

# 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

THE HALSEY MEMORIAL PRESS

ELAT, CAMEROUN

WEST AFRICA

# CONTENTS

## AND

### SYNOPSIS OF GRAMMATICAL SKETCH

GRAMMATICAL SKETCH:	PAGE
<b>ORTHOGRAPHY AND PHONETICS</b> (1-13)	6
<b>NOUN CLASSIFIER</b> (14-16)	13
<b>CLASSES OF NOUNS</b> (17-31)	15
CLASS I. PERSONAL CLASS (17-19)	
CLASS II. MU-MI Class of torrend (20-21)	
Class III. IN-(Z) IN Class of torrend (22-24)	
Class IV . (L) I- MA Class of torrend (25, 26)	
Class V. CI-ZI class of Torrend (27, 28)	
Class VI. Diminutive Class (29, 30)	
 <b>DERIVATIVE NOUNS</b> (32-38)	 30
NOUNS DISTINGUISHING PERSON (36)	
 <b>MODIFIERS OF NOUNS</b> (39-81)	 33
NOUNS IN THE GENETIVE RELATION. (41-44)	
NOUNS AS ADJECTIVES (45-53)	
OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH AS ADJECTIVES (54-55)	
ADJECTIVES PROPER (56-58)	
NUMERALS (59-62).	

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS. (63-81)

Demonstrative Pronouns (64-69)

Indefinite Pronouns (70-73)

Interrogative Pronouns (74-77)

Reflexive Pronouns (78)

Possessive Pronouns (79-81)

**PRONOUNS PROPER (82-90) 54**

Neuter pronouns (83-86)

Personal Pronouns (87-90)

**TABLE (91) 59**

**VERBS (92-130) 60**

Modifications of the Verb. Itself

Simple Form (95-97)

- k Form (98-10)

-l form (104)

Nasal Form (105)

- ya Form (106,107)

-ban Form (108,109)

-an Form (110)

Auxillary Verbs of Tense and Mood (111-117)

Auxillary Verbs as Adverbs (118)

Negative Auxilliaires (119-122)

The Copula (123-127)

The Enclitic negative *ke* (128)

<b>DERIVATIVE VERBS</b>	(131-138)	85
<b>ADVERBS AND CONNECTING WORDS,</b>	(139-142)	91
<b>REPITITION OF WORDS</b>	(143)	
<b>REDUPLICATION</b>	(144)	

<b>VOCABULARY</b>		97
A		97
B		134
D		156
E		162
F		212
J		225
K		234
L		<b>Erreur ! Signet non défini.</b>
M		307
N		307
Ñ		349
O		369
S		392
T		414
V		<b>Erreur ! Signet non défini.</b>
W		446
Y		453
Z		462

A B D E É F G I J K L M N Ñ O Ô P S T U V W Y Z

## 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 n 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 obscure 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 obscure (like “u” in “but”) in syllables where it is final, *e.g.*, *fe*, *ke*, &c.; and in syllables ending in *k* or *ñ*, *e.g.*, *bek* is pronounced just like English “buck”, and *señ* 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 préfix *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.

*o* is French “o”, or English “o” in “nor.”

*ô* is French “ô”, or English “o” in “note;” but it has a tendency to approach the sound of *u*, and is often mistaken for it if carelessly pronounced 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 *dii* 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*.

- 9 **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 it is *a*, *ô* or *o*, in *i* when it is *u*, e.g., *ba'é*, *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*.

- 10 **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.* :

*ty' éñgoñ* for *tya éñgoñ*

*mesaé m' ônon* for *mesaé me ônon*

*m' a ke* for *me a ke*

*w' abe ke* for *wo abe ke*

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 éñgoñ*, *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 *k*.

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

**12 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 his 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.* :

*yemeya*—accent on *yem*

*ndeñele* " " *ndeñ*

*afô'ôlô* " " *a-fô*

( 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 *bômôlô*, *bômele* in Fang. Compare also the Bene word *afôgele* cited under 7.

**13 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 phonetic changes.

Meinhof's original Bantu prefixes		As used in Bulu with Nouns		As used in Bulu in Pronouns		Classes of Nouns
		Before a Consonant	Before a Vowel	Before a Consonant	Before a Vowel	
1	mu	m, n, or ñ	m	a	ny, w	Singular of Class I
2	ba	be	b	be	b	Plural of Class I
3	mu	m, n, or ñ		ô	w	Singular of Class II
4	mi	mi		mi	mi	Plural of Class II
5	li	a	d, j	e	d	[ Singular of Class IV Plural of Class VI

6	ma	me	m	me	m	Plural of Class IV
7	ki	é	j	é	j	Singular of Class V
8	bi	bi	bi	bi	bi	Plural of Class V
9	ni	wanting		é	ny, j	[Singular of Class III Plural of Class III
10	li-ni					
14	bu	(A trace of this prefix is seen in a few nouns)				
19	pi	ô	vi	ô	vi	Singular of Class VI

Note. – Prefix 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 b.”

**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.

<i>môt</i> , man, person	Pl.	<i>bôt</i>
<i>moñgô</i> , child	"	<i>boñgô</i>
<i>mon</i> , son or daughter	"	<i>bon</i> —
<i>miñga</i>	} woman "	{ <i>biñga</i>
and <i>miniga</i>		

and without the *m*- prefix :

<i>ésa</i> , father	Pl.	<i>bésa</i>
---------------------	-----	-------------

(b) with stem beginning with a consonant :

<i>nyia</i> , mother	Pl.	<i>benyia</i>
<i>ñgal</i> ( for <i>ñyal</i> ), wife, female	"	<i>beyal</i>
<i>nnôm</i> ( for <i>nyôm</i> ), husband, male	"	<i>beyôm</i>
<i>nneñ</i> ( for <i>nyeñ</i> ), guest	"	<i>beyeñ</i>

and a few tribal names, as

*Nkôé* PL. *Bekôé*  
*Nti* " *Beti*

and the following without the nasal prefixe

<i>mie, mi, owner</i>	PL	<i>bemi</i>
<i>za, who ? ( traeted as a noun)</i>	"	<i>beza</i>
<i>ntyi, farther or mother-In- law</i>	"	<i>bentyi</i>
<i>mintyi, my father or mother- in-law</i>	"	<i>bemintyi</i>
<i>nane, my mother</i>	"	<i>benane</i>
<i>tate, my father</i>	"	<i>betate</i>

(2) Verbal nouns of Agent, as

<i>mbo, doer</i>	PL	<i>bebo</i>
<i>mvolo, helper</i>	"	<i>bevolo</i>
<i>njô, speaker</i>	"	<i>bejô</i>
<i>nye'é, leaner</i>	"	<i>beye'é</i>
<i>ny'e'ele, teacher</i>	"	<i>beye'ele</i>

(4) A miscelaneous lot of nouns not personal, that seem to go to the personal 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

<i>sotô, trousers</i>	Pl	<i>besotô</i>
<i>fiti, powder</i>	"	<i>befiti</i>
<i>lô'ô, buttons (collective)</i>		
<i>sobô, soap</i>	"	<i>besobô</i>
<i>tilisi, thread</i>	"	<i>betilisi</i>
<i>kalate, paper, writting</i>	"	<i>bekalate</i>

A number of long nouns that have the look of being originally coumpound or deri-

vaid words the origin of which is forgotten, go here, as

<i>ngomekô</i> , swallow (bird)	PL	<i>beñgomeko</i>
<i>nsañelete</i> , centipede	"	<i>bensañelete</i>
<i>ntutumvini</i> , a kind of vine		
<i>kwañsesan</i> , a mongoose		

Also a number of other nouns of unusual form , as

<i>nsa</i> , ripe plaintain	PL	<i>bensa</i>
<i>kata</i> , crab	"	<i>bekata</i>
<i>kutu</i> , pillow-stick	"	<i>bekutu</i>
<i>ngutu</i> , termites' earth	"	<i>bengutu</i>

**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 torrend.

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-*, *eñ-*.

## 21 NOUNS OF THIS CLASS COMPRISE

(I) Many common nouns not derivatives, as

<i>mbu</i> , year, season	Pl .	<i>mimbu</i>
<i>mfek</i> , bag	"	<i>mimfek</i>
<i>ndi</i> , root	"	<i>mindi</i>
<i>nloñ</i> , bushrope	"	<i>minloñ</i>
<i>nsoñ</i> , point	"	<i>minsoñ</i>
<i>nkol</i> , string	"	<i>miñkol</i>

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.

<i>miaé</i> , age	Pl.	<i>miaé</i> ( <i>miaé mibaé</i> , two ages)
<i>mili</i> , bank	"	<i>mili</i> ( <i>mili mibaé</i> , two banks)
<i>miek</i> , dam	"	<i>miek</i> ( <i>mie'e mibaé</i> , two dams)
<i>môs</i> , day	"	<i>môs</i> ( <i>môs mibaé</i> , two days)

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

<i>ndiban</i> , shut	Pl	<i>mindinban</i> , from <i>dip</i> , to shut
<i>nte'an</i> , soft	"	<i>minte'an</i> " <i>tek</i>
<i>ñkôman</i> , prepared	"	<i>mikôman</i> " <i>kôm</i>
<i>ñwuan</i> , dead	"	<i>miñwuan</i> " <i>wu</i>

(3) Verbal nouns of action, as,

<i>mboan</i> , a doing	from	<i>bo</i> , to do
<i>ndañan</i> , a surpassing	"	<i>dañ</i> , 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.

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

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

<i>mintaté</i> , pain	from	<i>taé</i> , to pain
<i>mintok</i> , migration	"	<i>tok</i> , to move

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

<i>mvuvmvuk</i> , dumb person	from	<i>mvuk</i> , being dumb
<i>ndindim</i> , blind person	"	<i>ndim</i> , being blind
<i>njenjet</i> , cruel person	"	<i>njet</i> , cruel
<i>nteytyeñ</i> , skilled person	"	<i>atyeñ</i> , being skilled
<i>nzezak</i> , beggar	"	<i>zak</i> , being given to begging
<i>nkukum</i> , head man	"	<i>kum</i> , being head man

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

<i>nsôp</i>	from	<i>ésôp</i> , the tree ( <i>Bridelia</i> )
<i>nyôs</i>	"	<i>ayôs</i> , the tree ( <i>Triplochiton</i> )

## 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 *mveñ, 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 is 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 *ñgal*, wife, is different of *ñgal*, 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.—

<i>fa</i> , dagger	Pl.	<i>fa</i> ( and <i>mefa</i>	see 24)
<i>fô</i> , small animal	"	<i>fô</i> ( " <i>befô</i>	" )
<i>kabat</i> , goat	"	<i>kabat</i> ( and <i>bekabat</i>	" )
<i>tit</i> , animal	"	<i>tit</i> (and <i>betit</i>	" )
<i>kos</i> , fish	"	<i>kos</i>	
<i>kal</i> , sister	"	<i>kal</i> ( and <i>bekal</i> ,	see 24)
<i>sam</i> , flower	"	<i>sam</i>	
<i>zen</i> , path	"	<i>zen</i> (and <i>mezen</i> ,	see 24)

(2) Nouns of this Class that begin with a Nasal have for the initial combination *mv, nd, ny*, or *ñg* 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*, rain

*ndap*, house                      Pl *ndap* ( and *mendap*, see 24)

*nyôl*, body                      " *nyôl* ( 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*, a swelling , from *bim*, to swell

*mvabe*, a load                " *bap*, to mount

*ngômesan*, finery        " *kômesan*, bedecked

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

*ziñ*, hatred, from *siñ*, to hate

*zik*, a saw                " *sik*, 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.*, *prefixe 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 (I) 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

<i>awu</i> , death	"	<i>mewu</i>	"	<i>wu</i> , to die
<i>akap</i> , a share	"	<i>mekap</i>	"	<i>kap</i> , to share
<i>ajô</i> , a matter	"	<i>mejô</i>	"	<i>jô</i> , to speak

and some used only in the Plural, as

<i>mesîñ</i> , wrestling, wrestling match	from <i>sîñ</i> , to wrestle
<i>mevak</i> , rejoicing	" <i>vak</i> , to rejoice
<i>meluman</i> , fighting	" <i>luman</i> , to fight

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

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

(c) Nouns not derivated from verbs. Example :—

<i>abo</i> , foot, leg,	Pl	<i>mebo</i>
<i>alo</i> , ear,		<i>melo</i>
<i>akok</i> , stone		<i>mekok</i>
<i>asaé</i> , feather		<i>mesaé</i>
<i>awôm</i> , ten		<i>mewôm</i>

*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  
*añgalé* " *ñgalé*, 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 :

<i>jal</i> , village	Pl.	<i>mal</i>
<i>jam</i> , a matter	"	<i>mam</i>
<i>jôm</i> , bundle in a laef	"	<i>môm</i>
<i>jôp</i> , the sun	"	<i>môp</i>
<i>jôé</i> , {name }		<i>môé</i>
{ }	"	
and <i>jui</i> {nose }	and	<i>mui</i>
<i>di</i> , fire place	"	
<i>dibi</i> , darkness		
<i>du</i> , crying		
<i>dis</i> , eye	"	<i>mis</i>
<i>doé</i> , baby sling	"	<i>moé</i>
<i>dumba'a</i> , a nest	"	<i>mumba'a</i>
<i>dulu</i> , a walk		<i>mulu</i>
<i>duma</i> , fame		

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

## CLASS V

### 27 CLASS V CI- 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 :

<i>élé</i> , tree	Pl. <i>bilé</i>
<i>ébé</i> , pit	" <i>bibé</i>
<i>étun</i> , piece cut off	" <i>bitun</i>
<i>éfas</i> , piece splitt off	" <i>bifas</i>
<i>ékum</i> , stump	" <i>bikum</i>

(b) A few verbal nouns, as

<i>éto</i> , a sitting	Pl. <i>bito</i> from <i>to</i> , to sit
<i>éboñ</i> , a lying down	" <i>bibôñ</i> " <i>bô</i> , to lie
<i>été</i> , a standing, from the roote of <i>tebe</i> and <i>tele</i> , to stand	
<i>ényiñ</i> , life, from <i>nyiñ</i> , to live, be saved.	

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

<i>élik</i> , deserted village from <i>lik</i> , to leave	
<i>ébuma</i> , fruit	" <i>wum</i> , to bear fruit.

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

<i>éveves</i> , being light in weight.
<i>émoñ</i> , being left handed

and some used only in the plural, as

<i>biles</i> , being unreliable
---------------------------------

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

<i>ébak</i> , hoe	Pl.	<i>bibak</i>
<i>évo'o</i> , broom	"	<i>bivo'o</i>
<i>ékoman</i> , drawing-knife	"	<i>bikoman</i>
<i>édui</i> , hammer	"	<i>bidui</i>
<i>édiba'a</i> , key	"	<i>bidiba'a</i>

(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

<i>éfefap</i> ,	from	<i>afap</i> , wing
<i>éfufup</i> , light, opening	"	<i>fup</i> and <i>afup</i>
<i>ékotôkôt</i> ,	"	<i>nkot</i> , being crooked
<i>évôvoé</i>	"	<i>avoé</i> , 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 Diminutive 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 :

<i>jôm</i> , thing	Pl.	<i>biôm</i>
<i>jaé</i> , claw or nail	"	<i>biaé</i>
<i>jat</i> , a flat basket	"	<i>biat</i>
<i>ja</i> , song	"	<i>bia</i>

## CLASS VI

### 29 CLASS VI. DIMINUTIVE CLASS.

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

### 30 (1) STEM BEGINNING WITH A CONSONANT.

(a) miscellaneous examples :

<i>ôsôé</i> , river	Pl. <i>asôé</i>
and <i>ôsui</i>	" and <i>asui</i>
<i>ôyo</i> , sleep	" <i>ayo</i>
<i>ôtita</i> , smoke	" <i>atita</i>

and especially names of little things, as

<i>ôteté</i> , star	Pl. <i>ateté</i>
<i>ônyu</i> , finger	" <i>anyu</i>
<i>ônon</i> , bird	" <i>anon</i>
<i>ôzem</i> , the smallest kind of monkey	
<i>ôjam</i> , " " "	lemur
<i>ôjoé</i> " " "	antelope

(b) The diminutive nouns —

<i>ôbe</i> , a little ( objet) see (52)	Pl. <i>abe</i>
<i>ôyôm</i> , " " "	" <i>ayôm</i>
<i>obiaé</i> , a little thing	" <i>abiae</i>

(c) Diminutives formed by reduplication, as

<i>ôfufus</i> , little piece	from	<i>éfus</i> , piece
<i>ôtutun</i> , " end	"	<i>étun</i> , end
<i>ôtôtôñ</i> " brook	"	<i>ôtôñ</i> , brook
<i>ôkukut</i> " fool	"	<i>akut</i> , foolishness

*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

<i>ôvôn</i> , axe	Pl. <i>avôn</i>
<i>ôtyeñ</i> , knife	" <i>atyeñ</i>
<i>ôlum</i> , fork	" <i>alum</i>
<i>ôtup</i> , piercing instrument	" <i>atup</i>
<i>ôdiba'a</i> , key	" <i>adiba'a</i>

*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

<i>élé</i> , a tree	<i>ôlé</i> , a stick
<i>ébe'ebek</i> , rather large	<i>ôbe'ebek</i> , rather small

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

<i>vioñ</i> , the chevrotam	Pl. <i>loñ</i>
<i>vioé</i> , laughther	" <i>loé</i>
<i>vé</i> , log for firewood	" <i>lé</i>
<i>viek</i> , pottery	

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

<i>bial</i> , canoe	Pl. <i>mal</i>
<i>wo</i> , hand , harm	" <i>mo</i>
<i>woñ</i> , fear	
<i>wôé</i> , honey	

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

*meyok*, 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 derivatives as may be formed by the speaker at will are not entitled to be

considered as independent 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

*ébôñ*, 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 similarly formed in Cl. V. They are not to be formed at pleasuer by the spaeker, 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 :

*monenyañ*, (child of mother) brother                         Pl. *bobenyañ*  
*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 spaeker, 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 others words.

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

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*, anorher’s affairs

*Note.* —This préfix is unchanged in the plural, and the same for all Classes. In Fang it varies to corresponde 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 :

<i>fam</i> , man	<i>minga</i> , woman
<i>mone fam</i> , boy	<i>mone miñga</i> , girl
<i>nnôm</i> , husband	<i>ñgal</i> , wife

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

<i>nnôm kup</i> , cock	<i>ñgale kup</i> , hen
<i>nnôme ntômba</i> , ram	<i>ñgale ntômba</i> , ewe

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

<i>ésa nji</i> , old male grilla
<i>ésa ngôé</i> , 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 Genitive relation *Ntanhãgan*, 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—

- (1) Nouns of the Genetive relation.
- (2) Adjectives.
- (3) Adjectives Pronouns.

#### NOUNS IN THE GENETIVE RELATION.

#### 41 THE GENETIVE 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 Genetive noun ; as , *bi ntagan* in the sentence give above (39)

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

*ôtyeñ Ndôñgô*, Ndôñgô's knife ( not *ôtyeñ ô Ndôñgô*)

*mvu Bulu*, Bulu dog ( not *mvu é bulu*)

*nlame bôt*, settlement of poeple (not *nlam ô bôt*)

*éveves tit*, bone of animal ( not *éves é tit*)

*awôm bôt*, ten of people ( not *awôm e bôt*)

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

#### 42 THE PLURAL CLASSIFIER ARE NOT USUALLY OMITTED BEFORE NOUNS IN THE GENETIVE RELATION.

*bivese bi tit*, bones of animals

*minlam mi bôt*, settlements of people

*mewôm me bôt mebaé*, two tens of people ( i.e., twenty people)

*mise me fôn*, grains of corns

But these also are sometimes omitted, as

*bikum bilé*, stupms of trees

*bésa Bulu*, fathers of Bulu

*Bivese tit*, bones of animals

The use or the omission of the Classifier before genitive nouns seems to be decided by considerations of euphony. For instance, in the examples 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*, people of the settlement

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

For further illustration of the use of Genitive construction, 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:

<i>abé</i> (IV.) badness	:	<i>akon</i> (IV.) smoothness
<i>mvaé</i> (III.) goodness	:	<i>ñgul</i> (III.) strenght
<i>adit</i> (IV.) heaviness	:	<i>éles</i> (V.) laziness
<i>éveves</i> (V.) lightness	:	<i>ntyel</i> (II.) prudence
<i>ayet</i> (IV.) hardness	:	<i>akut</i> (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

good.

Expression such as *ayet élé* and *mvaé môť* 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 tyôtyoé*, 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

**50 A SIMILAR KIND OF NOUNS NOT STRICTLY DENOTING QUALITY, BUT RATHER A CONCRETE THING  
HAVING THE QUALITY, DO SERVICES AS ADJECTIVES.**

- mfefé* (II.) new thing
- nnôm* (II.) old person or thing
- ntuk* (II.) worn-out fabric
- ébôt* (V.) broken vessel
- ôbat* (IV.) unfilled plantain
- étoñ* (V.) nearly grown animal

As is seen from above examples, many of these words are very restricted in their application. For instance, *ébôt* is not used of any broken and useless thing, but only such a vessel, or canoe, or drum. So, *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.**

*Jôm é ne mfefé*, the thing is new ( or which is new)

*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.

- mféfé jôm*, new thing
- mimfeté mi biôm*, new things
- ntu' éndelé*, worn-out cloth
- mintu'u bindelé*, worn-out cloths

**52 CERTAINS 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 :

*ôyôm* (VI.) }

	}	little thing ( see 30 (I) ( <i>b</i> ))
<i>ôbe</i>	(VI.) }	
<i>beta</i>	(VI.)	big thing
<i>mbia</i>	(I.)	bad "
<i>mba</i>	(I.)	fine "
<i>nya</i>	(I.)	real "
<i>nyo-</i>	(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 mô tô, nya jôm ô, 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

*éwô lô mô t*, 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 genitive relation as

*mfefé jôm*, for new thing

*beta jôm*, " big thing

*ôyô me 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 jô me wu*, this new thing

*beta jô me nyô*, this big thing

*ôyô me jô me 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 *ôyôm* (VI.) respectively, and not to *jôm* (V.).

So in regard to the connective pronouns (see 86) :

*Jôm é ne va*, a thing is here

but —

*Mfefé jôm ô ne va*, a new thing is here

*Beta jôm a ne va*, a big thing is here

*Oyôme jôm ô ne va*, 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.

*kon*, to be sick : *jaé*, to be full

*vé*, to be red : *yem*, to be firm

*vin*, to be black : *yo*, to be open

*Jôm j'a vé*, the thing is red ( or which is red)

*Me a kon*, 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.

*éwindi ne vui* ! coal black

*jaé ne lut* ! to be heaping full !

*zôsô ne tiñ* ! perfectly straight !

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

*Alu —vui* ! 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 *-bé*, 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 *abé*, a noun of Cl. IV. So, by the Fang generally, *-nen*, large, is used as a strict adjective ; but in Bulu its place is taken by *anen*, a noun of Cl. IV.

### 57 TABLE OF ADJECTIVES PROPER, WITH CLASSES OF NOUNS :

		Large	all, every	one	two
I.	<i>môt</i> , person	<i>anen</i>	<i>ase</i>	<i>wua</i>	
	<i>bôt</i> , persons	<i>benen</i>	<i>bese</i>		<i>bebaé</i>
II.	<i>mbé</i> , door	<i>nden or ônen</i>	<i>ôse</i>	<i>wua</i>	

	<i>mimbé,</i>	doors		<i>minen</i>	<i>mise</i>		<i>mibaé</i>
<b>III.</b>	<i>kup,</i>	fowl ( Sing. & )		<i>nden or énen</i>	<i>ése</i>	<i>jia</i>	<i>mibaé</i>
	<i>zen,</i>	path ( Plural)					<i>ébaé</i>
	<i>bekup,</i>	fowls (Alterna- )		<i>benen</i>	<i>bese</i>		<i>bebaé</i>
	<i>mezen,</i>	paths (tive Pls)		<i>menen</i>	<i>mese</i>		<i>mebaé</i>
<b>IV.</b>	<i>alo,</i>	ear		<i>anen</i>	<i>ase</i>	<i>da</i>	
	<i>melo,</i>	ears		<i>menen</i>	<i>mese</i>		<i>mebaé</i>
<b>V.</b>	<i>élé,</i>	tree		<i>énen</i>	<i>ése</i>	<i>jia</i>	
	<i>bilé,</i>	trees		<i>binen</i>	<i>bise</i>		<i>bibaé</i>
<b>VI.</b>	<i>ôlé,</i>	stick		<i>ônen</i>	<i>ôse</i>	<i>via</i>	
	<i>alé,</i>	sticks		<i>anen</i>	<i>ase</i>		<i>abaé</i>
	<i>-tôl,</i>	ancient, is like			<i>-se.</i>		

*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.

## 59

### The Numerals :

In counting

As used with noun of Cl. I. *môt*, person

1	<i>fok</i>	<i>môte</i>	<i>wua</i>
2	<i>baé</i>	<i>bôte</i>	<i>bebaé</i>
3	<i>la</i>	"	<i>bela(l)</i>
4	<i>nyin</i>	"	<i>benyin</i>
5	<i>tan</i>	"	<i>betan</i>
6	<i>saman</i>	"	<i>besaman</i>
7	<i>zañgwa</i>	"	<i>zañgwa(l)</i>
8	<i>ñwom (or mwom)</i>	"	<i>ñwom (or mwom)</i>
9	<i>ébu</i>	"	<i>ébu(l)</i>
10	<i>awôm ( falling tone)</i>	"	<i>awôme da</i>
11	<i>awôm a fok</i>	"	<i>awôm a (môte) wua</i>
12	" <i>a ébaé</i>	"	<i>awôm a (bôte ) bebaé</i>
13	" <i>a la(l)</i>	"	<i>awôm a (bôte) bela(l)</i>
&c.	&c.		&c.

20	<i>mewôm</i> (falling tone) <i>mebaé</i>	"	<i>mewôm mebaé</i>
21	<i>a fok</i>	"	<i>mewôm mebaé a (môte) wua</i>
&c.	&c.		&c.
100	<i>ntet</i>	"	<i>bôte ntete wua</i>
1000	<i>akutu</i>	"	<i>bôte akutu wua</i>

*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 pormptly 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.

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

*alu baa*, the second night

*alu lale*, 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 understood.

They may be divided into :

- (1) Demonstrative Pronouns.
- (2) Indefinite Pronouns.
- (3) Interrogative Pronouns.
- (4) Reflexive Pronouns.
- (5) Possessive Pronouns.

