Mason CC. 326.
GRAMMAR
AND
VOCABULARY
OF THE
BULLOM LANGUAGE.

BY THE
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GRAMMAR
OF THE
BULLOM LANGUAGE.

PART I.
OF LETTERS AND THEIR POWERS.

IN the Bullom Alphabet there are twenty-three letters, viz. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, y. Six of these are vowels, viz. a, e, i, o, u, y.

The consonants b, d, f, k, l, m, p, q, s, t, v, and w, have the same powers as in English.

c, is used only in connection with h and k: in the former, it sounds like ch in child; in the latter, it is used merely to avoid the reduplication of k.

g, is always hard, as in gold, glad, gun.

gb, is a very difficult pronunciation: wherefore g is oftentimes omitted by strangers, which renders the
language, or the sentence of the speaker, either entirely unintelligible, or gives quite a different meaning to what the speaker intended to say, as there are several words only distinguished by g: thus, bang signifies any thing that is bad; gbang signifies to-morrow; -beng, a board; g-beng, glory; -bet, a box; gbet, a ring; -bannah, a plantain; gbannah, the title of a chief; -gborr, or uborr, a herd of sheep; borr, or uborr, a generation of people.

gh, sounds as in ghost.

h, commonly sounds like h in hat, horse, &c.; but when followed by e, i, or u, it seems to be a mere aspiration; it sounds very much like h in hew, hewer. In the following words: hewl, four; uhiant, a child, pronounced as if written uhyant; hvoy, a cloud: it is pronounced rather through the nose as it were: 'h denotes the preceding vowel to be short.

j. There appears to be no sound in the Bullom Language like j or g soft, as in English: dy may supply the place of j, in some measure, in the words 'dyë, to kill; 'dyo, to eat; 'dyall, flesh, body. But it would not be advisable to write them with j, as both d and y are pronounced as if the words were written, 'd-yall, 'd-yë, 'd-yo. The names Jack and Jim are very common among the Bulloms; but they pronounce them Yack, Yehmy. It will be, however, necessary to introduce the letter j in the Bullom Alphabet, on account of the words or proper names which, by teaching them to read, will certainly occur; but as their tongues seem to be inflexible in this point, they must
be left to their own way of pronouncing it: thus Jerusalem, Jeremia, John, Judas, Jacob, must be pronounced Jerusalem, Jeremia, Yohn, Yudas, Yakob.

n, before any vowel, except y, sounds as in English: na, and; nēh, not; nin, people; no, a person; hallē nume, to extinguish.

n’, before consonants, is a nasal sound: as, i’so’h, speech, language; n’dērick, benefit; nguνανα, this; nyarrα, thin, lean.

n’, before m, b, p, is pronounced like m, thus: n’buntha, a parable; n’punthirr, uproar, tumult; n’mo’h, milk; as if written n’buntha, n’punthirr, n’mo’h.

n is employed, further, to point out the plurals of a great many nouns: it is also the characteristic of the second person singular, in all tenses of the verbs. But as much attention must be paid to this n as to g before b; otherwise the speaker will be liable to make a great many blunders, as there are words distinguished only by the n, thus: chang, to pass; n’chang, teeth; —n’kunt, monkey-apples; kunt, the monkey-apple-tree.

ngh is a very strong nasal sound: ngha, they; nghangha, you; hallē nghēll, to endeavour; ngho, nghom, who, what.

r, has three different sounds. At the beginning of words it is hard, as in rage, river, Rome: thus, hallē ramling, to pray, pronounced as if written rramling; rong, verily, truly—to give it more force, the Bulloms
say, ur'rongdong, it is very true; r'til, darkness, pronounced as if written rrtill.

r, preceded by t, is very soft; it is hardly perceptible in the words, traa, a nest; tre, the article the; trim, time.

r, followed by m, sounds as in larm, farm, harm, &c.

sh, sounds like sh in shall.

th, sounds like th in thin, thought.

y, as heard in yonder, young, year.

s, is another letter the sound of which I have not observed in the Bullom Language; the names written with that letter must be written in the Bullom with s; thus, Sakarias, Sabulon, Sebedee, for Zacharias, Zabulon, Zebedee.

According to the plan adopted to write the Bullom Language, there are thirteen vowel sounds.

Letters denoting the simple sounds.

a .......... as heard in .......... father, far.

e .......... as heard in .......... met, get.

ë .......... as heard in .......... me, meet.

ë .......... as heard in .......... there.

i .......... as heard in .......... hill, fill, bit.

o .......... as heard in .......... not, no.

û .......... as heard in .......... bull, full.

û .......... as heard in .......... but, cut.
Diphthongs.

ay .......... as heard in ........ day, way.
oa .......... as heard in .......... boat, float.
oo .......... as heard in .......... fool, tool.
oē .......... both letters are sounded in the word loē, as if they were two distinct syllables.

oy .......... as heard in ........ boy, cloy.

ōi and ūi are not exactly to be considered as guttural sounds: they are formed in the back of the mouth, in a way that is rather difficult to imitate the Bulloms.

Beside the above-mentioned vowel sounds, i and u have a long sound, as in fine, mule, &c.: as, sighno, a palm-wine-maker; siqui, oil; halle nume, to extinguish. But it is only in these two words that i and u have thus occurred to me.

y, as a vowel, occurs only at the end of some words: as, lippy, beautiful; upilly, idleness; halle sorry, to mix; sofally, an ass: where it sounds as in the English words beauty, truly, sorry, &c.
PART II.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ARTICLE.

There is but one Article in the Bullom Language, tre, used in various ways.

1. It always follows the substantive or noun with which it is connected; as, kill tre, the house; bay tre, the king; langbang tre, the man.

2. If the noun begin with e or u, the same letter which the substantive begins with is placed between the substantive and the article: as, enar e tre, the bullock; uhiant u tre, the child.

3. When an adjective is joined to the noun, the adjective is preceded by the substantive, and the Article follows the adjective: as, pok keleng tre, the good man; langbang monch tre, the poor man; kill te bomung tre, the large houses; nar se nyarra tre, the lean oxen; soose bomung tre, the large fishes.

4. The Article is placed at the end of several substantives, in a question: as, Ngheh neh ngha tukeh, lileh
Who made heaven, earth, and sea; all the trees, beasts, and fishes?—In how many days did God make all these things? The grace of Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with you always.

CHAPTER II.

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

There are three sorts of Substantives, viz.

1. Common Substantives: such as, pokan, a man; lakan, a woman; sway, a horse; kill, a house; rum, a tree; shall, a river.

2. Abstract Substantives, such as hvoy, joy; bong-hah, grief; gbeng, glory.

3. Proper names, as, Sabah, Shackah, Sheelo’h, Robenkeh, Wellwell.

4. Substantives are derived from verbs, as follows:—from hallé son, to dream; son, a dream; from hallé tennin, or téhnh, to consider; étéhn, thought: from hallé fo’h, to speak; ñfo’h, language: from hallé tollí’h, to comfort; ntollí’h, comfort, consolation; tollí’hno, comforter. But the greatest part of substantives
derived from verbs are, either by placing u before the infinitive of the verb; or by adding no, a person, to the infinitive: as, hallé dūi, to steal; ūdūi, theft; duino, a thief;—hallé gball, to write; ūgball, writing; gballno, a writer;—hallé gbēh, to walk about; ūgbēh, walking, travelling; gbēhno, a traveller;—hallé vailē, to redeem; ūvailē, redemption; vailēno, redeemer;—hallē bempah, to circumcise; ūbempah, circumcision;—hally kissy, to finish; ūkissy, the end;—hallē mēah, to visit; lēmēahn, visiting; meahno, a stranger.

When substantives begin with ē, ū, or u, the accent is on the second syllable: as, ēboll, before; ēnāng, today; ūkunt, a monkey-apple; nfo’h, speech, language.

To substantives belong Gender, Number, and Case.

SECT I.—Of Gender.

There are two genders in the Bullom Language, viz. the Masculine and the Feminine: peh, ngho, and la, are used to denote inanimate things, and persons unknown.

The sexes are distinguished in two different ways, viz.

1. By different words: as,
   
   Papa'h ....... father     Yah ....... mother 
   langbang ...... bachelor wantim ...... maid 
   traak ........... son      wang ...... daughter 
   pintrē ....... brother wantim ...... sister 
   kūnkūrēh ...... cock      ēsock ...... hen
2. By adding the words pokan, male, and lakan, female, to the substantive; as,

no pokan ...... man  no lakan........ wise
énar é pokan ... bullock  énar é lakan ... cow
sonlah pokan ... a lion  sonlah lakan ... lioness
purr é pokan ... a boar.  purr é lakan ... a sow.

The diminutives are formed by adding pomo'h, little ones, to the substantives: as, úloak ù pomo'h, ducklings; èsok è pomo'h, chickens; èkilung è pomo'h, a kid; lonkobèh pomo'h, a lamb; chinchy pomo'h, a small plate; messah pomo'h, a small table. But when it is said of the size of a person or child, toon is used: as, ùhiant ù toon, a little child; noma toon, a small person; langbhang toon, a little man.

The thumb and the large toe are considered as masculine: they are called ùsùh ù pokan, the male finger, and ùwem ù pokan, the male toe: all the rest are termed ùsùh ù lakan, and ùwem ù lakan, female fingers, and female toes; except the little finger and the little toe, which are distinguished by pomo'h.

SECT. II.—Of Number.

The Bulloms have but two Numbers, the singular and the plural. The latter is formed in five different ways, viz. by placing ak, ë, n, s, and tè before the singular: ak is used only of persons, and sè of animals.
### First Sort of Plurals

**Singular.**
- pokan .... a man
- lakan .... woman
- tamu .... boy
- woke .... slave
- gballno ... writer
- prophet ..., prophet
- pooto ... European.

**Plural.**
- ah pokan... men
- ah lakan ... women
- ah tamu ... boys
- ah woke ... slaves
- ah gballno. writers
- ah prophet. prophets
- ah pooto... Europeans.

### Second Sort of Plurals

**Singular.**
- rum,......... a tree
- bell ...... a nut
- pom ...... a leaf
- dēring .... a hair
- sentung ... a finger-nail
- korontah... a chain.

**Plural.**
- īrum ...... trees.
- ībell ...... nuts
- īpom ...... leaves
- īdēring ... hairs
- īsentung ... finger-nails
- īkorontah... chains.

### Third Sort of Plurals

**Singular.**
- tū'i ......... a cheek
- bannah ... a plantain
- rontumah... a nail
- ĕtamy ...... a key
- ĕtu'h ...... an iron pot
- ūlūi ........ a star
- messry...... a needle.

**Plural.**
- īntu'ī ...... cheeks
- īnbannah ... plantains
- īrontumah... nails
- īntamy ...... keys
- īntu'ī ...... iron pots
- īnlūi ...... stars
- m messry... needles.
FOURTH SORT OF PLURALS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ëting ...... a baboon</td>
<td>sëting ...... baboons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ëpeh ...... an elephant</td>
<td>sëpeh ...... elephants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ëkulung .... a goat</td>
<td>sëkulung ... goats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lonkobeli... a sheep</td>
<td>sëlonkobeh sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kill .......... a monkey</td>
<td>sëkill ....... monkeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumoi ..... a dog</td>
<td>sëtumoi .. dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usu'h ...... a finger</td>
<td>sësuh ...... fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uwem ...... a toe.</td>
<td>sëwem ...... toes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIFTH SORT OF PLURALS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nen ........... a year</td>
<td>tënën ........... years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kill ........... a house</td>
<td>tëkill ........... houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu'i ........... an ear</td>
<td>tënü'i ........... ears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foll ........... an eye</td>
<td>tëfoll ........... eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furr't ...... a town</td>
<td>tëturrt ...... towns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| gbamfah . a portmanteau. | tëgbamfah.portmanteaus.

When the article or an adjective is joined to a substantive beginning with ê or ù, the same letter that begins the substantive is placed between the article and the substantive, or between the substantive and the adjective; in which case, the article is placed behind the adjective: as, êbuss êbang, bad smell; ugbo ù bomung, a large tiger; ëkulung ëpomo'h tre, the little goats.
When the article or an adjective is joined with any substantives in the plural number, the same letter or syllable which the plural begins with, is placed between the substantive and the article or the adjective: as, ah nin ah ben, old people; ērum ē will, lofty trees; nūtu ē nīshah, red cheeks; sēpēh sē ben, old elephants; tēkill tē bomung, large houses; ah tāmu ah tre, the boys; ērum ē tre, the trees; nībannah n tre, the plantains.

But when the article or an adjective is added to a substantive in the plural number beginning with sē or tē; the sē or tē at the beginning of the words is omitted: as, nen tē ting, two years; kill tē bomung, large houses; nar sē nyarra, lean oxen; soosē bo- mung, large fishes; kulung sē tre, the goats; foll tē tre, the eyes.

SECT. III.—Of Cases.

The nouns admit of no change of termination: to express the different connections and relations of one thing to another, the prepositions ha, ko, and hallē are made use of.

Singular.

Nom. pokan .............. a man
Gen. ha pokan ............ of a man
Dat. ko pokan .............. to a man
Acc. pokan ................. a man
Voc. pokan ................ man
Abl. ha or hallē pokan , from a man.
As the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative, are alike, and also the Genitive and the Ablative, I shall omit the Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative cases, and make use only of the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective cases in declining nouns and pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td>'eyou</td>
<td>'eyou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poss.</strong></td>
<td>ha 'eyou</td>
<td>ha 'eyou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj.</strong></td>
<td>ko 'eyou</td>
<td>ko 'eyou</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td>^shoo</td>
<td>^shoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poss.</strong></td>
<td>ha ^shoo</td>
<td>ha ^shoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj.</strong></td>
<td>ko ^shoo</td>
<td>ko ^shoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td>^eyou ^tre</td>
<td>^eyou ^tre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poss.</strong></td>
<td>ha ^eyou ^tre</td>
<td>ha ^eyou ^tre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj.</strong></td>
<td>ko ^eyou ^tre</td>
<td>ko ^eyou ^tre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td>^soose ^gbir</td>
<td>^soose ^gbir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poss.</strong></td>
<td>ha ^soose ^gbir</td>
<td>ha ^soose ^gbir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj.</strong></td>
<td>ko ^soose ^gbir</td>
<td>ko ^soose ^gbir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Case</th>
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<th>Plural</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td>^soose ^tre</td>
<td>^soose ^tre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poss.</strong></td>
<td>ha ^soose ^tre</td>
<td>ha ^soose ^tre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj.</strong></td>
<td>ko ^soose ^tre</td>
<td>ko ^soose ^tre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td>^soose</td>
<td>^soose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poss.</strong></td>
<td>ha ^soose</td>
<td>ha ^soose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj.</strong></td>
<td>ko ^soose</td>
<td>ko ^soose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Singular.

Nom.  kill tre ................ the house
Poss.  ha kill tre ............ of the house
Obj.   ko kill tre ............ to the house.

Plural.

Nom.  kill tê tre ............... the houses
Poss.  ha kill tê tre .......... of the houses
Obj.   ko kill tê tre .......... to the houses.

Nom.  kill tê akpilba......... many houses
Poss.  ha kill tê akpilba ... of many houses
Obj.   ko kill tê akpilba ... to many houses.

The plurals of ëyou, a fish; and kill, a house, are sësoo and têkill; but in connection with the article or adjective, they are declined as above. The first, second, and third declinations are regular: as, 1. pokan tre, the man; ah pokan ah tre, the men; ah pokan ah keleng tre; the good men: 2. bell tre, the nut; ëbell ë tre, the nuts; ëbell ë kat tre, the hard nuts: 3. ëlûi tre, the star; ëlûi nì tre, the stars; ëlûi nì dintek tre, the bright stars: but the fourth and fifth may be considered irregular, as the së and tê are not retained at the beginning of these plurals, when connected with other words in a sentence.
CHAPTER III.

OF ADJECTIVES, AND THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

The Adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, and case. When added to any noun in the singular number, beginning with ə or ü, the adjective receives the same vowel with which the substantive begins. When added to nouns plural, the adjective receives the same letter or syllable which the substantive plural begins with, as observed page 12.

In forming the comparative degree of an adjective, the Bulloms in general add ə or ü to the positive: as, teng, sweet; tengul, sweeter; kath, hard; kathul, harder; dees, heavy; deesul, heavier.

In forming the superlative degree, ngho chang, or peh chang, is made use of: as, kath, hard; kathul, harder; ngho chang kath, it passes hard, i.e. hardest; took, hot; tookul, hotter; peh chang took, it passes heat—it is hottest. This seems to be the regular way of comparison.

The comparison of Adjectives is also made in the following manner: as, këleng, good; yenkëleng, better; ngho chang këleng, best: büffe, cold; ü büffe ü gbir, much cold or colder; peh chang büffe, it passes cold—coldest,
In some instances, *chang* is used to point out the comparative, and *chang ah bulêng* the superlative, degree: as, *langbang fosso*, a strong man; *langbang to chang fosso*, this man passes strength—he is stronger; *langbang to fosso chang ah bulêng*, this man's strength passes all—he is strongest.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PRONOUNS.

SECT. I.—Of Personal Pronouns.

There are three Personal Pronouns in the singular and three in the plural number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st. yang...... I</td>
<td>1st. he........... we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d. mun ...... thou</td>
<td>2d. nghang(uo)... ye or you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d. won ...... he</td>
<td>3d. ngha ........ they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first, second, and third persons of the singular are commonly expressed as follows:

1st person. *yah or ah* ............ I
2d. *moa or ū* ............ thou
3d. *woa or ū* ............ he, she.
Yet they are used regularly in such cases as the following:

In answer to the question, *Who is going?* the Buloms say, *yang, I: mun, thou; won, he or she.*


Oh *yang! ah shack ah rë è chull è:* “Oh poor me! I have been awake all night.”

*Joseph mun traak Davy!* “Joseph thou son of David!”

*Kërh ù ma shëë won;* “but he knew her not.”

In the plural number, the personal pronouns admit of no alteration.

*La, ngho,* and *pëh,* are used to express the pronoun *it.* (page 8.)

*La* and *ngho* are used in the singular, and *pëh* seems to be used chiefly in the plural number: as, *thin woa ngha la,* “not he made it;” *ù chëë ah ngho,* “he brought it;” *woa kui yëh ngho,* “he took it;” *pëh lëch yëh woare,* “it or they ran after him;” *pëh suntah woa rë,* “some things or persons (unknown) struck him.”

*Yën* seems to be a word of the same description with *la, ngho,* and *pëh.*

The personal pronouns are declined thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. Yah, I</td>
<td>Nom. mun, thou</td>
<td>Nom. won, he, she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poss. me, mine</td>
<td>Poss. moa, thine</td>
<td>Poss. woa, his, hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj. me, mo.</td>
<td>Obj. woa, thee.</td>
<td>Obj. woa, him, her</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The pronouns in the plural number are not varied: he signifies we, our, us; nghanga and no, you, your, you; ngha, they, their, them.

1. Hëna way rë Foy mama, “We should give thanks to God;” Bäh-he ngha chek ko tukeh, “Our Father who is in heaven;” vi ma he bung, don’t beat us.

2. Nghangha ko tún n' ngökë, “Go ye and search diligently:” loa nghangkye woa gbo, “if you only see him;” ngha chee ah më lum pëk, “you must bring me word again.”

Note.—Nghanga seems to be used only in the nominative case, and no in the possessive and objective cases.

3. Yah no yuck kë traal bomung, “I shall lead you into a large field;” Kill no ngho yëh? “Is that your house?” Keh nhchah no rë, “I saw you yesterday.”

