SHERBRO AND ENGLISH BOOK.

No 1,

CONTAINING.

THE ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.

A FEW EASY LESSONS.

and

A COPIOUS VOCABULARY

BY JOHN WHITE,

Missionary of the American Missionary Association. Good Hope Sherbro Island West Africa,

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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, oo, 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-kē.
(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. PRONUNCIATION.

(1) Vowels.

a long, as in .............. father.
a short, ,, ................ that.
e long, ,, ................ prey.
e short, .................. (same sound)
e — as ai in ............ hair.
i long, ,, ................. machine.
i short, ,, ................ sit.
o 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.


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, 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, jä, is pronounced as if spelled dya. *

n, before a vowel sounds as in English, as ná, 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 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. Néchang, teeth.

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

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* If is written m, in most instances.

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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 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,
   Bā . . . father, Yā . . . mother.

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

3. The diminutives are formed by adding pōmoi to the noun. But when size is spoken of tōn in 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, t sī. and tthi. 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,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Langbang.</td>
<td>Nlangbang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tthok.</td>
<td>Nthok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šrun.</td>
<td>Nrun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nēh.</td>
<td>Nneh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kēn.</td>
<td>Nken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ttoo.</td>
<td>Ntoo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wum.</td>
<td>Tthīwum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kil.</td>
<td>Tthīkil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pia.</td>
<td>Tthīpia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghenge.</td>
<td>Tthībenge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaballoo.</td>
<td>Sikaballoo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kēl.</td>
<td>Sikēl.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

When an Article or an Adjective is joined to a Noun beginning with i, 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 ibā ī woiā, 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, ahpóma ah leh, the boys.

When the article or an adjective is added to a noun in the plural number beginning with së or thë; the së or thë at the beginning of the words is omitted: as, nën thë 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, kô, and hallë are used. Thus—

Nom. Langbang.
Gen. Hah langbang.
Dat. Kö 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. Kö langbang.

Plural,

Nom. Ah langbang.
Poss. Hah ah langbang.
Obj. Kö 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 fichek 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 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, boa chang,
or peh chang is made use of: as katth, hard; katthil, harder; hoa chang katth—it passed hard.—This seems to be a common mode of comparison.

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

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

(f) Some adjectives, when joined to a plural noun are doubled, in order to give more force as, Tthikil tthi bôm bôm.—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, lih,

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.

Examples.

ENGLISH.  SHERBRO.

Who is going?  Yang.

Is it I?  Yang ë?

There is America yonder, Amerika loa kô leh.

America is fine, Amerika loa leh kelleng.

The house is fine, Kil leh hoa * kelleng.

The Pronouns are declined thus:

Singular 1st Person.  Plural.

Nom. Ya, a, yang, Nom. † Yi yin,

Poss. Ham‘m mì, Poss. Hah hîh, hallî hîh,

Obj. Yang‘m mì, Obj. Yi hîh,

2nd Person.

Nom. Moa, hum, Nom. Noa, ha,

Poss. Hah moa, Poss. Hah noa,

Obj. Moa, Obj. Ha,

3rd Person.

Nom. Woa, Nom. Ngha,

Poss. Hah, woa, Poss. "

Obj. Wun, 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: * yî signifies, we, ours, us.

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

* Koa is used sometimes instead of hoa.

† We, when employed to designate two only takes the dual, as yî ko;—the plural takes yî 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) Mah is applied to liquids,
(c) * Wunneh seems to express in some instances, the English words whosoever &c.
(c) Ngha, is more commonly written nghanhēn, and is applied to persons chiefly.
(d) Hoa, and hēh are used as relatives, and applied to inanimate things.

2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

Possessive pronouns in Sherbro, like the article and adjectives, are preceded by the noun; 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, Yīnyen, Ourselves,
Huynyen, Yourself, Hayyen, Yourselves,
Wunyen, Himself, Nghanyen, Themselves,
Huynyen, Itself,

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

3. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Kī, 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 Jesus, Who is like Jesus
Kraist a? Christ?
N’chi a’m hallī, Bring me the other,
Hēnna woa hoon a? Who comes?
N’delli kī, See this.
Langbang deh wunneh, That man.
Yēn deh nghanhnah, That thing.
Ah hallī, Other persons.
N’hallī Other things.
N’hoon ka,
Ya yēmma leh n’hoon, Come here.
Ya kun livel, I want you to come.
Veh hoa leh kil, I am going away.
Ya kindeh,

Examples.

N’hoon humyen, Come yourself.
Ya bī hah hoon, I have to come myself.
Yangyeng, Oftentimes the word for self is shortened or dropped altogether, as,—
Woa sangkin, He warms himself.

Who is like Jesus
Who comes?
That man.
That thing.
Other persons.
Other things.
Come here.
I want you to come.
I am going away.
That is the largest 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 hain 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 chunglen, to love, in the passive voice present tense: peh chung 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 mpaka 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, hahlh ke, let us see.

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

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

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

(h) The infinitive mood is pointed out by hahlh or hahlh.

(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 ril.

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 chunglen, I love.
(d) The past tense is formed by placing the particle kā between the nominative and the verb; as, ya kā chē, 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 kōng which is placed between the nominative and the verb; as, yī kōng sotthōh, we have received.
(f) To form the pluperfect tense, kā 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, yī chē, I dwell; ya hoon chē, 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>Yī chung len</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Moa chunglen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Wōa 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>1. Per. Ya chē, I am.</td>
<td>1. Per. Yī chē, We are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. P. Moa chē, You are.</td>
<td>2. P. Ha chē, You are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. P.* Ngha chē, They are.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Past Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. P. Ya Kā chē, I was.</td>
<td>1. P. Yī kā chē, we were.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. &quot; Moa kā chē, thou wast.</td>
<td>2. &quot; Ha kā chē, you were.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. &quot; Wōa kā chē, He was.</td>
<td>3. &quot; Ngha kā chē, they were.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perfect Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. P. Ya kōng chē, I have been.</td>
<td>1. P. Yī kōng chē, We have been.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. &quot; Wōa kōng chē, He &amp;c.</td>
<td>3. &quot; Ngha kōng chē, They &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pluperfect Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. P. Ya kā kōng chē, I had been.</td>
<td>1. P. Yī kā kōng chē, We have been.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. &quot; Wōa kā kōng chē, He &amp;c.</td>
<td>3. &quot; Ngha kā kōng chē, They &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. P. Ya hoon chē, I will be.</td>
<td>1. P. Yī hoon chē.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Ngha, and hah, are pronounced nearly alike.
5. EXERCISE.

VOCABULARY.

Langbang, a man. Nobma, a woman.
Kil, a house. Wantim, a girl.
Tahmo, a boy. Pia, a hand.
Tithok, a tree. Betth, a board.
Kooloong, a goat. Lil, a name.
Hintthi, a bed. Bool, the heart.
Kelleng, fine. Bol, the head.
Chä, a feather. Gbul, the heart.

