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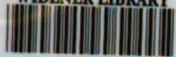
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Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.

GRAMMAR AND DICTIONARY

OF THE

YORUBA LANGUAGE.

WITH AN

INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTION

OF

THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE OF YORUBA.

BY THE

REV. T. J. BOWEN,

MISSIONARY OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON CITY:

PUBLISHED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

DECEMBER, 1858.

NEW YORK: D. APPLETON & CO.



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ADVERTISEMENT:

THIS work is the result of the labors of one of the members of the Southern Baptist Missionary Society, who resided several years in the Yoruba country, and enjoyed a very favorable opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the manners, the customs, the mental character, and the language of the people.

The manuscript was offered to the Smithsonian Institution for publication; but before it was accepted, it was referred by the Secretary to Professor W. W. Turner of this city for critical examination, and was subsequently placed in his hands for general revision and scientific arrangement. It was next submitted to the American Oriental Society for an opinion as to its character, and was finally adopted for publication as one of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge on the receipt of the following report:

BOSTON and NEW HAVEN, *May*, 1858.

The undersigned, having been appointed, by the American Oriental Society, at its meeting held in Boston, May 19th, 1858, a Committee to examine and report upon the Grammar and Dictionary of the Yoruba Language presented to the Smithsonian Institution for publication, have made examination of these works, and declare that they are, in their opinion, true contributions to knowledge, interesting and valuable from the subject and the manner in which it is treated, and that they will be welcomed both by philologists and by those who have at heart the success of philanthropic and Christian effort in Africa.

JOSIAH W. GIBBS, }
W. D. WHITNEY, } *Committee.*
R. ANDERSON, }

The Institution is much indebted to Professor Turner for the labor he has bestowed upon the revision of the work, as well as for the time he has given to it in its passage through the press.

JOSEPH HENRY, *Sec'y S. I.*

Washington, June, 1858.

P R E F A C E.

THE task of reducing the Yoruba language to writing was begun about twenty years ago in Sierra Leone, by a youthful Yoruba named Adzaye, since widely known and much beloved under the title of the Rev. Samuel Crowther. His first Grammar and Vocabulary exhibited a rude attempt to write the Yoruba language in English letters without diacritical points or tone-marks. After the Church Missionary Society had agreed on a more appropriate alphabet for the Yoruba, Mr. Crowther prepared a revised edition of his work, which was published in London in 1852. This Vocabulary, which contains "nearly three thousand vocables," is the basis of the present enlarged Dictionary.

The grammatical principles here presented have been deduced from a multitude of sentences taken chiefly from the lips of the natives. With the assistance of Professor W. W. Turner, of Washington, to whom the work was referred by the Smithsonian Institution, the whole has been carefully revised; the orthography of the language has been somewhat modified for the purpose of reducing it to a more harmonious system; and the entire Grammar has been re-arranged and re-written so as to present the phenomena of the language, in accordance with the requirements of modern philology, as nearly as practicable from a native point of view. It is simply justice to say that whatever merits it may possess, as to plan and details, are due to that accomplished scholar.

T. J. B.

Greensboro', Ga., June, 1858.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE YORUBA COUNTRY.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION.

THE Yoruba country includes all the territory which is inhabited by people who speak the Yoruba language. It is bounded on the East by Ibinin or Benin and the Niger, on the West by Dahomi and Mahi, on the North by Barba (Borghoo) and Nufe, and on the South by the Bight of Benin. At the present time it is divided into eight independent kingdoms, as follows:

1. **Iketu**, situated immediately east of Dahomi, of which the extent is two thousand square miles, with a population of about one hundred thousand;* capital, Iketu. The surface of the country is level; timber and water are scarce, and the soil rather poor. Still this little kingdom has sufficient resources to repel the power of Dahomi, which it has done on two occasions.

2. **Eko**, or **Lagos**, situated immediately on the sea coast, has an area of about four hundred square miles, and a population of thirty thousand. The greater part are in Lagos, the capital, which is situated on a small island in the lagoon or bay, called Osa by the natives, and Cradoo by the English. Lagos claims all the coast to a point some miles west of Badagry. If this claim be allowed, the area and population of the kingdom are two or three times greater than above stated.

For many years Lagos was a stronghold of the slave trade. It was then nominally dependent on Benin; but the turbulent chiefs and people seem to have paid little regard either to Benin or to their own kings, who were frequently deposed and banished. Lagos is now under the protection of the English, but they claim no jurisdiction over the soil or people. It is the residence of several European merchants and missionaries, and bids fair to become one of the most flourishing towns in western Africa. The people speak the Yoruba language, which they frequently call the Eko; just as the Iketu, Egba, &c., call it, after the name of their own tribes, the Iketu, the Egba, &c. By Europeans it is generally called the Aku language.

3. **Egba** is a small kingdom on the south of Yoruba and east of Iketu, lying on both sides of the Ogun river, but principally on the east. The whole area, including the fallen kingdom of Ota, is about three thousand square miles, with a population of one hundred thousand; the capital, Abeokuta, has a population of eighty thousand souls. The surface of the country is generally hilly, especially east of the river; the soil is unusually fertile, and the whole region well supplied with streams of clear water.

In ancient times, as the Egba people relate, their country was a province of the Yoruba kingdom. After obtaining their independence, they were governed by a king of their own; but finally growing weary of monarchy, they determined that every town should be ruled by its own chiefs. This led to mutual jealousies and dissensions. About fifty years ago, these dissensions, stimulated by the slave trade and by the machinations of the Idzebus and Yorubas, resulted in civil war. The Egba country then contained more than a hundred towns, some affirm nearly three hundred, several of which were very populous. In the course of twenty-five years, every one of these towns was swept out of existence, with the single exception of Obà, which is yet standing, about ten miles south-west of Abeokuta. It is probable that five hundred thousand people perished by sword and famine. Many thousands were sold to the slave ships, and the remnant of the tribe was scattered abroad.

The city of Abeokuta is situated on the east bank of the Ogun river, among twenty or thirty immense masses of granite, several of which rise to a height of two or three hundred feet. Forty years ago, a grotto or cave under one of these rocks, which surmounts an abrupt hill, was inhabited by a band

* It is scarcely necessary to remark that these numbers are conjectural.

of robbers. After the Egba country was destroyed, the robbers withdrew, and their place was supplied by a few refugees from some of the desolated towns. Their number was increased from time to time by the arrival of other refugees, and this continued till the new settlement contained about fifty thousand inhabitants, the remnants of about one hundred and thirty towns. In reference to the dwelling of the first inhabitants under the great rock, the town was called Abẹ-okuta, literally, *Under-stone*. The rock itself is called Olumọ, *The Builder*, and some of the Egbas honor it with a sort of worship.

The people of Ilorin, of Ibadan, of Idzebu, and of Ota made repeated attempts to destroy the new town and sell the inhabitants for slaves. But the Egbas, now united under a skilful leader named Sodeke, were too strong for their assailants. After repelling several invasions, Sodeke began to take vengeance on his enemies, and conquered the kingdom of Ota. By this means he opened a road by which his people could trade to the sea-coast.

In the meantime several recaptured Egbas returned home from Sierra Leone, where they had learned something of civilization and Christianity. Sodeke and the Egbas generally were so much pleased with the accounts of the English furnished by the new comers, that he and the whole tribe invited missionaries to come and settle in Abeokuta. The consequence was that the English commenced a mission there in 1846. It is probable that there are now two thousand converts in that city.

On the 3d of March, 1851, the king of Dahomi attacked Abeokuta with a strong force, said to consist of ten thousand men and six thousand women—for about one third of his army is composed of Amazons.* The king expected a rich booty of slaves and plunder; but he seems to have been greatly mistaken in regard to the real strength of the town. The Egbas met him with a force at least equal to his own. Both parties were armed with guns. The battle raged for about four hours, and occasionally with such fury that the combatants were scarcely visible through the smoke at a distance of one hundred yards. In some cases they broke their empty guns over each other's heads. The king, though long accustomed to victory, was obliged to retreat. On the following day it was ascertained that he left twelve hundred and nine of his warriors dead on the battle-field. Although hotly pursued with continual volleys of musketry, the Dahomies retired in good order, and carried away all their wounded.

Since this battle the Egbas have generally enjoyed peace, and have made considerable advances towards civilization. They are now governed by a king, who is one of the ancient royal family of the nation.

4. **Idzebu**, on the south-east of Egba, and extending to the sea-coast, may have an area of five thousand square miles, with a population of two hundred thousand souls. The surface is undulating, and, like all the adjacent territories, is covered with a mixture of forests and grass-fields or prairies. The Idzibus are generally, though perhaps unjustly, regarded as the most barbarous of all the Yoruba tribes.

5. **Idzesa**, on the east of Yoruba, probably has an area of two thousand square miles, with a population of at least two hundred thousand. The capital is Ilesá, and we hear of other considerable towns in the same vicinity.

6. **Efon** extends from the north-east of Yoruba eastward to the Oya or Niger. Very little is known of this country, but it is understood to contain six thousand square miles, and a population of three hundred thousand souls. It is said to comprise several extensive towns, one of which, Ibodo or Kakanda, on the Niger, is the capital. The Efon people are skilful in working brass and copper, and it is affirmed that they have copper mines in operation, six days' journey, or one hundred and twenty miles, east of Ilorin.

7. **Ilorin**, so called from its capital city, is a small Mohammedan kingdom, composed chiefly of Yorubas, Fellatahs, and Hausas. Its area is about one thousand square miles, and its inhabitants number at least two hundred thousand, nearly one half of whom are in the capital. This district revolted from Yoruba and became independent about thirty years ago. For several years they waged continual war against the heathen population of Yoruba, and they succeeded in destroying the capital, old Oyo (Katanga or Eyeo), a great city, twenty miles in circuit. But finally they were defeated by the people of Ibadan, since which time they have acted chiefly on the defensive. The king and most of the principal people of Ilorin are Pulohs or Fellatahs; but the Yorubas and Hausas, both of whom are numerous, have some inferior officers of their own tribes.

Ilorin is one of the great marts of Central Africa, and is much frequented by people from various countries beyond the Niger, and even by Moors and Arabs. The principal exports are fine cotton cloths of Nufe manufacture, and slaves or prisoners captured in petty wars with the neighboring tribes. The imports consist of Arabian and common horses, salt, trona or crude carbonate of soda from the Great

* On the day after the battle, the writer saw several hundreds of these women lying dead on the field. So far as he has learned, Dahomi is the only country in Africa which employs female soldiers. They fought with great fury.

Desert, kola or goorah nuts, guns, swords, and European goods. Much of this traffic is carried on across the Desert, although Ilorin is not two hundred and fifty miles by the road from the Bight of Benin.

8. **Yoruba**, properly so called, lies immediately to the north of Iketu, Egba, and Idzebu, and approaches within sixty miles of the sea-coast. This division is by far the largest of the eight kingdoms which compose the Yoruba country. Its area may be estimated at thirty thousand square miles, and the population at about eight hundred thousand souls. This estimate may seem large; but it must be observed that the principal towns in this part of Africa are from ten to twelve miles in circuit, and densely peopled. There are thousands of houses in such towns, and each house usually contains from twenty-five to sixty-five persons. The large towns of the Yoruba kingdom are, Ibadan, Ide, Ife, Iwo, Idzaye, Oyo or Ago-Odza the capital, Ogbomoso, Ofa, Ikişi, Isaki, Isehin, Igana, and Isabe; and besides these crowded cities there are a multitude of smaller towns containing each from two to fifteen thousand people. The kingdom of Yoruba embraces the two former kingdoms of Ife and Isehin, which are now integral parts of the nation. Another ancient line of hereditary kings resides at Itabo, a small village near Bi-olorun-kpelu, among the mountains.

The entire Yoruba country, comprising the eight kingdoms above mentioned, has an area of about fifty thousand square miles, with a population of nearly two millions. The extent of sea-coast claimed by the two kingdoms of Lagos and Idzebu is about two hundred miles.

The Slave Coast, of which Lagos is nearly the central point, has been formed partly by the sands of an immense drift, which left the coarser materials in the interior of the country, and partly by the gradual upheaval of the land—an action which is still going on, not only here, but at El Mina and Cape Coast Castle. For these reasons the sea grows deeper quite slowly from the sandy beach, which is always lashed by a violent and dangerous surf. The various little rivers which descend with a rapid current from Yoruba are compelled to creep along the coast within a mile or two of the surf, till they meet with the Ogun at Lagos, where they spread out into a broad lagoon called Osa, and force a tumultuous passage into the sea. Hence the landing at Lagos is always dangerous, although there are about two fathoms water on the bar.

Between Abeokuta and the sea the country is nearly level, quite free from stones, and mostly covered with dense entangled forests. Beyond Abeokuta the surface is undulating or hilly, and is generally well supplied with gneiss, granite, claystone, and quartz rocks. This part of the country is mostly open or free from forests, therein resembling some of the partially wooded prairies of North America. It is worthy of remark that this whole region is entirely free from swamps. The streams are clear, rapid, and rocky, and the soil is everywhere dry and firm. From the sea to the interior the surface of the country rises gradually and almost imperceptibly, and yet so rapidly, that the tides do not extend ten miles above the mouth of the Ogun, and the plain at the Ogbomoso is one thousand three hundred and five feet above the level of Lake Osa at Lagos.

The chain of mountains formerly marked on the maps of Yoruba has no existence. The only mountains in the country consist of isolated peaks, or little clusters of rugged hills, which rise abruptly from the surrounding plains, sometimes to a height of a thousand feet.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS AND CLIMATE.

THE only metal known to exist in the Yoruba country is iron, which in some places is quite abundant. The copper mines of Efon are hypothetical; but lead mines are known to exist beyond the Niger.

The plants of Yoruba are similar to those of Western Africa generally. I observed, however, an unusual number of North American genera, together with many others not mentioned in Hooker's Niger Flora. Comparatively few of the somewhat numerous plants which are common to the interior of Africa and the East Indies are noticed in that work. Pine-apples are never found here in the forests, as they are in Liberia;* and there is but one species of *Datura*,—whereas on the Gold Coast there are two, one of which has a double and sometimes a triple corolla. The Cactus, which grows so vigorously at Cape Coast Castle, is never seen in Yoruba; but *Euphorbias* of various species are abundant. Grape-vines of

* In the Yoruba language the pine-apple is called *okpaimbo* (*okpe ambo*), *the white man's palm*. The orange also appears to have been received from the whites, as it is called *orombo* (*oro ambo*), *the white man's mango*.

three or four distinct species are common on the interior plains. Some of them produce large fruit, but too dry and insipid to be valuable.

African travellers have erroneously reported that various plants, as the castor-oil bean, sesame, red pepper, cotton, &c., are indigenous in Africa. The mistake has arisen from seeing such plants on deserted farms, overgrown with bushes, and perhaps far away from any place which is now inhabited. The existence of indigenous coffee is doubtful. I have seen the so-called native coffee-trees in gardens, and the leaves were certainly narrower and yellower than those of the plants introduced from the West Indies. But a tree in the forest which was triumphantly pointed out as coffee happened to be in flower, and inspection proved at once that it belonged to a totally different family. The probability is that the slavers of former days planted coffee-trees, which are now found occasionally growing in the woods.

Among cultivated plants we may mention Indian corn of the variety grown in our Southern States, and yams similar to those of the West Indies, as staple articles of food. The yam is indigenous, and all the cultivated varieties have been reclaimed from the forests where they still grow. It is a traditional saying that yams were the primitive food of man. The first man made an attempt to eat a raw yam, but pronounced it unfit for human food. Afterwards one, accidentally lying near his fire, became roasted; and this was the first discovery in the important art of cooking. Indian corn is said to have been brought from beyond the Niger by a yellow monkey. It may not be irrelevant to remark that the natives sometimes call foreigners monkeys by way of derision. When a white man appears in the streets of Abeokuta, the children usually cry out, *Oibó akiti àgbá! The white man is an old baboon!* Maize is called in the Yoruba language, *agbado (agbá odó)*, *what is beaten or cleansed in a mortar.*

The other articles of food are, Guinea corn or sorghum, of four varieties, called *baba*, *bomọ*, *gero*, and *maiwa*; sugar cane; several kinds of beans; pea-nuts, both oily and mealy; sweet potatoes; onions; and various herbs of little value. The fruits are, oranges, limes, pawpaws, plantains, bananas, and a few pine-apples. The *oro*, or mango, and a fruit called *osun*, are almost the only wild fruits that can be eaten.

Most farmers plant a little cotton for home consumption, and some attempt to raise tobacco; but neither of these plants succeeds well. The cotton fails, to use a planter's phrase, by "running to weed," *i. e.* the joints of the branches where the pods appear are much too far apart, and the blooms are often fruitless. The defect of the tobacco is a want of strength and flavor. The weeds attendant on cultivation are similar to those of our Southern States; so much so, indeed, that a careless observer would scarcely perceive a difference between a corn-field in Yoruba and one in Georgia or Alabama.

As the inhabitants of Yoruba are all crowded together in towns, and derive their support from circumjacent farms, at least two thirds of their fine region is given up to wild beasts. A broad belt of country, once populous but now totally desolated by war, extends from near the sea to the Niger, running to the eastward of Abeokuta, and to the westward of *Idzàye*, *Oyo*, and *Ogbomoso*. Between the towns there are other desert regions, some of which are twenty miles in breadth. As these partially wooded prairies are covered with grass from eight to twelve feet in height, and the people are not addicted to hunting, the numerous population of the country has not greatly diminished the abundance of animal life. Hyenas prowl around the walls of large towns, and people are sometimes attacked and killed by leopards in the adjacent farms. Even the chase-loving Anglo-Saxon would find it impossible to extirpate the wild animals on the plains of Yoruba, so long as they remain covered with grass, which impedes the progress of the horseman.

The following brief sketch may give some idea of the animals known to exist in this part of Africa. The monkey tribe affords several interesting species, some of which I have not seen in the Zoological Gardens of London, or in any other collection. The most remarkable of these creatures is the well known Chimpanzee, which is found in several of the larger forests of Yoruba. The full-grown male is nearly four feet in height. His weapons of defence are his tusks, which are truly formidable; and his strength is so great, that the negroes consider him as more than a match for a man. He never defends himself with sticks or stones, never walks upright, and never builds a shelter or so much as a nest to defend himself or his young against the weather. He is generally seen on the trees, making prodigious leaps from branch to branch, and exhibiting all the habits of other monkeys. The face of the young Chimpanzee is remarkably human-like; but after the appearance of the tusks, it becomes disgustingly prognathous.

Hyenas are rather common, but I was not able to determine by examination whether or not they differ from those of northern Africa. The *adzako*, or wild dog, is a noiseless creature which prowls in solitude.

According to the statement of the natives, which is confirmed by Lander, lions are common in Barba and northern Yoruba; but I have never heard of one's being seen east of the Ogun river. Leopards are common everywhere. Though not so fierce here as in the forests of Liberia, they sometimes, as remarked above, seize men even on the farms. In 1855, an instance of this kind occurred within three

miles of Ogbomoso, which is surrounded for miles by a well cultivated country. There are several smaller animals of the cat-tribe, some of which are spotted like Leopards.

Elephants are common on the prairies of Yoruba, and still more numerous in the forests of Barba. They seldom intrude into the farms, and are not regarded as mischievous animals; but the people have considerable aversion to meeting them on the plains. The hippopotamus is confined to the deep waters of the Osa and the Niger. I believe the rhinoceros is never seen in this region; but the people have heard of it as existing somewhere in the interior. There are two species of wild boar, the larger of which is said to be very fierce; the smaller kind is frequently killed by men who make hunting their occupation, and brought into market. A species of *Hyraz*, different from that of the Cape, but uttering a similar shrill cry, is common among the mountains.

This country nourishes several species of Antelope, some of which are very small, while others are twice the size of the common American deer. A species of Buffalo, called in Sierra Leone the "jack-ass cow," is frequently seen in Yoruba, sometimes singly, but commonly in small droves of ten or twelve.

Birds are very numerous. Among them may be mentioned, a large and a small eagle, both rare; several kinds of hawks and falcons, some of which are migratory; a booted owl; two species of vulture, one quite large; orioles; red and parti-colored sparrows; a blackish mocking-bird with an orange breast, a beautiful songster; swallows; several species of the whip-poor-will family, including the curious long-shafted "goat-sucker" of Sierra Leone; larks; various creepers; crows; sunbirds; kingfishers, one small species of which feeds on butterflies; horn-bills; parrots; two species of Guinea hen; a large and a small partridge; quails; several species of doves; storks and adjutants.

I have seen but one species of Tortoise, a small kind, eight or ten inches in length, which lives in the prairies. According to the natives, there are two species of crocodiles. The several specimens which I have seen appeared to be intermediate between the true crocodile and the alligator. One of them, seen in the Ogun river, was probably twelve feet or more in length. Lizards are very numerous; some of them, analogous to the iguana, are two feet long. I have caught several Chameleons. They creep along very slowly, as if wounded and in pain; but their form is not quite so ungainly as those of Arabia, and their eyes are less prominent. None of the lizards are thought to be poisonous by the natives.

Snakes are not numerous. The largest is the python, which, I believe, never attains a greater length than about fifteen feet. The natives speak of another species nearly as large. There are no water-snakes. A green snake and a black viper are the only ones said to be poisonous.

I have seen two kinds of Snails, one of which, the *Achatina*, is found seven or eight inches in length. Good Oysters are found on the sea-coast; in some localities they attach themselves to the roots of the mangrove trees, presenting a curious spectacle. The principal fresh water shell-fish are a Muscle, resembling that of the United States, and another, found in the rapids of the Ogun river, precisely similar in appearance to the oyster. The taste is very unsavory.

Insects, and especially flies, fleas, and mosquitoes, are not so numerous as might perhaps be expected. But ants of several species are in abundance. One species, which the natives call *ota*, *the stinger*, is frequently useful as an enemy of the termites, which devours every dry vegetable substance within its reach. Another species very like the *ota* is called "the driver" in Liberia, and *idzalo*, *the fighter which makes one go*, in Yoruba, because it moves in countless multitudes, and attacks every living thing in its way with the utmost fury.

There are two species of Scorpion, the black, about seven inches in length, and the yellow or brown, which is much smaller, but is said to be more dangerous. After being stung three times by yellow scorpions, and knowing others to be stung by both species, I regard them as far less poisonous than some have reported. Centipedes are seen in Yoruba, but I have never known a person to be stung by them. The natives affirm that the Spiders of that country are entirely harmless, and I have never seen one of that hideous kind, resembling a tarantula, which is so much dreaded in the Mendi country, west of Gallinas.

As the Landers passed through the Iketu country, they saw innumerable swarms of Butterflies. I have once seen the same myself in the same region, and nowhere else. On one occasion, when descending the Ogun river, we met millions of Dragonflies, about one-fourth of an inch in length, making their way up the country by following the course of the stream. In order to observe all the phases of animal life which this region exhibits, a man must reside there for several years, and visit the forests, mountains, and plains at different seasons. The same remark applies equally to the vegetation of the country. When we arrive at the highest lands between the sea and the Niger, we enter a new climate, and a new, or at least a modified, zoological and botanical region.

The climate of the different sections of Yoruba extending from Lagos to Nufe, though similar in its

main features, is quite different in some particulars. The lower countries, from Lagos to Idzàye or Oyo, are remarkable for a rather strong breeze which blows incessantly from the sea, generally from the south-west, but varying occasionally to the west or south. The course of this wind must be attributed chiefly to the shape of this part of the continent. If it were occasioned by the heat of the Great Desert, I suppose it would continue to blow in the same direction for several hundred miles into the interior of the country. In point of fact, however, the winds at Ogbomoso, especially in the dry season, are very variable.

In consequence of the south-western breeze, the climate of the low country is quite damp, the dews very heavy, and the night air so chilly that we found it dangerous to go out after twilight. But during my stay at Ilorin, in April, 1855, the nights were so much warmer than any I had before experienced in Africa that, instead of being obliged to retire to my room immediately after sunset, I found it pleasant to walk in the yard of the house at 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, and sometimes without a coat.

As there are no swamps in this country, it is probable that all the interior regions of Yoruba, particularly those of the northern watershed sloping towards the Niger, are as healthy as any other country within the tropics. I believe that the natives at least enjoy as good health as those of any part of the temperate zone.

Yoruba has the advantage of two rainy seasons. The "former rains" commence about the first of March, and increase till the sun has reached the Tropic of Cancer. After the middle of July there is little rain till about the first of October; then the "latter rains" commence, and continue for about two months. During December, January, and February, there is no rain except an occasional shower produced by a chilly wind from the north-east, which is called Oyé by the natives, and Harmattan by the whites. But the moisture produced by these showers is speedily evaporated by the excessive dryness of the Harmattan, which generally continues to blow for two or three days. The effects of the dry season are very decided; the grass on the prairies is withered and dried up, many kinds of trees cast their leaves, and most of the smaller streams cease to flow.

During my stay in the country, the thermometer ranged from 60° (when the Harmattan was blowing) to 97.5° on one occasion at Ogbomoso. The highest reading at Idzàye was 93°, and the lowest 68°. The average for the dry season, both at Idzàye and Ogbomoso, was about the same, viz. within a fraction of 82°. The differences indicated by the wet and dry bulbs of the hygrometer during the dry season varied from 0.2°, one morning after rain had fallen, to 25° under the influence of the Harmattan; and the averages for December, January, and February, were 5° at Idzàye, and 9° at Ogbomoso, fifty miles further in the interior. At the latter place, during the two rainy seasons, including the interval of delightful weather between them, the thermometer varied from 70° to 85°, and the hygrometer from 0.5° to 9°.

THE YORUBA PEOPLE.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ORIGIN.

THE Yorubas are black and have woolly hair, but we occasionally meet with individuals who are fully as light-colored as American Indians. This color is hereditary in certain families; and it is a curious fact that, although it may seem to be lost, it sometimes reappears in subsequent generations. Individuals of this color are found not only among the Yorubas and other tribes of the interior, but among the Iboes, and even among the Kroomen. They are called "red men" in Africa, though their color is not exactly that of Indians, nor yet of mulattoes, and is something wholly distinct from albinism. Several entire tribes of red men are found in the interior. The people of Ilorin spoke of a tribe of pastoral people called Alabawo, Hide-wearers, who are said to be decidedly light-colored. They build no towns, but live in leather tents, which they pitch in the form of a circular village, and remove from place to place for the sake of pasturage. Their language is said to be the Fulfude or Fellatah; but they have no political connexion with the other Pulohs of Central Africa. They are Mohammedans, acquainted with books, excellent horsemen, brave, and rapacious. Caillé mentions a tribe of Fulahs who were heathens and quite distinct from other Fulahs in language and habits. In fact they were not Fulahs, although resembling them in color. The Mandingoes, also, and others in that region, are not true negroes, either in color or features.

It seems reasonable to suppose that the red men among the Yorubas had the same origin as the red Pulohs and other red tribes of the interior. On the other hand, it is unnecessary to refer the light color of these people to climate or to other conjectural causes, when we have good evidence that an extensive amalgamation of the black and white races has taken place in the countries where most of the mulattoes

are now found. We may admit in advance that some of the evidence of this amalgamation may be spurious or doubtful. For instance, king Bêlo of Sôkoto may be mistaken, when he asserts in his History of Takroor* that Bornu was peopled by an Egyptian colony. Still it is undeniable that a strong Caucasian intermixture extends from the Red Sea through Nubia and Darfur to the Shoas, south-west of lake Tsad; and it is just here, at the last named point, that we first meet with the red Pulôhs, who extend through Hausa, Bambara, &c., to the Senegal and the Atlantic Ocean.

Again, the brown men of the Desert belong to the white race. As a natural consequence of continual intercourse in peace and war, they often intermix with the blacks of Negro-land, and their half-caste offspring are as light-colored as mulattoes in America. The color, however, is different, being, as before observed, a more healthy and pleasing red, something between that of the mulatto and the North American Indian. When these African mulattoes intermarry with negroes, their children are more or less black; but their features and the texture of their skin afford unmistakable evidence that they are not pure negroes. They assume, in fact, the very appearance of the Mandingoes, whose peculiarities have been attributed to climate. Now, if there had been no amalgamation of races to the eastward of Lake Tsad, the intermixture constantly going on along the southern borders of the Desert is sufficient to account for all the types of mankind found in Sudan. The red Pulôhs, who are a numerous class, correspond exactly to the half-breed offspring of negroes and the people of the Desert, while the darker Pulôhs and the Mandingoes correspond to the descendants of such mulattoes and negroes. It is a curious fact, however, that some of the Pulôhs at Ilorin are lighter colored and more of the white man in every respect than any half-blood mulatto I have ever seen either in America or Africa. But even in these cases the hair is woolly, although it grows sufficiently long for the women to plait it and tie it under the chin.

Finally, the Saracens, who overran Sudan in the tenth century, left many descendants; and these, of course, were not pure negroes. In short, there is no want of evidence that the light color of many families and tribes in Sudan may have resulted from amalgamation. When we see that the children of a brown Moor and a black woman of Yoruba or Nufe are red, we very naturally conclude that all the red people in the country are of mixed blood. On the whole, then, the origin of the red or mulatto-colored men whom we find in Africa is more easily accounted for than the origin of the blacks.

But we return to the Yorubas, who are certainly negroes, if we except a few red men or mulattoes. They are not generally, however, such negroes as are frequently met with in the forests of Guinea and again, it seems, on the Benne river, in the heart of the continent.† Many of the Yoruba people, like those of Nufe and other countries, have handsome hands and feet, pleasing features, and well developed foreheads, and are altogether noble-looking men.

The traditions of the Yoruba people as to the origin of their tribe are obscure and contradictory. They generally affirm that mankind were created at Ifè, a considerable town in the eastern part of the Yoruba country. Sometimes they speak of Ifè as being four months' journey distant, as though the present town of that name were confounded with some other place of which the people retain an obscure traditional recollection. The word Ifè appears to be derived from fè, *to enlarge*; in which case it signifies *enlargement*.

Notwithstanding the prevailing belief that men were created at Ifè, I have been informed by some intelligent natives, that the Yoruba people once lived in Nufe beyond the Niger. They were driven from this position by war, at a time when the river was much swollen and difficult to cross. After retreating for some time, they founded the present city of Ifè, whence colonies were afterwards sent, first to Igbohó, and then to Oyo,‡ Lander's Bohoo and Katanga or Eyeo. Igbohó finally became the capital of Yoruba as a kingdom independent of Ifè. In subsequent times the seat of government was transferred to Oyo, where it remained till the city was destroyed by the Pulôhs, about the year 1835. The king then removed his residence to Ago-Odza, *the Tent-Market*, which at present is commonly called Oyo.

It would seem that Yoruba proper was once divided into three provinces, Ibakpa in the west, Iboló in the east, and Oyo (Eyeo or Hio) in the north. At least the three principal dialects of the language are still called by these names. The Dictionary contained in the present work is chiefly in the Oyo dialect, which is considered the standard by a majority of the natives.

* See the extracts from Bêlo's History in the Appendix to Denham and Clapperton's Travels in Africa, vol. ii.

† See Crowther's Journal of the Chadda Expedition in 1854.

‡ Igbo, *forest*; ihó, *shouting, clamor*; Igbohó, *the clamorous or noisy forest*, i.e. "the howling wilderness." Oyo, probably *escape*, from yo, *to escape*. This might indicate that Oyo was their first settlement west of the Niger.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

THE religion of Yoruba is a curious mixture of pure theism and idolatry. All the people believe in one universal God, the creator and preserver of all things, whom they generally call *Ọlọrun* (ó li ọrun), *the Owner or Lord of Heaven*, and sometimes by other names, as *Olodumare, the Ever-Righteous, Ọga-Ogó, Glorious High One, Oluwa, Lord, &c.* They hold the doctrines of the immortality of the soul and of future rewards and punishments; but on these points their notions are obscure. All the dead are in ọrun, *Hades*. *Ọke-ọrun, the Upper Hades*, is the abode of the righteous, and *Ọrun-akpadi, the Crucible-Hades*, is the place of punishment.

Their idols are never confounded with God, either in name or character. They are called *oriṣa*, a name which appears to be derived from *asa, customs, or religious ceremonies*. Among the numerous *oriṣas* worshipped there are three great ones, called *Ọbatalá, Śangó, and Ifa*. *Ọbatalá* is thought to be the first made and greatest of all created things. Others, however, affirm that he was nothing more than an ancient king of Yoruba, and they profess to tell the name of his father. His name *Ọbatalá* appears to be a contraction of *ọba ti nlá, the king who is great*, or of *ọba ti àla, the king of whiteness, i.e. purity*. A white cloth (*àla*) is worn by his worshippers. Some of his other names are, *Oriṣa nlá, the great oriṣa; Alamọrere, he of the good clay*, because he made the human body of clay; and *Oriṣa kpokpo, the oriṣa of the gate*, because he is the guardian of the gates of cities. He is frequently represented as a warrior on horseback, holding a spear. His wife, *Iyangbà, the receiving mother*, is represented as nursing a child. But *Iyangbà* herself is *Ọbatalá*. The two are one, or in other words, *Ọbatalá* is an androgyne, representing the productive energy of nature as distinguished from the creative power of God. *Ọbatala* forms or produces the bodies of men; but God himself imparts life and spirit, and God alone is styled *Eleda Creator*. The second great *oriṣa* is *Śangó, the thunder god*, who is also called *Dzakuta, the Stone-caster*. The stones or thunderbolts which *Śangó* casts down from heaven are preserved as sacred relics. In appearance they are identical with the so-called stone-hatchets picked up in the fields of America; but whether they were made originally for battle-axes, or leather dressing implements, or emblematic thunderbolts, is not easily determined.

According to one account, *Śangó* was born at *Ifẹ*, and reigned at *Ikoso*, a town recently destroyed, which stood thirty or forty miles south of *Iṣaki*. He was much addicted to predatory wars, in commemoration of which his worshippers still carry a bag, as the emblem of booty. When a house is struck by lightning, they have a right to pillage it, and also to steal as many goats and chickens as they can find at large in any part of the town. They affirm that their master was translated alive to heaven, where he reigns in great state, having a palace with gates of brass, and ten thousand horses, and amusing himself with hunting, fishing, and war.