4. Yeh ngha ka yeerë gbamfatië ngha, “when they had opened their treasures;” woa wum ngha ko Bethlehem, “he sent them to Bethlehem;” ngha n ko ko ke upok ù ngha, “they went to their country.”

SECT. II.—Of Relative Pronouns.

As far as I have been able to observe, there are nine Relative Pronouns in the Bullom Language; viz. ngha, ngho, ma, nghëh, neh, yeh, hin ah, wonno, konno.

Ngha is applied to persons and animals, nghëh and ngho to inanimate things, and ma to liquids.

Ngha, nghëh, neh, and yeh, may be called interrog-
tives: nghēh and neh are often joined together, and so are yeh and neh, and sometimes yeh, leh; as, nghēh
ngha tükh tre? who made the heaven?—yeh moa
ngha? who made thee?—n yēh nēh ko killeh? who is
in the house?—hin ah woa bet tunga? who cut
the palaver?

Konso and wōnno seem to express, in some in-
stances, the English words whosoever, with whom:
—wōnno is applied to persons; and konno to things: as,
Kereh wōnno pēh tamo yeo, but whosoever is con-
quered, &c.; wōnno gbo rinket yeo, tha wōu kull oh
ma, whosoever staggers, the same drank it; ṣuyō a
tre konno he sotok; the food which we obtain; ṣuoll a
tre konno he beng, the rest that we enjoy.

SECT. III.—Of Possessive Pronouns.

The Bullom Possessive Pronouns; like the article
and adjectives, are preceded by the substantives: they
are in fact the possessive cases of their respective per-
sonal pronouns in the singular, the plural of which
(as observed p. 17) remains unaltered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mē ........ my</td>
<td>ñē ........ our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moa ...... thy</td>
<td>no .......... your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wōa ...... his; her</td>
<td>ngha ...... their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

They stand connected with the substantive as fol-
lows:
my goat has three kids
thy sheep
his bullock
her cat
our family is large
your mother bore a son
their father has many children.

The following is the manner in which the pronouns myself, thyself, &c. are expressed:

**Singular.**

- yangêken  ... myself
- munêken  ... thyself
- wonêken  ... himself,

**Plural.**

- hinaken,  ... ourselves
- nghangaken ... yourselves
- nga aken  ... themselves.

**SECT. IV.—Of Demonstrative Pronouns.**

The Demonstrative Pronouns are, *to, kê, mannah, ngunna, and kollung.*

*Poke noma to kondy,* this woman’s husband is gone. *To,* connected with *wonno,* signifies *the same,* or this very person: as, *no lakan to wonno,* this (very) woman.

*Ngunna,* preceded by *to,* seems to be used of things, like *to wonno* of persons; as, *rum to pígûnna,* this (same) tree.

*Kê* and *mannah* are used indifferently, sometimes in the singular and sometimes in the plural number, of things; signifying *this, these.*

*Kollung,* the same, *this.* The signification of *kollung* is equal to *to wonno.*
CHAPTER V.

OF VERBS.

The greater part of Bullom Verbs consist of one syllable, some of two, and a very few of three syllables. They all begin with consonants: a great many begin with *ch*, *sh*, and *gb*; very few with *ng* nasal.

The active verbs are followed by the particles, *ah*, *eh*, and *oh*, without altering the signification of the verb: as, *hallē veal ah*, to call, to nominate; *hallē vailē e ch*, to redeem; *hallē chēē ah*, to bring; *hallē marr ah*, to love; *hallē tum oh*, to beg; *hallē choo oh*, to warn.

Neuter verbs are made causal, by adding *ē* to the verb: as, *hallē hin*, to lie down, to rest; *hallē hineē* to cause to lay down;—*hallē tull*, to come down; *hallē tūllē*, to cause to come down, to take down;—*hallē kull*, to drink; *hallē kullē*, to cause to drink, to give drink, to suckle.

Neuter verbs are made negative, by adding *ēhn* to the verbs ending with consonants: as, *hallē hin*, to lie down, to rest;—*hallē hinēhn*, not laid down, not at rest;—*hallē kull*, to drink; *hallē kullehn*, not drinking;—*hallē tull*, to descend; *hallē kullehn*, not descending;—*hallē sem*, to stand; *hallē semēhn*, not standing.

To verbs ending with *a*, *hn* only is added: as, *hallē*. 
mintä, to be bold, impudent; hallë mintahn, not bold;—hallë yatta, to row; yattahn, not rowing.

To verbs ending with any other vowel, the syllable kēhn is added: as, hallë loi, to enter; loikēhn, not entered;—hallë moi, to come; moikēhn, not coming.

These causal and negative verbs are conjugated; but whether through all tenses I cannot say. I have met with them only in the present and imperfect tenses: as, ah semēhn, “I don’t stand;” ūgboll ú woa ka hinēhn, “his heart did not lay down”—that is, he was restless, uneasy. Matt. ii. 3. Ah mintahn, “I am not bold enough.” Kērh ah loikēhn lo nēdāh, “but I did not enter in with my hands.” Fab. ii: no-kull-oh-mo’i takēhn, “the wine-drinker is not hidden.”

Neuter verbs are used negatively by placing kay between the personal pronoun and the verb: as, ah kay kull, “I won’t drink;” ah kay moi, “I will not come;” ah kay yatt, “I will not row.”

Whether the Bulloms use a passive voice through all the modes and tenses that may be formed, is impossible for me to say at present. They say of the verb, hallë marr, to love, in the passive voice, present tense, pēk marr ah mo, they love me; pēk marr ah moa, they love thee; pēk marr ah woa, they love him or her; pēk marr ah he, they love us; pēk marr ah no, they love you; pēk marr ah ngāta, they love them: (pēk is used here according to the observation page 8.)

Auxiliary verbs, or verbs by the help of which the Bullom verbs are conjugated: are, rè, gbing, kung; haw. Ré is used as a verb only in the present tense:
as, yak rè, I am; moa rè, thou art; wèa rè, he or she is; hë rè, we are; nghangha rè, you are; ngha rè, they are. Ching and kung, "to finish," are regularly conjugated through all modes and tenses. Halle hun, "to come," is used to form the future tenses of other verbs.

The Bullok Verbs have but two numbers, the singular and the plural; in each number, three persons:
as, Singular. Plural.
Persons.
1st. ah moi ... I come   hë moi ...... we come
2d. nì moi . thou comest nghangha moi,yeoryoucome
3d. ú moi ..., he comes. ngha moi ... they come.

Of the Tenses.

The verbs are invariable in all their persons: the moods and tenses are formed by the help of particles or helping verbs.

The present tense is formed by placing the personal pronoun before the infinitive of the verb: as, halle choë, to be or to dwell: ah choë, I dwell;—ah cheë ah, I bring; n'ko, thou-goeest; ú moi, he comes.

The imperfect tense is formed by adding rè to the present tense: as, ah choë rè, I dwelt; ah cheë rè, I brought.

The perfect tense is formed by placing the particle ka between the nominative and the verb, as it stands in the imperfect tense: as, ah ka choë rè, I have dwelt; ah ka tu'i rè, I have heard.
To form the pluperfect tense, re is omitted, and the participle of the verbs hallæ kung, or hallæ gbing, are placed between the particle ka and the verb conjugated: as, ah ka kundy tui, I finished hearing; ah gbingre choe, I finished dwelling. — Sometimes verbs are followed by nang, which only serves to point a past action. Yah kundy signifies "I finished;" yah kundy nang, I finished some time ago.

There are three different ways of forming the future tenses of verbs.

1. The present tense is used to express the future, as follows: Yuckno tre ha ræ to woa moa ka ùwalin mainbull ha tê uboko'h, "the bearer of this letter will give thee five fathoms of blue baft;" Kunny woa ko ko kë Furry hallæ soto'h nì yërick, "Kunny will go to Furry to get goods;" yah moa ngha wong, "I shall send them to thee;" yah moa këh m pum, "I shall look for some for thee."

2. The future tense is expressed by an adverb: as, yah ko òsho, I shall go to-morrow.

3. Hun, to come, is placed between the nominative and the verb in the present tense, to express the future: as, ah choe, I dwell; ah hun choe, I come to dwell, or I shall or will dwell; yah hun mengë, I shall or will teach; ùwantim woa hun kum tamu, a virgin shall bring forth a son; woa hun vailë eh ania he, he shall redeem his people.
Of Moods.

The indicative mood simply indicates or declares a thing: as, *ah g'ball*, I write; *n'ko*, thou goest; *woa gburr ḍkan*, he runs.

The imperative mood is used chiefly for commanding; for which purpose the Bulloms use the second person singular and plural of the indicative mood, the present tense: as, *n'ko*, go thou; *n'ba*, thou givest, and give thou; *ng'hangha ko*, you go, and go ye. The second person singular is often used and understood as a plural: as, *mī ma way*, fear not; *mī mo*, come; *mī bass*, sweep; *mī packa*, pay. But as the imperative mood is used also for exhorting and permitting, the Bulloms make use of *ng'ha* to express the English word "let, permit;" and conjugate their imperative thus: —*ng'ha ah tū'i*, let me hear; *ng'ha u ko*, let him go; *ng'ha hē kē*, let us see; *ng'ha ng'ha ramling*, let them pray.

The Bulloms form a negative imperative, by placing *ma ng'ha* between the nominative and the verb: as, *mī ma ng'ha chek ka*, thou shalt not, or must not, dwell here; *ū ma ng'ha ng'ha mī pant ka*, he must not work here; *hē ma ng'ha ng'ha ng'ha ng'ho*, we must not do it; *ng'ha ma ng'ha tun*, they must not sing.

The potential mood is formed by placing the particle *na* between the nominative and the verb: as, *ah ko pehreh na chum pēah*, that I also may worship; *hē na way rē Foy mama*, we should give God thanks; *hē*
na nghèll hallè nga ha woa u hvoy, we should try to make him glad; ü yëé nga ha leh, loa peh na kum Krist ah? he inquired, where Christ should be born?

The subjunctive mood is denoted by the particle 'lo, or 'lou, before the nominative of the verb: as, 'lo ak hun, if I come; 'lo n hun, if thou come; 'lo u hun, if he come; 'lo n you mea gbo yah la ngha, if you please I will do it.

The infinitive mood expressing things in general, without any distinction of number or person, is pointed out by the preposition hallè, for, to: as, hallè bull to sin; hallè chakomm, to chew; hallè dyo, to eat; hallè fo'h, to speak.

How the participles of verbs are formed, I cannot positively say: those I have met with seem to be past participles of their respective verbs; some ending with n: as, shëen, known; from hallè shëë, to know;— tengtingni, hatched; from hallè tengting, to hatch;— nghan, done; from hallè nga ha, to do, to make. Others ending with dy: as, kundy, born; tundy, asked, begged; kordy, gone. Others ending with rë: as, choe rë, dwelt; dyo rë, eaten; tu'i rë, heard; gbing rë, finished.
Conjugation of the Verb *HALŁÉ CHOE*, or *chëh*, TO BE, TO DWELL.

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

**Present Tense.**

**Singular.**
- yah choe ........................ I am
- moa choe ........................ thou art
- woa choe ........................ he, she, is.

**Plural.**
- hë choe ........................ we are
- nghangha choe .................. you are
- ngha choe ...................... they are.

**Imperfect Tense.**

**Singular.**
- yah choe rè ........................ I was
- moa choe rè ........................ thou wast
- woa choe rè ........................ he was.

**Plural.**
- hë choe rè ........................ we were
- nghangha choe rè ................ you were
- ngha choe rè ..................... they were.

**Perfect Tense.**

**Singular.**
- ah ka choe rè ........................ I have been
- ñ ka choe rè ........................ thou hast been
- ú ka choe rè ........................ he has been.

**Plural.**
- hë ka choe rè ........................ we have been
- nghangha ka choe rè ............ you have been
- ngha ka choe rè .................. they have been.

**Pluperfect Tense.**

**Singular.**
- ah kung choe rè ........................ I had been
- ñ kung choe rè ........................ thou hadst been
- ú kung choe rè ........................ he had been.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Future Tense</td>
<td>yah hun choe I shall or will be moa hun choe thou shalt or wilt be woa hun choe he shall or will be.</td>
<td>hë hun choe we shall or will be nghangha hun choe you shall or will be ngha hun choe they shall or will be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative Mood</td>
<td>ní choe thou ngha ú choe let him be.</td>
<td>nghangha ní choe be ye ngha ngha choe let them be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Tense</td>
<td>yah na choe I may be moa na choe thou mayest be woa na choe he may be.</td>
<td>hë na choe we may be nghangha na choe you may be ngha na choe they may be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjunctive Mood</td>
<td>lo ah choe if I be lo ní choe if thou be lo ú choe if he be.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plural.  lo hē chōe............... if we be  
       lo nghangha chōe..... if you be  
       lo ngha·chōe......... if they be.

The remaining tenses, both of the potential and the subjunctive mood, are in every respect similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood.

**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

halle chōe ............... to be, or to dwell.

**Participle.**

chōe rè ................ been.

---

**HALLE TŨI, TO HEAR.**

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

**Present Tense.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ah tũ'i</td>
<td>I hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nũ tũ'i</td>
<td>thou hearest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ũ tũ'i</td>
<td>he hears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hẽ́ tũ'i</td>
<td>we hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nghangha tũ'i</td>
<td>ye or you hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngha tũ'i</td>
<td>they hear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect Tense.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ah tũ'i rẽ</td>
<td>I heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nũ tũ'i rẽ</td>
<td>thou hearest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ũ tũ'i rẽ</td>
<td>he heard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hẽ́ tũ'i rẽ</td>
<td>we heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nghangha tũ'i rẽ</td>
<td>ye or you heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngha tũ'i rẽ</td>
<td>they heard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perfect Tense.

Singular. ah ka tu'i re .......... I have heard
ni ka tu'i re .......... thou hast heard
uu ka tu'i re .......... he has heard.

Plural. he ka tu'i re .......... we have heard
nghangha ka tu'i re ... you have heard
ngha ka tu'i re .......... they have heard.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular. ah ka kundy tu'i ...... I had heard
ni ka kundy tu'i ...... thou hadst heard
uu ka kundy tu'i ...... he had heard.

Plural. he ka kundy tu'i ...... we had heard
nghangha ka kundy tu'i you had heard
ngha ka kundy tu'i ...... they had heard.

Future Tense.

Singular. yah la hun tu'i ...... I shall or will hear
moa la hun tu'i ...... thou shalt or wilt hear
woa la hun tu'i ...... he shall or will hear.

Plural. he la hun tu'i ...... we shall, &c. hear
nghangha la hun tu'i you shall, &c. hear
ngha la hun tu'i ...... they shall, &c. hear.

Imperative Mood.

Singular. ngha me tu'i ............ let me hear
ni tu"i................. hear thou
ngha uu tu'i............ let him hear.

Plural. ngha he tu'i ............ let us hear
nghangha ni tu'i........ hear ye
ngha ngha tu'i ............ let them hear.
31

**POTENTIAL MOOD.**

*Present Tense.*

**Singular.**

ah na tu’i ............... I may hear
ú na tu’i.................. thou mayest hear
ü na tu’i.................. he may hear.

**Plural.**

hè na tu’i ............... we may hear
nghangha na tu’i ...... you may hear
ngba na tu’i .......... they may hear.

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**

*Present Tense.*

**Singular.**

lo ah tu’i ............... if I hear
lo ú tu’i.................. if thou hear
lo ü tu’i.................. if he hear.

**Plural.**

lo hè tu’i ............... if we hear
lo nghangha tu’i ...... if you hear
lo ngha tu’i .......... if they hear.

**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

hallë tu’i ..................... to hear.

**Participle.**

tui rè ........................ heard.

---

**HALLE MARR, TO LOVE.**

**ACTIVE VOICE.**

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

*Present Tense.*

**Singular.**

ah marr ah ............. I love
m’ marr ah ............... thou lovest
ü marr ah ............... he loves.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object Pronoun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperfect Tense</strong></td>
<td>hē marr ah ......</td>
<td>we love</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nghangha marr ah</td>
<td>you love</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ngha marr ah ......</td>
<td>they love:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ah marr ah rē ......</td>
<td>I loved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mī marr ah rē ......</td>
<td>thou lovedst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ū marr ah rē ..........</td>
<td>he loved.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hē marr ah rē ......</td>
<td>we loved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nghangha marr ah rē...</td>
<td>you loved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ngha marr ah rē ......</td>
<td>they loved.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perfect Tense</strong></td>
<td>ah kung marr ......</td>
<td>I have loved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nī kung marr ..........</td>
<td>thou hast loved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ū kung marr ..........</td>
<td>he has loved.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>hē kung marr ..........</td>
<td>we have loved</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nghangha kung marr...</td>
<td>you have loved</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ngha kung marr ......</td>
<td>they have loved.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pluperfect Tense</strong></td>
<td>ah ka kundy marr ......</td>
<td>I had loved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nī ka kundy marr ......</td>
<td>thou hadst loved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ū ka kundy marr ......</td>
<td>he had loved.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hē ka kundy marr ......</td>
<td>we had loved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nghangha ka kundy marr</td>
<td>you had loved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ngha ka kundy marr ...</td>
<td>they had loved.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future Tense</strong></td>
<td>yah hun marr ...... ..</td>
<td>I shall or will love</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>moa hun marr ..........</td>
<td>thou shalt or wilt love</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>woa hun marr ..........</td>
<td>he shall or will love.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plural.  ṭë hun marr ............ we shall or will love
                nghangha hun marr ... you shall or will love
                ngha hun marr ........ they shall or will love.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.  ngha më marr .......... let me love
                    më marr ............... love thou
                    ngha u marr .......... let him love.

Plural.  ngha ṭë marr .......... let us love
                nghangha më marr ... love ye
                ngha ngha marr ...... let them love.

Potential Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.  ah na marr ah,........ I may love
                    nh na marr ah ... ...... thou mayest love
                    ū na marr ah ........ he may love.

Plural.  ṭë na marr ah ...... we may love
                nghangha na marr ah you may love
                ngha na marr ah...... they may love.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.  lo ah marr ah ...... if I love
                    lo më marr ah .......... if thou love
                    lo ū marr ah .......... if he love.

Plural.  lo ṭë marr ah ........ if we love
                lo nghangha marr ah if you love
                lo ngha marr ah ...... if they love.

Infinite Mood.

hallë marr ........... to love.

Participle.

marr an .............. loved.
The way in which the Bulloms form the passive voice of verbs, as has occurred to me in several instances, is, by placing peh (it or they) before the verb which is followed by the personal pronoun in the objective case: as, peh suntah woa re, "they struck him," or "he was struck:" peh kum woa re ha keh, "they brought him forth without eyesight," or "he was born blind:" kërêh wonno peh tamo, &c., "but he whom they conquer," or "but he that is conquered, let him know," &c.: peh lekë turma suë, "they examined the chameleon's hands," or "the chameleon's hands were examined:" bëhyin peh ka nghan bëkëh woa ngha la, "not a thing was made except he made it:" loa peh na kum Krist ah, "where Christ should be born." It may be conjugated in the following manner: as,

Passive voice of the verb HALLE MARR, TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. peh marr ah më ............. I am loved
peh marr ah moa ............. thou art loved
peh marr ah woa ............. he or she is loved.

