HANDBOOK OF BULU

BY

GEORGE L. BATES

REVISED EDITION, WITH THE VOCABULARY
REVISED AND MUCH ENLARGED BY THE
AUTHOR AND SILAS F. JOHNSON, M. D.

ELECTRONIC EDITION BY T. OYONO, M.D.

Printed by
The Halsey Memorial Press
Elat, Cameroun
West Africa
1926

Electronic edition by Theophile Oyono Meye
Besancon France
2016
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SYNOPSIS OF GRAMMATICAL SKETCH

ORTHOGRAPHY AND PHONETICS

1. The following letters and marked letters are used in writing Bulu:

   a b d e é f g i j k l m ñ o ô p s t u v w y z

   *Note.*——The letter h is not used, but the sound of h is heard in some exclamations, and in a sort of corrupted pronunciation of v, as "hé" for vé.

2. Sounds of Vowels.

   - a has the "Italian" sound as in "father," but shortened; yet never becoming flat like "a" in "cat."

   - e is like "short e" in "met," but often modified into an obscur sound like "u" in "but," or final "a" in "Emma." The sound is always clear (short "e") in syllables ending in n, e.g., ten is pronounced just like English "ten"; it is always obscur (like "u" in "but") in syllables where it is final, e.g., fé, ke, &c.; and in syllables ending in k or ñ, e.g., bek is pronounced just like English "buck", and sen like English "sung." In
syllables ending otherwise the sound of e is really intermediate between
the two sounds; e, g., in mes it has a sound intermediate between the
vowel sounds in "mess" and in "must."

é is like "ey" in "they;" but short. It is used only at the end of words,
and in the prefix é.

i is like "i" in "machine", and is shortened in some words, yet never
becomes the flat sound of "i" in "pin"; dim in Bulu has a sharper vowel
sound than "dim" in English.

ó is French "ô", or English "o" in "nor."

ô is French "ô", or English "o" in "note;" but it has a tendency to ap-
proach the sound of u, and is often mistaken for it if carelessly pronoun-
ced by a Bulu.

u is sounded like German "u", or English "oo" in "noon."

3 COMBINATIONS OF VOWELS — Two vowels often stand together in the same
syllable, e.g., kaé, kôé, koé, kui; but they have each its proper sound,
and though not separated sufficiently to produce two syllables, are not
quite amalgamated into diphthongs.

Note.—In this the pronunciation of Bulu differs from that of Fang. For instance, in
the Bulu word kui, the u and i have their proper sounds; in the same word in Fang, the u
and i unite to form a sound like French "u."

In this book a double vowel is used to represent a prolonged vowel
sound, as in the word dîi and loon.

4 SOUNDS OF CONSONANTS. — These generally have their ordinary English
sounds. The following need further explanation:

f (which is used only at the beginning of syllables) has something of an
explosive sound like "pf," yet not strong enough to justify use of "pf" in spelling; e.g., *fôn*, almost *pfôn*.

*w* in combination with a preceding guttural (*k* or *g*) has a similar explosive sound, obtained by bringing the lips lightly together in beginning to utter it. The combinations which it occurs are *kw, ñkw* and *ñgw*.

*Note.* — This explosive sound does not seem to the author of this Grammatical Sketch sufficiently strong to justify the insertion of *p* and *b* making *kpw, ñkpw*, and *ñgbw*, which represent more of a sound than there is and making long and hard-looking combinations. The attempt to simplify these by spelling *ñpw* and *ñbw* errs by leaving out the essential sounds *k* and *g*. (See note on the spelling at the beginning of Vocabulary.)

*ñ* has the sound of "ng" in "singer" (not of "ng" in "finger," which is really two sounds, *ñ* and *g*).

*ty* is used for the sound of English "ch" in "church."

*Note.* — This is inaccurate, as the sound of "ch" is not really a combination of *t* and *y.* But the use of *ty* has become established in Bulu; otherwise the author would have liked to use the letter *c*, which has been adopted for this sound in many Bantou languages.

5 **COMBINATIONS OF CONSONANTS.** — Syllables are always either open (*i.e.* end with the vowel), or end with one of the following consonants:—*k, p, t, s, l,* or a nasal (*m, n,* or *ñ*).

Syllables may begin either with any single consonant (except *p* or *ñ*); or a combination in which either (*a*) a nasal is prefixed to another consonant, as *nt, mb, ñk &c.;* or (*b*) *y* or *w* follows another consonant, as *kw, k, ny, ty, &c.;* or (*c*) a nasal precedes and *w* or *y* follows another consonant, as *nty, mbw, ñkw.*

The above tends greatly to limit the range of combination of sounds to
form words in Bulu. As the language is also averse to long words, the number of possible words is much restricted, and there is a great employment of homonyms, two or more words pronounced (and of course spelled) alike but different in meaning, and doubtless different in origin. A glance at almost any page of the Vocabulary will show this.

6 **The Nasal Letters, m, n, and ñ**, when prefixed to other consonants, represent virtually the same sound as modified by the following consonant. Before b, v, f, p, or another m, the nasal is always m; before g, k, and w, the nasal is ñ; before other consonant the nasal is n.

7 **The Letter K and the Apostrophe.** — In Bulu the sound of k is not usually uttered between two vowels. Where k should be so used, nothing is heard but a slight breathing, or a mere gap or hiatus. This gap is represented in writing by the apostrophe (‘). Often the presence of a suppressed k in a word is hard to detect, at least if rapidly pronounced. But it can be proven in some cases by its occasional use; for instance, the pronunciation *makan* has been heard *ma’an*. The suppressed k can be demonstrated beautifully by comparison with neighboring dialects, since in them, both in Fang and in the north dialects like Yéwôndô and Bene, the k has become a lightly uttered g; e.g., *sa’ale* is in Fang *sagele*, and *afô’ôlô* is in Bene *afôgele*.

Many words end in k if spoken in a pause; but if another word follows closely, the vowel before the k is repeated after it, and k is dropped out; e.g., *ébak*, a hoe (if spoken alone), but *éba’a jam*, my hoe (in Fang *ébage zam*).

This subject of the suppressed k will come up again in connection with the "k Form" of Verbs.

8 **A word ending in consonant,** when there follows closely another word begin-
ning with a consonant, requires a slight vowel sound after it, making a little buffer syllable between the two words. For this slight vowel sound e is used in writing, though in speaking the sound is so slight that it might be any vowel, e.g., ônon, a bird, but ônone via, one bird.

A final p when this buffer e is added becomes almost or quite b in sound, but here p will always be used in spelling; thus, to bite is lôp; to bite you is lôpe wo, though pronounced almost or quite lôbe wo.

This insertion of a slight buffer sound explains the modification of final k referred to under 7; thus for my hoe, first the buffer e was inserted between ébak and jam, then the k (coming between the two vowels) was dropped out, and finally the e left in contact with a was assimilated to it, thus making éba’a out of ébak.

**Assimilation of Vowels.** — There is in Bulu a strong tendency to make an unaccented vowel the same as the preceding accented one. For instance, in the verbs bebe, bômbô, timbi, and lumbu, the syllables –be, –bô, -bi, and –bu all represent the same unaccented verbal ending, with the vowel assimilated to the accented syllable. This accounts for the frequency in the language of words having the same vowel in successive syllables, as Bulu, bili, afô’ôlô, etc.

Often the unaccented vowel is influenced by the accented one, without being assimilated to it. Thus many verbs end in é, or i according to the vowel in the accented syllable — in é when is a, ô or o, in i when it is u, e.g., ba’ê, sôté, solé, kuli, futi &c.

*Note.* — In like manner, when two vowels are used together in the same syllable (see 3), é is used after a, ô or o, i after u.

**Elision.** — A final vowel may be elided in pronunciation before a word begin-
ning with a vowel (i.e., before the vowel a, é, and ô used as Noun Prefixes, and before a, ate, and abe), e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
ty' \text{ éŋgoñ} & \text{ for } tya \text{ éŋgoñ} \\
mesaé m' \text{ ônon} & \text{ for } mesaé me \text{ ônon} \\
m' a \text{ ke for } me a \text{ ke} \\
w' \text{ abe ke for } wo abe ke
\end{align*}
\]

But since this elision may be made or not, at the will of the speaker, it will not indicated in print in this book, but the full spelling, tya éŋgoñ, mesaé me ônon, me a ke, wo abe ke, given. Thus the use of the apostrophe (') may be confined to the indication of a suppressed \textit{k}.

11 \textbf{SILENT L.—} Final \textit{l} in a word followed by a pause becomes silent: thus nkôl, mbil, jal, before a pause become nkô, mbi, ja. But when such a word is closely followed by another word, the \textit{l} is restored (and the buffer \textit{e} added) if the following word begins with a consonant: e.g., nkôle wu, this hill, jale avé? which village?

12 \textbf{ACCENT.—} A large proportion of the words in Bulu are monosyllables. Of the remainder, the greater part consists of words made up of a stem and a Noun Prefix. In such words, the prefix has an accent of its own, being pronounced almost like a separate word; e.g., in é-bak, bi-bak where the é- and bi- are prefixes, both syllables have a like stress.

In the (comparatively few) words of more than one syllable without the prefix, the first syllable, or the first of the stem, has a strong accent, the one or more following being lightly pronounced, e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
yemeya—\text{accent on } yem \\
ndeñe—'le & \text{ " " } ndeñ \\
afô‘ôlô & \text{ " " } a-fô
\end{align*}
\]
(the $a$ being a noun prefix).

*Note.*—In Fang these unaccented syllables are pronounced so lightly that their vowels fade into the obscure $e$, so that we have, for instance, in place of bômele in Fang. Compare also the Bene word afôgele cited under 7.

### Tones

Certain words in Bulu are always spoken in a higher tone than that of the ordinary speech, and others in a lower tone than ordinary. This often affords in speaking a means of distinguishing between words pronounced, in other respects, alike, and written and printed exactly alike. There are many set of two or more of such homonyms, distinguished only by the tone. But more than this: the tone is a necessary part of pronunciation of every word of the language.

This is a matter that was at first little attended to in learning Bulu. The Writer well remembers the long unavailing efforts of certain black friends to make him perceive the difference between the word for "monkey" and the word for "snail." The fact that the white man so often speaks the word the wrong tone is probably the chief obstacle to the understanding of his talk by native, especially those unaccustomed to hearing him.

This use of variations of pitch or tone precludes the use of them in modulating the voice for the sake of "expression"—for emphasis, interrogation, etc. Such modulation is used only to a very limited extent in speaking Bulu. The disposition to the voice in speaking Bulu as we do in our own language is very hard to overcome. When we say "Take plenty!" the voice of course slides upward on the word "plenty"; and when we try to say the same thing in Bulu it will involuntarily slide upward on the corresponding Bulu word "abwi." But this is wrong—*abwi* is always in the low tone. Emphasis on *abwi* must be expressed in some other way, as by slow utterance or by repetition—"*abwi abwi*." So also in reading in passage of the Bulu translation of the Bible, the white man will give it the modulation of voice to which
he is accustomed in the familiar English, while a native will give it a peculiar intonation which is really the only correct Bulu pronunciation. The missionary lady did wisely who learned from her pupils to repeat the Twenty-third Psalm as said with their modulation. In general, all efforts to learn Bulu must be efforts to imitate the natives.

Songs and hymns translated into Bulu and set to tunes must continually violate the true pronunciation. Native Bulu songs never have tunes applicable to different sets of words or different stanzas, but consist merely of short sentences in which the natural intonation of speech is followed.

The "drum language" for which is used the special drum (nkul) so constructed as to give forth different tones when beaten, is founded on the intonations of the voice used in speaking. Similar to the drum language is what might almost be called a "whistling language" for short conversations may be carried on by merely whistling, the variation of tone in whistling being made to suggest those of the corresponding spoken words. So, in speaking loudly to a person at a distance, it is not necessary for a native even to try to articulate the consonants of the words distinctly; the mere vowel sounds of the words, aided by the tones, are enough to suggest the words themselves.

**NOUN CLASSIFIERS**

**14 PARTS OF SPEECH.** — In Bulu (and Bantu languages generally) the categories of Noun and Verb include almost all the words of the language. The place of Adjectives is largely taken by nouns of quality, and auxiliary verbs are generally used for Adverbs. Prepositions are practically absent, the few little words sometimes standing as prepositions being also Conjunctions and Connective words generally.

But there is a kind of little words or prefixes, the importance and peculiarity of which entitles them to rank as a separate Part of Speech. They are called Noun
Prefixes or Noun Classifiers, and serve to classify the nouns by being prefixed to them to constitute the essential element of most pronouns, and to connect speech together by being repeated before modifiers and before verbs. They secure precision of language so admirably and neatly, that the absence of them in our civilised tongues must make these seem to Bantu speakers imperfect and clumsy.

**15 NOUN CLASSIFIERS or PREFIXES** are found in all Bantu languages and their various forms have been traced to certain original or typical ones. A list of these is printed in Werner's "Bantu Languages" but there taken from Carl Meinhof, is given below (with the omission of those not appearing, in any shape, in Bulu) — in the first column of the following table.

It is to be noted that some of the Bulu forms are totally different from those in this first column of the table. This fact is partly accounted for by the fact of borrowing by one class of nouns from another, as if the proper prefixes has been lost in some cases and their places supplied by those proper to other classes of nouns. Other differences can probably be accounted for by extensive phono tic changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meinhof's original Bantu prefixes</th>
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<th>As used in Bulu in Pronouns</th>
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<td>Before a Vowel</td>
<td>Before a Consonant</td>
<td>Before a Vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>m, n, or ñ</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ba</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>m, n, or ñ</td>
<td>õ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>li</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>d, j</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>Plural of Class IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>é</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>é</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>Singular of Class V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>Plural of Class V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>wanting</td>
<td></td>
<td>ny, j</td>
<td></td>
<td>Singular of Class III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>li-ni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plural of Class III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>bu</td>
<td>(A trace of this prefix is seen in a few nouns)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>pi</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>vi</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>vi</td>
<td>Singular of Class VI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. — Prefixes 2, 8, and 14, in the first column above are spelled with “b” instead of Meinhof’s “bilabial v”, which “in some languages has become h.”

16 **USE OF NOUN CLASSIFIERS.** — Though the use of these important little words or prefixes will be illustrated in all the following pages, a simple example may be given now as a preliminary view, in those two sentences:

*Bôt be ne minlam bebaé*, two people are in the towns.

*Bôt be ne minlam mibaé*, the people are in two towns.

Here *b-* of the noun *bôt*, people, is its classifier, *be* following is the same Used as Connective Pronoun (not translated in English), and *be-* of *bebaé* connects “two” with its noun people, in the first sentence; while in the second sentence *mi-* of *mibaé*, two, connects it with *minlam*, towns, whose classifier is *mi*.

The Noun Classifiers may be said to be used as follows:

(1) As Classifiers of nouns, dividing all nouns into a number of arbitrary grammatical classes, something like the genders in Latin, German, &c.

(2) As connecting links, attaching to each noun such other nouns, adjectives and adjective pronouns as modify it.

(3) As the chief element in pronouns.
CLASSES OF NOUNS

Class I.

17 Class I. Personal Class Singular with Prefix I., i.e., the appropriate Nasal before a consonant

( m, n, or ñ, see 6) m before a vowel; Plural with Prefix 2.

MU-BA Class of Torrend; Class I of most Bantu Grammars.

Note. — This nasal prefix is vocalised, pronounced almost em, en, eñ.

18 This class comprises:

(1) A small group of very common nouns designating persons —

(a) with stem beginning with a vowel.

môt, man, person Pl. bôt
moñgô, child " boñgô
mon, son or daughter " bon"—

mïnga and mïniga

and without the m- prefix:

ësa, father Pl. besa

(b) with stem beginning with a consonant:

nyia, mother Pl. benyia
ñgal (for ñyal), wife, female " beyal
nnôm (for nyôm), husband, male " beyôm
nneñ (for nyeñ), guest " beyeñ
and a few tribal names, as

\textit{Nkôé} PL. \textit{Bekôé}

\textit{Nti} " Beti

and the following without the nasal prefixe

\textit{mie}, \textit{mi}, owner PL \textit{bemi}

\textit{za}, who ? (traeted as a noun) " \textit{beza}

\textit{ntyí}, farther or mother-In-law " \textit{bentyí}

\textit{mintyí}, my father or mother-in-law " \textit{bemintyí}

\textit{nane}, my mother " \textit{benane}

\textit{tate}, my father " \textit{betate}

(2) Verbal nouns of Agent, as

\textit{mbo}, doer PL \textit{bebo}

\textit{mvolô}, helper " \textit{bevolo}

\textit{njó}, speaker " \textit{bejó}

\textit{nye’é}, leaner " \textit{beye’é}

\textit{nye’ele}, teacher " \textit{beye’ele}

(4) A miscellaneous lot of nouns not personal, that seem to go to the personnal Class because no other place is found for them, or for some unknown reason. Many of them are unusual form.

Names of articles of foreign origin, adopted from other languages, often go here, as

\textit{sotô}, trousers Pl \textit{besotô}

\textit{fiti}, powder " \textit{befiti}

\textit{lô’ô}, buttons (collective) " \textit{besobô}

\textit{sobô}, soap " \textit{besobô}

\textit{tilisi}, thread " \textit{betilisi}

\textit{kalate}, paper, writting " \textit{bekalate}

A number of long nouns that have the look of being originally compound or deri-
vatiwords the origin of which is forgotten, go here, as

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ngomekô, swallow (bird)} & \quad \text{PL } \text{beñgomeko} \\
\text{nsañelete, centipede} & \quad \text{" } \text{bensñañelete} \\
\text{ntutumvini, a kind of vine} & \\
\text{kwañsesan, a mongoose} & \\
\end{align*}
\]

Also a number of other nouns of unusual form, as

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nsa, ripe plaintain} & \quad \text{PL } \text{bensa} \\
\text{kata, crab} & \quad \text{" } \text{bekata} \\
\text{kutu, pillow-stick} & \quad \text{" } \text{bekutu} \\
\text{ngutu, termites' earth} & \quad \text{" } \text{bengutu} \\
\end{align*}
\]

19 **Proper Names of Persons** naturally go in this class though many, from their form, might belong to other classes. Thus two persons named *Oyôn* would be spoken of as *Bôyôn bebaé*.

Names of animals that belong to other classes are used as if of Class I when they are spoken of as persons. Names of animals of other classes are regularly changed to class I by the addition of a final vowel; then the name becomes a proper name, and should be begun with a capital letter *Kulu, Zo'o; Tortoise, Elephant*. This is done in tales as if to say Mr. Tortoise, Mr Elephant.

**CLASS II**

20 **CLASS II. MU-MI** class of torrent.
Singular with prefix 3, i.e., the Nasal (m, n, or ñ according to the sound which follows it — see 6); Plural with prefix 4, mi. But the nasal of the singular is not lost when when mi is prefixed in the plural, so that the prefix is really mim-, min-, or miñ.

Note.— The nasal prefix is vocalized in this Class as in a Class I, so as to pronounced almost as if spelled em-, en-, eh-.

21 NOUNS OF THIS CLASS COMPRISE

(1) Many common nouns not derivatives, as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mbu, year, season</td>
<td>mimbu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mfek, bag</td>
<td>mimfek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndi, root</td>
<td>mindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nloñ, bushrope</td>
<td>minloñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nsoñ, point</td>
<td>minsoñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkol, string</td>
<td>miñkol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and many others.

Here may be given four nouns that are anomalous in that they take up no prefix in the plural, which is like singular; but are followed by the regular prefix mi- with adjectives, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>miaé, age</td>
<td>miaé (miaé mibaé, two ages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mili, bank</td>
<td>mili (mili mibaé, two banks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miek, dam</td>
<td>miek (mie'e mibaé, two dams)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mós, day</td>
<td>mós (mós mibaé, two days)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Verbal noun (2) Verbal nouns used like past participles as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ndiban, shut</td>
<td>mindinban, from dip, to shut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nte'an, soft</td>
<td>minte'an tek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ūkôman, prepared</td>
<td>mikôman kôm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñwuán, dead</td>
<td>miñwuán wu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Verbal nouns of action, as,
mboan, a doing from bo, to do
ndañan, a surpassing " dañ, to surpass

There are in form just like those under (2). They are freely formed from any verb, and are not separate vocabulary words.

(4) Derivatives from Verbs, like the verbal nouns above, but without -an added.

mbe'e, load from be'e, to carry
nsili, question " sili, to ask
nyôn, cry " yôn, to cry
nkobô, talk " kobô, to talk
nkôt, being dry " kôt, to dry
nnam, kind of cooked dish " yam, to cook

Some of these are used generally, or always, in plural form.

mintaé, pain from taé, to pain
mintok, migration " tok, to move

(5) A group of nouns derived by reduplication from other nouns, chiefly those of quality and denoting persons having that quality. Examples: —

mvuvmvuk, dumb person from mvuk, being dumb
ndindim, blind person " ndim, being blind
njenjet, cruel person " njet, cruel
nteyleñeñ, skilled person " atyeñeñ, being skilled
nzezak, beggar " zak, being given to begging
nkukum, head man " kum, being head man

Names of kinds of edible caterpillars are in this class, derived from the names of the tree on which they feed:

nsôp from ésôp, the tree (Bridelia)
nyôs " ayôs, the tree (Triplochiton)
CLASS III

22 Class III. IN-(Z) IN Class of Torrend

Prefix wanting in Bulu, in both Singular and Plural.

Perhaps the Nasal with which many nouns of this class begin, as mveň, nda, &c., is really the prefix; but as it is inseparable and alike in both numbers, there, is practically no prefix to such nouns, any more than to those beginning with other sounds. It is noticeable that nouns beginning with z in Bulu have n- prefixed in Fang, as Bulu zen, Fang nzen.

Note.—The nasal with which many nouns of this class begin in pronounced differently from that with which nouns of Classes I and 2 begin, in that it is not vocalised, but is merely the consonant sound, and closely joined to the following sound; thus, the initial sound of ūgal, wife, is different of ūgal, gun. This difference should perhaps be indicated in the way of spelling; but it is not.

23 (1) All nouns of this class not beginning with a nasal begin with F, K, S, T, or Z.

Examples.—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fa, dagger</td>
<td>Pl. fa ( and mefa see 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fô, small animal</td>
<td>&quot; fô ( &quot; befô &quot; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kabat, goat</td>
<td>&quot; kabat ( and bekabat &quot; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tit, animal</td>
<td>&quot; tit (and betit &quot; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kos, fish</td>
<td>&quot; kos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kal, sister</td>
<td>&quot; kal ( and bekal, see 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sam, flower</td>
<td>&quot; sam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zen, path</td>
<td>&quot; zen (and mezen, see 24)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Nouns of this Class that begin with a Nasal have for the initial combination mv, nd, ny, or ūg only. This restriction of consonant sounds which may be combined
with the Nasal, in this Class is, no doubt, connected with the pronunciation of the Nasal in close union with the following sound, indicated above. (22 Note) Examples:—

\[ mveñ, \text{rain} \]

\[ ndap, \text{house} \quad \text{Pl } ndap \quad (\text{and } mendap, \text{ see } 24) \]

\[ nyôl, \text{body} \quad " \quad nyôl \quad (\text{and } menyôl, " ) \]

(3) Derivatives from verbs are not many in this Class. Such as occur are formed either by prefixing a nasal (and changing initial \( b \) or \( k \) of the verb to \( v \) or \( g \)) as

\[ mvim, \text{a swelling, from } bim, \text{to swell} \]

\[ mvabe, \text{a load } " \quad bap, \text{to mount} \]

\[ ngômesan, \text{finery } " \quad kômesan, \text{bedecked} \]

Or from verbs beginning with \( s \) by changing the \( s \) into \( z \) (and in Fang, prefixing the nasal; cf. 22). Examples. —

\[ ziñ, \text{hatred, from } siñ, \text{to hate} \]

\[ zik, \text{a saw } " \quad sik, \text{to saw} \]

### 24 Borrowed Classifiers in Class. III

In the plural forms \( befô, bekabat, betit, bekal, mefa, mezen, mendap, menyôl \), given opposite the above examples in brackets, which are but examples of a great many more, the Classifiers \( be- \) and \( me- \) are evidently borrowed from Class I and IV. In many cases this alternative borrowed plural is the one ordinarily used. Yet in every word belonging to Class III. The proper plural form of the Class, \( i.e., \text{prefix wanting, as in the singular,} \) may be used. In many words, as \( kos \) and \( sam \), given above, the plural form like the singular is always used.

*Note.*—That these alternative plural forms are merely borrowed, and not the proper original prefixes of the Class, appears for the following reason.

(1) The use of \( me- \) and \( be- \) as prefixes in this Class is always merely an alternative. Taking the different dialects of Bulu and Fang together, the form without prefix seems to be more widely and generally
used.

(2) In the majority of Bantu languages, as given by Torrend, the Classifier for this class is merely the nasal, alike for singular and plural.

(3) The borrowing of me- and be- may easily be explained by the natural wish to distinguish the plural from the singular, supposing the original distinctive plural prefix to have been lost. For the use of be- there is also the additional reason that the nouns with which it is used nearly all either denote persons (as kal, sister, from the above examples), or animals, which there is a tendency to think of as persons.

CLASS IV

substantively.

Prefix 5 in the Singular; Prefix 6 in the Plural. These prefixes, as indicated in the Table, take different forms according to the sound following them, whether a vowel or a consonant.

26 (1) STEM BEGINNING WITH CONSONANT (and prefix a-)

(a) Verbal Nouns. Examples: —

ake, a going       Pl. meke from ke, to go
aso, a coming     " meso " so, to come

These may be formed from any verb, and are not given in the Vocabulary. Some such Verbal Nouns, however, come to have specialised meanings and have become separate and independent words; such are
awu, death " mewu " wu, to die
akap, a share " mekap " kap, to share
ajô, a matter " mejô " jô, to speak

and some used only in the Plural, as
mesiñ, wrestling, wrestling match from siñ, to wrestle
mevak, rejoicing " vak, to rejoice
meluman, fighting " luman, to fight

(b) Many Nouns denoting quality, used as adjectives. This also may have all been originally derived from verbs, such as voé, to cool; &c.

avoé, cold
avep, cold, (feeling)
ayôñ, heat,
akap, sharpness
atul, dullness
abui, large number or quantity
azoé, poverty

(c) Nouns not derivated from verbs. Example:—
abo, foot, leg, Pl mebo
alo, ear, melo
akok, stone mekok
asaé, feather mesae
awôm, ten mewôm

Note.—The first two nouns in this list are names of parts of the body; many other names of part of the body belong to this Class, as asu, face, abum, belly, amañ, cheek; abé, thigh; akan, buttock; aboñ, knee; etc, and also the two words for nose and eye given in the list below under (2)— stems beginning with a vowel.

(d) Names of fruit trees and plants derived from names of fruits, like the French
oranger, pommier, etc.

ando’o from ndo’o, the Udika
afan " fan, a kind of nut
aŋgalé " ŋgalé, another nut
abut " mvut, a fruit

(2) Nouns of Class IV, with *stem beginning with a vowel*. These are not many and the following examples may be half of all there are, at least in common use. Though few they are important:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jal, village</td>
<td>mal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jam, a matter</td>
<td>mam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jôm, bundle in a laef</td>
<td>môm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jôp, the sun</td>
<td>mop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jôe, {name}</td>
<td>móé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and jui {nose} and mui</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di, fire place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dibî, darkness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du, crying</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis, eye</td>
<td>mis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doé, baby sling</td>
<td>moé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dumba’a, a nest</td>
<td>mumba’a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dulu, a walk</td>
<td>mulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duma, fame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last two are verbal nouns, from wulu, to walk, and wum, to be celebrated.
CLASS V

27  CLASS V  Cl- zi  class of torrend

Prefix 7 in the Singular;  Prefix 8 in the Plural. These prefixes also have
different forms according as they are followed by a vowel or a consonant.

28  (I) STEM BEGINNING WITH A CONSONANT (and prefix é).

(a) Miscellaneous examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>élé, tree</td>
<td>bilé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ébé, pit</td>
<td>bibé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>étun, piece cut off</td>
<td>bitun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éfas, piece split off</td>
<td>bífas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ékum, stump</td>
<td>bikum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) A few verbal nouns, as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>éto, a sitting</td>
<td>bito from to, to sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éboñ, a lying down</td>
<td>biboñ, bò, to lie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>été, a standing, from the root of tebe and tele, to stand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ényiñ, life, from nyiñ, to live, be saved.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and others derived from verbs which are not verbal nouns, as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>élík, deserted village from lik, to leave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ébuma, fruit</td>
<td>wum, to bear fruit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) A few nouns of quality—Not as many as in Class IV. Examples: —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>éveves, being light in weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>émoñ, being left handed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and some used only in the plural, as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>biles, being unreliable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here belongs the three bulu names of colors, éfumulu, évele, évindi.
(d) Names of tools and implements seem to belong especially to this class, as

ébak, hoe  Pl. bibak
évo’o, broom  " bivo’o
ékoman, drawing-knife  " bikoman
édui, hammer  " bidui
édiba’a, key  " bidiba’a

(e) Certain other groups of derivative words belong to Class V, as

éseñ, a thick growth of aseñ trees
ékôñ, a thick growth of ôkôñ plants, etc

and reduplications, with little or no change of meaning as

éfefap, from afap, wing
éfuful, light, opening  " fup and afup
ékotôkôt,  " nkot, being crooked
évôvoé  " avoé, being cold

and

étôtol, a large atol tree
ékekam, a large akam tree

Note.— In some of the words given above, class 5 appears as a Magnificative Class, opposed to Class 6, the Dimunitive Class.

(2) Stem beginning with a Vowel (and prefix j-). As in Class I and IV, so here this Section comprises but few nouns, though some of them are much used. Here are the commonest:

jôm, thing  Pl. biôm
jaé, claw or nail  " biaé
jat, a flat basket  " biat
jia, song  " bia
CLASS VI

29 CLASS VI. DIMINUTIVE CLASS.

Singular with prefix 19, i.e., ò before a consonant, vi before a vowel : Plural with prefix 5.

30 (1) STEM BEGINNING WITH A CONSONANT.

(a) miscellaneous examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>òsôé, river</td>
<td>asôé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and òsui</td>
<td>and asui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òyo, sleep</td>
<td>ayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òtita, smoke</td>
<td>atita</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and especially names of littles things, as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>òteté, star</td>
<td>ateté</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ònyu, finger</td>
<td>anyu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ònon, bird</td>
<td>anon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òzem, the smallest kind of monkey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òjam, lemur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òjoé, antelope</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The diminutive nouns —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>òbe, a little (objet) see (52)</td>
<td>abe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òyôm, ayôm</td>
<td>abiae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Diminutives formed by reduplication, as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>òfufus, little piece from éfus, piece</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òtutun, end étun, end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òtô tô, òtô tô, brook</td>
<td>akut, foolishness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—These may be freely formed from any noun in Fang; in Bulu only certain ones are used.
(d) In this Class also are names of tools, as

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{ôvôn, axe} & \quad \text{Pl. avôn} \\
\text{ôtyeñ, knife} & \quad \text{“ atyeñ} \\
\text{ôlum, fork} & \quad \text{“ alum} \\
\text{ôtup, piercing instrument} & \quad \text{“ atup} \\
\text{ôdiba’ô, key} & \quad \text{“ adiba’a}
\end{align*} \]

Note. — There is a close connection between this Class and class V.; both contain names of tools, and some words, as ôdiba’a and édiba’a above belong to both Classes. Sometimes corresponding in the two Classes differ only in the idea of size or quantity, as

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{élé, a tree} & \quad \text{ôlé, a stick} \\
\text{ébe’ebek, rather large} & \quad \text{ôbe’ebek, rather small}
\end{align*} \]

(2) STEMS BEGINNING WITH A VOWEL (and prefix vi-). These, again, are few; and in this Class they are also unimportant:

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{vioñ, the chevrotam} & \quad \text{Pl. loñ} \\
\text{vioé, laugther} & \quad \text{“ loé} \\
\text{vé, log for firewood} & \quad \text{“ lé} \\
\text{viek, pottery}
\end{align*} \]

and a few more.

### 31 REMNANT OF A SEVENTH CLASS

Singular with prefix 14 (generally w in Bulu); Plural with prefix 6. This seems to be a large Class in some languages. Perhaps all the nouns that may be considered as belonging to this Class in Bulu are

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{bial, canoe} & \quad \text{Pl. mal} \\
\text{wo, hand, harm} & \quad \text{“ mo} \\
\text{woñ, fear} & \quad \text{wôé, honey}
\end{align*} \]

As plural names of liquid belong to this Class in other languages, we may put some here,
which practically have the Plural of Cl. IV.; however:

- mendim, water
- menyañ, milk
- metyi, blood
- mejok, palm wine

As respect the Classifiers used in adjectives and pronouns, &c., nouns of this class follow exactly Cl. II. in the singular and Cl. IV. in the Plural. Hence this Class need not to be given in the tables on the following pages.

**DERIVATIVES NOUNS**

32 **Derived from Verbs** — A large part of the nouns of languages are derived from verbs. They are made by putting the Noun Classifiers before the simplest form of the verb, or this form slightly changed or reduplicated. Their formation has already been pretty fully illustrated under the different Classes of Nouns.

Some sort may be formed freely from any verb, and partake more or less of the nature of Infinitives or Participles, viz:

(1) The Verbal Noun or Infinitive of Cl. IV (See 26 (1) (a)).

(2) Verbal Nouns of Cl. II. (21 (3)), and Past Participles of that class (21 (2)), so far as the meaning of the verb will allow of their formation.

(3) Nouns denoting Agent of Cl. I (18 (1)). These are not commonly used by themselves, but have a noun after them as complement, as

- mbo ésaé, doer of work  
  from bo, to do

- ntyí’i mejô, selters of palavars  
  " tyik, to cut

Such dérivatives as may be formed by the speaker at will are not entitled to be
30

considered as independant words, and are not put in the Vocabulary, but must be looked
for under their verbs.

33 OTHER SORTS OF DERIVATIVES ARE LIMITED IN NUMBER AND FIXED BY USAGE, and not be formed
at will by the speaker. The verb stem is often somewhat altered in them, as

erbôñ, a lying down from bô, to lie
dulu, a walking " wulu, to walk

Such are entered in the Vocabulary. So are those dérivatives which in meaning are use
not strictly verbal nouns, as

awu, death from wu, to die
ajô, affair " jô, to speak
akap, a share " kap, to divide
nkôt, dry " kôt, to dry

34 DERIVATIVES FROM OTHER NOUNS.—Examples of nouns formed from other nouns by reduplica-
tion and prefixing of Classifiers have been given under Cl. (21 (5)) and under Cl
IV.(30(1) ((c). Some are similary formed in Cl. V. They are not to be formed at pleasuer by
the spaeeker, but should follow usage. They are given in the Vocabulary.

35 COMPOUND NOUNS are not numerous, and they are generally so loosely they are to be
considered as phrases and not as single words :
moneyañ, (child of mother) brother Pl. bobenañ
akule wo, hand " mekule me mo

A few have been abbreviated and run together into a single word :
mokon for mon ékon, plantain set
janyañ " jal nyañ, mother's village
ebañkelek " ébañ metyelek, a clod of earth
Nouns distinguishing Person.
— In certain nouns denoting Personal Relationship, as

father, mother, brother, freind, the Grammatical Person may be indicated, i.e., whether relationship is with the speaker, the person spoken to, or a third person. This is done partly by prefixes, partly by modifications in the word itself, and in the case of *nane*, and *tate* by other words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>My, our</th>
<th>thy, your</th>
<th>his, her, their</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td><em>tate</em></td>
<td><em>éso</em></td>
<td><em>ésa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td><em>nane</em> or <em>na</em></td>
<td><em>nyua</em></td>
<td><em>nyia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother</td>
<td><em>monejañ</em></td>
<td><em>monenyoñ</em></td>
<td><em>monenyañ</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father in law or Mother in law</td>
<td><em>mentyi</em> or (<em>mintyi</em>)</td>
<td><em>nyôntyi</em></td>
<td><em>ntyi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freind</td>
<td><em>môé</em> or <em>mô</em></td>
<td><em>nyomvôé</em></td>
<td><em>mvôé</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relationship to the person spoken to may be indicated with any noun of similar meaning by prefixing *nyo*, —as *nyomon* *nyongal*, *nyonnôm*, &c., plural *benyobon* &c.

*Note.* — The prefix *nyo* seems to vary a little in pronunciation in different localities, and is sometimes *nyô*-sometimes *nya*.- In Fang it is *nyi*

### 37 A somewhat similar distinction is nearly expressed in Bulu by the use of the préfix “éza-” to denote that which is another’s (not one’s own):

*ézamon*, another’s cuild

*ézabiôm*, another’s things, property

*ézajô*, another’s affairs

*Note.* — This prefix is unchanged in the plural, and the same for all Classes. In Fang it varies to correspond to the following noun Classifier, e.g., *éwa-mon*, *ébia-biôm*, *éd-ajô*. 
38  **GENDER.**—There is no gender in Bulu; difference on sex can only be indicated by different word:

- **fam**, man
- **minga**, woman
- **mone fam**, boy
- **mone miña**, girl
- **nnôm**, husband
- **ńgal**, wife

The sex in lower animals is regularly designated by prefixing **nnôm** and **ńgal**, as

- **nnôm kup**, cock
- **ńgale kup**, hen
- **nnôme ntômeba**, ram
- **ńgale ntômeba**, ewe

But the old male a the different kinds apes and monkeys and antelope and the wild hog is designated by **ēsa**, father, as

- **ēsa nji**, old male grilla
- **ēsa ngôé**, old male wild hog.

### MODIFIERS OF NOUNS

39  **THE CLASSIFIER IS REPEATED BEFORE EACH MODIFIER OF A NOUN.** That is to say, the owner has his mark attached to each piece of property.

* biôm bi ntangan bise bi ne mvaé

Things of white-man all (they) are good

Here the noun **biôm**, things, is modified by another noun in the Genitivie relation **Ntañgan**, white man, and by the adjective -se, all. Before each of these its Classifier **bi** is repeated. It is repeated again as the connective pronoun they before the verb **ne**, are
The forms of the Classifiers used before modifiers of nouns are those in the columns headed "as used in Pronouns" in the table (15).

40 **Modifiers of Nouns Many Be Divided Into**—

2. Adjectives.
3. Adjectives Pronouns.

**Nouns in the Genitive Relation.**

41 **The Genitive Relation** (the term "case" is not used, because there is nothink like inflection)

is indicated merely by the repetition of this Classifier of the governing noun before the other or Genitive noun; as, *bi ntagan* in the sentence given above (39).

But the repetition of the classifier is omitted in the Singular.

- ṭtyeŋ Ndôŋgô, Ndôŋgô’s knife (not ṭtyeŋ ṭ Ndôŋgô)
- mvu Bulu, Bulu dog (not mvu é bulu)
- nlame bōt, settlement of people (not nlam ō bōt)
- évese tit, bone of animal (not éves é tit)
- awôm bōt, ten of people (not awôm e bōt)

*Note.*—This omission of the Classifier would very easily happen where it is a single vowel, which in rapid speaking tend would tend to lose its distinctness, and become merely the obscure "buffer" *e* (see 8) in *nlame* and *évese* above (which should perhaps be appended also to ṭtyeŋ and awôm in the other examples). In Fang the single vowel Classifier is sometimes not omitted, and we have *mvu é Fang, Fang dog; nkôt ṭ tyit, dreid meat.*

42 **The Plural Classifier Are Not Usually Omitted Before Nouns in the Genitive Relation.**

*bivese bi tit*, bones of animals
minlam mi bôt, settlements of peoole

mewôm me bôt mebaë, two tens of peoole (i.e., tweny peoole)

mise me fôn, grains of corns

But these also are sometimes omitted, as

bikum bilé, stumps of trees

bésa Bulu, fathers of Bulu

Bivese tit, bones of animals

The use or the omission of the Classifier before genetive nouns seems to be decided by considerations of euphony. For instance, in the exemples given above, bikum bi bilé and bésa be Bulu would be awkward to pronounce.

43 THE CUSTOM OF ATTACHING TO THE NAME OF A PERSON TO THE NAME OF THE FATHER (SOMETIMES OF THE MOTHER OR OTHER RELATIVE) IS AN INSTANCE OF THE GENETIVE CONSTRUCTION.

Hence when the name has a form of a noun with a plural prefix (as Meñge, Biyo’o, Minkô), the prefix is repeated with the following father’s name—

Meñge me Mvé (i.e. Mvé’s Meñge)

Minkô mi Mba

Meye me Nkpwele

44 THE CONNECTIVE WORD YA IS OFTEN PUT BEFORE A NOUN IN THE GENETIVE, so as to be about equivalent to the preposition of. This is done when the connection in sense between the two nouns is rather loose, and never occurs when the Genitive denotes possession.

bôte ya nlam, poeole of the settlement

betite bese ya a afan, all the animals of the forest

For further illustration of the use of Genetive contraction, see under Nouns used as Adjectives (45-53)

NOUNS AS ADJECTIVES
45 Nearly all the words that in Bulu do service as adjectives are in form and in grammatical construction nouns. Thus *abé* really means badness, and *a ne abé*, which is equivalent to he is bad, is more strictly rendered, he has badness (the copula *ne* meaning either *have* or *be* (see 126)).

Examples of such nouns are:

- *abé* (IV.) badness : *akon* (IV.) smoothness
- *mvaé* (III.) goodness : *ńgul* (III.) strenght
- *adit* (IV.) heaviness : *éles* (V.) laziness
- *éveves* (V.) lightness : *ntyel* (II.) prudence
- *ayet* (IV.) hardness : *akut* (IV.) foolishness

46 These nouns of quality doing service as adjectives may be used

(a) As subject or object of verb, or in other places where a noun may be used.

- *Akon e ne valé*, slipperiness is there (*i.e.*, it is slippery there)
- *Te ve me abé nyôl*, don’t put badness on my body
- *Môt a nyiñ a ntyele wé*, a man is not saved by his prudence

(b) In predicate

- *O ne akut*, you have foolishness (*are* foolish)
- *Elé éte é ne ayet*, that tree has hardness (*is* hard)
- *A nto ntyel*, he has gotten prudence (*become* prudence)

(c) When these nouns are to be used as attributive adjectives they are usually put in the predicate of a short relative clause

- *élé é ne ayet*, the tree that has hardness (*is* hard)
- *môt a ne mvaé*, the man who has goodness (*good man*)

*Note.* — There being no relative pronoun in Bulu, these relative clauses are just like principal clauses, and can be told only by the context. Thus the examples above may just as well mean the tree is hard and the man is
Expression such as *ayet élé* and *mvaé môt* must be looked upon as elliptical; when used, they have an exclamatory suggestion —"what a hard tree"! &c.

47 **Plural of Nouns used as Adjectives.** — While the kind of nouns described above are in general without a plural, some have a plural form which may be used when the quality is attributed to more than one person or thing.

*be nto mintyel*, they have become prudent

*biôm bi ne biveves*, things that have lightness (light things)

48 **Certain Nouns denoting Quantity** do service as Adjectives. Examples:

*abui* (IV.) large quantity

*tyôtyoé* (III) small quantity

*ébe’ebek* (V.) considerable quantity

*NGum* (II.) entire thing

*éfas* (V.) slice, half

49 **(a) These likewise may be used in the predicate.**

*Bôt be ne tyôtyoé*, the people are few

*Ebôbolo é ne NGum*, the kank is whole (or that is whole)

And these expressions may be abbreviated to

*bôte tyôyoé*, few people

*ébôbolo NGum*, a whole kank

(b) These nouns of quantity are often used with a noun following in the genitive relation.

*abui bôt*, a large number of people

*NGume ébôbolo*, a whole (of) kank

*éfas ébôbolo*, a slice of kank
A similar kind of nouns not strictly denoting quality, but rather a concrete thing having the quality, do services as adjectives.

\[ \text{mféfé (II.) new thing} \]
\[ \text{nnôm (II.) old person or thing} \]
\[ \text{ntuk (II.) worn-out fabric} \]
\[ \text{ébôt (V.) broken vessel} \]
\[ \text{ôbat (IV.) unfilled plantain} \]
\[ \text{étoñ (V.) nearly grown animal} \]

As is seen from above examples, many of these words are very restricted in their application. For instance, \text{ébôt} is not used of any broken and useless thing, but only such a vessel, or canoe, or drum. So, \text{ntuk} is used of a worn-out cloth, basket, or anything woven, but not of worn-out tool.

**51**  (a) These again may be used in predicate.

\[ \text{Jôm é ne mféfé, the thing is new (or which is new)} \]
\[ \text{Endelé é ne ntuk, the cloth have become (or that has become) worn out} \]

(b) But they are most used with a noun following in the genitive relation.

\[ \text{mféfé jôm, new thing} \]
\[ \text{mimféfé mi biôm, new things} \]
\[ \text{ntu' éndelé, worn-out cloth} \]
\[ \text{mintu'u bindelé, worn-out cloths} \]

**52**  Certain words very much like the above are used only with nouns following in the genitive relation.

As they never stand anywhere except before other nouns, they may almost be regarded as prefixes. There are not many of them, but they are very much used and very characteristic. The following are, perhaps, the principal ones:

\[ \text{ôyôm (VI.)} \]
little thing (see 30 (I) (b)

ôbe  (VI.)  

beta  (VI.)  big thing

mbia (I.)  bad "

mba (I.)  fine "

nya (I.)  real "

nya-  (I.)  prefix (see 36).

Note.—Nouns of one syllable following nya, real, are strengthened by the addition of an unaccented vowel, making them words of two syllables, if they are a form admitting of this; Example: — nya môtô, nya jômô, nya zene.

As above stated, these are used only before a noun in the genitive.

ôbe nté, a little distance

abe melu, a few days

benya bôtô, real people

éwôlô môt, a great man

Similar in use is mon, child, for a small thing of any sort, as

mon ajô, a little matter.

53  **IT MUST BE REMEMBERED**  that in all such use of the genetive relation as

mfefé jôm, for new thing

beta jôm, ” big thing

ôyôme jôm ” little thing, &c.

The first word is grammatically the governing noun, though in sense an adjective. Hence modifiers take the prefix appropriate to the first word, and not to the second, as

mfefé jôme wu, this new thing

beta jôme nyô, this big thing

ôyôme jôme vi, this little thing

In which wu, nyô, and vi, are forms of demonstrative pronoun this (see 65) appropriate to mfefé (II.) to beta (I.) respectively, and to ôyôme (VI.) respectively, and not to jôm (V.).
So in regard to the connective pronouns (see 86):

\[ \textit{Jôm é ne va}, \text{a thing is here} \]

but —

\[ \textit{Msefé jôm ô ne va}, \text{a new thing is here} \]
\[ \textit{Beta jôm a ne va}, \text{a big thing is here} \]
\[ \textit{Oyôme jôm ô ne va}, \text{a little thing is here} \]

**OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH AS ADJECTIVES**

54 **VERBS AS ADJECTIVES.** — Certain verbs predicate a quality or quantity, and thus serve to supply the place of adjectives.

\[ \begin{align*}
\textit{kon}, \text{to be sick} & : \quad \textit{jaé}, \text{to be full} \\
\textit{vé}, \text{to be red} & : \quad \textit{yem}, \text{to be firm} \\
\textit{vin}, \text{to be black} & : \quad \textit{yo}, \text{to be open}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \textit{Jôm j’a vé}, \text{the thing is red (or which is red)} \]

\[ \textit{Me a kon}, \text{I am sick} \]

55 **CERTAIN VERY CHARACTERISTIC AND PECULIAR EXCLAMATORY WORDS OR PHRASES**

*GENERALLY INTRODUCED BY THE CONNECTING WORD NE*) **OFTEN DO SERVICE AS ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.**

They are generally appended to the adjectives (or nouns or verbs serving as adjectives) to give emphasis.

\[ \begin{align*}
\textit{évindi ne vui} & ! \text{coal black} \\
\textit{jaé ne lut} & ! \text{to be beaping full!} \\
\textit{zósô ne tiñ} & ! \text{perfectly straight!}
\end{align*} \]

But often the other word is not expressed, and the exclamatory phrase alone serves as adjective.

\[ \textit{Alu —viu} ! \text{black night} \]
Bôte jal ne lut! village full of people

Zen é ne tiñ! the road is perfectly straight

These phrases are always spoken in a peculiar tone and manner, often accompanied by significant gestures. They are peculiar and interesting, and will be referred again.

ADJECTIVES PROPER

56 THE ONLY ADJECTIVES, STRICTLY SPEAKING, TAKING PREFIXES ACCORDING TO THE NOUNS THEY MODIFY ARE THE FOLLOWING:

- nen, large : -se, all
- tok, small : -tôl, ancient

and the Numerals from one to six inclusive

Even of these, the first two are only used among people whose speech is somewhat influenced by Fang; and the last (tôl) is not much used anywhere.

Note. — The tendency to use adjectives of the form and construction of nouns has gone a little farther in Bulu than in Fang. In the fang spoken farthest south, -bi, or -bê, bad, is a strict adjective (taking prefixes according to the noun it modifies). Its place has been taken among most of the Fang, and the Bulu, by abê, a noun of Cl. IV. So, by the Fang generally, -nen, large, is used as a strict adjectives; but in Bulu its place is taken by anen, a noun of Cl. IV.

57 TABLE OF ADJECTIVES PROPER, WITH CLASSES OF NOUNS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.</th>
<th>môt, person</th>
<th>Large</th>
<th>all, every</th>
<th>one</th>
<th>two</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bôt, persons</td>
<td>anen</td>
<td>ase</td>
<td>wua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| II.  | mbé, door   | nden or ônen | ôse | wua |

bebaé
mimbé, doors minen mise mibaé

III. kup, fowl (Sing. &) nden or énen ése jia mibaé
zen, path (Plural) ébaé

bekup, fowls (Alterna- ) benen bese bebaé
mezen, paths (tive Pls) menen mese mebaé

IV. alo, ear anen ase da
melo, ears menen mese mebaé

V. élé, tree énen ése jia
bilé, trees binen bise bibaé

VI. ôlé, stick ônen ôse via
alé, sticks anen ase abaé

-tôl, ancient, is like -se.

Note. — 1. The form nden (Cls. II. And III.) is Fang, and is used by those Bulu whose language is influenced by Fang. The adjective -tok is scarcely heard at all among Bulu; in Fang, it also has a nasal form ntok corresponding to nden.

2. One is the letter a with prefixes " as used in pronouns " (15), and in some cases an i or u inserted

58 COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. — There are no grammatical forms to express comparison. The comparative degree may be expressed

(I) By merely mentioning two things together, and affirming the quality of one (and perhaps also denying it of the other):
*Ako' a étyé, étyé é ne adit*, Stone and Iron, Iron is heavy (*i.e.*, Iron is heavier than stone)

*Bôte bebaé ba, Ndôngô ayap, Mejô étun*, These two people, N. tall, M. short (*i.e.*, N. is taller than N.)

(2) By using the verb *dañ*, surpass:

*Ndôngô a dañe Mejô ayap*, N. passes M. tall

The superlative degree is similarly indicated when more than two things are mentioned for comparison.

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59

The Numerals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In counting</th>
<th>As used with noun of Cl. I. <em>môle</em>, person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  <em>fok</em></td>
<td><em>môle</em> wua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  <em>baé</em></td>
<td><em>bôte</em> bebaé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  <em>la</em></td>
<td>&quot; bela(l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  <em>nyin</em></td>
<td>&quot; benyin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5  <em>tan</em></td>
<td>&quot; betan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6  <em>saman</em></td>
<td>&quot; besaman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7  <em>zaŋgwa</em></td>
<td>&quot; zaŋgwa(l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8  <em>ñwom (or mwom)</em></td>
<td>&quot; ñwom (or mwom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9  <em>ébu</em></td>
<td>&quot; ébu(l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 <em>awóm (falling tone)</em></td>
<td>&quot; awóme da</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 <em>awóm a fok</em></td>
<td>&quot; awóm a (môle) wua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 &quot; <em>a ébaé</em></td>
<td>&quot; awóm a (bôte) bebaé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 &quot; <em>a la(l)</em></td>
<td>&quot; awóm a (bôte) bela(l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;c. &amp;c.</td>
<td>&amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20  *mewôm* (falling tone) *mebaé*  " *mewôm mebaé*

21  *a fok*  " *mewôm mebaé a (môte) wua*

&c.  &c.  

100  *ntet*  " *bôte ntete wua*

1000  *akutu*  " *bôte akutu wua*

*Note.* — 1. The full expression for eleven people is *bôt awôm a môte wua*; but the noun need not necessary be repeated — *bôt awôm a wua.*

2. The repetition of a numeral gives the sense of only, as *môte wua wua*, only one persons; *bôte Bebaé bebaé*, only two persons.

### 60 The First Six Numerals Are Strictly Adjectives

Prefixing the classifiers of their nouns as is shown for – *baé*, two, in the table (57).

*Seven, eight, and nine* prefix no classifiers, but still are not used as nouns.

*Awôm* (IV.), *ntet* (II) and *akutu* are nouns.

*Note.* — Both *ntet* and *akutu* were originally terms used in reckoning wife money with little iron rods tied into bundles, the word *ntet* meaning a bundle.

### 61 According to Old Custom Now Going Out of Use

A speaker never, unless his heares can not see him, or is inattentive or slow, indicates a number by pronouncing the numeral word himself. He holds up his finger to show the number, and the hearer must promptly respond by pronouncing the numeral word. Thus if a man wants to tell you, “I will come in two days,” he says, “*Me aye so melu …….*, ” and holds up two fingers, and you must prompty say, “*mebaé*”

For the first five numbers on hand is used as follows:

*One* — the forefinger.

*Two* — the first and second fingers.

*Three* — the second, third, and fourth finger.
Four — all four fingers

Five — the closed fist

For the number from six to ten, the two hands are used, ten being the two fists laid together.

**FOR THE ORDINAL NUMERALS** the form used in counting is employed, excepting that instead of baé, la, and zañgwá, the strengthened forms baa, kale and zañgwale are used.

*alu baa*, the second night

*alu kale*, the third night

*Me keya meke metan, saman me ake di*, I have gone five times, this is the sixth I am going

*Ake me ake di, ede e ne zañgwale*, this the seventh time I am going.

**ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS**

**63 THESE, LIKE THE TRUE ADJECTIVES, CANNOT STAND WITHOUT THE CLASSIFIERS PREFIXED.**

They sometimes perform the office of Pronouns in representing absent nouns; they always perform that of Adjectives in that they modify some noun, expressed or un-understood.

They may be divided into:

1. Demonstrative Pronouns.
2. Indefinite Pronouns.
3. Interrogative Pronouns.
4. Reflexive Pronouns.
5. Possessive Pronouns.
The **Demonstrative Pronoun** **ARE**:

1. *This, that*, consisting of a single vowel, in most cases *i*, with the classifiers prefixed.

2. *That, the* (before mentioned).

### Table of Demonstrative Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td><em>môt</em>, person</td>
<td><em>nyu</em>, <em>nyô</em> or <em>nyi</em></td>
<td><em>ate</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>bôt</em>, persons</td>
<td><em>ba</em></td>
<td><em>bete</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td><em>mbé</em>, door</td>
<td><em>wu</em></td>
<td><em>ôte</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>mimbé</em>, doors</td>
<td><em>mi</em></td>
<td><em>mite</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td><em>kup</em>, fowl (Sing.)</td>
<td><em>nyu</em>, <em>nyô</em> or <em>nyi</em></td>
<td><em>éte</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>zen</em>, path (and Pl.)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>bekup</em>, fowls (Alternative)</td>
<td><em>ba</em></td>
<td><em>bete</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>mezen</em>, paths (Plurals)</td>
<td><em>ma</em></td>
<td><em>mete</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td><em>alo</em>, ear</td>
<td><em>di</em></td>
<td><em>ate</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>melo</em>, ears</td>
<td><em>ma</em></td>
<td><em>mete</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td><em>élê</em>, tree</td>
<td><em>ji</em></td>
<td><em>éte</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>bîlé</em>, trees</td>
<td><em>bi</em></td>
<td><em>bite</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td><em>ôlé</em>, stick</td>
<td><em>vi</em></td>
<td><em>ôte</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>alé</em>, sticks</td>
<td><em>di</em></td>
<td><em>ate</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** — 1. The *a* of *ba* and *ma*, in Cls. I. and IV. plural, seems to be used instead of *i*, for the sake of distinction from *bi* and *mi*, Cls. II. And V. The *u* of *wu* is an instance of a change of vowel after the letter *w*, of which we shall see others.

**Note.** — 2. *Nyu* is the form of the first demonstrative for Class I in some districts, *nyô* in others, *nyi* is the Fang form.

### The Forms of the First Demonstrative Pronoun Above May Have the Syllable –**NE**

APPENDED TO THEM (making *nyine*, *bâne*, *wûne* &c.) when they indicate that which is naer, or belonging to the speaker; and –*lé* (making *nyulé*, *bâlé*, *wûlé*, &c.) when they...
indicate that which is remote, or belonging to the person spoken to. This is about the distinction between English *this* and *that*.

*môte nyine*, this person

*môte nyulé*, that person

*Note.* — The form of this demonstrative for Class I to which *–ne* is added is always *nyi*; and that to which *–lé* is added is *nyu*.

**66 USE OF THIS DEMONSTRATIVE.** — Three remarks may be made here:

(1) This demonstrative is often used as the antecedent of a relative clause in the sense of *the one which* or *that which*. It must be remembered that there is no relative pronoun in Bulu. This demonstrative as the antecedent of a relative, when spoken after a pause, that is, not in clause connection with any preceding words, is strengthened by taking a slight vowel sound at the beginning, which may be indicated by the letter *e-*; or if the initial letter is nasal, by doubling the nasal, making the forms *nnyu, eba, ewu, mmi, edi, mma, eji, ebi, evi*.

*Nnyu me nga liti wo angô’é*, the one I showed you yesterday.

*Me a yi nyi a ne tyôtyoé*, I want the one is small.

*Jôm éte é se ji be a be’e*, that thing is not one that be carried.

(2) It frequently comes at the end of a long string of modifiers of its noun, where it serves to bind them into a single expression.

*Aka’ été abé ma a telé mebo dine*, this kind of a bad place to set my feet in.

Here *dine*, this, comes last and "rounds up", as it were, all the other modifiers of its noun *aka’a*, kind.

(3) This demonstrative is often used in combination with a noun or another pronoun to form a short sentence in which the copula, *to be*, is not expressed, or may be said to be included in the demonstrative pronoun.

*Me nyi*, this is I

*Nnye nyi*, this is he

*Mbe ba*, these are they
"Otyeñe viame vi, this is my knife

Ye ake di? is this going?

(4) For further illustration of the use of this demonstrative, see 72.

68 The demonstrative -te takes the classifiers "as used in pronouns" (15) in a perfectly regular manner, just like -se, all.

But te is often used without prefix.

ajô te, that matter

69 Use of the Demonstrative -te.

(1) -te is used with nouns to indicate a thing or a person that has just been mentioned, or at least, that has been in mind. It is often merely equivalent to the, or the thing we were speaking of, &c.

Minga ate a ne abeñ, that woman (we were speaking or thinking of) is handsome

Me a yi jôm étê, I want that thing, i.e. the thing mentioned, or shown: jôme ji would be used for a thing the speaker was newly calling attention to

(2) -te is often used in the same sense along with other pronouns.

balé bete, those (previously mentioned)

Nnye ate nyi, there he (the man we are seeking or thinking of) is and with the same sense for other classes of nouns

Nwô òte wu, mbe bete ba, etc.

Note. — When used as in these last examples, the prefix may be omitted from -te :

Nwô te wu, mbe te ba, etc.

70

Table of indefinite Pronouns,
-vok and -fe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The other</th>
<th>another</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. môt person</td>
<td>mbok</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bôt, persons  

II.  mbé, door  
mimbé, doors  

III.  kup, fowl (Sing.)  
zen, path (and Pl.)  

bekup, fowls (Alternative)  
mezen, paths (Plurals)  

IV.  alo, ear  
melo, ears  

V.  élé, tree  
bilé, trees  

VI.  ôlé, stick  

Note. — The Classifiers used are those "as used with nouns" (15) The v of -vok is changed to b after the nasal, and to f where the prefix is wanting.

71  Use of -vok

(1) This indefinite pronoun means the other or others, of a known definite number

Sa wo, môme mbok, not you, the other man

Bevok be ne vé, where are the rest?

(2) When repeated it has a sense of one........the others, some........ others.

Bevok be aye ke, bevok be aye li'i, some will go, the others will stay

Even when used but once it often has the sense of some, the second -vok meaning the others being omitted

Bôte bevok be a jó nalé, some people so (others do not).

72  When -vok is to be used without its noun, the demonstrative this is often employed, making a compound pronoun meaning the other one. Each pronoun is used in the form
appropriate to the class of its noun understood, thus

I. *nyu mbok* : IV. *di avok*

*ba bevok* : *ma mevok*

II. *wu mbok* : V. *ji évok*

*mi mivok* : *bi bivok*

III. *nyu fok* : VI. *vi óvok*

( plural same) : *di avok*

*Ba bevok be ne vé?* where are the rest?

*Minga wome nyu, nyu mbo’o fe nyu, nyu mbo’o fe nyu,* this is my woman — this is the other one — this is still the other one.

73 **USE of -fe.** — This pronoun means *another, others, some more,* not included in the number previously mentioned or thought of.

*Môte mfe,* some body else

*A nga lu’u binga befe,* he married other women

*Nloñ wu ô se mvaé, jeñe mfe,* this bush-robe not is good, hunt another

*Note.* — Fe (without prefixes) is also much as an adverb meaning *furthermore, besides, also.* *Nalé fe me,* so also I. See last example in last sentence under 72.

74

**Interrogative Pronouns.**

— These are:

- *vé?* which?

- *añembé* or *ambé?* how many

- *za?* who?

- *jé?* what?

Only the first two are properly adjective pronouns.

(See 70 and note)

môt mbé? which person?
bôte bevé? which people?
bé mbé? which door?
mimbé mivé? which doors?
zene fé? which road?
alo avé? which ear?
élé évé? which tree?

&c.

The noun may be omitted, leaving this interrogative a true pronoun (i.e., taking the place of a noun).

mbé? which one? (Cls. I or II)
fé? which one? (Cls. III.)
évé? which one? (Cls. V.)

&c.

-añembé or ambé TAKES PREFIXES “AS USED IN PRONOUNS, BEFORE A VOWEL” (15), AS DO THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

From the nature of its meaning only the plural forms are used.

bôte bañembé? how many people?
mimbé miañembé? how many doors?
kupe jañembé how many fowls?
or
bekup bañembé "

&c.

This word, being always used with a noun, is strictly an adjective, and not a pronoun at all.
77 Za WHO? AND Jé? WHAT? ARE TREATED AS NOUNS — za of Cl. I., pl. beza, and jé of Cl. V (no plural.)

Beza be a lôt? who are passing?

Jé j’ate bo wo nsoñ anyu ana? what made your mouth pointed?

Here the connective pronouns (see 86) be and j’ are used to join beza and jé to their verbs, just as in the case of noun as subject of the verb.

These interrogative pronouns in their ordinary use, as just illustrated, are strictly pronouns, having no adjective nature. But in a peculiar idiom, za is used adjectively by being prefixed to nouns, in the sense of what?

za jôm? what thing?

beza biôm? what things?

za nlam? what town?

za tit? what animal?

78

Reflexive Adjective pronouns.
—This is –bien, itself, with prefixes "as used in pronouns, before a consonant" (15), like –se and –te.

ônkôl (Cl. II.) Œbien, the hill itself

bîfia (Cl. V) bibien, the meaning themselves

bôte (Cl. I.) bebi, the people themselves

But for the singular of Cl. I. a different personal form, émien, himself, is used (see 90).

This word often loses its reflexive force of self, and is used merely for emphasis.

ôyap ôbien, far itself, i.e., far indeed.

79

Possessive Pronouns.
—These are:

Singular. Plural.
First person, -am, my  -angan or -añ, our  
Second person -ôé, thy -enan, your  
Third person -é, his, her, its -ap, their  

These take the prefixes " as used in pronouns, before vowel " (15), as shown in that table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>my</th>
<th>thy</th>
<th>his</th>
<th>our</th>
<th>your</th>
<th>their</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>móť</td>
<td>wom</td>
<td>wôé</td>
<td>wop</td>
<td>wońgan</td>
<td>wönan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bôť</td>
<td>bam</td>
<td>bôé</td>
<td>bé</td>
<td>bangan</td>
<td>benan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>mbé</td>
<td>wom</td>
<td>wôé</td>
<td>wé</td>
<td>wońgan</td>
<td>wönan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mimbé</td>
<td>miam</td>
<td>miôé</td>
<td>mié</td>
<td>miańgan</td>
<td>mienan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>kup</td>
<td>jam</td>
<td>jôé</td>
<td>jé</td>
<td>jańgan</td>
<td>jenan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bekup</td>
<td>bam</td>
<td>bôé</td>
<td>bé</td>
<td>bańgan</td>
<td>benan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>alo</td>
<td>dam</td>
<td>dôé</td>
<td>dé</td>
<td>dańgan</td>
<td>denan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>melo</td>
<td>mam</td>
<td>môé</td>
<td>mé</td>
<td>mańgan</td>
<td>menan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>élé</td>
<td>jam</td>
<td>jôé</td>
<td>jé</td>
<td>jańgan</td>
<td>jenan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bilé</td>
<td>biam</td>
<td>biôé</td>
<td>bié</td>
<td>biańgan</td>
<td>bienan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>ôlé</td>
<td>viam</td>
<td>viôé</td>
<td>vié</td>
<td>viańgan</td>
<td>vienan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>álé</td>
<td>dam</td>
<td>dôé</td>
<td>dé</td>
<td>dańgan</td>
<td>denan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. — The prefix w- has the effect of changing a to o, and e to ô; it also brings something of a sound of ô before é in wé, so that it might be spelled wôé. Then the words for thy and his in the classes where prefix -wu is used, become alike, but are distinguished by the tone, the é of the third person being higher than the é of the second person. In general, the tone of these small pronouns should be carefully attended to.

