SHERBRO AND ENGLISH BOOK.

No 1,

CONTAINING.

THE ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.

A FEW EASY LESSONS.

and

A COPIOUS VOCABULARY

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SHERBRO AND ENGLISH BOOK.

I. DIVISION OF LETTERS.

(a) The letters in the Sherbro Alphabet are the same as in English. Some of them, however, are but rarely employed.
(b) Six are vowels, viz: a, e, i, o, u, y—though according to the plan adopted to write Sherbro there are thirteen Vowel Sounds.
(c) The union of two vowels into one syllable forms a diphthong: The diphthongs are, ai, oa, oo.

II. SYLLABLES; QUANTITY, ACCENT.

(a) Every word contains as many syllables as vowels; e.g. Tōkē, up, above, upon, &c., &c., is not pronounced as if it was one syllable, but, tō-ḵē.
(b) The accent of a syllable is the stress of the voice in pronouncing it. The rising accent is denoted by (1), the falling (1).
(c) The accent of words containing two syllables is generally on the first.
(d) When nouns begin with ī or n, the accent is on the second syllable.
(e) Some words are spelled alike but have different meanings; this difference in most cases is indicated by the accent marks.
III. PRONUNCIATION.

(1) Vowels.

a long, as in ... father.
a short, " " ... that.
ε long, " ... prey.
ē short, ... (same sound)
e — as ai in ... hair.
i long, " in ... machine.
i short, " ... sit.
ō long, " ... more.
ο common, ... (rarely used.)
o short, " ... not.
υ long, " ... tune.
u short, " ... tub.

N.B. a, final has generally the sound of ah.

(2) Diphthongs.

ai, as i in ... thine.
oa, " a ... all.
oo, oo ... fool.

3. Aspirates.

th, a strong aspirate, sounded as t-th, or nearly as phth, in — diphthong.


c, is always pronounced as in chil, and is used only in connection with h.
g, is always hard, as in get.

gb, is a difficult sound to pronounce, and in consequence, is often omitted altogether by strangers. When this letter is omitted, it either renders the word unintelligible to a Sherbro, or gives it quite a different meaning, as there are several words only distinguished by g: thus, beng signifies a foot, while gbeng means glory.

h, is commonly sounded as in hat, horse, &c: but sometimes it is a mere aspiration; for instance, when it is followed by e or i.

j as it is used in Sherbro, does not have the same sound exactly as in English; for instance, jā, is pronounced as it spelled dya.*

n, before a vowel sounds as in English, as nā, a cow; nen, a year.
n, before consonants, is a nasal sound, as ngb-r, fog: moisture.

* The name of Jack, Jim, &c., are not uncommon, but they are pronounced Yaak, Yehmy.
n, before b, m, p, is often pronounced like m,* as nbus, peace, is pronounced as if written mbus.

n, is used to denote the plural number of many nouns; and it is the characteristic of the second person singular, in all the tenses of the verbs.

N.B.—Great attention must be paid to n, or it will be the occasion of many mistakes, as there are many words distinguished only by the n; thus: chang, to pass. Nchang, teeth.

ngb, is a strong nasal sound; as ngha, they; ngbo, then.

r, at the beginning of words is hard, as in river; thus, rassa,-a fig, is pronounced as if writtenrrassa.

th, is pronounced as in thin.

z, is a letter rarely employed in Sherbro.
The names written with that letter are usually (in Sherbro) written with s, instead of z.

y, as a vowel occurs only at the end of some words.

* If is written m, in most instances.

IV. EASY LESSONS.

(a) In Sherbro, there are nine parts of speech; namely, the Noun. Article, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

I. THE NOUN.

(a) A Noun is a name, and is either proper or common.

(b) A Proper Noun is the name of a particular person or place; a Common Noun is a general name as, kil.

(c) In Sherbro, there are three sorts of nouns.

Viz:

1. Common Nouns; such as langbang, a young man.

2. Abstract Nouns; such as gbeng glory.

3. Proper names; such as Bendoo.

(a) Several Nouns are derived from Verbs.

Sometimes the Verb is changed into a Noun, by prefixing i or n. Commonly, also, by adding n, a person, to the infinitive of the verb: as dwi to steal; nohdwi a thief.
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" Tthok. (tree) " Nthok.
" Ñrun. (mountain) " Nrung.
" Neh. (foot) " Nneh.
" Ken. (knife) " Nken.
" Ótoo. (iron) " Ntoo.

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Sing. Wum. canoe Plu. Tthibwum.
" Kíl. house " Tthikil.
" Pia. arm " Tthipia.
" Gbenge. chair " Tthibenge.

Sing. Kaballoo. horse Plu. Sikaballoo.
" Kël. monkey " Sikël.

(f) The word tahmo, child, forms its plural by the addition of a, thus: apōma.

(g) Ópang, month forms its plural by the addition of n, as, npang.

When an Article or an Adjective is joined to a Noun beginning with ì, the same letter that begins the noun is placed between the article and the noun, or between the noun and adjective; in which case the article is placed after the adjective, as ìbā ì woi, a bad chisel.

* Or -boy.
When the article or an adjective is joined with any noun in the plural number, the same letter or syllable which the plural begins with, is placed between the noun and the article or adjective: as, abọma ah leh, the boys.

When the article or an adjective is added to a noun in the plural number beginning with si or tthi; the si or tthi at the beginning of the words is omitted: as, nung tthi'ing, two years.

3. Case.

Nouns in Sherbro admit of no change of termination: to express the different connections and relations of one thing to another, the Prepositions, hah, kọ, and halli are used. Thus—

Nom. Langbang.
Gen. Hah langbang.
Dat. Kọ langbang.
Acc. & Voc. Langbang.
Abl. Halli langbang.

As the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative, are alike, and also the Genitive and Ablative, it is thought best to omit the Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative cases, and make use only of the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective cases in declining Nouns and Pronouns: thus—

Singular,

Nom. Langbang.
Poss. Hah langbang.
Obl. Ko langbang.

Plural.

Nom. Ah langbang.
Poss. Hah ah langbang.
Obj. Ko ah langbang.

II. THE ARTICLE.

There is but one Article in Sherbro, leh, deh, and reh,—used in various ways.

(a) H is definite.

(b) H always follows the noun with which it is connected; as kil leh, the house.

(c) If the Noun begins with t this letter is placed between the noun and the article as chek i leh, the farm.

(d) When an adjective is added to a noun, the adjective follows the noun, and the article follows the adjective: as, jangbang kelleng deh, the fine man.

(e) The article is often placed at the end of several nouns, in a question.

N.B.—Words ending in n, m, g &c., usually take deh; in other cases leh, and, occasionally reh is used for the article.

III. ADJECTIVES.

The Adjective is not varied on account of Gender, Number, and Case. When added to a noun in the singular, beginning with t, the adjective receives this vowel also. When added to nouns in the plural, it receives the same letter or syllable as the plural noun.

(a) In forming the comparative degree of an adjective il or ul is frequently added to the positive: as katthi'il, harder, from katth, hard.

(b) In forming the superlative degree, boa chang,
or peh chang is made use of: as katth, hard, katthil, harder; hoa chang katth—it passes hard.—This seems to be a common mode of comparison.

(e) The comparison of adjectives is sometimes made thus: kelleng, fine; yêngkelleng, better hoa chang kelleng, best.

N. B.—In some few instances chang is used to point out the comparative, and chang ah boō leng the superlative.

(f) Some adjectives, when joined to a plural noun are doubled, in order to give more forcē as, Tthīkīl tthī bōm bōm.—The big houses.

IV. PRONOUNS.

* There are four Personal Pronouns in the singular, and four in the plural.

Singular. Plural.
1st. Per. Ya or yang, I 1st. Per. Yi, hīb, 
2nd “ Moa, or hum, Thou 2nd “ Ha, nōhīb,
3rd “ Woa, or wun, He 3rd “ Ngha,
4th “ Hoa la peh, It 4th “ Peh,

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

1st Per. Ya or a I,
2nd “ Moa or n Thou,
3rd “ Woa He, She.

* Strictly speaking there are but three personal pronouns, but as hoa, la, peh, are sometimes used for persons unknown, they are so inserted.

* Koā is used sometimes instead of hoa.

† We, when employed to designate two only takes the dual, as yi ko;—the plural takes yi ko a.
1. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The following are the relative Pronouns in the Sherbro, so far as I have been able to observe; viz. ngha, henna, wunneh, mah, yenna,
(a) Henna and yenna may be called interroga
(b) Meuh is applied to liquids.
(c) Wunneh seems to express in some in
(d) Hoa, and heh are used as relatives, and

2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

Possessive pronouns in Sherbro, like the article and adjectives, are preceded by the nouns; they are in fact the possessive cases of their respective personal pronouns in the singular, the plural of which remains unchanged. They stand connected with nouns as follows,—
Na wo... her cow.

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

Yangyen, Myself, Yin yen, Ourselves,
Hunyen, Yourself, Hunyen, Yourselves,
Wunyen, Himself, Nghanyen, Themselves,
Hunyen, Itself,

* Wunneh often means that, and is applied to persons.
V. VERBS

(a) A Verb is a word which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.

(b) The greater part of the Verbs in Sherbro consist of one syllable, some of two, and a very few of three syllables. They nearly all begin with consonants.

(c) Active Verbs are followed by particles, as, ah, eh, and oh, without, however, altering their signification. Example vel el, to name.

(d) Neuter Verbs are made causal by adding i to the verb; as, hin to lie down, hini, to cause to lay down.

(e) Neuter Verbs are made negative, by adding ehn, or en, to the verbs ending with consonants; as, hin to lie down, hineh not to lie down.

(f) To verbs ending with a, hn, or n, only is added, to make them negative; to verbs ending with any other vowel the syllable kehn, or kenh is added.

(g) Neuter Verbs are used negatively by placing kei between the pronoun and verb: as, ya kei kool; I wont drink.