Plur. peh marr ah bë ............. we are loved
peh marr ah no ...... ..... you are loved
peh marr ah ngha ............. they are loved.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. peh marr ah më re ............. I was loved
peh marr ah moa re .......... thou wast loved
peh marr ah woa re ............. he was loved.
Plur. peh marr ah hë rë ...... we were loved
      peh marr ah no rë ...... you were loved
      peh marr ah ngha rë ... they were loved.

      Perfect Tense.

Sing. peh kung më marr ...... I have been loved
      peh kung moa marr ...... thou hast been loved
      peh kung woa marr...... he has been loved.

Plur. pëh kung hë marr ...... we have been loved
      peh kung no marr ...... you have been loved
      peh kung ngha marr ... they have been loved.

      Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. peh ka kung më marr I had been loved
      peh ka kung moa marr thou hadst been loved
      peh ka kung woa marr he had been loved.

Plur. peh ka kung hë marr... we had been loved
      peh ka kung no marr... you had been loved
      peh ka kung ngha marr they had been loved.

      Future Tense.

Sing. peh hun më marr ...... I shall be loved
      peh hun moa marr...... thou shalt be loved
      peh hun woa marr ...... he shall be loved.

Plur. peh hun hë marr........ we shall be loved
      peh hun no marr ...... you shall be loved
      peh hun ngha marr ... they shall be loved.

      Imperative Mood.

Sing. ngha peh marr më........ let me be loved
      ngha peh marr moa ... be thou loved
      ngha peh marr woa ... let him be loved.
Plur. ngha peh marr hē ...... let us be loved
ngba peh marr no ...... be ye loved
ngha peh marr ngha ... let them be loved.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. peh na marr mē.......... I may be loved
peh na marr moa ...... thou mayest be loved
peh na marr woa ...... he may be loved.

Plur. peh na marr hē .......... we may be loved
peh na marr no......... you may be loved
peh na marr ngha...... they may be loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. lo peh marr mē ........ if I be loved
lo peh marr moa ...... if thou be loved
lo peh marr woa......... if he be loved.

Plur. lo peh marr hē .......... if we be loved
lo peh marr no ........ if you be loved
lo peh marr ngha ...... if they be loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

halle peh marr ............ to be loved.
HALLE KUM, TO BEAR.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. ah kum oh ... I bear.
Imperf. Tense. ah kum oh rè ... I bore.
Perfect Tense. ah kung kum ... I have borne.
Pluperf. Tense. ah ka kundy kum ... I had borne.
Future Tense. yah hun kum ... I shall or will bear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ŋkum ..................... bear thou
ngang ŋkum ................ bear ye.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

yah na kum oh ............ I may bear.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo ah kum oh............... if I bear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë kum .................. to bear.

Participle.

kundy ...................... borne.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. peh kum më ...... I am borne.
Imperf. Tense. peh kum më rè ... I was borne.
Perf. Tense. peh kung më kum . I have been borne.
Pluperf. Tense. peh ka kung më kum. I had been borne.
Future Tense. peh hun më kum... I shall be borne.

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

ngha peh kum moa........ be thou borne.
ngha peh kum no .......... be ye or you borne.

**POTENTIAL MOOD.**

peh na kum më .......... I may be borne.

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**

lo peh kum më...... .......... if I be borne.

**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

hallë peh kum.............. to be borne.

---

**HALLÈ TENTING, TO HATCH.**

**ACTIVE VOICE.**

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

Present Tense. yah tenting eh ... I hatch.
Imperf. Tense. yah tenting eh rê ... I hatched.
Perfect Tense. ah ka tenting rê... I have hatched.
Pluperf. Tense. ah ka kundy tenting...I had hatched.
Future Tense. yah hun tenting...I shall or will hatch.

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

útenting .................... hatch thou
nghang útenting............... hatch ye.

**POTENTIAL MOOD.**

yah na tenting ............ I may hatch.
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.
lo ah tenting ............ if I hatch.

INFinitive MOOD.
halle tenting ............. to hatch.

Participle.
tentingną ..................... hatched.

PAssive voice.

INdICATIVE MOOD.
Present Tense. peh tenting mē ... I am hatched.
Imperf. Tense. peh tenting mē rē... I was hatched.
Perfect Tense. peh kung mē tenting ... I have been hatched.
Pluperf. Tense. peh ka kung mē tenting... I had been hatched.
Future Tense. peh hun mē tenting .. I shall or will be hatched.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.
ngha peh tenting moa...... be thou hatched
ngha peh tenting no ...... be ye hatched.

POTENTIAL MOOD.
peh na tenting mē....... I may be hatched.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.
lo peh tenting mē ...... if I be hatched.

INFinitive MOOD.
halle peh tenting ...... to be hatched.
CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVERBS.

The Adverbs in the Bullom Language seem to be numerous. They may be reduced to the following classes: of place, time, quantity, manner and quality, affirmation, negation, and interrogation.

A Collection of Adverbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Of Place.</th>
<th>Of Time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>gbang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheh</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kull</td>
<td>chah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loa</td>
<td>chenchah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayin</td>
<td>kehkehtoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n' ayin</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayin bulêing</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ëtook</td>
<td>ëboll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a took</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halloh</td>
<td>pêh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boolung</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wayling</td>
<td>bayley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngha leh?</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ëboll</td>
<td>bëhlëh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yëh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
chong .... by and by
parang .... afternoon
loa .... when

**Of Quantity.**
gbir .......... much
akpibah ... abundantly
m̄̇ poem .... some
tayk ........ few, little, some
būlēng...... all

**Of Manner and Quality.**
gbahot ...... publicly
chirock...... scarcely
bēlang ...... privately
ninghē ...... craftily
lēbang ...... badly
soyēë....... privately

**Of Affirmation.**
ah ........ yes
rong .......... true
urongdong . truly, verily
gboat ...... surely

**Of Negation.**
be'h ........ no, not
chin .......... not
an (u) ...... no, not
ma .......... not
nu ........... not

**Of Interrogation.**
ngb .......... how
nghom ...... how much
lan .......... why
yeh .......... why

Note.—Loa is sometimes expressed by l: as, kill tre ha l'ak cheh, "the house where I dwell." Lan and yeh are often joined with ak and leh: as, lanah and yekleh.

The Adverbs stand connected with their verbs, as follows:

1. **Of Place.**

   *Yah ko ēboll, "I go before;" nyekneh loa? "who is there?"—anja tre ngha leh woa loa? "did the people leave him there?"—loa woa yeh? "where is he?"—ah,*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chong</th>
<th>Parang</th>
<th>Loa</th>
<th>Of Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>by and by</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>1. Yah ko ēboll, “I go before;” nyekneh loa? “who is there?”—anja tre ngha leh woa loa? “did the people leave him there?”—loa woa yeh? “where is he?”—ah,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tick ko chung atook loa keh traak pintre woa, “I landed on the sand beach, where I saw thy brother’s son.” A ko n’ayin, “I go no where.”

2. Of Time.

ni keh re bay tre enangë? “didst thou see the king to-day?”—ah keh ni chah woa re, “I saw him yesterday;”—yah gbang be re, “I shall have to-morrow;”—dyacak yuh muning, “day after to-morrow I shall return;”—ah hinka lo paul é parrang, “I left at the afternoon;”—yah moa ko hallë keh moa chong, “I shall come to see thee by and by;”—loa woa yeh? “where is he now?”

3. Of Quantity.

rika me ùpelleh ù tayk, “give me a little rice;” lanah ké bûléing laka nghan, “all these things were done;” ᕕporr ëgbir bung he, “much rain beat us;” yah moa keh n’ poom, “I shall look for some for thee.”

4. Of Quality.

ü ka yehma hallë mail woa n’ soyée, “he wished to dismiss her privately;” yeh ü ka vail ania ntitin tre belang, “when he had called the wise men privily;” ü yee ngha n’ inghe, “he inquired of them diligently;” ü ka shilling lëbang, “he was badly vexed;” ñqui ma chirok ke loko, “palm oil is scarce at this time.”

5. Of Affirmation.

The common way of Africans to give an affirmative answer, is to repeat the question put to them: as,
"Are you well?" answer: "I well." "Have you money?" "I have money." "Do you see him?" "I see him." Thus the Bolloms, upon the question, n bë rë n toko nsekle è? "hast thou dry clothes?" answer, ah bë ma rè, "I have them." Papa'h moa woa weh? "is thy father well?" reply, ah we'h, "he well."

Ah, "yes." is used by them as the common people say in English, aye, that is to say, "yes." Thus, some vessels being arrived, some one asks, bë ngaha iviss pooto? "have they any salt provisions?" the other replies, ah, "yes." Oftentimes they shut their mouths, and give a sound through the nose, like n long or mëm.

Gboat, "surely," or "to be sure." Woa loa lull è? "is he going to sleep there?" (in a friend's house, or, perhaps, in a dangerous place): gboat, "yes," "to be sure," "of course."

Rong and urongdong are the words which the Bolloms make use of in taking oaths, which they do in the following manner: Kay rong kë Foy, "it is true by God;" kay rong kë yah më, "it is true by my mother;" kay rong kë wantim yah mung, "it is true by my sacred sister," that is to say, "my cousin."

6. Of Negation.

What was observed in the preceding section is applicable to this also: as, nì bë fëh è? "hast thou money?" ah bë an fëh, "I have no money;"—moa lull è? "dost thou sleep?" ah lüllëhm, "I don't sleep."
Beh.—Nkëh rë ma Kumba'h? "didst thou see Mrs. Kumba'h?" beh, "no." Beh yin peh ka nghem, "not a thing was made."

Chin.—Ngha mun Bethlehem kë Judah chin moa chang too, "and thou Bethlehem in Judah art not the smallest," &c.

An.—Hë bë an tëring ka, "we have no ivory."—

Note. An is sometimes expressed by x: as, ak fok xin, "I say nothing."

An ma kui iliill ê Foy sele, "thou shalt not take the name of God in vain."

7. Of Interrogation.

Lan yee yeh min ah? "why didst thou not ask me?"

Yeh wum leh ngha la? "why didst thou do so?"

Ngho appa moa weh yah? "how does thy father do?"

Nghom bë ah? "how much do you want?"

CHAPTER IV.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions, or particles connecting words with one another, and shewing the relation between them, seem to be pretty numerous in the Bullom Language.
A Collection of Prepositions.

neh .......... for | hallé .......... for, to, about
ba .......... of | hinkeh .......... from
hoa .......... of, on | ayain .......... amidst,amongst
leh .......... by*, in | atook .......... on, above
ka-ku-mè .... to me | alo'k .......... down, under
kë .......... in | ëboll .......... before
ko ......... to, in, on, at†, | wayling..... behind
ku .......... in | këwill ...... afar off
to .......... if | ko lill ...... over
dere .......... with† | ko-kë ...... to, in∥
bim ngha ... with | lah re ...... about it
ko, leh ...... within, info

NOTES.
* The preposition "by," is sometimes expressed by ngha, ko, and kë.
† Ko is sometimes expressed by k': as, la k' no pokan tre, "the man's wife;" or, "the woman," k' "belonging to the man;"—po k' noma tre, "the woman's husband."
† † mi stands as a preposition: mi pin neh me niqui moa los ni ë bar.a weang, "buy me oil for ten bars." Ak yill cân kë mo"i, "I am drunk with spirits."
§ In the common way of speaking, hinkeh is expressed by 'k: as, ë kui 'k ko ngha ayain, "he took it from amongst them."
∥ ‖ stands for ko or ko-kë: as, ni palt ë men bull, "in six days;"—ënang ë tre ngha ni ah moi, "the day in which I came."
Instances of Prepositions as they stand in Connection with other Words.

ni pin neh me ni qui, “buy oil for me;” loa ni kung: gbo ni wong ma ka ku me, “when finished send them to me;” Book tre ha uborr hoa Jesus, “the book of the generation of Jesus;” ah ke ri raet tre ngho moa wang leh Furry, “I saw the letter which thou didst send by Furry.”

Ah hooy hallé keh moa ku me killéh, “I am glad to see thee at my house;” ku with leh signifies “within.” Loa womb ay tre ko ko kamp, “when the king’s canoe goes to the colony.” Kunny woa ko ko ké Sabah, “Kunny is going to Sabah;” or it is expressed thus: Kunny woa ko ko Sabah ké. Hallé pin sëlonkobeh, “to buy sheep.” Lah lo ko kamp ah? “what news in the camp?” Ah tick ko shung atook, “I landed on the sand.” Yuck me ko moa killeh, “guide me to thy house,” or “into, &c.” Bëhlëh he boa yuck kille: hallé woa, “till we are able to build a house for him.”

No pokan to hinka London, “this man comes from London.” N’ko me dere, “go with me.” Lum tre ngho cheh bim ngha Foy, “the Word was with God.”

I have met with prepositions connected with substantives in the following manner:

rum atook .......... on a tree
kick tre wayling ...... behind the hill
ushall u tre lill .......... over the river
CHAPTER VIII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The following is a list of the principal Conjunctions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ojibwe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>ngha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if</td>
<td>lo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>leh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for, because</td>
<td>hallé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>yeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>therefore</td>
<td>lahna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>then</td>
<td>tha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td>kērēh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as</td>
<td>kin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yet</td>
<td>num</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Foy ū foll hoa menting tre nū ngha ŉubah, “God rested on the seventh (day) and made it holy.”

Abram kum Isaak, ngha Isaak kum Jakob, ngha Jakob kum Juda ngha ē pintre woa: “Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob begat Judah and his brethren.”
Lo ah kua, "if I come;" lon yoo moa gbo, "if you please."

Ah tük rê leh ngha ko wong ni moa loa keleug, "I hear that they let it go for a good price."

Halle yek anis he ngha hoa rê wom rah, "for now our people shall be able to plant."

Yah ke gbo ê gbim ê; kerek a loikehn, "I saw only smoke; but I did not go in."

I have not met with any conjunction expressing or, nor. The Bulloms, instead of saying "John or James, shall go with me," say, No bull woa bê halle ko medere, lo peh chin gbo Yack, tha Yehmë; that is, "One person has to go with me, if it be not Jack, then Jim."

—"Which were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man; but of God. The Bulloms say thus: Ngha nah peh kum chin ha nikong ma, chin ha ndyall nghë, chin kë etennin ë no; kerek këh Foy: i.e. "which were born not of blood, not of the flesh, not of the will of man; but of God."
There are several little words in the Bullom Language expressing the passions or emotions of the speaker:
as,

Ahgbo! ah kun la porren hallê wong buyah kê yah me, "Oh!" or, "Dear me! I forgot to send a present to my mother."

Ah! ngha nyettê he won, "Ah (poor fellow)! they have taken hold of him now."

Oh yang! ah shack ah rë êchull ê, "Poor me! I have been awake all night."

Yaangê! watch keleng, "Really! indeed it is a fine watch."

E'h yah sum ùtereng a to; "Heigh! I am chewing this rock; (and when I have done with it, I shall take hold of thee)."

Lêhlê! " behold!" nkêh, " see;" gbo nkêhlê. "look only;" ntu'i, "hear."

Yeëngu! "hush! silence!"

Shenô'h! "welcome!"

èêk n'i lap \ "fie! shame!"

oh n' lap \}

Besides these are several others used by the people which cannot be expressed by words in writing: as, n, nkô, hm, &c.
CHAPTER X.

OF NUMERALS.

The Buloms counting by scores, their cardinal numbers are only from one to twenty, as follows:

1 Bull.
2 ting, or niaiting.
3 rah, or ninrah.
4 hewl, or ninhewl.
5 men, or main.
6 mainbull.
7 mainating.
8 mainrah.
9 mainhewl.
10 woang.
11 woang nu bull.
12 woang nu niaiting.
13 woang nu ninrah.
14 woang nu ninhewl.
15 woang nu ninmen.
16 woang nu mainbull.
17 woang nu mainating.
18 woang nu mainrah.
19 woang nu mainhewl.
20 tone, or toang, a score.
100 toang u men—i.e. five score, or, kemēh.
1000 ukemēh tewoang—i.e. an hundred tone.
The numbers of order are formed by prefixing ֙ to the cardinals: as, læbull, læting, lërak, &c., “once, twice, thrice,” &c. They make a particular distinction also of nisé'h, the first; and lulan, the last. Teyain are all those that are between nisé'h and lulan.

The distributive numbers are formed by doubling the cardinals, joining one by u, and all the rest by ah: as, u bull u bull, “one by one;” a ting ah ting, “two by two;” ah rah ah rah, “three by three;” ah hewl ah hewl, “four by four.”
THE agreement of the Substantive with the Adjective, the Relative with the Antecedent, and the Nominative with the Verb, is the same in the Bullom as in other languages, with the exception of a few peculiarities of that language.

With regard to the general order of words, the chief circumstances to be remembered are, that the substantive precedes the article, the adjective, and the personal pronoun. The nominative precedes the genitive. All other cases and parts of speech, in most respects, differ very little from our way of arranging them; as will be seen by the following fables, related by a Bullom, who knows very little of any language but his own.

UTENN ÑSEI].

FABLE I.

Epeh ng ha E kulung. The Elephant and the Goat.

Epeh a ng ha e kulung The elephant and the
ng ha ka po ke rë halle goat had been disputing
About which of them could eat most; they went to the lion to speak between them. The elephant made his speech; and having finished, gave it to his friend: he made his, and having finished, the lion said: *never mind*; I shall lead you into a large field; *which of you eats most* I shall give him to dwell among people; but he that is conquered, let him know the thing, he shall not see me with these eyes. He conducted them into the large field, and stood to look at them. *When they had stooped down, they fed the whole day until the sky had gone to rest*: they went to lay down on a rock to stretch their limbs; the goat began to strain and to chew the cud. The elephant asked, *Friend! what, doest thou chew yet?* The goat res:
Yeh agho epela ka kim na 
Nbo tofēah; ma énang uto 
Nim.

Lah leh: ko ñ, kēh no 
Mí ma woa minta kudë yēh 
Chin gbo nyërick bulēing 
Kin mun tre: ní ma minta 
ah nia ah n' sheen ko loa 
Ngha mättun kull.

UTENN TÉYAIN.

Turma ngha Kill nu Sigh 
No tre.

Turma ngha kill ngha 
ka cheh ko lëmëan ngha 
bum ní mo'i Sighno. Kill 
ngha leh, Tehmbah hē 
kull ma. Turma ngha leh: 
Ah mintshn, Kill ngha 
leh: Be'h! hē kull ma. 
Turma ngha leh: nīkoma

plied: Aye! ah keigh! 
I chew this rock; and when 
I have done with this, I 
shall take hold of thee. 
Then the elephant fled 
to the woods, and to this day 
did not come out.

That is to say: if thou 
seest any person, be not 
proud because he is not 
in all things like thee: be 
not bold (or impudent) 
against people, thou know 
est not in what place they 
are hidden.

FABLE II.

The Chameleon, the Mon 
key, and the Palm-wine-
Maker.

The chameleon and the 
monkey were gone to vi 
siting, and met with the 
wine of Sighno. Monkey 
said, Friend, let us drink 
it. Chameleon replied, 
I am not bold enough. 
Monkey said: Puh! let us
drink it. Chameleon said: Go thou drink it. He climbed up, and drank plenty and came down; and they went on. The owner of the wine walked after them, and saw the wet footsteps; he followed them quickly and overtook them, and asked: saying; Who is he that drank my wine? The monkey said: I am not he. The chameleon denied it. Monkey said: As it is denied in this way, look at us—he that staggers, the same is he (that) drank it; and he walked; he stood still, and said: Look, do I stagger? He said to the chameleon: Thou also shouldst walk if thou art not drunk. He passed, and he stood still; he staggered. The monkey said: See! the wine-drinker is not hidden. The man took hold of the chameleon and beat him.
much; and dismissed him, and said: I forgive thee for monkey's sake; or, if it were not for the sake of the monkey I would kill thee; (or, it is for the monkey's sake I do not kill thee.)