But the abstract *Śangó* is quite a different being. He is the son of *Orungan, midday*, and the grandson of *Agandzu, the desert*. His mother is *Izomodza, the mother of fishes*, a small river in Yoruba. His elder brother is *Dadá, nature*, one of the Yoruba idols; his younger brother is the river *Ogun*, which bears the name of the god of war and smith's work. His wives are the rivers *Oya, Osun, and Oba*; his associate is *Oriṣako, the god of farms*; his slave is *Biri, darkness*; and his priest is *Magba, the receiver*.

The third great idol is *Ifa*, the revealer of future events, and the patron of marriage and childbirth. He is called *Banga*, the god of palm-nuts, because sixteen palm-nuts are employed in obtaining responses. The head-quarters of *Ifa* are at *Ado*, a village on the top of an immense rock near *Awaye*.

There are several other idols of note, as *Odúdua, the universe*, located at *Ifẹ*; *Dadá, nature*; and *Oriṣako, the god of farms*, whose symbol is a large iron bar. These bars are obtained at a great cost from the high priest of the idol, who dwells at *Irawo*. Many of the inferior idols are men and women who were distinguished in their day by some remarkable relation to the tribe.

The doctrine of idolatry prevalent in Yoruba appears to be derived by analogy from the form and customs of the civil government. There is but one king in the nation, and one God over the universe. Petitioners to the king approach him through the intervention of his servants, courtiers, and nobles; and the petitioner conciliates the courtier whom he employs by good words and presents. In like manner no man can directly approach God; but the Almighty himself, they say, has appointed various kinds of *oriṣas*, who are mediators and intercessors between himself and mankind. No sacrifices are made to God, because he needs nothing; but the *oriṣas*, being much like men, are pleased with offerings of sheep, pigeons, and other things. They conciliate the *oriṣa*, or mediator, that he may bless them, not in his own power, but in the power of God.

As the people make a clear distinction between God and idols, so an idol, which is a real spiritual being,

is not to be confounded with its symbol,* which may be an image, a tree, or a stone. A charm or amulet is thought to have much power, but it is not an *oriša*. It has no life and no intelligence as the *orišas* have. White men are generally much mistaken in regard to the religion and superstition of the negroes. They suppose that the idols are looked upon as gods; that the symbol is the idol; and that a greegree, or charm, is an object of worship—all of which is incorrect.

It is usual among Europeans to call the idols of the natives "devils." The natives themselves speak of only one devil, though they believe in the existence of various other evil spirits. In the Yoruba language the devil is called *Eṣu*, *the Ejected*, from *ṣu*, to cast out; and *Elegbara*, *the Mighty*, on account of his great influence over mankind. The name *Ebilisi* has been borrowed from the *Puloḥs*, and by them from the Arabs. The devil is not reckoned as one of the mediatorial *orišas*; but the Yorubas worship him with sacrifices, to conciliate his favor and prevent his doing them injury.

Egungun, *bones*, and *Oro*, *torment*, are the executive or vindictive power of civil government deified. The latter is most usual among the *Egbas*, who term the punishment of criminals "giving them to *Oro*." On *Oro* day all women are obliged to remain closely shut up in their houses. *Egungun*, or the "Aku Devil," makes his appearance in the person of a tall fellow, fantastically clad and masked, and is declared to be a tenant of the grave. No one, not even the king, may dare to lay his hand on *Egungun*; and if any woman should say he is a man, she would be put to death. Even Mohammedans and Christians are obliged to conceal their knowledge of the imposture under penalty of martyrdom.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Most of the people of interior Africa are more advanced in civilization than those on the coast. The deeper barbarism of the coast people is attributable to the dense forests in which they live, to the sparseness of the population, and to the vicious and idle habits which have naturally resulted from the slave trade. The degree of civilization which exists in the interior is probably very ancient. King *Bélo*, already quoted, may not be correct when he affirms that the ancient Copts colonized *Bornu*; but we have independent evidence of an early, if not extensive, intercourse between Central Africa and Egypt. The *Popo* beads which are dug from the earth in the south-eastern part of *Yoruba*, and in countries east of the *Niger*, are identical in appearance with the beads found on the Egyptian mummies. Several of the arts and customs of *Yoruba* and other interior countries are Egyptian in their character; and the use of cowries for money must have been introduced from the east, since none of these shells are found in the Atlantic.

The most important industrial pursuits of the *Yorubas* are agriculture, blacksmithing, and the manufacture of clothing.

Unoccupied land is common property, and free for any one to cultivate. But each man has an exclusive right to his own farm, whether in actual cultivation or in fallow. When a farm is sold, the fruit-trees remain the property of the former owner, unless they are specially mentioned in the contract. Except a few hedges of *Jatropha*, *Curcans*, and *Euphorbia*, in the immediate vicinity of towns, there are no fences in the country; because there are not many cattle, and these are always under the care of keepers. Disputes concerning the boundaries of farms or fallow lands are generally settled at once by the neighbors.

Although the *Yorubas* are an agricultural people, their implements are few and of a very simple description. The usual tools of the farmer are, an axe, three inches in width, for felling trees; a bill-hook, or heavy pruning-knife, for cutting bushes; and an oval hoe, with a handle about two feet in length. Ploughs and carts are entirely unknown. Their oxen, though large and strong, are never employed for labor; and the horses, which are usually small, though well formed, are used exclusively for the saddle.

Yams are planted in large hills in January and February, and are matured in August and September. The first crop of maize is planted between the middle of February and the first of April, and ripens in July

* Some of these symbols, occasionally engraved on the temple doors of *Obatala*, deserve a more special notice. On several distinct panels are seen a fish, a land tortoise, and a serpent. Another has a female figure with one hand and one foot, probably a half *Obatala*, or the female principle of Nature. This figure is remarkable for having a queue of very long hair (which no negro can have) with a ball or globe at the end. Opposite to this are the male and female *partes genitales in coitu*. They are represented in the natural forms, and are never disguised by being formed into a handled cross, for instance, as they were in Egypt. Phallic worship is practised, but, I believe, without impurity.

and August; the second crop is planted chiefly in August or the latter part of July. As the heavy rains of May and June are not favorable to the growth of cotton, it is planted in July; in December the crop is cut short by the dry season. Maize and yams are generally housed in the farms where they grow, and brought into town in small quantities to supply the daily market. In case the town is large, some of the farms may be ten or even twenty miles distant; but all the produce is brought in on the heads of the owners. Pack-horses and asses, though employed east of the Niger, are never seen in Yoruba. I have travelled with a caravan of two or three thousand persons, all of whom carried their goods in packages on their heads.

Some parts of the country are rich in ore, from which the people obtain a very good quality of iron. As the smelters are not communicative, I can only state what I have seen as to their manner of working. The furnace is a pit in a house, and may be entered either by the door or by an underground passage which emerges twenty or thirty feet from the building. The broken ore is placed in the furnace with layers of charcoal; a number of well dried clay tubes, about an inch in diameter and fifteen inches in length, are inserted into the mass of ore and coal, I think at the bottom. Although no bellows are employed, the heat is so intense that the ends of these tubes are partially vitrified. The iron is sold to blacksmiths, who manufacture it into various articles, among which may be enumerated axes, adzes, hoes, sickles, bill-hooks, swords, knives, razors, scissors, needles, chains and staples, all of rude workmanship. The smiths' bellows are identical in principle with those of the ancient Egyptians and Greeks. The large anvil is a stone, the smaller one a block of iron. Copper, brass, and silver are wrought by the same smith with the same implements.

The Yoruba carpenter employs himself chiefly in the manufacture of bowls, mortars, and door shutters. His principal tools are wedges for splitting trees, an axe, and an adze. The carver who makes images of wood, or carves figures on doors and calabashes, works chiefly with knives. The ornamental engraving of calabashes appears to be a thrifty business. Considerable numbers of people are engaged in the production of clothing. Cotton is freed from the seeds by rolling it under a small iron cylinder on a smooth piece of wood. It is then whipped with a bow to prepare it for spinning, which is done with a distaff. The yarn is sold to the weavers every evening in market, and the cloth given to the tailors, who cut and make garments. Thread is warped on pins driven into the ground, and then formed into a large ball instead of being wound upon a beam. With the exception of the thread beam, the parts of an African loom are the same as those of hand-loom in our own country; but the implement is so small, that the cloth is scarcely six inches in width.

Among the other employments of the people we may mention the manufacture of earthen pots and vessels for cooking and eating; the dyeing of cloth with indigo, which grows abundantly on the farms; the dressing of black, red, yellow, and white morocco, and the making of it into shoes and saddles; the manufacture of various oils, chiefly from the palm-nut, the fruit of the shea-butter tree, and the seeds of sesame and of watermelons; the manufacture of beads from broken palm-nuts and from jasper, both beautiful articles; the making of soap; and the grinding of snuff, which is practised in every town. As the tobacco is poor, it is always ground with carbonate of soda from the desert, to give it pungency.

So far as I could ascertain, the art of making glass is confined to three towns in Nufe, one of which is west of the Niger. This art is kept a profound secret.

There is no legal or customary restraint as to the choice of occupations, except that it is not reputable for women to labor on the farms. In their favorite capacity of traders, however, they are constantly engaged in bringing the produce which they have purchased from the farms to the market. Many poor women also obtain a living by supplying the market with firewood, which they sometimes bring from a distance of six or eight miles. Others gather large leaves, which they sell by the basketful to the market women to be employed as wrapping paper. The other employments of females are housework, spinning, washing, soap-making, and the manufacture of earthenware. The cultivation of the soil, blacksmithing, wood work, weaving, tailoring, and the barber's trade, are performed by men.

All the Africans, and none more so than the people of Yoruba, are addicted to traffic. Their trade with the people nearer the coast consists in palm oil, ivory, cotton cloths, indigo, iron, horses, cattle, sheep, &c.; for which they receive cheap guns and powder, calicoes, velvet, salt, and other articles from Europe and America. Their inland trade embraces the foregoing and many other commodities, including large quantities of soda, and some fine horses, worth several hundred dollars each, from Hausa and Bornu. Hides, coffee, and a superior kind of indigo will be among the future exports.

In the present condition of the country, without roads or vehicles, the traffic gives employment to thousands of people. Sometimes a single caravan consists of hundreds and even thousands of persons of

both sexes. Their only travelling equipment is a mat to sleep on, a coarse cotton sheet for a cover, a small bag containing provisions, and a little earthen pot to warm the sauce, which, with yams and preparations of corn, is the universal diet. A carrier's burden varies in weight from forty to eighty pounds. As there are neither weights nor standard measures in the country, such articles as salt, soda, and oil are sold from town to town by the load till they reach a consumer.

Markets, for the sale of provisions and other common necessities of life, are held daily in all the towns; but the large market for the sale of general merchandise is usually held every fifth day. On these occasions we frequently see thousands of people busily engaged in traffic. At Ilorin, the greatest market in the country, which is held daily owing to the abundance of business, there are men from every part of Central Africa, and frequently from Tripoli and other countries of the North. The merchandise includes a great variety of articles, African, European, and Asiatic, from a slave to a ready-made pen and a bottle of ink.

Owing to the frequent wars which afflict the country, and partly perhaps to the gregarious disposition of the people, they invariably reside in towns. Even the farmers, who are obliged to pass many of their nights in the distant fields, never erect a better dwelling than a hut in the country. All the towns in the interior are surrounded by rather strong mud walls five or six feet in height, with a deep ditch on the outside. The gates are closed at night with heavy shutters and guarded by keepers.

African towns are never laid out in a regular manner. All the streets, except the few which lead from the gates to the market, are very narrow, and intersect each other at every possible angle. The broader streets, the markets, and other open spaces are beautifully shaded with wide-spreading trees. Architecture is wholly unknown. The houses, from the palace to the dwellings of the poorest people, are built of mud and covered with a thatch of grass. They are all of the same form, that of a large square inclosed by a series of single rooms, after the manner of a fort. The interior court, which is open to the sky, is entered by a large gate with a heavy board shutter. Most of the rooms are scarcely six feet between the dirt floor and the fire-proof ceiling of sticks and mortar overhead, and the usual dimensions are six or seven feet in width by twelve or fifteen feet in length. As there is only one low door and no windows, these rooms are always dark. During the day, the people sit in the piazza which extends in front of the rooms; when they retire to rest at night, or enter a room by day, they use an earthen lamp supplied with oil.

The Africans have no chairs, tables, or bedsteads: their furniture consists of mats, earthen pots, bags, and gourds. Their food is taken with the fingers from a deep earthen dish. A sort of sauce composed of meats and vegetables, or of vegetables and oil only, and highly seasoned with red pepper, is a universal article of diet. They never roast or boil joints of meat in Yoruba. Yams are prepared to be eaten with sauce, either by simply boiling, or by boiling and pounding with the addition of water to the consistence of wheaten dough. Indian corn is first soaked till it becomes a little sour, then pounded or ground on a flat stone with a small stone cylinder or rubber, and the starch, after being washed out in pure water, is boiled down to the consistence of thick paste. This food is much used, both diluted as a warm drink in the morning, and cold in the form of round dumplings, which are wrapped in leaves for sale. When they make bread, it is fried, never baked. Very little milk is used except at Ilorin.

Most of the laboring people take their breakfast at an early hour in the streets, around the pots of women who prepare food for sale. At noon they eat in the farms or wherever they may happen to be, and their supper is taken just before they retire to sleep. The flesh of sheep, goats, and cows is sold daily in the market; but the people use it sparingly. Fish is not plentiful in Yoruba except on the larger streams.

The dress of the men consists of trowsers or short breeches, a tunic or a kind of shirt without sleeves, and a sheet or wrapper, or else a large flowing gown. The head, which in general is smoothly shaven, is covered with a tight cloth cap, to which is sometimes added a hat or turban. A woman's dress is composed of three wrappers, two around the waist and one over the shoulders, but the last is often laid aside. Women do not shave their heads except as a mark of mourning. Their usual headdress is a fillet of cloth. Horsemen wear a sort of shoes and sometimes boots. Travellers who go on foot frequently wear sandals; but most of the people of both sexes generally go barefoot. Boys are usually provided with breeches, or at least an apron, at the age of five or six; but girls of ten or twelve years often appear in the streets, from choice, wearing nothing but their beads and bracelets. Most of the Yorubas are cleanly in their habits, and rather fond of being finely dressed.

The principal amusement of the young people is dancing to the sound of drums. The older men meet together under the shady trees to talk, and sometimes to play a sort of draughts and other games of a similar nature. Several times in a year the whole population enjoy the recreation of religious festivals, the greatest of which, called *oḍún*, or new year, occurs about the first of October. On these occasions they

offer sacrifices and make charms to promote the prosperity of the town, and have various noisy processions to the temples and sacred groves. Once a year, at the close of the dry season, they spend several days in burning off the prairies and in hunting. On the chief's hunting day, hundreds of people of both sexes attend him. The game is taken with dogs and clubs, as the use of guns would be dangerous.

The government of the country is a monarchy engrafted on the ancient patriarchal rule. Every house contains several families under the government of a *bàlè* or lord of the house, every town has its *bàlè* or lord of the land, and the whole nation is under a king. The adult males are also apportioned under rulers who stand intermediate between them and the *bàlè*, or governor. The king, the governor, and the head of the family has each his associate or lieutenant, and the elders under him are his counsellors. Even the king is bound by the laws of the land, of which the elders are the conservators and exponents. The laws are generally good, except in so far as they are connected with idolatry and polygamy. They are rigidly executed, and sometimes with displeasing promptness; but causes are always decided by the ruler and his council according to testimony.

INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL CHARACTERISTICS.

In regard to intellect the Yorubas occupy a low position. All their arts are rude, and the people are wholly destitute both of literature and science. But they are by no means deficient either in natural shrewdness, or in that sort of common sense which is adapted to their condition. Their language also, which is surprisingly rich in abstract terms, is a proof that they are accustomed to think. Since their acquaintance with white men they evidently begin to feel the aspirations of intellect, and their desire to improve is leading to good results. At *Abèokuta* several hundred persons have learned to read their own language.

Like other rude people, the Yorubas are much addicted to the marvellous. In the opinion of many, the power of a white man is almost infinite. He can look around on all the passing events of the earth, he can stop the clouds in their course,* and even create cowries whenever he may need them. They seize with avidity on every extravagant story they may hear. Marvellous things have been told me of the *asòri* or *igi nlá*, a tree somewhere in the interior, to which they attribute all the properties of the deadly *upas*; even birds that fly near it fall dead. The common people, old men, and grave chiefs have repeatedly affirmed the existence of a unicorn, which they describe as a large antelope with a straight black horn in the middle of its forehead. When I visited *Ilòrìjì* in 1855, this story was repeated; and my host, *Nasamu*, an intelligent Bornese, added others still more wonderful. He assured me that somewhere eastward of *Nufe* and *Yakobu* there was a tribe of men, called *Alabiru*, who had inflexible tails about six inches in length. The *Alabiru* were a very ingenious people, especially in working iron; and all the fine swords in *Sudan* were made of iron from their furnaces. Beyond this tribe was another called *Alabiwo*, distinguished by a small goat-like horn projecting from the top of the head just above the margin of the hair. Somewhere in the same region was a tribe called *Alakere*, the tallest of whom were scarcely three feet in height. Being a weak people, the *Alakere* surrounded their towns with walls of iron. *Nasamu* had never seen any person of these tribes; but he asserted that there was one of the horned women then in slavery at *Ofa*, about thirty miles east of *Ilòrìjì*. She always wore a handkerchief around her head, because she was ashamed of her horn. In reply to my question, whether any of the tailed men were in slavery in or near *Ilòrìjì*, he replied, "Who would have a slave with a tail?" A few days after this I received a visit from an Arab trader, who confirmed all the statements of *Nasamu*, and added others of his own. Among the rest he told of a tribe of people south of *Mandara* who have four eyes. A Negro from beyond the *Niger* proceeded to inform me how these eyes are situated in the head, but the Arab corrected him and showed me exactly where each of them is placed. In short, it is manifest that all the floating stories of *upas* trees, unicorns, &c., have originated with the wandering Arab traders, who are equally distinguished by a vivid imagination and a small regard for truth. In the simple Negroes they find ready listeners to all their wonderful stories, and they were not at all pleased with the incredulity of an-Nasran, the Christian.

The moral character of the Yorubas exhibits strong contrasts. On the one hand we are shocked at their occasional human sacrifices, their unlimited polygamy, and their custom of allowing the heir to inherit all his father's wives except his own mother. Their universal covetousness, their deficiency in regard to conscience, and their want of manly self-respect disgust us. On the other hand we see much to admire

* At the close of the dry season I was observing the movements of a black thunder cloud, when an old farmer said to me imploringly, *Dzò, dzò ó rò fu ni! Please let it rain for us!*

and to mitigate our judgment even in regard to the bad features of their character. They are naturally kind and simple-hearted, remarkably courteous in their mutual intercourse, and strongly attached to their country, friends, and kindred. All the moral virtues, and especially gratitude and honesty, are inculcated in their proverbs. It is a remarkable fact, that although the missionaries have had hundreds of parcels of cowries and supplies brought by native carriers from the coast to their interior stations, there has scarcely been an instance of theft. Adultery and other crimes are much rarer than we could suppose. During my six years' residence in the country I never knew a case of an illegitimate child, although the women do not marry before they are eighteen or twenty years of age.

When the first missionary entered the Iketu country in 1850, some regarded him as a spy, and others had superstitious fears that the presence of a white man would bring misfortune on the country. For these reasons they, in many instances, refused to admit him into their towns, but they never treated him with violence. The same thing occurred subsequently when he entered the kingdom of Yoruba. They obliged him to sleep without the walls, but they supplied him with food without charge. On one occasion he encamped under a tree near the gate of Aways. Hundreds of friendly people came to look at him, and next day the women were singing a newly made song commencing with, *Oibó gun sidi akpe*, "The white man encamped at the foot of the akpe tree." Now that the people understand the real object of the missionaries, they are not only willing but anxious to receive them.

The gospel was first preached to the Yorubas in Sierra Leone, where there are thousands of them who have been rescued from the slave ships. Most of them have embraced Christianity, and many have learned to read. Some have accumulated considerable wealth, and others have made no mean attainments in information if not in learning. The character of the Rev. Samuel Crowther, whose Yoruba name is *Adzáye*, *struggling for life*, is known to the public, and much admired both in Europe and America; and yet Mr. Crowther is only one among other Yoruba men, his equals in mind, moral character, and respectable attainments. The people are found to be equally susceptible of improvement in their native country. Although the missions have been so recently established, all the eight kingdoms of the Yoruba country have felt more or less the stimulus of truth; and if the social laws now at work among the people produce their natural results, it cannot be many generations before Yoruba will be reckoned among civilized nations.

LIST OF YORUBA PUBLICATIONS.

Within the last ten years the Church Missionary Society of London has published the following Yoruba books and tracts, nearly all of them the work of the Rev. Samuel Crowther.

- The Yoruba Primer. Iwe Ekinni on ni tu awon ara Egba ati awon ara Yoruba. *London*, 1849.
- A Vocabulary of the Yoruba Language, compiled by the Rev. S. Crowther, Native Missionary of the C. M. Society, together with Introductory Remarks by Rev. O. E. Vidal, M. A., Bp. Designate of Sierra Leone. *London*, 1852.
- A Grammar of the Yoruba Language, by the Rev. S. Crowther, Native Missionary of the C. M. Society. *London*, 1852.
- The First Book of Moses, commonly called Genesis. Translated into Yoruba, for the use of the Native Christians of that Nation, by the Rev. S. Crowther, Native Missionary. *London*, 1853.
- The Gospel according to St. Matthew. Translated into Yoruba for the use of the Native Christians of that Nation, by the Rev. S. Crowther, Native Missionary. *London*, 1853.
- The Second Book of Moses, commonly called Exodus. Translated into Yoruba for the use of the Native Christians of that Nation, by the Rev. S. Crowther, Native Missionary. *London*, 1854.
- The Psalms of David. Translated into Yoruba for the use of the Native Christians of that Nation, by the Rev. S. Crowther, Native Missionary. *London*, 1854.
- Iwe Owe ati Iwe Oniwasa. Li Ede Yoruba tu awon Kristian ti ilu nan nipa Rev. S. Crowther, Alafa ti ilu nan. (Proverbs and Ecclesiastes.) *London*, 1856.
- The Gospel according to St. Luke, The Acts of the Apostles, with the Epistles of St. James and St. Peter. Translated into Yoruba, for the use of the Native Christians of that Nation, by the Rev. S. Crowther, Native Missionary. *London*, 1856.
- Katekismu Itan, ti Dr. Watts, Testamenti Lailar on Testamenti Titun.—Watts's Catechism of the Old and New Testament. Translated into Yoruba, by the Rev. Samuel King, Native Missionary. *London*, 1857.
- Katekismu Ekezi, ti Watti.—Watts's Second Catechism. Translated into Yoruba, by the Rev. T. King, Native Missionary. *London*, 1857.
- Iwe Orin Mimo. (Yoruba Hymns.) *London*, 1857.

G R A M M A R
OF THE
YORUBA LANGUAGE.

Y O R U B A G R A M M A R .

PART FIRST.

ORTHOEPY AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

§ 1. The system of orthography adopted in this work is essentially the same that has been widely employed for African languages. In it an endeavor has been made to give a true expression of all the well distinguished sounds of the language. To each simple fundamental sound there is assigned a single character; and each compounded sound is represented by the characters which stand for the elements of such compound sound.

§ 2. The reader should be reminded that the sound of each letter, in this as in other languages, is subject to slight modifications from accent and connexion.

CHAPTER I.

THE ALPHABET.

§ 3. The characters that represent the simple sounds of the Yoruba language are, a, ą, b, d, e, ę, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, ɔ, p, r, s, á, t, u, w, y, z.

VOWELS.

Simple Vowels.

§ 4. The simple vowels are as follows:

a is sounded long, as in the English word *father*; and short, as in *fat*.

Examples: ba, *to meet*; lati, *from*.

ą has the obscure sound of *u* in *but*, *o* in *mother*, &c. Ex.: bani, *in the hand*.

e is sounded like *a* in *fate*, or *ey* in *grey*. Ex.: de, *to come*.

ę is sounded like *e* in *met*. Ex.: fe, *to love*.

i is sounded long, like *ee* in *fee*, or *i* in *ravine*; and short, like *i* in *fig*. Ex.: di, *to bind*; igo, *a bottle*.

o is sounded as in *go*, *tone*. Ex.: fò, *to fly*.

ɔ is sounded long, like *a* in *water*, *all*; and short, like *o* in *not*. Ex.: fò, *to wash*; ɔni, *a crocodile*.

u is sounded long, like *oo* in *fool*, or *u* in *rule*; and short, like *u* in *full*. Ex.: lù, *to strike*; bule, *to lie down*.

§ 5. The vowels are either pure or nasal. Nasalization is indicated by the character η ; as, *dan*, to polish; *sun*, to sleep.

§ 6. We may here observe:

1. That the sound of 'e' after 'kp' is more open and liquid than usual.

2. That 'a,' 'i,' and 'o,' are short before a consonant; as in *ate*, a hat; *ilé*, a house; *ofa*, an arrow; pronounced as if written *atte*, *illé*, *offa*. But to this rule there is one exception, viz. when the tone is grave, these vowels are always long; as, *àbo*, a shelter; *imò*, knowledge; *òrò*, a word.

§ 7. In the Egba and some other dialects, 'o' long, when followed by 'n,' and occasionally when preceded by 'm' or 'n,' takes the sound of 'u' long; as, *ton*, again; *mò*, to drink; *inó*, within; pronounced, and sometimes written, *tun*, *mu*, *inú*.

Diphthongs.

§ 8. The following are the compound vowels, or diphthongs:

ai, pronounced like *i* in *pine*, or *y* in *fly*, only it is longer and more open.

Ex.: *bai*, thus; *aimò*, unknown.

au, pronounced like *ou* in *house*, or *ow* in *now*. Ex.: *daudu*, a prince,

ei, *ei*, *oi*, *oi*, in all of which the second vowel, 'i,' is very short. Ex.: *ei-di*, a wart; *ei-ye*, a bird; *oi-bó*, a white man; *koi-koi*, timidly.

ua, *ue*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*, *uo*, are formed only by the union of two words, the former of which ends in 'ku'; as in *akuale*, good evening, from *aku*, a word of salutation, and *ale*, evening. In all these cases the letters 'ku' have the force of *qu* in English.

Quantity of Vowels.

§ 9. The vowels are either long or short, as exemplified in the following sentence: *áláfiá kí ò wá fù gbògbò éniá réré*, peace be unto all good men.

§ 10. Although it is not possible to lay down rules by which to determine the quantity of vowels in all cases, yet there are several facts and general principles a knowledge of which will be useful.

1. In regard to long vowels:

a. The diphthongs 'ai' and 'au' are always long; as, *aimò*, unknown; *daudu*, a prince.

b. Vowels having the grave tone (except *ì*, *ò*, and *ò*, negative) are generally long; as, *àbo*, a shelter; *ère*, gain; *ibi*, evil; *òdo*, water; *òrò*, a word.

c. The vowels 'o' and 'a,' when employed as auxiliary particles in conjugating the verb, are long; as, *emi ò ri*, I shall see, *emi li á ri*, I am seen. These, for the sake of distinction, are marked with a circumflex accent.

d. The final vowel of a noun is long when followed by a personal pronoun in the possessive case; as, *iwē mi*, my book; *asò rē*, his cloth.

e. When a letter or syllable is suppressed or elided, the vowel which immediately preceded it becomes long; as, *bālè*, a governor, contracted from *òba ilè*, the lord of the land; *sùru*, patience, from *sé* (often pronounced *se*), to do, and *iru*, the act of bearing a burden (see § 16, 3); *abā* for *abara*, a slap with the hand.

2. In regard to short vowels:

a. The negatives ì, ò, and ò, *not*, are short; as, emi ò mò, *I do not know*; ete ì mọ ete ni ikó ọraṅ ba ẹreke, *lip not keeping to lip brings trouble to the jaws*.

b. The initial 'i' of the infinitive mood is very short and slight; as, iwọ lẹ ísẹ, *thou canst do*.

c. The objective pronouns â, ê, &c., are so short as to be scarcely perceptible. (See § 88, 2, b.)

Tone of Vowels.

§ 11. There are three primary tones, the Middle, the Acute, and the Grave; as, ba, *to meet*; bá, *with*; and bà, *to bend*. The middle is the ordinary tone of the voice without inflexion; the acute and grave tones are simply the rising and falling inflexions of elocutionists. In the Yoruba language, however, they are employed to distinguish words which are spelled alike, but have different meanings. Thus the two words ọbẹ, *sauce*, and ọbé, *a knife*, are quite different to the ear, when uttered with the proper tones. The tones, though simple in theory, are difficult for us to seize, and require close attention.

The acute and grave tones will be denoted throughout this work by the acute and grave accentual marks placed over the vowel, as in the examples just given.

Assimilation of Vowels.

§ 12. The principle of vocalic assimilation exhibited in the Yoruba language consists in changing a weak or unaccented 'o' into some other vowel, so as to assimilate it to the adjacent strongly accented vowel of a verb or preposition.

§ 13. Assimilation is either Perfect or Imperfect. In *perfect* assimilation, the unaccented 'o' becomes identical with the accented vowel of the word to which it is appended.

1. a. The vowel 'o,' the shortened or simplified form of the objective pronoun of the third person, is regularly exchanged for a vowel which is identical with that of the governing verb, so that this pronoun assumes all the following forms:

emi wò ò, *I looked at him.*

emi kpè ê, *I called him.*

emi mọ ò, *I knew him.*

emi fẹ ê, *I loved him.*

emi lù ù, *I struck him.**

emi ri î, *I saw him.**

emi ba â, *I met him.*

b. The principle applies equally when the governing word is a preposition; as, bá â, *with him*; si î, *to him*; fú ù, *for him*.

In all these cases the unchanged full form 'on' may be used; as, emi fẹ on, *I loved him*; fu on, *for him*; but the assimilation, if employed at all, must be perfect.

2. The preformative 'o' of nouns is perfectly assimilated, if at all, to the vowel of the root; as, oko, *a farm* (from ko, *to gather*); ọro, *a word* (from rọ, *to utter, relate, explain*); ata, *pepper* (from ta, *to burn*); erè, *goodness* (from rẹ, *to be good*); èsẹ, *sin* (from sẹ, *to sin*). Frequently, however, no assimilation takes place. (See § 40.)

§ 14. To understand the rule of *imperfect* assimilation, it is necessary in the first place to observe that the vowels are divided into three classes, which, in reference

* No example of 'a' is given, as no verb, nor indeed any other word in Yoruba, ends in that vowel.

to the general character of their sounds, may be called the *close* vowels, viz. e, i, o, u; the *open* or *broad* vowels, e, o; and the *neuter* vowels, a and a. In imperfect assimilation the rule is that the vowel 'o' when occurring before a close vowel, that is, a vowel of its own class, remains unchanged; but before an open vowel, it is changed into its corresponding open form 'o.' Before the neuter vowels, it may take either form, 'o' or 'o.'

This rule applies to the nominative pronouns, mo, *I*; o, *thou*; oṅ or ó, *he*; the auxiliary particle ò, *shall* or *will*; and kò or ò, *not*; in all of which the 'o' before an open vowel becomes 'o'; as,

mò fẹ, *I love.*

o fẹ, *thou lovest.*

o or oṅ fẹ, *he loves.*

yi ò fẹ, *he will love.*

nwọṅ kò fẹ, *they do not love.*

á ò fẹ, *we do not love.*

The same change takes place before the other open vowel, 'o.' The reader, however, must be informed that the rule is one which is often disregarded in speaking.

Elision of Vowels.

§ 15. All Yoruba verbs end in a vowel either pure or nasal; as, kọ, *to build*; ran, *to spin*. And most of the nouns begin with a vowel; as, ilé, *a house*; owu, *cotton*. To avoid an inconvenient hiatus, it is customary in speaking to drop either the final vowel of the verb, or the initial one of the noun which follows it; as, k' ere for ko ere, *to gather a crop*; ran 'wu, for ran owu, *to spin cotton*.

In this work, the vowels which are usually elided in speaking are designated by the inverted crescent (^); as, kô ere, ran ôwu (pronounced ke-re, ran-wu).

§ 16. The principal rules of elision are as follows:

1. When two vowels of the same name concur, one of them is dropped; as, rà àso, *to buy cloth*; fẹ èsẹ, *to love sin*.

2. The stronger of any two concurring vowels is retained in preference to the weaker.

The circumstances which make a vowel strong in the sense here contemplated may be shown as follows:

Strong Vowels.

Long.

Grave.

Accented.

Open.

Weak Vowels.

Short.

Acute.

Unaccented.

Close.

But these elements of strength and weakness may be variously distributed. One of the vowels may be grave, and the other accented, long, or open. To give all the combinations which may arise from the various quantities, tones, and accents of two concurring vowels, would be more tedious than profitable. It may suffice then to specify a few cases, with examples, to verify the general rule that the weaker of the two concurring vowels is elided.

a. When the first vowel is grave, and the second vowel is weak, the latter is elided; as, ó rà êwe, *she bought leaves*;* dà êsẹ, *to break the foot*; bò àra, *to cover the body*; kẹ òron, *to be hoarse*. But if the second vowel should be long, the grave

* Leaves are sold to market-women to be used for wrapping articles in.

vowel is elided; as, ọmọri gbâ ọru, *the lid receives (gbâ) the steam*; mọ ọnu, *to know (mọ) mercy*.

b. If the first vowel is open, and neither of the vowels is long, grave, or accented, the second is elided; as, kọ êbe, *to make a yam-hill*; fọ ọru, *to break a jug*; fẹ ọna, *to blow the fire*. Sometimes, however, the choice of the vowel to be retained is reversed, to prevent ambiguity; and frequently both vowels are sounded, for the same reason.