80 THE ONLY THING CALLING FOR REMARK IN THE USE OF THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS IN BULU IS THAT THEY ARE MUCH LESS USED THAN IN ENGLISH.

(1) They are not used where we use them unnecessarily, e. g., jôm a bili wo, the thing he has in (his) hand.

(2) The personal pronoun in a use something like the Latin " Ethical Dative " is very
often employed in such a way as to make the possessive pronoun unnecessary.

_Fôl é ne me abo_, a sore is me on the leg; where we should say, I have a sore on my leg

_Nde’ é li’iya me_, the gourd is left for me; where we should say, I have left my gourd.

(3) In the case of nouns of Relationship (36), the form of the noun itself makes the addition of the possessive pronoun unnecessary, _e.g._:

\[
\begin{align*}
tate & \quad \text{alone means my father} \\
môé & \quad \text{" } \quad \text{my friend} \\
nyomvôé & \quad \text{" } \quad \text{your friend}
\end{align*}
\]

With _Tate_ the possessive pronoun may be added, _tate wom_; but _tate_ alone means the same.

81 Possessive Pronouns may be used substantively, to represent absent nouns. When so used

they have prefixed to them _é{-}, én{-}, or éñ{-}, (the nasal being varied on account of the following consonant) (see 6), _e.g._:

\[
\begin{align*}
émbam, & \quad \text{mine (of noun of Cl. I. Pl.)} \\
émviam & \quad (" " " Cl. VI. Sing.) \\
énjam & \quad (" " " Cl. V. Sing. Or Cl. III Sing. or Pl.) \\
éndam & \quad (" " " Cl. IV. Sing. Or Cl. VI. Pl.) \\
éñwom & \quad (" " " Cl. I. or Cl. II. Sing.) &c.
\end{align*}
\]

This last form _éñwom_ is often changed to _éñgom_.

Examples of use:

_Enjame le_, that is mine (of a cloth, _éndelé_, Cl. V.)

_Me a yi kalate wôé, ke’ me éñgom_, I don’t want your book, give me mine.

_Akape dañgan é ne tyôtyoé, éndenen anen_, our share is small, yours is large.
PRONOUNS PROPER

82 BY THE ABOVE TERM ARE INTENDED THOSE PRONOUNS WHICH ARE NEVER USED AS ADJECTIVES MODIFYING NOUNS.

They include, in Bantu languages, not only the Personal Pronouns such as we have in English, but also Neuter Pronouns which comprise the different forms for "it" and "they" corresponding to the different classes of nouns.

The Neuter Pronouns have each two forms: one used as an ordinary pronoun, and Called the Substantive Pronoun; the other used only before verbs, and called the Connective Pronoun.

The Neuter Pronoun

83 THE NEUTER PRONOUN SUBSTANTIVE is merely the vowel (e or ô) with Classifiers prefixed.

These forms are so simple and easily learned that they need not be given in separate table, especially as they may be seen in the table at "91". But the following list of examples contains all the different forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Me ne nye</th>
<th>I have it, of book</th>
<th>(kalat, Cl. I.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; wô</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; staff</td>
<td>(ntum, Cl. II.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; je(or jô)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; fish</td>
<td>(kos, Cl. III.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or a cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; de (or dô)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; of a spear</td>
<td>(akoñ, IV.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; vie</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; a knife</td>
<td>(ôtyeñ, VI.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; de (or dô)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; them, of knives</td>
<td>(atyëñ, VI. Pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; me</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; spears</td>
<td>(mekoñ, IV.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; mie</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; staffs</td>
<td>(mintum, II.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; bie</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; cloths</td>
<td>(bindelé, V.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; be (or bô)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; books</td>
<td>(bekalat, I.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 1.—The prefix w- has a similar effect on the following vowel to that noticed under Possessive Pronouns (see 79), i.e., the e is changed to ô, making wo.

Note 2.—Nye and be corresponding to Class I. are also Personal Pronouns when their nouns designate persons (see 87)

84 The above forms of Neuter Pronoun Substantive are commonly used when closely following verbs, when they constitute the object of the verb either direct or indirect. Besides the examples given above (83), these two may be added, where the pronoun is used after the verb in such a way as to require a preposition in English.

Otyeñ a ba vie kos, the knife with which he cut of fish (lit., the knife he cuts up (with) it fish)

Wo aye bo de aya? What will you do about it?

But it must be remembered that these forms of pronoun, though so generally used after verbs, do not constitute an Objective Case. Case is unknown in Bulu grammar.

85 A strengthened form of the Neuter Pronoun Substantive is used when it comes first in a sentence, or after a pause. This form is simply made by prefixing the nasal, the several forms thus becoming nnye, ñwô, nje, nde, mvie, mme, mmie, mbie. It is used wherever the pronoun does not closely follow a preceding word, as when it is first in the sentence, e.g.:

Nje le, that is it (éndelé, Cl. V.)

Mbie bine, these are they (bindelé)

Or when preceded by a pause for emphasis:

Nkôle-bewo'ô, ñwô le, That is Nkôle-bewo'ô

Fefaé, nnye a né? Cockroach, where is he?

Jôm wo ate ja'a me, nje me a ve wo, the thing you asked me for, That I give you.

Usually, as in all the above examples except one, this strengthened form of the Neuter Pronoun happens to be the subject of the sentence or clause. But it is not to
be though of as a Nominative Case, but as used solely with reference to emphasis and position.

The strengthened form of The Neuter Pronoun may be made by prefixing instead of the Nasal, the slight obscure vowel sound written as e-, making enye, ewô, eje, ede, evie eme, emie, ebie.

It is very common to add also the Demostrative te to this strengthened pronoun (See 69); thus the examples given above are often heard Nje te le, Mbie bite bine, etc.

**86 The Neuter Pronoun Connective** is used immediately before the verb, to connect it with the subject. In form it is merely the Classifier " as used in pronouns " (15); j and not ny being the form used before a vowel for Cl. III., and a form used before a vowel for Cl. I. being wanting, the Connective being in this case omitted.

The forms of the Connective Pronoun and their use are fully shown in the last column of the table (91); hence it is not necessary to give them here.

*Note.* — The forms of the Connective used before a vowel, when they consist merely of a single consonant, b, d, j, m, are printed with the verb as one word, but separated by the apostrophe (‘), which does not here signify that anything has been omitted.

---

**Personal Pronouns.**

**87 Personal Pronouns.**

**Singular.**

First person, *me*, in emphatic places *ma*

Second " *wo*, or *ô* (see 88)

Third " *nye*, as Connective *a*

**Plural.**

First person, *bi* in emphatic places *bia*

Second " *mi* " " *mia*
Third " be, as Connective be, b

The forms ma, bia, and mia are usually used in a pause, and hence it happens that they generally are the object of a verb. But they do not form an Objective Case.

The Personal Pronoun of the third person is merely the Neuter Pronoun for Class I. (the personal class). It is used to stand for names of persons, even when they belong to other classes; and is often used in reference to animals, which are thought of as persons.

88 Very often the Personal Pronoun used as subject of the sentence is repeated or used twice, e.g.

Me me a zu, I am coming
Wo ô ne ésas, you are impudent
Wo wo ajeñ nlañ, you are looking for something to tell.

This may be considered as done merely for emphasis.

The form ô in the second person singular is used only before verbs beginning with a consonant, and seems much like a Connective pronoun, like a in the third person. Hence it may be that whenever a personal pronoun is used twice, the second one is to be considered as a Connective pronoun.

89 Personal Pronouns, or a Pronoun and a Noun, are often combined in a peculiar way, the first one being in the plural as if by anticipated inclusion of the second also.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>we and thou</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>thou and I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bi a wo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi a nye</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi a nye</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba nye</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba Ndôngô</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bia be mia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be be be</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba be bobenyañ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
And so in some other possible combinations, in which the first element is plural in form, but always really singular if the second were not in thought included with it. Note the connective be used also if both pronouns are plural.

This idiomatic form of combination is used only when the first element is in reality singular. If it were desired to combine "they" and "we" or "you" (Pl.) and "we" the ordinary conjunction would be used, — be a bia, mia a bia &c.

90 Reflexive Personal Pronouns. — The form of these are partly derived from the Reflexive Adjective Pronouns. (See 78)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person,</td>
<td>memien or mamien bi bebien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second &quot;&quot;,</td>
<td>womien mi bebien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third &quot;&quot;,</td>
<td>émien bebien</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples of use:

Mamien me aye so, I shall come myself

Endelé jé émien, his own cloth (cloth of himself)

Table of nouns

91 Table of Nouns of the Different Classes, with corresponding Pronouns, &c. —facing this page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class.</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>That (mentioned before)</th>
<th>My.</th>
<th>Another More.</th>
<th>The other, Some.</th>
<th>Pronoun and this, in expression meaning This is he, &amp;c. (see 67(3).)</th>
<th>Connective Pronoun with is, are and goes, go.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

58
| I | mot, person | ate | wom | mfe | mbok | nye nyi or nyô | a ne | a ke |
|   | bôt , persons | bete | ham | befe | bevok | mbe ba | be ne | b' a ke |

| II | mbé, door | ãte | wom | mfe | mbok | ñwô wu | ã ne | wo a ke |
|    | mimbé, doors | mite | miam | mife | mivok | mmie mi | mi ne | mi a ke |

| III | kup, fowl Singular and Plural | ãte | jam | je | fok | nye nyi or nyô | ã ne | j'a ke |
|     | mezen, path Alternative Plural | mite | mam | mefe | mevok | mme ma | me ne | m' a ke |

| IV | alo, ear | ate | dam | afe | avok | nde di | e ne | d' a ke |
|    | melo, ears | mete | mam | mefe | mevok | mme ma | me ne | m' a ke |

| V | élè, tree jóm, thing | ãte | jam | ãfe | évok | nji ji | ã ne | j' a ke |
|   | bilé, trees bióm, things | bite | biam | bife | bivok | mbie bi | bi ne | bi a ke |

| VI | ólé, stick vioñ, an animal | ãte | viam | ãfe | ãvok | mvie vi | ó ne | vi a ke |
|    | alé, sticks loñ | ate | dam | afe | avok | nde di | e ne | d' a ke |

So se, all and numerals from two to six inclusive
So all the possessive pronouns, mono- attached (See 85)
So, which?
The left-hand words are the Substantive Pronoun, strengthened form (See 65)
The right-hand words are these (See 65)
Connective Pronoun before a verb beginning with a consonant
Connective Pronoun before an auxiliary (a vowel) (See 86)

[To face page 34]
IN THE TREATMENT OF THE VERB HERE NO ATTEMPT IS MADE TO FILL OUT A PARADIGM, OR SCHEME OF OUR MOODS AND TENSES WITH BULU EQUIVALENTS.

Although this method of treatment may at first seem disappointing, it is believed that in the end, it will prove the more really helpful one. For the fact is that a great many of the distinctions of mood and tense to which we are accustomed are not provided for in Bulu, and the need of making them is not felt. Though their place can upon necessity be supplied by unusual expressions devised for the purpose, these are but artificial, and are better ignored. In adapting our European minds to an African speech, there are things to be unlearned as well as things to be learned.

A logical scheme of the Verb according to the genius of the language itself is very desirable, but at present cannot be given. The best that can be done is to state the facts about the use of the different forms, according to the most convenient arrangement.

For conveying such of the ideas of mood, tense, &c., as are expressed in Bulu, two devices are used:

1. Addition of a sound or syllable to the simple form of the Verb.

2. Use of Auxilliary Verbs.

PRELIMINARY DISTINCTIONS.

1. Radical and Derivative Verbs.

Some half the verb of language are verbs of one syllable, or of one syllable with the addition of an unaccented vowel sound; the are simple or radical verbs.

The other half are words of a first accented syllable followed by one or two unaccented ones. These unaccented syllables are addition to the radical, in many cases in form, with the original force lost, but in many cases plainly adding a particular meaning, as Causative, Intensive, Frequentive, Reciprocal &c. As we are to go further into this subject hereafter, only a few examples of derivatives verbs are added here; as jalé, cause to wear, from jaé, wear; fuluku, stir, from ful, stir; su’usu, rinse, from suk, shake.

2. Verbs of State or Position.
A small number of important Bulu verbs must be distinguished from the rest at the beginning, since they are in their modifications and in their use with auxillaries subject to different rules from the ordinary verbs.

They are verbs which express State or Position instead of Action, being generally equivalent, if translated exactly, to the verb "to be," with a present participle. There are fifty odd such known in the language and many of them in very frequent use. A complete list will be given under "Derivative Verbs," where a class of derivatives from them will be indicated. The peculiarities in regard to their use will come up for notice at various places; here some examples are given:

- bete, be on something high
- bó, be lying down
- butu, be face down
- luu, be inclined
- futi, be inside (a box or the like)
- lò, looking at something
- tii, be fast (as in a trap)
- solò, be hiding
- tele, be standing
- to, be sitting
- tyele, be hanging
- w'u, be out of the rain

From the meaning of these verbs all idea of action is strictly excluded; to, maen sit, but only statively not actively, it does not mean "sit" in the sense of "seat oneself." These verbs are subject to very few grammatical modifications, as will appear later.

But any of these can be changed into an ordinary verb of action, modified as ordinary verbs, by the addition of the syllable –be, or (–bó, –bi or –bu, according to the vowel): thus one can not make a Future of bó, but one can say me aye bómbò, will lie down.

The following are the verb of Action corresponding to the verbs of State given above:
bebe, get on something high
bômbô, lie down
butubu, turn face downwards
lumbu, get sloping
fubu, get inside
lôbô, look at something
timbi, get caught
sobô, get in hiding
tobe, get standing
tobo, get sitting
tyebê, get hanging
wu’ubu, get out of rain

**MODIFICATIONS OF THE FORM OF THE VERB.**

94 The grammatical modifications of form are the following eight, including *ing* the simple form itself:

1. **Simple form**
   - yen

2. **-ke form**
   - principal use, Imperative: yenek

3. **-ya form**
   - Perfect Tense: yeneya

4. **-ban**
   - Passive Voice: yemban

5. **-an**
   - Reciprocal Action: yenan

6. **-l**

7. **-é**

8. **Nasal**
   - nyen, nyenek

The sixth, seventh, and eight are very limited use.

Note. — The distinction between the modifications with form separate words (Derivative Verbs), and those of the more grammatical form of the same word, is not in all cases easy to determine. Sometimes the passive (-ban) form, as in the case of the example, *yemban*, given above, becomes modified in sense into a distinct word.
Frequently the –an form is only in a loose sense a reciprocal of the simple form, and must be given as a separate word. Moreover, these form in –an and –ban differ from the others in the list above, in that they may be themselves modified or used with auxiliaries. But they are not usually given as separate words in the vocabulary in this book and therefore are given here.

For Reduplication, which might be considered as another modification of the verb, See 144.

**Simple Form**

**95 Use of the Simple Form of Verb.**

(1) It is used as an infinitive without "to" with Auxillary Verbs, both those more strictly so-called to indicate the tense, &c.; as

after nga  Me nga yen

" aye  Me aye yen

And those expressing other modifications of the verbal idea ; as

after yian  Me ayiane ke, I ought to go

kusa  Me aye kusa ke, I will go nevertheless

wô’ô  Me wô’ô ke, I go customarily

(2) The simple form is used after some verbs that can hardly be spoken of as auxiliary verbs, here corresponding to the Infintive with " to: "

after yi  Me nga yi ke, I wanted to go

" kômbô  Me akômbô ke, I want, or long to go

" volô  Za’a me volô li, come help me clear bush

" ke  Ma ke yen, I go to see

**96 The Simple Form Alone, without a Word or Addition Indicating Tense &c., is Used in Subordinate Clauses Whether**

(a) conditional

_Nge ô wô’ô na_, If you hear that (wô’ô simple form)

(b) final
A tyi’i nlô, bôt be si’ a ko na, Cutt off the head, so that people thought

(Si’ a ko na, simple form)

O loñ binga.........be so, that they may come

Ma ate zu, mi ve me akum me ke lu’u minga, I came, for yo tou give me goods for me
to go marry a woman

(c) temporal

Tame yange bia, bi mane di, Wait for us while we finish eating (man, simple form)

(d) “Indirecte Discourse”

Be nga bôndé fe’e na, Bi ba ngom, bi futi òzem (ba and futi simple form)

Note. — Many dependant clauses are not introduced by a conjunction.

The simple form is used in a principal clause following closely and expressing in some
degree a consequence, after another principal clause.

Me kiya me ajeñ nlañ, me yôban fe na Ajeñenlañ; I have gone hunting a tale, and so I am
named A. (yôban simple form, in consequent clause)

Za’a me liti wo, Come and I will show you (liti simple form in consequent clause)

Beke’e ma, ò ke me nlam (another like example: Wulu’u ôsu, bi ke jal)

Take me up, and carry me to the village (ke simple form in consequent clause)

97 The simple form of the verb is often used alone where a modified form or a
accompanying auxillary would be expected.

(1) In short elliptical sentences where no subject is expressed:

(a) in short sentences joined by a, and

Ane a nga ke, a ke kui bebé nlam

Ane a nga ke aba, a tabsi, a jô na

Be nga zu batan nye, a jô na
(b) in similar sentences introduced by ve

Me aye bo ve di be bese (instead of me aye bo me ja’a be bese)

Bi nto ve man

(2) Sometimes the use of the simple instead of the modified form is hard to account for, example:

Ye ô bi me koé? (bi for biya) Have you caught me a monkey?

Ye mvu é ke to’ê mbañ? for é wô’ê ke, or é ne ke, Can a dog go and pick up a tusk?

In these cases the use of the Simple Form seems to be on account of the interrogative form of the sentences.

(3) The addition forming the –ke form of the verb is often omitted, leaving merely the simple form where the –ke is expected. This occurs

(a) regularly with long verbs, or verb ending in a suffix –n, which do not use any -ke form. (See 101)

(b) In situations where the –k form is obscured or suppressed by other closely following words.

Examples of this last very common.

The -k Form

98 The -k Form of The Verb.

This is formed in the case of verbs of one syllable ending in a consonant, by suffix ”k” with a connecting vowel, this letter being the same as the vowel of the verb, if that is e, i, u, or ô, but ô if the vowel of the verb is o, and e if the vowel of the verb is a. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>-k Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bôm, beat</td>
<td>bômôk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bem, stick</td>
<td>bemek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dañ, cross</td>
<td>dañek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dim, extinguish</td>
<td>dimik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fep, fan</td>
<td>febek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôm, send</td>
<td>lômôk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lum, hit</td>
<td>lumuk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The case of verbs ending in k require notice, since the original k of the stem is suppres-
Examples:

- *buk, break*  
- *nyik, bend*  
- *sek, praise*  
- *kok, grind*  
- *kak, bind*

Note. — The tendency to reduce the connecting word to the obscur "e" goes further in parts of the country where the speech is influenced by Fang; and, indeed, it is seldom so distinctly pronounced anywhere that one can hear it as other than the obscur "e" in rapid speech.

99 The -k Form of Verbs Ending in a Vowel.

(1) If this is monosyllable and the vowel is pronounced in the ordinary way, *i.e.* not lengthened, *k* is merely added, and the vowel is given a lengthened sound which may be indicated in writing by doubling.

Examples:

- *ba, cut up*  
- *baak*  
- *sé, scour*  
- *séék*

- *bi, hold*  
- *biik*  
- *ti, escape*  
- *tiik*

- *bo, do*  
- *bo'ok*  
- *ya, taste*  
- *yaak*

- *jé, scatter*  
- *jéék*  
- *vu, inherit ressemblance*  
- *vuuk*

- *jó, say*  
- *jóók*  
- *yó, vomit*  
- *yóók*

- *lé, play game*  
- *léék*  
- *va, remove*  
- *vaak*

But the following half dozen common verbs not only have the vowel prolonged but separated as if by another suppressed *k*; moreover the vowel is in all of them changed to *a* except in *wo'ok* where the *w* (as always) changes the "a" to "o":

- *di, to eat*  
- *-k from ja'ak*
to fall  

" "  " kpwa‘ak

nyu, to drink  

" "  " nya‘ak

ve, to give  

" "  " va‘ak

wu, to die  

" "  " wo‘ok

zu, to come  

" "  " za‘ak

(2) Monosyllabic verbs ending in a vowel that is prolonged in pronunciation (indicated in writting by doubling) have –k form as shwon by the following examples:—

daa, cross (trans)  

da’a

kee, hand over  

ke’e

sōō, dour  

sō‘ō

suu, let go  

su‘u

téé, begin  

té‘é

va‘a, remove  

va‘a

ve‘e, awaken  

ve‘e

kooé, cough  

koo‘é

yaa, get angry  

ya‘a

(3) Monosyllabic verbs ending in a diphtong likewise make the –k in two different ways, according as the first element in the diphtong is more or less prolonged.

(a) Some merely add –k like the words given under (1)

bōé, break  

bōék (or bōyōk)

loé, sew  

loék (or loyōk)

lui, work iron  

luik

toé, drip  

toék

(b) Some take k (changed to ‘) between the two vowels. These words are very similar in pronounciation to those given above, but have the first vowel more prolonged and ought therefore to be spelled with this vowel doubled (These correspond to the verbs given above under (1).

bōōé, lay down  

bō‘é
loóé, pour slowly  la’é
luui, place sloping  lu’i
naaé, put away  na’é
tooé, seat one  to’é

Note.—That the word under (b) are different in origin from those under (a) is shown also by the fact that those under (b) have an alternative ending in n, Bôón, loon, luum, naan. Most of the verbs under (b) are causatives of verbs of state, as bóé of bô and luui of lu and tooé of to.

100  **VERBS OF TWO SYLLABLES ENDING ON UNACCENTED VOWEL TAKE "K" AND THE SAME VOWEL REPEATED (THE K BECOMING ’)***  Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>new form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buni, trust</td>
<td>buni’i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faté, pluck</td>
<td>faté’é</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kobó, talk</td>
<td>kobó’ô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kóló, go away</td>
<td>kóló’ô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tame, do first (aux.)</td>
<td>tame’e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subu, move over</td>
<td>subu’u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the consonant in the middle of such a verb is "k" (changed to ’) the k is restored, thus standing between two vowels. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>new form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ba’é, chop</td>
<td>baké’é</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>li’i, stand behind</td>
<td>liki’i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di’i, burn</td>
<td>dikí’i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nye’e, like</td>
<td>nyéke’e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fó’ó, shake</td>
<td>fókó’ó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to’é, take</td>
<td>toké’é</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jó’é, lay down</td>
<td>jóké’é</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yéé , learn</td>
<td>yéké’é</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

101  **VERBS WHICH NEVER HAVE A "K" FORM.**

(1) The auxiliary so called and the copula.

(2) Verbs of state, even tho they stand where the k form might be used, as:

A nga’an a bô, hi is still lying.
(3) Verbs ending in a suffix –an or –n, these include the "ban" and –an forms which would often require the k form according to sense. They include the alternative forms of certain verbs, as

\[ dii, duun, nyiin, loon, yôôn, luun, bôôn \]

For \[ dii, duu, nyii, loé, yôé, lui, bôé \]

**Note 1.** — Though these never have any added sound making a –k form, they are spoken more distinctly in commands, they also often have the a of "-an" prolonged when spoken in commands.

**Note 2.** — If a verb ending in the suffix –an has before the an a suppressed "k," this may become a pronounced k, when used as a –k form.

\[ wokan \] may be used as –k form of wo’an, rest

\[ yakan \] ya’an, settle, pay

**102 USE OF THE –K FORM.**

The principal use of this form of the verb is giving commands (Imperative Mode), or in the many communications of advice and instruction which the Bulu love to make in the form of commands.

The second person pronoun ô may or not may be used in such commands; Its use has effect of softening the imperative tone, introducing a little politeness.

Commands can be given likewise indirectly to third persons; and the –k form often has the pronoun of the third person or a noun for a subject. Examples

\[ A kelek, let him go, he may go \]

\[ Binga be za’ak, let the woman come \]

In Tyé é jika lende, may the morning come quickly— a wish is expressed.

Even the first person pronoun may be the subject of this Imperative form, examples:

\[ Me boo’ aya ? how shall I do? \]

\[ Me kelek, let me go, I am willing to go \]

Commands given to more than one person may (and usually do) employ a further modification of the verb, which will be explained under the "-an" form.
For negative commands, or prohibitions, the –k form is not employed.

When several clauses one after the other contain commands or directions or instructions only the first verb has the –k form the others the simple form.

*Kele’e to’él nlak, ô loñe binga ō mane kee be.*

103 **The –k Form Is Used To Express Continues or Repeated Action.**

This is a use entirely distinct from that in commands, there being no discoverable connection in thought between the two constructions; probably the two have independent origin and are accidently alike.

This use is like that expressed in English by a present participle, as in “be doing” or “keep doing” or “usually do”.

The –k form so employed usually follows another verb, as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bo</td>
<td><em>be aye bo be za’ak,</em> they will keep coming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td><em>aval jóm a bo book,</em> the thing he usually does</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td><em>a nga bo one a nga bo a book,</em> he did as he usually did</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td><em>a nga to a baké’é,</em> he sat chopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yen</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td><em>nge bi yen a kpwe’e nkumba aba’a da,</em> if we see he fells the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dead tree at one stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wòk</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td><em>a nga wó’ô môt a jó’ô na,</em> he heard somebody saying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tem</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td><em>me nga tem me ja’a tit,</em> I suddenly found myself eating meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koé</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td><em>zu koé ḍsóé ḍ lótòk,</em> ha came to where a stream was running by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>a nga koé ékañ é véék,</em> he found a palm bunch ripening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nga’an</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td><em>a nga’an a ja’ak,</em> he is still eating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The –k form follow certains words used as conjunctions or adverbs, but really doubtless looked upon as in the same class as the word given above.

(1) *za,* not yet
Binga be za sook, the women have not yet come

(2) tene or te (negative)

Tene bi yemek or te bi yemek, we do not know, or we are not knowing.

Tene me ye’e bo nalé, I am not wanting to do that

(3) nte, if not

Nte me sook, if I hadn’t come.

THE -é AND -l FORMS

104 The -é And -l Forms

Short verbs used in conditional clauses with nge or ane meaning “if,” or after za, lest, may add “é” to the simple form (l if the vowel is i or u).

The same form may also appear in conclusions to conditional clauses, indeed it is heard oftentimes in conclusions.

Nge ó bo nalé, me ke me boé, if you do that way, I do it too.

Ane be saé kik, a nwi, if they cure also, he doesn’t die.

Biôm bite, ane mi nyoñé, mi zuli bie, those things—if you get them, bring them.

In the last example, the “é” form is used both in the condition and the conclusion.

Note.—that in the last example above also the “é” form of zu has an l inserted. There are forms of a few short verbs in -l alone, without any “é” having exactly the same use, at least in conclusions, as that of the -é form indicated above. There are heard most about Nkoñemekak.

bo, to do -l form bol.
ke, to do " " kel
ku, to fall " " kwell
so, to come " " sol
zu, to come " " zul or zel

and sometimes

di, to eat -l form jel
ve, to give " " vel
THE NASAL FORMS

105 THE NASAL FORMS OF THE VERB MADE BY PREFIXING m, n, or ñ ACCORDING TO THE CONSONANT

with which the verb begins, are used in three different ways, having no connection with each other. Only the third kind of nasal form, of those given below, is much used by the Bulu; the others are more heard in the neighboring dialects.

(1) The simple form with the nasal prefixed is a short and handy indication of the Future Tense.

O nyen, you will see

Me mve wo akiti, I'll will give you to-morrow

(The regular and formal Future is made by the use of an auxiliary See 116)

(2) With a few verbs denoting bodily position, as sit, lie, stand, hold, the nasal is prefixed to denote that the subject has come into that position, though not in the before.

A nto si, he has gotten seated

A zu koé na, zok é ntele, come and found an elephant standing

A mbili avale te, he has that kind (now, though he did not have it).

Note.—Thus is explained the verb nto, to have become, from to, to sit, be.

(3) The –k form sometimes has the nasal prefixed when it is intended to include oneself in the command.

Nkelek, let us go (said to one person)

Nkelan, let us go (said to more than one)

Mbo’ane nalé, let us do that way (” ”)

THE -YA FORM
106 **The -ya Form**.— This is made by affixing -ya to the verb, with a helping vowel before it if necessary.

- **bo**, to do **-ya form**, **boyá**
- **ke**, to go **" "** **keyá**
- **so**, to come **" "** **soyá**
- **ku**, to fall **" "** **kuya**
- **yen**, to see **" "** **yeneya**
- **lót**, to pass **" "** **lôteya**
- **kóló**, to depart **" "** **kólóya**
- **kôñelan**, to turn **" "** **kôñelaneya**
- **kwéban**, to falled **" "** **kwébaneya**

The helping vowel here is merely the obscure e, and is not assimilated to the preceding vowel.

107 **The -ya Form is used constantly to denote completed action or as a Perfect Tense.**

Though so much used, its use is so regular as to call for no comment.

- **A soya**, he has come
- **Me keya**, I have gone
- **A kólóya si**, he has got up
- **Alen e kwébaneya**, the palm-tree has bee felled
- **Be maneya di**, they have finish eating
- **Ye ma tameya ke wôé?** have I gone there before?

**The -ban Form**

108 **The -ban Form.**—This is made by affixing -ban to the simple form, with a helping
“e” before it if necessary; but if the simple form ends in a nasal, the –ban is added directly, first changing another nasal to m.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>-ban form</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bo, to do</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>bo ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jô, to say</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>jô ya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yen, to see</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>yem ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kañ, to mark</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>kamban</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**109 THE ONE USE OF THE –BAN FORM IS AS PASSIVE VOICE.** Examples:

- *Mon a be yôban,* the child hasn’t been named
- *Bi a ke kamban,* we go to be written
- *Alen e kwébaneya,* the palm-tree has been felled

As seen from the above examples, the passive forms may take auxilliaries before them to denote various tenses, or even take the additional ending –ya.

Though this complete provision exists for the passive voice, the passive is not a favourite construction in Bulu, and is rather avoided. An impersonal use of *be,* they, and the ordinary verb forms often take the place of the passive, as *Be a jô na,* they say, for it is said. Many verbs have a passive sense in the simple form, as

- *bialé,* to be born
- *nyiñ,* to be saved
- *li’i,* to be left
- *jañ,* to be destroyed

Passives ending in –ban become themselves the simple forms after auxilliaries, &c., as in examples given above, or receive additional modifications as in “kwébaneya.” They may there-for be looked upon as derivative verbs.

**THE -AN FORM**

**110 The -an Form.** This is made by affixing –an to the simple form of the verb, after cutting out the final vowel if there is one.
Many verbs ending in –an are to be looked upon as separate derivative verbs, and given separately in the Vocabulary. But as a suffix added at will to any suitable verb, the –an has two uses:

(1) To form Reciprocal verbs, or sort of Reciprocal Voice, expressed in English by the use of "one another" or "each other" after the verb, or by the use of a verb in which reciprocal action is implied. Examples:

- Vinan, dislike one another from vini, to dislike
- Yenan, to see each other " yen, to see
- Sōan, to dispute " sò, to doubt
- Tōban, to meet tō, to come after
- Selan, to miss, fail to
- Kandan, to separate, part (intr.) cf kandé, to part (trans)
- Kuan, to barter " kus, to buy
- Litan, to show " liti, to show

(2) The imperative plural is often expressed by the –an form. This may be formed by adding the –an to the simple form, or to the –k form itself.

- Nkean, bi ke baan zok, come let’s go cut up the elephant
- Mi za’an melu mela, come in three days
- A nga jô bon na, Kelan laman ékoé ji, he said to his sons, go and set this noose-trap.

This form for expressing a command may be used with a negative,

- Te dian, don’t eat.

**Auxiliary Verbs**

111 The use of auxiliary verbs is carried to a great extent in Bulu, both as a means of expressing ideas of Mood and Tense, and to modify the verb in ways for which we use Adverbs.
The principal Auxilliaries expressing Tense or Mood are:

**Principal Use**

- **a**
  - Present Continuing Action

- **ñga** (low tone)
  - Continuing or Beginning Action

- **ñga** (high tone)
  - Remote Past (FR passé lointain)

- **ate, and a**
  - Past of two days

- **aye**
  - Futur

- **nji**
  - Past Negative

- **te**
  - Imperative Negative

- **ne, voo, and za**
  - Potential Mood

- **kôsa**
  - Subjunctive Mood

These and the other auxiliary verbs to be noticed hereafter are used with the Ordinary Verbs of Actions, with the exception of the alternative "a" for the "Past of today" which is used with Verbs Of State only.

### 112 a as an auxiliary verb expresses Present Continuing action.

- **Wo a ke vé?** where are you going

- **Me a bo ésaé,** I am doing work

This is the ordinary way of expressing the Present Tense, though the mere simple form of the verb alone may express it, if the context shows that the present is intended.

*Note.*— according to the view here taken that *a* is an auxilliary verb and not a prefix, it is printed as a separate word. But there is no fault to be found in practice with the custom of joining it to the verb, which saves space in printing.

### 113 ñga (low tone) expresses Beginning Action; it is used in such expressions as these:

- **Me ñga ke,** I am going, starting to go
A ñga zu, he is just coming

114 ñga (HIGHT TONE) IS USED TO EXPRESS THE PAST OF LONGER AGO THAN THE CURRENT DAY.

O ñga ke vé? where did you go? (if yesterday or longer ago)

Me ñga bo wo ésaé, I worked for you

Other examples are in the quotation under 96.

The past is very often expressed also by the mere simple form of the verb, as already shown (96)

115 (1) ate IS THE AUXILLIARY DENOTING NEAR PAST (OF THE CURRENT DAY INCLUDING THE PAST NIGHT WITH ORDINARY VERBS OF ACTION.

Me ate so mam me tyé, I came this morning

Me ate yem biyeyeme na, I dreamed last night that—

Hence often, as the above examples, words necessary in English to define the time, as “this morning,” “last night,” are dispensed with in Bulu.

This distinction between past of today and past of longer ago is observed with wonderful regularity by the Bulu. We find it hard to remember to make it.

Note.—Instead of ate the form of ake is used far interoir.

(2) a is the auxilliary denoting Near Past time with Verbs of State. Examples:

Tit j’a tele falak, an animal was standing behind the house (some time today)

Me a bô Alum, I slept at Alum (last night)

116 Aye (or ayi) IS THE SIGN OF THE FUTURE.

Me aye so akiti, I will come to-morrow
Note.—There is a verb ye meaning to be about (e.g., a nga ye tebe, he was about to stop), and the auxiliary aye must be connected with that. At the same time the sign of the Future is often pronounced almost quite yi, to desire, will, at least about Efule. May there not be a tendency in the minds even of the natives to confuse the two just as we are apt to confuse "will" and "shall"?

117 SOMETHING LIKE WHAT IS CALLED IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR A POTENTIAL MOOD IS EXPRESSED BY THE FOLLOWING:

(1) ne (the copula) used as auxiliary.

Ane bo nalé, it may be so

Ye ô ne me volô? can you help me?

(2) vo'o

Me vo'o ke wôé, I cannot go there

(3) za

Aza ku, he might fall, or lest he fall

So a sort of Subjunctive Mood is expressed by kôsa.

O kôsa ke, wo a ye ke yene jôm, even if you go, you will not find anything;

AUXILIARIES AS ADVERBS.

118 A LARGE NUMBER OF AUXILIARY VERBS ARE USED TO EXPRESS ADVERBIAL MODIFICATIONS.

(1) Examples of auxiliaries for adverbs of time:

Me /mbema/ so, I shall come soon

Me ate/ kune/ kôlô, I started early this morning

A /ndôma /ke, he has just gone

Te /tame/ zu, don't come yet

Me aye /beta/ ke, I shall go again

(2) /tuka'a/ ke, go well, farewell (parting salute)

Me aye /jibi/ bôé va, I will lay it here anyhow

A nga li'i mbo nnôm, a /vane/ ke mbo ngal, he left the right hand and went to the left instead.
Negative Auxilliaries

119  *Nji* is the sign of the Past Tense Negative, whichever of to-day or longer ago; the distinction between Near and Remote Past does not hold in negative sentences.

As negative of ñga:

*Ane me ñga bialé, me nji yen ana,* since I was born, I never saw thus (the like of this)

As negative of of *ate*

*Me nji yem na, mi to nne; me ate wôk,* &c., I didn’t know you were here: I heard, &c.

120  **About Efulem, as in Fang, the Negative of the Perfect Tense is** *abe*.

*Ye a keya?* has he gone? Answer: *Abe ke,* he hasn’t gone

In “Bulu,” so called, *i.e.*, about Ebolewo’o and eastward, he hasn’t gone is expressed *A za kelek,* in which an auxiliary *za* is used with the *–k* form of the verb (see 102(3)).

121  **te,** DO NOT, IS AN AUXILIARY VERB,

(1) to make a negative Imperative,

*Te bo nalé,* don’t do so

(2) to make negative the simple form of the verb, used without indication of tense,

*cf.* (96)

*Be te yem,* they didn’t, do not, will not, &c., know (according to connection)

*Ve jaé vuñulu, nduan te kap,* he blew till was tired, but the fire didn’t catch.

*Note.— Te* is also used with nouns in the sense of no, without; *e.g., A yi yele, te mafap,* he wants to fly, but has no wings.

122  **Negative Tone.**
(1) The auxiliary a pronounced with a peculiar sliding tone becomes negative, and furnishes the ordinary Negative of the Present Tense.

Me a bo ésaé, I am not doing a work

(2) So, aye pronounced with a negative tone furnishes the Negative of the Future Tense.

Me aye so akiti, I shall not come to-morrow

(3) The negative auxiliary abe is pronounced in the same tone.

Note.—In printing, this negative tone is indicated by putting the letter in which it comes in italics, or underscoring as in typewriting.

**THE COPULA**

123 THE COPULA FOR THE PRESENT TENSE IS **ne**; IN NEGATIVE SENTENCES, **se**.

A ne wôé, he is there

A se wôé, he is not there

124 FOR THE COPULA FOR THE PAST TENSES SEVERAL DIFFERENT WORDS ARE USED.

(1) About Efule, mbe is used for a Remote Past, and abe for a Near Past.

O mbe vé? where were you? (yesterday or longer ago)

Wo abe vé? where were you? (to-day)

These are made Negative by the sliding tone.

Me mbe wôé, I was not there (before to-day)

Me abe wôé, I was not there (to-day)

Further interior, abe is not used, and mbe is used for the Past whether Remote or Near.

(2) The verb to, to sit, and bo, to do when used for the Copula (see below 125)
form their past tense in the usual way.

125 **The forms** *ne, se, abe, mbe* **never take suffixes, and never have auxilliary verbs before them.** Hence they cannot be used for such tenses and moods as require auxiliaries or suffixes. This lack is supplied usually by substituting the verb *bo*, to do, make.

- *Ane bo nalé,* it may be so
- *Aye bo kum,* he will be rich
- *Jôm é nji bo été,* there was nothing in it
- *Te bo éles,* don’t be lazy
- *Tite ve bo momo,* there was no animal

Or, the verb *to*, to sit, be sitting (a verb of state) and its derivative *tabe*, may be used, thus:

- *Be a to nda été,* they were in the house (to-day)
- *Bongô bebaé be ŋga to ŋwa,* two boys were friends
- *Tabé’e évó,* be still

126 **All forms of the copula may have the meaning to have as well as that of to be.**

- *A ne akum abui,* he has much wealth
- *A se akum abui,* he has not much wealth
- *Me mbe bone bela,* I had three children

Hence words that in reality are nouns are used in predicate where we should use adjectives.

- *Miŋga nyi a ne mbeñ,* this woman has beauty; for this woman is beautiful (see 46).

**Note.**—1. In Bulu languages generally it is said that *to have* is expressed by the copula and a preposition meaning with. This is sometimes the case in Fang. In Bulu there is no trace of preposition.

— 2. In like manner words for *to come* and *to go* (doubtless originally with the addition also of a preposition meaning with) are used for to bring and to take away.
Kele’e nye, take him away

Za’a nye, bring him

127 THE COPULA IS VERY OFTEN OMITTED OR WANTING

(1) Regularly so in expressions with the particle “le,” which may be to said to be a sort of copula, to be here or there, or to be it.

Me le, here I am, This is I.

Mbe le, those are they, there they are

(See other examples under 85.)

(2) So in like expression with pronouns (See 67 (3) and 85)

Mbe bo, these are they

Wo za? Who are you?

Me Ndôñgô, I am Ndôñgô

(3) Other short sentence may lack the copula

Minga ate mbeñ, that’s a pretty woman

THE ENCLITIC NEGATIVE  ke

128 THE ENCLITIC NEGATIVE “ke.” In any negative sentence the little word or syllable ke may be appended to the verb or to the auxiliary to strengthen the negative idea. All the negative examples given in the preceding sections may be strengthened, thus:

Me vo’o ke ke wôé (cf. 117 (2))

Me nji ke yen na (cf. 119)

Me nji ke yem na (cf. 119)

Abe ke ke (cf. 120)

Be te ke yem (cf. 121 (2))

Nduan te ke kap (cf. 121 (2))

Te ke mefap (cf. 121 note)
Me ɣ bo ke ésaé (cf. 122(1))

Me ɣ ye ke so akiti (cf. 122 (2))

A se ke wôé (cf. 123)

Me mbe ke wôé (cf.124)

Ma ɣ be ke wôé (cf.124)

Me se ke akum abui (cf. 126)

In a pause this enclitic ke becomes kik:

Me ɣ yem kik, I don’t know

Exceptions.—Only in prohibitions with “te” (negative imperative—see 121 (1),

and in the idiom like A za kelek (see 120), the enclitic ke is not used.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL FORMS OF THE VERB

129 Table showing the Principal forms of the Verb:

| yen, to see, with pronoun me | Copula, to be, with pronoun me |

83
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Time</td>
<td><em>Me a yen</em></td>
<td><em>Me a yene (kik)</em></td>
<td><em>Me ne</em></td>
<td><em>Me se ke</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near Past Time</td>
<td><em>Me ate yen</em></td>
<td><em>Me nji (ke) yen</em></td>
<td><em>Me ake or me mbe</em></td>
<td><em>Me a bo (ke) or use bo, &amp;c.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Past Time</td>
<td><em>Me nga yen</em></td>
<td><em>Me nji (ke) yen</em></td>
<td><em>Me mbe</em></td>
<td><em>Me mbe (ke) or use bo, &amp;c.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect Time</td>
<td><em>Me yeneya</em></td>
<td><em>Me a be ke yen or me za yenek</em></td>
<td>Use bo, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Use bo &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Time</td>
<td><em>Me aye yen</em></td>
<td><em>Me aye (ke) yen</em></td>
<td>Use bo, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Use bo &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative Mood</td>
<td><em>yenek</em></td>
<td><em>Te yen</em></td>
<td>Use bo, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Use bo, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

130 PARTICIPLES AND VERBS NOUNS. —These have already been given pretty fully under Nouns, Classes II. and IV., and under Derivative Nouns (32). But their use requires some further illustration. The manner of using the most important of them may be learned by studying the following examples:

*Azu koé mbe ndiban,* came and found the door shut (*ndiban* from *dip*, to shut)

*Bo nya mboan,* do a real doing, *i.e.*, really do (*mboan* from *bo*, to do)

*Dañ beta ndañan,* surpass a great surpassing, *i.e.*, (*ndañan* from *dañ* surpass much)

*Ke mintok,* go moving, migrate (*mintok* from *tok*, to move)

*Ke minnop,* go fishing (*minnop* from *yop*, to fish)

*Ke ake di ?* is this going? (*di*, from *dina*, this)

*Me keya wôé meke mela,* I have gone there (*meke mela*, three going, *i.e.*, three times)

*O ndi den, adi da,* you shall eat presently, one eating (*adi da*, from *di i.e.*, you and I at ance)

*Ake a ñga ke,* the going he went, (*ake* from *ke i.e.* as he went, or when he went)

*Aty’i abo te tate a wuya,* (from *tyik abo*, that cutting of his leg, our father has died.)
DERIVATIVE VERBS


The -ban form is usually a passive voice but the meaning in some times so modified as to require it to be given separately in the vocabulary.

The -an form is made from any simple verb capable of a reciprocal meaning and is used as a sort of reciprocal voice, expressed in English by the words one another or each other. But the meaning is so modified that many verbs ending in –an can not be seen to have a reciprocal meaning at all and are put as separate words in the vocabulary.

132 A PASSIVE OR INTRANSITIVE MEANING IS GIVEN TO CERTAIN VERBS BY OTHERS ALTERATIONS THAN THE ADDITION OF –ban, SUCH VERBS ARE FEW BUT ARE MUCH IN USE. A LARGE PART OF THESE HAVE A PASSIVE OR INTRANSITIVE FORCE INDICATED BY THE ADDITION OF “é” (“i” AFTER “i” or “u”).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>buk, break (trans.)</th>
<th>bu’i, be broken, break (intr.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fit, pinch, crush</td>
<td>fiti, be crushed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lik, leave behind</td>
<td>li’i, be left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sal, split (tr.)</td>
<td>salé, split (intr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyap, tear (tr.)</td>
<td>nyaé, be torn, tear (intr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyik, cut</td>
<td>tyi’i, be cut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The three following have a passive or intransitive force given by the addition of –le (or –li)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{biaé, bear (young)} & \quad \text{bialé, be born} \\
\text{bi, catch} & \quad \text{bili, be caught} \\
\text{bóé, break to pieces} & \quad \text{bólé, be broken in pieces.}
\end{align*}
\]

133 Causative Endings.

Other verbs are changed in the opposite direction, that is from intransitive or passive to transitive or causative by

\[a)\] the addition of –le (lé, li or lô according to preceding vowel)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{bé, be done (of food cooking)} & \quad \text{bele, cook done} \\
\text{jaé, be full} & \quad \text{jalé, fill} \\
\text{jem, dance} & \quad \text{jemele, cause to dance} \\
\text{jili, expire} & \quad \text{jili, finish, killing} \\
\text{kui, come out} & \quad \text{kuli, bring out} \\
\text{ndeñ, vibrate} & \quad \text{ndeñele, cause to vibrate} \\
\text{nyi or nyin, enter} & \quad \text{nyiñili, cause to enter} \\
\text{toé, drop (intr.)} & \quad \text{tolô, drop (tr)} \\
\text{tyi, be forbidden} & \quad \text{tyili, to cause to be forbidden} \\
\text{wômô, revive, to come to} & \quad \text{wômôlô, revive (trans), bring to}
\end{align*}
\]

\[b)\] the mere repetition of the preceding vowel

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{fup, be clean} & \quad \text{fubu, cleance} \\
\text{luk, marry} & \quad \text{lu’u, cause to marry} \\
\text{tek, get soft} & \quad \text{te’e, soften (tr.)} \\
\text{nen, increase in size} & \quad \text{nene, enlarge} \\
\text{nyem, dissolve (intr)} & \quad \text{nyele, dissolve (tr.)} \\
\text{vin, be black} & \quad \text{vini, blacken}
\end{align*}
\]
A NUMBER OF PAIRS OF SIMILAR VERBS HAVE IN SENSE THE RELATION TO EACH OTHER OF CAUSE AND RESULT, THOUGH WITHOUT THE ABOVE ENDING

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{da'a, to take across} & \quad \text{dañ, to cross} \\
\text{nyii, to save} & \quad \text{nyiñ, to be saved, survive} \\
\text{ja or jaan, to destroy} & \quad \text{jañ, to perish} \\
\text{noo, to cause to rain} & \quad \text{noñ, to rain} \\
\text{nyia, to suckle} & \quad \text{nyañ, to suck} \\
\text{vaan, to remove} & \quad \text{vas, to be removed} \\
\text{bis, to touch off} & \quad \text{biì, to go off (as a gun)} \\
\text{jee, feed} & \quad \text{di, eat}
\end{align*}
\]

THE ACTIVE AND CAUSATIVE VERBS FORMED FROM VERBS OF STATE (SEE 93).

(1) Any Verb of State can be changed to the corresponding Verb of Action, with the meaning of passing into the given state, by the addition of the ending –be (or bi, -bô, or –bu according to the vowel of the verb—See 9) Thus an important distinction is observed which we generally neglect in our European languages. With us to lie may mean be lying ("The book lies there"), or to pass into the lying position ("I lie down") — though the distinction is indicated by the use of "down". In Bulu the distinction is made by the use of bômbô, to lie down, derived from bô, to lie, be lying.

A Verb of State never takes any of the modifications of ordinary verbs, and is seldom used with auxillaries. The Near Past of a Verb of State can be indicated by the use of a instead of ate—See 115 (2). If it is thought necessary to modify the meaning of a Verb of State by endings or by most of the auxillaries, it must be first turned into the corresponding Verb of Action; thus me aye bômbô (not me aye bô); me bômbôya (not me bôya).

(2) Most Verbs of State have also corresponding Causative forms, made generally by the addition of –é (or i if the vowel of the verb is i or u), but sometimes in other ways. See the list following:
### List of Verbs of State, with Derivatives from Them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Derivatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ba’a</em></td>
<td>be adhering</td>
<td><em>ba’abe</em>, stick (intr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bale</em></td>
<td>be stooping</td>
<td><em>ba(le) be</em>, stoop over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>beme</em></td>
<td>be sticking</td>
<td><em>bembe</em>, stick (intr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bete</em></td>
<td>be upon</td>
<td><em>bebe</em>, get up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bo’o</em></td>
<td>be sticking like snail</td>
<td><em>bo’obo</em>, stick like snail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bô</em></td>
<td>lying</td>
<td><em>bômbô</em>, lie down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bô’ô</em></td>
<td>be lying curled up</td>
<td><em>bô’ôbô</em>, lie down thus, sit as hen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bui</em></td>
<td>be many</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>butu</em></td>
<td>be face down</td>
<td><em>butubu</em>, get face down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>dit</em></td>
<td>be heavy</td>
<td><em>diti</em>, make heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fane</em></td>
<td>be sticking in a crack</td>
<td><em>fané</em>, stick in a crack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>futu</em></td>
<td>be inside</td>
<td><em>fubu</em>, get inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>jomô</em></td>
<td>be hanging over</td>
<td><em>jombô</em>, hang over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>jô’ô</em></td>
<td>be lying</td>
<td><em>jô’ôbô</em>, lie down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kotô</em></td>
<td>be crooked</td>
<td><em>kotôbô</em>, crook oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kulu</em></td>
<td>be litless,</td>
<td><em>kulubu</em>, mope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kuu</em></td>
<td>be stooping over</td>
<td><em>kumbu</em>, stoop over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lee</em></td>
<td>be tilted</td>
<td><em>lebe</em>, tilt oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lama</em></td>
<td>be spread out</td>
<td><em>lambe</em>, sprawl out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lô</em></td>
<td>be looking</td>
<td><em>lôbô</em>, look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lu’u</em></td>
<td>be protruding</td>
<td><em>lu’ubu</em>, protrude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lumu</em></td>
<td>be part way</td>
<td><em>lumbu</em>, stop part way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>luu</em></td>
<td>be slanting</td>
<td><em>lumbu</em>, slant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>nate</em></td>
<td>be many</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>nda</em></td>
<td>be gapping</td>
<td><em>ndambe</em>, gap open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ndônô</em></td>
<td>be staring</td>
<td><em>ndônôbô</em>, stare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngunu, be heaped up</td>
<td>ngunubu, get crowed</td>
<td>nguni, heap together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngbwa’a, be on all fours</td>
<td>ngbwa’aba, get on all fours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa’a, be caught</td>
<td>sa’abe, get caught</td>
<td>sa’a, cause te be caught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sele, be lying near bank</td>
<td>selebe, lie near the bank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solô, be hiding</td>
<td>sobô, get in hiding</td>
<td>solé, hide (tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>só’ô, be loose</td>
<td>só’ôbô, get loose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonô, be squatting</td>
<td>sômbô, squat</td>
<td>sôné, cause to squat or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te’e, be stagnant</td>
<td>te’ebé, form a pool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tele, be standing</td>
<td>tebe, stand</td>
<td>telé, stand, (tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tii, be caught as in trap</td>
<td>timbi, get caught</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titi, be pressing</td>
<td>tibi, put ones weight on</td>
<td>titi, press (tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to, be sitting</td>
<td>tobô and tabe, sit down</td>
<td>tooé, set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôlô, be mature</td>
<td>tôlôbô, mature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyele, be hanging</td>
<td>tye(le)be, hang oneself</td>
<td>tyelé, hang (tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaa, be prisoner</td>
<td>vambe, go to prison</td>
<td>vaé, make prisoner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vee, be awake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veme, be perplexed</td>
<td>vembé, become perplex,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viti, be bent</td>
<td>vitibi, bend oneself</td>
<td>vit, bend (tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vu’u, be on top</td>
<td>vu’ubu, get on top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vulu, be coiled</td>
<td>vulubu, coil oneself</td>
<td>vu(l), coil (tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wu’u, be out of the rain</td>
<td>wu’ubu, get out of the rain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yale, be spread over</td>
<td>yalé, spread over (tr.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yate, be crouching down</td>
<td>yatebe, crouch down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yee, be floating</td>
<td>yebe, rise to the surface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye’e, be leaning against</td>
<td>ye’ebe, lean oneself against</td>
<td>yé’é, lean against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yo, be open</td>
<td>yombô, come open</td>
<td>yoé, open (tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zeme, be going on</td>
<td>zembé, continue on</td>
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*Note.*—It will be seen that, nearly all verbs of State end in an unaccented vowel (either e, or the prece-
ding i, ê or u of the verb); and that those which consist of only one syllable have a lengthened vowel, except bô, lô, to and yo.

137  **FREQUENTATIVE AND INTENSIVE ENDINGS.**

The endings –le, sometimes –te or –se (or –li, –lô or –lu according to the vowel of the verb—See 9) are sometimes used to form verbs denoting actions done repeatedly, or with effort. Examples

- samese, to shake out from sam, to stretch out
- ve’ele, to try, “’vek, to measure
- bômôlô, to drive a nail “’bôm, to pound
- fi’ili, to drill a hole “’fik, to bore
- tyibelan, to whirl “’tyip, to twist

138  **Many verbs ending in –le, -se, or -te, or -be, or these endings with assimilated vowels (-lô, -li, -lu, &c.) have no corresponding shorter form, and may be considered as derived from root verbs not now in use? Generally in the meaning of such verbs some causative, frequentative or intensive force may be detected.**

So many verbs ending in –ban and –an are not the passive or reciprocal forms of root verb now in use but may be presumed to correspond such that are now obsolete. The ending –an is rather frequent with verbs that cannot be seen to have a reciprocal force. It may be used in addition to the endings mentioned in the preceding paragraph, making –ban, -tan, -lan, &c. Many examples of such derivatives verbs may be found in the Vocabulary.

**ADVERBS AND CONNECTING WORDS, &c.**
As already stated (see 14), these minor parts of speech play but a small part in Bulu grammar. Adverbs pure and simple are almost absent. In place of them we have:

1. **Auxiliary Verbs** (see 118)

2. Nouns such as *si*, earth, for down; *yôp*, sky, for up; *fêfel*, side, for aside; *fê*, forest, for away; *or*, with modifiers, *éyoñe jî*, this time, for now; *éyoñe ête*, that time, for then; *vôm ate*, that place, for there; *ajô te*, that matter, for therefore; *avale da*, one kind, for alike; &c.

3. The **use of verbal nouns** in such constructions as some of the examples given under 130: as, *ake da*, one going, for once; *meke mebaè*, two goings, for twice; &c.

4. **Exclamatory words**, usually introduced by *ne*, similar to those described and used for adjectives (see 55).

   - *ne meñ!* completely, entirely
   - *ne kalat!* " "
   - *momo ne ten!* no, indeed, by no means!

**Note**—These exclamatory expressions, illustrated more fully under 55 are very characteristic of the language, and, as the Bulu use them, very expressive. Many of them are imitative of what they describe, as *ne tôss!* Or merely * tôss! bang!* Of the firing of a gun; *êlé é bu'uya ne kwak!* The tree is broken with a crash! *Ne wu-wu-wu!* Of the bounding of an antelope in running: &c. These imitative expressions show all degrees in the process of becoming fixed words, from those coined by the speaker impromptu, to those which have acquired a conventional leaning, and even turned into verbs, as *kwañ*, meaning to burst. They thus throw light on the problem of the origin of language.

These expressions are often spoken in a peculiar tones, which must be learned by hearing them. Sometimes they are accompanied by peculiar gestures, as the ones given above meaning *completely*, by the passing of the hand across the mouth.

(1) **Certain adverbs, or nouns used as adverbs, when placed after nouns do service as prepositions.**
énoñe yâp, on the bed
énoñe si, under the bed
nda été, in the house
ôsôé ñníké, down stream
ôsôé akôé, up stream
ôsôé yat, across the stream

(2) Some nouns used with others in the genetive relation do service as Prepositions.

fefele zen, side of the path, for beside the path
mfôm jal, vicinity of the village, for by the village
mfa’a mañ, direction of the sea, for toward the sea
ajô ékôpe ze, matter of the leopard skin, for about the leopard skin
nné akom, limit of Akom, for as far as Akom

141 Remarks on Paticular Connecting Words.

a, the simplest and commonest connecting word, is both a conjunction, and, a preposition, with

bidi a mendim, food and water

be ayam bidi a mendim, they cook food with water

ba, and, connecting personal nouns, is evidently the pronoun ba (see 89).

be, used as a preposition seems almost like a form of copula ( cf. mbe and abe); especially since its use to mean with a person, at his home, &c. ( like French chez), is equivalent to addition of the phrase a ne, (where) he is

Ke be Ndôngô go to Ndôngô’s  go to Ndôngô’s
Ke Ndôngô a ne ”  ”

étè (or atè), meaning inside, ans usually following a noun (see 140 (1)), when used after a verb is equivalent to in it or them, with it or them, among theme, &c.

ñkukum ò mbe étè, the head-man who was among them
mendim me ne été, there is water in it

lu’u minga été, marry a woman with it

na, as a conjunction, that, has a wide use. It not only introduced every quotation, direct or indirect, but is used after the noun jôé, name, as it is after verbs meaning to name.

O ne jôé na za ? what is your name ?

It is used in such phrases as a zu koé na, ateme na, &c. (see 97). It sometimes denotes purpose, as

Jôm j’aso na, aye zu bi wo, anything that comes to come and catch you

nge, meaning if or when, is used to introduce conditional clauses; meaning whether, to introduce indirect questions.

Ngé a so, me aye ve nye, if (when) he comes, I will give him

Ngé aye so, me te yem, whether he will come, I don’t know

A clause introduced by ngé may be used independently, when ngé means perhaps.

Ngé aye so, perhaps he will come

ve has a variety of uses. It is used to introduce a conclusion, after a conditional clause by ngé or été, when the conclusion is contrary to the fact

Ngé Oyon ate wua ve a wuya, if Oyôn has shot, it would have been killed.

Éte me soya mvu jam, ve mi njî yene mbañ, if I have not brought my dog, you wouldn’t have found the tusk

ve is often also used to mean only except ; and as a untranslatable particles in narratives (see 96 and note).

ya has already been noticed as sometimes used to introduce a noun in the genetive relation (see 44). It sometimes introduces verbs as modifiers, e.g. :

O se ngule ya di biañe nyi, you are not able to eat this medecine

vôm ya bet, a place to get up

Sometimes it introduces a short clause used as a modifier, where it supplies the place of a relative pronoun ( Wanting in Bulu ); e.g. :

nyi ya a ūga su’ulane bialé, the one who was born afterwards
bôte ya be ŋa so, the people who came.

142 **CORRELATED CONNECTING WORDS.**

ŋge........ ŋge, wether.........or

ŋge aye so, ŋge aye li’i, me te yem, I don’t know wether he will come or stay

ŋge........ve} (illustrated under ve, 141)

eôte........ve} ” ”

to’o.........to’o} whether.........or, be it.........or be it

ja’a.........ja’a} ” ”

mfa’an....... afulan, both.......and, as well...........as

**REPETITION OF WORDS.—**

143 **HERE MUST BE MADE SOME REMARKS FOR WHICH NO PLACE HAS BEEN FOUND ELSEWHERE,**

**ABOUT THE FORCE OF REPETITION OF WORDS, A VERY COMMON PRACTICE IN BULU**

(1) the most common use of repetiton is to give the sense of only, merely, alone.

For this purpose any part of speech may be repeated, or even whole phrases.

*ma ma*, I alone

*mone wua wua*, just one child

*mendim mendim*, only water

*me ŋa nyi’i nyik abo dam*, I merely bent my leg

(2) The repetition of words gives a Distributive force.

*nyine ndim, nyine ndim*, this one blind, this one blind, *i.e.*, both blind

*ébôle ba asu, ébôle ba asu*, each with a red-wood streak on his face
be ñga vule minsamba minsamba, they walk in separate companies

(each by himself)

bôte bôt, different people

(3) Verbs are often repeated for Emphasis
tyañete biyo, te ke lume lum, kick thorns without getting stuck at all

ateme teme na, and suddenly found that

This happens most often in phrases introduced by ne, similar to the phrases described under 55 and 139 (4)

nye ve ne lôbô lôbô! He looked and looked

ne miale mialan, all scattered about

ne vuñulu, vuñulu, vuñulu! And blew and blew and blew!

REDUPLICATION

144 REDUPLICATION OR THE PREFIXING OF A SYLLABLE FORMED BY THE INITIAL CONSONANT WITH A CONNECTING VOWEL TO THE VERB, might have been considered under the modificiions of The Form of the Verb; but it is also akin to the repetition of words treated in the last section. Reduplication of the verb is used to denote Customary or habituel action and thus equivalent to the auxiliary verb “wô’ô” (95); but its use is perhaps confined to places where wô’ô could not be used, as with ñga for past time, or in negative sentences.

Examples:

Boo’ ane bi ñga bebo, do as we used to do

( but for the present tense: Boo’ ane bi awô’ô bo)

Me a beba’alan, I never repeat
Paragraph 13 of the Grammatical Sketch deals with the use and importance of tones and following each word in the Vocabulary is a number indicating tone, ranging from 1 the lowest to 5 the highest.

These tone markings are by Dr. Johnson who appends here illustrating each tone

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VOCABULARY

A.

*a*, noun prefix. See 25 and 29

*a*, connective pronoun. See 86 and 87

*a*, conj. and; as prep., with, for &c.

*a* jé ? why, how?: to, as far as, in

*nté avé*? contracted to *nt’a vé*?

*a*, interj. of address, O; a *Ndôngô*,

*a* mongô.

*aba*, (5) palaver-house, men's sitting house.

*abaé*, (4) slap; *bibi abaé*, to slap

*abaé*, (4) wife's home, village from which one has got a wife.
abaé, (2) a small kind of bee, and its honey

abak, (5) stack, regular pile (avis general word for pile).

abak, (5) pad of dry plantain leaves, &c. placed under load; similar ring or pad to support pottery while drying.

abaka, (5) patch; bété abaka, to patch

aba'a-ankol, (2) a vine of the Asclepiad family, Periplcca nigrescens; the juice used by children to stain their bodies black

abam, (5) sheath for knife, &c.

2. envelope.

abam, (2) a forest tree bearing a larg acid fruit.

abam, (1) smell of urine.

abamba, (1) bale, truss of tobacco, cloth, &c.

aban, (4) shoulder-blade.

aban, (5) a wife's jealousy

abanda, (1) hinge.

abanda, (1) temporary house, in new settlement.

abanda, (4) (from ban) fetish, charm to make oneself—see ban.

abañ, (2) lump same as ébañ.

