tónfó*, slave-dealer, slave-trader.

*akoa-wá* = *akwaa*. — *akoa-yé*, *ɣ-*, *inf. bondage, servitude, slavery*. *Rom. 8,15*.

*Gal. 5,1*.

*akoa-fó*, a mean fellow, scrub.

*akoaɣirikyiriw*, a species of spider.

*akoa-mfánū*, a kind of clot-bur.

*akōamā* [used only in times of war] =

*mpem-anim*, doubling.

*anɣkō-anna* [*kō*, *da*, *v.*]: *ye anɣ*, to be warlike; *n'ani wó okó so*; cf. *apekó*.

*Ekōana*, *Ekōona*, one of the original families of the Tshi people; cf. *App. D*.

*ɣko-anim'*, *inf. progress, improvement, furtherance*; *syn. ɣkoso*.

*akoa-tófó* [cf. *otófó*] a bad fellow, gallow-bird, hang-dog.

*akobá* (?): *Esono akoa na esono akobá*.

*Ak. pr. 3015*.

*o-kobaa* [*oko*, *abaa*] a whip by which the top is spun.

*ɣkobaa* [*eko*, *abaa*] a whip made of buffalo-skin, consisting of 2, 3, 6, 9 lashes twisted together; *wode ɣk. ɣkó ara na ehwe no*, they flog him severely.

*o-kó-bàe* [*ko*, *ba*] 1. a male child born after a brother or sister who died;

cf. *apénté*. [G. *gbobalo*]. — 2. a cupboard, closet, press (in the wall), wainscot-chest. [*wokofa ade wom' de ba*; G. *kobai*].

*akó-ban*, *F. defensive wall, fence, bulwark, rampart*.

Tshi-English Dict.

107 ff.; cf. anōmā. Diff. kinds: ɔ̀pe-re, grey (*P. erythracus*, ne hō apōw re se nsō); akoohéne, red; aṅkyē, dark (ne hō asi tumu); ámfudwumá (ne hō re ha-né-ha, biribibiribi, not easily described); áwirikwá(w), green (esono ɔ̀ nkō). — Mmofra akoo (in children's ng.) = abebaw, grasshopper, locust. á, pl. ɲ- [akowá, orig. akobá?] 1. a ale, man; fellow; akoo no hō ye fe, at is a handsome fellow; akoo no i hene pi, that man showed himself king indeed (a saying elicited from native by the description of Solomon's throne. 1 Kg. 10,20). 2. a male ave; bondman, serf. pr. 110. 131f. 2. 1611 ff. 2946. — 3. a servant, object; Kokofu hene ye Asante hene roa; Akyem hene ɲkoa dōsō seɲ Awam hene de. — In cpd. words akoo changed into kwa or kwaa and o; cf. akokoaa, akwakoraa (= akwakwaraa), akwawkwaa, abeɲkwaa, wurakwaa; Kwadwo, Kwaaku (Gr. § 1,4), Kofi, Kofori &c. ɔ̀, v. [red. kōakōa] 1. to bend, crook, curve, tr. & intr.; perf. to be bent, crooked or curving; syn. kontoy, kun-ɲ, pono, pompono; okōá dua no, he bends the tree; kōa (= pono) wo nsa ɲra; kōa akutu no bēra na mentew, and that orange (i. e. the twig on which it hangs) toward me that I may pluck it; bepow no kraɲ a kraɲ apa nti wōkōákōa okwaɲ a wode kō no, on account of its great height, they make a zigzag way up the mountain; ne nsa akōa = akontoy, his hand crooked; poma no ti akōa. — 2. fa poma no kōa no, hold him by the neck! — 3. kōa mu, to join together, trim in, to insert; to joint, articulate, unite by means of a joint; to be closely connected with, pertaining to, accompany, and immediately to. Heb. 6,9; ɛ̀kōam', is connected, holds together; mede akōa mu, I have joined it. — ɛ̀kōa-ɔ̀bae, ɛ̀kōakōam', it coheres, is articulated, jointed; it is fitly framed together. Eph. 2,21. 4,16. — ɲkōakōam', n. articulation, joining, juncture,

connection by joints, a joint, node; cf. ntōatōam', akwaa. kōa, As. = kúa, farm &c. ɲkōá, the end, the last, utmost or uppermost part, upper end, top (of a tree), extremity, termination, border, boundary; the highest branch; cf. ntentennōa. Ezek. 17,3. pr. 1008; ahwéréw no, ne ɲkōa ɲkō na ɔ̀de máa me, he gave me only the upper end of the sugar-cane; — cf. ɲkasakōá; — ɲkōáase = ɲkwáase. ɲkōa-báɲ, form of a servant. K. § 235. — ɲkōá-fi, house of bondage. Ex. 13,3. — ɲkōa-sém, the slavery question. — akoo-sóm, inf. serving as a slave. — ɲkōa-tófó, one who buys slaves, slaveholder. — ɲkōa-tōɲ, inf. selling as a slave or bondman. Lev. 25,42. — ɲkōa-tōɲfó, slave-dealer, slave-trader. akowá = akwaa. — akoá-yé, ɲ-, inf. bondage, servitude, slavery. Rom. 8,15. Gal. 5,1. akoo-tó, a mean fellow, scrub. akoakyirikyiririw, a species of spider. akoo-mfānū, a kind of clot-bur. akōamā [used only in times of war] = mpem-anim, doubling. aṅkō-anna [kō, da, v.]: ye aṅk., to be warlike; n'ani wo okō so; cf. apekō. Ekōana, Ekōona, one of the original families of the Tshi people; cf. App. D. ɲkō-aním', inf. progress, improvement, furtherance; syn. ɲkoso. akoo-tófó [cf. ɔ̀tófó] a bad fellow, gal-lows-bird, hang-dog. akobá (?): Esono akoo na esono akobá. Ak. pr. 3015. o-kobaa [oko, abaa] a whip by which the top is spun. ɲkobaa [eko, abaa] a whip made of buffalo-skin, consisting of 2, 3, 6, 9 lashes twisted together; wode ɲk. ɲkō ara na shwe no, they flog him severely. ɔ̀-ko-bàe [ko, ba] 1. a male child born after a brother or sister who died; cf. apénté. [G. gbobalɔ̀]. — 2. a cupboard, closet, press (in the wall), waist-scot-chest. [wōkōfa ade wom' de ba; G. kōbai]. akō-bar, F. defensive wall, fence, bul-work, rampart.

Tshi-English Dict.

kóbè [pr. n. of a woman] a species of yam; s. ode. aṅkóbéá, aṅkóbéa, aṅkóbéafó, [asafo a wote hene hō a wəɲko bea (= baabiara) da gye se ɔ̀hene atu na wotiam'] 1. the king's body-guard. — 2. one of the body-guard = aṅkóbéamí. ɔ̀-ko-béɲ [kōkoo, béɲ] a kind of cloth dyed red (with ntwoma and bisé), worn at funeral customs and in warfare; scarlet. Nah. 2,4; cf. adiɲkara. akō-béɲ, a war-horn. Kōbēna, F. pr. n. = Kwabēna. kōbere, kōbéré [Port. cobre, Dan. cobber] copper. pr. 1633. — kōberé-dwumfó, coppersmith. 2 Tim. 4,14. ko-bew, F. a place to sit; dwelling-place; a seat = agua. kōbi, a kind of rum or brandy; s. nsā. kōóbí, [kwoobi] a species of river-fish. pr. 216. [G. didée]. koobi-sūɲ-n'adámfo, s. amāɲkani. ɲkō-bó, inf. [bo ɲko] making holes for the planting of yams. akō-bó, inf. [bo ko] secession, desertion, defection; disloyalty; stubbornness; apostacy; sedition, rebellion, revolt, mutiny. ɔ̀-ko-bófó, pl. a-, fugitive (slave), maroon; runaway (e.g. on account of debts. pr. 493. 3165), deserter; vagabond; apostate, renegade; rebel, rebel, revolter, mutineer, seditious. kō-bōɲ, kō-bōɲ, 'stink-nose', ozena; cf. tiyare. akō-ɔ̀bōwéréw, a thorny shrub. ɔ̀-ko-dá, day of battle. akō-dadwen (ako dadwen) F. care. Mt. 13,22. Mk. 4,19; cf. dadweɲ. kōdaafiom' [lit. goes to sleep in the plantation] = atetekwaa, onipa a ompowe, n'ani ntwewe, an uncivilized, rustic, boorish, clownish, barbarous man; cf. ofumni. kōdaánná [ɔ̀kōda anna, he goes to sleep (in order) not to sleep] sleeplessness; éyè no k. = emmā onnyā adayé, it causes him sleepless nights. okodze, okodi, F. a story, tale. Ps. 90,9. akodé = sense, a kind of food prepared for the fetish (tutelar spirit).

akóde [okō ade] 1. a thing or things used for fighting, weapon(s), armour. Eph. 6,11. — 2. articles paid for fighting, reward paid to warriors when they return. — 3. pa..akóde, to rob, plunder; cf. fóm 4.  
 akóde-kórábéa, arsenal. — akóde-kúráfó, armour-bearer. 1 Sam. 31,4.  
 nkó-den, hard fighting; oné woy kōō nk. ansé-na orepam woy.  
 akódí, inf. [di akō] warfare, military service; war, warring; hostilities.  
 akódí-hyéŋ, a war vessel, man-of-war.  
 akódí-hyemù-ní, pl. -fo, a naval officer. — akódí-pòŋkó, pl. ak.-ap., war-horse. Prov. 30,31.  
 kodia, a tree used for making drums; syn. tweneboa?  
 Kòdi-abé, ('going to enjoy palm-wine & palm-nuts') a surname of the Okwawus & their country.  
 kodiawúo, Akp.; kodiawú, a-kodiawú(w)a, Akp., pl. ŋ. [nea wode kodi awu] pistol, revolver; syn. atwerewá.  
 kóodòbèŋ, a bird, *orioles galbula*?  
 kodiwa, koduwa, a lascivious game; s. agoru.  
 ò-kòò-dóm, Ky. a nickname of the leopard, s. oseba, kòrodòm.  
 kóddoso, a cutaneous eruption, a kind of ntowm; s. asé.  
 koodu-béŋ = dubéŋ; used also as medicine.  
 akó-dúru, 'war-medicine'; nōa ak., to prepare [medicine] for war = siesie ne hō mā okō.  
 a-Kodwaá, s. a-Kwadwowa.  
 kodware-bedi-wo-dez, leprosy; s. kwata.  
 kódwene-bekā, problem [lit. go meditate (on something, then) return & tell (the result)].  
 Kodwo, F. = Kwadwo.  
 kodwobo, pl. ŋ, F. a pebble.  
 akodwobó, a kind of stone containing iron, of which suitable pieces are used as slugs for the charge of guns; opém mó bi a wobubu de poma atuo.  
 kodwowa, alligator; s. odenkyem, asuboa.  
 nkōe, inf. of kō; s. nyā 6.  
 nkōe, inf. of kō; s. nyā 6.  
 koé, v. [red. koékōe] to notch, jag, dent,

indent; wakoe dua no mu, nso metráá so (no), ammu, he has notched the pole, yet when I sat on it, it did not break; waakoekoe akantappa no naŋ hō, the legs of the chair are wrought or notched by turnery.

akoekóe = akookoe, a disease of the toes.

ŋ-kòékòé, a small beetle. pr. 1635.

akoe, hernia.

akoekoe-bóá, -bóaa, pl. ŋ, insect (so called from its body having, as it were, notches or incisions).

akóé, akóé-mù [kō, v.] fighting-place, field of battle. pr. 1683. 2813; arena.

koékòé, the cry of the parrot; bō..k., to attract the attention of...

kófa-bèra [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.

akòfānā, akòfōnā, Akp.; akòfēnā, Ak. pl. ŋ. [okō afānā, afōa] 1. a sword of war. — 2. a sword of state, the king's sword, a sceptre. - akòfānafo, pl. a., a sword-bearer. — 3. embl. destruction by the sword or in battle; war; dissension; royal authority and power.

kofee, F. = fitaa, plainly, thoroughly. Mt. 3,12.

Kofí, pr. n. of a boy or man born on Friday. Gr. § 41,4. - K. Fofie, pr. n. of one born on Fofie.

kófi, pl. a., 1. a bed in a garden or plantation. Matwa ak. 2 merebedua nkate. — 2. furrow. Job 31,38.

ò-kòfó, pl. a., fighter, combatant; a man able to go to war, warrior; opponent, adversary. Mt. 5,25.

akòfo-dé [akòfo ade]: osam' ak. künini, warlike feats.

akòfōnā, Akp. = akòfānā.

ò-kò-fōnèé, -fōnòé, pl. a., a tiresome fight.

ò-kòfoní, pl. a-fo, a man of valour, warrior, champion; syn. dōmmarima, osabarima.

kóo-fóro [ekō a wasi so foforo, wasi nsiforo] a young buffalo.

nkó-gu, inf. defeat; di nk., to suffer a defeat; cf. kōmusu, pr. 624.

ò-kò-guaŋ, ŋ, flight after a defeat; ne nk., his fl. &c.

koo-gyáŋ [kōkōo, gyaŋ, nothing but red] a kind of red cloth (ntama a wode adidi nkō aŋwene), Turkey red.

akó-gyināmoá, akogyinamoá, better: akwagyinamoá; s. okraman, pr. 1637.

Kogyó, F. pr. n. = Kwadwo.

ò-kòha, better: okwaha.

koolhá, koolhá, 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. — peacock.

akohāmā = akōhāmā.

akoo-héne, s. akoo.

ò-kò-ŋhōma, writing of divorcement. Mt. 5,31.

ò-kò-húnu: wòkōo ok., they went in their simplicity. 2 Sam. 15,11.

kohwéabāā, better: kwahweabāā, pl. ŋ. [akoa & ?] a common, low, mean, vulgar young man, young fellow, chap; cf. nkwahweabafó, apapahwekwa, akwanhumani, odeseni: - s. kwahweabāā.

ò-kòhwea-baŋ, pl. a., F. a poor person.

kòhwé-kòhwé, the sound of cutting something as by sawing. pr. 2143.

akò-hyéŋ = akòdi-hyéŋ. — ak. (sò) safohempányin, admiral.

akòhyéŋ-kúw, fleet of men-of-war, navy.

akói [not Tshí] windlass.

kokó, red. v. kō, to go; mméa no rékò-kòkòko anyán, the women are going for wood (fuel).

kokó, v. [inf. ŋ-] to pet, fondle, indulge; to bring up delicately, to spoil by too much tenderness; opanyin no kokó ne mma, e. s. waye bone a, ontwé-woy asò nti, woy ani nso obi; red. wokokòkòko woy mmá; s. koròkoro, nkōnkōmmá, pòrowe.

kòko, kokó, 1. the breast, chest; né kòko aye kōnkroŋ; ne k. ahoy; pompo asi



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kóko, kokó, l. the breast, chest; né kóko aye konkronŋ; ne k. ahon; pompó asi

ne k. so. — 2. heart = courage, boldness. pr. 338. 1638. 3606; syn. bo, kóma; s. kokom', kokoduru, akokobiri; ne k. ye duru, s. duru 6; si koko, s. si 28.

kóko-só, kokó-só, adv. boldly, energetically.

kóko, pl. a-, a grain, a small hard particle of salt, sand, earth.

e-kóko, (F. o-), pl. a-, η-, hill, a natural elevation of ground; cf. bepaw, bepowa, akokowa, pampa, pèmpè, siw. — F. koko tsentsen bi, an exceeding high mountain. Mt. 4, 8. (17, 1). 5, 1.

kóko: bo k., to warn, forewarn; to threaten, menace (with something); medé ade yi mabó wo k. na nyé sa bio; s. kokobó.

Kókó [G.] pr. n. of a female, said to be the mother of Akuapem and Akem and the younger sister of Dedé, q. v. The two names (Kókó & Dede) are figuratively used to show the relationship between Akp. & Akem.

kóko = kókó, red, e. g. in the pr. n. Owúsu Kókó.

kóko, s. red. kokókoko.

akóko, pl. η-, the domestic fowl, hen (akókoberé), cock, (akókonini). pr. 101. 1621-61; nickname: ntwiwa.

akoko, F. looseness of the bowels.

ɲkókó, inf. indulgence, the spoiling of children by too much tenderness.

kókó, a. [pl. akókó & red.] red, yellow, with their several tints and shades. pr. 139; s. koo, kokoko. — n. redness, yellowness. pr. 467.

o-kókó, a red person, whose skin is not of a glossy black (tuntum), but of a brownish hue. pr. 810.

kókó, yellow, ripe plantains, (the husk is yellow, the substance inside, espec. when boiled, is red). Phr. otew ak. mā ne hõ, he praises himself; otew ak. mā won, he praises them.

kóokó, koókó, coco, an edible root of three kinds; one came from Jamaica, the two others are also called amankani & antwibo. pr. 849. 1639f.

koókó, haemorrhoids, the piles.

**kookóó**, kookó, *cacao, cocoa*; k. - mña, a cluster of cocoa-pods.  
**kókóá**, kokowa, a weight of gold equal to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  d; s. App. A. — the red seed of a leguminous plant (*Abrus precatorius*), used as a gold-weight; cf. dammabo.  
**kokoá**, kokoáá, pl. η-, corner; prápra kokoá yi mú, sweep in this corner; eda kokoáa bi mu, it lies in a corner; cf. kokoam'.  
**kokoa**, kokoa (kokwa, kwokwa), F. hill, mount, mountain. Mt. 5, 14, 14, 23, 17, 1. 9. Mk. 9, 2. — Ak. bepaw; cf. koko, akokowá.  
**akókóáá**, pl. η-, babe, baby, suckling, nursing, infant. pr. 1662.  
**akokoaba**, F. id. Mt. 11, 25, 21, 16.  
**akókó-akókó** [pl. of okó, akó] quarrels; abusúna no mu wo ak. dodo nti, wøj nyinaa ntrā fākó.  
**kokoám'**, pl. η-, corner, a secret or retired place; pl. in the corners, in secret, secretly; oye n'ade nkokoam' nk.; -k.-sukuu, private school. — nkokoamu-dé, secret(s); cf. eto 1.  
**nkokoáá-sá**, tricks.  
**nkokoá-sém**, a secret; forbidden transactions.  
**koko-ba**, pl. η-, F. hillock, mound.  
**akókó-ba**, pl. nkoko-mma, chicken, pullet; s. akokowa.  
**akókóbane** = dabán(ká), an iron crowbar.  
**kokobé**, leprosy. pr. 1663.  
**akoko-baatan**, pl. η-, a mother-hen &c. = akokotan.  
**kóko-bérabéra** [lit. go, go, come, come]: óyè no k., he deceives, deludes, decoys him, makes a fool of him = ogyi-gye no.  
**akókó-beré**, o-, pl. η-, a hen. pr. 363. 1664.  
**akókó-besä**, [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.  
**kóko-beto** [the fowl will lay, soil, eggs] the little finger (by which hens are examined whether an egg is to be expected).

**akókó-bewu** [the hen will die] a kind of herb, killing fowls.  
**kókobintare**, a shrub, or creeper, with eatable fruits.  
**akoko-bíri** [koko, breast, biri, to be black, heavy, stout, immovable] bravery, boldness, courage connected with violence; cf. kokodúru. — o-kokobírifó, a violent man. Ps. 140, 2; pl. ak..., strong ones, stout-hearted. Ps. 59, 4. Isa. 46, 12. — akokobíri-sò, boldly = mmárimásò. — akokobíri-sem, violence; di ak., to commit violence; syn. akakabénsem. — akokobírisem-dí, inf. acts of violence. Isa. 59, 6.  
**kóko-bó**, inf. [bò..kóko] warning.  
**kókobó**, a small beast of prey of the size of a small cat; weasel? pr. 1665. (K. akókyerè m'akókó kókóó kó); cf. oso.  
**kókobó-de**, a sign of warning. — kóko-bófó, admonisher, warner.  
**akoko-baqéé** [akoko baq] the time when cocks crow early in the morning, (at) cock-crow, (at) cock-crowing.  
**akoko-búw**, akókobuw, hen-coop; syn. pesu.  
**nkókó-dé**, F. flattery, adulation.  
**nkókodé-sem**, pleasing, but unfounded and deceitful representations, flattery, flirtation, humbug; - di..nk., to flatter, wheedle, coax, hoax, humbug; nk. na orekã yi, he talks, without thinking, represents things in a better light than they really deserve.  
**kokodódó**, a species of ant, very fond of sweet things (diff. ntetea).  
**koko-dómma** = donnomma, a little bell.  
**kókódómá**, kokodómá, a. quite red or yellow (or ripe); bómbofo-aduaba ye k. = kókókokokoko.  
**kókódómmo**, (a kind of corn?) maize with red grains.  
**kókoduam** (or kwákwaduam) sóno á ódi mmé, a nickname of the Akuropong people.  
**akóko-duódúá**, akóko-duédúé, pl. η-, a small bird with a yellow breast; yellow wagtail. pr. 1666 f.  
**a-koko-dúru**, courage, valour, bravery, intrepidity; syn. abòoduru, cf. akoko-

biri. — o-kokodúrufó, pl. a-, a stout-hearted person. Ps. 76, 6.

**kóokodwe**, a plant the root of which is mashed and put on ulcers; wura bi a stetare fam'; mmofra tu ase de ba nkuro (agoru bi).

**akookóé**, akoekóé, η-, a disease of the toes, corroding or destroying them.

**akókóekó**, F. Mk. 13, 7, = akókó-akókó.  
**akoko-hwéréw**, Ak. - hwéréé, pl. η-, wood-hen = asamánté. pr. 151. 218. 1668.

**koko-gróó**, -gró, a species of caterpillar.  
**akókó-kwantenni**, pl. η-fo, a bird, the pin-tailed sand-grouse = abókó Ex. 16, 13. Nu. 11, 31.

**kókokoko** [kó, imp. go!]: oye no k., he drives him away. [dómá.

**kókokoko**, kókóoko, s. koo, kókoo, kóko-kókokoko, the sound of knocking; a knock at the door; ote poj no akyi k., he hears the knocking at his door.

**kókokóko**, red. v. koko.

**kokokyiniako**, o-kyinako, a beautiful dark-blue bird. The Asantes say it taught them to drum. pr. 3474.

**kokom'** [koko mu] 1. the breast, bosom. pr. 3386. — 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: nankokom', the cavity of the leg behind the knee; basakokom', nsakokom', the cavity of the arm at the elbow.

**akókómfi** = akukomfi; tu ak., to hobble.  
**nkoko-ñhwá**, the hair on the breast (of a man).

**akókó-nanta** [cocks-claw] a shrub with edible fruits.

**akókonimpá**, akokonimpá = akókoninipá, a large cock. pr. 1672.

**akókó-nini**, pl. η-, a cock. pr. 353. 1669-73.

**a-kóko-(a)niwa** [hen's eye] the sore on a toe the tip of which has been accidentally knocked off, the little bone in the midst of the raw flesh reminding one of a fowl's eye; an infectious ulcer on the toe.

**akókóno**, pl. η-, a big white worm found in (felled) palm-trees, the larva of the

ko-bewu [the hen will die] a kind of  
rb, killing fowls.

obintore, a shrub, or creeper, with  
table fruits.

ko-biri [koko, breast, biri, to be  
ack, heavy, stout, immovable] bravery,  
idness, courage connected with violen-  
; cf. kokoduru. — o-kokobirifó, a  
olent man. Ps. 140, 2; pl. ak., strong  
es, stout-hearted. Ps. 59, 4. Isa. 46, 12.  
okobirifó, boldly = mmárimásó. —  
okobirifó-*sem*, violence; di ak., to  
mit violence; syn. akakabensem. —  
okobirifó-*di*, inf. acts of violence.  
a. 59, 6.

o-bó, inf. [bo..koko] warning.

obó, a small beast of prey of the  
e of a small cat; weasel? pr. 1665.

okókyeré m'akóko kókó ká; cf.  
o.

obó-de, a sign of warning. — kóko-  
fó, admonisher, warner.

o-boneé [akoko bon] the time when  
cks crow early in the morning, (at)  
ck-crow, (at) cock-crow.

o-buw, akókobuw, hen-coop; syn.  
su.

o-dé, F. flattery, adulation.

odé-*sem*, pleasing, but unfounded  
d deceitful representations, flattery,  
rtation, humbug; - di..*nk.*, to flatter,  
eedle, coax, hoax, humbug; *nk.* na  
ekā yi, he talks, without thinking,  
presents things in a better light than  
ey really deserve.

odódó, a species of ant, very fond  
sweet things (diff. ntetea).

o-domma = donomma, a little bell.

dómā, kókodómā, a. quite red or  
low (or ripe); bommofo-*aduaba* ye k.  
kókókokókoko.

dummo, (a kind of corn?) maize  
th red grains.

oduum (or kwákwaduum) sóno à ódi  
né, a nickname of the Akuropong  
ople.

o-duódúá, akóko-duédúé, pl. *nk.*, a  
all bird with a yellow breast; yellow  
gtail. pr. 1666 f.

ko-duru, courage, valour, bravery,  
epidity; syn. aboduru, cf. akoko-

biri. — o-kokodúrufó, pl. a-, a stout-  
hearted person. Ps. 76, 6.

kókodwe, a plant the root of which is  
mashed and put on ulcers; wura bi a  
stetare fam'; mmofra tu ase de bo *nkuro*  
(agoru bi).

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dentally knocked off, the little bone  
in the midst of the raw flesh remind-  
ing one of a fowl's eye; an infectious  
ulcer on the toe.

akókono, pl. *nk.*, a big white worm found  
in (felled) palm-trees, the larva of the

beetle called asāmānāwo, eaten by  
the natives and esteemed a great dainty;  
bo ak., to get an ak. from a palm-  
tree by splitting it. pr. 1674 f. 3381;  
abe yi do ak. or *nk.*, there are white  
worms growing in this palm-tree.

nkokonóá [okoko, ano] the brink of a  
lake or river.

kokonté, pl. *nk*nkonté, cassada or plan-  
tains cut in pieces and dried; *ban**kyé*  
anase bróde a woagua na woahata; a  
kind of food, prepared of it, looking  
like country-soap. pr. 2147.

akóko-pésú, hen-coop, syn. akókobuw.

kókóra, a thorny climber, with leaves  
like *nkáni*, the tubers of which are  
eaten in famine. pr. 1676 f. 2505.

kokorá, *nk.*, concealment, recess, retreat,  
hiding-place, asylum. - bo *nk.*, to hide  
oneself from the enemy. pr. 245. —  
*nk*kókorá-dán, *nk.*-fi, monastery, cloister.

o-kokorani, pl. (*nk.*)-fo, a person in a  
place of concealment, anchorite, re-  
cluse, hermit; monk (cf. *ntwéhoni*,  
*ohótwefo*).

nkokorá-fékúw, monastic order. Hist.

kókóram, (kwakoram), scrofula, a di-  
sease, 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; cancer.

nkókore, F. abúrow a ammo yiye aye  
nnodowá-nnodowá, maize of stunted  
growth.

kokórow: odee k. = dwókórow, the inner  
part of roasted yam, put into the  
fire again to be roasted. pr. 828.

kókósakyi, a name of the vulture, s.  
opete. pr. 56. 513-16. 1678-80.

akóko-sère [hen's thigh] the trigger of  
a gun.

kókósi, kókósi [Europ.] the cocoa-palm  
(k.-dua, *Cocos nucifera*) and its fruit.

kóko-só [s. kóko] boldly, energetically.

o-kokosóní, pl. (a)-fó, man, in contra-  
distinction to the worshipped spirits  
(fetishes), in the language of the fetish-  
priests. [fr. kókó, on the hill, or kó-  
kosó, s. before].

**Kokosukwakwaŋia**, name of a month, about *Sept.* s. osram.  
**akoko-tádé**, a garment covering the breast and back. *Ex.* 28,4.  
**akóko-taŋ**, pl. ŋ-, a hen which has chickens. *pr.* 235. 1956. — **akókotāŋ** nè ne mma [the hen and her chickens] the Pleiades, a group of 7 stars, the brightest of which is Alcyone.  
**kokoté**, the wild hog, *syn.* batafo; nickname: onnów-ná-ódí.  
**kokoté**, a species of corn, resembling millet. *pr.* 1784; *syn.* aŋi [G. ŋmā]; *diff.* atókó [G. akoko]. — k-fúw, a plantation of such corn, s. afuw.  
**kokotékó**, tekotékó, hiccough; k. si me, I have the hiccough(s).  
**ŋkoko-tókwa** [fowls' fight] fighting for fun; sham-fighting.  
**ŋkoko-tware**, *inf.* [twa akoko, killing of fowls] sending food to the relations or acquaintances of one's own husband or wife. [akokoba].  
**kókówa** = kókwa. — **akókówa**, pl. ŋ-, = akokowá, pl. ŋ- [koko, *dim.*] a small hill, hillock.  
**ŋkokowá**, a certain food, prepared of maize-bread with palm-oil; abüroduay bi; dakono a woapesew mu de ŋjo agu so.  
**Akoko-watiri-hamma-hō**, a byname of Nyinyá, a month; *cf.* osram.  
**koko-yére**, *inf.* [yére 1 & kóko] hazard, risk.  
**kokoyéréduagyéi**, a strange insect, 3-4" long, looking like dry sticks = króm-poro(-ókūnguán).  
**kókro**, *F.* thistles. *Mt.* 7,16.  
**kókrébóta**, the yolk of an egg.  
**akókrómí**, a grasshopper. *pr.* 518; *cf.* akukomá, *pr.* 1861.  
**ko-kúmaa** = (á)ká-kúmaa.  
**kókúró**, a kind of herring, larger than mpaneí & mmaŋ.  
**kókúró**: kókúró-ámpon, s. nsáfufu.  
**kokūro-boaa**, a small insect found in felled and decaying palm-trees.  
**kókūroo**, **kokūrokó**, a. great, large, big, stout; *syn.* kesé, kákraa &c. — *adv.* greatly, very much; ne nsa ahōŋ kókūroo.

**kokūro-betí** [*con.* ne kókūrobetí] the thumb. *pr.* 221. 752. 1682. — k. gya (dwa, da) so, Ak. he replied by an abusive gesture.

**kókūro-bóo**, an insect, with long antennae (feelers).

**kokūrokó**, a. (s. kókūroo). — *n.* largeness, bigness, stoutness, greatness; size; largeness of the body united with strength. *pr.* 152. 753.

**o-kokūrokó**, a stout, corpulent man. *pr.* 375. 1633.

**akokūrokó-de**, great things; wəhwəwe

ak., they make great pretensions. — **akokūrokó-sem**, boasting, bullying, swagger, boastfulness or insolence of manner; di ak., to magnify oneself. *Jer.* 48,26; to act proudly. *Ps.* 35,26; ká ak., to speak haughtily. *Ps.* 73,8.

—wodwəw ak., they have high (or great) ideas, are highminded. *Rom.* 11,20. 1 *Tim.* 6,17.

**kokwáre..hō**, kware..hō, to go or pass round a hindrance, to evade a difficulty; okokwáre asem no hō, he endeavours to evade the law-suit; ok. m'asem-misa hō, he 'goes round' my question, does not like to give me a plain answer.

**kokwáw**, *red. v. l. frq.* of kwaw. — 2. to grow smooth and round (mmosea, pebbles. *pr.* 2046); *perf.* to be smooth.

— 3. to smoothe, make smooth, *syn.* tóróm. — 4. to become well known or familiar to; to be exercised or disciplined in. *Phil.* 4,12. *Heb.* 5,14;

woanyá ŋkæ nti akokwaw wo, by repeated recital you have attained a fluency in saying it; adwuma no ak, no, or, wak. adwuma no hō, he is (perfectly) well acquainted with, well versed in, or used to that work, the work has become easy to him; sareso ak. no, she is used to the wilderness. *Jer.* 2,24. — 5. to become fat, fleshy, strong. *Job* 39,4. — 6. ne hō ak., all its limbs are whole (none is broken; said of a child some weeks after its birth).

**akō-kyém**, shield; *cf.* okyem.

**akō-kyéw**, helm, helmet, steel-cap, casque; *syn.* dadekyew.

**kòm**, *v.* [*inf.* a-] to dance wildly in a state of frenzy or ecstasy, ascribed by the natives to the agency of a fetish; to be possessed with a fetish; to perform the actions or practices of a fetish-man; to prophesy. 1 *Kg.* 18,29; k. bosom, to soothsay, foretell; okòm b. se okyena osu bsto, he prophesies that it will rain to-morrow; s. akom, ŋkom, okomfo. *pr.* 1698. — *red.* koŋ-kóm, *q. v.*

**kom'** = ko mu, to enter, penetrate.

**kòm**, *v.* [*red.* kōŋkòm] to bend, bow, incline (*tr.* & *intr.*); to turn aside. *Ex.* 23,2; *perf.* to be wry, inclined, turned or bent to one side; *syn.* konton, kuntuŋ, kōa, kyaa; dua no akòm; kòm dua no kō nifá; kòm wo kōma mā ntease. *Prov.* 2,2. *Ps.* 119, 112. 141,4; n'ani kòm, his eyes (i. e. eyelids) bend, are dull or heavy, i. e. he is sleepy, drowsy. *pr.* 2298; *F.* n'anyiwa akòm. *Mt.* 26,43.

**kóm**, a. quiet, still, silent, peaceable; ye or mōnye k. be quiet! — kóm, kómkom, *adv.* quietly, silently; oda ho k., he lies there quietly; ofii adi k., he went out silently.

**kóm**, a. 1. neat, complete; entire, intact; safe; ade a mede memaná wəŋ 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 all. — 2. net; of a capital sum of money the principal, in distinction from interest or profit; me sika k. na meregye, meghwehwe m'entom' 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 p'vagyé no k. si (atramatiri) 600, the money he has been made to pay amounts to 600 heads of couries (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, wamfá biribi amma, ne hō kóm na ode aba, he went to trade,

o-beti [con. ne kókurobeti] the nb. pr. 221. 752. 1682. — k. gya a, da) so, Ak. he replied by an *side gesture*.

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urokó, a stout, corpulent man. pr. 375. 1683.

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but has brought back nothing beside himself. Cf. soyy. — 4. genuinely, sincerely. Phil. 2, 20.

o-kóm, hunger; okóm de m' (or me), hunger seizes or holds me, i. e. I am hungry; - scarcity, dearth, famine. pr. 412. 521. 2192 f. (cf. ahuhuwa); ok. twa ne yam', he is starving; s. dosaw; in general: want of something; cf. nsukóm, taakóm, nāmkom, sákóm.

ó-kóm', a species of eagle; cf. okōmpete, brasiam.

akóm [kóm] 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 natives to the agency of a fetish; the fetish-dance; wafa ak., he or she has taken in such an agency, has been possessed with a fetish; ne hō resaw se ak., he is trembling, like one possessed with a fetish. pr. 229. 965. — akóm(fo)-n'wontofó, (As.), singers for calling up the spirits.

nkóm, v. n. [kóm] oracle, communication, revelation, or message delivered by God or a fetish to a prophet or a fetish-man; prophecy; prediction. — h'ye nk., to prophesy; to foretell, predict; to soothsay. Krámfo nyé akómfo, nanso wohye nkóm; cf. krā.

nkóm = nkó, in to nkóm, pr. 996. - toto nkóm, F. Mt. 25, 5.

kómá, kómá, F. a., e., Ak. konona, 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 kōmapa, I am not at enmity with him; nyā (.hō) k., to be glad (of), rejoice (at), be cheerful (on account of). Judg. 18, 20. 19, 6; me kōma ato (me yam'), my heart has subsided (in my breast), i. e. I am contented, happy, cheerful, at ease, at rest; syn. ho to. pr. 773; komā a ewo aye, a thankful heart. — b) odwey ne kōmam' bone, he devises (is contriving) evil in his heart. — c)

oyare kóma = ne bo haw no, he is passionate, given to anger, irritable, touchy, resentful, pettish; ne kóma awu, he is not excitable or irascible, has no feelings of revenge. — d) kóma-bóná, an irascible temper. pr. 153. 1694; a bad, i.e. heavy heart. Prov. 25, 20. — e) kóma-dèy, hardness of heart. — f) ne kóma sèy, (through fear) he is unhappy, uneasy &c. = ne hō nto no, cf. to 19; - ne k. da ne nsam', he is afraid; cf. ehwene; - ne k. apae (repar) ne yam', s. pae 12. - ne k. tu, he despairs. Eccl. 2, 20; s. tu 18. - otu m'akoma, F. he frightens me; s. tu 18.

**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. Onyi ne ti, wommá no atifi, onni nneema nyinaa, gye se wakobo afere ayi ne ti ansá-na owò hō kwaj se oye senea ne mfefo ye, a.s. onyig wo ba na oyi byé ne ba a' (he transfers to his child the above-mentioned obligations), na onyé saa bio.

**akóma-dí**, anguish of mind, heartache.

**kóma-kóro**, one mind, Rom. 15, 6; cf. adwehgoro, nokoro.

**kómám-pírím**, inf. hardening or hardness of heart. Rom. 11, 25.

**kómam'téw**, kómá-mú-téw, inf. cleanness or purity of heart.

**Kóman**, s. Aküropoj.

**ηkóm-mán** [akom, ban] the fence within which a soothsayer performs his practices. pr. 3662.

**ηkó-máná**, Ak. = ηkó-moá.

**ηkómmaná**, mine, gold-mine.

**ηkómánóá**, shelter, refuge, lodging, abode. Wotaa no no, dua yi hō na obehintawe de gye ne hō ηk. Wannýá biribi amfá annyé ne hō ηk.

**o-kómantan** [in the drum-language] a grasshopper; - a species of spider?

**kóma-pírím**, **kóma-sénjéé**, obduracy, induration of heart. K. § 285.

**ηkómmanaraj** = ηkómmeraraj.

**kóma-tíí**, fearlessness. [(yam').

**akóma-tóm'**, F. satisfaction; cf. aboto-

**akóma-to-yám'**, rejoicing of heart. Jer. 15, 16; cf. abotoyam',

**kóma-tú**, consternation, despair. — a-kóma-tú-de, terror. Lev. 26, 16.

**o-kóm-bekum'wo**, a species of plantain; s. obörödé.

**o-kóm-boáfó**, pl. a-, helper, assistant, accomplice, associate or co-operator in the practices of a fetish-man. pr. 1695; cf. akómfowá.

**o-kóm-méy** [kəy, abey] the throat. — **akóm-méy**, a necklace of beads worn by women.

**ηkóm-méranj**, pl. -fo [akom, bəranj] = okambofo; odi no ηk., he is his accomplice or disciple in fetish-practices; cf. asapaaté.

**kómmeré**, F. = dwedwewa, the gullet.

**o-kóm-mére** [bere] famine. Job 5, 20.

**akóm-méw** [ekəy, bew] a malignant tumor of the neck or throat.

**kómfánj**, v. [red. kómfánjkómfánj] = kóm, to bend.

**kómfánj**, a. tough, tenacious, elastic; bent; syn. twää.

**akómfm**, pl. ij-, 1. the domestic guinea-fowl. — 2. a beetle similar to the amajku. — **akómfm-tíko**, a certain herb.

**o-kómfó**, pl. a- [kom, akom] 1. = obò-somfó, a fetish-man, possessed with or prophesying by a fetish; soothsayer, diviner. pr. 169. 229. 620. 1696 ff. 2948 f. 3056. — 2. = osúmánjfo, charmer, sorcerer; syn. buwfréfó, mpákyiwafó, ntafowayifó. — Cf. osófo. The komfo (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; - hys ak. to tumble topsy-turvy; to fall headlong, to precipitate. pr. 231; wo..ak., to throw headlong, to precipitate; to commit suicide by hanging oneself; syn. sey..mene.

**akómfo-dánj** = akonnaj.

**Akómfódé**, pr. n. of a certain company. pr. 1962; s. under asafo.

**akómfo-hené**, an amber-bead; s. etaj.

**akómfo-hyé**, inf. precipitation. pr. 231.

**akómfo-sém**, magic arts. Acts 8, 11. (9); cf. asumansem.

**akómfowá**, pl. η-, a disciple or apprentice of a fetish-man.

**ηkóm-hyé**, inf. [hys ηkəm] prophesying, prophecy.

**ηkóm-hyé-fó**, (F.-nyi, pl. -fo), pl. id. soothsayer, prophet; cf. odiyifo.

**kómkom**, adv. = bérésoo, kóm; onam k., he walks slowly &c.

**akómfo**, **ηkómmo** [akom, bo] price of soothsaying, reward for the performances of a komfo. pr. 1700.

**ηkóm-moa**, (pl. id.) spirit of possession.

**ηkóm-móá** [ηkə amóá] a hole dug for planting yam in, yam-hole. pr. 858.

**ηkóm-mó**, inf. [bə kəy] 1. talk, chat, familiar discourse, conversation. pr. 117. — bə ηk., di ηk., (F. twétwé ηk.), to converse; me nè no bə (n'akwantu hō) ηk., I converse with him (about his journey); dey ηk. or ηk. dey na mobə yi? what are you conversing about? what is your conversation? — 2. concern, care, sorrow, solicitude; eye me ηkóm-mo-mú, it is my heartfelt desire; má yeηkope yeη ηk. pá bi nni, we have better things to do (lit. care about) [than to sit here]. — 3. complaint, lamentation. — di ηk., to complain, lament, moan; odi ne nua hō ηk., odi ηk. má ne nua, he moans about his brother. — 4. beads worn round the neck; me ηk. ni, mede merebə me kəy, — **ηkóm-mo-bó**, ηkómmodi, inf. discourse, conversation. — **ηkómmodi**, inf. lamentation. — **ηkómmodifó**, pl. id. lamenter, moaner.

**ηkóm-mo-déw**, sweet, agreeable, pleasant talk or conversation; woreko no, woboo ηk., they were sweetly talking as they went.

**ηkóm-mo-dóm**: di..ηk., to simulate sympathy with a suffering person. pr. 662. — **ηkómmodómfo**, pl. id. = ηkómmodifo a ogoru nnipa hō, one who simulated sympathy and behind the mourner's back ridicules or censures him.

ma-tó-yám', rejoicing of heart. Jer. 5,16; cf. abotoyam',  
na-tú, consternation, despair. — a-  
oma-tú-de, terror. Lev. 26,16.  
m-bekum'wo, a species of plantain;  
. abörödé.  
m-boáfó, pl. a-, helper, assistant,  
accomplice, associate or co-operator  
in the practices of a fetish-man. pr.  
695; cf. akómfowá.  
mméy [kəy, abəy] the throat. — akóm-  
aéy, a necklace of beads worn by  
women.  
m-méran, pl. -fo [akóm, bəran] =  
kómbofo; odi no nk., he is his ac-  
complice or disciple in fetish-practices;  
f. asapaaté.  
amere, F. = dwdwewa, the gullet.  
m-mére [bere] famine. Job 5,20.  
m-méw [ekəy, bew] a malignant  
umor of the neck or throat.  
nfāy, v. [red. kómfāy kómfāy] = kóm,  
to bend.  
nfāy, a. tough, tenacious, elastic;  
ent; syn. twāā.  
mfém, pl. ĩ-, 1. the domestic guinea-  
owl. — 2. a beetle similar to the cer-  
taingku. — akómfem-tíko, a certain  
erb.  
mfó, pl. a- [kóm, akóm] 1. = obò-  
mfó, a fetish-man, possessed with  
r prophesying by a fetish; soothsayer,  
winer. pr. 169. 229. 620. 1696 ff. 2948 f.  
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orcerer; syn. buwfréfó, mpákyiwafó,  
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mfo, head over heels, head foremost;  
hye ak. to tumble topsy-turvy; to  
fall headlong, to precipitate. pr. 231;  
o.. ak., to throw headlong, to preci-  
tate; to commit suicide by hanging  
oneself; syn. sey..mene.  
mfo-dáj = akónnāy.  
mfódé, pr. n. of a certain company.  
r. 1962; s. under asafa.

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akómfo-sém, magic arts. Acts 8,11. (9);  
cf. asumansem.  
akómfowá, pl. ĩ-, a disciple or appren-  
tice of a fetish-man.  
nkóm-hyé, inf. [hye nkóm] prophesying,  
prophecy.  
nkóm-hyé-fó, (F.-nyi, pl. -fo), pl. id. sooth-  
sayer, prophet; cf. odiyifo.  
kómkom, adv. = bərsəoo, kóm; onam  
k., he walks slowly &c.  
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soothsaying, reward for the performan-  
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nkóm-móá [nkó amóá] a hole dug for  
planting yam in, yam-hole. pr. 858.  
nkóm-mó, inf. [hə kəy] 1. talk, chat,  
familiar discourse, conversation. pr.  
117. — bə nk., di nk., (F. twétwé  
nk.), to converse; me né no bə (n'a-  
kwantu hō) nk., I converse with him  
(about his journey); dey nk. or nk. bəy  
na mobó yi? what are you conversing  
about? what is your conversation? —  
2. concern, care, sorrow, solicitude;  
eye me nkóm-mú, it is my heartfelt  
desire; mā yənkəpe yəy nk. pá bi nni,  
we have better things to do (lit. care  
about) [than to sit here]. — 3. com-  
plaint, lamentation. — di nk., to com-  
plain, lament, moan; odi ne nua hō  
nk., odi nk. mā ne nua, he moans about  
his brother. — 4. beads worn round  
the neck; me nk. ni, mede merebo me  
kəy. — nkóm-mo-bó, nkómmodí, inf.  
discourse, conversation. — nkóm-mo-  
dí, inf. lamentation. — nkómmodifó,  
pl. id. lamenter, moaner.  
nkóm-mo-déw, sweet, agreeable, pleasant  
talk or conversation; wəreko no, wəbəo  
nk., they were sweetly talking as they  
went.  
nkóm-mo-dóm: di..nk., to simulate  
sympathy with a suffering person. pr.  
662. — nkóm-mo-dómfó, pl. id. =  
nkómmodifo a ogoru nnipa hō, one who  
simulated sympathy and behind the  
mourner's back ridicules or censures  
him.

nkóm-mo-mím, talkativeness, loquacity,  
by which others are prevented from  
taking their due part in the conver-  
sation. pr. 3569.  
nkóm-mo-tó, inf. [to nk., to meet conver-  
sation]: osram ye nk., the moon comes  
up at the time of evening conversation,  
in the days following the full moon,  
about 7 or 8 o'clock.  
nkóm-mo-twétwé, inf. F. conversation.  
nkóm-mo-wá, a short discourse.  
ə-kóm-muáfó [nea obua okóm] a provider  
against hunger. pr. 3106.  
kómpase, a pair of compasses. Isa.  
44,13.  
ə-kóm-pété, a bird between the eagle  
and vulture.  
nkómpew, F. reluctance. — nk.-do,  
grudgingly.  
Akompifó = Afútufó, a tribe in Fante,  
speaking their own language (Guan?)  
besides the F. — The Tshi people  
consider them as uncivil, or, counting  
them among the "potofo", as less  
civilized than themselves.  
akóm-pi-wére? pr. 1701.  
nkóm-mo-anó-dá, an uncivilized fellow,  
'bushman' [lit. (he) has never been to  
the coast].  
nkóm-póno, nkómpono, Akp. inf. [pono  
kəy, or kəymu pono] unwillingness;  
indignation, vexation, annoyance, trou-  
ble. — nkóm-pón-adé, vexatious things,  
annoyances; daa batafo ye me nk. =  
hye me anibere. — nk(r)ómpóno-só,  
unwillingly, reluctantly.  
kómpə(w) [con. ne kó...]. struma, goiter;  
s. donnorohu, duhuru.  
nkóm-pəw [ekəy, pəw]: bu nk. or k.,  
to turn the head (prop. neck) in order  
to look round about or back: obu nk.  
hwe wəy nyinaa, obu nk. hwe n'akyi;  
wammú né kómpəw, he did not look  
behind him.  
ə-kómpu, necklace, string of beads. Cant.  
1,10; ahene k. da ne kəy mu (ahya ne  
kəy pe, atwa ne kəy ahya pú = esi  
ano pe); s. kónā.  
nkóm-tó, nkótó, inf. slumber.  
kóm-m-yé, inf. quietness, tranquillity,  
silence. Ps. 115,17.

akómmu, *inf.* [bu kəŋ] *breaking one's neck.* pr. 1761, 2990.

kō-mmusú, *defeat*; di k., *to suffer a defeat*; s. ḡkōgu.

kóŋ, kōŋ (full o), *the gurgling noise of liquor pouring from a bottle; prattle.* pr. 2742; also *the noise of a bottle or pot full of liquor put or set up somewhere.*

kōŋ, *v. s. red.* kōŋkōŋ.

ē-kōŋ, Ak. kono, *the neck of a man's or animal's body; the slender part of the arm, s. bakōŋ; neck of a vessel.* pr. 1380; *bank of a river, s. nsukōŋ; throat, cf. menewa*; - duá kōŋ, *the top of a tree; the part near its top.*

- ne kōŋ dō (aduaŋ, owu), *lit. his throat deepens for, i. e. he longs for, lusts after, desires, covets, (food, pr. 3215, death); owu dō no (or ne) kōŋ, he listeth to die; nnipa a ade dō wōŋ kōŋ, covetous, greedy, lustful people (Nu. 11, 34).* — de.. bō.. kōŋ hō, *to put something on the shoulder.* Josh. 4, 5. —

ábò ne kōŋ, *he speaks out in conversation, pours out his heart.* — nusu abu ne kōŋ, *he is weeping bitterly; tears stifled his voice; cf. nusu.* — obiara soa ne kōŋ, *every one is arrogant, proud.* — ototo ne kōŋ, *he turns his neck about in show, display, in contempt, or disobedience; he looks about in a haughty, contemptuous, impudent manner; ototo ne k. kyēa,*

*onam na ototo ne k., or, onam ne k. so, he walks in an affected manner, behaves proudly; cf. kyēa.* — ne kōŋ aseŋ, *his neck has become stiff, he is stiff-necked, obstinate; oseŋ ne k., he hardens his neck.* Prov. 29, 1. — kōŋ-akyì, *the back part of the neck, nape;*

*wokura yeŋ k. kā yeŋ kō, by our necks are we driven.* Lam. 5, 5; *afei yekura adwuma yi k., now we have this work fully in our grasp or power, have got the better of it, are able to manage it at pleasure.* — kōŋ-mù, kōŋ-mù, *the inner parts of the neck; the throat, in the throat; in or round about the neck: sika ntweabaŋ gu ne kōŋ mu,*

*he wears a gold chain round his neck*

(*cf. Gen. 41, 42.* pr. 2844; *ode sika bi (i. e. akraŋkōmmu) ato ne kōŋ mu = wabeye ok'rá, he has become a body-slave; s. ok'rá 3.* — ne kōŋmù ye deŋ, *his neck is strong, enabling him to carry heavy loads on his head; asafohene no kōŋ-mu ye deŋ, that chief bears (as it were) or commands a large, powerful army; - yede tow no yii yeŋ kōŋ mu afoa, by that tribute we warded off the war or destruction impending over our heads; - yeayi yeŋ kōŋmu ahuruhuro = yeayi adwuma a eye deŋ aŋ yeŋ kōŋ mu.* - Cf. ḡkōŋ-mu.

kōŋŋ, *solitary, lonely; e. g. kwae mu ye kōŋŋ.*

kōŋ kōŋ kōŋ, *the sound of the dawuru; metee se dawuru bi da so k. k. k., I heard the d. sound.*

kōnā, *necklace, string of beads.* Cant. 1, 10; ḡbene a woasina no hama 1 so a ahyia kōŋmu pe; s. kompu.

kōnā-bòagyé: osekantia k., *a knife without a handle.* pr. 2851.

āḡkō-nām [nea ne ḡkō nam] 1. *a lone traveller, a person walking or travelling alone, without a companion.* pr. 1706-9; ye aḡk., *to be desolate.* Ps 25, 16; waye aḡk., *he has become a lone traveller; he is in despair, looks about him in desperation; cf. atobiaa.* — 2. *a species of beetle.* — 3. aḡk. (-afiri), *bicycle, velocipede.*

ekonamōŋ, *a certain plant; s. otokotaka.*

akōn-nāŋ [akōm naŋ] *a house in which soothsayers have their business; syn. akōmfodaŋ.* [G. gbatšū].

Kōnā-nfiri, Ak. *a nickname of the Apanyafó.*

akōn-náwúru [akōm, odawuru] *pl. id. fetish-bell.*

akōnda, F. = akōnno.

kōŋ-dúa, *yoke.* Gen. 27, 40. Mt. 11, 28.

akō-nè-abá, *inf. going and coming.* pr. 1595 f. 2483. — di ak., *to go to and fro; de.. di ak., to drive and toss.* Ja. 1, 6.

— ak-di, *inf. intercourse, communication; commerce.*

ḡkongya(a), F. s. ḡkonnyāā, *miracle &c.*

akoḡhāmá [akwaḡhāmá] *subsistence, sustenance, livelihood, means of support.*

— bō.. ak., *to provide for; onipa yi, me na mebo no ak., this man is supported or fed by me.* pr. 3635. —

akoḡhama-bó, *inf. the act of maintaining, maintenance, subsistence.* —

akoḡhamabó-de, akoḡhamá-de, *means of support, subsistence, provisions; allowance.* — akōŋhama-(bó) sukuu, -sūabea, *boarding school.*

akoḡ-huáŋ, akóŋ-huáŋ, *inf. [ekōŋ] distortion or spraining of the neck.*

akoḡ-huró, *inf. [huro kōm] lit. derision of hunger, the annual feast of the Akra people at the harvest of corn and yam; cf. odwira.* [G. hōmawōŋ].

akoḡ-hye-asé [akōm ḡhyeasé] *the prediction given in soothsaying.* pr. 1703.

kōnīi, kōnīi, *a. & adv. silent, absolutely still, speechless, perfectly quiet; waye k.; me né no kasa a, ogyina hō k., om-mua me bi; syn. kōmm, dēmm, dīŋŋ.*

koniabó, *better: kwaniabo, = akoa a n'ani abo no = anitore.*

ḡkōnīm' [akō, nīm] *victory, triumph.* pr. 624; ḡk. abirá ne ḡkōgu, *the contrary of victory is defeat.* — di nk., *to be victorious, to triumph.* — ḡkōnīm'-bo, *reward or prize of victory.* Col. 2, 18.

— ḡkōnīm-di, *inf. victory.* — ḡkō-nīmdí-fó, *pl. id. victor.*

o-kōniŋ, Akp. Aky. 1. *a tree similar to tweneboa.* — 2. *a shrub whose (red) seeds contain red colouring-matter.*

o-kóniní, Okw. *a tree = okoniŋ 1.*

akoḡ-ká, *collar-bone; s. kántāŋ.*

kōŋkó: si k., *to retail; to broke.*

kōŋ'kó, *pl. ḡ-, tumbler, large drinking glass.* [Gā: kō, miko = wofa a, mefa, ε. s. wonom biakō, me nso menom biakō].

kōŋkóm ne hō, kōŋkóm ne hō, *v. red. & refl., to be puffed up, flushed, proud; to strut, flaunt, look big; syn. kyere ne hō; wak. ne hō te hō = watrā hō se ohehe bi na ompé se oye hwee.*

ḡkōŋkōmmá: ohye no ḡk. = okoko no, *he spoils him &c.*

ḡkōŋkomfi, *a game like hopscotch; s. akukomfi.*

ḡkōŋkomí, *ascaris, pl. ascariðes.*

akoḡkōmmúaa: wabu ak., *he stoops;*



Gen. 41,42). pr. 2844; ode sika bi akraŋmu) ato ne kəŋ mu=wabeye í, he has become a body-slave; s. í 3. — ne kóymú yè deŋ, his neck strong, enabling him to carry heavy s on his head; asafohene no kəŋ-ye deŋ, that chief bears (as it were) ommands a large, powerful army; de tow no yii yeŋ kəŋ mu afóa, that tribute we warded off the war destruction impending over our is; - yeayi yeŋ kəŋmu ahuruhuro yeayi adwuma a eye deŋ afi yeŋ mu. — Cf. ŋkəŋ-mu, solitary, lonely; e.g. kwae mu ye

oŋ kəŋ, the sound of the dawuru; se se dawuru bi da so k.k.k., I rd the d. sound.

necklace, string of beads. Cant. 1; ghene a wəasina no hama 1 so nyia kəŋmu pe; s. kompu.

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nām [nea ne ŋkō nam] 1. a lone eller, a person walking or travelling e, without a companion. pr. 1706-9; ŋk., to be desolate. Ps 25,16; waye ., he has become a lone traveller; is in despair, looks about him in eration; cf. atobiaa. — 2. a species eettle. — 3. aŋk. (-afiri), bicycle, velo-de.

məŋ, a certain plant; s. otokotaka. náj [akom daŋ] a house in which hsayers have their business; syn. mfodaŋ. [G. gbatšú].

-ntiri, Ak. a nickname of the Apa-fó.

náwúru [akom, odawuru] pl. id. sh-bell.

la, F. = akənnə.

úa, yoke. Gen. 27,40. Mt. 11,28.

è-abá, inf. going and coming. pr. 5 f. 2483. — di ak., to go to and fro;

di ak., to drive and toss. Ja. 1,6.

ak-dí, inf. intercourse, communica-

; commerce.

gya(a), F. s. ŋkonnýää, miracle &c.

nāmá [akwanhāmá] subsistence, sus-

inced, livelihood, means of support.

— bə..ak., to provide for; onipa yi, me na mebo no ak., this man is supported or fed by me. pr. 3635. — akəŋhama-bó, inf. the act of main- taining, maintenance, subsistence. — akəŋhamabó-de, akəŋhamá-de, means of support, subsistence, provisions; allowance. — akəŋhama-(bó) sukuu, -sūabea, boarding school.

akəŋ-hūáj, akəŋ-hūáj, inf. [əkoŋ] distor- tion or spraining of the neck.

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ŋkəŋkəmmá: ohye no ŋk. = əkokə no, he spoils him &c.

ŋkəŋkomfi, a game like hopscotch; s. akukomfi.

ŋkəŋkomí, ascaris, pl. ascarides.

akəŋkəmmúaa: wabu ak., he stoops;

he is crook-backed; adesoaso a bebre e nti ne mu akurum na pəw kakra bi aba n'akyi.

kəŋkəŋ, v. red. to be pending; to hang (down); to wave, soar, hover; demmere a abukaw na əkoŋkəŋ hō no, ommú no koraa (Isa. 42,3); odaj, akentəŋgua no k. hō, the house, the chair, is crazy, rickety, does not stand firm; ək. ne nanškroma nē ne nsa so, he couches or cowers on his knees and hands. Dan. 10,10; anōma bi k. daŋ no so, a bird soars over that house.

kəŋkəŋ, F. to be bruised: ndzembir a wakəŋkəŋ. Mt. 12,20.

kəŋkəŋ, meagre, lean, thin; waye kəŋ- kəŋ kəŋkəŋ, he has become very thin or lean; cf. kəŋkəroŋy, fəŋ.

kəŋkəŋ, a bird; s. asu-kəŋkəŋ.

kəŋkəŋ, a. dark, pitch-dark, deep, full, added to anadwo, night, odasu, mid- night; wofí anadwo kəŋkəŋ or kkk. agoru agoru, they began in the dead of night and have played until now.

akəŋkəŋ, adv. [əkoŋ]: bə no ak. = fa bə wo kəŋ hō, put it (the pole of the hammock) on your shoulder.

ŋkəŋkəŋ, a children's cough; (w)hooping- cough; dry cough.

ŋkəŋkəŋonéné, a discolouring of the skin of natives, ascribed to too much sitting by the fire. Wotaa trā ogya hō a, na eye wo naŋ hō ŋkəŋkəŋ-ŋkəŋkəŋ, na woda hō a, eye wo akyi nso saa; mmerewa a woda ogya pii no na etaa ye wəŋ; nea aye pii na aye kəŋ, na nea anye pii no na aye atuntum-atuntum a.s. ŋwraŋwraŋ.

kəŋkəŋənənən, adv. not firmly; opp. kuaw; so biribi mu k., to take hold lightly of something.

ŋkəŋkəŋkyénenne, flattering, enticing words.

akəŋkəŋkyəŋkyə, a certain green locust.

ŋkəŋkəŋnó, a kind of yam; ŋkani kəŋkəŋ; s. ode.

ŋkəŋkənsá, falsehood, duplicity, double- dealing, dissimulation, hypocrisy; syé ŋk. — syn. ŋkəntempo, nnabrabá. —

ə-kəŋkənsáni, pl. ŋ.-fo, a false, insin- cere, treacherous, hypocritical, double-

tongued fellow. *pr.* 1705; *δye* ak., *syn.* otōrofo, okontomponi, odabrabafō. — **ηκόηκόνσά-σέμ**: odi ηκ., *he plays the hypocrite, is false, dissembles, feigns, pretends to act for somebody, whilst he is against him.*  
**ηκόηκόντέ**, *s.* kokontē.  
**ηκόηκον-νύα**, *a shrub*, of the bark of which a medicine is made to cure ηκόη-κόη.  
**ηκόηκόρανα**, Akp. *a nap*; da ηκ., *to take a nap*; *s.* ηκόηκόρανα.  
**ακόηκόρέε**, Ky. the fruit of the okuo-tree, similar to an acorn, but larger.  
**Κόηκωρί**, a byname of the Asantes; **ο-Κόηκωρίνι**, ο-Κόηκωρίνι, *pl.* Κόηκωρί-φό, *an Asante man.*  
**κοηκόριβά**, **κοηκόρουβά**, *dysentery.*  
**κοηκό-σί**, *inf. brokerage; retail.* — **κοη-κόσιφό**, *pl. id. broker; retailer.*  
**ο-κόηκρόμά**, *a certain tree*; wode seη ahoni yi mmusu.  
**κόηκρόμμαη**, *proud, arrogant; tall and big.*  
**κόηκρόηη**, **κόηκρόηη**, *waist-cloth; syn.* ambase. *pr.* 3607.  
**κόηκρόηηη**, **κόηκρόηηηη** *a. protuberant, prominent; bowed, curved, arched, vaulted*; of roots of large trees: ofram ηηηη nyiη sesā okway mu kk.; of the legs, *s.* ηκάντο; of the chest: *nē* kōko aye k., *he has a vaulted chest*; of a long or Roman nose: *ne* hwene k.; Brofo hwene k., Abibifo de trātraa; *n'anim* k., *adesoa* k.  
**κόηκωρο**, **κοηκωρό**, *a piece of bark to take up and carry off sweepings*; duabōη à wōde sesaw wūrá; *a shovel.*  
**κόηκωροη**, *a broad damaged wooden dish*; *s.* akoro-gōw.  
**κόηκωροηη**, *a. thin, lean, meagre*; opanyηη hīani bi a waye k., *a poor lean old man.*  
**κοηκωροηκόηη**, *pl. a., a large and high*; adaka k., *a large box*; kyew yi ye ak., *these hats are large.*  
**κοηκωρίη**, *red. v.* kway, *q. v. l.* *to wind or wrap round, to put on or round*: ode ntama no ak. *ne* koηmu a.s. *ne* hō. — **2.** *to go or make a round-about way*: orea no, okoηkwaye ansā.

na ode besii kwajmu). — **3.** *to make digressions, to use circumlocution*: nsem a mede mibisaa no nyinaa, ode koηkwaye ansā-na ode besii kwaj mu; ok. asem no hō, omfā nto kwajmu; wo de, wudi asem a, wope se wode k. dodo! — **ακόηκωρίη**, *inf. digression(s), circumlocution.*  
**ακόη-kyenē** [akōm, akyene] *a fetish-drum*, beaten when a fetish-man performs.  
**ηκόη-kyiri**: kā ηκ., *to put an end to.*  
**κόημū**, **κόνom'**, *s.* εκοη. *pr.* 1768.  
**ηκόη-μū**, Ak. ηκόνom', *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.  
**ακοη-μυ-δέηη**, *strength in the neck.* *pr.* 400.  
**ε-κόηο**, Ak. *s.* εκοη.  
**κόηο**, *v.*: k. dotē, *to work or prepare earth or clay*, for building purposes by mixing it with water and working it with a hoe; *cf.* waw; wōkōno dote de tare daη hō, *s.* tāre.  
**ακόη-νό** [okō ano] *the front of the battle.* *pr.* 312; F. *field of battle.*  
**ακόηνο**, *inf.* [kōη do] *lust, appetite, longing, desire, cupidity, concupiscence.* *pr.* 2693; wiase ak., *worldly lusts*; hōnam ak. *nē* aniwa ak. 1 John 2, 16. — *éyē*. no ak., *it excites a desire in him.* *Cf.* anibere.  
**ακόηνο-δε**, *a thing eagerly desired, object of lust, desire.* Ps. 78, 29; *pleasure.* *pr.* 133. — **ακόηνο-ηηηέσ**, *passion, lustfulness.* Col. 3, 5. — **ακόηνο-δύαηη**, *savoury meat, favourite dish.* Gen. 27, 4; *dainty food.* Job 33, 20. — **ακόηνο-kyi-bra**, *chastity.* — **ακόηνο-σδ**, *for pleasure.* *pr.* 641; F. *with delight, cheerfully.* 2 Cor. 9, 7.  
**κόνom'**, **ηκόνom'**, Ak. *s.* koη-mu, ηκοηmu.  
**ακόηδōη**, **ηκόηδōη**, **κόνδōηκόνδōη**, *s.* akroηη, ηκόροηη, kroηkroηη.  
**κόνδōη**, **κórona**, Ak. = kōma, *heart.*  
**ε-κόηνορε**, -rō, *a species of spider*, spinning strong yellow threads; *s.* anause-sem, -kónnore-būw, *cocoon.*  
**ακόηnow**, F = akroηη, *nine* (Mf. Gr.).

**ηκόησα**, Ak. = ηκόνσiaw.  
**ακόη-σέ** [akōm ase] *explanation of soothing practices.*  
**κόν-σέηη**, -σεηεέ, *stiffneckedness, stubbornness, obstinacy.* Judg. 2, 19.  
**κόνσεpre(νί)**, Aky. **κόνσómiri** [Eng.] *constable.*  
**ηκόν-σiaw**, ηκόνσiaw: ówō no ηκ. = opo no taw, óhōη no, ósūm n' atiko, *he seizes or pushes him by the nape*; *s.* wō 10.  
**κόνσι-konsi**, *v. As.* *to hobble, halt*; Akp. *si* sii.  
**ακόη-σιη** [εκοη] *headless body, trunk; torso*; *cf.* akúntunsiη.  
**ακόησoη**, *pl.* η-, kontromfi, *chimpanzee.* *pr.* 1871; *baboon?*  
**ηκόνσοηκόνσοη**, ηκόνσοηκόνσοη, *chain; fetters*; *cf.* ntweabay; wōgū no ηκ., *they bind him with chains.*  
**ακόησontaw**, *a climbing leguminous plant*; its fruit, *the Calabar-bean, Ordeal-bean.* The large brown reniform seed is highly poisonous.  
**κόντά** *pl.* η-, = koranta, *a drum-stick?*  
**ακόητα**, *pl.* ηκόητα(nom), *the wife's brother, brother-in-law*; *s.* akóntagye. *pr.* 2814.  
**ακόητάá**, F. & *pl.* η- [Port. conta] *account, reckoning, calculation, computation; bill*; *cf.* akano; *number*; *cf.* dodow, ano. — ak. senkyerene, *cipher.* — (ye or) bu ak., *to cast up an account, to calculate, compute, reckon.* Mt. 18, 23. — fa ak. no hye ηhomam', *put down the account on paper*; fa ak. no hye wō tirim, na woko a, woakā akyere no, *keep the account in your mind that, when you go, you can tell him.* — ode n'ak. nyinaa ba peperep, *he pays his bills very regularly.* - afe or afrihyia ak., *annual account or bill.* — akontaa-hyēde, *number.* Rev. 15, 2. — akóntáá-kyērewēé, *figure, numeral.* Rev. 13, 17. — **ak-ntōanó**, *number, sum.* Rev. 13, 18.  
**ακόηtaa-bú**, *inf.* [bu ak.] *reckoning, ciphering, arithmetic; account.* - ak.-tie, *audit.*  
**ακόηtagye** = akónta. *pr.* 295; 2814 is a pun: akónta gye, *brother, take!*

ode besii kwajmu). — 3. to make  
ressions, to use circumlocution:  
m a mede mibisaa no nyinaa, ode  
kwaje ansã-na ode besii kwaj mu;  
asem no hõ, õmfã nto kwajmu;  
de, wudi asem a, wope se wode k.  
io! — akõnkwãɲ, *inf. digression(s),  
cumlocution.*  
kyené [akõm, akyene] a fetish-drum,  
ten when a fetish-man performs.  
kyiri: kã ɲk., to put an end to.  
iù, kãnom', s. ekõɲ. pr. 1768.  
-mù, Ak. ɲkõnom', the axil or  
illa formed by a branch, shoot, or  
ny shoots, with the stem of a plant;  
young shoots rising from an axilla  
sheathing leaf, the new blades of  
ms, plantains &c. pr. 1608. 2720.  
-mu-dén, strength in the neck. pr.  
).  
o, Ak. s. ekõɲ.  
v. k. doté, to work or prepare earth  
clay, for building purposes by mixing  
with water and working it with a  
; cf. wow; wõkõno dote de tare  
hõ, s. tare.  
i6 [okõ ano] the front of the battle.  
312; F. field of battle.  
no, *inf.* [kõɲ do] *lust, appetite, longing,  
vire, cupidity, concupiscence.* pr.  
13; wiasa ak., worldly lusts; hõnam  
né aniwa ak. 1 John 2, 16. — èyè.  
ak., it excites a desire in him. Cf.  
bere.  
no-de, a thing eagerly desired,  
ect of lust; desire. Ps. 78, 29; pleasure.  
133. — akõnno-ɲhyèsõ, passion,  
tfulness. Col. 3, 5. — akõnno-dúãɲ',  
oury meat, favourite dish. Gen.  
4; dainty food. Job 33, 20. — akõnno-  
i-bra, chastity. — akõnno-sõ, for  
asure. pr. 641; F. with delight, cheer-  
ly. 2 Cor. 9, 7.  
m', ɲkõnom', Ak. s. koɲ-mu, ɲkoɲmu.  
õɲ, ɲkõõõɲ, kõõõɲkõõõɲ, s. akrõɲ,  
õrõɲ, kroɲkroɲ.  
na, kórõna, Ak. = kõma, heart.  
nore, -ro, a species of spider, spin-  
g strong yellow threads; s. ananse-  
n. — kónnore-búw, cocoon.  
ow, F. = akrõɲ, nine (Mf. Gr.).

ɲkõnsa, Ak. = ɲkõnsiaw.

akõn-sé [akõm ase] explanation of sooth-  
saying practices.

kõn-séɲ, -seɲeé, stiffneckedness, stub-  
bornness, obstinacy. Judg. 2, 19.

kõnsèpre-(ni), Aky. kónsòmiri [Eng.]  
constable.

ɲkõn-siáw, ɲkõnsiaw: ówõ no ɲk. = ɲpo  
no taw, óhõɲ no, ósum n' atiko, he  
seizes or pushes him by the nape; s.  
wo 10.

kõnsi-kõnsi, v. As. to hobble, halt; Akp.  
si sii.

akõn-sij [ekõɲ] headless body, trunk;  
torso; cf. akùntunsij.

akõsonɲ, pl. ɲ, kontromfi, chimpanzee.  
pr. 1871; baboon?

ɲkõsonɲkõsonɲ, ɲkõsonɲkõsonɲ, chain;  
fettters; cf. ntweaban; wõgù no ɲk.,  
they bind him with chains.

akõsõntew, a climbing leguminous plant;  
its fruit, the Calabar-bean, Ordeal-bean.  
The large brown reniform seed is highly  
poisonous.

kõtã pl. ɲ, = koranta, a drum-stick?  
akõnta, pl. ɲkõnta(nom), the wife's bro-  
ther, brother-in-law; s. akõtãgye. pr.  
2814.

akõtãá, F. & pl. ɲ-[Port. conta] account,  
reckoning, calculation, computation;  
bill; cf. akano; number, cf. dodow, ano.  
— ak. sɲɲkyerene, cipher. — (ye or) bu  
ak., to cast up an account, to calculate,  
compute, reckon. Mt. 18, 23. — fa ak.  
no hye ɲhomam', put down the account  
on paper; fa ak. no hye wo tirim, na  
wokõ a, woakã akyere no, keep the  
account in your mind that, when you  
go, you can tell him. — ode n'ak.  
nyinaa ba pepɛpe, he pays his bills  
very regularly. — afe or afrihyia ak.,  
annual account or bill. — akõtãá-  
hyède, number. Rev. 15, 2. — akõtãá-  
kyèrweé, figure, numeral. Rev. 13, 17.  
— ak-ntõãõ, number, sum. Rev.  
13, 18.

akõtãá-bú, *inf.* [bu ak.] reckoning,  
ciphering, arithmetic; account. — ak-tie,  
audit.

akõtãgye = akõtã. pr. 295; 2814 is  
a pun: akõtã gye, brother, take!

õ-kõtãɲ, a large tree with edible fruit.

akõtã-sẽm, 1. a matter (palaver) between  
or concerning (two) brothers-in-law. —  
2. intercourse between them; asem a  
ewõ akõtã nè akõtã ntam'.

ɲkõn-tenɲ [ekõɲ tentenɲ]: ɔbõ ɲk. hwe,  
he stretches his neck to look.

ɲkõn-tia [ekõɲ, tia] a species of small  
black fly.

ɲkõtãmmãá, club; cf. asabaa, apõribaa,  
apõtãbaa.

kõtãwã [tet. kwentiwa] a species of  
gourd used in tanning leather. pr.  
1711.

kõtã-kõtãɲ, red. v. kõtãɲ, q. v.

kõtã, s. ɲkãntõ.

ɲkõtãmma, a certain tree.

ɲkõtãmmèrè, the young tender leaves  
of the kokoo plant. pr. 1713.

akõtãtompe [usu. only plur.]: mmarima  
ak. baasõɲ, seven strong men.

ɲkõtãtompo, falsehood, falseness, menda-  
city, perversion of truth, unfairness;  
insincerity, duplicity, double-dealing;  
dishonesty; hypocrisy; slanderous lie,  
calumny; perfidy, treachery; syn.  
ɲkõɲkõnsã, nnabrabã; cf. nseku, ntwiriri,  
nyããtwom. pr. 754 f. 1025. — twa (no  
or no hõ) ɲk., to be false, dishonest; to  
tell lies, bear tales; to slander, ca-  
lumniate; to deceive, delude; to act or  
deal perfidiously, treacherously. pr.  
3402 f.

õ-kõtãtomponi, pl. ɲ-fo, slanderer, liar,  
calumniator, backbiter; talebearer; hy-  
pocrite; perfidious or treacherous fellow,  
traitor. pr. 1714. — ose asem bi na oye  
wõ nnipa anim, na onyé no kokoam';  
syn. õtõrofo, koɲkõnsãni, dabrabãfõ,  
fãtwafõ.

ɲkõtãtompow, F. brag, boasting, preten-  
sion, ostentation; oye ɲk., he brags,  
makes a show as if he possessed riches  
which he has not.

kõtãõɲ, kõtãõɲ, v. [red. kõtãkõtãõɲ,  
kõtãõɲkõtãõɲ] to bend, curve, make  
crooked; to be bent, curved crooked; to  
be perverse. Mt. 17, 17; ɔkwaɲ, duabasa  
no ak.; dua, ɔfasu no mu ak.; asu no  
kõtãkõtãõntõ pii; syn. kõm, kùntũɲ,  
kürum, kyea, pono; cf. kõtãõɲkyè. —

de. kántòṣ, to lead about. Ex. 13, 18.  
**kántòṣ**, bay, bight, gulf; epo abu k.,  
 the sea forms a bay; cf. dannon, braka.  
**ṅkántòṣkántàṅ**, that which has numer-  
 ous curves and windings, or forms  
 curious complicated figures, or is en-  
 tangled, intricate; arabesques, ornaments  
 of furniture, garnish; flourish (in writ-  
 ing); dua no abáá nyinaa aye ṅk. =  
 akyeakyea pii.

**kántòṣṅkántòṣ**, **kántòṣkántòṣ**, red. v. s.  
 kántòṣ.

**kántòṣkròṅ**, **kántòṣkròṅ**, a. circular,  
 round, in the shape of a ring; diff.  
 korokorow, kurukuruwa, puruw. — n.  
 a round, ring, circle, circumference,  
 circuit; cf. dantabag, hanbare, katraka;  
 - linea fusca (of pregnant women). —  
 ba k., to make a circle; ba or twa..  
 hō k., to go round a thing; cf. twa..  
 hō hya or si.

**kántòṣkúròwí**, l. the halo or luminous  
 circle round the sun or moon. pr. 1712.  
 2844. — 2. sickle; syn. kántàṅ-kràṅ-  
 kyí, kánikyí.

**kántòṣkyé**, **kántòṣkyé**, a. l. crooked,  
 curved, bent, wry, tortuous (dua, poma,  
 okwan). pr. 998. 1014. — 2. distorted,  
 perverted, perverse (Prov. 2, 12), dis-  
 honest (uneyse); untoward, froward,  
 refractory. pr. 2626.

**akántòṣkyéde**, iniquity. Mic. 3, 10. Zeph.  
 3, 13. — **o-kántòṣkyéni**, **o-kántòṣkyé-  
 fò**, pl. a-fo, a perverse, froward,  
 unjust person. 2 Sam. 22, 27. Ps. 18, 27.  
 Zeph. 3, 5.

**akántòṣkyésem**, **akántòṣkyésem**, intri-  
 gue; trick, artifices, machinations,  
 crooked ways, i.e. dealings, crooks (of  
 the heart &c.); frowardness; perverse  
 things, perverseness, wrong-doing. Prov.  
 2, 14. 23, 33. Jer 9, 4; ak. ano, a per-  
 verse mouth. Prov. 8, 13; n'ak. a  
 oṣekèkè ny. abo no so or abua n'atifi.  
 — di ak. = twa ṅkontompo, ye ade  
 a entèe.

**akántòṣo**, Akw. = ṅkontompo.

**o-kántòṣò**, abe hō biribi, the inner bark  
 of a palm-tree, bast.

**kántòṣori** = okwasea.

**o-kontorò**, a species of beaver.

**akòṅ-tòro**, ṅ. [akom, atoro] a deceitful  
 oracle, lie in soothsaying; di or hye  
 ak., to prophesy falsely. Jer. 20, 6.  
 27, 10. pr. 1697. 2949.

**kontowá**, a beetle with crooked legs.

**kòntromfi**, a species of monkey, chim-  
 pánzee; other names: obiade-wòno, (G.  
 adu), adu-onno-mma, akòṅsòṅ, eku, ekú-  
 mèremè, kwagyadu, kwagyate, kwaforò-  
 amotakyi, kwafea, kakaṣeadwe, kwa-  
 gyenana, akyemfo, onṅkwaa, ampokuru-  
 sùmsre, asesáboá. pr. 154. 195. 237.  
 1445. 1716 ff. 1875.

**ṅkontumséfò**, (pl.) messengers, ambassa-  
 dors; syn. abòfò. [tina.

**ṅkòntwé**, accordion, harmonica, concer-  
 kòntwékòntwé, adv. limpingly, tottering-  
 ly; nam k., to walk lamely, to totter,  
 stagger (from infirmity through sickness  
 or old age).

**ṅkòntwé-béw**, -bée, in a state or condi-  
 tion of infirmity; oyare no gyaw me  
 ṅk., the sickness has left me in, or  
 reduced me to, a feeble condition.

**akòṅ-ṅuá**, Ak- ṅwá, pl. ṅ- [akòṅ, agua]  
 the common stool of the natives, a low  
 stool neatly carved out of one piece  
 of wood; also the king's stool, throne,  
 s. aheṅṅua. pr. 1710. 2603. 3376. [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 (kòṅ) or nape, prob. from some  
 superstitious notion, cf. butuw]. Wotu  
 ṅkòṅṅuam', they turn their stools (in  
 honour of a respectable person or of  
 a fetish); aye akòṅṅua nè kyem, now  
 we are in a great difficulty (or strait)!  
 e.g. owing to unforeseen expenses. —  
 kò.. ṅkòṅṅuakyiri, to die (said of a  
 king or chief).

**kòṅṅua-sòfò**, pl. ṅ-, a carrier of the  
 king's stool, s. gyaasefo.

**ṅkòṅṅuasòṅ** [the 7 principal stools] the  
 7 elders who form the council of the  
 king or chief.

**o-kònnúm**, okònum, l. a kind of shrub;  
 cf. fofrahá. — 2. a large tree; èhò  
 fitaa sè.

**konnúroku**, a. mean, vile, paltry, worth-  
 less, despicable, miserable = bürohono.

**akòṅ-ṅwóm**, **akòṅnyóm** [akom dwom].  
 id. a fetish-song.

**ṅkonyáá**, F. ṅkongya(a), miracle, wond  
 miraculous act; - yi ṅk., to perfo-  
 a miracle. — [inf. ṅkonyáá-yí,  
 ntafowa-yi.

**ṅkonnýábi**, s. ṅkonyobi.

**ṅkonyáá-dé** a miraculous act or ac-  
 ye ṅk.; cf. ṅwòṅwáde.

**ṅkonyáá-yifò**, a performer or wor-  
 of miracles; cf. osumanni.

**akon-nyigyé** [akom, gyigyé] training;  
 the performances of a "komfo".

**konyò**, l. a certain amulet; sumay b.  
 wode pe odo ana mmea; wode bib  
 nè ahene nè aboa bi ṅhwí na eye.

2. water-melon (?). pr. 1778.

**ṅkonyobi**, better: ṅkonnýabi, the thòṅ  
 apple, Jamestown weed; Datura str-  
 monium. Hos. 10, 4.

**o-kò**, Ak. = eko, buffalo.

**o-kòpéfò**, pl. aí, a warlike man; ahe  
 ak., warlike kings.

**kò-pèmpé**, pl. a-, a mound of earth  
 embankment thrown up for fight  
 or defence, bulwark, rampart, fort-  
 cation; palisade, stockade; cf. pemy

**kòpén**, pl. ṅ- [s. okò] a single fig  
 battle, action; wakò ṅk. du, he h  
 fought ten battles.

**akò-perèè**, a place for defensive fighting  
 bulwark, fortification, entrenchment.

**o-kò-pérefò**, pl. a-, defender, champion  
 kòpoo, F. [Eng.] çup.

**kò-prèkò**, the last struggle (of lif  
 agony).

**o-kò-prèkò**, a going once for all.

**kor**, F. = koro.

**korá**, v. l. to hide, cover, conceal; s;  
 hintaw. — 2. to contain. 2 Chron. 6.

— 3. to lay aside, keep, preserve;  
 me yee, F. keep me safe! - to sto  
 lay up (2 Cor. 12, 14), treasure u  
 syn. sie. — 4. to bury; kora hōn:

wo asase mu, to commit a body to t  
 ground; syn. sie. — 5. to care f  
 manage; nè nsa ṅkora nè ṅkoa,  
 is not able to manage his subjects.

6. kora so, a) to conceal, keep ch  
 or secret, to withhold from; maṅko  
 mò hwee só = mamfa biribiara maṅko

tóro, ŋ- [akəm, atoro] a deceitful  
cle, lie in soothsaying; di or hye  
to prophesy falsely. Jer. 20, 6.  
10. pr. 1697. 2949.

wá, a beetle with crooked legs.  
omfi, a species of monkey, *chim-  
izee*; other names: obiadeé-wono, [G.  
], adu-onno-mma, akónsəŋ, eku, ekú-  
eme, kwagyadu, kwagyate, kwaforó-  
otakyi, kwafea, kakaŋeadwe, kwa-  
mana, akyemfoa, oniykwaa, ampokuru-  
sre, asesáboa. pr. 154. 195. 237.  
5. 1715 ff. 1875.

tumséfó, (pl.) messengers, ambassa-  
s; syn. abéfó. [tina.

twé, *accordion, harmonica, concer-  
wékontwé, adv. limpingly, tottering-  
nam k., to walk lamely, to totter,  
gger (from infirmity through sickness  
old age).*

twé-béw, -bés, in a state or condi-  
n of infirmity; oyare no gyaw me  
., the sickness has left me in, or  
luced me to, a feeble condition.

ŋuá, Ak. ŋwá, pl. ŋ- [əkəŋ, agna]  
a common stool of the natives, a low  
ool neatly carved out of one piece  
wood; also the king's stool, throne,  
ahəŋŋua. pr. 1710. 2603. 3376. [When  
man has his stool carried after him,  
is carried by his attendant not on  
e head, but on the shoulder, at the  
ck (kəŋ) on nape, prob. from some  
perstitious notion, cf. butuw]. Wotu  
oŋŋuam, they turn their stools (in  
mour of a respectable person or of  
fetish); aye akəŋŋua né kyem, now  
e are in a great difficulty (or strait)!  
g. owing to unforeseen expenses. —

., ŋkopŋuakuyiri, to die (said of a  
ng or chief).

ŋua-sófó, pl. ŋ-, a carrier of the  
ng's stool, s. gyaasefo.

ŋguasón [the 7 principal stools] the  
elders who form the council of the  
ng or chief.

innúm, okónum, 1. a kind of shrub;  
fofrahá. — 2. a large tree; shó  
taa sé.

núroku, a. mean, vile, paltry, worth-  
ss, despicable, miserable = búrohono.

akəŋ-ŋwóm, akonnyóm [akəm dwóm] pl.  
id. a fetish-song.

ŋkonyáá, F. ŋkongya(a), miracle, wonder,  
miraculous act; - yi ŋk., to perform  
a miracle. — inf. ŋkonyáá-yi, cf.  
ntafowa-yi.

ŋkonnyábi, s. ŋkonyobi.

ŋkonyáá-dé a miraculous act or acts;  
ye ŋk.; cf. aywəŋwáde.

ŋkonyáá-yifó, a performer or worker  
of miracles; cf. osumanni.

akon-nyigyé [akəm, gyigyé] training for  
the performances of a "kómfo".

konyó, 1. a certain amulet; suməŋ bi a  
wode pe ədə ana mmea; wode bibiri  
né ahene né aboa bi ŋhwí na eye. —  
2. water-melon (?). pr. 1778.

ŋkonyobi, better: ŋkonnyábi, the thorn-  
apple, Jamestown weed; *Datura stra-  
monium*. Hos. 10, 4.

e-kó, Ak. = eko, buffalo.

ə-kópéfó, pl. ə, a warlike man; ahene  
ak., warlike kings.

kó-pémpé, pl. ə-, a mound of earth or  
embankment thrown up for fighting  
or defence, bulwark, rampart, fortifi-  
cation; palisade, stockade; cf. pempe.

kópəŋ, pl. ŋ- [s. əkó] a single fight,  
battle, action; wakó ŋk. du, he has  
fought ten battles.

akó-perèé, a place for defensive fighting,  
bulwark, fortification, entrenchment. —

ə-kó-pérefó, pl. ə-, defender, champion.

kópo, F. [Eng.] cup.

kó-prékó, the last struggle (of life),  
agony.

ə-kə-prékó, a going once for all.

kor, F. = koro.

korá, v. 1. to hide, cover, conceal; syn.

hintaw. — 2. to contain. 2 Chron. 6, 18.

— 3. to lay aside, keep, preserve; k.

me yee, F. keep me safe! - to store,  
lay up (2 Cor. 12, 14), treasure up;  
syn. sie. — 4. to bury; kora hōnam

wə asase mu, to commit a body to the  
ground; syn. sie. — 5. to care for,  
manage; ne nsa ŋkora ne ŋkoa, he

is not able to manage his subjects. —

6. kora so, a) to conceal, keep close  
or secret, to withhold from; maŋkorá  
mò hweesó = mamfa biribiara maŋkora

mo, I have withheld nothing from you  
(Acts 20, 27); syn. hintaw, siw so. - b)  
to keep, preserve, spare; ohohwini  
ntami ŋk. ne sika so; wowo tam na wo-  
kora so a, ekye; syn. kyee so. — 7. de..  
ani k. obi, to have the intention to choose  
or elect somebody; to suspect one (of...);  
wode wəŋ ani koraa no se wəbapaw  
no wəŋ safohene, they had the inten-  
tion of electing him their chief; mede  
m'ani (me)kora aberante yi se əbeye  
me boafó, this young man is supposed  
to become my assistant; wode wəŋ ani  
koraa onipa yi se wató aduru, this  
man was suspected of having poisoned  
somebody. - Red. korakora.

kórá (pl. akórafó) 1. a fellow-wife, viz.  
when a man has several wives, they  
call one another mé kóra; s. kórafó. pr.  
12. — 2. sister-in-law, a woman's  
brother's wife; cf. əyere — 3. the jeal-  
ousy of a woman; cf. nigkunu; - twé  
kórá, to be jealous; oné me twé afuw  
no mn nnesma hō k.

korá (tet. kwara?) pl. ŋ-, gourd, cala-  
bask, a vessel made from one half of  
a dry scooped-out gourd and used for  
various purposes; s. sākora, nsəase,  
kōrookúma; cf. apákyi, toá. pr. 287.  
2330; wode ayare bone hono 'nipa ŋkora  
mu daa, s. hono, v. — kora-báŋ, s. taa 4.

koráá, korawá, pl. ŋ-, a small calabash;  
nsənia k., scale, dish of a balance.  
Ezek. 5, 1.

kóraa [kwa ara?] red. kóra-kora, adv.  
merely; quite, wholly, entirely, com-  
pletely, totally, thoroughly; in negative  
sentences: (not) at all. Gr. § 134, 3 c.  
248, 4. — ne fi abo korakora, his house  
is completely ruined.

akorá, pl. ŋ-, 1. an old man = akwa-  
koraa. pr. 1722 f. — hə ak., to grow  
old. pr. 880. — 2. father, sire, used  
by one speaking respectfully of his  
own father; cf. agya, əse & aberewá.  
— 3. s. kote.

əŋkórá. pl. id. [Dan., D., Ger., Eng.  
anker] cask, syn. paŋkray &c.; anker,  
a liquid measure (10 gallons).

korá-béa, korábéw, hiding-place; trea-  
sury, Ps. 135, 7. [kora, v., bea, bew].

**korábó** *pl. a., bullet, musket-ball. pr. 1724.*  
2168; *cf. ábóba, mpéneme, kotokyere-wáse, hágire.*

**akorá-bó, -yé, inf.** [bo akora] *old age. 1 Kg. 14,4.*

**kóràbra** [woko a, bëra] *a soup of blood and palm nuts = ekyim.*

**akora-dé** [ade a wokora] *pl. id. a thing that is hidden or preserved, a treasure; cf. ademude. — akoradé-dán, store-house. Isa. 39,2.*

**akoráé, a place to hide, preserve or keep a thing; cellar; store-house, treasury. 1 Chron. 27,28. 28,12.**

**o-kora-fó, pl. a., = kórà, fellow-wife; jealous woman; òye mé k.**

**o-kora-kítafo, -kítafo, he who holds the calabash. pr. 1725.**

**korákòra, red. v., 1. s. kora. — 2. k.,.. mu = siesie, sew, to bring about reconciliation and peace; wok. mag mu a, enna emu redwo.**

**kórákora, s. kóráa.**

**ánkor-anboro** [s. koro] *a. of single, separated, scattered, scanty existence, rare, thin, not dense, not copious; abürow ank., ears of maize bearing only single or scanty grains; cf. ñkore-ñkore.*

**kóransar** [nea woko a wonsar mma bio] *the world of spirits; s. asámáj.*

**Kórantiri né Akwam, the main army of the king of Asante.**

**akorá-sá** [nsá a wokora] *store of wine. 1 Chron. 27,27.*

**akora-sém** [kora asem] *a palaver among or concerning fellow-wives of the same man. per. 296.*

**akóra-simma, pl. ñ.** [ñkorata sij, ba] *an upright stick or post in the frame of a native house, espec. one forked at the top to receive a pole or beam for the rafters of the roof. Áky. kwátia; dua a abo nta a wode si day mu de agye beae (de beae atom').*

**ñkóra-ta** [F. ñkorbata, fr. koro, ba = basa, nta, twins] *branches of a ramification, proceeding from the same stem or place; dua no abo ñk. (nta, abāā, abasa) abiesā, the tree has shot out into three branches. Gen. 40,10.*

**akóra-tenj, pl. ñ.** [ñkorata tenten] *one*

*of the (2) principal posts, poles or uprights (king-posts), supporting the ridge-pole of a roof.*

**akora-tenj** [akora tenten] *a tall old man*

**akora-twé, inf.** [kórà] *jealousy.*

**akorá-yé, inf.** [akorá] *old age. Isa. 46,4.*

**ñkorbata, F. s. ñkorata; nuña ñk. = nnubāā. Mk. 11,8.**

**koré, pl. ñkoré-ñkoré, a. alone, single; cf. koro; onipa baakó ñkó-koré na obae, only a single person came; mi-hyiaa no ne ñkúto-koré, I met him quite alone; anyamesem mu nsem ñkoré-ñkoré, single passages of the Bible; nnipa no gynagyina ñkore-ñkore, the people stand about singly, straggling or isolated; cf. koro, ñkúto.**

**kóré, a cutaneous eruption; a kind of itch in the skin.**

**koréé, inf.** [ko, v.] *act or manner of going; minim né koréé né né bāé, I know his going and coming, i.e. his whole behaviour or manner of life; cf. akó.*

**o-kóré, pl. a., eagle; syn. ókóropoj; cf. ókóm, brasiam. pr. 591.**

**o-kore-bia, pl. a., a smaller species of eagle.**

**o-korefá, a certain beast. pr. 1729.**

**kore-dada, Ak. = nea okoe dedaw, one who has gone before. pr. 1730.**

**akorekéra, akorokóraw, akrokraw, the dew or rain-water dropping from the trees; ak. boroo yey ara de baa ofie, the rain-water fell incessantly upon us on our way home.**

**kore-kyéreyere = one who went in the beginning. pr. 1730.**

**koro, v. Ak. = ko, to go. pr. 1240.**

**koro, Ak. = kórów.**

**kóro, v. 1. to close, unite, coalesce, heal with a scar, as a wound; ékóro; dua no ak., kuru no ak. — 2. to become familiar with or get used to something; syn. kokwaw; saa kasa yi re-koro wøj, - akoro wøj.**

**kóro, num. one; adj. the same; only, single, alone, but one, sole, unique. pr. 1359.1616. 3223. 3256; cf. ekó, biakó, obaakó, ñkó, ñkúto, kore, fua, prekó & penkoro. Gr. § 78.80; wowui dá-kóro (pe), they died**

*on the (very) same day; oye ne ba koro, ne ba a owoo no koro, he is his only child, his only-begotten son; ó dá-kóro dá-kóro or nna-kóro nná-kóro he comes only on certain days, occasionally, now and then. - pl. ñkoro (ñ)koro, F. = mmiakó-mmiakó, one; cf. ankor-anboro, ñkore-ñkore. kor, F. 1. baakó, biakó, Mt. 5, 18. 6, 27. — 2. = koro, kronj, single, Mt. 6, 22. — 3. = kó, what, Mt. 7, 2; ñkókor, Eph. 5, 33; every one in particular; ñkorkor: ñworaba wøj aní nyam ñkorkor, one star differs from another in glory. 1 Cor. 15, 41.*

**okoro no, F. = biakó no, obaakó no, the other.**

**o-kóro, a pot before the place, tree & of a so-called fetish, containing water, palm-wine, leaves, eggs, cowries & from the appearance of which things (called abo), when stirred up by komfo, he concludes what he has soothsay; syn. kugkuma; ahina a wosu né ñhabamma [nnuruwa-nnuruwé nsá né ñkesuwa né ntrama agy na etaa obosompá no anim.**

**o-kóro, okóro, a certain tree; dua kokú a woso. pr. 521.**

**kórò-bedaw: trá ase k., to sit down quickly or hastily.**

**kóro-béne, Ak. = korowbenj.**

**akóróbo, s. osebo.**

**akórodo, akórodo-dwóm = akurodo**

**kórododo, 1. a. real, genuine, true; odehye k., he is a real nobleman; tórodo. — 2. adv. imitative of sound of a fluid being poured into vessel or upon the ground; syn. tó dodo.**

**kórodo-kórodo, prattle, babble, tattle, chit-chat. pr. 1733; s. kúrodo**

**ñkóródo-kyérede, talking, prattling, prattle.**

**o-kóródóm, s. osebo, okódom.**

**akoro-gów [okórow g.] a broken bottle. pr. 1372.**

**o-koro-késé = okórow kase. pr. 1733. cf. koro-kúmā,**

**akorokóraw, s. akorekéra.**

**korókóro, red. v. = koka, to pet, fondle. Tshi-English Dict.**

he (2) principal posts, poles or ghts (king-posts), supporting the pole of a roof.

téŋ [akora tenten] a tall old man.

twé, inf. [kórà] jealousy.

yé, inf. [akorá] old age. Isa. 46, 4. ata, F. s. ɲkorata; nuúia ɲk. = áá. Mk. 11, 8.

pl. ɲkoré-ɲkóré, a. alone, single; koro; onipa baakó ɲkó-kóré na only a single person came; mi no ne ɲkútoo-kóré, I met him alone; anyamesem mu nsem ɲkoré-é, single passages of the Bible; a no gynagyina ɲkore-ɲkore, the le stand about singly, straggling olated; cf. koro, ɲkútoo.

a cutaneous eruption; a kind of in the skin.

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pl. a-, eagle; syn. ókóropɔŋ; cf. brasiam. pr. 591.

bía, pl. a-, a smaller species of

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um. one; adj. the same; only, single, but one, sole; unique. pr. 1359, 1616.

3256; cf. ekó, biakó, óbaakó, ɲkó, ɲo, kore, fua, prekó & peɲkoro. Gr. 80; wowui dá-koro (pe), they died

on the (very) same day; oye ne bá-koro, ne ba a ówoo no koro, he is his only child, his only-begotten son; óbà da-kóro dá-kóro or nna-kóro nná-kóro, he comes only on certain days, occasionally, now and then. - pl. ɲkoro-(ɲ)koro, F. = mmiakó-ummiakó, one by one; cf. aɲkor-aɲkoro, ɲkore-ɲkore. — kor, F. 1. baakó, biakó, Mt. 5, 18. 36. 6, 27. — 2. = koro, kroŋŋ, single, Mt. 6, 22. — 3. = kó, what, Mt. 7, 2; pl. ɲkokor, Eph. 5, 33; every one in particular; ɲkorkor: ɲworaba wɔŋ anim-nyam ɲkorkor, one star differs from another in glory. 1 Cor. 15, 41. — ekoro no, F. = biakó no, óbaakó no, the other.

e-kóro, a pot before the place, tree &c., of a so-called fetish, containing water, palm-wine, leaves, eggs, cowries &c., from the appearance of which things (called abo), when stirred up by the komfo, he concludes what he has to soothsay; syn. kuykuma; ahina a wode nsu né ɲhabamma [nnuruwa-nnuruwa] né nsá né ɲkesuwa né ntrama agum na etaa óbosompa no anim.

ó-kóro, ókoro, a certain tree; dua kokúroo a woso. pr. 521.

kórò-bedew: trá ase k., to sit down quickly or hastily.

kóro-béne, Ak. = korowbenj.

akóróba, s. ósebo.

akórodo, akórodo-dwóm = akurodo ...

kórádádo, l. a. real, genuine, true; oye ódehye k., he is a real nobleman; s. tórodo. — 2. adv. imitative of the sound of a fluid being poured into a vessel or upon the ground; syn. tóro-dodo.

kórodo-kórodo, prattle, babble, tittle-tattle, chit-chat. pr. 1733; s. kúrodo.

ɲkóródo-kyérede, talking, prattling, prattle.

ó-kóródóm, s. ósebo, ókóðóm.

akoro-gów [akórów g.] a broken bowl. pr. 1372.

ó-koro-kése = akórów kесе. pr. 1732; cf. koro-kúmá,

akorokóraw, s. akorekera.

korókoró, red. v. = kóko, to pet, fondle,

Tshi-English Dict.

indulge; ok. ne ba, he cherishes, is indulgent towards, his child; ok. n'ano kyere me, he makes his mouth, i.e. words palatable to me, uses fine and flattering speech towards me.

korókoró, As. bar, bolt; F. krokrow, krakra? [G. klókló].

akorokórów, obtrusion, intrusion, intrusiveness; - odi me so ak. (e. s. óko a, eɲkyé na waba, ;), he intrudes himself upon me, pesters or troubles me; edeɲ na wudi me so ak. see? why do you inconvenience me so persistently?

kórokorowa, pl. ɲkórowa-ɲkórowa (Ex. 16, 14), a. round and small, of grains, seeds, globules; cf. kurukuruwa, puruw.

akórokorowa, akórokoraa, pl. ɲ-, a weaver's shuttle.

kórò-kúmá [okorow, kúma] the largest species of calabash. [G. tšenesa]. Ósram atwa kr. the moon is full, = atwa puruw. — krokúmá-twá, inf. Ps. 81, 4: ósram k. mu, at full moon.

ɲkóróm, snore, snoring. - huáne ɲk., to snore, to snort.

ɲkórómma, pr. n. f., the ninth child. Gr. § 41, 5. [G. Akróŋ].

akórómá, pl. ɲ-, a bird of prey, hawk. pr. 1292. 1734. 2776; mmerɔŋ: mpeteakwa.

akórómá-bíaa, a smaller species of hawk.

ó-kórómfó = kromfo.

akórómómó, (pl.) small balls, globules.

kóromporow, a small insect, having feet like tiny sticks; cf. krámpon, krompono.

kórɔŋ, kórɔno, n., s. krɔŋ, krano.

kórɔŋ, v., kórɔŋkórɔŋ, a., s. krɔŋ, krɔŋkrɔŋ.

akórɔŋ, akónɔŋ, ɲ-, l. nine; s. akrɔŋ. - 2. a beetle.

ɲkórɔŋ, ɲkónɔŋ, a pit dug on purpose to seek gold, a shaft, mine; bə ɲk., to sink a shaft; tu ɲk., to dig gold.

- ɲk. mu afae, an entrance into a mine, shaft. — ɲkórɔŋ-dwùmá, mining, mining operations. — ɲkórɔŋ-tufó,

gold-digger; miner.

kóróna, As. = konona; s. kóma.

akoronnóí, s. akr...

ɲkorɔŋ-huáne, inf. [ɲkorom] snorting. Job 39, 20.

akorõṅkórāy, pl. ṅ-, F. raven = anéné, kwákwádábi. *Isa. 34, 11.*  
 ṅkoro-ṅkoro, F. s. koro; mmaakõ-mmaakõ.  
 ṅkorõṅkórõnna [ṅkorõm, nna] a nap; s. ṅkõṅkóranna.  
 kórõtá, pl. ṅ-, As. a hooked drumstick; cf. twirenta.  
 kórõnte, a certain bird; lark?  
 ṅkorõ-nnúa = ṅkuronnuwa. [1735.  
 o-koro-patu, a certain bird; an owl. pr.  
 kórõpé, pl. ṅ-, a broad-headed brass nail, button; cf. potwom; stud. *Cant. 1, 11.*  
 o-kõropõy, a large species of eagle = okore. pr. 1519. 1735.  
 kórõsá, three lines cut on one side of a die, s. osikyí.  
 kórõsá-anán, four lines ditto.  
 akorõtéá, akorõtéá, pl. ṅ-, pin.  
 akoro-téy [kórõw tentey] canoe; cf. obõtó, F. batádewá.  
 korõtõo, F. only one. *Mk. 12, 32.*  
 kortomo, F. only; s. ṅkutoo.  
 kórõw, the core or inmost and hardest part of the stem of a tree, that has become red or brown by age; s. koro(w)beṅ.  
 o-kórõw, pl. a-, I. a large, round, flat, wooden vessel, made of one piece of wood (wode onyáá a.s. owowa na esey k.), used to wash clothes, to bathe little children &c.; a bowl; a van or fan, for winnowing grain; syn. apaawá, apampá (cf. korókúma). F. a tub. — 2. canoe, boat made of the trunk of the silk-cotton-tree (onyáá) hollowed out, pr. 1731f. 3197, = okorokese, akorotey; cf. batádewa, obonto, ahyem-ma, hyen.  
 akorowá, pl. ṅ- [korow, dim.] bowl; small van; small canoe.  
 ṅkorowá = ṅkoruwa. — ṅkórõwa-ṅkórõwa, s. kórõkorõwa.  
 kórõ(w)-béṅ, kórõbéne, the red inner part of a tree (odwene), with which charms and amulets are dyed. pr. 1538.  
 akorówere, small birds 'swarming' round large trees.  
 ṅkoruwá, I. a game or dance of old women. pr. 2099. — 2. a certain kind of bead, s. ahene.  
 koro-ye, F. kor-ye, unity, communion = biakõ-ye.

ákõsan, inf. [ko, san] going and returning; a trip; di ak. = di ako-nè-abá, to have intercourse (with). — ak-ntini, vein; ntini a mogya a ako hõnam mu nam mu san ba kõmam'.  
 kosaṅkõbi, pl. kosaṅkõbifõ, marauder.  
 kosa-ṅkóméé, a coward; s. mpuw.  
 kòse, kòse, kòsekose, interj. of deprecation, pity, indignation, surprise, encouragement; - kòse, owura B., woaba! what, Mr. B., you have come! hyira.. kòsekose, to wish 'every' blessing to..; Onyagkõpõy ahyira no kòsekose, God has blessed him abundantly; - kòse ool kòse oo! farewell! farewell; - a term of civility used in excuse e.g. of having accidentally pushed against a person: I beg your pardon! excuse me! (syn. tafarakye;) alas! O dear! fie! for (or what a) shame! - not at all, never = dabida; onimdefo sakra n'asem mu, okwasea de, kòse, a wise person may change his opinion, but a fool never.  
 kòsèé, F.: ye.. k., to be doubtful to. - onyé heṅ k., we do not doubt.  
 akòsém [okõ asem] a story or rumour of a war; military concerns. — akòsémná [má okõ hõ asem] parley; cf. adonsem.  
 kòsènene = kesènene.  
 koso(w), v. F. = koto, to kneel, fall down. *Mt. 15, 26. Mk. 1, 40.*  
 kòsõo, kòsokoso, adv. gorgeously, splendidly, of adorning; ode sika nè ṅhené ahyehye ne hõ kòsõo, she has adorned, bedecked, bespangled herself in a gorgeous manner, brilliantly. - syn. pii, bebree; nnuwa a asosow kòsokoso, trees with many fruits.  
 ṅka-só, inf. progress; furtherance. *Phil. 1, 25; success, prosperity; edification; má ṅk., to cause to prosper, to edify. 1 Cor. 8, 1; - nyá ṅk., to prosper, be edified, receive edifying. 1 Cor. 8, 10; - ká ṅk., to speak to edification. 1 Cor. 14, 3.* [abébéw, abébé.  
 akòso-bébéw, -bébé, a water-snail; s. akòso-bí-ahwé† [fr. so.. hwé] speculation (in trading &c.).  
 kòsokoso, a. dull, heavy; ne hõ ye no k., he feels dull or h.; syn. kusukusu.

kòsokoso, tottering = posoposo.  
 kòsõṅkó, a large bird on the savanna.  
 o-kòsõro, pl. a-, Ak. = okòsow.  
 kò-sóroma, the morning-star; cf. owuodi, kyekye-pe-aware; [fr. okõ & nsoroma: k. fi a, na se worekotua oṅay bi a, en'na wode hũ se ade rekyé (it shines so bright as to enable an attack on the enemy early in the morning); or, fr. sko: k. fi a, na sko asore kodidi; or, fr. ko, to go: yeko sare so a, na yehwe na yede nantew].  
 kosow, v. F., s. koso.  
 o-kosow, kwõso, pl. ṅ-, F. sheep (*Mt. 25, 32 f.*); cf. oguan.  
 o-kõsow, pl. a-, a.: otuo k., a worn-out gun; wõy atuo nyinaa ye ak., all their guns are worn out (by use); cf. okòsõro.  
 o-kòsow, partnership; si k. = di ntantõ, to join or associate in a trade or business under an understanding that there shall be a community of profit. pr. 2336; cf. ṅhwebom, ṅṅuammoá.  
 o-kosow-fékúw, joint-stock company, society of shareholders.  
 o-kosow-sí, inf. the forming of an association or partnership.  
 o-kosow-sí-dè-péfó, socialist. *Hist.*  
 Akòsua, Akwasiba, pr. n. of a female born on Sunday. (Ak. Adae, ... born on Akwasidae). Gr. § 41, 4. pr. 1509. 1738.  
 kòsúa-dèsuáni, pl. - fo, apprentice, beginner, novice. — kòsúa-kyèrkyéráfó, pupil-teacher.  
 akò-sũm-abe-hyey-nĩpa, Akw.: waye ne hõ ak. = onam sũm mu ko, he stole away in the darkness, got away secretly.  
 akò-tádé, war-dress; abõy-ak., coat of mail. *1 Sam. 17, 5.*  
 koté, obsc. penis, yard; syn. akorá, bá-rímá, anó sò; - akotesinfo, As. the chief of the eunuchs. - (otũo-)kote, the trigger of a gun; cf. akokosèrè.  
 koté, kotèkoté, noise, clamour, dim, noisy talk, noisy quarrel, brawl; asafo no di kotèkoté = wokasa gyegyeygye.  
 àkótèy, I. the principal or full sum, amount, or number; senea sika no te na wobegye no n'ak. ney, they took from him the money in its full or complete amount; of money, however,



3; *inf.* [kò, saŋ] *going and return-  
a trip*; di ak. = di ako-nè-abá,  
*we intercourse (with)*. — ak-ntíni,  
; ntini a mogya a eko hōnam mu  
mu saŋ ba kōmam'.

kòbì, *pl.* kòsaŋkòbifó, *marauder*.  
̀̀kòméé, *a coward*; s. mpuw.  
kòsèr, kòsekòsè, *interj.* of depre-  
on, pity, indignation, surprise, en-  
agement; - kòsè, owura B., woaba!  
t, Mr. B., *you have come!* hyira..  
kòsè, *to wish 'every' blessing to..*;  
aŋkòpaŋ ahyira no kòsekòsè, *God  
blessed him abundantly*; - kòsè oo!  
ool *farewell! farewell*; - a term  
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F.: ye.. k., *to be doubtful to.* -  
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l. [abébéw, abébé.  
bébéw, - bébé, *a water-snail*; s.  
bí-ahwé† [fr. so.. hwe] *speculation  
rading &c.*)  
oso, *a dull, heavy*; ne hō ye no  
*he feels dull or h.*; *syn.* kusukusu.

kòsòkòsò, *tottering* = posoposo.

kòsonkò, *a large bird on the savanna.*  
ò-kòsòrò, *pl. a.*, Ak. = okòsow.

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so bright as to enable an attack on  
the enemy early in the morning); or,  
fr. eko: k. fi a, na eko asore kodidi;  
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kosow, v. F., s. koso.

ò-kosow, kwoso, *pl. ̀̀.*, F. *sheep* (Mt.  
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sociation or partnership.

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born on Sunday. (Ak. Adae... born on  
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kòsúa-dèsuáni, *pl. - fo*, *apprentice, be-  
ginner, novice*. — kòsúa-kyèrekýérfó,  
*pupil-teacher.*

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akò-tàdé, *war-dress*; aboŋ-ak., *coat of  
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koté, kotékoté, *noise, clamour, din,  
noisy talk, noisy quarrel, brawl*; asafo  
no di kotékoté = wòkasa gyegyegye.

akòteŋ, *l.* the principal or full sum,  
amount, or number; senea sika no te  
na wòbegyee no n'ak. neŋ, *they took  
from him the money in its full or  
complete amount*; of money, however,

it is better to use aboteŋ. — 2. *the  
chief or principal thing, the main point*;  
e.g. nsem yi di Kristofo kyere mu ak.  
= ye mu nseŋkúini a. s. nsentitiriw.  
— 3. *the main part*; asafo no mu ak.  
kuram' ara; dom no ak., *the main  
body* (adu hō); *the whole army* (si see  
nè sè, including every person). — 4.  
*substance; essentials*. — 5. *edi mu ak.*  
= eye mu aseŋkúini a. s. asentitiriw.

akoters, ̀̀, As. = oketere. [flask.  
akotewá, *pl. id.* Ak. Okw. *a small gin-  
̀̀kòtew-mú, ̀̀kòtetem', inf.* [tew or  
tetew okò mu] *desisting from, and  
parting after, fighting*; wodi ̀̀kòtew-  
mu, e. s. nnipa baanu akò, na obi am-  
pam ne yəŋkò na wəŋ baanu nyinaa  
gyae; wodi ̀̀kòtetem', *they parted  
with equal strength after an undeci-  
sive battle.*

kotewú [obsc.] *an impotent man.*

kòtii, *a. & adv.* large; rank, luxuriant;  
odé no afi k., *the yam has shot up  
with luxuriant growth*, cf. dwobesàrè.

akotíá = akwatiá. — akotíá-à-šte-à-šte-só,  
(-siw-sò or -òbò-sò), *a certain plant.*

ò-kotikó, *pl. a.*, *big, large* (of insects,  
worms &c.); aməŋkú k., odowa k.,  
ntstèa ak.

̀̀kòtím-sifo(ò), - sefo(ò): ohemmaa ̀̀k.,  
*the Queen mother's fanbearers* (girls).

koto, *a staff or stick borne by the eu-  
nuchs of the Asante kings.* [Coast.

Akoto, Oguaa Akoto, *nicknames of Cape*

ò-kòtò, *pl. a.*, *l. crab, sea-crab*; bə ak.,  
*to search for crabs.* pr. 78. 415; s.  
akotobə. - bə nsa k., *to clench the fist.*  
— 2. *tapeworm*; ok. da ne yam', *he  
has a tapeworm.*

akoto-bò, *searching for crabs.* pr. 329.  
505. 857. 1431. 1739-47. [kokoo.

kooto, koto, kòtu [Eng.] *coat*; asràfo k.  
koto, v. = kotow. F. Mk. 5, 6.

Okòtò, *pr. n.* byname of Kwadwo.

kotò, v. [*inf.* ̀̀.] *to entreat, beseech, sup-  
plicate, implore*; usually combined with  
sèrè: mekotò mesèrè wò, *I beg and  
beseech you, I beg you, earnestly, I  
implore or entreat you.* pr. 3201.

̀̀kòtò, *inf.* entreaty, supplication. - ̀̀kò-  
tò-sèrè, *id.*

ɲk6-tɔ, ɲkom-to, *inf.* [to ɲko] *sleepiness, drowsiness; slumber.*

kótoo, *a. real, true; syn. tōrodo; ɔye yej busiáni k., he is our real kinsman.*

akótoa = akótowa.

koto-baá, *a short stick (bent at one end) borne by fetish-priests.*

kotobáŋkyé, *cassava or manioc. pr. 38.42.1748.*

kóto-biri-gyá, *pl. ɲ., one of the pieces of wood which was partially burnt when the place destined for a plantation was cleared.*

ɔ-kotobonyi, *kwot., pl. a-fo, F. a foolish man. Mt. 7,26.*

kotodwé, *pl. ɲ., the knee; syn. naŋkrōma. pr. 1349. 2391.*

koto-fá [ɛfa 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 the colour of odubēp.*

ɲk6-tofó, *one that sleeps, sleeper. Prov. 10,5.*

kotóí, *a name of the leopard; s. ɔsebo. Kótoko, pr. n., a byname of the Asantes. pr. 1750.*

kótoko: *mme atutu bróde k., palm-trees have taken the place of (prop. 'have driven away' the) plantains.*

kotóks, *pl. a., porcupine. pr. 1749 f.*

Worebekyere k. a, wósúm apá ná ébó no.

akotóks: *hye..hō ak., to inquire after, look for, search for, seek for, a missing person or thing; cf. hye 25; me nipa ayera na mahye no hō ak. se wontie nsem mmeká ɲkyere me, a man of mine has been lost and I have (as it were, made an intrenchment round him, 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 akotoko se wəŋkə-hwehwe mmā no, he has lost something and issued an advertisement about it to try to find it [for him]. — akotóks-hyé, inf. the act of intrenching; inquiry, search &c.*

ɔ-kótó-kōro, *Ak.-koro, pl. a., l. a hook. pr. 172. 778. Ex. 26,6; cf. tonkogysi; F. a hooked stick. — ak. nē n'aniwa,*

*hooks and eyes, cf. nsōae, nsōam'de. — 2. remnants of the placenta in child-birth.*

kótoko-sábire, *a black singing-bird living in the forest = kamesekwaakye. 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. ɲ., l. bag, sack, pouch, pocket. pr. 337. 768; syn. bəto, bətowa = k. a wode tu kwan. pr. 1752; atweaa = k. a wode ntama sie mu n.a.; cf. pae, tekrekwi; bu k., s. bu 3. — 2. purse, money-bag; cf. foto. — 3. a wrapper or cover that has the form of a bag; agyaŋ k., quiver; akatawía k., the cover of an umbrella; also the skin of a beast, s. wore, worəw. — 4. a dress that may be compared with a sack, coat, cloak; Brofo hye k. mu = wəhye atade. — 5. kotokuo ksee, (As.) a large fishing-net made of strips of reed. — 6. amnion.*

Kotokú: *Akyem K., pr. n. of the Akan tribe dwelling at Akyem Soaduru, formerly also (under king Agyemaŋ) at Gyádám'.*

kótókú, *a kind of aquatic (or water-) fowl, as large as a turkey; anomaa a odidi asuom'.*

kotokú-atádé [kotoku 4] *cloak. 2 Tim. 4,13.*

kotokú-sáabóbé, *kotokúsáá-(a)bóbé, the flower of a certain climber. pr. 1751. 3580. - k. ɔhómé-ɲhómé, cocoon; cf. kənnore-buw.*

kotokur(ba), *pl. ɲ., F. a hooked stick; cf. ɔkotokōro.*

kotokúródú, *pl. id. a species of black wasp. pr. 1753; cf. agyennare = gye-adare, mpennaa; hornet.*

kotokúwá, *a small bag or sack. pr. 1226.*

kotokyerewáse, *a kind of shot, s. korabo.*

akótokyíwa, *pl. ɲ., = agyahina, cf. gyaw & ɲkúku; - wonyé nsemso adan no so, ne nyinaa butubutu fam' ɲk. ɲk., the houses are not built in stories, they all stand there like fetish-pots turned upside down.*

akotoni, *a kind of cowry. kotonimmá, pl. id. a species of stinging fly.*

Kotonímma, *Kotonímma, name of a month, about (May or) July; s. ɔsram.*

kótopee, *true; truly; waakā no k. akwere no; cf. kotoo.*

akoto-péne, *a certain game; di or ye ak., to play at blindman's-buff. pr. 3257.*

ɲkótópə, *F. = ɲkontompo. Lk. 19,8.*

akotōro-dwōa, *akotōro., ankle, ankle-bone.*

akotōróko, *a species of eatable mushroom which grows on dead palms; cf. kwansəŋ.*

kotōromúá, *pl. ɲ.; a fist, the hand clenched roundly so as to approach to the shape of a ball; cf. kuturuku, nsá-kotó, tware; - bə (ne)nsa k., to clench, double or bend the fist.*

ɲkotó-séré, *inf. [kotó, sére] supplication.*

kototwé, *a certain animal; ɔbobo nnuwa wə wuram'.*

kotów, *v. [inf. ɔ-] l. to stoop, cower, couch, crouch, squat, pr. 568. 2160. - to kneel; to perch (of birds), sometimes = saŋ (of men). — k. ne naŋkroma anim, to kneel down; k. naŋ ase. pr. 1755; k. akwiri, to lie in reserve (of an army). — 2. to bow to; ɔk. no femm, s. femm; combined with sore, to worship, adore, revere, reverence; okotow saree no, he (fell down and) worshipped him; cf. sore, sōm. Ps. 5,8. 95,6. 138,2. Mt. 2,11. — ɔ-koto(w)-sóre, inf. veneration, adoration. — akotow-akótów, inf. frequent couching &c. as of leopards. pr. 1756: Cf. akotokotow.*

akóto(w)a, *-(w)aa, pl. ɲ., a small cask of gun-powder (1/8 keg); cf. atentenim', ɔkwádúm.*

akótowá, *pl. id. a young crab; s. ɔkoto.*

ɲkotow-akwiri [kotow, v.] *(anything in) reserve.*

akotwisisie, *As. a kind of game.*

ɲk6-trá-dán, *hermitage.*

akotróko = akotōroko.

kótu [Eng.] = kōto, *coat; s. atade.*

ɲkótúmi-dí, *a play-ball. (F. oo, woy-kótúmi yó!)*

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oks' and eyes, cf. nsōae, nsōam'de. — remnants of the placenta in child-rth.

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okú-atádé [kotoku 4] cloak. 2 Tim. 13.

okú-saabóbé, kotokúsáá-(a)bóbé, the noer of a certain climber. pr. 1751. 80. - k. ohómé-ghómé, cocoon; cf. mnare-buw.

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ŋkó-trá-dáŋ, hermitage.

akotóróko = akotóróko.

kótu [Eng.] = kóto, coat; s. atade.

ŋkótúmi-dí, a play-ball. (F. oo, woy-kótúmi yá!)

kótwa-asókkúm, a species of butterfly,

flying about in thousands about the time of planting corn.

kotwá-bete, Ak. a slip, cutting from a plant.

akotwé, 1. a bly, a basket roughly made of palm-branches or reeds to carry pots of oil or palm-wine, cf. kyéŋkyeŋ. — 2. Okw. = akura, mouse.

akó-twéaa, a bag for ammunition.

kótwe-béra-n'ni: oye ne hō k., he behaves like a fool.

o-kótwe-béréfó, akótwe, pl. a- [nea ókotwé asem anase amánné bá] originator, author, abettor, instigator, ringleader; a mischievous person. Prov. 24,8. Cf. ofarebae. Ok. ŋkoe a, amánsóboáfó ŋko. pr.

kotwé kótwe, a certain noise; e.g. akan-tangua no di k. k., the chair is creaking; kentey yi ye k. k.

ków, v. 1. to cower, crouch, squat; okow há; s. ko & kotow. — 2. tr. to bend forward: k. ahina no! ókōw ahiná.

ŋkōw, F. = ŋkoo, filthiness.

o-kówá, akówá [okó, dim.] top, gig, whirligig; s. oko.

ko-wé-nsá, a species of ant.

krá, kára, v. [inf. ŋ, red. krakra] 1. to take leave of, say good-bye, bid farewell; mak'ra wò, I am now going, good-bye then! — 2. to depart, leaving an injunction or commission to those that remain. — 3. to dismiss or send 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. to order goods; kra kanea mā me, order a lamp for me. — 8. Phr. wak'ra mè nná, a) he bade me good-night, cf. nnákránná; b) he took leave to stay away one or two days; waykrá mè nná, he did not say that he would stay over night. — 9. to appoint or ordain beforehand, to predestinate; cf. ŋkrabea.

krá, káná, v. [inf. o-] to pray, to put up, recite, or repeat prayers, to mutter prayers, to ask or inquire of God, to prophesy, divine (Gen. 44,5), soothsay

(said especially of Mohammedans, s. Krāmo); cf. kaŋkye, krām, pa kyew, sere, kotow, sore, bo mpae; hye ŋkom. **krá, káná, kěná**, n. a mark = agyirae; wahye ne nneema nyinaa mu k., he has marked all his things. pr. 3590.

**o-k'ra, okára**, As. = agyinamoá, a cat. **ŋkrá**, inf. [kra] 1. taking leave. — 2. errand, mandate, order, commission, word, message; information, notice. pr. 1761; ŋkra bi nni akyiri bio, that is all I have been commissioned to say, I have nothing else to say. — di ŋkrá, a) to part, be separated; to quit each other = di mpaapaemu; yené mo adi ŋkra, we have no connection with you any more; oné ne kra adi ŋkra = waka baabi. — b) to have conversation or communication; me né no nni ŋkra or ŋkradi (g. v.), I have no community or friendship with him.

**ŋkrá**, n., As. blood, syn. bogya, mogya, kafo; tuo no akā or abo aboa no, ógù ŋkrá, the gun has hit the animal, it bleeds.

**o-k'rá, okára**, F. s., pl. a- [con. né k'ra, né kára] 1. the soul of man. pr. 11. According to the notions of the natives the kára 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 okára seems to be drawn (cf. kra, v. 3, 8), and the realization of his errand or destiny on earth is then called abra or abra-bo, g. v. The kára, put by God or by the help of a fetish into a child, can be questioned while it is yet in the mother's womb (cf. hweg). In life the kára is considered partly as the soul or spirit of a person (cf. sunsum, hoghom), 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. twé kra). When he has entirely left (whereby the person dies), he is no more called kára, but sésá or osámāy. — 2. destiny, fate, lot, luck, fortune; né kára yé, he has good luck (can be said even of game that escaped the shot of a hunter); ne kra ye a eye nti..., né k'ra yiye (yieyie, very), fortunately, happily, luckily; ne kra nyé = ne hó ade nyé. pr. 1760; cf. ehó B, okrabiri. — 3. (pl. akrafó), 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. pr. 691; a boy or man attending on the king, page; syn. akra-kwaa.

**o-k'ráá, okarawá**, pl. a-, a female slave destined to be sacrificed on the death of her master. pr. 1782; cf. okra 3.

**o-kraa**, a species of grasshopper; cf. abebaw.

**k'ráa, kárawá**, pl. ŋ-, a species of monkey. pr. 2293, 2635. — **kraa-níni**, the male of the k.; **kraa-béré**, the female of the k. pr. 1781.

**ŋkrá-béa** [kra 8, bea, manner] fate, destiny, appointed lot, allotted life, final lot, manner of death; syn. hye-bea. pr. 1762 f. 2538: Onyame ŋk nni ŋkwatibea, what God has destined cannot be evaded; there is no evading fate. Wobewo wo a, na wo asem a Onyk. de ká kyere wo se ebeye wo, ebia ose; wode tuo na ebeko, ebia osekan, a. s. Odomankamā wu n. a., eyi na wofre no ŋkr.

**o-krà-béhwe** [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 mmára yi so yiye a, aŋká 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. Ezek. 34, 29.

**o-krábiri**, pl. a- [okra a ebiri] 1. black soul, not caring well for the person to whom he belongs. (Wos onipa kra ye kokoo na ofura ŋwéer na se obi kra ye tuntum a, en'de e mmusu, okrabiri neŋ; wope sika wunnya bi; wonam a, wonkyé; wunya amanne). pr. 1530, 1999, 245 — 2. a blackguard, person of low character (an abusive word). — **o-krábirifó**, pl. a-, a person with a black soul, an unfortunate person.

**ŋk'ra-bów**: tu (obi) so ŋk., to send me sages to (somebody).

**krádá** [krádaa, G. klalá] white linen, cotton cloth, calico, shirting, white baft, soft croydon, madapolam; sy ŋwéera. (Kay tetefo no, da a wogua asum' no a. s. wog' k'ra dá adu no i wofre no krádá; Aburifo né Amante sofó da so fre no saa ara nne).

**kráda, kárara**, rattle, rustling, the noise caused by tearing cloth or paper, or by grazing a branch with a hood. pr. 466.

**krádada, kárad...**, cf. kurududu.

**kradakrada**, a species of bird.

**o-kra-dé**, that which pertains to the soul that which is animal, natural. 1 Co. 15, 46.

**akra-dé**, 1. [okra ade] a thing belonging to the soul; a beloved, favourite thing. — 2. [ŋkra ade] a final present given by a trader or retail-dealer to the partner employed by him. — 3. luck, good luck, good fortune, godsend. pr. 118 opp. abusude.

**ŋkra-déŋ**, urgent order, commission &c cf. ŋkra 2.

**ŋkrá-di**, inf. [di ŋkra] 1. separation, parting = mpaapaemu. — 2. communion, communication: me né w nni ŋkradi, I and you have nothing to do with each other.

**akra-dín**, proper names of persons, corresponding to the week-day; s. badiŋ

lertakings to prosper (*pr.* 83) or rights and neglects him (*cf.* okrabiri), therefore, in the case of prosperity, gives thanks and thank-offerings to a fetish (*cf.* asumguare). When the son is about to die, the kára leaves gradually, before he breathes his last, but may be called or drawn back (twé kra). When he has entirely departed (whereby the person dies), he is more called kára, but sēsā or osā-g. — 2. *destiny, fate, lot, luck, tune*; né kára yé, *he has good luck* (as he said even of game that escaped shot of a hunter); ne kra ye a eye ..., né k'ra yiye (yieyie, *very*), *fortunately, happily, luckily*; ne kra nyé ne hō ade nyé. *pr.* 1760; *cf.* ehō B, okrabiri. — 3. (*pl.* akrafó), *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.* *pr.* 691; *a boy or man attendant on the king, page*; *syn.* akra-aa. — 4. *okārawá, pl. a-, a female slave destined to be sacrificed on the death of her master.* *pr.* 1782; *cf.* okra 3. — 5. *akra, a species of grasshopper*; *cf.* ebew. — 6. *kārawá, pl. ŋ-, a species of monkfish.* *pr.* 2293.2635. — *kraa-nini, the title of the k.*; *kraa-béré, the female title of the k.* *pr.* 1781. — 7. *-béa [kra 8, bea, manner] fate, destiny, appointed lot, allotted life, al lot, manner of death*; *syn.* hye-a. *pr.* 1762 f. 2538: Onyame ŋk. i ŋkwatibea, *what God has destined me not to be evaded; there is no evading me.* Wobewo wo a, *na wo asem a yk. de kā kyere wo se ebye wo, ia ose: wode tuo na ebeko, ebia skan, a. s. Odoman-kāmā wu n. a., i na wofre no ŋkr.* — 8. *-béhwé [send word (kra 4.6): come and see!] a wonder, wonderful sight, worthy to be advertised to persons dwelling elsewhere to come and see.* odi mmāra yi so yiye a, *agkā 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.* Ezek. 34.29. — 9. *o-krābiri, pl. a- [okra a ebiri] 1. a black soul, not caring well for the person to whom he belongs.* (Wose: onipa kra ye kokoo na ofura ŋgwere; na se obi kra ye tuntum a, en'de eye mmusu, okrabiri ne; wope sika a, wunnya bi; wonam a, wogkyé na wunya amanne). *pr.* 1630.1999.2453. — 2. *a blackguard, person of low character (an abusive word).* — 10. *o-krābírifó, pl. a-, a person with a black soul, an unfortunate person.* — 11. *ŋk'ra-bów: tu (obi) so ŋk., to send messages to (somebody).* — 12. *krādá [krādaá, G. klalá] white linen or cotton cloth, calico, shirting, white baft, soft croydon, madapolam; syn. ŋgwere.* (Kan tetefo no, da a woguare asum' no a. s. wog' k'ra dá adu no na wofre no krādá; Aburifo né Amanten-sofó da so fre no saa ara nne). — 13. *krāda, kārara, rattle, rustling, the noise caused by tearing cloth or paper, or by grazing a branch with a hook.* *pr.* 466. — 14. *kradada, kārada..., cf. kurududu.* — 15. *kradakra, a species of bird.* — 16. *o-krā-dé, that which pertains to the soul; that which is animal, natural.* 1 Cor. 15.46. — 17. *akra-dé, 1. [okra ade] a thing belonging to the soul; a beloved, favourite thing.* — 2. [okra 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; *opp.* abusude. — 18. *ŋkra-dén, urgent order, commission &c., cf. ŋkra 2.* — 19. *ŋkrā-dí, inf. [di ŋkra] 1. separation, parting = mpaapaemu.* — 2. *communication, communication: me né wo nni ŋkradi, I and you have nothing to do with each other.* — 20. *akra-dij, proper names of persons, corresponding to the week-day; s. badij.*

krádò, *a. & adv. ready, quick; readily, quickly, hastily; woyee adwuma no nyinaa k., they did all the work in a hurry.* [G. klalo]. — 21. *krádoyé, inf. readiness, adroitness.* — 22. *krádó(w)a, krádúa, padlock.* [G. id.]. — 23. *ŋkrāa-dúa, ŋkrāa-duaa, a species of thorn, brier; wonam sare so kwamfuwim' a, ŋkr. titi w'; cf. sakráŋ', akraate.* — 24. *akra-dúán', a favourite dish or food.* *pr.* 254. — 25. *akrafó, pl. of okra 3 & okraa.* — 26. *o-krā-hwefo, pl. a-, curate, pastor, minister.* — 27. *krá-ká [kra, v., kaw] a debt the payment of which is demanded by occasionally sending word.* *pr.* 721. — 28. *o-krā-kòfí, a kind of chintz, s. okra, ntama.* — 29. *o-krā-kóhwé, -kóse, -kósū, inf. sending word that one shall go and look, say, weep.* *pr.* 1761.1764. [q. v. — 30. *o-krā-kóko, pl. a- ['soul-hen'] = asensé, akra-kóŋmú, a round gold plate worn on the breast by the akrafó of a king; cf. ekyeré.* — 31. *krákra, a. & adv. 1. brisk(ly), quick(ly); - me né no siim' kr.; nantew kr. — 2. n'ani ye k., he is restless, excited; deranged in mind; n'ani so ye k., he is in anguish, anxiety; s. anikra-kra. - [G. id., hot].* — 32. *krakra, F. bar, bolt.* [As. krakra, G. klaklo]. — 33. *ŋk'rakra, (F. Akp.) plain soup, broth.* — 34. *krákrá-bòtoní, disguise, mask; hye k., to disguise, to mask.* — 35. *akrákraku, a chink, fissure, cleft, crack, crevice of the earth due to the burning sun.* — 36. *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.* — 37. *krakúm', pl. ŋ- [Dan. kalkun, D. kalhoen] turkey.* *pr.* 1650. — 38. *karakuma = kan-kuma.* — 39. *akra-kwaá, pl. ŋ- [okára, akoa] a slave, considered as the king's okára (s. okra 3); a soul-slave, body-slave, page, valet de chambre.* — 40. *krakye [Eng.] clerk.*

o-krà-kyére, Ak. kàrakers [okàra, 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. pr. 3158.

krām, F. = krā, to pray.

kram, v. used in connexion with kurūm, to bend, bow, curve.

krāmākrāmā, Ak. a. hot, fierce, wild; n'ani ye kr. (n'ani ye kekàkekà, ye hyew, òyè hyew), he is fierce, wild, unruly; s. krāmākrāmā.

ḡkrāmāḡ: oyare no abo no ḡk., the disease has driven him mad.

o-krāmāḡ, pl. a., F. ḡ-, = F. obòdòm, a dog; otweá = okrámaḡberé, a bitch. pr. 416. 1285. 1765 ff.; nicknames: epe, open, kwapeḡ, eperebegyebi, ahūnahuro, akwagyinamòá senekotoku, hwéohwé, ape-a-begyebi, anadwoboa a obi mfa ne nsa ḡhyem' (ntom'), n. a.

o-krāmāḡ, a sickness of the genitals, acute gonorrhoea, a less advanced stage of bába; - ok. ntutu akuru.

o-krāmāḡ-dwiw, (-dwié, Ak.) pl. a. -ḡwiw (prop. dog's-louse), flea. 1 Sam. 24, 16.

o-krāmāḡ-kote, a medicinal plant.

krāmāḡkrāmāḡ, Akp. = krāmākrāmā.

krāmekoni = krāmōni, a Mohammedan.

ḡkram-fōá, Ak. -fānāá, a kind of small sea-fish. pr. 1451. 1775.

krāmḡḡḡ [krāmo abeḡ] a hollow cane or reed, used as a pipe-stick (taaseḡ-dua, pipe-tube) for smoking tobacco and in writing (by Mohammedans). — krāmén-ḡḡá, id. = oberaḡ-motoam'-dua.

krāmó, o-Krāmōni, pl. O-fó, Mohammedan. pr. 3085; enchanter. Dan. 5, 15; cf. krā, krām, v. - "yeḡ de, yeḡre wəḡ sa, eḡse yeḡ hanom ḡkrāmōfo da, nea wəḡ hō di ne okrá a wonam so de sisi nnipa."

akrāmó-sém, ḡkrāmó-sóm, Mohammedanism, Islam; the creed of the Moslems. — krāmó-sém, soothsaying.

krāmḡpá: nsá kr., alcohol.

akrāmḡpá, a nickname of the vulture, s. opété. pr. 742. 1679.

krāmḡpōḡ (ókūm guáḡ) = kokoyéré-dua-ḡyéí, krompono, kromporo.

o-krā-mūmūó, Ak. = okrabiri.

o-k'rá-mū-ní, pl. -fo, an animal, sensual, natural man. 1 Cor. 2, 14.

o-k'rá-nipaduá, an animal or natural body. 1 Cor. 15, 44.

krāḡḡ, a. wild, disorderly, confused, entangled, intricate. (Kaḡ no afuw no so ye kr., e.s. nnuu sisi só ná éḡḡu só, na afei wopame yi de, eso atew); - dade a wəaye no kr. te se adinam, a kind of hoe.

krāḡḡ, (F.) rough, rugged, coarse.

ḡk'ráḡ, wildness, fierceness (of the eye): n'ani do ḡkrāḡ, he chafes, rages, raves; n'ani adó n'ade a eyerae no hō ḡkrāḡ, he is raging, furious about, greedily after, the thing he has lost.

krāḡ'krāḡ, red. v.: kr...ani, 1. to knit the eye-brows in search of something, to be eager for. pr. 1779. — 2. to give a fierce expression to the eye, to disfigure one's face, make one's self frightful; okr. n'ani = óyè n'anim' hūhūhū, óyi ((óhyè) nnipa hū, he assumes a frightful countenance; okr. n'ani kyerez abofra no se ónye fōó, he looked fiercely at the boy that he should be silent.

akrāḡkrān-sem, akrāḡkrān'sem: di ak., to act upon others by intimidation; to have a baleful influence; ówia nni akr. senea osram ye. Cf. di 53.

ḡk'ráḡ, ḡkáráḡ, Ak. ḡkāráné, a species of black ant 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. 3246. [G. tšatšū, -bii].

Okrāḡ, 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 Eḡiresi, 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.

O-krānní, pl. Okrāḡfó, an Akra-man, Akra-people.

kránā, kránāá, kránanana, silent, absolutely still, perfectly quiet; syn. diḡḡ,

komm. pr. 1152. 1174. Woko, na they have gone and nothing has heard of them since. s. Gr. § 248, kra-nnām = kratete, fear and trembling.

ḡkrāḡ-bōróbé, Aky. [Okrāḡ ab...] dukuntukum.

ḡkrāḡfōá = ḡkrāmḡfōa.

ḡkrāḡ-ḡhōma, a woollen stuff or scarlet-red or crimson; the red of lish uniforms; cf. adidi, damar. ḡkra = bogya. Rev. 17, 4. 18, 12.

krāḡkú, the shea-butter tree; kr. its fruit; s. ḡkú.

akrānté, hedgehog; ewo apesee né k'ntam'.

ḡkrānté [con. né ḡkrānté] sword, scutlass; cf. afōá; ósò né ḡkrānté pr. 2939. - ḡkr.-yam', the flat or b. side of a sword &c.

ḡkrāḡ-nyeduá, Aky. [Okrāḡ gye = abòrotótó.

krāasé, no! not at all! on no account. syn. dabidá.

akra-sém [a word belonging to your secrecy, secret. pr. 260.

krātaá [fr. Port. Sp. carta] 1. a leaf paper. — 2. a letter.

krataa-fá, half a sheet of paper; a 1 in a book; cf. buépéy.

krataa-mú, a sheet of paper.

akrāate, akraté, ákáráte, a species cactus, a prickly plant.

akraate-abá, ákáráte-abá, an edible of the cactus.

kra-téte, fear and trembling; osurc ahòpopo; ode kr. guāḡ beduú fie, a ning off in fear and trembling reached home; s. kra-nnam.

krāw, as soon as, just; syn. pé.

akrawa, an old type of gum.

ḡkrāwiri, a certain drum; s. akyen. akrayám' [akyeré yam'?: tew ak., to frolic, be frolicsome, gay, merry; cf. ak. = ohuruw dannay ne hō, he skips with joy and pleasure, children, kids.

o-k'rá-yèḡfó, pl. a., one who has the of souls, curate.

kre..., kri..., s. kyere..., kyiri...

k'rebeḡḡ, s. kyerebeḡḡ.

-mūmūó, Ak. = okrabiri.  
 í-mū-ní, pl. -fo, an animal, sensual,  
 tural man. 1 Cor. 2, 14.  
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 its fruit; s. ŋkū.  
 akránté, hedgehog; ewo apssae né kotoko  
 ntam'.  
 ŋkránté [con. né ŋkrán'té] sword, sabre,  
 cutlass; cf. afōa; ósò né ŋkrántém'.  
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 akra-sém [a word belonging to your soul]  
 secrecy, secret. pr. 260.  
 krátaá [fr. Port. Sp. carta] 1. a leaf of  
 paper. — 2. a letter.  
 krataa-fá, half a sheet of paper; a page  
 in a book; cf. buépéŋ.  
 krataa-mú, a sheet of paper.  
 akráate, akráté, ákaráte, a species of  
 cactus, a prickly plant.  
 akraate-abá, ákaráte-abá, an edible fruit  
 of the cactus.  
 kra-téte, fear and trembling; osuro né  
 ahōpopo; ode kr. guaŋ beduu fie, run-  
 ning off in fear and trembling he  
 reached home; s. kra-nnam.  
 krāw, as soon as, just; syn. pé.  
 akrawa, an old type of gun.  
 ŋkrāwiri, a certain drum; s. akyene.  
 akrayám' [akyere yam?]: tew ak., to frisk,  
 frolic, be frolicsome, gay, merry; otew  
 ak. = ohuruw dannan ne hō, he leaps  
 or skips with joy and pleasure, as  
 children, kids.  
 o-k'rá-yēŋfó, pl. a-, one who has the cure  
 of souls, curate.  
 kre..., kri..., s. kyere..., kyiri...  
 k'rebeŋŋ, s. kyerebeŋŋ.

k'rèhwèrè, a small bird.  
 kréŋkréŋ, the jingling of money.  
 ŋkresia = ŋkeresia.  
 krididi, s. kirid...  
 Kristófó, Christians. — Kristóní, a  
 Christian. Kristofo asafo, the Christian  
 Church. — Kristófó-sém, -sóm, the  
 Christian religion; Kristófósóm-kyéré,  
 instruction in (the doctrines of) the  
 Christian religion. — Kristo-sém,  
 -sóm, Christianity.  
 kro, kro, ... s. koro, koro, küro.  
 o-kro, F. = okorow.  
 kró, the grating of a bolt (korokoro).  
 kró, krókró, the clinking of a weaver's  
 shuttle.  
 akroba, akrobace, pl. ŋ, F. = akürowá,  
 akuraá, akuraase.  
 Króbo, pr. n. of a mountain, country,  
 people and language (or rather dialect  
 of Adaŋme) between Akuapem and the  
 Volta, called by the natives Kro. —  
 Króboni, pl. Króbofó, a Krobo-man,  
 Krobo-people.  
 krobów, krobó(w)u = kürobow.  
 kròdo: nusu guu no kr., tears fell from  
 his eyes; nusu regu no kròdo kròdo,  
 tears were gushing from his eyes.  
 akrokraiw, dew dropping from trees  
 pr. 1143; s. akorekera.  
 krókró &c., s. korokoro.  
 kroókrò, Ak. = krakum.  
 krókrò-dwówa, knee-cap, knee-pan.  
 ŋk'rokrotibáá, frog; s. the foll.  
 ŋkrokrotibane, Gy. frog. pr. 1785.  
 krokrow, pl. ŋ, F. a bolt.  
 ŋkróm, akróma, ŋkrómma, s. ŋkóróm,  
 akórómá, ŋkórómma.  
 kroméé, a disease of the knee, causing  
 it to swell.  
 akróm-firi [akrómfo afiri] bur, burdock.  
 o-krómfó, pl. a- [króŋ, króno] thief, rob-  
 ber = owifó; cf. odwowntwafo. pr. 1786.  
 akrómós, inf. [bo króŋ] stealing, theft.  
 pr. 228. 1258.  
 ŋkrómpóno = ŋkómpono.  
 krómporo = krämpōŋ, q. v.  
 krón', Ak. króno (kór.), theft, larceny;  
 syn. awi; bo k., to steal, to practise  
 theft, commit robbery; s. wia.  
 krón, kórón, v. to be high, elevated (be-

pow); to be deep (ahinaa, kora, kuruwa); - esiw no rekròŋ; bepow no kòròŋ, wugyina so a, fam' ye kùròŋkùròŋ; Abetifí dabere kòròŋ kyey Okwau ñkùrow nyinaa; *Ab. lies higher than all other Okwau towns. Cf. kùròŋŋ. — kròn, inf. height. Gen. 6,15. Eph. 3,18.*

kròŋkròŋ, kòròŋkòròŋ, *a. high* (òdàŋ, bepow), *lofty, arduous; steep*; F. òbo kròŋkròŋ, *a steep place. Mt. 8,32. — n. steepness; cf. sronsòŋ, kòŋkròŋŋ, kùròŋkùròŋ.* [§ 77.]

akròŋ (akòŋòŋ), ñ, *nine. pr. 555 f. Gr. Akròŋ, pr. n. m. the ninth child. Gr. § 41,5.*

ñk'róŋ = ñk'òròŋ.

k'róŋŋ = kùròŋŋ, kùròŋkùròŋ.

kròŋ, F. *clearly. Mk. 8,25.*

kròŋŋ, *a., adv. pure, clear; unmixed; sincere, artless, harmless. Mt. 10,16. Rom. 16,19. Phil. 2,15; kòma kròŋŋ, singleness of heart. Eph. 6,5; nsu nó ani agyèŋ kr., kurenyey. — kròŋŋ-yé, inf. simplicity, singleness of heart. 2 Cor. 11,3.*

kròŋkròŋ (kòŋòŋk.), *a. & adv. 1. pure, clear; unmingled, unadulterated; nsu kr., pure water; nsà kr., unadulterated palm-wine. — 2. real, true (cf. potèè); Otwiní kr., a genuine Tshi-man; omamfraní nuyiy 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'aním ye kr., he has a very fine shape; onipa yi, n'aním atew krkrkr.: adwerz, ne dua kòŋòŋ-kòŋòŋ = fefefe; anomaa no, né dua kr., that bird has a beautiful tail. — 4. unspotted, unsullied, unstained, untarnished, unpolluted, undefiled, immaculate, clean, chaste, innocent. — 5. holy, perfect; hallowed, sacred; òyè me kr., he makes me holy, sanctifies me; òyè kr., he is holy. — adv. clearly, distinctly; correctly; kasa kr. — *n. 1. purity; genuineness. — 2. reality, sincerity; ne kr. so, sincerely (Phil. 1,16), in the right manner, in its due form. — 3. holiness.**

kròŋkròŋ-béa, kròŋkròŋmù-hò, *holy place, sanctuary. — kròŋkròŋkròŋ-béa, kròŋkròŋmù-kròŋkròŋ, the holy of holies; s. mpiakyiri. 2 Chron. 3,8. Heb. 9,3. — kròŋkròŋ-dí, inf.: homeda k., holy observance, sanctification of the sabbath-day. K. § 64.*

akròŋkròŋ-ne, *a holy part. Ezek. 45,1; holy things: eye ak. mu adekròŋkròŋ, it is most holy. Ex. 28,38 &c.*

ò-kròŋkròŋní, *pl. (a)-fo, a holy person; syn. òhòtèfo.*

kròŋkròŋ-yé, *1. sanctification. — 2. holiness; cf. ahòtew. — 3. simplicity. 2 Cor. 1,12.*

ò-kròŋkròŋní, *pl. (ñ)-fo, = opépeni. akròŋné [kròno ade] a stolen thing. Ex. 22,3.*

kròno, Ak. *s. kròŋ.*

akròŋnòí, *1. a disease brought on by e.g. unchastity; oyare yi, eskà ne hò a, nea oyare no ntumi ntu nammoŋ. — 2. hernia.*

àkrosimadó: *di ak., to move to and fro. krótòwa, Ak. inflammation of the lungs (a children's disease); pneumonia.*

kru, ... krum, *s. kuru, ... kurum.*

Krudupaaku(o) = Awukudae; *cf. dabone.*

krúkù, (obs.) *a cocoa-nut shell, used as a drinking vessel. [Ger. krug; Dan. krukke].*

ñkrum, F.: *si-, to sigh. Mk. 7,34.*

ò-krúní, *pl. krúfò, sailor, one of a ship's crew; Kroo-man, Kru-boy.*

kù, kù, *the cry of the bird obereku & aferaw.*

ku, *v. = kuw. — e-kú = ekuw.*

e-kú, *a species of monkey = kontròmfi, chimpanzee. pr. 1787 f. - wo anim ye taŋ (kùsuu) se ku anim!*

kú ku ku, *noise of something falling heavily to the ground or of some one walking heavily.*

kù, *v. Ak. F. = kùm, to kill. pr. 1269. 2539. 2842.*

kù, *v.: kù.. hò, to be bent to, to join; n'ani kù me hò, he cares for me always, visits me, has me in mind, defends and saves me in trouble, is always zealous and active for me = ontó me ase; mã wo ani ñkù hò =*

hwe (nea woye a. s. ewò wo nsam' no) so yiye; mo ani ñkù mo hò yiye = mòŋ-hwe mo hò so yiye wò biribiaran'. Wòakòkà akù no hò redi no kasa, they together urge or importune him, press upon him, demanding something from him.

ò-kú, *pl. a., gap, cleft, chasm, gulf, abyss; precipice; - wòŋ mu biara nto mu akù, a) none of them (sc. pupils) is kept back (in the same class at school); b) none of them is backward or behindhand, e.g. nimdee fam'; in knowledge or intelligence.*

ñkù, *a kind of sumāy, s. App. B. IV.*

ñkù (Okw. duába), *shea-butter, a kind of grease extracted from the fruit of a tree; used by the natives as ointment to make their skin soft and glossy.*

ñkù-aba, *the fruit from which the shea-butter is obtained.*

ñkù-dùá, *the shea-tree, Bassia Parkii, Bassia butyracea; s. kràŋkù.*

kúá, *1. = afuw, plantation, farm; mèkò mé kúám; me kwam' ne ha-yi; né kúá abà (= n'aduāŋ aye yiye) afe yi so; onyāā kua afrihyia yim'; òyè kúá = ope adwumaye nanso nea oye ye yiye, he understands how to make a good plantation; ne hò wo kua, he is successful in his plantation-work; cf. kwā F., akua 1, okuafo. — 2. kúá, (a-), the working of a farm or plantation, husbandry; agriculture. 2 Chron. 26,10.*

akúa, *1. = kúá 2. — 2. bròdéba (a)kúa, the young shoots or suckers at the foot of a plantain-stalk.*

akúa, *pl. ñ, a human figure made of clay. Se onipa kese bi (titiriw ohene) ka baabi a, ebere a wòrebetue n'ayi no woye onipa soso honi a wòfè no akúa; eoo na wode si onipa a wawu no anagmu hwe hò ye n'ayi. Saa akua yi wómfa nsi fie, na mmom wode kosi nsorem' de akatawia si no so, nōa aduaŋ n. a. sisi n'aním. - "It is customary before the funeral ceremony to make figures or statues of the deceased, either of clay or wood, which are placed under a shed outside the town, and honoured daily by meat-offerings".*



kron-béa, krónkronmú-ho, *holy ice, sanctuary*. — krónkronkron-a, krónkronmù-krónkron, *the holy holies*; s. mpiakyiri. 2 Chron. 3, 8. b. 9, 3. — krónkron-dí, *inf.*: hoda k., *holy observance, sanctification of the sabbath-day*. K. § 64.

nkron-ne, *a holy part*. Ezek. 45, 1; *ly things*: eye ak. mu adekronkron, *is most holy*. Ex. 28, 38 &c.

inkronní, *pl. (a)-fo, a holy person*; v. ohôtefo.

kron-yé, 1. *sanctification*. — 2. *liness*; cf. ahôtew. — 3. *simplicity*. Cor. 1, 12.

inkronní, *pl. (n)-fo, = opépeni. nné [krono ade] a stolen thing*. c. 22, 3.

o, Ak. s. kron.

nnóí, 1. *a disease brought on by g. unchastity*; oyare yi, eká ne hō nea oyare no ntumi ntu nammoj. 2. *hernia*.

simadó: di ak., *to move to and fro*. ówa, Ak. *inflammation of the lungs* (children's disease); *pneumonia*.

... krum, s. kuru, ... kurum.

dupaaku(o) = Awukudae; cf. dabone. kū, (obs.) *a cocoa-nut shell, used as drift vessel*. [Ger. krug; Dan. ukk.

am, F.: si-, *to sigh*. Mk. 7, 34.

úní, *pl. krúfó, sailor, one of a ship's crew; Kroo-man, Kru-boy*.

kū, *the cry of the bird obereku & eraw*.

v. = kuu. — e-kú = ekuw.

i, *a species of monkey = kontrómfi, chimpanzee*. pr. 1787 f. - wo anim ye nj (kúsun) se ku anim!

ku ku, *noise of something falling heavily to the ground or of some one talking heavily*.

v. Ak. F. = kũm, *to kill*. pr. 1269. 539. 2842.

v.: kū.. hō, *to be bent to, to join*; '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 for me = ntó me ase; mā wo ani nkū hō =*

hwe (nea woye a. s. ewo wo nsam' no) so yiye; mo ani nkū mo hō yiye = mōj-hwe mo hō so yiye wo biribiam'. Wóakokā akū no hō redi no kasa, *they together urge or importune him, press upon him, demanding something from him*.

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akúáa, akúawa, *a recess in the courtyard, a small yard behind a house, used as a kitchen, washing-place, store for oil, palm-wine &c.*

A'kúá, s. Akua. pr. 1738.

kūá, v. *to bring near or together, to join*; used with ano or anim; cf. kū. — kūa (= pūa) gya yi ano, *put the (burning) ends of these two pieces of wood nearer to each other!* (F.) ore-kūa gya, *she is making a fire*; opon a emu bage no, awow bae ara pe na ebekúaa anim bio, *as soon as the cold, damp weather set in, the chinks in the door disappeared*; mómfa mo ti nkūa anim na menjhwe nea okyey ne yonkō tenten, *bring your heads together that I may see which of you is the taller*; wokā (assem de) kūa no, *they press upon him with remonstrances, try to induce him by entreaties*.

nkū-aba, s. nkū.

akuá-ba, *a kind of doll carved out of wood*; pl. akuamma; cf. obeduabá.

kua-dé, *sowing-seed*. Lev. 11, 37. — kua-dwúma, *husbandry, agriculture*.

o-kuáfó, *pl. a- [kua] planter, farmer, husbandman, espec. one who excels in husbandry*. pr. 1587. 1790. 2105.

akuakuanusuo, akukurunasuo, Ak. = osisiriw, *a tree*.

akúamā, *a certain plant*. pr. 1791.

akú-ani, akúani-njgó [kúru ani njgo] *an inferior kind of palm-oil* (usually given in payment to the labourers who helped in the making of oil); wontaa mfa mfra njgo pa mu. - *gain, profit*.

akuapém, *a Danish musket*. pr. 1792. **Akuapém** ('1000 subjects or men' capable of bearing arms), *pr. n. of a country, & name of its language*, s. Gr. p. XII. Ak. asafo: Akomfóde, Kyiriamim, Apagyá, Apesemaká, Asòj-kó, Atiwá &c., s. asafo. [pem.

**O-kuapém-máj**, *the kingdom of Akua-O-kuapémni, pl. Akuapémfó, an Akua-pem-man, Ak.-people*. pr. 1796ff.

akuapém-bédéw, *pl. ak.-medew, a kind of basket made of palm-branches*; cf. obedéw.

kūaw, *adv. firmly, fast, tightly*; so biribi

- mu k., to lay fast hold of something; to grasp something eagerly; opp. kəŋkənənɛŋ.
- kubé**, 1. the fan-palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*? — 2. (= k.aba) its fruit. pr. 503.1799. — **kubesá**, a strong drink obtained from the fan-palm.
- ku-dédáw**, an old sore; kuru a akye, akisikuru.
- kudoó**, cart (to carry stones, earth &c.), wheel-barrow; sledge; - twé k., to draw a cart.
- kúdòó** [G.] helm, the rudder by which a ship or boat is steered; - dannan k., to steer. [ŋkeresia.
- akúdòónó**, palm-wine obtained from the **ŋkú-dúá**, s. **ŋkú** & **krāŋkú**.
- kuduo**, As. a brass vessel or bowl.
- akufa-hyerw**, Akw. = mpoŋrim.
- ŋkúfe**, **ŋkúfé**, beads or other things worn round the wrist as ornaments, not as amulets; nsumamma a wokuru bobo wəŋ hō fə(w)-so.
- o-kufó**, pl. a- [ekuru] a person full of sores and wounds; nea oyare a.s. watutu akuru. pr. 1800.
- kúfuu**, **kúfukufu**, **kúhaa**, **kúhakuha**, a. shaggy, rough with long hair or wool, ragged, rugged, bristly; okraman, oguan, osá hō ŋhwí a asore(sore) ye k.; cf. fukuu, sakuu, hütühütü; bushy. Cant. 5, 11.
- akúkòmfí**, 1. a species of grasshopper; praying-locust, praying-cricket; *Mantis religiosa*? cf. akokromfi, ŋkoŋkomfi. pr. 518.1801. [G. gígónigigò]. — 2. onipa a onam fəŋ fəŋ fəŋ, a hobbling person; tu ak., to hobble; to leap. — 3. a game like hopscotch.
- ŋkukònté** = kokonte, dried cassada.
- kukú**, v. s. kukuru.
- kuku**, F. palsy. Mt. 8, 6.
- kúkù**, pl. **kúkúfó** [Engl.] cook; 'obo k., she is engaged in household work. - **kúkù gyáase**, kitchen, cf. sòdo.
- kúku**, pl. **ŋ-**, earthen vessel, pot. — **ŋkúku nè ŋkáka**, potter's ware, pottery, earthen ware, crockery. — **kuku** is the general name for earthen vessel, but may also be used in limitation to smaller pots, whilst **oseŋ** 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**, **ahiná**, pot, being more deep than wide, or as deep as wide and narrow-mouthed, we note the following particular kinds: **abaghinaa**, **bom**, **bónsuwa**, **agyahinaa** or **akotokyiwa**, **ahina**, **kuku**, **kukuwa**, **kutu**, **ku-tuwa**, **ŋkyeraa**, **opódó**, **asāhiná**, **asēáá**, or Ak. **nsemmaa**, **oseŋ**, **oséntere**, **osentiá**, **sobuwa**, **ataahina**. — 2. Of **asáŋka**, a dish, wide (open) and less deep, we note: **abeyá**, **aboyá**, Ak. = **asáŋka**; **abuabuogyásò**, **akyem-asáŋka**, **kwánséŋ**, **ananánówa**, **oposí**, **asáŋka-sānyáá**, **asáŋkasəŋ** (has a foot), **taapoasáŋka**, **ntrotówá**.
- ŋkúkù**, a species of yam, s. **odé**.
- kúkū**, red. v. **kū**(.hō); nnyentia **kúkū wəŋ hō**, fire-brands lie near them.
- akukuá**, **akukuaá**, 1. a small drum of the king's, more esteemed than any other; wode twom **ŋhoma dura hō**; se **odéhye bi wu a.s. asem pa bi ba a**, enna **woká**. Cf. **akyene**. — 2. a species of butterfly; s. **afafanto**.
- kuku-hámma**, [*lifts up a swish-seat*] a precocious, fast & forward boy or girl; syn. **aperewa**.
- o-kúku-bàŋ'**, Ak. -**báné**, a small wild animal of a yellowish gray colour, with a long tail and pointed snout, feeding on corn & fruit; - a species of squirrel; cf. **amoakua**; s. **ntómme-ntómme**. pr. 1802 f.
- kukubàŋkú**, a cutaneous disease or eruption, with pustules smaller than those of **ntoburo**.
- kukuduúduú**, a bud; **ŋkrümá no abo k.**, the okra has budded. 2 Chron. 4, 3.
- kúkudum**, pl. a-, a. great, large; **nnaka ak.** = **nnaka akese**.
- akukuhódeŋ**; **óyè ak.**, **ódi akukuhóde-ném**, he behaves roughly; **onam ne bəran a oye no so kukuru ade a eye duru**.
- kúkukam** = **kukudum**.

**akúkùmfí**, a beetle as a horn-beetle

**ŋkuku-ŋwéne**, a

**o-kuku-ŋwémfo**

**kukuom'**, Aky. he imprisons

**kúkuradabi**, a year: cf. **popó**

**ŋkúkuraha** = **kúkúru** (kuku) kuru, the sun is

2. to raise up espec. heavy, (okukúru abaa, kaneadua, paar mā so; of man; so is used. — roof (adaŋ so, **kúkúru-bín-siŋ**, of beetle, duru **o-kúkúru-bó(ó)** afiri a wode n **kúkurudu(du)**, e by rain or by falling the **kúkúru-á kúru** produced e.g. things from the ning to & fro **kúkúru-mé-tà-a** me in the sun making the boat doltish; syn. **facility**; **idiocy**; **masimado**.

**akukurunasua**, akuakuanusuo,

**kúkúru-síc**, Ak. **kúkúw**, red. v. l have the nap so; they have fighting, or, with scissors orderly; me every beard; **ntama no ani**; bare, shabby, cloth) is bare 13, 55.

**kúkuwa**, pl. **ŋ-**, small pot; cen

a general  
for keep-  
ruwa is  
tive black  
manufacture,  
s, wood or  
one. — 1.  
eing more  
p as wide  
te the fol-  
abaghinaa,  
akotokyi-  
kutu, ku-  
iná, aséaá,  
itere, ošen-  
Of asánka,  
s deep, we  
= asánka;  
kwánsén,  
nyáá, asán-  
ngka, ntrá-

odé,  
a kú' róg  
m.

rum of the  
any other;  
se odehwe  
enna wóká.  
of butter-

ish-seat' a  
boy or girl;

small wild  
ray colour,  
nted snout,  
a species of  
omme-ntám-

ase or erup-  
than those

no , k.,  
wón 3.  
rge; nnaka

kukuhóden-  
am ne hēraj  
eye duru.

**akúkumfi**, a beetle (speckled), as large as a horn-beetle.

**nkuku-ḡwéne**, v. n. pottery.

**o-kuku-ḡwēmfo**, potter; cf. ḡwēmfo.

**kukuom'**, Aky. = afiase; ode no to k., he imprisons him.

**kùkuradabi**, corn (maize) of the last year: cf. popōrokú.

**ḡkùkuraha** = mmatatwené, a plant.

**kukúru** (kuku) v. 1. to rise: oḡia akukuru, the sun is risen; syn. pue, sore. —

2. to raise up, take up, lift up single, espec. heavy, things from the ground (okukúru abaa, bo kese, adaka, dukuu, kaneadua, paane &c.). pr. 219. 2792; syn. mā so; of many things tase or mōmā so is used. — 3. red. of kuru, to thatch, roof (adaḡ so, houses).

**kukúru-bín-sin**, -sini, pl. ḡ-, a species of beetle, dung-beetle. pr. 1804.

**o-kúkuru-bó(ə)** [əbo, weight] windlass; afiri a wode mā ade so.

**kùkurudu(du)**, earthquake. — noise made by rain or by s. th. heavy (e.g. a wall) falling to the ground.

**kùkúrú-kùkúru**, the (scratching) sound produced e.g. by picking up single things from the ground, or by the running to & fro of mice.

**kukúru-mé-tà-awíam'** [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'; -imbecility; idiocy; cretinism. Cf. ahurumasimado.

**akukurunasua**, Aky. = osisiriw; s. akuakuanusuo, kurokuronasuo.

**kùkúru-sie**, Ak. = asentitiriw.

**kukúw**, red. v. kuw, to pull off, out; to have the nap worn off; woak. ne ti so, they have pulled out his hair in fighting, or, his hair has been cut with scissors (not shaved) in a disorderly manner; bogyese nyinaa so ak., every beard is clipped. Jer. 48,37; ntama no ani ak., the cloth is threadbare, shabby, worn out; akyi ak., (the cloth) is bare on the backside. Lev. 13,55.

**kúkuwa**, pl. ḡ-, a small earthen vessel, small pot; censer. Nu. 16,6; s. kuku.

**akukuwá**, s. akukua.

**kukwé**, at once, prekō ps.

**o-ku-kyekyéfó**, pl. a- [nea okyekyere kuru] healer, surgeon. Isa 3,7.

**kùm**, the sound of a sudden fall; oḡo fam' kùm, wawu; omünumi de fam' kùm, he rolled and fell down suddenly.

**kùm**, v. Ak. kũ [red. kuḡkum] 1. to kill, slay, put to death. pr. 26. 126. 339. 1673.

1806 ff. 2192 ff. 2444; woakum 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; boró rekum me, I am suffering from scabies. — 2. to defeat, overcome, vanquish, destroy; k. dam, to beat the enemy, conquer, gain the victory. pr. 1990. — 3. to cause to cease: okùm mé-kóm, he stills my hunger;

but: okùm-me kóm, he kills me with hunger, i.e. he starves me; k. sukóm, to quench the thirst; k. kuru, to heal a sore. pr. 1038. — 4. to tire (out), weary, wear out: wokum nnipa nē kasa, nsenhunu, serew = wode kasa... kum nnipa, they tire one out with talking, 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'anim = omuna n'anim, he darkens his face, makes a dark, angry, or sad face; wak. n'anim, he is sullen, vexed, moody. 1 Kg. 20,43. 21,4. — 7. to defile, pollute, desecrate: obi kum fi mu a, wode ḡḡuan mogya n.a. na wode dwiram', if one defiles his dwelling, it is purged or purified by the blood of sheep &c. — 8. (k. ano) to hinder from using, to stop, prevent, obstruct: okum obosom ano, he prevents the fetish from eating the new yam offered to him, by transgressing a fetish-law. — 9. (k. ano) to prevent the effect or efficiency of, to render ineffective, inefficient: wakum aduru no ano = ode nea aduru no kyi akā no, he has made the medicine ineffective (by adding to, or eating with it, some other thing incompatible with

the medicine). — 10. k. ano, to finish, accomplish, complete, make ready [= G. gbe na, Tw. wíe]; wakum n'adow ano = habaṅ a osii, waṅie adow. — 11. kum gya, to put out the fire made at the yam-custom, by putting new yam into it (wode de foforo koto abwie-gyam') to show that new yam may now be eaten universally. — 12. to dull, to become dull or blunt, said of a) the edge (ano) of an instrument: osekaṅ no ano 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 his appetite. — 13. to be effaced, obliterated: dare no ani akum, the stamp (marks or characters of coinage) on the dollar is effaced; srèti no so nsensaje no akum, the lines drawn on the slate have become obliterated, indistinct.

**o-kúm**, inf. the act of killing &c. pr. 610. 1805. 3126; defeat.

**o-kúm**, a tree similar to an oak; wode ye nnaka &c., cf. okuo.

**kúmaa**, a-, pl. **ḡ**-, & **ḡkúmaa-ḡkúmaa**, a. small, little (syn. kakrá, ketewa, kwadaa). pr. 1820; young (opp. panyin); the form with a- is added to names of persons: ne ba akúmaa, his youngest child; me nua ak., my small, i.e. younger brother; - senea n'akúmaa te, according to his youth. Gen. 43,33. — agyá kúmaa, the father's brother; ená k. or kakra, the father's or mother's sister. — yere kumaa, the younger brother's wife, the father's brother's son's wife, the father's sister's son's wife or the mother's brother's son's wife. — onua kúmaa, own younger brother, own younger sister, father's sister's son, mother's sister's son, mother's sister's daughter, mother's brother's son. — n. a little; aka kúmaa (shortened into kokúmaa) little is wanting, used for almost, nearly; soon. Gr. § 235. a.

**ákúmmáá**, pl. **ḡ**-, okunu nuabaa, the husband's sister.

**ḡkúmmáá**, the husband's or wife's sisters (relations).

**akúma**, pl. **ḡ**-, hatchet, axe; syn. abonua,

atwapó, popo. pr. 654. 1516. 2616; Onyame ak., s. abonua.

**kúmaba**, F. = kúmaa.

**kúmaa-bi**, F. kúmaba bi, very little, very few.

**o-kúm'abómmòfó**(o), a venomous snake of a brownish colour, with a yellow ring round the neck; a species of puff adder.

**kúm'afroté** (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. Isa. 35,7. 49,10.

**o-kúm'aníni** [who kills anini; s. enini] the title of a person who performs a valiant deed.

**akúmano**: ewo ak., pure honey (not mixed with water) = ewo a ekum ano.

**kúm-ansá**, a children's game, like ḡkyerem'; s. agoru.

**Kúm-apém-à-apém-beba** [if you kill a thousand, a thousand others will come] a byname of the Asantes.

**akúma-prabaṅ**, an axe with a long handle. — **akúma-tiá**, a (small) hatchet with a short handle.

**Kumáse** [okúm ase, under the okum tree] p. n. of the capital of Asante.

**ekú-mèrme** = eku = kontromfi.

**akumfi** = okunu fi, the house of the husband.

**o-kum-fófóro** = okunu foforo.

**o-kúm'fó**, pl. a-, killer, slayer, destroyer.

**akum-gyáṅ**, F. = okwá, teta.

**akúmií**, place of killing, slaughtering-place. Isa. 14,21. Jer. 11,19.

**ḡkúmiá**, a species of small white ant; cf. mfote.

**kumí-yàw** [pr. n. of a man] a kind of bayere, s. odé.

**o-kúm'kóm** [who kills, i.e. satisfies hunger] a word used in addressing a benefactor, beneficent man = odeefo.

**o-kúm'nípa** [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.

**kùmṅṅ**, a. ri s. ohuruhúró. 20,38. 40.

**o-kum-pá** [= band; it is slave present reminding he is the gift of kúm-panyin, of hunters.

**kúm-mram**, a or keep from

**kumpṅónó**, F. Brófo, the g ficers (secret officers, chief

**kumpraká**, a (stops the nc

**akúm'súmáṅ**, destroys (neu amulets. pr.

**kúmtóá**, a kin kún, pl. ekún nom.

**kúná**, who or widow; ó the state of performs the 3567; kotrá Gen. 38,11.

**kúná-báa**, kún of the inher successor. pr ries her by marries her Gen. 38,8.

**kúná-dáṅ**, a w 1824.

**o-kúnáfó**, pl. barima k., ó kúnákawá, the death of a h (brot or ne forme usba

**kúná-ye**, inf. th of a widow.

**akún-ne** [okúm death, cause 13,28.

**kùməŋŋ**, *a. rising in pillars (of smoke); s. ohuruhúró, Joel 3,3. Acts 2,19. Judg. 20,38. 40.*

**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".*

**kùm-panyiŋ**, *the oldest of an assembly of hunters.*

**kùm-mram**, *a powerful means to cleanse or keep from evil.*

**kumpəno**, *F. the European governor; k. Brofo, the governor and his chief of-ficers (secretary, commissary, military officers, chief justice).*

**kumpraká**, *a kind of rum or brandy (stops the nose); s. nsá.*

**akúm'-súmáŋ**, *an amulet which kills, i. e. destroys (neutralizes) the power of other amulets. pr. 115.*

**kūmtóá**, *a kind of razor, s. oyiwaŋ.*

**kūn**, *pl. ekūnom, F. = okúnu, okunu-nom.*

**kūná**, *widowhood, the state of a widower or widow; ÷yè k., he or she is in the state of a widower or widow; she performs the duties of a widow. pr. 3567; kótrá kunam', remain a widow! Gen. 38,11. Cf. kunaye.*

**kūná-báa**, *kūnábéa, a widow being part of the inheritance of her husband's successor. pr. 1824; ofa no k., he marries her by right of inheritance; he marries her as his brother's widow. Gen. 38,8.*

**kūná-dáŋ**, *a widow's house or room. pr. 1824.*

**o-kūnáfó**, *pl. a-, widower; widow; o-barima k., obaa k. pr. 324.*

**kūnákáwá**, *the first child born after the death of a husband from his successor (brother or nephew) and named after the former husband; ÷ye k.*

**kūná-yé**, *inf. the state of being a widower or widow; the performance of the duties of a widow. 2 Sam. 11,27.*

**akún-ne** [okúm ade] *a thing worthy of death, cause of death. Lk. 23,22. Acts 13,28.*

**akún-far**, *akum-, F. = adultery of a wife (Mt. 5,32).*

**e-kun-for**, *F. = okunu foforo, bridegroom. Mk. 2,19.*

**akúnin-ne** [kunini ade] *feats, exploits.*

**o-kúnini**, *F. kūnyiy, pl. a-, a notable, distinguished, eminent, remarkable, renowned, principal, capital; bone-kúnini, a great, chief or cardinal sin (opp. bone mfetewa-mfetewa, minor sins); ade kúnini, principal thing, the best (part). Nu. 18,29 f.; ÷wə diy-k. = diy a esó na eye ɣwəŋwá; doŋ-kúnini, the main army; onipa-k. = onipa a ÷ye mmaninné na ne hō a.s.nea obeye nyinaa ye ɣwəŋwá; asen-k. = asen-titiriw. pr. 1825.*

**kūŋkām**, *large, bulky; omunukum asi k.*

**o-kūŋ-kèsé**: (okum wəŋ k., *he slew them with) a great slaughter. 1 Sam. 19,8. Isa. 30,25.*

**o-kuy-kó**, *okúnukó, inf. divorce of one's husband.*

**kuykoŋ**, *v.: ok, hō, his back is stiff & bent forward (from illness), so that he is unable either to get up or to stoop.*

**kuykúm**, *red. v. kúm.*

**kuykúmá**, *1. the water-pot of a fetish, s. koro; dí k., to drink of the water (mixture) contained in such a pot. — 2. bouquet, bunch of flowers, nosegay; wəakyeke ɣbwireŋ no k., they have tied up flowers in large leaves.*

**Kuykúmá**, *said to be the greatest suməŋ in Asante, and the father of all asuməŋ.*

**akuykúm-akuykúm**, *inf. [kuykúm] massacre, slaughter(ing).*

**o-kūŋkūŋkám**, *pl. a-, = kese, otwotwo-wuru; ak.-adéyé, pompousness, luxury. Cf. kuykám.*

**kūŋkuraŋŋ**: *ade bekyè no na k., the next morning your belly will be bloated like a drum.*

**akunsé** [okúm ase] *a cause or reason for killing or for waging a war against a people. pr. 1951.*

**kunsúnkunsún**, *discord, dissension, contention, strife, variance, enmity; oné*

no ntam' aye k. bí, wodi k., woye k., k. da woy ntam', *they are at variance, at enmity.* 1 Cor. 1,11. 2 Cor. 12,20.

**kùntàṅṅ**, a. l. large, bulky, huge, enormous, gigantic. pr. 3027; clumsy; esono gyina ho k., hyeṅ no abegyina k. (s. hyeṅ); sere fi me fi na wugyina ho k. se oḍaṅ (oḍaṅko). — *syn.* kàṅkraṅṅ, kàntàṅṅ, kùntūṅṅ, kùsuu; wii. — 2. esūm k. = kabii, *pitch-darkness.*

**o-kùntú** (pl. a-), wool; woollen cloth, flannel; woollen carpet, blanket. pr. 3652.

**o-kùntú-kyé(w)**, a cap made of woollen cloth.

**akùntúmma** [kuntun, ba], a little would-be-great, blusterer, swaggerer, bulby, ruffian. pr. 1826.

**o-kùntumpāā**, pl. ṅ- [kuntunṅ, clumsy] the hyena, s. pataku. pr. 1827f. Isa. 13,22.

**kùntúnṅ**, v. l. to bend, crook, curve; to pervert. Ex. 23,8; to be bent, crooked, or curving; dua, ofasu no mu ak.; *syn.* kōm, kōntōṅ. — 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.

**kùntúnṅ**, a crooked piece of wood in a snare or trap for catching birds.

**kùntúnṅ**, a. large, bulky, huge; dark; clumsy; cf. kùntàṅṅ, kùsuu.

**kuntúnṅ**, a nickname of the hyena, s. kuntumpāā.

**akuntun-akùntúnṅ**, blustering, swaggering. pr. 1670. 1829f.; *syn.* ahōkyere.

**kuntunṅkuni**, a kind of dyed cloth of a reddish-brown colour, worn in mourning. — a tree from the bark of which a reddish-brown dye is made.

**kùntun-siq**, a headless and handless, sometimes feelless trunk of a human or animal body; cf. akonsiq.

**kuntunware**, a carnivorous animal, smaller than the hyena, red like adowa.

**o-kùntú-tám**, a woollen garment; blanket.

**o-kúnu**, (pl. okinnom), husband. pr. 19.20.24.26; *the sister's husband.*

**o-kúnu-kó**, inf. = okunṅkó.

**kunum**, v. = kurum.

**o-kún-yáw'** [okúm yáwyáw] a painful method of killing; cf. atopéré.

**o-kúo**, a large tree with fruits similar to acorns; cf. okuw, okum.

**akuosōṅ**, the seven elders of a town. Okraṅ asafo ak., *the seven companies of Dutch Akra.*

**kùra**, v. [red. kurakurá] 1. to grasp, clutch, to hold by clasping with the fingers, to have, to bear in the hand or on the arms; to be in (the grasp or grip of) one's hand: okura pomá (wo ne nsam') or poma kura no, *he has a stick in his hand*; ok. abofra wo n'abasa so, *he bears a child on his arm*; cf. turu. Gr. § 102,2. Rem.; ok. woy se mma, *he treats them as children*; - k. mu, *to hold, keep, keep up, maintain, sustain, support; to continue.* — 2. to hold, contain: ṅhoma yi kura nseṅhorow anaṅ, *this book contains four different subjects.* — 3. refl. to be self-dependent or independent, to stand by itself; to be absolute, self-existent; hoṅhom a okura ne hō, *an absolute spirit.* K. § 174; nsem abieṅ yi kurakura ne hō (ne nyinaa dede ne hō), *ebi nnaṅ bi, each of these two words is by itself (has its own meaning), they cannot be interchanged.* — 4. ne kra k. ne nsam' na okōfa n'aduṅ aba, *he brings in his food at the risk of his life.*

**akurá**, pl. ṅ-, mouse. pr. 311. 720. 1836ff. — bynames: abekura, bewá, dabilebio; aduemme, ahyemme (otew abe); akuratawía; s. abotokura, (a)hensia, ayensaa, odontwi. — **ṅkura-sé**, inf. [sé ṅk.] pr. 232.

**akuraá** pl. ṅ-, = akūrowá, F. akroba, [kūrow, dim. Gr. § 20,4] hamlet, a village on a plantation, inhabited by the family and the labourers of the proprietor. pr. 353; oko akuraa, *he has gone to his plantation-village.* Gr. § 124,1; oko (mpanyimfo) ak. or oko n'akuraa mu, *his is dead*; ote akuraa, *he lives on the plantation.* - Ak. village, country town, i.e. any town other than the capital.

**kuraba**, F. = kurwa. Mt. 10,42. 20,22.

**akúràmponṅ**, nickname of the tree called osēsēa. pr. 2917.

**ṅkúráṅ**, courage, encouragement.

**ṅkúráṅ-hyé**, nighahye.

**akúrānto**: ya made to ro

**ṅkura-ṅhwí** [hair of bab when begin a ennyā n plants.

**o-kuraasení**, clown, rustic; constantly coming to villager.

**ṅkuraa-tépá**: lage to vill

**akurá-tema**, kùreṅṅ, a. (c lofty; mmej rise high a high b kùreṅṅ.

**kùreṅṅ**, no k., 1,10. — k 2 Cor. 1,12

**kuríkèrè**, v. scribble.

**kūró**, Ak. F

**ṅkūró**, comp contest, de have a com boo ṅk., I t him; mebo told them complaint wobo ṅk., versy, they judges. pr. to play at

**akuroba**, ak ak ase

**ṅkūr** 5, in ṅkūrō-bóf John 8,10.

**kūrōbów**, k smelling r ing it; du ehye na n Tshi-En

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1.

of a town.  
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okura pomá

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1. 720. 1836 ff.

awá, dabiébio;

(abe); akura-

nsia, ayensaa,

inf. [sē ɲk.]

á, F. akroba,

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Gr. 124,1;

ok. akuraa

aa, lives on

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t. 10,42. 20,22.

the tree called

ɲkúrán, courage, firmness. - hye.. ɲk., to  
encourage.

ɲkúrán-hyé, inf. encouragement = ba-  
niɲhahye.

akúrants: yaa ak., reply to a salutation,  
made to royal princes at Kumase.

ɲkúra-ɲhwí [lit. mice-hair] down, the soft  
hair of babes or of the face (the beard)  
when beginning to appear; ɲhwí biara  
a ennyā mmirii; the pubescence of  
plants.

o-kuraaséni, pl. ɲ-fo [akuraa ase 'ni]  
clown, rustic, peasant; a person living  
constantly on the plantation, never  
coming to the town; syn. ofumni. -  
villager.

ɲkuraa-tépá: bə ɲk., to travel from vil-  
lage to village; s. ɲküro-tépá.

akurá-tema, the house-mouse.

kürenɲ, a. (clear, clearly visible?) high,  
lofty; mmepəw gyina k., the mountains  
rise high up into the sky; ədaɲ k.,  
a high building; pl. adəɲ kürenɲ  
kürenɲ.

kürennyen, a. clear, limpid, pure; nsu  
no ye k., ani atew k.; - sincere. Phil.  
1,10. — kürennyen-yé, inf. sincerity.  
2 Cor. 1,12. 2,17.

kuríkère, v. = kurukere, to engrave,  
scribble. [küroküro.

küró, Ak. F. (pl. a-), s. kürow, kuru, &  
ɲküró, complaint; controversy, dispute,  
contest, debate; me nē no wə ɲk., I  
have a complaint against him; me nē no  
bəə ɲk., I lodged my complaint against  
him; mebəə me ɲk. mekyereə wəɲ, I  
told them (brought before them) my  
complaint (against another person);  
wəbə ɲk., they are engaged in contro-  
versy, they state their cases before the  
judges. pr. 538. Acts 14,1. 2; - bə ɲk.,  
to play at cooking; cf. kokədwé.

akuroba, akurobase, pl. ɲ-, F. = akuraa,  
akuraa ase. Mt. 21,2.

ɲküro-bó, inf. = nteɲ-yi, accusation. —  
ɲküro-bófó, ɲküro-bófó, pl. id. accuser.  
John 8,10. Acts 25,16. 18.

kürobów, kürobó(w)u [s. bów] a sweet-  
smelling resin or gum; the tree yield-  
ing it; dua bi a emu nsu nene se  
ehye na ne hüām nti imēa yam ye.

Tshi-English Dict.

akúrodo, ɲ-, carol, song of mirth, lay;  
a play with dancing or ambulating  
and singing, accompanied by the clap-  
ping of hands or by adəɲküm-bó; amu-  
sement, sport, frolic, gambols; - wəbə  
or wətwē ak. = woto dwom kyini  
mmōrəɲ so, they sing or carol in the  
streets; they play, frolic, wanton; ak.  
na ənam twē daa, loitering about and  
sporting was his constant occupation;  
otwa ɲk. = əkasa pii, n'ano ye béré-  
beré or bétébete, he is loquacious. —  
akúrodo-dwóm, carol, song of mirth.  
aküro-fó [kürow fō] the site of a de-  
stroyed town = amamfó. pr. 1842.

ɲkürófó [pl. of küroni] the inhabitants  
of a town, townsfolk; people; me ɲk.,  
my relations, my townsmen or coun-  
trymen; cf. oküro-mu-ni. — ɲkürófo-  
kúw, pl. ɲkürófó-aküwakúw, multitude.  
Mt. 21,8. 9.

aküro-gyá [kürow, agya] a neighbouring  
town or village.

küro-késé, pl. ɲ-, (a) [kürow kese] a  
large town, city, capital; ɲk. a wutu  
wo naɲ a, etia nnipa so, the throng  
of the cities.

kürokogya-kürokogya: totə so k., to  
hobble; ətotəə so k. baa wəɲ ɲkyen,  
he hobbled towards them.

küróküró, a kind of pot-herb or veget-  
able; faɲ a wodi.

küroküro, a. loquacious, talkative, garrul-  
ous; tattling, prattling, gossiping, prat-  
tling; chatting, chattering; pert, for-  
ward, bold, meddling; froward, peevish,  
fretful; əyè or n'ano ye k. = birebire,  
he is loquacious &c.

o-kürokürofo, -fó, pl. a-, babbler, blabber,  
tattler, gossip, talker, telltale; a grumbl-  
ing, peevish person, grumbler.

kürokuronasuo, As. — akukurunasuo,  
tulip-tree.

kürokürowa, Job 7,6, = akorokorowa.

küróm'-hóni, a person or inhabitant of  
the (or that) town or city; pl. küróm'-  
hófó, people of... Lk. 7,12.

küro-mánni, fellow-citizen, countryman;  
wobuu me wəɲ k., they took me for, re-  
garded me as, their countryman.

o-küró-mù-ní, pl. a-fo, inhabitant of a

town; ahòho nè akuro-mu-fo, *strangers and residents*; cf. kuroni.

**k(ù)róm(u)-regyàm**, *truly*; *syn.* tórodo.

**kùroṅṅ**, **kùroṅkùroṅ**, *a. l. deep, very deep*; amòa or abura yi mu ye kùroṅṅ or kùroṅkùroṅkùroṅ, *or, do kk.*; *syn.* donkudoṅku; *low in situation, lying far below or beneath*: bepòw no kòroṅ, wugyina so a, fam' ye kùroṅkùroṅ; woforo dua a, na fam' adò kk. — 2. *steep, precipitous*; bepòw no sīāṅ kk., *the mountain descends in a steep declivity*. *Mt.* 8;32.

**o-kùroní** [kùrow-ní] *townsman, countryman, i.e. one of the same town or country as another*; cf. ṅkùrofo; *one home-born*. *Ex.* 12;49.

**okuròntò**, a word added to 'yaa' in replying to a salutation from members of a certain family. *Cf.* yaa.

**ṅkùró-nnúá**, *wooden sandals*; cf. mpa-boá, ntokota.

**kùro-pányiṅ**, *chief city, capital*; *syn.* ahenkùrow.

**Akùro-pòṅ**, **Akùropòṅ** [kùrow, pòṅ] *pr. n.* of the capital of Akuapem (also called Kòmaṅ) and of a town in Akem. *pr.* 1844ff. — **Okùropónní**, *pl.* Akùropòṅ-fó, *a native of Akuropong*. *pr.* 1848ff.

**ṅkùro-tám'** [ṅkùrow ntam'] *the way or road between two towns.*

**ṅkùro-tépá**: óbò ṅk., *he travels from town to town*; *s.* tépá.

**kùrò-tía** [kùrow tia] *end, border, outskirts, entrance of a town*. *pr.* 140. 381.

**kùró-tía**, *pl.* ṅ-, *a country town, village*, opp. to the capital; *a petty, unimportant town or country* (as Akuapem, Akem, in comparison with Asante).

**ṅkùro-tów**, **Ak.-tòó**, *the single towns or townships of a country*. "Ákyem ṅk. si 333". *Cf.* amantow.

**kùrótwlamánsá**, *the leopard, s.* ósebo. *pr.* 519. 984. 1851 ff.

**kùrow'**, **kùró** *pl.* ṅ-, (a-) [*con.* né kùrow'] 1. *town, village*; cf. ofi, akuraa, oṃaṅ. *pr.* 447. 1839 ff. — 2. *any inhabited place or country, one's own country or home*; óko kùrow, bi so, *he went to some foreign place*; ókò né kùróm', *he has returned to his native country.*

**kùró-mù-panyiṅ**, *burgomaster, mayor*. — **kùró-mpányimfó**, *magistrate*.

**akùrowá**, **F.** akroba [kùrow, *dim.*] *a small town*; *s.* akuraa.

**kùrú** [*cf.* okú] *a pit used in making palm-oil*; amòa bi.

**kùru**, *v.* [*red.* kukùrù, *q. v.*] 1. *to tie together* (*cf.* ṅkufé); *to tie grass on a roof, i.e. to thatch, roof, put a roof on, cover with a roof*; ókùru daṅ so = óde sare kata daṅ so. - **k.** sumaṅ, *to make an amulet*. — 2. *to lift up* (in order to show): óde kuru ne hò nini kwa, *in this he exalts himself for nothing, boasts without right or reason*.

**kurú**, *v.* [*red.* kurúkùru] *s.* kuruw.

**e-kùru**, **Ak.** kuro, *pl. a-*, *a sore, wound*. *pr.* 180. 365. 1423-25. 1854-60. - *cf.* apirakuru, *a bleeding wound*; akisi-kuru, *an ulcer*; pòmpò, *a boil, abscess*. — Ne kuru adò nsu, *his sore has collected pus or purulent matter*; - adò mpumpunase, *has swelled or bloated the skin with serum or matter*; - atu, *has become purulent, s.* tu 7; aporòw, *has become putrid*; - asá, awu, *has healed*; - ne nsateaa ye k. *pr.* 2796. - óda ak. mu = ne hò nyinaa atutu ak. *pr.* 700. - kùm or sa k., *to heal a sore*.

**akùru** = kokoram, *q. v.*

**Kùru-dàpaá-wuku** = Wukudae.

**kùrududu**, *the cracking, crashing, clattering, rattling or rumbling sound of bursts or peals of thunder, of an earthquake &c.* — ósoro bobom' k.; asase wosow kurururu. — **k.-yé**, *inf. crashing noise*. *Job* 36;29; *a great noise*. 2 *Pet.* 3;10.

**kùrududu**, *adv.* *accurately, exactly, in due order*; *syn.* pepépe; tase ṅhoma yi boa ano k.!

**kurúkèrè**, *s.* kurukyerew.

**akurúkùro-de**, *pl.* ṅ-, **ṅkurúkùr-ade**, *old things, old articles*.

**kùrukùrupá**, **kùrukùrúpá**, *a species of yam, s.* ódé.

**kùrukùrùw**, *adv.*: o(twi)twa n'ani k., *he looks about him in a fidgety manner*.

**kurúkùruw**, *red. v.* kuruw.

**kùrukuruwa**, *pl.* ṅkùruwa-ṅkùruwa, *a.*

*round and la things; circul*

*cf. korokorov dantabaṅ, hay*

**kurúkyèrew**, *k. v. to scrawl*, no ak. ṅhoma engrave. *Ezek. tray. Ezek. 23 carved work; Zech. 3,9. — (sacred) scribe*

**kurúm**, *v.* [*red.* bow, crook, *ca curving*; ok. ósekaṅ no ak tuṅ; ṅkanton *syn.* kòm, ko k'ram se óbe. leave; ósafòh onè atamfo ne ed on fighting ak'ram se óbe he boasted o work (coi

**-kùrúm**, *an epé adanse-kùrúm*.

**kùrúm'**, *fraud, righteousness*

**kurúm**, (*kurum akùrúm*, ṅ-, *n.* no pene, wò noó assent, re

**ṅkùrúmá**, *okr. esculentus, a green seed-pod mucilage, use; pr. 1635. — young leaves like cabbage fúw [cf. afuw ṅkrúmá-kwá prepa witi plant. 23*

**o-kùrúni**, *pl. k*

**kurúṅkùrum**, **ṅkùrunyāṅ**, *a wòwe ne dua;*

**kùrururu** =

**kùrúsi** = bata



r, mayor. —  
rate.

w, dim.] a

making palm-

1. to tie to  
grass on a  
put a roof  
ra daṅ so =  
a. suman, to  
o lift up (in  
ne hō nini  
self for no-  
it or reason.  
kuruw.

sore, wound.  
354-60. - cf.  
ound; akisi-  
boil, abscess.  
is sore has  
it matter; -  
lled or bloat-  
or matter; -  
it, u 7;  
l; - asa, awu,  
e k. pr. 2796.  
nyinaa atutu  
a k., to heal

sudae.

ashing, clat-  
ing sound of  
of an earth-  
om' k.; asase  
inf. crashing  
noise. 2 Pet.

y, exactly, in  
tase ḡhoma

kuru -ade,

a species of

wa n'ani k.,  
lgety manner.

7.

a-ḡkúruwa, a.

round and large, of flat and globular things; circular; globular, spherical; cf. korokorowa, puruw; kontonkron, dantabaṅ, haṅkare, katraka.

**kurúkyèrew**, kurúkyèrew, As. kurukere, v. to scrawl, scribble, write; ode asem no ak. ḡhoma no so; cf. kyere; to engrave. Ezek. 4,1. Zech. 3,9; to p(u)r-tray. Ezek. 23,14. — **ḡkurukyerewéé**, carved work; engraving. 1 Kg. 6,35. Zech. 3,9. — **o-kurukyeréwó**, pl. a., (sacred) scribe. Dan. 2,2.

**kurúm**, v. [red. kurun̄kurum] to bend, bow, crook, curve; to be bent, crooked, curving; ok. ne mū; duá yi kúrúm; osekay no ak.; ofasu no ak. = akuntun; ḡkantoni nantu akk. sē adare; syn. kōm, konton &c. — **fig.** okurúm k'ram se obeko, he is determined to leave; ofafohene no akrum akram se onē atamfo no bekō, the captain insisted on fighting with the enemy; wak'rum ak'ram se obetumi aye saa adwuma yi, he boasted of being able to do this work (but could not); s. kram.

**-kúrúm**, (in epds.) a. bent, crooked; false; adanse-kúrúm, false witness.

**kúrúm'**, fraud, deception; falsehood, unrighteousness; syn. kusúm', q. v.

**kurúm**, (kurumu), v. to groan; to roar.

**akúrúm**, ḡ, n.: wogye no ak. = wogye no pene, wopene no, they applaud, nod assent, receive or accept favourably.

**ḡkúrúmá**, okra, ochra, okro, *Hibiscus esculentus*, an annual plant and its green seed-pods abounding in nutritious mucilage, used for soups, salad, pickles. pr. 1635. — **ḡkrúmá-fāṅ** [cf. fan] the young leaves of the okra plant, used like cabbage for soups. — **ḡkrúmá-fúw** [cf. afuw] an okra plantation. — **ḡkrúmá-kwāṅ** [cf. ḡkway], a soup prepared with the green pods of the plant. pr. 2332.

**o-kúrúní**, pl. kúrúfó, s. okrúní.

**kurúḡkúrúm**, red. v. kurum.

**ḡkúrúnyāṅ**, a certain tree; duaa bi a wōwe ne duaa; wode si daṅ ye akoratenḡ.

**kúrururu** = kúrududu.

**kúrúsi** = batakari.

**kúrútiayisi**: aniwa k., eyeball, apple or globe of the eye; pupil. pr. 1862,

**kurutu**, an animal. pr. 520.

**k(ū)rúw**, v. to cut several things together or plenty of things at once, or, with one stroke (sare, brade, nnua, ti, nsa, nan); to cut into several pieces (onipa, dua); red. kurukuruw; syn. twitwa.

**e-kúruwá**, pl. ḡ, a vessel, espec. for fluids, made of earth, porcelain, glass, wood or metal; pitcher, jug, mug, cup &c. Cf. kuku.

**kuruwá**, Okw. = korá.

**ḡkúruwa-ḡkúruwa**, pl. of kurukuruwa. **kusa**, stale food; aduanḡṅ, aduan a ade akyē so.

**o-kúsié**, Ak. = okisi(e), a rat.

**kúsuu**, **kúsukusu** [pl. (a)kusukúsúu, Ezek. 6,13] a. 1. dark, dusky, obscure, dim, dull, gloomy, shadowy, nebulous, indistinct; oday 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; hyeṅ 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;

ḡwura no abum k. = aye ahabaṅ be-bree, odé no abua k. — 3. overgrown with wood, wooded, woody. — 4. damp; s. kusukusu 2. — 5. dull, heavy, weak; me tirim ye me k. (from want of sleep); me yafunum' or me yam' ye me k., I have a strange feeling in my (belly) stomach, have no appetite. — **kusuu-fām'**, k.-asase, s. kusuum'.

**kusukúkú**, a thick mist or fog; cf. omunun̄kum. Gen. 2,6. Acts 13,11.

**kusukurum** = batakari, war-dress &c. **kúsukusu**, 1. s. kúsuu; ogya aso kk., the fire burns dimly; n'ani ye k., his eyes are dim. Gen. 27,1. — 2. damp, dirty, nasty; syn. fonofono, wusuwusu.

**kusuuum'**, kusuu-fām', k.-asase, north. Scr. (Heb. zaphon); kusuu-fām' asase-(a)tifi, the uttermost parts of the north. Isa. 14,13. Cf. kwaem', keteem'.

**kusúm'**, fraud, deception; wadi me k.,

(F. wayi me k.), *he has defrauded or cheated me, taken unfair advantage of me; kusúm'ara-ne-kúrúm', fraud is (nothing but or the same as) falsehood or unrighteousness, he has bluntly deceived me, wañieme ye koraa. — kusúm'dí, inf. deceptiveness, trickery, sleight, versatile artifice. Eph. 4, 14. pr. 1863.*

**akusuw**, a species of river-fish.

**kusuu-ye**, *inf. dimness, gloom. Isa. 8, 22.*

**akútía**: bə..ak., *to slander; to chide or scold one publicly without mentioning his name; syn. di ñkasaguaa.*

**kutiri**, *v. to clip, cut (ne tiri hō, the hair); syn. huw (..so).*

**ñkútoo** [ñkō, too, *adv.*] *alone, only, but; ne ñkútoo (= ono ñkō) wə hō, he alone is there; onni biribiara se duaba ñk., he eats nothing but fruit. — ñkútoo-kòré, all alone, quite alone, only; s.koré.*

**kútu**, *pl. ñ-*, a pot used for boiling soup. *pr. 46; cf. kuku.*

**kútuu** = *bebree; sika k., much gold; wətañ no k., it is sold in large quantities.*

**kútuu**, **kútukutu**, *expresses a feeling of being bloated, or, the noise of boiling water; me yafunu(m') ye me kútuu, me yafunu ahuru aye k. = me yaf. ahye, my (belly) stomach is bloated or puffed up, inflated, distended; aduanj no huru kútukutu, the food boils with a bubbling noise.*

**akutú**, *pl. id. sweet orange; orange-tree; Ak. = wild (bitter) orange, s. abōrañ-kaa. — akutú-aba, orange-seed. — akutú-duá, orange-tree. — akutu-guá, -guáá, apple (combining qualities of akutú & oguawa); apple-tree; cf. granaate-akutu. — akutu-hóno, orange-coloured.*

**kutuu-bo**, *dañ kutuu do bo, F. corner-stone. Mt. 21, 42. Mk. 12, 10.*

**kutudúú**, *bud; knop; syn. kukuduúúú; abo k., it has produced (or grown into) a bud.*

**kutürokú**, *pr. 2438 (gyama-k.), pr. n. ? = akétewa.*

**kutuku**, *F.; kutürukú, Akp., pl. a-, fist, the hand angularly clenched so as to*

*render the knuckles hard and protuberant. pr. 1864; bə..k., to buffet. Mt. 26, 67. 1 Pet. 2, 20. Cf. twere & the foll.*

**aku-tutú**, *inf. an internal disease producing ulcerating sores; a chronic ulcer; ayare ak. or akuru, watutu akuru, akuru atotow no, aye okufo; cf. kokoram.*

**kutuw**, *kutuu, F. corner.*

**kutuwá**, *a small pot; Cf. asēaa, nsemmaa.*

**kùw**, *v. 1. to draw or pull out, off, away; s. red. kukuw; ókùw no ahwe, bə = òwəre no ahwe fam', he draws away his (some one's) feet to make him fall.*

*— 2. to cut close to the root; òde adare k. wura, sare; kuw dua no ase = twa ase pá ara mã ento fam' (that the cutting reaches to the ground). pr. 1866; ókùw n'asé, he cuts him off. Isa. 48, 9; kuw so, kukuw so, to clip (the beard); eso ak., it is clipped. Jer. 48, 37.*

**e-kúw**, *pl. (akuw)akúw, a heap, a collection of things; a collective body of persons. pr. 684; mmoa a wənantew ákuwakúw, animals moving in flocks or herds. — bə k., to make a heap, put in heaps; oboa ntrama k. gugu hō; - nsu no gyinae bəə kuw biakō, the waters stood, and rose up in a heap. Josh. 3, 16.*

**o-kúw**, a large tree; *ehō wə nsəe, esow aba kōó, tentrehu hyem'.*

**A'kúwá**, **A'kúá**, *pr. n. of a female born on a Wednesday. Gr. § 41, 4. - Ak. Adae or Ak. Kuru, pr. n. of a female born on Awukudae.*

**akúw(á)oonsüró**, a species of fowl.

**akuwá**, *pl. ñkuwa-ñkúwa, a small sore.*

**kwa**, *v. = kwaw, kwae & kwati.*

**kwá kwa kwa**, **kwà kwà kwà**, *the sound of laughing; oserew kwá k. k., he laughs heartily; òda n'akyi kwá k. k., id. Cf. kwaa.*

**kwa** in cpds. is often a shortening of *koa* or *akoa*; sometimes it is *-kwaa*, or shortened into *ko-*. *Gr. § 20, 4.*

**ð-kwà**, *adv. only, solely, merely, simply, purely, absolutely; without design, insipidly; without cause, gratuitously; gratis, for nothing, to no purpose, to*

*no profit, unemployed he went th kwa, onyé h doing noth 363. 1784. 2 15, 25. — m okwa, Mt. the cannon hō kwa, he is also used Syn. teta, gyennyag koraa.*

**akwá**, *pl. ñ-*, **akwá**, *a row*

*akwa = kv*

**kwaa**, *v. F. =*

**kwaa**, **kwá**,

*oserew me*

*at me; s. t*

**kwaa kwaa**,

*or laughing,*

*they were sc.*

*k. e la*

*kwa.*

**kwaa**, *v. [rea*

*cisions; syn*

**kwaa**, *F. the*

*try; a bush*

**kwaa**, *pl. a-*

*limbs in an*

*in the stem*

*cane; ahene*

*biara so. I*

*of my nine*

*part include*

*or articulat*

*se akwaa 2*

*his finger*

*ahwerew ñ*

*of sugar c*

*a (ñ).*

*whē ar kv*

*or member*

*12, 4 f. 1 Co*

*member or*

*akwaa no*

*kwaa). —*

**\*akwaa** **akró**

*firiwá ne:*

nd protuber-  
buffet. Mt.  
e & the foll.  
disease pro-  
a chronic  
atutu akurn,  
ifo; cf. ko-

aa, nsemmaa.  
t, off, away;  
ahwe, ho =  
traws away  
the him fall.  
e root; ode  
dua no ase  
o fam' (that  
ground), pr.  
its him off.  
so, to clip  
clipped. Jer.

heap, a col-  
tive body of  
a v atew  
ng in flocks  
ake a heap,  
ma k, gugu  
kuw biakō,  
se up in a

nsœ, esow  
female born  
11,4. - Ak.  
of a female

of fowl.  
small sore.  
kwati.  
à, the sound  
à k. k., he  
ri k k. k.,

portencing of  
it is -kwaa,  
§ 20,4.  
rely, simply,  
t design, in-  
gratuitously;  
purpose, to

no profit, vainly, in vain; unused,  
unemployed, idle; okoo ho kohwee kwa,  
he went there only to look; onam ho  
kwa, onyé hwee, he merely walks about,  
doing nothing; obi mfog kwa, pr. 131.  
363. 1784. 2383; wotaj me kwa, John  
15,25. — munyaa no kwa, momfa mmā  
okwa, Mt. 10,8; oprem no da ho kwa,  
the cannon lies there unused; ogyina  
ho kwa, he is standing there idle. It  
is also used elliptically, s. Gr. § 248,4.  
Syn. teta, hunu (Ak. hu), F. gyan,  
gyennyaj (ara); teta ara kwà; cf.  
koraa.

akwá, pl. ŋ-, F. = akoa.  
akwá, a round-about way, by-way; yi  
akwa = kwae, v. pr. 1900. Ps. 34,15.  
kwaa, v. F. = kwae, kwaw.  
kwáa, kwá, the sound of laughing;  
oserew me k., he derides me, mocks  
at me; s. the foll.

kwáa kwáa, the sound of scratching  
or laughing; wohūane woy hō k. k.,  
they are scratching themselves; oserew  
k. k., he laughs heartily; cf. kwa kwa  
kwa.

kwáa, v. [red. kwaakwaa] to make in-  
cisions; syn. koe.

kwaa, F. the forest, the bush; the coun-  
try; a bush village. Cf. kuá.

kwáa, pl. a-, ŋ-, 1. joint, juncture of  
limbs in an animal body; joint or node  
in the stem of a plant, as of grass or  
cane; ahene mmō m'akwaa 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 nsateaa kwaa 1  
se akwaa 2 atwa, one or two joints of  
his finger are cut off; okyee me  
ahwerew ykwaa 2, he gave me 2 joints  
of sugar cane. — 3. link, ring (of  
a chain). — (4. It is questionable  
whether kwaa can be used for a limb  
or member of the human body (Rom.  
12,4 f. 1 Cor. 6,15. 12,12 ff.), or for a  
member or fellow of a society: Kristo  
akwaa no bi ne me, meye Kristo hō  
kwaa). — 5. inch.

\*akwáa akron a wəhye so ahené a.s.  
firiwá ne: wo batwew so, wo bakōj

so, wo nantu, wo najase né wo asen-  
mu a.s. wo kojmu, the 9 parts of the  
body on which strings of beads or  
bangles of pine-apple fibres are worn,  
are: the elbows, wrists, calves, ankles  
and loins, or neck; - s. kwaa 1.

akwáa = akoawá, a small slave.  
e-kwá, pl. a-, F. = afuw, plantation.

Mt. 13,24. pr. 1786. — oko ne kwá so  
akofa aduan aba; madow akwá abien.  
— akwá-so-fó, F. the people living  
on a plantation, — mfumfo, s. ofummi.

ŋkwá, life, vitality; vigour, health; hap-  
piness, felicity. pr. 74. 162. 1878. 2519;  
cf. asetrá; ŋkwá né akwáhōsaj, life  
and health; ŋkwá a owu mmam' da,  
immortality; - gye ŋkwá, to preserve,  
to save from death; wógyé no ŋkwá;  
obi à wógyé no ŋkwá no; di ŋkwá,  
s. di 9.

akwába, akwábóo! interj. [ako aba] wel-  
come! form of salutation to one arriv-  
ing (after a temporary absence); cf.  
aba-oo, aboo, Gr. § 147,5. pr. 1585.  
2815; ómā no akwába, he bids him  
welcome.

akwábaj, akwabáj = ntstea; ne hō ye  
deŋ se ak., he is very strong.

Kwabēná, 1. pr. n. of a boy or man  
born on a Tuesday. G. § 41,4. — 2.  
= Benāda Kwabena, s. Benāda.

kwabēná-ahwì [pr. n. of a man] a species  
of bayere; s. odé.

o-kwabēraŋ' pl. a- [akoa oberoŋ] a good-  
sized, strong slave. pr. 187.

kwaberentúw, s. kwae.  
ŋkwá-hére, lifetime.

Kwaberenyāŋ, a village belonging to  
Kaŋkaŋ (Dutch Akra), where Adow  
Danƿwa, king of Akropong, died, where-  
from the name became an oath of the  
kings of Akropong.

o-kwaberetoo = akwasea.

kwa-betēŋ, -baténe (Ak.), a high palm-  
tree in the forest; - also a coconut-  
tree? cf. obe-ten. pr. 73. 2828.

a-kwá-bō, [G.] = oboabó, nea wəaboa,  
e.s. wəahye da abo; cf. osébow.

kwáboo, a. smooth, slippery; bare, nak-  
ed; syn. tōrotōro, kwaterekwa; obo  
kwáboo, a smooth stone; obo yi hō

(ye) k., *this stone is smooth*; abofra a ne hō da hō k., *a naked boy*.  
**kwabòhóro**, Ak. kwabòhoro, a species of mahogany; *syn.* opopaw.  
**kwà-brafo**, 1. a nickname of the bear. — 2. the honey-badger, or ratel.  
**akwábú**: bō..ak., *to give yam (gratis) for planting*.  
**ɲkwá-dá**, lit. *life-day, a day of 24 hours, including the night*; da a adekyēe nē adesāe wom'; emu nnoghwerew 12 ye adekyēe, na emu 12 ye adesāe; *cf.* adekyēe, awia.  
**kwadaá**, kwadawá, a. small, little; *syn.* kētewa, kúmaa, kakráa; - tumpaj kw., a small bottle.  
**akwadaá**, Ak. akwadawá, pl. ɲ-, a little boy or child = abofra ketewa; (mma) ɲkwadaa, *little children*; - F. an old man, = akwakoraa. — asem akw. na wokā kyere me = nea wokā no, enyé se wudweɲ ne no, *your words do not express your thoughts*. - ɲkw. a wotutu so, *children of 6—12 years of age*. — ɲkwadaasém, ɲkwadawasém, *trick(s), sly procedure*. pr. 154.  
**akwadámma**, *musket*; *syn.* otuo. pr. 2262.  
**kwadaw**, v. *to be exercised and brought to proficiency, to be practised, accustomed*; wakw. hō, *he is well versed or expert in it, accustomed to it*. Cf. kokwaw.  
**akwadawá**, pl. ɲkwadewá, Aky. = akwadaa. — **akwadoá**, F. id.  
**ɔ-kwádu**, pl. a-, a species of antelope. pr. 515. 1869 f.; s. adabó.  
**ɔ-kwádú**, F. a wild-ox.  
**kwadú-ampɔɲ-kyérefo**, 1. a beast (a species of bear?) living on high trees. — 2. = s̄wea?  
**kwádú**, kwadú-atiá, pl. id. banana; banana-tree; *Musa sapientum*; *cf.* obó-rode; Phr. bō..kw., *to whisper*, tu..asu. — **kwadu-bákúá**, the stem of a banana-tree. — **kwadú-dúá**, banana-tree.  
**kwadu-dúru**, the whole cluster of fruits of a banana-tree; s. oduru. = **kwadu-fúáw**, the (barren) upper part of the stalk of a whole bunch of bananas; ano de a etua n'aba no ano. D.As. — **kwadu-siáw**, a hand or smaller cluster of

4 to 8 bananas, s. osiaw. — **kwadusé** [k.asé] banana suckers or shoots; kwadu mma. — 2. epaulet, shoulder-piece of military officers, so called from its resemblance to a hand of bananas.  
**ɔ-kwá-dúm**, pl. a-, a large barrel of gunpowder ( $\frac{1}{5}$  keg?); *cf.* atentenim', akótowa, -dum.  
**ɔ-kwadwefó**, pl. a-, F. a lazy person. Mt. 25, 26; s. ɔkwadwofo.  
**Kwadwó**, pr. n. of a male person born on a Monday. Gr. § 41, 4. - Kw. Fədwo(ɔ), pr. n. of a male p. b. on Fədwo(ɔ).  
**kwadwo-bówere** = osebo, leopard.  
**ɲkwadwó**, a certain kind of bead; s. ahene.  
**ɔ-kwadwofó**, pl. a-, idler, lazy person, sluggard; *syn.* onihafó. pr. 3307.  
**kwadwem**, kwadwom, F. lamentation. Mt. 2, 18.  
**kwá-dwóm**, kwaádwóm, (introduced by Akafo, a king of Danjyira), a song of mourning, a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation, delivered in a dramatic manner; *an elegy* (dwom a.s. asem a onipa wu a, womómā wo n'ayi ase de kā ne nsem a ɔtrāā ase no odii); okobe kw.; onim kw. be = onim sū; to, twa, mómā kw. Cf. edwom. Gr. § 289. — **ɔ-kwadwómfó**, pl. ɲ-, As. singer of elegies; minstrel.  
**akwadwóro**, idleness, sloth, laziness; byè ak. *he is idle, lazy, slothful*; *syn.* anihaw, wrehunu.  
**a-Kwadwová**, a-Kodwaá (pr. n. of a mythical personage?), a nickname of ɔkóm; mepe biribi memā K., *I am looking for something to eat*; K. (re)-dāɲ-me ka; K. de ne bɔtɔ ato hō se hyɛɲ, *I am hungry*; K. redaɲ abofra no ka, *the boy was getting hungry*.  
**kwádwowá**, a black beetle.  
**kwaé**, v. *to go round about, take a round-about way, by-way or side-way*; *syn.* yi akwa, kwati kwan, maɲ baabi; - *to turn* (the enemy); *to avoid, evade, elude*; *to dispense with*; eyɛ ade a wɔɲkwae (nto hō), *it is an indispensable thing or matter*; yebekwae ntam amā wo, *we shall absolve thee from the oath*.

**ε-kwaé**, forest, 1872; the wooded country; *cf.* w kwae-berentúw bíbiri, a dark, fó, people living — **ɔ-kwaefoní** the bush-cow keeper of the kwáém', kwáé forest, wooded cf. kusuum'; a-kwaewá, pl. grove, coppice, wood. pr. 1872  
**kwae-ase sono-l** of toad found  
**kwae-bú**, inf. [b s. du, v.  
**kwafeá**, kwáfeá, tromfi. — 2. t *syn.* ɔsɔɲ, ɔsɔɲ  
**akwafea-kwáfeá** strong purgat  
**ɔ-kwafo** a; F. fan...r, co oknafo.  
**kwáfóróamótak** tromfi.  
**ɔ-kwágya**, okwa servant who work; factotu  
**kwágyádú**, kwá 237. 1875.  
**akwagyansá** = dog. pr. 1887  
**ɲkwá-gyé**, ɲkw ɲkwá-gyéde, — ɲkwá-gyé ɲkwágyé-ɲhy way or order — **nkwágyé-akwagyirámóá** agy., *re c pr. (1881): 18 kwagyirám', p of women at n'ayaase keke ɔ-kwáhá, Aky. limbs, rheum gout?*

— **kwadu-**  
; or *shoots*;  
t, *shoulder-*  
called from  
of bananas.  
rrel of gun-  
entenim', a-

azy person.

person born  
w. Fódwo(ó),  
Fódwo(ó).  
eopard.  
of bead; s.

lazy person,  
r. 3307.  
lamentation.

roduced by  
ra), a song  
pressive of  
deli ( in  
elegy (wom  
womómā wo  
a otrāā ase  
kw. be =  
Cf. edwom.  
nfo, pl. η,  
strel.

aziness; byè  
il; syn. ani-

pr. n. of a  
nickname of  
K., I am  
cat; K. (re)  
to ato ho se  
redaj abofra  
ng hungry.

ike ind-  
e-wzy; syn.  
aj baabi; -  
void, evade,  
eye ade a  
i indispens-  
ekwae ntam  
e thee from

ε-kwaé, forest, wood, thicket. pr. 1006.  
1872; the wooded inland country, bush-  
country; cf. wará, ababaj, odoto. —  
kwae-berentúw, a dense forest. — kwae-  
bíbirí, a dark, dense forest. — akwae-  
fó, people living in the bush-country.  
— o-kwae foní, one of those living in  
the bush-country. — kwae-hwéfo,  
keeper of the forest. Neh. 2, 8. —  
kwáém', kwáé mù, pr. 1873 f., in the  
forest, wooded inland country; north;  
cf. kusuum'; opp. pom' = po mu. —  
a-kwaewá, pl. η- [dim.] small wood,  
grove, coppice, copse, shrubbery; under-  
wood. pr. 1872.

kwae-ase sono-kese, the largest species  
of toad found on the Gold Coast.

kwae-bú, inf. [bu 11] cutting the bush;  
s. du, v.

kwaféá, kwáféá, 1. a nickname of kon-  
tromfi. — 2. the fruit of the tamarind;  
syn. osaj, osaj aba.

akwafea-kwáféa, a medicinal plant; a  
strong purgative prepared from it.

o-kwafó, pl. a-; o-kwafoni, pl. akwafó,  
F. farmer, countryman, bushman. Cf.  
oknafo.

kwáfórómótakyi, a byname of kon-  
tromfi.

o-kwágya, okwagyá, an only slave or  
servant who has to do all kinds of  
work; factotum; Jack-of-all-work.

kwágyádú, kwágyáté = kontromfi. pr.  
237. 1875.

akwagyansá = odompo, a kind of wild  
dog. pr. 1887.

ηkwá-gyé, ηkwá-gyé, inf. salvation. —  
ηkwá-gyéde, deliverance. 1 Sam. 11, 13.

— ηkwá-gyéfó = agyenkwá 1. —  
ηkwágyé-ηhyèhyéé, ηkwágyé-kwán,  
way or order of salvation. K. § 266.

— nkwágyé-sém, saving truths.

akwagyinamóá, akwágyinamóá [akoa-  
agy., slave of the cat] s. okramān.  
pr. (1637). 1876.

kwagyirám', pains in the pubic region  
of women at childbirth; obaa wo na  
n'ayaase keka no.

o-kwáhá, Akw. dwaha, a disease in the  
limbs, rheumatism, = oséjmu, - also  
gout?

kwaha, v. Ak. to tie round, wrap round;  
wak. ne ntoma nyinaa amā asā, he has  
tied the whole of his cloth completely  
round his loins.

ηkwahāmá, pr. 1793, = ηyuhama.  
akwáhósan', life and health, returning  
or long continuing health. pr. 162.  
2519; mā onnyā ηkwā nè akw. = mā  
ne hō nye no deq. (F. ηkwā ahósan,  
saving health. Ps. 67, 2.) - akwáhósan-  
mū, safe and sound. Lk. 15, 27.

akwa-huhuu, pl. η-, good-for-nothing  
fellow, rascal, villain, scoundrel.

o-kwahúmāni, pl. η-fo, = akwani-  
húmāni.

kwahwéabāā, kwahwéaban', a common  
young fellow, chap &c., s. kohweabāā;  
pl. η-; ηkwahwéaban'fó, low, mean  
people, cf. akwanihumani; the lowest  
people, cf. odeseni.

o-kwähweabāāni, pl. η-fó, id.

akwákó, a species of yam, s. odé.

akwakoraá, akwakwarawá, pl. n-, an  
old man; syn. akora; wabo akw., he  
has become an old man. pr. 1877 f. —  
akw.-nnyésó, echo.

ηkwakoraa-bére, old age; cf. mmerewa-  
bere.

Kwakú, pr. n. of a male person born  
on a Wednesday. Gr. § 41, 4. - K. Aday,  
pr. n. of a male p. b. on Awukudae.

o-kwakú, -o, pl. a-, a species of monkey  
= osūā. pr. 4.521.1009.1879.

kwakú-ηkáté, the monkey bread-fruit.

kwakú-ntákú-anúm, a nickname of the  
goat, s. aberekyi.

kwaku-nt'rama = nyankontrama, the  
fruit of a creeper called twenteni.

kwakurekure, a certain bird.

kwaákwāa, red. v. kwaa.

o-kwákwá = dábdóábó.

kwáákwāā, the cry of the raven; obuee  
n'ano kää k.

kwáákwāādábí [G.] raven; syn. anene,  
wāwā. pr. 1880.

kwákwa-ban'kwá = ηkō, ηkutoo; aka no  
k. = aka ne ηkō ara, he alone is left.

kwákwaduum sóno à ódi mmé, s. ko-  
koduum...  
akwakwaraá, akwakwarawá = akwa-  
koraa.

**kwaakyé**, a nickname of the vulture, opete. *pr.* 2688; do k., to steal; obi ado me sekan k., some one has stolen my knife.

**kwaakyé-agyéi**, a nickname of the apetebi. *pr.* 2692.

**Kwaakyé**, *pr. n. m.* — **Kwàakyéwa**, *pr. n. f.*, *pr.* 3583.

**kwaakyé-naná**, a nickname of the kontromfi, *q. v.*

**o-kwaa-kyéjkyèná** = kwae mu akyejkyena, a species of hoopoe.

**akwaa-kyére**, *pl. n.* [akoa akyere] rogue, rascal, scoundrel, villain, wretch; gal-lows-bird, crack-hemp, crack-rope, hang-dog.

**Akwám'**, (Akwamú), *pr. n.* of a Tshi tribe, their country or kingdom, its capital and dialect. *Gr. p. XII.* — **o-kwamní**, Okwamuni, *pl. A-fó*, an Akwam-man, Akwam-people. *pr.* 1885.

**akwám-ma**, -maa [okwaj, *dim.*] *pl. n.*, a small way, path, lane, by-way. *pr.* 3230; a short way.

**akwám-má** = akwáj-má.

**ɲkwá-mā-fó**, giver of life.

**kwámāj**, *pl. n-fó*, the slave of a deceased king before having a new master; - *pl. people without a king; the common people, the populace; mob, rabble.* *pr.* 1882, 2890. — **kwámāj-māj**, *pl. -amāj* [ɲkoa-omāj] republic; democracy; *cf.* kwasafomāj.

**kwamāj-māj-pefó**, democrat.

**kwamāj-túmi**, **ɲkwamāj-fó-túmi**, ochlocracy. *Hist.*

**ɲkwammanóá**, *side(s).* *pr.* 2478.

**Kwámè**, Ak. Kwámèná, *pr. n.* of a male person born on a Saturday. *Gr. § 41, 4.* [G. Kwamli]. - Kw. Dapaa, *pr. n.* of a male p. b. on Dapaa. — Onyāj-kōpōj Kwaaame, Ony. (God), who came into existence on a Saturday, and whose day of worship (is or) was a Saturday? *Cf.* asase.

**akwammea** [okwaj & bèa, to cross] a certain tree the roots of which cross the road; *cf.* akwammew.

**kwaámè-hwii** [*pr. n.* of a man] a kind of bayers, s. odé.

**o-kwam-mén**, Okw. = okwáj bēj.

**kwáamè-tábi**, a nickname of the akwan-twea, or apetebi.

**kwáámènáá**, an ant-hill of small white ants. *pr.* 1883.

**akwám-méw** [okwaj, abew] the roots of trees running across the road; any obstacle in the way. *pr.* 2557.

**akwam-fānú** [okwaj afānu] clover, clover-grass, trefoil.

**o-kwam-férene**, alley, walk, avenue of trees.

**ɲkwam-fij** [ɲkwaj] old soup.

**o-kwámfó**, *pl. a-* [kwane] rower; used only in the *pl.*, rowers, canoe-men.

**o-kwam-fó**, *pl. a-* [okwaj, afó] a desolate, bad, impassable way. *pr.* 2130.

**o-kwam-fóm**, *inf.* missing the right way.

**o-kwam-fúwí**, *pl. a-* [okwaj a afuw] an overgrown path.

**akwám-mó**, *inf.* [bó kwaj] the clearing or repairing of a road. — **o-kwam-mòfó**, *pl. a-*, labourer in the making or clearing of roads; navy.

**ɲkwam-mòé**, a well-cleared, well-kept road.

**o-kwam-mòné** [okwaj bone]; kyere k., to misguide, mislead.

**o-kwam-prèkó** = okwaj-prèkó.

**kwan**, *v. F. s.* kwane 3.

**kwāj**, *v.* [red. kojkwāj, *q. v.*] to wind or put round: ode ntama akwāj n'asen, he has wound a small cloth (of 1½ yards) round his loins (- of a large cloth fura would be used).

**o-kwáj**, *pl. a-* [Ak. okwáne] 1. way, road, path. *pr.* 134, 208, 1887 ff.; ne fi kwaj, the way to his house. *pr.* 483; *cf.* otempōj, oša, akwammaa, nnantam', ɲkurotam'; passage, walk, route, course; *cf.* afae, mpotam'. — 2. opening: ouipa hō akwāj nyinaa, s. fei; okwaj da mu or emu da okwaj, it is hollow. *Ex.* 27, 8. *Jer.* 52, 21. — 3. place, space. — 4. fig. way, manner, mode; method; proper place or manner, order; s. kwajmu, kwajso. — F. means; mboa n'akwaj no, the means of grace. — 5. fig. permission, allowance, leave, liberty, license; occasion. — F. kwajmu, lawfully, righteously. — Phrases with governing

verbs (alph  
kwaj, to m  
(fitaa), to cle  
so); to take  
kwajmu, F  
kwaj, to ea  
or tō kwaj,  
kwaj, to dis  
- mehū wo a  
to deal with  
to supply v  
for a journ  
(for); *syn.* t  
mu, kwaj so  
ko kwaj, to  
kwaj, to sh  
kyere.. so  
(hō) kwaj,  
permission,  
license, to  
admit. - na  
ney. 1 Kg.  
to obtain p  
find (asion  
able. i k  
out (on a  
siw.. kwaj,  
struct, preve  
kwaj, to gr  
dom; ode pe  
has laid bef  
choose, the  
to.. kwaj mu  
- tō (or fóm  
- tu kwaj, t  
tue kwaj, t  
okwaj, a) to  
= yi kw.; b  
way; c) to s  
d) to take a  
okwaj, to los  
err. - vi kw  
make new  
afuw, na ak  
beginning of  
but farther o  
a ne hō nni  
man; he is a  
**akwaj-akwáj**,  
walking. *pr.* 2  
oreko no, na

the akwan-

small white

the roots of  
road; any  
557.

lover, clover-

avenue of

ower; used  
anoemen.

a desolate,  
2130.

the right way.  
a afuw] an

the clearing  
- o-kwam-  
the making  
ny.

kept

kyere k.,

o.

] to wind  
way n'asen,  
th (of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>)  
of a large

I. way,  
1887 ff.; ne  
house. pr.  
akwammaa,  
age, walk,  
potam'. —

nyinaa,  
da okwán,  
52. —

way, an-  
r place or  
kwánso. —  
no, the  
permission,  
ense; occa-  
lly, righte-  
governing

verbs (alphabetically arranged): b<sub>o</sub> kwán, to make a way; - b<sub>o</sub> kwán (fitaá), to clear a path. - fa okwán (bi so), to take a way or road; - fa kwánmu, F. to be lawful. - hwe... kwán, to expect, look out for. - f<sub>o</sub>m or t<sub>o</sub> kwán, to miss the way. - gya.. kwán, to dismiss, dispatch, accompany. - mehū wo anim kwán, I shall see how to deal with you. - hye.. kwán, a) to supply with necessaries or means for a journey; b) to lie in ambush (for); syn. tew. - hyia.. kwán, kwán mu, kwán so, to meet on the way. - k<sub>o</sub> kwán, to go on a journey. - kyere.. kwán, to show the way. pr. 2309. - kyere.. so kwán, to betray. - mā.. (hō) kwán, to give way, i.e. to give permission, occasion, leave, liberty, license, to permit, allow, suffer; to admit. - nam kwán, to be on a journey. 1 Kg. 18,27. - nyā (hō) kwán, to obtain permission, be permitted, find occasion, to have access to.., be able. - si kwán (mu or) so, to set out (on a journey), to depart. - siw.. kwán, to hinder, impede, obstruct, prevent, prohibit, forbid. - to kwán, to grant or give liberty, freedom; ode papa kwán ato yē h<sub>o</sub>, he has laid before us, i.e. enabled us to choose, the way towards goodness. - to.. kwán mu, F. to overtake; to equal. - t<sub>o</sub> (or f<sub>o</sub>m) kwán, to miss the way. - tu kwán, to undertake a journey. - tue kwán, to re-open a way. - twa okwán, 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; d) to take a journey, to travel. - yera okwán, to lose the way, go astray, to err. - yi kwán, to open, prepare or make a new way. — Okwán no ano afuw, na akyiri-nohōa de, w<sub>o</sub>ab<sub>o</sub>, the beginning of the way is overgrown, but farther on it is cleared. - oye obi a ne h<sub>o</sub> nni kwán, he is a strong man; he is a hero.

akwán-akwán, adv. along the way, in walking. pr. 2474; odii br<sub>o</sub>de no akw.; orek<sub>o</sub> no, na o<sub>to</sub> dwom akw. de k<sub>o</sub>.

o-kwán-ase, the end of the way. pr. 1891.  
o-kwán-as<sub>o</sub>, the edge or border of the path; cf. okwánkyeŋ.

ŋkwán, soup; nom ŋk., to take (prop. drink) soup. Cf. aduáŋ. pr. 207.1886. 1895.

kwáne, v. 1. to cackle; akok<sub>o</sub> no kw., obeto, this hen cackles, it will lay (eggs). — 2. to hawk, hem; okwáne ne menewam', he is clearing his throat; kw. hohore, to force up phlegm by hawking. — 3. F. kwan, to row, paddle; syn. hare; deriv. okwámf<sub>o</sub>.

o-kwáne, Ak., s. okwán. pr. 3168.

ŋkwáne, Ak. = ŋkwán.

akwáune [okwán ade] passage-money, passage-toll, turnpike-toll, toll, custom, duty.

o-kwan-nédáw = okwán dedaw; - w<sub>o</sub>daŋ k<sub>o</sub> w<sub>o</sub>ŋ k. no so bio, they turn to their old course again.

akwánfánú, akwánfó, okwánfó, okwánfóm, okwánfúwí, &c. = akwámf. &c.

o-kwán-hwé, a-, inf. [hwe okwán] expectation. Heb. 10,27. - (Kristo) kw. bere, Advent-season; kw. mu kwasida, Sunday in advent.

o-kwán-hō, near the way; k<sub>ā</sub>.. h<sub>o</sub> asem okwánhō-kwánhō, to "beat about the bush."

akwán-hyé, inf. 1. supplying with means for a journey; cf. okwán. — 2. despatch. — 3. lying in ambush; syn. otéw.

akwán-hye-dé [ade a w<sub>o</sub>de hye okwán] subsistence, money given to carriers to buy their food on the way. pr. 3004.

akwán-hyiá, inf. [hyia.. kwán] going to meet some one; meeting together on the way.

akwán-hyiáé, the point where several roads meet.

kwa-ni-ab<sub>o</sub>, kwániab<sub>o</sub>, a one-eyed man; s. koniabo.

akwa-nihúmāni, o-, pl. ŋ - -fo [akoa onihúmāni] a person of no rank, of low social condition = odeseni; cf. okwahúmāni.

akwán-kó inf. [k<sub>o</sub> kwán] setting out on a journey; a journey. pr. 1071; akw. hemahema sez de, mintumi meŋk<sub>o</sub> bi

da, *I shall never be able to set forth upon a journey so early in the morning; ne hō asō no ak., he is now big or old enough to go by himself anywhere; he is now strong enough to undertake anything; wəŋ hō nsó wəŋ ak. = wəŋ nsa ɲhyia wəŋ hō, what they earn with their hands is not sufficient for their needs.*

**akwaj-kó-gyá**, *inf.* [gya akwajko] *ac-*

*companying on the way; cf. akwánnyá. kwaj-korá*, *As.* kwajkwara, ɲkwantá, *pl.* ɲ- [ɲkwaj, kora] *large spoon, ladle, soup-ladle, carved of wood. pr.* 1896.

**kwajkora-séŋfó**, *a maker of ladles.*

**akwajkwaá**, *pl.* ɲ- [akoa] *youth, young*

*man. pr.* 1897. — *sy.* abērante, -wa, -kwa. — **2.** *dandy, fop, coxcomb. —*

**ɲkwajkwaa-héne**, *the headman or commander of a company of young men. — ɲkwajkwaa-sém, strutting, flaunting, foppishness; ostentation; di* ɲkw., *to behave proudly &c., s. kyēa & mmerantiwasem. pr.* 230. 253.