(h) Whether there is a passive voice through all the Moods and tenses of Sherbro verbs I do not know. They say of the verb Hah changlen, to love, in the passive voice present tense: peh chang ah len mi leh, they love me.

(i) The auxiliary verbs are, reh or leh, kong, and hoon. Reh or leh, is used only in the present tense, kong is regularly conjugated. Hoon is used to form the future tenses of other verbs.

1. MOODS

(a) The indicative mood simply indicates or declares a thing; as ya gbal, I write.

(b) The imperative mood is used chiefly for commanding; for which purpose the second person singular and plural of the indicative mood, present tense is used; as nko, go thou.

(c) The second person singular is often used and understood as a plural; as m'paka pay.

(d) When the imperative mood is used for exhorting or permitting, there is a word made use of to express the English word "let or permit," thus, habhib ke, let us see.

(d) A negative imperative is formed, by placing ma hahn, between the nominative and the verb; as, ngha ma hahn tun, they must not sing.

(e) The potential mood is frequently formed by placing the particle nah, between the nominative and the verb.

(f) The subjunctive mood is denoted by the particle lo or lon, before the nominative of the verb; as lo ya hoon, If I come.

(g) The infinitive mood is pointed out by hah or halii.

(h) Concerning the participles, most of them seem to be past participles of their respective verbs; some ending with n, others with dy or de; and others still with ri li.

N.B.—The verbs in Sherbro have but two numbers, the singular and the plural, and in each number, three persons—first, second and third.
2. TENSE.

(a) The tenses are mostly invariable in all their persons.

(b) The moods and tenses are formed by means of particles or auxiliary verbs.

(c) The present tense is formed by placing the personal pronoun before the infinitive of the verb; as, ya chüglën, I love.

(d) The past tense is formed by placing the particle ká between the nominative and the verb; as, ya ká che, I was. Observation; sometimes, however, it is formed by adding reh or leh to the present tense.

(e) The perfect tense is formed by the auxiliary verb kông which is placed between the nominative and the verb; as, yi kông sotthoh, we have received.

(f) To form the pluperfect tense, ká is placed between the auxiliary and the nominative.

(g) There are ways of forming the future tense of verbs.

1. The present is used to express the future sometimes.

2. The future tense is expressed by an adverb.

3. Hoon, to come, is placed between the nominative and the verb in the present tense to express the future; as, ya che, I dwell; ya hoon che, I will dwell.

The following is the conjugation of corresponding word for love, in Sherbro.—Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>1st Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ya chunglen</td>
<td>Yi chunglen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>2nd Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moa chunglen</td>
<td>Ha chunglen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>3rd Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woa chunglen</td>
<td>Ngha chunglen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Partial Conjugation of the Verb, to be. 

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per. Ya che, I am.</td>
<td>Per. Yi che, We are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Moa che, You are.</td>
<td>2. P. Ha che, You are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Woa che, He she &amp; is.</td>
<td>3. P. Ngha che, They are.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Past Tense.

| Per. Ya Kä che, I was. | 1. P. Yi kä che, we were |
| Moa kä che, thou wast. | 2. " Ha kä che you were |
| Woa kä che, He was. | 3. " Ngha kä che, they were |

Perfect Tense.

| Per. Ya kông che, I have been. | 1. P. Yi kông che, We have been. |
| Moa kông che, Thou & c. | 2. " Ha kông che You |
| Woa kông che, He & c. | 3. " Ngha kông che, They & c |

Pluperfect Tense.

| Per. Ya kā kông che, I had been. | 1. P. Yi kā kông che |
| Moa kā kông che Thou & c. | 2. " Hah kā kông che |
| Woa kā kông che, He & c. | 3. " Ngha kā kông che |

Future Tense.

| Per. Ya hoon che, I will be. | 1. P. Yi hoon che. |
| Moa hoon che, Thou & c. | 2. " Ha hoon che. |
| Woa hoon che He & c. | 3. " Ngha hoon che |

* Ngha, and hah, are pronounced nearly alike.
SHERBRO.

Ya boa če, I may or can be.
Ya ma če, I might, could or would be.
Ya ma kōng če, I may have been.
Lō ya če, If I be.
N'če, Be thou.
Hah če, To be.
Hah kōng če, To have been.

4. Synopsis of hah chunglen, to love.

Ya chunglen, I love.
Ya kā chunglen; I loved.
Ya kōng chunglen, I have loved.
Ya kā kōng chunglen, I had loved.
Ya hoon chunglen, I will love.
Ya boa chunglen, I may or can love.
Ya ma chunglen, I might love.
Ya bba kōng chunglen, I may have loved.
Ya ma kōng chunglen, I might have loved.

The passive voice of this verb may be conjugated in the following manner:

. Peh, chung mī lēn, I am loved.
. Peh chung mī lēn eh, I was loved.
. Peh kōng mī chunglen, I have been loved.
. Peh ka kōng mī chunglen, I had been loved.
. Peh hoon mī chunglen, I shall be loved.
. Hahh peh chung mī lēn, Let me be loved.

Vocabulary.

Langbang, a man.
Nobma, a woman.
Kīl, a house.
Wantim, a girl.
Tahmo, a boy.
Pā, a hand.
Tīthok, a tree.
Bēth, a board.
Kooloong, a goat.
Līl, a name.
Hīntthi, a bed.
Bool, the heart.
Kelleng, fine.
Bōl, the head.
Chā, a feather.
Gbul, the heart.

Tahmo bōm' deh.—Kīl kelleng deh.—Chā bōm deh.—Kooloong kelleng.—Langbang bōm deh.—Langbang bōm' deh chung kil bōm deh lēn.—Tīthok bōm deh.—Nobma jā kelleng deh chung kil bōm deh lēn.—Bool bōm.—Langbang bōm deh chung kooloong kelleng lēn.—Nobma bōm deh.

N.B.—From the above examples it will be seen that the noun and adjective, in the case of chunglen, are put between the root of the verb and its ending.

6. ADVERBS.

The Adverbs in Sherbro seem to be numerous, The following are a few of place.

Kah, here.
Loah, where.
Aiyēnn, somewhere; place.
N'ayēnn, no place.
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ADVERBS OF TIME.

Gbeng, tomorrow.
Chëoucha, yesterday.
Kekkelô, immediately.
Tem poom, sometime.
Tem boollëng, always.
Peh, almost; again.
Yeh, now.
Loah, again.
Paang, when.

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

Gbi, all.
Gheure, much.
Poom, some.
Boollëng, all.

ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION.

Eeh, yes.
Rung, true.
Eyë, yes.
Aiyënn, truly.

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ADVERBS OF NEGATION.

Be, not.
Beh, not at all.
Chënh, not.
Ma, not.
Nîlh, not.

ADVERBS OF INTERROGATION.

Hoh, how?
Yeh, why?

N. B.—Loah is often expressed by l, Lan and yeh are often joined; also yeh sometimes becomes yêhleh. Lânô, is also used to express where; whereabouts.

7. PREPOSITIONS:

Prepositions are words, connecting words with one another, and shewing the relation between them. They seem to be numerous in the Sherbro.

Neh, with; 'for.
Kô, to.
Bim, with.
Le, if.
Kol, within.
Hallô, for; to.
Hiukheh, from.
Aiyënh, amidst.
Atôk, on; above.
Aloa, under.
Aivi, in; into.
Paang, before.

REM ARKS:

(a) The preposition "by" is sometimes expressed by ko, and ki.
(b) K, is sometimes expressed by k, as la’k n pokan deh: the man’s wife.
(c) M, stands as a preposition oftentimes.
(d) Hinkeh, in the common way of speaking, often contracted into k.
(e) N, sometimes for kō or ko’l or kokī.

8. CONJUNCTIONS

The following are some of the principal Conjunctions.

Nî, and.
Ngho, then.
Lo, or.
Lon, if.
Le, that.
Kên or Kênnyeılı, as; like as.

9. INTERJECTIONS

There are several words in the Sherbro, which express the passions or emotions of the speaker, such as:

Aghbō, O! or O! dear me.
Ah, which means the same as ah! in English.
Oh yang! Poor me!
Elė, Oh yes; Heigh.
Lelle! Behold.
Yingñ, hush! silence.
Seino! A salutation of welcome.
Eyu, n’lap, Fie! shame.

10. NUMERALS.

The Sherbros count by scores, hence their cardinal numbers are only from one to twenty.

Bool. One.
Ting. Two.
Rah. Three.
Hyîol. Four.
Menn. Five.
Mennbool. Six.
Mennting. Seven.
Mennrah. Eight.
Mennhyîol. Nine.
Wang nît bool. Eleven.
Wang nît ting. Twelve.

The numbers of order are formed by prefixing ni to the cardinals; as fibool, once &c.

Distributive numbers, by doubling the cardinals; as ah, ting ah ting.

11. RULE OF POSITION.

(a) The agreement of the noun with the adjective, the relative with the antecedent, and the nominative with the verb, is the same in Sherbro as in other languages, with the exception of a few peculiarities.

(b) With regard to the general order of words, the chief circumstances to be remembered are that the noun precedes the article, and the adjective the pronoun. The nominative precedes the possessive case. All other cases and parts
of speech differ very little from our mode of expressing them in English; as will be seen by the following examples:

Ahun gbi.
Ya yemma heta ahun gbi jà keheng:
Ya yemma kun.
N’hoon keke.
Kraist woa leh Noh
loleh nghanneh gbi
hah woa kitth gbul
leh.

Baibel leh hoa leh
rai Höbatöke.
Ból më leh hoa
them.
Ya chen boa lul.
Yi piowgh.
Npike.
Ki hoa kelleng?
Yo bi hah kun.
Höbatöke woa jà
kelleng.
Nsaka.
Moab a?
Yi leh ntthumba
hink Amerika.
Anya hoa m’Bollom
hahh a kah?
Yi leh anya Höbatöke.