Tahmo böm’deh.—Kil kelleng deh.—Chä böm deh.—Kooloong kelleng.—Langbang böm deh.—
Langbang böm deh chung kil böm deh lën.—Tithok böm deh.—Nobma ja kelleng deh chung kil böm deh lën.—Woa chung böm bël böm lën.—Wantim ja kelleng chung hintthi kelleng lën.—Gbul böm.—Langbang böm deh chung kooloong kelleng lën.—Nobma böm 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.
Luh, there.
Aiyenn, somewhere; place.
N’aiyenn, no where.

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

Peh, chung mi lën,
I am loved.
Peh chung mi lën eh, I was loved.
Peh kông mi chunglen, I have been loved.
Peh ka kông mi chunglen, I had been loved.
Peh hoon mi chunglen, I shall be loved.
Hahh peh chung mi lën, Let me be loved.
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Aiyën boollëng, everywhere.
Atok, up; upon.
Veling, behind.
Ibul, before.

ADVERBS OF TIME.
Gbeng, tomorrow.
Chëença, yesterday.
Kekkelô, immediately.
Tem poom, sometime.
Tem boollëng, always.
Peh, almost; again.
Yeh, now.
Loah, when.
Paang, evening.

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.
Gbë, all.
Gheur, much.
Poom, some.
Boollëng, all.

ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION.
Eeh, yes.
Rung, true.
Ey, ey, yes.
Aiyën, truly.

ADVERBS OF NEGATION.
Be, not.
Beh, not at all.
Chëo, 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 yêlheh. Lanlo, 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.
Le, if.
Halli, for; to.
Aiyën boollëng, everywhere.

Aiyëng, amidst.
Aiyën, truly.

REMARKS.

(a) The Preposition "by" is sometimes expressed by kô, and ëkô. 

(2) * The common way of Sherbros, as of all Africans, give an affirmative answer, is to repeat the question put to them; e.g.,"you have money? I have money."
(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 kô or ko’l or koki.

8. CONJUNCTIONS

The following are some of the principal Conjunctions.

Nî, and. Yeh, because.
Ngbo, then. Lainboollëng, howbeit.
Lo, or } Ke or }
Lon, } Keneh } but.
Le, that. Ttha, then.
Kên or Kënnyeh, as; like as

9. INTERJECTIONS

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

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

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10. NUMERALS.

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

Bool. One.
Ting. Two.
Rah. Three.
Nyol. Four.
Menn. Five.
Mennbool. Six.
Menning. Seven.
Mennrah. Eight.
Mennhyol. Nine.
Wang n’i bool. Eleven.
Wang n’i ting. Twelve.

The numbers of order are formed by prefixing ti 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 saying them in English; as will be seen by the following examples:

Yi yemma ke, bey.
Yi boa ko wum shi?
All people.
I wish to do good to all people.
Yi hoa bi, nool, leah.
Gbee thá ndóai woh?
Christ is the Saviour of all who trust in him.
Yi moa ka btooy.
Yi yemma, n'jeh.
The Bible is God's book.
My head aches.
Mba vé?
I cannot sleep.
Yi vé.
Good bye.
Nentthi woa ttha moa ben a?
Good evening.
Yennamoa hahh?
Is not this fine?
Ya nekil.
We must go.
God is Good.
Good morning.
Thipik 'eh reh.
Are you here?
Aiyi Lóm deh káche.
We are friends from America.
Ha jelle, Nunko.
Do any here speak Bullo?
Reh te Hóbatóke.
We are God's people.
Wun aiyi loa hoa-
shing 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 still doubtless improperly.

(b) When two nouns stand in opposition, the article is added to the latter; as, Kalifah beb 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 raihah Hōbātké.

(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 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 kō hah kē, 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, kō and kī.
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, hah or halī 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 apd–kan, men.
Ah, nation; as Ahmampa, the Sherbros; Ah–pōtthō, White people; Europeans.
Ahali, other.
Ahnin, people; mankind.
Ahgbō, Oh! O.
Ai, an interjection of surprise, as oh!
Aihēl, farm; field.
Aiyēn, or more properly ahyēn; verily; truly; indeed.
Aiyēn, place; any place.

Aiyēnna–sung, desert; sandy place.
Aiyēnna–bengkēh, fortress; fort; strong place.
Aiyēnna–wouguloh, a market place.
Aiyēnna–bengisi, or; hell; a place of punishment.
Aiyēnna–līghem, ment.
Aiyēnna–tōk’rai, heaven.
Aiyī, in; into.
Aloa, under.
Anyā, people; persons.
Anyamae, judgment.
Anyama, witnesses.
Anyathī, 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.
Babalīpāl, an umbrella.
Babung, a jar.
Bāk, to rub; to anoint.
Bāka, àn’bintèd.
Bal, a spear, pl. m.
Ballai a basket, pl. tthī.
Ballant, to hold truly; to clasp, as in the arms; to embrace; to hook.
Ballimyan, a landlord.
Ballōng, to latth; as a house.
Balma, a dagger.
Dalya, best; greatest.
Baliia, 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.
Bankō, a banister.
Bankte, a girdle, pl. m.
Banna, a plantain, pl. m.
Bānne, to anoint.
Bāım, a grandfather.
Bārre, a palaver house; court house, sometimes it means the court itself.
Bas, to sweep.
Battū, a swamp; low-land.
Bättōng, 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. tthī.
Behntam, to color; to dye.
Bekkō, a plug hole.
Bekirēh, to stop; to rest.
Bek'ntchn, to take care of.
Bel, a nut, pl. m.
Bel, a rat, pl. si or ī.
Betthein, busy; business.
Betthkitth, to condense; to cut short.
Bentthnohowoo, a coffin, pl. tthi.
Betththiinlôm, house.
Betthtetthel, a plank.
Bey, a king; a chief.
Beyî, a kingdom.
Bi, to have; to possess.
Biî, a channel.
Biîs, to trade.
Biboolan, no one.
Bieh, "having.
Biehneh, none.
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.
Bil the yaws—an African disease.
Bim, to thatch, as a house.
Bim, with.
Bimbi, a multitude.
Bimik, covered; thatched; overspread.
Bînâ, had possessed.
Bingkilli, to roll.
Bineh, to transgress; to miss.
Bink, to dam; to shut up.
Binkattha, to stir.
Bink-nîyeng, to confound; to silence.
Binkthîhî, blind.
Bînohan, nobody.