**ɲkwajkwaa-đuá**, *Ak. = osékyedúa.*

**kwajkwara**, *As. = kwajkora.*

**o-kwaj-kyeŋ** [okwaj ɲkyeŋ] *the wayside,*

*by the way; ote kw., he is (or was) sitting by the wayside. pr.* 142. 413. 1898. *Mt.* 13,4. *Mk.* 10,46; *the edge or border of a road or path; syn.* okwaj-asó. - **o-kwajkyeŋ-kwaj**, *by-way.*

**o-kwaj-kyeré**, *a-, inf.* *the act of showing the way. pr.* 648; *guidance. Job.* 37,12.

**o-kwaj-kyeréfó**, *pl. a-, guide, leader.*

**o-kwaj-má**, *inf.* [má okwaj] *permission, allowance, leave, license; admittance, admission; ompene no kw., he will not let him go. Ex.* 13,15. - *ak.-bere vacation, holidays.*

**o-kwaj-mù**, *a-, in the way, in the proper manner = kwajso, a-; cf. abrammo-kwajmu; -ene m'ani ye-me kwajmu-kwajmu, to-day I expect some news; s. ani B.*

**o-kwaj-mu-ká**, *inf.* *occasional high-way robbery.*

**o-kwajmukáfó**, *pl. a-, high-way robber, robber.*

**akwaj-mu-sém** [*a word heard on the way. Gr.* § 194] *news, report, infor-*

*mation received on the road; information received from outside; rumour; syn. akwajsosem. pr.* 1899. *Jer.* 51,46.

**ɲkwa-nóá** [kwae ano] *the neighbourhood of the primeval forest; cf. ɲhanda, nsanóa.*

**Kwanokú**, *pr. n.* *of a weak or worthless man. pr.* 2969.

**ɲkwa-nómá** [kwae anoma] *a bird from the (primeval) forest.*

**o-kwaj-prèkó**: *wəkogya no, ne kw. a oreko yi, they follow him on his way to his last home, attend his funeral.*

**o-kwansampáni**, *pl. ɲ-fo, rascal.*

**o-kwan-séŋ**, *pl. ɲ- [ɲkwaj, sɛŋ] soup-pot. pr.* 2717.

**kwanséŋ**, *Okw. fungus on dead palms. akwanséré, inf. asking permission or leave.*

**ɲkwán-siáne** [okwaj, siáne] *by-way; wafa* ɲkw.; *cf. akwá, okwatikwaj.*

**akwansi-dé** = *akwansisem.*

**kwánsimaŋ**: *nne kw. wanū ne hō, to-day (prop. this very day) he is sorry (for what he has done or said); nne kw. mabre, to day I am (awfully) tired; nne kw. mahū amanne, to-day I have suffered (terribly).*

**akwansímma** [*dim.*] *pl. ɲ-, a smaller division of a way; a stadium; a furlong; cf. ɔfrétékwaj & the foll.*

**o-kwan-siŋ** [okwaj siŋ] *pl. a-, the extent, length or distance of a way or road, from one appointed halting place to another. pr.* 818. — *a mile. — okwansin-tɛŋ, a great distance &c.; okwattiaá, a short distance &c.*

**akwansi-sém**, *hind(er)rance, impediment, difficulty; s. the foll.*

**akwán-siw**, *o-, inf.* [siw kwaj] *the act of hindering &c. (s. siw 2), hind(er)rance, obstruction, impediment, obstacle.*

**o-kwan-sráfó**, *pl. a- [sra okwaj] scout, spy.*

**o-kwaj-sò**, *a-, on the way, in the proper place, manner, order. Col.* 2,5; *fa nneema no toto n'akwajso = siesie nneema no yiye, put these things in order! enyé ne kwajso (ne hō) = ne kronkronso, that is not the proper way; — enye ne kw. ne hō, also = by way of ex-*

*ception; enye obi body takes that r there. — kwajso orderly, in due ord kw. — akwaj-so-s akwaj-so-duaj', pr Gen.* 42,25.

**ɲkwaj-tá** [okwaj nt

*the place where a two, or, where tu 284. 2983; cross-r*

**ɲkwaj-tá** [ɲkwaj ta]

*kwajkorá, ladle; c*

**ɲkwantabéŋ**, *a certa*

*ahene. ɲkwanta-bisá, a pla*

**ɔkwantabísá**, *pr. n.*

**ɔkwanta-nán**, *pr. n*

*lage (in Akem &c*

**akwanteá**, *Ky. = ak*

*kwaame-tabi. a-kwántém*

**fúá**,

*a species of d;*

**akwante(m)fi**, *somer*

*way, not near the*

**o-kwán-tempəŋ'**, *pl.*

*road; cf. tempəŋ. —*

**akwanteŋ-befuá**, *a sin*

*on the way. (Wo. l*

**o-kwántenni**, *okwánt*

*fo, wanderer, tre*

**o-kwán-téntəŋ**, *a lon*

*pr.* 1902. 2815.

**o-kwan-tiaá**, *a short*

*2815. 2 Kg.* 5,19.

**ɲkwán-tia** [okwaj tia

*of a way; the outsk*

*kurótia.*



ad; informa-  
de; rumour;  
9. Jer. 51,46.  
neighbourhood  
cf. ɣhanōa,

or worthless

a bird from

o, ne kw. a  
i on his way  
his funeral.  
rascal.

o, sɛŋ] soup-

dead palms.  
permission or

by-way; wafa  
way.

ne hō, to-day  
is sorry (for  
id); kw.  
wofut, tired;  
to-day I have

a smaller  
stadium; a  
& the foll.

a-, the extent,  
way or road,  
ing place to  
ile. - okwàn-  
e &c.; okw.-

impediment,

way] the act  
2). hind(er)-  
ment, obstacle.  
okwan<sup>1</sup> scout,

in the proper  
2,5; fa nnee-  
sie nneema no  
order! enyé  
kroykroyso,  
day; — enye  
y way of ex-

ception; enye obiara kw. ne hō, no-  
body takes that road, nobody passes  
there. — kwáṅsò-kwáṅsò, properly,  
orderly, in due order; óyè n'ade nyinaa  
kw. — akwàṅ-so-sém = akwàṅmusem.  
akwàṅ-so-duaṅ', provision for the way.  
Gen. 42,25.

ɣkwán-tá [ɔkwáṅ nta] double road, i.e.  
the place where a road branches into  
two, or, where two roads cross. pr.  
284. 2983; cross-road, cross-way. —  
ogyina owu nè ɣkwá ɣkw.

ɣkwán-tá [ɣkwáṅ ta], usually: ta, As. =  
kwaṅkorá, ladle; cf. bebeta.

ɣkwántabéṅ, a certain kind of bead, s.  
ahene.

ɣkwánta-bísá, a plant.

Ókwántabísá, pr. n. m.

Ókwánta-náṅ, pr. n. of a town or vil-  
lage (in Akem &c.) from which four  
roads proceed.

akwántéá, Ky. = akwantwea, s. opurow,  
kwaame-tabi.

a-kwántémmeréfúá, a-kwántemmeréfúá,  
a species of bird; redbreast; ne mene-  
wa nè ne yam' koo, n'akyi tumm.

akwante(m)fi, somewhere in or on the  
way, not near the starting-place nor  
the end of the journey (cf. afi); on  
the wayside; a lonely place; F. the  
highway.

o-kwán-tempoṅ', pl. a-, l. highway, main  
road; cf. tempoṅ. — 2. a certain small  
drum (put under the arm & beaten upon).

akwánten-befuá, a single palm-nut found  
on the way. (Wo ba ɣkasa a, na wofa  
mā no di, na okasa!)

o-kwántenni, okwántenni, pl. akwantem-  
fo, wanderer, traveller, tradesman,  
journeying trader, hawker; syn. batani;  
nea onám rekodi guá; akwantemfo asa-  
fo, caravan, company of travellers or  
merchants. pr. 1901; syn. akwantu-  
kuw. Isa 21,13.

o-kwán-ténten, a long way or journey.  
pr. 1902. 2815.

o-kwán-tiaá, a short way or journey. pr.  
2815. 2 Kg. 5,19.

ɣkwán-tia [ɔkwáṅ tia] pr. 1903, the end  
of a way; the outskirts of a town; syn.  
kurótia.

akwan-tifi [ɔkwáṅ atifi] the beginning  
of a road.

o-kwán-tó, inf. releasing, release. Deut.  
15. Isa 61,1.

o-kwán-tō-fó, okwántōfo, pl. a-, a person  
that has missed or lost the right way.

o-kwán-trēneé, a straight path. Heb. 12,13.

akwán-tú, inf. [tu kwáṅ] journey, travel;  
voyage. — o-kwántuní, okwantuni, o-

kwántufó, okwantufó, pl. a-, wanderer.

— akwántú-kótokú, travelling-pouch  
or -bag. — akwántú(fo)-kúw, caravan.

Gen. 37,25. — akwantusé [akwantu ase]  
the reason for undertaking a journey,  
the intention, aim or design in tra-  
velling.

akwán-twá [twa 9] inf. travelling.

akwan-tweá, a species of squirrel; nick-  
name: kwaame-tabi = apetebi.

akwán-nyá, inf. [ɣya..kwáṅ] dispatching;  
accompanying on the way; syn. a-

kwaṅkogyá. — o-kwán-nyafó, pl. a-,  
companion, conductor; escort, convoy.

akwán-nya [ɔkwáṅ agya] the opposite  
side of the way. pr. 369.

o-kwán-nyá, inf. [nyá okwáṅ] privilege.

ɣkwán-yé, [nea wode ye ɣkwáṅ] advan-  
tage, gain, boot; what is given in ad-  
dition (over and above 'nsim' and 'ntoso')  
in buying fish.

o-kwapáé, pl. ɣ-, fool, blockhead, dullard  
&c. > okwasea, ogyennyentwi; daṅ  
ɣkw., to dote. Jer. 50,36. — ɣkwapae-  
sém, brutishness. Isa. 19,11; syn.  
ɣkwaseasem, agyimisem &c.

kwapén, nickname of the dog; s. okra-  
maṅ.

kwaré, v. (.hō) = kokware (.hō).

kwari-fá, -fúá = okisi, rat. pr. 210. 371.

kwasaá, ɣkwaasaá, a certain tree or shrub;  
oduahyeṅ di n'aba.

kwàsafo [ɣkoa asafo] pl. id. a person  
or thing belonging to the whole com-  
pany or community. — kwasafo-dé,  
a thing or things belonging to a com-  
munity or serving for the use of all;  
common or public property. — kwa-  
safodé-pé, communism; kw.-péfo, com-  
munist. Hist. — kwasafo-dé-yé, com-  
munity of goods. K. § 112. — kwasa-

fo-dùá, a tree (bearing fruit) for common use. — kwasafomán, republic; common-wealth; democracy; syn. kwamañ-mán. — kwasafomán(pé)fó, the republican party. — kwasafoní, pl. -fo, a republican. — kwasafosásé, a common, common or public ground. — kwasafosém, a palaver in which every body is allowed to give his opinion.

kwasampá, n. & a. meanness, baseness; mean, base, vile; syn. húhúw; kw. bára, obra kw., vile behaviour. — o-kwasampáni, pl. a-fo, a hard-hearted, cruel, mean person or fellow [fr. akoa & Sampáni, a Spaniard].

ñkwá-asé, the end of a plantation; afuw (F. akwá) no ñkôa a.s. ano a.s. anafo a ede reko ñhanôa. pr. 1007; cf. ñkôa.

o-kwaseá, pl. ñ-, ñ-fó, fool, idiot, ignorant or stupid person, silly fellow; simpleton, dolt, dunce, dullard pr. 656. 1904 ff. 3459; oye okw. se oguan, he is as stupid as a sheep; - syn. ogyennyentiwi, ogyimfo, osesáfó; cf. obodamfo, ogyefo; kwapae, kwaatee, tibonkoso. — kwaseá, foolishness, stupidity. pr. 3459; edañ kw. na edee wo! what a fool you are! — ñkwasea-ká, debt(s) due to extravagance or prodigality; money spent uselessly. — ñkwaseám', in a foolish manner. — ñkwasea-dé, foolish things or deeds; F. (-dze) folly. — ñkwasea-sém, foolish talk or behaviour, foolishness, folly; di ñkw., s. di 54. — ñkwaseá-sò, foolishly. Gen. 31,28. — ñkwasea-tów, a large dumpling of the favourite dish of the natives called 'fufuu'. — o-kwaseá-yé, inf. folly. Eccl. 7,25.

o-kwasea-dua = awonwene, wormwood.

o-kwasesá, a mixture of chaff and red clay to rub [kwaw] the floor of dwellings with; wode osáfó a.s. mposáé a.s. brodebá-(a)kúa na wode ye.

Kwási, pr. n. of a male person born on a Sunday. Gr. § 41, 4. pr. 478. - Kwasi Adae, pr. n. of a male p. born on Akwasidae.

Akwási-ba, -wa, Akósua, pr. n. of a female born on a Sunday.

Kwási-da, Sunday; cf. dapeñ. pr. 244.389.

— akwasi-dáé = adwedae.

kwási-amañkwaá, talebearer, tell-tale; òyè kw. = òye nsákyi-nsáyam', he is double-tongued, deceitful, treacherous; cf. ofáko-nè-fábafó.

ñkwá-siànká-fó, restorer of life. Ruth 4,15.

kwásiare, overweening pride, haughtiness, conceit; wobò or wóyè kw. = wóyè ahánta. — kwásiare-bó, inf.: kw. mu, contemptuously. Ps. 31,19. — kwásiare-fó, haughty, conceited people. Prov. 16,5.

akwá-só, F. (on) the plantation; s. ekwá.

ñkwá-so! an applause to persons of high rank; e.g. ohéne ñkwáso (= oh. ñkwá ñko so, may the life of the king last long) long live the king! God save the king! success to the king!

ñkwa-sóm, inf. F. = ñkoa-sóm, service of slaves, slavery.

o-kwásoní, pl. a-fo, a person (pl. people) living on the plantation; s. ofumni, ekwá.

kwatá, leprosy; syn. piti, fawohókodi; yare kw., to be leprous.

o-kwatani, pl. a-fo, a leper; syn. opitini. pr. 144.1915.

o-kwatakyí, pl. a-, l. a brave person, valiant man. pr. 238; kw. nim kô dodo, a valiant man is a good warrior. — 2. bravery, valour; - s. okatakyi, aká-tanini.

kwaatèé, kwatèé [recent] foolishness, conceit, foppery, flaunting, boasting, bragging, pretentiousness; òyè or óbò kw. = ohoahoa ne hò; cf. kwapae, okwasea, kwasiare.

o-kwátere-kwa, -kwaa, pl. a-, ragamuffin, ragged or nearly naked fellow. pr. 1916; F. kwatserkwaa, Mk. 14,52; cf. kwatii, kwañow, da 11. - a. bare, naked. - n. bareness, nakedness. Ezek. 16,7. 22.39.

kwáterekwaa, adv. barely, merely; oká kyere wo kw. se: do me! he gives the absolute command: love me!

kwatí, v. to omit, to leave, set or lay aside, pass by, avoid, evade. pr. 1763; not to come into, not to pass through.

It serves also without: woak they held the mokwati me a muntumi yk. pr. 221f. 102 dufúaw or ky cine' or a sh fetish.

kwátia, pl. ñ-, post on which struction of sinima.

Kwátia, pr. n. Akwatiá, Akotíé akwatiá [akoa, pr. 2832. — short man. a wooden bar bar. — 3. a

akwatiá-bibirí, kwátii, kwátikw nude; smooth. kwañow. — he ho is i cropper, ne hò or so (ye, leaves), Jer. 1 hò kwkw. — ness &c.

ñkwatí-béa [be k., it is unavo pr. 2538; ac an unavoidable way hò koto bring themself ordained so

o-kwatí-kwánj, by-way, side-o-kwa-tu-pá, an kwáw, v. [inf. with a mixture pr. 186 — kokwa

-kwáw, plain kwáw, s. kye Kwáw, (F.) pr. 293,6.

akwáwá [akwá, pr. 2299.

o-kwáwú, pr. s

pr. 244.389.  
e.

er, tell-tale;  
iyam', he is  
treacherous;

life. Ruth

haughtiness,  
w. = wóyè  
inf.: kw. mu,  
9. — kwá-  
vited people.

on; s. ekwā.  
rsons of high  
(= oh. nkwā  
he king last  
! God save  
king!

-sóm, service

n (pl. people)

; s. ofumni,

fawókodi;

syn. opitini.

rave person,  
nim kō dodo,  
warrior. —

katakýí, aká-

liskness, con-  
asting, brag-  
è or óbò kw.  
wapae, okwa-

a, ragamuf-  
aked fellow.

, Mk. 14, 52;  
1. — bare,  
ed. Ezek.

merely; okā  
! he gives the  
me!

e, set or lay  
de. pr. 1763;  
pass through.

It serves also instead of the *prep.*  
*without*: waokwati hene adi asem no,  
*they held the palaver without the king*;  
mokwati me a, muntumi nyé hwee, or,  
muntumi nk. me nye hwee, *John 15, 5.*  
pr. 221f. 1027. 1031. 1039. — kwati  
dufūaw or kyem, to pass by a "medi-  
cine" or a shield = to call upon a  
fetish.

**kwátía**, pl. η-, Ak. a forked stick or  
post on which the poles for the con-  
struction of the roof rest, = akora-  
simma.

**Kwátía**, pr. n. m.

**Akwatía**, Akotía, pr. n. m.

**akwatía** [akoa, tia] *adj.* small, short.  
pr. 2832. — n. 1. a small person,  
short man. pr. 693. 2197. 3564. — 2.  
a wooden bar or bolt, door-bar, cross-  
bar. — 3. a short snake.

**akwatía-bibirí**, a species of river-fish.

**kwátii**, **kwátikwati**, a. bare, bald, naked,  
nude; smooth; simple, plain; cf.  
kwaŵow. — watwitwa ne ti so kw.,  
he has his head close-shaved, close-  
cropped; ne ti apa kw. kw.; dua no  
hō or so (ye) kw. (= pataa, without  
leaves), *Jer. 17, 6*; másèy mprampro no  
hō kwkw. — **kwátii-yé**, *inf.* bare-  
ness &c.

**η-kwatí-béa** [bea, manner] *evasion*; enni  
k., it is unavoidable, cannot be evaded.  
pr. 2538; ade or asem a enni k.,  
an unavoidable thing or matter; wode  
wəŋ hō koto ohaw a enni k. mu, they  
bring themselves into troubles, it being  
ordained so by fate. Cf. nkrahea.

**o-kwatí-kwāŋ**, pl. η-, round-about way,  
by-way, side-way.

**o-kwa-tu-pā**, an impolite person.

**kwāw**, 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.

**-kwāw**, a. plain, simple, common; nnua-  
kwāw, s. kyey (day).

**Kwāw**, (F.) pr. n. = Yaw. Gr. § 41, 4.  
293, 6.

**akwāwá** [akwā, *dim.*] a small plantation.  
pr. 2299. [Abetifi.]

**Ō-kwāwú**, pr. n. of a country. Capital:

**kwāwów**, a. bare, empty, unfurnished;  
mere, alone; plain, simple; cf. kwa-  
terekwa, kwatii; wási day-kwāwów  
agyaw hō amā no, he has built (some  
one) merely a house and left it so to  
him without any appurtenance (as  
kitchen &c.) or furniture; wakā n'asem  
kw. = wakā asem a shō da hō na  
nnipa ŋh. te ase.

**akwaá-yé**, *inf.* membership. K. § 312.

**kwē**, **kwe**, **kwē**, **kwi**, F. = twe, twe,  
twē, twi. Gr. § 12. 293.

**kweékwee**, v. = koekoe, to notch &c.;  
wode sekay kw. agyay no ase, they  
notch the arrow at the end with a  
knife.

**kwentiwa** [obs.] s. kontiwa.

**kwia**, F. = twa. 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.

**kwōn**, **akwōndō**, **ŋkwongya** = kōŋ,  
akōnno, ŋkōnya.

**ŋkwōŋhyefo**, **akwotuia** = ŋkōmhyefo,  
akatua &c.

**Kwora**, the river Niger.

**kyafóróbi**, a young shark; cf. fūrefūre,  
oboodede [G. tšafō(bi), a small edible  
shark].

**ákyakya**, a hunchback (male or female).

**kyákya**, tšátša, a straw-mattress.

**akyakyawá**, **akyakyaá** = akyekyewá.

o-kyāámé = okyēame. [boá.]

**kyanqyan** = kyēāwkyēāw, mmofra mpa-  
kyāwkyaw, a kind of sandal; cf. kyēāw-  
kyēāw.

**kyè**, v. I. to last, endure, continue, hold  
out, stand for a long time. pr. 134.  
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; wákyè biara  
ney, he has stayed out long enough  
indeed; orenkye bio, he will come soon  
or presently; ékyeè kakrá no, after a  
little while; ankye ankye a, afe de  
ese se edu, it must last at least one  
year; okō T. no, okyēem', when he  
went to T., he stayed away a long

time; s. Gr. § 231, 1. 3-5, where instances are given to show the rendering by the *v.* *kyè* 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". - to remain. *pr.* 2488. — 2. to delay, defer, withstand a long time, require a long time before, with another verb in the inf.: ókyè né bá, he delays his coming, he does not or will not come soon or for a long time. *Luk.* 12, 45; ñkyé bá, do not stay away long! ékyè bó or bú, it withstands breaking, i.e. it will not break soon or easily; eñkyé bó, it does not withstand breaking, i.e. it will easily break, it is fragile; ékyè seé, it is not easily spoiled or ruined, is durable; eñkyé seé, it is not durable, is perishable, frail. *pr.* 1017. 1359. 2883. Gr. § 231, 2.

*kyè*, *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 abien*, 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 me ade*, he gave me a present; *okyee ne mfafo nyinaa ade*, he distributed presents to all his friends; *ode dukuu kyee me*, he gave me a handkerchief. *pr.* 135. — 3. to give away, make a present of: *memfá' mé bá mēñkyé*, 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. *pr.* 1072. — 5. to remit, to acquit of (a debt): *wamfá me kaw no aŋkye me*, he has not absolved me from (paying) my debt. *kye*, *v.* 1. Ak. = *kyew*. — 2. F. (khe) = *kyekye*, *kyere*, *kyekyere*.

*kyè*, *v.* 1. to become clear, visible; to appear, come to light; to come or

bring forth, to obtain or impart subsistence. This *v.* is only used in connection with *ade*: *adé kyè*, the day breaks (lit. things become visible). *pr.* 182. 274. 2806; *kyè ade*, to prolong one's days. *Deut.* 4, 40; to prosper. *Ezek.* 17, 10; *wo abofra yi, nea woye yi, worenkyè 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 reñkyè no*, things will not prosper with him. — 2. s. red. *kyèkyé*.

*kyè*, *v.* Ak. = *kyene*, to become hard.

*kyeé*, *kyèè*, *interj.* expressing the unwillingness of a monkey to give up what it has. *pr.* 1787; s. *kyeekyee*.

*kyè*, *adv.* in an elegant, exquisite or luxurious way; *biribi a woaye mā atra so*; *wakyekye ne fi kyè*, (ade a ehō tew fēremm, assem-biara nni hō); *nneema nyinaa na wope se woye no kyèè*, in every thing you like to do more than you ought.

*e-kyé*, Ak. = *kyew*. *pr.* 2325.

*o-kyé*, *inf.* lasting, duration; *okyé na aŋkye*, it did not last long; *minnim kyé a okyee okwan so*, I don't know how long he was on the way.

*akye*, F. = *aŋkā*, *aŋkānā*.

*ñkye*, F. I. = *aŋkā*. *Mt.* 11, 21. 12, 7. — 2. a word expressive of an attempt. *Mf. Gr.* p. 46 (ñkhe).

*akyé*, *fishing-net*; cf. *adwokú* & *atrā*, *boaa*, *ebóa*, *asà(w)u*. [G. atšé].

*àkye*: *àsafo àkye*, the leader of a band; *asafo panyij*.

*e-kyè*, *ekyeñ(?)* F. *immortality?* Cf. *akyéwa*.

*o-kye*, F. *river, brook, tributary*.

*akyé* [fr. *kyè*, *v.* a forth-coming] a salutation, greeting, espec. in the morning; compliments, respects; cf. *makyé*. — *mā akyé*, to salute, greet (cf. *kyia*); *mēmā wo yère akyé*, please, send or present my kind regards to your wife; *mā no akyé mā me*, give my respects to him or her; *ohi aba ha abemā wo akyé*, a person has come who desires to pay his respects to you. *pr.* 385. -

*mekomā Asiamā say good morning am going to the edná* 7.

*aŋ'kyè*, *aŋkyè*, a akoo; *birí sè aŋkyè*, ful or handsome *aŋkyè*, *aŋkyè*, a tree; its fruits. (Krobos).

*akyéa*, a cashew-nut *kyéa*, *v.* [red. *kye*] make oblique, in crooked, squint or slant, bend (*pr.* &c.); *àkyéa*, it straight; *kyea ment*, to pervert; *n'asò di asem*, *kye wakyéa n'asò* 890. Cf. *kyew*, he is perverse in

*kyéa*, *kyéa* (*inf.?*) a sideward *kyéa* close or *kyéa* in the side; *kyéa* well after, careful (it), is careful for = *ommā biribi* (kū) no hō; *aŋkyé* not even look at in the least for

*kyéa*, *n.* pervers *ñkyéabíá*, strung about the waist.

*ñkyeàé*, 1. oblique slanting of a *ñkyeae bí*. — 2. line. — 3. fig. (of the heart &c.) *da*, we never for wrong, trespass moral re

*kyéa*, *v.* to *kyéa* in ostentation *kyéa* to behave proud = *odi ñkwanñk mmerantede*.

*akyéafó*, *aŋkyéaa* person or thing excelling others

impart sub-  
ised in con-  
yè, the day  
visible). pr.  
rolong one's  
isper. Ezek.  
a woys yi,  
that you are,  
bring things  
uration, i.e.)  
or prosper.  
things will  
- 2. s. red.

come hard.  
ing the unwill-  
give up what  
rye.

exquisite or  
a woaye mā  
kyé, (ade a  
iara nni hō);  
se wo e no  
u k' 'o do

25.  
on; akyé na  
ong; minnim  
I don't know  
way.

21. 12, 7. —  
an attempt.

rokú & atrā,  
[tšé].  
er of a band;

ortality.? Cf.

utary.  
ming' a salu-  
the ming;  
f. makyé. —  
eet (cf. kyia);  
lease, send or  
to your wife;  
e my respects  
ha abemā wo  
e who desires  
ou. pr. 385. -

mekomā Asiama akyé, 'I am going to  
say good morning to Asiama', i.e. I  
am going to the privy, W. C.; cf.  
edná 7.

an'kyé, ankyé, a species of parrot; s.  
akoo; biri sè ankyé, to be very beauti-  
ful or handsome (said of a woman).  
an'kyé, ankyé, a kind of wild cashew  
tree; its fruits (they are eaten by the  
Krobos).

akyéa, a cashew-nut; Gā: atia.

kyéa, v. [red. kyeakyea] to become or  
make oblique, inclined, distorted, wry,  
crooked, squint &c. pr. 1011; to slope,  
slant, bend (pr. 2853), incline, distort  
&c.; akyéa, it is wry, sloping, not  
straight; kyea asem, to wrest judg-  
ment, to pervert one's cause; okyea  
n'asō di asem, he perverts judgment;  
wakyea n'asō abu no ntenkyew. pr.  
890. Cf. kyew, v. & a. Okyea n'anom,  
he is perverse in his lips. Prov. 19,1.

kyéa, kyéa (inf.?) a bending sideward or a  
sideward inclination of the head, as for  
close or careful inspection; a look from  
the side; ohwè no (or ne) kyéa, he looks  
well after, cares well for, him (her,  
it), is careful for or mindful of him  
= ommā biribi nhia no, n'ani kā (or  
kū) no hō; oghwè nò kyéa, he does  
not even look at him, does not care  
in the least for him. Ps. 142, 5. —  
kyéa, n. perverseness. Prov. 15, 1.

nyéabíá, strung 'abia' worn as beads  
about the waist.

nyéaé, 1. obliqueness, crookedness; the  
slanting of a wall; minhū day no  
nyéae bi. — 2. a sloping or slanting  
line. — 3. fig. crooked way; crooks  
(of the heart &c.); yenhūū ne nyéae  
da, we never found in him any fault,  
wrong, trespass or deviation from  
moral rectitude.

kyéa, v. to walk in an affected, conceited,  
ostentatious manner, to strut (about),  
to behave proudly. pr. 1716; okyéa  
= odi nkwankwaasem, oye ne hō  
mmerantede.

akyéafó, ankyéaafó, Akp.; -o, Ak. a  
person or thing worthy of distinction,  
excelling others of the same kind; a

handsome person; - obadew mu nni  
an'ky. = ob. biara nyé fe, biara nkyéj  
bi. pr. 71. 1716. 1719. 3546.

kyéakyea, red. v., pr. 3173.

kyéakyea, kyákya [Gā: tsatsa] a straw  
mattress. — kyéaw'-kyéaw' (the most  
common) sandals; s. mpaboa.

o-kyéámé, 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. opanyig. pr.  
1920. 2852.

akyéamfó(o) = akyéafo.

nyéa-nyéa: ohwe no nky., he looks at  
him stealthily; s. kyea.

nyéa-nyéa, nyéaa-nyéaa, adv. wadd-  
lingly; onam nky., he waddles.

kyebaw, v. to catch, to entangle; hama  
akyebaw no, he is entangled in a  
rope. — red. kyebákyébaw: afiri aky.  
woy hō, they are caught or entangled  
by a snare.

akyé-büró, parched corn. pr. 394; syn.  
nyé-we(e).

akyé-de, pl. id. [ade a wokyé] present,  
gift, donation; cf. adekyede, kyefa,  
ayeyede. — akyéde-pfó, one who  
loves gifts (bribes). Prov. 29, 4.

akyé-duàn', fried meat, cakes &c. Cf.  
nyéwa. 1 Chron. 23, 29.

kyéé, v.: ky. so, to spare, retain as pre-  
cious, save, use sparingly; cf. kora so;  
kyee ade or ade so, to be economical,  
parsimonious; okyee n'ade (so), he is  
thrifty, economical, parsimonious, close;  
— red. kyeekyee, g. v.

kyé-edwo [ókyé a édwo]: óye k. = onipa  
a okā asem a, edwo [etwa] peace-  
maker; syn. opatafo. Cf. pr. 2559f.  
2606; umpire. Job 9, 33.

kyékyé, red. v. 1. s. kyee. — 2. ky.  
mu, to mix persons or things of dif-  
ferent kind or size, to alternate, to  
cause to succeed by turns, to arrange  
in reciprocal succession; owo kyee-  
kyee mu, she bears sons and daugh-  
ters alternately; mómfa mmofra no nky.

mpanyimfo no mu; wasina n'ahene akyeekye mu, *s. s. enyé ahene sukoro, na esonsone na ode afrafra mu.*

**ɲkye-só**, *inf. sparing, indulgence, forbearance, mercy, pity. Isa. 63, 9.*

**o-kyé-fā**, **o-kyé-fā**, *ε-, F. Akp. [kye, ofā] portion, share, allotment, dividend; lot, inheritance. Nu. 34, 14. Ps. 125, 3.*

**kyé-fére** [kyew, *to parch, efére*] = *kyem-fére; me hō aŵow sē ky. mu, I am penniless.*

**o-kyé-fo**, *pl. a-, divisor.*

**ɲkyé-gó** [ɲgo a woakyew mā aben na wode asi hō mā adan fitaa na wuguaré a wosra] *palm-oil prepared for anointing one's skin after washing.*

**ɲkye-hāmá** [ɲhama a ekyere] *bonds. Isa. 28, 22. Ezek. 20, 37; oda ɲky. (mù), he is bound, kept in bonds, fig. he is restrained or hindered in an action, prohibited to act in a matter; onam ɲky. m' na obae, he came in bonds, as a captive.*

**Kyéiwá:** wahyia Ky. *né ne mma, s. hyia 1.*

**ɲkyekwaakyéma:** bō ɲky. = *di ahantansam. pr. 1921; cf. bō 106.*

**akyekyaá**, *s. akyekyewa.*

**kyekyé** (mu), *red. v., s. kye, to divide.*

**kyékye**, *the evening-star; osi sram ɲkyey, osram yere neɲ, odi sram akyi daa; hence it is also called kyékye-pè-awaré, na aware-m'pé-nò, or pé-héne-adi, owúodi, implying that it is betrothed to the moon and desirous to be married to it, though never able to catch 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 nan̄kroma anim asi ky., his knees have become callous.*

**kyékyé** [full e] *a spindle & the ring or rings belonging to it; ɲkoraa ntraa-ntraa: abien a wode dua ahyem'; wode nsateaa dan̄ no a, na etwa ne hō na wode to asáwá.*

**kyékyé**, a kind of kente, *s. ntama.*

**kyékyè**, kyikyí, *spy-glass; telescope.*

**kyékyé**, *red. v. [cf. kyere, kyekyere] 1. to bind, tie (up), bind together. pr. 1923. — 2. to gird, girdle; wakyekye n'aseɲ = wabō ne hō so. — 3. to precipitate, form a sediment, to thicken, inspissate, coalesce, concreate, congeal; abūrow, dote no aky. (after being dissolved in water or soaked). — 4. to grow or become firm, hard, solid: oðé no aky. kakra ara gyeyɲ. — 5. ky. kūrow, to build a town. pr. 447. — 6. okyekye ne wère (lit. he ties up his breast?) he comforts, consoles, soothes him; ne wère akyekyé, he has been or is comforted, consoled. — 7. kyekye..hō, intr. to be bound to. 1 Cor. 7, 27.*

**kyékyé**, *red. v.: ky...so, to keep close together; oky. ne sika so = omfá ne sika ntó aduan̄ nni, ntó ntama mfura.*

**ɲkyékyé**, *inf. avarice, stinginess; niggardliness; cf. anibere, ayamɲwene, kane. — o-kyékyéfo, okyékyéfó, pl. a-, miser, niggard. pr. 1922; one heaping up treasures; cf. ayamɲwenefo. pr. 3487.*

**o-kyékyé**, a species of iguana(?) between omampam & denkyem in size, having bumps about the head. 711. 2822.

**ɲkyékye:** ne sē bō ɲky., *his teeth are chattering (with fear or fever &c.).*

**kyéékyèè**, *interj. [red. kyee, q. v.]*

**kyéékyèè**, *n. a sound agreeable to the ear, harmonious, satisfactory, gratifying; wáfi ky. akyi, he comes too late, a day after the fair.*

**ákyékyéá**, a large fruit like a melon, with eatable seeds; *syn. akatewa.*

**akyékyéá**, a dish of roasted meal of Indian corn or maize.

**o-kyékyéfó**, *pl. a-, binder (of sheaves). Ps. 129, 7; builder (of a town). Heb. 11, 10.*

**akyekye-kōɲ**, *ɲ-, collar, neckerchief.*

**kyékyeekye:** wōabō gua ky., *they held a meeting which was thickly crowded.*

**ɲkyekyem'**, *inf. [kyekye mu] the act of dividing; division; part, section, verse; fraction; syn. ɲkyem'.*

**kyekye-maŵe**, *As. a fish. of a finger's length.*

**akyekye-ma**  
1, 6. - *s. bō*

**ɲkyekyemú**,  
*s. ɲkyekye*

**ɲkyékyéraa**,  
*a cord made of, mfirí*

**ɲkyékyere**,  
*weed preventing thing else nnuaa; paɲ cf. sakrāɲ. thorns (in*

**ɲkyékyere**,  
*kyekyere, re tie together to make a pare; a lo n'akyi, the back; wōky ed. 2 Sam has blind; girdle; cf. tie nunc abe... Jon she has a head; kã. § 282; ky. 18, 1. Cf. k Ex. 15, 8; bright one Zech. 14, 6 convict. Re*

**kyekyeré** [k  
*into flour, a woakyew*

**akyekyeré**,  
*toise; cf. a 1465. 1467*

**ɲkyekyeré-a**  
*wound. Jer*

**ɲkyekyeréé**  
*ɲhā ma.*

**kyekyerébes**  
*shō wō nsc ntēaa, wōd na ebōɲ; w*

**ɲkyékyere-bō**  
*kyékyere-de, ly & proda yiye na en Tshi-Engl. I*

ntama.  
telescope.  
kyekyere] 1.  
together. pr.  
e; wakyekye  
o. — 3. to  
it, to thicken,  
etc, congeal;  
er being dis-  
solved). — 4. to  
be, solid: oðé  
g. — 5. ky.  
pr. 447. —  
he ties up  
consoles, so-  
kye, he has  
isolated. — 7.  
bound to. 1

to keep close  
= omfá ne  
ntama mfura.  
ness; <sup>ring</sup>gard-  
nywé kane.  
pl. a-, miser,  
heaping up  
sfo. pr. 3487.  
a(?), between  
size, having  
11. 2822.

his teeth are  
fever &c.).  
e, q. v.]  
reable to the  
tory, gratify  
comes too late,

like a melon,  
akatewa.  
sted meal of

(of leaves).  
n). L. 11, 10.  
ckerchief.  
., they held a  
y crowded.  
au] the act of  
section, verse;

of a finger's

akye-maŵe, F. locust. Mt. 3,4. Mk.  
1,6. - s. boadabi, abebaw.  
nyekyemú, band for girding. Ex. 28,8;  
s. nyekyeremu.  
nyekyéraa, nyekyérawa, (Aky. goró),  
a cord made of pine-apple fibres (seven-  
fold, mñiriwa).  
nyekýkyaere, Ak. a species of grass or  
weed preventing the growth of any  
thing else; sare atenten bi a ete se  
nnuaa; papyrus; rush, Job. 8,11. 9,26;  
cf. sakrán. — a thick low bush with  
thorns (in general) Isa. 35,7.  
nyekýkyaere, Akp. = nyekýkyaere.  
kyekyere, red. v. [kyere] 1. to bind, tie,  
tie together. pr. 1923; kyekyérè boaa,  
to make a bundle; ky. adesoá, to pre-  
pare a load; wokyekyéreè ne nsa koo  
n'akyi, they tied his hands behind his  
back; wokyekyereè woy yam', they fast-  
ed. 2 Sam. 1,12; bone aky. n'ani, sin  
has blindfolded him. — 2. to gird,  
girdle; cf. nyekyeremu. — 3. to be  
tied round a thing; to be wrapped  
about. Jon. 2,6; dukuu kyekyerè ne ti,  
she has a handkerchief tied round her  
head; ká.ky. hō, to knit or tie to. K.  
§ 282; ky..hō, to be knit with. 1 Sam.  
18,1. Cf. kyeke. — 4. intr. to congeal.  
Ex. 15,8; - hyerenne bekyekyere, the  
bright ones shall contract themselves.  
Zech. 14,6. — 5. trans. to charge,  
convict. Rom. 3,9.  
kyekyeré [kekre] roasted corn ground  
into flour; syn. osiám; wode abürow  
a wokyew na eyam ky.  
akye-kyeré, Akp. (-e, Aky.) pl. ny-, tor-  
toise; cf. awuru, apowuru. pr. 522. 557.  
1465. 1467. 1628. 1924—31.  
nyekyere-aním', bandage, plaster on a  
wound. Jer. 46,11.  
nyekyerèé nhabammá, a garland; s.  
nhabamma.  
kyekyerebesí, a certain tree; dua bi a  
ehō wə nsoe, eye dey, n'ahaban ntēaa-  
ntēaa, wode ehō hono ye hama, obōy  
na ebōy; wokor ase a, wutu nnee.  
nyekýkyaere-bom', inf. [bo mu] connexion.  
kyekýkyaere-de, something advancing quick-  
ly & producing noise; nea sko anim  
yiye na enam a egyigye.

Tshi-Engl. Dict.

akýkyeregyá, Ak. a species of wild goat;  
s. akakāragya.  
akýkyere-gyá, -twé, a species of ant.  
kyekyere-hú, a certain food prepared  
of roasted maize-flour.  
kyekyeré-kóna, different sorts of pre-  
cious beads strung together, worn by  
kings (99 strung aggrey beads. D.  
As.) pr. 443. 1794.  
akýkyere-kónmù [nea skyekyere koy  
mu] necklace; neckcloth.  
kyekyerempen = kyenkyerempen; asase  
ky., a hard, dry and barren land.  
nyekyere-mú, belt, girdle; syn. aboso;  
band for girding. Ex. 28,27.  
akye-kyere-nán, pl. id. [nea wode kyekyere  
nan] gaiter; puttee.  
nyekyere-só [nea wode akyekyere ade-  
soa so] that which is bound upon a  
load in addition to it; nyk. sey ade-  
soa, the second work (trouble, punish-  
ment &c.) is greater (more difficult &c.)  
than the first.  
kyekyerewa [obs.] = kyékýewa, small.  
nyekyérewa, s. nyekyéraa.  
akye-kye-tíri, head-band; a garland  
about the head; syn. abotiri. Prov. 4,9.  
nyékýkyaewa, 1. notch, indentation; ose-  
kan no ano abo nyk., the edge of the  
knife has (got) a notch. — 2. a click-  
ing or smacking sound produced to  
scoff at one; woba no nyk. (= ntwom),  
they deride him, scoff at him by smack-  
ing with the tongue.  
nyekyewá, the spicy bark of a tree;  
cinnamon?  
akye-kye-wá, akyskyáá, a humpbacked,  
hunchbacked person. pr. 741. 1046;  
cf. afū.  
kyékýewa, a. small; okura adaka ky. bi  
sè or adaka ketewa bi a ete sez; wretch-  
ed; kyekyewa or akuraa ky., a small  
(wretched) village.  
o-kye-kye-wérefó, pl. a-, comforter, con-  
soler; cf. owerakyekyefo.  
kyekyiré = kyekyeré, roasted corn &c.  
o-kyém, pl. a-, Okw. = osebo, leopard.  
a-kyém, pl. a-, a shield plaited of twigs.  
pr. 306. 312. 1932 f.; gwene ky., to  
make a shield; woye no teteres ahin-  
anan; buckler; cf. nwákyém, wókyém.

- atutuw nti abofra no basa abo or adan kyem, the arm of the child has become 'flattened' by rheumatism; s. the following.

**akyem-akyém**, a. [pl. of okyem] flat (as the wicker-work of a shield); atutuw nti abofra no abasa abobo or adannaŋ aky., the arms of the child have become 'flattened' by rheumatism; s. before.

**ŋkyèm'**, inf. [kye mu] division, part, fraction; s. nkyekyem'.

**kyèm**, v. [red. kyèŋkyèm] to press (together) forcibly, to force out (esp. in childbirth).

**Akyém**, pr. n. 1. Akem, a country consisting of two territories, Akyem Abukwa and Akyem Kotoku; cf. Akyem Manso. Gr. p. XI. XII. — 2. The language of Akem. pr. 1798. 1934 ff. — 3. **kyènní**, pl. Akyémfó, a man or inhabitant of Akem. — 3. pr. n. m.

**ánkyém'**, pl. ŋ-, a small bird; perhaps 300 living on one tree; weaver-bird.

**kyéma** = kyíma.

**kyémadú**, a. large, said of a bunch of bananas, palm-nuts.

**akyemádúá** (kókoo), a species of bean.

**ŋkyém'-dé** [kye ade mu] dividend. Arith.

**kyéměě**, a most precious kind of cloth from the interior (sarem'), made of silk-thread. pr. 1365. (pr. 805).

**akyem-medéw**, a kind of basket; s. obedéw.

**kyemmere**, an aquatic bird.

**kyemfere**, pl. ŋ-, potsherd. pr. 3669.

**o-kyémfó**, pl. a-, a large spider; its bite is said to be venomous.

**o-kyémfóó**, pl. a-, a shield-bearer (of the king of Asante). pr. 799.

**akyémfóó**, s. kontromfi.

**Akyémfó**, s. Akyem. [Fante.

**Akyémfo**, pr. n. of a sea-coast town in kyémí, a species of small fish, pounded and made into lumps, stinking = oseé-sáminá. pr. 2345. [G. gbemono].

**kyemmiri**, F. a species of snake (very venomous).

**o-kyém-kuráfó**, shield-bearer; armed man. Prov 6, 11; one who handles a shield. Jer. 46, 9.

**ŋkyem-páé** [ŋkyene pae] a bag of salt. pr. 3609; salt-bag, salt-basket.

**ŋkyém-pe**, equator. D. As.

**ákye-mpow**, a liberal, benevolent person; lit. a distributor of gold nuggets; nea okye mpow.

**ŋkye-mú**, s. ŋkyem'. — ŋkyemú-ablesá mù biakó, the third part, one third; ŋkyemú-dú mù biakó, the tenth part, one tenth. Ezek. 45, 14.

**o-kyemwá**, okyémwa, pl. a- [okyem, dim.] a small shield, target; buckler, Cant. 4, 4. Jer. 46, 3.

**kyèŋ** [Ak. F. kyene] v. to surpass, go beyond, exceed, excel, be larger than. pr. 2939; syn. sèŋ, 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 kokuroo kyèŋ akoko, or d. kyèŋ akoko kokurokó, a duck is larger than a fowl; okyèŋ no akyene-ká, he outdoes him in beating the drum; Onyame ŋhyira ye kyèŋ sika, God's blessing is better than gold; metumi maye kyèŋ nea wosusuw, I shall be able to do more than they think; mo- anyiŋ seŋ me, enti mutu mmirika kyèŋ me, you are older than I, therefore you can run better; biribi ŋkyéŋ ogya kókoo, nothing is so red as (or more red than) fire. pr. 413. 467. Gr. § 73. — kyèŋ so (without an expressed object of comparison), to be eminent, excellent, superior; nnéema à ékyèŋ' so, extraordinary things.

**kyèŋ**, v. to erect the sides of a house; wókyèŋ dán, wókyèŋ nnua-kwáw no, they put in the ordinary sticks for the walls of a native house. - de.. kyèŋ, to set or place in a row or line (e. g. mpore, jars). — Cf. ŋkyèŋ.

**kyèŋ**, v. [s. kyèŋkyèŋ] 1. to become hard, dry, stiff, durable; ekaw kyèŋ na empöröw. pr. 1498. Cf. kyéne. — 2. to make hard: wókyèŋ wəŋ yáfunu, they abstain from food, live on scanty food, s. yafunu; okunafo bə mmodeŋ de okom kyèŋ ne hō kosi anadwofā

ansā-na wa kəŋ wə n'a his father;

**Okyéŋ**, pr. 1. Atiámmo.

**ŋkyéŋ**, ŋkyéŋ side-part of thing; wing; tion with rendered by with, to, f aside, apar Mk. 13, 3 = he stands sram ŋkyèŋ the moon; i to him; efi the king; v they bid him was bid sta aside; de.. Mk. 7, 33; o adan ŋkyéŋ, o o-kyéŋ I. e. day or a day oky. bi, some o-kyéna-kyi, t kyé-nám [kye kyene, v. Ak kyene me, much) for n ŋkyéne, Ak. = kyéné, v. [re fling one's tree to another duahyèŋ) oto so. — de.. throw across he has cross bination to means to thr the l or and ne of such mov 223, 4. 243, b. things, gu otow tumpag the bottle in sekan akyene away, or, he carelessness).



bag of salt.  
ket.

stent person;  
ruggets; nea

nyemü-ablessá  
one third;  
tenth part,

okyem; dim.]  
tickler, Cant.

surpass, go  
larger than.

It is used  
of Eng. ad-  
after another  
more than,

then negative,  
than. Dabo-

akoko, or d.

luck is larger  
akyene-ká, he

the rum;  
sik., God's

old; metumi

I shall be  
ey think; mo-

mmirika kyen

I, therefore

ni nkyéŋ ogya

as (ór more

67. Gr. § 73.

expressed ob-

minent, ex-

à ékyeŋ' so,

s of a house;

qua-kwáw no,

ry sticks for  
house. - de..

a row or line

f. ŋ

becomes hard,

saw kyèŋ na

kyéne. — 2.

wəŋ yáfunu,

live on scanty

to bə mmodeŋ

kosi anadwofá

ansá-na wadidi. — 3. F. okyéŋ ne  
kəŋ wə n'agya do, he rebelled against  
his father; cf. seŋ kəŋ.

**Okyéŋ**, *pr. n.* a surname for the name  
Atiámmo.

**ŋkyéŋ**, **ŋkyéŋ-mù**, **ŋkyéŋmù**, *the side,*  
*side-part* or *place by the side* of a  
thing; *wing* (of a building); in connec-  
tion 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 = ofá*; - ógyina me **ŋkyéŋ**,  
*he stands near or by me*; kyekye da  
sram **ŋkyeŋ**, *the evening-star is near*  
*the moon*; meko ne **ŋkyeŋ**, *I am going*  
*to him*; efi ohéne **ŋkyeŋ**, *it comes from*  
*the king*; womá otwiw gyinaa **ŋkyeŋ**,  
*they bid him step or stand aside*; 'he  
*was bid stand by*'; - kə **ŋkyeŋ**, *to go*  
*aside*; de.. kə **ŋkyeŋ**, *to take aside.*  
*Mk. 7, 33; cf. Gr. § 122. — Cpds. s.*  
*odəŋkyeŋ*, *okwəŋkyeŋ.*

**o-kyéna**, F. e- [okyé da] *to-morrow; the*  
*day or a day following the present one*;  
oky. bi, *some future day. pr. 2312. 2806.*

**o-kyéna-kyi**, *the day after to-morrow.*

**kyé-nám** [kyew, v.] *roasted meat.*

**kyene**, v. Ak. F. = kyen; m'agwíma  
kyene me, *my work is too hard (too*  
*much) for me.*

**ŋkyéne**, Ak. = **ŋkyeŋ**, *side &c.*

**kyéné**, v. [red. kyenekyene] *to swing,*  
*fling one's self*, as an ape from one  
tree to another; okyéne e. s. (kontromfi,  
duahyeŋ) otow fi dua biakō so kə biakō  
so. — de.. kyene mu, *to cross, to*  
*throw across*: ode ne naŋ akyene mu,  
*he has crossed his legs*. In the com-  
bination 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.  
223, 4. 243, b. Kyene is used of single  
things, gu of a multitude of things;  
otow tumpaŋ no kyenee pom', *he hurled*  
*the bottle into the sea*; watow ne  
sekaŋ akyene, *he has flung his knife*  
*away*, or, *he has lost his knife* (through  
carelessness).

**kyéné**, v. Ak. = kyèŋ, *to become hard*  
*&c.*; e.g. odé no akyéne abó, *the yam*  
*has become as hard as a stone.*

**akyené** (Ak. twené), *pl. ŋ-*, *drum*; diff.  
kinds: obommaá (akyenekésé), atūm-  
pāŋ, ŋkrāwiri, ádedenkuraá, etwi, aku-  
kuá (at Kumase and Akropong); saa  
ŋkyene yi nyinaa di hene anim nè  
n'akyi; owórompem, prēmpē (kyenesiŋ),  
abúrukuwa; oténté, mpintíŋ; gyama-  
dúdu; - bə, ká or yaŋ aky. or si aky.  
so, *to beat a drum. pr. 1111. 1937 ff. 2753.*

**ŋkyéne**, *salt*. Akw. táfódé, gyirám, *pr.*  
*581. 1940 ff. — Phr. ŋky. atem', it is*  
*sufficiently salted*; **ŋky. antém' or an-**  
**terem'** (Aky.), *it is not sufficiently*  
*salted*; **ŋky. atwam'**, *it is excessively*  
*salted, oversalted. pr. 3070*; **ŋky. no**  
**nté adem'**, *the salt has lost its savour*;  
wonyé **ŋky. na** woahono, *the rain will*  
*not kill you*; wakā (or wahwie) **ŋky.**  
agu (*lit. he has cast away salt*) *he*  
*has ceased to use salt, i. e. he is dead*;  
onse se odi **ŋky.**, *he is not worth his*  
*salt (lit... to eat salt), he is not worthy*  
*to live*; n'aniwa soa **ŋky. = n'ani kum**  
na n'aniwam' aye no fremfremfrem or  
dededede, *he is about to drop sweetly*  
*asleep*; akoa yi, aye m'anim **ŋkyene**,  
medaŋ me hō a, na aye m'atiko yisa,  
*he speaks good words in my ears,*  
*behind me bad ones. pr. 2352*; cf.  
wotoo no tekremakyéne, *they laid salt*  
*upon their tongues for him with sweet*  
*words*, i. e. *they enticed him by flatter-*  
*ing words*; onay **ŋkyene** gu n'asóm',  
*he bribes or persuades him*; obekā  
**ŋky. a**, merentie no bio, *though he try*  
*his best to persuade me, I will not*  
*listen to him any more. — bə ŋky.,*  
*s. bə 98. - pōrow.. so ŋky., s. pōrow 5. -*  
*si ŋky., s. ŋkyenesi.*

**kyéneé** = kyéneneé.

**akyene-bóá**, *pl. ŋ-* [aboa a akyene] *ape,*  
*monkey* (general name).

**akyene-(a)dám**, s. adam 3.

**kyenedúru**, *pl. ŋ-*, a tree, the wood of  
which resembles cedar-wood; cedar†;  
dupəŋ a wode seŋ akyene, ye mpuraŋ &c.

**akyene-ká**, *inf. drumming, beat of a*  
*drum*; *syn. ayaŋ.*

o-kyene-káfó, *pl. a-ŋ*, drummer; *syn.* okyeremā, oyanfo; *cf.* gyaasefo.  
 a-kyene-késé, the king's large drum, called obomma. *pr.* 711.2060.  
 kyénékyēne, *red. v.* kyene.  
 ŋkyéne-mù, Ak. = ŋkyemmu. *pr.* 225.  
 ŋkyene-mú, *v. n.* a crossing of two lines as in the sign of multiplication ×; *cf.* osikyi.  
 kyēneŋ, Ak., kyēnēŋeé, Akp. a barren, sterile, unfruitful female (of animals); oguan yi abu ky., this sheep has become fat instead of bringing forth young; *cf.* oboniŋ, kārawa.  
 ŋkyene-ŋkyēne, *adj.* salty, saltish; nsu ŋky., brackish water; salt water. *Ja.* 3, 12.  
 kyēnere [Eng.] a candle.  
 ŋkyéne-sí [si 26] *inf.* the putting of salt into bags.  
 kyene-siŋ, *pl. ŋ*, a certain kind of drum = prempé.  
 o-kyene-sóafó, *pl. a-ŋ*, a carrier of a drum. *pr.* 2822.  
 ŋkyene-sóafó, *pl. id.* salt-carrier. *pr.* 1943.  
 ŋkyéŋ-hàban', a saline plant, orach, *Atriplex halimus.* *Job* 30, 4.  
 O-kyénní, *pl.* Akyémfó, *s.* Akyem.  
 ŋkyeŋ-kókó, *pl.* ŋkyéne-akókó, a grain of salt.  
 kyénkyém, *red. v.* kyēm.  
 kyénkyemmá, *a. great*; óhĩa kyénkyem-má ahĩa no, he is in great poverty; óyàré òyare kyénkyemmá, he is seriously ill.  
 ŋkyeŋkyémhá, a species of grass.  
 ŋkyéŋkyemàwé, *pr.* 1944, = kyekyemawé.  
 o-kyeŋkyemmótó, *pl. ŋ*, a sack or bag (boto) plaited of ŋkyeŋkyemma.  
 ŋkyeŋkyen, F. = ŋkyene-ŋkyene; salt-ness. *Mk.* 9, 50.  
 kyénkyeŋ, bark cloth (for clothing), and the tree from the bark of which it is made.  
 kyénkyéŋ, *red. v.* [s. kyéŋ] 1. to make or grow hard, dry, stiff, numb; awów akyéŋkyeŋ me, the cold has benumbed me; wakyéŋkyeŋ na óye awu, he has become torpid and is about to die; onipa wu a, ókyéŋkyéŋ, when a man

dies, he becomes stiff. — 2. to strain, to put to the utmost tension, exert to the utmost: kyéŋkyéŋ wo hò mã adaka no so, exert yourself (call up your strength) to lift up the box! — 3. F. to dry up, wither away. *Mk.* 4, 6. 11, 20 f.; to be dry.

kyénkyēŋ, *a. stiff*; tadua ky. *pr.* 3156; *s.* ky.-ara & kyéŋkyéŋkyéŋ.

kyéŋkyéŋ, basket, pannier, made of palm-branches and reeds, to carry palm-wine; *syn.* akotwé; *cf.* bedew, apakan, kyereŋkye, kentéŋ.

akyéŋkyéŋ, *pl. id.* an unripe palm-nut. *pr.* 310.1945 f.

kyeŋkyeŋ-bé-mú, the whole cluster of palm-nuts. *pr.* 1947.

akyéŋkyéŋá, a bird with a large bill, the toucan or hornbill, *buceros?* *pr.* 1948. 2569. — bynames: pebiakrroo, mēamēa.

kyéŋkyéŋ-ara, *adv.* hard, forcibly; necessarily, indispensably, needs (must); absolutely, by all means, peremptorily, positively, utterly; mise, memmā ŋyko; na ose kyéŋkyéŋ-ara obeko, 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].

akyéŋkyéŋ-ne [kyéŋkyéŋ, ade] a forced matter or thing; odo nyé aky., love is not enforced, obtained by force.

ŋkyéŋkyéŋeé, something hardened; biri-biara a akyéŋkyéŋ, se dote, aduan a aye dennennenneŋ na wudi a enyé bio, nām a wəahow na akyéŋ; -obosu ŋky.†, hoar-frost; nsu ŋky.†, ice; amū ŋky.†, a mummy.

kyéŋkyenemaŋ, *pl. id.* a. hard, stiff; ŋhoma ky., a hard piece of leather; ntama yi ye ky., this cloth is stiff.

kyéŋkyéŋeŋ = kyenkyereŋ. *Jer.* 17, 23.

kyeŋkyeŋ-héne [kyeŋ, to surpass, & ohene] haughtiness, arrogance; óye ne hò ky., he is haughty, puffed up.

kyéŋkyeŋkyeŋ = gyéŋeŋnyéŋeŋ, tingling, tinkling.

kyéŋkyéŋkyéŋ, *adv.* hard, rigidly, inflexibly, unrelentingly, persistently, excessively; óhye no ky., he forces him hard, rules over him with severity;

Enjiresi-(a)būroí  
 English do not  
 natives; otəŋ n'  
 his things exc  
 akyéŋkyéŋ-núru  
 a drug for hu  
 embalming a  
 cation.

kyéŋkyéŋtakyi-  
 enyé kyenkye  
 an irresistible  
 a, ose memmā  
 wants me (or,  
 forces me) to  
 kyéŋ-ara.

kyéŋkyéŋtakyi-  
 people. *pr.* 28.

kyéŋkyereŋ, k  
 very hard, dry  
 kyéŋ, *v.* — n  
 the fish (or m  
 no mu (or so) y  
 ky.) = emu  
 is hard and  
 (Nu. 13, 4), b  
 ky.; no asa s  
 1 Kg. 13, 4. -  
 he has becom  
 joints, and he  
 eyé akóse ábir

no mu (or so) y  
 ky.) = emu  
 is hard and  
 (Nu. 13, 4), b  
 ky.; no asa s  
 1 Kg. 13, 4. -  
 he has becom  
 joints, and he  
 eyé akóse ábir

no mu (or so) y  
 ky.) = emu  
 is hard and  
 (Nu. 13, 4), b  
 ky.; no asa s  
 1 Kg. 13, 4. -  
 he has becom  
 joints, and he  
 eyé akóse ábir

no mu (or so) y  
 ky.) = emu  
 is hard and  
 (Nu. 13, 4), b  
 ky.; no asa s  
 1 Kg. 13, 4. -  
 he has becom  
 joints, and he  
 eyé akóse ábir

no mu (or so) y  
 ky.) = emu  
 is hard and  
 (Nu. 13, 4), b  
 ky.; no asa s  
 1 Kg. 13, 4. -  
 he has becom  
 joints, and he  
 eyé akóse ábir

no mu (or so) y  
 ky.) = emu  
 is hard and  
 (Nu. 13, 4), b  
 ky.; no asa s  
 1 Kg. 13, 4. -  
 he has becom  
 joints, and he  
 eyé akóse ábir

no mu (or so) y  
 ky.) = emu  
 is hard and  
 (Nu. 13, 4), b  
 ky.; no asa s  
 1 Kg. 13, 4. -  
 he has becom  
 joints, and he  
 eyé akóse ábir

no mu (or so) y  
 ky.) = emu  
 is hard and  
 (Nu. 13, 4), b  
 ky.; no asa s  
 1 Kg. 13, 4. -  
 he has becom  
 joints, and he  
 eyé akóse ábir

no mu (or so) y  
 ky.) = emu  
 is hard and  
 (Nu. 13, 4), b  
 ky.; no asa s  
 1 Kg. 13, 4. -  
 he has becom  
 joints, and he  
 eyé akóse ábir

kyēnkyēn

to strain, exert to  
nō mā adaka  
up your  
— 3. F. to  
6. 11, 20f.;

pr. 3156;

made of palm-  
carry palm-  
ew, apakan,

palm-nut.

cluster of

a large bill,  
buceros? pr.  
pebiakrroo,

forcibly; ne-  
needs (must);  
perc orily,  
nem. ŋkō;  
kō, I say, I  
go; but he  
means. [Cf.  
ugh].

ide] a forced  
é aky., love  
by force.

ardened; biri-  
ote, aduan a  
li a enyé bio,  
-obosu ŋky.†,  
e; amū ŋky.†,

hard, stiff;  
e of leather;  
cloth is stiff.  
ŋŋ, Jer. 17, 23.  
pa. [ōhene]  
oye, hō ky.,  
p.  
ēnēŋ, tingling,

rigidly, in-  
persistently,  
he forces him  
with severity;

Eniresi-(a)būrofo ŋhye abibifo ky., the  
English do not deal rigidly with the  
natives; atoŋ n'ade aboodeŋ ky., he sells  
his things exceedingly dear.

**akyēnkyēn-nūru** [aduru a ekyēnkyēn]  
a drug for hardening any thing, for  
embalming a corpse, for mummifi-  
cation.

**kyēnkyēntakyi-à**, adv. by force, forcibly;  
enyé kyeŋkyentakyi-əkyi dō, it is not  
an irresistible love; kyeŋkyentakyi-esi  
a, ose mémā yēŋkō, he absolutely  
wants me (or, with all his might he  
forces me) to go with him; syn. kyēn-  
kyēn-ara.

**kyēnkyēntakyi-kūrow'**, town of obstinate  
people. pr. 2818.

**kyēnkyereŋŋ**, kyēnkyereŋŋ, a. & adv.  
very hard, dry, stiff; cf. kyēŋ & kyēn-  
kyēŋ. v. — nām no aye kyēnkyereŋŋ,  
the fish (or meat) is well dried; asase  
no mu (or so) ye kyēnkyēnēŋŋ (or kyēn-  
ky.) = emu akyēŋ or awo, the land  
is hard and dry, arid, meagre, lean  
(Nu. 13, 20), barren; ne ntama no aŋeŋ  
ky.; ne nsa seŋi ky. or kyēŋe kesee,  
1 Kg. 13, 4. — wākyēŋ kyēnkyereŋŋ,  
he has become stiff (in his body or  
joints, and been so for some hours):  
eyé akōsé ábiribiriw-twa, syn. ade ato  
no so, ahunmu ato (or asi) no so.

**kyēnkyerēnné**, a kind of hurdle placed  
on rapids to catch fish.

**kyēnkyereŋkyéŋ** = kyeŋkyeŋkyeŋ.

**kyēnkye-sém**, syn. tumisem; odi or oye  
woŋ so ky., he rules over them or  
treats them with severity.

**ŋkyeŋ-só**, inf. [kyeŋ] excellence, pre-  
eminence, superiority; preference; pre-  
rogative. K. § 113. 118.

**ə-kyé-nyā**, quotient. Arith.

**akyé-nyā-de** [ade a woakye anyā] share,  
portion = kyefā.

**kyé-pá**, inf. = kyew-pa.

**kyé-pé**, Akw. = pídua, to, the root of  
the tail of an animal.

**kyeŋeŋ**, F. portion, inheritance. Mt. 5, 5.

**ŋkyeraá**, a pot; s. kuku.

**kyerapaw'**, gyirapaw, a charm, put on  
the finger; wode bo twere.

**kyar**, F.; **kyere**, Ak. = kye, v. to last,

endure; wankyere so, he was not long  
(e.g. in speaking or preaching); F.  
mambekyer', I am not to remain long;  
obekyer ahē, how long will it last?  
bekyer ahē ŋkō, how long (will thou  
stay away)? Ps. 90, 13; - ŋkyère oó!  
(do not stay out long!) I hope to see  
you again.

**kyère**, Ak. [kye, v. to last &c.] a delay,  
lingering, prolonged stay; meŋhyé-wò  
kyère, I do not detain you, will not  
cause you a delay or detention; wan-  
nye ky. yeŋ ntem kōo hō, he hastened  
there without delay.

**kyère**, 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. ŋkura, akrōmā  
ky. ŋkoko; əkyère ŋkoko. pr. 86. 235 ff.  
311. 1954-57; ky. asem, Lk. 11, 54;  
ahōpopo kyere no, trembling takes hold  
on him. Ex. 15, 14; cf. ŋketenketé. —  
2. to bind, tie round (adare, the hand-  
le of a bill-hook). Cf. dwere. — 3.  
to become thick, to curd, curdle, clot,  
concrete or coagulate into a thick in-  
spissated mass; to crystallise; nufusu  
no aky., the milk has curdled. — 4.  
mu ky., a) to be narrow; oday yi mu  
ky., this room is narrow; opp. mu  
gow, to be spacious. — b) to be hurried  
and indistinct in pronunciation: Aburi-  
fo kasa mu kyere, e.s. wokasa ntem  
ntem na emu ntew a.s. emu nnā hō. —  
5. kyere mu, to interweave, (tissue),  
variegate; to embroider. Ezek. 27, 7;  
woaky. mu = otamanwénéfó adi mu  
adwini; s. ŋkyeremú. — 6. to be in  
great distress or straits: ne hō kyere  
no = ne hō hia no wō mmaa nyinaa,  
he is in great trouble; ne tirim aky.  
no (e.s. asem bi aye no ehū né awere-  
ho nyinaa), he has become distracted,  
out of his senses or wits. - hyéŋ akyère  
no, he is sea-sick. — 7. to press or  
be pressed together; kyere so, to throng,  
crowd: nniipa no aky. so, the people  
are crowded together; wōkyère nó só,  
they throng him. Lk. 8, 45; wokōkyère  
tów, they huddle together into a cluster,  
swarm or crowd; s. etow. — 8. kyere

(or kyekyeré) sá, to prepare for war (by collecting an army &c.); wákyère me hó sá-boné, he has planned, devised or determined evil against me. 1 Sam. 20, 7. 9. 33. — 9. to show or manifest ill will, hostility, animosity, aversion, to bear malice, to make one feel a grudge; s. ɲkyeree.

kyeré, v. [red. kyerekyere, q. v.] 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 wo hō or yi wo hō kyere, show yourself! pr. 51; okyere ne hō (dodo), he is ostentatious, boastful, vaunting. pr. 382. 1318. - yi.. kyere, to manifest, reveal, make known. John 1, 31. 2, 11; to profess, pretend, cf. 9. - mekyere-wo nsá, your health! Answer: éjko wo yiye, may it do you good. — 2. to show, point out (to); to guide or lead to; kyere no kwan, show him the way! kyere no oday a obedam', lead him to the room where he is to sleep! pr. 1617. 1653. — 3. kyere ase, to show the reason, meaning, sense, i. e. to explain, interpret. pr. 1950. 1908; to upbraid or abuse somebody by reminding him of his ancestors; kyere ano, to state or declare the amount, number, weight &c., F. to declare. — 4. to teach, instruct in: mekyere no ɲhoma-kan, I taught him to read (cf. red.); kyere..ade, to teach, instruct; cf. kyerekyere. — 5. to advise, counsel, exhort: okyere no se onguan, he advised him to flee. pr. 226. — 6. to be in the direction of or have a situation toward, to front, face, to look toward: adannim ky. apuei, the front of the house looks eastward; ne mfen-sere ky. abonten 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: okãã ne dae kyere no, he told him his dream; wányã asém no ɲká ɲkyeree, 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: wobo mpae tenten kyere, they for a pretence make long prayers. Mt. 23, 14; to profess. 1 Tim. 6, 21; cf. 1: yi kyere. — 10. Phr. enyé obi ná okyere, it is a matter of course. — 11. wotow tuo kyere bōrohene, they fire guns in honour of the governor; ode tuo kyere no, he aimed a musket at it (or him).

kyere, F. unless, except (= gye); till, until: mōdo wo ky. owu apa heu mu, I shall love thee till death us do part; cf. kyere-de.

kyéré, inf. Ak. = okyé, long duration, time. pr. 1949.

o-kyeré, the act of teaching; doctrine, rule, precept, instruction.

e-kyeré, Ak. = akrakonmu; cf. the following.

o-kyére, precious beads and pieces (ingots) of gold, fastened round the wrist; s. okrakyere.

o-kyére, inf. catching &c.; wokoo no kyère, they went out to seize him. - binding, bonds. Acts 20, 23. 23, 29.

akyére, pl. ɲ-, a wretch worthy or destined to be killed. pr. 636. 1958; cf. akwaakyere; wode no too akyere, they sentenced him to be killed after previous torments while dragging him along the streets; sie (obi) aky. or ɲky., to bury a corpse with the slaves killed to accompany the deceased to the other world; cf. asiede.

kyeréé = aboso, the batten or movable bar of a loom.

ɲkyerèé, v. n. [kyere, v.] example, sample, pattern, instance; syn. ɲhweso; shō ɲky. bi ni; - pl. ɲkyerakyere, q. v.

ɲkyerèé [kyere, v.] 1. manner of binding; state of bondage, bonds; ɲkyeree a womā wōkyeree no yee no yaw sê. Philem.

10. 13. — 2 sity, hostility, nã hō ɲkyer na mede mei the grudge; m'agya hō make me have conceit; duasee, kãa spool; cf. 6 kyeré-abòdòó ɲkyere-ano, ɲkyerease, i tation; disc akyeréba, -w onua-baa. 1 kyérebenn, a. & adv. not crooked; nnuu no an firm; syn. kyérebennyé plummet.

pr. o-kyé ɲ, ɲ name. adu

kyerebennkub ants = mfl

a-kyerebiá(só wood or s. (or nook) o

s. kyereso, kyérebo, ha onipa, atat a eye den

cf. bintuw. kyere-de, F.

= kyere-se — kyere ok

kyérede, a. l pepper; ɲ bō ɲkōmm

com se fo

akye. wa, a row; a

o-kyeréfó, pl okyerakyere

kyerefu(w)a,

akyérekye, a small kind

opurow.

o speak or  
struction or  
okāā ne dae  
his dream;  
ee, he has  
; - to make  
— 8. kasa  
513. - b) to  
pr. 911. —  
wəbə mpae  
etence make  
to profess.  
ere. — 10.  
is a matter  
two kyere  
honour of  
ere no, he  
him).  
= gye); till,  
pa heu mu,  
us do part;  
g duration,  
; c. ine,  
cf. the fol-  
pieces (in-  
the wrist;  
wəkoo no  
seize him. -  
23, 29.  
y or destin-  
1958; cf. a-  
kyere, they  
after pre-  
ng him along  
or ɲky., to  
laves killed  
to the other  
or . able  
ple, *sim. ple*,  
so; ehō ɲky.  
v.  
of binding;  
ere a womā  
sē. *Philem.*

10.13. — 2. a grudge, ill will, animosity, hostility, malice, aversion; mede ne nā hō ɲkyereé (= ne hō taɲ, ne hō ahī) na mede merekyere no, I make him feel the grudge I owe to his mother; mfā m'agya hō ɲkyeree ɲkyéré me, do not make me suffer for the aversion you have conceived to my father. — 3. = duasee, kāasee &c. — 4. a weaver's spool; cf. dodowa. [Mt. 12, 4.]  
**kyeré-abódòó**, kyere-pānō, F., sheu-bread.  
**ɲkyere-ano**, inf. F. answer, declaration.  
**ɲkyereasé**, inf. explanation, interpretation; discernment; cf. asekyere.  
**akyeréba**, -wa, -baa, pl. ɲ-, F. sister; cf. onua-baa. Mt. 12, 56. Mk. 6, 3.  
**kyerebɛɲɲ**, kerebɛɲ-kerebɛɲ (full e) a. & adv. I. erect, upright, straight, not crooked at all; (ogyina hō ky., nua no anyinnyɲ krbkrb.) — 2. fast, firm; syn. pintɲɲ.  
**kyerebɛɲnyé-bó**, kyerebɛɲnyé-hāmá, plummet. Zech. 4, 10. Am. 7, 7; cf. prumo.  
**o-kyerebɛɲ**, pl. a-, a species of snake; nickname: aduasare; oye ahantaɲ sɛ oky.  
**kyerebɛɲkuku**, the queen of the white ants = mʔtéhéne. pr. 1959.  
**a-kyerebiá(só)**, a three-angled piece of wood or shelf fastened in the corner (or nook) of a room to put things on; s. kyereso, kerefua.  
**kyerebo**, hardened dung, excrement; onipa, atoteboa biara a. s. akoko biɲ a eye denneeneɲ; syn. biɲ, sebew; cf. bintuw. Ezek. 4, 12.  
**kyere-de**, F. (in order to see) whether = kyere-sɛ; or only: kyere (Mk. 11, 13). — kyere obokū no, hoping to kill him.  
**kyéréde**, a. little, few; mačo ky., a little pepper; ɲhoma ky., a few books; wəbə ɲkoma kakra ara ky., they held converse for a little while.  
**akyerédéwa**, a little something to make a show; a small token.  
**o-kyeréfó**, pl. a-, teacher, instructor; s. okyerskyerfo.  
**kyeréfu(w)a**, pl. ɲ-, F. an egg.  
**akyérekye**, Akp.; **akyérekyéres**, Ak. a small kind of squirrel. pr. 1960; s. opurow.

**ɲkyérekyeraa**, ɲkyerekyerewa, dry land, barren desert; ɲky. so ne nea wura ntumi mfi yiye na aduaɲ nso mmo.  
**kyérekyere**, a. only used together with kaɲ, s. kaɲky....  
**kyerékyéres**, red. v., I. s. kyers; the red. form is used, with the meaning to teach, instruct, when the thing or matter that is taught is not mentioned; cf. didi, kepaɲ. — 2. kyerekyere.. mu, to explain, expound, elucidate, illustrate.  
**ɲkyerekyeréè**, examples, instances; s. ɲkyeres; ehō ɲky. bi.  
**o-kyerékyeréfó**, pl. a-, teacher, instructor, tutor; preacher, minister of the gospel.  
**akyerékyere-kwán**, 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.  
**ɲkyerékyeremú**, inf. explanation, explanation, elucidation.  
**kyerékyerew**, red. v., s. kyeresw.  
**ɲkyerékyerewá**, engravings, figures. pr. 2583.  
**ɲkyérekyerewa** = ɲkyerekyeraa.  
**o-kyeremá**, pl. a-, drummer, by the fetish-priests called oyamfo. pr. 1961; ahéne né aky., lit. kings and drummers, i.e. kings and other chiefs.  
**akyeremádefó**, the king's drummers. pr. 477; s. gyaasefo.  
**ɲkyeremma**, white flakes of ashes (obrode-hono a wəahyew mu gyarensó mú apowapów à sdedam' fitaftaa no).  
**kyeremmem'**, a play of a certain company; asafo bi agoru.  
**akyeremmerenkensono** [obs.] Ak. green palm leaves formed into a triangle by tying them together at the angles. When this triangle was put on as a necklace at the funeral of a king, queen or chief, it meant that the wearer was to be sacrificed to serve the deceased in the other world.  
**Kyeremím** = Kyiriamim, q. v.  
**ɲkyerem'**, ɲkyeremú, a children's game; s. agoru.  
**ɲkyeremú**, a precious cotton cloth, mixed

of red and black, similar but far superior to mmobom'; - embroidered work. *Ezek. 27, 16.*

**kyeréŋkyé**, pl. **ŋ-**, 1. basket made of wicker (hama né mpõpã), strong & coarse, used to cover fowls, chickens &c. — cf. kentéŋ, kyèŋkyèŋ (akotwé), séséa, pirebi, tekrekýí. — 2. bird's cage.

**ŋkyeréŋkyeremfá**, an aquatic bird, said to build a mud hut.

**akyeréŋkyewá**, pl. *id.* [a little basket] a person who is not esteemed or respected.

**akyeré-pae**, swollen to bursting; ripe; òhyehyee òsoboaso aky. kenten bi mā, he filled a basket with (middle-sized) ripe plantains.

**kyeré-pānō**, F. *shew-bread*. *Mt. 12, 4.*

**kyeré-péŋ**, pl. **ŋ-**, a-, row, line, range, rank, file. *Lev. 24, 6, 7*; wafua ode gyawu ŋkō kyeré-péŋkyeré-péŋ, he has planted yam in (several) rows consisting only of 'gyawu'. — F. aky. mu, in rows. *Mk. 6, 40.*

**Kyèrèpəŋ**, a common name for the townships of Abiriw, Odawu, Awukugua, (Abonse), Adukrom, and Apirede. Cf. Guan.

**kyeré-sè**, conj. (F. -de) = se ebia, whether or if perhaps. *Gr. § 141, 1. B*; kòhwe ky. ówò ho ana? kòkã kyere no ky. obetie ana? kò ky. wobenýā biribi aba na yeadi. *Isa. 36, 8.*

**ŋkyeresiá** = ŋkeresia.

**akyeré-sié**, *inf.* the burial of a corpse with slaves; s. akyere.

**kyèresò** = kyerebiásò, duabon a.s. dua bi a wəseŋ de ahye kokoam' na wode nneema gu so.

**ŋkyere-sò**, throng, crowd, press, multitude. *Lk. 8, 19.*

**kyeré-súá-sém** (-ŋhoma) †, catechism. *K. § 7.*

**kyerésu(w)a**, pl. **ŋ-**, F. = kesu(w)a.

**kyeré-tié**, listening to instruction; meko ky., I am going to have a lesson; asubò ky., the attending of instruction previous to baptizing.

**kyeré-tiéfó** †, pl. *id.* catechumen.

**kyeréw**, v. [red. kyerekyeréw], Ky. twere, to write; to engrave; ky. ŋhoma, to write on paper, to write a letter, deed, document, tract or book; cf. kurukyerew. - kyerew .. diŋ, to register. *Lk. 2, 3.*

**o-kyeréw**, *inf.* 1. writing, written document; title. *John 19, 20.* — 2. Scripture. — kyeréw-asém, word of the Scripture. *Lk. 4, 21.* — kyeré(w)-fèfè, calligraphy.

**ŋkyeréw**: the phrase 'gu ne ŋkyeréw' is used when nothing is left of things portioned out successively; wokyé ade bi mu wíe a, wokã se: yeágù né ŋkyeréw' = yeawie koraa, we are at the end of it, we have done or finished, all is spent, there is nothing left; aduaŋ a yeđe kòe no, yesaŋ akodi bi a, na wəagu ne ŋky. dedaw, when we went again to partake of the victuals we had taken with us, they were already eaten (finished, consumed, used up).

**akyeré-wa**, -ba, Ak. F. sister = onuabáa, -béa.

**kyeréwá**, pl. **ŋ-**, screw; cf. mfewa. — ŋkyeréwá-kyimfó, screw-driver; cf. mfewakyimfo.

**kyeréw-dé**, pl. **ŋ-**, letter, character in writing (s. kyeréwe) or printing (s. ntintimii).

**kyeréw-é**, -eé, pl. **ŋ-**, a line, syn. nsanho; a mark or character in writing; letter; s. kyeréwde.

**ŋkyeréw-é**, -eé, 1. engraved or impressed artificial lines or figures on calabashes, pottery &c.; ahina no hō ŋky. ye fe. — 2. any engraving, writing, drawing, design, delineation; superscription. *Mt. 22, 20.* — 3. the lines in the palm of the hand. — 4. a mark, notch, incision, groove. — 5. the worm or thread of a screw (ŋkyinŋyimii).

**o-kyeréw-fó**, pl. ky..., & a-, writer; scribe; clerk; author (of a book).

**kyere-wó**, a species of bird, which catches snakes.

**kyeréw-péŋ**, *verse.* — **kyeréw-pón**, writing-table, writing-desk; ky. ketewa, writing-tablet. *Lk. 1, 63.*

**ŋkyeréw-sò-dwóm**, *Ps. 16. 56-60.*

**akye-tón**, *inf.* [kyere, tən] catching and selling; wodii Kròbofo aky., they took to catching and selling the Kròbo-people.

**o-kye-sòé** [kye, to present, sò, to suffice] a present or gift for several.

**e-kyéw**, Ak. ekyé cap, bonnet, *an pr. 1918f.*; cf. l. — bu or ye kyepaŋ or tu kyewpa.. kyew, lit. beg submissively beseech, petition

kotò, sère, kotò: wo kyéw se: fa forgive me! wó is this, i.e. I

kyew ni, owura, come in! kyew fa firi me, na fa enyé me dea, I I I crave only yo

no me bone hō forgive the wro: T...fo, yeye afet ne kyew, we 1 (the fruit called

has (wears) his independent; o kyew, a eryb everyman. satis

**e-kyéw-pá**, *inf.* asking for pari kyéw, v. to fry, bai

nām, ŋkyewa, l ase n.a.), with pan, on a roaste: tótò is, to bal

kisā, to roast kyéw, v. to squi: n'ani, he squints n'ani akyew, he

-kyew, a. in cpds.: unjust; s. braky akjew-akjew, ad

no aky., he look ing manner, wi ŋkyéwa-sén a m

or bakin kyéw kyéw ne l uncomfò, wòle,

timorous, appn from a bad cor being seen.

Akyéwa, Nyanköp God. Cf. skyé.

ritten docu-  
- 2. Scrip-  
rd of the  
yeré(w)-fèfè,

ne nkyerew'  
ft of things  
; wòkye ade  
yeágù né  
, we are at  
e or finish-  
othing left;  
aṅ akodi bi  
w, when we  
the victuals  
ey were al-  
ned, used up).  
ter = onua-

mfewa. —  
driver; cf.

character in  
printing (s.

syn. asanpo;  
iting; letter;

or impressed  
n calabashes,  
ṅky. ye fe.  
ng, drawing,  
perscription.  
in the palm  
mark, notch,  
he worm or  
(yimii).

riter; scribe;

which catches

w-pón, writ-  
ky. etewa,

6-f  
catching and  
y., they took  
the Krobo-

sò, to suffice]  
eral.

e-kyéw, Ak. ekyé, pl. id., F. ṅ-, hat,  
cap, bonnet, any cover for the head.  
pr. 1918f.; cf. bōro-kyew, fo-kyew &c.  
— bu or ye kyew, to make a hat &c.;  
pōṅ or tu kyew, to take off one's hat;  
pa.. kyew, lit. to take off the hat, to  
beg submissively, to entreat, supplicate,  
beseech, petition; to beg pardon; syn.  
koto, sère, koto sère [G. kpa fai]; mēpa  
wo kyéw sè: fa firi me, I beg you to  
forgive me! wó kyéw ni! lit. your hat  
is this; i.e. I beg your pardon; wo  
kyew ni, owura, bēra (mu)! please, sir,  
come in! kyew nyinaa ye wo dea =  
fa firi me, na fafiri nyinaa ye wo dea,  
enyé me dea, I have nothing to forgive,  
I crave only your forgiveness; mepaa  
no me bone hō kyew, I asked him to  
forgive the wrong done by me; - yeṅ  
T...fo, ye ye afetewa: obiara so n'ankasa  
ne kyew, we people of T. are like  
(the fruit called) afetewa: each of us  
has (wears) his own hat, i.e. we are  
independent; obiara so n'ankasa ne  
kyew, a) everybody is independent; b)  
everyman is satisfied with his own ways.

e-kyéw-pá, inf. entreaty, supplication,  
asking for pardon.

kyéw, v. to fry, bake, roast, parch (akoko,  
nām, ṅkyewa, kafe, abūrow, 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 over the open fire.

kyéw, v. to squint; cf. kyea; ókyéw  
n'ani, he squints his eye, looks askint;  
n'ani akyew, he squints, is squint-eyed.

-kyew, a. in cpds.: crooked, wry, wrong,  
unjust; s. brakyéw, nténkyew.

akyew-akyéw, adv. squintingly; ohwe  
no aky., he looks at him in a squint-  
ing manner, with side-glances.

ṅkyéwa-séṅ, a metal pan for roasting  
or baking.

kyéw'kyéw': ne hō ye no ky., he feels  
uncomfortable, uneasy, is anxious,  
timorous, apprehensive, suspicious,  
from a bad conscience, from fear of  
being seen.

Akyéwa, Nyankōpōṅ, F. the immortal  
God. Cf. ekyé.

ṅkyéwa, fried cakes, roasted meat, deli-  
cate food; cf. akyeduṅ.

kyéw-dàdè, a pan for roasting or baking.  
Lev. 2, 5.

ṅkyéwe, ṅkyewèé, ṅkyé-ṅwe; ṅkyéwées,  
Aky. [abūrow a woakyew na wòwe]  
parched corn. pr. 1944. Josh. 5, 11.

kyì, Ak. kyiri, v. [red. kyikyì] to turn  
the back to; 1. to dislike, not to like,  
to loathe, have an aversion to, hate,  
detest, abhor. pr. 83. 239f. 832; cf.  
taṅ; to shun, fear, shrink from. pr.  
417. 1190. 1517; neg. not to be against.  
pr. 1805; woṅkyi, it is not objected to,  
not found unallowable. pr. 1488. 1963;  
wokā no saa a, woṅkyi, you may say  
so, although it is not the right word  
or answer. - abosom nyinaa wò adé à  
wókyikyì. — 2. to abstain from, to  
avoid, to consider as forbidden (by  
the fetish) and unclean; mikyi, I am  
not allowed to eat it; kyì ayam, to  
fast; kyì buadà, s. abuadà. — 3. kyì  
anim, to shun, keep clear of, beware  
of, get out of the way of; nea ese se  
yekyi n'anim ne obonsam, he whom it  
is necessary for us to shun is the devil.  
— 4. kyì ayi, to abstain from certain  
victuals for a month and up to a year  
after the death of a member of one's  
family.

kyì, v. [red. kyikyì] to press, squeeze,  
wring or crush out; wòhoro ntama a,  
wokyi mu nsu no gu, in washing  
clothes the water is wrung out from  
them; kyikyì atam no mu; - kyì nūfu,  
to milk; kokyì ṅṅuaṅ no nufu, go and  
milk the goats! - kyì ṅṅo, to press out  
oil; kyì bobé-aba, to press grapes. Gen.  
40, 11; - kyì nsu, to trickle down.  
Lam. 3, 49.

akyí [con. n'ákyi] cf. akyiri, Ak. akyire,  
Gr. § 119. 120, 4. 130, 5. 1. the back,  
the hind(er) part, rear; the outer (out-  
ward) part, outside of a vessel or  
enclosure, of the hand. pr. 468. — 2.  
the space behind or outside; bepōw no  
akyi nohōā, beyond the mountain.  
Gen. 35, 21. - the time and events be-  
hind, the end. Mt. 26, 58. - assem yi  
akyi bewie deṅ? what will be the

result of this matter? — 3. behind (əwə m'akyi, he is behind me; dua bi si daŋ no akyi. pr. 2160; mewə n'akyi, I am on his side. pr. 2); outside, without (əpɔŋ akyi, outside or before the door); after (of time); oprannaa akyi na osu to daa, after thunder it usually rains; eno akyi (no), after that, afterwards. — 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. 300.893.895.898 f. — ògyina m'akyi, he stands behind me, backs me, supports, assists or protects me, stands security for me. — n'akyi tweri me, he leans upon me, s. aninsəm. — waba m'akyi, he has come in my absence; obi aba wo akyi, somebody came to visit you whilst you were absent. — edom abefi yeŋ akyi, the enemy has made his appearance in our rear, at our back, behind us. — wáfi m'akyi akó hɔ, he went there without my knowledge; - siesie m'akyi, provide for my coming home (that I may find something to eat)! əhwə n'akyi, she looks for the things which he has left; nea wode hwes m'akyi wə hē? what did you prepare for me whilst I was absent? - əhyehye n'akyi, he boasts of what he has not with him (what is left behind or expected); - əwə bi wə n'akyi, he has a rich relation; n'akyi nyé dūru, he is not of a rich or renowned family. 1 Sam. 18, 23; m'akyi fi hɔ, s. akyiri 6. — m'akyi bá, my younger brother or sister. — obisaa yeŋ akyi kwan, he inquired for us, asked for us. — ɔde n'akyi gyaw yeŋ, a) he made us act in his place during his absence; b) he committed his property to our care (for the time of his absence). — ɔde n'akyi gyaw ne mma, he leaves his property to his children. — akyi ansi no yiye, a) he ended his life in poverty; b) the end of his life was unsatisfactory. — akyi ade, akyi

asəm, that which follows, consequence; əŋŋwene akyi asem hɔ, he is reckless, careless, heedless. — n'ani ye no n'akyi n'akyi, he fears, apprehends, is afraid; cf. n'ani ye no akyirikyiri, ani 8 A. **ŋkyi**, F. adv. then, now, afterward. Mt. 12, 44 f. Mk. 1, 14 = eno na; cf. akyiri no, F. n'ekyir' no. **ŋkyi**: mewə ŋkyi, I have relatives; mmofra yi fi əhene a owui no ŋkyi, these children are among the relatives of the deceased king; ɔreko nē-ŋkyi, he is going to his relatives. Cf. akyi, akyiri 6, ŋkyifo. **akyi**, Okw. a species of ŋkate. **kyiá**, v. [inf. ŋ-, red. kyiákyia] Ak. dwa, 1. to shake hands, greet, salute, bid welcome. pr. 144.2998; kyia me nsam', shake hands with me! — 2. to give or send one's compliments; cf. mā akyē. — 3. to bet, wager, lay (a bet or wager), hold a wager, (As. to nsa); wokya wo so, they hold a wager on it; me nē no kyia, I wager with him; kyia mé è! lay me a wager! **ŋkyiá** (pl. ŋkyiakyiá), inf. joining hands, salutation, greeting. Mt. 23, 7; daa mekra no ŋkyia, I always send him my compliments; - bet, wager; sureti-ship. Prov. 11, 15. **akyi-boá**, pl. ŋ-, any animal not allowed by the fetish to be eaten. **akyi-de** [kyi, v., ade] a detestable or abominable thing; abomination; any food disallowed by the fetish; avoidance(s), taboo(s); wadi n'aky., he has eaten what he was forbidden to eat. pr. 759; a thing belonging or dedicated to the fetishes. — **akyide-fó**, pl. id. an abominable person. Rev. 21, 8. **akyi-dí**, akyidi, inf. following after, pursuing, pursuit. pr. 300. — **akyidí-fó**, pl. id. follower, disciple, adherent; successor. **kyi-dóm** [akyi] the rear, rear-guard, reserve of an army, reserve troops of the centre; wəb-wəŋ ky., they are their rear-guard. Isa. 52, 12. 58, 8. **akyi-dòmpé**, backbone; the vertebral or spinal column. **akyi-duá**, a support, stay, prop; a defender; n'akyidua abu, the person in

whom or the is no more. **akyi-dúàn'**, al of mourner. **o-kyifó**, 1. he tain kind of pr. 1965. — **akyifó**, pl. ŋ-, cf. akyikafɔ a wəbae yi this rising of others = mfo. **ŋkyifó**, the re ŋkyi. **akyi-gyina**, in assistance, p **o-kyigyinafó**, tector, counse forter. John handles a g **akyi-hwè-dé** [ necessities of one to recei his n hɔ is prepared **o-kyi-káfó**, pl. left in charg parting perso fo, ɔdedifo). — who remain. 20, 14. 16. — s. **kyikyiyi**, kyikyí, kyíkyi, kyékyé ahwede. **kyikyikyiyi**, kyik ɔpɔŋ no rebu **kyikyirikyikyiyi** byé ky., he is rash, unre **kyim** = kyí n **kyim**, v. [red. k wind. ing, kyim new e.g. a b — 2. to turn wókyim hama hama, nsa...; onipa ŋkwā re life, is not p is turning, w



whom or the thing in which he trusted is no more. *K.* § 276.

**akyi-dúàṅ**, akunafò aduaṅ a wodi, bread of mourners. *Hos.* 9, 4.

**o-kyifó**, 1. he who abstains from a certain kind of food; nea okyi aduaṅ bi. *pr.* 1965. — 2. one that hates. *Ps.* 69, 15.

**akyi-fó**, pl. ṅ-, the succeeding generation; cf. akyikafo, ṅkyirimma; yeṅ akyi fo a wòbae yi de, wòṅ ani nsò nnipa, this rising generation has no respect of others = nne-mma yi ani nsò mpanyimfo.

**ṅkyifó**, the relatives of a deceased; cf. ṅkyi.

**akyi-gyiná**, inf. [gyina akyi] support, assistance, protection. - a charm.

**o-kyigyinafó**, pl. a-, 1. supporter, protector, counsel, attorney, advocate, comforter. *John* 14-16. — 2. one who handles a gun, shooter. *pr.* 1792.

**akyi-hwè-dé** [ade a wòde hwè obi akyi] necessities or presents prepared for one to receive him as a guest or on his return home; m'akyi. wò hē? what is prepared for me?

**o-kyi-káfó**, pl. a-, 1. one left behind, left in charge of something by a departing person. — 2. heir (= owunnyafo, odedifo). — 3. straggler. — 4. one who remains behind, the last. *Mt.* 20, 14, 16. - s. okyirikafo, F. akyizdzifo.

**kyikyí**, **kyíkyí**, red. vv., s. kyí, kyí.

**kyikyí**, **kyékyé**, telescope, spy-glass; cf. ahwede.

**kyikyikyí**, **kyikyíkyí** (kyí): ye-, to creak; opon no rebue no, eyee ky. = ekasae.

**kyikyirikyikyí**, unruliness, rashness; syè ky., he does not sit quiet; he is rash, unruly, turbulent, refractory.

**kyim** = kyí mu.

**kyim**, v. [red. kyíṅkyim] 1. to turn, twist, wind, wring, wrest; *syn.* daṅ', kyíma; kyim..menewa, to wring off the head, e.g. of a bird; *syn.* posa menewa.

— 2. to turn round, revolve, wheel; wókyim hama, fra, mmofuma, ntampehama, nsa...; afiri no kyim; wiase or onipa ṅkwá rekyim, the world, or human life, is not permanently standing, but is turning, wheeling. — 3. to doubt,

call in question; se wukyim n'asem no hō a, obesamāna wo, if you doubt (oppose) his word, he will summon you.

**kyim**, pl. ṅ-, F. umbrella; cf. kyinii.

**o-kyim**, v. n. wresting &c.; ógyè me kyim, he takes my word and wrests it, he doubts, disputes what I say. *pr.* 76. 2147. Cf. akyiunye.

**e-kyim**, a food prepared of blood and palm-nuts, spiced with salt and pepper; odefufuu a kyim gu n'ani akyi, kyim put on yam-foofoo. Cf. korabra.

**kyimá**, v. to turn, twist; oky. ne kōṅ, ne ti, ne nsa, safè. — 2. to turn aside: dōm no akyima akofa ṅkwan-siāne abesi kūrom', the enemy turned and entered the town by a round-about way; - okokyima, he goes to ease himself, to the privy, *W.C.* (*pr.* 569); F. he goes about. *Mt.* 4, 23; - wakyima ne hō = wadaṅ ne hō, a) he has withdrawn; b) he has eased himself (evacuated his bowels); cf. ye ne hō yiye, gya ne naṅ. — 3. = ye bra; okyima ne hō = oko mūkyiri.

**kyimá**, blame, blemish, defect, fault; ne hō nni or ntó ky., there is no defect in him; ne hō 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, wòde bebisa wo, if anything goes amiss with him, you will answer (be answerable) for it. - ehō nto ky., in sincerity. *Eph.* 6, 24.

**ṅkyimfiri**, an engine with a combination of wheels, wheel-work; windlass. **kyimii**, ṅ-, a wheel. *Eccl.* 12, 6. *Ezek.* 1, 15. *Ja.* 3, 6.

**ṅkyimii**, a winding; the thread or worm of a screw (mfewá no hō ṅky. atróm); wheel. — ṅkyimii-atrapoé, winding-staircase.

**ṅkyi-mú**, inf. [kyí mu] the act of wringing out.

**kyiṅ**, v. = kyini.

**o-kyinako**, a certain bird, s. kokokyiniako. **Akyināṅ**, **Akyināntāṅ** mōgyé mōgyé, a surname given to Europeans.

**kyini** [Eng.] = king (in Europe); mesom ky. **kyiniba**, pl. ṅ- [kyim, v., ba, small] F. umbrella.

**kyini**, *v.* [Ak. kyin; *red.* kyinkyini] to circulate; to walk or go (round) about; oky. *daŋ hō*; oky. *maŋ mu, ɔnyé hwee*; ɔsebo kyini kwaem', ɔwia ky. *ɔwim'*; ɔkyini ayarefo so kā asem kyere wəŋ, he goes round to visit the sick and speak to them; - to rove, ramble, roam, range, stroll, wander; kyini kə ba, to circulate, to be current. — **o-kyini**, *inf.* going to and fro. Job 1, 7.

**kyinií**, Ak. kyinié, *pl.* **ɲ-**, a large parasol of kings, also called katamaŋ & bamkyinii; *cf.* akatawia. — **kyinii-kúrafó**; kyinié-fúafó (As.), umbrella-carrier(s); *s.* gyaasefo.

**kyiŋ-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.* dəŋhwerew. — a whirlpool. — *di ky.*, to turn round again and again, revolve; to wander about; mfəwá no adi ky., the screw turns without catching hold in its nut; ahum a edi ky., a whirlwind. Ps. 77, 19. Jer. 30, 23.

**kyiŋhyia-mframá**, whirlwind. Isa. 5, 28; stormy wind. Ezek. 13, 11, 13.

**akyiniwá** [*dim.*] a small umbrella; *cf.* kyinii.

**kyiŋkyim**, *red. v.* 1. *s.* kyim. — 2. *mé hō ky. mé*, I writhe. Isa. 21, 3; *m'ayam'de ky.*, my bowels yearn. Lam. 1, 20. — 3. to pervert, subvert. Prov. 19, 3. — 4. *F.* to tarry, Mt. 25, 5; ɔrekyiŋkim né bá, he delays his coming; *cf.* twentwəŋ. Mt. 24, 48.

**ŋkyiŋkyimí**, windings; atrapoe ŋky., winding-stairs. 1 Kg. 6, 8.

**kyiŋkyiŋ**, **kyiŋkyini**, *red. v.* kyin, kyini, to rove about. Gen. 27, 40. — **akyiŋ-kyini**, *inf.*: ɔkra aky., transmigration of souls, metempsychosis. — **akyiŋ-kyiŋ-akyiŋkyiŋ** (or **akyiŋkyini-akyiŋ-kyini**), *inf.*: aky. no amā mabre sɛ dɛtɛ, my walking about has overdone me.

**ŋkyiŋkyinií**, a place where somebody walks about or to and fro; fākō a obi kyiŋkyiŋ hɔ.

**kyiŋkyirāŋ**: bə ky., to be alarmed by terrible news; *cf.* bə twi.

**ŋkyiŋ-só**, *inf.* circulation, the act of

going about or passing from place to place or person to person.

**o-kyiŋ-nsóroma**, *pl. id.* a planet.

**ŋkyiŋsó-ŋhóma**, circular, circular letter or paper.

**akyin-nyé**, *inf.* [gye kyim] doubt, unbelief (F. Mk. 9, 24), disbelief, scepticism; dispute, controversy, debate; ogye no akyinnye, (better: ogye no kyim) he disputes with him, calls in question or expresses dissent or opposition to what he says. *pr.* 446. 2147. 2716. — ɔyè aky., he is a habitual disputer.

**o-kyinnye-gyéfó**, *pl. a-* [akyinnye-gyé, *inf.*] doubter, sceptic, disputer, controversialist. *pr.* 1966. — **akyinnye-sém**, question, dispute &c. Acts 26, 3; oppositions, 1 Tim. 6, 20.

**akyi-pá**, *inf.* = mpa-akyiri. — **akyipáfó** ŋkóntompofo, those who perfidiously depart (from God), i.e. the wicked. Ps. 119, 158.

**kyirem'**, a certain game, = ŋkyerem'? **akyirémpé**, a hard, dry, barren land; *syn.* asase ŋkyerekyerewa or kyeŋ-kyerem.

**kyiréné**: bə ky., to become a vagabond.

**kyiri**, *v.* Ak. (F. kyir) = kyi. *pr.* 3186. 3188.

**akyiri**, Ak. akyire, F. akyir, 1. = akyi 1-4. *pr.* 275. (In Ak. akyi is used with a noun or pronoun before it, akyiri without such). - akyiri ɛ? - bəko! how are things at home, or, where you come from? - all is well. - akyiri kwaŋ ware, *s.* wàre. - *di* akyiri, to go or follow after, pursue &c. - saŋ aky., to turn back, return. —

2. behind; at a distance, afar off: ɔnam aky., he walks behind, or, at a distance; - ka aky., to stay behind; kə aky., to carry far (said of a gun); - ŋkə aky., don't go far! - aky. trābea, the lowest place. Lk. 14, 9. — 3. the time after; - akyiri no, F. n'akyir no, afterwards: kaŋ no ɔmpé sɛ ɔkə, aky. no ɔkə, at first he did not choose to go, but afterwards he went; - akyiri yi, recently, lately; wo akyiri yi ŋhóma, your last letter. — 4. the latter end: aky. besi yeŋ déŋ = ebəwíe yeŋ dəŋ?

how will  
besi mo y  
for you;  
of the con  
he is far-  
can account  
hū, *v.* —  
without the  
6. m'akyiri  
my mater  
place. —  
are a year  
— 8. de

conclude a  
**akyiri-adé**, a  
**akyiri-dí**, *in-*  
*pursuit.*

**akyiri(dí)fo**,  
the last. A

**o-kyiri-dífó**,  
**kyiridi-kyiri**

or of the  
wohūane w

**akyiri m'** |  
see sel 2

**kyiri-afasé**,  
afasew, it

getting du  
*s.* oyiwaŋ.

**kyiri-ahemfi**  
sandal; *s.*

**Kyiri-amim**,  
& asafo.

**akyiri-káfó**,  
remains be

Mt. 20, 12,  
hindmost.

The letter l  
per names.  
is d for  
wh e n

Words which  
of their st  
in verbs so  
it), but are  
under b.

in place to

anet.  
cular letter

oubt, unbel-  
scepticism;  
e; ogye no  
o kyim) he  
in question  
opposition to  
47. 2716. —  
d disputer.  
yinye-gyé,  
uter, contro-  
yinyé-sém,  
3, 3; opposi-

— akyipáfo  
perfidiously  
the wicked.

nykyim?  
arr and;  
o. ayey-

a vagabond.  
yi. pr. 3186.

; 1. = akyi  
kyi is used  
before it,  
akyiri e? -  
it home, or,  
all is well. -  
di akyiri,  
ursue &c. -  
return. —

e, afar off:  
nd, or, at a  
stay behind;  
d of a gun);  
ak ábea,  
9. 3. the  
n. yir no,  
se oko, aky.  
not choose to  
ent; - akyiri  
yiri yi nhóma,  
e latter end:  
wie yey day?

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; - ohú akyiri, a)  
he is far-sighted, long-sighted; b) he  
can account for it; onhú akyiri adé, s.  
hú, v. — 5. nam or fa akyiri, to do  
without the knowledge of another. —  
6. m'ákyiri firi hó, my mother's family,  
my maternal relations are from that  
place. — 7. woadi afe nè akyiri, they  
are a year old and upward. Nu. 3, 15.  
— 8. de (asem or okasa) si aky., to  
conclude a speech, conversation &c.

akyiri-adé, akyiri-de = etam, placenta.  
akyiri-dí, inf. following or going after,  
pursuit.

akyiri(di)fo, follower(s); F. akyir(dzi)fo,  
the last. Mt. 20, 12. 14.

o-kyiri-difó, the last. Isa. 44, 6.

kyiridi-kyiridi, the sound of scratching  
or of the dragging of feet in running;  
wohúane wəy hō ky., otu mmirika ky.

akyiri-fám' po, the hinder or Western  
sea. Joel 2, 20.

kyiri-afasé, a certain kind of razor [ekyi  
afasew, it does not agree with af.,  
getting dull when used to cut af.];  
s. oyiwan.

kyiri-ahemfi(e), 1. a middle quality of  
sandal; s. mpaboa. — 2. leprosy.

Kyiri-amím, pr. n., s. under Akuapem  
& asafo.

akyiri-káfó, o-, = okyikafó, one who  
remains behind, the last. Isa. 48, 12.  
Mt. 20, 12; - pl. (a-), remnant; the  
hindmost. Am. 9, 1.

akyiri-kásafo, a telephone.

kyirikra = kirikra.

akyiri-kyèrfwó, telegraph.

akyirikyiri, -kyiri, far, distant, far be-  
hind, far away, (in, at) a remote di-  
stance; oko akyky. asase bi so (or,  
asase bi so akyky.), he has gone to a  
distant contry; - .. ani ye.. akyirikyiri,  
s. ani 8 A. - mmā wo ani nnyé wo  
akyirikyiri se merebshye wo dà-téntey  
bi, do not fear that I shall put you  
off very long. Cf. Gr. § 120, 4.

akyirikyirifó, inhabitants of distant  
countries. Isa. 8, 9.

nykyiri-nykyiri, F. akyiri-akyiri, back-  
wards; nam nyky., to go backw. Gen.  
9, 23; s. pini.

kyirikyirikyiri, adv. blazing, in full  
blast, in or with a bright flame, lustily,  
vigorously; ogya no dew ky. = fram-  
framfram, frafra, kitikiti.

nykyiri-mma, F. (Akp. in songs) the ris-  
ing or next generation = akyifó,  
nne-mma, mma a woaka akyiri a wowa  
hō nne-yi. Ps. 78, 4.

o-kyiri-páfó, pl. a- [pa akyiri] deserter,  
forsaker, apostate, renegade. Mic. 2, 4.

nykyiri-píni, inf. retreat; cf. pini.

akyiri-sáj, inf. [saj akyiri] returning.  
Jer. 5, 3; turning back or aside. Prov.  
1, 32; backsliding; cf. nsanakyiri.

o-kyirisájfó, pl. a-, F. backslider.

akyiri-sí, inf. exit, final event. Ezek. 26, 18.

akyi-sáj, inf. going back.

kyiis [Eng.] = kēsuu, cheese.

akyitèi, Okw. = akitei, ntəmmo.

akyiwáde = akyide. pr. 759.

**l**

The letter l is used only in foreign pro-  
per 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, brú, 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.

m is a frequent prefix before stems be-  
ginning with p, f, m, and with b,  
which is then assimilated, i.e. changed  
into m. This prefix is found l. in  
nouns, in a few adjectives, in numer-

als, and in some adverbs. — 2. m is also a prefix of the 2nd imperative and all negative forms of the verb.

**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.

**mmá**, pl., s. oba; **mmaa**, pl., s. obaa, woman, abaa, rod, baa, place.

**-ma**, F. mba, suffix in diminutive forms of words terminating in m, ŋ, ne, ni &c. Gr. § 37, 1; s. bamma, barima, bemma, abomma, damma, odammá &c.

**-mā**, seems to be a formative suffix of verbs (buma, hima, kyīma) and nouns (adwumā, mframa, aguma, hama, ahema, ŋhōmā &c.)

**mā**, v. [red. (mēmā), mōmā, q. v.] I. to give, hand, communicate, bestow, confer, impart, grant, present (cf. kyē, 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 siká; ode ne sika nyinaa amā me; mā me nsu! fa wo ade no mā me! yi..mā, s. yi 28. Gr. § 206. pr. 1916. 3176. - de (asem) mā., to put a question to, to ask; to add a short remark to, or continue a discourse; ... enna ode mää no bio se: "Wompe se wo nè me ko a, trā ofie"... then he added: "If you don't like to accompany me, stay at home!" - mā okwan, to give leave or permission &c., s. okwan. —

2. to put, apply to: wode (asem no) mā nipa 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, nuopa, akwāba, amo, due &c.) — 5. mā asem, to tell or relate a story; to tell lies; cf. mōmā (hō). pr. 1989. — 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 ho (Ak. mā no tēnā ho), let it (remain) there; omā woko-

kyeree no, he let them go and catch him, he had him caught; omā wōbe-kyeree no, he suffered himself to be caught by them; woammā hwee ara anye no, he was preserved unhurt. pr. 403f. 439f. 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: oye adwuma mā me, he works for me; odi ŋkōmmō mā ne nua, he laments for his brother; oboo tuo mää Kofi, he shot himself so that Kofi should do the same. — Sometimes mā shows a general and indefinite reference of the principal v. without an object following, cf. asempa a Luka kyeraw mää; in F. it answers to the adv. very: òyè féw mā, it is very beautiful. — 8. mā..sò, F. do, to raise, lift, lift up: mā adēsoa no so, lift or take up that load. pr. 99; cf. kukuru; mā wo nāŋ so, lift your feet, i.e. quicken your steps, be quick, make haste; omā n'ani (ne nsá, ne tí, ne nántiŋ, ne nné) so, he lifts up his eyes (his hand, his head, his heel, his voice); - to hold up; - to elevate, exalt, elate; omā ne hó 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 abanto-aterē mā oday 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. conj. so that. Gr. § 273, 1 c. — 11. mā mu = tēm', to shout; wōmā mu.

**mā**, mää F. = amānā, amōa. Mt. 15, 14.

**e-mā**, a. pl. māmā, amā-amā, full, filled up; cf. mātēŋŋ, mātō; m'ahinā ayē mā, my water-pot is full; ye, hye or gu. mā, to make full, to fill (up); wohye-hyee ŋhina no amā-amā, they filled the water-pots; nsú ayē tumpāŋ no mā, the bottle is full of water; wakyeraw ŋhoma yi mā, he has written this paper full.

**e-mā**, n. fa is full;

**amā**, lime, tar; bit

cf. amān

**mää**, a. sl. viscid, v. fāā, sāā,

**Am'mā** [e. pr. n. o. Gr. § 41

pr. n. o. **mmá-ahōt**

**ammá-ay** no aygŋ

**ammá-ay** omagmu

tious to **ŋwófó**,

**mmabaa-** hood.

**mmabaa-** or finer

**m**..sò (m. abá

strange) na staa

**mada**, F. ŋkō, I

**māāde**, n. pr. 198

**madwó**, evening

**mmāc**, in he has

**mmāēda** unhear

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**mmae-m** sion, e.

**o-māfo**, 198

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**e-má**, *n.* fulness; e má mu nni siy, full is full; - F. also adv. plentifully, very.  
**ámá**, lime, bird-lime; pitch; glue; coal-tar; bitumen. Gen. 14, 10. Ex. 2, 3; cf. amáne & mánno. [G. id.]  
**māā**, *a.* slimy, ropy, clammy, glutinous; viscid, viscous, sticky; syn. mātāmātā, fāā, sāā, twāā &c.  
**Am'má** [contr. of Amemēnewa], F. Amba, pr. n. of a female born on a Saturday. Gr. § 41, 4. pr. 1509. - Amma Dapaa, pr. n. of a f. born on Dapaa, q. v.  
**mmá-ahōtosó**, childlike confidence.  
**ammá-angwō-kóraa** = nea wammā asem no angwō koraa, a quarrelsome person.  
**ammá-angwō kūrów** = kūrów a emmā omanmu angwō da, a quarrelsome, seditious town. pr. 1987. — **ammá-angwōfó**, ringleaders of rebels.  
**mmabaa-bére** [ababaa, bere] maidenhood.  
**mmabaa-sém**: di m., to be fond of dress or finery, to try to appear lady-like.  
**mabóó** (mabóóó), mabáóó, interj. [= mēmā wo abá-óó] welcome! salutation to a stranger arriving; Aburi, (Amantensofo na etaa ká). Cf. akwāba.  
**mada**, F. = me ara; m. nkō = me ara nkō, I (of) myself.  
**māāde**, máde, a species of yam, s. odé. pr. 1988.  
**madwó**, interj. [mēmā wo adwó] good evening!  
**mmāe**, inf. freq. [ba] wányá ha mmāe, he has often come here.  
**mmāēda** [ade a emmae da] something unheard-of, unprecedented, extraordinary; waye m., he has performed something unprecedented &c.; s. mmeēda.  
**mmae-mú** [bae mu] enlargement, expansion, extension &c.; syn. nterew-mu.  
**o-máfo**, pl. a-, giver, donor; speaker. pr. 1989.  
**mmáa-goru** [mmaa ag.] unchaste play with women, fornication.  
**mmagum'**, mmágum', *v. n.* [ba gu mu] reinforcement. pr. 1990; increase; oday yi, senea m. gugum' ara ni, this room is getting filled up (with people); ahoho pii bae anopa nē-anadwofā mää m. (be)kum dom, many guests (strangers)

came in the morning, and their number was increased by those coming in the evening; afe biara sika m. (a eba gum') no nye adewa, the yearly increase of money is considerable.

**mahá-óo**, interj. [mēmā wo ahá] good day! a form of salutation used in the middle of the day.

**màkó**, the pepper-shrub and its fruit; consisting of pods with many small seeds, of a hot, biting taste, Cayenne pepper, Capsicum. pr. 1898. 2352; besē m., s. besē. - Diff. kinds: ntón'ko (the largest), nnyeraa & mmesēwa (the smallest); mako kókoo (with red pods), m. tuntum (with dark-green pods), m. fitaa (with whitish pods); m. ábórāa, brófo m., opapo m. — **màkó-dùá**, the pepper-shrub. — **màkówá** [dim.]: wabehye m'asem ani m., he has put pepper in the eyes of my palaver, i.e. has made it grievous to me. pr. 3409.

**mmàakó-mmáakó** [obaakó, pl.] one by one, one after the other, each by himself. pr. 789. 2548. 3258.

**mmákómma-sém** [s. bákómma] manners and dealings of high-born persons, imperiousness. — **mmákómasem-pefó'**, aristocrat, the aristocratic party, aristocracy.

**màko-sá**, palm-wine drunk in the morning after having chewed pepper corns and (meat with) salt; wonom nsā anopa na awow wom' a, na wowe mako nē nkylene (nē nam kakra bi) ansā-na wonom nsā gu so.

**mmáa-kùbé**, Aky. = kookosi.

**mmá-kúm**, inf. [oba] child murder, infanticide.

**mākúruwá** [kurúw = twitwa] a kind of leprosy (cf. kwata, piti); when it has cut the fingers and toes, it heals.

**makyé**, interj. [mēmā wo akyé] good morning! pr. 1992 f. 3658.

**ammá-kyèwá**, amma-kyewá: onipa ye am., man has not come to stay long (on earth); s. amme-kyewa.

**mmámma**, pl. of bámma [bay, ba]. 1 Kg. 6, 6.

**o-mámma**, omámma [oman ba] pl. omangmmá, citizen; also a well-known, dis-

tinguished man. — o-māmmá-yé, *inf.* citizenship. Acts 22, 28.

**o-mamma**, omámmá [omān, *dim.*] a small town or state; cf. akürowa.

**amamma** [amāne aba] the fruit of a tree called amāne.

**māmāmā**: asitifo nè mum no ye m., the deaf and dumb utter inarticulate sounds.

**mmám**, mmáa-mù, harem; cf. adafae.

**mām'-mān**, red. v. mān.

**ammā-mānni-ānwu**, ammā-m'āni-ānwú, a species of yam; s. adé.

**o-mámfó** = omaŋfo.

**amamfó**, a kind of sumag; s. App. B. IV.

**amamfó**, amamfó [omaŋ afó] *pl. id.* a desolate, deserted and decayed dwelling-place or habitation, ruined town, ruin, the site of an ancient town. pr. 159. 2003. 2664. 3035; *syn.* akürofó.

**amamfó-hāma**, a certain creeper, climber; wode gye baŋ, kyere adare.

**amamfó-yé**, *inf.* desolation, devastation.

**amamfó-yefó**, desolator. Dan. 9, 27.

**o-mamfráni**, *pl. a-fo* [nea ofra omaŋ] settler, a person who has come from another place and settled in a town. pr. 2004 f.; s. amānrafo.

**amā-mmó**, *inf.* tapping a rubber tree or rubber plant; kə am., to go to tap a rubber tree &c.

**amāmmó** [omaŋ bə] destruction or ruin of a town, country or nation. pr. 2905. 2918. — **amāmmóe-sēm** [asem a ebo omaŋ] a cause of mischief or destruction for a town or nation.

**o-māmmófó**, o-māmmó-nípa, one who brings mischief on a community or nation.

**(a)māmmóné** [omān bone] s. bu 28.

**amāmmóro** [boro omaŋ]: di am., to destroy, ruin or exterminate a nation, tribe or people.

**o-māmpám**, *pl. a-*, the guana, iguana, a very large species of lizard eaten by natives pr. 1997; a nickname: bō-āmān-dūapúo.

**o-mám-pányiŋ**, *pl. a-* [or omān-mpányimfó] a chief, elder, alderman, chief officer or magistrate in a town, tribe or nation; senator, *pl. senate*.

**mampòmmére**, **mampòmmíre**, a kind of cycadaceous plant, having the appearance of a low palm and bearing red (not edible) nuts; a species of *Zamia*.

**o-mám-pón**, *pl. a-* [omaŋ = kürow] a (comparatively) large town, city. Mt. 10, 11.

**mmáa-mù**, harem; s. mmaam'.

**mmaá-mù** [*pl.* of abaa; mu] s. abaa.

**amám-mú**, *inf.* [bu maŋ] deportment, comportment, demeanour, behaviour, conduct, manner of living together in a community. pr. 1181; déŋ' am. na wo nè me rebu yi? what sort of behaviour towards me is this? wo am. nyé me íe! your conduct 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. pa, sociableness, sociable disposition.

**amammú** = amāmmú; mo am. = senea mubu mo maŋ fa, your manner of behaviour; what behaviour! nnipa (or, abode) am. hō nsiesiei, the moral system or the invariable moral laws of the world. K. § 132 f. 189.

**amammui-sēm** [nsem a wəwe so bu maŋ] statutes or regulations for a community.

**amám-múm** [omaŋ bum] disturbance or confused state of a country or town.

**mān'**, v. [red. mām'mān, (mān'mān)] to turn or go aside, to turn in somewhere from the way or journey; mān ná menseŋ, go aside, let me pass! wamaŋ (wə) ŋkwanta so hə, he turned off from the main road to the other way where it branches off from the former (*opp.* wafa tempoŋ no so); yeduu Mamfē no, yemaŋ kəo ofi bim', when we came to M., we turned aside to a dwelling; otwam' a, omaŋ me, when he passes through my town, he turns in at my house. — 2. to pass by, not to happen: eyi mmāŋ wò = eyi mparé wo! may this not happen to you!

**o-mān**, Ak. omāne, *pl.* amān & amān-amān, l. (Akp.) town, *syn.* kürow = a collection of houses larger than a village,

amān-hō-nsé

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cf. akuraa. — 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. 2898. — 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; cf. brábó. — 6. pl. amán-amán, the nations of the earth, Gentiles, the heathens. [Scr.] — 7. Phrase: bu mañ, s. bu 28.

**amán-hō-nsém**, ethnography.  
**amāñ**, Ak. F. = amāne, lime, pitch &c. **m'māñ'**, émmāñ', a species of herring, more common and smaller than two other species called kokuró & mpanéi. pr. 216; F. ebañ.

**mānā**, mārā, mrā, v. to send (a thing or things) as occasion offers or at opportunity, to transmit; wāmānā mè aduañ', nām, sika, he has sent me food, meat, money; merekyerew ñhoma m-mrā Abūrokyiri, I am writing a letter for (i.e. to be sent to) Europe; nnera mede ñhoma memānāā Ìkran, yesterday I sent a letter to Akra; (nnera mesomae mā wòde ñh. koo Ìkran, ... by an express messenger to Akra); mmurukuu yi fi Abūrokyiri na wòde mānāe (mānāā me), these books were transmitted (to me) from Europe. - Cf. soma. — Red. mānā-mānā, Rev. 11,10.

**amānā**, inf. sending, transmission; - amānā ñhóma or -kyèréw, a letter.  
**mana**, F. = amonom, immediately &c.  
**ámānā**, ámarā, ámōna, Ak. F. next younger brother or sister; oye m'am. = oye m'ákyi-bá; oye m'am. kūmaa, he is the brother or sister coming second or third after me.

**amānā**, Ak. = amōá. pr. 2886.  
**mmānā** = mmārā.  
**amānā-dé** [mānā, ade] pl. id. a present transmitted; †goods or letters conveyed by the post. — amānāde-hwefó, postmaster; amānāde-kuráfó, postman, letter-carrier.

**amānāé†**, post, post-office. — **amānāé**.  
Tshi-English Dict.

**hwefó**, postmaster. — **amānā-gyirae**, postage-stamp.

**mānā-guá**: di m., to trade by sending for articles, instead of going oneself. pr. 884.

**amānā-ñhóma**, mānā-hóma, amānā-kyèréw, letter, dispatch.

**Máanañ** [obaa, anañ] pr. n. f. given to a girl being the fourth child of her mother. Gr. § 41,5.

**amanangya**, F. husband of wife's sister.  
**amán-amán**, s. amañ. — **amán-amán-mù-ní**, pl. -fó, a gentile, heathen. Rom. 2,14. Gal. 2,14.

**amán-anidāñ**, revolution. — **amánani-dāñfó**, pl. id. revolutionary, rebel.

**amán-anitáne**, disorder, disturbances of a town or state.

**amán-aniwa**, pl. amánaniwafó, 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.

**mmānā-tofó**, mēnātofo = mmārātofo.

**amán-ba**, pl. -mma, citizen; s. amāmma. — **amán-mma-óbófó** or anañmusifó, deputy, representative of the people.

**amán-mma-pányiñ**, mayor, burgomaster. Hist.

**amán-bú** = amammu.

**mandee**, F. = man(n)ei.

**amandze**, -hunu &c. F., s. amanne &c.  
**amāne**; amāñ, Ak. F., 1. lime, bird-lime; pitch; glue; resin, gum; any viscous substance exuding from trees and used for catching birds, to mend pots, some also (as kūrobow) for rubbing the body, in order to make it sweet-scented; cf. amā; - bō amāne (or amañ), to tap a rubber-tree. — 2. a certain tree; cf. amāmma.

**amāne**, Ak. a community &c., s. amāñ.  
**amāne**, **amāne** (amāné), F. amandze [amāñ ade] trial, trouble, affliction, misery, misfortune, calamity. pr. 381. 462. 567. 1224. 2008f. — hū am., to be unfortunate, to be in affliction, to suffer; ohū amāne; obi à ohū amané; n yā 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).

**amán-ne**, Ak. -nee [omāṅ 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** = kasee; bə am., to deliver a message.

**māāné**, Ak. māānéé, quarrel, brawl; quarrelsomeness, quarrelsome disposition; syn. atutuw; oyè māāné, oredi māānee, he quarrels, squabbles, wrangles, brawls.

**o-māānefó**, pl. a-, quarreller, wrangler, brawler, quarrelsome person. 1 Tim. 3, 3. Tit. 1, 7.

**amanné-aba**, a certain creeper, climber; wodi n'aba.

**amanne-húnu**, inf. [hū amane] suffering, affliction, tribulation, trouble, adversity, unhappiness, misery, wretchedness, torments; yegyina amandzehunum', F. we stand in jeopardy. am-kúrow, hell, Gehenna, the place of torment. - amanehúnu mù hoasetó, patience, endurance. Ja. 5, 11. — **o-mannehúnufó**, pl. a-, a sufferer, one who labours under affliction.

**ma(n)néi**, Akp. 30 cowries =  $\frac{3}{4}$  farthing (in Akwapem); cf. oban, atōmanei.

**o-manneni**, onni-bi-āmanefó, one who is in affliction, being without a friend or supporter.

**amānne-nyá**, inf. getting into trouble, incurring calamity; exposing to inconveniences; danger. Rom. 8, 35.

**o-māṅfó**, omāmí, the people in contradistinction to the king or government; the members of a community as distinguished from their rulers; the representatives of the people; cf. omāṅ 5.

**amaṅfó**, pl. id. a ruin &c., s. amamfó.

**o-maṅ-fora-nyi**, pl. a-fo, F. sojourner. Ps. 39, 12; s. omamfrani.

**amaṅ-fráfó**, (pl.) mingled people, allied to or admixed with a ruling nation; cf. afrafráfo; syn. amamfrani. Jer. 25, 20, 24.

**o-māṅ-hwefó**, pl. omāṅ-ahwefó, consul. Hist.

**māṅ'go** = māṅ'go.

**o-māṅ-héne**, the king or chief of a nation; cf. odekuro.

**mmaá-nyináa** [baá, beá] everywhere. — **mmaá-nyináa-wó**, inf. omnipresence, ubiquity. K. § 165.

**amaṅ-húāā**, a kind of India rubber; bird-lime.

**o-māṅ-hyefó**, dictator.

**amaṅ-hyíá**, imperial diet. K. § 7. II, 1.

**o-māṅ-ṅhyiam'**, parliament.

**o-māṅ-ṅhyiam'fó**, member of parliament.

**o-mānní**, pl. amānnifó, an acquaintance (nea oben wo abusūa hō kakra a.s. obi hunu a wunim no). pr. 69, 214; guest. pr. 284, 695. 2010 ff. — cf. omāṅmuni. — om. dorowa, a needle of native manufacture.

**manni-amfré**, gag, bridle; a piece of wood put in some one's mouth to prevent his talking or swearing [wo manni gyina hō, nso wuntumi mīre no]. pr. 3616. — to.. (anom) m., to gag.

**mmanim-pé**, mmanimpé, inf. [obaniṅ] longing after men; ye m., to be longing a. m.

**manni-annó**, a nickname of the rat; s. okisi.

**mmanin-né** [obaniṅ ade, mmarimadé] manful, valiant deeds.

**amanninim**: ohū me am., he recognises me.

**mmanin-wów** [obaniṅ awów] shudder, shuddering, when about to perform a daring feat; - mm. agu no so, he shudders, shakes with horror; cf. awosé, ayisē.

**mmanin-yáre** [obaniṅ] any men's disease due to unchastity: okramāṅ, bába, akronnoi, twow.

**mmanín-yé**, -yó, manliness, valour; power. 1 Chron. 29, 11f. Ps. 106, 8; virtues. 1 Pet. 2, 9; cf. abaninsem. — **mmanínyé-de**, mighty acts. Ps. 106, 2.

**amanni-pé**, inf. [omānni] sociality; am. nti onyāā amannifo pii.

**amāṅkāni**, an edible root, coco = koókó; a small species is indigenous, a larger species was introduced in Akwapem

from the names: oyé sig-n'adám tuber of or shoot sucker.

**m'āṅkása** [ myself; m

**maṅ-kátá**, M s. bankyi

**amaṅ-kó** [or mestic war womfá nne wokó mm sticks &c. guns in t

**o-māṅ-korak** bours or p

**māṅkrádó**, in rank a small state towns) on

**amāṅ-ófi**, amāṅ, Ak pr. 14.

**o-maṅ-kúw**, nation; pr. assembled.

**amaṅkwátia** Amaṅkwátia

**o-māṅ-kyèré** Hist.

**amaṅ-kyiṅ**, mmaṅkyíri so, &c.

**o-māṅ-mma**, o-māṅ-mmār cf. amānyo

**o-māṅ-mmār** Hist.

**o-māṅmuni**, townman, or 2 as

**māṅo**, māṅ'ṅ (māṅo-duá.)

**māṅoó**, māṅ footstool;

**mānnó**, I. ( wóde táre used to pla elastic, caor



ó, *consul.*

f of a na-

where. —  
nipresence,

a rubber;

§ 7. II, 1.

parliament.

acquaintance

kra a.s. obi

214; *guest.*

amāṅmuni.

of native

a piece of

uth to pre-

[wo manni

rè *pr.*

o g

f. anij]

to be long-

the rat; s.

imadé] man-

recognises

] *shudder,*

perform a

so, he shud-

cf. awosé,

en's disease

maṅ, bába,

s, *valour;*

E 26,8;

anin a. —

s. Ps. 106,2.

ciality; am.

co = koókó;

us, a larger

n Akuapem

from the West-Indies in 1843; by-  
names: oyéṅ'-mmá, abofrá-gyáe-sú, koobi-  
siṅ-n'adámfó. - amāṅkani-múá, a whole  
tuber of coco. - amāṅkani-sé, a sucker  
or shoot from the mother-plant, coco  
sucker.

m'āṅkása [me āṅkása], Ak. me ara, I  
myself; my own. Gr. § 59.

maṅ-kátá, Ak. a kind of state-umbrella;  
s. bamkyinii.

amāṅ-kó [amāṅ akó] civil, intestine, do-  
mestic war; am., wókó a, wontwá tiri,  
wómá nnommum nso. — wókó am. =  
wókó mmátókwa, fighting with fists,  
sticks &c.; abontenkö, fighting with  
guns in the streets.

amāṅ-korakórá, *inf.* peace between neigh-  
bours or parties opposed to each other.

māṅkrádò, pl. a- [G. maṅkralo] the first  
in rank after the king in some of the  
small states or their capitals (leading  
towns) on the Gold Coast.

amāṅkrofí, a species of tortoise. *pr.* 1927.

amāṅkú, Ak. -o, a large species of beetle.  
*pr.* 2014.

amāṅ-kúw, Aky. -kuo, pl. a-, part of a  
nation; province. 1 Kg. 20, 14; people  
assembled. Acts 12, 22.

amaṅkwátia, a certain bead; s. ahene.  
Amaṅkwátia, *pr. n. m.*

amāṅ-kyèrèw-ní, chancellor of state.  
*Hist.*

amāṅ-kyíṅ, migration of nations. *Hist.*  
mmaṅkyíri [= bāṅ akyi] = duasee, dua-  
so, &c.

amāṅ-mma, pl., s. amāṅ-ba.

amāṅ-mmára, public law; constitution;  
cf. amānyo-mmára.

amāṅ-mmára-péfó, constitutional party.  
*Hist.*

amāṅmuni, pl. (a)-fó, countryman,  
townsman, one of the same country  
or town as another.

māṅo, māṅ'ṅo, mango fruit; mango-tree  
(māṅo-duá).

māṅoó, máṅ'ṅoó [Ger. bank] a European  
footstool; bench, form; cf. beṅkyi.

mānsó, I. (sare so dua bim' amāne a  
wóde tare ahina) the gum of a tree,  
used to plaster up leaking pots; gum-  
elastic, caoutchouc, India rubber; pitch.

Gen. 6, 14. Ex. 2, 3; cf. amā. — 2. the  
tree yielding such gum.

amānnóné [amāṅ &?] a foreign country;  
abroad. *pr.* 1496; (ahəho a. s. ananafo)  
kūrow bi a enyé wo kūrow-a. Am.  
asem ye di-ná.

amāṅ-panyiṅ, pl. amāṅ-mpanyiṅ, prince,  
chief. Ps. 119, 161; prime minister.

amāṅ-peréfó, protector, defender of the  
commonwealth. *Hist.*

Mānsá, Mèn'sá [əba, esá] *pr. n. m.* of  
one born as the third child of his  
mother. — Mānsá [əbaa, esá] *pr. n.*  
f. given to a girl being the third child  
of her mother.

amān-sāṅ [amāṅ, sāṅ, cf. sāntey] all  
people, all nations; the human race,  
mankind. *pr.* 455. 1712. 2844. 2942. —  
am. ahwee, international exhibition. —  
amān-sāntey asáfo, the catholic (not  
the Roman) church.

amān-sèé, calamity, ruin, destruction  
of a nation, state or town.

amān-sém [amāṅ asem] state affairs,  
business of state, political affairs,  
policy, politics, public negotiation; di-  
plomacy; social life. — am. mu afe-  
fóro, civil New-year's day.

amānsém-difó, pl. a-, diplomatist.

amānsém-kyèrèwní, pl. a-fo, secretary  
(or chancellor) of state.

amān-seséw, organisation, reorganisa-  
tion of the state; a setting right, suc-  
cessful arrangement of governmental  
or political matters. Acts 24, 2.

amān-siesié, restoration of peace and  
order.

amān-siṅ, pl. a-, a subordinate, partly  
independent province of a nation; a  
province; F. an independent town of  
a country; wəaye wəṅ hō am., wode  
or wada wəṅ m., they are a separate  
people for themselves. — amānsiṅ-  
héne, tetrarch. Mt. 14, 1. Lk. 3, 1.  
Acts 13, 1.

amānsim-ma, amānsimmaa, amānsimma-  
wa, pl. a- [amānsiṅ, dim.] a small  
province, district.

Mánsò: Akyém Mánsò (or Akyém Sòadúru,  
Western Akem), a district of Akyem,  
formerly subordinate to Akyem Kotoku.

**mánsó**, *discord, disagreement, variance, mutual animosity, hostility, enmity, strife.* pr. 2015; - t w ē m., *to be at variance.* pr. 250; ɔnè wɔŋ wɔ or twē m.; m. wɔ yenè Kròbò ntam'. — **o-mánsó-boáfó**, pl. a-, *promoter of rebellion.* pr. 2016.

**o-mánsófó**, pl. a-, *a person offended with, or at variance with, another; quarreller, wrangler, brawler.* pr. 2017; *rebel, seditious; one given to change.* Prov. 24, 21; onipa yi ye ɔm., *this is a quarrelsome, revengeful, vindictive person.*

**máŋ-sò-dí**, *inf. government, rule;* s. di 43.

**o-máŋ-soáfó**, *minister or secretary of state.* Hist.

**amáŋsofó**, *people of other countries; heathens* (Mk. 10, 33).

**o-máŋ-sò-hwé**, *the government of a country; reign, regency.*

**o-máŋsòhwéfó**, pl. id. or a- or ɔmáŋsò-ahwéfo, *a man at the head of a government, regent, ruler, consul.*

**o-máŋsòhwé-nyánsá**, *policy, politics.*

**amáŋ-sóm**, *the service of a subject due to the head of a state; am, na yesóm no, we serve him as his subjects, not as slaves* (ŋkoasóm).

**mánsó-pé**, *quarrelsomeness, quarrelsome temper or disposition, litigiousness.* —

**o-mánsópéfó**, pl. a-, *a quarrelsome, contentious, litigious, seditious person.*

**amánsó-sém** [mánsó-aseŋ] *a cause of disagreement, discord, contention or hostility; controversy, litigiousness.*

**o-máŋ-asótúfó**, *demagogue.* Hist.

**mánsó-twé**, *inf. discord, strife, quarrel; hostility, sedition, open rupture, disruption.* pr. 2018; dif. atúatew. —

**o-mánsótwéfó**, pl. a-, *a quarrelsome, contentious, brawling person, seditious.* pr. 2019.

**mántám**, *v. to bind, tie, fasten, tether, make fast, a cow or sheep with a rope, a ship with an anchor, so that some liberty is left for movement.* pr. 1003; *intr. wakomantam, he (the dog) has been entangled in his chain or rope.* — cf. kyekyere, sã. — *red. mantám-mántam: ne ntini m. abó-kúw hõ, its*

*roots fasten themselves to, are entwined about, a heap of stones.* Job 8, 17.

**o-mántám**, pl. a-, *a populous district or nation; a people forming a distinctive political body, a state.* Akyem nè Akuapem, am. abieŋ yi, Asantefo tumi wɔŋ; *a district; ɔm. mù panyij, the president of a district.* St. III, § 10.

— **mántám-fá**, *part of a state, province.*

**o-mántám-héne**, pl. a-, *prince, satrap.* Dan. 3, 3.

**o-mán-táj**, pl. a- [ɔmaŋ, ɔtaŋ] *a primitive people; a mother-state or country; an independent state; ɔmaŋ a esò, ɔmaŋ koküroko a ne ŋkõ da hõ; tribe.* Ps. 74, 2.

**mántánnuá** [mántám, v. & dua] *a parasitic plant; general name for creeping plants.* Cf. nyáŋkõnnuru.

**o-mán-teasé-kürów**, pl. amantease-ŋk. [kürow a efi teteete te ase se ɔmaŋ] *a nation of long standing or existence; woye ɔm. pa, they are a very ancient or old nation.* — **o-mánteasé-máŋ**, id.

**amántema**, amántemaa, *a gossip; nea n'ano ye betebete.*

**amán-téŋ** [amaŋ a etoatoaso kò pii, cf. teŋ] *a series or succession of towns.*

**Amántéŋ-sò** fi Aküropɔŋ kosi Berekuso, *the towns between Akropɔŋ & Berekuso; mpoanofo am. da po hõ.* — **amanteŋsofó**,

*the inhabitants of such towns.*

**amánterenú-adé**, *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-mán-tiá**, pl. a-, *province.*

**mantiáse**, *subordinate towns, dependent on a leading town (as the coast towns from Osu to Niŋo are dependent on Iðkraŋ pa).* — **amantiásefó**, *the inhabitants of such towns.*

**amán-tífi** [ɔmaŋ atifi] *the northern or upper part of the country, the high country.* - am. asase, highland.

**amán-tóro** [ɔmaŋ atoro] *high treason; di am., to commit h. tr.*

**o-mán-tótó**, *inf. disturbance of the good relations between two (or more) countries.*

**amán-tów** (pl. tribes or di or communi

**mmán-tweaa** :

*place between and the m dropping fr ɔfasu nè nte baabi mentr live in your*

**Maánnu** [ɔba, the second § 41, 5.

**o-mán-núá**, pl. bowring peop pa bi, they to them.

**Amánnuónún**

Kyerepong Awukugua,

amannua-ant fr. amaŋ-adu

being said t Intr. § 5.

**Máŋŋ** Me fetisn, also

Aberewa. It male being

the female A a eye ade

ɔbaa. Ohea a oye ne bār

anase Büroŋ nyinaa nsi

na Maŋguro amaŋ-weraba

man.

**o-mán-ŋwóé**, tranquillity

**a-manyákúú**, [Ewe lang.]

**mányá-mányé** in a confus

ed; odec 1, 20, 1; c

- nnipa ner there in a c

mpan penna room is sw

m., they há or huddled

**amān-tów** (pl.) [omān, tow] *single states, tribes or districts, towns, townships or communities*; Akuapem am. si 17.  
**mmán-tweaa** [baŋ. fence & tweaa] *the place between the wall of a house and the mark made by the water dropping from the eaves*; asase a eda ofasu nē ntōnōā ntam'; mā me wo m. baabi mentrā, *give me somewhere to live in your house.*

**Maānnu** [oba, obaa, enu] *pr. n. m. & f., the second child of a mother.* Gr. § 41, 5.

**omān-nūā**, pl. a-, or mannūáfó, *a neighbouring people*; wōanyé-wōŋ mannūáfó pa bi, *they were no good neighbours to them.*

**Amānnūonóm**, a byname of the five Kyerepong towns Abiriw, Odawu, Awukugua, Adukrom, Apirade. [fr. amannūa-anum, *five brother-towns*, or fr. amaŋ-aduonum, *fifty towns*, so many being said to have existed once]. Gr. Introd. § 5.

**Maŋguro**, Maŋguro, name of a certain *fetish*, also known by the name of Aberewa. It consists of two parts, the male being called Maŋguro or Bürogya, the female Aberewa. Egu ahorow abien a eye ade koro no ara: obarima nē obaa. Obea no de Aberewa, na obarima a oye ne bārafo nē kunu no de Maŋguro anase Bürogya. Wōmfā wōŋ abien no nyinaa nsi fākō: se Aberewa si hō a, na Maŋguro seŋ hō.

**amaŋ-weraba**: Otwini am., *a pure Tshi man.*

**omān-ŋwōé**, -ŋwēé [omaŋ, dwo] *peace, tranquillity* of a people.

**a-manyākūú**, a species of *yam*, s. odé. [Ewe lang.]

**mānyā-mānyā** (n., a., adv.) *disorderly, in a confused state or manner; scattered; crowded, teeming, swarming.* Gen. 1, 20, 21; cf. hwanyaŋ mu, sakasaka; - nnipa nennam hō m., *people walk there in a crowded, confused manner*; mpaŋ nennam daŋmu m., *the house or room is swarming with bats*; wōaye m., *they have been confused, jumbled or huddled (together); they are dis-*

*persed* (wōŋ nyinaa ŋkō fākō, oyi afa ha, oyi afa ha).

**omān-nyiná** [omaŋ gyina] *welfare of the (whole) people; firm establishment of the kingdom or commonwealth.* pr. 3010.

**amān-yé**, amānyó, *inf.* [ye omaŋ] *social relation, demeanour, behaviour, deportment (in living with others).* pr. 1181; *syn.* amāmmu, abraḅ; wo amányé or wo amányó n'yé mè fe! óyè amanyopá = obu amammuijá, *he observes decency.* K. § 349.

**amān-yo-dé** [ade a wōde ye omaŋ na aye yiye] *good manners; morality, civilization.* — **omān-yefó**, *a good, quiet, considerate citizen*, onipa a oye omaŋ yiye, ope asem a emā omaŋ mu dwo. pr. 2020. — **amányó-mmārā**, *constitution*; h ye am., *to give or agree upon a constitution.* — **amanyo-sém**, *politics.*

**ámāpā** (siká ámapā), *native, pure gold* that has not yet undergone any operation and is *unmixed* with dross; wode amapā ŋkō gu petea a, *enyé yiye, gye se wōfram'.*

**Omá-ōmēé** [*he who grants satiation*] an appellation of God.

**Amā-osú** [*he who gives rain*] ditto; s. Amosu.

**Amā-ōwía** [*he who gives the sun*] ditto; s. Amowia.

**mmáa-pe**, *inf.* [pe, obaa] *love or fondness for women, courting of or going after women, fornication.* pr. 2021.

**mmáape-de** = apede 3.

**mmápomma**, pl., s. obapomma.

**mara**, m'ada, F. = me ara; *mara a! it is I.* Mk. 6, 50.

**mmārā**, v. n. [bāra, bra] *law, commandment, order, decree, edict, regulation, rule, statute*; obra hō mm., *moral law*; asore hō mm., *ceremonial law*; omaŋ hō mm., *political law.* - h ye (or di) mm., *to make, give (or issue) a law*; cf. di 48; - di mm. so, (or ye mm.) *to observe or keep a law*; - tō mm., *to transgress a law*; - h ye.. mm., *to give instructions or orders.* — **mmārā-asém**, pl. -nsem, *commandment*; cf. ahyede. Gen. 26, 5.

**mārā**, mrá, v., s. mānā.

**ámārā**, s. amānā.

amārā, s. amōnā.  
**mmārā**, mmānā, a broom or fan made of an elephant's tail used by the ahōprafo or mmārātofo (q. v.) before the king.  
**mmārābāra-mú**, s. mmrabram'.  
**mmāra-dáho** [mmāra a eda ho] an old law, a standing rule.  
**amārā-dé** = amānāde.  
**amārādōw**, s. amrādo.  
**mmāra-f'rene**, legalism, 'legality'; s. frene.  
**mmāra-hyé**, inf. the act of giving laws; legislation; s. mmāra.  
**mmāra-hyéfó**, pl. id. lawgiver, legislator.  
**mmārā-kātāā**, slime of snails.  
**mmāraŋ'** = mmēraŋ.  
**mārānā-mārānā**, adv., denotes the wriggling of a serpent in motion; owo nantew m.  
**mmāra-nímfó**, lawyer. Tit. 3, 13.  
**mmārāññuāŋ**, pieces of bronze or brass for abrammo &c.; syn. gūde.  
**mmārā-sò-difó**, pl. id. doer of the law. Rom. 2, 13. — **mmāra-téfó**, hearer of the law. ib.  
**mmārā-tó**, inf. transgression (of a law). — **mmārātó-adé**, -de, iniquity. Rom. 6, 19; transgressions. Ezek. 18, 30 f.  
**mmārātó-de**, fine for the transgression of a law; wōbegye ne hō m., he will be fined.  
**mmārātófó**, pl. id. transgressor (of a law), malefactor.  
**mmārā-tofó**, mmānāt., pl. id. nea otow mmārā a. s. opra ohene hō, a bearer of an elephant's tail before the king; syn. ohōprafo, q. v.  
**o-mārātóní**, pl. m-fó, mulatto; better: omurātóní.  
**mmāra-yéfo**, -yófo [nea oye mmāra] a fulfiller of the law.  
**maremāre**, a certain kind of cloth; ntama bi a enam shorow beye se 4 a wōpam afra; s. ntama.  
**mmarehó** [bare hō] the hoop of a cask.  
**mmarehyiá** [bare, hyia] circumference, area.  
**Maréwà**, the Tshi name for Hausa and other countries on and beyond the Niger.  
**mmarima-dé** [obarima ade] = mmaninné;

oyè m. = oye nnam, he is manly, behaves like a man.  
**mmārima-hō** = mmarima-so; monye mo hō m., behave ('quit yourselves') like men!  
**mmarima-sēm** = abaninsem.  
**mmārímá-sò**, manly, manfully.  
**mmāsa-mmāsa** [not Akp.] = basabasa.  
**mmaasé** [basá ase] the right or the left side of the human body (between the armpit and the hip-bone); also armpit(?)  
**mma-sígyaw** [oba, sigyaw] the state of being without children; di mm., to be childless, deprived of children; s. bas. & 1 Sam. 15, 33. 1 Thess. 2, 17.  
**mmá-sú**, Ak. o [nsu a eba, efi nsu aniwam' ba] living water, spring water, issuing continually from the earth. pr. 1056; running or flowing water; ode mm. bi a okohūi okway mu kum ne sukōm, he found some spring-water on the way and quenched his thirst with it. Gen. 26, 19. — kyere mmasuo = ho or si bay wō nsum', to make a fence in the water for catching fish.  
**mmāta-bom'**, inf. [bata. bō mu] = ŋkābom'.  
**mmatahó**, inf. [bata hō] 1. the act of adding or joining one thing to another. — 2. the cooking or roasting of different things on the same fire, which is superstitiously avoided. — 3. appendage, appendix, accompaniment; cf. ŋkāhō, ŋkekāhō. — 4. wōaye no n'adwuma hō m., they have hindered him in his work. — **mmatahó-kyí**, the act of avoiding or shunning promiscuous cooking or roasting.  
**mmatatwéné**, ŋkūkuraha, a species of climbing plant or creeper. pr. 1167. 2022. 2828.  
**mātāā**, mātāmātā, a. slimy, clammy, cloggy, glutinous, lubricous, viscous, mucous (e.g. hwenore); syn. mää, prā-prā; cf. sää, twāā; dote no ye m. (enyé samsam); okásá mātāmātā, stammer, stammering speech. K. § 318; s. tekrema.  
**mā-tēŋŋ**, a. brimful, full to the brim.  
**mmà-tí**, Ak. batiri [ba, baw, basa, & ti, tiri] shoulder. pr. 130. 1279. - mātò ne

mmāti, him, s. gives a tó, inf. mā-to, mē chock-fu  
**mmatōkw** ntokwaw sticks &  
**o-māatwā**,  
**mma-twāá**  
**amā-wòhó** visitor.  
**mawú oò**  
**mmá-yé**, i education  
**má-yé**, inf trasó, i me, prom prefixed (i, u, fu it is wr fore the s-i nina a me sumay a s-mé, pl. a stroke bō no ar cf. nten truku, s guram; herself (&c.) wit.  
**mēē**, v. [p full, to eat so a pr. 509; to have s. nim 1 sē, he h tr out en the  
**amēē**, int to ágoc (in dark  
**mmēabea** sticks &

mmáti, *I have empowered (authorized) him, s. to 17. - ɔkã ne m., he shrugs, gives a shrug. Zech. 7,11. — mmàtító, inf. authorization, commission.*  
**má-to**, má-tótótó [mã, G. to, tótótó] *chock-full, topful, crammed.*  
**mmátókwa**, mmaatókwa [abaa, abaw, ntókaw] *scuffle, fighting with fists, sticks &c.; wókõ m. = wókõ amaykõ.*  
**ɔ-máátwá**, a medicinal plant.  
**mma-twaá**, Okw. = awotwëaa.  
**amá-wòhó-so-óo**, *interj.*, said to a leaving visitor.  
**mawú oò**, mawú A'fi oò! s. wu, v.  
**mmá-yé**, *inf. s. obaye. — mmá-yéŋ, inf. education.*  
**má-yé**, *inf. fulfilment, fulness. — máyetrasó, infinite fulness. K. § 225.*  
**me**, *pron.*, F. eme, *I, me, my.* When prefixed to a verb having close sounds (i, u, full e & o, gya, nyã, twa, dwa), it is written mi; the e is dropped before the prefix a-. Gr. § 53-59.  
**ɛ-mé**, *mint, Menta, an aromatic herb used as a medicine. Mt. 23,23; ebinom due sumay a, wòde fra akokõ nõa na wodi.*  
**ɛ-mé**, *pl. a., the palm of the hand or a stroke with it; wòabõ no mē, wòabõ-bõ no amē. pr. 3030; F. Mt. 26,67. — cf. ntentemmē, bõ twere, kotromüa, kutruku, sõtore; bõ fē, pl. afē; biram, guram; ɔhwe ne hõ amē, she beats herself (out of pain, grief, misfortune &c.) with the palms of her hands.*  
**mēé**, *v. [red. mēémèè] tr. to feed to the full, to fill, satisfy, satiate; - intr. to eat so as to be satisfied, to eat enough. pr. 509; perf. to be satisfied or satiated, to have enough; aduay yi nnim māmēé, s. nim 1. pr. 243 f. 260. 3666. — wamēé sē, he has eaten his fill. — didi mēé, to eat enough. pr. 1544. 2154. — ɔmēé, inf. the act of satisfying &c. or of eating enough; the state of having eaten enough, so as to be satisfied; satiety, fulness. pr. 863. 2030. 2191.*  
**àmēé**, *interj. come in!* said in answer to àgõo, by which word one's coming (in darkness &c.) is announced.  
**mmèabeam'** [beabea mu] (several lines, sticks &c. lying) *lengthwise, or parallel,*

*or across (each other); nsensajee m., a cross (in any form).*  
**mmèá-mmèá**, **mmeàè-mmèàé**, *pl., s. bea, beae, place.*  
**mèámèá**, *s. akyenkyenã.*  
**mmea-mú** [bea mu] *bar, cross-bar, cross-beam. Ex. 26,26.*  
**mmeamú-dúa**, *F. mb., mberemu-dua, pl. m.-nnua [dua a ebi bea mu] a cross.*  
**mé-ara**, *pron. even I, just I, I myself. Gr. § 59; F. marã, mada.*  
**mmèda** = mmaeda; *nea waye m., an inventor.*  
**amééw**, *name of the cat in fables, from its voice; s. agyinamoa.*  
**mmé-fé** [abe efé] *the refuse or trash of the palm-nut, the fibres from which the oil has been extracted.*  
**méhémehē(mehē)**, *a. fine, finely woven, smooth; ne kente or kete ani ye m.; ñhoma or atuduru no ani ye m.; watwita nãm no m., better: ñketegkete.*  
**me hõ**, *myself. Gr. § 57. pr. 242.*  
**mmékwáj** [abe ñkwaj] *palm-nut soup, a greasy soup, prepared with the pulpy or mealy and oily substance of palm-nuts, a favourite dish of the natives.*  
**ammékyèwá**, *not having come to stay or last long; onipa ye am. = amma ammekye koraa; yeŋ de, ye ye am.; ye-aba am. Cf. ammakyewa.*  
**mēm**, *v. [red. memmem] to sink (down, nsum', in water, asase mu, in the earth); to be sunk, swallowed up, absorbed; nsu no amēm, the water has been sucked up, absorbed in the ground; to disappear, hide or lose oneself, be lost (wuram', in the bush); to (cause to) sink, put under water, immerse in a fluid; osrãmãŋ, amēm fam', the lightning (thunder-stone) has entered the ground.*  
**mmémma**, *s. hēmma & ebeŋ.*  
**mēmã**, *red. v., s. mã.*  
**amémãne**, *the slimy (alvine) discharges of children, stools.*  
**ameme**, *a certain animal. pr. 523.*  
**mèémèè**, *red. v. mēè; - to swell; n'anay ase ameeme, her feet are swollen.*  
**amémém**, *leech, blood-sucker, Hirudo, Sanguisuga medicinalis.*  
**mémmeŋ**, *F. red. a., s. meŋ.*

amemen, F. redness.  
 amemene, Ak. brain; s. hoj.  
 memméne, red. v. mene, to swallow up several things. pr. 2694; waméméne ne mfē twēj wo, he dislikes waiting for you. — red. a. mej.  
 Méménéda, Memēreda, Saturday. Gr. § 41, 4. pr. 244. 1088. — Mem. Dapaa, s. dabone & dapaa.  
 memmenē-ahéne (one who swallows up kings) a vaunting appellation of a king; ohene biara a oye otumfo, ohye ahene yh. so. pr. 2031.  
 amémmenemfē [waméméne né mfē, he has swallowed his side] disgust, displeasure, dislike, distaste, vexation, indignation; éyè no am. = ompene, enyé no de, enyé no abodwo, eye no awereho; ode am. saje, vexed or fretting (at his mistake) he returned.  
 mmej, pr. 2109, = ebij?  
 mmej, s. abej.  
 Améj, Améne, pr. n. of the genius of Saturday; s. App. B III; — yaa améj, reply to salutations addressed to one born on Saturday; s. yaa.  
 mej, mémmej, memmene, F. a. red; onipa-mémmej, otammémmej, sika-m'; cf. bēj, kəkə, tofammēj.  
 mej, v. Ak. = mene.  
 ménā, s. mānā, mmārā, mrā.  
 mmēj-anó = mmejee.  
 ménātofo = mārātofo.  
 menaasé, mene asé, menewáase, the under or lower part of the throat, gullet or esophagus; the heart as the seat of suppressed resentment; a grudge; wəj menēase nni pow, they bear no grudge; ode mé m., ode me ahye m., he bears me a grudge or spite; — né menaasé retew pe biribi adi, he has a good appetite, is very hungry; wəj m. retow nè sukóm, they pant with thirst, their throats are dried up with thirst.  
 menaase-bofunnua or -daá (dawá), the woula in the throat; ne menaase-daa ayi, ahon. — menaase-kotokú, maw, gizzard.  
 menaase-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; owó no m., he owes him a grudge; óyi ne m., s. epow 1.

menaase-pudu, goitre.

menba, F. = menewa.

mène, v. [red. memmene] to swallow (up), suck up, to gulp (down), devour; to engulf, absorb, to consume. Ex. 32; 10. pr. 523. 2242. 2694. 2949; mméné nám sa, na wosaw ansā-na woamene, do not gulp down the meat like that, but masticate it before you swallow it!

mène, menewá, the throat, gullet, esophagus; wotwaa né mène, they cut his throat. pr. 387. 2032. — okosej ne mene, he went and hanged himself. — okā ne menem' or ne menewam', he utters the sound 'hem', he hems; agyina-moa kā ne menewam', the cat purrs. — ne menewam' awo, his throat is dried up; he is thirsty; cf. menaase, amenewá.

o-ménè-amú: dye om., it (the enini) swallows the whole of a beast or man without tearing it to pieces; ade biara a onyā no, ommemene no prakō sore so.

Améne, Ak. s. Amej.

mmejee [bej] nearness, neighbourhood; obeda mmejee nne, he is to sleep in the neighbourhood to-night.

meném, v. to swell, e.g. of the virile member; of a river: nsu amenem so = nsu asram so, the river overflows its banks; nsu atwē am., the water decreases; fig.: otwēē amenem (hyewe), he withdrew or disappeared (as if consumed by fire).

menémmenem, red. v. to swell, of a river; — nsu no ani m. = ye hurutu-tutu, q. v.

ménemmenej: ye m., to be absorbed, imbibed (water, in the ground). Am. 8, 8.

menejjua, F. publicly, openly (Mt. 6, 4. 6. 18) = gua-so.

a-mene-sfj, inf. strangling. — menetwá, inf. cutting of the throat, slaying. Isa. 22, 13.

mene-só, As. ('drum language'): mā wo hō m., cause thyself to arise! syn. bo mmōden.

menétéwa :  
 menewá, n  
 pr. 848. —  
 he is hun  
 amenewá: th  
 by the th  
 menewám  
 wam'siw  
 tion. Job  
 o-ménè-awó  
 vanna, as  
 like a rav  
 a species  
 mméj-hyér  
 or horns  
 me-ŋkó-me  
 ye m., to  
 2029. 357  
 mmejkydē.  
 mmejee;  
 me mmej  
 from aft  
 one being  
 persons  
 b. ; cf  
 Me. , Me  
 the third  
 mēnsá, -sá,  
 s. odé. p  
 mēnsère =  
 mmen-sōj  
 ment; s  
 (mmej asc  
 amensōj, l  
 -m'mērā, i  
 yej hō bi  
 mmēraj',  
 name, by  
 wopae ne  
 out his (  
 to acqui  
 cf. obēra.  
 mmēran-te  
 t part  
 a kw.  
 mmerante-  
 gaiety, a  
 mmerante-  
 in an affe  
 cf. kyēa.  
 mmērantiv

ge, hin-  
o m., he  
e m., s.

low (up),  
pour; to  
x. 32; 10.  
éné nām  
do not  
but ma-  
it!  
let, eso-  
y cut his  
aseŋ ne  
imself. -  
am', he  
hems;  
the cat  
is throat  
cf. me-

e enini)  
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l, of a  
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isorbed,  
lm. 8, 8.  
y -f

m  
layo.g.

mā wo  
syn. bə

menétéwa = mmofra hurae.

menewá, menewáase, s. mene, menaase.  
pr. 848. - ɔretoto ŋŋwom ne menewam',  
he is humming (a tune).

amenewá: otim no am., he takes him  
by the throat. Mt. 18, 28.

menewám' kúru, sore throat. — mene-  
wam'siw, inf. strangling, strangula-  
tion. Job 7, 15.

ɔ-ménè-awó, pl. a-, a bird of the sa-  
vanna, as large as a turkey, in form  
like a raven, black with a white breast;  
a species of heron? cf. dawakyaifa.

mméŋ-hyéŋ [abɛŋ] inf. sounding a horn  
or horns; playing on a flute; music.

me-ŋkó-medi (I alone shall eat or enjoy):  
ye m., to be selfish, self-interested. pr.  
2029. 3571.

mmɛŋkyéé, mmɛŋkyeŋé [bɛŋkye(ŋ)] =  
mmeŋee; mefre wo akyirikyiri a, gye  
me mmɛŋkyeŋee, if I call to thee as  
from afar, answer and save me as  
one being near. — mmɛŋkyeŋé-fó,  
persons in the neighbourhood, neigh-  
bours; cf. ofipámfo.

Men'sá, Mansá [ɔba, nsá] pr. n. m. (= *the third child*).

ménsá, -sá, ménsá pá, a species of yam,  
s. ɔdè. pr. 2033. 2261. 2559.

ménsère = bensere, basin.

mmen-són [abɛŋ, nson] a wind-instru-  
ment; seven horns blown together  
(mmɛŋ ason na wode gye dwom biakó so).

amenson, F. = amansan.

-m'mèrà, imper. of ba; mā yeŋ hō m.  
yeŋ hō bio, restore us again. Ps. 60, 3.

mmèraŋ', mmäraŋ', Ak. mmäranne, sur-  
name, byname; attribute; wəbə no or  
wəpae no m., they give him or cry  
out his (honouring) bynames; gye m.,  
to acquire a(n honourable) byname;  
cf. ɔbèraŋ, nsäbèraŋ.

mmèrante-bère [aberante, bere] youth,  
the part of life between mmofraase  
and ŋkwakoraabere.

mmèrante-bó, exuberance of youthful  
gaiety, arrogance. pr. 88.

mmèrante-dé: óyè ne hō m., he walks  
in an affected manner, behaves proudly;  
cf. kyèa. — mmèrante-sém, s. dōŋŋ.

mmèrantíwa-sem [aberantewa, asem]

brag, boast, vaunt, ostentation; ɛda  
adi wə kasam' nè nneysem'; óyè m.  
= óyè ahántaŋ; ŋkwankwaasem (*flaunt-  
ing*) da adi wə nantew n. a. mu.

mmère, pl., s. ɛbere. - enni mmère-enni,  
so it is everywhere.

mméré, Ak. mmeré, mushroom, fungus;  
ŋkatum, akotroko, mməwère, s. ananse-  
ntamma 4. pr. 373. 399. 603. 2034.

mméré = mmerew.

ámere, ámere, mmère [obsol. = bere,  
bea, nea] place or manner (in which);  
where; amere (= amere a) wúfi é? =  
nea wufi é? — fákó mere ogyinae na  
ohū sa no, ɔmmekyeré na yentie! —  
amere wóyè ni! = senea wóyè ni! F.  
mbeye m'adwima da-mre n'asem kyere  
n' ara, I shall do my duty according  
to his word.

ámere, ámere, 1. a tree (ɔfram kəkəɔ)  
used as a medicine on sores (pr. 2035),  
and for making shingles. — 2. s. amiri.  
mmère-ase, F. = ahöbèrase, humility &c.  
mmerebéré(wa) [bere] a disease of the  
skin; éyè onipa hō kòkòó; - a blotch  
on the skin.

mméré-bía, a small kind of mushroom.  
mmere-bó, berebó; bereboə, Ak. liver. pr.  
3667.

mmèreboə, a species of ant, small, of  
a reddish colour, having its nest upon  
trees; ntétéa bi a wəwə dua so keka  
onipa.

mmèrhō-ase, F. = ahöbèrase.

mmere-húá, -húá, 1. saw-dust; ɔwaŋ  
anase sraɔaa ano m.; cf. ntetew-tutuw.  
— 2. the finest part of gold-dust.  
pr. 885.

mèrèken [= American?] a kind of rum  
or brandy.

mmèrèkye, a species of fish (caught e.g.  
at Kasunyā, on the way from Batō  
to Sandò).

mmerekyi-kuw, a flock of goats. Cant.  
4, 1.

mmèremúduá, F. = mmeamudua, cross;  
cf. aseŋdua.

mmèrɛŋkensón, -sóno, the young, light-  
green shoots or blades of palms; s.  
ŋkoŋmu; the straight shoot at the top  
of a palm-tree.

**merenkonyáj**, *pr.* 654, = *ɲkūma*, axes.  
**mmére-nsón** [bere, ason]: 1. nná-mmérensón, *the whole round or length of days or of time; all days throughout.* Se wo nè me aŋko a, nna-m. (ɛha ara nna oha) ná wodá só tè há! *if you do not go with me now, you will never get away from this place;* s. Odómāŋkāmā bōo nna-m., s. bō 85. — 2. a period or week of 7 years; cf. afepɛŋ. *Dan.* 4, 25.  
**mmere-pów**, *pl.* of berɛpów; obobōo m. anaŋ, *he cursed the lives of 4 kings.* - *inf.* mmerepó(w)-bó, *cursing the lives &c.*  
**mméré-sá**, obérésá [obère mu nsá] *refreshment after hard work or fighting.*  
**mmere-sántɛŋ**, s. beres...  
**mmérètè**, s. brète, board.  
**mmere-sono** ['elephant's mushrooms'] *enormous mushrooms.* *pr.* 2965.  
**mméré-sú**, obérésú [obère mu nsu] *refreshment after a journey or hard work.*  
**mmérèw**, mméréw, *a.* [berɛw, berɛberɛ] 1. *soft* (e.g. wood, *pr.* 1244), *impressionable, yielding;* (of the scales of a balance) *easily weighed down, out of order.* *pr.* 1904. — 2. *mEEK, mild.* — 3. *tender; delicate, effeminate.* — 4. *weak, feeble, infirm, sickly;* ne hō ye mmérèw, *he is not strong* (bodily); obi a ne hō ye mméréw; - ɔye m., a) = odwo, *he is meek;* b) *he is weak, yielding, pliable, indulgent;* n'asō ye m., *he is obedient.* — *Syn.* bèteɛ, bódoo, bókoo, bōrógoo, dáboo, dufudufu, dèfɛɛ, fifāā, fétɛfɛtɛ, hódwoo, horðhorò, nāā, nñ, nyāmoo, siāmoo, pòsoposo, pòsoposo &c., *opp.* deŋ.  
**mmere-wa-bère** [aberewá, bere] *the latter part of life or old age of a woman, following after mmabaabere.*  
**mmere-wa-dé**: ɔye m., *she acts or behaves in the manner of old women;* *syn.* mmere-wasem.  
**mmere-wa-sém**, *dealings, talks or concerns of old women.*  
**mmérèw-ní**, *pl.* -fo, *a weak, feeble person.* *Ps.* 105, 37. 1 *Cor.* 8, 9. — **mmérèw-yé**, *weakness, infirmity.*  
**mmesá** [abe, sá, to hang down; esá hō se abe (berew)] 1. *a catkin or ament*

*of the oil-palm.* — 2. *a braid, plait or tress of hair;* ɔɲwene ne ti m., ɔwow ne ɲhwí m., *she plaits her hair;* m. tetare (fōmfām) ti hō, puaa de, egyina hō. — 3. *wreathen chain.* *Ex.* 28, 24. — **mmesá-wów**, *inf.* *the plaiting of hair.* 1 *Tim.* 2, 9. 1 *Pet.* 3, 3.  
**mmɛ-sásé** [abɛ asase] *a piece of land with palm-trees on it.*  
**mmésea**, Ak. = bosea, *pl.* mmosea.  
**mésémésé**, 1. Ak. = ɲkɛtɛɲkɛtɛ; sare m., *chopped straw, chaff.* *Ex.* 5, 12. — 2. *a certain kind of cloth;* Abūrokyiri kente bi na Akyemfo ato no sa.  
**mmésèwá**, Aky. a species of pepper; *syn.* nnyeraa.  
**mmé-sú** [abɛ, nsu] *the water remaining in the pot for making palm-oil, after the oil has been removed;* s. bedu & ɲɲo-ye.  
**mmstemmá**, *pl.* of betemmá, *q. v.*  
**mméw**, 1. *a species of reed or rush, bulrushes.* — 2. (better: bew), *a certain kind of printed cloth;* s. ntama.  
**mméw** [bew, *pl.*] *places, mountains;* mméw-ɲhóma, *map, chart, geographical drawing or delineation;* atlas, *collection of maps.* - F. region, country, continent.  
**mmewá** [abɛ, *dim.*] *the fibres of the palm-tree* (not of the leaves); abe hō hama; wotwétwé sūm nsémma; wode ye tui.  
**mmɛ-wèrɛ**, *a fungus on dead palms;* - *a species of eatable mushroom.*  
**mmɛ-yáw'**, Ak. F. -yáa [abɛ, yáw] *a kind of fern growing esp. on palm-trees; palm parasites;* cf. sibé, ayá.  
**mi**, *pron., conjunctive form of me before close sounds.* Gr. § 54.  
**míá**, *v.* [*red.* míámíá] 1. *to press, squeeze;* atade no ɲkó me yiye, emíá me, *the coat does not fit me well, it pinches me;* adesoá no míá me ti so, *the load presses on my head.* *pr.* 45; míá kuru, *to treat or dress a wound or sore with water or medicine;* míá ne hō so = siw ne hō so, hye ne hō so (hye 27c); *to choke.* *Mk.* 4, 7, 19. — 2. *to press together, to shut, close* (the eyes); omíá n'ani, a) = omíá n'ani, *he shuts*

*his eye.* *pr.* he exerts doing somet self. *Gen.* 48 ne, *endure* 2 *Tim.* 2, 3 *endures.* H a) *to press trawa kaku thinner! to* 35, 3. — b) en; omia ne his privilege repair (ɔda wopam a ɛ pompam, d) *Isa.* 8, 9; t be in arm = ɔrebebo waso tuo n no, wammí or dress c ne hō, waf atade a eye me yehy — c. míán  
**amíá**, *v. n.* armour; v in full arm  
**amíá-dé** (a p *pr.* 3114. 31 adornment  
**amíá-dán**,  
**amíáfó**, arm  
**míámíá**, red  
**mmíá-mú**, in  
**mmíá-só**, in, a wode am  
**mmíákó-mm** one after  
**mmíáa-mmíá**  
**mmíbi-tamá** *pr.* Eze  
**mmí** Ak  
**mmí**, m  
**mmíewá-mm**  
*syn.* ɲkɛtɛ  
**mífua-duám** kwata.  
**míkum-anar** kuku, *q. v.*



uid, plait  
ne ti m.,  
her hair;  
puaa de,  
rain. Ex.  
the plait-  
Pet. 3, 3.  
of land

ioseaa.  
sete; sare  
Ex. 5, 12.  
h; Abūro-  
ato no sa.  
f pepper;

remaining  
oil, after  
s. bedu &

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low s;  
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n; atlas,  
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me before

ss, squeeze;  
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d sore  
mīa ne hō  
hō so (hye  
— 2. to  
(the eyes);  
ni, he shuts

his eye. pr. 2038; b) he meditates; c) he exerts himself, tries his best in doing something; he strengthens himself. Gen. 48, 2; - mīa wo ani hū aman-ne, endure hardness, suffer affliction! 2 Tim. 2, 3; omīa n'ani trā mu, he endures. Heb. 11, 27. — 3. mīa.. mu, a) to press together: mīa mu mā enye trawa kakra, squeeze it to make it thinner! to confirm, strengthen. Isa. 35, 3. — b) to restrain, restrict, straiten; omīa ne kwaṅnyā mu, he restricts his privileges. — c) mīamīa.. mu, to repair (odaṅ mu, biribiara a aseē na wopam a ebye 'ye mu). Neh. 3, 4; cf. pompam, dwuw. — 4. to gird oneself. Isa. 8, 9; to arm oneself, take arms, be in armour, go in arms; ɔrebemīa = ɔrebebo ntoa na wasē akōtwēaa na waso tuo mu. Dawid nē Goliat kōkōe no, wammīa na ɔkōe. — 5. to adorn or dress oneself; wamīa = wakekā ne hō, wafura ntama a eye fe, wahye atade a eye fe; mīa is more used of men, hyehye more of women. pr. 2037. — 6. mīamīa hō, s. tintim 1.

**amiá**, v. n. the state of being armed; armour; wōkōo amiá mu, they went in full armour.

**amiá-dé** (a piece of) armour or dress. pr. 3114. 3195. - armed host. Job 39, 21; adornment (pr. 3114).

**amiádé-dáj**, armoury. Neh. 3, 19.

**amiáfó**, armed men. Isa. 15, 4.

**mīámīa**, red. v. mīa.

**mmīa-mú**, inf. [mīa 3] stress &c.

**mmīa-só**, inf. 1. exertion. — 2. ade bi a wōde amīamīa biribi so.

**mmiākō-mmīakō** [biakō, pl.] one by one, one after the other, singly.

**mmīaa-mmīaa**, mmīa-mmīaa, s. biaabīaa.

**mmībi-tamá** [bibiri ntama] blue or violet purple. Ezek. 23, 6. 27, 7; cf. bibi tama.

**mmiché**, Ak. how many? = ahē.

**mmicnsá**, **mmienú**, Ak. s. abiesá, abieṅ.

**mmiewá-mmiewá**, pl. very small, tiny; syn. ṅketerṅkete.

**mifua-duám'**, a name for leprosy; s. kwata.

**míkùm-ananse**, a nickname of aturu-kuku, q. v.

**mim**, v. F. to preponderate (?); to sink = mēm.

**amim**, e-, undue advantage, prevalence or superiority; greediness; fraud; force, violence. pr. 249. 753. — di.. a., to over-reach, defraud, take in, cheat; to do violence; to oppress. pr. 152. 749. 2604. — ye a., to be selfish, self-interested, greedy; inequitable, unfair, unjust; s. adifude. Onyaṅk. nyé amim, ne yam' ye.

**amim-di**, inf. the act of over-reaching, defraudation; cheating; violence; adekye mu wope se wofa nea esō; syn. nsisi.

**o-mimdifó**, pl. a-, oppressor, violent man. Prov. 16, 29. Ps. 119, 121.

**o-mimfó**, pl. a-, a greedy, avaricious, rapacious person; a cheat; syn. oniberefo, odifudépéfo. — **amim-yé**, inf. oppression. Eccl. 7, 7.

**mmimínā**, small stinging flies, nesting in doorlocks & other hollow places.

**mimpá**, Ak.: to m., to stagger; s. ntintan.

**minite** [Eng.] = simma, a minute.

**minsīm**, v. F. to be gloomy, clouded, lowering, of the sky. Mt. 16, 3.

**mmire**, mmere, Ak. = mmere, mushroom.

**ámire**, Okw. = amere, shingle wood.

**ámiri**, 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 at full speed; tu or tutu (also: hyew) m., to run; to hasten, hurry; s. funtum. pr. 378 ff. 413.

**amiriká-de**, the object(s) for which a race is run.

**a-mirika-déṅ**: otu am., he runs with all his might, very fast. Jer. 49, 30.

**a-mirika-káne**, a running-match, foot-race.

**a-mirika-ténté**: bō m. = tu mirikadeṅ.

**a-mirika-tú**, inf. the act of running, a run, course. — **mmirikatúfó**, pl. a-, runner.

**mmisáé**, v. n. [bisa] question, s. asemmisa.

**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. - mó nè kól mó nè adwúma! mó nè yó! - mǎ.. mó nè kó (adwúma, yó). to congratulate on account of fighting (work, doing). pr. 2039. Cf. amo.

**mmó**, Ak. Okw. = bo, an ant-hill.

**mmo**, mbo, na mmo (mmə), F. = mmom, adv. rather; then; but. — Mt. 10, 6. 19, 25. 22, 43. 25, 9. Mk. 5, 26. 10, 26. 48. 14, 31.

**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, twa, dwa, it is (pronounced) mu-. Gr. § 53-59.

**mō**, v. [red. mōmō] to tie about, wrap or wind round; mō amōase, to tie the under-garment about the loins; amōase ketewaa bi na emō no or omō am. ketewaa(bi), he (ties) wears a small under-g.; gye am. nkō na wōmōmōe (or... na emōmō wəŋ), they had nothing on but an under-g. (each). pr. 744. [ōmō am., he ties...; omō am. or amōase mō no, he wears...].

**mō**, v. F. to be bad. Mt. 6, 23. 12, 34; s. mūš.

**amó** [pure full o], F. ambo, congratulation, felicitation; mǎ a., to congratulate, felicitate, hail (Mt. 28, 9), praise, acknowledge, to wish joy, good speed, or success; mēmā no amó, I bid him good speed (God-speed); wómā no amómomo, they hail him. pr. 242. 729. 3307. — Cf. mó.

**amó** [amūš] 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 ayaməwəne (wose me yam' ye ŋwene), they upbraid me with or accuse me of stinginess. pr. 3534.

**ε-mō**, rice, *Oryza*, the plant and the grains; gu mō (in Kyerehī: saka mō), to sow rice.

**ámoo**, a kind of resin or gum, used for waxing thread.

**móá**, v. [red. mōamōa] I. to gather, press

or form into a ball, lump, round mass; to roll or wrap up: m. dukuu no hye wo ntama mu! wamōamōa ne ntama ahye ne mmotoam'. — 2. to become or make close, narrow, short: wamōa n'akatawīa ano, he has closed his umbrella; odāŋ no ano amōa, the aperture of the room has been diminished; (ne yare nti) ne naŋ ano amōa, his steps have become short, are straitened. Job 18, 7; ontumi ntwē ne naŋ mu se kaŋ no bio.

**mmóá**, pl. id. = mmūá.

**mmoá**, v. n. [boa] help; wodi m., they mutually help, aid, assist each other; cf. di nnōboa, di hīahwe & oboa; F. mboa, grace; - oye me mmoa. he helped me: ode sika yee no m., he helped him with money; - foa m. = foa nsem-moa, to corroborate, confirm &c.; nea okā yi, ode foa m'asem (no) mmoa, what he says serves to confirm my statement.

**mmoaa**, s. boaa, mmoaadi, aboaa.

**mmóaa**, a kind of checked calico, chilloes.

**ammoa** = amoagyānewa.

**āmōá**, Ak. amānā, pl. m-, hole, cavity, pit, den, ditch, trench. pr. 2401; cf. etū, okā, ŋkonəŋ; - bə or tu a., to dig a hole.

**mmóa-bāŋ**, fold. Gen. 49, 14.

**mmōaboa-anó** [boaboa] inf. collection.

**mmoaboa-hó** = ahōboaboa.

**mmoádábi**, s. boadabi.

**mmoá-di**, inf. [di mmoa] mutual assistance.

**mmóa-adídidé**, manger. Lk. 2, 12.

**mmóa-dídíbéa**, pasture.

**mmoá-dí**, inf. [di mmoaa] the taking of bribes.

**mmóa-dōmā** [aboa, dōmā] animals of all kinds. pr. 540-44. 2970; animal kingdom.

**amōaduodu**, a nickname of akitereku. pr. 1559.

**mmóa-hwefó**, pl. id. herdsman. Gen. 46, 34. Am. 7, 14.

**mmóagorə**, Ak. = boagoru, a cutaneous eruption.

**amoa-gyánèwá**, am(m)oagyánōá, a species of food for widows, prepared of mashed maize; s. siw 1.

**mmoaa-gyé**, inf. 19, 7.

**Amoakáade**, on of the Tshi p  
**ammoakúá**, pl. syn. adwere. opurow.

**mmóa-kumfó**,

**mmoa-kúw**, pl. akuw, herd, 2, 8.

**mōámōa**, red. na sēŋ mu!

**mmōaa-mmóaa**

**mmoana**, F. u

**mmo-aním'**, in

facing each

m., to face

wəŋ hō anim

other, lookin

**mo-anjása**, n

selves; your

Gr. § 59.

**mmo-anó** [əbo

bi səŋ ne

his t.

**mmoa**, in

collection. G

anofu, F.

**mmo-asé**, inf.

dation (of a

church or

ŋhyease, mǎ

**amō-asé**, pl.

garment or

syn. otam,

**mmōawa-mm**

**mmóa-yéŋ**, i.

cattle-rearin

of cattle, g

**mmobaá**, [pl.

wood, sma

64, 1; obu n

thina befor

m. wan

boh

**mmoaba-uaá**,

**mmōbitiri**, i.

ahene.

**mmóbó**, mǎ

mercy; óyè

nd mass;  
tu no hye  
ne ntama  
o become  
t: wamōa  
l his um-  
the aper-  
minished;  
mōa, his  
traitened.  
aj mu se

m., they  
ch other;  
oboa; F.  
he help-  
he helped  
foa nsem-  
&c.; nea  
noa, what  
statement.  
aa.

, chilloes.

e, c. y,  
2401; cf.  
tu a., to

collection.

al assis-

12.

ve taking

imals of  
; animal

akitereku.

an. v.

cutaneous

a species  
of mashed

**mmoaa-gyé**, inf. = mmoaadi. 2 Chron. 19,7.

**Amoakáade**, one of the original families of the Tshi people; cf. App. D.

**ammoakúá**, pl. m., a species of squirrel; syn. adwere. pr. 724. 2040 ff. 3611; cf. opurow.

**mmóa-kumfó**, pl. id. butcher.

**mmoa-kúw**, pl. mmoa-akuw, mmoa-akuw-akuw, herd, flock, cattle. Nu. 32. Lk. 2,8.

**mōámōa**, red. v. mōa; mōámōa wo hō na sēj mu! squeeze yourself through!

**mmōaa-mmóaa**, s. àbóaa.

**mmoana**, F. which. Mk. 2,9. 12,28.

**mmo-aním'**, inf. [bò anim] the state of facing each other; reduplication; di m., to face each other; wodi m. hwe wəj hō anim ara, they sit opposite each other, looking each other in the face.

**mo-anjása**, **mó-ara**, pron. you yourselves; your own; even you, just you. Gr. § 59.

**mmo-anó** [ebo ano] breast, chest; sūmāj bi sēj ne m., an amulet hangs on his chest.

**mmoa-anó**, inf. a gathering together; collection. Gen. 1,10; cf. anoboa, mboanofó, F.

**mmo-asé**, inf. [bò ase] beginning, foundation (of a town, kingdom, christian church or congregation). Cf. ammōse, ghyease, mfiase &c.

**amō-asé**, pl. m- [mō ase] the undergarment or loin-cloth of the natives; syn. otam, odánta, kōjkrōj.

**mmōawa-mmóawa**, s. aboawa.

**mmóa-yéj**, inf. [aboa] breeding cattle, cattle-rearing. — **mmóa-yéjfo**, breeder of cattle, grazier.

**mmobaá**, [pl. of bobaa] dry twigs, brushwood, small sticks of a fagot. Isa. 64,1; obu m'asōm' m., he tells me something beforehand; wanyā ade anyā ne m. or wanyā ne hō anyā ne m., s. bobaa.

**mmoba-duá**, pl. of bobadúá.

**mmóbítiri**, a certain kind of bead, s. ahene.

**mmóbò**, mmóbòrò, - pity, compassion, mercy; óyè m., he causes pity, i.e. he

is pitiable, miserable, pitiful, deserving pity, he is a poor fellow; mā oyarefo yi nye wò m., let this sick person arouse your pity! let him find sympathy with you! ohū me mmóbò, he looks on me with pity, is pitiful or compassionate towards me, pities me, has pity, mercy on me, shows me mercy; ... wəj na wòbehū-wəj mmóbò, they shall obtain mercy; hū (or hwe) yej m., have mercy on us! wəj ádè mmóbò! poor people! Gr. § 248.

**mmóbò-hū**, mmóbò-hū, inf. pitying, commiseration; cf. mmóbòrohunu, pity.

**mmóbò-mmóbò**, a. & adv., miserable, pitiful, in a miserable state or condition; n'aním ye m., he looks wretched, miserable, has a sad countenance. Neh. 2,2; onam m., he walks about in a sad condition. — **mmóbòmmóbò-yé**, inf. sadness. Eccl. 7,3.

**mmobòcé**, Ak. a scroll = mmobòwe.

**mmobom'** [bobò mu] 1. a white cotton cloth interwoven with red threads in squares; kente no ye m., wode adidika agwene mu ahiganaj-ahiganaj. — 2. a collection, accumulation, mass, heap, assemblage; opp. ajkorajkoro. — 3. roaring (of a lion). Prov. 19,12. — 4. thundering; yetee oprānaa m., we heard the thunder.

**mmobomé**, Okw. Aky. war ceremonies performed by women; twè m., to perform such ceremonies; s. asrayere & mmomomé.

**mmóbóraa**, Ak. mmóbòrowá, a poor fellow; a'we mmòb., id.

**mmóbòrò** = mmòbò. pr. 2043.

**mmóbòrm'**, F. humbly.

**mmóbòrohunu**, inf. [hū mmòborò] mercy, mercifulness, pity, compassion, commiseration, mildness; cf. ahūmòbò, timòbò. — **m-ade**, alms. Acts 3,2.

**mmóbòrohunufó**, pl. id. a pitiful, merciful person.

**mmóbòroní**, pl. mmóbòròfó, a pitiful, pitiable, miserable person. 1 Cor. 15,19.

**mmóbòrò-sò**, pitifully.

**mmóbòrò-sū**, s. sū.

**mmobò-só** [bobò, v.] inf. addition; syn. mfoafoaso.

**mmobòwé**, *bale; scroll. Jer. 36, 2. Zech. 5, 1.*

**mmó-deŋ**, *v. n. [bò v., deŋ a.] strong exertion, effort, zeal, earnestness, ardour; - bò m., to be zealous, strenuous, eager, anxious; to study to. 2 Tim. 2, 15; to make an effort, to endeavour; mébo m. mahwè, I will try my best. — mmó-deŋ-bó, inf. [bò mmodeŋ] exertion, zeal, eagerness, diligence.*

**mmó-fam'**, *inf. [bò fam'] m. adwuma = bònno-dwuma, a job.*

**mmófò-mmófò**, *s. báfòò.*

**mmó-fóro**, *v. n. [bò v., foro a.] a new exertion, new beginning; - bò m., to begin anew; mefi nne mabo asetra fóforo hõ m., from to-day I shall begin a new life; eyi na órebò m. (= orebo asé fofóro) ási dáŋ. — mmóforo-bó, inf. a new beginning. — mmóforobáfó, mmófórofo, pl. id. beginner, novice.*

**mmofráase**, **mmofrá-bere**, [abofra, ase, bere] *childhood, the time from birth or infancy to puberty [con. ne mmófraase, ne mmófra-bere].*

**mmofrá-abròdé**, *a siliqueose plant.*

**mmofrá-fòrowá**, **-akókóáá**, **-kòkòté**, *different kinds of plants.*

**mmofrá-sem**, *childish talks, dealings or concerns; s. gkisiwasem.*

**mmofrá-yéŋ**, *inf. education, discipline of children.*

**mmofúmá**, *1. a certain tree. — 2. the inner bark, the bast or fibres of that tree; ototoa hõ hono. — 3. a string or cord made of it = gñahámá; cf. mfi-riwa: diff. bofú, bofúnnua.*

**amogóm**, *a certain tree; sareso dua bi. mógyá [s. bógyá] blood; cf. kafo, dase, danse; ká or gu m., to shed blood; woamā m. agu fam', blood has been shed; obiri ne m. ani, s. biri.*

**mogya-gú**, *inf. bloodshed(ding).*

**mogya-hyéé**, *Ak. = mogyabúm, abogyabúm, q. v.*

**mogya-ká-gufó**, *shedder of blood. Ezek. 16, 38.*

**mogya-péfó**, *pl. id. bloody(-minded), murderous man. Ps. 139, 19.*

**mogya-pété**, *inf. the sprinkling of the blood. Heb. 11, 28.*

**mogya-su-féné**, *-funu, matter, pus; the serum exuding from a wound.*

**mogya-tów**, *clot of blood; embryo. Ps. 139, 16.*

**mogyé mogyé**, *s. Akyínāŋ.*

**mmogyewá**, *the gable of a building; s. abogyewa.*

**mo hõ**, *yourself; mo hõhõ, mohõ mohõ, yourselves mutually. Gr. § 57. 218, 1 a.*

**mõhõó**, [mmõhõó, G. muhõó] *curtain, veil.*

**mmá-hõ**, *inf. [bò hõ] doubling, duplication; double; pair (anantwi m. anaŋ, four pairs of oxen); multiplication by two or more than two; woado m. abiesā, their number has trebled; mitua no kaw m. anaŋ, I pay him or restore it to him fourfold.*

**mmó-káw** [mmóre a akaw] *leaven, leavened dough.*

**moko**, *F. = mako, pepper.*

**mmó-kwá**, *the borrowing of another's garment.*

**mòm**, *v. [red. momom, q. v.] to roll or wrap up, furl, envelop; to squeeze together (that the hollow space disappears): dorobeŋ no amom; mom akatawía no ano, shut or put up the umbrella! wakā ne nneema nyinaa amòm ano, he has packed up all his things.*

**s-móm** [or mmóm', fr. bõ mu] *I. ordinance, injunction, decree; interdiction, prohibition, prohibitory law; cf. mmāra; woahye mom se obiara mmo so, they have decreed that nobody should mention the matter; every one is forbidden to speak of it. — 2. agreement; cf. mmom'; woakohye m. = woapām.*

**mmóm'**, *inf. [bõ mu] joining, reconciliation; agreement, convention, contract, stipulation, treaty; communion, peace.*

**m'móm'**, *adv. (s. bef.), F. mmo (= mpo, Ak.) rather, in preference, more properly; mepe eyi m., I like this better; mepe ha-yi m. kyey hõ, I like this place better than that one; eno m. na ényé koraa, that is rather not good at all, that is even worse.*

**mòmá** (mēmā), *red. v. 1. s. mā. — 2. to dedicate, devote to; ode asoredaŋ (sika, ne ba) mòmā Onyame. — 3. to praise, extol, exalt, glorify; womòmá ohéne*

= wabò ne mmi nea ne nenānon abusūa kō a ofin ne hõ hū. — 4. kwadwom-to or kekā hõ nsem, in detail, to enl on, give a dis application of. — intelligibly?

**mmòmá-hõ**, *inf. (discussion, expi on, (idle) talk;*

**mòmá**, **mòmá-só**, *F. mòmāpów.*

**mòmāmòmā**, *adv n'ano (ye) m., wi thing, he talks mā ó.*

**a-mòmāne** = amé

**mòmõ**, *red. v. mõ*

**amomòé**, *Okw. a*

**mòmóm**, *red. v. shrivel, shrink*

(as with g le; **mmom(m)**, *s. A*

**mmobome**; **twé**. *to pray for pro*

**nea oko 'sa ti s**

**ofie dwoodwo**

**amómomo**, *red. s*

**mómómóno**, *F. r*

**raw; moist** (e. g

**mòmónótó**, *mómri*

*uncircumcision.*

**mmompóro**, *pl. o*

**mon**, *v. F. (= m*

*eous. Heb. 6, 10.*

**mmõŋ**, **mmõŋ'** (cf. *ing, whinnying*

*whinny (of hors*

**ka m.**, *F. to wai*

**bó**, **mmõ**, *in*

**mmõnnaá**, *bei*

*trude upon wom*

— *inf. m-tõ, ti*

*rape. — s-mm*

**obõnnaatõfo**.

**amõnā**, *F. mona, s*

**mõŋkyém**, *v. to b*

; pus; the  
nd.

nbyo. Ps.

uilding; s.

nohó mohó,

7. 218, 1 a.

ertain; veil.

ng, dupli-

ni m. anay,

lication by

m. abiesā,

mitua no

or restore

n, leavened

another's

to roll or

to squeeze

space is-

mon. aka-

p the um-

inaa amōm

his things.

I. ordin-

terdiction,

; cf. mmā-

mmō so,

dy should

me is for-

agreement;

= woapām.

reconcilia-

tion, peace.

(= mpo,

more pro-

this better;

li his

eno na

no<sup>o</sup> God

— 2. to

eday (sika,

to praise,

mā ohene

= wobó ne mmēraŋ kā nea waye nē  
nea ne nenānom aye agyaw no nē  
abusūa kō a ofim'; abrafo m. ohene ye  
ne hō hū. — 4. onim mōmā (inf.) =  
kwadwom-to or -be. — 5. m. hō =  
kekā 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 un-  
intelligibly?

**mmōmā-hó**, inf. (s. bef.) circumlocution;  
discussion, explanation; expatiating  
on, (idle) talk; ehō m. ni.

**mōmā**, **mōmā-só**, the forehead, front;  
F. mōmāpów.

**mōmāmōmā**, adv.: wubisa no asem a,  
n'ano (ye) m., when you ask him some-  
thing, he talks unintelligibly; cf. mō-  
mā 6.

**a-mómane** = amémane.

**mōmō**, red. v. mō.

**amomōé**, Okw. a green, unripe lemon.

**mōmmōm**, red. v. I. s. mōm. — 2. to  
shrivel, shrink together; to curl up  
(as withering leaves).

**mmom(m)omé**, Akp.: twē m. = twē  
mmobome; twē.. hō m., (of heathens)  
to pray for prosperity. [mpae a woyi  
nea oko 'sa ti so na wanyā kwaj aba  
ofe dwoodwoo nīm-so].

**amómomo**, red. amo.

**mómómóno**, F. momon, a., s. amono,  
raw; moist (e. g. grapes). Nu. 6, 3.

**mōmōnōtō**, mōmrōtō [G.] uncircumcised;  
uncircumcision. — m-yé, inf. un-  
circumcision.

**mmompóro**, pl. of abompóro.

**mon**, v. F. (= mō, mū?) to be unright-  
eous. Heb. 6, 10.

**mmōŋ**, mmōŋ' (cf. bōŋ v.) a neigh, neigh-  
ing, whinnying; - bō m., to neigh,  
whinny (of horses). Jer. 5, 8, 8, 16. —  
ka m., F. to wail. Mk. 5, 38. — **mmōŋ-**  
**bó**, mmōŋ'-bó, inf. neighing. Jer. 13, 27.

**mmōnnaá**, s. bonnaa; - tō m., to in-  
trude upon women by night, to ravish.  
— inf. m.-tō, the ravishing of women,  
rape. — **o-mmōnnaatōfó**, pl. a., =  
obōnnaatōfo.

**amōnā**, F. mona, s. amānā, amārā & amōa.

**mōŋkyém**, 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); osekaj no ano am., phoma  
nom' am.; aŋowa no am. = baabi  
atam' seŋ baabi.

**ò-móno**, a., n. freshness; rawness; me  
yam' wó no (o)m., I bear him a grudge.

**àmóno**, -móno, red. **mómómóno**, or **móm-**  
**móno**, a. raw; fresh (pr. 2044), green,  
soft; unripe, immature; undried; un-  
boiled, crude, s. Gr. § 70, 1-3; odé  
mómónó, odé-amóno; anámómóno (wodi  
anámmono, they eat meat, wodi nám  
mómónó, they eat raw meat); odé no  
yé mómóno; cf. ahabámómóno. — **ámóno**  
kājwēē, quite fresh or new, used also  
of persons, as, a blooming youth; cf.  
buŋ. — **àmóno** also = sika.

**àmóno-akā-ogyá** = nám momono a woa-  
how dakoro pe, meat smoked only  
one day.

**amónom'** [amono mu, lit. in the fresh]  
directly, immediately, forthwith, on the  
spot; obo no bōo no no, amónom' hōara  
na otōe, when the stone hit him, he  
fell dead on the spot; F. amonm hōara,  
suddenly.

**mónom**, red. **mónommonom**, **mórōmmōrōm**,  
a. smooth; opoŋ no ye m.; cf. eso ye  
torotoro.

**mmonsé**, mmōnsé [oboŋ ase] valley, low-  
land at the foot of mountains.

**mmonséfó**, mmōnséfó, inhabitants of the  
lowlands. Judg. 1, 19, 34.

**mmontonkyé** — okwaj kontonkyé, crook-  
ed way. pr. 1900.

**mmópomma**, pl., = mmāpomma, sing.  
bap.: a respectable, honourable person  
(onipa a oye opanyiŋ hō-nē-hō nanso  
onim de); s. bapomma.

**mbordo**, F. = mmoro-só, exceedingly.

**mmōré** [bō, bore, v.] dough. pr. 2045.

**mmōre-hú** = pitahú.

**mmōre-mú**, inf. [bōre mu] searching,  
investigation; m.-su, manner of search-  
ing out. Job 11, 7.

**mmōrka**, F. = mmōkaw. Mt. 13, 33.

**mmoro-dua**, I. stalk or plant of maize.

— 2. = akrakonmu.

**mmoro-kókowá**, -kókōá, a certain bead;  
s. ahene.

mmörðkə-mmörðkəwafó, s. bōrəkəə.  
 mmörōmmörōm, red. a., smooth; s. monom.  
 mmoromromé, s. abōrēmā, -mé.  
 mmörön-tów [bōrəŋ] a number of lanes or streets.  
 mmörō-sā [büro, nsā] rum, brandy, brought from Europe or America; cf. nsā. pr. 3377. 3610.  
 mmoro-só, inf. [boro so] abundance, exuberance, overflowing fulness; plenty, copiousness, plenteousness. — adv. exceedingly.  
 mmörótóá, a certain bead; s. ahene.  
 mmó-sā, strong drink, nsā a ébow = mpáhyewa.  
 a-mmósé = mmōase, ase, beginning. pr. 1891.  
 mmósea, s. bosea, pebble; gravel. pr. 1128. 2046.  
 mmóseawa [dim.] small pebbles, gravel.  
 é-mó-sí, inf. the tying of loads of rice; s. emō & si 26.  
 mmoosí, a country cloth, s. ntama.  
 mmoson-kóm [abosom ŋkóm]: hye m., to use divination. Deut. 18, 10.  
 Amosú, Amā-osu [nea omā osu, Gr. § 39, 9] the Rain-giver, a byname of God; cf. Amōwia.  
 mmosuwá [obosu, dim.] the early dew, condensed before day-break.  
 mmóta, the human embryo.  
 mmotoá [bótá, dim.] a certain bead; s. ahene.  
 mōtan, v. F. = mantam. Mt. 21, 2. Mk. 11, 2.  
 mmòto, -dómaa, green (plantains), fresh (yam). pr. 598. 1133.  
 mmotoam' [ba = basa, toa, mu] arm-hole, arm-pit.  
 mmotoam-mā, a swelling or tumor in the arm-pit; wōboapa frē no (mmotoasin)  
 mmotoa-sín (a smallish boil in the arm-pit), na pōmpo no anhōŋ kokūroo anye mmotoam' mā.  
 mmotoasé: wabo ne m. afa obaa no na ode no aguay, he ran away (eloped) with the woman.  
 mmó-to-ho, inf. [bo to ho] putting off, procrastination, postponement, adjournment; delay.  
 mmoto-krómā, the new yam of the first

crop; wópāŋ m.; cf. mpow. — mmō-tokromám', mmōtokroma-bére, the time or season in which the new yam is taken out (June & July); m.-bére adú.  
 mmōtōro-mú, incident; nea ebəbo to mu.  
 mmó-to-so, inf. [bo to so] false accusation; syn. osusukā, ntwatoso; - nye wo yōŋkō hō mm., do not cast suspicion upon your neighbour without giving grounds for it!  
 mmów, 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; abofo yi di m.; woadi ntam' m. dedaw, na anye yiye.  
 ámmow, hemp; cereal?  
 Amōwia [nea omā owia] the Sun-giver, he who gives sunshine; a byname of God; cf. Amosu, Amā-omēē &c.  
 mmōwá, mmowá, a tree, the bark of which is burned to coal and mixed with sweet-scented spices; ohūām bi; dua bi a wotwitwa na wode to gyam' mā edaŋ gyabiriw, na wəayam na wode ŋhwāane tom' na mmaa de fra wəŋ aduru mu de ye wəŋ hō (wəŋ anim, akyi, koko so, naŋ hō, nsa hō).  
 mmōwere-bíwa, -wúwa: ayare m., he has lost his nails through the whitlow (s. okekaw 4) or by gyato; s. bōwerewua.  
 mm'óyé, mm(ə)ye, s. ba, v  
 amóyi, inf. [yi amō] ingratitude.  
 o-móyifó, pl. a-, an ungrateful person.  
 mmra & cpds. s. mmāra.  
 mrrá, v. s. mánā. — mrrā, s. mmārā.  
 mmrabram', v. n. [s. bra mu] the act of withholding, concealing &c.; unfairness, dishonesty, misstatement; dissimulation.  
 amrādé, amrā-kyerew, amrā-ŋhōma &c. = amānāde &c.  
 amrādò, amradow [Port. governador] governor; cf. bröhene. — amrāādofó, pl. id. or amrāādo-nóm, official, officer of the government.  
 o-m'rākō a species of yam; s. ode.  
 mrrám'rā, red. v. = mánāmānā; s. manā.  
 mmraŋ' = mmēraŋ. — mmrāŋŋuáy = mmārāŋŋuay. [brête.  
 o-mrátóní = omuratoní. — mrrétè, s.

mu, pron. s. n  
 e-mú (u = ū), or middle p point within face or body. parts, cf. an &c.; the space the interior of hōa) təŋŋ, fe  
 As a postpos nouns it stai adv.: in, a inward, ins in, at, durit lity of things nected with proceed from s. di 24. 25.  
 on the tone o a preceding high tone. W tion or com often droppe connecte in noun pro or with the v emu forms (instead of th as: emú dá manifest, pl (abura, asu r gow, it is s wide; emu ye yare mu ye emu, ye duru hare, it is e emu ntew me to me. Gr. § pounded with manner of de or fashion of; brofóm', s. G. positio with of an verb, gethe, f. ba nanim', hyiam influences the ing vowels, (a, e, o) half- the half-close e-mú, the inter Tshi-English

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bère adù.  
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juán =  
[brête.  
mrétè, s.

mu, pron. s. mo.

**e-mú** (u = ū), *the interior*. 1. *the inner or middle part, inside; any part or point within the limits of a line, surface or body: pr. 148 f.* — 2. *the inner parts, cf. anom', asōm', mfēm', yam' &c.; the space within or inside.* — 3. *the interior of a country: emú nohō (no-hōa) tōng, far in the interior.* — 4. As a postposition after nouns & pronouns it stands for the foll. *prepp. & advv.: 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.; - di mu, s. di 24. 25.* — 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: emú dā hó, *it is or lies open, is manifest, plain*; emu dō, *it is deep* (abura, asu no mu, epo mu dō); emu gow, *it is spacious*; emu tērēw, *it is wide*; emu ye deŋ, *it is difficult*; ne yare mu ye deŋ, *his illness is severe*; emu ye duru, *it is important*; emu ye hare, *it is easy*; emu siw me kakra, emu ntew me yiye, *it is not quite plain to me.* Gr. § 215. — 6. When compounded with nouns, mu expresses a manner of doing = *after the manner or fashion of*; e.g. mmārimám', nnipam', brōfóm', 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-mú**, *the interior or middle part of the*

Tshi-English Dict.

*body, the chest, thorax, rump, back; espec. the upper part of the back, cf. akyi; oyare né mū, he has a disease of the chest or lungs; né mū bū fāŋŋ, his (rump) back is flexible; opono ne mū, he is bending his back; otēe ne mū, he stretches his back; obo ne mū ase, s. bə 68.*

**mū**, a. [pl. amūamū] 1. *whole, entire, complete; unbroken, in good condition; opp. siŋ, gow, piece, fragment; dman mū no nyinaa, the whole nation; assem-mū nyinaa, a full account; aduag-mū, the chief food; odii dōkono 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; ŋkuruwa no bi ye amū-amū, ebi nso ye agow-agow, some of the vessels are whole (not broken), others are damaged; - oso or odi ne ti mū, he is independent; - bə mū, to be round, thick; ne ti bə mū, its (osebo) head is round; dua no bə mū, (the stem of) that tree is thick.* — 2. *true, real, full, earnest, serious, sincere; eye me aseda-mū, it is a matter of heartfelt thanks to me, I am truly thankful for it; eye me ŋkōmmō-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; bə 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.*

**amū**, *a dead (human) body, corpse; a more decent expression than efunu.* pr. 612. 2277.

**āmū**: yāa a., reply to a salutation from members of a certain family; s. yaa.

**mūá**, v. I. *to shut, close; om. ne nsa ano (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; okā ne nsa mūa ano,*

he folds his hands; he closes his hand, makes a fist. *pr.* 236, 247. — 2. to be shut or closed; n'ani amūá, his eyes are closed. — 3. anim amūa, remūa, s. anim 7 A; anim mūa a; anim remūa no, in the dark. *Ezek.* 12, 6, 7.

**-mūá, -mōá** (only in epds.), whole, complete; in good condition; *syn.* mū; e.g. odémūá, kookómūá, amañkanimūá, onipamūá.]

**mmuadá**, s. abuada.

**mmuáé**, *v. n.* [bua] an answer; asemisá nè ne m., questions and answers.

**mūamūaa**, a. narrow (as, the opening of a small bottle or phial); *cf.* dwe-dwewaa, hī(a)hīaa, tēatēaa.

**amūamūáni**, blind-man's-buff; *ye am.*, to play bl.

**mmu-anó** [bu ano] 1. edge, the edging, hem, skirt of a garment. — 2. [bu 23] a sum (in arith.), total.

**mmua-só** [bua so] cover, lid, pot-lid; *cf.* mmutuso, ŋkataso.

**mmua-tāmá**, Akr. mmuá-tám; Ky.-tōmá [ntama a obi de bua (kata) ne hō so] a cloth to cover one's body, also in sleep (*opp.* odásó); a cover; cloak, pall, pallium (as of the ancient Greeks). *Isa.* 28, 20.

**e-mú-bá**, *inf.* coming in. 1 Kg. 3, 7; fulfilling. *Prov.* 13, 12; fulfilment realization. *K.* § 218.

**mbubuá**, F. = bubuáfo, *pl. m.*, lame persons. *Mt.* 15, 30 f.

**mmubùí**, Ak. mmubùé, *v. n.* [bu, *v. red.*] 1. lameness, a disease in the legs causing inability to walk; paralysis, palsy. — 2. a fraction in ciphering, — 3. reaping, harvest; *cf.* bu 9. — 4. fragments, crumbs.

**mbubuí**, F. a) palsy. *Mt.* 4, 24, 9, 2; b) fragments, crumbs, *Mt.* 15, 37.

**mbubuinyi**, F. a man sick of the palsy. *Mt.* 9, 6. *Cf.* obubuáfo.

**mmubúo**, As. = damprae, oprae.

**mú-dí**, *inf.* perfection, integrity. *Job* 2, 3, 9. *Ps.* 78, 72. — **múdi-fó**, one who is perfect. *Job* 37, 16.

**e-mú-dó**, *inf.* depth. *Eph.* 3, 18.

**mū-dūá** [dua a ehye onipa mu na otumi gyina] support, staff of life; onipa m.

ne kǎŋkyew (F.) or aduaŋ, man's staff of life is bread (food). *pr.* 2398.

**amū-dūru**, a medicine for chest complaints.

**e-mú-fām'**, inward, -ly; *em.* abagŋua, the inner court. *Ezek.* 10, 3. *K.* § 138 ŋk.

**e-mú-fifó**, one that has escaped, a fugitive *Ezek.* 24, 26.

**e-mú-fó** (after kūrōw, odaŋ, ofi &c.) inhabitants, inmates.

**mū-hāmá**, a piece of cloth or rope tied round the chest to show excessive grief; - wabó m. = awerehow akā no na ode hama anase ntama abo (akye-kyere) ne yam'.

**mūhūmūhū**, a. fine, of dry things that are ground; obo bedwiriw wəŋ aye atoduru m.; óyám kyekyeré m.; *syn.* fékófeko; *cf.* bódóbodo.

**(m)muká, (m)mukyíá, bukyíá**, hearth, fire-place. The hearth on which the natives 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. *pr.* 1030, 3598; mmuka asoŋ wə ne fi = wanyā ne hō, he is rich.

**(m)muká-ase**, the place or apartment where the hearth is; kitchen.

**mmuka(w)-mú**, *inf.* [bukaw] bent or folding part. *Ezek.* 41, 24.

**e-mú-kó**, *inf.* the act of going in, entrance. *Heb.* 10, 20.

**e-mú-kùrá**, *inf.* maintenance, support; continuance.

**àmū-kyējeé†**, mummy.

**múm**, a. 1. deaf and dumb; to or to mum(u), to grow dumb, speechless. — 2. having no opening or entrance. — **e-múm**, múmu, deaf and dumbness, dumbness caused by deafness; *cf.* asitiw. — **o-múm**, e-múmu, a person who is deaf and dumb. *pr.* 2047. F. *Mk.* 7, 37.

**Mūmō**, name of a month, about December; s. osram.

**o-múmó**, múmó, *pl. a-* [mūd, v.] 1. an ugly, ill-looking, ill-shaped, bodily misformed person; (nea n'aním a.s. ne hōnam nyé fe, ne ti kokūroko, n'aníwa ŋkete-ŋkete, n'asó ntitiwá-ntitiwá ŋkete-ŋkete, ne kəŋ tíaa n.a.) *pr.* 217, 1801.

2048-50.  
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**mūmó-káŋ**  
**mūmó-k**  
**amūmó-yé**  
of wicke  
— *ye a*  
7, 22. —  
64, 6, 65,  
**o-mumayé**  
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**o-mumó-wé**  
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**a-mumuah**  
**o-múmó**,  
**múmó**, a  
disaster.  
**amumuyé**  
**muná**, *v.* [o  
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**muní**, *v.* [re  
syn. mūnu  
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man. Rom  
**mmunjam-s**  
dency. K.  
**muntúm**, *v.*



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dumbness,  
cf. asitiw.  
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abo De-

v.] ak an  
bodily mis-  
m a.s. ne  
o, n'aniwa  
tiwá nkete-  
217. 1801.

2048-50. — 2. bad, evil; badness, evil,  
wickedness. — 3. ugliness.

**amumó-dé:** ye-, to act impiously; to  
live ungodly. 2 Pet. 2, 6.

**múmó-káq,** a first offence or wrong. —  
**múmó-kyiri,** 'a last offence'. pr. 2050.

**amumó-yé,** F. amumoye, inf. crime, (act  
of) wickedness; wantonness, looseness.  
— ye am., F. Mt. 13, 41. 22, 18. Mk.

7, 22. — **amumóyé-de,** iniquities. Isa.  
64, 6. 65, 7; ungodly deeds. Jude 15.

**o-mumóyéfó,** pl. a-, miscreant, mischiev-  
ous, wicked person, villain, scoundrel.

**amumóyé-sem,** ungodliness(es). Rom.  
11, 26; iniquity. Isa. 29, 20.

**o-mumó-wéséwa** [omumo a aye n'ade  
weseé or wéwé] a person not beauti-  
ful, but clean and tidy; opp. oyie-  
búru.

**múmu,** s. mum.

**Amumúadúfó,** the people of 7 towns  
or villages in the neighbourhood of  
Begora, forming, together with the  
latter, a political division (omansin) of  
Akyem-Abuakwa.

**a-mumuaha,** a certain plant.

**o-múmúó,** pl. a-, = omúmó.

**múmúó,** amúó, misfortune, calamity,  
disaster.

**amumuyé** = amumoye.

**muná,** v. [red. munámuna] 1. to become  
or be dark, to look gloomy; osu am.,  
the clouds are dark; anim amuna, it  
has become 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. 2051. —  
onam munamuna, he is melancholy.

**o-munamúnafó,** pl. a-, a sullen, morose,  
peevish, discontented fellow; woye om.,  
you are always displeased, discontent-  
ed.

**muní,** v. [red. munimuni] to roll about;  
syn. múnun. pr. 1364.

**e-mú-nípa** [con. né múnipa] the inward  
man. Rom. 7, 22. 2 Cor. 4, 16.

**mmuykam-só,** inf. [buqkam] transcen-  
dency. K. § 163.

**muntám,** v. to turn over, turn upside

down, upset, overset, overturn, subvert;  
m. toaa (or aduru) no = hwie gul —  
syn. daq ani butuw.

**amúntum-ámum,** adv. secretly, private-  
ly, in secret; yedii asem no am. =  
yehintaw kokoam' dii asem no na obi  
ante.

**múnúm,** mürúm, v. [red. múnun-múnun]  
1. to cover entirely, wrap up, enwrap,  
wrap round; syn. muni, kata; ode  
ntama bemúnun' yeq so; amúnun pon  
so nneema nyinaa so; am. ne hōnam  
nyinaa; - om. faa ofasu so bae, he  
tumbled over the wall. — 2. to roll  
(e.g. a stone). Prov. 26, 27; cf. kum.

**múnunm:** anim aye m., the sky is dark,  
clouded; owia biara amfi da no. Cf.  
the foll.

**o-múnun-kúm,** pl. a-, 1. fog, mist; om.  
resi, a fog is coming; cf. kusukukú.  
2. cloud; om. sákyi (mmēra). pr. 2052;  
cf. bow, osu, suwisiw. — 3. F. black-  
ness; cf. tumm. — 4. a dark-blue  
cloth. — 5. adj. dark-coloured: afasew  
m. bi ye adweadwé.

**múó,** v. to be bad, physically or mo-  
rally; omúó = aye omúó; ne nneyee  
múó = nyé. Jer. 17, 9.

**amúó** = amó; yi amúó = yi amó.

**amúó,** s. múmúó.

**o-murátóní,** pl. a-fo [Eng., Port.] a  
mulatto.

**mmúro-nyó,** büro-nyó, olive oil, sweet oil.  
**mürúm,** s. múnun.

**mmürútú(wa),** s. bürutu.

**Muru-wukuo,** (Brong) = Awukudae.

**amú-sié,** inf. [sie amú] burial, interment,  
sepulture. — **amú-siei** = asiei, anisiei.

**mmu-só,** inf. [bu so] abundance; ex-  
uberance, excess. Ja. 1, 21.

**mmusú,** Ak. -o, mischief, misfortune,  
disaster, misery, calamity, adversity;  
a thing that causes mischief &c.; m.  
aba me so, a calamity has befallen  
me; - wosuro se m. bede woy, they  
are afraid that a calamity shall be-  
fall them, - that they shall meet with  
a misfortune; ahōodey bebree ye m.,  
too much strength brings mischief.  
pr. 581. 648. 1394. 2053. — bō m.,  
to cause mischief to come, to make

*mischievous*; mabò me hò m., *I have brought misfortune upon myself*; m. a onipa ara abò ne hò, *harm incurred by one's own fault*. — di-m., s. di 11. — fa m., *to suffer for mischief done*. pr. 555f. 1738. — twètwe m., *to make oneself accursed*. 1 Sam. 3, 13. — yi m., *to remove or ward off mischief*; s. mmusuyi. pr. 140; mekobisa me ti, 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. obusufo, obusuyefo, ahabusu; mmusu-duasã, s. aduasã.

**mmusú-ba**, son of wickedness (cf. Ps. 89, 23).

**mmusu-bó**, inf. the act of cursing; the committing of an act or acts that bring disaster. — **mmusu-bófó**, blasphemer. 1 Tim. 1, 13. — **mmusu-kyérré**, inf. soothsaying, fortune-telling, prophesying. — **mmusu-yí**, inf. the removal of mischief; oyi ne ti mmusu ne se; òde ade a òde rekoyi mmusu no si ne hò anajmu de komã obosom

a.s. osamañ-kò a oné no anyã no; ne sse nti mmusu biara a wobeyi no, wode kwati onipa-kò no ti ansã-na wəkoyi.

**musumusum**, F.: wim ye m., *the weather is bad, stormy*. Mt. 16, 3.

**e-mú-tesó**, pl. id. (after kúrow, òdan, oí &c.) *inhabitant*. Ezek. 30, 17.

**amū-tēneténé**, inf. Ak. the act of keeping one's back straight. pr. 1526.

**amu-téw**, inf. [tew mu] prop. a rending of the interior or heart, i.e. grief, affliction, distress; diff. ntewmú.

**e-mú-twá**, inf. [of twam' = twa mu]; adekyee ye awie mu-twa, *the day (daylight) is about to finish passing, i.e. the day is nearly spent or passed*. Mk. 6, 35. Ps. 77, 9. — enkyé m., *it is temporal, transient*. 2 Cor. 4, 18.

**mmútu-so** [butuw so] cover &c., cf. mmuaso, nkataso.

**e-mu-yàré**, o-(?) a disease in the chest or back, causing difficult breathing, crookedness of the back &c., cf. sisiyare, oséjmu.

## 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).

**n-** is a frequent prefix before stems beginning with t, tw, 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 ny and ngy). — This prefix occurs 1. in nouns; 2. in verbs, viz. in the 2nd imperative and all negative forms.

**n'** sometimes 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. (nà) 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.

**énnà**, en'na (F. inna) = eno na, *then, at that time, after this*.

**aná**, **anáa**, F. ana, anã, anse, conj. 1. or; cf. anásè. — 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.

**aná**, F. = ansã, *before, prior to, previously*. Mt. 5, 18. 26. 8, 21. 29. &c.

**nná**, v. n. [da] sleep; wádà owú nná, *he*

*sleeps*  
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nná, he

*sleeps the sleep of death; ote se nea ofi nna, he is as one just awaking; nna gyinaa n'ani so, he was overpowered by sleep; afei na átò nná, a) they could not refrain any longer from sleeping; b) now it is time for sleeping; wakra me nna, s. kra, v. 7. pr. 2921.*

**nná, nna-nná, s. éda.**

**nná** [s. nnawá], or, nnaa-asé-ḡhwí, the mane of some quadrupedal animals, as the horse, the lion &c. - gyata wò nnáa; gyata nnaa-ase-ḡhwí ye kufukufu (fukufuku); odwennini no nnaa-ase-ḡhwí dōsō.

**nná, pl. id. a fetish-bell; cf. daa.**

**nná, é,** (dullness? slowness? cf. nāā;) 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 ye, di, dā, as the foll. examples will show.*

**a.** (1) Nnipa pa ye 'nā wò asase so, *good people are rare (or scarce) on earth. pr. 545. 2950; ákà kakráa sè ná minni ḡkésuá nā biò, in a short time I shall no longer have scarcity (or want) of eggs, i.e. I shall soon have eggs enough; nnansā yi ḡḡo hō ye nā, just now oil is scarce; ade hō ade ye nā. pr. 805f.* — (2) Ade yi hō ye me nā = ehō hīa me yiye, *this thing is valuable to me, I have it at heart; oo, see ḡhoma hō ye me nā; minyā a, aḡkā mepe! oh, I desire such a book; I-wish I could get one!* — (3) Ehō ye nā = eye deḡ se wobenyā, *it is approached or obtained only with difficulty; ḡhoma yi hō ye nā, mape bi mape mape, mannyā, this book is not easy to be got; I sought for one repeatedly, but got none; (mepe meberēe ansā-na mekonyāe, I had long to seek before I found one). Adwuma*

*yi ye oye-nā, this work is not easy to perform. Gr. § 105,5; onipa nyé dāadaa-nā, man is easily deceived ("Mundus vult decipi"). pr. 573. 634. 665. 788. 830. 2866. 2868. 2873. 3554. — b. (3) Asempa no dii hō byeḡ-nā kaḡ no, the gospel (had, or met with, difficulty in entering) had no easy entrance there at first; wodii ase te-nā, they could not well understand the reason; wodi mmea nā, they have difficulties in finding wives; oḡa abufuw a, wodi no pata-nā, s. di 97. Gr. § 105,5. — c. (4) O'do me nā, he has (entertains, harbours) a secret hatred against me; he bears me a grudge or spite, he bears malice or ill-will against me; Laban dōo lakob nā se wafa n'ade de anyā ne hō, L. owed Jacob a spite because he had enriched himself from his (i.e. from L.'s) property. Cf. adonā, Dowuonā.*

**nnā, pl. enānom [con. né nā] 1. mother. pr. 14. 330. 494. 2057-2069; né nā ni, this is his mother; enā kakra, enā kūmaa, s. kakra, kūmaa. — in Ak. it is used only of the speaker's own mother: enā aba, my or our mother is come; cf. onī, awo, aberewa. — 2. an honouring title of another older female: enā or mé nā A'fōro fré wò, Mrs. Aforo calls you.**

**nnā, relationship, ancestors, mothers(?); to nnā, to give one's genealogy, prove one's descent, claim relationship. pr. 358; e.s. wokyerē wò né obi ntam' abusūasem a éda mu.**

**nnā (n. or a.?) weak, dull (cold, sluggish, heavy, phlegmatic?); n'adwenem' (ne tirim', ne kōmam') ye no nāā, he doubts; is doubtful, irresolute, in perplexity, at a loss (which way to take &c.) = oḡhū nea oye, se ónyē nni oo, onnyē nni oo, onnim. Gen. 45, 26. Rom. 14, 23; - syn. napp, nennapp; nīi, merew &c.**

**nnabrabá, nnábraba = ḡkḡḡkḡnsá, ḡkó-ntompo; óyè n., s. odabrabáfó.**

**nná-bú-ḡhōma [bu 23, éda] almanac, calender.**

**nna-buo, As. = nnade-dworo, iron money.**

**nada**, nara, F. = ono ara, eno ara.  
**nnaadáá**, nnaadá, v. n. [daadaa] *deception, delusion, imposition, imposture, guile, deceit, fraud; temptation; cf. nsisi, nnyigye, kusum-di; sohwe.*  
**nnaadáá-sém**, *fraudulence; stratagem, trick, cheat, wile, artifice; cf. nkwadaa-sém.*  
**nnaadé**, pl. iron tools, s. daade.  
**nnade-dwóro**, nnadewa asig-asig, *pieces of iron, used as money by the Akems in ancient times, before they learned to use gold-dust from the Dankiras.*  
**anadwó**, F. anadwe, Ak. adadwo [da, dwo, lit. *the coolness of the day*] *night. pr. 193.* — **anadwò-bóá** [aboa] *a night-animal, nocturnal-bird &c. pr. 1283. 2072f.; s. okramān.* — **anadwo-dé** [*a thing (ade) brought into the house by night, secretly*] *bribe; cf. boaa, adan-mude.*  
**anadwo-fā** [ofā, half, part], F. anofā &c., *the late evening after sunset (ade reye asā na anim remāa); cf. aywummere, fomm.* — **2.** Aky. *any part of the night; cf. adasu.*  
**anadwofā-nim'** [anim] *afternoon.*  
**anadwofā-sā**, s. odáé.  
**anadwofā-sém**, *an evening-word, an occurrence, altercation or quarrel in the evening, when men are usually intoxicated by palm-wine.* — **anadwo-góru**, *playing in the night. pr. 2186.*  
**anadwo-guá**, *trade in the night; di an., to deceive, delude.*  
**anadze-gua**, F. = anan ase agua, *foot-stool. Mt. 5, 35. 22, 44.*  
**nnàé**, v. n. [da] *couch, bed, day-bed, sofa; cf. mpa; the lair of a (wild) beast.*  
**nnàe**, inf. = dàe; daa gkwā da nnipa nyinaa nnàe; *èda yèy nnàe, it lies ready for us; s. dàe.*  
**anafó**, *the place below, the part of a bed or couch at the feet. pr. 3208; the under or leeward coast; F. leeward, eastward, syn. bokā; opp. atifi.*  
**anafófo**, *the people of the lower or nether part of the town or country &c.*  
**anafóa**, F. = anadwofā, *evening. Mk. 6, 47.*  
**ánàfránàkú**, *a plant; n'aba kum njuan. pr. 2075. 2472; s. anofranako.*

**anagó**, I. F. (anagyó) = anadwo, *night. Mt. 28, 14. Mk. 13, 35.* — **2.** [Marewa] *Guinea sheep.*  
**nnáhā**, a certain beetle.  
**nnahé**, nnaahé [èda, ahé]: *ode yi bedi nnahé? how many days, or, how long will this yam last? s. eha, ahé.*  
**nnahó**, v. n. [nea èda hò] pl. nneda-hó, *space. 1 Kg. 7, 36.*  
**nnahô**, I. *a deep sleep.* — **2.** a species of snake.  
**nná-kára-nná**, nná-kára-nná [da & kra, v.]: *oné no kó n., wókó 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. wókó, na kránā!]*  
**Nnakofó**, *members of the Dako family.*  
**nná-akyíri(e)**, s. ka 4.  
**nnakóko**, a fowl or sheep given by a man to his bride a week after the **nnakóro**, s. dakoro. [wedding.  
**ánàkúràmpon**, *an angry person. pr. 2076.*  
**ónàkwá**, I. a large tree with very fine flowers, hard wood and a thick bark; wowaewae ehó hono de saw wura. — **2.** a man noted for some deed and, therefore, able to do the same thing again; on. se obeye yi, obeye ampa; *ade a asi ne tirim no, omfere hò se obeye; - waye on., he has become famous; oyee on. mää mmea, she became a byword among women. Ezek. 23, 10; wobó ne diñ a, na asem bata hò.* — Diff. A'nàkwá, pr. n. in pr. 2596.  
**nná-kyí**, inf. (of èda or nna, & kyí, v.).  
**nàm**, v. [a = ā; used only in the continuative form (in all other forms fa or nantew is used; red. nennam)] I. *to walk, to be in any progressive motion, to go, run, crawl, creep, swim, fly, sail &c., to travel. pr. 2078 ff. Cf. kó. Onipa bi nam hò, a man is walking there; mihúú no sè ónennám hò, I saw him walking there (to and fro); ehyen no nam ntemntem, the ship sails very fast; okwadu nam ntemntem, the antelope runs very fast; anómaa nam soro, na apataa nso nam nsum', a bird flies in the air, but a fish swims in*

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the water. pr. 457. 857. 1427. 2081; nam kwan, to be on a journey. 1 Kg. 18,27; òuam fam', he walks barefoot; s. enan; osò no nam, he carries him about; adé or asém à énnám ne kwán só, something unnatural; bone biara nnam mfua-mfua, no misfortune comes alone. — 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. ònam mfenserem' kòo daḡ mu, he went through the window into the house; ònam atoro so daadaaa no, he deceived him by a lie. Gr. § 108,27. 223,2. 237.a. — In F. it is also combined with nti: ònam hom atsetsesem ntsi wammā (= moammā) ne mbra antsim. Mt. 15,6. — 3. nam só, to proceed, walk on; to do forthwith, straightway; wònam só rebà, they are coming on, draw near. Gr. § 111. Mk. 15,43. — obi nam so bekā kyeree me, somebody straightway told me (of it). — nam ntenteso, s. this. — 4. nam (sūm) ase ye, to do in an underhand way, secretly, privately (Gr. § 111): òhene pèe onipa nam ase koyii Akem hene asitiw, the king appointed a man secretly to apprise the king of Akem of the matter; ònennam m'asé (= òpè me bone, òpè me amane-nyá, òfitifiti me nsem hõ, òdi me hõ nseku), he aims at me, seeks my hurt. — 5. to exist in a certain number, to be so many together (Gr. § 199,4): yenam baasia na ebae, we were six of us when we came; ḡkyeneboa nam ahorow pii, apes (monkeys) are of many different kinds. — ené no nam, it is closely connected. K. § 190.

ε-nām, 1. flesh, meat of any animal; kòkum nām, to hunt for venison. Gen. 27,5. pr. 2077. 3407. 3653; cf. òhōnām. — 2. fish = nsunām; yi nām, to fish, catch fish. — 3. the flesh or soft, pulpy substance of fruit, also of palm-nuts: mângo yi hõ nām dõsõ; abe yi hõ wò nām bebre. pr. 68.

nnam, a., red. nnamnám, 1. sharp, of a cutting instrument, of soap; òsekan yi ano ye nnám, this knife is sharp; samina no ye n. sè, eye ogya! pr. 2306. 2845; cf. sāmīnā. — 2. brave, bold, daring, intrepid, courageous, valiant. — nnám, n. sharpness, efficacy. pr. 2939. 2723; bravery, boldness, valour; cf. abòoduru. Gr. 234, 269. pr. 616. 3638. — nnám-sò, bravely, boldly; ònam nnám-sò yè, he does (it) undauntedly.

nnam-kyeréé = nnan̄ky. [nnam, kye] pr. 2809; s. ohūḡkyeree.

nnamma, F. hereafter, s. daamba.

nām-dí nnōmaa, ravenous, carnivorous birds. Ezek. 39,4.

nnaaamé, wedge; dua a woseḡ ano afānu de paa ogya. pr. 2055.

anameḡ [obs.] the breast of a woman; cf. nūfu.

nná-mmère-nsón (obs.) [lit. seven days' times or seven sleeping-times] all days throughout; length of days; s. mmere-nsón.

namfi, anamfisuru, As. weights of or for gold; cf. App. A.

nnámfo, s. adamfo.

nām-guá, shambles, flesh-market. 1 Cor. 10,25.

nām-kóm = nāḡkóm.

nām-kúm = nāḡkúm.

nāmkúmfo, pl. id. butcher, s. nan̄kwanseni.

namómó: ká n. = to hintidua, to offend (cf. nāmmókā); nea yey maḡ fi ká n. ara ne hõ, from that time it turned ill for our people.

nāmmókā, inf. [nan̄, mūs or bone, ká, to touch] the striking or knocking of the foot against something, considered as an ill omen (wákā nan̄ boné, he has struck his foot painfully).

o-nammón, pl. a- [enāḡ, bõḡ] 1. foot-print, foot-mark, foot-step; ne nāmmõḡ, his foot-print &c. pr. 354. — 2. step, stride. — 3. the sole of the foot; the foot. pr. 2087 ff. 2461. — ònamómòmù, the sole of the foot. pr. 2043. — nammoḡ-hūnu, bare-foot. Isa. 20,2-4. anammómófó, anammómòmúfó, foot-men, infantry. Nu. 11,21. 1 Kg. 20,29.

**namməŋ-kóro**, -kwán, a narrow path, pass, way for only one foot. Nu. 22,24.

**o-namməŋ-téntəŋ**, 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.

**nnamməŋ-námpāŋ** [s. ədampāŋ], vestibule, porch, antechamber, 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. ntwiróná.

**anám-móno** [nám amono] fresh meat, opp. naghowe (wodi an. or anámmono, they eat meat; wodi nám·momonó, they eat raw meat). pr. 2486. — anámmono-difó, eaters of raw meat.

**nám-prò(w)é**, rotten meat. pr. 364.

**nná-mù-nsém** (nhóma), chronicles. Neh. 12,23.

**nnáj sò**, s. nnaŋso.

**nāŋ'**, v. [red. nān'nāŋ] to melt, liquefy, dissolve (tr. & intr.), to become liquid, be dissolved; said of metals, wax, tallow, fat (srađe, nkū, ŋŋo &c. opp. da); cf. hono. — ogya hō a ogyina daa nti ne mogya anāŋ mā esəŋ ntemntem seŋ senea ete daa, because he always stands near the fire, his blood has become thin (serous?), so that it flows quicker than it used to.

**e-nāŋ**, pl. id. & a-, Ak. náne, 1. the foot of a man, in Ak. the extremity below the ankle, in Akp. sometimes including the leg (gyaa) and thigh (sere). pr. 158. 283. 719; 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 nāŋ yè hare, he is light-footed, swift-footed. — mo nāŋ-ase yè me hare dodo, you go too fast for me. — wo nāŋ yè deŋ a, (na) wobedu ntem, if you are a good walker, you will soon be there. — əde ne nāŋ mu kyere, he takes to his heels. — ənam ne nāŋ mù = ne nāŋ hunu, he walks barefoot; he goes on foot, walks; ənam ne nāŋ anó, he goes on tiptoe. — ənam me nāŋ ase, he is my attendant, one of my followers, walks

in my suite. — me nāŋ ká ase, I feel the bottom of the river. — ne nāŋ tia adare so = ne nāŋ gyina əkwāŋ so reko, he is on the point of starting. pr. 3561. — tutu wo a nāŋ duom na mereba, go on slowly (leisurely), I am coming after. — tutu wo a nāŋ mu kotrā baabi, change your place! ətwē ne nāŋ mu, he walks quickly, with long paces; ətwētwe ne nāŋ mu, he stretches his feet; ətwentweŋ ne nāŋ ase, he lingers, walks lingeringly. — bə a nāŋ (s. bə 27), to walk together, keep pace; mintumi nè mo mmə a nāŋ, I cannot keep pace with you. — oguaje n'anāŋ so, he fled on foot. Judg. 4,15. — otia ne nāŋ akyi, he runs away, makes off. — me(re)toa n'anāŋ so, I follow, pursue its tracks. — tu. a nāŋ, to ask somebody's help by sending him a present. — meká m'agya nāŋ, I swear by my father. — Cpds. s. nāŋase, nāŋiŋ, nāŋkroma, ənamməŋ, a nāŋmu, nansa, nansiŋ, nansooa, nantiŋ, nantu, nāŋŋweaa. — 2. stalk, e.g. of the maize plant = būronāŋ. Gen. 41,22. — 3. tenon. Ex. 26,17.

**anāŋ**, n-, four. Gr. § 77. — A'nāŋ, pr. n. m. (= the fourth child). Gr. § 41,5.

**nāŋŋ**, nennāŋŋ = nāā, q. v. — aye n'aní so nāŋŋ = oghú nēa ənye no, he does not know what to do; cf. yaa, dobosā; eyee wəŋ n. de, nanso wəkəe, they went, although reluctantly.

**nānā**, pl. nānānom, F. nānām, [con. ne nānā] 1. grandparent, grandfather (nānā bārimā, ənānā bāniŋ), grandmother (n. bea); pl. forefathers; first parents. — 2. (pl. nēnānom) grandchild = əbanānā. — 3. a title of respect or honour used in addressing kings, great fetishes &c.; nananom, makyē oo, grandsires, good morning! (pr. 3443).