Nyo-, 2)
abañ, (5) a kind of wild Yam of bikôtôk,
    Dioscorea sp.
abañ, (1) otter, lutra of two species.
abañ, (1) a hard-wood tree, furnishing
    very useful timber.
abañbak, (2) a small tree of the family
    Compositae, vernonia conefera.
abañpwat, (2) a bird of bikôkôt, Cisti-co
cola rufopieleta
abas, (4) shoulder piece of meat, or fore-
    quarter
abas, (1) fish's tail; 2; small tongs or
tweezer; 3. flate end of a fish hook.
abat, (4) spot of skin of leper, or similar
    spot.
abata, (1) a sore of the Yaws; mebata
    The Yawys.
abayek, (4) the Crested Hawk-Eagle,
    lophoaetus occipitalis.
abe, ve. Copula, was &c. (" Fang")
gbe, aux. vb. with negative tone.
    See (" Fang ")
abek, (5) heap of rubbish or weeds
    for burning
abek, (5) a tube of earth formed by
    certain termites; 2. bore of gun.
abe’ele, (5) little bell, sligh-bell.
abe (l), (2) kola, the fruit, and the tree,
Cola sp.  2  mbel-bôngô, plant of fam. Melastomaceae, with little edible fruıts. (Tristemma)

abelebe, (1) ("Fang "): Paradise-fly-And  : fly-catcher, bird

abelebele, (1)  : of the genus Tchitrea of three or four species.

abem, (1) tree of the family Leguminosae, *Macrolobium sp.*

abemba, (2) goat or fowl-house, coop

abendek, (5) tree of the family Rubiaceae, *Gardenia nigraficans*; the juice of its fruits stain blak.

abeñ, (2) garden plot, aportion of farm planted by one woman

abeñ, (1) noun as adj., pl. not used, good, fine, handsome—of any admirable quality

abeñge, (3) bell

abep, (1) a plump kind of frog, *Rana crassipes.*

abé, (4) (spoken with a peculiar Emphasis) n. as adj. pl. not used, bad, ugly, undesirable.

abé, (4) breast, i.e., mammary gland.

abé, (4) hole through a thing, perforation. eye of needle. (A hole in the ground is ébé.)

Nyo-, 2)
**abé**, (1) thigh; **mebé**, lap;

**abi**, (4) excrement, fæces—most used
in plural, **mebi**.

**abia**, (1) gambling, by a contrivance
something like dice; **do abia**,
to gamble this way.

**abiaé**, (5) (fr. **biaé**) bearing children or
young.

**abialé**, (4) (fr. **bialé**) birth, 2. Inborn
nature; 3. blood—relationship.

kindred.

**abik**, (1) screw-worm.

**abim**, (5) size, quantity, much used
in expression; like **abim avé**? how
big or much; **abim da**, same size or
amount &c.

**abin**, (1) scrotum, testicule.

**abinda’a**, (3) tip of banana bunch, with
sterils flowers.

**abiñ**, a tree with rough bark, Petersia
africana; 2; **abiñ-nkol**, a vine or
creeper, of the family. Leguminosae.

**abiôm**, (4) hunting with nets.

**abip**, (2) hive or swollen insect bite;

**mebip**, hives, “prickly heat.”

**abo**, (1) foot or leg, lower limb;

**akul abo**, foot; **abo-sí**, sole of foot;

**abo bikôndé**, a pair of boots.
abok, (2) squash, pumpkin—the fruit; the vine is njeñ.

abok, (1) a wild rat nesting in bushes, *Aenomys hypoxanthus*.

abom, (2) thick mucus from nose or throat, snot.

abom, (5) eloping, marriage by running away; *ke abom*, to elope.

abom, (4) trade, especially by “trust;” *Ntangan abom*, white trader.

abomenjañ, (5) a weed of the Pepper family, *Piper subpeltatum*—same as *mvomenjañ*.

abomvele, (5) space between houses in a row.

abon, (5) staying of a women in his futur husband before marriage.

aboñ, (5) section, length of any long object cut up; *aboñ éndelé*, two yard length of cloth; 2. space of time; *a keya aboñ*, he has been gone awhile; *mon aboñ*, a little while; 3. joint, or rather internode of cane; 4. aboñ ♂ka’a or ♂ka’ale, vertebra.

aboñ, (5) (same word as last?) knee; *kut meboñ*, to kneel.

aboñkô’ô, (5) stick tied on tree stem to climb like ladder.
*abot*, (1) a tree and its fruit, of the family Guttiferae, and related to the Mammee-apple.

*aboto'o*, (5) a herbaceous vine of the Asclepiad family, *Cyanchum adali-nae*, also other similar plants of the same family.

*abôbôn*, (1) crest of hill; crown of head.

*abôé*, (1) a small tree of the family Euphorbiaceae, *Alchornea cordata*.

*abôk*, (4) dance, dancing; festivity.

*abôk*, (2) notch cut in stick, &c., and especially in chopping a tree.

*abô'a*, (4) (fr. *bô'ô*) lair, form, lying place of animal.

*abô'obô-ñgôé*, (5) pig's umbilical region; applied to an infected navel.

*abôm*, (2) being killed outright;

  *ku abôm*, fall dead.

*abôm*, (4) fulness; as adj., full—of vessel or moon; 2. *abôm ŋgon*, full moon. 2. *abôm soñ*, filled grave.

*abôñ*, (4) hollow under matted roots and leaves in forest.

*abônda*, (1) pomade of trade, oil

*abôndôñ*, (3) spring, source of stream—same as *ndôñ*.

Nyo-, 2)
abôñ, (4) bare bank of river or stream,
used as bathing place, crossing, ferry.
abôñ, (2) knot-hole or similar hole in a
tree, where birds nest, &c.
abôñ, (2) bad luck in hunting or trapping.
abôñgakoko, (3) a vine of the family
Rubiaceae, Uncaria africana.
abôp, (1) spider.
abua, (1) being without food in the house
("cupboard bare")—said by woman.
abuba, (1) (fr. bup) bundle of fish
baked in fire.
abui, (4) little branch broken off with
leaves, spreq; spray.
abui, (2) : from bui) large number or
abwi, (2) : ber or quantity; aq adj,
much, many; as adv. very, greatly.
abuk, (4) tune of the mvet.
abuk, (5) breathlessness, panting; me
awôô abuk, I am out of breath; wu
abuk, suffocate;
abum, (1) abdomen, belly, womb;
pregnancy; nyoñ abum, become
pregnant; 2: front of various things,
as opp. to mvus; abum önyu, front
side of finger; 3. "wrong") side of
cloth.
abup, (1) a fetish covered with genet-
skin, and carried about.

*abup,* (1) noise in imitation of that

made by an antelope, used in hunting; *kuli abup,* to make such noise.

*abusa,* (5) bushy tail of animal, brush.

*abut,* (2) tree bearing *mvut,* of the family

*Anacardiaceae,* *Trichoscypha species.*

*abwui,* (2) See *abui.*

*ade’e,* (4) (1) kinds of Bee-eater (bird)

*Melittophagus* of two sp.

*aden,* (5) what day?—same as *ôden?*

*adip,* (2) (fr. *dip*) being closed as path;

impenetrable as thicket, or tangle in forest.

*adip,* (1) fence with traps,—same as *ôsap.*

*adit,* (2) (fr. *dit*—pl. not used) weight;

as adj. heavy.

*a dua,* (1) gun-wadding.

*a faé,* (5) little leak in vessel.

*a faé,* (5) gecko lizard, *hemidactilus* of several sp.

*a fa k,* (5) fork of stick, tree, &c.; forked post. *élum,* table fork.

*a fan,* (5) tree bearing the nut *fan.*

*a fan,* (1) forest; strictly origin growth

as opposed to secondary forest or *ékótôk.*
afañ, (2) pubic hair of man.

afap, (2) wing.

afas, (4) (cf; éfas) one stem of a

double tree; 2. branch of a stream.

afaba’a, (1) (fr. fep) scrap of cloth, paper, &c.; 2. loose corner of cloth left untucked.

afendek, (4) tree of the Linden family, With large fruit; mevul-afendek, Another tree of the same fam., Grewiopsis sp.

afep, (4) (fr. fep) scrap—same as afeba’a.

afep, (1) a Pigeon of the forest, uolumba unincincta.

afetek, (4) a small bright-colored fish, Pelmatochromis of different species (“fang”).

afé, (1) a wild yam with thorns at base.

afé, (1) a scalp disease that leaves hair-sess spots.

afi, (2) (collectively or individually) sandflies, sandfly.

afik, (1) dimple.

afip, (2) thickness; as adj. thick—used only of solid bodies, not of “thick” liquid.

afita, (4) lead (the metal); tin solder.
afok, (1) plenty, abundance, especially of food.

afom, (1) (pl. not used) stinginess, especially with food; as adj. stingy, inhospitable.

afongo, (5) space between houses—same as abomvele.

afôk, (5) fishing in hole under a bank, by setting line.

afô’ôlô, (4) hat or cap of trade.

afôla, (4) space between objects, as mefôla menen, wide spaces; 2. vicinity; afôla di, hereabouts.

afôm, (2) (collect. and individ.) a kind of small hornet, pl. mefôm, used when there are several nests.

afôndé, (2) bottle, especially small bottle.

afôp, (2) a tree of swamps, furnishing excellent timber—family rubiaceae—Mitragyna macrophylla.

afôp, (2) sweet cassava—generally afôp—mbôñ.

afu, (4) (1. pl. bafu) blanket of trade—same as mfińga.

afu(l), (1) hiding-place of porcupine.

afulan, (3) See under ful, fulan.

afum, (2) (fr. fum) whiteness; as adj.
white—used of a white look of the skin from dirt. (éfumulu is the more general word.)

afup, (5) (fr. fup) cleared farm, garden, field.

ajap, (1) a fine forest tree—family sapotaceae—Mimusops djave;
2. ajap-si, a small herb, Physalis Mnima; 3. Aja’-zok, a big tree with fruits somewhat like those of ajap.

ajom, (2) a tall endogenous plant, Afrormomum sp.

ajô, (4) (fr. jô) saying, matter, subject, palavar; ke mejô, go to talk palavar; As: prep. about (a subject).

ajôé, (1) banana—applied to the bunch, or the whole plant. See ndu’a.

ajuk, (5) sediment, roiliness; and as adj.

akaba’a, (4) (1) a disc-toed frog, Hyla-mbates of different species.

akabate, (1) (1) a bird of Shrike family, Dryoseopus senegalensis.

akak, (4) (fr. kak) a fence, made by tying “bamboos”.

akak, (1) a tree of the Linden family,
Diplanthemum viridiflorum; other kinds of trees of the same family, as aka’a-sañ, Duboscia sp.,
with sour fruit, and aka’a-si,
glyphaea grewioides.

aka’a, (2) kind, sort—only in such
expressions as aka’a môt di,
what kind of person,
aka’è, (3) a fetish charm made for a
young child.

akala, (1) a cake made of dried cassa-
va meal.

akala’a, (4) cause, occasion of palaver.

akalat, (1) kinds of small forest bird,
_Turdinus_ of different species.

akam, (1) (conn. With kaman) trees of
various species, of the Fig family,
that grow on other trees.

akam, (1) a sort of cloth said to have
been made from cotton by the bulu
In former times, akam-bewui, the
same.

akameyañ, (5) a Carnivorous animal.

see mbôm (below).

akan, (2) buttock.

akan, (1) a string of dried fish.

akañ, (2) matting of split “ba mboo”
and bushrope, especially that pla-
ced in house for storing food. &c.

akañ, (1) pain in bones from yaws,
syphilis, 2. pain in articulations
from osteoarthritis, rhumatisme.

*aakaña* (1) bridge—same as *ékaña*.

*akap* (5) (n. as adj., pl. noy used)
sharp, of edged tool.

*akap* (1) (fr. *kap*) a sharing; giving
as opposed to selling, ve. *akap,*
give freely; 2. generosity; 3. a
share—same as *ńgap*.

*akatak* (5) celluloid bracelet of trade
—called also *asatak*.

*ake* aux. vb.—a form of *ate*. See 87.

*akéva* (4) (from Benga or Mpongwe?)
thanks; 2. as exclamation good!
good luck! ve. *akéva*, to thank.
same as *akiba*.

*akití* (5) tomorrow (conn. with *tyé*
or *ki*, morning). *Akití mam me tyé,*
tomorrow morning; (conn. With
*ńgṓé*, afternoon) *akití mam me*
*ńgṓé*, tomorrow afternoon.

*akitik* (5) a kind of fish, *Bryconae-
thiops microstoma*.

*ako* (2) itch on scalp, mostly used in
pl. *meko*.

*akok* (5) rock, stone; 2. *Ako’o-bindélé*
bale of cloth; 3. *ako’o-tit*, hard en-
larged spleen.

*akok* (2) trail—same as *ékok*.
akolo’o, (4) a fern with tender shoots that are eaten.

akom, (2) a rubber-vine of the fam.
   Apocynaceae, Landolphia ochracea.

akom, (5) an ivory bracelet or ring; 2.
   Akom-ngôé, a small tree of the fam.
   Sterculiaceae, Cola chlamydantha.

akom, (5) a common tall tree of the family Combretaceae, Termilania superba.

akon, (1) slipperiness; as adj. smooth, slippery.

akonda ñgon, (3) fruit of the ñgon, q.v.

akondan, (3) caul.

akondan, (5) color of the skin of african people between black and fair skinned

akoñ, (2) spear; 2. single little iron rod
   —see étyé, bityé; 3. Single match;
   akoñ ngal, slug or bullet; cartridge.

akos, (2) saving, economy.

akô, (5) exclamation used when a child sneezes—there is some idea like “good luck” connected with it.

akôba, (5) : a little cloth sewed and akuba : in shape of breeches.
   same as nkan, slip
akôé, (2) to higher ground up stream,
—alone, or òsôé akôé; up-stream,
nord. 2. inland, Interior, away from the coast.
akôé, (1) stingy—same as afom. (Ati)
akô’a, (5) loop of basket, for tying biwok.
akô’ô, (3) a kind of fish, Distichodus notospilus ("Fang").
akô(1), (5) a kind of tree of the Fig fam. Ficus sp.
akôm, (4) large, bare rock, cliff.
akôm, (4) talking into a tube stopped at end, as in calling a ghost—see minañ.
akôm, (1) akind of big beads.
akôn, (4) a vine of bikôtôk, Rhynchosia calycina.
akôn, (1) post, esp. large middle post of house—same as ŋôñ (“Fang”).
akôna, (3) lump of iron, in smithwork.
akôndôk, (1) a large hard wood tree of family Rubiaceae, Sarcocephalus esculentus.
akôndôm, (5) stilt.
akôsa, (3) see kôsa.

Nyo-, 2)
akôta’a, (4) loop at end of cord, to form noose; 2. buckle of belt.

akôtôk, (5) tadpole.

akôtô’ô, a bird of the Shrike family.

akpwa, (5) a little seat or short bed.

akpwaé, (1) a big sedge, use to burn, for salt.

akpwaé, (5) kingfisher—of many different species.

akpwasa, fly-brush.

akpwe, (2) the large Horned-viper, bitis of two species.

aku, (1) a kind of fern of waste ground. bracken.

akua, (4) the pandanus found near rivers.

akua, (1) smelting iron, perhaps also the place where this is done, furnace

akuba, (5) See akôba.

akui, (1) a dead-fall trap weighted with earth.

akuk, (3) end or side of any regular-shaped object; 2. part, whereabouts, as akuk avé?

akuk, (4) a kind of big snail,—same as ŋgôń.
aku(l), (1) general word for hand, foot or paw; akul wo, hand; akul abo, foot; a term to distinguish other animals from Ungulates

aku(l), (4) bent or curved back, hunh-back; any similar bend, as of bark drying, &c.

akum, (5) wealth, riches.

akum, (3) a large edible grub, larva of the Goliath beetle.

akun, (1) garbage heap.

akuna’a, (1) (from kun) revenge.

akunduk, (1) loose ant-hill, of fui, suluk, &c.

akuñ, (1) owl—applied to all species except the nduk.

akus, (4) (connected with īkus) period of mourning of widow.

akusa, (3) See kōsa.

akut, (4) foolishness; as adjective foolish, simple, feeble-minded.

akuta, (5) large basket of “bamboo” pith—same as aŋgun.

akuta-ñya, (5) the large intestine.

akutu, (4) (1) thousand—when used formerly in counting iron rods the number seems to have varied.

alaé, (5) crack in a gourd.
alan, (2) a tree of the family, Leguminosae, *Hylodendron gabonense*.

*alane*, (4) axillary abscess.

*alek*, (4) (from *lek*) nick, chip in edge of knife, plate, &c.

*alek*, (1) bit, scrap, in the expression *te ke alek*, not a scrap on you;


*aleñge*, (5) bell—same as *abeñge*.

*alo*, (4) ear; 2. *alo vio*, a single mushroom; 3. *melo* (“ears”) brim of hat;

4. powder-pan of flint-lock gun (*ngal alo*).

*ałoñ*, (5) : hole, chink—same as *abé*.


*a-lo-ńko'o*, (4) a common weed, *Emilia sageltata*.

*ałot*, (2) : the wild duck.

*ałoteke*, (2) (“fang”) : *Pteronetta hartaubi*.

*ałök*, (4) (fr. *lök* (bailing or splashing out water, especially from a pool, to catch fish.

*ałök*, (4) a kind of Yam.
alô’ô, (4) coat (garment).

alôñ, (2) a small fresh-water mollusk.

alôñgô, (1) joint between head and neck

alôñgô, (1) (same word as last?) a boys play, by hanging head downward.

alu, (4) night; nights and not days are rekoned in counting time.

aluk, (4) (from luk) marriage, especially Used of woman, ke aluk, go to live with husband.

alum mva’a, (2) a kind of small fish, Barbus, (“Fang”).

alup, (2) being dislike by the other Sex; alup miñga, woman who is not requested by the men (people)

aluu, (4) kids of small forest shrub, of the family Rubiaceae, Psychotria of different species.

-am, (1) possessive pronoun, my.

ama, (2) : swelling caused by “eye-

amaé, (2) : worm”

amalaka, (1) wagtail (bird) 2. sand-piper, and other similar birds of bare ground that appear occasionally on migration.

amañ, (5) cheek.

-ambé, See añembé.
amôs, (2) adv. (fr. móö) by day.

amu, (5) conj. and prep., because, on
account of; amu me, on my account;
amu jé ? What for, why?

amuna, (3) brightly-colored skin on
hinder part of ape or monkey.

amvam, (1) a small tree with good, hard
wood, family Anonaceae, Macro-
carpidium lepidotum.

amvôé, (5) (fr. mvôé) freinship, alliance
esp. for trading by "gifts;" 2. obtaining a woman through friendship
with her husband.

ana, (5) adv., thus, so, this way; bi abo
ana, this way differing from nalé,
which means that way. Cf. nyina
and nyilé.

ana-ana, (5) adv. Immediately, a once.

andak, (1) kinds of small sedge of waste
ground.

anden, (1) slime as of snail. cf. menden.

andia, (3) a kind of Yam, Dioscorea
dumetorum.

andi(l), (3) roof.

andim, (4) a palm like "bamboo" palm,
probably another species of Raphia,
growing in unplant forest.

ando'o, (4) the tree bearing ndo'o,
Irvingia barteri.

andôñ, (1) epidemic; 2. fashion, craze.

andôñ, (5) kind of plant with seeds used as condiment—Aframoum melegueta?

ane, (5) conj. and prep. (cf. ana) as, like; ane mon bulu, like a Bulu; 2. since ane me nga bialé, since I was born; 3. and so, and then—in narrative; 4. when, if—introducing conditional clauses.

anen, (4) (pl. not used) largeness; as adj. large, big, big around as opp. to long.

anen, (2) a fish of the fam. Mormyriadae, Gnathonemus sp.

anena, (5) : (connected with ana ?) or anina, : this way, (with implication of a bad way) in such expressions as wo abo me anina jé?

Jé é ne anina ?= jé é ne ana ?

anja’a, (1) loin covering of shredded plantain leaves

anjek, (1) a tree, the fruit of which are used to bait bikuti.

anjên, (2) spring or pool of clear water, for village use.

anyalé, (1) footprint—same as ényalé.
anyasa, (2) crushed plantain leaves
    used to apply medicine, or in
    bathing.

anyeñ, (1) the electric Catfish, *Malop-
    terurus electrius*.

anyeñ, (1) young maize not yet in
    tassel—also in pl. *menyeñ*.

anyep, (1) kindness, hospitality (Ati).

anyoé, (4) a tree of the fam. Guttiferae,
    *Allanblackia floribunda*.

anyu, (1) mouth; muzzle of gun; edge
    of knife; &c.; *anyu évu*, mouth of
    womb.

anyum, (1) : (cf. *nyuñelan*) crumb,
    and : fragment of anything

anyuñ, (1) : that crumbles.

-añembé? (5) (often contre. to –ambé?)
    interr. pron., how many. See 74.

añgalé, (2) the tree bearing the nuts
    ŋgalé.

añgamba, (5) demijohn—of trade.

-añ, and : (poss. pron.) our. See 79.

-añgan, (5):

añgas, (4) wrist.

añgbwañ, (4) a small Antelope, *Cephalo-
    phus sp*.

añgbwañ, (1) a small Catfish, *Micrisyno-
    dontis batesii*.
aŋgek, (5) See òŋgek.

aŋgen, (5) a small iron bell, hung to pouch, &c.

aŋgen, (5) float of pith, on fish-line.

aŋgenda, (4) a fish, *Alestes taeniurus* ("Fang").

aŋgenda, (5) a small tree of the fam. Rubiaceae with hanging peduncles, *Cephaelis Mannii*.

aŋgene, (3) pot-belly—term often applied to the chimpanzee.

aŋgeteñ, (5) waist, place where the belt passes.

aŋgō, (5) (I. pl. baŋgō) the Pied Crow, *Corvus albus*.

aŋgō’oñ, (5) a small tree of *bikōtōk*, allied to the bread-fruit; 2. another very different tree, with plume-like fruits with acid taste.

aŋgomo, (1) a seasoned cassava bundle.

aŋgonōŋgōnō, (5) a little weed, *Aerua lanata*.

aŋgōñ, (5) a leaf-nosed Bat, *Hipposiderus cyclops*.

aŋgōñ, (5) a booth or shelter used by salt-makers.

aŋgōk, (4) callous place on buttock of ape or monkey.
aṅgṓé, (3) (fr. ūgṓé) yesterday.
aṅgókoñ, (5) form of the name aṅgo’oñ, tree (“Fang”).
aṅgōn, (1) ilium bone, and socket of hip joint.
aṅgōndō, (2) fright, horror; as adj.
    frightful, dangerous.
aṅgōn, (1) iron hunting bell of dog;
    2. padlock.
aṅgōṅga, (4) tin of provisions, &c.
aṅgōṅga, (1) the rubber tree, Euntu-
mia elastica—same as été.
aṅgōṅgō, (1) a big kind of grasshopper.
aṅgōs, (4) a vine of waste ground, fam.
    Euphorbiaceae, Manniphyton afri-
canum?
aṅgōsa, (2) a tree with large flowers;
    fam. Bignoniaceae, Markhamia to-
mentosa.
aṅguan, (3) a tree, Rubiaceae,
    Randia cladantha.
aṅgun, (1) a large basket of pith for storing
-ap, (1) (1) poss. pron. their. See—79
asaé, (2) feather, esp. large feather, plume;
    2. feather head-dress.
asa’a, (1) eaves of houses; pl. used when eaves of several houses, or differnet
sides.

asala, (4) (1) a slender kind of frog.
asam, (5) a tree of the fam. Euphorbiaceae, *Uapaca guineensis* : 2. a smaller tree (of the Fig fam.?) furnishing bark-cloth.
asamba, (1) tassel of fez ; 2. gun-wadding.
asan, (4) garden-patch on wet ground, planted, in dry season.
asanze, (4) Shrike, *Lanius mackinnoni* ("Fang")—same as asese.
asañi, (1) "hand" of plantain or banana ; 2. branch of palm-bunch ; 3. proliferous shoot at base of pineapple fruit.
asañi, (2) trunk of elephant.
asas, (1) a thorny tree of *bikôkôt*.
asas, (1) a kind of fish, *Tilapia melanopleura*.
asatak, (5) See akatak.
asek, (2) large spot of animal, or on figured cloth ; 2. pl. mesek, pattern, design on cloth. &c.
asalek, (3) cricket.
aseleke, (4) a small Weaver-bird, *Spermestes* of two species.
asem, (1) barrel of gun—same as mbem.
asen, (2) (cf. sendé) slipperiness; slippery, smooth.

aseñ, (4) a tree of old clearings, Musanga Smithsii, the umbrella-tree.

asep, (1) a forest undershrub or small tree Tricalysia of diff. sp.; 2. a weak shrub of bikôkôt, Hoslundia opposita;

3. Asep-ŋkôm, a shrubby weed, lantana sp. (mesep is Ocimm ?)

ases, (2) belt, girdle.

asesa, (2) (1) (fr. nsa) plantain with large fingers, best eaten ripe.

asese, (2) (1) a kinde of Shrike, Lanius mackinoni.

asé, (2) (fr. sé) twittering of birds or squirrel, about a snake or animal.

asé, (4) shallow place in stream—same as nsaé.

asik, (2) crest, top-knot.

asila, (4) spot where the ground is scraped clean, esp. for trapping; sil asila, clean off a place.

asimba, (2) trick, sleight of hand;

marvel.

asimba, (2) a kind of snare for large animals.

asoé, (2) (cf. solô) secrecy; as adj. and adv. Secret, secretly.
aso’o, (5) cathing birds with corn.

asos, (5) a small leaf bundle, not tied like jôm;

asos, (1) a savoury taste, peculiar to mushrooms and to the énvu antelope.

asô, (5) a vine, and its fruit, the fruit used as a gourd, and to grind food.

asó, (5) the jigger, Sacropsyllus pene-trans.

asôk, (4) a sort of vessel made of a leaf, for holding medecine.

asôk, (5) (fr. sôk) water fall, rapids in a stream.

asôm, (2) quarrelsomeness.

asôm, (1) sharpe spine of Catfish.

asôñ, (2) tooth, esp. front tooth (cf; étyek); 2. a link of chain; 3. fish-hook, point of hook (ôkop).

asu, (4) face, 2. smooth-cut end of stick, &c.; 3. point of pen or pencil.

asuan, (2) (fr. suan) mouth of stream.

asuk, (4) bungling, ignorance of the way to do things—opp. of atyeñ; as adj. clumsy, awkward, unskilful.

asu’ulan, (5) (fr. su’ulan) the last, finishing.

asuluk, (4) (fr. suluk) nest of Driver-
ants; 2. a ground itch, probably from entrance of larvae of hook-worm.

asum, (1) trespassin, damage—( Ati )—ame as mvôl.

asumbut woñ, (1) a great coward; plural mesumbut me woñ, same.

asuñ, (4) iron wire—also nsa’é asuñ.

asup, (2) ashes (no pl. used)

asuui, (3) a plant like Phrynium, family Marantaceae, leaves used in cooking.
&c.

asuui, (3) phrase of sentence in song.

or ókeka’an.

atabé, (2) necklace.

atat, (5) tripled-forked post on which water-jar is set.

ata’a, (4) hail-stone; mata’a, hail.

ata’a, (4) a kind of small tree of the family Euphorbiceae, Dicogly-premna Caloneura.

atan, (5) outside, out.

atata’a, (5) (fr. taté) beginning.

ate, auxiliary verb, sign of Near Past.

See. 111 and 115.

atek, (2) (fr. tek) softness, weakness,
as adj. soft, &c. 2. rich soil.

ate’é, (5) white clay,—same as fem.
**atet**, (5) a rank weed, *Phytolacca dodecandra* allied to Pokeweed.

**até**, See été.


**atilim**, (5) : a tree of the family. Bigno-

**atidim**, : niaceae.

**atin**, (5) (fr. *tin*) foot of elephant or tortoise; 2. elephantiasis of foot and leg; 3. butt of gun; 4. clump of plantain; hill of corn.

**atinan**, (2) (fr. *tinan*) last name—See tinan.

**atiñ**, (2) (from *tiñ, tiñeti*) knot, (tied);
2. engagement, appointment; command.

**atiti**, (2) a common weed like “Spanish-needles,” *Bidens pilosa*.

**atobô**, (2) the Bambara Ground-nut, *Voandzeia subterranea*.


**atok**, (5) smallness ; small—like *anen* (Ati).

**atok**, (2) (cf. *étok*) deep pool, in a stream, where there is fishing; 2. any pool.—same as *ébata*.

**ato(l)**, (2) a tree of the Fig. family, furnishing bark cloth—called *éteto*
when large.

*atom*, (2) tree bearing the fruit *tom*.

*aton*, (5) spot, speckle, (atyel more used).

*atoñ*, (2) a kind of thorny tree growing on banks of stream.

*atoñ*, (4) knot of tree—same as *atut*.

2. protuberance of hip, rib, &c. result of Yaws.

*atōan*, (5) crease of the groin. same as *aŋnteñ*.

*atōk*, (5) gum-boil; blister in palm.

*atō(l)* (1) pimple

*atōm*, (5) parcel sent by another (as if from the verb *lôm*); *nyia a lôme nye* *atōm*.

*atōndōk*, (5) a common small tree of *bikôtōk*, *Haronga paniculata*.

*atōt*, (4) single nut of *ndo’o*, *fan*, or *ngalé*.

*atōtōñ*, (5) bed-bug.

*atu*, (2) cultivated plant of the Aroid family.

*atui*, (5) a large tree of family Leguminosae, *Piptadenia africana*.

*atu(l)*, (2) dulness of edged tool; dull.

*atulum*, (5) two or more kinds of forest shrub or small tree, of the

*Nyo-*, (2)
family Sapindaceae.

*atum*, (5) space in Bulu house between the beds and the end wall.

*atuñ*, (5) fistula with multiple openings.

*atut*, (5) knot on a tree, or in wood, same as *atoñ*.

*atut*, (1) stock of the “bamboo” palm, 
Raphia vinifera (the upper parts called *zam*); 2. Strong fibres at the base of this, *piassava*.

*atyak*, (1) flowers of the shrub, *Leea ampelopsis* (*ôtubisoñ*).

*atyek*, (1) barb of spear.

*atyek*, (1) log of fire-wood—same as *vié; atye’e nduan*, burning log in fire-place.

*atyek*, (1) kind of tree. same as *anjek?*

*atyel(l)*, (5) speckle, spot; metye(l) speckled.

*atyel(l)*, (2) glans penis

*atyela*, (5) being alone, apart from the crowd.

*atyen*, (5) skill, ability, talent of all kinds; as adj. skilfull.

*atyen*, (5) a kind of tree of family *Ru-biaceae Morinda betesii*—wood good for mortars.

*atyi*, (2) egg; 2. *atyi-akan*, ball of hip

Nyo-. 2)
joint.

atyi(l), (5) sticky, sap or juice,
especially of platan.

atyin, (2) bit of “bush” left uncleared.

ava, (4) (cf. va, here) so much; to here
in expression abim ava; nté ava, so far
(pron. nta ava) 2. this time of day,
i.e. the same hour, on this another
day.

ava, (2) downfall, ruin; “ava dué di” an
expression of triumph over
an enemy.

ava, (1) a boys’ play gun.

avak, (1) (from vak) rejoicing—mostly
in plural mevak.

aval, (5) kind, variety; 2. aval étam,
kind by itself, peculiar, singulary; 3.
aval ane, and aval(l) alone, like, as;
aval ô ŋga bo me, me ke me boya wo.

ave, (2) (corresp. to ava, as ane to ana)
in expression of time, ave tyé, ave
ňgô’é &c., since morning, or this
very morning.

ave(l), abum, flank.

avem, (4) (fr. vem) being fat, corpulent.

avem, (4) (cf. vemban) snuff; medicne
snuffed up.

avem, (3) (from veme) perplexity.

Nyo-, 2)
avembe, (5) white-nosed monkey, *Cercopithecus nictitans*; 2. *avembe ngui*, the flying squirrel, *Anomalurus becrofti*.

aveñ, (5) wound, hurt (when the skin is broken).

avep, (4) clod, chilly feeling—not used of objectie cold, which is *avoé*.

avin, (5) pus, matter.

avin, (1) depression or mark on skin made by pressure of hand object.

avis, (5) pile, heap; mevis, heaps, quantities.

avoé, (4) cold; and as adj. cold, cool—of outward objects—avep is the feeling of cold; 2. satles,—of food.

avom, (2) tree of the fam. Anonaceae, *Cleistopholis* species.

avoñ, (4) fat of animals; and as adj. fat.

avot, (5) net for catching animals.

avó, (2) pin-worm.

avó(l), (5) quickness, rapidity; as adj. and verb., quick, fast, quickly, &c.; 2. sharp—of knife, &c.; 3. strong—of lye.

avu(l), (4) froth, foam.

avu(l), (1) hair of body—mostly in
plural. *mevul*.

*avumba*, (5) throwing a continuous sheet of water in "alôk"—a display of skill.

*a$vus$, (1) little mound or "hill" where seeds are planted; 2. grave—euphemistic for soñ.

*avut*, (1) a kind of monkey, *Cercopithecus neglectus*.

*a$vut*, (1) meal, ground corn.

*awela*, (1) and : hour.

*awolo*, (1) : hour.

(fr. English hour)

*a$woé*, (4) baby sling—called also *doé*.

*a$wo’an*, (3) (from *wo’an*) rest; resting-place; resting-time, vacation.

*a$wôlôt*, (5) a mixture of powdered human bones &c., &c.,—eaten in *ñgi* rites.

*a$wôm*, (4) ten. See 59 and 60.

*a$wôs*, (5) rough like the skin of a toad rasping, as a file, or sand paper.

*a$wu*, (4) (from *wu*) death, much used, by exaggeration, for anything unpleasant, *aka’a awu di!* What death!—even of a hard job of work.

*a$wu$a*, (3) (from *wua*, shoot) charge of powder; 2. *awua ŋku*, bit of salt
(like a charge of powder).

*awubi*, (4) trumpet obtained from a white man.

*awun*, (5) the Potto (lemur); *Perodicticus edwardsi*.

*awut*, (1) piece of termites’ earth used to prop a pot (*ta’a di*).

*awuta*, (1) bad luck, as in hunting—not serious like *bidim*.

*aya*? adav. How, me bo aya; what shall I do? *tañ aya*? how much?, *aya*! used alone, in remonstrance, what!

*aya*, (1) a small basket fish-trap.

*ayaé*, (4) difficulty; as adj. hard; hard to get.

*ayaé*, (2) native-made hammock or stretcher.

*ayak*, (5) sleeping—house for white travelers.

*ayale*, (5) (from *yale*) turning-off place—from path.

*ayan*, (4) baldness, bare spot; bald.

*ayañ*, (2) name of several plants of the *Amarillys* and *Lily* fams, as *Cris-num*, &c.; and also similar plants, even lemon-grass. See *bo’o*.

*ayañ*, (5) a long poisonous tree-snake, *Pendrapsis jamesoni*.

*ayap*, (2) length; long, tall.
ayat, (2) beyond, on the other side—
See yat.

ayateke-mvaé, (1) without opening;
without vigina or anus, same
as ayaleke-mvaé.

aye, auxiliary verb. See 116

ayeñ, (2) birthmark.

ayeñ, (5) blister—same as éyeñ.

ayet, (2) hardness; hard, firm; 2. Sound,
well; 3. Hard-hearted, unfeeling;
stingy.

ayok, (5) fierceness, violence; courage;
as adj. fierce, bold, brave—no
distinction made between aggressive
and proper courage.

ayoñ, (1) tribe; esp. sub-tribe, clan,
kindred; 2. kind, species or family,
in nature;

ayó(l), (1) bitter tastes; as adj. bitter!

ayóñ, (4) (fr. yóñ) heat, hot, warm,
of external objects—like avoé;
2. quick temper= ayóñ nlem.

ayós, (1) a large tree of opener land,
Triplochiton sp.

azañ, (2) (fr. zañ, middle) at mid-
night—like amós.

azañ, (4) furry excrescence on edge
of foot.
azem, (1) bustle, Bulu woman's dress
called also ébui.

azoé, (5) poverty, lack of goods or
money; poor.

azok, (1) long interval between births.

azoñ, (5) a species of Solanum, bea-
ing the fruit zoñ.

azoñ, (2) cape of land, projection of
bank; similar projection of planted
ground. &c.

azóé, (1) fruit of Raphia.

the calamus (ñkañ).

azóm, (4) red cap of trade.

B.

ba (pronounced short) dem. Pron.,
these. See 65, 67 and 89.

ba, (1) (I) a adj., prefixed, all kinds
(German allerlei); ba tit, all kinds

Nyo-, 2)
of animals; me kuseya ba akum ase,

I have bought all sorts of goods.

*ba*, (1) v. cut up meat; 2. hew, shave stick &c.

*baa*, (4) (I) powdered red wood.

*baa*, (4) (from of *bae*) second.

-*baa*, (4) and : (form of *bae*) both.

*baane*, (4) :"

*baa’è!* (4) *ne baa’è!*; imitating the skimming motion of a swallow, or of a pebble thrown on water.

*baba*, (3) (1) toad, *Bufo* of different sp.

*babe*, (4) : (v. mid. of *balè*) stoop and : over “duck the head”—

*balebe*, (4) : not stoop far over which : is *kumbu*.

*babelan*, (4) See *bubelan*.

*baè*, (2) two (in counting).

-*baè*, (2) two (as numeral adjective).

*baé*, (1) and : v. with *éyo*, pick out

*bas*, (1) : thorn.

*baé*, (4) v. be hurt, wounded, esp. cut.

*bak*, (4) v. add one more, as *beta ba’alu*

*afe*, stay another night; *ba’ akoñ*

*afe*, give another spear thrust,—to finish killing.

*ba’a*, (3) (I) a snare fixed overhead,
on vine or horizontal tree stem.
ba’a, (3) v. of state, be adhering.
   stick (intr.)

ba’abe, (1) v. mid., stick, cling to as
   surface, as a fly to a wall.

ba’alan, (4) v. intensive of bak;
   do more, continue (as work), repeat
   (an action).

ba’ale, (1) v. care for, keep; take care
   look out!

ba’atan, (4) v. be, or place, close to-
   gether; adjoin; be, or set, side by
   side.

ba’ê, (1) v. causat; of ba’a, stick (trans.)
   cause to adhere.

ba’ê, (1) v. (intens. of ba, cut up),
   chop as to fell a tree.

ba(l), (1) v., cut or hoe weeds, bal
   bilok; also followed by the thing
   planted, as bal fôn.

bale, (4) v. of state, be leaning, lean
   (intr.)

balebe, (4) v. mid. of bale. See babe.

balé, (5) dem. pron., those. See 66.

balé, (1) v., hammer edge of cutlass,
   to sharpen.

balé, (4) v. be hurt, wound esp. cut
   (”Fang”) same as baé; 2. causat. of
   this, wound, cut.
balé, (4) v. causat. of bale, set leaning or slanting (but to lean, i.e. support a thing is yé’é.)

bam, (4) v. restrain, quiet an excited person, or crying child.

bam, (4) v. bark or call—of the gruff, call of the avembe and ésuma monkeys; 2. talk loud, e saé mvam, like that; 3. Go off—of gun;

bam, (4) v. of state, be still, motionless—to escape notice.

bamele, (1) v. bruise as rubber vine to extract rubber, and the like.

bametan, (4) v. tr. and intr., pinch, compress or be compressed between surfaces, esp; of bark between palm-strips in building.

ban, (4) v. charm away, or against;

ban mveñ; ban mót ôkôñ; ban ñgal,
cause gun to miss.

ban, (4) and : v. pin, fasten.

bandan, (4) :

bandé, (1) bite—of person biting another.

bane, (5) dem. pron., these. See 66.

bañ, (4) v. ricochet, turn, be turned by intervening object—of spear &c.

bañ! (2) (cf. biañ!) abum nebañ!(ne bañ?)

Nyo-, 2)
empty —said when one is hungry.

*bañ*, (4) v., whet, esp. one tool against another.

*bañete*, (1) (I) peanuts cooked and mashed.

*bañete*, (4) v., send for; call by a message.

*bañ*, (1) (I) a tree of the fam. Anona ceae, with showy flowers, *Monodora zenkeri*—same as *vialo*.

*bañ*, (1) v. intr., mount on another’s back, to be carried; 2. carry (trans.) ("Fang") same as *be’e*.

*bañ*, (4) v. heat by the fire; wilt a leaf by heat; make a hot application, for pain &c.

*bas*, (1) See *baé*.

*basan*, (1) v., venture, pluck up-courage, as in speaking to a person one is afraid of.

*basé*, (4) graze, wound slightly—same as *kpwalé*.

*batan*, (4) v. salute—originally by clasping wrists in silence; salute in any way, as by "mbólö."

*be*, (5) noun classifier. See 17, 24 and 42

*be*, (5) pronoun. See 83 and 87.

*be*, (1) prep. used with personal n. or

Nyo-, 2)
pron., with; at village of (French chez) to village of; a ñga to be me,
he was stopping with me; 2. by, in
a ñga biaé fam be minga ate, he had
a son by that woman.

bebale, (2) adv. (fr. bale) leant or
stooped over; wulu bebale.

bebe, (1) v. look (Ati)—same as jom,
fombô.

bebe, (1) v. mid. of bete, get up upon
something, alight on branch, &c.—
of bird.

bebé, (1) adv. and adj. near; as prep.
bebé élé éte, near that tree.

bek, (5) (I), castor-oil plant, Ricinus communis.

bek, (4) v. tr., break a stick and the
like. See bé’é.

be’e, (4) (I) plate, dish of trade—tin
or crockery.

be’e, (4) v., be plenty, abundant.

be’e, (1) v., carry, bear a load; 2. wear,
have on,—of clothes; mbe’e (1) car-
rrier, porter.

be’ek, (4) v., curse, as by saying, wo’ok

den, may you die today.

be’ele, (4) v. burn slowly, as a log; 2.
dry over fire.

Nyo-, 2)
bekungu, (1) (I pl.) an initiation of little boys, the sign of which is scratches on back of neck ("Fang").

bele, (4) v. causat. of bé, cook or roast done; mbelan, cooked, as app. to raw.

bele, (4) v. be right, speak truly; a bele, he is right.

belo, (2) (I pl.) slaves (sing. is ôlo, VI); used also like tribal name, with mon; mon belo, a slave.

bem, (4) v., tarry, delay, be long gone, &c.; te bem, don’t be long gone.

bem, (1) v. tr., stick; bem ôlé valé, stick up a stick there.

bem! (5) ne bem! with a slash, at a stroke.

bema, (1) the greedy man of Bulu tales.

bembe, (1) v. mid. of bem, stick itself as a jigger does, or asu de ake

bembe nye di, his face stuck down into the fire.

beme, (3) v. of state, be sticking, stick (instr.); ôlé ô beme valé, the stick is sticking there.

ben, (1) dislike, refuse, not consent;

wo aben bo nalé a jé? 2. disagree,
as food.

*bendeño ösesañ*, (1) male Widow-bird,

*Vidua serena.*

*bendé*, (4) v. set dog on trail ; hunt with
dogs, as *bendé ŋôm* ; 2. *Bendé môt*, applaud, egg on—same as *se’ese*.

*bep*, (4) toss ; *bep fé*, fling away.

*bep*, (4) crack, pop,—of tree breaking, &c.

*bes*, (1) cut down separate stems of
many-stemmed tree.

*besase*, (2) region of ribs below arm-pit.


*bet*, (4) v. tr. and intr., rise, ascend,
climb ;—when trans. The oject is
the thing climbed, as *élé, ŋkôl.*

*beta*, (2) (1) what's-it-name, what-
d'ye-call-it, used when the speaker
forgets, or doesn’t care to mention,
a thing's name.

*beta*, (2) aux. vb., do again. See 118.

*beta*, (1) (1) as adj. prefixed, big,
large ; *beta môt* ; pl. *beta be bôt.*

*beta*, (2) (spoken with rising tone or
emphasis on the "*a")—(1) used
just like the preceeding, bad, ugly,
poor—like mbia.

**betan**, (1) v. of state, follow in age—of children of one family.

**bete**, (4) v. causat, of bet, raise, lift, cause to ascend.

**bete**, (3) v. of state, be upon; ônon ô bete élé; kalate a bete éwalé, the book on the box.

**beté**, (1) v. causat. of bete, place, put upon; beté’é kalate éwalé, put the book on the box.

**beyem**, (1) and beyem élok, a vine of the fam. Verbenaceae, with red flowers, *Clerodendron splendons.*

**bezimbi**, (1) (I pl.) native soldiers of the government; used as if name of tribe, with mon; mon Bezimbi, one soldier.

**bé**, (4) v. be done, get well cooked; bidí bi béya.

**bé**, (4) v. grunt as in making an effort.

**bé**, (1) plant, sow seeds.

**bé**, (1) ne bé! whack!—of striking.

**béé**, (1) v. follow (Ati) same as tôñ.

**béé**, (4) (cf. bek) v. intr., break, as stick and many sorts of objects; but see té, and bôlé.

**bi**, (2) noun classifier. See 27 and 42.

**bi**, dem. pron., these. See 65.
bi, (5) personal pron. we 87.

bi, (1) v. catch, capture; 2. Take hold, grasp, hold; 3. come into possession of, acquire—cf. bili, possess; 4. reciprocal form, bian, catch catch-other, grapple, fight.

bia, (1) (III), pl. bia) bia aseñ, fruit of aseñ tree.

bia, (1) ne bia! all night. bi ñga bômbô valé ne bia!

bia, (1) (conn. with above) bia tyé, early morning, next morning—like tyé kpwa.

biaé, (4) v. bear, give birth.

biaé, (5) (Pl. of) jaé, nail.

bial, (4) (-aa) (as Cl. I. pl. mal Cl. IV) a canoe.

bialé, (4) v. (as if passive of biaé) be born; 2. Causative of biaé, deliver a woman of child.

bian, (1) See bi, catch.

biandé, (1) v. despise (A ti)—same as biasé.

biañ, (3) ne biañ ! slack, loose from emptiness as a bag; used of person’s body after fasting.

biañ, (1) (III) pl. mebiañ) fetish, charm, medecine—all thought of the same;

2. in expression ye biañ nalé? is it

Nyo-, 2)
necessary to do that way, ye jôm

ète é ne wo biañ, is that thing necessary to you, do you have to have it?

biasé, (1) despise, show disrespect.

biba’a, (5) See kañele

biban, (4) See bibi.

bibañe, (2) (cf. ébañ, lump) a kind of banana with large red fruits.

bibe’e, (2) trsh of palm bunch—same as bikanak.

bibe’ek, (5) (fr. be’ek) cursing; example, me tame yen ane wo awu den.

bibi, (4) : v. strike, hit, beat

and bibin, :

bibiam, (1) (III, no pl) or nibian

n. collective and individ., larvae of Dermestes beetle, that eat skins, &c.

bibiôñ, (“Fang”), same.

bibo, (2) an infection said to kill newborn babes.

bibtok, (1) See ébotok.

bibus, (1) native alcohol drink from palm tree. (sing. ébus)

bidi, (4) (fr. di) food, esp. vegetable food; 2. crops, bé bidi, plant crops; 3. ration-money for carriers and workmen.

Nyo-, 2)
Nyo-

bidim, (2) misfortune, disaster.

bie, (4) neuter pron. See 83.

biek, (1) belch.

-bien, (2) reflexive pronoun. See 87.

biet, (1) v. dip up, with gourd or vessel or the hand.

bii, (4) ("I" prolonged with circumflex tone) v. intr. go off, spring, be thrown—of trap or gun.

bijabô, (2) sensuality.

bijañ, (1) vanity, effectation, acting so as to attract attention.

bijô, (1) responsibility, for a deed, blame; ve. moet bijô, blame a man.

bijôñ, (5) dizziness; dizzy.

bijujuk, (5) (cf. ajuk) muddiness, roiliness; 2. dimness of sight, blurred vision.

bikalak, (5) ingratitude; ungrateful.

bikanak, (5) chaff of palm bunch.

bi'i, (1) divine, find out by magic.

bi'iti, (4) v. tr. and intr., roll as a stone or log.

bikôn, (5) unreliableness—same as biles.

bikôt, (2) chronic eruption following yaws or syphilis.

bikpwat, (2) fine eruption all over

Nyo-, (2)
body, often chronic.

bikpwatubuk, (5) elephantiasis.

bikutesi, (5) (fr. kut and si) a woman’s dance, one performing at a time.

bikutuk, (5) pains in head and bones, often from yaws.

bilam, (4) rum—of trade.

bilan, (1) v. (cf. bî) overtake, come up with.

bilanda, (4) eating stolen animal or fowl secretly.

bilase mebo, (1) divergent feet, often from jiggers.

bilela, (1) stringy mucus from bowels.

bilelê, (2) raft—used just like sing.

élelé.

bilelek, (1) young tender leaves of trees.

bilen, (1) eloquence, skill in talking.

bileñge, (2) See éleñge.

biles, (1) (conn. with éles?) unreliableness, changing one’s word, hence deceit; and as adj.

bili, (2) v. (used as v. of state in taking auxiliaries) hold, have, posses; (bi used in the future).

bili, (1) (as a passive of bî) be caught, taken.

Nyo-, 2)
*bilobé*, (3) swampy border of stream.

*bilok*, (4) (same as *élok*?) a condition ascribed to poison eaten—swollen abdomen, &c.

*bim*, (4) v. swell; become bloated.

*bim*, (1) *ne bim*! used to imitate schok of heavy object striking the ground.

*bimañ*, (2) ambition to hard things.

*bimi*, (4) : v. hit—same as *bibi*.

and bimin, :

*bimo*, (1) (fr. *mo*) passing the time together chatting, visiting.

*bimvô’é*, (3) borrowing without returning.

*bindañ*, (5) wide spaces as between plants, or people in a row; *bé bindañ*, plant far a part.

*bindi*, (1) strain, filter.

*bindom*, (1) (I) a kind of large bag of salt.

*bindône*, (2) (fr. *ndônô*) having prominent eyes.

*bindumba*, (2) passion for big things, *megalomanie*.

*binyam*, (1) being ragged.

*biñsan*, (4) v. roll on the ground, in anger.

*bis*, (4) (caust. of *bii*) touch off gun
e bise ŋa or bow; spring trap.
e bis fôtô, photography.

bisô, (5) (fr. sôô) doubt, disputing; as adj. skeptical.

bisôk, (1) inordinate sexual desire.

bita, (5) fighting, war by raids and murders.

bitobok, (5) (fr. top) picking, choosing; being choice, fastidious.

bityetya’a, (1) first taste of new crop.

accent last syl.

bivias, (4) a moist, itchy eruption on,

accent last syl.

biviatak, (5) See ébotok.

bivôé, (2) (fr. vóé) play, sport.

biwôé, (3) second crop of peanuts,

from one planting.

biyam, (4) See tyili. Same as mintyili.

bizôzô’ôté, (1) See ézôzô’ôté.

bo, (1) do; make; act; 2. become when followed by nouns of quality, as bo évele, turn red; 3. be used for the copula in some cases. See 33

bobetan, (1) squirm, writhe.

bobô, (5) (I) climbing shrubs with conspicuous flowers, Musaenda of different species.

boé, (1) v. intr. rot., decay.
bok, (4) v. tr. screw, twist wind clock.

2. v. intr. jôm ja bo’o me abum été
— of cramp from peristaltic pain.

bok, (4) v. shrivel in drying.

bo’é, (1) light, kindle of fire.

bo’o, (4) (1) fetish made with ayañ plant.

bo’o, (3) v. of state, be sticking to a tree
or rock—of snail and the like.

bo’obô, (1) v. mid. of bo’ô, adhere, stick
itself upon, &c.

bo’ô, (3) v. of state, be in doorway—
neither outside nor in; bo’ô mbé.

bo’obô, (1) v. mid. of above, get in a

bo’olô, (4) v. shave or whittle round—
doorway.

bo’olô, (4) v. (intens of kok) twist,
screw.

bo’olô, (1) v. tr. accuse, bring charge
against.

bo’otô, (4) v. chew long; 2. talk ted-
iously on one subject, “harp” on it.

bo(l) (4) v. stalk, creep up on an
animal.

boleyka, (4) (I) palm-bunch that fails
to ripen properly. acct. lats syl.

bolô, (1) v. (causat. of boê), cause to
rot, rot (tr).

bombé, (4) (III pl. same) orange
(“Fang”)—same as fômbé.

bomé, (4) v. tr. run away with, marry by capture.

bongo, (2) (I) a little bell—same as añgen.

boo, (3) (I) brain—not connected with the mind.

bot, (4) v. put on, dress (Ati)—same as jaé.

botan, (4) v. suit, look well in, as wo

abotan éwoman éte ; minga ate

a botan wo.

botan, (4) v. mix and mash up—in cooking ; 2. minsoñ mi abotan me

abum—and botan used of other of other abdominal pains.

botan, (4) v. to bless . God bless you,

Zambe abotane wo. See ébotan.

botebotan, (5) ne botebotan ! happily married, Se ébotan.

botekolô, (5) (I), going without clothes,

habitually naked ; sometimes this is a sort of vow.

boté, (1) v. get wet, as boté mveñ.

botok, (1) ne botok, weak, feeble ; wó’ô

nyul ne botok.

bô, (4) v. of state, be lying, lie.

bôbone, (1) (I) the crested Hornbill,
Ortholophus cassini.

bôbô, (5) (1) helmet of trade.

bôbôlô, (4) v. (intens. of bôp) feel of
with the fingers.

bôé, (4) v. (as if causat. of bôlé) smash,
shatter or even crack of hard and
brittle things.

bôé son, (4) – same as vuu soñ, q. v.

bôé, (4) and : v. (causat. of bô, lie)

bôôn, (4) : lay,—generally with si.

bôk, (4) v., plaster or build up earth
for floor, to cover bridge, &c.

bôk, (1) v. chop out of hollow log, as
bô'ô wôé, bô'ô fos; excavate as a
woodpecker does.

bô'ô, (4) v. of state, lie curled up or
    crouching on the ground, as animal ;
sit of bird.

bô'ôbô, (4) v. (mid. of bô'ô) curl up and
lie down; crouch as animal; go to
    sitting — of bird.

bôlé, (4) v. intr. (cf. bôé) be smashed,
broken to pieces. 2. be broken up—
as a village, a friendship, &c.

bôm, (4) v., beat, pound; bôm ŋkul,
beat drum; 2. bôm mvet or musical
instrument play (from playing on the
drum); 3. beat out bark-cloth—
hence called ôbôm; 4. with personal object, beat, whip, thrash; 5. Beat in the sense of over-come in a contest.

bôman, (1) v., go around to the starting place, encircle as, around the house; reach all around, as a cloth.
ôman, (1)(same word as last?) meet—like tôban.

bômban, (4) see bômbô.

bômbô, (4) v. (mid of bô) lay oneself down, lie down generally with si;
2. bômban (reciprocal) lie together.
3. lie oneself with a woman and have a sexual relation.

bômbô, (1) leaf-roll of ground corn, boiled.

bômelô, (1) v. (intens. of bômen), nail up, nail.

bômen, (1) v. (from bôm, beat) nail;
bômen sen, bômen éwolé, nail up a box.

bômôkô, (1) v. wish evil, curse a child—same as yo’é.

bôn, (4) v. bark—of dog, and of the Antelope émvul.

bôndé, (1) v. plan, contrive seldom used except in bôndé fek; but sometimes bôndé ésok, take counsel, plan
in conference; and bôndé nnam, plan
a meal, cooking.

bôñ, (1) (III) a small bee and his honey
—same as abaé.

bôñ, (1) v. splice, lengthen by splicing; 2. go to meat a person coming—
as if splicing his journey. (tone 4)

bôôn, See bôé.

bôp, (1) ne bôp! imitation of noise of
stricking, whack!

bôp, (4) v., grope, feel one's way.

bôt, (4) v., peer, look intently or carefully.

bôt, (1) v. dip—same as biet.

bôt, (1) v. (same word as last?) accuse
falsely with ajô; te bôt môt ajô.

bôt, (1) See môt. pl. of môt.

bu, (1) v. plan—same as bôndé.

bu, (1) See bui.

bua, (5) (III, no pl. used) being poor,
especially, without a wife.

buan, (4) v.; tr. and intr., give
and bôan?: enema, take enema.

bubelan, (1) v. flutter, as a bird
and babelan:, when caught.

bubutu, (5) adv. (fr. butu) face down,
prone.

bui, (3) v. of state, be many,

Nyo-, 2)
and bu, (1): abound; zen é bui min-kôl a jé? (Ati) in this use; 2. be very, ô bu avôl dulu a jé? how very fast you walk! much used in this way.

buk, (5) v. tr., break—same as bek;
bu’u fôn, snap corn, gather corn; 2. postpone till another time; also give up, abandon; bu’u dulu, postpone a journey, or abandon the purpose altogether; miss out, me ñga bu’u nsôl ésaé wua.

buk, (1) v. tr. and intr. leave over, be left over, extra; éyé é bu’ya abim ava, so much cloth is left over; ô bu’u me, leave some for me.

bu’i, (1) v. intr (corresp. to buk) break—same as béé; 2. be sprained—of joint; 3. be postponed or given up, or missed out—see buk.

bulan, (4) v. tr. and intr., return; go back; give back; send back.

bulu, (3) (aux. vb. As adv.) do really, seriously; bi te bulu di jôm éte, we don’t really eat the thing, or don’t eat it much.

bulukan, (4) v. (fr. bulan?) turn over, flop over,—as a tortoise on its back.

bulungô! (5) exclamartory word used
in a crowd working together, as in carrying a log.

*bum*, (4) v. writhe, crawl—of a wounded thing.

*bum*, (1) : roast in ashes or coals; and *bup*, : bake.

*bumu*, (1) start up of animal hunted; 2. *bumu ŋkobô*, break out talking.

*bundan*, (1) (v. tr. and intr.) mix, mix up—like *fulan*.

*buni*, (4) v. trust, believe, be confident, hope—more used now than formerly; 2. *me buni*, I believe, think, is originally white man’s talk (the, Bulu never qualified an assertion so).

*bup*, (1) See *bum*.

*butan*, (4) v. (reciprocal of *buti*) equal, equalize, make amends, compensation; *kabat te butan miña*; *a ŋga butan akut dé*, he paid for his stupidity.

*buti*, (4) v. (causat. of *bulu*) place or lay face downwards; *buti asu si*, put face to the ground; cover face with hands, *buti mo asu*; 2. cover an open vessel.

*butu*, (4) v. of state, be or lie face down-
wards; be’e butu, the plate is face down.

butubu, (4) v. (mid. of bulu), place or lay oneself face downwards. adj.
position in which the face and abdomen lay downwards

butubut, (1) ne butubut! soft, fluffy—cf. ébubut.

butuk, (1) ne butuk! relaxed, limp—of one asleep or dead.

D.

d, noun classifier. See 15, 25 and 29.
da, (5) numeral, one. See 57.
daa, (1) v. (as if causat. of dañ), cross, put across, transfer.
da’a, (4) : coal—live or dead; 2.
and da’ak: charcoal.
da’abe, (1) v. pulsate—of normal pulse (kumetan, from excitement).
da’as, (5) (IV) lower jaw—called also éya’as.
damban, (1) v. (fr. dañ) pass over, skim over, slight—of work; 2. damban mebo, stride, take long steps.

Nyo-, 2)
dañ, (1) cross, pass, get over or beyond;
   2. surpass, outstrip, exceed; making a superlative with word expression quality, wo adañ akut, you are the stupidest; 3. very, with word of quality and the like,—the example above may mean, you are very stupid. 4. ndañan as adv. very;
   nlam ô se ke ndañan öyap.

das, (1) (IV.) dried food—also
   in pl. mas.

dë, (4) neuter pron. See 83.

déié, (4) See déié.

den, (4) adv. today including last nigth;
   2. with future verb, presently, after awhile (today).

dep, (4) v. miss a point, fail to see—used in abía.

dese, (4) (I) a kind of pocket-knife of trade.

déié, (4) v. look, look and see
   and de’e: ("Fang")—same as fombô.

dì, (4) (IV) the fire in a house, for cooking &c.; 2. di étyé, stove.

dì, (4) v. (see 99 and 104) eat; take for oneself what is due another, a
   ñga di me ékola, you kept what I
leant you; *di minkal*—same as *kale* q.v.

*di*, (4) this. See 67.

*dibi*, (4) (IV) (cf. *dip*, close) darkness of night, that closes one; and as adj.

*dibilan*, (1) v. (fr. *dip*) fill up a gap,—complete, as a fence, and the like;

2. Complete sum of money paid in instalments.

*dibili*, (1) v. (intens. of *dip*) enclose, surround, pen up.

*dii*, (1) : v. open—opposite of *dip* and *diin*; in all senses; 2. (another word?) excise (tone 3) a leprous spot.

*dik*, (4) v. intr., burn; *til é maneya dik*.

*di'an*, (4) v. (recipro. in form of *di'i*) sting, bite generally—not of a particular act; *aval nyo ete de adi'an*.

*di'i*, (4) v. (caust. of *dik*) burn (trans.) *be maneya di'i til*; 2 sting, bite—same as *lôp*.

*dili*, (1) enclose ("Fang" and *Ati—same as *dibili*.)

*dilik*, (4) (IV) tear, tear-drop, most used il pl. *milik*.

*dim*, (4) v. tr. and intr., go out; put out, extinguish fire; 2. set of sun,
moon, &c.

dimi, (4) v. get lost.

dimi, (4) : not-know—used as if
and dimin, : negative of yem, know.

diñ, (4) v. wind. as thread on a spool.

diñ, (1) love, be fond of—most used of
love between the sexes; 2. like,
be pleased with anything or anyone,
(Ati)—same as nye’e.

diñese, (1) v. (intens. of diñ) be fond
of; 2. diñesan (reciprocal) be fond
of each over.

dip, (1) close, shut door, box, &c., ob-
struct a path; 2. ndiban, (3) shut,
closed.

dis, (4) (IV) eye; single bead, cowry.
&c., grain of sand, rice, corn, &c.
dit, (3) v. of state, be heavy—used in
such expr. éwalé éte é dit a jé!

diti, (1) v. (causat. of dit), make heavy,
add weight.

do, (1) v., See abia.

doé, (4) (IV) baby-sling—called also
awoé.

do’olô, (1) v. mock, as by offering a
thing and then withholding it.

do(l), (4) (IV), back of head, occiput.
dom, (4) v., rise a feeding, leap or flop
out of the water—of fish.

don, (1) : v. strike without cutting and dun, —with spear, cutlass. &c.
dop, (4) (IV), navel.
dō'ōtō, (1) v. ache, throb—of the pain of a sore or wound untended.
dōlé, (1) v. take by force—same as wōlé.
dōm, (1) rebound—of object striking ground, &c. 2. be stopped (and thrown back?)—of animal running against a stretched net.
dōmbō, (1) same as the last, sense 2.
du, (4) (IV) crying; mourning—used as if verbal noun of yi.
duan, (1) v. fill up, complete—same as dibilan.
dui, (4) v. beat into a lump—of first operation in smithing.
duk, (4) v. become unconscious near death.
duk, (4) v. cheat, deceive.
du'u, (3) (I) the Coucal or Super-toed Cuckoo, Contopus monachus.
du'u'uyu, (1) (I) bruise, black and blue place.
dulu, (1) (IV) (fr. wulu) walking; a walk, journey.
**dum**, (1) throw down, throw in wrestling; fell—a stronger synonym of kpwe.

**dum**, (1) See duma.

**dum**, (1) See duñ.

**duma**, (5) : (IV) the cotton-tree, and **dum**, : Eriodendron. 2. Fame. (“Fang”).

**dumba’a**, (3) (IV) nest, bird’s-nest.

**dumulu**, (1) See duñulu.

**dun**, See don.

**dunduk**, (5) (I) another name for the Potto—See awun.

**duñ**, (4): v. be eaten in holes, as wood and : by borers or meat by **dum**, : Dermestes.

**duñ**, (1) : v. intr., rattle, rustle, make and : noise (not with voice);

**dum**, : 2. with mveñ for subject, thunder.

**duñulu**, (1) : v. (causat. of duñ), rattle and : a thing.

**dumulu**, :

**dup**, (1) put into water, soak; 2. dye, stain; paint or whitewash.

**dut**, (5) (IV) swarm of bees; crowd of people.

**dutu**, (4) v., tie up, wrap with band of
string.

dutu, (1) v., draw, pull, haul.

duu, (1) : v. remove from water, cor-
and : responding to dup, as dii to

duun, : dip

E.

É

e, noun classifier. See 27;
e, (appended to verb) where?—pro
bably abbreviated from vé; wo ak(e)é
éba fôn, (5) meal ground or mashed
wet; 2. this cooked in a leaf.
ébaé, (5) a hard-wood tree of fam.

Leguminosae Pentaclethra macrophylla.
ébaé, (1) sliver or stick split from éba’a;

2. ébaé mbon shortened to ébambon,
ébaé, whittled into a paddle for
scraping oil from the body, like the
strigil.
ébaé, (1) a kind of tree—bark used for
building.
ébaè, (1) (circumflex tone) a rough
basket of sticks and bushrup.

ébak, (1) hoe.

éba’a, (4) strip of Raphia
palm leaf stalk like a batten or lath.

éba’è, (1) line or path cut in the bush
for an boundary. (FR limite)

ébalakaseñ, (1) : clear place, free from
and : under-growth, in the
ébala’aseñ, : forest.

ébam fôn, (5) : bundle of corn, for
and : hanging up.

ébamele. :

ébam, (2) a tree of fam. Apocynaceae,
Picralima Klêineana.

ébambam, (4) (cf. bametan) being
compressed, flat.

ébambon, (4) See ébaé.

éban, (2) submerged log or stick, snag
in stream.

éban, (5) pledge, pawn.

éban, (1) patch of mushrooms.

éban, (1) tale accompanied by mvet;
one éban may occupy a whole evening, or day.