Bintthang, the heel.
Bintthî, an enclosure, pl. tthî.
Bintthma, to mix; to amalgamate.
Bîrî, to be in debt; to owe.
Bittenge, to kneel down.
Bitth, a stump; stubble.
Bitthî, a bottle, pl. m.
Biya, a deep; channel.
Biîngbook, coheirship.
Bo, out; outside.
Bô, bread.
Boa, able; can; will; (aux. verb.)
Boa, a cap; a covering for the head; pl. tthî.
Boah, fit; sufficient; full.
Boak, the edge; the extremity.
Boak, to remove; to move.
Boakôn, an owl; pl. sî.
Boaoo, a river bar; a sand bar.
Bôbîl, to hack; to cut badly.
Bôbussi, dough.
Bock, a turtle; pl. sî.
Bôgba, a stocking pl. m.
Boi, a servant.
Boî the, head.
Bol, a basin.
Bolaiyeng, the crown of the head.
Boleh, the mind.
Bolmin, foolish; crazy.
Bolthîmen, dizzy.
Bôm, great; big; magnificent.
Bômbô, the small pox.
Bîomp, a point of land; a cape.
Bömoongs; great.
Bon, to assemble; to meet.
Böndo, a wharf.
Bongha, respect; honor.
Bonlen, to offend; to transgress; to forfeit.
Bonoklen, to be offended.
Bonobool, continually.
Bonoq, a river.
Bönth, an hour; a time; a season.
Boo, a horn; a trumpet.
Boof, a garden.
Bool, one; the first; the head; the fountain.
Boolbool, each.
Booleng, all; every; every one; freely.
Boomp, to attack; to assault together.
Boomaboom, an auger.
Boong, to whip; to flog.
Boongki, to overturn.
Boongkooloong, a wave.
Boothe, naked; bare.
Boöpetthee, cake.
Borh, a flock; a company.
Bos, to shave.
Bös, a calabash, with a neck; a jug.
Böth, a drop; a clod; a piece.
Böth, a knot.
Böthi, to bruise; to smash.
Böththinoma, a spool.
Bollomoh, 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.
Bungbing, a blister; a sore.
Bungatok, along shore.
Bungkea, yellow.
Bungil or the to grind, as on a stone.
Bungwool, to dictate.
Bunth, to overtake; to meet.
Buoy, to dig.
Buoy, fit.
Buoy, a basin; a bowl; a dish.
Buoyya, a gift; a present.
Buoyeh or the a kitchen.
Burre, to cool; with gbul, to comfort.
Busoli, to cool; with gbule, to comfort.
Bussal wet; raw; damp.
Butth, a handle.
Butth, to scour.
Butthall, green.
Byya, cunning; craft.

Cha, very.
Chä, 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 mah men, the under row of teeth. Nchang ma atök, the upper row of teeth.
Changpîeh, 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.
Chawve, a quill; a feather.
Chê, to be; to live; to stay; to dwell.
Chëaiyenabool, to live together.
Chëaiyenggbî, Omnipresent.
Checher, light.
Cheeh, land; country.
Chehan, absent; not here.
Chëi, to borrow; to trust, sometimes to help.
Chek, desirous; wishing.
Chekelin, proud.
Chekem, the chin.
Cheleh, which is; is being; dwelling.
Chëlle, set, from sit-a contraction from che-la-leh.
Chën, un; not.
Chenbakattheh, 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.
Chenkelleng, not good; not fine.
Chenketth, to limp.
Chenlôlia, unsafe; dangerous.
Chenloritthibool, discord.
Chenruîng, untrue; dishonest.
Chentthoonk, shallow; not deep.
Chëve, unwell; sick.
Chënyenekelleng, a bad thing; an improper matter.
Chesra, scissors.
Chehth, to boil.
Cheve, healthful.
Chëwve, such.
Chí, to bring to fetch.
Chî, to form.
Chîmep, to bring low; to humble.
Chînchë, a plate; pl. a.
Chînchëdess, a flat plate.
Chînchetthoonk, a soup plate.
Chînchegebëntik, a dish.
Chînthanthinkoa, bëcause; for this reason.
Chissing, to sneeze.
Choaa, to fight; to attack.
Choahl, blacksmithing.
Chôk, to spin.
Chôlnoh, a skilful person; a carpenter.
Chongdai, adultery; fornication.
Choo, a mangrove.
Choo, to stab.
Choooh, difficult; trying.
Choong, a shadow.
Choom, a bunch,
Chooth, jealous; jealousy.
Chuchuk, to kiss.
Chal, night; pl. tthī.
Chumphant, to disturb; to annoy; to vex.
Chumpī, to turn; to become sober.
Chung, will; shall, an aux: verb.
Chung, to pour.
Chungdenn or
Chunglen, to love; to admire; to like,
Chuʾnpanth, see, Chumphant.
Chungasenhi, to thank; thanks.
Chungelen, avarice; love of money.
Chunggba, never; forever.

D
Da or Daʾn, those things, sometimes la or laʾn.
Delt the.
De, if; provided &c.
Dek, shallow.
Dembah, an orange; pl. m,
Des, flat.
Dī, to kill; to slay.
Dīh, to color.
Dīk, a bundle; a parcel; a heap.
Dīkēl, to gather; to collect.
Dīkōl, to honor; to do homage.
Dim, a piece of charcoal; a coal.
Dimenih, to condemn to death.
Dinthī, to clear; to clean.
Dinthī, white; clean.
Dis heavy; weighty.

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

F
Faka or a village; a small collection of
Fakai, houses.
Fatthā, to desire to wish.
Fī, money.
Fedinthēh, cash; silver.
Fedhīsē, in; near; at next.
Fennā, winged; feathered.
Fissā, better.
Fon, an idol; a greegree; pl. n.
Fossa, power; authority; strength; ability.
Fossabôm. powerful.
Fôthô, to tell a lie.
Fôthôk, a lie.
Fungwoai, witchcraft.
Fus, to strike; to knock; to stick; to ring.
Fussem, or more properly Fussem, four cubits, a fathom.

