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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; eg Tōkē, up, above, upon, &c., &c., is not pronounced as if it was one syllable, but, tō-ke.

(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 i 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. PRONOUNCIATION.

(1) Vowels.

a	long, as in	father.
a	short, „ „	that.
e	long, „ „	prey.
ē	short,	(same sound)
e	— as ai in	hair.
ī	long, „ in	machine.
i	short, „ „	sit.
ō	long, „ „	more.
o	common,	(rarely used:)
o	short, „ „	not.
u	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.

4. Consonants.

c, is always pronounced as in chill, 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, berg 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 if spelled dya.*

n, before a vowel sounds as in English, as nā, a cow; nen, a year.

ñ, before consonants, is a nasal sound, as ngb-r, fog; moisture.

* The name of Jack, Jim, &c., are not uncommon, but they are pronounced Yack, 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.

ngh, is a strong nasal sound; as ngha, they; ngho, then.

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

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.

* H 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 langbàng, 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 noh, a person, to the infinitive of the verb: as dwi to steal; nohdwi a thief.

(e) To Nouns belong Gender, Number, and Case.

1. Gender.

(a) In Sherbro, there are but two genders, Common and Neuter; the common denoting both Male and Female, and the neuter inanimate objects.

(b) The sexes are distinguished by two different methods.

1. By different words; as,
Bă father, Yă mother.

2. By adding the words pōkan, male, and lakan, female to the noun: as,
Noh pokan a man, Noh lakan a wife.

3. The diminutives are formed by adding pōmoh to the noun. But when size is spoken of tōn is used.

2. Number.

(a) The Sherbros have but two numbers, the singular and the plural. *

(b) The plural is formed in five different ways, viz: by placing a or ah, i, n or m, † sī. and tthī, before the singular; a is used only of persons, and sī of animals.

(c) The following is a specimen of the Nouns, which form their plural by the addition of n,

* In a few instances it would seem as if a dual number was used.

† Strictly speaking, m is not used, but n, sounded as m before certain words. However, to avoid mistake m, is written in many cases.

Sing.	Langbang.	(young man)	Plu.	Nlangbang.
"	Tthok.	(tree)	"	Ntthok.
"	Irung.	(mountain)	"	Nrung.
"	Neh.	(foot)	"	Nneh.
"	Kēn.	(knife)	"	Nken.
"	Itōo.	(iron)	"	Ntoo.

(d) The following Nouns form their plural by the addition of tthī.

Sing.	Wum.	canoe	Plu.	Tthiwum.
"	Kil.	house	"	Tthikil.
"	Pia.	arm	"	Tthipia.
"	Gbenge.	chair	"	Tthibenge.

(e) The following form their plural by the addition of sī.

Sing.	Kaballoo.	horse	Plu.	Sikaballoo.
"	Kēl.	monkey	"	Sikēl.

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

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

When an Article or an Adjective is joined to a Noun beginning with ĩ, 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 ĩbā ĩ woai, 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, ahpōma 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 word is omitted: as, neu tthi ting, 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, kō, and halli are used. Thus.—

Nom.	Langbang.
Gen.	Hah langbang.
Dat.	Kō 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.
Obj.	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 i this letter is placed between the noun and the article as ichek 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, langbang 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 i, 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 katthil, harder, from katth, hard.

(b) In forming the superlative degree, hoa chang,

or peh chang is made use of: as katth, hard katthil, harder; hoa chang katth—it passe hard.—This seems to be a common mode of comparison.

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

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

(f) Some adjectives, when joined to a plural noun are doubled, in order to give more force, as, Tthikil tthi 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, hih.
2nd "	Moa, or hum, Thou	2nd "	Ha, noh
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 person unknown, they are so inserted.

EXAMPLES.

ENGLISH.

SHERBRO.

Who is going?

Yang.

Is it I?

Yang i?

There is America yonder, Amerika loa kō leh.

America is fine,

Amerika loa leh ke.leng

The house is fine,

Kil leh hoa * kelleng,

The Pronouns are declined thus:

Singular		1st Person.		Plural.	
Nom.	Ya, a, yang,	Nom.	† Yi yin,	Nom.	† Yi yin,
Poss.	Ham'm mī,	Poss.	Hah hih, halli hih,	Poss.	Hah hih, halli hih,
Obj.	Yang'm mī,	Obj.	Yi hih,	Obj.	Yi hih,
		2nd Person.			
Nom.	Mōa, hum,	Nom.	Noa, ha,	Nom.	Noa, ha,
Poss.	Hah moa,	Poss.	Hah noa,	Poss.	Hah noa,
Obj.	Moa,	Obj.	Ha,	Obj.	Ha,
		3rd Person.			
Nom.	Woa,	Nom.	Ngha,	Nom.	Ngha,
Poss.	Hah' woa,	Poss.	"	Poss.	"
Obj.	Wun,	Obj.	"	Obj.	"

N. B.—Although there is variation in plural number of the above pronouns, yet, generally speaking, the pronouns in Sherbro are not varied in the plural number, except in a few instances: yi signifies, we, ours, us.

* Koa 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*, *hēnna*, *wunneh*, *mah*, *yēnna*.

(a) *Hēnna* and *yēnna* may be called interrogatives.

(b) *Meah* is applied to liquids.

(c) * *Wunneh* seems to express in some instances, the English words *whosoever* &c.

(c) *Ngha*, is more commonly written *nghanneh*, and is applied to persons chiefly.

(d) *Hoa*, and *heh* are used as relatives, and applied to inanimate things.

2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

Possessive pronouns in Sherbro, like the article and adjectives, are preceeded 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 woa her cow.

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

Yangyen, Myself, *Yinyen*, Ourselves,
Humyen, Yourself, *Hanyen*, Yourselves,
Wunyen, Himself, *Nghanyen*, Themselves,
Hunyen, Itself,

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

EXAMPLES.

N'hoon humyen, Come yourself.

Ya bi hah hoon,

Yangyeng,

I have to come myself.

Oftentimes the word for self is shortened or dropped altogether, as,—

Woa sangkin,

He warms himself.

3. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Ki, signifies this or that and is used indifferently—sometimes in the singular, and sometimes in the plural.

Manneh or *Manoh*, seems to have the same signification as *kī*.

Kolloong, signifies the same.

EXAMPLES.

Hēnna woa kēn Jīsus

Who is like Jesus Christ?

Kraist a?

N'chi a'm halli,

Bring me the other.

Hēnna woa hoon a?

Who comes?

N'delli kī,

See this.

Langbang deh wunneh,

That man.

Yēn deh nghanneh,

That thing.

Ah halli,

Other persons.

N'halli

Other things.

N'hoon ka,

Come here.

Ya yemma leh n'hoon,

I want you to come.

Ya kun livēl,

I am going away.

Veh hoa leh kil,

That is the largest

ya kindeh.

house I ever saw.

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 eh*, 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, *hinehn* 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 *ken* 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 chunglën*, to love, in the passive voice present tense: *peh chung ah lën mĩ leh*, they love me.
- (i) The auxiliary verbs are, *reh* or *leh*, *kōng*, and *hoon*. *Reh* or *leh*, is used only in the present tense, *kōng* is regularly conjugated. *Hoon*, is used to form the future tenses of other verbs,

I. 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, *hahhĩ ke*, let us see.
- (d) A negative imperative is formed, by placing *ma bahh*, between the nominative and the verb; as, *ngħa ma hahh 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 *lō* or *lon*, before the nominative of the verb; as *lō ya hoon*, If I come.
- (g) The infinitive mood is pointed out by *hah* or *ha!lĩ*.
- (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 *rĩ lĩ*.
- 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 the 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 chunglên*, I love.
- (d) The past tense is formed by placing the particle *kä* between the nominative and the verb; as *ya kä 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 *yî kông sotthoh*, we have received.
- (f) To form the pluperfect tense, *kä* 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.

[h] The following is the conjugation of corresponding word for love, in Sherbro,—Indicative Mood, Present tense.

Singular.		Plural.	
1st Person	<i>Ya chunglên</i> ,	1st Person	<i>Yî chunglên</i> ,
2nd "	<i>Moa chunglên</i> ,	2nd "	<i>Hä chunglên</i> ,
3rd "	<i>Woa chunglên</i> ,	3rd "	<i>Ngha chunglên</i> ,

3. Partial Conjugation of the Verb, to be;

Indicative Mood,

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- Per. *Ya che*, I am. 1. Per. *Yî che*, We are.
 P. *Moa che*, You are. 2. P. *Ha che*, You are.
 P. *Woa che*, He she & is. 3. P. **Ngha che*, They are

Past Tense.

- P. *Ya Kä che*, I was. 1. P. *Yî 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.

- P. *Ya kông che*, I have been 1. P. *Yä 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.

- P. *Ya kä kông che*, I had been 1. P. *Yî kä kông che*.
 " *Moa kä kông che* Thou &c. 2. " *Hah kä kông che*.
 " *Woa kä kông che*, He &c. 3. " *Ngha kä kông che*.

Future Tense.

- P. *Ya hoon che*, I will be. 1. P. *Yî 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.

ENGLISH.