The Demonstrative Pronouns **ARE** :

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

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

**65 TABLE OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.**

	This, that	that, the
I <i>môt</i> , person	<i>nyu, nyô or nyi</i>	<i>ate</i>
<i>bôt</i> , persons	<i>ba</i>	<i>bete</i>
II. <i>mbé</i> , door	<i>wu</i>	<i>ôte</i>
<i>mimbé</i> , doors	<i>mi</i>	<i>mite</i>
III. <i>kup</i> , fowl ( Sing.)	<i>nyu, nyô or nyi</i>	<i>éte</i>
<i>zen</i> , path ( and Pl.)	"	"
<i>bekup</i> , fowls (Alternative)	<i>ba</i>	<i>bete</i>
<i>mezen</i> , paths ( Plurals)	<i>ma</i>	<i>mete</i>
IV. <i>alo</i> , ear	<i>di</i>	<i>ate</i>
<i>melo</i> , ears	<i>ma</i>	<i>mete</i>
V. <i>élé</i> , tree	<i>ji</i>	<i>éte</i>
<i>bilé</i> , trees	<i>bi</i>	<i>bite</i>
VI. <i>ôlé</i> , stick	<i>vi</i>	<i>ôte</i>
<i>alé</i> , sticks	<i>di</i>	<i>ate</i>

*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.

**66 THE FORMS OF THE FIRST DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN ABOVE MAY HAVE THE SYLLABLE -NE**

**APPENDED TO THEM** ( making *nyine*, *bane*, *wune* &c.) when they indicate that which is naer, or belonging to the speaker ; and **-lé** ( making *nyulé*, *balé*, *wulé*, &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 tyôtyo'é*, 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 télé 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 éte*, 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 ôte 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***

	The other	another
I. <i>môt</i> person	<i>mbok</i>	<i>mfe</i>

	<i>bôt</i> , persons	<i>bevok</i>	<i>befe</i>
II.	<i>mbé</i> , door	<i>mbok</i>	<i>mfe</i>
	<i>mimbé</i> , doors	<i>mivok</i>	<i>mife</i>
III.	<i>kup</i> , fowl ( Sing.)	<i>fok</i>	<i>fe</i>
	<i>zen</i> , path ( and Pl.)	"	"
	<i>bekup</i> , fowls ( Alternative)	<i>bevok</i>	<i>befe</i>
	<i>mezen</i> , paths ( Plurals )	<i>mevok</i>	<i>mefe</i>
IV.	<i>alo</i> , ear	<i>avok</i>	<i>afe</i>
	<i>melo</i> , ears	<i>mevok</i>	<i>mefe</i>
V.	<i>élé</i> , tree	<i>évok</i>	<i>éfe</i>
	<i>bilé</i> , trees	<i>bivok</i>	<i>bife</i>
VI.	<i>ôlé</i> , stick	<i>ôvok</i>	<i>ôfe</i>
	<i>alé</i> , sticks	<i>avok</i>	<i>afe</i>

*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, môte 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 jô 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. <i>nyu mbok</i>	:	IV. <i>di avok</i>
<i>ba bevok</i>	:	<i>ma mevok</i>
II. <i>wu mbok</i>	:	V. <i>ji évok</i>
<i>mi mivok</i>	:	<i>bi bivok</i>
III. <i>nyu fok</i>	:	VI. <i>vi ôvok</i>
( plural same)	:	<i>di avok</i>

*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-rope not is good, hunt another

*Note.* — *Fe* (whithout 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.

**75 -vé TAKES PREFIXES EXACTLY AS DOES -vok, WITH THE SAME CHANGES OF THE INITIAL v.**

(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 ? (Cl. III.)

*évé* ? which one ? (Cl. V.)

&c.

**76 -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 lô* ? 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*.

*ñkôl* (Cl. II.) *ôbien*, the hill itself

*bifia* (Cl. V) *bibien*, the meaning themselves

*bôte* (Cl. I.) *bebien*, 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 :

	my	thy	his	our	your	their
I. <i>môt</i>	<i>wom</i>	<i>wôé</i>	<i>wop</i>	<i>woñgan</i>	<i>wônan</i>	<i>wop</i>
	<i>bôt</i>	<i>bôé</i>	<i>bé</i>	<i>bangan</i>	<i>benan</i>	<i>bap</i>
II. <i>mbé</i>	<i>wom</i>	<i>wôé</i>	<i>wé</i>	<i>woñgan</i>	<i>wônan</i>	<i>wop</i>
	<i>mimbé</i>	<i>mîôé</i>	<i>mié</i>	<i>miañgan</i>	<i>mienan</i>	<i>miap</i>
III. <i>kup</i>	<i>jam</i>	<i>jôé</i>	<i>jé</i>	<i>jañgan</i>	<i>jenan</i>	<i>jap</i>
	<i>bekup</i>	<i>bôé</i>	<i>bé</i>	<i>bañgan</i>	<i>benan</i>	<i>bap</i>
IV. <i>alo</i>	<i>dam</i>	<i>dôé</i>	<i>dé</i>	<i>dañgan</i>	<i>denan</i>	<i>dap</i>
	<i>melo</i>	<i>môé</i>	<i>mé</i>	<i>mañgan</i>	<i>menan</i>	<i>map</i>
V. <i>élé</i>	<i>jam</i>	<i>jôé</i>	<i>jé</i>	<i>jañgan</i>	<i>jenan</i>	<i>jap</i>
	<i>bilé</i>	<i>biôé</i>	<i>bié</i>	<i>biañgan</i>	<i>bienan</i>	<i>biap</i>
VI. <i>ôlé</i>	<i>viam</i>	<i>viôé</i>	<i>vié</i>	<i>viañgan</i>	<i>vienan</i>	<i>viap</i>
	<i>alé</i>	<i>dôé</i>	<i>dé</i>	<i>dañgan</i>	<i>denan</i>	<i>dap</i>

*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.* :

<i>tate</i>	alone	means	my	father
<i>môé</i>	"	"	my	freind
<i>nyomvôé</i>	"	"	your	freind

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 *ém-*, *én-*, or *éñ-*, ( the nasal being varied on account of the following consonant) (see 6), *e, g.* :

<i>émbam</i> ,	mine	( of noun of Cl. I. Pl.)
<i>émviam</i>	"	( " " " Cl. VI. Sing.)
<i>énjam</i>	"	( " " " Cl. V. Sing. Or Cl. III Sing. or Pl.)
<i>éndam</i>	"	( " " " Cl. IV. Sing. Or Cl. VI. Pl.)
<i>éñwom</i>	"	( " " " Cl. I. or Cl. II. Sing.)

&c.

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'e 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 :

<i>Me ne nye</i>	I have it, of book	( <i>kalat</i> , Cl. I.)
" " <i>wô</i>	" " " staff	( <i>ntum</i> , Cl. II.)
" " <i>je</i> (or <i>jô</i> )	" " " fish	( <i>kos</i> , Cl. III.)
	or a cloth	( <i>éndelé</i> , V.)
" " <i>de</i> (or <i>dô</i> )	" " of a spear	( <i>akoñ</i> , IV.)
" " <i>vie</i>	" " " a knife	( <i>ôtyeñ</i> , VI.)
" " <i>de</i> (or <i>dô</i> )	" " them, of knives	( <i>atyeñ</i> , VI. Pl.)
" " <i>me</i>	" " " " spears	( <i>mekoñ</i> , IV.)
" " <i>mie</i>	" " " " staffs	( <i>mintum</i> , II.)
" " <i>bie</i>	" " " " cloths	( <i>bindelé</i> , V.)
" " <i>be</i> (or <i>bô</i> )	" " " " books	( <i>bekalat</i> , I.)

*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 *wô*.

*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'o*, *ñwô le*, That is *Nkôle-bewo'o*

*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 thought 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 Demonstrative *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.**

<i>bi a wo</i>	or	<i>bi wo</i>	we and thou	meaning	thou and I
<i>bi a nye</i>	or	<i>bi nye</i>	we and he	"	he and I
<i>mi a nye</i>	or	<i>mi nye</i>	you and he	"	thou and he
<i>ba nye</i>			they and he	"	he and he
<i>ba Ndôngô</i>					he and Ndôngô
<i>bia be mia</i>			we and you	"	you (Pl.) and I
<i>be be be</i>			they and they	"	he and they
<i>ba be bobenyañ</i>			they and brothers	"	he and his brothers

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 though 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 )

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
First person,	<i>memien</i> or <i>mamien</i>	<i>bi bebien</i>
Second " ,	<i>womien</i>	<i>mi bebien</i>
Third " ,	<i>émien</i>	<i>bebien</i>

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*

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

<b>I</b>	<i>môt, person</i> <i>bôt, persons</i>	<i>ate</i> <i>bete</i>	<i>wom</i> <i>bam</i>	<i>mfe</i> <i>befe</i>	<i>mbok</i> <i>bevok</i>	<i>nye nyi or nyô</i> <i>mbe ba</i>	<i>a ne</i> <i>be ne</i>	<i>a ke</i> <i>b' a ke</i>
<b>II</b>	<i>mbé, door</i> <i>mimbé, doors</i>	<i>ôte</i> <i>mite</i>	<i>wom</i> <i>miam</i>	<i>mfe</i> <i>mife</i>	<i>mbok</i> <i>mivok</i>	<i>ñwô wu</i> <i>mmie mi</i>	<i>ô ne</i> <i>mi ne</i>	<i>wo a ke</i> <i>mi a ke</i>
<b>III</b>	<i>kup, fowl } Singular and Pl</i> <i>zen, path } "</i>  <i>bekup, fowls } Alternative</i> <i>Plural</i>  <i>mezen, paths } "</i>	<i>éte</i> "  <i>bete</i>  <i>mete</i>	<i>jam</i> "  <i>bam</i>  <i>mam</i>	<i>fe</i> "  <i>befe</i>  <i>mefe</i>	<i>fok</i> "  <i>bevok</i>  <i>mevok</i>	<i>nje nyi or nyô</i> "  <i>mbe ba</i>  <i>mme ma</i>	<i>é ne</i> "  <i>be ne</i>  <i>me ne</i>	<i>j' a ke</i> "  <i>b' a ke</i>  <i>m' a ke</i>
<b>IV</b>	<i>alo, ear } jal, village</i>  <i>melo, ears } mal, villages</i>	<i>ate</i>  <i>mete</i>	<i>dam</i>  <i>mam</i>	<i>afe</i>  <i>mefe</i>	<i>avok</i>  <i>mevok</i>	<i>nde di</i>  <i>mme ma</i>	<i>e ne</i>  <i>me ne</i>	<i>d' a ke</i>  <i>m' a ke</i>
<b>V</b>	<i>élé, tree } jôm, thing</i>  <i>bilé, trees } biôm, things</i>	<i>éte</i>  <i>bite</i>	<i>jam</i>  <i>biam</i>	<i>éfe</i>  <i>bife</i>	<i>évok</i>  <i>bivok</i>	<i>nji ji</i>  <i>mbie bi</i>	<i>é ne</i>  <i>bi ne</i>	<i>j' a ke</i>  <i>bi a ke</i>
<b>VI</b>	<i>ôlé, stick } vion, an animal</i>  <i>alé, sticks } loñ</i>	<i>ôte</i>  <i>ate</i>	<i>viam</i>  <i>dam</i>	<i>ôfe</i>  <i>afe</i>	<i>ôvok</i>  <i>avok</i>	<i>mvie vi</i>  <i>nde di</i>	<i>ô ne</i>  <i>e ne</i>	<i>vi a ke</i>  <i>d' a ke</i>
		<i>So se, all and numerals from two to six inclusive</i>	<i>So all the possessive pronouns, and -añembé how many?</i>		<i>So -vé, which ?</i>	<i>The left-hand words are the Substantive Pronoun, strengthened form (See 85)</i>  <i>The right-hand words are this these. (See 65).</i>	<i>Connective Pronoun before a verb beginning with a consonant</i>	<i>Connective Pronoun before auxiliary a (a vowel). (See 86)</i>

[To face page 34]

## VERBS

**92 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.

**93 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 auxiliaries 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

*bô*, be lying down

*butu*, be face down

*luu*, be inclined

*futi*, be inside ( a box or the like)

*lô*, looking at something

*tii*, be fast ( as in a trap)

*solô*, be hiding

*tele*, be standing

*to*, be sitting

*tyele*, be hanging

*wu'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 ( *-bô*, *-bi* or *-bu*, according to the vowel ): thus one can not make a Future of *bô*, but one can say *me aye bômbô*, 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  
*tebe*, get standing  
*tobo*, get sitting  
*tyebe*, 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		<i>yen</i>
(2) <i>-ke</i> form	principal use, Imperative	<i>yenek</i>
(3) <i>-ya</i> form	Perfect Tense	<i>yeneya</i>
(4) <i>-ban</i> "	Passive Voice	<i>yemban</i>
(5) <i>-an</i> "	Reciprocal Action	<i>yenan</i>
(6) <i>-l</i> "		
(7) <i>-é</i> "		<i>yené</i>
(8) Nasal "		<i>nyen, nyenek</i>

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

( See in Vocabulary). 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 Infinitive 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 ôzem* ( *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 conssequent clause)

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

*Beke'e ma, ô 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 tabe si, 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'é mbañ?* for *é wô'ô 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 situation when 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:

<i>bôm</i> , beat	<i>bômôk</i>	<i>kon</i> , be stick	<i>konôk</i>
<i>bem</i> , stick	<i>bemek</i>	<i>man</i> , finish	<i>manek</i>
<i>dañ</i> , cross	<i>dañek</i>	<i>nyap</i> , tear	<i>nyabek</i>
<i>dim</i> , extinguish	<i>dimik</i>	<i>sa (l)</i> , split	<i>salek</i>
<i>fep</i> , fan	<i>febek</i>	<i>sis</i> , frighten	<i>sisak</i>
<i>lôm</i> , send	<i>lômôk</i>	<i>tôñ</i> , follow	<i>tôñôk</i>
<i>lum</i> , hit	<i>lumuk</i>	<i>wom</i> , scrape	<i>womôk</i>

The case of verbs ending in *k* require notice, since the original *k* of the stem is suppressed.

sed. Examples

<i>buk</i> , break	<i>bu'uk</i>
<i>nyik</i> , bend	<i>nyi'ik</i>
<i>sek</i> , praise	<i>se'ek</i>
<i>kok</i> , grind	<i>ko'ok</i>
<i>kak</i> , bind	<i>ka'ek</i>

*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:

<i>ba</i> , cut up	<i>baak</i>	<i>sé</i> , scour	<i>séék</i>
<i>bi</i> , hold	<i>biik</i>	<i>ti</i> , escape	<i>tiik</i>
<i>bo</i> , do	<i>bo'ok</i>	<i>ya</i> , taste	<i>yaak</i>
<i>jé</i> , scatter	<i>jéék</i>	<i>vu</i> , inherit resemblance	<i>vuuk</i>
<i>jô</i> , say	<i>jôôk</i>	<i>yô</i> , vomit	<i>yôôk</i>
<i>lé</i> , play game	<i>léék</i>	<i>va</i> , remove	<i>vaak</i>

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*

<i>ku</i> , to fall	" "	<i>kpwa'ak</i>
<i>nnyu</i> , to drink	" "	<i>nya'ak</i>
<i>ve</i> , to give	" "	<i>va'ak</i>
<i>wu</i> , to die	" "	<i>wo'ok</i>
<i>zu</i> , to come	" "	<i>za'ak</i>

(2) Monosyllabic verbs ending in a vowel that is prolonged in pronunciation (indicated in writing by doubling) have *-k* form as shown by the following examples:—

<i>daa</i> , cross (trans)	<i>da'a</i>
<i>kee</i> , hand over	<i>ke'e</i>
<i>sôô</i> , dour	<i>sô'ô</i>
<i>suu</i> , let go	<i>su'u</i>
<i>téé</i> , begin	<i>té'é</i>
<i>vaa</i> , remove	<i>va'a</i>
<i>vee</i> , awaken	<i>ve'e</i>
<i>kooé</i> , cough	<i>koo'é</i>
<i>yaa</i> , get angry	<i>ya'a</i>

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

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

<i>bôé</i> , break	<i>bôék</i> (or <i>bôyôk</i> )
<i>loé</i> , sew	<i>loék</i> (or <i>loyôk</i> )
<i>lui</i> , work iron	<i>luik</i>
<i>toé</i> , drip	<i>toék</i>

(b) Some take *k* (changed to ' ) between the two vowels. These words are very similar in pronunciation 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).

<i>bôôé</i> , lay down	<i>bô'é</i>
------------------------	-------------

<i>looé</i> , pour slowly	<i>lo'é</i>
<i>luui</i> , place sloping	<i>lu'i</i>
<i>naaé</i> , put away	<i>na'é</i>
<i>tooé</i> , seat one	<i>to'é</i>

*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*, *Bôôn*, *loon*, *luun*, *naan*.

Most of the verbs under (b) are causatives of verbs of state, as *bôé* 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:**

<i>buni</i> , trust	<i>buni'i</i>
<i>faté</i> , pluck	<i>faté'é</i>
<i>kobô</i> , talk	<i>kobô'ô</i>
<i>kôlô</i> , go away	<i>kôlô'ô</i>
<i>tame</i> , do first (aux.)	<i>tame'e</i>
<i>subu</i> , move over	<i>subu'u</i>

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

<i>ba'é</i> , chop	<i>baké'é</i>	<i>li'i</i> , stand behind	<i>liki'i</i>
<i>di'i</i> , burn	<i>diki'i</i>	<i>nye'e</i> , like	<i>nyeke'e</i>
<i>fô'ô</i> , shake	<i>fôkô'ô</i>	<i>to'é</i> , take	<i>toké'é</i>
<i>jô'é</i> , lay down	<i>jôké'é</i>	<i>yé'é</i> , learn	<i>yéké'é</i>

**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

*diin, 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'é nlak, ô loñe binga ô 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 accidentally 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

<i>bo</i>	example	<i>be aye bo be za'ak</i> , they will keep coming
	"	<i>aval jôm a bo book</i> , the thing he usually does
	"	<i>a nga bo ane a nga bo a book</i> , he did as he usually did
<i>to</i>	"	<i>a nga to a bak'é'é</i> , he sat chopping
<i>yen</i>	"	<i>nge bi yen a kpwe'e nkumba aba'a da</i> , if we see he fells the dead tree at one stroke
<i>wôk</i>	"	<i>a nga wô'ô mô't a jô'ô na</i> , he heard somebody saying
<i>tem</i>	"	<i>me nga tem me ja'a tit</i> , I suddenly found myself eating meat
<i>koé</i>	"	<i>zu koé ôsôé ô lô'tôk</i> , he came to where a stream was running by <i>a nga koé ékañ é véék</i> , he found a palm bunch ripening
<i>nga'an</i>	"	<i>a nga'an a ja'ak</i> , he is still eating

The *-k* form follow certain 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 oftneft in conclusions.

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

*Ane be saé kik, a nyiñi*, if they cure also, he doesn't die.

*Biôm bite, ane mi nyoñé, mi zuli bie*, those things—if yo 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.

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

and sometimes

<i>di</i> ,	to eat	<i>-l</i> form	<i>jel</i>
<i>ve</i> ,	to give	" "	<i>vel</i>

*Nge é wui, ô jele je*— If it die you eat it.

## 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.

<i>bo,</i>	to do	<i>-ya</i> form,	<i>boya</i>
<i>ke,</i>	to go	" "	<i>keya</i>
<i>so,</i>	to come	" "	<i>soya</i>
<i>ku,</i>	to fall	" "	<i>kuya</i>
<i>yen,</i>	to see	" "	<i>yeneya</i>
<i>lôt,</i>	to pass	" "	<i>lôteya</i>
<i>kôlô,</i>	to depart	" "	<i>kôlôya</i>
<i>kôñelan,</i>	to turn	" "	<i>kôñelaneya</i>
<i>kwéban,</i>	to felled	" "	<i>kwébaneya</i>

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.

<i>A soya,</i>	he has come
<i>Me keya,</i>	I have gone
<i>A kôlôya si,</i>	he has got up
<i>Alen e kwébaneya,</i>	the palm-tree has been felled
<i>Be maneya di,</i>	they have finished eating
<i>Ye ma tameya ke wôé?</i>	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*.

<i>bo</i> , to do	<i>-ban</i> form	<i>boban</i>
<i>jô</i> , to say	” ”	<i>jôya</i>
<i>yen</i> , to see	” ”	<i>yemban</i>
<i>kañ</i> , to mark	” ”	<i>kamban</i>

**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 auxiliaries 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

<i>bialé</i> , to be born	<i>nyiñ</i> , to be saved
<i>li'i</i> , to be left	<i>jañ</i> , to be destroyed

Passives ending in *-ban* become themselves the simple forms after auxiliaries, &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 as 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:

<i>Vinan</i> , dislike one another	from	<i>vini</i> ,	to dislike
<i>Yenan</i> , to see each other	"	<i>yen</i> ,	to see
<i>Sôan</i> , to dispute	"	<i>sô</i> ,	to doubt
<i>Tôban</i> , to meet		<i>tô</i> ,	to come after
<i>Selan</i> , to miss, fail to			
<i>Kandan</i> , to separate, part (intr.)	cf	<i>kandé</i> ,	to part (trans)
<i>Kuan</i> , to barter	"	<i>kus</i> ,	to buy
<i>Litan</i> , to show	"	<i>liti</i> ,	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 Auxilliaris expressing Tense or Mood are:

*Principal Use*

<i>a</i>	Present Continuing Action
<i>ñga</i> (low tone)	Continuing or Beginning Action
<i>ñga</i> (hight tone)	Remote Past (FR passé lointain)
<i>ate</i> , and <i>a</i>	Past of two days
<i>aye</i>	Futur
<i>nji</i>	Past Negative
<i>te</i>	Imperative Negative
<i>ne</i> , <i>voo</i> , and <i>za</i>	Potential Mood
<i>kôsa</i>	Subjunctive Mood

These and the other auxilliary 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 AUXILLIARY VERB EXPRESSES PRESENT CONTINIUNG 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 Efulen. 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*

*A za ku*, he might fall, or lest he fall

So a sort of Subjunctive Mood is expressed by *kôsa*.

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

*AUXILLIARIES AS ADVERBS.*

**118 A LARGE NUMBER OF AUXILLIARY 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 Auxilliaires

- 119 **Nji** IS THE SIGN OF THE PAST TENSE NEGATIVE, WHEVER 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 *ate*

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

- 120 ABOUT EFULEN, 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 auxilliary *za* is used with the *-k* form of the verb ( see 102(3)).

- 121 **te**, DO NOT, IS AN AUXILLIARY 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.*, *Ayi yele, te mafap*, he wants to fly, but has no wings.

- 122 NEGATIVE TONE.

(1) The auxilliary *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 auxilliary *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 Efulen, *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 ñga to ñgwa*, two boys were friends

*Tabe'e évô*, 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.

*Miña 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 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 ba*, 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 a bo ke ésaé* (cf. 122(1))

*Me a ye ke so akiti* ( cf. 122 (2))

*A se ke wôé* ( cf. 123)

*Me mbe ke wôé* (cf.124)

*Ma a be ke wôé* (cf.124)

*Me se ke akum abui* (cf. 126)

In a pause this enclitic *ke* becomes *kik* :

*Me a 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:

	<i>yem</i> , to see, with pronoun <i>me</i>	Copula, to be, with pronoun <i>me</i>
--	---	---------------------------------------

	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative
Present Time	<i>Me a yen</i>	<i>Me <u>a</u> yene (kik)</i>	<i>Me ne</i>	<i>Me se ke</i>
Near Past Time	<i>Me ate yen</i>	<i>Me nji (ke) yen</i>	<i>Me abe or me mbe</i>	<i>Me <u>a</u> bo (ke) or use bo, &amp;c.</i>
Remote Past Time	<i>Me nga yen</i>	<i>Me nji (ke) yen</i>	<i>Me mbe</i>	<i>Me <u>m</u>be (ke) or use bo, &amp;c.</i>
Perfect Time	<i>Me yeneya</i>	<i>Me a be ke yen or me za yenek</i>	<i>Use bo, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Use bo &amp;c.</i>
Future Time	<i>Me aye yen</i>	<i>Me aye (ke) yen</i>	<i>Use bo, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Use bo &amp;c.</i>
Imperative Mood	<i>yenek</i>	<i>Te yen</i>	<i>Use bo, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Use bo, &amp;c.</i>

**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

- 131 THE FORMS GIVEN IN THE LIST OF MODIFICATIONS OF THE VERB AS THE **-an** FORM AND THE **-ban** FORM MAY PERHAPS BE MORE LOGICALLY REGARDED AS DERIVATIVE VERBS, SINCE THEY MAY THEMSELVES BE MODIFIED. SEE 108-110.

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**”).

<i>buk</i> , break (trans.)	<i>bu'i</i> , be broken, break (intr.)
<i>fit</i> , pinch, crush	<i>fiti</i> , be crushed
<i>lik</i> , leave behind	<i>li'i</i> , be left
<i>sal</i> , split (tr.)	<i>salé</i> , split (intr.)
<i>nyap</i> , tear (tr.)	<i>nyaé</i> , be torn, tear (intr.)
<i>tyik</i> , cut	<i>tyi'i</i> , be cut

The three following have a passive or intransitive force given by the addition of *-lé* ( or *-li*)

<i>biaé</i> , bear (young)	<i>bialé</i> , be born
<i>bi</i> , catch	<i>bili</i> , be caught
<i>bôé</i> , break to pieces	<i>bôlé</i> , be broken in pieces.