All people.
I wish to do good
all people.
I want to go.
Come quick.
Christ is the Saviour of all who trust in him.
The Bible is God’s book.
My head aches.
I cannot sleep.
Good bye.
Good evening.
Is not this fine?
We must go.
God is Good.
Good morning.
Are you here?
We are friends from
America.
Do any here speak
Bollom?
We are God’s people.

Yë yemma kê, bey hë.
Yë boa ko wum hë?
Yë hoa hoh hoh peh paka?
Gheehthi ndoai woh?
Yë hoa bi, nol leh.
Yë moa’ ka btoya.
Yë yemma, n’jeh.
Mba vë?
Yi vë!
Nenntbi woa ttha moa ben a?
Yënna moa hahh?
Ya nekil.

We wish to see the chief.
Can we go with the boat?
How much to pay?
How many days journey?
Can we have a guide?
We will give you a present.
We wish something to eat.
Are you well?
We are well.
How old are you?
What do you do?
I am sick.
In the beginning was the word.
Behold the Lamb of God!
In him was life.
(a) The article is always preceded by the noun by the noun and adjective, and by several nouns in question:—though, sometimes, it is so doubtless improperly.
(b) When three nouns stand in opposition, the article is added to the latter; as, Kalifah beleh, Kalifah the king.
(c) When one noun governs another, signifies a different thing, in the possessive case; as the King's son, the governing noun, precedes the other, as Tahmo bey leh,—Bey tahmo leh would be the son's king.
(d) In some cases hah is placed between the two nouns to denote the possessive case: as raiah hah Hobatoke.
(e) Adjectives admit of no change at all; they are always agreed with the noun, to which they are added, in gender, number, and case.
(f) The verb, agrees with its nominative in number and person.
(g) One verb governs another that follows, or depends upon it in the infinitive mood; as, ya gemma hah tum, I desire to count. When, however, future time is spoken of, then the pronoun of the person spoken of, is placed between the nominative and the verb; as ya moa ko hah ke, I shall come to see you.
(h) Ah, or a, and ï, are used to point out questions.
(i) Eh, which is added to verbs, is sometimes connected with prepositions, especially, ko and ki.


Selle Bâ hîh Jîsus Kraist.

OUR Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors.
And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever, Amen.

Note.—In closing this part of the "Sherbro book" I dare not flatter myself that the foregoing is free from mistakes or errors; but, amid many difficulties, I have endeavoured to do a little, in reducing the principles of the Sherbro to a written form, and I shall rejoice if others who are more capable shall carry on the work, which is thus begun.
NOTE.

Different spellings of several words are formed in the Vocabulary;—this is owing in a great measure to the different pronunciation which obtains in different parts of the country.

That there are several mistakes as it respects the designation of the different parts of speech, is quite probable, the noun being mistaken for the verb, and 'vice versa'; and, that the Vocabulary is otherwise defective, is readily acknowledged;—but, we trust it will be a beginning, and aid in some measure in the study of the Sherbro.

PART SECOND.

Note.—In the verbs which occur in the following vocabulary, ḫah or ḫallī should be understood as placed before each of them, as: ḫah be, to put.

VOCABULARY.

A? interrog.—usually, though not always put at the end of a sentence to denote a question.
A, I, more commonly ya.
A, forms the plural of several nouns, as ápdkan, men.
Ah, nation; as Ahmampa, the Sherbros; Ah-pōṭhō, White people; Europeans.
Aha, other.
Ahnin, people; mankind.
Ahgbó, Oh! O.
Ai, an interjection of surprise, as oh!
Aiāh, farm; field.
Aiyen, or more properly ahyen; verily; truly; indeed.
Aiyen, place; any place.

Aiyēnnasung, desert; sandy place.
Aiyēnnabengkeh, fortress; fort; strong place.
Aiyēnnawouguloh, a market place.
Aiyēnnabengisū, or hell; a place of punishment.
Aiyēnnalijhem,  "ment.
Aiyēnnatòk'rai, heaven.
Aiyē, in; into.
Aloa, under.
Anyā, people; persons.
Anyamaech, judgment.
Anyama, witnesses.
Anyatthi, mankind (pl.)
Atōk, above; over; against; on.
Awa, now.
Ayēng, among; in the midst; amidst.

B

Bā, Mister; father; master; Lord.
Baba, a tent; a temporary house; pl. tthī.
Babalīp, an umbrella.
Babung, a jar.
Bák, to rub; to anoint.
Bāka, ånbintēd.
Bal, a spear, pl. m; Ballai a basket, pl. tthī.
Ballan, to hold truly; to clasp, as in the arms; to embrace; to hook.
Ballinyan, a landlord.
Ballōng, to lath; as a house.
Balma, a dagger.
Bālya, best; greatest.
Balyia, rich; wealthy.
Bampiah, to sue at court.
Bang, a bee hive.
Bang, to chain; to fasten; to nail.
Bäng, weak; feeble; lazy.
Bang, to imprison.
Bang, a palm bird.
Bangkang, round; circular.
Bangn’seki, to put in pawn.
Bank, a rope, pl. m.
Bankö, a banister.
Bankte, a girdle, pl. m.
Banna, a plantain, pl. m.
Bänne, to anoint.
Bäm, a grandfather.
Barre, a palaver house; court house, sometimes it means the court itself.
Bas, to sweep.
Batthai, a swamp; low-land.
Bätthong, a bar of iron.
Be, to put; to appoint.
Be, not.
Beh, not at all.
Beh, again; also; though; at all; even.
Beh, now; directly.
Behh, a clay pot, pl. tthë.
Behtam, to color; to dye.
Bekkö, a plug hole.
Bekireh, to stop; to rest.
Bek’ntchn, to take care of.
Bël, a nut, pl. m.
Bel, a rat, pl. si or ti.
Bël, a barn.
Bela, a sail, pl. tthë.
Belle, unless; except.
Bellen, side; the side.
Belë, to touch.
Belma, a sling.
Belpotthë, a cocoa nut, pl. m.
Bem, before.
Bempa, to provide; to prepare; to mend; to fix.
Ben, old; aged, pl. a.
Ben, a cup, pl. m.
Bendeh, eldest.
Beng, a foot; one of the feet, pl. tthë.
Bengalö, the sole of the foot.
Bengil, to touch; to handle; to feel.
Benkalijhëm, a burning stick.
Benke or Bengke, a barricade.
Benkehui, an entrance; an opening.
Benkentthé, lame.
Benker, or
Benkerëy.
Benthé, reeds, (to make mats).
Bëra, an axe, pl. tthë.
Berimbo, to patch; to mend.
Bens, likewise; also.
Berreë, neither.
Berës, a broom pl. m.
Bës, a speech; an oration.
Bös, a ladder, pl. tthë.
Betth, to cut.
Betth, a board; a box; a chest; pl. tthë.
Betthböl, to behead.
Betthakin, busy; business.
Betthkitth, to condense; to cut short.
Betthnohowoo, a coffin, pl. tthi;
Betththiinlöm, horse.
Betthtetthel, a plank.
Bey, a king; a chief.
Beyi, a kingdom.
Bi, to have; to possess.
Biia, a channel.
Bis, to trade.
Biboolan, no one.
Bieh,* having.
Biehnch, none, split.
Biehnuyen, destitute; having nothing.
Bigbeur, to have plenty; to abound.
Bik, a mat, pl. tthi.
Bik, the thigh; the loin.
Bikkeh, a storm; a tornado.
Bil, to detain.
Bill the yaws—an African disease.
Bim, to thatch, as a house.
Bim, with.
Bimbë, a multitude.
Bimik, covered; thatched; overspread.
Binā, had possessed.
Bingkilli, to roll.
Bineh, to transgress; to miss.
Bink, to dam; to shut up.
Binkatthi, to stir.
Biink'nyeung, to confound; to silence.
Bink'thi, blind.
Binohan, nobody.

Bintthang, the heel.
Binthë, an enclosure, pl. tthi.
Binthma, to mix; to amalgamate.
Birö, to be in debt; to owe.
Bittenge, to kneel down.
Bith, a stump; stubble.
Bithi, a bottle, pl. m.
Biya, a deep; channel.
Biyeengbook, coheirship.
Bo, out; outside.
Bö, bread.
Böa, able; can; will; (aux. verb.)
Boa, a cap; a covering for the head; pl. tthi.
Boah, fit; sufficient; full.
Boak, the edge; the extremity.
Boak, to remove; to move.
Boakön, an owl; pl. si.
Boaoo, a river bar; a sand bar.
Böblä, to hack; to cut badly.
Bobussil, dough.
Böck, a turtle; pl. si.
Bögba, a stocking; pl. wi.
Boi, a servant.
Boi the, head.
Bol, a basin.
Bolaiyeng, the crown of the head.
Boleh, the mind.
Bolmin, foolish; crazy.
Bolthimen, dizzly.
Böm, great; big; magnificent.
Bömbö, the small pox.
Bömp, a point of land; a cape.
Bōmoong, great.
Bōn, to assemble; to meet.
Bōndo, a wharf.
Bongha, respect; honor.
Bonlen, to offend; to transgress; to forfeit.
Bonoklen, to be offended.
Bonohbool, continually.
Bono, a river.
Bōnith, an hour; a time; a season.
Boo, a horn; a trumpet.
Boof, a garden.
Bool, one; the first; the head; the fountain.
Boolbool, each.
Boolleng, all; every; every one; freely.
Boomp, to attack; to assail together;
Boomabôm, an auger.
Boong, to whip; to flog.
Boongki, to overturn.
Boongkooloong, a wave.
Boothe, naked; bare.
Bōpetthei, cake.
Borh, a flock; a company.
Bos, to shave.
Bōs, a calabash, with a neck; a jug.
Bōth, a drop; a clod; a piece.
Bōth, a knot.
Bōthī, to bruise; to smash.
Bōththinōma, a spool.
Bullomnōh, a Sherbro.
Bum, a frog.
Bum, a mangrove swamp;
Bum, to help; to assist.