G

Gba, ever; since.
Gbâ, a hat, pl. tthû.
Gbâgba, a loom; pl. m.
Gbâh, thunder.
Gbâhi, a throne; a seat.
Gbâingha, to meet.
Gbâkia, a flat hat.
Gbâl, to write.
Gbálnoh, a writer.
Gbâmfa, a bag, pl. gbâmfattû.
Gbânah, a supper.
Gbânôh, a blacksmith, pl. ï.
Gbâng, sugar-cane.
Gbângobâ see Gbâingha.
Gbângbah, a rib, pl. n as a suffix.
Gbânggba, a waterfall.
Gbânk, to lay upon; to put on.
Gbântema, region, pl. tthû, as a suffix.
Gbântâ, an unripe nut.
Gbârki or ï to answer; to reply.
Gbâkî, ï to answer; to reply.
Gbârkia, answered; replied.
Gbârrabu, a handkerchief, pl. tthû.
Gbassah, a proprietor, ï.
Gbato, a whip, pl. m.
Gbathô, a cutlass; a sword; pl. tthû.
Gbê, still; yet; lest.
Gbêba, much.
Gbëèh, to march; to walk; to travel.
Gbëghgbô, at all; all; altogether.
Gbëh, flour; grain.
Gbëhong, following.
Gbëki, to hire; to employ.
Gbëkà, a razor; a knife; pl. tthû.
Gbëkêh, a pocket, pl. tthû.
Gbëkêhgbêkêh, whiskers.
Gbêkîtì, the cheek-bone.
Gbêl, to growl.
Gbêl, a leopard, pl. sì.
Gbêm, to beget; to gender; to bring forth.
Gbêman, or ï productivity; generation; fruit; seed.
Gbêmang, ï pl. n.
Gbêmô, to shout; to cry aloud.
Gbêmeh, brought forth.
Gbêmôh, born.
Gbêng, glory.
Gbêng, hereafter; tomorrow.
Gbêngchêh, a chair; pl. tthû. See gbaì.
Gbënk, a hole.
Gbënk, to overflow.
Gbëntr, to hinder; to impede.
Gbëntrêb, hindered; tarried.
Gbêppo, to wink.
Gbërêb, already.
Gbès, the east.
Gbëttha, a curse; an oath. Sometimes, Gbëtthan.
Gbëttha, to swear.
Gbet, a ring.
Gbeur, many; much.
Gbï, ali; every;
Gbikin, to run.
Gbîl, a lake; a pond.
Gbim, dust.
Gbimmel, labor; travel; pain.
Gbingbing, to weed.
Gbingbing, a kind of small black ants.
Gbînk, a rudder, pl. m.
Gbînggi, or more properly, Gbingi, to steer.
Gbînkis, the cheek; the jaw; pl. thî.
Gbînkis, to groan.
Gbîngketting, the wrist; pl. thî.
Gbîntthîk, to cover.
Gbissing, to marry; marriage.
Gbô, only; alone; sole.
Gbôagboa, a hammer; pl. thî.
Gbôalong, the coast.
Gbôattho, a valley; pl. thî.
Gbôkoo, a lock; pl. m.
Gbomoaloa, 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.
Gbôw, to increase.
Gbôl, heart; the heart; the affections.
Gbûlbôm, proud.

Gbûleh or { the throat.
Gbûlehul. } the throat.
Gbûldoomoh, strong-hearted; courageous.
Gbûlinne, comfort; consolation.
Gbûlpum, gentle-hearted; patient.
Gbûlminththa, endurance; energy.
Gbûltthookool, passionate; rash; easily vexed.
Gbûmaloa, to mourn.
Gbûngkoa, a grove; a forest.
Gbûyya, an eagle, pl. sî.
Gbûrura, wrestling.
Gbûs, smell.
Gbûrttoa, verily; truly.
Gbûssan, to shout; to speak roughly.

H

Hâ, here.
Ha, you.
Hah or } of; for; because; that; at all; the
Hallî } other; hah when set before verbs of
the Infinitive mood signifies to.
Hâhh, to do; to act; to execute.
Hahhnnî, accomplished.
Hahhbbôm, to exaggerate; to make big,
Hahhjîkkellêng, to benefit.
Hahhmpânth, to labor; to do work.
Hahhnthannî, to make sport.
Haiyenna, what? for what? why?
Haka, to use.
Hâlyeh or } for that; because.
Hallêh, { Häm, 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.
Hengkathel, 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 hinni, as, yë hoon moa hinni gbul.—I come to comfort your heart.
Hink, from; out of.
Hinkeh, come from.
Hinth, a bed; a sofa; pl. n.
Hinthhatők, upon the bed; a bed.
Hinthihan, an ulcer.
Hō or hōk or hōn, to get out; to pull out; to come out from.
Hoā, it; it is; that.

Hoah, to speak; to say; to talk; to plead for.
Hoahkō, to speak to; to aecost.
Hoahkatth, to speak strong word; to speak loud.
Hoahlömbō, 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 greept; to shake hands.
Hoi, day weather.
Hoikehny day light.
Hoi, to bring forth; to sprung forth.
Hoilo, the world.
Hoisoa, day; a day.
Hol, to murmur.
Hollohnmne, to murmur among themselves.
Hōleh, findeth.
Hōlni, to discover.
Hōngehōng or to float
Hōyingehōng, to.
Hongka, an open place; a yard.
Hoo, a fence; a wall; pl. tihī
Hoo'k, to rise like the sea.
Hookoolī, to soak; to wet.
Hool, a musquito; pl. ī.
Hoon, come; to come; to attend; an aux. verb also,
Hoong, a barn.
Hoont, openly.
Hool, to blow; as the nostrils.
Hopah, a field, of cassada.
Hotth, to daub.
Hotthoh, to catch (fish.) Noh hottoh, a fisherman.
Hotthookil, to sweat; to perspire.
Hul, an opening; a door.
Hul, an eye; pl. tthi.
Hulbeng, the ankle bone.
Hulthipottho, spectacles.
Hum, thou.
Hum lil mah moa} thystelf, yourself.
or Humyen, 
Hungool, to blow.
Hunting, both.
Hwai, softly.
Hyaeih, quickly.
Hyol, four:

*I an interrog.—to denote a question.
I, un; not.
I, a chisel; pl. m.
Ibiod, destitute.
Ibiemakin, endless.
Ibimbi, 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.
Inchenthanthinka, because.
Ingheny, will; pleasure.
Inoma, cotton.
Ino, elbow; knuckle; pl. n.
Intek, to long for; to intensely desired.
Inwoa or n'woa, how many?
Inyen, action; custom; fashion.
Inyom, unquenchable.
Ipal, sun; day.
Ipang, moon; month pl. m.
Ipeng, partition.
Ipil, sediment.
Ipool, meal.
Ipoollook, flowers; grass.
Ipoont; lime.
Iring or hairy; woof.
Irimum.
Irimumkooopa, eyebrow.
Iró, debt; obligation.
Irum, wood.
Irung, mountain; pl. n.
Isai, filth; dirt.
Iseng, the fin of a fish.
Isentheng, nail; the claw (of an animal).
Isihoa, dumb.
Isilling, anger; hatred; passion.
Isiola, honey.
Isiolapottho, molasses.
Isin, trouble; labor; affliction; poverty.

Isoa, morning; the morning.
Isoa, coals.
Itemin, sorrow; grief.
Itoo, iron.
Itthala, or more properly Italia, tasteless.
Itthegalom, to be disobedient.
Itthawheh, deaf.
Itthipoyen, unprofitable.
Itthum, an idol; an image; pl. n.
Ittuth, an animal; a creature, pl. n.
Iwhngeh, unhappiness.
Iylel, an island; pl. n.
Iyik, a key; pl. n.
Iyl, drunkenness.
Iyom, unwilling.