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

4. Synopsis of hah chunglën, to love.

Ya chunglën,	I love.
Ya kã chunglën,	I loved.
Ya kōng chunglën,	I have loved.
Ya kã kōng chunglën,	I had loved.
Ya hoön chunglën,	I will love.
Ya boa chunglën,	I may or can love.
Ya ma chunglën,	I might love.
Ya 'bba kōng chunglën,	I may have loved.
Ya ma kōng chunglën,	I might have loved.

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

Peh, chung mĩ lën,	I am loved.
Peh chung mĩ lën eh,	I was loved.
Peh kōng mĩ chunglën,	I have been loved.
Peh ka kōng mĩ chunglën,	I had been loved.
Peh hoön mĩ chunglën,	I shall be loved.
Hahh peh chung mĩ lën,	Let me be loved.

5. EXERCISE.

VOCABULARY.

Langbang,	a man.	Nohma,	a woman.
Kil,	a house.	Wantim,	a girl.
Tahmo,	a boy.	Pia,	a hand.
Ttthok,	a tree.	Betth,	a board.
Koolloong,	a goat.	Ilil,	a name.
Hĩntthi,	a bed.	Bool,	one.
Kelleng,	fine.	Bōl,	the head.
Chā,	a feather.	Gbul,	the heart.

Tahmo bōm' deh.—Kil kelleng deh.—Chā bōm deh.—Koolloong kelleng.—Langbang bōm deh.—Langbang bōm' deh chunglën.—Woa chung kil bōm deh lën.—Ttthok bōm deh.—Nohma jā kelleng deh chung kil bōm deh lën.—Woa chung gbul bōm lën.—Wantim jā kelleng chung hĩntthi kelleng lën.—Gbul bōm.—Langbang bōm deh chung koolloong kelleng lën.—Nohma bōm deh.

N.B.—From the above examples it will be seen that the noun and adjective, in the case of chunglën, 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'aiyēnn,	no where.

Aiyēnn boollēng,	everywhere.
Atōk,	up; upon.
Veling,	behind.
Ibul,	before.

ADVERBS OF TIME.

Gbeng,	tomorrow.
Chēncha,	yesterday.
Kekkelō,	immediately.
Tem poom,	sometime.
Tem boollēng,	always.
Peh,	almost; again.
Yeh,	now.
Loah,	when.
Paang,	evening.

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

Gbi,	all.
Gbeur,	much.
Poom,	some.
Boollēng,	all.

* ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION.

Eeh,	yes.
Rung,	true.
Eyp,	yes.
Aiyen,	truly.

* The common way of Sherbros, as of all Africans, give an affirmative answer, is to repeat the question put them; as, "Are you well?" Answer; "I well. Have you money? I have money."

ADVERBS OF NEGATION.

Be,	not.
Bel,	not at all.
Chēn,	not.
Ma,	not.
Nih,	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 yēhleh. Lanlō, 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.	Hah; of for.
Kō, to.	Bim, with.
Le, if.	Kol, within.
Hallī, for; to.	Hinkeh, from.
Ayēng, amidst.	Atōk, on; above.
Atoa, under.	Aivi, in; into.
Ibul, before.	Veling, behind.

REMARKS.

(a) The Preposition "by" is sometimes expressed by kō, and kī.

- (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 kokū.

8. CONJUNCTIONS

The following are some of the principal Conjunctions.

Ni, and.	Yeh, because.
Ngho, then.	Lanniboollēng, howbeit.
Lo, or } if.	Ke or } but.
Lon, }	Kenēh }
Le, that.	Ttha, then.
Kēn or Kēnyeh, as; like as	

9. INTERJECTIONS.

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

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

10. NUMERALS.

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

Bool.	One.
Ting.	Two.
Rah.	Three.
Hyiol.	Four.
Menn.	Five.
Mennbool.	Six.
Mennting.	Seven.
Mennrah.	Eight.
Mennhyiol.	Nine.
Wang.	Ten.
Wang nī bool.	Eleven.
Wang nī ting.	Twelve.

The numbers of order are formed by prefixing i to the cardinals; as libool, 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 ranging them in English; as will be seen by the following examples.

Ahlin gbī.
 Ya yemma hēl ah-
 nin gbī jā kēlleng! }
 Ya yemma kun.
 N'hoon kekke.
 Kraist woa leh Noh }
 lohēh nghanneh gbī
 hah woa kūtīh gbul
 leh. }
 Baibel leh hoa leh }
 rai Hōbātōke. }
 Bōl mī leh hoa }
 tthem. }
 Ya chen boa lul.
 Yīpioweh.
 Npīke.
 Kī hoa kēlleng?
 Yī bī bah kun.
 Hōbātōke woa jā
 kēlleng.
 Nsaka.
 Moa a?
 Yī leh ntthumba
 hink Amerika.
 Anva hoa m'Bullom
 hahh a kah?
 Yī leh anya Hōbā-
 tōke.

All people.
 I wish to do good
 all people.
 I want to go.
 Come quick.
 Christ is the Sav
 our 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
 Bullom?
 We are God's peo-
 ple.

Yī yemma kē, bey
 eh.

Yī boa kō wum
 h?

Woh hoh peh paka?

Gbeeththi ndoi
 woh?

Yī boā bī, nōh, leah-
 eh hih?

Yī moa ka buoy
 ya?

Yī yemma, n'jeh.

Mha vε?

Yī vε!

Nentthi woa ttha
 moa ben a?

Yenna moa hahh?

Ya nekil.

Tippik eh reh
 aiyi Lōm deh kā che.

Ha Jelle! Nupko-
 beh ta Hōbātōke

reh.
 Wun aiyi loa ihoa-
 long ka che.

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.

12. Additional remarks, on the rules of position.
- (a) The article is always preceded by the noun by the noun and adjective, and by several nouns in a question:—though, sometimes, it is so doubtless improperly.
- (b) When two nouns stand in opposition, the article is added to the latter; as, Kalifah bey leh, Kalifah the king.
- (c) When one noun governs another, signifying 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 *hah Hōbātōkē*.
- (e) Adjectives admit of no change at all; they always agree with the nouns, 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 yemma 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 kō hah ke*, I shall come to see you.
- (h) Ah, or a, and i, are used to point out questions.
- (i) *Ēh*, which is added to verbs, is sometimes connected with prepositions, especially *kō* and *kī*.

13. EXAMPLES.

Selle Bā hīh Jīsus Kraist.

Bā hī wunneh ai-
yēntōk'rai kō'l, Ilil
moa reh che shembēh.
Beylī moa reh leh hoon.
Bā leh moa reh che
hahh neh leh leh atōk,
kēn hoa la ai yēntōk-
rai kō'l. N'ka hīh
nandē, njeh mah hīh
tem gbī leh. Nī n'lap-
leh hīh n'rō mah hīh leh,
kēnyeh yī nlap anya
bī eh n'rō mah hīh leh.
N'ma hīh yok kī nghel,
keeh n'kōshin hīh jā lī-
woai ai yī, halyeh Beylī
reh leh leh hah moa,
nī fossa reh, nī gbeng
reh, hal chung nehnen,
nī chung nehnen, Amen.

OUR Father which
art in heaven, Hallow-
ed 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 for-
give 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 pronounciation 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, *hah* or *halli* should be understood as placed before each of them, as: *Hah 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 *ápókan*, men.
Ah, nation; as *Ahmampa*, the Sherbros; *Ah-póthhō*, White people; Europeans.
Ahañ, other.
Ahnin, people; mankind.
Ahgbō, Oh! O.
Ai, an interjection of surprise, as oh!
Aihēl, farm; field.
Aiyen, or more properly *ahyēn*; verily; truly; indeed.
Aiyen, place; any place,

- Aiyēnnasung*, desert; sandy place.
Aiyēnnabengkeh, fortress; fort; strong place.
Aiyēnnawonguloh, a market place.
Aiyēnnabengšiu, or } hell; a place of punishment.
Aiyēnnalijhem, }
Aiyēnnatōk'rai, heaven.
Aiyi, in; into.
Aloa, under.
Anya, people; persons.
Anyamaeh, 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. *tthi*.
Babalāpal, an umbrella.
Babung, a jar.
Bāk, to rub; to anoint.
Bāka, anointed.
Bal, a spear, pl. *m*.
Ballai a basket pl. *tthi*.
Ballan, to hold truly; to clasp, as in the arms; to embrace; to hook.
Ballimyan, a landlord.
Ballōng, to lath; as a house.
Balma, a dagger.
Balya, 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'sekī, to put in pawn.
 Bank, a rope, pl. m.
 Bankō, a banister.
 Bankte, a girdle, pl. m.
 Banna, a plantain, pl. m.
 Bänne, to anoint.
 Bāom, a grandfather.
 Barre, a palaver house; court house, sometimes
 it means the court itself.
 Bas, to sweep.
 Batthai, a swamp; low-land.
 Bätthōng, a bar of iron.
 Be, to put; to appoint.
 Bē, not.
 Beh, not at all.
 Beh, again; also; though; at all; even.
 Beh, now; directly.
 Behh, a clay pot, pl. tthī.
 Behntam, to color; to dye.
 Bekkō, a plug hole.
 Bekireh, to stop; to rest.
 Bek'ntehn, to take care of.
 Bel, a nut, pl. m.
 Bel, a rat, pl. sī or i.