Bum, to drag; to draw.
Bundoo, a secret society for women.—a country ceremony, in which girls who have arrived at the age of puberty, are initiated into certain mysteries, &c. &c.
Bungbung, a blister; a sore.
Bungatōk, along shore.
Bungkēa, yellow.
Bungil or { to grind, as on a stone.
Bungwool, to 
Bunth, to overtake; to meet.
Buoy, to dig.
Buoy, fit.
Buoy, a basin; a bowl; a dish.
Buoyya, a gift; a present.
Buoyeh or { a kitchen.
Burre, 
Busoli, to cool; with gbul, to comfort.
Bussil wet; raw; damp.
Butth, a handle.
Butth, to scour.
Butthal, green.
Byya, cunning; craft.

Cha, very.
Chā, a feather.
Chai, to lift; to move; to lift up; to look up.
Chaih, to borrow.
Chal, to sit; to sit down.
Chal, a deer.
Chalthibey, a throne.
Chamakin, to chew; to digest; to masticate.
Chang, to pass; to surpass.
Chang, a tooth, pl. n. Nchang máh men, the under row of teeth. Nchang má atôk, the upper row of teeth.
Changpièh, ivory.
Chanth, a babe; an infant, pl. sî or n.
Charang, pure; clean; holy; perfect.
Charangno, sanctified; sanctify.
Chas, a bunch; a cluster; pl. tthî.
Châwve, a quill; a feather.
Che, to be; to live; to stay; to dwell.
Cheâiyenabool, to live together.
Chêaiyanggbî, Omnipresent.
Checher, light.
Cheeeh, land; country.
Chehan, absent; not here.
Chei, to borrow; to trust, sometimes to help.
Chek, desirous; wishing.
Chekelin, proud.
Chekem, the chin.
Cheleh, which is; is being; dwelling.
Cheîle, set, from sît, a contraction from che-la-leh.
Chen, un; not.
Chenbakatthel, cheap; not hard; not dear.
Chencha, yesterday.
Chenfossa, delicate; tender; not strong.
Chengel, passed; departed; gone.
Chenkatthpel, brittle; easily broken.
Chenk, to hate; to abhor.
Chenke, dimness of sight; not seeing.
Chenkekke, slow; not quick.
Chenkeleng, not good; not fine.
Chenketth, to limp.
Chenlôlia, unsafe; dangerous.
Chenlomtthîbool, discord.
Chenrung, untrue; dishonest.
Chentthhoonk, shallow; not deep.
Chenv, unwell; sick.
Chênyenkeleng, a bad thing; an improper matter.
Chesra, scissors.
Chetth, to boil.
Chevêe, healthful.
Chêwwheh, such.
Chî, to bring to fetch.
Chî, to form.
Chîmen, to bring low; to humble.
Chinche, a plate; pl. a.
Chinchêdess, a flat plate.
Chinchetthoonk, a soup plate.
Chinchegebbitik, a dish.
Chintthhanththinksâr, because; for this reason.
Chissing, to sneeze.
Choa, to fight; to attack.
Choahl, blacksmithing.
Chôk, to spin.
Chôlnoh, a skillful person; a carpenter.
Chongdal, adultery; fornication.
Choo, a mangrove.
Choo, to stab.
Choooh, difficult; trying.
Chooong, a shadow.
Chooong, a bunch.
Chooth, jealous; jealously.  
Chuchuk, to kiss.  
Chal, night; pl. tthë.  
Chumpanth, to disturb; to annoy; to vex.  
Chumpí, to turn; to become sober.  
Chung, will; shall, an aux: verb.  
Chung, to pour.  
Chungden or  
Chunglen,  
{ to love; to admire; to like,  
Chu'npanth, see, Chumpanth.  
Chungoasekí, to thank; thanks.  
Chunggelen, avarice; love of money.  
Chunggbá, never; forever.  

D  
Da or Da'n, those things, sometimes la or la'n.  
Delt the.  
De, if; provided &c.  
Dek, shallow.  
Dembeh, an orange; pl. m.  
Des, flat.  
Dí, to kill; to slay.  
Dij, to color.  
Dik, a bundle; a parcel; a heap.  
Dikel, to gather; to collect.  
Dikel, to honor; to do homage.  
Dim, a piece of charcoal; a coal.  
Dimenb, to condemn to death.  
Dintth, to clear; to clean.  
Dintthí, white; clean.  
Dis heavy; weighty.  

E  
Eeh, yes.  
Ehe, oh! yes! ah!  
Enghehny, duty; business; actions.  
Ewa, why? what?  
Eyu, yes.  

F  
Faka or a village; a small collection of  
Fakai,  
{ houses.  
Fattha, to desire to wish.  
Fé, money.  
Fedínthëh, cash; silver.  
Féhssé, in; near; at next.  
Fenna, winged; feathered.  
Fissa, better.  
Fon, an idol; a greegree; pl. n.
Fossa, power; authority; strength; ability.
Fossabôm, powerful.
Fôthî, to tell a lie.
Fôthôk, a lie.
Fungwoai, witchcraft.
Fus, to strike; to knock; to stick; to ring.
Fussem, or more properly Fassem, four qubits, a fathom.

G

Gbà, ever; since.
Gbà, a hat, pl. tthî.
Gbâgba, a loom; pl. m.
Gbâh, thunder.
Gbâih, a throne; a seat.
Gbâingha, to meet.
Gbâkia, a flat hat.
Gbâl, to write.
Gbânlôh, a writer.
Gbâmfa, a bag, pl. gbamfàfì.
Gbânah, a supper.
Gbânôh, a blacksmith, pl. î.
Gbâng, sugar-cane.
Gbângôbô see Gbâingha.
Gbângbâh, a rib, pl. n as a suffix.
Gbângbâh, a waterfall.
Gbânk, to lay upon; to put on.
Gbântemâ, region, pl. tthî, as a suffix.
Gbântâ, an unripe nut.
Gbârikî or Gbârikí, to answer; to reply.
Gbâkî, to reply.
Gbârkia, answered; replied.
Gbâs, a handkerchief, pl. tthî.
Gbassálâ, a proprietor; pl. m.
Gbâto, a whip, pl. m.
Gbâtthô, a cutlass; a sword; pl. tthî.
Gbê, still; yet; lest.
Gbêbà, much.
Gbêèh, to march; to walk; to travel.
Gbêghgôbî, at all; all; altogether.
Gbêh, flour; grain.
Gbêhong, following.
Gbêk, to hire; to employ.
Gbêkàl, a razor; a knife; pl. tthî.
Gbêkhô, a pocket, pl. tthî.
Gbêkhôgbôkôh, whiskers.
Gbêkim, the cheek-bone.
Gbêl, to growl.
Gbêl, a leopard, pl. sî.
Gbêm, to beget; to gender; to bring forth.
Gbêmân, or produce; generation; fruit; seed.
Gbêmâng, pl. n.
Gbêman, to shout; to cry aloud.
Gbêmeh, brought forth.
Gbêmoh, born.
Gbêng, glory.
Gbêng, heisfer; to-morrow.
Gbêngëh, a chair; pl. tthî. See gbôh.
Gbênk, a hole.
Gbênk, to overflow.
Gbêntô, to hinder; to impede.
Gbêntôhëbô, hindered; tarried.
Gbêppô, to wink.
Gbêrîrêbô, already.
Gbesh, the east.
Gbéttha, a curse; an oath. Sometimes Gbétthan.
Gbéttha, to swear.
Gbet, a ring.
Gbèur, many; much.
Gbì, all; every;
Gbıkín, to run.
Gbıl, a lake; a pond.
Gbìm, dust.
Gèimmel, labor; travel; pain.
Gbingbing, to weed.
Gbingbing, a kind of small black ants.
Gbìnk, a rudder, pl. m.
Gbìnkì, or more properly, Gbing, to steer.
Gbìnkis, the cheek; the jaw; pl. tthì.
Gbìnkis, to groan.
Gbìnkettehing, the wrist; pl. tthì.
Gbìnthì, to cover.
Gbìssing, to marry; marriage.
Gbò, only; alone; sole.
Gboagbo, a hammer; pl. tthì.
Gboalong, the coast.
Gboatthò, a valley; pl. tthì.
Gbòkoo, a lock; pl. m.
Gbòmooaloo, the place where a corpse is laid
while the cry is pulled.
Gbong, a sheaf pl. m.
Gbôngkoh, myrrh.
Gbôngpelle, a sheaf of rice pl. m.
Gbòw, to increase.
Gbùl, heart; the heart; the affections.
Gbûlbôm, proud.

Gbùlleh or { the throat.
Gbùllehul, the throat.
Gbùldoomoh, strong-hearted; courageous.
Gbùlhinne, comfort; consolation.
Gbùlpom, gentle-hearted; patient.
Gbùlmintheta, endurance; energy.
Gbùltthookool, passionate; rash; easily vexed.
Gbùmalooa, to mourn.
Gbùngkooa, a grove; a forest.
Gbùoyooyaa, an eagle, pl. sì.
Gbùrra, wrestling.
Gbùss, smell.
Gbèrtòoa, verily; truly.
Gbùssan, to shout; to speak roughly.