ébandôé, (1) (cf. ndôé) a forest bird-of-prey, perhaps
Spizaetus africanus —smaller than the

Nyo-, 2)
ndôé
ebān, (2) lump, as of salt, earth, &c.; 2.
   ebān metyi, clot of blood.
ebān, (2) urgent haste; dulu ebān.
ebān, (4) bundle, faggot of sticks and
   the like.
ebānkelek, (2) (ebān, and metelek) clod,
   lump of earth.
ebap, (4) a kind of tree.—the aerial
   roots furnish ax-handles.
   Santiria trimera
ebap, (2) hard outside of sugar-cane,
   whittled away before
   eating.
ebas, (5) scale of fish, &c., 2. ébas ka,
   scale of pangolin—name to the
   Bulu primer.
ebat, ankle ring.
ebata, (3) pool, puddle.
   2. ébata mveñ, rain cloud.
ebatak, (4) perseverance; persitence
   —same as mban.
ebeba’a, (4) braid; lôñ ébeba’a,
   to braid.
ebebas, (5) shoulder-blade
   —form of abas.
ebebes, (4) projecting part, rim—form
   of ébes.

Nyo-, 2)
ébe'ebek, (3) (cf. vb. bek) a considerable quantity or size rather than large, or much.

ébek (4) gathering; meeting; assembly congrégation; ébek énen: general assembly.

ébele, (3) (I. pl. bébele) friend, mate. ("Fang")

ébelebe, (2) spleen—of animals, and man.

ébem, (2) rude hut, shelter.

ébem, (2) enlarged spleen from malaria, in babies.

ébem, (1) small stirring paddle, in cooking—mbaé is larger.

ében, (2) shied of hide, or wood.

ében, (2) (fr. ben) dislike—esp. of husband and wife.

ébeneben, (4) being curved, regularly —akul is used of a sharp bend.

ébené, (1) being disliked. unpopular.

ébeñese, (1) visit of mourning (FR deuil) or condolence; ke ébeñese, go to pay respect to the dead.

ébes, (1) projection, rim; projecting roof; bill or peak of cap; rim at base of tusk. ébes ze: projecting barb.

ébetan, (1) (fr. betan) being next in age,
of brothers and sisters.

ébé, (5) hole in the ground; pit; pitfall for catching animals.

ébi, (1) (fr. bi) preying, being préda-tory, rapacious, arrestations, patrol, cruiser.

ébiasé, (1) (fr. biasé) disrespect, disregard.

ébibi, (1) (fr. bi) being rapacious, like 

ébi—used of dangerous animals, real and imaginary.

ébin, (5) See ébis.

ébio(l), (4) the Red-Tager-cat—same as étumba.

ébis, (5) : uninitaited person, one not and : yet mvôñ(q.v); 2. one who ébin : has never had certain diseases.

ébit, (5) being close together, thick on the ground—of plants, &c.—opp.
of bindañ = bindedañ mostly in pl. bibit.

ébo, (1) pile of counters (mvia) in abia.

éboé, (1) overgrown, disused path.

ébo'os, (5) hoof of animal (mbiaé is hoof with slender part of leg).

ébo(l), (2) (fr. bol) rotten; nasty; often used for wet.

ébole-zo'o, (2) a large kind of Yam,

Nyo-, 2)
like zo’o.

ébom, (1) a kind of shackle or stocks for holding foot of captive.

ébom, (1) a tree with fruit resembling sour-sop, f’am. Anonaceae, Anonidiyum Mannii.

ébon, (2) fruit of ajap tree.

ébon, (1) unmarried sexual love; lover of either sex.

ébondé, (1) a kind on bird, the Drongo, Dicrurus atripennis and D. coracinus (“Fang”) See ntetom.

éboñ, (4) mussel; 2. Powder pan of flint-lock gun.

ébot, (1) a kind of rattan-palm of and : wet places, furnishing good ébotok; : bushrope.

ébotan, (5) (fr. botan)—known only in the expression ébotan aluk, happy or fitting marriage,

ébotok, (5) pulp around seeds, as in ŋgon, fruit; also bibotok and biviatak.

ébôbolo, (1) kank.

ébôboñ, (5) (fr. aboñ) knuckle; 2. joint, node of cane, &c.

ébôbot, (1) (cf. botok), slender, limber; 2. weak—of person.

ébôbôm, (5) broad base of palm leaf-
stalk.

ébôk, (4) being unable to walk, whether of infant or cripple; ébô’ô mon, babe-in-arms.

ébôk, (4) peanut patch.

ébôk, (4) ébô’ô nguan, falt millipede.

ébôk, (1) ébô’ akan, pelvis, hip.

ébô’ a abo, (4) foot-print.

ébôlôbôla, (5) (fr. bôlê) broken vessel, cracked or the like, but still usable (ébôt is worthless).

ébôm, (1) (fr. bôm) beating flogging; wu ébôm, get a bad beating.

ébôm, (1) socket for handle—of spear, hoe, &c.

ébômekôko, (1) a large Skink lizard, Lygosoma; 2. plantain ripening prematurely.

ébômekukui, (1) same as last. (“Fang”)

ébômesô, (2) the Blind-snake, Typhlops punctatus.

ébôñ, (5) (fr. bô, bômbô) lying, spending the night; sleeping-place.

ébôña’a, (1) (fr. bôñ) joint where a thing is spliced.

ébôonga, (5) (fr. bô) white man’s pillow.

ébôs, (5) enormous number of quantity, more than bakutu.

Nyo-, 2)
ébôt, (2) broken or cracked vessel, drum &c. See under ébôlôbôla.

ébôta, (2) (fr. bôt ajô) false charge.

ébubua, (1) remarkable, strange thing —prefixed like étua, as ébubua jam!

ébubut, (1) being soft, as down, fine cloth &c.

ébui, (4) woman's covering of leaves; bustle—same as azem.

ébuk, (5) (fr. buk, break) little piece of stick broken and laid down in counting, or to make an argument; 2. argument, reason; me se ébuk, I have nothing to say.

ébu’ulu, (5) (fr. buk) little stick to make fire blaze, kindling.

ébu(l), (4) a spotted Catfish, Auchenoglanis guttatus.

ébu(l), (2) nine.

ébuma, (3) (fr. wum) fruit; 2. any spherical object, ball; 3. ébu-ma nlem, heart.

ébumeyeñ, (1) old pot used to prop up pot on the fire (ta’a dô).

ébuta’a, (4) (fr. buti) cover, lid.

édiba’a, (1) (fr. dip) key—same as ôdiba’a.

édidip, (1) exudation from wound, (not
blood) mostly in pl. bididip.

édidip, (1) (fr. dip) hindrance, obstruction; te bo me édidip, don’t hinder me.

edik, (2) (cf. éduduk) sweat.

édi’a, (2) stopper of bottle, &c.

édi’a, (4) something to be eaten with other food, as plantain with peanuts, and vice versa.

édilimvam, (1) : old termite-hill, hol-
and : low, inside, where lit-
edimvam : the animals hide.

édima, (2) precious thing, treasure.

édiñ, (2) (fr. diñ) love, fondness.

édip, (1) little pool with fish in it.

édip, (1) diaphragm.

édok, (5) being deep; deep place, hol-
low; 2. édo’ éñgoñ, hollow at base of throat.

édön, (4) striped squirrel Funisciurus pyrrhopus.

édu, (4) native house rat, Rattus sp.; 2.

édu ñkôk a kind of sugar-cane with hairy stem.

éduduk, (1) (cf. édik) heat in one’s own body; feeling hot, warm; me a wô, éduduk; 2. sweat—same as édik.

édui, (4) (fr. dui) the hammer used in

Nyo-, 2)
Bulu smithing.

éduk, (5) latrine pit.

éduk, (4) the heating of palm-kernels to try out the oil; édu’u jia, once putting over the fire.

édun, (2) tainted (fish) only; édun kos.

édun, (2) : (fr. duñ) rattling, rustling and : noise; thunder.

édum, :

éfa, (1) side, esp. on the two opposite sides; 2. much used with ya followed by noun, in éfa ya mbo nnóm, right side; éfa ya été, inside; éfa ya si, underside; éfa ya nda, the side next the house; 3. direction, way, éfa ya nda, toward the house;

éfa évé? which way? 4. About, re;

éfa ya aluk, about the marriage.

See also mfak.

éfak, (5) (cf. afak) pole with fork at top, used as ladder.

éfa’ele, (4) (fr. fa) sprout, shoot from a stamp.

éfam, (1) a kind of stinging fly—same as élui.

éfas, (1) (cf. éfa) piece after splitting, not cutting across, slice; 2. half or part as opp. to the whole.
éfat, (2) (fr. faté) post or stump with contrivance for stringing a bow; 2. similar contrivance for pressing oil.

éfata, (5) left over thing; extra, odd in sharing.

éfeba’a, (1) (fr. fep) fan, anything to fan with.

éfefaé, (5) one or more kinds of Bat found in the holes of Barbets.

éfefap, (5) wing—same as afap.

éfe(l), (1) scar.

éfemba, (3) boundary path between garden plots.

éfes, (2) lump, coarse bit of meal &c.; mostly in pl. bifes, bits not well ground or mashed.

éfeta’a, (1) (fr. fet) bolt, bar of door.

éfia, (5) matter, point in talk; kuli bifia, bring forth reasons.

éfiasa, (5) flat piece of wood on which food is mashed.

éfiasa, (5) scratch on back of neck when a boy is intiated—see mvôn.

éfisín, (1) (cf. mfim) side wall of house—ésu is end wall.

éfila, (5) a small fish Anabas maculatus.

éfimi, (4) (fr. fimí) wiping-cloth.

éfolefole, (3) (fr. folan) plantain or

Nyo-, 2)
fruit bruised in cutting or plucking.

éfôbôlô, (4) a small tree of cleared ground.

éfôfoé, (5) plants of the fam. Comme-
linaceae Palisota, of 2 or 3 species.

éfôk, (1) a tree, species of Cola.

éfôs, (1) See ôkaé-éfôs.

éfôsé, (5) small square romm bottle.

éfu, (4) nut of kômen without kernel;

2. éfia ête ê ne éfu, there is nothing
in that argument.

éfua, (5) white bird, éfua kup.

éfua, (1) grey look of the skin—same
as afum.

éfufu, (1) the Kite, milvus migrans—
usualy éfufu òbam; 2. Poluboroids
typicus, another bird of prey, is also
called éfufu near the coast.

éfufuñ, (1) a fish, Barbus micronema.

éfufup, (5) (cf; afup.) light;

clearness, opennes; éfufup é nto, it
gets light.

éfuk, (1) gone bad—used of corn, &c,
eaten by weavils.

éfula, (3) (fr. ful) wooden dish for red-
wood powder.

éfulekom, (5) cartilage.

éfulekumba, (4) a half-shrubby weed
of the fam. Euphorbiaceae.
éfumulu, (4) (fr. fum) whiteness ; white.
éfun, (1) lack of fire ; bômbô éfun, sleep without fire.
éfunga, (3) surf-boat.
éfus, (4) irregular piece, chip ; piece of meat ; dist. from éfas, étun and ébañ.
éfut (1) disused and mouldy house.
éjafuma, (1) a kind of large fruit-eating Bat.
éjak, (1) assemblage of birds in the forest.
éja’a, (5) angle-worm—same as sa.
éjakôa, (1) the Oriole, Oriolus leatior ("Fang"—also called fômvôlé).
éjañetana, (2) a fence in the forest with traps for small game—cf. ôsap.
éjañgu, (2 on the last syl.) hunting with gun only; 2. medicine eaten before going hunting.
éjele, (4) very small Weaver-birds : Estrilda of several species ("Fang")—same as ôsesañ.
éjet, (5) the piece of shell spun at, in ndoñgo, q.v.
éjijin, (1) shade, as opp. to sunshine.
éjilik, (1) kinds of grass of village streets, Paspalum scrobiculatun and similar sp.; éjili’i minkol, Paspalum

Nyo-, 2)
conjugatum.

éjina, (2) funnel-like partition of fish-trap, aya (1).

éjo, (2) a large edible frog, *Rana albolabris*; the immense *Rana goliath* is also called éjo.

éjo, (1) time—same as éyoñ—"an old word"; 2. éjo éziñ, perhaps.

éjom, (2) thick growth of *mejom* (Amomum).

éjók, (1) joking, merriment—used after *kpwamé*.

éka, (2) udder of animal; 2. big silky cocoon of a colony of caterpillars, probably *Anaphe* sp.

ékabala, (2) (fr. spanish= caballo) horse. same as ékabela.

ékabé, (1) an Aroid plant, cultivated for the its tubers, *Xanthosoma*?

ékak, (4) wagon used in white man’s work; wheelbarrow

éka’a, (3) food put away—same as *nyim*

éka’afuñ, (5) a kind of monkey, *Cerocebus collaris*.

éka’an, (5) : a kind of slender tree and éka’é, : -snake.

éka’é, (5) (cf. *kaé*) dry leaf, fallen leaf.
éka’aé, (5) kind of snake ; 2. kinds of small speckled weaver-bird.

ékaleñgas, (1) a half-shrubby plant, *Hibiscus sp.*

ékanda, (5) wooden dish or plate—same as éso or ésua.

ékañ, (5) bunch or head of palm-nuts, also used for palm-nuts collectively ; a bunch being called nlô-ékañ ; 2.

ékañ-zek, pineapple fruit.

ékaña’a, (1) (fr. kañ) honor, reverence.

ékaña, (2) (fr. kañ) mark, writing ; letter of alphabet ; figure. Drawing ; 2. cloud—see ŋkut.

ékaña, (1) (cf. kañele), bridge—same as akaña.

ékañgé, (5) a hard yam (*andia*) that doesn’t cook soft.

ékañgé, (5) a kind of grass, *Eleusine indica*.

ékas’a’a, (1) (fr. kasé) bridge—same as ékaña.

ékat, (5) a kind of strong basket, to be carried on the head.

ékat, (3) band around basket, &c.; hoop of cask, &c.; coil of busrup.

ékatak, (1) a big kind of Termites.
ékek, (5) pelvis bones.

ékekam, (5) (form of akam) a large
akam (ficus tree).

ékekep, (1) being thin like paper—opposite to afip.

ékela, (5) goat—used for distinction from sheep. (fr. spanish= cabra)

ékem, (5) wedge for tightening bow in the stock, or band on a drum.

éké! (5) exclamation of surprise or protest.

ékila, (1) iron slug for shooting from trade gun.

ékinda, (5) foot-fall, tramping, sound of steps.

éko, (2) wax of the small bee abaé; ear-wax

ékobókobó, (4) (fr. kobô) mere talk, nonsense.

ékoé, (4) (fr. koé) cough.

ékoé, (1) noose,

ékoé-beiñon, (4) the Pleiades, —name said to mean a ”bevy of girls;”
but the word éko not so used in any other connection.

ékok, (4) (fr. kok) recent trail, trampled tracks, as wild pigs.
ékok mveñ, (1) hard rain, real rain as opposed to mfô.
éko'ë, (5) a little weed, Dicrocephala latifolia. 2. meconium (5 tone).
éko'ëziñ, (1) perhaps—like éyoñ éziñ, but éko'o not used separately.
éko'o, (4) stem of hanging fruit; 2.
éko'o nlem, lower end of breastbone.
ékolo, (5) old person's walking-stick.
ékoman, (4) plane (carpenter's).
ékome-jôé, (5) (cf. épulekom) septum of nose.
ékon, (1) plantain—the whole plant, or the fruit collectively; 2. ékon-zok, Canna.
ékon, (5) (cf. akon, slipperly) white clay—same as fem.
ékop, (2) (fr. kop) missing, bad shooting.
ékop, (1) (cf. ôkop) hook on the wall, to hang things on.
ékote-mvem, (2) the black Guinea-fowl, Phasidus niger.
ékoto, (4) a kind of Yam.
ékotôkot, (5) (fr. kot) crooked thing.
ékôba'a, (5) (cf. épôp) scab.
ékôé, (2) a kind of wild Mouse, Lophuromys nudicaudus.
ékôk, (2) a big grass, Panicum plica-
tum.

ékôkoé, (5) (fr. kôé) shell of snail ; 2.
skull—generally ékôkoé nlô ; 3. ékô-
koé aŋgôŋa, empty tin.

ékôko’otô, (1) and : a rap with
ékôkot, ("Fang") : knuckles.

ékôkon, (1) (fr. akon) being smooth,
slick.

ékôkô, (5) a large covered basket.

ékô’ô, (1) (cf. ékôp) shell, hull of
nuts, &c. ; rind of fruits.

ékôkô (l), (5) (fr. akô (l)) a large
akôl tree.

ékô’ôla, (1) shell of peanut or ñgon
seed.

ékôla, (2) (fr. kôlé) a loan of money
or the like.

ékôlôt, (2) a kind of Bush-Shrike, Ma-
laconotus gabonensis. ("Fang").

ékôm, (1) barrenness ; barren—of wo-
man or animal.

ékômba, (2) the first-married woman.

ékômba, (5) bundle of greens gathered
to cook.

ékômeseñ, (4) a large old aseñ tree ; 2.
leprosy of long standing, when the
feet become mere stumps.

ékôn, (2) (cf. ékôp) skin portion of a
piece of meat.

ékôn, (1) lye from which salt was made

ékôn, (1) (fr. kôn, Phrynium) a place covered with growth of kôn.

ékôndé, (2) shoe, boot.

ékôndôk, (5) mound, hillock.

ékôñ, (2) (fr. ôkôñ) a place with thick growth of ôkôñ.

ékôp, (1) skin; 2. bark of tree; 3. wrapping, covering of various things.

ékôt, (2) See ékôté.

ékôt, (5) (fr. kôt) dry place in a stream; island.

ékôt, (2) a dry papular eruption.

ékôtê, (2) : red fez of trade.

and ékôt, :

ékôtôk, (1) old clearing returning to forest; secondary forest or bush.

ékpwâé, (1) skin pouch os bag.

ékpwâlat, (5) a bird of the Thrush family, Neocossyphus poensis.

ékpwâle-kôs, (5) the Green Parrot, Poicephalus aubryanus.

ékpwâlé, (4 on final vowel) (fr. kpwalé) a clearing left so long that it needs to be re-cleared.

ékpwâs, (5) gourd split in half, for drinking cup.
ékpwekpek, (5) (cf. kpwek) projecting brow of gorilla.

ékpwelé, (3) (fr. kpwelé) cutting tool of any kind—same as évôl.

ékpwembé, (5) sheet tin—also zinc, &c.

ékpwikwik, (1) : thick of liquid or and : semi-liquid like ékpwikwi'iti, : porridge.

ékua, (4) matron, middle-aged woman.

ékuba, (4) dried plantain-leaf covering of woman.

ékuk, (1) a light-wood tree of the Apocynaceae, Alstonia congensis; 2. a long-stemmed pipe of trade.

ékuku, (5) a kind of Barbet, Trachylaemus purpuratus; 2. évindi ékuku, (1) another Barbet, Lybius bidentatus.

ékukua, (1) (fr. ku) wind-fall—of fruit or nuts.

ékukua, (5) place fixed for hen’s nest.

ékuku’uli, (5) (fr. kuli) emptied box, &c.

éku’um, (5) caterpillar of any kind except the edible ones.

ékukut, (1) (fr. nkut) misty, dark morning or day.

ékula, (3) (fr. kuli) ground cleared for planting peanuts.
ékula’a, (4) little bent stick holding trigger of trap ; 2. guard of gun.

ékum, (2) stump of tree ; stub, stubble of weeds.

ékumba’a, (5) stalk of corn, after the picking.

ékumeñegas, (1) a kind of big ant of rotten logs.

ékut, (2) dried mashed plantain.

ékut, (1) untrimmed palm-tree.

ékuta, (4) fist.

ékuta’a, (1) (fr. kut) hammer or anything to pound with.

ékuti, (2 on final vowel) an animal trap made with a small log, &c.

ékutuboñ, (5) (cf. aboñ) elbow.

éladip, (5) (la mendip), water-jar.

élæ, (5) glass tumber ; tea cup.

élæ, (4) iron-headed arrow used by tribes to the northeast.

élæ, (5) Cicada—called also kőngőńgo.

élamalam, (4) outspread—as wings of bird, (accent on last syl).

élanda, (1) a whistle made of stalk of castor oil plant.

élañ, (5) anus.

élañ, (1) malice; being wicked intentionally.
élat, (1) (fr. lat) peace-making, reconciliation;

élat, (2) one of the ridges of hair

(bilat) (2) on last syl.) radiating from crown.

élata’a, (1) (fr. lat) web connecting toes of duck, &c.

éléla, (1) going bad—of meat; nearly worn out—of cloth.

élélaé, (5) first report, rumor, whisper of an event, mostly in pl. bilelaé.

lá minlāñ—tell count

élél, (2) raft of light logs; pl. bilele

also used of one raft.

élele’leté, (1) thick mucus.

élélom, (1) a kind of water snake—said to be poisonous.

élenda, (4) (fr. lendé) scrap left, trimming

élénge, (2) raft—same as élélé—also pl. bilenge.

éles, (2) laziness; carelessness; negligence—a diff. word from biles.

éles, (4) being slanting—same as zes.

élé, (5) tree or schurb; 2 wood, timber as a material, as éwalé élé, a wooden box.

élik, (5) (fr. lik) abandoned village site.

élik, (1) hut of person with contagious

Nyo-, 2)
disease. (FR sanitarium)

éli’iti, (cf. l’iti) taking a bride to her husband’s village.

élobi, (1) a common forest shrub, fam. Euphorbiaceae, *pycnocoma* sp.

élok, (4), small herb; weed.

élok, (2) dew, or rain on grass and bushes.

élolé, (1) tame duck.

élom, (1) See élelom.

élom, (1) and élom-ndôman, complimentary term addressed to a buy; a fine fellow.

élom-zok, (1) elephant without tusks;

2. Ram of other animal without horns—but always with “zok.”

élondo, (2) finger-ring of trade.

éloñ, (5) (fr. loñ) whistle; 2.

mouth-organ; —articles of trade.

élôbelôba, (1) mask carved of wood, used in *ngi* ceremonies.

élôlô, (5) queer thing; strange, unusual.

élôlôan, (5) (fr. lôan) biting or stinging insect.

élôn, (5) a large forest tree, fam. *Leguminosae Erythrophloeum guineense.*

élôñ, (1) a heavy spear hung in the

Nyo-, 2)
forest; to kill elephants.

élǒňelǒň, (3) (fr. lǒňelan) ant,—a general word applied to the kinds without special names.

élôp, (4) a kind of caterpillar with stinging hairs.

élui, (1) a kind of large fly—same as éfam.

élulup, (1) cloudy weather.

élulum, (1) quiet, talking little—opp. of ésas.

élum, (4) (fr. lum) table-fork.

éluma, (4) (fr. lum) a “darting” pain in the chest.

élut, (1) scent-gland of Civet, &c.;

2. the scent itself. (Civet=dômba’a)

ém-, (4) prefix to poss. pron. See 81.

émam, (5) a small Lemur, Galogo alleni.

émandak, (2) crop of fowls, pigeons, &c.

émien, (2) reflexive pron. See 90.

émo’o, (1) private council, consultation—same as ésok.

émoñ, (5) left-handedness; ye ô ne émoñ?

2. doing with the left hand; me abo jóm ji émoñ.

émômon, (1) bein slick, as oily or wet
skin; sleek, as animal’s coat.

ému’us, (5) chin.

émumus, (1) being damp, not quite dry.

émvala, (1) a children’s game.

émvam, (5) grandparent; ancestor; the yam, &c. that is planted (being the mother of the plant which is the mother of the new yams).

émvat, (5) a small basket hung from shoulder; 2. a small basket used to carry earth.

émve’ôvô(l), (5) (fr. ômvek & ôvôl) a Barbet, _Buccanodon duchailii_.

émveñga, (4) a kind of heavy elephant.

émvieñ, (1) a small tree of the Fig family, planted for bark-cloth.

émvo, (2) a _Phrynium_—like plant of marshes, _Clinogyne Schweinfur-thiana._

émvônga, (2) ear-ring.

émvu, (1) (I) the larger Harnessed Antelope, _Tragelaphus gratus._

émvumvu’a, (5) (fr. mvuk) being dumb, (perhaps in sense of stupid).

émvumvut, (1) rich, good soil.

éñ- (? ) (1) prefix to possessive pron. See 81.

énaan, (1) (fr. naan) store, place to keep things.
énaé, (1) See ényaé.

énak, (1) tree of the fam. Leguminosae, Macrolobium Palisotii.

2. énak-ösöé another tree of the same fam. Berlínia sp.

énam, (1) limb (arm or leg); leg or quarter of an animal; 2. sleeve.

éndaman, (4) (fr. ndaman) injury, damage.

éndan, (5) ancestry, pedigree; lañ éndan, recount one’s ancestors.

éndañ, (5) : far apart of things in and : row; mostly in pl.

éndendañ, : bindañ.

éndelu, (5) cloth of trade.

éndem, (4) a large fruit-eating Bat Epomops franqueti (“Fang”)—same as óngem.

éndenda, (5) : (cf. nda v.) space, and : distance; òbe éndenda,

éndendéa, : a little distance.

éndendañ, (1) light,—same as éfufup.

éndendañ, (5) See éndañ.

éndendem, (1) being weak, feeble.

éndendéa, (5) See éndenda.

éndendoñ, (1) See éndôndoñ.

éndeñ, (1) split and curled feather, as ornament.
éndeñela’a, (5) (fr. ndeñe) making trouble.

éndep, (2) dog’s wooden bell, or rattle.

éndé-zaña, (2) white spot on the skin.

éndi (l), (5) : great-grandchild.

and ndi (l), :

éndôle, (2 a small fish, Haplochilus sexfasciatus found near the coast ("Fang”)

éndôndôñ, (1) : being slender, long

and : narrow.

éndendoñ :

énduma, (1) small stem thrust through nose septum.

éndumba, (5) fist—same as ékuta; fisti cuff.

énji, (?) See nji.

énjik, (5) gum ( of the mouth ); mostly pl. binjik

énok, (2) a tree of old bikôtôk, Allophyllus africanus.

énoñ, (2) bed, (serving also as seat.)

ényade, (1) : arrow-poison of

and : mashed seeds of ("Fang" & Ati) : Strophantus sp.

ényaka, (1) tame cow, cattle (brought from the north).

ényalekebo, (1) heel.
ényan, (1) biting, smarting pain as of pepper.

ényan, (1) (fr. nyan) being much sought after, valued.

énenyam, (1) fine, of small particles, as shot sand, &c; ayôm binyenyam biôm, little articles, trinkets.

énenyenèn, (1) being soft, ripe—of fruit;

2. feeble, soft—of person.

ényi’a, (1) (fr. nyik), fold, bend; binyi’a bibaé, two thicknesses, double; bi adañ Tyeñge binyi’a bila, cross tyeñge three times, in three places.

éninyoñ, (5) : mosquito.

and ényônyoñ, :

ényiña, (1) (fr. nyiñ) life, lifetime.

ényôlôk, (5) (cf. menyôlôk) bladder.

ényum, (1) (fr. nyum) smell, odor.

ényun, (5) copper wire also nsa’é ényun.

2. Copper (the metal).

éñ-, (1) (1) prefix to poss. pron. See 81.

éñgak, (5) a kind of black wild pig, Hylochoerus rimator.

éñga’a, (1) dry corn—same as nsas; most used in bômbô éñga’a.

éñgañ, (5) a small tree of the fam. Meliaceae, Carapa procera.
éñgap, (5) paddle of canoe.

éñgas, (1) marsh, sedgy swamp—not forest.

éñgbwasa, (5) hunting with dogs.

éñgbwat, (4) old, worn knife, cutlass, &c.—same as óngot.

énge’eñgek, (4) énge’eñge’e nlô, big head;

cf. ónge’eñgek. Accent last syl.

éñgeneñgen, (2) being big around—of pot (ôñgeneñgen of person.) last syl. tone 4).

éñgeñeñ, (5) dear, bright—of weather, sky, &c.

éñgeñeñ, (1) clear—of water; also pl. biñeñeñeñ.

éñgom, (1) monkey skin cap; 2. old brimles hat; head cloth.

éñgom, (5) contrivance on mvet, like bridge of violin.

éñgombé, (2) native harp; 2. accordeon;
3; a samll organ.

éñgombo, (5) weir of stakes, to catch fish.

éñgoñ, (1) wind-pipe; trachea; 2 éñgoñ étok, or mon éñgoñ, æsophagus.

éñgoñ, (1) the tree bearing the ñgoñ

Nyo-, 2)
fruit, of the fam. Anacardiaceae,

*Tricoscypha* sp.

éngοngol (l), (5) See éngοngol(l).

éngο’öm, (4) a small tree, *Barteria fis-tulosa*; 2. a large ant with a severe bite, always found in small hollows in branches of this tree. Both tree and ant also called mebenɡa.

éngοm, (2) a tree with very hard wood and edible nuts, *Coula edulis*—
called éwɔmi near the coast.

éngom, (5) : a kind of Yam.

and éngοόn :

éngοn, (1) a large tree of the fam. *Sapindaceae Eriocœlum sp.*

éngοngol (l), (5) : pity; wɔ’ɔ mɔt éngο-

and : ŋo, feel pity for a

éngοngol(l), : person; ko mɔt éng,,

("Fang") : same 2. misery, distress; bi ne biŋοngοngol(l).

éngοngolok (5) (fr. last) whining person, cry-baby, = mon a ne miŋyɔn.

éngοngɔm, (1) noise when silence is wanted; disturbance.

éngοgɔt, (1) being extortionate, rapa-
cious in regard to other’s property.

éñgumba, (1) a bag-like basket of pliable bush-ropes.

éñguñ, (4) being trifling in action, idle in talk—like ésas.

éñguñgut, (5) (fr. akut) being untidy, careless of personal appearance.

éñgut, (1) being blunt, stubby, cut or broken at point; éñgut nsoñ, éñgut ònyu. &c.

ésa, (5) (pl. bésa) father (in general—cf. ésö, & tate); 2. Parental uncle or any near relation of father—called also ésa moñgô and ésa mvendé. 3. master.

ésa, (1) : one mat, or length of and ésesa, : òbaé.

ésa, (4) trade article; pl bisa goods kept in factories.

ésa, (2) family, i.e. head-man’s wives and children collectively; ve to’é ésa jé, ve ke mintok. Used in forming many names of clans and subclans, Esakoé, as Esaôbam, Esazômbô, &c.

ésa, (1) a kind of palm Raphia sp.
with smooth, straight leaf-stalks.

ésaa, (5) : ésa nlem, the lung.

and ésesa, :

(pl. bisaa bi nlem), the lungs.

ésaé, (2) (fr. saé, trim) brush, dry twigs &c.

ésaé, (5) (fr. saé, work) work, business;

Bo ésaé is more used for vb. to work,

han saé.

ésak, (5) kinds of tree, of the fam.

Leguminosae, Albizia of several species.

ésako, (5) a vine of the fam. Leguminosae, Macuna flagellipes, furnishing a black dye.

ésala, (2) a chisel like spear shot from gun, to kill elephants &c.

ésala, (2) (fr. sa.) break of day—mostly 

ésala tyé.

ésale –si, (1) (i.e. “cleaver of the earth”) 

a snake like burrowing lizard, Monopettis sp.

ésam, (1) a small fish Barilius sp.

(“Fang”).

ésam, (1) place for secret rites of só, ŋgi, &c.

ésana’a, (4) (fr. san) rejoicing, mafficking.

Nyo-, 2)
ésañ, (2) a cultivated sp. of Hibiscus;

2. ŋkôl-ésañ or ésañ-miŋkô(l), Hibiscus suraltensis; 3. Same name applied to one or more sp. Of the fam. Melastomaceae (shrubs) and 4. to Engenia owariensis (a small tree).

ésañ, (1) and : cluster of fruit,

ésañete, (Ati) : as mvut.

ésañga (3) (1, pl. bésañga), fathers’ sister, paternal aunt.

ésañkena, (5) a sort of porridge of peanuts.

éas, (1) being talkative, chattering; 2. acting without thought, trifling.

éasa, See ésa.

éasâk, (1) (fr. sôk) hubbub, meery noise, din.

ések, (4) liver; 2. germ of grain of a corn.

ésemen, (5) : (fr. vb. semen) wonder, as-and ésémé : tonishment,

ésendé, (1) discharge of debts by balancing one against the other.

ésendé (1) sore on sole of foot, from mebata.

ésep, (1) the winter dry season, Nov. to Feb. or March.

ésesa, See ésa.
éésééé, (5) (fr. sééé) fits, epilepsy.

ééséé, (2) éésé wôéé, honey comb.

éési, (4) (fr. sí) redwood when old ond
brittle, easily ground.

éésia, (5) husk of corn.

éésií, (1) fire-brand, burning stick.

éési (l), (2) hair of the head, collect-
ively; See koñ;

éési (l), (4) the Caucaal, Centropus—
same as du’u.

éésila, (1) (fr. nsila) matron—same as
ékua.

éésim, (2) rainwater in hollow of stump
&c.

éésin, (5) scrap of iron, used in smithing.

éésiñgi, (4) cat.

éésivôm, (5) vine resembling akom
(Landolphia) bearing large edible
fruit.

éeso, (5) (l) "accent on first syl." your
father. See 36.

éeso, (5) : wooden plate; 2. white man’s
and : earthenware plate or dish

éésua, : (Ati)—often éésôa.

éesoñ, (4) soap—also sobô.

éesoñ, (4) being handsome or well grown
—of child or young person of
either sex.
ésok, (4) cutting for planting—of casava or sugar-cane.

ésok, (4) private consultation on a pala-ver—alsó émo’o.

eśo’oduma, (2) tree like the Cotton-tree, probably a species of Bombax.

eśo(l), (1) comb of fowl. "Fr : peigne pour plume de volaille T.O.M."

eśombo, (2) a large tre of the fam. Apocynaceae, Rauwolfia macrophylla;

eśombo ékuk, another sp. of Rauwolfia (a small tree).

eśomé, (5) : (fr. vb.) a snuffle, and ésomen, : snuffing.

eśomen, (4) summons—See somen.

eśon, (2) a kind of small black ant, inhabiting trees.

eśoñ, (1) palm-cabbage.

eśoña’a, (4) (fr. soñ) exorting pay by foul means

ésoñgo, (5) leaf-funnel or cornucopia;

2. ash-hopper made of leaves.

ésoñgo, (3) your paternal aunt.

eśò, (2) a common perch like fish,

_Hemichromis fasciatus._

eśòbök, (1) smarting pain; pain as of a wound.

ésoñk, (2) placenta with membrane; caul

ésoña’a, (5) (fr. sóñ) leaf-funnel.
ésôm, (2) slag of smelting iron; burnt food.
ésò, (5) fruit of *ajom*.
ésòñ, (1) elephant-grass (*Pennisetum*, sp ?)
ésôp, (5) a small thorny tree of *bikôkôt*,

Bridelia of two sp., distinguished by
Bulu as *nnôm ésôp=
ésös, (5) being generous, liberal.
ésôsoñ, (1) (fr. *nsoñ*) shoot of sugar-
cane, and other plants, not fully
developed.
ésôsôé, (5) (fr. *ôsôé*) what is left of
young Raphia leaf, after the fibres
(*ôsôé*) have been removed.
ésu, (1) transverse wall of Bulu house;
gable end.

ésukôé, (5) (ésu and *akôé*) upper end
of Bulu houses, generally without
beds.
ésulan, (3) (fr. *sulan*) meeting. Today,
mostly used for religious meeting.
ésuma, (5) a kind of monkey, *Cercopi-
thescus erxlebeni* (grayi.)
ésusuk, (3) a tree of *bikôkôt*, of the
fam. *Bignoniaceae, Spathodea cam-
panulata*—called also *évôvôñ*.
ésusup, (1) being damp—same as *ému-

Nyo-, 2)
mus.

étam, (5) as adj. and adv., alone; only;
and See aval.

étam, (1) : pool from which water is
and : taken, same as anjeñ.

étetam, :

étanatan, (4) (cf. nta,)
being taut, fully stretched—of net
for animals, &c. accent last syl.

éte, (1) conj., if not. See 142

étek, (3) soft mud.

étek, (5) leaf-cup for catching rubber
Latex.

éteñ, (1) a tree, apparently Pycnan-
thus Kombo.

étetam, (5) (last syl. high tone) ochre,
Hibiscus esculentus.

étetek, (1) (fr. tek) being tender, soft—
of food; tender, weak—of infant,
&c?

étetol (l) (5 a large ato(l) tree, q.v.

été, (4) the rubber tree called,

“Kickxia,” or Fantumia elastica.

été, (4) (fr. té, pull) a pulling instru-
ment as été mesen, nail-puller.

été, (5) (cf. tele, tebe,) a standing (as
éto, a sitting) 2. placing property in
another’s charge, ye wo aye ve me

Nyo-, 2)
jôm ji été? Give me this to take care of?

été, (4) : adv. and prep., within, and até, : in—opp, of atan. See 141

étéea, (4) (fr. té, given a woman) marrying without paying anything.

étili, (1) gouge, (FR. ceruse) chisel used in rough carving.

étimakili, (5) : heel

and étindi, (Ati) :

étiñeti, (2) a chronic itch in flexure of limbs.

étitik, (fr. tik) being thick—of stew porridge, &c.; 2. getting old and stiff person.

éto, (2) (fr. to) a sitting; me jeéya éto, I have been sitting along; éti ji, this time, now, immediately; nnôm éto, for a long while; always; 2 seat, chair, &c.; 3 residence

étok, (2) (fr. atok) a pool that is bailed out, in fishing.

étok, (5) a receptacle formed with a plantain-leaf laid over something hollow.

étom, (1) palavar, a affair that one has to give satisfaction for.

étombo, (5) long crest-feather
of the *abayek*.

*éton*, (5) spent ashes, after leaching,

*to make salt.*

*éton*, (5) a tree of the fam. *Apocynaceae,*

*Conopharyngia brachyantha.*

*éton*, (1) a sort of pustule appearing on

babies, later forming shallow ulcer.

*étonty*

*(to and ntya)* parasitic

plant, *Loranthus* of several species.

*étoni*, (1) fowl or animal not grown.

*é tôban*, (5) (*fr. tôban*) meeting for

parley—same as *ndôban.*


*étôé*, (4) (*fr. tôô*) hard stone used to

roughen grinding—stone, called also

*ô tôô.*

*étôô*, (1) peristaltic pain in stomach.

*étôôp*, (4) bark cloth tree; 2. Bark-cloth

—called also *ôbôm*; 3. cloth—same

as *endelé.*

*étôt*, (4) brass tack of trade.

*étôtok*, (5) being fine, beautiful—as garment.

*étô tôôlan*, (5) place of the ghosts (FR. fantôme)

of those who have died *beyem* (*See nnem*)

(“Fang”)

*étô tôôlô*, (4) (*fr. tô tôôlô*) being mature,

ready to eat—of plantain and other

fruits (ripeness is évél red or yellow).
See tōlō.

étōtōp, (5) (cf étōp) a shrubby climbing plant, *Macaranga* of two sp.

étua, (5) : being strange, novel; and : wonderful.

étutua, (5) :

étu'i, (3) a small wooden vessel for mixing *ba*.

étu(l), (4) shoulder of human being.

étum, (5) maggot.

étum, (4) étum mon, child beginning to walk and talk.

étumba, (5) the Red Tiger-cat, *Felis chrysothrix*.

étun, (1) end portion, or piece of long object; 2. Short object, even if whole.

3. étun kapa, 5-pfenning piece.

étuŋgu, (5) pledge, pawn—same as as éban.

étup, (3) a tree like ébom, with very large fruit; nlō ébuma étup—said of a largeheaded child.

étut, (5) prominence, bump, knob.

étut, (1) old male goat or sheep.

étutua. (5) See étua.

étutu'a, (1) cooked greens with peanuts or ūgon

étu'utu; (5) see étutu'a pl. mintu'utu ??,

étutup, (1) being yielding and tough
so as to be uncuttable.

étyaka'a, (1) spark of torch when
bruised (tyak) to make it burn
brighter.

evék, (1) molar tooth; 2. Same as ntyek
q.v.

evé'ebé, (4) (fr. tye'ebé) stuttering.

evé() abscess.

evéélé, (3) kind of trap for small rodents.

étyém, (2) a shrub of small tree, of the
fam. Meliaceae.

étyés, (4) (fr. tyés) being brittle, easily
broken.

étyés, (1) being unripen—of fruit.

étyé, (1) iron; anything made of iron
pl. bitié, the little pieces of iron used
as currency in paying for wives.

étyé, (4) fishy smell.

étyí, (1) (fr. tyí) being taboo, prohibi-
ted; ye étyí, is it taboo? for why
not? a so'o étyí, be crazy.

étyí'a, (4) iron-slug—same as ékíla.

étyí'ítí'a, (5) (fr. tyik) being cut
maimed; 2. one's own, to do what,
he likes with—from custom of cut-
ting slave's ear.

étyimbí, (5) board (hewn or sawn).

étyína, (3) (fr. tyin) hunting by creep-
ing up on an animal.

dityito, (5) a Thrush, Turdus saturatus.
d(a) (5) having on husband—said
of two or more women;

dasé, (1) (fr. vasé) blossom of plantain or banana.
d, menyolok, (4) opening of urethra.
d, (4) : a small tree of bikokot,
and : of the Elm family, Trema
dek, : guineensis.
dela'a, (1) (fr. vele) pattern, image, picture, imitation: te ke dél'a,
not a bit
dele, (4) (fr. vè) being red, or yellow;
dela, red, dele mföl, yellow
deleve, (3) being altere, strange,
unsual.
dele, (5) (fr. velè) dry season pool, or pool bailed out in fishing.
de (2) a small tree of the fam. Rubiaceae, Heinsia jasminiflora !!!!

dena'a, (fr. ven) false accusation.
de, (2) bone.
de, (4) : (fr. "white man"? fore-
and : man, chief of caravan;
de : deputy of white man.
deves, (1) being light in weight—opp.
of adit.
évé, (5) (cf. velé, dry up) thirst.
évédé, (2) : (fr. vee) being wakeful, and : insomnia.
évédévé, :
évía, (5) shredded suggar-cane
évian (5) digging stick (used like spade)
2. prop of plantain.
évias, (4) éruption of water-blisters on leg
évielevie, (1) another form of évéleve.
évín, (4) bark prepared for building:
2. any similar piece of bark.
évindi, (4) (fr. vin) black, dark color—
used also for blue and green; 2. Évi-
ndi dis, pupil of eye—same as nyia
dis; 3. évindi nyo, African cobra
when grown ( mvem when young).
évo'o, (5) broom.
évo'o, (1) aux. vb See 117 ("Fang")—
vo'o Bulu.
évoñólô, (1) (fr. vb. voñólô ?) being tender, affectionate.
évé, (2) being rough, violent, harsh
yalan évé, answer roughly.
évó(l), (5) being silent; ku évó(l), being silent, have no more to say.
évó(l), (4) edge-tool—mostly in pl.
biévó(l).
évóm, (2) bug, insect of the order

Nyo-, 2)
Rhynochota.

évôm, (1) buxom young woman,

évôndé, (4) (fr. vôndé) trimmings of bushrope—mostly in pl. bivôndé.

évôvoé, (4) (fr. voé) being cool enough for comfort; 2. Coolness of temper patience.

évôvôn, (5) the tree called also ésusuk q.v.

évôvôs, (1) (from évêves) being big and light—like a big empty box.

évu, (4) “witch” of coast English.

évu, (4) paunch of Ruminant; 2. Évu ya biaé, utérus?

évu, (4) A tree of the fam. Verbenaceae, Vitex sp.

évuì, (3) scale particle of the évula (2) eyebrow.

évulebebas, (2) butterflow, moth.

évuñulu, (4) (fr. vb) wind, breeze.

évuś, (3) (fr. vus) miss, being a bad shot.

évuta’a, (5) (fr. vut) fold.

évuvuan, (5) (fr. vus) swell, tending to swell, as rice when cooked.

évuvuí, (5) dry plantain leaf-stalk—mostly in pl. bivuvui, of the fibres.

évuvuñga, (1) hollow in the ground, formed by roots or termites.
évuvus, (4) one kind of ésak (tree)

Albizzia sp.

éwalé, (4) : box with a lid, trunk, chest.
And : ("Fang").

éwolo, :

éwóbekóé, (4) ("monkeys bathing")
late after noon or early evening, before sunset.

éwoé, (4) a slender hardwood shrub of forest, Microdesmis zenkeri.

éwök, (5) a band over forehead or shoulders, for holding load on back.

éwolo, (4) See éwalé.

éwom, (4) (fr. wom) border, margin of stream, country, &c;

éwoman, (4) (fr. woman) shirt, coat, sleeved garment.

éwoñ, (5) a place in the bush accidentally burnt over.

éwos, (1) (fr. wos) the foot of a fowl;
2. brush, as clothes-brush or hair-brush;
3. a child’s game like jackstones—called also ókók.

éwóló, (4) (fr. wóé, mature), being mature, fully formed—of fruit, &c.; 2. strong, able—of man, &c.

éwómen, (4) : kind of tree, same as and éwómi, : éñgôm, q, v,
éwôn, (5) a wild vine like Sweet-potatoes.

éwôñ, (5) very light colored person

(but not albino)—also éwôñ nnañga.

éwôna’a, (1) (fr. wôñ) spliced place,

joint.

éwônga, (5) market for produce, usually on Saturday; môs éwônga,

Saturday.

éwôñolô, (5) (fr. wôñolô, gnaw), a pain

in the teeth, or starting from the teeth.

éwôwôlé, (5) being empty—of box,

 tin &c.

éya, (1) a small trap for fish, of bibaé.

éyaé, (5) lip; 2 fungus on stumps,

 shaped like lip.

éyaé nda, (5) house not enclosed at

sides, shed.

éya’as, (5) lower jaw, same as da’as.

éyako(l), (5) eyelid same as éyakolô?

éyalan, (3) (fr. vb “yalan.”) answer,

way of answering.

éyale, (5) (cf. yeyle “ fr. vb yale )

bieng inverted, up-side down.

  2. talking backwards.

éyam, (5) pomace, chewed or pressed

 cane, palm-nuts, &c.; and in pl.

 biyam; 2. rag for anointing the head.
éyañ, (1) being talkative, talking nonsense, —same as ésas.

éyañ, (1) being rancid—of oil.

éyañese, (5) (fr; “handkerchied”) kerchief, head cloth of trade—also yañese.

eyaseyas, (5) being shallow—of vessel, &c.

éyaté, (4) being hard to peel, with adhering bark or skin.

eyek, (1) (fr. yek) fishing with a dam;

ke éyek. same as miek.

éye'em, (5) dream—same as éyeyem, q.v.

éye(l), (1) nestling bird.

éyelesô'é, (5) the black Weather-bird,

Ploceus nigerrimus—called also éye-lôsô'é ñga’a.

éyelui, (5) forge, placed fixed for smithing.

éyem, (4) habit, way, as éyem jé, his way.

éyem, (5) being lame, crippled

éyem, (5) domestic animal or fowl.

eyen, (4) (fr. yen) looking glass—same as ñgobô, (perhaps glass in gen.—same as éyet.)

éyen, (4) a tree of the fam. Leguminosae

Distemonanthus benthamianus.
éyeñ, (5) blister—also ayeñ.

éyeñe, (1) : éyeñe biañ, fetish or
and : heathen

barbare, placebo) worship

éyeñeyeñe, : a term known only from

Christian teachers.

eyes, (1) a wild herb, Balsam or Touch-

me not, Impatiens hians and other

species.

éyet, (4) a kind of wild Yam of bikô-

kôt.

éyet, (4) glass See éyen. "Pl. biyet,
glasses.

éyete, (4) (fr; yet) being sound, healthy

strong.

éyeyem, (5) (fr. yem, dream) a dream

—also éye'em.

éyeyem, (5) crippled T.O.M.+++++++éyeyen, (5) pith of Raphia stalk

("bamboo").

éyeyep, (1) being very light, like down.

éyeyok, (1) being sweat to taste.

éyeyôngô, (5) a hard-wood tree with

thorny bark.

éyé, (4) cloth—same as éndelé;

éyo, (2) thorn.

éyoé, (2) dying from natural cause

(not killed)
éyo’é, (1) evil wish spoken against a child—believed to have effect; curse.

eyo(l), (4) slug, shell-less snail.

eyombé, (1) hewn wooden-door.

eyombé, (1) a large trade bottle—same as ñyombé.

eyoñ, (4) immature or unfilles peanut.

eyoñ, (1) time (i.e. pint of the time) occasion; éyoñ ji, now; éyoñ éfe, another time; as conj? when, éyoñ me aye so; éyoñ éziñ, some time, perhaps.

éyôé, (2) (cf. yuan) being sullen, cast down, sulky.

eyôlé, (1) (fr. vb. yôle) name given to a person, place, &c., a Bulu personal name consists of the éyôlé—the atinan, the latter being father’s or mother’s name.

éyôñ, (5) after-pain of child-birth.

éza-, (2) prefix, another’s. See 27.

ézan, (1) brass neptune called also kaé ézan

ezañ—kut ézañ, (5) make moise in running, run with a clatter, of feet.

ezañ, (5) a kind of tree, with nuts used in playing soñgo.

ézañete, (5) bunch, cluster of fruits
like mvut—same as ézañ;

ezem, (2) being stupid, simple, slow
of comprehension—not so oppro- 
 brious a word as akut.

ezezam, (1) (cf. zametan) confusion;
  wrong-doing; be ézezam, act badly.
disorder.
ezezañ, (5) (fr. zañ) the middle.
ezezek, being weak or having little
  spring—of trap or bow.
ezimba, (5) the Snakehead (fish)
  Ophiocephalus ("Fang")
eziñ, (1) time—sometimes used for
  éyoñ.
eziñi, (1) enclitic adj. pron., some, a
certain; môt éziñi, someone, mös
éziñi, one day (in narratives); abim
éziñi, a certain amount, not much.
eziñgi, (5) dress, gown of woman (like
  white man's).
eziñgi, (3) a kind of fish, "Labeo" sp.
  ("Fang")—same as mbòñ.
ézôk, (1) being smart or jovial.
ézô(l), (1) the Red Tiger-cat—same
  as étumba.
ézôna, (5) the Bongo or large Har-
  nessed Antelope.
ézôzô'ôté, (1) blood-clot; pl. bizôzô'ôté,
bloody pus from ulcer,

ézumafan, (1) Dove of the forest, of
two kinds Turturoena sp., and Haplope-
lia sp.

fa, (1) (III, alt; pl. mefa) native made
dagger called also fa nsoñ;  2. Cutlass
of trade — same as ſkpwaté — same as
faa, (4) v. sprout, come up — of seed,
stump, &c.

faé, (1) v. shine, of sun, &c.

faé usually has as subject vian or miel.

2. mfaan, bright — of color.

faé, (1) v. pick out with pointed
instrument. faé asô, faé éyo.

faé, (2) (III) an herb of the fam. Acan-
theceáé, with very tender stem; atek

Nyo-, 2)
ane faé (Proverbial).

fafola, (4) (III) a long Sedge with cutting edges, *Scleria ovigera*.

fak, (4) v. dig.

fa’a, (4) give by way of applause, as to a dancer.

fa’ē, (4) v. cut up palm bunch to get the nuts, or plantain to separate the fingers.

falak, (5) (III) alt. pl; *mef.* space behind houses; *mbé falak*, back door.

falé, (4) v. flip with finger, or a stick, &c;

fam, (4) alt. *befam* man (not woman—Latin viv).

fam, (4) (III) (fr. *vam*) a special hole for escape—of rat, porcupine, &c.

fam, (1) : v. pull or jerk loose, slip and : from grasp; *tit je ate fam*

famé, (1) : *ôlam*, also used with *ôlam* for subject, slip, fail to hold.

famelan, (1) v. recipr., slips hold—of two people wrestling.

fan, (5) (III) nuts of the tree *afan*—used collectively *atôt fan*, one nut.

fan, (4) (III, fr; *van*); share obtained by speaking first (*van*); *fan jam ele*,

Nyo-, 2)
that is my share.

_fane_, (3) v. of state, stick, be sticking
—as in the wall behind éba’a;

_fa é fan éfifin._

_fandan_, (2) (III) small space, crack—as
between boards; 2; _fandan mbé_,
crotch.

_fandé_, (4) (III) (fr. “pan”) pan, basin,
&c. of trade.

_fané_, (1) v. (caust. of _fan_) stick a
thing, as behind éba’a, &c.

_me afané fa éfifin._

_fañ_, (1) v. wrap, tie up—same as wô’ô.

_fañe_, (1) aux. v. for adv. (cf. vañ) do
purposely, intentionally.

_fañe_, (1) aux. v. for conj., even if—
same as kôsa.

_fas_, (4) (III) hand clapping; _kut fas_
clap hands.

_fas_, (4) v. flick away a fleck on cloth-
ing, &c.

_fas_, (1) v. count up, reckon; consider,
talk over a matter, think.

_fat_, (4) (III) place to lay up a gun.

_fat_, (1) : v. string bow; 2. open
and _faté_, : pocket knife.

_fata_, (4) (1) five franc piece—name
suggested by letter F on the coin.

Nyo-, 2)
faté, (4) v. pick, pluck fruit, &c.

faté, (1) v. take by force—same as wôlé.

fe, (1) (in pause often fek) adv., more, also; mendim me se fe(k), there is no more water.

-fe, (4) adj. pron., more, other, else;
mendim mefe, more water; môt mfe, someone else.

fefaé, (5) (III alt; pl. be-) cock-roach.

fefe(l), (5) (III), space at side of object as prep. when followed by name of object; fefel zen, beside the path.

fefeñ, (5) (cf. aveñ) being wounded.

fefé, (5) (fr. fé) adv. to or in the forest, ke fefé, go hunting.

fek, (1) See fe.

fek, (1) (III, alt. pl. me-; fr. vek) measure; 2 plan, scheme; 3 being ingenious, môt a mba’a fek—also pl. mefe(k); 4. having good sense, opp. of akut.

fe’e, (3) (fr. vek) guess, conjecture. ve’e fe’e, to guess (Petit Ñgu)

fela, (4) (1) food given by a woman to ébon.

felan, (1) v. server, cut completely through—of log, &c.

felefes, (1) (III, fr. ves) flash of light-

Nyo-, 2)
ning—see zo’oyañ; neuralgia over-the eyes.

fem, (5) (III) the white clay

found beneath swamps.

femba, (5) : (1) (“Fang”) bread,

and : flour of white men.

fembé, (5) : (III) ( a word of foreign origine.

fen, (1) v. ridge up hair, fen ésil.

fende, (1) (I) a bark-cloth beater, of ivory or bone.

fendé, (1) (I) v. prise, turn over with lever.

feneke, (4) v. prise, turn over with lever,
same as fendé.

feneke, (4) : v. limp, halt from lame and : ness.

fenke, :

feñ, (1) v. rock, be unsteady—as boat, or seat.

feñ, (5) (III) space at side—like fefel;

2. mostly as adv. aside, tebe’e feñ,

stand aside. telé feñ “relig:
to excommunicate”.

feñelan, (4) (v. strenghent form of feñ) turn, roll as a floating log when stepped on.

feñke, (4) See feneke.

fep, (1) v. fan; wave the hand, beckon.

fes, (2) (III) seed, esp. of small seeds.
Larger seeds variously called—
ñgon, mbañ, dis,
&c. and seed in widest sense, incl.
animals, mvoñ).

fes, (4) v. to chip off a little bit of
some hard object.

fes, (1) (III); fr. last part of word
“Sixpence” (sixpence; half mark,
dix-sous.)

fesé, (4) v. intr., get chipped off; mi-
ňkeñ ate fesé anyu, See fes.

fet, (1) v., arrange, fasten garment,
door, &c. 2. fet ŋgul, use all one’s
strenght; fet mbi, run as a fast as
one can.

fetan, (1) v. talk all at once.; sound
together of drums beaten at once,
or two guns fired together.

fé, (4) (III) forest and will country
genrally, anywhere away from vil-
lages, and farms; 2. as ad. away,
wua fé.

fé, (5) intrerrog. pron., which? See 75
fém (III) wedge for splitting logs.

fiak, (4) v. lick or suck food off fingers.

fial, v; pick out, remove what is bad;
fial ékañ, pick out thr nuts from the
pulpe (for palm oil)
fiam, (4) v. peel off fibres of ôsôé; 2. hull rice

flamesan, (4) cleanse the teeth with the tongue.

fiañga, (1) (III) joking, jost.

fias, (4) v. make a sucking noise signifying “no.”

fik, (1) v. bore, drill a hole; 2. twist ear, fi’ alo.

fi’ili, (1) v. bore—strengthened form of last.

fili, (3) (III) a plant, Solamum nigrum
—same as zôm, 2. fili zok, a weed, Senecio (or Gynura crepidioides).
3. (fr. free) today, widely used to mean liberty (out of prison), independence (pol, colony), 4. business, no payment.

fim, (4) (III) force in throwing, used of person, or gun or powder.

fimelan, (1) v. turn a corner, go round, ate fimelan ésu nda.

fimi, (4) : wipe, wipe off.

and

fimin, :

fip, (4) exclamatory bem ne fip! stick where thrown, as knife, &c.

fip, (1), exclamation of sudden disappearance of an object; je ate jañ
ne fip.

fis, (5) (III) a pile of stone or trash in
a stream, made to attract fish.

fis, (4) v. sip, drink sparingly.

fit, (4) v. pinch, crush, as fit önyu; dent
as fit nlöñga. (fit is used where injury
is done; miat or bametan, of harm-
less pressure).

fitan, (4) v. (cf. fit) crush, destroy; Ngo-
vene a ñga fitan ngumba ayoñ. same
as Ngovina.

fiti, (4) intr. (as if passive of fit)
be pinched, crushed.

fiti, (1) See futi.

fiti, (4) (I) gunpowder ; 2. keg
of powder ( in trade)

fo, (4) ( I, pl. befo) canine tooth.

foé, (4) (III pl. mefoé) news, re-
port ; kate foé, tell tidings.

foé, (1) disappear, perish,—same as
jañ; biöm bi ñga mane me foé.

fok, (5) one (in counting) (fr. foé?) See 97.

fok (5) adj. pron., form of –vok. See
70, 71, and 72.

fok, (4) v. tr., and intr. loosen by sha-
king as a post in the
ground ; be loose, shake as post,
hoe-handle, &c.
asōñ d’afok.

fo’o, (5) adv. indeed, surely.

fo’olô, (1) v. bore a hole—same as fi’ili;
   2. bore into the ear with finger or feather.

fo(l), (1) (III) alt. pl. be-] a harmless snake Booden olivaceus.

fo(l), (1) : v. exchange, swap (the and
   : word has a reciprocal

folan, (1) : sense, in either the simple
   the recipr. form).

folan, (1) v. be crushed or otherwise
   injured by accident, so as to be useless; ruined—said of food, fruit,
   &c;

fołoñ, (5) an herb used for greens
   of fam. Amaranthaceae; 2. fołoñ ôlok,
   a weed of the same fam., Celosia sp.

folô, (2) (I) secretion in corner of eyes.

fom, (4) (III) a kind of small stinging
   ant living on bushes.

fombô, (1) v. look at, examine,
   —same as jom.

fon, (4) v. pluck, pull out hairs or
   feathers. (cf. vée)

foñ, (4) marrow.

foñ, (4) (III) being garrulous; talking
   from the point.

Nyo-, 2)
fos, (4) (III) grub, larva of any kind
    that eats inside of plants or fruits,
or rotten log.

fos, (1) (as if caus. of foé) cause to
    be spoiled or lost; ó maneya me fos biòm.

fô, (4) (III alt. pl. befô) small animal
    uncluding rats and mice, squirrels,
    shrews, &c.

fô, (4) infected wound.

foé, (4) v. hew, chip off with axe
    or knife; pile sugar-cane

foé, (1) v; increase, multiply be breeding.

fôk (4) (III) capacity size inside—of
    vessel, hole, &c.

fô’ô, (4) v. shake, agitate, jostle.

fô’ôban, (4) v. intr. tremble, shake,
    shiver—of persons.

fô’ôsan, (4) v. intr. tremble, shake
    —of external objects, 2., get
    sprained; abo de ate fô’ôsan me.

fô(l) (5) (III) sore, ulcer. Infected wound.

fôlô, (1) v. causat. of foé) cause to
    increase; a ŋa fôlô akum dé.

fômbé, (3) (III) orange (fruit or tree);
    ébuma fômbé is used for one orange.
    same as “ôfumbi”
fômen, (4) as adv. standing apart; élé é tele fômen.

fômvolé, the Oriode, Oriolus laetior—
same as éjakôa.

fôn, (5) (III) maize, corn; 2. ear
corn, fôn jia, ébaé, 3. "Job’s tears,”
Coix lachrymae-jobi. ??

fôn, (1) v. dance with spears or daggers ( war dance.

fôndé, (1) pick out whole, as kernel of
nut. (FR. pick out, choisir,
repérer, selectionner, kernel of
nut

fôndô, (4) (I) cask, keg.

fôp, (1) (III) spray of water, as from
rain, &c.

fôtan, (4) v. talk nonsense, be out of
one’s head.

fôté, (4) chip or slice off—same as
fôé.

fuan, (1) v. go off accidentally—of
gun.

fuban, (1) (cf. fubu) v. plunge, sink
suddenly, into deep mud, hole, &c.;
2 fubane fé, plunge into the bush;
3. fuban ajô, get into trouble.

fubu, v. causat. of fup) make clean, clean.

fubu, (1) v. ( middle of futî) put onself
into, get into; *fubu nsamba*, join a company, 2. fig. *fubu ajô*, thrust oneself (purposely) into a palavar.

*fui* (2) (III, alt. pl. *befui*) ant of different kinds that live in anthills (not on bushes and trees).

*fuk* (1) v., tell tales, give information

*fu' ajô*.

*fuk*, (i) mash and mix as fruit before eating: mix and dissolve, as lime-juice in water, &c.

*fukan vioé*, (4) burst out laughing.

*fu(l)*, (1) v. stir food in cooking, &c.

*ful bial*, paddle canoé; 2. *fulan* (recipr.) mix, stir together: mix up together —of a great variety of things; as conj. *afulan*, and also.

See *mfa'an*.

*fulu*, (1) (I) ground from which a crop has been taken.

*fulu*, (5) (III) mark of misfortune, thought to result to a child from something happening to mother while pregnant; used with *vu*, inherit, *vu fulu*.

*fuluku*, (1) v. (strengthened form of *ful*) stir food—in this sense more used than *ful*.

*Nyo*, 2)
fulut, (4) ne fulut! strewn thickly on ground.

fum, (4) v. as adj. be white.

fum, (4) exlam, adj., ne fum! white beautifully white.

fum, (4) v. level down; fum ékôndôk.

fum, (I) See fuñ.

fum (I) : v. uproot, dig up by the and : roots; fum òwôndô; 2. intr.
fumen, : be uprooted, élé é ñga and : fumen; (I)

fimí, :

fuman, (4) v. find that one is not at home, miss.

fumelan, (1) v. grapple in fight or wrestling.

fun, (4) v. shrink from, avoid in fear;
2. fear in general (in this sense, Atî).

fun, (I) aux. v.—in phrase, fun ko na, suppose, think—same as si’a ko naa.

funan, (I) v. resemble, be like; a funan wo; 2. recipr. in sense, as in form,
resemble each other.

fuñ, (I) (III) a kind oh monkey, Cerco-
and (I) : pithecus neglectus—same

fum, : as avut.

fup, (4) become clean; bindelé bi ñga fup.

Nyo-, 2)
**fus**, (4) v. be or become many, abound

(not a v. of state); *biôm bi afus*,

*things are plenty.*

**fusan**, (4) v. set price—most appropriate in

large dealings, like selling ivory. *tit tañ.*

**fut**, (1) (III) depth of forest—also *fut afan.*

**futi**, (1): (causat. of *futi*) put

and : into—used in a great va-

**fiti**, (1): riety of ways, as equal to

*nyiñili. &c.*

**futu**, (3): v. of state, be in some

and *fiti*: thing; *sô é fiti ébé.*

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**J.**

**j**, noun classifier, See 25 and 27.

**ja**, (4): v. (as if causat. of *jañ*)

**jaan**, (4): destroy, consume,


**jaé**, (2) (IV) lying in of woman after

child-birth—most used in expression

*yalé jaé and yaban jaé.*

**jaé**, (V pl. *biaé*) claw, nail of finger or toe.

**jaé**, (4) put on clothes.

**jaé**, (4) v. gett full, *nlôŋga ò jaéya,—*
is full; 2. fig. be sated, get enough,
3. as aux. vb., do enough, much,
   long; bi ate jaé yañe, bi jaéya bo
   ésaé; 4. fill, bôt be maneya jaé nda.

jaña, (2) (IV) (jal and jañ) one's own
   mother's village.

ja’a, (1) : vb. for conj. even if,
   and : although; ja’an nalé,
   ja’an, (1) : 2. even so; repeated,
           whether........or; ja’a kabat,
           ja’a kup, be it goat or fowl.

ja’a, (3) (1) a fleshy-leaved herb,
   Kalanchoé, sp.

ja’ak, (4) k-form of di. See 99.

ja’é, (1) v. ask for, beg.

jal(l), (2) (IV) village consisting of a
   street (njoñ) with houses on either
   side and aba—the unit of Bulu society;
   2. jal alone if used to mean ones own
   village, home—like mvôk.

jala’a, (1) (IV) leaf put in a pot, basket
   &c., dividing the contents.

jalé, (4) v. (causat. of jaé, put on), give one,
   to wear; jalé’é me éwoman.

jalé, (4) v. (causat. of jaé) fill, make
   full.

jam, (1) (IV) a affair, matter; mam abui,
   much business.
jam, (1) bury, alsô jep.

jama, (1) (I) as adj. prefixed, big, great—same as beta, bètà; 2. many, much—same as abui, jama bôt.

jama, (4) (I or else agreement is with the following noun) as adj. prefixed, bad, poor—used like beta. bètá.

jamba, (1) (I) a fetish rite; 2. a kind of dance, of a single person, while others sing.

jame, (4) v. forgive, remit a debt, or price ("Fang") and jamé.

jameke, (2) infected gland in groin below the crease.

janyañ, (2) (IV, jal a nyañ) mother’s village.

janyoñ, (2) (IV) your mother’s village.