3. In a few cases neither vowel is dropped, but the two are exchanged for 'u'; as, wure (for wi ire), *to bless*; sūru (for se iru), *patience*; sufe (for so ife) *to whistle*; sure (for sa ire), *to run*; duro (for da iro), *to stand, &c.*

CONSONANTS.

Simple Consonants.

§ 17. The simple consonants, b, d, f, k, l, m, n, r, s, t, w, and y, are sounded as in English, and are never quiescent.

g is always hard, as in *go, get*. Ex.: igi, *wood*; gele, *a handkerchief*.

h in some dialects is silent when it occurs between two vowels; as, behe, *so*; lohun, *yonder*; pronounced be-ẹ, lo-un. In all other cases, 'h' has the same power as in the English word *hat*.

ŋ is the sign of nasalization. At the end of a word or syllable it is equivalent to the French *n* in *bon*. Ex.: dan, *to polish*; sun, *to sleep*. Before a consonant, that is, at the beginning of a word or syllable, it has a stronger sound, nearly equivalent to the English *ng* in *song*. Ex.: ọso, *to proceed*.

The nasal pronoun ọ, *I*, is pronounced as a part of the preceding word, when it follows a vowel; as, ki ọ lóh? *shall I go?* pron. ki ọ lóh. But if 'ọ' is not preceded by a vowel, it is attached in pronunciation to the following word; as, ọ kọ mọ, *I do not know*; ọ ọ ri, *I shall see*; pronounced ọkọ mọ, ọọ ri.

p occurs only in the compound 'kp.' (See § 18.)

š is sounded like English *sh* in *show*. Ex.: še, *to do*.

z has the sound of English *z* in *azure*. It occurs only in the compound 'dz.' (See § 18.)

Compound Consonants.

§ 18. Three compounds, of two consonants each, are of such common occurrence as to have been frequently regarded as simple letters, viz. dz, gb, and kp.

dz is sounded like English *j*, as in *jug*, or *g* in *gem*. Ex.: dzo, *to dance*. (This sound was formerly represented by *j*.)

gb represents the sounds of *g* hard and *b*; as, gbà, *to receive*; ọgba, *an old man*.

kp is equivalent to *k* and *p*, as, kpa, *to beat*; akpa, *an arm*. (Formerly represented by *p*.)

The sound of 'g' and 'k' in these compounds is very slight at the beginning of words.

§ 19. Compounds of a nasal and another consonant occur incidentally :

1. The nasal 'ŋ,' as an auxiliary particle, may be prefixed to all the consonants ; as, emi ŋbò, *I am coming* ; emi ndá, *I am making*, &c.
2. Before the labial consonants, 'm' is frequently employed as an auxiliary prefix, instead of 'ŋ' ; as, emi mbò, *I am coming* ; emi mfè, *I am loving*.
3. 'M,' 'n,' and 'ŋ,' are occasionally prefixed to consonants in other cases ; as in the words, mbè, *to be* ; mbi, *or* ; a-la-mgba, *a lizard* ; nde, *to arise* ; nlá, *to be large* ; ŋsó, *to proceed*.

INTERCHANGE OF LETTERS.

§ 20. In consulting the Dictionary for the meaning of words, as also in tracing out their roots, it is necessary to remember that letters are frequently interchanged ; as in the following examples :

1. Not a few words begin indifferently with 'a' or 'o' ; as, abánidže, or obánidže, *an injurer*.
2. Some words begin indifferently with 'a' or 'i' ; as, afidzi, or ifidzi, *remission (of sins)*.
3. 'E' and 'o' are interchangeable ; as, ònia for ènia, *a person* ; leni for loni, *to-day* ; eri for ori, *the head*, &c.
4. 'E' and 'o' are interchangeable, as, òni for èni, *one, any*.
5. In certain cases, previously stated (§ 7), 'u' is substituted for 'o' ; as, dùn for dòn, *to be sweet*.
6. 'G' for 'k' ; as, ge for ke, *to cut*.
7. 'H' for 'f' ; as, eho for efo, *a valley*.
8. 'S' and 's' are frequently interchanged with each other, and in some dialects with 'ts.' Thus, for *se, to do*, the Ibakpa dialect has 'tse,' and the Ibolò has 'se' ; and in other places *sè, to cook*, is pronounced 'sè.'
9. In the Egba dialect, 'w' is frequently used for 'h' ; as, wó, *to boil*, instead of hó ; and awón, *the tongue*, instead of ahón.

CHAPTER II.

SYLLABLES.

§ 21. A syllable consists :

1. Of a single vowel, pure or nasal ; as, o, *thou* ; óŋ, *he*.
2. a. Of a consonant and a vowel ; as, dá, *to create* ; dan, *to polish*.
- b. Of a consonant and a vowel, with the nasal ŋ prefixed ; as, ndá, *is creating* ; ndan, *is polishing*.
3. a. Of two initial consonants and a vowel ; as, dze, *to eat* ; gbà, *to receive* ; kpè, *to call* ; mbè, *to be* ; nde, *to arise* ; gbón, *to be wise*, &c.
- b. Of two initial consonants and a vowel, with a nasal prefixed. (See § 19.)

§ 22. No word or syllable ends in a consonant, except occasionally in the nasal 'm' ; as, bam-bam, *a beetle*.

§ 23. As consonants do not occur at the end of syllables, they are not reduplicated in spelling. Thus we write *ilé*, a house, and *ofa*, an arrow, instead of *ille* and *ofa*. (See § 6, 2.)

ACCENT.

§ 24. By the term *accent* is here meant that emphatic pronunciation of a syllable which distinguishes it from other syllables of the same word. This, when marked, is denoted in the present work by the sign ('), commonly termed the acute accent, placed after the accented syllable; as, *i-da'*, a sword, *è-ni-a*, a person.

§ 25. In words of two or more syllables, the accent falls regularly on the penult; as, *a'-ga*, a chair; *e-le'-da*, a creator.

§ 26. But since the accent of derivative words follows that of their primitives, this rule has several exceptions.

1. Nouns of two syllables derived from verbs having the acute tone (§ 11) are accented on the ultimate; as, *e-da'*, a creature, from *dá*, to create.

2. When a verb or preposition having the acute tone enters into the composition of a noun of three or more syllables, it usually takes the accent; as, *a-bá'-ni-dze*, an injurer.

3. When an accented vowel is elided or changed, as in the union of two words to form one, the accent retains its place; as, *be'-ru* (for *ba' eru*), to be afraid; *ni'-nó* (for *ni' inó*), within; *su'-re* (for *sa' ire*), to run.

§ 27. Primitive nouns, or those which cannot be referred to any root in the Yoruba language, are generally irregular in regard to accent; as, *a'-da-ba*, a dove; *o'-ri-sá*, an idol; *a-lu-fá'*, a learned man.

§ 28. In polysyllables, a lighter secondary accent usually falls on the second syllable before or after the primary; as, *á'-la-tan'-kpo-kó'*, a grasshopper; *á'-la-sá'-ra*, a dealer in snuff. But many compounds retain the accents of their component words; as, *a-lai'-lo'-gboṅ*, a foolish man; *o-ni'-ba'-ta*, a shoemaker.

§ 29. 1. It is proper to observe here, that all the Yoruba vowels (unless very short as to quantity) are sounded much more fully and distinctly than English vowels. Thus, *a-la'-ra-da'*, a healthy man, which has two full accents, is pronounced with a strong emphasis on both the accented syllables, and with a considerable although slighter stress on the unaccented ones.

2. The distinctness with which Yoruba vowels are uttered is particularly observable in the monosyllabic verbs, prepositions, and adverbs, which are generally spoken as if accented; as, *á lè' sé' ê*, we can do it; *lòh' sò' ô nò'*, go, throw it away.

PART SECOND.

ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

CHAPTER I.

FORMATION OF WORDS.

§ 30. In the former part of this Grammar we described the characters employed to represent the sounds of the Yoruba language, the nature of these sounds, and the changes which they undergo. We now proceed to the consideration of sounds as the representatives of ideas; in doing which we will have to treat first of the formation of words, and then of their inflexions and the mode of combining them into sentences.

§ 31. The primitive words of the Yoruba language, amounting in all to about five hundred, consist of the following classes:

1. Personal and other pronouns.
2. About one hundred and sixty verbs, several of which are obsolete.
3. About two hundred and fifty nouns, including several which are clearly exotics.
4. A few particles, as adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

The remainder of the language, amounting to at least fifteen thousand vocables, has been built up on this foundation, chiefly by prefixing personal pronouns to verbs to form nouns, and by the union of nouns with verbs and prepositions.

§ 32. 1. The primitive verbs are all monosyllables, and most of them are of the simplest possible form, consisting of a single consonant simple or compound and a vowel either pure or nasal; as, *dá*, to create; *dan*, to polish; *dže*, to eat; *kpon*, to be red.

2. A few monosyllabic verbs begin with two consonants; as, *mbè*, to be; *nlá*, to be large, &c. These, however, are secondary forms: *mbè* is simply *bè*, to be, with the auxiliary prefix 'm,' which is the sign of continuance or permanence; *nlá* is a contraction of *nilá*, to be great (lit. *ni*, to have, *ilá*, greatness).

3. The verbs of two syllables are all either derivatives or exotics. Thus, *sufe*, to whistle, is composed of *so*, to eject wind, and *ife*, a blowing (from the root *fe*, to blow). *Fe* is now pronounced *fè*; but its original form is detected not only in *sufe*, but also in *fere*, asthma, *ifere*, a flute, and *ife*, a reed. *Tuba*, to repent, is a recent importation from the Arabic.

§ 33. The primitive nouns may be classified as follows:

1. Very few are monosyllables; as, *he*, malignant envy.

2. Most of them are dissyllables, of which the following are examples: aba, *a crib, or barn*; alè, *evening*; ana, *kindred by marriage*; ānu, *pity*; ara, *the body*; babá, *father*; bọ̀tẹ̀ or ibọ̀tẹ̀, *silliness*; iba, *fever*; irin, *iron*; igi, *wood*; òdo, and omi, *water*; orun, *the sun*; ọ̀run, *heaven*; ọ̀mọ̀, *a child*.

3. Some are of three syllables; as, àbata, *a marsh*; adaba, *a dove*; akara, *bread*; ahana, *a violent lawless man*.

§ 34. Among the primitive particles we have: ni, *in, on*; si, *to, against*; ti, *from*; sùgbọ̀n, *but*; and a number of adverbs.

§ 35. Very few of the exotic words have come to the Yoruba people through the Arabic; and it is remarkable that some words of undoubted Eastern origin are unknown among the tribes further in the interior.

Having thus stated the general principles on which the words of this language, both primitive and derivative, are formed, we will now proceed to the special rules for the formation of the several parts of speech.

DERIVATION OF VERBS.

§ 36. Verbs of more than one syllable are frequently compounded of a monosyllabic verb and a noun; as, bẹ̀ru, *to be afraid* (from ba, *to meet*, and ẹ̀ru, *fear*); s̄ānu, *to pity* (from s̄e, *to make*, and ānu, *pity*); bilà, *to make room in a crowd* (from bi, *to push*, and ilà, *an opening*).

§ 37. There are three classes of transitive verbs, distinguished by the peculiarity that the objective case is placed between the component parts or members of the verb. Their formation is as follows:

1. *a.* Two verbs are used for one.* Thus, from fi, *to make*, and hàn, *to appear*, is formed fi . . . hàn, *to show*; as, ó fi wọ̀n hàn mi (*he made them appear to-me*), *he showed them to me*. From ba, *to meet*, and dze, *to eat*, is formed ba . . . dze, *to spoil*; as, mo ba iwe dze (*I met book consume*), *I spoiled the book*. From te, *to spread*, and bẹ̀re, *to be flat*, comes te . . . bẹ̀re, *to level*; as, te òke bẹ̀re (*spread hill flat*), *to level a hill*.

b. Verbs of this class are often used intransitively, so as to be equivalent to a passive; as, iwe badze, *the book spoils or is spoiled*; òke tẹ̀bẹ̀re, *the hill levels or is levelled*.

2. *a.* The second member of a compound transitive verb is sometimes composed of a preposition and a noun. Thus, bẹ̀, *to cut*, li, *in regard to*, and ori, *the head*, form the compound verb, bẹ̀ . . . lori, *to behead*; as, ó bẹ̀ òle lori (*he cut a-thief as-to-the-head*), *he beheaded a thief*. Ko, *to gather*, li, *in regard to*, and ẹ̀ru, *property, goods*, form ko . . . lẹ̀ru, *to rob*; as, nwọ̀n ko mi lẹ̀ru (*they gathered-up me as-to-goods*), *they robbed me*. When the noun in the second member of the verb has 'n' in it, 'ni' is used instead of 'li'; as, bi . . . ninó, *to vex* (from bi, *to affect or afflict*; ni, *in regard to*; inó, *the mind*).

b. An intransitive verb, composed of a verb and a noun (§ 36) may be converted into a transitive verb by inserting 'li' or 'ni' between the verb and noun. Thus,

* These so-called compound transitive verbs are, it is true, rather phrases than words; but they are considered as words, because their parts acquire a new meaning by composition, and because they are actually united into one word when used in a passive sense, and also in forming nouns; as, ibadze, *a spoiling*, from ba . . . dze, *to spoil*.

beru (ba eru), *to be afraid*, becomes ba...leru, *to frighten*; as, ó ba mi leru, *he frightened me*.

3. Sometimes the formation of compound transitive verbs is still more complicated, as may be seen in the following example. Ba...dže, as above stated, means *to spoil*; and ni inó, or ninó, means *in regard to the mind*; the entire expression, ba...ninó dže, means *to grieve*; as, ó ba mi ninó dže, *he grieves me*. The compound here consists of three members, the first and last of which are verbs, and the middle one is composed of a preposition and noun.

DERIVATION OF NOUNS.

With Vowel Prefixes.

§ 38. Nouns are formed from verbs, both primitive and derivative, by prefixing the pure or nasalized vowels, a, e, ẹ, i, o, ọ, and ọj.* These prefixes (excepting perhaps the vowel 'i') are simply variations of the pronoun of the third person, in accordance with the principle of vocalic assimilation already noticed (§ 13).

§ 39. The primary use of these prefixes appears to have been to form concrete nouns denoting the actor or agent; as, ofe, *a parrot* (lit. *a whistler*, from fe, *to whistle*); akpedza, *a fisherman* (from kpedza, *to kill fish*); ẹsin, *a horse* (from ẹsin, *to run rapidly*). But at present, nouns formed by these prefixes have various meanings, being frequently employed to denote: 1, the doer of the action, or agent; 2, the receiver of the action, or patient; 3, the action or state of being; as, aba (from ba, *to meet*), *he who meets, he who is met, or, a meeting*; ẹse, *sin*; ase, *the state of sin* (from se, *to sin*).

§ 40. It is to be observed further that regularly, in accordance with the law of euphonic concord (§ 13, 2), the vowel prefixed to the verb should be identical with that of the verb itself; as, aba, *a meeting*; ẹse, *sin*; ofo, *loss*; ọro, *a word*. But if this principle had been adhered to exclusively, only one noun could be derived from each verb; whereas by prefixing different vowels, there may be several. Thus, from we, *to fold*, are derived ewe, *a leaf*; iwe, *a book*; owe, *a proverb*.

§ 41. The facts in regard to these preformatives, as the practice now stands, may be summed up as follows:

1. Concrete nouns are formed from all verbs by prefixing 'a'; as, aba, *a meeter*, from ba, *to meet*. But nouns of this form have various other meanings, as shown above (§ 39).

2. Nouns denoting an action are formed from all verbs by prefixing 'i'; as, iba, *the act of meeting*; ife, *love*. But sometimes this form has a concrete signification; as, iladza, *a peace-maker*.

3. The other vowel prefixes, although of frequent occurrence, are not employed before every verb. They generally form nouns denoting either the doer, the receiver, or the result of an action; as, ofi, *a loom*, from fi, *to swing*; ẹsin, *a horse*, from ẹsin, *to run*; eda, *a creature*, from da, *to create*; ọro, *a word*, from ro, *to utter, to relate*.

§ 42. The prefix 'ọj' is not much used, but is met with occasionally; as, ongbe,

* The vowels ą and u are never employed as formative prefixes.

thirst, from *gbe*, *to be dry*. Before a dental consonant, the nasal 'ŋ' is changed to 'n'; as, *onde*, *a prisoner*, from *de*, *to bind*. In one case 'on' becomes 'am' in the Iketu dialect, and 'oi' in Yoruba: viz. *ambó*, *oibó*, *a white man*, from *bó*, *to peel*.* Hence, *orombo* (*oro ambó*), *the white man's fruit*, the usual name of *the orange*; and *okpaimbo* (*okpe ambó*), *the white man's palm*, that is, *a pine-apple*.

§ 43. The prefix 'ai' (composed of 'a' and 'i,' *not*), and its equivalent 'è,' are attached to verbs to form nouns of a negative meaning; as, *aimò*, or *èmò*, *that which is unknown or unusual, a monster*; *aidze*, *that which is not eaten or must not be eaten*. Roots with this prefix are also used imperatively; as, *aiwi*, *do not speak, keep silence!*

With Syllabic Prefixes.

§ 44. *Aba* (composed of the prefix 'a' and *ba*, *to meet*) is prefixed to verbs to form nouns implying union; as, *abata*, *a market-place* (lit. *aba ita*, *the meeting of streets*); *abaše*, *a helper* (lit. *aba še*, *he who meets one to do something*). *Aba* is sometimes changed into *eba*; as, *ebado*, *a shore* (lit. *eba òdo*, *the meeting of the water*).

§ 45. *Abi*, which signifies *being in a state of, having*, is prefixed to nouns, to form nouns expressing a quality, endowment, or condition; as, *abiye* (*abi iye*), *that which has feathers*; *abara* (*abi ara*), *that which has a body*, e. g. *agaliti abara yiye*, *the lizard which has a body of roughness, i. e. a rough body*.

§ 46. *Abu* is sometimes a derivative from *bu*, *to give*; as, *abusò*, *a falsehood* (lit. *abu iso*, *the giving of talk*). In other cases *abu* is equivalent to *abi*; as, *aburo*, *that which stands erect* (lit. *abi iro*, *being in a standing posture*). For the vowel change, see § 16, 3.

§ 47. 1. *Ada* (from *dá*, *to make*) is prefixed to nouns, to form others implying the cause or result of an action; as, *adalu*, *a mixture, adulteration* (from *ada*, *a making*, and *ilu*, *a mixing*); *adakpè* (*ikpè*, *a calling*), *contraction of words*, by elision; *adado* (*òdo*, *water*), *an island*.

2. Sometimes the final 'a' of *ada* is elided, thus shortening the prefix to 'ad'; as, *adete*, *a leper*, from *ete*, *leprosy*; *adogun* (*ogun*, *war*), *that which causes war*; *adote* (*ote*, *enmity*), *that which causes enmity*.

§ 48. 'Afi' or 'af' (from *fi*, *to make*) is prefixed to verbs; as, *afihàn*, *a show, display* (lit. *afi*, *a making*, *hàn*, *to appear*). It is also prefixed to nouns when they are followed by verbs; as, *afònahàn*, *a guide* (lit. *a*, *he*, *fi*, *makes*, *òna*, *a road*, *hàn*, *to appear*, i. e. *one who shows the road*).

§ 49. *Am*, a contraction of *amò*, *a knowing, he who knows*, is prefixed to nouns; as, *amero* (*ero*, *consideration*), *a discreet person, discretion*; *amoye* (*oye*, *intelligence*), *an intelligent man*.

§ 50. *Ati* (probably composed of 'a' and 'ti,' *from*) is prefixed to verbs to form nouns expressing the abstract idea of the verb; as, *atiri*, *seeing*.

§ 51. *Bu* and *ibu* are formed from *ibi*, *a place*; the final 'i' being changed into 'u' (§ 16, 3). They are prefixed to nouns; as, *budo*, or *ibudo*, *a camp* (lit. *ibi ido*, *the place of camping*); *budzoko* or *ibudzoko*, *a seat* (*ibi idzoko*, *the place of sitting*).

* When the skin of a negro peels off, especially after a burn, the surface becomes white like the skin of a white man. *Ambó* or *oibó* means, literally, *who is peeled*.

§ 52. 1. The vowels, a, e, &c., prefixed to li or ni, *to have*, form the prefixes al, el, ẹl, ol, ọl, &c., which form nouns of possession from other nouns; as, alaṣo, *the owner of cloth, a dealer in cloth* (from aṣo, *cloth*); ẹlesin, *the owner of a horse, a horseman* (from ẹsin, *a horse*); ọlọti, *the owner of ale, a dealer in ale* (from ọti, *ale*).

2. Since the performer of an action may be regarded as its possessor, nouns of this form frequently denote the actor or agent; as, alábo, *a defender* (from ábo, *defence*); elegbe, *a helper* (from egbe, *help*); ẹlẹ́sẹ́, *a sinner* (from ẹsẹ́, *sin*); olòre, *a benefactor* (from òre, *a favor*); ọlọre, *a giver* (from ọre, *a gift*).

3. Occasionally we have the form olu, by § 16,3; as, oluwa (oli iwà, *he who has life*), *a lord*; oluṣẹ (iṣẹ, *work*), *a laborer*.

4. a. The vowel prefixed to 'l' must be the same as the initial vowel of the noun which takes the prefix, according to the principle of euphonic concord (§ 13, 2), as seen in the examples given above. But the prefix 'il' is never used; and hence, when a prefix is required for a noun beginning with 'i,' it is customary to employ 'on'; as, onibu, *that which has breadth, which is broad* (from ibu, *breadth*); onigbàgbọ, *a believer* (from igbàgbọ, *belief*).

b. Sometimes it is more agreeable to the ear to substitute 'ol' for 'on'; as, olifa, *that which is profitable* (from ifa, *profit*). But in such cases it is usual for the final 'i' of oli, and the initial 'i' of the noun to be changed into 'u.' (See § 52, 3.)

5. a. By exchanging the initial vowel of these prefixes for 'ai,' they become negative. Thus, ẹlẹ́sẹ́, *a sinner*, becomes ailẹ́sẹ́, *one who is sinless*; ọlọmọ, *one who has a child*, ailọmọ, *who is childless*; alágbára, *who is strong*, ailágbára, *who is not strong*.

b. Frequently the prefix 'al' is employed before negative nouns; as, aikọ, *the state of being unlearned* (from kọ, *to learn*), alaikọ, *one who is unlearned*; aisẹ́, *sinlessness*, alaisẹ́, *he who is sinless*; aidá, *uncreatedness*, alaidá, *which is not created, which has no existence*.

Nouns formed by Reduplication.

§ 53. Nouns are formed from verbs by reduplicating the first syllable of the verb; as, didara, *goodness* (from dara, *to be good*); kpikpẹ́, *duration* (from kpẹ́, *to stay, to continue*). The vowel of the reduplicated syllable is changed into 'i,' as in the above examples, except that occasionally 'u' is not changed; as, giguṅ or gugun, *length* (from guṅ, *to be long*).

§ 54. Nouns formed by reduplication from active transitive verbs have both an active and a passive signification; as, tità, *a selling*, also, *that which is sold or to be sold* (from tà, *to sell*): e. g. tità ki iṣẹ́ bibu, *selling is not giving*; aṣọ tità, *cloth to sell*.

§ 55. A few inelegant nouns are formed by reduplicating the entire verb; as, kpedzakpedza, *a fisherman* (from kpedza, *to kill fish*). Either akpedza or onikpedza is preferable to the reduplicated form.

§ 56. Nouns are formed by reduplicating a noun and inserting ki, li, ri, de, or iyi, usually with an elision of the final vowel of the particle, as follows:

1. a. Ki has the sense of *any* or *whatever*; as, ẹyẹkeṣiye, *any bird whatever* (from ẹyiye): e. g. á ò ri ẹyẹkeṣiye, *we saw no birds whatever*; ẹyẹkeṣiye á tó, *any bird will do* (á tó, *will suffice*).

b. Nouns of this form are sometimes employed to express contempt; as, ènia-kènia li iwò, *thou art a contemptible person*; obirikobiri, *a trifling woman*.

c. When the reduplicated noun begins with 'i,' it is converted after the particle into 'u' (§ 16, 3); thus, from isin, *service*, we have isinkùsin, *superstition*.

d. Observe that the vowel following 'k' invariably has a strong accent, as, èniakè'nia.

2. Li, *to have*, when inserted in a reduplicated noun, implies ownership in reference to a third person; as, òmòlòmò, *another person's child*: e. g. ainà òmòlòmò, *we must not whip another person's child* (lit. òmò òlòmò, *the child of the child-owner*).

3. Ri, *ever, only*; as, àyeràye, *ever living* (from àye, *the state of being alive*); medziredzi, *only two* (from medzi and edzi, *two*).

4. De, *to*; as, òwòdòwò, *tradition* (lit. òwò de òwò, *hand to hand*). Ati, *from*, is sometimes prefixed to nouns of this form; as, atiranđiran, *genealogy* (lit. ati iran de iran, *from generation to generation*).

5. Iyi (perhaps i. q. eyi, *this*) makes a noun emphatic; as, ekuru-iyekuru, *the dust, this dust, i. e. the very dust*.

Nouns formed by Composition.

§ 57. Two nouns are occasionally compounded together, the qualifying term or possessor being placed last, which is the reverse of the English order; as, òmò èhin, *a follower, a disciple* (from òmò, *a child or servant*, and èhin, *the back*); odzú òna (*eye road*), *a gate*; oluşò águtan (*watcher sheep*), *a shepherd*; ilé tubu (*house prison*), *a jail*.

§ 58. A whole phrase is frequently united to form a noun; as, afibikpòre, *an ungrateful person* (from a, *he*, fi, *put*, ibi, *evil*, kpè, *to call*, òre, *good*); agabagèbe, *a double-dealer, a hypocrite* (from a, *he*, gun, *climbs*, aba, *the crib or barn*, gun, *climbs*, èbe, *the yam-hill*).

§ 59. Many nouns in 'a' are compounded with verbs to form new abstract nouns; as, asálà, *escape* (from asá, *a running*, and là, *to be safe*); afetan, *perfect love* (from afe *love*, and tán, *to be completed*); asédzù, *excess, as to conduct* (from ase *a doing, an action*, and dzù, *to surpass*).

§ 60. Adverbs also are attached to this class of nouns in the same manner; as, akpèdzo, *a congregation* (from akpè, *a calling*, and dzo, *together*); agbesòke, *a lifting up* (from agbe, *a lifting*, and sòke, *up*): e. g. gbe ê lí agbesòke, *lift it as to a lifting up, for gbe ê sòke, lift it up*.

§ 61. To exhibit the various regular methods of forming nouns and verbs from a verbal root, we subjoin the following list of words regularly derived from gàn, *to despise*:

1. Nouns formed by attaching a single prefix to the root or by reduplicating it:
 - agàn, *one who despises or who is despised; the state of being despised, contempt; the act of despising.*
 - igàn, *the act of despising; a despiser.*
 - ongàn, *a despiser.*
 - atigàn, *a despising; as an infinitive, to despise, to be despised.*
 - gigàn, *a despising, that which is despised; as an infinitive, to despise or be despised.*

gàngàn, *a despiser.*

aigàn, *the state of not being despised.*

2. Verbs formed from agàn, igàn, and aigàn, by prefixing the verb dá, *to make*; dze, *to be*; li, *to have*; m̀̀, *to know or experience*; or ̀̀e, *to do, to act*:

dagàn, *to cause contempt or hatred.*

dzagàn, *to be despised.*

lagàn, } *to be despised.*
ligàn, }

magàn, *to be despised; to experience hatred or contempt.*

̀̀agàn, *to be despised; to despise.*

laigàn, *to be not despised.*

saigàn, *to be not despised, to despise not.*

3. Nouns formed from these verbs by the prefixes 'a,' 'i,' and 'ati.' It seems unnecessary to write these nouns; but observe that instead of aligàn, *a despiser, one who is despised*, we frequently hear oligàn, olugàn, and onigàn. Adagàn, *one who causes contempt*, may be changed into onidagàn; and in like manner 'oni' may be prefixed to dzagàn, ̀̀agàn, and saigàn, instead of 'a.'

DERIVATION OF ADVERBS.

§ 62. In the Yoruba language many abstract relations, as those of time and place, are expressed by nouns; as, oni, *this day*; ana, *the day before to-day, yesterday*; ̀̀a, *the day after to-day, to-morrow*; ibi, *this place*; ibe, *that place*. These nouns are formed into adverbs by prefixing li or ni, *in*; as, li oni or loni, *to-day*; li ̀̀a or l̀̀a, *to-morrow*; ni ibe or nibe, *there, &c.*

§ 63. Adverbs of time expressing the idea of recurrence or repetition are formed by reduplicating the first syllable of a noun expressing time, and then prefixing li or ni, *in*; as, ̀̀d̀̀z̀̀, *a day*; ̀̀d̀̀z̀̀d̀̀z̀̀, *day after day*; l̀̀d̀̀z̀̀d̀̀z̀̀, *daily*. So from ò̀su, *a month*, we have ò̀sò̀su and lò̀sò̀su, *monthly, &c.*

§ 64. A few adverbs are formed by combining several words; as, nígbagbogbo, *always* (from ni, *in*, igba, *time*, gbogbo, *all or every*); nitorikini? *wherefore?* (from niti, *in, as to*; ori, *reason or cause*; kini, *what*); boyà, *perhaps* (from bi, *if, ̀̀, it, yà, is*).

§ 65. Many adverbs consist of a reduplicated syllable or word; as, gege, *alike*; gidigidi, *very*; goigoi, *sluggishly*; kankan, *quickly*; fiofio, *very* (high). It is probable that all such adverbs were originally nouns, formed by reduplicating the entire verbal root.

§ 66. Although the adverbs are quite numerous, there are some relations which none of them definitely express; and hence both verbs and nouns are frequently used adverbially, as in the following cases:

1. For want of an adverb to express the idea of *more*, the verb dz̀̀, *to surpass*, is employed in that sense; as, dara dz̀̀ (*good surpassing*), *more good or better*; iẁ̀ síse dz̀̀ mi, *you work more than I*. Sometimes l̀̀h, *to go*, is added; as, iẁ̀ síse dz̀̀ mi l̀̀h; but it makes no perceptible addition to the sense.

2. The adverb sokan, *together*, expresses the idea of unison or congruity, rather than that of being or acting in common; and hence to denote the latter idea, the

verbs *dzó*, to assemble, and *kpò*, to be common, are employed; as, *kó dzó*, to collect together; *sòrò kpò*, to talk together.

3. The adverbs of place with the idea of motion, as, *loke*, up, and *nisale*, down, correspond very nearly to the English words *upwards* and *downwards*; and hence to express the precise idea of *up* and *down*, the Yorubas employ the verbs, *dide*, to rise, and *śubu*, to fall; as, *fà dide*, to raise (one) up; *bì śubu*, to push (one) down.

4. Finally, to mention one more example among many, the Yoruba adverbs meaning *much* refer to number and quantity rather than to degree; and hence to express this last idea, the noun *kpikpò*, abundance, is used; as, *fẹ kpikpò*, to love much or greatly.

§ 67. Many Yoruba adverbs are restricted in their use to a single word, or at most to a single idea; as, *fiofio*, very or much, which is applied to nothing except the idea of height; *śenśen*, (standing) upright; *buruburu*, (hiding) closely; *biribiri*, intensely (dark). Ex: *igi ga fiofio*, the tree is very tall; *á duro śenśen*, we stand erect; *òle kparamó buruburu*, the thief hid closely; *ilẹ sú biribiri* (the-ground is-dark intensely), it is very dark.

DERIVATION OF PREPOSITIONS.

§ 68. A few of the prepositions are verbs; as, *ba*, with, along with (prop. to meet); *fi*, with, by means of (prop. to make); *de*, for (prop. to be ready, prepared). But most of the Yoruba prepositions are composed of a noun and one of the primitive particles *ni*, in; *si*, to; or *ti*, from; as, *ninó*, in, within (from *ni* and *inó*, the inside). (See Prepositions.)

DERIVATION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 69. A few of the conjunctions may be primitive words; but it is not difficult to refer them to verbal roots; as, *bi*, if; probably from the obsolete verb *bi*, to be, which is still retained in composition, e. g. *abi*, the state of existence.

§ 70. Most of the remaining conjunctions are compound words; as, *ndže*, then (from *ón*, it, and *dže*, to be); *nitori*, because (from *niti*, in, and *ori*, reason).

§ 71. The origin of others is more doubtful. Thus, *adi*, notwithstanding, may be derived from *di*, to subtract; *on*, and, appears to be the pronoun *ón*, he; *ki*, that, is a primitive. (See Conjunctions.)

CHAPTER II.

INFLEXION AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORDS.

§ 72. When words are combined together to form propositions, the relations which they bear to each other are indicated partly by their position with regard to each other, or collocation, partly by certain subordinate words or particles employed for this purpose, and partly by changes in the form of words, called inflexions. In the Yoruba language the first and second of these methods are

mostly employed. Of inflexion, properly so called, the language exhibits but faint traces.

§ 73. The verb is the most important part of speech, and that from which most, if not all, the other words in Yoruba may be considered as derived. It would therefore be proper to commence this division of the Grammar with the verb. But the verb cannot be conjugated except by means of the personal pronouns; and hence it is most convenient to begin with the pronouns.

PRONOUNS.

Personal Pronouns.

NOMINATIVES.

§ 74. The primary forms of the personal pronouns are: emi, *I*; iwọ, *thou*; óń, *he, she, or it*. Each of these pronouns is inflected, or varied in form, to distinguish the plural from the singular number; as, emi, *I*; awa, *we*; but there is no variation of form to express gender.

§ 75. Besides the primary forms just mentioned, each of the singular personal pronouns, when employed as the subject of a proposition, has two contracted or secondary forms, the use of which depends on the principle of euphonic concord laid down in a previous section (§ 13); and the pronouns of the first and third persons have each two additional contracted forms, founded on other considerations, which will presently be explained. The plurals are likewise subject to contraction.