H

Hà, here.
Ha, you.
Hah or { of; for; because; that; at all; the
Hallì other; hah when set before verbs of
the Infinitive mood signifies to.
Hàhh, to do; to act; to execute.
Hahhnnì, accomplished.
Hahhbool, to exaggerate; to make big,
Hahhjnikkalel, to benefit.
Hahhmpantì, to labor; to do work.
Hahhnnthannì, to make sport.
Haiyenna, what? for what? why?
Haka, to use.
Haiyeh or { for that; because.
Halleh, for that; because.
Hàm, my.
Hān, to happen.
Harreh, see hallel.
Heh, to embark; to go on board; to cross over.
Heh, cold.
Hehl, salt; salt water; the sea.
Hehn, to pray; to supplicate.
Hei, to burn.
Heilh, burning.
Heh, a contraction of hakā.
Hekin, every action.
Hel, to try, to attempt; to eneavour.
Heling, flood; big-water; flood-tide.
Hem, to deny; to contradict.
Heng, wind; breathe; air.
Hengkatthel, strong wind; breeze.
Hetthi, to choose; to select.
Heththe, a sieve; a fan.
Hial, a river.
Hih, our; us; we.
Hill, an out hill.
Hil, to fly.
Hin, to lie down. Sometimes it is hinnī, as, yē hoon moa hinnī gbūl.—I come to comfort your heart.
Hink, from; out of.
Hinkeh, come from.
Hintth, a bed; a sofa; pl. n.
Hintthatōk, upon the bed; a bēd.
Hintthhan, an ulcer.
Hō or hō'k or hō'n, to get out; to pull out; to come out from.
Hoa, it; it is; that.
Hoa, to speak; to say; to talk; to plead for.
Hoaheč, to speak to; to aecost.
Hoahecatth, to speak strong word; to speak loud.
Hoahečōmbō, to boast.
Hoahečiholahola, to whisper.
Hoa, rest; ease; to rest.
Hoa, to talk evil; to blame.
Hoa, to breathe.
Hōbātōke, God the Supreme Being.
Hoh, how? then? thus?
Hohm, to tell; to order; to greet; to shake hands.
Hoi, day weather.
Hoikehny, day light.
Hoi, to bring forth; to sprung forth.
Hōiloh, the world.
Hoonsa, day; a day.
Hol, to murmur.
Holohme, to murmur among themselves.
Hōlēh, findeth.
Hōlnī, to discover.
Hōngehōng or } to float
Hoyōngehōng, }
Hongka, an open place; a yard.
Hoo, a fence; a wall; pl. tithi
Hoo'k, to rise like the sea.
Hoo'kōli, to soak; to wet.
Hool, a musquito; pl. ī.
Hoon, come; to come; to attend; an aux. verb also,
Hoong, a barn.
Hoonk, openly.
Hōool, to blow; as the nostrils.
Hōpah, a field, of cassada.
Hōtt, to daub.
Hōthoh, to catch (fish.) Noh hottoh, a fisherman.
Hōthookil, to sweat; to perspire.
Hul, an opening; a door.
Hul, an eye; pl. tthi.
Hulbeng, the ankle bone.
Hulthipōttō, spectacles.
Hum, thou.
Hum lil mah moa } thyself; yourself.
Humyn, or Humyn, to blow.
Hunting, both.
Hwai, softly.
Hyaeih, quickly.
Hyōol, four.

* I an interrogative—to denote a question.
I, un; not.
I, a chisel; pl. m.
Ibieh, destitute.
Ibiehmekin, endless.
Ibimbë, a drum; pl. m.
Iboa, unable.
Iboako, immovable.

*All the Sherbro words under this letter, are sounded as if I, was ce or, except when otherwise marked.
Iminttha, impatient.
Imol, sorrow.
Imoleh, sorrowful.
Inchenthanthimkooa, because.
Ingheny, will; pleasure.
Inöma, cotton.
Inoo, elbow; knuckle; pl. n.
Intek, to long for; to intensely desired.
Inwoa or n'woa, how many?
Inyen, action; custom; fashion.
Inyumo, unquenchable.
Ipal, sun; day.
Ipang, moon; month pl. m.
Ipeng, partition.
Ipil, sediment.
Ipool, meal.
Ipoolllook, flowers; grass.
Ipout, lime.
Irimg or } hair; wool.
Iriming,.
Iriminkookoa, eyebrow.
Irö, debt; obligation.
Irum, wood.
Irung, mountain; pl. n.
Isai, filth, dirt.
Iseng, the fin of a fish
Isettentheng, nail; the claw (of an animal).
Ishoa, dumb.
Issilling, anger; hatred; passion.
Issloa, honey.
Issloapotttho, molasses.
Isin, trouble; labor; affliction; poverty.

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Isoa, morning; the morning.
Isoa, coals.
Itenin, sorrow; grief.
Ito, iron.
Ithalla, or more properly Italia, tasteless.
Itthalon, to be disobedient.
Itthawhoeh, deaf.
Itthiayen, unprofitable.
Itthum, an idol; an image. pl. n.
Ituth, an animal; a creature. pl. n.
Iwnghehe, unhappiness.
Iyel, an island, pl. n.
Iyik, a key, pl. n.
Iyll, drunkeness.
Iyömö, unwilling.
Jānekiyeh, displeasure.
Jāpethamam fun; sport.
Jāwen, terrible; monstrous.
Jawoi, or.
Jāwōtē, sin; iniquity; folly.
Jem, to decrease.
Jetth, fresh.
Jhem, fire; flame.
Joa, fat.
Jōh, to eat.
Jōhbōm, a feast.
Jōhipal, dinner.
Jōhīsoa, breakfast.

K

Ka, with, used, sometimes in the sense "make use of."
Kā, 'or, wung; to give.
Kā, was; did, used to denote the past tense.
Kāh, character; fashion; custom; habit.
Kabalo, a horse, pl. šī.
Kabōn, wonderful.
Kabond, a wonder.
Kābi, disobedience.
Kaff, sin; wickedness, pl. tthī.
Kaffai, to cheat.
Kaffai, to excuse.
Kaffr, a gentle; a heathen, pl. ah.
Kaffsā, manner; kind.
Kaffungwoai, to bewitch.
Kāh, a hoe, pl. tthī.
Kekkelō, quickly.
Kekeng, a skull. pl. tthī.  "<rn>head; at.
Kel, a monkey, pl. sī.  "<rn>
Kelfa, an officer.
Kelleng, fine; beautiful; "good; "important.
Kelleng kabare, very fine.
Kem, a Kettle.
Kennē, a "hundred.
Kemsa, a shirt, pl. tthī.  "<rn>
Ken, to entreat.
Ken, a knife.
Ken or  "as; lest "that not; "like; appear.
Ken'nyeh, a captive.
Kenna, a rainbow.
Kenna, to "govern; "to "command.
Kend, wax; α' candle.
Kenny, to show; to manifest; (kē'neh).
keiten, a ground nut.
Kenthī, to "break; "as a stick.
Kenya, an "uncle.
"Ker, or "Kr, α' stick; "a "serpent, pl. sī.
Ketket, ofttimes.
Kethh, a part; a division.
Kethh, to cut; to wound; to bruise.
Kethh, bosom; breast; chest. Sometimes Kethēh.
Keththy, to clasp, as the hands together.
Keyendāpān, to "pity; pity; "mercy.
Keyl, to bite.
Keyleh, bitte fh.
Ki, this; by.
Kih, an alligator; "a crocodile, pl. sī.  "<rn>
kohi, home.
koka, a shoe, pl. n.
kolo, glorified.
koloa, where?
koloh, to mind; to attend to; to meddle with.
kolong, a cockroach, pl. si.
koloon, the same; self.
koloon, seed; produce.
koma, to comply; to go with.
komen, to go down.
kohoh, a child; offspring.
kondeh or kotte, a shell.
koon, gone.
kong, an aux. verb. in kong, a branch of a palm tree.
kong to inter; to bury.
konomang, a bowl.
kooh, property; inheritance.
kooh, spoken of; to profess; to declare.
koofe, pantaloons.
koofoo, a disease of the skin.
koogba, a general; a commander.
koob, to blame.
koookoo, a hut; a tent.
koool, to drink; to suck.
kooolong, a goat, pl. si.
kooolongbôh, a harp, pl. tthi.
kuun, the belly; the womb, pl. tthi.
kuun, to bend.
kuoon, to complain; to show; to inform.
kuongkin, about.
kuonk, for the sake of.
kuonne, inside; within; inward.
kuos, to vomit.
kuos, to hide.
kuoosta, to plough; to dig.
kuoostanoh, a planter; a farmer.
kos, the gum; one of the gums, pl. tthi.
koshin, to come out of; to escape.
koshoki, to take from.
kotti, to gaze; to stare.
kotto, cursed; accursed.
kottha, cloth; calico.
kotthabinkathen, a sheet, pl. tthi.
kotthakathel, canvas; coarsé cloth.
kotthele, a carpet; a foot cloth.
kotthi, a cloak, pl. tthi.
krîkrî, round.
kunthta, to catch.
kunthheh, caught.
kunthha, a chain, pl. tthi.
kurung, a flock; a herd.
kusy, to hinder; to prevent.
kuthth, straw.
kutthanaka, toothache.
kwonghia, twenty.
kwongliamenn, one hundred.

La, so; it; why; which; what; as, La hoon a?