### 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)

<i>bé</i> , be done ( of food cooking)	<i>bele</i> , cook done
<i>jaé</i> , be full	<i>jalé</i> , fill
<i>jem</i> , dance	<i>jemele</i> , cause to dance
<i>jili</i> , expire	<i>jili</i> , finish, killing
<i>kui</i> , come out	<i>kuli</i> , bring out
<i>ndeñ</i> , vibrate	<i>ndeñele</i> , cause to vibrate
<i>nyi</i> or <i>nyin</i> , enter	<i>nyiñili</i> , cause to enter
<i>toé</i> , drop(intr.)	<i>tolô</i> , drop (tr)
<i>tyi</i> , be forbidden	<i>tyili</i> , to cause to be forbidden
<i>wômô</i> , revive, to come to	<i>wômôlô</i> , revive (trans), bring to

b) the mere repetition of the preceding vowel

<i>fup</i> , be clean	<i>fubu</i> , cleance
<i>luk</i> , marry	<i>lu'u</i> , cause to marry
<i>tek</i> , get soft	<i>te'e</i> , soften (tr.)
<i>nen</i> , increase in size	<i>nene</i> , enlarge
<i>nyem</i> , dissolve (intr)	<i>nyele</i> , dissolve (tr.)
<i>vin</i> , be black	<i>vini</i> , blacken

**134 A NUMBER OF PAIRS OF SIMILAR VERBS HAVE IN SENSE THE RELATION TO EACH OTHER OF CAUSE AND RESULT, THOUGH WITHOUT THE ABOVE ENDING**

<i>da'a</i> , to take across	<i>dañ</i> , to cross
<i>nyii</i> , to save	<i>nyĩñ</i> , to be saved, survive
<i>ja</i> or <i>jaan</i> , to destroy	<i>jañ</i> , to perish
<i>noo</i> , to cause to rain	<i>noñ</i> , to rain
<i>nyia</i> , to suckle	<i>nyañ</i> , to suck
<i>vaa</i> , to remove	<i>vas</i> , to be removed
<i>bis</i> , to touch off	<i>bii</i> , to go off ( as a gun)
<i>jee</i> , feed	<i>di</i> , eat

**135 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 auxiliaries. 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 auxiliaries, 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 :

136 LIST OF VERBS OF STATE, WITH DERIVATIVES FROM THEM.

<i>ba'a</i> ,	be adhering	<i>ba'abe</i> , stick (intr.)	<i>ba'é</i> , stick (tr.)
<i>bale</i> ,	be stooping	<i>ba(le) be</i> , stoop over	<i>balé</i> , cause of stoop
<i>beme</i> ,	be sticking	<i>bembe</i> , stick (intr.)	<i>bem</i> , stick as a stake
<i>bete</i> ,	be upon	<i>bebe</i> , get up	<i>beté</i> , place upon
<i>bo'o</i> ,	be sitting like snail	<i>bo'obo</i> , stick like snail	
<i>bô</i> ,	lying	<i>bômbô</i> , lie down	<i>bôé and bôn</i> , lay down
<i>bô'ô</i> ,	be lying curled up	<i>bô'ôbô</i> , lie down thus, sit as hen	
<i>bui</i> ,	be many		
<i>butu</i> ,	be face down	<i>butubu</i> , get face down	<i>buti</i> , place face downwards
<i>dit</i> ,	be heavy		<i>diti</i> , make heavy
<i>fane</i> ,	be sticking in a crack		<i>fané</i> , stick in a crack
<i>futu</i> ,	be inside	<i>fubu</i> , get inside	<i>futi</i> , place inside
<i>jomô</i> ,	be hanging over	<i>jombô</i> , hang over	
<i>jô'ô</i> ,	be lying	<i>jô'ôbô</i> , lie down	<i>jô'é</i> , or <i>jô'ôé</i> , lay down
<i>kotô</i> ,	be crooked	<i>kotôbô</i> , crook oneself	
<i>kulu</i> ,	be listless,	<i>kulubu</i> , mope	
<i>kuu</i> ,	be stooping over	<i>kumbu</i> , stoop over	
<i>lee</i> ,	be tilted	<i>lebe</i> , tilt oneself	<i>lé</i> , tilt
<i>lama</i> ,	be spread out	<i>lambe</i> , sprawl out	<i>lamé</i> , spread out (tr.)
<i>lô</i> ,	be looking	<i>lôbô</i> , look	
<i>lu'u</i> ,	be protruding	<i>lu'ubu</i> , protrude	<i>lu'i</i> , make protrude
<i>lumu</i> ,	be part way	<i>lumbu</i> , stop part way	
<i>luu</i> ,	be slanting	<i>lumbu</i> , slant	<i>lui</i> or <i>luun</i> , slant (tr.)
<i>nate</i> ,	be many		
<i>nda</i> ,	be gapping	<i>ndambe</i> , gap open	
<i>ndônô</i> ,	be staring	<i>ndônôbô</i> , stare	<i>ndônô</i> , make to stare

<i>ngunu</i> , be heaped up	<i>ngunubu</i> , get crowded	<i>nguni</i> , heap together
<i>ngbwa'a</i> , be on all fours	<i>ngbwa'aba</i> , get on all fours	
<i>sa'a</i> , be caught	<i>sa'abe</i> , get caught	<i>sa'a</i> , cause te be caught
<i>sele</i> , be lying near bank	<i>selebe</i> , lie near the bank	
<i>solô</i> , be hiding	<i>sobô</i> , get in hiding	<i>solé</i> , hide (tr.)
<i>sô'ô</i> , be loose	<i>sô'ôbô</i> , get loose	
<i>sonô</i> , be squatting	<i>sômbô</i> , squat	<i>sôné</i> , cause to squat or
<i>te'e</i> , be stagnant	<i>te'ebe</i> , form a pool	
<i>tele</i> , be standing	<i>tebe</i> , stand	<i>telé</i> , stand, (tr.)
<i>tii</i> , be caught as in trap	<i>timbi</i> , get caught	
<i>titi</i> , be pressing	<i>tibi</i> , put ones weight on	<i>titi</i> , press (tr.)
<i>to</i> , be sitting	<i>tobô</i> and <i>tabe</i> , sit down	<i>tooé</i> , set
<i>tôlô</i> , be mature	<i>tôlôbô</i> , mature	
<i>tyele</i> , be hanging	<i>tye(le)be</i> , hang oneself	<i>tyelé</i> , hang (tr.)
<i>vaa</i> , be prisoner	<i>vambe</i> , go to prison	<i>vaé</i> , make prisoner
<i>vee</i> , be awake		
<i>veme</i> , be perplexed	<i>vembe</i> , become perplex,	
<i>viti</i> , be bent	<i>vitibi</i> , bend oneself	<i>vit</i> , bend (tr.)
<i>vu'u</i> , be on top	<i>vu'ubu</i> , get on top	
<i>vulu</i> , be coiled	<i>vulubu</i> , coil oneself	<i>vu(l)</i> , coil (tr.)
<i>wu'u</i> , be out of the rain	<i>wu'ubu</i> , get out of the rain	
<i>yale</i> , be spread over		<i>yalé</i> , spread over (tr.)
<i>yate</i> , be crouching down	<i>yatebe</i> , croug down	
<i>yee</i> , be floating	<i>yebe</i> , rise to the surface	
<i>ye'e</i> , be leaning against	<i>ye'ebe</i> , lean oneself against	<i>yé'é</i> , lean against
<i>yo</i> , be open	<i>yombô</i> , come open	<i>yoé</i> , open (tr.)
<i>zeme</i> , be going on	<i>zembe</i> , continue on	

*Note.*—It will be seen that, nearly all verbs of State end in an unaccented vowel ( either *e*, or the precee-

ding *i, ô* 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

<i>samese</i> , to shake out	from <i>sam</i> , to stretch out
<i>ve'ele</i> , to try,	" <i>vek</i> , to measure
<i>bômôlô</i> , to drive a nail	" <i>bôm</i> , to pound
<i>fi'ili</i> , to drill a hole	" <i>fik</i> , to bore
<i>tyibelan</i> , to whirl	" <i>tyip</i> , 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 derivative verbs may be found in the Vocabulary.

## ADVERBS AND CONNECTING WORDS, &C.

**139 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, *fefel*, side, for aside; *fé*, forest, for away: or, with modifiers, *éyoñe ji*, this time, for now; *éyoñ éte*, 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 mebaé*, two goings, for twice; &c.

(3) 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; *élé 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.

**140 (1) CERTAINS ADVERBS, OR NOUNS USED AS ADVERBS, WHEN PLACED AFTER NOUNS DO SERVICE AS PREPOSITIONS.**

*énoñe yôp*, on the bed

*énoñe si*, under the bed

*nda été*, in the house

*ôsôé ññké*, down stream

*ôsôé akôé*, up stream

*ôsôé yat*, across the stream

(2) Some nouns used with others in the genitive 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 PARTICULAR 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* " : "

*été* (or *até*), meaning inside, and usually following a noun (see 140 (1)), when used after a verb is equivalent to in it or them, with it or them, among them, &c.

*ñkukum ô mbe été*, 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.

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

*Ñge aye so, me te yem, whether* he will come, I don't know

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

*Ñge aye so, perhaps* he will come

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

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

*Éte me soya mvu jam, ve mi nji 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 genitive 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 medicine

*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 ñga su'ulane bialé*, the one who was born afterwards

*bôte ya be ñga so*, the people who came.

**142 CORRELATED CONNECTING WORDS.**

*ñge*..... *ñge*, wether.....or

*ñge aye so, ñge aye li'i, me te yem*, I don't know wether he will come or stay

*ñge*.....*ve*} ( illustrated under *ve*, 141)

*éte*.....*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 ñga nyi'i nyik abo dam*, I merely bent my leg

(2) The repetition of words gives a Disributive 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 modifications 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

## TONES

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

1	2	3	4	5
<i>môt</i>	<i>zen</i>	<i>vian</i>	<i>dibi</i>	<i>akiti</i>
<i>sôp</i>	<i>abui</i>	<i>nyia</i>	<i>buni</i>	<i>akum</i>
<i>nkôs</i>	<i>adit</i>	<i>mvo'é</i>	<i>kalate</i>	<i>élé</i>
<i>ényiñ</i>	<i>Zambe</i>	<i>minga</i>	<i>yôp</i>	<i>atan</i>
<i>abo</i>	<i>bivôé</i>	<i>nsuba</i>	<i>ajô</i>	<i>si</i>

## 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-nkol*, (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) tempory house, in new  
settlement.

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

*abañ*, (2) lump same as *ébañ*.

*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 coneferata*.

*abañpwat*, (2) a bird of *bikôkôt*, *Cisti-*  
*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")

abe, 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 fruits. (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 Legumino-  
sae, *Macrobium sp.*

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

*abendek*, (5) tree of the family Rubia-  
ceae, *Gardenia nigrificans*; the  
juice of its fruits stain black.

*abeñ*, (2) garden plot, a portion 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, perfo-  
ration. eye of needle. (A hole in  
the ground is *ébé*.)

Nyo-, 2)

*abé*, (1) thigh; *mebé*, lap;

*abi*, (4) excrement, fœces—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, testicle.

*abinda'a*, (3) tip of banana bunch, with  
sterile 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-si*, 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  
ñka'a* or *ñka'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'ôbbô-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 ñgon*,

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*.

*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, spreg; 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 mvét.

*abuk*, (5) breathlessness, panting; me  
*awô'ô 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 ônyu*, 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 hun-

ting; *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.

*adua*, (1) gun-wadding.

*afaé*, (5) little leak in vessel .

*afaé*, (5) gecko lizard, *hemidactylus* of

several sp.

*afak*, (5) fork of stick, tree, &c.; forked

post. *élum*, table fork.

*afan*, (5) tree bearing the nut *fan*.

*afan*, (1) forest; strictly origin growth

as opposed to secondary forest or

*ékôtôk*.

*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 uncinata.

*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) ( collec. 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) ( I. pl. bafu) blanket of trade—  
same as *mfiñga*.

*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, *Afromomum* sp.

*ajô*, (4) (fr. *jô*) saying, matter, subject, palavar; *ke mejô*, go to talk palavars; 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) (I) a disc-toed frog, *Hyla-mbates* of different species.

*akabate*, (1) (I) 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., *Diplantheum 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 mô't di*,  
what kind of person,

*aka'é*, (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,  
syphylis, 2. pain in articulations

from osteoarthritis, rhumatisme.

*akañga*, (1) bridge—same as *ékañga*.

*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 *ñgap*.

*akatak*, (5) celluloid bracelet of trade

—called also *asatak*.

*ake*, aux. vb.—a form of *ate*. See 87.

*akéva*, (4) (from Benga or Mpongwé?)

thanks; 2. as exclamation good!

good luck! *ve. akéva*, to thank.

same as *akiba*.

*akiti*, (5) tomorrow (conn. with *tyé*

or *ki*, morning). *Akiti mam me tyé*,

tomorrow morning; (conn. With

*ñgô'é*, afternoon) *akiti mam me*

*ñgô'é*, 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-bindelé*

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, *Termilanlia  
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 betwenn black and fair skin-  
ned

*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 *ôsóé 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(l)*, (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) a kind of big beads.

*akôn*, (4) a vine of *bikôtôk*,  
*Rhynchosia calycina*.

*akôn*, (1) post, esp. large middle  
post of house—same as *ñgôñ*  
 (“Fang”).

*akôna*, (3) lump of iron, in smith-  
work.

*akôndôk*, (1) a large hard wood  
tree of family Rubiaceae,  
*Sarcocephalus esculentus*.

*akôndôm*, (5) stilt.

*akôsa*, (3) see *kôsa*.

*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  
*ngôñ*.

*aku(l)*, (1) general word for hand, foot  
or paw; *akul wo*, hand; *akul abo*, foot;  
a term to distinguish other  
animals from 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 *ñkus*)  
*period of mourning of widow.*

*akusa*, (3) See *kôsa*.

*akut*, (4) foolishness ; as adjective  
foolish, simple, feeble-minded.

*akuta*, (5) large basket of "bamboo"  
pith—same as *añgun*.

*akuta-ñya*, (5) the large intestine.

*akutu*, (4) (1) thousand—when used  
formerly in counting iron rods  
the number seems to have varied.

*alagé*, (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;

*alen*, (5) the Oil-palm, *Eleais guineensis*. 2. *alen-ôkpweñ*, trees of the Lily family Dracaena of different species.

*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*).

*aloñ*, (5) : hole, chink—same as *abé*.

*aloñgo*, (5): (Ati) 2. *aloñ mve* (1) vaginal opening.

*alo-nko'o*, (4) a common weed, *Emilia sageltata*.

*alot*, (2) : the wild duck.

*aloteke*, (2) (“fang”) : *Pteronetta hartaubi*.

*alôk*, (4) ( fr. *lôk* (bailing or splashing out water, especially from a pool, to catch fish.

*alôk*, (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*.

Nyo-, 2)

*amô*s, (2) adv. (fr. *mô*s) 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, *Macrocarpidium 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 nar-

rative; 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. *Mormyri-*

*dae*, *Gnathonemus sp.*

*anena*, (5) : (connected with *ana* ?)

or *anina*, : this way, (with impli-

cation of a bad way) in such expres-

sions 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*.

*anjeñ*, (2) spring or pool of clear water,

for village use.

*anyalé*, (1) footprint—same as *ényalé*.

Nyo-, 2)

*anyasa*, (2) crushed plantain leaves

used to apply medicine, or in  
bathing.

*anyeñ*, (1) the electric Catfish, *Malop-  
terurus electricus*.

*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 contr. to *-ambé?*)  
interr. pron, how many. See 74.

*añgalé*, (2) the tree bearing the nuts  
*ñgalé*.

*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*.

*añgek*, (5) See *ôñgek*.

*añgen*, (5) a small iron bell, hung to  
pouch, &c.

*añgen*, (5) float of pith, on fish-line.

*añgenda*, (4) a fish, *Alestes taeniurus*  
("Fang").

*añgenda*, (5) a small tree of the fam.  
Rubiaceae with hanging peduncles,  
*Cephaelis Mannii*.

*añgene*, (3) pot-belly—term often ap-  
plied to the chimpanzee.

*añgeteñ*, (5) waist, place where the  
belt passes.

*añgô*, (5) (I. pl. *bañgô*) the Pied Crow,  
*Corvus albus*.

*añgo'oñ*, (5) a small tree of *bikôtôk*,  
allied to the bread-fruit ; 2. another  
very different tree, with plume-like  
fruits with acid taste.

*añgomo*, (1) a seasoned cassava bundle.

*añgonôñgonô*, (5) a little weed, *Aerua*  
*lanata*.

*añgoñ*, (5) a leaf-nosed Bat, *Hipposi-*  
*derus cyclops*.

*añgoñ*, (5) a booth or shelter  
used by salt-makers.

*añgôk*, (4) callous place on buttock  
of ape or monkey.

*añgô'é*, (3) (fr. *ñgô'é*) yesterday.

*añgôkoñ*, (5) form of the name *añgo'oñ*,  
tree ("Fang").

*añgôn*, (1) ilium bone, and socket of  
hip joint.

*añgôndô*, (2) fright, horror ; as adj.  
frightful, dangerous.

*añgôñ*, (1) iron hunting bell of dog ;  
2. padlock.

*añgôñga*, (4) tin of provisions, &c.

*añgôñga*, (1) the rubber tree, *Euntu-*  
*mia elastica*—same as *été*.

*añgôñgô*, (1) a big kind of grasshopper.

*añgôs*, (4) a vine of waste ground, fam.  
*Euphorbiaceae*, *Manniophyton afri-*  
*canum* ?

*añgôsa*, (2) a tree with large flowers ;  
fam. *Bignomiaceae*, *Markhamia to-*  
*mentosa*.

*añguan*, (3) a tree, *Rubiaceae*,  
*Randia cladantha*.

*añgun*, (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 different

sides.

*asala*, (4) (I) 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*.

*asañ*, (1) "hand" of plantain or banana ; 2. branch of palm-bunch ; 3. proliferous shoot at base of pineapple fruit.

*asañ*, (2) trunk of elephant.

*asas*, (1) a thorny tree of *bikôkôt*.

*asas*, (1) a kind of fish, *Tilapia melano-pleura*.

*asatak*, (5) See *akatak*.

*asek*, (2) large spot of animal, or on figured cloth ; 2. pl. *mese*, 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*.

Nyo-, 2)

*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-ñkôm*, a shrubby weed, *lantana* sp. (*mesepe* is *Ocimum* ?)

*ases*, (2) belt, girdle.

*asesa*, (2) (1) (fr. *nsa*) plantain with large fingers, best eaten ripe.

*asese*, (2) (1) a kind 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 ; *asil*  
*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 *émvu* ante-  
lope.

*asô*, (5) a vine , and its fruit, the fruit  
used as a gourd, and to grind food.

*asô*, (5) the jigger, *Sacropsyllus pene-*  
*trans*.

*asôk*, (4) a sort of vessel made of a  
leaf, for holding medicine.

*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, fini-  
shing.

*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)

*asuu*, (3) a plant like *Phrynium*, family  
*Marantaceae*, leaves used in cooking.  
&c.

*asuu*, (3) phrase of sentence in song,  
or *ðkeka'an*.

*atabé*, (2) necklace.

*atak*, (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, *Digcogly-*  
*premna Caloneura*.

*atan*, (5) outside, out.

*atata'a*, (5) (fr. *taté*) beginning.

*ate*, auxillary 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*.

*ati*, (5) pl. "Beti". 2. Noble, nobleman  
same as *nti*, lord.

*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 plan-  
tain; hill of corn.

*atinan*, (2) (fr. *tinan*) last name—

See *tinan*.

*atiñ*, (2) (from *tiñ*, *tiñeti*) knot, (tied);

2. engagement, appointment; com-  
mand.

*atiti*, (2) a common weed like "Spa-  
nish-needles," *Bidens pilosa*.

*atobô*, (2) the Bamabara Ground-nut,

*Voandzeia subterranea*.

*atoé*, (5) (from *toé*) drop of rain, &c.

*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.

*atôan*, (5) crease of the groin. same as *añgnteñ*.

*atôk*, (5) gum-boil; blister in palm.

*atô(l)* (1) pimple

*atôm*, (5) parcel sent by another (as if from the verb *lôm*); *nyia a lôme nye atôm*.

*atôndôk*, (5) a common small tree of *bikôtôk*, *Haronga paniculata*.

*atôt*, (4) single nut of *ndo'o*, *fan*, or *ngalé*.

*atôtôñ*, (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

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*?

*atye(l)*, (5) speckle, spot; *metye(l)*  
speckled.

*atyel(l)*, (2) glans penis

*atyela*, (5) being alone, apart from the  
crowd.

*atyeñ*, (5) skill, ability, talent of all  
kinds; as adj. skilfull.

*atyeñ*, (5) a kind of tree of family *Ru-*  
*biaceae Morinda betesii*—wood  
good for mortars.

*atyi*, (2) egg; 2. *atyi-akan*, ball of hip

joint.

*atyí(l)*, (5) sticky, sap or juice,

especially of plaitain.

*atyíñ*, (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 dí*" an

expresion 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, singular; 3.

*aval ane*, and *ava(l)* alone, like, as;

*aval ô ñga bo me, me ke me boya wo*.

*ave*, (2) (corresp. to *ava*, as *ane* to *ana*)

in expression of time, *ave tyé, ave*

*ñgô'é* &c., since morning, or this

very morning.

*ave(l)*, *abum*, flank.

*avem*, (4)(fr. *vem*) being fat, corpulent.

*avem*, (4) (cf. *vemban*) snuff; medicine

snuffed up.

*avem*, (3) (from *veme*) perplexity.

*avembe*, (5) white-nosed monkey, *Cer-  
copithecus nictitans*; 2. *avembe ngui*,  
the flying squirrel, *anomalurus be-  
crofti*.

*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, quan-  
tities.

*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.

*avô*, (2) pin-worm.

*avô(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.

*avus*, (1) little mound or “hill” where seeds are planted; 2. grave—euphemistic. for *soñ*.

*avut*, (1) a kind of monkey, *Cercopithecus neglectus*.

*avut*, (1) meal, ground corn.

*awela*, (1) and : hour.

*awolo*, (1) : hour.

(fr. english hour)

*awoé*, (4) baby sling—called also *doé*.

*awo’an*, (3) (from *wo’an*) rest; resting-place; resting time, vacation.

*awôlôt*, (5) a mixture of powdered human bones &c., &c.,—eaten in *ñgi* rites.

*awôm*, (4) ten. See 59 and 60.

*awôs*, (5) rough like the skin of a toad rasping, as a file, or sand paper.

*awu*, (4) (from *wu*) death, much used, by exaggeration, for anything unpleasant, *aka’a awu di* ! What death! —even of a hard job of work.

*awua*, (3) (from *wua*, shoot) charge of powder ; 2. *awua ñku*, bit of salt

( like a charge of powder).

*awubi*, (4) trumpet obtained from  
a white man.

*awun*, (5) the Potto (lemur) ; Perodic-  
ticus 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 samall basket fish-trap.

*ayaé*, (4) difficulty ; as adj. hard ; hard  
to get.

*ayaé*, (2) native-made hammock or  
strecher.

*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 Cri-  
*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.

Nyo-, 2)

*ayat*, (2) beyond, on the other side—

See *yat*.

*ayateke-mvaé*, (1) without opening ;

without vágina 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;

*ayô(l)*, (1) bitter taste; as adj. bitter !

*ayôñ*, (4) (fr. *yôñ*) heat, hot, warm,

of external objects—like *avoé*;

2. quick temper= *ayôñ nlem*.

*ayôs*, (1) a large tree of open land,

*Triplochiton* sp.

*azañ*, (2) (fr. *zań*, middle) at mid-

night—like *amôs*.

*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-

ring the fruit *zoñ*.

*azoñ*, (2) cape of land, projection of

bank ; similar projection of planted

ground. &c.

*azôé*, (1) fruit of *Raphia*.

the calamus (*ñkañ*).

*azôm*, (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) (1) powdered red wood.

*baa*, (4) (from of *baé*) second.

*-baa*, (4) and : (form of *baé*) both.

*baane*, (4) : ”

*baa'é!* (4) *ne baa'é!*; imitating the skim-  
ming motion of a swallow, or of a  
pebble thrown on water.

*baba*, (3) ((1) toad, *Bufo* of different sp.

*babe*, (4) : (v. mid. of *balé*), stoop

and : over “duck the head”—

*balebe*, (4) : not stoop far over which  
: is *kumbu*.

*babelan*, (4) See *bubelan*.

*baé*, (2) two (in counting).

*-baé*, (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) (1) 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'é*, (1) v. causat; of *ba'a*, stick (trans.)  
cause to adhere.

*ba'é*, (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, wounded 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 mon-*  
keys; 2. talk loud, *e saé mvam*,  
like that; 3. Go off—of gun;

*bam*, (4) v. of state, be still, motion-  
less—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 môť ôkôñ; ban ñgal*,  
cause gun to miss.

*ban*, (4) and : v. pin, fasten.

*bandan*, (4) :

*bandé*, (1) bite—of person biting an-  
other.

*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?*)

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.

*bap*, (1) (I) a tree of the fam. Anonaceae, with showy flowers, *Monodora zenkeri*—same as *vialo*.

*bap*, (1) v. intr., mount on another's back, to be carried; 2. carry (trans.) ("Fang") same as *be'e*.

*bap*, (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 "*mbôlô*."

*be*, (5) noun classifier. See 17, 24 and 42

*be*, (5) pronoun. See 83 and 87 .

*be*, (1) prep. used with personal n. or

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-  
rier, 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.

*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 it-self 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.

*bendeñge ôsesañ*, (1) male Widow-bird,

*Vidua serena*.

*bendé*, (4) v. set dog on trail ; hunt with

dogs, as *bendé ñgôm* ; 2. *Bendé mô*t,

applaud, egg on—same as *se'ese*.

*bep*, (4) toss ; *bep fé*, fling away.

*bep*, (4) crack, pop,—of tree break-

ing, &c.

*bes*, (1) cut down separate stems of

many-stemmed tree.

*besase*, (2) region of ribs below arm-

pit.

*besobôsobô*, (3) (I pl. fr. *sobô*) hide-

and-seeK.

*bet*, (4) v. tr. and intr., rise, ascend,

climb ;—when trans. The object is

the thing climbed, as *éle, ñkôl*.

*beta*, (2) (I) 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 mô*t ; pl. *beta be bôt*.

*beta*, (2) (spoken with rising tone or

emphasis on the "a")—(I) used

just like the preceding, 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) (*1 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;  
*bidi 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*.

*bé'é*, (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 each-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, medicine—all thought of the same; 2. in expression *ye biañ nalé ?* is it

necessary to do that way , *ye jôm*

*éte é ne wo biañ*, is that thing neces-

sary 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 ; exam-

ple, *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 new-

born 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.

*bidim*, (2) misfortune, disaster.

*bie*, (4) neuter pron. See 83.

*biek*, (1) belch.

*-bien*, (2) reflexive pron., See 87.

*biet*, (1) v. dip up, with gourd or vessel  
or the hand.

*bii*, (4) (“I” prolonged with circum-  
flex 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. môt bijô*, blame a man.

*bijôñ*, (5) dizziness ; dizzy.

*bijujuk*, (5) (cf. *ajuk*) muddiness, roi-  
liness ; 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.

*bikôñ*, (5) unreliaeness—same as  
*biles*.

*bikôt*, (2) chronic eruption following  
yaws or syphilis.

*bikpwat*, (2) fine eruption all over

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*, ( ) v. (cf. *bi*) 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.

*bilelé*, (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* ?) unreliable-  
ness, changing one's word, hence  
deceit ; and as adj.

*bili*, (2) v. ( used as v. of state in taking  
auxilliarities) hold, have, posses ; ( *bi*  
used in the future).

*bili*, (1) ( as a passive of *bi*) be caught,  
taken.