They went forward, and met a farm prepared for burning. The chameleon said: Let us burn the farm. The monkey replied: Aye! I won't. The chameleon said: Stay! let us burn it; he went and took a firebrand, and kindled the fire; it burst but dead—it extinguished. The people came and inquired about it. The chameleon said: I do not know, I saw the smoke, but I entered not hands there. The monkey said: I also (viz. innocent). The chameleon said: As he thus denies it, only look at our hands, the burner of the bush cannot be
hid. The chameleon's hands were examined, and found to be clean, and he said: Stretch out the monkey's hands. As the monkey stretched out, they looked as if they were black; he was taken hold of, and they beat him and struck him with a blow, that left his head short, and entered into the woods.

"Unah ngha Boranth."

Unah ngha boranth ngha ka ko re wamma trim struck ngho ko foë ké tég-banthama. Unah sem nu lehë kull eh ëgbim ë tre nghë chang foë k kull, u ngha leh: loa woa ko; kereë boranth ko kull oh ëgbim ë tre nghë chin ëgbirr kull; nghang seng-bin mí. Unah peh ka

"THE LAST FABLE."

The Caterpillar and the Land Tortoise.

The caterpillar and the tortoise went to travel in the time of famine, and came into the neighbouring countries; the caterpillar stood and looked where the most smoke was coming from, and said, thither he would go; but the tortoise should go where there was not much
moi ko woa ah u bonth gbo peh gbillërüm égbir; kereh boranth u bum peh nikre udyo keleng folo’h. Unah kehn yain keleng ko lo moll oh kull nu sween nu kim, kon ko kê boranth; u bum woa u kung dyo nu wainy kuss; u moi gbo nu gbine, u folahfolah nga leh: Tehmbah ni hun ka. Boranth nga leh: ah kay. Ah chang ah pumah. Unah nga leh: úwainy kuss? Boranth nga leh, ah loe gbo útoone. Unah nga leh: níka më ma oh! nu chee ah, ah dyo pereh nu ah pum kin mun nu ka ka woa ma nu kung ma dyo. smoke. They both parted: the caterpillar came to his (place chosen) and found only much wood heaped up; but the tortoise met very good victuals prepared. The caterpillar did not see a good place for his lodging, withdrew himself and fled, went to the tortoise, met him having finished eating, and placing away the remainder. The caterpillar came and peeped, whispering said: My good friend, come here. The tortoise replied: I will not, I have done filling my belly. The caterpillar said: Did you put away the remainder? Tortoise said: I left but a little. Caterpillar said: Give it to me! bring it (that) I also (may) eat and be filled like thyself; and he gave it to him and he finished eating.

Boranth nga leh: ñkël The tortoise said: Be-
loa gbeh yeh ngha no-ko-
no ni ma woa ngha yam
fa moa peh lamleh kull oh
egbim é tre nghe kull, loa
údyo koêh, béshélh la
chin ngho ni; lo peh moa
sotoh rè leh ni ma na ka
min.

hold! when thou walkest
with(thy) neighbour, thou
must not deceive him.
Thou thoughkest, where
there is smoke there is
food; not knowing that it
is not there. If thou hadst
obtained it thou wouldest
not have given me any.

BULLOM LETTERS.

Kamp, Wellwell, 1812.

Yah me,
Yuckno tre ha raë
to woa moa ka uwahlin
mainbull ha tê ubokoh:
ú pin neh me nqui moaloa
mí ê bar a woang, loa ni
kung gbo ñwong ma ka ku
më: lo m boa soto'h sësok,
m pin neh me ngha nu
wong ngha ubor ubull. Ah
lengkeh bay tre, ê pintre
ngha ê wantë më bulëing.
Yah moa ko hallë keh
moa chong. Yah leh,
Yah me,
Traak moa,
HINNEH.

Sierra Leone, Jan. 1812,
My Mother,
The bearer of this
letter will deliver to thee
six fathoms of blue baft.
Buy for me oil, ten bars
worth; when done, send
it to me. If thou canst
get any fowls, buy me
them and send all toge-
ther. My compliments
to the king and all my
brothers and sisters. I
shall come to see you
by and by. I am,
My Mother,
Thy Son,
HINNEH.
Yongroo, Bankleley, 1812.

Ah ké ré raë tre ngho moa wong leh Furry, ngha boko'h tre; úqui ma chirock ké loko to; kereh vah moa keh m pum, lo boa gbo. Sësok kung moa re pin nèh hallë è bar ah mainting yah moa ngho wong oh loa wom bay tre ngho gbo ko ko kamp. Kunny woa rê weh; woa ko ko kë Yëhmë hallë soto'h ñyërick hallë pin lon-kobeh ngha sënar halle woa. Hë bë an têring ka. Ah Timanëë ngha bë ükam ügbir, ngha ah tú'i rê leh ngha ko wong ni moa loa keleng.

Upin ah woke ka kundy hë marr ah la rê; hallë yeh ania hë ngha boa rê wom rah ngha sôf ni bell. Ah bë an peh din hallë fo'h.

Yah leh, Traak më.

Yah moa,

SHEELOH.

Yongroo, February, 1812.

My Son,

I have seen the letter which thou sentest by Furry, and the baft; palm oil it scarce this time; but I shall look (for) some for thee if possible.

Fowls I have done buy for thee seven bars' worth. I shall send them to thee whenever the king goes to the Colony. Kunny is well; Woa is going to Yehme to get goods to buy sheep and bullocks for him. We have no ivorys here. The Timannees have much calm-wood, and I understand that they sent it away at a good price.

The slave trade is entirely done. We are glad about it; for now our people are able to plant; and to make palm-oil: I have nothing more to say.

I am, my Son,

Thy Mother,

SHEELOH.
Kammem, Gbacroon, 1812.

Tehmbah,

Chenchah: parang ah tick ko shung atook loa keh nchah traak pintre woа. Ah ngha leh; yuck me ko moa killeh. Loa he chenчhah ko ah kyo Keheuyno u chail woа tum oh buyah; Yah yee: yeh, ke? u kunan min leh peh kum woа re ha keh. Ah ka woа penteleh uboh, ah fohm woа, leh u hun ku moа killeh; kereh u choе tittkeh kin Moosah.

Rubah bomung yeh, lu-koh foll те woа ngha nlooкk woа! He na way re foy mama hallе nde-rick n cheh ke, he na nghell hall ngha woа u hvоy. Lo ni boa re sotoh ayin, ngha nyericke dуe bebleh he boa yuck kil hallе langbang monеh tre н kunan lan yuckno tre. Yah leh

Tehm moа.

SHACKAH.

Kammem, March, 1812.

Good Friend,

Yesterday afternoon I landed on the sand beech, where I met with thy brother's son. I told him to conduct me to thy house, and when we were going, I saw a blind man; he sat; he begged alms. I asked him: What is this? He told me that he was born without sight. I gave him a piece of bread, and told that he should come to thy house; but he was lame like Moses.

What a great blessing to be entrusted with eyes and with limbs, We should give God thanks for the thing continued to us. We should endeavour to make him glad.

If thou canst obtain a lodging and things to eat for the poor man, till we can build a house for him, tell by the bearer. I am

Thy Friend.

SHACKA.
From the above fables and very simple letters, which are translated almost word for word, it appears as if there were but very little difference between the manner of the Bulloms arranging their words and the manner in which it is done in our own language. The letters were first written in English and translated into Bullom, and afterwards translated from the Bullom again into English.

We shall now proceed to take a view of what seems to be most remarkable in the arrangement of the different parts of speech.

**Sect. I.**

The article is always preceded by the substantive, by the substantive and adjective, and by several substantives in a question. It is sometimes placed between the substantive and the adjective, perhaps improperly.

The article is entirely omitted: as, in the fables, elephant and goat went to lion: caterpillar and tortoise were travelling.

It is made use of, as is observed page 6.

**Sect. II.**

When two substantives stand in opposition, the article is added to the latter: as, *Davy bay tre,* "David the King," *Isaiah prophet tre,* "Isaiah the prophet."

When one substantive governs another, signifying a
different thing in the possessive case; as, "my father's house," "the king's palace," "the chief's son;" the Bulloms say thus: kill appa më tre traak sukono tre. They cannot place "father" before "house," "chief" before "son," without giving it quite a different signification. Thus: wom bay tre, is "the king's vessel;" but, bay wom tre, is "the vessel's king," or "the king of the vessel;" i.e. "captain, commander of the vessel."

In some cases ha or hoa is placed between the two substantives, to denote the genitive case; as, book tre ha uborr hoa Jesus, "the book of the generation of Jesus;" yah ha John, "the mother of John;" mala-ka ha Foy, "the angel of God;" bay ha ah Jew tre, "king of the Jews." But to say the king's house, it cannot be said, bay ha kill tre, which signifies "the king of the house," as above; bay wom tre, "the king of the canoe." It must be said then, wom bay tre, "the king's canoe," and kill bay tre, "the king's house."

Sect. III.

The adjectives admit of no change at all; they always agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case.

Sect. IV.

The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows, or depends upon it in the infinitive mood: as, ah yeh ma halle parren; "I desire to learn;" ah moi rë halle keh moa,
"I came to see thee." But when it is said of any distant period or future time, then the pronoun of the person to be visited is placed between the nominative and the verb: as, *yah moako halle keh, "I shall come to see thee;"*—literally, "I thee go to see;" *woa moa ha uwhalin mainball, "he will give thee six fathoms;" kereh yah moa keh ni poom, "but I shall look for some for thee;"*—literally, "but I thee see some;" *yah moa ngha wong, "I shall send them to thee," or "I thee them send."

**Sect. V.**

The Bulloms make use of some particles and single letters connected with words and sentences, without altering the import of the words or sentence, merely as ornaments of the language. Thus, *ah, e, and oh are used agreeably to the observation in page 21.*

*Ah* is employed in a variety of significations: 1. It is the personal pronoun of the first person in the singular number. 2. It is the characteristic of the plurals signifying persons. 3. It is used at the end of sentences, pointing them out to be questions. 4. It follows some active verbs. 5. It is an interjection.

*Eh* is oftentimes connected with the prepositions *ko and ku:* as, *ko me kill eh, "unto my house;"* *ku me kill eh, "within my house."

Besides these particles, there are single letters made use of as embellishments: such are, *a, e, u, k, l, ni* and *ni.*

*a, e, and u in general follow words beginning with them: as, ayin a tre, "the place;" ehang e tre*
"the day," (the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun); ò borr, ò bull, "all at once, together."

**Note.**—è is used oftentimes to point out questions, like ah: as, nko mè dere è? "dost thou go with me?" nì bè féh è? "hast thou money?"

k, n, and nì are used as prepositions: see p. 45.

sì and l are used as adverbs: see pp. 41 and 44: besides this, nì is of various significations, as observed p. 3.

The particle yeo, added to sentences without any signification, shews that the sentences are conditional: as, kereh wonno pek tamo yeo, loa u shee gbo dim, ùma mè keh k tëfoll; "but whosoever is conquered, let him know that he shall not see me with his eyes:"—

wonno gbo rinket yeo tha woa kull ohma, "whosoever staggers, the same drank it:"—ù chang yeo lo pek gbo leh ùyillin, "pass by if thou art not drunk."

Pall è tre lekneh ke chang atook yeo: údyo konno ké sotok, ùfol ù tre kono ké beng yeo; trim bulëing ma ké kunan lek Fey woa ré ko tukeh; "the sun that passes over us; the food which we receive; the rest which we enjoy, at all times tell us that there is a God in heaven."

Having thus endeavoured to find out the principles of the Bulom Language, I would humbly request any one who would take the trouble to peruse these few pages, to consider this to be the work of one who by no means would pretend even to be a teacher; but who, by much labour and great difficulties, endeav---
voared to scrape the gold out of the dust, but could not avoid picking up much dust with it, which, for the present, must be left to those who are able to refine it and to polish it.

I shall now add a few BULLOM PHRASES, which perhaps will be both acceptable and useful.

Kunny langbang ben tre
wom bay tre
traak pintré woa
hin ah ngha ngho ah ?

u yuck ngha rë gboat
u chee ah ngho
u loi rë ka hallë sotoh feh
lon yoo Foy yah ko ësho
ngha ka ilill ê Shacka
ngho pay rë ëpëléh ngha
küss küss
unghandyékên nanlahgbir
ah tumdy book hallë moa
ania tre ngha rë kath hallë
bay ngha

they gave him name Shacka.
it is filled with rice and Indian corn.
he made himself very rich.
I asked a book from him.
the people are strong for their king.
the Bulloms are hard for their sovereign.
67

u wûl ē bay tre
woa kin kin bay tre
woa kin mungal leh appa mû
bay tre wum woa ke traa woa
woa wong ngô kho kä won e
yeh nî yeh ma?
yah bê woa
hin bulëing he hun woo
ngha bê rë nî ning hallë shinay turr tre
mungkun ka moi
ah sarrah woa
ah sarrah wondy la bê
ah marr ah moa
ngô marran
ah yëhma hallë perrin
ah moi rë hallë keh moa
woa kunan me hallë ngô
yeh moa loa
yeh nî yehma la?
ah yill eh rë mî mo"i
u bung woa ko uтоck
woa rë ko naë
woa rë turr tre
ko moi ē bar ating
ko chang ēbar ating
ngô mî pang ma chang ah?

he resembles the king.
he seems to be like the king.
he appears to be like my father.
the king sent him to his son.
he sent it to him.
what dost thou want?
I have him—he is mine.
we all must die.
they have laid schemes to destroy the town.
the end is come.
I hate him.
I hate him, that is the reason, or because I hate him.
I love him.
it is loving, pleasing.
I wish to learn.
I came to see thee.
he told me to do it.

what price?
what dost thou want for it?
I am drunk with spirits.
he beat him with a stick.
he is in the road.
he is in the town.
this comes to two bars.
it exceeds two bars.
how many months since?
ng hô tenen ta chang ah? yeh ngha moî ka kë u ngha la………………... ……

ah moi rè ka ênang……
trim lan tre u moi ka……
kill bay tre ……………
lak no pokau tre ………
pok nomâ tre ……………
traak bay tre ……………

u ngha rè din ah kelêng... gbitty yendy ……………

peh gbitty ah Yack ………

ukon kë won eh ………
ah sem ngha alloh ………
woa bëh woa ko atook ..
ũ kui k ko ngha ayaing...
konno u soto'h yeo……

hin ah woa sotob ngho?

nyêrick ha mì bay tre ……

hin ah woa bay tre? ……
hin ah woa ka cheh bay tre?
yah la ……………
muë moi la ……………
won woi la ……………
he na la ……………
nghang ngha la ………
ngha la ……………
ngha rè ah nia keleng ...

u ngha lan ……………

how many years are past?
when they came here, he did it.

I came here to day.
at that time he came here.
the king’s house.
the man’s wife.
the wife’s husband.
the king’s son.
he did a good thing.
condemnation on thyself.
they condemned Jack, or
Jack is condemned.

he went to him.
I stood under it.
he put it on him.
he took it from among them.
which thou receivest.
who received it?

things belonging to the king

who is king?
who was king?
it is I.
it is thou.
it is he.

we are they, or it is we.
you are they, or it is you.
they are they, or it is they.
they are good people

he did not.
not he did it.
the wine-drinker is not hid.
but I did not enter the hands there.
I do not row.
I do not lay down, I do not rest, I am uneasy.
his heart did not lay down.
I will not row.
I will not drink.
make it come down, or take it down.
it is thine.
the day in which I came here.
the place where I dwell.
the place where I come from.
the house where I dwell.
where does he come from?
where dost thou dwell?
he fought mightily.
he knows much.
he ate much.
I ran mightily, swiftly.
art thou well? or hast thou been well through the day?
hast thou been well during the night?
m moa ré weh? ............
hin ah woa bet tunga? ...
ñulum moa woa ngho ké?
ah hvoy hallé keh moa ko
më killeh ............
inkanta sōngfol u tre ....
ñìfoh më leò ............
ñìfoh moa woa cheh nang
ñìfoh ah? ...............
peh suntah woa ré? ....
ù chang më ré u shull ...
epenh chang suay hallé bo-
mung .................
Yongroo loi lë bomung
kin Tolung.............
papa'h më woa bè ré fe'h
kin ha moa.............
ëwantim ë keleng ........
ëwantim ë lippy........
hè kon .................
hè ko hè tissung........
moa më ko dere ë? .....\nñko më dere .............
ah kay...................
ah bè po bull .............
Foy u po bull.............
po bull ..................
moa pong lokoh ........
loa moa fo'h? ..........
ñìka më ..................
moa ka më .............

art thou well?
who settled the palaver?
are these thy words?
I am glad to see thee at
my house.
shut the door.
tell it me.
what language did he
speak?
he was struck.
he is taller than I.
an elephant larger than a
horse.
Yongroo is as large as
Tolung.
my father has as much
money as thine.
good girls.
beautiful girls.
let us go.
let us go to play.
dost thou go with me?
go with me.
I will not.
I have but one.
Is there but one God?
one only.
thou throwest time.
what dost thou say?
give me.
thou givest me.
moa më ka è?..............  dost thou give me?
moa tu'ëi n' Susoo è?......  dost thou understand Susoo?
yah tu'ëi m' pooto .........  I understand English.
ah chin tu'ëi ...............  I don't understand.
ilill è woa ngho gbeh ......  he is of great renown, his name walks about.
poke noma to kondy.......  this woman's husband is gone.

lo boa gbo ..................  if possible.
ngho moi tënën ah ? ......  how old art thou ?
nghom bë ah pomoh ah ?    how many has he ?
kaynah, nko më yeo dere   friend, go with me.
peh ka kundy ngho ......    it is finished.
ukissy ........................ the end.

Names of the Months.

Wellwell ...............  January.
Bankleley ............  February.
Gbakroon .............  March.
Yanthëmëë ............  April.
Wüsaf .................  May.
Epang e bomung ...  June.
G Bootha ...............  July.
Mufroo ...............  August.
Shakumö'ëh ..........  September.
Thanantëah ...........  October.
Tharockonay ..........  November.
Papull .................  December.
### PROPER NAMES.

#### Of Men.
- Hinneh.
- Furry.
- Kunny.
- Shackah.
- Sabah.
- Gbannah.
- Ballah.
- Kongbeh
- Bonkeh.
- Shembeh.
- Limbah.
- Tambah.
- Secky.
- Serry.
- Tunkah.
- Menkey.

#### Of Women.
- Farma.
- Kumbah.
- Warrah.
- Yirrmah.
- Yambah.
- Kanny.
- Kohny.
- Kutah.
- Bintah.
- Sheelo'h.
- Chirrah.
- Mayin.
- Bahley.
- Yehley.
- Henny.
- Bo“inkeh.

### Of Towns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Number of Inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yongroo</td>
<td>king George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumrobay</td>
<td>bay Maruh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monlo‘h</td>
<td>nen Sukoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kafoo</td>
<td>pah Bap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kommem</td>
<td>pah Menkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robenkeh</td>
<td>nen Ballah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolung</td>
<td>pah Bussom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towns</td>
<td>Headmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manoh</td>
<td>pah Manoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagery</td>
<td>pah Tunkah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boom</td>
<td>Sopereh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonkeh</td>
<td>Dalamodu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamasundu</td>
<td>Henny (a woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tëtrick</td>
<td>pah Kongbeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiturr</td>
<td>a slave town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menkeh</td>
<td>a slave town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baloh</td>
<td>pah Peter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY.