What is coming? I am? I am a woman.
Laba or \} to forgive; to have pity.
Lap. \} to have pity.
Labileh, wherefore? therefore.
Laga, a troop. pl. a.
Lah, a louse. pl. \ or si.
Lakan, a female. pl. a.
Lalala, a hearth; an oxen.
Lalla, an oar; a paddle. pl. tthi.
Lam, to endure; to last.
Lamagba, everlasting.
Lan, of it; in it; in these.
Lan, or lanyeh, why?
Lâneh, to believe.
Lâneh, faith, belief.
Lane, that; those.
Lang, a bridge. pl. tthi.
Langani, to claim.
Langbang, a young man; a bridegroom.
Lani, to confess.
Lanlo, where; whereabouts.
Lanibooleng, nevertheless; howbeit.
Lanth, to hang.
Lanthatòk, to impend; to hang upon.
Lanung, these.
Lap, to blush.
Lap, to forgive.
Lathang, the thigh. pl. tthi.
Le, low down; below; down; on the ground.
Le, if; that; provided.
Le, a spot.
Le, before; first; ahead.
Lebang, an unmarried woman.
Lebang, impotent; unable.
Lebol, to accuse; to charge.
Leboleh, to remember.
Lebom, dignity.
Leboton, almost.
Leh, a bough; a branch. pl. tthi.
Lehe, saying.
Lefâ, a fan. pl. tthi.
Legbelehe, a comet. pl. ñdgbelâheh.
Leh, the.
Leh, an auxiliary verb, as woa leh, he is.
Moa leh, thou art; ngha leh they, are.
Leh, to leave; sometimes used in the sense of give.
Leh to tarry; to stay.
Lëgh, the ground.
Lehl, the sea. pl. tthi.
Lehm, to repeat.
Lehmmeneh, to drown.
Lehny, tò hâxen; tò make haste.
Lei, rain.
Lei, side; the side.
Leleatôk, to care for; to oversee.
Lellee, to behold; to look; to see.
Lellei, to examine.
Lelleka-ngâwheh, to smile.
Lellele, to seek; to explore; to search.
Lellele, living.
Lem, thin; weak; languid; langu.
Lem, a rabbit.
Lem or \} to follow.
Lemel, \}
Lembe, an orange pl. n. ə
Len, a bat, pl. sī.
Len, news.
Leunal, careless; idle.
Lengi, to visit; to salute.
Ler, to lead; to conduct.
Lēvil, afar; far; abroad.
Lewongh, to lend.
Libang, angrily; badly.
Libool, now; at once.
Libenshage, age.
Liboj, service.
Libhgh, the earth; the ground.
Lijhem, fire.
Lill mah, mi, myself.
Lill mah, wo, himself.
Lill mah ngha'n, yourselves.
Lill mah noa, yourselves.
Limnenting, seven times.
Limilling, the tongue pl. thī on' sī.
Limith, hatred; odium.
Lin, reason.
Linkr, double.
Linyamma, judgment.
Līpī, beauty.
Lipoomoh, youth.
Lipuoy, active; smart; lively.
Līsal, rainy season; cold weather.
Live, health.
Livōk, slavery; bondage.
Livoo, death.
Livwā, evil; evil thing.
M

M, a contraction of moa.
Mâ, a female, pl. a.
Ma, not; don’t; do not.
Ma, with.
Ma, ought; should.
Mah, a relative pronoun, which; that which;
they which: When annexed to a noun it
forms the plural number.
Mai, to reject; to lay down; to yield up.
Maken, to hope; to expect.
Malang, a mark.
Mam, to laugh.
Mam, a tear, pl. 1.
Mamangdeng, a bell, pl. m:
Man, to blaze, to burn; to shine; to lighten.
Maneh, flame.
Maneh, that.
Manehmah, which; they which.
Mänih, to be unworthy; to be unkind; unfit.
Manoh, those.
Mänoh, a free person.
Mammama, foolishness; absurdity; nonsense.
Mantthenka, butter.
Matth, to hide.
Matthin or ∨, 1 secret; hidden.
Matthineh, {.
Mbeneli, antiquity; old time.
 Mbeteke, or jà mbeteke, foolishness.
Mboğbammathisoo, gloves, mittens.
Mböl, a lie; a falsehood.

Mbus, meekness; humbleness; easy.
Mekin, to end.
Mekin, the end.
Mel, to leave; to forsake; to settle; to forgive.
Memleh or Mendeh or [ a, looking-glass.
Memlehlelika’n, {.
Memmin, to be glad; to rejoice.
Memmin, to shout.
Men, the bottom; low down; the hull of a ship.
Menek, to stick; to fasten.
Menghi, advice; counsel; commandment.
Menghi, to warn; to exhort; to teach; to advise.
Menî, to set on fire.
Menn five.
Mennbool, six.
Mennneh, clay; chalk.
Mennhyiol, nine.
Mennrah, eight.
Mennting, seven.
Mentthi reeds—to make mats.
Messa, a table, pl. tthi.
Messei, a needle, pl. m.
Metthi, to paste; to close; to fill up.
Mgber, cruel; brutal.
Mgbooroa, the ocean.

Mi, my.
Mî, that.
Mih, beads (small.)
Min, the nose, pl. ftthi.
mîn, a spirit.
minyamung, an evil spirit.
mînna seems; it would seem; likely.
mînpum, a ghost; a spirit.
mîthgbul, bold; courageous.
mînthan, cowardly.
mînwâoi, a bad spirit; the devil.
mireh, to watch; to lurk.
mîth, to hate; to abhor; to dislike.
mîthel, to shine; to glister.
mîthnoh, an enemy.
mîyunoh, a stranger.
mûn, water.
mênugbêa, ebb tide.
mûnînjetbêl, fresh water.
mûnînmâmâhù, sea water.
mûnînpeeh, full tide.
môa, thou; you.
môah, a nipple pl. tthî.
môai, a contraction—come; here; you come.
môaloa, a bushel pl. tthî.
môâo, to drive; to sink; to go down.
môh, milk.
môi, liquor; palm wine.
môindôl, rum; spirits.
môllo, price; measure; paid.
mônôh, a Mohammedan.
mônîvilling, to backslide.
môo, yet; now.
môo, to hew; to fell.
môof or mûoffôo a blanket pl. tthî.
mûoof, the forehead.
mûoocô, or mûoocoor, to creep; to crawl.
mûoonk, to reply.

mooonkou, to reveng; to aveng; to retaliate.
mooyung, again; back again; in return.
mooyoo, patience.
mpanth, work; labor; toil; pl. mah.
mpootth, bowels.

N

Na, a spider, pl. si.
Nâ, a cow. Sometimes Nâlakan.
Nah, may; might, (aux. verb.)
Nai, a road.
Nai, to tread upon.
Nâk, sickness; disease; pain, pl. naktthî.
Nakhinttha, dropsy.
Na'boot leprosy.
Nâpokan, q'bull, Nâbôse', a bullock.
Nûpômôh, a calf.
Nan, to draw; to constrain; to pull.
Nan or } day.
Nande, } day.
Nanda, riches; wealth.
Nhôktô, sandals.
Nboompo, a raft.
Nboothththa, restless; uneasy; muddy.
Nbus, see mbus, peace.
Nchang, teeth.
N'che, be; be you; be thou.
Ncheck, pride.
Nchenk, hatred; malice.
Nchin, dung; manure.
Nchoo, mangroves.
Nchummahle, love; dear; beloved.
Ndal, ink; soot.
Ndangbang, young men.
Nde or f beloid; see.
Ndelle f where?
Ndik, hunger; hungry.
Ndoa, or 
Ndoaela, where?
Ndoai, days.
Ndok, the right hand.
Ndung, gold.
Ne, a step, pl. n.
Neb, a foot, pl. n.
Neb, with.
Nehn, ever.
Neki or f to hurt; to pain; to wound.
Nemel, to taste.
Nemele, fasted.
Nemin, an echo.
N-n, a year pl. thii.
Ngblem, fruit.
Ngbendeh, a current.
Ngbeng, an ornament; a bracelet.
Ngber, food; moisture.
Ngberh or f cruel tyrannical.
Ngbelehe, a wilderness.
Ngbonkoh, a wilderness.
Ngbonkitha, wild; bleak; desolate.
Ngha, they; their.
Nghanneh, they which; they who &c.
Ngh, if; if it; as; likely; sometimes, again.
Nghel, to tempt; temptation.
Nghelnoh, a tempter.
Ngho, them.
Ngoo, to blot, quit.
Nghoheh, pleasure; joy.
Nlloah talk; conversation; palaver.
Ni, and; then; also.
Nih, not; sometimes n
Nih, now.
Nil, to taste; a taste.
Nimsai, trouble; anxiety of mind.
Ningka, a coal of fire; pl. n.
Nioohol, the mouth.
Nis, to wipe.
Njal, flesh; carcase.
Njalmahnunkoba, mutton.
Njgh, food provisions.
Nkak, rust.
Nkkefedre, red pepper.
Nkkefethi, black pepper.
Nkem, brass.
Nken, thyself.
Nken, alone; solitary.
Nkentre, ground-nuts.
Nkoaloong, seed.
Nkonch, hinges.
Nkung, blood.
Nlap, shame; mercy; forgiveness.
Nlap to repent.
Nil, self; own name.
Nloai, days; sleeps.
Nloai,m, deep sleep.
Ndolun or ndolun, the last.
Noo, you; your; plural of noan.
Noh, a person.
Nokecesshitting, a hypocrite.
Noh bool, one, person.
Noh, chelic, a wealthy man.
Noh, ekakoo, an heir.
Noh, gbassah, ——.
Noh, gbinen, a captain.
Noh, kasi, mediator.
Noh, leneh, a follower.
Noh, ma, a woman.
Noh, nyamma, a judge.
Noh, poorong, a fugitive; a vagabond.
Noh, Pokan, a man.
Nokoth, to trash.
Noma, thread; yarn.
Nomi, to find; to discover.
Nong, this; must.
Noth, soft; tender.
Npittika, foolish.
Nquina, greese; lard; oil.
Nquiansia, palm-oil.
Nquath, cowardly; fearful.
Nqueb, taken.
Nvum, medicine.
Nvuntion, a dose of medicine.
Nvump, rheumatism.
Nsekhef, morning; dawn.
Nseyung, first; foremost.

suchah, tribulation.
Ason, a dream.
Aawe, soap.
Asthanni or { a trick; sport; fun.
Asthiththis { a trick; sport; fun.
Asthiling, urine.
Asthin, or Nthin, sense; knowledge; wisdom.
Asthin, wise; sensible.
Asthoun, or Nton, a grape-vine.
Asthong, stools.
Atnumapem or Atnoomapem, weapons.
Ntu, iron; anchor; tools.
Aungghba, a pocket; a bag; a sack pl, tthi.
Aunkebeh, a sheep; pl, si.
Aunkebehtaa, a lamb.
Awi, the ear.
Nyama, a counsel; a judge.
Nyang, yams.
Nyangbe, a fox; pl, si.
Nyanga, tidy; dressy; fashionable.
Nyangkoma, an eclipse.
Nyathii or { to kiss; to lick.
Nyaththin
Nyek, (pl, of yen;) things.
Nyel, to try.
Nyelen, to comfort.
Nyeng, the mouth.
Nyink, a kind of tar prepared by the Sherbros, from the bark of a tree.
Nyisi, see yisi, to wipe.
Nyiith, a vein.
Nyok, right(ear)
nyoomp or \( \) to wink; to blink.
nyoomph \( \)
nyoomgbuleh, to win the heart; to conduce.
nyoomi or noomi, to plot; out; to forgive; to ex-
tinguish.
nyum iout,
nyung to leap; to immerge from:

O

O, an interrog.,—to denote a question.
Oya or \( \), an expression of sorrow; of grief; of
Oyoa \( \), astonishment.