*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 to-  
gether chatting, visiting.

*bimvô'é*, (3) borrowing without re-  
turnng.

*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 promi-  
nent 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 *bi*) touch off gun

*e bise ñga* 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. *vôé*) 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.

*bobo*, (5) (I) climbing shrubs with con-  
spicuous flowers, *Mussaenda* of dif-  
ferent 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) (I) 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 *bô'ô*, adhere, stick  
itself upon, &c.

*bô'ô*, (3) v. of state, be in doorway—  
neither outside nor in ; *bô'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.

*boleka*, (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 ; *wô'ô*  
*nyul ne botok*.

*bô*, (4) v. of state, be lying , lie.

*bôbone*, (1) (I) the crested Hornbill,

*Ortholophus cassini.*

*bôbô*, (5) (I) 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 freindship, &c.

*bôm*, (4) v., beat, pound; *bôm ñkul*,  
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 éso*k, 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 meet 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*.

*bu*, (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 ,

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'û fôn*, snap corn, gather corn ; 2. postpone till another time ; also give up, abandon ; *bu'û dulu*, postpone a journey, or abandon the purpose altogether ; miss out, *me ñga bu'û 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'û me*, leave some for me.

*bu'i*, (1) v. intr (corresp. to *buk*) break —same as *bé'é* ; 2. be sprained —of joint ; 3. be postponed or given up, or imissed 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 din't eat it much.

*bulukan*, (4) v. (fr. *bulan*?) turn over, flop over, —as a tortoise on its back.

*bulungô* ! (5) exclamatory 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 ñkobô*, 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 abuni*, 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 miñga* ; *a ñga 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 ab-  
domen 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.

*dañ*, (1) cross, pass, get over or beyond ;  
2. surpass, outstrip, exceed ; mak-  
ing a superlative with word express-  
ion 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 ôyap*.

*das*, (1) (IV.) dried food—also  
in pl. *mas*.

*de*, (4) neuter pron. See 83.

*dé'é*, (4) See *dé'é*.

*den*, (4) adv. today including last night ;  
2. with future verb, presently, after  
awhile ( today).

*dep*, (4) v. miss a point, fail to see—  
used in *abia*.

*dese*, (4) (I) a kind of pocket-knife of  
trade.

*dé'é*, (4) : v. look, look and see  
and *de'e* : (“Fang”)—same as  
*fombô*.

*di*, (4) (IV) the fire in a house, for  
cooking &c. ; 2. *di étyé*, stove.

*di*, (4) v. (see 99 and 104) eat ; take  
for oneself what is due another, *a*  
*ñga di me ékôla*, 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 genrally—not of a par-

ticular 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.

*dô'ôtô*, (1) v. ache, throb—of the pain  
of a sore or wound untended.

*dôlé*, (1) v. take by force—same as  
*wôlé*.

*dôm*, (1) rebound—of objet striking  
ground, &c. 2. be stopped (and  
thrown back ?)—of animal running  
against a stretched net.

*dômbô*, (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, *Contropus monachus*.

*du'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. AC.

*dut*, (5) (IV) swarm of bees ; crowd of people.

*dutu*, (4) v., tie up, wrap with band of

string.

*du*, (1) v., draw, pull, haul.

*duu*, (1) : v. remove from water, cor-

and : responding to *dup*, as *dii* to

*duun*, : *dip*

## E.

### É

*é*, noun classifier. See 27;

*é*, (appended to verb) where?—pro

bably abbreviated from *vé*; *wo ak(e)é*

*é?* -*é*, possess. Pron. See. 97.

*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'é*, (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 Klèineana*.

*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 *mvét* ;  
one *éban* may occupy a whole éven-  
ing, or day.

*ébandôé*, (1) ( cf. *ndôé*) a forest bird- of-  
prey, perhaps  
*Spizaetus africanus* —smaller than the

*ndôé*

*ébañ*, (2) lump, as of salt, earth, &c.; 2.

*ébañ metyi*, clot of blood.

*ébañ*, (2) urgent haste; *dulu ébañ*.

*ébañ*, (4) bundle, faggot of sticks and  
the like.

*ébañkelek*, (2) (*ébañ*, and *metyelek*) clod,  
lump of earth.

*ébañ*, (4) a kind of tree.—the aerial  
roots furnish ax-handles.

*Santiria trimera*

*ébañ*, (2) hard outside of sugar-cane,  
whittled away before  
eating.

*ébas*, (5) scale of fish, &c., 2. *ébas ka*,  
scale of pangolin—name to the  
Bulu primer.

*ébat*, ankle ring.

*ébata*, (3) pool, puddle.

2. *ébata mveñ*, rain cloud.

*ébatak*, (4) perseverance ; persitence  
—same as *mban*.

*ébeba'a*, (4) braid; *lôñ ébeba'a*,  
to braid.

*ébebas*, (5) shoulder-blade  
—form of *abas*.

*ébebes*, (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) shield 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; pit-fall for catching animals.

*ébi*, (1) (fr. *bi*) preying, being predatory, 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) : uninitiated 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,

like *zo'ó*.

*ébom*, (1) a kind of shackle or stocks  
for holding foot of captive.

*ébom*, (1) a tree with fruit resembling  
sour-sop, fam. Anonaceae, *Anoni-*  
*dium 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. cora-*  
*cinus* ("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  
*ñgon*, 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. *bôlé*) 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.

*ébômekôkot*, (1) a large Skink lizard, *Lygosoma* ; 2. plantain ripening prematurely.

*ébômekuikui*, (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.

*ébôñga*, (5) (fr. *bô*) white man's pillow.

*ébôs*, (5) enormous number of quantity, more than *bakutu* .

*ébôt*, (2) broken or cracked vessel,  
drum &c. See under *ébôlôbbôla*.

*ébôta*, (2) ( fr. *bôt ajô*) false charge.

*éubua*, (1) remarkable, strange thing  
—prefixed like *étua*, as *éubua jam!*

*éubut*, (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 coun-  
ting , 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, *Auche-  
noglanis guttatus*.

*ébu(l)*, (2) nine.

*ébuma*, (3) (fr. *wum*) fruit ; 2. any  
spherical object, ball ; 3. *ébu-  
ma nlem*, heart.

*ébumeyéñ*, (1) old pot used to prop  
up pot on the fire (*ta'a di*).

*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.

*édik*, (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, hollow and : low, inside, where little 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, hollow ; 2. *édo' éñgoñ*, hollow at base of throat.

*édôn*, (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

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*.

*éduñ*, (2) : (fr. *duñ*) rattling , rustling

and : noise; thunder.

*édum*, :

*éfa*, (1) side, esp. on the two opposite

sides ; 2. much used with *ya* fol-

lowed by noun, in *éfa ya mbo nnôm*,

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 stump.

*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.

Nyo-, 2)

*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 initiated—see *mvôñ*.

*éfifin*, (1) (cf. *mfim*) side wall of house  
—*ésu* is end wall.

*éfila*, (5) a small fish *Anabas maculatus*.

*éfimi*, (4) (fr. *fimi*) wiping-cloth.

*éfolefole*, (3) (fr. *folan*) plantain or

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 éte é 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*—  
usually *éfufu ôbam*; 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, openness ; *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-eat-  
ing 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 scrobiculatum* and  
similar sp. ; *éjili'i minkol*, *Paspalum*

*congugatum.*

*éjina*, (2) funnel-like partition of fish-trap, *aya* (1).

*éjo*, (2) a large edible frog, *Rana albo-labris*; 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*).

*éjôk*, (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, *Cercocebus 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, rever-  
ence.

*ékañga*, (2) (fr. *kañ*) mark, writing ;  
letter of alphabet ; figure. Drawing ;  
2. cloud—see *ñkut*.

*ékañga*, (1) (cf. *kañele*), bridge—same  
as *akañga*.

*ékañgé*, (5) a hard yam (*andia*) that  
doesn't cook soft.

*ékañgé*, (5) a kind of grass, *Eleusine*  
*indica*.

*ékasa'a*, (1) (fr. *kasé*) bridge—same as  
*ékañga*.

*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* (figus tree).

*ékekep*, (1) being thin like paper—op-  
posite 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.

*éke!* (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

*ékobôkobô*, (4) (fr. *kobô*) mere talk,  
nonsense.

*ékoé*, (4) (fr. *koé*) cough.

*ékoé*, (1) noose,

*ékoé-beñgon*, (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'é*, (5) a little weed, *Dicrocephala*  
*latifolia*. 2. meconium (5 tone).

*éko'éziñ*, (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. *éfulekom*) 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. *ékôp*) scab.

*ékôé*, (2) a kind of wild Mouse, *Lophu-*  
*romys nudicaudus*.

*ékôk*, (2) a big grass, *Panicum plica-*

*tum.*

*ékôkoé*, (5) (fr. *kôê*) shell of snail ; 2.

skull—generally *ékôkoé nlô* ; 3. *ékô-*

*koé aňgôňga*, 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* (1), (5) (fr. *akô (l)*) a large

*akôl* tree.

*ékô'ôla*, (1) shell of peanut or *ňgon*

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.

*ékômeseň*, (4) a large old *aseň* 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. wrap-

ping, covering of various things.

*ékôt*, (2) See *ékôté*.

*ékôt*, (5) (fr. *kôt*) dry place in a stream ;

island.

*ékôt*, (2) a dry papular eruption.

*ékôté*, (2) : red fez of trade.

and *ékôt*, :

*ékôtôk*, (1) old clearing returning to

forest ; secondary forest or bush.

*ékpwaé*, (1) skin pouch or bag.

*ékpwalat*, (5) a bird of the Thrush

family, *Neocossyphus poensis*.

*ékpwale-kôs*, (5) the Green Parrot,

*Poicephalus aubryanus*.

*ékpwalé*, (4 on final vowel) (fr. *kpwalé*)

a clearing left so long that it needs

to be re-cleared.

*ékpwas*, (5) gourd split in half, for

drinking cup.

*ékpwekpwek*, (5) (cf. *kpwek*) projecting  
brow of gorilla.

*ékpwelé*, (3) (fr. *kpwelé*) cutting tool of  
any kind—same as *évól*.

*ékpwembé*, (5) sheet tin—also zinc, &c.

*ékpwikpwik*, (1) : thick of liquid or  
and : semi-liquid like

*ékpwikpwi'iti*, : porridge.

*ékua*, (4) matron, middle-aged woman.

*ékuba*, (4) dried plantain-leaf cover-  
ing of woman.

*ékuk*, (1) a light-wood tree of the Apo-  
cynaceae, *Alstonia congensis*; 2. a  
long-stemmed pipe of trade.

*ékuku*, (5) a kind of Barbet, *Trachy-  
laemus 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 ex-  
cept the edible ones.

*ékukut*, (1) (fr. *nkut*) misty, dark morn-  
ing 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.

*ékumeñgegas*, (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 any-

thing 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.

*élaé*, (5) glass tumber ; tea cup.

*élaé*, (4) iron-headed arrow used by

tribes to the northeast.

*élaé*, (5) Cicada—called also *kôñgôñgo*.

*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 inten-

tionally.

*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.

*élela*, (1) going bad—of meat; nearly  
worn out—of cloth.

*élelaé*, (5) first report, rumor, whisper  
of an event, mostly in pl. *bilelaé*.  
*laé minlañ*=tell count

*élelé*, (2) raft of light logs; pl. *bilele*  
also used of one raft.

*élele'leté*, (1) thick mucus.

*élelom*, (1) a kind of water snake—said  
to be poisonous.

*élelenda*, (4) (fr. *lendê*) scrap left, trim-  
ming

*éleñge*, (2) raft—same as *élelé*—also  
pl. *bileñge*.

*éles*, (2) laziness; carelessness; negli-  
gence—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

disease. (FR sanitarium)

*éli'iti*, (cf. *li'iti*) taking a bride to her  
*husband's village*.

*élobi*, (1) a common forest shrub, fam.

Euphorbiaceae, *pyncocoma* 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*, compli-  
mentary 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, un-  
sual.

*élôlôan*, (5) (fr. *lôan*) biting or sting-  
ing insect.

*élôn*, (5) a large forest tree, fam. *Legu-  
minosae Erythrophloeum guineense*.

*élôñ*, (1) a heavy spear hung in the

forest; to kill elephants.

*élôñelôñ*, (3) (fr. *lôñelan*) 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’á*)

*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 jôm ji émoñ*.

*émômon*, (1) bein slick, as oily or wet

Nyo-, 2)

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 duchailui*.

*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*.

*émvôñga*, (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 Palisoti*.

2. énak-ôsoé another tree of the same fam. *Berlinia* 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*.

éndelé, (5) cloth of trade.

éndem, (4) a large fruit-eating Bat  
*Epomops franqueti* ("Fang")—same  
as *ôñgem*.

éndenda, (5) : (cf. *nda* v.) space,  
and : distance; *ôbe éndenda*,  
*éndendéa*, : a little distance.

éndendañ, (1) light,—same as *éfufup*.

éndendañ, (5) See *éndañ*.

éndendem, (1) being weak, feeble.

éndendéa, (5) See *éndenda*.

éndoño, (1) See *éndoñoño*.

éndeñ, (1) split and curled feather, as  
ornament.

*éndeñela'a*, (5) (fr. *ndeñele*) making  
trouble.

*éndep*, (2) *dog's wooden bell, or rattle.*

*éndé-zañga*, (2) white spot on the skin.

*éndi* (1), (5) : great-grandchild.

and *ndi* (1), :

*éndôlé*, (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*, *Allo-*

*phyllus africanus*.

*énoñ*, (2) bed, (serving also as seat.)

*ényaé*, (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.

*ényenyam*, (1) fine, of small particles,  
as shot sand, &c ; *ayôm binyenyam*  
*biôm*, little articles, trinkets.

*ényenyeñ*, (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.

*ényinyoñ*, (5) : mosquito.  
and *ényônyoñ*, :

*ényiñ*, (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) (I) 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. *Me-*  
*liaceae*, *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 *ôñgot*.

*éñge'eñgek*, (4) *éñge'eñge'e nlô*, big head;  
cf. *ôñge'eñgek*. Accent last syl.

*éñgeneñgen*, (2) being big around—of pot (*ôñgeneñgen* of person.) last syl. tone 4).

*éñgeñgeñ*, (5) clear, bright— of weather, sky, &c.

*éñgeñgeñ*, (1) clear— of water; also pl. *biñgeñgeñ*.

*éñgom*, (1) monkey skin cap; 2. old brimless hat; head cloth.

*éñgom*, (5) contrivance on mvet, like bridge of violin.

*éñgombé*, (2) native harp; 2. accordeon; 3; a small organ.

*éñgombo*, (5) weir of stakes, to catch fish.

*éñgoñ*, (1) wind-pipe; trachea; 2 *éñgoñ étok*, or *mon éñgoñ, œsophagus*.

*éñgoñ*, (1) the tree bearing the *ñgoñ*

fruit, of the fam. Anacardiaceae,

*Tricoscypha* sp.

*éñgoñgol* (1), (5) See *éngôñgo*(1).

*éñgô'ôm*, (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 *mebeñga*.

*éñgôm*, (2) a tree with very hard wood  
and edible nuts, *Coula edulis*—  
called *éwômi* near the coast.

*éngôm*, (5) : a kind of Yam.

and *éñgôñ* :

*éngôñ*, (1) a large tree of the fam.

Sapindaceae *Eriocælum* sp.

*éñgôñgo* (1), (5) : pity; *wô'ô mô't éñgô-*

and : *ñgo*, feel pity for a

*éñgôñgo*(1), : person; *ko mô't éñg..*,

("Fang") : same 2. misery,

distress; *bi ne biñgôñgo*(1).

*éñgôñgolok* (5) (fr. last) whining per-  
son, cry-baby, = *mon a ne miñyôn*.

*éñgôñgôm*, (1) noise when silence is  
wanted; disturbance.

*éñgôgôt*, (1) being extortionate, rapa-

cious in regard to other's property.

*éñgumba*, (1) a bag-like basket of

pliable bush-rope.

*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*

*ônyu*. &c.

*ésa*, (5) ( pl. *bésa*) father ( in general

—cf. *éso*, & *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*, : *ôbaé*.

*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) : *ésaa 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, *Albizzia* of several  
species.

*ésako*, (5) a vine of the fam. Legumino-

sae, *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, *Mo-*  
*nopettis sp.*

*ésam*, (1) a small fish *Barilius sp.*  
 (“Fang”).

*ésam*, (1) place for secret rites of *sô*,  
*ñgi*, &c.

*ésana'a*, (4) (fr. *san*) rejoicing, maffick-  
ing.

*ésañ*, (2) a cultivated sp. of Hibiscus;  
2. *ñkôl-ésañ* or *ésañ-miñkô(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) (l, pl. *bésañga*), fathers' sister, paternal aunt.

*ésañkena*, (5) a sort of porridge of peanuts.

*ésas*, (1) being talkative, chattering; 2. acting without thought, trifling.

*ésasa*, See *ésa*.

*ésasôk*, (1) (fr. *sôk*) hubbub, meery noise, din.

*ések*, (4) liver; 2. germ of grain of a corn.

*ésemen*, (5) : (fr. vb. *semen*) wonder, astonishment,  
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*.

*éséséé*, (5) (fr. *séé*) fits, epilepsy.  
*ésé*, (2) *ésé wôé*, honey comb.  
*ési*, (4) (fr. *si*) redwood when old and  
 brittle, easily ground.  
*ésia*, (5) husk of corn.  
*ési'i*, (1) fire-brand, burning stick.  
*ési (l)*, (2) hair of the head, collec-  
 tively; See *koñ*.;  
*ési (l)*, (4) *the Cauca*, *Centropus*—  
 same as *du'u*.  
*ésila*, (1) (fr. *nsila*) matron—same as  
*ékua*.  
*ésim*, (2) rainwater in hollow of stump  
 &c.  
*ésin*, (5) scrap of iron, used in smithing.  
*ésiñgi*, (4) cat.  
*ésivôm*, (5) vine resembling *akom*  
*(Landolphia)* bearing large edible  
 fruit.  
*ésó*, (5) (1) "accent on first syl." your  
 father. See 36.  
*ésó*, (5) : wooden plate; 2. white man's  
 and : earthenware plate or dish  
*ésua*, : (Ati)—often *ésôa*.  
*ésobô*, (4) soap—also *sobô*.  
*ésóé*, (4) being handsome or well grown  
 —of child or young person of  
 either sex.

ésok, (4) cutting for planting—of cas-  
sava or sugar-cane.

ésok, (4) private consultation on a pala-  
ver—alsô émo'ó.

ésó'oduma, (2) tree like the Cotton-  
tree, probably a species of *Bombax*.

ésó(l), (1) comb of fowl. "Fr : peigne  
pour plume de volaille T.O.M."

ésombo, (2) a large tree of the fam. Apo-  
cynaceae, *Rauwolfia macrophylla* ;  
ésombo ékuk, another sp. of *Rauwol-  
fia* ( a small tree).

ésomé, (5) : (fr. vb.) a snuffle,  
and ésomen, : snuffing.

ésomen, (4) summons—See somen.

ésón, (2) a kind of small black ant, inha-  
biting trees.

ésóñ, (1) palm-cabbage.

ésóña'a, (4) (fr. soñ) extorting pay by  
foul means

ésóño, (5) leaf-funnel or cornucopia;  
2. ash-hopper made of leaves.

ésóño, (3) your paternal aunt.

ésô, (2) a common perch like fish,

*Hemichromis fasciatus*.

ésôbôk, (1) smarting pain; pain as of a wound.

ésôk, (2) placenta with membrane; caul

ésô'a, (5) (fr. sôô) leaf-funnel.

*ésôm*, (2) slag of smelting iron ; burnt food.

*ésô*, (5) fruit of *ajom*.

*ésôñ*, (1) elephant-grass (*Pennisetum*, sp ?)

*ésôp*, (5) a small thorny tree of *bikôkôt*,

Bridelia of two sp., distinguished by

Bulu as *nnôm ésôp*=

*ésôs*, (5) being generous, liberal.

*ésôsoñ*, (1) (fr. *nsoñ*) shoot of sugar-

cane, and other plants, not fully

developped.

*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 oh monkey, *Cercopi-*

*thecus 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* (1) (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*

*jôm ji été?* Give me this to take care  
of?

*été*, (4) : adv. and prep., within,  
and *até*, : in—opp, of *atan*. See 141

*étéa*, (4) ( fr. *té*, given a woman) marry  
ing without paying anything.

*étili*, (1) gouge, (FR. ceruse) chisel  
used in rough carving.

*étimekili*, (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

Nyo-, 2)

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.

*éto-ntya*, (2) (*to* and *ntya*) parasitic

plant, *Loranthus* of several species.

*étoñ*, (1) fowl or animal not grown.

*étôban*, (5) (fr. *tôban*) meeting for

parley—same as *ndôban*.

*étôé*, (4) a plant, Solanum, *Melongena*.

*étôé*, (4) (fr. *tôé*) hard stone used to

roughen grinding—stone, called also

*ôtôé*.

*étôñ*, (1) peristaltic pain in stomach.

*étop*, (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.

*étôtôlan*, (5) place of the ghosts (FR. *fantôme*)

of those who have died *beyem* (See *nnem*)

("Fang")

*étôtôlô*, (4) (fr. *tôtôlô*) being mature,

ready to eat—of plantain and other

fruits (ripeness is *évele* red or yellow).

See *tôlô*.

*étôtôp*, (5) (cf *étôp*) 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.

*étuñgu*, (5) pledge, pawn—same as *éban*.

*étup*, (3) a tree like *ébom*, with very large  
fruit; *nlô 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 *ñgon*

*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.

*étyek*, (1) molar tooth ; 2. Same as *ntyek*  
*q.v.*

*étye'ebe*, (4) (fr; *tye'ebe*) stuttering.

*étye(l)* abscess.

*étyelé*, (3) kind of trap for small rodents.

*étyem*, (2) a shrub of small tree, of the  
fam. *Meliaceae*.

*étyes*, (4) (fr. *tyes*) being brittle, easily  
broken.

*étyes*, (1) being unripened—of fruit.

*étyé*, (1) iron; anything made of iron  
pl. *bityé*, the little pieces of iron used  
as currency in paying for wives.

*étyé*, (4) fishy smell.

*étyi*, (1) (fr. *tyi*) being taboo, prohibi-  
ted; *ye étyi*, is it taboo ? for why  
not ? *a so'o étyi*, be crazy.

*étyi'a*, (4) iron-slug—same as *ékila*.

*étyi'ityi'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.

*étyimbi*, (5) board (hewn or sawn).

*étyina*, (3) (fr. *tyin*) hunting by creep-

ing up on an animal.

*étyityo*, (5) a Thrush, *Turdus saturatus*.

*éva(l)* (5) having on husband—said

of two or more women;

*évasé*, (1) (fr. *vasé*) blossom of plan-

tain or banana.

*éve*, *menyôlôk*, (4) opening of urethra.

*éve'e*, (4) : a small tree of *bikôkôt*,

and : of the Elm family, *Trema*

*éve'ek*, : *guineensis*.

*éve'ela'a*, (1) (fr. *ve'ele*) pattern , image,

picture, imitation: *te ke éve'ela'a*,

*not a bit*

*évele*, (4) (fr. *vê*) being red, or yellow;

*évela ba*, red, *évele mfôl*, yellow

*éveleve*, (3) being altere, strange,

unusual.

*évelé*, (5) (fr. *velé*) dry season pool, or

pool bailed out in fishing.

*évem* (2) a small tree of the fam. Ru-

biaceae, *Heinsia jasminiflora* !!!!

*éveña'a*, (fr. *veñ*) false accusation.

*éves*, (2) bone.

*évet*, (4) : (fr. "white man" ? fore-

and : man, chief of caravan;

*éveteman* : deputy of white man.

*éveves*, (1) being light in weight—opp.

of *adit*.

*évé*, (5) (cf. *velé*, dry up) thirst.  
*évéé*, (2) : (fr. *vee*) being wakeful,  
 and : insomnia.  
*évévé*, :  
*évia*, (5) shredded sugar-cane  
*évian* (5) digging stick (used like spade)  
 2. prop of plantain.  
*évias*, (4) eruption of water-blisters on leg  
*évielevie*, (1) another form of *éveleve*.  
*évin*, (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.  
*évoñôlô*, (1) (fr. vb. *voñôlô* ?) being tender,  
 affectionate.  
*évô*, (2) being rough, violent, harsh  
*yalan évô*, answer roughly.  
*évô(l)*, (5) being silent; *ku évô(l)*, be-  
 ing silent, have no more to say.  
*évô(l)*, (4) edge-tool—mostly in pl.  
*bivô(l)*.  
*évôm*, (2) bug, insect of the order

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 *évéves*) 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. Verbena-

ceae, *Vitex sp.*

*évui*, (3) scale particle of the

*évula* (2) eyebrow.

*évulebebas*, (2) butterfly, moth.

*évuñulu*, (4) (fr. *vb*) wind, breeze.

*évus*, (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.

*évuvui*, (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*, :

*éwôbekoé*, (4) (“monkeys bathing”)

late after noon or early evening, before sunset.

*éwoé*, (4) a slender hardwood shrub of

forest, *Microdesmis zenkeri*.

*éwôk*, (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;

*éwomán*, (4) (fr. *woman*) shirt, coat,

sleeved garment.

*éwoñ*, (5) a place in the bush acciden-

tally 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 *ôkôk*.

*éwôlô*, (4) (fr. *wôé*, mature), being ma-

ture, fully formed—of fruit, . &c.; 2.

strong, able—of man, &c.

*éwômen*, (4) : kind of tree, same as

and *éwômi*, : *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.

*éwôñga*, (5) market for produce, usually on Saturday; *môs éwôñga*, Saturday.

*éwôñôlô*, (5) (fr. *wôñôlô*, 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. *yeyale* " 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; “handkerchief”) ker-

chief, head cloth of trade—also

*yañese*.

*éyaseyas*, (5) being shallow—of vessel,

&c.

*éyaté*, (4) being hard to peel, with

adhering bark or skin.

*éyek*, (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 smi-

thing.

*éyem*, (4) habit, way, as *éyem jé*, his way.

*éyem*, (5) being lame, crippled

*éyem*, (5) domestic animal or fowl.

*éyen*, (4) (fr. *yen*) looking glass—same as

*ñgobô*, ( perhaps glass in gen.—same  
as *éyet*.)

*éyen*, (4) a tree of the fam. Leguminosae

*Disthemonanthus 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.

*éyes*, (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.

*éyeyôñgô*, (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)

Nyo-, 2)

*éyo'é*, (1) évil wish spoken

against a child—believed to have  
effect; curse .