Bēl, a barn.
 Bēla, a sail, pl. tthī.
 Belle, unless; except.
 Belleng, side; the side.
 Belī, to touch.
 Belma, a sling.
 Belpōtthō, a cocoa nut, pl. m.
 Bēm, before.
 Bempa, to provide; to prepare; to mend; to fix.
 Ben, old; aged, pl. a.
 Bēn, a cup, pl. m.
 Bende, eldest.
 Beng, a foot; one of the feet, pl. tthī.
 Bengalō, the sole of the foot.
 Bengil, to touch; to handle; to feel.
 Benkalijhem, a burning stick.
 Benke or Bengke, a barricade.
 Benkehui, an entrance; an opening.
 Benkenthe, lame.
 Benkrey, or }
 Benkerey. }
 Benthe, reeds, (to make mats.)
 Bera, an axe, pl. tthī.
 Berōmbō, to patch; to mend.
 Bene, likewise; also.
 Berree, neither.
 Bes, a broom pl. m.
 Bes, a speech; an oration.
 Bēs, a ladder, pl. tthī.
 Betth, to cut.
 Betth, a board; a box; a chest; pl. tthī.
 Betthbōl, to behead.

Betthekin, busy; business.
 Betthkitth, to condense; to cut short.
 Bentthnohwoo, a coffin, pl. tthi.
 Betththinlōm, hoarse.
 Betthtetthel, a plank.
 Bey, a king; a chief.
 Beyli, a kingdom.
 Bī, to have; to possess.
 Biā, a channel.
 Biā, to trade.
 Biboolan, no one.
 Bieh, having.
 Biehneh, none.
 Biehnyen, destitute; having nothing.
 Bigheur, to have plenty; to abound.
 Bik, a mat, pl. tthi.
 Bik, the thigh; the join.
 Bikkeh, a storm; a tornado.
 Bil, to detain.
 Bill the yaws—an African disease.
 Bim, to thatch, as a house.
 Bim, with.
 Bimbī, a multitude.
 Bimik, covered; thatched; overspread.
 Binā, had possessed.
 Bingkilli, to roll.
 Binieh, to transgress; to miss.
 Bink, to dam; to shut up.
 Binkattha, to stir.
 Binknyēng, to confound; to silence.
 Binkthihul, blind.
 Binohan, nobody.

Bintthang, the heel.
 Bintthi, an enclosure, pl. tthi.
 Bintthma, to mix; to amalgamate.
 Birō, to be in debt; to owe.
 Bittenne, to kneel down.
 Bitth, a stump; stubble.
 Bitthi, a bottle, pl. m.
 Biya, a deep; channel.
 Biyēngbook, coheirship.
 Bo, out; outside.
 Bō, bread.
 Bōa, 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.
 Boakōn, an owl; pl. si.
 Boao, a river bar; a sand bar.
 Bōblā, to hack; to cut badly.
 Bōbussl, dough.
 Bock, a turtle; pl. si.
 Bōgba, a stocking, pl. m.
 Boi, a servant.
 Bol the head.
 Bōl, a basin.
 Bolaiyeng, the crown of the head.
 Boleh, the mind.
 Bolmin, foolish; crazy.
 Boltthimen, dizzy.
 Bōm, great; big; magnificent.
 Bōmbō, the small pox.
 Bōmp, 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.
 Bonoo, a river.
 Bōnth, an hour; a time; a season.
 Boo, a horn; a trumpet.
 Boof, a garden.
 Bool, one; the first; the head; the fountain.
 Boolbóol, each.
 Boolleeng, all; every; every one; freely.
 Boomp, to attack; to assail together.
 Boomabōm, an auger.
 Boong, to whip; to flog.
 Boongkī, to overturn.
 Boongkooloong, a wave.
 Boothe, naked; bare.
 Bōpetthel, 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.
 Bōthīnōma, a spool.
 Bullomuah, 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.
 Bungkea, yellow.
 Bungil or } to grind, as on a stone.
 Bungwool, }
 Buntth, 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, }
 Busolī, to cool; with gbul, to comfort.
 Bussl wet; raw; damp.
 Butth, a handle.
 Butth, to scour.
 Butthal, green.
 Byya, cunning; craft.

C

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.
 Chaltthibey, a throne.

Chamakin, to chew; to digest; to masticate.
 Chang, to pass; to surpass.
 Chang, a tooth, pl. n. Nchang mah men, the
 under row of teeth. Nchang ma atök, the
 upper row of teeth.
 Changpieh, ivory.
 Chantth, a babe; an infant, pl. sī or n.
 Charang, pure; clean; holy; perfect.
 Charangno, sanctified; sanctify.
 Chas, a bunch; a cluster; pl. tthi.
 Chäwve, a quill; a feather.
 Che, to be; to live; to stay; to dwell.
 Cheaiyenabool, to live together.
 Chēaiyenggbī, Omnipresent.
 Checher, light.
 Cheeh, 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.
 Chelle, set, from sit a contraction from che-la-leh.
 Chen, un; not.
 Chenbakatthel, cheap; not hard; not dear.
 Chenchä, 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.

Chenkelleng, not good; not fine.
 Chenketth, to limp.
 Chenlölā, unsafe; dangerous.
 Chenlomitthibool, discord.
 Chenrung; untrue; dishonest.
 Chentthoonk, shallow; not deep.
 Chenve, unwell; sick.
 Chēnyenkelleng, a bad thing; an improper
 matter.
 Chesra, scissors.
 Chetth, to boil.
 Cheve, healthful.
 Chewveh, such.
 Chī, to bring to fetch.
 Chī, to form.
 Chīmen, to bring low; to humble.
 Chinche, a plate; pl. a.
 Chinchēdess, a flat plate.
 Chinchetthoonk, a soup plate.
 Chinchegbintik, a dish.
 Chintthanthinkoa, because; for this reason.
 Chissing, to sneeze.
 Choa, to fight; to attack.
 Choah, blacksmithing.
 Chök, to spin.
 Chölnoh, a skilful person; a carpenter.
 Chongdal, adultery; fornication.
 Choo, a mangrove.
 Choo, to stab.
 Chooch, difficult; trying.
 Choong, a shadow.
 Choong, a bunch.

Chooth, jealous; jealousy.
 Chuchuk, to kiss.
 Chal, night; pl. tthi.
 Chumpanth, to disturb; to annoy; to vex.
 Chumpi, to turn; to become sober.
 Chung, will; shall, an aux. verb.
 Chung, to pour.
 Chungden or }
 Chunglen, } to love; to admire; to like.
 Chu'npantth, see, Chumpanth.
 Chungoaseki, to thank; thanks.
 Chungfelen, avarice; love of money.
 Chunggba, 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.
 Di, to kill; to slay.
 Diih, 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.
 Dimeneh, to condemn to death.
 Dintth, to clear; to clean.
 Dintthi, white; clean.
 Dis heavy; weighty;

Dō, this (person or thing) 'sometimes lō.
 Doai, day.
 Dōk, to stumble; to fall.
 Dookoolnā, to stumble; to go astray.
 Dool, a leak.
 Doom, to adopt; to train.
 Doo' or tthoo, to fast.
 Dooba, blessing.
 Dooniah, a multitude; a host.
 Dootthi, to bore.
 Drekanō, made from Dreka or Leka to make.
 Dwī, to rob; to steal.
 Dyre, ripe; ready for eating.

E

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

F

Faka or } a village; a small collection of
 Fakai, } houses.
 Fattha, to desire to wish.
 Fe, money.
 Fedinttheh; cash; silver.
 Fehssē, in; near; at next.
 Fenna, winged; feathered.
 Fissa, better.
 Fon, an idol; a greegree; pl. n.

Fossa, power; authority; strength; ability.
 Fossahöm, powerful.
 Fötthi, to tell a lie.
 Fötthök, a lie.
 Fungwoai, witchcraft.
 Fus, to strike; to knock; to stick; to ring.
 Fussem, or more properly Fassem, four cubits;
 a fathom.

G

Gba, ever; since.
 Gbä, a hat, pl. tthi.
 Gbagba, a loom; pl. m.
 Gbäh, thunder.
 Gbaih, a throne; a seat.
 Gbaingha, to meet.
 Gbakia, a flat hat.
 Gbäl, to write.
 Gbalnoh, a writer.
 Gbamfa, a bag, pl. gbamfatä.
 Gbanah, a supper.
 Gbanoh, a blacksmith, pl. i.
 Gbang, sugar-cane.
 Gbangba, see Gbangla.
 Gbangbah, a rib, pl. n as a suffix.
 Gbanggha, a waterfall.
 Gbank, to lay upon; to put on.
 Gbantema, region, pl. tthi, as a suffix.
 Gbantha, an unripe nut.
 Gbarkä or } to answer; to reply.
 Gbakä, }
 Gbarkia, answered; replied.