PART I.

BULLOM AND ENGLISH.

A.

Ah!....... an interjection.
ah ............. yes.
ah ............. the personal pronoun of the first person singular.
ah ............. stands at the end of sentences merely to point them out to be questions: as, loa ni choe ah? where dost thou dwell?
ah ............. follows active verbs without any signification.

ahamë ........... mine own.
ahamoa ........... thine own.
ahawoa ........... his own.
ahahê ........... our own.
ahano ........... your own.
ahangha ........... their own.
ahgboh! .......... an interjection—oh!
adurēh .......... inhabitants.
ahwain .......... owner.
akpilbah .......... plenty, a great many.
alloh .......... down, under.
an ............. a negative particle—no, not; hē be an, I have not.
appah .......... master, father.
athook } .......... above, on.
eattook } .......... in, within, inward.
ayēē .......... a place, somewhere.
ui ayin .......... no where.
ayin bulēing .......... in all places, every where.
ayin a chillang .... another place.
ayin a bull ...... in one place, together.
ayaing .......... amidst, amongst.
ayaing ayain .......... yes, true.
tēyain .......... the middle ones, the middle of the body.

B.

halle baan .......... to anoint.
babang .......... a fire-brand.
bah .......... great, father of many children.
bah Hinneh ...... great Hinneh; as, Alexander the Great.
bah me .......... my father.
Bah Tukeh ...... Father of heaven, God.
halle ball .......... to sin, trespass.
halië ballang  }  ... to write.
   gball  }  ... to write.
   ballo or barry  a palaver house, court house.
   balma ............ a country knife.
   bannah ............ a plantain—pl. s.
   bang ............ evil, bad; a chain,
   halië bang u loonk  ... to bend the knees, kneel.
Bankleley .... February.
   bar ............  a bar,—value of three shillings
                   and six pence; in Sierra
                   Leone, a dollar, or five shillings.
   halië bass ............ to sweep.
   batankah ...... a potatoe.
   batto ............ a cutlass.
   bay ............ king.
   lê bay ............ kingdom.
   bay lê moa ...... thy kingdom.
   halië baykêh ............ to put in mind, remember, re-
                              mind; rule.
   halië bay tê pil........... to lay eggs.
   baylay  }  ...... until, except.
   behlêh  }  ...... until, except.
   be'h  ............ no.
   halië bê  ............ to have, to possess.
   halië bêh ............ to put any thing upon, to load.
   bêlang ............ sideway, privately.
   bellêh ............ a sail—pl. tê.
   bellung ............ side, edge, border; ë bellung ë
                              ting, on both sides; ë bellung ë
                              bull, on one side.
hallë bempah .......... to circumcise.
        u bempah ...... circumcision.
  ben ............. old.
  benah ............. parents, elders, old people.
  hallë beng .......... to feel, touch, meddle, interfere.
  hallë beng u gbelling to ring the bell.
  bencheleh ...... a bench.
  hallë benkir .......... to habituate, accustom, endure.
  bëng .......... a board.
  berikêh .......... goods, merchandize.
  berikêhno ...... a merchant.
  beseck .......... a broom.
  besheleh ...... not knowing: compound of be'k, not; shee, know; leh, it.
  bet ............... a box.
  hallë bett .......... to cut.
  hallë bett tunga ...... to cut or settle palaver.
  bettelô'h ...... the lower part of the belly; loins.
  bick .......... a coarse mat.
  bikêh .......... storm, tornado.
  bim ngha ...... along with.
  hallë boa ............ to be able (can).
  boi ............. a servant (maid).
  bokôh .......... baft, European cloth.
  bomu { large, great.
  bomung }
  bonno... speech, apology, defence, excuse, (see dim).
  boolung ............ the place where the sun sets; west.
boolung ... downward.
hallë booss .............. to skin, to undress.
bongha ... pity, sympathy, sorrow.
hallë bonth .............. to meet with, or find something.
borr } generation, line of descend-
uborr } ance
hallë bu’i .............. to dig.
bulëing .............. all.
bull .............. the head; number one.
bu’ll .............. a story, falsehood, lie.
hallë büm .............. to meet.
hallë bungul .............. to whet, sharpen.
hallë bunteë .............. to rub the skin; to wash, bathe.
buntha .............. a parable.
hallë buss or gboss ... to bark.
hallë buffle .............. to be cold.
hallë conth u buffle ... to catch cold.
buffle .............. cold.
u buffle u gbir . colder.
ngo ho chang buffle coldest.
hallë bussle .............. to be wet.
buttong .............. button.
büttüll .............. green, not ripe.
buyah .............. a gift, alms.

C.

Chah or } ... yesterday.
chenchah } ... yesterday.
hallë cheh or choe ... to live, to be, to dwell, to abide.
chéh .............. here.
halles chall ........... to sit down.
halles chakomum ...... to chew.
halles chang ............ to pass; to be better than
others; to pass by; to go on.
halles chëé (ah)........... to bring.
    halles chemm (el) to warn, give notice, proclaim:
        kko nghe chemm el, go warn
        them.
chenchah ........ yesterday.
cherry ........... wisdom.
cheerah ........... palaver, civil business that is
talked of at the barry; or,
    merely the speaking of the
    palaver, a trial.
chillang ........ another.
chinchy ........... a plate—pl. ë.
chin or chain... not.
chirock ........... scarce, scarcely, seldom.
halles chissung ...... to sneeze.
halles chëh .......... to fight.
chom ............ a round low seat like a foot-
    stool; stool.
chong ............ by and by.
halles cho or chew.... to stab, to pierce with a point-
ed weapon; to inform; to
    warn; to caution.
halles choomoot ...... to tickle.
halles chossung ...... to suck the teeth (considered
    by Africans as a very great
    affront.)
hallë chuck .......... to twist; to spin.
chuln .......... night.
chull ayain...... midnight.
hallë chum .......... to break a nut; to fire a gun
or an arrow.
hallë chum pëah...... to break the arm, or to bend
the elbows.—To have a right
idea of this word, it must be
observed, that when the
common Bullom comes to
see the king, he kneels down
before his majesty, touches
the ground with his elbows
and forehead at once, and,
prostrating himself thus,says,
Sukònty, which he repeats
thrice; to which the king
answers thrice, mì bah, mì bah,
mì bah. After this ceremony,
the subject ventures to draw
nearer to his majesty, and
shakes hands with him.
Hence we may make use of
hallë chum pëah ...... as, to worship, reverence, ho-
nour, adore.

chundal ........ bad, lewd, lustful.
hallë choe chundal... to be lewd.
nomachundal... a lewd woman, a prostitute,
strumpet.
nepokan chundal a lustful man.
halle Chung to dish; to take up victuals.

D

Deeth the second day after to-morrow.
dere with.
dëring hair—pl. ë.
dëring u tumoi fine grass, food for cattle.
dees heavy.
deesul heavier.
engo chang dees heaviest.
dëwoôh death.
din thing: ak bë an din, I have nothing.
dinteh white (see linteh).
halle dim to speak, plead, apologize.
halle dim ubonnoh to make a speech, apology.
dyack the day after to-morrow.
dyall flesh, body.
halle dyo to eat.
halle dyëë to kill.
dyëeno a murderer.
dyom fire.
halle du’i to steal.
du’ino a thief.

E

E a particle used between the nouns and adjectives. It
forms a great many plurals of nouns, like *ah, n, të, së.* It is placed at the end of sentences, like *ah,* to point out the sentence to be a question: *as, mën më ko dere *è?* dost thou go with me?

èboll ............ before.
èchang ............ a tooth—pl. èchang.
edè ................. yams.
èh n' lap } ... ah! shame!
oh n' lap }
èfui ................. bragging, boasting.
ègbim .............. smoke.
e'h ................. interjection, expressing surprise, wonder.
èhell ............... salt.
èlack ............... a wonder.
èhook ............... a hook.
èkolo'h ............. cockles.
èkulung ........... a goat—pl. së.
èlorr .............. ugliness, deformity.
ènarr.............. a bullock—pl. së.
ènang .............. to-day.
èpèh ............... an elephant—pl. së.
èpèh ............... a corpse, dead body.
èpèhlë ............. grace, favour.
èpang ............... the moon.
èpang è bomung the great moon; June.
ërick............... a thing—pl. n.
ërong............... a mountain—pl. n.
nírong............... the pl. of ërong, signifies a mask.
ërong étook ... the top of a mountain.
ësho............... morning, the time when the sun rises.
ësok............... a fowl—pl. së.
ësoy............... coals.
ëshang............... ants.
ëtámë............... a key—pl. n.
ëtook............... above, upward, on; the place where the sun rises; east.
ëting............... a baboon—pl. së.
ëtùh............... an anchor.
ëtùh............... an iron pot—pl. nítùh.
ëtu'í............... a mortar—pl. nítu'í.
ëvay............... a bird—pl. së.
ëway............... oysters.
ëyou............. a fish—pl. sësóo and suséé.

F.
Feh............... money.
hallë fé............... to cut the throat.
hallë foë............... to go out.
foë............... out.
hallë foù m'........... to speak, tell.
fohméhn............... not speaking.
úfoh............... language.
hallë foko'h........... to deliver, fetch out.
halle folafolah ........ to whisper.
halle foll ............... to give over work; to rest.
    foll ............. rest, quietness.
    foll ................... an eye—pl. tefoll.
halle fonkong ........ to bleed.
halle fook ................... to come from, come out.
halle fool ................... to blow.
   foro'h .............. baft.
   fosso'h............. strength, power, might.
   fohsa ............. strongly, powerfully, mightily.
   Foy ................... sky, heaven, God.
   fongsoll ............ a door;—inkanta fongsoll u
                     tre, shut the door.
   fui ....................... the floating of any thing; the
                        pressing of palm-oil out of
                        the nuts; the coming-out of
                        the oil; the making oil.
   halle fui ..................... to make palm-oil.
   halle fuiyung ............ to float on water; swim.
   fu'kah .......... sour oranges.
   ni fulung .......... salt water.
   fun ................... manner, habit.
   fung.................. a rice store.
   Furry .................. a man's name.
   furr ................... family.
   furr ................... backbiting.

G.
Gbahot ............ publicly.
Gbakroon ...... March.
ball to write.
ugball writing.
ballno a writer.
ballo'h a blacksmith's shop.
ballo'h a portmanteau; a bag—pl. tê.
ball to rub, anoint the skin with palm-oil.
ball the title of the headman next to the king in power.
bang to-morrow.
bantama surrounding, neighbouring country.
bankang pooto an umbrella.
blishy to clear up, divide; bear testimony.
blishky testimony.
blish to strike with the fist; to thump.
blish to pluck.
basah a handkerchief.
beak a rudder.
bëeng to take an oath; to swear;—
ëeng canst thou swear to it?
bëh (yeh) to walk about, travel.
bëh walk.
bino walker, traveller.
bëlling a bell.
bëlleng to search, examine, note, observe; to look at any thing with attention.
Gbemon          the blossom of a tree.
Gbeng            glory.
Gbëngnu          much.
Hallè gbëngnu  to have authority, power, influence.
Gbëngbe'h      pepper.
Gbengbah        restless, uncomfortable (of sleep).
Hallè gbent    to hurt any member of the body by a cut or blow, so as to leave a mark; to mark, to carve.
Hallè gbentè    to seize.
Gbentick        seizing, catching.
Gbet            a ring—pl. n.
Hallè gbenthle  to surprise, to catch unawares.
Gberè           no.
Gbere'h        severity.
Gbere rheh    flour, meal.
Gbërrr          much.
Hallè gbing     to finish.
Hallè gbinghirr to threaten.
Hallè gbill     to heap up wood for burning.
Hallè gbitty (ah) to condemn.
Gbotty yendy ... condemnation; judgment on thyself.
Gbo             only, ever.
Gboll           heart, mind; ugbo l u bomung, a large heart; proud.
UGboll          a large heart; proud.
Gborolo'h      the chin.
hallë gboss (buss) ... to bark;—tumoi woa gboss, the dog barks.

Gbootha .......... July.
gbothlah .......... stunted; hindered from growth; not so large as common.

hallë gboo (oh)......... to stoop down, so as to be able to feed (animals).

hallë gbookë .......... to belch, strain.
gbum .......... dust.
 gbuss .......... smell.

hallë gbus ngha ...... to order; to command.
 gbus nghano .... a commander.

hallë gburrikan....... to run.
 gbürrükümp ...... a sea tortoise.
 gbút or gbet .... a ring—pl. n.

hallë gby ................. to charge a person with a crime; to impute.

H.

Ha ............. here.
ha .............. of, on.
haloh .......... which.
hallë............. about, for, to.
hankirr .......... a rib—pl. ė.
hatë ............. belonging to black—ha and tē.
harah tē .......... blue baft.
hallë he’h ............. to embark; to glimmer, glow (fire)

hēleh ............. the sea.
he............. pron. we.
heng............... wind.
hill ............... a lugar, plantation.
hallē hin .......... to lay down; to rest.
hallē hineē ........ cause to lay down.
hinehn ........... not laid down; not at rest; uneasy.

hinakin ........... ourselves.
inating .......... we, both.
hallē hinka ......... to come from.
hinkeh ............ from, sometime denoted by k only.

hallē hiam .......... to deny.
hallē hirr ........... to cross; to go over.
hallē hirrick ........ to carry over; to translate.
hoa ............... of, on.
hallē hong ............. to blow a whistle.
horah ............. baft.
horah dinteh ... white baft.
horah tē ... ..... blue baft.
hallē hun ............. to come.
hallē hvoy ............. to be glad.
hvoy ............. a cloud.

I.
Ilīlē ............. name.
indē ............. boiled rice.
inokulung ........ white rice.
is ................ an interjection, denoting contempt.

N
halle ka or keh — to give.
karery — paper.
m kallem — palm-wine.
kamokoh — master.
halle kunga — to do any thing bad; to commit sin.
kanshung — stubbornness, obstinacy.
halle kanta — to shut.
ukanta — a shutter.
kanta pēpah — the shutter of a barrel, a hamp.
karoo — a wooden bowl.
kath or kat — hard.
katul — harder.
ngo chang kat — hardest.
halle keh and ke — to see; sometimes, kyo.
keh — this, this way.
kēfsoyno — a blind man.
kehkehtoo — immediately, just now, presently.
halle kēhkin — to shine.
keleng — good.
yenkeleng — better.
ngo chang keleng — best.
kem — a brass kettle.
halle kentē — to break a stick.
halle keth ............. to cut down, divide, separate.
keth ................. a division of land; a chapter.
kew .................. an alligator.
kick .................. a small hill.
kill .................. a monkey—pl. sê:
kill .................. a house—pl. tê:
kill tê poy ...... stone houses — i. e. stones
placed in a heap, to the re-
membrane of the dead.

halle kill ............. to bite.

kim .................. a shell—pl. tê.

halle kim ............. to run away, to flee.

halle kin ............. to appear.

kin .................. as, like.

kin or lëkeng ... a knife.

kin lë pômôh ... a small knife, penknife.

kirah ................. the act of doing any thing.

kirr ................. a snake, a serpent.

kit .................. little, small.

kith .................. the breast.

kiturr ................. a king of sugar plumbs.

halle kissy ............. to finish.

ükissy ................. the end.

ko .................. to, at, in.

halle ko ............. to go.

konêhn ............. not to go.

kondy ............. gone.

ko lill ............. over.

kolmah ............. a mat of bulrushes.

ekollung ............. the same.
kollung  ..........  seed, grain.
kong  ............  a large sea tortoise.
hallé kong  ............  to bury.
nkong  ............  blood.
hallé konth  ............  to catch.
kontch  ..........  limbs of an animal; legs, bones.
konno  }  which, or that which; the same
konneh  }  who.
koēh  ............  a relative pronoun of things.
koron'tah  ......  a chain—pl. ē.
ku  .................  to, in.
hallé kü  ............  to mention, speak about.
kubōh  ............  an earthen pot—pl. ē.
kufērah  ..........  trowsers.
hallé kui  ............  to take; out, up.
kull  .................  there.
hallé kull  ............  to drink.
hallé kullē  ..........  to cause to drink.
kullehn  ..........  not drinking.
hallé kullōh  ..........  to regard, respect, honour; to mind.
kullo'h ..........  regarded, respected.
hallé kum (oh)  ........  to beget; to bear.
kumtar  ..........  pregnant; no lakan kumtar, a pregnant woman.
kum oh kull  ....  unto thee; to your place.
kokum oh ayaing out of thee.
kumdy  ..........  born; begotten.
kun  ..........  the belly.
kunneh  ..........  bowels.
kunt............... a monkey-apple-tree—pl. ṝ.
ukunt .......... a monkey-apple—pl. ṝ.

hallë kung: .......... to finish.
kundy ............ finished.
kunk ............ a fence.
kuroth .......... the throat.
Kunny .......... the name of a man.
kurass ........... corrals.

hallë kunan ........ to tell, inform.
künkūreh ...... a cock.
kuss ............ morsel; remainder of victuals.

hallë kussy .......... to take by force.
kusskuss .......... indian corn—pl. ṝ.
kut tokol... beyond, yonder.
kutah ............ cloth.

L.

La,lakan,andlak
no lakan ...... female, wife, woman.
noma .............
labum ............ great-grandmother.
lagbing ............ a midwife.
lahna kē ............ this thing.
lahna woa yeo... the thing on her.
lalāh ............ an oar.
laleh ............ that is.
la and lan ...... it, the same.

hallë lamleh .......... to think, imagine.
langbang........ a young man.
langbang moneh a poor man.
hallë lënkung (oh) ... to bend ear, hearken, listen, honour, obey.
lantah ............ as, in English, Sir? Madam? Miss? (see oh.)

hallë lant ............ to hang up.
hallë lap ............ to make ashamed; to forgive.
lap ............ forgiveness, shame.
larm............ grandmother.
latang ............ thighs.
leh ............ that.
hallë leh ............ to say.

ngha leh .......... said, saying.
lëlebang ............ badly, bad, mad, vexed.
lëlëh| ............ the earth.
lëkëng ............ knife.
lëmo ............ salutation at meeting; as, how do you do? Reply, nibah.
hallë lënka ............ to shake hands, to send compliments.

lêng ............ all.
lëmplëmp ...... quickly, swiftly.
lëshall ............ the rainy season.
lëyah ............ fat.
hallë lehlë............ to look, behold; to be alive.
.nlëhlë ! ............ behold!
hallë lill ............ to come down (rain.)
ko lill ............ over.
hallë lim ............ to follow after.
hallë lintëh ............ to whiten.
lintëhanddintëh white. The Bullems do not
my, jintchùm, a white man; but pootono, a man of white clay; pooto signifying white clay.

lippy ............... beautiful.
liprè ............... an orange—pl. nì.
mípìré m' pèmò . small oranges, limes.
do and Horn ...... nì.
loa ............... when, where.
hallè loè ............... to leave a place.
hallè loè ............... to enter in.
loékèhn ............... not entered.
loi ............... a hole, grave.
loi will ............... a deep hole.
lotook ............... a hole with a top to it, a covered grave.
hallè lock ............... to beat the drum.
loonk ............... a leg—pl. aloonk, legs, limbs, knees.
lokòh ............... time.
lokoh buleing ...... always, for ever.
long ............... gold—pl. nì.
nílong ní tènu'ì ... gold for the ears, earrings.
long ............... the noblest part of the human body, conceived to have its seat in the head; without which the body is dead.
woalong ........... breath, spirit, soul.
lonkobèh ...... a sheep—pl. sè.
hallè lùúl .......... to sleep.
Mkbn............ not sleeping.
hallë looll............ to tumble.
rlooll .......... the gall.
lüm ............... a word, voice.
lûmëh .............. a country shirt or gown.
lûlan ............. the last.
hallë lûkòh ........ to have charge of any thing valuable; to possess it, as eyes, limbs, soul, body, child.