§ 76. The contracted or secondary forms of these pronouns may be classified as follows:

1. The *euphonic* forms, which are divided into,
 - a. The close form ending in 'o,' which is used before the close vowels.
 - b. The open form, ending in 'o,' which is used before the open vowels.
2. The *citative* form, the pronouns of which, mi, *I*, and i, *he, she, it*, appear to be contractions of 'emi' and 'yi.'
3. The *future* form, so called because employed chiefly in the future tense.
4. All the plural nominatives are sometimes abridged in form by the suppression of the entire second syllable, to allow of their being more closely connected with the following verb.

§ 77. The various forms of the personal pronouns, in what may be called the nominative case, are then as follows:

SINGULAR.					PLURAL.		
<i>Primary Forms.</i>	<i>Contracted Forms.</i>				<i>Primary.</i>	<i>Contr'd.</i>	
	Euphonic.		Citative.	Future.			
	<i>Open.</i>	<i>Close.</i>					
1, <i>I</i> , emi	mo	mọ	mi	ń	<i>we, awa</i>	á	
2, <i>thou</i> , iwọ	o	ọ	i		<i>ye, ẹnyin</i>	é	
3, <i>he, she, it</i> , óń, ọń	ó	ọ	i	yi, á	<i>they, awọń, nwọń</i>	á	

Remarks on the Nominatives.

§ 78. The primary forms of these pronouns may be employed on all occasions, the use of the contracted forms being optional.

§ 79. The close and open forms are employed instead of the primary forms merely for the sake of euphony.

1. The rules to be observed in their use are as follows:

a. When the first vowel of the following verb is a close vowel, viz. e, i, o, or u, the close form of the pronoun must be employed; as, mo še, *I did*; o ri, *thou seest*.

b. When the first vowel of the verb is an open vowel, viz. e or o, the open form of the nominative pronoun is employed; as, mo fe, *I love*; o mò, *he knows*. This rule, however, is often neglected in practice.

c. Before the neuter vowel 'a,' the open or close form of the pronoun is used indifferently; as, mo tà or mo tã, *I sell*.

2. There are two peculiarities to be noted in reference to the use of the close and open forms.

a. None of them can be employed as nominatives to verbs in the future tense. For instance, it is correct to say either, emi ô ri, or ñ ô ri, *I shall see*; but mo ô ri is inadmissible.

b. Before the particle kò or kò, *not*, ó or ó, *he*, is uniformly omitted: as, kò ri, *he does not see*; kò mò, *he does not know*. But ó ñ or ó ñ is used with that particle; as, ó ñ kò mò, *he does not know*.

§ 80. 1. The citative forms, mi, *I*, and i, *he*, are rarely used; but they are sometimes employed in repeating what has been said, with the suppression of the verb of saying, asking, or replying; as, mi, nibo, *I (enquired) where?* i, lóhun, *he (replied) yonder*; mi, hò, *I (answered) o*; this word 'o' being the usual reply to a salutation, which is aspirated in the above example for the sake of euphony.

2. The pronouns of this form are never employed in negative or interrogative sentences; neither is there any analogous contracted form for the second person singular or for the plural.

§ 81. The personal pronoun 'ñ' appears to be a modification of 'emi.' The manner in which it is formed is seen in the subjunctive phrase, ki emi ri, *that I see*, which is frequently contracted to kî em' ri, and ki 'm' ri; and is still more frequently pronounced ki ñ ri. Although we have classed 'ñ' along with 'yi' in the future form, its use is not confined to the future tense. It is employed as follows:

1. In the future tense, instead of 'emi'; as, ñ ô ri, *I shall see*.

2. In negative propositions, before kò or kò, *not*; as, ñ kò ri (*I do not see*), *I do not see*; ñ kò lóh (*I do not go*), *I do or will not go*. It is especially employed to express refusal; as, ñ kò še ê, *I will not do it*; emi kò še ê, suggests the idea of denial, *I did not do it*.

§ 82. The use of the demonstrative yi, *this* or *that*, as a pronoun of the third person, is confined to the future tense.

1. It is employed instead of ó ñ, *he, she, it*; as, yi ô de, *he will come*.

2. It is often used pleonastically after other nominatives, either singular or plural.

a. In affirmative sentences it is generally preceded by ni, *to be*; as, babá ni yi ô ri (*father it-is that will see*), *father will see*; awa ni yi ô mò (*we it-is that will know*), *we will know*.

In these examples we have probably the full original construction of 'yi' in the future, from which the briefer modes of expression—*awa ô ri*, and *awa ô m̀d̀*—are formed by ellipsis.

b. In negative future propositions, 'yi' is always placed between *ki*, *not*, and the auxiliary *ô* or *ồ*; as, *emi k̀i yi ô ri* (*I not that shall see*), *I shall not see*; *nẁon k̀i yi ô m̀d̀*, *they will not know*.

§ 83. The pronoun 'á' is employed before verbs in the future tense, as a substitute both for *yi*, *he*, and *ô* or *ồ*, *will*; as, *á l̀ù mi*, *he will strike me*; *á f̀ô ồ*, *he will break it*.

§ 84. *Aẁon*, *they*, is not employed as the direct subject of a proposition, except occasionally in the Egba dialect. Its use is restricted to two cases, in both of which *nẁon* is inadmissible:

1. Before *ti*, *who* or *which*, it is employed as the subject of a proposition; as, *aẁon ti o de* (*they who he came*), *they who came*; *aẁon ti ẹ̀ba òna*, *they which* (fell by) *the road side* (Luke 8. 12).

2. Before nouns, to indicate plurality; as, *aẁon agba kp̀ed̀z̀o* (*they elder met*), *the elders were assembled*; *òna aẁon ẹ̀l̀ẹ̀s̀ẹ̀*, *the way of sinners*.

§ 85. The use of the contracted plural forms, *á*, *é*, *á*, is optional, and differs in no respect from that of the full forms, except that *á*, *they*, is used impersonally to form a substitute for passive verbs. (§ 147.)

OBJECTIVES.

§ 86. The personal pronouns when employed as the object of a proposition, whether governed by verbs or prepositions, take the following forms:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Primary Forms.</i>	<i>Contracted Forms.</i>	<i>Primary.</i>	<i>Contracted.</i>
1. <i>me</i> , emi	mi	<i>us</i> , awa	wa
2. <i>thee</i> , iẁo	o	<i>you</i> , eǹyin	nyin
3. <i>him, her, it</i> , on on	ô, ồ, fi, f̀i, ê, ề, î	<i>them</i> , aẁon, nẁon	won

Remarks on the Objectives.

§ 87. The primary forms, which are the same as in the nominative, are used in the following cases:

1. When two objective pronouns are connected by a conjunction; as, *ó dá iẁo ati emi*, *he made thee and me*; *á m̀d̀ on ati aẁon*, *we know him and them*. In this case *aẁon* is preferable to *nẁon*.

2. When an objective pronoun is connected with 'ná,' having the sense of *self*; as, *nẁon k̀ò ri on ná*, *they did not see himself*; *ó kp̀è aẁon ná*, *he called themselves*. Here again *aẁon* is preferable to *nẁon*.

3. When an objective pronoun begins a sentence; as, *iẁo ni mo ri* (*thee it-is I saw*), *I saw thee*; *aẁon or nẁon ni á kp̀è*, *we called them*.

4. When the objective pronoun is followed by the relative *ti*, *who* or *which*; as, *mo ri oŋ ti o de* (*I saw him who he came*), *I saw him who came*; *mọ fẹ awọŋ ti ọ fẹ emi*, *I love them who love me*. *Nwọŋ* is not used in this case.

5. The full form is frequently employed because it is more agreeable to the ear; as, *mọ fẹ awọŋ ti ọ fẹ emi*, *I love them who love me*.

§ 88. As the objective pronouns are generally governed by a preceding word to which they are closely attached in pronunciation, the contracted forms are, for the most part, made by eliding the initial vowel of the pronoun, so that it may be more closely joined to the governing word. On these forms the following observations are to be made:

1. We occasionally hear *ẹ* for *ọ*, *thee*; as, *mo ri ẹ*, *I see you*. This is a contraction of the pronoun of the second person plural, which, as with us, is often used instead of the singular by way of politeness.

2. *a.* Reasoning from analogy, we may assume that the original contracted form of the third person singular, was 'o,' like the nominative; but as this vowel becomes perfectly assimilated to the final vowel of the governing verb or preposition, it assumes in turn all the forms of these vowels; as, *mo rà â*, *I bought it*; *mo se ê*, *I did it*; *mo ri î*, *I saw it*; *fu û*, *to it*, &c.

b. The objectives, *â*, *ê*, *ẹ*, *î*, *ô*, *ô*, and *û*, have no accent, and scarcely any perceptible quantity, especially when they follow a sharp vowel. The practised ear can discover, however, that they slightly sharpen the preceding vowel. Thus, *mo ri î*, *I see it*, is pronounced *mo rí*; and *mọ mọ ô*, *I know him*, is pronounced, as nearly as signs can represent it, *mọ mọ'*.

POSSESSIVES.

§ 89. As the pronouns when used to indicate possession are closely attached to a preceding noun, they assume the same contracted forms as the objectives; the only difference is that 'rẹ' is employed as the possessive of the second and third persons singular.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Primary Forms.</i>	<i>Contracted Forms.</i>	<i>Primary.</i>	<i>Contracted.</i>
1. <i>my</i> , emi	mi	<i>our</i> , awa	wa
2. <i>thy</i> , iwọ	rẹ	<i>your</i> , ẹnyin	nyin
3. <i>his, her, its</i> , oŋ	rẹ	<i>their</i> , awọŋ, nwọŋ	wọŋ

§ 90. The full or primary forms are employed as possessives only when the relation of possession is expressed by the preposition *ti*, *of* (see § 131, 2); as, *iwe tî emi* (*book of me*), *my book*; *iwe ni tî emi* (*book it-is of me*), *it is my book*.

§ 91. 1. Frequently, however, the relation of possession is indicated simply by placing the pronoun immediately after the noun (see § 131, 1), and then the contracted form is employed; as, *iwe mi* (*book of me*), *my book*; *iwe rẹ* (*book of thee or him*), *thy book* or *his book*.

2. The same forms are used after a so-called compound verb, consisting of a verb and a noun (§ 36), when, although the pronoun is rendered into English as an objective, it really stands in the relation of possessor to the noun; as, *mọ ọberu rẹ*, *I fear him*; lit. *mọ ba ọru rẹ*, *I meet the fear of him or his fear*.

EMPHATIC AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 92. The personal pronouns are augmented by the addition of several words equivalent to the English word *self*, *selves*, &c., as follows:

1. *Ná*, *that*, added to a pronoun makes it emphatic; as, *emi ná*, *I myself*; *iwe tí emi ná*, *my own book*.

2. *Ara*, *body* or *self*, is used only before possessives, and performs two offices:

a. Before a singular possessive it makes the pronoun reflexive; as, *ọ fẹ ara rẹ*, *he loves himself*.

b. Before a plural, it often makes the pronoun reciprocal; as, *nwoṅ fẹ ara woṅ*, *they love each other*.

3. *Tikara* (composed of *ati*, *and*, *eki*, *only*, and *ara*, *self*), sometimes pronounced *tikala*, is employed before possessives, and forms emphatic pronouns; as, *emi tikara mi mọ* (*I and-only-self my know*), *I myself know*; *ẹnyin tikara nyin ri*, *ye yourselves see*.

4. *Kpákpa*, *self*, is added either to a nominative or objective pronoun, and renders it emphatic; as, *iwo kpákpa*, *thee thyself*. *Kpákpa* is more definite than *ná*, being equivalent to *very self*. Sometimes *tikara* with its possessive pronoun is followed by *kpákpa*; as, *iwo tikara rẹ kpákpa*, *thee thyself* or *thy very self*. But the expression '*iwo kpákpa*' appears to be equally strong without the addition of '*tikara rẹ*.'

§ 93. Each of the foregoing expressions may be used in conjunction with nouns, as follows: *babá ná ri*—*babá ara rẹ ri*—*babá tikara rẹ ri*—*babá kpákpa ri*—*babá tikara rẹ kpákpa ri*; each of which sentences signifies, *father himself sees*.

PLEONASTIC USE OF PRONOUNS.

§ 94. Personal pronouns which would be superfluous in English are frequently employed in Yoruba, as in the following cases:

§ 95. 1. When a verb is separated from its nominative by intervening words; as, *ọkoṅri kan ọlorọ ó ni iridzú kan* (*man one rich he had steward one*), *a rich man had a steward*.

2. When the objective noun is separated from the governing word by a relative clause, an objective pronoun is supplied after the governing word, whether it be a verb or a preposition; as, *ọmọ, tí ọ lẹh oko, ẹkun mu fi* (*the child, who he went to-the-farm, a leopard caught him*), *a leopard caught the child who went to the farm*; *alagbe, tí ọ koṅrin li ode ni, mo fi í fu* (*the beggar, who he sang at the door it-is, I gave it to*), *I gave it to the beggar who sang at the door*.

§ 96. Pleonastic *ó* or *ọ*, *he*, *she*, *it*, frequently occurs before verbs:

1. When *ti*, *who*, *which*, is the subject of a relative clause; as, *enia ti o de* (*the person who he came*), *the person who came*; *ẹnyin ti ọ mọ*, *ye who know*.

2. After *ni* or *li*, *this one*, *that one*, when employed as a substitute for the relative *ti*; as, *enia lí o sína*, *a people who err*.

3. After *ni* or *li*, when this word is used pleonastically in the sense of *to be*; as, *iwo lí o še ê* (*thou it-is that did it*), *thou didst it*; *iya lí o kpè ọ*, *mother called thee*.

§ 97. A pleonastic pronoun of the third person singular follows verbs of saying, writing, &c., in connexion with *kpé*, *that, to wit*; as, *ọ ténunọ ọ kpé ọn kò še ê* (*he affirmed it that he not did it*), *he affirmed that he did not do it*; *mọ kowe rè kpé emi mbọ* (*I built-book of-it that I was-coming*), *I wrote that I was coming*.

§ 98. *Yi*, *he, she, it*, is frequently employed pleonastically before verbs in the future tense; as, *ọba yi ọ kpa â*, *the king he will kill him*.

OMISSION OF PRONOUNS.

§ 99. The personal pronoun *ó* or *ọ*, *he, she, it*, is always omitted before *kò*, *kọ*, or *kì*, *not*; as, *kò ri*, *he does not see*; *kọ mọ*, *he does not know*; *kì íse ènia rère* (*not is person goodness*), *he is not a good man*. But the full form *ọn* or *ọy*, *he*, is not omitted; and hence, instead of the above expressions, we may use their precise equivalents, *ọn kò ri*, *he does not see*; *ọy kọ mọ*, *he does not know*; *ọy kì íse ènia rère*, *he is not a good man*.

§ 100. Possessives are sometimes omitted for the sake of brevity; as, *lọh bọ odzu*, *go wash (your) face*; *iya de*, (*my*) *mother has come*.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

§ 101. The demonstrative pronouns are *yi*, *this*; *ná*, *that*; *nì*, *this one, that one*; with their plurals *wọnyi*, *these*, *wọnì*, *those*, formed by prefixing *awọn*, *they*, to 'yi' and 'nì.'

§ 102. The demonstratives are placed immediately after the nouns which they define; as, *ilé yi*, *this house*; *ilé wọnì*, *those houses*. When the noun is followed by a descriptive word, the demonstrative is placed after both; as, *ènia rère ná* (*person of goodness that*), *that good person*.

§ 103. Both 'yi' and 'ná' may be attached to plural nouns; as, *awọn ènia yi*, *these people*; *gbogbo ilé ná*, *all those houses*.

§ 104. The pronoun 'nì' appears to be, as regards its origin, the near demonstrative *this*. At present, however, this word and its corresponding substantive 'eni' have the following uses and acceptations.

1. It is employed as an indefinite pronoun, which may be variously rendered according to circumstances; as, *wi fu nì or eni* (*speak to one or a person*), *speak to me or us*; *bá nì sise*, *help one, or us, to work*; *eni ti mbọ* (*one who is coming*), *he who is coming*; *emi kò ri eni kan* (*I not see some one*), *I see no one*.

2. 'Nì' is frequently employed as a definite article (§ 108).

3. It is combined with other pronouns in composition; as, *eyinì* (*eyi nì*), *that*; *awọnì* (*awọn nì*), *those*; *tani?* (*ta? nì*), *who?* *kinì?* (*ki? nì*), *what?*

§ 105. When the demonstratives are employed substantively, they are augmented by the addition of the usual preformatives; as, *eyi*, *alayi*, *eleyi*, *this*; *onná*, *that*; of which the plurals are *awọnyi*, *iwọnyi*, *nwọnyi*, *these*; *awọnì*, *awọnná*, *those*. Sometimes 'eyi' reduplicates the second syllable; as, *eyiyi*, *this*; and frequently it is compounded with *nì*, forming the compound substantive pronoun *eyinì*, meaning *that*.

1. The substantive demonstratives are construed like nouns; as, *eyi lí o še ê*

(*this it-is he did it*), *this person did it*; oṅná lí o wi í (*that it-is he said it*), *that person said it*; iwọ̀nyi mọ̀, *these know*.

2. 'Oṅná' and 'awọ̀ná' are emphatic; as, awọ̀ná ni mo ri (*those it-is I saw*), *I saw those very persons, or themselves*.

DEFINITE ARTICLE.

§ 106. The demonstratives ná and ni, *that*, and the substantive pronoun eyi, *this*, frequently have the force of the definite article.

§ 107. Ná is always equivalent to the English demonstrative *that*, although in some cases it may be rendered by the article *the*; as, oṅṅri ná ti o de lana, *the man who came yesterday*.

§ 108. Ni is scarcely used as a demonstrative, and is more nearly equivalent to the article; as, á ri òdo nlá ni, *we saw the great river*; oḅa ni lí o wi í (*king the it-is that said it*), *the king said it*. In the use of ni we observe two peculiarities.

1. It is employed in connexion with kaṅ, *one*, which is used to indicate singularity; as, oṃode kaṅ ni lí o sé ê, *the child did it*.

2. It frequently qualifies a phrase or sentence; as, ilé ɲdzo ni, *there is a house on fire*; balogun medzi, ti o lóh ogun ná ni, kò huwa rẹ̀, *two generals, who went to that war, did not behave well*. In these and all similar examples 'ni' may be rendered by *it is*.

§ 109. Eyi, *this*, is employed as a definite article, before the noun, in speaking of one among a plurality of things previously mentioned. Thus in Luke 15. 12, after mentioning the two sons, we have the phrase 'eyi abùro,' *the younger*.

The Relative Pronoun.

§ 110. The relative ti, *who* or *which*, is applied to both persons and things, and is not varied to indicate gender, number, or case. Hence, as is the case, for instance, with the uninflected Hebrew relative, a personal pronoun is often employed in connexion with it to indicate the number and person which the relative would have if inflected.

§ 111. 1. *a.* When employed as the subject of a relative clause, or in what may be called the nominative case, ti is usually followed by o or o, *he, she, it*, which is used in a general way for all numbers and persons; as, awa ti o ri, *we who see*; iwọ̀ ti o kọ̀, *thou who learnest*.

b. When the verb of the relative clause begins with 'm,' 'n,' or 'n,' either as an auxiliary particle or as a component part of the verb, the 'o' or 'o' is usually omitted; as, iwọ̀ ti ɲsọ̀, *thou who art speaking*; awa ti mbẹ̀, *we who are*.

2. Frequently, however, instead of 'o' or 'o,' a pronoun is used, agreeing in person and number with the antecedent; as, ènia ti awọ̀n sé ê (*person who they did it*), *the people who did it*; emi ti mọ̀ mọ̀ (*I who I know*), *I who know*.

3. It being regarded as sufficient if the plurality of the antecedent is once expressed, the same thing may be said in several different ways. Thus the sentence, *he slew his sons who rebelled*, may be expressed in Yoruba either by, ó kpa awọ̀n oṃo rẹ̀ ti o sọ̀tẹ̀ (lit. *he slew them son of him who he rebelled*); or by, ó kpa oṃo rẹ̀ awọ̀n ti o sọ̀tẹ̀ (*he slew son of him they who he rebelled*); or else by, ó kpa oṃo rẹ̀ ti nwọ̀n sọ̀tẹ̀ (*he slew son of him who they rebelled*).

§ 112. 1. In what may be called the objective case, 'ti' is not followed by 'o' or any other pleonastic pronoun; as, *ilé ti ọba kọ*, *the house which the king built*.

2. The relative cannot be governed directly by a preposition, but only through a noun or pronoun; hence when the preposition has no other word for its object, the pronoun *eni*, *one*, is introduced before the relative; as, *si eni ti* (*to one who*), *to whom*; *fu eni ti* (*for one who*), *for whom*.

§ 113. The possessive case is expressed:

1. By employing a personal pronoun, which must follow the name of the thing possessed; as, *ọkọri ti ilé rẹ dzo* (*man whose house of him burned*), *the man whose house was burned*.

2. By employing the pronoun *eni*, *one*, before *ti*; as, *bata eni ti emi kò tó gbé* (*shoes of one which I not am-sufficient to-bear*), *whose shoes I am not worthy to bear*. *Eni* is sometimes introduced to make a phrase definite; as, *gbogbo nyin eni ti ngbó* (*all you one who are-hearing*), *all you who hear*.

§ 114. When its antecedent is a noun signifying time or place, 'ti' may be rendered by *when* or *where*; as, *igba ti mo de*, *the time when I came*; *ibi ti ó wà*, *the place where he is*.

§ 115. The compound relative *what* is expressed:

1. By a noun and 'ti,' *which*; as, *emi kò fẹ nkan ti ó sè*, *I do not like what* (*lit. thing which*) *he did*.

2. By *eyi ti*, *this which*; as, *awa kò mọ eyi ti ó ri*, *we do not know what he saw*.

3. By *bi . . . ti*, *as . . . which*; as, *mọ gbó bi o ti wi*, *I heard what thou saidst*.

§ 116. We occasionally meet with *ni* or *li*, *that*, employed as a relative instead of *ti*; as, *ènia lí o sína lí eyi*, *this is a people that err*.

OMISSION OF THE RELATIVE.

§ 117. The relative is omitted in the following cases:

1. Before an adverb composed of a preposition, a noun, and the relative; as, *enyin li awọn nigbati enyin gbó* (*ye are they in-time-which ye hear*), *ye are they who when ye hear*.

2. Before *máh*, *not*; as, *alagbara máh mọ èro* (*strong-man not knows consideration*), *a strong man who does not consider*; *abaniše máh ba ni sè mọ* (*helper not with one acts more*), *a helper who helps no more*.

3. Sometimes, instead of making use of a relative clause in dependence on the main proposition, two separate propositions are employed; as, *amọran mọ owe, i ládza orán* (*wise-man knows proverbs, he reconciles difficulties*), *a wise man who knows proverbs reconciles difficulties*.

Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns.

§ 118. *Ta? who?* is generally, if not invariably, compounded with *ni* or *li*, *that*. It is employed as follows:

1. As an interrogative pronoun; as, *tani? who?* *tani ni?* *who is it?* *iwo tani?* (*thou who*), *who art thou?* *tani sè ê?* *who did it?* or, *tali o sè ê?* (*who he did it*), *who did it?* *ó lù tani?* *he struck whom?* *tani ó wi fu?* *whom did he speak to?* or *ó wi fu tani?* *he spoke to whom?*

2. As an indefinite pronoun; as, emi mọ̀ tani ó lù, *I know whom he struck.*

In the Egba dialect, before the auxiliary particle 'n,' 'ta' is sometimes omitted, and 'li' only is employed; as, li nkpè mi? *who is calling me?*

3. Tani is equivalent to a possessive in various constructions:

a. After the name of the thing possessed; as, ilé tani ndzó? (*house of whom is-burning?*) *whose house is burning?* At the option of the speaker, ti, *of*, may be inserted before tani; as, ilé ti tani ndzó?

b. The same thing may be expressed by tani? *who?* and ní, *to have or own*, with ti, *which*, following the name of the thing possessed; as, tani ní ilé ti ndzó? (*who house which is-burning*), *whose house is-burning?*

§ 119. The relative 'ti' is employed as an interrogative in the sense of *what?*

1. Ti alone is used; as, emi ó ti sé? (*I shall what do*), *what shall I do?* enyin ó ti sé mọ̀? (*ye will what do to-know*), *how will ye know?*

2. Very often bi, *as*, is employed as a complement to 'ti'; in which case 'bi' precedes the subject of the verb; as, bi emi ti nse? (*as I what am-doing*), *what am I doing?* bi iwọ̀ ti sé mọ̀? (*as thou what dost to-know*), *how dost thou know?*

§ 120. The particle or pronoun 'é,' which the natives regard as a contraction of eyi, *this*, is used for *what* in the expression, é sé? (*what is it*), *what is the matter?* *why?* or, é ti sé, which has the same meaning.

§ 121. Ki? *what? which?* is also combined with ni or li, *that*, and is used as follows:

1. As an interrogative pronoun; as, kini? or kini ni? *what is it?* kili ó nse? *what is he doing?* nitori kini iwọ̀ nkgibe? (*for what thou art-bawling*), *why art thou bawling?* lati kini ó de? (*from what it came*), *from what did it arise?*

2. It is also employed as an indefinite pronoun; as, emi mọ̀ kili ó sé, *I know what he did.*

3. When inserted between the parts of a reduplicated noun 'ki' has the force of *whatever*; as, ilé ki ilé, or ilekile, *any house whatever* (§ 56, 1, a).

§ 122. 1. Wo? *which? what?* is an adjective pronoun, attached interrogatively to nouns; as, ilé wo li ó rà? (*house which is-it he bought*), *which house did he buy?* ènia wo lí ọ̀ fẹ̀ ọ̀ta rẹ̀? (*person what is-it he loves enemy his*), *what man loves his enemy?*

2. a. Ewo? formed by prefixing 'é' to 'wo,' is a substantive pronoun; as, ewo tí ọ̀ dara? (*which that it is-good*), *which, or which one, is good?* emi ọ̀ mọ̀ ewo! *I do not know which!*

b. Ewo is employed as an indefinite pronoun; as, bère ewo li ọ̀ fẹ̀ (*ask which it-is he wants*), *inquire which he wants.*

In the Egba dialect 'si' and 'yisi' are sometimes employed as substitutes for 'wo' and 'ewo'; as, ni idzó si ó de? *on what day did he come?* yisi ó gbà? *which did he take?*

VERBS.

Principles of Conjugation.

§ 123. Through all the variations of person, number, mode, and tense, the Yoruba verbal root remains unchanged.

§ 124. Person and number are denoted by the form of the personal pronoun that represents the subject, as follows:

emi ri, <i>I see or saw.</i>	awa ri, <i>we see or saw.</i>
iwo ri, <i>thou seest or sawest.</i>	enyin ri, <i>ye see or saw.</i>
o ri, <i>he sees or saw.</i>	nwo ri, <i>they see or saw.</i>

§ 125. The modes and tenses are indicated by auxiliary particles placed before the verb. The whole difficulty of the Yoruba verb lies in the position and meaning of these particles; and thus the intricacies usually found in the inflexions of the verb are here transferred, as it were, to the department of syntax.

§ 126. There is but one conjugation, and no irregular verbs, in Yoruba; all verbs being varied in the same manner. We will here give a synoptical view of the various forms of the verb.

INDICATIVE FORMS.

Simple.

AORIST.	{ Perf. emi ri, <i>I see or saw.</i>
	{ Impf. emi ri, <i>I am or was seeing.</i>
PAST.	{ Perf. emi ti ri, <i>I have or had seen.</i>
	{ Impf. emi ti ri or ti ri, <i>I have or had been seeing.</i>
FUTURE.	{ First. emi o ri or a ri, <i>I shall or will see.</i>
	{ Sec. emi o ti ri,* <i>I shall or will have seen.</i>

with ni or li o.

AORIST.	{ Perf. { emi ni ri, <i>I see or saw.</i>
	{ emi li o ri, <i>I saw or see.</i>
	{ Impf. emi ni ri, <i>I am or was seeing.</i>
PAST.	emi li o ti ri, <i>I have seen.</i>
FUTURE.	{ First. { emi ni o ri, } <i>I shall or will see.</i>
	{ emi ni yi o ri, }
	{ Sec. emi ni yi o ti ri, <i>I shall or will have seen.</i>

OPTATIVE OR POTENTIAL FORMS.

AORIST.	emi ma ri, <i>I may or would see, or am seeing.</i>
PAST.	emi ma ti ri, <i>I might or would have seen.</i>
FUTURE.	emi o ma ri, <i>I may see or shall be seeing.</i>

* This form is scarcely recognised by the Natives.

SUBJUNCTIVE FORMS.

Simple.

AORIST.	{	<i>Perf.</i>	bi emi ba ri, <i>if I see or saw.</i>
	{	<i>Impf.</i>	bi emi ɲba ri, <i>if I am or was seeing.</i>
PAST.	{	<i>Perf.</i>	bi emi ba ti ri, <i>if I have or had seen.</i>
	{	<i>Impf.</i>	bi emi ɲba ti ri, <i>if I have or had been seeing.</i>
FUTURE.	{	<i>First.</i>	bi emi ò ba ri, <i>if I shall or will see.</i>
	{	<i>Sec.</i>	bi emi ò ba ti ri, <i>if I shall have seen.</i>

with ki.

PRESENT.	ki ɲ ri or ki em' ri, <i>that I see.</i>
FUTURE.	ki emi ki ò ri, <i>that I shall or will see.</i>

Auxiliary Particles.

§ 127. Before exhibiting in detail the forms of expression in Yoruba which correspond to our ideas of mode and tense, we will first examine into the nature and uses of each of the particles by the help of which these various accidents are denoted.

INDICATIVE PARTICLES.

Particle of Continuance.

ɲ or m.

§ 128. 1. The particle 'ɲ,' sometimes exchanged for 'm' before 'b' or 'f,' is probably a contraction of ni, *to be*. We have analogous formations in several words; as, nlá, *to be great*, which is composed of ní, *to have*, and ilá, *greatness*; mbè (colloquial), *there*, from ni, *in*, and ibè, *that place*.

2. When 'ɲ' is attached to a verb, it may be prefixed to the accompanying particles also; as, emi ɲsi ɲsòrò, *and I was speaking*.

§ 129. 1. The use of 'ɲ' or 'm' in conjugation is to denote a continuing or unfinished action, or one which was unfinished at the time referred to; as, ọmọ ɲsùn, *the child is sleeping or is asleep*; nígbatí awa mbò lana, *when we were coming yesterday*.

2. Although it is not customary to prefix 'ɲ' to verbs in the future tense, no reason is apparent why this should not be done; as, yi ò ɲsíṣe, *he will be working*.

3. This prefix is very appropriately employed in making general propositions, that is, in asserting that which always holds good; as, keferi ɲbò òkpe, *the heathens worship the palm-tree*; ẹni tí ɲkẹ ọmọ ní ɲba ọmọ dze, *he who indulges a child spoils a child*.

Past Particle.

tí.

§ 130. This particle denotes that an action is, was, or will be finished at or before

some point of time expressed or implied in the sentence. It is variously employed as follows:

1. To express anything that is past at the time of speaking; as, mo* ti še ê lana (*I have done it yesterday*), *I did it yesterday*; ó ti kú, *he is dead*; ó ñti ñbò lana, *he was coming yesterday*; arāgbàni ti ñsina, *the ancients erred*.

2. To express what is past in relation to some point of past time; as, mo ti lóh, ki ó tó dé, *I had gone, before he arrived* (ki... tó, *before*).

3. To express what will be past before some future point of time; as, emi ô ti lóh, ki ó tó dé, *I shall have gone, before he arrives*.

4. It is employed indefinitely like the English auxiliary *have*; as, mo ti ri í nígbakúgba, *I have seen him often*.

§ 131. 1. The origin of the particle 'ti' is doubtful. It is not improbably, however, a modification of tó, *to be sufficient, to attain to*, which is sometimes employed as a sort of auxiliary particle; as, bi ọmọ dagba à tó lí ọgbọ (*if child is-grown, it-will attain to-have wisdom*), *when the child is grown, it will get wisdom*; nígbaná ni nwọ tó sína (*then it-is they attained-to erring*), *then they erred*.

2. The use of 'ti' as a pleonastic particle seems to favor the suspicion that its original is 'tó.'

a. It is sometimes employed pleonastically after prepositions expressing instrumentality; as in the general proposition, níkpa íşẹ owó ti wáh, *by labor money comes*, lit. *attains to*, or *reaches the point of, coming*.

b. Again, 'ti' is often thus employed after máh, kí, kò, or kẹ, *not*; as, máh ti lóh! (*not arrive-at going*), *do not go yet!* óñ kò lè ti so eso (*it not is-able to-attain to bearing fruit*), *it cannot bear fruit*.

3. The auxiliary particle 'ti' coincides with 'tó' in accent, but not with any other particle 'ti' in the language.

Future Particles.

ô or ô.

§ 132. This particle is the sign of the future tense, and is generally equivalent to *shall* or *will*. The difference between 'ô' and 'ô' is simply euphonic, 'ô' being employed before close, and 'ô' before open vowels (§ 14).

§ 133. It is probable that 'ô' or 'ô' was originally the personal pronoun ó or ó, *he, she, it*. If so, the expression emi ô ri, *I shall see*, means literally, *I am he to-see, or that is to see*.

§ 134. The particle 'ô' or 'ô' is frequently preceded in all persons and numbers by the pleonastic pronoun yi, *he, she, it*; as, iwọ yi ô še ê, *thou wilt do it*; awa yi ô ri, *we shall see*; ọrọ ti yi ô şe (*word which it will come-to-pass*), *a word which will be fulfilled*. (Luke, 1. 20.)

a.

§ 135. This particle may be regarded as an emphatic substitute for ô or ô. It is used as follows:

* The secondary forms of the pronouns, as, mo or mọ, *I*, are more frequently used than the longer primary forms.