Gbassa, a handkerchief, pl. tthi.
 Gbassali, a proprietor.
 Gbato, a whip, pl. m.
 Gbatthö, a cutlass; a sword; pl. tthi.
 Gbe, still; yet; lest.
 Gbeba, much.
 Gbeeh, to march; to walk; to travel.
 Gbeghgbi, at all; all; altogether.
 Gbeh, flour; grain.
 Gbehong, following.
 Gbeki, to hire; to employ.
 Gbeka, a razor; a knife; pl. tthi.
 Gbekeh, a pocket, pl. tthi.
 Gbekehgbekkeh, whiskers.
 Gbekim, the cheek-bone.
 Gbel, to growl.
 Gbel, a leopard, pl. si.
 Gbem, to beget; to gender; to bring forth.
 Gbeman, or } produce; generation; fruit; seed;
 Gbemang, } pl. n.
 Gbeman, to shout; to cry aloud.
 Gbemeh, brought forth.
 Gbemoh, born.
 Gbeng, glory.
 Gbeng, hereafter; tomorrow.
 Gbengeh, a chair; pl. tthi. See gbaih.
 Gbenk, a hole.
 Gbenk, to overflow.
 Gbentr, to hinder; to impede.
 Gbentreb, hindered; tarried.
 Gbeppo, to wink.
 Gberreh, already.

Gbes, the east.
 Gbettha, a curse; an oath. Sometimes, Gbetthan.
 Gbettha, to swear.
 Ghet, a ring.
 Gbeur, many; much.
 Gbi, all; every;
 Gbikin, to run.
 Gbil, a lake; a pond.
 Gbim, dust.
 Gbimmel, labor; travel; pain.
 Gbingbing, to weed.
 Gbingbing, a kind of small black ants.
 Gbink, a rudder, pl. m.
 Gbinkgi, or more properly, Gbingi, to steer.
 Gbinkis, the cheek; the jaw; pl. tthi.
 Gbinkis, to groan.
 Gbinketthing, the wrist; pl. tthi.
 Gbintthik, to cover.
 Gbissing, to marry; marriage.
 Gbō, only; alone; sole.
 Gboagboa, a hammer; pl. tthi.
 Gboalong, the coast.
 Gboattho, a valley; pl. tthi.
 Gbōkoo, a lock; pl. m.
 Gbomoaloo, the place where a corpse is laid
 while the cry is pulled.
 Gbong, a sheaf pl. m.
 Gbonkoh, myrrh.
 Gbongpelle, a sheaf of rice pl. m.
 Gbow, to increase.
 Gbul, heart; the heart; the affections.
 Gbulbōm, proud.

Gbulleh or } the throat.
 Gbulehhul. }
 Gbuldoomoh, strong-hearted; courageous.
 Gbulhinne, comfort; consolation.
 Gbulpem, gentle-hearted; patient.
 Gbulmintha, endurance; energy.
 Gbultthookool, passionate; rash; easily vexed.
 Gbumaloo, to mourn.
 Gbungkoa, a grove; a forest.
 Gbuoyya, an eagle, pl. si.
 Gburra, wrestling.
 Gbus, smell.
 Gbertoo, verily; truly.
 Gbyssan, to shout; to speak roughly.

H

Hä, here.
 Ha, you.
 Hah or } of; for; because; that; at all; the
 Halli } other; hah when set before verbs of
 the Infinitive mood signifies, to.
 Häh, to do; to act; to execute.
 Hähnni, accomplished.
 Hähbōm, to exaggerate; to make big.
 Hähjäkelleng, to benefit.
 Hähmpanth, to labor; to do work.
 Hähntthanni, to make sport.
 Haiyenna, what? for what? why?
 Haka, to use.
 Halyeh or } for that; because.
 Halleh, }
 Ham, my.

Hän, to happen.
 Harreh, see halleh.
 Hegh, 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 haka.
 Hekin, every action.
 Hel, to try, to attempt; to endeavour.
 Heling, flood; big-water; flood-tide.
 Hem, to deny; to contradict.
 Heng, wind; breathe; air.
 Hengkatthel, strong wind; breeze.
 Hetthi, to choose; to select.
 Hetthe, a sieve; a fan.
 Hial, a river.
 Hih, our; us; we.
 Hil, an out hill.
 Hil, to fly.
 Hin, to lie down. Sometimes it is hinnä, as, yä
 hoon moa hinnä gbul.—I come to comfort your
 heart.
 Hink, from; out of.
 Hinkeh, come from.
 Hintth, a bed; a sofa; pl. n.
 Hintthatök, upon the bed; a bed.
 Hintthan, an ulcer.
 Hō or hō'k or hō'n, to get out; to pull out; to
 come out from.
 Hoa, it; it is; that,

Hoah, to speak; to say; to talk; to plead for.
 Hoahkō, to speak to; to accost.
 Hoahkatth, to speak strong word; to speak loud.
 Hoahlōmbō, to boast.
 Hoatthiholahola, to whisper.
 Hoal, rest; ease; to rest.
 Hoal, to talk evil; to blame.
 Hoal, 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.
 Hoiloh, the world.
 Hoisoa, day; a day.
 Hol, to murmur.
 Hollohnne, to murmur among themselves.
 Hōleh, findeth.
 Hōlnä, to discover.
 Hōngehōng or } to float
 Hōyōngehōng, }
 Hongka, an open place; a yard.
 Hoo, a fence; a wall; pl. tthi
 Hoo'k, to rise like the sea.
 Hookooli, to soak; to wet.
 Hool, a musquito; pl. i.
 Hoon, come; to come; to attend; an aux. verb
 also,

Hoonig, a barn.
 Hoonk, openly.
 Hōool, to blow; as the nostrils.
 Hōpah, a field, of cassada.
 Hōtth, to daub.
 Hotthoh, to catch (fish,) Noh hottoñ, a fisherman.
 Hōtthookil, to sweat; to perspire.
 Hul, an opening; a door.
 Hul, an eye; pl. tthi.
 Hulbeng, the ankle bone.
 Hultthipōtthō, spectacles.
 Hum, thou.
 Hum lil mah moa } thyself; yourself
 or Humyen,
 Hungool, to blow.
 Huniting, both.
 Hwai, softly.
 Hyaieh, quickly.
 Hyiōl, four.

I

* I an interrog.—to denote a question.

I, un; not.
 I, a chisel; pl. m.
 Ibīeh, destitute.
 Ibīehmekin, endless.
 Ibimbī, 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.

Ibul, length; along; before; along.
 Ibutth, enjoyment.
 Ichek, desire; desirous.
 Ichek, a farm; a field; pl. n.
 Ichungoaseki, unthankfulness.
 Idyre, unripe.
 Ifoa, a harpoon; pl. n.
 Ifuo, a charm; pl. m.
 Igbemeh, barren.
 Igbetth, fornication; impunity.
 Igbetth, dirt; impurity; defiled.
 Igbimi, smoke.
 Iheh, cold; chilly.
 Ihoalong, existence; life; breathing.
 Ihōh, stubble; chaff; straw.
 Ihook, a fish hook; pl. n.
 Ihoy, cheerfulness; joy.
 Ihyam, to dispute; to disagree; to race.
 Iken, himself; self.
 Ikisse, imperfect; unfinished.
 Ikōba, large oysters.
 Ikoolmmen, thirsty; athirst.
 Ilamagba, everlasting.
 Ilanna, eternal.
 Ilatth, a spittle.
 Ileleh, conscience.
 Ilil, a name.
 Iloa, guilty; obnoxious.
 Ilōnk, the knee; pl. n.
 Ilor, fault; mistake; an error.
 Imam, a tear; pl. m.
 Imemin, joyful.

Iminthā, impatient.
 Imol, sorrow.
 Imoleh, sorrowful.
 Inchentthanthinkoa, because.
 Ingheny, will; pleasure.
 Inōma, cotton.
 Inoo, elbow; knuckle; pl. n.
 Intek, to long for; to intensely desired.
 Inwoa or n'woa, how many?
 Inyeni, action; custom; fashion.
 Inyumo, unquenchable.
 Ipal, sun; day.
 Ipang, moon; month pl. m.
 Ipeng, partition.
 Ipil, sediment.
 Ipool, meal.
 Ipoollook, flowers; grass.
 Ipoant, lime.
 Iring or } hair; wool.
 Iriming. }
 Iriminkoopoa, eyebrow.
 Irō, debt; obligation.
 Irum, wood.
 Irung, mountain; pl. n.
 Isai, filth, dirt.
 Iseng, the fin of a fish.
 Isenttheng, nail; the claw (of an animal).
 Isihoa, dumb.
 Isilling, anger; hatred; passion.
 Isilōa, honey.
 Isilōapōthō, molasses.
 Isin, trouble; labor; affliction; poverty.

Isoa, morning; the morning.
 Isoa, coals.
 Itenin, sorrow; grief.
 Itoo, iron.
 Itthalla, or more properly Italia, tasteless.
 Itthealōm, to be disobedient.
 Ittheawhoeh, deaf.
 Itthinoayen, unprofitable.
 Itthum, an idol; an image. pl. n.
 Itutth, an animal; a creature, pl. n.
 Iwhngheh, unhappiness.
 Iyēl, an island, pl. n.
 Iyik, a key, pl. n.
 Iyil, drunkenness.
 Iyōmō, unwilling.
 Jā, thing; affair; sometimes; will; action.
 Jāhahh, business.
 Jāhanne, an accident.
 Jākandeh, a mystery.
 Jākathel, a hard thing; a terrible calamity.
 Jākathelai, to endanger.
 Jā kelleng, good; noble; important.
 Jālehbuyoeh, an atonement.
 Jālehhemeh, denial.
 Jālehhōbātōke, gospel; word of God.
 Jālehlōlia, salvation.
 Jālehlaneh, or more properly jālaneh, confession.
 Jālehsih, knowledge.
 Jāmatthin, trouble.