Ja, thing; affair; sometimes, will; action.
Jahbah, business.
Jahanney, an accident.
Jakandeh, a mystery.
Jakatthel, a hard thing; a terrible calamity.
Jakatthelai, to endanger.
Ja kelleng, good; noble; important.
Jalehbuoey, an atonement.
Jalehemeh, denial.
Jalehboatoke, gospel; word; of God.
Jalehiol, salvation.
Jalehianeh, or more properly jaleh-Conception.
Jalehsin, knowledge.
Jamaththin, trouble.
Kah, here.
Kakim, to lisp; stutter.
Kakoh, a canker.
Kakoh a crab.
Kameutha, to encourage.
Ken, recently.
Kang, corn.
Kang or Karang to teach; to instruct; to learn.
Kangkooa, only; even.
Kan'jeh, to feed.
Kank, a bug, pl. sl.
Kank, a moth, pl. sl.
Kanttha, to shut; to close.
Kappa, a wing, pl. thth.
Kassaa, a basket pl. thth.
Kassbol, to bow to; to do obeisance.
Kassoe, to oppress; to trouble.
Kassem, to stand.
Kath, hard; loud; strong; firm.
Kattthali, to harden; to make firm.
Keel, or keneel, or ke, but; them.
Ke, to see; to behold; to expect to hope.
Ke, a cross bow.
Keh, manliness; nobly.
Keb, may; aux. verb.
Kehm, alone, ...
Kekkêlô, quickly.
Kekêng, a skul. pl. thâ: hîhí; ozâ; ozâ.
Kêl, a monkey, pl. sî.
Kêlfa, an officer.
Kelleng, fine; beautiful; 'good; 'important.
Kellengkaban, very fine.
Kêm, a Kettle.
Kêmeh, a 'hundred.
Kensê, a shirt, pl. thâ:.
Ken, to entreat.
Ken, a knife.
Ken or { as; lest; that not; like; appear; Ken'nyeh.} as; lest; that not; like; appear.
Kendebra, a captive.
Kenna, a rainbow.
Kenna, to govern; to command.
Kenny, wax; a 'candle.
Kenny, to show; to manifest; (kê'nyeh.)
Kentri, a ground nut.
Kentthi, to 'break; 'as a stick.
Kenya, an 'uncle.
Kêr, or Kr, a 'shëkê; a 'serpent, pl. sî.
Ketket, oftentimes.
Keth, a part; a division.
Keth, to cut; to wound; to bruise.
Keth, bosom; breast; chest. Sometimes Kethêb.
Keththy, to clasp, as the hands together.
Keyendapan, to pity; pity; mercy.
Keyl, to bite.
Keyleb, biteb. '1
Ki, this; by.
Kîl, an alligator; 'a crockodilè, pl. sî?
kohi, home.
koka, a shoe, pl. h.
kolo, glorified.
kuloa, where?
koloh, to mind; to attend to; to meddle with.
kolio, a cockroach, pl. si.
kolioo, the same; self.
kolioo, seed; produce.
koma, to comply; to go with.
komen, to go down.
koom, d. child; offspring.
koomeh or g.
koottha, a shell.
koon, gone.
kong, an aul, vert. in.
kong, a branch of a palm tree.
kong to inter; to bury.
konmang, a bowl.
koo, property; inheritance.
koo, spoken of; to profess; to declare.
koofo, pantaloons.
koofoo, a disease of the skin.
kogba, a general; a commander.
koob, to blame.
kookoo, a hut; a tent.
kool, to drink; to suck.
kooloong, a goat, pl. si.
kooloongboh, a harp, pl. tthi.
koon, the belly; the womb, pl. tthi.
koon, to bend.
koonan, to complain; to show; to inform.
koonkin, about.

koonk, for the sake of.
koonng, inside; within; inward.
koos, to vomit.
koos, to hide.
koottha, to plough; to dig.
koothanoh, 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.
kot, cursed; accused.
kottha, cloth; calico.
kotthabinkathen, a sheet, pl. tthi.
kotthakathel, canvas; coarse cloth.
kotthale, a carpet; a foot cloth.
kotthatoek, a cloak, pl. tthi.
krir, round.
kunth, to catch.
kuntheh, caught.
kuntha, a chain, pl. tthi.
kunurung, a flock; a herd.
kus, to hinder; to prevent.
kuth, a straw.
kuthanaa, toothache.
kung, twenty.
kungliamenn, one hundred.

La, so; it; why; which; what; as, La hoon a?
What is coming?
Laa, a wife.
Laba or ) to forgive; to have pity.
Lap. ) to have pity.
Labileh, therefore? therefore.
Laga, a troop, pl. a.
Lah, a louse. pl. i or s1.
Lakan, a female, pl. a.
Labēh, a hearth; a fire-place; an oxen.
Lalla, an oar; a paddle, pl. tth1. or-n.
Lam, to endure; to last.
Lamagba, everlasting.
Lan, of it; in it; in these.
Lan, or lanyeh, why?
Lāneh, to believe.
Lāneh, faith, belief.
Lane, that; those.
Lang, a bridge pl. tth1.
Langani, to claim.
Langbang, a young man; a bridegroom.
Lani, to confess.
Lanlo, where; whereabouts.
Lammibooleng, nevertheless; howbeit.
Lanth, to hang.
Lanththatōk, to impend; to hang upon.
Lanung, these.
Lap, to blush.
Lap, to forgive.
Laithang, the thigh, pl. tth1.
Le, low down; below; down; on the ground.
Le, if; that; provided.
Le, a spot.
Le, before; first; ahead.
Lebang, an unmarried woman.
Lembe, an orange pl. n.  n.
Leu, a bat, pl. si.
Leu, news.
Leudal, careless; idle.
Lengi, to visit; to salute.
 Ler, to lead; to conduct.
Levul, afar; far; abroad.
Lewongh, to lend.
Libang, angrily; badly.
Libool, now; at once.
Libonyage, a.
Libqy, service.
Lighbry, the earth; the ground.
Lijhem, fire.
Lill mah, mi, myself.
Lill mah, wo, himself.
Lill mah ngha'n, yourselves.
Lill mah noa, yourselves.
Limennting, seven times.
Limilling, the tongue, pl. thî on' si; thî on' sii.
Limith, hatred; odium.
Lin, reason.
Linkr, double.
Linyamma, judgment.
Lipî, beauty.
Lipoomoh, youth.
Lipuoy, active; smart; lively.
Lisal, rainy season; cold weather.
Lisal, health.
Liwook, slavery; bondage.
Liwooo, death.
Liwooa, evil; evil thing.
M

M, a contraction of moa.
Mā, 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.
Mānih, to be unworthy; to be unkind; unfit.
Manoh, those.
Mānoh, a free person.
Manna, foolishness; absurdity; nonsense.
Mantthenka, butter.
Matth, to hide.
Matthin or 1 secret; hidden.
Matthineh.
Mbenel, antiquity; old time.
Mbeteika, or jā mbeteika, foolishness.
Mbogbammathisoo, 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 1 a looking-glass.
Memleheliikā'n, a looking-glass.
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.
Meni, to set on fire.
Menn five.
Mennbool, six.
Menneh, clay; chalk.
Mennhyiol, nine.
Mennrah, eight.
Mentning, seven.
Mentthi reeds—to make mats.
Messa, a table, pl. thū.
Messei, a needle, pl. m.
Metthil, to paste; to close; to fill up.
Mgber, cruel; brutal.
Mgboorooa, the ocean.
Mi, my.
Mī, that.
Mīh, beads (small.)
Min, the nose, pl. thī.
mīn, a spirit.
mīnyamung; an evil spirit.
mīnna seems; it would seem; likely.
mīnpum, a ghost; a spirit.
mīnthbul, bold; courageous.
mīnthan, cowardly.
mīnwoaị, a bad spirit; the devil.
mīreh, to watch; to lurk.
mīnth, to hate; to abhor; to dislike.
mīnthēl, to shine; to glisten.
mīnthnoh, an enemy.
mīyuṣn, a stranger.
mīn, water.
mēnēngbīt, ebb tide.
mēnēnjetēh, fresh water.
mēnēmēh, sea water.
mēnēpeeh, full tide.
moa, thou; you.
moah, a nipple pl. thī.
moaị, a contraction—come; here; you come.
moaọa, a bushel pl. thī.
moaọ, to drive; to sink; to go down.
moh, milk.
moi, liquor; palm wine.
moindō, rum; spirits.
mōllo, price; measure; paid.
mōnoh, a Mohammedan.
mōnivilling, to backslide.
moo, yet; now.
moo, to hew; to fell.
mooř or oo, a blanket pl. thī.
moořlo, the forehead.
mooke, or mōokoor, to creep; to crawl.
moonk, to reply.