Ma ............... not.
ma ............... relative pronoun; it, the same.
hallë mail ............. to dismiss, let go.
malàkà ............ an angel.
hallë mam ............ to laugh.
màmà ............... thanks.
manah ............... these.
mânneh ............ fellowship, union, friendship.
mantinth ...... blue baft.
hallë marr (ah) ...... to love, forgive, assist: to beg pardon.

umarr ............... love.
mar-o-mar ...... roguery.
hallë matt ............. to hide.
mattun ............ hidden.
hallë manmoo ........ to rally, to banter.
më ............... me, mine.
halli meàh ............ to visit.
lêmeàhn .......... visiting.
meahn̄o
memleh
men
men or main
hallē mengēē
hallē mennēē
men
... water.
... men or main ...
... five.
... a stranger.
... a looking-glass.
... water.
... five.
... to teach.
... to light a candle; to kindle
... fire.
... butter.
... a table.
... a needle—pl. mī.
... nose.
... to be bold, impudent.
... not bold.
... thou, thine.
... measure.
... milk.
... to come.
... to come together; to meet.
... any thing or person exciting
... pity or compassion; an or-
... phan, poor person; poor,
... poverty, distress.
... to go back, to return.
... a cat.
... rum, wine, spirits of any kind.
... the tongue.
... thou.
... thyself.
Mufroo
... August.
murray
... a priest.
N.................. like ę, g, u, begins a number of words. It is of various uses besides this, as observed pp. 3, 45, and 65.

na ................ and.
naë ............... road.
nanas ............ a pine-apple.
hallë nanlah ...... to be rich.
hallë nassum ...... to stoop.
ńbell ............ a nut; ēbell ē wah, palm-nuts.
ńbuntha ...... a parable.
riddërick ........ gifts, benefits.
neh .............. not, for, this.
hallë neckë .......... to hurt; to injure.
hallë neckle .... to be sick.
neń ................ the title of a headman: as, Sir, perhaps.
hallë nickre .......... to prepare, make ready (dinner).
nia .............. people.
niantangoma ...... a spider.
nin' .............. people; both.
ning ............. a scheme.
ninghe .......... craftily, cunningly.
nifôh .......... language.
hallë ngha .......... to make; to do.
nghandy }... \{ done, made.
nghan }... \{ done.
nghang ........... you.
ngha .......... they, their, them.
ngha ........... and.
ngbeh .......... who, which, the same which.
ngbeh neh ...... what, who.
hallé nghell .... to try, to endeavour.
ngho ........... which, how.
nghom ........... how much.
nkang .......... a small kind of Indian corn, called by the settlers kush-kush.
ñoëe .......... out of sleep.
no ............... your, you.
no ............... a person.
no ò no .......... no person, none.
noko ............... dirty, smutty.
nokono .......... neighbour.
ŋoma ............. a woman, wife.
nolakan .......... woman, wife (see la, &c.)
nopokan .......... man, husband.
npunthirr .......... an uproar, tumult.
ûrick ............. hunger.
îrong ............. a mask.
ûse'h ............ the first.
nshank .......... ginger.
ûtin .............. wisdom.
hallé bë ûtin .......... to possess wisdom.
îtobôh .......... stockings.
nîtoll .......... a very small kind of Indian corn, smaller than nkang and kusskuss.
nū .......... and.
num .......... yet.
hallë numë .......... to go out, to extinguish (fire)
nusung .......... elbow.
nuí .......... ear—pl. të.
nquí .......... oil; nquí nishah, red oil, palm oil.
níviss .......... animals, meat.
níyë .......... footstep.
níyarrah .......... thin, lean.
nyangarrah .......... trowsers.
níyehneh .......... who.
níyèrick .......... goods.

O.
oh ............... an interjection.
oh ............... a disrespectful answer to the call of a superior.

P.
hallë { paamum } .......... to make haste.
hallë paamam .......... to make haste.
hallë packah .......... to pay.
packah .......... wages.
hallë packill .......... to tremble.
pah .......... a bone.
pah .............. a title; as, in English, Mr.:—
pah Tunkah, Mr. Tunka;
pah Peter, Mr. Peter, &c.: like nen Sucko, Sir Sucko, and nen gbannah.
pah or
upah } ........ when, what time.
hallë pahyah .......... to exact, demand.
pall  } ........ the sun.
ëpall  } ........ the sun.
pamol ............ ghost, spirit.
pang  } ........ the moon.
ëpang  } ........ the moon.
ëpang ê bomung the great moon; June.
hallë pang ............ to make; *penge*, made.
papâh ............ father.
Papull ............ December.
parang ............ afternoon.
pay ............... a stone.
hallë pay ............... to fill.
payeh ............ full.
hallë payma ............ not filled; to want.
hallë payrë .......... to spill.
paytook ............ topstone; shoulder.
pë .......... the time when the sun sets; the end of the day, sunset.

pëpëh ............ a barrel.
pëpâh pomo .... a small barrel, keg.
pëh ............., it, they, of, again, for, almost, there: pëh ka no pokan, there was a man.

pehmachélëh ... even.
pëhrëh ............ also.

hallë pell ............... to break a pot.
halle peng .......... to leap, jump.
    peng .......... foot.
    penteleh .......... a piece.
    pessah .......... a cannon.
    halle perrin .......... to teach oneself, to learn.
    halle pêar .......... to stay a whole day in one place.
    pêah .......... hand.
    pillès .......... a fine mat.
    pillyno .......... an idler.
    upilly .......... idleness.
    halle pin .......... to buy.
    upin .......... buying.
    ping .......... empty.
    uping .......... an empty thing; a fly—pl. ē.
    pinkar } ...... a gun—pl. ē.
    upinkar }
    halle pînkîn .......... to turn round.
    poorpokan,pôk } man, husband.
    or nopokan
    po bull .......... but one.
    halle pôh .......... to arise, get up.
    pôh .......... far.
    halle poke .......... to quarrel.
    pock } .......... land, country.
    upock }
    pôloth .......... a bannanah.
    pom .......... a leaf—pl. ē.
    pomoh .......... small, little ones.
    halle pong .......... to throw away, to waste.
halle pong étuh ...... to cast anchor.
halle pooké ........... to sprout.
    poom or } ...... some.
    m' pum
    poomtay ........... other.
    poy ............... a brook.
poot ............... white clay.
pootona dinteh a person of white clay.
porr } ...... rain.
ěporr
halle porren ........... to forget, to neglect.
poubah } ... gun-powder.
poubulah } pullung ........ a large cotton-tree.
halle pulkée ........... to plunder, scatter.
halle pum............. to fill the belly; to eat much.
pumah.............. filled.
halle pung ............ to swim.
pung ............... swimming.
pung ............... a boil.
punk ...... ...... foolishness.
nopunk ............... a fool.
halle punshē ........... to brush with the hand; to wipe.
halle punthē ........... to mash, mix, or squeeze any thing in the hand.
purreh ............... backside, buttocks.
pyurr ............... a hog.
pyurr lakan ... a sow.
pyurr pokan ... a boar.
pyurr ĕ pomo ... pigs.

R.
Raë .............. a letter; any thing written.
rah .............. three.
hallë rah ............ to plant.
hallë ramling ........ to pray.
re ................ is used as an auxiliary verb, to
conjugate other verbs. It is
used as a verb itself, in the
present tense only, and sig-
nifies to be. Yah re, I am;
moa re, thou art; woa re, he is, &c.

ring ................ ivory—pl. têring.
hallë rinket ........... to stagger.
rokeh .............. blue.
hallë rok ............. to reap.
rong ................ true, truly, verily. Kay rong
urongdong } ke Foy, it is true, by God;
Kay rong ke yahmoa, it is
true, by my mother; kay
rong ke wantim yahmung, it
is true, by my cousin,

rontumah ...... a nail—pl. n'.
rookno ........ a person belonging to the king's
house; a prince—pl. ak
rook.
r'till } ...... dark, darkness.
úr'till 

hallë rubah .......... to bless.
rum ............... a tree—pl. ë.

S.
San ............... new.
santumirr ...... bannanahs.
hallë sangkeng .......... to warm oneself.
hallë sambo .......... to fade, wither away; to lose beauty.
hallë saddle ............ to swim.
hallë sarran ............ to hate; abhor.

sèbay ............ a gregree;—a piece of paper written in Arabic, and sewed up in a square piece of leather, made by the Mandingoés, and sold to the Bul-loms and other nations as a preserver or protector in time of danger. They are in general tied or fastened to the elbows or ankles; also hung round the neck, so that the sèbay protects the breast, and prevents the bearer from being hurt by any shot.

hallë secle ............ to dry.
sélë ............... in vain.
halle sem ............. to stand.
halle sem soung ...... to stand still.
sembèh ............ glory, majesty.
halle sennè ............ to shave.
sentung ............ finger nails—pl. ēsentung.
serryno ............ a witch.
shack ............. the time of cock-crowing
in the morning;—shack ah
rū? how did you rest?—oh
yung! ah shack a rū ēchull
ē; oh! I have been restless
all night.
shack ............. the time to be awake. All
shack ah rū ēchull ē, signi-
ňes, “I have been awake all
the night.”

Shahuno........ September.
shall } ...... a river.
unshall } shah ............. red, faded yellow.
balle shēe ............. to know.
shēēa ............. not known.
shēndā ............. welcome.
shēloh ............. a woman’s name.
balle shinnīy ............. to spoil, destroy.
balle shillē ............. to be vexed.
shilling ............ vexation.
īshilly yendy ↑ are you vexed?
shillōh ... ...... honey.
shull ............. salt.
shung .......... sand.
shut .......... a worm—pl. े.
sighno .......... the palm-wine maker.
sindere } .......... a bat.
sundere } .......... an ass.
hallé soi ............ to walk about.
sayé ............ softly, privately.
sokôh ............ time.
solé ............ flux, running.
hallé son (eb) ............ to dream.
son ............ a dream.
hallé soll .......... to mock, to cheat.
sonlah .......... a lion.
hallé sont ............ to sew.
hallé sorry ............ to mix.
hallé satôh ............ to get, to obtain.
hallé sootah ............ to hit.
hallé sooning ............ to comb.
hallé soory ............ to pull up by the root.
soung ............ still, without motion.
sui or } .......... a horse.
sou, soay. } .......... a horse.
hallé sway ............ to tempt.
sugory ............ sugar.
sukohno .......... a headman, chief.
sukôbty .......... expression of humility: see hallé chum.
hallé suntah ............ to strike.
surung .......... a pestle.
susë................. fishes—singl. êyoo.
ëllë sum ............. to chew; to eat any thing not ripe.
ësum \} ........... the cud.
ësam \} ............

T.
Taqery ............ spotted; like a sheep or goat with large black or white spots on different places.
tak ................. to split, cleave asunder.
talong ............. another.
hallë tamo ......... to conquer.
tamono ........... a conqueror.
tamu .... ......... a boy.
tamaseryno ...... a witness.
hallë cheh tamasery... to be a witness.
hallë tang or tank ... to climb up; to cry out; to lament; mourn; to make a cry, as the natives do at the death of any person.
uttank ............. a cry, lamentation.
hallë tanghelling ...... to weep; to mourn within; shed tears.
uttanghelling ... weeping.
tant ............... a chair.
tanto pooto ...... a white man's chair.
Taroc'konay .... November.
hallë taykë ............ to stir up fire.
tayk or \} ...... a little, small quantity.
tëhk
té .................. black.
hallé tēēlah .......... to trade.
uteelah .......... trade.
hallé tehnin { ...... to think, to consider, pon-
tennin } { der.
etēhn .......... thought, mind.
tēhm .......... friend.
tehmba'h .......... great friend, good or dear
friend: see ba'h.
tēkum .......... a middle-sized tortoise.
teng .......... sweet.
tengul .......... sweeter.
gho chang tengul,sweetest.
tent .......... nigh, near.
hallé tenting .......... to hatch.
tentingu .......... hatched, hatching.
hallé tērēh .......... to hate, dislike, abhor.
tereng .......... a hard rock, flint.
hallé tick .......... to land.
hallé tinkilla .......... to call loud; to hollow.
ting .......... two.
tint .......... bald, naked.
tinlēh .......... a kind of small raisins or cur-
rants.
tipull .......... ashes.
hallé tissung .......... to play.
tissrah .......... scissars.
tittee .......... { the devil.
tittee bunkuloh }
tittkēh .......... lame.
to .................. this.
to or tofoe ...... bush, wilderness, wood.
to yahmung ... holy bush; a place in the
woods where kings and	headmen are buried. No
person is allowed to go to it
upon pain of death.

hallë tok ................ to wash clothes.
hallë tohn tëfolleh ... to wash the eyes, the face.
hallë tollih ............. to comfort, console.
    n'tollih ........... comfort, consolation.
    tollihno ........... a comforter.
hallë tollin ............. to be silent.
tone or toang ... a score, twenty.
hallë tongalin ........... to make ready, prepare.
    tonkolôh......... the place under the arm.
hallë too ................ to spit.
took.................. hot.
tookul .............. hotter.
    ngho chang a took, hottest.
hallë tookullë .......... to warm water.
hallë toon .............. to smell, seek, search.
hallë toonkë............. to cause to seek; to shew:—
    ñoonkë mê loa, make me seek
    the place; shew me the
    place.

    toosha'h ........... a sacred word, used at the bu-
    rial of persons, by the elders
    of the people. Children are
    not permitted to make use of
    this word.
Halle tossung .......... to cough.
Halle toot ............. to suck.
tra ............ these.
traa ............. a nest of a bird.
tsaak ............ son.
tral ............. a field.
trick ............ the stamp of a tree—pl. ti.
tim ............. time.
tim trick ...... time of hunger, famine.
tre ............. the article “the.”
Halle tram ............ to draw; to make any kind of figures.
Halle trip ............. to begin.
untripuk .......... beginning.
Halle trünkēh ........ to teach.
tükēh ............ sky, light, heaven; Ba’h tükēh, Father of heaven, God
Halle tük or took ...... to mistake; to err.
takin ............ a mistake; an error.
takēnh ........... not mistaken.
Halle tuii ............... to hear; tui, cheek—pl. n.
Halle tu’in ............. to burn.
Halle tull ............. to come down; to descend (a hill).
Halle tullē ............. to cause to come down, take down.
Tullēhun .......... not coming down.
Halle tum (oh) ......... to beg, to ask a favour; to count.
Tumdy ........... asked, begged.
tumno ............ a beggar.
tumack .......... the neck.
tumoi ............ a dog.
tun or tooi...... little, short.
hallé tun .......... to sing; to trouble; to look for; to search.
tüngâh .......... palaver, the trouble into which a person often brings himself, which is settled at balle or barry: see cheera'h.
hallé tunk .......... to be deep.
tünk .......... deepness.
utünk .......... root.
ania tünkâh ... deep men, wise people; judges, lawyers, scribes.
hallé tünkúlah .. to gather together.
türmâh .......... a chamelion.
turr't .......... a town—pl. n.
tuss .......... proud, boasting, vain, fopish.
hallé bê tuss .......... to possess pride, to be vain, foolish.

U.
Ubank .......... a rope, slavery.
ubell .......... a rat.
ubeng .......... a foot.
übôh .......... bread.
übullôh .......... a shark.
ûdyo .......... food.
ûdyēē .......... murder.
țgbim ............ fruit.
țgbo ............ a tiger—pl. ěgbo.
țgborr .......... a train, or herd of sheep.
țgbing .......... bracelets.
țgbükurr .......... a lock—pl. ngbukurr or ě.
țbihiant .......... a child.
țbihink .......... a bed.
țbihank .......... a bug—pl. sē.
țbikant .......... arm.
țbikam .......... camwood, red die wood.
țbikēhnēe .......... light.
țbikūm .......... a small insect; a little fly.
țbikūnt .......... a monkey-apple.
țbikut .......... thunder.
țulāh .......... a louse—pl. ělak.
țulēh .......... a bough.
țuloak .......... a duck.
țulūi .......... a star—pl. nīlui.
țulūm .......... a tail.
țulūm .......... a flame of fire.
țulūll .......... the gall of any creature.
țumar .......... love.
țumēh .......... the sole of the foot.
țupah .......... a cut, a wound.
țunah .......... a caterpillar.
țupah loa? ...... when, what time?
țupellēh .......... rough rice.
țupill .......... a sore.
țubeng ěpill ....... a sore foot.
țupilly .......... idleness.
épuck ............ the sevel.
épuë.............. straw or grass for thatching.
úsàë ............ the dry season.
úsay ............ a spoon—pl. c.
úsåh ............ bread.
úsåll ............ a river.
úsogbo ............ mire, dirt.
úsâh ............ a finger—pl. sësük.
úsâh pokan...... the thumb.
úsünk ..... ...... a cork—pl. s.
útéelah ...... ...... trade.
útëna ............ a fable.
útöck ............ wood, a stick.
útott ............ buttocks.
útünk ............ root—pl. s.
úméléng ........ negligence.
úmoll (oh) ...... lodging, quarters.
úwem ............ a toe—pl. sówem.
úwem u pokan the large toe.
úyillin ............ not drunk, sober.

V.
hallë vailë (eh) ...... to make free; to redeem.
vailë ..... ..... redemption.
vailëno ............ redeemer.
hallë veal (ah) ........ to call; to name.
vie ah ............ long since; long ago.
viss 
úviss } ........ animals, meat, beef.
Wah .......... a palm-tree—pl. ēh
wacka .......... red rice.
walin .......... a fathom.
wanna .......... travelling.
waang .......... daughter.
wanta .......... a girl.
wantēh .......... sister.
wanting .......... bloom, immaturity; a virgin.
hallē wainy .......... to put away victuals; to gather up the remainder.
hallē way .......... to call;—n'ko way Jack, go call Jack.
hallē way .......... to fear.
wayling .......... behind, backward.
hallē wēen .......... to go away slightly; to withdraw.
hallē wēenēh .......... to abuse; to curse; to use bad language.
hallē web .......... to be well;—mos web? art thou well?
Wellwell .......... January.
hallē wēch .......... to feed; to take food; to eat grass.
wērrēck .......... a coarse mat.
hallē wicky or wickin’ } ...... to stretch the limbs.
will .......... tall, long, high, lofty; also deep, as, loē will, a deep hole.
wea ............... he, his, him, she, her.
woang ............ ten.
hallë woke ............ to squeeze.
wokeno or } .......... a slave—pl. ahwoke.
woono
hallë woll ............ to breathe.
wom ............ a canoe; any kind of vessel.
wom pooto .......... a white man’s vessel, ship.
wom Bullom .......... a canoe. The Bulloms are
said to be the inventors of
the canoe. Hence the Sus-
soos call it Bullama kunky;
and the Timanees call it
Bill o Bulloom, the Bullom
vessel.

won ............. he, she.
wonëken .......... himself, herself.
hallë wong (oh) ...... to send (a thing).
wonno } .......... { whosoever, he that, that which,
wonneh } .......... { who, which.
worrë ............. bad.
hallë wote ............. to carry anything on the head.
hallë woo ............. to die.
dewoo ............. death.
hallë woony ............. to make publicly known; to
expose to the notice of the
world.

hallë wool or } .......... to resemble.
wülnin
hallë wung ............. to crow, to curse.
hallë wungul ............. to sell.
hallë wütt ............. to be loaded, burdened; to
bear the load; to bear a child.