1. *a.* To give emphasis to an assertion, it being used in connexion with a nominative, before any vowel whether close or open; as, emi á ri, *I shall see*; emi á m̀, *I shall know*.

b. Or without a nominative, when the subject of the verb is of the third person, either singular or plural; as, á ri mi, *he or they will see me*; á kpa mi, *he or they will kill me*.

2. Before a verb used subjunctively, after ki, *that*, without a nominative, and frequently with a preceding clause understood; as in the evening salutation, kí á s̀n r̀! *may you sleep well!* lit. I wish *that you will sleep well*. Servants frequently ask such questions as, kí á s̀ é ỳi? *shall I do this?* lit. do you wish *that I shall do this?* But the clause preceding 'ki' is often expressed; as, ó ní, kí á l̀h, *he said, let us go*, lit. *he said that we will go*.

Emphatic Particle.

ni or li.

§ 136. The demonstrative 'ni' or 'li,' which assumes the nature of a substantive verb (see § 181), is sometimes employed in the latter sense along with verbs for the sake of emphasis; as, babá ni nri, *father is or was seeing*; babá lí o ri, *father saw or sees*.

OPTATIVE PARTICLE.

ma.

§ 137. This particle is used as follows:

1. In affirmative propositions with a nominative of the first or third person, and in interrogative sentences with a nominative of the second person, it expresses *will* or *desire*; as, emi ma l̀h, *I desire to go*; nwọ́n ó ma l̀h, *they will go, or will desire to go*; ẹnyin ma l̀h? *do ye wish to go?*

2. In affirmative propositions, with a nominative of the second person, it expresses *permission*; as, ma l̀h, or iwọ́ ma l̀h, *thou mayst go*; é ma gbe ê, *ye may take it*.

This form of expression is much employed instead of the imperative, as being more courteous; as, ma kuro, *thou mayest get out of my way*; é ma yara, *ye may make haste*.

3. In connexion with words denoting the continuance or repetition of an action, it expresses what is *customary* or *habitual*; as, á ma l̀h nígbakúgba, *we go often*; ón ma ná mi lodzódzum̀, *he flogs me daily*; iwọ́ ma s̀rọ́ kpòdzù, *thou talkest too much*; ó ma s̀eun! (*he is always kind*), *he is very kind!* é ma kp̀! (*ye always stay*), *how long ye stayed!*

§ 138. When the particle 'ti' is employed, 'ma' precedes it; as, iwọ́ ma ti s̀e buburu, *thou hast done evil* (habitually). But when l̀, *to be able, can, or may*, is employed with the verb, it may either precede or follow 'ma'; as, kí á l̀ ma m̀, *that we may know*; boya yi ó ma l̀ dz̀ba, *perhaps he may or can reign*. In these cases also 'ma' denotes the continuance of the action.

SUBJUNCTIVE PARTICLES.

ba.

§ 139. The verb 'ba' signifies to *arrive at, attain to, meet, find, &c.* It is employed as an auxiliary particle, chiefly in what may be termed the subjunctive mode, with something of the sense of *reaching, arriving at, or attaining to*, the action expressed by the verb before which it is placed; as, *bi iwọ ba ri i, kpa a, if thou seest it, kill it, lit. if thou attain to seeing it or chance to see it.*

§ 140. It is also employed as an emphatic or definite particle in the indicative mode; as, *ilé ti mo ba kọ ni, o wó (house which I built it-is, it fell down), the house which I built has fallen down; óhun ti Ọlọrun ba ti wẹ̀dò, máh fi kpè li aimọ (thing which God has cleansed not make to-call to-be uncleanness), the thing which God has cleansed call not unclean.*

§ 141. It is customary also to use 'ba' after *nígbatí, when*; as, *nígbatí mo ba de, when-I arrive.*

aba and iba.

§ 142. These particles, which appear to be derivatives of 'ba,' imply duty or obligation; as, *emi aba sé è, or iba sé è, I ought to do it; enyin ki iba ti lẹh, ye should not go or have gone.* (For the use of *ti* after *ki*, *not*, see § 131, 2, 6.)

§ 143. In subjunctive sentences 'iba' is equivalent to *if*; as, *iba sé woli, i ba mọ, if he were a prophet, he would know; iba sé mo ni iye (if it-were I had wings), if I had wings; a form of expression employed for oh! that I had, &c.*

ki.

§ 144. Another subjunctive form arises from the use of the conjunction *ki, that*:

1. If the nominative to the verb is *ń, I, or a monosyllabic pronoun (except 'ón')*, only one 'ki' is used; as,

ki ń ri, } *that I see.*
 kí emi ri, }
 kí o ri, *that thou see.*
 kí ó ri, *that he see.*
 kí á ri, *that we see.*
 kí é ri, *that ye see.*

2. If the nominative begins with a consonant or consists of two or more syllables, it is usually followed by a second 'ki,' with the pronoun *ó or ọ, he, she, or it*; as,

ki iwọ kí ó ri, *that thou see.*
 ki awa kí ó ri, *that we see.*
 ki nwọń kí ó ri, *that they see.*
 ki babá kí ó ri, *that father see.*

3. The pronoun *ón, he, she, it*, is used with one 'ki' or with two; as, *ki óń ri, or ki óń kí ó ri, that he see.*

§ 145. These forms are employed as follows:

1. Subjunctively; as, *ki ń ri, kí emi ri, or ki emi kí ó ri*, which may be rendered, according to the context, *that I see, that I shall see, that I may see.*

2. Imperatively; as,

ki ɲ ri,	}	<i>let me see.</i>
kî emi ri,		
ki emi kî ó ri,		
kî o ri,	}	<i>see thou.</i>
ki iwọ kî ó ri,		
kî ó ri,	}	<i>let him see.</i>
ki óɲ ri,		
ki óɲ kî ó ri,		

3. *a.* When the verb with 'ki' is preceded by an objective, it may often be rendered by an infinitive; as, *mo kpè ọ ki o še ê, I called thee that thou do it or to do it; mo kpè nyin kî ẹ wò ô, I called you to look at it; ọ bẹbẹ wa kî á wi, he begged us to tell; ọ bẹbẹ wa kî á máh wi, he begged us not to tell.*

b. In this construction an objective of the third person plural is sometimes followed by *ki ó, that he*; as, *á kpè wọɲ kî ó še ê, we called them to do it.*

OCCASIONAL PREFIX.

i.

§ 146. The inseparable prefix 'i' (which is not to be confounded with *i, he, and i, not*) is attached to verbs for the following purposes:

1. To denote what is permanently true or customary; as, *li ọkpọlọkpọ ọkan li ẹnu isọ, in the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.*

2. It is frequently emphatic after *kò, not*; as, *nwọɲ kò ide, they have not come.* It would seem that, since 'kò' is immutably unaccented, the 'i' is introduced to supply the place of an emphatic accent on the negative.

3. It appears to be sometimes merely euphonic.

a. After 'ki' employed instead of *kò, not*; as, *ki íse awodi, it is not a hawk; emi ki ilọh ibe, I never go there.*

b. When the 'o' which usually follows the relative 'ti' (§ 96, 1) is omitted; as, *eni ti ilọh, he who went.*

Forms for the Passive Voice.

§ 147. In Yoruba, as in many other African languages, there is, properly speaking, no passive voice. Various forms of speech, however, supply its place.

§ 148. 1. The most frequent form is the plural impersonal, employing the contracted nominative *á, they*; as, *á ri mi, they see me, for I am seen; á ti ri mi, they have seen me, for I have been seen; á ò ri mi, they will see me, for I shall be seen.*

2. Frequently, retaining this construction, the noun or pronoun denoting the object is placed first; thus, *emi li á ri (I it-is they see), I am seen.*

§ 149. Although the above substitute for the passive is applicable in all cases, there are several other forms which may be used occasionally with good effect:

1. All the compound active transitive verbs, as *ba... dze, to spoil, kpa... mo, to conceal* (§ 37, 1), and a few other transitive verbs, may be used instead of passives; as, *nwọɲ badze, they are spoiled; awa kpa mo, we are hid; ó še lí odzu mi, it was done before me, lit. in my eye; òke bọ mọle, the hills were covered over; nikpa ọro Oluwa aiyẹ ti dá, by the word of the Lord the world was made.*

2. Occasionally an abstract noun with a substantive verb is employed instead of a passive verb; as, *mo še igbagbe* (*I am a-forgetting*), *I am forgotten*; *ilé di áhoro*, *the house is a desolation*, or *is desolated*.

3. All nouns formed from transitive verbs by reduplicating the first syllable have a passive signification; as, *riri*, *which is seen*; *kpikpa*, *which is slain*; *śíśe*, *which is done*. And any of these nouns may be employed before *ni*, *to be*, to form a substitute for the passive of the perfect aorist tense; as, *riri li emi*, *I am seen*; *gbigbà ni nwọ*, *they are received*; *kpikpa ni babá*, *father is killed*. In the past and future tenses of the passives just mentioned, the word which represents the subject is followed by *śe* or *dze*, *to do*, *to be*, *to get*; as, *kpikpa ni iwọ ó śe* or *dze*, *you will be killed*, or *get killed*.

Modes and Tenses.

§ 150. The various forms of the verb, including verbal nouns, may be arranged in five modes, viz. the Indicative, the Optative or Potential, the Subjunctive (formed from the two preceding), the Imperative, and the Infinitive.

§ 151. The tenses may be divided into three classes or groups, the Aorist or Indefinite, the Past, and the Future. In the Indicative mode, and in the Subjunctive formed from it, the Aorist and the Past tenses have a perfect and an imperfect form, while the Future exhibits a first and second future form. Those of the Indicative, for example, are as follows:

Aorist Tenses.

Perfect, *emi ri*, *I see or saw.*
Imperfect, *emi ńri*, *I am or was seeing.*

Past Tenses.

Perfect, *emi ti ri*, *I have or had seen.*
Imperfect, *emi ti ńri*, *I have or had been seeing.*

Future Tenses.

First, *emi ó ri*, *I shall or will see.*
Second, *emi ó ti ri*, *I shall or will have seen.*

§ 152. The foregoing synopses and remarks present the general principles of the Yoruba verb; but the importance and intricacy of this part of speech seem to require a more detailed exhibition of particulars. We will therefore give the various usual and occasional forms of each tense, and describe the peculiarities of each form.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Aorist Perfect.

ACTIVE.

Affirmative.

emi ri,
emi ni ri,
emi lí ó ri,
emi iri, *I see or saw continuously.*

Negative.

emi ò (or kò) ri, *I do or did not see.*

emi kì iri, *I do not see.*

Interrogative.

emi ri bi? }
emi ni ri bi? } *do or did I see?*
emi lí o ri bi? }

Negative Interrogative.

emi kò ri or ò (ri) bi? }
emi ri kò? } *do or did I not see?*
emi kì iri bi, *do I not see?*

PASSIVE.

Affirmative.

á ri mi, }
emi lí á ri, } *they see or saw me—I am or was seen.*
emi še riri, }
riri lí emi, } *I am or was seen.*

Negative.

á kò (or ò) ri mi, *they do or did not see me—I am or was not seen.*
emi kò (or ò) še riri, *I am or was not seen.*

Interrogative.

á ri mi bi? }
emi lí á ri bi? } *am or was I seen?*
emi še riri bi? }
riri lí emi bi? }

Negative Interrogative.

á kò (or ò) ri mi bi? }
emi kò (or ò) še riri bi? } *am or was I not seen?*
riri kò lí emi bi? }

Remarks.

§ 153. On the various forms of the aorist perfect we may observe:

1. That the simple form, as, emi ri, *I see or saw*, is wholly ambiguous as regards time, it being used either in a present or past sense.

2. The form with 'ni' may be used with a past signification; but it naturally suggests the idea of present time, and will probably become a definite present tense.

3. The form with 'lí_o' seems to have more of the past signification; but it can-

not be set down as a definite past tense, because it is still frequently employed in the present.

4. The prefix 'i,' in the form 'emi iri,' denotes continuous or habitual action. It is not a usual form, except in the cases already stated (§ 146).

§ 154. As to the negative and interrogative forms, observe:

1. The particles 'kò' and 'ò' are exact equivalents. Before open vowels they become 'kò' and 'ò.'

2. *Ki*, *not*, is employed before verbs beginning in 'i,' as shown in the example. As the prefix 'i' denotes continuation, 'ki' generally has the sense of *never*; as, *emi ki ilòh ibè, I never go there.* This form is to be rendered by the present tense.

3. The particle 'bi,' or its equivalents *abi*, *tabi*, is merely a sign of interrogation, and is often omitted; as, *emi ri? did I see?*

4. *Kó*, *not*, is used only in interrogations; as, *emi ri kó? do I not see?* and in negations where the verb is not expressed; as, *òh kó, it is not he.*

Aorist Imperfect.

ACTIVE.

emi ñri,
emi ni ñri, } *I am or was seeing.*

PASSIVE.

á ñri mi,
emi li á ñri, } *I am or was seen.*

Remarks.

§ 155. This tense needs but little elucidation; still we may observe:

1. That the first form is employed either in a present or past sense; whereas the second form more frequently refers to present time.

2. This tense has no negative forms, and the interrogative forms differ from the affirmative only in the use of 'bi' or its equivalents (§ 154, 3) immediately after the verb.

Past Perfect.

ACTIVE.

emi wà ri, I saw.
emi ti ri,
emi lí o ti ri, } *I have or had seen.*

Remarks.

§ 156. The verb *wà*, *to be*, is used in all tenses; but there is a tendency to restrict it to the past. When it is used as an auxiliary particle, it invariably forms an indefinite past tense; as, *emi wà ri, I saw*; *nwọn wà li ẹlẹ́sẹ, they were sinners.*

§ 157. A perfect tense is occasionally formed by other particles besides *ti*; as, *emi gbe ẹ de (I brought it come), I have brought it*; *emi ẹ́e tán (I did done), I have finished.*

§ 158. *Lí o ti ri* is rather more definite than *ti ri*.

The negative, interrogative, and passive of this tense, as also of the past imperfect, are formed in accordance with the principles laid down in treating of the aorist tenses.

First Future.

ACTIVE.

Affirmative.

emi ò ri,	}	<i>I shall see.</i>
η ò ri,		
emi à ri,		
emi ni ò ri,		
emi ni yi ò ri,		

Negative.

emi ki yi ò ri,	}	<i>I shall not see.</i>
emi ni ki yi ò ri,		

Interrogative.

emi ò ri bi?	}	<i>shall I see?</i>
emi à ri bi?		
emi ni ò ri bi?		
emi ni yi ò ri bi?		

Negative Interrogative.

emi ki yi ò ri bi?	}	<i>shall I not see?</i>
emi ni ki yi ò ri bi?		

PASSIVE.

Affirmative.

á ò ri mi,	}	<i>I shall be seen.</i>
emi lí á ò ri,		

Negative.

á ki yi ò ri mi, *I shall not be seen.*

Interrogative.

á ò ri mi bi?	}	<i>shall I be seen?</i>
emi lí á ò ri bi?		

Negative Interrogative.

á ki yi ò ri mi bi? *shall I not be seen?*

Remarks.

§ 159. It is to be observed here :

1. That the forms 'emi ô ri' and 'ŋ ô ri' have the same force; and that the three other forms of the active affirmative are emphatic.

2. That *ki*, *not*, is the only negative employed in the future; and that *yi*, *he*, always follows it. This arrangement is designed, partly to distinguish the future from other similar combinations of words, and partly to avoid uneuphonious expressions. Thus, if *kò*, *not*, were employed, *kò ô*, pronounced as two syllables, would be disagreeable to the ear; and if pronounced as one, it would be confounded with *kî ó*, *that he*.

3. Here, as elsewhere, the affirmative active exhibits a greater number of forms than the negative, &c.

OPTATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE MODES.

§ 160. As these modes are but variations of the Indicative, it is thought that what has been said of them, together with the detailed treatment of the Indicative, will suffice to explain their construction.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

§ 161. The following are the forms of the Imperative mode :

Imperative Active.

Affirmative.

ri, or iwọ ri,	}	<i>see, or see thou.</i>
ma ri, or iwọ ma ri,		
kî o ri, or ki iwọ kî ó ri,		
kî o ma ri, or ki iwọ kî ó ma ri,		

Negative.

máh ri, or iwọ máh ri,	}	<i>see not, or see thou not.</i>
máh sé ri, or iwọ máh sé ri,		
kî o máh ri, or ki iwọ kî ó máh ri,		
kî o máh sé ri, or ki iwọ kî ó máh sé ri,		

Passive.

Affirmative.

kî á ri ọ, or iwọ ni kî á ri,	}	<i>be thou seen.</i>
kî á ma ri ọ, or iwọ ni kî á ma ri,		

Negative.

kî á máh ri ọ,	}	<i>be thou not seen.</i>
kî á máh sé ri ọ,		

Remarks.

§ 162. Here, as elsewhere in the conjugation of the verb, the multiplicity of

forms arises from two causes : first, from the use of synonymous words, as 'o' and 'iwọ'; and, secondly, from redundant words, as 'ki o' and 'še.'

§ 163. On the use of the above forms observe :

1. That 'ma' denotes continuance (§ 137, 3).
2. 'Ki' denotes *that*, and *ki ó, that he* (§ 144, 2); so that the forms with 'ki' are analogous to the French construction, *qu'il voie, qu'il ne voie pas*.
3. 'Máh' means *not*, and is employed instead of 'kò' in the Imperative and in some other connexions.
4. The verb *še, to do*, is frequently employed pleonastically after *máh, not*; as, *máh še lẹh, do not go*, instead of *máh lẹh*.

INFINITIVE MODE.

§ 164. The Infinitive Active is regularly and usually expressed by the simple verb or root; as, *emi fẹ ri, I desire to see*; *ó ngbèro lẹh, he is thinking to go*; *ó dđonmọ wọn še ê, it pleased them to do it*. Frequently, however, a substitute for the infinitive is formed by the verbal nouns treated of in the following sections.

Verbal Nouns.

§ 165. The following are the forms of the verbal nouns which correspond to our infinitives and gerunds or participles.

- iri, to see; a seeing.*
- ari, to be seen; that which is seen.*
- atiri, to see or to be seen; a seeing.*
- riri, to see or to be seen; a seeing.*
- atima ri, to be seeing; a continued seeing.*

§ 166. The form in 'i' is employed as a gerund :

1. In the nominative; as, *isọde kọ yẹ fu oloko, hunting is not suitable for a farmer.*
2. In the objective; as, *nwọn kọ fẹ isọde, they are not fond of hunting, or they do not love to hunt.*

§ 167. The form with 'ati' prefixed is employed as a gerund or infinitive :

1. In the nominative; as, *atigbọ kọ itó, to hear or hearing is not enough.*
2. In the objective, in which case it is frequently equivalent to a simple infinitive; as, *ó kórirá atísişe, he hated working or to work*; *á ma dze atiyè, we eat to live.*

§ 168. The preposition *li, in, in regard to*, is frequently inserted between the gerund or infinitive in 'ati' and the verb on which it depends; as, *ó kọ lí atísişe, he refused to work*, instead of *ó kọ atísişe*. The insertion or omission of 'li' is not always optional :

1. When the governing verb is composed of a verb and noun, as *beru (ba eru), to be afraid*, 'li' is omitted, because the gerund in 'ati' sustains the relation of a genitive to the noun contained in the verb; as, *ó beru atíşe ê (he met-the-fear of doing it), he was afraid to do it*; *ó mura (mu ara) atisùn (he took-himself to-sleep or sleeping), he prepared to sleep*; *nwọn wọna (wá ọna) atiwọ ilé (they sought-a-road of-entering or to-enter the-house), they endeavored to enter the house.*

2. A simple verb, on the contrary, may govern the infinitive by means of 'li'; as, *ó sá lí atíse ê* (*he feared in-regard-to doing it*), *he feared to do it*, instead of *ó sá atíse ê*.

a. It should be observed that, although the use of 'li' in such cases is not indispensable, yet the people generally prefer it. Hence we constantly hear such expressions as, *nwọ́n rò lí atíkpa â*, *they thought to kill him*; *awa kpèdžọ lí atíkọle*, *we assembled to build a house*.

b. In many cases the form with 'li ati,' and the simple form of the verb, may be employed indifferently and interchangeably; but when the infinitive is gerundive in its nature, the form with 'li ati' is preferable. Thus it is perfectly correct to say, *awa kpèdžọ kọle* (instead of *li atíkọle*), *we assembled to build a house*; but it would not be proper to say, *nwọ́n rò kpa â* (instead of *li atíkpa*), *they thought to kill him*, because the precise meaning of the expression is, *they thought of killing him*.

§ 169. Nouns formed by reduplication have much the same sense when employed actively as those in 'i' and 'ati.' Thus, *igbọ kò itó*, *atigbọ kò itó*, *gbigbọ kò itó*, *hearing is not enough*, are equivalent and equally proper forms of expression.

§ 170. In the form *atima ri*, *to be seeing*, the auxiliary particle takes the formative prefix like a principal verb. A gerund or infinitive of this form denotes continued or customary action; as, *atima sê ẹru ni ísoro*, *to be a slave is hard*; *emi nrónó lí atima gbọ ọrọ Olọrun*, *I am thinking to hear the word of God*, i. e. *to become a hearer*, or *to make a custom of hearing*.

§ 171. The infinitive passive is expressed:

1. By the form in 'a'; as, *óhun ari*, *a thing to be seen*; *nwọ́n sẹ agbara rẹ akparun* (*they made power his a-destruction**), *they caused his power to be destroyed*.

2. By nouns in 'ati' preceded by 'li'; as, *ó kpè wọ́n dzade li atíkpa*, *he called them out to be killed*, or *to kill them*.

3. a. By reduplicated forms preceded by *di*, *ni* or *li*, or *sẹ*, in the sense of *to be*; as, *ó mu wọ́n di kpíkpa*, *he caused them to be slain*; *ó fi wọ́n lẹ sẹ tità*, *he delivered them up (fi...lẹ) to be sold*; *ó fu wọ́n li ẹran ni dzidzẹ* (*he gave them to have meat to be eaten*), *he gave them meat to eat*.

b. But the verb *di*, *ni*, or *sẹ* is sometimes omitted; as, *Yoruba soro fifọ*, *Yoruba is difficult to speak or be spoken*; *mo rà águtan kpíkpa*, *I bought sheep to kill or be killed*.

Participles.

§ 172. The Yoruba language has no participial words except the verbal nouns just noticed. The substitutes to be employed for participles depend on the nature of the sentence.

§ 173. Our Present Participle is represented,

1. By a simple verb; as, *sẹ gbogbo rẹ bẹrẹ nihinyi*, *do all of it beginning here*.

2. By a verb with the prefix 'n'; as, *á ri ẹnia ndzoko lẹbá ọna*, *we saw people sitting by the road*.

3. By *nígbatí*, *when*, with a verb and nominative; as, *nígbatí ó sì yanu rẹ*, *ó kọ*

* Akparun, *which is destroyed, which is to be destroyed*; ari, *which is seen or to be seen*. A noun in 'a,' when it denotes the object or recipient of an action, has no exact equivalent in English. See 'a' in the Dictionary.

wọṅ (*when he also opened-mouth his, he taught them*), and *opening his mouth, he taught them*.

4. By a noun beginning with 'a'; as, ọ sẹ aga arun ń tán, *he broke the chair ruining it entirely*.

§ 174. The Perfect Participle is represented much in the same manner as the present:

1. By a verb with the prefix 'ṅ'; as, ifefe ṅmi fu afefe, *a reed shaken by the wind*.

2. By a verb used impersonally; as, igi ti á gbìṅ leti òdo (*tree which they planted by river*), *a tree planted by the river*.

3. By a verb used passively with a nominative; as, á ba ilé-tubu ó se (*we found jail-house, it was-shut*), *we found the prison shut*.

4. By ki, *that*, and a verb; as, mo fẹ ri ṅkaṅ kî ó tọwọ rẹ sẹ (*I wish to see something that it by thee is-done*), *I wish to see something done by thee*.

5. By a noun, or preposition and noun; as, nwoṅ ba á oku, *they found him dead (oku, a corpse)*; ọ sọkálẹ si ilé rẹ ni idaláre, *he descended to his house justified, lit. in justification*.

Substantive Verbs.

§ 175. No language, perhaps, can claim so many verbs expressing existence, either absolutely or in different relations and capacities. The whole number of these verbs *to be*, including those which have other meanings, is ten, to wit: mbẹ, wà, yà, gbe, si, ni, ri, sẹ, dze, di. Most of them have peculiarities which prevent them from being interchangeable.

mbẹ.

§ 176. This verb denotes existence *absolutely*, as Ọlorun mbẹ, *God exists*, or *God is*, an expression often employed by the Yorubas as a solemn asseveration. Mbẹ is used in all modes and tenses; but in the imperative its place is usually supplied by gbe or wà.

wà.

§ 177. Wà is also a verb absolute, but is not entirely equivalent to mbẹ.

1. It is occasionally employed as an auxiliary particle, and in this capacity forms an indefinite past tense, the only one in Yoruba corresponding to the English imperfect; as, ó wà ri, *he saw*.

2. In some dialects it is preferred to mbẹ in the preterite; as, ó wà, *he was*.

3. Wà is preferred to mbẹ in the future, and in the imperative; as, yi ó wà, *he will be*; ẹ wà ibẹ, *be ye there*.

4. In the Egba dialect, wà is preferred to mbẹ, to express existence in a place; as, ó wà ilé, *he is in the house*; lit. *he is house*, the preposition ni, *in*, being omitted after the substantive verb.

5. In speaking of the duration of existence, wà (but not mbẹ) is employed in the sense of *to live*; as, ó wà li oḡorun ọduṅ, *he lived a hundred years*, lit. *he was for a hundred years*.

yà.

§ 178. This verb, which denotes existence *in a state or condition*, is nearly obsolete except in composition; as, ó yàdi, *he is dumb*, lit. yà odi, *is a dumb person*.

sí.

§ 179. This verb, denoting existence *in a place*, is chiefly used in negative sentences; as, kò sí owó, *or owó kò sí, there is no money*.

2. The only instance in which 'sí' is used without a negative, is in the phrase ó sí nkan (*it is a thing*), *there is something the matter*, said in reply to the question kà sí nkan? (*not is a thing*), *is not something the matter?*

ri.

§ 180. Ri denotes a *mode* of existence, and is always employed in connexion with such words as behe, *so, thus*; bi, *as*; bi . . . ti, *how, &c.*; as, behe lí ó ri (*so it-is it is*), *so it is*; bi ó ti ri, *how is it?*

§ 181. The original of 'ri' is doubtful; but it may be ri, *to see*, employed in the sense of *to appear, to seem*.

ni or li.

§ 182. 'Ni,' whether employed as a verb, pronoun, or preposition, usually becomes 'li' before a vowel; as, lí ori, *on the top*. But this change does not generally take place before the combinations idz, igb, ih, ik, ikp, il, and in; as, ní idze, *for food*; ní igba, *at the time*; ní ika, *to have cruelty, to be cruel*; ní ikpa, *in the path*; ní ilé, *in the house*; ní inó, *in the inside*.

§ 183. The substantive verb 'ni' or 'li' appears to be the demonstrative 'ni' employed as a copula, in like manner with the personal pronouns of the third person in the Aramaic languages. The pronominal origin of the word is shown by the fact that in many cases it is equivalent to *it is*; as, tani ni? *who is it?* emi ni, *it is I*; awa lí o še ê, *we it is that did it*. In other cases it may be rendered simply by the verb *to be*; as, tani ni babá rè? *who is thy father?* o ba li iwọ, *thou art a king*.

§ 184. 'Ni' or 'li' is frequently employed pleonastically:

1. For the purpose of making a proposition emphatic or definite; as, emi ni ri (*I it-is see*), *I see*; emi lí o ri (*I am that saw*), *I saw*. (See § 185, 1.)

2. Before nouns following verbs of naming, calling, &c.; as, nwọ sọ orukọ rè li Alaidzu, *they called his name Alaidzu* (lit. *to be Alaidzu*); á kpè wọ li òle, *we called them thieves*.

3. After an objective placed emphatically at the beginning of a sentence; as, malù li á kpa (*cow it-is we killed*), *we killed a cow*. And in like manner after adverbs and adverbial phrases; as, behe li ó wi (*so it-is he said*), *he said so*.

§ 185. When 'ni' is used pleonastically, it is frequently followed by a personal pronoun of the third person singular employed relatively:

1. In the perfect aorist, *ó* or *ò*, *he, she, it, or that*, often follows 'ni'; as, *emi lí ó ri* (*I it-is that saw*), *I saw*; *en̄yin lí ọ m̄ò* (*ye it-is that knew*), *ye knew*. But when this tense refers to present time, the relative pronoun is generally omitted; as, *emi ni ri* (*I it-is see*), *I see*; *en̄yin ni m̄ò* (*ye it-is know*), *ye know*.

2. In the future tense 'ni' is followed by *yi*, *he, she, it, or that*; as, *emi ni yi ò ri* (*I it-is that will see*), *I shall see*; *en̄yin ni yi ò m̄ò* (*ye it-is that will know*), *ye will know*.

gbe.

§ 186. *Gbe*, to dwell, abide, takes the place of *mbè* in the imperative and subjunctive; as, *gbe ibè*, *be there*; *dzè kí ó gbe* (*make that he be*), *let him be, or let him alone*.

§ 187. This verb is often pleonastic after adverbs of place; as, *ni ilé ti ó gbe wà*, *in the house where he was*; *nihinyi nwọj gbe kú*, *here they died*.

dì.

§ 188. *Dì*, to become, may be rendered by the verb *to be*, when change of state is implied; as, *iwo ò dì ọmọ buburu*, *thou wilt be a bad child*; *ó dì arugbó*, *he is getting old*; *dì atọjbi*, *to be born again*; *ó dì eni egan* (*he became one of contempt*), *he was despised*.

še.

§ 189. The verb *še*, to do, to act, may be rendered as a substantive verb in several cases, as follows:

1. When it has for its object a noun which denotes one who acts in some capacity or fills a station; as, *nwọj še woli*, *they were prophets*, i. e. they acted as prophets or performed the work of prophets; *iwo ni n̄še babá mi*, *thou art my father*; *eni ti íše akọbí*, *he who is first-born*; *okpó li ój še*, *she is a widow*; *yi ò še àmi fu nyin*, *it will be a sign to you*.

2. The verb 'še' (and sometimes 'dzè') is used with a negative instead of 'ni'; as, *ọba li ój*, *he is a king*; *kí íše ọba*, *he is not a king*.

3. It is also frequently employed to express the relation of ownership; as, *yi ò še ti rẹ*, *it shall be thine*.

§ 190. In the imperative with the negative *máh*, *not*, 'sé' is frequently used pleonastically, like the English *do*; as, *máh še lẹh*, *do not go*. It is sometimes used in the same manner in connexion with other negatives to express a refusal; as, *emi ò še lẹh*, *I will not go*.

dzè.

§ 191. *Dzè* appears to be another form for 'še'; at least the use of the two verbs is very similar. *Dzè* is employed as follows:

1. To express being or acting in the capacity of an officer; as, *ọ dzè bālẹ* (*he acts governor*), *he is governor*; *talí o fi mi dzè onidadzọ?* *who made me to be judge?* i. e. *who made me a judge?*

2. *Dzè* is the only word employed in the sense of *to be* in connexion with numbers; as, *ó dzè ọgọta* (*it makes sixty*), *it is sixty*.

3. Sometimes 'dže,' like 'še,' appears to mean simply *to be*; as, emi ò mò ẹ̀ni ti i dže or i še (*I not know him who he is*), *I do not know who he is*.

§ 192. In expressing refusal, 'dže' is more frequently used pleonastically than 'še' (§ 190); as, emi ò dže lẹ̀h, *I will not go*.

Pleonastic Use of Verbs.

§ 193. In addition to the pleonastic uses of verbs which have already been spoken of, the following are worthy of notice:

Verbs of *going* and *coming* are much employed pleonastically after verbs of motion to or from a place, and this gives peculiar definiteness to the language; as, ó gbe ẹ̀ lati oko lẹ̀h, *he took it from the farm—to some place at a distance from the speaker* (which fact is indicated by lẹ̀h, *to go* or *going*); ó gbe ẹ̀ lati oko wáh, *he took it from the farm—and brought it hither* (which is indicated by wáh, *to come* or *coming*). So, ó kpada lẹ̀h (*he returned going*), *he went back*; ó kpada de (*he returned coming*), *he came back*. And so, lati isisiyi lẹ̀h (*from now going*), *henceforth*.

§ 194. After verbs of giving, ní or lí, *to have*, is always added; as, bù mi lí omi, *give me water*; Olọrun lí o fú wọ̀n lí agbara, *God gave them power*.

NOUNS.

§ 195. Yoruba nouns are not varied in form to express gender, number, or case; or in other words, they exhibit no traces of inflexion.

Gender.

§ 196. Gender is distinguished only where there is an actual difference of sex, as follows:

1. By using different words; as, akọ, *a he-animal, a male*, abò, *a she-animal, a female*; akukọ, *a cock*, agbebò, *a hen*; òkọ, *a he-goat*, akẹ, *a she-goat*; ọkọri, *a man*, ọbiri, *a woman*; babá, *a father*, iya, *a mother*; and a few others.

2. By adding to a common term one of the above general expressions in apposition.

a. In the case of animals, by prefixing akọ, *male*, and abò, *female*; as, akọ malù, *a bull*, abò malù, *a cow*; akọ ẹ̀sin, *a horse*, abò ẹ̀sin, *a mare*.

b. In the case of persons, by appending the words ọkọri, *man*, and ọbiri, *woman*; as, ọmọkọri (ọmọ ọkọri, *child man*), *a man-child, a boy*, ọmọbiri (ọmọ ọbiri), *a woman-child, a girl*; iwọfa ọkọri, *a bond-man*, iwọfa ọbiri, *a bond-woman*; egbón ọkọri, *an elder brother*, egbón ọbiri, *an elder sister*; aburo ọkọri, *a younger brother*, aburo ọbiri, *a younger sister*.