Na, a spider, pl. sī.
Nā, a cow. Sometimes Nālakan.
Nah, may; might, (aux. verb.)
Nai, a road.
Nai, to tread upon.
Nāk, sickness; disease; pain, pl. nāktthā.
Nakhintthē, dropsy.
Nā'boot leprosy.
Nāpokan, 'bull, Nābōsēj, a bullock.
Nāpōmoh, a calf.
Nan, to draw; to constrain; to pull.
Nan or ọ day.
Nande, ọ day.
Nanda, riches; wealth.
Nbōktō, sandals.
Nboompōo, a raft.
Nboothtthā, restless; uneasy; muddy.
Nbus, see mbus, peace.
Nchang, teeth.
N'che, be; be you; be thou.
Ncheck, pride.
Nchenk, hatred; malice.
Nchin, dung; manure.
Ncheo, mangroves.
Nchummahleh, love; dearly beloved.
Ndal, ink; soot.
Ndangbang, young men.
Nde or beliold; see.
Ndikel, hunger; hungry.
Ndoa, or where?
Ndoaioa, days.
Ndok, the right hand.
Ndung, gold.
Ne, a step, pl. n.
Neb, a foot, pl. n.
Neb, with.
Nehnen, ever.
Neki or 
Nekil (to hurt; to pain; to wound.
Nemel, to taste.
Nemele, tasted.
Nemin, an echo.
N-n, a year pl. tthi.
Ngbeman, fruit.
Ngbendeh, a current.
Ngbeng, an ornament; a bracelet.
Ngber, febr., moisture.
Ngberi or
Ngbehr, cruel tyrannical.
Ngbonkoh, a wilderness.
Ngbonktha, wild; bleak; desolate.
Ngha, they; their; them.
Nghanneh, they which; they who.
Ngho, if; if it; as; likely; sometimes, again.
Nghel, the sea; see hefl.
Nghel, to tempt; temptation.
Nghelnoh, a tempter.
Ngho, them.
Ngo, to blot, gui.
Ngoheheh, pleasure; joy.
Nioah 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; carcass.
Njalmahnhunkobah, mutton.
Njeh, food provisions.
Nkak, rust.
Nkeffedre, red pepper.
Nkeffethi, black pepper.
Nkem, brass.
Nken, thyself.
Nken, alone; solitary.
Nkontre, ground-nuts.
Nkokoelong, seed.
Nkongh, hinges.
Nkung, blood.
Nlap, shame; mercy; forgiveness.
Nlap to repent.
Nileh, self; own name.
Nloai, days; sleeps.
Nloai.m, deep sleep.
Nlōlan or ndōlan, the last.
Noa, you; your; plural of noan.
Noh, a person.
Nobhiaattho-athulebiting, a hypocrite.
Noh boott, one person.
Noh, chelie, a wealthy man.
Noh, ekakoo, an heir.
Noh, gbassah, ———
Noh, gbineh, a captain.
Noh, kōsi, mediator.
Noh, lemeh, a follower.
Noh, ma, a woman.
Noh, nyamma, a judge.
Noh, poorong, a fugitive; a vagabond.
Noh, Pakan, a man.
Nokoth, to trash.
Noma, thread; yarn.
Nom, to find; to discover.
Nong, this; must.
Noth, soft; tender.
Npittika, foolish.
Nquia, grease; lard; oil.
Nqumum, palm-oil.
Nquth, cowardly; fearful.
Nqueh, taken.
Nrum, medicine.
Nrumtōn, a dose of medicine.
Nrum. p. rheumatism.
Nse-kool, morning; dawn.
Nseyung, first; foremost.

suchah, tribulation.
Asun, a dream.
Aswe, soap.
Nthannu or } a trick; sport; fun.
Nthenthis } a trick; sport; fun.
Nthiling, urine.
Nthinh, or ntn, sense; knowledge; wisdom.
Nthiu, wise; sensible.
Nthou, or ton, a grape-vine.
Nthong, stools.
Ntunapem or ntunapem, weapons.
Nu, iron; anchor; tools.
Nungba, 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.
Nyathī or } to kiss to lick.
Nyathin
Nyék, (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.
Nyisá, see yisí, to wipe.
Nyitth, a vein.
Nyor, right ear)
nyoomp or { to wink; to blink.
nyoomph }
nyoomgbuleh, to win the heart; to conclude.
yoomi or noomi, to plot out; to forgive; to extinguish.
nyum ;out,
nyung to leap; to immerge from:

O

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

P

Pä, now.
Pa, a sore. pl, m.
Paang evening:
Pañí an apron. pl, tthì.
Pa hu used in the sense of not.
Pak, bone. pl, tthì.
Pak or { to shake; to tremble; to be afraid.
 Pakil }
Paka, to pay; to repay; to reward.
Pakah the back bone.

Pakiskun', a fine! (that is payment of a fine)
Pakne, to move; to shake.
Pál, the sun.
Pál, a parrot. pl, sì.
Pallì, daily day.
Pallìh, sunshine.
Pallikoucheth, sunset.
Pankil, a fiddle; a harp. pl, tthì.
Panith, to tie; to bind; fasten.
Panah, to defend.
Panahnoh, a defender
Pe, a stone pl, tthì.
Peebalka, a slate.
Peh, almost.
Peh, a serpent; a, Boa.
Peh, they.
Pehì, more; full again; once more; also.
Peì, a shoulder pl. tthì.
Peì, to fill.
Pekeh, full; filled.
Pekmbôl, deceitful.
Pel or { to break though; to destroy.
Peleh }
Peleh, broken.
Pele, an egg. pl, tthì.
Pele, a load; loading.
Pell, a net.
Pellì, ride.