P

Pâ, now.
Pa, a sore. pl, m.
Paang evening.
Pañ an apron. pl, tthi.
Pa’hu used in the sense of not.
Pak, bone pl, tthi.
Pak or \( \) to shake; to tremble; to be afraid.
Pakil \( \)
Paka, to pay; to repay; to reward.
Pakah the back bone.
Pakisidh, a fine (that is payment of a fine).
Pakne, to move; to shake.
Pâl, the sun.
Pal, a parrot. pl, sî.
Pallî, daily day.
Pallîh, sunshine.
Pallikoucheth, sunset.
Pankil, a fiddle; a harp. pl, tthi.
Panth, to tie; to bind; fasten.
Panah, to defend.
Panahnoh, a defender
Pe, a stone pl, tthi.
Pegbalka, a slate.
Peh, almost.
Peh, a serpent; a Boa.
Peh, they.
Pehi, more; full again; once more; also.
Pei, a shoulder pl, tthi.
Pei, to fill.
Pekeh, full; full.
Pekmböl, deceitful.
Pel or \( \) to break though; to destroy.
Peleh \( \)
Peleh, broken.
Pel, an egg. pl, tthi.
Pel, a load; loading.
Pell, a net.
Pellî, ride.
Petti, war. Anyapem, an army.
Pem, silent; gentle; quiet; slow; calm.
Pempe, to die (the whole body as with a
rope.)
Peng, to step; to jump.
Peni, to speak loud; to shout; to scream.
Pente, brother. pl, si or m.
Pentthillneh, to cleave.
Peppe, a calabash.
Pěpingka, a flint.
Pěrh also.
Perus, to try.
Perneh, to learn.
Perlthel, sweet.
Perlthela, very sweet; delicious.
Perlthmam, fun; sport.
Ph, dusk.
Pha, an arm; sometimes a hand; pl, tthi
Phangok, the right arm.
Phieh, an elephant. pl, si.
Phih, a lightning bug.
Pike, late.
Pilling, around; to surround; to beset.
Pin, a pin. pl, i or m.
Pin, to buy; to purchase.
Ping, empty.
Ping, or pin, a fly. pl, si or m.
Pingka, a gun. pl, m.
Pingke, first.
Pingke, or to turn; to become. Ha, pingkin
Pingkin, gbul moa reh,—you turn your heart.
Pingkimanoh, to emancipate.
Pinna, bought. (past tense from buy).
Pipa, a cask; a barrel pl, si or m.
Pitika, doubt.
Pitthe, black.
Piyo, a hog. pl, si.
Piyepokan, a boar. pl, si.
Piyom or piax, a hippopotamus.
po to divide; to abandon; to go out; to arise;
to get up; to separate.
poa, rain.
poa, cabbage.
poah, the purroh,—a secret society of great in-
fluence.
poak, the world; earth; country; climate.
pl, tthi.
poakomoh, a purroh devil.
poakun, to forget; to pardon. (pokean.)
poallin, to grow; to increase.
poatou, a shower.
poba, gunpowder.
poh, a husband.
poh, a bank; a beach.
poh, a pigeon. pl, si.
pohih, a scabbard.
poipo as soon as; light; early; soon.
pokoalo, abandoned.
pokan, a male.
pokntent, to get away from.
pokom, to scold.
pol, shame.
poll, to shame.
polng, to clap.
polngswi, to clap with the hands.
pomeh, young; small. pomeh, children.
pou, to separate; to bid farewell.
poung, to throw out; to cast out.
poo, to seize; to take; to apprehend; to cap-
ture.
poolii, to incite; to stir.
poollook, grass; flowers.
poom, some.
poon, to scratch.
poong 'to boil.'
poot, lime.
pootthi, to mash; to bruise.
poooh, taken; see poo.
pootth, to dip.
pootthhmaneh, to lanch.
pootthel, or putrefied.
pootthool, sufficient; freely.
poo, to peel.
pottoh, a swamp; dirt.
pottho, white.
potthonoh, a white man.
pottoth; a sup; a part.
pum, a leaf, pl. tthi.
pum, a corpse.
pung, to throw; to cast.
punk, to peel.
puoolye, to raise,
puussa, better; much.
puuthel, to rot.

Q.
Queeh, to increase; to profit.
Que'k, to take from.
Quey, to take.

R.
Raa, a kind of snake.
Raah, three.
Raahh, skin; leather.
Rainbottwe, the Bible pl. tthi.
Raihpohneh, a bill of divorce.
Ram, family; tribe; race. Pl. tthi.
Ramilly, to worship.
Rammel, to dress (as a wound) to cure.
Ranka, an appeal to God to avenge.
Rassa, a fig. Thok rassa, a kind of fig tree.
Reh, the, see leh.
Rek, to build.
Reke, a kind of food.
Remptthan, to gird; girded.
Rentthe, a door; an opening.
Retth, wide; open.
Retthi, to open.
Retthiin, spreading; developing; extensively.
Rikisa, to rub.
Rim, mist; fog; steam.
Rimming, hair; the hair of the head.
Ritthi, darkness; gloom.
Ritthny, dark place; a prison.
Rik, this; commonly lô.
Roa, a signal; a sign.
Roak, to reap; to cut; (rice.)
Rom, a patch; a piece; pl., thî.
Rontma, a nail. pl., n.
Rooba, bless.
Rooban, blessed.
Roonth, to push; to drive.
Roos, to renounce; to set aside.
Rum, wood.
Rumjhem, firewood.
Rung, a mountain. pl., î.
Rung, candid; true; honest.
Rung, truth.

S

Sa, reed.
Sabba, a law; an ordinance. pl., ñî.
Sah, to escape; to run; to run off.
Sài, to make palm wine.
Sâi, a humming bird.
Sâi, the beard.
Sâih, dry season.
Sâk, to spread.
Sîk, to be late.
Sak, an instrument to catch fish.
Saka, sacrifice.
Sakatôk, for the sake of; through.
Sâkî, a dart. pl., n.
Sâkil, to swim.
Sâkin, spread out.
Sâkô, sometimes pronounced as if sagô. It

generally repeated by the Sherbros, when they wish to disavow anything in the strongest manner—no; not.
Sambôh, to abuse.
Samma, a gentleman. pl., a.
Sampa, a ba-ket. pl., n.
Samoak, a guinea hen.
Sang, to warm.
Sangapôthô, a cucumber.
Sâng, to sow.
Sâng, to was.
Sangkinmeh, warm, from Sang or Sangkina.
Sânk, ginger.
Sâmma, new; not old.
Sântth, large.
Sêh, a spoon.
Sekalî, to dry.
Sekel, drouth.
Sekke, thankfulness; gratefulness; thanks.
Sêlle, to pray.
Sem, to stand.
Sêmeh, standing.
Sêmeh, to seek.
Sëmme, to ordain; to appoint.
Sêmmeting, order; regularity.
Sêmmeting, to straighten.
Sënde, a band; a belt.
Sënnô, an exclamation of welcome.
Sënt, small money. sënt—sometimes.
Sënthêng or sënthëng, a finger-nail.
Sëti, by the side; of close by.
Sëtry, or more properly Sëry, witness.
Seth, a worm. pl. ʃ. ʃ.
Seyng, to scatter; to break up; to adjourn.
Shai, see Sai
Shembh, holy; set apart; honored, hollowed.
Sh, and; then.
Siché, ready; fit; prepared.
Sih, exactly.
Sih, to know; to understand; to learn; to have sense.
Shlengbi, omniscient.
Shléngbi, wisdom; knowledge.
Shék, to fasten.
Sil, a sting.
Silal, playing.
Silin, to vex; to make angry, Siliné, vexed.
Siloa, a bee, pl. ʃ.
Siloa, honey.
simma, the nostrils.
simmi, to spoil; to plunder; to spend.
simminyben, extravagance.
siná, cattle.
sing, to play; to make fun, pl. ʃhí.
simm, poor; sad; destitute.
sinthemeh, a banana, pl. ʃn.
sio, shaw; pshaw.
sira, a saw pl ʃhí.
só, an arrow, pl. ʃn.
soa, to clean; to heal.
søai, to complete; to match; to finish.
sokelek, or ʃ a hen; a fowl, pl. ʃi.
soakma, ʃ.
soakpok, a rooster.

soakool, an itch.
soal, to be saucy.
soam, to trust, to rely upon; to lean upon.
sam, to trust, to rely upon; to lean upon.
soànth, to light; to illuminate.
soo, to get; to obtain; to profit.
soi, to deceive; to frighten; to tempt.
sòk, season.
sòkö, a priest, pl. ʃókö.
sol, to whiten.
sòlóm, a lizard, pl. ʃì.
song, to turn aside; to avert.
sono, or soh, to trim a lamp.
sonth, to comb.
sonthok, a comb, pl. ʃhí.
soo, a finger, pl. ʃhí.
sooayng, the middle finger.
sooli, the forefinger; sunfinger.
soom, a hill, (of a bird) pl. ʃhí.
soon, the lip, pl. ʃhí.
soong, the dierrenaha.
soong sand, pl. ʃ.
soongn'dung, gold dust, pl. ʃ.
soonsoonk, to alter; to change.
soonk, to cure; to heal.
soonth, a speck; a crumb; a particle.
soopok, the thumb; male finger.
söveling, little finger; behind finger.
soo, a sword.
sorkba, trouble.
sosoxh, a feast.
Sstana, satan, (not pure sherbro)
sottho, to receive; to choose.
sukoa, a mast. pl. n.
sun, to cheat; to deceive; to devour; to eat; to consume.
sunda, a lion. pl. si.
sunththok, or nsunththok, a seam.
sunth, to knit; to sew.
sunthool, that which is sewed.
swema, to mix; to mingle.
swi, a hand.
swibai, the palm of the hand.
swipe, a handful. pl. tihi.
swoai, to laarp; to affright.