**nnā-nnā**, s. əda.

**nānābérèteé** = nyanobereteé.

**o-nānā**, pl. anānāfó, stranger, foreigner; s. ənānāni. pr. 2094.

**anānā-dé**, 'a thing (things) against the rule or norm'; opp. ade-trēnee; - a foreign thing. Neh. 13,30.

**anānā-gyá**, strange fire. Lev. 10,1.

**nānāhá**, a cutaneous eruption appearing

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**anānnānewá** [nāṅ, v.] 1. a brass box  
 in which shea-butter is melted for  
 anointing. — 2. a kind of asaṅka; s.  
 anananowa & kuku.  
**ṅ-nānā-ní**, pl. a-fo, stranger, foreigner  
 (nea of kūrōw bi so; eye yaw kakra;  
 "ohoho" nyé yaw). pr. 2095.  
**nnanṅ-aní**, inf. [daṅ ani, cf. anidaṅ] per-  
 version; subversion; overturning. Ezek.  
 21, 32; frowardness. Prov. 6, 14; revo-  
 lution. — n-mānsō†, revolution.  
**nānāṅkásō(wa)**, pl. a-, great-grandchild;  
 great-grandfather; great-grandmother.  
**nnannanṅ-mú**, inf. [dannanṅ mu] (repeated)  
 changes; s. nnanṅmú.  
**anānānōwa**, anānnānewa, a certain kind  
 of asaṅka.  
**anānā-nsaa** (Aburifo mmēraṅ); wāye an.  
 = ananani nsaa wṅ (mfrá wṅ mu),  
 no foreigner lives among them; they  
 do not permit a foreigner to mix  
 with them. — **anānā-ansaa-fó**, people  
 who do not permit foreigners to mix  
 with them. pr. 2096.  
**nānāntó**, a species of yam; s. ode.  
**nāṅ-anú** [naṅ abien] two-legged; si n.,  
 to be undecided in a matter, double-  
 dealing, double-tongued. pr. 2127.  
**nāṅ-ase** [con. ne nāṅ..] 1. the foot, the  
 lower part of the leg. pr. 151; - n.  
 nsu, urine, piss. 2 Kg. 18, 27. - n. ade  
 = naṅase ahene, ankle-beads. — 2.  
 the back or upper part of the human  
 foot from its junction with the leg to  
 the toes; cf. nānsa. — 3. the space  
 or place under one's feet. See enāṅ.  
**nāṅase-aguá**, foot-stool.  
**anānā-tēṅ** [cf. ntēṅkyew] partial, unfair  
 judgment; bu an., to have respect of  
 persons in judgment; yi an., to re-  
 prove a friend.  
**nānāwa**, As. grandchild; s. nānā.  
**náne**, Ak. = enāṅ. [ṅnane me.  
**nané**, v. [pure a] to beat or flog severely;  
**nnanṅé** [daṅ, v.] a turn; n. nyinaa mu,  
 every way. Rom. 3, 2.  
**anāṅé**, smelting-place or -house; cruc-  
 ible. Ps. 12, 7.

**ṅ-nāṅ'fó**, pl. a-, melter, smelter; cf.  
 ogufo.  
**nāṅ-hiṅ** [con. ne nāṅ..] the shin, the fore-  
 part of the leg or crural bone.  
**nāṅgye-hiṅ** (Okw.) id. Cf. ehiṅ, nānyehiṅ.  
**nnanṅ-hó**, the axis on which a sphere  
 revolves, pole. D. As.  
**nāṅhōwé** [nām a ahow] dried meat or  
 fish; opp. anammono.  
**anāṅ-hyehyem'** = ananṅwram'.  
**nāṅ-hyéde**, pl. id. a stocking.  
**n'ani-aṅkōm** [ani, kōm, v.]: bō n., to  
 deprive of sleep; cf. m'ani sare dwe.  
**ṅ-nāṅká**, a large horned snake, syn.  
 ebōre. pr. 524. 1178. 2097. 2356. 2975.  
**ṅ-nāṅká**, a child bereaved of its mother,  
 orphan; cf. agyaṅká.  
**n'anjása** = ṅnó-anjása, ṅnó-anjása, ṅnó-  
 ara, enoara. Gr. § 59.  
**ṅ-nāṅ-kòkom'**, knee-pit; s. kokom'.  
**nāṅ-kóm** [nām kōm] scarcity, or dearth  
 of meat or fish. pr. 2509; cf. okom.  
**nāṅ-kṅ**, the joint between the leg and  
 the foot.  
**nāṅ-kóro**, a single leg; one-legged. pr.  
 2127.  
**anāṅkotí** [enāṅ & ?] a kick; tow an.,  
 to kick with the (hind-)foot; - oṅṅko  
 tow me an., a horse kicked me. -  
 watow an, asūane n'afurum', 'he has  
 kicked & slit his belly', i. e. the evil  
 he wanted to do to another, has fallen  
 back upon himself.  
**nāṅkrōma**, nāṅkrōmma [enāṅ, krōṅ, ba  
 (wa, ma)] pl. a-, the knee; syn. ko-  
 todwe. pr. 756. 2325. 3262.  
**nanṅkrōma-bēmmeṅ**, ananṅkrōma-béṅ, a  
 swelling of the knee.  
**nāṅkrōma-sí**, 1. genuflection. — 2. a  
 disease of the knee.  
**nāṅkúm** [nām & kuw] a piece of meat,  
 the leg or any other part. pr. 3026.  
**nāṅkwansení**, pl. - fo? (As., Sal.) butcher  
 = nāmkufo.  
**nanṅkwi**, F. = nantwi.  
**ṅ-nāṅ-kyénema**, a coral bead.  
**nnanṅ-kyeréé**, pr. 2809, s. nnamkyeree.  
**nnanṅ-mú**, inf. [daṅ mu] 1. change, trans-  
 formation; reform; conversion. — 2.  
 inflection, conjugation. Gram.  
**anāṅ-mù** [s. enāṅ] lit. in the feet, i. e.

footsteps, i. e. instead of, in the place of; nnadewa no an., the print of the nails. John 20, 25; ògyina m'anajmù, he stands in my place, represents me; - (de.) hye or si an., to supply, replace, make up (for), compensate, make good (Ex. 22, 11), restore, repair, repay &c. Gr. § 237 b. - wòatutu adaj pii an., many houses have been pulled down. - euph. n'anajmù, female genitals.

**anajmu-dí**, inf. succession; syn. adedi.  
**anajmu-gyínáfó**, pl. id. representative.  
**anajmu-hyé, -sí**, inf. retaliation; s. ngyeanajmu, nsianajmu, hye 3, si, v.  
**anajmu-sífó**, pl. id. representative.  
**anajmu-tótóde**, obstacle, hindrance.  
**nná-nó**, nnaá-nó, nna no bi, the other day, lately, recently; s. éda, dabi. pr. 2307.

**nān-nódow** = nām dodow. pr. 3611.  
**nān-sa**, nánsa-bōŋ, the foot below the ankles, consisting of napase & nam-moŋmu; hoof. [s. enāŋ, nsa, sáboŋ].  
**nānsa-atádé**, gaiters.

**nna-nsá** [éda] three days; nna-nsá-yi, in these days, nowadays, in our time; in modern times; recently, lately, of late. - nnansáyi-sem, something which happened in these days; cf. abasosem.

**nnansá-ámáj**, a matter of only three days standing, of no long duration, temporary, provisory, transitory; - eye n-ade, it is a thing that shortly passes away. — n-maŋsohwéfo, provisional government.

**anānse**, spider; cf. kōnnore, ntikūmā. okyémfó. pr. 293. 525. 996. 1112. 2098 ff. - an. akita or akyere me naŋ, my foot is asleep; an. guare ne mma, 'the spider is bathing its young' (said when the sound of boiling water is heard). — a cutaneous eruption; shingles(?) — Ananse kokūroko, the great Spider, a nickname for Onyame & Onyankōpoŋ.

**ananse-hūhūa**, a spider's web, cobweb; Ak. ntóntáj.

**anānse-akete-gwéne**: eye an., it is (like) weaving a mat of cobweb, i. e. vain, unsuccessful work.

**ananse-ntáamma**, 1. cobweb, ntóntáj. — 2. bob-net, bobbin-net, ground of lace. — 3. hair-net; gauze. — 4. a kind of white mushroom, s. mmere.

**ananse-sém**, story, tale, fable, fictitious narrative; to an., to tell (prop. spin) a tale. pr. 359. — [ananse asem, lit. a tale of An., being a mythic personage, gener. called agya Ananse, to whom great skill and ingenuity is attributed (but who is usually caught in his own snare), a personification of the spider. His wife is kōnnore, his son ntikūma].

**anansesém-tofó**, tale-teller.

**ananse-wá** [dim.] little hooks; an. a wòde toto mmofra ntade ano.

**nāŋ-sí-béa, nāŋ-si-béw**, footing; ne nāŋ-sibeá; cf. gyinabea.

**nān-siŋ**, F. a- [con. ne nánsiŋ] stump of a leg. pr. 934; one-footed person. Mt. 18, 8.

**nān-n'so** (nānsó), conj. [na nso] and also, but also; but, yet, still, however, notwithstanding. pr. 7. 12. 506. 512.

**nnāŋ-sò**, a place in the forest with a hut or huts for hunters to sleep in; eho ye nn. = eye ghada, q. v.

**nān-sóaa** [con. ne nánsóaa] toe; the particular toes have the same names as the fingers: n.-kokūrobeti, the large toe; n.-kyerekyerekwaŋ, n.-hene, n.-henniakyiri or safohene, n.-kokobeto.  
**nansuaa**, As. a weight of or for gold.  
**nánta, nántam'**, the foot of a bird. pr. 1648.

**nān-tam'**, between the knees. Gen. 48, 12.

**nnān-tam'** [ódaŋ ntam'] a narrow passage, alley or lane between houses; s. adantam'.

**nantéw**, v. [inf. n-, o-, red. nanténantew] to walk, to travel on foot. pr. 95. 408; onantéw dodo, onim nantéw dodo, he is a good walker; on. fi Iðkraŋ baa Abokobi, he walked from Accra to Ab.; cf. nam; - red. to wander, ramble, rove; cf. kyini. - o-nántéw; inf. walking &c., walk. pr. 2101.

**o-nante-béze**, toil and weariness from travelling.

**o-nántefó**, pl. a-, walker, traveller on

foot; wanderer Ezek. 39, 14f.;

**anantenánté(w)**, ing &c. pr. 7 down. Job 1, 7

**anante-sé** [nante or the cause travelling, of

**o-nante-sú**: wòde they go and s

**nante(w)-yiyé**, na

**anān-tiam'**, s. be

**nān-tia-só** [con. pedal (e. g. of

**nān-tiŋ, nantiŋ**; [con. ne nān..]

**nantiŋ-ká**: aye i stop where he

**nantiŋ-ŋkáfá**: óy nantiŋ ŋká fa

he walks (steps fore-part of th

touching the g

**nan-tú**, nántu [ca the leg. 211

**a-nāŋ-tú-de** [ade] be paid to a

doctor before

mons; diff. nto

**nnān-twerem'** [ó way, thorough;

tween houses,

**nantwí**, [Ak. -e, I ox, cow; a sin

(horned) cattle 3612. — nick

**nantwí-ba**, pl.

**nantwí-béré**, 1 of the bovine

**nantwí-būruw**: — nantwí-fór

bull (from 1 to ŋhōmā ze o,

**káfó**, -k so, k pómá, ox-goad. níni, bull, bul

ox kind. — n bull, ox-calf or

**nnā-nú**, nnaa-nú,

**nnan-nuá**, nnaunt



ntóntāy.  
ground of  
— 4. a  
mmere.  
e, fictitious  
prop. spin)  
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sleep in;  
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e; the par-  
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1-hene, n-  
1-kokōbeto.  
r for gold.  
a bird. pr.

Gen. 48, 12.  
arrow pas-  
en houses;

anténantew]  
pr. 95. 408;  
w dodo, he  
Dk baa  
A i to  
ler, ramble,  
; inf. walk-

iness from

traveller on

foot; wanderer. pr. 2102-7; passer-by.  
Ezek. 39, 14f.; syn. okwantenni.  
**anantenánté(w)**, inf. wandering, rambl-  
ing &c. pr. 759; walking up and  
down. Job 1, 7.  
**anante-sé** [nantew, ase] the reason for,  
or the cause or aim and object of  
travelling, of a journey.  
**o-nante-sú**: wode n. hwewə no, weeping  
they go and seek him. Jer. 50, 4.  
**nante(w)-yiyé**, nante-íóo, interj. farewell!  
**anān-tiam'**, s. behama.  
**nān-tia-só** [con. né nāntiasó], treadle,  
pedal (e. g. of a bicycle).  
**nān-tij**, nantij; Ak. nántini, nantini  
[con. ne nān..] heel. pr. 979f.  
**nantij-ká**: aye no n., it caused him to  
stop where he was.  
**nāntij-ḡkáfá**: ɔye n. = onantew a, ne  
nantij ḡká fa yiye, nso onsi sli-pá,  
he walks (steps, treads) more with the  
fore-part of the foot, the heel scarcely  
touching the ground.  
**nan-tú**, nantu [con. ne nantu] the calf of  
the leg. pr. 2108. 3417; s. osóbo.  
**a-nāy-tú-de** [ade] salary (sometimes) to  
be paid to a workman, or fees to a  
doctor before he responds to a sum-  
mons; diff. ntoase.  
**nnān-twerem'** [ɔɔɔɔ, tware mu] a covered  
way, thoroughfare, passage, alley be-  
tween houses, leading into a yard.  
**nantwí**, [Ak. -e, F. onenkwí] pl. a-, bull,  
ox, cow; a single bovine animal; pl.  
(horned) cattle, neat. pr. 976. 1522.  
3612. — nickname: popododobi. —  
**nantwí-ba**, pl. nantwí-mma, calf. —  
**nantwí-béré**, pl. a-, cow, any female  
of the bovine genus of animals. —  
**nantwí-būruwá**, heifer, young cow.  
— **nantwí-fóro**, steer, bullock, young  
bull (from 1 to 4 years old). — **nantwí-  
ḡhóma**, hide of a bullock. — **nantwí-  
káfó**, -hwéfo, herdsman. — **nantwí-ká-  
pómá**, ox-goad. Judg. 3, 32. — **nantwí-  
níni**, bull, bullock, any male of the  
ox kind. — **nantwí-sàé**, a castrated  
bull, ox-calf or bull-calf, steer, ox or  
bullock.  
**nna-nú**, nnaa-nú, two days. Gr. § 80, 5.  
**nnan-nuá**, nnannuá, s. ɔɔɔɔ-dua. pr. 1617.

**anaɔ-wuram'** [ɛnāɔ, wura, mu] an entangl-  
ing of the feet with those of another;  
yeadi an., we have mutually entangled  
ourselves, e. g. in using "sakramaj"  
in Twi for "fox" and "nangbee" (mean-  
ing the same as sakramaj) in Gã for  
"wolf"; - wodi an., they adhere closely  
to each other. — di anaɔ(wura)wuram',  
= anaɔhyehyem', to be intermixed, as  
by marriage, - in friendly intercourse,  
concerning the settlements, as the Eng-  
lish and Dutch on the Gold Coast  
before 1867.

**nāy-ḡwēaa** [con. ne nāy..] pl. id. & a- [ɛnāɔ,  
adwe] the ankle, anklebone. - n. so kaa  
anklet. Isa. 3, 18.

**nān-nyehij**, pl. id. & a- [nāɔ, gya, hij]  
the shin; s. nāɔhij.

**o-Nanyō**, one of the original families of  
the Tshi people; cf. App. D.

**nná-ohà**, a hundred days; sha ara n.,  
for a considerable time.

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

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

**nara**, F. ɔnoara, enoara. Mt. 13, 57.

**ɛ-nára** = ɛnéra, ɛnéda.  
**nnàréká** [dade, ka, cf. kawá] bridle (head-  
stall, bit and reins).

**nná-sántey** nyinaa, all successive days.  
Ps. 93, 5.

**nnaa-sé**, inf. = ndaase, aseda. pr. 2915.  
3658.

**nnaa-asé** = nnaa, nnawase.  
**aná-sè**, or. Gr. 251 b. 253, 2; s. ana.

**nasirēní**, pl. -fo [Heb.] = ɔhōtuafo, oyi-  
nè-dwira-ba, anyamekwaa. Gen. 49, 26.  
Nu. 6, 2. Am. 2, 11.

**naa-so**, F. = nanso, (and) yet, howbeit &c.

**anaaso**, F. = ana nso.

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

**nnawá**, nnáwa, nnaa, mane of a lion &c.  
See nnaa.

**nnawá** [nna, dim.] a short sleep.

**nnawa-sé** [-ase] 1. the wings of an army;  
flankers; - twa n., to go, march or  
follow behind the wings of an army.

— 2. s. osuo-nè-ɔbaɔ.

**nnawasé-twáfó**, *the reserve-troops of the right and left wing.*

**nnaworó(w)-hyé**, *inf. s. daworow.*

**nnaworopéwa**: mméa p̄hwí à wódwere si wəj atifi sè duaá, *the hair of women twisted or contorted and tied up so that it stands out from the vertex or top of the head like a straight stick; dwere n., to dress the hair in such a fashion.*

**nna(a)wótwe** [eda] *eight days, a week.* Gr. § 80,5; s. dapeŋ.

**nnawuruwá-gyé** [ɔdawuruwá, gye, v.]: nnawuru nè ŋkyene no mu baa n., *the beating of the fetish-bells & drums became stronger.*

**nnawutá** [dawuru nta] *pl. of dawu(n)tá, q.v.*

**e-ná-yé**, *motherhood, maternity.*

**én'dé** (= enó dé), *én'dé ná, then, in that case.* Gr. § 140.

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

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

**n'e**, 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. *óne héne, he is the king* (the one reigning for the time in the country of the speaker); *oye ohéne, he is a king* (as there are other kings beside him); *óne kèsé, he is the great one* (no other being great to the full extent of the word or in comparison with him), i.e. *he is the greatest*; *óye kesé, he is great* (as others may be likewise). *pr. 1375. 1721. 2191.* From Gr. § 102,1. 199,1 it may be seen that this verb occurs only in the continuative form, that the position of the subject and of the predicate or rather the complement of this verb may be interchanged, and that **ne yi**, **ne no**, may be contracted into **ni**, **nen**. — The negative is expressed by premising **enyé** to the positive sentence: *enyé ohéne ne me,*

*I am not the king.* Gr. § 247,3. — *Phr. éne ho, that is the meaning; woné yəj né kó, they will fight against us, wage war upon us; woné Asantefó ne kó.*

**nè**, 'nè, éné, F. *onye, conj. [fr. de, v. to have, hold, Gr. § 139] l. 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; *mé né wo beko, I shall go with you.* — 2. *with, from, on account of; meda wo ase né oboa, thank you for your help! oréwú nè séréw, he almost dies with laughter; due-né-awow, bear up against the cold, cf. due 8 a & Gr. § 240 b.* — 3. *ommae nè ne, he has not turned up till now; wənhū no nè ne, he has not been found up to the present day.*

**ne = de or nè**: *obeko a, óné kánā = obeko a, gye okyēna, if he says he will go, he means to-morrow. (pr. 1962); yekasa Mfráfo, nso yené Awirade, we complain of Mf. (name of the linguist); we mean, however, the king (or prince) himself. Prov.*

**e-né, énné, nné, 'ne**, F. *nde, to-day, now*, transformed and contracted from *edá yi, this day*, which is often added: *enné-dáyi, this very day; cf. in French aujourd'hui (hui = hoc die, on this day), and in Gã ŋmane gbī ne; énné-dūa-yi, F. = enne-dayi & nnansā-yi. - nne anadwo yi, last night. - enne Kwasi nti... because to-day is Sunday...; enne a ede nne..., enne a efi nne, from this day forward, henceforth; enyé nne, long ago; ofi hyiraa me enyé nne, he has blessed me this long time (not to-day or these few days only); eye ade a efi wə ho nyé nne, it is a thing of long standing, it is an ancient thing or custom. pr. 2111 f.*

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

**anəz**, F. = *anāā, or.*

**nē**, *v. [red. nēnē] l. to cack (Lat. cacare), ease the body by stool, go to stool; less offending or euphemistic expressions*

*are: kyima, ne hō yiye, mafó akyé, — inf. ené.*

2. *to exude*

**e-né, énné 'né**

F. *ndze, [con noise or repon the ear; cf. gy ode nné kesé with a loud nsō, his voice nné afā, he pow, his voice de, he has a nné frée no, omā ne nné osi ne nné as enné a esēsā pitch or degr or of an ins a high tone, énné a eye*

— 4. *to mou*

*qua ng*

*or raise a*

*vociferate; n*

*m'asō, his cc*

*in my ears; n'*

*ano nnā, bi*

**nēa**, Ak. **dea**

*n. de = ade*

*pers. sing. (c*

*rel. part. 'e*

*that, that wi*

*who, he who*

*to the conte*

*succeeding z*

*part.; see th*

*in Gr. § 64.*

*the manner*

§ 65, 11. 12.

**Neapér** a b

**nné-bé** f. [b

*tion, chiding*

**nnébofó**, a

*peevish pers.*

*né kó daa); u*

**nnébone-yé**, u

**nnéda**, F. **nded**

*day; s. nner*

247,3. —  
meaning;  
it against  
Asantefó

de, v. to  
wind; with.  
affects not  
of senten-  
plements  
4.5; mé  
you. —  
of; meda  
for your  
most dies  
bear up  
& Gr. §  
he has not  
no né ne,  
p to the

kánā =  
ys he will  
196<sup>2</sup>): ye-  
e, m-  
ling (ist);  
(or prince)

day, now,  
from edá  
en added:  
in French  
e, on this  
ne; enné-  
nansā-yi. -  
ne Kwasi  
ay...; enne  
from this  
é nne, long  
e, he has  
not to-day  
ade a efi  
g of long  
ti or

windward,

t. cacare),  
to stool;  
expressions

are: kyíma, ko dua so, ko baabi, ye  
ne hō yiye, gya ne naɲ, mekomā apo-  
mafó akyē, mekomā Asiama akyē &c.  
— *inf. ené, pr. 10. 407. 501. 2112.* —

2. to exude, discharge, s. red. nēnē.  
**ené, enné 'né**, (formerly written *enē*),  
F. ndze, [*con. né nné*] 1. a sound, voice,  
noise or report of any object perceived by  
the ear; cf. gyigyē. — 2. the human voice;  
ode nné kese tēem', he cries (calls out)  
with a loud voice. John 11,43; ne nné  
nsō, his voice is not loud enough; ne  
nné afā, he is hoarse; né nnem' asi  
paw, his voice is obstructed; né nné yē  
de, he has an agreeable voice; oteu ne  
nné frē no, he called him distinctly;  
omā ne nné so, he raises his voice;  
osi ne nné ase, he speaks low or softly;  
enné a esēsā, s. sēsā. — 3. the tone,  
pitch or degree of elevation of the voice  
or of an instrument: enné a eko soro,  
a high tone, enné à èsì asé, a low tone.  
enné a eye hō-nè-hō, a middle tone.  
— 4. clamour, vociferation, complaints,  
quarrelling &c. — hō nné, to set up  
or raise a clamour, make a noise,  
vociferate; ne nné a obo daa no tuatua  
m'asō, his constant complaining rings  
in my ears; obo nné = okasakasa daa,  
n'ano nná, biribiara a ne fifo ye nso n'ani.  
**nèa**, Ak. dea, 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.*

**Neapéaso**, a byname of the Hūāfo.

**nné-bó** *inf.* [hō nné] clamour, vocifera-  
tion, chiding, quarrelling. *pr. 331.*

**nnébofó**, a contentious, quarrelsome,  
peevish person (onipa a ope akasakasa  
né kō daa); *syn.* omaanefó, wénāfó.

**nnebone-yé**, wickedness; s. adebone.

**nneda**, F. ndeda, to-day a day, i. e. yester-  
day; s. nnera.

**nné-dadú**, to-day ten days, ten days ago;  
nne-dadu-dabaakō, to-day it is 11 days  
since...; -dadu-nnamien, 12 days &c.  
(Gr. § 80,5); nne-dadu-*nna*'num, this  
day fortnight.

**nneda-hó**, s. nna-hō.

**nnedéé**, *inf.* [deede] lying in wait,  
lurking; sneaking; wile, artifice. *Eph.*  
4, 14. 6, 11.

**nnedua-dáj**, -fi prison house. *Gen. 42, 19.*  
*Isa. 24, 22.*

**nnéé**: tu n., to walk softly, slowly, care-  
fully; stealthily, on tiptoe = nam  
bræoo, betee, de nansoaa nantew; cf.  
tu nsoggo.

**nnéema** (F. nyemba, ndzembra), *pl.* of  
adee with the *dim. suff.* ma (= mma),  
things; furniture, goods, property. *pr.*  
2284; s. a d e; sometimes it is put twice;  
nnéema-nnéema twám', all things pass  
away.

**nné-fá**, *inf.* hoarseness of voice; kasafā.  
**nnéfédéfé(-sem)**, nnéfédéfe(-sém) [defedefe,  
asem] blandishment, flattery.

**anefōa**, anofwā, F. Mt. 2, 14. 14, 25, =  
anadwo, anadwofā.

**né-hāá**, Ak. = eha, here, hither, hence.

**ne hō**, F. nohō, *pron. refl.* himself, herself,  
itself; de n., nyā n., see de, nyā; n'ay-  
kása ne hō, his (her) own self. Gr.  
§ 57. 59. 218, 1 a.

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

**nēm**, v. [red. nēnnēm] to be diligent,  
assiduous, sedulous, persevering, indus-  
trious, careful; — *ónēm* n'ádwúma (a-  
nyamesem-kay, sukuu-ko) hō, he is  
diligent in his work (in reading the  
bible, in going to school); on. ne hō  
sé = onyé nè hó sēsasesà, ommó ne hō  
ahohora or anyampa, he is cautious,  
he takes care, is mindful of him-  
self &c.

**aném**, diligence, industry, activity; assi-  
duity, constancy, perseverance; care,  
carefulness, heedfulness; pedantry;  
constant use, exercise or practice. *Heb.*  
5, 14. - yè or di aném = yè nsí, to be  
diligent, persevering, of an active mind;  
to be careful, heedful, mindful of, (and  
taking up), every thing. *pr. 2020. 3550.*

Oyarefo nni (nyé) aném, a sick man cannot carry out anything.

**aném-de-yó†**, inf. [ye aném ade] industry, manufacture.

**aném-dwūmā†**, manufacture; an-dán, manufactory; cf. gyina, v.

**nné-mma**, **nnéé-mma**, **nn(è)emmafó** [enne, oba] children of to-day, i. e. the present generation. pr. 2285; cf. odesemmani.

**néj** = ne no, Ak. de no, do no. Gr. § 53. 199, 1. pr. 54. 1837. 2833. 3591.

**nēna** [con. ne nēna] grandchild; grand-father; s. nānā.

**nènnam**, red. v. nām, to walk (much, about, to and fro). pr. 535. 953. Ps. 12, 9; s. hwihwii.

**nennāj**, s. nāj, nā.

**nné-nnā-nnāj**, four days ago; nne-nna-ŋkroŋ, 9 days ago, nne-nna-nsā, 3 d. a., nne-nna-nsā, 6 d. a., nne-nna-nsoj, 7 d. a., nne-nna-nnum. 5 d. a., nné-nnā-(a)wótwe, a week ago. Gr. § 80, 5.

**nēné**, red. v. l. s. nē; wanēné nē hó = wakyima ne hó. — 2. to exude: dua no n. = nsu a ewo mu no, wutwa (wobo) hó a, efiŋ ye apowapów wo dua no hó.

**anēné**, pl. id. raven; s. kwāākwāādabi, wāwā. pr. 2689.

**anēné-dúru**, resin, gum; s. ehye; stacte. Ex. 30, 34. — **anene-duhūām†**, balm, the resinous and odoriferous or aromatic sap or juice of certain trees. Jer. 8, 22.

**anēné-mmea**, nea onē gu mmeá-mméá (here and there). pr. 2286.

**nēnném**, red. v. nēm.

**nnéj-kyénema**, -kyérēmma, a species of coral or a bead of a red colour; s. ahene. pr. 3117. Lam. 4, 7.

**nnenkyen-sé** [odenkyem, esé] a prickly plant, thistle.

**nnéra**, F. ndeda [to-day a day] yesterday.

**énesè**, éne-sè [ne, v.] that is, that is to say, namely, to wit; so it came that..., therefore. Gr. § 140.

**nnesoa**, s. adésoa.

**nnewá**, nnéwa, s. adé.

**nne-yèé**, v. n., F. ndzeye [ade-ye] doings, works, actions, dealings, proceedings,

practices, conduct, manner or way of acting; cf. adwuma, bra, abrabó.

**ni...**, **nni...** in Fante words, are often written **nyi...**, **ndzi...**

**ní** = ne yi, ne oyi, ne eyi. Gr. § 199, 1 Rem.

— wūni-óó! here you are! wūni mini à, aŋkā énej (= ene no), if we both were together in one place, that would be the right thing; senea woyee me fae, nyé eni they treated me exceptionally well; ofofow a ofofow waŋ no, (e)nyé eni, they were greatly pleased with it; senea wohwee no fae, nyé eni, he was fearfully flogged.

**nní**, neg. v. di, standing also instead of the neg. form of wo, not to have; not to be at a place; sika biara nní me hó or me nsam', I have no money about me. Gr. § 102, 2. 3. pr. 68. 906-922. 2305 ff. — **nním'**, nní mu, not to be in or among; not to be true.

**ní**, Ak. v. = ním (F. nyim), to know. Gr. § 102, 2.

**o-ní** [con. né ni] Ak. mother (not that of the speaker, but of another person); cf. enā, eno, niwa, onua. pr. 1. 70.

**o-ní** [con. né ni, né ni] l. relative, relation, kinsman or kinswoman = obu-sūani; onipa yi, mé ní ni (me bi ni); ne ní awu. pr. 251. 2287 f. 3176. — 2. a person in general: a) espec. 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 **ónii**, when followed by no, kō or the rel. part. 'a'. Hena na wasse m'ade yi? - minnim' ónii-kō, I do not know who it is; - ónii no nnué! ónii à óbesee m'adé yi mmeyi né hó adi kómm! Cf. onipa, oyaa.

**e-ní**, honour; di no ní, show him honour, honour him! pr. 900.

**nii**, a. weak; ways nii = wagurow; s. nāā, merew.

**aní**, pl. id. I. the eye or eyes; a look. pr. 2293 ff., syn. aniwa (dim.); m'ani n'yé ŋhū akyirikyiri ade, I am shortsighted; n'ani abo, his eyes are destroyed; n'ani biakō atu, one of his eyes is taken out; ani múá né né téw. the twinkling of an eye, a moment.

— 2. the face

cf. anim'. —

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— 2. the face, visage, countenance, cf. anim'. — 3. the face, front, forepart; also the front of an army. — 4. the face, surface; ntamá no ani atù, the cloth has become thread-bare, shabby; asasé ani, the surface of the ground, country, globe; nsú-ani, po-ani, on the water. — 5. the face, visible part (cf. nyame-ani). pr. 2109, outside appearance, external aspect. — 6. colour; ntama no ani ahoa = nt. no apa, the cloth has faded, lost its colour, its colour is gone. — 7. a) opening for a fountain. Ja. 3, 11, cf. aniwa 3. - b) a key-hole; a lock; cf. adakani, opon-ani: - otúo-ani, the lock of a gun. — 8. Phrases. The eye and its look being expressive of understanding, intelligence and prudence, of affections, of moral qualities &c., ani (or ani so) is used with the following verbs (which are alphabetically arranged). In A) ani or ani so is the grammatical subject; in B) ani, ani so, ani akyi, is the grammatical object of the sentence.

A) n'ani bà mé sò, he remembers me; n'ani ba asem no so, he recollects the matter; n'ani bà ne hó so, he comes to himself, recovers his senses. Acts 12, 11. Lk. 15, 17. - n'ani abere, 1. he is in a passion, impassioned, 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 adwuma, he cannot rest satisfied till he gets something to do. - n'ani so biri no, he is giddy. - n'ani bə me so, his look falls on me; n'ani bota me, he has a glimpse (look) of me. - n'ani abu, he is tired of waiting, or, with expectation, impatient; yeatwey no mā yej ani abu (mā afono yej) = yeatwey no abere, we waited for him till we were quite tired. - n'ani (so) da hō, he is modest, unassuming; he is sober, temperate, moderate, cool, considerate; he is awake, in his (sober) senses, in his right mind;

he is wise; ani a enna hō, intemperance, incontinence &c. 1 Cor. 7, 5; n'ani so da hō, he is awake; n'ani da hō kān, he is fully awake, lively, brisk, cheerful, quite clear. - n'ani da kwan (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 da so, he hopes, expects; it is his intention; n'ani daa so se meba, he hoped I would come; n'ani da so se sday dey ara a, sare no besse, he expects that the grass will be certain to spoil; n'ani da akatua so, he hopes for a reward; m'ani da Nyankp. so, I trust in God. - n'ani da ne hō so, he is cautious, circumspect, considerate. - kūrow no ani da yiye, the town is undisturbed, calm; kūrow no ani nna yiye, the (whole) town is disturbed, is in alarm, agitation, excitement, uproar; yeduu hō no na ani nna yiye, when we arrived there, the town was in a state of excitement. - ani adaj (ani = surface, appearance), the matter has changed, circumstances have altered, the aspects are different; oman no ani adaj = mansōtwé aba oman no mu, the people or public affairs are in a state of disturbance. - n'ani dō ykrān, he rages, is furious, frantic, rabid, infuriated. - n'ani dwo, he is quiet, peaceable, calm, tame, soft, mild, gentle, meek; oye n'ade komm komm; aboa no ani adwo, the beast has lost its wildness; cf. n'ani ye meraw; opp. n'ani abere; n'ani adwu-dwo, he has been softened, appeased, pacified. - n'ani afa so, he has overlooked it; cf. n'ani apa so, ne were afi. - n'ani afi ne hō so, he has lost consciousness. - n'ani afi, he has arrived at the age of discretion, is cunning; cf. n'ani apae, atew; - ani afi, the surface is clean; s. fi 3. 7. - n'ani afura (Ak. afira), he has become or is blind. - n'ani (a)gye, he rejoices, is joyful, glad, cheerful. pr. 2208. 2296 f. - n'ani gyina (ne nā, ne kūrom'), he longs after or for, earnestly desires, is homesick for (his mother, his country), syn. wafe (ne nā); cf. n'ani

akisā, twa. - n'ani ahaw, he is lazy. - n'ani ahāŋ, 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. adwudwo, fi ase dwo, kā fam'. - n'ani aka no so, ato no so dwēj, he stares at him. - n'ani kā = gye, he is glad, joyful; n'ani akā m'anīm, 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, wise = n'ani da ho. - n'ani so kā, he is crazy = ne tirim kā. - n'ani akisā, he is longing or homesick for. - n'ani kū me hō, he cares for me &c., s. kū. - n'ani kōm, he is sleepy, drowsy. pr. 2298. - n'ani akyew, he is squint-eyed; s. okyew n'ani (B). - n'ani nni ne hō so, he is beside himself, not in his right senses; he is careless; n'ani nni so bio, he has no longer the sight of it; no more remembers it or thinks of it; he does not mind it; cf. n'ani wō so. - n'ani anyāŋ, s. ani-nyāne. - n'ani apa so, he has forgotten it; cf. n'ani afa so. - n'ani apae (= aŋ, atew), he is cunning. - n'ani sā., he aims at, is after, is bent upon, tries to find out. pr. 1652.2754; n'ani sā me, he seeks my harm, he wants to trouble me. - n'ani asej hayi ps, he feels quite comfortable or happy in this place; n'ani nsej, he is never happy, does not feel comfortable. pr. 3416. - n'ani sō no, he is pleased or content with him; he respects or honours him. pr. 570.2299. - n'ani ataataa (nsu), water, i. e. tears have filled his eyes, his eyes are swimming with tears, - the tears standing in the eyes; n'ani taataa nsu, his eyes fill with tears. - n'ani so aterew no = n'ani so aye no teterē, he is absent, wandering; n'ani so asem terew, his thoughts are absent or dissipated. K. § 318, 1. - 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, wise, prudent, shrewd, cun-

ning (syn. waben); he is civilized. - n'ani so atew, he has become sober, conscious of himself. - n'ani atetew, he has recovered, collected himself, come to himself. Acts 12, 11. - n'ani atō, he is disappointed. - n'ani atō dwēj, he looks and looks, forgetting himself; he stares at one place; cf. n'ani aka no so, - n'ani so toto, tōtō, he is embarrassed, perplexed. pr. 2300. - n'ani atō (ne hō), he is bashful, ashamed, feels himself disgraced. - n'ani too so, it came into his remembrance = okae. - n'ani tra (no), he overlooks; he is pretentious. pr. 580. - n'ani atra ne ntōj, he is supercilious, presumptuous, haughty, arrogant. pr. 2302. - n'ani atu atō ne nsam', he is in anxiety, confusion, perplexity (by grief &c.) = n'ani abere, oghū baabi, awerho akata n'ani twom, ste se n'ani atutu agu. - n'ani tua no, he sees him with his eyes; anyi tuia hō, F. it is visible. - n'ani twa = n'ani gyina or kisā, his eye is turned towards, he longs for. - n'ani wō so, he bears it in mind, remembers it, thinks of it. - n'ani awo = n'ani ye deŋ, onsure hwee, he is not timid. - n'ani awu, he is ashamed, abashed. pr. 2303. - n'ani wu ade, he is bashful; ani a ewu ade, modesty, bashfulness, shamefacedness. 1 Tim. 2, 9. - n'ani a'wia no, he has fallen asleep. - n'ani ye deŋ, he is hardy, forward, presumptuous, insolent, self-willed, stubborn, obstinate, impertinent, impudent, audacious, bold, daring, dauntless, resolute, intrepid. - n'ani ye hyew, he is hardy, rash, fierce, unruly, turbulent. - n'ani ye krāmākrāmā, he is fierce, unruly, wild. - n'ani ye no kwaŋmu kwaŋmu, he looks out for (or, is expecting) some news or message. - n'ani so ye krakra- (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 sākāsaka, he is bewildered, confused. - n'ani ye osorosoro = byē n'ade sakasaka, he is fickle, inconstant, careless. - n'ani so aye no teterē (or aterew no), he is absent, wandering, his mind is troubled. - n'ani ye

no ntirentire or sternation, alarm = eye no anian he is astonished (ironic.) he is tē, so nyē, he is bow (usā).

B) Nsā ba n toxicated. - wōd engaged in bat quarters, are fig bare; ani = fa bō ani, to join l abō ani, the fig fronts meeting to other. - obu no cf. anikyew; c twinkles; obu r or connives at, notice of. - da ( abofra no daa n'a - ódā or ódedé n'ani akyi nante half shut: has ye ne se mari mmea nso e fre eda m'ani akyi, I don't mind it his eyes somew. (= surface), he word said yester omay) no ani, has (got) a new he has changed and bought ani: ne kese, ne greatness, beaut or beyond desc twi, ne gwōŋwi was in a stir be n'ani, he moder mand. - ohwe whether r mak face. pr. 3. - said in a low c ogyey n'ani hw or closely at him me, he threatens looks. - ahējhaŋ unimportant in n'ani, he has g

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no ntirentire or totótòtò, he is in con-  
sternation, alarm, confusion, perplexity  
= eye no aniani. - n'ani so ye no yaa,  
he is astonished. - n'ani so aye yiye,  
(ironic.) he is tipsy, flustered &c. - n'ani  
so nyé, he is tipsy, muddled &c., cf.  
bow (nsā).

B) Nsā ba n'ani so, he becomes in-  
toxicated. - wode ábare ani, they have  
engaged in battle, have come to close  
quarters, are fighting hand to hand; cf.  
bare; ani = face, front, face to face;  
bā ani, to join battle. Gen. 14, 9; okō no  
abō 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. - da (n')ani, to sleep soundly;  
abofra no daa n'ani, the boy slept soundly.  
- ódā or ódedá n'ani akyi, odwudwo  
n'ani akyi nantew, he (she) has the eyes  
half shut, has wanton eyes (nea wode  
ye ne se: mmarima de frefre mmea, na  
mmea nso de frefre mmarima). Isa. 3, 16;  
eda m'ani akyi, I take no notice of it,  
I don't mind it. - ódan n'ani, he turns  
his eyes somewhere; ódan asem bi ani  
(= surface), he changes a matter (e.g. a  
word said yesterday); wódan abusūa (or  
óman) 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. - di..  
ani: ne kese, ne fe (n. a.) di wo ani, its  
greatness, beauty (&c.) is extraordinary  
or beyond description; kūrōw no bō  
twi, ne ɲwōɲwā di wo ani, the town  
was in a stir beyond description. - odwo  
n'ani, he moderates his haste, his de-  
mand. - óhwe m'ani akyi, he observes  
whether I make a sullen or cheerful  
face. pr. 343. - ogow n'ani kāe..., he  
said in a low or soft voice, gently... -  
ogyey n'ani hwe no, he looks sharply  
or closely at him. - óhāñ'hāñ n'ani kyere  
me, he threatens or frightens me by his  
looks. - ahējhañ n'ani so, it has become  
unimportant in his eyes, -s. hāñ. - akā  
n'ani, he has got to suffer for it, has

Tshi-Engl. Dict.

been served out for it. - óde kāā m'ani  
se memfa nsu mmā no, he asked me for  
water. - okā n'ani gu so, he shuts his  
eyes in 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. - wanyā  
me hō ani bone, he has bad intentions  
towards me. - enni ani, s. ewo ani. -  
enni n'ani so bio, he no more remembers  
it or thinks of it, he has no longer the  
sight of it; he does not mind it. - opa  
n'ani akyi, she draws up her eye-brows.  
- opupuw n'ani (kasa) kyere woy, 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 compla-  
cency in it. - wode aso ani, they have  
fallen in with the enemy, are engaged  
in battle or close fight; cf. wode abare  
ani. - susuw wo ani gye me kakra, lit.  
measure your eye take from me little,  
i.e. moderate your demand, do not over-  
charge me! - otane woy ani, he disquiets,  
disturbs, teazes, troubles, annoys, de-  
ranges them; óbye né hia né aḡerehow  
tane nipa ani. - otew n'ani, 1. he opens  
his eye (from sleep); otetew n'ani, he  
opens his eyes; 2. he is cautious, cf.  
n'ani atew. - nsā atew n'ani so, he has  
become sober after his intoxication. -  
to wo ani hwe ha, look here! - to wo ani  
kyere Sidon, set your face against S.  
(cf. Ezek. 28, 21)! - ototo n'ani, he casts  
his eyes or looks in different directions,  
he looks about. - óde n'ani to me so,  
he confides or puts his trust in me;  
ode n'ani to m'anim: a) he respects me;  
b) he has confidence 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! - watō n'ani aḡe, he has deaden-  
ed his conscience. - wóatu(tu) n'ani, they  
have put out his eye(s); - wóatu woy  
ani de rehwe no = wórehwe no diññ,  
they cast their piercing looks on him;  
edey na wututu wo ani rehwe or rekyere

me, why do you look at me so piercingly? otu n'ani hye me, he casts an angry look at me, sets his face against me; otu n'ani sã no, he eyes him. 1 Sam. 18,9. - otwa n'ani, he turns his eyes, looks around; pl. wotwitwa woy ani, they look around. - otwaa m'ani so nnyinam, I caught just a glimpse of him. - ewo ani, (obs.) 'it has eyes', i.e. it is glorious (said e.g. of a victory); enni ani, it is inglorious (said e.g. of a defeat). - owo me hõ ani, he has an eye upon me, aims at me, seeks to get at me; - owo me hõ ani bone, he has bad intentions towards me, is suspicious of me. - owia n'ani hwe..., he casts a furtive look upon... - eye n'ani so bone, it is wrong in his sight, it displeases him; eye (wo) n'ani so, it is good in his sight, it pleases him. - eyi n'ani, it (turns off his eyes, i.e.) displeases him. - wayi m'ani ahye me nkyegmu, he has disappointed me. - yi wo ani kyere Sidon, set your face against S.! Ezek. 28, 21. - mekoyi m'ani so kakra, I am going to take a nap.

**aní**, a disease of the eyes, ophthalmia.

**ani-adám**, 1. a red eye. pr. 3273. — 2. a species of shell-fish; its shell, of a red hue; s. adam.

**aní-akyì**, the part above the eyes; eye-brows; s. gtonkã; aní-akyi hõnõ, eye-lid.

**Onni-anay** [nea onni anay] name of a month; s. osram.

**aní-aní**, 1. (adv.) the surfaces only, i.e. superficially; perfunctorily, negligently, carelessly; inconstantly; mehwee no an.; onyamesom nyé ade a woye no an. = ebinèbí; òkò aniani, he fights poorly; he fights here a little & there a little; òkò 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 woy an., sõtore abieg ye an. = anikakra. pr. 3041.

**aniani-de**, a superficial, outward thing. - **aniani-dwùmá**, superficial, perfunctory, negligent work. - **aniani-ha**, outward, -ly. - **anianiha-yi**, s. anihayi. K. § 125.

**nni-aním'**, inf. [di 35] preface, introduction; kã (asem bi) n., to say (something) by way of introduction.

**ani-ansowá**, 1. headlessness, regardlessness. — 2. one who respects or esteems nobody.

**aniape**, a species of jumping insect.

**aní-ase** [con. n'aniase] 1. the cheek; nsen-sage abieg twa n'an., two lines are cut across his cheek. pr. 1847. — 2. the side or slope of a hill: bepow no ani ase fã ye kuroṅkuroṅkuroṅ, na n'an. fã de, esiāṅ ṅkakra-ṅkakra; - sũare bi aniase, s. sũare.

**aní-bere**, inf. [ani bere] 1. desire, longing, lust, concupiscence, cupidity, covetousness; sika ye no an., gold excites his cupidity; cf. ye 11. pr. 2374. 3555. — 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. — ato an., it has come to the extreme, to the highest point or pitch; they proceed to action; cf. pòmpon. — **ani-berebéré**, covetousness; **ani-berebere**, Ak. rage. — **anibere-de**, something which excites desire &c.; ade a eye wo anibere. — **oniberefo**, pl. a-, an easily excited person; a covetous person.

**anibere-sém**, aniberesem, 1. = asem a emã anibere, s. th. which causes irritation &c. Obũroni nè yey redi an., the European brings us to desperation. — 2. covetousness. Mk. 7, 22. — **anibere-sò**, adv. flushed with anger; in defiance; ato an. = ato anibere; nea wote yi, wote no anibereso, they are (very) angry at what they hear (now); F. anyiberdo, vehemently. Mk. 14, 31; earnestly. **aní-biri**, **onibirifo**, F. anyibir, anyibirfo, Mt. 11, 12, = anibere 5, oniberefo.

**ónní-bíe**, one who has nobody, a helpless, destitute person; orphan. — **ónní-bíe-mma**, s. owo-bie-mma.

**onní-bí-àmanne** ['if you have no friend or supporter, it is a misery'] a play; s. dwom & agoru. — **onníbiàmanne-dwóm**, a song accompanying this play.

**onníbiàmanne**

**ani-bi-anná-s**

ness, care.

**annáso-sò**, in his sim

22, 34; cf.

**nni-boa** [di,

by man. —

**aní-bú**, anib

tience, the

ing; ennu

2. the twi

mu, in the

pl. anibub

**aní-bué**, an

eyes; civil

**ani-da-hó**, [

decency, c

ness. Acts

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fè, pl

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pl. - fo, i

**ani-da-hõ**, t

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**aní-dán'**, an

aní] per

Eccl. 5, 7

Isa. 29, 1

**aní-dà-só** [n

anyidar.

**nídí**, anídí,

a ofata, I

F. rever

**nnidísó** [di

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**nídó** [oni =

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**aní-dwó**, in

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**nie**, Ak. =



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ir) violence.  
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st point or  
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edi an., the  
peration. —

— ànibere-  
; in defiance;  
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' are (very)  
ow); F. anyi-  
31; earnestly.  
ir, birfo,  
oniberefo,  
ody, a help-  
orphan. —  
-mma.

ve no friend  
sery'] a play;  
nibiámanne-  
ing this play.

onníbiámannefó = amannei.

**ani-bi-anná-so**, forgetfulness, thoughtless-  
ness, carelessness, negligence; anibi-  
annáso-sò, through negligence; n'an.,  
in his simplicity, at a venture. I Kg.  
22,34; cf. asòbiannaso.

**nni-boa** [di, aboa] 1. an animal eaten  
by man. — 2. an herbivorous animal.

**ani-bú**, anibú, inf. [n'ani bu] 1. impa-  
tience, the state of being tired of wait-  
ing; ennui, tediousness. K. § 305. —  
2. the twinkling of an eye; an. biakō  
mu, in the tw. of an eye, in a trice;  
pl. anibubú. Cf. aniwabubu.

**ani-bué**, anibuéi, the opening of the  
eyes; civilization.

**ani-da-hó**, [ani a eda hō] 1. modesty,  
decency, continence; temperance, sober-  
ness. Acts 26,25. 2 Pet. 1,6; abstinence.

— 2. mindfulness, attention; circum-  
spection, carefulness. — 3. discrimi-  
nation, judiciousness, good sense, in-  
telligence. — 4. taste for the fine arts;  
faculty for mechanics. — anidahó-  
fékúw, temperance society. — anidahó-  
fékuni, pl. - fo, abstainer, member of  
a temperance society. — anidahó-ni,  
pl. - fo, id.; better: nsātufo.

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

**ani-dánj'**, anidánj'; Ak. anidane, inf. [day ..  
ani] perverting, perversion, distortion.  
Eccl. 5,7(.8); change, perverseness.  
Isa. 29,16. - flexion of the uterus.

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

**ni-dí**, anídi, inf. [di ní] honour; enyidzi  
a ofata, F. due reverence. - enyidzim',  
F. reverently.

**nnidisó** [didi so]: (ṅhoma) nn., a copy  
or number of a periodical, journal &c.;  
e.g. nnidiso a edi kan, (-a sto so abieg  
&c.), the first (second &c.) number.

**ni-dó** [oni = onipa, dō] humanity, gentle-  
ness, affability, kindness, amiableness;  
dye n., he is humane, kind, benevolent.

**ani-dwó**, inf. [n'ani dwo] calmness, mild-  
ness &c. of temper.

**nié**, Aky. = ni (= ne eyi &c.).

**ani-zdén**, ani-chyéw, ani-ohyéw, s. anna-  
dey &c.

**nifá**, F. enyifá, anyimfá [eni, fá, the side  
of honour?] 1. right (opp. benkum,  
left); the right side; ote mè nifá, 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. pr. 81; asò n., the  
right ear. — 3. the right wing in an  
army. — 4. the south (= nifá-fám'),  
as the region or direction to the right  
of a person who faces the east; cf.  
hyerehyere-fám', kesee-fám' (Ezek. 21,3),  
pl.-fám', epom'. — nifá-atae, south-west.

**o-nifáfo**, a right-handed person.

**nifá-nu** [nifá, enu] s. nímfānu.

**ani-fá-só**, inf. an oversight, error, mis-  
take, inadvertence; eye an., it was  
done inadvertently. Gen. 43,12.

**anifere**, inf. sharpness of sight, quick-  
sightedness, penetration, sagacity, acute-  
ness, cunningness, skillfulness, sly-  
ness; > 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 ṅkā wo.

**o-níferefo**, pl. a-, a keen-, sharp-, quick-  
or clear-sighted, sagacious person or  
animal; ànōmaa nif., a quick-sighted  
bird. pr. 2491.

**ani-firáé** (Ak.), anifuráé, inf. [n'ani  
afura] blindness.

**o-nifiráéfó**, onifuráéfó, F. nyifurafó, pl.  
a-, a blind person. pr. 2309.

**ànígye**, inf. [n'ani gye] joy, gladness,  
delight, happiness, pleasure, gaiety;  
syn. anikā, ahōsāṅ, ahōsepsw, ahōmekā,  
ahōto, abotayam'. — **anígye-béa**, a  
place of joy; an. seṅ awóbéa, ubi bene  
ibi patria, where it is well, there is  
one's country; 'where it goes well with  
me, there is my fatherland'. pr. 2310.

— **anígye-de**, a pleasure, pleasurable  
thing or performance, enjoyment, amuse-  
ment, sport. — **anígyefó**, pl. id. one  
that rejoices. Rom. 12,15. — **anígye-  
sé**: bō .. an., to give (one) a shout of  
joy. Deut. 32,43; s. ose. — **anígye-  
t'rásó**, excessive joy.

àní-gyeŋ: F. anyigyeŋm', *soberly*.  
 àní-gyina, *inf.* [n'ani gyina] *homesickness, longing after, desire for*. — *anigyina-de*, *desire, desired thing*. *Prov. 13, 12. Job. 6, 8.*  
 àní-hāā, *staring eyes*; ohwe no an., *he stares at him*; pl. wohwe no ànihāā-hāā, *they stare at him*.  
 àní-haw, *inf.* [n'ani ahaw] *sloth, laziness, tardiness*. *pr. 2314f., syn. akwadwero, wrehunu (Ak.)*. — *óyè an. (or an. akā no)*, *he is lazy, idle, inactive*.  
 àníhaboa, *a species of fly*.  
 o-nihafo, *pl. a-*, *one too lazy to do any thing except eat and chat; sluggard*. *pr. 2311 ff.; syn. okwadwofo*.  
 àní-ha-yi, *outward, -ly*; an. seŋkyerene, *an outward sign*. — *aníaní-ha-yi, id.* *K. § 125.*  
 àníhúmāfo-de, *a thing or place belonging or accessible to common people, profane*. *Ezek. 42, 20. 44, 23; s. the foll.*  
 o-ni-húmāni, *pl. a-fo*, *one who is not a fetishman or priest, one of the laity; layman; stranger*. *Nu. 18, 4; (= onipa hunu) cf. akwa(ni)hūmani, ayemfo*.  
 nnii, *inf.* [di]: wanyā akō nnii, onyāā ŋkōnim nnii, *he often or repeatedly gained the victory*; *s. nyā*.  
 àní-kā, *inf.* [n'ani kā] *joy, gladness &c., s. anigye*.  
 anikā-ase [kā 21] *modesty, carefulness, quietness; wisdom*; de an. kaŋ, *to read quietly or carefully*.  
 anyikaber, F. *covetousness*. *Mk. 7, 22.*  
 anyikaberedze, F. *covetous desires*.  
 nni-kāē, *v. n.* [di, ka] *remains of eatables; diff. nnekae*.  
 àní-kāŋ [ani, kaŋ] *prop. being of a bright or clear eye, i.e. alive, living; syn. animono; wosiee no an., they buried him alive*. — *ŋkāsagūaa-nikāŋ, deliberate slandering*.  
 o-nikaŋfo, onikaŋfó, F. *nyikanfo, a living soul; pl. a-*, *the living*. — *a. live, living*. *Ec. 21, 35. 1 Kg. 3, 22.*  
 àníkān-ne, *property given to a son in the father's lifetime; opp. awunnyade*. *M'agya amā me an. ansā-na orewu*.  
 anikā-wá, *a little or short pleasure or joy*.

à-ni-kisā, *inf.* [n'ani kisā] *homesickness; cf. anigyina. pr. 2316.*  
 ó-nii-kó, óniikó [oní, kó] *the person concerned or in question, the particular or respective person*.  
 àní-kōm, anikóm, *inf.* [n'ani kōm] *sleepiness, drowsiness, inclination to sleep*.  
 àní-krak'rá, *bewilderment, anguish, anxiety; desperation; owu an., agony, pangs of death, mortal fright*. *pr. 3041.*  
 àní-kyéw [ani, kyew a.] *a wry look; obu no an., he eyes him askance, askew, he squints at or leers upon him*.  
 nim, *v.* [Ak. ní, F. nyim; used only in the contin. form; *correl. v. hū, Gr. § 102, 2*] **1.** *to know*. *pr. 263-82; minnim no, miŋhūū no peŋ, I do not know him, I never saw him; nim dé, or dé, to know things; pr. 103: nim ade; ònim dé seŋ me, he has more knowledge than I; nim nyansā, to have wisdom, to be wise, learned; nim..mu, to understand, to be versed in. 2 Chron. 34, 12; nim ŋhomam', to have book-knowledge, to be instructed, educated, learned; aduaŋ yi nnim' mamēē, you do not refuse this food though you have eaten enough of another good food; oye adwuma a, onnim awia, he always works in spite of the heat; nsu baa adaŋ no mu, ennim se woototo apoŋ mu, water penetrated into the houses, although the doors had been shut; ŋkā nsem a wunnim yiye, do not say things of which you are not quite sure! obi a onim ne hō ase, (pl. woy a wonim woy hō ase), a citizen; a member of the royal family. — 2. to know or understand how to do a thing, to be able, can (denoting an acquired ability or skill, depending on knowledge and exercise, Fr. *savoir*; cf. *tumi*); wūnim déŋ' yé? what can you do? what acquirements or accomplishments have you? onim ayaŋ or akyene-kā, he can beat the drum; onim aseŋkā, he can deliver a speech, is a good speaker; onim nantew, he is a good walker; minnim' kó, I cannot fight; minnim' yé, I do not know how to make it; minnim' di, I have never eaten it, do not like it. Gr.*

§ 203, 1  
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§ 203, 1. — pr. 13. 2318-50. — se won-  
nim nna na wodaṅ a, (if at any time),  
in case they return; s. sda.

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

e-nim, praise, honour, laud, approbation;  
perh. acknowledgment, recognition,  
recognizance; pre-eminence; victory,  
triumph; cf. ṅkōnim. Ne hō nyé nim  
bi, he is not respectable. Meye ade yi  
mamā me wura, na manyā n'anim nīm;  
nīm ne ade a woaye so aye a woyi wo;  
wode abaninsēm na eye, enyé adow  
n. a.; ohene nso kō a, odi nīm. - gye nīm,  
to gain the victory; di nīm, to triumph.

anim' [ani mù] 1. the face, visage, counten-  
ance; n'anim' apòmpono, his face is  
wrinkled. pr. 2352ff.; yeṅ wura anim  
ni! there comes our master! se m'anim  
hō, an uncertain number of; ṅkyene-  
boa se m'anim hō, a troop or num-  
ber of monkeys; ebeye se mfe se m'anim  
hō ni, some years ago; mfrihyia ara  
se m'anim hō, for years. — 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  
hwe nsum' wō n'agya anim a, oṅwú.  
pr. 1319; - of time: before; Kristo awo  
anim mfe du, ten years before Christ.

— (= adv.) forwards, on, onwards.  
Gr. § 119. — 4. the face, surface, top,  
upper part, e.g. of the stump of a  
tree. pr. 403; of a wound. pr. 180; 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'anim',  
my paternal relations; cf. m'akyiri. —  
7. Phrases in which anim is A) the  
grammatical subject, B) the grammati-  
cal object or locative complement:

A) anim (5) baebae, bōebōe, bue, it dawns,  
the day breaks, morning twilight sets  
in; anim aye fōntāfontāṅ. ṅwānigwāni,  
sesāsese, it dawns, becomes twilight; anim'  
tétēw, the sky clears up, it becomes daylight;  
anim aye wēe, it is full daylight = ade akyē  
koraa, about 6 o'clock. — anim te asé,  
it is still daylight. — anim akata, the

surface (of the earth) has been covered  
soil. by the shades of evening or of night,  
= ade sã, the night sets in, it is growing  
dark; anim abiribiri, amūa, amuna, aye  
kusuu, it has become dark. — anim gye  
twom, darkness sets in. — n'anim gu ase,  
lit. his face falls down, i. e. he is ashame-  
d, put to shame. pr. 2644. - n'anim kisā,  
siām, bō tuo, tow tuo, his face changes,  
loses colour, grows pale, perf. he is pale  
from anxiety, he is anxious about past  
or impending calamities; he is ashamed  
(n'anim asiām = n'ani awu). - n'anim  
amuna or aseē (Gen. 40, 7), he looks dark  
or gloomy from resentment (anger) or  
sadness, he is sullen or sulky. - n'anim  
tew, he looks kind, friendly, affable,  
cheerful. - n'anim tweri, he is welcome;  
asem a mekōkōe no, m'anim twerii = mi-  
nyāā anuonyam. - n'anim awo, s. n'ani  
awo. - n'anim ye duru, he is grave, digni-  
fied, venerable (ōwo anuonyam, wodi no  
nī, wuntumi ṅkā n'anim mmofrāssem). -  
n'anim ye férè, he is venerable, has a  
solemn, majestic air, inspires or commands  
respect. - n'anim ba or ye nyam, he is  
illustrious, dignified, honourable, honour-  
ed, respectable, respected. - n'anim ye  
hare, he is lightminded, fickle, frivolous;  
he is a mean, base, vile, disreputable  
fellow. - n'anim ye taṅ, he is ugly, repel-  
lent. - anim tua anim, face to face. Ezek.  
20, 35.

B) waba n'anim dodo, he has gone  
too far with his promise. - kō anim, to  
advance, proceed, progress &c.; wope se  
woko woy anim, they want to go on (their  
way). - obu n'anim = oyiye ne ṅhwí ano,  
he shaves off the hair from his forehead.  
- ohwe m'anim ye, he does it out of  
respect to, in deference to or with a  
regard for me. pr. 262, syn. ode n'ani  
to m'anim ye, s. ani; hwe anim yiyi  
nnipa mu, to have respect of persons.  
Ja. 2, 9; odi asem a, ohwe onipa anim  
yiyi mu, in litigations he has respect  
of persons; cf. Rom. 2, 11. Ja. 2, 1. 4. 9.  
- okum or omuna n'anim, he darkens  
his face, is sullen, sulky, gloomy. - okyi  
m'anim, he detests me. - oye m'anim  
ṅkyene, he flatters me, speaks well of me in

my hearing; s. *ɲkyéne*. - *oyi n'aním* (ye), he has the (fixed) intention (of doing something), is serious, earnest, upright (in doing something): *mayi (m'aním se merekyerew ɲhoma nne, I have the decided intention to write to-day; .. se ɲhoma ara na mesūa, I have devoted myself to study; wayi anim se bone ara na obeye, he is bent on nothing but mischief; obi anyi anim ankā ne hō assm pefee. John 7,13. - opirim n'aním, he sets his face fixedly, has the decided intention, is fully resolved (to). - otiatia m'aním, he scorns, disdains, abuses me; opp. obu me, odi me nī.*

**animmaa** [onini, dim.] a young or small male animal; cf. *odwennimmaa*.

**o-nim-ade-fo**, pl. a-, = *onimdefo*.

**e-nim-m(ā)rāmā** [enini] a snake not quite so long or big as the enini.

**nimdeé**, F. *nyimdzee*, inf. [nim de] knowledge, understanding, intelligence, wisdom; s. *nyansā*. - *wahū* or *wanyā* or *owo n.*, he possesses knowledge, is intelligent, wise, prudent, considerate. pr. 191. 2355. - *ne n. dōsō*, he possesses extensive, vast, immense knowledge; *osēree Nyankp. n. pá, na wamā no n. kese. - nimdeém'*, scientifically; according to knowledge. 1 Pet. 3, 7. - **nimdeé-hū**, inf. knowledge. Prov. 10, 14.

**nyimdzeé**, F. according to knowledge; considerately. 1 Pet. 3, 7.

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

**o-nim-difó**, pl. a-, = *ɲkōnimdifo*.

**anim'-difó**, predecessor.

**anim-duá**, the form of the human face.

**anim-dúru** [n'aním ye duru] gravity, dignity, solemnity (*fere, nīdi, anuonyam, suro wom'*). 1 Tim. 3, 4. Tit. 2, 7.

**onimeɲ**, a medicinal plant.

**nimfā**, *enyimfā*, a-, F. = *nifā*. - **nimfā-nu**, F. = *nifā-nu* ('twice the right side') = *ɲkontompo, animguase*.

**anim'-fām'**, eastward, cf. *apuei. Ezek. 11,1; an.-f-po, the East Sea. Scr.*

**anim-féré**, reverence, awe.

**nimfí**, pr. 2356.

**nimfó**, *nimfó*, one who knows, knower. Acts 1, 24.

**anim-gu-asé**, inf. [n'aním gu ase] shame, shamefacedness, bashfulness; confusion; ignominy; cf. *aniwu*. - **anim-guasé-de**, shameful things, disgraceful deeds, acts or actions; mockings. Heb. 11, 36.

**anim-háre**, lightmindedness, fickleness, frivolity; baseness, vileness, infamy.

- **o-nimhárefó**, pl. a-, an unprincipled, disreputable, mean, profane, impudent, insolent person, a blackguard; *obō bra bone ntí, obi aní nso no; n'ani ɲwu ade*.

**animháre-sém**, frivolity, impudence, blackguardism &c.; boasting. Jer. 23, 32. - **animháre-sò**, (slightly). Jer. 8, 11.

**anim'hō**, in front &c., s. *anim*.

**anim-hoá**, inf. paleness of the face, pallidness; green-sickness, chlorosis.

**anim-hwé**, inf. respect of persons. 2 Chron. 19, 7. Prov. 24, 23.

**aní-mia**, inf. [omía n'ani] exertion, endeavour, fair trial, perseverance.

**anim-ká**, inf. reproach, reproof &c. Prov. 3, 11. pr. 2798; s. *kā*, to speak.

**anim-katé**, inf. disguise; *onyamesóm mu an.*, under the guise of religion; s. *kate*.

**anim-kó**, inf. [kō anim] going forward, proceeding; progress.

**anim-kúm**, inf. [okum n'aním] sullenness, sulkiness.

**anim'ɲkyéne-atíko-yisá**, pr. 2353, s. *ɲkyene. sereserebokrōɲ*.

**anim-kyeré-sóm**, hypocrisy in religion or service.

**anim-enyám**, -**onyám**, Ak.; *enyimnyam*, F. s. *anuonyam*. pr. 3508.

**nnimmó**, inf. [= *dɲ-bó*] mentioning of some one's name with a bad allusion; - *nnimmó nnimmó dōsō, afei gyae! it has been mentioned enough, leave off now! gye nn. = gye dimmone, to get a bad name or reputation; moyee gyegyeegye a guásófo po begyee nn., you made even more noise than the people in the market; nnimmo-dódow*

*ye owu. pr. 26. no or oso nni they mention him ill of him; w daa wabō ne di na'ekā hō. - congratulate.*

**ani-mommono**,

*adv., n., alive;*

**anim-mūá**, inf. *frowning; sad;*

**o-nimpā** [onini, a male which lea

**anim-pagyáw**, *is upon, glorificati*

**animpi**, F. *eny Mt. 11, 12; cf. .*

**anim-pirim'**, -**pir** *earnest, earnest*

*determination*

**ahōnū**, *earnest*

**anim-sóm** = **ani**

**anim-te-asé**, *befi (was) s. dayi*

**anim-téw**, -**tew** *tew] friendline*

*fulness. - a*

**anim-tiá**, -**tiaá**, [*disgrace, disda*

*an. = tiatia..*

*tempt, make t*

*think nothing*

**animtiaá-bú**, inf. *tempt, slight, s*

**anim-tiatíá**, inf. *disdain, abuse*

**animu-teté**, (F. *tetew] Kuk. d.*

**anim-yóbéa**, *ges mien, look, an*

*pearance. K. §*

**o-níni**, *pr. 531. 359;*

*a male plant*

*in cpds. (odwer nini, opongóni fere-nini &c. (*

*obóniɲ, obónin*

*the idea of bar*

ye owu. pr. 253. 255. 2357. — wsoa no or oso **nnimmó-kyéw**, whenever they mention his name, they speak ill of him; wómmó no diŋ pa, na daa wobó né diŋ a, oyáw né nnómé na eká hō. — mā.. nnimmo, to congratulate.

**ani-mommono**, animóno [ani, amono]

adv., n., alive; cf. anikaŋ.

**anim-mūá**, inf. dusk, nightfall.

**anim-muná**, inf. making a sour face, frowning; sadness, sullenness.

**o-nimpá** [onini, apā] the oldest & largest male which leads the herd.

**anim-pagyáw**, inf. conferring honour upon, glorification; syn. anuonyambye.

**animpi**, F. enyimpi, force, violence. Mt. 11, 12; cf. mpi.

**anim-pirim'**, -pirim, inf. [opirim n'anim] earnest, earnestness, ardour, zeal, fixed determination or attention. — an. ahōnū, earnest repentance.

**anim-sóm** = animkyere-sóm.

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

**anim-téw**, (F.-teweé; Ak.-tee) inf. [n'anim tew] friendliness, graciousness, cheerfulness. — animtéw-adé, delightful, acceptable things.

**anim-tiá**, -tiá, [anim, tia, v., tiaa, 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.

**animtiaá-bú**, inf. contempt. Ps. 107, 40.

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

**animu-teté**, (F. anim-tetewee) inf. [anim tetew] Kuk. daybreak.

**anim-yóbéa**, gesture, carriage, bearing, mien, look, air, manner, external appearance. K. § 318, 2.

**o-níni**, pl. a., 1. the male of animals. pr. 531. 2359; akoko yi ye n.; also a male plant or tree. It occurs espec. in cpds. (odwennini, akókonini, nantwinini, opoŋkonini &c., bródé-nini, brófére-nini &c. Gr. § 41). In the words obóniŋ, obónini, asásenini it expresses the idea of barrenness. — 2. a person

distinguished in or notable for something, reputable, notorious; — onipa yi, oye 'nini, s. eb. oye opanyiŋ bi a owo sika bebree na owo nnipa; s. kuru 2. Deriv. animmaa, niŋkunu, aninsem.

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

**ninním**, 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 deŋ kakra.

**niŋ-kúnu** [onini, koro, Ak.] jealousy of a man. pr. 2360; cf. kora. — twē n., to be jealous. Rom. 11, 11. — niŋkunu-twē, niŋkuntwē, inf. jealousy; emulation.

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

**o-niŋkwaá**, a nickname of kontromfi.

**anin-sém** [onini asem] manliness, manfulness, bravery, boldness; di an., to act courageously.

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

**ninséŋ**, v. [inf. a.; F. nyinsen] to conceive, become pregnant; s. yem; ne hō na maninseŋ, by him I am with child. Gen. 38, 25. — inf. aninseŋ. Hos. 9, 11.

**aninsen-súmáŋ**, an amulet used in the state of pregnancy.

**nniŋwó** [diŋ, wó] the bare name without the official title; obo me n., he addresses me unceremoniously = obo me diŋ nyóó. Cf. diŋwó(w), kwaŋwó.

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

**o-nípa**, pl. n. [F. nyimpa] 1. man, a man, human being, person (it may be used also of God or spirits); pl. men, people; nnipa mma, (F.) human beings. pr. 534. 689. 2362-2439. — It is frequently put as an object or attribute, where it is not expressed in Eng.: owo ka onipa, a snake bites

is, knower.  
use] shame,  
is; confu-  
— anim-  
disgrace-  
mockings.

fickleness,  
s, infamy.  
n unprin-  
rofane, im-  
ackguard;  
i nso no;

mpudence,  
ing. Jer.  
ghtly. Jer.

a.  
face, pal-  
rosis.

persons. 2

erti. m-  
ance.  
proof &c.  
to speak.  
mesóm mu  
ligion; s.

forward,

sullenness,

2353, s.

1 religion

nyimnyam,

tioning of  
all n;  
gy. it  
leave off  
ne, to get  
; moyee  
gyee nn.,  
than the  
mo-dódow

(man); abeṅ tua onipa ano, *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, nnipam', onipa-mū.

**o-nípa-ba** [onipa 2, oba] *a person of the king's family, espec. by his mother; on. na okò no! on. nil — nnípa-mma, s. hye(w) 7.*

**o-nípa-báṅ**, 1. *the stature, frame, bodily structure, make or build of a person; person, personal appearance or circumstances*. K. § 223; ne n. ye duru sè, *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 aṣi, thou art of a thievish set of people, you are a thievish fellow*. Cf. nipadua.

**o-nípa-bòné**, *a wicked person, villain, rogue, knave*.

**nipabone-dé-yó**, *inf. wickedness, villainy, roguery, knavery*.

**o-nípa-dùá**, 1. *the figure, form, shape of the body; the body; cf. nipamū, ohōnam*. Mt. 6, 25; ne n. ye ase oyi, *as to bodily appearance he is nearly like this one; onipa yi, ohyehye (okekà) ne n. hō, na, ne kàra de, oda adagyaw, this man trims his body, but his soul is naked*. — 2. *the character, stamp, kind or sort of person, nipabaṅ; wo n. [or nipabaṅ] (wo)wo hō yi, wún'yé! such a one as you, you are not good! wo n. [or nipabaṅ] (wo)wo hō yi, metaṅ wo! (-medo wo!); mempé wo n. (or nipabaṅ), with one like you I will have nothing to do!*

**o-nípa-fó** = **ofó**, *an ugly, dirty person*.

**o-nípa-kúmfó**, *man-slayer; cf. okumnipa, owudifo*. Deut. 19, 3.

**nnípa-m'**, *in the way or after the manner of men, as men do*. Rom. 3, 5. 6, 19.

**o-nípa-mū**, [mū, a.] 1. *a complete man, the whole man or person; wo n. yi, mempé wo (metaṅ wo, medo wo); onipa mū a ote hō, ade kyē a, onyé hwee; adidi ṅkō 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 wugyina hō yi, wuntumi ṅkukuru adaka yi! such a strong man as you should be able to lift (up) this box!* — 3. *an excellent, distinguished, honourable, eminent man*. pr. 2397.

— 4. *body; syn. nipadua*.

**nnípa-mù-nyiyim'** (nè animhwé), **nnípa-anim'hwé**, *respect of persons*. Rom. 2, 11. Eph. 6, 9. Col. 3, 25. Ja. 2, 1.

**o-nípa-mūá**, *a strong, vigorous man; syn. onipamū; s. mūá*.

**ani-paapá-sem**, *haughtiness; ye an., to be haughty*.

**o-nípa-sàé**, *eunuch; s. osae & ayitòtoni*. **nnípa-sánten**, *all men from the first to the last; all mankind, the whole human race*. K. § 185, 1.

**o-nípa-sú**, 1. F. = *nipabaṅ; ne n. nyé fe*. — 2. *human nature*. K. § 229.

**o-nípa-tén**, *a (physically) perfect or completed man; s. ten 2*.

**nnípa-tṣṅ**, *inf. selling slaves; slave-trade*.

**nnípa-tṣṅfó**, *slave-dealer, slave-trader; cf. ṅkoatṣṅfo*.

**o-nípa-wá** [dim.] *manikin, dwarf; cf. pírá*.

**o-nípa-yé**, *inf. incarnation (of the son of God)*.

**ani-poopóó**, *inf. threatening &c., cf. poo, v*.

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

**ní-sé** [oní 2, esé] = (n)nípa-sé; s. esé.

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

**nní-só**, *inf. = esó-dí, rule, ruling, domination, mastery, government, sway; control*. — **nnísó-pé**, *lust, thirst of power or ruling*.

**àní-sò**, *inf. [sò ani] pleasure, gratification; delight, contentment; will, intention; enyé me aniso, a) = ensó m'ani, enyé me fe; b) = enyé se mimmu wo a.s. m'ani sã wo (wode to opanyin bi tafra-kye kasa), not that I disregard or disrespect you*.

**àní-sò-adé**, **àní-sò-adé-hú**, *vision*. Acts 2, 17. 9, 12.

**àní-sò-atetè(w)**, s. anisuatetew.

**ani-so-biri**, *inf. giddiness*.

**ánísò-de**, *a thing or deed affording*

*pleasure; a*

*Cant. 5, 16*

*Thess. 1, 11*

*an., wodaṅ*

*any pleasc*

*deed) cann*

*else) the r*

**àní-sò-heṅhá**

*negligence,*

*recklessnes*

**ani-so-ká**, *de*

*eye-service*.

**ani-sò-tèrèw**,

*distraction*

*absence of*

**ani-sò-(wo)hō**

*ani-so-yi, inf*

*ni-sú, Ak. [an*

*ly pronour*

**ánísu-atetèw**,

*pr. 2440.*

**nítáṅ** [oni =

*hate, hate*

*malignity;*

**enyif** = F.

*Mi. 15.*

**o-nítámfó**, *oi*

*spiteful pe*

*wobu nten*

**àní-tane**, *inf*

*chiding, tr*

**anitanéé**, *v.*

*disturbanc*

*syn. gyegy*

*an. aba k*

*an uproar*

**nitan-sém**, *p*

*hatred, ha*

*109, 3.*

**o-nítefo**, *pl a*

*gent, skrea*

**àní-tew**, *inf.*

*gence, saga*

*ju. ent, p*

*- sw-m*

**ni-tiri** [oni =

*skull; cf.*

**nítiri-sò**, *pla*

*the form o*

**àní-tō**, *inf. l*

*fulness. Jc*

or vigorous  
yi, wunch  
a strong  
to lift (up)  
distinguish-  
n. pr. 2397.

wé), nnípa-  
sons. Rom.  
Ja. 2, 1.  
rous man;

ye an., to

á ayitòtoni.  
the first to  
hole human

ne n. nyé  
K. § 229.  
fect or com-

slave-trade.  
lave-der;

dwan,; cf.

(of the son

x., cf. poo, v.  
(orbit, glene)

è; s. esè.  
i] burying-  
iei, amüsiei.  
ng, domina-  
sway; con-  
st of power

ratification;  
intention;  
m'ani, enyé  
mú a. s.  
yiq ifra-  
isregard or

vision. Acts

w.

affording

pleasure; an acceptable thing; loveliness.  
Cant. 5, 16; good pleasure, desire. 2  
Thess. 1, 11; syn. anigyede; ade a eye  
an., wodaṅ no biribiara a, enye yiye,  
any pleasant thing (e. g. a meritorius  
deed) cannot be turned into ('anything  
else') the reverse.

aní-sò-heṅháj, inf. [ehēḅháj n'ani so]  
negligence, carelessness, heedlessness,  
recklessness; syn. anibiannáso.

aní-so-ká, delirium. — aní-sò-sóm, inf.  
eye-service. Eph. 6, 6; servility.

aní-sò-tèrèw, inf. [n'ani so atèrèw no]  
distraction, wandering, absent manner,  
absence of mind. K. § 349.

aní-so-(wo)hó, self-complacency.

aní-so-yí, inf. [yi.. ani so] nap, doze.

ni-sú, Ak. [ani, nsu] tear(s); more frequent-  
ly pronounced nusú, q. v.

ànísu-atètèw, anisoatètèw, eyelash(es).  
pr. 2440.

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

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

o-nítámfó, onítáṅfó, pl. a-, an envious or  
spiteful person; yebu no n., (Ak.) =  
wobu ntenkyew, they pervert judgment.

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

anitanéc, v. n. [ani atane] disquietude,  
disturbance, disorder, confusion, tumult;  
syn. gyegyeegye, sakasaka, mansòtèwè;  
an. aba kürow nom', the town is in  
an uproar.

nitan-sém, pl. id. [nitaṅ, asem] word of  
hatred, hateful or envious word. Ps.  
109, 3.

o-nítefo, pl a- [anitew] a prudent, intelli-  
gent, shrewd person.

àní-tew, inf. [n'ani atew] prudence, intelli-  
gence, sagacity, shrewdness; good sense,  
judgment, judiciousness, understanding.  
- anitew-mú, with guile. Ex. 21, 14.

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

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

aní-tò, inf. F. [n'ani atò] shame, bash-  
fulness. Ja. 4, 9; syn. aniwu.

a-ní-tòre [nea n'ani atore] a one-eyed  
person. pr. 2441.

àní-twá, inf. [otwa n'ani] the turning of  
the face or head in looking round;  
instant, moment.

àníwa, pl. id., F. anyiwa, anyua [ani,  
dim.] 1. the eye as the organ of sight  
or vision. pr. 2444 ff. — óbù n'aniwa,  
he shuts his eyes; cf. aniwabubu, mìa,  
mūa, tew; n'aniwam' áyè kūròṅṅ or hóo,  
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 with pride, haughtiness,  
anger; n'aniwa taataa nsu, his eyes  
fill with tears; n'aniwam' ye no yaw,  
he is close-fisted, niggardly; oye n'aniwa  
kəkəo kyere me, he is angry with me;  
merebegye m'aniwam', I come to see  
(something) with my own eyes, or, to  
hear with my own ears. — 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) paane an., the  
eye of a needle, syn. paane asò or  
hwene; b) the eye or catch for a hook;  
c) adaka an., key-hole, cf. adakani. —  
5. aníwa-sò: 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. 2442 f. — niwa-dú, nuodú,  
ten cowries; cf. ntrama.

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

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

aniwa-bú, aniwabu, inf. moment. Ezek.  
26, 16; cf. anitwa.

aniwa-bubú, aniwabubú, inf. [bubu aniwa]  
the twinkling of the eyes; onè no di  
an., they wink at each other, they have  
a mutual understanding, they give  
each other hints by winking.

aníwa-hwèé, spectacles.

aníwa-hóno, eye-lid.

aníwa-kèsuá, eyeball. Deut. 32, 10; cf.  
kurutiayisi.

aníwam'-kékaw, s. okekaw 3.

aniwam'kúru, a sore eye.

àniwa-àniwa, a species of *yam*; s. odé.

aniwódeḡ = anuodeḡ. — ani-wa-so, forthwith, on the spot; syn. amonom ho ara.

ní-wú, death of a relative. pr. 296.

àní-wu, inf. [n'ani wu] shame; cf. anim-guase, efere, anitō. pr. 163. 464. 2451. 2953. 3519; hys..an., kum..an., s. hys 11, kum 5.

àníwu-de, shameful things or deeds; lewdness. Ezek. 23, 29.

àníwu-hyé, inf. contempt. Ps. 123, 3.

o-níwufo, pl. a- [n'ani ŋwu ade] a shameless person (one who acts disgracefully); cf. odapaani.

àníwu-sem, filthy communication, obscene language, foul talk. Col. 3, 8.

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

e-nó = enā, oní, mother.

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

e-nó, I. pron. it; pl. enó, enónom, they, used of things; pron. poss. ne, its, their. In the place of an object it is usually omitted. Gr. § 202, 4. - enó ara ni or neḡ, that is all; enó mù, then, at that time; eno na..., then; eno ansā-na..., not till then...; so late as...; eno ansā-na obae, he has only just come. — 2. interrog. part., enó dáábèḡ na óbeba? on which day will he come?

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

anó, aanó [con. n'ánò]:

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. 54. 2452-61; hence in some phrases (s. below) speech, language; opp. anom', the inside or cavity of the mouth; the mouth as the organ of taste; s. anom' & cf. the phrases under 12. — 2. applied to inanimate objects: opening, aperture, orifice, spout, of a bottle, pot &c.; the opening for a door (opón anó da hó, the door stands open); the entrance or door of a house (odaḡ ano); 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, selvedge (Ex. 26, 4), end (cf. mmuano); e.g. opoḡ ano, the edge of the table; hence shore, beach: mpoano, the seashore, asubanteḡ ano, the bank of a river; also the cutting or the sharp edge: osekaj ano, the edge of a knife. — b) point, upper end, top (cf. ti, atifi, hwēti, opp. ase); peaw ano, the point of a spear; - sting, prick, prong. — c) the outer or utmost part or end, tip: tékrema, nsateaa ano, the tip of the tongue, of the finger; onam ne naj ano, he walks on tiptoe. — d) the remotest or hindmost parts, extreme end, extremity, limit, termination, boundary; ofi asase ano nohō bae, she came from the uttermost parts of the earth. Mat. 12, 42; enyé anó 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; extraordinary; ohaw a ohaw me nyé ano-bi-ni. Gr. § 137; sho awow nyé ano-bi-ni, the cold there is or was excessive. — e) the fore or foremost rank, point, part or parts, the front: ogyina dom ano, he is (stands) at the head of an army, - (in) the forefront of battle: pr. 50. — f) nna nyinaa ano, the end of days. - afe ano reye ahyia, s. hyia 1. — 4, 1. okwaj ano, the beginning of a way; cf. okwaj, Phr. — 5. the space along, at the end or border; the

place of performance along. Gr. § 119; is at his work; 1 anó anó, to walk shore, a wood, a anó anó, he walk the sea). Gr. § 12 or bounds of a h ber of things; n the worth or pr ano, they have no wodi ano (they ad about or stipulat they come to tern nyinaa, biakō ano these books will each. — 7. the condition, order; thing has its (ow wo-ano; me de, r I do know how. hō ano, his own efficacy, efficiency strength, severity heat of the an i ano ye de the c ne yare ano ye severe; ne tumi an cy of his power l no ano mmère as ings be mitigate ano ase, he has his bad conduct. = prepp. after, brofo nsa ano, h fashion of the E — 10. answerin on account of, ano, he serves m bosea dare du, n ano, s. bosea. — 1 action to; prep. aduru ni, this is against) dis

12. Phrases i is A) the gram grammatical obj ment, or its a ase, its efficacy cf. ano 8. - n'a: the matter. - n'a



g. creature,  
; espec. the  
the borders  
the instru-  
2-61; hence  
h, language;  
avity of the  
gan of taste;  
nder 12. —  
ts: opening,  
bottle, pot  
r (opón ano  
the entrance  
; the mouth  
uth, mouth-  
4, 16. — b)  
. edge, end:  
brim, rim,  
e (Ex. 26.4),  
y ano, the  
ore, beach:  
tey ano, the  
tting or the  
ed of a  
id, (cf.  
aw ano, the  
rick, prong.  
part or end,  
e tip of the  
ne náj ano,  
the remotest  
end, extre-  
undary; ofi  
ne from the  
Mat. 12, 42;  
not: some  
no end to  
te, unspeak-  
inary; ohaw  
Gr. § 137;  
cold there  
the fore or  
r p, the  
is (ends)  
in) fore-  
nna nyinaa  
o reyé ahyia,  
the begin-  
hr. — 5. the  
border; the

place of performance = *prepp. on, at, along*. Gr. § 119; *owó n'adwuma ano, he is at his work*; *fa po, kwae, afuw &c. ano ano, to walk (ride, drive) along the shore, a wood, a plantation &c.*; *onam ano ano, 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 ano, they have no end, are numberless; wodi ano (they adjust the end), they agree about or stipulate a sum to be paid, they come to terms; - wobeton ghoma yi nyinaa, biakó ano bekó siren anaj, all these books will be sold at 4 shillings each.* — 7. *the (well-)defined state or condition, order; ewó ano ano ano, every thing has its (own or proper) order; cf. wo-ano; me de, mahū me dé ano ampá, I do know how my affairs stand; ne hō ano, his own welfare. pr. 977.* — 8. *efficacy, efficiency, onward course, power, strength, severity: awia ano ye deḡ, the heat of the sun is very great; eho awow ano ye deḡ, the cold is very severe there; ne yare ano ye deḡ, his illness is very severe; ne tumi ano abère ase, the efficiency of his power has abated; mā ne bère no ano mmère ase, grant that his sufferings be mitigated! wabère ne bra-bone ano ase, he has moderated the course of his bad conduct.* — 9. *agreement with = prepp. after, according to; oye no brofo nsa ano, 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 ano, he serves me for that debt; bo me bosea dare du, na wobó me a, mesom wo ano, s. bosea.* — 11. *opposition to, counteraction to; prep. against: oyare no ano aduru ni, this is the medicine for (lit. against) that disease.* —

12. *Phrases in which ano or anom' is A) the grammatical subject, B) the grammatical object or other complement, or its attribute. A) ano bère ase, its efficacy, severity &c. abates; cf. -ano 8. - n'ánò ábò, he is tired of the matter. - n'ano da mu, he is (or*

*was) all the while heard crying aloud, he cried aloud.* - *n'ano ahoa, his mouth has become pale from long continued hunger.* - *ehá ná m'ánò abesò, lit. my mouth has reached to here, i.e. this is my last word, the utmost I can promise; I can go so far in the bargain.* - *eha na yeḡ ano adu, a) this is the end of our discourse (speech); this is our last word; b) this is the farthest point of our journey.* - *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 say what you have got to say! n'ano a obuei antò, he had begun to speak, but did not finish.* - *n'ano ato (or ato) ase, a) it is now your turn (prop. he has done speaking), said in court by the okeyame when one of the parties has done speaking, to call up the other party to make his (their) statements; b) he has spoken irreverently or unbecomingly of the king or chief.* - *n'ano to Nyame, s. to 2; n'ano ato me, his mouth has reached me, i.e. he has spoken ill of me; daa n'ano reto wo, he always speaks ill of you, challenges you.* - *n'ano tótò, he speaks confusedly, s. s. ope se okā asem a, ontumi ḡkā mmā entēe, i.e. if he wants to relate something (or to speak), he cannot do it aright.* - *m'ano ntwaε ε, my mouth is not yet cut off, i.e. I have my own mouth still, I also have something to say.* - *n'ano awo (wósee), he is eloquent, has a voluble tongue.* — *n'ano ye hīre-bīre, kūrōkūrō, pērepēre, he is hasty, inconsiderate, indiscreet in speaking.* - *n'ano ye de papa, dew dodo, dókoo, frēm-frem, his mouth or tongue is (too) sweet, i.e. he is a flatterer.* - *ano ye deḡ, s. ano 8. - n'ano ye deḡ, he has a sharp tongue, uses strong, abusive language, is quarrelsome. pr. 571; akoo ano ye deḡ ('the parrot's beak is strong'); the parrot has a loud voice; it is loud-mouthed, blustering. pr. 1607? - n'ano ye duru, he is not talkative; he is close, reserved; ne tam or n'amōase ano ye duru, his*

purse is heavy, he has a well-lined purse. *pr.* 493. - n'ano ye tóro, tórofe-tórofe, he has a slippery mouth, i.e. he cannot keep silence or a secret, he blunders out or lets out secrets. - n'anom ahunu, ahyehe no, s. hunu 3. *pr.* 254. - ano akum or asiām, the edge has become blunt, dull. - n'anom (*cf.* ano 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)** bère .. ano ase, to abate, allay, mitigate, moderate; *cf.* ano 8; kaṅ no n'ano ye deṅ, na afei wabère n'ano ase, formerly he talked blusteringly, but now he has moderated his tone. - bo ano, to stop, ward off, resist. *pr.* 2; s. bo 62. - boa(boa) ano, lit. to lay or adjust the ends, i.e. to gather, collect; to prepare; s. boa. - day' (n'asem) ano, to recant. - di ano, to come to terms, to agree, accord, to strike a bargain; *cf.* ano 6. - du ano, to be sufficient, to suffice. *K.* § 214 Dk. - agye n'anom, s. gye 26; nantwinām agye n'anom, he has become fond of beef. - oghū ne hō ano, he does not know which way to turn, he is put to his last shift; - mighū ano minyi, I don't know how to justify, defend, vindicate myself. - wode asem no hyee n'ano, they put the word into his mouth; they gave him instructions as to what he should say. - 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 8. - okasa amrado ano, he is interpreter to the governor; woykasa wəṅ hō ano, they do not speak to each other. - wakum obosom no ano, he has prevented the fetish from eating (taking the yam offered to him); he has made the power of the fetish ineffective. - wakum (n'adwuma) ano, he has finished (his work); better: wawie (n'adwuma). - kyers ano, F. to declare. - wope se wonyā ano yeṅ amansēm mu, they want to participate in the management of our state affairs. - ope ne hō ano, he seeks his own advantage, profit, welfare, in-

terest. *pr.* 977. - mesaṅ m'ano, I justify, vindicate, clear myself. *pr.* 436. - saw akyene ano, to keep up with the drum in dancing. - so ano, to keep back, restrain. *pr.* 2. - sō ano, to be sufficient, to suffice. *K.* § 232. - te.. ano, to hear the speaking, crying, noise (of...); metee n'ano, I heard him speak, weep &c.; wotee otuo bi ano, they heard the report of a gun. - to ano, to weigh, ascertain the weight of; *cf.* to 7. - oto(to) n'ano ase, he lets his mouth be at rest; onto-(to) n'ano ase, he does not hold his tongue. - yede yeṅ ano too asem no mu, we interfered with the case, took part in the affair. - otōtō m'ano, he falsely accuses me, slanders or calumniates me. *pr.* 435f.; watōtō ne hō ano = wanōa bore asā ne hō, s. nōa. - ntow wo ano bo, do not be silent! - ontow n'anom toaa mā, s. toaa. - mitū n'ano mewō fām', 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 ano, 1. to interpret, to explain; 2. to refute, confute, disprove (a statement); perh. to remove the force (ano 8) of the accusation or opposite argument; to defend, apologize, make excuse.

**nōá**, v. I. to cook (aduan, food, nām, meat), to boil (nsu, water). *pr.* 284f. 825. 2080. 2467 ff. - nōa .. mu, to boil again. — nōa asa, to prepare for war by some superstitious proceedings: boiling certain herbs and sheep's blood, mentioning the enemy's leaders and calling on the fetish to make them weak. — wanōa bore asā ne hō, he has prepared poison to stick fast in himself = wakā asemone agu ne hō so, watōtō ne hō ano, watow dua ahwe ne hō so, he has injured or slandered his own character. — 2. to bend; *syn.* kuntuṅ.

**anoá**, n- [ano 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 ṅkokonōá, ṅki mponōá, nsar ntəṅanōá.

**ano-adé**, mouth-

ment, pipe-tip

**ano-anó**, **ano-a-**

**o-nó-anḱasa**, n'

herself. — n'

own child. —

even he (or si

nnera wuhūū

man is the sa

day. — e-nó-

— e-nó-ara,

that; the sam

**ano-baabác**, in,

contention; -

17, 18) or be

**nnobàé**, v. n. [d'

of husbandry

produce, incre

ṅkata v.ṅ mi

tions over

**ano-bí-ni**, lit. s

ano-bi-ni, it

extraordinary

**ano-bèrèbère**, s

ano-birébire, a t

or tongue; sy

**ano-boá**, **anobo:**

act of gathering

**nnóboa**, *inf.* [do

farming work

wəṅ hō daw,

aid each other

work together.

**anoboa-dé**, colle

**noboaóafé**, o.

*Prov.* 10, 5. Na

**nnóboa-fó**, *pl.* iá

federate

**ano-bòné**, *qua*

a asemn... fi n'

sō daa. *pr.* 245.

**ano-bów**, *inf.* [ar

mouth] a scorn,

reply; bitterness

4, 31; omā me a

fiṅ, ironical,

defying reply.

*I justify,*  
 36. - saw  
 the drum  
 rep back,  
 sufficient,  
 to hear  
 ...); metee  
 weep &c.;  
 the report  
 ascertain  
 to) n'ano  
 st; onto-  
 hold his  
 no mu,  
 took part  
 e falsely  
 iates me.  
 = wanòá  
 o ano bo,  
 tom toaa  
 wò fám',  
 pull out  
 ground);  
 me, hē  
 n sc... g  
 atea d  
 10, 1. to  
 te, con-  
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 be accu-  
 defend,

d, nām,  
 r. 284 f.  
 to boil  
 for war  
 feedings:  
 sheep's  
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only in  
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 ndicated

by the first part of the epd., s. ɣhànòá, ɣkokonòá, ɣkómànòá, ɣkwanòá, mpenòá, mponòá, nsanòá, nsunòá, ntenténòá, ntɔɣanòá.

**ano-adé**, mouth-piece of a musical instrument, pipe-tip; teat of a nursing bottle.

**ano-anó**, **ano-anó-anó**, s. ano 5 & 7.

**ɔ-no-an-kasa**, n'an-kása, (he) himself; (she) herself. — n'an-kása ne ba, his (her) own child. — **ɔno-ara**, id.; just he, even he (or she); the same; obarima a nnera wuhū no no, ɔnoara ni, this man is the same whom you saw yesterday. — **ɛ-no-an-kasa**, n'an-kása, itself.

— **ɛ-no-ara**, itself; even that, just that; the same thing. Gr. § 59.

**ano-baabáé**, inf. [ano, baebae] dispute, contention; - di an., to encounter (Acts 17, 18) or be engaged in a dispute.

**nnòbàé**, v. n. [dow, ba] plentiful produce of husbandry or of the fields; fruit, produce, increase. 1 Cor. 3, 6; mā nn. ɣkata yeɣ mfuw so, let our plantations be covered with produce!

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

**ano-bèrèbèrè**, soft speech. pr. 2452.

**ano-birébire**, a talkative, prattling mouth or tongue; òyè an. = òyè birébirefo.

**ano-boá**, **anoboabóá**, inf. [boa ano] the act of gathering, ingathering. Ex. 34, 22.

**nnóboa**, inf. [dow, boa] co-operation in farming work; wodi nn. = wóboa wəɣ hō dow, wəsonsom wəɣ hō, they aid each other, co-operate, are allied, work together.

**anoboa-dé**, collection. — **ɔ-noboáfo**, **ɔ-noboabóafó**, one who gathers, gatherer. Prov. 10, 5. Nah. 3, 18.

**nnóboa-fó**, pl. id. co-operator, ally, confederate.

**ano-bònè**, a quarreller, brawler; onipa a asemmonè fi n'anom daa, obua ɣkürəfo sō daa. pr. 2453.

**ano-bów**, inf. [ano a ébow, a stinking mouth] a scornful, mocking or jeering reply; bitterness (of speech). Ephes. 4, 31; ɔmā me an., he gives me a scoffing, ironical, abusive, insulting or defying reply.

**ano-brámmram** = ano-birebire, -kúro-kúro; cf. ɔbrámmramfó.

**ano-bú**, inf. 1. counting, calculation, sum, number. 2 Sam. 24, 8. — 2. seam.

**ano-daj'** inf. [daj', v.] recantation; cf. ɔkòsaj.

**ano-da-só** [ano a eda so] the upper lip; an. bogyese, moustache; gyaw an. bogyese, to grow mustachios.

**ano-dé**, flattery; enyé mè anodé óo, it is, I assure you, no flattery, when I say this. — **ano-défdéfé** (ano a ɛpkā ahupóosəm) fair, mild, flattering speech. — **anodéfo**, flatterer(s).

**ano-dí**, inf. [di ano] agreement, bargain, compact, contract.

**anodí-səm**, the contents of an agreement or compromise. - resolution of an assembly, decree. K. § 7.

**nnódòwá-nnodòwá**, s. dodowá.

**nnodowéé** = dodowee.

**nnodow-hó**, inf. [dodow.. hō] hesitancy, hesitation.

**ano-duaj'**, daily bread or food.

**ano-ennám** [ano a eye nnam] sharp-pointed; a sting; mā bone ano anoennam ɣkum, grant that the sting of sin may be blunted.

**ano-fáfa** [con. n'anófafa], the lip or lips (ase an., the lower lip, ɔsoro an., the upper lip); F. anofamfa, Mk. 7, 6.

**ano-fánú**, two-edged; ɣkrante an., a two-edged sword; s. ɔfā.

**anofā**, **nəfōa**, **nofōá**, F. = anefōa, anadwo(fā).

**ano-fōá**: twitwa.. an., to cut or wound with the sword of one's mouth, i. e. with grievous speech, to scold = yaw, bə.. ahohóra.

**ɔ-nofðé** [nəa ɔfow obi ano] one who makes one's mouth moist or fat (fəfəo, with meat), 'a benevolent nourisher', generous entertainer (wosom no a, womēē, ɔmmā wo ano ɣhóá).

**nófō-nófō** = fəfəo; ɔnam n.

**ánòfránàkó**, anafranaku, a medicinal plant whose flowers are poisonous. pr. 2075. 2472.

**ano-ɔháre**, quickness of speaking. pr. 1051.

**nóhòá**, **nóhòá**, **nóhòá**, Ak. dóhàá, beyond;

the place (places) or regions beyond. Gr. § 127; kusuu-fām' ano nohō tōng, the farthest North. Ezek. 38, 15. 39, 2.

**ano-hoba**, F. [ano, ahoba] promise; cf. ebo, rhyease. - bo an. = si anowowá, to promise. Mt. 14, 7; anōhoba-maṅ no, the promised land.

**ano-ṅhōma**, Ak. = anofafa.

**ano-húnu**, wanton lips. Lev. 5, 4.

**anohúnu-sōmfó**, pl. an ... as., vain or idle lip-server.

**ano-hyirá**, inf. s. hyira ano.

**ano-kasé**, a large-mouthed person. pr. 2454.

**ḡno-kō** [ano, okō] lit. mouth-fighting, dispute; jest, raillery; wo(twi) twa on., they strive about words (2 Tim. 2, 14), have a dispute with each other; oné no twa on. (or oné no kasa) kwa, he is merely jesting with him; cf. twa 46.

**nókōásiri**, a valuable kind of cloth, softer than silk (kókoo, fufu, tuntum, aṅkaahono, boṅwoma, apopobibiri); cf. nnokua.

**nnokonnóko-ade** [dókoo] sweet or agreeable things, dainties, delicacies (Gen. 49, 20. Jer. 51, 34), pleasures, luxuries; cf. mēfēwade. — **nnokonnóko-(a)sēm**, sweet, pleasant words; flattery; cf. dokodókosem.

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

**nò-kóro** [ano koro] unanimity, unison, common consent; ye n., to be unanimous or in unison, to agree. — **nokóro-só**, unanimously, with one accord, by or with one consent, to a man.

**o-nokō-twá**, inf. striving abt. words &c., s. onokō.

**nnokua**, a certain cloth, s. ntama, nokoasiri.

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

**ano-kúrokūro**, pr. 1085. 2455, = ano-brámmram, ano-birebire; óyè an. = óye okúrókúrofo.

**Anókwáá**, pr. n. m.

**a-nokwá** (generally used in epds.) = nokware; - nokwa! that's true!

**anokwá-de**, the true riches. Lk. 16, 11.

**o-nokwáfó**, pl. a-, a truthful, trustworthy, faithful, honest, upright person. pr. 755. 2474.

**nokwá-kwáṅ**, the right way. Gen. 24, 48.

**nokwá-pém** [nokware apem]: atókóro see n., 'one lie spoils a thousand truths'. pr. 3325. 65.

**nokwáre** [ano koro?] truth, truthfulness, faithfulness, honesty, probity. pr. 755. 761f. 2475ff. — di or ye 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.

**nokwáre-dí**, nokwáre-yé, inf. truthfulness, faithfulness.

**nokwáre, nokwárem'**, F. nokwar, nokwárem', truly, in truth.

**a-nokwá-sém**, truth, a true saying or story; ká n., to speak truth; - honest dealing. pr. 755.

**nokwa-tēṅ**, faithful judgment. Prov. 29, 14. Ezek. 18, 8.

**nokware**, Ak. = nokware.

**anó-kyèréfo** [kyere ano] numerator. Arith.

**nóm**, 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 abeseṅ kō, Mr. W. with his party has passed.

**nōm**, v. [red. nonnōm] to drink (usu, water, nsā, palm-wine &c., or any fluid). pr. 286ff. 290; n. ṅkway, to take soup; - to smoke (taa, tobacco). pr. 1370; cf. ŵe, mene, som (asra), num; nom mfra-ma, to inhale air. pr. 859; cf. gye ó. — nom abosom, to confederate, s. abosom.

**anom'**, anom' [ano mu] the mouth, viz. the inside of it, espec. as the organ of taste; s. ano 1. 12 with the phr. n'ánóm' akum, atew, ye no de; gye anom, tow anom toaa mā. pr. 2464 ff. - wososo n'ánom aṅkaa, they drop lemon-juice into his mouth (to be spit out),

i. e. they in a intention com.

**o-nōmfó**, pl. a-, Isa. 24, 9.

**anom'-kékaw**, anom'-kúru, s. anomá pl. n., the foll.

**anomáá** [dim.] fowl. pr. 248 Cf. atuboa, a day hō, a bñ kō nn., to fo to catch bird tenance to a aṅká anomá,

**nōmá-fúru** [and finger-ring th having, as it silver, beads,

**nnómma**, a s ofurei.

**anomá-kwáde**, Akem gods.

**anomm e**, e deed, espec. wickedness, a an. = odi n: óyè me ayayá mü; cf. amun abonefosém.

**o-nōmmān(n)en** wicked person

**o-nōmaṅkōma**, 2. eternity ( everlasting fir maṅ, eternal k the eternal G

**nnomanu**, a w dōmma, App.

**nnōmáá-sú**, inf

**nnōmmátá-dí**, i

**anomáw** n dim. o. nōmi

**o-nōmáá-yifó**, Hos. 9, 8.

**anom'-dew** [con. pr. 392. 3548.

**o-nomdew-fó**, p dainty-feeder, pii. pr. 2494.

hful, trust-  
upright per-

Gen. 24,48.  
atókóro see  
and truths'.

h, truthful-  
y, probity.  
i or ye n.,  
ful, honest,  
ct honestly;  
him; b) he  
wise, deals

f. truthful-

okwar, no-

saying or  
h; - honest

ent. Prov.

ato ith.  
ny of; in  
idered as a  
a plurality  
ted is refer-  
euter pron.  
s ha & ho,  
companions  
ira W. nom  
s party has

drink (nsu,  
r any fluid).  
take soup; -  
1370; cf.  
nom mfra-  
cf. gye 6.  
ederate, s.

mo. viz.  
the organ  
h the phr.  
o dé; gye  
r. 2464 ff. -  
'rop lemon-  
e spit out),

i. e. they in a cunning way and with ill  
intention compel him to give his opinion.  
o-nómfo, pl. a-, one who drinks, a drinker.  
Isa. 24,9.

anom'-kékaw, toothache; s. okékaw 1.  
anom'-kúru, sores in the mouth.

anómá pl. n-, a parrot, syn. akoo; s.  
the foll.

anómáá [dim.], anómá, pl. n-, 1. bird,  
fowl. pr. 2481ff. 2883; a little bird.  
Cf. atuboa, atakrabo; an. atu nennam  
day hō, a bird flies about the house;  
kō nn., to fowl, to shoot birds; yi nn.,  
to catch birds. — 2. a certain appur-  
tenance to a weaver's loom. — 3. Phr.  
aṅka anómá, without any exception.

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

nnómma, a species of river-fish; syn.  
ofureei.

anómá-kwádée, a species of bird in the  
Akem woods.

anómmanne, an evil, wicked, vicious  
deed, espec. when done in secret; vice,  
wickedness, viciousness. K. § 56; óyè  
an. = odi nsemmóné; óye me an. =  
óyè me ayayáde, óyè me hó sá wò nsém  
mù; cf. amumoye, mmáratō, abusúsém,  
abonefosém.

o-nómman(n)eni, pl. a-fo, a vicious,  
wicked person.

o-nómankōma, F. I. s. Odómankāmā. —  
2. eternity (?). Ps. 90,1. — on. gya,  
everlasting fire. Mt. 18,8. — on. ahem-  
maṅ, eternal kingdom; On. Nyaṅkōpōṅ,  
the eternal God.

nnōmanu, a weight of or for gold; s.  
dōmma, App. A.

nnómáá-sú, inf. chirping. Isa. 8,19.

nnōmmátá-dí, inf. = dōmmatadí.

anómáwá, pl. n-, nnómáá, nnómáá mma,  
dim. of anómá, q. v.

o-nómáá-yífo, pl. n-, fowler. Jer. 5,26.  
Hos. 9,8.

anom'-dēw [con. n'anómédēw] lickerishness.  
pr. 392. 3548.

o-nomdēw-fó, pl. a-, a lickerish person,  
dainty-feeder, sweet-tooth; nea ope nām  
pii. pr. 2494.

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

anomēē [nom, v.] a drinking-place. pr.  
2330; trough. Gen. 24,20.

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

anom'-hohóro, inf. 'rinsing one's mouth',  
pr. 2495, cf. anghyira.

nnompé-nnompé, a. [dompe, pl.] 1. bony,  
strong-limbed, stout (waye beraj a woy  
hō nn.) — 2. extremely lean like a  
skeleton (so that the bones are percep-  
tible); s. fōfō.

nnommúm, s. dommúm. — nnommúm-  
fá, s. dom..., capture; captivity.

nnōṅ', inf. graceful, affected walking;  
s. dōṅ. pr. 230.

nnōṅ-abieṅ', two o'clock; nnōṅ-abiesá,  
three o'clock; nnōṅ-náṅ, four o'clock;  
nnōṅ-dú, ten o'clock; nnōṅ-dúbiakó,  
eleven o'clock; nnōṅ-dúmiṅ', twelve  
o'clock; s. oḍoṅ. Gr. § 80,4.

nnōnnáṅ, ṅhwireṅ bi, a flowering plant  
resembling the larkspur.

Anona, one of the original families of the  
Tshi people (= Aduana?); cf. App. D.  
anónne, F. anomdze, [ade a wənom] a  
drink, beverage, potion.

nnónnéemma [woṅ a wódo adé mma =  
amaṅmma] children or members of the  
community or people. (Ohéneba da mo  
ase, nn.!)

Nnōṅkó, -m', prop. Ntámáṅ mù, the coun-  
tries in the interior to the north of  
the Tshi and Ewe tribes, inhabited  
chiefly by Mohammedans; cf. oḍoṅko,  
slave, & Gr. page XIV. XV (Introd § 2).

nnōṅkó-besá, a kind of red chintz (not  
of country cloth), s. ntama.

Nnōṅkófó, s. oḍoṅko.

nnōṅko-nnōṅkó, a species of yam, s. oḍé.

nnōṅ-kōé = dōṅkōé.

nnōṅ-krōṅ, nine o'clock. Gr. § 80,4.

nnōnnó, s. oḍōnnó.

nnōnnóm, red. v. nōm.

enó-nom, s. eno, pron.

nnónnōmma, nnōnnōmma [dōṅ, dim.] a  
little bell; hand-bell.

anonnom-usá: óyè brofère no an., he  
sucks out the papaya-fruit as if drink-  
ing liquor.

**nnonontutuo**, Gy. rags? pr. 1563.  
**nnónnówa**, a species of bee; cf. adowá.  
**nnon-síá**, six o'clock; **nnon-sónj**, seven o'clock. Gr. § 80, 4.  
**nnontwúwa**, a certain game; s. agoru.  
**nnon-núm**, five o'clock; **nnonj-wotwé**, eight o'clock. Gr. § 80, 4.  
**nnopá-óo**, **nnáp'óó**, *interj.* mennopá = memá wo nnapá, (I give, i. e. wish you good sleep!), sleep well! good night! (reply: da yiyé!) Gr. § 147, 3.  
**anopá**, Ak. adopa, F. anapa, [eda, pa] morning; in the morning. — **anopahéma(hema)**, **anopátútu**, very early in the morning (about 5 o'clock); - s. anapa, adekyé. — **anopadidi**, **anopadúan'**, breakfast. — **anopadwúma**, work done in the morning. pr. 2497. — **anopanom'** [anóm'] "one's mouth in the morning." pr. 2496. — **anopasá**, s. adáé.  
**anopabé** [abe] 1. lit. morning oil palm, morning palm-wine. pr. 1345. — 2. the time from abt. 5-6 o'clock. A. M.; cf. anjwumbe.  
**anopasóre**, morning prayer or service.  
**anopá** [ano pa] a mouth that uses pleasant language. pr. 2458-60; a good or friendly reply; omá me anopá, opp. anobów.  
**anopém**, *inf.* the goings out. Nu. 34, 5. 12.  
**anoponj-húnu**, empty boast or bluster, ade a wunni bi hō ahōhoahoa. pr. 1086.  
**nnóra**, Ak. = nnera, yesterday.  
**onō-sé** [ano, se] F. concord; bō on. tēnā (awar m), to live together (in the state of matrimony).  
**anosēm** [ano asem] boast, vaunt, rodomontade, bluster, swagger; vain words, vain talk, talk of the lips. Prov. 14, 23. 2 Kg. 18, 20; syé an., he boasts, exaggerates (always in a bad sense).  
**anosémfó**, a (vain) boaster, swaggerer, braggart. pr. 2498 f.  
**anosesé-adé**, braggart. pr. 959.  
**anosij**, one without lips, whose lips are cut off by way of punishment; cf. asōsij.  
**anósò**, pudenda, genitals, 'nakedness'.  
**nnósoa**, s. adésoa.  
**anosóm**, *inf.* lip-devotion.

**anó-ntá**, double-tongued. 1 Tim. 3, 8.  
**nnóter**, Ak. s. dote.  
**ano-téw**, *inf.* fluency of speech.  
**onno-téwfo**, pl. a., ready speaker, eloquent man.  
**anó-tó**, *inf.* sending an abusive word.  
**anótó**, **ano-tótó**, *inf.* false accusation, denunciation, sycophancy.  
**anotórofetórofe**, a glib tongue, blabbing out secrets. K. § 122.  
**anowátère**, **ánowátère**, a species of melon; F. anumúna, anemura?  
**ánowátère**, lavender-water.  
**anowowá** [ano awowá] promise; wasi me an., he has given me a promise; s. anohoba.  
**anó-yí**, *inf.* [yí ano] defence (by answering or accounting for), vindication. Phil. 1, 7; excuse. Rom. 1, 20; an. bi nni hō mmá wo, you are inexcusable. Rom. 2, 1; ewo an., it is excusable. K. § 123.  
**nū**, v. [red. nūnū] 1. to stir (kutum', mmekway mu, mogyam' = kā kyim). pr. 2500. — 2. to move; mframa nū fraŋkaa 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'asóm'. pr. 3438; onū n'aniam' = oyi n'an. (with a hair of the 'bew'). — 4. nū abe, to get out the palm-nut-cluster from near the stem and between the branches, by pricking or pushing with a long-handled pick or digging bill, to pick or gather the palm-nuts from the trees. — 5. nū ne hō (refl.), to repent. pr. 261; manū me hō wo me bone hō or mu, I am sorry for the sin I have committed. - nnū wo hō, do not be uneasy about it! pr. 473. — 6. nū .. fū, a) to take away; b) to take away by force or without permission; s. fū; - to touch, lay hold on, seize or lift up and remove; nū ahiná no fū, lift up that pot! múnnū no fū (= mómmá no so) mfa no ŋkō, lift him up and carry him away (in your arms)! onū no fū = oso obea no ahené or asegmudé mu, oso obarima no dánta mú; onū wo

fū a. s. ofaa wo fa show the intention lewdness with you to perform plays, made king. — 8. net); nū nyimpa, 1, 17.  
**e-nū**, two, both; this used (in counting) more frequent is th (= abienú), mmien of them. Gr. § 77. 1859. 2081. 2812. - A. the second.  
**onūá**, F. nuñá, [= onū child] brother. pr. 3; rewa); cousin, the daughter (snā-kakra (F. nūianom, nuñamo, and sisters; in passive (my) brother! anuan woye nua(nom), F. they are brothers or pr. 2502 ff. — a-ba onua-pányij, an 2501; onuá akúm a younger brother; s. mma, akyeréwa.  
**onua-bániq**, **onua-bá** nuabarimanom.  
**onua-béa**, **onua-báa**, c syster. pr. 163. 1 Cor. 1; **nnuabá-téw**, *inf.* hair &c.). Jer. 48, 32.  
**nnua-bó**, *inf.* [bō dua cf. nnōme.  
**nnua-dáj** [dua] a how cf. ta-daj.  
**nnuadéwa** (As.) & nuu pr. 674.  
**nnua-kwáw**, *inf.* s. ky nnuá-mù, s. ed 6.  
**nnuanó** [duá] th. mal's tail; cf. nnuae nnuá-ŋwùrawura-mú toils; onautew nn. so the toils. Job 18, 8.  
**nnua-páe**, *inf.* chopping — **nnua-tów**, *inf.* h nnuaa sé [duá ase] the mal's tail; cf. nnuan Tshi-English Dict.

Tim. 3, 8.

ech.  
peaker, elo-

usive word.  
accusation,

ue, blabbing

ies of melon;

romise; wasi  
a promise;

(by answer-  
vindication.  
20; an. bi  
inexcusable.  
excusable.

tir (kutum',  
= kā kyīm).  
mframa nū  
ves flag.  
clea. , by  
instrument

is objection-  
; onū n'ani-  
hair of the  
get out the  
r the stem  
by pricking  
andled pick  
gather the

— 5. nū  
261; manū  
ma, I am  
committed. -  
easy about

a) to take  
y force or  
- to touch,  
up l re-  
ift w that  
mmā no so)  
and carry  
onū no fū  
egmudé mu,  
; onū wo

fū a. s. ofaa wo fa pá? *did he only show the intention or really commit lewdness with you?* — 7. nū agoru, *to perform plays*, e.g. before a new-made king. — 8. F. *to fish* (with a net); nū nyimpa, *to catch men*. Mk. 1, 17.

**e-nù**, two, both; this simple form is only used (in counting and) in compounds; more frequent is the cpd. form abiey' (= abienú), mmienú; wəy baanu, both of them. Gr. § 77. 80. pr. 1390. 1731. 1859. 2081. 2812. - Amonu Enu, (F.) A. the second.

**o-nūá**, F. nuĩá, [= onĩwa, onĩ-ba, mother's child] brother. pr. 330; sister (F. akyerewa); cousin, the mother's sister's daughter (enā-kakra ba); - mé nūanom, (F. nūianom, nuĩamo, nuĩam) my brothers and sisters; in passionate address: anúa, (my) brother! anuanom, (voc.) brethren! waye nua(nom), F. anuĩam (Mt. 23, 8), they are brothers or sisters (or cousins). pr. 2502ff. - nua-basia, F. sister. — **onua-pányiy**, an elder brother. pr. 2501; **onua akúmāá**, **onua-kúmaa**, a younger brother; s. kúmaa. Cf. niwamma, akyeréwa.

**o-nua-bániy**, **o-nua-bárimá**, brother; pl. nuabarimanom.

**o-nua-béa**, **onua-báa**, **onuwá**, pl. -nom, sister. pr. 163. 1 Cor. 7, 15; cf. akyerewa. **nnuabá-téw**, inf. harvest of fruits (figs &c.). Jer. 48, 32.

**nnua-bó**, inf. [bó dua] cursing, curse; cf. nnóme.

**nnua-dáj** [dua] a house built of sticks; cf. ta-daj.

**nnuadéwa** (As.) & **nnuahwé**, s. ntórewá. pr. 674.

**nnua-kwáw**, inf. s. kyey (daj).

**nnuá-mù**, s. edua 6.

**nnuanó** [duá ano] the tip of an animal's tail; cf. nnuase.

**nnuá-ɲwùrawura-mú** [duá, wura mu] toils; onantew nn. so, he walks upon the toils. Job 18, 8.

**nnua-páe**, inf. chopping wood; s. dwuma. — **nnua-tów**, inf. hewing timber.

**nnuaasé** [duá ase] the root of an animal's tail; cf. nnuano.

Tshi-English Dict.

**anūa-sém**: kā asem hi an., to settle a matter in a brotherly or friendly **onūa-yé**, brotherhood. [manner.

**nūe-nūe**, slowness; carefulness; syn. bérésoo; - bə or ye n., to be cautious, to act carefully, with circumspection; obə n. akokyere anōmā; obəmməfo no bəə n. koyii ne foto.

**anu-edéy**, **anu-ehyew**, **anu-enyám** = anu-odey, -ohyew, -onyam.

**o-nūfo**, pl. a-, F. fisherman, fisher, catcher. Mt. 4, 19; cf. nū, v. 8.

**nūfú**, (con. né nūfu), F. numfo, the breast of a female, udder. pr. 1309; meton. milk. Cf. nufutey, anamey, poku(w)a, tabərabaa. — mā .. n., to suckle. Mk. 13, 17. pr. 8. - num n., to suck; - twa .. n., to wean. — **nūfú-anò**, pap, nipple, teat. — **nūfu-bóá**, mammal. — **nūfu-kyí**, inf. the milking of goats, cows &c. — **o-nūfu-máfó**, nursing-mother. Isa. 49, 23; a suckling woman, wet nurse. — **o-nūfu-númfó**, a suckling child, suckling baby, nursing-child; F. pl. nūmfoanōmba, Mt. 21, 16; cf. akokoaa.

**nūfu-sú** [nufu nsu] milk. - n. ani srađe, cream. — **nūfusu-dáé** [nufusu a ada] curdled milk, curds. Prov. 30, 33. Isa. 7, 15.

**o-nūfu-téy**, 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; cf. nyanəberetee.

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

**nnūhó**, F. = ahōnū, repentance. Mt. 3, 8; n.-kwaymu, hearty repentance.

**nuĩá**, F. s. onūa. - nuĩam-benyiy = nua-barima-nom.

**nnukuu-nnúkuwa** [dúkuú dim. pl.] handkerchiefs, small pieces of cloth.

**nnuküro-guá** [aduküro, egua] smuggling, clandestine trade; - di nn., to smuggle, to barter, traffic or trade behind the trunks or in the niches or nooks of large trees; cf. dupūy.

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

anúm, *n.*, *five*. *pr.* 555. *Gr.* § 77.

anúm-anúm, *a plant*, the squashed leaves of which are put on a sore caused by the Guinea-worm.

A'num, (not Akp.) *pr. n. m.*; sign. *the fifth child*.

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

nūmā(nūmā), *v. F.* to baptize. — enūmānūmā, *baptism*. — nūmānūmānyī, *baptist*. *Cf.* asubō.

e-numfo, *F.* = nūfu.

nū-ŋhīŋ, (*pl.*) *s.* duhīŋ.

nūnū, *v. red. l.* to stir up; *s.* nū; (onūnū ŋpo mu); - nūnū obi anom, to press some one to tell his secrets. — 2. to tickle; wanūnū mē má masérew, he caused me to laugh by tickling.

nūnū, nūrū, *v. l.* to blame, censure. *pr.* 1067. 2505f. — ónūnu no = óbo no sōbo; asem yi de, memfá hō hwèe, na tēta ná wúnūnū mé yi, this matter is no concern of mine, you blame me undeservedly; wonūnū no, he is blameless. *Phil.* 2, 15. — 2. nūnū ne hō, to blame oneself, to repent.

o-núnám, *evening-dew, night-dew*; on. ato = oŋia ato.

o-nunúm, an aromatic plant, used like emē. *pr.* 1518. 2507. 2762.

anu-ódeŋ, *F.* anyiedzen [n'ani ye deŋ] *hardiness, forwardness; presumption, insolence, self-will, stubbornness, obstinacy, impudence; audaciousness, audacity, boldness, daring spirit; Mf. heroism*. — anu-ódeŋsém, *id.* *Job.* 35, 15.

anu-ódeŋne [ade] *proofs of, or deeds proceeding from, hardiness &c.* — o-nu-ódeŋfó, *pl. a-*, a hardy, forward, insolent, impudent, audacious, bold, daring, stubborn (*Deut.* 21, 18), outrageous (*1 Tim.* 1, 13), headstrong (*2 Tim.* 3, 4) fellow.

nuodú, *ten cowries; s.* niwa.

anu-óhyéw [n'ani ye hyew] *hardiness, rashness, fierceness, acrimony, unruliness*.

anu-onyám, *Ak.* animonyam, *F.* anyim-

nyam [n'anim ye nyam] *lit. splendour of the face, hence l. glory, splendour, brilliancy, excellency, celebrity, honour, dignity; hye an., to honour, glorify*.

— 2. *condescension, grace, favour, undeserved kindness; manyā n'anim an., I have found grace in his sight*. —

o-nuonyámfó, *pl. a-*, a praiseworthy, eminent, excellent, illustrious, celebrated, person. — anuonyám-hyé, *inf. glorification; transfiguration*. *K.* § 243.

— anuonyámhyéfó, one who honours another. *Lam.* 1, 8. — anuonyám-pe, *inf. eagerness for glory or distinction, ostentation, pretentiousness, selfishness*.

anuonyan-húnu, -pe, *vain-glory, boastfulness, empty pride; - anuonyan-húnupe, (As.?) also an unsociable, reserved person*. — anuonyan-húnupefó, *pl. id.* a vain-glorious, boastful person.

anuonyánne [ade] *glorious things, deeds, actions, properties; benevolent, kind treatment*. *Acts* 27, 3. — anuonyán-sém, *id.* *Ps.* 87, 3: *glorious things*.

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

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

nūrū, *v. s.* nūnū.

nnurūi, *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.* obubuafō.

nnuruwa-nnuruwa, *s.* aduru.

nusú, nisú [ani nsu] *tear, tears; n. gu, tears are shed*. *pr.* 1509. 2508. 3668; gu..nusu ase, *s. gu* 20, 1. — n. ataataa no, tears stand in his eyes; n. abu ne kōŋ, tears start from her eyes, she bursts into tears; *cf.* kōŋ; n. tere or tetere no, tears gush out, trickle or run down the cheek; < n'aniwa poro-porow nsu.

nusúatetèw, *s.* anisuatetew.

nūsu-hāŋ, *many tears*.

nusuwa, *F.* nyi(n)sua, *tear(s)*. *Mk.* 9, 24.

nyā, *v.* [red.

obtain, acq come into p as a reward tense: to hu

a, onyā n'a month he g here, I ha 2298. — m

thing! mény get you (i.e you)! *pr.* 69

3407. 3677; were in yo nyā ade, to

975. 1371. — i.e. to beco also to beco

be free (*cf.* 2524. - nyā wōrēnyā wōŋ

rich; *cf.* ba, nyā (obi) ab indig ut. l

receiv inden anyitan, to be (obi) yam'gya to have a qu

*Mk.* 6, 19. — moved with e ayer nyā ok

aŋwerekkye, band's comp — 4. Phras

ókó, I have flict with hin shall fight wi

examples of nnyā, I and h né no nnyā,

he get (it); me me né no nnyā with h — v. before anot the setting in in the latter: soon as he c abā, he has c both verbs ar that the actio present or in



splendour  
splendour,  
ity, honour,  
ur, glorify.  
favour, un-  
n'aním an.,  
is sight. —  
raiseworthy,  
us, celebrat-  
n-hyé, inf.  
K. § 243.  
who honours  
onyám-pe,  
distinction,  
selfishness.  
lory, boast-  
nuonyanhú-  
able, reserv-  
ghúnupfó,  
tful person.  
ings, deeds,  
olent, kind  
anuonyán-  
s things.  
the act of  
&c. 2.  
f a pillow),  
g; envelope,

the act of  
e of &c. —

ordinance,  
atality; nn.  
ame (down)  
own agency

ears; n. gu,  
2508. 3668;  
- n. ataataa  
yes; n. abu  
er-ees, she  
n ce or  
, tackle or  
aniwa poro-

Mk. 9,24.

nyā, v. [red. nyīnyā] 1. to get, receive, obtain, acquire, find, gain, come by, come into possession of, win; to receive as a reward. pr. 396. — in the perf. tense: to have, possess; daa osram wu a, onyā n'akatua, at the end of every month he gets his wages; minnyā da-bere, I have no sleeping-place. pr. 2298. — mányā! I have found something! ményām' (= ményā mò), I shall get you (i.e. I will avenge myself on you)! pr. 693. 1198. 2509-34. 2816. 3251. 3407. 3677; manyā wo maye! would I were in your case or place! — 2. nyā ade, to get things, grow rich. pr. 975. 1371. — nyā ne hō, to get oneself, i.e. to become a freeman. pr. 1623, also to become rich; in the perf. to be free (cf. de ne hō), to be rich. pr. 2524. — nyā ne hō bá, to become rich; worényā woj hō bá, they are becoming rich; cf. ba, v. — 3. Phrases in F.: nyā (obi) abufu, to be angry, vexed, indignant. Mt. 21,15. — nyā afodi, to receive condemnation. Mt. 23,14. — nyā anyitan, to be envious. Mt. 20,15. — nyā (obi) yam'gya = de (obi) hye ne yam', to have a quarrel or grudge against. Mk. 6,19. — nyā ayamhyehye, to be moved with compassion. Mk. 6,34. — ayer nyā okun hō fekwu, mboa na awerakyekye, the wife enjoys the husband's company, help and comfort. — 4. Phrase: me nè no anyā (scil. okó), I have got into a quarrel or conflict with him, we are at variance, I shall fight with him. — Cf. the foll. examples of 1 & 4: me nè no ntumi nnyā, I and he cannot get (it); mintumi nè no nnyā, I cannot get (it), though he get (it); me nè no rennyā, mintumi me nè no nnyā, I cannot be at variance with him. — 5. nyā, put as an aux. v. before another finite verb, denotes the setting in of the action expressed in the latter: onyā bá à, béfré mè, as soon as he comes, call me; wanyā abá, he has come now. pr. 3. When both verbs are negative, it denotes that the action has up to the time present or in question not been per-

formed, and must accordingly in Eng. be rendered by *not yet*: onnyā' mmae(-ε), he has not yet come; onnyā' ghūi no, ose, orennye nui 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 saá nkāe, he has become used to say so, he often says so; mányā ntee, I have often heard (it); mányā no fó ntui, mányā no nkā-kyeree. Gr. § 104,5. 105,1c. 107,22. 230,2. pr. 2219. — 7. onnyā ne hō akáyé, he cannot move as he likes; nyā adayé, Eccl. 5,1, s. adayé.  
o-nyā, pl. a-, slave (prob. called so from his or her being bought or acquired). pr. 1327. 2534. 3161; cf. akoa, afānaá, odonko, anyénsón; ódi nyā, he possesses a slave; ódi me nyā, he treats me as a slave, exercises power over me, deals with me cruelly, sets me to work hard; cf. di 18.60.  
o-nyā-yé, inf. slavery.  
o-nyāá, pl. a-, Ak. onyīnā, silk-cotton tree, Bombax; (Ceiba pentandra); esow tentrehu, pr. 2025. 2536; wode seŋ okorow nè ahyemma.  
nyāá, adv., a., n., slowly, tardily. pr. 719. — slow, slack, tardy, lazy, languid, dawdling, drowsy, sluggish; — slowness, tardiness, slackness; — óyè nyāá, he is tardy, sluggish. Syn. bereeoo, pòntwēē; cf. nyāmoo, anihaw &c.  
nyāá, pl. of gyaá, gyawá.  
nyāáado, a word of civility added to yaa in reply to the salutation of a certain class of people; cf. gye 33. pr. 347. Gr. § 147,9.  
Nyā-amanekose, Akp. s. Abommubu-wafre.  
anyā-buw, anyābúw: obo no any., he calls him his slave. pr. 434.  
anyā-de, 1. invention; cf. ahūde. — 2. something received in confidence; deposit.  
anyā-dí, anyādimó, rigorous treatment of slaves; akoa yi, óyè any, se biribi, this

... fellow treats his slaves with excessive rigour. Ex. 1,13.

anyā-duasá, thirty slaves. pr. 2535.

nyáfi, v. [red. nyáfnyáfi] 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; edeṅ na wunyáfi no see? nnyáfnyáfi abofra no sa!

nnyáfiṅ [ogyá mfiṅ] an old fire, fig. an old palaver. pr. 3444; an old grievance.

nnyáfiṅ-káé, remembrance or producing of old grievances; gu..so nsu, s. gu 24.

nnyáfoa, Akw. [gya?] = mmobaa nkete-nkete.

o-Nyágo, one of the original families of the Tshi people; cf. App. D.

nnyahyé(w)é [ogyá, hyew] a burning, large fire; conflagration, e.g. on or proceeding from a prairie. — Da bi nny. fi Huám nohó hyewe araa koduu Dkraṅ. — F. a burnt bush.

nyákā-nyákā, nyákū-nyákū, nyakū-nyakū: twitwa..ny. (= pásapasa), to cut into pieces; afunu a wəatw. no nyakū-nyakū, mangled bodies of men.

nnyám, inf. [gyam] commiseration, compassion. pr. 2144.

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

nyám, v. [red. nyinnyam] 1. to move quickly, rapidly, one way and the other, to wave, brandish, flourish; ónyám (ohim) gyá, he waves a fire-brand. — 2. to wink. — 3. to squint; onyam n'ani nifá, he squints with his right eye; n'ani anyám, he is squint-eyed. — 4. to wither, fade, decay; red. to shrivel (up) [of plants]; cf. guán, twám &c.; ahabaj, dua no anyam; wányám, he has become lean, is consuming, wasting or pining away = waye nyámoo or siámoo.

nyám, a. shining, bright, splendid, illustrious, glorious; dignified, honourable, stately, august, majestic; graceful, beautiful; acceptable. — o-nyám, n. glory, dignity, majesty, grace &c.; ohye ne hó nyam, he glorifies himself; mehye m'aním nyam wə Farao..so, I will get my honour upon (I will be honoured

by) Pharaoh. Ex. 14,4. 17 f.; n'aním' ye nyám, n'aním ba onyám, s. anim 7A & annonyam. pr. 18. 1 Sam. 9,6. Isa. 26,15. Na wo de, wo anim ye nyam deṅ ara na wokyeré wo hó see? who are you (in what consists your dignity or claims) that you behave like this?

nyámá, v. to move to and fro; to beckon; ony. ne nsa, he beckons with his hand.

nyama, a certain plant; s. otokotaka.

nyámma, a. small, now only confined to proper names: Bótwe Nyámma or Nyámmaa.

Anyámma, pr. n. f.

nnyammámma [cf. nnyám]: sie (obi) nny = sie (obi) akyere; s. akyére.

o-nyámé, (no pl.) 1. heaven, sky, pr. 227.

2052., prob. called so from its splendour or brightness, cf. nyam and the root div- in Sanscritic languages; cf. osoro, wim'. pr. 234. 1653. 2436. 2538. 2777. 2787. 2855. — 2. Onyámé, the Supreme Being, the Deity, God, the Creator of all things; Ony. nnyae ade bə da, God never ceases to create things (according to the notions of the natives); 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. nyanṅom, Onyan-kōpōṅ. — 3. Onyámé, 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 aré: Onyamé-asém, Onyamé-yè-adóm. — 4. onyame-dee, (As.): ye -, to fall a prey to (one's) destiny, to die; ne ba yee ony., his child died (lit. became the property of God); waye Ony. or Onykp. de, he is dead.

o-nyámé-baa, -béa, goddess; cf. onyamewa.

o-nyámé-ani, the firmament, the visible expanse of heaven, the sky in which the sun, moon and stars are seen; ony. so nyé, obetə, the weather is doubtful, it may rain. — o-nyámé-

bayeré, ónyame-báyère, a species of yam, s. odé. — o-nyámé-bewu-ná-

mawu(bi), wú, a small plant. — nyámé-dóm

o-nyámé-dúa, post to be on which containing a ing to Ony vessel conti certain herl the spirits. with the we evil spirits. — "onyd. a e kyere se w the onyamei old of man that they s. of God".

nyame-fére, f nyameférefé religious, d guá. — amé knowledge c — o-nyam mekyérefó,

o-nyámé-kyifó godly person heaven.

nyámé-mù, in or manner, o-nyámé-nipa, carnate. — thropy. — u dom.

nyámé-sò, the part of hear right = nya he administ justly or im he is ust,

anyame...m [ of God, the 2. the religi sonsém, idol a divine ord 3547. — o-

o-nyame-sóm, of God; (the

f.; n'anim'  
m, s. anim  
I Sam. 9, 6.  
nim ye nyam  
5 see? who  
our dignity  
like this?  
to beckon;  
his hand.  
tokotaka.  
ly confined  
Nyámma or

sie (fbi)  
akyére.  
y, pr. 227.  
its splen-  
am and the  
guages; cf.  
2436. 2538.  
nyámé, the  
God, the  
nyyae ade  
ate things  
he n'es);  
poly sts,  
pl. a-. The  
to a great  
as they  
ly to one  
m, Onyay-  
n. n. of a  
wldgment  
the owner  
nes of this  
(nyámé-yè-  
): ye -, to  
y, to die;  
died (lit.  
od); waye  
ead.  
cf. onya-

th ible  
in nich  
are seen;  
eather is  
o-nyámé-  
species of  
-bewu-ná-

mawu(bi); onyamé-bewu-ánsá-ná-woa-  
wú, a small (inextirpable) trailing  
plant. — nyámé-dó, divine love;  
nyámé-dóm, divine grace.

**o-nyámé-dúá** [God's tree] the forked  
post to be found in most courtyards,  
on which is placed a pot or bowl  
containing a stone-axe and some offer-  
ing to Onyame. In many cases the  
vessel contains a stone-axe, water,  
certain herbs, and some offering to  
the spirits. People sprinkle themselves  
with the water to be guarded against  
evil spirits. Cf. afórebo-dua & abonna.

— "onyd. a esi ahemfo pii aboboano no  
kyere se wahye Onyanköpöy pe ase,  
the onyamedua planted at the thresh-  
old of many king's houses is a sign  
that they stand under the protection  
of God".

**nyame-fére**, fear of God, piety. — **o-nyameférefó**, pl. a-, a pious, godly,  
religious, devout person. — **anyame-  
guá**, seat of the Gods (Ezek. 28, 2).  
— **onyámé-hó-abónim**, the (innate)  
knowledge of God (of his existence).  
— **o-nyame-kyére**, theology; **onya-  
mekyérfó**, pl. id. theologian.

**o-nyámé-kyifó**, pl. a-, an impious, un-  
godly person. — **nyame-maṅ-mu**, F.  
heaven.

**nyámé-mù**, in a godlike or godly way  
or manner, after God.

**o-nyámé-nípa**, God and man, God in-  
carnate. — **onyámé-nípa-yé**, thean-  
thropey. — **nyámé-nyánsá**, divine wis-  
dom.

**nyámé-sò**, the upper (inward, invisible)  
part of heaven; - in a godly manner,  
right = nyame-mu; odi nyameso asem,  
he administers justice, settles a matter  
justly or impartially; oye ony. nipa,  
he is a just, righteous man.

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

**o-nyame-sóm**, a-, the service or worship  
of God; (the true) religion; godliness;

piety; nyamesóm-b'rá, godly life. —  
**o-nyamesómfó**, pl. a-, a worshipper  
of the true God; a pious person. —  
**o-nyamesóm-pa**, true godliness, piety.  
**nyámé-su**, divinity, divine nature. Rom.  
1, 20. — **o-nyámé-tèbeá**, form of God.  
Phil. 2, 6. — **o-nyame-tóro**, a false  
God. — **onyámé-tùmidi**, theocracy. —  
**o-nyámé-yé**, inf. godhead, divinity.  
Col. 2, 9.

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

**Onyame-wia**, name of a month.

**nyámoo**, a. lean, feeble, tender, small;  
waye ny. = siámoo, he has become  
emaciated; wawo ba ny. bi, she has  
born a weakly child; abürow no affi  
ny., the corn has, come out slender,  
meagre, poor. — **nyámoonyámoofó**,  
feeble persons. Neh. 3, 34.

**nyámoo**, adv. weak, powerless, strength-  
less, faint, drooping, languid, slow;  
n'awershow nti, onam nyámoonyámoo  
= berésoo-berésoo; - asem to oman so  
a, wóyè nyámoonyámoo.

**anyámpá**, -pá, disgrace, disparagement,  
dishonour, infamy; obo me any., he  
heaps infamy upon me, he abuses,  
disgraces, defames, vilifies me = obo  
me adapaa or ahohora, ommú mé &c.  
**anyámpá-bó**, inf. = adapaabó, ahohorabó.  
**anyámpá-sítiw**, 1. = asítiw. — 2. simu-  
lated deafness; oye, he feigns to be  
deaf.

**nyáñ**, Ak. nyáne, v. [red. nyínnyáñ] to  
sour, become sour, stale (of fish, F.),  
turn acid; aduan' no anyáñ, the food  
has become sour (from being kept over  
night &c.) Cf. nyane, nyínyányinyá.

**nyáñ'**, Ak. nyane, v. [red. nyan'nyáñ,  
g. v.] to awake: 1. to cease to sleep;  
to awake, rise, arise from sluggish-  
ness 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. kányáñ,  
sore.

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

**anyán** [cf. ogya, fire, fuel]: kò anyán, Ak. kò nnyina, to go for wood or fuel; inf. anyánkò.  
**nyane**, v. Ak. s. nyān & nyān'.  
**nnyaané**, Akp. 1. pl. of gyaane, a certain bead; s. ahene. — 2. a certain game; s. agoru.  
**nyāne**, nyanenyāne, n. & a. the sour taste of food rising from the stomach; the sour or pungent smell of a fish being cut open; nām no yè nyāne, the meat begins to smell, e. s. ennyā mməŋ kaŋkaŋ ə, 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, does not suit my taste or inclination; mé-mène a, eŋkò; - nauseous, loathsome; - cf. nyān, aninyāne.  
**anyān-kāmāā**, -kāmā, -kómā, a tree and its edible fruit resembling sweet-sop. pr. 577. 3401; brofo-any., sweet-sop, custard-apple, Anona squamosa; cf. adukuntukum.  
**Nyānkāmāgò**, pr. n. of the first child born after one called Taŋia, q. v.  
**Nyānkāmātúakosaŋ**, pr. n. of the second child born after one called Taŋia.  
**anyán-kò**, inf. [kò anyán] the going for wood or fuel.  
**nyānkòm**, F. = osu, rain.  
**anyānkómā**, pr. 577, = anyānkāmā.  
**O-nyānkòme**, F. the name for God in F. (Afutu). W. T. Müller, 1670.  
**nyānkòniméremere**, noise produced by rain (in the air) before falling on the earth; osu a yete se eto baabi na emməŋ yeŋ ə (eto ahuŋm, osoro akyiri-kyiri). pr. 2549; shower. Deut. 32, 2.  
**nyānkòmmérete**, a certain tree = nyanoberete. pr. 2550. [opété.  
**nyānkò(m)pásakyi**, -re, a nickname of **o-nyānkò(m)pón**, Ak. onyānkoro(m)pono, [cf. onyame, nyānkòm, kò or koro (?), pon] 1. the visible expanse of the sky, the apparent arch or vault of heaven. pr. 2434; ony. atèrètèrew osoro nyinaa, the heavens are expanded all over (this earth); mihū ny. akyi na. mihū n'anim, I see the back of ny., but not its (or his) face. — 2. **O-nyānkò-**

**pón**, God, the Supreme Being, the Creator and Sovereign of the universe; perhaps 'the Shining and Only Great One' (Christ.); cf. Onyame, Idō-māŋkāmā, Borebore and the bynames Amāomēē, Amosu, Amoŋia, Totōro-bonsu, Twēadu-ampəŋ, Otumfoŋ; R. p. 220. — pr. 1653. 2023. 2538-48. 2656. 2825. — Onyk. Kwaame, cf. Kwaame. — 3. **o-nyānkòpón**, in recent use, pl. a., a god, a deity, an object of worship. — 4. rain: ony. bà, rain is coming. — (5. thunder: ony. bom', it thunders).  
**o-nyānkòpón-fi**, heaven, the house or habitation of God and of the departed spirits of good men. R.  
**o-nyānkòpón-kùró**, -kùrow', heaven, the city of God, the place where God lives and under his dominion the departed spirits of good men. R.  
**a-nyānkòn-né** [nyānkòm ade] fate, destiny, appointed lot; eye ny. bi a eda ho dedaw; wo bra mu yiye a.s. bone a wunyā; syn. ŋkrabea, hyebea. Ps. 77, 11; event, chance. Eccl. 9, 2. 11. — **nyānkònné-kyèréfó**, pl. id. soothsayer. Dan. 2, 27. — **anyānkònné-yó**, inf. = ŋkòm-hye, dakyə asem kà.  
**nyānkòn-sóroma** [usoroma] star(s). pr. 2551f.  
**nyānkòn-su**, rain-water. pr. 2534.  
**nyānkòn-tón**, rainbow.  
**nyānkònt'rama**, a red fruit with kernels like cowries; s. twenteni.  
**nyānkòn-nùru** [duru, v.] a parasitic plant growing on trees; it may be used as a medicine. pr. 2553.  
**nyānkrentè**, s. nyānkrente. Am. 5, 8.  
**o-nyānkyeréŋ**, a certain tree; its leaves have a rough surface, and are used for smoothing and polishing. pr. 3423.  
**nyān-mú**, inf. [nyān mu] revival.  
**nyānobéreteé**, nānāberete = onufutén.  
**nyánsá**, -sa, knowledge, learning, wisdom; skill, dexterity; art, artfulness, craft, cunning. pr. 2554. 2869f.; cf. nimdee, anitew, anifere; okyere me ny., he imparts knowledge to me, instructs me; wahū ny., onim ny. (trēnēnē), he possesses (true) knowledge, is wise, intelligent.

**nyansā-dón**, bell, called made.  
**anyansā-dwim**  
**nyansā-dwim** Akp., pl. (ə) skilful man  
**o-nyansáfó**, p knowledge, artful man  
**nyansā-hū**, in  
**anyansā-húde**  
**nyansā-hyé**, r tion. Eph. (t  
**nyansām**, in  
**skilful, art,**  
**discreetly, c**  
**nyansā-mpát**  
**sùkúù**, un  
**anyansā-pām**  
**nyansā-pé**, in  
**o-nyansā-péfó**  
**a-nyansā-sém**, Col. 2, 23.  
**anyar** 'é: behi, wis  
**nyansin** [og used for fue  
**kindled a**  
**placing thei**  
**each other.**  
**nyā-nsrāmm**  
**anyánsón** =  
**nnyāá-nnyāá**,  
**kányanŋ**, ŋw  
**Nyānyāā**, nan  
**s. osram.**  
**nyanyámfōro**  
**nyān'nyāŋ**, re  
**hō ny. me,**  
**with horror**  
**anyanyan-bia**  
**ture, marcha**  
**nyara** As.  
**ny., ne is l**  
**nyāā-twom**,  
**simulation,**  
**ities or disc**  
**of bad quai**  
**false appea**  
**in a sudde**

Being, the  
the uni-  
and Only  
yame, Idō-  
e bynames  
Totōro-bo-  
; R. p. 220.  
2656. 2825.  
waame. —  
use, pl. a,  
f worship.  
is coming.  
thunders).  
house or  
e departed

, heaven,  
where God  
on the de-  
R.  
ite, destiny,  
a sda ho  
s. bone a  
Ps 11;  
— an-  
soothsayer.  
ré-yó, inf.  
ā.  
star(s). pr.  
2534.

ith kernels

parasitic  
it may be  
3.  
m. 5, 8.  
its leaves  
are used  
pr. 3423.  
vival.

utén.  
nín. wis-  
art. ess,  
869f.; cf.  
ere me ny.,  
instructs  
(trēnēnē),  
re, is wise,

nyansá-dóŋ, Ak. = sɔŋ, watch, clock;  
bell, called so because it is skilfully  
made.

anyansá-dwúma, skilful work. Ex. 28, 6.  
nyánsá-dwimfó, F. = nyánsá-dwimfó,  
Akp., pl. (a-, or) nyansá-adw., a wise,  
skilful man. 2 Chron. 2, 13.

o-nyansáfó, pl. a-, a person who possesses  
knowledge, a wise, intelligent, cunning,  
artful man. pr. 480. 656. 2555—60.

nyansá-hú, inf. knowledge. Prov. 1, 7.

anyansá-húde, invention; s. ahúde 2.

nyansá-hyé, nyansá-kyére, inf. admoni-  
tion. Eph. 6, 4.

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

nyánsá-mpátahom-súkúù, nyansá-pón-  
súkúù, university, s. sukuupon.

anyansá-pám, crafty counsel. Ps. 83, 4.

nyansá-pé, inf. philosophy. Col. 2, 8.

o-nyansá-péfó, pl. a-, philosopher.

a-nyansá-sém, wisdom. Ps. 37, 30. 49, 4.  
Col. 2, 23.

anyánsá-yé: woyee wɔŋ hō any., they  
behaved wisely.

nnyansíŋ [ogya síŋ] a large log of wood  
used for fuel; yeaso nny. ano, we have  
kindled a fire of two logs of wood  
placing their burning ends opposite to  
each other.

nnyà-nsrámmá, s. agyans...

anyánsón = anyenson.

nnyaa-nnyaa, a. prickly, spiny; syn.  
kányanŋ, nwránŋ; cf. agyan; s. adwokú.

Nyányáá, name of a month, about May?  
s. osram.

nyanyámfōrowá, s. osataduaa.

nyān'nyāŋ, red. v. I. s. nyāŋ'. — 2. me  
hō ny. me, I shudder, I am struck  
with horror.

anyanyan-biara, F. perhaps, peradven-  
ture, perchance.

nyaraneé, As. a species of drum; omā  
ny., he is beating the (talking) drum.

nyāā-twom, I. hypocrisy; affectation;  
simulation, a feigning of good qual-  
ities or dissimulation, a concealment  
of bad qualities; the assuming of a  
false appearance of modesty ending  
in a sudden dash at an object [fr.

nyāā, slowly, twom, to catch at once];  
ɔye ny., he is a hypocrite. — 2. a  
certain disease. — nyāātwōmní, pl.  
-fo, hypocrite. — nyāātwom-yé, inf.  
hypocrisy. 1 Pet. 2, 1.

nnyawá pl. of gyawa.

nyèe, inf. seek under 'y'.

nye..., F. = ne...

nye-, F. = ye-, we. Gr. § 58.

nyēm, F = yem.

nyeŋ, F. = yeŋ, to nourish. Eph. 5, 29.

nyēŋ, v. (As.) = nwe.

ɔ-nyēŋfó, pl. a- (As.) = ɔnwēmfo.

anyeŋ, pl. n-, F. = ayeŋ, wizard &c.;  
bo anyeŋ, to accuse of witchcraft.

nyeŋkō, F. = yeŋkō, yəŋkō, friend.

nnyéneyemma, pl. id. a small bell.

nyēŋkréntè, a certain star, asterism,  
constellation; Orion?

anyéŋsón [anyá nsón] seven slaves or their  
value demanded or paid in expiation  
of a murder or manslaughter; woakum  
obi ní a, na woregye wo nupa ason  
a. s. wɔŋ ti sika de tua kaw.

nnyéntía, s. gyéntía.

nnyénnýaŋ, nnyénnýaŋ, nnyénnýeŋ:  
bo-, to be in anguish, pangs or agonies;  
wabo (owu) nny. = ehū nē awerehow  
amā n'ani aye krakra; - owú nny., mortal  
fright; cf. nnyinnyam, nnyinnyan. —  
red. nnyénnýeŋ-nnyénnýeŋ.

nnyennyentwi, heedlessness, foolishness;  
licentiousness, lasciviousness; ɔbɔ-, =  
ɔye gyennyentwi (q. v.), 1. odi nkwasea-  
sém; — 2. ɔbo ahohwí.

nnyépi, nnyepi, (gyépi), the (upper &  
lower) jaw. Prov. 30, 14; cheek-bone;  
the gum(s); cf. abogyé.

nnyeraá, the smallest kind of pepper; s.  
mako. pr. 1991.

nyere, Mf. = yeŋ, our; — nyerehō =  
yeŋ hō, ourselves. Gr. § 58.

nnyerétía, nnyé., a species of plantain  
or banana.

nnye-só [gye 31] answer, reply, response.  
nnye-tòm', inf. [gye 21] reception, admis-  
sion.

nyew, F. = yiw, yea, yes. Mt. 5, 37.

nyi..., F. = ní...

nyia, F. = nea.

nnyigyé, inf. [gye] I. mutual or alternate

receiving; wodi no nny., they perform it alternately, in reciprocal succession; by turns. — 2. deception, delusion, seduction. K. § 194; cf. nsisi, naadaa.

**nnyigyé-sém**, seductive word, matter or action; seduction; delusion &c., cf. gyigye 3.

**nnyigyéi**, inf. 1. persuasion; mapene nny., I was persuaded. — 2. [gyigye 8] sound, echo.

**nyim, enyim, enyimfa, onyimpa**, F. s. ním, anim, nifá, onipa.

**enyin**, Mf. = onini.

**nyĩj**; Ak. nyini, v. 1. to grow, to increase in stature or size and in years, to grow up to full size, to become old. pr. 311. 2561 f. 3119. — perf. to be grown up, to be old; wányiŋ, ne ti afuw dweŋ; wányiŋ seŋ me, he is older than I; minnyĩŋi e, I am not old; - n'asó anyiŋ (s. asó). — 2. to grow, to become gradually, by a gradual process, by development (cf. daŋ); omamfrani nnyĩŋ kroykroy. pr. 2004. - o'wia or a'wia mu anyiŋ, it is midday. - to develop, to be formed by growth. K. § 181 ff. 215. 226. — 3. to become full-sized, to ripen, of edible roots in the ground. — red. nyĩnnyĩŋ.

**o-nyĩŋ**, inf. growth, pr. 2563; development. K. § 181 ff. 215. 226; old age.

**o-nyĩná**, pl. a., Ak. = onyāā, silk-cotton tree.

**nnyĩna**, Ak. F. fuel, (fire-wood = ogya 2, Akr.; oko nnyĩna = oko anyan, he goes for fuel.

**a(n)nyĩnaá**, a stunted person.

**ányĩna-boaa**, nyĩnabóa [nnyĩna aboa] a beetle in fire-wood, wood-fretter; mmóawa bi a wohunu nnua mu.

**nnyĩnāā**, nyĩnāā, nnyĩnana, nnyĩnara = ŋhĩnā &c.

**nnyĩnae**, inf. [gyĩna]: n'ani nyā (obi) nny. = n'ani gyĩna (obi) daa, s. ani A.

**nnyĩna-hó**, inf. [gyĩna hó] existence; continuance, duration. K. § 188.

**nnyĩna-só**, inf. [gyĩna so] something to stand upon, foundation, groundwork, basis; socket. Ex. 26, 19; natural capacity or disposition (to). K. § 182; stay, support. — **nnyĩnasóde**, principle, element, fundamental substance — nnyi-

naso-pá, a good standing or degree. 1 Tim. 3, 13. — **nnyĩnasó-sém**, principle, fundamental truth or tenet, maxim, axiom, postulate.

**nyĩnam**, v. to glimpse, to appear by glimpses; to flash; to glitter, gleam; to glance. Cant. 2, 9; s. red. v.

**ányĩnam**, a species of yam; s. óde.

**ányĩnam**, v. n. lightning; any. ápá, apa any., osoro pa or tew any., it lightens. pr. 510; (any., epa kwa na entumi nye hwee; na osramaŋ de, epae, na enyā nipa a, ekum no, na enyā dua a, epaem'); obi bə wo ani so a, na wo ani pa any., if one strikes you in the eye, it flashes with light, ('you see stars').

**ányĩnam-ahódeŋ†**, electric power.

**nyĩnam**, adv. in a glimpse, hurriedly; etwaam' ara nny., it passed in a sudden flash; otwaam' wə m'ani so nny., he passed so quickly that I caught but a glimpse of him.

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

**anyĩnam-pá**, inf. lightning, a flash of lightning. Heb. 3, 11.

**nyĩnan-nyĩnam** (ani, so, mu) red. v. [nyĩnam] to overspread scantily; 1. intr. to be thinly spread or scattered over: dote kakraa na enyĩnannyĩnam ani, abo no so; nsu, ŋhwēá nyĩnan-nyĩnam só kwà, na emu nno. — 2. tr. to spread or scatter over: wode ŋhwēa gu daŋ mu (fam' or nnua so, on the boards of the floor) ansā-na wotwiw; ode praase kakra nyĩnannyĩnam ntama ani; akoa no se, onno do-pa bi, na obenyĩnannyĩnam 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-nyĩŋ-kye**; Ak. onyĩŋkyere, inf. length of life, longevity. Ps. 34, 13. pr. 2564.

**nyĩnseŋ**, nyĩnsemfo, F. = nĩnseŋ, onĩnsemfó.

**Nyĩnyā**, name of a month, about June,

= Ayé-wohō-n watiri-bamma h  
**nyĩnyám**, red. together &c. -  
**nyĩnnyám** [gye pangs of death; cf. nnyĩnyāŋ, red. v. nnyĩnnyāŋ; red. v. nnyĩnnyāŋ: bə-, concerted, bewo out of countenance; syn. nnyennyāŋ, gy nnyĩnnyāŋ, red. v. anyĩnyĩreŋ, a ce

Words beginning and not found her or hw, or w & y  
 ŋ- is a frequent beginning with l (fw), ŋw, ŋ, s with g & s, w of assimilation, ch This prefix occurs under m- and n-  
**ŋ'ŋóó**, interj. no § 146, 3.  
**ŋŋó** [ŋŋo] oil, pa ŋŋo-ye; cf. ŋky - mmũro-ŋŋó, olive-oil. Oyi n this one puts c (not as in Lk worse. - hye o by measure.  
**ŋŋó-bépow**, Mou — ŋŋó-dúa, ointment. Cant.  
**ŋŋonám**, v. (bett ŋŋ., to l in n'adwum wé ed'; woiá n' they will stop  
**ŋŋo-toá**, -toaá, vial of or for o  
**ŋŋó-ŋhwēáá** [ŋh coagulated (co thickened) so as

or degree. 1  
n, principle,  
et, maxim,

appear by  
ter, gleam;  
l. v.

s. odé.  
ny. ápa, apa  
it lightens.  
entami nye  
e, na enyā  
a, epaem');  
ni pa any.,  
e, it flashes

power.  
hurriedly;  
n a sudden  
o nny., he  
caught but

bling, glit-  
are flash-  
nny., the  
my eyes;  
it  
assumes a

a flash of

red. v.  
antily; 1.  
scattered  
nannyinam  
á nyinan-  
— 2. tr.  
ode phwēa  
o, on the  
wotwiw;  
am ntama  
ba bi, na  
awa, that  
ork (with  
ly give

nf. <sup>th</sup>  
pr. 2504.

isej, oui-

ut June,

= Aye-wohō-mumo? byname: akoko-  
watiri-bamma hō.

nyinnyám, red. v. (s. nyam) to shrivel  
together &c. - ony. n'aním, he frowns.

nnyinnyám [gyam]: owu nny., agony,  
pangs of death = owu hū, mortal  
fright; cf. nnyennyān, nnyinnyān.

nyinnyān, red. v. nyān.

nnyinnyān: bō-, to be confounded, dis-  
concerted, bewildered, perplexed, put  
out of countenance; to lose one's self-  
command; syn. gyigyā. Cf. nnyinnyam,  
nnyennyān, gyān.

nyinnyān, red. v. nyān.

anyinyireñ, a certain bead, s. abene.

nyiseñ, F. Mt. 24, 19, s. nyinseñ.

nyí(n)sua, F. Mk. 9, 24, s. nusu.

nyōō, nyōō, F. = kóraa; Aky. = nyāā,  
slowly. - obo ne diñ nyōō, he addresses  
him unceremoniously = obo no nniñwō.

nyoñ, F. = wēñ, to watch.

nyoñyó, F.: abo no ny. = eye no ñwōñwā,  
it astonishes him.

nyinyā, [Gā: nyānyā] a trailing plant,  
the sour leaves of which are used a-  
gainst fever; atiridii ye wo a, wode  
n'ahabañ potōw nsām' nom, wode: bi  
nso gu nsum' guare. pr. 3035.

nyinyā-nyinyā, a. sour; aṅkaa yi ye ny.  
or ákāv.

Words beginning with **ññ** or **ñw**, **nñ**,  
and not found here, seek under **g**, or **dw**,  
or **hw**, or **w** & **w̃**.

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

ñ'ñòó, interj. no; cf. dabi, ohoo. Gr.  
§ 146, 3.

ñño [ngo] oil, palm-oil. pr. 168. 560; s.  
ñño-ye; cf. ñkyego, agohina, ogosofo;  
- mmūro-ñño, European oil, sweet-oil,  
olive-oil. Oyi na ogu kuru mu ñño yi,  
this one puts oil into the wound, i.e.  
(not as in Lk. 10, 34) he makes evil  
worse. - hye or twa ñño, to sell oil  
by measure.

ñño-bépow, Mount of Olives. Mt. 21, 1.

— ñño-dúa, olive tree. — ñño-hūām,  
ointment. Cant. 1, 3.

ññonām, v. (better: ñwōrām, q. v.): twē  
ññ., to be hindered, to stop, cease;  
n'adwuma twē ññonámè, his work 'ceas-  
ed'; wōbemā n'adwuma atwē ññonam,  
they will stop his work.

ñño-toá, -toaá, calabash, flask, flagon,  
vial of or for oil, oil vessel. Zech. 4, 2.

ñño-ñhwēaá [ñhwēa, sand] palm-oil  
coagulated (concreted, congealed or  
thickened) so as to present some simila-

rity to sand (ñño da na wohwe ani a,  
eye se ñhwēa).

ññoru [goru] inf. (usually compounded  
with its noun): aguamañ-ññoru; wōre-  
goru abosom ññoru bi; cf. goru.

ññoru-hō [goru hō] inf. = fewdi.

ññórù-me-nsá [do not trifle with my  
hand or power] a certain amulet; s.  
sumañ.

ñño-yé, the process of making oil of  
palm-nuts; syn. abéyé. (Wōyè ñño déñ?  
Wókónú abe na woadwow na woabuw  
na apōrōw, na wode akogu antweri  
mu na woawōw na woatití añ  
antwerim' na wode agu fam' a. s.  
korow mu, na woasa adwe no atow  
agu, na wode betú no akogu opóóó  
mú wō ogya so anōa, na betú no akyí  
ñño no nyinaa wom' mā woasesaw agu  
sobuwa ana agohina mu ansā-na woatóé  
añ gya no so, na woasāñ de betú ahye  
bedéw a. s. otāñ mú na woakyí agu  
antweri mu, apa ani ñño mā aka  
mmésú. Cf. abessa).

Ñguá, pr. n. of a certain company; s.  
under asafo.

ññua-dāñ, inf. [gua, dañ' v.] giving back  
what has been bought. pr. 820.

ññua-hāmá [egua, h.] a cord with which  
a load of trading articles is bound;  
cf. oguanhamā; wode mmofūmā (ototoa  
hō hono) na' eye. pr. 1378.

ññuá-kyiri [egua, akyiri] 'the part of the

assembly in the back'; the place in the background reserved for or occupied by the players and dancers.

**nguan-mán** [oguan, pl., ban] pl. id. sheep-fold. Nu. 32, 16.

**nguámán-nán**, pl. of aguaman-dan or aguaman-nan, house of prostitution, brothel. 2 Kg. 23, 7.

**nguan-moá** [oguan, pl., boa]: pr. 269; di ɲɲ., to unite in buying a sheep or goat in order to share the meat; ɲɲ. ne oguan a nupa baasá a. baanan abom' ato na wɔakum akye; dabi wodi ɲɲ., na mede me hō mekofraam' midii bi.

**nguan-so**, inf. [guam] coordination.

**nguan-nán** [oguan, pl., dan] sheep-shed.

**nguan-hwé**, inf. [hwe nguan] the act or occupation of tending, feeding and guarding sheep; - nguanhwé-atádé, shepherd's dress.

**nguan-kúw**, a flock of sheep.

**nguan-sesá-dan** [sesá, to tie] sheep-shed. 2 Kg. 10, 14.

**nguan-nyáá**, pr. 2565, a leg of a sheep or of mutton.

**nguan-ɲenfo**, pl. id. shepherd, sheep-master, herdsman. 2 Kg. 3, 4. Am. 1, 1.

**nguaré**, 1. a bush or creeper with a dense tender foliage and full of thorns; okuafo dɔw twé ɲguare (wura bi a nsoe wo hō paam) ansá-na wanyá biribi adi. — 2. fig. difficulty, difficult place or situation, in a battle (ne mpasúa asi no ɲguarem'), in the circumstances of life. pr. 2631. [or increase.

**ngugúm'** [gugu mu] repeated addition  
**ngugu-só** [ade a wode gugu mmati so] mantle; cf. ɲkataso, ɲkatakogmu; ephod. Ex. 28, 4.

**ngù-só** [nea wode gu so] Ak. = ntósó, something to boot, given over and above, given into the bargain. Cf. ɲkwanye.

**ngwa...**, **ngwa...**, see also under wa..., **ngua...**, **ngwa...**

**ɲwāá**, adv. stealthily, clandestinely, secretly; onipa na oba ɲwāá yi, a man coming st.; wabo ɲɲ so ɲwāá, he advanced st. towards us; waye ɲwāá abesesaw ntrama no nyinaa, clandestinely he took up all the cowries.

**ɲwām**, v. to walk about, rove, ramble, roam; ɔɲwām wúram' = ókyini wúram'. Ps. 55, 3. 59, 16.

**ɔ-ɲwám**, pl. a-, a large bird (with a large bill), feeding on palm-nuts; toucan, Rhamphastos. pr. 945. 2046. 3079. 2566ff.; s. apranwám, anwanhema. — Phr. anwam bedi wo mme, some trouble will befall you (lit. the toucans will eat your palm-nuts). pr. 25.

**anwan-héma**, anwanhéma, a species of ɔɲwam.

**ɔ-ɲwamá** = ofüruntum (?), a certain tree; drums, native stools, soup-ladles are carved of its wood.

**ɲwáɲɲ**, F. adv. clear, light, bright; clear, plain, evident; ɔdan mu, wim', n'asem mu tew ɲw. = háɲɲ, káɲɲ.

**ɲwánám**, **ɲwánán**, s. ɲwörám, ɲwöráɲ.

**ɲwáne**, v. to scrape or scratch; to scrape out the soft parts of (or ɲw. kora foforo mu, to scratch figures in) a calabash; ɲw. (abürow ase) wúrá, to weed, to hoe, to clear of weeds; - aponkəkway no, woanwane no afánu, the road has been cleared on both sides.

**ɲwáne**, s. ɲhwaane.

**anwan-héma**, s. ɔɲwám.

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

**ɲwánsáná**; Ak. ɲwánsáne, pl. a-, fly. pr. 2570-75. — **ɲw-bíri**, a green species, **ɲw-pòbi**, a larger species of fly. — **ɲw-tíri**, a certain bead, s. ahene.

**ɲwánsí**, v. to sneeze. pr. 671. 2957. The sneezing of another person is considered as lucky (favourable) or unlucky (ill-omened).

**ɲwántám'** = ntɔɲká ntam'. Cf. awanta; perh. = ɲhwentam' = hwentam'.

**ɲwántán-ɲwántán**, a. dim, gloomy; n'ani so aye ɲw. (= wusiwusi), his eye is dim, gloomy, weak. Gen. 48, 10.

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

**ɲwáɲwá**, Ak. & I & wɔawɔa.

**ɲwāá-ɲwāá**, red. ɔɲwāáɲwāáe, h cf. ɲwāá.

**anwá-ɲwéne**, (Je ɲwa-ɲwene und ɲɲwáre = ɲɲuar ɲwem, F. = d. Mk. 14, 26.

**ɔ-ɲwemfó**, pl. a okuku-ɲwemfo. weaver; ɔkete-ɲ

**ɔ-ɲwém-mó**, a-ɲ ɔbo ɲw., he d.

**ɲwenɲ**, ɲwenɲ-ɲw

**ɲwèɲ**, v. 1. to r

come soft; to ɔdé no anwen e na woankata : nenenɲ; ɲkrú wode aduan si a, ɔsbró dé ɲw cient, too shor woantv 'iy na wus emt to reluct, to

reluctant, baci Gen. 14, 4; w

ɔɲkɔ, makofre sorow; onipa has broken o away in a st come obstinat sé kyere me, grins at me. ɲ anwen, the w

**ɲwénnáá**, ɲɲv young, tender

**ɲwéne**, v. 1. to mat (ɔɲwéne

krekyi, kyew berebuy r.

knit (a are togeth

wen mould, to ma ku, earthen

kuruwa, taasi anwéne, inf. a

tion; ɔsúa - ;



e, ramble,  
kyini wu-

d (with a  
nuts; tou-  
2046. 3079.

ɣhema. —  
me trouble  
icans will

species of

certain tree;  
ladles are

ght; clear,  
m', n'asem

a, ɣwōrán.

; to scrape  
ɣw. kora

res in) a  
wúrá, to

weeds; -  
no -fánu,

o. oth

sky, dim,  
aye ɣw.,

evening-  
a species

l. a-, fly.  
green spe-

cies of fly.  
s. ahene.

2957. The  
is consi-

or unlucky

f. awanta;  
ent

om, ani  
his is

10.

zy; n'ani  
by some

ɣwáɣwá, Ak. & F., s. ɣwōɣwá & cpds.,  
& wōawōa.

ɣwáá-ɣwáá, red. v., to sneak, slink;  
oɣwááɣwááe, he sneaked, stole away;  
cf. ɣwáá.

ɣwá-ɣwéne, (Jer. 9, 14) s. awɣwene &  
ɣwa-ɣwene under w.

ɣwáre = ɣwure.

ɣwem, F. = dwom, song. Mt. 26, 30.  
Mk. 14, 26.

o-ɣwemfó, pl. a- [ɣwene] 1. potter; cf.  
okuku-ɣwemfo. — 2. atama-ɣwemfo,  
weaver; okete-ɣwemfo, plaiter of mats.

o-ɣwem-mó, a- [ɣwene, obo] potter's clay;  
obo ɣw., he digs clay.

ɣwew, ɣwew-ɣwew, Ak. s. ɣwene.

ɣwèɣ, v. 1. to remain hard, not to be-  
come soft; to lose softness; éɣwèɣ;  
odé no aɣwew e.s. odé no rebó wá fam'  
na woanƙata so yiye a, aye dennen-  
nennen; ɣkrúma no aɣwew = aseɣ;  
wode aduag si gya so na woanƙata so  
a, asóró dé ɣwèɣ. — 2. to be insuffi-  
cient, too short: ntama a worepam na  
woantwa n' iye na biakó akyeɣ biakó,  
na wuse: emu tiaa no aɣwew. — 3.  
to reluct, to become or be unwilling,  
reluctant, backward, obstinate, to rebel.  
Gen. 14, 4; wáɣwèɣ = meretwé no na  
oɣka, makófre no na ose oremma; cf.  
sorow; onipa no atéw aɣwèɣ, that man  
has broken off intercourse and keeps  
away in a stubborn manner, has be-  
come obstinate. — 4. oɣwew(ɣwèɣ) ne  
sé kyere me, he shows me his teeth,  
grins at me. pr. 500. — 5. adwuma no  
aɣwew, the work is over.

ɣwènnáá, ɣwènnáá, pl. of dwènnáá,  
young, tender fruits or berries.

ɣwène, v. 1. to weave, braid, plait, plat,  
mat (oɣwène ntama, kente, kete, te-  
krekyi, kyew, apakan, kyem, mmesá,  
herebuw. pr. 1436. 2483, cf. wów); to  
knit (astagire); to crochet; to join, put  
together (twene). — 2. to form, shape,  
mould, to make or manufacture (ɣku-  
ku, earthen vessels, as ahina, asaɣka,  
kuruwa, taasen).

aɣwéne, inf. a potter's trade or occupa-  
tion; osüa -; cf. ntama-ɣwene, oɣwemfo.

aɣwén-ne [ade a woanwene] a thing  
framed, formed &c. Isa. 29, 16. Rom.  
9, 20; earthen vessel. 2 Cor. 4, 7.

ɣwene, F. = pesewa, Ak., a penny-  
worth of gold-dust; sika a ano si baɣ  
né niwoda. — ɣwene-fá, F. = pōwa,  
Ak. - Cf. App. A.

o-ɣwenefó = oɣwemfo.

ɣwene, red. ɣwene-ɣwéne, Ak. ɣweɣ-  
(ɣweɣ), As. ɣwoma(ɣwōma), a. bitter.  
pr. 113; adúru no yé ɣwéne, that medi-  
cine is bitter; adúru á éyè ɣwéne, a  
bitter medicine; aduru ɣweneɣwene sa  
yafunum' yare, a bitter medicine cures  
a disordered stomach; ne yam' ye ɣw.,  
s. yam' 5. — n. bitterness; ɣwéne nti  
mintumi mennom, it is so bitter, I can-  
not drink it.

aɣwénhéma = ahweɣhema, afw... pr.  
2576.

ɣweɣɣweɣ, 1. red. v. ɣweɣ. — 2. red.  
adj. s. ɣwene.

ɣwén-támá [ɣwene] cloth woven by the  
natives; opp. brofo-tám.

ɣwentéɣ, ɣw..., v. to make oneself stiff  
(of man and animals); fig. to be stub-  
born.

ɣwentéɣ, ɣw..., tonic spasm, tetanus.

ɣwééɣwéé, drizzling; osu ye ɣw., it  
drizzles; s. the following word.

ɣwésé-ɣwésé, drizzling; in very small  
or fine particles; osu to ɣw., it drizz-  
les; cf. mesemese, nsu-wónséaa.

ɣwin, ɣwim-ber, F. = ɣwini, aɣwum-  
mere.

ɣwiɣwii, red. v. to grumble, murmur  
with discontent, mutter = kasa hūhū-  
hūhū; yeɣ asetrá nso yeɣ ani má  
yeɣwiɣwii, we are not pleased with  
our life & therefore grumble. — oɣwii  
na oɣwiɣwii ara, he goes on grumbling.  
Phr. ɣwiɣwii du brofo, (all) discontent  
reaches (the ears of the) Europeans,  
i.e. every secret will come to the know-  
ledge of the 'elders' (of a town); cf.  
hwitihwiti. — o-ɣwiɣwiiwifó, pl. a-  
murmurer, grumbler.

aɣwiɣwii, inf. murmurings (Ex. 16, 7),  
grumbling.

o-ɣwomá, a tree; s. oɣwamá.

ɲwónā, ɲwónām, ɲwónāɲ, s. ɲwōrā, ɲwōrām, ɲwōrāɲ.

ɲwónā = ɲɲlo, *Awoonah*, the country eastward of the mouth of the Volta. — ɲwónā-sòbo, an inferior kind of country-cloth, made in, or named from, that country.

ɲwónāɲwónāɲ = ɲwṛāɲwṛāɲ 2, *specks, spots &c.*

ɲwōɲwā, ɲwōɲwā, Ak. & F. ɲwāɲwā, *wonder, surprise, marvel, astonishment*; ne hō ye ɲw., *his appearance or manners and doings are wondrous, strange, curious*; asem yi ye me ɲw., *this matter or story surprises me, strikes me with wonder*; - ɲwōɲwā-só ('*fine, handsome, beautiful*'): oɲaɲ ɲw., *a fine house*; ɲkūrow ɲw., *fine towns*; onipa ɲw., *abea ɲw.*

ɲwōɲwā-dé, *a wondrous thing or things, wonder, marvellous work(s).*

ɲwōɲwā-dé-yefó, *one doing wonders. Ex. 15, 11.*

o-ɲwōɲwáfó, pl. a-, *a curious, strange, odd person or fellow.*

ɲwónwā-sém, *a wonderful (wondrous) word, work, matter, event or story.*

ɲwōɲwī, Awōwīn, *a language spoken in Asini, Aowin, Apollonia, Ahanta, and Wasa.*

ɲwōrā, ɲwónā, 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*; wōɲw. ɲaɲ = wode mmobaadua de kyekyere nnuaa no a wōasisi no hō; wōɲw. ɲaɲ so = wode mpopā kyekyere ɲaɲ so; cf. kuru, sém so.

ɲwōraa, *shells burned into lime.*

ɲwōrām, ɲwānām, v. *to strain, stretch, extend, distend (p); to sharpen. Job 16, 9; ɲwōrām' n'ani (kyere no), he stares, casts an angry look (at him); ɲw. 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; twē ɲw., to be refractory, to shun or avoid (one's duty); ntam' a etwē ɲwāname nom' yee ɲeɲ, the*

*discord or dissension increased; abew a emāā ɲhoma no hō mmuae no twē ɲwōname neɲ, that was the hindrance which caused the delay in answering the letter.*

ɲwōrām, ɲwónām, a small insect attending the itch, *siro, Acarus scabiei*; mmoa a wōdeda asē ano, ɲketenketete fitafitaa.

ɲwōrāmman, *a circle, circuit, round; cf. dantabaɲ, kontoɲkroɲ, atwasi; - bo or twa ɲw. = kyɲkyɲkyɲkyɲ pii, to run or move in a circle; to go round about. Ps. 59, 7; wōtaaa yeɲ de yeɲ bo ɲw. kofii nea asofo wō, they persecuted us and drove us about until we fell in with missionaries (came to a missionary station).*

ɲwōrāɲ, v. *to scratch with all the fingers of one's hand, to scrape, curry; ɲwōrāɲ' me; maɲwōraɲ' no; cf. tīti.*

ɲwōrāɲ-ɲwōraɲ, 1. *red. v., pr. 432. — 2. = ɲwṛāɲwṛāɲ.*

ɲwōrensé, *a reed with edible fruits.*

ɲwōrō-hō [woro] Ak. *court-fees to be paid by the party pronounced guilty in a law-suit; s. abēne.*

ɲwṛāɲ, a. *prickly, spiny; scraping, scratching, grating; syn. kanyaɲɲ, nnyaa-nnyaa; s. adwokú.*

ɲwṛāɲwṛāɲ (ɲwōraɲ- or ɲwāraɲ-) 1. *a striped, streaked, streaky, variegated; cf. ntakowa-ntakowa, ntokontrama. Gen. 30, 32. — 2. n. (stripes), specks, spots (of a leopard). Jer. 13, 23. pr. 3054.*

ɲwṛāɲwṛām-moa, *carnivorous beasts with a striped or spotted skin, espec. of the cat tribe; ɲkekaboa a wōɲ hō ye ɲwṛāɲwṛāɲ sē osebo, asabontwi, agyinamoa, aduatia, atoatoaa, okaɲkaɲ.*

ɲwā..., s. ɲɲua...

ɲwām', *fontanel (in the head of a newborn child).*

ɲwā-mú, ɲwāta-mú, *inf. [dwa, dwata] Ak. abruption &c. = mpaapaemu, ɲkyem(u).*

ɲwɛɲ-hó [dweɲ] *meditation. — ɲwɛɲ-hó-dwóm, an instructive psalm, pious meditation. Ps. 32. — ɲwɛɲhó-sém, problem.*

ɲwɛn-sá [od & orig. for given the thing or price; nne-

wōfae no a ɲwɛntey = ɲwɛwɛrā, F. n. pr. 3166. Pl. mu, we have

ɲwɛwɛrā a linen. Eze. rawá, a sm gold-dust in

ɲwɛwɛrétia, n. or banana.

ɲwɛwɛwám', A ɲwɛwɛwíi, rou

the skin or dwidwi.

ɲwɛwíni, v. 1. to ooze; oɲaɲ r house, is lea

down lán of the nouse no asse, ereɲ it is leakin

damp, humi ɲwɛwíni, ɲwɛwíniɲ

— 2. nasty, (ye) ɲw., he filthy person

tail; ne hō are utterly to me, I lo

frigid; nsu-o o-ɲwíni, 1. th evening; oɲw of the evening

has become adwo fomm, se oɲw dw

— 2. (co ate dr o ɲ shade of th

áaɲwò, áaɲwò, from Wasa; used like gye

ased; abew  
uae no twé  
hindrance  
answering

sect attend-  
us scabiei;  
nyketegkete

uit, round;  
twasi; - bɔ  
yinkyiy pii,  
ricle; to go  
taaa yey de  
fo wo, they  
us about  
missionaries  
tion).

all the fin-  
ape, curry;  
no; cf. titi.  
pr. 432. —

le " its.  
-fe o be  
nced guilty

scraping,  
kanyan,

āraŋ) l. a.  
variegated;  
trama. Gen.  
pecks, spots  
pr. 3054.

rous beasts  
skin, espec.  
a a wɔŋ hō  
asabontwí,  
ta, okanjan.

d a new-

dw wata]  
mpa paemu,

— nywɛŋ-  
salm, pious  
wɛŋhó-sfm,

nywén-sá [odwɛŋ, nsá] the reward (lit. & orig. the palm-wine or other liquor) given for the redelivery of a lost thing or person; ransom, redemptory price; nneema a wode rebegye dwɛŋ a wɔfae no aka. Prov. 13, 8.

nywenterɛŋ = nywenterɛŋ.

nywɛrɛrá, F. ndwera, white calico or linen. pr. 3166. Phr. yeatetew asem no nywɛrɛra mu, we have put an end to the matter; nywɛrɛra a woakyere mu, embroidered linen. Ezek. 27, 7. — nywɛrɛraá, nywɛrɛrawá, a small piece of cloth to keep gold-dust in.

nywɛrɛría, nny., a species of plantain or banana.

nywidwám', Aky. = nykyekyem'.

nywidwii, roughness (from sickness) of the skin or of the bark of a tree; s. dwidwi.

nywini, v. l. to leak, run, drop out, trickle, ooze; oday no nyw., nsu regu fam', this house is leaky, the water is coming down; oday no nywini bió, the roof of the house is no more leaky; kora no asse, ɛreŋw., this calabash is broken, it is leaking. pr. 3197. — 2. to be damp, humid. — 3. to be cool, cold.

nywini, nywiniwini, a. l. damp, humid. — 2. nasty, dirty, filthy, sluttish; ne hō (ye) nyw., he (she) is a dirty, nasty, filthy person, a slattern, slut, daggletail; ne hō ye me nyw., he (his doings) are utterly detestable or abominable to me, I loathe him. — 3. cool, cold, frigid; nsu-nywini, cold water.

o-nywini, l. the coolness espec. of the evening; onyw. adwo (atom'), the cool of the evening is come, has set in, it has become evening. pr. 2577; onyw. adwo fomm, it is late at night;... kosi se onyw. bedwo fomm, till late at night. — 2. the (cool) shade of a tree &c.; ote dua no nywini ase, he sits in the shade of that tree.

áanwò, áanwò, F. garlic; it is brought from Wasa; - also the bark of a tree used like gyeene; duaanwò.

nywò(w)á, Akw., pl. of adwe, kernel. anwòama-nywòama, accusations; woye mo hō anw.

nywòma, nywòma-nywòma As. = nywene; cf. bonywoma. — nywòmanwòma-de, a bitter thing, bitterness. Mic. 1, 12.

nywòma-sò: onè no di no nyw., he deals hardly, severely, with him.

nywòmmá, dwòmmá, [ɛdwo, dwow, F. yam, ba] cooked or stewed yam. pr. 708. 1462.

anwòmanwòma: oye ne hō anw. = oye kwasiamankwaa; cf. mparu-nywòma.

nywònkóro [ɛdwom, koro] l. = ɛbá-dwóm, a song, love-song of females; dwóm a mmabaa hyia anadwofá to de bobo wɔŋ adɔfo diŋ. pr. 2062. — 2. a satirical song; 'street song'; dwóm a obi to de saa obi anase woto ká nykwaseasem.

nywón-tó, inf. = dwonto.

nywò(w)asuru-mmoaa, s. dwoasuru.

nywòwé [dwow] corn which is roughly ground.

anwumafa = ayimáfó; kua aye ne hō anwumafa-dwuma a atetekwaa nnim', farming is an occupation to which everybody without exception can devote himself.

anwùm-mére [onywini, bere] the evening, espec. from about 5 to 6 o'clock, between mfaretu-here & anadwofá; - anw. fomm, late in the evening when it is getting dark.

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

anwumme-bé [abɛ] l. lit. evening oil -palm, evening palm-wine. — 2. the time from about 5-6 o'clock p. m. - Cf. anopa-be.

anwumme-duán', supper, a meal taken at the close of the day.

nywuy, Aky. = nywini, v. & a. — oday no nywuy soso gu fam', the roof of the house is leaking, the water is trickling down.

o-nywunu, (As.) = onywini, shade.

## O O O

- 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.

- oo, 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.
- óò, ô, óò, ô, interj. expressing indignation or regret.
- óò, ô, interj. expressing admiration or surprise. Gr. § 145.
- oo..oo, (ô..ô), conj. whether..or. Gr. § 139 f. Rom. 14, 8; 1 Co. 10, 31.

## P

pà, v. [red. papá, (pepa)] to move or remove in a gliding or superficial way: 1. intr. pa..hõ, to pass by, move along: wapa me hõ (kò) = wabesey (wò) me hõ, watwa me hõ (kò). - F. pa..do = pa hõ, twam, Mt. 26, 39. - nnõy abien apa hõ simma dunnun, it is a quarter past two. — 2. refl. to take one's self off: pa wo hõ! take yourself off, go away! — 3. intr. pa..hõ, so, to slip or glide over: ne nsa apa, he has committed an unintentional error or fault (a slip); ne nsa kopaa no hõ, he inadvertently committed something amiss concerning him or her; cf. sãkwã, nsapa; n'ani apa so, he has forgotten or overlooked it; n'ano apa, he has blasphemed (the king or God). — 4. tr. pa..so, to plane: ode apaso apa dua no so. — 5. to take off (ani-ani na wopa, na enkom' ana enko ase): a) to take off the surface: abürow a wosiw so mmüro-fua, the uncrushed grains of corn; syn. po so. — b) to skim, scum, scoop off: abe ani nyo, the oil from the boiled mash of palm-nuts; atéi ani nsã, the liquor from the mash of malted corn. — c) to scrape or shave off: ñhoma so, the flesh or hair of a skin; woyere ñhoma a, wopa so nãm na awo ntem; to peel off, loosen from: dompe hõ nãm, the meat from a bone. — d) to take or strip off (one's clothes): wapa ne ntama, he has thrown off his

(own) garment; cf. 1 & yi ntade. pr. 2578. 2 Pet. 1, 14. — wapa me hõ, he has stripped or divested me of my clothes. — e) to take away: pon so ntama, the table-cloth. — f) to take down: ne dan so, the roof from his house; pa hetsew, F. to uncover the roof. Mk. 2, 4; pa ahyiae-ntamadã no, to take down the tabernacle. Nu. 1, 51. — pa dan, to pull down a house. pr. 1714. — g) wapa wõy ase (a'wie), he has found out their secrets (completely). — 6. pa..to..so, to shove, push to: to exonerate oneself from..by throwing it upon..; wapa asem no ato ne yonkõ so = wayi asem no ahye ne yonkõ; s. mpátoso. — 7. to draw up: n'ani akyi, the eye-brows (from vanity or conceit, in order to appear lady-like = di mmabaasém?) — 8. to withdraw from (akyi, behind), forsake, deny; F. Mt. 27, 46. 26, 34 f.; mapa no, I have dropped my acquaintance with him, I will not be concerned with him any more; opa ne hõ akyi, he denies himself. 2 Tim. 2, 12 f.; - to refuse, (spã = ompenè), reject, cf. po. Ps. 118, 22. Mt. 21, 42; to forbear (e.g. to keep the Passover). Nu. 9, 13. — 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; opa ne to ase, he retracts; opa ne to ase wée, s. wée. — 10. to draw off: abaw, the arms, to give up in despair; wapa

abaw or ne nsa a] from it, got tired make or to become oyare apa ne ti, a his head is bald; e from the itch, a s 12. to fade, go (the colour: ntama does not keep its has faded. - to di or spots): ñkekãe cannot be removed to be wanting, mi ne fi da; wõy hõ never absent or abo dua, eyaw m knock your knee will hurt you (p absent) for a long 596. 3194. 3426. — wipe (off, away), to so, wipe or dust a egu so no wip spill on it opa opopa n'anin fifiri perspiration from 3054; mómopópóp off the writing on 2 me mfomso, he h iniquities. Acts 3, afi soro ase, he h name from under (20); cf. kita & pr pa..kyaw, to take ference to some one submissively, to be — 16. to fling: pa at, to pelt with si hitting, diff. bo..a to fling or throw to lie flat on the i he laid him ° fi mepaa m'afri to merekohwe, rep mountain in orde wopa kyeree yey badly treated. — 1 fire (cf. apagya, fire or sparkle fire; cf anyinam, to flash

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 ogūag 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 its colour; ani apa, it has faded. - to disappear (like stains or spots): ŋkekāe no mpá, the stain(s) cannot be removed, won't go. — 13. to be wanting, missing, lost; nsā mpa ne fi da; wəŋ hō mpa mu, they are never absent or wanting; 'kotodwe abo dua, eyaw mpa mu', when you knock your knee against a tree, it will hurt you (prop. pain is never absent) for a long time. pr. 94. 490. 596. 3194. 3426. — 14. red. popá: to wipe (off, away), to blot out: popa poŋ so, wipe or dust the table! popa nsu a egu so no, wipe away the water spill on it! opopa n'ani, pr. 2714. - opopa n'aním fífirí, he wipes off the perspiration from his face. pr. 595. 3054; mómpopápopa mó sréti so, wipe off the writing on your slates; wapopa me mfomso, he has blotted out my iniquities. Acts 3,19; wapopa ne dij ań soro ase, he has blotted out his name from under heaven. Deut. 29,19 (20); cf. kita & pra, to sweep. — 15. pa..kyew, to take off the hat in reference to some one (cf. 5 d), i.e. to beg submissively, to beg pardon; s. kyew. — 16. to fling: pa..abo, to fling stones at, to pelt with stones (perh. without hitting, diff. bə..abo); pa.butuw fam', to fling or throw oneself down, so as to lie flat on the belly; opa daa fam', he laid himself flat on the ground; mepaa m'afuru too bepow no so se merekahwe, I crept to the edge of the mountain in order to look over it. - wopa kyeres yej eha, here we were badly treated. — 17. pa ogya, to strike fire (cf. apagya, fire-steel); to beam, dart or sparkle fire; cf. obáyifo. — 18. pa anyinam, to flash (as lightning), to

lighten. pr. 510; anyinam pa (pl. popá), lightning flashes. Ex. 20,18. — 19. to allege, pretend, feign, simulate: ópá payaré, 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 snarl, growl, grumble (as a dog); to rattle in the throat (cf. hwane); onipa seŋ ne mene a, ópá so sá osebó, when a man hangs himself (lit. his throat), he growls like a leopard; akuwaoonsuro, wuyi no a-firim' a, opa so se osebó; kotie opá á osebó no repa so! — 21. pa..mu, F. to part, put asunder; owu pa hen mu, death parts us; cf. pae. — 22. opaa otuo (wə) no so, na antow, he levelled (pointed, aimed) a musket at him, but it did not go off; ode ne tuo paa no so, he (levelling a musket at him) shot at him; opaa me so tuo, na antom', he shot at me (with a m.) but did not hit me (missed the aim). — 23. pa..gu..mu, to postpone; wopaa asem no guu mu nnaanum, the matter was postponed 5 days; wopa guu mu, they postponed it. pa, v. Ak. s. paw; F. to choose, elect, select. Mt. 20,16. 24,22. 13,49; pa..fi..hō or mu, 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: anye few pa. Mf. Gr. p. 137.f. pa: a [red. pápa, q. v.] 1. good; it is always, as it were, compounded with the noun to which it is joined, so that the noun usually has a low tone throughout: onipa-pá, a good man; nsā-pá, good palm-wine; kōma-pá, a good heart, i.e. joy, gladness; ahene-pá, a good, i.e. precious coral; also opp. glass bead, cf. the foll. — 2. proper, properly so called, true, real; genuine; cf. potēē; bise-pá, the proper cola-nut, opp. bise-tóro; nna-pá, sleep in the common sense of the word. John 11,13; oye-pá, a proper, lawful wife. apa, F. 1. borders, frontiers, region; di-strict. Mt. 15,22. — 2. = apaw.

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push to:  
throwing  
ne yonkō  
: yonkō;  
o: n'ani  
anity or  
ady-like  
ithdraw  
leny; F.  
I have  
i him, I  
im any  
es him-  
se, (ópá  
118,22.  
the  
a. ut,  
g. ay:  
ages; to  
opa ne  
se wēē,  
aw, the  
wapa

**apá**, I. a scaffold of sticks erected near the houses of the natives, to put plantains and other fruits on, in order to keep them secure from the goats. *pr.* 3025; 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*; afiri bi a wosum de yi akura ana wuram' aboa biara, gye nnómää né akyeneboa né mmoa akese a wõnkõ apa ase; wõde dua na eye, na wõde abo gu so, na wõde abürow, nkate, kwadu, brõde n. a. hye ase, na se aboa no ba na õbeyi aduan no afi ase a, ahüan abo no. — 3. Ak. = apaw, *q. v.*

**mpá**, couch, bed, anything to sleep on, mat, mattress, cloth, board &c., F. = kets; siesie mpa (so), s. siesie 1; *cf.* mpáboa, mpadüá, mpatiá, owupá, oyarepá.

**ampá**, *adv. & interj.* really, truly, indeed; earnestly; to be sure, certainly; undeniably, not to be refused or rejected (*cf.* pa, *v.* 8). *pr.* 1106; asem yi wom' ampa, it is really the case; áyè me ampá, I am persuaded. *Rom.* 14, 14. It is frequently used as an elliptic confirmation of what another person says, for: so it is, you are right; - also as a question: ampá? indeed? is it really so? - or as an expression of surprise: ampá-à! indeed! — Cps. ampá-ara, very truly, ampa-(a)mpá, ampa-né-ampá.

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

**pá**, F. ripe, mature.

**apá**, an old, aged, long-lived person, beast or tree; akõa no ye ápá pá ara = ne so apá biara nni baabi; bõ apá, to grow old; *cf.* õpányin, dupá.

**pá**, **mpá**, **pám'**, the lower part of the back, where the ilium is joined to the lumbar vertebrae; loins, reins, rump. *pr.* 145. 3173; *syn.* sisi, sisiakyi. — *katá mpá*, to bring up the rear, to conclude (or be hindermost, be the last

in) a train of persons; wakata bo agya(w) pá, he is badly dressed. *Cf.* mpãmden, pi, pi, pim'.

**paá**, *v.* 1. to strike, smite. *pr.* 2230; paa so = bõ só na enye den! õpaa n'ani so, he strikes him in the face; õpaa n'asõm', he gives him a box on the ear; s. pae 1, pa 17. — 2. to split; [wapaa, better:] wapae poj no hõ, he has split a piece off the table; s. pae. — 3. to hit: apáa no sò = asem no abõ no, the matter has been decided against him. — 4. paa so, a) to continue in a struggle or any action, to go on: me nè wifo no apaa so (= adi) ara magye m'ade ny. wõ ne nsam'; paa so = bõ so mã enye den! - b) to add; s. pae 14; - (*perf.* apáa so = 'moreover, in addition to'): wadi me amim ahwe me apáa-so, he has cheated me and beaten me besides. — 5. F. = pae, to burst. — 6. = pae, to curse. — 7. me ti paa me (*pr.* 611) = pae me, s. pae 10.

**páa**, *adv.* [*red.* páapaa, *q. v.*]; bõ paa, to pat; õbõ n'atifi páa, he patted him on his head.

**páa**, *adv.* forthwith, with all haste; paa woguane = tẽrem woguane; *cf.* hwii; - pá hwii, s. hwii, paatwee.

**paá**, *pl. id.* a contract or agreement by which the services of a person are engaged for another person; õdi (me) paá, he serves (me) as a hired labourer or carrier, carries loads &c. for payment. — õbõ me paá (*pl.* õbõ yej paa), he hires me (us) as a labourer, carrier or for any service; mabõ a-dwumayefo paa, mabõ apaafõ, I have hired labourers. *pr.* 3003; gye paa, to enter into an engagement as a labourer or carrier for pay; wagye ntamanywene paa, he has received cotton to be woven into cloth by him for pay.

**mpaá**, F. curse. — **mpáá**, F. prayer; *cf.* mpáé.

**mpaá**, I. a mat plaited with narrow strips = ntõmmaa. — 2. a stroke with the flat hand; wodi mpaa n. s. wosi ntew mã obi twa (kum) ne yõnkõ a, onnyé no hõ ntrama, nkate n. a., na

õbõ (õtwa) no my stroke with the senea wotoáé; *cf.*

**apãã**, *pl. m-*, a mat strips.

**pãã**, *adv.* palpitating, pãã, his heart smites, throbs, palpitates, sates violently.

**õ-páabenj**, a bird w paábõ, paápõ, a large mpá-boá [mpa mu 1328.

**mpaboá**, sandal, a ntokotá. *pr.* 2194; to make sandals. I ma (Nnõnkõfo na (Kodiabefõ na eye), kyẽawkyẽaw; nkate boafõ, sandal-bead mpaboá-pámfõ, sandal mpaboá-tãcõ, sandals.

**apaa-bõ**, *inf.* the act man or carrier.

**apaabõ-de**, hire, wage performance.

**mpabo-twáw?** *pr.* 25

**pábùbu(bubu)**, the rain, by a man or through the bush;

**padec**, *pr.* 1240, s. õcõ

**apaa-dé**, hire. *Isa.* 2 difõ, *pl. a-*, worker; *cf.* õpaani.

**pããdèdè** [Guan; pálele

**pado**, F. porch (*Mt.* 2

**pa-dua**, *pl. m-*, a wood, used instead

**pã-duá**, the log or which the iron of the

**mpa-düá**, *pl. m-* and duatẽj, F. a long-legged

tiaá (mpaduatia or legged bedstead.

**paé**, *v.* [*red.* paepae, to smite; õpae n'asõm'

**mpam'**, *pr.* 160. 400, to split, rive, cleave, split a piece of wood

wakata bo  
ressed. Cf.

2230; paa  
opaa n'ani  
face; opaa  
oax on the  
2. to split;  
no hō, he  
ble; s. pae.  
= asem no  
en decided  
a) to con-  
action, to  
so (= adi)  
ne nsam';  
eg! - b) to  
paa so =  
as cheated  
— 5. F.  
e, to curse.  
11) = pae

paa,  
he atted

haste; paa  
; cf. hwii;  
e.  
reement by  
person are  
; odi (me)  
ed labourer  
c. for pay-  
l. obo yej  
a labourer,  
; mabo a-  
afo, I have  
gye paa, to  
as a la-  
ay; wagye  
eived cotton  
im pay.  
F. ryer;

with narrow  
stroke with  
a n.s. wosi  
ne yonkō a,  
te n.a., na

obo (otwa) no mpaa, he gives him a  
stroke with the palm of his hand,  
senea wotoaé; cf. téw.

apāá, pl. m-, a mat plaited with broad  
strips.

pāá, adv. palpitatingly; ne kōma bo no  
pāá, his heart smites him (1 Sam. 24, 6),  
throbs, palpitates, beats excitedly, pul-  
sates violently.

o-pāaben, a bird with red eyes.

paábó, paápó, a large male atwáboa.

mpá-boa [mpa mu aboa] (bed-)bug. pr.  
1328.

mpaboá, sandal, a pair of sandals =  
ntokotá. pr. 2194; bu, pam or ye mp.,  
to make sandals. Diff. kinds: ahénem-  
ma (Nnōkōfo na eye), kyiri-ahemfi'  
(Kodiabefo na eye), gyapatiá, ŋketwá,  
kyēáwkyēáw; ŋkuróŋŋúá. — mpa-  
boafó, sandal-bearer, s. gyaasefo. —  
mpaboa-pámfó, sandal-maker. — tow  
mpaboa-túo, to walk with clapping  
sandals.

apaa-bó, inf. the act of hiring a work-  
man or carrier.

apaabó-dé, hire, wages or pay for some  
performance.

mpabo-twáw? pr. 2563.

pábubu(bubu), the noise made e.g. by  
rain, by a man or an animal running  
through the bush; syn. kitikiti.

padez, pr. 1240, s. odampades.

apaa-dé, hire. Isa. 23, 17f. — o-paa-  
difó, pl. a-, worker for hire. Isa. 19, 10;  
cf. opani.

pāádédé [Guaŋ: pálele] = siwabiri, sowa.

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

pa-dua, pl. m-, a cigar-shaped log of  
wood, used instead of a canoe.

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

mpa-duá, pl. mpa-nnúá, bedstead; mpa-  
duatēŋ, F. a long-legged bedstead; -mp-  
tiaá (mpaduatia or mpatia), a short-  
legged bedstead.

paé, v. [red. paepae, paapae] 1. to strike,  
smite; opae n'asōm', n'atifi, ne mpa-  
mpam', pr. 160. 400, s. paa. — 2. tr.  
to split, rive, cleave, break; p. dua, to  
split a piece of wood; p. gya, to cleave

Tshi-English Dict.

wood; p. mpuraŋ, ntáboo, to saw beams,  
boards; p. abo, to break, cut, dig or  
take stones from the earth, from a  
quarry, to quarry stones; pae asase,  
to furrow the earth. Ps. 141, 7. — 3.  
intr. to split, rend, burst, crack; opran-  
naa duru duam' a, epae, when the light-  
ning strikes a tree, it bursts; duá no  
apáe, the tree is riven; kora no apae,  
the calabash has a chink. pr. 614;  
ododobēŋ, pr. 947. — ne tuo mu pae,  
his gun burst, flew into pieces. pr.  
3389 f.; emu apae abien, it has burst  
in two; to cleave asunder. Nu. 16, 31.  
— 4. to part, divide; opae (opaa) ne  
tirim, he parts his hair on (the top  
of) his head; opae sa, he cuts or opens  
a path through the bush; wōbepae  
okwaŋ foforo afa wura no mu, they  
will cut a new path through the bush;  
wōpae asase no ahye, they mark the  
borders of the land (by cutting the  
undergrowth). — intr. to branch: okwaŋ  
pae abien, the road branches off into  
two; - pae.. mu (tr. & intr.), to divide;  
mapaem' pepsepe, I have divided it  
exactly; me nē wo bepaem', both of  
us shall have equal part in..; nsu no  
mu pae abien, the water divided;  
nnipa apaapae wōŋ hō mu aye amay  
pii, mankind is divided into many  
peoples (nations); - wōpaem' ahōdeŋ  
mu, or onē no na epaem' ah. mu, they  
are equal in strength. — 5. pae.. mu,  
a) to cut open, rip up. 2 Kg. 8, 12.  
pr. 3264 f. - b) to lay open, display;  
pae mú se, say it plainly, frankly!  
pr. 2580. Gr. § 234. - c) pae (biribi  
nē biribi) mu, to make a difference  
between, distinguish between. Lev.  
11, 47; onē yeŋ pae mu, he differs from  
us; he leaves us, we part. - pae ntam',  
to put a difference between. Ex. 11, 7;  
onē yeŋ ntam' apae, he is at variance  
with us. — 6. to exclaim (thereby  
rending the air), to cry out; eseŋ pae:  
ti'oo! the herald cries: Attend! - pae  
mmāraŋ, to give a surname; opae ohene  
mmāraŋ, he cries out the titles of the  
king (in his praise); pae diŋ, s. 15. —  
wōpaepae guaŋ no, they (by the town-

crier and his bell, s. dawuru) have made publicly known that the sheep has been lost; - wopae no sanebene, they want him to say the watch-word, to make himself known as a friend or enemy; - p. hum, to announce or proclaim the ohum custom or festival; p. ghyia, to proclaim a convocation. Lev. 23,2. 37. — 7. to cackle; cf. kwane. — 8. to burst or break forth as a flood of light, to shine, to flash, espec. in the perf.: owia, osram apae, the sun, the moon, shines; osramaj, oprannaa pae, the lightning flashes; akado bspae fitaa, (the) lime will become white (when dry). — 9. to ferment, effervesce; to become sour; nsã or ahai no apae = akaw, the palm-wine or beer has undergone fermentation. — 10. to pain, ache: me tí pae me (= bej me), my head aches; me ti mpae me, nothing ails me, I am quite well. - oboa kasa pae ne ti, he takes much pains in speaking. — 11. n'ani apae = n'ani atew or afi, he or she is a cunning person; n'ani apae se ogya, he is much displeased, very angry. — 12. ne kōma apae or repae ne yam', he is utterly terrified; ne kōma ye apae, he is very uneasy, terribly frightened. — 13. to get angry = bo fuw; métee no na merepae, when I heard it, I became angry. — 14. pae so, to add; fa pae so = fa paa so, fa bō so, fa kã bō. Isa. 56,8; yeanyã ödōm apae dōm so, we have received grace upon (in addition to) grace, cf. John 1,16. — 15. pae diŋ: opae ne diŋ, he separates, i.e. forbids his name and gives him another; kaŋ no wofre no se: Dannya-me, na ne wura apae ne diŋ ato no Fasaadamase. (Gye wo akōa ŋkō na wobetumi apae ne diŋ.) — 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 amã Kyeŋku; cf. mpae 2. — 17. aduaŋ apae, dinner is ready; sika apae opoŋ no so, the money lies ready on the table; mã wo nneema mpae, keep your things in readiness! mã wo

tuo mpae, fetch your gun at once! — 18. pae..si hō, to pay or charge 50 per cent. interest.

o-pàé, inf. explosion &c.

e-pàé, pl. m-, a bag matted or plaited of a kind of grass (ntoŋ) for carrying salt, dried fish &c., smaller than tekrek-yi. pr. 2239.

mpáé, v. n. [cf. pae 6] 1. invocation, prayer, supplication; bō or yi mpae, to pray; obo Nyaykp. mpae amã ne nua, he prays to God for his brother; sometimes: obo mp. mã Onyayk., he prays to God. Osofo na oyi mp., e.s. wosore asēre biribiara; se wokasa bēreoo oo, wokasa denney oo, ne nyinaa wofre no mpae; mekaŋkye ma-bō abosom mpae; mede nsã merebō me nena samaj mpae na me hō aye me deŋ. Obiara kōbō mpae a, na bohye wom' (according to P. Ket., others deny it). Mūnyi (or mōmmō) mpae mmã no, na ne hō ye no deŋ a, wobemã no aboade (abohyedé); - obo me ti so mpae, he prays for me. — 2. imprecation, curse, execration; cf. nsew; mpae ŋkã no! F. let him be cursed!

mpae-bō, mpáé-yi (Jer. 11,15), inf. the act of praying; prayer; munnyae mp., do not give up prayer, pray without ceasing!

mpaéé, pl. mpaapáé, cleft, crack.

mpae-gum', inf. a short, simple celebration of the yam-festival; cf. odwiratwa.

mpaé-mpaé, v. n. [pae]: esono wēre ye mp., an elephant's skin is rough; bore hō ye mp. (nē) adamadám, the skin of the snake called bore is rough and speckled.

mpae-mú, inf. division &c., cf. mpaapae-m'.

mpaemú-ká, inf. open confession.

paépàé, s. paapae.

mpaepáé, v. n. crack, chink in the wall, ground &c. — also = mpaapae 2.

mpaesihō = mfentom.

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

mpa-fé, pains in the side. pr. 2581.

apaafó, pl. of opaani.

apá-frám = odwiratwa 1.

apagyá, a game pl of chiefs.

Apagyá, pr. n., s. 1 members of the A

apagyá [nea wode steel for striking fire] pa ap., to strike akoghama, they s fire for preparing

apagyakwá? pr. 176

pagyáw, Ak. pagya, up, raise; p. aham me abesi wōŋ ahe placed me (as kin op. abofra no too mirikatante, he pu upon his back and with it; mekasa n hō paŋkraŋ se., ne speaking than he saying..; pagyaw.. praise; - p. asem, a motion, t. love, crease one's ts. — elate; ne nimde nē na n'adwene ap. no knowledge and ric in his own conceit; of others. pr. 2263.

apa-hō, F. passover,

apahúnu (bi wō ŋkw nye wō wo tirim?).

wonye papa, nanso horted them in vain

pá-hwíí, pá-hwíí, an e breaking up of an a

tion, to the laws pi

mpáhyewa, strong d mmosã, nsã a eye

bow. Isa. 28,7.

pahyí, v. = paŋhiŋ.

apaa-ká, wages t(er ap. ŋkō na aua, portorage for one lo

mpakam-mã [apakan]: dred baskets full. pr.

apakáŋ, Ak.-kãne, 1. a long basket in whic

are carried. pr. 202 travellers the hammo

it; — 2. basket for



n at once! —  
or charge 50

ed or plaited  
for carrying  
er than tekre-

L. invocation,  
or yi mpae,  
mpae amā ne  
r his brother;  
Onyagk., he  
oyi mp., e.s.  
; se wokasa  
nney oo, ne  
nekanjye ma-  
sā merebo me  
ne hō aye me  
a, na bohye  
t., others deny  
opae mmā no,  
wobamā no  
bo me ti so  
— 2. *preca-*  
*f. n.*, mpae  
*ursed!*  
(1, 15), *inf.* the  
r; munnyae  
prayer, pray

crack.  
imple celebra-  
cf. odwiratwa.  
soso were ye  
s rough; bore  
n, the skin of  
is rough and

bc., cf. mpaa-

nfession.

nk i e wall,  
paa 2.

ll bag plaited

pr. 2581.

apagyá, a game played at the election  
of chiefs.

Apagyá, *pr. n.*, s. asafo; Apagyafó, *the*  
*members of the Apagya.*

apa-gyá [nea wode pa ogya] *fire-steel,*  
*steel for striking fire. pr. 3288; matches;*  
pa ap., *to strike fire: wope ap. abo*  
*akonhama, they seek embers to make*  
*fire for preparing their meal.*

apagyakwá? *pr. 1795.*

pagyáw, Ak. pagya, *v. to lift up, take*  
*up, raise; p. ahamañkaa, otuo; wabep.*  
*me abesi wøj ahenñua so, they have*  
*placed me (as king) on their throne;*  
op. abofra no too n'akyi de no bo  
mirikatente, *he put the child at once*  
*upon his back and ran quickly away*  
*with it; mekasa miwiewi pe na op. ne*  
*hō panjrañ se..., no sooner had I done*  
*speaking than he rose up suddenly,*  
*saying...; pagyaw..anim, to honour, to*  
*praise; - p. asem, to bring forward*  
*a motion, to move; - p. ne ka, to in-*  
*crease one's debts. — to inflate, puff up,*  
*elate; ne nimdee nè 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, = twam'.

apahúnu (bi wə ŋkwā na wugye akyin-  
nye wə wo tirim?). — otuu wøj fo se  
wonye papa, nanso (eye) ap., *he ex-*  
*horted them in vain to behave well.*

pā-hwií, pā-hwií, *an exclamation at the*  
*breaking up of an assembly; acclama-*  
*tion, to the laws published.*

mpáhyewa, *strong drink or liquor =*  
*mmosā, nsā a eye den, enjye nnipa*  
*bow. Isa. 28, 7.*

pahyí, *v. = panhiñ.*

apaa-ká, *wages, port(er)age; adeso*  
*biakō ap. ŋkō na obetua, he will pay the*  
*portage for one load only.*

mpakam-má [apakan]: mp. oha, *a hun-*  
*dred baskets full. pr. 3024.*

apakan, Ak.-káne, **1.** *travelling-basket,*  
*a long basket in which kings or chiefs*  
*are carried. pr. 2021; for European*  
*travellers the hammock has supplanted*  
*it. — 2. basket for carrying palm-oil,*

*palm-wine (in pots), salt and other*  
*things; cf. bedéw, akotwé, kyēñkyēñ. -*  
*Esoso apakan kesé a wode soa nnipa,*  
*ap. a mmarima de soa ŋjo nè nsā,*  
*asante-ap. a wode soa ŋkyene, nè*  
*apakoko-ap. a mmaa de soa adeso.*

o-pakaní, -fo, *pl. mpakanfó, a king or*  
*chief carried in the apakan.*

o-pakan-sóani, opakansóafó, *pl. m-fo,*  
*carrier of the travelling-basket.*

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

pákapáka (Kuk.): ye p. = bo mpatabiri-  
biri; epo no ani yee p. kese, *cf. Mt. 8, 24.*

apakóko-apakán, *a basket in which*  
*women carry loads; s. apakan 2.*

o-pakúm, *cold, catarrh; oyare p., op.*  
*aye ne hwene, op. abo no, he is af-*  
*fecte*

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

apákyé, **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 dwoñku a. s. gyawa, ósi sii. Cf.*  
*sii, osiifo, hūa, dwoñku.*

mpa-akyiri, *inf. [pa akyi] denial, deser-*  
*tion of somebody; backsliding. Hos.*  
*14, 5.*

apákyi, Ak. apakye, *pl. m-, a broad*  
*calabash with a cover. pr. 228. 1849.*  
*2582 f.; cf. kora. - also the gourd*  
*from which the calabash is made.*

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

apákyiwa, *pl. m- [dim.] a small cala-*  
*bash with a cover. pr. 1842.*

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

pam', *v. [red. pam'pam] to drive or chase*  
*away, to disperse, dispel; to put to*  
*flight, rout; to expel, dismiss, banish;*  
*pam ŋkoko. pr. 1532. 1644. 2584-87;*  
*p. dom, cf. yi dom, gu 15; s. opanyifó.*  
*(F. pām, Mk. 10, 14, to forbid to come).*

**pàm**, *v.* [*red.* (pempám), pompám] **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, 2592; *p.* mmatakari, wono, nsebè, foto &c. - to mend. *pr.* 1372. — **2.** *red.* a) to join, bring together, unite, organize; *eyi na yerempempam asafo no foforo bio, we shall (now) no more reorganise the company.* — b) to repair, restore. *2 Kg. 12, 6-9* (ofí no mu adanpaw). — **3.** *intr.* to be joined together, to close; *asú no ani apám, the surface of the river is frozen. Job 38, 30; nkwañ no ani apám, the eyes on the soup (broth) have joined, i.e. there is fat or oil all over; n'ábògye apám, he has a lock-jaw; p. hō, to be doubled. Ex. 26, 24.* — **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; ópám n'áfúw, pl. wópempám' woy' mfúw, s.s. woahyew afuw na wotase so nnuaa nè nnubää mmiakō-miakō siesie.* — [*Inf.* apám].

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

**pàam** [Gā], **pám**, *adv.* very much; totally; *cf.* papaapa; - wábòw pam, wáwe (nsā) ato pam, he is (completely, or) dead-drunk; *s.* tam.

**pàm**, *the report of a gun; otow tuo pam.*  
**pām**, *F. I.* = *pam'*, *Mk. 10, 14.* — **2.** = *pám*; *pām ntar* (ntade), to make clothes.

**pām**, *v.* [*inf.* apám, *red.* pōmpám] to enter into a confederacy, to confederate, unite in a league, join in a covenant. *pr.* 1146; *omañ yi nè mañ yi apám, these two nations are confederate, allied by treaty; woy baanu 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.*

**apām**, *inf.* covenant, confederation, alliance, league, treaty, agreement; *wōwō apām, apām da woy ntam', they are confederate, there is a league or*

*covenant between them = wōápám; cf. Gen. 9, 9 ff. 14, 13. 17, 2 ff. — kō apām or mp., to enter into an agreement; s. mpām; - mpām wo yoykō hō ap. mone. - F. fa apām, to take counsel. Mt. 22, 15. 27, 1. - kō apām, F. to hold a consultation. Mk. 15, 1.*

**apám**, *inf. s. pām, v. 4.*

**o-pám**, a (thorny) tree, the bark of which is used to prevent abortion.

**e-pám**, *pl. id.* (*cf.* pam, *v. 4*), a stick put in the ground by the side of a planted yam, a stay, stake; *dua biara a wode si odé mā sforo kobua so (wode dé no fá hō); worekotwa saa nnuaa a, wuse: mekotwá pám anase mekóbó pám; cf. apammō, pamfi. pr. 1298. 3595.*

**e-pām'** = *pā mu, s. pā, mpā.*

**mpām** = *apām; mpanyimfo kō mp. na woadi mmāra, - na wonè asiamasi akokō, 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 nsœ akohyehye fam' se mekōfa so a, éñwowō me.*

**o-pám-ágó** [nea ópompam' ade a eye agow-ágów], *nea oye ade a asse yiye, restorer, renovator; repairer of the breach. Isa. 58, 12.*

**mpām-déñ**, *firmness of the back (s. pā); hye wo nuanom mp., comfort, support or strengthen your brethren, encourage them when they begin to faint; syn. hye.. baniñha. — mpāmdéñ-hyé, inf. encouragement.*

**mpameé**, *seam; joining. John 19, 23.*

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

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

**mpamfo**, *mpe*  
= *mpawmu*

**o-pámfo**, *pl. m.*  
*san, party-*  
*Osee nè ne r*  
*king and*

*mfefo, mpra*

**apámfo**, *F. co*

**apám-fóforo**,  
*nant; the N*

**o-pám-fufu**, *a*

**mpām-hō**, *inf*

(*e.g. of oxe*

**apám-hyé-de**,

*adommānade*

**apámni**, *pl.*

*associate; cf*

**apám-mó**, *inf.*

*sticks or sta*

**pāmóm**, *a cer*

*shell of whi*

*ping-glass);*

**o-pám-p**, *pl. m.*

(*smā* kō

**ampan**, =

**mpampá**, *a th*

*corn mixed*

*boiled with*

[*G. pampa, e*

**apampaá**, *apán*

*a round, flō*

*one piece of*

*women carry*

*tations. pr. 1.*

*cf. apawá. -*

*so, Ak. (&*

*over the plan*

*disorder; - 1*

*na mp. gu a*

*received his*

**mpampaá-sò**:

*carelessly; wō*

*him, pa-p*

**pám-pa**, *adu*

*abō anañ aka*

*makōdañ ka*

*woy sañ no*

*p. mpeñ du,*

*came near*

*cessively.*

**pám'pám**, *red.*

= woāpām; cf. ff. — kō apām an agreement; yōgkō hō ap. take counsel. am, F. to hold 1.

the bark of which rtion.

v. 4), a stick the side of a take; dua biara kobua so (wode wa saa nnua a, anase mekōbō mfi. pr. 1298.

mpā. imfo kō mp. na asiamasi akōkō, unite in issuing ent into hostil-

sharply pointed branches, thorns, the ground to feet of a thief l palm-wine or antation; wahye akohyehye fam' wō me.

ade a eye agow- ee yiye, restorer, the breach. Isa.

the back (s. pā); comfort, support thren, encourage i to faint; syn. imdén-hyé, inf.

19,23. Ue, sticks (s. le, a heavy load re nhoma no p. me a large pack eg bone a woa- Iesu no, ensé se eamstress, tailor.

**mpamfo**, mpemfo, F., *the elect*, Mt. 24,31, = mpawmufo.

**o-pámfó**, pl. m-, *confederate, ally; partisan, party-man; associate, companion.* (See né ne mp. (= ne ŋkoa), *the Asante king and his subjects; cf. apānni; mfsfo, mpraprafo.*

**apāmfo**, F. *council*. Mk. 13,9.

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

**o-pám-fufu**, a certain tree.

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

**apām-hyé-de**, -hyèdé, *sacrament(s); syn. adommānāde.*

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

**apām-mó**, inf. [bō apam] *the cutting of sticks or stakes for the yam.*

**pāmóm**, a certain tree and its fruit, the shell of which serves as a cup (cupping-glass); s. kaŋkua.

**o-pámpá**, pl. m-, *hill, hillock; s. pémpé* (smaller), kókó (larger). pr. 1017.

**ampampá** = ampa-ampa, ampa-né-ampa.

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

**apampaá**, apampaa, (F. 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. 1963; *shovel*, Isa. 30,24; cf. apawá. - mp. gu afuo (Akp.: afuw) so, Ak. (& Akp.), *bowls lie scattered over the plantation, i.e. there is much disorder; - ne nsa aŋkã n'akatua nti na mp. gu afuw so yi, as he has not received his wages, he is in difficulty.*

**mpampaá-sò**: bō-, *to trifle with, use carelessly; wōbō no mp., they trifle with him; onipa-pa wu a, wōmmé no mp.*

**pām-pam**, adv. *successively; me nè no abō anaŋ akō kũro no so p. mpeŋ 3; makōdaŋ ka no p. mpeŋ 5, wantua me; wōŋ saŋ no mu no aŋkã ɛremene wōŋ p. mpeŋ du, on their way back they came near drowning ten times successively.*

**pam'pām**, red. v. (s. pam'), F. *to persecute.*

**mpampām'**, *the crown of the head, vertex, top* = atifi. pr. 400.

**o-pampāŋ**, a certain tree. pr. 2588f.

**pāmpāŋ'**, pāmpāŋ, *exhalation, evaporation, damp, effluvia, scent; biribi hūa a ɛfframa de ba; duasee no p. bōŋ bɛfaa me so.*

**pāmpāŋkwa(w)** a long knife or sword to cut plantains; Ky. = kãntãŋkrãŋki.

**pampím**, a (low) fence or obstruction over the foot-path near a town or village, to prevent the entrance of evil spirits; *stile*. pr. 3309; *palisade, stockade.*

**pampótoporòpòó**, a certain tree used for fuel.

**apām-siéfó**, *trucebreaker; implacable.* Rom. 1,31. 2 Tim. 3,3.

**mpampüró** = mprampüró.

**pāŋ**, v. [red. pempāŋ, pomp.] *to pluck, pull off or out; to crop (off).* Ezek. 17,4; wōkopāŋ' odé, *they are going to take out yam (of the first crop, pr. 827; t u is used of the 2d); ópāŋ dubāā; wápāŋ dubāā (dadewa na wóhóŋ); wopempāŋ' ahabaŋ; obi ntumi mpāŋ wōŋ me nsam' (John 10,28f.). Syn. pōŋ, tew, hūam.*

**pāŋ**, v. [red. pōmpāŋ]: p. mu, *to leave a void, an empty or blank space, a distance between; wode ntumpāŋ sisi hō a, pompāŋ mu na ammōbō! - mu pāŋ, to be distant from each other: Akyem ŋkũrow mu pāŋ, Akem towns are at great distances from each other; wōŋ ntaŋ' pāŋ = wōŋ ntaŋ' pōmpāŋ, s. pōmpāŋ; - pāŋ.. ntaŋ', to separate between.* Isa. 59,2. Syn. tãŋ, tẽntãŋ.

**pāŋ**, m-, a. 1. *empty, void; odāŋ pāŋ = odāŋ hũnu.* F. Mt. 12,44; espec. in cpds., cf. odāmpāŋ, nsápāŋ, yafumpāŋ. — da mpāŋ, *to be empty, void; abura no da mpāŋ, Gen. 37,24.* — 2. *adv. wōŋ adāŋ sisi pāŋ pāŋ, their houses are built at considerable distances from each other.* — 3. = kwa, hũnu: *menyé wo biribi pāŋ ŋkō a, woyaw me, though I have not committed even the least offence against you, you scold me!*

**pāŋ**, adv. *imitative of the sound of firm,*

heavy steps; *firmly, heavily, boldly*; *ɔnam páŋ páŋ koo asu nom', he stepped boldly into the water*; *ɔnam tēē, wan-nyina baabi, nso ɔnne hū na ɔkœ; cf. piŋ piŋ.*

**pájŋ**, *adv.* imitative of the ringing sound of a bell: *ɔdɔŋ no bɔ or bom' p.*

**ampáj**, *ampaŋ*, a pole used in punting boats; *wosi amp., they punt a boat.*

**ámpáj**, Ak. *ápáné*, *pl. mp-*, a species of bat; *cf. hwenakron, ahwérede, ɔpán-tweénini. pr. 231.*

**ɔ-pan**, *pl. m-*, F. a species of snake.

**ampáánà**, a kind of thorn or prickly plant.

**ampaana**, Akp. *Okw.* a (large) tree like a beech.

**páaná...**, *s. prá...*

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

**ɔ-pánámíri**, *s. ɔprámíri.*

**páane**, *-nee, pl. m-*, *needle. pr. 758. 2590ff.* [pam ade] *cf. abūi, G., dorowa; - p. aniwa, asō, hwene, tò kwáŋ, the eye of a needle.*

**ampa-nè-ampá**, *s. ampá.*

**apán-nédáw**, *apánnedaw' [apám dedaw]* an old covenant; the Old Testament.

**mpanéi**, a species of herring (middle-sized); *s. mmaŋ, kokuro.*

**pájhwéŋŋ**, *a. long, tall; ɔpəŋkɔ anim p.; dua p. bi si hɔ; onipa yi naŋ ye p.; ogyina hɔ p. = ɔware tenten; cf. tenten.*

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

**ɔ-paani**, *pl. a-fó*, a person who works for wages, hired labourer or carrier, hireling. *pr. 1330. 2593; s. paa; bo apaafɔ, to hire people, labourers; syn. ɔpaadifo. Isa. 19, 10.*

**mpaani**, *mpaannii* [not Akp.] palm-oil used for food; *abe ŋgo a wodi.*

**paŋkése**, F. = *asréne.*

**paŋkotoo**, Aky.: *bo p., to kneel on one knee, cf. kotow; se wo naŋ biakō si hɔ na wokotow wo naŋkrōma biakō so.*

**pájkraŋ**, *a. tall, slender, slim; ɔbéa p.*

**pájkraŋ**, *n. quickness, agility; bo p. (behwe)! get up quickly! be lively! = sore ntem! ye wo hō hare; cf. ahō-twētwe. — adv. suddenly.*

**ɔ-pájkráŋ**, *pl. a-, m-*, a small barrel or cask; *cf. háse, G. kpúm'kpáá; akótowa, ɔkwádúm, atentenim'.*

**ɔ-pájkráŋ-yefó**, *pl. a-, cooper.*

**paŋkyéré** (so), *v. to turn aside = māŋ. Joel 2, 7. Nu. 22, 23. — ɔp. ne nantew (ne kwáŋ) so = ɔyi akwá, ohima ne nantew. Cf. pare.*

**páánōó**, *páánōó* [Port. *pão*] European bread, wheaten bread, marchpane; biscuit(s); *cf. abodoo, ɔkono. — mpáá-nōwá, small biscuits.*

**pájpáj** = *pámpáj*, *exhalation.*

**pájpájkwá**, Aky. = *pámpájkwá(w).*

**pansám**, *v. 1. to scatter, strew about, disperse. Deut. 30, 3; syn. sampam, petē, hwete. — 2. to search through or all over; map. me daŋ nyinaa mu, maghū.*

**apán-sí**, *inf. [si apam] the act of putting in the stakes for the yam plants.*

**apanta**, a species of grass.

**pantaŋ**, *v. to be wide open; ɔpoŋ ano pántaŋ hɔ, the door is wide open; ŋkūrow abien no ntam' pantaŋ, those two towns are far from each other.*

**pántáŋŋ**, *a. plain, open, wide; ebo ye p'; syn. tètsee, háhráá; high and wide; ɔdaŋ nom' ye p'; cf. kántáŋŋ, kúntáŋŋ.*

**apántaŋ**, Okw. *the jawbone; cf. abogyé.*

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

**ɔ-pánten**; *ɔpántene, ɔpántene, Ak. pl. a-*, the largest species of snake found in Western Africa = *enini. pr. 219. 2975.*

**ɔ-pantó**, a certain tree; *wode ye gyedua.*

**pántu**, *pl. a-*, a large bottle.

**pantú** = *kese.*

**mpantú**, a species of plantain; *s. ɔbróde.*

— **apantúrsŋ** [obs.] *id.*

**ɔ-pántweénini**, Akp.; *ɔpántweéniŋ, F. Aky., pl. a-*, a species of bat, a little larger than *ampaŋ*, with a long snout.

**apantwewa**, Aky. 1. = *ɔpantweénini. — 2. a beast resembling a snake; it cries 'paŋ twrrr', which sounds like the hammering of a blacksmith. pr. 2594.*

**páájwáá**, *very far, very distant or remote; ɔkoo p. (nohō), he went to a very distant place.*

**mpán-yee**, Ak  
**ɔ-pán-yi**, *inf. [*

7, 26.

**ɔ-panyifó**, *pl.*

*ed, exile, ou*

**ɔ-panyimmá** [

*nate or subal*

**apanyimmá**, -

*grown boy c*

*young perso*

*or only) arr*

*adult; a p*

*impudent chi*

*ɔye' ap. = o*

*a oné wo nse*

*se: woaye w*

*of 30-40 year*

**mpanyim-mé**

*adult person*

*or period o*

*having grow*

*tween mmera*

*ŋkwa' abier*

**ɔ-panyi á**, a

*putable man.*

**ɔ-pányiŋ**, *ɔpán*

*1. an old pe*

*up person, ɔp*

*pr. 194. 382.*

*spectable man*

*alderman, sen*

*superior, chi*

*of kings and*

*pr. 564...586.*

**nyimfó**, *the*

*town, who f*

*chief or king*

*his particular*

*ary command*

*treasurer; ɔky*

*ɔbófó, ambass*

*pl. m- 'i. ol*

*aged; It, c*

*elder brotner,*

*the chief (par*

*1421. — 5. ɔp*

*office. pr. 576*

*with an offic*

*are ent...; on*

*tained an of,*

*méseŋ no pany!*

small barrel  
kpūm'kpāá;  
tenim'.

per.  
aside = māŋ.  
op. ne nan-  
i akwá, ohima

áo] European  
archpane; bis-  
no. — mpáá-

lation.  
pāŋkwa(w).  
strew about,  
syn. sampam,  
search through  
aj nyinaa mu,

act of putting  
um plants.

ven; opoŋ ano  
s w open;  
pai, those  
each other.  
wide; eho ye  
ā; high and  
cf. kántāŋŋ,

ie; cf. abogyē.  
poor cottage,  
house.

ne, Ak. pl. a-  
snake found in  
pr. 219.2975.  
ode ye gyedua.  
title.

tain; s. ohrōde.

ántweéniŋ, F.  
of 7 a little  
a snout.  
ántweénini. —  
a snake; it  
sh sounds like  
smith. pr. 2594.  
distant or re-  
he went to a

mpān-ye, Ak. = opānyo.

opān-yi, inf. [pam, yi] banishment. Ezra  
7, 26.

opanyifó, pl. a-, one expelled or banish-  
ed; exile, outcast; nea woapām ayi no.

opanyimmá [opanyin, dim.] a subordi-  
nate or subaltern officer; syn. adiakryiri.

apanyimmá, -aa, pl. m- [= 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;  
dye ap. = odi mmerantiwasem; onipa  
a oné wo nse panyin no na woyaw no  
se: woaye wo hō ap. - also a person  
of 30-40 years.

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

opanyim-pá, a worthy, respectable, re-  
putable man.

opānyin, opānyini [apā, nyin] pl. m-  
1. an old person; an adult, a grown-  
up person, opp. abofra. [con. ne pānyin].  
pr. 194.382. — 2. a gentleman, re-  
spectable 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. mpa-  
nyimfó, the elders, grandees of a  
town, who form the council of the  
chief or king, each of them having  
his particular charge (asafohene, milit-  
ary commander; ofotosāŋfo, asannaani,  
treasurer; okyēāme, speaker, reporter;  
obófó, ambassador &c.). — 3. panyin,  
pl. m-, adj. old (of persons, cf. dedaw),  
aged; adult, chief; mé nūapanyin, my  
elder brother, opp. akūmaa. — 4. n.  
the chief (part), principal (thing). pr.  
1421. — 5. op., eldership, magistracy,  
office. pr. 576; odi p., he is entrusted  
with an office; wodi mpanyin, they  
are ent...; onyāā op. bi dii, he ob-  
tained an office to perform. — 6.  
méseŋ no panyin, he is younger than I.

opanyin-húnu, a poor or indigent, old  
and decrepit man.

mpanyin-akòŋŋuá, chief seat. Mt. 23, 6.

mpanyin-mù, adv. after the manner of  
aged, old, elderly persons, considera-  
tely, prudently; odweŋ asem hō mp.,  
he has sound judgment.

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

panyin-ní, inf. eldership, office, govern-  
ment. Isa. 22, 21; - mp..., principal-  
ties. Col. 1, 16. 2, 10.

mpanyin-ním' = mpanyin anim.

opanyin-pānyin, an aged, old person  
= akwakoraa.

mpanyin-sém, 1. the word, talk, speech,  
mode of talking, manners and deal-  
ings of a man advanced in years or  
occupying a reputable place in society.  
— 2. what an old man relates, legend,  
history; cf. atetesem. — kã mp., to  
talk like an old man, wisely and  
gravely; to relate an event that has  
happened in by-gone times; di mp.,  
to arrogate or assume the air of an  
adult or an elder, to be presump-  
tuous, forward, arrogant, haughty; cf.  
apanyimma.

mpanyin-sò, adv. according to age;  
wode woy atrātrā mp., they were  
seated according to their age.

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

mpanyin-trābea, - trābere, the upper-  
most place, highest seat. Mt. 23, 6.  
Lk. 14, 7. — mpanyin-ŋwúma, elder-  
ship, office, charge. — mpanyin-yó,  
inf.: ye mp. = di mpanyinsem; cf.  
dwae.

opān-yó, mpānyee [pām, ye] inf. previous  
agreement, preconcerted matter.

pápa, 1. red. a., s. pa; Gr. § 69. 70. — 2.  
n. good, good things, moral good; good-  
ness; good action; benefit, favour,  
kindness; welfare, well-being, prosper-  
ity; good luck; syn. yiye. pr. 2626.  
- ne papa nè ne bone, its advantages  
and disadvantages.

pápa, pápaapa, adv. 1. very good, very  
well. — 2. well, very, much, very  
much, too much. pr. 1239; syn. dodo,

pai, yiye; okásá papa, *he talks too much*; okásá papaapa, *he speaks very well*; ope se ohyehye ne hō papa, *she is too fond of finery*; wahwe no papa, *he has flogged him well or severely*; mikyia nō pápaapa, *I salute him most heartily*. Gr. § 133, 3. — papa ara pi, F. *full well*. Mk. 7, 9.