3. By compounding two or more words in construction; as, bálé (ọba ilé, *lord of house*), *the master of a house, or father of a family*; iyalé (iya, *mother, mistress*, ilé, *house*), *the mistress of a house, or mother of a family*; balogun (ọba, *lord*, li, *as to*, ogun, *war*), *a general*; iyaláse (iya, *mistress*, li, *as to*, àse, *cooking*), *a female cook*.

Number.

§ 197. There are two methods of indicating that a noun is plural:

1. By employing the personal pronoun *awọ̀n*, *they*, before the noun; as, *awọ̀n Imale fẹ̀ ogun*, *the Mohammedans love war*; *á ò ri awọ̀n ẹ̀sìń*, *we did not see the horses*; *budzoko awọ̀n ẹ̀lẹ̀gàń*, *the seat of the scornful*.

When two or more plural nouns in this construction are connected by a conjunction, 'awọ̀n' is repeated before each of them; as, *awọ̀n alagbára, awọ̀n ologbọń, ati awọ̀n olódọ̀do*, *the powerful, the wise, and the righteous*. But 'awọ̀n' is not employed unless it is really necessary to indicate plurality. Thus in the general proposition, *arágbàni logbọń*, *the ancients were wise*, it is dispensed with, because we naturally infer that the noun is used collectively.

2. When the idea of reciprocity or of repetition is connected with that of plurality, the two ideas are indicated by reduplication.

a. The ideas of reciprocity and plurality are occasionally expressed by reduplication and a copulative conjunction; as, *ọ̀rẹ ọ̀n ọ̀rẹ kì iba ará wọ̀n dza* (*friend and friend not with self their fight*), *friends do not fight with each other*.

b. Repetition and plurality are indicated by simple reduplication; as, *bù ikọ̀wọ̀ wọ̀ ikọ̀wọ̀ eru* (*take handful after handful of ashes*), *take handfuls of ashes*; *ẹ̀yẹ ẹ̀yẹ mbẹ̀ nìbẹ̀* (*bird bird is there*), *birds are there*, i. e. in flocks.

c. In the numerals plurality is indicated by reduplicating the first portion; as, *egbegbẹ̀run*, *thousands*, or *thousands on thousands*; *ogogorun*, *hundreds*, *many hundreds*.

Case.

§ 198. There is no inflexion of the Yoruba noun to indicate case. The relations, however, in which a noun may stand to the other words in a sentence are denoted in various ways.

§ 199. The subject of the proposition, or *nominative*, is always placed before the verb; as, *ẹ̀sìń sare*, *the horse runs*. To this rule there is no exception.

§ 200. The usage in regard to the *vocative* is various:

1. In calling to a person at a distance, the particle 'o' is often employed after the noun; as, *ọ̀mọ̀de o!* *O child!*

2. If the person addressed is not far off, the speaker uses *ná*, *that*; as, *ọ̀kọ̀rì ná wáh*, *man, come*.

3. In addressing one who is quite near to the speaker, the demonstrative *yi*, *this*, is frequently employed; as, *ọ̀mọ̀de yi, kuro!* *child, get out of the way!*

4. Usually, however, the name of the person addressed receives no addition; as, *ọ̀mọ̀de, tọ̀ mi wáh*, *child, come to me*; *ẹ̀yìń Yoruba, gbọ̀ tì emi* (*ye Yorubas, hear the words of me*), *ye Yorubas, hear me*.

§ 201. The position of the *objective* depends on the character of the sentence:

1. It usually follows the governing word; as, *mo ri ọ̀ba*, *I saw the king*; *din ákara fu babá*, *bake bread for father*.

2. In cases of emphasis, however, the objective precedes the governing word; as, *ẹ̀rań kì á di?* (*meat that we fry*), *shall I fry meat?* *ọ̀bọ̀ ri!* *see the baboon!* *ọ̀ń li á wi fu* (*him it-is we spoke to*), *we told him*.

3. When the governing verb is an infinitive, depending on another verb, the objective is placed between the two verbs; as, *yè mi kpè* (*cease me call*), *cease calling me*; *ó mọ̀ íwe kà* (*he knows book read*), *he knows how to read*; *emi fẹ́ babá ri* (*I want father see*), *I want to see my father*.

§ 202. The *possessive* relation is expressed in the following ways:

1. By placing the two nouns in juxtaposition, the name of the possessor always following that of the thing possessed; as, *iwe ọmọ* (*book of child*), *the child's book*; *ilé babá*, *father's house*; *ilé ẹyẹ*, *a bird's nest*; *ẹbado okun*, *the shore of the sea*, or *the sea-shore*; *ọkpa irin*, *a staff of iron*, or *an iron staff*.

2. Less frequently, the relation between the two nouns is expressed, in the Aramaic manner, by the relative pronoun *ti*, *who*, *which*, placed between them, which thus becomes equivalent to the preposition *of*; as, *ilé ti babá* (*house of father*), *father's house*; *Kristi ti Oluwa*, *the Christ of the Lord*, or *the Lord's Christ*.

§ 203. The pronoun or particle 'ti' is necessarily used in the following cases:

1. When the first noun is omitted.

a. In propositions where the relation of possession is predicated; as, *ti babá mi ni* (*of father my it-is*), *it is my father's*; *agbara ti idẹ ti Ọlọrun* (*power which is of God*), *the power which is God's*.

b. In propositions where the possessive relation is simply indicated and not predicated, but where the name of the thing possessed is not expressed; as, *nwoj ẹ ti ọriṣa* (*they do of idols*), *they do the work of idols*, i. e. *they serve idols*; *awoj Nasára fẹ́ ti Ọlọrun* (*they Christian love of God*), *Christians love the doctrine or service of God*. When a laborer was looking for a suitable stone, another said to him in my hearing, *gbe tí ẹsẹ rẹ* (*take of foot thy*), *take the one at thy foot*. The following instance comes under the same category: *ki ísẹ Ọlọrun okú bikòsẹ ti àyẹ*, *he is not the God of the dead, but of the living*.

2. When the names of the possessor and possessed might be mistaken for names or epithets of the same person in apposition, the relation of possession must be indicated by 'ti'; as, *Kristi ti Oluwa*, *the Lord's Christ*; *Atiba ti ọba*, *Atiba the servant of the king*. *Atiba ọba*, means *Atiba the King*—the present King of Yoruba being named *Atiba*.

Apposition.

§ 204. 1. When nouns are in apposition, the principal word comes first; as, *Atiba ọba*, *Atiba the king*, or *King Atiba*; *Kumi bálẹ*, *Kumi the governor*.

2. When a pronoun is in apposition with a noun, the pronoun comes first; as, *iwo ọmọ*, *thou child*; *enjin ẹnia*, *ye people*.

3. If words in apposition be connected by a copula, the predicate usually comes first; as, *emi li Ọlọrun* (*spirit is God*), *God is a spirit*; *ọlogbon li iwo* (*wise-man art thou*), *thou art wise*.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 205. The office of *predicative* adjectives, i. e. of those which affirm or predicate a quality, is performed:

1. By simple verbs; as, *Aina dara*, *Aina is good*; *ó ti dara*, *he has been good*;

yi ò dara, *he will be good*; oyiṅ dòn, *honey is sweet*; igi nlá, *the tree is large*. Like other verbs, they sometimes take the auxiliary particle 'ni'; as, Aina ni dara, *Aina is good*; Aina ni yi ò dara, *Aina will be good*.

2. By compound verbs, formed by prefixing ní or lí, *to have*, or *še*, *to be*, to nouns; as, Aina lagbara (lí agbara, *has strength*), *Aina is strong*; iwọ̀ sèniá (še èniá, *art a person*), *thou art kind*; ọ̀ ọ̀lẹ̀ (še ọ̀lẹ̀, *is a lazy one*), *he is lazy*.

§ 206. The office of *qualificative* adjectives, i. e. of adjectives which are attached to a noun to indicate quality, is performed:

1. By abstract nouns placed after the nouns which they qualify. These are either:

a. Abstract nouns formed by reduplication from the simple neuter verbs which are employed as predicative adjectives; as, ohuṅ didara (*thing of goodness*), *a good thing*; oyiṅ didòn (*honey of sweetness*), *sweet honey*; igi nlánla (*tree of largeness*), *a large tree*.

b. Primitive abstract nouns; as, banga òke (*room of upperness*), *an upper room*; èniá agbara, *a person of strength*, or *a strong man*; iṣẹ́ wahala (*work of trouble*), *a troublesome work*.

2. By concrete nouns placed in apposition before the noun they qualify; as, alagbara èniá (*strong-one person*), *a strong man*; otoṣi óbiri (*miserable-one woman*), *a miserable or wretched woman*; okpó óbiri (*widow woman*), *a widow*.

3. By the relative pronoun *ti*, *who*, *which*, and a verb; as, oyiṅ ti ọ̀ dòn (*honey which it is-sweet*), *sweet honey*; ida ti o mu (*sword which it is-sharp*), *a sharp sword*; igi ti ọ̀ sẹ́ (*stick which it is-broken*), *a broken stick*.

4. In a very few instances, by a simple neuter verb; as, mo ri ọ̀bọ̀ nlá, *I saw a large baboon*; èniá rẹ̀ lí o sẹ́ ê (*person is-good it-is that did it*), *a good person did it*.

Comparison.

§ 207. Higher degrees of quality, answering somewhat to our *comparative*, are indicated by the addition of words which perform the office of adverbs.

1. The word most commonly employed for this purpose is *dzù*, *surpassing*, *exceeding*, *very*; as, ó dara dzù (*it is-good exceeding*), *it is very good*, *it is better*. *Lóh*, *to go*, is frequently employed pleonastically after *dzù*; as, ó dara dzù lóh; but this adds nothing to the sense.

2. A form of expression equivalent to a comparative is made, when only one term of the comparison is given, by adding *si í*, *to it*, i. e. *in addition*, *more*; as, ó dara si í (*it is-good more*), *it is better*.

3. *More than* is expressed simply by *dzù*, or *dzù lóh*; as, ísubu rọ̀rọ̀n dzù idide, or dzù idide lóh, *falling is easier than rising*; ọ̀ yẹ́ fu ni kí á síṣẹ́ dzù kí á sẹ́ otoṣi, *it is proper for us that we labor rather than that we be poor*.

§ 208. The highest degree, or *superlative*, may be expressed:

1. By *dzù gbogbo*, or *dzù gbogbo lóh*, *surpassing all*; as, eyi dara dzù gbogbo lóh (*this is-good surpassing all away*), *this is the best*.

2. By *tán*, *completed*, *perfected*, placed after the adjective; as, ó dara tán (*it is-good perfectly*), *it is best*.

NUMERALS.

Cardinals.

§ 209. The following list exhibits the Yoruba cardinal numerals and their construction :

1. eni, okan.		101. okanlelogorun	(100+1).
2. edzi.		105. arundiladofa	(110—5).
3. eta.		110. adofa	(120—10).
4. erin.		120. ogofa, ofa	(20×6).
5. arun.		130. adodze	(140—10).
6. efa.		140. ogodze, odze	(20×7).
7. edze.		150. adodzo	(160—10).
8. edzo.		160. ogozo, ozo	(20×8).
9. esan.		170. adosan	(180—10).
10. ewa.		180. ogozan, ozan	(20×9).
11. okanla	(great 1).	190. ewadilugba	(200—10).
12. edzila	(" 2).	200. igba, or igbeo.	
13. etala	(" 3).	210. ewalelugba	(200+10).
14. erinla	(" 4).	220. ogunlelugba	(200+20).
15. eddogun	(20—5).	230. ogbonlelugba	(200+30).
16. erindilogun	(20—4).	240. odzilelugba	(200+40).
17. etadilogun	(20—3).	250. adotalelugba	(200+50).
18. edzidilogun	(20—2).	300. odurun	(400—100).
19. okandilogun	(20—1).	400. irinwo, or irin'o.	
20. ogun.		500. odighbeta	(600—100).
21. okanlelogun	(20+1).	600. egbeta	(200×3).
22. edzilelogun	(20+2).	700. odighberin	(800—100).
23. etalelogun	(20+3).	800. egberin	(200×4).
24. erinlelogun	(20+4).	900. odighburun	(1000—100).
25. eddogbon	(30—5).	1000. egburun	(200×5).
26. erindilogbon	(30—4).	1100. odighbefa	(1200—100).
27. etadilogbon	(30—3).	1200. egbefa	(200×6).
28. edzidilogbon	(30—2).	1300. odighbedze	(1400—100).
29. okandilogbon	(30—1).	1400. egbedze	(200×7).
30. ogbon.		1600. egbedzo	(200×8).
31. okanlelogbon	(30+1).	1800. egbesan	(200×9).
35. arundilogodzi	(40—5).	2000. egba	(200×10).
39. okandilogodzi	(40—1).	2100. egba o le ogorun	(2000+100).
40. ogodzi, odzi	(20×2).	2200. egbokanla	(200×11).
45. arundiladota	(50—5).	2300. egbokanla o le	
50. adota	(60—10).	ogorun	(2200+100).
60. ogota, ota	(20×3).	2400. egbedzila	(200×12).
70. adorin	(80—10).	2600. egbetala	(200×13).
80. ogorin, orin	(20×4).	2800. egberinla	(200×14).
90. adorun	(100—10).	3000. egbeddogun	(200×15).
100. ogorun, orun	(20×5).	4000. egbadzi	(2000×2).

5,000. egbēdōgbōn (200 × 25).	16,000. egbādžo (2000 × 8).
6,000. egbāta (2000 × 3).	18,000. egbāsan (2000 × 9).
7,000. eḍégbarin (8000—1000).	20,000. egbāwa (2000 × 10),
8,000. egbārin (2000 × 4).	or oḱé kán (one bag).
9,000. eḍégbarun (10,000—1000).	100,000. oḱé marun (5 bags).
10,000. egbārun (2000 × 5).	1,000,000. āḍota oḱé (50 bags).
12,000. egbāfa (2000 × 6).	2,000,000. oḱorun oḱé (100 bags).
14,000. egbādže (2000 × 7).	

FORMATION OF CARDINALS.

§ 210. The primitive numerals are the units from *one* to *ten*, and the numbers *twenty*, *thirty*, and *two hundred*. Most or all of these might be referred to existing Yoruba roots; but it would be difficult to establish any plausible connexion between the meaning of the root and that of the numeral. The only exception is *igba* (from *gbá*, to sweep, to collect into a heap, as by sweeping), a collection or heap, and hence *two hundred*; so called from the fact that, in counting cowries, the Yorubas sweep each two hundred into a separate heap. This number is also called *igbéo* (*igba owó*), a heap of money.

The number *edžé*, *seven*, appears to be 5+2; which makes it not improbable that the latter units are founded on the first five, as is the case in so many African languages. A more extensive and accurate acquaintance, however, with the cognates of this language than is now possessed, would be necessary to establish the fact.

§ 211. The derivative numbers, which are by far the more numerous class, are formed as follows:

1. By appending the term *nlá*, *large*, to the four first units; as, *oḱanlá* (*great one*), *eleven*, &c.

2. By subtracting smaller numbers from larger round numbers; as, *ḗḍógun* (*arun di ogún*, *five from twenty*), *fifteen*; *erindilógun* (*erin di li ogún*, *four from on twenty*), *sixteen*; *āḍota* (*ḗwa di oḱa*, *ten from sixty*), *fifty*; *oḍūrun* (*orun di irinwo*, *one hundred from four hundred*), *three hundred*; *oḍégbeta* (*orun di egbeta*, *one hundred from six hundred*), *five hundred*.

3. By addition; as, *oḱanlelógun* (*oḱan lé li ogún*, *one laid on twenty*), *twenty-one*; *ḗwalelúgba* (*ḗwa le li igba*, *ten laid on two hundred*), *two hundred and ten*.

4. By multiplication; as, *ogodži*, sometimes contracted to *odži* (*ogún edži*, *twenty two or twenty twice*), *forty*; *oḱorun* or *orún* (*ogún arun*, *twenty five times*), *one hundred*; *egbéta* (*igba eta*, *two hundred three times*), *six hundred*; *egbā* (*igba ḗwa*, *two-hundred ten times*), *two thousand*; *egbókanla* (*igba oḱanlá*, *two hundred eleven times*), *two thousand two hundred*.

§ 212. The fact that *two hundred*, *two thousand*, and *twenty thousand* are round numbers, is to be accounted for by their method of counting cowries as shown in the following table.

Cowry Table.

40 cowries=1 string, . . .	called <i>ogodži</i> , worth \$0.02
5 strings=1 bunch, . . .	" <i>igbéo</i> , " 0.10
10 bunches=1 head, . . .	" <i>egbā</i> , " 1.00
10 heads=1 bag or sack, . . .	" <i>oḱé</i> , " 10.00

§ 213. This custom of counting by cowries also gives rise to the following,

Cardinals of Price.

òkán (owó kán)	1 cowry.	èwa	10 cowries.
édzi	2 "	òkówo	20 "
èta	3 "	ògbòwo	30 "
èrin	4 "	ogodzi (1 <i>string</i>)	40 "
árun	5 "	ogorin (2 ")	80 "
èfa	6 "	ogofa (3 ")	120 "
édzé	7 "	ogodzò (4 ")	160 "
édzò	8 "	ìgbéò (5 ")	200 "
èsan	9 "	irinwo (10 ")	400 "

It will be observed that up to *ogodzi*, *forty*, the first vowel of each numeral is long. The reason of this is that *òkán*, *édzi*, &c., are contractions of *owó kán*, *owó edzi*, *one cowry*, *two cowries*, &c.

Construction of Cardinals.

§ 214. The cardinal units, from *two* to *ten* inclusive, have 'm' prefixed to them when they belong to nouns expressed or understood, as, *ènia mèwa*, *ten men*. *Eni*, *one*, is used only in counting. The word 'kán' is employed when the noun is expressed; as, *ènia kán*, *one man*; and 'òkan' when the noun is not expressed; as, *òkan de*, *one came*.

The 'm' prefixed to the numerals is probably a contraction of *mú*, *to catch*, used in the sense of *amounting to*. When an African speaks in English, he generally says, *he catch ten*, *he catch twenty*, for *there were ten*, &c.

§ 215. The round numbers, as *ogún*, *ògbò*, *ogodzi*, &c., are generally placed before the nouns to which they belong; as, *ogún ènia*, *twenty men*. The other numerals follow the noun; as, *ènia medzi*, *two men*; *ènia metalelògbò*, *thirty-three men*.

ORDINALS.

§ 216. The ordinals, from *one* to *nineteen*, are formed by prefixing 'ek' or 'èk' (the choice being determined by the law of euphonic concord) to the cardinals; as, *ekini*, *first*; *ekedzi*, *second*; *èketa*, *third*, &c. But the vowel of the prefix is often omitted; as, *kini*, *kedzi*, *keta*. These ordinals follow the noun; as, *òdzò ekedzi* or *kedzi*, *the second day*.

DISTRIBUTIVES.

§ 217. The distributive numerals are of two kinds.

1. Distributives of number or quantity, formed as follows:

a. By doubling the cardinals which commence with 'm'; as, *medzimedzi*, *two by two*; *metameta*, *three by three*.

b. By reduplicating the two first letters of such cardinals as do not commence with 'm'; as, *òkòkan*, *one by one*; *ogogun*, *twenty by twenty*.

2. Distributives of price, formed by reduplicating the two first letters of the cardinals of price; as, *òkòkan*, *one cowry each*; *édzédzi*, *two cowries each*.

NUMERAL ADVERBS.

§ 218. Numeral adverbs are of two kinds, viz. cardinal and ordinal adverbs.

1. *a.* The *cardinal* adverbs, signifying the number of times an event takes place, are formed by prefixing 'l' (li, *in*) and 'e' (a contraction of erin or arin, *time*) to the adjectival forms of the cardinals; as, lẹkán, *once*; lẹmedzi, *twice*. Very often erin or arin is pronounced in full; as, lẹrin kán, or larin kán.

b. For the round numbers, igba, *time*, is employed; and in this case 'n' (ni, *in*) is preferred to 'l,' as being more euphonious; as, nî igba ogún, *twenty times*; nî igba ogodzi, *forty times*.

2. *Ordinal* adverbs, which denote the order in which events occur, are formed by prefixing 'lẹ' to the ordinals; as, lẹkini, *first*; lẹkedzi, *secondly*.

ADVERBS.

Formation of Adverbs.

§ 219. In regard to their origin, adverbs may be divided into four classes: 1, primitive adverbs; 2, nouns used adverbially; 3, words compounded of nouns and other accompanying words, as prepositions, &c.; and 4, verbs used adverbially.

§ 220. There are but few primitive adverbs, that is words which are adverbial in their primary acceptation; as, lai, *ever*; ewe, *again*; en, *yes*; ndau, *no*.

§ 221. Nouns employed as adverbs are of two classes:

1. Primitive abstract nouns; as, die, *a little*, e. g. ó sùn die, *he slept a little*; òke, *the parts above, on high, up*, e. g. ó gori òke, *he rose up*; isale, *the parts below, down*, e. g. ọ lẹh isale, *he went down*.

2. Derivative abstract nouns, especially those formed by reduplication; as, nwọn gbero kpikpọ, *they consulted much*; ó huwa buburu, *he behaved badly*.

§ 222. 1. Many adverbial expressions are composed of ni or li, *in*, and an abstract noun (§ 62); as, loni (li oni, *in this-day*), *to-day*; nigbani (ni igbani), *long ago*; lótọ (li ọtọ), *truly*, &c.

2. Sometimes, however, several words are combined into one; as, disisiyi (di isisi yi, *till time this*), *hitherto*; nigbagbogbo (ni igba gbogbo, *in time every*), *always*.

§ 223. Verbs are frequently converted into adverbs:

a. tó, *to be enough*, is used in the sense of *sufficiently*; as, ọ sọrọ tó, *he spoke enough*.

b. tọn, or túń, *to be new, fresh, young*, is used for *again*; as, ọ tọn de, *he came again*.

c. kpọ, *to be common*, for *in common, or together*; as, nwọn gbero kpọ, *they consulted together*.

d. dzù, *to surpass, excel, for more, much*; as, buru dzù, *more wicked*; ó síse dzù, *he labored much or excessively*.

Classification of Adverbs.

§ 224. There is no deficiency of adverbs to express the various relations of time, place, &c. A few of each class will be given, and the others may be found in the Dictionary.

1. *Of Time*: loni (li oni), *to-day*; lana (li ana), *yesterday*; lola (li ola), *to-morrow*; lodzodzò (li odzò-odzò, § 63), *daily*; loşoşu (li oşu oşu), *monthly*; lekan, *once*; lemédzì, *twice*; nígbatí, *when*; nigbana, *then*; ki... to, *before*, e. g. ki emi to de, *before I come*.

2. *Of Place*: nihinyi (ni ihin yi), *here*; nibẹ (ni ibẹ), *there*; lòke (li òke), *upwards*; lehin (li ehin), *backwards*.

3. *Of Manner or Quality*: dzedze, *softly*; li okpolokò (*in abundance*), *abundantly*; fi ogbon (*with wisdom*), *wisely*; fi ika, *cruelly*; fi agbara, *powerfully, violently*.

4. *Of Quantity*: kpò, okpo, *much*; die, *little*; tó, *enough*; bi... ti... kpò tó, *how much*, e. g. bi mo ti fe loh kpò tó (*as I how wish to-go much enough*), *how much I wish to go!* bi... ti, *how*, e. g. bi emi ó ti se mò? (*as I shall how do to-know*), *how shall I know?*

5. *Of Comparison*: dzù, *more, exceedingly*; gidigidi, dzodzò, *much, very*; tán, kpé, *most, perfectly, completely*; rere, *well*; bebe, bayi, *so, thus*; fere, *almost*.

6. *Of Affirmation*: en, *yes*; beheni, *so, so it is, yes*; ó, *yes*.

7. *Of Negation*: ndau, n, *no*; beheke, *not so, no*; ki, kò, kò, kó, *not*; to which it may be added that any grave unaccented vowel, except 'a' and 'e,' is a negative.

8. *Of Doubt*: boyà (bi ó yà, *if it be*), *perhaps*; bolése, bolésekpé (bi ó lè se kpé, *if it can be that*), *if possible*; koşekpé (ki ó se kpé, *that it be that*), *if that, suppose that*.

9. *Of Interrogation*: bawo? (bi ewo, *if what*), *how?* eşe? (eyi şe, *this is*), *why?* nitorikini? (niti ori kinì, *as to reason what*), *wherefore? why?*

Construction of Adverbs.

§ 225. As a general rule, adverbs follow the words which they qualify; as, mo ri î loni, *I saw him to-day*. We may state, however, three exceptions to this rule:

1. The adverb is sometimes placed first for the sake of emphasis; as, loni ni mo ri î, *to-day I saw him*. But although this construction is emphatic, emphasis does not always seem intended when it is employed.

2. Adverbs of doubt, negation, and some others, generally precede the word which they qualify; as, boyà yi ô loh, *perhaps he will go*; emi kò ri î, *I did not see him*.

3. Adverbial phrases composed of fi, *with*, and a noun, precede the verb; as, ó fi ogbon şe ê (*he with wisdom did it*), *he did it wisely*.

PREPOSITIONS.

Formation of Prepositions.

§ 226. *Primitives.* Three of the prepositions, *ni*, *in*; *si*, *to*; and *ti*, *from*, are regarded as primitives. It is not improbable, however, that 'ti' is the verb *tì*, *to push, to prop.* Retaining a trace of this meaning, it becomes a preposition, *tì*, *by*; as, *ó dzoko tì mi*, *he sat by me*, i. e. *touching me.* But at present the most usual meaning of 'ti' is *from.*

§ 227. *Verbs employed for Prepositions.* Many verbs are employed as prepositions, although they still continue to be construed as verbs. A few examples will be given here; the remainder will be found in the Dictionary.

a. *ba*, *to meet*, becomes *bá*, *with, for, from*; as, *ó bá mi lóh*, *he went with me*; *ó bá mi rà ádié*, *he bought a fowl from me*; *bá mi wá aṣo*, *seek cloth for me*, i. e. *help me to procure some cloth.* If this word were construed as a preposition, it would follow the verb; as, *ó lóh bá mi*; but the phrase would be unintelligible to a native of Yoruba.

b. *fi*, *to make*, becomes *fi*, *with*; as, *ó fi ida sán*, *he smote with a sword.*

c. *fu*, *to give*, becomes *fu*, *to, for*; as, *wi fu ù*, *speak to him*; *mo rà â fu*, *I bought it for him.* But 'fu,' unlike 'bá' and 'fi,' is construed as a preposition. The reason is that 'fu' wherever used is in the infinitive mode; whereas 'bá' and 'fi' belong to the preceding nominative, and the verb which follows is an infinitive.

d. *mó*, *to adhere*, and *tò*, *to approach, to follow*, are used for *to*; as, *kan â mó ìgi*, *naïl it to the wood*; *tò mi wáh*, *come to me.*

e. *kà*, *to place, set*, and *lù*, *to strike*, are employed for *on*; as, *gbe ê kà ina*, *set it on the fire*; *ó sùbu lù mi*, *it falls on me.*

§ 228. *Compound Prepositions.* We have already noticed the fact that the Yoruba language has names for purely abstract relations, which in many other languages are expressed by adverbs and prepositions. These abstract nouns are frequently employed as adverbs; but to make them available as prepositions, they must be compounded with *ni*, *in*; *si*, *to*; or *ti*, *from*; as, *nino*, *in, within*, from *inó*, *the inside.*

§ 229. This account of prepositions leads us to notice the manner in which the mind of the people contemplates relations. First, they regard the relations of *up, down, within, without, &c.*, as actual things, and give them names. Secondly, they view these relations as fixed or permanent; and to form adverbs of permanent relation, they prefix 'ni' or 'li' to the abstract noun. This word 'ni' denotes fixedness of relation, and is always employed after the substantive verb, whence it may be called the substantive preposition. Finally, the Yorubas contemplate the relations as in a state of motion or emanation *from* the subject *to* the object. Motion *from* is invariably expressed by 'ti,' and motion *to* by 'si.' Thus from each noun of relation are formed three prepositions, to point out the mode in which the relation exists between the subject and the object; as, *lòdo* (*li òdo*), *down*, employed after verbs of rest or fixedness; *sòdo* (*si òdo*), *down*, employed after verbs of motion *to*

or towards the object; tòdo* (ti òdo), *down*, employed after verbs expressing motion from the object to the subject; e. g. ó wà lòdo mi, *it is below me*; lóh sòdo mi, *go below me*; ó mbò tòdo mi, *it is coming below me*, i. e. it is approaching from below towards me.

§ 230. Of the three fundamental prepositions, 'ti' only takes the substantive form by receiving the prefix 'a'; as, ati, *the fromness*. For obvious reasons this noun does not take the prefixes 'si' and 'ti,' but it is often compounded with 'li'; as, lati ilé de oko, *from the house to the farm*.

Construction of Prepositions.

§ 231. Usually the preposition is placed immediately before the objective, and the verb precedes both; as, ó mbè ninó ilé, *he is in the house*. But to this rule we note two exceptions:

1. A finite verb employed as a preposition (§ 227. c.) precedes the verb; as, ó ba mi rà, *he bought from me*.
2. The relative 'ti' precedes the preposition by which it is governed in the objective, as is sometimes the case in English; as, emi ri ibi ti ó dzoko si, *I saw the place which he sat in*; 'si' in this construction being substituted for 'ni.'

CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 232. We will here state the peculiarities of the principal conjunctions, arranging them under the English words to which they correspond.

§ 233. *And* is represented by various particles.

1. By 'ti' in two cases only:

a. To connect personal pronouns; as, iwọ tí emi ri í, *thou and I saw it*; yi ó kpa emi ti iwọ, *he will kill me and thee*. The pronouns, whether singular or plural, which are connected by 'ti,' must be of the primary forms, except that 'rè' may be employed after 'ti' instead of iwọ, *thou*, or ón, *he*; as, emi ti rè á ô lóh, *I and thou will go*; emi ti rè sé ê, *I and he did it*.

b. In connecting verbs or clauses of sentences, 'ti' is frequently employed with 'si,' *and, also*; as, á ri í, ti á si mu fi (*we saw him, and we also caught him*), *we saw him and caught him*; bi ó ba de, ti ó si kpè mi (*if he should come, and he also call me*), *if he should come and call me*.

2. By 'ati,' the substantive form of 'ti.'

a. 'Ati' is employed to connect nouns, pronouns, adverbs, and prepositions; as, óbiri ati omọ lóh, *the woman and the child went*; ó kpè iwọ ati emi, *he called thee and me*; á ri wọn lẹba ati ninó òdo, *we saw them by and in the river*; ó sọrọ lásaṅ ati lailogbọṅ, *he spoke vainly and foolishly*.

b. 'Ati' cannot be employed to connect verbs, because it would make the verb which might follow it equivalent in sound to a verbal noun with the prefix 'ati.' Thus, ó dide ati lóh, *he arose and went*, would always be taken by the hearer for ó dide atilóh, *he arose to go*.

* This form is little used.

3. 'On' is equivalent to 'ati' in all respects, only it is sometimes preferable to connect nouns; as, mo ri Dadá on Adešina, *I saw Dada and Adeshina.*

4. Kpèlu, *with*, is frequently employed in the sense of *and* to connect nouns and occasionally pronouns; as, óbiri kpèlu omọ lí o de, *the woman and the child came.*

5. 'Si' (si ehin, *to back, go backwards*) is employed to connect verbs only; as, dide si lóh, *arise and go.*

Very often a nominative pronoun, agreeing in number and person with the nominative of the first verb, is employed pleonastically before the conjunction; as, emi dide, mo si lóh, *I arose and went*; iwọ ati emi ri á si mọ, *thou and I see and know.*

§ 234. 1. *Because, for*, is represented by 'nitori' (ni itori), *in or by reason*, or 'nitori ti,' *by reason of*,' either of which may be employed at the option of the speaker; as, á ní lóh nitori oba mbọ, *we must go for the king is coming.*

2. Before 'ati,' *and*, the initial 'n' (or preposition 'ni') is dropped; as, nitori mọ beru rẹ, ati itori ti iwọ nse onroro enia, *because I feared thee, and because thou art an austere man.*

§ 235. *But*, sùgbọ́n, bikòsé, biòsé; as, mo kpè ê, sùgbọ́n kò dze wáh, *I called him, but he would not come*; ki ísè asiwere bikòsé ologbọ́n, *he is not a fool but a wise man.*

§ 236. *If*, bi, košekpe, iba; as, bi ó ba mọ, *if he knew or knows*; košekpe enyin lóh, *if you go*; iba mọ eyi, yi ó kpada, *if he knew this, he would return.*

§ 237. *Lest*, ki...máh, sometimes with 'nitori' immediately preceding 'ki'; as, á sísé kí á máh ságbe (or nitori ki máh, &c.), *we work lest we should beg.*

§ 238. *Neither...nor*, kò or kí...behe; as, kò lóh behe ni kò dzoko, *he neither goes nor stays.* Sometimes kò...kò; as, kò ní babá kò ní íya ná, *he has neither father nor mother.*

§ 239. *Or*, tabi, mbi: iwọ tabi emi, *thou or I*; akọ mbi abo? *a male or a female?*

§ 240. *Whether...or*, iba...iba: iba se okonri iba se obiri ni, yi ó kpa won, *whether they be men or women, he will kill them.*

§ 241. *Since*, nigbati: nigbati enyin ti de, á gbọ ọrọ Olọrun, *since you have come, we hear the word of God.*

§ 242. *That*, is represented by several particles:

1. By ki, ki...ki ó; as, mo ní ki ó lóh, *I say that he must go*; or if the nominative following 'ki' has two or more letters, 'ki ó' follows it; as, mo ni ki ón ki ó lóh, *I say that he must go.*

2. By ti; as, ki li emi ó se ti emi ó dzogun iye? *what shall I do that I may inherit life?*

3. By kpé; as, ó ri í kpé ó dara, *he saw that it was good*; kpé is used pleonastically after verbs of saying, writing, perceiving, &c.; as, á ti kowe rẹ kpé, sawò! ó mbọ, *it is written, behold! he cometh*; emi mọ kpé iwọ seun, *I know thou art good*; ó bi won lere kpé, li oruko ta ni nwon soro, *he asked them in whose name they spoke*; nwon be e kpé kí ó lóh, *they begged him to go.*

§ 243. *Then*, ndze; as, ndze á ó sun li odan, *then we must sleep in the prairie.*

§ 244. *Though*, bi, frequently followed by tile, *even*; as, bi á tile sote si í, *although we have rebelled against him.*

INTERJECTIONS.