*éyo(l)*, (4) slug, shell-less snail.

*éyombé*, (1) hewn wooden-door.

*éyombé*, (1) a large trade bottle—same  
as *ñyombé*.

*éyoñ*, (4) immature or unfilled peanut.

*éyoñ*, (1) time (*i.e.* pint of the time) occa-  
sion; *éyoñ ji*, now; *éyoñ éfe*, another  
time; as conj? when, *éyoñ me aye so*;  
*éyoñ éziñ*, some time, perhaps.

*éyôdé*, (2) (*cf. yuan*) being sullen, cast down,  
sulky.

*éyôlé*, (1) (*fr. vb. yôlé*) name given to a per-  
son, 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*

*ézañ—kut ézañ*, (5) make noise

in running, run with a clatter,  
of feet.

*ézañ*, (5) a kind of tree, with nuts used  
in playing *soñgo*.

*ézañete*, (5) bunch, cluster of fruits

Nyo-, 2)

like *mvut*—same as *ézañ*;  
*ézem*, (2) being stupid, simple, slow  
of comprehension—not so oppro-  
brious a word as *akut*.  
*ézezam*, (1) (cf. *zametán*) confusion;  
wrong-doing; *be ézezam*, act badly.  
disorder.  
*ézezañ*, (5) (fr. *zañ*) the middle.  
*ézezek*, being weak or having little  
spring—of trap or bow.  
*ézimba*, (5) the Snakehead (fish)  
*Ophiocephalus* (“Fang”)  
*éziñ*, (1) time—sometimes used for  
*éyoñ*.  
*éziñ*, (1) enclitic adj. pron., some, a  
certain; *môt éziñ*, someone, *môs*  
*éziñ*, one day (in narratives); *abim*  
*éziñ*, a certain amount, not much.  
*éziñgi*, (5) dress, gown of woman (like  
white man’s).  
*éziñgi*, (3) a kind of fish, “Labeo” sp.  
(“Fang”)—same as *mbôñ*.  
*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.

## F

*fa*, (1) (III, alt; pl. *mefa*) native made  
dagger called also *fa nsoñ*; 2. Cutlass  
of trade —same as *ñkpwaté* —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-  
theceaé, with very tender stem ; *atek*

Nyo-, 2)

*ane faé* (Proverbial).

*fafôla*, (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'é*, (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*,

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 *wó'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.

*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. *fê*) adv. to or in the forest,  
*ke fefé*, go hunting.

*fek*, (1) See *fe*.

*fek*, (1) (III, alt. pl. *me-*; fr. *vek*) meas-  
 ure ; 2 plan, scheme ; 3 being  
 ingenious, *môt a mba'a fek*—also pl.  
*mefek* ; 4. having good sense, opp. of  
*akut*.

*fe'e*, (3) ( fr. *vek*) guess, conjecture. *ve'e fe'e*,  
 to guess (Petit N̄ngu)

*fela*, (4) (I) 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-

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. strenghtened 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-*

*ñkeñ ate fesé anyu*, See *fes*.

*fet*, (1) v., arrange, fasten garment,

door, &c. 2. *fet ñgul*, 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

*fé*, (5) (III) wedge for splitting logs.

*fiak*, (4) v. lick or suck food off fingers.

*fia(l)*, 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 *ôssôé* ; 2.

hull rice

*fiamesan*, (4) cleanse the teeth with

the tongue.

*fiañga*, (1) (III) joking, *jost*.

*fias*, (4) v. make a sucking noise signi-

fying “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, *Solanum 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.

*fi melan*, (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), exclamtion of sudden disap-

pearance 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 ônyu* ; dent  
as *fit nlôñga*. (*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 *Ñgovina*.

*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* ; *biôm 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.

*asôñ 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;

*foloñ*, (5) an herb used for greens  
of fam. Amarantaceae; 2. *foloñ 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.

*fop*, (4) (III) being garrulous ; talking  
from the point.

*fos*, (4) (III) grub, larva of any kind  
 that eats inside of plants or fruits,  
 or rotten log.

*fos*, (1) ( as if causa. of *foé*) cause to  
 be spoiled or lost ; *ô maneya me fos*  
*biôm*.

*fô*, (4) (III alt. pl. *befô*) small animal  
 uncluding rats and mice, squirrels,  
 shrews, &c.

*fô*, (4) infected wound.

*fôé*, (4) v. hew, chip off with axe  
 or knife ; pile sugar-cane

*fôé*, (1) v; increase, multiplay be bree-  
 ding.

*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 *fôé*) cause to  
 increase ; *a ñga 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*.

*fômvôlé*, 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 *futi*) 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* (I) 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)*, (I) 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*, (I) (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*, (I) v. (strengthened form of *ful*) stir food—in this sense more used than *ful*.

*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*, (1) See *fuñ*.

*fum* (1) : v. uproot, dig up by the  
and : roots; *fum ôwôndô*; 2. intr.

*fumen*, : be uprooted, *élé é ñga*

and : *fumen*; (1)

*fimi*, :

*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,  
*Ati*).

*fun*, (1) aux. v.—in phrase, *fun ko na*,  
suppose, think—same as *si'a ko naa*.

*funan*, (1) v. resemble, be like ; *a funan*  
*wo*; 2. recipr. in sense, as in form,  
resemble each other.

*fuñ*, (1) (III) a kind oh monkey, *Cerco-*  
and (I) : *pithecus neglectus*— same  
*fum*, : as *avut*.

*fup*, (4) become clean ; *bindelé bi ñga fup*.

*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*, (I) (III) depth of forest—also *fut*  
*afan.*

*futi*, (I) : (causat. of *futi*) put  
and : into—used in a great va-  
*fiti*, (I) : riety of ways , as equal to  
*nyiñili. &c.*

*futu*, (3) : v. of state, be in some  
and *fiti* : thing; *sô é fiti ébé.*

## J.

*j*, noun classifier, See 25 and 27.

*ja*, (4) : v. (as if causat. of *jañ*)

*jaan*, (4) : destroy, consume,

and, *jian*, (4) : squander.

*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, *nlôñga ô jaéya,—*

is full; 2. fig. be sated, get enough,  
 3. as aux. vb., do enough, much,  
 long; *bi ate jaé yañge, bi jaéya bo*  
*ésaé*; 4. fill, *bôt be maneya jaé nda.*

*jajañ*, (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.

*ja(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 mothers village.

*-jañ*, (2) in coumpounds, one's own

mother

*jañ*, (4) v. vanish, disappear, perish.

*jañ*, (2) (IV) woman's home, her

father's villge, *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) neutre 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 *je*.

*je'ebe*, (4) cool, cool down, die down  
—of fire ; cool down —of angry per-  
son.

*je'elan*, (4) v. relax, or or become talk  
ative or delirious just befor 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 acquatic Insectivare,  
*Potamogale velox*.

*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. *ya*) 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 adultery; *jii minga* ; 2.  
*jian*, recipr., used when both parties  
are subject of vb.

*jii*, (4) v. expire, cease breathing, die.

*jii*, (1) v. stab ; *ate 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*.

*jiñgul*, (4) See *joñgôl*.

*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.

*jiti*, (1) v. throw in wrestling; 2. *jitan*,  
recipr. throw each over (double fall).

*joé*, (1) *ne joé !* being numb or tired from  
contrained 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*) alarge kind of yam

(“Fang”) cf. *zo’o*.

*jô*, (4) v. say, utter , 2. *jô ajô*, talk palaver ; 3. command, direct ; *môt a ne mon nyu, a jô’ô nye ; jô abiôm*, direct a hunt.

*jôé*, (4) : (IV, pl. *môé*) 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.

*jôñgô(l)* (5) : (I pl. *be-*)  
and : chameleon  
*jiñgu(l)*, (“Fang”). : there are 3 or 4 species.

*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 medicine 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, *Gypophierax angolensis*.

*jut*, (1) *ne jut !* plump ! describing the act of sitting down heavily, or setting the foot down heavily.

## 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. moñgô sikôlô*

*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*) sisiter

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; cling 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) (I—*kam and mvam*) par-

tially in judging ; *wo a yem tyi'i ajô,*  
*wo abo kamvam .*

*kan,* (1) v. recite, repeat ; *kan ñgane,*  
to swear, same as *kan“soñ!”* ;  
*kan ñkane,* repaet a folktale

*kanda,* (3) (1) leather belt or other  
strap ; *kanda mvot,* brass spring belt  
of trade .

*kandan,* (4) See *kandé.*

*kandé,* (3) Same as *kanda.*

*kandé,* (5) v. tr. to separate, divide things  
or persons ; 2. *kandan,* recipr., separate  
from one another.

*kañ,* (1) v. honor, respect a person, headman ,  
&c. 2. relig. to adore ; *bi akañe Zambe.*

*kañ,* (1) mark, make marks, draw pictures ;  
2. *kañ kalate,* write—  
used by old person instead of *tili* ;  
3. photograph, passive, *kañeban* and  
*kamban,* sit for a picture.

*kañele,* (1) : v. tie on cross wise,  
and : as *biba'a* on posts, cros-

*kamele,* (1) : sticks on a bridge or  
ladder.

*kañese,* (1) : v. answer “ yes, ” assent ;  
and : 2. make response in

*kamese*, (1) : singing.

*kañete*, (1) relate, give account—same as

*tañete*.

*kañga*, (5) (III) the tough cutting,

sedge called *fafôla* ; 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 awô'ô*

*kasé*.

*kasé*, (4) v. do a very little, whether giving,

or adding or subtracting ; be sparing of ;

*a kasé ñku*.

*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 ; *ã 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

*ki*, : 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 ã 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 ôwondô*, *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, borwse—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 bytterfly, or the like.

*kii*, (5) ( circumflex tone) a call to a person  
lost—See *kili*.

*ki*, See *ke* (twice).

Nyo-, 2)

*ki*, (1) *ne ki* ! thud describing noise of  
object striking the earth.

*kikili*, (5) (III) ( I—form of *ñkil*) a much-  
trodden animal path in forest ?

*kili*, (4) (III) a little basket used in *abia*.

*kili*, (4) v. call “*ki*” (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 éñgôñgo(l)*.

*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.

*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 abox ; 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 fish-  
ing or hunting.

*ko'o*, (3) (I) bird—manure

*kokoo*, (3) See *koo*.

*ko'o'to*, (1) (I) syphilis.

Nyo-, 2)

*ko'otô*, (1) v. (intens. of *kok*) trample,  
stamp earth to harden it ; *ñko'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 ôlam*.

*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.  
Amarantaceae with little sticking  
burrs.

*kolô*, (2) (I) swing—of creeper hang-  
ing from a tree ; *ndeñ kolô*, to swing.

*kolôbotô*, (4) : (I) a common bird,  
and : *Pyenonotus gabone-*

*kolôwotô* (4) : *nsis* —called also, (4)  
*ñkwe'ele*.

*kom*, (5) adv. for —a long time ( past or future) ; permanently ; *kom* originally.

(Ati)—same *nômm éto*.

*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*.

*kokoo*, (3) :

*koo*, (4) v. slip off or out ; *ñkel ôvôn ô*

*ñga koo, moñgô a ñga koo yôp*, slip-

ped 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 ñku. 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

wrestling.

*kotendo'o*, (4) (III) a vine of fam. Le

*guminosae*, *Dioclea reflexa*.

*kotenso*, (4) (I ?) 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 irregu-

larly—see *vitibi*.

*kotôbbô*, (4) v. mid. of *kotô* (bend one-

self sideways—see *vitibi*.

*kô*, (1) *ne kô!* whack! describing loud

noise of striking.

*kôa*, (3) : adv. long ago, form-

and : erly ; *betate be ñga 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-ñkôp*, (1) give newcomer food,

because he has not yet planted.

*kôé*, (4) (III) being of one age—said

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-ésôñ*, (1) See *kôs*.

*kôkotô*, (2) (I) being crooked—same

as *ékotôkot*.

*kôkô*, (5) (I) lying on the side—

*yeyale*, 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.

*kôlô*, (4) v. départ, go away ; *kô'lô'ô* ,  
get out.

*kôlôkan*, (1) v. beseech, pray.

*kôm*, (1) fix, arrange, make right any-  
thing 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.

*kômen*, (1) : (III). (“Fang”) nut of  
and : *éñgôm* (*coula edulis*).

*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 hol-  
lowed palms making ã deeper noise  
than *fas*.

*kôp*, (1) v. catch or take a disease from  
someone.

*kôs*, (1) (III alt. pl. *be-*) Grey Parrot,  
*Psittacus erithacus* ; 2. See *ékpwale* ;  
3. *kô-ñkaé*, the Love-bird, *Agapo-  
rnis pullarius* ; 4. *kô-ésôñ*, 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 ; *ô 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, notwiths-

tanding 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 — (*faté* 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 ! describing noise of breaking.

*kpwa'a*, (1) (I) a tree of the fam. Leguminosae, *Thonningia tetrapleura*.

*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 brea-  
king noise not loud as *kpwak* ! *bé'é ne*  
*kpwek* !

*kpwe'ele*, (4) v. mock, ridicule, deride.

*kpwekpwa*, (4) (I) tooth-brush of fra-  
yed bushope.

*kpwel*, (1) *l*-form of *ku*.

*kpwelé*, (1) v. carve, engrave ornamen-  
tal figures on drum, &c ; ; tatoo the  
skin ; scarify, in medecine. In all  
these uses *kpwelé* 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. *moñgo 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 sur-  
round ” 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 dis-  
pute ; 3 *ku évô*, get silent.

*kuan*, (1) v. ( recipr. of *kus*) buy and  
sell, barter ; 2. sell ( as distinguished  
from “ *kus* ”).

*kuba*, (3) See *kôa*.

*kuban*, (4) v. snap, miss fire—of gun ;  
2. *tene anyu dam e bo' kuban*,  
for I don't talk nonsense, I mean

what a say.

*kubu*, (4) v. intr. ( cf. *kut*) spill, overturn ( 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 ñbgwel*, see *ñbgwel* ; 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 ôwôndô* ? 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 evasively. 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-ôssôé*, 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

euphony).

*kulisebese*, (5) (I) 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 Cuc-

koo 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, *ô sô 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 monenyañ* ; *kun mbim*, avenge a death.

*kundan*, (1) v. turn a thing roasting in  
the fire.

*kundé*, (1) v. boil over ; boil up vig-  
orously.

*kunduk*, (5) (III, alt. pl. *be-*) the Great  
Crested Turaco, *Corythaeola cris-  
tata* ; 2. *kundu'u-mintut*, a Cuckoo,  
*Ceuthmochares aereus*.

*kup*, (4) (III, alt. pl. *be-*) fowl, chicken ;  
2. *kup-akok*; the Bareheaded 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 ñkul*  
( but *bôm ñkul* if done properly);  
see *fas* and *kôp*.

*kutan*, (1) v. settle, fall—of numerous

small, light objects ; *mekaé me ñga*

*kutan*.

*kutan*, (1) v. sing or cry in chorus, all

together ; *bese be ñga kutan miñyôn* ;

alsô : *miñyôn ve kutan*.

*kuti*, (4) v. (causat. of *kutu*) cause one

to kneel ( with *meboñ*).

*kutu*, (4) (I) pillow-stick of Bulu bed.

*kutu*, (4) v. of state, *kutu mebôñ* ( with

or without *si*) be kneeling ; *also mebôñ*

*me kuti si*.

*kutubu*, (4) v. (mid of *kutu*) kneel

(followed by *mebôñ*).

## L

*l*, -noun classifier. See 29.

*la*, (4) : v. draw or get water ( at

and *lap*, : *anjeñ*, &c.l

*la*, (5) three (in counting).

Nyo-, 2)

*laa*, (4) : v. tr. tell, converse ; used  
and : only in *laa minlañ*, or with

*laé*, (4) : a clause beginning with  
*na* ; or 2. *laa minsos*, tell lie.

*laan*, (4) v. (recipr. of last) converse together.

*lak*, (1) v. reveal secret ; *la' ajô* ; *la'*  
*ôfôfoé*, tell in whisper.

*la'a*, (4) (I) a kind of barbed spear.

*la'a*, (1) v. explode, burst,—as bottle,  
or gun ; 2. also, go off accidentally  
—like *fuan* ; 3. fig. burst out, *la'a*  
*vioé*, or *du*.

*la'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.

*lale*, (4) ordinal numeral, third ; 2.  
*belale*, all three.

*lam*, (4) V set traps.

*lambe*, (1) v. (mid of *lame*) sprawl  
onself, as in sleep.

*lame*, (1) v. of state, be sprawled out,  
outspread as hen hovering chickens,  
or persons asleep.

*lamé*, (1) v. (causat. of *lamé*) spread  
out; *kup je alamé mefap* ; *môt alamé*

*mebo.*

*lamesan*, (1) v; tear in pieces prey—of  
bird or beast.

*lan*, (1) v. slip away to avoid meeting  
a person, &c. and , *ñgôm é laneya*  
(when it heard the dogs).

*lan*, (4) v. tr. and intr., avert trouble  
between people ; *étom é laneya*, palaver 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 !* exclamatory 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.

*lañgan*, (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*  
*ñgbwa*, form alliance ; *lat étom*.

*le*, (3) See *gram*.

Nyo-, 2)

*lebelan*, (1) v. fluttter—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*  
*ti(l)* ; cut weeds ( if they are large)  
—*bal* is of small weeds.

*li*, (5) adv. there, yonder—accom-  
panied 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  
mortar (*mbek*).

*lik*, (4) v. tr. leave behind ; *bito betate*  
*be ñga 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.

*lo'é*, (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*).

*lo'é*, (4) v. sew. (k-form *lo'ék*)

*lo'é*, (1) v. pour slowly, drop liquid ; 2 .  
*lo'é mô't nlo'é*, give medicine by drop-  
ping into 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 looting 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.

*lô'ôlan*, (1) : v. (intens. of *lôk*) sca-  
and : ter, throw things, as if

*lô'ôsan*, (4) : bailing water.

*lôm*, (4) v. send ; 2. send by throwing,  
*lôm yôp*; 3. send on errands, make a  
servant of one.

*lômbô*, (1) See *lembe*.

*lôñ*, (4) v. weave, as basket, mat &c.  
2. build house (done by tying with  
busrope).

*lôñelan*, v. crawl, as an ant. does.

*lôp*, (4) v. tr., bite, sting; *mvu je ate*  
*lôp me*.

*lôt*, v. pass by, or along; go through;  
*me alôte lôt*, I am only passing; 2.  
*lôteya* used only passive sense,  
*afan e lôteya*, has been passed.

*lôtan*, (1) v. ( as if pass. of *lôt*) be tra-  
veled ( of a path) *zen fé je adañ lôtan?*  
which is more used?

*luban*, (4) v. *luban ôyo*, sink to sleep  
(or merely go to sleep—like *yaé*).

*lui*, (4) v. forge, work metal; make  
things of iron or metal, *lui ôvôn*,  
(*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

*abôk e ñga luk*.

*lu'i*, (4) v. (causat. of *lu'u*) cause to pro-

trude.

*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

attention, ( cf. *wum* ),

widely known

*lumbu*, (4) v. (mid. of *luu*) slant, slope;

*zen je alumbu nkôl si*; 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!* exclamatory adj. , for

full, chock-full .

*luu*, (4) v. of state, be slandering, slop-

ing 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*, conoe; 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 man-  
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  
*mbil*); 2. run away, flee.

*mawôk*, (4) bravo, well-done!—Ap-  
plause 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.)

*mbamba*, (1) : the prefix *be-* is omit-  
ted, 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  
*ñkpwaé*.

*mbaé*, (1) (II) the upright drum with  
skin head.

*mbafô'ôlô*, (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*,

Nyo-, 2)

*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; *Ô mba'a ayet*, how  
hard you are!

*mba'abe* (1) (I, fr. *ba'abe*, adhere)  
Moth as distinguished from But-  
terfly—so called from their manner of  
alighting.

*mba'asum*, (4) (I) Schrew, Shrew-  
mouse, several species; 2. *mba'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 *nnôm-kup-mefan*.

*mbama*, (1) a large fine village .

*mbamba*, (1) See *mba*.

*mbamele*, (5) (II) chink, cranny—es-  
pecially between stones.

*mban*, (2) (II), crack in pot, drum, &c.

*mban*, (4) (II) perseverance, persis-  
tence; *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.

*mbañga*, (2) (II, cf. *mbañ*, nut) cocoa-  
nut.

*mbañgôté*, (3) (I) small game, squir-  
rels and birds. (“Fang”).

*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-menyeñ*, (1) small-pox.

*mbatañ*, (5) (II) being small, little (Ati)—same as *tyôtyoé*.

*mbe*, (5) v. was; See grammar.

*mbe*, *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*.

*mbebe*, (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, *Centroplocus*

*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, *Ptero-*  
*carpus* sp.—of the fam. Legumino-  
sae.

*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 mvet  
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

bait (Fr. *appât*) for *bikuti*.

*mbeñ*, (4) conj. and thereby; *za'a bo*

*ésaé, mben wo ye yen akum. Cf.*

*ndemben.*

*mbeñ*, (5) (II) club, stick, chunk of  
wood.

*mbeñ*, (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, *vundi*.

*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 ani-

mal; 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. *mbil 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 ñgal*, right and left hand.

*mbo*, (3) : (II) string  
and *mbôa*, (“Fang”) : of bow, *mbo*

*mfan.*

*mboé*, (5) (II) a cleared space in *ékókôt*,

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 ôwôndô*,

*mbon mejap* &c. 2. liquid honey—

same as *ñkon*.

*mbon*, (5) (II) *ôkpweñ*, a young *ôkpweñ*, q.v.

*mbo-ndik*, (1) (II) a vine of the fam.

Rubiaceae, *Rutidea Batesii*.

*mbot*, (4) (II)( fr. *bot*) garment; *mim-*

*bot*, clothes (Ati)

*mbot*, (1) (II) wrinkle; 2. *mbot akan*,

gluteal crease.

Nyo-, 2)

*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.

*mbô'ôlô*, (5) See *mbi'ili*.

*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 *akamayañ* at *Nkomekak*;  
but *akamayañ* 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).

*mbôm*, (1) See *mbem*.

*mbôma'ane*, (2) (I, fr. *bôman*) as adj.  
and adv. all the way around, en-  
circling; *bale' bon bilé bembôma'ane*.

*mbôman*, (1) (II) a cold ; *kon mbôman*.

*mbômbôk*, (5) See *mbôbôk*.

*mbôñ*, (4) (II) ridge-pole of house; 2.  
any similar horizontal pole or tim-  
ber, sleeper, &c.

*mbôñ*, (5) (II) a kind of fish, Labeo  
sp.; 2. another , very small fish,  
*Haplochilus sp.*

*mbôñ*, (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).

Nyo-, 2)

*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, akôñ, &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-

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. *bendé*) applause— same as *mese'ese*.

*mebeñga*, (1) (I) a kind of small tree, and the ant. that inhabits it—same as *éñgô'ôm*, q.v.

*mebé-me-ñgon*, (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-confidence, insolence.

*mebut*, (5) (IV) hinting, insinuation ; *kobô mebut*, hint.

*medu'an*, (3) (IV ,fr. *duk*) cheating, deceit.

*mefep*, (1) (IV) looking askance, furtively; *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 faint-  
ness.

*mejian*, (4) (IV, fr *jian*) adultery.

*meke*, (1) (IV, fr *ke*) going, as dis-  
tinguished from the return (*meso*)

*mekemeke*, (1) (IV, fr. *ke*) going “for  
good”, never to return.

*mekembet*, (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. *ñkon*) sterile egg  
(*nkon* unchanged after incubation).

*mekômba’a*, (5) (IV, fr. *kômbô*) desire,  
longing.

*mekpwet*, (4) (IV) being bow-legged

*mekua*, (1) (IV, fr. *ku*) adverse judg-

ment ; *ve mỗt 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*.

*melañemelañ*, (1) (IV) ornamented as  
described under *lañ*

*meliñga*, (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. *lôan*) habit of  
biting; *mvu é ne melôan*.

*melui*, (4) (IV , fr *lui*) smiting

*meluman*, (4) (IV , fr. *luman*) fighting ;  
quarreling.

*mem*, (1) v. admit, acknowledge—

opp. of *kat* ; 2. consent—opp. of *ben*.

*mem*, (1) v. grunt—of the gruff noise  
of the wild pig.

*menat*, (2) (IV, fr. *nate*) quantities.

*mendañ*, (1) (IV) rebound, bounce ;  
*kut mendañ*, bounce a ball and the  
like.

*menden*, (1) (IV) salive ; cf. *anden*  
(which differs, however, in tone).

*mendeñ*, (5) (IV, fr. *ndeñ*, swing) vacil-  
lation; 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 ébuma* or  
*meyembet me ébuma*.

*menjana*, (5) (IV) yams, &c. boiled  
and mashed into thick soup.

*menjañ*, (5) (IV) xylophone of flat  
sticks laid accros 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 publicly. Same as *meñgana*.

*meñgandé*, (2) a trick in wrestling.

*meñge-me-ntem*, (1) the Wagtail. *Motacilla* 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 as *mbebe-wo'o*.

*mesan*, (1) : (IV) savoury  
 and : smell, esp. of  
*mesaé*, (“Fang”) : porcupine meat.

*mesap*, (1) being indifferent, not caring; *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 mespada*, one fever-plant).

*mesimba*, (2) (IV) standing alone, of a baby.

*mesin*, (1) (IV, fr. *sin*) 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*, : boastfulness.

*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*.

*meteba’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

*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. and *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*.

*mevuñgu*, (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 (*menyeñge*).

*mayaé*, (4) (IV, fr. *yaé*) growth—  
especially in height.

*meyak*, (1) (IV, fr. *yak*) profit; *me abo*  
*ésaé ji te meyak*.

*meya'an*, (4) (IV, fr. *ya'an*) leave-tal-  
king; 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  
*meyemete*, (“Fang”) : from trees.  
*meyembet me ndamba*; 2. Secretion  
from sore.

*meyeñ*, (4) (IV, conn. with *nneñ*.) visit-  
ing for trade by. “gifts”; *ke meyeñ*.

*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*,  
towrds 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 *ñgil*, 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 mô*t , 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 *ñkan*.

*mfe*, (4) form of *fe*; see grammar.  
nouns, new; 2. *mféfé 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  
*mfé'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 *mfefé*.

*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'ane*, (3) (I) being contrary,  
stubborn.

*mfiañ*, (5) (II) soup of mashed peanuts,  
and the like.

*mfim*, (4) (II) unshaped lump of me-  
tal, in smithing.

*mfim*, (1) : (II) side-wall of bulu  
and *mfin*, (1) : house—same as *éfifin*.

*mfiñga*, (3) (II) blanket of trade.