T

Ta, son.
Tā, small; young.
Taben, a desolate place; dilapidated place.
Tāfēh, or tthafēh, a pipe.
Tahmo, a boy; a child.
Tam, to write; to mark.
Tang, to cry; to lament; to mourn.
Tangtang, the shoulder pl. tihi.
Tangkîl, an eel fish.
Tek, lust.
Tel, to join; to connect.
Tellni, joined.
Tell or tthelleh or tthellen, to beseech; to ask to entreat.
Tem, time.
Temdoa, when? at what time?

tēngbi, always; all the time.
tēngbēmǎoa, at the birth; birth-day.
tēmm, to compel; to oppose.
tēmpoom, sometimes.
tēmroak, harvest.
tēn a parable; a proverb.
tēnn, sorrow.
tēnt, a bug a bug hill.
tēnthil, to awake.
tēsra, scissors.
tēth, thick.
tēth, or tai, a nest.
ti, a vine; a root; a stump.
tik, to land.
tikeb, landed.
tik, to bring from. Tikel brought from.
tike, a log.
til, to wait.
tillang, different; other.
tim, a stomach.
timik, a neck.
ting, two; a pair; second.
tingting, straight; direct: two by two.
tingng, an ape.
tinn, to faint.
tineh, or tineh, fainted.
tippeh, to commence; to begin.
tippik, beginning.
ting ti tingle, to make a noise; a noise.
tō, to go up.
tōa, a grave.
tōahl, a snail.
Tôk, to watch; guard.
Tôke, up; above, on; sometimes the sky.
Tokmitthéle, lightening.
Tôn, little; less; small. tôn ah tôn very little.
Tong, a post; a joist; a beam.
Tôngki, to show; to manifest; to make appear; to complain.
Too, to wonder.
Tooh, to pound; to beat.
Took, to raise up; to elevate.
Tooki, to mistake; to wander; to miss the way to be lost.
Toont, to bend.
Toonton, crooked.
Tr, or têr, or tê, a town, pl. tîh.
Trîbî, a capital (town).
Ttha, or thânâh or thâneh, they which; they who; they that.
Ttha, then.
Tthâba, tobacco.
Tthak, to split; to tear; to pull apart.
Tthakâneh, torn split.
Tthakem, a trumpet.
Tthan, overcome.
Tthambsery, a witness.
Tthan, see tthakâneh.
Tthan, to go up.
Ttha'pa, to forbid.
Tthegbul, an offence.
Tthâh, to burn; to roast.
Tthëgh, to hear; to hearken; to obey; sometimes it is thëwhôy.
Tthëk, a little.
Tthëneh, sick.
Tthëki, see tthak.
Tthëkin, feeling.
Tthëliyang, conversation.
Tthëliom, to obey.
Tthem, to crack; to break.
Tthen, [see tehn.]
Tthenî, to feel.
Ttheneki, to hurt; to chastise; to make suffer.
Tthenk, to unload; to lift.
Tthenthër, to belch.
Tthenthër, to uncork.
Tthentheng, to hatch.
Tthethel, a grasshopper, pl. sî.
Tthëveling, behind; after.
Tthichal, a short bench; a seat.
Tthiche, before; ahead; future.
Tthikla, to trade; to bargain.
Tthih, black.
Tthîlôlô, to revile; to curse.
Tthîkool, ashes.
Tthiyøng, among; between.
Tthibintithing, the joint of the hand.
Tthibuleh, the countenance; surface; right.
Tthigbeeh, a journey.
Tthichoea, a battle; fight.
Tthikool, sweat; perspiration.
Tthikool, bellows.
Tthikimoa, flight.
Tthîtha, grandmother.
Tthim, to twist; to coil.
Tthîpis, rags
Tthô, a bush; a jungle.
Tthôh, to drive; to put out.
Tthohai, to dip.
Tthohnêh, to wash.
Tthôm, to beg; to ask.
Tthôngka, judgement; palaver.
Tthôngwool, to keep; to entertain.
Tthôkéanthan, a cross.
Tthôl, to go down; to descend.
Ttok, a tree. pl. n.
Tthôngi, to chase; to follow; to waste.
Tthollê, to bring down; to come down.
Tthong, a bamboo.
Tthonkah, an accusation.
Tthoo, to spit.
Tthooh, to fast.
Tthoohh, to measure.
Tthook, heat; warmth.
Tthookel, see thûkool.
Tthoonkan, to trouble; to annoy.
Tthooloa, to compare.
Tthoonoh, to seek; to explore; to hunt; to search.
Tthoomoi, a dog. pl. si.
Tthoon, to earn.
Tthoomo, a net. pl. n.
Ttoonk, deep.
Tthoonk, a corner.
Tthooghba, a cannon. pl. 'n
Tthorkôtôk, travail; to be in pain.
Tthôthô, a sore; a boil.

Tthôung, to bake.
Tthullyn, to comfort; to console.
Tthulli, hark; hearken; hush stop.
Tthullô, an awning; (a cabin.)
Tthuhulleh, the face.
Tthum or
Thumba, a friend; a companion. pl. n.
Tthumboa, a cap; a covering.
Tthungha, a treasure.
Tthussong, a cough.
Thun, to bathe.
Tthuth, the hip pl. tthî.
Tum, to count; to add.
Tum'yeneh, account; count actions.
Tun, to sing. pl. tthî.
Tunk, praise; to praise.
Tunk'nikên, self praise; conceit.
Tweh, to wear; to put on.
Twe or } dress; clothing.
Twoi }

V.

Ve, to hit.
Ve, health; well.
Vêh or } to call; to name.
Vêl }
Veh, so; that.
Vehh, a bird. pl. si.
Veh, a thorn. pl. tthî.
Vêl, to stay; to last; to continue.
Vêl, to resemble.
W, a palm-tree.

Wai, a (musket) ball. pl. n.

Wan, the skin.

Wang, a daughter. pl. n.

Wang, ten. See woa.

Wante, sister. pl. n.

Wangtem, virgin girl. pl. n.

Wanteyammo, aunt. pl. n.

Warrang, plainly.

Wah, see veh.

Wehne, fierce; savage.

Weh, lasting; everlasting.

Whaii, unwares; softly.

Whoe, or nghweh, weather; nature.

Whiel, please.

Whongheh, pleasure; joy; happiness.

Whaiah, to restore to life.

Willah, see villah. sometimes with.

Witthi, to dissolve; to loose.

Woa, he; she.

Woah, how? why?

Woak, to ring; to squeeze.

Woai, bod. [see warre or worræ.]

Woang, to give, to grant, to supply, to offer.

Woang'wool, to sell.

Woa'no, this one; that one.

Worang, a creature; a thing.

Woh, yet.

Wōh or wōh, to throw; to fire as a gun.

Wōhoa, to fear; to be afraid.

Woino, named.

Wokes, to lament.

Wolli, to be frightened.

Wom, to send.

Womnihobate, an angel.

Wong, to crow. sometimes woong.

Wongoh, to curse.

Wong, a leech.

Woo, to die.

Woooli, death. sometimes liwool.

Worou, to sotne.

Wone, bad; sin; wickedness; wicked; incorrect.

Wotth, a burden; a load.

Wottheh, with koon, to conceive.

Wum, a canoe. pl. nth.

Wumpōthó, a ship.

Wumnbimi, a steamer.
wun, him; her.
wungoa, to curse.
wunneh, that one; all; he; that; &.
wungolt, to send salutation; to make present.
wungool, (see woang'wool:)
wunyên, himself.
wuoyya, is he? is she? the a or ja is used to denote a question.

Y.

Ya, mother.
Ya, I.
Yah, to cook.
Yahan, to bid farewell, sometimes, yaahnch.
Yah, a cat.
Yai, foolish; levity; words of contempt.
Yam, to yawn; to gape.
Yamba, a devil.
Yambô, a dress. pl, thî.
Yampha, to backbite; to make trouble; to betray; to report.
Yahnna, a window.
Yangkang, a cave.
Yânô, a brook; a stream. pl, ttdî.
Yangyên, myself.
Yâthth, to pull; to row.
Yatthang, a centipede. pl, si.
Ye. even; so; then.
Yeh, now; when; why? because.
Yehn, same; the same.
Ye, to interpret; to open.

Yêlaai, now; at this time.
Yemma, desire; wish.
Yemmbool, equal; just; level.
Yenma'joh, appetite.
Yên, a thing; an affair.
Yendapan, to feel for; to compassionate.
Yêng, finely lovely.
Yengchek, fishes.
Yenkelleng, a good thing.
Yênn, what?
Yenkrikir, a globe; a round body.
Yentöntûn, an arch; a bent thing.
Yênqueyn, a thing captured.
Yênwehn, a horrible affair.
Yeththi, to grab; to hold; to occupy.
Yînyên, ourselves.
Yi, we.
Yih, to ask; to enquire; to open; to uncover.
Yîing, an exclamation of fear.
Yik, a key.
Yikî, a plant; an herb; a vegetable pl n.
yikîttha, to shake.
yîl, drunk; intoxicated.
yin, we.
yissa, to pull; to hoist.
yöbool, to loose.
yöh, to groan.
yok, to carry; to bear.
yök, a long red bead. pl, n.
yôm, to acknowledge; to own; to be willing; to answer; to reply.
yôph, a fish, pl, ying.
yook, to plant; to sow.
yōung, to receive; to embrace.

FINIS.