Jānekiyeh, displeasure.
 Jāpetthamam fun; sport.
 Jāwen, terrible; monstrous.
 Jāwoai or } sin; iniquity; folly.
 Jāwoŋre, }
 Jem, to decrease.
 Jetth, fresh.
 Jhem, fire; flame.
 Joa, fat.
 Jōh, to eat.
 Jōbhōm, a feast.
 Jōhīpal, 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.
 Kaah, character; fashion; custom; habit.
 Kaballoo, a horse, pl. si.
 Kaban, wonderful.
 Kabaudeh, a wonder.
 Kābi, disobedience.
 Kafia, sin; wickedness; pl. tthi.
 Kafia, to cheat.
 Kaffai, to excuse.
 Kafir, a gentle; a heathen, pl. ah.
 Kafftha, manner; kind.
 Kaffungwoai, to bewitch.
 Kāh, a hoe, pl. tthi.

Kah, here.
 Kakim, to lisp; stutter.
 Kakoh, a canker.
 Kakōh a crab.
 Kameuttha, to encourage.
 Kan, recently.
 Kang, corn.
 Kāng or Karang to teach; to instruct; to learn.
 Kangkoa, only; even.
 Ka'njeh, to feed.
 Kank, a bug, pl. si.
 Kank, a moth, pl. si.
 Kanttha, to shut; to close.
 Kappa, a wing, pl. tthi.
 Kassa, a basket pl. tthi.
 Kassbol, to bow to; to do obeisance.
 Kassō, to oppress; to trouble.
 Kassem, to stand.
 Katth, hard; loud; strong; firm.
 Katthali, to harden; to make firm.
 Keeh, or kenah, or ke, but; them.
 Ke, to see; to behold; to expect to hope.
 Ke, a cross bow.
 Keh, manliness; nobly.
 Keh, may; aux. verb.
 Keh, alone.
 Kehni, to receive.
 Kehny, light; transparent; clear.
 Kei, to refuse; to be unwilling.
 Ke'k, found with; found in possession.
 Kēk a yoke, pl. tthi.
 Kekke, quick; immediately.

Kekkelō, quickly.
 Kekeng, a skul. pl. tthi.
 Kel, a monkey, pl. si.
 Kelfa, an officer.
 Kelleng, fine; beautiful; good; important.
 Kellengkaban, very fine.
 Kem, a Kettle.
 Kemēh, a hundred.
 Kemsā, a shirt, pl. tthi.
 Ken, to entreat.
 Ken, a knife.
 Ken or
 Ken'nyeb. } as; lest; that not; like; appear.
 Kendebrā, a captive.
 Kenna, a rainbow.
 Kenna, to govern; to command.
 Kenndy, wax; a candle.
 Kenny, to show; to manifest; (ké'neh).
 Kentri, a ground nut.
 Kentthi, to break; as a stick.
 Kenya, an uncle.
 Kēr, or Kr, a snake; a serpent, pl. si.
 Ketket, oftentimes.
 Ketth, a part; a division.
 Ketth, to cut; to wound; to bruise.
 Ketth, bosom; breast; chest. Sometimes Kettheh.
 Ketthy, to clasp, as the hands together.
 Keyendapan, to pity; pity; mercy.
 Keyl, to bite.
 Keyleh, bitter.
 Ki, this; by.
 Kih, an alligator; a crocodile, pl. si.

Kikima, to lisp.
 Kil, a house; a building, pl. tthi.
 Kilkarang, a school-house.
 Killehbul, an entrance; an opening.
 Kilritthi, a prison.
 Kim, to flee; to escape.
 Kimeh, fled.
 Kin, slippery.
 Kinda, locust.
 Kir, tired; fatigued.
 Kiss, to finish; to complete; to end.
 Kisseh, finished; completed.
 Kitth, to trust, ya kitth moa'gbul, I trust you,—
 literally, I cut my heart to you.
 Kitth, half; short. Fassem kitth, a quarter of a
 fathom, a cubit.
 Ko, to go; to pass; to advance.
 Kō, to; yonder; there; from.
 Koa, it, pl. mah.
 Koakoh, stingy; mean.
 koak, the back.
 koalo, a flag pl. tthi.
 koalong, an ant; nor si.
 koast, a crow, pl. si.
 koboh, a large mat.
 kōbōtoo, a pot, pl. n.
 koboomen, a wash pot, pl. tthi.
 koche, to go before to advance.
 koh, the skin, pl. li.
 kohvis, leather.
 kochē, to multiply; to increase.
 kohma, to iron (clothes.)

kohi, home.
 koka, a shoe, pl. n.
 kōlō, glorified.
 kōloa, where?
 kōlōh, to mind; to attend to; to meddle with.
 kōlōng, a cockroach, pl. s.
 kolloong, the same; self.
 kolloong, seed; produce.
 koma, to comply; to go with.
 komen, to go down.
 kōmoh, a child; offspring.
 kōmdeh or } a shell.
 kōmttha, }
 ko'n, gone.
 kōng, an aux. verb.
 kōng, a branch of a palm tree.
 kong to inter; to bury.
 kōnmang, a bowl.
 koo, property; inheritance.
 koo, spoken of; to profess; to declare.
 kooffe, pantaloons.
 kooffo, a disease of the skin.
 koogba, a general; a commander.
 kooh, to blame.
 kookoo, a hut; a tent.
 kool, to drink; to suck.
 koolloong, a goat, pl. s.
 koolloongbōh, a harp pl. tthi.
 koon, the belly; the womb, pl. tthi.
 koon, to bend.
 koonan, to complain; to show; to inform.
 koongkin, about.

koonk, for the sake of.
 koonne, inside; within; inward.
 koos, to vomit.
 koos, to hide.
 kootha, to plough; to dig.
 koothanoh, a planter; a farmer.
 kōs, the gum; one of the gums, pl. tthi.
 kōshin, to come out of; to escape.
 kōshokī, to take from.
 kōtī, to gaze; to stare.
 kōtō, cursed; accursed.
 kottha, cloth; calico.
 kōtthagbinkatthen, a sheet, pl. tthi.
 kōtthakatthel, canvas; coarse cloth.
 kōtthale, a carpet; a foot cloth.
 kōtthatōk, a cloak, pl. tthi.
 krikr, round.
 kunth, to catch.
 kuntheb, caught.
 kuntha, a chain, pl. tthi.
 kurung, a flock; a herd.
 kusy, to hinder; to prevent.
 kutth, straw.
 kutthanaka, toothache.
 kwonghia, twenty.
 kwonghiamenn, one hundred.

L

La, so; it; why; which; what; as, La. hoon a?
 What is coming?
 Laa, a wife.

Laba or } to forgive; to have pity.
 Lap. }
 Labileh, wherefore? therefore.
 Laga, a troop, pl. a.
 Lah, a louse. pl. i or sī.
 Lakan, a female, pl. a.
 Labāh, a hearth; a fire-place; an oven.
 Lalla, an oar; a paddle, pl. tthī. or n.
 Lam, to endure; to last.
 Lamagba, everlasting.
 Ian, of it; in it; in them.
 Ian, or lanyeh, why?
 Lāneh, to believe.
 Lāneh, faith; belief.
 Lane, that; those.
 Lang, a bridge pl. tthī.
 Langanī, to claim.
 Langbang, a young man; a bridegroom.
 Lanī, to confess.
 Lanlo, where; whereabouts.
 Lanniboolleng, nevertheless; howbeit.
 Lanth, to hang.
 Lanthatōk, to impend; to hang upon.
 Lanung, these.
 Lap, to blush.
 Lap, to forgive.
 Latthang, the thigh, pl. tthī.
 Le, low down; below; down; on the ground.
 Le, if; that; provided.
 Le, before; first; ahead.
 Lebāng, an unmarried woman.