Pêntì, war; Anyapêm, an army.
Pêm, silent; gentle; quiet; slow; calm.
Pempe, to die (the whole body as with a rope.)
Peng, to step; to jump.
Penì, to speak loud; to shout; to scream.
Pente, brother. pl, sì or m.
Pentthînìeh, to cleave.
Peppe, a calabash.
Pentingka, a flint.
Perih also.
Peruh, to try.
Perneh, to learn.
Pettheh, sweet.
Petthehoa, very sweet; delicious.
Petthhamam, fun; sport.
Pi, dusk.
Piia, an arm; sometimes a hand; pl., thi
Piangok, the right arm.
Pieh, an elephant. pl., si.
Pih, a lightening bug.
Pike, late.
Pilling, around; to surround; to beset.
Pin, a pin. pl., i or m.
Piin, 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, get moa reh,—you turn your heart.
Pingkinmanoh, to emancipate.
Pinna, bought. (past tense from buy)
Pipa, a cask; a barrel pl. si or m.
Pitika, doubt.
Pithe, black.
Piyoh, a hog. pl., si.
Piyepkan, a boar. pl., si.
Piyoom or piak, a hippopotamus.
pooh, to incite; to stir.
poollook, grass; flowers.
poom, some.
poon, to scratch.
poong 'to boil.'
poopt, lime.
pooonth, to mash; to bruise.
poooh, taken; see poo.
poooth, to dip.
pooothmneh, to strong.
pooothel, or pl putridet.
pooothool, 
pooopung, sufficiently; freely.
pooos, to peal.
pooth, a swamp; dirt.
potho, white.
potthonoh, a white man.
pothtinghat, a sup; a part.
pum, a leaf, pl. tthi.
pum, a corpse.
pung, to throw; to cast.
punk, to peal.
puooyeh, to raise,
pussoa, better; much.
putthel, to rot.

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

Queyyeh, to shout; to make a noise.
Quin, rudeness; disobedience.
Qok, to contain.

R.

Ra, a kind of snake.
Rah, three.
Rai, a book; a letter. pl tthi.
Rain, skin; leather.
Rainobatoke, the Bible, pl. tthi.
Rainpolneh, a bill of divórcement.
Ram, family; tribe; race, pl. tthi.
Ram'ilmy, to worship.
Rammel, to dress (as à wound) to cure.
Ranka, an appeal to God to avenge.
Rassa, a fig. Thok rassa, a kind of fig tree.
Reh, the, see leh.
Rék, to build.
Reke, a kind of food.
Remptthan, to gird; girled.
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.
Riththi, darkness; gloom.
Rithny, dark place; a prison.
Röth, this; commonly lô.
Roa, a signal; a sign.
Roak, to reap; to cut. (rice.)
Rômô, a patch; a piece; pl. tthï.
Rontma, a nail. pl. n.
Rooba, bless.
Rooban, blessed.
Roonth, to push; to drive.
Roos, to renounce; to set aside.
Rum, wood.
Rumphem, firewood.
Rung, a mountain. pl. ï.
Rung, candid; true; honest.
Rung, truth.

S
Sa, reed.
Sabba, a law; an ordinance. pl. ñi.
Sah, to escape; to run; to run off.
Säi, to make palm wine.
Säï, a humming bird.
Sai, the beard.
Saih, dry season.
Säk, to spread.
Säk, to be late.
Sak, an instrument to catch fish.
Saka, sacrifice.
Sakatôk, for the sake of; through.
Sakï, a dart. pl. n.
Sakil, to swim.
Säkin, spread out.
Säkô, sometimes pronounced as if sagô. It

generally repeated by the Sherbros, when they
wish to disavow any thing in the strongest man-
ner——no; not.
Sambôh, to abuse.
Samma, a gentleman; pl. ña.
Sampa, a ba-ket. pl. n.
Samoak, a guinea hen.
Sang, to warm.
Sangapatthô, a cucumber.
Säng, to sow.
Säng, to was.
Sangkinneh, warm, from Sang or Sangkina.
Sânk, ginger.
Sanna, new; not old.
Santth, large.
Sêh, a spoon.
Sekali, to dry.
Sekel, drought.
Sekke, thankfulness; gratefulness; thanks.
Selle, to pray.
Sêm, to stand.
Sêmeh, standing.
Sêmeh, to seek.
Semmê, to ordain; to appoint.
Sêmmeting, order; regularity.
Sêmmeting, to straighten.
Sende, a band; a belt.
Sennô, an exclamation of welcome.
Sênt, small money. shënt—sometimes.
Sêntstheng or shëntstheng, a finger-nail.
Sëti, by the side; of close by.
Sëtry, or more properly Sëry, witness.
Setth, a worm. pl. ɨ.
Seving, to scatter; to break up; to adjourn.
Shat, see Səi.
Shembh, holy; set apart; honored; hollowed.
Sir, and; then.
Sick, ready; fit; prepared.
Sih, exactly.
Sih, to know; to understand; to learn; to have sense.
Shlengbi, omnicient.
Sihk, wisdom; knowledge.
Sír, to fasten.
Sil, a sting.
Silal, playing.
Silin, to vex; to make angry, Silhē; vexed.
Siloa, a bee. pl. ɨ.
síloa, honey.
simma, the nostrils.
simmi, to spoil; to plunder; to spend.
simminy'-hen, extravagance.
sinā, cattle.
sin, to play; to make fun. pl. tūthi.
sinn, poor; sad; destitute.
sinthemel, a banana. pl. n.
sīoa, shaw; pshaw.
sīra, a saw. pl tūthi.
sō, an arrow. pl. n.
sō, to clean; to heal.
sosai, to complete; to match; to finish.
soaklekan, or ɨ a hen; a fowl. pl. əi.
soakma, ɨ.
soakpokan, a rooster.

SHERBRO AND ENGLISH BOOK.

soakool, an itch.
soal, to be saucy.
soam, to trust; to rely upon; to lean upon.
soni, to trust; to rely upon; to lean upon.
soanthkendeh, a candle; a lamp. pl. tūthi.
soanthh, to light; to illuminate.
soathan, to get; to obtain; to profit.
soi, to deceive; to frighten; to tempt.
sakoh, season.
sōkōnoh, a priest. pl. əsəko.
sol, to whittle.
sōlom, a lizard pl. ɨ.
sōŋ, to turn aside; to avert.
sōno, or soh, to trim a lamp.
sōnth, to comb.
sōnthōk, a comb. pl. tūthi.
sōo, a finger. pl. tūthi.
sōoayęng, the middle finger.
sōolpal, the forefinger; sunfinger.
sōom, a hill. (of a bird.) pl. tūthi.
sōon, the lip. pl. tūthi.
sōong, the dintreanna.
sōong sand, pl. ɨ.
sōong'ndung, gold dust. pl. ɨ.
sōoonsŏonkōa, to alter; to change.
sōonk, to cure; to heal.
soonth, a speck; a crumb; a particle.
sōopokan, the thumb. — male-finger.
sōungel, little finger; behind finger.
sōpā, a sword.
sōrkba, trouble.
sōssoli, a feast.
Stana, satan, (not pure sherbro)
sottho, to receive; to choose.
sukoza, a mast, pl. n.
sun, to cheat; to deceive; to devour; to eat; to consume.
sunda, a lion, pl. si.
sunthtoko, or nsunthtoko, 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. thi.
swoa, to learn; to affirm.