Wūfay ........ May.

Y.

Yaanīgī. ...... a word of admiration;—yaanīgī

° watch keleng, indeed this is a fine or nice good watch.

yabbu ........ small onion—pl. ē.
yah ............ mother.
yah ............. I.
yahmung ...... holy.
yamfa ........... deceit.
yang ............. I.
yangēken ...... myself.
hallē yanghai ...... to depart.

Yanthēmē ...... April.
hallē yarr .......... to cook; to boil.
hallē yatt ........... to row.
yattahn .......... not rowing.
hallē yay .............. to dance.
hallē yayrē ........ to lend; to interpret.

ysing ............. together.
yafēing............. public road, example.
hallē yēē ............. to ask, inquire.
yēēnk .............. bees-wax.
hallē yēēre ............. to open; to unlock.
yeh ............. what, when; because.
yeh kin .............. when as.
yeh bill ah? ... what is the matter?
hallè yèḥmà  ........... to want, desire, to will.
yekîng  ............. thing.
yēn  ................ not.
yèngn  .............. interjection: hush! silent!

hallè yèttéé or } ... } to hold; to take hold; to con-
yotthō }  ceive; to believe.
yeone  ............. the title given to the king

only. I believe it may sup-
ply the room of the word
“Lord.”

hallè yickettah  ...... to shake.

hallè yill ................. to drink to excess; to get
drank.

uyillin ............... not drunk, sober.
yillno ............... a drunkard.
yin ................. a place, a thing.
yin ò yin ............. nothing.

hallè yoo ................. to agree to; to permit.

hallè yòh ................. to borrow.

hallè yoke ............... to sew seed.

yoke } ... ... beads.

nyoke }

hallè yook ............... to build.

hallè yûck ............... to conduct; to guide, lead; to
carry.

yûckno ........... conductor, leader; carrier.

hallè yûrn  ........... to groan.
yotha ................. a farm, prepared for burning
and clearing.

UKISSY.
PART II.

ENGLISH AND BULLOM.

A.

About......... hallë
above........... stock, stock.
able............ boa;—to be able, hallë boa.
to abide........... hallë chëh or chëh.
to abhor........... hallë sarran; hallë tërëh.
to abuse........... hallë ween.(eh)
to accustom........... hallë bënkirr.
to adore........... hallë chum pëah.
    afternoon......... parang.
to be afraid........... hallë way.
    again.............. pëh.
to agree to........... hallë yoo.
    all................... buleing, leng.
allegator........... kew.
always............... loko buleing.
    all the day......... e palt.e.
almost............... pëh.
also............... përh.
amidst}........... ayain.
amongst}...........
alms ........... buyah.
anchor .......... ētùh.
and ............ ngha, na, nu,
angel .......... malaka.
animal .......... viss, ûviss.
to anoint ........... hallë baan.
another ,, ........ chillang, talong.
ants.............. ēshang.
to apologise ........... hallë dim ûbonnòh.
apology ............. ûbonnòh.
to appear ........... hallë kin.
April ............. Yanthemë.
arm .............. ukant.
to arise ........... hallë pòh.
as ................. kin.
as ashamed ........ nïlap.
ashes ............. tipul.
to assist ........... hallë marr.
at ............... ko.
August ........... Mufroo.
to have authority ... hallë gbengn.

B.
Baboon .......... ēting.
back } ....... wayling.
backward }
to backbite ........... hallë tunte.
backside ........... purreh.
bathe ............. hallë bunfëe.
bad ............... bang, lëbang, worry.
baft .................. bokoh, horah, forah.
bag ................. gbamsah.
bald ................ tinh.
bannanas ........... poloth, santumirf.
to banter ........... hallë mëmnœo.
to bark ............... hallë gbôss.
barrel .............. pëpah.
to beat ............... hallë bung.
to beat the drum ... hallë lock.
to bear (child) ...... hallë kum.
beard ............... ushah.
beauty .............. lippy.
to be ............... hallë chëh or chœe.
bed .................. uhink.
before ................ ëboll.
to beg ............... hallë tum.
beggar .............. tumino.
to beg pardon ...... hallë marr
beads ................. ñyoke.
beasts ................. ñviss.
because .............. ÿeh.
to beget .............. hallë kum.
begotten ............. kumdy.
to begin .............. hallë trip.
beginning ........... utripick.
to behold ............ hallë lëhlë.
befold !...... ..... ñlëhlë!
behind ............... wayling.
to believe ........... hallë yetteë.
bell ................. gbelling.
belly ............... kut.
bellyfull ........... pumak.
belonging to ...... hatē.
to belch ........... hallē gbookē.
bench .............. bencehaleh.
to bend the knees ... hallē bang niouuk.
benefit ............. buyah, nédérick.
to beseech .......... hallē tum.
better .............. yénhkélēng.
best ............... ngho chang kēlēng.
beyond ............. kūt tokol.
to bite ............... hallē kill.
bird .................. ūvay.
boar ............... pyurrē pokan.
board ............... bēng.
to boast ............. hallē bē tuss.
body .................. dyall.
to boil ............... hallē yarr.
a boil ............... pung.
boiled rice .......... indē.
to be bold ........... hallē minta.
bone ............... pāh.
border, edge ...... ghallang, ghanyang.
to borrow ........... hallē yōh.
born ............... kumdy.
both ............... nia, tiag.
bottle ............... bitterah.
bough ............... uleh.
bowels .............. kumēh.
boy ... ............... tamu.
box ............... bet.
bug ................ ukant.
bullock ............ ē insurgent.
to burn ............ hallē tū'īn.
to bury ............. hallē kōn̂g.
to burden .......... hallē watt.
bush ............... to, tofúi.
but .................. kekērēh.
buttons ............. buttong.
butter .............. mentooglka.
to buy .............. hallē pin.
buying ............. upin.
to build ............ hallē yook.
by and by ........... chōng.
black ............... tō.
blacksmith's shop  gbállō.
to bless ............. hallē raβhāb.
to bleed ............. hallē sakonkōng.
blind man ............ kek foynō.
blue .................. tō, rokeh.
blue baft ............ mantinēh.
blood ............... sēkōng.
bloom of youth ... wanting; hence a virgin, wan-
tim.
blossom of trees .. ghēmōd.
to blow ............. hallē sōol.
to blow the whistle.. hallē kōn̂g.
bragging ............ ḍshū, tuss.
bracelets ............ ṣgeing.
brand ................ babang.
bread ................. uboh.
to break a stick ...... hallë kentë.
to break a pot ...... hallë pell.
to break a nut ...... hallë chum.
breast ................ kith.
to breathe ............. hallë woll.
to bring ............... hallë chee.
broom ............... beseck.
brook ............... poy.
brother ............... pintre.
to brush with the hand hallë punshë.

to call ............... hallë way.
to call loud ........... hallë tinkilla.
to call, to name ...... hallë veal.
camwood .......... ãkam.
canoe ............... wom.
cannon ............... pessah.
to cast away .......... hallë pong.
to cast anchor ...... hallë pong étûh,
cat ............... moos.
to catch ............... hallë konth.
to catch a person ... hallë gbentë.
catching ............ gbentick.
cape ............... boomp.
to carry ............... hallë yuck.
carrier ............... yuckno.
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to carve .......... hallé gbent.
caterpillar ......... unah.
to caution .......... hallé chew.
to censure .......... hallé tunte,
chair ............ tant.
chain ............. korontah.
to charge .......... hallé gby.
chapter ........... keth.
to cheat ........... hallé soll.
checks ........... ṅtu'ī.
chief ................ nen gbannah, nen-Sakoh. Su-kono.

chin ............... gborolok.
to chew ............ hallé chakomum.
to chew the cud..... hallé sum.
to circumcise ...... hallé bempah.
circumcision ...... ubempah.
child .............. uhiant.
clay ............... gbum.
white clay ........ pooto.
to clear away ...... hallé gbassy.
to cleave asunder ... hallé tak.
to climb up ......... hallé tang.
cloth .............. kutah.
cloud .............. hvoy.
coals ........... ësoy.
cock .............. kunkurèh.
cockles .. ......... ëkolôh.
cold ............... buffer.
older .............. ubuffle ugbir.
coldest ........................ ngho chang ubuffle.
to come ........................ halle moe.
not coming .................. moikeha.
to come to pass ........... halle hun.
not coming to pass halle huneha.
to come together .......... halle moi yain.
to come down .............. halle tull.
to come from .............. halle hinka.
to come out ................ halle so, halle sok.
to come down (rain). ....... halle kil.
to comb ........................ halle soointing.
to comfort ................. halle tollih.
comfort ....................... tollih.
comforter ................. tollibna.
to commit sin .............. halle kanga.
to command ............... halle gbusngha.
commander ............ gbusnghano.
companion ............... kaynah, tehmbah.
to condemn ................ halle gbitty.
to consider ............... halle tenin.
to conquer ............... halle tamo.
conqueror .......... tamuso.
consolation ............ tollih.
to cook .................. halle yarr.
cork ......................... usunk.
corn (indian) .......... kusskuns, akang ntoll.
corps ................. epah.
corrals ............... kurass.
country ............... poct, apock.
neighbouring country, ghantama.
court-house ....... halle, harry.
to cough ............. halle tossung.
craftily ............. ninghe.
to cross (go over) ... halle birr.
to crow .............. halle wung.
to cry ............... halle tang, or tank.
a cry ............... utang, utank.
cad ................. esam.
cunningly ........... ninghe.
to curse ............. halle wung.
to cut ................ halle bet.
to cut the throat ... halle fee.
to cut down or divide halle kath.
a cut .............. upah.
a cutlass ........... battob, sassy.

D.

Damsel ............... watim.
to dance .............. halle yay.
dark ................. r'till.
darkness............. ü r'till.
daughter.............. wang.
day ..................... pal, lepal: the whole day, ū pal ū.
to-day ................ ēnang; to-morrow, ghang.
dayafterto-morrow dyack.
second day after }
   to-morrow } deedth.
death .................. dewoo.
deceit ................. yamfah.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Halla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>defence</td>
<td>uboomoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deformity</td>
<td>elorr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep (i.e. wise)</td>
<td>tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Papull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to deliver</td>
<td>hallé fokoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to demand</td>
<td>hallé pahyah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to deny</td>
<td>hallé hiam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to depart</td>
<td>hallé senghin; hallé yanghin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to destroy</td>
<td>hallé shinné</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to descend</td>
<td>hallé tull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to descend (rain)</td>
<td>hallé lill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devil</td>
<td>titté, titté bunkuloh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to die</td>
<td>hallé woo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to dig</td>
<td>bu’i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td>noko, toko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to dish (victuals)</td>
<td>hallé shung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to dislike</td>
<td>hallé térèh; hallé sarran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to dismiss</td>
<td>hallé mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to divide</td>
<td>hallé keth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>division</td>
<td>keth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to do</td>
<td>hallé nga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>tumoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down</td>
<td>boolung, allôh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>downward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to draw (figures)</td>
<td>hallé tram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to dream</td>
<td>hallé son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dream</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to dress</td>
<td>hallé bempah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to drink</td>
<td>hallé kull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to drink to excess</td>
<td>hallé yill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
drunkard ........ yiïnno.
to dry ............... hallê seckle.
dry .................. sêckle.
dry season ........... ûsaë.
duck .................. uloak.
dust.................. gbum.
to dwell ............. hallê cheh; choe.

E.
to eat ....................... hallê dyo.
to eat anything not ripe, hallê sum.
earrings ................. nilong nitenui.
earth ....................... leh, lêleh.
white earth ..........  poot.
ear ....................... nú'i.
egg ....................... pil.
edge ....................... bellung.
elders ..................... benah.
elbow ..................... nurung.
elephant .................. ëpêh.
empty ..................... ping.
end ....................... ûkissy.
to endeavour ........... hallê nghêlìf.
to enjoind .............. hallê pahyah.
to enter .................. hallê loë.
equal ..................... kaynah.
to err ..................... hallê took or tuk.
every time ............. loko buleing; trim buleing.
evil ....................... bang.
European ............... Pootono.
example (public) ... yafheing.
excuse ............... bonnoh ubonnoh.
to examine ........... halle gbelleng.
to expose ............ halle woonë.
to exact ............. halle pahyah.
to extinguish ........ halle numë or numë.
eye .................... foñ.
even ................. pehmachëleh.
to expound ........... halle gbasky.

Fable ................. utemni.
face .................... foñ.
to fade .................. halle sambo.
to fall in with (meet) halle bënth.
false ..................... mi buñi.
famine ..................... trim tiñëk.
farm ....................... kill, ýoñha.
far ......................... pòñ.
fashion ................... dyah.
fat ......................... léyah.
father ...................... papa; üppa, ba.
fathom ..................... twahlin.
family ..................... fuñi.
favour ..................... ëpëhë.
to fear ................... halle way.
February .............. Bankleley.
to feed (of cattle) ... halle wënth.
fed, filled ............. pumah.
to feel ................... halle béhg.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fellow, equal</td>
<td>फेल्लो, बर्मा</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fellowship</td>
<td>माननाल</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fence</td>
<td>काक्क</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fetch out, deliver</td>
<td>हाले सोकोह</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fill</td>
<td>हाले पवल</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fill (the belly)</td>
<td>हाले पुम</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fight</td>
<td>हाले ओबोह</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to find</td>
<td>हाले क्रोब, होंथ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finger</td>
<td>आशुह</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finger-nail</td>
<td>सेंटुंग</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to finish</td>
<td>हाले गंगिंग: हाले कुंग: हाले किसि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finished</td>
<td>गंगिंग रे, कुंडी, नांग</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>पिशह</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire</td>
<td>द्योम</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be first</td>
<td>हाले ट्रोक</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female</td>
<td>लाकान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fire a gun</td>
<td>हाले चुम</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish</td>
<td>यूप, स्यु</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td>मेन</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flame</td>
<td>आलम</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to flee</td>
<td>हाले किम</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flesh</td>
<td>ड्योल</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flint</td>
<td>तेरेंग</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to float</td>
<td>हाले फुईंग: हाले पुंग</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flour</td>
<td>ग्वरेंच</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
flux .................. sole.
a fly .................. uping.
a fool .................. nopunk.
foolishness .......... punk.
food for cattle ...... ëdëring tumoi.
foot .................. peng, upeng.
footstep ............. ñyëë.
footstool ............. chom.
for ................... hallë, nêh, pêh.
force ................. fohsa.
for ever .............. trim buleing.
to forget .............. hallë porkan.
to forgive .............. hallë marr, hallë lap.
fowl .................. ésock.
friend .................. tehmbah, kaynah.
from ................... hinkeb.
fruit .................. ugbim.
to follow .............. hallë lim.

g

gall .................. ulool.
to make game ...... hallë soll.
to gather .............. hallë tunkulah.
to get, obtain ........... hallë sotoh.
to get ready (dinner) hallë niekre.
to get up ............ hallë pôh.
generation ....... borr, uborr.
gift ................. buyah.
ginger ............... nïshank.
girl ................... wanna.
to give .......... hallē kā or kah.
ghost .......... pomul.
glory .......... gbeng.
to go .......... hallē ko.
gone .......... kondy.
not going .......... konelrn.
to go about .......... hallē gbeh.
to go out .......... hallē foe.
to go on .......... hallē chang.
to go in .......... hallē loē.
to go out(extinguish) { hallē nume.
fire) ..........
to go before .......... hallē ko êboll.
goat .......... ękulung.
God .......... Foy; Bah tukeh; Allah.
gold .......... long, ūlong.
good .......... keleng.
goods .......... ndērick, nyērick, berikeh.
gown .......... lumoh.
to be glad .......... hallē hvoy; hallē marr.
grain .......... kollung.
grace .......... épēhle.
grave .......... loē.
a grave covered over lotook.
grass(for thatching) üpūe.
grass(food for cattle) ēdēring u tumoi.
grandmother .......... larm.
great-grandmother labum.
great .......... bomung, bah.
the great Hinneh .. bah Hinneh.
the great moon (June) eponge e hom ung.
green, not ripe ... buttul.
grief ................. bongah.
to grind with the teeth,
  to eat any thing bellë sum.
unripe .............
ground ............. gbum, pooto.
gun ................. pinkar, upinkar.
a large gun, camaen pessaah.
gunpowder .......... poubah, poubulah.

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Habit ................. sun.
to habituate ........ bellë benkirr.
hair ................. ederryng.
to hang up .......... bellë lant.
hand ................. peah.
to hasten ........... bellë paamum, paamam.
hat ................. sundir, sindir.
to hate ............. bellë sarran; bellë teyèh.
to hatch ............ bellë tenting.
handkerchief ...... ybeasah.
hard ................. kat.
harder ............... katul.
hardest ............. nghoh chong kat.
to have ............. bellë bë.
to have charge of ? {bellë jukah:
  any thing ........ }
to have authority .... bellë gbengi ... ...
to have pride ........ bellë bë tuas.
head .......... bull.
headland ...... boom.
headman ....... sukono.
to hear ...... halie tu'i.
to hearken ..... halie kaukung.
heart ........... gboll, ugboll.
a great heart,proud ubooll u bomu.
he ............. woa.
heaven ........ foy, tukeh.
heavy .......... dees.
heavier ........ deesul.
heaviest ........ ugho chang dees.
hen ............. esok e lakan.
her ............. woa.
here ............. kull, obeh, ka.
herd (of sheep) .... ugbor.
herself ........... wonêben.
to hide .......... halie matt.
not hidden ....... halie mattaam.
height (in the air) tukeh.
hill .............. kick.
himself ........... wonêken.
him ............. woa.
his own ........... ahawoa.
to hit ............ halie woota.
a hog ............. pyurrr.
to hold ............ halie yette'e.
a hole ............ loë.
a deep hole ...... loë will.
looty ............. yammag, rubah.
I

January ......... Wellwell.

to be idle ............ hallë pilly.
idler ................ pillino.
idleness ........... upilly.
idol ................... sëbay. The Mandingoes call
it, gregree; the Sussoos call it, quië; the Croomen call it fetice: (see sùbay).

if .................. lo, loh...
ignorant ............. ushee...
immediately ..... kehkehtoo.
impudent .......... mintai
not impudent ...... mintahn.
to impute ........... hallë gby.
in ................... ko, kè, ku.
within ............... ayëë.
to inform ........... hallë foh, hallë kunan, hallë shew.
inhabitants ........ adurèh.
to injure ............. hallë neckë.
an insect .......... ukoom.
inside 
  inwardly } .... ayëë.
indeed ! ............ yuangü !
to interfere .......... hallë beng.
to interpret ........... hallë yayëë.
interjections ...... oh! ah! eh! ahgboh! yuangü, nyengu!