*mfiñga*, (4) (II) as adv. passing swift-  
ly, in a flash ; *tit je ate lôt mfiñga*,  
*ôteté wo ate lôt mfiñga*

*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 buil-  
ding 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 mô*t, 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 sea-  
son ; *mfum ésep*.

*mfum*, (1) (II) kinds of vine of the  
fam. Apocynaceae.

*mfumbale*, (3) (I) only in expr. *mfu-*  
*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*) castred male.

*mia'a*, (1) (I, pl. *bemia'a*) the élastic  
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*;  
( *zañg 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,  
*mias* : sow seed broad cast.,

*miamele* (1) v. (intens. of *miam*) scat-  
ter, sprinkle sparingly.,

*mia-mi ñgôm*, (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*.

*mias*, (2) (II , pl. *mias*) quill of porcupine ;  
*mia' mi ñgôm*; 2. *Fibula* (bone).

*mias*, (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 miñga*; and  
*mie ajô*, person most concerned;  
master, expert , *mie biañ*, *mie mi nyam*,  
expert cook.

*mie*, (3) (II ,pl. *mie*) labor, child birht,  
*mie ôte ô mbe ayap*, that labor was  
protracted. *mie sôn*, (5) false pains,  
“ripening pains” see *sôn*.

*mie*, (3) being with out *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 sunhine.

*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*.

*minlôbbôk*, (5) (II, fr. *lôp*, bite) pain of  
 an eating ulcer.

*minneñ*, (2) See *nneñ*.

*minsi*, (3) (I) a tree of the fam; Legue-  
 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*.

*minos*, (3) (II) lying, falsehood.

*minsô(l)*, (4) (II) corn in "silk", see *len*.

*mintaté*, (4), (II, fr. *taé*) pain in general.

*minti*, (4) (II, fr. *ti*) habit of running away.

*mintok*, (4) See *ntok*.

*mintongo*, (4) (I, pl. *bemint.*) rifle.

*mintua*, (5) the tertiary stage of *mebata*,  
 (yaws).

*mintyañ*, (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. *bemiñkeñ*) iron pot

of trade.

*miñkomekan*, (4) (II, 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 jôm*, 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 *monenyañ*.

*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*).

*monenyañ*, (2) (I, pl. *bobenyañ*—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?

*monenyoñ*, (2) (I, pl. *bobenyoñ*) your brother, &c. corresp. to *monenyañ*.

See gram.

*monenyui*, (2) (I, pl. *bobenyui*) orphan, see *nyui*.

*moneñgon* (1) (I, *mon* and *ñgon*) one related through his mother; usually

followed by name of clan.

*monewoso*, (1) See *woso*.

*monyañ*, (2) *monyõñ*, contracted for  
*monenyañ*, *monenyoñ*.

*moñgô*, (5) (I, pl. *boñgô*—conn, with  
*mon*) child, boy or girl, youth; any-  
one not grown or mature; (*moñgô*  
has reference more to age, *mon*  
to relationship).

*motate*, (2) (I *mon* and *tate*) brother  
or sister of speaker—same as *mojañ*.

*mô*, (4) : (I, pl. *bemô*) the friend of  
and : the speaker himself; 2.

*môé*, (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.

*mvaaé*, (5) (III) bean-like fruit of

*ébaé* (*Pentaclethra*).

*mvabe* (1) (III fr. *bap*) load(“Fang”)

—same as *mbe’e*.

*mvaé*, (4) (III) being good, nice, pret-

ty—opp. of *abé*.

*mvaé*, (1) (III) ribs of one side ( collec-

tively) *éves mvaé*, a rib.

*mvaé*, (1) (III) torch of dry palm-

splinters same as *ñgôé*.

*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 ap-

plause 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, *Naia melanoleus* when young;

see *évindi*.

*mvam*, (1) (III) kindness, care for

another; and as adj.

*mvama*, (1) (III) cowrie-shells (col-

lectively); 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*.

*mván*, (1) (II) camping out trip in the

forest, to hunt, fish, &c.; ke *mván*,

go camping

*mván*, (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,

Nyo-, 2)

carving;—used as if verbal noun  
of *kpwelé*.

*mvas*, (5) (III) palavar house—same  
as *aba*.

*mvas*, (5) (III, pl. *be-*) a slender kind  
of Catfish.

*mvasé*, (1) (III, fr. *vasé*) comb.

*mvebe*, (1) (II, fr. *vebe*) breath.

*mve(l)*, (2) (III) vulva. See *ébôn*.

*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.

*mven*, (5) (III) a kind of garden mouse,  
*Mus univittatus*.

*mven*, (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*

*nyôl*?

*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, *Gratter*

*ospermum laurinum*.

*mvét*, (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.

*mvie* (3) (III) a small forest palm.  
*mviek*, (1) (III, fr. *biek*) belching.  
*mví'i*, (3) (fr. *bi'i*) divination, magic  
     employed to find out a secret.  
*mví'i*, (4) (II) loin; *mimví'i*, loins.  
*mví'itan*, (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.  
*mvin*, (1) (III) dirt, see *mvit*.  
*mvinda*, (5) (III) a general prohibition, by head-man.  
*mvineko'o*, (4) (I) a small tree of *bikô-kôt*, very hard to kill—fam. Leguminosae *Lonchocarpus* sp.  
*mvís*, (5) (III) strenght, force—same as *ñgul*.  
*mvit*, (1) : (III) dirt esp. on person  
     and : or clothes; as adj. dirty.  
*mvín*, :  
*mvo'é*, (3) (III) being well in every  
     sense, all right, with nothing the

matter; correct ( no mistake); as

adv., *a ye so mvo'é*.

*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.

*mvoñ*, (2) (III) the spotted Catfish,  
*Auchenoglanis ballayi*, while young  
(called *ndôl* when large.)

*mvoñ*, (1) (III) seed in the widest  
sense, anything that propargates  
plants; 2. Animals for breeding

*mvoñelé*, (5) and : (III) ankle.

*mvoñôlô*, :

*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;

see *môé*; 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'é* : *wôé*, honey is also,  
and *mvôfôm*, : used for the bees,  
and *nlô wôé* for one bee).

*mvô'ômvô'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* (1) :

*mvômvô*(1), (2) (II fr. *mvôl*) a trans-  
gressor 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 *sô*,  
*ñgi*, &c.; the initiation called also  
*bekuñgu*; *moñgô a nyin mvôn*.

*mvônñ*, (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. *buán*) enema.

*mvubak*, (5) (III, *mvus a ba'a*) knap-  
sack 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'ébaé*, 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*)

*mvumbu*, (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*) backwards; *wulu mvumvua*.

*mvumvuk*, (5) (II, fr. *mvuk*) a dumb person, mute.

*mvumvu(l)*, (5) (I) a climbing weed of *bikôkôt*, *Microglossa volubilis*.

*mvunda*, (5) (III) casting-net for fishing.

*mvun-mumba'a*, (?) (I, pl. *bevun-*) the Hawk *Polyboroides (Gymnogenys) typicus*. (Name from habit of ransacking (*vn*) nests.

*mvus*, (4) (III) the back ; 2. as adv. and prep. back, behind (opp. of *ôsu*) ; *bulan mvus*; *me aye wulu wo*

*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*, (1) (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.

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 *naa'é*.

*naan*, (1) :

*nabé*, (1) v. separate layers as of build-

ing 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 remonstrance—

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 touch-

ing 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

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 anen*, 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 spoil-  
ing, 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

of wood;—same as *étutup*.

*ndañgbwañ*, (5) (I) a hastily woven  
bush-rope basket with large meshes.  
accent lastly syl.

*ndawôlô*, (1) (I) a plant used to kill  
fish, *Tephrosia* sp.; 2. *Ndawôlô*—*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.

*nde'ete*, (4) See *ndô'ôtô*.

*ndelé*, (1) (III) current of stream.

*ndem*, (1) (III, fr. *yem*, know) mark,  
sign to know a thing by.

*ndembe*, (1) See *ndeñebe*.

*ndemben* (4) (*nde* and *mben*) conj.,  
thereby, so, followed by clause;  
often used alone, so! (I see!).

*ndeme*, (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. *ndeñ*) being rest-

less, 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 *nde-*  
*nden*.

*ndeto'o*, (2) (I) a weed, sp of *Com-*  
*melina*. Fam *comolinaceae*  
*nyôle ndeto'o*.

*ndéé*, (4) v. stretch the neck; *ndéé tyiñ*  
k-form *ndé'é*.

*ndéé*, (4) (III) being go-between,  
intermediary, in *ébon*, e tabe *ndéé*.

*ndi*, (3) (III) being moderate in ask-  
ing 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 *ñkol* ; *ébuma ndik*, grapes,

*ndik*, (4) low absces in groin—same  
as *mbip*.

*ndi'i*, (2) (III) doing aimlessly, in  
sport, for no partculr reason—

*ndi(l)*, (5) (III). See *éndil*.

*ndim*, (5) (III , fr. *dim*) being blind.

*ndima*, (2) (III) "platonic" , friend-  
ship of man and woman; in expres-

sions *ndima nnôm, ndima ñgal.*

*ndindañ*, (5) (III) the big striped

Goliath-beetle.

*ndindi*, (5) (II, fr. *ndi*) one who does

not beg.

*ndindim*, (5) (II, fr. *ndim*) blind per-

son

*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 *ñka'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 *mbo-*

*tok*.

*ndok*, (5) (III) being deaf.

*ndok*, (1) (III) being greedy—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.

*ndombô*, (4) (I) white cloth, sheeting (of trade).

*ndoñgo*, (1) (III) spinning top of shell ; game of tops.

*ndôban*, (5) (III, fr. *tôban*) appointed meeting of hostiles parties, for palavar.

*ndôbane*, (5) (I, fr. *tôban*) accidental meeting, encounter

*ndôé*, (1) (III, alt. pl. *be-*) the eagle *Spizaetus coranatus*.

*ndô'ôtô*, (4) : adv. perhaps *ndô'ôtô ndé'ete*, : *me aye ke* (used at the beginning of a sentence.

*ndôl*, (5) (*ndôô*) (III) knot or raised place from healed wound, kiloid.

*ndôl*, (1) (*ndôô*) (III) a kind of Catfish, see *mvoñ*.

*ndôlô*, (4) (I, fr. *yô*) vomit.

*ndôm*, (4) (III, alt. pl. *be-*) brother of woman, corresp. to *kal*; any male blood-relation of a woman.

*ndôman*, (5) (III, alt. pl. *be-*) young

man; 2. son of a man—corresp. to

*ñgon*.

*ndôme*, (1) : adv. just now, lately.

and : (May be regarded as

*ndeme*, (1) : aux. vb. as it precedes

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 bro-

ther 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

*ôndôndo*, ("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.
- ndôñ*, (5) (III) thing lent or borrowed  
—noun corresponding to *yôé*, v.q.
- ndôñ*, (5) (III) the seeds of  
a species of *Amomum* (Aframomum)  
used as pepper. See *andôn*.
- ndôñ*, (1) (III) spring, source of stream ;  
2. ravine ( even if not source).
- ndôñela'a*, (1) (I, fr. next word) , incit-  
ing to quarrel.
- ndôñelô*, (1) v. induce people to quar-  
rel, 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 *fiti*;  
2. keg of powder, in trade ( the word for fire changed

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

*avoé* 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-ôjóé*, (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) :

Nyo-, 2)

*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 *ókot*.  
And Ati ) :

*njem*, (1) (II) being unready, irreso-  
lute, slow to act.

*njem*, (1) a small tree of the fam. Ana-  
cardiaceae.

*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 ô njii nlô kul, ô bebe nlô êkômekôkot*, if you would know a tortoise's head, look at a skink's.

*njil*, (5) (*njii*) : (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*

fruits ( conn; with *jini* ?).

*njinik*, (4) (II) muck-heap in village  
street ( conn; with last).

*njiñela'a*, (1) (I, fr. *tyiñ*, wheel) circle,  
round space, *bal bilé benjiñela'a*,  
hoe around trees.

*njiñelan*, (1) (III, ) loitering before  
starting like birds that circle about,  
*tyiñelan*, before flying away.

*njiñelete*, (4) (I) circle—same as *nji-*  
*ñela'a*.

*njit*, (1 (III, fr. *tyit*) 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 Mongoose,  
*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 ??

victim of physical 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, *élañ*) 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.

Nyo-, 2)

*nlima'a*, (4) (II, fr. *lim*) house just begun.

*nliñga*, (1) (II) flag.

*nlisi*, (4) (I) rice — also *ôlisi*.

*nlo*, (3) (II) fly — kinds not having names; 2. Similar winged insects, *nlo wôé*, bee.

*nloan*, (5) See *loo*.

*nloé*, (3) (II, fr. *loé*) medicine 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.

*nloñ*, (5) (II) "bushrope" from various sp. of *Calamus*; 2. one species called *nya nloñ*.

*nlot-melen*, (2) (II) a small Weather-bird, *Nigrita fusconata*.

*nlô*, (4) (II) head (but not used in any figurative sense); 2. *nlô ékañ*, head or bunch of palm-nuts.

*nlôk*, (1) (II) clapper of bell.

*nlô'ôlé*, (1) (II) bell-clapper — same as

*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.

*nlôñga*, (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. *nluñ*, :

*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*.

*nluñ*, See *nlum* (twice)

*нна*, (1) (II) a “gnawing” pain attributed to a worm.

*ннак*, (2) (II) the eye-worm, *Filaria loa*.

*ннам*, (5) (II, fr. *yam*) cooking, cookery; 2. *ннам 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 —introdu-  
cing a conclusion.

*nne*, (3) : adv, here, hither; *éfa nne*  
and *nné*, : this side.

*nnem*, (1) (I, pl. *beyem*) one having  
*évu* ; see also *ñkuk* ; *ô ne nnem*, you  
have a “witch” (to help you) —  
said to one having surprising power  
or skill.

*nnenñ*, (4) (I, pl. *beyenñ*) guest, visitor.

*nnenñ*, (4) (II, fr. *jenñ* ?) hunting in the  
widest sense, for things in the forest  
or in the farms ; most used in pl; *minnenñ*,  
2 . being away at work of any kind.

*nnenñ*, (2) (II) whole leaf-stalk of *Raphia*  
palm ; *nnenñ énoñ*, bed-pole;  
*nnenñ alen*, similar stalk of oil-palm;

Cf *ôyenñ*

*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 distin-  
guish similar species; 3.

*nôm ônyu*, thumb or great toe; 4.

*nnôm ñya*, colon, large bowel. See *mbo*.

*nôm* (2) (5II), 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,  
*Anthoscopus 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'é*, (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.

*nsañelele*, (5) (I) centipede.

*nsañga*, (5) (II) string of beads.

*nsas*, (2) (II) a small charge of powder.

*nsas*, (2) (II) dry corn—called also  
*éñga'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.

*nsele*, (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 *jal*; 2. smooth surface 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-njaé*.

*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 servasina*.

*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.

*nsoé*, (5) (II, fr. *soé*) skinned body;  
Anything from which the shell or  
skin has been removed, as *minsoé*  
*mi ôwôndô*; 2. being naked; 3. being  
without a handle, *nsoé fa*,  
*nsoé ôvôn*, &c.

*nsok*, (4) (II) start of a journey; *dulu*  
*e ñga'a nsok*.

*nsok*, (1) (II, fr *sok*) evil-speaking of  
another, slander and pl. *minsok*, same.

*nso'o'boñgô*, (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) ambushade.

*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.

*nsôl*, (4) (*nsôô*) (II) corn in silk and  
tassel (grains not formed).

*nsôl*, (2) (*nsôô*) (II) day's work, esp.  
amount of clearing done in a day.

*nsôl*, (2) (*nsôô*) (II) a kind of fish  
with large teeth, *Sarcodaces odoe*

*nsôla*, (4) (II) *nsôla mvom*, young python.

*nsôlô*, (5) (II fr. *sôl*) stream of blood,

Nyo-, 2)

of water poured, &c. (not merely drops).

*nsôm*, (2) hunting and trapping—  
general 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'é* 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. *ésôp*) a kind of edible  
caterpillar found in the *ésôp* 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. *ôvama'a*.

*nsusuk*, (5) (II, fr. *asuk*) 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. *tabe*) one who lives at  
a place not belonging there.

*ntaka'a*, (5) (II, fr. *tak*) prop of pot, on  
fire.

*nta'anlañga*, (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 *ôsap* for smaller).

*ntanan*, (3) (II, fr. *tan*) hoarseness.

*ntañ*, (4) (II, fr. *tañ*) payment to settle  
a palavar.

*ntañ*, (5) (II) *mintañ*, poles fixed as a

rude crossing of a big log on a path.

*ntañete*, (5) (II) quarreling, disputing;  
 mostly in pl. *miñtañte*

*ntañgan*, (5) (II) white man, European  
 —as if name of tribe.

*n-te*, (3) See *nto*.

*nte'an* (2) (II, fr. *tek*) p. part., softened;  
 2. as adj; soft.

*nte'e*, (2) (II being a mascot, an attribute of certain woman thought to bring good luck to their lovers.

*ntem*, (1) (II) branch of tree (“Fang”)  
 —same as *ntyá*.

*ntem*, (1) (II) fang of poisonous snake.

*nten*, (5) (II) crown of yam. Used only to plant.

*ntendé*, (5) (II) stripe in cloth, animal'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 Drongo, *Dicrurus coracinus* (tail forked like that of the fish).

*nté*, (5 (II) length, distance ; *nté wom*,  
my heighth ; *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*, (4) (II, fr. *tok*) moving, migration  
—mostly in pl. *ke mintok*.

*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 plaitain or banana.

*ntondô*, (3) (II) being unhurt, safe and  
sound—after a fight. &c.

*ntoñ*, (5) (II) digging-stick—same as  
*éviañ*.

*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*.

*ntôl*, (5) (*ntôô*) (II) eldest child, first-born.

*ntôla*, (1) (II) the Black Rat, *Mus rattus* — introduced.

*ntôm*, (4) : (II) head-cloth; 2. Any and : headcovering, as hat, cap, *ntôñ*, : &c.

*ntôm*, (1) (II) a tree of the fam. Anonaceae *Pachyodantium Standtii*.

*ntômba*, (5) (II) sheep (short haired) see *kabat*.

*ntômba*, (4) (II) favorite or head wife —same as *ñkpwek*.

*ntôntôl*, (4) See *ntôtôl*.

*ntôñ*, (4) See *ntôm*.

*ntôô*, *ntôô*, ! (3) bless you ! an effusive expression of thanks, followed by *wo a ye fe beta yen abé*.

*ntôton*, (5) (II) warm water; also pl. *mintôton*, same.

*ntôtôl*, (4) : (*-tôô*) (II) a large kind and : of ant. that pinches with *ntôntôl*, : its jaw ; 2. a pinch, in expression *jiti ntôtôl*.

*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-

sae, *Entanda scandens*, bearing immense pods. See *ndi*.

*ntu*, (1) See *ntup*.

*ntuan*, (5) (II, fr. *tui*) being pierced, having a hole, leaky.

*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;

*bôñgô 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 stick.

*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

*ntu* : cloth, basket , house, or  
anything woven (*lôñ*).

*ntut*, (2) (II) tangle of creepers &c.  
in a tree.

*ntutui*, (5) : (II) jet or cloud of steam  
and : or smoke bursting , as  
*ntuntui*, : from burning house.

*ntutumvini*, (5) (1) a hairy vine of waste  
ground *Jateorrhiza strigosa*.

*ntutuñ*, (4) (II, cf. *tuñulu*) helpess person,  
invalid.

*ntuui*, (4) (II) diarrhoea.

*ntyá*, (4) : (II) branch of tree  
*ntyáé*, and : or plant.

*ntyap*, :

*ntyam* (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

*ñkek*, (1) (Ati) : are (*bityek*); pl.  
*mintyek* when both sides meant.

*ntyé'ek*, (5) (II, fr. *tyek*) newly-hatched  
chicken.

*ntyel*, (4) (*ntyee*) (II) being shy, wary;  
prudent.

*ntyem*, (2) : (II) dropsy.

and *ñkem*, :

*ntyen*, (1) : (II) handle, shaft

and *ñken*, (Ati) : of spear.

*ntyen*, (5) : (II) infant, baby.

and *ñken* :

*ntyen*, (5) : (II) a plant ( *Phrynium*

: sp ?) (like *kôn*, leaves

used like *akaé-kôn*.

*ntyen-mvé-ta'a*, (1) : (II, "pipe-steam"

and : —see *ñkendek*)

*ñken-vmé-ta'a* : kinds of climbing

shrubs of the fam. Verbenaceae,

*Clerodendron* of several sp.

*ntyetya'a*, (5) (II) rain-ditch about

house.

*ntyetyeñ*, (5) (II, fr. *atyeyñ*) skilled

person; 2 especially carpenter.

*ntyí*, (2) ( I, pl. *betyí*) speaker mother's

or father's - in -law.

*ntyí'an*, (5) (II, p. part. of *tyik*) being

cut; 2. cut off; short ( even if not

cut); 3. Circumcised.

*ntyí'i*, (4) being shaved around neck

and forehead.

*ntyil*, (4) (*ñkii*) : (II) track or path

and *ñkil*, (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 *ôlo*—and

*nti-éjak*.

*ntyop*, (5) (II) a round and deep

mortar for pounding food, &c.

*ntyôa*, (3) (II, pl. *mintyôa*) wave of the ocean.

*ntyôk*, (2) (II) mature kola-nut (not a

distinct kind).

*nya*, (3) (I, pl. *benya*) as adj. prefixed

real; *nya mveñ*, *nya môtô*, real per-

son, adult; *nya 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 *nya*

is prefixed

*nya*, (1) See *ñya*.

*nya-*, : (prefix—see gram)

*nyo-* (2) : your ; *nyomvôé*.

Nyo-, 2)

*nyi-*, (“Fang”). :

*nya*, (4) : v. (as if caust. of *nyañ*)

or *nyiaa*, : suckle.

*nyaé*, (I) v. intr., tear; *éndelé 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*) tick-

ling sensation.

*nya-meñgolô*, (3) (I) old-fashioned

cutlass of native make—short and

broad. (*mengolo* tone 4).

*nya-mesô’ô*, (1) (I) a kind of Mongoose,

*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*) ma-

ternal 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*.

*nyat*, (4) (III, alt. pl. *be-*) The West

African Buffalo, *Bos pumilus*.

*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 strenghte-

ned form of *nye'e*) be fond of one-

another.

Nyo-, 2)

*nyem*, (1) v. tr. and intr., melt, dissolve.

*nyem*, (1) See *nyem*.

*nyemenyem*, (4) *ne nyemenyeme* ! exclamatory word describing a feeling of faintness or nausea.

*nyenyeñge*, (3) See *nyeñge*.

*nyenyé*, (1) (II) flea.

*nyeñ*, (1) (III) a game like *éwôs*, q.v.

*nyeñeban*, (1) v. tremble—same as *fô'ôban*.

*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 fingernail.

*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*, dem. Pron. See *nyu*. Variable tone.

*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.

Nyo-, 2)

*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 *nyii*) cause  
to enter, bring in, drive in.

*nyo*, (4) (III, alt. pl. *benyo*) snake. See *ñkol*.

*nyo-*, (2) prefix, See *nya-*.

Nyo-, 2)

*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*, stretch one's  
*nyo'an*, : legs; *nyokan ndamba*, &c.

*-nyoñ*, (2) a form of *nyua*, mother—  
used in compounds.

*nyoñ*, (4) v. sink—as in water.

*nyoñ*, (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.

*nyô*, dem. pron. See *nyu*.

*nyô*, (1) See *ñyô*

*nyôk*, (3) (III, alt pl. *be-*) the Tree  
Hyrax, *Procavia dorsalis*.

*nyô'ô*, (4) v. rebound as a spear when  
it fails to pierce, or a stake driven  
in hard ground.

*nyôl*, (4) : (*nyôô*) (III) the living

Nyo-, 2)

and : body; *liti nyul*, show on-  
*nyul*, : self, 2. color, appearance.

*nyôn*, (5) See *ñyôn*.

*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 *ñkôt*.

*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 *ôzañ*) one hungry

for meat.

*nzezem*, (5) (II) a naughty child.

*nziziñ*, (5) (II, fr. *ziñ*) a malicious

person.

*nzôzoé*, (5) (II, fr. *azoé*) a poor

man, without goods.

Ñ.

*ñga*, (5) aux vb., sign of past time  
previous today.

*ñga*, (1) sign of question, appended  
like French *n'est ce pas ?* (Tone  
varies).

*ñga*, (1) aux. vb. sign of beginning  
present action ; *me ñga ke*, I am  
starting to go. See Gram.

*ñgaé*, (1) (III) portion of food, meat.  
same as *ôfus* or *ôfufufs*

*ñgaé*, (1) (III) spray of leaves put  
across one of two diverging paths  
as sign to one following.

*ñga'a*, (1) (I) the common Weaver bird,  
*Hyphantorim cucullatus* ; 2. *ñga'a-miñkan*,  
other Weaver-birds of the genus *Malimbus*.

*ñga'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 deno-

ting husband). *ñgaa Evina*.

*ñgala'ane*, (3) (I, fr. *kalan*) crossing-

place of monkeys from on 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 (*bityé*)

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.

Nyo-, 2)

*ñgana*, (3) (III, fr. *kan*) oath strong

assertion, with mention of the dead,

or the word “*Soñ*”, (grave);

same as *ôkeka’ane*, q, v.

*ñganda*, (1) (I) ash-hopper of *bibaé*.

*ñgane*, (3) v. of state, be lying or brood-

ing on the ground—of animals—same

as *bô’ô*.

*ñganebe*, (1) v. (mid of *ñgane*) lie down,

as above.

*ñgañ*, (2) (III, fr. *kañ*) honor, respect

shown a person.

*ñgañ*, (1) (III) man versed in *biañ* (“Fang”).

See *ñgeñgañ*.

*ñgañ*, (5) sprout at joint of sugar-cane.

*ñgañgôa*, (5) (I) a vine, *Tetracera alni*

folia,—remarkable for the flow of sap.

*ñgap*, (5) (III) fin of fish (or this also *éñgap* ?

—See *éñgap*.)

*ñgap*, (1) (III, fr. *kap*) share, portion—same

as *akap* (1).

*ñgas*, (4) (III) fine brass wire of trade—same

as *ôzila*.

*ñgas*, (1) (III) little finger or toe.

*ñgas*, (1) (III) a kind of Weaver-bird,

*Ploceus nigricollis*.

*ñgata’a*, (1) (III) a taying ; band—as if

verbal noun of *kak*.

*ñgbwa*, (1) (III) freindship; love; as  
adj. friendly; 2. a formal freindship  
for trade.