-jañ, (2) in compounds, one’s own mother

jañ, (4) v. vanish, disappear, perish.

jañ, (2) (IV) woman’s home, her father’s village, a keya jañ dé, when she has left her husband.

jañgan, (1) (fr. ja ñga?) v. have sexual intercourse, especially with a view to marriage.

jat, (2) (V pl. biat) a flat basket like plate; 2. straw—hat.
je, (1) neuter pron. See 87.

jee, (4) v. (caust. of di) feed; not or little used except of bird feeding young. ( fiañga mon ônon!!)

jefek, (5) See jé.

je’ebe, (4) cool, cool down, die down — of fire; cool down — of angry person.

je’elan, (4) v. relax, or or become talkative or delirious just before death.

jem, (4) v. dance 2. spin — of top (ndoñgo).

jemban, (4) (cf. jeñ, jeñeban) be sought, be scarce, jôm é ne njemban, or jôm je ajemban.

jemele, (4) (caust. of jem) make dance; spin a top.

jeñ, (4) v. seek, hunt for; 2. lack, want;

Ye Ntañgan wo ajeñ jôm? (The stricte passive is jeñeban—modified in sense, jemban. See above.

jenga, (5) (V) beaten spot or hole of Horned Viper or other large snake.

jep, (1) v. pick leaves or herbs; jep lombô.

jep, (1) v. grind, whet, file — as axe; &c.; different of bañ. bañ fa.

jes, (1) V, pl. bies) an aquatic Insectivore, Potamogale velox.

Nyo-, 2)
jé? (5) interr. pron, what? amu jé? or a jé?
what for? why? a jé? in exclam. sense,
ô bu avôl dulu a jé, how fast you walk!
jé fek, shortened to jefek, what else? use
in emphatic assent; ve jé, same.

jé, (1) : v. scatter, spread of pile of
and : things; jé di, draw apart the
jet, : fire.

ji, (5) demon. Pron. this. See 65, 67.

jia, (5) numeral, one. See 57.

jia, (3) (V, pl. bia) (cf. yia) song.

jian, (4) See jaa.

jian, (4) [jián] v. recipr. of jii, q.v.

jian, (1) [jiàn] have intercourse, or court a
woman, with a view to marrying—
same as jañgan (distinct from jian,
recipr. of jii).

jian, (1) repay a loan; kôlé’é me kapa,
me aye jian wo akiti.

jibi, (4) v. endure, bear pain, trouble,
&c. 2. before another verb, as aux.
do notwithstanding; me aye jibi ke.
I will go anyhow (in spite of objections).

jii, (4) v. have sexual intercourse with,
especially in adulterary; jii minga; 2.
jian, recipr., used when both parties
are subject of vb.

jii, (4) v. expire, cease breathing, die.

Nyo-, 2)
jii, (1) v. stab; æte nye jii ôtyeñ.

jii, (1) v. visit traps; jii melam, &c.

ji’a, (4) aux. vb. for adv., do quickly, soon; me aye ji’a so.

ji’an, (1) v. agree together, come to an understanding.

jili, (4) v; causat. of jii, expire) kill completely.

jimbi, (1) v. butt, horn; push; fig., of hot sunshine, vian vi ajimbi me nlô.

2. jimban, recipr. Butt or horn one another.

jin, (4) (IV no pl.) being precious, valued, yen jôm jin, value a thing.

jin, (4) v. fill a hole, jin ébé.

jin, (1) press down, pack, as grain in a sack, tamp earth around a post.

jini, (4) soak, put in water to soften, or (of seeds) to sprout; jini mesôñ, hold a fluid in mouth; jini mbôñ.

jiŋgul, (4) See joŋgôl.

jip, (1) (IV, but pl. as if III) a kind of forest tree of fam. Olacaceae, Strombosia sp.

jit, (4) v. pinch with the nail; jit ntôntôl, pinch up the skin into a fold.

jitti, (1) v. throw in wrestling; 2. jitan, recipr. throw each over (double fall).
joé, (1) *ne joé*! being numb or tired from constrained position—of arm or leg.

jok, (2) (IV, pl. as if III) a little pot used in washing a baby.

jok, (4) v. swim.

jo’olan, (4) *ne jo’olan!* hanging full of fruit.

jo’olan, (1) v. droop, look sickly—of plants, or a fowl.

jom, (1) v. look, inspect, examine.

jombô, (1) v. (mid. of jomô) fall over into a hanging position; ékon é jom-beya.

jomô, (3) v. of state, be hanging over; ékon é jomô.

joñ, (4) v. ripen and fall—of palm-nuts only.

jop, (4) make mistake or slip, in talking or work—like kop.

jopetan, (4) (intrans. of jop) confuse, mix up, or intrans., be confused; ajô ete e jopeta-neya.

jos, (4) v. argue, plead a case before the governor.

jos, (1) (IV) dirty smell of dogs or children.

jot, (2) (IV, pl. mot) boil.

jô, (4) (V, pl. biô) a large kind of yam

Nyo-, 2)
"Fang") cf. zo'o.

jô, (4) v. say, utter ; 2. jô ajô, talk pala-ver ; 3. command, direct ; môt a ne mon nyu, a jô'ô nye ; jô abîôm, direct a hunt.

jôé, (4) : (IV, pl. môê) name of

and : person, place or object ; jui, : followed by na, Me ne

("Fang"). : jôé na Ze. See under mebatan.

jô'ô, (3) v. of state, be lying , lie—same as bô.

jô'ôbô, (1) (mid. of jô'ô) lay oneself down,

lie down to sleep, spend the night in a place. 2.

jô'ôé, (1) v. (caus. of jô'ô) lay down—same as bôé ; 2. let go, drop ; quit, cease ; jôkô'ôé, ! stop it !

jôm, (4) (V, pl. biôm) thing, object ;

te ke jôm, nothing ; jôm ése, every thing , anything ; 2. property , jôm jam, &c. ; 3. pl. biôm, goods, wares.

jôm, (2) (IV, pl. môm) leaf-bundle gathered at top.

jômôsô, (1) v. wade, esp. in a stream,

as path through forest.

jôngô(l) (5) : (I pl. be-)

and : chameleon jiîgu(l), ("Fang"). : there are 3 or 4 species.

Nyo-, 2)
jôp, (4) (IV, pl. môp) the sun; 2. yolk of egg. Same as nlô jôp.

jôs, (4) (IV) child-bearing in quick succession.

jôtan, (4) v. drop medecine into nose or eyes.

ju, (1) (V, pl. biu) space surrounded with nets, to catch an animal.

jua, (1) (IV, pl. mua, & V pl. bio) joint of the body.

juan, (1) fight one another (reciprocal form only).

jui, (4) See jôé (twice).

juk, (1) v. get tired, bothered, hard-worked; me ju’uya; and with object, ju’ésaé, éto, &c. 2. get hurt, ye wo ate juk? nju’an, hurt.

julu, (1) v. become gorged—of blood-sucking insect, or of person.

jun, (4) (IV) bad luck, misfortune—same as awuta.

jun, (2) (IV, pl. as III) the Vulturine Sea-eagle, Gypohierax angolensis.

jut, (1) ne jut! plump! describing the act of sitting down heavily, or setting the foot down heavily.

Nyo-, 2)
K.

*ka*, (5) (III) small kinds of Pangolin, *Manis* of two sp.

*ka*, (4) v. catch in the hands,—a thing thrown.

*kaa*, (3) (III) being a good shot, shooting straight.

*kaban*, (1) See *kap*.

*kabat*, (4) (III, alt. pl. *be-*) goat or sheep—term including both.

*kabe*, (5) v. (causat. of *kap*) make sharp, sharpen. Same as *jep*, *e jep fa*.

*kabe*, (1) v. win, be judged right in dispute opp. of *ku. moŋgō sikōlō*

*kabeke*, (4) v. blink, wink.

*kabetan*, (4) v. recipr., stick together; hold or hug one another; intertwine—as vines; 2. not recipr. in sense, stick fast—like *kap*.

*kaé*, (5) (III, alt. pl. *mekaé*) leaf; cf. *ôkaé*.

*kaé!* (1) hark! Hold!—to secure attention.
kak, (4) (III) a kind of monkey, *Cercocebus* sp.

kak, (4) *ka’a nduan*, spark, flying park.

kak, (4) v. tie up, bind—a load, a captive, &c.

kak, (1) v. appoint, set a day; *ka’abôk*.

*ka’a mesiñ.*

*ka’aban*, (1) v. feast, indulge in eating &c. for some special reason, as after a period of hardship.

*ka’ane*, (1) (I) numbness;

shock of the electric fish

*ka’é*, (4) v. untie a load.

*ka(l)*, (1) v. cross over from branch to branch, as monkeys, and the like.

*ka(l)*, (5) (III, alt. pl. *bekal*) sister of a brother (sister of a woman is *monenyañ*).

*kalan*, (4) v.—*kalan minka(l)*, make a sort of oath with certain rites, to prove one’s innocence.

*kalan*, (1) v. tr. & intr. (recipr. of *kal*) pass over as monkeys do, from one object to another; 2. trans., hand on, pass along, forward, as a letter sent by another person; 3. pass on a word or command; hence; 4. Interpret in another language.
kalat, (5) ne kalat, ! completely; fôn é maneya ne kalat.

kalate, (4) paper; book, note;
the art of writing and reading.

kale, (1) (5) So-and-so, Mr. X, any person not named. kale éziñ, same as môt éziñ.

kalé, (1) v. interrogate with “ñga?” q.v.

kalé, (4) v. care for—same as ba’ale.

kam, (1) v. forbid, keep for oneself;
me akam ôtyeñ ôte; 2. defend; nyia kup a kam bon (i.e. doesn’t allow the hawk to have them :) 3. Prohibit;

kam bivôé; 4. side with one party in quarrel.

kam, (5) (III) a kind of red ant with a habit of vibrating the body; 2. shaking palsy;

kaman, (1) see kam, defend.

kaman, (1) v. twine, cling
as a vine; clinging by roots, as akam.

kamañ, (5) : (III) a bird of the and roller family, Eury-

ka’amañ, (5) : stomus of two species.

kamban, (1) See kañ.

kamele, (5) See kañele.

kamese, (5) See kañese.

kamvam, (4) (1—kam and mvam) par-

Nyo-, 2)
tially in judging; \textit{wo a yem tyi'i ajô},

\textit{wo abo kamvam}.

\textit{kan}, (1) v. recite, repeat; \textit{kan ŋane},

to swear, same as \textit{kan} “soñ!”;

\textit{kan ŋkane}, repeat a folktale

\textit{kanda}, (3) (l) leather belt or other

strap; \textit{kanda mvot}, brass spring belt

of trade.

\textit{kandan}, (4) See \textit{kandé}.

\textit{kandé}, (3) Same as \textit{kanda}.

\textit{kandé}, (5) v. tr. to separate, divide things

or persons; 2. \textit{kandan}, recipr., separate

from one another.

\textit{kañ}, (1) v. honor, respect aperson, headman, &c.

2. relig. to adore; \textit{bi akañe Zambe}.

\textit{kañ}, (1) mark, make marks, draw pictures;

2. \textit{kañ kalate}, write—

used by old person instead of \textit{tili};

3. photograph, passive, \textit{kañeban} and

\textit{kamban}, sit for a picture.

\textit{kañele}, (1) : v. tie on cross wise,

and : as \textit{bib’a} on posts, cros-

\textit{kamele}, (1) : sticks on a bridge or

ladder.

\textit{kañese}, (1) : v. answer “yes,” assent;

and : 2. make response in

\textit{Nyo-}, 2)
kamese, (1) : singing.

kañete, (1) relate, give account—same as tañete.

kañga, (5) (III) the tough cutting,

dedge called fafōla; 2.

kañga atut, tough fibres of Raphia
—see atut.

kap, (4) v. adhere, stick—as paint, &c.

2. catch, kindle—of fire; 3. take
effect—of medicine, poison, &c.

kap, (1) v. share, divide into shares;

2. share one's own with another;
give part; 3. (simply) 4. kaban,
recipr., share with one another.

kapa, (4) (III—from English "copper")
copper or nickel coin

kasa'a, (1) bridge (III) or (1) (from kasé)
bridge of cross-sticks on stringers
—called also ékasa'ã, ékañga.

kasé, (4) (III) hurt, slight pain; me awō'ō

kasé.

kasé, (4) v. do a very little, whether giving,
or adding or subtracting; be sparing of;
a kasé ūku.

kasé, (1) v. tie on cross wise—same as

kañele.
kat, (4) fail, be unable to do; a kateya ésaé;

2. as aux. vb. cannot; à kat dii mbé.

kat, (1) v. tell, relate, report; kat foé;

2. state one's case in a palavar.

kat, (1) v. deny—same as saan.

kat, (1) (III) band around drum (mbaé)

to hold skin on—cf. ékat.

kata, (5) crab.

katé, (1) v. cut bushes and vines to make

a hasty way through the bush; katé zen,

katé ébaé.

kayale, (5) on the back—of a fall, or lying down

—same as yeyale.

ke, (1) : adv. (in pause, kik) too, also;

and : nye ke ve ke, and he too went.

vik : often pronounced “hik.”

ke, (5) : adv. negative, added to

and : another neg. See 128 2. used

ti, : in introducing neg. question.

and : ke me me adañ? do not I

kik : excel?

ke, (1) (vowel rather long—should be

written kee?)—same form as if kel.

See 104) go; me keya, said when

leaving a host or a friend, must be

answerd “kelek.” 2. go with, that is
take; kele'e jôm ji, take this. See 102.

keleban, (1) v. cf. kep, flutter—same as lebelan.

kebelé, (1) abum ne kebelé! describing an empty stomach.

kee, (3) v. hand, give (the act of giving, with no reference to property);

ke'e me jôm éte.

kek, (4) (III) roasted peanuts or dika;

ke'e òwondô, ke'e ndo'o.

kel, (1) : forms of ke, go. See. 102

kelek, (3) : 103, 104, 110,

kelan, (3) :

keñgan, (3) :

kendé, (4) : v. nibble, browse—of and goats and other such as tyendé, (4) : animals.

keñgeli, (4) (accent on second syllab) (1) a kind of land crab.

keñgeñge, (1) on a final vowel) (III)

a weed, Phyllanthus sp.

kep, (1) ne kep! ne kebekep! describing flight of a byterfly, or the like.

kii, (5) (circumflex tone) a call to a person lost—See kili.

ki, See ke (twice).
ki, (1) *ne ki! thud* describing noise of object striking the earth.

*kikili*, (5) (III) (*—form of *ñkil*) a much-trodden animal path in forest?

*kili*, (4) (III) a little basket used in abia.

*kili*, (4) v. call "*kii*" (see above) in a far carrying voice; as in hunting for a person lost; if heard, the answer is "*i-i*" (like an echo).

*kindik*, (5) (III bank, shore; *ke kindik*, go by land.

*kiñga*, (4) (III) frame of bush rope for carrying loads.

*kitik*, (1) *ne kitik! describing sudden stop, as *semle* (jump) *ne kitik, tebe ne kitik.*

*ko*, (5) v. in phrases *sia ko na* and *fune ko na*, think, suppose.

*ko*, (1) v. feel pity or fear—only in *ko woñ*, and *ko ñgõngò(1).*

*ko*, (4) v. *ko meñgoñ*, make gesture of disdain and spite (either by pulling down one's own lower eyelid with the finger, or in other ways).

*koan*, (4) See *kôan.*

*kobelô*, (1) v. catch on bushes or branches, of a load carried.

Nyo-, 2)
kobô, (4) v. talk, speak: 2 sing (of birds), chatter (of monkeys)—used of all such sounds not having special words; 3. sound; (of drum or horn) strike, tick (of clock)—and other like sound
koé, (4) (III, alt. pl. be-) monkey—general word.
koé, (4) (III) edible tuber or root, of cassava, yam, &c.
koé, (4) (III) v. harvest—only in koé ñgon.
koé, (5) (III, alt. pl. be-) snail—general word (many kinds).
koé, (4) v. (causat. of koo) pull out, off, or appart; koé asôñ; koé éwalé, take appart aobox; 2. knock off fruit (pick by hand is kolé).
koé-nyak, (4) (I) a kind of Hornbill—same as bôbone.
kok, (1) v. mash food on a stone; grind—even in a mill; 2. trample, tread down the earth, or grass, &c. 3. iron clothes; 4. kill in quantities—in fishing or hunting.
ko’o, (3) (I) bird—manure
kokoo, (3) See koo.
ko’o’to, (1) (I) syphilis.
ko’otó, (1) v. (intens. of kok) trample,
    stamp earth to harden it; ŋko’otan,
    beaten hard, as a path.

kolan, (1) v. (recipr. of kolé?) lock
    arms or place arms on one another’s
    shoulders.

kolekan, (4) v. bend band back— as
    arms behind the back, or horns of
    some animals.

kolé, (4) v. (causat. of koo?) pick a fruit
    see koé.

kolé, (1) v. set a trap; draw a bow, and
    catch the string in the notch. kolé òlam.

kolé, (1) v. tr. and intr. trip, stub the toe
    —often followed by ôbak. kolé ôbak.

koloñ, (4) (III) a small red-billed Hornbill,
    Lophaceros camurus.

kolot, (5) (III) a weed of the fam.
    Amaranthaceae with little sticking
    burrs.

kolô, (2) (I) swing—of creeper hanging
    from a tree; ndeñ kolô, to swing.

kolôbotô, (4) : (I) a common bird, and
    : Pyenonotus gabone-
    kolôwotô (4) : nsis —called also, (4)
    ŋkwê’e’le.
kom, (5) adv. for —a long time (past or future); permanently; kom originally.

(Ati)—same nômme to.

komekan, (4) v. scold, find fault.

komen, (4) : v. peck as a fowl.

and komé, (4) : 2. pick up with a quick motion, as little fish from a net.

komok, (5) (III) scraping of cassava;

2. komo’élé, shavings.

kon, (4) v. tr. smoothe a thing; (also intr. be smooth? cf. akon.

kon, (1) be sick; have a disease, kon miñsoñ.

kondoñ, (5) (III) fist; fistcuff—same as éndumba.

koñ, (4) (III) a single hair; koñ ésil,

koñ zel.

koñ, (4) (III) fish-net like a seine, that is stationary.

koñ, (4) v. entice to death; betray.

koñ, (1) v. snore.

koñgo, (5) (III) native needle, made of a palm sliver.

koo, (3) : adv. no (in answer)

and : —same as momo.

Nyo-, 2)
kokoo, (3):

koo, (4) v. slip off or out; ŋkal ọvón ọ

ŋga koo, moŋgọ a ŋga koo yọp, slipped his hold (in a tree) so as to fall.

kooé, (4) v. cough.

kooé, (1) v. find (without seeking) come upon, meet; wo aye koé me, for I will be there; azu kooé na, come and find that.

kop, (1) (III) steelyard.

scales.

kop, (1) v. miss (as in shooting); go wrong, mistake; kop zen, &c.; slip in speech.

kos, (2) (III) fish.

kosé, (4) v. trim little branches off a stick.

kosé, (4) v. save, use sparingly, minga a kosé ŋku. cf kasé.

kosô, (1) (I) big discharge of gun,

with much powder

kotan, (1) (I) — kind of small tree, used for spear shafts.

kotan, (4) v. (cf kotô) wind, turn— as stream or path.

kotan, (1) v. tr. and intr. intertwine;

lock arms (like kolan), or legs, in

Nyo-, 2)
wrestling.

kotendo’o, (4) (III) a vine of fam. Le guminosae, Dioclea reflexa.

kotenso, (4) (? ) tumor from serum in tendon sheath on back of hand or wrist

kotetyiñ, (5) (III) nape of neck.

–kotô, (4) v. of state, be crooked irregularly—see vitibi.

kotôbô, (4) v. mid. of kotô (bend oneself sideways—see vitibi.

kô, (1) ne kô ! whack! describing loud noise of striking.

kôa, (3) : adv. long ago, form-

and : erly ; betate be ŋga so

kôba, (3) : wôé kôa ; mam me kôa,

or kuba, (3): bygones.

kôan, (4) : bilan. gather, together.

and : collect.

koan, (1)

kôban, (1) v. (cf. kôan, collect) place sticks of fire together, fix the fire

kôban di.

kôbôlô-ńkôp, (1) give newcomer food,

because he has not yet planted.

kôé, (4) (III) being of one age—said

Nyo-, 2)
of two boys. ame as ôkala wua

or miaé wua

kôé, (4) exclamation of applause, as of
good dancing. Kute kôé.

kôé, (5) (III) —large forest Rodent,
Cricetomys gambianus.

kôé, (1) v. pick off the stem, as peanuts;
shell beans, &c.

kôé, (1) (v. causat. of kôp) give a
disease ; also kôé évu.

kô-ésaõ, (1) See kôs.

kôkotô, (2) (I) being crooked—same
as ékotôkot.

kôkô, (5) (I) lying on the side—

yeyle, on the back and bubutu
face down. Same as kôkôô.

kôkô, (4) (on final vowel) (I) bugaboo
— to frighten children,

kô’ôlô, (1) : add to, give more;
and : intr. increase;

kô’ôlan. (1) :

kô’ôlô, (1) v. travail, “bear down” in

child-birth, nyutan—usually kô’ôlô mie.

kôlé, (1) : v. loan, lend; borrow—same as
and : word for both and

kôlô (1) : lend.

Nyo-, 2)
kôlô, (4) v. départ, go away; kôlôô, get out.

kôlôkan, (1) v. beseech, pray.

kôm, (1) fix, arrange, make right anything that is out of order—used in various ways.

kôm, (1) aux. vb. as adv., do a thing really, properly; actually (implying surprise): a kôm kobô Bulu.

kômbé, (3) (III) a kind of Amomum different from ajom—used when dry for torches.

kômbô, (4) v. wish, desire, followed by verb or noun—same as yi, or stronger.


kôme, : or éwômé.

kômesan, (1) v. (intens. of kôm) fix and : up, dress up; pack up

kômesan, (1): for a journey.

kômôtô, (1) v. strike knock—of one object against another; 2; kômetan (recipr.) strike together, collide.

kôn, (5) (III) beans (collective).

kôn, (4) (III, alt. pl. be-) ghost, spirit,
of dead.

kôñ, (1) (III) a crossbow (mfan) made to pull far back; cf. ôda’a.

kôñelan, (4) v. tr. and intr. turn around, or over, reverse—same as veñesan.

ko-ñkaé, (5) See kôs.

kôp, (4) (III) tick, (insect).

kôp, (4) (III) hand-clapping with hollowed palms making a deeper moise than fas.

kôp, (1) v. catch or take a disease from someone.

kôs, (1) (III alt. pl. be-) Grey Parrot,

Psittacus erithacus; 2. See ékwale;

3. kô-ñkaé, the Love-bird, Agapornis pullarius; 4. kô-èsôñ, the big-billed Weaver-bird, Amblyospiza capitalba; 5. kô-afan, the Pitta, of two species.

kôsa, (1) : aux. vb for adv. and conj., and : even if; ō kôsa ke, wo a ye ke

kusa : yen jôm, even if you go,

&c.; 2. the question ye wo akôsa ke? means Is it worth while to go?

3. Akôsa bo na, even if, notwithstanding that (followed by clause). See 116.
kôt, (4) v. intr. dry, dry up; 2. become thin, emaciated.

kôt, (1) v. tr. cut bush-rope bands; kôt ôbaé, see ôbaé.

kôté, (1) redeem, ransom a prisoner, or a pledge; 2. free, as a plant choked with weeds.

kôtô, (4) v. (causat. of kôt, dry) dry (trans.); 2. make thin as ésaé ji je akôtô me.

kpwa, (2) tyé pkwa, early morning, or next morning (in tales).

kpwaé, (4) v., get or gather wild fruits, as ényaé, abel &c; off the trees — (fâté is more of the mere act of plucking same as kolé.

kpwak, (1) v. kpwak ôbaé, cut off leaves of Raphia palm (zam) to make roof-mats; also kpwak ndamba.

kpwak! (3) ne kpwak! crack! discrib- ing noise of breaking.

kpwa’a, (1) (I) a tree of the fam. Le- guminosae, Thonningia tetrapeura.

kpwa’ak, (3) k-form of ku.

kpwa’ate, (1) ha?k (fr.?) with— followed by name of tool (FR. outil);
me akpwa'ate fa ékum.

kpwalé, (4) v. clear bush over again;

See ékpwalé.

kpwalé, (4) v. graze, as with a spear thrown, &c.

kpwamé, (1) v. crack jokes or tell stories; kpwamé éjôk.

kpwan, (4) v. tr. and intr., complete,

be completed—of a piece of work;

2. be due—of a set time; melu me kpwaneya; also abôk e kpwaneya,

the dance is due; 3. fulfil a promise;

me akpwan ajô me ñga jô.

kpwañ, (4) v. count valuables, as money, &c.

kpwañ, (4) v. crack, pop, burst in the sunshine. e.g. Popcorn!!!

kpwañ, (5) ne kpwañ! Pop! Describing bursting noise.

kpwañ, (5) (III) the Glossy Starling,

Lamprocolis splendis; 2. kpwañ metôndô, another species, Lampro-
colius purpuriceps.

kpwañesan, (1) the small Mun-

Nyo-, 2)
goose *Herpestes gracilis*—same as *njombok*.

*kpwas*, (4) v. purge—by medicine or enema.

*kpwat*, (4) v. nibble, eat a little of, as a mouse, or ants.

*kpwe*, (1) : v. (causat. of *ku*) throw and : in wrestling; fell a tree or

*kpwé*, (1) : other upright object; 2. judge to be wrong, in a dispute or in justice

*kpwee*, (3) (I) a kind of Squirrel, *funisciurus mystax*.

*kpwek*, (4) (III) mark on the forehead, as with redwood, ashes, &c;

*kpwek*, (1) *ne kpwek!* crack!—of breaking noise not loud as *kpwake! béé ne kpwek!*

*kpwéle*, (4) v. mock, ridicule, deride.

*kpwekpwá*, (4) (I) tooth-brush of fra- yed bushope.

*kpwele*, (1) l-form of *ku*.

*kpwele* (1) v. carve, engrave ornamental figures on drum, &c; tatoo the skin; scarify, in medicine. In all these uses *kpwele* is usually followed
by mvañ.

kpwem, (1) (III) cassava tops—same as nyamenja’a, same as menja’a.

kpwep, (4) ne kpwep! tight, fast;
exclamatory adv. moňgo ate bi
ébuma ne kpwep.

kpwet, (1) a kind of porridge from young corn.

kpwet, (1) v. hack, as a rubber vine.

kpwé, (1) See kpwe.

kpwim, (1) ne kpwim! tight—same as kpwep.

kpwok, (1) ne kpwok! exclamatory adv.
used with words meaning "to surround" or "encircle."

ku, (1) v. fall, often followed by si; ku yôp, fall from a height, from over-head; 2. be found wrong, in a dispute; 3. ku évô, get silent.

kuan, (1) v. (recipr. of kus) buy and sell, barter; 2. sell (as distinguished from "kus").

kuba, (3) See kóa.

kuban, (4) v. snap, miss fire—of gun;
2. tene anyu dam e bo’ kuban,
for I don’t talk nonsense, I mean

Nyo-, 2)
what a say.

*kubu*, (4) v. intr. (cf. *kut*) spill, over-turn (of a vessel); 2. be spilt over, cover, *mebata me maneya kubu nye nyôl.*

*kubu*, (1) (I) partition part-way in a house, to hide bed.

*kubuk*, (4) *ne kubuk!* exclamatory adj. and adv.—silent.

*kui*, (4) v. tr. open, uncover ; *kui mis*;

*kui éwalé or viek*, take off the lid ; 2. also intr. in, *mis me kuiya*, the eyes are opened.

*kui*, (5) v. intr. emerge, come out ;

*kui atan* ; 2. yield well ; ôwôndô

*a kuiya* ; 3. *kui ŋgbwel*, see ŋgbwel ; 4. reach, arrive at a village (this being done by emerging from the forest) ; 5. reach, arrive (of time) ôyôn ô kuiya ; ye a kuiya abé ôwô-ndô ? 6. *ake kui*, or *akui*, as prep. as far as (of place or time).

*kuku*, (5) (I) as adv. (from *kuu*) stooping over ; *be abal bilok bekuku.*

*ku’ubu*, (1) v. answer evasievly. 2. to
squat (down); to crouch (down)

kup je aku'ubu.

kukulu, (5) (I), kukulu mva'a, a kind of small fish, Barbus sp.

ku(l), (4) (III alt. pl. be-) the Hinge-tortoise, Cinyxis erosa; (in folk-tales this is kulu like a proper name)

2. kul-ōsōé, Side-necked Tortoise, Sternothera sp.

kula, (3) (I) (said to be from kulu, be listless) small Flycatcher of several sp., with habit of sitting silent as if moping.

kulan, (4) v. intr. (cf. kuli) become loose, untied; 2. open—of a flower;

3. Fig. be solved, straightened out—of a puzzling matter; also tr.; be aku-

lan ajô.

kuli, (4) : v. (causat. of kui, come and : out) bring out, put out;

kulu, 4 : kuli biôm éwalé, turn out the contents of box; 2. môt kulu nlam,

cause him to arrive, accompany him;

3. kulu mejô, bring forth arguments;

4. kuli metyi, shed blood, (kulu used instead of kuli for some reason of

Nyo-, 2)
euphony).

**kulisebese**, (5) (1) dragon-fly.

**kulityañ**, (5) (I) a kind of Flycatcher, *Bias musicus*.

**kulu**. (4) See **kuli**.

**kulu**, (3) v. of state, be listless, moping.

**kulubu**, (1) v. (mid. of **kulu**) get listless, mope.

**kuluman**, (5) (III) tattooing with lamp-black.

**kum**, (5) (III alt. pl. be-) being chief, or rich man, (i.e. with many wives).

**kumajaja**, (4) (1) the Golden Cuckoo or Didric, *Chrysococeyx cupreus*.

**kumelan**, (4) v. stand in threatening attitude,—of a line of Driver ants;

2. fig. unite in scolding or shaming someone, like a crowd of Drivers.

**kumetan**, (1) v. throb or flutter from excitement—of the heart.

**kumuku**, (5) : v. tr. and intr., ruffle,

**kumutu**, (5) : disturb surface of water; be ruffled, ôsô vi aku muku.

Same as *fuluku*.

**kun**, (4) aux. vb., do early in the morn-
ing; especially start early so as to
go and come the same day.

*kun*, (1) v. avenge, *kun monenyaⁿ*; *kun*
mbim, avenge a death.

*kundan*, (1) v. turn a thing roasting in
the fire.

*kundé*, (1) v. boil over; boil up vig-
oriously.

*kunduk*, (5) (III, alt. pl. be-) the Great
Crested Turaco, *Corythaeola cris
tata*; 2. *kundu‘u-mintut*, a Cuckoo,
*Ceuthmocharas aereus*.

*kup*, (4) (III, alt. pl. be-) fowl, chicken;
2. *kup-akok*; the Baredheaded Crow,
*Picathartes oreas*.

*kus*, (1) v. buy.

*kusa*, (4) (I) second crop of peanuts—
same as *biwôé*.

*kusa*, (1) See *kôsa*.

*kut*, (4) v. tr. (cf. *kubu*, spill) pour out,
throw out, as water from a vessel,
*kut mendim*.

*kut*, (1) knock, beat, clap; *kut ŋkul*
(but *bôm ŋkul* if done properly);
see *fas* and *kôp*.

*kutan*, (1) v. settle, fall—of numerous

Nyo-, 2)
small, light objects; *mekâe me ŋga kutan.*

*kutan,* (1) v. sing or cry in chorus, all together; *bese be ŋga kutan miŋyôn;* also: *miŋyôn ve kutan.*

*kuti,* (4) v. (causat. of *kutu*) cause one to kneel (with *meboŋ*).

*kutu,* (4) (I) pillow-stick of Bulu bed.

*kutu,* (4) v. of state, *kutu meboŋ* (with or without *sì*) be kneeling; also *meboŋ me kuti sì.*

*kutubu,* (4) v. (mid of *kutu*) kneel (followed by *meboŋ*).

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**L**

*l,* -noun classifier. See29.

*la,* (4) : v. draw or get water (at and *lap,* : *anjeñ,* &c.)

*la,* (5) three (in counting).
ləa, (4) v. tr. tell, converse; used and : only in *ləa minlən*, or with

*ləe*, (4) a clause beginning with

*nə*; or 2. *ləa minsə*, tell lie.

*ləan*, (4) v. (recipr. of last) converse together.

*lək*, (1) v. reveal secret; *lə* ajə; *lə*

*əfofoe*, tell in whisper.

*lə’a*, (4) (1) a kind of barbed spear.

*lə’a*, (1) v. explode, burst,—as bottle, or gun; 2. also, go off accidentally —like *fuan*; 3. fig. burst out, *lə’a*

*vioe*, or *du*.

*lə’ete*, (4) v. thrust hand into (followed by *wo*, or *not*, and by *mfek, mbil*, or the like.

-∫-*la(l)*, (4) numeral, three, See 56. and 62.

*ləle*, (4) ordinal numeral, third; 2.

*belale*, all three.

*ləm*, (4) V set traps.

*ləmbe*, (1) v. (mid of *lame*) sprawl oneself, as in sleep.

*lame*, (1) v. of state, be sprawled out,

outspread as hen hovering chickens, or persons asleep.

*ləmə*, (1) v. (causat. of *ləmə*) spread out; *kup je aləmə mefap; mət aləmə*
mebo.

lamesan, (1) v; tear in pieces prey—of bird or beast.

lan, (1) v. slip away to avoid meeting a person, &c. and, ŋôm é laneya (when it heard the dogs).

lan, (4) v. tr. and intr., avert trouble between people; étom é laneya, pala-ver is averted.

landañ, (5) (with or without ne) tight! used of stretching a string, &c.

lañ, (4) v. count; 2. repeat letters or words, as at school; hence lañ kalate.

lañ, (5) ne lañ! exclamation adj. describing anything woven with holes, like a basket, a net &c.

lañ, (1) v. ornament with spots and stripes.

lañesan, (4) v.(recipr. fr. lañ) reckon up accounts with each over.

laŋgan, (1) intr. tarry, be long gone—same as bem, 2. trans. delay—same as simbi.

lap, (4) See la;

lat, (1) join, unite; place together; lat ŋgbwa, form alliance; lat étom.

le, (3) See gram.
lebelan, (1) v. fluttle—as flame, flag, &c.—same as kebelan.

lee, (4) v. of state, be tilted, slanting;
2. tr. tilt.

lek, (4) v. tr. and intr., nick, make or get a broken edge—of knife, dish, &c.

lekan, (1) v. moan or make sounds in sleep.

le’eban, (1) v. come out in leaf, put forth leaves.

lembe, (4) : v. look at, examine—
and : same as fombô.

lômbô, (1) :

lembe, (1) v. (mid. of leme) stand—same as tebe.

leme, (3) v. of state, be standing—same as tele.

lemé, (1) v. (causat. of leme) set up,
place standing—same as telé.

len, (3) (III) young corn; len minsôl,
when first “in silk,” len bibuma,
when “in milk.”

len, (4) v. clear up—of rain; mveñ é tame len.

len, (1) run down, trickle—as blood, &c

lende, (4) : v. (cf; len, clear up)
and : dawn—tyé é lendeya.
lendé, (4) : lendé, (4) v. trim a dry skin; cut out a garment.

leñ, (1) v. leñ meyok, dip up palm wine. (Ati)

lep, (4) v. direct, instruct; lep me zen; reprove.

les, (4) v. swerve, go aside in walking; split to one side, in making bush-rope.

lé, (4) v. play game; lé soñgo, lé njek, &c.

lé, (4) v. come and go out of knot hole—used of bees only.

lé, (1) v. strain or filter—same as bindi.

li, (4) clear bush with cutlass; li

tí(l); cut weeds (if they are large)
—bal is of small weeds.

li, (5) adv. there, yonder—accompanied by pointing; (pron. with a slight vocal sound at beginning). ‘li

libi, (1) v. last, wear long—of house, clothes and many things.

libiti, (4) v. tr. and intr. go rub-a-dub—of sound of drum, or of pestles in motar (mbek).

lik, (4) v. tr. leave behind; bito betate

be ŋo lik.

lik, (1) thicken, as porridge when cooking;
coagulate, clot-of blood, rubber latex, &c.

li’i, (1) v. intr. be left, remain; me tame li’i,
let me stay behind.

li’iban, (1) v. shiver as with cold.

limetan, (4) v. intr. (as if pass. of limi)
be stretched, tight.

limi, (4) v. tr. stretch a line; limi nda,
lay out a house (by stretching bush-rope).

limiti, (4) v. (intens. of limi) stretch, pull.

liñ, (1) love, like, (a form of diñ).

litan, (4) v. see liti.

liti, (4) v. show, point out; 2. liti
zen, and liti (alone) show the way;
3. deliver, transport liti mbe’e 4.
litan (recipr.) accompany go together
(as if to show the way); deliver together.

loé, (4) : v. call; za ate me loon?
and loo, (4) : 2. v. call (in sense of
and loon, (4) : name) bi aloo jôm ji na;
3. nloon (II) name for a thing,
word in the grammatical sense
(k-form lo’é or lo’on).

loé, (4) v. sew. (k-form loék)

loé, (1) v. pour slowly, drop liquid; 2.

loé môt nloé, give medicine by dropping into the nose.

lok, (1) v. tr. get one into trouble.
lo'olan, (1) v. droop—same as jo'olan.

lolo, (5) (1) 10,000 (“bakutu awôm”).

lombô, (4) v. sound far, resound (only used with nyôn or minyôn for subject).

lombô, (1) tender leaves of bikabi used as greens.

lometan, v. jerk or shake a person violently.

loñ, (4) whistle; blow a whistle or horn; 2. crow (of cock); make noise of nyôk or ôkpwal; 3. tr. whistle to, as singal; call; thus call by drum-signal.

loon, (4) See loé.

lot, (5) (1) a vine of fam. Apocynaceae, Motandra sp. (more than one species).

lô, (3) v. of state, be looking, or looking at; mvu é lô me; 2. be awake or alive—like vee.

lôan (4) v. intr. (fr. lôp) bite, sting (be accustomed to do so) mvu éte je alôan.

lôbô, (1) v. (mid. of lô) look at; a lôbô me, he casts his eyes towards me.

lôbôkô, (4) v. lap, as dog.

lôk, (4) v. bail or dip out water; 2. fish by dipping water out of pool.

lô’ô, (4) (1) (collective) white buttons,
of trade.

lō'ōlan, (1) : v. (intens. of lōk) scatter and throw things, as if
lō'ōsan, (4) : bailing water.

lōm, (4) v. send; 2. send by throwing,
lōm yōp; 3. send on errands, make a servant of one.

lōmbô, (1) See lembe.

lōn, (4) v. weave, as basket, mat &c.
2. build house (done by tying with busrope).

lōñelan, v. crawl, as an ant does.

lōp, (4) v. tr., bite, sting; mvu je ate lōp me.

lōt, v. pass by, or along; go through;
me alōte lōt, I am only passing; 2.
lōteya used only passive sense,
afan e lōteya, has been passed.

lōtan, (1) v. (as if pass. of lōt) be traveled (of a path) zen fe je adañ lōtan?
which is more used?

luban, (4) v. luban óyo, sink to sleep
(or merely go to sleep—like yaé).

lui, (4) v. forge, work metal; make
things of iron or metal, lui óvôn,
(k-form luik or luyuk).
lui, (4) : (u and i not run together)
and : v. (causat. of luu) make to
luun, : slant. (k-form lu'i, lu'un).

luk, (4) v. marry; 2. lu'an (recipr.)
marry (with both parties for subject.)

luk, (1) v. get lively, in the expression
*a'bòk e ŋga luk.*

lu'i, (4) v. (causat. of lu'u) cause to protrude.

lu'u, (4) v. of state, be protruding, as
a bullet under the skin, &c. *éyo é*
lu'u va.

lu'u, (4) v. (causat. of luk), marry a son, get him a wife; *me aye lu'u bon bam bese.*

lu'ubu, (4) v. (mid. of lu'u) protrude itself.

lum, (4) v. hit something thrown,
or shot as stone, arrow, bullet, &c.;
2. pierce with arrow or spear; 3.
stick—of thorn. 4. luman (recipr.)
fight, quarrel.

lum, (1) v., be all the talk, occupy
tention, (cf. wum),
widely known

lumbu, (4) v. (mid. of lu'u) slant, slope;
*zen je alumbu nkôl sì; 2. jôp e lum-
buya,* for it is past noon. 3. *me aye*
lumbu, for I 'll move on (i.e. slant
my body to put it in motion).  4.

*nlumban*, as adj. sloping.

*lumbu*, (1) v. (mid. of *lumu*) stop half-way; *jé wo alumbu je nseñ va?*  
(*i.e.* get no further).

*lumu*, (3) v. of state, be stopped part-way, in a journey or undertaking; *ajô ete e lumu va*, the matter gets no further; (1)

*lun*, (1) v. droop, pine; cf. *nlun*.

*lusan*, (4) flog, whip.

*lut*, (5) *ne lut!* exclam. adj. for full, chock-full.

*luu*, (4) v. of state, be slanding, sloping or nodding (not erect).

**M**

*m* (5) noun prefix.

*ma*, (1) emphatic form of *me* (pronoun).

*ma*, (5) dem. pron., these

*mak*, (4) (*IV pl.*) fork, crotch of a large tree.

Nyo-, 2)
ma’a, (1) (I) luck, good fortune—used mostly after yen.

ma’an, (4) (IV, pl.—from ya’an) settlement at parting; 2. pay for service;—same as meya’an.

ma’an, (3) (VI, pl.) cross—roads or fork in road; ma’an menyin means intersection of two roads.

mal, (4) pl. of bial, canoe; 2. used as sing. (Ati).

male, (1) (I) name of kinds of bird.

1. Honey-guide or indicator of several sp.; 2. bird of Bulbul fam., Andropadus of two sp.

mam, (4) v. mould, shape with the hands, as cassava, &c. or clay.

mam, (1) (pl. of jam?) mam me tyé, at morning, mam me ngô’é, at evening.

mam me kôa, long age.

mamien, (2) reflex. pron., myself.

man, (1) finish, complete; 2. as aux. vb. for adv., completely, all; be mana-

eya so, they have all come. 3. ama-

neya (used alone) that is all; the imper. (manek, mana’an,) means stop where you are, that’s enough;
cf. sondô.

_mañ_, (4) (IV pl. in form) the sea.

_mas_, (1) See _das_.

_mate_, (4) v. run (often followed by _mbi_d); 2. run away, flee.

_mawôk_, (4) bravo, well-done!—Applause to wrestler, dancer, &c.

_mba_, (1) (I or III, pl. _be_) the Tou-raco, _Turacus_ of 2 sp.

_mba_ (1) : as adj. prefixed fine, and: good, proper (in pl.)

_mamba_, (1) : the prefix _be_ is omitted, but the connective _be_ is used; _mba be mam_).

_mbaé_, (2) (II) paddle used to stir food, peel plantains, &c.

_mbaé_, (5) (II) drumstick—same as _nkpwaé_.

_mbaé_, (1) (II) the upright drum with skin head.

_mbafo_’òlò, (4) (I) a kind of tree, _Hamalium africanum_.

_mbak_, (2) (II) cleared place in bush for snaring birds, cf. _éba_’é.

_mbak_, (4) (II) a kind of basket same— as _ôkeli_’iti_.,
mbaka, (4) (II, fr. ba’a, be adhering)

sheets laid together; mbaka éndelé,
folded piece of cloth. mbaka kalate,
book (sheets of paper bound to-
gether.)

mba’a, (4) exclam. vb. (unmodified)

for adv., very, how!—followed by
noun of quality; Ō mba’a ayet, how
hard you are!

mba’abe (1) (I, fr. ba’abe, adhere)

Moth as distinguished from But-
terly—so called from their manner of
alighting.

mba’asum, (4) (I) Schrew, Shrew-
mouse, several species; 2. mба'asum

mvak, the big Schrew, Crocidura goliath.

mba(l), (4) (II) : side-channel of a
and mbat, (2) : stream in flood.

(Ati & "Fang"). :

mbala, (1 (I) a kind of dance or game
in which many take part.

mbala’asi, (5) (II) porch or rather
space under projecting roof of Bulu
house.

mbalebe, (4) (II, fr. bale) being lean-
ing or stopped.
*mbam* (2) (II) drove, troop, herd— of monkeys, elephants, &c.

*mbame-zok*, (2) (I) kinds of birds with broad bill *Smithorni* of tree species; also *nnóm-kup-mefan*.

*mbama*, (1) a large fine village.

*mbamba*, (1) See *mba*.

*mbamele*, (5) (II) chink, cranny—especially between stones.

*mban*, (2) (II), crack in pot, drum, &c.

*mban*, (4) (II) perseverance, persistence; *wo aja’é mban a jé? why do you keep asking?*

*mbañ*, (2) (II) nut, esp. palm-nut. 2. any large hard seed; 3. See *ôtam* and *abin*.

*mbañ*, (1) (II) tusk of elephant, ivory.

*mbañ*, (1) (II) a large *abañ* tree.

*mbañ*, (5) *mbañ mva’a*, a small fish, *Barbus* sp.

*mbañete*, (5) (II, fr. *bañete*) message, any word sent—of wider use than the verb.


*mbañgôté*, (3) (I) small game, squirrels and birds. (“Fang”).

Nyo-, 2)
mbap, (2) (II) belly piece of pig, in cutting up.

mbap, (4) (II fr. bap) a hot application, like a poultice.

mbas, (5) (II) a rude shelter of poles and leaves.

mbasi, (1) (II) single little iron rod, of bityé.

mbat, (2) (II) See mbal.

mbata-menyen, (1) small-pox.

mbatañ, (5) (II) being small, little
(Ati)—same as tyôtyoé.

mbé, (5) v. was; See grammar.

mbé, mve(l), (1) (II pl. mimbe mi mvel) lip of vulva.

mbebaé, (5) : (II) a large biting ant. of
and : rotten logs; 2. abscess or
mbebaé, : infection of breast.

mbebaé, (3) father in law. The father or mother of the sun or girl in law

mbeba'ate, (4) (I) the small Mongoose
("Fang")—same as njombok.

mbébe, (1) (I, fr. bebe) Butterfly, as dist. Moth; see mba'abe.

mbebe-wo’o, (1) (I, fr. Bebe and wo’o, chimpanzee) a small tree of the fam. Euphorbiaceae, Centroplacus
glancinus.

mbek, (4) (II, cf. be’ele) a fire to fell

  a tree, or burn up a log.

mbek, (1) (II) a fall, falling down—

  as if verbal noun of ku. me kuya

mimbe’e mibaé, I have fallen twice.

mbek, (1) (II) a mortar, trough for

  mashing food, &c.

mbe’e, (1) (II, fr. be’e, carry), a man’s

  load.

mbe(l), (1) the Redwood tree, Pterocarpus

  sp.—of the fam. Leguminosae.

mbem, (1) (II) stalk, esp. corn-stalk;

  1. barrel of gun,  3. stem of pipe;  4

    handle of sauce pan. &c.

mbem, (1) : (II) string of mvét

  and mbôm, :

mbembaé, (5) see mbebaé.

mbeme, (4) aux. vb. or adv., do soon;

  me mbeme ke I am about to go,

  I need to go soon.

mbemelane, (2) (I) interior corner, as

  of a room or box.

mbe-mvaé, (5) (II) a vine of the fam.

  Cucurbitaceae,—the fruits used as

Nyo-, 2)
bait (Fr. appât) for bikuti.

*mben*, (4) conj. and thereby; *za’a bo ésaé, mben wo ye yen akum.* Cf. *ndemben.*

*mben*, (5) (II) club, stick, chunk of wood.

*mben*, (1) (II) being good, fine, &c.

(Ati)—same as *abeñ.*

*mbep*, (2) (II) paddle used to stir food—same as *mbaé.*

*mbé*, (4) (II) door? gate; formerly used also for window, *vundá.*

*mbé*, (5) interr. Pronounced which?

See grammar.

*mbé*, (4) as adj., bad (Ati)—a form of *abé.*

*mbé-si*, (5), (II) the ground at the door.

*mbia*, (4) (I) as adj. prefixed, bad, ugly—in meaning and manner of use the opposite of *mba.*

*mbiaé*, (2) (II) foot of hoofed animal; See *ébo’os.*

*mbialé binga*, (4) midwife. See *bialé.*

*mbiam*, (5) (II) forest—same as *afan.*

*mbian*, (5) (II) wooden dart used in playing *njek.*
mbiañ, (4) hoop of vine, &c., for climbing tree.

mbias, (4) (II) twin.

mbien, (5) (II) handle, of knife, &c.

same as ñkel.

mbien, (5) (II) shank, leg from knee down.

mbikam, (5) (II) a tree of the fam. Bignoniaceae.

mbi’ili, (5) : (II) valley, ravine and mbô’ôlô, : hollow.

mbi(l), (2) (II) hole, burrow (Fr. terrier) of animal; 2. mbi jôé, nostril.

mbi(l), (5) (II) a running,—as verbal n. of mater; used after mate, and ke, go &c.; pl. mimbil used if more than one person.

mbim, (1) (II) corpses; mimbim mila, three dead in giving account of a fight.

mbisa’a, (5) (II, fr. bis) trigger of gun trap.

mbo, (5) (II) hand—only in mbo nnôm and mbo ŋgal, right and left hand.

mbo, (3) : (II) string and mbôa, (”Fang”) : of bow, mbo

Nyo-, 2)
**mfan.**

**mboé, (5) (II)** a cleared space in *ékôkôt*, fixed for trapping *ojôé.**

**mboé, (1) (II)** a dry-season pool bassin) with fish in it.

**mbok, (4) (II)** a pig-tail of braided hair.

**mbok, (5)** adj. pron. See grammar.

**mboko'o, (5) (I)** cooked corn-meal in a leaf—same as *éba fôn.**

**mbo(l) (1)** gravy of *dika* ?; *mbol ndo'o.**

**mbom, (4) (II cf. bomé)** bride, new wife; 2 young wife who lives with a man’s mother or older wife.

**mbon, (5) (II)** oil in general, but mostly of palm-oil; *mbon melen, mbon òwòndô,* *mbon mejap &c. 2.* liquid honey—same as *níkon.**

**mbon, (5) (II)** økpweñ, a young økpweñ, q.v.


**mbot, (4) (II)( fr. bot)** garment; mim-bot, clothes (Ati)

**mbot, (1) (II)** wrinkle; 2. *mbot akan,* gluteal crease.
mbotok, (1) (II) mud—same as ndobok.

mboya’ane, (5) (I) kinds of small weed, of the Nettle family of several species.

mboyom, (4) (II) a long-tailed Glossy Starling, Pocoptera lugubris.

mbô, (2) (II) gourd for enema; cf. buan, and mvuan.

mbômbôk, (5) (II), fr. ébôk un- and : able to walk because mbômbôk, : of infirmity.

mbôk, (4) (II) hollow—usually hollow tree; not so general as nlom; 2.

mbô’ô jôé, nostril, same as mbil jôé.

mbôk, (1) (II) being captive, prisoner; also mimbôk, same as nda mimbôk prison.

mbôle, (5) (II) kind, sort — same as aval; way, manner; liti’i me mbôle me bo, show me how to do it.

mbôlôlô, (5) See mbî’îlî.

mbôlé, (5) (II) fruit of Eggplant.

mbôlô! word of greeting—not Bulu but introduced from the coast.

mbôm, (2) (II) the Ratel, Mellivora ratel. (this is the animal that was
called akamanya at Nkomekak;
but akamanya seems a different
and larger animal—perhaps a
Hyena.

*mbôm*, (5) (I) mate—a term used only
of or to the speaker’s friend of the
same name as himself. (Ati).

*mbêm*, (1) See mbem.

*mbôma’an*, (2) (I, fr. bôman) as adj.
and adv. all the way around, en-
circling; *bale’ bon bilé bembôma’an*.

*mbôman*, (1) (II) a cold; *kon mbôman*.

*mbômbôk*, (5) See *mbôbôk*.

*mbôn*, (4) (II) ridge-pole of house; 2.
any similar horizontal pole or tim-
ber, sleeper, &c.

*mbôn*, (5) (II) a kind of fish, Labeo
sp.; 2. another, very small fish,
_Haplochilus sp._

*mbôn*, (1) (II) cassava.

*mbu*, (4) (II) half-year (wrong) year,
(wright way)—the longest
Bulu measure of time. See *ésep* and
*ôyôn*.

*mbuan*, (4) (II) trash, dirt swept (or
needing sweeping).
mbubua, (5) (II, fr. bua) poor man

( without woman to look after him)

mbumbum, (5) : (II, fr. abum) preg-

and : nant female.

mbumbum, :

mbui, (1) (II) sheaf of light sticks like

bibaé, akôn, &c.

mbu’i, (4) : (I, fr. bu’i) sprain or

and : dislocation; called also

mbu’iyu : mvu’i and mvu’iyu.

mbu(l), (4) (II) a kind of edible Grass-
hopper.

mbuluk, (5) (II) dust on the ground—

flying dust is ôdum.

mbum, (3) (II) pith in the stem of

some trees, like aseñ.

mbun, (2) (II) conjunctivitis, disease

of the eye.

me-, (5) noun prefix. See gram.

me, personal pron. See gram.

me (5) neuter pron. See gram.

meba, (1) (IV, fr. ba) share of meat

given to the one who cuts up the

animal.

mebata, (1) (IV) the yaws; see abata.

mebatan, (5) (IV, fr. batan) saluta-

Nyo-, 2)
tion (see batan); 2 gift to guest on
arrival; 3. Jôé mebatan, an extra
name known only to friends.

mebe‘e, (1) (IV, fr. be‘e) share of meat
given to the one who carries the
animal; cf. meba.

mebenda’a, (5) (IV, fr. bendê) applause—
same as mese’eše.

mebeńga, (1) (I) a kind of small tree,
and the ant. that inhabits it—same
as éngô‘ôm, q.v.

mebé-me-ńgon, (5) (I) a kind of tree—
so called from the appearance of the
fruits.

mebiek, (1) (IV) slow speaking, either
purposely, or from infirmity; kobô
mebiek; cf. beik. (biek?) belch.

mebun, (5) (IV fr. buni?) confidence;
feeling of security; 2 over-confi-
dence, insolence.

mebut, (5) (IV) hinting, insinuation;
kobô mebut, hint.

medu’an, (3) (IV, fr. duk) cheating,
deceit.

mefep, (1) (IV) looking askance, fur-
tively; a lô me mefep.
mefôn, (1) (IV, fr. fôn) a dance with daggers or spears

mejañ, (1) (IV) spring-water.

mejek, (1) doing leisurely, languidly—whether purposely, or from faintness.

mejian, (4) (IV, fr jian) adultery.

meke, (1) (IV, fr ke) going, as distinguished from the return (meso)

mekemeke, (1) (IV, fr. ke) going "for good", never to return.

mekembrí, (4) (IV) the colored sap or latex exuding from some trees.

me’ete, (1) v. nod or toss the head;
2. nod assent, by throwing the head a little back; 3. assent, say "yes"—same as kañese.

meko, (2) See ako.

meko'o, (3) anything thrown in the water to stun fish.

mekon, (1) (IV, cf. īkon) sterile egg (nkon unchanged after incubation).

mekomba’a, (5) (IV, fr. kômbo) desire, longing.

mekpwest, (4) (IV) being bow-legged

mekua, (1) (IV, fr. ku) adverse judg-

Nyo-, 2)
ment; *ve môt mekua*, judge against a man.

*mekuk*, (2) (IV, cf. *ku’ubu*) answering evasively.

*melak*, (5) (IV) being impudent, insolent.

*melam*, (4) (IV, fr. *lam*) trapping; traps, singular *ôlam. ke melam.*

*melan*, (2) (IV) a rite of initiation—the person falls in trance (*wu melan*) and talks with *bekôn.*

*melañemelâñ*, (1) (IV) ornamented as described under *lañ*

*meliînga*, (4) (IV) a kind of dance; like *mbala.*

*melo*, (4) (IV) being disobedient.

*melo-mébaé*, (1) (I) a small tree of the fam. Verbonaceae. ("ébaé" low tone)

*melo-me-ñgôé*, (5) (I) a climbing plant of the Lily fam., *Gloriosa superba* (name from shape of leaves.)

*melôan*, (4) (IV, fr. *löan*) habit of biting; *mvu é ne melôan.*

*melui*, (4) (IV, fr *lui*) smithing

*meluman*, (4) (IV, fr. *luman*) fighting; quarreling.

*mem*, (1) v. admit, acknowledge—
op. of kat; 2. consent—op. of ben.

*mem*, (1) v. grunt—of the gruff noise of the wild pig.

*menat*, (2) (IV, fr. *nate*) quantities.

*mandaĩ*, (1) (IV) rebound, bounce;

  *kut mandaĩ*, bounce a ball and the like.

*menden*, (1) (IV) salive; cf. *anden* (which differs, however, in tone).

*mendeĩ*, (5) (IV, fr. *ndeĩ*, swing) vacillation; changing what one has said.

*mendim*, (5) : (IV) water; 2 liquid and : in general; any liquid

*mendip*, : for which no special name is known;

sap, juice = *mendim me ĕbuma* or *meyembet me ĕbuma*.

*menjana*, (5) (IV) yams, &c. boiled and mashed into thick soup.

*menjaĩ*, (5) (IV) xylophone of flat sticks laid across two plantain logs.

*menon*, (1) : (IV) savoury smell, as and : of meat.

*menyon*, :

*mentyi*, (2) (I) one’s own father—or mother-in-law. same as *mintyi*.
menyañ, (4) (IV, fr. nyañ) milk.

menyemba’ane, (3) (I) matted vegetation in swamp, sinking when stepped on.

menyeñge, (1) (IV) oil of palm-kernels.

menyiñ, (4) (IV) speaking in an undertone

—see ôfôfoé.

menyôé, (5) (I) smell of mutton.

menyon. See menon.

menyôlôk, (5) (IV) urine.

meñele, (1) v. fondle.

meñelé, (5): ne meñelé! exclamation

and meñ, : as adv. Completely, all.

meñgan, (1): meñgan bôt, people assembled; bi aye kobô ajô ete meñgan bôt,
talk the palavar pubicky. Same as meñgana.

meñgandé, (2) a trick in wrestling.

meñge-me-ntem, (1) the Wagtail. Mota-cilla sp. (“Fang”).

meñgome- ôbôtô, (2) (I) a big frog with hairs, trichomatrachus robustus.

meñgoñ, See ko, ko meñgoñ.

mes, (1) v. wave a firebrand to keep it alive.

mesaé, (3) see mesan.

mesaman, (1) (IV, fr. saman) fishing with scoop-net.

mesamekô, (4) (I) a tree same a mbebe-wo’o.
mesan, (1) : (IV) savoury
and : smell, esp. of
mesaè, (“Fang”) : porcupine meat.
mesap, (1) being indifferent, not car-
ing; me abo mesap, I don’t care.
mese’esa, (5) (IV, fr. se’esa) applause.
mesep, (1) (IV) the Fever-plant Ocimum viride, (no sing.); atiñ mesp
da, one fever-plant).
mesimba, (2) (IV) standing alone, of a baby.
mesiñ, (1) (IV, fr. siñ) wrestling-match.
meso, See so.
mesondô’ô, (4) (IV, fr. sondô) what is
left to be finished another time.
mesômesan, (5) : (IV, fr. somesan)
and mesômesa’a, : boastfulnes.
mesôñ, (5) (IV) palaver over the death
of an important man—a sort of coroner’s
inquest.
mesôñgan, (5) (IV, cf. sôñgan) rivalry,
competition.
mesumbut, (1) See asumbut, asumbut woñ.
metebra’a (5) (IV fr. tebe) fishing by
standing with a net at night.
metek, (2) See metyolok.
meté, (4) (IV) tui meté, spit formally,
to show sympathy, or to give good
luck

Nyo-, 2)
metôndô, (5) colostrum secretion of breast after child-birth.

metu(l), (1) (IV) disagreeable smell of person or animal.

metyek, (1) (IV ; cf. étyek and ntyek)
the jaws ; 2. kobô metyek, talk back in the mouth, mumble.

metyeñga, (2) (IV) doing nearly at once, with a slight interval ; bi ate suan metyeñga, arrived one just ahead of the other.

metyi, (2) (IV) blood.

metyolok, (5) : (IV) earth, soil. cf. metek, : atek.

meva, (1) (IV, fr. va) good yield—of root crops, peanuts, &c.

mevak, (1) See avak.

mevek, (1) (IV, fr. vek) paying goods for a woman.

meveñ, (2) (IV, fr. veñ) pretence ; bo meveñ.

mevini, (4) (I) the Ebony tree, Diospyros sp.

mevu(l), (1) See avul.

mevuŋgu, (1) (I) a woman's fetish dance with feast for the spirit of one recently dead. Cf. minañ.

mewosan, (1) (IV, fr. wosan) fighting,
war.

*mewôk*, (4) (IV, fr. wôk) obedience.

*mewôt*, (1) (IV) a hot concoction, for a cold.

*mewu(l)*, (4) (IV) palm-oil—the peri-carp oil, as distinguished from the kernel oil (*menyeŋge*).

*mayəé*, (4) (IV, fr. yaé) growth—especially in height.

*meyak*, (1) (IV, fr. yak) profit; *me abo ēsaé ji te meyak*.

*meya’an*, (4) (IV, fr. ya’an) leave-talking; settlement at departure; 2. gift to a guest at departure, cf. *mebatan*;

3. pay for work, wages.

*meyañ*, (1) (IV, fr. yañ) gum &c. used to stop leak; glue, mucilage; paint; solder.

*meyek*, (4) rainwater.

*meye’esan*, (5) (IV, fr. yé’é) imitation, mimicry.

*meyembet*, (1)

: (IV) latex or

and : gum exuding

*meeyemete*, (“Fang”) : from trees.

*meeyembet me ndamba*; 2. Secretion from sore.

*meyeñ*, (4) (IV, conn. with *nneñ*) visiting for trade by. “gifts”; *ke meyεñ*.

*meyo*, (1) (IV) edge for cutting tool.
meyok, (1) (IV) palm or plantain-wine.
meyôm, (4) (IV) semen.
mezañ, (4) (IV) fuzzy lining of intestinal trak. cf. azeñ.
meze’e, (1) (IV) sleeping-sickness.
meze’ele, (IV) fringe of garment, &c.
mé, (1) v. mould, make pottery; mould brick.
mfaan, (3) See faé, shine.
mfak, (4) (II) side, half of the body (human or animal) or similar objec.
mfaka, (3) (II) broad path, highway, road.
mfa’a, (4) (II) "side", direction—same as éfa; 2. as prep. mfa’a ya jal, towards the village; 3. fig. mfa’a ya môt ate, as to that man.
mfa’an, (4) conj. Both, correl. to afu-lan; mfa’an boñgô, afulan benya bôtô, as well children as grown people.
mfan, (1) (II) stock of bow-gun see ŋgil, 2. The whole weapon, bow-gun, cross-bow.
mfañ, (1) (II) a kind of wooden whistle.
mfañe, (1) (II) as adj., prefix to nouns, particular, special, important; me nji tot mfañe môt, I mentionned no one in parti-
cular; 2. considerable, with neg;

*te ke mfañe abui.*

**mfas,** (4) (II) horizontal pole over

side-wall, in Bulu house.

**mfas,** (1) (II fr. *fas*) thorough discus-
sion, analysis, examination, consideration.

**mfas,** (1) (II) a kind of woody vine,

—the straight shoots use for darts.

**mfat,** (4) (II) little loincloth (Ati)—
same as *ńkan.*

**mfe,** (4) form of *fe,* see grammar.

nouns, new; 2. *mféré minga,* young

woman, new woman.

**mfôfop,** (5) (II, fr. *fop*) one who talks

too much.

**mfek,** (1) tail of bird.

**mfek,** (5) (II) knit bag, pouch; 2. Pocket

**mfe'e,** (3) (II) a kind of fish *Xencharax

spilurus* ("Fang").

**mfemen,** (5) : (II) as adj., prefix,

and **mfemé,** (5) : new—an old syno-

nym of *mféfè.*

**mfen,** (1) (II, fr. *fen*) ridge of hair,

chignon.

**mfenda'a,** (5) (II) claw, pinchers of

crab, scorpion, &c.