Lebāng, impotent; unable.
 Lebol, to accuse; to charge.
 Leboleh, to remember.
 Lebōm, dignity.
 Lebōton, almost.
 Leeh, a bough; a branch, pl. tthī.
 Leeh, saying.
 Lefa, a fan pl. tthī.
 Legbeheh, a comet, pl. ndgbekēh.
 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.
 Le'h to tarry; to stay.
 Lehh, the ground.
 Lehl, the sea, pl. tthī.
 Lehm, to repeat.
 Leh'mmenēh, to drown.
 Lehny, to hasten; to make haste.
 Lel, rain.
 Lel, side; the side.
 Leleatōk, to care for; to oversee.
 Lellee, to behold; to look; to see.
 Lelle'ai, to examine.
 Lelleka-nghwheh, to smile.
 Lellieh, to seek; to explore; to search.
 Lellie, living.
 Lem, thin; weak; languid; lank.
 Lem, a rabbit.
 Lem, or } to follow.
 Lemel, }

Lembe, an orange pl. n.
 Len, a bat, pl. sī.
 Len, news.
 Lendal, careless; idle.
 Lengī, to visit; to salute.
 Ler, to lead; to conduct.
 Levil, afar; far; abroad.
 Lewongh, to lend.
 Libang, angrily; badly.
 Libool, now; at once.
 Liben, age.
 Liboi, service.
 Lileh, the earth; the ground.
 Lijhem, fire.
 Lill mah, mā, myself.
 Lill mah, woa, himself.
 Lill mah ngha'n, themselves.
 Lill mah, noa, yourselves.
 Līmennting, seven times.
 Limilling, the tongue, pl. tthī qn' sī.
 Līmitth, hatred; odium.
 Lin, reason.
 Linkr, double.
 Līnyamma, judgment.
 Lāpī, beauty.
 Lāpoomoh, youth.
 Lāpuoy, active; smart; lively.
 Lāsāl, rainy season; cold weather.
 Lāve, health.
 Lāwōk, slavery; bondage.
 Lāwoo, death.
 Lāwoa, evil; evil thing.

lō, this, (thing or person.)
 lo, the west.
 loa, it.
 loah, there; where? sometimes, ndoah, loa'n.
 loak, to make music; to play.
 lōh, to wave.
 loh under; down.
 loi, to enter; to let in; to admit.
 loik, to take in the house; to let.
 lokoh, season.
 lokoholoko, always.
 lol, acid; sour; bitter.
 lōl, or lolli, to save; to deliver.
 lolloak, a duck, pl. sī.
 lom, the tail.
 lōm, a voice; a message, pl. tthī.
 lōmalāneh, understood, from understand.
 lōmbool, union.
 lomoh or } a coat.
 lomah, }
 lōmtthīhool, peace; covenant; unanimity.
 lōmboleh, to think; to consider; meditate.
 lonkoa, to ensnare; to hang upon.
 look, or dook, to fall.
 lork, to bet.
 lul, to sleep.
 lun or lundoa, where?
 lweibiehmmen, an abyss.
 lwoyk, a cave; a hole, pl. tthī.
 lwoyehimmen, a pond; a pool; a well, pl. tthī.

M

- M, a contraction of moa.
 Mä, 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. i.
 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.
 Mannama, foolishness; absurdity; nonsense.
 Mantthenka, butter.
 Matth, to hide.
 Matthin or } secret; hidden.
 Matthineh. }
 Mbeneh, antiquity; old time.
 Mbeteka, or jä mbeteka, foolishness.
 Mbögbammatthiso, gloves, mittens.
 Mbol, 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, {
 Memin, to be glad; to rejoice.
 Memin, 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.
 Meni, to set on fire.
 Menn five.
 Mennbool, six.
 Meuneh, clay; chalk.
 Mennhyiol, nine.
 Mennrah, eight.
 Mennting, seven.
 Mentthi reeds—to make mats.
 Messa, a table, pl. tthi.
 Messei, a needle, pl. m.
 Metthil, to paste; to close; to fill up.
 Mgber, cruel; brutal.
 Mgbooroa, the ocean.
 Mi, my.
 Mi, that.
 Mih, beads (small.)
 Min, the nose, pl. fthi.
 min, a spirit.
 minyamung, an evil spirit.
 minna seems; it would seem; likely.

mīnpum, a ghost; a spirit.
 mīthgbui, bold; courageous.
 mīnthān, cowardly.
 mīnwoai, a bad spirit; the devil.
 mireh, to watch; to lurk.
 mīth, to hate; to abhor; to dislike.
 mīthel, to shine; to glisten.
 mīthnoh, an enemy.
 mīyunoh, a stranger.
 mmen, water.
 menengbetā, ebb tide.
 mmenjetthel, fresh-water.
 mmenmahheh, sea-water.
 mmenpee, full tide.
 moa, thou; you.
 moah, a nipple pl. tthi.
 moai, a contraction—come; here; you come.
 moaloo, a bushel pl. tthi.
 moao, to drive; to sink; to go down.
 moh, milk.
 moi, liquor; palm-wine.
 moindō, rum; spirits.
 mollo, price; measure; paid.
 mōnoh, a mohammedan.
 monivilling, to backslide.
 moo, yet; now.
 moo, to hew; to fell.
 moof or } a blanket pl. tthi.
 mooffoo }
 mook, the forehead.
 mookoo, or mookoor, to creep; to crawl.
 moonk, to reply.

moonkoa, to reveng; to aveng; to retaliate.
 moonne, again; back again; in return.
 mooyoo, patience.
 mpanth, work; labor; toil pl. mah.
 mpooth, bowels.

N

Na, a spider, pl. si.
 Nā, a cow. Sometimes Nālakan.
 Nah, may; might, (aux. verb.)
 Nai, a road.
 Nai, to tread upon.
 Nak, sickness; disease; pain, pl. nakthi.
 Nakhintthea, dropsy.
 Na'boot leprosy.
 Nāpōkan, a bull, Nābōse, a bullock.
 Nāpōmoh, a calf.
 Nan, to draw; to constrain; to pull.
 Nan or } day.
 Nande, }
 Nanda, riches; wealth.
 Nbōktō, sandals.
 Nboompoo, a raft.
 Nbootththa, 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.

Nchummahlen, love; dear; beloved.
 Ndal, ink; soot.
 Ndangbang, young men.
 Nde or } behold; see.
 Ndelle }
 Ndik, hunger; hungry.
 Ndoa, or } where?
 Ndoalooa, }
 Ndoai, days.
 Ndök, the right hand.
 Ndung, gold.
 Ne, a step, pl. n.
 Neh, a foot, pl. n.
 Neh, with.
 Nehnen, ever.
 Neki or } to hurt; to pain; to wound.
 Nekil, }
 Nemel, to taste.
 Nemele, (eaten)
 Nemin, an echo.
 Nen, a year pl. tthi.
 Ngheman, fruit.
 Nghendeh, a current.
 Ngheng, an ornament; a bracelet.
 Ngher, fresh, moisture.
 Ngherh or } cruel tyrannical.
 Ngherh }
 Nghökhoh, a wilderness.
 Nghökhitha, wild; bleak; desolate.
 Ngha, they; their; them.
 Nghanneh, they which; they who &c.
 Nghe, if; if it; as; likely; sometimes, ngen.

Nghe, to fan; to clean.
 Nghehl, the sea; see hehl.
 Nghel, to tempt; temptation.
 Nghelnoh, a tempter.
 Ngho, them.
 Ngoo, to blot out.
 Nghoheh, pleasure; joy.
 Nhoah 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.
 Nisi, to wipe.
 Njal, flesh; carcase.
 Njalmahnunköböh, mutton.
 Njeh, food provisions.
 Nkak, rust.
 Nkeffedre, red pepper.
 Nkeffetthi, black pepper.
 Nkem, brass.
 Nken, thyself.
 Nken, alone; solitary.
 Nkentre, ground-nuts.
 Nkoaloong, seed.
 Nköneh, hinges.
 Nkung, blood.
 Nlap, shame; mercy; forgiveness.
 Nlap to repent.
 Nlileh, self; own name.

Nloai days; sleeps.
 Nloai, m. deep sleep.
 Nlolan or ndolan, the last.
 Noa, you; your; plural of noan.
 Noh, a person.
 Nohbiatthohulehiting, a hypocrite.
 Noh bool, one person.
 Noh, chelle, a wealthy man.
 Noh, ekakoo, an heir.
 Noh, gbassah, ———
 Noh, gbineh, a captain.
 Noh, kōsia, mediator.
 Noh, lemeh, a follower.
 Noh, ma, a woman.
 Noh, nyamma, a judge.
 Noh, poorong, a fugitive; a vagabond.
 Noh, Pōkan, a man.
 Nokoth, to thrash.
 Noma, thread; yarn.
 Nomi, to find; to discover.
 Nong, this; must;
 Noth, soft; tender.
 Npittika, foolish.
 Nquia, greese; lard; oil.
 Nquiansia, palm-oil.
 Nquath, cowardly; fearful.
 Nqueh, taken.
 Nrum, medicine.
 Nrumtōn, a dose of medicine.
 nrum, p. rheumatism.
 nsekehoal, morning; dawn.
 nseyng, first; foremost.

nsuchah, tribulation.
 nsun, a dream.
 nswe, soap.
 ntthanni or } a trick; sport; fun.
 ntthentthis }
 ntthiling, urine.
 ntthin, or ntin, sense; knowledge; wisdom.
 ntthin, wise; sensible.
 ntthou, or nton, a grape-vine.
 ntthong, stools.
 ntumapem or ntoomapem, weapons.
 ntu, iron; anchor; tools.
 nunggba, a pocket; a bag; a sack pl, tthi.
 nunkōbeh, a sheep. pl, si.
 nunkōbehtā, a lamb.
 Nwi, the ear.
 Nyama, a counsel; a judge.
 Nyams yams.
 Nyangbe, a fox. pl, si.
 Nyangga, tidy; dressy; fashionable.
 Nyangkōma, an eclipse.
 Nyatthi or } to kiss to lick.
 Nyatthin }
 Nyek, (pl, of yēn;) 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.
 nyitth, a vein.
 nyōk, right(ear)

nyoomp or } to wink; to blink.
 nyoompoh }
 nyoomgbuleh, to win the heart; to conciliate.
 nyoomi or noomi, to blot out; to forgive; to extinguish.
 nyum out.
 nyung to leap; to immerse from:

O

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

P

Pä, now.
 Pa, a sore. pl, m.
 Paang evening.
 Pafi 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.
 Pakisun, a fine (that is payment of a fine)
 Pakne, to move; to shake.
 Päl, the sun.
 Pal, a parrot. pl, si.
 Palli, daily day,

Pallih, sunshine.
 Pallikoacheth, 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; filled.
 Pekmböl, deceitful.
 Pel or } to break though; to destroy.
 Peleh }
 Peleh, broken.
 Pel, an egg. pl, tthi.
 Pel, a load; loading.
 Pell, a net.
 Pälli, rice.
 Pemi, war. Anyapem, an army.
 Pëm, 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.
 Pentthil'neh, to cleave.