*ñgbwak*, (4) (III) unplanted border of  
clearing.

*ñgbwak*, (1) (III) a tool for wood-work,  
shaped like a little hoe.

*ñgbwa'a*, (4) v. of state, be “on all fours,”  
on hands and knees.

*ñgbwa'a*, (1) (I) pet, tamed wild creature;  
*ñgbwa'a kos*.

*ñgbwa'abe*, (4) v. (mid. of *ñgbwa'a*)  
get “on oll fours”.

*ñgbwap*, (5) (III) switch, twig with  
leaves stripped off.

*ñgbwas*, (5) (III) a strong purge.

*ñgbwel*, (4) (III) witchcraft connected  
with the *évu*; *wôé môt ñgbwel*, cause  
death of a person trough his *évu*; *kui*  
*ñgbwel*, cause one's death through *évu*.

*ñgbwem*, (1) (III) a kind of big *jat* (basket).

*ñgbweñ*, (5) : (III) kinds of small Fly-  
and : catchers, *Diaphorophyia*  
*ñgbwem*, : of two or more species.

*ñgbweñgbwa'a*, (1, fr. *ñgbwa'a*) being  
on hands and knees.

*ñgbweñgbwas*, (5) (III) switch—same  
as *ñgbwap*.

*ñgbweñgbwem*, (1) (III) a terrible beast  
of uncertain identity (old male leopard ?  
or a myth ? or lion ?—but lion unknown  
here.

*ñgbwim*, (5) *ne ñgbwim* ! tight, hard,  
after verbs meaning “hold”, &c.

*ñge*, (5) conj. if, whether.

*ñgeké*, (5) (III) firefly ; 2. Spark ; *ñgeké*  
*nduan*.

*ñgel*, (1) (*ñgee*) (III) iris of the eye.

*ñgelé*, (3) (III) as adj. little, to be  
despised—used only negative; *sa*  
*ñgelé jam le*, that is no small matter.

*ñgem*, (5) (III) See *njem*.

*ñgem*, (4) (II) See *ôñgem*.

*ñgemban*, (1) v. be bright, shining—  
of metal, glass &c.,

*ñgeñ*, (5) : unmodified verb, be

*ñgenan* (5) : or do still, yet; 1.

*ñga'an*, (5) : foll by noun *a ñgen*

*moñgô*; 2. foll by verb, k-form;

*a ñgen a ja'ak*, he is still eating;

but *a ñga'an a vee*, he is still

living; 3. alone; *a ñgenan* or a

*ñga'an*, he is still living; *mendim*

*me ñgenan*, there is still water;

(*ñgen* not used alone).

*ñgende*, (1) (I) a small tree of Rubia-

ceae, *Cephaelis Mannii*—big leaves,  
long hanging peduncles.

*ñgeñ*, (5) *ne ñgeñ* ! clear, bright—of  
day, &c.

*ñgeñ*, (2) See *njeñ*.

*ñgeñelan*, (1) v. become clear,—of  
water.

*ñgeñga*, (1) (I) umbrella of trade.

*ñgeñga*, (1) (I.) a vine of *bikôkôt*, fam.

Compositae, *Mikania scandens*.

*ñgeñgañ*, (5) (II, fr. *ñgañ*) fetish doctor.

*ñgete*, (1) adv. perhaps—often of such  
slight force as to scarcely trans-  
latable; *ye aye ñgete so ?* will he  
come? (expressing uncertainly).

*ñgi*, (1) See *nji*.

*ñgii*, (4) (I) a being impersonated by  
a man, in certain rites; 2; the rites  
themselves; *nyin ñgii*, be initiated  
into them.

*ñgi'iti-ñgi'iti*, (1) (I) being spherical  
round like a ball,—also used with  
*ne*, as exclamatory word.

*ñgil*, (5) (*ñgii*) See *njil*.

*ñgo*, : (II) match-box of trade.

*ñgobô*, (2) : *ñgo masis*, box of matches.

*ñgobô*, (2) (III) mirror of trade.

*ñgok*, (1) (III, fr. *kok*) small stone used

to grind food; 2. Gizzard ; 3. *ngo'o kup*  
(interdit aux femmes et enfants) et  
resevé aux adultes 3. *ngo'aboñ*, knee-cap.

*ngo'é*, (3) (III) a small African Stork-  
*Abdimia abdimii*.

*ngo'o*, (4) : (II) an eye-lash; *mi-*  
and *nwo'o*, : *ngo'o*, the eyelashes.

*ngo'o*, (4) exclam. expressing (1) pity  
(with name or pronoun); *ngo'o me*;  
or derision, *ngo'o wo*, I pity you ! or 2.  
vain belonging; *ngo'o tit besôm be adi*

*ngo'oñ*, (5) : (III) fruit of tree  
and *ngoñgé* : called *añgo'oñ*, or  
and *ngôkoñ* : *añgoñgé* or *añgôkoñ*.

*ngol*, (1) (*ngoo*) (III) kinds of Catfish,  
*Clarias* of several sp, 2. *ngol-mekok*,  
a peculiar small Catfish, *Chiloglanis*.

*ngom*, (1) (III) a short drum with a  
skin head ; kinds called *ngom sô*,  
*ngom mbala* &c. 2. *ngom mbala*,  
a small bag of salt.

*ngom*, (1) (III) *ngom nka'a*, a big Mo-  
nitor lizard.

*ngombañ*, (2) (III, *ngon* and *mbañ* ?)  
lime tree and fruit.

*ngombok*, (5) (III, *ngon* and *abok*)  
squash-seed.

*ngomeja* (5) (I) a kind of bird of Bulbul fam.

Nyo-, 2)

*Phyllostrophus leucopleurus.*

*ñgomeko*, (5) (I) two kinds of Swallow,

*Hirundogordoni* and *H. senegalensis.*

*ñgomelo'o*, (5) (I, fr. *wom*?) border, edge

of plot of ground, field, or road.

*ñgometyi*, (5) (I) nose-bleed.

*ñgon*, (2) (III) a cultivated vine and its fruit,

*Cucumeropsis edulis*, 2. A rubber vine

of the fam. Apocynaceae; 3.

The Passion-fruit.

*ñgon*, (1) (III) young unmarried woman 2.

daughter of a man (as *ndôman*, is son);

also used before name of woman's

father's clan.

*ñgon*, (1) (III) moon; 2. month.

*ñgondoñ*, (5) (I) being curved; *ne ñgondoñ*

in a curve .

*ñgondô*, (4) (I) anvil— similar to *édui*,

but larger.

*ñgondô*, (4) (I) a rank Aroid plant.

*ñgoñ*, (5) (5II) See *ôñgoñ*.

*ñgoñ*, (1) (III) fruit of the tree *éñgoñ*,

*Trichoseypha* sp.

*ñgop*, (1) (III) umbilical cord.

*ñgos*, (2) (II) See *ôñgos*.

*ñgosan*, (4) shot of trade.

*ñgosé*, (2) (III, fr. *kosé*) saving, écono-

my.

Nyo-, 2)

*ñgoto*, (5) (III) line of villages along  
one road.

*ñgôba'a*, (1) (III), fr. *ékôp*) skin shed  
from a burn; epidermis that slips off  
in any way; 2. sheating leafs, stalk of  
banana and the like.

*ñgôé*, (2) (III, alt. pl. *be-*) the Red  
River-Hog, *Potamoshoeus porcus*.

*ñgôé*, (1) (III) the Palm-civet—same as  
*mvaé*.

*ñgôé*, (12) (III) torch—same as *mvaé*.

*ñgô'é*, (3) : evening; see *mam*.  
and *ñgô'ô* : *me ñgô'é*.

*ñgôkop*, (5) (III) chain.

*ñgôkôm*, (5) : (III) wart.  
and *ñgô'ôm*, :

*ñgôla*, (5) (II) see *ôñgôla*.

*ñgôm*, (2) (III) the African Porcupin,  
*Atherura africana*.

*ñgômbô*, (1) (I) a secret rite, of women  
only.

*ñgômbô*, (1) (I) being baldy grown up to  
weeds, worse than *nyeñge*, but not yet  
*ékôtôk*.

*ñgômelan*, (1) v., disturb—as a sleeping child.

*ñgômesan*, (1) (III, fr. *kômesan*) prepa-  
ration as for a journey 2. Clothes,  
finery.

Nyo-, 2)

*ñgômekô*, (5) : (I) Wood-pecker of  
 or *ñgômôkô*, : several sp.

*ñgôn*, (1) large middle post of a Bulu  
 house.

*ñgônô*, (4) v. of state, be sticking up out  
 of the ground or water—as a stone.

*ñgônôbô*, (4) v. (mid. of *ñgônô*) stick up as  
 described above.

*ñgônñ*, (1) (III) a large edible Snail.

*ñgônñgôô*, (5) (I) shin bone. (FR tibia)

*ñgôp*, (1) (III) boot or shoe (perhaps conn.  
 with *ékôp* leather).

*ñgôsô*, (1) (I) a thorny woody creeper, of  
 the fam. Leguminosae, *Dalbergia* sp.

*ñgôt*, (4) (III) red worsted sash, of trade.

*ñgôt*, (1) (III) sacral region.

*ñgôtan*, (2) (III, fr. *kôté*) redeeming  
 or ransoming; 2. a meeting for ran-  
 soming captives.

*ñgôtan*, (1) v. bungle, botch; *za a ñga*  
*ñgôtan ana* ?

*ñguan*, (3) (III) a kind of large Millipede.

*ñguan*, (4) v. show off, display, parade  
 —as new clothes.

*ñguan*, (1) *ne ñguan ñguan* ! doing for  
 display.

*ñgui*, (1) (III) the Scale-tailed Squirrel,  
*Anomalurus* of two or three species;

See *avembe* and *ôwôs*.

*ñgui*, (4) (III) indication for recent passing of a person, &c., in bent weeds and grass.

*ñgul*, (1) (*ñguu* (III) strength; as adj. strong; 2. *a ne ñgul ya ke*, he can go (this idiom is now much used, but was introduced by white people seeking an equivalent for “can”).

*ñgulekum*, (1) (III) a weed of the Nettle fam. *Fleurya aestuans*.

*ñgulemelan*, (1) idol.

*ñguleyebe*, (4) (I) : the Rough-winged

and : Swallow, *Psalido-*

*ñguleyeme* (4) : proene of two species

*ñgum*, (4) : (II) as adj., prefix, ;

and : whole; 2. particular—

*ñgumba* (4) : as same *mfañe*; 3. *ñgum*

*kapa*, 10-pfenning or 10-centimes piece,

or penny

*ñgun*, (2) (III) legacy, inheritance.

*ñguni*, (4) v. (causat. of *ñgunu*) crowd or

heap together (tran.)

*ñguñ*, (4) (II) See *ôñguñ*.

*ñguñgul*, (2) (*ñguu*) (II, fr. *ñgul*) strong

person.

*ñgup*, (2) (III, alt; pl. *be-*) the *Hippo*

*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.

*ñgutuboñ*, (5) (III) geeat-great-great grandchild,  
next génération after *ôwuabañ*.

*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 caught 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. *ðkañ*.

*ñkañela'a*, (1) (fr; *kañele*) wall of house before the bark is set up.

*ñkañele*, (5) (I) 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”).

*ñkasa*, (2) strip of monkey-skin worn  
round loins.

*ñkasa*, (5) a whip of thick hide ; 2. lash,  
stroke with whip ; *miñkasa mitan*.

*ñkasa*, (5) a swelling in the groin.

*ñkat*, (1) (fr. *kat*) statement of one’s  
case.

*ñke*, (5) : *ñke mvak*- the Black-  
and : footed Mongoose,

*ñkeñ*, (5) : *Bdeogale nigripes*.

*ñke-fôn*, (5) (*ñkelek* and *fôn*) corn-cob.

*ñkek*, (1) *ñke’ôsôé*, side of stream, near  
the bank.

*ñkek*, (1) hunting in a party with dogs  
and guns; cf. *abiôm* and *éjañgu*.  
same as *éñgbwasa*

*ñkek*, (1) See *ntyek*.

*ñkekam*, (5) hoarseness—same as *ntetan*  
or *ntanan*.

*ñkekam*, (5) (fr. *kam*) person with palsy.

*ñkekas*, (5) doing listlessly or feebly—like  
*éles* (or same as *melak* ?)

*ñkekas*, (3) nervous.

*ñkekelan*, (5) being naughty—same as  
*melak*?

*ñkel*, (5) (*ñkee*) handle of tool.

*ñkelek*, (5) cob or ear of corn ; see *ñke-fôn*

*ñkem*, (2) See *ntyem*.

*ñkamba*, (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.

*ñkeñ*, 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 *akôé*, q.v.

*ñkil*, (5) See *ntyil*.

*ñkili*, (5) a peculiar call—see *kili*.

*ñkobô*, (4) (fr. *kobô*) speaking, talk; 2. language, *ñkobô 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. *minñkol mi bon*,  
ovarian tubes.

*ñkolo*, (4) clock, watch.

*ñkomekomen*, (5) a climbing plant of the  
fam. Marantaceae, *Trachyphry-*  
*nium* sp.

*ñkomen nyat*, (5) a dark or blackish Buffalo.

*ñkon*, (1) white of egg and similar subs-  
tance; 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 miñkoñ*, train.

*ñkoñ*, (1) ridge, angle of two surfaces—  
same as *ñkôñgô*.

*ñkoñ*, (1) furrow or depression over the  
backbone; 2. back of knife, cutlass  
&c.

*ñkoñ*, (1) portion of road between two  
stream crossings.

*ñkoñ*, (1) (fr. *koñ*) a snore, snoring.

*ñkoñgo*, (5) frog—general term.

*ñkop*, (2) quiver for arrows.

*ñkos*, (5) a bird-snare in tree or bush.

*ñkot*, (4) (fr. *kotô*) being crooked;  
cf. *ékotôkot* and *kôkotô*.

*ñkot*, (1) buttons or cowries sewed  
on a piece of skin, for head  
ornament.

*ñkotok*, (1) long tail-feather of cock,  
and othre birds.

*ñkôba*, (5) (from of *ékôp*) skin gun-  
cover.

*ñkôk*, (5) sugar-cane.

*ñkôkôm*, (2) (fr. *ékôm*) barren-female.

*ñkôl*, (2) (*ñkoô*) hill, mountain.

*ñkôm*, (2) bellows.

*ñkôm*, (5) being captive, prisoner—  
like *mbôk*.

*ñkôm*, (1) a small Crocodile.

*ñkôm*, (1) ridge around socket of eye.

*ñkômetan*, (2) as adj. prefixed, real,  
proper, fine—used of many things,  
almost like *nya*.

*ñkôn*, (4) the land between streams.

*ñkônda*, (5) food of some kinds cooked  
in leaves—almost same as *nnam*.

*ñkônda*, (1) *ñkônda éñgoñ*,  
Adam's apple !

*ñkôñ*, (4) being high; long-legged, of  
animals.

*ñkôñ*, (2) eddible caterpillar, of many  
kinds.

*ñkôñgô*, (5) ridge , meeting of two  
surfaces.

*ñkôp*, (1) being-new comer in a place,  
without food supply of his own.

*ñkôs*, (1) stub of weed or plant; char-  
red stub after a clearing is burnt,  
used to mark with. 2. pencil, pen,

*ñkôt*, (4) (fr. *kôt*) being dreid, dry; 2;  
thin, emaciated.

*ñkpwaé*, (4) drumstick—same as *mbaé*.

*ñkpwa'a*, (5) palm-stalk fishing-rod.

*ñkpwal mva'a*, (5) a Barbel (fish),  
*Barbus batesii*.

*ñkpwala*, (5) talking too much—same  
as *ésas*.

*ñkpwamba*, (4) leafless branch.

*ñkpwamba*, (1) old dried skeleton, as of  
animal long dead.

*ñkpwañgôs*, (1) person half-initiated  
into *ñgii*.

*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 *Pyc-*  
*nonotus gabonensis*—called  
*kolôbotô*.

*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 sel-  
ling, barter.

*ñkuk*, (4) charmed animal, snake, &c.—  
by which a *nnem* can do an enemy  
harm.

*ñkuk*, (1) trunk of body; 2. trunk, stem

of tree, or plant.

*ñkukum*, (5 last syl). (fr. *kum*) rich man;  
head man.

*ñkul*, (5) (*ñkuu*) drum of hollowed log,  
used in signaling, giving different  
tones.

*ñkuleñgui*, (5) a large Rail, *Himantornis*  
*haematopus*.

*ñkulu*, (1) tornado-same as *ôkôs*.

*ñkulubu*, (4) (cf. *akul*) being sharply bent  
—of tree or vine.

*ñkumba*, (1) standing dead tree—trunk  
(cf. *ékum*).

*ñkumuku*, (4) : (fr. *kumuku*)  
and *ñkumutu*, (4) : ripple, small  
wave.

*ñkun*, (4) upper arm.

*ñkun*, (5) a small close-woven basket.

*ñkuna*, (5) (fr. *kun*) starting early; going  
and coming the same day.

*ñkus*, (4) being widow or widower.

*ñkus*, (4) well-filled peanut—opp. of *éyoñ*.

*ñkus*, (1) (fr. *kus*) buying; 2. a particular  
operation on the process of trading by  
*meyeñ*.

*ñkusi*, (2) (fr. *ku* and *sí*) fallen plantain or  
banana.

*ñkut*, (5) fog, haze; 2. *miñkut*, low clouds,

rainclouds (high clouds are *bikañga ya yôp*).

*ñkuyek*, (5) a bird, same as *ñkuleñgui*.

*ñwo'o*, See *ñgo'o*.

*ñwom*, (1) See *mwom*.

*ñwondé*, (2) (II, fr. *Banaka*) small kank.

*ñwondô*, (1) (II, fr. *wondô*) a gentle slope.

*ñwôndé*, (1) (II) border, binding of a cloth.

*ñwôwôñ*, (5) (II, fr. *woñ*) a coward.

*ñwuan*, (5) (ii, fr *wu*) dead.

*ñwuwup*, (5) (II, fr. *wup*) a thief.

*ñya*, (1) (II) gut, intestine.

*ñyem*, (1) (II) being open, clear of trees.

*ñyombé*, (1) (II) large bottle—same as *éyombé*.

*ñyô*, (1) (II) of trade.

*ñyôs*, (1) (II, fr. *ayôs*) a kind of caterpillar (*ñkôñ*) that feeds on the *ayôs*.

O  
Ô

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 stum-  
bles 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 burr of a sp. *Des-*  
*modium*; 2. beetle or small insect.

*ôbat*, (4) being immature—of fruit,  
esp. Plantain and banana—op-  
posite of *éwôlô*.

*ôbebat jôé*, (5) flat nose.

*ôbe*, (1) adj. pref. a little like *ôyôm*,  
but of quantity rather than size,  
*ôbe abim*, *ôbe nté*; 2. in pl. *abe*,  
a few ; *abe melu*; 3. as adv.  
rather, *ôbe anen*.

*ôbebé*, (5) See *ôbé*.

*ôbe'ebek*, (5) considerable size or  
amount—same as *ébe'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  
*ônyenye'e*, (1) ("Fang") : banana.

*ôbeñ*, (2) the Green Pigeon, *Vinago*  
*calva*.

*ôbese*, (1) a derisive name for the  
Chimpanzee.

*ôbet*, (4) (fr. *bet*) ladder ; stairs,  
steps.

*ôbé*, (2) : a small earthen pot.  
and *ôbebé* :

*ôbi*, (1) (fr. *bî*) 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, *Desmo-*  
*dium sp.*

*ôbô'ô-minkomekomek*, (1) (*bôk* and  
*nkômekomek*) 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. *buti*) 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' éñgoñ*, Adam's apple  
—same as *ñkônda*.

*ôda'a*, (4) a kind of cross-bow (*mfan*)  
easier to shoot than *kôn*.

*ôden*, (5) when? i.e. what day?

*ôdiba'a*, (1) (fr. *dip*) key—same as  
*édiba'a*.

*ôdi-beta'a*, (5) (*di* 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 *ôñgot*.

*ôdu*, (3) small Dove of several sp., the

commonest one is *Turtur afra*.

*ôduk*, (5) sacral region—same as *ñgôt*.

*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 tal-

king 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. Anonaceae, *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.

*ôkaékon*, (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-  
*ôkeka'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 *ôtyeñ*.

*ôkeñgeñ*, (5) See *ôtyenjeñ*.

*ôkeli'iti*, (4) (*ke éli'iti*) a kind of close

-woven basket.

*ôko*, (2) a vine or runner of the Orchid  
fam., *Vanilla* sp.

*ôkomen*, (4) (fr. *komen*) a little scoop-  
net (see *tan*) for explanation of  
name see *komen*.

*ôkon*, (2) (fr. *kon*) disease, sickness.

*ôkop*, (1) (cf. *ékop*) hook cut from for-  
ked stick.

*ôkot*, (1) tail of reptile.

*ôkotok*, (5) nubbin of corn; 2. little kank  
made from remnant of dough.

*ôkôa*, (5) a kind of tree with very hard  
wood.

*ôkôk*, (5) the game called also *éwos q .v.*

*ôkôkoé*, (5) (fr. *nkoé*) little basket.

*ôkômen*, (1) a prickly vine, a species of  
*Smilax*.

*ôkôñ*, (2) a weed with useful fibrous bark,  
fam. Tiliaceae, *Triumfetta* of two sp.;  
2. *nnôm ôkôñ*, *Abutilon indicum*;  
3. *ôkôñ-Bekôé*, *Wissadula restrata* —  
weeds similar to *ôkôñ*.

*ôkôs*, (1) tornado, wind-storm.

*ôkôté*, (2) a rough sort of basket ("Fang")  
—same as *ébaé*.

*ôkpwal*, (2) (-aa) the larger Francolin,  
*Francolinus*.

ôkpwaté, (5) a garden weed, *Ageratum conyzoides*.

ôkpweñ, (1) a small Antelope, *Cephalophus melanorheus*.

ôkpwôkpwaé, (5) a Hornbill, *Lophoeeros 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-ñgôtô, (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*) sctick, 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 *ôlôñ*, : 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*.

*ôlôlôñ*, (5) whistling; whistle (Ati)—

same as *vioñ*.

*ôlôm*, (1) a tree same as *éyeyôñgô*.

*ôlôñ*, (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.

*ômô'o*, (4) a personal name, a helper in  
*ñgi*.

*ômvek*, (5) ("fang") : kinds of small  
and *ômve'emvek* , : *Barbet* (bird)  
*Barbatula* of four species.

*ômvok*, (1) iron dog's bell or rattle —  
same as *añgôñ*.

*ômvot*, (1) a personal name applied to a  
pet parrot—like "Polly"

*ôndañga*, (4) hammock—perhaps same  
as *ôlañ*.

*ôndendes*, (1) (fr. *ndes*) being fine, slender  
of thread.

*ôndôm*, (4) a large old male chimpanzee  
("Fang").

*ôndôndo*, (1) See *ndôndo*..

*ôndôndo ôndôndô*, (1) See *ôndôndô*.

*ôndôndoñ* (1) being long and slender  
same as *éndôndôñ*.

*ôndôndô*, (5) (accent on last syll. (1)  
pepper; *Capsicum* of two sp., *nya*  
*ôndôndô*. *C. baccatum*, and *ôndôndo*  
*ôndôndô*, *C. frutescans*; 2. a small  
forest shrub, *Cluasena* sp. 3.

*ôndôndô-si*, a little weed, *spilanthus*

*Acmella*.

*ôndôñ*, (1) and : a kind of wild

*ndôñ*, (“Fang”) : rat, *Malacomys*

*longipes*.

*ôndua*, (1) a vessel made from a gourd

left nearly whole (*ékpwas* is half a  
gourd).

*ônon*, (2) bird. (generally applied to

Bats also).

*ônoñ*, (5) a kind of shrub which is ne-

ver cut down, *Carpolabia alba* ;

*ñko’ônon*, a seldom seen, scarce

(like “hen’s teeth”.)

*ônyaé*, (1) chicken lice (collective); 2.

chicken mites.

*ônyale-kabat*, (4) a climbing prickly shrub,

*Phyllanthus floribundus*;

*ônyañ*, (2) ulcer of the cornea of the eye .

*ônyenyam*, (1) same – as *ényenyam*, *q.v.*

*ônyenye’e*, (1) See *ôbenye’e*.

*ônyenyeñ*, (1) being soft – same as *énye-*

*nyeñ*.

*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.

*ôñgam*, (4) a variety of rattan-palm—same

as *ôbôk*.

*ôñgas*, (4) wrist.

*ôñgase*, (5) being quarrelsome—same as

*asôm*.

*ôñgbwe*, (2) chrysalis of Moth or But-

terfly.

*ôñgek*, (4) and : being dispropor-

-*ôñge'eñgek* : tionately short ;

stumpy.

*ôñgem*, (4) : the Large Leaf-nosed

and : Bat, *Hipposideros gigas*,

*ñgem* : 2. the fruit -Bat,

("Fang") : *Epomops franqueti*.

*ôñgi'ita-ñgi'ita*, (3) being spherical,

round like a ball.

*ôñgoñ*, (5) : an eel shaped fish,

and *ñgoñ* : *Mastacembelus* of three

("Fang") : or four species.

*ôñgôs*, (2) and : a kind of craw-fish.

*ñgôs*, ("Fang") :

*ôñgôt*, (5) worn-out tool; *ôñgôt fa*,

*ôtyeñ* &c.

*ôñgôkôn*, (5) birds of the Trush fam.,

related to the Cape Robin, *Coscy-*

*pha* of two sp.

*ôñgôla*, (4) : stockade of government

and *ñgôla* : soldiers; government

("Fang") : station .

*ôñgôla*, (5) a short house, generally

with gable to the street.

*ôñgôñ*, (1) hip, projection of pelvis.

*ôñgôñgô*, (1) (accent on last syl.) being

better, fairly well; doing fairly well,

not so badly.

*ôñgôñgôt*, (1) being precocious-of a

child.

*ôñgôtô*, (1) a lizard of villages near the

coast, *Agama* sp.

*ôñguñ*, 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,  
*Estrela* of four sp.; see *ben-*  
*deñge*.  
*ôsesa-kulu*, (4) a small weed, *Oxalis*  
*corniculata*.  
*ôsesos*, (5) a small leaf-bundle (*asos*).  
*ôsi’i-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 *ndôñgo*.  
*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 *ñka’a*.  
*ôson*, (4) shame ; bashfulness.  
*ôsondok*, (5) (fr. *sondô*) bit of food left

after one is satisfied.

ôsoé, (4) stream large or small, brook  
( ôtoñ), river.