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

apa-apá, Okw. = básabasa.

paapa, pl. -nom, pope. - p. hō tráfo, cardinal. Hist.

paapaa, red. v. F. = paapae. Mt. 25, 32.

pàapaa, red. adv. paa: bobo paapaa, *to pat*; obóbóo n'atifi p., *he patted him on his head*.

apaapaa: bō.. ap., *to divide, part, separate*; wobóo wəṅ ap. de oyi koo ha de oyi koo ha, *they were separated and taken to different places*.

mpapá-dáṅ, papá-déṅkese = mpopá...  
paápae, red. v. pae, *to cleave, split, burst multifariously: tr. to split into many pieces, to split many things*; p. sika mu, *to change money*; 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.

mpaapáé, v. n. I. *the creaking or squeaking 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*.

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

mpaapaem', mpaapaemú, inf. *division, disjunction, disunion, separation; abruption; rupture, schism*. John 7, 43; sika mp., *change (= small coins)*. - di mp., *to be divided, disunited, at variance with each other*. Mt. 12, 25. — mp-di, inf. *the act of separating, separation &c.*

a-pápafo, pl. F. *good men, saints*; ap. wəṅ korye, *the communion of saints*; - the good. 2 Chron. 19, 11. Prov. 14, 19; s. papani.

apàpahwékwá, pl. m-, I. *a private man, a common citizen*; onyé kuro a ote mu no mu panyiṅ, onni diṅ bi wə mu. — 2. *bachelor, unmarried man*; cf. osigyafó, *unmarried woman*, & ohō-kwafo. pr. 1189. 2627.

paápàakú, a tree with spongy pith; wode ye sukudón; - Paapaaku, wosow ntrama, nanso wudi hia (wunni sika), P., *you carry cowries, yet you are poor (have no money)*. pr.

pápaní, a good, righteous person; cf. papafo, otréneeni.

paapáni, pl. -fo, papist. — paapá-sém, popery. Hist.

pápaapa, s. pápa.

papare, pl. m-, As. a species of fish found in the Bosonotwe lake.

pápasisi, a disease similar to dwoko, kukurume-tawiam', ataata; it causes tottering and inability to stand upright without support; s. horóbobo.

pápa-yé, inf. I. *well-doing*. 1 Pet. 2, 15; syn. yiyeye. — 2. *moral goodness, virtue*. — pápayefó, *well-doer*. 1 Pet. 3, 17.

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

pápee, tight, fast; wəkye(kye)ree no (ne nsa) p., *they bound him (his hands) tight*; mia mu p. *tie it fast*; syn. dasii, dennej.

papem', F. = paapae mu. Mt. 21, 9.

mpapem', F. = mpaapaemu, *division, section*.

o-pápó, pl. m-, he-goat; Ak. aberekyinini. Mt. 25, 32. — opapo-sáe, a castrated he-goat. — apapowá, pl. m-, a young he-goat; a kid. Lk. 15, 29.

paapó, better: paabo, q. v.

o-pápó-hwewá, a shrub with edible fruits.

o-pápó-màkó, s. mako.

o-papū, papūm, Ak. F. fever; catarrh; cf. opakum. [prā...]

pára, v. s. pra. — pára..., pără..., s. pra..., páradaa, páradada, p'radadada, 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 petee, sare a dua

bi usi so, ehanom ye be more co  
paradiise [He sure garde  
pàre, v. [red. to go or l not to con to be spare far from to me! Ony dua yi bebi this tree br Anka dua; E'pàre wo a — Ade mpe not been fo  
apàre, inf. t sparing, ex averted da mparé me me! — apá gust or ten  
apàre, pl busi, ap. whole body  
apàre, m-, Al = gu né ḡ. to complete, summate, to to get it doi = aparow, :  
o-pàré, pr. n.  
aparex, Aky. :  
mpàrèkó, jes pleasantry; play: woboo a. s. egye ar  
aparéw = apa  
mparewá, I. spokes of a  
paripariw, pa Ak. i, s  
parów, p. nsem no bi we shall dis and turn ou  
aparów, apáro of the bone cavity; kyin umbrella. —

private man,  
é kúro a ote  
diñ bi wə mu.  
ied man; cf.  
oman, & ohō-

spongy pith;  
paaku, wosow  
(wunni sika),  
yet you are  
pr.

s person; cf.

— paapâ-sém,

pecies of fish  
lake.

ar to dwəko,  
tā; it causes  
stand upright  
əbəbə.

g. 1 Pet. 2, 15;  
oral acodness,  
ell-d 1 Pet.

nd lengthwise;  
mā akyea.

kye)ree no (ne  
m (his hands)  
it fast; syn.

Mt. 21, 9.  
emu, division,

Ak. aberekyi-  
po-sác, a cas-  
powá, pl. m-  
Lk. 15, 29.

h edible fruits.

ever; catarrh;  
[prā...

pārē...; s. pra...  
adada, a. open,  
; vast, void;  
; solitary; un-  
without trees,  
lain or wilder-  
tee, sare a dua

bi nsi so, steppe, savanna, prairie;  
ehonom ye p. — syn. pataa, which may  
be more confined. [G. ɲaa kpátaa].

paradiise [Heb.] paradise; orchard, plea-  
sure garden. Cant. 4, 13.

pàre, v. [red. popare] to pass by, go by;  
to go or be far from, recede from,  
not to come to pass, not to happen,  
to be spared to. Eyi mparé me, be this  
far from me, may this not happen  
to me! Onykp. mmā empare se (aṅkã)  
dua yi bebu abo wo! God forbid that  
this tree break (off) and fall on you!  
Aṅkã dua yi re(he)bu abo me, aparéê!  
É'pàre wo a, wo hō beto wo! pr. 2628.  
— Ade mpare ade a, aṅkã..., if it had  
not been fortunately avoided...

apàre, inf. the act of passing by or  
sparing, exemption; a threatening but  
averted danger (cf. asīāne). Apàre  
mparé me se aṅkã dua yi bebu abo  
me! — apàre! an exclamation of dis-  
gust or terror.

apàre, a place covered with thorn-  
bushes; ap. atiti me hō nyinaa, my  
whole body bears the pricks of thorns.

apàre, m-, Ak. l. gu n'apàre, né mpàre  
= gu né ɲkyèrew', wíe no ye koraa,  
to complete, discharge, dispatch, con-  
summate, to bring to an end or close,  
to get it done, to get through. — 2.  
= aparow, m-; cf. damparé.

Ḷ-pàrè, pr. n. m. pr. 212.

aparéz, Aky. = aparow.

mpàrèkó, jest, joke, sport, raillery,  
pleasantry; bə mp., to jest, joke, sport,  
play: woboapa kã asem a eye sereu  
a. s. egye ani de goru; cf. nseɲkwaa.

aparéw = aparow.

mparewá, l. the false ribs. — 2. the  
spokes of a wheel.

paripàriw, pariparuw, red. v. pariw;  
Ak.: pari, s. paruw.

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

aparów, apárow, pl. m-, l. a rib, one  
of the bones enclosing the thoracic  
cavity; kyinii mp., the ribs 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: hwe ne  
hō ap! oguáñfó hō mpa ap. da. pr.  
— 5. F. an enclosure (as the ribs  
are one of the chest): wəabə me hō  
ap., F. they have encompassed me; cf.  
bə hō dantabañ, kontonkroj, twa hō  
hyia.

parúw, v. [pariw, red. pariparuw, inf.  
a-] l. to cut off small particles from  
a surface, to notch, edge; to rough  
or fresh-cut (a millstone); əp. ne wiyam-  
mó = əde bobá bobə o'wiyammó a. s.  
o'wiyammóba no so; o'pariparuw mpu-  
rañ no hō de aye apóŋŋuá; pariparuw  
əbo (abo) hō, to hew or dress stone(s).  
- o'paruw soo ne tuo mu, he took up  
his gun quickly. — 2. to make a  
remark, to utter one's sentiments, give  
one's opinion; o'parúw' asem no bi, he  
expresses his opinion concerning the  
matter; wapáruw' mé asemmoné, he  
has made bad remarks about me; əp.  
me mparuw-ɲwoma, he makes malig-  
nant remarks about me = əkã m'asem  
hō asemone. pr. 431. — 3. red. with  
hō: to occupy oneself preliminarily  
or superficially with: wodi asem a,  
wəparipariw hō ansá-na wobu ntey;  
o'pariparuw bone hō, he trifles with  
sin, he acts or talks with levity concern-  
ing sin, is not serious in his repen-  
tance and in praying for deliverance  
from sin.

amparúw'-bó, pl. id. or m-, hailstone.  
Osu beto na amp. agu a, aberewa bi  
na o'paruw ne wiyammó wə soro, na  
nea o'paruw na eturútu'ruw (wə) əbo no  
so gu no ne amp. yi.

mparuw-hó, inf. preliminary speech,  
introduction, comment.

mparuw-ɲwóma, unfavourable or malig-  
nant utterance about some person or  
matter, s. paruw 2' & ɲwoma, bitter.

pasa, v. = pasaw, pase.

pásaa, pásapasa(pasa) a. & adv. utterly  
spoiled or ruined; akwaɲmukáfo aye  
onipa no pasaa, robbers have put him

in a most miserable condition (cf. Lk. 10, 30); ways p., he is in a woeful plight; he is utterly undone; he is desolate, destitute, starving, perishing, pining away. Lam. 4, 5. Rev. 18, 17; kúrow no aye p., the town has gone to ruin. Cf. sampam.

**apásá**, fraud, deception, falsehood, lie, roguery, extravagance; cf. atoro, ŋkontompo, ŋkonkansa. [G. guile, John 1, 47; hypocrisy]; bə ap., to be extravagant; to behave as a liar or rogue; wabə ap. nti, wokā asem bi kyere no a, ontie, because he is an extravagant fellow, he does not take any notice, if you admonish him.

**o-pásáfo**, pl. a-, a rogue able to do every kind of mischief, in the way of theft, lying, extravagance; akōa yi ye op. = oye n'ade sakasaka, odi ŋkwa-seasem, oye onipa a obə ka, otorofo, ohohwini.

**ampásakyi**, a certain animal. pr. 2629.

**pasafokókó**, As. a certain kind of drum.

**mpasa-mpása**, ragged, paltry; ode kentegow mp. hi akonkwan n'asen, he has put a meagre piece of cloth round his loins; onam mp., he goes about in ragged clothes. Mic. 1, 8.

**mpásánj**; twa mp., to make a short tour.

**pásapasa**, s. pásaa.

**pásapraa**, **pásaprapaa**, stark naked; onam hoara p., he walks about st. n.

**o-pás(i)are**, a thorny tree, used for building purposes & fuel; s. opesare.

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

**pásaa-yé**, inf. destruction. Rom. 3, 16.

**pasé**, v. [red. pasépase. Port. passear-se, Germ. spazieren, It. spazziare] to walk (for amusement or exercise), take a walk, promenade; mekopásé, məkò apásé or mpásé = mekogye mframa or mfare, mekotētēē m'apowmu; mekopásépase kakrá, I am taking a short walk.

**apásé**, **mpásé**, inf. ambulation; meko ap., s. pase; kə or tu mp., to take a walk.

**mpá-ase**, l. the lower part of the bed = anáfó, nea wo nan kyere ho. — 2. mpásasé, adv. unawares (prop. from under the bed); cf. mpaso; Asantefo

abefi yeŋ mp., the Asantes have come upon us unexpectedly; edom biara rentumi mfa woŋ mp., no enemy can take them by surprise; wəhyew no mp., or mpaase-hyew, 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 wəpáw] small cowries, held in preference to large ones and therefore purposely selected.

**paá-siká**, hire, wages.

**mpásó**, adv. [red. mpáso-mpáso] 1. by chance, accidentally, unawares. — 2. unadvisedly, inconsiderately, thoughtlessly, without thought, carelessly; óyè n'ádé mpásompasso; s. sèsekwasóm.

**apásó**, l. plane; a joiner's tool; s. pa, v. 4. — 2. As. = akape.

**apásóo**, Aky. = akape, scissors; cf. apeso.

**apásò**, As. = epáwsò, on the plain.

**Apásò**, pr. n. a town in Akwam & in Pae.

**apaa-so-bó-de**, hire, wages.

**m-pasúá**, the line(s) of battle. pr. 165.

2630f. 3482; rank. 1 Sam. 17, 22f. —

b a a or bae mp., to extend the lines of

battle; wəbae kúrow no hō mp., they

set themselves in array against the

town. Jer. 50, 9. 14; twa mp., to ar-

range or array the battle, to set the

battle in array; wəatwa Akwam

so (m)p., they are encamped against

or ready to fight with Akwam; ohyén'

(m)p. so, he had the lines of battle

formed [G. gba ta]; waw mp. ano, s.

waw 5. — **mpasúá-sò-fó**, the soldiers

forming a line of battle. — **m-pasúa-**

**twá**, inf. arranging the battle &c.

**patá**, v. 1. to ward off, keep off, prevent; wəp. 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

woŋ mǎnsò, I reconciled their differ-

ence; wapata oł ed the king; v fom a ofom ohe expiated his tra king. pr. 2635.

**patá**, v. to put tog in connection w plies the place at the same tim 314. 2425. 2631. - ŋkaŋ, do not r same time! wəp is comprehended Rom. 13, 9.

**patá**, pl. m-, a so on which plants are preserved; osese. - pata ase town without a 2632f.

**apatá** (pl. m-), apat hall, vestibule, p ce; oday ketewa [The wor... mo ntwirono. F. 1 Mt. 26, 71.

**mpátá**, inf. l. the pute), pacificati pr. 427. 1138; pr atonement. — 2.

cation &c.; womé pata; indemnific 2636; ransom. P

**mpátá-adé**, ransom. afóré, expiatory — **mpátá-aguá**,

**mpátá**, l. a scaffo the building or r a wókyere no oda

a.s. wotare day no ing frame (woye funu a.s. nām). —

ère mp. asu nnuá (wə) no wode nnuá gú so á mp., a raft.

**apátá**, slovenliness, day mu ap., he and order in his

**pátaa**, pataá, a. leve denuded of trees c



es have come  
edóm biara  
o enemy can  
woahyew no  
y have burn-  
had out, be-  
t, fig. in his  
something at  
been present.  
ápáw] small  
nce to large  
sely selected.

apáso] 1. by  
wares. — 2.  
ely, thought-  
relessly; óyè  
ekwásóm.  
tool; s. pa,

rs; cf. apeso.  
the plain.  
Akwa & in

ttle. pr. 165.  
i. 17, 22 f. —  
d the lines of  
nó mp., they  
against the  
mp., to ar-  
2, to set the  
wa Akwa  
ped against  
wam; óhyén'  
es of battle  
mp. ano, s.  
the soldiers  
— m-pasüa-  
battle &c.  
ep off, pre-  
e kept from  
to sell or  
rnin' ouse.  
plan, level)  
ompose; to  
often, sooth,  
2, conciliate,  
ne for; pata  
üt; mepataa  
their differ-

ence; 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.]

**patá**, 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. — mpatá ñhoma abiey ñkañ, do not read two books at the same time! wapa. abom' ahye .. mu, it is comprehended in, summed up in. Rom. 13, 9.

**patá**, pl. m-, a scaffold made of sticks on which plantains and other fruits are preserved; shed, hut; syn. apa; osese. - pata ase wo hene, there is no town without a king. pr. 702, 792 f. 2632 f.

**apatá** (pl. m-), apatám', portico, entrance-hall, vestibule, porch, covered entrance; oday ketewa a wusi mu kañ no. [The word is more used in Gã = Tw. ntwironoá]. F. porch, common hall. Mt. 26, 71.

**mpatá**, inf. 1. the act of settling (a dispute), pacification, (re-)conciliation. pr. 427, 1138; propitiation, expiation, atonement. — 2. the means for pacification &c.; wómá mp. = wode biribi pata; indemnification, indemnity. pr. 2636; ransom. Prov. 6, 35.

**mpatá-adé**, ransom. Ex. 30, 12. — **mpatá-afòré**, expiatory sacrifice, atonement. — **mpatá-aguá**, mercy-seat. Heb. 9, 5.

**mpatá**, 1. a scaffold to stand upon in the building or repair of houses; dua a wókyère no oday hõ gyina so ñwõná a.s. wotare day no. — 2. litter, carrying frame (wóye no se apakañ de soa funu a.s. nãm). — 3. a bridge; wókyère mp. wo asu yi so, e. s. woasisi nnúá (wó) nsú no koñ abiey' só na wode nnúá gú so à wónam' so; - nsuani mp., a raft.

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

**pátaa**, pataá, a. level, plain, open, free, denuded of trees or bush, bald, bare;

wadow hõ (mã aye) p.; kúrow no hõ ye p.; sareso ye p.; bepõw no atifi da hõ pátaa, the top of that mountain is bare; mmepõw atifi nyinaa ayeye pataa-pataa; koko p.; bótan p., a bare rock. Ezek. 24, 7, 8, cf. ferefere; dua no so ye p. = kwatii, without leaves, bare. Cf. pãradadada.

**apataá**, apatáwá, pl. m-, fish. pr. 444, 3091; cf. enãm, nsunãm. Diff. kinds of sea-fish (po-nãm): esiré (oyáká), baasáéwí, nsikowá, ántere, kokúró, mpaneí, mmañ, ñkramfõá; sakraka, wíriwíriwa, posorosamini; - of river-fish (asubõntenj mu nãm): ofureei, nmomma, koobi, apatère, adwene; ódó, ákusuw, áñkaw, téré, akwatiábibiri, ntiatiaso.

**mpátábiribiri**, commotion or agitation of a sheet of water; nsu no bõ mp. = nsuani him bebre. Mt. 8, 24; cf. pakapaka. - mp.-ye, inf. Ps. 89, 10.

**mpátá-bom'**, comprehension. - mp'. mpáebó, general prayer.

**patabubu**, a rush, rushing motion and noise, rustle; boisterousness, turbulence: óde p. fi adiwo aba oday mu, óde p. fi dua so abehwe ase; adv. boisterously, tumultuously, noisily &c.; with a crash (Ps. 35, 8); óyè n'ade nyinaa p., he does everything impetuously.

**mpátá-dá**, day of atonement. Lev. 23, 27.

**mpátá-de**, F. -dze, satisfaction, propitiation. 1 John 2, 2. - a propitiatory thing, gift or sacrifice. Rom. 3, 25.

**mpátá-dwùmá**, expiatory work. K. § 232.

**o-pátáfó**, pl. a- [con. né pát. & ne pát...] pacifier, appeaser, peace-maker; mediator, conciliator; reconciler; propitiator; cf. kyedwo. pr. 2424, 2637 f. 3076. Mt. 5, 9.

**o-pátáfó**, pl. a-, sloven, slut, slattern; cf. obufo, buru.

**patákaw**, F. = betékaw, a species of small ant; cf. tétéa.

**o-patakú**, pl. m-, hyena; wolf; nicknames: kuntun, kuntumpã, obonu, obonukyerfo, ofui, agyane.

**pataku-nsáta**, a climbing plant; sareso hama a wodi n'aba.

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

**patakuwa**, pl. m., F. *an ant.*  
**apatám'**, s. apatá.  
**mpatantwér**, F. *a steep place* = obo  
 kraṅkroṅ. Mk. 5,13.  
**pátasiaw**, *an unexpected meeting (together);*  
 yenè no (hyiae) p., *we met him unex-*  
*pectedly.*  
**mpátá-wú**, *expiatory death.*  
**apáteram**, pl. m., *a large species of bean.*  
 pr. 277.  
**patére**, v.: empatéré dé = enkwati de,  
*it is not without an agreeable taste;*  
 oḍew mpá mu.  
**apatére**, apátéré, pl. m., *a species of*  
*river-fish; s. apataa, apstere.*  
**mpa-tiá**, *a short-legged bedstead; s.*  
*mpadua.*  
**patipátiriw**, red. v., s. patiriw.  
**mpatípére(w)**, *mildew; mould.*  
**apatipérew**, *a species of bird.* pr. 92.  
 532. 2639 ff.  
**apatipére-ṅkésuá**, *a species of bean; s.*  
*ase.*  
**pátiri-ansiáw**, *a certain food prepared*  
*of red plantains and palm-oil, eaten*  
*by widows; oḍróde kókoo a woanōa*  
*apotow; s. nteberesua.*  
**apatiri-asóm'**, Ak., *by way of intro-*  
*duction.*  
**apátiri-atom'**, *an (unforeseen) accident;*  
 eyeé me (wə) ap. mu = mpatuw mu,  
*it happened to me or it befell me*  
*accidentally.*  
**mpá-tirim'** [mpa tiri mu] *the upper side*  
*of a bed.*  
**mpaa-tirim'**, inf. [paa, 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 one's footing,*  
*to miss a step; ap. hwee ase; fig. to*  
*commit a fault.* pr. 2461; also watiriw.  
**páto**, pató = oḍampañ, *a house or room*  
*with an open front; patom' hene, the*  
*head (overseer) of the king's cellar.*  
**pátoro-pátoro**, pátóro-pátóro, *a slippery;*  
 osu ato nti okwaṅ mū aye p., *through*  
*the rain the road has become slippery.*  
**mpá-to-so**, inf. *imputation; shift; wodii*  
 assem no mp., *they conducted the law-*  
*suit in a shifty way (shifting off the*

*charge upon the innocent party); e.s.*  
 wopa asem bi to wo yəṅkō so, wuyi  
 asem bi de hye wo yəṅkō se ono na  
 oyeé, *you shift off a charge and put*  
*it upon another person, asserting that*  
*it is he who committed the deed; cf.*  
 pa..to..so, under pa, v. 6.  
**patú**, pl. m., *owl; ne mmèraṅ; aduammen,*  
 agyammen, pr. 533.  
**patuní** = patu ani, *the eye of an owl.*  
 pr. 2304.  
**patú**, v. = patuw. — F. wəpatu bo  
 mpae [ye asor] tsentsen, *they for a*  
*pretence make long prayers.* Mt. 23,14.  
 Mk. 12,40.  
**o-patu-kúm**, *unexpected killing.*  
**o-patu-wú**, *a sudden death; cf. awusiṅ.*  
 pr. 2544. 2646. — **o-patuwú-yaré**, *a*  
*disease causing sudden death.*  
**patúw**, v. *to surprise, overtake, to do*  
*something unexpectedly, suddenly, at*  
*once, without warning, unawares, un-*  
*looked-for, undeviseedly, enyé mpátúw*  
*a epatuw yeṅ, it does not befall us*  
*unprepared; mepatuw na mebaa ha*  
*yi, I came here without having pre-*  
*viously designed it; dwom yi de, ap.*  
*boḥ ne tirim na eyeé, it is this song*  
*that she improvised; ade repatuw asá,*  
*the night falls in all of a sudden;*  
 wap. abu abugyéṅ, *he died all of a*  
*sudden; nnipa nyinaa remp. ṅwu, all*  
*men will not die at once.* pr. 315 f.  
 401. 2408. 2430. 2544. 2643 ff. 3336; -  
 F. *to pretend.*  
**mpátúw**, inf.: ye -, *to be in a great hurry,*  
*to be urgent;... akoye mp. nti, because*  
*it required speed, - was urgent...*  
**mpátúw-mù**, *unexpectedly; unawares.*  
 Job 9,5.  
**patuwuo**, *a certain bead; s. abene.*  
**apa-twàré**, inf. F. *telling lies &c., s.*  
 apàw.  
**páátwèè**, pátwè: di p., *to laugh at, make*  
*sport of.*  
**pàw**, 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; - mēpàw nea mepe,*  
*I choose what I like; apaw ntrama*

*fufu, he is pic-*  
*ries; apaw ṅk*  
*the large fowl.*  
*he makes no*  
 pr. 1373. 1625.  
**pàw'**, *a certain g*  
**a-pàw'**, F. *falseho*  
 boa, di atoro, t  
 ap. = wommoa  
*you are right,*  
**pawá** [= paa, q.  
*a work or es*  
*wages; job; eye*  
*occasionally he*  
**apawá**, pl. m.,  
 (Mt. 23,25) =  
**apaawá**, Akp. F.  
*vessel, made of*  
 also for winno  
 okorow tratraa  
 ma-nneema gun  
**o-pàw-héne**, pl.  
 princes of Ger  
 to choose the  
**mpaw-mí** f. se  
 syn. ny., m'; r  
 Nyankōpəṅ fām  
 6,9. James 2,1  
**paawo**, *peacock.*  
**páwpaw**: bo p. to  
*carelessly.* pr. 2  
**ε-pàw-sò**, As. apa  
**apawu-atére**, *a n*  
 of the fan-palm  
**apaw-twá**, inf. to  
**o-pa-yaré**, m- [pa  
*simulated sickn*  
**ampá-yé**, inf. [ye  
*true knowledge,*  
*sincerity.* Prov  
 12,16. 2 Cor. 8,  
**pè**, v. [red. pepel  
 search for pro  
 get; (sp) he s  
 pe bōro-ṅ-oma  
*a piece of pape*  
*seeks an occas*  
*a quarrel with*  
 me see nè animṅ  
*ruin and disgra*  
*to search for th*

party); *s. s.*  
 ngō so, wuyi  
 kō se ono na  
 urge and put  
 asserting that  
 the deed; *cf.*

5.  
 g: aduammen,

ve of an owl.

wopatu bō  
 they for a  
 rs. Mt. 23, 14.

ling.

cf. awusiq.  
 uwú-yàré, a  
 death.

ertake, to do  
 suddenly, at  
 nawares, un-  
 enyé mpátuw  
 not fall us

na jaa ha  
 having pre-  
 m yi de, op.  
 is this song  
 repatuw asā,  
 of a sudden;  
 lied all of a  
 mp. gwu, all  
 ce. pr. 315 f.  
 43 ff. 3336; -

i great hurry,  
 nti, because  
 urgent...

; unawares.

s. ahene.

lies &c., s.

tu, t, make

choose, select;  
 ne or as many  
 ty of things  
 s used of one  
 áw nea mepé,  
 opaw ntrama

fufu, he is picking out the white cow-  
 ries; opaw ngokō akese, she selects  
 the large fowls; ompaw wōj mu biara,  
 he makes no difference among them.  
 pr. 1373. 1625. - Ak. pa.

pàw', a certain game; *s.* agoru.

a-pàw, F. falsehood, lie; twa (a)paw =  
 boa, di atoro, twa ngkontompo; wuntwa  
 ap. = wommoa, thou dost not lie, i.e.  
 you are right, you speak the truth.

pawá [= paa, q. v.] pl. (*dim.*) mpaawá,  
 a work or engagement for hire or  
 wages; job; eye a, odidi mpáwá-mpáwá,  
 occasionally he undertakes a job.

apawá, pl. m-, Okw. F. plate, platter  
 (Mt. 23, 25) = apaawá; *cf.* abeyéaa.

apaawá, Akp. F. a round, flat or hollow  
 vessel, made of one piece of wood, used  
 also for winnowing; fan. Isa. 30, 24;  
 okorow tratraa bi a mmea de wōj nnee-  
 ma-nneema gum'; *s.* apawá, apampaa.

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

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

paawo, peacock. 1 Kg. 10, 22. (*diff.* koo-  
 páwpaw: bō p. to do a thing quick and  
 carelessly. pr. 2308.

e-páw-sò, As. apaaso, on the plain.

apawu-atére, a mat made of the leaves  
 of the fan-palm. [apaw.

apaw-twá, *inf.* telling lies &c., *s.* twa  
 o-pa-yàré, m- [pa, v. 17] a feigned or  
 simulated sickness. pr. 2579.

ampá-yé, *inf.* [ye ampa] reality, sureness;  
 true knowledge, sound wisdom; safety,  
 sincerity. Prov. 2, 7. 8, 14. Job 6, 13.  
 12, 16. 2 Cor. 8, 8.

pé, v. [red. pepé] 1. to seek, pr. 818, to  
 search for, procure, provide, to try to  
 get; (ópé..., he seeks; òpé..., he desires);  
 pé bōrō-ghoma bi mā me, get me  
 a piece of paper! òrepe me asem, he  
 seeks an occasion against me, picks  
 a quarrel with me. 2 Kg. 5, 7. - òpe  
 me see nè animguase, he seeks to bring  
 ruin and disgrace upon me; - pé..ano,  
 to search for the cause of...; - pé ani

behwe (lit. come & see with your own  
 eyes), it is marvellous, wonderful; seneā  
 obo sajkū fa 'pe ani behwe', it is  
 wonderful how he plays the organ.

— pe ade, to seek riches, try to be-  
 come rich; pe ade nyā, to gather riches,  
 become rich, make a fortune. pr. 317 ff.

— 2. to desire, wish, want, will, be  
 willing, intend, followed by an objec-  
 tive complement and a verb in the  
 consec. form or by the conj. *se.* pr.  
 2647 ff. 2661. Gr. § 256 Rem.; òpe mó  
 ayé, he would like to be in your place;  
 òpe se ohū ade nyinaa kroykroy, he  
 wants to know everything clearly;  
 mempe wo agoru, I do not want to  
 have you for my play-mate or friend.  
 pr. 415. 2225; kōma a epe, a willing  
 mind. 1 Pet. 5, 2. — 3. pe ntém yé,  
 to be quick in doing, to do quickly.  
 pr. 418. 3204. — 4. repe followed by

the consec. form of another verb, to  
 be going to; afei na erepe adaj atutuw,  
 now it would probably have come (or,  
 it nearly came) to a quarrel. — 5.  
 to like, love, be fond of. pr. 29. Gr.  
 § 203 Rem.; mempe no, I do not like  
 him; ampañ pe sūm, the bat likes the  
 dark; mē pe n'asem, I like him, lit.  
 his word, i.e. his conversation, I am  
 fond of him; - mempe n'asem, I will  
 have nothing to do with him. — pe  
 atutuw, to be quarrelsome; òpe 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;  
 wape ohea = wafa ohea, *s.* fa 9.

pé, a. 1. like, alike, same; ye pe, se pe, to  
 be alike, to be the same; nnipa abien no  
 se pe, those two men are like each other;  
 nsem abien no ase se pe, the meaning  
 of these two words is the same. pr.  
 3255. — 2. complete, perfect; - ne hō  
 nyinaa pe; onipa yi te hō pe, 'he sits  
 there in such a manner as to arouse  
 neither suspicion nor comment'. — 3.  
 ne pe a owie ye, his perfection; *cf.*  
 peye; ne pe a onye or onjwie ye, his  
 imperfection. K. § 166.

**pé, pépe, pépepe**, *adv.* exactly, accurately, precisely; just, even, but, only; completely, thoroughly, perfectly; adaj anaj pe wo kūrow yi mu, there are but (or only) four houses in this village; wosi nnipa oha. pépe, there are exactly a hundred people; wasiesie ne dañ mu pepépe, he has put his room in excellent order; ohūū me ara pe, oyaw me, as soon as he saw me, he scolded me; woye ade pe, you act quite rightly.

**o-pé**, *inf.* 1. will, desire. Ja. 1, 18; wó pé a wope nye, thy will be done (Mt. 26, 42); ope na mepée sè mehū wo anim, I have heartily desired to see thy face (Lk. 22, 15); cf. apede. - o-pé-sò, of a free will, willingly. — 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-pé**, 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. — o-pé asi, the harmattan has set in. pr. 288. 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, ope nimma, opepon. Ope afe adu. Ope mu a.s. ofupe mu wobu abūrow tu dé (mpowm'), ntómoo, kooko...

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

**ómpé**, Aky. a certain game; cf. agoru.

**pé**, *adv.* thickly; mme' nkō na ehye ho pe; cf. pépe, bé.

**épé**, mpé (pl. mpé), a nickname of kontromfi. [G. ekpe, baboon].

**apé**, a nickname of the dog, s. okramaj.

**ámpe**, a kind of jumping game.

**ó-pè**, a nickname of the cat, s. agyina-moa.

**pè**, *v.* [red. pèpè] to throw or cast upon or at, to strew, scatter, sow (F. Mk. 4, 3). pr. 33; to sprinkle; syn. petè, which is also used of liquids, whilst pè is not; - wode ñhwèa pè no, they throw sand at him; wode ñhwèa pè wo dañ mu a, eye yiye, if you strew sand on the floor of your room, it is well; odo kokote apè afuw so, he has sown guinea-corn on the plantation; opèè no, *euph.* = okyimāā no so, he eased himself upon him. — pé wè, to be frustrated in an attack or attempt; wapè a wè, he did not succeed, he has made a fruitless attempt; empè ñ'wè, it does not fail; cf. sīaj.

**pé**: to.. pè, to asperse, slander, calumniate, vilify; wátò me pé, he has spoken ill of me; cf. sopa. - étò wo pé = edi wo (hō) adanse, it bears testimony against you; wo akonña to wo pè, your stool bears testimony against you, i. e. when a near relative or friend bears witness against you, your guilt is without doubt.

**mpé**, the matter found sometimes, espec. after a night's sleep, in the corner of the eye. pr. 615; oto.. hō mpé (e.s. obo biribi diñ dimmone se enyé fe, osopa no), he speaks of it despicably, contemptuously. pr. 2162.

**apè**, impediment, check, or cessation in growth, stunt; to apè, to degenerate; to be stunted, to cease from growing, to remain stationary (used of children); abofra no nnyij koraa, wátò apè, this child does not grow at all, it remains as it is, it is stunted, is of a dwarfish growth, below the common stature or size; wannyin yiye, oñkó soro yiye, wanyij (wə) mfrihyiam', na onnyij tentej ana kese mu.

**pèè**, *adv.* even; syn. aṅkasa; "aṅkà woreye ato Kina hempoñ no wo n'ahen-kūrom' Pekin ho pèè", they were about to attack the Emperor of China even in his capital Peking; - exactly, just &c., cf. pé; nea ogyina ho pèè, exactly where he stands; wəy kwaj (no) da

asubonten yi ko way lies just at river; esó pèè is

**peé**, *v.* [red. pee] examine, scrutinize. kopee no mu yiy kyere me; on'na aṅkasa peepee n kware; wopeepee 6, 29); peepee as woanni atoro!

**peé**, *v.* to jeer, gib mock at; opee i contempt of him with vibrating lip (pr).

**peà** [Eng. pear] mopear, Laurus pe introduced by the from the West-Indies.

**peá**, *v.* to be thick (a)pea so wo hō, t crowded there.

**apea?** s. apew.

**A'peá**, *pr.* v. p

**apéá**, a certain pla

hō ñhwī keka l

bi, n'aba fefeefe,

mu. - Phr. éyè n

agreeable or plea

**apè-à-begye-bí**, apé,

of the dog, s. ok

**a-pe-à-dé-à-hū**, a b

Odente = searche

of secrets; - a su

p., you have bee

the things sought

**apea-nimmaa?** pr. 2

Ak. pr. 1643.

**apea-tów**, tribute;

expenses of a wa

over; - s. etow.

**Apeawá**, *pr.* (?) p

**e-peáw**, pl. i. spea

**mpebebé**, filthiness

mp.! = ne hō ns

a enye dōsō bebre

**o-pé-bére**, the time

mattan blows (s. i

**pebí**, pl. m-, 1. a c

— 2. a certain g

cat, s. agyina-

or cast upon  
no (F. Mk. 4, 3).

v. petē, which  
whilst pē is  
no, they throw  
rēa pē wo daŋ  
strew sand on  
it, it is well;  
he has sown  
untation; opēē  
so, he eased  
pē wē, to be  
k or attempt;  
ucceed, he has  
t; empē ŋ'wē,  
g.

ander, calum-  
pē, he has  
sopa. - étò wo  
it bears testi-  
akonŋua to wo  
'imā against  
lative friend  
ou, your guilt

ometimes, espec.  
the corner of  
ō mpē (e.s. obo  
enyé fe, osopa  
spicably, con-

or cessation in  
to degenerate;  
from growing,  
ed of children);  
wátò apé, this  
all, it remains  
is of a dwar-  
ommon stature  
ŋkó soro yiye,  
onnyin

ŋkasa; "aŋkā  
no wo n'ahē-  
ey were about  
of China even  
- exactly, just  
no pēe, exactly  
kwaŋ (no) da

asubonten yi kōŋ so ara pēe, their  
way lies just along the bank of this  
river; esó pēe in the very act.

peé, v. [red. peepee] ..mu, to search,  
examine, scrutinize, investigate, inquire;  
kopee no mu yiye (na) benyā bi bekā  
kyere me; on'na ogyina hō yi, wo  
aŋkasa peepee no mu na hū no no-  
kware; wopeepee mu na wobisae (Judg.  
6, 29); peepee asem no mu yiye na  
woanni atoro!

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

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

peá, v. to be thickly crowded; ŋkūrafo  
(a)pea so wo hō, the people are thickly  
crowded there.

apea? s. apeatow.

Apeá, pr. n. m. pr. 982. 1276.

apeá, a certain plant; wura bi a n'aba  
hō ŋhwī keka henehenehene; aduru  
bi, n'aba fefefe, wode to ŋyuaŋ kōŋ  
mu. - Phr. éyè me se ap., it is very  
agreeable or pleasant to me.

ape-à-begye-bí, apéábégyebi, a nickname  
of the dog, s. okramāŋ.

a-pe-ádé-à-hū, a byname of the fetish  
Odente = searcher of hearts, revealer  
of secrets; - a successful seeker; woye  
p., you have been lucky in finding  
the things sought for.

apea-nimmaa? pr. 2674. — apeapéawa?  
Ak. pr. 1643.

apea-tów, tribute; - contributions for  
expenses of a war, levied when it is  
over; - s. etow.

Apeawá, pr. n. (?) pr. 2675.

epéaw, pl. m-, spear, lance; syn. peme.

mpebebé, filthiness, nastiness; ne hō  
mp.! = ne hō nsemhone a. s. nesma  
a enye dōsō bebre.

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

pebí, pl. m-, 1. a certain kind of drum.  
— 2. a certain game; s. agoru.

pebiakrroo, s. akyenkyēnā.

apé-de [ope ade. (con. n'apéde)] 1. Ak.  
nea wape, will, desire; F. apedze (hō-  
nam n'ap., sinful desires of the flesh).  
— 2. Ky. = ade a wape, things  
acquired, riches; Ak. adepede. — 3.  
nea obarima de akye ne mpānā, love-  
token, love-favour; the price, (hire or  
wages) of a whore. pr. 167.

ò-pédu, ten thousand.

o-pedū-onu, twenty thousand.

o-pedū-asā, thirty thousand.

o-pedu-anāŋ, forty thousand.

o-pedu-onúm, fifty thousand.

o-pedu-osía, sixty thousand.

o-pedu-osóŋ, seventy thousand.

o-pedu-òwótwe, eighty thousand.

o-pedu-akróŋ, ninety thousand. — Gr.

§ 78, 2. 5.

pē-dúá = pídua, kyepe, coccyx, root of  
the tail.

pèé, v. to chisel, to cut, pare, gouge or  
engrave with a chisel; to enchase; to  
cut out, carve; wade asénsúsúaa pee  
akorateŋ né ŋkorasimma; p. .. ano =  
seŋ ano, to sharpen, make pointed.  
(Cf. peepee).

pèé, 1. graver, graving tool, chisel, burine,  
gouge; screw-driver, turn-screw. — (2.  
midí no peé = menyā no ŋketenketete,  
meye no ŋkakra-ŋkakra, menyé nò bùu  
bùu?).

péfee, a. open, plain, clear; adv. openly,  
plainly, clearly, freely. John 7, 4. 11, 14.  
16, 25; syn. fee, fāŋŋ, ketee, petee, hāŋŋ.

o-pé-fó, pl. a-, seeker; lover.

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

o-pégyafo, pl. a- [con. ne pégy..] heir,  
inheritor, successor. pr. 2950. — oye  
me p. = nea mepé ade magyaw no.

apegyebi = apeabegyebi.

o-péha, a hundred thousand. — opehá-  
nnú, 200,000; opehásá, 300,000; opehá-  
nnāŋ, 400,000; opehá-nnúm, 500,000;  
opehá-nsiá, 600,000; opehá-nsóŋ, 700,000;  
opehá-ŋwótwe, 800,000; opehāŋkróŋ,  
900,000.

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

**épēi**, F. interj. = ebei, oh! ah me! alas!

**o-pé-ká**, inf. the act of voting, vote.

**ape-kó**: ye ap., to be warlike; n'ani wo okó so; - to be quarrelsome, rude; cf. anjōanna.

**mpekuá**: bō (di) mp., to disregard, disparage, disrespect, show disrespect to, hold in no esteem, slight, despise. Ezek. 22, 7; obō me so mp. = n'ani nsó me, ode me hye afe, ode me ye se ne yōnkō.

**mpekua-bó**, inf. disparagement, disrespect, arrogance, insolence, impudence.

**mpekua-sēm**, disrespect, insolence, impudence; odi me so mp. = ope me de me aye ne yōnkō, he wants to obtrude himself upon me.

**pēkyee**, a. = betee, hōrhōrō.

**pēm**, adv. without hesitation, firmly; obesii dua no so p., it (a bird) perched on that tree without hesitation; show opōgkō so p., he is well mounted; ote dua no so p., it (a bird) keeps its place (prop. sits firmly) on that tree.

**pem'**, F. = pam', pa mu, pae mu, paw mu. Mt. 3, 3. 9, 27. Mk. 1, 3.

**pēm**, 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 daŋ, I have knocked my head against the lintel of the door. pr. 2948; - asem no apem no, (a) the case has been decided against him; (b) now it is his turn; kã..pem ano, to slam: mframa akã poŋ no apem daŋ no ano, the wind has slammed the door; - asem apem = asem asã; apēm, it has come to an end. — 2. to reach to: bepem; kōpem, as far as; kaŋ no a Osu-brōfo te ase no, wōŋ na wodi fi Osu so kōpem Adãã, formerly when the Danes were in the country, it was they that ruled from Christiansborg to (or, as far as) Adãã (Addah); - efi nne de kōpem nne yi, from this day to any future day. — 3. to concern, touch, relate or belong to, to affect the interest of: en'de, epem me deŋ? what is that to me? me de, empēm'me, it is

no business or concern of mine; cf. fa..hō. — 4. to discompose, disconcert, ruffle; asem bi mpēm no da (mfi no mú da) nothing takes him by surprise, finds him unprepared, he is always ready; épēm no, he stumbles against it; he takes offence at it; obu nea epem no so di, he eateth with offence. Rom. 14, 20. — 5. pem..ase, to suspend, to debar from any privilege or enjoyment; yepem wōŋ ase wō Awurade adidi hō, we suspend them from the Lord's supper; - ahōhuru bepem wōŋ ase, the heat will prevent them from working &c. — 6. to miss fire, flash in the pan: otuo no peme. — 7. pem..anim, to double. — 8. ópēm..só, he is sticking to his work; merepem adwuma yi so, I am trying to finish this work; - mápēm asēm no sò (nanso okwa), I have tried to settle the matter (but in vain); ópēm só à, (na ewae), he makes a fruitless attempt. - ye de apēm só, we came into conflict with each other;

**o-pēm**: bō p., to make a halt, stop or stand; onipa no ábò pēm = onam nam na wagyina; dōm no abo p., s. pemmō; opem ara na adwuma no abobo mmaa nyinaa, the work has come to a stand, is at a stand-still everywhere; - to hinder, prevent, stop; asem yi abo wōŋ odansi hō p., this matter has hindered them from building.

**apēm**, pl. m-, a thousand. pr. 1330. 2676. Gr. § 78, 5.

**mpemmá**, a species of plantain, s. obrode.

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

**apemman** [obs.] a number of cowries in the reckoning of the Nta (Salaga) people.

**mpem-asé**, inf. [pem 5] abasement; suspension.

**pēmē**, pl. m-, spear, lance; syn. peaw; javelin. 1 Sam. 17, 6. — **pēmē-kúrafó**, pl. m-, spear-man. Acts 23, 23.

**pēmēē**, a. heavy, not light, weighty, ponderous; syn. duru; sumpii ye p.; n'adesoa a oso ye p. nti, ontumi nkã ne hō; wakyekye adesoia p. de asi hō se mem-

mesoa; me te slow tongue. heaviness &c.

**mpeem'fo**, F. mpamfo.

**o-pēmífo**, pl. a-, a woman who s. yem.

**mpem-hyem'**, a

**mpēm-nnán**, 4

mpēm-nsiá, 6

mpēm-ŋwótwé, Cf. mpensã, 1

**mpem-aním'**, i

tion; double

mfentom'. pr.

**apēm-nè-adaá**

**pem-mó**, inf. [a

down or ba

posture (pr. 4

to demoralise

to backslide;

fell on its ba

**o-pēm-mó**, pl. a

kind tone

consist. g of

glomerated or

**pempám**, pomf

**pempám**, pomf

**pempaŋ**, pomf

paŋ' ahabaŋ'

off leaves.

**pémpé**, pémpé,

p., to go up a

or mass of ear

ce or elevation

of earth, bank

rampart; wot

they built an

city. 2 Sam. 2

pámpá, kókó.

**mpempem**, F. i

**pempém** red. v

fro, to ast c

to push at each

Dan. 11, 40.

**mpempem**, a

bird living i

— 2. a very

room.

**apempém**, extor

Tshi-Engl. Dict.

of mine; cf.  
e, disconcert,  
da (mfī no  
by surprise,  
is always  
ables against  
abu nea epem  
ffence. Rom.  
to suspend,  
ege or enjoy-  
wo Awurade  
m from the  
bepem woy  
them from  
ss fire, flash  
peme. — 7.  
8. ópēm..sò,  
k; merepem  
ng to finish  
no sò (nanso  
e the matter  
(na ewae),  
empt. - yede  
conflict with  
halt, op or  
= onam nam  
s. pemmō;  
abobō mmaa  
e to a stand,  
ywhere; - to  
a yi abo woy  
has hindered  
r. 1330. 2676.  
plantain, s.  
t. 10, 10.  
of cowries  
Nta (Salaga)  
sement; sus-  
sy. peaw;  
eme-kúr'afó,  
23, 23.  
eighty, pon-  
ye p.; n'ade-  
i nkā ne hō;  
i hō se mem-

mēsoa; me tekrema ye p., *I am of a slow tongue. Ex. 4, 10.* - pēmēē-yé, *inf. heaviness &c.*

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

**o-pēmifó**, pl. a-, *a woman in pregnancy, a woman who is with child. pr. 1194*; s. yem. [*world.*]

**mpem-hyem'**, *all things existing in the*  
**mpém-nnáj**, 4000; **mpém-nnūm**, 5000;  
**mpém-nsiá**, 6000; **mpém-nsón**, 7000;  
**mpém-ḡwòtwé**, 8000; **mpém-ḡkróy**, 9000.  
Cf. mpēnsā, mpēnnu. Gr. § 78, 4.

**mpem-aním'**, *inf. doubling, reduplica-  
tion; double amount of a debt; cf.*  
*mfentom'. pr. 1497.*

**apém-nè-adaá** = mpennaa.

**pem-mó**, *inf. [bō pem]: bō p., to fall  
down or backward into a sitting  
posture (pr. 415. 3280; cf. dōmpemmo);  
to demoralise (said of an army); F.  
to backslide; - okoto bō p., the crab  
fell on its back. pr. 1742.*

**o-pēm-mó**, pl. a- [pem (p), obo] *a heavy  
kind of stone, containing iron ore, or  
consisting of gravel or pebbles con-  
glomerated or cemented together.*

**pempám**, **pompám**, *red. v., s. pām.*

**pempám**, **pompám**, *red. v., s. pām.*

**pempañ**, **pompañ**, *red. v., s. pañ; wōpem-  
pāj' ahabaj', they pull, tear or pluck  
off leaves.*

**pémpé**, **pémpé**, pl. m-, *hillock, knoll; bō  
p., to go up a hill = foro p.; a heap  
or mass of earth forming a low eminence  
or elevation, as an ant-hill; mound  
of earth, bank, embankment, bulwark,  
rampart; wōtotoo kūrow no hō p.,  
they built an embankment against the  
city. 2 Sam. 20, 15; cf. kōpémpé, pie;  
pāmpá, kókó.*

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

**pempém**, *red. v., s. pem; to move to and  
fro, to thrust about. pr. 3119; p. anim,  
to push at each other (of hostile armies).  
Dan. 11, 40.*

**mpempemma**, 1. a species of small  
bird living in companies of 20-30.  
— 2. a very small species of mush-  
room.

**apempém**, *extortion, exaction by force*

Tshi-Engl. Dict.

or with usury; si..ap., *to extort, exact,  
screw or press out, force, wrest or  
wring money &c. from, under pretence  
of some righteous claim; osi ap. =  
ogye sika, akoa, ntama n.a. na oboapa  
ye se nea owo hō kway. Obi de wo  
ka na woahye no hō da, na da no nnui  
ε na woboapa ara hye no anibere se  
wogye no hō, na onnyá bi mmā wo a,  
na wugye no (nsā) bi ká hō. pr. 147.*  
**apempen-sí**, *inf. [si apempém] the act  
of extorting, practice of extortion;  
deceit. - apempén-siká, gain of oppres-  
sions. Isa. 33, 15.*

**o-pempensifó**, pl. a-, *extortioner. pr. 710;  
usurer. Ex. 22, 24.*

**pempéy**, (*red. v. pēy*): p. so, *to give  
partial, previous or preliminary in-  
dications, to give hints, allusions or  
intimations, to take preliminary mea-  
sures, make previous arrangements or  
observations, make preparations; to  
sketch; to intimate, suggest, hint, insin-  
uate; to foreshadow. K. § 171. 175,  
ōpempéy' asem no so ká = oḡká asem no  
nyinaa koraa, na obubu so ká mú bì,  
nanso ne titiriw no de, ewo hō; oḡañ no bō  
a ebebō no afi ase pempéy so, the im-  
pending ruin of the nation begins to  
become actual, shows itself already in  
single facts; ne see repempéy so ba,  
her destruction begins, draws near,  
approaches; her calamity is near at  
hand. Jer. 48, 16.*

**mpempéy-só**, *inf. hints, allusions, in-  
timations. pr. 2677; preparatory acts;  
sketch, outlines.*

**pempéy**, *red. v. pēy; to pull, drag, draw  
forth, put forth, take along with violence.  
Acts 19, 29. 33; - p. ḡhwi, to pluck  
(out) the hair. Neh. 13, 25. Isa. 50, 6.*

**mpempensónō**, a species of okro, ḡkrūmā  
bi a ensow ntem.

**pēmpreḡ**, the sound of shooting.

**mpem-só**, *inf. [pem, v.] exertion &c. =  
mmōdeḡbō.*

**apém-sò-safóhene**, *captain of a thou-  
sand; chief captain, tribune. Acts  
21, 31. 22, 24.*

**mpee-mú**, *inf. [pee] search, examination  
&c., s. pee.*

**pèŋ**, *v.* (s. hūām, pēŋ) 1. *s.* pempēŋ. — 2. *Ak.* to watch some one in order to find occasion for ruining him; - p...naŋ, to trip one up, trip up one's heels; also fig.

**pēŋ**, *v.* to pull (at), to draw, drag, tear; to squeeze, pinch, twinge, tweak, twitch; *syn.* twē; titi; ópēŋ m'asó, me nsa, m'anaŋ, atade, ntama, kyew, hama, adaka; wókópēŋ no de no baa guam', they fetched him and pulled him along (dragged him) into the assembly; - to demand payment of a debt due, to press for payment; ode-me ka kese, na mepēŋ no biara a, okwa, he owes me a large sum of money, but I have pressed him in vain for payment.

**pēŋ**, *pl. m.*, 1. *orig.* a stroke. — 2. a time, one time, once = peŋkoro. *Gr.* § 81. 130, 4. *pr.* 2115. 3488; ever, before, in neg. sentences never; *cf.* da, dabi. *pr.* 194; 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 kūrom' ha peŋ ana? have you ever been in this town? má-bá ha pēŋ, I have been here once; mammá ha pēŋ, I have never been here; woako ho peŋ ana? did you ever go there? makó ho mpeŋ anaŋ, I have been there four times; onyaree peŋ, he is never ill; mentee peŋ, I never heard it. *pr.* 1906. — *cf.* mpreŋ, prekó, mpērennu, mpērensá; ahorow, ntow. — 3. in epds: a series, row, number or succession of things presenting themselves together, at the same time or in the same manner; *cf.* dapēŋ, kyerépēŋ, abupēŋ, p̄kópēŋ, tipēŋ, buépēŋ, asempēŋ. — 4. accurate; accurately. — 5. time = bere; ne pēŋ só = ne bere so, in his time or day.

**pēŋ** [obsol.] the upper part of the chest in the region of the collar-bone.

**pēŋ** [full e] 1. a single stroke on, or beat of, the drum, or the sound of it: peŋ nyé ayaŋ. *pr.* 2678. — 2. the sound of breaking: dua no abu pēŋ (peŋ peŋ), (diff. pepépépé); s. péŋ-peŋ. — 3. péŋ peŋ, the sound of a slow

and measured pace, firm steps. *pr.* 1107; onantew p.p., he walks with measured steps; *cf.* pāŋ paŋ.

**o-pēŋ**, nickname of the dog; s. okramaŋ. **pén** [Eng.] pen, steel-pen. (F. *pl. m.*). - pen-ntuano, pen(nib). - pén-duá, *pl.* pén-nuá, penholder.

**pēŋ**, *adv.* 1. distinctly; bo wo diŋ p., say your name distinctly! pae asem nom' kā kyere no peŋ! — 2. at once; dua nom' abu peŋ. — 3. s. peŋ-peŋ; gyiraase ye peŋ peŋ.

**mpená**, opēnāmmiri, s. mprā, oprāmmiri. **mpen-naá**, mpennáwá [tet. apem-né-adaa] 1. a species of ant. *pr.* 778; mmoa p̄keteŋkete bi a wote se ntétéa na wohwe or wóbobó nnipa. — 2. a kind of dotted chintz, ntama a ani ye p̄keteŋkete.

**mpénahwebáá**, a medicinal plant.

**penam**, penam, *v.*: p. (odaŋ), to fix the sticks to make the walls of a tádaŋ; *syn.* sisi nnua.

**mpennaa-twáwu**, the nest of the mpennaa; woy daŋ a ete se nea p̄hohow ye no nnua so; woy nyinaa abom' prekó na woseŋ ho.

**pène**, *v.* [red. penepene] 1. to pinch (*cf.* pēŋ); ne hó pène no kakrá, he is a little indisposed, euph. said of kings or high persons, even when they are really sick (oyare papaapa po a, se wóká no neŋ). — 2. pené: to groan or sigh with pain or ill treatment (*cf.* si apini, from grief); mekotoo no no, na arepenépene. *pr.* 361. 3040. *Rom.* 8, 22f., *cf.* pini 2. — 3. to assent, consent, to express agreement, concurrence or concession; to agree, be content; mapéne, I am content; - to grant; - pené so, to admit, concede, grant; to allow, permit; mereká saa no, wansé hwee, na opené ara na openee so, whilst I was thus speaking, he said nothing, but was constantly expressing his consent.

**o-pené**, *inf.* 1. groaning. *pr.* 73. — 2. consent; *cf.* mpeneso; gye obi péné, to consent to somebody's word(s) or wish(es). — 3. contentment. 1 Tim. 6, 6.

**mpènema**, mpénemé, s. mper...

**mpèner**, m; penepene, v; apenepéné,

with old a

**mpenesó**, in

rence, acq

**pén-ní** [peŋ

pénní, he

woŋ bere-s

**Mpéni**, *pr.*

and a tree

called opan

leaves of

twined (of

wom' ho).

**o-penimá**,

December;

**peŋ-mu-fo**, p

**mpen-óá** [op

on or cont

**Akr.** autu

harmattan

**mpeno(wá)**, A

**péŋ-p** [ful

gir: ahw

huáá, tough

a lid; sany

a wode nor

**ape-nsá**, pay

charge, pri

ogyee me a

pay for 'm

it); asase h

**mpénsá**, a t

heel and b

Achilles ten

rest for a

ring, it m

phantiasis).

**mpénsá** [mp

mpénsá nè

**pénsépénsé**,

lam

**pénsé** Eng.

**o-pén-siarj** [in

impregnable

op. bio.

**apénté**, apénté

having lost

gave it a n

general, as



*firm steps. pr. he walks with*  
*by paŋ.*  
*log; s. okraman.*  
*(F. pl. m-).*  
*- pēn'-duá, pl.*

*bə wo diŋ p.,*  
*ctly! pae asem*  
 — 2. *at once;*  
 3. *s. peŋ-peŋ;*

*aprá, oprāmmiri.*  
 [tet. apem-né-  
*ant. pr. 778;*  
*wote se ntétéa*  
*nnipa. — 2. a*  
*ntama a ani ye*

*nal plant.*  
*daŋ), to fix the*  
*ills of a tádaŋ;*

*of the apennaa;*  
*ghé ye no*  
*abom prakō na*

1. *to pinch (cf.*  
*kakrá, he is a*  
*said of kings*  
*when they are*  
*aapa po a, se*  
*bené: to groan*  
*l treatment (cf.*  
*mekotoo no no,*  
*61. 3040. Rom.*

3. *to assent,*  
*reement, concur-*  
*agree, be con-*  
*sent; - to grant;*  
*concede, grant;*  
*ā saa no, wansé*  
*na enee so,*  
*ikin he said*  
*stantly expres-*

*pr. 73. — 2.*  
*gye obi péné,*  
*ty's word(s) or*  
*ent. 1 Tim. 6, 6.*  
*aper...*

**mpēneŋ**, mpēnensā = mpren, mprensā.  
**penepene**, red. v. pene.  
**apenepeñé**, inf. [s. pene 2] *groaning*  
*with old age.*

**mpenesó**, inf. *assent, consent; concur-*  
*rence, acquiescence.*

**pén-ní** [peŋ 5] *a contemporary; oye wòŋ*  
*pénni, he is (or was) their cont.; oye*  
*wòŋ bere-so-ni.*

**Mpéni**, pr. n. of a *fetish (s. óbosom)*  
*and a tree at Akropong of the kind*  
*called opantó, in which the stems and*  
*leaves of several climbers are inter-*  
*twined (ófontó a ste se hama na ákonyiŋ'*  
*wom' ho).*

**Ō-penimá**, name of a month, about  
*December; s. asram.*

**peŋ-mu-fo**, *persons of rank.*

**mpē-nóá** [ape, ano] *the time bordering*  
*on or contiguous to the dry season;*  
*Akr. autumn, Ak. the end of the*  
*harmattan season.*

**mpeno(w)á**, Ak. a species of *small wasp.*  
**peŋ-peŋ** [full e] 1. *a. brittle, fragile;*  
*girase, ahwehwe, dua, hama &c., opp.*  
*huáá, tough. — 2. n. a tin-vessel with*  
*a lid; sanyáá kuruwa bi a wóakata so*  
*a wode nom nsu.*

**ape-nsá**, *pay for 'making' (something);*  
*charge, price; opoy no ap. si atiri 4;*  
*ogyee me ap. sè, so much he made me*  
*pay for 'making' (for the making of*  
*it); asase hō ap., land rent.*

**mpēnsá**, a *transitory swelling of the*  
*heel and back of the foot, or of the*  
*Achilles tendon, causing a traveller to*  
*rest for a while; if frequently recur-*  
*ring, it may turn into gyapim (ele-*  
*phantiasis).*

**mpēnsā** [mpem nsā] *three thousand;*  
*mpensá nè abien', 1002. Gr. § 78, 4.*

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

**pēnsère** [Eng.] *pencil, style. Ps. 45, 2.*

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

**apénté, apente-bá**, *a child whose mother,*  
*having lost previous children by death,*  
*gave it a name signifying a slave in*  
*general, as Ódoŋkō, or the slave of a*

*fetish, e.g. Kwadade, or a name refer-*  
*ring to death, as Dowonā, or any*  
*despicable name (e.g. sūmāna), in order*  
*to ensure for it a longer life; a child*  
*that lives after the mother has lost*  
*many children.*

**Pentekoste-da**, *the day of Pentecost.*

**péntemmeréfū(nu)** = futummerefū(nu),  
*a fabulous animal having two heads.*  
*pr. 1172.*

**mpentemí**, a certain *plant; wode ne*  
*dua sūm afiri; wode n'ahabaŋ bō akisi-*  
*kuru odudo.*

**pentéŋ**, v. tr. *to put or stretch forth;*  
*op. ne naŋ, he stretches out his legs;*  
*- intr. to project, jut out; né sè pen-*  
*téŋ or apéntéŋ, his teeth project; - ofaa*  
*ne bemma p. gyinae, he seized his bow*  
*and put himself in a position for*  
*aiming (shooting).*

**pentéŋ**, v. *to flounce, flounder, fling,*  
*jerk. pr. 2322; op. ne hō, he flings*  
*his limbs and body about; p. wo hō*  
*fi ne nsam', make an effort to escape*  
*from him!*

**pentéŋ pèntéŋ**, the *sound caused by*  
*cutting wood or felling trees.*

**péntéŋkwaw**, a *jump, spring; bō p.,*  
*to jump, spring; to skip. Cant. 2, 8.*

**péntéŋp'reŋ' pèntéŋp'reŋ'**, the *sound of*  
*a bell or of some musical instrument,*  
*e.g. guitar, violin, musical box or piano.*

**apenteŋ-só:** (sè) *eto or eto ap. a, meboa*  
*wo, in case of necessity I shall help*  
*you = (sè) eyere so a.; átò ap., they*  
*are proceeding to action = ato ani-*  
*bere (so).*

**mpènnu** [mpem nnu] *two thousand;*  
*mpennú nè abieŋ', 2002. Gr. § 78, 4.*

**apen-nuasá** = opedu-asá, *thirty thou-*  
*sand; an enormous multitude. pr. 449.*

**pepá**, red. v. pa = popá.

**pepá-déŋkese** = pōpa...

**ō-pepaw** = opopaw, *a tree.*

**mpepa-hō** = mpopahō, *towel.*

**mpépare** = mpopare.

**pépe, pépepe**, adv. s. pe.

**pepe**, red. v. pe.

**pepé**, a. pepépépé, adv. I. *firm, hard;*  
*consistent, dense; aharamatá abieŋ ká*  
*bom' a, éyè pepé = késekese, opp.*

fòsofòso, *pr.* 1296. — 2. *dense, close*; ñküròfo boaboa woy hō ano pepé or pepépépé = pitipiti. *Lk.* 11, 29.

pépé, *red. v.* pē.

pepépépé(pépé) *adv.* expressing the rustling sound of dry leaves trodden upon or otherwise broken; opé bá na woko wuram' tiatia ñhabamma so a, éyè p...; ade a owia ahyew na aguan bubu p.....; *syn.* perepersere, *cf.* dwedwe...

peépée (mu), *s.* pee (mu), *v.*, & *cf.* peepée. peépée, *inf. inquiry, investigation.* *K.* § 304.

apépépé, (apépé?), *a small bird*; of a grey colour.

pepeá, *a species of yam*; *s.* odé.

pépe-anjāmā, -anjāmā, *innumerable.*

pépe-dōmāñkāmā, -dōmāñkāmā, *an immense number or multitude*; *cf.* *Gr.* § 78, 5.

o-pépédu, *ten millions.* *Gr.* § 78, 5.

peépée, *red. v.* pē; *cf.* pē, pee mu; - p. mu, *to search, examine, investigate*; wopepée asem mu a, wuhū ne kábea. — apépéé, *inf. searching.* *Judg.* 5, 16.

pepé [pe *v.*] *covetousness, avarice, niggardliness*; *syn.* ñkyékyé. — o-pepééfó, opepééfó, *pl. a-*, *one who is covetous, an avaricious person, miser*; *syn.* okyékyéfo.

o-pépéha, *a hundred millions.*

o-pepehá, *hundreds of millions.* *Gr.* § 78, 6.

o-pepém, *pl. m-* [apem] *a million.*

mpepeemú, *inf. investigation.*

o-pepém-(a)ñáñ, *m-*, *four millions, cf.* mpemnañ &c. *Gr.* § 78, 5.

o-pépeni, opépeni, *pl. (m)pepefo*, = Krāmoni; also *a man from the 'hinterland'.*

o-pepènsá, *m-*, *three millions.*

o-pepènnú, *m-*, *two millions.*

pépepe, *n. adv. accuracy, regularity...*, *s. pé.*

o-pepepém, *m-*, *a thousand millions, a milliard.*

pépère, *cloves, the spice obtained from the Caryophyllus aromaticus [fr. Eng. pepper, but cf. sesāā].*

pepère, *red. v.*, *s. père.*

pépéree, mpepérewá, *a thick, said of wales on the skin, and of a small*

swelling (on animal bodies) caused e.g. by the sting of an insect or the bite of a beast; se aboa bi ka wo a, na eho abo (or aye) mp.; atápé ná éyé p.

apépé-sém, *an attempt at bringing some one into difficulties; seduction.*

o-pepetó = opepehá; ñkrañ a mekohū woy ho beye p.

pepéw, *red v.*, *s. pew.*

mpépéw, mpepéw: di mp., *to glean, to gather ears of grain left by reapers*; odí abūrow (mu) mp.

mpepewá, *ears of grain left by reapers*; abūrow mp., *the small ears of corn which are easily left behind*; tase mp., *to glean.* — mpepewá-tásé, *inf. gleaning*; mp. *so in the manner of gleaning*; *gleaning, as it were.* *Judg.* 20, 45.

mpépéw(a)-dí, *inf. the act of gleaning.*

pépe-yé, *inf. accuracy; perfecting; perfection.* 2 *Cor.* 13, 9.

Ópe-pòñ', *name of a month, about January*; *s.* osram; the season of the year in which the harmattan wind prevails; *s.* opé.

pepū, pepūda, papū, *F. fever.* *Mt.* 8, 14f. *Mk.* 1, 30f.

péré sè [*cf.* pē] *after a neg. v. & biakō, (none) at all; wohwehwe a, woreñhū biakō péré se, you will not find any; nsu biakō p. se nni kuruwa no mu, not a drop of water is in the jug.*

per *v. F. to strive, struggle, press upon.* *Mt.* 12, 19.

péré, *v. [red. perépère] 1. to struggle; to make efforts with a twisting, or with contortions, of the body (pr. 559); to strive, contend, use great efforts.* *Lk.* 13, 24; *to labour in pain or anguish, to be in agony*; wuyi anomaa na oye kitikitikiti pūtuputupu a, wuse: operé or ópère (*pl.* wopepère); operé or ópere, óperee, *he is in the agonies (or struggle) of death*; pere katirikatiri, *to pant.* *Ps.* 38, 11. — 2. *to strive or contend for.* *pr.* 3667. *Gen.* 26, 21f. - *to defend, protect, fight or plead for*; operé nè hō, nè ti, *he defends his own life.* *pr.* 3258; mepere me ti fi ne sōtore hō, *I defend my head against his blows, I strive to ward off a box on*

*the ear*; op defends him onipa yi, mepereé no père 2. 3. beat, throb

père, *v. [red.]*

ne hō p. no passionate

ntweñ gye

p. hō, to

eager for, to

mmu nteñ,

*Tim.* 5, 21;

(or operé)

to know at

— 4. (p. kv

along. *pr.*

pere kwag

along the

him; ehá d

one is not

ing roug

the set;

he is on a

o-père, *inf.*

death. — a

struggle, d

aperéé, a p

rampart, i

mpere, F. =

e-pere-begye

and the go

péredeé, pé

páradaa, p

bare of tre

steppe or

hills. *Isa.*

okwaj mu

aperé-dí, *inf.*

aperepéré.

o-per ó, p

péree ne,

pérego = pr

péreguaj; A

amount of

or dollars,

- *pr.* 132. 2

mpere-hó, i

impetuosity

s) caused e.g. by  
or the bite of  
wo a, na sho  
na eyé p.  
bringing some  
luction.

añ a mekohū

, to glean, to  
t by reapers;

ft by reapers;  
ears of corn  
ind; tase mp.,  
sé, inf. glean-  
ner of glean-  
. Judg. 20, 45.  
of glean-  
rfecting; per-

about Janu-  
n of the year  
vin' vails;

er. Mt. 8, 14 f.

g. v. & biakō,  
e a, woreghū  
not find any;  
ruwa no mu,  
in the jug.  
press upon.

to struggle;  
twisting, or  
dy (pr. 559);  
great efforts.  
pain or an-  
yi anomaa na  
outu a, wuse:  
apéré); apéré  
ie c ies (or  
ka, katiri,  
to strive or  
en. 26, 21 f. -  
r plead for;  
ends his own  
ti fi ne sōtare  
against his  
off a box on

the ear; opere no = ogye ne ti, he  
defends him, fights for him; op. amā  
onipa yi, he pleads for this man;  
meperéé no na woankum no. — 3. =  
père 2, 3. — 4. to vibrate, pulsate,  
beat, throb = home 3.

**père**, v. [red. pepere] 1. = peré 1. — 2.  
ne hō p. no (= haw no), he is impatient,  
passionate (nea orehwehwe no, ontumi  
ntwey gyé se ne nsa akā ansā). — 3.  
p. hō, to be anxious, impatient or  
eager for, to be unquiet, fidgety about.  
pr. 559; to desire ardently; mperé hō  
mmu ntey, do it without prejudice. 1  
Tim. 5, 21; syn. bō hō mmodey; opere  
(or operé) asem no hō, he is anxious  
to know about the matter (cf. peré 3).  
— 4. (p. kwan) to go, walk or travel  
along. pr. 2679; yēhyiaa no na oēsū  
pere kwan no ba, he was walking  
along the road weeping when we met  
him; chá dé, wonsū mpéré máñ! here  
one is not allowed to weep when pass-  
ing through the town (or walking in  
the street); opère kwán kō Jerusalem,  
he is on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

**o-père**, inf. struggle; the agonies of  
death. — **aperé**, inf.: di ap., to strive,  
struggle, dispute, contest.

**aperéé**, a place for defence, bulwark,  
rampart, intrenchment; cf. akōpempé.

**mpere**, F. = empire.

**e-pere-begye-bi**, a nickname of the dog  
and the goat.

**péredeé**, **pérededeede**, **péredede** =  
pāradaa, paradadada, plain; extensive;  
bare of trees; sare p., a grassy plain,  
steppe or savanna; mpampa p., bare  
hills. Isa. 49, 9; cf. pataa; - woapra  
okwan mu p., the road is well cleaned.

**aperé-dí**, inf. strife &c. Deut. 1, 12; cf.  
aperepéré.

**o-peredifó**, pl. a., adversary. 1 Kg. 11, 23.

**péredwane**, Ak. s. pereguan.

**pérego** = prego.

**péreguan**; Ak. peredwane, pl. m-, an  
amount of gold-dust equal to 36 ackies  
or dollars, 4½ ounces, or £ 8.2.4;  
- pr. 132. 201. 561. 716. 2681-84.

**mpere-hō**, inf. impatience, eagerness,  
impetuosity, haste, hurry, precipitance,

precipitation, hastiness, rashness;  
(‘trembling’). Hos. 11, 11. K. § 130.

**o-père-hwé**, inf. [perew, hwe] secret  
derision; wodi no p., they make merry  
at his expense, ridicule him in secret,  
s. perepere. pr. 2680; opere-hwe-di (inf.)  
ye yaw señ afedi pa.

**apérékesíma**, a species of rodent animal.

**père-kō** = prekō.

**o-péram**, perem..., s. oprem, prem...

**mpéremma** (mpewa), hail-shot; small  
shot; aboba nketenkete; s. hagire.

**mpéremē**, mpénemē, small shot; a certain  
bead; s. ahené.

**apérempésiwá**, a flat piece of wood with  
five thin, flat sticks on it, of unequal  
length, which are strummed or thrum-  
med with the fingers and accompanied  
by singing for children’s dances; dua  
frafraa [tratraa] na wofiti mu anum  
na wosey mpopā a.s. adobe ntēaantēaa  
5 na wode kyekyere so mā ebinom  
ware kyey bi, na wode dua biakō hye  
dua né mpopā no ntam’ wō soro, na  
wode biakō hye fam’ saa ara, na ano  
mōmā so kō soro, na wobo, na woto  
dwom na mmofra saw.

**mperey**, perenn..., s. mprey, pren....

**apérentéy**: tu or bō ap., to hasten on  
one’s journey, to travel by forced  
marches; also to make a long day’s march.

**o-pérentey**, a certain drum, s. akyene.

**o-pérentenkōro**, a certain play at a  
funeral; otutu p., he calls people out  
for that play.

**pérentoá**, flask, flagon.

**pérepere**, forwardness; óyè p., he is  
precocious, premature, forward; cf.  
aperewa; akokoaa a odi mpanyinsem.  
— adv.: obu n’ani(wa) p., he (twinkles)  
blinks very quickly.

**perepéré**, v. Ak. = pereperew.

**pérépérépéré**, adv. = pepépépé, dwe-  
dwédwédwé.

**pérépère** (= perepere): óyè p., he is  
forward, pert; rash, hasty, precipitate;  
ode ne nsa kekā nnesma nyinaa a ohū;  
ontumi ntrā fākō; óyè p. (wō) okasam’  
= asem biara a emfa ne hō no, ogye  
kā; n’ano ye p. = oye mipa a ohū asem  
na ontumi nkata so.

**pèrepere:** òyè (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; 7 ap., emu ye deḡ a, mpoatwa na eba.

**aperepéréfó** (pl.) fighters, combatants. Judg. 5, 11.

**mperepérém,** a- [inf.] unsteadiness, fickleness; di mp., a) to be unsteady, fickle; b) to settle a litigation, the opponents not keeping to the point; - di asem bi mu ap., to be inquisitive, pert, forward. Cf. aperepéré.

**aperepérésem,** a matter of contention, dispute or quarrel.

**aperé-sém,** apology, (written) defence. K. § 7.

**peresúru,** As. a weight of or for gold = 5 dollars or ackies, £ 1. 2s. 6d.

**o-perétoso,** inf. [perew to obi so] the act of shifting off a thing and putting it on some one else; op. wə yeḡ asafoḡ, one waits for the other, will not do more than another in our congregation; opp. akansi.

**perépèrew,** v. red. [s. perew] to intimate, give a hint, sign or call by a slight touch with one or more fingers; op. me se memmèra; - wopererew wəḡ hō hwe no, they pinch each other and look (at each other and) at him, making merry and ridiculing him; cf. operèhwe.

**peréw,** v. 1. to touch slightly, to pinch; s. before. — 2. to remove a small thing with the finger or toe (pirew, to roll a heavy thing); to send away with a jerk, to fling, jerk off; intr. to jerk, spring, to crack off, burst or fly off. pr. 1249. 1251; p. sekaḡ no mā me! p. ntaḡara no kyene! p. (sika) pow yi to fotom! cf. peteperewa. — 3. to shift off, shuffle off; p... to (obi)

so, to shift off a thing and put it on another person; cf. pa 6, operetoso.

**à-pèrew,** pl. a-, claw of a crab. pr. 1743.

**pèrewa** = peteperewa.

**aperewá,** a precocious, premature, fast and forward person, mostly used of girls; cf. pérepere, perepere, kuku-bamma.

**mperewa-sém,** forwardness, pertness.

**mperewasémfó:** nne(e)mmafó mp., young, fast, i.e. rash and inconsiderate fellows.

**mperewá,** a play performed at funeral customs.

**père-wèré** [nea opere wèré, who pleads for a piece of skin, as he gets no soft meat] orphan (ayisāā mmāraḡ).

**perper,** F.: ye p. (= pepe?) to be just. Cf. perepere.

**o-pèsare,** better: opasare, a certain tree; s. pese, v. s. pesew. [opesere.

**o-pésé,** a-, s. obess, apesebürow.

**Pése,** pr. n. a village in Akwam.

**Opése,** pr. n. m.

**apesé,** pl. m-, Ak. = apesee, hedgehog &c.

**Apése,** pr. n. a village near Abonse, Akuapem.

**mpésé,** pl. id. or mpese-mpésé, a small tuft of hair; locks. Cant. 5, 2; ḡhwī a wode sáw nè sāmíná akyim mā áká hō sáa. - bə mp., to form tufts, to join or twist the hair into tufts by mixing with it some glutinous matter. - Phr. watu mp., he is very old; pl. wəatutu mp.

**pése,** pésepese, adv. altogether, quite; ne hō (ye) pésee, he is quite well; ohwehwe asem nom' pésepese, he carefully or thoroughly investigates the matter. Ps. 77, 7.

**apese-bürow,** 1. maize planted in August (before or in the second rainy season), about which it is doubtful whether it will come to ripeness or full growth (abürow a wəḡ ani nná so se ebeye yiye). pr. 115; maize of the second crop in December. — s. abesebürow. 2. pr. n. of an apenteba, s. doḡko.

**apesèé,** pl. m-, hedgehog, urchin; s. fiampaakwá, siadebóa. - also, a species of porcupine?

**mpesèé,** the maize. pr. 6  
maize blossom

**ape-sem-adí,** 1  
meddling.

**o-pesemáfó,**  
litigious per

**Apesemaká,** 1  
asafo.

**Apesemáká-fó,**  
king's "asat  
mma nè aher  
kofo ne Ak  
asafo.

**ape-se-ḡkó-nyé**  
[lit. a likin  
thing]; me  
(mi)nyā; w  
apes(ne)ḡkó.

**o-pèsere,** a ce.

**peséw,** v. to  
pieces, to p  
dokono mu,  
disorder; t  
háá, I  
in a loose  
flow without  
ap.; - to  
hwanyaḡ.

**pésewa,** pl. n  
dust [F. ti  
2685f.; mp

**pésewa-bo,** t  
guminous pl  
Rynchosia  
smallest go.  
- the plant  
dark-green  
brown-red  
of which t  
duncle, con

**pé-sí,** pési, in  
sleep at n  
awá a v  
vigil; ucul

**ampési,** Ak.  
before they  
pr. 114. 40.

**apeso,** pl. n  
akape.

**àpésow,** apos:

and put it on  
3, operetoso.  
rab. pr. 1743.

emature, fast  
ostly used of  
reperé, kuku-

3, pertness.  
ó mp., young,  
nsiderate fel-

ed at funeral

, who pleads  
he gets no  
ā mmāraŋ).  
?) to be just.

certain tree; s.  
[opesere.

row.  
kwar

hec g &c.  
near honse,

ésé, a small  
it. 5, 2; ŋhwī  
kyīm mā áká  
rm tufts, to  
into tufts by  
inous matter.  
very old; pl.

ether, quite;  
quite well;  
ese, he care-  
estigates the

ed in August  
rainy season),  
il whether it  
fr rowth  
so se 3beye  
the second  
abesebürow.  
s. dōŋko.  
urchin; s.  
lso, a species

**mpeséé**, the tufts of blossoms of the  
maize. pr. 674; abürow tu mp., the  
maize blossoms [G. able egba ahwányā].  
**ape-sem-adi**, litigious disposition, inter-  
meddling.

**o-pesemadifó**, pl. a- [nea ope asem adi]  
litigious person, busybody.

**Apesemaká**, pr. n., s. the following &  
asafo.

**Apesemaká-fó**, sing. O-ni, pr. n. the  
king's "asafo" at Akropong: ahene-  
mma né ahennaná né woy ŋkoa; Asō-  
kofo ne Aküropōŋfo a eka nyinaa, s.  
asafo.

**ape-se-ŋkó-nyā**, self-interest, selfishness  
[lit. a liking that one alone gets a  
thing]; me de, mikyi apese(me)ŋkó  
(mi)nyā; wóyè apese(wo)ŋkónyāl óyè  
apese(ne)ŋkónyā.

**o-pesere**, a certain tree; s. opasare.

**peséw**, v. to tug, worry; - to pull to  
pieces, to pull or pluck in pieces; p.  
dōkono mu, s. ŋkokowá; - to put in  
disorder; to dishevel (ŋhwī mu, the  
hair; ti, Lev. 10, 6); - intr. to hang  
in a loose and negligent manner, to  
flow without confinement; ne ŋhwī mu  
ap.; - to blossom (of maize); syn.  
hwanyāŋ.

**pésewa**, pl. m-, a penny-worth of gold-  
dust [F. three halfpence]. pr. 2660.  
2685 f.; mpesewakoro, Ak. id.

**pésewa-bo**, the dark-blue seed of a le-  
guminous plant (climber. *Papilionacea*  
*Rynchosia cyanosperma*), used for the  
smallest gold-weight (pésewa & pōwa);  
- 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 pe-  
duncle, containing two seeds each.

**pé-si**, pési. inf. [si pé]. abstinence from  
sleep at night, the act of keeping  
awake, a wake, night-waking; watch,  
vigil; lucubration.

**ampési**, Ak. apésic, boiled plantains  
before they are pounded for fufuu.  
pr. 114. 405. 2821.

**apeso**, pl. m-, F. scissors, shears. Cf.  
akape.

**ápésow**, aposow, pl. m-, a wild animal,

similar to a monkey, very fierce; also  
called ɣkitadeɣ, from the extraordin-  
ary strength of its paws; syn. aberebee;  
sloth.

**pesú**, pl. m-, hen-coop; syn. akókobuw.  
pr. 2146.

**peté**, v. Ak. s. petew.

**peté**, v. [red. petēpetē] to scatter, strew;  
op. abüro mā ŋkoko; p. obosōm otō or  
nsā, to bring an offering of mashed  
yam or palm-wine to a fetish. - to  
sprinkle; osú p., it drizzles; F. to be  
scattered abroad. Mt. 26, 31. - bo.  
peté, scatter, dissipate, disperse; syn.  
pansam, hwete; cf. pé; - ahurtoa bi  
bkyekyeree ne nsa hō, na opetēē no  
too gya mu, a viper fastened on his  
hand, but he shook it off into the  
fire. Acts 28, 3. 5.

**o-pété**, pl. a-, vulture, carrion-kite. pr.  
240. 600. 2687 ff. — nicknames: obrotea,  
opusu-anini, hūhū-nye-wo-hū, kwasi-  
tipae, nyan̄kōmpasakyi, kokosakyi, a-  
krampā, kwaakye, oborobiŋ. — **opété-**  
**tākārā**, a feather of a vulture.

**opete-ntōŋ**, opétentōŋ = ntōmme, a spe-  
cies of palm?

**mpeté**, small-pox; cf. bōrōmpete.

**mpete-twá**, pock-hole, pock-mark, grain  
of small-pox.

**pétee**, a. open, free, plain, clear, unob-  
structed by trees &c.; F. manifest: no  
mu da ho p., it is manifest. — n. the  
open field (baabi a ehō nni wura na  
ehō ye haŋŋ, okwaŋ a emu ye; ofaa  
petee mu. — adv. plainly; openly, F.  
Mk. 8, 32; syn. fee, pefee, fāŋŋ, ketee.  
- tightly, totally; mmērate abien yi bo  
hō p., these two boards fit exactly;  
wōatna tumpay no ano p., the bottle  
is corked hermetically; wōkyeree no  
p. = dasii; atamfo siw akwaŋ nyinaa  
p., the enemies entirely blocked up  
all the roads.

**peteá**, pl. m-, finger-ring, of gold or  
silver; ohye sika p.; cf. kaá, tōŋkokaá,  
nōmáfuru.

**mpete-akwa**, a nickname of the hawk,  
s. akōrōmā.

**petebere-nyan̄kōbere?** pr. 534.

**apetebí**, a kind of opurow, squirrel. pr

1101. 2692. 3129; cf. apeterebi, kwaakye-agyei; kwaame-tabí, akwantwea.  
**mpétémā**, *spot, speck or stain* produced by *sprinkling, splashing or spattering*. pr. 3116.  
**petèpéré**, a certain *tree*; aye dua denneh bi dij.  
**petèpètè**, *red. v., s. petè*; osu p., *it drizzles*.  
**pètepaŋ**, pètepaŋ', a. *large*; meko p. mú, meko m'afuw p. nó mú.  
**pèteperewa**, pèteperewa, pèteperewa, *pl. mpètepraa* [pèrew], 1. *spring, trigger of a springe or bird-trap* (apa); s. perèwa. — (2. Ebia wokaŋ ade a, enna mmofra de si akyiri; asem kwa na wode kã; cf. aserebe.)?  
**pèteperewa**, *very short*.  
**petèprepe**, a certain *bird* (nickname of the weaver bird?).  
**petèré**, *v. to writhe, wriggle*; wukum wo na oŋwíee wu a, op.; apataa no p.  
**apetere**, *pl. m., As. a tiny fish* found in the Bosonotwè lake; s. apatare.  
**apeterebí**, opeterebie-kúru = apetebi, pr. 2693.  
**pètèrepètère**: onná hõ kómm, na óyè p., *he is unquiet, fidgety, restless* [G. fidsite-fidsite, fitrifitri].  
**Apète-sènéé**, a place at Kumase where once the beheaded corpses were thrown = nsòrém'.  
**petèw**, *v. to bruise, quash, squash, crush, grind, pound, to dash in pieces; - to be bruised, crushed &c., cf. fetew, potow*.  
**petèw**, *v. to exert*; op. né pã ye adwuma, *he exerts himself in working*.  
**apèti** = apiti, *unleavened bread*.  
**apè-tó**, *inf. stunting, stunted growth*; afumduaj ap., *failure of crops*.  
**pètòpètò**, a. *thick*; dote aye p. = d. mu aye duru, apiw. pr. 1596.  
**petu**, F. = patu, patuw.  
**petsepetse**, F. *muscular*.  
**pèw**, *v. [red. pepew] to remain behind, be backward in growth*; onipa yi apew = wato apè; nnua no apew; - n'asõ apew, *he is disobedient* (= n'asõ ye den); *his ear has become dull*; s. asõ. - okõ no apew or apew wõŋ so, *the fight has become too hard for them*.

**mpewá**, *R. small shot*; s. mpèrèmma, mpèrèmé, hágire.  
**peéwá**, a. *many, plenty, plenteous, plentiful, copious*; syn. pii, hebre, dõmaŋkãma; wõbetúmi adi akútú p. yi ana? wo nsem peewa a wubisabisae no.  
**peewá**, a *lascivious game*; Akyemfo mmaa agoru bi; bõ p., *to play peewa*; s. agoru.  
**mpèwá**: di mp., *to retail; to hawk, peddle*.  
**mpèwá-dí**, *inf. retail-business, retail-trade; hawking, peddlery*.  
**o-peewadifó**, *pl. m., retailer, retail-dealer; small dealer; peddler, hawker, huckster*. pr. 767. — **o-peewaní**, *pl. m.-fo, id.*  
**o-pè-wè**, *inf. a fruitless attempt; failure*; cf. pè.  
**pé-yé**, *inf. integrity, perfection*; aŋie p., *it is perfect*. K. § 305; adu ne p. so, *it has come to perfection*. Ps. 25, 21. 26, 1. 101, 2.  
**péyefó**, *the perfect, upright, blameless*. Prov. 1, 12. 10, 29.  
**o-peyi**, a certain *amulet*, s. sumaj.  
**péyà** = péà, *mountain-pear*.  
**pi**, *v. Ak. = piw*.  
**pì**, *adv. very, truly, indeed*; asem a wokã yi swom' pì, ete saa pi; *syn. ampa*; F. papa ara pi. Mk. 7, 9.  
**pì pì pì**, *the noise of some one walking or of beating the breast*; onantew pipipi, osi fam' pipipi; obo or osi ne bo (or ne koko) pipipi.  
**pi, pí, pim'** = pã, pãm', cf. apiapow.  
**pii**, a. *much, many*. — *adv. much, very much*. — F. pii n'ara, *many, very many*. Mt. 3, 7. 25, 23. - *syn. hebre, peéwá, dõmaŋkãma*.  
**mpí**, *stubbornness, obstinacy; scorn, disdain, spite; insolence, affront; crossness, peevishness*; óyè mpí, *he is forward, refractory, obstinate*; *syn. atüa*.  
**mpí-yé**, *inf. forwardness, obstinacy, peevishness*.  
**piá**, *pl. m., back-room, chamber, a small room for sleeping or retirement, for keeping treasures or stores, store-room, warehouse*. pr. 3493; *syn. pumpunu, pakusu*; gener. opposite to asá (on

the other side  
*he is in the be*  
 pia (= ohwe oh  
*he is (the kin*  
 guadifo yi pia  
*this merchant*.  
**piá**, *v. [red. piá*  
*thick, stout, has*  
*solid; ne nno*  
*have grown si*  
 Gen. 49, 14; ad  
*has grown cons*  
*soft and wate*  
*push onward,*  
*urge on; to pre*  
*hand, to help t*  
 piá brũkuú yi  
*towards me! n*  
 me, when I  
*that helps me*  
*the wind driv*  
 command, ora  
 stir, oke or  
 kahy... gò,  
 spot... ding  
 he aim... at  
 efforts towards  
**piabo**, a certain  
**piá-dí**, *inf. stewan*  
**Apiadie**, one of  
 the Tshi peopl  
**o-piádifó**, **o-piár**  
 m.-fo (2 Kg. 2)  
 lain; ohene pia  
**piáfó**, *pl. a-, F.*  
 opiadifo, opia  
 of the eunuch  
**o-piáfó**, *pl. a-,*  
 who (in a bat  
 the men to figh  
 Job 3, 18.  
**mpia-kyíri**, *the*  
 1 Kg. 6, 5.  
**mpia-kyí**... ã..  
 to destroy, kil  
**o-piám'ni**, *pl. m*  
 2 Kg. 24, 12.  
**piápia**, *red. v.*  
 on, command  
 constrain.  
**apiapó(w)** [pim

mpērēmma,

teous, plenti-  
ebree, dōma-  
tú p. yi ana?  
bisae no.

ie; Akyemfo  
play peewa;

il; to hawk,

iness, retail-

lter, retail-  
dler, hawker,  
pēwani, pl.

mpt; failure;

tion; aŵie p.,  
adu ne p. so,  
v. Ps. 25, 21.

bt, less.

sun-.

asem a wokā  
; syn. ampa;

one walking  
ist; onantew  
obo or osi ne

f. apiapow.  
v. much, very  
many, very  
syn. bēbree,

y; scorn, dis-  
ffront; cross-  
pí, is fro-  
te, atúa.  
stlinacy, peev-

mber, a small  
etirement, for  
es, store-room,  
m. pumpunu,  
to asá (on

the other side of the yard); owo piám',  
he is in the bed-room &c.; odi (ohene)  
pia (= ohwe ohene nneema so wo ne fi),  
he is (the king's) chamberlain; odi  
guadifo yi pia, he is the steward of  
this merchant.

**piá**, v. [red. piápia q. v.] 1. to grow  
thick, stout, hard, firm, strong, stanch,  
solid; ne nnompem' apia, his bones  
have grown strong, sound or robust.  
Gen. 49, 14; odè no mu apia, the yam  
has grown consistent, solid, is no more  
soft and watery. — 2. to press or  
push onward, forward or upward; to  
urge on; to promote, to lend a helping  
hand, to help forward. pr. 1142. 1144;  
pia brákuú yi mā me, push this book  
towards me! meye biribi a, on'na opia  
me, when I do anything, it is he  
that helps me in it; mframa pia hyej,  
the wind drives ships. Ja. 3, 4; - to  
command, order. — pia gyam', to  
stir, poke or rake the fire; - wopia  
kəhyee ho gó, they thronged to the  
spot (crowding it); - opia biribi so,  
he aims at something, directs his  
efforts towards something.

**piabo**, a certain gold-weight.

**piá-dí**, inf. stewardship, chamberlainship.

**Apiadie**, one of the original families of  
the Tshi people; cf. App. D.

**o-piádifó**, **o-piám'ni**, **opiani**, pl. a-fo,  
m-fo (2 Kg. 20, 18), steward, chamber-  
lain; ohene piani kura (fua) ne safē n.a.

**piáfó**, pl. a-, F. steward (Mt. 20, 8), s.  
opiadifo, opiani. - apiafó-héne, chief  
of the eunuchs. Dan. 1, 3, 18.

**o-piáfó**, pl. a-, helper, promoter; one  
who (in a battle) urges on or impels  
the men to fight. pr. 1285; task-master.  
Job 3, 18.

**mpia-kyiri**, the hindmost room; oracle.  
1 Kg. 6, 5.

**mpia-kyiri**: kã.. mp., to ruin (one) utterly;  
to destroy, kill; cf. nkāakyiri.

**o-piám'ni**, pl. m-fo, eunuch; s. opiadifo.  
2 Kg. 24, 12.

**piápia**, red. v. I. s. pia. — 2. to urge  
on, command (dòm, an army). - F. to  
constrain.

**apiápó(w)** [pim apow] the protuberant

bones of the pelvis, the upper parts  
of the hip-bones projecting on account  
of leanness. pr. 924f.

**mpia-só**, inf. furtherance, promotion,  
help; opp. asabawm-gye.

**pibāba(ba)**, **pibibi(bi)**, adv. descending  
in streams or torrents, said of rain,  
s. osu; - nnipaknw yi bō pibibibi  
behwes nea aba, this crowd of people  
came rushing to see what had happened.

**pídúá**, **pédúá**, buttock, the extremity of  
the back of an animal, where the tail  
is appended; backbone. Lev. 3, 9.

**pie**, v. Aky. = pue.

**pie**, As. = pémpé, kōpémpé; bo pie, to  
(in)trench, to make a bulwark.

**pien**, a certain sound = twehwién, q. v.  
**mpienjó**, the winged white ant, eaten  
by negro children as a dainty; syn.  
asisirape.

**opiésie**, Ky. = opōsie, elder child, first-  
born child.

**mpihó**, a certain food.

**pikāpikā**, **pikāā**, thick, inspissate(d);  
slimy; dontori p. se abūrow mpampā,  
a mire as thick as a meal-pap.

**piki**, pl. m-, mattress.

**pim'** = pi mu, pām'. pr. 163. 145. 925.  
2203.

**pim**, adv. firmly; uprightly; ósi pim,  
he steps firmly, is thoroughly sound  
or healthy; fa wo nsa si pim.

**pím**, pl. apim-apim, a. thick; dúa pim,  
a thick piece of wood; esono nan ye  
apimapim, the legs of the elephant  
are thick.

**mpimpá**, Ak.: to mp., to stagger; s.  
ntintaj.

**pimpí**, a dish prepared of maize; abūro-  
duaj bi.

**pimpini**, red. v. pini, to go backward.

**pín**, v. F. to come nigh. Mk. 2, 4, s. pini.

**piin'ara**, F. s. pii.

**pij pij**, the sound of (approaching)  
steps. 2 Kg. 6, 32; cf. pāj pāj.

**pini**, v. [red. pinimpini, pimpini] 1. to  
move, change place, draw near, ap-  
proach to or towards; dóm p. dóm  
ansā-na otuo tow, one army approaches  
the other before a gun is fired; pini  
ha! Ak. = twiw bēra ha; pini do! Ak.

= twiw kō nohōa; ayisē apini no, *he has shrunk or started back with horror*; pini dōm, *to repel (repulse) an army*; pini wo anim kakra, *advance a little!* pini wo akyi kakra, *go or move back a little!* opini n'akyi, *he goes backward*; wāpini n'akyi; wopinii ŋkyiriŋkyiri, *they went backward*; - red. opimpinii n'akyi guage, *he receded and fled*; mimpimpini m'akyi se mewu, *I do not shrink from death*. — 2. = pene, 2. *to groan*. pr. 1668.

apini, pl. id., *a groan*; si ap., *to utter a groan*: 1. *to murmur with dislike* = ŋwiŋwii, kasa hūhūhū; ósi ap., okasa ne menewam', ebia ompe se obi te asenkö a arekā no. — 2. *to groan in severe pain, to sigh heavily*. = pene; cf. gu ahome. pr. 1254.

apini-si, inf. *groaning, sighing*. pr. 73. 1254; cf. opene, ahomegu.

piŋkye, v. Ak. = beŋkye, beŋ, *to approach (to)*; op. no = obei no.

piŋkyim, v. *to come in crowds; to crowd in*.

mpiŋkyireŋ = mpokyere, *iron fetters*.

o-pinnó, a dish of *mashed bananas* (green or ripe); potaw kwadu buy a woanōa no p.!

pintáé, pintame, *after-pains*; cf. kagyi-rāmá.

apintan-pintán, *dispute, contention, quarrel*; di ap., *to dispute &c.*

pintinŋ, a. & adv. *firm, -ly, fixed, constant, completely; steady*. Ex. 17, 12; wusi dua bi na eye p. a, wuse: átim; aŋia gyina p., *the sun has exactly its highest position*; aŋia p. = aŋia ketee; me hō ye p., *my health is excellent, unshaken, constant*. — pintinŋ-yé, inf. *firmness &c., health*.

mpintinŋ, Ak. mpintine, a kind of *tabor, tabret, tambourine, timbrel*; toa kokūroo a wotatu ano na wode ŋhoma ayere na wosē wō wōŋ kōŋ mu de wōŋ nsa kā; gye ahene nē asikafo na wotaa ye ade no.

mpintoa, a certain kind of *drum*.

pii-pá, adv. *very much*; mikyia wo p., *my hearty greetings to you*; cf. pii, pá.

pipé pipé, the *sound* produced by *gnawing*.

pipibibi(bi); Aky. pipibibie; pipipipi, pipiipi = pibibibi, kitikiti; osu tae p., *it was raining hard*; mframe no bae p., *the wind blew vehemently*; wode pipibibie baa yeŋ fi, *they rushed towards (or into) our house*.

piprii, pipripí, pl. apipripí, a. *thick; dense*; dua p., *a thick stick*; mmērete yi (mu) ye p., *this board is thick*; omunŋkum p., *a dense fog*; nsu p., *muddy, miry water*; akwatia pipripí, pr. 3233.

pipripí, n. *thickness; density*.

e-pirá, pl. id. (& pirafo?) *dwarf*.

pirá, 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 has been wounded*; mapirapira me nsa hō anum, *I have received five wounds in my hand*; cf. bō afe; - wopiraa no pira-bone, *he was mortally wounded*; wapira p.-b., *he is mort. w.* — Phr. wōkā wōŋ ti pirá, *they lay or put their heads together, i.e. they troop, gather or collect together for a common undertaking, for an evil purpose; they combine, conspire, plot*. Isa. 54, 15.

o-pirá, pl. apirákuru, a *wound*; ne p. fi mogya, *his wound bleeds*; n'apira-kuru fi mogya, *his wounds are bleeding*.

o-piráfó, pl. a-, a *wounded person*.

apirákuru, pl. id. a *wound, i.e. a breach or separation of parts by violence, as by a cut, stab, or, bruise*; diff. akisikuru, *an open sore, ulcer*; s. kuru.

pirami(di) [Egypt. *piromi*] *pyramid*.

pirápira, red. v., 1. s. pira. — 2. p. mu, *to knock together; to jostle one against another*. Nah. 2, 5; wopirapiram' = wōbobom', wōpempem wōŋ hō; cf. wodi atipira.

apirapirá-hunu, *wounds without cause*. Prov. 23, 29.

mpiré, *whip, scourge*, cut from the skin of an elephant, hippopotamus, buffalo, wild horse, bēw, tóróm &c., *twisted, sometimes three or fourfold, and fasten-*

ed to a sil  
s. kā 10;  
it is very a

e-mpire, mpe

race; syn.  
pirebi, a bas  
kub leaves  
sions or cor

kyerankye.  
apiredede, a

apire-fi, -fi.  
to cease; to  
before the

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n'ahōdeŋ t  
dwuma, his  
finished hō

meregware r  
with which  
was used t

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certain bir

piréw, F. pir  
pr. 2967,  
pirew, F.

welter. Mk  
pirim, v. to  
harden; to

his skin i  
baby of 3  
no hō ap.,  
the sweet p

the ground  
pii nni hō  
has become

ing or roas  
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— Phrase  
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no, afotus



uced by gnaw-

bíe; pìpìpìpì,  
ikiti; osu tõe  
!; mframa no  
emently; wode  
ushed towards

ipi, a. thick;  
stick; mmèrete  
ard is thick;  
fog; nsu p.,  
watia pipripi,

ity.  
dwarf.  
; to hurt or  
to wound; be  
a(m'), me nsa  
een wounded;  
anum, I have  
my h...; cf.  
bone... was  
ra p... he is  
woj a pirá,  
eads together,  
collect together  
ag, for an evil  
conspire, plot.

wound; ne p.  
eeds; n'apira-  
ads are bleed-

d person.  
; i.e. a breach  
y violence, as  
liff. akisikuru,  
kuru.

pyramid.  
— 2. p. mu,  
e or against  
pirá m' =  
hō; cf. wodi

without cause.

from the skin  
amus, buffalo,  
&c., twisted,  
d, and fasten-

ed to a stick. Cf. abaa &c.; kā..mp.,  
s. kā 10; - ne bo ye deñ sen piré,  
it is very dear.

**e-mpire**, mpere, F.: si emp., to run a  
race; syn. tu mmirika.

**pirebi**, a basket with a lid, made of  
kubé leaves, used for carrying provi-  
sions or containing clothes; cf. séséa,  
kyeranbye.

**apiredede**, a certain game; s: agoru.

**apire-fi**, -fi: twa ap., to come to an end,  
to cease; to fail, be spent or exhausted  
before the time; adwuma no atwa ap.,  
the work was given up (as the people  
were incapable of completing it); atuo-  
tów betwa ap. ntem, the shooting will  
soon be over (from want of powder);  
n'ahōdeñ twaa ap. ansā-na o'wiee n'a-  
dwuma, his strength failed before he  
finished his work; nsu a mise mede  
mereguare no atwa me so ap., the water  
with which I intended to wash myself  
was used up before I had finished.

**apire-twaa**, 1. a hunting-bag; kotoku a  
wode yhoma pam; abommōfo de aboba  
nè atuduru gum'. — 2. the pouch of  
certain birds.

**piréw**, F. piro, v. to roll (hāse, a cask.  
pr. 2967, abo stones); — red. **piré-**

**pirew**, F. piropiro, 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; odé, ntømmō  
no hō ap., the outside of the yam or  
the sweet potato has become black (in  
the ground); odé a eda gyam' na ogya  
pii nni hō pirim; odé no ap., the yam  
has become hard over the fire (in boil-  
ing or roasting). pr. 1550. — odé mmeñ  
yiye a, epirim, wotōtō-a, emmeñ bio,  
if the yam is not well roasted in the  
beginning, it remains hard, and does  
not become softer by continued or  
repeated roasting; aduaj a wōñā nōa  
nōa na entumi mmeñ, wose: apirim;  
ekuru a wotōtō a emmeñ, wuse: ap.  
— Phrases: ne kōma ap. = ne k. ye  
deñ na ontie asem biara a wōkā kyere  
no, afotusem biara ñkōm'; opirim ne

hō or kōma, he hardens himself or  
his heart, so that he does not listen  
to advice; nea op. ne kōma, the courage-  
ous man. Am. 2,16; opirim' ne tirim,  
he took courage; pirim wo anim, take  
heart or courage, do it manfully!  
opirim n'anim tu no fo, he boldly (or  
earnestly) admonishes or forewarns  
him; op. n'anim pe ne ñkwāgye akyi  
kwañ, he earnestly strives for his salva-  
tion. K. § 257.

**pírím** [obsol.] = piriw, birim.

**pirim**, F. perfectly: mā yendo w' p.

**pírím**, **pírím**, **pírím**, **pírím**, **pírím**,  
**pírím**, hard, strong, healthy, lively; ne  
hō (ye) primm = ne hō ye dēnnēnen-  
neñ, onyaré neñ; onipa yi, oye mū  
primm, this man is not sickly, but  
exceedingly healthy and lively; syè  
primprim, he is quite nimble = ne hō  
ye deñ, onyé fōuōfōno.

**píríw**: bō p., to be struck with fear or  
terror, to be startled. Mk. 16,5; tr.  
bō..p., to strike with terror, to startle,  
frighten, terrify; - syn. bō birim, bō  
pitiri; yi..hū, yi..ahii. — **píríw-bó**,  
inf. terror. Isa. 17,4.

**mpiriwá**: si mp. to shout with joy; to  
play. - inf. mpiriwa-si, shouting with  
joy &c.

**piro**, red. piropiro, v. F. = pirow. Mt.  
27,60. Mk. 9,20.

**písiripii** = sipiripii, confused; dull &c.  
**pitaa-hú** [obsol.] a kind of frumenty or  
pap; abūroduan a woyam na woamā  
ahono na woasōñ so na wo'wie (so sōñ)  
a wōkā [G. afata].

**píti**, swoon, fainting-fit; to p., to become  
weak, fidgety, restless, senseless, to  
swoon away, faint, espec. from hunger.  
pr. 2067. 3223. - to cause to faint:  
okom na eto nnipa p.; cf. to beraw, tware.

**píti**, leprosy = kwata, fa-wohō-kodi, mi-  
fua-duam'.

**o-píti**, a jumping insect.

**apíti**, the name of a small bird; anōmaa  
ketewa bi; ne hō ñwrañ-ñwrañ, ne hō  
kañkañ, nanso wodi.

**apíti**, ebiti, F. apitsi, unleavened bread;  
abūrow a woyam no mmōre na wōñā  
na wōbō no ap.

apíti-dá, *the day of unleavened bread.*  
Lk. 22,7.

o-pítifó, o-pitini, *pl. apitifo, leper = okwatani. pr. 2194.*

pitipata, *the sound produced by pounding fufuu.*

o-pitipata, *a certain plant; s. otokotaka. pítipiti, thickly crowded, thronged, close together; syn. pepe; nkūrōfo no aboaboa wəŋ hō ano p. Lk. 11,29; nk'ráŋ yi, wəfore só p.*

pítipiti, *adv. much, continuously; wəhwe no p.*

pitiri: bə p., *to be struck with terror, to startle, shrink; cf. piriw.*

o-pítiri, *pl. a-, a species of river-fish. pr. 2694.*

o-pítití, *inf. falling in a swoon, fainting; op. nyinaa fi kom (?).*

o-pítitífó, *pl. a-, a starving, fainting person. pr. 2695. Job 22,7.*

pitsiw, pitsipitsiw, *F. thick (of fluids); cf. pitipiti & piw.*

piw, *v. I. to become or be thick, inspissate(d); nkwaŋ, aduru no apiw. — 2. to be dense, stand thickly or close together; kwae yi mu piw, emu nnua n.a. (bemmen hō) piw só, kyere só; mmrúkuu yi, emu mpiw. — 3. to make thick, hard; p. dote = mā dote ye pēto-pēto. pr. 1596.*

mpí-yé, *inf. stubbornness; asōden, asōwui, kōmapirim; s. mpí.*

pə, pər, *v. F. to strip (off), atar, one's clothes; s. pore.*

pə, *v. Ak. s. pəw.*

ə-pó, *Aky. = osōwá.*

pó pə, or pó pə, *expressions imitative of the sound of beating, knocking.*

pò, *v. [red. popo] 1. to push; ópò me táw = osum me, əwə me nkonsiaw, holding me by the neck, he pushes or thrusts me forward. — 2. to shake, tremble [inf. apo, q.v.] - red. əpopó, ne hō popo, ne hōnam popo he trembles; mframa popo nnua, the wind shakes the trees (syn. him, posow, wosow); nnua no apopo, the trees have been shaken. — 3. red. əpopo ne ti, he shakes his head, refuses, declines. — 4. pə, to refuse, decline, set aside,*

*make void, frustrate, Gal. 2,21, reject. pr. 1555; F. Mt. 21,42. Mk. 7,9. - to forsake, leave. 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. kwá]. Phr. wəapo ne bra amā no, they have left him to himself. — pə so, to refuse, decline (a present, an invitation to eat); to simulate refusal (memā obi biribi na əpə, na əboapa se əmpé a, na əpó so neŋ). — 5. pə 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 kūmaa na dua yi apo, this tree will soon lose its leaves; dua yi apo, this tree is leafless; nnua no apopo; to fall off (of a flower). 1 Pet. 1,24. pr. 993. 997. Cf. pə, to wither. — 7. to emit, discharge: n'ano pə ahuru, he foams. Mk. 9,18. Phr. wəmmāā wə ano mpoo ahuru, they tired you by (much) talking. — 8. to utter words by repetition: pə dódów, to stammer, stutter. Mk. 7,32. — 9. to emit other sounds: pə waw = bə waw, to cough. — 10. to growl, gnarl, snarl (as a dog, leopard, lion, bear). Jer. 51,38; cf. pəw. — 11. pə so, to rattle in the throat in the last struggle before death; pl. wəpopo so. — 12. to beat: pə ŋhoma, to curry leather by a process of scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing and colouring; mmoa ŋhoma na wədaŋ ani mā əhō dwo (the hides of animals are dressed and prepared so that they become soft and pliant), na wəde di adwini biara; etəd. wəde hye fam' mā əhō dwo na wəapo só ŋhwí no, na wəahye no kokəə a.s. tuntum, a.n. wəde aye mpaboá, ntoa, mmoaha, ekyew, ŋkotoku n.a. — 13. pə abəbə, to sever or extract the fibres from the leaves of the pine-apple; wəpo (or wəboro) abəbə-ahabaŋ na wəwəre so na'woyi mu abəbə-mfuturu no. — 14. pə..hō, to clean; pə amaŋkani hō, cf. pəw 1. — 15. to abandon; obi mpə ne ti mmā dwiw, nobody gives*

*up his head to l. give up his life & troubles connecte*  
pò, *v. to wither; cf. this leaf is with apopo.*

apó, *pl. id. fetters, = pokyere, m.*

ə-pó, *Gy. Aky. a pr. 1023.*

ə-pó, *inf. abnegat*

ə-pó, ə-, *inf. withe*

apó, *inf. trembling*

*firm or old person*

*feet and head; ə*

ə-pó, *pl. a-, a bale*

*ntamá pó or nta*

*ara ntwaá so bi*

ə-pó, *a-, a dish m*

*3017.*

ə-pò, *sea, ocean. p*

*pom', in the sea*

*the sea kə pə*

*21,3. - viri,*

*is comin', it*

*twē, the tide go*

*is ebbing water.*

tēaa, *əpə bāsa, &*

*bay. D. As. Cf.*

*pokwantēaa; pə*

pó, *m'po, (full o)*

*madi awu a, aŋ*

*if I had comm*

*would not deal*

*nuanom, mpo*

*(Judg. 8,19). —*

pə, *adv. entirely;*

*te hə pə a wə*

*people are alwa*

*place; wəye nni*

*are people who*

*pə, the sound of*

*otuo tow*

*pə;*

pə, *adv. expressi*

*in walking: n'a*

*pə (= kə kə) r*

*əsəre a, pə pə*

*preŋ na əkə, m*

pə, *adv. express*

*of beating, stri*

2,21, reject.  
 Mk. 7,9. - to  
 7. — to dis-  
 epudiate; to  
 nce; to deny.  
 pa [G. kwa].  
 o, they have  
 po so, to  
 it, an invi-  
 refusal (me-  
 na oboapa se  
 5. po abúrow  
 can corn by  
 vessel con-  
 6. to throw  
 row leafless;  
 po, this tree  
 dua yi apo,  
 a no apopo;  
 Pet. 1,24. pr.  
 ber. — 7. to  
 o abā, he  
 wam wo  
 red u by  
 utt. words  
 to stammer,  
 to emit other  
 w, to cough.  
 snarl (as a  
 Jer. 51,38;  
 to rattle in  
 struggle before  
 12. to beat:  
 er by a pro-  
 ing, beating,  
 mmoa phoma  
 wo (the hides  
 and prepared  
 and pliant),  
 etod. wode  
 na wəapo só  
 okə a.s. tun-  
 á, mmo-  
 — 13. po  
 ct the fibres  
 pine-apple;  
 haban na wə-  
 brəbe-mfuturu  
 an; po amaj-  
 to abandon;  
 nobody gives

up his head to lice', i.e. nobody will  
 give up his life on account of a few  
 troubles connected with it. pr. 321.

**pò**, v. to wither; cf. how; ahaban yi apo,  
 this leaf is withered; pl. nhaban yi  
 apopo.

**apó**, pl. id. fetters, shackles for the feet  
 = pokyere, m-.

**e-pó**, Gy. Aky. a lizard; ote afasu so.  
 pr. 1023.

**o-pó**, inf. abnegation &c., cf. po, v. 4.

**o-pó**, ε-, inf. withering; cf. ohow.

**apó**, inf. trembling, tremor of weak, in-  
 firm or old persons; trembling of hands,  
 feet and head; oyaré apó.

**e-pó**, pl. a-, a bale of cloth (= 12 yards);  
 ntamá pó or ntamapó = ntama a obi-  
 ara ntwaá so bi paj ε.

**e-pó**, a-, a dish made of some herb. pr.  
 3017.

**e-pò**, sea, ocean. pr. 1449, cf. bosonopo;  
 pom', in the sea; po só or pó ani, on  
 the sea; - ka po, to go to fish. John  
 21,3. - epo yiri, the tide flows, sets in,  
 is coming in, it is flowing water; epo  
 twé, the tide goes out, ebbs, falls, it  
 is ebbing water. pr. 670. — po nom'  
 tēaa, epo bása, gulf; po nom' tērete,  
 bay. D. As. Cf. kəntón, dənnón; pokā,  
 pokwantēaa; po-fām', pom'.

**pó**, m'po, (full o) adv. even; nay; mpo  
 madi awu a, ankā wənyé mē se, even  
 if I had committed a murder, they  
 would not deal with me like this; me  
 nuanom, mpo me nā mma ne wəp  
 (Judg. 8,19). — Gr. § 75,3. 134,3 b.

**pəə**, adv. entirely; permanently; ebi(nom)  
 te hə pəə a wəgkə baabiara bio, some  
 people are always living in the same  
 place; wəye nnipa a wote ha pəə, they  
 are people who live here permanently.

**pəə**, the sound of shooting or drumming;  
 otuo towe pəə; wəyən akyene pəə pəə.

**pəə**, adv. expressing the sound of steps  
 in walking: n'asepatere no si fam' pəə  
 pəə (= kó kə) na ode kə; ono de, daa  
 əsəre a, pəə pəə na əkə, e.s. mpre-  
 prej na əkə, mpreprej na əkə.

**pəə**, adv. expressing the sound or act  
 of beating, striking or cutting; mabə

no pəə = bum; wotwa ogya (pəə pəə  
 or) pəə pəə.

**pəə**, v. [red. poopoo]: p. ani, to cast an  
 angry, piercing, intimidating look at;  
 opoo n'ani, opoopoo (opupuw) n'ani  
 kyere mē, opoópoo me, he threatens,  
 frightens me, addresses me harshly,  
 flies at me, speaks roughly to me, re-  
 bukes me sharply, 1 Tim. 5,1, = otutu  
 n'ani kyere me, otētētē me hunahuna  
 me, oye n'anim kyere me se, onyā  
 biribi a, obeys me (Gen. 42,7. 30).

**apəə**, mpoə: əbə me mpoo or apoo, 1.  
 he ill-treats, ill-uses, abuses, maltreats  
 me = əyē me sakasaka, oye me pupó-  
 púpó, oboro me, əghwe me so yiye. —  
 2. he cheats, deceives me = ədaadaa  
 me, osisi me; F. he robs me. — bo  
 apoo or mpoo, also to commit burg-  
 lary; cf. twa dwow.

**apoo-bə**, m-, inf. ill treatment; cheating,  
 deceit; burglary; F. highway robbery.

**apooəbófə**, burglar(s).

**poá**, pl. m-: twa.. poa, to challenge, defy,  
 with words, espec. by the use of debas-  
 ing or vilifying expressions; otwa me  
 poa, wotwitwa yən mpoa.

**mpoa-twá**, (pl. mpoatwitwa). inf. chal-  
 lenge, setting at defiance; defamation;  
 dwom yi mpo ye mp. (mp. ne se: əhene  
 bi wə hə na wo ani nsə no na wo-  
 kasakasa senea wo nē no se, se ebia  
 wobese se: oyi a, minsuro no, ontumi  
 nkum me, mewə sika mekyeyə no, ohī-  
 ani no nso, wode no ye deŋ?) pr. 1096.  
 2698 ff.

**po-ani-harímá**, 1. = hyəmuni. — 2.  
 naval hero.

**mpo-anó**, sea-shore, strand, beach, shore;  
 sea-side, coast, sea-coast. pr. 1107.  
 1291. 2697.

**mpoanóní**, pl. m-fo, a dweller on the  
 sea-coast; people living near the sea-  
 shore.

**e-po-bása**, gulf.

**apəapə** = apəwapəw, s. epəw, bump &c.

**mpoa-twerə**, Aky. = mpoatwa.

**pəbi**, a nickname of the fly. pr. 2572f.

**mpobi?** pr. 2701.

**pobiá**, pl. m-, a black boil, very pain-  
 ful and enduring longer (perh. 6 months)

than pòmpó (8 days); p. na eye yaw bebrebe, nso etaa tu kuru kyej pòmpó.  
**O-póbi-deí**, *pr. n. 1. an ancient king.*  
 — 2. a brook, G. Ogboli.  
**pobiñ**, the itch.  
**pò-bònè** [pòw b.]: wabò me hõ p., *evil is determined against me by him. Esth. 7,7.*  
**o-pòdòs**, *pl. a-*, a large pot to keep water in. *pr. 2702; cf. ataahina.*  
**o-po-fàka**, s. faka. [epom'.  
**po-fām'**, *south. Ps. 107,3; cf. kesee-fām'*,  
**pòfiri**, a medicinal plant.  
**mpofirim'**, *mpofirim'*, *unexpectedly, un-*  
*awares; suddenly, on a sudden, all*  
*of a sudden; cf. mpaase, mpasompaso.*  
**o-pofoní**, *pl. (a-fo)*, apofò, *fisher, fisher-*  
*man. pr. 2703.*  
**mpò-fóro** [òpòw foforo] *assumption, for-*  
*wardness, pertness, flippancy; cf. nsoá-*  
*fóro; "òpòw anaa mp.?" is it "polite-*  
*ness or pertness?" abofra a òrefiti ase*  
*asüa kasa na òde mpanyinsém nè*  
*mmèrántiwasem afra ne bram'.*  
**mpòfóro** [foro, v.] *pl. id. = antweribs.*  
**pògo(w)**, *yam, plantains, potatoes &c.,*  
*boiled without having been cleaned.*  
**pògòw**, **pògòw**, v. F. *to be soft, flabby*  
*(of the flesh).*  
**pògòw**, **pògòw**, a. F. *soft, not hard.*  
**pògòw**: asem no bõ woy nyinaa p., *the*  
*matter puzzled all of them; asem no*  
*abo no p., he is at a loss.*  
**apogyá** = apagyá.  
**o-pogyá** [pa ogya] *glow-worm; cf. obogyá,*  
*apagya.*  
**apò-hùru** [epom' awuru] *sea-tortoise,*  
*-turtle; ap. bõj, tortoise-shell; cf. apo-*  
*wuru.*  
**po-ká**, *channel, strait, narrow sea be-*  
*tween two portions of land.*  
**pòkò(w)á**, *pl. m-*, *lump, ingot or nugget*  
*of gold, bullion; mpòkòwa, i.e. mpòw*  
*akòkòò akòkòò.*  
**O-pòku**, *pr. n. m. pr. 2704f.*  
**apòkú -o**, **pòkúpòkú**, a species of *white*  
*heron, egret.*  
**pòkum-bòs**, a draught of a fluid; *cf. few.*  
**ampòkurusüm's-ré**, s. kontromfí.  
**pòku(w)á**, *pl. m-*, the full round breast  
 of a young woman; *cf. nufu, nufutenj;*  
*diff. mpekua.*

**o-poku(w)aní**, *pl. m-fo*, a full-grown  
 girl.  
**po-kwán-tēaa**, a strait of the sea.  
**pòkyé**, pokye, v. 1. *to crumble off; to*  
*pluck off. [G. kpòke]; òp. akutu hõ,*  
*he peels an orange; òp. n'ani hwe no,*  
*he stares at him, casts an evil look at*  
*him. — 2. to defer, delay, linger,*  
*tarry.*  
**pòkye-pòkyèe**, pokye-pòkyèe: n'ani (yè)  
 p., *he has piercing eyes, a piercing*  
*look.*  
**pòkyeré**, *pl. m-*, *fetter for the feet; F.*  
*mp. (no sing.); cf. apo, mpigkyerèj,*  
*da'wemfo. - to.. p., gu.. mp., de.. to*  
*mp. mu, to fetter.*  
**o-pòkyerèni**, *pl. a-fo*, a prisoner in  
 fetters, in jail; *diff. òdeduani, one ar-*  
*rested (in his own or another man's*  
*house) on whom the sentence is not*  
*yet passed.*  
**o-pom'** [epo mu] F. *in the sea; to sea;*  
*southward. Cf. nifá 4, po-fām'.*  
**pómā**, v. 1. *to stick, be fastened, be held*  
*back somewhere; me sika a aka no*  
*pòma mú nne, the rest of the money*  
*due to me is still retained (in their*  
*hands, withheld from me). - tr. òpomá*  
*ne kyew, he puts on his hat; òp. ne*  
*gkrante, he puts his cutlass into its*  
*handle; de dua p. adare, to furnish*  
*a bill-hook with a (wooden) handle; -*  
*wòde asem no pomá hwe ne nsa, they*  
*put the matter into his hands. — 2.*  
*to charge or load a gun; òpomá ne*  
*tuo. - òhene nè ne mpanyimfo gye p.*  
*so, the king and his (elders) council-*  
*lors are confederated, i.e. determined*  
*not to yield.*  
**pómā**, *pl. m-*, (F. poma, Mk. 6,8) *stick,*  
*walking-stick. pr. 388; cane, staff (of*  
*the speaker of a jury, of a messenger*  
*or ambassador); wòkosi mp. wò òhene*  
*anim = wòkoyi ntej wò òh. anim; s.*  
*si; anká bo anká p., s. òbo.*  
**o-pómáfó**, *pl. a-, m-, 1. cane-bearer,*  
*messenger, ambassador. Isa. 18,2;*  
*syn. akyéámé, òbófó. — 2. pl. a-,*  
*persons sitting on the scaffold of poles*  
*serving for a W. C.: mekomā ap. akyé*  
 = meko dua so.

**apómáfo**: ototo me a  
 regardless, unconcerned  
 thing at all about  
 nsem ap., do not nee  
 slight his words!  
**apómáfo-tó**, *inf. contem-*  
*gard.*  
**pómā-sí** [si mp.] a p.  
 — Ak. *sale on credit*  
**pómāsi-bere** [a pla  
 a stick] *fig. a footi.*  
**Apómasu**, a byname of  
**mpómā-tíri**: so or k  
 use of a messenger  
 address an assembly  
 asem. *pr. 3283.*  
**apómma**, *pl. m-* [òp  
 toto mp. no mul  
**o-pómfo**, *pl. a-* [pòj  
**apò-móno**, *too much r*  
 so that blood comes  
**pompám**, *red. v. pám*  
*pl. a-, n-ender,*  
*Ezek. 27, 2.*  
**pompáj**, *red. v. s.*  
*prune (a tree), to a*  
**pòmpáj**, *red. v., pá*  
*there is a distance*  
*are separated.*  
**pòmpó**, *pl. m-, boil,*  
*tumor; p. tu ntem*  
*pobiá; - òyare mp.*  
**ápòmòm-pé**, *inf. vain*  
*haughtiness, pomj*  
*òyè ap., he is puffec*  
*swaggering, vaum*  
*òbu ne hõ kese, òhw*  
*Ps. 131, 1.*  
**pom'pòj**, **pòm'pòj**, v.  
**pòm'pòj**, the highest  
 asem or òyare no  
 the matter (law-su  
 has reached. his  
 much more  
 than it was in t  
 pòm'pòj mú or p.  
 come to extremite  
 the highest pitch;  
**pòm'pòj**, **pòm'pòj**, *cha*  
 so called from the  
 uncorking of the b

a full-grown  
the sea.  
umble off; to  
p. akutu hō,  
n'ani hwe no,  
evil look at  
delay, linger,  
e: n'ani (ye)  
a piercing  
the feet; F.  
mpin̄kyerəŋ,  
mp., de.. to  
prisoner in  
ani, one ar-  
other man's  
tence is not  
sea; to sea;  
-fām'.  
held  
a a a no  
f th.oney  
ed (in their  
- tr. əpomá  
hat; əp. ne  
lass into its  
to furnish  
v) handle; -  
ne nsa, they  
inds. — 2.  
; əpomá ne  
imfo gye p.  
s) council-  
determined  
6, 8) stick,  
e, staff (of  
a messenger  
. wə əhene  
h. n; s.  
o.  
ame-bearer,  
Isa. 18, 2;  
2. pl. a,  
old of poles  
nā ap. akyē

apómāfo: ototo me ap., he is careless, regardless, unconcerned, he cares nothing at all about me; monntoto ne nsem ap., do not neglect, disregard or slight his words!  
apómāfo-tó, inf. contempt, neglect, disregard.  
pómā-sí [si mp.] a public transaction. — Ak. sale on credit of a slave. — pómāsí-bere [a place in which to put a stick] fig. a footing.  
Apómasu, a byname of Tanno, s. App. B.  
mpómā-tiri: so or kura mp., to make use of a messenger's cane, to go to address an assembly = di əhene anim asem, pr. 3283.  
apómma, pl. m- [əpəŋ, dim.] shutter; toto mp. no mu!  
ə-pómfo, pl. a- [pəŋ, v.] F. redeemer.  
apómóro, too much rubbing of the teeth, so that blood comes. pr. 2645.  
pompám, red. v. pám. — ə-pompamfo, pl. a-, mender, repairer, caulker. Ezek. 27, 27.  
pompáj, red. v., s. páj; p... hō, to prune (a tree), to dress (a vine).  
póm-páj, red. v., páj; wəŋ ntam' p., there is a distance between them, they are separated.  
pompó, pl. m-, boil, furuncle; carious tumor; p. tu ntem (opens sooner) kyəŋ pobiá; - əyare mp.  
əpompəm-pé, inf. vain pomp, vain-glory, haughtiness, pomposity, arrogance; óyè ap., he is puffed up, vain-glorious, swaggering, vaunting, a braggart; obu ne hō kese, əhwəhwə nneema akese. Ps. 131, 1.  
pom'pəŋ, pəm'pəŋ, v. red., s. pəŋ. Joel 1, 7.  
póm-pəŋ, the highest pitch or degree; asem or əyare no atə (no) pəmpəŋ mú, the matter (law-suit), or his sickness, has reached its highest point, and is much more difficult to reduce or cure than it was in the beginning; atə pəmpəŋ mú or p. só, matters have come to extremities; it has reached the highest pitch; cf. apenteŋ-so.  
póm-pəŋ, pəŋ-pəŋ, champagne, lemonade; so called from the noise made by the uncorking of the bottle; s. pəŋ.

mpomponéé [pono] wrinkles; curves.  
pompóno, pomprō, red. v. l. to bend; s. pono; to crumple up; p... nsa, to fold one's hands together. Eccl. 4, 5. — 2. to wrinkle. pr. 3490. 3492; to get (perf. to have) wrinkles, to be wrinkled: akwakoraá no anim' apóm-póno, that old man has a wrinkled face; əpompóno né mōma, he knits his brows. — 3. to writhe with pain or agony. — 4. to bend or wind in manifold curves: asu no ap. = akontəŋ, akyeakyea.  
mpompənsaá, three cues or horn-like twists of hair.  
pómsem, the sound of the tambourine.  
pəŋ', v. [red. pəm'pəŋ, pompəŋ] to disjoin or separate with some effort: l. to take away by force, pull off, snatch from; afāmma, wəmpəŋ no. pr. 1089; wəpəŋ ne kyew fi n'atifi; syn. pəŋ, hūam. - pəŋ... kyew, As. = pa.. kyew. — 2. to strip or deprive some one of property given to him at some former time (said of persons who impoverish one previously enriched by them): Owusu Yaw apəŋ ne yere Maanu, Mr. R. has taken back from his wife M. all he had given her. — 3. to discharge, issue: əpəŋ' ahwene, he bleeds at the nose. — 4. to miscarry: əbéa no apəŋ. — 5. to let go or quit one's hold; pəŋ hwe, to fall off, away or down, to drop (down). pr. 542; ahabəŋ no apəŋ, the leaf has fallen (down). — ədaj no hō apəŋ, the plaster or coating of the wall has fallen off; - pəŋ fi.. hō, to be pulled off, to fall away from, to be frustrated in; mā wəmpəŋ mfi wəŋ agyinatú hō! Ps. 5, 11. — 6. to go away, retire or desist from, to cease, leave off, give up, break up or off; wəpəŋ adwumayə, they have left off working; wəbə nnonnum a, adwumayəfo apəŋ, at 5 o'clock the labourers leave off working; wəpəŋ asəre, the church service is over; wəpəŋ sukuu, the school is over or finished, the scholars have been dismissed. pr. 2706. — 7. to dismiss from work or from a meeting, as-

sembly or congregation; owura M. apón n'adwumayefo, Mr. M. has dismissed his labourers; okyerekyerefo no ap. ne sukuufo, the teacher has dismissed his scholars or pupils; woa-pón asafó no, the congregation has been dismissed. — 8. to call people out of or away from their homes: wapón nkürófo aboa ano, 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): wopón akobófo a, wo ntama ano ye duru. *pr.* 493; *cf.* pono, F. — 10. to redeem, recover a pawn. *pr.* 770. — 11. pón so serew, to burst into laughter; okāā saa no mepón serew twétwetwe, when he said that, I laughed heartily.

-pónj, -pónj', *a.* in cpds. great, large; *cf.* abópónj, obirempónj' (= ohene), nantupónj, Aküropónj, Mampónj, Onyankópónj.

pon, pono, F. to redeem = gye. *Isa.* 48, 20. — pon, *inf.* redemption.

o-pónj', *inf.* retirement from office or service. — abortion, miscarriage. — o-pónj'-bá, an untimely birth. *Eccl.* 6, 3.

mpónj nè mmá, the whole family or household, mpanyinj nè mmofra.

ámponj, *a.* old, used of palm-wine; oo, ámpónj nil nsá no aye ámp.

pónj expresses the sound of picking up something: okokó sów abürów p. — the noise heard when a bottle is uncorked: otuu ntumpónj no ano p. p. — the picking of a wood-pecker. — pónjponj, also name for any kind of effervescing liquor; *s.* pómponj.

pónj = okorow, obonto; asu yi wode p. na etwa.

o-pónj, *pl.* a-, F. epon, *l.* door, gate, hatch = oday ano pónj (ehó ye wurekyeree, adidipónj ye trotro); to pónj mú; shut the door! — 2. table, dining- (breakfast-, supper-)table = adidipónj; writing-table or -desk, kyeréwpónj; *cf.* adwumpónj. — 3. meal, repast; feast: wotów' no pónj, they made him a supper. *John* 12, 2. — 4. the table

in the court of justice: wode no kó pónj so (= asa so) akodi asem, he is brought to the bar for a decision of the matter. [G. 1: šina; 2-4: okpló]; to 'bi pónj so, (*euph.*) = sámāna obi; *s.* to 32. — o-pónjsoto, *inf.* the act of summoning, summons.

o-pón-nánj, *pl.* a- [ópónj. oday] a house or room with a door; back-room, chamber; *s.* pia.

o-pón-ani, -aniwa, lock of a door; si op., to fasten a lock. — o-pón-anó-hwéfo, (*pl.* a-), porter, doorkeeper. — pónj-ase, *pl.* a-, threshold. *Ezek.* 40, 6. 43, 8; *cf.* apónjua-ase. — o-pónj-kése, gate. [*of native gold.*]

pónam, a well-formed piece or nugget Póné, one of the original families of the Tshi people; *cf.* App. D.

mponéé [biribi a wəpono] a bend, curve, curvature; a bind or tie [—]; *mp.* kūmaa, a breve [as on ā ē ī.]; mónye mp. wə so!

o-ponfo, opón'fó, F. redeemer = ogyéfo. *Isa.* 48, 17. 49, 7. 26.

pónjhonj, *v. intr.* to move upward, ascend, rise (of things which do not sink in water).

o-pónjkó, *pl.* a-, F. m-, *l.* horse. *pr.* 2707 ff. — 2. trestle; sawhorse. —

o-pónjkó-ba, *pl.* a-, or ap. mma, colt, foal. — pónjko-baá, horsewhip. — o-pónjko-béré, *pl.* a-, mare.

o-pónjko-bíri, a black horse. — o-pónjko-níni, *pl.* a-, stallion. — o-pónjko-sàé, *pl.* a-, castrated horse, gelding.

opónjko-fúrúm, mule, an animal generated between a horse and a she-ass (*cf.* afurumpónjko, — between a he-ass and a mare).

o-pónjko-fó, o-pónjkó-sò-(té)fo, *pl.* a-, horse-man. *1 Kg.* 9, 19.

o-pónjkó-até, opónjko-guá, saddle.

o-pónjkó-nnàdéká, -nnàréká, bit, bridle.

apónjko-kwánj, *pl.* id. [lit. horse-way, horse-road] road, the broad road, high-road, highway.

apónjko-nánj: wasi ap., he stands astride, having set one foot before the other; he strides. — apónjko-nánj-ase: di ap., *s.* asapaate.

o-pónjkó-piá-dá táma, horse for riding.

o-pónj-kótókór pónjkuwa, earthen pot.

apónjkyé, am-, aberekyi.

apónjkyerəj, Ak te abo ase ná mā awó. *pr.*

póno, *v.* [red. bend. *pr.* 276. krōma. — 2.

n'ákyi apóno — *Cf.* kyea, k

póno, pon, *v.* F. redemption = c

apóno, F. circle; circle, to surrou

mpono, F.: tu m watu m'asem m ahead with my

mpónóá v an grove).

àpono-àpono [pon river B. flows

àmpono-dí-àsüá, obayifo mməraj.

o-pónontom', *pl.* a knife, clasp-knif

pónjponj, *s.* pomponj

pónsé, *v.* [Eng.] Al twé asó, hwe, tu

mpónsé, F. punish o-pónj-ntá, a-, foldin

*pl.* apónj-ntá-ntá, f 3, 7. — apónjá,

gate. *1 Sam.* 21, 1

mpónj-tere, door-his of a door. *pr.* 33:

o-pónj-tif ráfó, *pl.* a

pónjtonj, *a.* a wide pipe, lan

tokuru p., a larg wə kwəj p., the

*Syn.* püröny.

pónjtonj-pónjtonj, exp the sound of drum trees.

apón-tów, *inf.* [tow] Tshi-English Dict.

wáde no kɔ  
asem, *he is*  
decision of  
2-4: okplō];  
sámāna obi;  
the act of

an] *a house*  
back-room,

a door; si  
- ɔ-pɔŋ-anɔ-  
keeper. —  
Ezek. 40, 6.

ɔ-pɔŋ-kese,  
native gold.  
or nugget  
families of  
D.

10] *a bend,*  
or tie [—];  
on ā ē ī...]

er : gyéfo.

card, ascend,  
not sink in

l. horse. *pr.*  
sawhorse. —  
ap-mma, *colt,*  
orsewhip. —  
re.

— ɔ-pɔŋkɔ-  
ɔ-pɔŋkɔ-sàé,  
elding.

animal generat-  
a she-ass (*cf.*  
a he-ass and

ɔ, *pl. a-, horse-*

idé  
i, *br.*, *bridle.*  
t. *horse-way,*  
broad road,

stands astride,  
ore the other;  
ŋ-ase : di ap.,

ɔ-pɔŋkɔ-piá-dádé, *spur.* — apɔŋkɔ-  
táma, *horse-cloth, housing, covering*  
for riding. Ezek. 27, 20.

ɔ-pɔŋ-kótakōro, *pl. a-, door-hinge.*

ɔ-pɔŋkuwa, *better: ɔŋkuwa, a round*  
*earthen pot.*

apɔŋkyé, *am-, pl. m-, Ak. F. goat =*  
*aberekyi.*

apɔŋkyeren, *Ak. -ne, pl. m-, toad; ap.*  
*te abo ase nè atarem'; ap. puw bore*  
*mā awo. pr. 1566. 2712f., cf. apatoro.*

pòno, *v. [red. pompono, pomprō] 1. to*  
*bend. pr. 2763; ɔpòno ne mu, nè nan-*  
*krōma. — 2. perf. to be bent, crooked;*  
*n'ákyi apòno; to be arched, vaulted.*  
— *Cf. kyea, kurum.*

pòno, *pon, v. F. to redeem; - ɔpòno, inf.*  
*redemption = ogye.*

apòno, *F. circle; bu(bu) ap., to form a*  
*circle, to surround.*

mpono, *F.: tu mp. = tu ntey or ntene;*  
*watu m'asem mp., he has gone right*  
*ahead with my cause.*

mpòndá [pɔw ano] *end, border (of a*  
*grove).*

àpono-àpono [pono]: *Berem ye ap., the*  
*river B. flows in a winding course.*

àmpono-dí-àsúá, *an old monkey-eater,*  
*ɔbayifo mmāray.*

ɔ-pónontom', *pl. a- [pono, tom'] pocket-*  
*knife, clasp-knife.*

pónpon, *s. pompon, lemonade.*

pònsé, *v. [Eng.] Akp. F. to punish; cf.*  
*twé asó, hwe, tua ka.*

mpònsé, *F. punishment.*

ɔ-pɔŋ-ntá, *a-, folding-doors, folding-gate;*  
*pl. apɔŋ-ntá-ntá, folding doors. 2 Chron.*  
*3, 7. — apóntá, wing or door of a*  
*gate. 1 Sam. 21, 14.*

mpón-tere, *door-hinges; iron ligaments*  
*of a door. pr. 3328.; cf. ɔpɔŋkɔtakōro.*

ɔ-pɔŋ-tit'ráfó, *pl. a-, = otitráfo.*

pónton, *a. spacious, wide; dorobay p.,*  
*a wide pipe; ɔday p., a spacious room;*  
*tokuru p., a large hole; ɔday no mu*  
*wɔ kwaj p., the room is spacious.*  
*Syn. pūron.*

pòntón-pòntón, *expression imitative of*  
*the sound of drumming or of felling*  
*trees.*

apón-tów, *inf. [tow pɔŋ] feast, feasting,*

Tshi-English Dict.

*banquet, banquetting; luxury, delicate*  
*living; wáde ap. ŋkɔ na egye wɔŋ ani.*

— ap-daj, *banquet house. Dan. 5, 10.*  
apontúa-bó, *a fixed price; ntewso nnim'.*  
pòntwēē, *pòntwēpòntwē, slow, sluggish,*  
*tardy, dull; lazy, slothful, indolent,*  
*idle; syn. nyāā.*

apɔŋ-ŋuá, *Ak. apɔŋŋwá, pl. m- [ɔpɔŋ,*  
*agua] the frame of a door or window.*  
*pr. 2711; side post of a door. Ex. 12, 7.*  
— ap-ŋkyeɔmu, *door post. Ezek. 43, 8.*  
— ap-ase(-de), *threshold. 1 Sam. 5, 4.*  
*Ezek. 46, 2; cf. pɔŋ ase. — apɔŋŋuá-*  
*tifi, lintel. Ex. 12, 7, 22.*

mpò-ŋwóma = *ɔdé mpów á áhyé (= ere-*  
*bebe) na ennyini na wobubú di no,*  
*unripe tubers or roots of yam.*

popá, *popápòpa, red. v., s. pa, espec.*  
*under 14; to destroy. Gen. 7, 4. - p. hō*  
*or mu, to cleanse. 2 Chron. 29, 15.*

popápòpá, *adv. expressing the sound of*  
*breaking; ɔday no ye p. na ebu hwee*  
*hɔ, or, ɔday no bubu p. na ehwee ase,*  
*the house fell or tumbled down with*  
*a crashing or cracking noise.*

popá, *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. 66f. 69. 466. 570.*  
*2715. 2845. — m'p-dán, a house or*  
*hut made of palm-branches.*

popá-déŋkese, *papá-d., pepá-d., the end*  
*of a palm branch (or leaf).*

mpopá-àmmó-wò, *a swelling of the hand*  
*(alleged to be caused by a charm against*  
*thieves in a plantation).*

mpopa-hó, *mpepa-hō, towel. John 13, 4f.;*  
*Ak. mfofahō.*

mpópare, *a place cleared from trees,*  
*brushwood, weeds &c. — bɔ mp., to*  
*clear a place in a forest.*

ɔ-pópaw, *ɔpépaw, pl. a-, a species of*  
*mahogany tree, used as timber; syn.*  
*kwabohoro; wáde seŋ wɔaduru, adaka*  
*n. a. - box-tree. Isa. 41, 19.*

apopa-yám' [nea ɔpopa yam'] *the last*  
*child of a mother; cf. ɔkáákyire.*

mpopá-yám', *the fibres of palm-branches.*

popó, *red. v., to shake, tremble &c. (s.*  
*po, espec. under 2. 3. 6); - to speak*

or *preach well* [eye efene]. - op. ne hwene, *he frowns*.

**pòpo** [G. kpekpe] a certain kind of cloth; Ak. aweree; s. ntama.

**mpopó**, *inf.* = apó, *trembling &c.*

**mpópò**, a native *dish* made of maize [G. kpekpe].

**pópoo**, s. pòo.

**pópoo** = of(u)runtum?

**pópo** = abonua, akumá, atwapó, from the sound of cutting, s. pòo.

**pópoo**, *red. v.*, s. pòo.

**apopó**, a species of *burdock*.

**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. 3531; *cf.* abo-so-ghwí, dua-hó-ghwí. — 3. *dark-green*.

**popododobi**, s. nantwi.

**mpopóé**: mihū ne mp., *I do not see the least sign of him*; mente ne mp., *I do not know his abode*; obi ghū asem no mp., *nobody sees how the matter will end*.

**popoeéwó**, m-popowówó, *the first faeces of infants, Meconium*.

**pópó-féé**: aduan yi ye p., *this food is too nutritious, too heavy for the stomach*; nám no wəanóa no p., *that meat is underdone*.

**apopokyíkyí**, a species of *river-fish*. *pr.* 1446. 2716.

**popomporówá**, popomporówá, a custom performed with females arrived at puberty; wəye no p. = wogoru no bra, e.s. ababaa bi a obóe bra wode gúde né gwinne né ghenepá hyehye no to dwom di n'akyi de no kó asum' koguare no bə no asu de no ba ofie na wóyé no ayé: nkesua, ntrama, sika n. a.

**popópópó**, *fighting, scuffle*; se p. fi mu a, ménye no daq? - *insolent usage*; óye p. *he is a rough man, disposed to fight or flog others, to show his power*; mmobó mè p. sal *do not knock me about like this!* [fr. the sound of beating].

**-pópòrə**, in epds., *great*; e.g. ohempòpòrə, *g. v.*

**poporokú**, *new corn (maize) which can be ground, corn of this (the present) year*; *cf.* kùkuradabi.

**popów**, *red. v.* pəw.

**mpó-pərowa** [pəw] *little knots, tubercles, corpuscles*.

**popəw** (obs.) = bəpəw.

**m-popowówó** = popoeéwó.

**poré**, *v.* 1. *to strip some one of his clothes*; - F. *to cast* (of the slough of a serpent). — 2. *to challenge by striking*; oporé m'ano = opotí mè.

**póre**, *pl. m-*, *jar, pitcher, jug or bottle of stoneware*; Aky. also *enamelled jar, pitcher &c.*

**ə-póréé**, a small canary-like bird.

**pórii**, a large and roughly made.

**aporí**: bə ap. = bə apó.

**apórí-bàá**, aporibaá, apotibaá, *pl. m-*, a club, bludgeon, cudgel, thicker than asabaá, *cf.* ykontimaa.

**póripóri**, a ready to strike or fight; ne nsa ye p.

**aporí-sém**: di ap., *to deal violently*; *cf.* di 53.

**aporí-sò**, by force or violence; ogye biribi ap.; odi asem no ap., e.s. əy-hwehwe bem biara se nea esi ne tirim no gkò.

**póriwa**, poriwá, a., *pl. mpóriwa-mpóriwa*, short, said of thick sticks, of a finger's to an arm's length; dua poríwa; Đkranfo kotwa nua mp'.-mp'. de kə fie kotəŋ. - dense, thick; əsum poriwá, *thick darkness*.

**poro...**, *cf.* pro..., pono...

**porə...**, *cf.* prə...

**apóro-himá**, *pl. m-*, a species of squirrel.

**pórđkyé**, pórđkyéwá, *tender, soft, delicate, dainty, effeminate*; syəŋ ne mma pr., *he brings up his children softly, effeminately*; əhyé ne mma pr. or prówé, *he shows his children too much indulgence* (*cf.* kókə), *he spoils his children*.

**ə-póron**, a certain tree.

**ə-pórđntom'** = əpđnontom'.

**póropòro**, a disease in the throat; hoarseness; laryngitis; éyè wó mène; wokasa a, enye yiye.

**pòropòrow**, pòropòrow, pòrow.

**mpòropòrowá**, *smaticles, crumbs, splinters*; dokono (hó) *mpr.*, mfürofürowá; dua of wood, splinters, *mpr.*; iron-filings; *cf.* nturuturuwa.

**pòrow**, *v.* [red. pòrow] *corrupt, putrify, come putrid, gro-* (of wounds), *ulcer putrid*; dua no be *pr.* 309. 2415. 3411 nea émpòrow (dá perishableness. 1 *spoil, to bring up habits*; əp. ne ba akokə ne ba.

**pòrow**, *v.* [red. poro thrash (kokoté, abürow & siw); to bemū bə or hwe no mmia-đ mmia p. gyo-du to be 24, 20. — to i remove the dust or proprow atad beating; to shake the seeds &c.; m wam', women ch a wooden instrum off, gather (dua tree = tetew). — move the single felled palm-trees wode sua abe fi 5. to fall, espec. particles, to cru. strowed (strawn) dry things): dua porow = pə; ghykyene porow & small particles, əporow ghyene & up (any food) i in order to feed ghyene, to encour — 6. to spend expenses; map.



g. ohempō-

) which can  
(the present)

ts, tubercles,

one of his  
f the slough  
challenge by  
opotí mè.  
jug or bottle  
mammelled jar,

e bird.  
ly made.

ibáa, pl. m-  
, thicker than

ríke fight;

l violently; cf.

violence; ogye  
o ap., ε. s. ogye  
ea esi ne tirim

óriwa-mpóriwa,  
ks, of a finger's  
óriwa; ðkranfo  
ie kə fie kotəŋ.  
poriwa, thick

pecies of squirrel.  
nder, soft, deli-  
e; p-əŋ ne mma  
cā en softly,  
ma p- or prōwé,  
too much indul-  
oils his children.

om'.  
he throat; hoarse-  
wó mène; wokasa

pōrōpōrōw, pōrōpōrōw, *red. vv., s.*  
pōrōw, pōrōw.

**mpōrōpōrōwá**, small fragments or par-  
ticles, crumbs, splinters, filings; sparks;  
dōkono (hō) mpr., crumbs of bread, cf.  
mfūrofūrōwá; dua (hō) mpr., small bits  
of wood, splinters, saw-dust; dadé (hō)  
mpr., iron-filings; gya (hō) mpr., sparks,  
cf. ntaruturuwa.

**pōrōw**, v. [*red. poroporow*] 1. to rot,  
corrupt, putrify, decay, spoil; to be-  
come putrid, grow virulent, to fester  
(of wounds), ulcerate; perf. to be rotten,  
putrid; dua no bep. ntem; nām no ap.  
pr. 309. 2415. 3418. - cf. suw, see. -  
nea émpōrōw (dā). incorruption, im-  
perishableness. 1 Cor. 15, 50. — 2. to  
spoil, to bring up or accustom to bad  
habits; op. ne ba = ohye ne ba prōwé,  
okokə ne ba.

**pōrōw**, v. [*red. poroporow*] 1. to beat out,  
thrash (kəkəté, atókó, emō, cf. few  
abūrow & siw); to beat off (abe: wode  
bemū ba or hwe fam' de yi mmeŋua  
no mmiakō mmiakō aŋ bemū no so);  
p. ŋŋo-dua, to beat an olive-tree. Deut.  
24, 20. — 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. asa-  
wam', women clean raw cotton with  
a wooden instrument. — 3. to pluck  
off, gather (dua aba, the fruits of a  
tree = tetew). — 4. p. abom, to re-  
move the single pots from under the  
felled palm-trees (wotetew ŋhina a  
wode sua abe fi mmedefunu ase). —  
5. to fall, espec. in small portions or  
particles, to crumble, to be scattered,  
strewed (strawn) or thrown down (of  
dry things): dua no so ahabaŋ nyinaa  
porow = po; ŋhwēa p. gu ade no so;  
ŋkyene porow gu; - tr. to remove  
small particles, shake off, cast off;  
oporow ŋkyene gu, pr. 702; to break  
up (any food) into bits, to distribute  
in order to feed. 1 Cor. 13, 3. - p... so  
ŋkyene, to encourage; to make.. worse.  
— 6. to spend in defraying different  
expenses; map. me sika ŋh. matua

m'akaw nne. — 7. p. atuo, to discharge  
guns in a volley, yep. atuo guu wəŋ  
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  
yəoyə = nusu tetere no. — 9. poro-  
porow gu, to overthrow. Ps. 136, 15.  
— 10. p. asaredəŋ (no) mu, to ring  
the church-bell. — 11. poro(w) hwe so,  
to set out on, resume or continue a  
journey or voyage; cf. hwe.

**apōrōw**, ap'rów: bə ap. (kəsrā.), to make  
a tour; syn. kyini, tu kwan. — **apōrōw-  
bó**, inf. making a tour; circuitous  
journey, tour; F. also a surrounding.  
Cf. aprow.

**pōrōwé**, v. n. [pōrōw]: ohye ne ba p.,  
he cherishes, is indulgent towards, his  
child; cf. pōrōw.

**pōrōwéé**, v. n. rottenness.

**porōw-adé**, thrashing-sledge. Job 41, 22.  
— **aporowéé**, thrashing-floor. Isa.  
21, 10.

**pōruwa**, a. = poriwa.

**posá**, v. 1. to rub (with the hands); p.  
taa, to rub the tobacco; ntama no  
abiri, mep., the dress is dirty, I am  
rubbing it; awow ade me nsa na mep.,  
my hands are cold, therefore I am  
rubbing them; mep. me koko 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: ogyare no ap. no, he has  
become lean and feeble by the sick-  
ness. — 3. p... menewa, to wring off  
the head, e.g. of a bird; syn. kyim  
menewa. — Cf. posaw.

**po-saa**, F. = posaw, Mt. 27, 48. Mk.  
15, 36, a sponge; cf. eposaw.

**mposáé**, the withered bark or the dry  
fibres of the plantain-tree, used for  
various mean purposes [comm. lang.];  
syn. baha. pr. 10. 2491.

**posáw**, v. 1. to rub to powder; to bruise,  
crush, grind, smash, dash in pieces;  
syn. petew. — 2. to be crushed: ma-  
wíe p. koraa, I am completely exhaust-  
ed. (Ps. 119, 20). — 3. p. so, to mur-  
der with cruelty, atrocity or in a

frantic manner, to massacre. — Cf. posa.

**ε-po-sáw**, F. po-saa [osaw a efi pom'] a (European) sponge.

**o-posa-wé**, onanism, masturbation.

**apósé**, a brown-red fruit; aba a ebere dum.

**o-posí**, pl. a-, an earthen vessel; asaṅka (abeyaa) bi a wəaŋworaŋworaŋ mú (wəŋwene no pipirii ye mu ahiŋ-ahiŋ) à wəpətəw mu mako, ŋkruma, efaŋ n. a.; s. kuku.

**o-pósié**, Ak. opiésie, the first child; me (ba) p. ni. Cf. abakaŋ & apopayám', okáákyiri.

**pósi**, pl. m- [pəw a, asi] a tuber of the yam-plant growing afresh after those of the first growth have been pulled off; odé a woapaŋ (woatu ase de a edi kaŋ) na asaŋ abo bio; s. mpəw; odé no sisi so pii nti, wofre no mpəw a asi a. s. mposi. Wode odé a wəbɛfua no mpósi-mpósi na ehyehye ŋko no mu.

**mpósi**, any kind of sirup.

**pəso-pəso**, a. loose, rickety, unfixed, not sticking fast; epam no aye p., enyé deŋ bio.

**póso**, pəso-pəso, a. weak from old age (or sickness), feeble, infirm, imbecile, decrepit, shaky, tottering; aberewá p., a weak old woman; wabə akora pp. Cf. posow.

**mposó**, adv. pretendedly, feignedly; ye.. mp., to pretend, feign.

**mposó-mpəso** [posow] adv. in a shaking manner; wotu mmirika mp., they hobble.

**po-soro-samini**, a species of sea-fish. pr. 2696.

**po-só-srání**, pl. - asráfó, a sea soldier, marine.

**póso-twá** [posow] pl. id; ŋkwakoraa né mmerewa p., very old (& weak) men and women.

**posow**, v. to shake, tremble &c. = wosow, pusuw, popo, him; mframa p. ahabaŋ; awəw p. me hōnam; awəw de me, me hō p.

**ápəso** = ápəso.

**aposuá**, pl. m-, Aky. = apampaá.

**mpó-tam'** [(be)pəw ntam'] pass, passage between mountains or houses; strait, defile; alley, thoroughfare; wafa mp.

hayi; cf. afae. - straits. Lam. 1,3. - quarter of a town; ofi yeŋ' mpótam' ha, he belongs to our quarter.

**pótēē**, a. right, true, genuine; né pótēē, the certainty about it. 1 Sam. 23, 23; wobuaa no ne p., they gave him the right answer; asemmisá pótēē, s. asem-misa; - adv. in the right manner.

**potére**, v.: ode ne nsa potéré ne hō, he washes his body with his hands (not with a sponge).

**potí**, v. to challenge by striking one's nose or mouth with the finger; cf. pore.

**potí**, v. F. to scratch; to nudge; cf. tí.

**mpo-tiá** [pəw, tia] stunted tubers of yam; odé a ammə yiye na ebəo ŋkorowa-ŋkorowa no. pr. 281.

**apotí-báa**, apotibáá, apotibaá, F. apot-sibaa, pl. m-, Mt. 26, 47, s. aporibaa.

**pəto**, v. Ak. 1., s. pətəw. — 2. = fəto, F. forə. — 3. F. to corrupt, become corrupt; dzēa əmpəto no, that which is not corruptible. 1 Cor. 15, 42.

**pəto**, bəto, pətəpəto, a. dirty, filthy, nasty; ne ntama or ne hō aye (fi) p., ne hō ye p. = ne hō ye fi dodo, he is very dirty, he is dirty from head to foot.

**pəto**, pətəpəto, a. thick, inspissated; ŋkwaŋ no apiw aye pp.; slimy, muddy, miry. pr. 3090. — n. slimy sediment of anything; cf. mpətoe, epuw. - adv. wokun̄kum nnipa guu hə pp. or pəto-pəto, they slaughtered people with a fearful carnage. Phr. n'ani ahono ne tirim pəto, he is exceedingly ashamed.

**apotobiesāāse**, Ab. a species of owl = wuurepi, Akr.

**mpəto-dé**, a species of pottage-herb.

**mpəto-dé**, 1. the dregs, lees, sediment of any thing; puw is used only of nsá or other liquors, and taa. — 2. F. corruption = prəwee.

**ə-pətofó**, ə-pətoni, pl. (a)pətofo [pətəw 3] foreigner, alien (barbarian), one who does not speak Tshi, one who speaks an unintelligible language. 1 Cor. 14, 11. — 2. ə-pətofó = əbətəfó.

**póta-mán**, a people with a language different from Tshi.

**Apəto-kán**, Ak. -k. dialect; Kwawu to talk jargon.

**apótəmpo**, hurry; fəso; əbə no ap., confusion, helterskelters out sufficient pr. əbə asem no ap. ose: enyé birib

**ə-pətoni**, s. əpətof

**mpəto-mpəto**, n. pulp; cf. pətəo.

**apəto-nsú** [pətəw] from plantains.

**apəto-pəré**, -pəré, greenish-grey pl

**pəto-pəto**, s. pətəo

**pótəro**, [Eng.] pə

**apəto-ro**, pl. m-, pr. 3122.

**apəto(ə)ró**, Ak. a

**pəto-ro-dəm**, a pə

**pəto-rópəto-ró**, ne-ly, disorderly; ne nne p. = yiye ko. , óyè

**potroo**: əbə p., ing stage.

**pəto**, v. 1. to cr pulp; əp. ma biribi so wə fa pound, beat; mməre = fəto

**pəto**, dough or brea

**pəto**, to work clay

**pəto**, dote no apəto

**pəto**, mixed, ready, a foreign (barb not pure or ge

**pəto**, Date &c. Tw

**pəto**, inf. ( language.

**potürópəto** =

**ə-pəto**, gla a onyā əduaŋ a no pii kyəŋ s fulə]. — 2. g p. = əpə adit only concernin

**ə-pəto**, pl. twaa 1.

Lam. 1, 3. -  
 ep' mpátam'  
 rter.  
 e; né pátēē,  
 Sam. 23, 23;  
 ave him the  
 tēē, s. asem-  
 manner.  
 è ne hō, he  
 hands (not

iking one's  
 finger; cf.

idge; cf. ti.  
 bers of yam;  
 o ñkorowa-

á, F. apo-  
 s. aporibaa.

2. = foto,  
 upt, become  
 that ich  
 15, 4;  
 lirta thy,  
 aye (ii) p.,  
 fi dodo, he  
 from head

inspissated;  
 imy, muddy,  
 ny sediment  
 apuw. - adv.  
 pp. or poto-  
 wople with a  
 ni ahono ne  
 ly ashamed.  
 s of owl =

ge-herō.  
 sediment of  
 only of nsā  
 a. 2. F.

fo [p. w 3]  
 n), one who  
 who speaks  
 1 Cor. 14, 11.

a language

Apoto-káj, Ak. -káne, an impure Akan  
 dialect; Kwawufo kasa ap.; di ap.,  
 to talk jargon.

apótompo, hurry, precipitation, flurry,  
 fuss; obo no ap., he does it in hurry and  
 confusion, helter-skelter, hastily, with-  
 out sufficient preparation and reasons;  
 obo asem no ap., e. s. odi a, oñhú ano;  
 ose: enyé biribi, meye no ntamntem.

o-pótóni, s. apotafo.

mpoto-mpóta, n. a soft mass, squash,  
 pulp; cf. potao.

apoto-nsú [pótow] a certain food prepared  
 from plantains.

apota-pàré, -pòrè, a small bird with  
 greenish-grey plumage.

potapota, s. potao, pótow.

pótora, [Eng.] porter; cf. nsā.

apótora, pl. m-, frog; cf. apõnkyeren.  
 pr. 3122.

apot(ör)ó, Ak. a species of adesāā.

pótora-dóm, a poisonous plant; dupon bi.

potórópótóró, negligent, careless, sloven-  
 ly, disorderly; oñhwé n'ade yiye, óyè  
 ne nneema p. = sakasaka; ónyé ne ba  
 yiye koraa, óyè no p.

potroo: oba p., an infant at the crawl-  
 ing stage.

pótow, v. 1. to crush, squash, press into  
 pulp; op. mako wə asankam'; otia  
 biribi so wə fam' na spetaw. — 2. to  
 pound, beat; to knead. pr. 2118; p.  
 mmore = fotow m., to knead, mould  
 dough or bread; p. dote = wəw 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,  
 Dats. &c. Twi de, yempotow. — o-  
 pótow, inf. (speaking) a barbarous  
 language.

potürópódwó = botürobodwo.

o-potwaá, 1. a glutton, greedy fellow; onipa  
 a onyā aduan ana nsā na odi ana onom  
 no pii kyeg se ete; syn. odidifó [G.  
 fula]. — 2. gluttony, greediness; oye  
 p. = ope adifudé, he is greedy (not  
 only concerning food or drink).

o-potwaaní, pl. a-fo, m-fo, = o-  
 twaa 1.

potwépátwe, red. v.: op. me, he brings  
 me into trouble.

potwépátwé: ye..p. to lead (a person)  
 into trouble or difficulties.

pótowm, button.

pów, v. [red. popów] 1. to rub, scrape,  
 scour, clean, cleanse; pow sē, pr. 401.  
 2645; ópów korow no mu; syn. twiwa.  
 — 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; wə-  
 apopow wəy mme. — 3. to polish,  
 burnish, furbish, make smooth, bright  
 or glossy; to refine; wop. aŵowa,  
 sānyāā hō; mapow mo se dwete; cf.  
 trom, hoa. — 4. to become or be  
 civilized, polite, refined, cultivated;  
 ópów = onim agnaasesemde yə; akoa  
 no apow nnansā-yi, e. s. wahū kūrow  
 a əwə mu no amanne yiye; 'pótófó biara  
 mpowe, none of the tribes that do not  
 speak Tshi are polite or refined'; wo-  
 ápów me, you have trained, educated  
 me. — 5. to grow rich. pr. 884; to  
 improve or rise in worldly (affairs)  
 position, to become comfortably off. pr.  
 1626. Asantefo ammā Fantefo ampow  
 amfew, the Asantes did not suffer the  
 Fantes to improve and thrive or pros-  
 per. — 6. to become or be proud,  
 puffed up, arrogant; to behave proudly;  
 syn. horay: ópów, he puffs himself up;  
 opow n. s. onsō nea obeys dwae na  
 oreye; n'ani nso nnipa; wápów, he is  
 proud, presuming, arrogant, insolent,  
 overestimates himself; oboho ba kūrom'  
 na okyere ne hō a, wose: wápów dodo;  
 pow..so, to vaunt oneself against.  
 Judg. 7, 2; to wax wanton against.  
 1 Tim. 5, 11; yepow wəy so, we over-  
 rate ourselves and underrate them. —  
 7. to growl, grumble, snarl, roar, said  
 of the dog, leopard, lion &c.; okramay  
 pə(w) me, the dog growls at me; wo-  
 pow me! [an abuse] you have snarled  
 at me!

o-pów, inf. 1. politeness &c.; civilization;  
 haughtiness, arrogance. — 2. a certain  
 game; s. agoru.

pow, v. F. = po, to forsake, e. g. sin.

**ε-πόω**, *pl. a-* or *apow-apów*, 1. *bump, swelling, protuberance, tumor; knob; n'anim wo pow, he has a lump on his face; n'ano ahore pow, his mouth is swollen (by accident or by nature). pr. 145. 163. — menewaasé pów, a) a wen on the throat, goitre, struma; b) grudge, pique, spite: óyi ne m. p., he gives vent to his anger. — 2. conglomeration, conglomeration; mogya apow-apow, clots of blood; cf. epow, pl. m. — 3. curl, ringlet; Aburokyiri n̄guaj no hō n̄hwi ye apow-apow. — 4. knot; pow yi ye deŋ sē, mintumi mensān, this knot is too tight, I cannot untie it; bō or si p., to tie (in or into) a knot pr. 3164; wosisi adejwéne apow, they knit carelessly; si wo nsa so pow, remember it well, = bō so hama na wo w̄ere am̄i; - bō hama p., to tie a rope into a knot; - bō tirim p., to design, project, plan, devise; to make a plan, project, design, plot. — 5. knuckle, protuberant joint, espec. of the fingers; cf. n̄apow, n̄apwēaa; otētēē n'apow mu, he stretches himself (lit. his joints), he takes exercise, walks; óyē me apów sò adé, he treats me badly, cruelly. - stē apów or stē n'apow mu, he is healthy, well; menté apow, or m'apow mu nye me yiye, I am not well. - mpuraj a ste apow, a strong beam; wato ade a ete apow, he has bought something valuable. — 6. island. Isa. 11,11; s. nusupow.*

**ε-πόω**, *pl. m-*, a cluster or group of trees, grove, thick wood or forest of small extent; cf. abosompow, asamampow, asareso.

**ε-πόω**, *pl. m-*, conglomeration, lump; sika p., an ingot or nugget of gold; rock-gold; s. epow 2. & pokowa.

**mpów**, 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 w̄oatu na aka ne ti wo fam', odé a w̄opaj mmotokrōma a esaj bō no, odé a w̄opaj dedaw na abo mpow no; s. posi. pr. 2033. Phr. Wo mpow mfew da, your capacities will never be developed. - the second crop of yams. p. 1618.

**mpów-bére**, **mpów-miù**, the time of the second crop of yam.

**pówa**, *pl. mpowa-mpówa* [epow, dim.] a small grove for the fetish = obosompow.

**powá**, Aky. = poa; twerε..powa = twa..poa.

**mpowa-twerε**, *inf.* = mpoatwa.

**ε-powá** [εpò, dim.] a (small) sea as part of an ocean.

**pówa**, Ak. the smallest amount of gold-dust, the half of pesewa, about a half-penny. Cf. pesewa, simpówa, taápó. — pówa-fā, a farthing.

**pówa-de**, pówa-dé, things bought for a half-penny. pr. 1362.

**mpówa-ka**, Ak. small debts.

**pow-ámpów**, uncivilization, want of culture; ye p., to be uncivilized or rude.

**mpowa-mpówa**, *pl.* of epow, 1. groups of shrubs, small groves. — 2. abo mp., small stones.

**pów-hó**, *inf.* resolve. Judg. 5,15.

**mpow-dua**, a byname of the cacao- or the chocolate-tree.

**apow-mu-déj**: ohye no ap. na wabō ne krōj, he confirms, encourages or helps her in her theft.

**apow-mu-tētēté** [stretching of the joints or limbs] gymnastic exercise, gymnastics.

**apów-té**, *inf.* strength and health.

**po-wó** [lit. sea-snake] a species of eel; *syn.* aberekurí.

**apo-wúru** [epo aw.] sea-tortoise, turtle; ap. apōj, tortoise-shell.

**ε-pówe** = bōwe, rubber &c.

**prá**, **pára**, *v.* [red. prapra] 1. to sweep with a broom or besom (oday mu, abontej so, pata so). pr. 322. 2718. - to gather; yepra boa ano a, ehwete bio, what we sweep together, is scattered again; pra ahōnyā hye kwu, F. to heap up riches; cf. prapra - oprá (di) n'akyi, he sweeps behind him (to remove the least object 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; oprá nea wawu hō n̄wansana, he drives away the flies from the dead man; pra..kō, to de-

stroy. Prov. 13,23. — n'asō akyi, op. n'atiko;

oprapra ne ba huhuw n

— 4. pra yare, As. = aprá, *inf.* sweeping, gathering

ε-prá, *pl. id.*, F. m-, arma pr. 1754. 3310.

apráá, *pl. id.* or m-, a s armadillo.

ε-práá = oprae, broom.

aprá: yi.. ap., to warn, warning, admonition,

notice to, to caution

omaj bi so na woné mone, na obi ahintaw

ste se otia wo naj

Iakob apra se óyguaj.

**mp'rá**, **mpánā**, better:

mp'rá] *pl. -fo*, 1. lot

paramour; concubine,

san; obarima anase o

mpra. pr. 294. 2719;

2. the connection betw

a woman living toge

without being overl

cubinage; tw...rá,

connection, to live in a

age, to have illicit (sex

**mp'rá-ba**, *pl.* mpra-mu

gotten in concubinage.

odi oné bea no mp.,

between to him and

twē, *inf.* living in a s

age; illicit (sexual) in

**mp'rá-aware**, concubine

mp. kwa. — **mp'rá-w**

**mp'rá-yere**, a concu

**pra-baj**, s. akūmā-prab

ε-prádaá, s. oprannaa &

**aprádaá**, a musical inst

horns; s. abej.

**p'radadada**, s. páradad

ε-práé, *pl. a-*, broom,

*syn.* ohūāe; tui.

oprae, they are ry

**mp'ráé**, **mp'ráé-só**, an

swept clean for tradi

poses; street, squar

2 Chron. 18, 9. 29, 4.

wōj-hōhō mpraie mu,

with each other.

time of the

ow, *dim.*] a  
obosompaw.  
...powa =

twa.  
sea as part

unt of gold-  
about a half-  
...a, taápó. —

ought for a

want of cul-  
zed or rude.  
...1. groups  
...2. abo mp.,

5, 15.  
ne c... or

na... ne  
ages or helps

of the joints  
ercise, gym-

health.  
pecies of eel;

toise, turtle;

1. to sweep  
(ođaj mu,  
322. 2718. -  
o a, ehwete  
r, is scatter-  
e kwu, F. to  
apra  
ina... (to  
or influence  
đ) — 2. to  
along or off,  
roke or with  
a nea wawu  
ay the flies  
...ka, to de-

stroy. Prov. 13.23. — 3. Phr. Oprapra  
n'asō akyi, op. n'atiko; s. asō & atiko;  
oprapra ne ba huhuw no hō, s. huhuw.  
— 4. pra yare, As. = sa yare.

aprá, *inf. sweeping, gathering &c.*

o-prá, *pl. id.*, F. m., armadillo, *Dasyus*.  
pr. 1754. 3310.

apraá, *pl. id.* or m., a small species of  
armadillo.

o-praá = opraē, broom.

aprá: yi.. ap., to warn, forewarn, give  
warning, admonition, information or  
notice to, to caution; se eb. woako  
oñaj bi so na wonè wo bedi asem-  
mone, na obi ahintaw akā akyere wo;  
ete se otia wo nañ so. Rebeka yii  
lakob apra se óññuaj.

mp'rā, mpānā, better: mpēnā [*con. ne*  
mp'rā] *pl. -fo*, 1. lover; sweet-heart,  
paramour; concubine, mistress, courtesan;  
obarima anase ohea a oñam twē  
mp'rā. pr. 294. 2719; cf. agnāmāj. —

2. the connection between a man and  
a woman living together for a time  
without being properly married, con-  
cubinage; twē mp'rā, to form such a  
connection, to live in a state of concubin-  
age, to have illicit (sexual) intercourse.

mp'rā-ba, *pl. mp'rā-mma*, a child be-  
gotten in concubinage. — mp'rā-tam':  
odi oné bea no mp., he is the go-  
between to him and her. — mp'rā-  
twē, *inf. living in a state of concubin-  
age; illicit (sexual) intercourse.*

mp'rā-aware, concubinage; waware no  
mp. kwa. — mp'rā-warefó, ohea mp.,  
mp'rā-yere, a concubine.

pra-baj, s. akūmā-prabaj.

o-p'rādaá, s. oprannaa & dwa, v. pr. 2720.

aprádaá, a musical instrument, made of  
horns; s. abeñ.

p'radadada, s. pāradada.

o-praé, *pl. a*, broom, besom. pr. 3508;  
*syn. ohūāe; cf. tui.* Wopē asem se  
oprae, they are (very or) too inquisitive.

mp'raé, mp'raé-sò, an open level place  
swept clean for trading or other pur-  
poses; street, square, broad place.  
2 Chron. 18, 9. 29, 4. 32, 6. - Wontia  
woñ-hōhō mpraē mu, they are at enmity  
with each other.

prā-kete-nōá, the last piece of food be-  
fore going to bed; cf. kāmeto(m)passo.

p'rakó, *pl. m*, hog, swine, porker. pr.  
499. 535 [Port. porco, G. kplótoó, old:  
kproko]. Cf. batafo. — p'rakó-ba, pig,  
porkling, porker. — prakobéré, sow.  
— prako-dáj, hog-pen, pig-sty. — pra-  
ko-ñhwí, bristle(s). — prako-nām,  
pork. — prako-nini, boar. — mpra-  
ko-kúw, herd of swine.

pram', v. to issue, flow or run copiously  
from one's body, said of sweat or blood;  
mihyiaa no na fifiri reprim no; *syn.*  
guám. - n'adōe abep. so, his (goodness  
or) kindness was extreme. — F. prem,  
to overflow, inundate; nsu prem wíadze,  
the world was drowned.

prām, a. nimble, brisk, quick; ode akutú  
no mää me, me hō prām, madi, when  
he gave me the orange, I was quick  
and soon had eaten it up.

prāmá, prammá, *pl. m* - [fr. pra, to sweep]  
1. a lane between houses, cf. nñantam',  
brāj. — 2. court-yard; a large yard  
enclosed by 6 to 8 houses, not form-  
ing part of the main street; the  
word is then used in connection with  
fi: ofipramá. — 3. a place, street,  
broad way (Acts 5, 15 = abōnten), or  
open space in a town.

m-pramá-sò, a place or street in a town;  
cf. mpraē-so.

prammáfó, the people living in one large  
yard. pr. 2721.

o-prāmmíri, pānām..., 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,  
which spits at people's eyes and blinds  
them. pr. 2517.

prāmpram(pram), *adv. issuing or flow-  
ing copiously or profusely; mihūū*  
bōfo bi a ofi kwañ so a ne hō fifiri  
prampram; otuu abura no no, nsu no  
ba prprpr. = ntemntem.

prām prām = prāj prāj.

mprampūró, bamboo [Malay & Port.  
bambu, G. pamplo].

prāj prāj, *adv.*: asafo-kyene pr. pr. na  
erekā yi; skyere se asem bi aba, the  
drum of the company is beaten vio-

lently; which shows that something has happened.

**práŋŋ**, *a. & adv.* 1. *open, free, plain; openly &c.*; woabu afuw no so nnuu nti eso da ho or aye pr.; okasa pr. = okā asem na onsiw bi so, okasa ne nyinaam' koraa, onsuró akyiri; - enó práŋŋ, ehē na wuhū me kaŋ? *tell me plainly: where did you see me first?* — *syn.* fee, pefee, petee, fāŋŋ. — 2. *fully, on the whole*; kaw no nyinaa si ahē pr.? *what is the full amount of the debt?* — 3. *pretty much or many, pretty far or fairly long*; madów makò m'a-nim pr. = kakra ara gyēŋŋ, *I have advanced pretty far in clearing the ground (from weeds or trees)*; midii nna pr. or mekyee pr. wo ho = mekyee kakra, *I stayed there for a good while.*

**o-p'rā'naa**, *pl. a.*, (opradaa, pr. 2720), *thunder, lightning, thunder-storm; tornado*; cf. anyinam, osramaj; - op. bom' or pae, *it thunders*; op. si or duru duam', *the lightning strikes a tree*; op. beduru wol *may the lightning kill you!* op. duruu no de no kō-hwee pom', *the lightning struck him and cast him into the sea*; Onyame paapae ap. akese guu wəŋ so, *God thundered with a great thunder upon them.* 1 Sam. 7, 10; op. akyi na osu tō daa, *after thunder it usually rains.* Gr. § 228, 4.

**prāŋ-héne**, *a mock-king*, a king without any power, having only the name; odi p., bye p.; wosi no p.

**mpra-nuua** [dua] *sticks used for making the walls of a tádaŋ, q. v.*

**prāntu** = domiri.

**apra-gwám**, a smaller species of oŋwām.

**mprapiriwá-sò**, *mprapiriwá-sò, hastily, superficially; jestingly.*

**práp'ra**, *red. v.*, s. pra; prapra sika nyinaa, *to gather up all the money.* Gen. 47, 14; oprapraa ne nsa né ne naŋ de ne sika mää me, *he gave me all his money.* — F. nyimpa dodo kesenara prapraa hwəŋhō behyiaa ne ŋkyeŋ, Mt. 13, 1.

**prāprā**, *a. slimy, pituitous, mucilagi-*

*nous, mucous (e.g. hwennore); syn. mātāmātā; cf. twāā, hūāā.*

**mprapráfó**, *pl., accomplices, companions, associates*; wəŋ a obi aprapra wəŋ aboa ano se ne mféfó; yəŋkōnom, mpámfó. Isa. 57, 13.

**aprapra-há** [*sweeps the bush*] a certain bird.

**aprapra-nsá**, s. asefōrae.

**práasè**, *v.* [Eng.] *to plaster*; opráasè ne daŋ hō, *he plasters (the walls of) his house; to pave*; cf. fōmfām so, tare so, sew.

**práasè** [Eng. plaster] *a plaster for wounds &c., cerate, unguent, liniment; syn. mfomfamso, ntaresó.*

**mprase**, F. = mpaase.

**prási** [Fr. plaisir] *joke.*

**mp'rā-tam'**, s. mprā & di..ntam'; ogyi-gye no mp., *he uses him (her) as go-between.*

**prato**, *pl. m.*, F. *a swish house.*

**prá-tū**, *the hole of an armadillo*, amōa (etū) a pra dam'; wotua no p. = woko amōa nom' se wokokyere no; wotua onipa p., *he is watched and attacked as if in an armadillo's cave*; onipa wo daŋ mu na woakotoá no na onnyā okwaj mfa baabiara.

**mp'rā-twē**, *inf. s. mprā.*

**apratwēm**; Akp. -twōm, *pl. m.*, *the lock of a door or case, of European or native make*; cf. kradoa; si ap., *to fasten (screw on) a lock.*

**aprawá**, *pl. m.*, Aky. = apraa, *armadillo.*

**Opraworam**, name of a month, about May; s. osram.

**aprá-yi**, aprayi, *inf.* [yi apra] *warning, caution about danger &c., admonition*; tie ap., *to take warning.* Ezek. 33, 4.5.

**o-prayi-fó**, *pl. a.*, *warner, admonisher.*

**pre...**, **pre...**, s. péré..., pere...

**pre**, F. = peŋ, *stroke &c.*

**mpre**, **mpre**, *adv.* F. *presently.* Mk. 6, 25; cf. prekō, mpreŋ, mprepre.

**prêgo**, pérégō, **prêko**, *pl. m.*, *nail* [Port. prego; G. pleko].

**prekáv**, *v.*: p...ano, *to hinder, prevent or stop something*; wap. aguadi ano.

**o-prékese**, *the fruit of a certain tree.*

**prè-kō**, *père one time, (pr. 186; n him only same (poi enini men pe, he die occurring ye-prékō, e prem, v. F. pram.*

**o-prem'**, *père howitzer, charge cas 2465. 2723 battery. - noneer, ar.*

**premin'ti**, *bl. prémó-ba, pl. pèmpè, a dr mpre-mpre, instantly, Mt. 28 53.*

**mprei** oŋeŋ, *past prt mihūū no he passed (present & spot, imme mereba mp mp., oreh' mprempre amonom'-ar — 3. wh sentences, then: anor ko hayi, ne when a ba way, then kábeá, pre mp'reŋ, mpé de, en'de mpre' tuŋ F. to...uo mpreŋkesim — 2. (Ak.*

**mpren-nu**, *times' pr. mpreŋ-sá, ti times. pr. o-p'renten, s*

nare); *syn.*

companions,  
prapra wəŋ  
yònkònom,

] a certain

opráasé ne  
alls of) his  
im so, tare

r for wounds  
iment; *syn.*

atam'; ogyi-  
(her) as go-

ouse.  
adillo, amōa  
p. woko  
no otua  
nd attacked  
cave; onipa  
no na onnyā

pl. m., the  
of European  
do; si ap.,  
k.  
praa, arma-

month, about

ra] warning,  
admonition;  
Ezek. 33, 4.5.  
admonisher.

ly. Am. 6, 25;

, nail [Port.

ider, prevent  
aguadi ano.  
ertain tree.

**prè-kò**, pèrè-kò [peŋ, kò] 1. *once, at one time, on one occasion, = peŋkóro.* pr. 186; mihūū no prekò pe, *I saw him only once.* — 2. *at once, at the same (point of) time, immediately;* enini mene nipa prèkò; owui prekò-pe, *he died suddenly.* pr. 2825. — 3. *occurring or done but once: ko-prekò, ye-prekò, asuba-prekò.* K. § 325.

**prəm**, v. F. *to overflow, inundate; s. pram.*

**o-prem'**, pèrem', pl. a-, *cannon; gun, howitzer, mortar; tow aprəm, to discharge cannon.* pr. 876. 1796. 2262. 2465. 2723. - aprəm-kúw, *artillery, battery.* - o-prem-tówfó, pl. a-, *cannoneer, artilleryist.*

**premin'ti**, better: primintī, *potatum.*

**prémó-ha**, pl. a-, *cannon-ball, -bullet, -shot.*

**pèmpè**, a *drum = kyenesiŋ.*

**mpre-mpre**, F. [mpre, red.] *presently, instantly, immediately, this moment.* Mt. 26, 53.

**mprémpreŋ**, [mpreŋ, red.] 1. *of time past: just now; mp. na miduu ha yi; mihūū no (wə) bə mp.; watwam' mp., he passed just now.* — 2. *of the (present &) future: presently, on the spot, immediately; forthwith.* pr. 865; mereba mp., *I am coming presently;* mp., orehwéhwe bosea a, orennyā; **mprémprempreŋ**, *on the spot; cf. amonom'ara, Ak. sese-ara.* pr. 2724. — 3. *when repeated in correlative sentences, it answers to Eng. now - then: anomaa tu a, mp. oday ne hō kə hayi, na mp. oday ne hō ba hayi bio, when a bird flies, it turns now that way, then this way.* - (mpré)mpreŋ-kābeá, *present tense* (Gram.).

**mp'reŋ**, mpérey = nne; na mprempreŋ de, en'de na wontumì ntweŋ bio; F. mpre; cf. peŋ. — **mpreŋ-kò-tsee**, -tsē, F. *too soon.*

**mpreŋkesima**, 1. (Akp.) *a certain bird.* — 2. (Ak.) *the itch.*

**mpren-nu**, *twice = mpeŋ abien, 'two times'* pr. 75. 1189.

**mpren-sā**, *thrice = mpeŋ abiesā, three times.* pr. 75. 618 f.

**o-p'rentey**, s. oper..., (akyene bi).

**o-p'renteykoro**, s. oper..., (agoru hi a wogoru no ayi ase).

**prentoá**, pl. m-, *bottle.*

**prep...**, prep..., s. perep..., perep...

**prepreewa**, Okw. = dwédewewaa, *narrow(?)*

**prète**, pl. m- [Eng.] *plate, dish.*

**prew**, v. = pèrew.

**prim**, **primm** = **pirim**, **pīrimm**.

**primin'ti**, *potatum.*

**primprim**: wəye pr. = kamkam, *they are lively.* Ex. 1, 19; cf. pīrimm.

**primprim**, F.: dzi -, *to be strong, well, in good health.* Mt. 9, 12.

**pra**, v. F. = pōrow, *to rot.*

**apra**, F. s. aprə(w).

**prō**, v. = pono, *to bend.*

**p'roku -o**, s. pūroku. pr. 2725.

**prakyé(wá)**, s. poro...

**pròm**, or **prùm**, *the report of a cannon;* wəbetow atuo p. p.

**aprómpó**, *a species of edible herb.*

**mprompranne**, *gold-trinkets.*

**pròmpròm**, a. F. *fresh, flourishing,* Ps. 90, 6, = *fromfrom.*

**pròmpron**, a. & adv. *deep; broad, wide;* obóŋ prompron, *a deep valley;* n'aniwa atotom' pròmpronŋ', *his eyes are deep-set; cf. to 12.*

**o-p'rōntom'** = oṗōntom.

**prop...**, s. pōrop..., e.g. mproproba, F. = mporoporowa. Mk. 6, 43.

**prōpraa**, adv. *imitative of the sound of cutting up an animal or stripping off its skin, - of shuffling feet, rustling leaves; woguay pr., they run noisily away.*

**prōw**, **prow**, **prōwé**, s. pōrow, pōrow, pōrowe, aprə.

**apra(w)**, F.: bə..hō aprə, *to be round about.* Mt. 3, 5. Ps. 128, 3. — otoo n'anyiwa

apra hwes wəŋ, otoo n'anyi aprə hwes no, *he looked round about on them, ... to see her.* Mk. 3, 5. 5, 32. Cf. apórów.

**prúmò** [Eng.] *plummet, plummet-line;* kyerebennyé-bo, -hámá, sūmpībo, taahama. Am. 7, 7.

**prùm**, **prùmprum**, s. prəm.

**prúw** = puraw.

**pu**, v. = puw. — epu = epuw.

**pu**, *adv.* = *pe*, completely; *s.* kómpu.  
**pú**, *adv. expr.* the sound of breaking: duá no, ódé no bú pú.  
**mpu**, *F.* amazement, consternation, dismay, sudden alarm. 1 Pet. 3,6.  
**pùu**, *adv. expr.* the sound of a discharged gun: otuo tow pùu.  
**-pùu**, *adj. much*; ádipuu, áwupuu. *pr.* 938.  
**mpua**, *F.* banana(s).  
**púaa**, *pl. m.*, 1. a braid of hair, plait or tress of hair; pigtail, cue; ghwi a woayi na woagyaw wo atifi kurukuruwa; wasi puua; *syn.* ntakua (on the vertex or top of the head). — 2. sāmá bi, *ε.s.* woayi wo ghwi nkuruwa nkuruwa atuatawa wo tiri hō; yi mp; *s.* sāmá.  
**púá**, *v.* [*red.* pūápūa] 1. to draw or press together, contract, wrinkle; wapūa n'aním, opūápūa n'aním, n'aním pūápūa (*opp.* n'aním tew), he knits his brow, he frowns; *cf.* pono. - ntwētwē nsem no biara mpūápūa, kyerew ne nyinaa 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 ahwe ase nti wápūa, because he fell from the tree, he lies there (twisted) crooked (perhaps only for 2 or 3 hours). — 3. to shrink, shrivel: ghoma no ap.; ntama no ap. (after washing). — 4. to press upon, be close upon (the enemy): dom no ap. yeg; otwiw pūaa me, *ε.s.* otwiw bey me aye me biribi. — 5. to challenge, irritate, pick a quarrel with: wapūa me; okisi mpūápūa gyahene, *pr.* (obi mpūápūa ohene). — 6. *red.* to urge, force or press on or upon: óde ade no pūápūaa me na manto; obi mpe biribi ato na wode hyehye no a, ose: wode pūápūa me! — 7. to push together: pūa gya yi ano! *syn.* kūa. — 8. *p.* so, to add, to supply (money) to make up a certain sum: n'rama no n'nú, pūa só! = fa foforo gu so na adu pe! kofa dare 1 bepūa me or bepūa (me) sol dare biakō kaw a memā wo no, memā wo sireŋ anaŋ na mede ntrama mapūa so.

**apūapūá**, *inf.* frown(ing), scowl &c.  
**mpūa-só**, *inf.* money which is added to make up a certain sum.  
**púbàbaba**, *adv.* = pibàbaba; osoro kà ha kà ha p., it rains heavily; *cf.* osu.  
**puduo**, *Aky.* = purúw; osram atwa p., the moon is full; *s.* puruw.  
**pudúw**, *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.  
**pué**, *v.* [*red.* puépue] 1. to come forth, appear, make one's appearance. *pr.* 3237; opue abonteŋ so, he is coming into the street; wapue hrang, she has presented herself in gorgeous or splendid attire. - akō puee so, a fight or battle followed. — *F.* to come forth, go out. Mt. 8,34. 12,14. 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 ano (or so) na wohye, they open a cask of powder and distribute it. — 4. to rise, of sun, moon and stars; *cf.* sore.  
**pué-béa** (*Nu.* 21,11), apuēi, place of the rising of the sun, East. — apuei-nifā, south-east; ap-benkum, north-east.  
**puépué**, (puéepuée), *Ak.*; buébué, bueebuee, *Akr.*, lamenting cries, lamentation, vociferation; syè p., osū or otēem' p., he or she laments, wails, sets up a lamentation.  
**apuhúru** = apohuru.  
**púka**, a certain bead, *s.* ahene.  
**apúka**, a species of yam (afasew), *s.* ódé.  
**pùm(m)**, the report of a gun; otow tuo p.; *cf.* prum.  
**mpúmmírí**, a kind of bead, made of the shell of the cocoa-nut; ahene bi a

Adampéfo de kol no ye.  
**púm'pāá**, *pl. m.*, a opakraŋ. *G.* kp  
**pumpūŋ**, *v. red.* s  
**o-pumpūŋ**, *inf.* the Isa. 30,27; *cf.* 1  
**mpumpun-asé**: as no apumpuŋ (pi), (or brook) has to and flows under through. Job 14 water-course, *cf.* Chron. 32,30.  
**o-pumpuni**, *F.* ku has the highest a as in Akuapem English Governo no, odi p., brother the highest plac power, occupying in a country. 1  
**pumpūnu**, *v. m.* room, ba room, roo r lu *syn.* piá, pákusu.  
**mpumpun-nyá**, a ogya hye wo n: wose: abo mp. -  
**pūŋ**, *v.* *Ak.* pūnu become or be tu enlarged or diste ed, to grow big, to swell, tumify, t fluid gathering t be ready to bur = aye kokūroo ekúru no apūŋ = akyiri yi ado n foforo; wapumpuŋ with laughter, i.e into laughter: m kūrow bi a bellion was meny out in another to reba, the army appearance. - óde oguaŋ, through with all his mig swelling: nsu no ase = nsu aba f



owl &c.  
 is added  
 osoro ká ha  
 cf. osu.  
 atwa p.,  
 ate, distend  
 balloon), to  
 - 2. to be  
 p; to swell.  
 or elevate  
 any power  
 use to swell  
 or lifted  
 the ground  
 y to burst  
 come forth,  
 rance. pr.  
 is coming  
 g, she has  
 s or splen-  
 a fl:st, or  
 come th,  
 3 ( =  
 ring forth.  
 manifest,  
 t, abroad,  
 e asem no  
 ara bopue,  
 anifest. —  
 1 kwadum  
 ven a cask  
 — 4. to  
 ; cf. sore.  
 lace of the  
 apuei-nifá,  
 h-east.  
 , bueebuee,  
 tation, vo-  
 otēm' p.,  
 sets up a  
 a.  
 w), s. odé.  
 otow tuo  
 made of the  
 ene bi a

Adampefó de kokosi hō hono denney  
 no ye.  
**púm'páá**, pl. m-, a large (oil-) cask; cf.  
 opaykraŋ. G. kpuŋkpáá.  
**pumpúnj**, v. red. s. pūj.  
**o-pumpúnj**, inf. the rising of the smoke.  
 Isa. 30, 27; cf. pūj 3.  
**mpumpun-asé**: asu no adə mp. = nsu  
 no apumpuŋ (pii) wə fam', the water  
 (or brook) has lost itself in the ground  
 and flows underneath, having soaked  
 through. Job 14, 11; a subterranean  
 water-course, channel or canal. 2  
 Chron. 32, 30.  
**o-pumpuní**, F. kumponó, a man who  
 has the highest authority in a country,  
 as in Aknajem the King and the  
 English Governor. Kwadade nam ho  
 no, odi p., bröhene di p.; - one holding  
 the highest place in government or  
 power, occupying the supreme rank  
 in a country. 1 Pet. 2, 13.  
**pùmpánu**, pl. m-, small room, back  
 room, back chamber; storehouse, store-  
 room, room for luggage, packing-room;  
 syn. piá, pákusu. pr. 2726. 3526.  
**mpumpun-nyá**, a blister caused by fire;  
 ogya hye wo na ehə bə horonoa a,  
 wose: abə mp. - cf. the foll.  
**pūj**, v. Ak. pūnu [red. pumpūj] I. to  
 become or be tumid, turgid, swelled,  
 enlarged or distended, puffy or inflat-  
 ed, 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 apuŋ  
 = aye kokūroo na epe se efi adi;  
 ekuru no apūj = ankā ereye awu, na  
 akyiri yi adə nsu a.s. ase aba nsu  
 foforo; wapumpuŋ séréw, he is swelled  
 with laughter, i.e. ready to burst out  
 into laughter; mǎnsō no bi pumpuŋi  
 kūrow bi so, a similar rising or re-  
 bellion was attempted or (nearly) broke  
 out in another town; dəm no pumpūj  
 reba, the army is ready to make its  
 appearance. - əde ehū puŋ n'afuru se  
 oguaŋ, through fear he ran away  
 with all his might. — 2. to cause a  
 swelling: nsu no apumpuŋ wə dua no  
 ase = nsu aba fam' wə dua no ase

pii a épe ayi né hō adi; cf. asu no  
 adə mpumpun-asé; - to cause to swell:  
 ópūj n'afono, he inflates, blows out  
 or bloats his cheeks = waye no ko-  
 kūroo; mekopuŋ nsu, I am going to  
 take a mouthful of water; wotaa puŋ  
 nsā a, wo anim ye horohoro. — 3. to  
 whirl up or ascend in a black pillar  
 of smoke: oday no hyewe no, ne wu-  
 siw puŋ kəə 'soro. — puŋ 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; wópūj ŋhina mu, earthen  
 pots of native manufacture are smoked  
 by the potter in making them, and,  
 after they have been used, from time  
 to time. pr. 184. 2405. — 5. to smoke  
 (out), to unearth (animals) by means  
 of smoke; prá, aprawá, atwáboa, ape-  
 sse, ahén'siá, kotókó ne mmoa a wotaa  
 deda atū mu a, se obi kohū wəŋ a,  
 əkəso ano gya (wəde mako nso gum')  
 mā owusiw no puŋ wəŋ wə mu mā  
 wofi adi ba na wokum wəŋ; akisi né  
 ŋkurá nso, wəye wəŋ saa bi. Asantefo  
 ba Oguaa a, wotaa puŋ akisi di. — 6.  
 to become smoky, old-looking and dirty  
 or dingy, of a dark, or dusky or  
 dark-brown colour; ofasu or odampare  
 no ani apuŋ; ade bi apuŋ or ehə apuŋ  
 = aye dedaw na ehə aye se kəkəə a  
 efi wom'; ntama no hō ap.; gyata no  
 hō ap.; ne ŋhwí no hō apuŋ.  
**mpunaŋ**, mpuna, F. beam, Mt. 7, 3 =  
 mpuraŋ.  
**mpúnimpú**: bə.. mp., to startle, sur-  
 prise, attack by surprise, amaze, per-  
 plex, confound, bewilder, stun, stupify;  
 aboa no abə me mp., e.s. wabəŋ me  
 papa na minnyā aguaj-yé; biribi a  
 eye hū abə no mp. = akā no mpoŋrim,  
 ontumi ŋhyia ade no na ontumi ŋguaj  
 nso.  
**puntúppuntúŋ**, a. reeling; vacillating;  
 nsu bə kórów na əbə hayi bə hayi a,  
 korow no ye p. na etwiw kə hayi,  
 etwiw ba hayi.  
**pūnu**, v. = puŋ. pr. 2726.  
**apúy-gúá** [pūj, agua] the king's stool,  
 black from old age (or from being

smear'd with a mixture of soot and yolk of egg.

**apún-núru** [pūn, aduru] *fumigating-powder, articles for fumigating, frankincense; perfume.*

**pupópupó**, *adv. expr. the motion of pushing and knocking about: wobobo wəŋ hō p.; nyé no p. = ŋhihia no, ŋhye no ahōmetew!*

**apúpú**, *a certain animal (fish?) living in the water. pr. 2727; s. apúpiw.*

**apúpúá**, *a medicinal plant; akrámännuru.*

**pupú-pupú**: *me yam' ys me p., there is a noise in my belly; s. yafum-yare.*

**púpúró**, *a certain sound or noise; p. wə hō á, aberante nto akū (mu), if one were warned, one would not fall into a pit.*

**apúpúw**; **Aky. apúpuóo**, *pl. id. the smallest species of fish; s. apúpú.*

**pupúw**, *v. red., s. puw.*

**e-púpúw**, *s. asunsoŋpúpúw.*

**o-pupúwfo**, *pl. a., one who frightens another, nea oyi bi hū.*

**mpúráŋ**, **F. mpunaŋ**, *a large piece of timber, beam.*

**mpúri**, **mpúru**, *a game in which short pointed sticks are thrown into soft ground; tow mp., to play such a game.*

**puro**, *adv. imitative of the sound sometimes heard when food comes into an empty stomach, - or of a foot knocking against a stone.*

**apuro**, *a certain tree; wode seŋ abonnaa.*

**púroku**, **p'roku** = *nea ne sē apōrow, one who has bad teeth; ðye p., he has bad teeth. pr. 2725. 3582.*

**púroŋŋ**, *very deep; ðkoe ara p., he fell down very deep (sc. into a shaft); cf. būroŋŋ, kūroŋŋ.*

**purow**, *v. 1. F. Akp. to stumble = hintiw. — 2. to snap one's fingers at one, to challenge by a stroke with the finger; wapurow me or wap. m'ano, he has challenged me to fight by striking me over my mouth with the tip of his finger; - to knock; to throw about. — 3. to disgust one, provoke one's dislike, excite aversion in some one; asem yi ap. me = afono me, I am weary of or disgusted with this*

*matter, it has become loathful or an abhorrence to me. Isa. 1, 14. 66, 24.*

**o-púrów**, *pl. a., a species of small squirrel; ðp. pá, op. aŋkasa, ne hō kəkə; cf. apetebi, apeterebi, akwantea, akwantwea, kwaame-tabi, akyerekye(ree); amoakuwa. pr. 1101. 2566. 2728.*

**apuro-hemá**, *a white species of opurow.*

**púru**, *the noise caused by swallowing; cf. puro.*

**mpúru** = **mpúri**.

**apúrukú**, *that which is roughly or coarsely ground or pounded; that which is rough instead of being soft and smooth; ade biara a woayam se woasiw na amfe no.*

**púrùm** = **búrum**; *cf. prum, pum.*

**apurupúro**, *the rustling noise of an antelope in the bush. pr. 3516.*

**purúw**, **Aky. puduo**, **I. a. round, circular, orbicular, globular, spherical, cylindrical; cf. korokorowa, kurukuruwa. — 2. n. a round, disk, cylinder; osram atwa p. = krókúmá, the moon has formed into a disk, i.e. is full; wəahyehye kyinii no, e.s. wode ne mparow no ahyehye ne p. mu; akatawía no p. abu.**

**apuruwá** = **naŋkūm**. *pr. 3026.*

**puru(w)-muá**, *globe. D. As.*

**purúw-twá**, *inf.: osram p., the becoming full of the moon.*

**púsa**, *yam boiled with the peel; Akwam kúrom' wontwa p.*

**púsiripi**, **púsiripii** = **ðkwá, hwée(?)**.

**o-pusúo**, **As.:** *asase p., earthquake; cf. opusuw.*

**púsúo**, *a kind of play or dance.*

**pusúpúsu**, *red. v., to shake; s. poso-  
poso & pusuw. pr. 1599.*

**o-púsù-aníni**, *s. opete.*

**pusúw**, *v. 1. to shake; wugoru me hō a, mep. wo mpreŋ, if you want to make sport or game or a fool of me, I shall just shake you! — 2. pusuw wo anom, wash your mouth (before or after eating) by shaking water in it! — Cf. posow, wosow. — o-pusúw, inf.: asase p., earthquake; cf. opusuo.*

**putisi**, **F. cork.**

**putòrí**, *a certain food; adnaŋ bi, wode*

*mmore na eye a. seŋ mu na wənd.*

**e-pútu**, *a hut for bi a wode dé sie wode nuuaa na afei wode dé no wode akobaŋ p. 1261. — F. (pl. ed occurrence; putupúru, it came ly = mpoŋrim; né aduaŋ no ahw = bə twi, to be - adv. suddenly, pútupútu, the sou 1938.*

**pútuputu(putu)**, *st violent efforts, at wuyi anōmaa a, wuse: opere.*

**púw**, *v. [red. pup p. ahuru = fi al or thro; it spu froth; ne esen to eject o. throu to spit, spew; gu = oyi or ogy mmofra na yead are not children what has been i.e. a matter t. settled, must noi yenni ade mpuw thing and vom are not able to up. Isa. 57,20; Jude 13; p. anus violence. Ps. 27, soil. the cud fro*

**ára**, **(F. ada)** *a p ularizing or gen added to, or co nouns, or follow combined with c just; self, same very ...; cf. meara ara (F. mada,*

hful or an  
A. 66, 24.

small squir-  
e hō kōkō;  
wantea, a-  
erekye(ree);  
2728.

of opurow.  
allowing;

hly or coar-  
that which  
7 soft and  
yam se wō-

pum.  
oise of an  
3516.

ound, circu-  
pherical, cy-  
kuruuruwa.  
e, cylinder;  
i, t. roon  
i.e. full;  
s. wode ne  
mu; akata-

26.

the becoming

eel; Akwam

hwēe(?).  
thquake; cf.

lance.  
ke; s. poso-

goru me hō a,  
an make  
f me, I shall  
uw wo anom,  
ore or after  
in it! — Cf.  
usúw, inf.:  
opusuo.

uag hi, wode

mmore na eye a.s. wōbō, na wode gu  
sey mu na wōnōa.

**e-pútu**, a hut for storing yam in; asese  
bi a wode dé siem'; wosi no se oday,  
wode nuuaa na ede wurawram', na  
afei wode dé no abay mu; wotu odé  
wode akobay putum'. pr. 213. 326.  
1261. — F. (pl. m-), a yam fence.

**putú**, **putúpúrú**, a sudden or unexpect-  
ed occurrence; surprise; ebō wōj  
putupúru, it came on them unexpect-  
edly = mpořrim; oguay na abekā asēaa  
né aduay no ahwe ase p. so; - bō putu  
= bō twi, to be alarmed &c., s. twi 3.  
- adv. suddenly, at once.

**pùtupùtu**, the sound of drumming. pr.  
1938.

**pùtuputu(putu)**, struggling, forcible and  
violent efforts, as of a captured bird;  
wuyi anōmaa a, oye p. = kitikiti(kiti);  
wuse: opere.

**pùw**, v. [red. pupuw] 1. to throw out;  
p. ahuru = fi aburu, to form, gather  
or throw out spume or foam, to foam,  
froth; nsu a esej bebre no puw ahuru;  
to eject or throw out from the mouth,  
to spit, spew; ópùw nsu ana aduay  
gu = oyi or ogyaa fi n'anom gu; yenyé  
mmofra na yeadi ade a woapuw, 'we  
are not children that we should eat  
what has been spit out by others',  
i.e. a matter that has already been  
settled, must not be taken up again;  
yenni ade mpuw, 'we do not eat some-  
thing and vomit it again', i.e. we  
are not able to pay it back. - to cast  
up. Isa. 57,20; puw gu, to foam out.  
Jude 13; p. annodensem, to breathe out  
violence. Ps. 27,12. — 2. to throw up  
seil, the cud from the 2d stomach of

ruminants to the mouth; puw wēsaw,  
to chew the cud, to ruminate. — 3.  
to come up, come forth, appear; dua  
aba no ap. = apue; to come forth in  
a crowd: kūrómhōfo nyinaa puw (=  
boaa wōj hō ano) behwee no, or, kopuw  
ne hō hwēe no, all the inhabitants  
flocked together to look at him; anām-  
mono repuw nsoae no mu, living raw  
flesh appears in the rising (swelling).  
Lev. 13,10. — 4. to raise the surface  
of the ground; s. puduw 2. — 5. to  
bring forth; asase puw mmere, abūrow,  
odé. Isa. 61,11. — 6. red. to stand  
out, project, be prominent: n'ani apu-  
puw, he has 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 wōj puw a wopuw no  
(1 Pet. 3,14). — 9. p. wusiw (= pug  
wusiw), to smoke, i.e. to be angry.  
Ps. 80,5.

**e-púw**, sediment, lees (Jer. 48,11), dregs,  
espec. of palm-wine; nsā fufu ase poto-  
poto no; - remainder of any thing(?);  
cf. nnikae; asunsonpupuw.

**apúw**, m-, something thrown out from  
the mouth; yenyé kōsa-ankómēē na ye-  
adi ade apuw (cf. puw, v. 1), lit. we  
are not people who go to war and  
suffer hunger so that we must eat  
again what has fallen out of our  
mouths, i.e. we are not cowards. Cf.  
adi-apuw.

**pú-wāa**: osu to p., s. osu.

**pú-wēsá-fó** [puw 2] ruminant, an ani-  
mal which chews the cud.

## Γ

**ára**, (F. ada), is a particle of either parti-  
cularizing or generalizing power, chiefly  
added to, or compounded with, pro-  
nouns, or following after verbs, often  
combined with other adverbs: 1. even,  
just; self, same; ever, -soever; this  
very...; cf. meara, woara, onoara, eno-  
ara (F. mada, wada, nada); yenj ara,

moara, wōj ara. Gr. § 59; ehena-ara,  
oyiara, obiara; deŋ-ara, ebiara, biribiara;  
ehē-ara, zhaara, ehoara; saa ara. § 60.  
61. 133,1; - beŋ-ara, yiara, noara, bi-  
ara. § 74. 75; seseei-ara, mprenpreŋ-ara;  
dabiara(da); ntem-ara, amonom(ho)ara;  
- enó ara ni or enó ara neŋ, that is  
all. — 2. even, just, merely, only.

§ 134,3 a. — ara bam, ara gyepp.  
 § 134,2,3 c. — ara pa. § 141,5 c. 264,2.  
 — 3. anyhow, (in) any way, at any rate. — 4. on and on, by degrees; continually, continuously, uninterruptedly. § 130,1. 4. 5. 7. 134,3 c. — 5. indeed, really, truly, very, augmenting the force of the adjective to which it is added: F. piin'ara, many indeed; kese n'ara, great indeed, very great; -oye apā pa ara, s. apā.

áaraa, aa = ara 4; the lengthening of the terminating aa symbolizes continuance [G. aāhū].

Araba, F. = Abenāā. pr. n. f.

re- is a prefix of the progressive and second future forms of the verb, marking action in the progress of performance, such action being considered by itself alone, or as joining to a

preceding action or state. Gr. § 91,5. 7. 173 f. 176 f. [It seems to have originated in the verb de: óréyè = ódé yè, he holds (the thing) does = he is doing or he proceeds to do; cf. (n)nye in F. onyemba da, menyennom bio, menyempa wo da (Mt. 24,21. 26,29. 35) = oremma da, merennom bio, merempa wo da; wonyemfa, onyeye dem (Mk. 8,12. 10,43) = woremfa, orenye sa]. In quick pronunciation the vowel frequently seems to assimilate to the succeeding vowel, so as to be changed into i, o, u, e.g. oridi, origu, oroko, orusū = oredi, oregu, oreko, oresū. F. Mt. 2,18. 3,3. 6. 4,18.

Reformeni, pl. -fo, a Reformed Christian.

ridididi, adv. imitative of the noise in running; wotaa no r. = kirididi.

S

sà, v. [red. sesà] 1. to cut in or into, incise, make incisions; sa nkāmāā, to cut marks in one's body; woasa n'ani ase, he has a cut on his cheek. pr. 2843. — 2. sa..mu, to prick, pierce, lance; mesa ne pompom', I shall prick his boil; mesa ne mfā mu, I shall open his skin that the guinea-worm can come out. — 3. red. sesà, to scarify for cupping, to cup; mésesà me nān, I shall have small incisions made into my foot so as to draw blood from it; cf. sūaj. — 4. to take or apply a clyster; to make an injection, to syringe; mekosà = mekoḅo bentoa, I am going to take a clyster; mekosà no = mekoḅo 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 nsa sa (= funu) fam'; s. osaa-funu. pr. 1023; wosaa funu no kōō K., the corpse was (exhumed) disinterred and carried to K. — 7. to dig out, take out; mekosà sika a (mede) me-

hyee, 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. nyóyé. — 9. sa mu, to pick out, cull, select, to choose, elect more than one out of many things or persons; syn. paw mu; of one single thing selected, yi or tu must be used; wasa ode no mu nea eye nyinaa afa, he has picked out all the good yam for himself. pr. 3434. — 10. sa yare, to take away (cut off) or cure a disease, to cure, to heal; masa no yare; adúru nwónenwéne sà yáfúnnum' yaré. pr. 356. 394. — sa or kum kuru, to heal a sore. pr. 1038. 1854. — 11. sa..ano, to steel or harden iron tools; wósà abonua (adare, asow, ososow) ano, e.s. wode komā otomfo na oye ano yiye bio. — 12. sa boa, m-, F. to mend a net. Mt. 4,21. Mk. 1,19; cf. sà 1. — 13. sa, F. to be partaker with. = bom'. Mt. 23,30.

sa, v. Ak. s. 2729; s. as. sa, v. Ak. F. sa, v. = saa, sa, saá, (subst.) (in) that quantity or quantity such; saá same way as the same. pr. addition: yey ano saa without any. § 60,5. 61 (133,1 (ete eyé, so it is so they say used; ewon' as much (E sa, v. [red. ses into, or be — 1. to tie pair, patch, me, mend m 12. 2. to ode na k asà dua tiatie ósà me, he tam; de apor ness horses t apogko abie horses are h — 3. to be where. to h sésà hó, the climber is o trees) or acr is suspended be stretched runs along cast forth strain: sà a something, serve only tumi hū ve looks at it that it is n sà dōo, to 7. to be aim at; or the intention

Gr. § 91,5.  
to have ori-  
bréyè = òdè  
oes = he is  
o; cf. (n)nye  
rennom bio,  
4,21. 26,29.  
om bio, me-  
onyeye dem  
mfa, òrenye  
n the vowel  
ilate to the  
be changed  
rigu, orokò,  
ò, òresù. F.

med Chris-  
the noise in  
kirididi.

out mey  
d. — s. sa  
e palm-nuts  
be formerly  
parated from  
hat the pulp  
e boiled; s.  
ick out, cull,  
re than one  
ersons; syn.  
ing selected,  
sa òde no mu  
s picked out  
lf. pr. 3434.  
ay (cut off)  
re, to heal;  
èneywéne sà  
H. — sa or  
re. pr. 1038.  
el é rden  
adare, asow,  
omā òtomfo  
12. sa boa,  
t. 4,21. Mk.  
a, F. to be  
It. 23,30.

sa, v. Ak. s. saw, to draw, scoop. pr. 2729; s. asatoro.

sa, v. Ak. F. = saw, to dance.

sa, v. = saa, to mix, weave.

sà, saá, (subst.) dem. pron. (adv.) so, thus, (in) that manner or way, degree, quality or quantity; (in) such a manner, such; saá ara, saára, just so, in the same way &c., equally, still so, always the same. pr. 68; without anything in addition: yede mpāānowa no kekāā yēn ano saa ara, we ate the biscuits without anything else. Cf. see, se. Gr. § 60,5. 61 (ne saa nye; saa onipa yi) 133, 1 (ete sa, ete saara). — Saá ná eyé, so it is right; wose sa, wókā sa, so they say or speak, so the word is used; ewom' sa, s. kò 2; saa fā, half as much (Ex. 30, 23).

sā, v. [red. sesā] general idea: to bring into, or be in, or aim at connection.

— 1. to tie together, bind, mend, repair, patch, cobble; sà mé mpáboá mā me, mend my sandals for me; cf. sa 12. — 2. to tie, fasten (a rope &c.); òde hama kosā dua kese bim' na òde asā dua tiatiaa a wasi no nso, s. sereñ; òsā me, he ties me to a stick; cf. mantam; de apōñkò sesā teaseenam, to harness horses to a carriage. 1 Sam. 6,7; apōñkò abien sēsā teas. no ano, two horses are harnessed to that carriage. — 3. to be tied or fastened somewhere, to hang down; hama bi sà or sēsā hò, the rope or runners of a climber is or are hanging down (from trees) or across; odoñkò sà hò, a swing is suspended there. — 4. to stretch, be stretched; asu bi sà hò, a river runs along there. — 5. red. sesā, to cast forth rays, to radiate. — 6. to strain: sà ani, to fix one's eyes upon something, to regard attentively, observe closely: nea òsā n'ani kakraa sê tumi hū se eye asisi ara ñkō, one who looks at it a little closely, can see that it is nothing but deceit; de n'ani sà dōo, to stare or gaze; s. dōo. — 7. to be bent upon or directed to, to aim at; ani sà (s. ani B), to direct the intention or purpose to; to have

in view; to have an evil eye upon or intention against; akokò ani sà bürofua, the hen's eye 'points' at the grain; asafo ani sà akuraa, the troop have set their eye on (seek for) a plantation-village (to obtain food from). pr. 1652. 2754. — obonsam ani sà Onyame mma, the devil aims at the children of God. — 8. to run after; òsā me = òtaa me. — 9. to hit, to enter and stick fast; bemma (or agyay) a òtowe no akosā dua no mu, the arrow shot by him has struck the tree and sticks fast in it; òtow agyay sà no, òsā no bēñ, he shoots him with an arrow. pr. 1473. — wāñā bore. asā ne hò, he has boiled poison to his own hurt. — 10. s. red. sesā, to change, exchange. — 11. sà so, to be connected, uninterrupted, to follow in a train. K. § 244.

sā, v. [G. tā] 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 taa resā ñkakra-ñkakra, my tobacco is gradually diminishing, coming to an end; me ntrama nyinaa asā, minni bi bio; - dabi, ensāe e, ebi wò wo adakam'; all my couriers 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 né wo hedí 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. 689. 812. 821. 986. 2638. 2874. 3371. - asem asā, the matter is over or finished; now it is enough! stop it! ne nyansā asā ne tirim, he is at his wit's end. Ps. 107, 27; - tr. to cause to cease. pr. 2795. — ekuru sà = wu, the wound heals. pr. 1857; ne yare asā (better: ne yare agyae, ne hò agyae = ne hò aye no deñ bio; cf. ne hò asay), he has recovered. — Phr. adé sà [G. dse na], 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; ade besá yeŋ, it will be night (before we arrive somewhere, finish our work &c.); cf. anim A. pr. 458. 810. 3058.

o-sá, pl. a-, a path cut through the bush, okway ketewa bi a eda wuram', abom-mofo kway; twa sa (pl. twitwa asa), to cut a path; twa obi sa, to give some one a hint = yi asitiw.

o-sá, [G.ta] war; (pl.) osá bèbree, (many) wars. Gr. § 44, 2; ko or tu sa, to go to war, make war, take the field. pr. 196. 2438. 2730 f.; wotu no so sa, they make war upon or wage war against him; ye or nōa sa, to prepare for war. pr. 2469; kyere sa or sa-bone, s. kyere 7. 1 Sam. 20, 7. 9. 33; gye .. sa, to engage allies, s. gye 7; gu-yeŋ sá = mā yeŋ asáde, a) give us our share of the booty! b) make up for our expenses! asá, adv. then, again; else, besides; but; therefore; edéŋ' asá? what then? adéŋ na wehwehwe asa? asa wohwehwe deŋ? what else do you seek? asa ehē na worekə na woboaboa wo hō? but where will you go seeing (or since) you are preparing yourself? asá wonko? therefore you don't go?

asá, Ak. s. asaw.

asá, inf. [sa 4] making an injection.

asá, the largest room in a native house; drawing-room, assembly-room; salon; ote asá sò, he sits in the large room.

asá, loom = asadua.

nsá, warp in weaving, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom and crossed by the woof; cf. dwese, mfa.

nsá [con. ne nsá] 1. hand. pr. 2733 ff.; finger(s), cf. nsateaa; arm, cf. basa; forefoot of quadrupeds, cf. naŋ; - obo ne nsam', he claps his hands, smites his hands together. Nu. 24, 10. - nsam', the palm of the hand; (sc. ade), property. pr. 402. — nsá-akyi, the back of the hand; - ode ne nsá aso adwumaye mu, he has put (his) hand to work; oyarefo pe okəmfo nsa, a sick person seeks the help of the fetish-man. — 2. hand, index or pointer of a dial,

watch or clock. — 3. handle of a jug or similar vessel; - axle-tree. 1 Kg. 7, 32 f. — 4. branch (of a climber); cf. basa. — 5. otúo-nsa, a) the spring of a gunlock; b) the lock of a gun. pr. 257. — Phr. nsa kā, (lit. the hand touches,) to receive, obtain, attain; to reach; me nsa akā ŋhoma, I have received a letter; wo ŋhoma no akā me nsa, your letter has come to hand. pr. 1484; nea ohwehwee no, ne nsa akā, he has obtained what he desired, or, attained what he sought for; mahū mmepow yi, na minim se me nsa akā me kūrōw, having seen these mountains, I know that I have reached my home; cf. kā 28. — ne nsa hyia ne hō, what he earns with his hand suffices (is sufficient) for his wants. — ne nsa hyia oman no so, lit. his hands meet over, i.e. he is able to manage the people, (to keep them in due subjection,) to rule the country. — oman annyā ohene hōdeŋfo a, ne nsa ŋkora woy, if the king is not a strong ruler, he is not able to manage his people. — nsa ko n'akyi, to menstruate (for the first time). — ne nsa nná, 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 nsí, oye odeyofo. — ne nsa apa, 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 kópaa no hō, he hurt him unintentionally, by inadvertence; s. pa 3 & sákway. — me nsa nséŋ woy hwenem', they are too high for me, I cannot reproach them. — ne nsa si fam': woa-mā ne nsa asi fam', they have caused him a great loss; ode ne nsa si fam', ohyira ohene, he curses the king's life. — ne nsa sō, lit. his hand reaches, is (strong) enough, i.e. he is able for, obetumi. pr. 2373; ne nsa sō.. so, his means suffice for (buying &c.), he can afford or is able (to buy &c.). Lev. 5, 7. — ne nsa bə, ne nsa səŋ', ne

nsa tēe, he is a marksman. — is open-handed, ne nsam' tēe, he is bountiful, munificent. me nsa wom', s. t. nsa ye deŋ, he is lenient. pr. 2736; ne is illiberal, nea 2740. — ne nsa too ready to flog is well off. — rdwōw, his hand i.e. he is discomf. wapa abaw, n or odan'nan ne r ne nsam', a) = r slack in working to give in charge care; to surrender hye.. nsam' ade, pr. 573. — obo he snaps his fingers. pressive ager nsa ano, a ne his hands &c., s to 27. — owo me power; he is in my charge), I ta him. — owo ne biribi = owo sipulent, in good nsam' ye duru, s nsa, a) he withdraws is at his meal, me nsa maba mpa è-sá, n-, three; cpd. § 77.

o-sá, pl. a-, (F. n-), larva; osá a oŋw nsá, strong drink, s. nsáfúfu, palm-wood 46. 2761; mm ano, mfrásá; - usá nsáfúfu, ahai, at mmorósá: mereker kobi, kumpraka; win a.s. bobesá; nyinyá, asiŋ, mfi boro nsá, to be into - ebebow wo nsá

ndle of a  
tree. 1 Kg.  
climber);  
the spring  
of a gun.  
the hand  
attain; to  
I have  
no akā  
to hand.  
o, ne nsa  
he desired,  
for; mahū  
ne nsa akā  
ese moun-  
re reached  
nsa hyia  
his hand  
his wants.  
so, lit. his  
is able to  
up them in  
the country.  
enj ne  
ing is not  
ble to man-  
n'akyi, to  
me). — ne  
is not rest,  
e is busy,  
not quiet;  
ent = oye  
a apa, his  
i.e. he has  
thing), he  
in despair;  
isa kopaa  
entionally,  
& sākwaŋ.  
nem', they  
cannot re-  
fa woa-  
at used  
isa si fam',  
king's life.  
id reaches,  
is able for,  
sō.. so, his  
(c.), he can  
(c.). Lev.  
sa sōŋ', ne

nsa tēē, he is a sharp-shooter, a good  
marksman. — ne nsa tēē yeŋ so, he  
is open-handed, liberal towards us. —  
ne nsam' tēē, he is liberal, generous,  
bountiful, munificent, open-handed. —  
me nsa wom', s. to, to meet (with). — ne  
nsa ye deŋ, he is rigorous, severe, vio-  
lent. pr. 2736; he is not generous, he  
is illiberal, near, close, miserly. pr.  
2740. — ne nsa ye hare dodo, he is  
too ready to flog. — ne nsam' ye, he  
is well off. — ne nsam' agow, aho-  
dwow, his hands have become slack,  
i.e. he is discouraged, disheartened,  
cf. wapa abaw, n'abasam' atu. — oday'  
or ođan'nāŋ ne nsa, s. day'. — ogow  
ne nsam', a) = ne nsam' tēē; 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. — obo or ohwe ne nsa ano,  
he snaps his fingers, a gesture ex-  
pressive of eager desire. — omūa ne  
nsa ano, okā ne nsa mūa ano, he folds  
his hands &c., s. mūa. — to.. nsa, s.  
to 27. — owo me nsam', he is in my  
power; he is in my charge (given in  
my charge), I take care of, look after,  
him. — owo ne nsam', ne nsam' wo  
biribi = owo sika, he is wealthy, o-  
pulent, in good circumstances. — ne  
nsam' ye duru, s. duru 5. — oyi ne  
nsa, a) he withdraws his hand; b) he  
is at his meal, he is eating; mekoyi  
me nsa maba mpmpreŋ ara.  
è-sá, n-, three; cpd. abissá, mmiensá. Gr.  
§ 77.  
o-sá, pl. a-, (F. n-), caterpillar. pr. 2732;  
larva; osá a oŋworow ne hō ē.  
nsá, strong drink, intoxicating liquor;  
s. nsáfufu, palm-wine. pr. 65. 287. 2742-  
46. 2761; cf. mmósá, mpahyewa, beŋ-  
ano, mfrásá; - nsá ahorow pii wō hō:  
nsáfufu, ahai, atokosá, kubesá; beso;  
mmorósá: mereken, gyiŋ (G. aolende),  
kobi, kumpraka; pótorò, brofo-abai;  
win a.s. bobesá; nsákawee (nsá nyinyá-  
nyinyá, asiŋ, mfinigyer). - bow, bo,  
boro nsá, to be intoxicated with liquor;  
- ebebow wo nsá wo asóm', it will of-

Tshi-English Dict.

ferend your ears; - gu nsá, s. gu 23. -  
aberante no asi ababaa no ti nsá, the  
young man has brought the palm-  
wine for his betrothal or affiance to  
that young woman; cf. si 58; - nsá  
ato no ato-pam, s. to 26. — Phr. nea  
mekāe no, misee [or mase] saa a, eye  
nsá, I recall, recant, revoke, take back  
what I have said. — interest; sika a  
ode fam me no, ogye me ehō nsá oha  
so anum daa afe, he demands 5 per  
cent. (5%) on the money he lent me;  
cf. mfentom'; sika a shō nni nsu ehō  
nni nsá, money lent out without in-  
terest. — contribution.

Ansá [esá, three]: Opóku A., Op. the  
third.

ansá, adv. first, at first; in the mean  
(time), meantime, meanwhile; trā ha  
ansá, stay here in the mean time! —  
ansá-nā, before, usually followed by  
the consec. or imp.; wobkyerew eyi  
mā ansá-na woagyae? will you write  
this full before you leave off? to  
mfensre mu ansá-na esūm nnuru, shut  
the windows before it gets dark! pr.  
390. 1195. Gr. § 266, 1. — na.. ansá,  
till, until; to wo bo ase na (or mā)  
menkyerew me ŋhoma ansá (na me né  
wo ŋkasa), have patience till I have  
written my letter [then I shall speak  
with you]. Gr. § 266, 2.

ansá-(a)na, F. before. Mt. 6, 8, 26, 34, 75.  
Mk. 14, 72.

saá, saá ara, s. sa.

saa, F.: wō saa = di nokoro, to agree.  
Mt. 18, 19.

saa, v., red. saasaa (mu), to mix; to be mix-  
ed; to weave in different colours; syn.  
fra, frafra; - nsáfufu no asaa = wode  
nnera nsá afra nne de mu amā ne nyinaa  
aye de; ode nsá-bone né nsá-pa asaa-  
saa mu; mmorósá saasaa nsá-pá mù;  
osaá ne ntama = ode bibiri né hoa né  
asawa fufu frafra (saásaa mu) ŋwene  
ne ntama; cf. nsaasaa.

saa, F. = saw. — asaa, inf. dancing,  
dance.

saá, v.: to dwom (de) saa., to mock or  
ridicule by satirical songs; cf. nsaa-  
dwom.

sá, sáá [Engl.] *a saw*; s. séradaá, oway. o-saa, pl. a-, F. *eunuch*; s. osae. Mt. 19, 12. nsaa, a certain blanket from the interior of Africa; Nnonyofo ntama pipipi bi a ahene de sew woy apakan mu. pr. 1443.

nsaa: bo .. nsaa, to bury money, cloth &c. [s. asiede] with a corpse for use in the other world; cf. nsawa. — nsaa-bó, inf. the practice of this custom; s. nsaabode.

sãã, a. 1. tough = twãã; amane né ban-kye fufuu ye sãã, wotew a entew. — 2. soft, gentle; slow, slowly; agyina-moa nam sãã. — 3. weak, feeble, drooping, flagging, languid; waye sãã, his whole body has become weak; n'ani aye sãã = n'ani akisã, he languishes, pines; he longs, yearns (for home &c.).

o-sãã, osiãã, a nickname of the cat; s. agyina-moa & sãã 2.

asãã, Ak. asãwá, 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. 3022. — asã(wá)-diúá, the shrub on which it grows.

asãã = asãe, hammer.

nsá-akyì, s. nsa-kyi.

o-sá-aniwa, s. after osãni.

nsá-anò-agyirãé, nsá-anò-nsów, signature. — nsá-anò-adwùmá, manual labour. — nsá-anò-nyerewéé, handwriting. Col. 2, 14; cf. nsakerew.

nsá-ase, F. the last glass of liquor.

asaaba, F. = asawa, cotton, flax. Mt. 6, 28. 21, 20; too as., to spin.

asabaá, pl. n-, bludgeon, club, cudgel; abaa a wode boro saw (obrodéwá, ahensáw, akásé, ognabén) né ntama; cf. aporibaa.

sabaw, v.: s. ntama, "to roll up a cloth partly and tie it round the loins"; syn. bobow.

asabawm', asabaw-mú; Aky. asabare-mu [sare? abaw mu]: ogye or ogyigye me as., he hinders me in the work I have in hand, prevents me from proceeding with my work. — asabawmú-gyé, asabaré., inf. hindrance, disturbance.

o-sa-bàrimá, pl. o-sammarima, hero, powerful warrior = dommarimá.

o-sá-bàrimá = osábofo. pr. 2747.

sábé, a certain charm; wode tō aduru; watō me s., he has poisoned me with s.; s. sūmān.

sa-bcá, manner of healing; enni s., it is incurable. Isa. 17, 11.

sábén, a word put instead of the name of a person, cf. asiamási né obéntén.

o-sábén, a slight (infectious) disease of the skin, discolouring it; epa wo nsa hō mā eye koo se obironi nsa hō; - ewotere wo hōnam koo na agwóram wowa ano; sábén-kòkòó nen; ebi nso ye tumm, sabēmmiri; ebi de ye fitaa.

o-sábèna, s. osánebèna.

asábèra, a children's disease, causing looseness of the bowels and leanness; mmofra yare a wonē pii, nso woy akwaa mu ye woy betse na smā wōdow kòkòko. - a fever attacking children.

o-sa-bèran', pl. a-, I. = osabarima. — 2. = nsábèran'?

nsá-bèran', nsa-bèran', honorary title, appellation of honour; mmèran' a worenom nsá a wode paa obi.

Asabí, pr. n. of a certain company; s. under asafo.

sabire = birisi, blue cotton cloth.

asaabó, pl. n-, kidney.

nsá-boa [nsa, aboa]: ne ns. keka no = ne ns. kyere no adewía da, his hand itches or instigates him to steal; cf. tiboá.

nsaabò-de, money, cloth &c. put into the coffin of a deceased man and buried with him; s. nsaa.

o-sá-bófó, Ak. -borofó, F. o-sábokwáfó (Mt. 24, 49), pl. a-, an intoxicated, drunken man; drunkard, carouser; cf. osábarima, osádweam, sádoi, osáni; osánomfo, asábow.

sábōn, the stock of a gun, the wood in which the lock of a gun is fixed; dua a otuo no dam'; cf. otuo; nānsabōn.

sa-bòné, s. kyere 7.

asa-bòné, an indecent dance. pr. 11; cf. asaw.

asabòntwí, pl. n-, a species of panther

or leopard; i a lighter color 1811.

asa-bò-só [saw] dance; tu as;

asá-bów, n- [bo] inebriation, drinking. pr.

sa-bròfèrè [sar] edible fruits.

asá-bú, asabú, by the finger sion] menstrually courses of

o-sábufó, pl. a Ezek. 18, 6.

sadé = siade,

sá-dé: ode n'a allowed us to owifo no be

be given up

asá-de [asa ad] warlike or

tion. 2. b war; asac

gu yey as. =

sá-doi, habitu drinking.

sá-duaá [nsá] c

paring the d palm-wine di

asa-duá [asawa] loom; s. asa.

sá-dwa, Ak: =

o-sá-dwéam, p a habitual a

sá-dwo, a ba male animal

nsaa-dwóm, a sádwuma [esá odwuma.

o-sacé, F. osaa castr an

sae, . . . jkos (eunuch), its

toni, opiani, asáé, asáá, ha

sáfé, pl. n- ( 3487; - safé- of keys; s. asa-fé, the lees



or leopard, inferior to oseba, and of a lighter colour; as. kyere ɣɣuaɲ. *pr.* 1811.

**asa-bo-só** [saw] *inf.* performing the same dance; tu as.; to cause discouragement.

**asá-bów**, n- [bow nsá] *inf.* drunkenness, inebriation, intoxication; occasional drinking. *pr.* 834.

**sá-bròfère** [sare so br.] a shrub with edible fruits.

**asá-hú**, asabú, *inf.* [bu nsa, to reckon by the fingers, scil. the time of seclusion] menstruation, the menses, monthly courses of women; cf. obra 3.

**o-sábufó**, pl. a-, a menstruous woman. *Ezek.* 18, 6. 36, 17.

**sadé** = siade, good luck &c.

**sá-dé**: ode n'akutu no too yeɣ s., he allowed us to pluck his oranges; wode owifo no beto omaɣ s., the thief will be given up to the people.

**asá-de** [osa ade] 1. requisites of war, warlike or military stores, ammunition. — 2. booty, spoil, prey made in war; fa asade, to plunder; cf. fow. - gu yeɣ as. = má yeɣ as., s. osa, war.

**sá-dói**, habitual drinking, mania for drinking.

**sá-duaá** [nsá] a thin stick used for preparing the dodobey through which the palm-wine distils.

**asa-duá** [asawa, & dua, a stick?] pl. n-, loom; s. asa. *pr.* 2619.

**sá-dwa**, Ak. = ságua.

**o-sá-dwéam**, pl. a-, (n-fo, *Prov.* 23, 20), a habitual drunkard. *pr.* 2748.

**sá-dwo**, a barren, unfruitful man or male animal; cf. osaatwo, kárawa.

**nsaa-dwóm**, a satirical song; cf. saa, v.

**sádwuma** [esáre] a certain tree; cf. odwuma.

**o-sàé**, F. osaa, pl. a- [sa, v.] gelding, castrated animal (cf. oguansae, nantwisa, oɣɔkɔsae); for a castrated man (*eunuch*), its use is indecent; s. oyitoni, opiani, osaa.

**asàé**, asáá, hammer. *pr.* 3329.

**sáfé**, pl. n- (F.) or nsaféwá, key. *pr.* 3487; - safé-kásiaw, nsafé-twáw, bunch of keys; s. safówá.

**asa-fé**, the lees of palm-wine smeared on

the shoulder; nsá a woanom na woahwie kora ase puw no agu fam' na wade nsateaa 2 potow de twa mmati so, (to show grief &c.), the lees of palm-wine are poured upon the ground and rubbed with 2 fingers, with which, then, 2 strokes are made on the shoulder; asafé a otwae no apopa, the strokes (he made on the shoulders) are wiped off.

**sá-fí** [sare fi] a bundle of long grass for covering roofs.

**o-sáfo**, pl. a- [sa, to cure] = oyaresáfó, one who cures a disease; curer, healer, physician. *pr.* 2749. *Ex.* 15, 26.

**o-sáfó**, Ak.; osáfó, pl. a- [saw, to dance] dancer; nea onim asaw. *pr.* 2753.

**o-sáfó** = osaw fó, an old sponge of fibres; s. kwásésá.

**o-sáfó**, pl. a-, seller of palm-wine. *pr.* 199. 1168. 3421. Cf. osáni. - F. (pl. n-), a palm-wine carrier.

**o-sáfo**, sáfó, a swelling in the neck, throat or gullet, causing difficulty of swallowing and hoarseness, extending to the ear &c.; bronchitis.