**mfendek,** (4) (II) the large fruit of the

tree *afendek.*
mfep, (1) (II, fr. fep) breeze like that from fanning.

mfeta’a, (5) (II, fr. fet) scrap of cloth or other scanty covering tucked (fet) under the loin-string.

mfeta’ané, (3) (I) being contrary, stubborn.

mfian, (5) (II) soup of mashed peanuts, and the like.

mfim, (4) (II) unshaped lump of metal, in smithing.

mfim, (1) : (II) side-wall of bulu and mfin, (1) : house—same as éffin.

mfinga, (3) (II) blanket of trade.

mfinga, (4) (II) as adv. passing swiftly, in a flash; *tit je ate lôt mfinaga,* 

ôtete wo ate lôt mfinaga

mfok, (1) (II) gap left by missing tooth.

mfondé, (5) (II) shirt. &c.—same as éwoman.

mfop, (2) (II) a kind of Rattan-palm furnishing bushrope.

mfô, (1) (II) fine rain, drizzle.

mfô(l), (2) (II) a tree furnishing building bark of a bright yellow color.

3. évele mfôl, yellow.

mfôm, (5) (II) space at side ; as prep.
beside; —same as fefel.

mfôn, (5) (II) mfôn alen, tall old palm-tree with bare stem

2 fig. mfôn môt, tall person.

mfôp, (1) (II, conn. with mfô) spray

—same as fôp.

mfuban, (5) (II) clean, See fubu.

mfuk, (2) (II, fr. fuk) tale-bearing.

mfuk, (2) (II, fr. fuk, mash) mashed food (ripe plantains, or the like)

mfu(l), (1) (II) hollow, as in a tree,—same as nlom.

mfum, (1) (II) driest time of dry season; mfum ésep.

mfum, (1) (II) kinds of vine of the fam. Apocynaceae.

mfumbale, (3) (I) only in expr. mfum mbalé ya zaé, dearth, famine.

mi, (5) n. classifier.

mi, (1) dem. pron., these. See gram.

mi, see mie.

mi, (5) : pers. pron. See gram.

and mia, (5):

miaé, (1) (II, pl. miaé) generation.

people of one age.

miak, (2) (II, pl. of miak) castrated male.

mia’a, (1) (I, pl. bemia’a) the elastic bent stick of a trap.
mia(l), (1) (I) a man's own brother-in-law; cf. mmiaé.

mialan, (1) v. intr. Scatter, disperse; 2. ne mialamialan, dispersedly.

miam, (2) (II , pl. miam) two kinds of Hornbill of the genus Bycanites;
( zaŋ miam is a third sp.)

miam, (4) (II) pomace, refuse of cane, etc; cf. éyam.

miam, (1): v. tr. scatter, and: a small objects with the hand,
mías: sow seed broad cast,

miamele (1) v. (intens. of miam) scatter, sprinkle sparingly,

mia-mi ŋóm, (2) (I) kinds of small tree, species of Oncoba, &c. one of which has spiny fruit, See mias.

mian, (2) (II no pl.) a cane like plant of the fam. Zingiberaceae, Costus sp.

mian, (1) (III), atl. Pl. bemian) a kind of antelope Cephalophus Cucogaster.

mías, (2) (II, pl. mías) quill of porcupine;
  mia’mi ŋóm; 2. Fibula (bone).

mías, (1) See miam.

miat, (1) v. squeeze; te miat me wo; press,
  miat mbon; wring out water
  milk, miat menyañ.

mie, (3): (I, pl. bemie) owner—used
and : only before another noun;

mi, : mie kabat, mie miña; and

mie ajó, person most concerned;

master, expert, mie biañ, mie mi nyam,

expert cook.

mie, (3) (II, pl. mie) labor, child birth,

mie ôte ô mbe ayap, that labor was

protracted. mie sòn, (5) false pains,

"ripening pains" see sòn.

mie, (3) being without évu, q. v.

mie, (1) neuter pronoun; see gram.

miek, (3) (II, pl. miek—fr. yek) dam

made for fishing.

mie(l), (4) (II) moonlight— as vian

is sunshine.

mieñ, (3) ne mieñ! (or without ne ) excl.

adj. calm, quiet, silent ; 2. cool, (of

hot water)

mieñgele, (5 accent on penult) (1)

rust (of iron).

mili, (5) (II, pl. mili ) bank of stream

—same as kindik ; mili yat.

min, (1) v. swallow.

mina(l), (2) falsehood, lying ;

(Ati and "Fang")— same as minsos.

minañ, (1) (II, pl.) feast of meat, to

which the spirit of a dead person is
called; see akôm.
mine, (5) pers. pron., may be used in
pause for mia.

miniga, (3) see miñga.

minlôbôk, (5) (II, fr. lôp, bite) pain of
an eating ulcer.

minneñ, (2) See nñeñ.

minsi, (3) (I) a tree of the fam; Legu-
minoseae, Calpocalyx Dinklagei.

minso, (4) (I) same as minsoo, red baft,
of trade

minso’o, (3) (I) telephone or telegraph line.

minsoñ, (5) See nsoñ.

minsos, (3) (II) lying, falsehood.

minsô(I), (4) (II) corn in “silk”, see len.

mintàé, (4), (II, fr. taé) pain in general.

minti, (4) (II, fr. tí) habit of running away.

mintok, (4) See ntok.

mintoñgo, (4) (I, pl. bemînt.) rifle.

mintua, (5) the tertiary stage of mebata,
(yaws).

mintyan, (1) See ntyañ.

mintyeñ, (4) (II) being crosseyed,
squinting.

miñga, : (I, pl. biñga) wo-
and miñga : man.

miñkat, (1) (II, fr. kat, argue) being
contentious, quarrelsome.

miñkeñ, (4) (I, pl. bemîñkeñ) iron pot
of trade.

*miñkomekan*, (4) (I, fr. *komekan*) fault-finding, scolding.

**mmiaé**, (2) (I, pl. *bemiaé*) man’s brother-in-law. cf; *mial*.

*mmiemie*, (3) (II, fr. *mie*) one who has no évu.

*mmomoñ* (5) (II, fr. *émoñ*) a left-handed person.

**mo**, (1) v. sit idly, especially chatting at evening.

**mojañ**, (2) (I, pl. *bojañ* or *bobejañ*) contraction of *monejañ*.

**mok**, (4) v. walk with affected gait, mincingly.

**mokon**, (5) (I, pl. *bokon*) contraction for *mon ékon*, plantain sucker.

**mombô**, (4) watch, keep guard, as against a thief.

**momo**, (5) adj., pron., none, not any;

*mendim me ne momo*, or *mendim momo*; 2. no, negative answer,—same as *koo*.

**mon**, (4) (I, pl. *bon*) child; son or daughter; baby; 2. when prefixed to tribal names, it means merely an individual; *mon Bulu, mon Bezimbi*;

3. much used as adj., before nouns,
to mean little, small; *mon jóm*, a little bit.

*mon*, (4) v. stalk, creep up on game.

*monejañ*, (2) (I, pl. *bobejañ*—see *jañ*)

a man's own brother (or woman's own sister); See gram; See note under *moneyañ*.

*moneka(l)*, (5) (I, pl. *bobekal*) sister's son; 2. anyone related through his mother; (this is a relation of friendly inferiority—one may take liberties with a *monekal*).

*moneyañ*, (2) (I, pl. *bobeyañ*—see *nyañ*) man's brother; woman's sister; 2. any blood-relation on the father's side, or even merely a fellow clansman.

*Note*—it is curious that compounds with *-jañ,* and *-nyañ* which mean mother, are used almost always of relations through the father; are these compounds relics of former matriarchy?

*moneyoñ*, (2) (I, pl. *bobenyoñ*) your brother, &c. corresp. to *moneyañ*.

See gram.

*moneyui*, (2) (I, pl. *bobenyui*) orphan, see *nyui*.

*moneñgon* (1) (I, mon and *ñgon*) one related through his mother; usually

Nyo-, 2)
followed by name of clan.

*mone*wo*s*, (1) See *woso*.

*monya*ñ, (2) *monyo*ñ, contracted for *monenya*ñ, *monenyo*ñ.

*mo*ñgô, (5) (I, pl. *bo*ñgô—conn, with *mon*) child, boy or girl, youth; any-
one not grown or mature; (*mo*ñgô has reference more to age, *mon* to relationship).

*motate*, (2) (I *mon* and *tate*) brother or sister of speaker—same as *mo*ja*ñ*.

*mô*, (4) : (I, pl. *bemô*) the friend of and : the speaker himself; 2.

*mô*é, (4) : especially used of a friend of the same name—like *mbôm*.

*môs*, (2) (II, pl. *môs mibaé*, two days, &c) day as opp. to night. daytime; but see *alu*, —*môs* not used in counting time.

*môt*, (1) (I, pl. *bôt*) man, human being (Latin homo); *bôt*, people.

*môta*, (1) (I, pl. *bôta*) as adj. large (Ati)—same as *beta*.

*mu*, (4) adv; here—characteristically accompanied by protrusion of the lips as pointing to some place close by; but used also without this.

*mulé*, (5) adv. here, there, a little way

Nyo-, 2)
off, but not far. Same as valé.

*mune*, (5) adv. here (close to the speaker),

same as *muna* or *vana*.

*muñ*, (5) *ne muñ!* describing quick

passing by.

*mvaæ*, (5) (III) bean-like fruit of

ébaé (*Penthaclethra*).

*mvbæ* (1) (III fr. *bap*) load (“Fang”)

—same as *mbé’e*.

*mvaé*, (4) (III) being good, nice, pretty—opp. of *abé*.

*mvaé*, (1) (III) ribs of one side (collectively) *éves mvaé*, a rib.

*mvaé*, (1) (III) torch of dry palm-splinters same as *ñgóé*.

*mvaé*, (1) (III, alt. pl. *be*) the Palm-civet, (catlike mammal)

*Nandinia binotata*.

*mvak*, (2) (III, alt. pl. *be*) a large

Mongoose, *Herpestes naso* and other related species; see *ñkeñ*.

*mvak*, (5) (III, fr. *fa’a*) a gift as applause for dancing, &c.

*mva’a*, (1) (I) kinds of fish of the genus

*Barbus*. Specific names are used

along with *mva’a*, see *alum, kukulu*,

*ñkpwal, ôkal*, &c.

*mvaka’a*, (5) (III) one of the two flat pieces
of wood struk together to keep time.

*mva’an*, (3) (III) arm-pit.

*mvakuma*, (1) : (I) the common Grey and : sparrow *Passer griseus*

*mvokuma*, : *(diffusus)*

*mvam*, (2) (III) double fall in wrestling — neither on top.

*mvam*, (1) (III, alt. pl. *be*) the African Cobra, *Naja melanoleus* when young; see *évindi*.

*mvam*, (1) (III) kindness, care for another; and as adj.

*mvama*, (1) (III) cowrie-shells (collectively); one shell is *dis mvama*.

*mvaman*, (1) (v.fr. *mvam*) show kindness, care for.

*mvamba*, (5) (1) the speaker’s own grandparent; ancestor; — see *émvam*.

*mvan*, (1) (II) camping out trip in the forest, to hunt, fish, &c.; *ke mvan*, go camping

*mvan*, (5) (III) having one and the same husband—same as *éva(l)*.

*mvande*, (1) (I) a glossy black Goliath beetle. (FR "hanneton" insecte dont la larve est appelée vers blanc / très commun en France)

*mvañ*, (2) (III) tattooing, scarifying.
carving—used as if verbal noun of kpwelé.

mväs, (5) (III) palavar house—same as aba.

mväs, (5) (III, pl. be-) a slender kind of Catfish.

mväsé, (1) (III, fr. vasé) comb.

mvebe, (1) (II, fr. vebe) breath.

mve(l), (2) (III) vulva. See ēbôn.

mveleku, (1) (I) a water-bird, Podica sp. ("Fang")—same as ôbem ôsôé.

mvel-mvu, (3) (I) a weed of the fam. Composita, Ethulia conyzoides.

mve’an, (3) see ve’an.

mvem (2) (III) a kind of Guinea-fowl, Guttera plumifera.

mvem, (4) (II) whisker of animal, as cat, &c.; 2. moustache.

mvembe, (1) v. bear silently, without complaining.

mvemele, (1) v. make rattling noise in throat; growl as a leopard.

mvên, (5) (III) a kind of garden mouse, Mus univittatus.

mvên, (5) (III) curved back, peculiar to some people.

mvendé, (2) (III), alt. pl. be-) being adult or aged; 2. elder, eldest of
two or more, even if young.

*mvendé*, (1) : (III) being bewitched

and :—said when one has bad

*mvené*, : luck; ye *mvendé* é ne me

*nyól*?

*mvendumu*, (1) (I) *elphantiasis* of foot

—same as *atin*.

*mveñ*, (1) (III) rain; see *noñ*.

*mvep*, (5) (III, alt. pl. *be*) the cane-

rat, aslocadus.

*mvep-élé*, (5) (III) a common small

tree of the fam. Rubiaceae, *Gratterospermum laurinum*.

*mvet*, (4) (III) a stringed instrument

made of palm-stalk.

*mvetan*, (2) (III , fr. *betan*) following

in age; see *betan*.

*mveté*, (1) (III) *pith* put in chignon

of hair, like a “rat”.

*mvé*, (2) (III) *cooking* -pot; 2. *mvé*

ta’a or mvi ta’a, pipe.

*mvé*, (4) (III) white scar on person’s

skin.

*mvia*, (1) FR, échange de femmes,

offre de femme en amitié.

*mvia*, (1) (III) carved piece of nut-

shell, used in *abia*.

*mvian*, (1) (III) meat, animal food.

Nyo-, 2)
mvie (3) (III) a small forest palm.

mviek, (1) (III, fr. biek) belching.

mvii'i, (3) (fr. bi'i) divination, magic employed to find out a secret.

mvii'i, (4) (II) loin; mimvi'i, loins.

mviiitan, (5) (II) being round, cylindrical like a broom-handle.

mvila'a, (4) (III) charcoal or soot when considered as dirt—cf. da'a.

mvim, (5) (III, fr. bim) being swollen; a swelling.

mvimela'a, (5) (II, fr. vimili) strand of twisted cord.

mvimelan, (5) (II, conn, with last) being round like a cord.

mvina, (1) (III) dirt, see mvit.

mvinda, (5) (III) a general prohibition, by head-man.

mvineko'o, (4) (I) a small tree of bikó-kót, very hard to kill—fam. Leguminosae Lonchocarpus sp.

mvis, (5) (III) strength, force—same as ŋgul.

mvit, (1) : (III) dirt esp. on person and : or clothes; as adj. dirty.

mvin, :

mvo'ó, (3) (III) being well in every sense, all right, with nothing the
matter; correct (no mistake); as
adv., a ye so mvoé.

mvom, (2) (III) good fortune, a "bon
anza"; see som.

mvom, (2) (III) mvom asu, forehead.

mvom, (1) (III) the Africa Python,

Python sebae; 2. The large bush rope
forming the warp, in weaving a basket.

mvomesila, (2) (I) a kind of Aard-vark,

Otycteropus. (mammifère africain)

mvon, (1) (III, alt. pl. be-) a black

thumbless monkey, Colobus satannas.

mvonô, (1) (I) accusation, charge of
crime; bi môt mvonô, charge one
with a crime.

mvôñ, (2) (III) the spotted Catfish,

Auchenoglanis ballayi, while young
(called ndôl when large.)

mvôñ, (1) (III) seed in the widest
sense, anything that propargates
plants; 2. Animals for breeding

mvôñelé, (5) and : (III) ankle.

mvôñôlô, :

mvot, (4) (III) brass, copper
(though this is properly ényun).

mvot, (2) (II) single hair of animal;

mimvot, hair, fur.

mvôé, (5) (III, alt. pl. be-) friend;

Nyo-, 2)
see mê; 2. one having the same name.

mvôfom, (1) See mvô’ôm.

mvôfôt. (5) See mvômvôt.

mvôk, (4) (III) one’s own village,

home (jal also used in this sense).

mvôk, (2) (III, alt. pl. be-) a kind of

squirrel, Protoxerus stangeri, 2. a

large Barbel (fish) perhaps large

Barbus batesii—called also mva’a

mvôk.

mvôk, (1) the log of the trap ékuiti.

mvô’ésa, (5) one of father’s village,—

a term applied by one woman to

another native of the same village.

mvô’ôm, (1) : (III) honey-bee (but

and mvô’ê : wôé, honey is also,

and mvôfôm, : used for the bees,

and nlô wôé for one bee).

mvô’ômvo’ô, 2. (fr. bôk, excavate)

borer (beetle)

mvô(l), (1) (III) any transgression of

the rights of property including,

theft, fraud, or injury to property.

mvômba, (4) (III) a tree with straight-

grained wood used for spear-han-

dles and cross-bow stocks.

mvômô(l), (5) : (II, fr. évôl) violent

and : person
mvôvô (I) : 

$mvômvô(l)$, (2) (II fr. $mvôl$) a transgressor of property rights, in any way. Last syl. tone 5

$mvômvôt$, (5 on final syl) : Goatsucker and $mvôfôt$ (“Fang”) : or Nightjar of several species.

$mvôfôt$.

$mvôn$, (5) (III, alt. pl. be-) person initiated, or being initiated, into só, ģi, &c.; the initiation called also bekuŋgu; moŋõ a nyin $mvôn$.

$mvôn$, (1) a large smooth Toad, *Bufo superciliaris*.

$mvu$, (4) (III, alt; pl. be-) dog.

$mvua$, (4) adv. (fr. $mvus$) hindmost, last, see $mvusa$.

$mvuan$, (4) (III, fr. buan) enema.

$mvubak$, (5) (III, $mvus a ba’a$) knapsack of soldier—a word coined of late years.

$mvuk$, (5) (III, fr. buk, break) freshly broken twig or the like, laid across one branch of as a sign.

$mvuk$, (5) (III) being dumb, unable to talk.

$mvuk$, (1) (III, fr. buk, be over) being extra, old;—often used of numbers
above an even ten; mewôm mebaé a
mvu'èbaé, elaborate way of saying
twenty-two.

mvu'i, (4) : See mbu'i.

and mvu'iyu:

mvum, (2) (III) mealiness of cooked
tubers, &c

mvuma, (2) (III) one kernel
of kola (abel)

mvumbo, (2) (I) crumbiness of kank;

cf. mvum

mvumesi, (2) (III) supre-pubic region,

abdomen below the belt; cf. abum.

last syl. tone 5.

mvumvua, (5) adv. (fr. mvus) back-
wards; wulu mvumvua.

mvumvuk, (5) (II, fr. mvuk) a dumb

person, mute.

mvumvu(I), (5) (I) a climbing weed

of bikôkôt, MicroGLOSSA VOLUBILIS.

mvunda, (5) (III) casting-net for fishing.

mvun-mumba’a, (?) (I, pl. bevun-) the

Hawk Polybboroides (Gymnogenys)
typicus. ( (Name from habit of ran-
sacking (vun) nests.

mvus, (4) (III) the back; 2. as adv.

and prep. back, behind (opp. of

ðsu); bulan mvus; me aye wulu wo

Nyo-, 2)
mvus, behind you.
mvusa, (4) adv. (fr. mvus) last of series or file.
mvusu, (1) (I) a kind of wild rats, *Mus sebastianus.*
mvusu, (1) (I) dried cooked casava root.
mvut, (2) (III) the tart fruit, of the *abut,* q.v.
mvut, (I) (III) dandruff
mwam, and mwom, : numeral eight
and ñwom (“Fang”) : eight.

N

na, conj. that, introducing clauses or quotations; &c. after verbs. meaning say, think, call, &c. and even after the noun jôé, name; *me ajô na,* I say, often shortened to *me na,* na alone, like “say!” before a remark.

Nyo-, 2)
Tone varies.

na, (1) : (I) child's way of saying and ne, : nane, mother.

naaé, (1) : v. put away, put in a safe and : place, store; k-form naaé.

naan, (1) :

nabé, (1) v. separate layers as of building bark;

nalé, (4) adv. so, that way; as you are doing (ana, as I am doing); 2. that's so; yes, all right.

nambe, (1) v. touch, come in contact.

namkpwala, (1) (I) a vine of bikôkôt,

Gouania longipetala.

nane, (3) (I) the speaker's mother; see na.

nate, (3) v. of state, be many in a place;

bôt be nate nda.

naya, (5) adv; how! In remontrance— as form of aya (na prefixed?).

nda, (4) and : (III) house (other than ndap, : palavar—house, aba)

nda, (4) v. of state, be open, not touching or meeting—of things that should join. let the door open,

li'i mbé ô nda.

ndaaé, (4) (circumflex tone) (III) yawn used with vb. yaé. E yaé ndaaé.

ndaé, (4) (III) ndaé anyu, roof of

Nyo-, 2)
mouth.

ndaé, (1) (III alt. pl. be-) grand-child; descendant.

ndalebôbô, (1) (III) serous, membrane: fascia; caul; periosteum.

ndalula, (5) (I) doing reluctantly, with a bad grace.

ndam, (1) (III) width; ndam enen, or abui, wide; 2. ndam alone is an adj. wide.

ndaman, (4) v. spoil, injure, waste.

ndaman, (5) (III) injury, verbal n. of ndaman, aka’a ndaman, what a spoiling, or waste!

ndamba, (1) (III) rubber, caouthouc.

ndambe, (4) (mid. of nda) open,—of a crack or joint.

ndamé, (1) v. (fr. ndam, wide) spread out to full size.

ndan, (5) (III) drum-name, imitated on drum in calling person. Same as éndan.

ndan, (5) (III) smarting, pain caused by oil or sweat getting into the eye.

ndan, (1) (III alt. pl. be-) wild mouse of two or three species.

ndañan, (2) See dañ.

ndañete, (1) (III) being corky yielding

Nyo-, 2)
of wood;—same as étutup.

Ndăngbwañ, (5) (I) a hastily woven
bush-ropê basket with large meshes.

accent lastly syl.

Ndawolô, (1) (I) a plant used to kill
fish, Tephrosia sp.; 2. Ndawolô—Ntañ-
gan, another plant Cassia sp.

Ndaza, (1) (I) a well-woven bushrope
basket, close enough to hold peanuts.

Nde, (3) pron. See gram.; 2. as conj.
(referring to ajô understood) and
so; nde wo, and so it is you; but, me
ate sia ko na, ô keya, nde ô ñgenan.

Ndek, (4) (III) gourd—the fruit, and
any vessel made of it; but see ékpwas
and ôndua; 2. a bottle or similar ves-
sel.

Ndêete, (4) See ndô’ôtô.

Ndélé, (1) (III) current of stream.

Ndêm, (1) (III, fr. yem, know) mark,
sign to know a thing by.

Ndembe, (1) See ndenebe,

Ndemben (4) (nde and mben) conj.,
thereby, so, followed. by clause;
often used alone, so! (I see!).

Ndemé, (1) See ndôme.

Ndemete, (1) v. tr weaken, tire; dulu
de andemete me.
nden, (1) (III) current ("Fang")—
same as ndelé.

nden, (1) (III) stalk of the plant, kôn,
used to weave mats and baskets.

ndenden, (5 on last syl.) : (III) cob-
and ndeten, : web

ndendeñ, (5) (II, fr. nden) being restless, moving to and fro.

ndeñ, (4) v. swing, sway back and forth.
2. fig go to and fro, be restless.

ndeñ, (1) v. nod in sleep.

ndeñ, (1) (III) extra, odd; mewôm me-
baé a ndeñ, ("Fang")—same as mvuk.

ndeñebe, (1) : v. (fr. ndeñ) sway
and ndembe, (1) : the body, bow.

ndeñele, (4) v. (causat. of ndeñ) swing
an object; 2. cause one to go back
and forth, trouble one.

ndeñe-mebo, (1) (III) being knock-
kneed.

ndeñge, (4) (III) a rude stringed instru-
ment.

ndeñgé, (1 in first syl.) (III) a snare
for Francolins.

ndes, (1) (III) scraped fibres of plan-
tain or pineapple used for sewing,
&c. 2. ndes élé, tough roots of épi-
phytes; the plants themselves.

ndeten, (5 on last syl.) (III) See ndeten.

ndeto'o, (2) (I) a weed, sp of Com-melina. Fam comolinaceae

nyôle ndeto'o.

ndéé, (4) v. strech the neck; ndéé tyiñ

k-form ndéé.

ndéé, (4) (III) being go-between,

intermediary, in ébon, e tabe ndéé.

ndi, (3) (III) being moderate in asking for things—opp. of zak and ndok.

ndi, (3) (III) the very long pod of the vine called ntu.

ndi, (1) (II) large root, esp. above ground, buttres of tree; 2. ndi tyiñ, muscle of the neck.

ndik, (4) (II) woody vine, creeper,

see ŋkol; ébuma ndik, grapes,

ndik, (4) low abces in groin—same as mbip.

ndi'i, (2) (III) doing aimlessly, in sport, for no particular reason—

ndif(l), (5) (III). See éndil.

ndim, (5) (III, fr. dim) being blind.

ndima, (2) (III) "platonic", friendship of man and woman; in expres-

Nyo-, 2)
sions ndima nnôm, ndima ŋgal.

ndindañ, (5) (III) the big striped Goliath-beetle.

ndindi, (5) (II, fr. ndi) one who does not beg.

ndindim, (5) (II, fr. ndim) blind person

ndindima, (5) (I, fr. ndim) as adv. with eyes shut.

ndiñ, (5) (II) being roundabout, far around─of path or route─cf. diñ, wind.

ndiñ, (5) ne ndiñ! excl. tight of line stretched.)

ndiñ, (1) (II) a kind of rattan palm furnishing strong but stiff bushrope ; 2. a kind of flute made of the sheats of this ; 3. a wooden powder-flask covered with ŋka’a skin.

ndip, (1) (II, conn. with dip and dibi) the darkness just before ndip alone, or ndip tyé.

ndip, (1) (III) a forest shrub, Penian-thus sp. the stiff leaves used for feathering arrows ; 2. feather of arrow.

ndobok, (1) (III) mud─same as mbotok.
ndok, (5) (III) being deaf.

ndok, (1) (III) being greely—opp. of ndi.

ndo'o, (4) (III) dika, or “African mango” fruit. See ando'o.

ndo(l), (2) (III) a fetish medicine rubbed on the body.

ndombō, (4) (I) white cloth, sheeting (of trade).

ndoñgo, (1) (III) spinning top of shell : game of tops.

ndōban, (5) (III, fr. tôban) appointed meeting of hostiles parties, for palavar.

ndōbane, (5) (I, fr. tôban) accidental meeting, encounter

ndōé, (1) (III, alt. pl. be-) the eagle Spizaetus coranatus.

ndō'ötō, (4) : adv. perhaps ndō'ötō

nde'ete, : me aye ke (used at the beginning of a sentence.

ndōl, (5) (ndōô) (III) knot or raised place from healed wound, keloid.

ndōl, (1) (ndōô) (III) a kind of Cat-fish, see mvoñ.

ndōlō, (4) (I, fr. yō) vomit.

ndōm, (4) (III, alt. pl. be-) brother of woman, corresp. to kal; any male blood-relation of a woman.
ndôma, (5) (III, alt. pl. be-) young man; 2. son of a man—corresp. to ngon.

ndôme, (1) : adv. just now, lately.
and : (May be regarded as

ndeme, (1) : aux. vb. as it preceeds a verb; but, never modified).

ndômenane, (5) (III) speaker’s mother’s brother; uncle

ndômenyañ, (5) (III) mother’s brother, maternal male relation.

ndômenyua, (5) (III) mother’s brother to person addressed.

ndômetan, (1) v. loosen drum-head by hard pounding.

ndômetan, (1) be equally matched as in a contest.

ndôn, (4) (III) flood, high-water.

ndôn, (1) (III) wild nuts and fruits;
ve ke di ndôn afan.

ndôndo, (1) and : (1) needle of òndondo, (“Fang”) : trade.

ndôndok, (5) (II, fr. ndok) deaf person.

ndôndok, (3) greedy person.

ndônô, (3) v. of state. be wide open, staring; mis me ndônô; 2. v.
tr. ndônô mis, make eyes stick out, stare.
*ndônôbô*, (1) v. mid. open eyes wide, stare.

*ndôn* (5) (III) thing lent or borrowed

—noun corresponding to *yôé*, v.q.

*ndôn* (5) (III) the seeds of

a species of *Amomum* (*Aframomum*)

used as pepper. See *andôn*.

*ndôn* (1) (III) spring, source of stream;

2. ravine (even if not source).

*ndôñela’a* (1) (I, fr. next word), inciting to quarrel.

*ndôñelô* (1) v. induce people to quarrel, create discord.

*ndôñgô* (1) (I) a secret rite like *sô*.

*ndôñgô-bisi* (1) the Tragon (Bird), *Hapaloderma narina*.

*ndu* (3) (III) house where widows must stay during period of mourning (*akus*).

*ndu* (2) having much meat on breast—said of a bird like a Dove, &c.,

2. applied also to a person with very large muscles.

*ndu* (1) (II) whole fruit of kola; see *mvuma*, and *njeñ*.

*nduan* (4) (III) fire; 2. matches of trade.

*nduan* (3) (III) powder—same as *fîti*;

2. keg of powder, in trade (the word for fire changed

Nyo-, 2)
in tone.)

*ndubi*, (3) See *ndua’a*.

*ndudum* (4) See *ndundum*.

*nduk*, (3) (II) a large Owl, *Bubo poensis*.

*ndu’a*, (3) : (III) sweet potatoes; and : one sweet potato is *koé* *ndubi*, : *ndu’a*.

*ndu’a*, (4) and : (II) a single plantain *ndu’an*, : or banana, a "finger."

*ndum*, (2) (III) fight — noun corresponding to *juan*.

*ndum*, (2) (II) morning rain, after which it brings bad luck to work.

*ndum*, (1) : (II) thunder, cf. *éduñ* and : (but note difference of *nduñ* : tone.)

*ndunda*, (2) (III) heat, warmth (objective — differing from *éduduk* as *avóe* from *avep*); 2. steam, see *ntutui*.

*ndundum*, (4) and : (II) rainbow — *ndudum*, and : said to be a ("Fang") : snake.

*nduñ*, (5) (III) dust of insect-eaten wood.

*nduñ*, (1) See *ndum*.

*ndup*, (1) (III) powder, anything powdered.

*ndutum*, (5) See *ndundum*.

*nduu*, (4) (I) being big with young;

*nduu abum*.
ne, copula; see grammar.

ne, prep. in certain phrases; see gram.

ne, See na.

nemban, (1) : v. pass, go beyond; 2.

and nembe, : surpass — same as dañ.

–nen, (4) adj. large (“Fang”) — the

noun anen used almost always by

Bulu.

nen, (5) v. intro., grow large, increase;

abé é za nen; ( kup je aye nen, tone 4).

nene, (4) v. tr., enlarge ; te nene abé.

net, (1) v. open a little, as a door; pull

apart a neck ring; net dis, pull eye

open.

né, (2) for ne vé? a né? where is he?

néé, (1) v. spread out, unfold—same

as ndamé.

nja, (1) (II) foot-log across a stream.

nja, (3) (II) a basket like jat, but

deeper.

njaé-ójoé, (5) (II) a weed of fam.

Amarantaceae, Celosia.

njak, (1) (III) termites’ nest in tree

or bush; 2. frontal bone (because

porous).

nja’a, (1) and : (III) fire-wood.

nja’ak, (1) and :

nja’an, (1) :
njalañ, (5) (fr. nja & élañ) rectum, perineum

njañ, (5) (II) an insect that skips on water.

njejaé, (5) see njenjaé. Last syl, tone 2.

njek, (3) (II) big fruit of the tree called afendek; 2. a game of spearing this fruit when bowled.

njek, (1) (III) fruit of the anjek, q. v.

nje'ese, (1) (II) level ground.

njel, (4) (njee) (II) a masquerader in a dance; 2. a good dancer.

njel, (4) (njee) (II) a kind of edible yam.

njem, (5) : (III) tail of mammal and ñgem,(5) : only; see abas, mfek ("Fang") : and ôkot.

And Ati ) :

njem, (1) (II) being unready, irresolute, slow to act.

njem, (1) a small tree of the fam. Anacardiaceae.

njemban, (4) See jeñ.

njenjaé, (5) : (II) female that has and njejaé, : just given birth,—used even of hen just hatched out.

njenjet, (5) (fr. njet) hard-hearted person.
njeñ, (3) (III) strip left unshaved, on head.

njeñ, (1) (III) an ornamental herb of village streets.

njeñ, (1) (III) kernel of kola—same as mvuma.

njeñ, (1) (II) : vine of squash or and : gourd. ñgeñ (Ati). :

njet, (5) (III) being hard-hearted, without pity; used also in good sens, of enduring to perform a painful operation.

njetyal, (1) (-tyaa) (1) a bird of the Bulbul fam, Ixonotus guttatus.

nji, (5) aux. vb., did not &c; see gram.

nji, (1) (III) : gorilla.

and ñgi, (1) :

njii, (4) v. not known, or would know, restricted to sentences like this: ñge ó njii nlô kul, ó bebe nlô ékômekôkot, if you would know a tortoise’s head, look at a skink’s.

njil, (5) (njil) : (III) the bow part of and ñgil, : cross-bow; see mfan.

njin, (4) (I, pl. bejin) one not related, stranger in that sense.

njin, (5) (II) pile of bruised ñgon

Nyo-, 2)
fruits (conn; with jini ?).

njinik, (4) (II) muck-heap in village street (conn; with last).

njiña’a, (1) (I, fr. tyïñ, wheel) circle, round space, bal bilé benjiña’a, hoe around trees.

njiñelan, (1) (III,) loitering before starting like birds that circle about, tyïñelan, before flying away.

njiñelete, (4) (I) circle—same as njiña’a.

njit, (1) (III, fr. tyiñ) a neat wrapping and weaving of cord or bushrope; 2 fetish so wrapped, worn around the neck.

njiti, (3) (I, fr. tyiti) beginning of a clearing.

njityol, (4) (-tyoo) (III) Sunbird same as sesol.

njo, (1) (III) scissors.

njombok, (1) (II) the small Mungoose,

Herpestes gracilis.

njoso, (3) (II) end or corner of cloth hanging down.

njô, (4) See jô.

njôm, (3) (II) horizontal pole used in initiations.

njômesô, (1) (II, fr. jômesô) path in the
bed of a stream.

*nju’an*, (5) (-an form) being trouble ??

terminology phusical pain or

psychic pain T.O.M.

*njuk*, (2) (II, fr. *juk*) trouble, distress,

bother; *me awô’ô njuk*, used to

mean: it is too much trouble.

*nlak*, (1) (II) horn.

*nlam*, (1) (II) village, settlement of

people; generally of more than one

*jal*; the *nlam* has a name.

*nlan*, (5) (II, fr. *lan*) trail of path of

porcupine.

*nlañ*, (4) (II, fr. *lañ*, count) story,
narrative; pl. *minlañ*, conversation

(English “tale”, and “tell”, count.)

*nlat-mekôna*, (2) (I) a plant of the fam.

Commelinaceae, *Aneilema aequi-noctiale* (name from *lat*, join and

*akôna*, from use as “medecine” in

welding).

*nlelañ*, (5) (II, *elañ*) wicked, mean person.

*nlem*, (4) (II) heart, heart and lungs,

*bisaa bi nlem*, see *ésaa*, *ébuma* and *zo*;

seat of the mind; *fe’e nlem*, &c., *abé nlem*,

envy; nausea supposed to be felt in *nlem*.

*nleñ*, (3) large cutting tool; *nleñ fa,*

*ôvôn*, &c.
nlima’a, (4) (II, fr. lim) house just begun.
nlińga, (1) (II) flag.

nlisi, (4) (I) rice — also őlisi.
nlo, (3) (II) fly — kinds not having names; 2. Similar winged insects, nlo wôé, bee.

nloman, (5) See loo.

nloé, (3) (II, fr. loé) medecine given by the nose.

nloko’o, (4 in first syl.) (II, fr. loé, sew) seam.

nlom, (5) (II) hollow, cavity of any kind; 2. minlom asu, pock — marks

nlom, (5) (II) a kind of long cat — fish, Allabenchelys sp.

nlombo, (5) (II, conn. with nlom) perforation of bead or similar long and narrow hollow.

nloń, (5) (II) “bushrope” from various sp. of Calamus; 2. one species called nya nloń.

nlot-melen, (2) (II) a small Weatherbird, Nigrita fusconata.

nlô, (4) (II) head (but not used in any figurative sense); 2. nlô ékań, head or bunch of palm-nuts.

nlök, (1) (II) clapper of bell.

nlô’ôlé, (1) (II) bell-clapper — same as

Nyo-, 2)
nlôk, 2. unfilled ear of corn

nlôm, (1) (II) a vine of bikôkôt, Paulinia pinnata.

nlôman, (5) (II fr. lôm, send) errands,

ke minlôman, run errands; 2. command generally.

nlôña, (3) (II) brass-kettle of trade; metal pail.

nlôt, (1) (II) scales for weighting, (Ati)

—same as kop.

nlulup, (5) : (II). fr. alup one not and : liked by those of the

nlunlup, (5) : other sex.

nlum, (5) : (II) a kind of wild yam.

nlûn, : nlumbu, (4) (II), from lumbu) descent, slope of hill.

nlun, (3) (II, fr. lun.) drooping, sickness, as a fowl, &c.

nlun, (5) (II) wale, raised place from blow.

nlunlup, See nlulup.

nlûn, See nlum (twice)

nna, (1) (II) a "gnawing" pain attributed to a worm.

nnak, (2) (II) the eye-worm, Filaria loa.

nnam, (5) (II, fr. yam) cooking, cookery; 2. nnam ngon or owôndô, mashed
and cooked with little water.

*nnane*. See *nné*

*nnañ*, (5) (II) odor of burning feathers or hair.

*nnañga*, (1) (II) albinos; 2. white man.

*nne*, (1) conj. or adv. so, thus—introducing a conclusion.

*nne*, (3) : adv, here, hither; éfa *nne* and *nné*, : this side.

*nnem*, (1) (I, pl. beyem) one having évu; see also ℓkuk; ô ne *nnem*, you have a “witch” (to help you) — said to one having surprising power or skill.

*nneñ*, (4) (I, pl. beyeñ) guest, visitor.

*nneñ*, (4) (II, fr. jeñ?) hunting in the widest sense, for things in the forest or in the farms; most used in pl; minneñ, 2. being away at work of any kind.

*nneñ*, (2) (II) whole leaf-stalk of Raphia palm; *nneñ énoñ*, bed-pole;

*nneñ alen*, similar stalk of oil-palm;

Cf ôyeñ

*nné*, see *nne*.

*nné*, (1) (II) boundary, limit; 2. fig, the limit of the size, beauty, &c; *nné* abeñ; and alone just like the slang of “the limit”; 3. as prep., *nné* zen,
nné va; to, as far as path, here;
also nné ane zen, contr. to nnane zen,
the same.

nnoñ, (1) (II) row, tier, rank.
nnop, (4) (II, fr. yop) fish-hook.
nnôm, (4) (I, pl. beyôm) husband; 2 male — prefixed to names of animals and sometimes plants; used in various names of trees and plants to distinguish similar species; 3.
nôm ônyu, thumb or great toe; 4.
nnôm ñya, colon, large bowel. See mbo.
nôm (2) (II), being old—of person or thing.

nnôme-kup-mefan, (4) “forest cock,”
the small bird Smithornis of three species—same as mbame—zok.
nnômeñgon, (4) (I, pl. beyôm-beñgon)
daughter’s husband, son-in-law.

no’o, (4) (I) a small bird of the Tit family,
Anthoscpus flavifrons, that makes remarkable felted nests.

nonô, (4) v. watch, keep watch over,
nonô nda; keep one company at night,
z’a’a nonô me.

noñ, (4) v. rain—subject mveñ;

noo, (4) v. (causative of noñ) make it rain; noo mveñ.
nos, (5) (III) being of slow growth, stunted.

not, (1) v. stuff, cram, not biôm éwalé;

nsa, (5) (I, pl. bensa) a ripe plantain finger, Accent first syl. [n (5)- sa (1)]

nsa, (1) (II, fr. sa) robbing, pillage;

ye mi azu nsa? do you come pilling?

nsaba’a, (1) (II, fr. sap) stake of ékuti.

nsaé, (1) (II) shallow in a stream.

nsaé, (4) (II) a small Lemur, Galage elegantulus.

nsak, (5) (II) bank of stream; nsa’a mañ, sea beach.

nsak, (5) (II) the interior, further inland.

nsak, (4) (II) a large, many-fingered plantain bunch. nsak ékon, nsak ajôé.

nsak, (2) a kind of monkey found near rivers, Cercocebus agilis.

nsa’ê, (1) brass wire of trade;—used also of copper and iron wire; see asuñ and ényun.

nsakôé, (5) (II, nseñ a akôé) upper end of a village street.

nsama’a, (4) (II) site for new village.

nsamba (5) (II) company traveling.

nsamba wua or nsamba alone, in company, together (on a journey).
nsan, (1) (II, fr, san). the begging of widows, &c.; See san.

nsañ, (1) (II) wick of lamp.

nsañ, (5) a string or bunch of objects with a cord or ébaé through them.

nsañ (1) (III) tooth chipped to a point; tooth of saw, &c.

animal before the proper sharing.

nsañ, (1) (II) cutting off pieces of an.

nsañelete, (5) (I) centipede.

nsañga, (5) (II) string of beads.

nsas, (2) (II) a small charge of powder.

nsas, (2) (II) dry corn—called also éña’a.

nsat, (4) (II) being hard or soggy—opp. of mvum.

nsek, (2) (II) a kind of box like a band-Box, of bark.

nsek, 2) (II) empty box, tin, &c.

nsek, (1) (II) a harmless water-snake, Gravia sp.

nsel, (5) (nsee) (II) scratch on the skin.

nselek, (4) sand.

nsem, (5) (II, fr. sem) the mysterious consequence of breaking taboo.

nsem, (5) (II) a large kind of Catfish.

nsem, (2) (II) a large kind of Squirrel, Sciurus Wilsoni.

Nyo-, 2)
nsendé, (4) (II) wide, fine path of road
   ("Fang")—same as mfaka.

nseñ, (1) street; see jah,  2. smooth sur-
face of a stone.

nseñge, (5) (II) profit in trade, excess of
selling price above coast price.

nseñké (5) (II, nseñ and nké) lower end
of village street; down street.

nsesal, (5) (-saa), a vine, fam.Vitaceae,
   Ampelocissus sp.

nsesal, (1) (-saa) (II) the Mous-bird,
   Colius nigricollis.

nsi, (5) (II) being worn down, worn
   small-of knife, &c. (conn. with sibi).

nsi, (5) (II) zoñ, young zoñ fruit, q.v.

nsik, (1) (II fr. sik, scrape) tinder of
   fine fibres. same as komok.

nsil, (3) (nsii) (II) a kind of black
caterpillar.

nsila, (1) (II) a woman no longer nje-
   njiaé.

nsili, (5) (II, fr. sili) question.

nsim, (5) (II) a kind of snake.

nsinik, (5) (II) a climbing prickly
   shrub belonging to the Mimosae.

nsiñ, (4) (II) the Gent, Genetta serva-
sina.

nsiñga, (1) (II) large, twine

Nyo-, 2)
rope.

nsis, (2) (II) tendon, ligament, nerve, vein, artery (all called by the same name.

nsisiñ, (5) (II) shadow; 2. reflection, image in water.

nso, (3) (II) pod of Strophanthus, Fun-tumia, Alstonia and other similar long double pods.

nso, (5) secret killing expedition; ke nso.

nsobok, (5) (II) mud—same as ndobok.

nsobô, (1) (II, fr, sobô) going secretly in a woman’s house.

nsöé, (5) (II, fr. soé) skinned body;

Anything from which the shell or skin has been removed, as minsoé mi ówôndô; 2. being naked; 3. being without a handle, nsoé fa,

nsoé óvôn, &c.

nsok, (4) (II) start of a journey; dulu e ŋga’a nsok.

nsok, (1) (II, fr sok) evil-speaking of another, slander and pl. minsok, same.

nso’o’boŋô, (1) (I) a kind of snail with white shell.

nso’obôbô, (1) (I) mud-wasp.

nso’oloñ, (1) (II) a kind of Bee-eater,

merops albicollis.

Nyo-, 2)
nsom, (2) (II) ambuscade.

nsombot, (2) (II) chronic fistula, as in jaw from tooth.

nsomian, (4) (I) a wild Rat, Deomys ferrugineus.

nsoñ, (2) (II) a fish-trap of bibaé, like éya, but slender.

nsoñ, (5) (II) worm; 2. minsoñ, worms in intestine; also pain ascribed to worms.

nsoñ, (1) (II) point as of needle, stake, &c. beak of bird; sprout of seed, &c., nsoñ abé, nipple.

nsoo, (4) (I, pl. bensoo) lizard, esp. Skink, Mabuia sp.

nsop, (2) (II) seam or band of woman’s bustle (ébui); 2. ruffle made on garment.

nsosa, (2) (II) half-grown fowl or francolin.

nsot, (5) (II) penis.

nsól, (4) (nsōô) (II) corn in silk and tassel (grains not formed).

nsól, (2) (nsōô) (II) day’s work, esp. amount of clearing done in a day.

nsól, (2) (nsōô) (II) a kind of fish with large teeth, Sarcodaces odoe

nsólô, (4) (II) nsólô mvom, young python.

nsólô, (5) (II fr. sôl) stream of blood,
of water poured, &c. (not merely drops).

**nsôm**, (2) hunting and trapping—
gen. word; cf. **sômen**.

**nsôm**, (1) : (II) half-shaped pot—
and **nsôñ** , : tery , before it is
bulged out.

**nsôm**, (1) : (II) **nsôm nduan**, blaze
and **nsôñ** , : going high, as in a
great fire ; 2. Meteor.

**nsômba**, (1) (II) rod or wire (of trade
—**nsa’ê** is in coils).

**nsômeko’o**, (4) (I) a peculiar kind of
little Catfish, *Phractura sp.*

**nsômen**, (1) (II, fr. **sômen**) hunter and
trapper.

**nsôn**, (1) (II) flesh, muscle; pl. **minsôn**,
muscles (but **nsôn wua** means one
piece of meat).

**nsôñ**, (4) (II) curved abdomen.

**nsôñ**. See **nsôm** (twice).

**nsôp**, (5) (II, fr. **êsôp**) a kind of edible
caterpillar found in the **êsôp** tree.

**nsôsol**, (4) (-**soo**) (II) pinch of skin
("Fang") —same as **ntôtôl**.

**nsôsol**, (1) (-**soo**) (II) being uncircum-
cised.

**nsuba**, (3) (II) the goods, money, or
bityé paid for a wife.

nsukum, (1) (II) middle of the fire.

nsul, (1) (nsuu) (II) poison.

nsul, (1) (nsuu) (II) gas from bowel.

nsunuk, (5) (II) forearm; also corresponding part of leg of animal;
    cf. ñwama’a.

nsusuk, (5) (II, fr. ñsuk) unskilful, bungling person.

nsusuñ, (2) (II) helpless person, <Invalid (conn. with suñulu)—same as ntutuñ.

nta, (11) being taut—of net stretched.

ntaa, (4) See nté.

ntabe, (1) (I, fr. ñtabe) one who lives at a place not belonging there.

ntaka’a, (5) (II, fr. tak) prop of pot, on fire.

nta’anlaña, (5) (II) a large kind of Mole-cricket.

ntam, (1) (II) a rich find—same as mvom.

ntan, (4) (II) fence with pitfalls and traps, made for large game (as ñsap for smaller).

ntanan, (3) (II, fr. ñtan) hoarseness.

ntañ, (4) (II, fr. ñtañ) payment to settle a palavar.

ntañ, (5) (II) mintañ, poles fixed as a
rude crossing of a big log on a path.

**ntañe**te, (5) (II) quarreling, disputing;
mostly in pl. miñañe

**ntañgan**, (5) (II) white man, European
—as if name of tribe.

**nta**, (3) See ntao.

**nte'ان**, (2) (II, fr. tek) p. part., softened;
2. as adj; soft.

**nte'e**, (2) (II being a mascot, an attribu-
te of certain woman thought to bring
good luck to their lovers.

**ntem**, (1) (II) branch of tree (“Fang”)
—as same as ntya.

**ntem**, (1) (II) fang of poisonous snake.

**nten**, (5) (II) crown of yam. Used only
to plant.

**ntendé**, (5) (II) stripe in cloth, ani-
mal’s coat, &c.

**ntet**, (4) (II), fr. tet) halting feeble gait.

**ntet**, (1) (II) a hundred—originally a
bundle of bityé.

**ntetan**, (5) (II, fr. tan) hoarseness—
same as ntanan.

**ntetek**, (5) (II, fr. atek) a feeble person.

**ntetom**, (1) (II) a fish of the fam.

*Mormyridae*; 2. **ntetom-éjak**, a Dro-
ngo, *Dicrurus coracinus* (tail forked
like that of the fish).
nté, (5) (II) length, distance; nté wom,
    my heigh ; nté a vé, how far, nté a va,
    as far to here, (often pronounced like
    ntaa vé? ntaa va).

nti, (4) (I, pl. beti) free man opp. to
    ôlo; 2. superior, or one more fortunate
    than his fellows; used after mon
    (as if name of tribe) mo' nti,
    a term of flattery.

nti, (4) (II, fr. ti) escaping, running
    away—of prisoner or woman;
    pl. minti, being given to running away.

nti’an, (3) See tik.

ntim, (3) (II) profit, advantage—same
    as meyak, but apparently used only
    with neg., te ke ntim.

ntima, (4) and  : (II) mashed plan-
    ntuba, (I) (Ati) : tain, cassava, &c.

ntimik, (4) (II) hollow behind the knee;
    ntimik aboñ.

ntinik, (5) (II) a kind of red biting ant
    that eats palm nuts.

ntiñgi, (5) (II) tall person—term used
    jokingly.

ntip, (4) (II) being tough—opp. of
    étyes; 2 being hard to deal with.

nto, (3)  : v. (fr. to—see
    nte ("Fang")  : gram.) have be-
come, *a nto ndôman; a nto vé?*

where has he got to ? 2. Much used impersonally, season; *a nto melu mela, three days ago, a nto na,* it comes about that.

*ntok,* (4) : form of *–tok,* small, used and *anto’o.* : with Cl. I.


*ntok,* (1) (II) pig —tail of hair.

*ntok,* (1) (II, fr. *tok,* boil) boiling ; *me awô’ô ntok.*

*ntolom,* (1) (II) unopened upright leaf of plantain or banana.

*ntondô,* (3) (II) being unhurt, safe and sound—after a fight. &c.

*ntoñ,* (5) (II) digging-stick—same as *évian.*

*ntoñ,* (2) (II) midrib of plantain-leaf; 2. frond of palm; *ntoñ alen.*

*ntoñgo,* (4) See *mintoñgo.*

*ntoñgo,* (5) (II) leaf funnel; leaf ash-hopper—same as *ésoñgo.*

*ntop,* (5) and : (II) being long-wind-

*ntopelop,* (2) : ed, talking long.

*ntot,* (1) (II) going alone—of male animal that has left the herd or troupe; *ntot kôé.*
ntöl, (5) (ntōô) (II) eldest child, first-born.

ntōla, (1) (II) the Black Rat, Mus rattus — introduced.

ntōm, (4) : (II) head-cloth; 2. Any and : headcovering, as hat, cap, ntōn, : &c.

ntōm, (1) (II) a tree of the fam. Anonaceae Pachyodontium Standtii.

ntōmba, (5) (II) sheep (short haired) see kabat.

ntōmba, (4) (II) favorite or head wife —same as ākpwek.

ntōntōl, (4) See ntōtöl.

ntōn, (4) See ntōm.

ntōô, ntōô, ! (3) bless you ! an effusive expression of thanks, followed by wo a ye fe beta yen abé.

ntōton, (5) (II) warm water; also pl. mintōton, same.

ntōtöl, (4) : (-tōô) (II) a large kind and : of ant. that pinches with ntōntōl, : its jaw ; 2. a pinch, in expression jiti ntōtöl.

ntu, (4) (II) ntu zen, a path new to one —same as étua in this use.

ntu, (4) See ntui.

ntu, (5) (II) a vine of fam. Legumino-

Nyo-, 2)
sae, *Entanda scandens*, bearing immense pods. See *ndi*.

**ntu**, (1) See *ntup*.


**ntuba**, (1) See *ntima*.

**ntui**, (4) (II) dying of disease, or natural (not violent) death—domestic animal.

**ntui kup**.

**ntui**, (4) : (II) stalk of plantain or and *antu*, : banana bunch.

**ntui**, (5) (II) shaved head;

*bôŋgô be nto mintui*.

**ntuk**, (1) (II) being worn-out, worn-out broken—same as *ntup*, (in this use “Fang”); 2.

**wu ntuk**, wear out, and fig. fail, come to nothing, “play out.”

**ntuk**, (1) (II) increased vaginal secretion in late pregnancy.

**ntu’a**, (1) (II) rafter.

**ntum**, (5) (II) pestle for mashing food, &c. 2. walking sitick.

**ntun**, (5) (II) *kobô ntun*, make a speech at early morning before people have risen.

**ntuntui**, (5) See *ntutui*.

**ntup**, (1) : (II, conn. with *tup*
and : tui) being worn out—of
tu : cloth, basket, house, or
anything woven (lõñ).

tut, (2) (II) tangle of creepers &c.
in a tree.

tutui, (5) : (II) jet or cloud of steam
and : or smoke bursting, as
tuntui : from burning house.

tutumvini, (5) (1) a hairy vine of waste
ground Jateorrhiza strigosa.

tutuñ, (4) (II, cf. tuñulu) helpless person,
invalid.

tuui, (4) (II) diarrhoea.

ntya, (4) : (II) branch of tree
ntyaé, and : or plant.

ntyap, :

tyam (1) one who destroy anything

See tyam.

ntyandôé, (5) (I) a bird of the Bulbul fam.
Andropadus serinus.

ntyañ, (1) (II) an itch pimple; 2. mintyañ,
the itch.

ntyek, (3) (II, fr. tyek) crack in eggshell, glass,
&c.

ntyek, (1) : (II) side of jaw,
and : where molar teeth

ńkek, (1) (Ati) : are (bityek); pl.
mintyek when both sides meant.

ntyel, (4) (ntyee) (II) being shy, wary; prudent.

ntyem, (2) : (II) dropsy.

and Ńkem, :

ntyen, (1) : (II) handle, shaft

and ŃKen, (Ati) : of spear.

ntyen, (5) : (II) infant, baby.

and Ńken :

ntyen, (5) : (II) a plant (Phrynum : sp?) (like kôn, leaves used like akaé-kôn.

ntyen-mvé-ta’a, (1) : (II, “pipe-steam”

and : —see Ńkendek)

ņken-vmé-ta’a : kinds of climbing shrubs of the fam. Verbenaceae, Clerodendron of several sp.

ntyetya’a, (5) (II) rain-ditch about house.

ntyetyen, (5) (II, fr. atyeñ) skilled person; 2 especially carpenter.

ntyì, (2) (I, pl. betyi) speaker mother’s or father’s - in -law.

ntyì’an, (5) (II, p. part. of tyik) being cut; 2. cut off; short (even if not cut); 3. Circumcised.

ntyì’i, (4) being shaved around neck

Nyo-, 2)
and forehead.

ntyil, (4) (ńkii) : (II) track or path
and ńkil, (Ati) : of animals in the
and ("Fang") : forest.

ntyip, (1) (II, fr. tyip) being twisted,
warped

ntyok, (4) (II) a kind of hastily-built
palavar-house.

ntyoñ, (4) (II) a kind of bird—same
as ékoñ; 2. other kinds, Bleda of two
sp. ("Fang"). —same as ólo—and
nti-éjak.

ntyop, (5) (II) a round and deep
mortar for pounding food, &c.

ntyōa, (3) (II, pl. mintyōa) wave of the ocean.

ntyǒk, (2) (II) mature kola-nut (not a
distinct kind).

nya, (3) (I, pl. benya) as adj. prefixed
real; nga mveñ, nga mőtô, real per-
son, adult; nga ajô, real matter, and
as exclam. indeed. 2. ordinary (not
of any special kind) (short words
ending in the consonant have the
vowel repeated at the end, when nga
is prefixed

nya, (1) See ńya.

nya-, : (prefix—see gram)

nyo- (2) : your; nyomvōé.
nyi-, (“Fang”).

**nya**, (4) : v. (as if caust. of **nyañ**)

or **nyiaa**, : suckle.

**nyaé**, (I) v. intr., tear; éndélé é **nyaéya**

me; cf. **nyap**.

**nyak**, (1) v. defecate.

**nya’ak**, (5) k- form of **nyu**.

**nyalak**, (5) : (II, fr. **nyalé**) mouthful

or ñyalak, : of food.

**nyalé**, (4) v. chew.

**nyalé**, (1) v. make tracks —of animal.

**nya-ma’a**, (4) (I) a kind of fish, *Dis-tichodus notospilus*.

**nyamele**, (1) v. tickle.

**nya-mendimi**, (3) (I) a minute blood-sucking fly. (mendime tone 5).

**nya-mendua**, (3) (I, cf. **ndu’a**) a wild vine like Sweet-potato.

**nya-menja’a**, (3) (I) greens of crushed cassava —tops.

**nyamenyame**, (1) (I, fr. **nyamele**) tickling sensation.

**nya-meñgolô**, (3) (I) old-fashioned cutlass of native make—short and broad. (*mengolo* tone 4).

**nya-mesó’ô**, (1) (I) a kind of Mungoose, *Mungos obscuris*.

**nyamete**, (1) v. desire, long for, covet

Nyo-, 2)
**nyan, (1) v.** value highly, prize; wo anyan jô éte.

**nyandôm, (4)** (I, nyia and ndôm) maternal relation ("Fang")—same as ndômenyañ.

-nyañ, (2) a form of nyia, mother, in compounds.

**nyañ, (4)** suck the breast.

**nyañe-nyañe-mebé, (5) (I)** the insect, *Mantis.*

**nya-ñgula, (3) (I)** a kind of edible snail. (ñgula tone I).

**nyap, (1) v. tr. (cf. nyaé)** tear; me ate nyap éndelé.


**nye, pers. pron.** See gram. Variable tone.

**nyebé, (1) v.** say "he!" or "heñ!" in disgust.

**nyek, (1) v.** grin ; show teeth— of dog.

**nye’e, (1) v.** like, be pleased with—

(not as strong as love); 2. recipr.

**nye’an, like one another.**

**nye’an (1) See nye’e**

**nye’esan, (1) v.** recipr. (and strengh- ned form of nye’e) be fond of one-another.

Nyo-, 2)
nyem, (1) v. tr. and intr., melt, dissolve.
yem, (1) See ŋyem.
nyemenyem, (4) ne nyemenyeme! excla-
matory word describing a feeling of
faintness or nausea.
nyenyeñge, (3) See nyeñge.
nyenyé, (1) (II) flea.
yeñ, (1) (III) a game like éwôs, q.v.
nyenyeban, (1) v. tremble—same as fôôban.
nyeñge, (3) : (III) being weedy—of
and : garden or farm.
nyenyeñge, :
nyeñge-nyeñge, (1) (I) being at peace.
nyet, (1) v. open or press with finger-
nail.
nyet, (1) v. wink—also nyet dis; a nyet
me, he winks at me.
nyeyok, (5) : (II, fr. ayok) a bold.
nyeyok, : warlike man.
nyé, (2) (III) being nasty.
nyé, (1) v. growl.
nyi-, prefix. See nya.
nyia, (3) (I, pl. benyia) mother (see
nana and –nyañ): often applied also
to mother’s sister; 2. nyia moñgô,
sister or other near relative of mother.
nyian, (3) (I) nyia dis, pupil of the eye.
nyiaa, (4) See nyaa.

nyian, (4) v. lick.

nyii, (1) v. (as if causat. of nyiñ) save from death.

nyii, (4) and : v. enter; nyii nda; 2. be

nyin, (4) : initiated, nyii mvôn.

nyik, (1) v., fold, bend together; nyi'i wo.

nyik, (4) the sensation produced by a scraping or grating noise.

nyilé, (5) See nyulé.

nyim, (2) (III) food put by to be eaten afterwards.

nyim, (4) See nyum.

nyimi, (1) : v. straighten crooked

and nyimin, : thing such as nail

or wire.

nyin, (3) (III) head-louse.

nyin, (1) four in counting; -nyin

(four as adj.).

nyine, (5) dem. Pron See nyune.

nyini, (1) fourth.

nyiñ, (1) v. live through, not die, be saved; a nyiñeya, he is safe (after a danger); cf nyii.

nyiñeli, (4) v. (caust; of nyiñ) cause to enter, bring in, drive in.

nyo, (4) (III, alt. pl. benyo) snake. See ŋkol.

nyo-, (2) prefix, See nya-.
nyoé, (4) v. stop and turn back; *ate zu nyoé mbé; a ñga zu nyoé zen zañ;*

nyofio, (4) (I) and : lime tree and

ônyofio, (VI) : fruit—same as ñgombañ.

nyokan, (1) : v. tr. and intr. Strech; and : *nyokan mebo,* strech one’s

nyo’an, : legs; *nyokan ndamba,* &c.

-nyóñ, (2) a form of *nyua,* mother—used in compounds.

nyóñ, (4) v. sink—as in water.

nyóñ, (1) take, get, receive; see *to’é.*

nyop, (2) (III) goods returned when a woman is taken back, see *wosan.*

nyos, (1) v. crush in palm of hand, as tobacco.

nyosé, (1) v. intr., be crushed, broken as dried leaf.

nyot, (4) and : v. scant, skimp a pay-

nyotan, : ment and the like.

nyó, dem. pron. See *nyu.*

nyó, (1) See *ñyó*

nyók, (3) (III, alt pl. *be-*) the Tree

Hyrax, *Procavia dorsalis.*

nyó’ó, (4) v. rebound as a spear when it fails to pierce, or a stake driven in hard ground.

nyól, (4) : (nyóó) (III) the living

Nyo-, 2)
and : body; liti nyul, show on-
nyul, : self, 2. color, appearance.

nyôn, (5) See ŋyôn.

nyu, : dem. pron. his. See
nyô : gram. (in môt nyô
nyi, (“Fang”): tone 5, but kup
nyô tone 1).

nyu, (4) v. drink; 2. nyu ta’a or nyu
mvé, smoke.

nyua, (3) (I, pl. benyua) mother of
person addressed.

nyui, (2) (III, alt. pl. benyui) orphan;
generally mon nyui, bon be nyui.

nyuk, (1) v., pull up by the roots; nyu’
mbôñ.

nyuk, (1) move hither and thither,
like ants.

nyukenyuk, (1) ne nyukenyuk! expres-
sion describing the confused motion
of small objects.

nyul, (1) See nyôl.

nyuli, (5) and : dem. pron.; that.

nyilé, (5) (“Fang”): See gram.

nyum, (4) : v. refuse to give, deny;
and : ate nyum me bidi.

nyim, (4) :

nyum, (1) intr. smell, give out odor.

nyumelan, (1) See nyuñelan.
nyumin, (3) : (III) being fresh, un-
and : dried;  2. raw, un-

nyumi, (3) : cooked  3. robust—of

person opp. of ũkõt.

nyumulu, (1)  v. tr., smell a thing.

nyune, (5) and : this.  See

nyine, (5) ("Fang") : Gram.

nyuni, (4) v. point with the lips.

nyuñelan, (1) : v. tr. and intr. crump-
and : ble, break into

nyumelan, (1) : crumbs.

nyuñgu, (1) (I) flag—same as liñga.

nyup, (4) (III) grey hairs.

nyut, (4) v. strain at stool, and the like.

nyuu, (4) v. (causat. of nyu) give to
drink; nyu'u me mendim.

nzezak, (5) (II, fr. zak) a beggar.

(FR mandiant) last syl. tone 2

nzezam, (5) (II, fr. zam) a leper.

last syl. tone 2.

nzezañ, (5) (II, fr. ózañ) one hungry

for meat.

nzezem, (5) (II) a naughty child.

nziziñ, (5) (II, fr. ziñ) a malicious

person.

nzôzoé, (5) (II, fr. azoë) a poor

man, without goods.
Ñ.

ńga, (5) aux vb., sign of past time
   previous today.
ńga, (1) sign of question, appended
   like French n’est ce pas? (Tone varies).
ńga, (1) aux. vb. sign of beginning
   present action; me ńga ke, I am
   starting to go. See Gram.
ńgoé, (1) (III) portion of food, meat.
   same as ôfus or ôfufús
ńgoé, (1) (III) spray of leaves put
   across one of two diverging paths
   as sign to one following.
ńga’a, (1) (I) the common Weaver bird,
   Hyphantorim cucullatus; 2. ńga’a-miñkan,
   other Weaver-birds of the genus Malimbus.
ńga’a’aban, (1) (III, fr. ka’aban) last
   meal cooked at home, before leaving on a

Nyo-, 2)
journey.

*ñga'an*, (5) See *ñgen*.

*ñgal* (4) (*ñgaa*) (III, alt. pl. *be*; *me*?) gun.