Peppe, a calabash.
 Pepingka, a flint.
 Pei'h also.
 Pern, to try.
 Perneh, to learn.
 Petthel, sweet.
 petthefoa, very sweet; delicious.
 petthmam, fun; sport.
 pī, dusk.
 pīa, an arm; sometimes a hand; pl, tthī
 pīangōk, the right arm.
 pīeh, an elephant. pl, sī.
 pīh, a lightening bug.
 pīke, late.
 pīlling, around; to surround; to beset.
 pīn, a pin. pl, ī or m.
 pīn, to buy; to purchase.
 pīng, empty.
 pīng, or pīn, a fly. pl, sī or m.
 pīngka, a gun. pl, m.
 pīngke, first.
 pīngke, or } to turn; to become. Ha. pingkin
 pingkin } gbul moa reh,—you turn your heart.
 pingkinmanoh, to emancipate.
 pīnua, bought. (past tense from buy)
 pīpa, a cask; a barrel pl sī or m.
 pītika, doubt.
 pītthe, black.
 pīyō, a hog. pl, sī.
 pīyōpokan, a boar. pl, sī.
 pīyōm or pīak, a hippopotamus.

pō 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, tthī.
 poahkomoh, a purroh devil.
 poakun, to forget; to pardon. (pōkaneh)
 poallin, to grow; to increase.
 poatōn, a shower.
 poba, gunpowder.
 pōh, a husband.
 pōh, a bank; a beach.
 pōh, a pigeon. pl, sī.
 pōhh, a scabbard.
 pōipōi as soon as; light; early; soon.
 pōkoalo, abandoned.
 pokan, a male.
 pō'kntent, to get away from.
 pōkōm, to scold.
 pōl, shame.
 pōllī, to shame.
 pōlne, to clap.
 pōlneſwī, to clap with the hands.
 pōmoh, young; small. pōmah, children.
 pōn, to separate; to bid farewell.
 pōng, to throw out; to cast out.
 pōo, to seize; to take; to apprehend; to cap-
 ture.

pooli, to incite; to stir.
 poollook, grass; flowers.
 poom, some.
 poon, to scratch.
 poong to 'boil.
 poont, lime.
 poontthi, to 'mash; to bruise.
 poooh, taken; see poo.
 pootth, to dip.
 pootthimēneh, to 'lanch.
 pootthel, or } putrified.
 pootthool, }
 pörung, sufficiently; freely.
 pös, to peal.
 pöth, a swamp; dirt.
 pottho, white.
 potthonoh, a white man.
 pötththäe, a sup; a part.
 pum, a leaf, pl, tthi
 pum, a corpse,
 pung, to throw; to cast.
 punk, to peal.
 puoyyeh, to raise,
 pussoa, better; much.
 putthel, to rot.

Q

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

Queyyeh, to shout; to make a noise.
 Quia, rudeness; disobedience.
 Qök, to contain.

R.

Ra, a kind of snake.
 Rä, to cut; to brush,-- as a farm.
 Rah, three.
 Rai, a book; a letter. pl tthi.
 Raih, skin; leather.
 Raihōbātōke, the Bible pl, tthi
 Raipohneh, a bill of divorcement.
 Ram, family; tribe; race. pl, tthi.
 Rami!my, 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.
 Retthin, spreading; developing; extensively.
 Rikisa, to rub.
 Rim, mist; fog; steam.
 Rimming, hair; the hair of the head.
 Rītthi, darkness; gloom.
 Rītthny, dark place; a prison.
 Rō, this; commonly lō

Roa, a signal; a sign.
 Roak, to reap; to cut. (rice.)
 Rōmbō, a patch; a piece; pl. tthĩ.
 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. i.
 Rung, candid; true; honest.
 Rung, truth.

S

Sa, reed.
 Sabba, a law; an ordinance. pl. s̃i.
 Sah, to escape; to run; to run off.
 Sāi, to make palm wine.
 Sāi, a humming bird.
 Sai, the beard.
 Saih, dry season.
 Sāk, to spread.
 Sāk, to be late.
 Sak, an instrument to catch fish.
 Saka, sacrifice.
 Sakatōk, for the sake of; through.
 Sakĩ, a dart. pl. n.
 Sakil, to swim.
 Sākin, spread out.
 Sānō, sometimes pronounced as if sagō. It is

generally repeated by the Sherbros, when they wish to disavow any thing in the strongest manner——no; not.
 Sambōh, to abuse.
 Samma, a gentleman. pl. a.
 Sampa, a basket. pl. n.
 Samoak, a guinea hen.
 Sang, to warm.
 Sangapōthhō, a cucumber.
 Sāng, to sow.
 Sāng, to was.
 Sangkinneh, warm, from Sāng or Sangkin.
 Sank, ginger.
 Sauna, new; not old.
 Santth, large.
 Seh, a spoon.
 Sekali, to dry.
 Sekel, drouth.
 Sekke, thankfulness; gratefulness; thanks.
 Selle, to pray.
 Sem, to stand.
 Semeh, standing.
 Semeh, to seek.
 Semme, to ordain; to appoint.
 Semmeting, order; regularity.
 Semmeting, to straighten.
 Sende, a band; a belt.
 Sennō, an exclamation of welcome.
 Sent, small money. shent—sometimes.
 Senttheng or shenttheng, a finger-nail.
 Setĩ, by the side; of close by.
 Setry, or more properly Sery, witness.

Seth, a worm. pl. i.

Seyng, to scatter; to break up; to adjourn.

Shai, see Sai

Shembah, holy; set apart; honored; honored.

Si, and; then.

Sicheh, ready; fit; prepared.

Sih, exactly.

Sih, to know; to understand; to learn; to have sense.

Shlengbi, omniscient.

Sihlen, wisdom; knowledge.

Sik, to fasten.

Sil, a sting.

Silal, playing.

Silin, to vex; to make angry, Silineh, vexed.

Siloa, a bee. pl. i.

Siloa, honey.

simminah, the nostrils.

simmi, to spoil; to plunder; to spend.

simminy'hen, extravagance.

sinä, cattle.

sing, to play; to make fun. pl. tthi.

sinn, poor; sad; destitute.

sintthemeh, a banana. pl. n.

sioa, shaw; pshaw.

sira, a saw. pl. tthi.

sō, an arrow. pl. n.

soa, to clean; to heal.

soai, to complete; to match; to finish.

soaklekan, or } a hen; a fowl. pl. si.

soakma, .

soakpoka, a rooster.

soakool, an itch.

soal, to be saucy.

soai, to trust; to rely upon; to lean upon.

soantthkenden, a candle; a lamp. pl. tthi.

soantthi, to light; to illuminate.

soatthoa, to get; to obtain; to profit.

soi, to deceive; to frighten; to tempt.

sakoh, season.

sōkōnōh, a priest. pl. asōkō.

sol, to whiten.

sōlōm, a lizard. pl. si.

sōng, to turn aside; to avert.

sonno, or soh, to trim a lamp.

sōntthin, to comb.

sōntthōk, a comb. pl. tthi.

soo, a finger. pl. tthi.

sooayēng, the middle finger.

soolipal, the forefinger; sunfinger.

soom, a bill (of a bird.) pl. tthi.

soon, the lip. pl. tthi.

soong, the diarrhoea.

soong sand. pl. i.

soongn'dung, gold dust. pl. i.

soonsoonkoa, to alter; to change.

soonk, to cure; to heal.

soonith, a speck; a crumb; a particle.

soopokan, the thumb, — male-finger.

sooveleng, little finger; — behind finger.

sopā, a sword.

sorkba, trouble.

sossoli, a feast.

Sstana, satan, (not pure sherbro)

sottho, to receive; to choose.
 sukoa, a mast. pl. n.
 sum, to cheat; to deceive; to devour; to eat;
 to consume.
 sunda, a lion. pl. sī.
 sunthok, or nsunthok a seam.
 sunth, to knit; to sew.
 sunthool, that which is sewed.
 swema, to mix; to mingle.
 swī, a hand.
 swībai, the palm of the hand
 swīpe, a handful. pl. tthī.
 swoai, to laarm; to affright.

T

Ta, son.
 Tä, small; young.
 Taben, a desolate place. dilapidated place.
 Täfeh, or tthafeh, a pipe.
 Tahmo, a boy; a child.
 Tam, to write; to mark.
 Tang, to cry; to lament; to mourn.
 Tangtang, the shoulder pl. tthī.
 Tangkil, an eel fish.
 Tek, lust.
 Tell, to join; to connect.
 Tellnī, joined.
 Tellen or tthelleh or tthellen, to beseech; to
 ask to entreat.
 Tem, time.
 Temdoa, when? at what time?