**asafo**, (pl., used also as *sing.*) 1. company, society, association; a division of the men of a township or country; troop, band, gang, host, army. *pr.* 1760. 2754 f. - community; (religious) congregation, church; asafo kúmaa, pl. as. ɣk., branch of a parish. - bɔ, si or tew asafo, to form a company &c.; mmofra anyiɣ agu as. no mu nti, wɔɣ as. ada, young people having grown up and entered the company, its size has considerably increased; as. no agu akohyeɣ 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 bearing distinct names; those of Akuapem are called: Atiwa (at Amannokrom), Asɔɣkó and Apesemaká (at Akropong, s. Apesemaká; if a woman of the Apesemakáfo marries an Osoɣkoni, the child will be Osoɣkoni); Akɔmfódé (at Abiriw and Date), Apagyá (at Aburi), Kyiriamim (part of Amannokrom, Okraɣfo dea),

Ọgua, Amfere, Asabi &c. — 2. a *play*; goru as., *pr.* 1478; s. agoru.

**asafo-akwá**, a *couch* or *layer of palm-branches* to lay the mat on for sleeping; berew a woatwa no tenteenten se nea woda so a ebeye 'ye, na wo-paapae mu na wode ano né ano hyia-hyia, na wosew wo kete wo so da.

**asafo-bó**, *inf. formation of a company or congregation.*

**o-safo-héne**, *pl. a-* [asafo, ohene] *captain, military officer, warchief, commander of an army; vassal chief, duke, governor.* *pr.* 1318, 2756, 2700; bə . . saf., s. bə 86. Asafohene nam ahorow abien: ohene asafohene né oman de: ohene de ne wəŋ a wodidi nkūrow so, na oman de ne wəŋ a wodidi kūrom' hō asafo so.

— **o-safo-hemma**, **o-safohen-kúmāā**, *under captain, subordinate officer; adjutant.* — **safohen-ni-akyiri** [adiakyiri]† *major.* — **o-safohem-pányin**, **o-safohen-kúnini**, *chief captain, general;* — **o-safohen-títiriw**, *asafohene a ne kojmu (ne dɔm mu) yē deŋ, general;* cf. osahene.

**asafo-hén-ner**, *decoration of a war-chief.* *pr.* 1140.

**o-safo-hwéfo**, *pl. a-*, *pastor, parson, curate, minister.*

**asafo-kúw**, 1. a *single company or congregation, syn. asafotow.* — 2. a *smaller division of a host or army; troop; battalion; section, course.* *Lk.* 1, 5, 8. — 3. *the whole crowd or assembly of a congregation.* — 4. *multitude.* 1 *Kg.* 20, 13.

**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-kyené** = asafo akyene; as. rekā, *the drum of the company is beaten.*

**asafo-mú-ní**, **o-safoní**, *pl. a-fo*, *member of a company or congregation.*

**o-sá-fóro** = osaw foforo.

**nsā-fóro** = nsā foforo. *Ps.* 4, 8.

**asafo-sém**, a *matter, affair or transaction that concerns the whole company or community, in which all the members have a right to speak; as. de,*

*mmērante na edi; asenni de, eye mpanyinsem a mpanyimfo na edi.*

**asafo-sóre**, *public worship.* *K.* § 350.

**asafo-tów**, a *single company or congregation;* asafo ahorow; s. asafokuw; ne-nnansā asem a ebae yi, Datefo as. abiesā na ebae (ene kūrom' hō asafo hórów); *horde.* *Ezek.* 38, 6; *legion.* *Mt.* 26, 53; *band, cohort.* *Acts* 27, 1.

**safotów-héne**,† *colonel.*

**safówá**, *pl. n-*, *Aky.* = safē, *key.*

**nsā-frá**, *inf. mingling of strong drink.* *Isa.* 5, 22.

**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 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) wókókā no gya a edi kaŋ a, na n'adekyēe no na worekoyi ntétéasā a.s. nsūsā; 2) ebeye se ne nnannum so na wokofa ntūnkúm, ntupkuntiri; 3) na ebeye ne nnaawotwe de-reko dadu-nnannum na adan nsāpá, odómono; 4) na edereko sram né fā a, na adan kókūró (ámpon). Cf. nsā, beŋ-ano, mfrasā.

**nsāá-fu** = nsā-fufu.

**o-sá-áfúnu**, **o-sáfunu** = odompo.

**sā-guá**, 1. a *place where drinkers are assembled; ote s. mu = ote nea woabɔ gua renom nsā.* — 2. *the place where a king or chief holds a public reception.*

**asāgua-asé**, [ase] a *place where liquor is to be obtained; oko as., he goes to (is a frequenter of) the public-house.*

**sāguaaséfó**, *reveller.* *Am.* 6, 7.

**sa-gūán** [esare] *an arid barren tract of land, desert = sareso; cf. ɲhwéaso.*

**sa-guaŋcé** [sare] *hay; sare a awo.*

**nsa-gu-só**, *inf. laying on of hands.* *Heb.* 6, 2.

**o-sá-gyefo**, *pl. a-sa* collector of an army to join

**o-sá-gyefo**, by mmāraŋ.

**o-sá-héne**, *pl. a* a war, captain, field-marshal.

**o-sáhéne-mán**,

**o-sahen-késé**, *g*

**o-sahen-kúnini**, *shal, field-ma*

**asa-ahensā**, *ase*

*becan; s. ase.*

**asā-hiná**, *pl. n-* palm-wine. *p*

*of yam (bayer*

**nsá-hunu**, *nsahu*

**asā-húru** [nsā ah *pr.* 1565.

**nsā-hyéw** [nsā *or strong dr*

*fire or the su*

**nsā-hyē**, *inf.* [hy *out u and*

*to dr. th*

*butlership. C*

**nsā-hyefó**, *nsā*

*taster, butler.*

**nsá-kāá**, *pl. id.*

**saka**, *v.* (in Kye *scatter, sow;*

*they sow rice*

**sákasaka**, *Ak.*

**sákaa**, *adv.; sà*

*order, confus*

*tumult; riot;*

*disorderly, o*

*regular, -ly,*

*fumbled, sca*

*multuary. Cf*

**sakasaka-bó**, *in*

*fanation of th*

**asakasá** e,

*things; irreg*

**asakasaka-sem**,

*matter; tumu*

**sā-káne** [nsā, k *I am stingy*

*palm-wine;*

*memmā obi r*

eye mpa-

§ 350.

or congre-  
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of hands.

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-sáa-gyefo, byname of a king; ohene mmāray.

o-sá-héne, pl. a-, chief commander in a war, captain-general; leader, duke; field-marshal.

o-sáhéne-māṅ, dukedom, duchy.

o-sáhéṅ-kesé, grand duke.

o-sáhéṅ-kúnini, pl. a-, arch-duke; marshal, field-marshal. Hist.

asa-ahensā, ase-ah., a species of black bean; s. ase.

asā-hiná, pl. n- [nsā ahina] 1. pot for palm-wine. pr. 2757. - 2. a species of yam (bayeré), s. odé.

nsā-hunu, nsahunu = nsapāṅ.

asā-húru [nsā ahúru] froth of palm-wine. pr. 1565.

nsā-hyéw [nsā a adó hyerehyere] wine or strong drink which is hot from fire or the sun or spirituousness.

nsā-hyé, inf. [hye nsā] the act of pouring out wine and giving it to some one to drink; the office of a cup-bearer; butlership. Gen. 40, 21.

nsā-hyefó, nsāhyéfo, cup-bearer, fore-taster, butler. [cuffs.

nsā-kāá, pl. id. bracelet (ornament); hand-saka, v. (in Kyerehí, Gr. p. XIV) to strew, scatter, sow; basaka mō = wogu mō, they sow rice.

sákasaka, Ak. a centipede; cf. asasewo.

sákaa, adv.; sákasáka, n., a., adv. disorder, confusion, turmoil, disturbance, tumult; riot; dissoluteness. 1 Pet. 4, 4; disorderly, orderless, unarranged, irregular, -ly, confused, -ly; tangled, fumbled, scattered, promiscuous, tumultuary. Cf. bása.

sakasaka-hó, inf.: Onyame diṅ s., profanation of the name of God. - K. § 43.

asakasáka-de, disordered or confused things; irregularities.

asakasáka-sem, a confused or intricate matter; tumultuousness, riotousness.

sā-kāne [nsā, kāne]: ogye me s., he says I am stingy or niggardly with my palm-wine; ose: me yam' ye ṅwene, memmā obi nsā nnom. pr. 1586.

nsā-kā-anó, tasting of the palm-wine. pr. 2758.

sakāra, sakira, s. sakra.

sákasaka-yéfo, worker(s) of iniquity. Prov. 10, 29.

nsā-kāwé, -kawéé [nsā a akaw] vinegar of strong drink. Nu. 6, 3; s. asiṅ.

sákèse, Akp. Okw. = akape, scissors.

Asákiti, one of the original families of the Tshi people; cf. App. D.

o-sákó, pl. a-, a conveyance (litter, hammock) for carrying a person; nnua a woakyekyere no na woaye biakó aseṅ ase a onipa trā so na wsoa no se ahamaṅkaa; nnua abieṅ a wode hama asesā ntam' mā obi da mu na nnipa baanaṅ soa.

sákoo, a. pure, white; ntama no, wahoro mā aye s. = fitaa.

nsā-kokóm' = basakokom; s. kokom'.

sā-kóm [nsā] scarcity of brandy &c.; cf. okóm, nsā. pr. 2509.

sā-korá [nsā kora] a calabash for drinking palm-wine. pr. 948. 986.

nsákótó, fist; cf. kutruku, kotoromūa, twere.

sakra, v. [red.], F. sakyir, Ak. sakyira, to change, alter; cf. sesā; mekosákrá me ntade, I am going to change my clothes; osak'rá ne kōma, n'adwene, he changes his heart or mind, his thoughts or purpose, his views, he is converted, turned or changed; s. ne hō, to disguise one's self, to change one's dress. 1 Kg. 14, 2; os. n'asem mu, he alters or changes his statement. - intr. to change, be changed; to go over to another party or religion.

nsakráé, change, alteration; ns. bi nni no mu, there is no alteration in him; - diṅ mu ns., declension, inflection; nsem or ṅkasae mu ns., inflection (Gram).

nsakra-hó, change; atade ns., change of raiment, a dress for changing, festal garments. Gen. 45, 22. 2 Kg. 5, 22. Zech. 3, 4.

sakraká, a large sea-fish. pr. 2696.

sakramá = tekremā. pr. 3219. 3228.

sa-krámāṅ [sare so kramāṅ] a species of jackal, Canis aureus or mesomelas; okyere ṅkoko.

**sakráń'**, a species of grass having short hard (stick-like) branches growing out of its stem; sare a éye nnuaa-nnuaa; *rush. Isa. 9,13; stubble. Isa. 5,24.* [G. klā].

**asakrasák'ra**, *inf.*: di as., to alternate; nsemmissa né mmuae a edi as., questions and answers alternately; cf. sakra.

**sákuu**, **sákusaku**, a. bristly, rough; hairy, hirsute, hispid, rugged, ragged, shagged, shaggy; pataku né akramaj bi hō ŋhwī ye ss.; enyé fe pii na eye deŋ kakra; cf. fúkuu, kúfuu, kúhaa.

**Sakúmò-bentiá**, a large bird, = koo-háá, *q. v.*

**sāákwá**, **sákwa**, a large quadruped (ante-lope); cf. torom; - a nickname of otromoo; otr. s.

**sā-kwāń**: okosiw s., he gives satisfaction (cf. siw kwāń): wo nsa kōpa obi hō, se ebia woreye ha na woatow tuo na akokā onipa, na aŋwefo no toto nsā na wode sika komā wōŋ na woantoto nsā bebrebe a, na wokā no saa.

**sā-kwara-mā** [nsā kora mā] a calabash full of palm-wine. *pr. 986.*

**sakyer(e)**, F. = sakyir(i).

**nsá-kyerew'**, † manuscript; cf. nsa-ano-ŋkyerewe.

**Nsákyè**, *pr. n.* (a river, a village).

**sákyi**, a nickname of omunungkum 2. *pr. 2052.*

**Sákyi**, *pr. n. m.*

**nsá-kyl**, **nsáa-kyl**, **nsá-akyl**, the back of the hand; knuckle.

**Sakyiampomfē**, nickname of a person; also, of a species of large ntuntumme.

**nsá-kyifó**, *pl. id.* treader of grapes. *Isa. 16,10.*

**asa-kyimá**, *inf.* [kyimá nsa] = asabu; bu asak. = bu nsa, s. bu 5.

**nsákyi-nsáyam'**, deceitfulness, duplicity, double-dealing, time-serving, hypocrisy; perfidy, treachery; óyè ns. = kwasi-amāńkwáá, he is double-tongued, double-dealing, ambidextrous, a deceitful person, an ambiguous talker. *Ps. 89,34.*

**sakyir(i)**, F., sakyira, Ak. = sakra, to change, alter; to be changed.

**nsakyir**, F. change, alteration, renewing.

**asa-kyiri** [osa, akyliri] rear; asakyirifo

ka as., the soldiers of the rear remain in the rear.

**sām**, *v.* [*red. sensam*] 1. to lie about in a disorderly manner, to be scattered or thrown about; abūrow, ŋkate, ntrama, ŋhoma sam hō = égugu hō sakaa, bebre; ne nneema nyinaa sam (boa, gu) fam'. — 2. s...hō, to surround, entangle. *Ps. 119,61*; - fact. to throw down, prostrate, strew (about), scatter; wode ŋhamá asām (aboa, owudifo, onipa biara a ose okyére) no hō se wode bekyere no; ode ŋhwēa sam hō. - s...so, to ceil = sem..so. — 3. to lie about weak and languid: osam hō, wōsensam hō. — 4. Phrase: sam brá, to lie about without retiring to a secluded spot (as ought to be done during the monthly courses). — 5. osam ne naŋ (Ak.), os. ne nnyawa (Aky.), when sitting, he stretches out his legs. — Cf. boa, pansam, sampam; sem, sew.

**sām**, *adv.* scattered, thrown about in a disorderly way; 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. samsam.

**sām**, *v.* = siām.

**asām**, a fissure or flaw in a knife or other instrument made while forging; akām a eyi wō dade mu; osekaŋ yi (ano) ayi as., as. aba ano = okām dam'; cf. samēē.

**nsām'** [nsa mu] s. nsa. *pr. 2738 ff.* - nsam' (ade), property. *pr. 402.*

**ásám'**, Ak. **ásám'**, *pl. n.*, the wild Guinea-hen.

**nsá-má**, handful. *Lev. 5,12.*

**nsáama**, handbreadth; span, distance or width of a span; brief extent or portion of time; cf. nsatsema, F.

**sāmá**, *pl. n.* & **nsāmáá**, figures made on the head by unequal cutting of the hair; woyi (wotwa) wōŋ hō a.s. wōŋ ti so ns. *pr. 2002. 3259*; gyaw..sāmá-pá, 'to shave one nicely'; - figures or decorations on paper or any other material; woakyeraw or woatwa or woayi mu ns., they have made figures in it, pierced work, net-work, cut-work, fret-work,

or in relief; máá fitafitáa, in the rods.

nsāmáá, to Chron. 3,7.

**nsama**, F. wor

**asāmám-fó** =

**o-sāmám-pá**, 1

*pr. 2759.* —

man that died

**a-sāmám-pów**,

the dead, who

died in child

buried or cas

983. 2416. 276

general name

tery = amūs

he (or she) a

[he (or she)

him (or her)]

**o-sāmāń**, *pl. a*

sāmāń & né

spirit, or.

ghost, blind,

6,49. - cf. se

of a man. —

(a. s. sesā);

essoon asāmāń

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**asāmāń**, (F. a

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or in relief; oyiyi mmaá no hō nsā-māá fitafitāa, he peeled white streaks in the rods. Gen. 30,37; yiyi kerubim nsāmāá, to carve (out) cherubim. 2 Chron. 3,7.

**nsama**, F. worms. Job 19, 26.

**asámám-fó** = asamaŋfo, pl. of osámáj.

**o-sámám-pá**, 1. a good-natured spirit.

pr. 2759. — 2. a common spirit, of a man that died a natural death, s. osámáj.

**a-sámám-pów**, n-, (F. pl. a-), a grove for the dead, where strangers, women that died in childbirth, and slaves, were buried or cast; burial-grove. pr. 436. 983. 2416. 2760. 3538. — [recently also general name for burial-place, cemetery = amúsiei]; wode no too s. mu, he (or she) was cast into the 'grove'; [he (or she) was buried, they buried him (or her)].

**o-sámáj**, pl. a-, asamaŋfó, n- [con. né sámáj & né samaŋ] 1. a departed spirit. pr. 165. 2761-64. Job 26, 5; ghost, goblin, spectre, apparition. Mk. 6, 49. — cf. sésá, asámáj. — 2. skeleton of a man. — a) Esono atofo asámáj (a. s. sesá); b) esono asámáj-pá; c) esono asámán-twéntweŋ; wəŋ de, wonnyá akwəŋ ŋko asámáj, nea wəŋ mfefo wə, na wotete mŋkyiri so; - atofo sesá: wəmfá wəŋ hō mfra asámáj-pá mu, na wənam, daa wəabə hyirew na wofura ŋwəra, nso wonsuro; - asámáj-pá de, wohū nipa a, na wəŋwəŋ, wəmpé se onipa hū wəŋ pə. There are, according to the belief of the heathen Negroes, three different kinds of departed spirits: a) those who fell in battle (or by an accident, such 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.

**asámáj**, (F. asé máŋ?), the world of spirits, the nether world, the lower regions, the place of the dead; by some it is conceived to be in the up-

per regions, the milky way being the road leading to it. pr. 209. 2765-68. 3372. — onipa wu a, oko asámáj, when a man dies, he goes into the world of spirits. — Wose: Asámáj wo hō yi, ahene wə hō, ŋkoa wə hō; woyare wə wiase hayi kye kye a, mfrihyia 3 ansā-na wo hō aye wə deŋ wə hō; na woto de a, en'de ebye se osram bi (nnansā bi) na wo hō aye wə deŋ. Wose: Asámáj wo fam'; ebinom se: ewə soro; en'de, wonnim n' iye. Nea wuwu a wode wo kə hō no, ehə na wo sámáj wə; se wuwu na wode wo kə powm' a, na wo sámáj wə powm'. Nsámájfo no kúrom' nni powm', na ewə fam'; eye kúrow kakraa, okwəŋ nso ware sé, nso wobeko hō a, woforo bepəw ansā-na woko hō. Nea owu wu-pá de, ənam a, ne kwəŋ so ye tumm wə soro; ne nea otəe de, ənam a, ne hō hyirew bi gugu fam', na enti wobehū se ne kwəŋ da hō fitaa. — Asamampowm' de, wose, nsamaŋfó nte hō daa, na nnakoro-nnakoro bi na wəba hō na wohyia hō; ebia wənom nsā a. s. wodidi a. s. wogoru. In negro Mythology it is said: In the realm of the dead there are kings as well as subjects (slaves). If you were sick in this world for a long time, you will be restored to health there after three years; but one who died in battle or by accident will be well again in a short time, perhaps in a month or so. It is said: the realm of the dead is below (in the earth); some say: it is above (in heaven); about this there is no surety. Where one is taken to, when he dies, there his spirit is; when you die and they take you to the spirits' grove, then your spirit is in the grove. The town (or country) of the departed spirits is not in the grove, but in the earth; it is a large town (city), a long way off, and in going there a mountain has to be ascended. The way of one who died a common death is dark in heaven; but if one who died in battle or by accident takes that way, some of the white clay, with which he is rubbed, drops down, therefore his way (the milky way) appears white. — In the spirits' grove the departed spirits do not stay always; only on certain single days they come and assemble there for drinking or eating or playing.

asámáj-amànehúnu-bóŋ, *Tartarus*. 2 *Pet.* 2, 4.  
 sāmáná, *v.* [Eng.] to summon; to take action against; osámáná no; cf. hū 10.  
 asámáná-dé, money paid to a magistrate in order to procure the summons of another person.  
 asámánadwo, the beetle whose larva or grub lives in the oil-palm; s. akókóno. *pr.* 1675. 2509. 2744. 2770; as. home n'akyi, 'the (beetle called) as. breathes through its back'. *pr.* 2771.  
 samaŋ-adze, *F.* = asamaŋ-ase, *hell*. *Mt.* 11, 23; osian kor as., he descended into hell.  
 asámáj-afetewá, a certain tree.  
 asámáj-akyèkyéá, a certain plant.  
 ɔ-sámáj-anjáá, a species of thorny tree.  
 ɔ-sámánápá, a species of lizard of a yellow and black colour.  
 asaman-daŋ, *F.* tomb.  
 ɔ-sámáne, asámáne, *Aky.* = osámáj, asámáj. [scald?]  
 asámáj-dodófo, a disease on the head;  
 ɔ-sámáj-fréfó, *pl. a.*, necromancer. 1 *Sam.* 28, 3. 2 *Kg.* 21, 6.  
 sámáj-hwí, the hair with which a child was born; abamfo mmofraase phwí a wode woo woy fi woy ná yam' no a wonyi kosi mfrihya du.  
 sámáj-kadewá, *As.* a small animal that steals poultry at night.  
 ɔ-sámáj-krofi, a person dead a long time; an old ghost appearing again (osámáj a oko fie?) *pr.* 1125.  
 asámáj-kwáj, the way leading to the place of the dead; the milky way; s. asámáj. *pr.* 3372.  
 asámanofi, *s.* asámmorofi.  
 ɔ-sámáj-pá = osamam-pá.  
 a-samaŋ-pow, *F.* = asamampow.  
 sámán-séw [osamaŋ nsew] the last will of a dying person; nea orewu nsem a okáe no se, woanye no saa a, ne samaŋ bekum wo; ohyee s. se ne ba m'fa ne daŋ, ode ne daŋ hyee ne ba s., he by his last will bequeathed his house to his son; hye wo fi s., set thy house in order! 2 *Kg.* 20, 1.  
 saman-sika [lit. spirit's money] ornaments bound round the wrists of a corpse.

asámán-táa, -táwa, a kind of ataa (*g. v.*) which is not eaten, but left to the spirits. *pr.* 2769.  
 asámánté, *pl. n.*, wood-hen = akoko-hwerew. *pr.* 397.  
 ɔ-sámán-túo, *pl. a.*, any gun or rifle not fitted with a flintlock; rifle; ɔredaŋ twerebotuo aye no as., he converts muskets fitted with flintlocks into muskets fitted with percussion-locks.  
 ɔ-sámán-twéntweŋ, *pl. a.*, a departed spirit that is not admitted to the asámáj, on account of his wickedness in his life-time, but must hover about behind the dwellings; s. osámáj.  
 sámáj-wáw, a consumptive cough; consumption, phthisis.  
 sámán-nyá [osamaŋ gya] *Aky.* matches; cf. búrogya, *F.*  
 ɔ-sámán-nyá, *pl. a.* [osamaŋ gya] mole, mother's mark, birth-mark; dark or black spots on the human body, considered as marks burnt in by a spirit.  
 ɔ-sámán-yére, 1. the wife destined for a man before either he or she was born; nnipa nyinaa wo woy s. — 2. the deceased wife of a deceased man. — 3. the wife of a deceased man. *Ruth* 4, 5ff.  
 asámárádwo = asámánadwo.  
 sá-márafó [máná nsá] one who sends palm-wine to another. *pr.* 1186.  
 nsam'bó-nnawúru, cymbals. 1 *Chron.* 16, 42.  
 sambúkà-saŋkú, a certain musical instrument; sackbut? *Dan.* 3, 5.  
 samčé, *Ak.* sameé, 1. = asám. — 2. rheumatism, espec. in the hips, thighs and legs; cf. oséŋmú; oyare a shon sère na edidi fa dompem'.  
 nsámerewá? *pr.* 218.  
 nsam'gów, *inf. liberality.* — nsam'hyé, *inf. delivery, installation (consecration).* *Ex.* 29, 22. 27. — nsam'hyé-afóré, consecration. *Lev.* 8, 22. 28; s. asofode.  
 nsam'hyé-de, *pl. id. tradition.* *Gal.* 1, 14.  
 sāmíná, soap; *syn.* gyàre; kyew or ye s., to make soap of gyákisi (gyarensó) and palm-oil; s. yi ye nnam sê, eye ogyá, this soap is very rough (lit. is as sharp as fire).

sámoo = sámoo  
 sà-momonó [sare  
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 ɔdaŋ mfinimfini  
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 6, 2. [9].  
 sámpam, *a. wa*  
 waye ne fi ho  
 sam.  
 sampám, *v.* = p  
 ɔ-sámpam, a sp  
 sampana, *v. Gy.*  
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 a near relation  
 mu. *pr.* 105.  
 sámpánnuodú,  
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 Sampányá [Eng  
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 sámsam, and  
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 nsamsó, *Ak.* =  
 sáŋ, *v.* [red. sense  
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 etwá sáŋ (*pl. s*  
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 back. *pr.* 679;  
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sam'hyé,  
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asofode.  
al. 1, 14.  
w or ye  
(gyare-  
nam sé,  
rough

sāmoo = sīamoo.

sà-momonó [sare m.] *fresh grass*. Job 6, 5.  
àsāmmoroffi, asamanofi, (R. asomerofi),  
*fire-place, the place where the fire is  
made and food is cooked, hearth*;  
odaj m̄nimfini a.s. adiwo nea mmuka  
sisi a wosò gya ho. pr. 2080. Lev.  
6, 2. [9].

sāmpam, a. *waste, devastated, ruined*;  
waye ne fi ho s. = pasaa; cf. pansam,  
sam.

sāmpám, v. = pansám.

o-sāmpam, a species of *yam*; s. ode.

sampana, v. Gy. *to wear a rope or rag  
tied about the chest in mourning for  
a near relation*; os. = ode abom' ho ne  
mu. pr. 105.

sāmpānuodú, *stringed cowries worn  
round the neck or the hips*; cf. asen-  
muhene.

Sampányà [Eng.] *the country, people,  
and language of Spain*.

sāmsam, a. *sandy, crumbly*; ḡhwēa, dote  
no ye s.; opp. mātāā.

nsamsó, Ak. = nsemso.

sāj, v. [red. sensaj] 1. *to draw a line,  
to make a stroke, e.g. with a stick  
in the sand*; oresaj fam', *he is drawing  
a line on the ground*; *to mark with  
a line*; fa saj ho, *make a line* (which  
signifies something)! saj ḡhoma no so  
= fa hye ḡhomam'! ode sékāj asaj  
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 sāj (pl. sēnsaj) 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. sensaj. —  
4. *to return, go or come back*. pr.  
2767; mā yensaj ḡko fie bio, *let us  
return home again!* onipa-wu a, obe-  
saj aba bio, *if a man dies, he will  
return again* (by metempsychosis, ac-  
cording to the ideas of the natives);  
saj akyiri, *to return, go back*; wasaj  
n'akyi *he has turned back*. pr. 415;  
wásaj or wasaj abà, *he has come  
back*. pr. 679; ká kwaj saj, *to go or  
slide back*; yempé nnipa a wōrebekā

kwaj asaj, *we don't want people who  
fall back after having made a begin-  
ning*. — 5. *to repeat, (re)iterate, do  
again; to do besides*; o'wiee asem no  
ká no, mesaj mekāe bio, *when he had  
finished his speech, I repeated it*; osaj  
kāā enoara bio, *he said the same thing  
again*; sāj ká biò! *say it again! re-  
peat it!* kasa saj mu = kasa tī mu,  
*to repeat what has been told already*;  
s. okasasajmú. — 6. *to cause to re-  
turn, to send back*: mesaj no, *I sent  
him away*; kosaj no, *let him go home!*  
— 7. *to stop one who is ready to go* =  
sīanjka, Lk. 24, 29. — 8. *to put off,  
defer*; osaj wōj ansā, *he adjourned  
their case*. Acts 24, 22. — 9. *to restore,  
justify, vindicate, clear*: bsāj ne hō,  
*he pleads for himself, vindicates his  
innocence*; wasaj ne hō, wasaj n'ano,  
*he has cleared himself from the impu-  
tation of guilt* (cf. ano B); sare basaj  
wo hō na yentie, *rise and let us hear  
your defence!* wasaj ne nua ano, *he  
has cleared his brother from the ac-  
cusation*, cf. tōtō ano. pr. 435. — 10.  
*to return to the former state*: ne hō  
asaj (no), *he has recovered, his full  
health has been restored to him*; pl.  
wōj hó asénsaj (wōj); - hō saj, F.  
*to be healed, cleansed*. Mk. 1, 40-42. —  
11. *to take back a spoken word, with-  
draw an expression, retract an accu-  
sation*: asem a wobekā na woasaj no,  
fa saa mā enka wo tirim! pr. 2856. —  
12. *to deny, disown, disavow*. — 13.  
saj asé, *to diminish, decrease*.

sāj', Ak. sane, v. [red. san'saj] *to infect*;  
oyaré no asaj nò, *he has been infected  
with the disease*; pl. oyaré no asánsaj  
wōj; esaj wo a, *worensere w bio*; inf.  
nsaj', q. v. - pr. 3459. 556.

sāj', Ak. sājé, v. [red. san'saj] 1. *to  
loose, loosen, untie, unbind, unfasten,  
open by loosening*: wasaj pow no, hama  
no; kotoku no (ano). pr. 3345; osaj  
gya guu wōj so, *he (God) made fire  
fall upon them*; yesaj agyay mu guu  
wōj so, *we shot arrows at them*; wo-  
sāj aprem mu guu yēj so, *they discharg-  
ed guns at us*. — 2. *to be or become*

loose, relaxed: né tám asáŋ, his (under-) garment sits loosely. — 3. to free or be free from restraint; me hō asáŋ me, I am at ease, glad, joyful, cheerful, gay, merry, happy &c.; wo hō aŋie wo sáŋ a, na wudí ahurusi, if you are full of happiness, you leap for joy. Cf. anigye &c. Mā me kōmam' nsáŋ me, refresh my heart! Phil. 20. — 4. sáŋ..mu, to cause to sound clearly: o'sá'ŋ' né nné mu (tēē ne hō) kasae, he spoke with a clear voice, loud and distinctly (and adroitly, s. tēē).

sáŋŋ, adv. freely, properly, distinctly; obuaa me s., he answered my questions in a proper way.

sáŋŋ, adv. quietly, pleasantly; ne ba bo ne bo s., her child rests peacefully on her bosom.

san, saŋ, F. s. siāŋ, siāŋ, siāne, sey &c. e-sāŋ, clay of gray or yellowish colour.

o-sáŋ, pl. a-, barn, shed, corn-house; a hut erected on poles in a plantation, in which corn &c. is stored. pr. 678.

asáŋ, pl. id. a one- or two- storeyed house with a grass-roof; wási (pl. wasisi) asáŋ.

nsaŋ', nsáŋ, inf. [saŋ'] l. infection. - ye nsaŋ, to be contagious, infectious, infective; okō ye nsaŋ, war is likely to spread, easely entangles or complicates others. — 2. denial of a committed act.

ansá-nà, (F. ansā-(a)na), s. ansā.

o-sáná = osēnā, a certain tree.

sannaá, l. something large, biribi a eye kokūroko. — 2. a large money-bag; the king's purse or treasury = ohene fotó. — sannaá-mū-maŋsoáfó, minister of the finances; Eng. chancellor of the exchequer, Am. secretary of the treasury. Hist. — sannaá hene, the king's treasurer (As.).

O-sannaá, name of a month, about August; s. osram. Os. fi a, na okom agu. pr. 2772.

sannaá-bó, the king's weight (for weighing gold).

o-sannaaní, pl. a-fo, the king's treasurer = ofotosáŋfo; okura ohene foto na ohwe ohene sika so; osáŋ foto nti na wofre no sannaá.

nsaŋ-akyiri, inf. backsliding; cf. akyiri-saŋ. Jer. 2,19.

nsaŋ-asé, inf. [saŋ, v.] decrease; di ns., to degenerate; cf. apé.

asanawá, Aky. crucible.

sáŋ-bá, inf. return(ing), advent.

osan-de, F. = esiāne-se, because, for. Mt. 27,6.

sāne, s. sáŋ, siāne, sūane.

sane, s. saŋ; - F. = siāŋ, Mk. 15,30. 32.

nsaŋcé, pl. nsensaŋcé [saŋ, v.] stroke, line; cf. nsaŋbo.

o-sánebene, osábèn'a, osánebènā = osa (ne) beŋ, what host? In order to know a friend from an enemy, the watchword is demanded by asking "osánebèn'a?" and the reply is: yeŋ ŋkō-ŋkō, it is only we (friends)! or, Maŋkátá, i. e. of McCarthy's host! or Oseé à! Oseé Ayisi à! Fedú A'gyeman! or, the respective king's name; a(kwan)rafo de osánebene né ne mmuae hyehye woŋ hō nsow.

nsane-hó, track, rill, run. pr. 2773.

nsaŋ-hó [nea esaŋ hō] line, stroke; comma; cf. nsaŋee.

nsānía, balance, pair of scales; ns. ada, the scale has weighed down. pr. 2986. [G. nsēni]. — nsānía-kōraá, scale or dish of a balance. Ezek. 5,1.

nsānía-kwāŋmú, scales in right condition; just weight, scales of justice. Job 31,6.

o-sāní, pl. a-fo [nsā] a habitual drunkard. pr. 2774; cf. osābofo, osādweam.

o-sā-aniwa (osūā-an.?) a certain bead; s. ahene.

saŋká = siāŋka, to stop &c.

sáŋka-ase, s. siāŋka...

asáŋka, pl. n-, Ak. abeyaaa, a sort of black earthen vessel, dish, used for serving up, partly also for cooking, food. pr. 2362; diff. kinds (asáŋka-sanyáá, asáŋkasoy &c.), s. ŋkuku né ŋkaka, aŋowa.

asáŋkawa, [dim.] bowl. Ex. 25,29.

asáŋka-soŋ, laver, basin. Ex. 30,18.

saŋkáé, Ky. corkscrew.

o-saŋka-níni [no pl.] the wild bear.

sáŋ-ko-nū-abé, a species of beetle, very destructive to cocoa trees. 'The name

of this insect [nuts] exhorts turn to his form ing the oil-pal o-sáŋkú, pl. a-, instrument, a r kinds: odónsoŋ, Ak. sáŋkú a s or (simply) ŋw wa; s. is also cal instruments harp, harpsich but s. abeŋ, ob kabey; — bo s. ano dwom & s. ano hwom. cf. fa 21.

sáŋkú-bó, inf. th harp &c.

o-sáŋkúbófó, pl. &c., singer and cian, organist.

sáŋkú-d w-á, s. sáŋkú-hé pl.

of a g. r, s creeper used f of a musical in

nsaŋ-kyeé [saŋ, saŋ-kyiri, adv. [ s. yi, again, aft more; cf. aky § 130,5.

nsaŋ-kyiri [asaŋ harem, seraglio

yerenom fi; cf adafae, Akw.,

nsaŋ-mú, inf. r okasasaŋmú; -

nsaŋmúfó, reacti

nsāno, As. a w nsakoro & A

o-sá-nōá, inf. m nsa-nōá isas

from Kwahere Apese near A

on a steppe.

asā-nóm, inf. [no wine. pr. 124.

o-sā-nómfó, pl. ard, wine-bibl s. osāfo, osābo



akyiri-

di ns.,

use, for.

5,30. 32.

stroke,

= osa

to know

watch-

sānebèn'

ó-ṅkō, it

tátá, i.e.

á! Oséé

, the re-

srafo de

hwe woy

773.

comma;

ns. ada,

pr. 2986.

scale or

it condi-

justice.

drunk-

sādweam.

bead; s.

a sort of

use<sup>2</sup> for

col. g,

sāṅkū-sa-

né ṅkaka,

29.

0,18.

bear.

ele, very

The name

of this insect [*lū*. go again pick palm-nuts] exhorts the cocoa-grower to return to his former business of cultivating the oil-palm.

**o-sāṅkū**, pl. a-, [n-] a stringed musical instrument, a rude kind of guitar; diff. kinds: *oḍonsōṅ*, *sāṅkūpá*, Akp. *sāṅkūtēṅ*, Ak. *sāṅkū* a eso [*sāṅkūhán* si] *ṅwotwe*, or (simply) *ṅwotwe*, & *nsia* or *seberewa*; s. is also used for European musical instruments, as *guitar*, *fiddle*, *violin*, *harp*, *harpsichord*, *piano-forte*, *organ*; but s. *abeṅ*, *obenta*, *benta-sāṅkū*, *adakabēṅ*; — *bō sāṅkū*, to play on the guitar, harp &c.; *yi sāṅkū ano* = to s. ano *dwom*, to sing to the guitar; cf. fa 21.

**sāṅkū-bó**, inf. the playing of the guitar, harp &c.

**o-sāṅkūbófó**, pl. a-, player on the guitar &c., singer and harper, minstrel, musician, organist.

**sāṅkū-dwóm**, s. *dwom*.

**sāṅkū-hán**, pl. id. 1. chord or string of a guitar, *sāṅkū so hāmā*. — 2. a creeper used for the string or chord of a musical instrument.

**nsaṅ-kyeé** [saṅ, v.] inf. denial.

**saṅ-kyiri**, adv. [saṅ, v., akyiri]: s. bio, s. yi, again, after that, further, furthermore; cf. akyiri no, akyiri yi. Gr. § 130,5.

**nsaṅ-kyiri** [asaṅ, akyiri] Aky. the king's harem, seraglio; *ohene mmaa-mu*, *ahenyerenom fi*; cf. *aṅiriwa*, *hiawa*, As., *adafae*, Akw., *mmaam'*, Akp.

**nsaṅ-mú**, inf. repetition = *ntimú*, cf. *okasasaṅmú*; — reaction.

**nsaṅmúfó**, reactionary, reactionist. Hist. **nsāno**, As. a weight of or for gold, s. *nsaokoro* & App. A.

**o-sā-nōá**, inf. mobilisation; cf. *osáyé*.

**nsa-nōá** = *asase a ewo sare ano* (as from Kwaberenyaṅ near Berekuso to Apesé near Abonse); land bordering on a steppe.

**asā-nóm**, inf. [nom nsā] drinking palm-wine. pr. 124. 2296.

**o-sā-nómfó**, pl. a-, n-, drinker, drunkard, wine-bibber, tippler. Mt. 11,19; s. *osáfo*, *osábofo*.

**nsāṅ-pāmpāṅ'**, *miasma*; *pāmpāṅ* a eye *nsaṅ*.

**nsa-nsá**, a., adv. empty-handed, having nothing in the hands; cf. *nsahunu*, *nsapāṅ*. — *nsa-nsa-dódow*, many (empty) hands. pr. 2778.

**o-sánsá**, pl. a-, a bird of prey, hen-harrier, hen-driver; hawk. pr. 232. 2775 ff. — *woyeree me s. hwee me*, they flogged me, one man holding my legs on his shoulders, another my hands.

**asan-sá** [asaṅ esá] F. Akp. *nsemso abiesá daṅ*, a three-storeyed house.

**asánsám**, 1. a medicinal plant. — 2. = *ánsám*.

**sān'sāṅ**, red. v. *sāṅ'*.

**o-sansani**, pl. a-fo [nea *enam nsa-nsa*]

1. an unarmed follower of a host; *asansafó na ahye atufó no dodow-wura*, unarmed men have swelled the numbers of the men at arms. — 2. a characterless, worthless person.

**sānsaṅwíc**: *oye s.*, he has been found guilty, though he asserted his innocence.

**sansi**, v. to analyze?

**nsáa-nsia**, a small excrescence on the hand or finger of a new-born child, called a *sixth finger*, and considered as an object of abhorrence; s. *nsawansia*.

**asa-nsú** [saw nsu] F. drinking-vessel.

**sánsua**, a certain beetle.

**sántaṅṅ**, white; syn. *fitaa*; *waboo no hyirew s.*, he was besmeared (all over) with white clay; *wasra oḍaṅ no hō akado s.*, he whitewashed that house.

**Asánté** [orig. *Asiante*, F. *Asiantse*, Mf. Gr. *Asūantsi*] 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 a very important book on Asante) was an Accra man]. — Cpds. *Asante-héne*, s. *Oséé*; *Asante-kásá*; *O-sante-máṅ*; *asante-sém*.

**O-santení**, pl. a-fo, a man or inhabitant of Asante. — *Asantefo mmāraṅ bi ne*: *Bae*, *Baebaentwa*, *Kóṅkori*, *Asánté Kótako*, *Kum-apem-a-apem-beba*. pr. 2779.

**Asanté Akyém**, a country on the W. side of the upper Pra.

**asante-anhú-ntém**, a species of *yam* (bayere), s. odé.

**asante-apakaŋ**, s. apakaŋ.

**Asante-téŋ**, s. bu 29.

**sánten**, 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-sánten dii n'akyi, the whole town (all the people) followed him; mma-sánten, the whole number of children; (F. people living at the same time, generation); mma sánten a ɔwo wɔŋ nyinaa, wɔŋ mu biakō pɛ na ɔyɛ yiye, of all the children whom she bore only one prospered (became rich); wɔsoso nsā atoa s. rekō, they walk in a long line, all carrying rum. — mmère-s', nnā-s', the times or days in succession, the whole length of times or days, eternity. 1 Tim. 1,17.

**ɔ-santseŋ**, F. generation. Mt. 11,16. 12,34 &c.; succession, procession. - abusūia-santseŋ, all generations. Mt. 1,17.

**ɔ-santéw**, a certain tree; esow aba ntēaa-ntēaa a ekyea se ɔsekaŋ.

**santomase**, pl. id. [so called fr. the island of St. Thomas] l. a species of flea which enters the skin of the feet, chegre, chigoe, jigger; *Sarcopsylla*, *Pulex penetrans*. — 2. the knife with which the natives cut out this insect.

**asánt(o)rofi**, a species of night bird. pr. 2099. 2781.

**nsā-ntwèrí**, wine-press. Mt. 21,33.

**sā-nunúm**, a certain plant.

**sānyāá**, sānyāwá, tin, pewter; (pl. n-) pewter-vessel, pewter-dish, tin-plate; pewter ware. pr. 2345. 2362.

**nsāŋ-yàré**, a contagious or infectious disease.

**sapa**, imitation gold = ɔsoro-sika; sika-futuru biara a wɔantu no fam' na onipa de aŋowa a.s. ahene morokokowa a wɔayam a.s. dwete aye akā no abere-duru (*alum*) na aye kɔɔ se sika a efi fam'.

**nsa-pá**, inf. [pa 3] mistake, inadvertence, slip; ns. nyinaa, epa (wɔ) wuram'; nsapá-mù, by mistake, inadvertently. Num. 35,11. 15. Cf. sākway.

**nsā-pāŋ**, a. empty-handed = nsahunu, nsansa.

**sàpàrà**, sàp'rà, a woman's garment, ɔbaa ntama a wɔapam, ebia siŋ nè fā a.s. asiŋ 2; cf. gyawurusi.

**sapaté**, a., pl. id. big, large (said of animals); akura s., akoko s., anantwi s. **asapaaté**, accomplice, assistant, co-operator, espec. of a fetishman (ɔkomfo). pr. 1698. - odi no as. = odi no apɔŋkɔ-nāŋase, he waits upon, attends or serves him as a footman, foot-boy, lackey.

**ɔ-sá-pē**, pl. a- [saw, to gather, pē, to scatter] spendthrift, prodigal; swindler.

**sāpiéw**, sāpiéu = aseredowa.

**asapo-húnu** [ɔsapow 2]: tow as., to shoot without a bullet.

**nsā-póŋ**, banquet of wine. Esth. 5,6. Jer. 51,39.

**sá-pow** [sare pow] pl. id. a grove in a steppe or savanna.

**ɔ-sa-pów** [cf. ɔsaw] l. a kind of sponge made of the hard fibres of a climber, used for rubbing the skin in washing; s. ahensaw. pr. 411. 1579. 3177; hye wo s. mu nsu (lit. fill your sponge with water), exert yourself more! ɔkom aye yeŋ se ɔs., we are very hungry. — 2. a wad keeping the charge of powder in a gun. [volley.

**asapo-káŋ** [asapow a edi kaŋ] the first **sáprapaa**, stark naked; syn. pasapraa. **ɔ-sapra-hwéni**, -hwéfó, pl. asaprahwéfó, an unarmed man; a characterless person.

**nsa-puw**, F. a handful of anything.

**nsā-púw**, lees, dregs or sediment of palm-wine.

**saá ara**, s. sa, saá.

**sāra**, s. sra, v. — **ɔ-sāraŋ** = ɔsram.

**sāara**, a paltry kind of musical instrument; dua a wotwitwa hō na wofiti asratoaa to na wode ahyem', na wode tantakorowa afām hō na wotwiw asratoaa no wɔ dua no hō; dwom a woto (wɔ) hō de, eye dwommone pa.

**Sàraha**, pr. n. Salag(h)a, once the largest of the towns of Nta-fufu, and renowned for its traffic in human beings, animals, manufactures &c.

**sàráhá**, s. sraha. **sàrasàra**, **sàràsàrà** = **sárdèŋ** [Eng.] *sergeant* **sàre**, v. 1. to fail, be cut off, cease to be cut off, poverty n always sticks to poor; adwumayé work is never wa of reach, never fa after every hindra opportunity to do people excuse them it 3, 4 times, it i nsare e, it is not ye so de ká ara mē went on talking int **ásàre**, it is too late — 2. to be prevented, stopped. — 3. to and stop, hinder, m'adwuma asare m'adwuma, sickness from work put aduannōa n. afum count of cooking l to go to the plant. me afumko, that going to the farm keep you from sle bear, refuse, decline the slave has cease now, having attained condition in which above it or too go — 5. to forbear, annā, they forbear so keep awake; m'aní eyes have withheld sleep has been withheld) from my eyes. **ɔ-sàre**, Ak. sero esere a long grass used 1048. — 2. [F. s sareso, Ak. serem', so, a plain covered between the sea, to the Akwapem mound north of Asante; steppe, heath, wild sàre pàra, pàra

nsahunu,  
nent, obaa  
né fá a.s.

(said of  
nantwi s.  
co-oper-  
(okómfo).  
o apònkò  
tends or  
foot-boy,

r, pē, to  
swindler.

, to shoot

Esth. 5,6.

rove in a

of sponge  
wasung;  
177; hye  
r sponge  
ore! okóm  
hungry.  
charge of  
[volley.  
the first  
pasapraa.  
prahwéfó,  
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osram.  
al i-tru-  
na āti  
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m a woto  
na.  
he largest  
d renown-  
n beings,

sàrahá, s. sraha.

sàrasàra, sàràsàrà = srasra, sràsàrà.

sàrdèj [Eng.] sergeant (milit. officer).

sàre, v. 1. to fail, be wanting or lacking,  
be cut off, cease to present itself; ohia  
nsàrè da, poverty never becomes extinct,  
always sticks to one destined to be  
poor; adwumayé n'sàre = ensà 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); - bere  
nsare e, it is not yet so very late; wogu  
so de kà ara mā odasu saree, they  
went on talking into the dead of night;  
àsàre, it is too late, the time is over.

— 2. to be prevented, intercepted and  
stopped. — 3. to prevent, intercept  
and stop, hinder, thwart: oyare nti  
m'adwuma asare me or oyare asare  
m'adwuma, sickness has prevented me  
from working, put a stop to my work;  
aduannò nti afumkò asare me, on ac-  
count of cooking I have not been able  
to go to the plantation; ade no, ésàre  
me afumkò, that prevents me from  
going to the farm; mèsàre-wo nnà, I  
keep you from sleeping. — 4. to for-  
bear, refuse, decline: akòsa sare asuko,  
the slave has ceased to go for water  
now, 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: wésàre  
nnà, they forbear sleeping, do not sleep,  
keep awake; m'ani asàre dwé, lit. my  
eyes have withholden mucus (s. dwe),  
sleep has been withheld (has depart-  
ed) from my eyes. Gen. 31,40.

s-sàre, Ak. sere, esère, sere, l. [F. ehono]  
a long grass, used for thatching. pr.  
1048. — 2. [F. sare] also sare mu,  
sareso, Ak. serem', serem', sereso, sere-  
so, a plain covered with grass, as that  
between the sea, the lower Volta, and  
the Akwapem mountains, or that in the  
north of Asante; savanna, prairie,  
steppe, heath, wilderness, desert. —  
sàre pàradaa, pàradadada, pàrededede,

tàtràà, an extensive open plain, mostly  
destitute of trees and covered with grass.  
sàre-dwùma [ade a esare adwuma] hin-  
drance, impediment, obstacle in work-  
ing; asem ketewa ba na woaphwe anni  
ntem a, edaj' s. pr. 370.

sàre-mù, s. esare; used espec. of the  
steppes or grassy plains in the north  
of Asante.

sàre-mù-séé, the atrocious king of the  
steppe or wilderness, i.e. the lion, s.  
gyata & osce.

sàre-sò, s. esare. — sàre-sò-afúrùm,  
the wild ass, onager. Job 24, 5. 39, 5.

sàsá, v. to haunt (of a ghost or spirit).

sàsá, As. = sùnsum. — sàsá-bòá, pl. s.-  
mmoa, an animal with a powerful  
(dangerous) spirit, as e.g. the otromò.

o-sasáa, Ak. = wèrehunu.

saasaa, red. v., s. saa.

nsaasá, nsaasáá, nsaasáawá, a cloth or  
garment of many pieces sewed together;  
a piebald garment.

sasabonsám, pl. a- or n-, l. [asase obon-  
sam? As. kàsampèrè] 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, (osésè nnipa  
nnope nè ade; woko wuram' na o-  
kyere wo a, na wafa wo nnope), but  
the friend and chief of the sorcerers  
and witches. pr. 2782f. Isa. 13, 21. —

2. [sésá mu bonsam] a human spirit  
which on account of its quarrelsome  
disposition had to leave the asaman  
and is now living in the depths of  
the forest; onipa a wawu na n'asem  
ye deñ no, na wadwu na okotrà wu-  
ram' akyirikyiri; "wònká dódo, they  
are not very common". — 3. a kind  
of bat? aboa a otu se ohá; okyere'nnipa.

sasabonsám-kyéw [lit. devil's hat] a  
large fungus growing on trees.

asásammùró, a certain plant and its  
fruit; the latter resembles yisa.

sàsasa(sa), F. violently (of shaking).

asásé [red. of ase: what is below] l. the

earth, the globe which we inhabit (asase-mú); osoro nè asase, heaven and earth. *pr.* 2436. 2787; in Negro mythology it is also personified and invoked after Onyanköpön, e. g. Onyanköpön Kwaame, asase Afua (Ak. asase Yaa)! - *cf.* nkánkyé, Afuwa, Kwaame, Yaa. — 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 upper layer of (the) earth, in respect to its nature or quality; asase ahorow ne: afuw, abesase, mfuwa, mfuwanini, kwae, nkyerekyeraaso. — 4. (*pl. n.*), a portion or tract of land belonging to an individual, family or community, estate, possession, landed property, land, territory. *pr.* 736. 2784f. — 5. (*pl. n.*), country; oko as. bi so, he has gone to another country.

asasé-ase-fó, beings under the earth. *Phil.* 2, 10.

asase-bénā, a strip of land; zone.

asase-héré, a fat soil, fruitful ground or country. *Isa.* 5, 1.

asasé-hoa, *pl. n.* [asase aboa] a small insect, infesting sleepers; sand-worm, *pr.* 701. 2788f. 3034 = asōnē.

asase-bóniŋ, a barren, sterile portion or tract of land or country.

a-sase-dé, a treasure found in the earth; ade a wotu wo fam' = ahū.

asase-fém, *inf.* the leasing (letting out) of land. - as. mu ade, land-rent.

asase-fó, waste-land, unproductive or wild country. *Ps.* 107, 40.

asasé-hwene, a cape.

asasé-hóno, asase-hóno, the surface of the soil, humus, mould of decayed leaves &c.

asasé-hō-nsém or asase-sém, 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; geography. (Amāŋ-hō-nsém, ethnography).

asasé-kon, isthmus.

asasé-makó, s. makó.

asasé-mfōnini, a map.

asase-nini = asase-boniŋ.

asasé-sò-fó, beings on earth. *Phil.* 2, 10.

asase-pón, *pl. n.*, asase-tám, a continent.

asase-támā, a strip of land; *cf.* bamma, bēnā.

asase-támā, table-land, plateau.

asase-táw, a plain, a level country.

asase-tífi, asasé atifi, north; *cf.* kusuu- (fām').

asasewá, *pl. n.*, piece of land, plot of ground, field. 2 *Sam.* 23, 11. *Jer.* 31, 40. *John* 4, 5. [šfōnóm.

asase-wó, a species of centipede; *cf.* asasé-wòsów, *inf.* earthquake.

asase-wúí = asase-boniŋ.

nsá-sí, asā-si, *inf.* [si nsā] the solemnization of a heathen marriage.

nsá-siŋ, a one-handed person; *cf.* basiŋ. *pr.* 262.

nsā-siŋ, sā-siŋ, the rest or remainder of palm-wine or other liquor in a calabash or glass. *pr.* 129. 696. 1183.

sasō, F. = seso; eyi ne s., this kind. *Mt.* 17, 21. *Mk.* 9, 29.

nsaa-só, *inf.* [saa, to mix &c.] connexion.

sásóno, *pl. n.*, a species of nettle; wura (hama) bi a skā wo hō ara pe a, na ehō hum atutu akeka wó hō na enti wo hō ye wo hene; *cf.* ahyehew-nsa.

sásōn-nótó [odótó] a thicket of such stinging plants (climbers). *pr.* 2790f.

o-sáta-dúaa, Ak., nyanyámfōrowá, Ak., a certain tree or shrub; its roots, leaves and fruits are used as a medicine against dysentery; dade twa wo a, woyam a.s. wówe n'ahabag de tare kurum'.

nsá-téaa, -téawa, finger; nsa is also used for finger when it is not to be expressly distinguished from hand. *pr.* 2792-97.

nsateaa-héne, the middle finger [prop. the finger-chief, s. ohene]; the other fingers are called: kokūrobeti (thumb), akyerekyerekwan, ahenniakyiri, kokō-beto. — nsatea-kwaá, an inch.

sā-tófó, *pl. n.*, a buyer of palm-wine.

o-sátofo, *pl. a.*, a reckless contractor of debts, spendthrift, prodigal; an extravagant man; braggart, swaggerer; impostor, cheat, rogue, swindler; o-nam totó nneema-nneema sakasaka na

onnim nea ode  
oye ade a ekyay  
*pr.* 2798. [G. osato  
asátoro, *inf.* [saw,  
soil, cowries, saor  
or fling away] the  
reckless contractor  
vagance, swindle  
to be extravagant  
nsatsema, F. land  
nsaama.  
a-sá-tú, *inf.* [tu asa]  
nsátu, the upper a  
Adampefo de aher  
sátu, F. thick (of  
nsā-tuá-fó, abstaine  
from the use of  
temperance society  
o-sá-twafó, *pl. a.* [tv  
sa-twé [sareso otwé]  
lope; *cf.* otwē.  
o-sá-twó [obsc.] = ki  
sàu, àsàu, s.  
saw, v. [*inf.* ... to  
*pr.* 11. — 2. to  
posow, popo, him  
trembles; n'aniwa  
quiver (a good or  
saw, v. [red. sesaw]  
gather from the  
multitude, as, cow  
&c.) — 2. to take  
to draw, scoop;  
water; saw nsu b  
me some water to  
saw nkway, to ladl  
*pr.* 322. 1941. 2799.  
saw = siaw, sūaw.  
o-saw, *pl. a.*, a little n  
of some soft and  
fibrous substance; c  
charge of ... der  
of sponge ... ash  
rubbing, scouring  
consisting of a wisp  
of the fibres of sor  
or its bark; *cf.* t  
brōdewá, ahensaw, sa  
ahensaw na woboro  
(nyuare) nè akase  
wode saw kwaw dan

onnim nea ode ye, na obobo akaw; eye ade a skyey no na onni hō sika. pr. 2798. [G. osatofu, hypocrite].

asátoro, *inf.* [saw, to gather or take up, scil. cowries, money, & tow, to cast or fling away] the doing of an osatofu: reckless contraction of debts, extravagance, swindle &c.; bo or ye as., to be extravagant &c.

nsatsema, F. *handbreadth*; span; s. nsaama. [like expedition].

a-sá-tú, *inf.* [tu asa] war, warfare, warmsátu, the upper arm; cf. nsa, nantú.

Adampefo de ahene bobo woy ns.

sátuu, F. *thick* (of the hair).

nsá-tuá-fó, abstainer, one who abstains from the use of nsá. — ns.fekuw, temperance society; s. anidahoni.

o-sá-twafó, pl. a- [twa osá] pioneer.

sa-twé [sareso otwé] a small gray antelope; cf. otwé.

o-sá-twó [obsc.] = kárawa 2; cf. sádwó.

sáu, ásáu, s. sawu, asawu.

sáw, v. [*inf.* a-] 1. to dance; cf. fi 17 c. pr. 11. — 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).

sáw, v. [*red.* sesaw] 1. to take up or gather from the ground (a collective multitude, as, cowries, rubbish, dust &c.) — 2. to take out part of a fluid, to draw, scoop; saw nsu, to draw water; saw nsu bēre me nōm, fetch me some water to drink! pr. 2799; saw nkway, to ladle or take out soup. pr. 322. 1941. 2799, 2801.

sáw = siaw, sūaw.

o-sáw, pl. a-, a little mass, tuft or bundle of some soft and flexible material or fibrous substance; a wad to keep 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. tōto, baha, obósaw, bradéwá, ahensaw, sapów, posáw, tósaw; ahensaw na wōboro ye sapów; oguaben (square) né akase nso, wode ye saw; wode saw kwaw dan mu.

asáw, *inf.* dance; tutu asaw, to begin, make or perform a dance. pr. 11. 2337. 3173.

sawá, pl. n- [saw, to gather &c.] a small spoon to take out or up small quantities of gold-dust for weighing the required amount; nea wode saw sika no.

sawá, Ak. = asaabó.

nsawá, Ak. = nsaa; s. asiede.

asáwá, asáwá, pl. n-, F. asaaba, cotton; cotton-plant, cotton-shrub; cotton-yarn; cotton-thread; cotton wick; to as., to spin. pr. 2556; twé as. hō, to wax a thread; as. no ahwere, s. hwere 3; - as. mfuturu, raw cotton, cotton in the seed or not yet twisted. — asawa-dúá, cotton-plant, cotton-shrub. — asaáwá-nywérá, fine linen, byssus. 1 Chron. 15, 27.

asawa-tám, cotton cloth, linen garment. Lev. 13, 47.

asáwá, Ak. = asáá, a very sweet edible berry, 'the miraculous berry'.

nsáwa-nsia, pl. nsáwansiafó, a child with six fingers; the sixth finger may consist only of a very small globular excrescence at the little finger, yet having a nail; such children are held in abomination by the heathen negroes and are usually killed immediately after birth; s. nsá-nsia, asiafo.

asaweé, a place where water is drawn.

o-sáw-fó, Akp. dancer; s. osáfó.

o-sa-woywene [osa, awoywéne] sad, exciting, discouraging news from the battle-field, enye os. na mereká, I am not telling terrible things (or news).

asaworá: gyaw.. as., to leave uncared for, to leave to one's self.

saworowá, nicely twisted strings with cowries, worn as an ornament about the neck. pr. 1702.

nsá-wō-so [lit. hands are upon scil. the same thing]: di ns., to have communion in eating &c., to join interest, to associate (cf. di 81 ff., nywebom' &c.); to put the hand with. Ec. 23, 1.

sà(w)u, expression imitative of the sound of a net being cast into the sea; wode asawu gu nsum' a, eye s.

asà(w)u, a large fishing-net; cf. ebóá,

boaa, atrā, otaj; these are made of strings; - adwokú, sukusú, akyé, are made of wood (wicker-work). - gu as., s. gu 30. — asa(w)u-gú, *inf. casting a net*. — asa(w)ugúfó, *pl. id. caster of nets*. Isa. 19, 8.

sawuhurae, *striae* on the abdomen of pregnant women.

sāwusá, sāwisá [wusa a esá ho, *opp. w. a egyina ho*] a certain *plant*; *black pepper*, *Piper nigrum*. Cf. sesāá, yisa.

o-sa-wéé [osaw a wówe] the *smashed fibres* of a certain shrub (nyuare), which are *chewed* in order to keep the teeth clean; nyuare na wóboro na edaj s.; os. tua n'ano kyēnkyēnē, *she has her chewing-fibres sticking in her mouth*; cf. twēapā.

sāwēre: pem... s., *to be disobedient, to oppose somebody*; ba or pem biribi hō s., *to dispute or oppose something*. - wóde no bā s., *they make sport of him*.

sāwēre-kyee, a certain *bark* used for tanning leather.

sāwērení, *pl. -fó*, a *disobedient person* = osōdenfo, asōwuifo.

sāwēre-pém, *inf. disobedience, opposition; slandering*.

sāwēre-púaa, a *braid of hair*; the *dressing of one's hair* after a certain fashion ('I don't-care-fashion').

sāwēre-sém, *insolent, impertinent behaviour*.

nsá-yam', the *palm of the hand*; de nsa to ns., *to put one hand on the back of the other*. Cf. nsa, yam', nsam', nsákyì.

o-sá-yé, osanōa, *inf. mobilisation*.

asa-yé, *easiness of curing or healing*; enni as., *it is incurable*. Jer. 30, 12.

sè, *v. Ak. to crack (open)*; *syn. sa*; ósè. adwé, kube, e. s. ade bo a. s. dua bi bo adwe a. s. kube-aba no so na oyi mü aduan; kokosi de, woba.

sè, *v. [red. sesè, sesè] l. to equal, be equal to, be the same in quantity or degree*. pr. 63; óse no ahōdég, *he equals him in strength*. 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.*; óse n'agya, *he is like his father*; ose no, oné no se, wósesé woy hō, wósesé, wósesé, *they are like each other*; wóse dij ná wónsé hōnam, *their names are alike or similar, but not their bodies*. pr. 1545; ne nipadua ye ase oyi, *in (bodily) appearance he is rather like that one*; ósè n'agya = owiēwie n'agya: se ebia oréyè ade bi a n'agya ye a, na wose: ósè n'agya, e. s. ónsé n'agya pépépe, *na oyé akósé nò*. — 3. *to be fit, proper, becoming, right, right, right, just, equitable, fair; to be due to, to be deserving, meriting, worthy of; to become, behove; to be meet, due, seemly, befitting, behoving, 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*. pr. 2215. [G. sa]. - ese (nó) sē ókó, *he must go*; cf. twa 36. Mt. 16, 21. 17, 10. Lk. 2, 49. - ese wo ani, *it is beyond description*. — 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 só, *to be alike (cf. bā so, to be of like dimensions, to be equal)*; ese só = ese pé, edi nse; - wóse só nám, *they walk together, go side by side (by the side of each other)*; wofi adi a, wóse só, *when they go out, they walk side by side*. - mā.. se so pe, *to accommodate*.

o-sé, *inf. equality, similarity, fitness &c.*; ne se a ónse, *his unworthiness*.

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. 1312 ff. — as (much as). pr. 3666. — as if, as though; how, as far as, just as &c. Gr. § 141, 2. 10. § 255, 1 c. d. 5. 268-271. — da se nné, *a week to-day (prop. the day that is like to-day)*. pr. 696 ff. Gr. § 248, 6; ete sé, *it is as though, it appears as if*. pr. 1104; cf. senea, sē. — sé éte ni or ne, *no, so it is*; se woye no ni, *it is made*

*like this - this is the pr. 2800 f.*  
se, sē, *conj.*  
ake] 1. the tence that jeet or oth ing verb); cessory sen no ase ne what he se etwa se o goes = hi must go; that he wa screaming, waba (ana), pr. 2323. 2. 4. 6 b. 265, Akp., is o words spok duce an ex cet (viz.), or tion Mt. 2. pr. . 192 so that (int of manner o 4. that, in to, in order ial sentence mabo obi p have hired otuu no fo him to beh ónye bone, 7 5. if (bein adv. senten sion. Gr. § a, ankā ey be well. pr. stands at th times in an Mk '1. 2 place, . g. = if or w that] you g a, mehye no he is not co to do so. - the head of connected w Tshi-English

&c.; òse  
; ose no,  
wosese,  
ch other;  
eir names  
not their  
ia ye ase  
is rather  
= owiewie  
i a n'agya  
e. s. onsé  
sé nò. —  
ng, right-  
air; to be  
meriting,  
ove; to be  
behoving,  
ese wo se  
e deserved  
se owu, he  
[G. sa]. —  
o; cf. twa  
2, 4 esse  
tion. — 4.  
ara! that  
hands, is  
to answer  
alike (cf.  
ions, to be  
edi nse; —  
each other);  
they go out,  
mā .. se so

fitness &c.;  
iness.

] as, like,  
manner or  
it i s red  
1 ff. —  
- as if, as  
just as &c.  
d. 5. 268-  
oek to-day  
like to-day).  
te sé, it is  
if. pr. 1104;  
or neq, ne  
it is made

like this = eyi ne se(nea) woye no,  
this is the way in which it is made.  
pr. 2800f. [G. tamo, take, ake].

se, sê, conj. [fr. se, to say. F. de; G.  
ake] 1. that (introducing a noun-sen-  
tence that supplies the subject or ob-  
ject or other complement of a preced-  
ing verb); whether, if (when the ac-  
cessory sent. is interrogative); nea okā  
no ase ne se, oreko, 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 oresü, I heard  
that he was screaming = I heard his  
screaming, I heard him cry; kohwe se  
waba (ana), go and look if he has come.  
pr. 2323. 2343ff. Gr. § 255, 1 b. 2. 3 b.  
4. 6 b. 265, 2. 273, 2. — 2. se, Ak., se  
Akp., is often used to introduce the  
words spoken = saying, also to intro-  
duce an explanation = namely, videli-  
cet (viz.), or as a mere mark of quota-  
tion. Mt. 21, 13. 15 f. 26, 61. Lk. 7, 8.  
pr. 189. 192. 205 f. 323-26. 2367. — 3.  
so that (introducing an adverbial sent.  
of manner or extent; Gr. § 273, 1 b). —  
4. that, in order that (he might &c.) or  
to, in order to (introducing an adverb-  
ial sentence of purpose. Gr. § 279, 1):  
mabo obi paa se onnyigyè me bá, I  
have hired a person to nurse my child;  
otuu no fo se ónye papa, he exhorted  
him to behave well; ogyigye no se  
ónye bone, he seduced him to do evil. —  
5. if (being put at the head of an  
adv. sentence of condition or conces-  
sion. Gr. § 276, 3. 278, 2); se ete saa  
a, ankā eye, if it were so, it would  
be well. pr. 2603. 2624f. Whenever se  
stands at the head of a sentence, some-  
times in an interrogative way, as in  
Mk. 9, 11. 28, some ellipsis has taken  
place, e.g. [eba] se woko a, befre 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 is not coming, I will compel him  
to do so. — 6. because (standing at  
the head of an adv. sent. of cause, or  
connected with efi or esiāne with

Tshi-English Dict.

nti or ntia at the end of the sent.  
Gr. § 275, 1. 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 nkō, he eats  
nothing but fruit. Gr. § 277. 235 b. —  
8. se, anase, or, e.g. in disjunctive  
questions, s. ana (Gr. § 253, 2). — 9.  
se ebiā, as for example.

se, adv. 1. thus, so = se eyi, seé, sa;  
ebinom rebom' see, na afoforo rebom'  
se, some were shouting one thing, and  
some another. Acts 19, 32; ogyee me  
apensā sè, s. apensā. - seé, for instance;  
ade beq na eye hū? owú seé, what  
excites fear (or, what is frightful)?  
death, for instance. — 2. sê, very:  
otn 'mirika sê, he runs very fast;  
aye kokūroo sê, he is very tall; aka  
kakraa sé 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; mato nko-  
ko beye se aduonu, I have bought  
about twenty fowls.

sè, v. [red. sise]. Ak. F. se, 1. to say;  
to tell; to command; cf. kā (pr. 1492),  
kasa, bō 78-82. — se no yiye, say it  
right; wanse biribi, he said nothing;  
osée sa, so he said; kose no se ommēra,  
go and tell him he must come; ósè (often  
instead of osee; Ak. osee) abeba mprem-  
prej. pr. 30. 54. 95 ff. 323 ff. 403-19.  
575 f. 1717 ff. 2803-26; mise saa a,  
minse sa, I retract my word(s), I re-  
cant &c., cf. nsā & otuo; ade yi nsé  
hwee, this is worth nothing, is good for  
nothing; sho awow de, minse wo sa,  
the cold of that place is excessive. —  
2. to mention, speak of. pr. 982. — 3.  
to say within oneself, to purpose, intend,  
design. pr. 35. 94. 2825.

sè, after a previous v. se, kā, fra, bisa,  
bua &c., introducing the words spoken,  
Ak. se, F. de, or rather sê, dé =  
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.  
sè, v. [red. sēsè] 1. to hang or gird round

or about; to wear about one's body, *ɲkrante, odonno &c. pr. 1226. 1283. 2827; cf. siāne. — 2. to bear, (carry) something hung up; e.g. ofasu sē ɲkotoku, 'the wall bears bags'; bags are hanging on the wall. pr. 328; - to carry something heavy. pr. 1389. 2828. — 3. to follow in a train or procession; to stick or cleave to.*

**e-sé**, Akp. a mass of clay in a roundish elevated form, a small pillar; a platform; *dote bi a wode ahore ho na woaboro so a. s. wode aye biribiara (ebia woaye se wotrā so oo, se wogyina so oo); dote siw bi a wode musuyide bi ahye ase. Syn. sūmpí.*

**o-sé**, inf. a saying, utterance, remark, word. *pr. 2802; ode ose yee ɔyo, he carried out his intention(s).*

**o-sé**, a shout, loud burst of voices, vehement and sudden outcry of a multitude, expressing joy, triumph, exultation, animated courage, or exhortation; *war-song, war-cry; dom no nyinaa bo se = wohuroe (huro is also said of a single person); wobóó no sé, they gave him a shout.*

**o-sé**, father; Ak. the father of another person, not of the speaker himself; *cf. agya. pr. 7. 2106.*

**asé** [con. m'ásé, Ak.] pl. asénom, the wife's or husband's father, father-in-law. *pr. 690. 2823. 2835; cf. osew, osewa.*

**ase**, Ak. aseé, (Gr. 118. 119) 1. the lower or nether part, end or beginning (opp. *eso, osoro, the upper part or end; cf. ano, the fore or upper end, to, the hinder part); bēpow ase, the foot of a mountain; esé ase, the gum; - s. bewase, najase. — 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, mmofraase. — 5. the end: me nè wo bepaa so akosi ase, we both shall go on to the end. pr. 2392; nea nè kwáj ase akosi ne ha, here his way ends. — 6. the ground (cf. fam'): trā ase, to sit down; hwe ase, to fall down; - bottom (nsu ase. pr. 1040. 3070).*

— 7. root or trunk of a tree (dua ase = *duhij, dua ntini*). — 8. fig. root, source, cause, origin; *ahantaɲ na eye bone nyinaa ase, pride is a root of all evil; cf. 1 Tim. 6,10; tu asé ká kyere me, pull up the root tell me, i.e. relate the whole matter from the beginning! — 9. sense, import, meaning, signification; okása hūnu, n'ásém n'ni asé, he talks nonsense, what he says is without meaning; menté bé no ase, I do not understand the meaning of the proverb; asé beko sá, or, se ase beko neɲ, se aseé beko de no (Ak.), that will be the meaning; eyi ase ne deɲ? what does this mean? — 10. offspring, issue, descent, descendants, progeny, posterity; race; *odé no ase nye; n'akoko ase ye; wafee n'akoko ase; woy ase agu or atore; abusūa, oman, kua ase gu. pr. 494. — 11. Phr. ba or kó afāhye ase, to come or go to a festival; kó ayi ase, to go to attend a funeral; cf. ayi; béré asé, to bring low, abate, humble &c. — dà ase, to thank. - bó asé, fi ase, fiti ase, to begin; - hye asé [cf. hye 14f.] a) to begin, to lay the foundation of: enéra na ohye ne daɲ ase; b) to promise: wahye me ase se obeto otuo amā me; c) to warn = bó..koko. — kyere ase, s. kyere 3. — nam ase, to do secretly; fa ase nè no kasa, speak to him secretly! 1 Sam. 18,22. — ósi ne tí asé, he droops his head; id. or ósi nè nné ase, he speaks with a low voice; cf. si 39. — to ase, a) to finish the plastering of the walls of a new-built house at the bottom; b) to pay in advance; c) yepes biribi too ase, we tried to get something to eat; d) to slight, disregard, neglect, &c. — te ase, trā ase, to live; otrā nè hó ase, he lives by himself, is independent. pr. 415.**

**asé**, bean(s); F. aduwa; *pr. 1161. 1476. 2834. Diff. kinds: akítèrekú, akyemáduá, apátèram, apatipers-ɲkesua, asaahensá, asehūām, nsensénkúá, asetén, asetia, nsetiaa.*

**asé**, the itch, a cutaneous disease, an eruption of small vesicles produced by

a parasitic animal  
akese-akese (ato  
(nséwa); cf. fífisé  
dósó, osábēɲ. - as  
the itch; mmoaw  
ɲkūmaa fita-fitaa  
animalcules at t  
affected by) the  
old Negro some  
**e-sé** (pl. id.) tooth,  
'the flesh under  
gums. — nupa s  
tén-mú-sé si 8, s  
de si 20, the teet  
kinds: there are  
fore-teeth, 4 can  
20 molars or gr  
disagreeable; yiyi  
teeth (pr. 3507),  
teethe. pr. 100. 1  
**nsé**, inf. [se, to be  
nse, l. it is (or,  
= èse pé, èse so  
number; di  
**nsé**, As.; s, A  
language of the  
sé, l. conj. that  
very, very much  
sé = saa yi, s.  
sée, né sée &c.  
you (are), - as  
see, v. F. = see, to  
to perish. Mk. 2  
séé, the sound of  
huru sée; cf. an  
ánsée, pl. nsée, a  
bald head; s. ak  
seaa [Heb.] seah,  
containing 14-17  
aséáá, aséawá, pl.  
pot; cf. oseɲ, h  
(for the ashes).  
**asé-adé**, a  
herited o. red  
woɲ as., theft is  
woee, awosanne,  
**o-séadéoyó**, Ak. os  
faithful to one  
promise; Onyame  
**asé-amāɲ** [nea ose  
having the of



(dua ase  
fig. root,  
na eye  
root of  
asé kā  
tell me,  
from the  
t, mean-  
l, n'ásém  
what he  
ntè bé no  
meaning  
r, se ase  
no (Ak.),  
i ase ne  
— 10.  
endants,  
no ase  
n'akoko  
abusūa,  
II. Phr.  
or go to  
o attend  
to f'ing  
as o  
ase, to  
f.] a) to  
f: enéra  
promise:  
amā me;  
yere ase,  
secretly;  
secretly!  
asé, he  
nné ase,  
f. si 39.  
astering  
house at  
ance; c)  
d to get  
t, disre-  
trā ase,  
by:  
61. 1476.  
remádiá,  
aahensā,  
asetiá,  
ease, an  
luced by

a parasitic animal (agwōrām); ebi ye akese-akese (atotoé), ebi ye ŋketewa (nséwa); cf. fífisé, nanahá (ntwom), kó-dòsò, asábēŋ. - asé aye no, he has (got) the itch; mmoawa wó asé ano ŋkūmaa-ŋkūmaa fita-fitaa, there are very white animalcules at the edge of (the spots affected by) the itch [statement of an old Negro some seventy years ago].  
ε-sé (pl. id.) tooth, pl. teeth; wó sè asé, 'the flesh under the teeth', i.e. the gums. — nnipa sè nam ahorow 3: adon-tēŋ-mú-sé si 8, sēbommofó 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; eŋkā sè, it is disagreeable; yiŋi (ne)sēm', to pick one's teeth (pr. 3507), cf. wē; fi(ri) sè, to teethe. pr. 100. 161. 500. 1115. 2829-33.  
nsé, inf. [se, to be equal] equality; edi nse, 1. it is (or, the things are) alike = èse pé, èse só. — 2. it is an even number; cf. di 30.  
nsé, As.; nsée, Aky. = asase (in the language of the priests).  
sè, 1. conj. that &c., s. se. — 2. adv. very, very much.  
sèé = saa yi, s. sa, saa, so, thus; wó sèé, né sèé &c., such a fellow as you (are), - as he (is) &c.  
sèr, v. F. = see, to be marred, destroyed, to perish. Mk. 2,22.  
sèè, the sound of boiling water; nsú no hùru sèè; cf. ananse.  
ánsèè, pl. nsèè, a certain bird with a bald head; s. aketefo.  
seaa [Heb.] seah, a Jewish dry measure containing 14-17 pints.  
asēáá, asēawá, pl. n-, a small (cooking-) pot; cf. asēŋ, kuku. pr. 913; a pan (for the ashes). Ex. 27,3.  
asé-adé, an inborn, inbred, innate, inherited or hereditary quality; aŋi aye wəŋ as., theft is inbred in them; cf. woeé, awosanne, awu-agya-mma.  
o-séadéyó, Ak. oseadeyó: ye os., to be faithful to one's word, fulfil one's promise; Onyame ye os.  
asé-amāŋ [nea ose amāŋ] a public speaker having the office of transmitting

messages to an assembly; meye as. = okyēame, q. v.  
se-ánté(é), seántíe, o-seanténi [nea wose no asem bi a onte] a disobedient child or person. pr. 2836; Ak. oserantefoo. asēawá, Ak. [dim.] pl. n-, a small pot; s. asēaa.  
o-sé-awuo, oséwuo [nea ne se awu] 1. = ayisāa, orphan. Job 24,9. — 2. name of a certain company of warriors in Akem. pr. 3288.  
sébé pl. n-, amulet, talisman, worn from superstitious motives, as a charm, or as finery only; eye aduru ana asumay bi a wode ahye ntamam' apam no ahiyanay; Okramofó mā obi kā nea ohwehwe na wokyeraw ye saa bi mā no; ebinom de to wəŋ kəŋ mu, wəŋ asēŋ mu, wəŋ nsa, ebinom de kyekyere wəŋ ti, na ebinom nso de femfām batakiri mu.  
nseba, F. amulets, phylacteries, prayer-fillets. Mt. 23,5.  
sébè, sébèóó, sébèw, 1. interj. with your permission, by your leave. — to sébè, to premise an excusing expression, pr. 3311, = to tafrakye. — 2. sébè(w), n. = ebiŋ, kyerebo.  
sebere, v. to turn inside out, to extend, unfold; to turn out; to bring to light, disclose; to manifest, set forth, exhibit; cf. yere mu, mā eyere so or ese so; sekyere; Onyankp. pé se, n'ahintasem no, wónsebere no ŋkyere nnipa nyinaa.  
ase-béré, lowness; nea ewo anase eko fam' femm.  
sébèw, s. sébè.  
séberewa, a certain stringed instrument; osāŋkū a eso nsia; s. osāŋkū.  
o-sèbere-bo-ntú, asebérekyi-e = aberekyi, a goat. pr. 2837-40.  
o-sé-bó, inf. [bó ose] a shout, the act of shouting; hyeŋ os., to blow an alarm. Nu. 10,5.  
o-sebó, pl. a-, a species of leopard or panther, black and brown. pr. 233. 497. 531, 800. 2779. — Other names are: gyahene, aboafufu, adamma-kwadwo, ode-ne-ha, gyasaabofo, ketebó, okōdóm, akōróbo, koródám, kúrotwiamensa, kwadwo-bòwèrs, okyem; cf.

asabontwi, afem; os. ntumi nsakra ne ghoma, *the leopard cannot change its spots* (lit. skin).

**o-sébow**, pl. n-, a loaf or lump of boiled bread, made larger than those destined for sale. pr. 1973; dokono a wobó no koküroo abedi no na wontón no = oboabó, (akwábo, Gã); loaf. Ex. 29, 23.

**sé-bommofó**, pl. id. dog-tooth, canine tooth; s. esé.

**o-séhua**, inf. dialogue.

**sédáá**, **sédaá** [Port. seda, silk, hair of some animals] 1. silk = sirikiyi. — 2. velvet, cf. ago. — 3. byssus. Scr. (sedaa nywera. Gen. 41, 42). — 4. sédaá hóródó, satin.

**ase-dá**, inf. [da ase] thanksgiving, thanks; thankfulness, gratitude.

**ase-de** [ade a ese] a right; as. a oreye, the right which he claims. K. § 80; just claim, just due; privilege; duty.

**asé-dé**, the under part; aponnua as., threshold; s. aponnua.

**ase-duá**, lentils. Ezek. 4, 9; cf. asewa.

**nsé-dúá** [obsc.], vulg. ntrum, the large intestine of animals.

**sédwee** = fitaa, háññ; osram apae s., the moon shines brightly.

**ánséé**, s. pg. 435. — **á-sée**, Ak. = osé.

**sée**, Ak. = sɛɛ = dɛɛ?

**nsɛɛ**, Ak. = nsew. — **nsécé**, Ak. = nsewee.

**séé**, v., F. see; 1. to make useless, spoil, corrupt, damage, mar, destroy, ruin. pr. 65. 2136. 2482. 3661. — 2. to spend, use up or waste (money, syn. hwere). — 3. to grow useless, to spoil, fall into ruin; to be spoiled, corrupted, ruined &c. pr. 784. 803; cf. suw, to rot. pr. 3449; ne ti aseé, he is insane, mad. — 4. to be stirred up, to be boisterous, tempestuous, agitated, turbulent; nsu no aseé, the water is blown up by the wind; epo sée, the sea was rough. — 5. n'anim aseé, he looks sadly = wamuna. Gen. 40, 7.

**o-séé**, F. see, inf. destruction, ruin.

**o-séé**, pr. n. of the king of Asante. pr. 2841-44.

**o-sééfó**, pl. a-, destroyer. Ex. 12, 13.

**o-séé-sámíná** = kyemi.

**ansééyi** [woansew a wutumi de yi] razor; s. yisékán.

**ase-féé**, inf. [fee ase] propagation, successful breeding, increase.

**nsé-féw**, Akp.: ká ns., to cut the bush roughly; to renew a plantation; cf. nsósó, mpopare.

**asé-fi**, asefi, inf. [fi ase] beginning; cf. mfiase &c.; (ɛ)da a enni as., eternity.

— **ase-fifó**, pl. id. beginner.

**nsefiá**, Ak. a place where formerly a house stood, now a heap of stones and rubbish = afasusig. Job 15, 28.

**séfó**, pl. id., F. a- [se, v.] one who is equal, like or similar; wo séfo = wó sésó, thy equal; mahü nipa yi séfo pɛɛ; mobeye Onyank. séfo.

**séfó**, such people, such a set of people. John 8, 5.

**aséfó** [con. wɔɲ aséfó] pl. [s. aseni] descendants, children, offspring, progeny, seed.

**asefóróé**, a mixture of beans, flour of roasted corn (kyekyeré) and palm-oil = aprapra-nsa.

**aséfú**, a species of small bird.

**sé-fúfu-dúá**, a certain tree or wood to clean the teeth with.

**ase-hwé**, inf. [hwe ase] the act of falling; fall. pr. 1213. Lk. 2, 34; lapse.

**asé-gú**, inf. [ase gu] decrease; extinction, extirpation; destruction. Ezek. 7, 25.

**ségyére**, Ak. = esé mü gyáw, tooth-gap.

**asé-hóno**, the husks of beans.

**ase-húám**, a species of bean; s. ase.

**asé-hú**, inf. understanding. Col. 1, 9. 2, 2.

**asé-hyé**, asehyé, inf. [hye ase] 1. beginning, commencement; cf. mfiase, pnye-ase. — 2. the laying of the foundation. — 3. warning.

**asekam-má**, pl. n- [osekan, dim.] a small knife; as. ketewa, id.

**o-sékán**, Ak. -ne [Port. secare] pl. a- [con. né sékan] knife; razor. pr. 569. 669. 882. 2845-49. — a certain number of palm-trees (as a rule 32) felled for the obtaining of palm-wine.

**o-sekan-fuá**, 1. a single knife. — 2. a knife without a handle, the blade of a knife. pr. 2846. — **o-sekan-fínu**, s. fínu. — **o-sekan-tiá**, a short knife. pr. 2850 f.

**o-sekan-nyá** [os glare of a k

a nkánare n

wuhim no a,

os. gyigye w

pal — 2. th

with a knife,

wo a, yaw a

**nséku**, slander,

! bó or di ns.

backbite, disp

bó, **nséku-dí**

tion, aspersion

Jer. 20, 10;

baasá di nk

**o-sékufó**, pl.

detractor. Pr

**sékye**, pl. a-

or drop and

anchor. — s

**asékye**, sconce,

a Króbófo a

kontɔnkron a

kway m' i

no bé, wɔɲ a

kum wɔɲ; a

húay bó nni

**o-sékyé**, a certa

atánté; s. ago

**o-sekyéé**, a conta

**sekyé**, **sekyére**

bend backwa

to bend outwa

inwards; cf.

display, expe

(or wóasékye

no mu yiye, st

and plainly!

sekye, s. nkɛt

**o-sékye-dúá**, set

a kind of ben

posts, farming

**o-sékye** pr.

royal family

district of D

are admitted.

**sékyere-mpe-wó**

thee, a nickna

**asé-kyèré**, aseh

interpretation

cf. nkycerease.

o-sekan-nyá [osekan gya] 1. *the flash or glare of a knife*; wode sekan foforo a nkánare 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: osekaj twa wō a, yaw a edi kan na wofre no sa.

nséku, *slander, calumny* [fr. asem, kuw?]; bō or di ns., *to slander, calumniate, backbite, disparage, defame*. — nséku-bó, nséku-dí, *inf. slander, detractation, aspersion, backbiting; defaming*. Jer. 20, 10; ε. s. wonam baanu a. s. baasā di nkūrofo hō nseku daa. — o-sékufo, *pl. a-, backbiter, calumniator, detractor*. Prov. 11, 13.

sékye, *pl. a-, anchor; tow s., to cast or drop anchor; tew s., to weigh anchor*. — sékye-hámá, *cable*.

asèkye, *sconce, bulwark of stones*; abo a Kròbòfo ato no se afású abo no kontonkron agyigyaw ntokru (a. s. a-kwan) wóm' na wotrā mu kō, na dom no bej wəj a, wosūm gu wəj so de kum wəj; abo a wosunsum no afiri hūaj bō nnipa so.

o-sekyé, *a certain play; wogoru s. = aténté; s. agoru*.

o-sekyēē, *a contagious disease, the measles*. sekyé, sékyéré, *v. [red. sekyésékye] to bend backwards, recurve; cf. bukaw; to bend outwards what had been bent inwards; cf. sebere; to turn out; to display, expose, set forth; wasékye (or wasékyéré) dua no mu; s. asem no mu yiye, state the matter thoroughly and plainly! - intr. ne naj (mu) asekye-sekye, s. nkété*.

o-sékye-dúá, *setwedua [dua a waasekyere] 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 the district of Dwaben, where no goats are admitted*.

sékyere-mpə-wó, *Sekyere does not like thee, a nickname of the goat; s. aberekyi*.

asé-kyèré, asekyéré, *inf. explanation, interpretation, exposition, discernment; cf. nkýerease. pr. 1901*.

ase-kyeréni, -kyeréfó, *interpreter, expounder*. Gen. 41, 15. 1 Cor. 14, 28.

sekyew, sekyew, *v. F. to waste, a day &c., to destroy, spoil*. — nsekyewéé, *destruction*.

sekyí, *v. [red. sekyisákyi] = sekye &c.* ase-kyíma, *inf. menstruation*.

sém, *v. [red. sensem] 1. to lie or to lay close together; fa nhoma no nyinaa sem (= toto) poj no so, put all the books together on the table! wode abó ntráantráa asem amōá no ase, they have laid out the bottom of the cavity or hole with flat stones (s. antwèrí); nnipa no nyinaa akosem dua no ase, all the men are sitting crowded under the tree; nkūrofo no nyinaa sem hō, all the people are huddled together there; wōsem hō; - mmofra no sem so wèròdòdò, the children are crowded together in thick or long rows. — 2. sem dag so or ani, to ceil, to overlay or cover the inner roof, to line the top or roof of a house; wōsem dag sò, ε. s. wode mpúrāj (dé) gú so, na wə-ŋwōnā so na wətare (so). Cf. sam, sew, bea, boa, gu hō; s. nsemso.*

asém, *pl. n- [cf. ade] 1. word, talk, speech, saying, tale, story, history; kā as., to speak, to deliver a speech, to preach; to tell a tale; okāā me asem bi, he told me something; mā as., to relate a story; wo asem ware, your tale, speech &c. is long; ehō as., title. John 19, 19; emu as. or ns., content(s) = nea ewom', nsem a ewom'. — 2. matter for talking about, object of deliberation or discussion; occurrence, incidence; cause, concern: asem no nyé me hō asem (= mfá me hō biribi), this matter is no concern of mine. — 3. (pl. nsem-nsem), 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 palaver &c., to carry on a lawsuit; to adjust, compose or settle a matter, case or litigation; to judge (sit in judgment, hear causes, administer*

judgment); s. opon. pr. 252. 869. 887-90. 897. 902. 1839. 2855. — n'asem nye de, he is wrong, guilty; s. dew 2, tore. — 4. manners, demeanour, deportment; - custom, cf. nteredee. — 5. Phr. pe or do obi asem, to like a person, be devoted to him; obarima no pe obosom asem: daa anapa obo afofe mā no, this man is devoted to the fetish: every morning he brings him a sacrifice; mampé n'asem, I do not like him, I will have nothing to do with him; n'atutupe nti obiara mpé n'asem, on account of his quarrelsome disposition nobody will have anything to do with him. — Cf. asemone, asempe, asej-hunu; ntrofosem &c. pr. 2852-86. — 6. Other phrases: n'asem awu = n'asō awu, he is ungovernable, stubborn, refractory. — ose: n'asem, wonni = n'asem ye deg, he declares or deems himself invincible &c., cf. di 40. — 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. — wonnyā hō asem bi nkā, it cannot be condemned, it is unblameable. Tit. 2, 8. - asem yi wom'ampa, it is really the case. - onè mo wo asem bi, he has something to do with you. - minni hō asem biara, I have nothing against it. - onè obi nni asem. bi, he has no lawsuit against anyone; he has no intercourse (has nothing to do) with anybody. - osuro ne hō asem, he is under the apprehension of something unpleasant that might befall him. - mampé me hō asem, I do not want to get into difficulties, I wish to keep myself out of palavers. pr. 1883. - asem biara nni ne hō, he is without blame, is blameless. - asem biara nni hō bio, it is quite in order now; asem wo hō ana? is it not in order? - ehō wo asem, it is defective. - ne hō aba asem, a charge has been made against him, he is involved in a case. - wosoree asem no so, the (judicial) proceedings were broken off,

discontinued. - wōbebo asem no agu, the matter (case) will be hushed up, dismissed. - asem de n'asem ko = asem asā, the matter is over or finished with; mommā (or mā) asem mfa n'asem ŋko, let the matter (case) be put an end to! - odi onyame-so asem, he acts honestly. - asem nà ébò (or ébobò) bó yi, there you are!

o-sémimá: ye as., to be able to extemporise, - improvise.

asém-mā, inf. [mā asem] narration, telling or relating stories.

nsémma [nea esej menewa?] dry fibres of the adobe; a snare made of such. pr. 985; afri bi a wosum yi àbóa; eye hama a wōbebo no héntia dè ákō-mantám okwáŋkyeŋ wo nea atoteboa bi fa, na sbá a, aso ne menewa ayi no. - si ns., to prepare or lay a snare. pr. 520. [kutuwa.

nsém-maa [osej ba] Ak. Akw. = asēāā, se-mañhyiá, a title of honour for kings [se mañhyia wo a, aŋka m'ade ye mmòbò, had I not met you, I were to be pitied] cf. ssmannyā-wo.

nsemma-nsemma [asem, pl. dim.] little stories. pr. 166. 2903; nnera anadwo okāā ns. bebree; cf. asemwa.

sem-ansá = nea n'asem nsā, one who has always to say something; an endless talker. pr. 2888.

nsemmansó [asem, baŋ, asò] eavesdropping (lit. words heard over the fence); cf. aban̄sosem.

se-mannyā-wó, an honouring title or appellation [se mannyā wo a, aŋkā m'ade ye mmòbò, had I not found you, I were to be pitied]; cf. se-mañhyia.

o-sém-máradá, -máradá, n-[asem, brada]: to.. as. = to.. tekremakyéne.

nsém-ase-kyèré-ŋhóma, dictionary; cf. nsem-moa-ano.

o-sémasi, F. = asiamasi. Mt. 26, 18.

asem-fó, pl. n-, a nasty, impertinent word or dealing; asem a eye taŋ a.s. ahí a ensé se wókā kyere onipa (deŋ as. na wokā kyere me?); asem a womfa nni nipa.

asem-fuá, pl. n-, a single word; mepe mú ns, mabisa asé.

asem-fúnu, pl. n-, a worthless word or asej-hunu, ahuhuse  
o-sém-fúrafó, lit. a b  
he tells me something  
o-sém-hyéé [asem  
spreading report.  
asem-misá, pl. n-  
ing, catechising;  
a direct question  
indirect question.  
catechetical service  
o-sém-misáfó, pl. n-  
nsém-moa [asem, b  
roboration; foa..  
roborate, attest, t  
mony; ofoá mè n  
na obi rebo mè s  
nsém-moa-fóá, inf.  
firmation. Phil.  
certain, to have e  
nsém-moa-anó [boa  
o-sém-odé [asem, o  
word, i.e. reea  
tion; yebo yedi  
having an intere  
sport, joke, past  
sem-odébofó, one  
conversation. pr.  
asem-mòné, pl. n-  
or hard word, ac  
as., to commit a  
deed or crime;  
1240. 1953. 2548.  
as., it displeases o  
o-sém-pa, interj. ver  
any matter not d  
asem-pá, l. a good  
joyful or comforti  
talk. pr. 166. 1720  
ara, nothing but  
of your c... msta  
a righteous caus  
true story, not a  
5. good manners  
to act or deal ho  
cf. tím 1; - as. ne  
is a very good thi  
kā as., to preach  
asempá-kā, inf. th  
Gospel, evangeliz

no agu,  
ashed up,  
m ko =  
or finish-  
asem mfa  
(case) be  
e-so asem,  
à ébò (or

extempor-  
ation, tel-

dry fibres  
e of such.  
yi ábóá;  
a dè ákò-  
atateboa  
enewa ayi  
y a snare.  
[kutuwa.  
= aséáá,  
for things  
m'í ye  
u, I were  
o.  
tim.] little  
a anadwo

one who  
; an end-

eavesdrop-  
the fence);

y title or  
ajká m'ade  
id you, I  
jhyia.  
em, brada];

maí cf.

26, 18.  
mpertinent  
ye tañ a.s.  
onipa (deñ  
m a wómfa

ord; mepe

asem-fúnu, *pl. n.*, a vile, frivolous, futile,  
worthless word or matter; *syn.* asemfò,  
aseghunu, ahuhusem.

o-sém-fúrafó, *lit.* a blind word; o-ká me os.,  
he tells me something contrary to reality.

o-sém-hyéé [asem a ehye] a rapidly  
spreading report. *pr.* 2868.

asem-misá, *pl. n.* [bisa asem] question-  
ing, catechising; question; *as.* pátèé,  
a direct question; *as.* a enye p., an  
indirect question. — asemmisá-asóre,  
catechetical service.

o-sém-misáfó, *pl. n.*, questioner; catechiser.

nsém-moa [asem, boa] confirmation, cor-  
roboration; foa.. ns., to confirm, cor-  
roborate, attest, bear witness or testi-  
mony; ofoá mè ns. n.s. meká asem bi  
na obi rebo mè só.

nsém-moa-fóá, *inf.* attestation &c., con-  
firmation. *Phil.* 1, 7; *gye* ns., to as-  
certain, to have corroborated.

nsém-moa-anó [boa ano] vocabulary.

o-sém-odé [asem, de] *l.* an agreeable  
word, i.e. agreeable news or conversa-  
tion; yebo [yedi or yetu] s., we are  
having an interesting conversation; -  
sport, joke, pastime. *pr.* 2409. —  
semódehófó, one who is engaged in  
conversation. *pr.* 3569.

asem-móné, *pl. n.* [asem hōne] a bad  
or hard word, action or dealing; di  
as., to commit a heinous or atrocious  
deed or crime; *cf.* di 54; *pr.* 255.  
1240. 1953. 2548. 2864ff.; eye n'ani so  
as., it displeases or vexes him. *Jon.* 4, 1.

o-sém-pa, *interj.* very good! a reply upon  
any matter not disagreeable.

asem-pá, *l.* a good word, good counsel,  
joyful or comforting message, judicious  
talk. *pr.* 166. 1720. 2496. — *2.* wo as.  
ara, nothing but the truth (the reality)  
of your 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;  
*cf.* tim 1; - as. na eye, good behaviour  
is a very good thing. — *6.* the Gospel;  
ká as., to preach the gospel.

asempá-ká, *inf.* the preaching of the  
Gospel, evangelization. — o-sempá-

káfó, *pl. a.*, evangelist. *2 Tim.* 4, 5.  
— asempá-akyidifó, *pl. id.* an evan-  
gelical Christian. — o-sempá-kyèréw-  
fó, *pl. a.*, a writer of one of the  
Gospels, evangelist.

asempá-mù-teréw, mission. — asempá-  
(-mù)-tèréw-ní, o-, *pl. a-fo*, mission-  
ary, missionary people; - asempá(-mù)-  
tèréwfó fékúw or asáfo, missionary  
society.

o-sempá-ní, *pl. a-fo*, an evangelical,  
one of evangelical principles or one  
who adheres to evangelical doctrines.  
— asempáfó asáfo or fékúw, the  
Evangelical Church or confession.

asempá-sém, evangelicism, evangelical  
principles.

asempá-tèréw, the spread of the gospel,  
mission. — as-hō-aseñká, missionary  
speech. — asematerew hō adwuma,  
mission work. *Cf.* asomasem. — asem-  
paterew (hō adwuma) mu mpanyimfo  
or asempaterew-asáfo ti kесе, the com-  
mittee of the missionary society. —  
asempaterew hō dwetiri, mission(ary)  
fund. — asempaterew hō ghyiam',  
missionary meeting.

o-sém-péfó, *pl. a-* [pe asem] a litigious,  
quarrelsome person; *cf.* opsemadifo.  
*pr.* 2887; adversary. *Ps.* 71, 13; os.  
wə ebinom nsem mu, a meddler in  
other men's matters. *1 Pet.* 4, 15.

o-sém-prempé, a species of grass.

o-sém-pim, *inf.* perversion, distortion.  
*pr.* 1733.

o-sém-pón = oseñkese, a large pot.

o-sém-pow [asem pow] difference, dis-  
pute, quarrel; matter in dispute; point  
of dispute, controversy, quarrel; mo  
nè Ny. ntam' wə s. bi; os. bi nni me  
nè me yənkō ntam'.

o-sém-prèkó, the last word, final con-  
clusion or decision.

asém-sasóno, a word stinging or irritat-  
ing like a nettle. *pr.* 2875.

nsem-só, *inf.* [sem] *l.* ceiling. — *2.* a  
storey of a house, a set of rooms on  
the same floor; oday no wə ns. abieg,  
it is a house of two storeys. — nsemso-  
dúá, beam or piece of timber for the  
ceiling.

nsem-mú [sɛm mu] = ɲkatamu, *the lining of the inside.*

asem-múá, F. [asem 'bua] *the act of answering, accounting for, &c.*

asemmúá-dá, F. *the day of account or judgment, doomsday.*

asém-tí, I. = asentitiriw. *pr.* 1733. —

2. *a head, division* (e. g. of a sermon). asemwá [asem, dim.] *pl. n., a little matter* (used only in a neg. sentence); nsem a yékodí no n'yé ns.; *syn.* asɛŋkétewa, *pl. n.*

sɛŋ, v. [red. sɛsɛŋ] 1. *intr. to hang, be suspended:* mfonini s. daŋ hõ, *the picture is hanging on the wall*; atade s. dadewa so, *the dress is suspended on a nail*; s. so, *to depend on, upon* (or, *from*); *caus. to hang, suspend*; òde mfonini s. daŋ hõ, *he hung a picture on the wall*; mede m'atade maseŋ dadewa so, *I have hung my coat on a nail*; wo ɲkwá besɛŋ ahin-him, *thy life shall hang in doubt.* *Deut.* 28, 66. — 2. *to hang, kill by hanging:* ósɛŋ ne hó or né mène, *he hangs himself*; wásɛŋ ne hó or né mène, *he has hanged himself.* *pr.* 1881. — 3. *to squat, to sit on the hams or heels:* ósɛŋ hó rɛdídí, *he eats squatting on his heels*; cf. kotow. — 4. *seŋ bɛrew, to hang palm-leaves at the border of a piece of land to mark it as occupied for planting purposes and forbidden to others.* — 5. *seŋ abo, to hang stones upon a tree or anywhere, as a charm to prevent a threatening danger.* *pr.* 3052.

sɛŋ, v. [red. sɛnsɛŋ] *to carve, cut, chip, to make by cutting or carving.* *pr.* 80. 1184; seŋ agua or akonɲua, *to make a stool* (carved out of one piece of wood); s. ntakara, *to make or nib a pen*; s. ano, *to cut the point, i. e. to point, make pointed, to sharpen.* *pr.* 994.

sɛŋ, v. [red. sɛnsɛŋ] 1. *to grow hard, stiff:* ɲkrúmá no asɛŋ, aye denneɲɛŋ, *the okro (ocra) pods are no more soft or tender*; ne naŋ, ne nsa, ne koŋ asɛŋ, *his foot, hand, neck has become stiff* (from sickness); s. kyɛŋkyereɲɲ.

— 2. *ne kɔŋ asɛŋ, n'asõ asɛŋ, n'asem asɛŋ, he has become or is stiff-necked, head-strong, stubborn, obstinate, pertinacious, sturdy, refractory.* - *trans.* ósɛŋ ne kɔŋ, *he hardens his neck.* *Prov.* 29, 1. — 3. *to be reluctant, show reluctance:* akoá no asɛŋ sɛ ɔŋkó bió = waywɛŋ; - *to resist, make resistance, not to give way:* mepem so a, esɛŋ me so. — 4. *to become chilly or dull.*

sɛŋ, v. *to go or move along:* 1. *to pass (on), to proceed:* seŋ duom na yeŋko, *go on and let us go!* — 2. *to pass by; besɛŋ kɔfa ahina no bɛra, come along and fetch that pot!* — 3. *to go off or away.* *pr.* 986. — 4. *to pass away, perish:* ade nyina besɛŋ (ako) = betwam', *all things will pass away.* *pr.* 942. — 5. *to surpass, excel, exceed, outdo,* (= kyɛŋ). *pr.* 328 ff. 388. 422 f. 1533. 2857. 2878. 2891 f.; mɛsɛŋ no a-dwumaye, *I outdo him in working*; ósɛŋ me akyene-ká, *he surpasses me in beating the drum, he can beat the drum better than I*; mɛsɛŋ wo adów or medów mesɛŋ wo, *I outdo 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 seŋ se wofa abufuw, *it is better to have patience, than to grow angry*; ɔponko sõ (or ye kese) seŋ nantwi, or, ɔp. seŋ nantwi kese, *a horse is larger than a bullock*; nya-nsá ye seŋ sika, or, ny. seŋ sika ye, *wisdom is better than gold*; moányiŋ sɛŋ me, *you are older than I*; mututu mmirika seŋ me, *you can run better than I*; ɔye okwasea seŋ se ɔye bone, *he is more stupid than wicked*; ɔpe se ɔbo krɔno seŋ se ɔye adwuma, *he likes to steal better than to work.* — 6. *to flow, run:* asu bi seŋ ne daŋ akyi, *a river flows behind his house.* *pr.* 3092. - *ne hõ seŋ gu, he has a running issue.* *Lev.* 15, 2. — 7. *to have or afford (sufficient) room* (espec. in the neg.): wonseŋ asase no so, *the land could not bear them.* *Gen.* 36, 7; wo-

nsɛŋ' daŋ mu *the house*; ɔ-  
himself with  
out of his s  
mu (= ne hõ  
benyá okwá  
m'ani nseŋ  
able. *pr.* 34  
na efi asia  
(or, *I did not  
sion-house an  
N.N.*; m'ani  
place exceed  
am well cont  
and state. —  
good terms to  
suafo né no  
will not live  
will not tolero  
longer.

sɛŋ, pron. Ak.  
wo dine de s  
— 2. — abɛ,  
at wɔ price  
e-sɛŋ, *pl.* asɛŋ  
the king, co  
the latter des  
attention to  
ɛsɛŋ pae: (mu  
Attend! - ahɛ  
nsɛnɛá. *pr.* 28  
ɔ-sɛŋ, (F. *pl.* a-  
or metallic v  
a wɔnda mu  
ɲwene a. s. wo  
358. 953. 1825  
Cpds.: ɔsentiá  
okwansɛŋ. *pr.*  
nsɛŋ, nsɛn, F. =  
ɔ-sɛŋ, *inf. passiv*  
iority. *pr.* 289  
asɛŋ [ɔ- r'asɛ  
of the . y w  
bo wò asɛŋ,  
12, 35. *pr.* 234  
s. ahene.

Asɛŋ, a district of  
Fante in the s  
in the west,  
Asante) in the  
east.

nsey' day m' h' b' they have no room in  
 the house; onsey ne w' erem, he is beside  
 himself with impatience, ready to leap  
 out of his skin; ne boyhom nsey no  
 mu (= ne h' onam n' s' enea' ne hoyhom  
 benya' okway atrá mu); me h' o' or  
 m' ani nsey me, I do not feel comfort-  
 able. pr. 3416; m' ani ansey abajman  
 na e' h' asiamasi, I could not bear it  
 (or, I did not like to stay) in the mis-  
 tion-house any longer on account of  
 N.N.; m' ani asey hayi pe, I like this  
 place exceedingly, I feel happy in (or  
 am well contented with) this my place  
 and state. — 8. sey so, to live upon  
 good terms together, to agree: n' abu-  
 s' h' ato ne no nsey so bio, his relations  
 will not live with him any longer,  
 will not tolerate him among them any  
 longer.  
 sey, pron. Ak. I. = dey, what? how?  
 wo dine de sey, what is your name?  
 — 2. = abe, how much? how dear?  
 at what price?  
 c-sej, pl. nsenefo, herald, an officer of  
 the king, commanding silence when  
 the latter desires to speak, or calling  
 attention to any speaker's address;  
 sey pae: (munt' ool the herald cries:  
 Attend! - chéne nsenefo, wopae chéne  
 nsenéa. pr. 2889f.  
 c-sej, (F. pl. a-), a cooking-pot; earthen  
 or metallic vessel; kuku (a. s. ahina)  
 a woda mu aduaj; wode date na e-  
 gwene a. s. wode dade na egu. pr. 355.  
 358. 953. 1825. - F. dish. M. 26, 23. -  
 Cps.: asentia (aséaa), dadesej, ognáséj,  
 okwaséj. pr. 563; taaséj.  
 nsey, nsey, F. = usania, a pair of scales.  
 c-sej, inf. passing, surpassing &c., super-  
 worthy. pr. 2891.  
 aséj [con. n' aséj] 1. the loins, the part  
 of the body where the garment is tied;  
 bo wo aséj, gird thy loins! Luke.  
 12, 35. pr. 2343. — 2. a precious bead;  
 s. ahene.  
 Aséj, a district of the Gold Coast, having  
 Fante in the south, Wasa and Twiforo  
 in the west, Adanse (a district of  
 Asante) in the north, Akem in the  
 east.

c-sená, a certain tree; fitu wom, kakoo  
 wom (os-béj); woso.  
 asená, a certain tree, with edible fruit.  
 asená, Ak. = aséa.  
 c-sená-béj, a species of asená-tree with  
 red wood, s. asená.  
 c-sená-méj, a thorny plant or tree (a  
 species of asená).  
 asená-ade, F. = asenmude.  
 o-sen-adwuma, carved work. 2 Chron. 3, 10.  
 c-sen-na-h' [asem a eda ha] example,  
 precedence. pr. 2896; wanni sen, na  
 wudi asem a, wanni bem, if you have  
 not a complaint against your opponent  
 from former times, you will not carry  
 your point.  
 sénámá, sénamaj, F. = s' r' amaj, light-  
 ning, thunder. M. 3, 17. - sénamaj-bo,  
 pl. n. - a thunderbolt.  
 c-senándá = asená, a pile of yams.  
 nsey-anim, v. n. [ade a sey anim] apron;  
 pinafore, slabbering bib, slawering cloth.  
 sénáséná(sená), (F.) = s' r' ará(s' r' a).  
 aséj-d'na, asenána, pl. asenána [sey, d'na]  
 gallows; a tree or beam on which  
 malefactors are hanged; cross; cf.  
 mmeamndua, mmeremndua; - bo.. aséj-  
 dnam, to crucify.  
 asenái, asenái, F. = asenái, judgment;  
 asenái, place of judgment. M. 5, 21f.  
 — senzúto, F. = asenúto, judge, me-  
 diator.  
 sene, v. Ak. = sey; sey, pr. 712.  
 sene, v. to cut into slices, cut off pieces  
 from; to carve, to chip; meséne ade  
 no atraa, I cut the yam into (thin)  
 slices.  
 sene, v. to exchange = sésá; mede sika  
 yi mesene dwete; fa wo l' homa yi  
 (be)sene me de; ade ne n' kwá besene  
 nea oguaj no de (2 Kg. 10, 24). Iesu  
 de ne n' kwá besenee yey de. pr. 772.  
 aséjé [sey, v.] a place where criminals  
 are hanged.  
 asen-ne(w) [asem dede] agreeable, plea-  
 sant word(s) or news. pr. 2897.  
 c-sen-ne(w) [asem a eye de] a righteous  
 cause. pr. 2898.  
 s3-neá [se nea or dea, ade a] as, like  
 as, just as. Gr. § 141, 2. 255. 260. 268.  
 pr. 2893ff.

n, n' asem  
 off-necked,  
 wate, per-  
 trans.  
 his neck.  
 reluctant,  
 n' sé ajkó,  
 make resis-  
 tance so a,  
 me chily  
 1. to pass  
 na yekó,  
 2. to pass  
 era, come  
 — 3. to go  
 to pass  
 esey (akó)  
 ass away,  
 el, exceed,  
 388. 422f.  
 sey no a-  
 es in  
 bear the  
 wo adw  
 do you in  
 better or  
 different in  
 van, rather  
 I — woto  
 a abufw,  
 e, than to  
 r ye kесе)  
 ntwi kесе,  
 Lock; nya-  
 y sika ye,  
 ; moajyij  
 I; mututu  
 run better  
 eye bone,  
 tcher  
 spe  
 dwi, he  
 work. —  
 ey ne day  
 his house.  
 he has a  
 7. to have  
 (espec. in  
 36, 7; wa-

nsèněá = nsānía; - s. esen, nseneafó.  
 e-sene, As., nsenéc, Aky. = esen, a herald.  
 asen-nédaw, Ak. asennadá, asennadaá =  
 asem dedaw or dada, an old matter,  
 cause &c.  
 asen-nedé [asem dede] pl. n., a (very)  
 sweet, agreeable word or matter; cf.  
 asenne(w).  
 Asēnee, one of the original families of  
 the Tshi people; cf. App. D.  
 o-sé-ne-kòtokú, s. okrámaj.  
 asen-nennéŋ, pl. n- [asem dennéŋ] a  
 rough word or answer. Prov. 18,23;  
 bad news. 1 Kg. 14,6.  
 nseŋ-gyaŋ, F. an idle word. Mt. 12,36,  
 = aseŋhunu.  
 o-seŋ-hiá, pl. n- [asem] an urgent matter;  
 syn. ahiasem. [matter]  
 aseŋ-hóhó, an unknown, new, strange  
 o-séŋ-hóní, pl. seŋ-ahoni, a carved image  
 or idol. 2 Chron. 33,7. 34,3.  
 nseŋ-horów [asem] articles. K. § 146 nk.  
 nséŋ-hú, inf. [hū nsem] knowledge, under-  
 standing.  
 aseŋ-húnu, pl. n- [asem hunu] a worth-  
 less, futile, trifling, frivolous word or  
 matter, vain or idle talk, nonsense;  
 cf. asemfunu.  
 seŋ-húnu-sém: di-, to commit useless,  
 unprofitable deeds.  
 nseŋ-hyehyè [nsem a woahyehye] plan,  
 plans.  
 asé-ní, pl. aséfó (q. v.), descendant, off-  
 spring, 'seed'. Rom. 1,3. Gal. 3,16.  
 nsēnía, better: nsānía, balance &c.  
 asen-ní, asēnní, inf. [di asem] the act  
 of settling a palaver; a public or  
 judicial transaction; judicial proceed-  
 ings, proceedings of a court; - yeke  
 asēnní; asēnní de, eye mpanyinsem a  
 mpanyimfo na ekā; s. asafosem.  
 asenni-dá, court-day, law-day; yeakohye  
 as.; wodi as.  
 asenni-dáj, session-house, judgment-hall,  
 town-hall, court-house, court of justice.  
 asēnní-aguá, judgment-seat. Acts 12,21.  
 asen-nii, a place for public or judicial  
 transactions; s. asennidaj.  
 nsen-nii, v. n. [nsem a obi di] behaviour,  
 conduct, deportment; manners, doings,  
 dealings.

o-sennifó, pl. a-, l. nea odi asem, mem-  
 ber of a council, judge, chief justice;  
 counsellor, alderman, senator; cf. opan-  
 nyij. — 2. = osempefó, onipa a ode  
 ne hō frafra nsem a emfa ne hō hwēe  
 mu, busybody, meddler, intermeddler.  
 asén-níni, n-[asem, níni] a grave, flagrant  
 or atrocious matter or deed; odi ns.,  
 he deals violently, rashly; he commits  
 an atrocity = odi ntintimmásem, a-  
 kakabésem, akokobiriseŋ; odi atra-  
 t'rásem; cf. seŋkyéŋéé, tekremanini.  
 aséŋ-ká, inf. [ká asem] the act of speak-  
 ing or preaching; onim as., he is an  
 able speaker; wo as. nyé = wunnim  
 kasa. pr. 2899; osomaa woy as., he  
 sent them out to preach.  
 aseŋ-kāé, v. n. manner or way of speak-  
 ing; n'as. nyé fe.  
 aséŋká-aguá, pulpit.  
 o-seŋkáfó, pl. a-, speaker, preacher, evan-  
 gelist.  
 o-seŋ-kāéfó, pl. a- [kae asem] recorder,  
 chronicler. 2 Sam. 8,16.  
 o-seŋ-kām [asem, kām] a wounding word  
 (pains more than a wounding sword.  
 pr. 2900); ' wabó me s., he told me  
 he wanted to speak to me; he said he  
 would tell me something (unpleasant?)  
 o-seŋ-káj [asem a edi kaŋ] preamble,  
 preface.  
 aseŋ-kekāé, talk, sayings; report, ru-  
 mour; asem biara a eda oman mu a  
 eye-a wokekā; insulting reports; the  
 charge of shameful things. Deut. 22,14.  
 nseŋ-kekāé, talking, loquacity, prattle,  
 prate, gossip &c.; ne ns. nyé fe =  
 n'asem a okā nyé fe; wo de, ns. no  
 ara na wonam kekā! you always go  
 about chattering or gossiping. - nso-  
 roma mu ns., astrology.  
 o-seŋkekáfó, pl. a-, teller, relater, nar-  
 rator; reporter,  
 o-seŋ-kesé, a large pot. pr. 2904. 2 Kg.  
 4,38.  
 aseŋ-kesé [asem k.] an important matter,  
 palaver or transaction. pr. 2520. 2901-3.  
 aseŋ-kétewa, pl. n-, a little matter; s.  
 asemwa.  
 aseŋ-kó, s. kó, húnu.  
 aseŋ-kúnini, pl. n-, a capital, cardinal

or important  
 principal a  
 aseŋ-kwáá, pl. n-  
 ingenious, witty,  
 sally, pun; ase  
 sem; asem a  
 asem a woakā  
 pii a ebia eye  
 - óyè ns. se bir  
 fellow, ready-  
 tekremakyene,  
 words; flattery,  
 courtesy; asere  
 nséŋkwáne, a ce  
 ahene.  
 o-seŋ-kwájímú [a  
 upright conduct  
 ness, probity, he  
 fairness, candi  
 di s., to be upr  
 equitable, trusty  
 candid.  
 o-seŋkwájímú-dí,  
 aseŋkye, = as  
 aséŋ-kye: wabo  
 fugitive, has b  
 account of debts  
 kaw a.s. asem  
 na watu afi ne  
 Oyi a wabó as.  
 of one going fro  
 o-seŋkyeni, pl. as  
 pl. a-, a vaga  
 outcast. Isa. 11  
 seŋ-kyéŋéé [asem  
 atrocity, crime  
 s. = wakodi as  
 seŋ-kyere-asé [as  
 tions. pr. 2905.  
 o-seŋkyeré-bòáfó,  
 chist.  
 aseŋ-kyeré 'ze, p  
 seŋ-kyere pl.  
 wode kyere ase  
 brance'; souven  
 hye s., to mark  
 13,3; - miracle  
 oyi nkonyāā.  
 o-seŋ-kyeré-ní, pl  
 o-séŋ-kyiri [asem  
 ing word or ac



or important matter or doctrine; a principal article; cf. asentitiriw.

**asen-kwáá**, pl. n., a smooth word. 1. an ingenious, witty expression, bon mot, sally, pun; asem fremfrem, adokodókósem; asem a wode yi asereseresem; asem a wáká no tiaa nanso eká nsem pii a ebia eye ŋwoŋwá a. s. eye serew; - óyè ns. se biribi, he is a wit, a witty fellow, ready-witted. — 2. pl. = tekremakyene, flattering, sweet or fair words; flattery, blandishment, coaxing; courtesy; aseresem wom' bi.

**nsenkwáne**, a certain kind of bead; s. ahene.

**o-sen-kwámú** [asem a ewo kway mu] upright conduct, uprightness, righteousness, probity, honesty, integrity; equity, fairness, candour, plain dealing. — di s., to be upright, honest, fair, just, equitable, trusty, true, straightforward, candid.

**o-senkwámú-dí**, inf. honesty.

**asenkye**, F. = asensé.

**asen-kye**: wabo as., he has become a fugitive, has left his native place on account of debts or palavers; ohia a. s. kaw a. s. asem amá ne hō akyere no na watu afi ne kürom' = wabo ko. Oyi a wabo as. a! (said in contempt of one going from one place to another).

**o-senkyeni**, pl. asenkyefó, o-senkyehófó, pl. a., a vagabond; syn. okobofo; - outcast. Isa. 11, 12.

**sen-kyéñèé** [asem a skeye so] enormity, atrocity, crime; cf. atratrasem; wadi s. = wakodi asemone a etra so.

**sen-kyere-asé** [asem ŋkyerese] explanations. pr. 2905.

**o-senkyere-bòáfó**, pl. a., assistant catechist. [Mt. 12, 38f.]

**asen-kyere-dze**, pl. n., F. = senkyerene.

**sen-kyere-né**, pl. n. [ade a skeyere or wode kyere asem] 'a sign of remembrance'; souvenir (= ŋkae). pr. 3566; hye s., to mark; to give a sign. 1 Kg. 13, 3; - miracle; oyi ne nsam' s. = oyi ŋkonyāā.

**o-senkyere-ní**, pl. a-fo, catechist.

**o-senkyiri** [asem a edi akyiri] concluding word or address.

**o-sen-mù**, rheumatism, rheumatic pain, espec. in the loins and small of the back; cf. okwáhá, emuyare, sisiyare, sámèè.

**asen-mu-dé**, asenmu-hèné, a string of beads worn by women about the waist; loin-beads; cf. tómma, nū 6.

**asénmù-ntoa-tú-de**, recompense for helping in war; cf. ntoa.

**asen-nódow**, pl. n. [asem dodow] a multitude of words, verbosity. Job 11, 2; as. bi nni wəŋ anom a wəwə ká, they had but little to say.

**sensam**, red. v. sam.

**asénsám**, a certain plant. — **asénsám-asc**, the edible fruit of the asensam.

**sensaŋ**, red. v., s. saŋ; 1. to draw (many) lines, make strokes, cover with lines; to rule (a slate, copy-book). — 2. to draw or be drawn across: wos. wəŋ anim, they tattoo their faces; wos. n'ani ase abien, two lines are cut in on his cheek. — 3. to slit: os. ntəŋ no abo (or aŋwene) keté. — 4. s. afuw, to mark out the extent of a plantation: wosensán' afuw a, enna wosésá hama de nnua sisi hō de kyere nea ónií afuw kósó.

**n-sensaŋ-dúá**, n-sensán-núá, an instrument for drawing lines, ruler.

**nsensaŋé**, l. n. (sing. nsaje), lines, strokes; stripes, streaks; rays. — 2. a. striped, streaked, streaky; ring-streaked. Gen. 30, 35.

**sense**, sense, parched corn-flour (kyekyere) mixed with palm-oil; abüroduaŋ bi = akode, made for the fetish (tutelary spirit).

**asensé**, pl. n., a hen without a tail (a fowl with curled ruffled feathers); syn. okra-kóko. pr. 1654. 3059. - se obi yare a, wode asense na eyi mmusu, if somebody is-taken ill, this misfortune is 'removed' by (sacrificing) a tailless hen; cf. mmusu-yi.

**sensem**, red. v. sem.

**sensaŋ**, red. v., s. saŋ; 1. akutu sensen m'atifi, oranges hang above my head; nám a. s. hōnam a. s. were a es. hō, dewlap; flakes of flesh. Job 41, 15. (23); wode hama sensen' hō se ómfa hō mfi

en-kúnini

m, mem-  
f justice;  
; cf. opa-  
pa a ode  
: hō hwee  
rmeddler.  
, flagrant  
odi ns.,  
; commits  
ansém, a-  
odi atra-  
nanini.  
of speak-  
he is an  
- wunnim  
as., he

of speak-

her, evan-

recorder,

ing ... rd

g sword.

told me

e said he

pleasant?)

reamble,

port, ru-

naŋ mu a

orts; the

ut. 22, 14.

, prattle,

yé fe =

e, ns. no

lways go

g. - nso-

ter, mar-

14. 2 Kg.

it matter,

0. 2901-3.

atter; s.

cardinal

amôa no mu mforo, *they let down a rope that he might climb up by it from the pit*; wode afrankaa pii asensensens adaj hõ, *the houses are richly decorated with flags*. — 2. woasenseny awudifo no nyinaa, *all the murderers have been hanged*. — 3. wõsenseny hõ rëdidi, *they eat, squatting on their heels*. — 4. s. ahugmu, *to be suspended in the air, to hover, soar*; ade bi abes. ahugmu; mihũ aũmaa bi sè òsenseny ahugmu. — 5. s. .. so, *to depend on or upon*; esèn só, esensèn só; wõ anigyede senseny wõ foto so, *their enjoyments depend on their money-bags*.  
**senseny**, Ak. *cramp, convulsions*; D. As. (Akp. sinseny).  
**sensene**, red. v. sene.  
**sensene** (red. v. sene, *to exchange*) *to argue, dispute*; me nè wõ sensenee kakra, *I argued somewhat with them*.  
**nsensencè**, Ak. -nèe [sene] *shavings brought off by the plane* [G. srõlo]; *scrapings*.  
**nsensenkùá**, nsensenkùá, a species of bean; s. ase.  
**asenseny-mú** [senseny]: di as (lit. *to hang between two things*) *to be undecided, wavering, doubtful*.  
**sensensenseny**, red. v., s. senseny.  
**ò-sensèrëmá**, a certain plant (shrub).  
**nsen-sesewé** [nsen a woasesew] *regulations, statutes*.  
**sénsiasó**, an aquatic bird.  
**nsen-símmaa** [asem, sin, ba] an anecdote.  
**ò-sen-sinj** [asem sin] *an uncompleted lawsuit*. pr. 3340.  
**asen-sinj**, F. *paragraph*.  
**asèn-sósow** [ososow a wode sen], **asèn-súsúaa** (dim.), a tool used for carving in wood; adze.  
**asen-susúw**, pl. n- [asem, susuw] *thought, idea; design, purpose, intention*.  
**nsen-téj**, [asem]: otoa ns., *he talks a great deal*; cf. toa 2.  
**asen-ténten**, pl. n-, a long talk, speech, story; otoa as. or ns., *he is long-winded*; cf. toa 2.  
**ò-sén-tere** [osen, tere = tetrez] a large pot, for palm-wine; s. ofrantaa.  
**ò-sen-tiá** [osen tia] *cooking-pot*; osen a wónõa mu bródé n. a.

**asen-tiá**, pl. n- [asem] a sentence.  
**asen-tiaá**, -tiawá, pl. n-, a short sentence.  
**asen-tié**, inf. [tie asem] I. ba or ko as., *to come or go to listen to or hear a speech, discussion &c.* — 2. *obedience, syn. osetie*.  
**ò-sentiéfó**, pl. a-, *hearer, listener*.  
**ò-sen-tiri**, F. = asem-ti.  
**sen'tira**, As. = edaj ntia, *why? &c.*, s. nti.  
**asen-titiriw** [asem t.] *the main or chief point, principal thing, a chief or cardinal doctrine*; cf. asenkünini, akotenj; emu asent., *the chief contents*.  
**asen-toá**, pl. n- [toa asem] inf. a long speech or talk. — **asen-toatóafó**, pl. n-, *talker, prattler*.  
**asèn-trã-hó** [asem a estrã hõ] *custom, rule*; cf. ahotreabo.  
**asen-trēncé** [asem trēnee] a just or righteous matter or dealing; righteousness. — di as., *to act, speak, deal or judge righteously*. [21, 3.  
**asentrēncé-dí**, inf. *doing justice*. Prov.  
**ò-sen-tsir**, F. *for what, why, wherefore*; dze-kõ a osentsir mã wõbõ awar, *why matrimony was instituted*; asem bi a osentsi mã onse de wokã wõj bom', *any cause why they may not lawfully be joined together*.  
**ò-sen-twam'fó**, pl. a- [nea otwa asem mu] *arbitrator, umpire, referee, judge*; nea obu asem bi mu ntenj; cf. otemmufo. Ex. 21, 22.  
**asén-núá**, s. asendua.  
**ò-sen-núru**, a species of tree (cedar).  
**ò-sen-wom'** [asem a ewom'] a true word or saying; truth; syn. nokware.  
**nsen-wóro**, inf. [woro asem] *recitation*.  
**ò-sen-nyá** [asem & ogya, fire], *grievous, afflicting news*.  
**asepãteré**, pl. n- [Port. sapato, G. as(i)-patre] *shoe*; as. tenten, *boot*.  
**asepãtere-pãm'fó**, -yéfó, *shoemaker*.  
**sepéw**, v. [cf. pesew] *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 nkwa (1 Thess. 3,8). Cf. anigye &c.

**sépo**, a thin the cheeks (v.) *to prevent dagger, dir*  
**séra**, sára =  
**ò-será-anyó** [ò deserter, tu  
**ò-serántée**, o- a-nte] a d. pr. 2906; c.  
**séradaá** [Port S(é)radóó, Si  
**séré**, v. [red. request; me for some v. ntrama kak asking some mekoséré m indirectly (I cf. sèrenj. p sère, v. [s. a a bird).  
**sere**, k.  
**sère**, = s  
**ò-séré**, Ak. os the thigh; 368. 791. 10 sèresó, the l draw us to to invent a to feign; w they pretend so, he sits o ne sere so, care (wode v wõj yiye).  
**ò-sere-bénj'**, os animal.  
**ò-sere-bó**, pl.  
**asérebò-só**, A as(è)re-dám', asere-ó sere [objec, deri stock. Jer. 2 aséredewá, as bird. pr. 17 hene, as-pa cf. atakuru.  
**sérée**, Okw. c  
**ò-serefó**, pl. a- asére-hyéhe,

e.  
sentence.  
r kò as.,  
hear a  
bedience,

er.

p &c., s.

or chief  
f or car-  
akotey;  
s.  
f. a long  
óafó, pl.

custom,

or righte-  
teousness.  
l or judge

3.

ice. 1 rov.  
wherefore;  
war, why  
asem bi  
wəŋ bom',  
lawfully

asem mu]  
udge; nea  
otemmufo.

(cedar).  
true word  
ware.

recitation.  
grievous,

to, (i)-  
t.  
naker.

e free from  
hō asepew  
ed, enliven-  
or merry;  
as. me na  
Cf. ani-

sépo, a thin sharp knife thrust through the cheeks of human victims (cf. wura, v.) to prevent their uttering any curse; dagger, dirk, poniard; stiletto.

séra, sára = sra.

o-será-anyó [ose na onye] promise-breaker; deserter, turn-coat.

o-seránté, o-, o-serantéfó-o, Ak. [= se-a-nte] a disobedient child or person. pr. 2906; cf. seante.

séradaá [Port. serra] saw; s. saá, owaŋ. S(è)radóo, Sierra Leone.

séré, v. [red. sèresère] 1. to beg, ask, request; mes. nsu kakra manom, I ask for some water to drink; mesère no ntrama kakra; oséré wò hò adé, he is asking something from you. — 2. phr. mekoséré m'asó a, mete se..., I heard indirectly (I learned by hear-say) that...; cf. séreŋ. pr. 125. 739. 2907f.

sère, v. [s. red. sesere] to flutter (of a bird).

sere, v. Ak. = serew.

séré, Ak. = sare; s. serem'.

o-séré, Ak. osere, pl. a- [con. né sère] the thigh; the ham of an animal. pr. 368. 791. 1570. 2328. 3158; - sèrem', sèresó, the lap; twé yeŋ si wó sèrem', draw us to thy bosom! ba...serem' ká, to invent a false story, fabricate a lie; to feign; wòbò wəŋ- s. ká se wəyare, they pretend to be ill; ote n'agya sere so, he sits on his father's knees; wogu ne sere so, they are entrusted to his care (wode wəŋ ahye ne nsa se òŋhwe wəŋ yiye).

o-sere-bénj, osereberé, a species of rodent animal. [stone.

o-sére-bó, pl. a- [sew, obo] a grinding- asérebò-só, Akw. = sèresó.

as(è)re-dám', s. behama.

asere-dé, asereséde [serew ade] derision, object of derision or contempt, laughing-stock. Jer. 20,7. 48,26. 27.

aséredewá, aseredewa, sāpiéw, a small bird. pr. 179. 300. 1351. 2909. — as-hene, as-pá, two species of that bird; cf. atakuru.

sérec, Okw. cowries; cf. serewa.

o-sérefó, pl. a-, laughter, mocker. pr. 2830.

asère-hyéhye, -héhe, n-, (roar or burst

of) laughter, peal of laughter; bò as., to break (or burst) out into a (roar or fit of) laughter; gyegyeegye, hē hē ené serew nam; to chuckle (?); to as. dwóm, frs nsere-hyéhye-dwóm, to break forth into singing. Isa. 14,7. 49,13. 54,1. — aserehyéhye-bó, inf. neighing; better: mməŋ-bò. Jer. 8,16.

nsere-kyiri [sère, akyi] buttock, the buttocks, s. eto; Ec. 28,42: thighs.

sèrem' = sère mu, s. osère.

sèrem', serem' = sere mu, sare mu, sare-so, a grassy plain; espec. that in the north of Asante, inhabited by tribes formerly subject to Asante, partly Mohammedans; s. Gr. p. XIV.

o-sèrèmmá, osèremma, a certain game; s. agoru.

o-sère-má, inf. intercession; cf. odimá.

sère-mù-sèè [the king (osèe) of the desert] the lion; s. gyata.

sèreŋ, s. sereŋ.

sérene, adv. expressing the hissing sound of a fluid spurted through the teeth or a small orifice: watow ntasu s. afa ne gyaw mu; owo puw né bère tow gu ss s.; ekuru tu or tow mogya sérenene; mogya tow sérenene, the blood spurts (hissingly).

asérene, asérene, a mat used instead of a door, being fastened above and rolled down. pr. 2910; a door or shutter made of thin slips of (the bark of) palm-branches tied together with strings (mfiriwa); cf. berapae.

sérénsè, srénsè, gin, geneva.

asere-sém [serew, asem] joke, jest, witticism; fun; cf. asəŋkwaa.

sérésère, red. v. sère, to beg (much, constantly), to mendicate, to ask alms, going from one door to another; s. hūā; onipa a os. nneema, wofre no hūāfo. — asereséré, inf. begging; ode as. ara na ekodu ho, he begged his way thither.

o-séréséréfó, pl. a-, a beggar. John 9,8.

sèresere-bò-kronj', one ingratiating himself by friendliness, but stealing or secretly doing other mischief; onipa okontomponi, atiko-yisá-anim'jkyene, cf. atiko & jkyene.

asereséré-de = aserede. — o-sereséréfó, pl. a-, *laugher*. pr. 2911.

asereséré-sém = aseresem.

serésèrew, red. v., s. serew.

sère-sò, sère-só, s. sere, osère.

sèrèti, srèti [Eng.] a slate.

sere-toá: bò s., to smile.

seréw, v. [red. sereserew] to laugh, smile. pr. 127. 191. 2830. 2852. — tr. to laugh at, deride, mock. pr. 332. 2199. 3564.

— o(sere)-serew n'ano, he smiles. — pòj so serew, s. pòj 11. — sere(w), inf.: oto ne hõ sere(w) or sérè(w), he exposes himself to laughter. pr. 3312.

serewá, Ak. cowries = ntrama; di s., to use cowries as coin; wòatew ne ti s., they have sold him; cf. tew 13. — recently also: serewá, pl. n-, a cowry; s. biakõ, one cowry; ns. anum, five cowries.

serewa-tów, inf. playing for cowries.

o-serewató(w)fó, pl. a-, a player for cowries.

ásèrewá, a small bird. pr. 2912.

sèrèw-sèrèw, adv. drollish, funnily, laughably; akyekyere kò s., the tortoise moves in a droll manner. pr. 1912.

sesá, (sesásésá), red. v. sa; to scarify, make small incisions in, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels; to cup; to bleed; mes. me nañ. pr. 2913; wòs. wòj ano, they make incisions in the corners of the mouth. (for embellishment).

sesa, s. red. sesásésá.

asesá, (inf.) ill conduct; bò as., to behave ill, misbehave; syn. di asesasem.

sesa, v. Ak. = sesaw; cf. saw, v.

sesá, red. v., s. sã (1. to mend, 2. to tie, 3. to hang, 4. to stretch &c.) 5. to radiate: o'wia sesá m'ani so, the sun-beams strike upon my eyes (cf. sã 9; otow bemma sã me); owia sesá a esesá sika kũro no so nti, emu annonyam sò dodo, the reflection of the sun upon the golden city was extremely glorious.

sesá, sésá, v. [inf. n-] 1. = sakra, to change, commute, be changed or altered; ne nné as., his voice has changed, he has (got) a hoarse voice; o'daj no nné as., the clock no longer sounds well;

enné a ssésá, a trembling voice; n'anim as., her face has changed, e.g. on account of a guilty conscience. — 2. = sene, to exchange, give or receive in exchange. pr. 157; to interchange; to barter, truck; sesá dare yi mã me, change me this dollar! mepè dare masesá, I wish to exchange cowries or gold-dust for dollars, I wish to obtain dollars in exchange for cowries (gold-dust &c.); cf. nsesá. — 3. to redeem. Ex. 13,13.

nsesá, nsésá, inf. barter, exchange; di nsesá(-gua), to barter.

e-sésá, pl. asésáfó, 1. = osámáj, 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'ásésáfó rekũm no, his deceased relations are troubling or killing him. — 2. the effect or mischief wrought by a spirit (in this sense osámáj could not be used): meye wo s. = miwu a, meba mabeye wo bone; o(re)ye no s., he is inflicting some disease on him; s. akita no, e.s. osámáj aye no bone; s. sesá-yare. pr. 1808.

sesáá, a species of black pepper, Piper nigrum; dua bi aba a eye yaw se yisá; esow (wò) dutaj hõ se o'domá. Cf. sãwusa.

asesá-boá = kontromfi; ote se onipa; tetefo se: asamanfo na edaj saa aboa.

sesábóro, a disease, prob. dropsy; onipa nantu nè ne sère hoy na ehõ baabi tu kuru na efi nsu daa, na daa nso ehoy; cf. ntaatá.

asesá-dé, a foolish, unwise, immoral thing, action or conduct; syn. asesasem.

sesá-duá, a shrub attaining man's height, with a stinking sap, white flowers, and small round fruit; the root is used as a medicine against tooth-ache; s. sesá-yare.

nsesáé, rays; cf. sesá, nsensañee. Hab. 3,4.

sesá-fó, pl. id. exchanger. Ezek. 27,27.

o-sesafó, pl. a-, o-sesani, pl. a-fo, a loose, dissolute, disorderly, wicked (Prov. 11,7), unreasonable (2 Thess. 3,2) person; rogue; a crazy, crackbrained, shatter-brained person; idiot, simpleton,

fool; onipa sesa sèresèrew okwasea, og asesá-sém, a immorality; no mu.

nsésá-guá, (tr. truck; s. ns. nséságuá-de, 27,27.

sesásésá, a., a deranged, okway no so s.; anim aye sesásésáfó, pl. sesá-yaré, a parted spirit sesádua aha ntumi mma oyarefo no.

sesáw, red. v. lective quantity sand. nwura pr. 194.

away. ser. o water) repeated quantity, pr. folds; wase.

ne hõ kusuu, pously dress; esesaw no hõ worm, he is

sesáw-adé, sho

sesé, Ak. red. sésè, subsistence

sésè, red. v. sè

sèse, red. v., right, straight

they are equal a esesee, eq

nsem a esese 23,16

sèse, sè

adv. [se sè

af-i, mpremp

yet, still: wò

the word sta

short), or, ses

are you doin

so te kwan? -

re; n'anim  
g. on ac-  
ce. — 2.  
or receive  
erchange;  
i mā me,  
epe dare  
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r cowries  
— 3. to

ange; di

the spirit  
to work  
he corpse  
be done);  
sed rela-  
him. —

ght by a  
ould not  
a, meba  
s., is  
; s. alta  
s. sesā-

r, Piper  
se yisā,  
mā. Cf.

onipa;  
aa aboa.  
y; onipa  
baabi tu  
so ehonj;

mmoral  
sesasm.  
height,  
flowers,  
is med  
ad s.

lab. 3,4.  
. 27,27.  
-fo, a  
d(Prov.  
2) per-  
rained,  
pleton,

fool; onipa a wagyimi na onam sesa-  
sesa sēsēsēre ŋkūrōfo aduṅ n. a. - cf.  
okwasea, ogyimfo, obōdamfo &c.

asesa-sém, *disorderliness, ill conduct; immorality*; n'as. nti wanseṅ adwuma no mu.

nsēsā-guá, (*trade of*) barter, exchange, truck; s. nsesā.

nsēsāguá-de, nsesā..., *merchandise. Ezek. 27,27.*

sesāsēsā, a., *adv. disorderly, out of order, deranged, confused*; syn. basabasa; okwaṅ no so ye s.; aye n'ade s.; onam s.; anim aye s., *it dawns*, s. anim 7. A. sesasesafó, pl. = asesafó, *loose men &c.* sesā-yaré, *a disease inflicted by a departed spirit*. Obi yare s. na wode sesādua ahabaṅ gu gyam' a, asamaṅ bi ntumi mma ofie hō mfa ne nsa mmekā oyarefo no.

sesāw, *red. v. saw*, 1. *to take up* a collective quantity from the ground, ṅhwēa, sand, ṅwura, *sweepings*, ṅkyene, salt. pr. 322. 1941; sesaw .. ko, *to sweep away. Jer. 8,13.* — 2. *to draw* (nsu. water) repeatedly, *to draw a great quantity.* pr. 3197. — 3. *to draw in folds*; wasesaw sirikiyi atade ahyehye ne hō kusuu, *he is gorgeously and pompously dressed in silk.* — 4. mfa na esesaw no hwee hō, *having a Guinea-worm, he is confined to bed.*

sesāw-adé, *shovel. Ex. 27,3.*

sesé, Ak. *red. v. se*, = sise. pr. 2914.

sésē, *subsistence* = akwanhyede.

sēsē, *red. v. sē.*

sēse, *red. v., s. se, v., to be equal, right, straight*; wōsese, or wōsese, *they are equal, like each other.* - ade a esese, *equity. Prov. 2,9*; nea or nsem a esese, *right things. Prov. 8,6. 23,16.*

sēsē, sesé, seséé yi, seséi (= seséé yi) *adv. [se see, liter. as thus] I. = afei, mprempeṅ, just now, till now, as yet, still: woye deṅ wō ha sese? (when the word stands at the end, the e is short), or, sēsē woye deṅ wō ha? what are you doing here now? sēsē woda so te kwan mu? what, you are still on the way? - immediately, instantly:*

sese na mereba; sesei de, wada; mprempeṅ nā mihūū no, na seséé wáyera, *I saw him just now, and he suddenly disappeared.* — 2. sēsē = ebia: *perhaps; probably, likely*: s. wada, *perhaps he is asleep*; s. oko, *he is probably gone*; s. wawu, *he is likely to be dead.*

seséé-ara, *adv. [sese emph.] just now, this moment, instantly, immediately, in a trice, in a twinkling.* — sēsé-bére, sēsé-bére: okyēna s., *to-morrow about this time.*

o-sésé, pl. a-, *hut, cottage, small house.* pr. 2915f; *pavilion.* 1 Kg. 20,12. 16; *shed. Isa. 1,8.* - bō as. (pl. bobo asese), *to make a hut &c.* — s. asesewá; - osese-koro, *a solitary, lonely hut.*

asésé-afáhyé, *feast of tabernacles. Lev. 23,34.*

o-sēsē, pl. a-, *a certain tree*; dua fitaa bi a wode seṅ akonṅua, wode pam poṅ n. a. (dua-pa sē); *plane-tree. Isa. 41,19.*

sēsē, *a noise produced e.g. by shaking a calabash containing pebbles, cowries or seeds of abūrobia*; wōwosow mfūaa sēsēsese. - bō sēsē, *to walk fast, quickly.* sēsē: wō...s., *to stitch (something) equally; to backstitch.*

séséa, pl. n-, *a round basket, plaited out of a species of reed (go), with a flat cover, wider at the bottom than at the top*; cf. kentéṅ, kyeréṅkyé.

o-sēsēá, sēsēáá, *a certain tree*; dua kete-wa a wode ye mparowa. pr. 2917; cf. akurampōṅ.

sēsēba, F. *rebuke, reproach. Ps. 39,11.* asesé-béṅ [s. abeṅ] *a kind of horn or wind instrument of music*; abeṅ a wode bō oheue mmraṅ na wode kā asem nso kyere no; mmey abieṅ a nnipa baanu hyeṅ na wōṅ nyinaa kā asem biakō pē. nsesé-fóro, o-, *inf. [sesew, foforo] reformation. Hist.*

o-sēsē-gua, pl. a-, *a stool made of osese-wood.*

sésekwā, *adv. I. perhaps, peradventure, perchance, by chance, possibly; likely; cf. ebia, sēsē; 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 hazard, at a venture; kobi-sa s. bi na yéghwe.

**sésekwā-sēm**, a superficial or an uncertain, doubtful matter, a mere probability; n'asem nye s. = n'asem nye asem bi a wonnim no yiye.

**sésekwā-sóm**, a perfunctory, careless, negligent service; osom no s. = osom no mpaso-mpaso, oghwé so nsom no yiye.

**asé-sém** [asem a wose] a mere saying, rumour, talk, hearsay; syn. atésém; asem no nyinaa ye as., na nkontompo wo mu; cf. ayésém.

**sesère**, red. v. sère, 1. to poll, shear, clip; oseséré ne ti sò, he polls his head. Ezek. 44,20. — 2. to flutter (said of birds); cf. sere.

**asesérébé**, a word without any meaning, used to mark the end of a tale; yej tipen, se ebia yerebo semode na yewie a, na yese: as.; saa asem na yekohüi na as., that's what we saw, and now (we say) basta! (wontaa nkā no pii; womfá nko guam' bebrebe).

**nsesérésó-nsesérésó** = ebi-né-bi.

**sése-sése** = gyigyá-gyigyá.

**seséw**, red. v. 1. s. sew. — 2. to put or set in order, put or set to rights, reduce to order, restore: wosesew kürow no (mu yiye), oman mu; os. ne fi (ofie), syn. siesie, ye yiye. — 3. sesew so = taa so, (Akan) te so, to level, make level. — 4. s. ntam', to restore peace and harmony between parties at variance; s. siesie 3.

**seséw**, red. v. 1. s. sew. — 2. phr. ode n'anim s. fam', he disgraces him or himself.

**asesewá** [asese, dim.] a shed, covered with palm-leaves.

**seséw-bére**, time of reformation. Heb. 9,10. — 3-seséwfo, pl. a-, reformer.

**nsesewé**, v. n. [sesew] regulation(s), institutions; arrangement, adjustment, settlement, pacification.

**sè-só**, [ade a ese so, biribi a ese] a thing having the same figure or quality as another: ntama yi s. wo ho, there is cloth of the same quality; woton kuru-

wa yi s. wo Okran, other jugs of this kind are sold (or, may be bought) at Accra; né sèsó hene bi anni n'anim, such a king as he was had not been before him. 2 Kg. 23,25.

**nsè-só** [s. before] likeness, similitude, analogy, comparison: ns. bay na yede besusuw (hò)? with what (comparison) shall we compare it?

**ase-tade**, **ase-tar**, F. an under-garment.

**3-sé-té**, **osé-tie**, inf. [te or tie ose] obedience, submission to authority; osete na eye = wosé wo ná wutié à, na eyé; os. ye sen afore; cf. asómeraw. — ye os., to be obedient, dutiful.

**asé-té**, inf. understanding; cf. aséhü, ntease, ybümü.

**ase-tén**, **ase-tiá**, **nse-tiaá**, diff. species of beans; s. ase.

**asé-tím**, inf. certainty. Prov. 22, 21.

**asé-tó**, inf. s. to ase & ntoase.

**ase-totó**, inf. [to .. ase] neglect.

**àsé-trā**, F. **ase-tsénā**, inf. [trā or te ase] 1. life, the course or time of life [= bios, cf. nkwā = ζωη]; existence; condition or circumstances of life; manner of living, conduct, deportment; - obaa as., he came to take up his permanent residence (anywhere). — 2. met. = asetrāde. Mk. 12, 44. Lk. 8, 43. 15, 12. 21, 4. — **asétrā-bére**, time of life.

**asétrā-de**, the means of life or subsistence, livelihood, living.

**sétwe-dúa** = sekyedua, a bench made of poles by the wayside, the seat of the toll-gatherer.

**sé-twére**, inf. gnashing of teeth. Mt. 8, 12.

**sèw**, 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. pr. 249. 2930; sew abo, to pave, e. s. wode abo tintim fam'.

**sèw**, v. [red. sesew] to sharpen, whet, grind any cutting tool. pr. 882; cf. serebo, hi.

**o-séw**, mother-in-law, the husband's or wife's mother; cf. asé, osewá. — F. **asew**, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law. Mt. 10, 35.

**nséw**, Ak. nsés, curse, malediction, im-

precation, me ns., h. dua; di n. self by an. pr. 891; s. nséw-hyé, in Prov. 29, 2; nsew, F. = n. to make sé 3-sewá, (Ak. (m'agya n. cousin: th. (m'agya ne bá); the (m'agya-kal. osew; - un. 32, 7. 8. (- s. 32, 12).

**séwá** [asé, d. scab: s. a. hōnam baa (with small. aséwá, lentil. séwá, s. nsewec, Ak. work, tess work; abo. se-wó-sé, the your father. 3-sé(a)wúo, a riors in Ak. o-sé-yé, inf.: the courage or promise. ase-yéde, ase. si, v. [red. si. 1. contin., upright posit are placed; c. mals, taa of zontally than tree stor. s the there (or garden; abro chair; tumpa standing on a box is st ohene dan si house stands asráfó no sisi stand in a st Tshi-Eng.

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Lk. 8, 43.  
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ench made  
he seat of

i. Mt. 8, 12.  
spread out  
ntama, a  
o to make  
w abo, to  
far  
pen, whet,  
r. 832; cf.

sband's or  
ewá. — F.  
ter-in-law.

fiction, im-

precation, 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.

nséw-hyé, inf. [hye nsew] adjuration.  
Prov. 29, 24.

nsew, F. = nsow, mark, note; hye nsew,  
to make secure. Mt. 27, 65 f.

o-séwá, (Ak.) aunt, the father's sister  
(m'ágya ne nuabea); niece; female  
cousin: the father's sister's daughter  
(m'ágya ne nuabea ba = mé nã-kakrá  
bá); the father's brother's daughter  
(m'ágyà-kakrá bá); cf. wofasewa, ase,  
osew; - uncle (the father's brother). Jer.  
32, 7. 8. (- séwaa, the uncle's son? Jer.  
32, 12).

séwá [asé, dim.] a small vesicle, scurf,  
scab: s. antí no = biribi ampira ne  
hōnan baabiara. — nséwá, the itch  
(with small vesicles).

aséwa, lentils. Gen. 25, 34; cf. asedua.

séwa-níni, s. mfowanini, odehye 4.

nszweé, Ak. nszee, v. n. [sew, v.] inlaid  
work, tessellated, checkered, mosaic  
work; abo ns., pavement.

sz-wó-sé, the (very) picture or image of  
your father. pr. 127; cf. osé.

o-sè(a)wúo, a certain company of war-  
riors in Akem; cf. osé-awuo. pr. 3288.

o-sé-yé, inf.: wówo os. koko, they have  
the courage to carry out their word  
or promise; cf. oseadeyo.

ase-yéde, aszyéde, duty; syn. asede.

sì, v. [red. sisi]:

1. contin., to stand, be fixed in an  
upright position (chiefly of things that  
are placed; cf. gyina, of man and ani-  
mals, taa of things extended more hori-  
zontally than vertically): dua bi si hó, a  
tree stands there; nnua pii sisi túrom' ho,  
there are (or were) many trees in the  
garden; abroguá si hó, there stands a  
chair; tumpañ si poj so, a bottle is  
standing on the table; adaka si poj ase,  
a box is standing under the table;  
ohene dañ si kúrow mfinimini, the chief's  
house stands in the midst of the town;  
asráfó no sisi hó kyerebenn, those soldiers  
stand in a straight line. — 2. to stick,

to be stuck or fixed: ntakara si ne kyew  
akyi or ne kyew so, a feather is stuck  
in his hat; cf. hye. — 3. to sit, to  
perch: patu si duabasa so, an owl is  
perching on the twig; - to sit in state,  
in a stately manner (of a king): òsi  
hò kusun, he is sitting there in grave  
or solemn majesty; cf. te, trã, bum. —  
4. caus., preceded by de, fa, kã, twē...,  
to put, place, set: fa agua no si hò,  
put the chair there! fa kanea no si poj  
so, put the light on the table! òde honi  
asi ne dañ ano, he (has) placed an idol  
before his door; òde aduañ sii n'aním, she  
put food before him. 1 Sam. 28, 22. 25;  
otwēē abofra no sii ne serem', he took  
the child between his knees; òde no sii  
wəñ so hene, or, osii no wəñ so hene, he  
made him king over them; wode nõ sii  
agua so, they placed him on the stool  
(throne); òde no sii asase no so. Gen.  
41, 43; - de (asem or okasa) si akyiri,  
s. akyiri. — 5. (also without a preced-  
ing verb) to put, place, set &c.: si bañ,  
to place (plant, post) troops in a strong  
position, s. bañ 4. — si awenfo, F. to  
set a guard. Mt. 27, 66. — si awowa,  
F. ahoba, to give a pawn or pledge. —  
si nsore, s. nsore. — si adakani or  
apratwöm, to fasten a lock. — 6. contin.,  
followed by a numeral: to be, amount  
to: nnipa no si ahē? how many persons  
are there? wósi dú, there are ten; (wosi  
bebre, better: wəye bebre = wódsō);  
mmofra ahē na ewo hó? wosi anum pe, how  
many boys are there? there are but five.  
— 7. to rise, come up: a) to appear  
(of an elevation on the body): pōmpo asi  
me koko so, I have (got) a boil on my  
chest; - b) to grow well, flourish, thrive:  
dua no asi, the tree has become stately  
= erenyiñ yiye; kañ no de na anka erètò  
apē; na afei na asi yiye; - of persons: wasi  
nsiforo, he has grown (quickly) to be a  
young man; (he has grown young again).  
- si so: abofrá no asi so, this child grows  
well; kañ no anka òretò apē, na afei na  
wasi so yiye; - abofra a wasi so, a grown-  
up child (aged 9-14 years); cf. fromm;  
- mmofra a wəasi so yi ye nsí, the rising  
generation is industrious; cf. before & 43.

— 8. to stand (together): wəŋ nsā a worenom yi, yēné wəŋ na yēbesi afram' mpreŋ, 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 boat. (pr. 263); osii ne kwaŋ so kəe, or osiim' kəe, he departed. — 10. si ntam', to step in, interpose, mediate between contending parties. — 11. to lead (of a way): wəŋ kwaŋ nsi ha, their way does not lead them through this place; wəŋ kwaŋ nsi kūrom' ha, their way does not lead (them) to this town; ne kwaŋ 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 hyeŋ mu si fam', he disembarks; ofi ne pəŋkə so si fam', he alights from his horse, dismounts. — 13. to descend into, to strike: oprannaa sii duam', the lightning struck a tree; cf. duru. — 14. to come down, set in: omunukum resi, a fog is coming; ope asi, the harmattan has set in; awia asi, a great heat or drought has come; awia si bebreē a, ekyere okom = ede kom ba, much drought brings famine. — 15. si .. so, to come down upon, take possession of: obosom asi no so, the fetish has come upon him. — 16. to turn out: assem no asi me yiye, the matter has turned out well for me; woye saa a, erensi wo yiye ara da. — 17. to stop, stand still, make a stand: n'ano asi = n'ano ato, he has finished his speech; eha na m'ano abesi, here my mouth has come to a stand, i.e. with this I have finished my speech; metrā mu makosi ase, I shall remain in it or endure unto the end. - si often serves as an aux. v. for the prepp. to, unto, till, until, cf. Gr. § 117, 227, 2. 229; (de) besi, (de) kosi, cf. efam & Mt. 1, 17. 25. — 18a. tr. to push or knock against: efunu asi no or ne k̄ara, the corpse has pointed him out as the murderer, cf. afunsoa. -

obisaa nea owu sii no diŋ, he inquired the name of the murderer. — 18b. to strike with the head, push with the horns, to butt: aberekyi de ne mmeŋ asi no, the goat has butted him; mpapo si, the he-goats are butting each other; cf. 28. — 18c. si = haw; m'agya wu a, əbesi me, when my father is dead, he (i. e. his spirit) will trouble me. pr. 2322. — 19. to give shocks, to cause the convulsive motion of sobbing: osū asi no, he sobs. — 20. to stick (fast): aduaŋ no asi me, the food sticks in my throat (ete se me menewam' kwaŋ asiw); - to stifle, choke: asi me, my voice fails, ete se biribi asiw me menewam' kwaŋ a mintumi meŋkasa bio. — 21. to raise, erect, build: si daŋ, to build, esp. a house of sticks (cf. to abaŋ or fādāŋ, to build a stone-house or mud-house). pr. 2920f.; si ntamadaŋ, to pitch a tent; osii trābea no, he reared up the tabernacle. Ex. 40, 18; wasi fi amā no; also with de (cf. 4): bōraŋ yi so na mede me daŋ mesi. — 22. to institute, set on foot, set in operation, make, arrange: si agoru, to commence a game; 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 fraŋkaa, to hoist a flag; si abraŋnaa, to set a sail; cf. 43. — 24. to cause to hang down: si mməhəo, to hang a curtain; si adurade, to put on a robe or garment. pr. 1547. Ps. 35, 26. — si nsemma, to prepare or hang up a snare. pr. 520. — 25. si ntama, to wash clothes. pr. 1136; cf. horo. — 26. to fill into bags or bundles: si ŋkyene, emō, to tie loads of salt, rice; Okwawufo si emō no mmoaa (du a.s. əha) na wənam təŋ. — 27. si, to plan beforehand in card-playing, cf. toa 7.

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 bragging manner, i.e. to boast, to venture, undertake: wasi ne bo se əbəkə nē no akəkō, he undertakes to fight with

him (e.g. Da... bo maye, I shall do it at my... si afuw, to... bush for a... si ŋketekraky... or carefulness. — 31. si mu: a) s... to step into the a journey, to ste... ed by ko: osii sim'. - b) to pu... sii mu, he said kasa saŋ mu; - to give into t... mmaŋ du, na si nsimū. — 32. s... to put instead restore, compen... caus. a) to pu... ends together: these (two) boar... si anim, rush th... pr. 653. ne are slightly clen... or set before; s... upbraid with: r... na woye ade r... your eyes, say... it plainly, say... with it, that you... d) F. mframa asi... the wind is ag... - e) to fight; s... to stay up, sit... game, attending... 35. si apempem... s. apempem. — place the canes c... assemblies, i. e. t... public or judici... slaves; s... ma... or tie a...; cf... 38. si .. nsā: wasi palm-wine before... declaring that he... a certain woman... his intention to... elders (in putting... — 39. si .. ase, osi ne nnē ase, he



inquired  
 18b. to  
 with the  
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 papo si,  
 her; cf.  
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 pr. 2322.  
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 asi no,  
 y: aduag  
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 to raise,  
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him (e.g. David with Goliath); mesi me  
 bo maye, *I shall venture to do it, I will  
 do it at my own risk.* pr. 338. — 29.  
 si afuw, *to mark out a place in the  
 bush for a plantation.* pr. 333. — 30.  
 si ŋketekrakyē, *to apply great diligence  
 or carefulness (in doing any thing).* —  
 31. si mu: a) sim' = si kwaj mu (cf. 9),  
*to step into the way, i. e. to set out on  
 a journey, to start, depart,* gener. follow-  
 ed by kə: osiim' kəe, *he went off*; s.  
 sim'. - b) *to put in, i. e. to repeat:* okā  
 sii mu, *he said it repeatedly*; cf. ti mu,  
 kasa saŋ mu; - c) *to put in, i. e. to add,  
 to give into the bargain:* matə nām  
 mmaŋ du, na si me mū = tō me só! cf.  
 nsimū. — 32. si anagmu = hye anagmu,  
*to put instead of, to repair, restitute,  
 restore, compensate.* — 33. si anim,  
 caus. a) *to push, put, join or fit the  
 ends together:* kā ntāboo yi si anim, *fit  
 these (two) boards together!* fa apoŋ no  
 si anim, *push those (two) tables together!*  
 pr. 653. 766; ne sē kā si anim, *his teeth  
 are slightly clenched.* - b) *to put, place  
 or set before;* s. 4. - c) *to charge with,  
 upbraid with:* mede masi wo anim: wo  
 na woyee ade no, *I have set it before  
 your 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 wōj anim = hyia wōj,  
*the wind is against them.* Mk. 6, 48.  
 - e) *to fight;* syn. kō. — 34. si pē,  
*to stay up, sit up at night, over a  
 game, 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;* - *to credit  
 slaves;* s. poma. — 37. si pōw, *to fix  
 or tie a knot;* cf. si nsemma, s. 24. —  
 38. si .. nsā: wasi ne ti nsā, *he has placed  
 palm-wine before the elders of his town,  
 declaring that he now intends to marry  
 a certain woman, i. e. he has declared  
 his intention to marry her before the  
 elders (in putting palm-wine before them).*  
 — 39. si .. ase, *to put down, make low:*  
 osi ne nné ase, *he lowers his voice, speaks*

*with a low voice;* wutwa ŋkontompo a,  
 wusi wo nné ase; - osi n'ani or ne ti  
 ase, *he sinks his face or head, from  
 shame, grief, modesty, humility, he casts  
 down his eyes, droops or hangs his  
 head, is dispirited or desponding, flags;*  
 cf. ase 11; wakoye ohene nti wontumi  
 ŋhye no denneŋ bi na woasi wōj ti ase  
 = woamuna te hō komm, *because he has  
 become king, they cannot, as it were,  
 force him, but must contain themselves,  
 restraining their indignation;* okwaj no  
 si ne ti ase, *the road is sloping =*  
 okwaj no sīaŋ. — 40. si sii, *to hobble,  
 limp, halt;* s. sii. — 41. si nsiforo, *to grow  
 (quickly) &c.,* s. 7. — 42. si .. siyere,  
 a) *to promise a woman (in early child-  
 hood) in marriage;* b) = gye aware, s.  
 gye 9. — 43. si so, a) *to increase in  
 growth, to grow fast, thrive:* abofra &c.,  
 s. 7; *to grow up in reputation:* ohéne  
 yi diŋ si so, *this king has become re-  
 nowned;* - b) *ne home si so, his breath  
 or his pulse is regular (beats in a proper  
 way, 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 ŋkūrofo no kā, as it is  
 spoken by the people);* *to agree to.* Acts  
 15, 15; senea wakyere ase yi, ensisi so,  
*his interpretation or explanation has no  
 proper connexion, or, it is wrong;* kā  
 si so! *say it out! (say what is wanting  
 to complete the sense!) finish the sentence!*  
 - d) *to accompany (in continued & full  
 activity):* woreye eyi no, na ŋkyene nē  
 mmeŋ nē abubu w si so; cf. da mu. -  
 e) *to add, repeat, in pouring liquor;* *to  
 pour in addition:* si (no) só! (ε. s. woahye  
 obi nsā na woasaŋ ahye no bio) *serve  
 him (with liquor) once more!* - f) wasi  
 so dua = wahye mu deŋ, wamā atim;  
 cf. hye 11. Col. 2, 2; si so dua hwe, *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) si  
 so, s. 15. - h) *to be built up.* Ps. 89, 3. 5.  
 - i) *to be hoisted (of a flag);* cf. 23. pr.  
 2901. - k) *to last, remain, continue;* syn.

trā ho; n'ahenni rensi so daa, *his kingdom will not last for ever.* - l) de .. si so, *to continue an interrupted conversation or discourse.* — 44. si.. atwetwé, *to mock; syn. goru .. hō. Mt. 27, 29.*

Phrases with two combined verbs (besides those under 4. 8. 9. 12. 31. 33): 45. osi fá no hō, *he surrounds him (with words), i.e. he makes sport or game of him, banters, hoaxes, rallies, ridicules, deceives (Job 13, 9) him.* — 46. si fra, s. 8. — 47. huruw si, *to exult, lit. to jump up and set the feet on the ground again.* — 48. twa .. (hō) si, s. twa, atwasi. si, Ak. = siw, g. v.

así, inf. [si 18] the act of mutual pushing: oné no di asi, *he is against him, his adversary or antagonist, they are against each other.*

nsí, diligence, sedulousness, assiduous industry, careful attention: óyè nsí = óbò mmádeŋ, óyè aném, *he is diligent, interestedly and perseveringly attentive, assiduous, not careless or negligent (ohwe n'adwuma yiye, onim n'adw. pē), industrious.* — F. encouragement; hye nsí, *to be encouraged; to be stimulated.*

e-sii, shortness of one leg, so that in walking only the toes, not the heel, touch the ground; wuntumi mfa wo naŋ nsi fam' nwantew wo nantiŋ so, *na wonam wo nansoaa ano; si sii, to limp, halt. Cf. nantiŋkáfá, osiifo.*

sía, pl. a, F. = osiaw & asiaw, cluster, bunch.

asía, a species of large tree, used for fuel. asiá, n-, six. pr. 556. Gr. § 77.

asiá = nsa-nsía, nsawa-nsía, g. v.

asiá, a gold-weight. pr. 305. 565. - Akyem asía = ntaku 54 (nsaafákoró 9) = £ 1. 10 s. 4½ d. - Asante asía = ntaku 48 (nsaafákoró 8) = 6 dollars or ackies, or £ 1. 7 s.

nsiá, a six-stringed musical instrument; osaykū a eso nsiá, s. seberewa.

o-siáá = osiáá, a nickname of the cat.

esiá, a large tree of hard wood, good for fuel. pr. 3622; s. esiákokobiŋ.

siábaw, v. to tie, tuck, pin or truss up: os. ne ntama wo n'asenmu = ode ne ntama kyekyere n'asen, *he girds his*

garment about his loins. [fr. siaw & baw = bare].

asi-abére-mè-nyàwa, a swift-footed person; tale-bearer; spy; lit. 'obosom Asi has furnished me with swift legs'. Asi ye tete bosom bi. Se obi kosra edom bi nsra mu kotietie mu nsem a, na ohū. Se dam no ahū no repe no akyere no a, oguay kā se: (Obosom) Asi, bre me nnyawa na matumi maguay yiye. o-si-adaŋ, osiádaŋ, (house-)builder, architect.

siadé, good luck, fortune, success, prosperity; lucky chase; wafa or wanyā s., he has had good luck, has succeeded well, has made his fortune, has been lucky, fortunate or prosperous; wagyaa s., he has let his chance slip; 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; di s., to prosper, do prosperously. 1 Kǝ. 22, 12. — siadé-adé, gain. Prov. 31, 11.

siade-bóá, a kind of hedgehog, urchin; okame aye se apesee; ne hō agyaŋ ye ntiáa, ente se ap. de. (If you are going to trade and meet such animals, you will be lucky).

siade-dwúma, a business to make one's fortune by; \*óyè s. he has a prosperous business.

siadefó, siade nipa, a lucky, prosperous, prospering person; óye s. = ne hō ade ye. — siade-kwáŋ: ne kway ye s., his way is prosperous. Isa. 48, 15.

siade-sém, a good omen. 1 Kǝ. 20, 33.

O-siafó, pr. n. of a man; cf. nsíyefo.

asiáfó, pl. of asía = nsa-nsía.

e-siá-kókobiŋ, a certain tree; cf. esiá, esiápi.

siām, 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. ŋhene 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; woba wo aka a, womá wosaw aka no nsu no bi siām (= hohoro) wo ani so; se woba wo hō asu a, wode nsu a egu aŋowa

no mu bi ins a akā wo er wo hō; - osi himself profus be stripped, en n'aním asim ed, abashed, h Mic. 3, 7. — 4. is undone, da if it were dau — 5. (oschaŋ, (of a knife) he = ano akum.

nsiām, disgrace, syn. aniwu, ŋb they were put fight turned o

o-siām, 1. parch kyekyeré; wh salt, ground- as food in tra meal. Hos. 8, gun-powder, p

o-siām-m or perso tha os. = otaa siā he is a seducer one must be o

asiāmasí (asomas Asiammoá, pr. 1

siāmoo, a. 1. we intoxication, flo okom or nsā ar mā waye s.; n nti ene maye s

aye s., ontumi become weak fre open them. —

gyina ho. — 3 went softly. 1

nsiām-moa [abo fly; ma t. pr asiām-mé [asiā calamity. Jer. s

siāŋ, v. [red. sins back, retreat, fruitless attempt success. 1864

wobekō na wok dweŋ se wanya no; na wokoe

r. siaw &  
 footed per-  
 bosom Asi  
 legs'. Asi  
 osra edom  
 sem a, na  
 no akyere  
 ) Asi, bra  
 guay yiye.  
 ler, archi-

ccess, pro-  
 or wanyā  
 succeeded  
 has been  
 rous; wa-  
 ance slip;  
 usiness, is  
 ey by it;  
 or for mo-  
 prosper, do  
 — adé-

g, urchin;  
 agyañ ye  
 are going  
 imals, you

make one's  
 prosperous

prosperous,  
 = ne hō  
 kway ye  
 Isa. 48,15.  
 Kg. 20,33.  
 nsiyefo.

; cf. esiā,

s off,  
 h t. and  
 om a twig;  
 s from the  
 hand over  
 he body to  
 ; wōbō wo  
 nsu no bi  
 o; se wōbō  
 egu aŵowa

no mu bi sinsiām wo hō de yi fi kō  
 a akā wo a enti wuguare asum' no fi  
 wo hō; - osinsiām ne hō, *he washes  
 himself perfunctorily.* — 3. perf. to  
 be stripped, emptied, made void, pale;  
 n'anīm asiām, *he is ashamed, confus-  
 ed, abashed, humiliated* = n'ani awu.  
 Mic. 3,7. — 4. n'anom asiām, *his mouth  
 is undone, dull, tasteless, greasy, as  
 if it were daubed with grease or fat.*  
 — 5. (osekañ) ano asiām, *the edge  
 (of a knife) has become dull or blunt*  
 = ano akum.

nsiām, *disgrace, dishonour, shame, defeat;*  
*syn. aniwu, ŋkōgu; ns. baa wəñ 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;  
*meal. Hos. 8,7; cf. asikresiām.* — 2.  
*gun-powder, powder and shot.*

o-siām-má, pl. a- [siāne, oba] *a child  
 or person that brings mischief; bye  
 os. = otaa siāne a.s. ogyigye onipa,  
 he is a seducer, a man against whom  
 one must be on one's guard.*

asiāmasi (asomasi), s. obenteñ.

Asiāmmoá, pr. n. m. pr. 2923.

siāmoo, a. 1. weak, feeble (from hunger,  
 intoxication, flogging, hard work, grief):  
 okom or nsā amā waye s.; wəhwe no  
 mā waye s.; nnera adwuma a mekoyee  
 nti ene maye s. - aŵereshow 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 ho. — 3. softly; onam s. s., *he  
 went softly.* 1 Kg. 21,27.

nsiām-moaa [aboa] *the larva of a flesh-  
 fly; maggot.* pr. 3670.

asiām-mòné [asiāne bone] *mischief, evil,  
 calamity.* Jer. 44,23.

siāñ, v. [red. sinsiāñ] *to recoil from, fall  
 back, retreat, be repulsed, to make a  
 fruitless attempt at, to attack without  
 success.* 1864 Asantefo baa Fante se  
 wōbekō na wōkohyiaa Akyene no, wō-  
 dweñ se wōanyā abomfiaa bi rekokyere  
 no; na wōkoe no, wosiāñ' no. Obuu

me se āñkōnam na enti orépé me afā  
 me ayé me akoá; na me nè no kōo  
 guam' no, osiāñ' me. - yedi siāne, *we  
 ate till we could not eat any more.*

siāñ', v. [red. siānsiāñ] 1. *to be or become  
 sloping; bepōw yi siāñ kuroñkuroñ,  
 this mountain descends steeply, pre-  
 cipitously.* — 2. *to descend from; ofii  
 bepōw no so siāne or osiāñ' fi b. no  
 so or osiāñ' bepōw no, he descended  
 from the mountain; múnsiānsiāñ! de-  
 scend (all of you)! F. sian..do, to descend  
 upon.* Mk. 1,10.

asiānnaá, *a certain food; kəkoté a wo-  
 ayam na wode biribi a eye dsw fram',  
 na ade kyé a, wodi.*

nsi-anāñ-mú, v. n. *compensation, repara-  
 tion, restitution, restoration; substitute,  
 equivalent; representation.* — diñ-ns.,  
*pronoun (Gram.).*

asiananta-twèné, (-akyené)? pr. 2924.

siāne, v. [red. sinsiāne] 1. *to go along-  
 side (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 Elmīna  
 people (have) adhered to the Asantes; -  
 to have intercourse, conversation or com-  
 munion with, to associate with: wo nè  
 abofra yi siāne a, obekyere wo adebone,  
 if you associate with this boy, he will  
 teach you bad things.* — 3. *to seek  
 some one's hurt, to brood mischief  
 against, to seek a cause for accusation,  
 to wish to entrap some one: ósiāne me  
 = ope me bone; wōkosinsiāne no, they  
 watch, lurk for him.* — 4. s... hō, a)  
 s. fasu hō, *to go along the wall, whe-  
 ther 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: wos. mmāra  
 hō som Nyāñk., they worship God  
 contrary to the law. Acts 18,13.* — 5.  
 (contin.) *to hang from the side of: afōa  
 siāne no, esiāne n'aseñ so, he has a  
 sword hanging at his side, it is girded  
 about his loins; mfōa sinsiāne wəñ aseñ  
 so, they are girded about with swords,  
 have swords girded about their loins.*

— 6. tr. to hang about, gird on: mún-sinsiane mo mfōa! *gird on your swords!* cf. bo. — 7. red. to grope, to feel one's way. Deut 28,29. Isa. 59,10. — 8. to proceed from (some cause or reason); s. esiāne. — 9. to happen, befall. Eccl. 2,14.

esiānè, or esiānè, 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*: esiānè (or esiānè) ne nneyee nti nkūrōfo nyinaa pe n'asem, *on account of his deeds all people like him*; esiāne Iesu nkā-anim a okāā Farisifo anim nti, wōnè no nkā, *because Jesus reproved the Pharisees, they were not on good terms with him*; esiānè sè (or esiānè sè) wo-sii wōj bo na eyee nti, Onyankōpōj ghyira amma so, *as they had done it in obstinacy, God's blessing was not upon it.*

asiānè v. n. a thing going by one's side, threatening mischief, impending danger, peril, adventure; evil occurrence. 1 Kg. 5,(4.) 18; event. Eccl. 2,14f.; accident; - mughyirahyira me na as, bi aḡkos me, *give me your blessing that I may not incur any danger*; as, bi asiāne no, *he has met with an accident.*

o-siānè-dāntabāj, † a parallel of latitude. D. As.

nsiāne-hō, inf. the act of passing by; bo or di ns., *to pass by each other* (in going to and fro); syn. ntwahō; cf. nterehō.

nsiāneé, a-, descent. Josh. 7,5. Jer. 48,5.

asiāne-pé-béa, a dangerous place.

asiānewá [asiāne; dim.] a slight danger, adventure. &c.

sianká, v. to stop, keep or hold back, cause to stay, to hinder. pr. 2922. Gen. 24,56; to restrain; refl. to refrain. Isa. 63,15. 64,11; ontumi ns., *he has no rule over...* Prov. 25,28.

sianka-ase, sianka-ase: ye s., *to degenerate*; syn. to apē.

asiānsiam-pūro [sian, pūrō] repeated

*stumbling* descending a mountain; also figurat.

siān'siāj, red. v. siāj.

Asianté, s. Asante.

O-siāpānsám, the name of a month, about Sept. (?), Nov. (?); s. osram.

e-siāpí, a certain tree; wotwa dwira a, wōkotwitwa na wode ne nnyansij bekye mpanyimfo; s. esiā.

asia-puruwa, a species of esculent herb, pot-herb.

si-asee, Ak. 1. an anvil. — 2. a by-name of owoaduru.

nsi-aseé, anything placed under an object; saucer.

siāw, v. [red. sisīaw] to be caught (by or in): to be entangled, to stick (in): wotow ade bi kyene a, ebia esiāw dótó bi so; ntakāra s. ne tirim, *a feather sticks in his hair*. pr. 1576; - patiri-ansiaw ne aduaj bi a wudi a ensiaw = ennyina, *it does not stick*, s. nteberfua; oto n'ani a, ensiaw, *looking round, he sees nobody* [efise obiara nni ho]. - akosiaw' adansefó, *it is now the turn of the witnesses to make their statements*. - sisīaw..hō, *to stick..about*: wode ghwirej as. daḡ no hō; wode abūrow asiaw pata no hō.

siaw, v. to follow in a long train; syn. wūw; siaw obi = di obi akyi wūu. siāw': ko s. = ko yiye, ye de; aduaj no ko wo siāw'? *do you like (are you enjoying) this meal?* yiw, eko me siāw, *yes, I like it.*

o-siāw, pl. a-, a small cluster of 4 to 8 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. Obrōde-duru biakō mu wō beye se asiaw 5 ana 6 ana 8, obrōde-siaw mu wō mmetem beye se 4, 5, 6 anaa 8; cf. kwadusiaw. Diff. osaw.

asiāw = kasīaw, cluster, bunch.

siaw-siaw, adv. by heaps, in crowds; wōreba s., *they are coming in crowds*; cf. siaw, v.

o-sibaw, obrōde a woasiw no to, = nteberfua.

si-bé, a species of (small) fern, growing

principally site; cf.

asibé, pl. i

s. kārawa

sibeá, siber

a standing

sition, oc

no kosi

to (re-insi

2. a plu

opon yi,

know wh

Cf. dibeá,

structure,

of buildin

ye fe or

or nicely

asibēlete, a

nsibíaa, a c

sibíri, a spe

rekyi wē.

— a kind

sibir, denky

o-sil à, l

(puw or)

asibu, the

sider(i), F. [I

cf. sirij.

asidí, inf.

pushing,

tion. 2 San

he (walks

26,21.

o-sidifó, pl

opposer, e

asidí-sem [a

sié, v. [secor

q. v.] l. ca

fa &c.) to

2164. — 2

fa aduaj

siw, m

on ant

take care

bōdō no d

ahōnamdze

keep her in

4. to keep,

cf. di so;

sie nsu, a

vow, a co

tain; also  
 nth, about  
 dwira a,  
 isin bekye  
 lent herb,  
 2. a by-  
 an object;  
 ought (by  
 stick (in):  
 èsiàw dótó  
 a feather  
 ; - patirí-  
 a ensiaw  
 s. ntebe-  
 , v ing  
 obi ni  
 is now the  
 rake their  
 ick..about:  
 hō; wode  
 rain; syn.  
 akyi wūu.  
 ; aduaŋ no  
 (are you  
 o me siaw,  
 of 4 to 8  
 ŋing in a  
 d called a  
 ce to the  
 netacarpus;  
 kō mu wō  
 8: wode-  
 se 5, 6  
 F. 20-27.  
 ick.  
 n crowds;  
 in crowds;  
 to, = nte-  
 n, growing

principally on palm-trees; *palm parasite*; cf. mmeyaw & sisó.  
**asibé**, pl. *id.* or *n-*, a species of monkey; s. kārāwa. *pr.* 1182. 2293. 2635.  
**sibeá, siberé, sibéw** [*con. ne sibew*] 1. a standing-place, station, stand; position, occupation, employment; wode no kosi né sibeá bio, he is restored to (re-instated in) his former office. — 2. a place to put or fix anything; apon yi, miñhū né siberé, I do not know where I shall place this table. Cf. díbea, dabew &c. *Ps.* 103, 16. — 3. structure, construction, style or mode of building: odaŋ yi sibeá (= dammaŋ) ye fe or wā asiyé, this house is fine or nicely built.  
**asibēlete**, a certain game; s. agoru.  
**nsibíaa**, a certain bead; s. ahene.  
**sibiri**, a species of plant; ahabaŋ a mme-rekyi wē. *pr.* 1873; a species of reed. — a kind of black cloth.  
**sibirideŋkye?** *pr.* 2925.  
**o-sibisábà**, F. Akp. a lascivious, expensive (play or) game; s. agoru.  
**asibu**, the fruit of a certain tree.  
**sider(i)**, F. [Eng.] a shilling; pl. ns-mba; cf. sirij.  
**asídí**, *inf.* [dī asi] the act of (mutual) pushing, (mutual) contention; opposition. 2 *Sam.* 3, 8; aŋam hyia me asidim', he (walks) acts contrary to me. *Lev.* 26, 21.  
**o-sidifó**, pl. a-, adversary, opponent, opposer, enemy; cf. otamfo.  
**asídi-sem** [asem] antithesis.  
**sié**, 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 aduaŋ no kosie; wontú mmere nsie siw so; mushrooms are not deposited on an anthill. *pr.* 373. — 3. F. to keep, take care of, attend to, support: ana bado no dze no asie wā 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. dī so; F. sie mmra, to keep a law; sie nsu, ahyem, to fulfil, perform a vow, a covenant. — 5. to bury, inter;

cf. kora. *pr.* 1614. 2237. 2928. Fanteni bi kãe se: Se abibifo se: onipa wu na onsore a, asem no nnim', na yeŋ ara yeŋ kasa yi na ekyerę se obesore ampa, enese yese: wokosie no a. s. wokokora no: ná ade a wokosie no, - gye se wosaŋ kofa bio, na eŋka hō korakora. - wode no sie funu, he is buried with the corpse of his master. *pr.* 1614. — 6. to put things in order (s. red.): me né no sie a, ensen, 'if I and he arrange (things), there is no place for them', i. e. we cannot agree or live peaceably together. — 7. asie me 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 predicted it; I told of it beforehand; kasa sie, di sie, to arrange or settle beforehand. *pr.* 2885. - also for the prepp. for, against (an event); obi nnom nsu nsie ops. *pr.* 288; oboaboa abūrow ano sie okombere, he gathers corn against the (expected) time of scarcity; wonsiesie woy hō nsie nea ebeba no, they shall prepare themselves for (or against) the things that are to come! Gr. § 117 A 4e. 243b.  
**e-sie**, Ak. = esiw, ant-hill.  
**asie** = nea ode biribi asie, one who keeps something, keeper. *pr.* 2927.  
**nsie**, (As.?) the underworld; abosom mmerañ.  
**asie-bére, sie-béw**, a place to bury in, burying-place = asiei. *Gen.* 23, 4. *Jer.* 7, 32.  
**asieberennyáa**: osi as. or óye osiebere-nyáafó (= odi asem fi bi hō kokā kyere obi, na otie òniikó no dē bekā kyere no), he is a tale-bearer, tell-tale, meddler, busybody; cf. ofákanéfábafó.  
**o-sié-dá**, day of burial.  
**asie-dé**, ade (nneema) a wode sie funu, 1. 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, nsanyāā, kuruwa, nsā, taaseŋ (abūrobua), mpaboa né nnipa. Cf. nsaa. — 2. expenses of (or at) a funeral.

asièí, *burying-place, burial-place; syn. anisieí.*

Asièmiri, Asiemiri, *pr. n. of a famous hunter. pr. 872. 892.*

(siesie, seesei, F. = sese. *Mt. 3, 15. 9, 18).*

siésie, *red. v. sie (q. v.); 1. to arrange, put in order, make ready, put in readiness, prepare; syn. boaboa, sesew; -oresiesie ne nneema, he is putting his things in order; mas, me daḡmu, I have put my house in order; mā yen-siesie yeḡ hō ansā-na yeḡ wura aba, let us put ourselves in readiness before our master comes; s. ..mpa(so), to make the bed. — 2. s. ..hō, to make provision for; to take precautionary or preventive measures. — 3. s. ..ntam', to settle, compose, make peace: wasiesie (= wasesew) woḡ ntam', he has settled (the difference) between them.*

nsiesie, F. *peace. Mk. 9, 50; good will. Lk. 2, 14; ns. ḡkã adasã-mma.*

nsiesièí, *v. n. institutions, ordinances. 1 Pet. 2, 13; regulations; adjustments; precepts. Ps. 119, 4. 15; charge. Gen. 26, 5; preparations, purposes. Prov. 16, 1; cf. nsesewee, ḡyehyee.*

o-siesiefó, *pl. a-, F. peacemaker. Mt. 5, 9.*

nsiesie-hó, *preparation. — nsiesie-mú, arrangement, disposition, regulation, institution, ordinance. K. § 214. 216; cf. nsisii, ḡyehyee.*

nsi-fa-hó, *inf. bantering, raillery; hoaxing; cf. si 45.*

o-sifó, *pl. a- [si 18] one who knocks, knocker. pr. 1823.*

o-sifó, *pl. a-, or n- [nsi] a diligent, industrious, assiduous, sedulous person. Cf. nsiyè.*

o-siifó, *pl. a- [sii] one having a short leg; nea ne naḡ biakó ware kyey ne naḡ biakó na enti onam ne naḡ biakó no nánsóáa anò.*

nsi-fóro, *inf. [si, foforo]: wasi ns., s. si 7. [mmabawa.*

nsifórofó, *young people = mmërante nè*

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 nne a, okyèna na wagyaw hō akosi ha; onyé awarefo, na oye mprätwéfo, a. s. ate hō kwa.*

sígyaw-dí, *inf. being unmarried &c.; daa-s., celibacy.*

o-sígyafo, *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 natives is hardly ever one of abstinence, the word rather includes than excludes irregular intercourse with the other sex. pr. 167. 2929 f.*

nsi-hó, (*inf.*) 1. = ade a esi biribi hō; *opposition (Gram.), addition, accompaniment &c. — 2. the additional sum required in repayment of a loan, consisting of 50 per cent. of the borrowed sum or less; cf. mfentom', huruw (sika). Wofem sika biara a efi tiri de reko yi a, se woretua kaw a, sika no fá na esi aboteḡ no hō. — F. interest. Mt. 25, 27; usury.*

siká, 1. *gold. pr. 33; hye s., to wear a gold ring. pr. 1366. — 2. money in general. pr. 29. 838. 2931-52. 3623. — siká amápã, native, unmixed, pure, solid gold; s'. (mfütúru, gold-dust; s'. kúku, a pot full of gold-dust; s'. pów, a lump, nugget, ingot of gold. - di sika, s. di 3. 4.*

asiká: mekoḡe as., *I am going to dig and wash gold.*

sika-bònè, 1. *bad gold, s. ntwaree. — 2. wagyè no s., he (has) fined him unrighteously.*

sika-dáho: (dwetiri mu) s., *deposit, capital, stock, fund.*

siká-darè, *gold coin, gold piece.*

sika-dé, *the sweetness of money, love of money; s. nti watōḡ atoduru amã A-santefo.*

(a)sika-difó, -yéfo, *pl. a-, gold-miner, gold-digger.*

siká-dùá, 1. *a nickname of the cacao or the chocolate tree. — 2. invested money, capital.*

sika-adwini.

*work in*

sika-adwini.

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sika-dwúma.

siká-dwúmf

*smith.*

asika-fé, a

*diggers.*

sika-fémfó,

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siká-kórábéa,

sika-kórafó,

16, 23.

asika-m

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sika-mú, fund

sika-nápfó, g

Jer. 10, 9.

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**sika-adwini**, goldsmith's work; di s., to work in gold. pr. 2588.

**sika-adwinne**, pl. id. a thing wrought of gold, gold trinket; ebi ne: akye-kyere, okoto, dawuru, safē, sosow n.a.

**sika-dwuma**, work for money. pr. 2953.

**siká-dwumfó**, a worker in gold, goldsmith.

**asika-fé**, a tax or duty taken from gold-diggers.

**sika-fémfó**, pl. id. [fem] creditor; debtor.

**sikafére**, riding-cane, riding-whip, horse-whip.

**sika-fráé-bó**, (piece of) gold-ore. Jer. 6, 27.

**sika-fútúru**, Ak. F. gold-dust. — **sika-hwéfo**, treasurer.

**Sika-guá** [Sika-gua Kof] the Golden Stool, the symbol of Asante nationality. It is said to be a wooden stool (partly?) covered with gold, with three supports, and with several bells attached to it. According to the belief of the Asantes, it contains the soul of their nation, and its loss or destruction would bring about the loss of national unity and of their power and welfare.

**sika-gú-béa**, mint; nea wogu sika.

**sika-guán** [oguán] a sum of money given instead of a sheep, e. g. to a fetish-man or to the counsellors.

**sika-gyé**, inf. the receipt of gold or money; cf. akasadi; aka s., the money has yet to be received.

**siká-hamá**, gold thread, spun gold.

**sika-húnu**, money (a fine) taken unjustly.

**sika-késé**, a large amount of gold. pr. 211.

**sika-kómm**, a capital sum of money placed out at interest, principal; cf. kómm 2; - net account.

**siká-kórábéa**, treasury. John 8, 20. —

**sika-kórafó**, pl. id. treasurer. Rom. 16, 23.

**asika-má**, inf. giving or lending money.

**a-siká-móno**, ready cash. pr. 767. 2939. 3292.

**sika-mú**, fund(s), stock.

**sika-nánfó**, goldsmith, founder. Isa. 40, 19. Jer. 10, 9.

**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. 3573.

**sika-pá**, good or unmixed gold; cf. sika 2.

**sika-pé**, inf. love of gold or money.

**o-sikapéfó**, pl. a-, a person covetous of, or greedy about, money, lover of money. 2 Tim. 3, 2.

**asika-séé**, - sèé, inf. lavishness, wastefulness in spending or expending money; syn. adesee, ahohwi.

**sika-sésáfó**, money-changer(s), banker(s).

**sika-sín**, defective, deficient, incomplete money or payment. pr. 2964.

**siká-sò-hwéfo**, pl. id. cashier, banker, treasurer; cf. sikahwefo.

**sika-sú**, F. - nsú, [sika a woaday no se nsu a wóde gù nneema hō] gold-leaf, tinsel, for gilding purposes; wóde s. ayi hō nsāmaá, they have made gilt ornaments on it.

**sika-tám** [otām a wóatwē sikahama de afram' aṅwene a.s. wóde sikahama nē asawa asaasaa mu aṅwene] gold-brocades, stuff made of silk or cotton and gold.

**sika-tán**, - tén, capital, principal, (capital) stock.

**sika-tére**, a plate of gold; s. da ne koy-mu, fām n'ani akyi, bō ne nsa; golden plate. Lev. 8, 9.

**sika-túo**, a gun inlaid with gold.

**sika-twáw**, heap(s) or plenty of gold or money.

**sikawá** [dim.] a small amount of gold, little money.

**asika-yé**, asika-yò, inf. gold-digging and washing, gold-mining. — **sika-yébéa**,

- yóbéa, a place for washing or digging gold; gold-mine. — (a)sika-yéfó,

- yófó, pl. a-, = (a)sika-difo.

**nsikaá-nsikaá**, a small beetle.

**si-késé** [siw kese] a large mass, heap, pile or body of any thing; nsukyere-ma s., avalanche.

**ásikò**, asiko [Gā] a lascivious game; s. agoru.

**o-sikò**, osikó, a tree whose bark prepared and used like mimowa has an agreeable smell; dua bi a ne hūām nti mmea yam ye.

**Osikò**, pr. n. m.

**nsi-kóro**† [nea esi hō koro] *item, article, single sum, separate particular, in an account.*

**nsíkówa**, nsúkówa, the smallest species of sea-fish, sold inland, *pr.* 1848.

**asíkré** [Port. *azucar*, Dan. *sukker*, G. *šukle*] *sugar.*

**asíkré-aba** [sugar-fruits] *dried fruit from Europe, e. g. plums, pears, cherries, raisins &c.*

**asíkré-bó**, *sugar-candy.* — **asíkré-pânoó**, *biscuit(s).* — **asíkré-síw**, *a sugar-loaf.*

**asíkré-siám** [sugar-flour] *wheaten flour from Europe or America. [G. šikišan].*

**asíkuma-guá** [the stool of Asíkuma]: *dí.. hō as., to look well after something; senea Asíkumafo ani kũ woy agua hō no, saa ara na onii no ani kũ ne de-kóde hō bō hō mmódey ney. Asíkumã, the capital of north-western Agona or Asiníkwáa = nsikowa.* [kuma.

**o-síkyí**, **1.** *a die, made of ivory, wood or an adobe-nut, pr.* 3285; *a cube; - tow s., to dice, play with dice; also to consult lots; - eye asómmey a. s. dua a. s. adobe-aba a wosey no ahiganan na wotwitwa hō: wotwa fá abiesã, na wotwa fá anan, na wotwa fá mfuaate (wóde akye-nem' >), na ofã da hō teta; na wotow gye sika ana ntrama anaa nkate, a. s. wotow gye woy ani. Nea woankyerew hō nō, wofre no sikyi (sikyi has no mark); nea wotwa so abeam', wofre no mfuaate; nea wotwa so abiesã nē anan, wofre no korosã nē korosã-anan. - Phr. eto sikyi oo, eto mfuaate oo, ('whether the die falls sikyi or mfuaate'), come what may! cf. esi baabi a, asi. — **2.** *a plaything (amulet?) made of the adobe-nut, hung round the neck of children, esp. when teething.**

**asikyi-asíkyí** [osikyi]: *twitwa .. as., to cut into large (cubical) pieces (said of food).*

**sikyidónj** = *sukudónj.*

**sim'** [si (kwaŋ) mu] *to set out, start on a journey; sim' ka, to depart; sim' ntem ka, set off quickly! wunšim' ntem a, wunnú ntem, if you do not set out in time, you will not arrive in time; ahemadakyē na misiim' wō*

*Ōkraj, early in the morning I set out from Accra; s. si 31.*

**nsim'**, nsi-mú, *inf. 1. what is given into the bargain when a large quantity of any thing is bought; besides nsim', an ntòsò, Ak. n̄uso (q. v.), is given; cf. nkwanyé. — 2. the stump of a tree. Job 14, 8.*

**simma** [siŋ ba]† *minute = miniti; aka s. dunnun na dōnkoro abo, it is a quarter to one; dōnkoro apa hō s. du, it is ten minutes past one; dōnkoro apa hō s. dunnun, it is a quarter past one. — simma-siŋ,† second.*

**nsimma-nsimma**, *pl. of simma [siŋ ba]: nnua ns., small pieces of wood. - wōkã asem no ne-nsimma-nsimma mu, they relate the story in portions or sections; cf. mmobom' 2.*

**osimasi**, F. = *asiamasi.*

**o-sím'pám**, *a certain cotton cloth made in Europe.*

**Simpã-pányiŋ** [the man who is responsible for the boats]: *woye me S., you exact something impossible from me, you demand what is out of my power, you overtask me; you make a fool of me. [Simpã = Winnebah].*

**símpí**, **símpiní**, Ak. = *sūmpí, syn. ese.*

**simpówa**, F. *a weight of gold-dust, equal to threepence; cf. powa.*

**simpówa-dúá**, *a tamarind.*

**o-si-mú**, *pl. n., 1. a pillar = odum; cf. nsim'. — 2. fig. = otitiriw.*

**e-síj**, *pl. asiŋasiŋ, 1. remaining piece or part of any thing, fragment or remnant of a whole, stump; duasíj (enyé dua-mū no, na eye né siŋ); siŋ is not used of broken vessels (gyirase, nkora, nkuruwa, of which go w, fá or fere is used, except of the scattered pieces: wōabō no asiŋasiŋ; n'asiŋasiŋ gu hō; opoŋ no nan a ebui no, ne siŋ ni); but it is said of other things, e. g. hamasiŋ, and of fluids in a vessel: nsã ye tumpay mã na wuhwie so bi a, nã aka siŋ; n̄go a mehyee no mã kosii hō no so ato siŋ, the oil no longer fills the vessel as it did when I placed it there; - osekansiŋ ye osekaniŋ a n'ano ye siŋ; cf. dunsíj, nnyansiŋ;*

*básiŋ, hwé asósiŋ; or ni, this is or matter asiŋ, he pments (an (twi)twá .. Ex. 29, 17 pieces. — two yards bought but of five ntamasíj; bought thr anim, the a sharp fig of soldiers place whe happened. asiŋ [G. asiŋ vinegar. P síná, v. [red. to thread on a string sn. bea ó-si-i inf. síná-mméŋ - sínápi -abá, Mt. 13, 31. asiŋ-asiŋ, pl. siŋsiŋ(ŋ) [I to shingle. siŋ-kóro, a ntama. [G. sinséŋ, 1. re cut off, pee apple, by small piece grow hard is lame (iú 3. o-sinsé sinsiam, red. siŋsiŋ. red. siŋsia red. huhu... asi-pè-ntamá ant-hill. p asi-pim, a la osi-pérennu, sipiripii, sisi ripii, a. d*



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básiŋ, hwénsiŋ, akónsiŋ, nánsiŋ, anosiŋ, asósiŋ; ómán-siŋ; - asem no siŋ ɣkō ni, *this is only the half of the case or matter*; - sika no, ómāā me asiŋasiŋ, *he paid me the money by instalments (and has not yet paid all)*. - (twi)twá.. asiŋasiŋ, *to cut (in)to pieces*. *Ex.* 29, 17; tetew.. as., *to tear (in)to pieces*. — 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; ntamasiŋ; *mate ntama-siŋ asia, I have bought three yards of cloth*. — 3. siŋ anim, *the front line of an army where a sharp fight is going on & a number of soldiers have already fallen*; - a place where a serious accident has happened.

asiŋ [G. ašij, Ger. *Essig*] = mfinigyer, *vinegar*. *Prov.* 25, 20.

síná, v. [red. sínásina] *to perforate, pierce; to thread (a needle); to string, to file on a string (nām, ɣwaw, ɣhene, meat, snails, beads &c.)*. *pr.* 443. 2881. 2899.

ó-si-ná, *inf. s. bō* 108.

síná-mménj = sēnāmsen.

sinápi -abá, -fua, *mustard, mustard seed*.

*Mt.* 13, 31. *Lk.* 17, 6.

asiŋ-asij, *pl. of (e)siŋ*. 1 *Kg.* 18, 23.

singere(n) [Eng.] *shingle(s)*; bō.. so s., *to shingle*.

siŋ-kóro, a certain *European cloth*; s. ntama. [G. *ogbale*].

sínsen, 1. *red. v. sen, to cut, carve; to cut off, peel (yam; a fruit, e.g. a pineapple, by cutting away its rind by small pieces)*; cf. wae, hūaŋ. — 2. *to grow hard, stiff &c.*; ne naŋ as., *he is lame (in his feet)*. 2 *Sam.* 4, 4. —

3. o-sínsen, *inf. cramp, convulsions*.

sinsiam, *red. v. siam*.

sinsian, *red. v. sian*.

sinsiane, *red. v., s. siane, 4-6 & botohuhuw*.

así-pè-ntamá [siw a epe nt.] *a small ant-hill*. *pr.* 2965.

asi-pim, *a large chair*.

osi-pérennu, *colon(?)*.

sipiripii, sisirii, sirisiripii, sisiripii, pisiripii, *a. dizzy, giddy, confused; dull,*

*torpid, insensible; - n. dizziness, dullness &c.; trembling; fearfulness, terror*. *Isa.* 21, 4. — me hō aye me s., me hōnam te se ahonhon, biribi bō me a, menté, *I am stunned, petrified, awe-struck, horror-stricken, I shudder, I have become insensible, apathetic; cf. awosē, ayisē*.

sipiripii-yé, *inf. dullness, heaviness, gloom, sadness; apathy*.

e-siré, a species of *sea-fish*, caught frequently in the month of August = ɔyáká.

sírénj, s. sirij.

siri, a certain *charm, amulet*.

siri, v. Ky. = siw; siri nsuo no ano = siw or waw nsu no ano, *dam the water up (in or out), obstruct the flow of the water!*

siríkyi [Eng.] *silk*; cf. sedaa.

siriŋ, better: sirenj [Eng.] *a shilling*. F. sideri.

sirisiripii, s. sipiripii.

osi-saŋ, *semicolon*.

sisásisaw, *red. v. to approach, draw near hesitatingly or reluctantly*; ε. s. se obi reba wo ɣkyen na ontumi mma.

sisé, sisē, better: sesē, *subsistence*.

sisé, *red. v. se, to say repeatedly, talk much of*; mate se wosisesise se wōbeko baabi.

nsisé, *inf. talk, sayings; rumour, report*. *pr.* 1600 f.

así-sém [asem a wosiw so] a 'talk' (topic) or matter to be concealed from general knowledge, to be kept secret, a secret; enyé as., as. hiara nni yen sōm mu.

sisi, *red. v. si: 1. s. si, 1.2 &c.*; nnō-maa bebree sisi dua no so; kōkōsakyi 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. 2238; cf. gyigye, daadaa.

— 4. *Phr.* otutu m'ano sisi, s. ano. asisi, *inf.: ye, as., to be wont to butt*. *pr.* 1060. *Ex.* 21, 29; to cheat.

nsisi, nsisi, *inf. the act of cheating &c., deceit, imposture*.

sisi, *pl. id. [& a-] a bear*; other names: sisi(e)-kwābrafo, ostsiré, oisismo, oto-

atweres. - sisi-beré, *she-bear*. — sisi-**nsóroma**, *the constellation of the Bear*. Job 38, 32.

sisi [*con. né sisi*] *the lower part of the back, from one thigh-bone to the other*. pr. 2966f.; *syn. pã, pãm', pim'*; cf. akyi. — *Phr. so me sisi, support me, help me to pay a debt!* — sisi-akyi, *backside*.

sisiá, *pl. id. the rump, end of the backbone of an animal, with the adjacent parts; the loins*. Lev. 3, 4.

o-sisiá, *bower, arbour; a shelter in a thicket of trees and shrubs*. pr. 1852; *òdòtò bi a aye se òdaj a mmóá dà asé; meko or mehyye s. ase*. — o-sisiám', *in the dense and dark bush; ahabaj mu a eho aye òdòtò na eho aye süm no*.

sisiaw, *red. v., s. siaw*; - *ghwiredj sisiaw wøj mu biara koko so, all of them wear flowers on the bosom [lit. flowers stick on.]; wode nnamrãm as. apakanj no hõ; cf. damrãm*.

asisi-de [*ade a wonam nsisi so anyã*] *a thing or things acquired by cheating or deceit, unlawful property*.

asisi-dúru [*aduru*] *medicine to cure pains or disease in the lower part of the back*. pr. 367.

sisié, Ak. = sisi, *a bear*.

o-sisifó, *pl. a-, cheat, deceiver, impostor; syn. òdaadaafo, ogyigyefo*.

nsisii, *arrangement, institution; cf. ghyehye, nsiesiei*.

nsisi-hõ-adúm [*adum a esisi hõ*] = ntá-boo-adum, *boards (of the Israelites' tabernacle)*. Ex. 39, 33.

nsisi-mú, *l. the calyx of the flower (of a pomegranate-tree)*. Ex. 25, 31. — *2. setting (of jewels)*. Ex. 28, 20. — nsisi-mú-adúm, *pillars at the entrances of the Israelites' tabernacle and its court*. Ex. 39, 33. 40, 18.

o-sísimo, osísirè, *s. sisi, bear*.

asisirapé = mpienyò.

sisirii, *a. tasteless, from want of salt & pepper; syn. wóo. - numb, torpid, dull; me naj ye me s. te se ananse akita me, my foot is benumbed as if it were asleep; cf. sipiripii*.

sisiripii, *s. sipiripii*.

Sisirikú, *pr. n. of a strong man = òhòòdeņfo*. pr. 2969.

o-sisiriw, osisiriw, *pl. a-, a certain tree bearing red flowers; tulip-tree?* pr. 3624; *ebere koo a, na wodua abũro; wonõa ehõ hono nõm se ayamkawaduru; wode ye afa a wode tonõ*.

asisi-sém, *pl. n-, a deceitful matter or act; deceit; error*. Isa. 32, 6; *feigned words*. 2 Pet. 2, 3.

sisi-só, *inf. [so sisi] assistance, support, help; cf. sisi, oboá*.

nsisi-só: (òkanea) *ns., chimney of a lamp*.

sisiw, F. sisu, *red. v., s. siw*.

sisi-yáre, - yàré, *lumbago, pain in the loins and small of the back; cf. emuyare, sãmèè, oséņmũ*.

sisó, *a species of (small) fern = sibe, g. v.*

nsi-só, *v. n. 1. repeated pouring in of liquor, s. si 43e. — 2. the completion of a verb. Gram.*

nsisó: (òkanea) *ns., chimney of a lamp*.

nsisó-náj, *a foot standing upon its axle*. 1 Kg. 7, 30.

nsii-tá, *a person with abnormal legs, so that in walking only his toes, not his heels, touch the ground; onipa a onam ne naj abienj ano; cf. sii, osiifo*.

asitiw = asótiw, *deafness; yi.. as., to give one a private hint, to warn, acquaint with, make known; yi me as., give me notice (of it)! woayi me wo hõ as., I have been informed concerning you*. 1 Cor. 1, 11. Cf. nãm, v. 4; asõ 15, hwiti, v.

o-sitífó, *pl. a-, a deaf person. — o-sitiyifó, pl. a-, warner, informer*.

siw, *v. [red. sisiw], Ak. si; l. to pound, stamp, bruise, beat, thrash; wósiw kókòtè de ye òkono; ósiw abũrow = òde abũrow gu woadurum' na òde wõmma wõw (de ye amoagyanewa). — 2. to stop; to be stopped*. pr. 2985: *osiw n'asõ, he stops his ears*. Acts 7, 57; *owú si(w) asõ, death stops the ears, i. e. one will not believe that the sick person can die (always hoping for his recovery); n'asõ asiw, his ears are stopped, i. e. he is disobedient, s. asõ*. — *siw kwanj, to obstruct one's way, to bar, barricade, block or shut up*

*the way, check to; to prevent, to resist, a bit; ósiw or osiw n hinders n ano, a) = resist, Heb to shut up no ano, he siw so, from, keep 1 Sam. 3, nea wakã from me a - osiw ne self. 1 Sam emotion = siw, it is, unintelligible kakra = quite intelli in wa, esi m' = why does 13, 7), = - siw sũn me wura, t - siw aw nsiw me a to let grow down); osi atimum' = he lets his long hair, a - siw boggy - 5. siw r back the vo e-siw, Ak. sie ture of the dish clay ar pr. 3 373 asiwá, = s - 2. (Aky.) síwabiri, sowa an herb or very frequen paths in the Rhea, Chin - flax. Isa.*

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the way, to stop, check; to give a check to; to put a stop to (cf. sākwan); to prevent, obviate; to hinder, impede; to resist, oppose, withstand; to prohibit; osiw me kwān se mennye adwuma or osiw me adwumaye hō kwān, he hinders me from working. — siw ano, a) = siw kwān, to withstand, resist, Heb. 12, 4, &c. [G. tšii na]; b) to shut up, close, seal: wasiw kotoku no ano, he has sealed up the bag. — siw so, to conceal, to hide or keep from, keep close or secret, hush up. 1 Sam. 3, 17. 18. Acts 20, 20; nsiw me nea wakā no biara so, do not conceal from me anything of what he has said! — osiw ne hō so, a) he disguises himself. 1 Sam. 28, 8; b) he suppresses his emotion = ohye ne hō so. — 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: eden nti na esiw fam' = agye asase no akenten so, why does it cumber the ground? (Lk. 13, 7), = emmā ennyā biribi afi-yé. — siw sūm, to stand in one's light: me wura, tafarakye, woasiw me sūm! — siw aŋia, to stand in the sun: nsiw me aŋial (Diog. to Alex.) — 4. to let grow (cf. si 24, to let hang down); osiw ne ŋhwī, ne 'ti, osiw atimum' = omā ne ti ŋhwī fuw ware, he lets his hair grow long, wears long hair, a sign of mourning. pr. 1445. — siw bogyese, to let the beard grow. — 5. siw nténne, 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.  
asiwá, I. = siyere; si .. as. = si siyere. — 2. (Aky.) a certain game; cf. agoru. síwabiri, sowa, pādédê (= Guan: pálele), an herb or grass with fibrous stalks, very frequent at the sides of the foot-paths in the bush; perh. a species of *Rhēa*, China-grass; *Boemeria puya*? — flax. Isa. 19, 9.

síwadonnó, Akw.: oye asm no mu s., he is not honest in the matter = otwa mu ŋkontompo.

nsiw-ano, F. = ntuaano.

osi-wiēi, pause, stop; fullstop.

asi-yé: ódaŋ no sibeá wó asiye, that house is built in a good place; cf. sibeá, bō 108.

nsí-yé, inf. [ye nsi] diligence, industry, close application to one's business. — nsíyefó, pl. id. = osifó; pl. men of activity. Gen. 47, 6.

siyére, pl. a- [con. ne siyére] a woman demanded (in early childhood) in marriage; a betrothed woman, fiancée, bride. Lk. 2, 5; syn. asiwá. — si .. siy., s. si 42.

sò, v. [red. sosò] 1. to drop, drip, trickle, distil, fall or discharge itself in drops: nsu (nsā, ŋŋo) sò fam'; tr. to pour or let fall in drops. Deut. 32, 2. 33, 28. Ps. 65, 12. 13. Prov. 3, 20. 5, 3. — 2. to light, kindle, inflame (okanea, ogya, a candle, a fire). pr. 185. 336f.; maso gya = makoyi nnyansrama wó obi gyam' makogu me dem'; yeasò nnyansin ano, 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. afāhye no aso, the festival is celebrated with gaiety, has reached its pitch; n'ayeforohyia sœ dodo; agoru no sœ, the play was merry &c., grand; agoru no nsò, the game is not merry, joyous, gleeful, pleasant. pr. 1216f. — 4. to be tough, clammy, sticky: me fufun sò (hūāā), my dumpling (of pounded yam or plantains) is tough. — 5. to apply, examine, taste, try, exercise: sò .. aduru, to apply or give medicine; osò ne tuo (wó) dua no mu, he tries his gun at that tree; espec. with hwe: sò .. hwe, Gr. § 110. 220, 1; meso aduan (nsā, taa) no mahwe, I am tasting the food (liquor, tobacco), cf. kã .. hwe; meso me hō mahwe se me hō ye deŋ ana, I shall try whether I am strong (enough for it); osò ne nsa, he exercises his hand (in shooting, throwing

stones). — 6. so dade mu, to weld iron. — 7. so..ano (cf. 1) to seal, orig. by dropping sealing-wax on something; mede dâgeré meso p̄homa ano. pr. 2978. John 6, 27. Rev. 5, 1. — 8. so..ani, to satisfy or gratify the eyes of, to please, to content; to be acceptable in the eyes of; biribiara n̄so difudepefo ani, nothing satisfies the discontented; ani a ensò ade, discontent(edness); osò m'ani, I am well pleased in him. Mat. 3, 17. 12, 18. — 9. n'ani sò me, he respects, esteems, honours me; wo ani sò wo h̄o, you are pleased with yourself, are self-satisfied; n'ani akosò ne h̄o atra so, he is supercilious, overweening, insolent, presumptuous, loose. — 10. so, F. to endure. Mt. 24, 13. — 11. so (pl. soso) obi kwan̄ = hyia obi kwan̄, to meet some one on the way.

so, v. Ak. 1. to drop &c., s. before. — 2. = sow.

sò, v. [red. suso] to seize, catch, take (lay) hold of or on, lay hands on; so me nsa, take hold of my hand! pr. 338; m̄nso no mù! lay hold on him! pr. 2972. — so poj no mu, take hold of the table! so nkran̄tem', to put one's hand to the sword; edom nnyā m̄mae no, yesoo yeȳ akòde mu, before the enemy approached, we took up arms; cf. kyere, kita. — Phr. so..mu, to give or lend a (helping) hand: b̄era b̄eso mè mù, come and help or assist me! Gr. § 214.1 b; misom' a, ensò, when I try to go on with it, it will not (or no more) do, I try it in vain; cf. b̄o 54: mebo so a, emmò. — so mu, so ano, to stop, check, stay (a thing); to give a check, put a stop (to a thing); to withstand. — osò ne nsá mù, he holds up his hand. Ec. 17, 11; so n'asem mu, to seize on his words (with a hostile intention); F. to lay hold of his word, receive his word; — so mu, to appropriate to oneself; to confess. K. § 8 nk. 9, 11.

sò, v. contin. [red. soso] 1. to be carrying on the head, to wear; cf. soà; osò adeso, he carries a load. pr. 25. 45. 64. 2755.

2973-77. — osò kyew, he wears a hat. pr. 3262. — so bosom, s. under soa. — 2. Phrases: osò ne h̄o, he is his own master, he is independent; osò ne ti, he is wayward, wilful, stubborn, obstinate, unruly, without restraint. Ezek. 16, 30; osò asem no nyinaa ti, he is the principal person (head, chief, leader) in the matter; meso asem menam, I am sent on an errand; osò no nam, he carries him about; mesò amannehunu menam, I walk about in great affliction. — 3. Phr. osò no soro, he carries him up or about, i.e. abuses him with words; wasò no hoo, they speak indignantly of him. — 4. red. sosò, to arise, get up.

so, Ak. = sow & sow.

so, F. = sow (aba). Mk. 4, 7 f.

sò, v. [red. sòsò] 1a. to reach, arrive at. pr. 529; ensò fam', soon nothing will be left of it; osò Ab., he goes as far as Ab.; kosò, to go as far as: merekosò Abiriw maba, I will go as far as Ab. and then come back; mokosòd h̄e na mosan̄ bae? how far did you go before you turned back? pr. 403; nea yenim kosò, as far as we know; nea n̄n̄pa te kosò nyinaa wò asase so, as far as there are men dwelling on the earth; de kosò se, as far as, inasmuch as. K. § 152. — mā ensò ha ara, let the matter rest here, do not go any farther; eno ansò h̄o ara, it did not stop there, that was not enough. — F. mber no asò = ebere no adu, the time is fulfilled. — 1b. to attain to. Prov. 2, 19. — sò..so, to overtake. Am. 9, 10. — ne nsa ansò n'atirimpow so, he could not carry out his intention. — 2. to suffice, be sufficient or enough: erensò yene mo, it will not be sufficient for both us and you. pr. 2489; ebesò, it will be sufficient, it will do; yeȳe asaf̄o a yensò okan̄, we are few in number. Gen. 34, 30. — cf. d̄o, d̄sò; sò ano, to be sufficient; syn. du ano. K. § 232. — 3. to be able (for): mesò me satu, I am able to go to war without the help of another; merensò kaw nom' = ekaw no d̄sò se se medu ano, I can-

not afford, to take up debt. — 4. yé, it is fit. pr. 2979; s̄ marry, be asò se wòb̄ judgment. s̄sòde, Gr. § much. pr. or kesé, h̄ h̄o nsò m̄n̄ large enough. ne nné sò, nné asò, he (at his entry); ne nné enough. — precious, of it is of gr Mk. 14, 3; (A valuable. — s̄sò adae. 9. ebesò n̄ mas̄ you me n̄ wo we are und é-so, a shark; pr. 1166. o-sò = kòkòbò; o-sò, inf. the o-sò, a fine, h̄ òye osò = o osò = éyé f̄ expression. sò, F. aso, in of an interro F. Mt. 26, 46. e-sò, Ak. soo 1. the upper the upper p what is in over, c̄ e, in, at, rin at, concernin kan̄ da p̄n̄ ano hwe ab abonten̄ no so 1680. 2427. 2 hwe sò, mā so nye, this

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not afford, or, it is out of my power, to take upon myself, or to pay, this debt. — 4. to be fit for: àsò di, ká, yé, it is fit to be eaten, spoken, done. pr. 2979; sò aware (ano), to be fit to marry, be marriageable (1 Cor. 7,36); asò se wòbebu hō ntəj, it is ripe for judgment. K. § 257. — 5. contin. [red. sòsòe, Gr. § 103] to be big, large, great, much. pr. 2242; osò kòkūroo, kákraa or kesé, he is very large; - daŋ mu hō nsò mmā wəj, the house is not large enough for all of them. — 6. ne nné sò, he has a loud voice; ne nné asò, he has attained a manly voice (at his entering into the state of puberty); ne nné nsò, his voice is not loud enough. — 7. sò bo, F. (Akp.) to be precious, of great value; osò mbo kese, it is of great price. Mt. 10,31. 26,7. Mk. 14,3; (Akp.) esò bó (kèsé), it is (very) valuable. — 8. sò dae, to dream; pl. sòsò adae. pr. 703. Gen. 40,5. 41,1. — 9. ebesò me nè wo anim, I shall master you; se yeyera kwaŋ a, ebesò me nè wo anim, if we lose the way, we are undone.

é-sò, a shark; cf. fūrefūre. [G. ogboolele]. pr. 1166. [n-) a fox.

ə-sò = kòkòbò; also a bush-cat. — F. (pl. ə-sò, inf. the soldering. Isa. 41,7.

o-sò, a fine, handsome person or thing; òye osò = òye ohòfèfò, he is gay; èye osò = èyè fə, that is fine! a favourite expression.

sò, F. aso, interrog. particle at the head of an interrogative sentence. Gr. § 142. F. Mt. 26,40.

ə-sò, Ak. sòo [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; - osekaŋ da pòj no sò; ogyina n'abobowano hwe abontəj no so; etwene nni abontəj no so. pr. 40. 373. 592. 883. 1427. 1680. 2427. 2708. 3025; - cf. dwej so, hwe sò, mã so, se so &c.; okwaŋ yi so nye, this road (way) is not good;

ne nua so anigyina, a longing after his brother; ahemman no kese beye se Asante kese so mpej du, that empire is about ten times the size of Asante; ohene no bere so, in the time of that king; wəj dodow so, according to their number; aberaŋ'-sò, violently, opé-sò, willingly, &c., cf. Gr. § 129,1. 131, 3,4; eso pee, eso ankasa, eso ara, in the very act; eso ade, consequence; - otuŋ kwaŋ kəo asase bi so akyirikyiri, he went away (into a distant country. Lk. 15,13. Acts 7,3. (pr.1345). — 4. Phr. eso nni, there is nothing above it, it is incomparable, unparalleled, excellent; - nè sò kwasea nni baabi, he is the greatest fool on earth; oye nè sò nè ne dé (or n'adwuma), he is fit for his situation or work. - Cf. asò 14.

so, eso, F. = nso, also, besides.

n'so, adv., conj. [Gr. § 134,3b. 140] also, too, likewise; besides; but, yet, however, moreover; nño wo yənkōnom ŋkò, na do wo atamfo nso, love not only your friends, but your enemies also; adej-kyem da nsum', omampam nso da wuram', the crocodile lives in the water, but the guana lives in the wood. pr. 622. 628. 859. 1848. 1924. 2287. Cf. nsoso, pr. 522, nanso, pr. 12. 506. 512 &c.

ə-sò, blame, reproach; culpability; guilt; — obua no sò, he reproaches or upbraids him; cf. asòbua; esò da no so = asemone da no so; syn. efò da no so, odi fə; - odi sò, he is blamable, culpable, deserves blame or censure; odi mogya hō sò, 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 fə, he is guilty of blood, by a deed committed; - wəde sò yi tōo no, they brought this reproach or accusation against him; watō no sò, he has falsely blamed him, declared him culpable. pr. 1710; (in blind-man's-buff:) he has seized the wrong person. Cf. asòbua, asòtò.

asò, (pl. id.) the ear; auricle [con. n'asò]; asò abien, two ears. pr. 1312f. 2980-89. — páane asò = p. aniwa or hwene, the eye of a needle; okwaŋ asò, the

edge of the path. *pr.* 1893; otúo asó (or asóm'), the pan of a flint-lock; awo-wa asó or asó ano, the edge or rim of a brass pan. — asóm' = asó mu, the cavity or inner part of the ear; m'agya asem da m'asóm', I am mindful of my father's word. — Phrases: 1. n'asó yé deŋ, he is disobedient; n'asó anyiŋ, apew, aseŋ, asiw, awu, *id.*; n'asó asorow, *id.* = waye ne hō se osódenfo, wókā asem kyere no a, onté, na ote wə n'asó akyi (or n'ani akyi), na onte wə n'asóm'; - asem no to n'asóm', he understands the matter. — 2. n'asó nni so he gives no heed to it, *cf.* asó-bi-anna-so; n'asó gu so, he listens. — 3. n'asóm' nni agua, *lit.* there is no seat in his ear, i.e. he soon forgets what he is told. — 4. n'asóm' adwo, he has peace, rest, tranquillity, is undisturbed; wo asóm' dwo a, enna wo hō ato wo; Maŋkata amā yeŋ asóm' adwo yeŋ na yeŋ hō ato yeŋ; n'asóm' ŋŋwō no, he is not at rest, he is distressed or disturbed, e.g. by a bad conscience; *syn.* ne hō ŋŋwō no. — 5. ohuw n'ade no asóm' = otəŋ n'ade no. — 6. okyea n'asó, he bends his ear, i.e. perverts judgment. — 7. opira n'asó akyi, he will hear nothing of it, does not at all care about what is said to him: asem a meká mekyeree no no, oprapraa n'asó akyi (de guu so) na osim' koe; wobo wəŋ diŋ baabi a, na wopra wəŋ asó akyi, their name was mentioned everywhere, (but) only with terror. — enam n'asó akyi, it makes no impression on him, he takes no notice of it; egu wəŋ asó akyi kwa, it makes no impression on them. — 8. okosere n'asó kotee = otee no aban-osem, he has it by hearsay. — 9. osereŋ n'asó, he pricks up his ears, listens to a distant sound. — 10. wotu no asó, they persuade, induce, inveigle, seduce him, prevail on him, win him over, get him to do anything good or bad; F. yebotu n'asó asoma, we will persuade him. *Mt.* 28, 14. — 11. wotwē no asó, they draw him by the ear, i.e. he is punished. — 12.

oŋeŋ n'asó, he wakens his ear, i.e. he is attentive, pays close attention. — 13. oye asó, he gives ear, lends an ear, pays attention (to), listens; mōnye asó! = mūntie! hearken! attention! give heed! - oye n'asó demm or kōmm, he listens attentively. — 14. ode ye n'asó so ade or asem, he takes the hint, takes warning, bears that in mind, lets it be a warning to him, is mindful of it; omfā n'yé n'asó, so asem, he does not care about it. — 15. óyè no asó = óyi no asitiw, he gives him a private hint. — 16. oyi n'asó, he withdraws his ear, i.e. he is careless, heedless, unconcerned; secure; nnipa a wəayi wəŋ asó te ase yi, womfrā koraa, these men, living so carelessly, or passing their life in over-confident security, are worthless people, good for nothing fellows. (*D. As.*) — 17. Wo asem a wokāe yi nni asó, 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. — 18. okenkaŋ guu maŋ no asóm', he read (it) in the audience of the people. *Ec.* 24, 7.

nsó, *l.* ashes. *pr.* 3364; oda nsó mu, he lies or sleeps in ashes, i.e. he is very poor; to nsó, to reduce to ashes; wəhyew no mā otəo nsó, he was burned to ashes. - osi ne hwene ano nsó (e.g. se obeka), he is determined, resolved (to go). — 2. a. nsó & nsónsó, ashy, ashy-coloured, whitish gray.

sóo, *adv.* late; aŋwummere sóo, anadwo-fā sóo, late in the evening; *cf.* fōmm. sóo: ye sóo, to hiss. *1 Kg.* 9, 8.

sóo sóo, *a. fat.* *Isa.* 30, 23; ne ŋkwaŋ ani ye sóo sóo, nām no hō ye sóo sóo.

soa, better: sowa, a weight of gold = 1½ dollars or ackies, 6s. 9d.

soá, *v.* [*red.* soasoa] *l.* 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. 3226 f.; to bear up. *Gen.* 7, 17; *cf.* mā so; to put on or wear a hat. *pr.* 589. 3263. - *cf.* so; soa (ohene) ahenkyéw,

to crown (or kin to load (something (one with). *pr.* 4. 3075a. - de... head (or knee). bu kaw asoa r large amount of fining him. — a fetish; woret ntama kyekyere obeso no atifi so na wəba d akyena se oboso abosonsoa & oboso to carry a corpse - soa.. hamaŋkae in a hammock. hō = tase ŋh. r accumulate those carry off or au kūrōmhofo nyinaa wears a consider on his left shoulder swell, to m a ing, to b. swell hō asoa = n'an atapé; n'anim a na n'anim ahoŋ apue wə n'anim; hōnam baabi asoa ŋkaé, te se atap haughty, assumi yi, wasoa pii = ahantaŋ; obiara — 4. to become crease and enlarg kūrōw no asoa = *cf.* si so, fefew. nsoa, I am ready o-soá, *inf.* *l.* a ta (*Mt.* 23, 4). — 2. on the body. *cf.* soae, atape *v.* sōá, *v.* [*red.* soasōa] to fasten with a h entangled or cau as by a hook; *syn.* to be entangled, c no, ewə nea obial wəŋ nyinaa ká sōa for a single voice a Tshi-Engl. Dict.

his ear, i.e.  
e attention.  
r, lends an  
ens; mōnye  
ention! give  
m, he listens  
e n'asō so  
e hint, takes  
ind, lets it  
mindful of  
m, he does  
ōyè no asō  
m a private  
e withdraws  
heedless, un-  
wāyī wāy  
, these men,  
issing their  
curity, are  
or nothing  
Wo asem a  
ord of yours  
ten<sup>ion</sup>, i.e.  
th ring,  
he true, is a  
onsense. —  
o asōm', he  
the people.

nsō mu, he  
he is very  
to ashes;  
e was burn-  
ene anō nsō  
ined, resolu-  
sōnsō, ashy,  
y.  
soo, anadwo-  
7; cf. fōmm.  
9, 8.  
e nkwan ani  
sōo.  
, old =  
9a.  
ke up, espec.  
er to carry;  
in a travel-  
434. 2990-93.  
7, 17; cf. mā  
at. pr. 589.  
e) ahenkyéw,

to crown (a king); 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]. - wabu-bu kaw asoa no, he has brought a large amount of debts upon him by fining him. — soa obosom, to carry a fetish; wōrebesoa obosom a, wōde ntama kyekyere no hō bō kahiri to nea obesoa no atifi na wōde bosom no ato so na wōabō dawuru ato dwom akā akyene se obosom no behim ana; s. abosonsoa & obosonsoafo. — soa funu, to carry a corpse, s. afunsoa. pr. 1408. - soa.. hamakaa, to carry (some one) in a hammock. - soa rhoma no boa hō = tase rh. no gugu hō, heap up, accumulate those books! - soa.. kō, to carry off or away: Asantefo abesoa kūrōmhōfo nyinaa 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 ahōy or abobō atápé; n'anim asoa = biribi abō no na n'anim ahōy a.s. oyare bi repe apue wō n'anim; ne nsa hō asoa; ne hōnam baabi asoa = amā so kakra seŋ nkāé, te se atape. — 3. to become haughty, assuming, arrogant: onipa yi, wasoa pii = wasoa nsoáfōro, waye ahantaŋ; obiara soa ne kōy, s. ekōy. — 4. to become flourishing, to increase and enlarge, to thrive, flourish: kūrōw no asoa = wōadō na wōapōw; cf. si so, fefew. — 5. ómfa nse mfa nsoá, I am ready to fight him.

o-soá, inf. 1. a taking up, a carrying (Mt. 23, 4). — 2. a bump or swelling on the body; cf. soa-2, nsoae, nsoa-soae, atape. Lev. 13, 2.10.

sōá, v. [red. sōasōa]: s. mu, to hook in, to fasten with a hook, to hitch, become entangled or caught, catch or fasten as by a hook; syn. tōa mu; - sōa mú, to be entangled, caught &c. — ṅṅwom no, ewō nea obiakōfo to, na ewō nea wōy nyinaa ká sōam', there are hymns for a single voice as well as for a choir.

Tshi-Engl. Dict.

asoa, asowa, F. = asō. Mt. 10, 27. 26, 51. Mk. 7, 33.

nsoáá, nsōwá, As. the pegs by means of which the skin of the atumpaŋ drum is fastened.

soaba, pl. n-, F. hut, tabernacle.

nsoae = osoa, nsoasoae.

sōa-fá, soafá-koro, better: sōwa-fá &c., a weight of gold, the half of sōwa.

o-soáfō, carrier, in epds., s. omansoafo, ahemfi soafo.

nsoáfōro, inf. [s. soa 3] the giddiness of youth, cheeky boyhood, the pride and capriciousness or effrontery 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. mpōforo.

nsoa-kóro = soa; Asante nsāno ye ns. mmiennu.

o-soa-kyini, inf. the act of carrying about; aguade s., export or import and transmission of goods, transaction or business in goods; cf. mpeewadí, peddling, hawking.

nsōam', nsōam', an eye or catch for a hook (akotokoro); a loop through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening; tache. Ex. 26, 33; cf. hentua.

nsōamdé, hooks and eyes of a dress.

o-soamní, pl. a-fo, a bearer, carrier or porter of the king's person.

nso-anó, inf. [so 7] sealing, seal; nsoanó-de, seal, signet. Ex. 28, 11; nsoanó-káá, seal-ring.

sōansá, a weight of gold in Asante = ntaku 20, or 11s. 3d., cf. bōdōmmo & soa. — nsoansá-fá, the half of it.

nso-asé, nsōwasé, a large calabash used (when a king drinks palm-wine with his 'elders') to catch what falls to the ground.

asoa-sí, inf. [soa 3] dispute, contest, quarrel(ling), fight(ling); wodii wōy hō as., they quarrelled (or fought) with each other; kūrōw no mu nimea né mmarima dii wōy hō as., the women & men of the town quarrelled (fought) with each other.

asô-asô, F. 1. *ass. Mt. 21, 2.* — 2. *hare.*  
soásôa, *red. v. soa.*  
sôasôa, *red. v. sôa.*  
asôasô-ba, F. *colt of an ass. Mk. 11, 2.*  
nsoasoâé, *weals or swellings on the*  
*body from strokes &c.; cf. osoa, atape;*  
*morbid tumors, boils.*  
asoaso-sém [s. soa 3] *arrogance, assump-*  
*tion of too much importance; odi as,*  
*he acts foolishly, conducts himself*  
*showily and arrogantly without having*  
*corresponding means; cf. atrat'rasem.*  
sô-ba, sôbâ, *inf. [sow, ba]: gye.. s., to*  
*hurl or toss to and fro, to use as a*  
*playing-ball. pr. 1268.*  
sobakùrà, F. = sódúro, Ak. = sókúm,  
Akr.  
asôbayere, a species of *yam; s. ode.*  
sôbe, better: sôpe [Dan. *sup, sopken*]  
*draught, gulp; drink, liquor.*  
asô-bi-annâ-so [asô bi annâ so] *forget-*  
*fulness, careless omission, inattention.*  
Woye as. a, wo nkadaá yera. *pr.*  
o-sôbo, o-, *pl. sobo, the calf of the leg;*  
*syn. nantu.*  
sô-bó [sô, obo] *reproach; bo.. s., to*  
*blame, reproach, upbraid, censure*  
*(for some omission which had bad*  
*consequences); wobo no s. = wonünü*  
*no, s. s. wokodi asem, bi. na asem-*  
*mone nam asem no so aba, na nkürofo*  
*kâ se: onipa yi ankodi asem no saa*  
*a, ankâ amanne amma.*  
sôbó-bó, *inf. reproach, upbraiding.*  
asô-boa [asô, ear, aboa, animal]: kum..  
as., *to trouble (some one) by talking;*  
*mempe se mikum wo asôboa, I don't*  
*want to trouble (or disturb) you.*  
o-sôboasô, osôboasô, a species of (middle-  
sized) *plantain.*  
asô-bôfunnuá, Akw. the *cartilaginous*  
*prominence of the auricle (at the en-*  
*trance of man's ear) called tragus.*  
sôbom', a certain *game; s. agoru.*  
asô-bôñ, *auditory passage, acoustic duct;*  
*asôm' tokuru.*  
asô-bônsú, a *disease of the ears con-*  
*nected with a discharge of humours;*  
*otorrhoea.*  
a-sô-buá, *inf. [s. esô & bua 7] reproach,*  
*upbraiding; as. ye yaw; as. nti (=*

obuaa me sô nti) na me nè no kôe.  
(Onipa yi, ontotó n'anò asé, na asem  
biara wo obi hõ a, okã daa na obua  
nkürofo sô; se ebia ose: woakõ aguay  
pañ! wo nena adew bayi pañ!)

sobúwa, *pl. n-, an oil-pot, previously*  
*used for cooking palm-nut soup; kutu*  
*a akye a wode ñpo gum'.*  
e-só-dí, *inf. [di 43] rule, domination &c.,*  
*s. nnisó; sodi-ade, -asase, possession,*  
*inheritance. Lev. 25, 25. Nu. 32, 18. 32.*  
— e-sódi-fó, *pl. id. ruler, governor.*  
e-sódi, asódi, *inf. [di sô] guilt, culpabi-*  
*lity. — asódi-de, restitution for wrong*  
*done. Nu. 5, 8.*  
sôdó, sôdo-dáj, *kitchen. — o-sôdóní,*  
*pl. a-fo, As. a male cook. Asante de,*  
*ohene nni baa aduay, na obarima na*  
*onõa aduay mã no na odi.*  
e-só-dúá-sí, *inf. [si 43f.] assurance, con-*  
*viction. 1 Thess. 1, 5.*  
sódúro, Ak., sókúm, Ak., sobakùrà, F.,  
*helve, handle of a country hoe (asow).*  
*pr. 2760.*  
sôé sôé, *interj. utterance of one who*  
*eats food which is peppered too much.*  
*pr. 2641.*  
soé, *v. 1. to set or put down (adesoa, a*  
*load). pr. 3240. — 2. to help in taking*  
*or putting down; osoe me, he helped*  
*me in the putting down of my load.*  
*pr. 1468. — 3. to bait, to stop on the*  
*road to rest and take refreshment. —*  
*4. to alight, put up, take up lodgings*  
*somewhere, to come to lodge with;*  
*osoe me, or, osoe me fi, he lodges at my*  
*house. pr. 425. 2782. — 5. soe.. ñkyeñ*  
*or mu, to sojourn with or among. Ex.*  
*12, 48f.*  
asoé, a place on the road where a  
traveller stops to rest, resting-place.  
*pr. 3240; cf. ayañee; lodging, shelter,*  
*quarters; inn, hotel; cf. ahohofi.*  
nsôé, F. nsôe (nswe *Mt. 7, 16. 13, 7*), 1.  
*thorn, prick, prickle. — 2. thorn-*  
*bush, bramble, brake, brier; cf. ohwi-*  
*rem, uguabéñ, ñquare; — other kinds*  
*of thorns: bamfo, kókóra, akoo-bôwe-*  
*rew, ákrâte, ñkraadua, nneñkyensé, opa-*  
*siare, osámáñ-aykaa. — 3. fish-bone;*  
*cf. dompe, kasae. — nsôé-nsôé, a. [pl.*

of nsôe] *pr.*  
ehõ 2. — *is*  
*thorns.*  
(soëa (swea) *pr.*  
*upon one's*  
asôédéñ, asôéñ  
merew.  
soer (swer) *pr.*  
*Mt. 2, 20f. 3,*  
sofi, *v. to depe,*  
sopa; os. n- =  
files me &c.  
o-sôfó, *pl. a-*  
*officiates in th*  
*a fetish, or*  
*ceremonies; n*  
2. a species of  
o-sôfó-bôáfó, *pl.*  
*catechist; cf. s*  
asôfo-dé; things  
*Ex. 29, 9; as.*  
*Ex. 29, 22. —*  
*ing as a. pr*  
dwúm *pric*  
osôfo-hy., *ord*  
*minister.*  
asôfo-ñhyiá, *cont*  
kúw, *priestho*  
*priests. 1 Pet.*  
*pl. n- [akoa] s*  
*1 Chron. 9, 2.*  
*highpriestly off*  
o-sôfowá, *pl. n-, t*  
*nea ónnú (onn*  
*curate. - F. os*  
*minister.*  
o-sôfo-panyiñ, *pl*  
*priest, chief pr*  
asôfo-súáfó-fi, *the*  
sôhori, *pl. n-, os*  
sô-hó-saj [arrivin  
*ing]: ad. va.*  
*was give. p t*  
*akwantu no ay*  
*given up before*  
o-sô-hwe, F. n-,  
*examination; h*  
bére, *time of te*  
*tempter. Mt. 4, 3*  
*proof, tried pr*  
*grity. 2 Cor. 2,*



è no kòe.  
na asem  
a na obuá  
akò aguay  
g!)  
previously  
soup; kutu

nation &c.,  
possession,  
32, 18. 32.  
governor.  
t, culpabi-  
for wrong

o-sòdóní,  
Asante de,  
obarima na

rance, con-

bakùrà, F.,  
hoe (ow).

f one who  
l too much.