*ñgal*, (5) (*ñgaa*) (I, pl. *beyal*) wife; 2. female—corresp. to *nnôm*. (The form *ñgaa* used when followed by noun denoting husband). *ñgaa Evina*.

*ñgala'ane*, (3) (I, fr. *kalan*) crossing-place of monkeys from one tree-top to another.

*ñgale*, (3) (I) bow (not cross-bow) a child's play-thing among the Bulu.

*ñgalé*, (3) (III) a nut with oily kernels.

*ñgam*, (2) (III, fr. *kam*) party, side in a contest.

*ñgam*, (5) (III) a horn rattle used in divination.

*ñgama*, (5) (III) a kind of barbed spear—same as *la'a*; 2. one of the little iron pieces of money (*bityê*) of a certain shape.

*ñgamelan*, (1) v. tr. and intr. scatter, of Driver-ants—same as *kumelan*.

*ñgan*, (2) (III, alt. pl. *be*) the African Crocodile.

*ñgan*, (1) (III) chest of human body.

*cf tôé*.

*ñgan*, (1) (III) a rough basket of twigs.
ńgana, (3) (III, fr. kan) oath strong
assertion, with mention of the dead,
or the word "Soñ", (grave);
same as ñkeka'ane, q. v.

ńgonda, (1) (I) ash-hopper of bibaé.

ńgane, (3) v. of state, be lying or brooding
   on the ground—of animals—same
   as bó́ó.

ńganebe, (1) v. (mid of ńgane) lie down,
as above.

ńgañ, (2) (III, fr. kañ) honor, respect
   shown a person.

ńgañ, (1) (III) man versed in biañ ("Fang").
   See ńgeńgañ.

ńgañ, (5) sprout at joint of sugar-cane.

ńgoñgôa, (5) (I) a vine, Tetracera alni
   folia,—remarkable for the flow of sap.

ńgap, (5) (III) fin of fish (or this also éngap ?
   —See éngap.)

ńgap, (1) (III, fr. kap) share, portion—same
   as akap (1).

ńgas, (4) (III) fine brass wire of trade—same
   as ózila.

ńgas, (1) (III) little finger or toe.

ńgas, (1) (III) a kind of Weaver-bird,
   Ploceus nigricollis.

ńgota’a, (1) (III) a taying; band—as if
   verbal noun of kak.
ngbwa, (1) (III) friendship; love; as
adj. friendly; 2. a formal friendship
for trade.
ngbwak, (4) (III) unplanted border of
   clearing.
ngbwak, (1) (III) a tool for wood-work,
   shaped like a little hoe.
ngbwa’a, (4) v. of state, be “on all fours,”
   on hands and knees.
ngbwa’a, (1) (I) pet, tamed wild creature;
   ngbwa’a kos.
ngbwa’abe, (4) v. (mid. of ngbwa’a)
   get “on all fours”.
ngbwap, (5) (III) switch, twig with
   leaves stripped off.
ngbwas, (5) (III) a strong purge.
ngbwel, (4) (III) witchcraft connected
   with the évu; wóé mót ngbwel, cause
dearth of a person through his évu; kui
   ngbwel, cause one’s death through évu.
ngbwem, (1) (III) a kind of big jat (basket).
ngbwéñ, (5) : (III) kinds of small Fly-
   and : catchers, Diaphorophyia
   ngbwem, : of two or more species.
ngbwéñgbwa’a, (1, fr. ngbwa’a) being
   on hands and knees.
ngbwéñgbwas, (5) (III) switch—same
   as ngbwap.
ňgbweŋbwem, (1) (III) a terrible beast
    of uncertain identity (old male leopard ?
    or a myth ? or lion ?—but lion unknown
    here.

ňgbwim, (5) ne ŋgbwim ! tight, hard,
    after verbs meaning "hold", &c.

ňge, (5) conj. if, whether.

ňgeké, (5) (III) firefly ; 2. Spark ; ŋgeké
    nduan.

ňgel, (1) (ŋgee) (III) iris of the eye.

ňgelé, (3) (III) as adj. little, to be
    despised—used only negative; sa
    ŋgelé jam le, that is no small matter.

ňgem, (5) (III) See njem.

ňgem, (4) (II) See ôŋgem.

ňgemban, (1) v. be bright, shining—
    of metal, glass &c.,

ňgeñ, (5) : unmodified verb, be

ňgenan (5) : or do still, yet; 1.

ňga’an, (5) : foll by noun a ŋgen
    moŋgô; 2. foll by verb, k-form;
    a ŋgen a ja’ak, he is still eating;
    but a ŋga’an a vee, he is still
    living; 3. alone; a ŋgenan or a
    ŋga’an, he is still living; mendim
    me ŋgenan, there is still water;
    (ňgen not used alone).

ňgende, (1) (I) a small tree of Rubia-
ceae, *Cephaelis Mannii*—big leaves, long hanging pedunles.

ńgeñ, (5) *ne ńgeñ!* clear, bright—of day, &c.

ńgeñ, (2) See njeñ.

ńgeñelan, (1) v. become clear,—of water.

ńgeñega, (1) (1) umbrella of trade.


ńgeñegañ, (5) (II, fr. ńgañ) fetish doctor.

ńgete, (1) adv. perhaps—often of such slight force as to scarcely translatable; *ye aye ńgete so?* will he come? (expressing uncertainly).

ńgi, (1) See nji.

ńgii, (4) (I) a being impersonated by a man, in certain rites; 2; the rites themselves; *nyin ńgii*, be initiated into them.

ńgi’iti-ńgi’iti, (1) (I) being spherical round like a ball,—also used with *ne*, as exclamatory word.

ńgil, (5) (ńgii) See njil.

ńgo, : (II) match-box of trade.

ńgobô, (2) : ńgo masis, box of matches.

ńgobô, (2) (III) mirror of trade.

ńgok, (1) (III, fr. kok) small stone used...
to grind food; 2. Gizzard; 3. ŋgo’o kup (interdit aux femmes et enfants) et resevé aux adultes 3. ŋgo’aboñ, knee-cap.

ŋgo’ë, (3) (III) a small African Stork - 

Abdimia abdimii.

ŋgo’o, (4) : (II) an eye-lash; mi-
and ŋwo’o, : ŋgo’o, the eyelashes.

ŋgo’o, (4) exclam. expressing (1) pity (with name or pronoun); ŋgo’o me;
or derision, ŋgo’o wo, I pity you! or 2. vain belonging; ŋgo’o tit besôm be adi

ŋgo’oñ, (5) : (III) fruit of tree
and ŋgoñgé, : called aŋgo’oñ, or and ŋgôkoñ, : aŋgoñgé or aŋgôkoñ.

ŋgol, (1) (ŋgoo) (III) kinds of Catfish, 

Clarias of several sp, 2. ŋgol-mekok,
a peculiar small Catfish, Chiloglanis.

ŋgom, (1) (III) a short drum with a
skin head; kinds called ŋgom sô,
ŋgom mbala &c. 2. ŋgom mbala,
a small bag of salt.

ŋgom, (1) (III) ŋgom ŋka’a, a big Mo-

nitor lizard.

ŋgombañ, (2) (III, ŋgon and and mbañ?) lime tree and fruit.

ŋgombok, (5) (III, ŋgon and abok) squash-seed.

ŋgomeja (5) (1) a kind of bird of Bulbul fam.

Nyo-, 2)
Phyllostrophius leucopleurus.

ngomeko, (5) (I) two kinds of Swallow,

Hirundogordoni and H. senegalensis.

ngomelo’o, (5) (I, fr. wom?) border, edge of plot of ground, field, or road.

ngometyi, (5) (I) nose-bleed.

ngon, (2) (III) a cultivated vine and its fruit,

Cucumeropsis edulis, 2. A rubber vine of the fam. Apocynaceae; 3.

The Passion-fruit.

ngon, (1) (III) young unmarried woman 2.

daughter of a man (as ndôman, is son);

also used before name of woman’s father’s clan.

ngon, (1) (III) moon; 2. month.

ngondoñ, (5) (I) being curved; ne ngondoñ in a curve.

ngondô, (4) (I) anvil—similar to éduí,

but larger.

ngondô, (4) (I) a rank Aroid plant.

ngóñ, (5) (III) See ôngóñ.

ngóñ, (1) (III) fruit of the tree éngóñ,

Trichoseypha sp.

ngop, (1) (III) umbilical cord.

ngos, (2) (II) See ôngos.

ngosan, (4) shot of trade.

ngosé, (2) (III, fr. kosé) saving, économ-

my.

Nyo-, 2)
ńgoto, (5) (III) line of villages along one road.

ńgôba’a, (1) (III), fr. ēkôp skin shed from a burn; epidermis that slips off in any way; 2. sheathing leaves, stalk of banana and the like.

ńgôé, (2) (III, alt. pl. be-) the Red River-Hog, *Potamoshoerus porcus*.

ńgôé, (1) (III) the Palm-civet—same as mvaé.

ńgôé, (12) (III) torch—same as mvaé.

ńgôé’ë, (3) : evening; see mam.
and ńgô’ô : me ńgôé’ë.

ńgôkop, (5) (III) chain.

ńgôkôm, (5) : (III) wart.
and ńgô’ôm :

ńgôla, (5) (II) see ôngôla.

ńgôm, (2) (III) the African Porcupin, *Atherura africana*.

ńgômbô, (1) (I) a secret rite, of women only.

ńgômbô, (1) (I) being baldly grown up to weeds, worse than nyeŋge, but not yet ēkôtôk.

ńgômelan, (1) v., disturb—as a sleeping child.

ńgômesan, (1) (III, fr. kômesan) prepa-
ratoin as for a journey 2. Clothes, finery.
ńgómekö, (5) : (I) Wood-pecker of
  or ĭgómòkō, : several sp.
ńgôn, (1) large midlle post of a Bulu
  house.
ńgônō, (4) v. of state, be sticking up out
  of the ground or water—as a stone.
ńgônōbō, (4) v. (mid. of ĭgônō) stick up as
  described above.
ńgôn, (1) (III) a large edible Snail.
ńgôngōgō, (5) (I) shin bone. (FR tibia)
ńgôp, (1) (III) boot or shoe (perhaps conn.
  with ĭkôp leather).
ńgôsō, (1) (I) a thorny woody creeper, of
  the fam. Leguminosae, Dalbergia sp.
ńgôt, (4) (III) red worsted sash, of trade.
ńgôt, (1) (III) sacral region.
ńgôtan, (2) (III, fr. kôté) redeeming
  or ransoming; 2. a meeting for ran-
  soming captives.
ńgôtan, (1) v. bungle, botch; za a ĭga
  ĭgôtan ana?
ńguan, (3) (III) a kind of large Millipede.
ńguan, (4) v. show off, display, parade
  —as new clothes.
ńguan, (1) ne ĭguan ĭguan! doing for
  display.
ńgui, (1) (III) the Scale-tailed Squirrel,
  Anomalous of two or three species;
See *avembe* and *ôwôs*.

\(\text{
 ŉgui}, (4) (\text{III}) \text{ indication for recent passing of a person, } \&c., \text{ in bent weeds abd grass.}
\)

\(\text{
 ŉgul}, (1) (\text{ňguu} (\text{III}) \text{ strength; as adj. strong; 2. } a \text{ ne ŉgul ya ke, he can go (this idiom is now much used, but was introduced by white people seeking an equivalent for “can”).}
\)

\(\text{
 ŉgulekum}, (1) (\text{III}) \text{ a weed of the Nettle fam. *Fleurya aestuans*.}
\)

\(\text{
 ŉgulemelen}, (1) \text{ idol.}
\)

\(\text{
 ŉguleyebe}, (4) (\text{I}) : \text{the Rough-winged and : Swallow, *Psalido-}
\)

\(\text{
 ŉguleyeme} (4) : \text{proene of two species}
\)

\(\text{
 ŉgum}, (4) : (\text{II}) \text{ as adj., prefix, ; and } \text{ whole; 2. particular—}
\)

\(\text{
 ŉgumba} (4) : \text{as same } mfañe; 3. ŉgum kapa}, 10-pfenning or 10-centimes piece, or penny

\(\text{
 ŉgun}, (2) (\text{III}) \text{ legacy, inheritance.}
\)

\(\text{
 ŉguni}, (4) \text{ v. (causat. of ŉgunu) crowd or heap together (tran.)}
\)

\(\text{
 ŉguñ}, (4) (\text{II}) \text{ See ôňguñ.}
\)

\(\text{
 ŉguñgul}, (2) (\text{ňguu}) (\text{II, fr. ŉgul}) \text{ strong person.}
\)

\(\text{
 ŉgup}, (2) (\text{III, alt; pl. be-}) \text{ the } \text{Hippo}
\)

\(\text{Nyo-}, 2)

potamus, or the Manatee, or both.

ñgutan, (2) (III, fr. kutan) litter, things strewn on the ground.

ñgutu, (2) (I) termites’ earth, shaped like a stump.

ñgutubon, (5) (III) geeat-great-great grandchild, next génération after ñwuabañ.

Note—Pratically all nouns beginning ñk are of CL II, and only exceptions are here indicated

ñka, (4) flint of old-fashioned gun; 2.
a percussion cap;

ñka, (1) hoop or rim of scoop-net; rim of basket; 2. bail of kettle or pail;
3. wheel of vehicule, &c.

ñkaba’a, (1) blaze, flame of fire, cf kap.

ñkabeke, (4) (fr. kabeke) a blink, wink (with both eyes).

ñkaé, (5) a kind of grass, the wild form of Sorghum halepense.

ñkak, (4) earthen-water-jar—same as éladip.

ñkak, (1) (a form of ñka’a) backbone piece of an animal caugth in net and given to one who helps.

ñka’a, (3) (I) the Monitor lizard,

Varanus niloticus.

ñka’a, (4) row of houses forming one side of a village.
ñka’a, (1) and  : back-bone;  2.

ñka’alé, (”Fang”) : ram-rod of gun

ñka’ale, (5) fence—same as akak.

ñkal, (4) (ñkaa) a sort of oath or ordeal
ceremony—see kalan; also pl. miñkal,
of one ceremony.

ñkam, (1) the sticky gum of the akam,
used to catch birds.

ñkam, (1) ñkam kos, little heap of fish
caught (used only so).

ñkan, (2) a kind of rattan-palm with
prickly stem.

ñkan, (5) small cloth tucked up like
breeches.

ñkana, (3) (fr. kan) folk-tale; 2. riddle,
dark saying to be understood later;
proverb.

ñkandañ, (1) being muscular, strong.

ñkañ, (2) root, (not incl. edible root koé).

ñkañ, (2) bit of uncleared land in the
midst of farms; cf. òkañ.

ñkañela’a, (1) (fr; kañe) wall of house
before the bark is set up.

ñkañele, (5) (1) a kind of tree with straight
stem.

ñkañese, (1) (fr. kañese) assent; response
or chorus in a song.

ñkañete, (1) (fr. kañete) story, account
("Fang").

\textit{ñkasa}, (2) strip of monkey-skin worn round loins.

\textit{ñkasa}, (5) a whip of thick hide; 2. lash, stroke with whip; \textit{miñkasa mitan}.

\textit{ñkasa}, (5) a swelling in the groin.


\textit{ñkeñ}, (5) : \textit{Bdeogale nigripes}.

\textit{ñke-fôn}, (5) (\textit{ñkelek} and \textit{fôn}) corn-cob.

\textit{ñkek}, (1) \textit{ñke'ôsôé}, side of stream, near the bank.

\textit{ñkek}, (1) hunting in a party with dogs and guns; cf. \textit{abiôm} and \textit{éjañgu}.

same as \textit{éñgbwasa}

\textit{ñkek}, (1) See \textit{ntyek}.

\textit{ñkekam}, (5) hoarseness - same as \textit{ntetan} or \textit{ntanan}.


\textit{ñkekas}, (5) doing listlessly or feebly - like \textit{ëles} (or same as \textit{melak}?)

\textit{ñkekas}, (3) nervous.

\textit{ñkekelan}, (5) being naughty - same as \textit{melak}?}

\textit{ñkel}, (5) (\textit{ñkee}) handle of tool.

\textit{ñkelek}, (5) cob or ear of corn; see \textit{ñke-fôn}
ñkem, (2) See ntyem.

ñkemba, (5) a kind of fish, *Alestes batesii* ("Fang").

ñkembé, (5) brass neckring worn by women.

ñken, See ntyen (three times).

ñkendek, (4) leaf-stalk, petiole; 2. stem of pipe, and other similar stem.

ñken, See ñke.

ñkeñ, (5) a big iron bell, beaten with a stick, and giving two tones.

ñkeñelé, (5) baby—same as ntyen.

ñkes, (5) kinds of bird of the Bulbul fam., *Phyllostrophus* of two sp.

ñkes, (1) shooting powder only, to make a noise.

ñkese, (1) Same as ñkes.

ñké, (2) (*eñké*) adv. and prep., towards lower ground, down in that sense; down stream; opp. of akóé, q.v.

ñkil, (5) See ntyil.

ñkili, (5) a peculiar call—see kili.

ñkobó, (4) (fr. kobô) speaking, talk; 2. language, ñkobó Bulu; 3. call, note, cry, song of animal or bird.

ñkoé, (4) basket of cylindrical shape, generally of bushrope; there are various kinds with names.
ñkoé, (1) being unmarried, bachelor or widower;—also widow.

ñkok, (2) log of wood; ñko’ékon, stem of cut plantain; 2. ñko’ékon or ñkok alone, a tree of the fam. Anacardiaceae, with tough wood.

ñkok, (5) the smaller Harnessed-Antelope, Tragelaphus scriptus. 2. ñko’o-bikôtôk, a Bush-shrike Laniarius sp.; also other species of Bush-shrike.

ñko’one, (1) a tree of the fam. Leguminosae, Dialum sp.

ñkol, (2) (ñkoo) string, cord of any kind; 2. vine esp. small herbaceous vine; cf. ndik; 3. ñkol-afan, snake (used by those whom the word “nyo” was taboo.) 4. miññkol mi bon, ovarian tubes.

ñkolo, (4) clock, watch.

ñkomekomen, (5) a climbing plant of the fam. Marantaceae, Trachyphrynium sp.

ñkomen nyat, (5) a dark or blackish Buffalo.

ñkon, (1) white of egg and similar substance; honey, molten metal, &c.

ñkon, (5) a creeper of the fam. Apocynaceae.

ñkoñ, (4) barrel of gun; 2. bar of soap; 3 rail of railway; miñkoñ, railway;

Nyo-, 2)
minsini mińkoñ, train.

ńkoñ, (1) ridge, angle of two surfaces—same as ṇkôŋgô.

ńkoñ, (1) furrow or depression over the backbone; 2. back of knife, cutlass &c.

ńkoñ, (1) portion of road between two stream crossings.

ńkoñ, (1) (fr, koñ) a snore, snoring.

ńkoñgo, (5) frog—general term.

ńkop, (2) quiver for arrows.

ńkos, (5) a bird-snare in tree or bush.

ńkot, (4) (fr. kotô) being crooked;

cf. ēkotôkot and kôkotô.

ńkot, (1) buttons or cowries sewed on a piece of skin, for head ornament.

ńkotok, (1) long tail-feather of cock, and other birds.

ńkôba, (5) (from of ēkôp) skin gun-cover.

ńkôk, (5) sugar-cane.

ńkôkôm, (2) (fr. ēkôm) barren-female.

ńkôl, (2) (ńkoô) hill, mountain.

ńkôm, (2) bellows.

ńkôm, (5) being captive, prisoner—like mbôk.

ńkôm, (1) a small Crocodile.
ňkôm, (1) ridge around socket of eye.

ňkômetan, (2) as adj. prefixed, real, proper, fine—used of many things, almost like nya.

ňkôn, (4) the land between streams.

ňkônda, (5) food of some kinds cooked in leaves—almost same as nnam.

ňkônda, (1) ńkônda éńgōn, Adam’s apple!

ňkôn, (4) being high; long-legged, of animals.

ńkôn, (2) eddible caterpillar, of many kinds.

ňkôngō, (5) ridge, meeting of two surfaces.

ńkôp, (1) being-new comer in a place, without food supply of his own.

ńkôs, (1) stub of weed or plant; charred stub after a clearing is burnt, used to mark with. 2. pencil, pen,

ńkôt, (4) (fr. kôt) being dreid, dry; 2; thin, emaciated.

ńkpwaé, (4) drumstick—same as mbaé.

ńkpwa’a, (5) palm-stalk fishing-rod.

ńkpwal mva’a, (5) a Barbel (fish), Barbus batesii.

ńkpwalala, (5) talking too much—same as ésas.
ñkpwamba, (4) leafless branch.
ñkpwamba, (1) old dried skeleton, as of animal lond dead.
ñkpwaŋgōs, (1) person half-initiated into ŋijii.
ñkpwas, (2) frame of house.
ñkpwas, (5) being lean—of meat.
ñkpwaté, (5) cutlass (this name most used when it is an article of trade; fa when a tool)
ñkpwek, (1) being favorite, head wife; or child.
ñkpwe’ele, (5) the common bird Pycnonotus gabonensis—called kolòbotô.
ñkpwel, (5) being roasted; ñkpwel fôn, ñkpwel ékon; 2. ñkpwele ékon also used for a single plantain finger. Same as ndu’a.
ñku, (2) salt originally obtained from ashes. ñku sek, the salt of trade.
ñkuan, (1) (fr. kuan) buying and selling, barter.
ñkuk, (4) charmed animal, snake, &c.—by which a nnem can do an enemy harm.
ñkuk, (1) trunk of body; 2. trunk, stem

Nyo-, 2)
of tree, or plant.

nkukum, (5 last syl). (fr. kum) rich man; head man.

nkul, (5) (nkuu) drum of hollowed log, used in signaling, giving different tones.

nkulengui, (5) a large Rail, Himantornis haematopus.

nkulu, (1) tornado-same as ôkôs.

nkulubu, (4) (cf. akul) being sharply bent—of tree or vine.

nkumba, (1) standing dead tree—trunk (cf. ékum).

nkumuku, (4) : (fr. kumuku)

and nkumutu, (4) : ripple, small wave.

nkun, (4) upper arm.

nkun, (5) a small close-woven basket.

nkuna, (5) (fr. kun) starting early; going and coming the same day.

nkus, (4) being widow or widower.

nkus, (4) well-filled peanut—opp. of éyoñ.

nkus, (1) (fr. kus) buying; 2. a particular operation on the process of trading by meyeñ.

nkusi, (2) (fr. ku and sí) fallen plantain or banana.

nkut, (5) fog, haze; 2. miṅkut, low clouds,
rainclouds (high clouds are *bikaŋga ya yôp*).

*ňkuyek*, (5) a bird, same as *ňkuleŋgui*.

*ňwo'o*, See *ňgo'o*.

*ňwom*, (1) See *mwom*.

*ňwondô*, (1) (II, fr. *wondô*) a gentle slope.

*ňwôndé*, (1) (II) border, binding of a cloth.


*ňya*, (1) (II) gut, intestine.

*ňyem*, (1) (II) being open, clear of trees.

*ňyombé*, (1) (II) large bottle—same as *éyombé*.

*ňyô*, (1) (II) of trade.

*ňyôs*, (1) (II, fr. *ayôs*) a kind of caterpillar (*ňkôñ*) that feeds on the *ayôs*.
ô, (1) pers. sron. See gram.
ôbaé, (1) leaves of Raphia palm used for roofing.
ôbaé, (1) a disease of the joints (or stage of syphilis?)
ôbaé, (5) ôbaé éton, kinds of shrub or small tree, viz. Voacanga of two sp. and Conopharyngia penduliflora.
ôbak, (2) anything one trips or stumbles over.
ôbam, (1) hawk—general name for bird of prey, except the largest kinds.
ôbama’a, (1) bit of skin used to dust a whet-stone.
ôbambam, (5) flat shape — same as ébambam.
ôban, (2) a great raid to destroy villages and catch people.
ôbañ, (2) lump—same as ébañ.
ôbañ, (2) calf of leg.
ôbañ, (5) a fish, Sarcodaces odoe—called nsól when large.
ôbañgam, (2) (fr. kam) partiality (“Fang”) — same as kamvam.
ôbas, (5) little flat berr of a sp. Desmodium; 2. beetle or small insect.
ôbat, (4) being immature—of fruit, esp. Plantain and banana—opposite of éwôlô.

ôbebat jôé, (5) flat nose.

ôbe, (1) adj. pref. a little like ɔyôm, but of quantity rather than size, 
ôbe abim, ôbe nté ; 2. in pl. abe, a few ; abe melu; 3. as adv. rather, ôbe anen.

ôbebê, (5) See ôbé.

ôbe’ebek, (5) considerable size or amount—same as ébê’ebek, rising tone last syl.

ôbel, (5) ( ôbee ) a short, quick-bearing variety of plantain.

ôbem, (5) the forest Francolin, 

Francolinus lathami ;
2. ôbem-ôsôé, a bird, Podica of two sp.

ôbemen, (1) portion put by for her own family when a woman takes food to the palavar-house.

ôbenye’e, (1) and : the dwarf ônyenyê’e, (1) ("Fang"): banana.

ôbeñ, (2) the Green Pigeon, Vinago calva.

ôbese, (1) a derisory name for the Chimpanzee.
ôbet, (4) (fr. bet) ladder; stairs, steps.
ôbé, (2) a small earthen pot.
and ôbebé:
ôbi, (1) (fr. bi) hawk ("Fang")
—same as ôbam. 2. ôbi-mven,
small hawk of two or three sp.
("Fang")—same as viol ôbam.
ôbiak, (5) a little thing, me ayi ôbia’a vi.
ôbisa’a, (5) (fr. bis) trigger same as mbisa’a.
ôboé, (5) a tiny bee scarcely larger than a gnat; 2. its honey.
ôboé, (1) wide path—same as mfaka.
ôbo’o, (4) dysenterie.
ôbôbot, (1) being slender or weak—same as ébôbot.
ôbôk, (5) being short—legged.
ôbôk, (1) a kind of stinging Fly—not large.
ôbôk, (1) a kind of Rattan-palm—very strong used for Buffalo snares.
ôbô’ô-mezen, (4) (bô’ô and zen) a weed of trodden ground, Desmodium sp.
ôbô’ô-minkomekomen, (1) (bôk and nkômekomen) the tiny Woodpecker,
Verreauxia africana.

ôbôm, (1) (fr. bôm) bark-cloth.

ôbubua, (5) (fr. bua) being a poor man,
—same as mbumbua, but more disparaging.

ôbulut, (5) a vine with long pods,

Strophanthus sp.

ôbut, (5) (fr. butî) roof-mats at ridge or comb of roof ("Fang")—same as ôtondo. 2. steamer-cap of trade.

ôbut, (1) grass or weeds in garden, &c.

ôdak, (4) snapping fingers; kut ôdak, snap fingers.

ôdak, (1) ôda’ éⁿgoñ, Adam’s apple—same as ñkônda.

ôda’a, (4) a kind of cross-bow (mfan) easier to shoot that kôn.

ôden, (5) when? i.e. what day?

ôdiba’a, (1) (fr. dip) key—same as édiba’a.

ôdi-beta’a, (5) (ôdi and ta’a) a kind of Canary (wild) Serinus punctigula.

ôdi’i-solé, (4) (dik and solé) a small stinging ant, always found on a certain vine; 2. This vine, Vitex sp.

ôdime-sesol, (5) the finest sp. of Sunbird Cinnyris superbus.

ôdoñ, (4) being crazy, insane; so’ ôdoñ,
be crazy—same as *so’étyi*.

ôdôk, (2) a native-made finger-ring;

2. nose-ring.

ôdôk, (2) old worn-down tool or iron thing—same as *ôngot*.

ôdu, (3) small Dove of several sp., the commonest one is *Turtur afra*.

ôduk, (5) sacral region—same as ñôgot.

ôdumu, (3) floating dust, as dust raised by sweeping.

-ôé, (1) poss. pron., your, thy. See Gram. But bôé is tone 4.

ôfaé, (2) a kind of tree furnishing bark-cloth.

ôfal, (4) (ôfaa) small fish-hook (of trade).

ôfes, (5) a plant of waste ground, *Mal- lotus oppositifolius*.

ôfo, (5) a tree and its fruit, resembling *mvut* and ñgoñ.

ôfôfoé, (5) whispering (*menyiñ* is talking in a low voice).

ôfufuk, (5) small Bat ("Fang").

ôfufus, (4) (fr. éfus) a little piece.

ôfus, (1) (form of éfus) piece of meat.

ôjam, (1) a small Lemur, *Galogo Demi- doffi*.

ôjan, (2) day-after-tomorrow; day-
before-yesterday; also loosely,
a few days ago, or hence. In that case,
ôjobi, (4) a straight tree of fam. Ano-
naceae, Xylopia Zenkeri.
ôjoé, (5) ve very small Antelope,
Neotragus batesii.
ôjô, (5) a bit cut off before an animal
is divided.
ôjôé, (1) banana (Ati)-same as ajôé;
2. ôjôé-mon-mvaé, a vine of the
forest Aristolochia Soyauxiana.
ôjôjôm, (4) (fr. jôm) a little thing.
ôjôjôm, (5) (fr. jôm) a little leaf bundle
—see jôm.
ôkaé, (5) (form of kaé) a large leaf
used for wrapping, of plantain or
banana, other plants see asuu,
émvo, kôn, ntyen, &c.
ôkaé-éfôs, (5) leaf of Trachyphrynium,
given a special name because ñkô-
mekomen is too long to say readily.
ôkaékôn, (5) short form of ôkaé ékon.
ôka’adum, (1) winged Termites, that
fly at times.
ôka’an, (1) : (fr. kan) responses or
and : songs and riddles re-
ôkea’an, : peated by children in
play, used after vb. kan; 2. “cats
cradle" with a string.

ôka’as, (3) a thorny Acacia-like tree

Dichrostachys nutans; 2. other trees
or shrubs with long sharp thorns
called by same name.

ôkal-mva’a, (1) a small Barbel (fish)

Barbus taeniurus.

ôkala, (1) being of same age — same
as kôé

ôkala, (1) : mat for bed, woven
and ôkalé, : generally of nden.

ôkala, (5) a cactus-like Euphorbia of
village streets.

ôkañ, (2) bit of forest between settle-
ment or clearing; tabe ôkañ, live in
adjoining villages.

ôkañ, (1) fish’s back-bone.

ôkañ, (1) pain in bones from any cause
— same as ôbaé, q.v.

ôkañele, (4) forearm— same as ôvama’a.

ôkañgolo, (4) a tough vine of fam. Lili-
ceae, sp. of Asparagus.

ôkeka, (4) small Pangolin— same as ka.

ôkeka’an, (1) See ôka’an.

ôkekep, (1) being thin— same as ékekep.

ôkeñ, (1) See òtyeñ.

ôkeñgeñ, (5) See òtyenjeñ.

ôkeli’iti, (4) (ke élî’iti) a kind of close
-woven basket.

ökô, (2) a vine or runner of the Orchid fam., Vanilla sp.

ökomen, (4) (fr. komen) a little scoop-net (see tan) for explanation of name see komen.

ökôn, (2) (fr. kon) disease, sickness.

ökop, (1) (cf. ékop) hook cut from forked stick.

ökot, (1) tail of reptile.

ökotok, (5) nubbin of corn; 2. little kank made from remnant of dough.

ökôa, (5) a kind of tree with very hard wood.

ökôk, (5) the game called also éwos q.v.

ökôkoé, (5) (fr. nkoé) little basket.

ökômen, (1) a prickly vine, a species of Smilax.

ökôn, (2) a weed with useful fibrous bark, fam. Tiliaceae, Triumfetta of two sp.; 2. nnôm ökôn, Abutilon indicum; 3. ökôn-Bekôé, Wissadula restrata — weeds similar to ökôn.

ökôs, (1) tornado, wind-storm.

ökôté, (2) a rough sort of basket (“Fang”) — same as ébaé.

ökpwal, (2) (-aa) the larger Francolin, Francolinus.
ôkpwaté, (5) a garden weed, *Ageratum conyzoides*.
ôkpweñ, (1) a small Antelope, *Cephalo- lophus melanorheus*.
ôkpwôkpwàë, (5) a Hornbill, *Lophoee- ros fasciatus*.
ôkukua, (5) a felon (on finger).
ôkuli-bifes, (4) a small weed, *Euphorbia pilulifera*.
ôkulubu, (1) (fr. *kulubu*) name for kinds of small Flycatcher same —as *kula*, and name of same origin.
ôkumbôlé, (4) (*ôkumu* and *mbôlé*) *Solanum Torvum*.
ôkumu, (4) a kind of *Solanum*, fruits smaller than zoñ.
ôkum-ôngô tô, (4) native variety of Tomato.
ôkuta’a, (1) (fr. *kut*) hammer, or anything to hammer with —same as *ékuta’a*.
ôlam, (4) noose trap or snare for animals.
ôlañ, (2) a rude stretcher or hammock.
ôlañ, (1) a coarse hair of the elephant’s tail.
ôlelep, (1) being thin —same as *ôkekep*. 
ôlem, (2) stockade of aseñ logs; 2.

Similar structure at head of bed, in house.

ôlende, whirlwind.

ôlet, (1) See ôlé.

ôlé, (5) (cf. élé) stick, twig.
ôlé, (5) a kind of small Catfish, *phractura* sp.

ôlé, (1) : scorpion and ôlet, ("Fang") :

ôlo, (2) (pl. of Cl. I, belo) slave.

See belo.

ôlom, (2) : a tree with sweet-smell-
and ôlön, :ing bark, which is put in food or water.

ôlos, (4) wooden powder flask—same as ndiñ.

ôlolo'o, (4) an herb, Sweet Basil, *ocimum basilicum*.

ôloloñ, (5) whistling; whistle (Ati)— same as vioñ.

ôlôm, (1) a tree same as éyeyôñô.
ôlön, (1) See ôlem.

ôlu, (4) a kind of little aquatic Toad,
*Hymenockirus* sp.

ôlum, (4) table-fork—same as élum.
ôlun, (5) grief, heaviness of heart; vengeful feeling brooding anger.
ômek, (2) a climbing shrub, *Cacoucia paniculata*.

ômes, (1) (fr. mes) firebrand waved in the dark.

ômo'o, (4) a personal name, a helper in ŋi.

ômvek, (5) (“fang”) : kinds of small and ômve'êmvek, : *Barbet* (bird) *Barbatula* of four species.

ômvak, (1) iron dog’s bell or rattle — same as aŋgōn.

ômvot, (1) a personal name applied to a pet parrot—like “Polly”

ôndaṅga, (4) hammock—perhaps same as ôlaṅ.

ôndendes, (1) (fr. ndes) being fine, slender of thread.

ôndôm, (4) a large old male chimpanzee (“Fang”).

ôndōndo, (1) See ndōndo.

ôndōndo ôndōndō, (1) See ôndōndō.

ôndōndoṅ (1) being long and slender same as éndōndōṅ.

ôndōndo, (5) (accent on last syll. (I) pepper; *Capsicum* of two sp., *nya* ôndōndo. *C. baccatum*, and ôndōndo ôndōndo, *C. fructescans*; 2. a small forest shrub, *Cluasena* sp. 3.

Nyo-, 2)
ondondo-si, a little weed, *spilanthes Acmella*.

ondô, (1) and : a kind of wild


ondua, (1) a vessel made from a gourd

left nearly whole (ékpwas is half a gourd).

ôn, (2) bird. (generally applied to

Bats also).

ôno, (5) a kind of shrub which is ne-

ver cut down, *Carpolabia alba*;

ôkoôn, a seldom seen, scarce

(like "hen’s teeth".)

onyaé, (1) chiken lice (collective); 2.

chiken mites.

onyale-kabat, (4) a climbing prickly shrub,

*Phyllantus floribundus*;

ônyañ, (2) ulcer of the cornea of the eye .

ônyenyam, (1) same — as ényenyam, q.v.

ônyenyē’e, (1) See ôbenye’e.

ônyenyēn, (1) being soft — same as énye-

nyēn.

ônyu, (3) : finger or toe

and ônyui, :

ônyumezok, (1) I tree of the fam. Legumi-

nosae.

ônyut, (4) the peg of the cross-bow, acting
as a trigger.

ôŋgam, (4) a variety of rattan-palm—same as ôbôk.

ôŋgas, (4) wrist.

ôŋgase, (5) being quarrelsome—same as asôm.

ôŋgbwe, (2) chrysalis of Moth or Butterfly.

ôŋgek, (4) and : being disproportionately short; stumpy.

ôŋgem, (4) : the Large Leaf-nosed and : Bat, Hipposideros gigas,

ôŋgoñ, (5) : an eel shaped fish, and ñgoñ, : Mastacembelus of three ("Fang") : or four species.

ôŋgôs, (2) and : a kind of craw-fish. ñgôs, ("Fang") :

ôŋgôt, (5) worn-out tool; ôŋgôt fa, ñtyeñ &c.

ôŋgôkôn, (5) birds of the Trush fam., related to the Cape Robin, Coscypha of two sp.

ôŋgôla, (4) : stockade of government

Nyo-, 2)
and ŏgôla: soldiers; government
("Fang") : station.

ôngôla, (5) a short house, generally
with gable to the street.

ôngôñ, (1) hip, projection of pelvis.

ôngôngô, (1) (accent on last syl.) being
better, fairly well; doing fairly well,
not so badly.

ôngôngôt, (1) being precocious—of a
child.

ôngôtô, (1) a lizard of villages near the
coast, Agama sp.

ônguñ, and (4) : the large Hornbill,

    nguñ, : Ceratogymna atrata.

ôsa, (5) small Gourd like a bottle; 2.

ôsa môt, undersized person.

ôsame, (4) (fr. same) being without
food to give guests

ôsañze, See ôsesa.

ôsañ, (2) stomach (of all animals except
Ruminants. Bulu anatomy.

ôsañ, (1) lemon-grass—called also ayañ.

ôsap, (1) (fr. sap) a fence in forest with
pits and traps—see ntan.

ôsen, (5) small squirrels of 2 sp., Funis-
ciuruslemni scatus, and Funisciurus
isabelea.
ôsesa, (5) kinds of Wax-
ôsesañ, hill, very small
ôsañze, ("Fang") Weaver-birds, *Estrelda* of four sp.; see *ben-deña*.
ôsesa-kulu, (4) a small weed, *Oxalis corniculata.*
ôsesos, (5) a small leaf-bundle (*asos*).
ôsi’t-ndan, (1) ("Fang") name given to (1) the little Scale-tailed Squirrel, *Idiurus* of two sp. 2. The Dormouse; *Graphiurus* sp.
ôsim, (5) a plant of the Mint., fam., and *Ocimum canum.*
ôzim, :
ôsim, (1) another name (Ati) for *kpwet,* q.v.
ôsim, (1) apex of a shell set up to
and spin at, in *ndõngo.*
ôzim, :
ôsimsan, (5) (fr. *simsan*) having a good memory—opp. of *ôvuan.*
ôsis, (1) the hair of man’s chest.
ôsobôm, (5) (fr. *abom*) watery mucus from nose.
ôso’o, (1) ramrod of gun—same as *ńka’a.*
ôson, (4) shame; bashfulness.
ôsondok, (5) (fr. *sondô*) bit of food left

Nyo-, 2)
after one is satisfied.

ôsôé, (4) stream large or small, brook
(ôtôn), river.

ôsôé, (5) tender young leaves of Raphia palm used for fibre.

ôsôk, (2) the Moustache monkey,
  Cercopithecus cephus.

ôsôlô, (5) (fr. sôô) being skeptical,
given to doubt.

ôsôp, (1) a kind of Catfish, Eutropius mentalis.

ôsôt, (1) ôsôt éŋgoñ, the soft palate;
  2. ôsôt, labia minora, &c.

ôsu, (4) (conn. with asu) as adv.
  before, ahead opp. of mvus .

ôsun, (5) a kind of blood-sucking fly.

ôtaé, (5) a tree related to the Cola,
  Octolobus peteronerva.

ôtam, (5) back between floating ribs,
  and sacrum; 2. mbañ ôtam, kidney.

ôtan, (1) small bat of many kinds;
  2. umbrella same —as ŋgeŋga.

ôtat, (1) frown; wutan ôtat, to frown.

ôtat jôé, (5) septum of noise.

ôtat, (1) the perineum.

ôte’etek, (3) (fr. tek) as adv., gently
  slowly, gradually.

ôteté, (4) star.

Nyo-, 2)
ôté, (4) (fr. té) pulling instrument — same as été.
ôtilendindi, (5) a rare kind of Lemur, *Arctocebus* sp.
ôtita, (4) smoke.
ôtok, (1) birds of the Bulbul fam., *Andropadus* of several sp.; see tya’a; 2. ôto’ éjak, another bird of the same fam. *Bleda tricolor*; 3. ôto’o bisôñ, another bird, *Calamocickla* sp.; 4. ôto’o kup, fowl colored like ôtok.
ôtondo, (5) the mats forming comb of a roof.
ôtoñ, (5) as adv. doing slowly; di ôtoñ.
ôtóbaé, (1) a small tree with mucilaginous fruits, *Cordia Batesii*.
ôtóét, (4) (fr. tóeté) stone &c., — same as étôté.
ôtôl, (1) (ôtôô) pimple, usually on face.
ô tôñ, (1) brook, like stream — but ôsôé generally used.
ôtô tôñ, (2) (fr. ô tôñ) very little brook.
ôtô tôñ, (1) bed-bug.
ôtu, (4) ophthalmia *neonatorum*.
ôtu-bisoñ, (4) a shrub of the fam. *Vitaceae*, *Leca* sp.
ôtui, (5) a tree, the “Gaboon maho-
gany”; 2. the resinous gum of this tree; 3. nnôm ôtui, another tree, of the fam. Anacardiaceae.

ôtujek, (5) a harmless water-snake, *Hydraethiops melanogaster.*

ôtu’u, (1) whooping-cough.

ôtu’utu, (1) a climbing shrub, *Combretum mucronatum;* 2. řgal ôtu’utu, *Combretum latialatum.*

ôtu-nden, (4) (tui menden) bindweed, *Ipomoca involucrata* and other species; (a substance like spittle is often found on it).

ôtuñga, (5) a tree of the fam. Anonaceae, *Xylopia parviflora.*

ôtup, (4) (fr. tup) piercing instrument punch; tin-opener.

ôtutun, (2) (fr. étun) a little end; very short thing.

ôtyûôm, (5) (conn. with nnôm and yômbô) very old person.

ôtya’a, (4) (fr. tyak) cassava-tops pounded same as nyamenja’a, kpwem.

ôtya’a, (1) ôtya’a bitom, being a mischief-maker, starters of palavars. See tyak.

ôtyaka’a, (1) dry bits of fuel, to make fire blaze.

ôytek, (5) small stick used to crak řgon

Nyo-, 2)
seeds
ôtyeñ, (4) trigger of gun ("Fang"?)—same as ôbisa’a.
ôtyenjeñ, (5) : (fr. ôtyeñ and tyeñ) and small knife used to
ôkeñgeñ (1) : shave with, as rasor.
ôtyeñ, (1) : knife.
and ôkeñ,:
ôtyep, (1) manner of wearing cloth,
tucked up except behind.
ôtyetyep, (5) very small Mouse,
Leggada setulosa.
ôvaé, (5) a Squirrel, Heliosciurus
rufobrachiatius.
ôvalé, (1) middle post of a long house.
ôvama’a, (4) forearm—same as ôkañele.
ôvek, (1) measure of capacity, (as vek
of length)
ôveñ, (1) a large tree of the fam. Legumi-
nosae.
ôvep, (1) kind of small fish, Alestes of several
species.
ôvé, (4) a small tree, fam. Violaceae,
Rinorea sp.
ôviete, (1) severe cramps in abdomen.
ôvindi, (4) being black—less used than
évindi.
ôvöl, (4) (ôvô’ô) kinds of Barbet (bird).
Gymnobucco of three species.

ôvôlé, (2) a small thorny tree fam. Flacourtiaceae, with fruits used for various articles.

ôvôn, (4) axe.

ôvô’ô, (3) staying long uninvited, sorrowing.

ôvuan, (5) (fr. vuán) forgetfulness, bad memory.

ôvuk, (1) a disease that affects the trachea and destroys the voice.

ôvu’u-zel, (1) full-beard.

ôvul, (4) (ôvu) a little tool for bending wire.

ôvun-mumba’a, (1) (fr. vuän and mumba’a) the Hawk, Polyboroides typicus a rifler of Weaver-bird’s nests).

ôvut, (1) corn-meal (Ati) same-as avut.

ôwabañ, (2) great-great-grandchild;

ô yené ndaé, ô yené éndil, te yen ôwabañ.

ôwé, (2) a tree of the fam. Anonaceae, with large yellow flowers.

ôwôndô, (1) peanuts (collectively).

ôwós, (5) ôwós ñgùi, one sp. of Scale-tailed Squirrel, Anomalurus Bee-
crofti.

ôwulewula, (4) (fr. wulan) young animal or child that doesn't grow.

ôwuntuk, (5) (fr. wu ntuk) impoverished, broken man.

ôya, (5) a mature young woman; ôya ŋgon, same (even though married).

ôya, (5) a derisive or provoking laugh; wôé ôya.

ôyaaé, (4) the call of warning by an initiate (mvôn) so that people may avoid seeing him.

ôyakui, (2) a tree of the fam. Anonaceae, resembling the ôjobi.

ôyale-ňgôm, (1) a prickly climbing shrub like nsinik.

ôyale-zôm, (5) a vine of waste ground, Momordica foetida.

ôyan, (1) a slender Civet-like animal, Poiana richardsoni.

ôyan, (1) a great blaze, as in burning dry brush.

ôyap, (2) (conn. with ayap) as adv., far —opp. of bebé; ôyap yôp, high; 2. of time, long since; me ŋga lôt va ôyap, I passed here long ago.

ôyem, (4) tongue; 2. ôyem-ze, a climbing herb of the fam. Rubiaceae; leaves
rough—hence the name.
ôyeñ, (1) small whole stalk of Raphia palm;

*Randia acuminata*—also used as same as *nneñ.*

ôyep, (1) a small tree of the fam. Rubiaceae,

*Randia acuminata*—called also zo’o.

ôyete, (4) being strong, sturdy—of child; cf. éyete.

ôyeya, (5) a little weed, *Drymaria cordata.*

ôyeyep, (1) being very light (in weight)

same as éyeyep.

ôyo, (4) (as if verbal noun of yaé) sleep—sleeping.

ôyôm, (2) as adj. prefixed, little.

ôyôn, (1) the dry season from June
to August.

ôyôñ, (5) hernia.

ôyôñ, (5) the small tip “hand” of a plantain bunch.

ôzakoñ, (5) fruit of the *añgo’oñ* or

*añgôkôñ,* (“Fang”).

ôzañ, (5) hunger for meat.

ôzañ, (5) an itch on the ear.

ôzem, (2) a small Monkey, *Cercopithecus talapoin.*

ôzezek, (1) being faintly perceived;

ôzezek ényum; scare perceptible

or audible; ôzezek ŋ kobô, ôzezek
vioé.

ôzil, (4)  (ôzii) a charm or ornament
worn at the throat.

ôzila, (4) small brice wire of trade.

ôzim, (5) See ôsim twice.

ôzôm, (2) fierce anger; generally used
with tundi.

S

sa, (3) neg. (not used with vbs.);

sa wo, not you; sa nalé, not that way.

Cf. se.

sa, (5) (I) angle-worm.

sa, (1) rob, plunder.

sa, (1) : become full day, clear up
and : — of a dark morning; with
sas, : mòs as subject.

saa, (3) as adj. prefixed, big, great,

large—same as beta.

saaé, (4) v. trim brush, trim felled
trees in a clearing.

saan, (4) v. deny a charge, say one
"didn’t do it".

Nyo-, 2)
saba’a, (1) (III) row of stakes at side of ékutí—see sap.

sabañ, (4) (I) small keg of powder
(of trade).

sabiase, (4) (I) measles (probably).

saé, (4) (III) iron ore.

saé, (4) v. heal, cure; saban or saéban, get treatment; me ake saban.

saé, (1) work, used alone, saé ésaé
( but bo ésaé is more used).

sa-fônô, (1) : (I) (? and fôn) boiled and se-fônô : whole grain of corns.

sa’a, (4) v. of state, be lodged, caught so as to prevent falling; miam ô sa’a élé yôp. (after being shot).

sa’abe, (4) v. (mid. of above) get lodged miam wo ate sa’abe élé yôp.

sa’ale, (4) v. avoid, go around; also fig. sa’ale ajô “dodge” the real question.

sa’an, (1) v. have sexual intercourse (of men or animals.)

sa’é, (4) (causat. of sa’a) cause to stick, catch (and not fall).

sal, (1) (saa) split, (tr), cleave; sal nja’a.

sale, (1) on last syll. (1) being cleavable, easy to split.

salé, (1) v. split (intr.); étyimbi é saléya ;

Nyo-, 2)
2. wane, pass the full—of the moon.

*salé*, (3) v. except, exclude, leave out

*me asalé bivindi; salé’è me*, don’t include me.

*salé*, (4) *salé menden*, spit far (spit in the ordinary way is *tui menden*).

*sam*, (4) extend, stretch out hand, leg, fingers.

*sam*, (2) (III) blossom, flower.

*sam*, (1) v. bloom, flower, *élé éte je asam*.

*saman*, (1) six in counting; sixth.

*-saman*, (1) six (as adjective).

*saman*, (1) v. fish with scoop-net.

*same*, (4) be thin, watery; *mfiañ ô za same*, the soup will be too thin.

*nsaman*, thin—opp. of *nti’an*.

*same*, (4) v. be naked in company.

*same*, (4) be without food to give guest.

*samele*, (4) v. (causat, of *same*) thin; *samelé mfiañ*.

*samele*, (4) v. (causat, of *same*) make naked; *te samele miña*.

*same-same-koé*, (5) kinds of small tree fam. *Euphorbiaceae*.

*samese*, (1) v. shake to get dirt off, as a table-cloth; or weeds to get earth from roots.
san, (1) v. simmer, begin to boil.

san, (4) v. sparkle, scintillate, used of red-hot iron when struk.

san, (1) v. beg — on occasions it is customary to give when women come out of mourning.

san, (5) sign. to sign a letter; e san kalate.

sandé, (1) (I) from coast) a cloth of about 4 yards.

sañ, (2) (III) being sour ; òfumbi wu ó ne sañ, this fruit is sour.

sañ, (1) tattoo, carve — same as kpwelé; 2. Sañ kalate write (Ati)

sañ, (1) hack with knife &c. as sañ komen, ndo’o; 2. chip teeth: 3. nsañan, milled coin, silver money (the nickel coins are smooth); 4. sañ mezañ hack edge of cutlass to make a saw of it.

sañ, (1) v. sañ ñgbwel — same as kui ñgbwel.

sañelan, (4) v. writhe in pain.

sañesañ, (5) ne sañesañ, plainty, distinctly, kobó ne sañesañ.

sañga, (1) (III) drinking bout.

sap, (4) v. pick and husk green corn (to gather dry corn is buk)

Nyo-, 2)
sap, (1) v. shut off passage at sides of a trap.

sas, (1) V. brush off as crumbs from table &c. sas jôé, blow the nose.

sas, (5) (III) a weed with stinging hairs, Tragia Benthami; 2. sas-zok, another weed, Fleurya podocarpa.

sas, See sa.

se, (1) : neg. copula, be not, &c. See si, : Gram. se and si are generally

ses, : followed by ke or ki—always if there is no word in the predicate with them; the form ses is used alone;

jôm é ses, there is nothing; jôm é si ki is more usual.

-se, (1) adj. all (with plural nouns).

bôt bese; every, each (with sing. nouns) môt ase; 2. used like “and all” meaning in spite of: a bo ésaé

a mveñ ése, rain and all.

seban, (1) get quite—same as tabe ne séé.

sebeke, (4) eat greedily, devour—as a dog does.

sebeke, (1) v. get on, make progress,

ésaé é ŋga sebeke.

se-fônô, (1) See sa-fônô.

sek, (2) (III, alt. pl. be-) a Baboon,

sek, (4) v. praise, compliment—follow-
ed by two objects; a se’e wo abeñ,
praises your good looks.

sek, (4) v. cut up vegetables, meat, &c.

sek, (1) v., se’e (1) kili, toss up basket—
in abia

sek, (1) see ñku.

-se’e, (1) : (emphatic forms of –se)

and -sese, : all, every one.

se’ebe, (4) v. sob.

se’eblem, (5) : (III) Termites

and si’ibem, (“Fang” : white-ants collective.

se’ese, (4) v. (intens. of sek, praise)

applaud, as by speaking the jóé me-
batan, or saying “mawôk”.

se’eše, (1) v. shake up as a load (to ease
the back); 2. sift meal, &c. 3.

winnow, as rice (cf. se’e kili above).

se’é, (1) v. tr. lessen by pouring or
dipping out of the contents of
a vessel.

sel, (4) (see) sele fôn, cut grains of

green corn off the cob.

selan, (1) v. recipr., differ—of two

things compared; 2. not fit; 3. selan
atiñ, miss an appointment; 4. miss
one another, fail to meet—of two
persons.
sele, (3) v. of state, lie near the bank
—fish.

selebe, (1) v. (mid. of last) come and
lie near the bank.

selekô’ô, (2) (I) a very small Mouse
("Fang") — same as ôtyetyep.

selele, (5) (accent on final “e”) (I) one
of four outgrowths "like minsis,"
found on évu; 2. fimbriated extremity
of fallopec tube.

selé, (4) v. set on dogs; selé mvu, or
selé éngbwassa.

selé, (4) v. pare, peel with knife, as fruit,
&c. See wôp.

selé, (1) v. attract, draw attention as
by waving the hand to a baby; 2.
lure birds by whistling.

sem, (5) aroma, smell of mint,
lemon-grass, &c same as ôlobinda.

sem, (4) v. breek taboo, do something
étyi cf. nsem.

sem, (4) v. server, cut in two at a stroke;
sem ndik.

sembé, (4) v. jump down from a log,
step, &c.

seme, (4) v. sneeze; a child’s sneeze-
-semele, (4): ing is the occasion of
a saying for luck; “akô”! môt bi-

Nyo-, 2)
nám, ve suan nseñ ésa ne kitik!

sémen, (4) : v. wonder, be astonished; 2 admire, honor

semé, (4) : —opp. of biasé.

sên, (4) (III) nail; pin.

sénan, (4) v. level, smooth the ground

(cf. asen).

séndé, (1) v. slip, slide (cf. asen.)

sëñ, (4) v. lend for a short time—a little different from kôlé.

sëñ, (1) (III) quartz—usually in pebbles 2. Sore on navel of child.

sëñ, (1) v. cut off the end of anything that is too long; 2. sëñ tañ, reduce price; 3. fig. as sëñ òlun, moderate anger.

sëñ, (1) : v. pour out part, divide and : contents of vessel; sêne

sëñesan, (1): me òwòndô jat jì, pour part of the peanuts into this basket.

sëñele, (1) v. alter length or size; whether reducing or increasing,

sëñele nté, &c.; mon a sëñele nté. !!!!! (when he grows perceptibly taller).

sëñesan, (5) v. overlap at edges.

sëñesan, (5) v. reciproc. exchange temporarily; exchange work with one

Nyo-, 2)
another (cf. señor, lend).

señesan, (1) See señor.

señgan, (4) : v. compete, contest, and : as in a race or an

sôñgan, (4) : auction.

señgan, (1) (as if passive of señor) be reduced; diminish, moderate (intr.)

mveñ é ñga señgan, (when the rainy season is about over.

sep, (4) v. trim, sep ésil, alen, &c.

sep, (1) (III) a small Squirrel Aeth-

sciurus poenis.

sep, (1) incur palaver, make oneself liable;

neraly always sep étom, but sometimes sep alone.

ses, (4) v. cut or make slanting, oblique.

ses, See se.

ses, (1) suspect of unfaithfulness of a

jealous husband.

sesale, (2) (fr. salé) except, excepting

— foll, by ve; sesale ve me, excepting me.

-sese, See -se’e.

sesé’e, (5) (I) (conn. with se’be) sob-

bing, sob; 2 hiccup.

sesoé, (5) and : (III) being naked,

sôsoé, (5) : bare same as soé.

sesok, (1) : (III) very tip, small end

Nyo-, 2)
and : — emphatic form of sok;
sôsok : seso’mbien, ankle: seso’ ūka’a.

sesol, (5) (-soo) : (III) Sunbird; small
and : bird of family Nec-
sôsol, : tariniidae coceyx. —
many sp. See õdime.

sesom, (1) : (III) splinter, sliver
and : run under the skin
sôsom, : —same as som.

set, (5) (III) a vine, sp. of Trachy-
phryniun like ūkomekome, but
prickly.

sé, (4) v. scour, polish metal object.
sé, (1) twitter, scold as birds and squirrel
and : run under the skin
sêres : —same as som.

seté, (4) v. stir, turn over small objects
drying, or peanuts roasting.
seté, (4) v. fall in fit of epilepsy
(êsesé) e ku ésesé.
séé, (1) v., have abnormal succes
through évu — foll. by object gained ;
a ūga sêe ūgôé étan.
séé, (1) ne sêé ! perfectly still, motionless.
si. See se.

si, (5) (III) earth, ground ; land ; country ; 2.
as adv. and prep. following noun or verb,
down; under. See Gram. 3. *si* ndôn, the earth of short-lived things.

*si*, (4) v. *si* ba, grind redwood by rubbing with sharp sand.

*sian*, (4) v. (recipr. of *siñ*) hate one another, be enemies.

*sibi*, (4) waste or wear away, as a tool, stick of firewood &c. 2. Waste away from sickness.

*siin*, (4) v. (conn. with *sil*) rub on ointment, &c.

*sik*, (1) v. grate, as food; 2. Saw.

*si'a*, (1) v. think, suppose most used in phrase *si'a ko na*, but also without *ko*, *si'a na*.

*si'an*, (1) v. (conn. with *sis*) start, be startled from fright.

*siki*, (1) v. descend a hill — same as *siliki*.

*si'i*, (4) (III) Driver-ants ("Fang") — same as *suluk*.

*si'i*, (3) v. of state, be standing motionless — of animal

*si'ibi*, (1) (mid. of above) stand, stop still "at gaze."

*si'ibem*, (5) See *se'ebem*.

*si'ili*, (1) v. (conn. with *sis*) frighten for sport.

*si'ili*, (1) v. tease by offering and with-

Nyo-, 2)
holding — same as do’olò.

si’isi, v. si’isi nlò, shake the head, for “no.”

si’iti, (1) v. descend the hill (“fang”) —
same as siliki.

sil, (4) (sii) v. rub with hand or foot,
or with another object; sil wo nyół;
and see asila.

sil, (4) (sii) (III) winged Termites, larger
than őka’adum.

silan, (1) v. strip of one’s possession;
   a ñga sili me.

sili, (4) v. ask, me aye sili wo ajô; 2
   enquire after a friend, sili’ me Nsim,
   — said to one who will see Nsim.

sili, (1) (I) a pause in a dance.

sili, (1) v. causat. of (sis and silan) bring
down, dislodge from overhead; sili
   bidi tyiñ, wash down food.

silik, (4) See suluk.

siliki, (1) v. (conn. with sis, sili, &c.)
   descend a hill.

silikoñ, (1) (I) a tall kind of banana —
called also ajôé Ntañgan.

sim, (4) v. pain, ache (“Fang” and Ati)
   — like taé.

sim, (1) v. suit, fit (Ati) — same as bo
tan).

simbi, (1) v. (mid. of simî) pause, delay;
2. (in causative sense) delay, hinder;  
   jé wo azu simbi me a ŋkobô va ?

siimesan, (5) : v. remember, recollect;  
   or simsan, : call to mind.

simi, (3) v. of state, be pausing; za a  
simi le? who pauses there (in passing)  
ôsôé ô simi va, (where there is  
still water).

siñ, (5) (III) name of all kinds of very small  
fish and crawfish caught with nets.

siñ, (1) 2. v. wrestle, wrestle with; 2.  
siñgan (recipr.) wrestle (of two  
together).

siñ, (4) v. hate, have enmity; see sian.

siñelan, (4) v. recipr., rub against each  
other (there is in Fang a verb),  
   siñele, rub — same as sil.

siñeli, (1) v. wait for, await; me a siñeli  
bidi.

siñeli, (4) v. drag a heavy object on the  
ground.

siñgi, (2) 'IIII) (fr. siñ) champion wrestler,

sis, (1) : v. descend, get down  
   and sus, (1) : — opp of bet.

sis, (1) v. (as if caus. of si’an) startle  
frighten. See si’isi.

sisì, (1), as adv locomotion on the ground;  
   wulu sisì.
so, (4) come; come from; me aso mañ;
come bak, me aye so akiti. So always sug-
gests the departure of the other place, zu,
the arrival at this (so has no impreative;
but the –k form so’ok is otherwise used.)

so, (1) v. drive, chase animals, &c., as drive
away birds from corn, drive wild pigs into
a pen.

soan, (4) : v. straigthen anything
and : crooked; 2. intr. straight-

sŏan, (4) : en, come straight; 3.
fig. straighten affairs; come right
in the end.

sobô, (4) (I, fr English) soap.

sobô, (4) v. stoop.

duck the head (baisser la tête—
to avoid obstruction.

sobô, (1) v. (mid. of solô) hide onself;

sobô môt, hide from a person.

soé, (5) (III) being naked, bare; 2.
loose palm-nuts, when a bunch is
cut.

sôé, (4) v. (conn. with last) skin—most
used o skining a animal, but used also
of peeling a potato, &c.; sôé biaé,
bare claws.

sok, (4) v. be crazy usually so’étyi,
also : sô’ ódoñ, and sok alone; 2. go
mad — of animal. *so’o meyok*.

*sok*, (4) (III) small end of tree trunk

or anything that tapers — opp. of *tin*.

*sok*, (1) v. miss, fail to find a thing

looked for.

*sok*, (1) v. slander, speak evil secretly.

*so’oduma*, (2) (I) a tree resembling the

*duma* — sp. of Bombax?

*so’osan*, (1) v. not understand one's

action; *me aso’osan wo*, I don't know

what to make of you.

*sokum*, (2) (I) halo around sun or moon.

*solé*, (5) (III) a small, black biting ant.

*solé*, (1) v. (causat. of *sol*;) hide (tr.)

*solô*, (4) v. of state, be hiding; *kup é

*solô éjili’i si*.

*solô*, (4) v; thrust a thing through a

hole; thread a needle; string beads;

&c.

*som*, (4) (III), fainting fit, swoon; *ku

*som*, faint.

*som*, (5) (1) an untranslatable: term

applied to a third person who is to

be envied; *Sôm Naa a yeneya mvaé*;

*besôm be keya*; (with “I wanted to

go, too” implied). *Sômbok*

*som*, (1) (III) sliver same—as sesom.