Ta, son.
Të, small; young.
Taben, a desolate place, dilapidated place.
Tabeth, or tthaleh, a pipe.
Tabmo, a boy; a child.
Tam, to write; to mark.
Tang, to cry; to lament; to mourn.
Tangtang, the shoulder, pl. thi.
Tangkil, an eel fish.
Tek, lust.
Tell, to join; to connect.
Tellim, joined.
Tellon or tthelleh or thellen, to beseech; to ask to entreat.
Tem, time.
Temdoa, when? at what time?
Tök, to watch; guard.
Tok, up; above; on; sometimes the sky.
Tokmitthelele, lightening.
Tôn, little; less; small. tön ah tön very little.
Tong, a post; a joist; a beam.
Tôngkì, 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 tê, or tê; a town. pl. têh
Trîbai, a capital (town)
Ttha, or thahan or thaneh, they which; they who; they that.
Ttha, then.
Tthabu, 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.
Ttheh, to hear; to hearken; to obey; sometimes it is Tthewhoy

Tthëik, a little.
Ttheineh, sick.
Tthek, see Tthak.
Ttheikin, feeling.
Ttheiyang, conversation.
Tthelôm, to obey.
Tthem, to crack; to break.
Tthen, [see ten].
Ttheni, to feel.
Tthenekei, to hurt, to chastise; to make suffer.
Tthenk, to unload; to lift.
Tthenth, held.
Tthenthe, a curtain.
Tthentheng, to latch.
Tthethel, a grasshopper, pl. si.
Ttheveling, behind; after.
Tthichal, a short bench; a seat.
Tthiche, before; ahead; future.
Tthikla, to trade; to bargain.
Tthi, black.
Tthilôl, to revile; to curse.
Tthikool, ashes.
Tthiyeng, among; between.
Tthibintithing, the joint of the hand.
Tthibuleh, the countenance; the surface; the right.
Tthibheeh, a journey.
Tthichau, a battle; fight.
Tthikool, sweat; perspiration.
Tthikool, bellows.
Tthikimoa, flight.
Ttôtha, grandmother.
Tthim, to twist; to coil.
Tthi'pis, rags
Tthō, a bush; a jungle.
Tthōh, to drive; to put out.
Tthohai, to dip.
Tthohnheh, to wash.
Tthōm, to beg; to ask.
Tthōngka, judgement; palaver.
Tthongwool, to keep; to entertain.
Tthokmanthanthani, 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.
Tthoooh, to fast.
Tthooohh, to measure.
Tthook, heat; warmth.
Tthookel, see thēkool.
Tthoonkan, to trouble; to annoy.
Tthooloa, to compare.
Tthoonoh, to seek; to explore; to hunt; to search.
Tthoomoai, a dog. pl, si.
Tthoon, to earn.
Tthoomo, a net. pl, n.
Ttoonk, deep.
Tthoonk, a corner.
Tthongba, a cannon. pl, n
Tthorkōtok, travail; to be in pain.
Tthōthō, a sore; a boil.
W.

Wä, a palm-tree.

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

Wan, the skin.

Wäng, a daughter, pl., n.

Wang, ten. See wong.

Wanté, sister, pl., n.

Wangtem, virgin, girl, pl., n.

Wantéyammo, aunt.

Warrang, plainly.

Weh, see veh.

Wehne, fierce; savage.

Wejich, lasting; everlasting.

Whair, unawares; softly.

Whëh, or nghwhëh, weather; nature.

Whëhil, please.

Whëghëh, pleasure; joy; happiness.

Whonëh, to restore to life.

Wilha, see villah, sometimes.

Witthë, to dissolve; to lose.

Woa, he; she.

Woah, how? why?

Woak, to ring; to squeeze.

Woa, bod, [see worre or warreh.]

Worang, to give; to grant; to supply; to offer.

Worang'wool, to sell.

Woa'no, this one; that one.

Wornung, a creature; a thing.

Woh, yet.

Wôh or } to throw; to fire as a gun.

Wôhoà, }

Woi, —

Woiih, to fear; to be afraid.

Woimo, named.

Woêke, to lament.

Woîh, to be frightened.

Wom, to send.

Womhëh, to shew; to show.

Womnohëbëtëke, an angel.

Wong, to cry; sometimes wong.

Wongoh, to curse.

Wongool, [see woa'ng'wool.]

Wongëh, to shew, etc.

Wong, a leech.

Woo, to die.

Wooli, death. sometimes liwool.

Worou, to soto.

Wone, bad; sin; wickedness; wicked; incor-

rect.

Wöthèh, a burden; a load.

Wötttheh, with koon, to conceive.

Wum, a canoe; a boat, pl.; thing.

Wumpëthë, a ship.

Wumnbimi, a steamer.
wun, him; her.
wungon to curse.
wunneh, that one; all; he; that, &.
wungot, to send; salutation; to make present;
wungoot, (see woang’wool;)
wunyen, himself.
wuoyya, is he? is she? the a or ya is used to denote a question.

Y

Yaa, mother.
Ya, I.
Yah, to cook.
Yahan, to bid farewell, sometimes, yaahneh.
Yah, a cat.
Yaai, foolish; levity; words of contempt.
Yam, to yawn; to gape.
Yamba, a devil.
Yamboo, a dress. pl, thiti.
Yampha, to backbite; to make trouble; to betray; to report.
Yahnna, a window.
Yangkang, a cavé.
Yano, a brook; a stream. pl, ttdi.
Yangyn, myself.
Yattth, to pull; to row.
Yatthang, a centipede. pl, si.
Ye, even; so; then.
Yeh, now; when; why? because.
Yehu, same; the same.
Yee, to interpret; to open.

Yelaai, now; at this time.
Yemma, desire; wish.
Yemmoon, equal; just; level.
Yemmanjoh, appetite.
Yen, a thing; an affair.
Yendapan, to feel for; to compassionate.
Yeng, finely lovely.
Yengchek, fishes.
Yenkelleng, a good thing.
Yenna, what?
Yenkriko, a globe; a round body.
Yentontun, an arch; a bent thing.
Yenqueyn, a thing captured.
Yenwehn, a horrible affair.
Yetthi, to grab; to hold; to occupy.
Yinyen, ourselves.
Yi, we.
Yih, to ask; to enquire; to open; to uncover.
Yinng, an exclamation of fear.
Yik, a key.
Yiki, a plant; an herb; a vegetable pl n.
Yikitttha, to shake.
yil, drunk; intoxicated.
yin, we.
yissa, to pull; to hoist.
yobool, to loose.
yoh, to groan.
yok, to carry; to bear.
yok, a long red bead. pl, n.
yom, to acknowledge; to own; to be willing; to answer; to reply.
yoph, a fish, pl, ying.
yook, to plant; to sow.
yōung, to receive; to embrace.

FINIS.