(adesoa, a  
p in taking  
he helped  
f my load.  
stop on the  
ishment. —  
up lodgings  
edge with;  
edges at my  
soe .. nkyey  
among. Ex.

d where a  
esting-place.  
in helter,  
hò ..

(6. 13, 7), 1.  
2. thorn-  
r; cf. ohwi-  
other kinds  
akoo-bòwe-  
kyensè, opa-  
i. fish-bone;  
nsòé, a. [pl.

of nsòe] *thorny, full of thorns; s.*  
ehò 2. — **nsòé-hánkàre**, *crown of*  
*thorns.*

(soèa (swea) F. = soa, *v. to bear; to put*  
*upon one's head. Mt. 8, 17. 27, 29).*

**asòdèñ**, **asòéméréw** = asòdèñ, asò-  
merew.

**soer** (swer) F. = sòré, *v. to (a)rise &c.*  
*Mt. 2, 20f. 26, 46.*

**sòfi**, *v. to defile, defame, slander; syn.*  
*sopa; os. me = ogu me hò fí, he de-*  
*files me &c.*

o-sòfó, *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 species of butterfly.*

o-sòfó-bòáfó, *pl. a-*, *helper of a minister;*  
*catechist; cf. sankyereni.*

**asòfo-dé**, *things belonging to a priest.*  
*Ex. 29, 9; as. nsam'hyé, consecration.*  
*Ex. 29, 22. — asofo-dí, inf. minister-*  
*ing as a priest, priesthood; asofo-*  
**dwúma**, *a priest's office. Ex. 29, 9. —*  
**asòfo-hyé**, *ordination of a priest or*  
*minister.*

**asòfo-nyia**, *council, synod. — asofo-*  
**kúw**, *priesthood, congregation of*  
*priests. 1 Pet. 2, 5. 9. — asofo-kwaá,*  
*pl. n-* [akoa] *servant of the priests.*  
*1 Chron. 9, 2. — asofopanyin-nywúma,*  
*highpriestly office. K. § 232.*

o-sòfowá, *pl. n-*, *the assistant of a priest;*  
*nea ónnú (onnyá nyee) sòfo-pa (é);*  
*curate. - F. asòfo kakraba, a young*  
*minister.*

o-sòfo-panyin, *pl. asòfó mpányin, high-*  
*priest, chief priest.*

**asòfó-súáfó-fi**, *theological seminary.*

**sòhori**, *pl. n-*, *ostrich.*

**sò-hó-san** [arriving somewhere & return-  
ing]: *adwuma no yee s., the work*  
*was given up before being completed;*  
*akwantu no aye s., the journey was*  
*given up before arrival.*

o-sò-hwe, F. *n-*, *inf. trial, temptation;*  
*examination; hū s., s. hū. — sòhwe-*  
**bére**, *time of temptation. — o-sòhwe-*  
**fó**, *tempter. Mt. 4, 3. — sòhwe-mù-yiyeyé,*  
*proof, tried probity, approved inte-*  
*grity. 2 Cor. 2, 9.*

o-sò-hwé, *inf. [hwe so] protection, guard.*  
*K. § 158 nk.; care.*

**nsò-hyé(w)**, *embers, live cinders; ogya a*  
*aye nyámo.*

**asói**, *pl. n-*, *handle of a knife, sword,*  
*vessel (osekan, nkrante, afòa, kuruwa);*  
*so n'asoi, hold it by the handle!*

**asòketé**, *a species of hare; cf. adanko.*

**asòko-bañ**, *pl. n-* [aben] *horn to blow*  
*with, made of an elephant's tusk;*  
*ssono sè a wòhyen; cf. pr. 2995.*

**sokodaa**, *a certain game; s. agoru.*

**nsokodé**: *wodi (no hò) ns. = nseku,*  
*they slander him, divulging or propa-*  
*gating bad reports.*

**sòkómm**, *hanging with fat; nām no hò*  
*wò srađe s.*

**sò-korá** [sòw] *a calabash for skimming*  
*palm-oil.*

**asò-kòraá**, *auricle, external ear. Am.*  
*3, 12.*

**asòkòraññ**, *a nickname of the cat; s.*  
*agynamoa.*

**nsokotá**, F. = ntokotá. *Mt. 10, 10.*

**asòkròhwé**, *a disease (eczema) of the*  
*ear; asè a egu nnipa asò hò; mmofra*  
*na staa ye wøj.*

o-sòkù, **osókùm**, *Akr., s. sódúro Ak.,*  
*sòbakùrà F.*

**nsò-kúkuwa**, *snuff-dish. Ex. 25, 38.*

**asokwá**, *As. a species of bird.*

**asokwáfo**, *horn-blowers [asokwani, sing.].*  
**sòkyee** = sòññ, *safe and sound, whole;*  
*ofí oyare no mu fí s., he was complete-*  
*ly cured of the disease.*

**asò-kyeá**, *inf. [kyea asò] perversion of*  
*judgment.*

**sòm**, *v. : ósòm n'ano gu me so, he distorts*  
*his mouth (makes a wry mouth) at me,*  
*protruding his lower lip to express*  
*contempt; cf. pee.*

**som'**, *so mu, to take or lay hold of, to*  
*seize; to touch, handle; to continue,*  
*go on with (a work); to hold out, en-*  
*dure, bear, suffer, stand, sustain. —*  
*Phr. misóm' à, ensó, in whatever way*  
*I try to manage it, it does not suc-*  
*ceed, it does not answer; misóm' a,*  
*enyé yiye bio, I can no longer forbear.*  
*1 Thess. 3, 1. 5; ne ba yaree; osoom'*  
*soom' a, amfua, his child fell ill; he*

- did his best to cure the disease (to stop the progress of it), but in vain. Cf. so, v.
- sòm**, v.: s. asra, to take snuff; s. mframa, to snuff up the wind. Jer. 14, 6; cf. 2, 24: sow mf.
- sòm**, v. [red. sonsom] to serve (a master, a king, God, or an idol or fetish), to be a servant or subject; òsòm me, he serves me (just now); òsom me, he is my servant. pr. 2825. 2996-99. — òkòsom, he goes to serve, enters service, becomes a servant; òsòm me hòhò, he entertains me hospitably, as a guest, treats me well as is due to a stranger = òye-me hòho, cf. òhòho. pr. 122. 1620. 2996-99. — òsom no sòm-pa, he serves him faithfully. — som.. ano, s. ano 10. — èsòm bó (kèsé), it is (very) precious or valuable; ne bo a esom no, the high price of it; cf. sò 7.
- o-sòm**, inf. service, servitude. pr. 2663; religion; wokura òsom tròdoo mu, they hold to the right religion. — **o-sòm-adwúma**, office, service, duty, trust or charge conferred by authority.
- asòm'**, asó-mú, s. asò.
- o-som'**, osom' [con. nè sòm'] brass bucket; F. nsom'. [esùm, oðasum'.]
- esom**, esuom, F. midnight. Mt. 25, 6; cf. **asòm-maa**, pl. n. [esonno oba] the young of an elephant. pr. 3008.
- o-sò-má**, inf. exaltation. K. § 236. — **sò-má-adé**, - afòré, - ayèyéde, offering, heave-offering, oblation. Ex. 29, 28. 30, 13. 35, 5. Ezek. 45, 1.
- somá**, v. to send (a person; cf. máná, to transmit a thing); to despatch an agent or messenger; cf. yi or tu bofo: masoma onipa Òkraj, I have sent to Accra. pr. 270. 340ff. 426f. 3000ff. — **o-somá**, inf.: meko wo-s. no, I shall carry out your commission, or order.
- o-somáfó**, pl. a., messenger; apostle; cf. òbòfó. — **asomáfò-dwúma**, apostleship. Acts 1, 25.
- asomáfò-sém**, the book of the Acts of the Apostles by St. Luke.
- o-sòm-adwúma**, service; charge, office; administration.

- o-sòmāṅká** [soma v., kā, to touch] òyé os., when sent on an errand, he does not go nor touch the matter. pr. 1458.
- o-sòmāṅkáfó**, pl. a., one who does not go when he is sent; òyé os. = òyé òsòmāṅká; cf. guantiri. pr. 3007.
- somāṅkām**, the great foramen in the occiput; foramen occipitale magnum; onipa atiko ntini akese abien no ntam' tokuru no. When the great f. is very big, it is said to be a sign of a strong will or of obstinacy.
- somantēw** [se wusom' a, entew] a climbing plant; s. hāmā 2.
- soma-nyi**, F. = osomafo.
- asoma-sém**, † mission; cf. asempa-teraw.
- asómāsí**, s. asiamasi.
- asòm-dwòéé**, -dwèé, Ak. -dwos, F. -gwee [n'asòm' adwo no] quiet, tranquillity, peace; freedom from perturbation. pr. 3010. Mt. 10, 34; kò no as. so (Ex. 4, 18)! fa as. kò! go in peace!
- asòm-dwee-dé**, prosperity. Jer. 33, 9. — **asòm-dwee-sém**, words of peace. Deut. 2, 26. — **asòm-dwee-ní**, pl. -fo, a peaceable person. Ps. 120, 7.
- n'sòmé**, Akw. = nso; oyi nsòmé dé, ofi hé ni?
- som-mé**, pl. n. [esonno? aba] a plant, an emblem of purification and peace. Its smell is said to drive away evil spirits. Ade titiriw a wòde dwira nneema nyinana; wòde yi mmusu; cf. twè kàra & ntómme.
- sòm-meá** [òsòm bea] place of (religious) service.
- sòm-méa** [òsòm bea] manner of conducting (religious) service.
- asòm-ménj**, pl. id. [esonno aben] 1. an elephant's tusk, viz. a small one, whilst asònsé is used for a large one. pr. 1375. — 2. ivory. pr. 3009.
- asòm-éréw**, (Akp.) F. = asòmeraw.
- asòm-erewá**, a medicinal plant; a shrub with small fruits like pomegranates.
- asòm-fānjā**, Ak.; asonomfōa, Ak., a swallow; cf. k(w)atakyi.
- asòm-fé**, asònfé [esonno afé] an ivory comb; s. njweefé.
- asòm-fékuw** [esonno f.] a herd of elephants.
- o-sòmfo**, pl. a., servant, attendant.

- osomfo-pány**, ter, secret
- o-sòm-kyé**, k
- sòm-móre**, f
- nguaq nè a
- onom woy
- asomorofí**
- nsompém**
- sòm-pròwé**
- ato s., ali
- o-sòm-seséw**,  
reformation
- nso-mú**, v. n
- lock. Cant.
- son**, v. F. =
- take a pine
- sòj'**, Ak. son
- the other (el
- in successio
- sòj' n'aniwal
- osù pii, nst
- fill his eyes
2. to cease
- filter
- to
- succession
- take aim: v
- a, wunnya r
- without také
- get it; osòj'
- kwòò ne n
- is a good s
- slanting, slo
- an upright o
- no sòj', th
- sloping. —
- away, pine
- wasòj' agù.
- sòj'**, sòj', a
- unharméd,
- ne hò s. aba
- beye s. Pro
- ne hò
- rotòò, ne wìl
- 49, 12. —
- alone, only,
- s., they sel
- from among
- o-sòj'**, ósòj', f
- fruit (= ósòj'
- osòjkoraj, k

touch] óyè  
nd, he does  
r. pr. 1458.  
ho does not  
as. = óyè  
3007.  
men in the  
e magnum;  
en no ntam'  
t f. is very  
of a strong  
w] a climb-  
sempa-terew.  
oe, F. -gwee  
tranquillity,  
rbation. pr.  
ag. so (Ex.  
er. 9. —  
pea Deut.  
-fo, a peace-  
sómé dé, ofi  
a plant, an  
d peace. Its  
evil spirits.  
ira nneema  
cf. twé kára  
of (religious)  
of conduct-  
abey] l. an  
ll one, whilst  
ge one. pr.  
99-  
ome  
nt shrub  
negráuates.  
sa, Ak., a  
ē] an ivory  
of elephants.  
attendant.

osomfo-pányiŋ, omajsohwe mu s., *minis-  
ter, secretary of state. Hist.*  
o-sóm-kyè, -kyee, *fanaticism.*  
sóm móre, *tick; aboaa bi a ofemfám*  
ŋŋuaŋ nè akramay nè anantwi hō na  
onom wəŋ, *it sucks their blood.*  
asomorofi = asám morofi, *hearth.*  
nsompémma, a species of *pot-herb*, faŋ bi.  
sóm-pròwé: to s., *to fall ill; wəŋ nyinaa*  
ato s., *all of them are ill.*  
o-sóm-seséw, *religious organization or*  
*reformation; cf. nseseforo.*  
nso-mú, *v. n. handle, e.g. of a door-*  
*lock. Cant. 5,5.*  
son, *v. F. = sono & sōm; son asra, to*  
*take a pinch of snuff.*  
soŋ', Ak. sono, *v. to follow one after*  
*the other (ebi di bi akyi, ;:)* 1. *to flow*  
*in succession, to trickle, gush: nsú*  
*səŋ' n'aniwam', or n'aniwam' nsu soŋ =*  
*osū pii, nsu ba n'aniwam' pii, tears*  
*fill his eyes, gush from his eyes. —*  
*2. to cause to trickle or flow, to strain,*  
*filter: osəŋ' ŋkwaŋ so, she strains soup;*  
*- to sift. Am. 9,9. — 3. to follow in*  
*succession (with the eyes), to aim at,*  
*take aim: wotow aboa na woansəŋ no*  
*a, wunnyā no, if you shoot an animal*  
*without taking aim at it, you will not*  
*get it; osəŋ no ara yiye tow agyaŋ*  
*kowəo ne mmoano; - ne nsa soŋ, he*  
*is a good shot. — 4. to be oblique,*  
*slanting, sloping, to slant, incline from*  
*an upright or horizontal direction: odəŋ*  
*no səŋ', the roof of that house is*  
*sloping. — 5. soŋ gu, to be wasted*  
*away, pine away = foŋ; onipa no,*  
*wasəŋ agū. Ezek. 24,23.*  
sōŋŋ, sōŋŋ, *a. adv. 1. safe and sound,*  
*unharméd, unhurt, secure, whole: ode*  
*ne hō s. aba, wafi mu s. aba; ne hō*  
*beye s. Prov. 29,25, cf. 28,20; oremfa*  
*ne hō s. nni, syn. ne hō renyé toto-*  
*rotəo, he will not go unpunished. Jer.*  
*49,12. — 2. pure, unmixed, mere,*  
*alone, only, nothing but: woyi no wom'*  
*s., they select him alone, him only*  
*from among the crowd.*  
ó-səŋ', ósəŋ', *the tamarind tree and its*  
*fruit (= ósəŋ' aba). pr. 195; cf. osrono,*  
*osəŋkorəŋ, kwafea.*

asóŋ, (Ak. n-): óbò akoá no asóŋ, *he*  
*gives the slave bad advice (to run away*  
*from his master); óbəo óbea no as., he*  
*gave the woman the bad advice to*  
*leave her husband; cf. asəw.*  
asóŋ, n-, *seven. Gr. § 77.*  
Asóŋ', *pr. n. m. & f. (= the 7th child).*  
*Gr. § 41,5.*  
Asoná, Asóna, *one of the original fa-*  
*milies of the Tshi people; cf. App. D.*  
*Asonafo fi Adanse bedii Akyem so*  
*(D. As.).*  
o-sónani, *pl. A-fo, a member of the*  
*Asona family.*  
asóna-wə, asonawə, *a red snake, the*  
*terror of the Asonafo.*  
asónnadé [obs.] *steel (D. As.).*  
són-nám [esono nám] *the flesh (meat) of*  
*an elephant. pr. 602.*  
soŋcé, Ak. sonee, *strainer, colander,*  
*filter, skimmer; sieve. Am. 9,9.*  
asóné, *a species of small worm in the*  
*ground, sucking blood from man's feet;*  
*sand-worm? cf. asaseboa. — asóné-*  
*ne-nā (nsáséboa ne nā) a species of*  
*fly. — asone-takúm, (pl. id. or n-)*  
*id. pr. 3034. 3468.*  
nsónéé, *v. n. [sono] difference; variation;*  
*syn. nsonsoné. Rom. 3,22. Cf. nsónoe,*  
*osóno.*  
asoneká = asorokā. — asón-fé = asómfē.  
nsəŋhwéá, *a species of grass.*  
asóŋ-hóma [esono ŋhoma] *the skin of*  
*the elephant, an elephant's hide; cf.*  
*hátaa.*  
o-sóŋ-káhiri [osóm, kahiri] *the pad used*  
*in carrying loads or tribute in the*  
*service of a foreign king or nation;*  
*wəbə no s., they submit, yield, become*  
*tributary to him; ogye wəŋ s., he de-*  
*mands subjection from them, imposes*  
*tribute on them.*  
Asəŋkó, o-səŋkoní, *pr. n. of a certain*  
*company, s. asafo & Apesemakáfo.*  
o-sóŋ-kórāŋ, -kwəraŋ, *a species of tree*  
*with edible fruit = osəŋ & osrono;*  
*kwaemu s., sareso s.; - brofo s., the*  
*tamarind tree and its fruit.*  
o-səŋkorəmaníŋ, *a species of hawk*  
*(akörömā).*  
soŋkronsuo, Ak. *a species of bug.*

**o-sonküröbía**, a-bíaa, a certain tree and its red, edible fruit. *pr.* 3011.

**e-sõṅ-kúw**, a-, *pl. id.* [esono] a herd of elephants.

**asõṅ-kwá** [nea osom kwa] a good-for-nothing fellow. *pr.* 3574.

**sono**, Ak. *v.* = sɔṅ.

**sòno**, Ak. *v.* = sòm, to snuff; ósono adúru, or ode aduru sono ne hõ, he sniffs medicine; wosono no aduru, or wode aduru sono no, they give him medicine to inhale through his nose; os. asra = osom asra, he takes snuff.

**sono**, Ak. *v.* = sòm, to serve; wode atweres besono wɔṅ hõ, they will belabour each other with their fists; ode gkrante as. dua no hõ, with his cutlass he has cut (a groove) round the tree (for felling it).

**sòno**, *v.* [red. sonso], Ak. sora, to differ. 1 Cor. 4, 7; to be different, peculiar: anomaa te afirm' no, èsono nè kásá nkõ, when the bird was in the snare, its cry was different. *pr.* 2479; èsono asém yi mù, na esòno (or èsòno) eyi mù, the contents of this matter or word are different from those of the other; deṅ mu na esono sesea nè pìrebi? in what lies the difference between a basket called s. and another called p.? omã esòno, he makes a difference; ade a esono, a different thing, something different; *pl.* nneema a esono; nneema diṅ à èsonsoné, different names of things; wahũ me mmobo a esono no koraa, he has shown me his mercy in an extraordinary manner. *pr.* 3012-20. — **o-sòno**, *inf.* difference; ne sono a esono no ne nea ewa he? in what is it different? os. bi da yenè wɔṅ ntam', we differ from them; we are at variance. *Cf.* nsònoe.

**e-sòno**, (*pl. id.*) elephant. *pr.* 256. 278. 300. 444. 455. 893. 1084. 1444. 1515. 3021-31.

**esòno-nè-ne-mmá**, *s.* agoru.

**e-sono**, Akw. = korò(w)bɛṅ.

**nsõṅjós**: otu me ns., he follows me in a stealthy manner, he walks slowly after me in order to spy on, or observe, me; di.. ns., *s.* tu 41.

**nsòno** [*con. nè nsòno*] bowels, entrails, intestines, guts. *pr.* 133. 190. 346. 734. 3033. — *cf.* ayam'de; — ne wu twa mé-nsòno mú, his death makes my heart ache; mma ye wɔṅ nānom nsòno só siṅ, mothers (naturally) love their children better than fathers do.

**nsono-kèsé**, nsonopɔṅ, stomach of man; better: dawagua, dawadwa. *Cf.* adidi-tweaa, ofuru, maw of animals.

**nsònoé**, Aky. nsònoe, = nsònee; ns. da okra nè hōnam ntam', there is a difference between the soul and the body.

**asonoká** = asoroká.

**nsónoma** = nsoromma.

**asónomfóá**, *s.* asóm'fáná. *pr.* 2547.

**asón-sé** *pl. id.* [esono esé] an elephant's tusk of larger size; ivory; *cf.* asommeṅ.

**sonsóm**, *red. v.* sòm.

**o-sonsónj**, osonsónj, Ak. = osunsónj.

**nsò-nsó**, *s.* nsó.

**sónsonjú**: bɔ s., to loiter, linger, tarry, delay, stay; to stand still, stop, pause; to be irresolute, undecided, wavering, embarrassed, bewildered; óbò *s.* = onam gyábégyábé; kaj no Asantefo reba na yeṅ nenanom te a, wòbò s. tetew wɔṅ mma dé bɔ nnúá ná wowuwú. **sonsonjú-bó**, *inf.* the act of loitering &c.; a stand-still, stand, stop, pause; irresolution, indecision; onyamesom mu nni s., the service of God does not admit of indecision.

**sónsonj**: aní sòns., large brown eyes.

**nsónsonéé**, *v. n.* difference; variation; *cf.* nsonee; ns. da wɔṅ ntam', there are distinctions to be made among them. *K.* § 159.

**sónsono**, *red. v.*, *s.* sono.

**sónsòno-mánsó**, sònsòrò-m., indistinctly; approximately, at random; biribi a woahũ na wunhũ no yiye; kã no s. biara kyere me! mate no s. bi peṅ sɛ...

**asónsúaa**, 1. sap of trees, sometimes falling down in drops: as. aso agu me so. — 2. a disease attended with a persistent and unconscious discharge of water from the penis.

**ason-takúm** = asone-t.

**o-söntó**, an elephant's ear prepared for a drum.

**asöntorem'** [asöntorem'] between the e  
**sõn-núá** [esono] used to fan b  
**e-sõṅ-wéré** [esono] an elephant.  
smelling bark  
wɔṅ kojmu.

**sõn-nyá-de** [sõm] (sõ do, F. = t

**asõn-yé-sò** [sõm] **asõ-odéṅ** [asõ a  
*cf.* asõwui. —  
disobedient pe

**asõ-oméréw** [asõ  
*cf.* osete, oset

**sopá**, *v.* to disgr  
cover with imo  
upon; to slau

to be disgrace  
me diṅ bone,

me aniwu wɔ  
nyam; ani

[wɔ] mɔ nyin  
hõ asã one

taṅ kyere wɔ  
**nsópá**, *inf. defam*

disgrace, dishe  
*cf.* ntwiri, abc

**sópe**, 1. = sabel  
kráa; sika sɔṅ  
no sópe-sope, ú

tities.

**asopon(ó)**, F. beg  
(Mt. 12, 45). — a

ning; — *cf.* ka  
**sop'rádáá**, *pl.* r

**sopropó(w)**, an k  
*pr.* 3035; mmo

kojmu de kyer  
sor, swor, F. =

6, 5-9. 26. 36. 3  
asor, F. ch.

esor, F. en,  
sora, *v.* Ak. = s

yi, this is diffe  
and never aga

**o-soráni**, F. osor  
osráni. Mt. 27,  
sòre, *v.* to becom

to absorb moist

s, entrails,  
O. 346. 73d.  
vu twa mé-  
s my heart  
nsóno só  
their chil-  
h of man;  
Cf. adidi-  
als.  
nee; ns. da  
is a differ-  
the body.

2547.  
elephant's  
asommej.

asónj.

ger, tarry,  
op, pause;  
wawering,  
bbá =  
A fo  
t, wuu s.  
i wowuwú.  
tering &c.;  
use; irre-  
om mu nni  
not admit

in eyes.  
variation;  
um', there  
le among

distinctly;  
biribi a  
kā no s.  
i pey se...  
sometimes  
as gu  
ide h  
dis. Cige

pared for

asöntörem' [asō] the part of the head  
between the eye and the ear, temple.  
sōn-núá [esono dua] an elephant's tail,  
used to fan before kings; s. mrā.

ə-sōŋ-wéré [esono wére] 1. the skin of  
an elephant. — 2. a species of sweet-  
smelling bark; ohūām bi; wosina to  
wəŋ koŋmu.

sōn-nyā-de [sōm, nyā ade] merit.

(sop do, F. = toa so.)

asōn-yé-sò [sōm] As. a place of worship.

asō-ədəj [asō a eye deŋ] disobedience;  
cf. asōwui. — ə-sōdəŋfó, pl. a-, a  
disobedient person; syn. asōwuifo.

asō-əméréw [asō a eye merəw] obedience;  
cf. əsete, əsetie.

sopá, v. to disgrace, dishonour, defame,  
cover with ignominy, bring public shame  
upon; to slander, calumniate; intr.  
to be disgraced &c.; əsopa me, ə.s. əbo  
me diŋ bone, əbo me ahora a.s. əhye  
me aniwu wo guam', oyi m'aním anuo-  
nyam; wo anim gu ase a, na woasopa  
[wə] mmaa nyinaa; əto wo pē = əkā wo  
hō asemone a.s. wo hō ade a eye  
taŋ kyere wo guam'; cf. pē.

nsópá, inf. defamation, slander, calumny;  
disgrace, dishonour, shame, ignominy;  
cf. ntwiri, ahohora(bə), animguase.

sópe, 1. = sòbe. — 2. = ketewaa, ka-  
kráa; siká sópe, a little gold; wotəŋ  
no sópe-sópe, it is sold in small quan-  
tities.

asopən(ə), F. beginning, the first state.  
(Mt. 12, 45). - as. no, first, in the begin-  
ning; - cf. kaŋ, mfiase &c.

sop'rádáá, pl. n-, onion; syn. gyeene.

səpəpó(w), an herb similar to nyinyā.  
pr. 3035; mmosonkwaa de gugu wəŋ  
koŋmu de kyere sē wəye mmosonkwaa.

sər, swər, F. = sòre, v. to pray. Mt.  
6, 5-9. 26, 36. 39. 41.

asər, F. church. Mt. 16, 18.

əsor, F. heaven, Mt. 6, 9f. = əsoro.

sora, v. Ak. = sono; əsora eyi = esono  
yi, this is different, i. e. only this time  
and never again.

ə-sorání, F. əsoranyi, n-, pl. (n)-fo, s.  
əsrání. Mt. 27, 27.

sòre, v. to become humid, damp, moist,  
to absorb moisture (said of nkyene, salt).

sòre, v. [inf. a-, red. sosore] 1. to be  
careful about; treat carefully; sòre  
wo hō oo! look after yourself, take  
care of yourself! əsòre ne bá no sē =  
əhwe no so yiye, əntoto no ase; əs. ne  
mma hō; əs. ne ŋhoma yi se eye ŋhoma  
pa bi. — 2. to worship, adore; əs.  
Nyagkōpəŋ; əs. ne bosom. — 3. to  
perform official religious duty or service,  
devotional exercises, religious rites;  
to say the prayers in the family or  
congregation; wəsòre, they are worshipp-  
ing, have divine service. — 4. to  
baptize: wəsòre no, wasòre ne hō,  
(pl. wəasòsòre wəŋ hō), he has been  
baptized; better: wəabə no asu, wamā  
wəabə no asu. — 5. sòre sē ŋgò, to be  
handsome, beautiful (said of young  
men & women).

sòré, v. [red. sòresore] 1. to rise, arise,  
get up (espec. from a seat or bed &c.;  
sòre fi me trābere! əsòré fi ne kete so);  
mónsòré mmā yəŋkò! arise and let us  
go! pr. 323, 325. — to rise (in rebellion),  
rise up (in arms): əmaŋ besore (wo)  
əmaŋ so. Lk. 21, 10; sòre hye..., to rise  
up against. Gen. 4, 8. — o'wia sore =  
pue, the sun rises; - to rise, swell  
(mməre, dough; əpo, the sea; asu, a  
river). - mā yəŋwíe yəŋ adwuma prəkò  
nsòre so, let us finish (complete) our  
work at once; nini mēnee adowa (prəkò)  
sòree so, the nini swallowed an ante-  
lope completely (at once). — 2. to part  
or depart; to leave, go away; to cease:  
ne kára (sunsum or hoŋhom) asore [wə]  
no so, his soul or spirit has left him  
(this is said even before the person  
has actually expired); mesòré b'rá yim'  
á, hwe me mma so mā me, when I  
depart this life, take care of my chil-  
dren! wəŋ a wəafa wəŋ hō adi nyinaa  
asore ha, all those who have become  
free, have left this town; - əno ansore  
mu a, wəŋ yiyeye wə akyiri, if that  
does not cease (is not given up), it will  
be a long time before their circum-  
stances change for the better. — 3. to  
rise up, rise from the dead; cf. nyəŋ;  
- to revive: ŋhabəŋ a əbowe no asore  
bio; ŋhabəŋ no sòresore.

**o-sòré**, *inf.* 1. the act of rising. — 2. resurrection = owusore, owunyāq.  
**asóre**, *inf.* common prayer, devotional meeting; divine service; devotional exercise; family worship; public worship. — ko as., to go to church. — asóre nè adesüā mù mán-sóáfó, minister of state for church and school matters. *Hist.*  
**nsòré**, the place outside the town, where corpses are cast or buried; also the offering placed on the grave(?). — si ns., to place food &c. on the grave of newly deceased relatives. Akyemfo si wəq awufo nsóre, s.s. wəndā aduan na wə-saw nsu nè nsā na wode gya kã hō koso wə kūrōtia mā nea wawu no, eda a owufo no wui dapeq. Asante, Asen, Dajkyira, Twuforo nè Wasa si nsore bi, Fante nè Akuapem nè Akwam na wónsi. *pr.* 843.  
**asóre-béa**, place of worship. — **asóre-dá**, *pl.* -nna, day of public worship, Sunday, feast-day, holiday. — **asóre-dán**, *pl. id.* a house for prayer and divine service, chapel, church, temple, fane (ναός). — **asóre-fi**, the temple (of Israel) together with its courts and porches and other edifices (ιερον). — **asóre-kó**, the act of going to church &c., attendance on public or family worship.  
**o-sórefó**, *pl. a.*, suppliant, worshipper. Zeph. 3,10. Heb. 10,2; *pl.* congregation, church. *K.* § 80.  
**nsore-hó**, *inf.* exaggeration; byè ns., he makes a crime appear more than it really is, he exaggerates it.  
**osorekye**, *pl. a.*, *F.* = osorokye. *Mt.* 8,24. 14,24. *Mk.* 4,37.  
**nsórem'**, **asóre-sò**, *s.* nsóre; burial-place; nea wokum nnipa a.s. watwē nkyere kogu, nè nea wəmə nsāmāmfó aduan. *pr.* 2248.  
**nsóre-sí**, *inf.* the placing of food &c. on graves; *s.* nsore.  
**asóre-mù-afrihiyá**, ecclesiastical year. *K.* § 66. — **asóre-nsém**, **asóre-sém**, liturgy. — **asóre-pón**, altar (in Christian churches or chapels), communion-table.  
**sóresòre**, *red. v.*, *s.* soro.  
**asor-mba**, *F.* members of the church.

**soro**, *v.* = sono, sora.  
**sórdo**, *s.* sòrəww.  
**o-sórò** [*cf.* eso; *s.* Gr. § 118-120] 1. the upper part or parts. — 2. the space or situation above. *pr.* 472. — 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. — zho (Okwawu) da soro seq ha (Bəgòrò), Okwawu lies higher than Bəgòrò; — anōmaa tu (wə) osoro, a bird flies in the sky; Onyanköpəq te soro, God dwells on high, in heaven; os. atew, the sky has cleared up, *cf.* wim atew, osu atew; osoro apuna, asiw, aye kusuu; *cf.* onyame, nyameso; osoro nobōa, far above in heaven; *s.* osorosoro; — oso no soro, *s.* so 3. [47,13].  
**o-sórò-ani-mù-kyekyéfó**, astrologer. *Isa.*  
**o-sóro-hoa**, *pl. a.*, an animal living above the ground, i.e. on trees, as the duahyey, in contradistinction to those which live on the ground; *s.* atateboa.  
**osórò-bófó**, *pl.* -abəfo, angel.  
**soro-dá**, -dae [sorrow]; (bo)bo s., to be refractory, stubborn, obstinate.  
**o-sorodāni**, -nyi, *pl. a-fo*, *F.* contr. osorāni, osrāni, [*fr.* Dutch: soldaat] soldier.  
**sórdo** = srado.  
**asóro-dúan'** [osoro, aduan] fruit, fruits; food obtained from trees; opp. afamduaq.  
**o-sóròfó**, *pl.* celestials, inhabitants of heaven [Dan. 7,10].  
**sórò-framá**, ether. *K.* § 175.  
**asorokā**, asonekā, indisposition, ailment, attack of indisposition; oyarewá bi se mmofra yare; as. abə me, I am indisposed, am a little unwell.  
**o-sórò-kó**, *inf.* going to heaven, ascension; altitude, height. *Ex.* 37,10. — **osóròkó-dá** or **dápōna**, Ascension Day.  
**o-sorokyé**, *pl. a.*, wave, billow, roller; *pl.* breakers, surf, surge; epo bo as., the sea is agitated; *cf.* huru; as. rebo, the waves are breaking, surging.

**sörəm**, *v.*  
 point;  
**sörəm**, *sö*  
 ed; *hig*  
**nsóro(m)**  
*pr.* 1445  
 or const  
 or akók  
 nyéngkré  
 species  
**nsóroma-l**  
 ékyiq, b  
 nhwíns  
 met (D.  
 ing stat  
 say that  
 soj no,  
 (Arcturu  
 hwéfó,  
 47, 13.  
 astrology  
**sóroq**, soro  
**sóre** iron  
**o-sé** i, p  
 from hea  
 heaven. I  
**o-sóróno**, F  
**o-sórò-siká**  
**sóròsòrò**, A  
**o-sóròsòrò**,  
 high, the  
 os. Nyame  
 14, 18; *s.*  
 Most Hig  
**sorów**, *v.* [  
 make stiff  
 to become  
 stubborn,  
 a sò: n'as  
 (s. asò), sta  
 id. = wāq  
 kye no a  
 omi - w  
 akoa as  
**sórəww**, sör  
 rushing or  
 memāā ne  
 miguu s.; v  
 ram' a, eye  
 s. hwim. p  
**o-sórowa**, a c

söröm, v. F. to be conical, to rise to a point; cf. srøj.

söröm, sörömsöröm, a. F. conical, pointed; high, lofty, steep; cf. srönsrøj.

nsóro(m)ma [osoro, oba] l. star, stars. pr. 1449. 2810; names of single stars or constellations are: kyékye, aberewá or akókotanè né ne mmá, the Pleiades, nyéykréntè, Orion, todoo. — 2. a species of butterfly.

nsóroma-báfán, fixed star; nsóroma à ékyín, better: okyín-nsóroma, planet; ñhwí-nsóroma, nsóroma-túà-dúá, comet (D. As.); nsóroma à átú, shooting star (wose edaj bayere, people say that it turns into yam); nsóroma-søj no, the seven stars, the Bear (Arcturus). Job 9, 9. — nsóroma-hwefó, star-gazer, astrologer. Isa. 47, 13. — nsóroma-hó-nsèñkekáé, astrology.

sörøj, sörönsörøj, ..., s. srøj, sr ...

sörönsöröm, F. = sörömsöröm.

o-söróní, pl. -fo, a person from above, from heaven; heavenly; inhabitant of heaven. 1 Cor. 15, 48.

o-söróno, F. the Locust tree; cf. osróno.

o-sörò-siká = sapa, imitation-gold.

söròsörò, Ak. = söröwsöröw.

o-söròsörò, osöròsörò, high above, very high, the highest heavens; upwards; os. Nyame, the Most High God. Gen. 14, 18; s. osoro. — o-söròsöròní, the Most High. Ps. 91, 1. 92, 2.

sorów, v. [red. soròsörów] to grow or make stiff; to take or cause fright; to become or make shy, coy, timid, stubborn, obstinate, mostly used with asò: n'asò asorow, he is disobedient (s. asò), stubborn, refractory; wasórow, id. = wáñwèñ, n'ani abere; wóká asem kyere no a, onte; aýkà ese sè oba, na omma; - was. akoa no (asò) = watu akoa no asò.

söròww, söròw, söròwsöròw, (with) a rushing or rustling noise, rapidly; memáà ne kete so ara na mekotow miguu s.; wòtotow nneema kyene wuram' a, eye ss.; hwimhwim-ade kò ss., s. hwim. pr. 1204.

o-sórowa, a certain tree.

asò-sij, asòsij, one without ears, i. e. deprived of the outer ear, whose ears are cut off; cf. anosij; - to as., to grow disobedient. pr. 1966.

soso, red. v. sò. — Ak. F. = sosow: nnòmaa bósosòe (Mt. 13, 4).

sosò, red. v., l. to carry, pr. 3038, s. sò. — 2. sosò = sòré, to rise from the ground or bed.

n'soso, Ak. = nso. — sòsòw, s. sòw.

nsòsò, Ak. a rough cutting of the bush without planting anything afterwards = nséfèw; cf. mpòpare.

nsòsòé, † v. n. a drop, drops; dropping.

sosóre, red. v. sòre.

sòsow, red. v. sòw.

sosów, red. v., s. sów; - akokò sosów abúrow, the hen picks up the corn; ñkúrófo no sosósósow há = kúro no abò má woyeye ñkúraa sosow sare ani, the towns-people were scattered and have taken up their temporary abode here and there in plantation-villages.

ò-sósow, pl. a-, a kind of hoe or mattock, digging-bill, digging-iron with a long handle. pr. 3039f. 3328; cf. asow, asensusúaa. - Onyame sosow, a stone-hoe, s. abonua.

o-sò-tefó (after poyko), rider. Ex. 15, 1; (after asase) inhabitant. Lev. 25, 10.

o-sòtífó, ositifo, pl. a-, a deaf person.

asòtíre, Ak.; asòtíw, asitiw, deafness.

a-sò-tó, inf. [tò.. sò] false accusation.

asòtò-dé, money [ade] paid as a satisfaction for false accusation.

sòtòre, Ak. sòtòrò, pl. a-, l. palm, the inner part of the hand, cf. nsam', nsayam'. — 2. a stroke or blow with the palm, box on the ear; wòbòw me s., wòbòw me as. pr. 752. 1651. 3041; huw, wae or yi s. = bò s., to give a box on the ear.

asò-tú, inf. [tu.. asò] persuasion, enticement, seduction. — asòtú-sém, a seductive word or piece of advice.

nsò-tú, inf. [tu nsò] the taking up and strewing of the ashes of ahwiegya, q. v. = afàhye totwa; wohwie a (s. hwie 2), nnaawotwe, nsò a wotu de kogu kùrotia kyere se woañie afàhye no.

sò-twá, inf. [twa 10a] mutilation; con-

120] 1. the  
the space  
— 3. what  
per regions,  
ve, on high,  
go up, up-  
o'wisiw kò  
fi soro de  
the bottom.

(Okwawu)  
kwawu lies  
aa tu (wò)  
y; Onyay-  
on high,  
was cleared  
ew; osoro  
f. onyame,  
above in

no soro,  
[47, 13.  
loger. Isa.  
vings above  
s th 'na-  
to use  
s. atoteboa.

s., to be  
te.  
F. contr.  
soldaat]

ut, fruits;  
pp. afam-  
itants of

, ailment,  
rewá bi se  
am indis-

asce n;  
os. 15-  
Day.

o, roller;  
po bò as.,  
as. rebo,  
ging.

*cision.* — **sótwa-mù-fó**, *those of the concision, the mutilated.* Phil. 3, 2.  
**asó-twé**, *asótwé*, *inf.* [twé..asó] *punishment.*  
**sou**, *F. interj. expressing pity.*  
**(sow, F. 1. sow hwe = so hwe. Mt. 4, 1. 7. 22, 18, 35. — **2. sow ano = so ano, Mt. 27, 66. — **3. sow = soa. Mt. 4, 6).  
**sòw**, *v.*, *Ak. sò*, [red. sosow] **1. to catch, catch up, snatch up,** with the hands or mouth: *metòw mesòw, I throw up and catch (a ball); obi foro dua bi na otew n'aba no bi a, na nea ogyina ase na osow; s. mframa, to snuff up the wind.* Jer. 2, 24; cf. 14, 6 & sòm. — *ósòw or n'ano so ahohom or ahuymu, he gapes, gazes, stands agape, stands gaping or idling about; - to catch with the ears and mind; wosowe se siadesem, they took it as a good omen.* 1 Kg. 20, 33. — **2. to pick up; to pick, peck at,** of birds with their bills: *apiti ye anómaa ketewa bi, osow nnipa sê.* — **3. to catch (up) or receive in breaking a fall or blow, to intercept, ward off:** *anjá merehwe ase, na oyi na osow me, I should have fallen, but this man (boy) caught me; anjã Persini bi de nkranke rebo ne ti, na Klito kosow ano, Clitus warded off the blow.* — **4. to receive into a vessel, to gather, collect:** *ode ahina sow nyay-kõnsu, he gathers rainwater in a pot; de .. sow .. ano, to place a vessel for that purpose = süm; - wo ani bo aduañ yi so ara pe a, na wo ano sow nsu, one's mouth waters at the (first) sight of this food.* — **5. sow gu, to flow or trickle down from one place or object upon another:** *nsu sow guu me so wo me dag mu, the (rain-)water, that had fallen on the roof, trickled down on me in my room.*  
**sòw**, *v.* [red. susow] **1. to hatch (eggs):** *akokò no ansow ne nkեսua no, na wanom ne nyinaa; ósòw nkեսuá.* — **2. to cut into pieces (yam, for planting):** *wósow ódè.*  
**sòw**, *v.* [red. sosow] **1. (with or without aba) to produce or bear fruit; ésow abá. pr. 1476. Mt. 7, 17, 21, 19. — **2.**********

**sow mu, to set, stud,** e. g. a cloak with precious stones.  
**asów**, *pl. n., hoe, mattock.* pr. 729. 3042; cf. soduro, sokum, sobakura & ososow. — *òbò obea no asow, he gives the bad advice to that woman to leave her husband; cf. asow.*  
**ò-sów**, *osò*, *pl. n., F. fox.* Mt. 8, 20.  
**esow**, *F. = asúsow.*  
**nsòw**, *sign, mark; hye adé yi nsòw mã me, mark this for me! mahye ne nsem no bi ns., I have marked (taken particular notice of) some of his sayings or expressions; da nsow, s. da 26.* Cf. agyirae.  
**sówa**, *a plant, s. siwabiri.*  
**sowa, sowafá &c., s. soa ...**  
**asówa**, *F. = asó, ear.*  
**nsówa = adwoku. pr. 3066. — **nsówa-téná**, *a long kind of nsówa.*  
**osówá**, *beautiful; abawa os., aberante os.; - osówá! an exclamation of lascivious women at the passing by of a handsome young man, or vice-versa; syn. epó.*  
**ò-sò-wàre:** *oye os., he is a tall and corpulent man.*  
**nsow-asé**, *s. nsoase.* — **sów-bá = so-ba.**  
**nsòwé**, *v. n. [sow] F. fruit, seed.* Mt. 7, 20 = aba, adua, aduaba.  
**asó-wùí**, *v. n. [asó a awu] disobedience, wilfulness; cf. asódeñ.* — **ò-sòwuifó**, *pl. a., a reckless, disobedient, unruly, rebellious person.* Isa. 65, 2. Tit. 1, 10.  
**aso-wiaá**, *asowia [ade a esow awia] umbrella, parasol = akatawia.*  
**sowiram**, *As. = fefefe.*  
**asó-yé**, *inf. hearkening, hearing.* 1 Sam. 15, 22. 1 Kg. 18, 29. 2 Kg. 4, 31.  
**aspáteré = asepáteré.**  
**srá**, *sára. v. [red. srasra] 1. to stroke, rub; to daub, plaster; to smear, besmear, grease, oil, anoint; osrá oday, ode hyirew sra oday no hõ, he white-washes the house, daubs the house with white clay; osra (ne hõ), ode nkũ (srade, böro-nyo) sra ne hõnam, he anoints his body with shea-butter (fat, oil).* — **2. to spy (out), search, watch, guard, lie in wait for; sra dom, to watch or reconnoitre the hostile army;****

**sra okw**  
*the way*  
*I am*  
*plantat*  
*the bus*  
*guard*  
*no, he*  
*he may*  
 - sra ..  
 thing.  
 battle;  
 somebody  
 mo [prop  
 a salute  
**ò-srá**, *inf.*  
*anointin*  
**nsrá**, *inf.*  
*(out), wa*  
 nsra, he,  
**as'rá**, *ásárá*  
**ò-srá = os**  
**srá:** *odii*  
 cf. sraw  
**nsr** *cam*  
 itch  
*(against)*  
 bõ nsra  
**bán**, *I. c*  
 woboo ns  
 3 camps  
 — nsra  
 nsrabó-ah  
 nsrabó-bé  
*ground;*  
**ò-sra-behw**  
*inspector*  
**srá-hére:** *a*  
*watch. E*  
**srádaá**, *sár*  
**ò-rádaá**, *sé*  
**sra-dé** [ade  
*tallow; d*  
 ny pr. s  
*vu. of*  
 Isa. 28, 1  
*tail of a*  
**dúan'**, *a*  
**sradé-hũ**  
**sradé-kàn**  
*fat meat.*  
**ò-sráfó**, *pl. (c*



g. a cloak

729. 3042;  
a & ososow.  
es the bad  
leave her

t. 8, 20.

ri nsow ma  
ye ne nsam  
(taken par-  
tis sayings  
s. da 26.

— nsowa-

aberante  
ion lasciv-  
ng of a  
vic rsa;

tall and

ra = so-ba.  
seed. Mt.

isobedience,  
o-sowuifó,  
nt, unruly,  
Tit. 1, 10.  
awia] um-

ng. 1 Sam.  
4, 31.

to stroke,  
sm be-  
os dan,  
white-  
the house  
5), ode nkū  
hōnam, he  
butter (fat,  
rch, watch,  
sra dēm, to  
stile army;

sra okwaj, 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; asrafo sra abaj, the soldiers  
guard the fort; osra no pe se okum  
no, he is lying in wait for him that  
he may kill him; cf. buw 5, tew 4.  
- sra .. asō, to pay attention to some-  
thing. — 3. to arrange or array the  
battle; cf. twa mpassua. — 4. to visit  
somebody; mabésra wo; pl. yeabésra  
mo [prop. I (we) have paid you a visit],  
a salutation at parting after a visit.

o-sra, inf. the act of rubbing, daubing,  
anointing &c.

nsra, inf. the act of visiting, spying  
(out), watching &c.; - okoo (obaa) ho  
nsra, he went (came) there on a visit &c.

as'ra, asára, snuff; som as., to take snuff.

o-sra = osenā. — as'raā = asenāā.

sra: odii sra, he enlisted as a soldier;  
cf. asraw-di.

nsra, camp, encampment; ba (..so) ns.,  
to pitch a camp (against), to encamp  
(against); to be drilling (of soldiers);  
ba nsra kyere, to parade. — nsra-  
bán, 1. camp, encampment. Gen. 25, 16;  
waboo ns. ahorow abiesā, they pitched  
3 camps successively. — 2. = mpassua.

— nsra-bó, inf. drilling, drill. —  
nsrabó-ahwé, (military) parade. —  
nsrabó-béa, parade-ground, drilling-  
ground; place for encampment.

o-sra-behwe, better: osrahwefo, overseer,  
inspector, surveyor.

sra-bére: anopa s. mu, in the morning  
watch. Ex. 14, 24.

sra-daá, sār..., saw, s. owaj.

o-sra-daá, sār..., bottle (of rum).

sra-dé [ade a wode sra] fat, grease, suet,  
tallow; do s., to grow fat; cf. awoq-  
gwa. pr. 449. 615. 1503. — sra-de-bóq,  
valley of fatness; fat, fertile valley.  
Isa. 28, 1. 4. — sra-dé-duá, the fat  
tail of a sheep. Lev. 3, 9. — asra-de-  
duaj', a fat meal. Isa. 25, 6. 55, 2. —  
sra-de-huám, ointment. Cant. 1, 3. —  
sra-dé-kanéá, candle. — sra-de-nám,  
fat meat. 2 Chron. 7, 7.

o-srafó, pl. (n)srafó, scout, spy. 1 Sam. 26, 4.

srafó = nsram'fo, the people in the camp,  
encamped warriors. pr. 941.

asrafó, n-, F. soráfo, sorodáfó, soldiers; s.  
osrani. - nsrafó atrae, cantonment;  
asr.-dan, nsr.-fi, asr.-yejbea, barracks,  
casern. — asrafó-di-(dwumá), military  
service. — asraafo-kúw, band, cohort  
of soldiers. Mt. 27, 27.

asrafó-há-sò-panyin, asrafó-há-mù-  
panyin, asrafó-panyin, ohá-sò-panyin, cen-  
turion. Mt. 8, 5. Acts 23, 17. 23. 27, 1.  
31. 43. — asrafó-sem, military affairs.

srahá, sárahá, the great desert [Arab.  
sáhāra, pl. sahāra]. Cf. Sāraha. Wato  
no s. (woapo ne bra amā no, ónye senea  
ope, obiara nkasá nkyere no bio), they  
have left him to himself, have let him  
loose, left him unrestrained, have  
abandoned him, have withdrawn from  
him. Prov. 29, 15. K. § 189; eto yej  
akonno sr., "it loosens the reins of  
our lusts".

srahá-tó, inf. abandonment, neglect &c.

o-sra-hwéfo, overseer &c., s. osrabehwe.

asra-kwá, asrákwá [asra, okwa] snuff-for-  
nothing. pr. 1682

sram, v. to overspread, overflow; kā sram  
so, level the ground over..., fill out the  
excavations or holes in the ground! -  
to harrow. Hos. 10, 11; nsú no asram  
ne kój sò, the river overflows its banks;  
cf. menem, v.; nsu no asram asase  
(kúrow) no so, the water has inundated  
the country (the town) so as to cover  
it completely; asase s'ram' wój' sò the  
earth closed upon them. Nu. 16, 33. -  
wasram wój ani so, he has besmeared  
their eyes. Isa. 44, 18.

o-s'ram, osáram, pl. a-, a tall person,  
giant; giantess (obeá os.); cf. oténtenj,  
tentensram, obran, obrantetetü.

o-sram', Ak. osrané pl. a-, 1. the moon.  
pr. 2552; syn. hyej, obosóm'; os. añ,  
the new moon has appeared; os. apae,  
the moon shines; os. pue, the moon  
rises (over the horizon); os. gye so,  
the moon rises, begins to shine; os.  
asi no so, the moon has smitten him,  
Ps. 121, 6 (amā ne tirim aye no sakasaka,  
so that his head is deranged and he  
is lunatic or moon-struck); os. atwa

puruw or kôrôkúma, *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 month ends*; daa àsram wu a, onyā n'akatua, *at the end of every month he receives his wages. pr. 2810*; ɔ-sram sram akatua, *monthly pay or wages* = asranne. — 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 (2), 9, 10, 11, 12; ɔpenimma (mùmò?) 11, 12, 1; ɔpepaŋ 12, 1, 2; onyamewía? ogyefuo 1, 2, 3; ɔbenem 2, 3, 4, 5; ɔforisuo (ɔgyenkò) 4, 5; ɔtwanyokɔŋ? ɔpraworam 5; aye-wohò-mumo 5, 6, 7; 11, 12; akita-wo-nsa 6, 7; kotonimma 5, 6, 7, 8; hühühühü 5, 6, 9; nyānyā 7; ɔsannaa 8, 10; ɔdweŋŋwāne 9, 10? kòkosukwakwawia(m), ɔsiapansam 9, 11; ɔbo 9, 10; ahīnim(e) 9, 10; ɔpese 10 or 10—12 & 1.

àsram, *yellow fever*; atiridii kòkò.

nsrám, Ak. = yafumpāmu: ɔda ns., *he sleeps with an empty stomach.*

nsrāmá, *live coals, glowing coals* = nnyansrāmá; cf. sramsram & gyabiriw.

nsrāmá-kúkuwa, *fire-pan.*

ɔ-srāmāŋ, (pl. a-), 1. *lightning*; os. apae, *the lightning flashes, it lightens, cf. anyi-nam*; os. si (or duru) duam', *the lightning strikes a tree*; os. apae asi no so, *the lightning has struck him*. Onyame m'pae s. nsi mel *may God strike me by lightning!* (if my statement is not true &c.), cf. gūa. ɔprannaa bom' a, na nea eduru duam' no na yefre no srāmāŋ, *thunder-bolt* = Nyaykòpɔŋ abonua, cf. abonua. ɔs. duru duam' a, epaem' na dua no hyew, nsò osu to gum' a, ennum; na ɔs. no aŋkasa mem fam araa, na ano kòkà (koto) nsu wo

fam' a, na esay ba bio; nanso wose: wode aŋowa si sum' a, na ɔs. apae asim' na atu to na amem fam'. — 2. *swivel, rocket.* — 3. *pr. n. of a fetish at Akropong.* — ɔ-srāmāŋ-bo, F. *thunder-bolt.*

ɔ-sram'fā, pl. a-, *crescent. Isa. 3, 18.*

nsrám'fó, s. sráfó. 1 Sam. 14, 12.

asrampon, *unawares.*

ɔ-sram'sò, *in the moon-light or moon-shine*; wɔnam s., *they travel by moon-light.*

srāmsrāmsrām, ad. *emitting sparks, sparkling, -ly, glittering, with twinkling or vivid brilliancy*; dade no ado sss. *the iron is red-hot*; nnyansrāmá tu sss.; cf. ɔsram, srānsrānsrāŋ.

asrāŋ, *a women's disease*; eye wɔŋ ani kò, mpafē nso wom'; - cf. atiridii.

asran-ná [ɔsram, ɛda] *the days of a month.* - as. ŋhoma, *almanac, calendar.*

asran-ná, *night-watching*; bɔ as., *to sit up at night*; syn. si pɛ. [ɔsram' & neg. of da, *to sleep*]; ɔsram fi a, wānā.

ɔ-srānā, pl. a-, *a pile of yams* (consisting of a dozen tubers) bound together and stowed in the putu from bottom to top until taken out for sale; ɔs. biakò kura ɔdè mpów mmaakò-maakò 12, etòd. woye no 15; esono ɔdémú 3 a. s. 6.

ɔ-srāné, Ak. s. ɔsram'.

asran-né [ɔsram ade] *monthly pay or wages*; yi..as., *to pay* (some one) *his m. wages*; cf. gye 1 & ɔsram 3.

ɔ-sraŋ-hūnu [ɔsram] *month of vanity. Job 7, 3.*

ɔ-srāní, Akp. srawni, F. sorānyi, sorodānyi (g. v.), *soldier*; cf. pl. asráfó & sráfó, asafo, ɔsafoni, ɔkòfo, ɔkòfoni; di srāni, s. di 42.

ɔ-sran-níŋ [ɔsram diŋ] *name of a month; pl. a-, the names of the months.*

ɔ-sraŋ-ká, pl. a- [ɔsram] *monthly debts (expenses); monthly pay or allowance*; tua..ɔs. or as., *to pay* (one) *monthly or by monthly instalments.*

srân(srân)srāŋ, adv. *sparkling, glistening, glittering, -ly*; ogya no tutu ss.; dade no ado ss.; ɔtam yi ani, sika, kòbere nè aŋowa hō ye ss. - ɔwia

aye srān  
(so that  
more, a  
yet ver  
sss.; cf.  
ɔ-srā-ŋyó,  
srāsra, r  
flatter;  
stroking  
ɔ-sras'rafó  
ɔsra obi  
srāsra(srā)  
onipa, ɔ  
srāmsrān  
asra-sóm,  
snuff. —  
ion (wit  
pl. a-, om  
— asra-  
asrāw-dí,  
srā. —  
asrayére [r  
ceedings  
f. the s  
b. s au  
di as., t  
wodi as.  
mmea te  
na wosav  
asumaŋ.  
sré, v. = s  
srédédédé, v  
asrāfo nc  
those solā  
sréŋ, séréŋ'  
lean and  
wahóa fita  
fitaa a,  
asore wo  
ŋhwí, nè  
head. —  
the runne  
ye 'ant  
to mb  
wufua bay  
tiaa bi na  
bim' na w  
no aforo.  
ears: ɔs. r  
sound; to  
(ne ŋhwí),

anso wose:  
a os, apae  
am'. — 2.  
n. of a  
rāmān-bo,

a. 3, 18.  
12.

or moon-  
by moon-

g sparks,  
with twink-  
ade no ado  
nyansrāmā  
srān.

e wəŋ ani  
atiridii.

lays of a  
calender.

as. to sit  
[osi &  
i a, ná.

(consisting  
gether and  
bottom to  
; os. biakō  
naakō 12,  
odémú 3

y pay or  
e one) his  
am 3.  
of vanity.

anyi, soro-  
l. asrāfó &  
okōfoni; di

f a nth;  
ont  
nth - debts  
alloiance;  
monthly

g, glisten-  
o tutu ss.;  
ani, sika,  
ss. - oŵia

aye srānsrān, the sun has become bright  
(so that you cannot look into it any  
more, about 9 o'clock, when it is not  
yet very hot); oŵia wowo m'ani so  
sss.; cf. srāsrsrā.

o-srā-ŋjó, anointing. Ex. 30, 31.

srāsrsrā, red. v. sra; to stroke, caress,  
flatter; osrasra agyinamoa hō, he is  
stroking the cat.

o-sras'rafó, pl. a- [sra 4] a visitor; nea  
osra obi.

srāsrsrā(srā), glossy, smooth and shining;  
onipa, oponko hō aye s.; cf. hrāhrābrā,  
srāmsrāmsrām.

asra-sóm, inf. the act of snuffing, taking  
snuff. — di as., to have close commun-  
ion (with). pr. 3456. — o-srasómfó,  
pl. a-, one who takes snuff, snuff-taker.

— asra-toaá, snuff-box.

asráw'dí, inf. service as a soldier; cf.  
srā. — o-sráw'ní = osrāni.

asrayére [nsram' or srafo yere] the pro-  
ceedings and ceremonies of the women  
for the supposed benefit of their hus-  
bands away at war; syn. mmommomé;  
di as., to perform such ceremonies:  
wodi as. ne se: mmarima kō 'sa na  
mmea te wəŋ akyi wo fie to dwom  
na wosaw na woyi mmusu na wəbō  
asumaŋ.

sré, v. = sere.

srédedede, in a straight continuous line;  
asráfo no gyina hō (toatoa so) sr.,  
those soldiers stand in a straight line.

sréŋ, séréŋ', v. to become, grow or be  
lean and white or pale; wasréŋ =  
wahóa fitaa; oyare bi bō wo na woasréŋ  
fitaa a, woreŋkye wu, wo sunsuma  
asore wo so. — 2. to comb: osréŋ' né  
ŋhwí, né 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 effi a, wusi dua tia-  
tiaa bi na wode hama kosā dua kese  
bim' na wode asā tiatiaa no, na bayere  
no aforo. — 4. to prick up, asō, one's  
ears: os. n'asō, he listens to a distant  
sound; to bristle: agyinamoa yi sreŋ  
(ne ŋhwí), this cat's hair stands erect

or on end (prop. this cat makes her  
hair stand up).

sreŋfo, pl. a-, one who cards wool, flax  
&c., a carder. Isa. 19, 9.

nsreŋ-só, aloof from, in the or from a  
distance: owo no ani abere nti mi-  
gyina ns. na mehwe no, e.s. dekōde  
no memmeŋ no na migyina akyirikyiri  
mehwe; metee no ns., I heard it in-  
directly.

as'rene, s. asereŋe. — srēti [Eng.] slate.  
asrewa, Ak. = aserewá.

sro, suro, F. to fear; s. suro.

osroanyi, nsroafo, F. = osoranyi, nsorafo.  
sródo [G. sroló] shavings brought off by  
the plane. Twi: nsensenēē.

o-s(ō)rəm, pl. n-, F. a sparrow. Mt. 10, 29.

nsrōŋ', nsrōŋ, Ak. the fruit of the  
osrōno; Akp. ósōŋ(aba), q. v. pr. 195.  
237.

o-sróno, osróno, osróne, Ak. F. a tama-  
rind = ó-sōŋ'; F. also the Locust tree.

srōŋ, sōrōŋ, v. to be high, lofty; - red.  
srónsrōŋ; mmepow no s.

s'rōŋŋ, sōrōŋŋ = sūroŋŋ, high, tall.

srónsrōŋ, n. the highest point, summit  
of a mountain, tree, house &c., sharply  
pointed height; bepəw yi s. ware seŋ  
yi de, the summit of this mountain  
is higher than the summit of that  
one; wadu bepəw no s. so; anōmaa si  
daŋ no s. so.

srónsrōŋ, a. (pl. a-, Isa. 30, 25), high,  
lofty, steep (when viewed from below,  
cf. kūrōŋkūrōŋ); opp. taa; bepəw, dua,  
odaŋ no atifi ye s.

srónsrōŋ-béa, pl. srónsrōm-méa, a high  
place. 1 Kg. 3, 2. 2 Chron. 1, 3.

srónsrōmmaa, a. high, lofty, stately:  
dua or abaŋ no si hō s.

asrotoo, asōrotow, F. species, kind(s)  
[Mk. 1, 34].

astāgiré, stockings, socks.

sú, sù, the sound of pounding fufu  
in a wooden mortar. pr. 349; cf. tum,  
tum.

su, Ak. = suw.

sū, v. 1. to weep, shed tears, cry. pr.  
8. 365. 2199; woasū, ná wo ani abere,  
you have been weeping, for your eyes  
are red; ósū mmaborosú, osú hēm, he

weeps pitifully; osū nusu, he weeps tears; eden na wusū kasakasa see yi? — sū fra, to implore. pr. 3047. — sū .. kyere, to complain to; wokosū kom kyere no, they complained of hunger (or famine) to him. — osū too no so, she wept before (to) him; pl. wosūsū guu no so, they wept before (to) him. Judg. 14, 16. Nu. 11, 13. — 2. to weep for, to deplore, to lament over, to bewail, bemoan. pr. 441. 3945f. 3048; osū 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. — sū wōo, to howl. Isa. 65, 14.

**o-sú**, inf. 1. weeping; wailing, lamentation. pr. 2650, 3049. — osū asi no, he sobs. — tu sū, F. to burst out weeping. — 2. cry; crying of a bird &c. pr. 1481. 1524; esono né sū nkō (= ne kasa), its cry is peculiar. pr. 2479.

**e-sú**, species, kind, sort. pr. 1528; nature, property, quality; character; manner; cf. ban, suban, seso, odasú. — ntamá yi su nte se kan de a metæ no, this cloth is not of the same sort as that which I bought formerly; wo sū n'yé! you are a bad character; wo sū né wo ban biara nso m'ani, neither your character nor your manners please me. — esu a empōrow (da), incorruptible nature, incorruptibility, imperishableness.

**nsú**, Ak. nsúo, 1. water; nom nsu, to drink water; bo or saw nsu, to scoop or draw 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. bo 3. pr. 3080-97. 3482. — also a body of water, standing or flowing; ko nsu, better: ko asu. Cf. asu; pr. 3083-86. 3092. 3094. — Phr. ne diŋ tao nsum' (his name fell into oblivion), he was no more mentioned; cf. ediŋ; de .. nsa gu nsu mu ye biribi, to try one's best or utmost; sika a ehō nni nsu nni nsā, s. nsā. — 2. sap of plants, cf. asonsūaa; 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. Lev. 15, 32, cf. ahōbaa; c) urine; gu nsu, to make water; cf. dwenso; d) cf. nta-su, spittle; e) matter, pus; cf. ekuru. — 4. the drink or potion taken in swearing an oath of allegiance or mutual fidelity; — the oath, or the alliance or covenant itself: onē no wə nsu, the two are confederate, associated by an oath, leagued together; also the water which two men pour on the heads of their nephews (heirs) under some solemn promise; gu nsu: nni pa baanu bo abosom bi diŋ, na wode nsu gu wəŋ wofasenom atifi se wobedi wəŋ hō nokware; s. also gu 24; — tō nsu, to break faith; wátō né nsú, he has broken or violated his promise, oath or covenant; waatōtō wəŋ hō nsu, they have mutually broken their covenant; cf. nom or di abosom, di nsew.

**nsú**, nsew, F. vow, solemn promise; hye (dzi) nsú, to vow, make a vow.

**o-sú**, 1. rain; cf. nyanḱōm, nyanḱōpaŋ 4. — pr. 3051-65; osu reba, rain is coming; osu to, it rains. pr. 1449. 2040; osu gu, it rains moderately; osu-pá, a usual rain; osu-kesé, a heavy rain; osu to ɲwésɛŋwésé, it drizzles; cf. nsuwónséaa; osu to trárara, trádada, pibibibi, pipipipi, pibábababa, pábábaba, pú-wáa, wáa, yáa, the rain falls, descends, gushes in a heavy shower, in torrents; osú ká ha ká ha, it (is) was raining in every direction; Onyanḱōpaŋ to osu gu asase so, God causes it to rain upon the earth. Gen. 2, 5. — 2. cloud, rain-cloud, nimbus; osu amuna, the clouds have darkened; osu reseŋ, the clouds are passing; osu no apa, the cloud is gone.

**asú** [pl. s. asuasú] a place where water is fetched, any body or collection of water, standing or flowing, well, pond, lake, spring, brook, river; nsu biara a etaa nea nsu fi ba. pr. 78. 3066-79. — cf. asum', nsu 2, asuwa, asuten, asubonten, otare; ko asu, to go for water,

fetch water no abo, the breaks its belly to dive, du- bodily or perform a cation of w 2-5. — gu 1 Tim. 1, 19 — ye asu, lo se asu, you a

**ò-su**, a species asú: tu. or tu suá, v. I. to pot under a sua abe (ase). afiri [F. su(ŋ) or put up a Mt. 22, 15. — declare with

espec. the oar one's obligati kyere rohe mihyi m n misuá a, miy swear, you al tion (that it sua .. so, to se to boast, bra bully; w(ə)asu (w)əbshwe me. sūá, v. [red. sū in size, power few; kürow sūa; wəŋ dom sūa, sūar (swar sūere.

**sūá**, v. to learn. okéŋkəŋ or ɲ read. Gr. § 2 be taught by, example 2 he is sitting — wos. okw they wrestle; s pert, experienc sūa okasa yi in this langua ahū yo. — sūa learn by heart sūa .. so, to im

retion from  
 asu nni ne  
 perm. Lev.  
 ; gu nsu,  
 d) cf. nta-  
 cf. ekuru,  
 taken in  
 egiance or  
 th, or the  
 oné no wó  
 e, associat-  
 ether; also  
 our on the  
 eirs) under  
 asu: nnipa  
 a wóde nsu  
 se wóbedi  
 u 24; - tó  
 né nsú, he  
 s promise,  
 wój hō  
 oken their  
 abo

omise; hye  
 ow.  
 ankōpōṅ 4.  
 in is com-  
 1449. 2040;  
 y; osu-pá,  
 eavy rain;  
 azles, cf.  
 a, trádada,  
 a, púbába-  
 rain falls,  
 y shower,  
 ha, it (is)  
 m; Onyaṅ-  
 ód causes  
 Gen. 2, 5.  
 mbus; osu  
 kene" osu  
 ig; no

here water  
 llection of  
 cell, pond,  
 nsu biara  
 S. 3066-79.  
 suten, asu-  
 for water,

fetch water. pr. 102. 554. 2188; asu  
 no abo, the water, river &c. overflows,  
 breaks its banks; cf. yiri; - bə.. asu,  
 to dive, duck, submerge, immerse, for  
 bodily or religious purification, to  
 perform a religious rite with appli-  
 cation of water; to baptize; s. asubó  
 2-5. - gu asu, to make shipwreck.  
 1 Tim. 1, 19. — guare asu, to swim.  
 — ye asu, to catch fish. — wo yam' ye  
 se asu, you are extremely (or most) kind.

ò-su, a species of yam; s. ódè.

asú: tu. or tutu asu, to whisper.

suá, v. 1. to set, 'place or put, e. g. a  
 pot under a felled palm-tree: wóde bóm  
 sua abe (ase). pr. 599; cf. porow; sua  
 afiri [F. su(f)a 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 to go to war: wosúá  
 kyere bōrohene se: meká meká: se  
 mihya dóm na magkō a (.. meká)! —  
 misuá a, miyi wo nkō, if I were to  
 swear, you alone would be the excep-  
 tion (that it does not extend to you);  
 sua.. so, to swear or conspire against;  
 to boast, brag or bluster about; to  
 bully; w(ə)asua me so = w(ə)akā se  
 (w)əbehwe me.

süá, v. [red. súsüa, súsüae] to be small  
 in size, power or number, to be little,  
 few; kūrów no süa; nnipa ahōódeṅ  
 süa; wój dóm no süa. pr. 2116. — F.  
 süa, süar (swar) [Mt. 8, 26. 14, 31]. Kuk.  
 süere.

süá, v. to learn. pr. 561. 3099. — osüá  
 okéṅkág or ṅhoma-kán, he learns to  
 read. Gr. § 203, 1; - to learn from,  
 be taught by, to imitate, to follow (the  
 example of). 2 Thess. 3, 7. 9; os. prákó,  
 he is imitating the pig. pr. 499. 3173.  
 — wos. ntókwaw, they learn to fight,  
 they wrestle; süa.. hü, to become ex-  
 pert, experienced, well versed in: wa-  
 süa okasa yi yiye ahü, he is expert  
 in this language; wasüa adwuma no  
 ahü yó: - süa.. gu or hye.. tirim, to  
 learn by heart, commit to memory. -  
 süa.. so, to imitate. - red. süasüa.

nsuá, inf. the act of swearing, oath of  
 allegiance &c., solemn promise; ns.  
 nye okō. pr. 3098.

o-süá, inf. the act of learning, imitation.  
 pr. 613. 2284.

o-süá, pl. a-, a species of monkey; s.  
 ahweṅhema. pr. 894. 3100 ff.

o-süáa, a weight of or for gold = 9  
 dollars or ackies, £ 2. 6d. pr. 132.

süá-bisé, -besé, a certain tree and its  
 fruit; cf. bisé.

süá-héa, a place for learning, school;  
 cf. sukúu.

süá-dáj, pl. a-, a house for learning,  
 school-house, school-room, learning-  
 room.

asüa-dé, adesüade [ade a wosüa] any  
 thing to be learned, lesson; ene de  
 wóansüa wo as.; cf. asüasem.

o-süá-dóm, s. ósebo. — asüáé = süabea.

o-süáfó, pl. a-, disciple &c. Mt. 10, 24;  
 s; osüani. — süáfó, imitators. 1 Thess.  
 1, 6. 2, 14. Heb. 6, 12.

o-süa-hü, inf. experience, Rom. 5, 4,  
 successful learning; ade nyinaa dáj  
 süahü, all knowledge is acquired by  
 learning and only thereby. pr. 802. —  
 asüahü-de, † knowledge, acquirements,  
 accomplishments, (literary &c.) attain-  
 ments.

nsua-húnu, an oath or solemn promise  
 that is not fulfilled.

nsuahúnufó, one who cannot fulfil his  
 oath or promise.

asüákwaá, a species of bird (hoopoe,  
 hoop, dungbird?); anōmaa bi a óreye  
 akóse akyéṅkyèná, nso oṅwíé nó sé.  
 pr. 737. 1948. 2569.

nsú-akyi, the other side of the river,  
 beyond the river; cf. asuogya.

süàṅ, v. [red. sunsüaṅ] 1. to pull, to  
 draw out, forth, or away; süaṅ dua  
 no fi tanaa a erehyew yim' (syn. twé,  
 koyi fim' bere me)! süaṅ no fi nea odá  
 hō! mekəe no, na aboa no da okway-  
 mu hō, na misüaṅ no mifi hō; ósüaṅ  
 no asé, ótwé no fam', he drags him  
 along the ground (much or little of  
 the body touching the ground); kosüaṅ  
 guaṅ no ase, take that sheep up by  
 the feet! wosunsüaṅ' n'asé, s. tobé.

— 2. to bleed, let blood, draw or take blood from, by opening a vein or by scarifying and cupping, cf. sa, sesa; wásuán me; ode sekan s. no. — 3. to eat with a greedy appetite, voraciously; ósuán aduan', nām = odi no pii.

**asúán**, a climber; the swelling caused by the sap of it; hama bi a ewo wuram'; emu nsu kā wo ara pe a, na eho ahon; na egow na wumia a, aboaa bi fi mu.

**sūáne**, 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, twa; dadewa no as. me ntama, the nail has torn my dress; ósūáne n'ánò, he opens his mouth; cf. bue.

— 2. intr. to split, rend; ntamá no asūáne. pr. 1419. 3413.

**o-sūání**, pl. a-fo, learner, scholar, student, disciple; apprentice.

**nsú-ani**, the surface of the water. pr. 1899. — on the water; onam ns. kò ho, he goes there by water. — ns'. bārimá, a naval hero. — **nsúani-fá**, inf. sailing, navigation, voyage. Acts 27.9.

**nsú-aniwa**, well, spring, the opening in the earth from which water issues; cf. nsuti, source.

**nsú-anò**, bank, shore of a river, lake, or sea; cf. nsunò.

**o-suanoní**, pl. nsuanofò, a man from the coast; people living near a river, a lake or the sea.

**asúaa-nú**, a weight of or for gold = 18 dollars or ackies, £ 4. 1s.

**sūáre** [con. né sūáre] any spot or place in the bush, a piece, patch, tract, or plot of ground, bush, or other land; a beaten path, trace, track, vestige, mark; obi nnim sūare kò a onam so, nobody knows where he roves or roams about; mihiyaa, no na onennam s. bi so na mefaa no dwen, I met him strolling about in the bush and made booty of him; yehūū sono anammōn nē wōj s. pii, beboro dakoro kwaj po, we saw many footprints and other marks of elephants for rather more than a day's journey; wōnḥūū né sūáre só, no vestige

of him was found; wo de, woamfi sūáre bi aniasse koraa, you did not come very far!

**asúaa-sá**, a weight of or for gold, 27 dollars or ackies, £ 6. 1s. 6d. pr. 132.

**o-sūá-nsawa**, **osūá-nsatéaa**, a shrub with edible fruit.

**nsú-ase**, the bottom of a river or of any other water. pr. 2716.

**asūa-sém** [asem a wosūa] any piece of instruction, precept or doctrine to be learned; catechism.

**o-sūa-séj**, inf. imitation or mimicry in an excessive manner.

**asu-asú** [pl. of asu], waters here and there; tu as., to walk in water.

**sūásūa**, red. v. sūa, to imitate, mimic.

**asúasúá**, inf. imitation; mimicry; ye as., to imitate, mimic.

**o-sūasúafó**, pl. a-, imitator, mimic.

**sūáw**, v. [inf. a-, red. susūaw] to lop a tree or its branches, to cut branches off a tree.

**o-sua-yí**, inf. [sua 2] exception, exemption; cf. nyiyim'.

**su-báj**, súbaj, figure, form, shape, fashion; stature; constitution, condition, quality, nature; kind, pattern; cf. su, baj; ne súbaj (= nipabáj, nipaduá) te se oyi de, in his figure he resembles this man; ntama yi s. ye fe, this is a fine make or pattern of cloth; mihūū ade no, na maḥḥú ne s. yiye.

**osu-béj** = ηḡo, palm-oil.

**asú-bó**, asubó, inf. 1. [asu bə] the overflowing of a river, inundation. — 2. [bə asu] the act of bathing in fresh water, of diving in water; of cleansing, wetting or dashing with water. [Obə ne hō asu, he dives; m'ankasa mekəbə me hō asu; oo, ne hō ye fi, mōjkbə no asu. esono mōjkogware no! wogware no, e.s. wəaso saw mu na wəde reguare no]. — 3. an ablution, purification; a religious ceremony connected with application of water, also without washing or diving the whole body; cf. ahōdwira, asumguare. [Obə ne hō asu = obə ne kára asu; wəbə wəj hō asu a, enyé se wəde nsu no guare wəj hō nyinaa, na wəde ka-

kraa bi  
sinsiam  
to righ  
reprima  
onipa bə  
kyere n  
wuse: n  
du), (w)  
(= maky  
wanḥū);  
mu akol  
of bapti  
asúbó-pr  
asúbó-hwè  
ní, pl.  
baptism.  
**o-súbóní**,  
a) one u  
cifically  
ner of (C  
who mai  
be admin  
mersing  
asú a, p  
i a q  
espec. th  
ədejkyar  
**o-sū-boáfó**,  
another o  
**o-su-bədóm**  
3105.  
**asu-bommé**  
(by rain).  
**o-su-bónj**, p  
water; cf  
kā, chan  
**o-subónkat**  
kramaj.  
**asu-bontéj**,  
stream; c  
**asu-bontéj**  
cf. asukə  
asu 5, i  
nsu-1 mū  
place in  
**asu-búrá**, p  
**Osú-búròfó**,  
mark.  
**o-sú-danná**,  
asú-de, thin  
deserve to  
Tshi-Eng.

de, woamfi  
 ou did not  
 old, 27 dol-  
 pr. 132.  
 shrub with  
 r or of any  
 y piece of  
 trine to be  
 mimicry in  
 here and  
 water.  
 ate, mimic.  
 cry; ye as.,  
 mimic.  
 v] to lop a  
 at branches  
 on, mp-  
 epe, fashion;  
 ion, quality,  
 f. su, baq;  
 aduá) te se  
 embles this  
 is is a fine  
 mihūū ade  
 a] the over-  
 ation. — 2.  
 ng in fresh  
 of cleans-  
 with water.  
 ; m'aykasa  
 e hō ye fi,  
 mór' guare  
 so mu  
 in lution,  
 ceremony  
 of water,  
 diving the  
 asumguare.  
 e kára asu;  
 e wode nsu  
 a wode ka-

kraa bi na epetē wəŋ so a.s. wode  
 sinsiām wəŋ hō]. — 4. fig. a setting  
 to rights, correction, remonstrance,  
 reprimand. [Asubō yi, ete se obi ye  
 onipa bone na wode no abère wo se:  
 kyere no nyansā; na wanye yiye a, na  
 wuse: mábò no asú abó abó (abó, mpeŋ  
 du), (w)anye yiye, wannya kōmá-pá bi  
 (≡ makyere no nyansā akyere akyere,  
 wəŋhū); gye se wode no akó otōnsu  
 mu akobò no foforo]. — 5. the act  
 of baptizing; Christian baptism. —  
 asúbó-prékó, one baptism.  
**asúbó-hwèhwéfó**, pl. id., **asúbóhwèhwé-  
 ní**, pl. -fo; asubó., candidate for  
 baptism.  
**o-súbóní**, osuboni, (pl. a- -fo), baptist:  
 a) one who administers baptism, spe-  
 cifically applied to John, the forerun-  
 ner of Christ; b) an *anabaptist*, one  
 who maintains that baptism ought to  
 be administered only to adults by im-  
 mersing the body in water.  
**asú-boa**, pl. n- [nsu aboa] water-animal,  
 i.e. a quadruped living in the water,  
 espec. the crocodile or alligator; s.  
 aɔɛŋkyem.  
**o-sū-boáfó**, one who joins (lit. helps)  
 another or others in weeping. pr. 3104.  
**o-su-bádóm** = osukramaŋ, water-dog. pr.  
 3105.  
**asu-bommó**: guare as., to get drenched  
 (by rain).  
**o-su-bón**, pl. a-, valley, with or without  
 water; cf. oboŋ, oboghunu. — **o-subón-  
 ká**, channel or bed of a river.  
**o-subónkótó**, osubónkótó, Ak. = osu-  
 kramaŋ.  
**asu-bontén**, pl. n- [nsu, abonten] river,  
 stream; cf. asu, asuteŋ.  
**asu-bontén-anò**, the bank of a river,  
 cf. asukəŋ. — [or sea.  
**asu-boró**, inf. bathing in a river, lake  
**nsu-búŋmù**, -búnù, [nsu, buŋ] a deep  
 place in the water, in a river.  
**asu-búrá**, pl. n- [nsu abura] well.  
**Osú-büréfó**, the Danes; Os. asase, Den-  
 mark.  
**o-sú-dànná**, s. osuhuru.  
**asú-de**, things (ade) that cause tears or  
 deserve weeping about. pr. 2411.

Tshi-English Dict.

**sū-dēw**, sūdēw, sweet, i.e. pathetic or  
 affecting lamentation. pr. 1163.  
**súdúo**, Ak. = suru.  
**sú-dwóm**, s. keŋkaŋ, v.  
**sūere**, red. susūere, v. Kuk. = sūa, susūa.  
**o-sūfó**, pl. a-, weeper, mourner. pr. 3106.  
 Rom. 12, 15.  
**su-frāmá**, water dashed by the wind  
 against something.  
**súfrè**, sufüre [Lat.] sulphur, brimstone;  
 syn. adubēŋ, atodu-dubēŋ.  
**asú-gú**, inf. drowning; (suffering) ship-  
 wreck.  
**asu-gūaré**, inf. [guare asu] the act or  
 art of swimming. (Diff. asumguare). —  
**o-sugaréfó**, pl. a-, swimmer. Isa.  
 25, 11.  
**su-guá-séŋ** [nsu, guare, əseŋ] washing-  
 pot. pr. 176.  
**nsúgyé-adáká**, pl. - nnaka, base or stand  
 for the lavers in Solomon's temple.  
 1 Kg. 7, 27.  
**asu-hárefó** [asu, hare v.] ferry-man.  
**asu-hiná** [nsu ahina] water-pot. pr. 3109.  
**nsū-hó-fó**, pl. id. [nea osū ne hō] mur-  
 murer, grumbler.  
**o-sú-huru**, pl. a- [nsu, awuru] a species  
 of turtle or tortoise found in rivers  
 = osúdànná, sukyekyeré, súpurupù; cf.  
 apohuru.  
**o-su-hyé**, roof, espec. its outside or upper  
 side; nea ekata dampare so; cf. oɔdam-  
 paré. — osuhye-fá, one half of a roof.  
 pr. 3110; os. wommua, *audiatur et  
 altera pars!* hear also the other party!  
 hear both sides!  
**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; canal; cf. obónká, subón; -  
 conduit. 2 Kg. 20, 20. [nsu.  
**asu-kesé**, n-, a large river &c., cf. asu,  
**asu-kó**, inf. [kó asu] 1. the act or duty  
 of going for water. pr. 1627. — 2. do  
 as., to dive, descend or plunge into  
 water, thrust the body deeply under  
 water; hye (obi) as., to dive into, sub-  
 merge or immerse (one) in water.  
**nsu-kó**, a drop of water; nsuko fua or  
 biakó, one drop of water; **nsukóko**  
 abien, two drops of water &c.

**sukoókó**, *pl. n.*, a species of *lily*, growing in watery places.

**o-su-kóm**, *F. n.*, [nsu okóm] *thirst, thirst for water. Am. 8, 11; os. de me, I am thirsty. Mt. 5, 6. — sukóm-difó, the thirsty. Isa. 44, 3.*

**asú-kòṅ**, *n.*, *bank of a river*; pempe a ewo nsu hō; asúkòṅ-sò nnuá, *willows. Ps. 137, 2.*

**asu-kòṅkòṅ**, *pl. n.*, a species of *water-bird*.

**asúkó-nómāā** [a bird going for water] *a little child who can go for water; cf. kofa-béra.*

**su-kóro-ní**, *pl. -fo, monophysite. K. § 228.*

**asúkotwéaa**, *hail-stone, hail* = am-paruwbo; as. pii agu nne. — **as-gu**, *inf. hail. Rev. 11, 19.*

**nsúkówa**, nsikówa, the smallest species of *sea-fish. pr. 1848.*

**o-su-krámāṅ**, *water-dog* = osubòdóm, osubòṅkótó.

**súkù**, sükúú [Eng.] *school*; kò s., *to go to school*; kyere or ye s., *to keep school*; cf. sūabea. — sükú-kó, *inf. going to school.*

**súkuu**, sükusuku, *slovenly, disorderly*; ne hō ye s. (ss.) dódó.

**sukudòṅ**, a *popgun, a child's gun*, being a toy for children; paápáakú a. s. ba-ṅkyedua a wotwa na wotu mu furu de abürobia tuntum ahye ano, na wotwa dua we ano, na wode pia abürobia no akyi mā efi adi, na ne tow no agyigye.

**sükú-ní**, *pl. -fo, scholar, pupil.*

**súkuu-pòṅ**, *university*; s.-sūafo, *student of a university*; s.-kyerekyerefo, *professor.*

**n-su-kúruwá**, *water-pot, jug, jar, pitcher, ewer.*

**sükú-sóhwefo**, *pl. id. inspector or examiner of schools.*

**sukúsükú**, a *net(?) for catching fish*; s. asá(w)u.

**o-su-kwáj**, *the way leading to a well*; se os. mu (se...), *to declare publicly (that...).*

**asukwanṅkyeba**, -kwanṅkyeba, *F. snow. Mt. 28, 3. Mk. 9, 3.*

**o-su-kyekyeré** = osuhuru.

**n-su-kyēṅeé** [nsu a akyeṅ]†, nsú ṅkyēṅ-kyēṅeé, *ice. Job 6, 16. 37, 10.*

**n-su-kyérema** [nsu ṅkyéremá]† *snow. Mt. 28, 3.*

**asúm'** = asú m̀, a place where the water collects and whence the natives fetch it, *'water-place'; well, pond, brook or river. pr. 3075 a.*

**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 h́, a heap of stones is set up there; abo, ṅhwéa, dote, ntrama sùnsum h́, 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 h́! wode okorow sùnsum' wiyammo ano de gye dokono a woyam gu mu; syn. sow; wákeká dote asunsum daṅ no h́, 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. bróde, 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: ósum ne nsá, he supports his head by his hand or arm, whether he be in a sitting or in a lying posture; ósum dáw, he supports his chin by his hand (wunnyā nnae na wote h́ na wusum wo nsa a, wofre no dáwsúm); ósum sūmíí, he rests his head on a pillow; ósum dáṅ, he is leaning against the wall; oḍe dua s. baṅ no, he props up the fence with a piece of wood; cf. waw. — 6. to push, thrust: wasum abofra no ahwe h́, he has pushed the boy so that he fell, has run the child down, has thrown the boy on the ground; wo-sum no fi adi, they cast or thrust him out. pr. 345. 368; sum kyene, to bring down. Prov. 21, 22; s. gu, to cast off. Rom. 11, 1; osúm' poṅ no kyenee, he threw the table down. — 7. Phr. wosum wəṅ ano gu no so,*

*they insulted atiko, to help*  
**e-súm**, the darkness; e-kábii, kábii, darkness; e-  
*come, it has*  
 asase no so  
 land; o'wian  
 ed; - esum  
 has disappeared  
 bo mu ye s  
 not straight  
 s. siw 3.

**e-súm-adzé**, *st*  
 tery.

**súma**, *v. F. =*  
 hidden. Mt. 6  
 — **nsúman'**  
 secretly, pr.  
 2, 7, 6, 4.; nsi  
 ns. asor, pr.

**asumámá**, *pa*  
 amilet of lib  
 or w. only  
 ebi fe. so;  
 ntakara né ḡ  
 h́; cf. ḡkuf  
 [bo sumag] a  
 amulets.

**súmāṅ**, Ak. -ne,  
 let, talisman,  
 preservative a  
 such as diseas  
 sisting or com  
 as feathers, h  
 animals, beads  
 paper inscribed  
 &c. and tied r  
 about the neck  
 wear an amu  
 (or make) a n  
 procure or bu  
 655. 11 721.  
 2. any wotee  
 the abosom: ó  
 maṅ') akyl, (e  
 wu. A list of  
 BIV.

**asumān-né** [sum  
 as., to practise  
**o-súmānńí**, *pl.*



sù ñkyèñ-

]† snow.

where the  
he natives  
ell, pond,stand, of  
mass, or  
conference  
things; or  
ises); abó  
stones iste, ntrama  
of stones,  
caus. withno, espec. in  
no sunsumrammo ano  
mu; syn.n dañ no  
ud or clayuse. — 3.  
rap mas. wode,  
bananasput or use  
prop; ton upon or  
ports his, whether  
ying pos-s his chin  
na wotewofre no  
rests hisdāñ, he is  
ode dua s.fence with  
— 6. toa no ahwe  
so t<sup>h</sup>-t helow has  
our; wo-or thrust  
kyene, tos. gu, to  
a' poj nodown. —  
guu no so,

they insulted him. — 8. s. akyiri or atiko, to help, encourage, incite; syn. pia. **e-sùm**, the dark, darkness. pr. 33; esùm kábii, kùntāññ, kúsuu, tùm, black darkness; esum aba, darkness has come, it has become dark; esum duruu asase no so, a darkness came over the land; o'wia duru sum, the sun is darkened; - esum apatuw atu, the darkness has disappeared all at once; - n'abra-bó mu ye sùm sùm, her dealings are not straight and upright; - siw sùm, s. siw 3.

**e-sùm-adzé**, **esùm-asem**, F. secret, mystery.

**sūma**, v. F. = hintaw, to hide, to be hidden. Mt. 5, 14. 13, 33. 44. Mk. 4, 22.

— **nsūmam'**, F. = kokoam', in secret, secretly, privily, privately. Mt. 1, 19. 2, 7. 6, 4.; ngumam' bon, secret sins; ns. asor, private prayer.

**asumāmmá**, pl. n. [dim. s. sumañ] an amulet of little significance (pr. 655) or worn only as an ornament; woye ebi few so; wode ñhenewa né akoo ntakara né ñkyekyeraa bobó toto wəñ hō; cf. ñkufe. — **sumām-mó**, inf. [bə sumañ] wearing of charms or amulets.

**sūmāñ**, Ak. -ne, pl. a-, l. 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; bə s., to make or wear an amulet; tu s., to introduce (or make) a new amulet; gye s., to procure or buy an am. pr. 117. 162. 655. 115. 1721. 2610; syn. dóhuwa. — 2. any protecting power, including the abosom: ókò n'ásúmāñ (or n'ásúman') akyì, (euphem.) = he died; s. wu. A list of amulets, s. Appendix BIV.

**asumān-né** [sumañ ade] magic arts; ye as., to practise magic. Acts 19, 19.

**o-sūmānní**, pl. asúmānfó, the owner of

a charm; one who understands how to make amulets and sells them; sorcerer, magician; onipa a asumañ pii né as. ahōodeñ wə ne nsam'; wizard. Lev. 19, 31. 20, 6.

**asumāñ-kyíri**, Ak.: ókò n'as., (he died), he is dead; ókò n'as., he died; cf. sumāñ 2.

**asumāñ-ñóru**, **asúmān-sém**, sorcery, witchcraft, magic, enchantment; di as., to use magic arts. Acts 8, 9.

**a-sumān-nuasā**, s. aduasā.

**asumān-núru** [aduru] amulets to cure a disease.

**sumāná**, **sumēná**, **sumírā**, sweepings, dung; dung-hill, heap of sweepings, found at the end or outskirts of every negro town. pr. 9. 516. 1680. 2819. 3115-18; s. dwe, palm-kernels found on a dunghill. pr. 1333. - nsumāna-prae, broom, besom.

**su-menewá** [nsu menewa] the wind-pipe, supposed by the natives to be the passage by which water or any other liquor is taken into the stomach.

**asum'guaré**, inf. the washing of one's soul (s. ókára) 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-dé**, **asum'guarède**, things (ade) to sacrifice for one's soul or to be shown and spent in the said ceremony (s. before). pr. 505.

**sumíí**, Ak. sūmié, pl. n., pillow, cushion; nea woda a wosùm a.s. wode wəñ ti to so.

**sumírā**, s. sumāna.

**nsúm'-nám-yí**, inf. fishing; cf. enām.

**sùm-nè-hyén** [dark and light] a species of butterfly.

**sùmpí** = esé, raised ground, mound, stand, step, stage, pulpit, scaffold, platform; dote a wəbboro no pempe

a ohene trā so. 2 Kg. 11,14. 2 Chron. 6,13. Neh. 9,4.  
**sùmpíí**, lead; *syn.* wósów. — **sùmpíí-bó**, plummet. Isa. 34,11.  
**sumsum**, F. = sunsumma, shadow. Mt. 4,16.  
**sūn**, v. F. = sūm, to push &c.  
**su-nām**, a small fish, worm &c. serving as bait; *cf.* the foll.  
**nsu-nām**, nsú-nām [lit. water-flesh] fish, when considered as an article of food; *cf.* nām, apataa. - F. asunam. Mk. 6,41.  
**sun-dze**, pl. n-, F. = sumii, pillow, cushion. Mk. 4,38.  
**asun-kwaá**, pl. n- [sumaj akoo] slave or servant of a fetish; *syn.* abosoykwaá.  
**nsu-nōá** [asase a swo nsu ano] a land or country by the side of a river; in Akp. espec. applied to Akwam; *cf.* nsu-ano. 2 Sam. 18,23.  
**nsunōá-ní** pl. -fo [anōá] a dweller (pl. people living) on or near the bank of a river, a lake or the sea; *syn.* osu-anoni.  
**nsu-nōmá**, pl. id. an aquatic bird; gull &c.  
**nsu-nōmfó**, pl. id. a person or tree that drinks water, a drinker of water. Ezek. 31,14. 16.  
**nsunsommáa** [osunsoj, ba, dim.] small worms.  
**o-sunsón**, Ak. osonsón, osonsón, pl. a-, worm; *cf.* aboaa; 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 natives to be blind. pr. 1863. 2274. 3119.  
**asunsoj-(pú)púw**, slimy mud or silt left by earth-worms.  
**asunson-núru** [aduru] worm-medicine, vermifuge, anthelmintic.  
**sunsūá(n)**, F. = sunsūane. Mt. 6, 65. Mk. 14, 63.  
**sunsūaj**, red. v.; s. suaj.  
**nsúnsūaj**, the water of a heavy shower of rain overflowing the ground, but quickly flowing away. pr. 3120 ff.  
**n-súnsūan-su**, id. Ohoho ye (or te se) ns., a guest is like the water of a heavy shower. pr. 1411.

**súnsūaj-ká**, a channel made by rain-water.  
**sunsūane**, red. v. sūane, to tear (much, in many places) in pieces. pr. 3509.  
**súnsūm**, red. v., s. sūm. pr. 2920.  
**súnsūm**, pl. a- [con. né sūsum'] the soul or spirit of man; ne s. sō, he is influential; - a spirit, ghost; F. pl. n-, Mt. 8,16. Mk. 1,27; *cf.* sunsumā, okāra, honhom.  
**súnsūmá**, I. shade (*cf.* onwíni), shadow. — 2. = súnsūm; me s. ato me so = me hō aye yiye; - ene de, minnidi nne, me s. agu me so, e. s. amane bi ato me; *cf.* ohōntowoso. — né sūsumá ato me so, I see signs of kinship in him. — watwa ne s. mu, he has had incestuous intercourse with her. - súnsūmá-mú-twá-asé-hwé, incest.  
**súnsūmá-bán**, a shadowy image. Ps. 73,20.  
**asunsuma-bó**: to as., lit. to cast stones at a shadow, i. e. to do anything at a venture, at hap-hazard, at random; obommofo taa to as. a, enkyé na ne nsa apa, if a hunter often fires at random, he will probably kill a person unintentionally; wato as. abo oyi dij se ono na o'wíaa ade no, he at a venture named this one as having stolen the thing; me de, mmirika a mitu yi, mintú no as. mu, for my part, I so run, as not uncertainly. 1 Cor. 9,26.  
**sūntí**, v. Ak. hwinti = hintiw, to stumble, trip; - to cause to stumble. pr. 2711.  
**sūntí-dua** = hintidua.  
**Suntíri**, a place at Kumase where formerly men were castrated; - S. kodware [efej bi].  
**sunuma**, As. boil.  
**e-súo**, **o-súo**, **asúo**, **nsúo**, Ak. = esu, osu, asu, nsu.  
**súodo** = sōdo, kitchen.  
**súodúná** [G. sūodunā, prop. an elephant's buttock] a roof protecting also the gable-ends of a house, not only the sides, as suhye.  
**asúogya** [asuo agya] the other side of a river. pr. 2492. 3107 f.  
**nsu-ohyéw**, nsu-ohyéw, o-, hot water. pr. 1237. 1501; ns. aniwa, hot springs.

**nsu-onwíni** o-, 1341.  
**esuom**, esuom F. Mk. 13,37.  
**o-súo-nè-oláj**, A human body (wasé, mfasé, asuo-yawa, Ak. consecrated to komfo stirs to o-su-póno, gutter bark of a tree roofs meet on su-pów, súpów, 2 fāakpó, ašokpó islet.  
**súpurupù**, a speckle se akyekye *cf.* osúhuru, ap suró, v. to be afraid *cf.* fere. pr. 357 3124-35.  
**o-suró**, inf. fear pl. a- me  
**nsuró-gya**, a clinch contact with fin with; wode kā ansā-na ayé y adesoá, gyaten  
**súroŋ**, a. high, s. yi ye wo nu girl your sister  
**súroŋ-súroŋ**, adv. nantew s., to u súru, súdúo, a w ntaku 36, 4½ d.; a sovereign suru. — nsuru-  
**nsú-sá**, nsusá, th from the newly day = nteteasá  
**nsu-sáw-a** buch sáwfo, a over  
**susó**, red. v. so.  
**nsúsoa**, (pr. 3136)  
**nsusom'**, inf. [sus together. Job 4  
**nsusom'-nsa** [nsa undersettlers. 1  
**susów**, red. v. so

by rain-

ar (much,  
pr. 3509.  
920.

sum'] the  
sō, he is  
st; F. pl.  
sunsūmā,

i). shadow.

me so =

ninnidi nne,

bi ato me;

má ato me

in him. —

incestuous

má-mú-twá-

image. Ps.

cast stones

anything at

at r'om;

gkyé . ne

en fires at

kill a person

abo oyi dij

re at a ven-

aving stolen

a mitu yi,

part, I so

1 Cor. 9,26.

, to stumble,

le. pr. 2711.

where form-

S. kodware

Ak. = esu,

in e nant's

also in gable-

y the sides,

her side of a

ot water. pr.

st springs.

nsu-ogwini, o-, cold water. pr. 1237.  
1341.

esum, esom F. midnight, cf. odasum.  
Mk. 13,35.

o-súo-nè-òbáŋ, Akw. some part of the  
human body (below the nape) = nna-  
wasé, mféasé.

asuo-yawa, Ak. = ekoro, Akp. water  
consecrated to a fetish, in which the  
komfo stirs to soothsay from it.

o-su-póno, gutter, spout, made of the  
bark of a tree and used where two  
roofs meet on a wall. pr. 1019.

su-pów, súpów, pl. n-, island, isle. [G.  
fáakpo, nšákpó]. — supowá [dim.]  
islet.

súpurupù, a species of turtle. pr. 3123;  
ote se akyekyere, na nsum' na oda;  
cf. osúhuru, apohuru.

suró, v. to be afraid (of), to fear, dread;  
cf. fere. pr. 357. 1114. 2274. 2602. 2613.  
3124-35.

o-suró, inf. fear; cf. ehū. — o-súroní,  
pl. a-fo, one who fears, fearer.

nsuró-gyá, a climber which after some  
contact with fire is fit to bind things  
with; wode kā ogya a, na aye betee  
ansá-na aye yiye na wode kyekyere  
adesoa, gyatay n.a.

súronj, a. high, tall = sörong; abaawa  
s. yi ye wo nuabea ana? is this tall  
girl your sister?

súrōj-súrōj, adv. with a waddling gait;  
nantew s., to waddle.

súru, súdúo, a weight of or for gold =  
ntaku 36, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> dollars or ackies, £ 1.  
3 d.; a sovereign. Cf. dwoasuru, pere-  
suru. — nsúru-boaá abien, about £ 2.

nsú-sá, nsusá, the palm-wine distilling  
from the newly cut palm on the first  
day = nteteasá, s. nsáfufu.

nsu-sáw-adé, bucket. Nu. 24,7. — nsu-  
sáwfo, drawer of water. Deut. 29,10.

susó, red. v. so.

nsúsoa, (pr. 3136) = nsúsüaa.

nsusom', inf. [susu mu]: di ns., to stick  
together. Job 41,9; cf. di 87.

nsusom'-nsa [nsa a esuso oguasay mu]  
undersetters. 1 Kg. 7,30.

susów, red. v. sow.

ásúsow, the first or great rainy season,  
from about April to July. pr. 993; cf.  
adom; as. atue, the rains have set in;  
afrihyia yim' as. ware, the rainy season  
lasts long this year. pr. 3137f. [G.  
agbiena].

ásúsow-bére, rainy season; as. na meko  
hayi se hayi.

asúso-búrów', corn grown in the time  
of the early rains, opp. adommürow.

asuso-súwa, a brook flowing only in the  
rainy season. Job 6,15.

su-sóno [nsu, esono] hippopotamus.

susu, v., F. susū, to measure. Mt. 7,2.  
Mk. 4,24; s. susuw.

súsüa, red. v. súa; woy nkürow súsüae,  
opp. sósöe; mmofra no bi súsüae koraa,  
some of the children are quite young.

nsúsüaa, (pr. 3136) a species of pot-  
herb; faj bi.

sūsüã, F. = sunsüane. (Mt. 26,65).

o-susu-amfá-ho [susuw] a thought or  
plan which could not be carried out;  
eyes no s., he could not carry out  
his plan or intention.

susuampa(ara)de, F. inasmuch as, foras-  
much as, since. Mt. 25,40.

súsüansu = nsunsüansu.

nsusüasu, F. = nsunsüansu.

susúaw, red. v. súaw.

susú-béa [susuw] way of measuring;  
enni s., it is incommensurable, bound-  
less; ne s. a onni, his incommensur-  
ability. K. § 165.

susu-dé, any thing or instrument (ade)  
for measuring (susuw). — F. asúsüdze.  
Mk. 4,24. — susú-dúa, measuring rod  
or stick, measure, yard, ell; rule, ruler;  
station-staff; fig. motto.

susú-hámá, measuring line or cord;  
station-line. — susú-hína, a measur-  
ing-pot. John 2,6.

nsusúí, nsusuwi, v. n. l. measure. —  
2. thought; cf. asensusuw.

o-susu-ká, inf. [susuw, ká, to speak]  
prop. the act of uttering what one  
thinks, utterance of a mere suspicion,  
unfounded imputation, groundless in-  
culpation, false accusation, aspersion;  
óyè (me hō) os. = óyè mmótosó or

ntwátoso = wabo 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, òwètare), it is only fiction, an unfounded suspicion, aspersion.

**susú-kóra, susú-tòá**, a measuring calabash, a measure for dry things (as corn, salt &c.) or fluids (as palm-wine, palm-oil). *Mk.* 4, 24. *Lev.* 19, 36.

**o-susu-kyere**, conjecture, guess; probability; eye os. kwa.

**o-susurapé**, pl. a-, = sisirape.

**susúw**, red. v., s. suw. *Jer.* 38, 11.

**susúw**, 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. dweñ; 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. hwe.. so ye, to copy. — F. osusū no do se de, he says after him, as follows; - wo-susū wanā do bō nyimpa, in whose image (likeness) was man created? — 4. mún-susúw mo aní na munnye yèy 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.

**susúw-béa** = susubea. — **nsusúwí** = nsusuí.

**nsusuw-hō**, inf. the act of thinking on, reflection.

**nsusuw-só**, inf. pattern, model; example; cf. ñhweso.

**Nsúta**, *pr. n.* a town at the confluence of two rivers. *Gr.* p. XIII.

**asú-teñ**, pl. n-, a long strip of water,

flowing water, river. *pr.* 301. 1426. — F. asutsen; cf. asu, asubonten.

**asú-tí**, fountain. *Ja.* 3, 11.

**nsú-tí**, the head, i. e. source of a brook or river; cf. nsuaniwa.

**o-sú-tó**, inf. rain-fall. 1 *Kg.* 17, 7.

**nsú-tó**, inf. [tō nsu] the act of breaking an oath or covenant, breach of faith, faithlessness, perfidy. — **nsútófó**, 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 du a, ogyaw to wo ñkō so. **asú-tú**, inf. [tu asu] whispering. — **o-sutúfó**, pl. a-, whisperer, conveyer of intelligence secretly, instigator. — **asututú**, inf. [tutu asu] a whispering, whisper, whispered talk; as. na ede asem ba (*pr.*) — **o-sututúfó**, pl. a-, whisperer; talebearer.

**o-sú-tùé**, inf. wail. *Jer.* 9, 19; cf. tue 2.

**asú-twá**, inf. [twa asu] the act of crossing (or ferrying over) a river. — **asutwà-dé** [-ade] passage-money, fare, passage-toll. — **o-sutwáfó**, pl. a-, ferry-man.

**asu-twaréé**, a place where a river is crossed in boats, ferry; ford. *Gen.* 32, 23.

**Asutwaré**, *pr. n.* a town on the right bank of the river Volta.

**su-twéne**, a medicinal herb.

**nsu-twé**, inf. ebb.

**sùw**, v. to rot, putrify, moulder, decay; F. to wear thin; cf. pōrow; - ñkesua no asuw, this egg is rotten. *pr.* 3449; asawa no asuw, this thread is spoiled, being no more strong, but easily breaking. - red. susúw, to wax old. *Neh.* 9, 21; to be worn-out. *Jer.* 38, 11.

**asuwá**, asúwa, pl. nsuwa-nsúwa [asu, dim.] a small stretch of water, a brook, rivulet, rill, streamlet. *pr.* 1426. 3142f.

**nsuwin**, F. = nsuonjwini, cold water.

**o-su-wísíé**, -wísíw, -wúsíw, cloud; cf. omununkum, oşu.

**o-su-wó**, pl. a-, a serpent living in water, water-snake.

**nsu-wònséaa**, drizzling rain, sprinkling;

ns. reg.  
ñketenka  
**asu-wu**, F.  
as., to b  
**esu-wusiw**  
24, 30. 2  
**sú-yé**, inf.  
of, form

tà, v. [red  
wound a  
plaster e  
put (an  
or wound  
okyéna  
møjmu),  
ulceratin  
3234. —

ta, a. & v.

taa.. hō,

tà, adv. hsi

of yn

tà.. a me

rotia; m

saje; si

wantumi

not come

matter; w

are shaki

ta, a gold-co

é-tá, pl. id.

(dwuma a

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kā ñkokor

kwañkora;

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wo hō dae

akyiri yi e

kan woyee

é-tá, pl.

rov syn.

arrow; ok

bow; cf. t

'he is a p

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ed; fig. he

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mentally, i

1. 1426. —  
eq.

of a brook.

7, 7.  
of breaking  
of faith,  
útófó, one

uce or en-  
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ng. — o-  
mweyer of  
r. — asu-  
hispering,  
s. na ede  
ó, pl. a-

cf. tue 2.  
of cross-  
riv —  
mey, are,  
pl. a-

river is  
ord. Gen.

the right

er, decay;  
- nkesua  
pr. 3449;  
is spoiled,  
ily break-  
old. Neh.  
8, 11.

iwa su,  
wa a  
pr. 426.

water.  
loud; cf.

in water,

wrinkling;

ns. regu, it drizzles = osu repetē  
nketenkete. Mic. 5, 6(7).

asu-wu, F. death in or by water; wu  
as., to be drowned.

esu-wusiw, n-, F. vapour, cloud. Mt.  
24, 30. 26, 64. Mk. 9, 7.

sú-yé, inf. producing the kind or form  
of, forming. Gal. 4, 19.

tá, v. [red. teta] 1. to dab a sore or  
wound at one or several places with  
plaster or sticky medicine; to lay or  
put (an ointment) upon or into a sore  
or wound; ade aduru ta ne kurum';  
okyēna meta me gyato (wə me nam-  
mɔŋmɔ), to-morrow I shall dress (the  
ulcerating tumours of) my yaws. pr.  
3234. — 2. ta ntasuo, s. ntasuo.

ta, a. & v. = taa & taw; - tá.. hó =  
taa.. hō, to stand near or by. pr. 1381.

tá, adv. just, exactly; completely, through-  
out; syn. pe; mekoduu 'kūrom' hō ara  
tá na me nua no behyiaa me wə kū-  
rotia; misii daŋ mu hō ara ta na me-  
saŋe; si.. ta, to take a final decision;  
wantumi ansi asem no ta, he could  
not come to a final decision in the  
matter; womā wəŋ nsa hyia ta, they  
are shaking hands.

ta, a gold-weight = peredwane.

ɛ-tá, pl. id. pot-ladle; syn. bebetá; dua  
(dwuma a. s. ɔpampān) a wəŋeŋ no  
traatraa a wode nū mməre mu, wode  
kā nkokonte a. s. abete a. s. ohu; cf.  
kwaŋkora; - watwa ne ta so, he has  
lost his strength or power; ɛ. s. wokekā  
wo hō daa a. s. wudí asem bi daa, na  
akyiri yi ehia wo na wantumi nyé nea  
kaŋ woyee bio; cf. the foll.

ɛ-tá, ɔ-, pl. a-, a bow for shooting ar-  
rows; syn. tadua, (kuntug); cf. bemma,  
arrow; okuntug' né tá, he bends his  
bow; cf. twē 9; - ne ta mu ye deŋ,  
'he is a powerful, influential, clever  
or rich man'. - ne ta mu agow or  
agugow, his bow is slackened or relax-  
ed; fig. he flags, is fatigued, exhausted,  
debilitated, unnerved, weak (bodily and  
mentally, intellectually and morally or

nsu-yiri, F. suyir, nsuyirii, inf. inun-  
dation, flood, deluge. Mt. 24, 38f.

sw, occurs in F. (in A. W. Parker's  
writings), as follows:

aswaso = asōasō. — swea, soēa = soa.  
— swia, suia = sua. — swe = soe.  
— swɔ = sɔ (Mk. 1, 13). — swom'  
= so mu. — swɔr = sore.

## t

spiritually), low-spirited, impotent, ef-  
fete; ne ta so ahūaŋ, his bow is slacken-  
ed; he flags &c., s. before; - wahūaŋ  
ne ta so, he has slackened his bow;  
wah. ne ta so wə sikahwere mu, he  
has reduced his expenses. - obi(ara)  
mmó ne ta so, nobody surpasses him  
in excellence. - twē ata, to contravene,  
act in opposition; to be at variance;  
syn. twē mānsō.

atá, twin, male twin, twin-brother; pl.  
nta, twins (unipa baanua a ohea baakō  
awo wəŋ dakoro). pr. 2725. — nta-tén,  
male twins; — Atá, pr. n. (pr. 1127.  
3144-48. 3626f.); Ata-pányiŋ, the first-  
born male twin, Atá-obiwóm', Ata-kū-  
maa, the second male twin. pr. 3148;  
Ata-p. no de K., na Obiwóm' no diŋ  
de Y., the name of the first-born twin  
is K., that of the other Y.; cf. Obi-  
wóm'. — wəwo barima né bea a, wofre  
wəŋ Takyi-né-amane; cf. Tawia. - Ata-  
fūa, one of the twins who survived.

ataá, atawá, pl. n-, female twin, twin-sister.  
Ataa-pányiŋ, the firstborn female twin,  
Ataa-obiwóm', the second female twin.

ntá in epds. signifies double; cf. nkwanta,  
nnawuta, ntuta. Phr. wope ti pe nta  
= wope ade abieŋ prekō, you are (very)  
greedy. - ne kára ye nta, he is double-  
minded. Ja. 1, 8; wəŋ a wəŋ kōmam' ye  
wəŋ ntántá, the double-minded. Ja. 4, 8.

Ntá, Gonja, name of a land on the Upper  
and the White Volta. The principal  
language is Gonja, (a Guang dialect),  
but Tshi is also spoken. Cf. Nta-fufu.

tá, v. [red. tetá] (obsc.) to emit or let  
out wind, to fart. pr. 1388.

ɔ-tá, inf. wind, windiness, flatulence. pr.  
2692. 3008. 3149.

**taa**, *v.* [*red.* taataa] **1.** to become (contin. to be) level, even, flat, plane, horizontal, to constitute a plain; ehānom tāá, here is level, even, flat ground; muntu dote nsiw amōa no nsesew ho mmā sho ntaa, dig earth, fill up the hole, and level it so that the place becomes even or a plane! — **2.** to make or render level &c., to level; taa owomma, to prepare a new pestle for use by knocking the end against a stone; taa so, Ky. te so, to level. — **3.** to become smooth and quiet, of a sheet of water; ta dziyy, F. = ye kōmm, be still, (of the sea. Mk. 4,39). — **4.** contin. to stand, of fluids in an excavation, hollow place, broad vessel. *pr.* 2247; to stand, be put or placed, of vessels that have more horizontal than vertical extension, as kora, ahina (*cf.* gyina, si, sum): usu tāa gya so, water is (standing) on the fire; n'aduay tāa ho, ètaa pōn sò, his food stands there, it stands on the table; ahina, kora taa ho, a pot, a calabash is standing there; spec. to stand upright (opp. butuw): ne korabāy, wotow kyene a, etāá ho (etaátāa hó) daa, this sort of calabash, when thrown away, always comes to stand upright; hyey no kotāaa so, the ship rested upon. Gen. 8,4; wode hyey no kotāaa, they ran the ship aground. Acts 27,41. — **caus.** to put or place: fa akonyua no taa ho, put the seat (a stool of more breadth than height) there! obi mfa aduay nkotāa nkwantā! *pr.* 284. 3627. — **5.** to float, as sea-weeds. *pr.* 3499. — **6.** taa..mu, to put in or sew on (a piece), to mend, patch, botch. Lk. 5,36. F. Mk. 2,21; *cf.* 7. — **7.** taa(..) mu (of persons), to sit, as in water or mire: ètaa nsum', abofra no taa dotem'; *caus.* to set; *cf.* kukūru-me-taa-a'wiam'. — **8.** *Phr.* ètaa mú, ódi tāa mú, he sits in scil. abundant wealth, he rolls in riches, wallows in wealth. — **9.** taa tuo, to level, point or aim a musket; ode ne tuo ataa me so (ode ne tuo asi ne bo rebetow abo me), he aims his gun at me; otaa ne hwede, he directs his spy-glass. — taa no yiye, aim well

at him (or it)! - taa yiye = hwe yiyel s. hwe 6. — **10.** *Phr.* taa wo ho, set your heart at rest, compose your mind! — **11.** taataa nsem, to settle, set at right, adjust disputes or other matters; de (nsem) taataa, to speak forth, produce (proofs), put forward, adduce (arguments), order (one's speech). Job 37,19; wotaataaa no yiye kyersee, they stated it more precisely. K. § 208; taataa wo anammōy pepēpe, ponder the path of thy feet! Prov. 4,26; otaa-taa n'anammōy, he ponders (measures) his goings, directs his steps. Prov. 5,21. 16,9; otaataa n'akway, he establishes his ways. Prov. 21,29. — **12.** *Phr.* madidi na me sē ataa, prop. my teeth have stuck fast in eating, i.e. I have eaten with a good appetite; sho de, mididii, me sē antaa, I did not relish what I ate at that place. — **13.** odom ntaa wol the odom water shall remain with thee (i.e. not be vomited)! odom ataa no (or agyina no), the ordeal has decided against him, proved him to be guilty. — **14.** taa..so: wataa wōy nyinaa so, he excels them all. (Prov. 31,29.) — **15.** taa tó, to finish; *syn.* twa to, *cf.* eto; edwom nè ghyira taa tó, at the close (of divine service) a hymn is sung and the blessing pronounced; nea ode taa tó ne..., where-with he concluded (his speech, letter &c.) is or was...

**taá**, *v.* **1.** to pursue, persecute, chase, run after, with hostile intentions or in joke. *pr.* 531. 2250. 3150 ff. — otaa aboa, ne tamfo &c.; otaa me de-kóhyéy' ahemfi = ódi m'ákyi ara de-kòdú ahemfi; *cf.* sē, tiw. — **2.** to continue, do often or repeatedly: otaa kó ho, he often goes there. Gr. § 107,21. 230,2; otaa ye saa; wókāā nywom taaa so de dii m'akyi, they followed me, singing frequently. — taa ka, ntaa nka, s. ka, to be common &c. [G. efō nakāi féemá] — o-taá, *inf.* persecution.

**tāa**, *adv.* continuously; wōhwee no taa taa taa, they kept flogging him, flogged him a long time. [*cf.* ofuru. **tāa**, the maw of fowls (birds), gizzard;

**taá**, Ak. tawā tobacco. *pr.* pipe; *cf.* k. *Phr.* omfā hwee, he est. adwuma no is too difficult want &c. of for t.; *cf.* otaá, atāwa, a are several ripe, the l. with a bang are eatable. atāá, atawá, s. atāá, *inf.* [taa, struggle, c. sika hō ataa tá-báy: béréw of a palm-br nta-bay, wing. ntábay mú, of an insect; ntahv ite the em. of a tabanfó, beater in a battue; tabáw, *v.* to over cooking; adu táberabaa, long woman. *cf.* tábifó, child. tabiri, *v.* to lift o-tabir(i)já, a 3426. o-tabirifó, otab 2194. 3154. táboó, tabow, plank. F. = ntábowá [dim.] atáábó, pl. n-, throw w. a mu-bo, g ntabóí = n. ba wo nt. mu. o-tabón, pl. a- oar with a br a sword for Tabón' [orig. it stands or saluting ques

hwe yiye!  
wo bo, set  
our mind!  
tle, set at  
er matters;  
forth, pro-  
d, adduce  
peech). Job  
yerse, they  
K. § 208;  
de, ponder  
4,26; ataa-  
(measures)  
eps. Prov.

he estab-  
— 12. Phr.

o. my teeth  
i.e. I have

te; sho de,  
I not relish

— 1<sup>st</sup> odom  
will rain

ited) odom  
orddeal has

ved him to  
wataa woy

all. (Prov.  
finish; syn.

ghyira taa  
e service) a

lessing pro-  
ne..., where-

peech, letter

cute, chase,  
ntentions or

Off. — ataa  
e de-kóhyén)

kódú ahémfi;  
ue often

he n goes  
otaa ye saa;

dii m'akyi,  
frequently,

, to be com-  
mò) — a-taá,

hwee no taa  
him, flogged

[cf. ofuru.  
ds), gizzard;

taá, Ak. tawá, *obsol. taba* [Port. *tabaco*]  
*tobacco. pr. 1370; hye taa, to fill a*  
*pipe; cf. kési, ahabantá, asra, ahúábaá.*  
*Phr. omfá no nhye taa = omfá no nye*  
*hwee, he esteems him of no worth; nne*  
*adwuma no aye taa, to-day the work*  
*is too difficult (or too hard). - taa-kóm,*  
*want &c. of tobacco; an eager desire*  
*for t.; cf. okom.*

atáa, atáwa, a certain tree (of which there  
are several species), and its fruit. When  
ripe, the large bean-like pods burst  
with a bang. The seeds of the táwa-pá  
are eatable.

ataá, atawá, s. after ata.

ataá, *inf.* [taa, v.]: twé ataa (wo..hō), *to*  
*struggle, contend (for); e.g. wotwé*  
*sika hō ataa.*

tá-bánj: béréw tábán, a single leaf &c.  
of a palm-branch, s. berew.

ntá-banj, wing, pinion of a bird; óbò né  
ntábanj mú, it flaps its wings; - wing  
of an insect; fin of a fish; cf. ntakára,

ntahua, ntstew. — ntaban-tíri ano,  
the end of a wing. 1 Kg. 6,24.

tabanjfó, beater, one who beats up game  
in a battue; s. atwee.

tabáw, v. to overdo, or, be overdone in the  
cooking; aduaj no at. = abej atwam'.

tábérabaa, long hanging breasts of a  
woman. Cf. nūfutenj.

tábifó, child. lang. [G. tabilo] = asráfo.

tabiri, v. to lift up; syn. pagyaw.

a-tabir(i)aaá, a species of snail. pr. 3153.  
3426.

a-tabirifó, atabirifó = okwatafo. pr.  
2194. 3154.

táboó, tabow, pl. n- [Port. *taboa*] board,  
plank. F. = brête.

ntábowá [dim.] a small board.

atáábó, pl. n-, sling; tow at., to sling,  
throw with a sling. 2 Chron. 26,14; at-  
mu-bo, sling stone. Zech. 9,15.

ntábóí = ntebœ; syn. ahintasem; onim  
wo nt. mu.

a-tabónj, pl. a-, paddle, a sort of short  
oar with a broad blade. pr. 1885. 3155;  
a sword for weaving.

Tabónj [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  
Accra about 1835—40. It then became  
the name of that country] Brazil; the  
West Indies [from which some Christian  
immigrants came to Aknapem 1843].

Tabónj ní pl. -fo, a Mohammedan come  
from Brazil; a West-Indian.

tábrabaa, F. tasteless, insipid.

tá-dánj, pl. a-, F. [adañ a wotare] a house  
built of sticks and plastered with  
mud; opp. osese, ntamadañ. — si t. =  
bo spaba.

a-tádéc, As. = otare, pool.

atádé, 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. njúsó, coat,  
upper-coat, upper- or outer garment,

frock, gown &c.; at. nhyasé, under-  
dress, under or nether-garment, under-

petticoat; at. wúw, robe, gown; - cf.  
ntama, batakari, kótu, kotoku, trós,

kámisáa; hye at., to put on, or (contin.)  
to wear clothes (cf. fura ntama); yi nt.,

to undress; - shye ntade a eye bési,  
he is dressed completely, gorgeously.

Ezek. 23,12. — ataade-hyé, *inf.* wearing  
of clothes. — atádé-nsakrahó, a suit

of clothes &c., s. nsakrahó.

a-tade-hyé ní, atade-hyéfó, a-, pl. ntade-  
hyéfó, a person (pl. people) in European  
dress.

a-ta-duá, I. = ta, bow; the strip of wood  
of which an archer's bow is made;

bow of a springe. pr. 3156. — 2. a  
wooden instrument resembling a bow,

used for separating cotton from the  
seeds; nmea de ta(-dua) porow asawam'.

— 3. † distaff. Prov. 31,19.

atá-dwé, a kind of sweet oily nut or bean  
growing under-ground like the ground-

nut (ykate); cf. atwé; when cooked,  
they are called abobœ. [G. atáymé,

tiger-nut]. pr. 100. 2305. 3506. 3626.

a-taa-dwéam, pl. a-, an excessive smoker.  
pr. 2748. 3157.

ntafa: eghia se wububu nt. ano, you  
need not turn it (a cloth) in at the  
selvedge.

táfàràkyé, As. káfrá, 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); to request permission to speak or to do something. Cf. pa kyew, kose, sebe-oo.

ntafi, F. = ntasu, spittle; to nt., to spit. Mk. 7, 33.

Ntáfó, pl. of Otani.

o-taáfó, pl. a-, persecutor.

tafó, v. = taforo; wobó nkesua tafo, s. kesua.

táfó-dé, Akw. = nkyene, salt.

táfóro, v. [red. tafótáfo(ro)] to lick, lap; otáfóro nsú. pr. 465. 2833. Judg. 7, 5. Lk. 16, 21.

táfóro-bóta, -bóntó, pl. n-, plate; t. kese, large plate, dish; cf. prête. pr. 3159.

tafótáfo, red. v. taforo.

ntafo-ntáfó, a species of lizard, s. oketew.

ntafowá, a magic production, performance by magic or sorcery, trick by legerdemain, sleight of hand, juggler, jugglery; oyi nt. = ode sumān ahō-dej bi yi nkonyāā a. s. óyè biribi a eye nwoyāwā.

ntafowa-yí, inf. witch-work, witchcraft, magic, sorcery; jugglery.

ntafowayífo, magician, sorcerer, charmer; juggler, conjurer.

Nta-fúfu (= White Nta or Nta proper), name of a land between the river Daka (Kulukpene) and the town of Salaga; also of the tribes inhabiting it.

taa-gyá, a small piece of live coal or a match to light a pipe or cigar.

ta-hāmá, bow-string.

taá-hāmá, plummet; cf. sumpāi-bo. 2 Kg. 21, 13. Isa. 34, 11.

ntà-hará, As. = mmenson.

atáa-hínā, atáa .., a large pot set in its proper place, into which the water, fetched in smaller pots, is poured; opódo, ahina kese a ataa ho a woko asu gum'. Phr. meye at. (= wontú m'ase nko asu, I am not used [prop.

taken up] for fetching water), said of chiefs who stay at home even in time of war.

ntáhua, down (feathers) of birds; cf. ntaban; ntenterehu.

tá-húw, inf. [taw, a push with the hand; huw] rejection, refusal; bo .. t., to reject, refuse.

tahye, F. = hyeta, to spread abroad (of fame). Mt. 9, 26. Mk. 1, 28.

ntáka, a certain bead; s. ahene.

táka, creek; cf. epo-faka, atekyé.

tákaa, tàkatàka, a. muddy, miry; marshy, swampy, boggy; wet all over; dripping with fat; - osu ato nti kuro yim' aye takatakataka; fam' ha ye takataka; wafow takaa; fifiri afow no t.; wode nsu, nkū, nno afow no t. — cf. tókoo, atekyé.

ntakára, F. ntek(y)ere, 1. feather, flag-feather, quill-feather, pinion. pr. 1576. 3160. — 2. quill, writing-pen; - cf. ntahua, ntaban.

atakára-bóá, pl. n-, a winged creature, fowl; cf. anoma, atuboa.

ntakára-wò-gyám', lit. a feather is in the fire, = ye ntem ko so na ntakára no rehyew! Phr. ohye no (or won) takráwògyám', he incites, excites or spurs him (them) on to act unadvisedly, foolishly (otu n'asō mā aye bone bi a amannenyā wo hō); he excites him, sets him on, against an opposite party, he excites two parties against each other; t. na ohye, he soweth discord. Prov. 6, 14.

takímansuá = takyimansua.

taa-kóm, s. taa.

tákòntá(re), turpentine.

ata-kora, a silver thumb-ring.

takú, pl. n-, a weight of gold equal in value to about sixpence halfpenny. pr. 175. 1124; taku, the seed of a plant (a species of *Asphodelus*?) "formerly used as a gold-weight. The system of gold-weight is based on the t., the gold-weights being either parts or multiples of the taku". — taku-fá, the half of the former (but in F. Akp. Okw. = 6 pence).

takú-bèdè, Ak. [obede(w), basket] a nick-

name gi  
in price

tá-kùntúŋf  
bends th  
Jer. 51, 5  
ed with  
1 Chron.

ata-kuru,  
pr. 2909.

taku(w)á,  
tress of  
taapuu, a

ntakwa, A  
the shape

Takyí, pr.  
Takyí nè

Takyímàn,  
N. of As

Gyaaman  
takyímàn-s

gold = n  
£ 1. 4s.

takyí-ampo  
balle

takyíndi, A  
tám, a. F.

silly fello  
tám, v. [pur

round, en  
duá = off

tám, they  
other in

ntakwaw,  
tame na

him and  
take up a

no bera!

tám, tánkan  
you are co

aye no t.,  
tám tám, a

me ed  
res. ely.

nag mmial  
e-tám [pure

a funuma  
ntám, oath;

pr. 1314. 3  
to take a

swear fals  
him on his



name given to any article now lower in price than formerly.

**tá-kùntúǵfó**, pl. *id.* one that draws or bends the bow. *Isa.* 66, 19; *archer. Jer.* 51, 3. — **o-tá-kùráfó**, a man armed with or handling a bow, archer. *1 Chron.* 12, 2. *Am.* 2, 15.

**ata-kuru**, a small bird, s. aseredewa. *pr.* 2909.

**taku(w)á**, pl. n., braid, twist, plait or tress of hair; cue, pigtail; cf. púaa, taapuu, dwerekuwa.

**ntakwa**, As. a small fish-trap having the shape of a bag.

**Takyí**, *pr. n. m.*

**Takyí nè amanne**, s. ata.

**Takyimán**, a country and its capital, N. of Asante, W. of Okoránsá, E. of Gyaaman, S. of Abesém.

**takyimán-suá**, As. a weight of or for gold = ntaku 44, 5½ dollars or ackies, £ 1. 4s. 9d.

**takyí-ampò-béne**, -béñ, a name of the bird called asantrofi. *pr.* 2781.

**takyiridi**, Aky. = agyennyene-nsu.

**tám**, a. F. *silly*. — **o-tám**, F. a simple, silly fellow; cf. ohatam.

**tám**, v. [pure a; red. tentam] 1. to clasp round, embrace; to wrestle; wátám dúá = ofám dúá no hō rebeforo; wá-tám, they have taken hold of each other in wrestling; wótám = wosúa ntakwaw, they are wrestling; oné no tame na oboo no, he wrestled with him and threw him down. — 2. to take up a heavy thing; kotam adesoá no bera!

**tám**, táǵkam = koraa; woabow (nsá) t., you are completely drunk, dead-drunk; aye no t., it has overpowered him.

**tám tám**, *adv.* imitative of the sound of measured steps in walking gravely or resolutely: otutu ne nañ t.t. (otutu ne nañ mmiakō-mmiakō).

**o-tám** [pure a] placenta, after-birth; ade a funuma toá so.

**ntám**, oath; the great oath of kings. *pr.* 1314. 3161. 3373; ká nt., to swear, to take an oath; ká ntañhunu, to swear falsely; wámá no nt., they put him on his oath; ogye nt., he desires

to swear an oath; wóde ntam gye no má oká, they impose an oath upon him, permit him to swear an oath. *2 Chron.* 6, 22; fa ntám gye mé na meñká! = mesère ntam; upon this the kyéame says: ká Wukúda è! and the defendant or plaintiff says: meká! — kwae nt., to dispense from an obligation undertaken upon oath; tō 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 Tshi 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 "Méménéda Kōromanté"; that of the king of Akwapem "Wukúda nè Sókodéi"; in a similar way certain companies (asafo) have their peculiar oaths, e.g. Akūropoñ Asoñkofo ntam ne "Yawda". — Obosom nui ntam, gye se wofre no bo wo hō dua, a fetish will not answer to an oath unless the person invoking it curses himself. Cf. bō 81. — 'Agyá ntám' ne se woká kyere onipa biara se: meká wo sé nañ anase wó sé amannehunu n. a. se di asem yi mā me; — na se wuse: "meká wo sé, meká wo ní" a, en'de na woayaw no, 'father's oath', i. e. you say to anybody: I swear by your father's leg or sufferings, &c., that you should help me to settle this matter; — but if you say (with thumbs stretched out): "I swear by your father or your mother", you insult him. — To pronounce 'wo se, wo ní' with stretched-out thumbs means 'your father and your mother are fools'. *pr.*

takú-bèdé

), said of in time

birds; cf.

the hand; t., to re-

l abroad

é.

ry; mar-

all over;

nti kuro

ha ye

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no t. —

er, flag-

*pr.* 1576.

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. Akp.

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2183f. — meká Onyankōpon se ..., I swear by God that ..., s. dō 15. -- Cf. Rattray, *Religion & Art in Ashanti*.

**ntám'** [v. n. fr. ta mu, to lie in or between] the place or time between, also the things between. pr. 380; cf. Gr. § 122. Akyem da Asante nè Akuapem ntám'; oboḡ da mmepōw abien yi ntám'; mansō wō Akuapem nè Ɔkraḡ ntám'; ogyina me nè wo ntám', he stands between me and you, also fig. in a good or bad sense: he makes (acts as) the mediator between us; he prevents our becoming one &c.; ɔdi wəḡ ntám', he is their mediator or go-between. — ntám' no, in the mean time; — oné me ntám' ware, he is far from me. Eccl. 7, 23.

**ɔ-tám,** (F. ε-), pl. a-, l. Ak. the undergarment or loin-cloth of the natives = amōase, dánta, denā, kōḡkrōḡ. — 2. Akp. the upper-garment of the natives = ntama 2. pr. 390. 3162ff; bo no tam, wrap him in his cloth! — 3. F. a cloth, garment; cloth; pl. atam, clothes. — ɔtám-anò, the corner of the loin-cloth as the place to keep gold-dust in, purse. pr. 493. 3164.

**ntámā,** Aky. ntōmā, l. stuff, cloth, cotton cloth, calico; nt. horow, different fabrics: a) ḡkén tē wá, of Negro manufacture: aberewá, bommó, bupé, büróhono, dahó-èhomé, gangaga (garégá), gyaháné, gyámaraa, ohyéégyá, konnú-roku, ḡkrūmākwaḡ, kúbì, kyékyé, kyéméé, ḡkyeremú, maremare, mmobom' (of various colours), mmoosí, aywoná-sòbo, nsaá (Abibirim' küntü, ntompanyiḡ a-ahene de kyekye ahengüa hō), asante-tōmā, tétewakoro, ɔwékōmmaa; b) A bürókyiri ntama, European stuffs: béw, birisi, abodabāḡ, bofua, bōmmo-nserewá, brofó-kénté, abürókyirisüá, ɔdáabéḡ, adatéwa, deḡkyebéó, domaré, duakóro, dukudóḡ, adú-twúm, gigan, agò, ago-dwumahóno, ohíáni-ágo, ohíáni-damas, kofá-ápó (Tom-Coffee), koḡgyáḡ (red twill), krádá, ḡkrá-ḡhóma, ɔk'rá-kófi, ɔkrá-ku, kumponḡ-ḡwera, küntú, mmam-móno (baḡ mono, raw herring), (mméw), nokoasiri, nnokúa (red),

nnōḡkó-besā (a chintz), ḡḡwérá, pòpo, sabire, sedaá, osim' páḡ, siḡkóro, siri-kyi, atēḡká, antókwasáfo, ntwisá, ntwisá-tüntum', wáwa-aba, yisá-né-ḡkyéne.

— 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. pr. 410. 522. 3163. — ne bo rehyew ne ntama, lit. his breast burns his cloth, i. e. expectation (or anger) makes him quite hot. — 3. any piece of cloth serving for other purposes: curtain. Ex. 26; mpa so nt., (bed-) sheet; bed-linen, bed-clothes, bedding; ɔpon so nt., table-cloth. — ntama a nsu ntumi no, s. tumi 2.

**ntámāá,** -māwá, dim., a small piece of cloth, swaddling-cloth.

**atámma** = atāḡ-mma, mankind; de biribi yeraw at. hō, to trouble everybody with something; cf. ɔtaḡ-ba.

**támāá,** támatáma, a. plain, even, level, smooth: ɔkwaḡ so da hō t., the way is plain.

**támāá,** támatáma, a. smooth, soft; tough: wawōw aduaḡ (or fufu) no mā áfe t. or tt., the yam has been pounded to extreme softness; cf. mātāmātā, hüāḡḡ &c.

**ntáama,** ntámma [ɔtāḡ, net, ba, dim.] a woven net, fine network (Isa. 3, 18), reticulated work; s. ananse-nt., -ntámma = ntōntāḡ.

**ntámā-bámma,** -bēnā, riband, ribbon. — ntámā-beere, a bale of cloth.

**ntámā-dāḡ,** tent; mosquito net. — nt. mu-tefo, tent-dwellers. Judg. 8, 11.

**atámā-fúra,** inf. wearing of a native-dress. — ɔ-támā-fúrafó, nt.-fúrani, pl. nt.-fúrafó, a person in negro-dress.

**ntámā-gów,** a-, a ragged or tattered garment or piece of cloth; rag, tatter, shred; mean or tattered attire. pr. 1136. 2314. 2955.

**ɔ-támā-hóro-fó,** pl. a- or n-, washerman (2 Kg. 18, 17).

**ntámā-ḡwéne,** inf. the act or art of weaving; cf. asa, asadua, asawa (tent), nsa, dwesé, dwesebóra, mfa, akórokorowa, anomá, aboso, kyeree, ḡkye-kyeree, dódowa.

ɔ-támā-ḡwéne

ḡwemfo

ntámā-pé

ntámā-pó

atámā-sí,

washing

ɔ-támāsifé

washer-

ntámā-siḡ

6 feet

European

the length

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oaths on

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ntámāwá,

tamme-a-v

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ɔtám-pá

ɔ-támfo, t

hater, fo

pr. 1673.

ntám'gyina

tám-hofó,

Mk. 9, 3.

ntám'-hye,

marcatio

tamiriwa,

ɔ-tám-nyiyi

tammóba,

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and runs

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atām je,

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atām-mōé-

ɔ-tám-móm

uncarded

2, 21.

ntám-pá: h

opp. ntaḡ

Cf. ntaḡh

o-tāmā-ḡwémfó, pl. a-, weaver; cf. o-ḡwemfo.

ntāmā-pémfó, fuller (2 Sam. 17, 17).

ntāmā-pó, a bale of cloth; cf. epó.

atāmā-sí, inf. the act or business of washing clothes; cf. adehóro.

o-tāmāsífó, pl. a- or n-, washer-man, washer-woman. pr. 3167. (Isa. 7, 3).

ntāmā-síḡ, a fathom or two yards (= 6 feet) of cloth, as bought from the European merchant; among the natives the length is decreased to 5 feet.

ntām-márá [ntam, bra]: di nt., to swear oaths on both sides; wodi nt. = asem biakó hō wókā ntam afānú.

ntāmāwá, s. ntāmā.

tamme-a-wú = taḡ-mé-à-wú, a medicinal plant, used to produce child-labour or abortion.

ntám-fású, partition-wall. (Ezek. 40, 16).

atám-fi, ataḡfi, inf. [fi taḡ] 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. nnaawótwe woaguare ayi wo ti ahyehye afá otám pá afura rekokyij' adedá-asé).

o-támfo, táḡfo, pl. a- [con. ne támfo] hater, foe, enemy, adversary; cf. edom. pr. 1673, 3168-73. [8, 6.

ntam'gyináfó, mediator. Gal. 3, 19f. Heb.

tám-hofo, F. = otamasifo, washer, fuller. Mk. 9, 3.

ntám-hye, boundary-line, line of demarcation.

tamiriwa, a species of large edible snail.

o-tám-nyiyú, scraped linen, charpie.

tammóba, indemnification to parents for a child that refuses to stay with them and runs away to the relations, to be paid by the latter; gye t., to demand such indemnification.

atám-móe, F.: gye . hō at., to witness against. (Mk. 14, 60. 15, 4).

atám-móé-sò, Akw. = ataaso, ntadowásò.

o-tám-mómóno, atámmómonó, new cloth, uncared, undressed by a fuller. Mk. 2, 21.

ntam-pá: kā nt., to swear in earnest; opp. ntajhunu, an oath taken in fun. Cf. ntajhunu.

ntámpé, ntampe-hámá, rope, large twisted cord; cable; also a rope girt round the loins; s. ntomporie.

o-tám-po, a roll of cloth.

tám-tám, s. tam.

ntaa-mú, inf. [ade a wode ataa biribu mu] patch, piece (of cloth).

taa-mú [s. taa 8]: di taa-mu, to live in opulence, affluence, wealth.

taamú-dí, inf. a state of affluence, abundance, wealth; delicate living. Prov. 19, 10; luxury. Rev. 18, 3. — taamú-difó, those that are at ease. Ps. 123, 4.

tāḡ, v. F. tāḡ, [red. tentāḡ] to hate, dislike, detest, have a great aversion to; cf. kyi. pr. 428-433. 501. 1020. 2446. 3175-80. 3503.

tāḡ, tantāḡ, tantāntāḡ, a. 1. ugly, disfigured; foul, dirty, nasty; opp. fe; cf. ḡwini. pr. 461. — 2. odious, hateful, repulsive, offensive, disgusting.

o-tāḡ, inf. hatred. pr. 2925. 3174; cf. nītaḡ; - mafa no taḡ, ne hō ye me taḡ, he has become odious to me, I hate him; wotew asem no taḡ kyene, they remove what makes the matter unbearable.

taḡ, v. F. to congregate, assemble.

o-tāḡ, pl. a-, a net in which fruits are carried; mmea de soa bróde; wəḡwene no se asaḡn; network, wire-netting, trellis, grate, lattice. Ex. 27, 4; cf. ntōntāḡ.

o-tāḡ, (F. pl. a-) 1. a parent of children. pr. 177. 3181-83; s. obaataḡ, obanintaḡ, akokotaḡ, dutaḡ, obitaḡbiba. — 2. the state or time of confinement for a woman lying in; obaa wo a, nnaawótwe ana dadu-nḡannum ansá-na of taḡ, s. atámfi.

tan, Ky. = tāni, cf. kātwi.

tāḡ, v. [red. tēntāḡ] to leave a void or distance between; nnu a 2 no ntam' tāḡ or tentāḡ, there is a distance between the two trees; = pāḡ, pompāḡ. — tāḡ-mù, aloof.

tānā, tēnā, s. trā, v.

tannaá, pl. n-, a pile or heap of wood to be burned or already burning. pr. 404. 1416.

ntánnáá, ntayaa, a trailing plant.

- ntan-náj** [otaj dan] *the house of a woman in child-bed. Lev. 12,4.*
- o-táj-ba**, *everybody; pl. ataj-mma, q. v. tane, Ak. = taj.*
- táne**, *v. to stir, trouble, tease; to be stirred or troubled; only used with ani, face, surface: stáne n'ani, he does not let him rest, he troubles one who wants to sit quiet, enrages him, persecutes him; ohyé nè hĩa nè awere-how t. nipa ani, forcing (violence or oppression) and poverty and sorrow are the things that trouble a man; wotánée omaj no ani, they set the town in an uproar. Acts 17,5. 15,24; cf. hwanyaj mu. — omaj mu ani atane, the (whole) town is in alarm, uproar, disorder.*
- ntaně-ani**, *inf. trouble, anxiety, commotion; disturbance; wabə no nt., he has made him uneasy, has disquieted, disturbed him; mesoma obi wo nkya a, hwe no so yiye na woammə no nt.; cf. atārāni, ntrāni, anitane, anitane.*
- atāj-fi**, *s. atamfi. — o-tājfo*, *s. otamfo.*
- ntaj-gow**, *F. = ntāmā-gow.*
- ntaj-hāre**, *quick breeding, easy child-bearing. pr. 3184.*
- atán-hí**: *tew at., to despise a sworn oath.*
- ntāj-hí**, *ntajhí, ntajhí-téw, inf. setting an oath at nought; cf. ntajkyinnye.*
- ntaj-húnu** [ntam h.] *a false oath, perjury; kã nt. to swear falsely. Mt. 5,33. — nt.-kã, inf. swearing falsely. Cf. ntam-pá.*
- O-táni**, *pl. Ntáfó, a native of Nta, Nta-man (s. Gr. pg. XV. — pr. 3158); also used generally of the inhabitants of the northern steppes (Serem').*
- tāni**, *Ky. tan, spleen. pr. 607; cf. kätwi.*
- ntāj-kā**, *inf. [kã ntam] the act of swearing an oath. — ntajká-de, object of swearing; execration. Jer. 42,18; things promised by oath. Mt. 5,33. — ntaj-káfo, pl. ntaj(ke)káfó, swearer. Zech. 5,3.*
- tajkam**, *s. tam.*
- ntajkamagyánèwá**, *a certain bead, s. ahene.*
- ntaj-keká**, *inf. [pl. of ntajká] repeated swearing. — ntajkekáfó, swearers; s. ntajkáfo.*
- o-tāj-kese**, *a large piece of cloth.*
- o-tāj-kəkəkó**, [otam or ntama kəkəkó] *purple (Lk. 16,19: atade kəkəkó). Acts 16,14; scarlet, crimson cloths or stuffs. Prov. 31,21.*
- ntaj-kyinnyé** = *ntajhítew. pr. 3185.*
- tāj-mù**, *aloof.*
- ntaj-mé-à-wú**, *s. tammeawú.*
- nta-nsā**, *three children born at one birth, triplets; cf. ata.*
- ntáa-nsā**, *a weight of or for gold = mperedwane 3, 108 dollars or ackies, 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ounces, £ 24. 6s. pr. 3187. 3473.*
- ntán-sém** [ntam asem] *a matter concerning an oath, or about which an oath has been sworn.*
- atán-séré**, *borrowing of clothes. pr. 3237*
- o-tán-sifó**, *pl. a- = otamasifo. Mk. 9,3 Isa. 7,3.*
- o-tán-sij** = *ntamasij.*
- tántakòrowá**, *the (flat) fruit of a climbing plant; hama bi aba; s. saara.*
- tantákímá**, *the largest species of beetle, goliath, Goliathus.*
- tantáj**, *a., s. taj, ajf; — woaye wo ti tantántaj, 'ugly-headed' fellow that you are! — atántán-ne, adé tantáj, pl. id. a nasty thing, abomination; cf. akyide.*
- atántán-sém**, *asem a eye taj, ahisem, a nasty or impertinent saying or message.*
- tántá-sèrewá**, *processionary caterpillar(s).*
- tántiá**, *pl. n-, l. 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 ebutuw tuo asō so, na twerebó twerew anim a, epa ogya to otuo no asōm'. pr. 3189. 3393.*
- ntán-tó**, *inf. [tō ntam] transgression or disregard of an oath. pr. 1323. 3019. — ntántó-de, fine for the transgression of an oath. — ntántófo, a perjured person. 1 Tim. 1,10.*
- ntántoa**, *a certain bead; s. ahene.*
- ntan-twèé** [ntam atwee]: *si nt., to beat about the bush (as they do by atweebə), i.e. to search the town in order to find out whether any oath has been sworn from which money may result. pr. 763.*
- ntáa-nu**, *a weight of or for gold =*

mperedwane 2,  
4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ounces  
asūaanú = £  
o-tan-núru [taj  
wənda nom  
aba na nm  
āā  
o-tán-núru, ser  
dutaŋ a w  
atan-yí, inf. si  
by not keep  
fine, mulct  
o-tan-nyigyaf [ot  
ne bo nkya  
tempered p  
her children  
wrong.  
tá-osūaa, a  
about £ 10  
atápé, pl. id. male  
mark of a  
or raising  
touch of  
insects  
pimple,  
nkete-ja  
mmaá na asoasé  
4,23: m'at. nti  
taǎpó, half a str  
cowries, former  
(pr. 3190), now  
obaj. — taǎpə-as  
ka, q. v.  
tá-pòri, a common  
taapúu = taluwa  
of hair &c., s.  
taa-púw tobacco-as  
atar, atare, F. =  
tāra..., s. tra...; st  
tārā, tānā, tēnā, s  
tāradada, trans,  
sound of water  
fam' t.; cf. wəsu,  
atārāni, nti  
tāre, v. [re... atar  
fa &c., to cast  
wode dote t. taj  
a house, overlay  
clay; ode praise  
has laid a pla  
wode fa tare tol  
up the hole wit

mperedwane 2, 72 dollars or ackies, 4½ ounces, £ 16. 4 s. — ntáanu-asúaanú = £ 20. 5 s.

**o-tan-núru** [otaj aduru] a medicinal tree; wónò nom se ayamkaw aduru; esow aba na nnomã di.

**o-tán-núru**, a certain tree, good for fuel; dutaj a woso.

**atan-yí**, inf. [yi ntam] money forfeited by not keeping an oath. pr. 1323; a fine, mulct &c., s. atenyi 2.

**o-tan-nyigyafó** [otaj a oye gyigya-gyigya, ne bo nkye fuw] an imprudent, quick-tempered parent who fights for his or her children whether they be right or wrong.

**tá-osúaa**, a weight of or for gold = about £ 10. 2 s. 6 d.; s. toosúaa.

**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 (sásóno) or insects (osá; bóagoru); boil, bump, pimple, pustule, ade a éhohoh' wo hō nkete-nkete-nkete; adé á woábò wo mmaá na ascasóá (ana áhohoh). Gen. 4, 23: m'at. nti mikum aberante.

**taápó**, half a string of cowries, twenty cowries, formerly about a halfpenny (pr. 3190), now about 1/8 penny. Cf. ohañ. - taapo-asanka, a kind of asanka, q. v.

**tá-pòrí**, a common ladle. pr. 3191.

**taapúu** = takuwa kese, a large plait of hair &c.; s. takuwa.

**taa-púw** tobacco-ashes.

**atar**, atare, F. = atade.

**tára...**, s. tra...; **etára**, s. etéra.

**tārā**, tēnā, tēnā, s. trā.

**tārādada**, trara, adv. imitative of the sound of water poured out: nsu gu fam' t.; cf. osu, tārōdodo, twārōdodo.

**atārānī**, ntrāni = ntanē-ani.

**tāre**, v. [red. tetare] I. caus. with de, fa &c., to cast or lay (at, upon, into): wode dote t. dañ or dañ hō, they plaster a house; overlay or cover a wall with clay; ode praase 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 nno so, to stop the mouth of a pot filled with palm-oil. pr. 299; - mede metaree woy akyiri se.., I said in addition.. - gye.. tare (n'aniwam', to make something a special object of one's care or concern = mā..ani kũ..hō. — 2. to be cast, to stick or be fastened (at, in, on): dote t. dañ no hō; praase t. kuru no so; omānā-gyirae t. ghoma no ani, a postage-stamp is affixed to the letter; - onyamesom tētare woy ani akyi kwa, their religion is merely superficial, it does not affect their hearts. — 3. tare ..hō, to sit on; e.g. of a lizard. — 4. to subside, fall into a state of quiet; kwae no mu atare kōnii, all is perfectly quiet (or, deep silence reigns) in the forest; wotāree kōnii, they became quite silent.

**tare**, v. F. = tase. — **atare**, F. = atade.

**o-tārē**, pl. a-, lake, pond, of sweet water. pr. 301, Ak. ekō; cf. baka.

**ntare-hō**, v. n. [nea wode atare hō] the plaster of a wall.

**ntare-mú**, v. n. [nea wode atare mu] anything inserted; insertion, interpolation, intercalation; appendix. K. § 235,1; an additional fee, charge or payment. (Wogyo no 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 guaṅ, na oguay no súa, na wogyo nea wogyee oguay no wō ne nkyeṅ no ho se atiri 4 de kā hō a, en'de wōmfā nkā oguay no hō nkōmā ohene; saa dare 10 nē atiri 4 no na wōfre no nt.).

**ntare-só**, v. n. [nea wode atare so] a plaster on a wound. Jer. 30, 13.

**tásé**, v. F. tasē [red. tasetase] to pick up, glean, gather, collect, assemble. pr. 3192; metásé mósea; meko wuram' mekot. nṅaw; otasee ne nkūrofo de woy koo oša, he assembled his men, and led them to war; cf. boa ano; - t. mu, to pick out from, to choose among; --t... ano, to hem, form a hem on; - 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 examine carefully: otase ne nsem akyi, he "recollects" his words, i.e. he reflects on the single words spoken by another; ne nsem a obekæ da no nyinaa na metasee akyiri no, mihüü no se oye onokwafo.

ntaa-asé [nea etaa ase] saucer; foot (of a laver) Ex. 30,28.

ntase-mú [tase] inf. a picking out (from a number or mass), collecting; collection, selection.

ntase-ntase [tase] repeated gathering; yare nt., to be in great excitement or perplexity.

taa-séŋ, pl. n- [taa oseŋ] tobacco-pipe of native manufacture. pr. 727. 1370. - taaseŋ-aba. F. a soup-pot.

taa-síw, a heavy load of tobacco. pr. 1897.

ataa-só, hip; cf. dwoŋku, thigh; aseŋ, loins.

ataa-só = ŋkataso, mmutuso.

ntaa-só, v. n. [ade a etaa biribi so] head-piece, e.g. of a pillar. — ntaasó-tíri, capital of a pillar; syn. oduntiri. 1 Kg. 7,16.

tasú, a stand, standing, hiding-place, lurking-place in a forest, from which game is watched; okowaw (a.s. okobo) t.; ote tasum'. Lam. 3,10.

ntasú, Ak. -suo, spittle, drivel, slaver; fe nt., Ak. ta, te or to ntasuo, to throw out spittle. pr. 47. 360. 423. 1899. 2347. 3193 f. — wato no nt. = wabo no dua, he has cursed him. — ntasú-kóráá, spitting-calabash; cf. toapo.

tá-súaa, better than ta-osúaa, q. v.

ntasúákródo, a slight disease in the throat; - angina; wo menewam' yare a eye wo na womene ntasu a, enye yiye.

tá-súaa-nú [ta, asúaanu] a weight of or for gold = 1½ peredwane, 54 dollars or ackies, 3⅓ ounces, £ 12. 3s.

tasu-bó, tasu-tó, inf. the act of watching women to see their secret parts, a shameful deed formerly punished with death. Cf. tasú.

tàta, As. a two-edged sword; ŋkrante anofānu.

taatáa, 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.

taátáa, red. v. taa, l. s. taa 4. 11. — 2. to be filled or swollen with water; n'ani atáatáa (nsú), tears have filled his eyes; wataátáa, he has the dropsy [G. efufüi, he is swollen all over]; ne naŋ ase at., he has the dropsy in his feet.

ataatá, ataatáa, n-, inf. dropsy; oyare a emā onipa hoŋhoŋ ne naŋ akwaa so a.s. ne hōnam nyinaa, na ewo ho wo ho a, na ne baabi atu kuru na nsu fim' (séwa bi tow wo hō a eseŋ nsu pii) — mmofra at., dropsy attacking children; it causes their faces or feet to swell; emā woŋ naŋ a.s. woŋ anim hoŋhoŋ.

ataatá, ataatáa, inf. [taa]: di at., to run after each other in turns, in play or with hostile intentions.

ntaatá, ntaatáa, Akp. = ntatáwá.

tátánāā [obsol.] = tatrāā.

ntaataa-só, in succession; one after another; cf. atatáa.

tátáw, l. a. plain, level, flat; mfuwa t. so, open, cultivated land. — 2. e-, n. a plain, an open field, level land; t. mu, t. so, syn. apaa-so, apaw-so; t. yi, woadow mu; Asantefo nim t. mu kō. Nu. 22,1. Deut. 1,1.7. Ezek. 39,5; cf. petee.

ntatáwá, ntaatáa [taa mu, Ak. te 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.

ntá-teŋ [ata] male twins.

tátrāā, a. wide, extensive, large; syn. tètèree, háhrāā, kokūroo, paradada; sare t., an extensive plain, prairie or wilderness.

tátwé, a climbing plant from which blacking is made; kwæ mu hama bi; woboro no de no kã mpaboá hō mã eye tumm.

táw, a. l. plain, level; asasetáw, a plain;

level to  
unsatis  
else; sy  
without  
taw, v. A  
taa, tav  
táw, a pu  
(or any  
táw, he  
wopoo  
t., to d  
ntaw-ntáw  
altercat  
nt. n.s.  
na mop  
(di) twē  
tawá, atá  
ataá.  
tawá-gyá,  
betew a  
is about to  
him his  
tawá-  
Táwí  
ne. af  
táyáa, pl.  
ntanna  
te..., tí...,  
in Fante  
te, v. Ak.  
wo ani  
so, to level  
te = tew, nt  
té, adv. imit  
ing, breaki  
hama no at  
once; cf. w  
tè, v. contin  
l. to sit; to  
to have one's  
in a place:  
ba, kō bet  
mète rog  
chair, e d  
house; ote  
my right h  
sitting on  
2708. - ote  
ting in a c  
carriage; -  
is in a snare  
Tshi-English

level land; s. tataw. — 2. worthless, unsatisfying; mere; without anything else; syn. huuu. - aduag-táw, a meal without meat or fish.

taw, v. Akw. = taa. — taw, Akw. = taa, tawa, tobacco.

táw, a push with the hand by the neck (or any part of the body): ópò no táw, he pushes him by the neck; wápoo no taw hwee fam'; po.. anim t., to disregard, slight; syn. tew ahí.

ntaw-ntáw, quarrel, angry contest, brawl, altercation, contention, dispute; wodi nt. n. s. woné bi nyā asem na moreyawa na mope akō; syn. (di) akamekame, (di) twē-mā-mentwē, (ye) akasakasa.

tawá, atáwa, atawá, Ak. = taá, atáa, atáa.

tawa-gyá, fire to light a pipe with; orebetew abofra no na wakofá no t., he is about to take away the boy to make him his servant.

tawa-séj, Ak. = taasej.

Táwía, pr. n. a male or female born next after twins. pr. 3145f; cf. Ata.

táyáá, pl. n., tile; brick. — ntáyáá = ntannaa, a creeping (or trailing) plant. te..., ti..., is changed into tse..., tsi..., in Fante words.

te, v. Ak. = l. taw; - wo ani bete = wo ani bebere. — 2. = te so = taa so, to level; sesew so.

te = tew, ntaw. pr. 3210.

té, adv. imitative of the sound of rending, breaking or tearing (in two): hama no atew té; the string broke at once; cf. wa, wē. pr. 3037.

tè, v. contin. [red. tète, tètee], F. tse, l. to sit; to be in a place, dwell, live, to have one's regular and lasting abode in a place: cf. wo, da; correl. v. trā, ba, ko, betrā, kotrā. (Gr. § 102, 3); mète abüroguá so, I am sitting on a chair; ote dañ mu, he is sitting in the house; ote me nifā, he is sitting at my right hand; ote pojko so, he is sitting on a horse, i. e. riding. pr. 2708. - ote teaseenam mu, he is sitting in a chariot, i. e. riding in a carriage; - anomaa te afirim', the bird is in a snare. pr. 2479; kürow yi süa,

Tshi-English Dict.

mmusüa abiesā pe na ete m(u), this village is small, only three families live in it; mmoa hebrete te asase so, ebinom nso te nsum', many animals live on land, some also live in the water; onipa te asase so ketewa bi na owu, man lives a short time on earth, and dies. pr. 2065. 3195-3202. — te ho, te ase (pl. tete ase. 1 Thess. 4, 17), to live, exist; Onyankōpon te ho or té ase dáa; correl. v. trā ho, trā ase; - ote ne hō so, ote ne hō ase, he is independent. — 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; ohoho te se abofra, a stranger is like a child; senea afōa te na boha te, as the sword is, so is the scabbard. pr. 1410f. 1837. 2893; - ete sa, so it is; ete se amag abienj yi tumi se, the power of these two states is almost equal. — wo hó tè déj? how are you? mète yiyè, I am well; onipa a ote see (or onte see) na wawu yil such a man (who scarcely had his equal) is now dead! ade a ente see, an unusual thing, something unusual. — 3. to be.. by nature, to be naturally..: ete se ete ara, it is common, ordinary; it is unchangeable; 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. Rom. 1, 26.

tè, v. [red. teté], F. tse, l. 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 abaa a woabo me no anté me, (or) mante koraa, the blow you gave me with your rod, I did not feel at all; otee ne hōnam mu se ne yare no asā. Mk. 5, 29. - aduru no ante no, or, wante ad. no, the medicine did not produce any effect on him. pr. 17. - asem no ante no dew = anye no de, the matter did not please him. - te.. sē ase = ye de, to taste good; étè wəj' sē asé = eye wəj de, they like

it &c. — te.. mā, to sympathize with: *meté wo yaw memā wo, I feel your pain with you, I sympathize or have compassion with you in your grief.* — 2. to perceive by the taste: *menté mako a ose ode agum' no, I do not taste the pepper he says he has put in (in cooking the food); also to be felt or perceived by the taste; nkyene antém' the salt is not to be tasted in it, it is not sufficiently salted.* — nsā, mmekway no ate me dew mu, the palm-wine, the palm-soup, is palatable to me, tastes sweet. — 3. to perceive by the smell, to smell, com. used with nkā, hūā: *opete te funu nkā, the vulture smells a carcass; mete aduay no hūā, I smell the food; mahūam taa no mate se eye, I have smelled the tobacco and found it good.* — 4. to perceive by the ears, to hear: *wote doṅ ana? do you hear the bell? gye-gyeegye no nti menté n'asem; mete se akokonini reboṅ, I hear a cock crowing. In the imp. tie is used. pr. 2601.* — 5. te asem, to obey; *onté ne nā asem, he does not obey his mother. pr. 581.* — 6. te, te asé, to understand; *menté asém no ase, I do not understand the meaning of the word. pr. 347. 3205f.; 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. maté masie, I thought so beforehand, I anticipated that it would be or come so. pr. 3203. — 8. Phr. te mu dew, to enjoy the pleasure or benefit of. pr. 484. Heb. 11, 25. — 9. átém', it is well mixed (said of colours).

te, Ak. = tew. pr. 1910.

o-té, a certain tree.

e-té, l. a film, membranous covering on the pupil of the eye, a disease of the eye, cataract, perh. also glaucoma, amaurosis, leucoma (albugo); *ade kurukuruwa bi a enyig wo aniwa so; aboa a ewo wo ani so [kurutiayisi],*

*ekum no wie na ne nyinaa ye fitaa a, na wo ani nḥū ade bio. pr. 2295. 2301.* — ste asi (no so, or) n'ani so, he has (got) a cataract, has become blind with a cataract. pr. 3628. — ste atu afi n'ani so, he has been cured of his cataract. — 2. fig. woy ani so té(w) 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. sumii; — bu ate, to make or sew such a chair-cushion. — oṅṅkó-até, saddle.

téé, v. to make wide, open wide; *watse n'anom = wahāy n'anom. Prov. 13, 3.* — s. red. teetee.

ateé, a beetle covered with small dots (emitting an offensive smell); *bug?*

tê, téè, teeè: ode so teṅ (=twom) he snaps, snatches or catches it up or away. Cf. hwin.

tēē, a., adv. straight, -ly, -way; *uprightly, honestly; ḍnam tēē, he walks straight on or along, straightforward, moves in a straight line; wonam tēē reba ne nkyey, they moved on directly to him; they hurried up to him; dua no nyin tēē, the tree grows straight; n'asem nam kwaymu tēē = n'asem tēē pe, he is upright or honest in his dealings; me nè nokware aṅko tēē. pr. 3211; — immediate. K. § 6.*

tēē, n. straightness; uprightness; frankness: *né tēē ye me ḡwōḡwā; cf. tēē, trēnee, tēēye.*

teá = duaseé, duásò, kaseé, māṅkyiri, teasee; cf. tia, tiafi.

téaa, téatéaa, pl. ntéaa, ntéaa-ntéaa, a. narrow, small; thin, slender, slight, lean; close, tight, strait; *okway, poma, atade; ne koṅ téatéaa; F. tenāba, tenā-tenā, atenā, tsēaba, atsēa. Mt. 7, 13. 14. Cf. hīhīa, mūamūaa, hwēahwēaa.*

atēā, a species of cashew tree and its edible fruit; *Anacardium occidentale. Cf. átōāā.*

anté-àde [te, to feel] a cheerless, comfortless, dull, dismal place. pr. 1491; *oko ant., he is going to the dogs.*

teafi = t. fi.  
 atéakosewa  
 bearer; by  
 obetie nza  
 Ote-ananḥā-  
 Kwame.  
 nte-asé, inf.  
 Mt. 15, 16.  
 ḡhūase, ḡh  
 teasé(ā)-ḡnam  
 carriage, w  
 - t. káfó, w  
 wagon-whe  
 tease-awú: o  
 lives (1 Tū  
 te se wawū  
 o-teaséfó, pl.  
 tant of the  
 being. pr. 1  
 odesāni, omi  
 opp. owufó  
 appos. livin  
 ing. od.  
 ḡro. pr  
 his. ate,  
 onantefo. p.  
 te-bāṅ = tebe  
 te-beá, l. a  
 cf. trābea,  
 manner or g  
 rank; appe  
 baṅ; dibeā.  
 te-beá, Ak. =  
 o-tbeá, a ce  
 dua kwadaa  
 nteberéfū(w)ā  
 tains (with o  
 buṅ a wōanō  
 nni so; ak  
 way de, wō  
 dé, wofré n  
 merefu(w)ā. &  
 tēbōō, (teb  
 tough, ...é d  
 ntebōé, ntabō  
 living, beha  
 (wobra wo k  
 no se nt.);  
 seen through  
 wo akyi, m  
 nyinaa; Ony



teafi = tiafi.

**atékosewa** [nea wate na okose] *talebearer*; òye at. = òyè òfáko nè fába, obetie nsem koká na okotie bi baká.

**Ote-anayká-nnuro**, a nickname for Kwame.

**nte-ase**, *inf. understanding*. F. ntsease. Mt. 15, 16. Prov. 2, 3; cf. asete, asehū, ɣhūase, ɣhūmu.

**teasé(à)-enam**, pl. n- [wote ase a, enam] *carriage, wagon, coach &c.*, cf. kudoo. - t. káfó, *wagoner*. — **teaséenam-náy**, *wagon-wheel, carriage-wheel*.

**tease-awú**: oye t., *she is dead while she lives* (1 Tim. 5, 6) = ote ho de, nanso te se wawu ara ne sa.

**teasefó**, pl. a- [te ase] 1. *an inhabitant of the earth, mortal, man, human being*. pr. 1125. 2545 f. 2764. 2855; cf. odesáni, onipa. — 2. *a living person*; opp. owufo, osámāy. 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-báŋ** = tebea 2. K. § 237.

**te-beá**, 1. *a place of existence, abode*; cf. trábea, tráhere, trábew. — 2. *manner or quality; nature; condition; rank; appearance*. Lk. 9, 29; cf. su, baŋ; dibea.

**te-beá**, Ak. = tew-bea.

**te-beá**, a certain tree good for fuel; dua kwadaa bi, eye ogya.

**nteberefú(w)á**, a food prepared of plantains (*with or without palm-oil*); obróde-buŋ a wəanōa apotəw nè ɣgo anase ɣgo nni so; akunafó nso, wósiw bí dí; wəŋ de, wəde bródé kókóó na éyè wəŋ dé, wəfré nó patiransiáw. Cf. ntemmerefú(w)a. & osibaw.

**təbəo, təbətəo**, a. *doughy, dough-baked, tough*; né dákóno ye t. = aso hūāŋŋ.

**ntebédé, ntəbóí**, *existence, manner of living, behaviour, conduct*, = nneyee (wəbra wo kasam' a, na wəfré nneyee no se nt.); mahū wo nt. mu, *I have seen through your dealings* = mahū wo akyi, mahū wo nneyee a woye nyinaa; Onyankōpon nim me nt. nyinaa

mu, *God knows all my ways* (me trim' oo, me nneysem' oo). pr. 1119.

**té-dúa, té-dúa** [dua a woatew] 1. *a planted tree*: asubontey hō t. (Ps. 1, 3). Isa. 61, 3. — 2. *sucker, layer*.

**tēè**, v. red. [tētēè], F. tsē, tsēa, Ak. tene, 1. a) *to be straight* (pr. 998), *right, direct, even, level*; b) *to be erect, upright, right*; c) *to be right, correct*; d) *to be plain, straightforward, honest, righteous, just*; e) *to be fit, suitable; to fit, suit*; f) *to seem or appear to be right or correct*; n'asem tēè pə, *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) se baŋ, *it is as straight as an arrow*, fig. *it is quite correct*; etēè mè = éko me nteŋ; n'asem a orekā yi tēè me, *what he says seems to me to be right*. — 2. *to flow, take its course*; nsū no atēè, *the water is flowing along* (though perhaps in curves). — 3. *to make straight, straighten*. pr. 1011; *to stretch, stretch out, extend*: otēè nè nsá, *he stretches out his hand*; but: ne nsá tēè, *he is a good marksman* (e.g. in throwing stones), s. nsa; mesore matēè me mu, *I am getting up to stretch my back*; mekotētēè me naŋ mu or m'apow mu, *I am going to take a walk for exercise* (= mekopase) or *do gymnastics*; mekotēè me mù, *I am going to stretch myself*, i. e. *lie down on a bed or couch*; cf. twè ne mu; otēè ne mu tu mirika, *he runs with his whole body extended to its full length* (cf. Phil. 3, 13); otēè ne hō kasa, *he speaks adroitly, in an adroit manner*; akoa yi atēè ne hō akasa = wakā ne nsem nyinaa akwanso-akwanso. - tēè obonto, *to bring a boat into the right course*. - tēè mrétè ano, *to cut a board straight*. — 4. *to cause to form straight lines; to direct, train, exercise, drill*: t. a-srāfo, *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*; otēè nó só; mā

mentēe wo so, *allow me to correct a misstatement!* — 6. tēem', *red. tēé-tēem', to cry out* (Gr. § 214); F. tsēam, tsēatsēa mu. Mt. 27,23. Mk. 15,13. 14; cf. bōm', paem'. — 7. otēe no, *he shouts at him.*

o-tēé, *inf. righteousness; ne t. a ontēe, his unrighteousness.*

átēébía, Okw. a small *grey bird* living in a flock; cf. atiebia.

ntēem', *inf. cry, crying.*

ntēe-só, *inf. correction, instruction, discipline, chastisement.*

tētēe, *red. v. l. s. tēe 3-6.* — 2. *to cry at somebody, to threaten, rail, reproach.* F. tsēa, *to rebuke* (Mt. 8,26), *to chasten.*

atētētē, *inf. threat, threatenings.* — ntētētēem' = ntēem'.

téféréw', *pl. n-, cockroach, a beetle of the genus Blatta, Blatta orientalis; cf. kakaraka. - tefere Yáá (said in fun).* — tēfere-yám, *s. yam, ringworm.*

o-téfó, *one who hears, hearer.*

tefo, *s. sótefó, mútefó.*

o-tēéfó, (*pl. a-*) *a righteous, upright person; syn. otrēneeni.*

nté-fóro, *brode, ode or amānkāni of the first crop.*

nté-gya(w): okasa né né ntégyaw, *s. okasa.*

nté(w)-hāmá, *the climber which yields the seeds called ntew, q. v.*

téhwíre, F. ntohwíre, *l. a gap between the teeth; cf. gyaw; t. da né sēm'; yare t., pr. 2279.* — 2. *a gap-toothed person; onipa a né sē atu na okway dam'.*

ntehyé, F.; ntehyéwá, Ak. = teté, *asthma.*

atēi, *malt-dust; abūrow a woabuw mā affi na wōasiw de nsu ahono de asi gya so de akosi hō, na ade bekyē na akaw, na wōsaj nōa bio, na wōtōj.*

nté-kam' [nea etewe or otewe ntí skaa mu] *omission; okasa né ne nt. . ., I have forgotten to mention . . ; cf. okasa.*

té-káj [tew, kaŋ]: di..t., *to prevent or thwart another person's secret intentions, insidious acts or waylayings; yeadí no t. ammā wannýā nea okohwe-*

hwēe no (e.s. obi pe se okodi asem bi hintaw yeŋ na yeanyā ntsem akosiw no kwan), *we have got the start of him to hinder him carrying out his purpose.*

téké = takaa.

ateké [G. short] *a short-legged fowl.*

ntekere, F. = ntakara.

téko, *inf. [te, to hear, ko, to go] tale-bearing.*

o-tékófó *pl. a-, talebearer; reporter; òye ot. = òyè téko, he is a talebearer; cf. atekosewa.*

tekotékó, *hiccup, hiccough; t. asi me, the h. has befallen me, I have the h.; also: kokotékó. [G. fukófuko, hikohiko fele].*

tekrekýí, *pl. n-, a bag or sack plaited like a mat, from a kind of grass or reed, larger than "pae"; wobobo ano a, eye yiye, it may be rolled up. pr. 3216.* — tekrekýiwá [dim.] *a small bag &c.* — Cf. kyerēŋkye.

tekrmā; Ak, F. tekyeremá, F. gyeremá, *tongue (t. de sakramá). pr. 360. 769ff. 2415. 3217-28. 3407.* - abūrow t. *the germ of a grain (of maize). Phr. wode t. to abogyé(e) mu, they bring the palaver to an end.* — tekrmā-afóá, -afāná: otwitwa me t., *he rebukes me sharply, severely.* 2 Cor. 23,10. — tekrmā-béré: òyè t., *he has a soft, gentle, humble, modest tongue, speaks softly &c.* — tekrmābútúw, *stammering; òye a. s. oyare t., he stammers, mispronounces single letters = okasa mātā-mātā, cf. ópò dódów.*

o-tekrmāfó, *pl. a-, l. liar, cf. otorofo; braggart; flatterer; babbler. pr. 3229; man of evil tongue. Ps. 140,12; enchanter. Eccl. 10,11.* — 2. *a dainty-mouthed, lickerish fellow, lover of tit-bits; cf. onomdewfo.*

tekrmākám, *a wound caused by the tongue, i.e. by cutting words.*

tekrmā-kyéne, -kyére, [tekrmā a eye bōrōbrō se ŋkyene] *a flattering tongue, flattery; oto no t. (= okā asem fremfrem kyere no, nanso nea orebye de, ewo ne tirim = wakoto no sem-māradá) he entices him by fair, mild,*

*flatterin-*

*honeyed*

— t-tóf

tekrmā-n

*tongue;*

tekrmā-p

tekrmā-s

o-té-kúm,

*sudden*

òyè ot. (

*he is pa*

*first hea*

*in his m*

*defence.*

atekyé, p

*morass,*

toto a, a

*cf. dont*

2630.

tekyeremā

35. Ps.

tēm, v. [re

*still, qui*

*n' wátè*

*e ye*

a. . . .

*guard, i*

*readiness*

watentem

*when I*

*stood aw*

*before I*

*cautiousl*

nam okw

tentem a

na woan

tam).

tem' = te

atém: di

*odi me*

(

*pr. 1862.*

ntēm, quick

*ha . . . rap*

*ne òm*

*slowness*

time and

*to be in*

*a okopee,*

*with haste*

*swiftly, s*

*immediat*

asem bi  
akosiw  
start of  
out his

oncl.

o] tale-

ter; ðye  
rer; cf.

asi me,  
the h;  
ikohiko

plaited  
rass or  
ano a,  
ap. pr.  
all bag

yere  
. 76s  
t. the  
r. wode  
g the  
ā-afōá,  
kes me  
tekre-  
gentle,  
softly  
ering;  
ispro-  
mātā-

torofo;  
3229;  
2; en-  
clainty-  
of

ny one  
a eye  
tering  
i asem  
rebeye  
sem-  
mild,

flattering speech, he decoys him with  
honeyed words; cf. anode, anodefede.  
— t-tófó, flatterer.

tekramā-nīni: ðyè t., he has a sharp  
tongue; cf. di asénnīni.

tekramā-pùrúw, the root of the tongue.

tekramā-sá, lingual sparring. pr. 1581.

o-té-kúm, inf. [te, to hear, kum, to kill]  
sudden anger, choler, violent passion:  
ðyè 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.

atékýé, pl. id. splash, pool, puddle;  
morass, marsh, swamp, fen, bog; osu  
toto a, at. ba Akyem kway mu bebre;  
cf. dontori, dèŋkyedèŋkye, tákaa. pr.  
2630.

tekyeremā, Ak. F. = tekramā. Mk. 7,33.  
35. Ps. 39,1.

tēm, v. [red. tentēm] 1. to become silent,  
still, quiet, to be overawed; me hō hū  
nti wátēm = osuro me nti waye kóm; ðbene  
yerenom twam' a, Kumase atem  
dijj. — 2. to be or stand on one's  
guard, in expectation of, in cautious  
readiness for; me nè no rekakō no na  
watentem' dedaw ansā-na miduu hō,  
when I went to fight with him, he  
stood awaiting me in silent readiness,  
before I arrived there. — 3. to tread  
cautiously (on a slippery way): se wo-  
nam okway a eso ye toro sò a, wo-  
tentem a.s. wutintim wo aŋerew yiye  
na woŋwatiriw aŋhwe ase (cf. tam  
tam).

tem' = te mu; - átém', s. te 9.

atém: di .. at., to insult, abuse, revile;  
odi me (wodidi me) atém, s. di 70.  
pr. 1862, 2835.

ntém, quickness, swiftness, velocity, speed,  
haste, rapidity. pr. 102. 1210; ntém yé,  
ná ogóm yé, quickness is good and  
slowness is good, i. e. each in its proper  
time and place. pr. 622. 1931; pe ntem,  
to be in haste. pr. 127; ne ntem-bone  
a okopee, his unadvised haste. — adv.  
with haste, in haste, fast, quick, quickly,  
swiftly, speedily, rapidly; early, soon,  
immediately; ntem! ntem! mójko mo

trābere! quick! quick! to your seats!  
bēra ntém! come quickly; woaba ntem  
nne, you have come soon to-day; woam-  
ma ntem, you are (have come,) late;  
ye ntem, mā enye ntem, make haste,  
be quick! gye ntem, to hasten. Eccl. 1,5.  
ntém ara, adv. id., with all speed; im-  
mediately, forthwith; ntém ara a waye-  
ebé'yé (= waye a ebeye yiye), with all  
possible speed, as soon as possible.

ntém-ntém(-ntém), adv. id., with the  
greatest speed, hurriedly; cf. hwim-  
hwim. — ntem-pá, betimes, in good  
time, early, soon; ne mmusu reye nt.,  
his adversity hastens fast. Jer. 48,16.

ntém-pé, inf. haste, hastiness, speediness,  
precipitation. 2 Kg. 7,15.

ntém-sò, hastily, speedily; in haste, in  
a hurry. — ntém-yé, inf. haste, speed,  
quickness.

ntemmerefu(w)á, Ak. ntommorofu(w)a,  
a certain food prepared of yam or  
plantains (with or without palm-oil);  
s. nteberofu(w)a.

atec-mogyaa, a certain bead (of a red-  
dish colour); s. ahene.

atəm-fānú [ateŋ, fā, enu]: yi at., to  
hear and try or prove the statements  
of both parties.

atəm-mòné = atey bone, false judgment,  
s. nteŋkyew.

atəm-pá [ateŋ, pa] good judgment; wise  
counsels. Prov. 24,6. 1,5; obu at., he  
gives a righteous judgment; owo at.,  
he has a sound judgment.

o-tem-pəŋ', pl. a-, highway, main road;  
a way or path frequented at all times,  
on which you always meet persons.  
pr. 1900. 2080. 3230.

atəm-mú, aténbú, inf. [bu nteŋ], F.  
atsambu, atsenbua, the act of judging,  
judgment.

atemmú-dá, court-day; day of judgment.  
Mt. 10,15. — atemmu-dé, rights,  
manner. 1 Sam. 8,9; judgments. Ps.

119,7. Ezek. 18,9.

atemmú-aguá, -akòŋguá, judgment seat.  
John 19,13. Mt. 27,19.

o-temmufó, pl. a-, judge; umpire, arbiter,  
arbitrator, referee; cf. osennifo.

atemmú-sém, jurisprudence, the science

of law; matter of justice, case in law; judgment. Ps. 105,5. — **atemmúsém-di**, *inf. administration of justice*; **at-difo**, *officer or counsellor of justice*; **atemmúsém-mù-maṅsoáfó**, *minister of justice*.

**tèn**, *v.* [red. tentèn] 1. *t. ani*, to rest on the surface of any fluid, to float, swim, be buoyed up; wode dua to nsum' na eṅkò ase a, wuse: èteṅ ani. — 2. *red. to sit in a kingly manner*; akoá yi, wátèntèn.

**tènṅ**, **tèntènṅ**, *a.*, *adv.* full to the brim, brimful; nsu aye ahina no mā tènṅ; wohyehyee ḡhina no mā tentènṅ; wohye me nsā no a, mā énye tènṅ.

**o-tèn**, *pl. a.*, a species of *stinging fly*, *conops*, *horse-fly*, *ox-fly*, *gad-fly*; tsetse. pr. 596. 3231. = ohurii; cf. akekaṅwere. [G. ofoi].

**n'tèn**, a certain *insect*; ne hō seṅ nteṅ, ne hō ye hare seṅ nteṅ, *he is very nimble or quick*.

**atèn**, *n.*, F. aten, ntseṅ, 1. *charge, accusation, imputation; statement; grievance, complaint, expostulation*; yi at. or nt. (= woyi nt., e.s. nniṅpa baanu de wəṅ asem abehyam' na wərekekā), 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 remonstrate or expostulate with, to reprimand, reproach, reprove, censure; to convict. Ja. 2,9; oyi no nteṅ pe se asem a atə oné no ntam' no, wokā na woyi fi hō; oyii no nteṅ se edeṅ nti na əmma ne ṅkyeṅ bio; nea oyi nteṅ no pe əmaṅ-korakórà; cf. bə ṅkūro; - twa nteṅ, to have a long talk, to tell a long story. — 2. *decision, verdict, judicial determination, judgment, sentence*; bekyere aten no mā yentie, let us now hear the decision! èteṅ no (aten a wobui no) anye no' dē, this decision did not please him; - bu at. or nt., to decide a case, to pronounce judgment, to judge, give or pass sentence on; woabu no asem no mu nt., they have passed judgment on him in

that case or concerning the matter; cf. di asem, bu fo, bu bem; Asantetén, pr. 740; ananaten, nteṅkyew, atempa, ntentrénee.

**tèn**, a certain *charm*; sumaj a wode tō aduru; cf. sābe. pr. 1663.

**tén** **teṅ**, *a. crisp, short, not tough, not cohesive*; s. peṅ peṅ, tiw tiw.

**tén**, **tén** (in connection with twa), with one stroke; otwaa duaa no t., he cut the shrub with one stroke; asem no twaa ne yam' t., the matter grieved him very much.

**-tén** [red. s. tenten] only in cpds.; 1. *long-stretched, long, high, tall*; cf. banteṅ, obeteṅ, abonteṅ, ogunteṅ, nufuteṅ, asuteṅ. — 2. *right, regular, true, real, genuine, syn. trénee, trodoo*; cf. əbəfotén, abūrotén, onipatéṅ, ntáteṅ. Cf. tēe, tene, tēē, trénee.

**ntén** (*straightness, straightly, straight, right &c.*): 1. *kə ntén*, to be straight, right, correct, convenient, agreeable: eṅkò nt., it is not correct, not good (e.g. to say 'ahunu' for 'ahunu'); it will not do; éko me nt. = etēe me, it suits me, I find it suitable, think it right; aduaṅ yi, nsu yi kə me nt. = eye me de, this food; this water is agreeable to me, I relish it. — 2. *tu ntén*, F. ntene, to go (on) straight away, straightway, straight forward, to advance; ətrāā hyeṅ mu fi Roma tuu nteṅ kəo Kartago, he sailed straightway from Rome to Carthage; woko yi, tu nteṅ ara hwe wo anim na wobehū, when you go, always look straight before you, then you will find it.

**tēnā**, F. tsēnā, *v.* = trā.

**tēnā**, atena, tenatena(tena), F. = tsēaba, tēaa, tēatēaa, slender.

**atēnā**, Ak. = atrā; F. (*pl. n.*) a travelling-net.

**nten-ani** [nea eteṅ ani]† raft, float. 1 Kg. 5,23; cf. mfōmfāmhō. 2 Chron. 2,15.

**tené**, *v.* Ak. = tēe.

**tène**, *v.* [red. tenténe] to creep or sneak along: ṅwaw no atene kə, the snail has crept away; - red. to creep, run, trail, of plants: ṅkate nē ntōmmo

ténténe  
batata  
ground  
nyinaa,  
whole

ten(n)é,

ntén-ne =

case, p.

ténēnēē =

aten-nidí,

abusing

ate-ṅká,

name,

atenkā-

— 2.

ntama.

ténkúm,

ateṅ-kwáṅ

at., to

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32,25f.;

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nte e =

o-tén, *pl.*

stretched

siṅ a wo

to ayere

no) wafra

wogoru

play; -

atente-ya

ténténé fam', *the ground-nuts and batatas (sweet potatoes) trail upon the ground; atadwe no aténténé afum' ho nyinaa, the tiger-nuts have overrun the whole plantation.*

ten(n)é, *pl. a-, Okw. torch; cf. ogyateŋ. ntén-ne = nteŋ nné, statement in a law case. pr. 335; siw nt., s. siw 5.*

ténēnēē = trēnee.

aten-nidí, *inf. [didi atem] the act of abusing, reviling &c.*

ate-ŋká, *inf. [te ŋká] 1. report, rumour; name, character, reputation, fame; atenka-bone né atenka-pa. 2 Cor. 6,8. — 2. a kind of European cloth; s. ntama. — Ateŋká, pr. n. m.*

ténkúm, *noise, bustle; syn. gyegyeegye. aten-kwáŋmú, impartial judgment; bu at., to pass imp. j.*

ténkyém, *v. tr. to fill; anigye t. wəŋ, they are full of joy = anigye hye wəŋ mā. - ténkyem, to be assembled; cf. the following.*

ténkyem, *adv. thickly, fully, completely; syn. bé; nnipa hye (or ténkyem) abanteŋ so t., the street is crowded with people; wəde aguade hye hyeŋ no mā t., they loaded the ship [crammed-full] with goods.*

atenkyēmā, *a nickname of the cat; s. agyinamoa.*

ntén-kyew, *a-, wrong judgment; bu nt. or at., to pervert judgment; s. aten.*

tentám, *red. v., s. tam; ot. no, he wrestles with him; wotentam, they wrestle. Gen. 32,25f.; migyaw no de t. koko no, I left him and climbed (scrambled) up the hill.*

tentaŋ, *red. v. taŋ.*

tentán, *red. v., s. tāŋ; ntam' t. (= pompāŋ), there is a distance between.*

ntentane = ntontaŋ.

o-ténté, *pl. a-, a drum, with leather stretched on it on two sides; dua bi siŋ a woatu mu tokūru na woayere ne to ayere n'ano; ebi nso (ŋketekete no) wofre no donno; cf. akyene; - wogoru atente = osekyé, a certain play; - yaŋ ot., to beat the ot. — atente-yaŋ, inf. the beating of the ot.*

tenteá = tantia, *1. a vessel &c. — 2. the cap of the pan of a flint-lock.*

atente-béŋ, *pl. n-, flute; s. abeŋ. — o-tentebéŋ-hyegfó, pl. a-, a player on a flute, flutist (minstrel. Mt. 9,23); fifer.*

tentem, *red. v. tem.*

ntentem-mē: *obo no nt. = aterew ne nsam' de bə n'akyi a. s. ne serem', he strikes him with the flat of the hand on the back or thigh; s. mē.*

tenteŋ, *red. v. teŋ. — ntén-tén, s. toa 2. ténteŋ [red. of teŋ], téntententeŋ, tén-teenteŋ, a. adv. 1. long; esé tt., long teeth. pr. 2832. — 2. high, tall; bé-pow tt., a high mountain; obea tt., a tall woman. pr. 25; oware tén-teŋ, he is very tall; pl. wəwəware atenteŋ-atenteŋ.*

ténten, *n. length; height. pr. 388; F. the front of anything.*

o-ténten, *pl. a-, a tall person, opp. akwattia. pr. 693. 1299. 2197. — oye oténtententeŋ.*

nténtén, *lengthways; wəde adare pae dua (ofó) no hō nt.*

nténtén: *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. = tenteŋ, height.*

ntentené, *a species of herb; akisikuru aduru.*

atentením', *pl. n-, any keg of powder; cf. okwádum (large), ŋkóto(w)aa (small).*

nténtén-mù, *alongside.*

nténténnoá, *the utmost, extreme end, highest point, top, espec. of a tree; dua atifi bāā a ekyen dua no abāā nyinaa tenteŋ.*

ntenteŋ-só, *the place opposite to, over against, fronting or facing; mete wó nténtensó. Gen. 18,2; aŋasedaŋ yi si wo daŋ nt.; wəasie no ne daŋ nt.*

ténteŋ-s'rám, *of colossal stature, gigantic; cf. os'rám; - wəŋ hene t. no yee yeŋ yiye, their gigantic king treated us well. [3232f.]*

o-téntén-téaa, *a tall slender person. pr. ténteŋ-yé, inf. length, height, tallness. 1 Sam. 16,7. Ezech. 31,7.*

**ntente-só, ntenté-so:** odi (onam) mè nt., *he follows me closely, goes along or keeps pace with me.*

**tent(è)rehú, pl. a,** the fruit of the silk-cotton tree (onyää); the cottony substance contained in such a fruit, *silk cotton*; *syn. adantapu. pr. 2025. 2254. 2536. 3036.*

**nten-tréneé, righteous judgment**; bu nt., *to judge righteously*; s. aten.

**atén-yí, ntén-yí, inf. [yi aten]** 1. the act of *remonstrating &c.; remonstrance, expostulation, rebuke, reproof* (2 Tim. 3,16), *reprimand*; cf. nkürobó. — 2. = atanyi, a *payment of money imposed as a punishment for an offence, a fine, mulct* (sika a wogyé wó ntam a nkürofo tó mu); *phenkwaa gyigyé nkürofo ho at. di (phenkwaa no, asem a enye asem no, mprempren na woamã adan asem na woagyé sika adi).*

**tépá, a sterile or barren spot, place or tract of land**; baabi a sho biribiara nnyin yiye, sho sare nying tenten beye nammoy pe, na enti wode to asase biara a adnan nyé yiye wó so hõ. Cf. nküro-tépá, nkuraa-tépá.

**o-te-prè-kó [tew, prekó]** a bit or pinch of yam-pudding, *as much as is taken or pinched off at one time* with the ends of the first three fingers; cf. bu-prekó. Job 31,17.

**etára, etára, Ky.** expression of consent = ete sa, se ete ara, *so it is! true!*

**ateraánó, a species of singing bird of a yellowish colour, larger than the canary.**

**tére, Ak. tere, a. broad, flat, flattened**; pl. atere-atere. 1 Kg. 7,28; bõ.. t., *to flatten*; pee ne dade a woabo no t. se atwapo; cf. tetéres, terew; osentere.

**tére, Ak. F. = I. teraw, F. tsrew, v. — 2. (inf.) breadth.** [as if.

tere, tsere-bia, F. = ete se (ebia) *as though,*

**tère, v. [red. tetére]** 1. *to drop, trickle, flow, run or stream down, to gush from*: nusú tère or tetéré no, *tears gush from his eyes*; cf. nterésú. — 2. t. hõ, *to run over, flow over*; cf. fe hõ; *to miss, to fail to hit*; obó no atère hõ; *wantia so yiye na watere*

hõ ahwe ase; cf. fere hõ, siane hõ; *- to go astray concerning.* 1 Tim. 6,21. 2 Tim. 2,18; *to be or fall short of, not to attain to.* K. § 178; *to fail to get. pr. 3289.*

**tere, v. Ak. = te, to perceive &c.**; nkyene anterem', s. nkyéne.

**tère, a species of river-fish.**

**ántere, a species of sea-fish.**

**ateré, pl. n., Aky. atoo, spoon; trowel [atò, ladle = kwan'kora, ta].**

**ántéré!** a *salutation to people at home by those returning from work* (about 10-2 o'clock); cf. oyaa.

**ntérédeé, s. tete; asem a mpanyimfo dii tete-nt. no, woda so di nne-ara, the customs observed by our forefathers in times of yore are observed unto this day.**

**ntere-hõ, inf. [tere hõ] missing, failing**; *what has flowed over; a falling aside or away, defalcation (in faith).* Rom. 11,11f.; *failure, default.* 1 Cor. 6,7.

**térem, adv. quickly, hastily, in (all) haste, hurriedly; helter-skelter**; t. woguage (Ps. 48,6) = paa woguage; nkürofo twam' wó hõ térem térem or tórom tórom, *people are passing there in haste.* Cf. ntem, hareso.

**téréneé = trénee.**

**téréñ, v. to stand on tiptoe.**

**térensú, a species of shrub; wõwe ne dua, wodi n'aba.**

**nteré-sú [nsu a etere] perspiration, sweat** = fifiri; ne hõ fi nt. or nt. teteré no, *he perspires, perspiration trickles down from him*; nt. aguare no, *he is quite wet with perspiration.*

**téretete: ye t., to be a busybody, to run here and there without being called for; to be restless, fidgety, pert, forward; to dabble, tamper; meddle**; oye t. = oye ohogyigyemfo, opesemadifo, osempefo. 1 Tim. 5,13. 2 Thess. 3,11. — **téretete-yé, inf. interference, (inter)-meddling**; cf. ahogyigyem'.

**téréw, v. [red. téréw] I. intr. to spread, extend; to expand itself, become broad**; perf. *to be spread out or expanded*: Onyan'kõpon atereterew osoro nyinaa, *the*

heavens are ex-  
high. — 2. fig.  
diffused (cf. hy  
his name or fa-  
wide; anyames  
word of God  
ne. hõ asem at.  
rumour of his  
whole country.  
become or be u  
mu t., cf. odan  
mu t. señ yi,  
this one. — 4  
broad &c.; oter  
no mu, he str  
breadth of the  
tr., to spread,  
kum t. ne duar  
its tail; wot.  
extend their line  
mu; - to stretch  
stretches (forth)  
mu, fig. to sp  
dissemination  
no mu, pr  
o-téréw, inj. bra  
t., the spread o  
ntéréweé, v. n.  
&c.; the openin  
of the flower. (o  
Ex. 25,31.

**ntéréw-mú, inf. ex-  
sion, expanse.**  
Ezek. 1,22.

**ntéréw-só, inf. the  
héntia a wóbó l  
té-sáre = tewsare  
até-sém [asem a w  
hearsay; cf. ases  
report. Ex. 23,1.**

**teté, red. v. ta; I.  
3234. — 2. enteté  
of no use, its  
matu no fè  
na nea mekãe bia  
no hwee), I have r  
him not to steal,  
was of no avail;  
tam', s. di 50. —  
= n'ani nkã, he  
noyed, feels unco**

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n. 6,21.  
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heavens are expanded everywhere on high. — 2. fig. to spread, be divulged, diffused (cf. hye, hyeta): ne diŋ aterew, his name or fame has spread far and wide; anyamesem at. mmaa nyinaa, the word of God has spread everywhere; ne hō asem at. asase no nyinaa so, the rumour of him has spread over the whole country. — 3. .mu terew, to become or be wide, spacious: oday no mu t., cf. oday no mu gow; adaka no mu t. sej yi, that box is wider than this one. — 4. tr., to extend, make broad &c.; stersw ne hō kataa okwan no mu, he straddled over the whole breadth of the way. — 5. terew .mu, tr., to spread, expand, extend: krukum t. ne duam', the turkey expands its tail; wot. woy mpašua mu, they extend their lines (of battle), syn. yerew mu; - to stretch forth; ot. ne nsam', he stretches (forth) out his arms. — 6. t. mu, fig. to spread, divulge, diffuse, disseminate, propagate: wot. asempa no mu, they propagate the Gospel.

o-téréw, inf. breadth; - asempa no (mu) t., the spread of the Gospel.

ntérewéé, v. n. enlargement, extension &c.; the opening or spreading leaves of the flower (of a pomegranate-tree). Ex. 25,31.

ntérew-mú, inf. enlargement &c., expansion, expanse. Gen. 1,6. (firmament) Ezek. 1,22.

ntérew-só, inf. the noose in a bird-trap; héntúa a wóbbá kata afiri dáánó só.

té-sáre = tewsare, a meadow.

até-sém [asem a wóate] a word heard, hearsay; cf. asesem; at. hunu, a false report. Ex. 23,1.

teté, red. v. ta; I. s. ta; teta gyato. pr. 3234. — 2. entetá mu, it has no effect, is of no use, avails nothing, does no good; matu no fo matu matu, se oŋwía ade, na nea mekáe biara antetam' (= anye no hwee), I have repeatedly admonished him not to steal, but all I could say was of no avail; odii dii dii, na antetam', s. di 50. — 3. Ak. n'ani tetá = n'ani nkā, he is dissatisfied, annoyed, feels uncomfortable, uneasy.

teté, red. v. tā. — tētāā, F. very, completely, dead (of being drunk).

téta, adv. merely, only, nothing but; in vain, for nothing; with a negation in the verb: not even; waghwe me teta, he did not even (not so much as) look at me; syn. hunu, Ak. huŋ, okwa, F. gyaŋ, gyeennyāŋ.

atéta-de, I. a vain thing, vanity; delusion(s); ete se adehunū bi, at. biara kwa! syn. ahuhude. — 2. a thing that costs nothing (2 Sam. 24,24), obtained with little or no trouble at all. — atéta-sem, a vain pursuit, vanity, futility; syn. ahuhusem, asenhunū.

ntetáá = ntetewá, chaff; abūro ade a mframa huw no no.

tétare, red. v. tare; wode tétaré no a, na ewae, all efforts to make him hear (or yield) were in vain; yede t. adwuma no a, ewae, all exertion to complete the work was in vain.

tétare, pl. id. a flat cake; wode ŋŋo a. s. srade na ekyew; cf. ofām.

tété: oŋŋko t., the horse's mane; also the hair dressed in the fashion called op. t.

ntéte: bō afuw (or mfuw) mu ntéte, to rove about in the fields; bō afū mu nt., "to roam about in the houses".

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), Guay pr. n. m.

Teté (with the narrow e), Guay pr. n. m.

tète, tètee, red. v. te, to sit, live, be; wótete(e) hō, they are (or were) sitting there.

teté, red. v. te, to hear.

teté, Ak. = tetew; red. v. te = tew, to rend.

tète [red. tètete, cpd. tete-beeme, tete-beré, tete-ntérédeé, q. v.] remote antiquity, ancient or old times, the olden time; adv. of old; pr. 3236-39; ade no fi tete or teteete, this thing comes from ancient or immemorial times, is very old. pr. 717; wope se ade nyinaa bō saŋ besi ne tete mu bio, they wish that the prices of every thing might become again as they were of old; ope se okosi né tète-anáŋmú, he wishes

to be restored to his former state. - nneama horow, tète dé nè nnansá yi dé, things both ancient and modern. - tète abásém, history of the primitive ages, ancient or early history.

teetéé, asthma; oyare bi a wuntumi ñhome yiye, na wohome a, wo bo bu; cf. ntehye(wa).

tétèè, red. v. tée; n'ani t. (nsu) = taa-taa, his eyes are full of water (i. e. tears).

ntétéa, a species of small black ant that is very fond of sweet things [sing. o-tétéa]; syn. akwában. pr. 734. 3243-46.

— ntétéa-dúpaw, nest of such ants.

— ntétéa-sá, nsúsá, the sweet palm-wine obtained in the first 4 or 5 days after the tapping of the palm; s. nsáfufu.

tetea-hyehyere, small boils; pimples.

tete-ábótan, rock of ages; abotan a etim ho ntwiw ñko baabiara da.

tete-asó, a certain precious bead; s. ahene.

tete-asozé, 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-beeme, t.-bemméme, in long by-gone times! long ago, long since. — tete-bére, tetebére-òò, ancient or old time, antiquity; s. tete.

atete-dé, any thing very old, a thing of the olden time, remains of ancient times, antique, antiquity; ancient institution or custom.

tetefó, pl. of oteteni, people of ancient or by-gone times; the ancients; old people, the old generation.

tete-hónam: [Guañ: tóðhónam]: òye t., he has a dark-brown skin.

tete-kaa-sóm', F. tradition [tete, ka, to remain, asó mu].

atete-kwaá, 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. pr. 1982. — ntetekwám', 1. in an old-fashioned, simple manner: òyè n'ade nt. — 2. in simplicity, artlessly: me de, mitie m'asem a, mitie no nt., mempe ñkontomposem.

ntetekwaa-sém, atetekwaa-yé, simplicity. Prov. 1, 22. Ezek. 45, 20.

Tetekwaframua, ntetekoraframóa? a title of God, said to signify "he endures for ever". Beecham, Ashantee and the Gold Coast. p. 172.

o-teteni, pl. s. tetefo, an aged man; onipa yi, onyé abofra, oye ot. (a more honourable appellation than akwakoraa or akora).

tete-ntérédeé [s. tete] in the most ancient time; in days of yore.

ntete(ñ)wóma, s. ntetewoma.

tetére, red. v. tere.

tétérez (F. teter, pl. a-) a., adv. broad; wide, spacious, extensive, large; cf. kákraa, háhráá, tátráá; opoy t., a broad table; adaka t., a broad or wide box; asase t., a spacious country; n'ano t., he is large-mouthed; n'ani so aye no t., he is absent-minded, wandering, bewildered.

tetératé, 1. a. = tetérez. - 2. n. breadth. — 3. a broad place for holding council. - de (obi) ko t. mu, to take action against some (one), to summon (some one).

atete-sém [tete asem] history, legend, tale referring to by-gone times, account of an event that took place in times past; cf. mpanyinsem; - tradition. Mk. 7, 3, 8; cf. nsam'hyede.

tetèete [= tete-tete] s. tète.

tetétété, an edible herb; fan a wodi.

tétetü, a. (only in epds.) of a colossal stature, gigantic; syn. tentengram; s. oberañ-tétetü, osram.

ntete(w)-tütüw, saw-dust; cf. mmerehüa.

tetew, red. v., s. tew.

tetéw, red. v., s. tew; to rend, to tear much, in many places, in pieces; wat. ne ntama. — to pluck off many things. — to be torn, cracked. pr. 3263. - to pine away. Lev. 26, 39. - t. abofra, to bring up a child; syn. yey abofra. - tete(w) gu mu, to do something with eagerness and exertion (pr. 11). - ot. ne hõ gu, he is embarrassed, perplexed; cf. tew 15. - ot. n'akyi, he returns, goes back. - (de) tetew sañ, to return; otetew sage, or, ode tetew

sage, he

so at. m

lightened,

1 Sam. 14

ntétew [con.

awon, bear

sta; chaff

atetaw', atet

&c.] a hus

grain, chaff

atétewa: ye

talebearer;

(one) closely

ase.

tétewakoro, A

kind of comm

ntetewéé, v. n.

2. torn thing

me, he brui

pieces of mea

ntetew-mú, 1.

paralion, dis

di 96 wode

sensio ring

2. tear. j; p

ntetewóma, nte

disgust (expr

shoulders &c.)

derision; otete

himself from a

tétrez, tetreté, s.

o-té-túo [tew, o

shoot (some or

shoot (some or

tétw, v. [red. te

ground, to set

dua): wótétw b

de, wonnuá pe

wo túrom', or,

— 2. to lay

brick &c., to pa

fixed, to hide,

entew = yin

gu 9b. — 4.

lurk, couch, to

be on the look

dua, to lurk &c.

wotétew kwáñk

by the way-sid

tétw, v. [red. tetew

tr., to tear: dad



é, simpli-  
2.  
óá? a title  
he endures  
ee and the

ged man;  
ot. (a more  
akwakoraa

most an-

to. broad;  
large; cf.  
pog t., a  
id or wide  
country;  
red; n'ani  
it-mi<sup>3</sup>red,

u. b<sup>3</sup> th.  
din in-  
ake action  
non (some

gend, tale  
ccount of  
imes past;  
Mk. 7, 3. 8;

wodi.  
a colossal  
nsram; s.

nmerehūa.

d, to tear  
eces; wat.  
ny ugs.  
32. - to  
abofra, to  
abofra. -  
hing with  
11). - ot.  
sed, per-  
lakyi, he  
etew saŋ,  
ode tetew

sage, he returned, came back. - m'ani  
so at. me, my eyes are opened, en-  
lightened, brightened; cf. tew 3. 7. 17.  
1 Sam. 14, 29.

ntetew [con. né ntetew] fin(s) of fishes;  
awn, beard or bristle of grasses, aris-  
ta; chaff; cf. anisnatetew.

atetew', atetéw, atetewá [con. n'átetew'  
&c.] a husk of grain; pl. n-, husks of  
grain, chaff; cf. F. ntsew.

atétewa: ye at., to play the informer,  
talebearer; ba .. at., to follow (some  
one) closely = di .. ntenteso, di .. nan  
ase.

tétewakoro, Akp.; tétewakòro, Ak. a  
kind of country cloth, s. ntama.

ntetewéé, v. n. 1. a rent. Mt. 9, 16. —  
2. torn things; ode nám nt. bi berée  
me, he brought me some lacerated  
pieces of meat; prey. Nah. 2, 13.

ntetew-mú, 1. inf. disruption, rent, se-  
paration, disunion, discord; di nt., s.  
di 96; wode nt. ba, they cause dis-  
sension, bring about a separation. —  
2. tearing; prey. Nah. 3, 1.

ntetewóma, ntete(ŋ)wóma, a feeling of  
disgust (expressed by shaking the  
shoulders &c.) caused by mocking or  
derision; otetew ne hō nt. he rids  
himself from disagreeable recollections.

tétreé, tétreté, s. tetéree, tetérete.

o-té-túo [tew, otuo]: tow (obi) t., to  
shoot (some one) from an ambush, to  
shoot (some one) surreptitiously.

tew, v. [red. tetew] 1. to fix in the  
ground, to set, plant, transplant (cf.  
dua): wótew bankyé, abe, kafe; (abe  
de, wónnuá penkoro pé); wakotew dua  
wo tūrom', or, ode dua akotew tūrom'.  
— 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; s.  
gu 9b. — 4. to lie in ambush, to  
lurk, couch, to lie in wait (for), to  
be on the look-out, to waylay; tew  
dua, to lurk &c. behind a tree. pr. 605;  
wotétew kwāŋkyeŋ, they are lurking  
by 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, the nail has torn a hole in  
my coat. — 2. to tear off, pluck off:  
t. aduaŋ. pr. 3212. - t. hama, to (tear)  
pull off a (piece of) string. pr. 2530.  
- to break (hama, asawa, a cord,  
thread); cf. 13. — t. akutu, to pluck  
off an orange; to gather (grapes).  
Deut. 24, 21; tew nsā, to take ('collect')  
palm-wine, removing the vessels from  
under the felled trees; when several  
vessels are emptied, tetew is used; cf.  
ebom', ododoben; tetew ahabaŋ. pr.  
3242. 1909. - wotew akokoo mā wo hō  
dodo, lit. you take the red (fruits)  
too readily for yourself (leaving the green  
or unripe to others), i. e. you talk big,  
you boast. - tew .. so, to deduct; to  
abate something from a price. pr. 3213;  
tew mē só kākra, sell it a little cheaper!  
make a slight reduction! - otew ano-  
maa no ti, he wrings off the bird's  
head. Lev. 1, 15. - wotew abofra no  
ti boə dua = wotew abofra no fi ne  
nā hō de ne ti pem dua mā owui,  
they tore the child from its mother  
and dashed its head against a tree.  
— 3. to tear open, to open: metew  
m'ani, I open my eyes, cf. 7 & bue;  
tew nsoano, to open a seal. — 4. tew ..  
mu, a) to rend asunder, break in two:  
t. akutu no mu, divide the orange into  
two halves! b) to break through: makō  
matew mu, I have fought my way  
through (the enemy). Cf. 8. 11; ohweam  
tew faa oday no hō, the stream or  
current forced its way by the side of  
that house. Lk. 6, 48f. — 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; eso atew, a piece is (or  
has been) torn off. — 6. to sever, be-  
come separated, break loose, run off:  
akutu at., stoə me ti(ri) so, an orange  
has dropped from the tree, it fell on  
my head; ne guaŋ atew, his sheep  
has broken loose. pr. 1906. - tew hwe,  
to fall off (e. g. from a bicycle); tew  
hwe ase or fam', to fall down. —

7. to open (pr. 1910), perf. be open (cf. 3): n'ani atew, his eyes are open, fig. he is sensible, intelligent, prudent, sagacious, cunning, subtle, shrewd (syn. waben); he is civilized. — 8. tew mu kó, to dissociate oneself, to part, withdraw, depart. 1 Cor. 7,15; tetew mu, intr. to part, separate, be disunited, fall out with one another; oné woy 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 fine; perf. to be clear; fig. to be serene; wim or osoro atew, the weather or sky has cleared up; oday mu atew, the apartment has become light; eho atew, the place has been lighted up. pr. 33. — 10. hō tew, lit. the outside is clear or clean, free from spots or blemish: oguan yi hō tew, this sheep is without blemish (ne hō nye taj wo oyare biara hō, onyare yare biara): obaa yi hō tew, this woman is handsome; - hence: to be morally clean or pure, to be blameless, holy. Gr. § 171,3; to be sacred: ade biara hō ntew wo n'ani so, nothing is considered sacred by him. — tr. tew hō, to clean, purify, to make holy, to hallow, sanctify. 1 John 1,7. 3,3. Mt. 6,9. - tew ani, to clear up, clarify; to enlighten. K. § 247. 264. 266. — 11. mu tew: to become or be clear, plain, distinct, perspicuous, intelligible: emu ntew wo yiye = emu siw wo kakra, it is not quite clear to you; also to be clean, pure; ahōnim a emu tew, a pure conscience. 2 Tim. 1,3; n'adwenem' tew, s. adwene. - to be sorry or grieved: ne mu tew, he is sorry; asem no mää me mu tewe, the matter grieved me; - tr. tew mu, to make clean &c. — 12. n'anim tew, his countenance is serene, he has a clean and open countenance, a cheerful, pleasant face, he is kind, friendly, affable, gentle, benevolent; - tr. tew..anim, to assume a cheerful, friendly air or mien: obetew n'anim nè me bekasae, he came and spoke

in a friendly way with me. — Other phrases: 13. wóatèw ne ti guàhá (or serewá), they have sold him; s. guaha. — 14. tew ahī, to be refractory, to disregard, set at naught, to disdain, slight or scorn to obey; s. ahī. — 15. etew ne 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. ahometew, ne bo abu. — 16. tew nkānyā, to become shy; to become rampant, frantic; s. nkānyā. — 17. n'ani so atew, he is restored from his inebriation, or from a deadly sickness. — 18. ne nsā or ne nsābow 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; tew..ani yera, to frustrate. Ezra 4,5. — 20. tew anyinam, to flash, lighten. pr. 510. — 21. tew sekya, to weigh anchor, to wind up, start or purchase the anchor. — 22. tew..ayerem, to give free scope &c., s. ayerem. — 23. tew asafo, to form a (new) company = bo asafo. — 24. tew (bi) sāmāna-ḡhoma = sāmāna (obi). — 25. tew = gyaē, to cease; akom atew, the state of 'fetish-possession' is over. — 26. n'anom atew, s. ano 12A. o-téw, inf. ambush. — téw, s. etc 2. téw, adv. immovably; atim t., it is immovably fixed in the ground. téw; Ak. té, pl. n-, the seed of a climbing plant, pr. 1476, smaller and flatter than a horse-chestnut, used in a certain game (remining one of billiards) in which it is forcibly jerked by the fingers upon an elevated mat against one or more seeds of the same kind thrown by others; si ntew (mpaatéw, nkate-téw ntramatéw), to play that game (the victor is to strike his antagonists with the hand, or to receive ground-nuts, cowries &c. from them). ntéw-hámá = nte-hāmá. — ntéw-sí, inf. playing the game of "ntew". — te-wéré, the skin on the tips of the

fingers w  
pr. 3210.  
antéw': woy  
ntéw, soreness  
of the mouth  
antéw, F. u.  
ántéw, Akw.  
átéwa, a small  
atéwa, a small  
téw-adwúma  
téw-béa, t.  
planting of  
ner or plant  
ambush.  
téw-bére, t.  
28,4. — o.  
atewéé, l. pl.  
plants. Ezra  
bush; a wa  
o-téwíó, pl. a  
pl. ambush,  
51,12.  
ntewe rent,  
ntew-h inf. 2  
cf. aw.  
gatory.  
ntew-mú, inf. 1  
or clear &c.  
disruption, s.  
to part.  
ntewmú-dí, inf.  
disconnection  
ntew-aní, inf. 1  
tion. K. § 6. —  
of money de  
the receipt of  
£ 12 no, ntew  
ed £ 12, the  
was 4 s. (so  
£ 11. 16 s.).  
té(w)-sáre, a m.  
atew-só = titi  
at., the inf.  
ntew-só, s. a  
2934.  
anté-wú [te, to  
oye ant. (prop.  
never die).  
te-wéré, s. p. 50  
tē-yé, inf. upri  
Ps. 25,21.

— Other  
guáhá (or  
s. guaha.  
ctory, to  
disdain,  
hi. — 15.  
rest from  
dingly; -  
rest has  
s out of  
city; cf.  
tew nkā  
ampan,  
n'ani so  
inebria-  
ness. —  
w n'ani  
19. otew  
ayera),  
appear-  
matter  
ustrate.  
to fl.  
kye.  
star  
w.. aye-  
ayerem.  
(neo)  
w ('hi)  
— 25.  
atew,  
s over.  
A.  
e 2.  
is im-  
climb-  
flatter  
ertain  
ls) in  
ngers  
ne or  
ro  
ká  
e (the  
with  
nuts,  
inf.  
—  
the

fingers where the "ntew" are jerked.  
pr. 3210. [wosess.  
antéw': wáye ant., they are alike; wose,  
ntéw, soreness of the lips in the corners  
of the mouth.  
antéw, F. ambuscade, ambush.  
ántéw, Akw. = bamma, abranaa.  
átéwa, a small bird. pr. 608.  
atéwa, a razor; s. oyiwan.  
téw-adwúma, planting. Isa. 60,21. —  
téw-béa, tew-beá, 1. manner or place of  
planting or transplanting. — 2. man-  
ner or place of watching, of lying in  
ambush.  
téw-bére, time for plucking off. Isa.  
28,4. — t-éw-dúa = ote-dua.  
atewéé, 1. plantation, place set out with  
plants. Ezek. 31,4. — 2. place of am-  
bush; a watch, a haunt. Rev. 18,2.  
t-éw-fó, pl. a-, tier in wait, waylayer;  
pl. ambush, ambuscade. Josh. 8. Jer.  
51,12.  
ntewéé, rent, hole, slit.  
ntew-hó, inf. purification, sanctification;  
cf. ahóteu. — ntewhó-gyám', pur-  
gatory.  
ntew-mú, inf. 1. the act of making clean  
or clear &c. — 2. separation, parting;  
disruption, severing, severance; di nt.,  
to part.  
ntewmú-dí, inf. segregation, separation,  
disconnection, disunion.  
ntew-aní, inf. 1. enlightenment; inspira-  
tion. K. § 6. — 2. deduction; the amount  
of money deducted from a loan on  
the receipt of it; e. g. okoboo bosea  
£ 12 no, ntewani s. 4, when he borrow-  
ed £ 12, the deduction ('commission')  
was 4 s. (so that he received only  
£ 11. 16 s.). Diff. nsihó.  
té(w)-sáre, a meadow.  
atew-só = titiriw; e.g. nnuan nyinaa  
at., the chief kinds of food.  
ntew-só, inf. deduction, reduction. pr.  
2934.  
anté-wú [te, to perceive &c.] a byname;  
oye ant. (prop. he is a person who will  
never die).  
te-wéré, s. p. 508.  
tēē-yé, inf. uprightness. 1 Chron. 29,17.  
Ps. 25,21.

atew-yé: emu nni at., they cannot be  
sundered. Job 41,9. (17).  
tí, rep. ti ti, imit. adv.: asawa no atew  
ti, the thread broke all at once, quite  
suddenly (as if rotten); asawa no tetew  
ti ti, the thread often breaks = as.  
no ye tiwtiw, opp. as. no ye den.  
tí, v. [red. tííí, q. v.] 1. to scratch: nsoc  
atí me nsam'; tí ani, to scratch open  
the leaves covering the cobs or ears  
of maize. pr. 672. — 2. to pinch, nip:  
otí me basa; cf. penj. — 3. to pick,  
eat by small portions taken with the  
fingers: tí abete, fufuu. pr. 1340; tí  
ketewaa bí ká hwe! — 4. tí m', tí mu,  
to repeat; syn. si mu, saq. Gr. § 107,20.  
— 5. tí asum', to cleanse the place  
where water is fetched for the house-  
hold; wotítí mu dote né gwura né nnu  
a apórow agum', na woyiyi mu abo  
a atotam', na wóhohoro emu abo akese  
no hō.  
e-tí, tíri (pl. atiri) 1. the head of any  
animal body. pr. 3248-65; — ne tí  
afúw, his head is covered with hair.  
pr. 669; ne tí afuw dweq, his head  
has produced gray hair, i.e. he has  
gray hair or a hoary head; - ohohóro  
ne tirim', he washes his head; ósra  
ne tirim, he anoints his head; cf.  
atífi, atíko; nitiri, abotiri. — Phrases:  
ne tí bo mu, his or its head is round;  
eye kurukuruwa; me tí pae me, bey  
me, I have a head-ache; me tí mpae  
me, (my head does not ache), nothing  
ails me, I am quite well; wókā wəq  
tí pira, s. pira. - se wokā saa a, wo  
tí besi afa, if you say so, you will  
be beheaded. - ode nsu tua ne tí, he  
drinks water. - gye..tíri, Aky. F. to  
take up some one's cause, to defend  
some one; ogye me tíri, he takes up,  
espouses my cause, defends me. - gye..  
tíri hō, Aky. F. to be beaten, flogged;  
to be abused; migyee me tíri hō, I was  
flogged; I was abused; okāā me nua  
anim wíei no, ose: wo nso gye wo tíri  
hō, he abused me as he had my bro-  
ther. — 2. head, top; uppermost,  
prominent or forepart of an inanim-  
ate object, as of a nail, a cane, a

ship; end of a house &c., cf. tirim'. Ex. 26,28; efi gua no ti ha kòpem ti ha, from one end of the market to the other; oyare a oyare yi worehū ne ti dabiara da, 'you will never see the end of his sickness'; cf. 4. — 3. head, chief, leader of any organized body; cf. tibaj, otitiriw; odi ti, s. di 23. — 4. head, source, fountain, spring or beginning, as of a stream or river; cf. nsū-aniwa; - fig. fountain-head, primary source, origin; Onyame ye ŋkwā ti, obonsam ye asemmonne ti; minnim oyare yi ti, I do not know the cause of this sickness; cf. 2. — 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). pr. 1620; 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 (nyā) ŋkwā! 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 dá ase! thank you! — oghū nea ode ne ti fa bio, he does not know which way to turn; - ogye ne ti ŋkwā, he saves his own self or another. — afei yenyā yèŋ ti didi mu, now we live in peace and safety; onyāā ne ti didii mu, he escaped unscathed; fa wo ti kodidi mu, save your life! — me ti aye yiye amā manyā..., I was so fortunate as to get... — obisa ne ti, s. bisa. — oyi ne ti mmusu, s. mmusu, mmusuyi. — ode ne ti bōo mu, he took another road, went in another direction. — 10. the life of a person: opere ne ti, he defends his own life; ogye ne nua ti = opere (okokō apere) ne nua ti, he fights for his brother; wèŋ tiri pr. 769. — yeŋ ti da obi nsam', our

life lies in another's hand, i.e. depends upon some one else; ne ti da (or wə) ŋkrante ano, amannehunukūrom', e. s. dakyē wəbetwa ne 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 calamity hanging over him which may cause his death. — II. 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; omāā me ti dae, he quieted me; emāā ne ti dae, it pleased or flattered him. — ne ti ahōŋ, s. hōŋ. — b) oo, onipa yi, onni tí (koraa)! ah, this man is void of or has no understanding, no sense (at all)! he is foolish. Gal. 3,1.3. Prov. 10,13. 21; ti a wonni, lack of understanding. — 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 lightly; syn. n'anim ye hare. — eyi mää ne ti koo aguadi mu, this made him keen on trading. — 12. tirim' espec. is found in several phrases with various meanings, A. as the grammatical subject (Gr. § 217,2): a) ne tirim' 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; ohwee ne ba no saa no, amā me t. akisā me = adaj

me; — d) ne t. ye no is anxious or anguish or adwene, he is sensible; — hard, hard-nye or nye science, is true his conscience the grammatic 218,1 b): a) his or her sense of his oghū ne t., fidelity, is b) wafa ne t., i. e. remember ohwee ne t., i. e. tries to it comes in take to heart akyeri me a, obo ne (pow head, deo ne t. agyina, in) his head, i examines him St. § 127; yead we have ventu Gen. 18,27). — delight (rejoice) tí, Ak. = nti, nti, Ak. ti, tir &c.] at the As. tira, a n tion, indicatin prepp. for, of, through, adv. sent., (c esiane (se) a adv. sent.) the cf. Gr 12 255,6 u. 75, n'atutupe nti account of hi nobody will him; usaj nt the small-pox nti ohia aba he has become

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me; — d) ne t. kyere no or twētwe no, ne t. ye no késekese or kēsērēnenene, he is anxious or perplexed, at a loss, in anguish or perplexity; — e) ne t. wo adwene, he has good talents, is intelligent, sensible; — f) ne t. ye deḡ, 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, 1 b): a) wahū or onim ne t., he knows his or her sentiments (e.g. the faithfulness of his wife). pr. 269 ff. 280. 282; oḡhū 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. remembers, recollects, minds, retains; oḡwe 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 saa akere me a, mede mato me tirim. — c) oḡo ne t. (paw), he ties (a knot) in his head, i. e. devises, plans; — oḡo or otu ne t. agyina, he goes to council with (lit. in) his head, i. e. devises, deliberates, he examines himself; - odi ne t., s. di 39. St. § 127; yeadi yeḡ t. nē wo rebakasa, we have ventured to speak to you (cf. Gen. 18, 27). — d) m'ani gye me t., I delight (rejoice) in my thoughts.

ti, Ak. = nti.

nti, Ak. ti, tiri, F. (n)tsiri, [con. ne nti &c.] at the end of a sentence ntiā, 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 efiḡ, esiane (se) at the beginning of such adv. sent.) the conj. because, as, since; cf. Gr. § 121, 1. 140. 240 a. b. 243 a. 255, 6 a. 275, 1. 2. 279, Rem. 2. & 3. - n'atutupe nti obiara mpé n'asem, on account of his quarrelsome disposition nobody will have anything to do with him; nsay nti oyare mpete, he has got the small-pox by infection; akwadworo nti oḡiā abā nō sò, through idleness he has become poor; obère nti mintumi

menye adwuma, from fatigue I cannot work. pr. 1427, 2670. - edéḡ nti(ā), why? wherefore? from what reason? on what account? - enó nti(ā), hence, on that account, therefore; s. the foll.

énti = eno nti (s. bef.), hence, wherefore, therefore, on that account; it stands at the beginning of co-ordinate sent., Gr. § 252 b; the sense is the same when the preceding sent. is made subordinate and nti put at the end of it. - maforo bepow tentey nti, mabère, I have ascended a high mountain, therefore I am tired; woasū nti wo ani abere, you have wept, hence your eyes are red; - oye otutupefo, énti obiara mpe n'asem, he is quarrelsome, therefore nobody will have anything to do with him; mo de, moanyin seḡ me, enti mututu mirika seḡ me, you are older than I, therefore you run faster than I.

ntiā, s. nti.

tī, tii [Eng.] tea; twa tii, to make tea.

tii, v. (only Perf.): né bō atii, or, watii ne bō, he is courageous, resolute, firm.

tiá, v. [red. tiátia] 1. to tread, step, to set the foot (mu, in, into; so, on). pr. 181. 3031. — me naḡ ye me yaw, mitia a, entia, my foot pains me, when I go to step on it, I cannot. - tia (ne) naḡ akyi, to journey, travel. — 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, 4 d, 243 b. — 4. otia me naḡ so = oyi me apra, he secretly warns or cautions me, gives me warning or notice. — 5. watia béréw sò, 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 né túo, he cocks (draws back the cock of) his gun. pr. 3393. — 7. tiatia so, to tread (much) on or upon, to tread about, to trample, to tread down or under foot; wot. asempa no so, they utterly despise the Gospel. — 8. otia-tia m'anim, he abuses, affronts or insults me, treats me with pride, contempt

and *insult*: enyé wo yonkō ne me na woatiatia m'aním sa! hena na, wutiatia n'aním a, eye no de? cf. bu animtia. — 9. otutu tiatiam' ara se oreko-kum no, he persists in his attempts to kill him. — 10. tia a'wi, to tread out the corn. Deut. 25,4. — 11. to surpass: mmerante yi mu akumaa no tia wōn nyinaa ahōofs, the youngest of these youths surpasses all the others in good looks; etia ne nyinaa, it excels everything.

**tíá**, v. [red. tiatia] 1. to add, to give or put to, to join or unite one thing or sum to another; fa brákuú yi kotia mnrúkuú no, put this book to those other books; tia biribi mā ennu, make up the sum (of money)! cf. pūa so. pr. 2257; to gather, lay up, treasure; red. to heap up, accumulate and reserve in store. Isa. 23,18. 1 Cor. 16,2. - de.. tíá (obi) so = de.. si (obi) anim, to place before; nea ode tíaa me so ne se mentrā ha, he advised me to stay here. — 2. followed by a numeral: otíá (wōn) anág, he is the fourth; etia (no) anum, it is the fifth; cf. to so. Gr. § 83,3.

**tía**, border, boundary, end of a town or way, s. kūrōtia, akwántia; cf. tea, teasee, etia, teafi; - wode onipa no akò tia abà tia, they have taken the man to one end of the town and from there to another end.

**e-tia** [better: teá] privy, W. C.

**o-tíá**, dross, slag (scoriae) of iron = da-debig; cf. efi, dwetefi, ntwareé.

**ntíá**, inf. addition. pr. 3266.

**tiaá**, **tiátiaa**, pl. ntiaa, ntia-ntiaa, ntia-ntia, a. short, brief. pr. 610; concise, compendious; - eyi akyi nnà tiaá bi, shortly after this; twa.. tiaa, to cut short, shorten, curtail, abridge, abbreviate; otwaa okway no tiaa, he took a shorter way or road. Cf. tiawá.

**tí-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. pr. 1620; Gen. 34,12; ohea bi t., dowry

paid for a wife, cf. awarede; asase bi t., ti-bo [con. ne tiadé].

**atiáé**, v. n. (pl. n-), stepping-place: tread; treadle; step, spar, round (of a ladder).

**tiafi**, [better: teafi] necessary, privy, W. C.; cf. duasee, tea &c.

**o-tíáfó** = nea otia tuo, one who cocks his gun. pr. 3388.

**ntiá-fúnu**, kicking and flogging at the same time.

**o-tíáfó**, pl. a-, partner, companion, associate; wunni t. a, wokā assm a, smmam'. Isa. 34,16.

**tíám'**, (tiem') = tiá mu, to step in. pr. 181. — **ntiamu**, l. = afiri. — 2.

treadle(s) e. g. of a loom.

**Ntiámoá**, pr. n. m. pr. 3147.

**ntiá-ntia**, v. n. [tia, v.]: oye me fi nt., he often enters, repairs to or comes into my house. Prov. 25,17; mā wo (a)nañ nye no so nt., frequently pay him visits, go to him frequently! nea otomfo tono hō nt. no, na ehō na ehia no, a blacksmith knows why he always (lit. repeatedly) hammers on the same spot.

**ntiá-ntiaa**, **ntiá-ntia**, pl., s. tiaa, a.

**ntiántiam'**, Gy. shortly; in few words, in a short time. pr. 1374.

**tí-asēaa** [not Akp.] a small pot, placed at the outskirts of a village or town for the asamanfo.

**ntia-só**, v. n. a thing to tread upon, a) footstool; better: nañ ase agua; b) step, stair. Ezek. 41,25; round, rundle or rung of a ladder.

**tiátia**, red. v., s. tia. pr. 2487. 3268.

**atiatiá**, inf. treading (as of grapes), stamping (with the feet). Isa. 16,9? — **o-tiatíafó**, pl. a-, treader; at. dwom, vintage-shouting. Isa. 16,10.

**ntiatiasó**, l. inf. treading, trampling on. — 2. a species of river-fish.

**ntiatiasó-adé**, a thing (to be) trodden down. Isa. 10,6.

**tiátia**, red. v. tia. — **tiawá**, Ak. = tiaa.

**tiaá-twá**, inf. a cutting short, shortening; abbreviation, abridgment; summary.

**tí-bán** [con. ne tibán] 1. type or shape of head. — 2. tibán, the head, principal person or thing, head, chief or president of a company or society, in a boys'

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game &c., *ringleader*, cf. otitiriw; oyi na odi wəŋ (mu) tibāŋ (= wəŋ mu titiriw); Kofi ye wəŋ mu t.; wəŋ tibāŋ nił osram ne soro ayamfo mu t.; one ɲhyiam' no mu tibāŋ, *he presides in (the sessions of) the assembly, he is the chairman or president of the assembly*; okāra na odi hōnam né hoŋ-hom mu t.

**ati-béŋ**, *headache*; *syn.* atipae.

**ati-biri**, the 'soldiers' (pr. 1777: chiefs, commanders) among certain species of ants.

**tí-bó**, *price, purchase-money*. pr. 434. Cf. ti-ade. [21, 42.]

**tí-bó**, *head or top-stone, cope-stone*. Mt.

**tí-boa** [con. ne tiboā] 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, wosusuw se eye ade bi a ekā ne hō se onipa a. s. aboa): onipa yi, owo t. pa: (əye onipa a okā nsem pa na odi nsentrēnee ná onim' dé), *this man has a good disposition or character*; ne tiboā aka no, *his distemper has come upon or seized him* = ofi ase kekā nseŋhuhuw, n'adwenem' aye no sakasaka, onni ne nsem (əmmo ne bra) seneā kaŋ no odii (əbəə) no no bio; (se əbədāmfō bi dām fi ase ba a, na wose ne t. aka no; na se n'ani so tew no de a, en'de wəŋkā); ne t. nyé = ne t. ká asemmone kyere no daa. Cf. nsaboa. — 2. *the inward voice, conscience*: worekəye bone bi a, wo t. ká kyere wo se: ɲkoyé! na se wubu so koye a, na wo t. haw wo; ne t. awu or asee, hiribiara nyé nó 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*].