*som*, (1) v. thrust into, as *som ôtyeñ abam,*
som abo ékôndé, &c.

som, (1) v. find a treasure — oftenest
  som mvom, but also with name
  of thing, as som zok.

soman, (4) v. make complaint against,
  to the governor (or his deputy); cf.
  next word.

soman, (4) (III) subpoena, summons
  (are this noun and verb from
  English "summons"?

soman, (4) and
  : v. snuffle.

somé, (4) ("Fang"). :

somelan, (1) v. recipr. grapple—to
  wrestle or fight.

son, (1) v. tempt, persuade one to evil
  ("ézezam").

son, (1) make medicine for a dog's nose,
  to make him follow the scent.

sondô, (4) v. finish, i.e. do the remainder
  (of a job, &c.) — man means
  finish at once.

sondô, (4) Sunday; common used mûs
  sondô

soñ, (4) tease, vex, as a child till it cries
  or a dog till it bites.

soñ, (4) v. extort payment by seising
  one's property or wife or child

soñ, (1) (III) grave; 2. Used as a sort
of oath.

soñ, (1)  thrust with a pole; as a soñ ôsôé,
to sound its depth; soñ ñkok, prob
into a hallow log; soñ mvut, knock it
down with a pole.

soñela, (1) tease—same as soñ.

soñgo, (2 on final “o” ) (III) a game
played with nuts distributed in two
rows of hollows

soñôtô, (4) : v. (conn. with nsoñ)
or soñetô, : sharpen to a point, as
a stake or pencil.

soo, (4) v. pass by way of, “via” me

aye soo Lôlô. (Lôlôdorf)

soo, (1) v. fix the fire to make it blaze ;
generally soo di.

sooé, (4) v. call on, come to see —limited in use, mostly in wo me ate sooé,
said when a visitor introduces him
self.

sooé, (1) v. stir up an old matter; sooé
ajô.

sop, (4) v. string beads of different
kinds alternating.

sotan, (4) : v. slip out or off, slip
and : from grasp; óvôn ô ūga

sotô, (4) : sotan me mo.

soté, (4) v. (causat. of last) slip a thing
off.

sotô, (4) (I) trousers;
sô, (4) (III, alt. pl. besô) an Antelope, *Cephalophus castoneus*; 2. a fetish rite enabling initiates to eat só meat.
sô, (1) v. welcoming with rejoicing; 2.
sô akus, celebrate the end of mourning.
sôn, (4) v. recipr. dispute about the truth of some statement. 2. Also doubt same as sóô.
sôn, (4) See soan.
sôk, (4) v. sóô nyalak, remove a mouthful to large a chew.
sôk, (1) v. roar, rush—of waterfall, rain surf, &c; 2. make hubbub—of many voices together.
sôô, (4) v. of state, be loose, as bark on a dead tree, or any similar cover that should fit close.
sônôbô, (4) v. (mid. of above) get loose (as above)
sônôlô, (4) v. push down, push over (to push along is tindô).
sôôsan, (4) v. (fr. sóô) work back and forth, as an ill-tied load; 2. also trans work lever of a rittle.
sôl, (1) (sôô) v. flood as if a big rain; *mveñ je ate sól me nda; nsôlan,*
flooded and wet down — of ground
— not merely wet on top.

sôlan (4) : v. shame one by some
and : demonstration, gene-
somelan, (4) : rally of many people.

sôlan, (1) v. slip away, go without leave-
taking,
sôlô, (4) v. (causat. of sôô) make doubt-
full, distrusful.
sômbô, (4) v (mid of sônô) squat down.
sômelan, (4) See sôlan.
sômelô, (1) : v; create discord-
or sômôlô, : same as ndôñelô.
sômen, (1) and : following hunting,
some, ("Fang") : be a hunter and
trapper; cf. nsômen.
sômesan, (5) v. exult, gloat over one who
is down.
sômetutu, (1) (I) a kind of Cuckoo ("Fang")
same as kundu’u-mintut.
sôn, (5) v; begin to ripen, “turn a little”.
sôné, (4) v. (causat. of sônô) make one squat.
sônô, (4) v of state, be squatting; cf; sômbô.
sôn, (4) test, prove a person by some test.
sôñ, (4) v. take aim in shooting ("Fang") cf. vek.
sôñgan, (4) See señgan.
sôô, (4) v. doubt, call in questions; be
uncertain me asôô na, Mintañgan

Nyo-, 2)
mi nji bo été.

sôô, (1) v. spill, run out—of liquid ; 2. trans. pour (the trans. vb. might naturally be sôé and is so pronounced in some places).

sôp, (1) v. wash.

sôp, (1) v. start a new village ; settle in a place.

sôsoé, (5) See sesoé.

sôsok, (5) See sesok.

sôsol, (5) See sesol.

sôsom, (1) See sesom.

sôsô, (5) : (1) being straight ; cf; and zôsô ; : soan.

sôsôô, (4) (1) a black and white, long-haired Monkey, Colobus occidentalis.

sôté, (4) : v. rub off, as paint, or and sôtô, : the skin ; mbe’e ô sôteya me mvus and mvus é sôteya ; 2. shave the head, or be shaved : sôté alo, ‘Both forms used alike as tr. and intr.)

suan, (1) v. arrive at a place ; come out at—of, a traveler, or a road ; join, empty into—of stream; cf. asuan.

subu, (4) v. mid move oneself over. move along as on a bench ; cf. sulu.

suk, (4) v. prop.; su’u viek (on the fire);

Nyo-, 2)
su’ékōn, su’u nlō wom, lean head on the hand.

suk, (1) v. shake, jerk, jar; su’u ŋkóm work bellows.

su’a, (1) (III) (con. with su’u) the end, last of series and the like; su’a le, that’s the last.

su’u, (3) (I) rainy season.

su’u, (4) v. cease, stop a journey, a job &c., at a certain point; bi tame su’u va; ō ŋga su’u vé? how far did you get?

su’ulan, (4) : v; (fr. su’u) be the last; and : jóm je asu’ulan; 2. as su’ula, : aux. v. for adv. do last vôm a ŋga su’ulan ke; 3. do afterwards, hereafter. (Form su’ula when closely followed by another verb.)

su’usu, (1) v. (fr. suk) shake repeatedly; rinse, as a bottle; rinse the mouth.

sulan, (1) v. assemble, gather together.

sulan, (1) spill, pour—like sōô, but not used for liquids, but of such things as grain, peanuts &c.

sulu, (4) v. tr. (conn. with subu) move or shove something along.

sulu, (1) sulu atiñ, pull out a knot, untie by

Nyo-, 2)
pulling; 2. fig. revoke, annul atiñ, mvinda.

suluk, (4) : (III) Driver-ants (col-
and siliñ, : lective).

sum, (4) : v. sum ésâé, beat the
and suñ, : water to drive fish.

sum, (1) : v. set stake—same as bem;
and suñ : 2. dig up the ground
before planting (a new custom.)

sun, (2) (III) mould, mildew.

sun, (1) v. get mouldy, mould.

suñ, (4) : v. care for the help-
and suñulu, : less same—as tumulu.

suñ, (1) v. contend for, quarrel over a
thing.

suñ, See sum twice.

sup, (4) v. fail to get something expect-
ed, esp. when things are shared; ù
supeya tit nyine, you get none of
this meat.

sus, (1) see sis.

susu’a, (1) (III strengthened form of su’a).

the very last.

sut, (1) (III) cotton (the plant and
the fibres) 2. sut dumá, cotton of Eride-
ndron, kapok.

suu, (1) v. let go, release; suu miñga,
to repudiate; su’u me, let me go.

Nyo-, 2)
suu, (1) v. suu nyōl, develop into womanhood.

ta, (1) revile, abuse with foul language.

taa, (4) v. of state, be looking (“Fang”) — same as lō.

taa, (4) v. demand payment from a debtor; a taé me akum dé.

taa, (4) : v. state one’s case (Ati—same tia, : as kat.

taa-ôjoé, (4) (I) the Emerald Cuckoo, Chrysococcyx smaragdineus.

tabe, (1) an: v. (mid of to) seat one-
tabe : self, sit down; ke tabe,

(Ati and: go to live at a place;
"Fang". : tabe si, quit a job.

taé, (4) v. pain, hurt; abum de ataé me.

taé, (4) v. taé me nyin nlō, search my head.

tak, (4) v. ta’a di, fix a place to set the pot, on a fire.

tak, (4) (III) the place between shoulder-
blades.

*ta'ā*, (1) (1) tobacco.

*ta'ē*, (4) v. crack *ngon* seeds.

*tame*, (5) aux. vb. for adv., do first;

me tame man di, let me finish eating first; with neg. not yet; *te tame zu*,
don't come yet; *tame* often used in commands merely to make them seem less abrupt; *tame'e zu* for *za'ak*.

*tan*, (4) (III) scoop-net—used for many purposes.

-tan, (4) num as adj. five; 2. without prefixe, *tan*, fifth.

*tan*, (5) num. in counting, five.

*tan*, (5) v. be; *tyiñ je atan me*; *ntanan*, hoarse.

*tañ*, (5) (as a verbal noun of *lañ*) number; *tañ aya?* how many? 2. price (number of francs, &c.) 3. used not of actual number; *bi ne tañ bôt benyin* (though really more).

*tañ*, (4) v. pay fine, damages; *wo aye tañ ajô di*.

*tañete*, (4) v. tell, relate, give account.

*tañgan*, (4) v. weave hastily or badly;

*tañgan ŋkoé*.

*tangan*, (1) v. construct *ntañ*, or crossing like a ladder over a big log or a fence.
tat, (1) v. cry out or groan with pain;
squall, bleat — of various noises
of animals.
tate, (2) (I) the speaker’s father.
tate, (4) aux. vb. for adv., do first, be-
fore; miŋga a ŋga tate luk (the idea
of precedence stronger than with
tame) 2. begin to; ajôé de ataté vé,
begin to ripen.
tawólô, (4) (I, fr. table) table.
te, neg. See Gram.
-te, (1) dem. pron., that, the. See Gram.
tebe, (4) v. (mid of tele) stand, come
to a standing position, either from
a lying or sitting one, or from mo-
v:ing; stand up; stop! halt; tebe’e,
stop! wait!
tek, (1) v. soften (intrans.), become
soft; 2. weaken, become weak; be-
become humble, docile.
te’e, (1) v. (causat. of above) soften;
weaken, humble,
te’e, (1) (I) an herb used for greens,
Chorchorus olitorius.
te’e, (3) v. of state, be stagnant — of
water, stand (not drain away).
te’ebe, (1) v. (mid. of last) form a pool,
stop running.

Nyo-, 2)
tele, (4) v. of state, be in a standing position. (opp. of sitting, and also of moving.)
télê, (4) v. (causat. of telé) cause to stand, set up; telé vie’ê di.
tem, (5) middle; tem nda, tem ôsôé,
tem, (1) v. be surprised by something; not be expecting; me ūga tem na, me ja’a tit nyu, I didn’t expect to be eating this meat. 2. atem na, and suddenly—a phrase used in narration.
temetem, (1) v. strengthened form of tem.
ten, (5), momo, ne ten! not at all, none at all.
ten, (5) (III) spider’s egg-bag. Cf. ndeten
ten, (1) cut skin by drawing a sharp knife.
tene, neg.—a form of te. See Gram.
tep, (4) v. direct, instruct-same as lep.
tet, (4) v. totter, walk feebly.
tetan, (4) (I fr. tan) a large coop-net worked by two.
tetan, (4) v. scatter; bekoé be maneya tetan; 2. splash — of water.
tetele, (3) (fr. tele) being erect, stan-
ding; *tebe tetele;* 2. lengthwise-opp of *tyeën*.

teto, (3) : being seated, si-
tôto, (I fr. to) : ting; *tabe teto*, sit up.

tetombô, (1) (1) a sort of wooden trumpet.

té, (4) v. originate, start something;

    *Elé Mendôm a ŋga té ôban; môt te té ajô*, let no one start trouble.

té, (4) v. reappear of new moon;

    *meté me ŋon.*

té, (4) v. break (tr.) — of anything broken by pulling; 2. pull out, draw,

    *té asôn, té mesen, té òtyeën abam; 3.*

    pull, *té bilok; 4. remove, té viek.*

té, (4) v. give a woman in marriage without any previous payment; * té miña, ŋon.*!

téé, (5) v. (as if pass. of té) part, break,

    (intr.) ŋokol ô za téé.

téé, (4) v. téé dulu, or téé alone, start on a journey.

téé, (1) v. (causat. of te’e?) hold water,

    as in palm of hand, or leaf.

tí, (4) v. escape, get away-as captive;

    run away–of woman.

tibi, (1) v. (mid. of tili) step, place the foot; *te tibi va.*
tibi, (1) v. cock gun—same as buk; ntiban, cocked.

tii, (3) v. of state, be fast, caught ônon ô tii òlam, kabat é tii, the goat is tied up.

tii, (1) and : v. untie—opp of tiñeti.

tiin, (1):

tik, (1) v. thicken—same as lik; 2. grow old and stiff—of a person; 3. ntì'ìn means also hardened—of corn ready to pick.

ti’a, (4) (III) village of deceased head-man, as ti’ì Mvondô, so called after Mvondô’s death, ti’ì Meye me Ñkpwele.

ti’ìtan, (1) v (conn. with litan) go part way with a guest at his departure.

ti’ìtan, (1) jar, shake slightly said of a house in a storm, or a grass shaken by a little animal beneath.

til, (1) (tii) v. wipe; til jöé, &c;

til, (5) (tii) clearing in forest or ékötôk (used after li).

tili, (1) carve; tap rubber tree; 2. make marks, write; tili kalate.

timan, (1) v. return—same as bulan.

timbi, (1) v. (mid. of ti) get caught;

ônon vi ate timbi ôlam.

timi, (1) : v settle a disputed point;

and : solve a riddle; timi ôke-
timin : ka’an.

tin, (4) (III) large end, butt—of stick
tree; opp. of sok; tin ajà, gist
pith of a matter.

tinan, (1) v. take name (generally of
father or mother) after given name;

Nna a tinan Ékotô (Nna Ékotô ;) 2.

used also of any word that takes
another to complete its sense: “li”
atinan “til”, in “li til”.

tindi, (4) v. push, shove; See under
sò’ôlô.

tindi, (1) see tiñeti.

tiñ, (5) ne tiñ! or ne tiìñ! perfectly
straight.

tiñ, (1) knit a bag (mfek) or a net ;

weave cloth.

tiñetan, (1) (fr. next) tangle, get tangled.

tiñeti, (1) : cf. tiñ v. tie a knot, or

and : a string; (kak is to be bind, tiñe-
tindi, : ti is only the last act, the
thing of the knot); 2. make pro-
mise, engagement ; 3. me atiñeti, 1
swear, used in emphatic declaration

tiňkwat, (5) (III) a common bird,  
*Gisticola erythrops.*

tit, (5) (III, alt.pl. betit) animal (larger  
than fô) excluding man, beast; 2.  
nya tit, game animal like Antelope;  
3.meat; 4. enlarged spleen, (said to  
be an animal—or meat?)

tit, (5) (III) tit mesôñ, gums—same  
as binjik.

titan, (4) v. chase, drive away.

titi, (3) v. of state, be pressing on—  
of any heavy object; aňgôňga e titi  
_bekalat_ (when used as papar—  
weight); 2. as causat. of this, _me  
atiti aňgôňga bekalat._

titi-môtô, (4) (I) a large-leaved shrub  
of the forest, fam; Rubiaceae.

to, (3) v. of state, be sitting—used of  
many things; 2. reside, live at a  
place; 3. often equivalent to be, and  
used for a past tense of the copula;  
See Gram; melu me ñga to, the past  
.days.

tobô. (1) See _tabe._

toé, (4) v. drip; _mveñ je atoé nda_; 2.  
leak; aňgôňga _de atoé._

tok, (4) v. move, migrate; (but ke mi-
ntok generally used).

tok, (1) v. boil; mendim me atok; 2.
rumble of bowels; abum de atok.

-tok, (4)  :  adj., small, ; less used than
and  :  diminutive words such as

-to'o, (4)  :  mon, òyôm, &c., and
sometimes in additions to these, as
abi’á ato’ó.

tô’an, (4)  :  conj., even if—same as
and  :  ja’a; generally repeated,
to’o, (4)  :  like ja’a, q.v.

to’é, (4)  v. take, pick-up—used of the
act of taking with the hand—nyoñ
more general; 2. take, steal.
to’o, (caus. of tok) boil water, &c.  2.
to’o mbon, extrat kernel-oil over fire.

tolé, (1) (causat. of tok) drop
and  :  liquid; te tolô mendim va;
tolô  :  tolô biañ.

tolo, (5) (sling) for throwing pebbels.

tom, (2) (III) name for different trees
and fruits: (1) a fruit in clusters
like mvut (“Fang”); (2) a small tree
of fam. Rubiceae, Randia micran-
tha; 3. Another name for ônon.

ton, (5) (III) a skin affection causing
light scally pathes.

tondô, (1) (I) screw.

Nyo-, 2)
toñ, (4) (III) a native wind instrument; bugle of soldiers.

tooé, (1) v. (causat of to) cause to sit, seat; place.

top, (4) v. pick-out, choose; 2 pick up small objects.

tos, (1) v. separate out the bad part, of a variety of things; tos ébôbolo, tos ñgon, tos miñya.

tot, (4) v. mention, prounouce a name;

ye wo ate tote me?

totan, v. put a vessel inside another like it, nest, as totan biso miñkoé.

tôban, (4) v. recipr. meet each other—of two persons; meet one another:

me ate tôban nye zen; 2. meet one’s match in an encounter; 3. go quite around to the starting place—same as bômân; 4. meet, fulfil an engagement.

tôbô, (4) v. touch—same as nambe.

tôé, (4) (III) breast, bosom; breast of animal; 2. ve môt tôé, embrace as an expression of joy.

tôé, (4) v. roughen stone; see étôé and tôko’o

tôé, (4) v. rebound same as dôm.

tôk, (4) (II) spoon carved of wood; spoon of any kind.
tôk, (1) v. look around as with intent
to steal; powl; jé wo ate tô’ô me nda?
tôk, (1) v. glean, seek in gardens for
small quantities of food.
tôkan, (4) v. gather together, collect —
same as kôan — esp. used of “scraping together” money to buy something.
tôko’o, (5) (I, tôé and akôk) hard stone
used to roughen stone same—as étôé.
-tôl, (5) (- tôô) adj. , former, previous,
as dist. from present.
tôlan, (1) v. go on further than intended;
a ŋga tôlan man —
when he didn’t intend go so far.
tôlé, (4) pop, burst as a glass in hot
water, or a bad egg (as if imitating
both tôlan and bôlé).
tôlô, (1) (I) a constellation of a few
inconspicuous stars near Orion. 2.
tôlô-zok, the Southern-cross.
tôlô, (4), v. of state, be mature —
of fruit, esp. plantain.
tôlôbô, (4) v. (mid. of above) mature,
ékon é tame tôlôbô; — same as wôé.
tôm, (5) ne tôm! Describing a loud
noise of chopping.
tôm, (1) ne tôm! describing noise of

Nyo-, 2)
heavy object striking the earth.

 tôm, (1) (III) a tree ("Fang") — probably same as atui q.v.

 tômetan, (5) v. recipr., collide — more appropriate than kômetan when of heavy objects.

 tômôtô, (5) v. strike against something of heavy object.

 tôndé, (1) : v. peel plantain; peel and : off fibres of plantain

tundi, (1) : stalk; husk corn.

 tôñ, (1) v. follow one going before; see under tôô; fig. follow, be guided by: me ate tôñ njôan wôé, I was laid by what you said.

 tôñesan, (1) (intens, of tôñ) follow up, investigate.

 tôô, (4) v. clear up — of day; come out — of sun.

 tôô, (4) v. of state, be after, come next, follow in a series; cf. tôñ; jôm é tôô valé, the next thing; 2. as v. of action; me aye tôô nye, I will be next.

 tôss ! (1) ne tôss! describing sound of near-by discharge of gun.

 tôt, (4) v. clear away by picking up (as opposed to sweeping, or burning of dry brush).
tôtan, (1) v. pop, as the fire.

tôté, (2) (III) tôté ñgon, young woman, bearing for the first time.

tôto, (3) See teto.

tubuk, (1) ne tubuk! plump! of noise of object failling in deep water.

tubutubuk! (3) describing heavy rain.

tubutu, (1) v. chop or strike with or tubetu, : cutlass against something that will not cut, like a fibrous plantain stalk; see étutup.

tubutuu, (2) perhaps ─ same as ndô’ôtô ─ little used.;

tui, (1) v. burn; to burn one with live coals ─ tui nduan.

tui, (4) v. (as if pass. of tup ) get a hole in; éndelé é ñga tui

tui, (4) v. spit; tui menden.

tui, (4) v. have diarrhoea; môt a tui or tui abum or môt a bili ntui.

tui, (4) v. tui ôbaé, make roof mats by pinning the leaves together (conn. with tup ?).

tui, (1) break and droop, as plantain ─ or palm-leaf.

tuk, (1) v. wash by rubbing; scour.

tu’a, (4) aux. vb. for adv, do well, properly; happily, in tuka’a ke, fare well! the friendly answer to
“me keya” ("kelek!"); more usual.

tul, (1) (tuu) v. become dull; õteñ õ ñga tul.

tulan, (4) (conn. with tup and tui)

go clear through the other side;
akoñ de atulan; tulan afan, go
through forest to settlement beyond.

tulu, (1) v. (causat. of tu) dull a tool.

tum, (1) (III) habit, disposition — same as éyem.

tum, (1) v. burn out to clean, or harden
— of pot.

tum, (1) v. pulverize by pressure
(not same as tyak, beat in a mortar).

tumu, (4) (I) large house-post with
notch at top instead of natural fork.

tumulu, (4) (see tuñulu).

tumulu, (1) (conn. with tum) burn
(intr.) get burnt of food; ôlis vi
ate tumulu.

tun, (1) v. cleanse — less used than sôp
and perhaps mostly in certain expressions; tun miñya mi tit; tun mvit mo.

tun, (1) v. (same word as last?) skin
like sôé (5); tun ékôp; 2. peel; tun ôkôñ, &c.

tundi, (1) See tôndé.

tundi ôzôn, (1) be fiercely angry
— See ôzôm.

**tuni, (4)** v. appease, make up with
an offended person.

**tuñulu, (4)** v. : v. nurse, care for
and tumulu, : sick or infirm;
expression:

**tup, (4)** v. (conn. with tui) pierce, make
a hole in; 2. go through, *tup afan*;
*tup fé*, or *tup* alone, run away,
escape; 4 castrate.

**tup, (4)** v. mention same as *tot,*
but must used in expr. *tup tañ,* name a
price, price a thing to be sold.

**tya, (4)** : v. get firewood — nearly
*tyaé,* : always with *nja’a.*

**tyap,** :

**tya,** (1) See *tyia.*

**tyak, (4)** v. pound as with a pestle, or
any similar object, tamp ; 2 also
fig. *tya’nlem* or *tyak* alone, vex,
pain.

*tya’a*- ôtok, a kind of ôtok (bird),

*Andropadus gracilis.*

**tyam, (1)** v. scatter, disperse ; 2. Taer
or take to pieces, tear down a house ;
3. erase, cross out.

**tyaman, (1)** v. ( recipr. and if passive 
of *tyam*), be scattered, parted from

Nyo-, 2)
one another ; 2. fall out — of friends ;
3. get torn down — of house.

*tyamelan*, (1) v; (intens. of *tyam*)
scatter of many small objects.

*tyañete*, (4) v. stamp with the foot.

*tyap*, See *tya*.

*tyap*, (4) v. go higher an thither ; most
used of confused traks. ; *tit je ate* tyap va.

*tyapetan*, (4) v. (intens. of above)
meander about ) ; 2. fig. get confused
in counting or reckoning.

*tyape-tyape*, (5) adv. phrase, with or
without *ne*, walk uncertainly ; plant
confusedly, not in rows.

*tyebe*, (1) v. (mid. of *tyele*) hang one
self, hang as a bat.

*tyee*, (4) (I) as adj. prefixed, unripe —
like *étyes* most used in *tye ébon*;
*tyee môt*, hale person (not yet “soft-
ened” by infirmity.)

*tyee*, (4) v. dig up and level ground,
as for a house.

*tyee*, v. appear, come out — of
color when a thing is dyed or pain-
ted.

*tyee*, (4) *tyee si*, tread firmly — of the
walk of one in health and spirits.
tyek, (4) v. crack egg-shell

   (FR coquille d’oeuf);

2. hatch out. tyek atyi kup.

tyek, (4) v. chatter—of a squirrel.

tyek, (4) v. taste, eat a little; try a thing, do a little.

tye’ebi, (4) v. chatter—of a squirrel.

tye’ele, (4) v. (intens. of tyek) v. eat daintily; 2. fig. do anything in like manner.

tyel, (4) (tyee) (III) a small stinging ant. living on bushes.

tyelan, (1) v.; finish doing, complete—same as sondó.

tyele, (3) v.; of state, be hanging, hang;

   biöm bi tyele ñkol.

tyele, (4) v. jump, hop of frog, grass hopper, &c.

tyelé, (1) v. (causat. of tyele), hang (tr);

   kele’e tyelé biöm ñkol.

tyemban, (1) (fr. tyeñ) shave oneself (different from the pass. tyeñeban).

tyembe, (5) (1) hale old person—same as tyee; (2)

tyenda, (2) (III) (alt. pl. be— a wild) mouse or rat, Thamnomys rutilans.

tyendé, (4) and : v. nibble, bite off kendé, (Ati) : — browse of animals.
tyeñ, (4) v. let roasted peanuts stand to
become brittle.

tyêñ, (1) shave; tyeñ ésil, zel.
tyêñe, (4) v. (conn. with atyeñ), give
skill, train.
tyêñgane, (5) (I) being crossways,
at right angles; horizontal op. of
tetele.
tyese, (4) v. get thoroughly dry and
brittle (étyes).
tyêsey, (4) (causat. of tyes) dry thor-
oughly; also same as tyeñ.
tyêtyak, (1) (III) as adj, small little
— same as tyôtyoé.
tyêtyoé, (5) See tyôtyoé.
tyé, (4) (III) morning; mam me tyé,
see mam; 2 ke tyé, go and come
same day — same as kune tyé.
tyî, (1) v. be forbidden a thing by
taboo; me atyi kabat, I cannot eat
goat (it is taboo to me); 2. in ques-
tion, ye wo atyi bo? for why don’t
you do?

tyia, (1) : (III) earth, soil — same as
tya (1) : metek.
tyîbelan, (1), v. (intens. of tyîp) wîhrl;
turn, revolve, as a wheel.
tyîi, (4) v. : go by way of,
via kii, (4) (Ati) = same as soo.

**tyik**, (4) v. cut the most general
of many synonyms for cutting in different ways — See ba, ba’è, bal, felan, lendé, sek, sem, sep, ten;
2. tyi’i môt, put person to death;
3. ntyi’an, short as if cut off, truncate;
4. “cutt” palp-var, decide, judge.

**tyi’i**, (4) v. (as if passif of tyik) be cut;
ñkol ò nga tyi’i.

**tyi’ibi**, (5) (I) being easy to do, &c;
zen é ne tyi’ibi, the easier or shorter way.

**tyili**, (1) v. (causat. of tyi) make taboo to one; forbid;
2. tyili mon abé, or tyili alone, wean.

**tyili**, (1) v. be disgusted, leave in disgust;
2. tyili biyam, avert the eyes in token of disgust.

**tyin**, v. track and locate an animal without disturbing it; a nga tyin sô.

**tyiñ**, (5) (III) neck; throat;
2. voice;
3 tone high or low beta tyiñ for low, mon tyiñ for high tone;
4. fig. ò bo vô’ôlô tyiñ éso, listen to your father’s command;
5 message, report same as mbañete or foé.

**tyiñ**, (1) v. wheel, circle in flight.
tyiñelan, (1) v. (Intens. of last) whirl, spin; run around; fly around repeatedly.

tyip, (1) v. twist, turn—even of a light twist; cf. bok; ébaé je ate tyip, the arrow turned (slightly—in its flight).

tyit, (1) v. weave or wrap to fasten tyit ésaé, tyit njit.

tyiti, (1) v. start a job of work; most used in tyiti til, start a new clearing.

2. tyiti (1) v. to season, to dress

tyityi, (5) (1) whirling as a children’s play; 2. dizziness—but bijõñ is the more exact trem.

tyoé, (5) See tyótyoé.

tyok, (4) v. cluck for “yes”

tyomo, (3) (III) locking ankles or legs, in wrestling.

tyos, (1) eat with relish, eat something nice.

tyos, (5) (Ati) (fr. english: church)

tyótyoé, (5) : (III) as adj. and adv.

Âtyetyôé, : small, little; few, a little.

tyóé, :

tyóétyoé, :

tyôé tyôé, (3) ne tyôé tyôé! describing shooting pains; di’i ne tyôé tyôé.

Nyo-, 2)
tyôk, (1) v. remember same as si

V

va, (4) adv. here.
va, (4) yield well — of root-crops.
va’a, (4) v. of state, be prisoner; often followed by mbôk.
va’a, (1) v. remove, a va’a biôm énoñ,
va’a miñga aluk, divorce. (k-form va’a).
va’e, (4) v. (causat. of va’a), make prisoner.
vak, (1) v. rejoice; wo ava’a jé ? what are you so happy about?
va’a’k, (5) k-form of ve.
valé, (5) adv. there, yonder, when far away. See Gram.(if near by tone 4.)
valé, (1) v; start up of animal,
like bumu.
vam, (4) v. pop out, fly out a hole, and the like.
vambe, (4) (mid. of va’a) go to prison;
vambe mbôk.
van, (4) v. speak for, claim before others, thus getting a right to a

Nyo-, 2)
thing; 2. challenge, as to wrestle.

*Vane*, (5) adv; here. See gram. same as *vana*.

*Vañ*, (4) v. (conn. *fañe*) intend, propose; *vañ dulu*; 2. as aux. vb., intentionally same as *fañe*.

*Vañ*, (5) v. refuse, not consent — same as *ben*.

*Vañ*, (1) v. interfere in a quarrel; pacify.

*Vas*, (4) v. purge (with medicine) — same as *pkwas*.

*Vas*, (1) v. (as if pass. of *vaa*) be removed, come off; *mvit é vaseya*; *miŋga a vaseya aluk*.

*Vasa’a*, (1) (I) the weed Bidens pilosa — same as *atiti*.

*Vasé*, (1) v. comb the hair.

*Vasé*, (1) v. blossom — of plantain and banana.

*Ve*, (4) v. give; cf *kee* 2. put upon, —

*Ve nye mvit nyël*; put into, *ve nku bidi*; 3. fig. *ve môt bijô*; *ve nye ôson*, meaning cause, put upon.

*Ve*, (4) v. *ve menyôlôk*, urinate.

*Ve*, (1) (mid.) adv. and conj., only, except; *môt mfe te ke, ve ma*; 2. but, only introducing statements in narration &c. See Gram.

Nyo-, 2)
vebe, (1) v. breathe. Cf. vee.

vebalan, (4) v. (fr. vebe) snuff up; cf; vemban.

vebele, (4) v. (fr. vebe) snort as a goat does.

vee, (3) v. of state, be awake; 2. be alive.

vee, (1) v. (conn. with last), awaken, wake up.

vek, (1) v. measure; 2. take aim, in shooting; 3. judge, estimate, wo a ve'e me éza kóé, you misjudge my age; 4. guess, with fe'e, me a ve'e fe'e na, “I guess—” 5. ve'an recipr., compare heights, &c.

vek, (1) v. pay for by instalments, esp. ve'e mí nga.

ve'an, (1) v. of state, be near each other; bilé bibaé bi ve'an; 2. be drawing near. bót be ave'an mu, when they are about to arrive; also mve'an—see Gram.

ve'ele, (1) v. (fr. vek), measure) try, attempt.

vele, (1) v. (causat. of vee) waken someone.

velé, (4) v. dry up, as a stream, or water in a pot; 2. velé étok, bail all the water out of a pool.
vem, (4) v. fatten, grow corpulent.
vem, (4) v. puff, to remove something from mouth.
vema, (2) ne vema! describing perplex-ity; generally fe’e ne vema, plan disarranged.
vemban, (4) v. take snuff (avem).
vembe, (1) v. (mid. of vembe) become perplex, non-plussed.
veme, (3) v. of state, be perplexed, non-plussed.
vemelan, (4) v. snuff up; vemelan ta’a,
veñ, (1) v. change the truth, pretend, make false claim or charge. Cf. veñesan.
veñesan, (1) v. change in any way; and ; turn over; change, turn vesan, ; into; a veñesan ñgutu.
ves, (1) flash; felefes je a ves.
ves, (1) raise on one side— of roof-mat, or similar object; raise eye-brows, for “yes”.
vesan, (1) See veñesan.
vet, (4) tip-toe.
vet, v. draw in abdomen, vet abum.
same as veta. e veta abum.
veve, (3) (fr; vee) being alive; living; or awake.

Nyo-, 2)
vé, (5) interrogative where ? often corrupted in pronounciation to “hé”
-vé, (5) interrog. where. pron. which?
See gram.

vé, (1) be red or yellow ; jôm je avé
equivalent to jôm é ne évele.

véé, (4) (circumfl. Tone), pluck a fowl;
must used like so fon ônon, fon kup

vi, noun prefix. See Gram.

vi, (5) dem. pron. See Gram.

via, (4) See viane.

via, (5) one See Gram.

vialo, (4 on final syl.) (I) a tree of the fam.
Anonaceae, Monodora Zenkeri.

vian, (3) (VI no pl.) sunshine.

viane, (4) : aux. vb. for adv., do and
and : instead, the alternative
via, : being expressed first;
me ayi ke den, me ayi viane ke akiti;
—or not expressed at all, but implied.

viañ, (5) ne viañ ! describing quick and
forcible cutting, —same as ne bem !

viañ, (5) (circumflex tone) ne viaññ !

describing things ranged in a line or row.

vias, (4) v. grow thin of sick or old
person.

viase, (4) v. (causat. of vias) ôkon vi
aviane aviasé nye.

vie, (5) neut. pron. See Gram.

viek, (2) (VI, pl. meviêk) the clay used for pottery; earthen pot, pipe or other vessel.

viele, (4) v. wither, wilt.

viem, (4) : v. sway, swing; go to

vôm : and fro — same as ndeñ.

viemele, and (4) : v. (causat. of above)

vômôlô, : — same as ndeñele.

viemen, (4) v. turn a corner — same as fimelan.

viet, (1) (VI, pl. as CL. III) a kind of viper, Atheris sp.

vié, (2) (VI, pl. lé) large stick or log for fire.

vii, (4) (circomflex tone) v. suck or rather press out juice with the tongue;

vii ŋkôk.

vii, (1) v. strike against same as kômôtô.

vii, v; attract birds &c; by its fruit;

élê éte je aviî ; 2. used with the birds for subject; beñga’a be avi fôn.

viis, (3) ne viis / describing quick passing;

ate lôt ne viis.

vik, (4) v. harden, season-of wood.

vik, adv., also, too — same as kik, ke.
vi‘i, {often pronounced hik, hi‘i}.

vi‘i, (4) v. suck, as fly sucks blood.

vili, (4) v. suck — same as vii, q.v.

vim, (4) v. grunt of sniff to express disdain.

vimeli, (4) v. make cylindrical, round,

as a spear handle, &c.; 2. twist fibres, — see vos.

vin, (4) v. black; éndeli je a vin, alu de a vin.

vindan, (4) v. (as if caus. of vin, in certain special uses) dibi de a vindan môt, or môt a vindan dibi, be overtaken by night; 2. vindan nlem, become distasteful or nauseous, with subject bidi, &c., or in fig. sense môt &c.; cf. nlem ne viu.

vini, (4) (causat. of vin) blacken, dye balck.

vini, (4) v. hate dislike opp. of nye‘e.

(There is a connection of thought between this idea and a "black heart").

viñ, (5) ne viñ ! "whizz," describe sound of missile swiftly thrown.

viñ, (4) v. throw a thing swiftly so as to make it whizz.

vio, (3) (VI, no pl.) mushrooms (collective) ; alo vio da, one mushroom, &c.

vioé, (1) (VI, pl. loé) (fr. woé) laughter, laughing.

Nyo-, 2)
viol, (4) (VI, but pl. viol abaé &c.)

viol óbam,

a name given to several sp. of small Hawks.

vioñ, (5) (VI, pl. loñ) whistling a whistle ;

2. Mouth-organ of trade—same as éloñ.

vioñ, (4) (VI, pl. loñ, fr. loñ) a hoofed-animal, the Chevrotain (it is not an antelope).

vioñ, (3) ne vioñ! describing a thing disappearing under water ; nyoñ ne vioñ! 

vioon, (4) ne vioon! nice and smooth.

vis, (4) v. cover, heap over, as earth over something.

vit, (4) v. threaten rain,, only in mveñ je avit (said when black clouds conn. with mvit dirt ?)

vit, (1) v. bend, curve.

viti, (3) v. of state, be bent, curved.

vitibi, (1) (mid. of viti) bend oneself.

viu, (3) ne viu! descr. Blackness or darkness ; alu ni viu!

vo, (4) v. say (Ati)-same as jô.

vo, (1) overcome, master— as in a fight or contest ; 2. master a hard job ;

me voya til nyu.

vobô, (4) v. (mid. of voé) cool oneself ;

cool off, vian ótame vobô ; 2. Cool down from a passion.
voé, (4) v. cool, grow cold; bidi bi ŋga voé,

the food is getting cold.

-vok, (5) adj. pron. the other, &c.

vo’o, (1) : See Gram.

évo’o, (1) ("Fang") : aux. vb. cannot. See gram.

volô, (4) v. (causat. of voé) cool a thing;

2. volô nlem is used of the effect of
eating fruit ("cooling" the stomach);

and also fig. volô’ô nlem, calm yourself.

volô, (4) v. help; often followed by two

objects, in their order; volô’ô me li, or

volô’ô li me til.

vôñ, (4) v. of state, be fat,; tit é vôñ a jé!

voñebô, (4) v. be fat; used just like the last.

voñôlô, (1) v. : v. care for, be kind to

or voñelô, : a friend.

vooé, (4) (circumflex. tone) singe off hair

or feathers.

vos, (4) v; sweep; vos nda, vos mbuan.

vos, (4) v. twist together the stands

(mimvimela’a) to make twine (the

first operation is vimili).

vôé, (1) v. play (oftner bo bivôé).

vô’ôlô, (4) v. (conn. with évôl) listen,
attend ; tame vô’ôlô.

vôlô, (4) aux. vb., do quickly, soon —
   same as jia’a.

vôm, (4) (I, but pl. as CI.III) place;
   2. as conj. where, see Gram.; in that,
   wherein, vôm wo abo te luk, vôm ate
   ó ne akut.

vôm, See viem.

vômôlô, (4) See viemele.

vôndé, (4) v. trim or pare thin, vôndé
   biba’a, minloñ, énam tit, &c.

vôôé, (4) : v. move over a village, a

vôôn, (4) : road &c. change the site;
       divert a stream by a dam.

vôp, (4) ne vôp ! describing a blow;
   bibi ne vôp, ! whack !

vôp, (1) v. become chronic, of long standing
   — of sickness and others things ; a keya
   vôp wôé, (when one stays a long time)
   viek ó vôpeya di.

vôs, (4) whack ! — same as vôs.

vôvô, (1) (I) a braided ridge of hair (mfen).

vu, (4) v; inherit resemblance, favor ;
   a vu nyia, vu fulu ; 2. imitate,
   a vu mintañgan.

vu, (4) increase in wealth ; môt ate a ñga vu ;
   2. Be fruitful, yield well of peanuts, like
   yô.

Nyo-, 2)
vuan, (1) v. kill by accident, unintentionally.

vuan, (1) v. (fr. vu) increase—with wealth &c.

for subject. Akum de avuan nye.

vuan, (4) v. forget; also be for-

vui : gotten; jôm je ate vuabe me.

vuu, (1) v. adjure by the dead: a ūga vuu me mimbim, or soñ.

vuk, (1) ne vuk! Used after suk, shake;

su' nye ne vuk!

vu'u, (3) v. of state, be on top, holding another down, as boys in plays, or a hawk seizing a fowl.

vu'ubu, (1) v. ( mid of vu'u) get on, to hold down.

vul, (4) (vuu), v. vul étbé, cover a pit with dry leaves, &c.

vul, (4) (vuu) coil brass wire; wind thread; wrap leaf around kank, &c.

vulekasen, (4) (I) (? and ôsen) a minute

Squirrel, Myosciurus minutes.

vuli, (1) v. clear trash out of old animal pit.

vulu, (4) v. of state, be coiled, wound—see vul.

vulu, (3) v. of state, be lurking by, near though unseen.

vulubu, (4) (mid. of vulu) voil itself, as a snake.
vulukan, (4) : v. (fr. vul) curl up,
or vulekan, : as a leaf, &c.; mvu-
lukan or ṭgulekan, p. part., curled up,
crumpled up.
vuluku, (4), v. (causat. of last) curl a
thing up.
vuman, (4) v. be related, of kin; bi nye
    bi avuman; mvuman, p. part., kin-
dred.
vumu, (4) v. start up, vumi si; vumu
    nkobô, break out talking.
vun, (1) v. ransack, as a box or bag, or
    a pool in fishing with scoop-net; cf.
    ḍvun-mumba’a.
vundi, (1) v. remove loose earth from
    a hole in digging.
vundi, (1) v. enlarge with the hand,
in making a pottery.
vuñ, (1) blow — of wind only, évuñulu je
    avuñ.
vuñ, (1) struggle, as a captured thing,
or something hurt and unable to go;
    2. fig. be impatient.
vuñulu, (4) v. (fr. vuñ) blow the breath;
    vuñulu di; 2. growl of the short
deep growl of the Leopard.
vus, (4) v. swell, increase in size, as
    rice in cooking, and many things
(bim of swelling of the body).

**vus**, (1) miss a shooting, throwing, &c.  

**vut**, (4) v. fold, as cloth, paper, &c.  

**vuta’asen**, (5) (I) the tiny Squirrel ("Fang")—same as *vulekasen.*  

**vutan**, (1) v. balance one debt against another. (another form of *butan*).  

**vutan**, (1) rub (a?) as a cat does; rub together—same as *siñelan.*  

**vuu**, (4) v. (causat. of *vu*) enrich one.  

**vuu**, See *vui.*  

**vuvu**, (2) dried cassava-root

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**W**

**wo**, (2) pron. Second pers. See Gram.  

**wo**, (4) (as CL. II, pl. mo) hand and arm. See akul.  

**woban**, (4) : v. (fr. *wo’o*) rub, or and : anoint oneself; *woban*  

**wobô**, (4) : *mbon*; with *mendim,* bathe, and *woban* alone, bathe;  

**woban nduan,** warm oneself; 2.  

**fig. woban akum** roll in wealth.

Nyo-, 2)
wo’an, (1) : v. rest.

and wo’o, :

wo’é, (4) v. catch fish hook; ye

ð wo’eya ? have you caught any ?

(yop is merely used.)

wo’o, (4) v. anoint, rub with any

liquid; wo’o mbon; wo’o mon

mendim, wash baby.

wo’o, (1) (I) chimpanzee.

wo’ok, (4) k-form of wu.

wo’otô, (4) v. drag, haul—same as dutu.

wom, (4) v. scrape, scrape off dirt,

bark, &c.; 2. border, skirt; zen je

awom õsóê.

wom, (4) poss. pron—my see Gram.

woman, (4) v. slip over the head, as a

basket, a net, a shirt, &c.

womelô, (4) v. (fr. wom) trim palm

leaves from rachis or thorns from

a stick.

womien, (2) refl. pron., yourself. See

Gram.

won, (4) v. scrape pot or dish.

won, (1) v. get one’s property by coax-
ing or blandishment.

wondé, (4) v. strip or tear off plantain

leaf from midrib; cf. womelô and

wooé.
wondô, (4) v. go down-hill, or down a slope; wondô nseñké.

wondô, (1) call quietly or secretly, that others may not hear.

wondô, (1) slip away—of porcupine, wondô aful; 2. fig., of person.

woñ, (2) (as Cl. II) fear, cowardice—used after ko (q.v.) and otherwise; woñ ôte à se mvaé.

woñ, (4) v. (cf. wom) scrape fibres, with ndes, zek &c.

woñ, (4) v. progress as a snail does; 2. ne woñ! at a snail’s pace.

woñ, (1) v. gather wild fruits; woñ ndôn, woñ ndo’o, &c.

wooé, (4) (circumfl. tone) v. strip off, as leaves off a twig; 2. trim, wooé minloñ, bibaé.

wop, (2) poss. pron., their. See Gram.

wos, (1) scratch, as a fowl; 2. beckon with the palm down (like scratching).

wosan, (1) v. recipr., fight, make war—as two clans.

wosan, (1) v. with nyop, return goods for a woman.

woso, (1) (I) a young man fit to fight—generally mone woso.

woso, (2) ne woso! speechless, dumb
from shame, &c.

wotan, (4) v. treat for a cold, by pouring medicine.

wô, (4) neuter pron. See Gram.

wôbô, (1) (fr. wôp) get peeled, or skin rubbed off. 2. slough skin, as a snake.

wôé, (4) (CL. II) honey ; 2. Bees ; wôé wo álê va.

wôé, (4) (caust. of wu) kill.

wôé, (4) continuative form of wu, die.

See Gram.

wôé, (4) mature éwôlô.

wôéé, (4) adv. there, in the place already mentioned or implied.

wôk, (4) hear ; 2. understand a language ;

3. obey ; 4. feel or perceive with other Senses (excepting sight), wô’ô zaé, mintaé, ényum ; 5. feel mentally ; wô’abé, be displeased or angry.

wô’ô, (4) v. (as if pass. of wôk) be heard or felt ; be perceptible, ŋku wo wô’ô.

wô’ô, (1) v. bite or pull meat with teeth

( instead of cutting).

wô’ô, (4) v. wrap, tie up a bundle, bandage, &c.

wô’ô, (4) aux. vb. as adv., do usually ;

ane bi wô’ô bo.

wô’ôtan, (4) v. (intens of wôk) hear of,
hear tell of.

wôlekan, (4) v. coagulate, as rubber, &c., harden set; 2. fig; take shape, materialize.

wólé, (1) take by force, rob of.

wólô, (4) v. gather, scoop up sweepings;

wólô mbuan, 2. fig. wólô akum, scoop up riches.

wôm, (1) v; peel (Ati —) same as wôp.

wôman, (4) v. gather up with both hands.

wôman, (4) quarrel (Ati).

wômô, (4) come to, from a swoon; come to life.

wômôlô, (4) v. (causat. of wômô) bring to, revive.

wôn, (4) become permanently free of weeds.

wôn, (1) bait, as a trap for mice; 2. fig., set a trap for a person.

wôna, (5 on "a") conj. in conclusions, and so, and then.

wônô, (4) v. follow a scent, hunt of dogs.

wônô, (1) and : v. splice, lengthen by

wônôlô, (1) : adding to (Ati form of bóň).

wônôlô, (4) v. (causat. of wônô) put on the scent.

wônôlô, (4) gnaw a bone, &c.; 2. gnaw

Nyo-, 2)
of an internal pain.

wòp, (1) peel, remove loose skin (not pare with a knife).

wôté, (1) v. gnaw, as a rodent; scratch; as a cat; wôté biaé.

wu, (4) v. die; often used in exaggeration, as wu dulu for get very tired; 2. wu ntuk, see ntuk; 3. wu bilam, get drunk; see also melan.

wu, (1) dem. pron. this. See Gram.

wua, (3) numeral one. See Gram.

wua, (1) v. throw a missile; 2. shoot bow, or gun.

wuban, (4) v. recipr. embrace one another, in greeting.

wu’u, (4) v. of state, be in shelter out of rain, or sun.

wu’ubu, (4) (mid. of wu’u) get in shelter.

wulan, (4) v. not grow, abo ve wulan, te yaé yaé.

wulé, (5) dem, pron. that. See Gram.

wulu, (1) walk; 2. used of the progress of various things, as a canoé or even bullet; 3. progress, get forward;

ésaé ji é tame’e wulu.

wum, (4) v. bear fruit.

wum, (5) v. be famous, widely known.

Nyo-, 2)
wum, (1) and : v. shell corn; wum fôn.

wumen, (1):

wumu, (1) and: v. (causat. of wum)

wumulu, (1) : make widely known, celebrate.

wundi, (4) v. brush against, touch lightly in passing wundi fôn

wune, (5) dem. pron. this. See gram.

wup, (4) v. steal

wup, (4) (as CI. II), stealing, thefh.

wut, (4) v. burn poorly — of fire; refuse to boil — of pot.

wutan, (4) v. draw a noose, wutan ékoé;

pucker, shrink; 2. close the eyes;
3. wutan ôtat, frown.

wuwua, (3) (fr. wua, one, Cl. I) one at a time (Ati). Bulu usually wua wua.
ya, (4) v. taste, or eat for the sweet, sour or slalty taste.
yā, (2) prep. of—used before a noun in genitive relation to another;
   bōt ya Bitye.
yā, (1) v. spread net; ya avot, also ya tit.
yaa, (4) (circumflex tone) v. get angry.
yaa, (4) (circumflex tone) yes..
yaaé, (4) v. yawn—often foll. by ndaaé.
yaaé, (4) v. peel sugar cane with the teeth.
yaban, (1) v. yaban jaé, receive treatment after child-birth, sprinkling with warm water, &c.
yabe, (1) v. waylay, lie in wait.
yabé, (1) v. extend cut or notch in chopping; yabé abók.
yāé, (4) v. grow, as child, tree &c.
yāé, (4) v. yāé ôyo, go to sleep ("Fang")

Nyo-, 2)
(usually ke öyo.)

yak, (4) v. choke; *bidi bi aya’a nye

tyiñ (usually éñgoñ.)

yak, (4) v. *ya’a ta’a, remove sprouts
from tabacco plant.

yak, (1) v. pay, be profitable; *dulü

dañ e ya’aya.

ya’a, (4) v. be sick, ill.

ya’ale, (4) v. herd, watch goats, &c. 2.

watch, look after anything—same
as ba’ale.

ya’an, (4) v. recipr., take leave of
one another; often the equivalent to
asking permission to go, from a
host or a master; 2. settle at parting; 3.
settle, pay what is due (at any time).

ya’é, (4) v. creep, as a baby.

ya’é, (1) v. scratch itch; ya’é mintyañ.

yalan, (1) v. answer; *me aye yalan wo
akiti.

yale, (4) v. (causat. of yaé, grow) rear,
raise; *yale bon.

yale, (4) v. (causat. of yaé, go to sleep)
put to sleep.

yale, (4) v. turn off the path; *lebe’e

me vom me aye yale.

yale, (3) v. of state, be spread over;

ôkaé ô yale viek.
yalé, (1) v. (causat. of yale) spread over, cover a vessel, drum &c., yalé mbaé, yalé ðkaé viek.
yalé, (1) v. install a new wife with certain customs; yalé mbom.
yalé, (1) v. yalé jaé, treat a woman who has just given birth — see yaban.
yam, (4) v. cook with water, boil, stew; 2. cook in general.
yam, (1) v. copulate—of animals; 2.
yaman, recipr.— when plural subject; 3. yaman, intertwine—of vines.
yame, (4) v. (fr. yam) cook for a guest.
yametan, (1) (intens. of yaman) intertwine.
yandan, (1) v. surmont, reach top; yandan ñkol.
yané, (4) v. spread out to dry.
yañ, (4) v. parch, roast peanuts, &c. 2 
yañ nku, evaporate or boil down lye to make salt.
yañ, (1) stop with wax, &c.— as a leak; solder, cement, paste; see me yañ; 2. fig. yañ ñgbwa, repair a broken friendship.
yañese, (4) (1) a rubber-vine, Landolphia sp.
yañe, (1) v. wait, await; yañe’e me.
yap, (1) v. of state, be long, tall perhaps
only with "a jé" added ; élé é yap
a jé ; 2. be far ( in the same use ).
same as élé é ne ayap or élé é ne öyap
yòp.

yasé, (4) v. cut shallowly, not cut too
deep. cf. éyaseyas.

yat, (2) adv. and prep. beyond, across
— same as ayat.

yat, (4) v. be caught, found out —
mostly said to a person to shame him ;
ô yateya.

yate, (4) v. of state, be crouching to
escape observation, kup é yate valé.

yatebe, (4) v. (mid. of yate) crouch
down, &c.( as above).

ye, (1) interrog. word ; ye wo aye ke ?
2. repeated in alternative questions,
ye ônon, ye fô, ô ne jé ? are you bird,
or are you beast ?

ye, (4) : aux vb., be about to, will,
and : shall ; (takes auxiliaries like
yi, : ordinary verb) ma ate ye
ku, I was about to fall ; with a-
 prefixed, as sign of the future, me
aye ke ( This seems to be a form
of yi, desire — cf. the use of "will"
in English.)

Nyo-, 2)
yebe, (4) v. assent, say "yes" 2. give
response, in singing &c. (Ati in this
use)—same as kañese.

yebe, (4) v. (mid. of yee) float, come to
the surface.

yee, (4) v. of state, be floating.

yeem, (1) ne yeem! open, clear
of trees; cf. ŋyem.

yek, (4) v. dodge a missile.

yek, (4) v. form mud dam; ye’e miek.

ye’an, (4) v. be puzzled; merely not
know, like dimi; ma aye’an nkobô
ôte.

ye’e, (4) v. of state, be leaning against
something; ŋgal é ŋga ye’e élé, the gun
stands against the tree.

ye’ebe, (4) v. (mid. of ye’e) lean
oneself against; me tame ye’ebe élé.

let me lean against a tree

ye’elan, (5) v. pray, beseech; me aye’e-
lane wo. &c.

ye’ele, (4) v. (causat. of ye’é) teach;
nye’ele (I), teacher.

ye’ele, (1) cherish, be careful of, as a
valued possession, or a child or
wife.

ye’é, (4) (caust. of ye’é,) as

ye’é ŋgal élé.
ye'é, (4) v. imitate, mimic; me avini
môt a yéké'é me ŋkobô; 2. learn
(by imitation)

yele, (4) v. fly; 2. used also of jumping
up or along, like tyele; cf. sembe.

yele, (1) v. (causat. of yi) make cry; te
yele mon.

yelekan, (1) v. change color—perhaps
only of fish going bad.

yem, (4) v. become firm, fast; stick;
a koñ de ate yem ŋgal été. 2. nyeman,
fast.

yem, (1) v. know; me ayem nalé; 2.
know how; a yem wua ŋgal; 3.
comprehend; me yemeya. 4. pass.
yemban, become familiar.

yem, (1) v. dream—alone or foll. by éyeyem.
yemban, (1) v. See yem.

yembe, (1) v. (cf. yem and yemban) get
into a habit; te yembe jóm wo bo ji,
cf. éyeyem

yeme, (4) v. of state (cf. yem) be firm,
fast, unshakeable, nda é yeme.

yeme, (4) v. (causat. of yem) make fast
—this form only in expr. yeme môt
tyiiñ, hold by the throat, to demand
payment, See yemete.

yemelan, (1) recipr., (fr. yem, know)
know apart, distinguish ; 2. investigate in council ; yemelanjajô.

*yemele*, (4) v. (fr. *yem*, get fast) be or grow stiff, *abo de ayemele me*.

*yemete*, (4) v. (causat. of *yem* of get fast) make fast; hold firmly; 2. *yemete môt*, same as *yeme môt tyiîn*, demand a debt, &c., *yemetan*, recipr., used when demands of the other

*yen*, (4) v. see and perceive (not merely look); 2. find a thing sought. 3. find, experience; *yen mvaé*, *abé* — cf. “look good” of coast English, 4. *yenan*, recipr. see one another.

*yené*, (4) v. (as if pass. of *yen*) be seen, found.

*yeñ*, (1) v. *yeñ îkuk*, charm (see *îkuk*) — followed by the name of creature, *ze, nyo, môt*, &c.

*yeñ*, (1) v. trump up a charge — same as *bôt* or *veñ*.

*yeñele*, (4) v. chew with toothless gums, mumble.

*yep*, (4) v. jump up or forward, like *tyele* and *yele*.

*yes*, (4) v. be unsoftened by cooking;

*jôm été yeseya* (after being cooked long).
yet, (4) v. demand property, collect a
debt; ayet jôm jé.

yet, (1) get hard, harden ; 2. heal;
get well ; me yeteya, I have recovered.

yetan, (1) v. square, cut off square.

yeyale, (3) (I) as adv., on the back,

supine, — opp. of bubutu. Cf. yale,
be spread.

yéé! (5) an exclamation expressing
doubt of another's statement.

yi, (1) v. want, desire ; wo ayi jé ? me
ayi na, &c. (There seems no distin-
tinction between this and the sign
of future).

yi, (1) v. cry, weep, often followed by
du ; mon ayi nyia, cries for its mother
( but wants its mother is the same).

yia, (1) v. sing ; yia bia.

yian, (1) v. fit as a board of he right
length ; be even, straight, as posts of
a house ; 2. suit, miṅga a yian me.
3. as aux. vb. should, ought to ; wo
a yiane ke, a yian nalé, it should be
so, or it seems so.

yini, (3 on final "i") (I) gin-case of
trade.

yok, (4) v. obstruct, shut out ; yo’o zen ;
yo’o vian, mveñ, &c.
yo'è, (4) v. curse a child, by a parent 
or elder person, bringing evil or 
death.

yombô, (4) v. (mid. of yoo) open itself, 
come open.

yoo, (4) v. of state, be open; mbé ô yoo.

yooé, (4) v. (causat. of yoo) open; me 
a yooé mbé.

yop, (4) v. fish, with hook and line, 
angle.

yô, (4) v. vomit.

yô, (1) v. yield abundantly—like vu; 2. 
produce. make yield; mińga ate a 
ne étua ñyóan bidi.

yôban, (1) v. (as if passive of yôlé) be 
named; named for; a yôban ésa.

yôé, (4) : v. lend, borrow an arti-
and yôôn, : cle for use (not lend 
money goods, — see kôlé.

yôlé, (1) v; name, as a baby; name for;
be ñga yôlé nye ésa.

yôlô-yôlô, (4) (1) a shrub or small tree, 
of fam. Compositae, Vernomia sp.

yômbô, (1) (conn; with nnôm) grow, 
old, age.

yômôlô, (1) v. (causat. yômbô) 
make old; ésaé ji je ayômôlô me;
2. care for old person.
yôn, (4) v. scream, cry out in lamentation or fear; 2. cackle, (a hen cackles in fright); 3. howl.

yôô, (4) v. blaze, burn—of fire or light.

yôô, (4) v. jump, leap—like yep, but most used of fish leaping.

yôôn, (4) see yôé.

yôp, (4) (IV) sky; yôp de avit mveñ

(cf. jôp, and the class of yôp same as jôp); 2. as adv; prep., up, upon.

See Gram.

yûtan, (4) v. call in peculiar voice

same as out loud voice T. like kili.

yuaé, (4) : v. fill a basket, pipe,

and yué, (4) : &c.; load gun, &c.

and yuoé, (4) :

yuaé, (1) v. let or cause to get away,

as game, when hunted or caught.

yuan, (1) v. sulk,) be sullen.

Z

za, (2) aux. vb. in constr. meaning not yet; see Gram.

za, (5) (I, pl. beza) who? see Gram.
2 when prefixed to other noun,
what ; za jôm ?

za, (2) aux v. might ; for conj; lest,
see Gram. This word is spoken with
low tone, while the verb following
it is raised in tone.

zaaé, (4) (III) being in plain sight
a tele zaaé, 2. plainly of hearing;
me ate wô’ô zaaé.

zaé, (1) (III) hunger; scarcity of food;
zaé é ne nlam.

zak, (2) (III fr. ja‘é) being a beggar,
begging.

za‘ak, (3) k-form of zu.

zam, (2) (III) leprosy, (anaesthetic
form): 2. zam zok, tubercular form
of leprosy.

zam, (4) (III) savour; savoury, well-
testing.

zam, (1) (III) swamp
of Raphia palm;
2 the palm itself, or its Leaves and
leaf-stalks used in building.
(the stock or stem is atut)

zaman, (1 on Ist syl.) (I) German,
Jaman (Fr above) 2. zaman nduan,
large keg of powder.

zambe, (1) "Fang" form of Zobeyo,
used for God.

zametan, (1) v. confuse, muddle;

zametan, ajô; 2. do wrong, blunder.

zañ, (2) (III) middle; 2. a zañ (alu)
in the middle of the night; 3. zañ mós, noon (introd. by white men); 4. as prep, between; zañ Metet a Fulasí.

zañ, (5) (III, as if fr. vb. saan) being given to denying; ò mba’a zañ; — same as ìkat.

zañ, (4) (III) zan òñgos, zan miñgos, small crawfish.

zañ, (1) (III, fr. sañ) tool used in chipping teeth; 2. wood-carving tool; 3. nick in edge of cutlass used as a saw, mostly pl. mezañ.

zañga, (1) (III) zañga miam, a smaller Hornbill like miam, Bycanistes sharpei.

zañgbwal, (5) (-aa on last syl.) seven.

zasi, (5 on last syl. (III) middle of Bulu house, wher there is no beds or fire.

za-so-f(é) –o (5) : (I) names of the and : Cockoos, Cuculus mvaé-se-f(é) –o, : solitarius. and C. gabonensis (these names well

Nyo-, 2)
illustrate the tones of words, which are the same as those of the bird.

ze, (2) (III) alt. pl. be-) leopard; 2. ze fô, the striped Mouse, *Lemniscomys striatus*; 3. ze-nsso, a striped Lizard; 4. ze-yôp, some Hawk.

zebele, (5) (III) impudence, or merely naughtiness — like *melak*.

zek, (1) (III) pineapple plant or fruit; see *ékañ*.

zek, (1) (III) improvement, getting better; *bo zek*, look better; — mostly after; *a nto ôbe zek*, — like ôñgôñgô.)

ze’eme, (5) (III, fr. *seme*) a sneeze, sneezing.

zel, (1) (zee, fr. *seme*) beard; 2. zel-élé, moss; 3. zel-kos, barbels of fish; an aquatic worm.

zelane, (2) (I, fr. *selan*), missing (by taking different roads) — *nselan* is ordinary verbal n. fr. *selan*.

zeme, (3) v. of state, be continuing aimlessly; *me ate li’i a zeme*, I left him still at it (when he should have quit).

zembe, (1) v. (mid. of *zeme*) v. con-
tinue, keep on (as above)

zen, (2) (III) path, road, way; 2. fig.
way, course; zen è ne ébaé, there are
two ways of doing.

zendé, (1) (III, fr. sendé) mark of a
slipping foot — esp. zendé zok,
where an elephant has slipped.

zenezen, (2) as adv., following the
path.

zeñ, (5) (III) fern — general name,
including different kinds.

zeñ, (5) ne zeñ! tight! — of tying or
fastening.

zeñ, (1) (III) mane of old ram — also
of horse.

zes, (4) (III fr. ses) being slanting,
bias; leaning, of a tree.

zes, (1) (III, fr. ses) jealousy, suspicion
of a man regarding his wife (looked
at in a different light from the
wife’s: aban.

zeseme, (4) (III) sneezing — a form
of ze’eme.

zesé, (1) : (III) being unattached,
and : clear — in many connec-
zezé, : tions; wulu zesé, walk
without a load; 2. prefixed to a
noun, simple, mere, just; zesé
môt, zesé ŋ kob.

zeté, (1) (III) being worn smooth — of track of small animals.

zia, (1) (III) direction; zia va, or zia nyu said when pointing; 2. Zia jia, in a straight line — of three or more objects.

zik, (1) (III, fr. sik) grater; 2. saw — see under zañ.

zi’im, (5) (III) a weed of the Mallow fam., Sida sp.

zilibok, (5) (III, ? and ébok) being a stay-home — most used by woman of her husband,

ziñ, (2) (III) aromatic smell — same as sem.

ziñ, (5) (III, fr. siñ) enmity, hatred.

zip, (1) (III, alt; pl. be-) a large black wood antelope (Cephalophus sylvicultrix ?)

zo, (5) (III) being better, or of some account; a nto ôbe zo; — like zek.

Zobeyo Mebe’e, (2) the principal person in Bulu folk-lore (the “Fang”) form of Zambe used for God.

zoé, (1) (III, alt. pl. be-) the Civet, Viverra civetta.

zoé, (1) (III) written summons

Nyo-, 2)
white officer. See soman.

*zok*, (5) (III, fr; *sok*) slander, evil-speaking.

*zok*, (1) (III, alt pl. *be*) elephant; 2.

Ivory is often called *zok*, though properly *mbañ zok*; 3. *zo’ôsôé*, the Hippopotamus (?) See *n̄gup*.

*zo’ô*, (1) (I) a big kind of Yam.

*zo’ô*, (1) (I) a small tree, *Randia acu minata* — same as *ôyep*.

*zo’obon*, (1) (III) slimy growth in stagnant water; 2. the color green which is usually called *évindi*.

*zo’ofim*, (4 on final syl.) : (I) a small and *zo’ofin* : tree of the Ebony fam. *Diospirus sp.*

*zo’o- mimfom*, (1) (III) a black Rail of marshes *Limnocoras niger*, also applied to other small Rails.

*zo’oyañ*, (4 on final syl.) (III) light-night-stroke; thunder, (the flash is *feleves*). 2. neuralgia

*zoñ*, (5) (III) fruit of *azoñ*, *Solanum sp.*

*zoñ*, (4) (I) nozzle of bellows (*ñkôm*) — earthenware.

*zoñ*, (4) : (III) *zoñ nlem*, the heart — *zoo*, : — same as *ébuma nlem*.

*zoñ*, (1) (III) the beaten yellow plam-
oil used to anoint the head.

zoñ’o’, (1) (III, fr; soñ) a probing — or sounding-stick.

zoo, See zoñ.

zoé, (1) (III) mbon zoé, and zoé alone,
   oil of azoé.

zo’ôé, (1 (III, fr; sôk) hubbub, clamor of people (a thing the Bulu love).

zôm, (5) (III) another name for the Antelope aïgbwañ.

zôm, (5) (III) pointed bibë placed to pierce the feet of trespassers.

zôm, (1) and : (III) gall blader zôñ, (“fang”) : both in color and in bitter contents resembling the berries of Solanum nigrum.

zômbô, (2 on last syl.) (I) old male Drill (sek).

zômbô, (1) v. bear, endure same as jibi.

zôñ, (1) See zôm.

zôñga, (4 on first syl.) (III) heaping measure.

zôôñ, (1) ne zôñ! describing bright red color; évele ne zôôñ.

zôp, (4) (III) first stomach of Ruminants.

zôs, (1) (III) shooting star; 2. flash of
gun; 3. red lips; zôs anyu.

zôsô, (5) See sôsô.

zôté, (4) : (III, fr. sôté, sôtô) skinned and : or galled place.

zôtô, :

zu, (1) v. come, arrive; see under so;
  2. bring.

zula, (1) birth otherwise than head first.

zulane, (2) (I) being lumpy, mealy —
  of bad kank or mashed plantain.

zulane, (2) (I fr. sulan) meeting,
  gathering same as the more usual nsulan.

zulu-bulu, (2) and : (I fr. sulan) bow-
  zuluflu, ("Fang") : knot; slip-knot,
  zulu tone 2, bulu tone 4.

zum, (1) (III) the Red-eyed Dove;
  Streptopelia semitorquata; 2. two
  other less-common species of Dove;
  3. zumesi, See ndôŋgô-bisi.

zuña’a, (1) and : (III, fr. suñ, sum) be-
  zumâ’a, (1) : ing contentious, quar-
  reling over possessions.
Nyo-, 2)
Nyo-, 2)