ôsoé, (5) tender young leaves of Raphia  
palm used for fibre.

ôsok, (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 éñgoñ, 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 floatting ribs,  
and sacrum; 2. *mbañ ôtam*, kidney.

ôtan, (1) small bat of many kinds;  
2. umbrella same —as *ñgeñga*.

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.

*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 sa 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*.

*ôtôbaé*, (1) a small tree with mucilagi-  
nous fruits, *Cordia Batesii*.

*ôtôé*, (4) (fr. *tôé*) stone &c., —same as  
*étôé*.

*ôtôl*, (1) (*ôtôô*) pimple, usually on  
face.

*ôtôñ*, (1) brook, like stream —but  
*ôsôé* generally used.

*ôtôtôñ*, (2) (fr. *ôtôñ*) very little brook.

*ôtôtôñ*, (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. *ñgal ôt'u'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,  
*Xylophia parviflora*.

*ôtup*, (4) (fr. *tup*) piercing instrument  
 punch; tin-opener.

*ôtotun*, (2) (fr. *étun*) a little end ; very  
 short thing.

*ôtuyôm*, (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 crack *ñgon*

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 razor.

*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*  
*rufobrachiatus*.

*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*.

*ôvôl*, (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, sorning.

*ôvuan*, (5) (fr. *vuan*) forgetfulness, bad memory.

*ôvuk*, (1) a disease that affects the trachea and destroys the voice.

*ôvu'u-zel*, (1) full-beard.

*ôvul*, (4) (*ôvuu*) a little tool for bending wire.

*ôvun-mumba'a*, (1) (fr. *vun* 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).

*ôwôs*, (5) *ôwôs ñgui*, 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 ñgon*, 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-ñgôm*, (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 ñga 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 *ya'é*) 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 plan-

tain 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, *Cercopithe-*

*cus talapoin*.

*ôzezek*, (1) being faintly perceived ;

*ôzezek ényum* ; scare perceptible

or audible ; *ôzezek ñkobô*, *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*, : *môs* 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 *ékuti*—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* ;

2. wane, pass the full—of the moon.

*salé*, (3) v. except, exclude, leave out

*me asalé bivindi ; salé'é 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; *mfiãñ 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 mfiãñ*.

*samele*, (4) v. (causat, of *same*) make

naked ; *te samele miñga*.

*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 struck.

*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 ; *ôfumbi*  
*wu ô 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, dis-  
tinctly, *kobô ne sañesañ*.

*sañga*, (1) (III) drinking bout.

*sap*, (4) v. pick and husk green corn  
( to gather dry corn is buk)

*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 ñga 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'ebem*, (5) : (III) Termites

and *si'ibem*, ("Fang" : white-ants col-  
lective.

*se'ese*, (4) v. (intens. of *sek*, praise)

applaud, as by speaking the *jôé me-*  
*batan*, or saying "*mawôk*".

*se'ese*, (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 fallopeon tube.

*selé*, (4) v. set on dogs ; *selé mvu*, or  
*selé éñgbwassa*.

*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*.

*sembe*, (4) v. jump down from a log,  
step, &c.

*seme*, (4) : v. sneeze ; a child's sneez-  
-*semele*, (4): ing is the occasion of  
a saying for luck ; "*akô*"! *môt bi-*

*nam, ve suan nseñ ésa ne kitik!*

*semen*, (4) : v. wonder, be astonished  
and : ished; 2 admire, honor

*semé*, (4) : —opp. of *biasé*.

*sen*, (4) (III) nail ; pin.

*senan*, (4) v. level, smooth the ground  
(*cf. asen*).

*sendé*, (1) v. slip, slide (*cf. asen*.)

*señ*, (4) v. lend for a short time—a  
little different from *kólé*.

*señ*, (1) (III) quartz— usually in pebbles  
2. Sore on navel of child.

*señ*, (1) v. cut off the end of anything  
that is too long ; 2. *señ tañ*, reduce  
price ; 3. fig. as *señ ôlun*, moderate  
anger.

*señ*, (1) : v. pour out part, divide  
and : contents of vessel ; *señe*  
*señesan*, (1):*me ôwôndô jat ji*,  
pour part of the peanuts into this  
basket.

*señele*, (1) v. alter length or size ;  
whether reducing or increasing,  
*señele nté*, &c. ; *mon a señele nté*. !!!!  
(when he grows perceptibly taller).

*señesan*, (5) v. overlap at edges.

*señesan*, (5) v. recipr. exchange temporarily;  
exchange work with one

another (cf. *señ*, lend).

*señesan*, (1) See *señ*.

*señgan*, (4) : v. compete, contest,

and : as in a race or an

*sôñgan* , (4) : auction.

*señgan*, (1) ( as if passive of *señ*) 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 samall Squirrel *Aetho-*

*sciurus poenis*.

*sep*, (1) incur palaver, make onself liable;

neraly always *sep étom*, but sometimes

*sep* alone.

*ses*, (4) v. cut or make slanting, oblique.

*ses*, See *se*.

*ses*, (1) suspect of unfaithfulnes of a

jealous husband.

*sesale*, (2) (fr. *salé*) except, excepting

— foll, by *ve* ; *sesale ve me*, excepting

me.

-*sese*, See -*se'e*.

*sese'e*, (5) (I) (conn. with *se'ebe*) sob-

bing, sob; 2 hiccup.

*sesoé*, (5) and : (III) being naked,

*sôsoé*, (5) : bare same as *soé*.

*sesok*, (1) : (III) very tip, small end

and : — emphatic form of *sok*;

*sôsok* : *seso' mbien*, ankle: *seso'*

*ñka'a*.

*sesol*, (5) (-*soo*) : (III) Sunbird; small

and : bird of family *Nec-*

*sôsol*, : *tariniidae coceyx*. —

many sp. See *ôdime*.

*sesom*, (1) : (III) splinter, sliver

and : run under the skin

*sôsom*, : —same as *som*.

*set*, (5) (III) a vine, sp. of *Trachy-*

*phrynium* like *ñkomekome*, but

prickly.

*sé*, (4) v. scour, polish metal object.

*sé*, (1) twitter, scold as birds and squir-

rels do at a prowling animal, snake

or owl.

*séé*, (4) v. stir, turn over small objects

drying, or peanuts roasting.

*séé*, (4) v. fall in fit of epilepsy

(*ésesé*) *e ku ésesé*.

*séé*, (1) v., have abnormal succes

through *évu* — foll. by object gained ;

*a ñga séé ñgôé étan*.

*séé*, (1) *ne séé!* 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-

holding — same as *do'olô*.

*si'isi*, v. *si'isi nlô*, shake the haed, 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 nyôl* ;  
and see *asila*.

*sil*, (4) (*sii*) (III) winged Termites, larger  
than *ôka'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 *simi*) pause, delay ;

2. ( in causative sense) delay, hinder ;

*jé wo azu simbi me a ñkobô va ?*

*simesan*, (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) 'III) (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*.

*sisi*, (1), as adv locomotion on the ground ;  
*wulu sisi*.

*so*, (4) come ; come from ; *me aso mañ*;  
come bak, *me aye so akiti*. *So* always suggests 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. straighten anything  
and : crooked ; 2. intr. straight-  
*sôan*, (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 oneself ;  
*sobô mô*t, 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 skinning a animal, but used also of peeling a potato, &c. ; *sôé biaé*, bare claws.

*sok*, (4) v. be crazy usually *so' étyi*,  
also : *sô' ôdoñ*, 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) (I) 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 *môs*

*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.

*soñelo*, (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 — limi-  
ted 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 ; *ôvôn ô ñga*  
*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 castaneus* ; 2. a fetish rite

enabling initiates to eat *sô* meat.

*sô*, (1) v. welcoming with rejoicing ; 2.

*sô akus*, celebrate the end of mourning.

*sôan*, (4) v. recipr. dispute about the

truth of some statement. 2. Also

doubt same as *sôô*.

*sôan*, (4) See *soan*.

*sôk*, (4) v. *sô'ô 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.

*sô'ô*, (4) v. of state, be loose, as bark

on a dead tree, or any similar cover

that should fit close.

*sô'ôbô*, (4) v. (mid. of above) get loose

(as above)

*sô'ôlô*, (4) v. push down, push over

(to push along is *tindi*).

*sô'ôsan*, (4) v. (fr. *sô'ô*) work back and

forth, as an ill-tied load ; 2. also

trans work lever of a riddle.

*sôl*, (1) (*sôô*) v. flood as if a big rain ;

*mveñ je ate sôl 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, distrustful.

*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*.

*sôñ*, (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*

*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) : (I) being straight ; cf; and *zôsô* ; : *soan*.

*sôsôô*, (4) (I) a black and white, long-haired Monkey, *Colobus occidentalis*.

*sôté*, (4) : v. rub off, as paint, or and *sôtô*, : the skin ; *mbe'e ô sôtéya me mvus* and *mvus é sôtéya* ; 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);

*su' ékon, su'u nlô wom*, lean head on  
the hand.

*suk*, (1) v. shake, jerk, jar; *su'u ñkôm* work  
bellows.

*su'a*, (1) (III) ( conn. 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* ; *ô ñga su'u vé ?* how far did  
you get ?

*su'ulan*, (4) : v; (fr. *su'u*) be the last ;

and : *jôm je asu'ulan* ; 2. as

*su'ula*, : aux. v. for adv. do last

*vôm a ñga su'ulan ke* ; 3. do after-  
wards, hereafter. ( Form *su'ula*  
when closely followed by ano-  
ther 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 *sôô*, 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

pulling ; 2. fig. revoke, annul *atiñ*,  
*mvinda*.

*suluk*, (4) : (III) Driver-ants (col-  
and *silik*, : lective).

*sum*, (4) : v. *sum ésôé*, 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 ; *ô*  
*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 дума*, cotton of *Eride-*  
*ndron*, kapok.

*suu*, (1) v. let go, release ; *suu miñga*,  
to repudiate ; *su'u me*, let me go.

*suu*, (1) v. *suu nyôl*, develop into womanhood.

## T

*ta*, (1) revile, abuse with foul language.

*taa*, (4) v. of state, be looking (“Fang”)

— same as *lô*.

*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-ôjóé*, (4) (I) the Emerald Cuckoo,

*Chrysococeyx 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 nlô*, 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'a*, (1) (I) tobacco.

*ta'é*, (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 ñkoé*.

*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, before ; *miñga a ñga tate luk* (the idea of precedence stronger than with tame) 2. begin to ; *ajôé de ataté vé*, begin to ripen.

*tawôlô*, (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 moving ; stand up; stop! halt; *tebe'e*, stop ! wait !

*tek*, (1) v. soften (intrans.), become soft ; 2. weaken, become weak ; 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.

*tele*, (4) v. of state, be in a standing position. (opp. of sitting, and also of moving.)

*telé*, (4) v. (causat. of *telé*) cause to stand, set up; *telé vie'e di*.

*tem*, (5) middle ; *tem nda*, *tem ôsôé*,

*tem*, (1) v. be surprised by something; not be expecting ; *me ñga 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. stenghtened 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 *tyeñgane*.

*teto*, (3) : being seated, si-

*tôto*, (I fr . *to*) : ting; *tabe teto*, sit up.

*tetombô*, (1) (I) a sort of wooden  
trumpet.

*té*, (4) v. originate, start something ;

*Elé Mendôm a ñga té ôban; mô t te*

*té ajô*, let no one start trouble.

*té*, (4) v. reappear of new moon ;

*meté me ñgon*.

*té*, (4) v. break (tr.) — of anything

broken by pulling; 2. pull out, draw,

*té asôñ, té mesen, té ôtyeñ abam*; 3.

*pull, té bilok*; 4. remove, *té viek*.

*té*, (4) v. give a woman in marriage

without any previous payment ; *té*

*miñga, ñgon!*

*tée*, (5) v. (as if pass. of *té*) part, break,

(intr.) *ñkol ô za tée*.

*tée*, (4) v. *tée dulu*, or *tée* alone, start

on a journey.

*tée*, (1) v. (causat. of *te'e* ?) hold water,

as in palm of hand, or leaf.

*ti*, (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 ôlam, 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.

*nti'an* means also hardened-of corn  
ready to pick.

*ti'a*, (4) (III) village of deceased

head-man, as *ti'a Mvondô*, so called  
after *Mvondô's* death,

*ti'a Meye me Ñkpwele* .

*ti'itan*, (1) v (conn. with *litan*) go

part way with a guest at his depar-  
ture.

*ti'itan*, (1) jar, shake slightly said of

a house in a storm, or a grass sha-  
ken by a little animal beneath.

*til*, (1) (*tii*) v. wipe ; *til jôé*, &c;

*til*, (5) (*tii*) clearing in forest or

*ékôtôk* ( used after *li*).

*tili*, (1) carve; tap rubber tree; 2. make

marks, write ; *tili kalate*.

*tilisi*, (4) (I, fr. Eng "thread") thread

of trade spool of thread.

*timan*, (1) v. return—same as *bulan*.

*timbi*, (1) v. (mid. of *tii*) 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 ajô*, 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

*sô'ôlô*.

*tindi*, (1) see *tiñeti*.

*tiñ*, (5) *ne tiñ* ! or *ne tiiñ* ! 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*, I

swear, used in emphatic declaration

*tiñkpwat*, (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 ; *añgôñga e titi*

*bekalat* ( when used as papar –

weight) ; 2. as causat. of this, *me*

*atiti añgôñga 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 ; *añgôñga 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*, *ôyôm*, &c., and

sometimes in additions to these, as

*abi'a ato'o* .

*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*, (caust 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.

*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, pronounce 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 *bôman* ; 4. meet, fulfil an engagement.

*tôbô*, (4) v. touch — same as *nambe*.

*tôé*, (4) (III) breast, bosom ; breast of animal ; 2. *ve môl 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 ñga tôlan mañ* — 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

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 falling in deep water.

*tubutubuk!* (3) describing heavy rain.

*tubutu*, (1) : v. chop or strike with  
or *tubetu*, : cutlass against some-  
thing 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 ; ôtyeñ ô  
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 expres-  
sions ; 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

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 mô*t, 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'ebe*, (4) v. stutter, stammer.

*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 *sondô*.

*tyele*, (3) v; of state, be hanging, hang ;  
*biôm bi tyele ñkol.*

*tyele*, (4) v. jump, hop of frog, grass  
hopper, &c.

*tyelé*, (1) v. (causat.of *tyele*), hang (tr;)  
*kele'e tyelé biôm 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.

*tyeñ*, (1) shave; *tyeñ ésil, zel*.

*tyeñele*, (4) v. (conn. with *atyeñ*), give  
skill, train.

*tyeñgane*, (5) (I) being crossways,  
at right angles ; horizontal op. of  
*tetele*.

*tyes*, (4) v. get thoroughly dry and  
brittle (*étyes*).

*tyese*, (4). ( causat. of *tyes*) dry thor-  
oughly ; also same as *tyeñ*.

*tyetyak*, (I) (III) as adj, small little  
— same as *tyôtyoé*.

*tyetyoé*, (5) See *tyôtyoé*.

*tyé*, (4) (III) morning ; *mam me tyé*,  
see *mam* ; 2 *ke tyé*, go and come  
same day — same as *kune tyé*.

*tyi*, (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*.

*tyibelan*, (1), v. ( intens. of *tyip*) wihrl ;  
turn, revolve, as a wheel.

*tyii*, (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'é*, *bal*, *felan*,  
*lendé*, *sek*, *sem*, *sep*, *ten* ; 2. *tyi'i mô*t,  
*put person to death* ; 3. *ntyí'an*, short  
as if cut off, truncate ; 4. “cutt” *pala-*  
*var*, decide, judge.

*tyi'i*, (4) v. ( as if passif of *tyik*) be cut ;  
*ñkol ô ñga 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 dis-  
gust ; 2. *tyili biyam*, avert the eyes  
in token of disgust.

*tyin*, v. track and locate an animal  
without disturbing it ; *a ñga tyin só*.

*tyiñ*, (5) (III) neck ; throat ; 2. voice ;  
3 tone high or low *beta tyiñ* for  
low, *mon tyiñ* for high tone ; 4. fig.  
*ô bo vô'ôlô tyiñ éso*, listen to your  
father's command ; 5 message, re-  
port 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 *bijôñ* is the more exact trem.

*tyoé*, (5) See *tyôtyoé*.

*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)

*tyôtyoé*, (5) : (III) as adj. and adv.

*tyetyôé*, : small, little ; few, a little.

*tyoé*, :

*tyoétyoé*, :

*tyôé tyôé*, (3) *ne tyoé tyôé!* describing shooting pains ; *di'i ne tyôé tyôé*.

*tyôk*, (1) v. remember same as *si*

## V

*va*, (4) adv. here.

*va*, (4) yield well — of root-crops.

*vaa*, (4) v. of state, be prisoner ; often followed by *mbôk*.

*vaa*, (1) v. remove, *a vaa biôm énoñ*,  
*vaa miñga aluk*, divorce. (*k*-form  
*va'a*).

*vaé*, (4) v. (causat. of *vaa*), make prisoner.

*vak*, (1) v. rejoice ; *wo ava'a jé ?* what are you so happy about ?

*va'ak*, (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 *vaa*) go to prison; *vambe mbôk*.

*van*, (4) v. speak for, claim before others, thus getting a right to a

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 re-

moved, come off ; *mvit é vaseya* ;

*miñga 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 nyôl*; put into, *ve nku*

*bidi*; 3. fig. *ve môl 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 nar-

ration &c. See Gram.

*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 kôé*, 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 miñga*.

*ve'an*, (1) v. of state, be near each other ;  
*bilé bibaé bi ve'an*; 2. be drawing  
near. *bôt 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 some-  
one.

*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 *veme*) 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) (I) ( fr; *vee*) being alive; liv-  
ing; or awake.

*vé*, (5) interrogative where ? often corrupted in pronunciation 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.) *sunhine*.

*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.

*viasé*, (4) v. (causat. of *vias*) *ôkon vi*

*aviane aviasé nye.*

*vie*, (5) neut. pron. See Gram.

*viék*, (2) ( VI, pl. *meviék*) 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) (circumflex tone) v. suck or

rather press out juice with the tongue;

*vii ñkôk*.

*vii*, (1) v. strike against same as

*kômôtô*.

*vii*, v; attract birds &c; by its fruit ;

*élé éte je avii* ; 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 or 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 nau-  
seous, with subject *bidi*, &c., or in fig.  
sense *môt* &c; cf. *nlem ne viu*.

*vini*, (4) (causat. of *vin*) blacken, dye black.

*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 (col-  
lective); *alo vio da*, one mushroom,  
&c.

*vioé*, (1) (VI, pl. *loé*) (fr. *woé*) laughter,  
laughing.

*viol*, (4) (VI, but pl. *viol abaé* &c.)

*viol ôbam*,

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-ani-

mal, the Chevrotain (it is not an antelope).

*vioñ*, (3) *ne vioñ !* describing a thing disappea-

ring 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 *voê*) cool oneself ;

cool off, *vian ôtame vobô* ; 2. Cool

down from a passion.

*voé*, (4) v. cool, grow cold ; *bidi bi ñga 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 *ji'a'a*.

*vôm*, (4) ( I, but pl. as Cl.III) place;

2. as conj. where , see Gram.; in that,

wherein, *vôm wo abo te luk, vôm ate*

*ô 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 ô 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.*

*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 ñga 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 ébé*, 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, *Myesciurus minutes*.

*vuli*, (1) v. clear trash out of old ani-  
mal 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*) veil itself, as  
a snake.

*vulukan*, (4) : v. (fr. *vul*) curl up,  
or *vulekan*, : as a leaf, &c.; *mvu-*  
*lukan* or *ñgulekan*, 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.  
*ôvun-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) (1) 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 to-

gether—same as *siñelan*.

*vuu*, (4) v. (causat. of *vu*) enrich one.

*vuu*, See *vui*.

*vuvu*, (2) dried cassava-root

## 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.

*wo'an*, (1) : v. rest.

and *wo'o*, :

*wo'é*, (4) v. catch fish hook ; *ye*

*ô 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 ôsôé*.

*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 ô 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.

*woóé*, (4) (circumfl. tone) v. strip off,  
as leaves off a twig ; 2. trim, *woóé*  
*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 alé 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*, *mintáé*, *ényum* ; 5. feel mentally ; *wô' abé*, be displeased or angry.

*wô'é*, (4) v. ( as if pass. of *wôk*) be heard or felt ; be perceptible, *ñku wo wô'é*.

*wô'é*, (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.

*wôlé*, (1) take by force, rob of.

*wôlô*, (4) v. gather, scoop up sweepings ;  
*wôlô mbuan*, 2. fig. *wôlô 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.

*wôñ*, (4) v. follow a scent, hunt of dogs.

*wôñ*, (1) and : v. splice, lengthen by  
*wôñôlô*, (1) : adding to (Ati form of  
*bôñ*).

*wôñôlô*, (4) v. (causat. of *wôñ*) put on  
the scent.

*wôñôlô*, (4) gnaw a bone, &c.; 2. gnaw

of an internal pain.

*wôp*, (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.

*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 Cl. 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*.

## Y

*ya*, (4) v. taste, or eat for the sweet,  
sour or slalty taste.

*ya*, (2) prep. of—used before a noun  
in genetive relation to another ;  
*bôt ya Bitye*.

*ya*, (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 canne with the  
teeth.

*yaban*, (1) v. *yaban jaé*, receive treat-  
ment 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 abôk*.

*yaé*, (4) v. grow, as child, tree &c.

*yaé*, (4) v. *yaé ôyo*, go to sleep (“Fang”)

( usually *ke ôyo*.)

*yak*, (4) v. choke ; *bidi bi aya'a nye*

*tyiñ* (usually *éñgoñ*.)

*yak*, (4) v. *ya'a ta'a*, remove sprouts

from tobacco plant.

*yak*, (1) v. pay, be profitable; *dulu*

*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 *ya'é*, grow) rear,

raise ; *yale bon*.

*yale*, (4) v. (causat. of *ya'é*, go to sleep)

put to sleep.

*yale*, (4) v. turn off the path; *lebe'e*

*me vôm 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 ôkaé 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 sub-  
ject ; 3. *yaman*, intertwine — of vines.

*yame*, (4) v. (fr. *yam*) cook for a guest.

*yametán*, (1) (intens. of *yaman*) inter-  
twine.

*yandan*, (1) v. surmount, reach top ;  
*yandan ñkôl*.

*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 freindship.

*yañese*, (4) (I) a rubber-vine, *Landol-*  
*phia* sp.

*yañge*, (1) v. wait, await ; *yañge'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 ôyap*  
*yôp*.

*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.)

*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. *ñyem*.

*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 ; *ñgal é ñga 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 ñgal élé*.

*ye'é*, (4) v. imitate, mimic ; *me avini*  
*môt a yéké'é me ñkobô* ; 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 *yí*) make cry ; *te*  
*yele mon*.

*yelekan*, (1) v. change color — perhaps  
 only of fish going bad.

*yem*, (4) v. become firm, fast ; stick ;  
*akoñ de ate yem ñgal été*. 2. *nyeman*,  
 fast.

*yem*, (1) v. know ; *me ayem nalé* ; 2.  
 know how ; *a yem wua ñgal* ; 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 jôm 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 mô*  
*tyiñ*, hold by the throat, to demand  
 payment, See *yemete*.

*yemelan*, (1) recipr., (fr. *yem*, know)

know apart, distinguish ; 2. investi-  
gate in council ; *yemelan ajô*.

*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 mô t tyiñ*, 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.  
*yanan*, recipr. see one another.

*yené*, (4) v. (as if pass. of *yen*) be seen,  
found.

*yeñ*, (1) v. *yeñ ñkuk*, charm (see *ñkuk*)  
– followed by the name of creature,  
*ze, nyo, mô t, &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 distinction 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 the right length ; be even, straight, as posts of a house ; 2. suit, *miñga 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'é*, (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 ; *miñga ate a*  
*ne étua ñyôan 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) (I) 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.

*yôñ*, (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.

*yôtan*, (4) v. call in peculiar voice same as out loud voice T. like *kili*.

*yuaè*, (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.

Nyo-, 2)

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 1st syl.) (I) German,

*Jaman* ( Fr above) 2. *zaman nduan*,

large keg of powder.

*zambe*, (1) "Fang" form of *Zobeyo*,

Nyo-, 2)

used for God.

*zametán*, (1) v. confuse, muddle;

*zametán, ajô*; 2. do wrong, blunder.

*zań*, (2) (III) middle ; 2. *a zañ (alu)*

in the middle of the night ; 3. *zań*

*môs*, noon (introd. by white men); 4.

as prep, between; *zań Metet a*

*Fulasi*.

*zań*, (5) (III, as if fr. vb. *saan*) being

given to denying ; *ô mba'a zañ*; —

same as *ñkat*.

*zań*, (4) (III) *zán ôñgos, zán miñgos*,

small crawfish.

*zań*, (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. *mezań*.

*zańga*, (1) (III) *zańga miam*, a smaller

Hornbill like *miam*, *Bycanistes*

*sharpei*.

*zańgbwal*, (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 : Cocks, *Cuculus*

*mvaé-se-f(é)-o*, : *solitarius*. and *C.*

*gabonensis* (these names well

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, *Lemni-*  
*scomys striatus*; 3. *ze-nsoo*, a stripped  
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 é 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 connections ; *wulu zesé*, walk without a load ; 2. prefixed to a noun, simple, mere, just; *zesé*

*môt, zesé ñkob.*

*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 *zań*.

*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 syl vicultrix* ?)

*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 Hippoptamus (?) See *ñgup*.

*zo'o*, (1) (I) a big kind of Yam.

*zo'o*, (1) (I) a small tree, *Randia acuminata* — 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) (III) 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.

*zoño'o*, (1) (III, fr ; *soñ*) a probing – or  
sounding-stick.

*zoo*, See *zoñ*.

*zôé*, (1) (III) *mbon zôé*, and *zôé* alone,  
oil of *azôé*.

*zô'ôé*, (1 (III, fr; *sôk*) hubbub, clamor  
of people (a thing the Bulu love).

*zôm*, (5) (III) another name for the  
Antelope *añgbwañ*.

*zôm*, (5) (III) pointed *bibaé* placed  
to pierce the feet of trespassers.

*zôm*, (1) and : (III) gall bladder  
*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 Rumi-  
nants.

*zôs*, (1) (III) shooting star ; 2. flash of

gun ; 3. red lips ; *zô*s anyu.

*zô*sô, (5) See *sô*sô.

*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-

*zulufu*, (“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 *ndôñgô-bisi*.

*zuña'a*, (1) and : (III, fr. *suñ*, *sum* ) be-

*zuma'a*, (1) : ing contentious, quar-

reling over possessions.