June ............... épang è Bomung.
July ............... Gbootha.
to jump ............. hallë peng.
it .................... ngha, la, lan, peh.
ivory ............... ring.
iron ................. nîthh.
Key................... etamë.
to kindle fire ........... hallë mennëë.
king .................. bay.
kingsdom ............. lëbay.
a kettle .............. kem, kittle.
to kill ................ hallë dyëë.
to kneel down......... hallë beng ulooǹk : hallë chum peah.
knees .................. ulooǹk.
a knife ............... kin, lekin ; balmah.
to know .............. hallë shee.

to lament ............. hallë tang or tank.
lame ................... tittkeh.
land ................... pok, upock.
to land ................ hallë tick.
language ............. rifoh.
large ................... bomung, bomu.
lart ................... lulan.
to laugh ............. hallë mam.
lawyers .............. ania tunka.
to lay down .......... hallë hin.
cause to lay down hallë kinë.
not laid down....... hinehn.
to lay eggs .......... hallë bëh têpill.
to lead ................ hallë yuck.
a leaf ................. pom.
lean (thin) .......... n'yarrab.
to lean with the head
against the wall; } hallë gbine.
to peep ..........
to leap .......... hallë peng.
to learn .......... hallë perrin.
to leave .......... hallë hinkah.
a leg .......... loonk.
legs of an animal kontch.
to lend ear, listen ... hallë lankung.
to lend .......... hallë yayrë.
a letter .......... raë.
lewd .......... chundal.
lewd woman ...... noma chundal.
to lie down .......... hallë hin.
like as .......... kin.
to liken .......... hallë wool.
limes .......... nilipre n'pomo.
lims .......... n'loonk.
lims of animals ... kontch.
line of descendants ñborr, borr.
to light a candle ... hallë mennë.
light .......... ukehnëë.
to live, dwell .......... hallë chëh.
little ones .......... pomo.
little .......... pomo, kit, tun.
little (quantity) ... tayk.
to listen .......... hallë lankung.
to load .......... hallë wütt.
a lock .......... ugbukyrr.
lodging .......... yin. umoll.
loins ............. bêtêtêleh.
long } tree .... will.
lofty }
long, tall (man) ... abull.
long since .......... la vie yah.
to look ............. hallë léhlë; hallë tun.
looking-glass ...... memleh.
lord ................. yeome.
louse .............. ulah.
to love ............. hallë marr.
love ............... umar.
loved .............. marran.

M.
Mad .............. lëbaug.
made .............. mghandy, penghe.
to make ............. hallë agha, hallë pang.
to make ready....... hallë tounghalin; hallë nickre.
to make game of a }
   person. ..........}
        } hallë soll.
to make a cry ........ hallë tang or taak.
to make ashamed ... hallë lap.
to make palm oil..... hallë fui.
to make known, pub-
   lish...............}
        } hallë woonë.
male .............. pokan.
man, husband ...... po, pok, pokan, nopokan.
a good man ............ pokan a keleng.
white man ............ pootono.
young man ........ langbang.
poor man ........ langbang monéh.
rich man .......... langbang nanlah.
blind man ........ kehfoyno; keh, to see; toy.

the sky; no, person.

many ............... akpilba.
March (month) ...... Gbakroon.
to mark ............. hallé gbent.
a mask ............. úrong.
master .............. appa, kamokóh.
to mash ............. hallé punthée.
a mat ............... bick, pilles, kohlmah, werreck.
manners .............. fun.
May (month) ........ Wūfroo.
majesty ............. sembeh.
meat ............... viss, ñiviss.
measure ............. mouloa.
me ................... mé.
to meddle ........... hallé beng.
to meet ............. hallé bonth; hallé büm.
to mention, speak of hallé kū.
merchant .......... berikéhno.
merchandise ...... berikéh.
middle .............. têyain.
midwife ............. lagbing.
milk .............. m’ mòh.

mind (heart) ...... gboll ñgboll.
to mind, regard .... hallé kulòh.
to mistake .......... hallé took or tük.
a mistake .......... tukin.
not mistaken ...... tukëhn.
mire ................... ūsògbo.
to mix ................... hallë punthëè; hallë sorrëè.
to mock ................... hallë kaylen ; hallë soll.
monkey ................. kill.
monkey-apple ...... kunt.
monkey-apple tree ukunt.
moon .................... pall, lépall.
money ................... feh.
morning ................... ësho.
to-morrow .............. gbang: (see day).
a morsel ............... pëntéléh,
a mortar ............... ëtu’ë.
mother ................. yah.
mountain ............. ërong.
to murder ............... hallë dyëë.
murder ............... udyëë.
a murderer .......... dyëëno.
my ................. më.
myself ............. yangëkën.
mine own ........... ahamë.
multitude .......... seteh.

N.
Nail ................... rontumah.
nail (of finger) ... sentung.
name ................... ilìll.
navel ................... upunk.

near ................... tent.
neck ................... tumack.
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needle .......... messry.
negligence .... umeleng.
to neglect .......... hallē porren.
eighbour .......... nokono.
nigh ........ tent.
night ........ chuln.
no ........ beh, gbērē.
none ........ no d no.
nose ........ min.
not .......... ma, chin, chain, an.
not knowing ...... besheleh.
not entering ...... loikehn.
not mistaken ...... tukehn.
I will not .......... lst, Ah kay—2d, Moa kay—

3d, Woa kay.

November .......... Taroc'konēh.
nothing ........ yin o yin.
I have nothing ... ah bē an din.
number one ...... bull.
a nut ........ nibell.
to crack a nut....... hallē chum.
a nest ........ traa.

O.

An oath .......... gbēng.
an oar .......... latah.
to obey .......... hallē lankung.
to observe .......... hallē gbelleng.
to obtain .......... hallē sotoh.
obstinacy ... ..... kanshung.
October .......... Tannahá.
of .......... ha, hoe, ka, peh.
often .......... lokoh bulying, trim bulying.
old .......... ben.
old man .......... ankle ah pokan ah ben.
old elephants ...... sëpëh sëben.
one .......... bull.
but one .......... po bull, upo bull.
onions .......... yabbaah.
only .......... gbo.
oil .......... qui, séqui.
to open .......... hallë yessé.é.
orange .......... lipreah.
sour orange......... sàkàbb.
to order .......... hallë gbusngba.
an orphan .......... monch.
other .......... poomtay.
out .......... ko, foe.
out of doors ...... ko pall.
over .......... ko lit.
owner .......... ahvain.
oysters .......... évay.
our .......... he.
our own .......... ahahe.

P.
A palm-tree......... wah.
palm-oil .......... nqiwi ndshab.
palm-nuts .......... êbell ewah.
palm-wine .......... m kellem, mu'i.
to pass .................. hallé chang.
parents ............... benah.
to part ............... hallé senghin.
parable ............... ríbuntha.
paper ............... kaiërè.
pardon ............... umar.
to pay .................. hallé packa.
person ............... no.
pepper ............... gbengbéh.
people ............... nin, anin.
a pestle ............... surung.
to peep ............... hallé gbine.
a piece ............... penteleh.
to pierce ............... hallé chew.
pigs .................. pyurr ë pomo.
pine-apples .......... nanas.
pity .................. gbongha.
poor ............... moneh.
portmanteau .......... gbamfah.
to possess .......... hallé bë, hallé lukoh.
potatoes ............ batankah.
if possible ........ lo boa gbó.
pot (iron) ........... ëtùh.
pot (earthen) ...... kubòh.
poverty ............. moneh.
powder ............... powba, poubulah.
to pull ............... hallé soorë.
publicly ............. gbahot.
to put (upon) ........ hallé bëh.
to put (away) ........ hallé wainë.
a place .......... yin.
a plate .......... chin-chi.
plantation ........ hill.
a plantain ........ benzah.
to plant ........... hallé tah.
to play ........... hallé tissung.
plum ........... keturr.
to plunder ........... hallé putké.
to pray ........... hallé ramling.
to prefer ........... hallé lankung.
pregnant ........... kuntar.
presently ........... kellkehton.
to prepare ........... tongalin.
priest ........... murray.
pride ........... tuss.
privily ........... betang.
to proclaim ........... hallé chemm, hallé gassy.
provided (if) ...... 'to, 'ton.

Q.
to quarrel .......... hallé poke.
quarters .......... umoll oh.
quickly .......... templemp.
quietness .......... 'foll.

R.
to rally .......... hallé mammoo.
rain .......... porr, éporr.
rainy-season ...... lëshall.
it rains .......... éporr woa lill.
a rat .................. ubell.
to reap .................. hallë rock.
red ..................... shah.
to redeem .................. hallë vailë.
redemption .............. vailë, uvailë.
redeemer .................. ûvailëne.
to regard .................. hallë kulôh.
regarded .................. kulôh.
remainder of victuals ...... kuss.
to remember .................. hallë bêhkéh.
to remind.................. hallë bêhkéh.
a reply, when a child or a servant is called by his parents or master reply (disrespectful) oh.
to reproach .............. hallë tunteë.
to rest .................... hallë foll.
rest ...................... foll.
restless .................. hinehn, gbengbah.
respected .................. kulôh.
to return .................. hallë moonëê wayling.
to resemble .................. hallë wool; hallë wolnin.
a rib......................... bankirr.
rice (rough in the husk) .................. upebleh.
rice, red .................. wackah.
rice, white ............... inokulung.
rice, boiled ............... indé.
a rice store .......... fung.
rich ................. nанlah.
a ring ............... gbet, уgbet, гbut.
to ring (the bell) ... халле beng, ubelling.
ear-rings .......... ndlong нtenué.
not ripe ............ buttul.
river ............... shall, ushall.
road ...... .......... naë, uah.
roguery .......... ....... maromaruh:
root ............... utunk.
a rope ............. .. ubank.
a round stool ...... chom.
to row ............. халле yatta.
to rub the skin with } халле gbang.
    palm-oil ..........}
to rub it with water; халле bunteë.
    to wash ...........
rudder............ gbeak.
rum ................. rum, mo"i.
to run ............... халле gburrekam.

S.
Salt ................. ehell.
salt water .......... Ṽfoolång.
salt provisions..... niviss нpootо.
salutation at meet- lemoh: reply, mбåh.
    ing .................
sand ............... shung.
a sail ............... belleh.
to say ............... халле leh.
saying .................. ngha leh.
this is to say ...... lehneh.
the sea .......... héléh.
to search ........... hallë gbelleng, hallë toon, tun.
secretly .......... soye.
to scatter ........... hallë pulkë.
scarce ............... chirock.
score ............... toang, tone.
scribes ........... ania tunka ; ania ntit.
to see ............... hallë kë, keh, kyo.
to seek ........... hallë toon.
to seize ........... hallë gbentë.
seizing ............. gbentick.
to sell ........... hallë wungul.
seldom ............. chirock.
to settle palaver, to judge .......... { hallë bet tunga.
to send (a person) ... hallë wum.
to send (a thing) ..... hallë wong.
September ........ Shakumoh.
serpent .......... kirr.
servant (maid)..... boi.
severity ............. gbereh.
to sew (clothes) ..... hallë sot.t.
shame ............... nílap.
to shake (tremble) ... hallë yékëtta.
to shake (hands) ..... hallë lengka.
a shark ............ ubolloh.
to sharpen ........... hallë bungul.
to shave ............. hallë sennë.
she .................. woa.
sheep .............. lonkobëh.
a shell ............ kim.
to shew ............ hallë toonkë.
shirt .............. lumëb.
to shine ............ hallë kehkin.
a ship .............. wom-pooto.
shoes .............. nikorrkah.
short .............. toon, kit.
shoulders ........... pehtook.
to shut up ........ ballë kanta.
a shutter .......... kanta.
side ............... bellung.
side-way .......... bëlang.
silent ! ............ yengë !
to be silent ........ hallë tollin.
to sing ............ hallë tun.
sister ............ wantim.
to sit down ........ hallë chal.
sick ............... nëckle.
to sin .............. hallë ball.
skin ............... korr.
to skin (undress) .... hallë boos.
the sky ............. tukeh, foy.
a slave ............. woke.
slavery ............. ubank.
to sleep .......... ballë lûll.
to slit ............ hallë gbassy.
small .............. pomo.
smell ............ gbuss.
to smell .................. hallē toon.
smoke .................. ġgbim.
to sneeze ............... hallē chissung.
the sole of the foot ...... peng, upeng.
sober .................... uyßilin.
some ..................... poem.
son ....................... teask.
sorrow .................... bonghā.
a sore ..................... upāl.
a sow ..................... pyurē lakan,
to sow seed ............. hallē yoke.
to speak .................. hallē fohm.
speech ................... rīfōh, ubonnoh.
to spin ................... hallē chuck.
to spit ................... hallē too.
a spider .................. niantangoma.
a spirit ................... pomul.
the spirit of man, breath or soul \[long, woalong.\]
spirits ................... mo‘ā.
to spill ................... hallē payrē.
to sprout ................ hallē pookē.
to split ................... hallē taok.
to spoil ................... hallē pulkē.
spotted ................... togery.
a spoon ................... uasay.
to squeeze ............... hallē woke,
to stab ................... hallē chew.
to squeeze with the hand\[hallē punthē,\]
to steal .................. hallë du’i.
to stay .................. hallë pëar.
to stand .................. hallë sem.
to stagger............... hallë rinket.
a star ................... īlīi.
to stir (fire) ............ hallë taykë.
still, without motion     soung, sung.
a stone .................. pay.
to stoop .................. hallë nassum.
to stoop (an animal)... hallë gboo, ob.
a storehouse ........... fung.
the stump of a tree trick.
stunted ................ gbothla.
to strain ............... hallë gbookë.
a stranger .............. mēahno.
to stretch .............. hallë wickë, wickûn.
strength ................ fosso.
to strike (beat)........ hallë bung; hallë suntă.
to strike with the fist  hallë gbath.
to strip .................. hallë boos.
to struggle ............. hallë gbookë.
the sun .................. pâll, lēpall.
to suckle ............... hallë kullë.
to suck .................. hallë tott.
to suck the teeth ....... hallë chossun (a sign of very
                        great insult).

sweet .................. teng.
sweeter .............. tengul.
sweetest .............. ngho chang tengul.
to swear .................. hallë gbeeng.
to sweep ............... hallë bass, gbassy.
to swim ............... hallë pung
swiftly ................. leemplemp.
sympathy....... ..... bongha.

to teach ............... hallë mengë, hallë trunkeh.
to tell ................. hallë sôh, hallë kûnân.
tiger ................. ugbo.
till .................. behlêh.
to tickle ............... hallë choomoot.
to take ................. hallë kui.
to take hold of ...... hallë yetê yethê.
to take by force ...... hallë kussy.
to take up victuals ... hallë chung.
to tempt ............... hallë sway.
to testify ............... hallë gbasky.
time ................. lokoh, sokoh, trim.

the time when the { ësho.
sun rises .............
the time when the } pêê.
sun sets .............
time of the cock’s } shack.
crowing in the { trim śrick.
morning ...........
time of hunger .... trim śrick.
titles of the king Bay, Yeome; of the highest
headman, nen Gbannah; the next headman, nen Sukoh. Any common headman is called Sukono. Other inhabitants are addressed, Pah: as, Pah Jack, Mr. Jack; Pah Marruh, Mr. Marruh, &c.

titles of ladies ... Warrab, the queen, or the king's head woman. Bay and Ma; as, Bay Farmah; Lady Farmah; Ma Kumbah, Mrs. Kumbah; Ma Yin, Miss Yin.

to ........ ko, ku.
a toe ............... uwem.
the large toe ...... uwem n pokan.
together ........... aapin a ball.

to come together..... halle moj yain.
to gather together ... halle runkulah.
a tooth .......... ächang.
the top of a mountain örang ètoolk.
tornado ............. bikèh.
a tortoise (land) ... borrhath.
a tortoise (sea) ... gburrunkump.
to touch ............. halle beng.
a town ................ turr't.
the tongue ........... mulliag.
to tumble ............. halle looll, rinkèt.
to turn ................ halle pijakin.
thanks .............. nyma, ni bah.
that (conj.) .......... leh, n'teh.
that is ............ la'lah.
that, this .......... to wonno.
thee .............. moa.
a thief ............ du'iao.
then .............. tha.
there ............. kull, loa,
thereof ........... lan, lanah.
these ............. manannah, tra.
the same .......... kollung, lan.
their ............. ngha.
their own ........ ahangha.
they .............. ngha, peh.
thighs ............. latang.
thin (lean) ........ nyarrah.
to think ........... ballë tennin.
thine own .......... ahamaa.
thine .............. moa.
thou .............. mun, moa.
thought .......... ételń, utenn.
thyself .......... munéken.
a thing ........... érick, dérick, din.
this ............. ké, to, wonno, konno.
the thumb .......... usuh 'u pokan.
to thump .......... ballë gbath.
thunder .......... ukut.
to threaten .......... ballë gbinkirr.
to throw .......... ballë pong.
the throat .......... kuroth.
three ............. rah.
to trade .......... ...... hallē tēēlah.
trade .............. ütēēlah.
to travel .......... .... hallē gbeh.
a traveller .......... gbehno.
travelling .......... wamna.
a tree ............... rum.
to tremble .......... .......... hallē packil.
to trespass .......... .......... hallē ball.
trowzers ........... ŋyâŋkarab, kūfērab, nankâh.
to trouble .......... .......... hallē tun.
truth, true .......... rong, urong.
to try ................. .......... hallē ŋhelm.
to twist ............... .......... hallē chuck.
two ................. ting, ningting.

U.

Ugliness .............. ëborr.
uncomfortable...... gbengbah.
uneasy ............... hinehn.
under ................. alloh.
to understand ........ hallē tu'ī.
to undress .......... hallē boos.
union ................. manneh.
to unlock ............. hallē yēērē.
unto ................., ko, ku.
unto thee............ ku moa kull.
an umbrella ...... gbankang pooto.
up ................. atook.
an uproar ........... ŋpusthirr.
upward .............. ētook, atook.
V.

Vain .............. sele.

a vessel .............. wom.

vexation, anger ... shilling.

to be vexed .......... hallë shilly.

a voice ................ lum.

from hallë meah, to be visiting  .......... a stranger, to visit.

W.

Wages .............. packah.

to walk .......... hallë gbeh, hallë soi.

a walker, traveller gbeho.

to want, desire ...... hallë yëhma, hallë ma.

to warn (one's self) hallë sankeng.

to warn .............. hallë chemm el.

to wash (clothes)...... hallë tok.

to wash the face ...... hallë tohn tefoll.

water ................ men.

salt water .......... ñfulung.

wax .................. yeenk.

we .................... he, hin.

to be well .......... hallë weh.

welcome .............. shennøh.

to weep .............. hallë tanghelling.

weeping .............. utanghelling.

west .................... boolung.

to be wet .............. hallë bussle.

what? .............. yeh, ngho?

when? .............. upah loa?
where! .......... ngheh, ngbo, loa.
which, who ...... { halôb, ngheh, ngbo, ngha,
whosoever ........ wonno, konno.
a whore .......... noma chundah.
to whisper ........ hallê folafola.
to whistle .......... hallê hong.
to whiten .......... hallê linteh.
white .......... linteh, dinteh.
whiteman .......... pootono.
wife .......... la, lak, lakan, noma.
wilderness .......... gboukeh.
wind .......... heng.
wine .......... mo"i.
wisdom .......... cherry.
a witch .......... seryno.
with .......... dere, bim ngha.
to wither .......... hallê sambo.
woman: see female,
wife.
a witness .......... tamaseryno.
word .......... lum.
a worm .......... shut.
a wonder .......... ëlack.
to work .......... hallê ngha nîpant.
work .......... nîpant.
to write .......... hallê gball.
wood .......... utock.
wood, bushes, wil-
derness .......... } to, tofoi.
a wooden bowl- ... karoo.
Y.

Yams .......... ēdē.
a year .......... nen.
yellow .......... shaw.
yes .......... ah, ayain ayain.
yesterday ...... châh, chenchâh.
yonder .......... kut tokol.
you ............ nghang, no.
your .......... no.
your own ........ ahano.
yourselves ........ nghangakin.
a young man ...... langbang.

THE END.