**tibəŋkósó, tibəŋkósò**, pl. tibəŋkósófó, *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.* [ne ti ada] *contentment, satisfaction*. pr. 2964.

**tí-dan'**, tidāŋ'; Ak. ti-dane, *inf.* [ti daŋ]

Tshi-English Dict.

*change of mind; persuasion, yielding to persuasion, assent, credulity*. Gal 5, 8.

**ti-dwiriba**, F. [dwiraa a calabash] = tikora.

**ti-dwom**, Okw. *a division of the skull-bones owing to sickness*.

**tié**, v. [red. tietie], F. tse (ts'e = tsie) 1. *to hear, hearken, listen*; cf. te, ye asō, wəŋ asō; mekotie fre maba, *I am going to hear what I have been called for*. — 2. *to obey*; mekā asem mekyere no a, on-tie (= onni so), *when I tell him (to do or not to do) something, he does not obey*; otie n'agya asem, *he obeys his father*. — 3. gye..tie, lit. *to receive and obey, i.e. to believe; to obey*; cf. gye di, Gr. § 110. — 4. hūa or hūām..tie, lit. *to smell and perceive, to perceive by the sense of smell, to smell* (tr.). pr. 1328.

**atičbia**, Akp. — atēbia, *a small grey bird*.

**o-tiéfó**, pl. a-, *hearer*. pr. 1989.

**tietie**, red. v. tie.

**tifaw**, adv. to tia, v. [red. tifawtifaw] *with heavy steps; carelessly, heedlessly, relentlessly, unmercifully*; watia mē t., *he has trodden upon me in a brutal manner*; wotiatia kété no so tt., *they walk over the mat heedlessly*.

**atifi** [con. n'atifi] 1. *the crown or top of the head*. pr. 160. 400; cf. mpampam; *vertex, zenith, the point of the heavens directly overhead*: owia gyina yəŋ at., *the sun is over our heads*. — 2. in general: *top, summit*; bepəw at., *the summit of a mountain*; ədaŋ 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. atəe. — **atífifo**, *the people of the upper part of the town or country, highlanders*.

**atifi-sóroma**, *pole-star; atifis.-fām'*, *north*; cf. kusuu-fām'.

**ati-frá**, *inf.*: di at. = di atipira, cf. di 90.

**ti-fuwi**, *long hairs*.

**a-tí-gyé**, *inf.* [gye ti], atigyé, Akp. F. *tak-ing up the cause of another, fighting*

for or defending another; rescue; cf. atipere, atiri-gye.

ti-kètère [Eng.] tea-kettle.

atiko, back of the head, occiput; - adv., prep. after; óhwè n'atiko, he follows him with his eyes; he looks back; wokāā n'at., they pushed him forward. — Phr. obu n'atiko, oyi n'at. ḡhwī ano, s. bu 10; - ode otuo gyee n'at. pām, he shot him in the back of the head; - ogyina n'at. reyī (ne ti) aī so, s. yi 1. — oye m'at. yisa, he rubs the back of my head with guinea-pepper, i. e. he slanders me, backbites me, or speaks evil of me, in my absence. pr. 3270; - oprapra n'at. = oprapra n'asō akyi, s. asō; - Onyame anto nuipa at. bo (a stone), God has not cast off men (mankind).

tí-kòráá, tí-kòrá, skull. — nti-korá = tipae.

ntikúmā, a species of spider. pr. 359. 996; s. ananse, anansesem.

atí-kúru, achor, scall or scald, scurf on the head, scald-head; oyare a eye mmofra atifi te se asē, na eno de esō-sōe; lat. favus, tinea, porrigo scutulata.

tí-kwaw, a close-shaved or close-cropped head; ti a wode sekaṅ ayi so ḡhwī nyinaa; - wabō t., he or she has a closely-shaven head; wayi ne ti koraa na puaa nsi so; - gye wəṅ a wəṅ nānom né wəṅ agyanom awuwu ḡkō no wotumi bō t.

tīm, v. [red. tintim] 1. to be or stick fast; to be (strongly) fixed; to stand firm or unmovable; to be established, to be valid; wusi dua bi na eye pin-tiṅṅ a, wuse: atim, ... it does not shake, stands firm; abotaṅ no tim hō, the rock sits there immovably; n'ase atim, he has attained to a secure position; ohene di asempa na ohye mmāra a, étim, when a king that rules well makes a law, it is valid; saa 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 dennennenneg; fa obo no tim fam' hō! — 3. ne yam' atim, his bowels have become strong or firm again, being no more lax or loose: enera me yam' boe, na ene de, manom aduru no nti, emmo bio, na atim. — 4. tr. to hold fast: otim no, he holds him against his will; otim no amenewa, he takes him by the throat. Mt. 18, 28.

tīm' = ti mu, to repeat; meká 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. pr. 3037; obo no betō n'anīm ara tim; ogya no da hō ara tim, the log of wood (fuel) lies there heavily; onam tim tim tim, he treads or steps heavily.

tīm tim, adv. imitative of the sound of pounding fufuu: owo wufuu t. t.; cf. su su, tum tum.

òtim, pl. id. a kind of dōkono.

ntīm-anó, v. n. [tim ano] seal impressed on a letter &c.; obubun ḡhoma no nt., he broke the seal of the letter.

ntīm-asé, inf. [ase tīm] grounding, establishing, rendering firm and strong. K. § 295 b.

tímère, timini [Eng.] thimble.

tímí, Ak. = tumi.

tímmò, tímbò, a lascivious game or play; saw t., to play t.; s. agoru.

tí-móbó [ti mmòbò] tenderness of the head (opp. atirimòden), i. e. mercy, compassion, pity, tenderness. pr. 3272; cf. ahūmòbò or mmòborohunu, ayamhyehye; oye t., he is merciful, compassionate, pitiful, tender-hearted, of tender mercy. Ja. 5, 11.

ntīm-ú, inf. [ti mu] repetition.

atímúm, long hair; siw at., s. siw. pr. 1445.

tìṅ tìṅ, imit. adv., expr. the sound of stamping on the ground; apəṅkə ntote sisi fam' t. t., the horses stamp with their hoofs. Jer. 47, 3.

tìṅṅ, the sound produced by a piece of iron falling to the ground; s. before.

tínāṅṅ, a. oily, greasy.

ntíṅ, ntíni, cf. ḡhiṅ & vein, blood the pulse mogya nt. nt., nerve ntíṅhāmá, the strong

ntíni-edéṅ said e. g.

easily over & unrescued some one

ntíni-pere, the pulse,

ntíntán; to nt., to be a woman

recoil. Cf. staggering

tintim, red.

n'asépater

r hō), t

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lish. Ps.

wəṅ so m

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4) to hold

consent; i

Job 15, 24

together;

t. ḡhoma

print. —

biribi-biri

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tions in

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Deut. 1, 4

trēnee, h

Lk 20, 20

yi o!

o-tintim, in

first editi

atintimmá,

ntintim-má

nt., that

ntintim-má

cf. di 53.



**ntíj, ntíni, 1.** root or roots of any plant; cf. *ghij* & F. *ndwo*. pr. 1016. 3499. — **2.** vein, blood-vessel; ntíni home or pere, the pulse beats; ntíni a shome, artery; mogya nt., or ákosaṅ ntíni, vein; ohog nt., nerve(s). — **3.** sinew, tendon = ntíqhāmá. — **ntíj-kesé, tendo Achillis,** the strong tendon above the heel.

**ntíni-edéj** ['strength of nerve or sinew'] said e. g. of a strong man who is not easily overcome; *kā..nt.*, to tell plainly & unreservedly; *kā obi nt.*, to treat some one roughly.

**ntíni-pere, inf.** the stroke or beating of the pulse, pulsation.

**ntíntánj:** to nt., to stagger; to obaa hō nt., to be ravished or entranced with a woman. *Prov.* 5,20. — F. *bō nt.*, to recoil. Cf. *mīmpā*. — **ntíntán-tó, inf.** staggering. *Isa.* 51,17.

**tintim, red. v. s. tim, 1.** to be impressed: n'ásépátéré ase nnádewá tintim hó (mīamīa hó), the marks of the nails on the soles of his shoes are impressed or to be seen there; to become or be steadfast. *1 Cor.* 15,58. — (de..) t., to establish. *Ps.* 78,5. 89,3.5. — *ode n'aniwa t. wəj so mā bone, he sets his eyes upon them for evil. Am.* 9,4. — **2.** (= tim 4) to hold fast, with or without one's consent; to force; to prevail against. *Job* 15,24. — **3.** t. .. so, to keep close together; *wotintim' sika no so*. — **4.** t. *ghoma* (so), to print a book, to imprint. — **5.** *otintim' n'aním* (oye n'aním biribi-biribi se ode yi obi hú), he makes a bold or fierce face to frighten somebody, he tries to carry out his intentions in an arbitrary manner; *ot. n'aním kəe, he went presumptuously. Deut.* 1,43; *ot. n'aním se oye onipatrēnee, he feigns to be a just man. Lk.* 20,20. — *tintim yiye ool* = hwe yiye ool! take care!

**o-tintim, inf.:** (*ghoma*) t. a edi kaṅ, the first edition or impression of a book. **atintimmá, pr.** 3385, = otuntumma.

**ntíntim-māṅ, stability;** oyare no agye nt., that sickness has become epidemic.

**ntíntim-mān-sém:** di nt. = di asénníni, cf. di 53.

**ntíntim-aním', inf.** arbitrariness, arrogance, violence, outrage.

**ntíntimí, printed letter(s).**

**ntíntim-só, inf.** perseverance, persistence.

**o-tintíj-kúm, inf.:** *ot. na oretintim me akum me (sikam'), he wishes to kill me without showing me a reason for doing so.*

**o-tintin-nyé, inf.** [*otintim no gye ne nsam' (sika), he holds him fast till he gets it from him*] extortion, exaction. *Ezek.* 45,9.

**o-tintin-tó, a stupid person;** cf. *ototonto*. **tíoo, muntíoo!** = tie oo, muntie ool attend! listen to me! a call for silence when a person desires to address a multitude.

**tí-pá, s. eti 11c.**

**típa, adv.** suddenly, all of a sudden; *osoree ara t. na ognaj kəe.*

**e-tí-páé** [*eti a apa*] **1.** baldness of the head, bald-headedness. — **2.** a bald-head; *onipa t., a bald-headed man. F. o-tipaa, pl. a-. Cf. hōpae.*

**ati-páé, inf.** [*ti pae*] head-ache; *syn. atibej. pr.* 3273.

**tí-pasare, a foolish person, fool.**

**atípateram', atípateram, a certain bird** which feeds on *ofantobiaa*.

**tí-péj** [*con. ne típej*] equality in size. *pr.* 1018; *wónnyinágyina hó típéj só, they shall stand out, line up, arrange themselves, according to size.*

**típejfo, pl. id.** [*con. né típejfo*] a person of equal size with another, or, persons of equal size.

**ati-peré, inf.** a fighting for, or defence of, one's own head or life, self-defence; cf. *tigye*; *anyamesem ye at., by keeping to the word of God we save our own selves.*

**ati-pirá, inf.:** di at., to knock the heads together; *s. pira, di 90.*

**atipránsam, atipransám:** wəbə no at. = woyi ne ti koraa, they shave (the whole of) his head.

**tira, As. s. nti.**

**ntírentiré:** n'ani ye no nt. = n'ani ye no totótótó, he is in perplexity.

**atirenú** [*atiri enu, two heads*] a species of serpent, *amphisbaena*.

ntirésú = nteresu. — tiri, s. nti.  
 e-tiri, pl. a- [con. ne tiri] s. e-ti; tiri  
 hōnam, s. ohōnām.  
 o-tiri, pl. a-, a head of cowries, i. e. fifty  
 strings of cowries, cf. obaṅ, atramatiri.  
 atiri-dii, fever, espec. intermittent fever,  
 ague; prop. the aching of the head,  
 but cf. atibeg, atipae, awəw. [G. atridii,  
 atūrūdii]; at. abo no, he is feverish;  
 he has fever; me hōnam mu ye me  
 atiridii-atiridii, I feel (or am) feverish.  
 — atiridii-bārímá, at-nini, at-as(é)-  
 rāṅ, malarial fever; a dangerous kind  
 of fever; a severe attack of fever with  
 delirium. - at-barima n. a. abo no, he  
 has an attack of malarial fever &c.  
 atiri-gyé, inf. [gye tiri] Ak. = atigye.  
 tirim', tiri mù, s. eti 1. 9. 12 & tsirim,  
 ntsirim, F. - pr. 3274 f.; oday tirim,  
 the gable-end of a house; wonyā kyeg  
 oday no anim né akiri (de) a, na  
 wode rekò ne tirim' né ne tirim; ne  
 tirim né tirim hōnom, its two gable-  
 ends; - also of geographical situation:  
 Nnonko tirim nohōa na Saraha wə, Sala-  
 ga lies far behind where the Donko-  
 country begins. - ne t. a obobo, his  
 thoughts, plans, designs, devices. Ps.  
 146, 4; wəṅ t. mmaa adwene, they have  
 not yet any judgment of their own.  
 [con. ne tirim']. — tirim'-adwéne,  
 device(s), inventions. Eccl. 7, 29.  
 o-tiri-mati, pl. a-, 50 strings of cowries  
 = 1s.; cf. otiri.  
 tirim'-bó, - mó, device, purpose, plan;  
 t. no akye, that (good) purpose did  
 not last or hold out long. — tirim'-  
 hōṅ, brain. — tirim-kā, delirium. —  
 tirim-kām (one who has) a scar on  
 the head. pr. 589.  
 tirim-kékaw, s. okékaw 2.  
 atirim-késeke, vexation, irritation, mor-  
 tification; eye no at. = anyé no abo-  
 dwo, it displeased or vexed him ex-  
 ceedingly.  
 a-tirim-kyére, inf. [kyere 5] perplexity.  
 atirim-odéṅ [s. eti 12 Af] cruelty, inhu-  
 manity, barbarity; brutality; inhuman  
 or pitiless treatment. pr. 1423; im-  
 placability; obo me at., he is hard,  
 cruel &c. with me; cf. bo 107.

o-tirimodéṅfó, pl. a-, a hard, cruel,  
 inhuman person, barbarian. pr. 3276.  
 atirimodén-ne, cruel and barbarous  
 deeds, cruelties.  
 atirimodén-sém, -sém, manners of a  
 barbarian, inhumanity; violence. Ps.  
 72, 14. [plan, plot.  
 a-tirim-pów, a design, device, scheme,  
 atiri-m(u)-sém [tirim' asem] the (secret)  
 thoughts. pr. 1773. 3277; wodi at., they  
 are on terms of intimacy with each  
 other; they make an agreement with  
 each other. 1 Kg. 1, 7. — at-di, inf.  
 being on terms of intimacy with some-  
 body, knowing his (secret) thoughts or  
 plans; counsel, plan. Job 29, 4.  
 a-tirim-twétwé, inf. causing emotion;  
 eye at., it would drive one mad.  
 tiri-siká, Ak. head-money &c.; cf. ti-sika.  
 ntiri-sò, place of skulls; cf. nitiriso.  
 ti(ri)-so-apám, atiri-so-pám, conspiracy,  
 confederacy. 2 Sam. 15, 12. 2 Kg. 11, 14.  
 Isa. 8, 12. — o-tiriso-pámfó, pl. a-,  
 conspirator.  
 o-ti-sèéfó, pl. a-, F. an insane person, a  
 madman.  
 ti-siká, price paid for a person, for  
 goods &c.; cf. tiri-sika, ti-ade.  
 titāā, adv.: wabow (nsā) t., he is exces-  
 sively drunk, dead-drunk, so that he  
 cannot move; wabow nsā atra so, na  
 ontumi ḡkā ne hō; wabre t., he is  
 extremely tired.  
 ti-ti, s. ti, tiwtiw.  
 titi, red. v., s. ti; 1. to scratch: agyina-  
 moa titi me nsa (hō), the cat scratched  
 my hand. — 2. to pick, to pull with  
 the fingers, e.g. a hand closed on pur-  
 pose to open it. pr. 468; to take out  
 any pappy or pulpy substance with  
 the fingers. — 3. to feel with the  
 fingers, to grope: onifuraefo de ne  
 nsa titi (kekā) fasu hwehwe okwan;  
 ode ne nsa, né ne nag titi, he climbed  
 up on his hands and feet. 1 Sam.  
 14, 13. — 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  
 constantly burning desire, is eager or  
 impatient for something, is anxious;

he is obst  
 — 6. titi  
 oneself u  
 7. osu t.  
 ntiti, inf. t  
 atiti-ati, a  
 brafooti,  
 game. pr  
 pede?  
 titi-foro, by  
 titiriw (pl.  
 pal, chie  
 epds., s. o  
 principal  
 its princ  
 above all  
 o-titiriw, p  
 man, gra  
 kyere dw  
 ntitiwá-ntit  
 e.g. of th  
 sare nt.,  
 ati- (e),  
 m iage  
 o-ti- ó, c  
 man, pre  
 titiri, a. tas  
 it has n  
 sweet nor  
 titiri-kú, a  
 ati-twá, inf.  
 tion. Mf.  
 tiw, v. to ra  
 good or i  
 tions; cf.  
 akiri. pr  
 tiw, F. to  
 o-tiw, pl. a-  
 tiw tiw, a.  
 crisp, cri  
 wanhu fuf  
 tiw = ens  
 téṅ or  
 Atiwá, pr.  
 under asaf  
 ntiwá, better  
 fowl, s. ak  
 atiwaasé [eti  
 ciousness,  
 tirim nni  
 harm; óyè

rd, cruel,  
pr. 3276.  
barbarous

rs of a  
nce. Ps.  
lan, plot.  
scheme,  
e (secret)  
at., they  
with each  
ent with  
-di, inf.  
th some-  
ughts or  
t.

emotion;  
ad.

ti-sika.  
iriso.

spiracy,  
7.11, 14.

pl.

orso

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Sam.  
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ss or  
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ious;

he is obstinate, quarrelsome. Prov. 20, 3.  
— 6. titi aduru, to paint or besmear  
oneself with fragrant paint, cf. 4. —  
7. osu t. n'awerew mu, it drizzles.

ntiti, inf. the act or habit of scratching.  
atiti-ati, a certain game. — atiti-ati-(ne)-  
brafofi, one who takes part in this  
game. pr. 3280; - byname of the centi-  
pede?

titi-foro, byname of a certain insect.  
titiriw (pl. a-), a., adv., n., capital, princi-  
pal, chief, main, essential; often in  
cpds., s. asafhentitiriw, asent.; - chiefly,  
principally, especially; - ne titiriw no,  
its principal thing, i.e. especially;  
above all.

o-titiriw, pl. a-, chief, chieftain, head-  
man, grandee, peer, lord, prince; "ot."  
kyers dwuma-kese a nea ode saa di.

ntitiwa-ntitiwa, a. pl. (small), short, said  
e.g. of the ears; s. omumō; of grass:  
sare nt., short grass.

ati-to-de(s), a fine for offences against  
marriage laws.

o-titrāfō, o-titrāni, pl. atitrāfo, chair-  
man, president; cf. tiban 2.

titrii, a. tasteless, insipid, dull; eye t.,  
it has no decided flavour (neither  
sweet nor sour, of fruits, soup &c.).

titri-kū, a mighty, influential person.

ati-twā, inf. cutting of heads, decapita-  
tion. Mf. atsikware.

tiw, v. to run after, follow, pursue, with  
good or indifferent or hostile inten-  
tions; cf. taa, to persecute, sē, di  
akyiri. pr. 3338. 3202.

tiw, F. to be established = tim.

o-tiw, pl. a-, F. = ositifo.

tiw tiw, a. not tough nor tenacious;  
crisp, crimp, short; said of fufuu:  
waghū fufuu no waw, wamā aye tiw  
tiw = ensó, wotew a, anyé hūāā, eye  
tég teg or peg peg; cf. tí tí.

Atiwá, pr. n. of a certain company; s.  
under asafo.

ntiwá, better: ntwiwa, a byname of the  
fowl, s. akoko.

atiwaasé [eti a ewo ase] malice, mali-  
ciousness, malignity, rancour, spite; me  
tirim nni at., I intend or mean no  
harm; byé at. (se obi ade resce a, eye

no fe; ade a ne yan̄kō ye a obenyā  
hō biribi na odi no mu aboro), he is  
malevolent, malicious, rejoices in the  
calamities of others. pr. 3575.

o-tiwaaséfō [nea ne ti wo fam'] a mali-  
cious, rancorous person.

tiw-fō, pl. a-, pursuer, persecuter. Josh.  
2, 22. Jer. 17, 18.

ti-wūi, want of intellectual faculties,  
weak-mindedness. — tiwui-ni, -fō, pl.  
tiwui-fō, one who is not gifted, a weak-  
minded person.

e-ti-yaré, a disease of the head; 'stink-  
nose', ozena; emā wo ti ye wo duru-  
duru, sporow wo tirim hoj, wonam a,  
emā wo hwenem' bōj wo senea nām-  
prowe bi fām wo hwene ano.

tō, v. [red. totō]:

1. to fall, drop down, sink (cf. hwe,  
gu): akutu (atew) ato fam', an orange  
has fallen down; metoo nsum', aka kū-  
maa se miwui, I fell into the water and  
nearly perished; ne dij tōo nsum', s. nsu;  
obo no akoto nsu no ase, the stone has  
fallen into the water and sunk to the  
bottom. pr. 357. 2258. 3281. 3287; biribi  
a étō asōm', good reasons (lit. something  
which falls into the ears). — osu tō,  
rain falls, it rains; tr. osoro tōo osu,  
the heaven gave rain. Ja. 5, 18; otōo  
sufre nē gya guu Sodom so. Gen. 19, 24.

— 2. to set, go down, sink, pass below  
the horizon, of sun, moon and stars;  
o'wia ato, the sun has set. — 3. to fall,  
be killed, be slain, die, perish, in battle,  
or by an accident, not by a natural death.  
pr. 238. 2259; cf. otōfō; wo de, gye se  
wotō! (Gr. § 248,5) I will not let you  
die a natural death! — 4. to pass (sud-  
denly and passively) into a weaker or  
lower state or circumstances: a) tō ber-  
aw, to fall into a swoon, to sink into  
a faint, to faint or swoon (away) from  
blows or torments; b) tō dobosā, id.  
from a sun-stroke (Jon. 4, 8); c) tō piti,  
F. tō bitsi, id. from hunger and starva-  
tion. Mt. 15, 32. Mk. 8, 3; d) tō ŋko or  
ŋkom, to fall or sink into a slumber,  
to fall asleep. pr. 996. — e) tō & to  
mūm(mu), to grow dumb, speechless.  
Mt. 22, 12. — 5. a) tō kō.. hō, F. to be

inclined to or towards; b) ɔtò kò (ne poma) so, he sinks upon, leans, rests or reposes on (his staff). — 6. ɔtò kò tó bà, he reels, staggers or tumbles to and fro. — 7. tò ntintáy, to stagger. — 8. to gyaa, to apakye, to hobble, limp; to be lame; cf. kantwékontwē. — 9. to apē, to cease from growing, remain stationary; s. apē. — 10. tò siŋ, to fall, sink, decrease, subside, to be diminished, of a fluid in a vessel; cf. siŋ; ɲɔ no (so) atò siŋ, the vessel of oil, or the lamp, is no more full; cf. eso ahūaŋ. — 11. tò wuram' = guaŋ kò wuram', to flee into the bush, to become a foot-pad, prowler, ranger, robber, roving thief. pr. 150. — 12. tò mu, tom': a) to sink in; perf. to be lower; baabiara a etom' kakra no, wode mmosea gu ho, wherever it (the road) is worn out a little, they fill it up with gravel; sho atò or atoto mu, there is a depression, deepening, excavation, hollow (of the ground, the surface of the human body &c.); sho atoto mu asej were no, the spot is lower than the skin. Lev. 13,20; n'ani ase atom', he is hollow-cheeked; - b) to be inferior (in size, dress, rank, knowledge &c.); watò mu, he has been found deficient (e.g. in an examination). — c) to fall in, come on: onwini atom', the cool of the evening has come. — d) to fall in or among, i.e. to increase; also causatively: osomaa abofo tɔ abofo mu kofre no, he sent messengers upon messengers (in order) to call him; cf. to (abofo to abofo ara). — e) to disappear, vanish behind the clouds, of sun, moon or stars: owia atom', the sun has disappeared. — f) s. 13. — g) ne kōma, ne bo atò mu = atò ne yam'. — h) Ak. ɔtò no mú = ɔye no atuu; cf. to 6. — 13. tò, to fall, happen, chance, come to pass, come on; to prove, turn out, become; átò beà, it has fallen somewhere, i.e. has hit the mark; entò beà, it is of no use or avail, it is all in vain. — átò me mú, it has fallen out to me, i.e. it chanced or happened to me; eto-dabi-a oko ho (it happens) sometimes (that) he goes there; - s. eto-dabi-a. - Adae atò, the Adae festival

is here; now it is Adae. pr. 711.2452. — 14. tò dweŋ, F. tò gwon, to fall a prey, being seized as a slave; to be lost, to be at a loss; s. dweŋ. pr. 3288. — 15. tò pòmpon mú, to come to the extreme, to the highest point or pitch. — 16. tò .. tirim, to fall or come into the mind, to occur; etò me tirim, I chanced to think of, I hit or lighted upon the idea. — 17. tò ase, to arrive at the end, i.e. to finish or complete; waye adwuma no atò ase = waye (watase) ne nyinaa awie, he has finished the work completely; wantumi anye antò ase = wantumi aŋwie ne nyinaa ye, he has not been able to bring it to the end. — 18. tò .. so: a) to fall upon; b) biribi atò no so, ade atò no so, an epileptic fit has befallen or seized him, he has lost consciousness and has become stiff, numbed or torpid; he has had an apopleptic fit; c) ade atò no so, he is in a trance, in ecstasy. — 19. tò, 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 atò me, me hō nyinaa tò me hō, me bo atò, me bo or me kōma atò me yam', me yam' atò me, I feel quite well, am happy, comfortable, at ease, glad, joyful, content, contented, satisfied &c. pr. 773.2390; cf. me hō kã me hō, me bo adwo, m'ani gye or kã; mã wo bo ntò wo yam', set your heart at rest, compose your mind, rejoice, be joyful! cf. taa wo bo; ne hō tò a entò no, his dissatisfaction, discontent, uneasiness &c. — 20. tò (or to) wò bò ase, lay or put your breast down, i.e. be patient, have patience, wait patiently! s. sbo. pr. 3299-3303; ne bo ase a. entò, his impatience. — 21. aduaŋ no atò no hō = akã no hō, the food has done him good, has made him thrive. — 22. ɔtò de ɔye, F. = ɔtaa ye, ɔye daa, he is wont to do, he often does; cf. 13. Mt. 9,14. 17,15. Mk. 2,18. 10,1. — 23. m'ani atò n'anim, a) I have noticed him; b) I have been acquainted with him; c) I obey him (out of respect)? — 24. n'ano atò, he has finished his speech; s. ano 12 & si 17. — 25. wote Twi ana?

Mekasa do you very inco  
àtò-pàm, to, a defe  
fall, h  
positive  
me nkò  
as for n  
= se me  
meye near  
a, if it  
1673. 328  
tò, v. [red  
price for  
pr. 98. 22  
3331; ne  
— 2. wa  
the money  
to give  
with his  
to pay for  
to take  
tò, v. ed.  
Ak tow  
somewhere,  
or fa) and fe  
ment: fa ac  
the table! f  
ahene meto  
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ato (n'aseŋ)  
girt on his  
way to afò  
sword. Jen  
kōmam', he  
heart. Ex.  
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to (of, kūr  
town) on  
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(ŋ-)kesua (.  
(eggs), also  
kwane, obe  
going to la

711. 2452.  
to fall a  
to be lost,  
3288. —  
extreme,  
16. to ..  
mind, to  
to think  
idea. —  
end, i. e.  
wuma no  
aa awie,  
npletely;  
ni anwre  
able to  
.. so: a)  
so, ade  
befallen  
ousness  
torpid;  
c) ade  
tacy. —  
at ..  
be ..  
wie ..  
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me bo  
um' ato  
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10; cf.  
m'ani  
m', set  
mind,  
ne hō  
liscon-  
(or to)  
down,  
it pa-  
bo ase  
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d has  
thrine.  
e,  
s; cf.  
1. —  
oticed  
with  
)? —  
eech;  
ana?

Mekasa de, nanso m'ano ntəo so yiye,  
do you speak Tshi? I speak it (but)  
very incorrectly. — 26. tr. nsá atò no  
àto-pàm, he is dead-drunk; cf. pàm, adv.  
tə, a defective form of the v. tō 13, to  
fall, happen = etə, used in the sup-  
positive sentence: tō mè ḡkō á (= ka  
me ḡkō a), if I alone were concerned,  
as for me; tō me ḡkō a, aḡkā meko  
= se me ḡkutoo na mewə hō kwan se  
meyə nea mepə a, aḡkā meko; - etə se ..  
a, if it happens that .., in case... pr.  
1673. 3283-86.

tō, v. [red. toto] 1. to lay down the  
price for a thing, to buy, purchase.  
pr. 98. 226. 350. ff. 1377. 2255 f. 3290-98.  
3331; nea abofra pe na ototə. pr. 2124.  
— 2. watə no kaw, he has paid him  
the money accorded to him in order  
to give him satisfaction for adultery  
with his wife; cf. akatə; - tə ayefare,  
to pay for adultery. — 3. to 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 comple-  
ment: fa adé no tō pōḡ sò, put this on  
the table! fa to hō, put it there! mede  
ahene meto me kəḡ mu, I put a string  
of beads round my neck; ode ne ḡkrante  
ato (n'asen) = wabə ne ḡkrante, he has  
girt on his sword. 1 Sam. 25, 13; ode  
wəḡ to afōa ano, he gives them to the  
sword. Jer. 25, 31; - wamfa anto ne  
kōmam', he did not take or lay it to  
heart. Ex. 7, 23. - mfa wo ano ḡkoto  
asem no mu, do not meddle in that  
affair, it does not concern you, you  
have nothing to do with it. - fa (or  
gye).. to ne hō so, to take (an obliga-  
tion) upon oneself, to make something  
one's duty; cf. gye 3. - to bi (sc. asā-  
mānāde) poḡ so = sāmāna, cf. əpoḡ. -  
to (ofi, kūrōw) mu gya, to set (a house,  
town) on fire. - to.. mu ḡkyene, to  
season with salt. Lev. 2, 13. — 3. to  
(ḡ-)kesua (Akp.: tow..), to lay an egg  
(eggs), also simply: to, to lay: akoko  
kwane, obstó, 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. 80. 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  
éyè adeso. pr. 1073. 2986. - wato bo no  
mu, he has raised the price (of goods).  
— b) to lay in the door, lid &c., i. e. to  
close, shut: to poḡ mu, shut the door!  
pr. 2524; wəatom' dedaw, it is (or has  
been) shut already; mōntotə mfsensere mu,  
shut the windows! — c) to lock up, shut  
in or up: kototo ḡḡuaḡ no mu, shut up  
the goats! wəato no daḡ mu, he has been  
locked up in the room. — d) toto (atade)  
mu, to button up (a coat &c.). — e) ode  
ne kára to mu, he exposes himself re-  
gardless of his life, he risks his life.  
Phil. 2, 30; ode ne ḡkwā to ne nsam',  
he risks his life. — f) to.. mu bi, to  
increase, opp. hūaḡ so. K. § 324. — g)  
yepə biribi toom', we tried to get some-  
thing to eat. — h) to mu, to join or  
unite in doing something: wode wəḡ  
ano too mu too dwom, they sang a hymn  
together; wode wəḡ ano too mu sūi, all  
of them were weeping. — 6. gye.. to  
mu (tə mu? s. tə 12h), to receive for  
shelter or protection, to give a lodging,  
a hearty reception, to welcome; s. gye  
21. — 7. to ano, to weigh together se-  
veral small amounts or receipts of gold-  
dust. Wodi mpewa wie ansā-na woto sika  
ano (sika a wəakari dedaw na wəresəḡ  
akari bio). — 7a. otoo n'ano frəe me,  
he called, shouted to me; wəwə nea woto  
wo ano frə wəḡ a wəbete, they are (or  
were) within hearing; otoo n'ano kā  
kyerəe me se .., he shouted, telling me.;  
cf. tow 13. — 8. to.. ase: a) wótə  
daḡ no ase, they secure the base, socle,  
or bottom of the walls of the house  
outside by covering it with clay; wotare  
daḡ wie a, wotití dote a aka nō de hore  
daḡ no hō hyia srasra so, na odaḡ no  
atim hō yiye; = bye ase, to lay a founda-  
tion. Lk. 6, 48. — b) oto aduru ase, he  
pays (down) or deposits the money for  
a medicine which he wishes to receive;  
nea wotua de to ase ne sireḡ anaḡ, they

pay 4s. in advance. - yepèe biribi too ase, we tried to get something to eat. — c) òtò ne hō ase = obèrè ne hō ase, he humbles himself. — d) to neglect, disregard, slight, treat slightly, throw aside: wato ne hō ase mā òm abefa no mpàasé, he was not on his guard, so the enemy was able to take him by surprise; oreko òsa, nso wato (watoto) ne hō ase, he goes to war, but is not sufficiently prepared; monnto mo hō ase, be always watchful! monnto mo mpaeba ase, do not neglect your prayers, do not give up praying! - òntò m'ase, he esteems me, respects me = obu me. — e) to ase, intr. to be the last: asem a eto ase a merebebisa 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 & to 20. — 9. to ..so: a) to put or lay on, to cast in, to give over and above, to add: mato nām pii, afei tò me só! I have bought much meat (fish) of you, now give me some into the bargain! cf. ntoso, ñguso, ñkwanye. — b) mede me hō or m'ani meto. no so, I cast myself upon, commit myself unto him, confide or trust in him; wo asem no so to a mede me hō to nti meba, I shall come relying on your word. — c) to so, foll. by a num., to be in number the..th: òto so anan, he is the fourth; eto so anum, it is the fifth; obisaa no too so abiesā, or, obisaa no nea eto so abiesā, he asked him for the third time; akoko hōge ne mpèrennu so, ne mpej abiej so, or, nea eto so mpej abiej, the cock crowed for the second time; cf. tia, Gr. § 88, 3.

Phrases with other nouns (alphabetically arranged): 10. to, to build, aban, a house of stone; abantenten, 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 or make a bet or wager; to testify that the word, statement or assertion of somebody is true, s. obo. — 13. to ..bo ase, s. 8f. — 14. to da, to appoint or fix a day: meto

no da na wakope sika abetua me; syn. hys da. — 15. to ..dade, Ak. to apply a deadly weapon to.., to kill, slay, put to death; woato no dade = woakum no, cf. tow 5. — 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. 391. 691. 774. 789. 3304. — 17. to dwom, to sing; s. dwom; - òto dwom so, he leads the choir; e. s. on'na òto dwom ansā-na wogyè so. pr. 174. — 18. to hama, to mark or lay out (a garden, piece of land &c.): koto afuw no hama! - to line (the sides of a house &c.): koto dañ no hama, line (mark out) the sides of the house! stretch the cords to mark out the lines for building the house! cf. kyey dañ. — 19. de..to hō, to leave to one's pleasure or disposition. pr. 413; de kwan to hō = to ..kwan, s. 20. — 19a. kã..to hō, s. kã 54. — 20. to ..kwan, to give free way, grant liberty, accord freedom to; to suffer (Ex. 12, 23); mato no (ñkō) kwan, 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; opanyij soma wo na òto wo mmati a, wudì asem a, wommère. — 22. to anā, to give one's genealogy, to show one's parentage, to prove one's descent. pr. 358. — 23. to anansesem, to tell (prop. spin) a tale, cf. 11. 28. pr. 359. — 24. to or toto ani, to anyiwa (apra) F., to look round about (Mk. 3, 34. 9, 8); òtoo n'ani hwee n'akyi, he looked back. — 25. to ..pè, to asperse, slander, calumniate, vilify; cf. sopa, pè; to hō mpè, s. mpè; diff. to apè. — 26. to or toto ..apómāfo, to neglect, disregard, be careless about; s. apomafo. — 27. to nsa: a) to stretch out the hand (= tēe nsa): to wo nsa fa ade no mā me, stretch forth your hand, take that and give it to me! - b) òto ne nsa, he waves his hand in anguish or anger. Zeph. 2, 15. - òto no nsa, he beckons him to come. — c) to nsa didi, to eat from

the same dish  
me nè no didi  
nsa = woy ba  
— d) to nsa,  
— 28. to asa  
ñkurukuruwa  
hyem' na wode  
hō, na wode wo  
bow wo dua no  
to tekramakye  
&c., s. tekrama  
tatarakye, to p  
apology. pr. 13  
Ak. = te or fe  
to spit. pr. 360  
tò, v. I. to mee  
come or light  
too no okway  
on the way.  
reach, arrive  
take, catch; w  
too woy hō, th  
divin' destina  
to the ound  
3338; com  
attach, cf. pè  
poverty has o  
p. 107. - òwèr  
to keep watch  
turn to preach  
mouth has re  
spoken ill of  
nyame, he blas  
up to, perf. to  
now he equals  
&c.) — 4. to  
(to). pr. (1810)  
one's self (to  
the sun, to th  
warm one's se  
to warm one  
awow, to expo  
mekoto òw,  
coolness, wa  
exposed himse  
pr. 3312. —  
'you have four  
please, join u  
reply: me nsa  
tò, v. [red. tōtō  
wrest, pervert,

*the same dish*: me nè no to nsa didi = me nè no didi taforoboto biakò mu; woto nsa = wəŋ baanu didi asaŋka koro mu. — *d*) to nsa, As. = kyia, to bet; cf. 12. — 28. to asawa, to spin (woseŋ ŋkoraa ŋkurukuruwa 2 na wode duaa tēatēaa hyem' nā wode asawa mfuturu kyekyere hō, na wode wəŋ nsateaa 2 kyim, na wobow wə dua no hō). — 29. to sammārada, to tekremakyēne, to entice by sweet words &c., s. tekremakyene. — 30. to sebe or tafarakye, to promise an expression of apology. pr. 1488. 3311. — 31. to ntasu, Ak. = te or fe nt., to throw out spittle, to spit. pr. 360.

tò, v. 1. to meet (with), fall in with; to come or light on (upon), to find; me-too no əkwəŋ mu, I fell in with him on the way. pr. 14. 3307-10. — 2. to reach, arrive at, come up with, overtake, catch; waato nea Onyankōpon bə too wəŋ hō, they have attained to their divine destination; - ətə fam', it reaches to the ground; s. kuw, v. - pr. 3313. 3338; to come upon. Am. 9,10; to attack, cf. pēe. — ehia wato wəŋ, F. poverty has overtaken them, Mf. Gr. p. 107. - əwəŋ ato wo, it is your turn to keep watch; asore ato wo, it is your turn to preach; n'ano ato me, lit. his mouth has reached me, i.e. he has spoken ill of me, s. ano; n'ano to Onyame, he blasphemes God. — 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). 2811. — 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 a'wow, to expose one's self to the cold; mekato a'wow, I am going to seek coolness; - wato ne hō séré, he has exposed himself to laughter; cf. serew. pr. 3312. — Phr. waato yeŋ, (prop. 'you have found us', sc. at our meal), please, join us (sc. in our meal)! - reply: me nsa wom', no, thank you! tò, v. [red. tōtō] 1. tr. to turn, twist, wrest, pervert, distort; - to transgress,

violate, break, infringe, act contrary to: a) tò mmāra, to transgress the law. pr. 1412. 3317. - b) tò nsu: watō no nsu, he has violated his sworn covenant; watōtō wəŋ hō nsu, they have mutually broken their covenanted obligations. - tò ntam, to disregard or violate (the obligations of) an oath. pr. 3316. 3663. — 2. to entangle, involve, complicate, confound, make intricate, embroil (cf. tōa): a) əhene mmāra atō wo = woatō əhene mmāra (s. 1); wo mmāra a wohyee me no atō wo, you are yourself at variance with the law you gave me, have transgressed your own law given to me; - b) ətō me só, he involves me in guilt, he charges me falsely (s. əsō) = əde asem a menyee (or enni me so) de ato me so, asem a əde to me so no, ebiara nni me so; - c) ətōtō m'ano, he accuses me falsely; - d) ətōtō wəŋ ntam', he sets them at variance with each other, throws them into contention; wəkā yi, ntōtō wəŋ ntam', as they agree or are good friends now, do not disunite them! - e) watōtō asem no = wadānnāŋ asem no ani na ensi n'asem trēnee 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 atō, his head is entangled, his life is in danger = wəahye se wəŋkum no mprenpən, he has been declared guilty of death. - b) n'ani atō, n'anyiwa tō, F. his face is confounded, i.e. he is ashamed, bashful. Mk. 8,38. - c) kete no atōtō, the mat has been woven wrongly, improperly, faultily; - d) əkā asem no a, n'ano tōtō = ontumi ŋkā 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; cf. ano 12 A. - e) onē no ntam' atōtō (kaŋ no wəye nnamfo, nnansā-yi wəaye sakasaka, wəŋkā bio), they have been disunited, have fallen

out with one another; Onyanköpon né nnipa ntam' atótò, there is disruption (a state of discord) between God and man. — 4. tò kwan, to miss or lose the way, to go astray; cf. fòm kwan, yera okwan. pr. 479. — 5. to injure, spoil, destroy, kill: nsu ntò wo, abosom ntò wo, the fetish-water, the guardian spirits shall kill thee! — 6. tò..aduru, to attack, injure, or kill by poison, to poison. pr. 3315. — 7. tò..ano, to curse, imprecate, execrate one's self: watò n'ano, he has cursed (falsely accused, cf. 2) himself (se ebia ose: ka me nkò a, ankà mawu! I wish I were dead!), cf. anotò. pr. 435 f. — 8. tótò ano, s. 2c.

tò, v. [red. tótò] to turn or change by heat: 1. to bake; to roast, to dress by applying to the fire without using any pot or pan, cf. kisā, kyew; tò abòdoo, to bake bread; tò ode, to roast yam; tótò bròde, to roast plantains; tótò nām, to roast meat. pr. 111. 216. 364. 825. 3407. — 2. tótò, to cause to fade, wither or shrivel by exposing to fire for a few moments = de kà ogya, e.g. leaves that are to be used as a medicine. — 3. tò dua, to make a fire round about a tree in order to kill it. pr. 3314. — 4. tótò kuru, to dress or foment a hurt, wound or sore with warm water or medicaments. pr. 365. 1423 f.

ò-tò, mashed yam (first boiled, then crushed by pressure or pounded) with or without palm-oil. pr. 560. 2701. 3215.

ò-tò, [con. né tò], Ak. etoo, breech, buttocks, posteriors, anus, the hinder part or parts of an animal body; cf. sisia, trūmu. pr. 35. 424. 1749. 3318. — bò..to, to punish; aboo né mág tò, he punished his people. — òwòrām ne to ntama, he pulls off the cloth from his body. — pa..to ase, to retract; cf. pa 9. — ode ne to da ase, he is ungrateful. — wan-trā ne to so baabiara, he did not stay at any place; he did not take a rest. — né tò atim (oko baabi na wakotrā ho koraa na n'ani agye ho na ompe se oba bio), he has settled permanently;

mintú mé tò wo há, I will not leave this place; wabò or wayi wó tò ato ho (ato guam'), he has revealed all your secrets; né tò ádá or áyi adi (wo nneyee [bone] ada adi na nnipa nyinaa ahù wo guàsò, na enni wo nkoamudé biara a ennaa adi e), his secrets have been revealed; gener. of bad conduct = n'ani awu, he has been put to shame; wòayi né tò akongua na hwee nni né tò bio a otrā so. — 2. hind part, hind end, of any other object: páane no tò kwáy (= paane no aniwa, asò, hwene) sūa, - terew, the eye of the needle is small, - is wide. pr. 2590. — ehyén tò, the stern, after or hinder part of a ship. Mk. 4,38; - of a vessel: the part with which it rests on the ground: aŵowa to, the bottom of a brass basin, s. osrāmāy. — 3. the end of immaterial things: twa..to, to cut the hind part, i.e. to cut off, finish; wátwā asém no tò, he has brought the palaver to an end; stó ntwae e, the end has not yet come; eða a eto rentwa da, the day or time whose end will never come, i.e. eternity. — taa..to, to finish; cf. taa.

ato, in cpds. (atokoro, atosem) = atoro, lie. ató, Ak. 1. soup-ladle = kwankorá [G. id.] — 2. spoon = atere.

toò, F. completely, entirely.

tòò (of animals) = kusuu. pr. 1059.

tòò, intensely, (of looking in a foolish way).

ò-toó, a kind of pap, prepared of corn; woyam abürow de si ho nnansā, na ebón wíé á, wòde nsu ahono na wòason so na wòde agu osey mu asi gya so akā; cf. mmòre, ohu.

ò-tò, inf. 1. contention, dissension, discord; broil; cf. ntótò. pr. 1209. 2093. — 2. F. transgression; ebon nye Nyankp. ne mmra no tò biara.

toá, 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. nsententey or, as., to make or multiply words, talk a long string of words; otoa nsentey a hwee nnim', he talks a great deal,

but there ntén, he s random, t. ne nkrāmc ing about coupled to trace, trac of, pursuc woakotow a ha na oko, up, renew, been interr be hard u to urge, tr or blows), to challenge ( - bə toa..., cf. bə 11. with petitio atoa no, he Ps. 2,12. 31 ara se dey, wo kotoa 7. esign ing or in t in nhōmatov he is incom an unprinci dy, fickle in n'asem ant consistency, he could no toá so: a) to, adjust wòde bi toá be next to, toá Kāmānā sò, they enc - c) to fit, adapted: n stands on his so k words ill tinue, to p ration &c.): enkosi prekò no, na okas kosii; - me shall proceed a stoa so yi toá afé sò,



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onjoin,  
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but there is nothing in it; toá nté-  
 ntéj, he spins a long yarn, talks at  
 random, tells a long story; nea oretoa  
 ne nkrāmosōm hō asem bi, he is talk-  
 ing about Mohammedanism; - to be  
 coupled together. Ex. 26,11. — 3. to  
 trace, track, follow the trace or track  
 of, pursue: aboa na wotoa no, s.s.  
 woakotow aboa tuo na wajwu n'anangmu  
 hō na oko, na wutiw no. — 4. to take  
 up, renew, resume something that had  
 been interrupted. — 5. to fall upon,  
 be hard upon, press hard or close,  
 to urge, trouble, to attack (with abuse  
 or blows), to assault, assail (Eccl. 4,12),  
 challenge (cf. tua, twa mpoa). pr. 215.  
 - bō toa..., to rush against (somebody);  
 cf. bō 11. — 6. to apply to, assail  
 with petitions, urge, solicit; waguaj  
 atoa no, he has taken refuge with him.  
 Ps. 2,12. 31,2; wo bone ahye wo so  
 ara se deŋ, na woreye apa abaw, na  
 wode kotoa no a, orepam wo da. —  
 7. to design beforehand in dice-play-  
 ing or in the game called ntewsi (not  
 in nhōmatow). — 8. Phr. n'asem ntoá,  
 he is inconsistent with himself, he is  
 an unprincipled man, unstable, unstea-  
 dy, fickle in his manners and doings;  
 n'asem antoa, his dealings had no  
 consistency, through improper conduct  
 he could not hold his position. — 9.  
 toá so: a) caus. to join, put to, sew  
 to, adjust together; ntama ye tiaa a,  
 wode bi toá so; - b) to adjoin, lie or  
 be next to, be contiguous; Begōrofō  
 tōa Kāmānāfo so; wōbō nsra toá no  
 sō, they encamp next to him. Nu. 2,5.  
 - c) to fit, agree, suit, be adjusted or  
 adapted: ne ti tōa nó sō, his head  
 stands on him. 2 Kg. 6,31; eyi de, entoa  
 so koraa, this composition (of two  
 words) will not do at all. - d) to con-  
 tinue, to proceed in (a speech or nar-  
 ration &c.): wokā asem a, toa so na  
 ejkosi prekō ansā-na woagyae; mekōe  
 no, na okasa, na otoa ne kasa so ara  
 kosii; - metoa so makō Anyinam, I  
 shall proceed to A. - e) to follow: asem  
 a etoa so yi, the following story; afē  
 tōa afē sō, year after year. 2 Sam.

21,1. - f) toa..so, to edify. 1 Thess.  
 5,11. — 10. toatoa so, a) to be put  
 or arranged in a row; - b) to follow  
 after one another in a row: mōnko  
 no ntoatoa so, go one after the other!  
 - c) to be full, fat (closely set with  
 grains, of ears of maize). Gen. 41,5.  
 -toá, inf. joining, rejoining, renewal,  
 restoration of a disruption; cf. toa 4.  
 K. § 1.8.

tōa, v. [red. tōatōa, q. v.] 1. to involve,  
 implicate, entangle. pr. 1294; ope se  
 ope n'amanne betōa me kōj, he wishes  
 to involve me in his own difficulty.  
 — 2. to be entangled or caught, to  
 entangle one's self; abōa no atōa, the  
 animal has been caught in the snare;  
 wudi sono akyi a, wontōa. pr. 893;  
 de ne hō tōatōa..mu, to entangle one-  
 self with. 2 Tim. 2,4. — 3. F. (twēa)  
 to accuse. Mt. 12,10. 27,12. Mk. 15,3.  
 — 4. to cause disorder &c.; ewo tōa  
 ne yam', the honey causes pain in his  
 belly. pr. 445.

Toá, one of the original families of the  
 Tshi people; cf. App. D.

toá, pl. n., calabash, gourd and the  
 plant producing it. pr. (551.) 599. 777. -  
 small bottle, flask or flagon, box; small  
 pot or jar. pr. 3320-22. (F. twa. Mt.  
 9,17). - ntoá ahorow: njotoá, nsutoá,  
 susú(w)tōa, béntōa, odayká, adéngkum,  
 mfuaa. - cf. toaa, kora, kuruwa, tumpaj.  
 toaá, toawá, F. toaba, pl. n., a small  
 calabash, bottle, flagon or box; phial,  
 cruet; cartouch, cartridge, cartridge-  
 box; cf. asratoaa. - wantow ne hō tōaa  
 má = wantow n'anom tōaa má, s. tow  
 11. - n'afōno yē ntoáá-n'toaá kōo, his  
 cheeks are swollen and flushed (from  
 illness).

ntoá, ntoáá, I. pl. of toa, toaa. — 2.  
 a leather belt or girdle containing  
 cartridges in 6 or 12 small boxes or  
 cells; s. obarehyia; - bō ntoá, s. bō  
 34; bu or ye ntoá, to make a cartridge-  
 belt. - wōdaa wōj ntoá so, they slept  
 armed, ready for fighting; wōako ntoá  
 mu, they are ready for fighting; mōj-  
 kã ntoá or ntoam', make yourselves  
 ready for fighting; mommetu m'asey

mu ntoa, *give me my reward for my help in war*; *otew ne ntoa = odi n'ade, s. di 9.*

átòáá, 1. a certain tree, used for fences, with edible fruit; cf. atēa. — 2. a certain bead, s. ahene.

toa-ba, F. s. toaa.

o-to-aberé [nea ne to abere, *whose buttocks are red*] s. afēraw.

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. Cf. ntoaso.*

ntoad(z)e, F. *payment in advance = ntoase.*

ntōadze, F. *the uttermost part of. Mk. 13, 27; the end or base of anything.*

ntoàé, *place of coupling. Ex. 26, 4; knot, joint.*

toa-fúfu, *vessel or box of white porcelain. pr. 3319.*

toa-múm, *a gourd without opening. pr. 168.*

ntōam' [tōa mu] *connection, context; joint; cf. ntōatōam'.*

nto-anā = nea oto anā, *one who enumerates his ancestors, gives his genealogy. pr. 3323.*

toánèpé, toánòpé, *a calabash with a long neck.*

nto-anó, *inf. [to ano] the sum or amount e. g. of gold-dust consisting of several smaller amounts now weighed together; sum, number. Ps. 71, 15. 119, 160.*

toá-ntíni, *a climbing plant used as a medicine; the kernel of the fruit together with sãwisa is used for odweaa.*

toapó, As. *spitting-box; cf. ntasu-koraa.*

nto-asé, *inf. [to ase] 1. payment in advance for a medicine or any other thing promised; deposit; wode to ade a wode rebemā wo a. s. worebeye amā wo no ase; a gift to the fetish; ade a womā na woyi mmusu mā wo anase woye aduru mā wo a. s. wotu suman mā wo. — 2. condition. K. § 311. — 3. foundation; syn. ghyease. Lk. 6, 49.*

o-toaa-séfó, *pl. n., a man wearing a (filled) cartridge-belt about him; one who wears a filled cartridge-belt for another; armour-bearer.*

ntoa-só, *inf. [toa so] continuation, continuance. pr. 1235; junction; F. ntoa-do, q. v.*

toaa-tíri, *pl. n., the covering of a cartridge which is bitten off before use; oné me kekaw nt. (= oné me kō), he is in active hostility to me, acts hostilely against me.*

toatoa, *red. v., s. toa; toatoa so, s. toa 10. - de..toatoa (so), to couple together one to another. Ex. 26, 3, 9; wode saa ye toatoa woyi hō so, thereby they edify each other. Rom. 14, 19.*

tōatōa, *red. v., l. s. tōa; ghamā (a)tōatōa m'adesoa, climbers have entangled my load. — 2. to become or be bent or crooked: ne nan 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 twiri): okontomponi t. ne yōnkō. — 4. to embroil, to sow or stir up dissension, disunion, discord &c. among: onipabone na otōatōa (otōtō) man né man ntam'. — 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; to be compact, to cohere. Ps. 122, 3. K. § 194; syn. kōakōa mu. - c) ot. m'anay mu, he comes across my path, he troubles me.*

atōatoaa, *pl. n., a beast of prey, lynx (?) ; ne hō te se obatá, a little bigger than a large country-dog, preys on sheep &c.*

ntōatōaé, *impediments (ghama, nsubāā né nuuaa a ewo kway mu wo soro né fam', na wonam mu a, esuso wo mu).*

ntōatōam' = nkōakōam', *joints, connected members. Eph. 4, 16. Col. 2, 19; systematical arrangement, organisation. K. § 3.*

ntoatoa-só, *inf. 1. continuation; a continued, uninterrupted row. — 2. adv. repeatedly, in repeated succession, continually, continuedly; waye bone no nt.*

o-tó-átweréé, *s. sisi, a bear.*

toawá, Aky. *s. toaa.*

tobé tobé, *meddlesome, hasty.*

tobé tobé [obsol.] *adv. noisily, impetuously, vehemently; monnye no t. t., do not treat him violently!*

to-beá [con  
of layin  
singing),  
to put c  
tóbew, o  
where to  
to-bére [co  
pr. 2259.  
Ps. 104,  
atobéré =  
atóbía, a p  
of a nos  
atóbíaa: v  
looks ab  
o-tobo, pl.  
son; ako  
Mt. 25, 3  
ntoboa, F  
Mk. 12, 1  
tóbüroo, t  
not suffi  
cf. woo.  
ntebüró, a  
(ete);  
les;  
étó-uafi-á,  
happens  
s. to 13.  
oto-dabi-  
ató-de, an  
17, 12. -  
things,  
roasted  
ntó-dii, ntó  
bought  
expenses  
afuw) na  
victuals;  
1082. —  
todoó, a c  
ntódowá-sé  
amōase f  
tó-dy a  
w. whi  
and plac  
has shot  
ayi kese  
a oye ot  
dig de d  
wo na w  
ne dig g

**to-beá** [con. né tòbeá] *place or manner of laying. - dwóm-tòbeá (manner of singing), air, tune. — to-béw, place to put or lay something; minhū nè tòbew, or, né tòbéw, I do not know where to put it.*

**tò-bére** [con. ne tòbere] *time of falling. pr. 2259; time of setting (of the sun). Ps. 104,19.*

**atòbéré** = atòpère.

**atòbia**, *a piece of wood having the shape of a nose; dua bi a ete se hwene.*

**atòbíaa**: waye at., *he is in despair, looks about him in desperation.*

**ò-tòbò**, pl. a-, F. *a good-for-nothing person; akòà òt., an unprofitable servant. Mt. 25,30.*

**ntòboa**, F. *tribute (money). Mt. 17,24f. Mk. 12,14.*

**tóbüroo**, **tóburoboo**, *a. insipid, tasteless, not sufficiently called or seasoned; cf. wòo.*

**ntòbüró**, *a disease similar to small-pox (mpete), with smaller pustules, the measles; cf. kukubanjku.*

**étò-dabí-à**, or **étò-dábi-à**, lit. *it falls*, i.e. *happens some day that, i.e. sometimes; s. to 13. Gr. § 130,4. pr. 3282. — F. òtò-dabi-a, òtò-fabi-a.*

**atò-de**, *anything that is baked. 1 Kg. 17,12. - pl. ntòde, or ntòdé, roasted things, roasted yam. — ntò-nám, roasted meat.*

**ntò-dii**, **ntò-di**, v. n. [ade a wòtò di] *things bought and eaten: bought victuals; expenses espec. for food; onnòw (onni afuw) na odi nt., he has to buy his victuals; cf. di 2; fa nt., pr. 420. 1082. — ntòdi(i)-ká(w), expenses for food.*

**tòdoó**, *a certain star.*

**ntòdowá-sò**, Akw. *on the hip; nea wòmò amòase fa hò no; cf. dwonku-só.*

**tò-dúa**, *a small silk-cotton tree daubed with white clay, wound round with linen, and placed at the grave of one who has shot himself or of an òtòfó. Woreye ayi kese bi a, abusúa kò no mu wufò a oye òtòfó a odi mu no na wòbò ne dij de dua a ete see kosi nea ne nsòre wò na wogu no aduan (petè no tò), bò ne dij gu no nsà wò hò.*

**atò-dúan'** [aduan a wòatò] *food prepared by the baker, baker's ware, pastry. Gen. 40,17.*

**atodu-dúbenj**, **adubénj**, **sufre**, **sulphur. D. As.**

**ato-dúru**, **atudúru** [tòw aduru] *gunpowder. pr. 1252. 3371.*

**ntòdwo(w)**, or **nt. mu**, *freely, gratis, gratuitously; moderately; onyāā ne sekaj no nt. (mu), he obtained his knife gratis; metòò kyew yi nt. (mu), I bought this hat at a low price.*

**atò-twé**, *an obscene game; s. agoru.*

**toé**, v. *to take away from on the fire: toé aduan no = mā so fi gya sol nsu no adò dodo, na toé si fam'! - to help down (a load), cf. soè.*

**atòé**, v. n. *the place where the sun sinks or sets, west; s. to, v.*

**atòé-fám'**, *west side; to west, west-ward.*

**òtòfabi-a**, F. = etadabia.

**ò-tòfamméj** [mēj = benj, red.] *a species of herb.*

**atòfo**, 1. *ade a biribi trā so; nave or hub of a wheel, wherein the spokes are inserted; socket, opening in which any thing is fitted; ade no ahūaj asi n'at. so, the thing has snapped (dropped) 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. [G. atòfo, atufu].*

**ò-tòfó**, pl. a-, *buyer, customer = òdetòfó.*

**ò-tòfó**, pl. a-, *one who has fallen in battle or has been killed by an accident. pr. 957. 3324. — atòfo-kwánj, asaman-kwánj, the milky way.*

**ò-tòfó-sésá**, s. osāmāj. — (**tòfo**, *Mf. apparition*).

**ò-tòfó**, pl. a-, *a transgressor. Ja. 2,11.*

**to-fòé**, [to a afow] *wet buttocks. pr. 3137.*

**tòfor**, F. *glutton.*

**ò-tòfotòfo**, s. òtoko(a)taka.

**ato-gyeeé**, -gyei, F. *custom house, collector's office. Mk. 2,14 f.*

**ò-tògyefó**, **ò-tògyeni**, pl. **togyefo**, **atogyi-gyéfó**, *publican, toll- or tax-gatherer; cf. òtowgyefo.*

**átôhá**, *a certain tree.*

**nto-hó**, *pl.* ntotohó, *inf.* (v. n.) a placing one thing by the side of another, a comparing, a parallel case, comparison, similitude, parable; type, pattern, emblem, figure. *Heb.* 9,9.

**ntohórò**, **ntohúró**, food without meat or fish; *cf.* *tuku*.

**ntóhwire**, *F.* = ntehwire.

**tókoo**, *adv.* (to fow or sra) richly, plentifully; *wode* nkū afow n'anim t. = tákaa.

**atókó**, a species of sorghum, guinea-corn. [*G.* ákoko]. — **atoko-sá**, a kind of beer made of guinea-corn; nsā a wode atoko aye.

**o-toko(a)táká**, a species of creeper or climber, whose leaves are used in the process of making rubber from rubber milk (*Bauhinia reticulata*); *syn.* otofotafa. *pr.* 3423.

**ntokont'rama** [with pure a; atoto ho mmaakō-mmaakō se ntrama] speckled; opanko nt., a gray and white horse. *Gen.* 30,32.

**ntakónán** = ntakwanan.

**ató-kóro** = atoro koro, a single lie. *pr.* 3325.

**atoko-sá**, *s.* atoko.

**ntoko-tá**, *F.* nsokota, sandals = mpaboá. *pr.* 2194.

**o-tokotáká**, a plant = otoko(a)taka.

**tákótákó**, a certain bead; *s.* ahene. [*Guan* = biribi biribi].

**ntakowá-ntákwá**, **ntakowaá-ntákwaaá**, a. variegated, spotted, dotted; ansám hō ye nt.; ntama a biribi sisim' bebre (unesma wom' bebre) ye nt.; *cf.* nwraṅ-nwraṅ (more used of flowers).

**tokua**, **tokura**, *pl. n.*, *F.* a window.

**tókúru**, *pl. n.*, a hole; a hollow, excavation, cavity. *pr.* 188. 426. 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, nkoron.

**tókuwa**, *pl. n.* [*dim.*] a small hole.

**ató-kwáa**, *pl. n.* [akoa a woato no] a bought slave.

**n-tákwá**, **n-tákwáw**, fighting, scuffle, affray; kō nt., to fight, scuffle, cuff, be at fisticuffs; *wode* kutruku anaa twere a.s. sōtore kō nt., they fight with

the fist (clenched in two different ways) or with the flat of the hand. *pr.* 1189; wakokā nt., he has caused or brought about a scuffle; sūa nt., di nt., to wrestle; *s.* tám. *pr.* 297; *cf.* mmaatōkwa.

**tákwa-bó**, **tákwá-bóba**, a certain 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 nkūrofo mā so de kyere woy ahōdeṅ. — *Phr.* t. so nye tōro? sometimes what we deem unworthy of regard gains the upperhand.

**tákwa-miriká**, running in fighting. *pr.* 3327.

**ntákwa-nán**: wasi nt., he has set his feet in a fighting attitude.

**o-tákwa(w)-péfó**, *pl. n.*, = otutupefo.

**antókwasafo**, a European cloth; *s.* ntama.

**tákwa-tám**, a cloth tied round the thighs and regio pubis by persons ready to fight. — **n-tákwáw**, *s.* ntákwa.

**tó-kyéré** **tó-kyéré**, [lit. showing the posteriors]: ye t. t., to excuse one's self, to use evasions.

**tom'** = to mu, to mu; *s.* to 12, to 5.6.

**ntom'**, **ntomú** [ade a wode to mu] addition, augmentation, rise in price; *diff.* ntoso; *cf.* ntomu.

**ntómá**, *Ak.* = ntāmā.

**tómma** = ahaban bi, a certain plant.

**tómma**, *Ak.* Akp. Okw. a string of beads worn about the waist; ahene hunu a mmaa de to woy aseṅ = aseṅmuhéné.

**tómmaa**, *pl. n.*, *F.* ntama a wode bō aseṅ, sash, a strip of cloth worn about the waist, tied over the clothes. *pr.* 375; girdle.

**ató-màn(n)ei**, Okw. 35 cowries = 1 farthing (in Okwawu); *cf.* man(n)ei.

**atom-dé(s)** [ade a wode to (nkwan) mu] greens, seasoning, spice, fish or other meat put in the soup. *pr.* 106. 1775. *Cf.* akāde.

**ntómmé** [ntoy abe] a plant (species of palm) with ensiform leaves, the living stems of which may serve as posts in fences or for landmarks; ne nkorṅmu se obeten nti na emā wofre no sa; *cf.* ntōy, opete-ntōy.

**ntómme-ntómme** [t

okukubay hō ye tum wom',

tómère [Eng.]

o-tómfó, *pl.* a

ade! [ot. n'ay

word to a

answer: ade

o-tómfó, tonfo

o-detōṅfo.

o-tomfor, *pl.* a

ntómme, ntómme

o-tóm-mó, *pl.* a

tomoo, *F.* a

ntommorofu

ntomporie, *Ak.*

hama a woato

yefo de bi to woy

nsuanofa na eta

*pr.* 744.

atompráda, newly

a wokot ya fi d

beto ho ano

a, na ak. wo;

nto-mú, *inf.* addit

2934; *cf.* ntoso;

tōy, *v.* [red. tontor

1377. 3330-32. -

use up the mon

kōṅ asem no r

wōṅ no di =

Tōy, *pr. n.*, =

tōy [full o] *adv.*

and harsh soun

dawuru; obo da

tōy (tōy, tōy)

distance, to a rem

kyiri t., okofa a

tōy, *F.* rain-water

o-tōy, *inf.* the act o

e-tōy, amber head

akomfohé akō

s. ahene & oayh

ntōy, a plant (kin

ensiform leaves u

ahaban bi a wode

*cf.* opetentōy or

ntōy, Akp.; ntōra,

abāy, family, co

ntámme-ntómmé [tet.] *a.* = ɲwraŋɲwraŋ;  
okukubaŋ hō ye nt. (kokoo kakra, tun-  
tam wom', fufu kakra wom').  
tómèrè [Eng.] *tumbler*; cf. gyiraase.  
ɔ-tómfó, *pl. a-* [tono] *smith, blacksmith.*  
*pr.* 234. 3328 f.; cf. odwumfo; ot., nyā  
ade! [ot. n'nyā ade!] an encouraging  
word to a working blacksmith; the  
answer: ade(ɛ) mmèra!  
ɔ-tómfó, tɔŋfo, *pl. a-* [tɔŋ] *seller*; *syn.*  
ɔdetɔŋfo.  
ɔ-tómfor, *pl. a-*, *F. a glutton. Mt. 11, 19.*  
ntómmò, ntóma, *sweet potato, Batatas*  
*edulis, Convolvulus batatas.* [G. atómò].  
ɔ-tóm-mó, *pl. a-* [tono ɔbo] *anvil. Isa. 41, 7.*  
tomoo, *F. alone, only*; cf. ɲkutoo.  
ntommorofu(w)á, *Ak. = ntemmerifu(w)a.*  
ntomporie, *Ak. = ntapèhámá, rope*;  
hama a wafira no koküroo, adwuma-  
yefo de bi to wɔŋ aseŋmu ye adwuma;  
nsuanofò na etaa de to wɔŋ aseŋmu.  
*pr.* 744.  
atompráda, newly cut *plantains*; bròde  
a wokotwa fi dua so mprenpreŋ de  
beto hō na ano nsu ansɔŋ na wokodi  
a, na akita wo; cf. (bròde) hūā.  
nto-mú, *inf. addition, augmentation. pr.*  
2934; cf. ntoso; ntom', di 12.  
tɔŋ, *v. [red. tontɔŋ] to sell. pr.* 363. 809.  
1377. 3330-32. - tɔŋ..di, *to sell and*  
*use up the money received*; ɔdefo no  
kotɔŋ asem no mā nea odi asem no;  
wɔtɔŋ no di = wodi no kasa, *s. ɔkasa.*  
Tɔŋɲ, *pr. n., = Togoland.*  
tɔŋ [full o] *adv. imitative of the loud*  
*and harsh sound of a bell, gong or*  
*dawuru*; ɔbɔɔ dawuru mu tɔŋ tɔŋ tɔŋ.  
tɔŋɲ (tɔŋɲ, tɔŋɲ) *adv. far, to a great*  
*distance, to a remote part of*; ɔkɔ Abro-  
kyiri t., ɔkɔfa akuraa t.  
tɔŋ, *F. rain-water. [pr. 108.*  
ɔ-tɔŋ, *inf. the act of selling, sale; slavery.*  
ɛ-tɔŋ, *amber, beads of amber*; wofre no  
akɔmfobèné, akɔmfo na etaa hye ntia;  
*s. ahene & baŋkám.*  
ntɔŋ, *a plant (kind of palm) with long*  
*ensiform leaves used for plaiting mats*;  
ahabaŋ bi a wòde ɲwene keta. *pr.* 3333;  
cf. opetentɔŋ or ntámme, twitɔŋ.  
ntɔŋ, *Akp.*; ntóro, *Ak., (pl. id.) = abusū-*  
*abáŋ, family, consanguinity, kindred*;

wufi nt. bɛŋ mu? wó ntɔŋ de déŋ?  
meye Dwúmoánání, &c., *I am a member*  
*of the Dw. family, &c.* - Cf. ntoro  
& App. D.

ntɔŋ = ntɔŋká: n'ani'atra né ntɔŋ, *he is*  
*supercilious, arrogant, presumptuous.*  
*pr.* 2302. — ntó-nám, *s. ató-de.*

atón-náŋ [tono, ɔdaŋ] = ɔtónasu, *a smithy.*  
ntɔŋanóá, ntónóá, *the eaves of a roof.*  
ɔ-tónasú-m', ɔtónasú(m') [nea ɔtomfo tonó  
hɔ] *forge, smithy, smithery, workshop*  
*of a smith. pr.* 1948.

ɔ-tɔŋfó, *pl. a-, a seller*; *s. ɔtomfo.*

ntɔŋká, (*eye*)-brows; cf. ntɔŋ, nyáŋkɔntɔŋ;  
nt.-dubiri, *pigment of stibium. Isa. 64, 11.*

ntɔŋ'ko, *the largest species of pepper,*  
*with red or dark-green or whitish*  
 *pods; s. mako. pr.* 3117. 3334.

Tɔŋkɔ, *pr. n. a town on the left bank*  
*of the Volta*; efi Anum kɔ hɔ baye  
dakoro kwaŋ; wufi Parémáŋ a, na  
woko hɔ a. n. woadu Sɔháé (Ewe).

tɔŋkɔgyèí, *pl. n-, hook, large fish-hook.*  
*Am. 4, 2; cf. akotokoro.*

tɔŋkɔ-kaa, *a finger-ring with a knob*  
*resembling a mitre*; cf. kaa, mpetea.

ntɔŋkom, *As. = ntɔŋ'ko.*

tɔŋkɔmm: sra..t., *to besmear thickly*;  
ɔsraa ne hō t., *he besmeared the whole*  
*of his body thickly*; ɔde ɲkū asra n'aním  
t., *he has besmeared his face thickly*  
*with shea-butter.*

tɔ-ɲkóm-da-yaré, *sleeping sickness*; yare  
t., *to have the sl. s.*

tɔŋkɔŋ, *a cesspool.*

tano, *Ak. = tɔ, to buy. pr.* 790.

tóno, *v. [inf. a-] to forge, to beat or*  
*work iron or steel, to do smith's work,*  
- used without an obj., cf. hɔ 60. 89;  
- *s. tontono. pr.* 234. 1796.

ntónóá, *s. ntɔŋanóá.*

ɔ-tón-sú(m'), *s. ɔtonasu.*

tóntán, *v. to twist, intertwist, entwine,*  
*intertwine; to entangle*; fá tóntaŋ mú  
= fá tóatōa mu, *make a noose, loop,*  
*loose knot!*

ntóntán, *Ak. -ne, net, net-work, trellis,*  
*grate, lattice. Ex. 27, 4; anim nt., veil.*  
*Cant. 4, 1. 3; cf. ɔtaŋ; - spider's web,*  
*cobweb, s. hūhūa; the skin on milk,*  
*sauce &c.*

ntóntán-tám, *crape; gauze.*

ato-ntém, *n., inf.* [tów ntém] *quick shooting (of firearms). pr. 1876; getting the start of one in fighting or fencing. - (obs.) aberante yi ye at., this young man seduces any girl he comes in contact with.*

ntántó [cf. tǎŋ, to sell, tǎ, to buy]: *di nt., to buy things on joint account and share the money received from the sales = si kosow; cf. di 81.*

ntontó [full o] a species of *yam* (bayere); *s. odé.*

ntonto [full o] *several strings united, with beads strung on each, used to decide any matter by drawing the beads, which may come or not; bǎ or twē..so nt., to draw lots (cast lots or raffle) for (or upon); asase yi nt. abo me, the lot for this land fell on me; wǎbǎ no nt. (cf. wǎbǎ no aka), they recur to the drawing of lots in order to decide his case. - F. twē (.hō) tonto. Mt. 27,35. Mk. 15,24.*

ntonto-bó, *the act of drawing lots or deciding by lot; wode asem bi ato nipa so na wonhú mu nokware, na nea ɔwo ntonto no bi womá okofa, na wokaŋkye wie a, ɔtwē ahene a.s. ntrama a ewo hama no so no. Se onipa no, wǎtǎ-no sǎ a, na ayi ato fam'; se nso ewom' ampa a, wǎtwē a, emmá. Ade koro no ara na wofre no ahamatwē.*

ntonto-dé, *allotted portion. Ps. 16,5.*

ntóntóm, *mosquito. pr. 3335.*

ntóntón-naŋ [ntóntóm daŋ], *ntóntón-tám, mosquito-net.*

tontón, *red. v. tǎŋ.*

tontón, *the midrib(s) of the leaf of the adobe palm.*

tontóno, *red. v. 1. s. tono. — 2. de.. tontónò .., to work or act upon..with.., to cause or give trouble by, to inflict or cast upon; mede asem makótontóno no, I have brought a palaver upon him which will give him much to do. — 3. F. to laud, magnify; to adore.*

ntóntóno, *inf. F. adoration.*

atontǎre-bóaa, atontrǎbbáa, *pl. n., gnat, small fly. Mt. 23,24.*

o-tontǎroní, *pl. a-fo, reveller, rioter,*

*carouser, bacchanalian; onipa a wadidi amēē na n'ani agye kyey se ete, odi ŋkwaseasem, ɔtētēem' (yē yē, mē, tweaa).*

atóo, *Ak. = ato, spoon &c.*

ɛ-tóo, *Ak. = ɛtaw.*

ató-nyǎŋ: *odii at., several times he was to all appearance dead, but revived.*

ántópǎntírí, *a certain bead; s. ahene.*

atopé (obsol.), *a hoe with a broad blade. pr. 1081; - mattock? cf. asaw.*

ɔ-topé, *a large snail, cf. ŋwaw, ɔwánini. pr. 1080. 3427f.*

tó-péŋ [tów] *pl. id. one shot; t. abien, two shots.*

atopéré, *a play in which a victim (a person destined for death) is cruelly killed. pr. 3336; de..goru at. (As. dwa at.), to worry, torment, torture one to death; maye bone, na mommfá me ŋgoru at., I have done evil, but do not torment me to death; nea wode no regoru at. no, wǎhye no anibere, ɛ. s. wǎbǎbǎ no nnade ansá-na woakum no.*

ɔ-topéréfó, *pl. a-, one who partakes in the play called atopére; a cruel fellow. pr. 3337.*

ɔ-topéréfó, *pl. a- [nea opere tǎ] a forward person; a brave warrior.*

tǎpére-sóno, *the placing of the coffin of a king or chief in the grave upon the corpses of the sacrificed slaves; bǎ..t., to make lines on the face of somebody with charcoal, white and red clay (a sign that he is to be killed).*

tǎpóó [Eng.] *a tub.*

tǎre, *v. [red. totǎre] to fall (cf. tǎ); 1. to fall or turn or be decided against; asem no atǎre no (= as. no ato no so, abo no) or simply átǎre no, the matter has turned out against him, he has been found guilty; asem yi, étǎre wo, you are guilty. — 2. red. to fall on or upon, to attack, assault, assail, begin an attack upon; ɔtotǎre no, he attempts to catch him, assaults him. — 3. to be reduced in number, become less; wǎatǎre, they have become few. — 4. t. ase, to cut off, extirpate. 1 Kg. 11,16; ase tǎre, to die out or away,*

*become e (oman, abu at. = wǎŋ n. a.) ase decrease in agulation; anitǎre.*

tǎre, *pl. n., nomma. Su wrists and performing.*

ntǎre-mú, *inf. in, fall down, a pot of too*

atǎre-mú-de, *long standing, ade a wǎfí Guanfo at. no twifo de ne an ordinance 13,10.*

antǎre-èpirá [wǎre of a c ain agoru wǎre

ntǎrewá, *ntǎre*

ɔ-torfo, *F. = ɔtǎro, tǎrotǎro,*

*glǎb, slippery, ye t'ro, this p trǎt'ro ni. —*

*genuine; cf. bǎtoro, v. = torǎv*

atǎro; *Aky. ator truth, falsehood*

*nouncing some toro, to tell b 1699; cf. boaa;*

*makes the lie mā ɔt. ŋwie ɔt*

*the lie told of ɔ-tǎro, a plant,*

*stavesacr wǎ dwiw k*

tǎrǎ, *trǎ, tǎre*

ntǎro, *Ak., pl. families, each spirit. Descend*

*sǎa. - Wo nǎ ná moye nt.; -*

*ni, or, ɔye me ancient family,*

*Tshí-English D*

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become extinct, be extinguished: wəŋ (əmaŋ, abusūa, mmoadoma, afeboa) ase at. = wəŋ ase agu; aduaŋ (əde, əbrəde n. a.) ase at. — 5. to sink, subside, decrease in volume, as liquids by coagulation; ŋŋo no ada nti, atore; cf. anitore.

taree, pl. n., Aky. a little bell = nnən-nəmma. Such bells are worn on the wrists and ankles by the əkəmfo when performing.

ntòrè-mú, inf.: di nt. = tə mu, to sink in, fall down, e.g. a cover or lid in a pot of too wide aperture.

atòrè-mú-de, F. = amanne, a custom of long standing, habitual practice, usage; ade a wófi tètètete ayè abedu nne; Gwaŋfo at. ne se wodi agyade, na A-twifo de ne wofade; daa atòrè-mude, an ordinance for ever. Ex. 12, 14. 17. 13, 10.

antòr-èpirá [wantə a wapira] the name of a certain native song or game; s. agoru & dwom.

ntòrèwá, s. ntorowa.

ə-torfo, F. = ətòrofo. Mt. 7, 15.

tòro, tòrotòro, tòròtòro, a. 1. smooth, glib, slippery, lubricous; əkwəŋ yi so ye t'ro, this path is slippery; əkwəŋ trót'ro ni. — 2. false, spurious, not genuine; cf. bisetró, opp. bisepá.

toro, v. = torów.

atòro; Aky. atoro; As. ətoro, a lie, untruth, falsehood [original meaning: denouncing somebody]; di at., As. di toro, to tell lies, to lie. pr. 450. 457. 1699; cf. boa; əmá ətoro wíe toro, he makes the lie cease to be a lie; yém-má ət. ŋwíe ət. ana? shall we make the lie told of us a truth?

ə-tòro, a plant, used to destroy lice; stavesacre; wəde guare wəŋ tirim na dwiw kə.

tòró, tró, threepence.

ntòró, Ak., pl. id. I: one of the ancient families, each worshipping a particular spirit. Descent is matrilineal. Cf. abusūa. - Wo né bi guare əbosəŋ-koro a, ná moye nt.; - mé ntəŋ or mé ntòro ni, or, əye mé nt., we are of the same ancient family, worshipping the same

Tshi-English Dict.

fetish. ("Mede m'agya əbosom mewoo no, I begat him with the help of my father's fetish". "We do not forget that the propagation of the family depends upon the help of the family fetish"). Wobə (or, wuguare) nt. bəŋ? to which family do you belong? Cf. ntəŋ & guare. — 2. According to some informants ntòrə denotes the totemic spirit(?), and descent is patrilineal; (in A k u a p e m, patrilineal & matrilineal). torobén'to, pl. n. [Dan., Dutch: trumpet] trumpet. - torobén'to-hyéńfò, pl. id. or n., trumpeter. Neh. 4, 12.

tòrodo, tòrododo(do), tòrodo-torodoo, tūrodo, 1. a. straight, erect, upright, aright, right; slender, slim; plain, smooth; cf. kòrədədə; dua no si hə t. (əykyeá na shə nni apəwəpəw, na enni abāá pii gye ne soro ŋkò); əkasá t. a emu tew, he speaks readily and clearly. Isa. 32, 4; e or o torodoo, a plain, decided e or o; mo de a morekā yi ye nokware torodododo, what you say here is quite true, the plain truth. — 2. adv. precisely, just, exactly, perfectly.

tòrədə, tòrədədə, tòrodododo, adv. imitative of the sound of a fluid being poured into a vessel or upon the ground. pr. 327; nsu gu tòrododo; nsu gu mu tòrədədə; nsu gu fam' taradada; əde nsu gu ahinam' t(w)ərədədə; cf. kòrədədə.

tòrofetòrofe, a. smooth, glib; cf. tòro; n'ano ye t., he has a smooth, glib, flippant, voluble tongue.

ntòrófo, pl. (sing. ntòroni), persons of the same ntòrə; q. v.

ə-tòrofo, pl. a-, liar. pr. 2596. 3338-41.

ntòrofo-sem, a-, = atosem, lies, falsehood; s. atoro. Ps. 101, 7.

tòrò-kāá, a profuse flow of water.

ə-tòro-kyèrəkyeréfó, a-, pl. a-, one who teaches heresy; a false teacher. 2 Pet. 2, 1.

(a)tòróm, a species of antelope; ne hō ŋwraŋŋwraŋ se əwansəŋ; syn. ətromōō?

tòrom, tòromm ..., s. tērem, trēm, trəma, tromtrom, tūrom'.

atoropó, atoropó, pl. n., a species of tomato; s. ntorowa. pr. 3136. Ex. 28, 33.

— atoropóa, atoropó(w)a [dim.] a small species of tomato.

**torotoro**, *a. s.* tōro.

**torów**, *v.* to become smooth, to wear out, be worn out or off by friction or rubbing; mfewá no hō ykyimii at.; n'asō atorow = n'asōm' aye trotro, asem biara nsīaw mu, he turns a deaf ear to all that is told him.

**torowá**, *nipple, teat, pap.*

**torowá**, *pl. n.*, a kind of calabash; *syn.* mfuaa.

**ntorowá**, *ntorewá*; *As.* nnuadéwa, an edible fruit, tomato, love-apple, *Lycopersicum* (or *Solanum*) *esculentum*; *diff. species:* nnuahwé, *nt.* kyey, *nt.* pá, *nt.* apó, *s.* atoropó. *pr.* 548. 1909.

**tosaw**, *v.* to bruise, crush &c. = posaw.

**tó-saw**, *Akp.* a wad to stop the charge of powder in a gun; *cf.* osaw.

**atosedé**, *As.* [ato-ase-de] vegetable food, victuals; *diff.* atomde, *g. v.*

**o-tó-siká** = otow-sika, *tribute money.* *Mt.* 22, 19.

**ató-sém** [atoro asem] *falsehood, falsity, untruth, lie; cf.* huw.

**ato-só** [to 18] *attack of faintness, swoon; syn.* atowoso.

**ntó-só**, *inf.* [ade a wode to so] *addition; what one gets into the bargain when buying a thing; bonus; Ak.* nyuso, *cf.* nsim', ykwanye. *pr.* 2511.

**ntosó dú**, *tithe, tenth; nt.* anum, *the fifth part; pl. s.* ntotoso (du du).

**o-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; *cf.* ntó-só.

**toosūaa**, *a weight of or for gold = ta-sūaa.*

**táte**, *pl. n.*, foot of a fourfooted beast, paw, hoof; - claw.

**atote-bóaa**, *pl. n.*, any quadruped that lives on the ground, not on trees; *opp.* soroboa; adowa ne nt. hene.

**o-tótím**, otótím, name of a tree and its fruit.

**toto**, *red. v.*, *s.* to, to fall &c.; to, to buy. — *F.* = sere, *Mt.* 18, 29.

**toto**, *red. v.*, *s.* to 1-31, espec. 5c. d. 8c. d. (ototo ne hō ase: 1. = obere ne hō ase; 2. oghwe ne hō so yiye); de

(dwom) toto so = tu dwom, *s.* dwom.

- toto abaa, *F.* to shoot out branches.

- toto anyiwa, *F.* to look round about. *Mk.* 9, 8.

**tótō**, *red. v.*, *s.* tō 1-3, to be entangled, complicated &c. *pr.* 2; t. anajmu, *F.* to offend. *Mt.* 5, 29. 13, 21; tótō nan mu, to supplant. *Gen.* 27, 36.

**tōto**, *child. lang.* = bósaw.

**o-totó**, *nea ototo*, one who often buys. *pr.* 3342.

**ntotó**, *inf.* frequent buying, inclination to buy. *pr.* 392. 3548.

**ntótō**, *inf.* [s. tō] discord, contention, embroilment; perplexity; confusion. *pr.* 2456. 2558.

**tótōto**, *adv.* denoting the report of a gun.

**ó-tótóá hō hono**, *s.* mmofūmā.

**ntótō-anájím'**, *inf. F. (Akp.)* impediment, obstacle; offence, things that offend. *Mt.* 18, 7.

**ntoto-aním'**, *v. n.* what is put before another thing; a casing of timber-work; dua a woasey de fomfām apoy né mfensere anim mā eye fe = mfom-famhó.

**ntótō-anó**, *inf.* false accusation, calumny, slander.

**atótō-atótō**: mmāra at., *transgressions.* *Gal.* 3, 19. [palm nut.

**atótō-bé** = abe a wotótō, a roasted **ntotobisiwa**, a small and numerous; yey mmofra nt. de, yennim, we little children, many as we are, do not know that.

**o-tatōbonéfó**, *pl. a.*, a profligate, flagitious, abandoned, vicious, wicked, reprobate person, ruffian; onipa a ope se ode ne hō fra bone biaram'.

**o-tatōbréfó**, *pl. a.*, simple fellow; fool, idiot; brutish person. *pr.* 3296.

**ntotōe**, *v. n. F.* supplication(s); *s.* toto = sere.

**tótōe**, *F.* roasted.

**atotōé** = asē akeseakese, a kind of itch, 'with large vesicles'; *cf.* ntotowee.

**ntotofifiwa**, boys of about (6-)12 years; *cf.* akisiwa. *Job* 19, 18.

**atoto-gya-we**, epilepsy; *cf.* abiribiriw.

**ntoto-hó**, *s.* ntohō. — **ntotohó-sém**, *similitude, parable &c.*; *s.* ntohō.

**ntoto-kój**,

(nantew) =

**ntotom'** [to ground), de

32, 6 (*cf.* 33)

**atoto-nsā**, o

drinkables

**o-totontó**,

otintinto.

**totore**, *red.*

attack, try

**o-tótore**, a

**ntótore**, dry

sleeping

**tótōro-bo-ns**,

who causes

makes wa

name of N

nsu abo,

antly, the

**ototorotó**, tót

big, stout

kese, eye

is st

**tótōrotó**, a

uninjured,

*pr.* 1314;

1, 12. - ne

quit. *Ex.* 2

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**ntoto-sere**, F

**ntoto-só** (*pl.*

*nt.* anum

14, 20. 47,

**tótótē**, *adv.*

full

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**tótótótó**, tot

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**atoto-átótó**,

**totów**, *red.*



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**ntoto-kón**, *inf.*: óyè nt., óde nt. nam (nantew) = ototo ne kón, s. kón.

**ntotom'** [to 12] *depressions* (of the ground), *dale, glen, ravine*. Ezek. 31, 12. 32, 6 (cf. 35, 8 mmewase).

**atota-nsá**, *one who is fond of buying drinkables*. pr. 3343.

**o-totoutó**, *foolishness, stupidity*; cf. otintigto.

**totore**, *red. v. tore, to assail, assault, attack, try to catch or kill*.

**o-tótore**, *a certain tree*; dua kese, woso.

**ntótore**, *dry spittle* about the mouth of sleeping children.

**tótoro-bo-nsu** (toturob., R. tetreb.), *he who causes rain to fall copiously and makes water (rivers) overflow*; a by-name of Nyankōpōŋ; ototo toto a, na nsu abo, *when the rain falls abundantly, the rivers &c. overflow*.

**totorotó**, tótōrotó, totorotó, *a. large, tall, big, stout*: óyè onipa t. = asó, óyè kese, óyè aberaŋ; wáyè tótōrotó, *he is stout (or fat)*.

**tótōrotó**, *a. safe and sound; unhurt, uninjured, unimpaired; unimpeached*. pr. 1314; (*tried and*) approved. Ja. 1, 12. - ne hō n'ye t., *he shall be quit*. Ex. 21, 19. - ne hō renye t., *he shall not be unpunished*; cf. sōŋŋ 1; wako sa de ne hō aba t., e.s. korábó bi anká no se oyare bi ammó no, na óde ne hō dwoodwoó aba ofe; wafi asem nom' t., e.s. obi de asem ato no so a.s. amanne bi abato no so, na mpanyimfo ahyia adi asem no, na fo biara ammá ne fám'.

**ntoto-sère**, F. = ŋkotāsère; cf. ntotoe.

**ntoto-só** (*pl. of ntoso*): nt. du du, *tithes*; nt. anum anum, *the fifth part*. Gen. 14, 20. 47, 26.

**tótótē**, *adv. lengthways, lengthwise, at full length*; obea hō t., *he lies there (idly stretched out) at full length*.

**totótotó**, totótoto: n'ani ye no t. = eye no aniani, *he is sad, grieved, of doubtful mind* (Lk. 12, 29), *in perplexity, at a loss* (so that his eyes fall now here, now there).

**atota-átótó**, *inf. waste, lavishness*.

**totów**, *red. v. tow; totow, to shoot*.-Ex.

19, 13. - t. kyene(kyene), s. tow 1. pr. 3346. - onè waŋ totow abien bi, (a) *he fought with them*; (b) *he had a talk with them*. - biribi atotow me hō, *spots (as of leprosy or other cutaneous diseases) have appeared on my skin*. Lev. 13, 18. 29. 14, 32 ff.; s. tow 2a, eyám.

**atotowaá**, *a certain tree*; dua kese, wodi n'aba, wode n'ahabaŋ ye faŋ.

**ntotowcé**, *a mark, spot, eruption, efflorescence on the skin, rash, pimple &c.*; piti nt., *plague of leprosy*. Lev. 13, 2. 17; 14, 34.

**o-tó-twá** [twa 12. 13, eto 3] *conclusion, end*.

**tòw**, *v. [red. totow] 1. to fling, cast, send or throw from the hand, to whirl, hurl*. pr. 3348; ótòw no bó, *he flings a stone at him*. pr. 1610. 2581; tow kyene, tow gu, *to cast somewhere*. F. Mt. 13, 42; *to cast away*. pr. 3346. 3350f. 3353; watow ne hō agu, *he has cast himself away*. - tow kyene or petē, *to throw or cast to*; otow poma no kyenee me, *he threw me the stick*; tow nuuaa no petē yaŋ ha, *fling the pieces of wood to us here!* tow atāābo, *to throw with a sling, to sling a stone*: otow atāābo no bō no, 1 Sam. 17, 49. - 2. *to fling or throw one's self about in a violent or hasty manner, to rush, dash, spring, bound*; wotow hyes or guu yaŋ so, *they fell upon us and seized us*; mmoadoma a etua awerew no nyinaa tow. pr. 233. 519. - 2a. *to appear in spots as marks of a cutaneous disease*; cf. totow. - 3. *to propel, shoot, let fly* (bemma, agyaŋ, *an arrow*). pr. 362. - 4. *to shoot, fire, discharge* (otuo, *a gun*). pr. 456; ehena na otowe? *who shot?* to shoot, *to kill by shooting*: otów' 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; - atuduru tow, *gunpowder explodes*. - 5. *to give, fetch or deal a blow, to beat or strike* (kutruku, sōtare, twere, *with the fist, the palm of the hand, the knuckles of the fingers*); tow ananjoti, *to kick*,

wince, fling out, to jerk (of horses); tow.. dade = to.. dade, s. to 15. — 6. to brandish, flourish, wave, fan (mānā, pəŋkəduá, sòhori-ntakàrá); to wave a wave-offering. Lev. 8,27. — 7. tow osikiyi, to cast or throw a die or dice, to play with dies; t. ntráma, to play with cowries (wofa ntrama na wodé gu fám' na wokari nēa ébutuw nē nea édan); t. ghoma, to play at cards; t. dam, t. ware, to play at draughts. pr. 3354; t. ódo, to play with a kind of ball made of palm-leaves. — 8. tow ade, tow (atade) so, to iron, smooth (a dress, or clothes). — 9. tow poŋ, to spread the table, lay the cloth, give a banquet or entertainment. — 10. tow dua, to fell a tree; cf. hwe 2. pr. 361. 426. 3352. — 11. tow, F. to become or be slack; to become unstrung (of a drum). — 12. Phr. wantów' n'ánóm toaa má, he did not shoot one cartridge full from his mouth, i.e. he answered or replied nothing at all = wantow ne hō toaa má. — 13. wotow gye so, they shout to each other (for joy). Jer. 48,33. — 14. tow nsu, to draw water. John 4,7. 11. — 15. otow n'ano ká kyeré me se.., he called (shouted) to me saying..; yetow yeŋ ano gu kwa, we are wasting words; cf. to 7a. — 16. wəŋ menéase retow né sukóm, s. menaase.

atów, inf. [tow 2] springing, bounding &c. pr. 233.

ε-tów, pl. n-, atow-atów, l. lump, bump, globe, round mass, ball, as of wet clay for pisé-building; dumpling, of foofoo (fufuu-tów; ahentów, a small one, gkwaseatów, a large one). pr. 1911; clod, clot, coagulation; mogya atow-atow. Lk. 22,44. pr. 3266; nsú atów-atów, drops of water. Job 36,27. — 2. cluster, swarm, crowd: nnipa no abò tow, the people are crowded together; wokokyeree tow, they huddled together; wokyeré t. hwe ase, they fall one upon another. Lev. 26,37. - bə tuo t., to put the guns in a heap (a sign of intended fighting).

ε-tów, ε-, l. tribute, toll, tax, poll-tax; di.. t., s. di 62; 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, wokye no asafu mu; Kwadade yii t. obarima mmaŋ 12, ohea mmaŋ 8 (1854 May); woyiyii t., they became tributary. Judg. 1,30; woyii no t., they paid him taxes; cf. Gr. § 206,1; (adwúma-tów), levy. 1 Kg. 5,27.(13). — 2. in epds.: asafu-tów, several companies, kúrotów, amántów, several townships or communities; district; pl. ntow-ntów. Neh. 9,22.

ε-towá, Aky. a kind of large ososow; ososow kese bi a wode ye asika. - a kind of crowbar, lever.

ε-tówá, a certain tree; sare so dua kese.

ε-tów-adé, ε-tów-afóré, wave-offering. Lev. 8,27. 29. — tów-adáká, treasury. Mk. 12,41; offering-box.

atowéé, shooting-place. — ε-tówfó, pl. a-, shooter. 2 Sam. 11,24.

tów-hwefó, pl. id. collector of income. 1 Kg. 4,7.

ε-tów-gu, inf. casting away. Eccl. 3,6.

ntów-gye-so-dwóm, joyous shouting. Jer. 48,33.

atow-gyéi, place for paying custom. Mt. 9,9.

ε-tówgye-fó, -ní, pl. towgyefo, collector or receiver of customs, tax-gatherer, toll-gatherer, publican. Mt. 18,17. Lk. 18,10.

ato-wó-só = adetawoso, ahunum'.

ε-tów-siká, tribute-money. Ex. 38,24.

tow-só: si t., to risk; ode ne gkwá sii t., he risked his life.

tów-yí, inf. the raising of taxes or tribute; de.. hye t. mu, to lay under tribute. Judg. 1,28.

tówow, tóyow, a. tasteless, insipid, unsavoury, from want of salt, pepper &c.; gkwag no ye gkwag t., ε. s. gkyene né mako n.a. nnim'; cf. gyeŋ, v.

toyám', anxiety, anxiousness, dejection, apprehension, alarm, despondency; bə t., to be cast down, alarmed, depressed, dejected; ode owu t. (= anikrakra) guage, he fled in a mortal fright.

toyám'-bò, inf. the ed, dejection &c.

ato-yéŋkyeŋ, mis/

tóyoo, tóyow = tow

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§ 109,31. 228,4.

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trá, tână, tēnā v. [re

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Gr. § 102,3. trá

móntrá asé! sit

or seats, be seated

on the ground! w

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371); yetrá baab

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**toyám'-bò, inf.** the state of being dejected, dejection &c.

**ato-yérenkyem, misfortune, disaster.**

**tóyoo, tóyow = toŵow.**

**trá, tārā, v.** [red. tratra] to go or move over any object or beyond any limit in doing any thing. pr. 90. 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 traā obo, amōa, he leaped over a stone, a pit; n'ani atra ne ntōy, he is supercilious, haughty, overbearing; cf. ani A; tra so, to be excessive; óyè hú trá so, he is excessively timid; aye mā atra so (aboro so, abu so), it is overfull; oye ade bi a atra ne ti (so), he did something extraordinary (in a bad sense).

**trá, tǎnǎ, tǎnǎ, v.** [red. trǎtrǎ], F. tsǎnǎ, 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; trǎ ase! mǎtrǎ ase! or, mǎtrǎ asé è! sit down! take a seat or seats, be seated! trǎ fam'! sit down on the ground! watrǎ abrogua so, he has placed himself on a chair (pr. 371); yetrǎ baabi a, yeatrǎ = nea yetrǎ de, eghǎ, it does not matter where we sit; metrǎ ase a, entrǎ (prop. when I try to sit down, it is impossible), I cannot keep quiet, it is unbearable or intolerable to me; kotrǎ or betrǎ, to go or come to sit down, to settle, take up habitation; de.. trǎ, caus. to seat, place on a seat, cause to sit down or to occupy a post, site, situation; to station, locate, settle, establish; --otu kotrǎā Akyem, he emigrated to Akem; otuu woy kotrǎā 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): otrǎā Aburi, he lived at Ab. (but is no more there); ope se obetrǎ Ab. daa, he wishes that he may be

able to live at Ab. always; cf. ote Ab., he lives at Ab. at present; ne yere wui no, na ote Ab., when his wife died, he lived at Ab. — 3. to stay, remain, continue: trǎ ha kakra, stay here a little! wobeko, na me de, metrǎ ha, - you are going to depart, but I shall stay here; metrǎ ha adapen anaj, I shall stay here four weeks; asase betrǎ ho daa, the earth will continue for ever; mā entrǎ ho, leave it there, let it remain where it is, let it be as it is, let the matter alone = mā epka; - akutu no mmeree e, mā entrǎ dua so, the orange is not ripe, leave it on the tree! — 4. trǎ ohene hō, to sit by the side of a king, to be a counsellor of the king's; trǎ asem hō, to attend a palaver or public transaction. pr. 370. — 5. Phr. ontrǎ ase qhwe, he does not sit and look at, i.e. he is not indifferent (to), not listless, apathetic, careless; regardless (of). K. § 189. — 6. trǎ ho, trǎ ase (cf. te ho, te ase) to live; obetrǎ-ase daa = obenyā daa qkwā, he will live for ever. - trǎ ase, to live on; to subsist: enye obosu so na afurum nam trǎ ase, the ass does not live on dew (like the cricket in the fable).

**atrǎ, Ak. 1.** = boaa, net, fishing net; cf. asawu. pr. 3357; oŵia né sukōm aye me se atrǎ, I am exhausted from heat and thirst; yeduu ho na yeaye se atrǎ, when we arrived there, we were very tired. — 2. peritoncum.

**t'raa, t'rawa, a.** thin, flat, smooth, soft; s. tratraa. pr. 3302.

**at'raa, slice, cut, thin broad piece cut off, of yam (odé a wōatwa), of bread &c.**  
**trǎ-béa, o-trǎ-bére, trǎ-béw, seat, place to sit in; abode, dwelling, place of residence; watrǎ me t'rábère, he has taken my seat; me t. ni, this is my place; sore fi me t., get up from my place! mā yeyko yey t., let us go to our places! me t. ne Akropōy, my place of residence is at A. pr. 3358.**

**trǎdadada, s. taradada.**

**atrǎé, (pl. id.) place, seat, dwelling-place; station; possession; bepōw so**

at., *stronghold*. 1 Sam. 20, 25, 22, 5. 1 Kg. 10, 19; cf. trábea. — atráewá, a small place &c., an out-station.

**o-tráfó**, pl. a-, 1. *assessor; judge lateral, counsellor &c.* K. § 178. - obene atr. = mpanyimfo, the king's counsellors, advisers, ministers. — 2. *steersman, helmsman, steersmate.*

**ántra-kùró** [entra kùrow, baabifo kyi] a certain bead, s. ahene.

**tram'** = tra mu (tra, v.).

**tràm**, v. [red. trantram] 1. *to cry out, cry at or about; tram frè, to call upon, invoke: wahintiw atram afre obosom na obintiw 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.* Gal. 3, 1; *to curse, imprecate, call down some hurt or calamity, invoke evil on: osúmáǵfó no atrám barima no amá wáhwè ase; cf. kai.* — 3. *ohuru-huro no tram no tware no, he was smothered by the damps.* — 4. *otran'-trám me = okasa denneŋ yi me hū, otèētèe me, he threatens me, snarls at me, addresses me harshly.* — 5. *anadwó yi nniipa bi trantrám mú, last night some people kept up a roaring noise, a great clamour.* — **o-trám**, inf. *crying out &c.*

**nt'rama** (pl.), As. & F. also trama, *cowries, small shells* imported from islands in the Indian Ocean, serving in parts of Western Africa instead of money; forty make a string (oban), and fifty strings (mmaŋ 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 biakó si mmaŋ 85 (not otiri nè mmaŋ 85), nnansá yi esi atiri abieŋ. pr. 919. - di nt., *to use cowries as coin.* - F. matew ne t., *I have paid for it.*

**o-trama-tiri**, a head of cowries; in the pl. atiri is used for 2 to 9 heads and atramatiri for 10 or more heads.

**nt'rama-tow**, inf. *playing or gaming*

*with cowries, s. tow (v.) 7.* — **n-t'ramatofó**, o-, a player for cowries. pr. 3104.

**nt'rá-mú**, inf. *immanence*. K. § 163.

**traŋ**, v. [red. trantraŋ] *to discharge many guns at once or in a volley, to volley.* pr. 989. — **o-traŋ**, a-, inf. *discharging m. g. at once, volley.*

**nt'rání**, atrání = ntané-ani.

**atrá-ŋkòŋŋúa**, àtráŋkòŋŋuafó, the counsellors of a king, elders; syn. mpanyimfo. [pr. 1125.

**atránno**, a certain bird = afiafi-anómá.

**tran'trám**, red. v., s. tram.

**trantraŋ**, red. v. traŋ.

**atrá-unufúa** = nea watrá dufúa so. pr. 3359.

**trapó**, [Eng.] *tarpauling.*

**at'rápòé**, pl. n- [Dan. trappe] *step, degree or gradient of a staircase; (pl.) staircase, flight of steps, stairs* made of stones, bricks &c.; cf. antweri.

**tràra** = taradada.

**trá-ase**, trá ase, 1. s. trá. — 2. inf. *ábò no tr., it has caused him to sit down.*

— **atráase**, or **atráase óo!** interj. a salutation to one sitting; also to a new-born child.

**tráase-féntém**: waye tr. (waka ofákó, ontumi ŋko baabi), *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.*

**nt'ra-só**, inf. [s. tra] *what is beyond the limits; excess, extreme; egyina ntraso abieŋ no ntam', it stands (or holds a position) between the two extremes.* —

**ntrasó-anò**, *excessive speech*. Prov. 17, 7.

**trátrá**, red. v. tra. — **trátrá**, red. v. trá.

**trátraa** (F. tratabaa), pl. ntráa-ntráa, a thin (of things that have an extended surface; of ears of corn. Gen. 41, 23f.); syn. frafraa, hataa; flat: waye ti ntraa-ntraa, they are flat-headed; okramaj ayaase ye tr., the belly of a dog is flat.

**atrat'ra-sém**, an act of (flagrant) transgression, outrage; odi atr. = obu mmára so di asem bi, he commits a trespass; cf. di 54, senkyanee.

**o-tra-twá**, inf. *action or behaviour which*

*is not covetous or rank.*

**tráwa**, a-, s. tré, F. = tère, tréneé, téneneé

*righteous, just*

— 2. v. *righteous*

**a-trénee-dé**, *rig justice. Ezek.*

(a)tréneefo, a Gen. 18, 23f.

tréneefo or at

tréneene, ténenee

*justly; truly, rately; proper*

onim nyansá

*wisdom or an well-informed,*

tréneene, wh

(downright) lie

trim..., s. ti, ti

pow, atirirasen

Trinitic Dnya

Sunday.

**tro**, trodoo, trofe

tórom, túrom.

**tró**, tró, threep

**tróm**, tróm, r

torow, to becom

ani atoróm; m

eso atróntróm.

plain or even

plane; tróm

tróntróm daŋ

wode aborobaa

se pe ye tróm

a, wode dade

pe pe; - oday

prekó, na wò

hyirew fa so

atúatúa: atoró

tróm, tá ad

ntem.

**trómá**, atrómá [C

ful, bit of fo

little piece.

**atomá**, a dram,

or 70 grains i

**o-trómmóó**, As.

the bongo; cf.

- n-t'ra-  
ries. pr.

163.  
ge many  
to volley.  
charging

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m. mpa-  
pr. 1125.  
fi-anómá.

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ov. 17,7.

. v. trā.  
trāa, a.  
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which

is not consistent with one's position  
or rank.

tráwa, a., s. traa & tratraa.

tra, F. = tēre, tsere, te se.

trēnécé, tēnēnécé, l. a. straight, right,  
righteous, just; cf. okwantrēnee, asentr.  
— 2. n: righteousness.

a-trēnec-dé, righteous acts. 1 Sam. 12,7;  
justice. Ezek. 18,21. — a-trēnecéni, pl.  
(a)trēnefo, a righteous or just person.  
Gen. 18,23f. Mt. 13,17; wobu wəŋ hō  
trēnefo or at., they consider themsel-  
ves righteous.

trēnene, tēnēnene, trēnenene, adv. rightly,  
justly; truly, really; exactly, accu-  
rately; properly, well; entirely, fully;  
onim nyansā 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', atirimədeŋ, atirim-  
pəw, atirimsem.

Trinity-da, Onyame-baasākoro-da, Trinity  
Sunday.

tro, trodoo, trofetrofe, trom &c., s. toro...,  
tōrom, tūrom.

tró, tóró, threepence.

tróm, tóróm, v. [red. tróntróm] l. =  
torow, to become smooth; to wear out:  
ani atoróm; mfewa no ŋkyimii atróm;  
eso atróntróm. — 2. to make smooth,  
plain or even, to smooth, plain or  
plane; tróm adaka no hō mā me!  
tróntróm daŋ mu, e.s., se eye dote a,  
wode aborobaa boro so mā ne nyinaa  
se pe ye trómtróm; se eye nnua nso  
a, wode dade seŋ so mā ne nyinaa ye  
pe pe; - odaŋ no wo a, mā wonsra (no)  
prekō, na wotróm so na afei wode  
hyirew fa so a, na ntokuru nyinaa  
atúatúa; otoróm' (= ótów) n'atade so.  
tróm, tórom, adv. = tērem; syn. ntem-  
ntem.

trómá, atrómá [G. tróma] morsel, mouth-  
ful, bit of food; a small quantity,  
little piece.

atromá, a dram, the 8th part of an ounce  
or 70 grains in Apothecaries' Weight.

a-trómmōó, As. a species of antelope;  
the bongo; cf. tóróm. - buffalo?

trómtróm, trómm, tróntróm, a. smooth,  
even, glossy, polished; ne nsam' aye  
tr.; opp. awereawere; ano tr., a flatter-  
ing mouth. Prov. 26,28; okway tr., a  
smooth way. Lk. 3,5.

tróntróm, red. v. tróm; tr. so, to make  
the surface smooth. Isa. 41,7.

tróos, trós [Eng.] trousers; cf. twákoto,  
ntwontwó, wonó, atade. - trós siŋ or  
símma, a pair of knee-breeches; pl.  
trós nsimma-nsimma.

trotro, s. tōro, a.

ntrotrówá, a kind of asanka; s. kuku.  
tru, s. turu.

true, F. = ture, garden. Mk. 12,1.8.9.

trúmú, trum', tūrum', ntunumú, rectum,  
terminal part of the large intestine;  
anus, breech, buttocks, posteriors; né  
trúm' = né tòm'; cf. sto, adintrúm.

ts, F. = t before e, i, seldom before e.  
tsaw, v. to float = taa.

tse, v. = te, to sit &c.

tse ase = te ase, to exist, live.

tse, v. = te, to feel (tse.. mā..., to sym-  
pathize with); to hear, understand.

tse, ts'e, tsie v. = tie, to hear, listen,  
hearken, obey. Mt. 13,14. 23.

tse, v. = tēw, to tear &c.; otse asorekye  
nom', he passes through the waves.

tsē, v. = tēe, to stretch &c.; tsē wo nsa  
(Mt. 12,13.49); tsē apom', to be well.

tsēe, v. to be broad, wide; cf. tsew.

tsēa, v. = tēe, tētēe, to rebuke, to  
chasten.

atsēa, tsēaba, a. = atēaa, tēaa, narrow,  
strait, atena, tenatena. Mf. slender.

tsēam', tsēatsēa mu = tēem', tētēem',  
to cry out. Mk. 15,13 f.

ntsease = ntease, understanding. Mt.  
15,16.

atsembu, atsēmbua, atseŋbua = atemmu.  
Mt. 12,18. (27.) 23,23.

ntseŋ = nteŋ; bua ntseŋ = bu nteŋ,  
to judge. Mt. 7,1. 2.

ntseŋ, pride; syn. ahantaŋ; - ye ntseŋ,  
to be proud.

tsen, v. = tēe. Mt. 12,13.

tsena, v. = tēnā, trā, to sit &c.

tsenabew = trābea, trābere, trābew, place  
to sit or live, dwelling-place.

tsenám = trā mu, to continue.

tsenene = tēnēnee, trēnee, *straight, righteous. Mt. 3,15 &c.*  
 tsentsen = tenten, *long, high, tall.*  
 otsentsendem = otenten, *opp. akwatia.*  
 tsēpōj, *pl. a-, = otempon, Mk. 1,3.*  
 tsere-bia, *s. tere.*  
 tserew, *v. = terew.*  
 tsetse(-ber) — tete(-bere) &c.  
 tsētsē, *v. = tētēē, to become or make straight &c. (Mt. 3,3); etsētsē n'abrēbo, it makes him amend his life.*  
 tsetsewe, *a. torn, tattered.*  
 tsew, *v. = terew, to be wide. Mt. 7,13; cf. tserew, tse.*  
 tsew, *v. = tew, 1. to plant. Mt. 15,13. — 2. to watch. Mk. 3,2.*  
 tsew, *v. = tew, to tear &c.; tsew tōr, to fall off (from), to drop.*  
 ntsew, *F. = ntetewā, chaff.*  
 tsewee = ntetewe, *rent. Mt. 9,16. Mk. 2,21.*  
 ntsew-hō = ntewhō, *consecration.*  
 tsi = eti, *head &c.; ne tsi aseē, he is beside himself. Mk. 3,21.*  
 tsia, *v. = tia, to tread &c., to be against. Mt. 12,31 f. Mk. 9,40.*  
 tsia = tia, *privy, W. C. Mt. 15,17.*  
 tsia, *v. = tia, to be added in the row, making up the number of; tsia abien, to be second.*  
 tsiaba, tsiatsiaba, *a. = tiaa, short.*  
 tse, tse, *v. = tie, to hear, listen, hearken, obey.*  
 atsiḥi, atifi, *crown of the head, top; westward, windward, syn. ane.*  
 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. 3,3.*  
 o-tsitsifo, *pl. a-, = 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).*  
 tsrew, *v. = terew, to spread &c. Mk. 11,8.*  
 tù, *v. [red. tutú] 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* (ḡhwī, *a hair; pr. 2333, sē, a tooth, agyan, an arrow. pr. 372); to take out* (nsōe, *a thorn. pr. 313). — to pluck out* (ḡwura, *weeds, pr. 592; young plants. pr. 3367); to tear out, to pick out* (ani, *one's eye. pr. 1880); to pluck* (mmere, *mushrooms. pr. 373); to cut* (sare, *grass for thatching); - tu dé, to take out the ripe yam. pr. 3362; tutu mfuw mu ade or nnuan, to reap the fields. Ja. 5,4. — 1a. otuu m'asem mu, he made my statement invalid; mituu m'asem mu, I retracted my statement. — 2. intr. to be pulled (plucked or torn) out; n'ani biakō atu, he has lost one of his eyes; - to fall out; né sē nyinaa atu (atutu). pr. 401; - okramay no kōj hō atutu, the neck of that dog is bare; - to be torn or taken out, to be worn off: ntama no ani atu; - n'ani atu ato 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, anomaa, a bird. pr. 382). — 4. tu hō, to remove by brushing, to brush; - tu m'atade ani or so, brush my clothes! — 5. Phr. tu ase, a) 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! - b) watu tumpaḡ yi ase, he has drunk off this whole bottle. — 5a. tu bisa, to question, put a question to; wotu bisaa no sē.; - otū asem mā me, a) he puts a question to me, asks me something; - b) he gives me an answer; otutu nsem mā me, he puts questions to me. — 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; watūtu akūru, ne hōnam nyinaa 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! — 8a. intr. to flow out;***

mogya tu ...  
 blood. Mt. 9, ...  
 ashes), s. nsōe ...  
 a mass, from ...  
 ampēsī = me ...  
 take out a ...  
 ntia no biakō ...  
 kyene. pr. 3 ...  
 off, amōase ...  
 ing the pud ...  
 out, i.e. dis ...  
 ahye me ns ...  
 trading-busi ...  
 nneema nyin ...  
 all the thing ...  
 has intruste ...  
 trust to me. ...  
 a ship), disem ...  
 mu aguade ag ...  
 guu Guaa. ...  
 abolish. 1 Cor ...  
 n'afotu gu, he ...  
 14a. yetu gu ...  
 ney; cf. ...  
 out, casu ...  
 municate; watu ...  
 = wapopa ne ...  
 afi asafo no ...  
 dethrone = ...  
 a throne, tu ase ...  
 — 16a. intr ...  
 up, grow to ...  
 come of age; ...  
 a watu so ka ...  
 girl (aged 6-10 ...  
 is coming of ...  
 Phrases with ...  
 17. a) tu ab ...  
 strength of ...  
 dismay, disa ...  
 the strength ...  
 out, i.e. he ...  
 despairs ...  
 no few bi ...  
 bo, a) to p ...  
 horay or bu ...  
 frighten, disc ...  
 abasam'; F. tu ...  
 ne kōma atu, he ...  
 nation, perple ...  
 couraged, dism

mogya tu no mu, *she has an issue of blood*. Mt. 9,20. — 9. to take up (nsô, ashes), s. nsôtu. — 10. to take out from a mass, from among other things: mekotú ampési = mekofa bi mabedi; tu gyá, to take out a fire-brand. pr. 437; tu gye-ntia no biakô fi gya nom' bere me! tu kyene. pr. 3364 f. — 11. to take or pull off, amôase (or tam), the loin-cloth covering the pūdenda. pr. 170. — 12. to take out, i. e. dispose of: watu n'aguadi nyinaa ahye me nsa, he has conferred all his trading-business upon me; watu ne fi nneema nyinaa ahye m'ase, he has given all the things in his house in my charge, has intrusted them or delivered them in trust to me. — 13. to take out (from a ship), disembark, land: wöatu hyeñ no mu aguade agu; akôdihyeñ 2 betuu asráfö guu Guaa. — 14. tu..gu, to put down, abolish. 1 Cor. 15,24. 26. - to reject; otu n'afotu gu, he slights his admonition. — 14a. yetu guu so, we continued our journey; cf. 38 & hwe 1. — 15. tu, to turn out, cast out, eject, expel, banish, excommunicate; watu ne ba (afi n'abusūam') = wapopa no afi ne mma mu; wöatu 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. — 16a. intr. tu (pl. tutu) so, to grow up, grow to be a young man or woman, come of age; perf. to be of age; abofra a watu so kakra, a half-grown boy or girl (aged 6-10 years); watu so, he (she) is coming of age (12-20 years).

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, ontumi nye bio. — 18. tu..bo, a) to provoke to anger, cf. fuw or horay or huru bo; - to excite; - b) to frighten, discourage, dishearten; cf. tu abasam'; F. tu..akoma; - c) ne bo or ne kōma atu, he is frightened, in consternation, perplexed, disheartened, discouraged, dismayed; he despairs. Eccl.

2,20. — 19. tu bofo, to send or dispatch a messenger; wotuu no bofo kəə Aburi; - tu adwumayefo, to send forth labourers. Mt. 9,38. — 20. tu..fo, to admonish, exhort; s. fo. pr. 912. — 21. tu or tutu ani hwe or kyere, lit. to take out the eyes and look or direct to, i. e. to cast a piercing look at: wöatu wəñ ani de rehwe no, otutu n'ani (re)kyere me, s. ani & poo; (tu)tu ani hwe, also: to stare at; - otu n'ani hwe me, he casts an angry look at me, sets his face against me; - otu n'ani sã no, he eyes him (1 Sam. 18,9) = otu n'ani kyere no; - wo(tu)tuu wəñ ani sii kūrrow no so, they turned their attention to the town. — 22. tu or tutu a no: 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 ano sisi (mekā asem a, na wadañ ani), he distorts my words or cause, lit. he pulls out the borders of my matter and puts them in other places. - c) otu m'ano wo fam', he refuses to hear me, to hearken to me. — 23. tu..asô, (to pull out one's ear,) to persuade, win over; F. tu asô asömā, to persuade, pacify, conciliate. Mt. 28,14. — 24. tu or tutu asu, to whisper; to plot secretly, to devise mischief. Ps. 41,7(8); perh. taken from the sound of splashing, cf. 8.42.

25. tutu, to call forth, bring about, arrange: agoru, oprentejkoro, a game or play, asaw, a dance. - tu agoru, to take part in a play. — 26. tutu, (Ak.) to pain, smart, ache (diff. 7): ekuru no tutu me. pr. 1859; cf. tutuw. — 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. 3217. 3398; cf. ñkadeñ, akatutu. — 29. tutu..anañ, to pace, go on slowly; t. wo anañ duom'l s. enañ. — 29a. otu ne nañ tia me, he lifts up his foot (heel) against me, he kicks me. (John 13,18); fig. he opposes me.

30. tu, intr. to fly (from the jerking motion of the wings): anomaa tu osoro (wim). — 30a. to rise: ohuruhúrów tu

sey mu, *steam rises, ascends, from the pot. Jer. 1,13. - etu faa hē? what has become of it?* — 31. *to fly up, jump up: otu fām me, he jumps up 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; to follow hard after. 1 Chron. 10,2; okō no tu taree woy, the battle overtook them; wotu taree woy dii woy akyi, they pursued hard after them. Judg. 20,42.45.*

33. *tu, tutu, intr. & tr., to remove from, to change one's (dwelling-)place; matutu mafi Akūropōn 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 (kə), to go (away or off). pr. 1036; to go, remove, depart, or journey from (Numb. 33), to set out, set forth, set forward. Nu. 2,17; to break up, de-camp; to emigrate; Agyemañ nē ne mañ atu akoye dām, Agy. and his people have emigrated and become enemies (to their former master or compatriots, s. dām); wōatu afi guam' hō, 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; omāā gua no tui, he dismissed the assembly. Acts 19,41. — 34a. tu (tr.) kə, to lead or carry away, to cause or force to emigrate. Job 12,23. 2 Kg. 24,14ff.; otuu woy kōe, he carried them away captive. Jer. 52,28.30. — 35. tu gyaw, to desert, elope, run away, escape privately. — 36. tu agyina, to consult (leaving a greater circle and standing apart, s. agyina). — 37. tu hye da, to adjourn, postpone, defer; wōatū ahyè dá, lit. they have parted (or, wōatu asem no, they have put aside the matter) and fixed a day; cf. wōabō asem no ato hō. — 38. tu kwan, to leave for, set out or forth on a journey, to journey, travel; cf. 14a. pr. 3338. 3363. — 39. tu or tutu (a)mirika, to run. pr. 1321. 1771. 3397. — 40. tu aperentēy, to travel with great speed, in forced marches. — 41. tu .. nnee or nsōngō, to walk slowly, stealthily or secretly after; otu me nnee*

*= onam m'akyi breoo, ohintaw di m'akyi; cf. odi (or onam) me ntanteso; odi me nsōngō = odi m'akyi komm. — 42. tu asuasu, to walk along in water or a 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, emaciated, tabid, worn out; watu k. fitaa. — 46. tu mpesee, to put forth (or display) a tuft of blossoms, to bloom, said of maize.*

47. *tu do, F. to move = twiw. (Mt. 23,4). — 48. tu .. si hō, to put aside, apart, to remove; - (prep.) without. 1 Pet. 3,1.*

*o-tú, inf. flying; anōmaa kyere ne ba otu. pr. 2883.*

*ntú, Ak. s. ntuw.*

*e-tū, etun, F. end, bottom = eto.*

*e-tū, pl. a-, hole, den, lair of a beast in the earth. pr. 1838.*

*tūu, adv. completely (dark); ade sāā so tuu, whilst this was going on, night fell; it grew quite dark (it continued or was deferred into the darkness of night); oda fam' tuu, he lies flat on the ground.*

*tūu, the sound produced by something falling to the ground.*

*atūu, clasp, embrace; ye atuu, to embrace; to give a hearty reception; woye at., they embrace each other; meye no at., I embrace him; cf. bam, fām.*

*tua, v. [red. tuatua]*

*I. followed by locative complements (ano, hō, mu, so): a) intr. to stick (at), to be stuck, fixed, fastened, applied to: bonejwone tūa otuo ano, the bayonet is fixed on the end of the musket; ntuaano tua tumpañ ano, the cork is in the mouth of the bottle; abeñ tua*

*onipa ano, mouth. pr. is a wound. hō, I have ntakara tu - tua dām army, to troops. - t. over, be cl. b) caus., to where: oda dua) tūa t into the m tua dade se kесе bi an large fami the extrem: tūa tate, eb have hoofs, — 3. tua. ed in: m'a in my head or obstruct to aba urn bay nom', de .. tua ana Gen. 2,21. mana a etu nothing at at! Nu. 11. shut, close opening; s. lit. & fig.: onipa ano reply, espec asem, nanso betuatua ns will answer ano, to cont: m'asō, the fills m' ea my e - to the mako hye fill up or a) to (re)pa pr. 132. 374 anaymu; b) for, pay fo 728. - c) to*



di m'akyi;  
so; odi me  
— 42. tu  
water or a

delivered  
circumstances.  
me hō (ε.s.  
funum"), I  
that food  
Germ. die  
aduan no  
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be pale,  
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bayonet  
musket;  
cork is  
beg tua

onipa ano, the horn is applied to the mouth. pr. 79; ekuru t. me nsa hō, there is a wound on my hand; kuru tua me hō, I have a wound, a sore. pr. 3368; ntakara tuatua ne hōnam mu. pr. 1659; - tua dam ano, to be at the head of an army, to head an army, to command troops. - t. (ghyam' &c.) ano, to preside over, be chairman of (a meeting &c.). - b) caus., to stick, fix, fasten, put somewhere: ode ntuaano (ahabag, būrodua, dua) tuá tumpaṅ ano, he puts a cork into the mouth of the bottle; ode dua tua dade so, s. 8. - wode no tuaa abusūa kese bi ano, he was made head of a large family (tribe). — 2. to have at the extremities of the body: mmoa bi tūa tote, ebinom tūa aṣerew, 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 are in my head. pr. 2294. - b) tr. to close or obstruct a hole, fill up a void or gap, to mend, repair; ahina a.s. biribi hō aba tokuru a, wotua = wosiw; kotua baj nom', go and repair that fence! de .. tua ananmu, to close up .. instead of. Gen. 2,21. - c) biribi biribi nni hō se mana a etua yeṅ aniwa mu yi, there is nothing at all but this manna to look at! Nu. 11,6. — 4. tua .. ano: 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 ano na ontumi ṅkasa bio; - c) to reply, espec. in refutation: obi akā wo asem, nanso woanyā bi abua no; merebetuatua nsem a wubisa no ano, now I will answer your questions; - d) tuatua ano, to contradict. Tū. 2,9. — 5. etuátua 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. tua kaw, to fill up or replace what is wanting: a) to (re)pay a debt; to make amends. pr. 132. 374. 3111. 3369; cf. hye or si ananmu; b) also simply tua, to suffer for, pay for, pay damages, expiate. pr. 728. - c) to punish: obétua wōṅ (asem

no so) ka-bone, he will punish them (for it); - d) to reward: ode akatua-pa betua wōṅ, 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 nè mmāra antua, the interest taken is not compatible with the law, = wōmmārae se wōnuyee saa mf. yi; cf. 14. — 10. to fall or hit on: m'ani tua wo mprempreṅ se woakofa ṅhoma no; m'ani tua oṅifo se wako akoṅia ade, my eye fell on, i.e. I saw with my own eyes... — 11. to fall upon (Ex. 5,3), to attack, assault, assail (unexpectedly and with force, cf. toa), espec. to surprise early in the morning: wotua wōṅ, ε.s. edom 2 akohyia na dam no mu biakō asore anadwo na wōakō wōṅ a wōnē wōṅ hyia no nsram' na wōnē wōṅ akō anapa; s. ntua, inf. - wotua na wōhyew kūrow, they assault and burn a town; - bo tua .., to rush against, to attack unexpectedly. — 12. to besiege, block up, invest; to enclose, encompass, surround: wotua kūrow no (pratū); wotua no pratū ne se: onipa wo daṅmu na wōakōtoa no na onnyā akwāṅ mfa baabiara; s. pratū; tua .. (hō) hyia, to besiege &c., lay siege to. Deut. 20,12. 19. Mic. 4,14. (5,1). — 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 mekōo hō, I went there early in the morning, I rose early and went there; - osu tuaa anapatutu, very early in the morning it began to rain. — 14. .. hō tua: asem yi hō tua (= as. yi hō nni kwāṅ, a.s. wōakā na woanni no saa a, enyé yiye), this word is a) incontestable, incontrovertible, indisputable, irrefragable, irrefutable, b) indispensable, imperative. — 15. ne hō tūa ne hō, a) omfoṅe ε, he is well fed, corpulent, stout; - b) he is at ease, quite comfortable. — 15a. tua dúá, to become or be fat (only of animals); oṅnāṅ à ótuà dúá, a fat sheep. — 16. t., to abstain from: otua (ne hō) aduan, nsā, 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 ne hō ade amā Iehowa, he has separated himself unto Jehovah as a Nazarite. Num. 6. — 16b. (tr.) tua ohome, to hold one's breath. — 17. to prohibit or forbid a person anything to eat or drink: ohene de bi ye akrakwaa a, otua no n'akyide nyinaa; ne mpanyimfo atua no nsā = abra no mmorosā-nom. — 18. t. nsu, to drink water (copiously); ode nsu (aduru) tuā ne ti, he drinks water (medicine).

ntuá, *inf.* [s. tua 11] 1. a sudden attack, a taking by surprise: Aseyfo de nt. na ekum dom. — 2. siege. Nah. 3, 14. atūá, refractoriness, restiveness, obstinacy, obstinate reluctance; *syn.* mpī. — tēw 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 aye biribi); to riot, to engage in, or to raise, an uproar or sedition; to mutiny, rebel, revolt. [G. tše atūa, fe hoo].

ntua-báj, bulwark(s). Deut. 20, 20.

ntuá-abáj, siege-tower. Ezek. 21, (22). 27.

atūàberé, a certain bird.

ntuá-dé, prey, rapine, spoil; ade a woakotua onipa bi aberanso na woafa no hō ade (though not in war, cf. asade).

tú-áfuru, tútuáfuru, a species of grasshopper, green locust.

tú-agya (better: otugya), the bed, channel, ravine or valley of a brook or river in which the water no longer flows, having taken another direction.

tu-akwáj, tíakwáj [nea otu akwáj, wanderer, migratory bird] s. aferaw.

tuámōnō, a kind of herb, wall-pepper, Sedum acre; when squashed and mixed with palm-oil, it is put on boils (pōmpo) to open them.

tuamú-da, habit, custom; nea woye no dabiara; ode .. aye t., he is doing it habitually.

tu-aní, infantile convulsions, eclampsia; an inflammation of the intestines.

ntuaanó, v. n. [ade a etua ano] 1. cork,

stoppie. — 2. answer, reply. — 3. (pen-nt., pen(s), steel-pen(s)).

atūa-téw, *inf.* disobedience, sedition, mutiny, rebellion, revolt.

o-tūatéwófó, pl. a-, a rebellious &c. person, rebel. Deut. 21, 18.

tuatua, red. v., s. tua.

ntuatua-anó, v. n. [s. tua 4] repeated answering, gainsaying, contradiction, remonstrances. Heb. 12, 3.

o-tu-baá [otuo abaa] butt-end of a musket; wapem no t. = ode tuo to apem no.

tú-bére [tu 1]: (odé) t., the season for pulling up (taking out) the ripe yam, yam-harvest.

o-tu-bó, pl. a- [otuo] F. a cannon ball.

atú-bó, *inf.* [tu 34, bō 40] the act of changing one's dwelling-place; wodi at. = wótú a, wode akóbó ha, wotu a, wode akóbó ha, they frequently change their place of settlement.

atú-bó, *inf.* [bō tuo] the act of shooting one's self; wodi at., the practice of shooting themselves is common among them.

atú-bóa, 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.

o-tu-bóná [s. otuo] gun-stock.

a-tú-bra, *inf.*: di t., to remove and settle in a distant country, to colonize.

túbra máj, colony, settlement. — ók'rá túbra, transmigration of souls, metempsychosis.

o-túbrafó, pl. a-, settler, colonist. pr. 3275; sojourner. Lev. 25, 23; nnipa a woatutu afi wøj kúrow mu akotrā obi kúrow bi so, people that have left their native country (perhaps in enmity) and attached themselves to another nation. pr. 3370. - at. kúrow, settlement, colony. Acts 16, 12.

o-tú-danfó, pl. t., sojourner. Lev. 25, 35.

atú-de [ade a wotu]: fam' at.; things dug out from the ground, minerals.

o-tu-duá [otuo] butt-end of a gun or musket; cf. otubaa.

atu-dúru [otow or otuo-aduru] gunpowder. pr. 600; better: atoduru.

tué, v. 1. intr. to go forth, begin (pr. 1000 a) asusow a... begun or set... r. s. is appro... tue, the (w... or lake burn... fāa fē, tiki]. to give a fire... woretue asu... water, pent up... sea in order to... had remaine... months. [G... to draw (of... rum) from... one (aguadi... pankray mu)... - c) tue nsā... uncork the leg... nsā no ano... open a road... (okwaj asi... na woamā... he has... secrete... Heb. 10, 20... break an open... wall. — tue... the roof. M... mence waiti... funeral custom... fortnight to... fo tue ayi, a... a woyee kan... to revoke an... o-tuéfó, pl. a-... atu-faa-hyéj, ... atu-fānú, muske... from opposi... tu-firí, [otuo, afi... o-tufó, pl. a- [... oguanfo, otubre... (of mus... o-tufó, pl. a- [o... soldier and... musketeer. tufoanté, F. c... Akp. a dis... fo a, onté; of... táfutufu, F. of

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unpow-

**tué**, 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. *pr.* 3138; - b) *asu tue*, the (water of the) river, lagoon or lake bursts forth, breaks out [G. *fāa fē, tiki*]. — 2. *tr.* to open in order to give a free passage or course: a) *woretue 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 faa*]; - b) *tue nsā*, to draw (off) the liquor (wine, beer, rum) from a large cask into a small one (*aguadifo hwie nsā fi hāse mu gu paŋkraŋ mu*); to pour out. *Jer.* 48,12; - c) *tue nsā ano*, to let out, tap, broach, uncork the liquor (*wotu nea wode tuaa nsā no ano fi ano*); - d) *tue kwan*, to open a road that had been shut up (*òkwan asiw na afei woadi asem no na woamā òkwan bio*); *watue emu-ko*, he has opened (i. e. initiated or consecrated) the going in (i. e. the way). *Heb.* 10,20. - e) *tue fasu mu kwan*, to break an opening or way through the wall. — *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); *Guanfo né Ìkranfo tue ayi*, e. s. *wosaj ye ayi koro no ara a woyee kan no bio*. — h) *tue mmāra*, to revoke an edict, to repeal a law.

**o-tuéfó**, pl. a- [tue 2b] a pourer. *Jer.* 48,12.

**atu-faa-hyén**, air-balloon.

**atu-fānú**, muskets fired from both sides, from opposite directions. *pr.* 3372.

**tu-firi**, [otuo, afiri] spring-gun.

**o-tufó**, pl. a- [tu 34] 1. emigrant; cf. *oguanfo, otubrafo*. — 2. [tu 1] a plucker (of mushrooms) *pr.* 2034.

**o-tufó**, pl. a- [otuo] a man, warrior or soldier armed with a gun (musket), musketeer.

**tufoanté**, F.; **o-tufoantéfó**, pl. t..fo, Akp. a disobedient person; *wotu no fo, onté*; cf. *seante*.

**tufutufu**, F. soft, downy.

**o-tú-gya**, a former channel or bed of a river, now dried up; cf. *tu-agya, oboŋ, osuboŋ, òkā*.

**o-tú-gya**, *atú-gyaw*, *inf.* elopement, desertion. *pr.* 2326. 2329. 33373.

**atu-hórów**, s. otuo.

**atu-húnu**: *tow at.*, to fire guns in honour of a deceased king, without killing men.

**túí**, Ak. *túie*, [ade a wode tu] a brush; *yi..túie*, to stir up, incite, instigate to do something wrong; *oyi me túí = ogyigye me, òkā kyere me se meye hū, na méŋkò m'aním méŋkòkò*; cf. *otu m'asò*; he excites me to mischievous deeds; *oyii no túi hyez wəŋ*, he moved him against them. 2 Sam. 24,1.

**ntúí**, *inf.* [tu 20]: *mányà no fó ntúí*, I have often admonished him; cf. *nyā 6, Gr. § 104,5*.

**o-tú-ko**, *inf.* [tu, kò] (forced) emigration, exile, captivity. *Ezra* 6,16. — **otúko mma, atúkòfó**, those that had been carried away, captives. *Ezra* 9,4. *Dan.* 2,25.

**tuku**, F. = *taku*. — **tuku** = *ntohoro*.

**tú-kúw**, a crowd [kuw] of people that have come out [tu] of their houses: *woabo t.*, they have assembled in a crowd; *woabo t. ko*, all of them went off together; - a band. *Job* 1,17.

**tú-kyiŋ**: *amaŋ t.*, migration of nations.

**tum**, a certain animal. *pr.* 536.

**tùm** = *tim*. *pr.* 3037.

**tum**, F. (pl. a-) authority, power. *Mt.* 8,9; cf. *otumi*.

**ntúm**, a certain plant, *ahabaŋ bi*.

**túm tum**, *adv.* imitative of the sound of pounding "fufuu" in a wooden mortar, *pr.* 1162. 2266 3269, = *su su*. *pr.* 349; cf. *tím tím*.

**tùm(m)**, the report of a gun; *otow tuo t.*

**tūmm, tūntūm'**, a. black, dark. *pr.* 94. 2992. - it is also used of dark shades of red, brown, blue, green. - n. something black (*pr.* 181); a dark spot; blackness; - s. *tuntuuntum*.

**tumétumé**, a species of fern, with fine flat fronds or leaves.

**o-tumfur(u)**, pl. a-, F. = *otomfor*.

**o-túm'fó**, pl. a-, one who has great power or strength, a strong man (*pr.* 3374),

man of power, a mighty one; magistrate. Lk. 12,58; the Ak. form **o-túm'-fóo**, is also used as a title of kings, and of God = *the Almighty*.

**tumi**, Ak. timi, F. tum, v. I. 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.* Wóbetumi ayè dèŋ? or Edeŋ na wobetumi aye? *what would you be able to do?* (said in abuse or scorn; otherwise: wunim dèŋ ye?) — misusuw *se* métumi maye ade bebre, *I think I can do many things*; metumi maye kyeŋ (*se*)nea ŋkūrofo bebre susuw, *I can do more than many people think*; ontumi nye me hwee, *he can do me nothing (no harm)*; mintumi mensoa adeso a no, *I cannot carry this load*; otumi papaye, *he can do good.* 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 nò, *I could not withstand or overcome him*; n'ahamajkaafo ntumi no, *his hammock-men are not able to carry him*; ntama (or otām) a nsu nt. no, *waterproof* (sheeting); s. Gr. § 203 *Rem.* pr. 2264. — 3. (foll. by an *inf.*) to be accustomed or know well (to do), to be well versed (in doing): otumi saa yo, Gr. *ib.* - to dare: kūrom-hofo tumi ahoho hwe.

**o-túmi**, *inf.* ability, power, might; authority. Rom. 13,1. — nneema nyinaa so t., *omnipotence.* K. § 165. - di t., s. di 53.

**tumi-dé**, *miracle*; *syn.* ahōōdenne. 1 Cor. 12,28f. — **tumidé-yé**, *inf.* working of miracles. 1 Cor. 12,10.

**tumi-di**, *inf.* dominion. Dan. 4,22. K. §. 184f. Ps. 114,2.

**tumi-dóm**, *mighty grace.*

**a-tumi-sém**, *display of power, might, or strength*; odi t. = odi ahōōdensem, *eye* ade a nnipa nyinaa ntumi nye. Adow Daŋkwa dii t. kyeŋ Kwadade; cf. di 53.

**tumm'-nè-hyéŋ**, a species of butterfly; cf. hyeŋ & afofants.

**ntúm-moa**, *small black flies, sand-flies*; pr. 604; nt. retow gu yeŋ so ŵe yeŋ, ŵe yeŋ, ŵe yeŋ. [cf. toa.

**tūmpāŋ**, pl. n-, *bottle*; *syn.* abodeammō; **atūmpāŋ**, pl. n-, the big drum played before the king (beaten to call dead kings, and to 'speak' to the people); akyene bi a wode momā ohene. pr. 2660. In 'talking', two drums, one with a low, the other with a high tone, are used. The former drum is called 'male', the latter 'female'. Cf. fōntōmfrōm.

**atumpāŋ-kā-ní**, pl. -fo, a drummer.

**o-tumtófó**, pl. a-, bearer of the king's guns; ot. kura ohene tuo; cf. otufo, ahumfo; gyaasefo.

**ntumúnúm**, ntumúrúm, a medicinal plant; wode ta gyato.

**e-tun**, F. end, bottom; s. etū.

**tunjúm**, v. to become turbid; nsu no ani at., *the water is no more clear* (having the lees or sediment disturbed or stirred up, efi a swō nsu no ase nyinaa enè papa no adi afra); n'ani at. (ne tirim) kōō = n'aniwa aye akese-akese na adaŋ kōkōo, *his eyes are filled or swollen with blood* (under the skin), through vexation, flogging, hurt, leprosy.

**ntūŋkúm**, *palm-wine* as it is obtained from the 2nd to the 3rd day from the tapping of the palm; s. nsāfufu. pr. 324.

**ntunjun-tíri**, *palm-wine* flowing out after the ntunjun, on the 4th day.

**tuntum'**, s. túmm, tuntuantum.

**o-tuntum'**, a black person.

**o-tuntummá**, atintimmá, I. the principal poles of a house built of sticks & plastered with mud; cf. nnua-dāŋ. — 2. the side of such a house or of any house. pr. 3385. — 3. a person who is able to hold up (sustain) a falling wall.

**ntuntummé**, ntúntummé, a species of locust; s. boadabi.

**túntun'anó**, some part of the human skull, opposite to, i.e. most distant from, the chin; wo t. ne wó mpāmpam' nè wo atiko ahyia.

**o-tuntúna-fo**, pl. a-, an insolent, impertinent, impudent fellow.

**atuntúna-sem** (otontūroni adwuma, abran-

sem, as  
solence,  
ings, u  
in his o  
wrong,  
di 54; c  
na ope s  
ŋkasa kō  
ageye ŋk  
sem.

**tuntuntu**

tum; t. h

**túntununtú**

*syn.* kese

**o-túnú** [cf. d

after all-

**túnu**, s. afō

**o-túo**, pl. a

798 f. 338

- parts of

sáboŋ, asō

ŋkwā, akā

sèrè, twe

di tuo. to s

tow o, to

wim uo e

biara-da, he

ed unfit for

n'anom tuo

he withd an

recants; - r

anim A.

**atu-hórów**, (if

odantá, oht

akuapém, al

**atúo-twé**, atul

(lit. guns).

**tupiríi**, Okw.

**e-tur**, i-, pl.

**turéŋ**.. mu, v.

rummage;

yeaphū nea

gone roug

what a u

tur tu.e, pl.

the garden.

**túró**, **túróm**,

ŋkūrofo ay

**túróm-hwe**

13,7. Isa. 6

**túrodo**, stra

*sand-flies;*  
so we yeg,  
[cf. toa.  
bodeamma;  
played be-  
ead kings,  
e); akyene  
: 2660. In  
ith a low,  
are used.  
male', the  
m.

*mmer.*  
*'he king's*  
*cf. otufo,*

*nal plant;*

su no ani  
r (having  
d or stir-  
e nyinaa  
i at 'ue  
esé jé  
fillea or  
he skin),  
leprosy.  
obtained  
from the  
pr. 324.  
out after

*principal*  
*sticks &*  
*đáj. —*  
*of any*  
*on who*  
*falling*

*ecie of*

*human*  
*distant*  
*ampam'*

*nt, im-*

*abran-*

sém, asem a enni asõ or enye de), *in-  
solence, impudence, violence, rash deal-  
ings, unlawful deeds; odi at., trusting  
in his own power, he is doing something  
wrong, despising every warning; cf.  
di 54; obi nam hõ na okohyia obi a,  
na õpe se õnè no di asem senea n'a-  
nkasa kõma pe, a.s. õnam hõ a, n'ani  
agye nkaseam' na õde di nkasea-  
sém.*

**tuntúuntu(m)**, *very black; s. tumm, tun-  
tum; t. hrãhrãhrãhrã, glossy black.*

**túntununtú**, *a. large; oguansae t. bi;  
syn. kase.*

**o-túnú** [cf. etun, tunu]: *ot. befua, at last,  
after all = akyiri no, ne nyinaa a'wiei no.*

**túnu**, *s. afõa-tunu. — n-tunum', s. trum.*

**o-túo**, *pl. a-, musket, gun. pr. 282. 456.  
798 f. 3386-95; atuo = atu(o)-tow, pr. 376.*

- parts of a gun: otubaa, otudua, tuboná,  
sáboj, asõ, tantiá, kantama, katae, agye-  
nkwa, akita-twerebo, twerebo, akõko-  
sèrè, twenewa, dade, ani, nsa; - bõ or  
di tuo, *to shoot one's self. pr. 2495;*  
tow tuo, *to fire a gun; wòatow no*  
*wim' tuo se ne to nkã agua yi so da-  
biara-da, he has been publicly declar-  
ed unfit for the throne for ever; otow*  
*n'anom tuo, he apologizes publicly;*  
*he withdraws a word or opinion, he*  
*recants; - n'anim bõ or tow tuo, s.*  
*anim A. — cf. otufo, ntutá.*

**atu-hórów**, *different kinds of guns: bõmtii,  
õdantá, ohum, kankan-tuo, akãrawa,  
akuapém, akwadamma.*

**atúo-twé**, *atutwé, inf. 1. taking up arms  
(lit. guns). — 2. = mãnsõ.*

**tupirú**, *Okw. the state-room in a house.*

**e-tur**, *i-, pl. a-, e-, F. = otúo.*

**turén**..mu, *v. to search thoroughly among,  
rummage; yeat. ne ghoma no mu,  
yeaghũ nea wohwehwe no, we have  
gone through his book without finding  
what you wanted.*

**tur ture**, *pl. n-, F. garden; túrom, in  
the garden.*

**túró**, **túróm**, **túróm'**, *pl. a-, n-, garden;  
nkũrofo ayeye nturo pii wõ hõ. —  
túróm-hwefo, túró-yefó, gardener. Lk.  
13,7. Isa. 61,5.*

**túrodoó**, *straight, right &c., s. tórodoó.*

**túronj**, *adv. ever; in neg. sentences: never;  
syn. da; mérem'má bió t., I shall never  
(no more) come. — Sometimes it merely  
gives emphasis to the negation or af-  
firmation: ennim óo t., it is not at all  
true! ewom' óo t., it is quite true!*

**túronj**, *adv. denoting the sound of the  
dawuru; okãe pe, na obi amã õdawuru  
so t. t. t. akyini nkũro no nyinaa mu,  
no sooner did he speak, than some  
one began to strike the õd. all through  
the towns.*

**túru**, *v. [red. tu(ru)turu] to carry on the  
arm, back or shoulders. pr. 376 f. 3103.  
Nu. 11,12. Isa. 40,11. 49,22; õturu ne  
ba wo n'abasa so, she carries her child  
in her arms; (õturu..., she takes up...;  
õturu... she carries...); cf. kura; t.  
mma, to bring up (and keep alive)  
children; mawo mma du mituruu wõj  
mu anum, I have given birth to ten  
children, of whom five are still alive.*

**ntúrudu**, **-bõ**: *õbõ nt. (n.s. onipa fi kũrow  
mu kõ kũrow mu di asakasakasem nè  
apempensi), he does mischief, extorting  
money &c.*

**nturúí**, *hole, fissure, crack; syn. tokũru,  
mpaee.*

**atúrúkuku**, *pl. n-, turtle-dove; mmraj:  
fa-õbèrèbèrè, mikum-ananse-obi-ammoa-  
me. pr. 3396.*

**túrum'** = trũmu.

**o-turu-mmá**, *pl. a-, pestle = õwõmma.*

**nturururúwí**, *(ogya nt.), sparks (of fire);  
small particles flying out with a crack-  
ling noise.*

**turúw**, *v. [red. turútúruw] to throw out  
small particles, spatter, to sputter out:  
ogya no t., the fire sparkles, emits  
sparks; wõkyew abũrow a, eturútúruw,  
when corn is roasted, single grains  
or small particles fly out with a crack-  
ling noise; tumpag (ahina, toa n.a.)  
aturuw, a bottle (pot, flagon) has burst  
spattering and spilling its contents;  
nsõe turuturuw, thorns crackle. Eccl. 7,6.*

**o-turúw**, *inf. eruption, explosion.*

**ntu-só**, *inf. [tu so] the act of dethroning  
or deposing, dethronement, deposition.*

**ntu-tá** [otuo nta] *a double-barrelled gun.*

**atú-tów**, *inf. [tow tuo] the firing of guns;*

mmarima a woasō at., *men grown so far as to be able to fire guns, i.e. fit to bear arms.*

atú-trā, *inf. journey. Ex. 17,1; di at., to journey (with herds &c.). Gen. 2,19.* — o-tú-trā-difó, *pl. a-, nomad.*

o-tútráfó, *pl. t., settler, colonist; pl. at., strangers, foreigners. Isa. 5,17; s. otu-brafo.*

tútruu, *adv. densely, thickly; abonten so afuw t., the road (street) is thickly overgrown.*

tutú, *red. v., s. tu, espec. 1-3. 7. 21. 22. 24-29. 33. 39.*

atutu, Okw. *a humming beetle.*

tútu, tútututu, *a. early, is used only in connection with anopa: anopa tútututu, very early in the morning; okyéna anòpatútu, to-morrow morning.*

tútututu, *adv. imitative of the sound of boiling water; ehuru t., it boils and bubbles.*

Tùtu, *pr. n. of an Akuapem town.*

Otútu, *pr. n. m.*

o-tútu-áfuru = túáfuru.

o-tútu-bòfunnuá, *a certain tree; dua kese bi a wotwitwa n'abāā bi de sen bofunnu.*

atúthónō, tútuhúnu, *a species of stinging fly = obanem, obenom.*

ntutúú, *scab, scald, scall, scurf. Lev. 13,30f. [extract.*

ntutu-mú, *pl. id. a selected portion,*

atutu-pé, *inf. [pe atutu] quarrelsomeness, quarrelsome disposition; strife. Phil. 1,15.*

o-tutupéfo, *pl. a-, a quarrelsome person.*

tutúru, *red. v. turu.*

tutúw, *v. Akp. F. to pain &c. = tutu, s. tu 26.*

atútúw, Ak. *atutuo, l. quarrel, strife,*

*discord, contention. Phil. 1,16; di at., to quarrel; cf. di 92; 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 daa nyinaa smā wó nnòmpé mù ye wo yáw na shophon' wo; periostitis.*

o-tútúw, *l. dust (flying in the air; mfutuma, dust of the ground). — 2. bō.. tutuw, to expose to shame, to hold up to shame, to disgrace publicly by shouting after a person (hū, wó, yé, hól); wòbò no t. = wohuro no; mómmo no t. e!*

atú-twé, *inf. = atuo-twé.*

túw, *v. F. to boast, brag, vaunt; ótúw, or ótúw ne hō, or býè n'túw', he boasts; Ak. ohoahoa ne hō. — n'túw', inf. boasting.*

-túw, *a. (used only in epds.) desolate, uninhabited, decayed; afitúw, odantúw = ofi, odaq a ada ntuw; cf. kwaebere-ntuw.*

tu(w), F. = etū, *den. Mt. 21,13.*

ntúw, *l. mould, a substance like down (consisting of microscopic plants) on plants, clothes &c.; mildew. - gye ntuw, to mould, grow mouldy, fusty, musty. pr. 1417. — 2. da ntuw, to lie or sleep without fire; oda nt. = onná ogya. pr. 3365. - of a way: to be destitute of travellers. pr. 3372.*

túyaa, *the sound produced by something falling into the water; t. na otow hwee nsu mu.*

atú-yé, atúyé *inf. embrace. Eccl. 3,5.*

twea, toéa, *v. F. = toa; toéa do, to follow, succeed.*

twēa, tōea, F. = tōa, *to accuse (Mk. 3,2).*

twia, tuia, F. = tua.

## tw (tw)

twà, *v. [orig. kwia, red. twitwa].*

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): osekaj nnamnam twa wo a, skom'; cf. pira, bō akām or nkāmāā; - red. to wound the feelings. Acts 7,54; me yam' twitwa (or twa) me = (mate asem na) me yam' hyehye me, it is heart-rending to me; cf. yam' B 2. — 2. red. to cut up, cut*

*to pieces, ch. 1,6. 12. 8,20. — 3. to cut, (bullets) from hew or form of a certain pr. 388; sāmā pr. 2002. — a palm-tree. pr. 1352. 339 (tow). pr. 991 for a bridge. reap: a'wi, gra tu sare); - to (cf. tew, tet twa..mene, 387. — 7. 1661; cf. 40 off, sever: du pr. 583; nsa, 5,30; ti, one's otwitwa ne nnyuay hō yi 4); to cut short, sho 1892; to travel a) to cut off a - to pare (the = twa tiaa, cutting, make to bring to a make to cease Gen. 11,6. Job off, bring to an or ended, come atwa; asu no river is dried cf. twitwa. - cast away). Pr twa..to, to cut put an end to, tò or dua or tail of, an end, has d etò twà, the an end; n'ama misery will so rentwa da, his endless. — 14. stay: mogya n*

,16; di at.,  
pe no at.,  
m. — 2. a  
in in the  
with swel-  
daa nyinaa  
zo yáw na

air; mfu-  
— 2. bə..  
to hold up  
y by shout-  
i, yē, hō!);  
o; mómmo

ent; ótūw,  
he boasts;  
tūw', inf.

) desolate,  
v, ódantūw  
f. kwaebe-

13.  
like down  
plants) on  
gye ntaw,  
ty, musty.  
ie or sleep  
ogya. pr.  
stitute of

something  
otow hwee

cl. 3,5.  
ēa do, to

(Mk. 3,2).

ged tool):  
kom'; cf.  
to wound  
a' twitwa  
me yam'  
y to me;  
t 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 (bullets) from lead- or iron-bars, (also to hew or form stones), kora, a calabash of a certain size; poma, a walking-stick. pr. 388; sāmā, figures on a person's head. pr. 2002. — 4. to cut down, fell: abe, a palm-tree. pr. 3460; brodee, brofere. pr. 1352. 3399f.; to hew: dua, wood (cf. tow). pr. 991. 1244; twene, a tree serving for a bridge. pr. 3406. — 5. to cut, mow, reap: awi, grain, emō, rice (cf. bu abūrow, tu sare); - to gather: obobe-aba, grapes (cf. tew, tetew). — 6. to cut through: twa..mene, to cut some ones's throat. pr. 387. — 7. to kill for an offering. pr. 1661; cf. 40.41: twa oguaj. — 8. to cut off, sever: dubāā, a branch; gyentia. pr. 3401; fufuu, a pinch or bit of foofoo. pr. 583; nsa, nap, one's hand, foot. Mat. 5,30; ti, one's head, to behead. pr. 2651f.; otwitwa ne ghwi, he cuts his hair, .. ne gguaj hō ghwi, he shears his sheep (cf. yi 4); to be cut off. Josh. 3,13. — 9. to cut short, shorten, okway, a way. pr. 1892; to travel. pr. 2265. — 10. twa..so, a) to cut off a piece of. pr. 142. 577. 3407. - to pare (the nails, cf. bu); to clip; - b) = twa tiaa, to cut short, shorten by cutting, make shorter; to abridge; - c) to bring to a sudden termination, to make to cease; ótwá so = omā egyae. Gen. 11,6. Job 42,2. — 11. twa, to cut off, bring to an end; intr. to be cut off or ended, come to an end: asem no gh. atwa; asu no atwa (wo) m'afuw ano, the river is dried up near my plantation; cf. twitwa, - twa..kyene, to cut off (& cast away). Prov. 24,14. pr. 9. 10. — 12. twa..to, to cut off the hindmost end, to put an end to, to finish: wátwà asém no tò or dùa, he has cut off the hind part or tail of the matter, has brought it to an end, has done away with it. — 13. stó twà, the end is cut off, it comes to an end; n'amanne no to betwa ntem, his misery will soon be ended; n'anigye to rentwa da, his joy will never cease, is endless. — 14. twa, to cease to flow, to stay: mogya no atwa, the blood has been

Tshi-English Dict.

stanchèd; ɲgo no twae, the oil stayed. 2 Kg. 4,6; tr. to stop from flowing, to stanch: aduru no atwa mogya no, that medicine has stanchèd the blood; ennyā atwayè, it is not easily stanchèd or stopped. Lam. 3,19.

15. to cross (over), to pass over. pr. 389.3405. - óde korow twaa asu no, he crossed the river in a canoe; - se asu yi yiri a, otwa ɲkūrofo a etwam' ha no, if the river rises, he ferries over the people who pass here; wontumi mfa wo ntwa asu no, they cannot take you over the river. - twa in connection with another v. serves for the prep. or adv. over, across; oguare twaa asu no, he swam across the river; etwene nni asu-buntej no so nti, oguare twae, there was no bridge across the river, therefore he swam over. — to intersect. — F. óde wəj twa' sar n, he led them through the wilderness. — 16. twa.. hō, to pass by, overtake, outstrip. pr. 383; watwa me hō kə, he (has) passed by me; mitwaa no hō okway mu, I passed him on the road. - to omit, syn. kwati, gyaw; - watwa ne nyin hō or mu, he or she has passed the proper age (for a certain purpose) = wabu ne mmerem', ne mmere atwam'. — 17. twa.. mu, twitwa.. mu: a) to cut asunder (twa.. mu abien). Mt. 24,51. — to cut off, F. Ps. 90,10. - b) to interrupt: watwa n'asem mu [G. efole wíeməj]; mintwá wo-asem mu! by your leave! mintwá wò mú, I will not interrupt you. - c) de.. twa.. mu, to insert, put between, put in (a new beam &c); - twa mu, to go or pass through. Ex. 26,28; to extend throughout. - afāhye no nnuu so a, óde foforo ntwa abosonsomfo maɲ mu, no new yam is brought into a heathen town before the celebration of the yam-festival. - twa.. mu, to cross, cancel, strike out (e.g. in writing). - twa or twitwa.. mu mfomso, to correct the mistakes in an exercise. - d) to impregnate, penetrate (of salt) beyond what is proper: ɲkway yi, ɲkyene atwam' (ɲkyene atwa ɲkway yim'), the soup is over-salted, salted too much [G. ɲo efomli tšō]. - e) to pass over: ósram twa maɲ

mu, the moon passes over the town. pr. 3044. - f) etwaa n'asòm', it sounded in her ears. Lk. 1,44. — 18. twam', twa mu: a) to pass by, of persons = seq. pr. 458. 3408. - b) to go to and fro: wode agoru no betwam', they go playing to and fro, on the street. - c) to pass, go by; of time: mfrihyia asoj. atwam', seven years have passed. - d) to pass away, vanish, perish: nneema-nneema twam', na asase de, ebetrã ho daa, things pass away, one after the other, but the earth will remain for ever. — 19. twa.. ano, a) to pass by. pr. 386; to outrun. - 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 ntwã akoko ano mmã akyë, nobody will say good morning before the cock. pr. 385; otwa m'ano ko mu, he steps in before me; cf. John 5,7. — F. otwa n'ano se de, he prevented him (i. e. spoke first to him) saying. (Mt. 17,25). - c) to put an end to; watwa asem no ano, he has put an end to the matter. — 20. twa..so (s. 16): otwaa m'ani so (anyinam), lit. he passed before my eyes (with a transitory flash), i. e. I caught a glimpse of him. — 21. twa..ti so, to pass, elapse (of time): asram asia atwa ne ti so, she is in the sixth month (Lk. 1,36); nna kakraa bi twaa yey ti so ansã-na yefii ho, some days elapsed before we got away; mmã ebere biara nntwa wo ti so a wobetumi akæe no, do not let any opportunity pass to admonish him!

22. twa, to draw a line, to make a streak with, to touch: twa sika hwe, to try gold on a touch-stone. — 23. to stroke, rub: ode ntwoma twa n'ani akyi, he makes strokes with red ochre above his eyes; de.. twa.. so, to spread or lay on: fa twa wo ani so, cf. fa to wo ani so, pr. 1074. — 24. twa, intr. to be drawn (of a line), to be cut across: nsensapee abiej twa n'ani ase, two lines are cut across his cheek. — 25. twa, to cut off a measured part from the rest, to measure; cf. 3, (twa kora), a-

twade, atwahina, twakora. - twa adwe (ɲɲo), to sell palm-kernels (oil) by measure; cf. hye 5.

26. twa wøj hõ, to part, separate, divide (intr., drawing, as it were, a line between themselves), to disunite: wøatwa wøj hõ (wøatew wøj mu) rekõ, e. s. enã mma a. s. agya mma a. s. omaj bi abu wøj mu abiej rekõ, they are at war among themselves; cf. amankõ.

27. twa ne hõ, to turn, wheel or whirl round; ontwã ne hõ ɣhwe n'akyi, he does not turn to look back, i. e. he is constant; okomfo kom a, otwa ne hõ: pr. 169; twa ne hõ si, s. atwasi, cf. 29. — 27a. ne hõ twa = a) ne hõ ye hare; b) ne hõ ye fe, he (she) is handsome. — 27b. wotwa koo wøj akyi, they returned; - wotwa koo n'akyi, they followed him = wodii n'akyi. — 28. twa n'ani, a) to look about, turn back, turn round. pr. 60. - b) wotwa wøj ani fua no (nè no adi), they turn their faces against him. — 29. n'ani twa, Ak. = n'ani gyina, he is home-sick: m'ani ntwaa (= nnyinaa) ofie pej e. — 30. twa, to faint: watwa, he has fainted or faints from weariness &c., cf. tware. — 31. twa (simply), or twa abiribiriw, to have an epileptic fit or fits; to be lunatic; F. twa ahim, Mt. 4,24. - òtwã, she has a fit of hysterics. — 32. twa.. hõ hyia or si, to surround, encircle, encompass: wotwaa oðaj no hõ hyia, they encompassed the house; nsu atwa asase hõ ahyia, the water surrounds the land; bone nkye na etwa yey hõ si, sin easily besets us. Hebr. 12,1. - cf. 23. — 33. twa.. hõ kontojkron, to go round something; cf. bõ k. — 34. twa puruw, to form a circle; osram atwa p., the moon is full.

35. de.. kotwa, to denounce, denunciate, to inform against: wode no kotwæ, they denounced him (cf. ofatwa): Farisifo no hwehwee senea wobeye na woanyã ne hõ asem bi de no akotwa; asem no nti wode no kotwæ, they brought an accusation against him on account of the matter.

36. twa, impers., \*followed by the conj. se, to be urging, pressing; ètwã or ètwã sê, it is necessary that ...; ..must: etwa

(me) se meko, I used in the conti na etwa se ob may also occur na etwaa (wøj) s abürow, there were obliged to buy food, = ok se woko asase b & se, v. 3.

Phrases with

37. twa.. bo appease, assuage to speak kindly fuwi na ose: on metoo ne yam' na me nkyyej, na e ne yam' na obe abrodoo, to desert doo. — 39. twa discover, make kept secret. — brate the yearly the killing of propitiation sacrifice twa ogua, to its throat, hence atonement, to ara pe na wot oguañ betwæ, king, a sheep and killed for no gnañ, they from respect or appease him; th appease one's h — 42. twa ad to wail. — 43. 44. twa kahirir the pad, i. e. to relationship; on 45. twa nkonto ceive, del de ate. pr. 2. 34 to start a dispute with a — 47. twa.. n to be weaned; has weaned her her child has t mpasua, to 'cu



twā adwe  
y measure;

separate,  
ere, a line  
e: wotwā  
i, e. s. enā  
aj bi abu  
e at war

wheel or  
we n'akyi,  
k, i. e. he  
wa ne hō:  
si, cf. 29.  
ō ye hare;  
d some. —  
returned;  
wed him  
n'ani, a)  
n round.  
na no (nē  
s against  
= ni  
atw =

to faint:  
ints from  
31. twā  
have an  
c; F. twā  
s a fit of  
or si, to  
wotwā  
assed the  
hya, the  
one nkys  
ly besets  
33. twā ..  
something;  
to form  
n is full.  
nunciate,  
wa they  
aris no  
yā ne hō  
nti wode  
ccusation  
e matter.  
the conj.  
ā or ètwā  
st: etwā

(me) se meko, *I must go*; it is mostly used in the *contin. form*: abofra ye merew, na etwā se obi (be)hwe nō (so); but may also occur in the *pret.*; okom bae, na etwā (wōj) se wōkōo asase bi so kotōo abūrow, *there came a famine, and they were obliged to go to another country to buy food*, = okom bae, na etwā (wōj) se wōkōo asase bi so kotōo ab. Cf. hia 2 & se, v. 3.

[ments:  
*Phrases with different specific comple-*  
37. twā .. bo or kōma to .. yam', to *appease, assuage, soothe, pacify, satisfy, to speak kindly to* (Gen. 34,3): ne bo fuwī na ose: ompene; na mitwāa ne bo metōo ne yam' mā openee; osuro se obēba me nkys, na enti mitwāa ne bo metoo ne yam' na obae; s. ebo. — 38. twā abrodōo, to *desert, run away*; cf. abōrodōo. — 39. twā adafi, to *disclose, reveal, discover, make known* what has been kept secret. — 40. twā odwira, to *celebrate the yearly yam-custom* (prob. from the killing of sheep for expiatory or propitiatory sacrifice, s. odwira). — 41. twā ogua, to *kill a sheep* by cutting its throat, hence: to *atone for, make atonement, to appease*: ohyiraa ohene ara pe na wotwāa ogua, or wokofaa ogua, *when he had cursed the king, a sheep was immediately brought and killed for an expiation*; wōkotwāa no gua, *they killed a sheep for him* from respect or good will or in order to appease him; the same may be done to appease one's husband or wife. pr. 384. — 42. twā adwo, agyadwo, kwadwom, to *wail*. — 43. twā mfete = kyini. — 44. twā kahirim', prop. to *cut asunder the pad*, i. e. to *break off connection or relationship*; onē n'abusūafo atwā k. — 45. twā nkontompo, famparakwa, to *deceive, delude, decoy, take in; to calumniate*. pr. 2294. 3402f. — 46. twā onokō, to *start a dispute, contend in words, dispute with anger, altercation, wrangle*. — 47. twā .. nufu, to *wean* (a child); to *be weaned*; watwā ne ba nufu, *she has weaned her child*; ne ba atwā nufu, *her child has been weaned*. — 48. twā 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* an army for encampment or battle, to *set the battle in array*; wotwā ysj so mp., *they are encamped or are in battle-array against us*. — 49. twā asem to .. so, to *pick; take up, catch or invent some matter for (false) accusation*; cf. bō 97 .. osusukā. — 50. twā .. twetia, to *circumcise*. — 51. twā awo, to *cease breeding or child-bearing*; wātwa awō, *he or she begets no more children*. — twā bra, s. obra 3.

More meanings and phrases in Fante:  
52. twā, twar, F. to *tear, rend*. Mk. 9,20. 26. = twētwe. — 53. twā mfar, F. = bō afōre (Comm. p. 15). — 54. twā hwe .. anyim, F. to *fall down before*. Mk. 3,11. — 55. twā ahuru, F. = po ahuru, to *foam*. Mk. 9,20. — 56. twā apaw, F. = boa, di atoro, to *lie, tell a lie*. — 57. twā Akan, to *speak Akan*. — 58. twā awo (ewō), F. to *lament*. Mt. 11,17. Cf. 42.

o-twā, inf. 1. *cutting &c.* - wōbō twā, *they are in the van*. — 2. *harvest*. — 3. *epilepsy*, cf. twā 31, abiribiriw.

Ntwā, (Ntwēa?), one of the orig. families of the Tshi people; cf. App. D.

e-twā, pl. a-, scar, cicatrice, cicatrix. pr. 2030; kuru a awu na n'amōa a ska nō, en'na wōfre no twā; wo hō baabi a snyé wo yaw no na biribi ye hō (*hurts the place*) a, wuse: eho de, mede hō mabu atwā = mibu no se enyé me yaw; - ode ne hō abu atwā, *he is insensible, indifferent, unfeeling, cold, callous to it*; eye twā, a) *it is a scar*; b) *it is so, it is true* = ate sa, ewom'.

e-twā, a certain prickly plant; wura bi .. a eye yaw sē; skyere mmoa a wōj hō wō ghwi na wōkofam' a, na asuso wōj ghwi mu. pr. 800.

atwāa, s. atwēaa.

twāā, a. tough; tenacious; elastic; fufuu, wēre a wōwe no, ntini nso ye twāā; syn. hūāā, hūānī, twānī, twāpāā, sāā; cf. māā, mātāmātā.

o-twā, o-twā-adwūma, *harvest*. Mt. 9,38. — o-twā-bére, *harvest(-time)*. 1 Sam. 12,17.

twá-bó, *touch-stone*; obo a wode twa sika hwe se eye sika pa anase sika bone.  
 atwá-boá, *pl. n., hedgehog? Guinea-pig*, similar to wéa; *jerboa?* an animal as large as a small pig or goat, going in herds, living in rocks. *pr.* 537. *Lev.* 11,5. - *rabbit*.  
 o-twá-dá, *harvest-day*.  
 o-twá-da, *a day's march or journey*.  
 atwa-de, *F. measure, bushel. Mt.* 23,32. *Mk.* 4,21; *cf.* twa 25.  
 atwáé, *pl. id.* [twa 15] *ford; passage. Josh.* 2,7. *Isa.* 16,2. *Jer.* 51,32.  
 ntwa-fam' adwúma, *a job* = obónnó-dwúma.  
 twáfó, *lit. the cutters, those who are to cut into the enemy, the company that begins the battle, the van, van-guard, front or first line; wodi tw., they are in the van. - tw. hene, leader of the advance guard.*  
 o-twáfó, *pl. tw., 1. pioneer. - 2. reaper. Mt.* 13,30. - *3. processionary caterpillar. - 4. the falling sickness, epilepsy; cf.* twa 31.  
 atwa-fredée, *Akp. whirlwind*.  
 atwá-gu, *n., inf.* [twa, to pass, gu, to fall in plentifully]: di a-, to pass *numerously; nkatawíá di a-; nnómaa no di dua no so atw. (= wotwa wéé); mmoa di denkyedenkye no ani atwagu. Cf.* di 36.  
 twá-hína, *pl. a-, (F. n.) [ahina, twa 25] measuring pot, holding 12-15 gallons.*  
 ntwa-hó, *inf.* [twa 26] *turning or wheeling round. pr.* 169. 620.  
 ntwa-hó-hyia, *inf.* [twa 22] *circumference. - ntwahó-náj, wheel. 1 Kg.* 7,30.  
 twá-hwe [twa 22] *inf.* *probation or trying of gold on a touch-stone. - o-twá-hwefó, assayer, trier. Jer.* 6,27.  
 atwa-hwé, *inf.* *cutting something asunder with one stroke; nkranter (a ano sey) atw., a (very) sharp cutlass; aduru atw., a quick-working medicine.*  
 twáitwáí: ye .. tw., to scare or frighten away; obiara ba ne nkya a, orenye no tw.  
 twá-ká, *inf.* [twa 8, ká, to dip] *the dipping into or eating from the same dish;*

*fellowship. 2 Cor.* 6,14; di tw., to have *friendly intercourse, to be in close communion together; di* 82, twáwe, akápimahwe &c.  
 twáká-dí, *inf.* *the keeping up of friendly intercourse.*  
 ntwa-káé, *v. n.* [twa, to cut, ka, to remain] *what remained after repeated cutting, i. e. remnant of a bale of cloth, ntama a wóátó ató na aká asé; awi ntw., stubble. Ex.* 5,12.  
 twá-kóra, *measuring calabash* = susu-kora; *cf.* twa 3. 25.  
 twákoto, *breeches, a garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. Ntafo atade ne no; syn.* ntwóntwó, wónó.  
 atwakúrudu, *a certain insect.*  
 twam' = twa. mu, *s. twa* 17. 18.  
 twám' [twa mu] *passover, pasch, a feast of the Jews; the sacrifice offered at the feast; F.* apahó. *Mt.* 26,2. 17 ff.  
 twám, *v.* [*s. red.* twintwam] *to become dry, lean, to languish, to pine away, of one who has consumption; of plants: to wither, fade; syn.* botow, kagyaw, kisá, nyám; *cf.* twaj.  
 atwá-mene, *hemorrhage* = odweaa.  
 ntwa-m'kábeá, *the imperfect tense, past tense. Gram.*  
 ntwa-m'tám, *F. veil, curtain. Mt.* 27,51. - *ntwamú-mmóhóó, id. Ex.* 27,21.  
 twán, *v.* (better: twám) *s. red.* twintwaj.  
 twánj, *adv.* *languidly: mekotoo no no, na aniwu (or awereshow) nti ne ti si fam' (or, si ase) tw., his head drooped or hung down heavily; misii me ti ase tw., I bowed down in sadness. Ps.* 35,14. *Jer.* 14,2.  
 twáníí, *a. clammy, glutinous; dua yi mu nsu ye tw., cf.* twáá.  
 atwa-nsámáá, -nsámá, *a bird with white and black spots on the head, building its nest in hollows of rocks.*  
 Otwanyokoj, *name of a month, about April(?) ; s. osram.*  
 twápáá, *a. tough, tenacious, pliable; hama ye tw., cf.* twáá, sáá.  
 twápéa, twéapéa, *a certain tree, little sticks of which are chewed to cleanse the teeth; dua a wówe de twiw wój sē so. pr.* 1905; *cf.* sēfufudua.

atwápó, atw...  
*syn.* abon...  
 twapotí, a  
 apotibaa.  
 o-twa-prékó,  
 stroke; *cf.*  
 ye sey oya  
 better than  
 kasa yi ye o  
 your short  
 of the prev  
 of the pr. s  
 twar, *F. l.* =  
 - 2. = tw  
 = etwa se  
 holy. - 3.  
 twáre, *v.* [*re*  
 to cut, i. e.  
 3078. - 2.  
 intersect; t  
 start of, to  
 to catch; *cf.*  
 asem ano,  
 end; s. a 12  
 in the mang  
 day's journe  
 ling in the s  
 wuse: fa hoi  
 guaj no, mek  
 no. - 3. no s  
 dizzy, e. g. wit  
 to cause to fa  
 no, he is faint  
 no, he faints,  
 blood by his w  
 tware no, thome  
 has made him  
 pirakuru atw.  
 to piti. - 4.  
 about or conce  
 = okobisa nea  
 (wo okomfo nky  
 = woko a  
 wokobisa anu.  
 ntwareé [*cf.* twa  
 ling; dross; sik  
 twabo no atwi  
 atwaréé, *ford;*  
*Judg.* 3,28.  
 ntware-mú, *inf.*  
 cross, to pass

n., to have  
in close

2, twaŵe,

f friendly

ka, to re-  
peated  
bale of  
aká asé;

= susu-

worn by  
l thighs.  
wó, wónó.

8.  
i, a feast  
ffered at  
. 17 ff.

o become  
re a w,  
f pl  
: kagyaw,

aaa.  
ise, past

t. 27, 51.  
27, 21.  
vintwaj.  
no no,  
ne ti si  
drooped  
me ti  
ess. Ps.

dua yi

h white  
ouil'ng

, about

pliable;

, little  
cleanse  
w waj

atwápó, atwopo, pl. n-, axe, hatchet;  
syn. abonna, akūmā, poopoo.

twapotí, a short thick stick &c., cf.  
apotibaa.

o-twa-prékó, a little bit cut off at one  
stroke; cf. bu-prékó, te-prékó; otw.  
ye seŵ oyare a eye hū yi, death is  
better than this dreadful disease; wo  
kasa yi ye otw. seŵ wo anim-difo no de,  
your short speech is better than that  
of the previous speaker (or than those  
of the pr. speakers); - final decision.

twar, F. I. = twa, twētwe (Mk. 9, 20).

— 2. = twa: otwar de mo hō tsew  
= etwa se me hō tew, I must be  
holý. — 3. = tware.

twàre, v. [red. twitware] I. = twa 15,  
to cut, i.e. cross a way. pr. 3076.

3078. — 2. to cut off, stop, intercept,  
intersect; to cut (one) out, to get the  
start of, to outrun, to meet in order  
to catch; cf. buw 6. pr. 210. - tw.  
asem ano, to bring a matter to an  
end; s. twa 12. - tware ŵi, to travel

in the evening to shorten the next  
day's journey and thus avoid travel-

ling in the sun. - aboa bi guaj a,  
wuse: fa hayi tware no! aboa no re-

guaj no, mekotwaree 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.) étwàre

no, he is fainting; wapira ná átware  
no, he faints, swoons, from loss of

blood by his wound; - b) aduru no a-  
tware no, the medicine (being too strong)

has made him faint; nsā, okom, a-  
pirakuru atw. no; cf. twa, tō beraw,

to piti. — 4. tware so, to inquire  
about or concerning: ótwàre yàré sò

= okobisa nea efi so na oyare no bae  
(wə okomfo ŋkyen); wəkotwàré sò hwè

= wəkobisa ade okomfo ŋkyen a.s.  
wəkobisa funu.

ntwaref [cf. twa 22] bad gold, not ster-

ling; dross; sika-bone, sika mu fi; nea  
twabo no atwitwa; cf. biŵ, tīa.

atwarèé, ford; cf. asutwaree, atwae.  
Judg. 3, 28.

ntware-mú, inf. [s. twa 17]: di nt., to  
cross, to pass through.

twáase [twe ase] obsc. scoundrel, rascal;  
a most impudent abuse.

atwaase-tém [atem]: okodii atw., he  
began to use most insolent and im-  
pudent language.

atwá-si, atwási, inf. [twa 27, si, to stop]:  
di a-, to describe a circle, to go or

turn round; to compass round about.  
Job 16, 13; wodi a. n.s. nnipa pii bə

kontogkron, a.s. onipa biakó twa ne  
hō si n'anajmu; 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. — atwási-tútúw, rolling or

whirling dust. Isa. 17, 13.

o-twasiogbo [G. otšwa-ši-ogbo, thou  
strikest, i.e. fallst to the ground, thou

diest] the cholera; chicken cholera, a  
contagious disease of fowls.

atwaataá [twa, to separate, taa, to stand]  
puddle, slough, splash.

atwaa-tám, n-, sack-cloth.

ntwa-tó, inf. end; enni ntawo (= ase),  
better: eto rentwa da, cf. etó 3.

ntwá-to-so, inf. [twa, to so] false ac-  
cusation; syn. asótó, anotótó; mmoto-

so, osusukā. pr. 3409.

e-twáw, (nest or) swarm of ants, bees,  
wasps; odaj a ahohow, kotokúròdú,

mpennaa n.a. ye wə nnua so; nnowa-  
twáw. pr. 1753.

twá-ŵe, inf. [twa 8, ŵe, to eat] cutting  
and eating together (of the same piece):

di tw., to have communion together;  
cf. twákā.

twà(w)u, adv. imitative of the noise  
produced by a stone or piece of wood

cast into the bush.

ntwá-yere, inf. [twa, yère] false accusa-  
tion, unfounded imputation; aspersion;  
cf. osusukā.

twè, v. [red. twētwe] I. to draw, pull,  
drag, lug: apəŋkə twè teaseenam, the

horses draw the carriage; ótwè dua  
di n'akyi, he is dragging a piece of

wood after him; ótwè adaka fi mpa  
ase, he drew forth a box from under

the bed; - twè mstewee so, to harrow.  
Job 39, 10; twè nnosoa, to carry loads;  
- to draw out (a sword). pr. 1486;

otwè tuo, *he takes up his gun to fight*; cf. *kā 33, atutwè*. - *twè.. ba, to attract*. — 1a. *to be handsome, beautiful, fine*; oday a stwè, *a fine house*; ñhwireñ a stwè, *a beaut. flower*; pl. aday a stwètwwè &c.; aberante or ababaa a ne hō twè, *a hands. young man or woman*; ñhwireñ yi twè, *this flower is beaut.* — 2. *to drive*: mframa twè amununkum, *the wind drives the clouds*; yemāā mframa twèē yēñ, *we let our ship drive*. Acts 27,15. — 3. *to withdraw, retire, return, decrease, sink (of water)*. Gen. 8,3. Am. 8,8: epo retwè, *the sea ebbs*; watwè ne hō kō, *he has withdrawn*; twè wo hō, As. (Akp.) *be off!* cf. guaa. - (obsc.) otwè ne hō = otā, *he farts*. — 4. *to remove (e.g. one's leg)*. pr. 719.962. — 5. twè nañ, *to tread in weaving*. — 6. *to withdraw mutually*: wotwèē wōñ hō kōe, *they fell out with each other and fought*. — 7. twè ne hō ase, *to creep, to move slowly by drawing the body along the ground as a worm or reptile does*; cf. otwèasee; otwè ne hō ase, *he crawls off, withdraws secretly*. — 8. twètwwè, intr. *to be stretched*. pr. 1047. — 9. twè mu, a) *to draw out in length, to lengthen (out)*. pr. 3419; Ex. 19,13: long (adv.); twè kotoku mu, *to open a bag or purse*, opp. dwōm ano; - otwè ne nañ mu, s. enāñ. - b) *to stretch, extend*: otwè ne mū, *he stretches himself or his limbs*, cf. otēe ne mū; metwè me mū merepe anim de, Phil. 3,13. pr. 507; - c) otwè ne ta mu, *he draws his bow*. 1 Kg. 22,34. — 10. .. mu twè, *to be drawn out; be to interrupted (the interval between being lengthened)*: dōm abiey no ñhyiam' no mu twèē kakra, *the hostilities between the two armies were interrupted for a while*; n'awo mu twèē, *the time between her bearing of children grew long, she ceased to bear children*. Gen. 29,35. — 11. .. ntam' twè, *it is far from*. F. Mk. 12,34. — 12. .. so twè, *to be diminished, to decline, abate (the upper part*

*withdrawing or flowing off)*: n'ahōōden so antwè, *his natural force was not abated*. — 13. twè, *to protract, prolong, prorogue, postpone, put off, defer, delay, adjourn*: wotwè asem no ahye da, *the matter has been deferred to a certain (fixed) day*; wotwè asem no ato hō, *the matter has been put off indefinitely*. - twè.. to mu, *to prolong the time or postpone the term for (paying a debt, carrying out a work &c.)*; wantwè da biara ntom', *not one day more is allowed (e.g. to complete some work)*. - twètwwè asem, *to continue or keep on contending*. — 14. twè hama, F. twè tonto = hō ntonto, *to draw lots*. Mt. 27,35; cf. ahamatwè. — 15. twè kanea, *to trim a lamp*. — 16. twè.. kāra, *to recall a person's soul*; s. okra. — 17. twè akurodo, *to carol, play, sport, frolic, wanton*. — 18. twè mäsō, *to be at variance*. — 19. twè ñwōrām: ntam' a stwè ñwāname no yee ñeñ, *the discord, tension increased (Ger. die Spannung wuchs immer mehr)*; s. ñwōrām. — 20. twè mpēnā, *to form a connection or cohabit with a man or woman not legally married; to live in a state of concubinage*. — 21. twè sika, *to draw, demand money which is due*. — 21a. *to draw in (air), to pant (for), catch at with open mouth*. Ps. 119,131. — 22. twè.. asō, *to pinch or pull some one's ear, i.e. to punish (for disobedience), to chastise, castigate, discipline*; wotwè n'asō, *he has been punished*. — 23. twè ataa (wo.. hō), *to struggle, contend (for)*. — 24. twè.. toa so, *to reconcile, reunite*; Brofo atwè Akuapem nē Ìkraj atoa so. — 25. red. otwètwwè ne hō, *he loiters, lingers, hesitates*; wosoma no a, ommó pañkrañ ñko; biribiara a orekoye no, onyé no mpremprey, na ogyina hō kakra; wantwètwwè ne hō se obaye sa, *he did not defer to do so*. Gen. 34,19. — 26. red. watwètwwè ne hō, *he has dressed himself as a beau, dandy, fop or coxcomb, having pulled in his trousers or other dress so as to make*

them tight  
to contract  
mp.; kyere  
v. 1. —  
ne t. akya  
no, F. =  
no, he is  
18,27. —  
voke; yed  
asenseñ h  
voked the  
gainst us.  
to draw  
twètwwè nu  
(in order  
Lam. 4,3)  
twé, adv. co  
nyinaa atc  
thing in  
twé [con. nē  
vagina. p  
o-twé, pl. a  
the Juyke  
15<sup>th</sup> 179  
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aboa a c  
sua a nñ  
- s. otwēa  
otwé. —  
atwé: di nñ  
cf. twé J  
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átwé; As.  
sisi or t  
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wotwéē  
n'afum'  
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n'ahōden  
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act, pro-  
ff, defer,  
no ahye  
red to a  
asem no  
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prolong  
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complete  
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ye, no,  
na hō  
ye sa,  
34, 19.  
e has  
andy,  
in his  
make

them tight. — 27. twētwe .. pūapūa,  
to contract: ntwētwe nsem no biara  
mp.; kyerew ne nyinaa mā mā; s. pūa,  
v. 1. — 28. ne tirim atwētwe no =  
ne t. akwere no. — 29. ne yam' twé  
no, F. = ne yam' hyehye no, twitwa  
no, *he is moved with compassion. Mt.*  
*18, 27.* — 30. twētwe, v. F. to pro-  
voke; yede atwētwe wo abufuhyew no  
asensey hen do, *we have thereby pro-*  
*voked thy wrath and indignation a-*  
*gainst us.* — 31. twé (twī) pin, F.  
to draw near; cf. twiw 1. — 32.  
twētwe nufu, to draw out the breast  
(in order to give suck to the young.  
*Lam. 4, 3).*  
twé, *adv. completely, entirely*; woakā ne  
nyinaa atom' twé, *they have told every-*  
*thing in entirety*; èbò só twe = *pe.*  
twé [*con. nè twé*] *obs. female genitals*;  
*vagina. pr. 3279. 3579 a.*  
o-twé, *pl. a., 1. a species of antelope,*  
*the duyker, cf. odabo. pr. 1427. 1437.*  
*1570. 1791. 3410-18.* — oné me te twé-  
ghoma (or adowa-ghoma) so, *he is*  
*sitting with me on the skin of an*  
*otwé (or adowa), i.e. we are not on*  
*good terms with each other.* Otwé ye  
aboa a osūa, *enti ne ghoma no nso*  
*sūa a nnipa baanu trā só a, enye 'ye.*  
— s. otwéawo. — atwé-bén, *a horn of the*  
*otwé.* — 2. a species of grasshopper.  
atwé: di nnoosa hō atwé, *to carry loads*;  
cf. twé 1.  
átwé, a species of bean, growing in the  
earth like the ground-nut; cf. atádwe;  
when cooked they are called aboboe.  
átwé; As. ántwé, a certain game; di or  
sisi or tow atwé, *to play with small*  
*sticks (made of palm branches) on a*  
*level piece of ground with a number*  
*of holes (18-20) in it. pr. 2968; s.*  
*agoru.*  
twé, v. [*red. tweetwee*] 1. *to look, seek*  
*or search for or after, to search out*;  
*wotweé no, they search him out*; otweé  
n'afum' ade; okotweetwee abe, *he goes*  
*in search of palm-nuts*; otweetwee ne  
mme so se obenyā bi ana; mekotwee-  
twee (= mekohwehwe) me hō se menyā  
ntrama bi mamā wo ana? (*Jer. 50, 20*). —

2. *to pick out what is laughable about*  
*a person, to censure, criticise, satirise,*  
*to mock, deride*: watwee no *they are*  
*mocking him* = wodi no hō few, wo-  
serew no. — 3. twee .. so, *to go over*  
*(the boughs) again. Deut. 24, 20.*  
atwé, *inf.: bə or kə a-, to arrange or*  
*hold a battue*; nnipa bebree bom' kə  
wuram' na wōmā mmofra kasa pam  
mmoa bère wəy na wokum wəy; cf.  
(boa)boafō, homofō, tabaŋfō.  
twé, *interj. s. pátwé*; serew tw., *to laugh*  
*heartily.*  
twéé twéé, twé twé, *the sound of a*  
*chirping bird*; sū tw..., *to chirp. Isa.*  
*10, 14.*  
o-tweá, 1. *dog, bitch*; cf. okraməy, otwea-  
taŋ. *pr. 474. 1345. 3632.* — 2. abu-  
sively: *a mean worthless fellow, good-*  
*for-nothing fellow, wretch.*  
Ntwea, s. Ntwa.  
atweaá, atweawá, 1. *a small dog. pr.*  
*913.* — 2. *slave (only his own master*  
*may call him so). pr. 1788.*  
atweaá, atwaa, *pl. n., a sack*; wode  
kente na eye; cf. awotwaa; — osu yee  
yaŋ se atw., *we were drenched (by rain).*  
twéaa, *interj. expressing utmost disre-*  
*gard or contempt; tush!*  
twéa, *pl. n., corner, extremity of some-*  
*thing angular, e.g. of a table, a house*  
*&c., external angle*; cf. hiy, kokoam',  
batwəw, Ak. batwee.  
twéa-tí hó, *the head corner-stone.*  
ntwéa, a species of climber, hama bi a  
eye deŋ.  
twéaa, twéawa, As. = ntwéé, *wire.*  
ntweabáŋ, *chain worn as an ornament,*  
about the neck, wrist or loins, made  
of silver or gold.  
twéabewuo, a certain bead; s. ahene.  
Twéaduampon, a byname of God, s.  
Onyaŋkōpon; it is said to mean *the*  
*Almighty*; nea obəə ade nyinaa. [*fr.*  
twé adi ampon or twé aduaŋ & pon  
or tweri dua a, wompon?]  
o-twé-áfúnu [*one who drags the behead-*  
*ed corpses away*] 1. *nickname of*  
*pataku.* — 2. *the corpse-dragger (to*  
*the king), i.e. of victims who had*  
*been killed or sacrificed.*

o-twé-aniwa, a species of *pot-herb*.  
 atwea-nim-men, Akw. wato no atw. =  
 wato no sraha.  
 twéapéa, s. twápéa.  
 o-twé-aseé, pl. a- [aboa a otwé ne hō  
 ase] *serpent, snake; cf. owo; reptile;*  
*dragon.* [rascal.  
 twéase, s. twáase, (obsc.) *scoundrel, rogue,*  
 atwéaa-tám, n-, = atwaatám.  
 o-twea-táj, *bitch.*  
 atweawá, s. atweaa.  
 twéawá, s. twéaa, *wire.* [alarmed.  
 twéaw twéaw, the *cry* of fowls when  
 o-twé-awó: woywo yey otw., we are  
 not foundlings (like the young of an-  
 telopes, which are said to be left by  
 their mothers after birth).  
 atwé-ba, inf.: di a-, to remove from one  
 place to another.  
 twééba, pl. n-, F. = otwéwa, *ramrod.*  
 twébeem', twébéw', twéem', twó, *interj.*  
*certainly, of course, to be sure!*  
 twé-ba, adv. *completely, entirely; ways*  
 tw., he is silent; wamūa n'ano tw. =  
 koraa, he keeps perfectly silent.  
 atwee-hó, inf. [ba atwee] *arranging or*  
*holding a battue.*  
 twé-bó†, *magnet, loadstone.*  
 ntwé-bom' = nkābom'.  
 twédée, Ak. = tweré.  
 átwé-dí, inf. a *play; s. átwé.*  
 twéé, *certainly; orewu ara tw.*  
 twéé, pl. n-, Ky. [that which is drawn]  
*drawer of a table, chest of drawers*  
 &c.; kotwé twéé no na yi adee no bera!  
 ntwéé [that which is drawn] *wire; ko-*  
*bere or awoya ntwéé, wire of copper*  
*or brass; s. twéa. — ntwééwá [dim.]*  
*thin wire.*  
 twéétwéé, better: twaitwai, q. v.  
 twééfó, *persons engaged in a battue;*  
 woy a woko atwee no; s. atwee.  
 o-twéfóro, pl. a-, a *fawn. Cant. 4, 5.*  
 twéhwien, the *sound* produced by *squirt-*  
*ing liquor from the mouth; ohinam tw.*  
 ntwé-hó, inf. *withdrawal, retirement.*  
 ntwéhó-dáj†, *monastery.*  
 ntwéhóní, pl. -fo, *monk; cf. okokorani.*  
 átwé-huáá, a piece of *elastic.*  
 ntwé-kó, inf. *seduction; banishment.*  
*Lam. 2, 14.*

o-twé-kyéw, a *hat* made of the skin of  
 an otwé (an antelope). pr. 1112. 2894.  
 twém, adv. 1. *completely, entirely, tho-*  
*roughly; s. twóm. — 2. nimbly, strongly;*  
 otiá fam' twém twém twém = pim pim  
 pim.  
 ntwém, one kind of the *itch; wado*  
 ntwém = oyare asé.  
 twéem', adv. s. twebéem.  
 ntwémá, F. = ntwómá.  
 ntwémma = ntwómma, a *bead; s. ahene.*  
 twé-má-méntwé [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; tw. mpá woy*  
*nsem mu; contention for mastery. pr.*  
 3501. — di tw., to be *disunited, to*  
*be at variance with each other; cf.*  
 di 92; oman no né woy hene di tw.;  
 Iehowa na mo né no nnni tw., do not  
 rebel against the Lord!  
 twem-móné = etwene, *bridge, & bone.*  
 pr. 3406.  
 atwé-mú, Ky. *length; oday no atw. si*  
*anamman 20. 1 Kg. 6, 2. 20; Ak. n-,*  
*Gen. 6, 15.*  
 ntwé-mú, inf. the act of *stretching one's*  
*back or body. pr. 507. 3420.*  
 twéy, v. [red. twentwéy] to *wait; twéy*  
*kakrá, wait a little; tr. to wait for,*  
*expect: mā yentrā ha ntwéy no, let*  
*us sit down (or remain) here and*  
*wait for him. pr. 390. 3421. — twéy ..*  
*ase, to loiter, linger, tarry, delay:*  
 wótwey woy nāy ase kakrá (e.s. wo-  
 nam bērezo, wōnam se kay no bio),  
 they slacken their pace or gait a little,  
 make little halts while walking; twen-  
 twéy wo nāy ase, *slacken your pace!*  
 cf. tutu wo anay duom, go on slowly!  
 otwentwéy ne hō (or ne nāy) ase, he  
 loiters, lingers, hesitates; sika a ode  
 betua ka no yaw a eye no nti, otwen-  
 twéy (ka no tua) ase, because he grud-  
 ges the money required for paying  
 his debt, he is slow in paying it; -  
 to defer. Prov. 19, 11. — ontwéy ne nsa,  
 he is greedy, voracious.  
 twéy twéy, adv. *nimbly, cleverly: ohu-*  
 rúw' twéy twéy = íéy féy, he jumps  
 about nimbly.

twene, v. Ak.  
 s-twéne, *brid-*  
 so, there i  
 cf. mpata  
 a-twéné, pl.  
 drum; kā  
 ntá, hooke  
 twenebóá, t  
 to kyenedu  
 both for h  
 twenewá, p  
 rod, gun-  
 tuo; - oret  
 the number  
 diers) belo  
 twenteni, a  
 nt'rama (=   
 o-twéntwém  
 energetic, s  
 ahōden, o  
 otw. = ob  
 oyare<sup>13</sup> Is  
 twent , re  
 twént tw  
 loiters, ling  
 twentwóy tw  
 ha a, tw.  
 here, it wa  
 me to find  
 átwé-paawá,  
 used in di  
 twer, v. F. =  
 fide on. M  
 twer, F. = nt  
 wine-vat. I  
 ntwer, pl. id  
 to bow the  
 twère, v. 1.  
 abufw nti  
 his teeth (c  
 ebinom nse  
 nom a  
 wotw w  
 2. to peel  
 68. 75. 159  
 unripe fru  
 — 3. = t  
 twere, v. Ak  
 kyeraw; re  
 twéré; Ak. t  
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1112. 2894.  
tively, tho-  
t, strongly;  
= pim pim

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s. ahene.  
me draw,  
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stery. pr.  
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ohu-

jumps

twene, v. Aky. = kyene.

**ɛ-twéne**, bridge; *ɛtwéne* da asubantey no so, there is a bridge across the river; cf. mpata 3.

**a-twéné**, pl. a- or n-, Ak. = akyene, drum; *kā tw.*, to drum. — **n-twene-ntá**, hooked drum-sticks.

**twenebóa**, *twer...*, a large tree similar to kyeneduru, with smaller leaves, used both for house-building and drums.

**twenewá**, pl. n-, Aky. rammer, ram-rod, gun-stick; *wade tw. na epoma tuo*; - *oretwē n-*, he takes (notes) down the number of the men (warriors, soldiers) belonging to a company.

**twenteni**, a plant; its fruit is *nyanjont'rama* (= kwakunt'rama).

**ɔ-twéntwémfo**, pl. a-, a healthy, vigorous, energetic, strong person; *onipa a ɔwo ahódenj, oyare biara ghaw no; ɔye ɔtw.* = *ohódenjfo*; *onyé ɔtw.* = *oye oyarefo*. Isa. 59, 10.

**twentwénj**, red. v., s. twéy.

**twéntwéy twéntwéy**: *ɔyé tw. tw.*, he loiters, lingers = *ɔtwentwéy ne naj ase*.

**twéntwój twéntwój**: *mebaa ha no mefa ha a, tw. tw. mihū no*, when I came here, it was difficult (impossible?) for me to find him.

**átwē-paawá**, a broad deep wooden vessel used in digging gold.

**twer**, v. F. = *tweri*, to lean on; to confide on. Mt. 27, 43.

**twer**, F. = *ntweri*; si -, to dig a winepress, wine-vat. Mk. 12, 1.

**ntwer**, pl. id. F., leg, shank; knee; bu -, to bow the knee. Mt. 27, 29; to kneel.

**twère**, v. I. to gnash, grate, grind; *abufuw nti ɔtwère ne sē (ase)*, he grinds his teeth (ebinom de "ase" *kā hō*, na ebinom nso *kā "twere" nkutoo*); ebinom wu a, *wəy hō ye wəy yaw nti wətwere wəy sē ansā-na wəawu*. — 2. to peel with the teeth: *tw. abs.* pr. 68. 75. 1590. 1739; *tw. abug*, to eat unripe fruit (sour grapes. Jer. 31, 29). — 3. = *twéy*, to wait for.

**twere**, v. Ak. = I. *twerew*. — 2. = *kyerew*; red. *tweretwere*.

**twéré**; Ak. *twérés*, *twedee*, pl. a-, the hand half-clenched on purpose to strike

with it; also the blow thus inflicted.

pr. 3251; (a knock with the knuckles).

- *tow* or *bə tw.*, to inflict such a blow. pr. 2747; *mmarima tow tw.*,

*mmea bə tw.* - *oyii twedee na ode*

*abo me hwene so*; - *kō atweree*, to

fight with the fists. pr. 518. - cf. *ku-truku*, *kotōromūa*, *nsákotó*.

**atwére** [F. pl. n-] I. a species of frog;

cf. *apotoro*. pr. 1548. — 2. = *aketekré*, cricket.

**atwere**, a beetle similar to *teferew*.

**twérebēe** = *dwerabee*.

**twere-bó**, pl. a-, flint(stone); cf. *otuo*. pr. 490. 1629. 2824. 3252. 3422. —

**twèrebo-túo**, a musket fitted with a flintlock, flint-stone gun.

**twerebóa**, a large tree; s. *tweneboa*.

**atwere-bóa**, pl. n-, a species of rodent animal.

**ɔ-twere-bófo**, pl. a-, a person fighting with his fists [knuckles]; Aky. *Okw. ɔtwerebófo*.

**atwéréde**, *atweroro*, a species of grasshopper. pr. 1548.

**atweree**, Aky. = *antwéri*.

**atwère-nyèdua**, *atwéri*-, [twéri, gyedua]: *ye atw.*, to be idle, lazy.

**tweréw**, v. to scratch as a hen; to scrape, grate; s. *were*, *werew* & the foll.

**twerétwèrew**, red. v., to scratch, paw: *ɔpəjkə de ne naj tw. fam'*, the horse paws the ground with his foot; - to

scrape with a knife; cf. *hūā*.

**atwerewá**, pl. n-, pistol, revolver; syn. *kodiawuo*.

**twèri**, v. [red. *twitwéri*] I. to incline, lean against: *ɔtwèri duá*, he is leaning

against a tree; *ɛtwèri hó*, it is leaning there; - de., *tweri*, caus., to put or

place so as to lean against: *fa tuo no twèri kokoam'*, put the musket into

the corner. — 2. to trust or confide, have or place confidence in; to rely

on: *mā yemfa yəy akyi ntweri wo*, let us place our confidence in thee.

— 3. *n'anim twèri hō daguaa se ahwehwe*, his face is shining brightly

like a looking-glass; *m'anim twèrii* = *minyāā anuonyam*, s. *anim*.

**antwèrí**, I. a place for squashing the

pulpy substance of *palm-nuts*, *pulping-place*; nea wòwòw abe wom'; wòatu fam' kurukuruwa, na wòde abo ntraa-ntraa asem ase, na wòde bi agyinagyi-nam' atwa mu ahyia, na se wòpòrow abe a, wòdé gúm', na wòde wówmma wò na wònoa ye nno. — 2. nsá(a)ntwèri, *wine-press*. Mt. 21, 33. Mk. 12, 1.

antwèri, F. atwèri, pl. n-, *ladder, scale, stairs*; F. *steps, stairs* made of wood, stone, bricks; s. at'rápòé, atwèree. pr. 341. 3002; - odi ant. no so aforosiag, he goes up and down the ladder.

antwèri-bé, a *palm-tree* to be ascended by a ladder.

ntwèri-mú, the back of a chair.

atwèri-nnyèdua, s. atwèree ...

twérodoo, Akp. = twórodoo; áde twérodoo, a *fluid* of any kind.

atwéròdò, atwéròrò, Ak. = atwèrede, *grasshopper*.

atwè-sè, F. = sètwerè, *gnashing of teeth*. (Mt. 13, 42).

atwè-sé [ade a wotwè wo ase] *thumb-bolt, sliding catch-bolt*.

ò-twè-séré, the 'ham' of an otwè (*antelope*). pr. 1570.

ntwè-só, -dade [ade a wòde twè biribi so]† *rake*.

ntwè-sónò, a *shrub* (with blossoms like those of the coffee-tree), whose root is eaten.

è-twè-sùm, ò-, pl. n-,† *locomotive*. Chr.

twétia: twa.. tw., to *circumcise*. [G. fo ketia].

twétiafó, twétiafó, -ní, pl. twétiafo, a *circumcised man*; cf. momònotò, oduafó.

twétiafó-ànnà, a species of *small ant*, ntétèa bi.

twétia-twá, inf. *circumcision*, practised by some of the surrounding tribes, as the Òkrañfo, Hūafo, but held in great disdain by the Twi-tribes. — twétia-twá-mù-fó, the *circumcised*. Phil. 3, 3.

twètwe, red. v., s. twè, espec. 8. 13. 25-28. 30. 32; otw. ne nañ mu, s. enāñ; - tw.. to fam', to let down. Acts 9, 25; - .. wuhū a, emā wo tirim tw. wo, it is a touching sight; - mede nsuohyew twètweē me mfē, I fomented my side with hot water.

atwetwé: si.. a-, to deride, mock; syn. sereserew; Onyagkōpəŋ, wonsi no atw. Gal. 6, 7. — F. = goru hō. Mt. 27, 29. 41.

twétwe(twetwe), adv.: oserew tw., he laughs heartily, roars with laughter.

twèétwèe, red. v., s. twee.

ò-tweetwééfó, pl. a-, *mock, scorner*; F. ò-twetwesini, pl. a-fo.

ntwetwédé: wò -, to go astray, be erring, wander, roam about: ówò ntw., e. s. obi nam kwag na wayera rekyini wuram' hwehwe okwag; óde no wò ntw., he leads him wrongly, astray, out of the way.

ntwétwèe, Ak. = àpáné, s. ampañ.

twetwèrè, the sound heard when the key is turned in a lock; otoo poñ no mu tw., he locked the door.

twétwèrèe, syn. kyéñkyerèñ; osu anto nti fam' aye tw., as it has not rained, the ground is hard and dry; opp. dōfoo.

twétwèredede, the rushing sound of chariots; ye tw., to rush. Jer. 47, 3.

ntwétwèwà, a species of bat.

twew = twò, twow.

ò-twèwá, pl. n-, *ramrod* = twenewa.

ò-twèwá, pl. a- [atwè, dim.] a young otwè (*antelope*). pr. 1099. 1437; gazelle. Cant. 2, 7.

twi, v. [red. twitwi] 1. to thrust, push or knock about; wotwi no = wosun-sūm no. — 2. Ak. = twiw, twuw.

twi pin, F. to draw near. Mt. 15, 8.

twí, n. 1. twi or twitwi, *retreat*. Agyemañ de (twi, or) twitwi bəbòo Yaw Duodu so, Agy. fell back upon Y. D. — 2. bə.. twi, to thrust, push or drive back, to repel, repulse: yeabò dom no twi, we have driven back the enemy (perhaps only for a while, not yet defeated). — 3. bə twi, 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: wòate se asemone a emu aye hūhū reba omañ mu, se ebia dóm reba n. a. a, na omañ no abò twi = abò wi. — 4. nneema a ekòò twi kòò bèramāñ nyinaa, all things together; óde nneema a ekòò

twi koo b. with all his

e-twi; Aky. 851; cf. bontwi (od akyene.

e-Twi, Twi Language, Kāmānā, a Notes.

ntwi-anim',

twi-bó, inf. [fusion con]

ántwibo, a like the tubers like the p (Taro? Inu been broug from Wase from the V known in long time,

Twid. one the ni p

atwiekū, a tree).

antwifāñ, 1. 2. a cutan cf. dwofāñ.

Twifóro [F. Gold Coast the Tshi t by Europ.:

Twii-kásá, T

o-Twiini, o-T man of the

o-twi-nè-twé power.

n-twintá, bet

twintwám, re hard (duab a ae, anir e nee (on. f. yi at away. Ps. I baa, he is

ntwintwámee

atwintwam

twintwāñ, re wrinkled;



ock; *syn.*  
si no atw.  
27, 29. 41.  
tw., *he*  
*laughter.*

orner; F.

*be erring,*  
tw., *e. s.*  
rekyini  
e no wə  
t, *astray,*

paŋ.  
when the  
o poŋ no

osu anto  
*it rained,*  
pp. dōfo.  
ound of  
er. 47. 3.

newa.  
*a young*  
*gazelle.*

st, *push*  
= wosun-  
twuw.  
15, 8.

t. Agye-  
bōo Yaw  
on Y. D.  
push or  
e: yeabo  
*back the*  
*hile, not*  
intr. to  
news: to  
nuk s  
usic o  
ifu.  
wōa. 331  
se  
ba omaŋ  
na omaŋ  
nneema  
naa, *all*  
a ekōo

twi kōo b. nyinaa kōe, *he went away with all his property.*

e-twí; Aky. -e, *pl. a-, l. leopard. pr. 851; cf. osebo, kurotwiamansā, asabontwi (odontwi). — 2. a drum; s. akylene.*

e-Twí, Twi (= Twii), Twi, the *Tshi Language*, comprising Akan, Brōy or Kāmānā, and Fante. - *Cf. Gr. Introd. Notes.*

ntwi-anim', Ak. = ntwiw-anim.

twí-bó, *inf. [bō twi] public alarm; confusion connected with it.*

ántwibo, a large *edible root*, similar to the tubers of *yam*, with large leaves like the plants of the Arum family (*Taro? Indian turnip?*); one kind has been brought to Akem and Akuapem from Wasa, another, called kóokó, from the West-Indies; a similar kind, known in Ak., Akuap., Fante for a long time, is amaŋkani.

Twidám, one of the original families of the Tshi people; *cf. App. D.*

atwíekú, a tree bearing red flowers (*tulip-tree*).

antwífaŋ, 1. a species of (*pot*)-herb. — 2. a *cutaneous eruption* on the legs; *cf. dwofāā.*

Twifóro [F. Kwiforo] a district of the Gold Coast to the north of Wasa, and the Tshi tribe inhabiting it, written by Europ.: *Juffer, Tufel &c. Gr. p. X.*

Twii-kásá, Twí-kásá, the *Tshi language.*

o-Twiini, o-Twini, *pl. (a) -fo, Twifo, a man of the Tshi nation; cf. Okanni.*

o-twí-nè-twé ahōdég, † *electro-magnetic power.*

n-twintá, better: ntwene-ntá; s. atwené.

twintwám, *red. v. twām, to become dry, hard (duaba bi, aduam-momono biara a wōnoae, kuru anim nsu a skata anim se nea awu); lean, thin, wrinkled (onipa yi atw.; n'anim atw.); - to fade away. Ps. 18, (46). 45. - watw. se mma-baa, he is lean.*

ntwintwāmeé, *v. n. scurf, scab; ade a atwintwam kuru anim.*

twintwaŋ, *red. v. twaŋ, to become lean, wrinkled; F. to wither.*

twíntwān-twíntwāŋ: waye -, *he reels, staggers, tumbles; cf. ntintan; gyabagyaba.*

twiratuu, *noise as of something falling to the ground; ohwee fam' tw.*

n-twirentá, better: ntwene-ntá, s. atwené.

twirí, *v. to slander, calumniate. pr. 371.*

ntwirí, *inf. slander, calumny. pr. 3270; railings. 1 Tim. 6, 4.*

atwiri-bóá, a small species of *ant*; aboaa a esō kakra kyeŋ ntetea na oka wo a eye yaw sē, nso oka wo a, na ŋkūrofo se: obi retwiri wo.

o-twirifó, *pl. a- or n-, slanderer, calumniator; false accuser, slanderer. 2 Tim. 3, 3.*

twirodoo = twórodoo, twórododo, *thin.*

o-twíroŋkú, *pl. a-, a species of wading bird; anomaa a ote or ósiāne nsu hō, mpataa ara na odi; ne mmraŋ ne: bakásiānepo.*

ntwironoó, ntwirono(w)á, *vestibule, porch, entrance into a house; oday a wōasi na wōnam mu kō ofie; cf. apatam, nnantwerem'.*

ntwisá, a kind of *chintz*; ntw. tuntum, *id.*; s. ntama.

twitáé, a *file.*

twitōŋ, a *plant* with leaves like those of the pine-apple; wōde n'ahaban kyekyere gya. *pr. 3423. Gr. § 291.*

twitwá, *red. v., to cut several things, to cut into many pieces, to mow &c., s. twa 1. 2. 8. 27; (yetwitwaa yeŋ ani, we looked around us); otwitwa ne naŋ ase; tw. ŋŋuaŋ hō, to shear sheep. Gen. 38, 13; nsā tw. n'ani so, or, nsā mā n'ani so tw. no, he is drunk, tipsy; cf. bow; - nsubonten a ewō okwaŋ nō so no atwitwa, the brooks, where they cross the road, are dried up; cf. twa 11.*

o-twitwáfó, *pl. a-, mower. Ps. 129, 7. - ŋŋuaŋ hō tw., sheepshearer. 1 Sam. 25, 7. Gen. 38, 12.*

atwitwa-méne, *herpetic eruptions round the neck; kōŋ hō barehya.*

ntwitwa-anó, Ak. ntwitwaranó, *inf.: wodi n-, they overtake or outrun each other in racing.*

twitware, *red. v. tware.* [obrafo.

atwitwa-tíri, *pl. id. executioner; syn.*

twitwé, marks a quick or sudden movement; so mú tw., *take hold of it at once!*  
twitwéri, red. v., s. tweri.

twitwí, haste, confusion = kitikiti; s. twi. — bó tw., *to be agitated.* Mt. 21,10. — fa twitwi, F. *to run violently.* Mt. 8,32.

twitwí, twitwíw, red. v. twiw = twutwu.

twiw, twuw, Ak. twi [red. twitwíw, twutwíw] 1. *to move for approach or retreat;* twuw bera, *draw near!* twiw gyina hayi, *come forward and stand here!* twiw ká hó kákrá, *remove a little to that place!* twiw kó wo anim, *move forwards!* — 2. *'to rub mutually', to suffer by friction or attrition.* pr. 992. — 3. *to rub;* agyina moa de ne ti twitwíw me naḡ hō. — 4. *to rub for cleaning or polishing, to wipe, to clean by rubbing or scraping, to scour* (asepatere hō, poḡ so, akentengūa hō, daḡ mu &c.); — twiw twu-déḡ, *to scrub.* — 5. *to rub one's body, e.g. with lemons, with a liquid substance: ode aḡkaa ye or twitwíw ne hō.* — 6. twiw ..anim, *to rebuke, reproach, chide, abuse* (stronger than ká..anim); ε. s. woye bone bi a, (na) wayaw wo. — 7. ode asem twitwíw m'ano, *he harasses me with a lawsuit.*

ntwiwá = akokó; s. ntiwa.

ntwiw-aním', inf. rebuke. Prov. 13,1. 8.

twó, pr. 3424, = twótwow.

ntwó, defeat; di n., *to suffer a defeat;* wadi ntwó = wadi ḡkōḡu, wakó aguḡḡ; ntwó no wíee nim, *the (apparent) defeat ended in a victory.*

twó, twóó, interj. s. twebem &c.

twom, v. F. *to tie up or together;* cf. dwom.

twom, F. = twam' (Mk. 9,30).

twóm: de so twom (tee), *to snatch away quickly, speedily;* ode anomáá no só twóm.

twóm, adv. = twém; anim gye. twóm, *darkness set in;* ade asá tw., *it is completely dark;* wadi ne nyinaa tw., *he has eaten it all up;* so mú tw. (prekó, nso dennen), *hold it tightly at once!*

twom, twóm (obsc.), corrrpt. fr. twam'.

twóm, l. an animal living in the sea or a river, comparable to a sea-turtle;

aboa a ote pom' né Firawm', ne hō ye den sē, ote se apowuru, enyé apataa pa; wode ne ḡhoma dura akukua né mmentia hō, wode ne dua hwe nipa. — 2. a whip made of its tail: wóká no twóm.

ntwóm [Gā] the itch: wadé ntw., *he is affected with the itch.*

ntwóm, a click or smacking with the tongue from displeasure, indignation, annoyance, grief &c. pr. 2887; obó no n., *he hisses at him, smacks at him with his tongue, e.g. at the over-severe task demanded by a master, = okasakasa, oḡwiiḡwii ne yḡkó hō;* wode a-hōyeraw a.s. aḡerəhow na ebo.

ntwómá, red ochre, red clay, used by the natives to paint their houses, to rub the floor of their apartments (pr. 2908, s. kwaw), also to stain their clothes or to rub on their face as a sign of grief; ntw. (dote kókoo a wode kwaw) kyere anibere; obi n'agya wu a, ode ntw. peté ne tam mu ana ode twa n'ani akyi (ana ode bó n'aním koraa) de kyere se n'ani abere; worebekum bi a, wabó no ntw. né gyabiriw; yede wḡḡ bebo ntw. = yebetó wḡḡ akyere a.s. yebefa saa nnipa no akum wḡḡ de akyere se: wḡḡ de, yeḡ nsa aká wḡḡ, yebetumi akum wḡḡ aye wḡḡ se ntwómá. — ode ntw. twa n'ani akyi, s. twa 23.

ntwómma, a certain bead; s. ahene.

twḡḡ, v. F. = twḡḡ, *to wait, stay for.*

ntwontwó (o full) a kind of wide breeches; knickerbockers; atade a wḡpam no tia-tiaa kokúroo de si wḡḡ aseḡ mu; cf. twakoto, wónó; — yeḡkó no ntw., *we don't fight dishonourably.*

atwopó, s. atwapo.

twórodoo, twórododo, adv. imitative of the sound produced by pouring water into a vessel: ode nsu gu ahinám tw. pr. 327; cf. tórododo, táradada.

twórododo, a. thin; ḡkwaḡ no ye tw. = ampiw.

ntworono(w)á = ntwirono(w)a.

tworów, v. Akp. = twerew, *to scratch &c.*

twótwo, l. = twótwow, corner &c. —

2. (obsc.) = twe.

twótwofóó: ob  
twótwow, corn  
batwḡ or  
fám tw., Pa  
north; — the  
Jerusalem, t  
o-twótwowúru  
largeness; G  
otw., he is  
otw. bi baa  
came to m  
e-twów, a dis  
hydrocele;  
hōḡ ye kak

-wa, dim. suff

wa, v. Ak. l.

off; wa nsu

no ano. —

3. = wáré,

o-wá, s. oway

ḡwá, s. ḡway

wá, s. ada

the reakt

duá no aw

wáa, imit. c

sound of t

or in fall

mframa re

or waa w

the sound

scissors: o

mu waa w

waa, v. F. =

o-waa, pl. ḡ

o-waa, F. =

ḡwá-béná,

through w

to keep t

woasina n

wáah' m =

wadi . =

awá. As

divorce.

o-wadúru,

wáé, v. [red.

off, strip,

off, pare c

other inst

, ne hō ye  
 iyé apataa  
 akukua né  
 hwe nipa.  
 tail: wóká

tw., he is

with the  
 dignation,  
 7; obo no  
 is at him  
 ver-severe  
 = akasa-  
 ; wode a-  
 bo.

used by  
 houses, to  
 tents (pr.  
 ain their  
 face as a  
 o a wode  
 'agya wu  
 and ode  
 o r n  
 re; wore-  
 yabiriw;  
 o to won  
 no akum  
 yey nsa  
 aye won  
 ani akyi,

hene.  
 stay for.  
 breeches;  
 i no tia-  
 mu; cf.  
 tw., we

ative of  
 g w'er  
 am

ye

atch &c.  
 &c. —

twótwofóó: oberaṅ tw., a giant.  
 twótwoṅ, corner, outer angle [cf. twea,  
 batwaw or batwew]. Ex. 27, 2; kusuu-  
 fām tw., Ps. 48, 2(3), the sides of the  
 north; - the northern corner scil. of  
 Jerusalem, the site of the temple?  
 o-twótwowúru, pl. a-, n. & a. greatness,  
 largeness; great, large; oḍaṅ tw. - oye  
 otw., he is a great (or mighty) man;  
 otw. bi baa me nkyey, a great man  
 came to me. Syn. kese, kunjukām.  
 e-twów, a disease of the virile genitals;  
 hydrocele; mmaninyare bi a emā hweaa  
 hōṅ ye kakraa. pr. 393. 3425.

twu, v. s. twiw; twu pirim, As., (twi pin,  
 F.), to draw near. — to clean: twu  
 kuraba akyi; F. Mt. 23, 25; twu anyim,  
 F. to upbraid, rebuke. Mt. 11, 20. —  
 ntwu-anyim, F. rebuke.

E-Twúm, pr. n. of one of the earliest  
 kings of Asante, the builder of Kumase.

Twúmāsí, pr. n. m.

Ntwúmúrú, pr. n. of a country on the  
 east side of the Volta between Kārakye  
 and Nta.

ntwurono(w)á = ntworono(w)a.

twutwúw, red. v. = twitwíw.

twúw, v. — twiw, twu.

## W

-wa, dim. suffix, s. -ba, (oba), -ma. Gr. § 37.  
 wa, v. Ak. 1. = waw, to support, ward  
 off; wa nsuo no ano = siri (siw) nsuo  
 no ano. — 2. = wáre, to be long. —  
 3. = wáre, to marry.

o-wá, s. owaw & ḡwaw.

ḡwá, s. ḡwaw.

wá, imit. adv. expressing the sound of  
 the breaking or splitting of wood:  
 duá no awáe wa!

wáa, imit. adv. expr. 1. the rushing  
 sound of trees agitated by the wind  
 or in falling: merekó no, metee se  
 mframa rehim ahabaṅ waa; - ye waa  
 or waa waa, to rush, rustle. — 2.  
 the sound of cutting with a knife or  
 scissors: oḍe (oḍekaṅ) akape twaa ḡhoma  
 mu waa waa.

waa, v. F. = wae.

o-waa, pl. ḡ-, F. = ḡwaw, snail.

o-waa, F. = owaw, cough.

ḡwá-bēnā, -brā, a file of dried snails  
 through which a wooden stick is run  
 to keep them together; ḡwaw 9-12 a  
 wāsina no dua biakó so.

wàabirim = wáa. pr. 3399. —

wada, F. = wo ara, even thou, thyself.  
 awáḍée, As. = aware. - awáḍee-gyáe,  
 divorce. [1031.]

o-wadúru, pl. a-, = owaduru. pr. 793.

waé, v. [red. waawae, waewae] 1. tr. to take  
 off, strip, draw, tear, or pull off, to peel  
 off, pare off, espec. with a knife or some  
 other instrument: w. duabon, to peel

off the bark of a tree (one large or  
 small piece at once); w. apataa hō  
 hono or abon, to scale a fish; w. ne  
 twā so bon, to take off the scurf of  
 a scar; w. ḡhoma, to draw or strip  
 off (a piece of) the skin from the body,  
 cf. gua, to skin, flay; w. ḍaṅ hō ḍote,  
 to loosen and take off the clay coating  
 the wall of a house. - oḍe.. wae me  
 ka so, he uses (that) to pay off part  
 of what he owes me. — 2. intr. to  
 grow loose and come or fall off, to  
 flake (break or separate in layers), to  
 peel or scale off; ḍáṅ hō ḍote no awáe-  
 wáe, the clay has fallen off from the  
 walls of the house in several places.  
 - opem so a, na ewae, he makes a  
 fruitless effort. — 3. to be disjointed,  
 dislocated, put out of joint, luxated  
 (abogyé, pr. 597). — 4. to fall off or  
 away, to desert (from a party), revolt,  
 rebel, turn recreant, apostatize; ne  
 maṅ fá awae akoye ḍom, a part of  
 his people have fallen away (deserted  
 or renounced allegiance) and turned  
 enemies. — waéwáe, red. v., s. before.

o-waé, inf. a falling away, apostasy.  
 2 Thess. 2, 3. — o-waéfó, pl. a-, deserter,  
 apostate; refugee. Jer. 52, 15.

awae, Okw. shoulder-blade; cf. awanta.

wae-wé, inf. [wae, to get off a piece  
 from, wé, to eat]: ne hō wó w., there  
 is something to be got from him;  
 wunyā ne hō biribi di.

**ɲwa-fé**, a tax on snail-gathering.  
**waguá**, name of a tree?  
**awáhá**, Ak. = aworam.  
**waka**, v. F. to bestir, shake.  
**wákawàka**, adv. (in a) shaking (manner); amunugkum rehiphim w., the clouds are driving; - nsu no yee w. bo dwiraa me, the water dashed against me; - oye n'ade w., he is active, lively, smart; cf. kamkam, wéwé.  
**wákawaka-yé**, inf. quickness, swiftness &c.; agitation; epo w., the raging of the sea.  
**ɲwá-kyém**, a number of dried snails combined on twice ten sticks (ɲwaběná) in the form of a shield (ɔkyem); ɲwaw a woasinasina no nnua pii (10 ahorow 2) so de abom' aye no biakó; ebye ɲwaw 200. pr. 3426.  
**awá-móno**, a fresh (undried) snail.  
**ɔ-wáj**, saw, pitsaw; cf. saa, séradaá.  
**wáj**, v. F. = ɲwane.  
**ɲ-wáj**: anim yee w. = an. yee wée, s. wée.  
**waná**, pl. wanam, F. = woana, hwana, hons, hena, pron. who?  
**ɔ-wá-níni**, a large snail, otopo. pr. 3428.  
**wájkyee**, an animal of the steppe like a pig.  
**awáj-mù** = awàrem'.  
**ɔ-wansan'**, pl. a-; Aky. ɔwansané, pl. aɲ, a species of antelope, middle-sized, of a reddish colour with white stripes; s. odabo. pr. 1445. 1861. 3431f. 3517f.  
**wansima**, pl. n-, F. = ɲwánsáná, a fly.  
**awán-ta**, shoulder-blade, blade-bone; cf. awae, awajmu, awàrem'.  
**wánta**, F. mist, fog.  
**wánta-wánta**, a. dim, misty; cf. ɲwántā-ɲwántāɲ.  
**wantérema**, a species of grass. pr. 2788.  
**ɲwá-ɲwéne**, ɔwá-, [ɲwaw aɲwene] snail-shell. — ɔ-wanyow, F. id.  
**wara**, wada, F. = ewo ara.  
**ɲwaraá** = ɲworaá. pr. 943.  
**wàre**, v. [red. wòware], Ak. wa, to be long, to be tall, high. pr. 1294; cf. tenteg; okwáj wàre, the way is long (pr. 1892), the place is far off; ew. se zhě ara a, however long it (the

way) may be; ɔte baabi a eho nè T. ɲware, he lives at a place not far from T.; wo asem ware, your speech (or tale) is long. pr. 421; nsu no mu w., the place for drawing water is far away; koyi wo bogyese, eware dodo, go and shave off your beard, it is very long; nea ohene no pe tiriw ne nsràfó à wówowàreé. Gen. Hist.; ɔware sē, he (she) is very tall; ɔpɔŋko ware; - akwi(ri)-kwaj ware, to give cause for apprehension, to be serious (of a matter).  
**wàré**, v. [red. wareware], Ak., F. wa, to marry, take in marriage. pr. 145. 163; w. yere or baa (bea), syn. hyia yere, to take a wife [G. wye]; w. kunu, to take a husband [G. gbā, gblā]; perf. to be married to; woj nyinaa aware (Ak. awa) no, they all had her. Mt. 22, 28. - to live together as husband and wife, to cohabit; - ɔkogyé wò bá awàré, he intends to take your daughter to wife. Ex. 21, 8ff.; gye aware, s. gye 9; - ɔde ne ba 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. pr. 3433ff.; n'awàré yi ànyé yiyé, his marriage which he had concluded did not turn out well; see aw., (F. tō aw.), to commit adultery, cf. fa ɔyere & wia, di 85; - duty of marriage, conjugal rights. Ex. 21, 10.  
**awàré** [G. awale = atere, spoon] trowel.  
**ɲwàre** = ɲquare.  
**awàre**, awàrem' [wó awàre mú, né wàremú], the part of the back between the shoulder-blades; efi wo koɲ akwi bepem wo akwi mfinimini. Cf. awanta.  
**wàre**; F. ɔware, a certain native game 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; di or tow w., to play that game. pr. 910; s. agoru.  
**aware-dé**, money or other valuables given at the conclusion of a marriage, dow-

er, portion  
 = ade a w.  
**ɔ-waréfó**, pl.  
 ɔbanij-waréfó  
 warefó, a m.  
**aware-gú**, inf.  
**aware-gyáe**,  
 conjugal co  
**aware-gyé**, inf.  
 riage-contr  
 § 99b; suit  
 betrothment.  
**awaregyé-apá**  
**awarem'**, s.  
**awàré-m'(u)-tó**  
**awàre-nó** [awa  
 she is mar  
**aware-séé**, -s  
 trimonial t  
**ɔ-waresééfó**,  
**aware-sém**, n  
 nial cause.  
**ɔ-ware-tów**, in  
 & ago  
**waréwá** t  
**wasa**, v. Aky.  
 syn. sra.  
**Wasáw**, a dis  
 the Gold C  
**wasáwasa**, re  
 grope about  
 wasa.  
**ɔ-wátáku**, ɔwát  
 certain tree  
**wát(é)raa**: n  
 maintains to  
 is obstinate  
 w., he is ob  
**watiriw**, v. [red  
 to slide, sli  
 step. — watir  
 Isa. 8, 14; cf.  
**wàw**, v. [red. w  
 supp. sasi  
 fallin y pl  
 leaning ag  
 bim' na ahy  
 nea akyea ko  
 akosi ha de a  
 nta waw broc  
 na ammu; ɔ

ho nè T.  
not far  
ur speech  
su no mu  
water is  
e, aware  
ur beard,  
no pe ti-  
eé. Gen.  
very tall;  
ware, to  
z, to be

wa, to  
145. 163;  
ia yere,  
z. kunu,  
gblá];  
nyinaa  
had her.  
as hus-  
okogyé  
ke your  
f.;  
mi o  
ghter to

of mar-  
married,  
state.  
yé, his  
ted did  
tō aw.),  
& wia,  
mjugal

trouel.

ni, né  
between  
g akyi  
wanta.

g  
lobu  
oblé  
ba; :  
to tne'  
w w.,  
agoru.  
given  
dow-

er, portion (1 Kg. 9,16), dowry; also  
= ade a woye aware mu.

a-waréfó, pl. a-, a married person;  
obaniṅ-wárefó, a married man; obáa-  
warefó, a married woman.

aware-gú, inf. divorce. Mal. 2, 16. K. § 99.  
aware-gyáe, -gyáè, inf. recession from  
conjugal connection, divorce. pr. 3435.

aware-gyé, inf. offer of marriage; mar-  
riage-contract. - courting, wooing. K.  
§ 99b; suit, match-making; affiancé,  
betrothment.

awaregyé-apám, marriage-contract.

awarem', s. aware.

awaré-m'(u)-tém, inf. divorce; cf. awaregu.

awàre-nó [aware ano]: wadu aw., he or  
she is marriageable.

aware-sée, -sée, inf. destruction of ma-  
trimonial life, adultery.

a-wareséfó, pl. a-, adulterer; adulteress.  
aware-sém, marriage matter; matrimo-  
nial cause.

a-ware-tów, inf. a certain game; s. wàre  
& agoru.

waréwàre, red. v. waré.

wasa, v. Aky. & Okw. to bedaub, besmear;  
syn. sra.

Wasáw, a district, tribe and dialect of  
the Gold Coast, Gr. p. X.

wasáwasa, red. v., to fumble, to feel or  
grope about; ow. ṅhabaṅ mu. - Cf.  
wasa.

a-wátáku, owátaku; Aky. watapúo, a  
certain tree. pr. 3436.

wát(è)raa: n'asem ye w., he always  
maintains to be in the right; he  
is obstinate, vindictive; eye n'ani so  
w., he is at a loss, he is perplexed.

watíriw, v. [red. wati-watíriw] = patíriw,  
to slide, slip, trip; loose footing, miss a  
step. - watíri(w)-bótan, rock of offence.  
Isa. 8, 14; cf. abew-botan, hinti-bo.

wàw, v. [red. wowáw] 1. to prop, stay,  
support, sustain, uphold, keep from  
falling by placing something under or  
leaning against; wode biribi aso ade  
bim' na aṅhwe ase; oday bi rebu na  
nea akyea kò hò no wode dua denney  
akosi hò de asom'; wode dua bi a abo  
nta waw bròde ana dua bi a asow pii,  
na ammu; ode bo waw ne ti, he put

a stone for his pillow. Gen. 28, 11. —

2. to screen, protect: ode ne nsa  
waw me so na owia aṅhyehye me,  
he screens me with his hand so  
that the sun cannot burn me; fig.  
he protects me with his power; ode  
ne nsa waw kanea, he screens the light  
with his hand. — 2a. wowáw, to  
further, assist. Ezra 8, 36. — 3. waw  
ani, to defend from an enemy's attack;  
ode kyem awaw n'ani (n'anim), he  
screens his face (his whole front) with  
a shield. — 4. waw ano, to withstand,  
oppose, resist. pr. 3345. — 5. waw  
mpasua ano, to stay the lines of battle,  
to stop them from receding or retreat-  
ing. — 6. ká pòṅ no waw anó, leave  
the door upon the latch! lean the door  
against the door-post!

a-wáw, cough. pr. 78. 183. 315. 495; bo  
or po waw, to cough; oyare waw, he  
has a cough; nè wáw yè den, his  
cough is severe; cf. damma-bó.

áṅwáw, a certain bead; ahené bi à wápa-  
páe mú ná wofére.

ṅwáw, Ak. ṅwa, snail; wòkò awa (Aky.),  
they have gone to gather snails; cf.  
otabir(i)aa, otòpe, owanini. pr. 336. 557.  
2056. 3426-30.

wawa, v. = haha, hoahoa. pr. 1799.

a-wáwa, pl. a-, a large tree; wode sen  
bonto nè apámpaa; also used for fuel.

wáwa-aba, a sort of chintz; s. ntama.

wawaa, red. v. waa, F. = waewae.

wáwá, F. = ṅwáṅwá, surprise.

wáwá, a species of raven; s. anene.

awáwá: óyè no aw., or otèè ne nsa ye  
no aw., he stretches out his arms for  
him (with a longing desire, in order  
to embrace him). — awáwá-(a)túù,  
welcoming by embracing; ye aw., to  
welcome by emb.

waáwàe, red. v. wae.

wayaa wayaa: woye no w. w., they will  
not listen (to him), they refuse to listen  
(to him). [wí....

we..., we..., wi..., see under wè..., wé...,  
Besides some Fante words inserted  
under w, we mention here such in which  
F. w stands for Ak. ṅw, or ṅw̄, or is  
of other origin.

awem-bə-wen, F. = ayam'əwene. 1 John 3,17.