§ 245. The principal interjections are the following:

Alas! oh! ah! yē! aa!

Behold! wò! sawò! kíyesi! sá kíyesi!

Fudge! huṅ! kai!

Pshaw! íí! íí!

Silence! dake! simi!

Wonderful! kpa! èkpa! arí!

Get out of the way! āgo! kuro!

SPECIMENS OF COMPOSITON.

YORUBA PROVERBS.

The Yorubas have no songs, and, I believe, but few popular stories; but the language abounds in proverbs, which are at once the poetry and the moral science of the nation. Many of them are sententious observations on the nature of things; others are designed to inculcate the various relative duties of men; and a few are simply an ingenious play upon words.

We subjoin some specimens of these proverbs, not only to exhibit the idioms of the language, but also to illustrate the character of the Yoruba mind. They are taken chiefly from Crowther's Vocabulary.

1. Eni aba kò tọ bi eni ore: eni aba kò še ika; riruṅ ni i ruṅ
Mat of grass not lasts as mat of bulrush: mat of grass not does bend; breaking it-is it breaks
wómwom.
to-pieces.
A grass mat does not last like a bulrush mat: a grass mat will not bend; it breaks to pieces.
2. Abaiyedže kò še ifi idí òran hàn.
Tattler not does to-make root of matter appear.
It will not do to reveal one's secrets to a tattler.
3. Abá kò še ikàṅ mọ ni lî eṣe, bikòşe eni ti nşe buburu.
Staple not does drive to-adhere-to one on foot, except one who is-doing evil.
The stocks are not fastened on the foot of one, except of him who does evil.
4. Àbata tákete, biẹnìkpé kò bá òdo taṅ.
Marsh stands-aloof, as-if not with stream be-akin.
The marsh stands aloof, as if it were not akin to the stream.—Said of people who are proud and reserved.

1. Kò še, *does not*;—'ika,' infinitive after še, the preformative 'i' being very slightly sounded. Observe the Hebraism, riruṅ ni i ruṅ, *breaking it breaks*, instead of ó ruṅ, *it breaks*. This form is poetical.

2. Abaiyedže (á, *he*; ba...dže, *spoils*; aiye, *the world*), a *world-spoiler*. 'Kò še' here means *it will not do, it is not proper*, which is quite an English idiom;—'fi...hàn' (*to make...appear*) is a compound transitive verb, meaning *to show, reveal*;—idí òran, *the root of the matter, a secret*.

3. In various and widely separated countries of Africa, prisoners are sometimes confined by placing a large iron staple around the ankle and driving the ends into a log, thus forming a rude kind of stocks.

4. Bí eni kpé, *as if one should say*.

5. Bi odžumó mọ, olòwo gbe òwo, iranwu á gbe kẹkẹ, adžagun á gbe akpata,
If dawn dawns, trader takes trade, spinner she takes distaff, warrior he takes shield,
 iwọṅsọ á bẹrẹ gbe asa, àgbẹ á dži ti ọṅ ti aruko, ọmọ-ọdẹ á
weaver he stoops to-take sley, farmer he wakes and he and hoe-handle, child-of-hunting he
 dži ti akpo ti ọroṅ.
wakes and quiver and bow.

This picturesque proverb, or poem, may be rendered thus—

*When the day dawns, the trader betakes himself to his trade ;
 The spinner takes her distaff, the warrior takes his shield ;
 The weaver stoops to take his sley (i. e. bends over it) ;
 The farmer awakes, he and his hoe-handle ;
 The hunter awakes with his quiver and his bow.*

It would not be easy to give a more correct description of the usual day-break scene in every Yoruba town.

6. Ebi kò kpa Imale, ó li ọṅ kí idžẹ áyá.
Hunger not affects Mohammedan, he says he not eats monkey.
When a Mohammedan is not hungry, he says he never eats monkey. But when he is hungry,
he is not so scrupulous.
7. Á kì iru ẹran erin lí ori kí á ma fi ẹsẹ tẹn ire ni ilẹ.
One not carries flesh of elephant on head that he may with foot dig crickets in ground.
One never carries elephant's flesh on his head that he may dig in the ground with his foot for
crickets, i. e. one who has a plenty of elephant's meat (which is considered good food) does not
put it on his head and go about searching for crickets to eat. The proverb is applied to rich
men who stoop to mean actions for the sake of gain.
8. Kpikpe ni yi ô kpe, eke kò mu árá.
Long-time it-is it will be-long, lie not catch body.
A long time may pass away before one is caught in a lie ; but he will be detected at last.
9. Amu ni ẹsẹ ẹsin; ẹtẹ ti imu ni li agogo imọ.
Making one to-be disgrace ; leprosy which attacks one on point of nose.
The slanderer brings disgrace on one, like a leprosy which attacks one on the point of the nose,
i. e. where all see it.
10. Abániṣe máh bá ni ẹsẹ mọ.
Helper not with one acts more.
He is a helper who helps no more, i. e. he can no longer be depended on.

5. Bi, *if, when*;—á, *he or she*, pleonastic, as it often is in animated discourse;—ti... ti, *and... and*, or *both... and*.

6. Ní, *to say*, becomes 'li' before a vowel. The construction is participial, that is, no word for *if* or *when* is employed at the beginning of the sentence.

7. Lí ori: burdens are commonly carried on the head in Africa;—ire, *a large cricket* used for food.

8. Árá, *body*, used for *person*, as sometimes in English; eke mu árá, *a lie catches a person*, an idiomatic form of saying *a person is caught in a lie*.

9. Amu ẹsẹ ẹsin, *a making or causing to be a disgrace*, means simply *disgracing*, or *bringing disgrace on*.

10. Bá... ẹsẹ (*with... to do or act*), a compound transitive verb meaning *to help, to aid*; hence abániṣe, *he who helps, a helper*;—ni, *one*; mi, *my*; rẹ, *thy, &c.*, may be inserted before ẹsẹ; as, abániṣe, *the helper of one, abániṣe, my helper, &c.*;—ti, *who*, is omitted before máh, *not*;—mọ, *again, more, any more*.

11. Akuko gágara ni idadzó fu ni li arin oḡandzó.
Cock of bulkiness it-is decides for us in midst of depth-of-night.
A large cock decides for us in the midst of the night. Persons are supposed to be disputing about the time of night, when the crowing of the cock shows that it is very late. The proverb may be quoted whenever a dispute is suddenly decided by unexpected evidence.
12. Akobi ni ti eḡeran.
First-born is of shepherd.
 When a woman takes a ewe or she-goat, both of which are termed eḡan, *cattle*, to feed for the owner, she claims the first-born lamb or kid for her own. Hence the proverb, *The first-born is the shepherd's.*
13. Ibaluwe gbe ilé, ée bi akurò.
Bath-room abides-in house, is like water-side garden.
Although the bath-room is in the house, it is as wet as a garden by the water-side.
14. Oḡobḡon oḡobḡon li á rò idzanu; okokan li á mò iwa ènia: á ba mò iwa ènia, á ba buḡ o, kò fẹ; á dḡon ni bi abadzó.
With wisdom wisdom it-is they forge bridle-bits; one-by-one it-is we know character of persons: we attain-to-know character of person, they attain-to-give thee, not desire; it is-painful to one as calamity.
On various plans bridle-bits are made; one by one we learn the characters of men: the character of a man being known (to be bad), if it were given thee as a present, thou wouldst not desire it; it is painful to one as a calamity.
15. Ti idzó ti ayò ni íse idin, wuyẹ wuyẹ ni íse igongo: á ndzó, á nyò; omọ banabana nrè oko igi.
Both dancing and rejoicing it-is acts the skipper, wriggling wriggling it-is acts the worm: they dance, they rejoice; child of banabana is-going-to farm of wood.
With dancing and joy moves the skipper, wriggling about moves the worm: they dance, they rejoice; but the child of banabana is going to the wood-farm.—According to Mr. Crowther, this proverb means, "others may amuse themselves, but the poor man has no holiday."
16. A ki iwá alaḡo àla ni iso elekpo.
We not search him-of-cloth white-cloth in quarters of him-of-palm-oil.
We do not look for a man clad in white cloth in the quarters of the palm-oil maker.—We should not expect any result from incongruous or inadequate means.
17. Okéte ní, oḡzó gbogbo li ó mò; ḡn kò mò oḡzó miran.
Rat says, day every it-is he knows; he not knows day another.
The rat says he knows every day; but he does not know another day; i. e. he lays up nothing for the future, in which he is imitated by the improvident.

12. For the mode of predicating possession in Yoruba, see Gram. § 203, 1, a.

13. Gbe, *to live or be in a place*, is always used without a preposition;—akurò, *a garden by a stream*, which is cultivated in the dry season only.

14. Oḡobḡon, *that which has wisdom*; oḡobḡon, *wisdom*; oḡobḡon oḡobḡon, *various wisdom or skill*; so oniru iru, or oniruru, means *kinds*, this reduplication always implying variety;—á rò, *they forge*, is equivalent to *is* or *are forged* (Gram. § 148, 1);—á ba, like 'iba,' implies a condition (Gram. § 143);—kò fẹ, the subject, 'iwọ,' omitted, a common practice in Yoruba.

15. Ti...ti (see Prov. 5); wuyẹ wuyẹ, *wriggling about*; so taka taka, *staggering to and fro*, repetition of the act being implied by the repetition of the word; wriggling is thought to indicate pleasure;—banabana, said to be an insect which carries a bit of wood in its mouth, which is thus an emblem of the poor, many of whom, both men and women, gain a livelihood by bringing firewood from the farms on their heads;—omọ banabana is equivalent to banabana simply; contp. the biblical expression, *son of man*, i. q. *man*.

18. Odzúkòkoro babá òkandzua.
Covetousness is the father of unsatisfied desires.
19. Ológbò babá aròkin.
The ológbò is the father of traditionists.
20. Alagbara máh mọ̀ èro babá ọ̀lẹ̀.
Strong man not knows consideration is father of laziness.
A strong man who is destitute of forethought is the father (or prince) of laziness.
21. Ènì ti kọ̀ gbọ̀ ti ẹ̀ga, á li ẹ̀ga ńkpátoto ẹ̀nu.
One who not hears of oriole, he says oriole is-noisy of mouth.
One who does not understand the oriole says the oriole is noisy, i. e. is merely chattering. But the orioles are supposed to understand each other.—The meaning of the proverb is that men are prone to despise what they do not understand.
22. Èlẹ̀da ẹ̀da li Ọ̀lọrun dá nì.
With nature nature it-is God made us.
God has created us with different natures or dispositions; hence we should not expect to find the same qualities in every one.
23. Bi alagbára dze ọ̀ ni iya, kí o fi ẹ̀rin si í.
If great man does thee in wrong, that thou make smile to him.
If a great man should wrong you, smile upon him. Because resistance would bring upon you a still greater misfortune.
24. Alakpatà kọ̀ mọ̀ iru ẹ̀ran.
Butcher not knows breed of sheep.
The butcher has no regard for the breed of the sheep (which he kills). He attends to his own business, and does not meddle with matters which do not concern him.
25. Igbo bíribí, òkunḡun bíribí; òkunḡun ni yi ọ̀ seṭe igbo.
Forest is-dark, night is-dark; night it-is that will conquer forest.
The forest is dark, and the night is dark; but the darkness of the night will soon conquer that of the forest.
26. Bi kò še ọ̀bọ̀n ẹ̀nia, tanì iba dzi li ọ̀úrọ̀ ki ó máh bọ̀ ọ̀dzu rẹ̀ mọ̀
If not is sloven person, who useth to-wake in morning that he not wash face his clean
śaśa?
very?
Except a sloven, who is wont to rise in the morning without washing his face nicely?

-
19. The Ológbò is the chief of the Aròkin, whose business it is to remember the history of the country.
20. Before máh, *not*, the relative is always omitted.
21. Gbọ̀ ti, *to hear the meaning of, to understand.*
22. Èlẹ̀da ẹ̀da (see Prov. 14);—nì, same as 'enì,' an indefinite pronoun, signifying *one, some one, a person*, and frequently employed instead of *wa, us.*
23. Dze, *to do, to act*; ni, *in, in regard to*; iya, *affliction, wrong*; dze... niya, *to afflict, oppress, wrong* (Gram. § 37, 2, a);—ki, with a nominative, is much used imperatively; as, kí o fi, *make thou*, kí ó fi, *let him make* (Gram. § 161).
24. Ẹ̀ran, *cattle*, a term including horned cattle, sheep, goats, &c.
26. Bikòśe (usually written as one word), *except.*

27. *Emu bālẹ̀ agbẹ̀de.*
Tongs are governor of smithshop.
The tongs are at the head of the blacksmith's shop ; because they control the hot iron which otherwise would be unmanageable.
28. *Ọ̀sọ́ oníbudẓé kò kpẹ́ isan, ọ̀sọ́ onínabi kò dzù ọ̀dun lẹ́h.*
Ornaments of budẓé-woman not remain nine-days, ornaments of inabi-woman not exceed year going.
The marks made by the budẓé-woman do not last nine days ; the marks made by the inabi-woman do not last more than a year.—No advantage or possession is permanent.
29. *Bi adza ba li ẹnì lẹ́hin, á kpa ọ̀bọ.*
*If dog * has person behind, he-will kill baboon.*
If a dog has his master behind him, he will kill a baboon.—This proverb is designed to show the advantage of sustaining and encouraging people in their efforts.
30. *Adza ti kò li eti kò ẹ́ idẹgbẹ.*
Dog which not has ears not do for hunting.
A heedless dog will not do for the chase.—If a person will not take advice, no one will employ or trust him.
31. *Gagaló sùbu, ọ̀wọ́ tẹ́ akpako.*
Stilts fall, hand seizes palm-stalk.
If a man let fall his stilts, a hand will be stretched out to seize them.—That is, so soon as one man loses an office or position, another is ready to occupy his place.
32. *A kì dá ọ̀wọ́ lé ohun ti á kò lẹ́ igbẹ́.*
We not give hand to thing which we not can perform.
We should not undertake a thing which we cannot accomplish.
33. *Onilé ndzẹ́ eso gbìngbindò ; aledzo ní ki á ẹ́ ọ̀n li ọ̀wọ́ kán ẹ̀wa.*
Housekeeper is-eating fruit of wild-beans ; guest says that we do him as-to hand one boiled-maize.
Although the host may be living on wild beans, the guest expects a handful of boiled corn.

28. *Ọ̀sọ́, an ornament.* In this place it means the deep black stripes with which maidens ornament their faces and arms.—'Budẓé' is the fruit of a small tree of the same name, which when green makes a jet black stain on the skin. 'Oníbudẓé' is the woman who makes a trade of marking the faces and arms of girls for a few cowries each. There is a fable of a jet black and exquisitely beautiful girl who was sought in marriage by all the nobles and rich men of the country ; but she treated every suitor with disdain. At last a worthless fellow laid a plan by which she was enticed into his house and detained all night. Although she escaped uninjured, the community at first thought otherwise ; and the disgrace afflicted her so much, that she fled into the woods, where the violence of her grief changed her into the bush that still bears her name. 'Inabi' is a plant the acrid root of which burns a durable black mark on the skin. It is seldom used for marking.—'Lẹ́h,' pleonastic after *dzù* (Gram. § 207, 1).

29. *Ba*, an auxiliary particle (Gram. § 139) ;—*á*, *he will* (Gram. § 135, 1, b).

31. Stilts are made of the foot-stalks of the *akpako*, or *wine-palm*, called *bamboo* by the whites on the western coast.

33. *Ndzẹ́* (Gram. § 129, 3) ;—*é . . . li*, *to do . . . in regard to*, i. e. *to supply with*.

34. Máh gbiyelé ogún; ti ọwó ẹnì ní itó nì.
Not trust-in inheritance; of hand of one is sufficient-for one.
Trust not to an inheritance; the product of one's hands is sufficient for one.—Said to those who neglect industry because they expect to inherit property.
35. Akóseba, eyi ti idze ọdún.
Chance, this which amounts-to year.
He who waits for chance may wait a year.—Said to those who are "waiting for something to turn up."
36. Ẹnì ti ọ ran nì ní ísẹ̀ lí á iberu; á kì iberu ẹnì tí á ran nì sí.
One who he sends one on message it-is we fear; we not fear one whom they send one to.
We should fear him who sends us with a message, not him to whom we are sent.—Applied to messengers sent from one king or chief to another.
37. Ẹrò kpẹ̀kpẹ̀; kò mọ̀ bí ará nkan igbín.
Light very; not know as body is-paining snail.
You say it is a very light blow, but do not reflect that it would hurt a snail.—Said to those who would excuse their bad conduct to others on the ground that it does them no great harm.
38. Ẹsín rí ogun, dzo; òkò rí ogun, ọ̀ yò.
Spear sees battle, it dances; lance sees battle, it rejoices.
When the spear sees the battle, it dances; when the lance sees the battle, it rejoices.
39. Ohun tí á fí ẹ̀sọ̀ mú kì badze; ohun tí á fí agbara mú ní
Thing which we with gentleness handle not is spoiled; thing which we with violence handle it-is
iní ní lí ará.
has one as-to body.
An affair which we conduct with gentleness is not marred; an affair which we conduct with violence causes us vexation.—Said to men who are irritable and impetuous.
40. Bì ẹ̀yá ba dì ẹ̀kùn, ẹ̀ran ní ikpa dze.
*If wild-cat * becomes leopard, beasts it-is it will kill eat.*
When the wild cat becomes a leopard, it will devour beasts.
41. Afedzu toto kò mọ̀ ọ̀kọ̀nri.
Gesticulation much not knows a man.
Much gesticulation does not prove manliness.—"A barking dog does not bite."

34. Tí ọwó (Gram. § 203, 1, b);—ẹnì and ní (Prov. 22, and Gram. § 104).

35. An elliptical proverb. Comp. Prov. 9 and 10.

36. Iberu; for the initial 'i,' see Gram. § 146, 1;—á ran nì, *they send us*, for the passive, *we are sent*, Gram. § 148, 1. Si and other prepositions frequently close a sentence, as in English.

37. Observe the ellipses;—ará kan, *it hurts*; so, in ọ̀ dọ̀n, *it is pleasant* (Prov. 56).

39. Ní . . . lará (ní . . . lí ará, *to have as to the body*), *to annoy, to cause vexation*;—ní, *one*, often equivalent to wa, us.

40. Ẹ̀yá, a beast resembling a leopard, but rather smaller, *the leopard cat*;—ikpa; for the initial 'i,' see Gram. § 146, 1; kpa dze, *to devour, destroy*, e. g. ẹ̀fọ̀n kpa ọ̀n dze, *the buffalo killed him totally, violently*.

41. Afedzu, *frowning* and other airs put on under pretence of courage;—mọ̀, *to prove, to be evidence of*.

42. Oko nlá še alamgba kpeńsán; ó ní, behe li eni ti o dzù ni lóh
Stone large did lizard crush; he said, so it-is one who he surpasses one going
 íse ni.
does to one.
A large stone (being thrown) crushed a lizard. It said, "So he who is stronger than one
treats one."—Said in allusion to the fact that the strong oppress the weak.
43. Alantakuń bi yi ô ba o dzà, á ta ka o li ará.
Spider if it will meet thee to-fight, it extends to-enfold thee as-to body.
When the spider would attack thee, it extends its web to entangle thee.—Applied to the intrigues
 of men who endeavor to effect the ruin of others.
44. Alasedzù kperẹ ni itẹ.
A self-willed man soon has disgrace.
 "Pride goes before destruction."
45. Eśu yi ô dze, eśu yi ô mọ, eśu yi ô lóh; nibo li
Locust he will eat, locust he will drink, locust he will go; where is-it
 alatamkpoko yi ô wọ?
grasshopper he shall enter?
The locust will eat, the locust will drink, the locust will go; where shall the grasshopper hide?—
 Probably intended to describe the effects of war.
46. Kò sí alására ti ità igboku; gbogbo wọń ni ità oyiń.
Not is snuff-dealer who sells stale; all of them it-is sell honey.
No snuff-dealer sells stale tobacco; they all sell the best.
47. Alaradze kọ mọ odún; abí ísu ita bi igi.
Buyer not knows year; perhaps yams grow like logs.
The buyer does not consider the seasons; he thinks perhaps yams grow as big as logs.
48. A še alakpa li ośó, kọ gbọ; á še ohun gbogbo fu igi, o ye
We do old wall as-to ornament, it not hears; we do things all for wood, it suits
 igi.
wood.
If we ornament an old wall, it is not improved; if we do anything for wood (as painting or
carving), it is adapted to the wood, i. e. our design is accomplished by making the wood as
we desire it to be.—Some persons cannot be improved by any means that we can employ.
49. Awigbọ ti ifi owo adzæ mọ omi.
Disobedience which with hand of neck-cord drinks water.
Disobedience which drinks water with the hand tied to the neck.—Meaning that a person who
 is determined to disobey will have his own way in spite of all obstacles.

42. Se... kpeńsán, to crush.
 43. Ba... dzà, to fight with, to attack;—ta, to stretch a rope;—ka... lará, to enfold, entangle, as a net.
 46. Igboku, anything stale; as, igboku taba, stale tobacco; igboku ákara, stale bread;—oyiń, honey,
 applied to that which is excellent; the girls in the street cry, oyiń oti! honey beer! that is, beer of the
 best quality.
 47. Mọ, often employed in the sense of consider;—odún, a year, a season, in reference to its quality.
 48. Še... li ośó, to ornament, adorn;—gbọ, to receive an impression or benefit.

50. Afomọ̀ kò li egbò; igi gbogbo ni ibatan.

Parasite not has root; tree every is its kindred.

A parasite has no root; every tree is its kindred.—A parasite does not care on whom he sponges for a living.

51. Erú kò sé ọmọ igi: erú kú, iyā kò gbọ: ọmọ kú, igbe ta; erú
Slave not is child of wood: slave dies, his mother not hears: child dies, cry arises; slave
sé ọmọ ni ilé iyā rẹ ri.

was child in house of mother his once.

A slave is not a block of wood: if a slave dies, his mother does not hear of it; if a child dies, lamentation is made: the slave was once a child in his mother's house.—This fine sentiment exhibits something of the heart of the people who use it as a proverb; and it explains the reason why the Yorubas usually treat their slaves with a degree of kindness worthy of a Christian people.

52. Ada sán ígbo, kò ri ère ígbo; ó ro òna, kò ri ère òna; ada
Bill-hook cuts bush, not sees profit of bush; it clears road, not sees profit of road; bill-hook
dá idakúda, ada dà idákúda; ada dá, ó fi árun
breaks a-bad-breaking, bill-hook bends a-bad-bending; bill-hook breaks, it with five-couries
gbadi, ó di oko olowo; ada li ẹka li ọrọ, ó gbadza girigiri.
girds-its-hilt, it reaches farm of owner; bill-hook has ring on neck, it is girded tightly.

The bill-hook clears the farm, but receives no profit from the farm; the bill-hook clears the road, but receives no profit from the road; the bill-hook is badly broken, the bill-hook is badly bent; the bill-hook breaks, it pays five couries to gird its handle with a ring; it reaches its owner's farm; the bill-hook has a ring on its neck (handle), it is girded tightly (for new labors).—Has reference to the severe and unrequited labor of slaves.

53. Ibí kì idzù ibí; bi á ti bi erú li á bí ọmọ.

*Birth not surpasses birth; as they * bore slave so it-is they bore child.*

One birth does not excel another; as the slave was born, so was the free-born child.

54. Bi o ti wù kí ó ri, á kì reriñ abirọ̀n; boyá ohun ti o sé ẹ
As thou * please that it be, we not laugh-at invalid; perhaps thing which it ails him
loni á sé iwọ ọlọ́.
to-day will ail thee to-morrow.

One should never laugh at an infirm person; perhaps the same evil that afflicts him to-day may afflict thee to-morrow.

55. Iwọ ni nse abodzuwò lehin babá; ọdzu ilé rere.

Thou it-is art superintendent behind master; look-to house well.

Thou art the superintendent in the master's absence; look well to the house.

56. Ni igba ti agbe ba ndi abò ọkà, inọ rẹ á dọn; nikpa abò
In time when farmer * is-binding bundles of corn, mind his it is-sweet; by bundles
ọkà ni yangidi owó iti wáh.

of corn it-is bundles of money also come.

When the farmer is tying up bundles of corn, he rejoices; by bundles of corn bundles of money are obtained.

52. Sán ígbo, to clear land for a farm;—ri ère dze, to receive profit.

53. Bi . . . ti, as;—á bí, they bore, in the sense of was born (Gram. § 148, 1).

54. Bi o ti wù kí ó sé, followed by a negative, is the usual expression for by no means, not in any wise.

56. Nigbàti, spoken and written as one word, when;—ba, the subjunctive particle (§ 139), follows nigbàti;—inọ dọn, to be pleased, to rejoice; as, inọ mi dọn, I am glad; inọ rẹ dọn, he is glad;—iti, the conjunction ti, and, also, with 'i' prefixed (§ 146).

57. Ohun ti íse ohun abukun kí á máh íse si omọ-enikédzi eni.
Thing which is thing of contempt that we not do to fellow-man of one.
A contemptuous action should not be done to one's fellow-man.
58. Abulé ni mu aso ilò to; èni ti kò ba íse toḍzu abulé, yi ô íse
*Patch it-is makes cloth last long; one who not * does look-to patch, he will make*
ará rẹ li òfo aso.
self his in want of clothing.
Patching makes a garment last long; one who does not attend to patching will come to want
clothes.—A man who neglects the little affairs of his business will fail, or come to want.
59. Bi á ti ran ni ni íse, li á dze; bi iwọ ba íseni si í, adabowo
*As they * send one on message, it-is we deliver it; if thou * add to it, responsibility*
ará rẹ.
of self thy.
As one is sent on a message, so he should deliver it; if thou add anything to it, it is on thy
own responsibility.
60. Adan dorikodo ó nwo íse eiyẹ gbogbo.
Bat hangs-head-down it is-watching work of birds all.
The bat hangs suspended with its head down watching the actions of all birds.—This proverb
is probably designed to teach silent observation.
61. Ó dzẹ aiye dzù alaiye lẹh.
He eats world more than owner of world going.
He enjoys the world more than the owner of the world.—Said of extravagant persons.
62. Dulumọ ẹkpa li oron seṣe, á dzebi ọran wọ ti.
Slander of ground-pea on neck of white-pea, it condemns the-cause to-enter to-fail.
The slander of the ground-pea against the white field-pea falls upon itself.—Designed to show
that a slanderer may injure himself more than he injures another.
63. Ọbanidze ọ ba ará rẹ dze.
*Injurer he * body his injures.*
He who injures another brings injury upon himself.
64. Abanidze máh bá ni íse ifà ènia; eni ti ọ dze didon ni idze kikan.
Guest who not with one is profit of person; one who he eats sweet it-is eats sour.
So is a guest who is no advantage to a person; he who eats the sweet should also eat the sour.—
Said of persons who live on others, and will not assist in the labors of the family.

57. Ohun abukun, a contemptuous action or word;—kí á máh íse, we should not do (§ 145, 2).

58. Ba, after eniti (§ 139).

59. Bi... ti, as;—ba, after bi, if (§ 139).

61. Dzáiye (dze aiye), to enjoy the world;—lẹh, pleonastic.

62. This proverb is highly idiomatic and therefore difficult: li oron refers to an accusation: ó fi ẹṣẹ rẹ lí oron mi, he charged his sin upon me;—ti implies failure; ọ kọ ilé ti, he built a house failed, i. e. began to build and could not finish;—dzebi ọran wọ ti, means that the condemnation recoiled on the accuser.

63. ba... dze, to injure.

64. The relative is omitted before máh, not;—ni idze; obligation is frequently expressed by the indicative form of the verb.

65. Àbati àlakpa; á ba à ti, á bá à rẹ.
Shakiness of old-wall; we against it push, we with it are-friendly.
It is like a shaky old wall; we push against it, and (finding that it does not fall) we make friends with it (by sitting down in its shade).—Said of persons whom we are at first suspicious of, but, on further acquaintance, receive into our friendship.
66. Abẹbẹ ni ibẹ ikú, abẹbẹ ni ibẹ ọran; bi oru ba mú,
*Pleader it-is pleads off death, pleader it-is pleads off difficulty; if heat * is-sharp,*
 abẹbẹ ni ibẹ ẹ.
fan it-is dissipates it.
À pleader (or supplicator) wards off death, a pleader wards off a difficulty; if the heat is severe, a fan mitigates it.—A fanciful play upon the word 'abẹbẹ' is the principal design of this proverbial saying. It also shows the power of entreaty.
67. Iyan mú, ire yo; iyan rọ, ire rù.
Famine is-sharp, cricket is-fat; famine is-relieved, cricket is-poor.
When famine is sharp, the cricket is fat; when famine is relieved, the cricket is poor.—A paradoxical play upon words. It also expresses the fact that when famine prevails, the cricket is eaten as if it were fat or delicious; but when the famine is over, the cricket is rejected as poor and unfit to eat.
68. Odzo kpa bata báta, bata báta, li ori akpáta, li ode adzálubáta; báta
Rain beats patter patter, patter patter, on top of rock, in yard of chief-drummer; drum
 li igi, bata li awọ.
is wood, shoe is hide.
The rain beats, "shoe drum, shoe drum," (or patter patter,) on the rock in the yard of the chief drummer; the drum is wood, and the shoe is leather.—A play upon words.
69. Kánakána bá kánakána dzà, kánakána dá kánakána.—Eni.
Crow with crow fought, crow conquered crow. — One.
A crow fought with a crow, a crow conquered a crow.—One.—The Yorubas sometimes amuse themselves by repeating a play upon words by way of competition. At the end of the sentence, each time it is repeated, a bystander says, "one," "two," &c.; and he who repeats the sentences oftenest without marring a syllable is victor.
70. Ose ni isadzu ekún, abamọ ni igbehin ọran; gbogbo
Smacking-of-lips it-is precedes weeping, mortification it-is follows difficulty; whole
 ọtokulu kpe, nwọn kò ri ẹbo abamọ se.
of town assemble, they not see sacrifice of mortification to-make.
As smacking the lips precedes weeping, so mortification follows a difficulty; the whole population of the town assembled cannot find a sacrifice to make against mortification.
71. Ikpa obere li okun itọ.
Path of needle it-is thread follows.
The thread follows the needle.—Applied to anything which happens as a natural consequence.

65. A ba à ti (*we meet it to-push*), *we push against it.*

66. Ọran, *a difficulty*, generally a cause before the judges.

67. The 'ire' is a large *cricket* eaten by the poor in times of scarcity.

70. Ose; the Yoruba people are accustomed to smack their lips several times before they begin to weep.

72. Aboṣe kì iṣe iṣe odzò; iṣe babá ni igbà ọdzó ẹnì.
Job-work not is work of day; work of master it-is receives day of one.
A job (done for oneself) is not the day's work; the master's work claims the chief part of one's time.—Said of slaves, who may perform little jobs for themselves, but must not neglect their master's business.
73. Adaridzini ni iṣeṣe ẹdzo.
Forgiver it-is conquers dispute.
He that pardons the aggressor gains the victory in the dispute.—Designed to inculcate a forgiving spirit.
74. Bi Olorun ba kà ẹṣe si ni li ọron, á gbé.
If God should count sin against us on neck, we perish.
If God should compute our sins, we would perish.—I have heard this remark made by heathens in attempting to settle disputes, but am not sure that it is a national proverb.
75. Fi ohun wé ohun, fi ọran we ọran; fi ọran dẓin, ki á yin ọ.
Put thing to-compare thing, put matter to-compare matter; put matter to-be-distant, that they praise thee.
Compare thing with thing, and matter with matter; forgive the matter, that thou mayest be praised.—Inculcates, as praiseworthy, the duty of examining into the facts of a dispute and exercising a forgiving disposition.
76. Abere bọ li ọwọ adete, ó dī ete; ọran ba ilẹ, ó dī ẹro.
Needle falls in hand of leper, it becomes consideration; matter comes-upon the-land, it becomes thought.
If a needle fall from the (mutilated) hand of a leper, it requires consideration (how to pick it up); if a difficult matter come upon the country, it requires thought (how to avert it).
77. Aditanmọ ẹsuo ti o li ẹkulu li o bi iya rẹ.
Genealogy of ẹsuo who he said ẹkulu it-is she bore mother his.
It is like the genealogy of the ẹsuo, who said his grandmother was an ẹkulu.—Applied to persons who pretend to be related to great families.
78. Elede kpa afo tan, o nwa eni rere ti yi o fi ara re yi.
Pig wallowing in-mire finished, it is-seeking person good whom he will make body his rub.
The pig, having done wallowing in the mire, is seeking some clean person to rub against.—Said of disgraced persons who attempt to intrude themselves upon good society.
79. Onifuru ti itete iṣe onile kpele.
Suspicious-character who first does master-of-house gently.
A suspicious character (being found in a house) immediately salutes the owner of the house (before he is saluted).