Tengbī, always; all the time.
 Temgbēmoa, at the birth; birth-day.
 Temm, to compel; to oppose.
 Tempoom, sometimes.
 Temroak, harvest.
 Ten a parable; a proverb.
 Tennin, sorrow.
 Tent, a bug a bug hill.
 Tentthil, to awake.
 Tesra, scissors.
 Tētth, thick.
 Thai, or tai, a nest.
 Tī, a vine; a root; a stump.
 Tik, to land.
 Tikeb, landed.
 Tik, to bring from. Tikeh brought from.
 Tike, a log.
 Tille, 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 tinneh, fainted.
 Tippeh, to commence; to begin.
 Tippik, beginning.
 Tingi ro Tingi, to make a noise; a noise.
 Tō, to go up.
 Toa, a grave.
 Toah, a snail.

Tōk, to watch; guard.
 Tōke, up; above; on; sometimes the sky.
 Tokmīttheleh, lightning.
 Tōn, little; less; small. tōn ah tōn very little.
 Tong, a post; a joist; a beam.
 Tōngkī, 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 trē or trī, or tī, a town pl, tthī
 Trībai, a capital (town)
 Ttha, or tthanoh or thaneh, they which; they
 who; they that.
 Ttha, then.
 Tthaba, tobacco.
 tthak, to split; to tear; to pull apart.
 tthakaneh; torn split.
 tthakem, a trumpet.
 tthan, overcome.
 tthambasery, a witness.
 tthan, see tthakaneh.
 tthan, to go up.
 tthapa, to forbid.
 tthegbul, an offence.
 ttheh, to burn; to roast.
 ttheih, to hear; to hearken; to obey; sometimes
 it is tthewhoy

ttheik, a little.
 ttheineh, sick.
 ttheikī, see tthak.
 ttheikin, feeling.
 ttheliyang, conversation.
 tthelōm, to obey.
 tthem, to crack; to break.
 tthen, [see ten].
 Tthenī, to feel.
 Tthenekī, to hurt; to chastise; to make suffer.
 Tthenk, to unload; to lift.
 Tthentth, bald.
 Tthentthe, a curtain.
 Tthentheng, to hatch.
 Thetthel, a grasshopper, pl. sī.
 Tthevēling, behind; after.
 Tthīchal, a short bench; a seat.
 Tthiche, before; ahead; future.
 Tthikla, to trade; to bargain.
 Tthih, black.
 Tthilōl, to revile; to curse.
 Tthink, root; a root.
 Tthipool, ashes.
 Tthiyēng, among; between.
 Tthibintthiting, the joint of the hand.
 Tthibuleh, the countenance; surface; right.
 Tthigbeeh, a journey.
 Tthichoa, a battle; fight.
 Tthikool, sweat; perspiration.
 Tthikool, bellows.
 Tthikimoa, flight.
 Ttitha, grandmother.

Tthim, to twist; to coil.
 Tthīpis, rags
 Tthō, a bush; a jungle.
 Tthōh, to drive; to put out.
 Tthohai, to dip.
 Tthohneh, to wash.
 Tthōm, to beg; to ask.
 Tthōngka, judgement; palaver,
 Tthongwool, to keep; to entertain.
 Tthokceantthani, a cross,
 Tthōl, to go down; to descend.
 Ttok, a tree. pl, n.
 Tthōngi to chase; to follow; to waste.
 Tthollī, 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 tthikool.
 Tthoonkan, to trouble; to annoy.
 Tthooloa, to compare.
 Tthoonoh, to seek; to explore; to hunt; to search;
 Tthoomoai, a dog. pl, sī.
 Tthoon, to earn.
 Tthoomo, a net. pl, n.
 Ttoonk, deep.
 Tthoonk, a corner.
 Tthoogba, a cannon. pl, n.
 Tthorkōtōk, travail; to be in pain.
 Tthōtthō, a sore; a boil,

Tthōung, to bake.
 Tthullyn, to comfort; to console.
 Tthulli, hark; hearken; hush stop.
 Tthullō, an awning. (a cabin.)
 Tthuhulleh, the face.
 Tthum or
 Thumba a friend; a companion. pl, n.
 Tthumboa, a cap; a covering.
 Tthungla, a treasure.
 Tthussong, a cough.
 Thun, to bathe,
 Tthuth, the hip pl, tthī.
 Tum, to count; to add.
 Tum'yeneh, account; count actions.
 Tun, to sing. pl, tthī.
 Tunk, praise; to praise.
 Tunk'nkēn, self praise; conceit.
 Twēh, to wear; to put on.
 Twei or } dress; clothing.
 Twei

V.

Ve, to hit.
 Vē, health; well.
 Vēh or } to call; to name.
 Vēl
 Vēh, so; that.
 Vehh, a bird. pl, sī.
 Vēh, a thorn. pl, tthī.
 Vēi, to stav; to last; to continue.
 Vēil, to resemble.

Vel, long; extended; lengthy.
 Veling, besides; behind after.
 Veketh, to squeeze.
 Vem, the toe; pl. tthi.
 Verreh, the remainder.
 Viki, to stretch.
 Villah, to wither.
 Villa, lunacy. Noh villa, a lunatic.
 Vis, meat; beef; carcass.

W.

Wä, a palm-tree.
 Wai, a (musket) ball. pl. n.
 Wan, the skin.
 Wäng, a daughter. pl. n.
 Wang, ten. See woang.
 Wante, sister. pl. n.
 Wangtem, virgin; girl. pl. n.
 Wanteyammo, aunt. phuhiois.
 Warrang, plainly.
 Web, see veh.
 Wehne, fierce; savage.
 Weieh, lasting; everlasting.
 Whaii, unawares; softly.
 Wheh; or nghwheh, weather; nature.
 Whehil, please.
 Whngheh, pleasure; joy; happiness.
 Whoaieh, to restore to life.
 Willah, see villah. sometimes, wila.
 Witthi, to dissolve; to loose.
 Woa, he; she.

Woah, how? why?
 Woak, to ring; to squeeze.
 Woai, bod, [see worre or worreh].
 Woang, to give; to grant; to supply; to offer.
 Woang'nwool, to sell.
 Woa'no, this one; that one.
 Woanung, a creature; a thing.
 Woh, yet.
 Wöh or }
 Wôhoa, } to throw; to fire as a gun.
 Woi, —
 Woih, to fear; to be afraid.
 Woino, named.
 Wôke, to lament.
 Wôlni, to be frightened.
 wom, before.
 wôm, to send.
 womnohhobatoke, an angel.
 wông, to crow. sometimes wôong.
 wôngoh, to curse.
 wongool, [see woa'ng'nwool].
 wong, a leech.
 woo, to die.
 wooli, death. sometimes liwoo.
 wôroa, to set.
 wong, bad; sin; wickedness; wicked; incor-
 rect.
 wôth, a burden; a load.
 wôthteh, with koon, to conceive.
 wum, a canoe; a boat. pl. tthi.
 wumpôthô, a ship.
 wumnbimi, a steamer.

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

Y.

Yā, mother.
 Ya, I.
 Yah, to cook.
 Yāhan, to bid farewell, sometimes, yaahneh.
 Yaihi, a cat.
 Yaii, foolish; levity; words of contempt.
 Yam, to yawn; to gape.
 Yamba, a devil.
 Yambō, a dress. pl, tthi
 Yampha, to backbite; to make trouble; to betray; to report.
 Yāhna, a window
 Yangkang, a cave.
 Yānō, a brook; a stream. pl, ttdi.
 Yangyēn, myself.
 Yātth, to pull; to row.
 Yatthang, a centipede. pl, si.
 Ye. even; so; then.
 Yeh, now; when; why? because.
 Yehn, same; the same.
 Yeī, to interpret; to open.

Yēlaai, now; at this time.
 Yemma, desire; wish.
 Yembool, equal; just; level.
 Yemma'joh, appetite.
 Yēn, a thing; an affair.
 Yēndapan, to feel for; to compassionate.
 Yēng, finely lovely.
 Yengchek, fishes.
 Yēnkelleng, a good thing.
 Yēna, what?
 Yēnkrikr, a globe; a round body.
 Yēntōntōn, an arch; a bent thing.
 Yēnqueya, a thing captured.
 Yēnwehn, a horrible affair.
 Yetthi, to grab; to hold; to occupy.
 Yinyēn, ourselves.
 Yi, we.
 Yih, to ask; to enquire; to open; to uncover.
 Yīngn, an exclamation of fear.
 Yik, a key.
 Yiki, a plant; an herb; a vegetable pl n.
 yikththa, to shake.
 yil, drunk; intoxicated.
 yin, we.
 yissa, to pull; to hoist.
 yōbool, to loose.
 yōh, to groan.
 yok, to carry; to bear.
 yōk, a long red bead. pl, n.
 yōm, to acknowledge; to own; to be willing; to answer; to reply.
 yōoh, a fish, pl, ying.

yook, to plant; to sow.
yōung. to receive; to embrace.

FINIS.