ə-wemfo, F. = əwəmfə, potter. Mt. 27,7.  
wen = ɲwene, F. a penny-worth of gold-dust.

wen, wenwen, a. F. = ɲwene, ɲwene-ɲwene, bitter.

awendadze-bu, F. den of lions.

awie = aʷiei.

əwəɲfo F. = əwəɲfo.

awénsàá, Ak. a species of mouse = ayensaa.

e-wim-ber, ɲwimber, F. = aɲwummere, evening. Mt. 8,16.

win, F. = ɲwini, cool; coolness. — win-win, shadow. (Ps. 39,6).

win = bobesā, wine, — win-duá = obobe, vine. — win-kyíbéa = antweri, wine-press. Rev. 14,19.

wò, v. [red. wòwò, wòwòde] 1. (orig. to stick to a place), to be or exist in a place: ɔwò hé? where is he? mewò hó, I am here, present; ɔwò daɲ mu, he is in the house; eho na aʷi akese bi wowòe, there are (or were) some large houses. In this sense wò is used almost exclusively in the contin. form (but: enó ɲwò hó ansā [lit. that may remain aside &c.] let us leave that aside for the meantime = eno ntrā hó ansā); besides trā the vv. ba or kə are used to supply the wanting forms, and the neg. is taken from the v. di: onni hó, he is not there, not present. pr. 97. 1300. 2268. 2347. 3439f. - ewò obi..., there is some one..., pr. 3437. - ewò se..., it may happen that... — ewò nea býé na onyá, somehow he gets (at) it. pr. 3438. — wò hó tà dɛɲ? how do you do? mewò hó sàára, I am still unwell. - ewò wò hó, Aky. = ewò wò nsam', it rests with you, it is in your power (to do or give something). Prov. 3,28. - ɔwò hó wò hó ara, he is (or was) in the same condition. - ewò hó wò hó a, na yekə hó, we sometimes go there, we go there now and then. - ewò hó wò hó na oyaree, in course of time he was taken ill. - se ewò hó wò hó à..., if it once gets so far; if it lasts for some time. — 2. wò 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: ɔye adwuma wò afuw so, he does (some) work (and in doing this work) is on the plantation, i.e. he is working in the plantation; magyaw me poma wò ne daɲ mu, I have left my stick in his house; mihūū no wò Mamfē, I saw him at Mamfe; meko-hwee no wò aʷiase, I went to visit him in the prison; mihūū no [wò] hə mprenpɛɲ, I saw him there just now; odi gua wò haabi, he is trading somewhere. The aux. v. wò 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. pr. 353. 883. 1319. 1457. 3025. — wò is used of an indefinite, casual or transitory stay at a place, te of a stay of some duration. — 3. Phrases: a) wom' = wò mu (to be in,) to be real, actual, to be truly so: aʷem yi wom' ampá, the matter is really so; neg. ennim', it is not so; - ebewom' se..., = ebia, sese, gyàma (gyàbea), perhaps. - éwom' wom' no, (e.g. in narrating) 'so it went on for some time'. — b) m'ani wò só, my eye dwells on (it), i.e. I have it in my mind, have not forgotten it. — c) ɔwò só, he is renowned, held in esteem; obosom a ɔwò so baakò neɲ. — 4. (orig. to stick to a person) to be in the possession of, to belong to, to be some one's property: ewò me, Ak. = eye me dea, it is mine; enni wò me = enye me dea, it is not mine; ɔdaɲ yi wò me, this house belongs to me. pr. 2942; Gr. § 102, 2. Rem. — 5. to have, possess, hold, to be possessor or master of: ɔwò sika pii, he has much money; aberekwi wò mmeɲ, the goat has horns; ɔwò mmosea (wò) ne kotokum', he has pebbles in his bag; mewò abusūafo wò ha nè Akyem, I have relatives here and in Akem; mewò nnamfo bebree (wò) kūrōw yim', I have many friends in this town. pr. 3439-45. — In this

sense also v. contin. form get, obtain, is taken from the has nothing. eho wò asem, what he has task, business. towò ye wò you here?

(wò, v.) 6. to stick, nipa, thorns. pr. 180. 604. examine conditions in different possible way. ewò wò wò an 8. to pierce, wò n'ani, he spear; ɔtow p smote the jaw 19,10; ɔde s sɛpo, I stab [G. d. bu] to stitch, em she makes (woven). - wò evenly; b) to wò.. akomfo, head over heel (one) by the shake: ɔwò (intr.) = odi shakes or ti ne ti. — 12. to pound, to — 13. mmò weak, dilute yi, wòwò n water. — 14. had a dispute into c. ct ɔ-wò, in adé to his wò na jkūrōfo he possesses wò, v. F. to procreate (s forth, breed Tshi-Engl. Di

t of place,  
he action  
verb is  
ranslated  
w so, he  
oing this  
e. he is  
magyaw  
have left  
ū no wò  
e; meko-  
visit him  
o mprem-  
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mewhere.  
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§ 102, 3.  
353. 883.  
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friends  
In this

sense also wò is used only in the *contin.* form (for other forms nyā, to get, obtain, is used), and the *neg.* is taken from the *v. di:* onni hwée, he has nothing. Gr. § 102, 2. pr. 907-22. - ehò wò assm, s. assm 6. - nea owo ye, what he has to do, his duty, charge, task, business. K. § 219ff. - den na wowa ye wò ha? what business have you here?

(wò, v.) 6. to sting, prick: nsæ nè sekaŋ wò nipa, thorns and knives may prick one. pr. 180. 604. — 7. Phr. wò.. nnuaa, to examine closely by putting several questions in different ways; yewowòb no nnuaa wòwòé wòwòé, we examined him in every possible way. - wò ani so wòwò wo, or ewowò wo ani so, it dazzles your eyes. — 8. to pierce, stab, perforate: ode peaw wò n'ani, he pierced his eye with a spear; otow peaw no wò ofasu no mu, he smote the javelin into the wall. 1 Sam. 19, 10; ode sépò wò no, or, owòb no sépò, he stabbed him with a dagger. [G. dū, gbu], pr. 994. — 9. wò mu, to stitch, embroider: ówò ntamá mù, she makes figures in a cloth (already woven). - wò.. sèssè, a) to stitch.. (equally) evenly; b) to backstitch. — 10. to push: wò.. akomfo, to push (one) headlong, head over heels; wò.. ŋkonsiaw, to push (one) by the throat or neck. — 11. to shake: ówò ne hó ŋkó, he shakes (intr.) = odi ahim; ówò ne ti ŋko, he shakes or tosses his head = owosow ne ti. — 12. wò, Ak. = wòw (to kick, to pound, to knead, to plait or braid). — 13. mmòrosā a wòawo no kakra, weak, diluted brandy or spirit; nsā yi, wòawo no, this wine is mixed with water. — 14. yede áwò anó, we (have) had a dispute with each other, we came into conflict with each other.

o-wò, inf.: adé yi wò no wò, this belongs to him; owò a owo nneema bebre nti na ŋküròfo hye no anuonyam, because he possesses much, people honour him.

wò, v. F. to be cold, to be cool.

wò, v. I. to engender, beget, generate, procreate (said of both parents); to bring forth, breed, bear, give birth to (a

child); wáwò mmá dú, he has begotten or she has born ten children. pr. 194. 279. 470. 1740. 2746. 3463-67. — 2. to yield or bear interest: ohuruw ŋküròfo siká ná awo no = na adò or adòsò, he lends (his) money on usury that it may bear him interest; siká no awò, the money has increased through interest. - pr. 351; eŋwò nò, he is not to pay (cannot be charged) interest for a thing bought.

wò, v. I. to dry, grow dry, become free from moisture or juice; perf. to be dry: m'atade áwò, my coat is dry; dabi, eŋwoe e, no, it is not yet dry; asase so or fam' awo, the earth, land or the ground has dried up; otetew ahuaaha na ohata (no) aŋia-so ná awó, he plucks tobacco-leaves and spreads them in the sun to dry; diff. wò = wew, to dry (up), evaporate, said of moisture, or a liquid. — 2. Phr. a) n'ani or n'anim awo, s. ani 8 A. - b) n'ano awo, he is eloquent, cf. ano 12 A. - c) wonè no ntam' ŋwò, they are not in a state of understanding, do not agree well, with him.

wò or wo-, the pron. wòŋ, prefixed to the verb. Gr. § 54. 58. 89, 7. — In F. the same form wò or wo is also used for mo = you.

wo- or wu-, the pron. wo, thou, prefixed likewise, *ibid.*

wo, F. e-wo, o-, thou, poss. thy, obj. thee. Gr. § 53-58. pr. 3452-61.

e-wò, honey; ewo no adò, the cells of the honeycomb are filled. pr. 1348. 1832; cf. woban, wokye.

o-wò, pl. a-, F. ŋ-, snake, serpent; cf. otwèasee. pr. 539. 2274. 3446-51. Diff. kinds: opantene, nini, ebore (onankā), oprāmiri, okyéreben, ahabammóno, atirenú, asónawo, ahurutoá, bamiawu, akitaosüā, (o)suwo. — Phr. woakum wò na woantwa ne ti, you have only done half your work. [to be cold.

awó, Ak. cold, chill &c., s. awow & wò, awó! (full o) mamma! mother! used in addressing one's own mother.

awó, woo: gye..awo, to welcome, to receive gladly, joyfully. pr. 3096.

**awó**, *inf.* birth: 1. *childbirth, travail or labour of women, parturition, delivery.* pr. 3468 f. — 2. *nativity, descent, extraction, family, race.* Mk. 7,26; *generation, genealogy.* Mt. 1,1. — awo kã no, òkò awo, *she travails*; awo no (mu) deŋ no, n'awo mu ye deŋ, *she has hard labour.* Gen. 35,16. Rev. 12,2; merekò awo, (fig.) *I am in the greatest pain*; - wogye no awo, *they assist her in childbirth*; twa awo, s. twa 51; - awó akyl adé, *after birth*; cf. etam.

**óòwòò**, ówò, the sound of yawning; otéem' se: oowoo!

**ò-wòadúru**, pl. a- [wòw aduru] *wooden mortar, in which yam and plantains are pounded*; cf. owaduru, oðase, fufu, womma. pr. 571.

**woañá**, F. = wana, hena, *who?* pl. woañam. Mk. 3,33.

**ò-wó-àníni**; F. owoañi, pl. a- [nea owoo anini] *a woman who gave birth to many male children*; - ow. agya, 'a father of many boys' (from a song).

**wò-ànkása, wó-ara**, (Ak.) *thou thyself, thy own self; just thou, even thou.* Gr. § 59.

**wò-anó wò-anó**, adv. *in a proper, moderate or orderly manner*; odi n'asem nyinaa w. w. (= òkwápsò kwápsò), = ónyé biribiara mmã en trá so. 1 Cor. 14,40.

**wòawò**, F. = nyònywá (Mt. 8,10).

**awòawò-dze**, F. = anyònywáde (Mt. 7,22).

**awobá**, F. ahoba, s. awowa.

**è-wó-háŋ**, pl. a-, *honeycomb*; cf. wokyam.

**awobé**, a medicinal plant.

**awó-béa**, *birthplace.* pr. 2310; F. also *nature.*

**awó-bére**, *the time of birth, - of bringing forth young.* Job 39,1.

**wòbéré**, v. *to discuss*; wòwòbéré asém.

**awó-bére**, Ak. [awòw-bére] *the cold season, winter.* Mk. 13,18.

**ò-wó-bié**, ówò-bié [wò, bi] *one who has the (desired) thing.* pr. 3470; *a rich person.*

**ò-wó-bié-mma**: ow. adan onni-bié-mma, a) *one who had children has become childless*; b) *the offspring of rich people have become poor or 'nobodies'.*

**awó-dá**, *birthday*; odi n'aw., *he celebrates his birthday.*

**awó-dibeá**, *birthright.*

**wòdów**, v. = guan beresoo, *to steal or sneak off or away*; wabsò me kakate nti na emã mewodow mu no; - F. *to become contracted*; perf. *to be c., to be shrunk.* - Cf. worow.

**ò-wó-dúru** [òwò aduru] *medicine applied when a person has been bitten by a snake.*

**awodur(u)**, pl. ñ-, F. = owoaduru.

**ò-wodze, owodzi**, F. *heir.* Mt. 21,38. Mk. 12,6. 1 Pet. 3,7.

**wòeé** = awosanne. K. § 144.

**awoéé**, *place of childbirth.* pr. 178.

**awoe, ñwoe**, F. birth.

**ñwoeem'**, F. *birth, descent, parentage*; ne ñw., *by nation.* Mk. 7,26.

**ñwòe**, *inf.* [wò]: ewo nniya nyinaa ñwòe, *it belongs to all, to mankind in general.*

**wòfa**, pl. -nóm, *uncle, mother's brother*; wo nã ne nuabarima.

**wòfàdé** [wòfa adé]: Akuapemfo a wòkasa Twi, wodi w., *among the Akuapems speaking Tshi, (not including the townships of Mamfe, Mampong, Tutu, Obosomase) the uncle's (wòfa) property is inherited by the nephew.* — The father's property is inherited by the next (in other districts, by the elder) brother in age and so on. All these being dead, the property goes to his mother's sister's son, and failing such, to his (the father's) eldest sister's son (his nephew); eldest and so on. If there are no male heirs at all, the property is inherited by the eldest sister, &c. Cf. agyade & adedi.

**wòfásé**, pl. -nom, *nephew, sister's son*; wo nuabea ba (whereas a brother's son is called aba); F. also *niece.*

**wòfáséwa**, pl. -nom, *niece, sister's daughter, wo nuabea babea; (brother's daughter = aba).*

**ò-wofó**, pl. a-, *a woman who can bear or has born children; a travailing woman.* Hos. 13,13.

**awófo(nom)**, pl., *parents* [con. n'awófo]. **awó-fófóro**, *new birth, regeneration.* Mt. 18,28.

**awó-fó**, s. datewo(w)fo & wòw 2.

**awó-gyé**, *inf.*

*a mother welcomed by*

**awó-gyé**, *inf.* [*ance in child*]

**awogye-dúru**, *ery.* pr. 623.

**ò-wogyefó**, pl. *obstetrician.*

**wò-hó**, *refl. p.*

**awó-hórow**, *g.*

**awó-kám**, *rup.*

**awó-kò**, *inf.*

*parturition, childbirth;*

**kó-yáw**, *tho.*

*of travail i.*

*- has seized*

**è-wó-kyém**, *ho.*

*kyem.*

**wóm'**, wóm' =

**ò-wóm**, pl. ñ-,

**wóma**, F. =

**ò-wóm**, pl.

*ba, cf. abaa*

*pounder) w.*

*tains are pe*

511; taa ow

**áwò-mmá-gù-**

*food and me*

**awo-mma-wé-**

*wowu), she*

*them die, i*

*soon die; c*

**wò-móno**, *fre*

*from the ho*

**wòŋ**, F. = w

27,36.

**wòŋ**, *pron.*, Al

*they, them;*

**wòŋ-ankása**; v

*selve. ems*

*the 1 sai*

*own. . § 5*

**wòŋ-hó**, *pron.*

**ò-wònfó**, pl. a-

**awó-ni-òò!** (=

*tion of the a*

*dances, where*

*hoo hoo! pr.*



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on. Mt.

**awó-gyé**, *inf.* [gye awo] a welcoming, as a mother welcomes her children or is welcomed by them.

**awó-gyé**, *inf.* [gye awo] midwifery, assistance in childbirth.

**awogyé-dúru**, medicine to promote delivery. *pr.* 623.

**awogyéfó**, *pl. a-*, midwife; accoucheur, obstetrician.

**wo-hó**, *refl. pron. thyself.* Gr. § 57.

**awo-hórow**, generations. 1 Chron. 1, 29.

**awó-kám**, rupture of the perineum in childbirth.

**awó-kó**, *inf.* [kó awo] labour, travail, parturition; the pangs and efforts of childbirth; calving. Job 39, 1. — **awó-kó-yáw**, throe, pain, pang or anguish of travail in childbirth; aw. aká no, - has seized her.

**awó-kyém**, honeycomb; *cf.* okyam, gwakysm.

**wóm'**, wóm' = wó mu, s. wó, 3a.

**awóm**, *pl. n-*, F. = awwam, the Toucan.

**wóma**, *n-*, F. = wómá, a-, leather, book &c.

**awómma**, *pl. a-*; F. awó-mba, *pl. n-* [wów, ba, *cf.* abaa] the wooden pestle (beater, pounder) with which yam and plantains are pounded in the woadúru. *pr.* 511; taa aw., s. taa 2.

**awó-mamá-gù-(w)ákýi**, a certain herb for food and medicine.

**awo-mma-wú**: odi aw. (= awo mma má wowu), she bears children only to see them die, i.e. children all of whom soon die; *cf.* di 78. Hos. 9, 12.

**wo-móno**, fresh, fluid honey, dropping from the honeycomb. Cant. 4, 11.

**wəŋ**, F. = wəŋ, to watch. Mt. 24, 42. 27, 36.

**wəŋ**, *pron.*, Ab. bəŋ, Ak. yəŋ, F. hwəŋ, they, them; their.

**wəŋ-ankása**; **wəŋ-ara**, (Ak.) they themselves, themselves, just they, even they; the very same persons; - poss. their own. Gr. § 53-59.

**wəŋ-hó**, *pron. refl. themselves.* Gr. § 57.

**awónfo**, *pl. a-*, F. = awəŋfo. Mt. 27, 65.

**awó-ni-òò!** (= me ná ni oo!) an exclamation of the akómfo in their phrenetic dances, whereupon the bystanders reply: hoo hoo! *pr.* 3471.

**wonkóm**, *v.*: nsuhyew wonkóm' ne nán hō, hot water caused his foot or leg to swell; ne nsa aw., his hand is swollen (from a scald or burn).

**awònkóruwá**, a certain tree used for fuel.

**awòwónó**, wonnó (full o), loose and short breeches; ðhye or ósi w., he wears breeches; atade a ðkramofó ná wósi kan' no, nanso mpanyimfo binom a wóye asikafó no, wətaá tòtò ntámá á èyè fé, na wəde pompám' bi; *syn.* ntwontwo.

**wonow**, a certain animal. *pr.* 1042.

**awonnguá**, F. angwa, fat, lard; aboa mu srađe. *pr.* 2072. - *cf.* abòrwònguá.

**Awonnguá**, Angwa, a country in the interior, once tributary to Asante, a 4 or 5 days' journey from Salaga. Gr. Introduction, Notes, § 2.

**awóo**: ahia no se aw., he is in great difficulty.

**awó-ntóasó**, *pl. awó-ntóatoasó*, generation. Gen. 2, 4. Judg. 2, 10.

**awəŋwéne** [Ak. awəŋwene] wormwood; ahabaŋ bi a wəde n'ahabaŋ yam aduru; wənom hō nsu. Jer. 9, 14. (15). 23, 15.

**wor**, *v. F. to howl*; *cf.* woro.

**worá**, *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, lose the way, be lost; nnansá yi, ehē na wokworae? where have you been hidden lately? ode ne hō akəwóra (= akosie, okohintaw) ayi me adwow, he hid himself from me (chiefly: from a friend or acquaintance); osunsón no de ne hō awora ŋhabaŋ no ase kó, the worm has hidden itself under the leaves and has crept away. — 2. to ramble or rove through (w. ahabaŋ), to search through; onipa ayera, wəakəwora habaŋ ape no. — 3. to thrust, run, drive or push (a pointed instrument &c.) through, to put in (Ezek. 29, 4): wəawóra nó sépa, *syn.* wura. — 4. worá, they grapple (or, lay fast hold on) each other, they wrestle or struggle; wəworae kosii sé obaakó boo ne yəŋkó, they wrestled (or, contended by grapp-

ling together) until one threw the other down. — 5. F. to pour out; wora wo nhyira gu wɔŋ 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. pr. 3634; mire. Job 8,11.

àwora, F. = aworaw, unawares.

ɔ-woráá, shell; sea-shell. pr. 943. — a-wora-ba, pl. ɲ, F. sea-shell.

ɲworà-bóá, shell-fish; cf. adòde, oyster.

woraba, pl. ɲ, F. star, comet = nsoroma.

wòradada(dada), adv. in a lengthened, elongated, long extended form, shape or way; hamá wòr., a long rope or climber.

ɲwora-huám, spices prepared fr. a certain shell, onycha. Ex. 30,34.

àwóráám, awóráám, a certain plant, with which houses are thatched; Ak. awaha.

aworama, F. roaming or wandering about; cf. aɲworámman.

wòráme-dwóm, a certain song.

woraw, a certain plant; s. ehum.

woraw, v. to emerge, rise or come forth from concealment, to make one's appearance unexpectedly; batowá hwee (ni a.) ɔsámán woraw (pr. 633) = mpofirim na waba.

à-wòráw, adv. n., unawares, unexpectedly = mpofirim, mpaase; fi aworaw; asem-mone a odii na oɲaɲ kəə akuraa no, n'ani nni ne hō so na yekofii no aw. kyeree no bae. Ps. 35,8.

woráwòra, red. v. wora. [pr. 3472.

o-wórawora-kótó, the common (small) crab.

o-Woráwòrá, a land and tribe in the interior of the Gold Coast; Bronfo a wosom Asante bedun 1874 (subject or tributary to Asante until 1874).

wòrawora(-wòrawora) = worowóra...

wòre, pron. poss. F. = wɔŋ, their.

wòrehò, F. = wɔŋ hō.

wòre, v. [red. wòware] to strip or take off the skin or a similar tegument; ówore ɲaɲ no kotoku, he skins or flays the sheep; wáwòre (wawówore) wɔŋ hō atade, they took off their clothes; syn. worow. Cf. wòrów.

o-wò-remá-mmàrá, an edict or decree enjoining the restitution of goods in possession.

awóro, a species of herb.

wòrò, v. Ak. = wòrów.

woro, v. As.: w. dodo, to be slow in every thing; cf. wodow.

wòro, v. 1. to murmur, roar, rumble with the noise of a cataract or of agitated waves: wowò akyiri a (A-mānapá) nsu yi woro se asukese bi. — 2. to babble, prattle, chatter, to speak or relate flippantly, rapidly, in excitement, without stopping: wakó-worò asem no nyinaa akyere ne nā; to utter speech. Ps. 19,2. (3); to utter. Ps. 145,7.

awóro, inf. cataract; the swell or agitated motion of the sea, surge, surf; the raging (of the water). Lk. 8,24.

o-woró, an amulet worn to bring about easy childbearing.

o-wòrò-má-mmàrá = o-wò-remá-mmàrá.

wóromenɲ = kyerebenɲ.

o-wórompem, pl. a-, a large drum; s. akyene.

awóro-sò, rapid (rapids) in a river; breakers.

wóró-w, v. [red. worówòrów] 1. to push, pull, move: w. kaa, to push a ring. pr. 3374. — 2. to strip off, draw, pull or take off the skin or any surrounding tegument, covering or wrapping, to skin, flay (s. wòre), to peel, be peeled (Ezek. 29,18): ɔwò no aworow ne hō foforo, the snake has cast its slough, has cast or changed its skin; mewòrò akatawía kotoku, I am pulling off the cover of the umbrella; mewòrò m'atade, I take off my coat; ɔworow ne ntama, he pulls off the cloth (in which he has dressed or wrapped himself) from his shoulder (in respectful salutation) [G. ekpá emamá]; waworow wɔŋ: a) said of beasts: he has skinned them; - b) said of men: s. 3. - (intr.) wòhwee no mää ne hō woròwe kòò, they flogged him so severely that his skin came off. — 3. to take away or back from, to deprive some one of things (treasures, valuables, wives,

slaves) that him. — 4. gu ne yonk shuffles off himself) upon the fault of intr. to glut no aw. agu to a stick). place in bu wɔŋ mpaasú. — 7. n'ano mouth.

worów, v. =

o-wórobɛɲ, a selfish, proud

wòròdò-wòròdò (to flow) coming from the eye = yoo yoo; wírododo, waworo-kó-amá pii, one who worow (-wò) a roaring a powderho wòrawora.

o-woro-wé, in of meat from they are fl.

awósa-đuán', food which swallowed; &c. (not full)

awó-sáj: bo § 198.

awó-san-né awo mu] fault or d reditary of woee, awú.

wosáw, v. s. awosa iw some ag

wósee ise nām yi bió cleanly, nē hō fifi), orderly; b rals and n'ano tew

slaves) that were formerly given to him. — 4. *oworow ne hō* (or *ade no gu ne yonkō 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-hámá no aw. agu fam'* (instead of clinging to a stick). — 6. *to retire, quit one's place in battle*; *dám no aworow afi wəŋ mpašua so* = *waguəŋ komm kō*. — 7. *n'anom aworow*, he has a sore mouth.

**worów**, *v.* = *wodow*.

**ɔ-wórobēŋ**, *a.*, selfishness; *ye -*, to be selfish, proud.

**wòrɔdɔ-wòrɔdɔ**, *wòrɔdɔdɔ*, *adv.* (to *sēŋ*, to flow) copiously, of tears gushing from the eyes; *nsu fi n'aniwam' gu w.* = *yəə yəə*; *cf.* *porow 8 & wèrɔdɔdɔ*, *wìrɔdɔdɔ*, *wəə*.

**aworo-kō-amá**, (poet.) = *nea okā akōsém pii*, one who relates war-stories.

**worowóra-(wòrowóra)**: *ye w.*, to make a rattling noise like the contents of a powderhorn when shaken; better: *wòrawora*. - *pr.* 725.

**ɔ-worɔ-wé**, *inf.* gnawing fish or pieces of meat from a pointed stick on which they are filed.

**awósa-duəŋ'**, *wesa-* [wosaw, aduəŋ] prop. food which is chewed before being swallowed; e.g. *maize, yam; plantain &c.* (not *fufuu*).

**awó-sáŋ**: bone-aw., original sin. *K. § 198*.

**awó-san-né** [*ade a wode asəŋ onipa wo awo mu*] *Ák.* an inherited sickness, fault or defect; bone a eye aw., hereditary or original sin; *K. § 185*; *cf.* *wosee*, *awúəgyamma*, *aséadé*.

**wosáw**, *v. s.* *wesaw*. *pr.* 2743.

**awosawósáw**, *inf.* the chewing of food, something or plenty to eat. *pr.* 3473.

**wósee**, **wósewose**, *a. l.* dry, arid; *wohow nām yi bio a*, *ebeye wosee*. — 2. *clean, cleanly, neat*: *əye ne hō wosee* (*onyé nē hō fifi*), a) he keeps himself clean; orderly; b) he is well-ordered (in morals and habits). *1 Tim. 3,2*. — 3. *n'ano tew wosee*, he is eloquent.

**awɔ-sé**, a peculiar roughness of the skin [compared to *asé*, itch] produced by cold [awow] or fear, goose-flesh, goose-skin; a shuddering fit, chill, shivering; horror (awow a se wuhya *osāmāŋ a ede wo na egu wo so*); *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 sipiripii*; *syn.* *ayisē*.

**wòserekaa**, **weserekaa**, *a.* rough, uneven, not smooth or even, hard (*onipa hō-nam, dua hō, mmoa hō, ntama ani*); *cf.* *wurikyeree*, *awereawere*, *weweree*, *abonkyi-abonkyi*; *opp.* *tromtrom*.

**ɔ-woserekáani**, *pl. a -fo*, a coarse, rude fellow.

**wòserekaa-yé**, *inf.* roughness, asperity.

**wósewose**, *s.* *wosee*. — **wósee-yé**, *inf.* drought. *Jer. 50,38*.

**wósów** = *súmpíí*, lead, pewter.

**wosów**, *v.* [*red.* *wosówosow*] 1. to shake, wag (tr. & intr.), to tremble, shiver, quake; *asase w.*, the earth quakes; *gyata w. ne hō*, the lion shakes his body; *ow. ne ti*, he shakes (wags) his head; *F. Mt. 27,39. 51*. - *syn.* *posow*, *popo*, *him*; - to rattle. *Job 39,23*; - *wosow daŋ*, *s.* *fūrow*. — 2. to adorn, decorate; *wode mfonini w. asoredaŋ no kəsəə*, they adorn the church with many pictures.

**ɔ-wosów**, *inf.* earthquake. *Ezek. 38,19*.

**wosowoso**, *F.*: *duia w.*, a fruitful tree. *Ps. 128,3*.

**wòso-wòso**, *adv.* gradually, successively, orderly; *cf.* *abasem*; *nsràfo no nam w.*, those soldiers are marching in rank and file.

**awó-su** [*awo su*] native character, nature; inborn, inbred or innate quality (*con. n'awósu*).

**awo-sú** [*awo nsu*] the fluid contained in the amnion, the liquor of the amnios, flowing off previously to delivery.

**wòtére**, *v.* to scald (akoko, prako, a fowl, a pig) in order to clean from feathers or hair; to peel: *osábēŋ wòtére onipa hōnam kəə*; to decorticate, strip off: *mawóteré* (= *mawae*) *dua no hō*

boq, *I have barked (stripped the bark from) the tree*; - *to separate*: wosiw abürow wotéré hō ntètewá no; - *to strip, deprive*: wawotere ne hō nnes-ma nyinaa, *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. ne hō tu.

awotwé; Ak. ηwotwé, *eight*. Gr. § 77.

ηwotwé, a certain stringed instrument (sāṅkū) with eight cords.

awo-twéaá, *womb, matrix, uterus*.

wōw, v. [cf. wō] 1. *to strike, hit, kick*:

ode ne naq awow no, *he has kicked him*. - 2. *to stamp, pound, bray, beat*: w. fufuu, pr. 3474. 3659, s. fufuu; w. dote, *to work clay (mixed with water) with the feet for building purposes*; cf. potaw & kono. - 3. *to twist, braid or plait into a weft or tress*: ówōw (óṅwéne) ne ḡhwí or ne ti (mmesá), *she plaits or weaves her hair*. [G. egbo eyi]. - 4. *Phr.* obi ntu n'ano ḡwōw fam', *(nobody buries his mouth or words in the ground, i. e.) nobody imposes silence on him, represses him*.

wōw, wōwōw, a. F. *cold*; ugly; nsu wōw, *cold water*.

awōw, Ak. awo [fr. wo or wōw, *to shake*? cf. wo, F. *to be cold*, & wōw, *cold*] *cold, chill, chilliness; cold weather*; aw. wo mframam', nsum'. pr. 357. 604. - aw. de me, *I am cold*. pr. 522; aw. agu no so, eyi na ekyere se n'atiridii resaq aba bio, *chilliness has come over him, which is a sign that his fever is returning*.

o-wōwa, a certain tree, good for fuel.

o-wowá, pl. η-, Ak. a bee = odowa.

awowá, pl. η-, Ak. awoba, F. ahoba, *pawn, pledge; hostage*, cf. adḡwowa; - *mortgage*; - wode abofra, ḡhene, ntama n.a. si kaw ano aw., *a child, beads, clothes &c. may be given or deposited as a pawn, pledge, surety or security for a debt*; ode ne ba akosi aw.; ode n'ano asi me aw. pr. 294. 770; - cf. (di) afürum.

awowa-gyé, η-, inf. *taking anything in pawn, pawnbroking*.

o-wowani, pl. a-fo, η-fo, a pawn for

a debt; onipa a wode no atrā kaw ano se ónsom.

awowa-sí, inf. *pawning &c.* - awowasi-de, *pledge, thing(s) given in pledge*. Gen. 38,20. Ezek. 18,7. - awowatámá, *pawned garments*. Am. 2,8.

wowáw, red. v. waw, *to sustain*. Gen. 27,37.

wowo, wowde, wowów, red. vv. wō, wōw.

Awōwin, s. Anḡwōwii.

wowo, (full o) F. = ohoo, *no, not?* Mt. 22,17. Mk. 12,14.

awōw-bére, Akp. = awobere.

ḡwōwde, v. n. 1. *piercings, sting*. Prov. 12,18. 1 Cor. 15,55. - 2. (Aky.) =

adinam, a fork.

awōw-fó = dotewo(w)fo.

o-wóó-wo = nea owo wo. pr. 3475.

wowóre, red. v. wore.

wōwōw, a. F., s. wōw.

awó-yáw, *pains in bringing forth young*; cf. awokō-yaw. Job 39,3. Isa. 66,7.

awo-yé: óyè aw., (said only of beasts), *she bears easily, bears healthy young ones*.

woyirim, F. = eyinom. Mk. 4,15f. 8,4. 10,14.

wu-, pron., s. wo-.

wù, v. [red. wuwu] 1. *to die, expire, decease, perish*. pr. 59. 95. 107. 774. 967. 996. 1286. 1445. 1717. 3494-98. -

wáwù, *he has died, is dead*; syn.

wanyá ko, ode ato hō, wagyáw mu,

wadán né hō, waka baabi, wakā ḡkyene

agu, wagna ne kra twé, oné ne kra

adi ḡkra, oko n'asümān akyi, wasóre

bra yim', odae wansore bio; onni ho

(bio); womfra wo nā mma mu bio; wo

fi(e) gya bedum = wobewu; wawú

amā no (wawú ató nó sò), *he has*

*killed himself upon another, i. e. so*

*that the other must kill himself like-*

*wise*; osii m'anaḡmu wui, *he died*

*in my stead*; owu kyee me, *he died*

*for me, for my benefit*; mprako no

sīāḡ kogun 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. eda & gye

34; - méwu! *I shall die!* (F. interj.

of sorrow); - meréwú-óo, *I am quite*

exhausted, (also woe is A'fi oò! [pr die, oh Afí! passion or a to me! damn the foll. expl die on a F with the Tsh would like could only nea éwú, ni immortality. be lost: ḡkye - ekuru no - Phrases awu, he hu (which by t cowardice), busive words kōma awu, me, I do not (I do not keep myself hō a kotew - feels ashamed bashful. - ashamed. is worthless, guage; okā nnim'. - a, awu, wh stating a settled. pr. 7 asō Phr. 1, 'to die of the exorbitant kente a w have bought cloth at an sem no akyi secute the (rath that onipr wù nu), body sive price thing; miw a misusuwi - 9. wu i. e. to pay

atrā kaw

awowasi-  
in pledge.awowa-  
m. 2, 8.

ain. Gen.

wò, wòw.

not? Mt.

ng. Prov.

(Aky.) =

3475.

th young;

i. 66, 7.

f beasts),

hy ng

, 15f. 8, 4.

, expire,

107. 774.

494-98. -

ad; syn.

yáw mu,

ā nkyene

ē ne kra

i, wasóre

onni ho

bio; wo

; wawú

he has

, i. e. so

self like-

he ed

he ed

brak o

i nsir o

F. wube

be struck

a &amp; gye

F. interj.

am quite

exhausted, over-fatigued, done up; (also *woe is me! woe to me!*) - mawú A'fi oò! [probably: *if I could only die, oh Afi!*] an exclamation of pain, passion or anger, *oh dear! alas! woe to me! damn!* (s. Afi). - A native gave the foll. explanation: 'If I could only die on a Friday!' Friday is a day with the Tshi people on which nobody would like to die. - mawú oò! [*if I could only die!*] = mawu Afi oo! - nea éwú, *mortality*; nea énwú (dá), *immortality*. - 2. to become extinct, be lost: nkyene dew awu. *Luk. 14, 34.* - ekuru no awu, *the sore has healed.* - Phrases: 3. ne bo or ne kōma awu, *he has no feelings of revenge* (which by the heathen is reckoned as cowardice), *he takes no notice of 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.* - n'ani wu ne tirim, *he is ashamed.* - 6. n'asem awu, *his talk is worthless, futile, he utters bad language*; okā asem a, *adwempa biara nnim'*. - 6a. wode nokware ká asem a, awu, *when you speak the truth* (in stating a case), *the matter is quickly settled.* pr. 761. - 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 baabi a emma, *I have bought an exquisite country-cloth at an exorbitant price*; gya asem no akyi ná wú bó! *cease to prosecute the matter and pay any sum* (rather than proceed any farther); onipa nwú bo nto adebone (or, adehunu), *nobody willingly pays an excessive price for a mean or worthless thing*; míwú bó á, ene se: ebo no sō a misusuwi se ekum me (wò) sikam'. - 9. wu sika, lit. *to die in money*, i. e. *to pay money beyond one's ability,*

means or fortune: mewu sika na mede magye me nua, *I will take the heavy expenses upon me to redeem my brother.* - 10. osram wu ..., s. osram'.

o-wú inf. *death, decease, demise, departure, dissolution, exit, extinction of life; manner of dying.* pr. 259. 263. 439. 964ff. 2621. 3476-93. - owu ye yaw, *death is painful*; owú adáre, *death's scythe.* pr. 3481. - oda owú sò (= owupa so), *he is in a dying state*; ose owu, or, owu se no, *he is worthy or guilty of death*; wakā owu ahwe, *he has tasted death*; owú, wòwu no dakoro. pr. 417. 3488; - ode owú-owú, nkwa-ḡkwá de kodii, *he ate it (a fruit) at all risks*; owu oo, nkwa oo, *me tuo kura me yi, come what may, I have my gun with me* (lit. *whether death or life, I h..*).

awú, inf.: di awu, *to commit a murder; to kill, murder*; odi no awu, *he murders him*; cf. di 59.

awú-á-gya-mma [1. adé à wúwú na wode gyáw mmá; 2. mma a obi wu gyaw wəḡ wə n'akyi] 1. *inheritance, left at the death of parents to their children; a hereditary thing or possession, custom, knowledge &c.*; nyansā no ye Brofo aw.; ayare yi aye aw. (wə) abusūa no mu. - 2. *children left behind at the death of a parent* (person). Cf. a-wunnyade. [q. v.

awúháá, *the tobacco-plant* = ahuahaa, awúasisi, pr. 2842, = awusij.

áwu-awu: oye áw., *he is always sickly*; oye ayarefo.

o-wú-asóre, *funeral service, rites or solemnities, funeral sermon.*

o-wú-bófó, *angel of death.* [1231.

o-wú-dá, *the day of one's death.* pr. 200.

awu-dé [owu ade] *things pertaining to death or execution*: woye-no awude, e. s. a) wobu no fə se wónkum no, *they pass sentence of death upon him*; - b) wəbə no kām, wəhwe no a. s. woye no biribiara a efa owu hō na ekyere se wərebekum no, *they maltreat him before killing him*; wəanye no aw. biara = biribiara a ese owu, cf. akunne, Lk. 23, 15.

awú-dí, *inf.* [di awu] *murder.*  
**o-wudífó**, *pl. a-*, *murderer.* — **awudí-sém**, *murders.* Mk. 7,21.  
**awu-duasá**, 30 deaths, i.e. all possible kinds of death.  
**awu-dúru** [owu aduru] a deadly thing, poison. Mk. 16,18.  
**o-wúèdi** = owuodi.  
**wuentwi-wuentwi**, F. = wwentwi-w...  
**Owú-fida**, Good Friday.  
**o-wufó**, *pl. a-*, a deceased or dead person.  
**awufó-sòré**, resurrection of the dead; s. owu-sore. Acts 24,15.  
**o-wú-hómé**, rest in or after death.  
**o-wu-húnu**: wu ow., to die innocently.  
**Wukú**, *pr. n.* of the genius of Wednesday; s. App. BIII; - yaa wúku, reply to a salutation from persons born on a Wednesday; s. yaa.  
**Wúkúda**, Wednesday. — **awuku-dáé**, -dàé, = ayaw-dae, s. adae.  
**awú-máne**, the slimy saliva sometimes coming out of the mouth of a dying person; wotew n'ano aw., they wipe off the sal. from his mouth, i.e. he is dying, passing away.  
**o-wu-móá**; F. - moná [pit of death]: twa .. ow., to endanger (one).  
**awu-mon**, F. = awusij, a sudden death; s. wu 1.  
**o-wú-nná**, sleep of death.  
**awú-nyya-de** [ade a obi awu de agyaw wu] inheritance, heritage; F. awungyade; cf. apégyade, agyapadé, anikánné. — **o-wú-nyyafo**, *pl. a-*, survivor, heir; s. okyikafo.  
**awú-nyya-mán**, a people of inheritance. Deut. 4,20.  
**wú-nyá-ká(w)**, debts of a deceased person.  
**awu-nyam-bo**, F. = aŵiyammo. Mt. 24,41.  
**o-wú-nyān'**, *inf.* [wu, nyan] an awaking from death, resurrection = owusore; F. awufo mu sor. (Mk. 9,10). — **o-Wúnyan'-dá**, the day of Christ's resurrection, Easter-day = owusore-da. — **o-wúnyan'fo**, *pl. a-*, a person risen from the dead. K. § 246.  
**awúo**, corn; cf. aŵio; ne yam' resi no awuo, 1. he is illiberal, stingy. — 2. he is in great anxiety.  
**owúodi** [owu a odi] the moon's successor,

an appellation of the morning- and evening-star; s. owuedi.  
**awùonu** [owu, enu] a twofold death; ehafo hye nsew se: wóbewu awùonu! e.s. wóbewu wò ha asaŋ akowu wò asāmāŋ; cf. owuperennu.  
**awuəsón**: wokotəŋ n'aw., they sell his things by public auction, public or open sale, subhastation; oguadini a ɔde ka, wodaŋ no a onnyā bi mmā a, na wəaboa ne nneema ano rekotəŋ no awuəsón. [G. awušón]. — **awuəsón-təŋ**, *inf.* auction.  
**o-wu-pá** [owu mpa] death-bed; ɔda owupá sò, he is in a dying state.  
**o-wu-pá** [owu pa] a natural death. pr. 1812.  
**o-wu-perennú**, the second death, a twofold death; s. awuonu.  
**o-wu-prekó**, a death to be suffered once with no other death to come after; se wowo wo mperennu a, wuwu wu-prekó.  
**awù-puu**, speedy and painful death; s. puu.  
**wurá**, *v.* [red. wuráwura] 1. to pierce with, to run, thrust, pass or twist something long through: wəawura no sepo, they have pierced both his cheeks with a dagger, have thrust a fine pointed knife through his cheeks; wowura ade-soa no dua or nnua, they carry their load by means of a pole; akwansrafo no wuraa obobe no nnua. Num. 13,23; s. putu; ɔde mpoma wurawuraa adaka no hō, he set the staves on the ark. Ex. 40,20; cf. wora, gwōrā. — 2. to cling or stick to, be attached to. pr. 460. — 3. to adorn. [G. wula]; onipa no awura (ne hō) sē = wahyehye ne hō, wakekā ne hō. — 4. wowuraa no baa ohene anim, he was dragged before the king. — 5. wəabə awura wəŋ = wəabə atua wəŋ, they have attacked them unexpectedly.  
**wurá**; Ak. wira, weed(s), grass; bush; wood, forest; whatever grows wild; all overgrown land outside the inhabited places; ofie nè wuram', in the town or village and in the bush or field; ohūi se wura bi redew gya, nanso eŋhyew. (Ex. 3,2). Mk. 12,26. Lk. 20,37. pr. 526. 800. 1479. 3499. 3634; - de rie

hō kā wura, to hide (oneself)  
**gwurá**, weeds, grass  
 F. wúrá.  
**o-wurá**, *pl. o-wurá*  
 oŵira, master, possessor, owner  
 in passionate mood  
 oh master! w. pr. 1507. 1625. 1631.  
 agya, ofiwura, daasébéré, ɔde fò. [G. nont]  
**awuraa**, *pl. gwurá*  
 F. awuraba, master  
**e-wura-dāā**, -dāā  
 oŵifo. Mt. 6,11  
**awuradé**, master  
**wura-dí**, wúrá  
**gwura-dódo** (w. pr.)  
 dodowura, & gwura-habaŋ, F. pr.  
 Awúrahaé, a town  
 the Firay  
**gwura-hún**, a slave  
**awura-kwaá**, *pl. gwurá*  
 slave, fellow  
**wúrany** = kuru  
 his plantation is  
**wura-twá**, *pl. gwurá*  
 Am. 7,1.  
**wuráwura**, red  
 run or pass  
 wosi no se  
 wurawura ma  
**wuurepí**, a spirit  
**wúrikerece**, wúrikerece  
 kyere, a rough  
 polished (of a  
 way); ehō w  
 obón w-w., a  
**wúróŋ-wúróŋ**, the  
 dawuru;  
**awúru**, (1) a  
 [perh. = w  
 1584. 1851. 3014  
**awúrukyím**, a cl  
 5 or 6 small re  
 bunch; hamá w  
 wusá, 1. = wísá,  
 a grain (Arithm.)

hō kā wura, *to seek refuge in the bush; to hide (oneself) in the b.*

ɲwúrá, *weeds, grass; rubbish, sweepings; F. wúrá.*

o-wúrá, *pl. o-wúránom, a-, F. e-, Ak. o-wira, master, lord; landlord, possessor, owner; owúrá no; - voc. sir; in passionate address: awúrá! (awurá!) oh master! voc. pl. awúránom! pr. 483. 1507. 1625. 1694. 2694. 3500-3503; cf. agya, ofiwura, odékúró, ohene, ohempá, daasébère, odeefoo, okúm'nipa, otúm'fóo. [G. nontšo, pl. nontšomei, tšiemei]. awurá, pl. ɲ-, Ak. a-wirabá, a-wirawá, F. awuraba, mistress, lady; landlady.*

e-wura-dāá, -daɲ, *pl. ɲ-, F. a thief, = owífo. Mt. 6, 19.*

awuradé, *master, lord; Ak. a-wirade.*

wura-dí, wúrádi, *inf. dominion. Col. 1, 16.*

ɲwura-dódo(w), *rubbish, sweepings; cf. dodowura, & hye 7.*

wura-habaɲ, *F. weeds. Mt. 13, 25.*

Awúraháè, *a town on the right bank of the Firaw (Volta).*

ɲwura-húnu, *useless, worthless grass.*

awura-kwaá, *pl. ɲ- [owura akoo] fellow-slave, fellow-servant.*

wúranɲ = kusun; *n'afuw so afuw w., his plantation is completely overgrown.*

wura-twá, ɲ-, *inf. mowing of the grass. Am. 7, 1.*

wuráwúra, *red. v., s. wura; - w. mu, to run or pass through; putu wə hə yi, wosi no sɛ oɗaɲ, wode nnua na ede wurawura mu. [biesāāse.*

wuurepí, *a species of owl, = apoto-wúrikyeree, wúrikyeree, wúrikyere-wúrikyere, a. rough, uneven, rugged, unpolished (of a person, wood, stone, a way); ehō w., its outside is rough; obóɲ w.-w., a rugged valley.*

wúróɲ-wúróɲ, *the sound of a bell or dawuru; nnaa or dawuru deda so w.-w.*

àwúru, *(land-)tortoise, cf. akyekyere [perh. = awo-huru; cf. apohuru]. pr. 1584. 1851. 3504.*

awúrukým, *a climbing plant, bearing 5 or 6 small red berries united in a bunch; hama a wode kyekye gyateɲ, odé. wusá, 1. = wísá, yisa. pr. 2353. — 2. a grain (Arithm.). — 3. Guinea grain.*

awusá: *to..aw., s. a-wisa.*

awúsa [Hausa?] *soldiery; s. ahwesa; obo aw., he enlists (as a soldier) = odi srá. o-wúsani, pl. a-fo, soldier; s. ohwesani, awu-sé [owu ase] reason, cause of death. F. Mk. 15, 26.*

o-wú-sém [owu asem] *a criminal matter; asem a wokā a wəbekum wo.*

Awúsi [obs.] = Ayisi. — *awúsi, a reply to a salutation of certain families; cf. yaa,*

Awusida [obs.] = Kwasida.

awu-sín, *a sudden death. pr. 930. 3179.*

o-wúsiw, *Ak. o-wisie, smoke, fume. pr. 3505. - ow. atwə akogyina wəɲ so, the smoke has passed away and gathered upon them; tu (o)w., to emit smoke. Cf. botohuhuw, steam; ohuruhurow, vapour. — Phrase: asem no wusiw (ani) abere (no) = adaɲ bone (amā no), the matter has assumed a most threatening aspect (for him); ne wusiw (wisi) biri me, s. biri, v. [steamer.*

o-wusi-hyén, *steam-ship, steam-boat,*

o-wúsiw-téasé-ɛnam, *locomotive-engine.*

awusiwura-pəɲ, *a by-name of ɔpantwee-nini.*

wúsiwusi, *a. 1. dim; okanea no ye w., the candle burns dimly; n'aniwa so aye w., his eyes have become dim. — 2. wusiwúsiw, smoky.*

owu-só, owú sò: *ɔda ow. = ɔreye awu, s. owu.*

o-wú-soré, *resurrection, the rising again from the dead; owunyāɲ. — Owúsoré-dá, Easter-day = Owunyāɲ-da.*

wúsuw, (F.) *shady, umbrageous.*

wúsuwusu, *a. disorderly, dirty, damp, nasty; óyè ne hō w.*

wuwú, *red. v. wu.*

awuwu-awúwú, *inf. frequent deaths; a great mortality; aw. aba kúrow yi mu.*

o-wu-yaré, *a deadly sickness, sickness unto death. John 11, 4; yare ow., to suffer from a deadly sickness, to be sick unto death; to be dangerously ill; - cf. ɔyarewu. — owuyaré-dóm, pestilence.*

owú-yáw, *deadly pain; deadly rage; osebo no de ow. tow hyeɛ no so, the leopard attacked him in a deadly rage.*

## Ŵ

**wè**, v. (cf. di), 1. to gnaw, nibble; to eat, espec. by means of gnawing or nibbling; to chew, cf. wésaw; ówè abürów, he is eating Indian corn, picking it with his teeth from the cone; oguañ wè gwura; ówè ne kojmu dawa. pr. 70. 526. 800. 1768. 3407. 3506 f. - ówè ne sè so dua or duaa (ftaa), he cleans his teeth (well). pr. 3507. — Cf. méwemeŵe [1st pers. sing. future t.]. pr. 329. — 2. to drink (colloq.); e.g. wè abe, to drink palm-wine; wè nsā, to drink wine. (pr. 202). - waŵe (nsā) ato, he is completely drunk; he is dead from drink; pl. woaŵe (nsā) atoto; waŵe odòm ato, he died through the ordeal (from drinking the odòm-water). — 3. = di 7 (in beŵeonua); s. wèŵe. - wè ne hō = di ne hō, to practise onanism. — 4. wè so, to suppress (one's wrath or anger, pain), to forbear (laughing). — 5. waŵe ada so, or waŵe ahinam (se obeko), he is determined or resolved (to go); ówè hiname se méjko, he insisted upon my leaving. — 6. wè tare, to asperse, bespatter with false charges, defame, slander, calumniate; waŵe atare me, s. wétare.

wè, Ak. s. wów.

wè, s. red. wèŵe.

**wé**, imit. adv., expr. the sound of cutting or tearing; wutwa biribi tratraa bi a, ná eyè wé! watwa ne ti (ne hwene, n'ano, n'asó), wé! watew hama no, wé! wé: anim' ayè wé, the face of the earth and every thing on it has become visible (in the early morning, before sunrise), it dawns; cf. anim.

**wèe**, awkwardly, heavily, in a troublesome manner; ópà né tò asè wèe, he moves 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. wéŵe. - meboó wèe mihyiaa wój, I ran quickly to meet them.

**áwè**, aŵééel 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. 3460.

**o-wé**, a cutaneous eruption, similar to kórè, appearing on the occiput or the whole body of infants, in the groins of adults &c.

**wéá**, v. [inf. a-; red. wéáŵéa] 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. 46. 1218. 3504.

**o-wéá**, the tree-bear.

**o-wéá**, (?) Guinea-pig, *Cavia cobaya*; s. kwadúampònyérefo. pr. 478.

**wè-a-ewo-wo**, a species of plantain. D. As. aŵedaá, pl. ñ-, an old man or woman; (obarima) aŵ., an old man; (obea) aŵ. aŵédéé, Aky. skin; towel; cf. wère, aŵeré, mpopahō.

**ñwée-fé**, s. ñwéwefé = asómfè.

**o-wékó**, ówéko, ówoko, an old or broken pot containing a mixture of red clay and chaff to rub the floor of native houses with; ahinagów a wode ntwómá né kwaasésá gu mu kwaw. pr. 1132. 3508.

**o-Wéko**, s. o-Wóko.

**o-wékómmaá**, a native cloth woven with cotton or silk thread. pr. 629.

**o-wémfó**, pl. a- [wéñ] watchman, guard, sentinel.

**wèñ**, v. I. intr. to watch; to wake, keep vigil; cf. si pè; 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. 3225; ówèñ n'asó, s. asó 12. — **o-wèñ**, inf. vigilance &c.

**wéná**, Ak.; yéná, Akp. discontent, quarrelsome temper: óyè wé., he is discontented, uneasy, dissatisfied, not to be pleased with any thing; he is quarrelsome; n'ani ñwó na ótaa kō ntókwaw (ótaa

ye atutupe); ala  
na ótaa sù; a  
ammā ne ná  
biribi, na osù

**o-wénáfó**, crier, child; s. nné

**awéjeé**, watch, observatory. I.

**o-wéñfó**, pl.

**o-wénsàá**, a monkey tail; cf. ayen

**awéñ-hémá**, ahéñh., = osù

**wentwí-wentwí**, 26,5. Mk. 14,

**awénnuadé**, a wèr, F. = wèr

**ñwérá** (pr. 350

s. ñwéra &c.

**wèr-dam**, F. 10,45. - bo

**wère**, v. I. to smaller parts

wèrew, tweré w

wowere

mfuturu.

feet in order down: ówère

ahwe hō = wesc

amā wahwe

s. kuw, v. -

the enemies

**wère**, v. Ak., scrape lines

**wère**, seems to be part of the bod

and breastbone,

its contents, and a bodily sense,

phrases. [G. as the seat of the cities of the soul heart is drink grief, is downcas ahow no no, wayi me, Ex. 16,20; me, makes me grief or pain, - c) okyek



is without  
wing) his

similar to  
out or the  
he groins

to crawl,  
with the  
ome quad-  
its hands  
e slowly,  
old age;  
in order  
218. 3504.

obaya; s.

in. D. As.  
r woman;  
obea w.  
re, é,

or broken  
red clay  
of native  
e ntwómá  
pr. 1132.

oven with  
9. n,  
n, guard,

ake, keep  
tentive or  
out, keep  
give heed  
otio of;  
ke. g;  
). p. 59.  
— wén,

t, quarrel-  
contented,  
e pleased  
irreversible;  
waw (otaa

ye atutups); abofra a otaa hwe ne mfefo  
na otaa sū; abofra ketewa a onna na  
ommā ne nā nnyā adagyew koraa nye  
biribi, na osū nkō araa na osū.

o-wénáfó, *crier, bawler, brawler; squalling  
child*; s. nuébfó.

a-wénécé, *watch; watch-tower, look-out,  
observatory. Isa. 21,5.8; cf. ahwee.* —

o-wénfó, *pl. a-, = o-wémo.*

o-wénsiá, *a mouse with a long bushy  
tail; cf. ayensaa.*

a-wén-hémá, *ahwéh. (white nose), Ak.  
ahéh., = osū.*

wentwi-wentwi, *F. uproar, tumult. Mt.  
26,5. Mk. 14,2.*

a-wennuadé, *a certain plant, ahabaj bi.  
wér, F. = wére, skin.*

ḡwérá (pr. 3509), ḡwéraa; Ak. ḡwérawá,  
s. ḡwéra &c. p. 365.

wér-dam, *F. ransom. Mt. 20,28. Mk.  
10,45. - bó w.*

wère, *v. l. to scrape or peel (off), in  
smaller particles than by wae, cf.  
wérew, twérew, twerew; wopo abróbe a,  
wówere n'ahabaj so na wuyi mu abróbe-  
mfuturu. pr. 459. — 2. to pull the  
feet in order to trip, overthrow, throw  
down: ówère nó ahwé fám' = okuw no  
ahwe ho = waso ne nan na watwé no  
amā wahwe ase; wantumi anwéré me,  
s. kuw, v. — 3. atamfo rewére gum',  
the enemies are fighting boldly.*

wérew, *v. Ak., s. wérew; - w. ... mu, to  
scrape lines and figures in pottery.*

wèré, *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, except in some peculiar  
phrases. [G. mii]. 1. the heart or breast  
as the seat of the affections and capa-  
cities of the soul: a) né wère áhòw, his  
heart is dried up, i.e. he is in (deep)  
grief, is dejected, sad, sorrowful, looks  
downcast; also: ne w. ahow ne hō; me w.  
ahow no, I am angry with him = mempe  
no, wayi mé abufuw, mafa no abufuw.  
Ex. 16,20; - b) ohow me w., he grieves  
me, makes me sorrowful, causes me  
grief or pain, makes me angry &c.  
- c) okyekye me wère, lit. he binds*

up my (wounded) heart (cf. mūhāmā),  
i.e. he comforts, consoles me, cheers me  
up again; - d) ne wère akyekye, he  
is comforted, consoled, has found com-  
posure, his heart has been set at rest.  
— 2. the heart as the seat of courage,  
trust and confidence: a) ne wère aba,  
F. his peace of mind, courage or con-  
fidence has come (again); cf. 1d &  
awérsba. - b) wabó ne wère, F. he has  
provided for his confidence, i.e. has  
secured his success or welfare = wasūa  
nea ehia na dabi ode beye biribiara a,  
obenyā biribi adi. - ohū né wère bó,  
he learns to comfort or console him-  
self. pr. 582. - c) me wère hye wo mu,  
F. my confidence is in thee; ode ne  
wère ahye Onyankp. mu, he has put  
his trust or confidence in God. - d) nyā  
wère, F. to trust; - e) hen were twer  
(tweri) wo ahūmóbor kese no, F. we trust  
in Thy great mercy; ne dziḡ mu ode  
ne were betwer. — 3. the mind, mem-  
ory: a) ne wère afi, his mind has  
come off it, i.e. he has forgotten it =  
n'ani apa so; wəḡ w. remfi wəḡ mu  
biakō, none of them will be forgotten;  
kae m'asem yiye, mmā wo w. mmfi  
remember my words well; remember  
well what I said, do not forget it!  
pr. 259. 3510. - b) né wère áfi, he has  
forgiven (an offence, injury or wrong).  
pr. 492.

wèré, *the skin of the living human body;  
the thick skin of the sole of the foot  
and of thick-skinned quadrupeds; ne  
hōnam ani nyinaa ye dennennenny se  
w.; áyisāā, pere w., na mpere merzbo!  
pr. 2289. 3511. 3667; ababawa a ne  
wérem' ye fe, a girl with a beautiful  
skin. — Phrases: 1. onséḡ ne wérem',  
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.  
- ohū ne wérem' ade, he is suffering;  
syn. ohū amanne. — 2. di..wèré, to  
take satisfaction for a killed person  
from...: woredi no w. = woregye onipa  
a wakum wəḡ busūani no hō sika;  
wukum wo yəḡkō nipa a, na wogye  
wo so akatua: nnipa baason (ene wogye*

akoa né afánaa?) na woagye asiede (wo-abu dehwerede na woatua); cf. di 57. — 3. to ..wéré, 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 on 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: métó mé wéré wo m'atamfo nsam' or hō or so, I *avenge myself on my enemies* (perh. orig. I *vindicate my skin from or against my opponents*); metó no w. 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*: mereto or mekotó no w. = meretua onipa a mikum no no abusūafo ka, meretotua no anyānsō ka.

ađeré, Ak. s. ađeraw.

ađeré: kyi -, to *be in open enmity*; me né no kyi aẓ.; aẓere a oné me kyi no, emu ye deŋ.

aẓéré, Aky. - ε, a *thick stuff*; such as coarse linen, sack-cloth. pr. 3512; towel.

aẓéré-aẓéré, a. *rough, uneven*, of a man's skin, a board &c.; opono no, woanseŋ no yiye, ehō aẓ.; wo nsam' nye bētebete a, na woyaw wo sa: wo nsam' ye aẓ.! adwumayeŋo nsam' ye aẓ.; wo hō aẓ.! = wo hōnam nyé yiye; wōŋ a ste Firaw hō (Akwamfo), wōŋ hō aẓ.; cf. wēwēree, wurikyeree. o-were-báa-ní, pl. a -fo, an *obstinate fellow*.

aẓere-bá, inf. F. *comfort, return of confidence; joy, contentment*; m'aẓerho bedan aẓereba; s. wēre.

aẓere-bóbaw, the  *folds of the skin round the body*, produced by excessive fatness; wayiyi aẓ. fi ne mmotoam' kosi n'aseŋ so, he has *gathered fat on his body from his armpits to his loins*. Job 15, 27.

aẓere-dám, a. *thick (& hard)*; mpurag aẓ., *heavy timber, a strong beam*; dua yi ye aẓ., *this tree is high and thick* (and its wood hard).

aẓere-dí, inf. the act of *taking satisfaction or compensation* for a man's life; *revenge; revengefulness; vengeance*; me na aẓ. wo me, *vengeance is mine*. Rom. 12, 19; cf. aẓereto. — o-weredifó, *revenger*. Ps. 99, 8.

aẓere-firi, -firie, Aky., -fire, inf. [wēre fi] *forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion, negligence*: èye no aẓ., *it is forgetfulness on his part*; okásá né n'aẓ., *I have forgotten to mention*..; syn. okasa né ne ntekam'. — o-werefirifó, pl. a-, a *forgetful person*. Ja. 1, 25. aẓerefirim'; F. awerefirim'; *suddenly*. Mk. 13, 36.

o-werefó, pl. a-, *avenger*. Ps. 8, (2). 3. Nah. 1, 2. pr. 348. — *kinsman?*

aẓere-gyá [wēre, ogya]: sō aẓ., lit. to *kindle the fire*, i.e. to *pay fees previous to a lawsuit, concerning the killing of a person*; nniipa baanu bedi wéré hō asem a, na mpanyimfo no se: besō aẓ. e! na wogyē wōŋ baanu nyinaa. beye se atramatiri 24 ansā-na woamá woakásá.

aẓere-hów, inf. [s. wēre], F. -hwo, *grief, sorrow, sadness, heartache, affliction*; oyi me aẓ. daa, he *constantly causes or gives me pain, grief &c.*, annoys, troubles, *aggrieves or provokes me*, cf. me wēre ahow no. pr. 1512. 2447; - supōw no, eso aẓerehów-aẓerehów, obi nte so, *the dreary island is uninhabited*; ne daakyē-aseŋ beye aẓ.-aẓ., *his future will be cheerless*. — aẓerehó-de, a *painful, grievous matter or experience; trouble, affliction; affront, outrage*. —

o-werehóni, -fo, pl. a -fo, an *afflicted, sorrowful, unhappy, unfortunate person*. — aẓerehó-sém, a *grievous matter; (mutual) communication of grievances, confidential conversation*; di aẓ., to *converse*, cf. di 64, bō or di nkōmmo.

aẓereho(w)-ním' [anim] a *sour face*. — aẓerehowá [only in neg. sentences] 'a *small sorrow*'; enyé aẓ., *it is a great grief*.

were-húnu, Ak. = anihaw, *laziness, idleness, slothfulness, sloth*: akoa yi ye w., *this fellow is lazy, slothful*; enyé no

w., he *did* ..  
wērehúnufó  
aẓere-hyem, a  
*hope*.

aẓere-káw [w.  
ŋwerekó, *gold*  
about the l  
to the oppo  
wōŋ a.s. w.  
nso a wode  
aẓere-kyékyé.  
*consolation*.

fó, pl. a-, c  
awerekyekyer  
aw. kasa, c  
aẓerekyékyé-  
*ing word*.

o-were-kyene-  
a *healthy*, a

wērekyeré =  
aẓere-kyí, in

wērempfó =  
wēremp (a)

the b. *gu*  
they *seize* t

and *keep it til*  
ment) of a n

the *death of*  
used to *seize*

in *honour of*  
service in th

— 2. the *of*  
to *care for*

women *takin*  
ceremonies *fó*

wēremp-guá,  
town or villa

kuro) is *appe*  
the *time bei*

abusúa-kōŋŋu  
2. the *atten*

wēreŋk' en,  
*denly stil*

wēre-pe were  
aẓere-sém [w

*requires veng*  
aẓere-só: yeat

him *falsely u*  
but now it i

do it; cf. tō  
*character*.

of satisfac-  
man's life;  
geance; me  
mine. Rom.  
o-weredifó,

inf. [were  
s, oblivion,  
t is forget-  
à né n'aw.,  
tion...; syn.  
werefirifó,  
Ja. 1,25.  
; suddenly.

Ps. 8, (2). 3.  
man?

aw., lit. to  
y fees pre-  
ing the kill-  
ba... bedi  
yim... o se:  
aaai jinaa.  
sā-na woamā

-hwo, grief,  
e, affliction;  
tly causes or  
innoys, trou-  
s me, cf. me  
447; - supow  
ow, obi nte  
uninhabited;  
w., his future  
wershó-de, a  
r experience;  
, outrage. —  
an afflicted,  
rtunate per-  
a grievous  
unic on of  
comi tion;  
di 6a, bō or

sour face. —  
g. sentences]  
aw., it is a

laziness, idle-  
koia yi ye w.,  
ful; enye no

w., he did not do it from laziness. —  
werekhúnufó, a lazy, slothful person.  
awere-hyem, aware-, F. confidence, trust,  
hope. [is forfeited.

awere-káw. [wers] a debt for which life  
werekó, gold or silver chains worn  
about the loins or from one shoulder  
to the opposite hip; adefo ye. de gu  
wəŋ a.s. wəŋ yerenom asen mu, etod.  
nso a wəde hyehye wəŋ akārafó.

awere-kyékyé, inf. [s. wers] comfort,  
consolation. pr. 117. — o-werekyékye-  
fó, pl. a-, comforter, consoler.

awerekyekyer, F. comfort, consolation;  
aw. kasa, comforting words.

awerekyékyé-səm, a comforting, consol-  
ing word.

o-were-kyene-aduatram, pl. a- [not Akp.]  
a healthy, vigorous, strong person.

werekyeré = werekyireŋ.

awere-kyí, inf. open enmity.

weremfó = okore, eagle. pr. 2348.

werempe, (a)werempéfó [were-perefo] 1.  
the body-guard of a king. On his death  
they seize the royal (ancestral) stool  
and keep it till the enstoolment (enthronement)  
of a new king. "Formerly, after  
the death of the king, the werempéfó  
used to seize people to sacrifice them  
in honour of the deceased and for his  
service in the world of the spirits".  
— 2. the official mourners who have  
to care for a proper funeral. — 3.  
women taking part in the funeral  
ceremonies for a deceased king.

werempe-guá, [agua] 1. the 'stool' (of a  
town or village) whose occupant (ode-  
kuro) is appointed by the omanhene for  
the time being; eha akoyya yi nyé  
abusua-koyya, na mmom wer-gua. —  
2. the attendants of the stool.

wereŋkyireŋ, adv. (to sore, to rise) sud-  
denly, hastily.

were-pee, were..., F., thick, coarse, hard.

awere-səm [were asəm] a deed which  
requires vengeance; di-, to commit &c.

awere-só: yeatō no aw., we have charged  
him falsely with having killed a person,  
but now it is proved that he did not  
do it; cf. tō..sō, to defame a person's  
character.

awere-tó, inf. revenge, vengeance; s.  
were & aweredi. — aweretó-de, some-  
thing to be revenged; vengeance; ogye  
m'aw. wo wo nsam', he avenges me  
on you; cf. 1 Sam. 24,13. — o-weretó-  
fo, pl. a-, avenger; cf. o-werefo.

werew, v. to scratch, scrape; cf. were,  
twere, twerew; - o-werew wo ti(ri) so,  
he is shaving your head.

awerew', aweré, pl. id. nail of the human  
fingers and toes; claw or talon of a  
bird or other animal. pr. 698, 1104;  
cf. bōwerew. - obubu n'awerew, s. bu  
10; osu regu n'aw. mu, it drizzles,  
s. titi.

awerewá, a fruit ground to powder and  
mixed with snuff.

ŋwerewá, s. ɲweraá, -rawá. - woŋiee ne  
ɲw. mu tetew, they settled the palaver  
even to the smallest particulars.

were-weré, adv. carelessly, negligently;  
oye n'adwuma w-w., he works care-  
lessly.

ŋwerewé-rewá, ŋwerewéráa, cockroach;  
cf. kakāraka, teferew. pr. 3513f.

wereyáŋ = kyere a wode bō nea wa-  
wu nsa.

werododo, wéródó, 1. in a lang row;  
wosem so w., they are crowded together  
in a long row, or, in long rows. —  
2. okway no tēe werododo, the way  
(road) is quite straight. — 3. slowly,  
tardily; seŋ w., to flow slowly; - cf.  
woradada, wírododo.

awésa-duaŋ', Ak. = awosa-duaŋ.

Awesanyi, pl. ewesafo, F. a Hausa man.

wesaw, Ak. = wosaw, v. [we, to gnaw,  
sá(w)u, imit. adv.] to chew, masticate;  
yéwosaw aduaŋ ansū-na yeamene, we  
masticate the food before we swallow  
it; puw w., s. puw.

o-wesa-méne, inf. chewing and swallow-  
ing. pr. 3515.

wesawesa, red. v. F. to murmur, grumble;  
syn. gwiiŋwii (Mt. 20,11).

awesawésá = awosawosaw. pr. 3473.

awesawesaw-só, Akw. the temples =  
asóntorem'. [wéwe 1.

wésee, a. Ak. 1. = wosee. — 2. =

wēserekaa = woserekaa; ssono were  
ye w., an elephant's skin is rough.

aŵésewa: óyè ne hó aŵ', *he is a nimble, clever fellow*; s. ŵéwé, omumóŵesewa.

o-ŵé-tare, *inf. false accusation, aspersion, slander*: né wétare ne se okokáá asem no too no so; fr. ówé tare me, lit. *he chews (and) casts at me*, e.s. obi asu-suw asemone biara a enni wo so de ato wo so, *he invented a false tale about you*; s. ŵé; - èye (eyi or asem yi ye) ów. = osusuká, mmótoso.

ŵew, v. = ŵow. F. Mk. 5,29.

aŵéwá, pl. η-, brass basin; aŵowa.

ŵéwé, a. 1. *clean, neat, nice, tidy, pretty*; ne hó ye ŵ. (= ne hó tew); óye n'ade ŵ. (ŵesee), s. omumóŵesewa; *not slovenly*. — 2. *nimble, quick, active, lively, dapper*; cf. kamkam; ne hó ye ŵéwé- (ŵé) = ne hó ye hare, harehare, óye n'ade háresò-háresò; ne naŋ ase ye ŵéwé; ŋkoko-mma hó ye ŵ.

ŵéwé, red. v. 1., s. ŵé. — 2. *to have illicit (sexual) intercourse*; oné no ŵ. = oné né ŵéwé gòru.

ŵéwé, η-, pl. η-, lover, (beau), love, paramour; mistress, sweetheart; cf. mpáná. pr. 294.

ŋŵéwéé, moth; wood-worm, wood-beetle; a fret (leprosy) in a cloth. Lev. 13,55. — F. rheumatism.

ŋŵéwé-fé [ŵéwé, afé] a European comb.

ŵéwéree, rough, coarse; stam ŵ., coarse cloth; syn. ŵeserekaa.

ŵéwéw-do, F. dry places; on the land. Mt. 12,43.

ŵéwéwé, n. cleanliness.

ŵéwéwé, a. lively. Ps. 38,(19). 20.

ŵéwéwéwé, adv. imit. of the sound of dragging something over the surface of the water; obonto nam nsu no ani ŵ.

ŵéwéwéwé, adv. imit. of the sound of sweeping; opra fam' ŵ.

ŵéwów, red. v., s. ŵow. Jer. 50,38.

ŵí, confusion, agitation, stir, public commotion, alarm; bó ŵí, to be alarmed, by startling news, perh. falsely, without immediate danger; oboo ŵí koo ofe; oman no abo ŵí, syn. bó kyin-kyiran, cf. bó twi.

e-ŵí, Ak. eŵio, eŵie, 1. one of the larger species of antelope, of dark colour,

called also bobiri; cf. odabo. pr. 3410f. 3516ff. — 2. a species of grasshopper.

e-ŵí, 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: eŵí agyina, it is noon, 12 o'clock; cf. kontonkúrowí; s. ŵim' & ŵiase. — 2. weather, climate. — 3. the course of things, the world as it is at a certain time: nnansá yi mighú ŵi yim' yiye bio, I do not understand the world in which we live nowadays; s. ŵim'.

e-wi, iwi, F. = aŵia, eŵia, sun.

aŵí, 1. grain, a species of wheat, also called kokote [G. nmá]; cf. atókó, a species of millet, Guinea-corn; corn. — 2. the flour of Indian corn. — 3. Phr. yam aŵi pae=wu, to die; wayam n'aŵi apae, he is dead.

aŵí, theft, the act or habit of stealing; robbery; cf. kroŋ, kroŋo, adwotwa & ŵia; wo nipabaŋ, woye aŵí, you are a thievish fellow; mo abusáabaŋ, moye aŵí, you are a thievish set of people! - bó aŵí, F. to charge with theft. pr. 3519.

ŵii, descr. adv., hugely, enormously, immensely, of large things moving, passing by or turning round or about; aboa no twéé ne hó wo m'anim ŵii, maŋhú no bio; biribi kyim wo soro or osoro kyim ŵii; m'ani so kyim me or ye me ŵii (:biribi ye, wuhú na wunnim dekéde, woté wo nsa som' nso a, enyé yiye), I feel so giddy, as if every thing reeled or turned about with me.

ŵiá, v. [red. ŵiaŵia] 1. to steal, filch, pilfer, purloin; oŵiaa me sekaŋ; - to practise theft; syn. bó kroŋ. pr. 580. 2374; - n'ani ŵiaa no, or nna ŵiaa no, he fell asleep unawares; - oŵia n'ani kohwe no, he casts a furtive look upon him. — 2. refl. to steal away, to withdraw or pass secretly; maŵia me hó 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-ŵiá, inf. adultery on the part of a

wife; ne kuu band inquire adultery; oba that woman with K.

o-ŵiá, a-, F. ev oŵ. pue or sa the sun com. clouds; - pae oŵia si fam' shines on me, ma, - scorched aŵ. ano ye is very great. bó-me-bósea-ŵ. and 10 o'clock is now about

aŵiá, 1. sunrise s. siw 3; to nam aŵ. so, to aŵ. so, to spend day in com. Onyanŋkónŋ aŵia, well a day and night in which the noon, noon noonday, the heat, the hot 12 to 2 o'clock

o-ŵiá-atráé nsó of the zodiac.

aŵia-bére, the hot season of

ŋŵia-dá, sleep sleep taken 524; cf. aŵia

aŵia-dídi, the dinner.

o-ŵiá-dóŋ, didi. — ewi- — aŵ' 'í,

o-ŵiá-gy é, b

o-ŵia-kwá-mú tions of the

o-ŵia-kyére, in on the part of

aŵia-nná, a mi 4,5; cf. gŵia

aŵia-nántéw, a

pr. 3410f. *asshopper. int space atmosphere, lucid air; of heaven, i agyina, onkurowi; r, climate. the world nnansá yi I do not which we*

n. *heat, also atókó, a n; corn. corn. — ie; wayam*

*stealing; dwowntwa aŵ. nu usi g, th se. of rge with*

*usly, im-; passing aboa no naḡhū no ro kyim me wii dekode, yé yiye), y thing ne.*

*al, filch, aḡ; - to pr. 580. na wiaa - oŵia fu*

*to st al secretly; did my to com- wife (cf. of both). ct of a*

wife; ne kunu bisaa no wia, *her husband inquired of her concerning her adultery; ohea no de K. kyere oŵia, that woman confesses her adultery with K.*

**o-wiá**, a-, F. ewia, *the sun. pr. 3524.* — oŵ. pue or sore, *the sun rises; oŵ. fi, the sun comes forth from behind the clouds; - pae or bə, - shines hot; syn. oŵia si fam'; - bə me so, hye me, - shines on me, burns me; - hyew nnee-ma, - scorches things; - to, - sets; aŵ. ano ye deḡ, the heat of the sun is very great, the sun is very hot.* — bə-me-bósea-wia, *the time between 8 and 10 o'clock; bə-me-bosea-wia aŵi, it is now about 9 o'clock.*

**aŵiá**, l. *sunshine. pr. 3523; siw .. aŵ., s. siw 3; 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: Onyankōpḡ hwe yeḡ so anadwo se aŵia, God cares for us by night as well as by day; aŵia nē anadwo, (by) day and night. pr. 193.* — 3. *the time in which the sun stands high: forenoon, noon & afternoon; aŵ. ketee, noonday, the noonday or noontide heat, the hottest part of the day from 12 to 2 o'clock.*

**o-wiá-atráé nsóroma**, *the constellations of the zodiac. 2 Kg. 23,5.*

**aŵia-bére**, *the hot time of the day; the hot season of the year.*

**ḡwia-dá**, *sleep in the daytime; a short sleep taken about midday, siesta. pr. 524; cf. aŵia-nna.*

**aŵia-dídi**, *the meal taken about midday, dinner.*

**o-wiá-dóḡ**, dial. — **aŵia-dúáḡ** = aŵia-didi. — **ewi-adze**, F. = ewiase, *world.* — **aŵia-fi**, inf. *sunshine.*

**o-wiá-gyinaé**, better: oŵigyinae.

**o-wiá-kwáḡ-mù nsóroma**, *the constellations of the zodiac. Job 38,32.*

**o-wiá-kyére**, inf. *confession of adultery on the part of a wife; cf. oŵia, ehōfosi.*

**aŵia-nná**, *a midday nap, siesta. 2 Sam. 4,5; cf. ḡwiada. [sun.*

**aŵia-nántéw**, *a travel or journey in the*

**aŵiá-puei**, *the place or time of the sun's rising, sunrise; cf. apuei.*

**eŵi-aniwa** = otwē-aniwa, *a species of pot-herb.*

**e-wi-ase**, *what is under the sky or heaven, the world. pr. 3525; wiase hayi, or wi yi ase ha, here in this world; wi nyinaa (nyinaa) ase, under the whole heaven, in all the world.*

**wiase-amáḡ**, *the nations of the world, heathen, gentiles; cf. amaḡ-amaḡ.*

**wiase-bére**, *time or period of the world, ages. Eph. 1,21.*

**wiasefó**, pl. id. *inhabitant of this nether world, man, mankind.*

**wiase-só-hwé**, inf. (God's) *providence.*

**wiase-t'rá**, inf. *living here in this world, earthly life.*

**aŵia-tó**, inf. *the time of the sun's setting, sunset.*

**aŵia-tsé**, *the place of the sun's setting, sunset; cf. atəe.*

**aŵia-wú**, *'death in broad daylight'; ofatwa nē ntótəano nti na emā kurotwiamansā nyā aŵ., treachery and false accusation brought about the leopard's death in broad daylight. pr.*

**wiáwia**, red. v. *wia.*

**e-wi-ba**, *a young antelope; fig. foundling.*

**wí!** interj. *yes! well! very well! true!* cf. yie, yiw, yiye.

**e-wi-bó**, inf. *agitation &c., s. wi.*

**e-wie**, Ak. = ewi, *antelope.*

**wié**, v. [red. wíéwíe] l. *to finish, complete; to end, bring to an end, terminate, close, conclude; koŵie wo adwuma, go and finish your work! ma-wie m'adwuma (ye), I have finished (doing) my work. Gr. § 107,19. — wakā n'asem aŵie, he has delivered his speech to the end; nea əde wíee n'asenkā ni, with this he concluded his speech; - wa-wie wò má, he has finished giving thee, i.e. has fulfilled his promise to give you. pr. 406. - o-wíee wəḡ ye or kum, he completely destroyed them; wore-wie me dakoro, thou makest an end of me in one day. Is. 38,12; eḡwíe de ye, it is not quite pleasant. — osuro koŵie ədə, fear ends lastly in love; - eye deḡ*

nso a, epwíe deŋ bi yo, *though it be hard (difficult), it is not too hard.* — ebewíe no deŋ? *how will he fare, what will be the result for him?* ase bewíe wəŋ deŋ? *what will be the end of them?* 1 Pet. 4,17. — wəbewíe deŋ? F. *what will become of them?* — 2. (espec. red.) *to favour, to resemble in features, to have the aspect or looks of:* o-wíé or o-wíéwíé n'ágya, *he resembles his father* = ose n'ágyà dé, na onsé no koraa; oyé akówíé n'ágyà (oyé akósé n'ágya), *na wajwíé n'ágyà sé;* - n'aním wíewíe me sé mínim no, *his face seems familiar to me;* n'aním wíewíe obi a mínim no, *in his features he resembles some one of my acquaintance.*

**o-wíé**, inf. *finishing, completion, conclusion.* — **o-wíéfó**, pl. a-, *finisher, perfecter.* Heb. 12,2.

**a-wíéí**, inf. *end, finishing, conclusion.* pr. 804; F. ewíe. Mt. 24,3. — n'áwíei no, *finally.*

**ŋ-wíéí**, inf. *end, aim;* biribi a wo aní tuae a worepere akófa. — ŋwíei nsem, *final (or concluding) observations or remarks.*

**a-wíe-kyíri**, **a-wíé-kyíri**, *the (last) end of anything.* — a-w. (no), *at last, finally.*

**wíé-sú** [wíe, v., esu] *nature, character;* syn. obra, obrasu.

**o-wífó**, pl. a- [s. wía, a-wí] *thief, pur-loiner* = okromfo. pr. 3520ff.

**a-wífo-dé**, 1. *stolen things.* — 2. *fine imposed for stealing.*

**a-wífo-sém**, *doings of a thief, thefts.* Mk. 7,22.

**a-wífuakwá**, F. = kəkotefuw.

**o-wígyiná-béa**, *meridian.* D. As. — o-wí-gyináé-dántabáŋ, *id.*

**o-wígyináé** [o-wía gyina] *the time when the sun is in the meridian (has attained its highest point), noon, noontide, noontime.*

**e-wím'**, wí mǔ [s. e-wí] 1. *the air, atmosphere, firmament, heaven;* syn. ahunum, ahunmu. — 2. *weather;* wím aŋ ase reye hyew, *the hot season is setting in* (abt. Nov.); — wím ye hyew ara gyeŋŋ, *it is still pretty hot.* — 3.

*the course of things or one's circumstances or situation in this world,* syn. bra, abraho: me wím' (me bra, m'abraho) nyé me fe bio, *I no longer feel comfortable in my situation;* wím bra nyinaa = biribiara a woye wo wíase, *whatever the course or the use and custom of this world includes;* — nnansá-yi wí yi mu adaj koraa, *the aspects of this world have completely changed in these days.*

**wím**, descr. adv. *forthwith, immediately, speedily; altogether, en masse;* — wím na dom no atu; wəbəə wím kəə agyina, *they arose all at once and went aside for deliberation.*

**wím'apa-yerew**, *meteor.* — **wím'-hyéŋ**, *air-ship.* — **wím'-hyéŋ-mù-ní**, pl. -fo, *aeronaut.*

**wím'dé**, *things in the air or sky; celestial bodies.* K. § 173.

**awi-nyam-bo**, F. = əwiyammo, *millstone.*

**a-wío**, *corn* = awuo; cf. a-wí.

**e-wío** = e-wí, *antelope.*

**a-wí-pòrów-adé**, *thrashing-cart, instrument, -machine.* — **a-wí-pòrowéé**, *thrashing-floor.* 1 Sam. 23,1. Dan. 2,35. Nu. 18,30.

**wírá**, Ak. = wura, *grass &c.* pr. 519.1260.

**o-wírà**, Ak. = owura.

**a-wíra-bá**, -wá, Ak. = awuraa.

**a-wíradé**, Ak. = awurade.

**a-wíri**, 1. a species of *parrot*, s. akoo, e-wíriw. pr. 1440. — 2. *pincers, nippers*, from the similarity with the beak or bill of a parrot.

**wíriduu**, **wíridudu**, **wíriduduudu** = wíruduu &c.; me naŋ ye (me) wíridudu, *my foot is cold;* m'ananaŋ ye (me) wí., *my feet are cold;* wím' aye wí., *it is damp (or cold) weather.* Cf. wíruduu.

**a-wírikwá(w)**, pl. ŋ-, *the green parrot.* pr. 794.3272.

**wírikyeree**, a. *rough, uneven* (táboo a wəampa so; obi wére); cf. wúrikyeree.

**wíriw**, v. F.: ne bo wíriw no (Mk. 9,15) = ne hō dwíriw no, *he is greatly amazed.*

**e-wíriw**, pl. ŋ-, F. = a-wíri 1.

**a-wíriwá**, **a-wíriwa**, 1. Ak. a *secluded*

*yard, back*  
body is all  
— 2. As. t.  
*harem, serc*  
yerenom mu  
or, ne mma  
adafae.

**wíriwíriwa**, p.  
**wírododo**, ad  
*rushing for*  
*copiously;* 1  
tēē wírodod  
wǔdd. — c

**wírududu**, wí  
no aye wí.;  
mu dwo wí.  
me wírudud  
my feet are  
wísisá, wusá =  
a-wísisá, Ak.:

*into a neigh*  
eating); se  
opetē ŋkwar

**a-wísisá**, obs

**a-wísisá** . ŋ

**o-wísisá**, Ak. =  
*fume.* pr. 1.

**o-wísi-hyéŋ**, F

**wísiwísi**, Ak.

**wí-tə-dé**, fine

*a-wífode.*

**wi-tor**, F. =

**a-wí-twá**, inf.

**twáfó**, pl.

2 Kg. 4,18.

**e-wí-twáre**, in

cf. *tware* 2

**wíw** = wíu.

**a-wí-yameé**, v

**yamfo**, pl.

*miller.*

**o-wí-yam-mó**,

wo a

*corn* s. gr

pl. [obc

*smaller sto*

*ground; an*

**wó**, v. s. wów

**wǔə**, **wǔəwǔə**,

*descr. adv.*

*antly, exhib*

Tshi-Engl(s)

's circum-  
is world,  
(me bra,  
no longer  
tion; ʋim  
weye wo  
or the use  
ncludes; -  
aa, the a-  
completely

mediately,  
se; - ʋim  
oo agyina,  
vent aside

im'-hyén,  
í, pl. -fo,

sky; ce-  
millstone.

u-  
pòí cé,  
1. Dan.

519.1260.

s. akoo,  
cers, nip-  
with the

undu =  
me) ʋiri-  
aj ye (me)  
' aye ʋ.,  
ther. Cf.

n parrot.

(táb a  
uriky  
Mk. 9,15)  
s greatly

secluded

yard, back-yard, where not every-  
body is allowed to go = akúaa mu.  
— 2. As. the apartments of the wives,  
harem, seraglio; oko n'aʋ. = oko ne  
yerenom mu, (or, nea ne yerenom wa)  
or, ne mmaa mu; cf. hiawa, nsapkyiri,  
adafae.

ʋiriʋiriwa, pl. ɲ-, a species of sea-fish.  
ʋírododo, adv. in a gushing manner,  
rushing forth with violence, flowing  
copiously; nsu no sey ʋ.; asu no abo  
tée ʋírodododo; ne yam' abo or atu  
ʋddd. — cf. ʋerododo.

ʋírududu, ʋíruduu, a. cold, cool: aduaɲ  
no aye ʋ.; madi aduaɲ ʋ. bi; nsu no  
mu dwo ʋ.; nsu ʋ.; me naɲ hō ye  
me ʋírudududu = ɲwiniɲwiniɲwini,  
my feet are very cold; cf. ʋiriduu.

ʋísá, wusá = yisa, a species of pepper.  
aʋísá, Ak.: to .. aʋ., to spit soup  
into a neighbour's face or eye (when  
eating); se wo nè obi te aduaɲ hō na  
opetè ɲkwaɲ gu wo ani so; cf. awusá.  
aʋísá, an obscene game; s. agoru.

aʋísáá, pl. ɲ-, Aky. = ayisáá, orphan.  
o-ʋísie, Ak. = [oʋisiw], owusiw, smoke,  
fume. pr. 1245.

o-ʋisi-hyén, Ak. = owusi(w)-hysɲ.

ʋísiʋisi, Ak. = wusiwusi.

ʋi-to-dé, fine imposed for theft; cf.  
aʋifode.

wi-toɾ, F. = aʋia-to, sunset.

aʋi-twá, inf. wheat-harvest. — aʋi-  
twáfó, pl. id. reaper. Jer. 9,21. (22).  
2 Kg. 4,18.

e-ʋi-twáre, inf. travelling in the evening;  
cf. tware 2.

ʋíw = ʋúu. Ps. 48,(4). 5.

aʋi-yameé, mill. Eccl. 12,4. — o-ʋi-  
yamfo, pl. a-, one who grinds corn;  
miller.

o-ʋi-yam-mó, pl. a- [obo a wayam aʋi  
wa so] a large stone on which the  
corn is ground. — o-ʋiyammó-ba,  
pl. a- [obóba a wode yam aʋi] a  
smaller stone with which the corn is  
ground; an upper millstone. Judg. 9,53.

ʋó, v. s. ʋow.

ʋóó, ʋóóʋóó, ʋóóʋóóʋóó, ʋóó, ʋóóʋóó,  
descr. adv. profusely, copiously, abund-  
antly, exuberantly: fifiri pram no ʋóó,  
Tshi-English Diet.

perspiration runs copiously down from  
him; obi so nsu na ohim a, egu no  
so ʋóóʋóóʋóó; cf. ʋórodoo & yoo in  
porow 8.

ʋóó, imit. adv. 1. with a loud noise:  
osu to ʋóó (or yaa), the rain pours  
down with a rushing noise, noisily;  
wósù ʋóó (or yaa), they weep or la-  
ment aloud; ohwiee ntrama no guu  
ho ʋóó, he poured the cowries out  
with a rustling noise; oman mu aye  
ʋóó (better: hoo, hóbóhó), the town  
is full of noise. — 2. in a gang or  
train, altogether, to the last man:  
yesiim' ʋóó koo ho, we started al-  
together and went there. (The common  
idea of this, of the preceding and of  
the succeeding word, as well as of  
ʋerododo, ʋórodoo, may be that of con-  
tinuance: continuously, in a stream,  
in rapid or uninterrupted succession).

ʋóó, descr. a. & adv. noiseless, quite  
silent or still, quiet as the grave:  
oman mu aye ʋóó, the town is quite  
still (all the people having gone out);  
syn. ʋóɲɲ, kránaa; Akuapemfo a ebae  
no nyinaa asim' ko ʋóó, all the Akua-  
pems that were here are now gone  
again, so that the town is quite still.

ʋóó, a. 1. pale, terrified, afraid, as a  
thief when found out, so that appetite  
and joy are gone: wayè ʋóó, he is  
frightened, struck with fear, terror-  
struck. — 2. lean, thin, meager, as  
from hunger, fear, anxiety: waye ʋóó,  
he has become lean. — 3. tasteless,  
from want of salt and pepper: aduaɲ  
yi ye ʋóó = ɲkyene nnim', mako nnim'.

o-ʋókó, s. oʋeko.

o-ʋókó(?), o-ʋókó, one of the original  
families of the Tshi people; cf. App. D.

o-ʋóko, o-ʋókò, oʋeko, oYoko, id.  
ʋóɲɲ, a. = ʋóó, quiet, still, silent; o-  
man mu aye ʋ.; cf. yooɲ.

ʋóppoo, descr. adv., in a gang or train,  
altogether, to the last man: okyèna mo  
nyinaa motoa so ʋ. na eko Aburi, so  
then to-morrow you will all go together  
to Aburi; wotoa so ʋ. na eko = wayɲ  
nyinaa sam so koo; - cf. ʋóó.

ʋórodoo, ʋórododo = ʋerodoo &c.

wòw, v. [orig. wé, wew; red. wéwòw]

1. to dry up, evaporate, be exhaled (of a fluid): nsu no aʷow nti mpataa pii abebo wəŋ hō atuo, because the water has been dried up, many fishes (lit. have come and shot themselves, i.e.) were forced to die; epo nʷow da, the sea never dries up. — 2. to become destitute of money (clothes, food &c.): me hō aʷow = me hō nni ntra-ma, s. ehō A 4; ne kotokum' aʷow = onnyā biribi nto biribi nni bio; opp. ne kotokum' adwo, aye duru. — ne hō aʷow, he languishes. Ps. 107, 9. ɔ-wòw, inf. the drying up or dryness of a river.

aʷówá, pl. ɲ, 1. brass. — 2. brass basin; cf. yaa. — 3. Ak. = asanka, but cf. abeyaaa. [G. ayawa].

wòwòwò, wòwòwò, noise, tumult; cf. yoo-yoo; Krobo-danɲkyir' a wómpé w. ná wada abòò sò.

wòwòwò, wòwòwò, s. wòò, wòò.

oʷóoyaa = muntie; cf. yaa.

wùu, a., adv. 1. copious, -ly; wahye atade wuu, he wears a long robe, a loose, flowing upper garment or gown. — 2. in a dense crowd, in a long train: wənam wùu, nnipa di n'akyi wùu.

wùw, wìw, yuw, v. to follow in a long train, as a king's attendance, when he goes somewhere; obi refi adi na nnipa pii atwa ne hō ahyia nè no nam; wó-wùw no; wəŋ nyinaa wuw fraŋkaa no, funu adaka no nè no nam; syn. siaw.

wùw, adv.: wàdò wùw, he is cloyed, filled to loathing, overfilled, has his stomach clogged or overloaded.

Y

ya, v. As. = wo, to be &c.; òya hó = oyaŋ hó, ɔwo hó, he is here, present. yà, F. = yaw (Ak. ye), to revile, insult, rebuke. Mt. 27, 39. 44. — ya, a. wild, fierce. [pr. 1355.

ya, Ak. = yea, yaw; eye me ya; s. eyaw. yaa, F. = eyaw. Mt. 23, 4. Mk. 6, 26.

yaá, v. F. = yaw & yèe. enyaa, F. blasphemy. Mt. 15, 19.

ya, only in cpds. (as yam', yafunu, ayaase, ayannya) the fore or lower part of a human or animal body.

ayá, Ak. a species of fern; cf. mme-yaa, -yaw.

Yaá, pr. n. f. (Akp.) = Yawá, q. v.

yaa, interj. 1. used in replies to salutations, with the addition of a word referring to the day of the week on which the saluting person was born (òbosom a wo agya de woo wo no, ne da na wòde gye), or a word peculiar to the members of certain families serving the same fetish; s. Gr. § 147, 9; also onua or owura may be added. Cf. gye 33 & App. BIII. — 2. oyé oo yaa = muntie, listen! oyaá, we listen.

yaa, a. broad, wide, large; plentiful, profuse; in a disorderly and confused state; startling, striking, astonishing,

indescribable &c., cf. bayaa, bebre, tetree, sakaa &c.; éyè m'ani sò yaa, it is marvellous in my eyes; éyè m'asòm' yaa, (there is nothing which could rest in my ear, every thing is in confusion) it is quite surprising for me to hear; wəpetè (hwete, pansam, gu) yaa, they are or lie scattered in disorder and confusion.

yaa, a certain low, yet perceptible, sound produced by a multitude of termites on account of approaching danger. pr. 1146.

yaa, Ak. brass basin, = aʷowa; cf. ayawa, abeyaa.

oyaá, interj. = yetie, we listen; cf. yaa.

oyaá! Okw. a salutation to people at home by those returning from work; cf. àntèré.

ó-yàá, pl. yaanom, a person (whose name is not known or mentioned), syn. ónii; óyáá a ɔbesèe m'ade yi mmeyi ne hō adi komm, the one (i.e. that particular or respective person) who spoiled that thing of mine come forward quietly! wúnim óyáakó a ɔyse no? do you know which one did it? minnim óyáakó, I do not know ('the person concerned') who it is; the pl. yaanom is used

in addressing of trustworthy followers or people, people of him who (sons, kinsfolk) that are his na wofre wo wəŋ a, wuse — yaanom (gust) o these ayá-ase, s. aft. yabéma, a spe. ɔ-yáfó, pl. a- yáfum-ma, y the fruit of own child; Prov. 31, 2.

ɔ-yafum-pāŋ stomach or without having

ɔ-yafum-yáre or abdomen; me pupu-ahye (mididi)

ɔ-yafuŋ-kóm

ɔ-yá-fúnu [co] the body and the thigh: wəŋ y. ye bree a. s. from food custom or 3526f. - does not yafumma,

ɔ-yáfunu-m', abdomen, sa yafunum pr. 412.

ɔ-yafun-yáre, ɔ-yáká, ɔváká, esiré.

ayakayá, ó-yàá-kó, yám, v. to large stone by (s. oʷiyam) performed by ɔ-yám, a disease



in addressing a company or number of trustworthy 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 ho na wofre wo mfefo aká asem' bi akwere woy a, wuse: yaanom! pr. 922. 3538f. — yaanom ée! (an expression of disgust) o these people!

ayá-ase, s. after ayareyáré.

yábéma, a species of yam, s. odé.

ó-yáfó, pl. a. [yaw, v.] reviler &c., brawler.

yáfum-ma, yáfum-[oyafunu, óba] pl. id. the fruit of the body, offspring, one's own child; me yáf., son of my womb. Prov. 31, 2. Isa. 49, 15.

ó-yafum-páj [yafunu mpáj] an empty stomach or belly; óda y., he sleeps without having eaten; Ak. nsram.

ó-yafum-yáre, any sickness in the stomach or abdomen; indigestion; "me yam' ye me pupu-pupu; ade sá a, na m'afuru ahye (or hye); mikesiw a, kankan; mididi a, enyé me de".

ó-yafun-kóm [oyafunu] great hunger.

ó-yáfúnu [con. ne yáfunu] that part of the body which is between the breast and the thighs: belly, abdomen; wokyey woy y. ye ayi, pe sika = wonnidi be-bree a. s. wonnidi koraa, they abstain from food on account of a funeral custom or from avarice. pr. 250. 874. 3526f. — ne yáf. ntumi nnyina, she does not conceive. — yáfúnu-ba, pl. yafumma, offspring &c., s. yafumma.

ó-yáfúnu-m', belly, espec. its inner part, abdomen, stomach: aduru qwenegwene sa yafunum' yare; womb; syn. yam'. pr. 412.

ó-yafun-yáre, better than: oyafumyare.

ó-yákà, oyáká, a species of sea-fish = esiré. [treatment.

ayakayaka-dze, F. persecution, cruel ó-yáa-kó, s. óyáá.

yám, v. to grind (abürow, corn) on a large stone by means of a smaller one (s. o'wiyammo, -ba), - a work always performed by women; cf. dwow.

é-yám, a disease of the skin; salt-rheum;

also ringworm; oyare bi; erebefi ase a, asé biakó pe na étow hó, na afei nkete-nkete totow hó na eyerew aa kosi se ekata ohónam nyinaa so; ebinom de, se wəaghwe no yiye a, edaj wəy kwata. pr. 1547. — kinds: yam-pá nè téferè-yám.

yám' = yá mù [con. ne yám'] 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; - any cavity; hāmā-yam', the (inner) part of a climbing plant which touches the tree; cf. nkran-te-yam', nsayam'; - pr. 41: the interior of a house.

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 yám' ábà, he has lax or loose bowels, having too frequent discharges. pr. 1529; ne yam' (ntumi) nnyina, a) he (or she) has loose bowels; b) she does not conceive, cf. oyafunu; ne yam' atim, his bowels are no more loose; s. tim 3; - me yam' asāj me nne, e. s. me yam' a eyee. me kūsū no agyae, to-day I feel relief from my stomach-complaint; me yam' ato me, I am now free from stomach-complaints; me yam' atew me, I have recovered my appetite; - ókà ne yam', he eats something, takes some refreshment; óde hāmá abò ne yam', s. wabò mūhāmá; - órewu ne yam', he is suffering (bodily or mentally).

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 (twi)twā no, a) he feels compassion, is compassionate; cf. ehóhore; F. ne yam' twē no. Mt. 18, 27. - b) he is in great anxiety, in painful uneasiness

or *solicitude*; ne yam' (twi)twa no = asem a wate no ye no awereshow papa. — 3. ne yam' yé no hyeswhyeeaw, *his conscience burns or torments him*. — 4. ne yám' yé, *he is good-natured, good-hearted, of a kind disposition, benevolent, benign, liberal, bountiful, charitable. pr. 3528f.* — 5. ne yam' yé ywene, *he is illiberal, stingy, niggardly*. — 6. wododow woy yam' sū, *they weep from secret longing*. — 7. ne ykō 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'aduan a.s. onè no bom' ye adwuma biara)*. — 8. mede no mahye me yam': a) *I have adopted him (mafa no aye m'aykasa 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 menkā wō n'anim na mede asem no masie me tirim, na enti metay no); mede asem no mahye me yam', ditto. 1 Cor.13,5.* — 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*. — 10a. woy yam' adwudwo woy, *their hearts have been refreshed. Philem. 7.* — 11. otwa 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. èye me yám' = éyè me de. *pr. 1286.* — 14. oyi ne yam' (fitaa, pefee, kronkron) with ye or another *v.* following, *he does something heartily, candidly, sincerely, willingly, with purpose: miyi me yam' meda wo ase, s. yi 16. Gr. § 234.* — 15. orewu ne yam', *s. yam' A.*  
**ayam**, *the lid closing the opening of certain species of snail-shells. - kō ay., to hide one's self; kyi ay., to fast = kyi buada; ayam a okyi(ri) se ywaw yi mā afāme se afāfā, in consequence of his fasting like snails, he became quite thin so that he had no more the use of his limbs.*

**ayam'hó**, *inf. looseness of the bowels; diarrhoea.*  
**ayam'dé** [yam' ade] *a decent expression for stomach (ofuru, nsonokese, nsonopon), intestines, entrails; watwa ne yam' mā n'ayam'de nyinaa ayi agu; the inwards. Ex. 29,13.*  
**ayam'dúru**, *stomachic(s); medicine for disorder in the bowels.*  
**ayameé** [yam, v.] *place where corn is ground; mill; cf. a'wiyameé.*  
**o-yamfó**, *pl. a- [yan, v.] drummer; s. okyeremā.*  
**yám'-guán**: *otwa ne y. mā no, he meets him half-way by showing (him) how he can be pacified.*  
**yam'gyá** [yam' ogya] *exasperation; grief; ohye no y., he incenses him, enkindles or inflames him to violent anger, irritates, provokes, exasperates, enrages him; ode aweresho ba no so. 1 Sam. 1,7; ohyehye ne hō y., he worries himself. Isa. 8,21.*  
**ayam'hyehyéw** [s. yam'] *bowels yearning from compassion or anguish; anxiety, anguish or trouble of conscience, remorse, compunction, compassion (also for one's own body); nnyā ne hō ay., do not worry yourself about him! Prov. 24,19.*  
**ayam'hyehyé**, *inf. [s. yam'] compassion, commiseration; anxiety.*  
**ayam'-káv, -keka**, *belly-ache, stomach-ache, colic. pr. 394. 1546.*  
**ayam'-káv-dé**, *a species of yam; s. odé.*  
**ayam'ojwéne** [s. yam'] *niggardliness, stinginess; bo..ay., to act stingily or illiberally (towards). pr. 486. 1981; s. bo..káne; wobō Nyankp. ay. = wonni nea Onykp. sere se wōnye mmā no so; ye ay., to be (habitually) unkind, stingy &c.; - oyi me ay., he says I am illiberal, stingy, niggardly.*  
**o-yam'ojwénéfó**, *pl. a-, niggardly, stingy, illiberal person, who does not give anything to others; miser. pr. 3530-34.*  
**yam-pá**, *s. syám. — yampaeaw? pr. 1248.*  
**ayam'tú, ayam'tué**, *inf. looseness of the bowels = ayam'bo.*  
**o-yamú**, *a-, pl. a- [odé a ehye or ewo*

*odé yam'] first crop, of the second ammo mpow mpow pá ne wotú wo m...  
 ayam'yé, inf. [good-nature, liberality, bow pr. 3535; n'ay or compassion  
 ayam'yé-de, de good-hearted  
 o-yam'yéfó, pl. charitable, m person. pr. 3  
 ayam'yí, inf. [s ness, readine  
 ayamyi-adé, 22,18. — aya Judg. 5,9. — will, willing  
 yan, the breast the ri... go.  
 yan, v. [ru drum with st ká aky. —  
 yan, v. [red. ye rest or repos "tweri", yan tweri): dyay or bonkrā m nkonmu; cf. owo hō, he is to put, set, c or rest upon support a th port or rest; mayán hó; down his (ayagee); me yi so; - (O neck vān roun her wears &c.  
 o-yančé, the se town used as hō ntia); W. see, mankyin  
 ayančé, place that the car*

odé yam? *yam* not taken out with the first crop, but remaining to the time of the second crop; odé à wòántú ammā ammō mpòw, na' estrā ho kosi se wotu mpòw pá mù; odé à wòmpápè dá, ná wotù wò mpòwbére mu.

**ayam'yé**, *inf.* [s. yam'] *good-heartedness, good-nature, benevolence, benignity, liberality, bountifulness, charitableness.* pr. 3535; n'ay. dōsō, he is very kind or compassionate. Ja. 5, 11.

**ayam'yé-de**, *deeds or acts of benignity; good-heartedness &c.*

**o-yam'yéfó**, *pl. a-*, a benevolent, liberal, charitable, merciful (Prov. 11, 17. 19, 6) person. pr. 3536 f.

**ayam'yí**, *inf.* [s. yam'] *free-will, willingness, readiness, alacrity of mind.* — **ayamyí-adé**, *freewill-offering(s).* Lev. 22, 18. — **ayam'yifo**, *pl. id.* *volunteer.* Judg. 5, 9. — **ayamyí-sò**, *of a free will, willingly.* Lev. 22, 21.

**yàn**, *the breast of an animal, as far as the ribs go.* pr. 502.

**yàn**, *v. to drum; yàn akyene, to beat a drum with sticks (formed as hooks); cf. ká aky.* — **ayán**, *inf. s.* *akyeneká.*

**yàn**, *v. [red. yenyàn] 1. to lie in, to lean, rest or repose on ("yàn" ase dōsō kyeñ "tweri", yàn has a wider sense than tweri); òyàn (pl. wòyenyàn) apakan mu or bonkrā mu; dua no abu yàn dua no ñkoñmu; cf. babayenteñ; - òyàn hó = owo hó, he is here, present. — 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 place of support or rest; mabère nti mede m'adésoa mayàn hó; ode áyàn só, he has put down his load at a resting-place (ayánee); mede brukuu mayàn brukuu yi-so; - (Okw.) to hang round the neck; òyàn ahené, she hangs beads round her neck; òyàn ahené, she wears &c.*

**o-yañjéé**, *the scaffold of poles outside the town used as a privy, necessary (eyañ ho ntiá); W. C.; cf. dúá-sò, duasee, káa-see, mankyiri, tea.*

**ayañjéé**, *place where loads are put down, that the carriers may take some rest,*

*resting-place (nea wòdé adésoa yàn daa nè nea wosoe daa); cf. asoee.*

**yane**, *v. Gy. to wear round the neck (sika, ahene).* pr. 1378.

**ayane**, *necklace.*

**yaánom**, *pl. s.* *oyaa.*

**yankám**, *v. F. = yantam.*

**ayan-nyá** [yam', agya] *the back (opp. to 'yam', the front) of the human body; da ay., to lie on the back.* pr. 2023.

**yaa-ó** *reply to salutations, addressed to one born on a Thursday; s. Yaw, yaa.* Gr. § 147, 9.

**yantám**, *v. to wallow; oyantám' (ne hó wo) dontorim', òyantám' fám'; mékoé no, òde ne hó yantám' fám' na meka-māā no so.*

**yántenñ**, *F. = bantenn, long, lengthwise.*

**yan-nuá** [yam, dua] *a plant used as a medicine for "yam".*

**yar**, *v. F. = yare, to be sick, to have pain.*

**yarba**, *s.* *oyare.*

**yaré**, *v. 1. to be sick, be ill: ne hó ye deñ, ònyaree peñ, he has a strong constitution, he is never sick.* pr. 26.

— 2. *to be ill of, suffer from, be afflicted with: oyare mpete, atiridii, he has the small-pox, he has fever; y. gyapim; anom'dew, ntoto, twow, ayamka &c.* pr. 392-4. 3548; ònyaré yare biara, s. tew 10; oyaré yare-pá, he suffers from a real sickness; ebia oyare bi beyare wò bá, perhaps your child will fall ill. — Cf. dodow & duru, *v.* — *red. yaréyare.*

**o-yàré**, *pl. a-, n--wá, ayareyáré, sickness, illness, disease.* pr. 356. 3540-47; ne y. agyae, his disease is over; - oy. ye ne nañ, he is diseased in his feet; he suffers in his legs. - fa wo hó nyarewa kogu pom' ool - nnowa retwam' (wò) abunmu a. s. woyi 'musu a, na wókā saa; wòde obosom-kò a òkyere mmusu no; - ayareyáré dodow no ano abèrè ase nnansā 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. amā no.

yareba, *pl. n.*, F. = oyare, oyarewa; cf. oyare.  
 oyaré-dóm, *I. a multitude of diseases.*  
 — 2. *an epidemic disease, pestilence, plague*; oy. asi kúrow mu, aba oman mu = owu aba oman mu na ekum nnipa pii; cf. owuyare.  
 oyaréfó, *pl. a.*, F. yarfo, *sick person, patient; invalid, sickly person; one afflicted with some bodily defect; cripple.* pr. 286. 1045. 3549f. — ayaré-fó-dán, *infirmary, hospital.*  
 ayaré-fóro: ófi ay. *he has just recovered from a sickness.*  
 ayaréfówá, *pl. id.*, = oyarefo.  
 ayaré-húnu, *a cutaneous eruption on the lips; herpes labialis.*  
 oyare-hwéfo, *a tender of sick persons; nurse.* K. § 262 nk.  
 yaré-pá, *sick-head; cf. hū 3 & yare 2.*  
 ayare-sá, *inf.* [sa yare] *the act, art or power of healing, of curing a disease.*  
 ayaresá-de, *reward for curing a disease, physician's fee.* pr. 3545.  
 oyaresáfó, *pl. a.*, *one that heals or cures a disease, doctor, physician; cf. oduyfo.*  
 oyare-súsow: di y., *to be an invalid; odi y. = ne hō nye no den.*  
 oyarewá, *pl. n.*, *I. s.* oyare. — 2. cf. asonoká.  
 oyare-wú, owuyare, *deadly sickness, fatal disease; pest, pestilence, plague.*  
 yaréyare, F. yaryar, *red. v.* yare. Mk. 1,32.  
 ayareyáré, *s.* oyare.  
 ayá-ase, *the lower part of the belly; abdomen; pubic region; - ayáase-mán abó (jocosely) one feels hungry.*  
 ayaase-dúru = aduan. pr. 782.  
 yáw, *v.* [red. yeyaw]. Ak. ye, *to abuse, chide, scold, upbraid, revile, insult, affront.* pr. 409. 442. 3552f.; byáw no, *syn.* óhoro no, óbo no ahohora, óbo no adapaa, ósopa no &c.  
 oyáw, *inf.*, F. é-, *abuse, scolding, upbraiding, reviling, railing, insult, invective, abusive speech.* pr. 411. 3551; cf. oye, oyez. — yáw, *a.* wild, fierce.  
 eyáw', eyáw' [cf. oyare] *pain, ache, bodily distress; mental distress, grief; ópe no yáw', he wants to cause him pain; ne yaw káá wɔɔ, they were sore.* Gen.

34,25. — yedi yaw, *it grieves us; we are sorry for it.* — ye yáw', *to pain, give pain; cf. dokow, v. pr. 59. 464. 588; éyé yáw' sê, it is very painful; óbaakó ye yaw, to be alone is hard.* pr. 452; eye no yaw pa ara dodo sê, *it grieves him exceedingly; me ti yé me yáw' = beɔ me, I have a headache; okwaj 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 nti, ómmá wón-súáj' no; - b) he is envious, jealous, spiteful (ómpé sɛ ne yɔɔkó n'nyá papa a wanyá no bi).*

yáw: di..yaw, *to attend on a hunter* = di abafó. pr. 549. — ókò ayáw, *he carries venison for hunters; said only of men; mmea nni ayaw.*

Yáw, F. Kwaw, *pr. n.* of a male born on a Thursday. Gr. § 41,4; cf. yaa-ó & App. B III.

Yawá, Yaá, F. A'ba [= Ayábá] *pr. n.* of a female ditto. - asase Yaa, (As.) *the earth which was created on a Thursday, and whose day of service (is or) was a Thursday? Cf. Afuwa & asase 1.*

yawá, Ak. = aŋowa, brass.

yawá, bowl. Zech. 12,2.

ayawá, Ak. *earthen vessel, dish; s.* kuku, asaŋka.

Yáw-da, Thursday. — ayaw-dàé = awu-kudae; s. adae.

oyawfó, *pl. a.*, *the attendant of a hunter; cf. bofoya.*

yawyáw, *a.* painful; owúu wú y., *he died a very painful death.*

ayáyá-de, ayeyáde [ade a eye yaw] *torments, torture; wóyé no ay., they torment him.* - F. ye..ayaayaadze, *to persecute = taa.*

ayayá-sem, *grievous matter, injury, wrong, insult; wadi me ay.*

yayáya, yayáaya, *syn.* basabasa; ye..y., *a) to confound; to prevent a person by noise from making his statements*

properly it has to be disgrace = pr. 3205.  
 yé, *v.* [red. ye] 1. a) to be created or there be light Gen. 1,3. — about, happen place: eyes did it happen minnim sene it came to formed, exc Gen. 1,7.9; will these thoh whyee no. manded. Lk fám' no, O aye, the th with men 18,27. — possible. M v. ye junction attention: eyes way, when way, by or length peace nti wosii 264,2. Rev when opposite now and the woye a, b occasionally anye saa a a, nnipa o went there to be done it; wo ape Mt. 24,3. be for the grow receiv by the ment): oh verty caus pr. 1344. to be; ne all his g

properly in court, so that the case has to be dismissed = bə gu; b) to disgrace = bə ahohora, hye aniwu. pr. 3205.

yè, v. [red. ye ye; cf. yo, oye, oyo, nyee] l. a) to come or enter into existence, be created or produced: énye háññ! let there be light! eyee háññ, there was light. Gen. 1,3. — b) to come to pass, come about, happen, occur, chance, befall, take place: eyee deñ na ahina no boe? how did it happen that the pot was broken? minnim senea eyee, I do not know how it came to pass. — c) to be done, performed, executed: eyee saa, it was so. Gen. 1,7,9; dabəñ na eyinom beye? when will these things be? Lk. 21,7; aye senea wohyee no, it is done as thou hast commanded. Lk. 14,22; nea entumi nye nnipa fām' no, Onyankōpōn fām' de, ebetumi aye, the things which are impossible with men are possible with God. Lk. 18,27. — d) se obaye 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: eyee saa no, Swissifo asōm' dwoo wəñ, 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 nti wosii aməñ no apempem n.a. Gr. § 264,2. Rem. § 279 Rem. 2. — éyè a ..., when opportunity offers, occasionally, now and then, sometimes; cf. pawá; woye a, bēra me fi, come to my house occasionally, come to see me sometimes; anye saa a ..., else, otherwise; — anye anye a, nnipa oha koo ho, at least 100 people went there. — f) ye ho, F. = ba mu, to be done, be fulfilled; énye ho, so be it; wo apedze nye hwo, thy will be done. Mt. 24,3. (26,42). — g) énye ansā, let it be for the present! — 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): ohīa na emā odehye ye akōa, poverty causes a freeman to become a slave. pr. 1344. — in the perf. and fut. also: to be; ne sika nyinaa asā, waye ohīani, all his gold is gone, he is (or has be-

come) a poor man; waye akwakoraa, he is an old man; oday no aye gow, that house is ruinous; m'atade aye fi, my coat is dirty. pr. 1292. 1344. 3556. 3579. 3580. John 1,14; woye no saa a, ebeye yiye (contracted: ebeye' ye), if you make it (or do) 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 like a good boy; ényé 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, he is a boy; oye obayifo, he is a sorcerer; sika ye fe, gold is pretty; abrobe bun nye fremfrem, an unripe pine-apple is not sweet. pr. 60. 2154. 2950. 3555. 3563f. 3574; asem no ye asempá, the report is good news, or, proves to be true; oye ohene, he is a king. — 4. impers. a) with a succeeding noun or a sentence: to be. = to turn out to be: oye ohene, it is the king; ényé ohéne (ne no), it (or, that) is not the king; éye no anihaw, 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, is to 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 odi, ényé nè mmá, when a man dies, his children (generally) inherit his goods; but here his nephew inherits, not his children. pr. 1892. Gr. § 253,3. — d) eye and ényé serve also to make any member

es us; we  
, to pain,  
r. 59. 464.

painful;  
is hard.

dodo sē,  
me ti yè

a head-  
the way

ka ye no  
i.e. it is

though  
sary. pr.

a) he is  
ily) pain:

mā wōn-  
jealous,

iyā papa

hunter  
yāw, he

aid only

de born

f. yaa-6

] 2. a. (As.)

on a  
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fuwa &

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= awu-

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he died

v] tor-  
y tor-

ze,

njur,

..y.,  
person

ments

of a sentence prominent, s. Gr. § 247; enyé mè bá ná wóhweé nǒ? *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:* wóye or wóyè (= wósi) nnipa dú, *they are ten in number; wóaye 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 aduonum na ewo ho (or, mmofra wo ho beye se 50), there are about fifty boys there; mata nkoko beye se aduonu; wo-beye se oha, they will amount to a hundred.* Gr. § 175, 2.

6. *to appear, seem, look:* éyé me or óyé me sè wádà, *he seems to me to sleep; eye me se osu beto nne, I think we shall have rain to-day; ebeye yeñ se yeasó dae, we shall be like them that dream; asase no ye se eba aduan na nsu pii wo so, the country appears to be fertile and well watered.*

7. *to be in some state:* ye bra, *to be in the state or period of menstruation; ye kuna, to be in the state of widowhood* (pr. 3567); óyè k., s. kuna; cf. 10e. —

8. *to show, exhibit, manifest or display* (some inclination, temper, quality): ye nnam. pr. 3572; ye aném, nsí; ye ntem; ye timóbo &c.; ye hū, *to be in fear, be afraid, be a coward.* pr. 3568. 3638; - ye akaw; - *to be addicted to:* ye anihaw, wèrehunu; - ye ahantañ, *to indulge in pride, to pride oneself on, to be proud; ye ahōpe, abosompe, būrofops, anuonyampe, apesemadi &c.; ye potwaa; ye berèbere.* pr. 3558; ye nyāā; - ye aniyiyi, *to be careless;* - ye nkommómim. pr. 3569; ye meṅkō-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). — 8a. éyè fe dè, nansó ènyé dè, *it is pretty, but it is not sweet or agreeable; éyè ná, shó yè ná* (pr. 991. 2950), s. onā.

9. *to make (to cause to exist, be or become) in various senses:* a) *to produce, create:* Onyanṅkōpōñ yee wiase né nea

ewo mu nyinaa. Acts 17, 24; oyee asase né soro. Gen. 2, 4; cf. bo (ade); - ye ahuru, *to make foam, i.e. to foam; ye nkānare = gye nk.; ye hoo, to make a tumultuous noise, a roar.* pr. 3582. - ye hō nkō, F. *to make unclean.* — b) *to form, frame, fashion, fabricate, manufacture, construct:* wode abéñ (ná é)yè afé, *combs are made of horn; ye afiri, to make an engine &c. - ode owo yee kesua mää no, he gave him a snake instead of an egg.* — 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 perform a funeral ceremony.* — d) *to make or convert into:* oyee ne hō apanyimmaa, *he makes himself, i.e. behaves as a pert, impudent 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): woyèè no safohéne, or, wode nó yèè os. Gr. § 205, 1. 5; ye wo hō hare! s. hare; oyee no kronkron. Gr. § 205, 2. John 17, 17; - ye .. yiye, *to make good, i.e. to mend, repair; ye ne hō 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? adé no, wódé bayé deñ? what will you do with that? mā yeñ hiribi yenye, give us something to do!* pr. 3561f. - ye nea wósè yé, *do what you have been told to do! - ye .. hō biara, to do one's utmost or one's best; oyee hō biara se obekyekye me wère, he did his best to comfort me; - midnu ho no na ode aye hō dedaw, when I arrived there, he had already gone.* — b) *to effect, produce an effect or result, bring about, work out, carry through; to accomplish, fulfill, achieve, effectuate:* wóayè adé! *you have done a (great) thing, accomplished a noble object, achieved an important undertaking, performed a praiseworthy work; well done! - anye no hwee, it makes no impression upon*

him. — c) *to perform, execute, transact; to do, do, do, do:* adwuma, *to do work, a wanye n'adwuma, he having done his work your business; ye yi bone, to do evil; to 3565f. 3576f. — d) to keep: ye sukuu, to keep, observe: ye mm ye kuna, to observe the hood; cf. 7. — 11. call forth (from), excite, anibere, to excite lust 3573; ye yaw, to cause pain. pr. 440; ye n cause or excite (with) to be loathsome, odious, mmobo, to excite (with) (errible); ye .. hane, - abufuw, - aniani, - asóm' yaa, - ahéow, wōa) &c., see these.*

12. *to happen, to, befall* (cf. ede what is the matter weeps? kobisa no and ask him what him; wofa ho a, go that way (take the will befall you, i.e. ous. pr. 473. — 13. a person, espec. to mentee se osámāñ biarada or peñ, I ghost ever did a 440. 3455. - oyefo a enemy has done me waye no bone bi a he has done some unconceivably bad nea woaye me asen me adi asem no afa troubled me (out nó yé or yó inf.), could to him, ha him, has made aro to affect with (produce upon), to cause to inflict on, commit to oye me bone, yiye,

oyee asase (ade); - ye o foam; ye to make a 3582. - ye n. — b) to ate, manu- (ná é)yè; ye afiri, le owò yee n a snake o institute, arrange, ye (..) ha, to, to hunt to perform o make or immaa, he is a pert, ulapert. — condition n or adj.), lect to an the aux. wa no § --, 1. oyee no 17,17; - to mend, oneself; a) in ge- 1; woye 1? what eyé dên? mā yey to do! do what ye .. hō e's best; were, he iduu hō arrived — b) to to woayè ng, ac- ved an ned a - anye upon

him. — c) to perform, discharge, execute, transact; to commit, perpetrate; ye adwuma, to do work, to work; akoo fie a wanye n'adwuma, he went home without having done his work; kóye wo adè, 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 sukuu, 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 akōnna, anihere, to excite lust or desire. pr. 3555. 3573; ye yaw, to cause or give pain, to pain. pr. 440; ye mfonee, ahī, tañ, to cause or excite loathing, disgust, dislike, to be loathsome, odious, hateful &c.; ye mmābo, to excite pity, be pitiful (or miserable); ye .. hene, to itch; ye abodwo, -abufuw, -aniani, -sérèw, -ani so or asōm' yaa, -ahōbow, -ñwōñwā (F. wōa-wōa) &c., see these words.

12. to happen or occur to, be done to, befall (cf. 1): edey na aye no na osū, what is the matter with him that he weeps? kobisa no dekdōde a aye no, go and ask him what is the matter with him; wofa hō a, ade beye wo! if you go that way (take that road), something will befall you, i.e. that way is dangerous. pr. 473. — 13. to do something to a person, espec. to do harm to somebody: mentee se osāmāñ aye onipa biribi dabiara or pen, I never heard that a ghost ever did a man any harm. pr. 440. 3455. - oyefo aye me, a mischievous enemy has done me harm; wáyè no = waye no bone bi a ekā no baabi a emma, he has done something extremely and unconceivably bad to him. pr. 35; hwe nea woayè me asem yi hō (= nea wōnè me-adi asem no afa), see how they have troubled me about this matter! wañie nò yé or yó (inf.), he has done all he could to him, has 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, ñkōmpōnade,

aninyanne, aniwude, anuonyanne, ayayade, ayisāde &c. — 15. to apply to, rub with: oye m'anim ñkyene, m'atiko yisa, s. ñkyene; kurobow ne hūām a mmea yam ye; wode ye wōñ hō, s. mmōwa; - ye .. a-duru. pr. 2819. — 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 (a)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 (nò) asō, give or lend an ear (to him)!

20. to make as if, to pretend or make appear that: oyee senea preko 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 ...; meyé makó (= aka kakra na meko), I am on the point of going; eyé akòsé, it is nearly the same; osú ye ató, 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. Rem. 2. — 23. ye gu, to do and cast away, i.e. to do in vain. Gr. § 220.

yé, v. Ak. I. = ye, to be good. — 2. = yaw, to chide, scold.

yé, v. [only in the contin.; red. yiye, yiyei] Ak. ye, I. to be good, to be right: ntem ye na ogōm ye, s. ntem. pr. 622. 1931. — saá ná eyé, it is right so; né saá n'yé, it is not right so; - ehó yé, it is good; all right! not another word! - ahōadeñ ye señ odan fefe, health is better than a fine house; mé sè nyé, my teeth are bad; wún'yé! you are a wicked fellow! pr. 12.785f. 2833; nnéema no yiyei, all the things are in a good condition; ntá no yiyei, the twins are well-favoured (well-formed and healthy, capable of living); eye kyey so, it is better. Heb. 11,35. 40. [The forms eyee,

ebeye, as heard in quick speaking, may be mistaken for a *pret.* or *fut.* tense, but are only contractions of eyes yiye, ebéye yiyé; cf. aye yiye, anye yiye, erénye yiyé; wo hō ade nyé; ne hō ade a eye nti ..., s. ehō B. — 2. (with an obj.) to be good for, useful to: oyé mè or òye me (wò) m'adwuma nom', he is a good help to me in my work; ò, onipa yi, oyé mè or òye me (= oyé mǎ me), ah, this man is of good service to me; eyé nò (or òye no), it is good for him, useful to him.

yé, a. or n. = yiye, good; goodness, good state, proper manner; enyé 'yè = enyé yiyé; — -yè is compounded with infinitives, s. Gr. § 105, 5; onnyá adidiyè, he cannot get at his food properly, they do not let him eat unmolested; meye adwuma a, amǎ mǎnyá nò ayeyè, if I am at work, he does not let me have the opportunity of doing it; obra a ehō nni akasayé, blameless behaviour.

yé, yee, yie, F. = yiye, well, carefully (Mt. 2, 7, 8); virtue.

ye-, ye-, the pron. yeŋ, we (in Ak. also they) prefixed to the verb. Gr. § 58 & Rem. 2. In ye- (§ 54 Rem. 1) the e is scarcely heard.

o-yé, Ak. = oyere, wife; cf. oyeboné, oyepá, oyefam, aysfare &c.

o-yé, inf. the act of making, doing, performing &c. - Ak. = oyáw, animká.

oyé! (Okw.) an exclamation (inserted in the discourse) expressing embarrassment.

ayé, v. n. good (?); 1. = adékyé: ye .. aye, to do good, to make a present or presents; de .. ye .. aye, to bring an offering of. Gen. 4, 3; wáyè me ayé, he has made me a present; pr. 486. 646. — 2. = asedá, gratitude: owo ayé, he is thankful, grateful; kōma a ewo aye, a thankful heart. — 3. praise, applause: yi .. aye, to praise, applaud; oyi me aye (obo me diŋ wo me papa a maye mamá no nti), he praises me. pr. 1860. 3298. 3660f.

yée, yé, interj. a) a reply to a call, showing that it has been heard; wofre

wo a, wugye so se: yè! - b) a shout indicating determination, joy, scorn &c. Gr. § 145, 1: well (then)! hurrah! huzza! yè, óni-òò! ah, there he is! mmofra di no yè yè = wohuro no.

yèe, adv. amain (with sudden force, strength or violence), violently and suddenly; cf. yerédsde; wode mirika yèe rehyiá nò, they came running amain to meet him.

yèe = wèe.

yéé, v. syn. deé [red. yeeyes]: oyéé n'ano, he smiles. - woyee agoru mu, they form (themselves into) a circle for playing. - woyee gua mu, 'they extended the assembly'; woyéé dóm mu, they (have) set the army in battle array.

nyee, F. = nyee, nneyee.

yeá, e-yéá, Ak. = eyaw. pr. 1355f. 1949. 2324.

o-yéá: abofrá òyéá (ab. a òyé eyéá, a child to be pitied) poor child!

o-yéá, Akw. = makó, wísá, yisá.

nyee-anó, inf. [yee ano] smiling.

yèbe, a. broad, wide, large; owo ano y., he has a broad mouth; n'ano ye y., his m. is broad; akuru y., a large wound.

yè-beá, F. n., manner of doing or making; performance; fashion, style; minnim ne y., I do not know how to make it. — ye-béw, place of doing &c.

aye-bi-agú, a person who has lost his former fame; dan' or ye ay.

aye-bi-ayi-wó-só: ye .. ay., to do (something) negligently, carelessly.

o-yè-boné [oyere bone] a bad wife. pr. 3641.

ayé-de [ade a woye, ade a yewo ye] 1. a thing made, work. Isa. 29, 16. — 2. a thing to be done, custom, duty. Deut. 25, 5; ade obea no kò ne kùrom' akoye no n'áyéde, he has taken her into his town to treat her as is customary in the family; - cf. ahyeyede, ahyede, asede. K. § 19.

o-yè-dedaw', one who has been a wife for a long time. pr. 3642.

eye-di, F. = yiyedi. welfare.

o-yée, Aky. = oyé, abuse, scolding &c.

o-yée, Aky. a species of reed; s. demmere.

nyèe, inf. [ye]:

done. Gr. § 1

o-ye-fáfo = oyere

a-yéfades, Ak.

o-ye-fám', pl. a-

not of the sa

wife (oyere a

wo yere papa

mfa me nye

2 Sam. 16, 21

ayé-fare, Ak.

fers, Aky. [yey

dultery, inden

or paid to, the

3643. - to ay,

with another ma

san, ayéfa-saŋ

of adultery. pr

= ayérefasem

o-yéfo, [con. na

author. — 2. n

chievous enemy

peŋ a. s. wamá

oyéfo ayéfo, s

eyefo, F. =

(Mt. 5, 45).

ayéfo-dé [ayeforo

the bridegroom

hyiá = ayeforo

ayé-fóro, ayéfóro,

1. a young wif

(meet) take hon

celebrate a mar

3442. — 2. ba a

to the marriage-f

ayéfóro-hiá, ayefó

wedding-feast,

ayéfóro-kúnu, F.

ayefor-pem mba

mma (Mt. 9, 15).

ayefo-tám, a pres

pieces of cloth

day by br

o-yé-gu, ayeg

& castin awa

mmoden ara se

nyinaa oy. pr.

o-yé-kò, inf. [kò ye

of one's wife.

o-ye-kóro, one u

monogamy. K.



nyèe, *inf.* [ye]: wányà nyèe, *he has often done.* Gr. § 107, 22 & nyā.

o-ye-fáfó = oyerefafo. F. (Mt. 12, 39).

a-yéfadee, Ak. = ayefare.

o-ye-fám', *pl. a-*, & yefám'nom, *concubine*, not of the same standing as a regular wife (oyere a [ete se owo fam'] onye wo yere papa, nanso wo né no awo); mfa me nye oy., na fa me ye oyepa! 2 Sam. 16, 21. 20, 3.

ayé-fare, Ak.; a-yéfa-dee, Ak.; ayé-fere, Aky. [oyere-fa ade] *fine for adultery, indemnification claimed by, or paid to, the offended husband.* pr. 3643. - to ay., to pay for adultery with another man's wife. — ayéfare-saj, ayéfa-saj, *inf. denying the charge of adultery.* pr. 1667. — ayéfa-scm = ayérefasem.

o-yéfo, [con. ne yéfo] 1. *maker, doer, author.* — 2. *mischief-maker, a mischievous enemy* (nea wakum wo ba bi peṅ a. s. wamā woanyā amane bi peṅ); oyéfo aye me, s. ye 13.

eyefo, F. = apapa, *good, just, pious persons* (Mt. 5, 45).

ayefo-dé [ayeforo ade] *presents given by the bridegroom to the bride* — ayefo-hyia = ayeforohyia.

ayé-fóro, ayéfóro, *pl. n-* [oyere foforo] 1. *a young wife, bride; hyia ay., to (meet) take home a bride, to marry, celebrate a marriage or wedding.* pr. 3442. — 2. *ba ayeforo no ase, to come to the marriage-feast.* Mt. 22, 3. John 2, 2.

ayéfóro-hiá, ayeforohyia, *inf. wedding, wedding-feast, marriage.*

ayéfóro-kúnu, F. ayefor-kun, *bridegroom.* ayefor-pem mba, F. = ayeforo-piam' mma (Mt. 9, 15).

ayefo-tám, *a present consisting of some pieces of cloth given on the wedding-day by the bridegroom to his bride.*

o-yé-gu, Ak. oyeguo, *inf.* [ye gu, *doing & casting away*] *vain labour; mabo mmodeṅ ara se ebeye 'ye ana, na ne nyinaa oy.!* pr. 504.

o-yé-kō, *inf.* [kō yere] *dismissal or divorce of one's wife.*

o-ye-kóro, *one wife only; oy. aware, monogamy.* K. § 98.

o-yé-kyere-de, [-ade] *custom* (way of acting common to many).

yèm, *v.* [red. yenyem; Ak. & F. nyem] 1. *to conceive, become pregnant.* pr. 590. — 2. *pres. & contin.* (oyèm & oyem) *to be pregnant, to be (big) with child, to be with young.* pr. 670; — *syn.* ninseṅ, bə duru, fa afuru; *cf.* opemfo, onyinsemfo. — 3. *trans. to impregnate, get with child or young; oyèm no.* — o-yém; Ak. & F. n-, *inf.* the state of pregnancy. Jer. 2, 24. pr. 3644; *cf.* ahōdaṅ.

o-yém-má [yeṅ, 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. *me nā afa me oyémmá, I take after or resemble my mother, have more of my mother than of my father.*

o-yé-máfó [ye mā] *agent; attorney, cf.* odimáfo; mewo y. wo Abürökyiri.

yém-méa [oyeṅ bea] *pasture; cf.* adidibea. Jer. 25, 36. Ezek. 34, 14.

yémmeṅṅ, *a. fiery red; s. yeṅṅ, kəkəə.*

o-yemfó = oyenfo.

ayémfó, ayemfo, *pl. id. or n-*, 1. *a simple or single-minded, modest, quiet, harmless, inoffensive, unoffending, private man.* Ps. 10, 8. 10. 19, (7). 8; onipa a odwo na ompé ne hō asem, ompé n'asem guásò guásò, obèrè ne hō ase, ompe ntəkawáw, ote ne baabi komm, oṅhoahoa ne hō, onyé hyeehyee. — 2. *a man of low rank; a humble, obscure person; onipa a onye odehye (omfi hene abusūam')* nanso sika nni n'abusūam'. pr. 2745. — ayemfo-dé, *simplicity, modesty.* — ayemfó-b'rá, ayemfo-dé-yó, *modesty, unassuming manners.* - ayemfóm', ayemfó mü, n-, *in a modest, simple way or manner; odii ne hene ay., he reigned mildly.*

ayém-moa, *pl. n-* [aboa a woyeṅ no] 1. *domestic animal* (sheep, goat, cow, dog &c.); *cf.* afeboá. — 2. *animal fattening or fattened for slaughter, felling.* Mt. 22, 4.

o-yem-pá = oyen pa, *a good education &c., s. the foll.*

yèŋ, *v.* to bring up, nurse, nourish, cherish (1 Thess. 2,7), foster; to breed, raise, rear; to feed, maintain, support; to educate, instruct; ohea no yèŋ me ba; Kramofo yèŋ nantwi. *pr.* 6. 913. 916. - óyèŋ ne bá báprowé (*opp.* bápá), he spoils his child. — *o-yèŋ*, *inf.* nursing &c.; education, instruction. 2 Tim. 3,16.

yéŋ, Ak. = hyeŋ, a ship.

yey, *pron.* I. we (prefixed to the *v.*: ye-, ye-), poss. our, obj. us; Ak. yene, yere, yey, F. ehyen(nom), nye, nyere, hyen. Gr. § 53-59. — 2. Ak. = woy, wey, Ab. bey. Gr. § 58. *Rem.* 2.

yèŋŋ, yèmmeyŋ, a fiery red: ogya no aye y.; obayifo dew y.

ayéŋ, *pl. n.*, wizard, sorcerer, magician (obaninyeŋ); witch, hag (obaayeŋ); *syn.* obayifo. *pr.* 2155.

yéná, yénáfó = wéná, -fo.

ye-ná, s. oná; di..y., s. di 97.

yey-àŋkása; yéŋ-ara (Ak.), *we ourselves, our own selves; our own; - even we, just we; we, the same; Ak. also = wəgara.* [Am. 6,4.

*o-yéŋ-dáŋ*, stall, stable, fattening-house. yene, Ak. s. yen, *pron.*

*o-yeyfó*, *pl. a.*, nourisher, nurse, breeder, feeder, maintainer, educator &c., (school-master) tutor, guardian. Gal. 3,24. 4,2.

yey-hó, *refl. pron.* ourselves; Ak. also themselves. Gr. § 57 f.

yeykó, ayeykó-fa, F. = oyeykó, ayeykófa.

*o-yéŋ-mumá*, a nickname of amankani.

ayénsáá, ayén'saá, Ak. As. a species of white mouse, s. akura, (a)héénsiá.

àyénsiŋ, Ak. = agumá; wodi ay. (wogoru kitikiti bobo woy hō n.a., na enyé anibere so), they fight, wrestle, grapple together for exercise or amusement; oné baa di ay., he commits whoredom or adultery.

*o-yé-nyá*, yé-nyá, *inf.* [nea obi ye nyáe] merit, desert; gain, profit, cf. mfaso.

yenyay, *red. v.* yay.

yenyem, *red. v.* yem. Gen. 30,38. 41.

oyé-oo-yáa! listen! cf. yáa.

*o-ye-pá* [oyere pa] I. a good wife. *pr.* 3645f. — 2. a proper, lawful wife; cf. yefám'.

*o-ye-prekó*, a making once for all. K. § 229.

yey, *pl.* yermo, yernom; F. = oyere, yerenom. Mt. 19,3. 8.

yey, *v.* F. = yare.

yerá, *v.* Ak. hára, F. yew, I. to go astray, to lose one's way; wayéra okwáŋ, he has lost the way, cf. watō kwáŋ; way. wuram', he has lost himself in the bush. - *tr.* ode y. ne naŋ so kwáŋ, he seeks thereby to obliterate his tracks so as to mislead or frustrate investigation. - tew ani yera, to frustrate. Ezra 4,5. — 2. to be lost: adé no ayéra, minhú, the thing is lost, I cannot find it. *pr.* 565. 817-19. 1077. 1319; me sekaŋ ayera (me), or (tr.), may. me sekaŋ, I have lost my knife; *syn.* me sek. afi me nsa; hwe n' 'iye, mmá en-nyera, 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; - ne ŋkwá ayera no. — 3. to pass away, vanish (away. Ja. 4,14), disappear: osram ayera, mighū bio, the moon has disappeared, I see it no longer; mpren-nyey na mihūū no, na seseey way., I saw him only this moment, but now he is gone; oyerae woy anim. Lk. 24,31.

asem no ayera m'ani so = afi or apa m'ani so, me wère afi, the matter has vanished from my memory. — 4. to be killed: kaŋ no, se worebedi asem anadwo na wompe se obi te a, na wə-abo dawuru se: ohene se: obiara a ofi anadwo yi beyera = wəbekum no; a.s. ohene wu na woreye n'ayi a, na nuipa nyinaa nim se, wosi kwáŋ so a, wə-béyéra = wəbekum woy; wayéra né naŋ sò (kwáŋ), vulg. his tracks are lost = wəakum no a.s. wəatoy no, wəayi no hō. — 5. wayera me so (or, me naŋ so), lit. 'he has made me lost', wiped away my existence; wayéra so, he has caused it to be lost.

*o-yerá*, *inf.* perdition, destruction, ruin; abolition. Ob. 12. Heb. 8,13. — *o-yerá-bá*, *pl.* oyerá-mma, son of perdition. John 17,12: a prodigal.

ayerá, a certain amulet; otuo-sumaŋ.

ayera-dé, loss.

yéra-basa, *adv.*

gone'); *syn.* f.

na mme bam'

"if palm trees

field, the plants

*o-yerá-kwáŋ*, a

or ruin; eye n

pa so akofa y.

abesi kwáŋ pa

out of the right

it, than going

(Bunyan).

yerám, *v.* Ak. hára

I. to yawn, go

hoot (at), threaten

pe na woyerae yey

as soon as he spe

shouted at him so

off speaking. —

ŋkrante, dade bi

sharpen, make ve

billhook, sword, an

yèramyeram(yeram

les, of boiling liqu

y.; cf. hur

something sheu

yeráw, *v.* Ak. hára,

perplex, distress,

a) ne hó yeráw'

dismayed or distre

perplexity or distre

ne hō dwiriw no; a

a, na obia ne nā se

(woyeraw me hō,

yeykó! - b) moŋk

and harass him!

yerá-yèraw, *red. v.*

he troubles them.

yère, *v.* [red. yeyere]

extend, distend, str

ŋhōma, they stretc

of a sheep &c. (w

ŋhoma no akohata

nnua abob na a

ŋhoma no a, str

crumpled paper!

pintiŋŋ, he has str

tensely (tightly);

odeŋ mu, he exert

body; - wagye as

has taken up the

for all. K.

ayere, yere-

to go astray,

okwān, he

kwañ; way.

self in the

so kwañ, he

his tracks

ate investi-

o frustrate.

st: adé no

lost, I can-

1077. 1319;

c.), may. me

fe; syn. me

ve, mmā en-

not lose it

; eso ayera,

lost; - ne

away,

pear:

e m. has

ger, rem-

sese way.,

nt, but now

Lk. 24, 31.

= afi or apa

matter has

y. — 4. to

rebedi asem

e a, na wo-

obiara a ofi

um no; a. s.

a, na nnipa

so a, wa-

wayéra nè

cks are lost

no, woayi

so (or, me

le me lost,

wa. So,

t.

ction, ...;

— ə-yerá-

f perdition.

o-sumaŋ.

yéra-basa, adv. ('disappeared, vanished, gone'); syn. fafun; wowo abrodefuw na mme bam' pe a, okyēna pe ná y., "if palm trees grow in your plantain-field, the plantains will soon disappear".

ə-yerá-kwān, a way leading to perdition or ruin; eye mmeraw se wobefi okwān pa so akofa y. so seŋ se wobefi y. so abesi kwañ pa so, it is easier going out of the right way when we are in it, than going in when we are out (Bunyan).

yerám, v. Ak. hāram [red. yerámyeram] 1. to yawn, gape. — 2. to shout (at), hoot (at), threaten severely; obuee n'ano pe na woyeramyeram no mā ogyaee, as soon as he opened his mouth, they shouted at him so loudly that he left off speaking. — 3. y. (sekañ, adare, ŋkrante, dade biara) ano, to whet, sharpen, make very sharp (a knife, billhook, sword, any iron tool); cf. sew.

yeramyeram(yeram), adv. rising in bubbles, of boiling liquids; ŋkū no rehuru y.; cf. hurutututu. - F. completely (of something finished).

yeráw, v. Ak. hāra, to trouble, disturb, perplex, distress, annoy, vex, harass: a) ne hó yeráw' no, he is troubled, dismayed or distressed, he is in trouble, perplexity or distress; cf. ne hō hía no, ne hō dwiriw no; abofra bi kō ntəkaw a, na ebia ne nā se no se: me hō yeraw (woyeraw me hō, cf. b), seŋ duom na yeŋka! - b) moŋkoyeraw no hō, go and harass him! cf. ahōyeraw.

yerá-yèraw, red. v. yeraw; əy. wəŋ hō, he troubles them.

yère, v. [red. yeyere] 1. to spread, stretch, extend, distend, strain, straiten: wbyère ŋhóma, they stretch or distend the skin of a sheep &c. (wokum guaŋ na wode ŋhoma no akohata aŋia so, na wode nnua abobom' na awo; cf. pa 5c.); yere ŋhoma no mu, stretch or smoothe that crumpled paper! wáyère háma no mù pintiŋŋ, he has strained the cord very tensely (tightly); byère ne honam ahō-odeŋ mu, he exerts the strength of his body; - wagyē asem no áyère mú, he has taken up the case and (stretched

it, i. e.) pushed it farther than the others of his party would have done.

- yère hó = si hō or tim hō pintiŋŋ, to stand fast or immovable; n'akwañ yere hō pintiŋŋ, his ways are rigid, i. e. firm, unwavering. Ps. 10, 5. - ədaŋ no y. bepəw bi aniase, the house stands (firmly built) on the slope of a hill. - yere..bo, to enlarge the chest; cf. fuw or horaŋ bo. pr. 1157. - y. wo hō = hō mmodeŋ! wáyère wəŋ hō dii saa dwuma no, in doing such work they exerted themselves to the utmost. - yere..koko de ye.., to risk, hazard. - əyeree ntamadaj no kataa trābea no so, he spread the tent over the tabernacle. Ex. 40, 19. — 2. y. akyene, to stretch a skin upon a drum, to cover a drum by stretching a skin upon it. — 3. to rest upon one's head, e.g. a heavy load requiring the straining of one's nerves or muscles: əyere wo (= əso wo), it is heavy (or, presses) on your head; mihyiaa no na adeso a yere no (= so no) when I met him, he was carrying 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 strain so that it cannot bear any more; asem no ay. so, the case or matter is hard, difficult, trying; - the words: se ayere so a, (= se emu aye deŋ 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 koraa (e. s. woye no biribiara na enye yiye, or, wokā no baabi na emma) na wuntumi ŋko a, mā obi ŋko, if you cannot by any means go, let another go; se éyère só á., in case of necessity; se enyére so á, əŋkó sá, except in case of necessity he does not go to war. — 5. s. yeyere 2. 3. — 6. n'ani yere so, nso. eŋhū hwee, he does all he can to be able to see, but in vain. — Cf. katere.

yere, v. = yeraw.

ə-yére, pl. nom, Ak. əye [con. ne yère] 1. wife, spouse or lawful consort of a

man; *pr.* 410. 430. 3645-54. — 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. — *Cf.* oyekoro. - (o)yerenom baanu aware, *bigamy*. - (o)yerenom dodow aware, *polygamy*. — 4. the father's sister's daughter, the mother's brother's daughter, the mother's sister's son's wife. [*cf.* oyare.

o-yeré, yereba, yerewa, F. *sickness, disease*; yèredede, 1. a. acid, sharp, biting to the taste, acrid, pungent, hot: wókaw yisá à, éyè y. — 2. adv. 'at one go', at full speed, speedily, with rapid strides &c.: ade kyèe no, na ode hwee (kwan) so y. koduu Osu, the next morning he set out and without interruption proceeded or hastened on to Osu; *cf.* yèe; oboo y. kotow hwee woy so, he rushed impetuously or furiously upon them; *cf.* bō 11; bō y. = tu mirika, to hasten, to hurry. — 3. okwān yéré-dé, a straight road.

ayere-dódow, many wives; polygamy. *pr.* 3655; - ay. aware, polygamy.

ayeré-dúru, a medicine [aduru] to enlarge or fester [yere] a wound, to make it ulcerate.

ayérefá, *inf.* adultery committed with another man's wife; *cf.* oŵia.

o-yérefafó, pl. a., adulterer. — ayérefasem, adulteries. *Mk.* 7,21.

ayeram, Kuk.: ne hō ate ay., efi biara nni ne hō biem, he has become quite clean, there is no longer any uncleanness about him.

ayerem: tew yeg ayerem, mfa wo nsa nkā! 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 in it! ayerem ool obi oo obi nkā oo! nobody shall interfere to pacify them, let them fight (and we shall see who is the strongest)! Kwasi atew Kwaku nè Kofi ayèrem, Kws. has urged on (or instigated) Kwk. and Kf. to fight (instead of pacifying them), he has set them to a fair trial of strength.

ayerem-kó, *duel, single combat*.

ayèrèmiré, a bird with red eyes. *pr.* 2317.

yerewá, s. yereba.

yerew, v. [*red.* yereyerew] 1. to spread, e.g. a fluid, a drop of oil on a garment, a drop of ink on blotting-paper; *cf.* baa, bae, terew &c.; ηῆό yèrew apón no sò, oil spreads on the table. - nsú y. ntama mu, water penetrates cloth; nsú ayèreyerew osapów no mu, the sponge is soaked with water; fa kafe no yèreyerew adiwo; yereyerew kafe no mu! spread out the coffee! - ayeréw' dom no mu, he set the battle in array, arranged his army. 1 *Chron.* 19,17. — 2. nè bō yeréw' no, he feels disgust or nausea; *cf.* fono. — 3. F. to blaze, to be vivid.

nyerew-mú, *inf.* spread, expansion, enlargement.

yeréyerew, *red. v.*, s. before.

yerèwyerèw, glittering, sparkling; ogya dew y.; anyinam pae y. *pr.* 3656.

yerèyerew, a. F. sour, acid = nyinyā-nyinyā; nsā no aye y. = akāw, anyān; - wild, fierce. - oye no y., he is bitter against her. *Col.* 3,19.

yérédoo, yérédodo = wèrédoo &c.

ayé-sém [asem a woye] 'a word made for an occasion'; invention, fiction, unfounded tale; eyi de, eye ayésém kwa = asem bi a ennim' koraa na woboapa afa rekā se nea ewom', opp. nokwásém).

o-yésu; Ak. oyesuo [ye, esu] method; okwān a wānam so ye biribi.

aye-tf̄w, a wife [oyere] substituted [*cf.* taw, v.] in the place of one who died; wosi wo ayetaw n.s. woware obi ba na wo yere no awu na wōmā wo yere foforq si ananmū.

yew, F. = yaw; ye y., dzi y. (*Mk.* 3,5).

yew, v. F. = yera, to lose; to be lost. *Mt.* 5,13.

ayew, F. = aye. *Mt.* 9,8.

nyew, F. a root.

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

ayéwá F. = aŵówá.

aye-wàré, aye, *inf.* [ware yere] marriage, matrimony; di ay., to intermarry; *cf.* di 85. — ayeware-dí, *inf.* intermarriage.

yewa-seŋ, F. *bro*

Ayé-wòhó-múmó month; about

yéyá = ayéá.

ayeyáde, an evil

ayáyáde.

yeyáw, *red. v.* ya

peated) abusi

oyáw.

yeye, *red. v.* ye.

yéyè, *red. v.*

smiles.

ayéyè, *inf.* [ye

presents. *pr.* 3

ayeyé-dé, ayeyéd

obi aye a.s. wo

nanso enyé se

present, gift,

tion; wode nyu

ntama, ntrama

(to obtain his

má, *inf.* oblat

o-ye-yé, *pr.*

among plur

yeyere, *sd.*

hō, to puff one

swell. krakum

kūroo or kusuu

himself up. —

n'anim se obo

struts, swells,

ostentatious, or

ayeyé-sém [asém

vagance, eccen

siderate (mode

tion; stubborn

&c.; asem a

nni mu pii; d

wilful, caprici

aye-yí, *inf.* [yi

mendation. *pr.*

ayeyí-de, praised

pl. id. riser

yí, v. [re jiyí]

1. to take awa

out: yi nneema

things from the t

na odi, he takes

bones and eats i

yí fi adi, the b

take it out! ko

yewa-sɛŋ, F. *brazen vessel*.

Ayé-wòhó-múmó, - múmó, name of a month; about *June*, s. osram.

yéyá = oyéá.

ayeyáde, an evil disease. Eccl. 6,2; cf. ayáyáde.

yeyáw, red. v. yaw. — ayeyayáw', inf. (repeated) *abusing, scolding &c.*; cf. oyáw.

yeye, red. v. ye. — aye-yé, s. -yé.

yétyè, red. v. yee; oyeyee n'ano, he smiles.

ayétyé, inf. [ye aye] the act of *making presents*. pr. 3658.

ayeyé-dé, ayeyéde [ade biara a wode ye obi aye a.s. wode kye obi; enyé akatua, nanso enyé se ese se wode mā no] a present, gift, donation, offering, oblation; wode ɲɲuaŋ, ɲkoko, ɲkesua, nsā, ntama, ntrama, sika, koye abosom aye (to obtain his protection). — ayeyéde-má, inf. oblation. Dan. 9,27.

oye-yére, favourite wife, the most beloved among a plurality of wives. pr. 3433.

yeyere, v. red. 1. s. yere. — 2. y. ne hō, to puff one's self up, to be inflated, swell: krakum y. ne hō (e. s. oye ne hō kokūroo or kusuu no), the turkey-cock puffs himself up. — 3. oyeyéré n'aním (oye n'aním se obarima de), he looks big, struts, swells, assumes a pompous, ostentatious, or arrogant air or manner.

ayeyé-sém [asém à éyeyéré so] extravagance, eccentricity, rash or inconsiderate (mode of) proceeding, precipitation; stubbornness, wilfulness, obstinacy &c.; asem a eye deŋ, nanso nyansā nni mu pii; di ay., to be stubborn, wilful, capricious, &c.

aye-yí, inf. [yi aye] praise, laud, commendation. pr. 1505. 3657.

ayeyí-de, praises. Isa. 63,7. — yeyífo, pl. id. praiser, extoller. pr. 3533.

yi, v. [red. yiyi]

1. to take away, remove, take off, take out: yi nneema no fi poŋ so, remove the things from the table! óyi hoŋ fi dompem' na odi, he takes the marrow out of the bones and eats it; adaka no si poŋ ase, yi fi adi, the box is under the table, take it out! koyi adnaŋ wo mukaase,

go and fetch the food from the kitchen! yi ne ɲkataso, take off the lid or covering! yede tow yi de yi yeŋ koŋ mu afōa or yeŋ hō mmusu, 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 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; óyi ne ti, ne bogyese, he shaves (the whole of) his head, his beard; cf. bu 10, anim B. - woyi wəŋ hene ti, they dethrone their king; cf. yi 14. Formerly the head of the king was shaved at his deposition as a sign of his being divested of royal power and dignity. — nnera oyii ne ti, yesterday he (the medicine-man) dismissed him from treatment as cured. (On recovery, the heathen natives cut their hair short or shave it off). - oyi ne ti so, he cuts his hair. — 4a. oyi ne ti, he cuts off his head; ogyina n'atiko reyi (ne ti) aŋ so, he stood behind him preparing [prop. commencing] to cut off his head. — 5. yi..hə, to remove: wəáyi no hō, euphem. expr. = wəakum no, they have killed or executed him, cf. wayera ne naŋ so.

6. yi.. hō, a) to rinse, wash away: wuguare samina wíe a, wode nsu 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 asaŋka yi mu! - b) yi or yiyi mu, to pick out, choose, select from or among: mamā-wo ade yi a, nyiyi mu! pr. 399; yiyi mu, to purify. Ps. 12, (6). 7. - c) to except; to exclude from. pr. 1093.

8. yi, to pick out, choose, elect, select; yi bofo = tu bofo; yi.. si hō, to elect and present. pr. 543. — 9. to set apart, appoint, take for some purpose. pr. 3659; - yi.. to hō, to select for a special purpose, set apart.

10. yi.. ani, a) to turn away the eye (from): oye adwuma a, onyiyi ani = ohwe so yiye. - b) wayi m'ani ahye me ɲkyeŋ-

mu (wamā m'anidaso aye okwa), he has disappointed me. - c) ntama yi, éyi n'ani (= ani tew pē), this cloth gives or has its proper colour; the colour appears as it ought to be without dulness or admixture. — 10a. oyi n'ani so (kakra), he takes a (short) nap. — 11. yi anim, prop. to produce, i.e. show a frank, candid, open face; to set one's face to, have the decided intention, be bent upon: s. anim; wokā asem a, yi wo anim kā, na nnipa nyinaa nte, speak with a bare, open face, without fear, that all may understand! John 7,13; - oyii n'anim siesiee ogye no de bae, He directly prepared and procured salvation; wanyi n'anim na osiesiee wəŋ mää ogye no, he indirectly prepared them for salvation. K. § 207.

12. yi ano: a) (to remove the obstacle,) to make a beginning with eating (new yam); - b) to give an account, to answer or account for; - c) to interpret, to explain; oyi obüröni ano, he interprets the white man. - 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 kəkā asem bi to wo so na wokoyi ano a, enna wose: wayi n'ano; - oyiyi ano, he answers; he gainsays; - e) to make excuse, to apologise; oyi ano se ontumi ŋko; - wokāā aseŋkoro yiyii wəŋ hō ano. — yi saŋkū ano, s. saŋkū. — yi anom', lit. to clear one's mouth: wayi n'anom, he has relished his food.

13. yi.. nsa, to draw away the hand; euphem. for to eat: mekoyi mē nsā mabā mprēmprəŋ ara; moāyi mo nsā anā? 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: wóyi no só = wótù no só. — 15. yi.. tirim' to speak out or uncover one's thoughts, opinion or sentiments; to disclose one's self; to make a declaration; oyii ne t. kyerə 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, with purpose: miyii mē yam' mekyerə no, I frankly and sincerely told him what I had against him; miyi me yam' (fitaa) meda wo ase, I thank you (very) heartily; woyii wəŋ yam' pefee or kroŋkroŋ gye asem no, they received the word willingly and sincerely, with all readiness. Acts 17,11; oyi ne yam' redi (or, se obedi) asemone, he purposely commits wickedness.

17. (yam') yi, to be evacuated: aduru no amā ne yam' (nnešima) ayi or ayiyi, this medicine has evacuated his bowels.

— 18. yi, to cause to loathe, become loathsome to: aduaŋ no ayi me = afono me.

19. to catch in a snare or net, to entangle, apprehend: yi anōmaa, apataa. pr. 2491. 3113; .. se wəmmeyi no asem mu, .. to catch, trip him in his words. Mk. 12,13; to catch, seize, s. adwow. —

20. to take to one's self, appropriate: yi adwow, to kidnap, panyar, s. adwow.

— 21. to release, liberate, deliver: oyii me (fi or wə) ašase; 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 adi: oyi asem no adi, he brings the matter to light; oyi ne hō adi, he shows, manifests himself; obetumi ayi ne ti adi Onyaŋk. 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 ŋkonyāā, oyi ne nsan' sənkyerene, he performs a wonder, shows or works a sign; nsā yi n'ani, the wine gives its sparkling. Prov. 23,31. — 24. yi.. kyere, to reveal, discover, disclose to; to display; to show. Tit. 2,10; yi ne hō kyere, to show oneself. pr. 51. — 25. to bring forth, speak out: yi mpae, to pronounce or make an invocation, make a vow, offer up prayers; s. (bə) mpae. — 26. yi.. aye, to draw forth, reveal or speak out some one's good (qualities) or well-doing, i.e. to praise, commend, extol, exalt. pr. 3661f.

27. yi, yiyi, to plead, cf. 12d; oyi

amā me, he p...  
amā me, he lod...

— 28. to charge  
reproach: oyi  
against me =  
ónunu me (e. s.  
na enyé no de  
atəŋ, pr. 3663;  
me of or charge  
me akyyinne; o  
məŋwene = ose,  
yam' 5. — 29.  
to eject or cast  
globated in the  
one's grudge, spe  
to cast something

30. to give out  
yield, emit: yi  
ayi abāā né al  
brought forth m  
foliage; oyi hūā,  
yi awerebobaw,

31. to dr...  
cause or o...  
oyi me abui...  
- oyi me ahī: a)

ens me; b) = og...  
me; - óyi-me kās...  
picks a quarrel  
bebree gu me so  
me abufuw); obe...

m'anò akasakásá;  
— 32. to cause,  
to bring upon  
involve (one's self  
(a person) into de  
(espec. by an oar)  
eye ne wura de.  
raise or levy tax  
taxes or tribute.

34. to lay, p...  
away (with), rem...  
1 Pet. 2,1): yi  
cf. 1. pr. 398.  
from an oar; -

23,23. — 35. to  
dom, to rout the  
— 36. yi kwag,  
(through the bush

37. yi.. hye, s.  
a) s. 24. 1 Cor.

partily, cor-  
me yam'  
d sincerely  
him; miyi  
e, I thank  
yam' pefee  
ey received  
erely, with  
yi ne yam'  
e purposely

ted: aduru  
i or ayiyi,  
his bowels.  
he, become  
= afono me.  
or net, to  
aa, apataa.  
i no asem  
his words.  
adwow. —  
appropriate:  
s. adwow.  
liver. yii  
25  
th m a  
ng to light,  
lose; espec.  
brings the  
he shows,  
i ne ti adi  
to appear  
adzi, F. to  
pue, F. to  
Mt. 13, 52.  
ri nkonyāā,  
performs a  
gn; nsā yi  
ling. Prov.  
reveal, dis-  
to show.  
show one-  
ing forth,  
noi or  
vow, offer  
26. i ..  
speak out  
well-doing,  
tol, exalt.  
12d; oyi

amā me, he pleads for me; oyi nteŋ  
amā me, he lodges a complaint for me.  
— 28. to charge with, upbraid with,  
reproach: oyi me nteŋ, he complains  
against me = okā m'aním, obo me sōbo,  
ónúnu me (e.s. asem bi a swa ne tirim  
na enyé no de na orekā akyeré me); yi  
ateŋ, pr. 3663; oyi me atoro, he accuses  
me of or charges me with a lie = ogye  
me akynnye; oyi me amō, oyi me aya-  
māgwene = ose, me yam' ye ŋwene, s.  
yam' 5. — 29. yi .. menase pōw, (prop.  
to eject or cast up what has been con-  
globated 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 ahabaŋ = fefew; dua no  
ayi abāā nē ahabaŋ pii, the tree has  
brought forth many branches and rich  
foliage; oyi hūā, he gives out a scent; -  
yi awerebobaw, s. this.

31. to draw forth from, to produce,  
cause or occasion in another person:  
oyi me abufuw, he provokes me to anger;  
- oyi me ahīi: a) = oyi me hū, he fright-  
ens me; b) = ogoru me hō, he mocks at  
me; - óyi-me kāsá, he begins, seeks or  
picks a quarrel with me, okekā nsem  
bebre gu me so de repe me atutu (ayi  
me abufuw); obeyi m'ano kasa = obegyé  
m'anó akasakásá; - yi awerehow, s. this.  
— 32. to cause, incur, contract, catch:  
to bring upon (another or one's self),  
involve (one's self) in; yi kaw, to get  
(a person) into debt. pr. 1642; yi amanne  
(espec. by an oath); akoa koyi kaw a,  
eye ne wura de. — 33. yi tow: a) to  
raise or levy taxes or tribute; b) to pay  
taxes or tribute.

34. to lay, put or set aside; to do  
away (with), remove, (also: yi .. tow gu.  
1 Pet. 2, 1): yi mmusu, to turn off mischief;  
cf. 1. pr. 398. 3662; yi ntam, to absolve  
from an oath; - yi .. gu, to cut off. Ex.  
23, 23. — 35. to rout, put to flight: yi  
dóm, to rout the hostile army. pr. 2952.  
— 36. yi kwan, to make a new way  
(through the bush); cf. hō kwan.

37. yi .. hys, s. mpátoso. - yi .. kyere,  
a) s. 24. 1 Cor. 2, 10; b) to commend.

Tshi-English Dict.

1 Cor. 8, 8. — 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; to give away. pr. 2268. - c) s.  
27. — 39. yi .. apra, to warn, caution.  
o-yí, pl. eyinom, this person, this one:  
oyi bekā akyeré yēŋ. Gr. § 60.

e-yí, pl. eyinom, this thing: eyi, wofré  
nò déŋ? or, wofré eyi déŋ? - eyi ansā-  
nā .., but now, but just now, not till  
now, now at length, so late; eyi ansā-  
na wo(a)ba, at last you come! you  
come so late! Gr. § 60.

yí, (pl. yinom) a. pron. this, that: adaka  
yi, wode dua na aye.

yíara, o-, e-, even this, the very same.  
Gr. § 60, 1. 2. 74, 2.

ayí [removal, soil of the corpse? s. yi,  
v.] the funeral custom or ceremony of  
the natives, celebrated with dancing  
processions, shooting, drumming, drink-  
ing palm-wine or rum &c. pr. 441. 3664;  
kō ayi or ayi ase, to go to a funeral  
ceremony. pr. 191. 752. 847. 2782. —  
— se ayi, to invite to a funeral. pr.  
2911. — ye .. ayi, to perform the ob-  
sequies or funerals of a person.

Oyi-abelaŋ-ayaase, name of a month =  
Kotonimma.

o-yiádóm, pl. a-, victor, hero; nea oyi  
dóm.

nyi-anó, defence; cf. anoyi. 2 Tim. 4, 16.

o-yi-anómā, fowler; cf. onōmaayifo.

ayi-ase-fó, those who have charge of or  
who attend a funeral.

o-yibiribí, name of a tree.

ayi-bua-de [ade a wode boa or bua ayi]  
contribution to the costs of a funeral  
ceremony; nea obi awu na obi akoye  
nò ayi na wode amā no.

o-yidám, F. [yi, v. & ndam, sharpness]  
= oyisekaŋ.

yi-dóm [edóm a woyi] a chosen or select  
army.

yíé = yiw, wíé, yes; well. — yíé = yiyé.

o-yíé, Aky. a species of reed; better:  
oyee.

nyííím' [yi fi mu] subtraction. — nyííi-  
m(u)-de: (akontaa mu) ny., minuend  
(Arith).

**o-yifó**, oyifó, *pl. a-* [*con. ne yifo*] 1. barber, hair-cutter; shearer. Acts 8, 32. — 2. catcher. Mk. 1, 17.

**ayifo**, ayiaséfó, *the people engaged in performing a funeral ceremony (rite); ofra ayifo mu bi.*

**yi-hámá**, mourning necklace, a string of white beads (mfúfuwa), round black seeds (abia), and thin, short bones of a beast; mmea kyi ayi a, ná wohye (wóde to wəŋ kəŋ mu).

**o-yi-kə**, *inf. a taking away; oy. adwuma, a negative task. K. § 221.*

**o-yi-kyere**, *inf. manifestation, exhibition, revelation.*

**o-yi-má**, *inf. the act of delivering or handing over to; delivery; treachery, treason.*

**o-yimá**, a handsome, fine-looking person; paragon, élite, the best, finest; ao, woye oy. mé yimá ne wo! (used of a person of the other sex); minni oy. bi wo baabi; afofanto yi ye oy., *this butterfly is an (unusually) fine one. Cf. feŋ.*

**ayimáfó**, a private person; opposite: odehye; cf. ayemfo.

**ayimáfówa** [*dim.*] an unimportant, un-presuming, simple, modest person.

**ayim-agyém'**, a certain charm; kuru wo hə na wode wo suman kə hō a, na kuru ketewa no aye kokūroo.

**o-nyimfóro**, onyifóro, a young person, male or female, not yet full-grown. pr. 3665.

**ayí-nán**, (As.): to ay., 1. to stretch out one's feet towards a corpse; opanyin bi wu a, ne yerenom te ne funu anim tēetēe wəŋ nan a ekyere aŵereshow, *when a man of rank dies, his wives sit before the corpse stretching out their feet (in its direction) as a sign of grief.* — 2. also, to lament during a funeral; ayi ase nantew nē sū. — **ayinagtó**, *inf. 1. stretching out one's feet &c. — 2. lamentation. Cf. ayi.*

**ayi-pá**, the second funeral of a deceased person; ye ay., *to perform such a f.*

**oyí-nè-dwirá-bá**, s. nasireni.

**yireŋŋ**: osūi ara adekyēe y., *he (a lion) roared all night till day-break; syn. wēe.*

**yiri**, *v. to swell, rise (of water); to overflow, break the banks, inundate: nsu ayiri ase kūrōw no; cf. bə, sram; fufuu no ahōmaŋ ayiri aŵowa no mā. pr. 3079.*

**yiridi(di)**: hə or tu y., *to rush, dash: wəŋ nyinaa bə y. kəŋ akō no ano. Jer. 46, 9; ba yiridi(yiridi), to rush, dash, to come in crowds; tu mirika y. (y.), to run very fast.*

**yír(i)m**, F. = yinom, *pl. of yi, pron. (Mt. 1, 20. 10, 2. 5).*

**nyiri-sram-so'**, *inf. an overflowing, flood, inundation. Dan. 9, 26.*

**yisá**, sáwisá, Guinea-pepper, Cayenne pepper, grains of paradise; a species of *Anomum* and its seeds. pr. 2306. 3542. [G. gbəwyei]; memáa no sika bi se əmfa ntə yisa bi nye ne hō, *I gave him some money to defray part of his expenses for medical treatment.*

**yisá-nè-ŋkyéne**, a certain European cloth; s. ntama.

**ayisá**, ayisáa, ayisáwa, *pl. nyisáa, orphan. pr. 3666-69; Aky. aŵisáa, pl. ŋ.*

**ayisá-de**, things [ade] done to an orphan; əyē no ay., *he uses him spitefully, illtreats him [G. efele niisenianii].*

**nyisáa-sé**, "father of orphans", an honourable appellation.

**ayi-sé** [asē a, se obi yi a, égù ne tiri ase no; cf. aŵosē, mmanijwəw] *shudder, horror, dread; ay. pini me, agu me so, apirim me, my blood runs cold at a shocking or painful sight; aŵəw apatuw agu me so na me hō aye se nsēwá-nsēwá, I am seized with a cold shudder.*

**o-yi-sékán**, *pl. a-* [əsekəŋ a wode yi] razor; kinds: anséeyi, oyiwá, atéwa, kúmtóá, kyiriafasé, ŋhwéá. [G. yišekakla].

**ayisi**, *pl. id. Ab. a week = dapeŋ, nnaa-wotwe. — Ayisi, pr. n. m.; s. App. E. Ayisi, pr. n. of the genius of the day called Kwasi (Sunday); the name is also used in addressing a male person born on a Sunday (Kwasi = akoa-Ayisi): yaa ayisi, s. yaa & Gr. § 41, 4. 147, 9. Cf. kurutiayisi.*

**nyi-só**, a part separated for an oblation,

for a special  
Ezek. 48, 9.  
duction.

**ayítótó**: wóyí

**ayítótóní**, *pl. a-*  
privy men  
which is  
56, 3. 4. Mt.

**ayi-tow**, aids,  
chief's func

**yiw**, Ak. yie  
cf. wis; -  
come? yes; -

negative que  
negation and  
dered with

he not yet  
**o-yiwá**, **o-yiwá**  
kind of razor

**yiye**, **yiyei**, red  
**yiye** [red. of ye]

y., remember  
adwum , ut  
maye wəw

work weu; - a  
dē yiye, it is  
greeable. — 2.

benefit; wel  
— ye yiye: 2,  
2282; əyē yiye

ni aye yiye,  
sperous; ye  
yiye (contr. a  
so that it m

tekrekyi; .. en  
- to thrive, be  
to make well,

pr. 785. - c) 1  
3560. 3576f.

yiye, to ease  
to prosper. 1

**o-yiyé**, *pl. a-*  
fair, ha  
ayiyé, *inf. ye*

funeral rites;  
**o-yiye-búru**, a  
son; opp. omu

**a-yiye-dí**, *inf. [d]*  
fare, prosper  
— **yiyedifó**,  
Ps. 69, (22). 23.



to over-  
late: nsu  
o, sram;  
a no mā.

h, dash:  
no ano.  
to rush,  
u mirika

i, pron.

ng, flood,

Cayenne  
a species  
pr. 2306.  
sika bi  
I gave  
part of  
tment.

an cloth;

orp. at.  
F.  
orpion;  
nitely,  
unil].  
an hon-

ne tiri  
shud-  
me, agu  
uns cold  
t; awow  
aye se  
a cold

ode yi]  
atéwa,  
G. yiše-

), pra-  
Ap.  
the ay  
name is  
person  
= akoa-  
§ 41, 4.

blation,

for a specific purpose or possessor. *Ezek. 48, 9-12. 20f.* - diminution, reduction.

**ayítótó:** wóyi no ay. = woyi n'áhweaabó.  
**ayítótóní,** pl. fo, eunuch; one whose privy member is cut off; cf. osae, which is only used of beasts. *Isa. 56, 3. 4. Mt. 19, 12.*

**ayi-tow,** aids, to pay for expenses of a chief's funeral (Ra.).

**yíw,** Ak. yie, interj. yes; yea; well; - cf. wís; - 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 s? yiw, is he not yet come? no.

**o-yiwá, o-yiwán** [mpanyiñ kasa] a smaller kind of razor; s. oyisekañ.

**yiye, yiyei,** red. v. ye.

**yiyé** [red. of ye] 1. adv. well: kae m'asem y., remember my words well! hwe wo adwuma y., attend well to your work! maye m'adwuma y., I have done my work well; - after an adj. very; enyé dè yiyé, it is not very sweet or agreeable. — 2. n. good; good quality; benefit; welfare; syn. pápa. pr. 292. — ye yiye: a) to turn out well. pr. 2282; áyè yiyé, it is well now; n'ahenni aye yiye, his reign has been prosperous; ye no senea woye a ebye yiye (contr. ebe' ye), make (or do) it so that it may turn out well; - (cf. tekrekya; .. enyé yiye, cf. hène, anisòde). - to thrive, become rich. pr. 2364. - b) to make well, i.e. to mend, repair. pr. 785. - c) to do good (to). pr. 396. 3560. 3576f. - d) euphem. ye ne hō yiye, to ease oneself; cf. nē. — di yiye, to prosper. 1 Kg. 2, 3.

**o-yiyé,** pl. a, a person goodly of form; fair, handsome. 1 Kg. 1, 6. Job 42, 15.

**ayíyé,** inf. [ye ayi] performance of the funeral rites; mourning.

**o-yiye-búru,** a handsome, yet dirty, person; opp. ómumawésewa.

**a-yiye-dí,** inf. [di yiye], F. eyiedzi, welfare, prosperity; security. Prv. 1, 32. — **yiye-difó,** those who are at ease. Ps. 69, (22). 23.

**o-yiyéfó,** pl. a-, mourner. 2 Sam. 14, 2.  
**o-yiyéfó,** pl. a-, a good, pious person.  
**yiye-hú,** inf. certain knowledge, certainty, assurance.

**yiye-yé, -yó,** inf. well-doing; doing good. *Heb. 13, 16;* performance of duties; prosperity. — **yiye-yéfó,** pl. id. benefactor.

**yiýí,** red. v. yi, to take away, remove &c. (many things simultaneously, repeatedly). pr. 3064; to shave oneself. *Gen. 41, 14.* - n'anim ayiyi nnompe, he has a bony face. - (intr.) wəñ mpəkyere yiyii, their fetters fell off.

**nyiyi-aní,** inf. the act or habit of withdrawing the eye, i.e. carelessness; ye ny., to be careless: woye ny. a, wəmfá ade mmā wo nsie; ny. so = anibia nnasosò, carelessly.

**nyiyi-anó,** inf. contradiction, gainsaying, impertinent replies; óyè ny., he contradicts. — **nyiyianófó,** opposer(s), gainsayer(s), gainsaying people. *Rom. 10, 21.*

**nyiyim'**, inf. election (*Rom. 9, 11. 11, 5*); selection; distinction, discernment, discrimination; exception; difference: ny. biara nni me nē wo ntam', there is no difference between you and me; nnipa mu ny. nē animhwe, respect of persons. *Rom. 2, 11.* — F. nyiyim = ŋkyekyem', verse.

**nyiyim'-sò,** by partiality. 1 Tim. 5, 21.

**ayí-yó,** Ak. = ayiye.

**yə,** v. Ak. = ye; onim yó (inf.), he knows how to do or to make it. pr. 2324. 3671.

**yò** = wò; cf. wòròdo...

**yóo** = wóo.

**yóo, áyoo,** interj. [eye-oo, aye yiye oo] = wís, well, all right.

**o-yókó** = o-wókó; s. o-wéko.

**o-Yóko,** s. o-Woko. —

**yóma,** camel; F. yomo (*Mt. 3, 4. Mk. 1, 6*). — **yóma-foro,** a young camel. *Isa. 60, 6.*

**yóññ,** imit. adv. tingling; n'asóm' ye no y., his ears ring, tingle. 1 Sam. 3, 11. *Jer. 19, 3;* cf. wəññ, gyenyenyenyen.

**o-yònkó,** pl. nom, a- [wəñkō, yəñkō; con. ne yònkō] 1. friend, companion, comrade. — 2. neighbour, fellow-man,

another person. *pr.* 161. 902. 1369. 1644. 1907. 3368. 3672-75. - *cf.* adamfo, afe, mfefo, aŋe; fa oy., to take as a friend, to form a friendship; onè wɔŋ fa y. or ay., he made friends with them, = ode ne hō bə wɔŋ hō, onè wɔŋ siane. *pr.* 1575; wəfofa wɔŋ hō (a)yɔŋkō.

yɔŋkō-(a)dwumayeni, companion in labour, fellow-labourer. *Phil.* 2, 25. *Philem.* 24. — y.-deduani, fellow-prisoner. *Philem.* 23. — y.-difo, fellow-heir. —

y.-srāni, fellow-soldier. *Phil.* 2, 25; &c.

ayɔŋkō-fá, ayɔŋkō-bó, *inf.* (the act of forming a) friendship; amity, friendly alliance, league of amity; fellowship, communion; wodi ay., they maintain friendship. — ayɔŋkōfá-dí, *inf.* communion. *K.* § 342.

ayɔŋkō-góru, *inf.* [agoru] playing with friends, i.e. feasting, carousing, gaming &c. wherewith a prodigal debauchee entertains his friends at his own expense. *pr.* 3676-79.

ayɔŋkoraá, ayɔŋkorowa, obs. = ahenkoraa.

nyow, *F.* = yiw, *yes.* *Mf. Gr.* p. 138.

yóróðo, yóróðo = wóróðo &c., *syn.* pepepe; sem so y., to fit exactly (e.g. two boards or stones).

ayówá, yewa, *F.* s. aŋowa.

ayowá, ayawa, *Ak.* = abeya, an earthen vessel.

oyóoyáa, oŋóoyáa = muntie, listen! s. yáa.

yóoyóo = wóowóo. *pr.* 331.

yúu = wúu. — yúw = wúw.

yúw = wúw, *adv.*

Abra

powa hu

pówa

péséwa

damma

takufá

takú

kókòà

so(w)afá

*As.* dommaf*Ak.* agyirat*Ak.* dommaf*Ak.* bodomm*As.*

so(w)a

fiásó

*As.* d'ammá*Ak.* yirat*As.**Ak.* dommá*Ak.* bodomm*As.*

nnomanu (do

*As.* nsāno (r*Ak.**Ak.* dwo(w)a

súru

peresúru,

takimānsu

*As.* asíá*Ak.**As.* dwò(w)a

namfi,

*Ak.* dwo(w)a

ošuaá

ŋŋwòwa mm

d. r

asūa

asūaa

bénnaa

péredwane =

tá-súaa

tasūaanu

ntáanu

ntáanu-asūaa

ntáasā, ntáa

## Appendix A.

## Gold Weights used in Akem and Asante.

| Abrammó               | mpésewa | ntakú | ackies or dollars | L  | sh | d   | f     |                        |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------------------|----|----|-----|-------|------------------------|
| powa hu               | 1/4     | .     | .                 | .  | .  | .   | 1     |                        |
| pówa                  | 1/2     | .     | .                 | .  | .  | .   | 2     | = F. ηwenefā.          |
| pésewa                | 1       | .     | .                 | .  | .  | 1   | 1/2   | = F. ηwene.            |
| damma                 | 2       | .     | .                 | .  | .  | 2   | 1     |                        |
| takufā                | 3       | .     | .                 | .  | .  | 3   | 1 1/2 | = F. simpówa; Akp. 6d. |
| kókòá                 | 4       | .     | .                 | .  | .  | 4   | 2     | ηkòkòá 2 = mpes. 8.    |
| takú                  | 6       | 1     | 1/8               | .  | .  | 6   | 3     | = F. takufā.           |
| so(w)afā              | 36      | 6     | 3/4               | .  | 3  | 4   | 2     |                        |
| As. dōmmafā           | 42      | 7     | 7/8               | .  | 3  | 11  | 1     |                        |
| Ak. agyiratwefā       | 48      | 8     | 1                 | .  | 4  | 6   | .     | = As. borofofā.        |
| Ak. dōmmafā           | .       | 9     | .                 | .  | 5  | .   | 3     | = As. agyiratwefā.     |
| Ak. bōdōmmófā         | .       | 10    | .                 | .  | 5  | 7   | 2     | = As. nsowansāfā?      |
| As.                   | .       | 11    | .                 | .  | 6  | 2   | ?     |                        |
| so(w)a <sup>n</sup>   | .       | 12    | 1 1/2             | .  | 6  | 9   | .     |                        |
| fiasó                 | .       | 13    | .                 | .  | 7  | 3   | ?     |                        |
| As. dōmmá             | .       | 14    | .                 | .  | 7  | 10  | 2     | nnōmanu = ntaku 24.    |
| Ak. agyiratwé         | 96      | 16    | 2                 | .  | 9  | .   | .     | = As. borofó.          |
| As.                   | 99      | .     | .                 | .  | .  | .   | .     |                        |
| Ak. dōmmá             | .       | 18    | .                 | .  | 10 | 1   | 2     |                        |
| Ak. bōdōmmó           | .       | 20    | 2 1/2             | .  | 11 | 3   | .     | = As. sowansā?         |
| As.                   | .       | 22    | .                 | .  | 12 | .   | .     |                        |
| nnōmanu (damma 2)     | .       | 24    | 3                 | .  | 13 | .   | .     |                        |
| As. nsāno (ntaku 26?) | .       | 24    | 3                 | .  | 13 | 6   | .     | = nsowakoro 2.         |
| Ak.                   | .       | 30    | .                 | .  | 16 | 10  | 2     | As. dwoasuru, nt. 28.  |
| Ak. dwo(w)asúru       | .       | 32    | 4                 | .  | 18 | .   | .     | = As. anamfisuru.      |
| súru                  | .       | 36    | 4 1/2             | 1  | .  | (3) | .     |                        |
| peresúru, As.         | .       | 40    | 5                 | 1  | 2  | 6   | .     |                        |
| takimānsuá            | .       | 44    | 5 1/2             | 1  | 4  | 9   | .     |                        |
| As. asiá              | .       | 48    | 6                 | 1  | 7  | .   | .     | = sowafákoró 8.        |
| Ak.                   | .       | 54    | .                 | 1  | 10 | 4   | 2     | = sowafákoró 9.        |
| As. dwò(w)a           | .       | 56    | 7                 | 1  | 11 | 6   | .     |                        |
| namfi, As.            | .       | 60    | .                 | 1  | 13 | 9   | .     |                        |
| Ak. dwo(w)a           | .       | 64    | 8                 | 1  | 16 | .   | .     | = As. nansūaa.         |
| ošuaá                 | .       | 72    | 9                 | 2  | .  | 6   | .     |                        |
| nywòwa mmienú         | .       | .     | 16                | 3  | 12 | .   | .     | 16 ackies (dollars) =  |
| id. né dwoasúru       | .       | .     | 20                | 4  | 10 | .   | .     | 1 ounce.               |
| asūaanú               | .       | .     | 18                | 4  | 1  | .   | .     | If 1 oz. is not valued |
| asūaasá               | .       | .     | 27                | 6  | 1  | 6   | .     | at £ 3. 12s., this     |
| bénnáa                | .       | .     | 32                | 7  | 4  | .   | .     | table must be cor-     |
| péredwane = ta        | .       | .     | 36                | 8  | 2  | .   | .     | rected accordingly.    |
| tá-sūaa               | .       | .     | 45                | 10 | 2  | 6   | .     |                        |
| tasūaanu              | .       | .     | 54                | 12 | 3  | .   | .     |                        |
| ntáanu                | .       | .     | 72                | 16 | 4  | .   | .     |                        |
| ntáanu-asūaanú        | .       | .     | 90                | 20 | 5  | .   | .     |                        |
| ntáasā, ntáansā.      | .       | .     | 108               | 24 | 6  | .   | .     |                        |

## Appendix B.

### Mythological Proper Names.

(Names of Objects of Worship and Superstitious Usage).

#### I. Names for God, the Supreme Being.

Oboades. Borebore (in mythical stories). [Burukū, Guag]. Ọdọmāṅkāmā. Onyame (*Sky God*), Onyaṅkōme, Onyaṅkō(m)ṗoṅ, Onyaṅkoro(m)pono, Onyaṅkōṗoṅ Kwame, Amāomēē, Amosu, Amowia, Totorobonsu, Otumfo, Twēaduampṗoṅ. (See these words in the Dict.). — According to native tradition Onyame was, in ancient times, worshipped by all the Tshi tribes; but in the course of the centuries this cult was superseded by that of the asamaṅfo and the abosom, and in our days the influence of Onyame upon the religious, moral or social life of the people is quite insignificant.

#### II. Names of "Abósóm"

i.e. 'Gods', *Deities, Genii, Demons, Guardian Spirits*, or Spirits created by God, subordinate to Him and executing His will with regard to Man. (Cf. abosom in the Dict.). — The appellation "*fetish*", from Port. "feitico, artificial; amulet, charm; sorcery", ought to have been applied only to objects of superstitious usage commonly called amulets or charms, as those under IV., and not to the following kinds of imaginary beings worshipped or consulted by heathen natives:

a. **Ọmáṅ bósóm**, town or country genius or demon, tutelary genius of a country or community.

b. **Abusúá bósóm**, family genius or demon, guardian spirit of a family. — These two kinds, also called **abosom-pṗoṅ**, great demons, are served by *priests* (asof) 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. **Ọkamfó bósóm** (abósóm á ósi nipa só kóm), 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 **abósóm-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 abbreviations As. Aky. &c. indicate the district or town in which the god or demon, &c. is (or was) adored.

Baṅkamoṅ, Akp. Abanumu, Aky. ọBerekú (Kyere ba), Aky. Berekúmadaw, Ab. Aberewá, As. Biribiriku, Akp. ọBóahwéhé (Firaw mu bo). ọBoagye, Akp. (asuwa). Boakyé-yáw, Aky. ọBoame? ọBo-a-osi-sum', Ab. (Nyanawásé). Bohē = Ati, Akp. Bomfi, Akp. Bompome, Dat. ọBóo, Aky. Bonsám, Aky. Abontōa, Aky. Abopó? ọBosom-afi b. (asuwa). ọBósóm-ayésu b. Bosom-p'r'a a. b. Aky. Akp. Bosom-múru b., As. Bosonotwé (a lake) b., As. Akp. Abotow, Ab. ọBo-wansaṅ (esi Firawm'). ọBráfó a., Abora. Brápá (ọbo a esi nsum'). Brofo (ọdé bosom), Dat. ọBua, Akp. Buaduwa, Buamme, Akp. Abufúw, Akp. Abuko? Burogyá, As. Búrukó, Okw. (a rock near Tafo). Burukú, Akp. Burukúmadaw, Akp. — ọDá, ọLá, Akp. Dadé, Akp. Adadé, Aky. Akp. Adaé-yáw, Adaré-yáw, Akp. (an iron of an arm's length). Dakubi, Akp. Dámmore a., Akp. Damté, Akp. Dapá, Laakpá, Gá. Adare, Aky. As. ọDásikyí (ọbo tententṗ). Dedakú, Akp. ọDènté a., Dat. Krakye. Adinkrá, Akp. Adwedaá c., Akp. Aky. Dwèrbe, Dwirobe b., Okw.

(a cave). Akp. Akw. Gu — Guarebe & sun-god). Aky. Katáw komi, Kopko Akp. Ako(r) Akp. Akonna a., Krobo. K Akp. Kwabe gyé, Akp. K Akp. Kyepk Kyéreté b. ( Ab. Akw. ọB b., (usu), Ak Akp. Nyána ọPiábó, Ak Apontúá, Ak kum', Accra Akw. (Pess, Akp. (Adeny god), Okw. kwaw akp. b., Ak Nt máṅ (loek Akp. Wontu

#### III. Names

The se called Ayisi days are: K da). — Every Kwa (= ak Kwásí, Kw Thus the name Adadé, or as may. — If name, that de woo wo no, (= A wásí) Such nále ("wo k'a" ne being distinguish his own "sou

The unus adwo, bená & makes it prot

(a cave). Adwi, Akp. — Fiaṅkóabó, Akp. Mfódwò (Akwasí-ákú), Aky. Fófíe *c.*, Aky. Akp. Akw. Okw. As. Afòṅkò, Akp. Af'ram', Aky. Akw. Afre, Akp. Furuków', Krakye. — Guarebe *a.*, Akp. oGyaensā, Asutšale. Gyagyafó, Ab. Agyam gbode, Date, (fire-god & sun-god). Gyaremfi, Akp. Gyigyafó, Akp. — oHyiawú *a.*, Date. — Káramó-kófi, Aky. Katáwéré, Aky. Ab. Ȯketea *b.*, Aky. (asu). Kobiri, As. Kofi-amámfó, Aky. Konkomi, Konkomu, Date (abo). Konkoṅmu *a.*, Date (obodan bi mu nipa). Konkromá *c.*, Akp. Ako(n)nédi, Akwenédi A'bénāā (dua, Konkomi yere), Date. Akónnò (nsu bi), Akp. Akonno, Ab. (Nyanawásé). Kónsi Abenāā *c.*, Akp. Koran̄kyé Ammá, Akp. Kotoko *a.*, Krobo. Kpe, Akp. Akrapiti, Akp. oKrète *b.*, Akp. Kubekóro, *s.* Tutusuman̄. Akuru, Akp. Kwabená, Aky. Kwabena Buaduwa, Akp. Kwaeti, Date. Akwagyaj *a.*, Akp. Kwagyé, Akp. Kwaku-mumuaku, Ab. (Nyanawásé). Akwatiá, Akp. — Kyaw, Akyeawu *b.*, Akp. Kyegkú (in the cave of a rock) *a.*, Akp. Kyere (Akyeré), Aky. Akyerem, Akp. Kyéreté *b.* (obo), Ab. — oLá, *s.* Ȯda. — Amānāno, Aky. Mānté *a.*, Date. Akw. Mantebi, Ab. Akw. oMantim (siw), Date. Mānguro, As. Mere, Akp. — Nādu *a.*, Krobo. Nanábāniṅ *b.*, (nsu), Akp. Nanānom = oBrafo *a.*, Anānse, Akp. Anānū, Akp. Anókyé, Okw. Nyada, Akp. Nyānaw (bepow), Ab. oNyāwonsu, Akp. — Mpakó (nsu), Akp. Mpéni (dua), Akp. oPiábó, Akp. oPintan̄, Aky. (Apedwa). Pitimante, Akp. Pœ, Akp. Amponagyeyi, Okw. Apontūá, Aky. Ampontūá, Akp. P'rá, *s.* Bosompra. oPražka, Akp. — oSae, Date. Sakúm', Accra dist. oSedú, Ab. (Adammórobe). Nsemi, Akp. Asené-kwadwó, Aky. Akp. (obo); Akw. (Pese, obo a esi nsum'). Sényaane (ohea), Akp. oSiaboo, Akp. Esie, Aky. oSrāmāṅ, Akp. (Adenyā nsu ne koro). Nsuansā, Akp. oSúdum, Akp. — Tānnò *c.*, Aky. Akp. (rain-god), Okw. As. Tebere, Akp. A'tékò, Aky. oTēmimoso, Akp. oTene-yaw, Aky. A'ti, Atikwaw, Akp. Atiá-yaw, Aky. Okw. oTimmò *b.*, Akp. Tipe, Akp. Topéré, Akp. Ntówá *a.* *b.*, Akp. Ntówá (ohea) *b.*, Ab. Tšawe (atono bosom), Okw. oTútu, Akp. Date. oTútusuman̄ (Kubekóro), Akp. Twenebóá *b.*, Akp. Twomu, Date. Tworódo, Akp. — Wentúm, Akp. Wontumi, Akp. Awuruawuru, Akp. — A'ye, Akp. Yentumi, Aky.

### III. Names of Personal Beings referring to the seven days of the week.

The seven days of the week are named after seven personal beings or Genii, called Ayisi [Awúsi], Adwó, Bēnā, Wukú, Yaw, Afí, Amén. (The names of the days are: Kwásida [Awusida], Dwóda, Bēnāda, Wukúda, Yáwda, Fída, Méméne-da). — Every boy receives a name from the day on which he is born, the syllable Kwa (= akwa, a man, slave) being prefixed to one of those 7 personal names: Kwási, Kwádwó, Kwábénā, Kwákú, Kwàw (F.) or only Yaw, Kófi, Kwámé. Thus the name "Kwasi" means a man belonging to Ayisi, just as "Kwadadé" is the name given to one who before or at his birth was dedicated to the bosom Adadé, or as "Kwagyéman" is the name of a slave belonging to a man called A'gyéman. — If one called Kwasi, Kwadwo &c. salutes a person knowing him by this name, that other person replies: Yaa Ayisi, Yaa Adwó &c.; "obosom a wo agya de woo wo no, ne da na wode gye." The corresponding female names are: Akósuwa (= Akwásiba), A'dwówa, A'bénāā, A'kúwá, Yaa, (Yawá), A'fúwa, A'mmá. 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".

The unusual formation of the above names (i.e. the position of the genitives adwo, benā &c. after Kwa; a separate form for the feminine with the prefix 'a') makes it probable that the 7 days of the week and the male & female names derived

from them, are not of Tshi origin. Add to this that in most languages of the Sudan there occurs a week of 4 or 5 days, but not of 7. Cf. also "Aday" in the Dict.

There are also *nicknames* connected with those names corresponding to the days of the week, viz. **Bodúá** for Kwasi, **Okótó** for Kwadwo, **Ogyám** for Kwabēnā, **Ote-anan̄kā-unuro** for Kwámé &c.

#### IV. Names of Asúmān̄

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 *suman̄, dohuwa*. — The persons preparing or selling them are called *akomfó, asúmān̄fó* or *aduruyefó*.

**Bése\***, **Abuká** (wotēe nipa na wahwe ase), **Adin̄krá\***, **Dwen̄fá\***, **Afrim'\***, **Gyabāā**, **Gyābum**, **Gyābug** (Agyamu?), **Gyaámè**, **Gyirapaw'** = **Kyerapaw'**, **Ahúnu\***, **Kafirimá**, **Konyó\***, **Aku** (s. Abuka), **Đkú**, **Akúm'súmān̄\***, **Kyerapaw'\***, **Amamfó**, **Đn̄órú-me-nsá\***, **Opeyi**, **Sábé\***, **Tén**, **Ayerá\***, **Ayim-agyém\*** &c.

\*See the words in the Dictionary.

## Appendix C.

### 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, dome, due, dwira, afunsoa, gyaw, ahamatwē, hyira, akabo, kai, kaykye, kom, nk̄om, akomma, okomfo, krā, krāmo, kum, kyi, akyide, mmusu, mmusuyi, anohyira, mpae, nsew, s̄ore, os̄ofo, os̄rāmān̄, suman̄, ntafowayī, ntontobo, tram*.

b. Notions of the *human soul* &c. See *bra, v. 3, obra 1, dwuw 5, hophom, hweng 2, okra, nkrabea, okrabiri, okrakyere, os̄āmān̄, sāmān̄sew, sesā, asumguare, sunsum, twē kra*.

c. *Observances* referring to birth, marriage, death, familiar and social relations &c. of individuals. See *badin̄, abakyere, abam', obaninyere, abiriwa, bra 3, adobow-si, dwom, offoforo-duru, afforo-duru, mfuakoko, afunsoa, agoru, guaha, guantiri, hyirew, kuna, kyi ayi, popomporuwa, nsā-si, ns̄ore-si, atoremude, ntora, tue 2g, twetiatwa, w̄erempe, ayi-ye*.

d. *Customs* of the people as a body, festival days: See *aberekwasi, adae, odwira-twa, ohum-di, akon̄-huro*.

## Appendix D.

### Ethnological Proper Names.

#### Names of original Families of the Tshi people.

According to *T. E. 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 Akwapems, as far as they are of a common descent with the Akwams and Akems or have relations in Fante, are included. Whether the Br̄on̄fo and Kāmān̄fo 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. According to a widespread native tradition there were 7 original families or clans (*abusūaban̄-ason, q. v.*):

Beretu, Abra (Asē) (Owoko). Each family localities. — The pr same mother, or rela right of succession. It is natural that th cal division, and it connections.

We arrange the list, and mention wi of such families live.

1. **Abadi** (*Bou* Nnonkofo. — 4. **Abra** wa bi wo Fante (W cf. ntora. — 7. **D** (*Bd. 11*): parts of Fa — 10. **Amoakade** (i identical with Adua (*Bd. 9*), a servant i Gā dist. — 18. **Asō** Akyem né Akwem (*Bd. 7*). — 23. **Aw** oWókó (*Bd. 11*). Ab.

According to Be — to which the bu to be forbidden to ea younger branches (N families No. 22, 23, 9 the families No. 8, 1 biakó"; s. barew), ntorofo".

Every individual two bynames (kings or other European na of the two) s̄i on some surnames. Long names there is a great occupies among other "Kūmaa" may be rec superstitious motive, Names referring to bo dicating general or s relative sentence, as, B to a possessor, as Aba or other persons, town

Beretu, Abrade (Asēnee), Aduana (Aduana), Agona, Asākiti (Asēkyiri), Asōna, Oyoko (Owoko). Each family has several branches, known by different names in different localities. — 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 succession and of inheritance of property 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.

We arrange the above names alphabetically, adding the number in Bowdich's list, and mention with some of them single towns or districts in which members of such families live.

1. **Abadie** (*Bowdich* 8). — 2. **Abakamade**. — 3. **Béretù** (*Bd.* 2): Ab. & Nnəŋkofo. — 4. **Abrade** (*Bd.* 3): Ab. Ak. Akw. — 5. **ɔDákò**; Nnakofó ye abusūa kete-wa bi wə Fante (Wokofo ŋkoa). — 6. **Aduana**: Aky.-Ab. As. Woguare Bosommuru, cf. ntərə. — 7. **Dwumana**, Dwúmoáná (*Bd.* 12): Ak. Cf. ntəŋ. — 8. **Agóna** (*Bd.* 11): parts of Fante, Aky.-Kot., Ak. — 9. **Ekóana** (*Bd.* 1), Ekooa: Amanse. — 10. **Amoakáde** (Hūāfo). — 11. **ɔNyanyō**: Ab. — 12. **Anona** (*Bd.* 5), probably identical with Aduana (No. 6 above). — 13. **ɔNyágo**: Ab. Ak. — 14. **Apiadie** (*Bd.* 9), a servant race. — 15. **Póné**: Ab. — 16. **Asākiti**. — 17. **Asēnee**: As., Gā dist. — 18. **Asōná** (*Bd.* 4): F. Aky.-Ab. Ab. Ak. (Fante abirempon nyinaa, Akyem nē Akuapem ahene). — 19. **Toá**: Aky.-Kot. Aky.-M. — 20. **Ntwá**, Ntweá? (*Bd.* 7). — 21. **Twidám** (*Bd.* 10). — 22. **ɔWóko**, ɔWókò, ɔYóko & 23. **ɔWóko**, ɔWókò (*Bd.* 6): Ab. Ak. As.

According to Bowdich the Ekooa, Asona, Ntwa, Twidam (No. 9. 18. 20. 21) — to which the buffalo (eko), bush-cat (oso), dog (twea), panther (etwi) 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 ("mmūsūa bárenum a wəyɛ enā mma biakō"; s. barenum), whereas No. 6 is designated as "father's children, agya mma, ntorofo".

## Appendix E.

### Proper Names of Persons.

Every individual of the Tshi people has usually two names, sometimes one or two bynames (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. B. III & 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. "Panyin" and "Kūmaa" may be reckoned with these. — *b*) Names given to children from some superstitious motive, in dedication to some fetish &c. as, Odoŋkə, 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, Osiadaŋ, Yianōmaa. — *e*) Names indicating appurtenance to a possessor, as Abankwaa, Kwatiemo. — *f*) Names taken from fetishes, ancestors or other persons, towns 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 Koranteŋ or Tenkoranŋ. — *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 Ofeebea, Ofosuwa, Korantemma or Tenkoramma, Amponsā; 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.

Aábá F. = Ayaba, Yawá, Yaa (Gr. § 41, 4). Bā, Bāá. A'ba. \*A'bábiò. \*Bādú. Bādúwa. Baagyiri. Bámbo. Baninyiye. Abanŋkwá or -kwaá. Barimpa. Bedi-ákó. Békó. Békó. Obémpòŋ. \*A'bénā. Obéŋ. Obénewá. Berehúnu. Bérésbo. Berepó. Abiéŋ'. Obi-ním'-kyéna, *sl.* Obiri. \*Obi-wóm'. Abo. Bóá. Abóá. Bóadú. Bóadúm'. Bóáfo. Aboagyé. Bóahene. Boahemmáa. Boakyé. Bóam. Bóamá. Bóámáy. Bóatéŋ. Bodúá. Obóé. Bofó. Abókyi. Oboné-afére, *sl.* Abonúá. Bónsu. Boo. Abopo. Aboraá. Oborobe. Bosompém. Bosomp'rá. Bosommúrn. Aboŋ. \*Botwé. Bow. Ebow. Brákó. Bram. Abransamadú. Abrókwá. Broní. Obuabéŋ. Obúbá. Búdn. O-búo. Obúóbi. 'Búóbisá. Búruwá. — Dadé. Adadé. Adàé. Daakó. Adáku. Dákwá. Dáme. Dampo. Danté. Dánŋkwá. Odanŋkyi. Dánŋkaira. Dansó. \*Adantám'. Dapaá. Adapenŋkyé, *sl.* Adarékwá. Dàte. Dàte. Adaw. Odáwúrn. Adé-afá-okyé, *sl.* 'Dadé, *f.* Odéé. Odeí. Odenkú. Odénte. Adé-yé-pe-ná, *sl.* A'di. Odiáwúo. Odoi. Dokú. Domfe. Dompéré. Odanŋkó. Odontanŋ. Dótó. A'dow. Downoná. Adú. Edu. Dúa. Adu-akwa. Aduama. Aduamenya. Adú-bérawiri. \*Dúkó. Adú-kóram'. Odúm. Adúm'. Odummá. Adú-má-nnúro. Adúóbé. Duodú. Odúro. Adu-warae. — Dwerobe. A'dwo, *f.* \*A'dwówa. Dwomo. — Afári. Fa-saá-dá-m-ase, *sl.* Fa-asém-kye. Oféé. Feni. Afí. Fianŋkó. Firempòŋ. Afiri(yi)yé. Afíwa. Mfódwó. Fófíe. Ofori. Oforiwá, *f.* Ofori-kàé. A'fóro, *f.* Ofosú. Fram. Frèdesfrède. Frénee. Fúa. Fufu. Mfum'. Afunyam. A'fúwá. — Agame, *sl.* A'go. & Agó. Agoyé. Aguanakó. Agya. Gyaemfi. Gyákari. Gyakó. Agyáakó. Agyakwá. Gyám. Gyama. Gyamabi. Gyaame. Gyamérá. Gyamfi. Gyán. Gyanadu. Agyapòŋ'. Agyaré. Gyaw. Gyawa. Gyawú. Agyá-yé-bá, *sl.* Gy(e)asi. Agyéi. Gyekyé. Gyekyi. Agyekúm'. A'gyemaŋ. Gyenim. Agyenimmaa, *f.* Gyew. Gyimá. Agyiri. — Hámá. Hempá. Ohempanyiŋ. Ohéne. Ohénewá. Ahenkorá. Ahenkúma. Ahyiá. — Hwé-nea-onipa-ahú, *sl.* Ahwi. Ahwíreŋ. — Oka. Okáé. Kakraká. A'ŋkámá. A'ŋkáná. Okántá. Okára. Karakari. Akásuwa. Okáta. Kesé. Keseku, *sl.* Oketeá. Kéteku. Akétewa. Kisi. Kisiédú. A'kó. Okó. Kó-adow, *sl.* Akóama. Okóampá. A'ŋkobeá. Kobinŋkó. Kodi-ahé, *sl.* \*Kofi. Kófo. Ko-fori. \*Kókó, *f.* Kókóó. Koko. Kókorá. Kokúroko. Kó-kyere. Okoma. Komanu. Kommé. Akómeá. Komfó. Akóŋ. Konádú. Konŋkòŋ. Akónúó. Kó-ntów'. Koo. Kooŋfe. Koranŋ'. Koranŋkyé. Korántéŋ. \*Akósua. Akoté. Koto. Akotó. Akotiá. Okóto-kyerewá, *f.* Akótuá. Okoyaw. Ok'rá. Ok'ráá. Okráku. Króbo. Okrómma. Okroméa. Okromo. Akrón'. Okú. A'ku. (Akú-ámoá.) Akúfú. Kukure. Kúmáá. Kúmi. Okumpá, *sl.* Okúm'-nípa. Ak(ú)rofi. Kúrofua. Kusí. A'kú(w)á. Akwá. Akwáá. \*Kwábéná. Kwabiri. Akwaboá. Kwaabom. Kwabonua. Akwadaá. Kwadádé. \*Kwadwó. Kwafúm'. Kwáfo. Kwagyabradu. Kwágyemaŋ. Kwákówa. \*Kwakú. Kwakuwa. Kwakwa. Kwakyé. \*Kwámé. Okwaníŋ. Akwánúó. Kwanóku. Okwantá. Okwantabisá. Kwaponŋ'. \*Kwasí. \*Kwásiba. Kwátia. Akwatiá. Kwatiémo. Akwátúá. Kwáw, F. = Yaw. — Okyéámé. Akyéampòŋ. Kyéi. Kyekye, *f.* Akyem. Okyéŋ (= Atiemo). Akyené. Kyenŋkú(w). Akyeré, *f.* O'kyere. Kyérefo. Okyersmá. Kyerewá. Okyiri. — Labi. — Am'má. Amáádi. Amagí. Amahene. Amaká. Amákye. Amánápá. Omane. Maniamfém. A'mániŋ. Manŋkátá (= *McCarthy*). Mánko. Amanŋkwáá. Amanŋkwatia. Amánúó. Amannókómfo. (Mmánsá). Mmánsá. Amansá. Manté. Mantéyáw. Mmaánu. -kúre, -kwáw. Ammasá. Matémásie. A'mene. Ménsá. Mintá. Amó. Amóá. Amóakó. Ammoakwa. — Nám. A'nanŋ. Nantwí. Anés. Ani. Aniapám. Aniéte. Anim'.

Animmá. A  
kwáá. Anon  
nyámá. \*On  
kámátiakosa  
Apampaniŋ.  
A'mpaw. A'  
Opése. Apeté  
ponsá. Oporo  
Sáfóri. Sáfó  
Sapawuduo,  
agyá, *sl.* Seni  
Asiammoá. As  
Osiko. Sintim  
\*Atá. Ataá. T  
Otéŋ. Atenká  
A'ti. Nti. A'n  
Tiri. Anto. N  
Tuu. Atúá. T  
ntwena. Twere  
Twumási. Tw  
Awoso. Woyo.  
Ayaáku. Yamo  
Ayensá. Ayera



Animmá. Animiri. Animpòŋ. Aním'wá. A'nòbáá. Nòe. A'nòbi. Anofi. Anokomá. Anókwáá. Anoma. əNomá. Annó. Nuama. A'num. — **Nyāākó**. Onyám. Nyámmá. Annyámá. \*Onyamé, Onyamé-asém, Onyamé-yè-adóm, *sl.* Nyánaw. \*Nyāŋkāmāgó, Nyāŋkāmātiakosaŋ. Nyāŋkōa (G.). Nyántè. Onyina. — **Apagya**. Pagyaw, *sl.* Ampam. Apampaniŋ. Ampaana. Apánem. \*Panyiŋ. Opàré. Ampásakyi. Pata-wó-túo, *sl.* A'paw. A'mpaw. A'péa. Peasá. Apéátú. Apeawia. Apeé. Pedeei, *f.* Apekó. A'pēnem. A'pēntey. Opéss. Apetekonā. Pintij. Pipim. 'Pòbi. Ampófo(ro). Opóku. Opóŋ. Apondwéaa. Ampónsá. Oporow. Aprakú. Opuni. — **Sá**. Asá. Ansá. Sāá. Sabú. Saduasā. Sāé. Sáfo. Sáfóri. Sáfóro. Sákýi. Sakyiamá. Sakyirifá. Asámani. Nsame. Sani. Asāno. Asanté. Sapawuduo, Sasú. Sāw (Sāó). Osèè. 'Sèkyere. Semahhyiá. Asémnyámé. Senfo. Seniagyá, *sl.* Senitare. Osete. Se-yese-nyo, *sl.* Osew. A'si. Sía. Siā. Osiabo, Osiáfo. Asiamá. Asiámmoá. Asiampōŋ. Asianōwa. A'siare. Siaw. Asiáw. Sie. Asiedú. Asiemiri. Asihéne. Osiko. Sintim. A'siri. Asirifi. Sisiriku. Asó, *f.* Sofó. Asōŋ'. Sōŋko. Asubo. Asúmeŋ. — \*Atá, Ataá. Tabiri. Otakwa. Takýi. Tām. Tānnò. Tantantí. \*Páwia. Otea. Teakataku. Otéŋ. Atenká. Otéŋ-koraŋ. Tentey. Teta-bea. \*Tète, Teté (G.). \*Tète Teté (Guaŋ). A'ti. Nti. A'nti. Tia. Tiáá. Otíbo. Atiámo. Ntiámoá. Atiémo. Ntifó. Ntikurá. Ntim'. Tiri. Anto. Ntoakyérewo. Tóbo. Tomfó. Ntómó. Ntomómó. O'tópa. Tópa. Ntów'. Otú. Tuu. Atiá. Túo. Otútu. Otutukōnò. — **Otwé**. Twémási. Twenebóá. Twentó. Ntwentwena. Twerebe. Twéwá. A'ntwi. Twimarima. Otwiwa. Antwiwá. Twotwow'. Etwúm'. Twúmási. Twúm'wá. Otwúwa. — **Wanyiŋ**. əWare. Awéré. Wíiá. Wókó. Worokó. Awoso. Woyo. Awúkú. Owuo. Wurekye, *f.* Owúsu. — **Yáá**. Ayaá, *sl.* Yaabe. Ayako. Ayaáku. Yamoá. Yáw. Yawmane. A'ye. Aye. Oyé. Ayebinnisu. Yèbóá. Yske, *sl.* Ayensá. Ayerakwá. Ayésu. Yianómá. Ayiekosaŋ. Oyírefi. Yireŋkyi. Ayiripé. Ayisi.

ences.  
ounds of  
Korantey  
ding the  
"a", as  
ave been  
way are  
explained

\*Bádú.  
ó. Békó.  
ŋ'. Obi-  
Boagyé.  
é. Bofó.  
sompém.  
samadú.  
- **Dadé**.  
Ddanjkyi.  
. Adaw.  
-ná, *sl.*  
Dowuo-  
ó. Adú-  
u-wé. e.  
Fa-a m-  
(  
. Mium'.  
Gyaemfi.  
nyamérá.  
é-bá, *sl.*  
nmaa, *f.*  
neŋkorá.  
akraká.  
eku, *sl.*  
kóampá.  
ko. Ko-  
Konádú.  
Akósua.  
Ok'ráá.  
Akúfú.  
'kú(w)á.  
kwadaá.  
vákówa.  
wan'íu.  
vatí.  
Akyem'.  
yeremá.  
Amákye.  
anjkwáá.  
ntéyáw.  
Amoá.  
Aním'.

## Appendix F.

## Additions

by Dr. E. L. Rapp.

The following books and papers are used:

Dr. J. B. Danquah, *Akan Laws and Customs*. London 1928. Some papers of the *Teacher's Journal* (specially E. R. Addow's paper on drums). Dr. E. L. Rapp, *Sprichwörter der Akan I*. Berlin 1933. Many words are collected on travels.

**bāba**, add: the two kinds of shanker (*ulcus molle* and *ulcus durum*).

**babasó**, add: swelling of the glands.

**banampé**, pl. m-, a kind of plant with globular brownish fruits of the size of an orange.

**baŋ-kyini-ye-tufó**, state umbrella bearers (= kyini-kurafo).

**ɛ-báŋmù**, a festival. [aməŋhweŋ].

**ban-yi-abamba**, F. little gecko (cf. hwin-

**ābaso kyékyére**, a kind of asiwa (infant betrothal); a chief or a rich man lays hand on an infant girl as his future wife.

**ɔ-bāa-tāŋ**, add: special term for a woman in childbed.

**abédeɛ**, **abedér**, a kind of *duiker*.

**bediade**, a person who only likes to eat but not to work; nea odidi kwa, cf. Akanspr. 476.

**abénneɛ hyiré**, (line of white chalk) the white mark of judgment on the head of the *ɔkyeame*.

**benkum-héne**, (left chief) one of the principal chiefs. [& berepɔw.

**bérépɔ**, a chief's personal oath, cf. nhyira

**abéw**, add: danger, cf. Akansprichw. 10.

**abobomá**, pl. m-, a kind of shrub with red fruits. [sprichw. 36.

**abohyewhyéw**, fearfulness, cf. Akan-bomáá-ta = fɔntɔmfrɔm-drum.

**bɔmɔté**, add: not a kind of beaver but a kind of lizard, average length 1 foot.

**bɔrɔfére-sánó**, eye borofere tɛatɛaa bi.

**ɔ-bórɔŋ**, a kind of lizard, = ɔbórɔm.

**bosom-p'rá**, a festival; the ceremonies, consecration and bathing, are the same as the bosom-twe ceremonies.

**bosom-twé**, a festival celebrated on the Sunday following the first kwasidae after the odwira-tuo festival.

**abotokurá**, add: is the fieldmouse.

**abramó**, a small kind of plant.

**brɔdé-mmòtó**, not fully grown plantains.

**ɔ-buá**, a small tree (Napoleona Sp. Nov.?).

**abubé**, a proverb speaker, an expert on proverbs, cf. atebe, Akanspr. 30.

**abusá**, a system of alienation of land (lit. meaning: sharing into three).

**ɔ-busum-aŋkisiw**, F. chameleon.

**dáberekɔ**, eye bayere dɛdɛ bi.

**adapáábɔde**, spectacle, play.

**adedemá**, a kind of drum.

**adefó**, an ugly thing.

**ɔ-déhyé**, add: stool heir.

**dém**, add: deformation.

**deensem'**, cf. densem'

**dodom-sé**, double tooth, molar.

**ɔ-dóm**, a kind of carp.

**Doma(-fó)**, people in the north-west of Asante near the Ivory Coast; capital Wam Pamu.

**ɔ-dóm-agyáá**, a kind of drum.

**ɔ-dómaŋkoma**, add: it is placed before: 1. ɔ-d. Kyeremá (drummer). — 2. ɔ-d. Bɔmmofó (hunter). — 3. ɔ-d. Tomfó (smith).

**dommirifá**, wild dog, bush dog, Akan-sprichw. 276, cf. ɔ-dompo.

**dónnorowa**, a small kind of donno-drum.

**adɔntɛŋ-héne**, (Ak.) head chief next in importance to the ɔmaŋhene, cf. adɔntɛŋ.

**dów**, weeds. [certain drum.

**adowá**, add: a kind of dance; also a **adowafó**, a dancing party.

**dua-bó**, fetish oath, cf. eduá 8.

**ɔ-dwira-túo**, grand triennial festival.

**dwòŋkú**, add: hip (or buttock).

**fɛɛ**, perpendicular, deep, cf. fɛɛ.

**ɔ-fémhá**: instead of ɔ-fema.

**ɔ-fɛna-soafó**, **ɔ-fɛna-kúrafó**, pl. m-, the bearers of the sword with the gold handle.

**ɛ-fóo**, monkey, add: black with white tail.

**fófie**, yam festival; it is celebrated on a Friday (in Sept.); cf. Fófie.

**aforóo**, shankle

**fránápóo**, a kind

**afúnu**, eye bay

**afúro**, belly; al

**afúruhyé**, indig

**Gyáámáŋ(-fɛ)**, (

in the north-

the north of

the capitals: I

**gyaŋframá**, rec

**gyeŋ'**, add: to

you mix win

or if a piece

**agyeŋyensú**, a

the Akan bel

water & that t

**ahɛŋkwáá**, add

state emblem-

**ahímá**, a kind

**ahóro**, slime, c

**hùhuu-nípa**, a

**hùmm**, cry of a

cf. Akanspr.

**ahúnu-á**, sa, a

**ahwéas**, add: A

anim ohw

large thorns).

**ɛ-hwémpɔw**, ad

**hwéŋ-món**, nos

**hwénnare**, add:

**hwínàmɛŋhweŋ**

little gecko.

**nhyirá**, add: als

**kábiatié**, one

without opin

**kabóanŋkyí**, a l

**káa-humm**, cr

proverbs, e.g

**káh(y)iri**, add:

singular and

ing a membe

**káakáa-húnu**, nic

good (on v

his par., is al

**akákrámpáŋ**, a

**ɔ-kanní**, add: ɔ

of good birth

**akaté**, a kind

**ŋkatiáá**, eye be

**anŋkédám'**, a k

**aforóó**, *shoulder*; also *part of a drum*.  
**fránàpòò**, a kind of *dance* (Fernando Po?).  
**afúnu**, *eye* bayére kòkòó bi.  
**afúro**, *belly*; also *part of a drum*.  
**afúruhyé**, *indigestion*, cf. Akanspr. 37.  
**Gyámán(fo)**, (gyáw wò mán) a *people*  
 in the north-west of the Asante & to  
 the north of the Doma-people; one of  
 the capitals: Dwereme (map = Wimme).  
**gyanframá**, *reed buck* (lit. flame).  
**gyen'**, add: *to become tasteless*; e.g. if  
 you mix wine with too much water  
 or if a pineapple becomes too ripe.  
**agyenysú**, *agyeysú*, *dragon-fly*;  
 the Akan believe that it cleanses the  
 water & that the biggest of them is God.  
**ahenkwáá**, add: *state messengers and*  
*state emblem-bearers*.  
**ahímá**, a kind of *dance*.  
**ahóro**, *slime*, cf. ahuro.  
**hùhuu-nípa**, a *boasting person*.  
**hùmm**, *cry of a monkey*; used in proverbs,  
 cf. Akanspr. 406.  
**ahúnu-á-tè-sa**, add: is lit. *a small insect*.  
**ahwéaa**, add: Akansprichw. 483, ahweaa  
 anim se ohwirem (= *a creeper with*  
*large thorns*).  
**ɛhwémpaw**, add: *Gundu*.  
**hwéj-mòj**, *nostril*.  
**hwénnore**, add: hwénnóro, *nasal mucus*.  
**hwínàmèhwenj**, Ak. hwínàmòhwenj,  
*little gecko*. [cf. berɛpɔ.  
**ɲhyirá**, add: also *a chief's personal oath*,  
**kábiàtié**, *one who follows each advice*  
*without opinion*.  
**kabóàŋkyí**, a kind of *duiker*.  
**kàa-humm**, *cry of monkey*; used in  
 proverbs, e.g. Akansprichw. 406.  
**káh(yíri)**, add: "to cut kah(y)iri" is the  
 singular and unusual *act of disinheriting*  
*a member of the family*.  
**kàakàa-húnu**, *seemingly good*.  
**kakapeaká**, *nickname for a peaceful or*  
*good person who, without any fault on*  
*his part, is always getting into trouble*.  
**akákrámpánj**, a kind of *animal*.  
**ɔ-kanní**, add: ɔ-kanniba, *pl. id. a person*  
*of good birth*.  
**akaté**, a kind of *cocoa pest*; *cocoa bug*.  
**ɲkatíáá**, *eye* bayére kèsé bi.  
**anjkédám'**, a kind of *dance*.

**kekàé**, a *disease of the urinary bladder*.  
**ɔ-kétéré**, F. ɔ-ketsew, *Agama lizard*;  
 cf. abosom-aketew.  
**o-koó**, add: *the roan antelope*.  
**Kódùá**, cf. Twenebóá Kodùá.  
**akókodwiw**, *pl. ɲ-, louse*.  
**akógye**, *red flanked duiker*.  
**kokokyinanká**, (cf. kokokyiniako) a  
 species of the *common clock-bird* (lives  
 on the field); it is imitated on the  
 kukuadwe-drum. As totem bird of all  
 drummers it is (together with the alli-  
 gator) never killed or eaten by them.  
**kokokyinaká**, *the large clock-bird*.  
**Dkóránj**, (Kólanò) *language and people*  
 on the Ivory Coast & two villages of  
 the Gold Coast: Kabere (near Dwereme)  
 & Sekwa (near Wenchi). The language  
 belongs to the Gur-group (according  
 to Delafosse and Westermann).  
**kotokúródú**, *wasp*, add: kotokúrodú.  
**krá**, add: "fetish" sign, cf. Akanspr. 316.  
**akranté**, *wild rabbit*.  
**ɔ-kwádu(o)**, add: *yellow backed duiker*.  
**kwasea-húo**, *one who makes a fool of*  
*other persons*.  
**o-kyéj-héne ntám**, *the national oath*.  
**ɛ-kyére**, a *gold plate* which is suspended  
 on a white cord around the ahenkwáá's  
 neck; cf. ekyere.  
**amánne-nyá**, add: *a case of offence or*  
*omission of the performance of some*  
*act*; also: *criminal cases, crimes*.  
**mmóaa-dúru**, mmóaa-téɛ, *vermifuge*.  
**amomá**, *pl. a-fó, minstrel*.  
**ɛ-nánj**, add: *part of a drum*.  
**unajéé**, add: *critical moment, crisis*.  
**nantwí-nóma**, *the buff-backed heron or*  
*cattle heron*. [eyes.  
**ani-ase-ɲkyéne**, *mucus*, "sleep" in one's  
**nifá-héne**, (right chief), *one of the prin-*  
*cipal chiefs*. [of a drum.  
**anim'**, add: technical term for the *top*  
**aní-ntɔj**, *eyelid*; also *part of a drum*.  
**anó**, add: abofrá yi anó ye deɲ, *he cries*  
*much*; cf. ano 12.  
**Anókye**, Anókyé, perhaps *a God*; but  
 the festival of Anokye is regarded as  
 the festival of the "fetish" priest.  
**Nyánnò**: Okyeremá Nyánnò, Nyánnò the  
 drummer, *the God of all drummers*

*in the world.* He is to be seen in the moon holding his drumsticks over a drum; whenever he drops the sticks on the drum, a drummer will die. (Song of the mourning women: Okyeremá Nyannò á né ntwénetá nni adágyéw, Nyannò the drummer whose drumsticks have never leisure). Also: *name of a star.* [dómáfá].  
**apasobóde**, oath reporting fee (4 sh. = **ápátúpéré**, (cf. apatipérew) the clock bird; Guan: ákpátikplé, cf. also Ewe.  
**pebí**, a drum, add: m-pebí.  
**petía**, a kind of drum.  
**mpintij-káfó**, a mpintij-drummer.  
**mpintij-káfó-héne**, the captain of the mpintij-drummers.  
**mpintin-tóá**, a kind of drum, cf. mpintij.  
**pómpòñ**, to wither, to fade.  
**pòna**, eye Adwuré báyére bi.  
**apéréntéma**, a kind of drum; cf. apérentey.  
**asáfo-akye**, pl. -fo, company captain.  
**asafo-mmá**, members of a (religious) congregation or church; add: companies of young men. [Apapam.  
**asafo-práñpráñ**, name of the drum of sánkonuábe, add: (Sahlbergella).  
**ánsèé**, add: a very small bird.  
**nseneení**, pl. -fó, court crier(s) or herald(s); cf. esen, esene, nsene.  
**sè-pòrdé**, dirt of the teeth; also caries.  
**e-siá**, add: é-siá, F.  
**asíkò**, add: asikó, a kind of dance.  
**asisirapé**, add: Akanspr. 331.  
**asitá**: si as., (to walk boldly) to swear an oath in the 'direct' manner.  
**ó-siti**, a kind of dance.  
**asiwá**, add: infant betrothal.  
**asó-báyére**, add: éye bayére nkétewa. (o-sokwaní), pl. asokwafó, drummers.  
**asokwa-héne**, captain of the drummers.  
**asóm-fi**, ear wax.  
**asóroo**, a kind of speaking drum: a hole dug in the ground with several pieces of dry light wood placed over it; it is beaten with a stick. [custom).  
**nsòwa-bóde**, gifts of sympathy (funeral nsòwá, drum pegs made from the branches of the obua-tree; cf. nsoáá.  
**o-s'rámán**, add: also a drum (or gun).  
**sùabi**, nickname for the lion.

**asuésue-àkówa**, a kind of shrub with reddish fruits like hips.  
**nsú-nsa-nsu**, rainwater which flows in gutters; cf. nsúnsúan-su.  
**tambóba**, (tam, uterus, bo-ba, small stone) a small weight of money payable when emancipating an offspring of marriage; cf. tammóba. [of oath.  
**ntam-kágúsó**, repeated swearing; a kind  
**ntam-kéká**, ditto.  
**ntam-kókòs**, (red oath) a more serious form of the berepo oath.  
**ntám-tó**, transgression of an oath; oath.  
**ate-hé**, a proverb hearer; an expert on proverbs, cf. Akanspr. 30 and abube.  
**ntáre-kyíre**, ntehó, ntewhó, a kind of fine.  
**atérétiá**, buffons cob.  
**ntétéá**, a kind of outgrowth on a tree, cf. ntétéa-dupa.  
**nti-púwa**, éye bayére kurukuruwa bi.  
**atirékuo**, pl. n-, butterfly.  
**tirim-kyéere**, add: suspiciousness.  
**e-tóo** (= stó), bottom, foot; also part of a drum.  
**tókuro**, a kind of drum.  
**atótó**, disunion.  
**tram-késé**, a kind of oath.  
**atumpáñ**, add: the top of this drum is small, the middle bulging and the foot very small.  
**atúrohweé**, pl. n-, small kind of bird.  
**Ntúwá**, name of a clan.  
**twe-hón**, (cf. twe) a kind of fine (for having made a girl cease to be a virgin).  
**Twenebóá Kodúá**, name of the drum god.  
**o-twí**, blue, grey duiker, cf. otwé.  
**wiakyéere**, add: (exposing to the sun) custom of bringing hidden facts to light (spec. in case of adultery).  
**wónwó**, a kind of bird.  
**awósó**, a person who must wear the o-maghene's awoso = war head and collar dress and the sceptre and the state sword.  
**o-wówó**, a kind of eel.  
**awúo ná kònton-mmén**, nickname for a kind of animal, cf. suabi a odi awuo-na-konton-mmen.  
**e-yéé** (o-yéé), add: a kind of cane used for chairs or drum strings.  
**ayi-àse-ká**, funeral expenses.  
**yidá**, funeral day.

**abatrã(-a)se**, (aba, p. 2, read: abeté, add: beca p. 32, read: abonsanné-yó, déyó, the pra obosom, add: abósóm-ma, add: abosó I, add: mu agow, s. bra, v. = fata; the byname s him; he has d abúrow & Ab gués].  
**buro-onyá**, add: logy] 'the wh gets it For (1) the the w presents were white man'.  
**abusúa & abu dapén**, add: cf. dé, dée, dé-à, thing(s), propé nsráfo dósó soldiers are mo i. e. soldiers); wò dé, his kni thing', i. e.) ya this stick is mine! méhū ('my things' en or settle my a adifi; kürow ..., aduru; óhyè ne and: h Dwæ, A = dwiraa, n- dwuro(w), v. A idiotic through efen; efene ..., favourite ea has come ini into disuse.

## Appendix G.

### Additions and Corrections.

abaatrā(-a)se, (a word of *welcome*), p. 2,  
add: also a *new-born child*.

aba, p. 2, read: a *children's play*.

abeté, add: because it is not 'Tshi-food'.  
p. 32, read: *bobaayémfi*.

abonsänné-yó, *inf.* [obosom, ade] = abayi-  
déyó, *the practice of witchcraft*.

obosom, add: *cf.* App. B.

abósóm-ma, add: *cf.* App. B II. c.

abosó 1, add: n'ab. mu agow = ne ta  
mu agow, *s. eta, a bow*.

bra, *v.* = fata; *diŋ à ábra no ne siádaŋ,*  
*the byname siad. (architect) is due to*  
*him; he has deserved the byname siadaŋ.*

abürow & Abürokyiri, add: [fr. portu-  
guês].

buro-onyã, add: [another popular etymo-  
logy] 'the white man alone has got (or  
gets) it': 'Formerly the natives thought  
(1) the birth of Christ concerned only  
the white man; (2) the Christmas  
presents were intended only for the  
white man'.

abusüa & abusüa-baŋ, read: App. B.  
dapén, add: *cf.* App. B III.

dé, dée, dé-à, read: *n.*, = ade, ades,  
*thing(s), property &c.* ... — ohene no  
nsráfo dōsō seŋ oyi dé, *that king's*  
*soldiers are more than this one's ('things',*  
*i. e. soldiers); ne sekaŋ ye nnam seŋ*  
*wò dé, his knife is sharper than ('your*  
*thing', i. e.) yours; poma yi ye mè déà!*  
*this stick is ('my thing indeed'. i. e.)*  
*mine! mèhū mè dé anò, I shall see*  
*('my things' end', i. e.) how to arrange*  
*or settle my affairs.*

adifi; kūrōw ..., yentaa ad., add: [r. u.]  
aduru; óhyè ne nsa hō ad., add: (obs.),  
and: *he p. him without disguising it.*

Dwãe, Aky. = Guan.

dwiraa, *pl. n.*, F. *a calabash*.

dwuro(w), *v.* As. *to grow imbecile or*  
*idiotic through disease.*

efeg; efene ..., wonni bio, add: *when a*  
*favourite expression or a catchword*  
*has come into general use, it falls again*  
*into disuse.*

ofósúo: cancel the question-mark.

agoru 1, add: agoru ŋgu mpanyiŋ anim,  
*one does not cease playing as long as*  
*the elders are present. pr. 1215.*

gyābum, add: gyābuŋ.

ohemmófó, *pl. a.* [ohene bofo] *messenger*  
*of a king.*

hwe, *v.* add: otuo hwe so, (As.) *a gun*  
*is fired.*

hye 1b, read: *s. pue 3.*

Akán, add: prob. = *foremost; genuine.*

kontá, read: = koronta.

okotokoro 1, add: also *drumstick*.

kwá, add: óda(-wo) fám kwá, *he laughs*  
*loudly (at you), derides you.*

okwasea, add: also a nickname of patakú.

kyiŋkyiŋkyiŋkyiŋ, *red. v.* kyiŋkyiŋ.

mmétáá, *lit.* 'palm-twins'; *two palm-*  
*trees grown together or standing quite*  
*close to each other.*

miasó 2, add: [r. u.] *anything* (e.g. a  
stone or books) *laid on an object to*  
*press it.*

nipadua, add: [r. u.]

Onyame, add: *cf.* App. B.

nyansã, add: oreye ny., (euph.) *he is at*  
*his meal* (of a king or person of rank),  
= odidi.

ŋwini, add: ŋwiniŋwiniŋwini.

peaw, add: si..(so) peaw = si..so duaa;  
*s. duaa.*

péŋŋ, F. = peŋ, *distinctly.*

péŋŋ, *tightly*; kyekyere biribi p., *to bind*  
*something very t.* — n'asóm' ye p.,  
*he is a little hard of hearing*; As.  
*his ears tingle.*

pirim, *v.*: twu p., As. *to draw near*; F. pin.  
asempéŋ, *s. péŋ 3.*, add: not in use.

asibúo, Ak.: bu or si as. = bō..akútia.

ásisirapé, (o-), add: *pl. a.*

soa, read: soa..ahamaŋkaa.

tram? &c. must be: trám, *v. to cause*  
*coughing.*

tu 37, add: *cf. twē 13.*

twē 13, add: *cf. tu 37.*

ntwène-ntá, Ak. add: *a pair of drums.*

e-Twi, o-, add: prob. = *polished, refined.*

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