72. Odzò and ọdzó are not equivalent terms: odzò, *the space of a day*; ọdzó, *time, a day*. See Dictionary.

75. Fi . . . wé, *to compare*;—fi . . . dẓin, *to forgive*.

77. Aditanmọ (dá itan mọ), *a tracing of genealogy*;—ẹsuo and ẹkulu, two different species of *antelope*.

79. Onifuru, lit. *one who is pale with apprehension*;—se . . . kpele, *to deal well with, to salute civilly*.

80. *Ágada kò mò ori alagbèdè.*
Sabre not knows head of blacksmith.
 (In battle) *the sabre does not know the head of the blacksmith (who made it).—Applied to ingratitude.*
81. *Agbèdžè gbà wọ̀n là, á ní kî á kpá à ni kpansa.*
Squash received them safe, they said that they cut it for drinking-cup.
The squash having saved them (in time of famine), they said, Let us cut it for a drinking-cup.—Designed to illustrate ingratitude.
82. *A ri abánidžè àgbọ̀n isalẹ̀; bi ó kú li ówùrò, á yà li alẹ̀.*
We see guest of chin below; if it die in morning, it separates in evening.
We meet with guests who are like the lower jaw; if one die in the morning, it separates (from the upper jaw) in the evening.—Said of those who forsake their friends in time of trouble.
83. *Akpàro dzare adžanakpa, Ki li ó mu ašọ wáh' íse li oko? Á*
Partridge reasoned bird-snare-of-cloth, What is-it he brought cloth coming to-do in farm? He
dzare akpàro, Li oko li á gbe imu ašọ ilọh.
reasoned partridge, In farm it-is we do bring clothing going.
The partridge argued concerning the bird-snare of cloth, Why did the farmer bring cloth to the farm? He replied to the partridge, We are accustomed to take our overclothes to the farm.—
 The meaning of this proverb is, that something can be said on both sides of a question. The partridge, seeing a cloth so spread out as to form a bird-snare, was suspicious and said, What does he mean by this? The farmer replied, that people always bring their wrappers to the farm (laying them on the grass or a bush while at work).
84. *Adžè, Šáluga, ó fi ènì iwadžu silẹ̀ še ènì èhin ni kpele.*
Fortune, the Elevator, he puts one before down to-do one behind in gently.
Adžè, the Elevator, he leaves the foremost to deal favorably with the hindmost.—That is, the first may sometimes be last, and the last first.
85. *Adžè, omọ hẹ—iya mi šoro ga—á kpa máh gbàgún.*
Witch, child of envy—trouble my is-hard is-high—she kills not inherits.
The witch, child of envy—my troubles are sore and hard—she kills but cannot inherit.—
 Witches are thought to destroy people when asleep by sucking their blood like a vampire.
86. *Adžekašu kò mò bi iyan mú.*
Loaf-eater not knows if famine prevails.
The man who has plenty to eat does not appreciate the severity of a famine.
87. *Akeke ti nké igi kò se; gbénagbéna mbù ètu si atari.*
Axe which is-cutting tree not refuses; woodman offers propitiation to head.
The axe which cuts the tree is not afraid; but the wood-man makes a sacrifice to his head.—
 Some kinds of trees are supposed to be inhabited by evil spirits, which might inflict some injury on the woodman unless he offered a sacrifice to his good genius, which is thought to reside in the head.

81. The *agbèdžè* grows hard with age, and is cut to make cups;—*gbà . . . là, to save*;—*ki á kpá à, let us cut it* (Gram. § 145, 2).

82. *Agbọ̀n, the chin*; *àgbọ̀n isalẹ̀, the lower jaw.*

83. *Mu . . . wáh, to bring*; *mu . . . lóh, to take*;—*gbe, to abide, to be, pleonastic like do in English* (Gram. § 187).

88. Abẹtẹlẹ ni ifọdzu onidadzọ; notori abẹtẹlẹ kì ilẹ ísẹ idádzọ otitọ.
Bribe it-is blinds judge; for bribe not can do judgment of truth.
A bribe blinds the judge, for a bribe cannot give a true judgment.
89. Bi ó kùṅ oni kùṅ ọlẹ ki oḡbẹ ki ọ kpa agilítí, ọdzo á rọ.
If it remains to-day remains to-morrow that thirst that will kill iguana, rain will fall.
If there remain to-day or to-morrow before the iguana will die of thirst, it will rain.—De-
signed to show the providence of God over his creatures.
90. Fi idzà fu Ọlọrun dzà; fi ọwọ lé erán.
Give battle to God to-fight; put hand upon temple.
Leave the battle to God, and rest your temple on your hand (as a spectator).—That is trust
in God's providence.
91. Tinotino, tẹhintẹhin ni labalába ifi iyin fu Ọlọrun.
Within, without it-is butterfly gives praise to God.
By its beauty, the butterfly praises God within and without, i. e. in all its parts.
92. Dzi agba ọtí, dzi agba ẹtu; eni ti á ran wáh, kì idzi agba.
Open cask of rum, open cask of powder; one whom they send to-come, not opens cask.
Open the cask of rum, open the cask of powder (if yours); but he that is sent with it does not
open the cask.—The Yoruba carriers are remarkably faithful to their trust.
93. Ogún kọ rọ ike, agbẹdẹ kọ rọ bata; oko kọ ọro ro, agbẹdẹ kọ
Ogun not works ivory, smithy not works leather; farm not is-hard to-till, the smithy not
kpa ọkọ tà.
makes hoes to sell.
Ogun does not work ivory, the smith does not work leather; if the farm were not difficult to
cultivate, the smith would not make hoes to sell.—That is, every man to his trade.
94. Ilẹ kán wà li Ọyọ ni igba atidzọ, ti á nkpe Akidzẹ: oibó
House one was in Katunga in time of antiquity, which they called Silence: white-man
kú mbẹ.
died there.
In old times there was a house in Katunga called Silence: a white man died there.
95. O sure iku, ọ bọ si akọ ida.
He fled death, he entered into scabbard of sword.
He fled from the sword, and hid in the scabbard.—“He leaped out of the frying-pan into the
fire.”
96. A ri ti eni mọ iwi, i fi akpadi bọ ti rẹ mọlẹ.
We see that one knows to-speak, he puts potsherd to-cover that of him up.
We see that one knows how to speak (the faults of others), although he covers his own with a
potsherd.
97. A kì igbà akaka lọwọ akiti; á kì igbà ilé babá lọwọ eni.
We not take squatting from baboon; we not take house of father from one.
We cannot cure a baboon of squatting (because it is natural to him); we cannot take the home-
stead from a man (because it is his by natural right).

93. Ogún is the god of smiths.

94. Historical and other facts are frequently transmitted to posterity in proverbial sayings.

96. Ti rẹ, that of him, his.

98. *Aṣe* ọraṅ ikọkọ *ṣebi* ọṅ li á mbawi, abi ará ifu bi
Doer of crime of secrecy supposes he it-is they are-speaking-about, being body is-pale as
enì ṣe ohun.
one who did thing.

The perpetrator of a secret crime supposes it is he they are talking about (if he sees men in conversation), his face being pale as one who has done something (wrong).—"Conscience makes cowards of us all."

99. *Asọrọkẹlẹ* bodzúwò *igbé: igbé* ki iro; *enì* ti á bá sọ ni *íse* ikukpani.
Whisperer watches bush: bush not tells; he who one with speaks it-is acts traitor.

A whisperer watches the bush; a bush never tells secrets; he to whom one speaks is the traitor.—
If a man wish his secrets to be kept, he should not confide them to others.

100. *Òdo* kì kọṅ bọ *ẹdza* li *odzú*.

River not is-full to-cover fish in eye.

The river is never so full as to obscure the sight of the fish.—That is, no scheme or purpose is too deep to be confided to a friend.

PARABLE OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

Luke xv. 11—32.

Ọkọṅri káṅ li *ọmọkọṅri* medzi. *Eyi* aburo nî inọ wọṅ wi fu babá rẹ
Man one had son two. This younger-brother in among them said to father his
kpé, Babá, fu mi ni iwọṅ ogún ti o torí mi. Ó sị kpín ohun
to-wit, Father, give me to-have measure of inheritance which it belongs me. He and divided thing of
iní rẹ fu wọṅ. Kì isì tó idzọ melokan li ẹhin eyi, eyi ọmọkọṅri
possession his to them. Not and amounted-to day few in after this, this son
aburo kó ohun gbogbo ti ó ni dzọ, ó sị mu ọna rẹ kpon
younger-brother gathered thing all which he had together, he and took road his straightway
lọh sí ilu ọkere; ni ibẹ ni ó gbé nà gbogbo iní rẹ ni inakuna. Ní igbà
go to town of distance; in there it-is he was spending all possession his in extravagance. In time
ti ó ba gbogbo rẹ dze tán, iyan nlanla wáh mú ni ilu ná; ó*
which he to-destroy all of it ended, famine of greatness came to be sharp in town that; he
sì beresí idi alainí. Ó sị lọh, ó dá ará rẹ kpọ mọ ọlọtọ káṅ ará
and began to-be needy-one. He and went, he made self his join cleave-to citizen one inhabitant
ilu ná; ọṅ sị ran â lọh sí oko rẹ lọh isọ ẹlẹde. Ayọ ni i ba fi dze
of town that; he and sent him go to farm his go to-watch swine. Joy it-is he would with eat
ondze ti awọṅ ẹlẹde dze; ẹnikenì kò fi fu ù.
food which they swine ate; any-one not give to him.

Ní igbà ti odzú rẹ wáh ilẹ, ó ní, Awọṅ alágbasé babá mi mélomélo
In time which eye his came to-ground, he said, They hireling of father my how-many
lí o lí ondze adze yó ati adze ti, emi sị nkú fu ebí! Emi
it-is he have food eating to-be-full and eating to-leave, I and am-dying for hunger! I

* Ba... dze, to destroy.

ô dide sê, emi ô tọ babá mi lẹh, emi ô sì wi fu ù kpé, Babá, emi
will arise indeed, I will go-to father my go, I will and say to him to-wit, Father, I
 ñti ñdèṣe si ọrun, ati ni iwadẓú rẹ; emi kò sì yẹ ti á ba ma kpè li
have sinned against heaven, and in presence thy; I not and fit that they should may call to-be
 ọmọ rẹ mọ, fi mi sè bi ọkan ñi inọ awọn alagbaṣe rẹ. Ó sì dide ọ tọ
child thy more, make me do as one in among they hireling thy. He and arose he went-to
 babá rẹ lẹh. Ní igbà ti ó sì ti wà li òkere, babá rẹ ri ì, ànú sè
father his going. In time which he and had was in distance, father his saw him, pity affected
 ê, ó sì sure, ọ rọ mọ ọ lí ọron, ó sí fi ẹnu ko ô li
him, he and ran, he hung upon to-cleave-to him on neck, he and made mouth touch him on
 ẹnu. Ọmọ sì wi fu ù kpé, Babá, emi ñti ñdèṣe si ọrun ati ni iwadẓú
mouth. Son and said to him to-wit, Father, I have sinned against heaven and in presence
 rẹ; emi kò sì yẹ ti á ba ma kpè li ọmọ rẹ mọ. Babá sì wi fu awọn
thy; I not and fit that they should may call to-be child thy more. Father and said to them
 ọmọ-ọdọ rẹ kpé, È mu ayo aṣọ igunwa wáh,* ki ẹ fi ì wò ọ; ẹ
servant his to wit, Ye take choice garment of stateliness coming, that ye make it clothe him; ye
 fi ọruka bọ ọ li ọwọ, ati bata si ẹṣe rẹ. È sì mú ẹgbọro malù
make ring slip-on him on hand, and shoe to foot his. Ye and take young-one of cow
 abọkpa wáh, kî ẹ sì kpa á, kî á ma dze, kî á sì ma sè áriya;
fatted-to-kill coming, that ye and kill it, that we may eat, that we and may make merriment;
 nitori ti ọmọ mi yi ti kú, ó sì tọn yè. Nwọn sì bẹṣi ísè áriya.
because that child my this had died, he and again lives. They and began to-make merriment.
 Omọkọnrì rẹ eyi ẹgbọn ti mbẹ li oko, bi ó sì ñti† mbọ, ti ọ
Son his this elder-brother who was in farm, as he and was-coming, and he
 sọnmọ eti ilé, ọ gbọ ọrin ọn idzo. Ó sì kpè ọkan ni inọ awọn
drew-near-to edge of house, he heard singing and dancing. And he called one in among them
 ọmọ-ọdọ wọn; ó bère kpé, Kili á mọ‡ ñkán wọnyi si? Ó sì wi fu ù
servant their; he inquired to-wit, What they knew thing these to? He and said to him
 kpé, Aburo rẹ de; babá rẹ sì kpa ẹgbọro malù abọkpa,
to-wit, Younger-brother thy is-come; father thy and has-killed young-one of cow fatted-to-kill,
 nitori ti ó ri ì kpàda li alafia ati ni ilera. Ó sì binọ, ọ kọ li
because that he sees him return in peace and in health. He and was-angry, he refused as-to
 atiwọ ilé. Nitori ná ni babá rẹ sì sè§ dzade, ó sì wà ísíkpe fu
entering house. On-account of that it-is father his and did go-out, he and was beseeching to
 ù. Ó sì dàhun, ó wi fu babá rẹ kpé, Kiye si ì lati ọdún mélo yi
him. He and answered, he said to father his to-wit, Take-notice to it from year how-many this
 li emi ñti ñsì ọ, bẹhẹ li emi kò sì rufin rẹ ñi igba kán ri; iwọ kò
it-is I have served thee, so it-is I not and break-law thy in time one heretofore; thou not

* Mu... wáh, to bring.

† Bi... ti, as; 'ti' having the auxiliary particle 'i.' (Gram. § 128, 2.)

‡ The phrase á mọ... si, we know... to, is equivalent to the verb to mean.

§ Sè, to do, is generally employed pleonastically after nitori ná, therefore.

sì ti ifi ọmọ ewurẹ kán fu mi kî ó fi bá awọn ọrẹ mi še áriya.
and hast given child of goat one to me that it make with them friend my to-make merriment.

Ṣugbọn bi ọmọ rẹ yi sì ti de, ẹnì ti ó fi kpanśaga run ọrò rẹ, iwọ
But as child thy this and has come, one who he made adultery destroy wealth thy, thou

sì ti kpa eghoro malù abókpa fu ù. Ó sì wi fu ù kpé, Ọmọ
and hast killed young-one of cow fatted-to-kill for him. He and said to him to-wit, Child

titi ni iwọ mbẹ lodo mi; ohun gbogbo ti mo ní ti rẹ ni íse. Ó yẹ
continually it-is thou art with me; thing all which I have of thee it-is is. It is-fit

kî á ma še áriya: nitori ti aburo rẹ yi ti kú, ó sì tọn yè; ó sì
that we may do merriment: because that younger-brother thy this had died, he and again lives; he and

ti nọ, á sì ri í.
had been-lost, we and see him.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Babá wa ti mbẹ li òke ọrun, ọwọ li orukọ rẹ, idzoba rẹ de; ifẹ ti rẹ
Father our who art in above heaven; honor be name thy, reign thy come, will of thee

ni ki á še li aiye, bi ti òke ọrun; fu wa lí ondze odzọ wa lí oni; dari
be that we do in earth, as above heaven; give us have food of day our in to-day; forgive

igbese wa dži wa, bi awa ti ndaridzi awọn onígbese wa; máh sì fà wa
debt our from us, as we are-forgiving them debtor our; not and lead us

sì inọ idewo, sugbọn gbà wa nì inọ tulasin. Amin.
to within temptation, but deliver us in within distress. Amen.

DICTIONARY
OF THE
YORUBA LANGUAGE.

INTRODUCTION.

It is proper to inform the reader that the following Dictionary contains scarcely one half of the Yoruba Language. There are doubtless some primitive words which the compiler has not learned; and several thousand derivative vocables have been omitted for the sake of brevity. This severe abridgement, however, is no real defect, since the exact meaning of the omitted words may be ascertained by the rules of derivation quite as easily as we can determine the meaning of inflected nouns and verbs in Latin from the nominative and infinitive. For the convenience of the reader, supposing him to be already acquainted with the rules of derivation as laid down in the Grammar, we here present a review of the various classes of words which have been omitted.

I. Many VERBS of the following kinds:

1. Verbs composed of a verb and noun; as, *beru*, to be afraid; from *ba*, to meet, and *eru*, fear. The omitted verbs of this class are formed chiefly as follows:

a. Of *dá*, to make, and a noun; as, *děsẹ*, to sin, from *ẹsẹ*, sin.

b. Of *dzẹ*, to be, to act, to make, and a noun; as, *dzolu* (*olu*, a prince, officer), to be a prince, to rule as a prince.

c. Of *li*, to have, and a noun; as, *lẹsẹ* (*ẹsẹ*, sin), to have sin, to be sinful, to sin; *lalni* (*alni*, need), to be needy, destitute.

d. Of *mọ*, to know, and a noun; as, *mète* (*ete*, consideration), to be considerate, provident.

e. Of *se*, to do, to make, to be, and a noun; as, *śalmọ* (*almọ*, ignorance), to be ignorant, untutored; *śaro* (*aro*, meditation), to meditate. Verbs of this class are very numerous.

2. A considerable number of verbs which appear to be formed by placing two verbs in juxtaposition; as, *bilu* (*bi*, to push, and *lu*, to strike), to beat upon, as waves; *śarẹ* (*śa*, to run, and *rẹ*, to go), to run; but in fact, the second member of these verbs is a contracted noun, for *ilu*, a striking, *irẹ*, a going. Bearing this in mind, the omitted verbs of this class are easily defined by referring to the roots.

3. A considerable number of verbs composed of three or four words; as, *fesẹtẹ*, to trample on. A little practice will enable the reader to analyse these verbs, or, as the natives express it, "to take them to pieces," and thus discover their meaning. Usually an elision occurs in the first syllable; as in *fesẹtẹ*, which is composed of *fi*, to make, *ese*, the foot, *tẹ*, to press. But sometimes the first vowel of the noun is elided; as, *tẹriba*, to bow, from *tẹ*, to bend, *ori*, the head, *ba*, to meet.

4. Many compound transitive verbs; as, *fi . . . han*, to show; *dá . . . lẹbi* (*li ẹbi*), to condemn.

All the foregoing verbs are in fact phrases, and it is probable that none of them would be treated as vocables in a dictionary compiled by a native.

II. The number of NOUNS omitted from the Dictionary is very large:

1. Several classes of nouns formed from verbs primitive and derivative.

a. Nouns formed by the prefixes 'a' and 'i.'

b. By the prefix 'ai.'

c. By the prefix 'ati.'

d. By reduplicating the first syllable of the verb. For the meaning of nouns formed by these prefixes see "Derivation of Nouns" in the Grammar, or refer to each prefix in the Dictionary.

2. Nouns formed from nearly all nouns by the prefixes, *al*, *ail*, *el*, *el*, *ol*, *ol*, *alal*, *olu*, *oni*. (See Derivation of Nouns and Dictionary.)

3. Nouns formed from most verbs by prefixing 'a,' as above, with the addition of a suffix, chiefly *dzù*, to surpass; *kpọ*, together; *tán*, completed; as, *asędzù*, excess, lit. an action surpassing or exceeding the bounds of propriety; *asękpọ*, an acting together, co-operation; *asętán*, a completed action, completion. Sometimes other suffixes are employed; as, *là*, to be safe, e. g. *asàlà*, a running to be safe, escape, from *śa*, to run,

and *là*, *to be safe*. Such nouns are easily analyzed, by ascertaining the meaning first of the verbal root or middle syllable, and then of the prefix and of the suffix.

III. ADVERBS, or adverbial phrases, composed of a noun and the preposition *ni* or *li*, *in*, are often omitted; as, *lola* (*li òla*), *to-morrow*; *lòkere* (*li òkere*), *in the distance, far off*. The meaning of such words is obvious so soon as we ascertain that of the noun to which 'l' or 'n' is prefixed.

The student is requested to observe that the accent of Yoruba words in the Dictionary is marked only in those cases where it cannot readily be determined from the rules laid down in the Grammar, §§ 25-27.

PART I.

YORUBA-ENGLISH.

A

ABA

- a**, a prefix, the primary use of which is to form concrete nouns from verbs. But the meaning of nouns thus formed is various; and accordingly they may be classified as denoting:
1. The actor or agent; as, asọrọ, a speaker, from sọrọ, to speak; adža, a dog, lit. a fighter, from dža, to fight.
 2. The patient or recipient of an action; as, aba, that which is met, from ba, to meet: e. g. óhun abá, a thing which is met.
 3. The action itself; as, abọ, a coming, from bọ, to come: e. g. ayun abọ mi di emefa loni, my goings and comings amount to six times to-day.
 4. The abstract quality implied in an intransitive verb; as, abade, suitability, from bade, to fit; ayè, the state of being alive, from yè, to live.
- á** pron. he, she, it; and, by contraction of awa and awon, we, they. It is much used in forming a substitute for the passive verb; as, á lù mi, they struck me, i. e. I was struck.
- à**, an auxiliary particle equivalent to shall or will; as, enyin à lóh, ye will go.
- ā**! aa! interj. oh! ah! alas!
- ab**, n. a contraction of abi, that which is or has any thing; as, abeti (abi eti), that which has ears, which is eared: e. g. fila abeti, a cap with ear-flaps.
- ab**, **a-ba**, a prefix formed of 'a' and ba, to meet, and occasionally of 'a' and bá, with, implying:
1. Meeting with, or encountering; as, abadžo (aba edžo), meeting with a difficulty or trouble.
 2. With or together; as, abase (se, to do), co-operation, assistance; abásun, a sleeping together.
- a-ba**. See root ba.
- a-ba**, n. a thinking of, -expecting, expectation, hope: aba ki li o ndá? (hope what is-it thou art-making?) what do you hope for?
- a-ba**, n. an iron staple; stocks, consisting of a large staple driven into a log and enclosing the ankle.
- a-ba**, n. a species of wild fig-tree.
- a-bà**. See root bà.
- a-bà**, (bà), n. a mat of coarse grass: eni abà, a mat of the grass abà.
- à-ba**, n. a stack of corn, crib, barn, store.
- a-bá-bu-dža**, n. which surprises or thwarts, &c. See abudža.
- à'-ba-da**, **fá'-ba-da**, adv. for ever, used only after a negative; as, emi ò se è mọ fábada, I will never do it again.
- a-ba-de** (bade), n. that which fits or is fitted; suitability, adaptedness, congruity.
- a-bá-dó** (do), n. a camping together, a fellow camper.
- a-bà-do** (òdo), n. a confluence of streams.
- a-ba-dža** (dža), n. a fighting together.
- a-ba-dže** (dže), n. an eating together.
- a-ba-dže** (badže), n. which spoils or is spoiled; a kind of yam.
- a-ba-džo** (edžo), n. a meeting with trouble or difficulty. As an interjection, wonderful! shocking!
- a-ba-džù** (bá), n. a meeting, &c.; greatly, extremely: ó bá mi lí abadžù, it fell upon me with a great or grievous falling.
- a-bà-džu** (bá), n. an excessive plaiting, &c.
- a-ba-fe**, n. a medicinal tree.
- a-ba'-fin-dže** (ba ofin dže), n. a law-breaker; law-breaking.
- a-ba-fọ** (fọ), n. a speaking together.
- a-bá-gó-ke** (goke), n. a going up or ascending together.
- a-ba'-kpa-de** (kpade), n. a chance event, accident, coincidence.

- a-ba-lẹ, *n.* See balẹ.
- a-ba-mọ (imọ), *n.* painful reflection on what has happened, chagrin.
- a-ba-mọ-lẹ (mọlẹ), *n.* ambush, conspiracy, highway robbery.
- a-bá-ni-bẹ-bẹ (ẹni), *n.* a fellow-pleader, an advocate, intercessor.
- a-bá-ni-dzẹ (ba ẹni), *n.* a guest.
- a-ba-ni-dzẹ (ba... dzẹ), *n.* an injurer, slanderer, corrupter.
- a-bá-ni-dzọ, *n.* a fellow-dancer, partner.
- a-bá-ni-gbẹ-le (ilé), *n.* an inmate.
- a-bá-ni-ká, *n.* an assistant in counting money or the like.
- a-bá-ni-ko, *n.* an assistant in collecting or gathering.
- a-bá-ni-rá, *n.* a partner in buying; also, a customer who buys from onẹ.
- a-bá-ni-rin, *n.* a fellow-traveller.
- a-bá-ni-rò-lẹ (rò ile), *n.* an assistant in tilling the ground.
- a-bá-ni-ru, *n.* an assistant in carrying anything.
- a-bá-ni-sùn, *n.* a bed-fellow.
- a-bá-ni-še, *n.* a helper, co-worker.
- a-bá-ni-ši-kpẹ. See abánibẹbe.
- a-ba-ni-šò-wo, *n.* a fellow-trader, partner.
- a-ba-ra (aba ara), *n.* a slap: ó gba mi lí abara, (he slapped me in-regard-to a-slap), he gave me a slap.
- a-ba-ra (abi ara), *n.* having a body or skin: agiliti abara yiyi, the rough-skinned lizard.
- a-ba-sùn, *n.* a sleeping with, cohabitation.
- a-ba-še, *n.* aid, co-operation.
- a-ba-ta (ita), *n.* a public square.
- à'-ba-ta, *n.* a little marsh, a pool.
- à'-ba-tì (ba tì), *n.* failure, shakiness of a wall. (Ps. 62, 3.)
- a-bá-wí (bá), *n.* reproof, the act of scolding.
- a-bá-wọ, *n.* a sprinkling, a stain.
- a-be-ká-na (abi ekana), *n.* that which has claws: ẹran abekana, carnivorous animals.
- a-bè-re. See bère.
- a-be-še, *n.* a contemptible person: iwọ abése yi! you good for nothing! addressed to inferiors.
- a-bé-tí (abi eti), *n.* that which has ears: fila abetí, a cap with flaps to cover the ears.
- a-be-we (abi ewé), *n.* that which has leaves.
- a-bẹ, a-bẹ, &c. See bẹ and bẹ.
- a-bẹ, *n.* the underneath: ó wà lí abẹ okuta, he was in underneath the rock.
- a-bẹ (bẹ, to cut), *n.* a razor, lancet, penknife.
- a-bẹ-bẹ, *n.* a fan.
- a-bẹ-bẹ, *n.* a pleader, an advocate.
- a-bẹ-gi (igi), *n.* a hever or cutter of wood.
- a-bẹ-hin (abi ẹhin), *n.* which has something on or pertaining to the back: abíamọ abẹhin dádá, a mother with a kicker (i. e. a struggling child) on her back.
- a-bẹ-i-ya-nu, *n.* importunity.
- a-bẹ-ka (abi), *n.* which has boughs or branches.
- a-bẹ-lẹ, *n.* privacy, secrecy.
- a-bẹ-lẹ, *n.* flatness, thinness of a flat substance.
- a-bẹ-na-gbò-ro (abi), *n.* which has a wide mouth: ibọ abenugboro, a wide-mouthed gun.
- a-bẹ-nu-gbà-gba (abi), *n.* a kind of loose trousers.
- A-bẹ-o-ku-ta, *n.* which is under the rock, the name of the capital of Egba.
- a-bẹ-rẹ, *n.* See bẹrẹ.
- a-bẹ-rẹ, *n.* a needle, a pin.
- a-bẹ-rí, *n.* See bẹri.
- a-bẹ-rọ (ọrọ), *n.* a trowel, a shovel to trim mud walls with.
- a-bẹ-ru, *n.* See bẹru.
- a-bẹ-te-lẹ, *n.* a begging beforehand; a bribe, bribery, briber.
- a-bẹ-tu (abi ẹtu), *n.* a brook.
- a-bẹ-wò (bẹwò), *n.* visitation, visitor.
- a-bẹ-ya (iya), *n.* the armpit.
- a-bí, a-bì, *n.* See bi and bi.
- abi, a prefix, implying being in a state of, having.
- a-bí, *n.* an existence, a being: araiye abi odzú kpete, man, a being of limited eye, i. e. circumstances.
- a-bí (bi, if), *adv.* perhaps; eh? iwọ mọ abi? you know, eh?
- a-bí-a-mọ, *n.* a nickname for a mother.
- a-bí-gá, *n.* a mixed breed of large and small horses.
- a-bí-ke-hin (kehin), *n.* the latter or last born.
- a-bí-ku, *n.* an evil spirit, supposed to kill children.
- a'-bì-là, *n.* See bìlà.
- a-bì-lé (ilé), *n.* one homeborn.
- a-bì-lé-kọ (ba, ilé, ọkọ), *n.* a woman living in her husband's house.
- a-bí-lẹ (ilẹ), *n.* a native.
- a-bí-mọ (omọ), *n.* a parent of children.
- a-bì-nọ, *n.* one who is angry, &c. See binọ.
- a-bí-nọ-dzẹ, *n.* See binọ dzẹ.
- a-bí-nọ-kú, *n.* an enemy. (Ps. 37, 8.)
- a-bì-rọ (abi irọ), *n.* which is hairy.
- a-bì-rọ (ba irọ), *n.* a sick person, an invalid.
- a-bì-si (bisi), *n.* increase, propagation by birth.
- a-bí-yẹ (abi iyẹ), *n.* which has feathers. (Gen. 1, 21.)
- a-bi-ya (iya), *n.* the armpit.
- a-bó, a-bò, *n.* See bó and bò.
- a-bò, *n.* a female, applied to children and to animals: abò ẹsin, a mare; abò malù, a cow; also, the half cock of a gun.
- á-bo, *n.* a bag, a bundle.

à-bo, n. a shelter, covert, refuge.
 a-bo-de (ba), n. the outer yard, the space without.
 a-bò-dzú (bè odzú), n. a covering for the face, a veil.
 a-bo'-dzu-wò, n. official visitation, superintendence; a superintendent.
 a-bo-lé (ilé), n. a burglar, burglary.
 a-bo'-mi-wò, n. a sprinkling, a sprinkler.
 a-bò-ra (ara), n. a garment, a mantle. See bora.
 a-bò-ri, n. See bori.
 a-bo-ru (abi), n. which is hot.
 a-bo-yún (abi), n. which is pregnant.
 a-bò, a-bò. See bò and bò.
 à-bò, n. cessation; a half: àbò àikedzi, two and a half; àbò àiketa, three and a half.
 a-bò-dún, (ba), n. a meeting of the new year, a living to see it come, the anniversary of the new year.
 a-bò-gi-bò-kpè (igi okpe), n. an idolator.
 a-bò-kpa, n. which is fattened to kill. (Luke 15, 23.)
 a-bò-ri-ša (órisa), n. an idolator.
 a-bò-sè-dzè (ba... dzè osè), n. a sabbath-breaker.
 a-bò-sè (isé), n. a job, job-work.
 a-bò-wò-gán (bu owò), n. a musketo.
 a-bu, a-bù. See bu and bù.
 a'-bu-dza, n. a cutting across, short cut, anticipation of one's words, a confounding: abudza òna, a cross road or street.
 a'-bu-ka, n. the act of surrounding.
 a-bu-ke, n. a hunchback.
 a-bu-kò, n. an adding, a blessing. See bukò.
 a'-bu-kùn, n. remainder, deficiency; contempt (Pa. 35, 26): ée li abukùn, to despise. See bukùn.
 a'-bu-la, n. adulteration.
 a-bu-lé, n. a patch, something added to the true statement.
 a-bu-mò, n. an addition, exaggeration.
 a-bu-ra, n. who swears. See bura.
 a-bu-ran, n. which is carded, prepared to be spun.
 a-bu-ro (abi iro), n. which stands erect.
 a-bù-ro, n. a younger brother, or any younger relative male or female.
 a-bu-ru, n. See buru.
 a-bù-ru-bu-tán, n. a whale.
 a-bu-sí, n. a grove; one who blesses. See busi.
 a-bu-sò, n. an invention, a falsehood.
 a-da, n. a bill-hook, a pruning knife.
 a-dá, a-dà. See dá and dà.
 a-dá. A prefix implying making, constituting, appointing.
 a'-da-ba, a'-ta-ba, n. a dove: adaba susu, the white pigeon.
 a-da-bi, n. which resembles, likeness.
 a-dá'-bo-bò-ni (dá àbo òni), n. a defender, an ally.

a-da-bò, n. a half: adabò odza, a market held on the day after market-day.
 a-da-bò-wò, n. self-assumed responsibility.
 a-da-dzi, n. the time just before day.
 a-da-dzò, n. a judge, an appointed day.
 a-da-gun, n. a lake, a pond.
 a-da'-gun-lè a-kpo, n. a large quiver set on the battle-ground, from which arrows are given to the men.
 a-dá-kà-dé-ke (ikà eke), n. a tattler, a mischievous person.
 a-da-kò (èkò), n. a maker of èkò.
 a-da-kpè, n. contraction of words.
 a-da-kpò, n. union, confederacy.
 a-da-lá-re, n. justification, a justifier.
 a-dá-lu, n. mixture.
 a-da'-mah'-lè-sè, n. one who makes a failure.
 a-da-mò, n. a mistaken opinion, heresy.
 a-da'-mò-ran, n. advice, a proposal; an adviser.
 a-dá-mu, n. confusion of mind.
 a-da-na, n. See dana.
 a-da'-ni-dá, n. which is natural or according to nature.
 a-da-ni-du-ro, n. a detainer.
 a-da'-ni-dzi, n. that which awakes or arouses one.
 a-da'-ni-kpa, n. one who is cruel.
 a-da'-ni-lá-ga, n. one who is wearisome, importunate.
 a-da-ni-la-ra, n. a mortifier, disappointer.
 a-da-ni-la'-ra-ya, n. one who enlivens or cheers others.
 a-da-ni-lè-kun, n. a prohibitor.
 a-da-ni-lo-dzu, n. one who disappoints.
 a-da-ni-lo-ro, n. a tormentor.
 a-da-ni-ni-dzi, n. one who alarms people, an alarmist.
 a-dá-nò, n. which is thrown away or lost.
 a-dan, n. which polishes, is polished, etc. See dan.
 a-dán, n. a bat.
 a-dá-re, n. a justifier, justification.
 a-da-ri-dzi-ni, n. one who forgives.
 a-da'-ri-kpò, n. the red-headed lizard.
 a-dá-ro, n. anxiety, one who is anxious.
 a-da-ru-da-kpò, n. indiscriminate mixture, confusion.
 a-da-sán, n. a hereditary debt.
 a-da-sí, n. which is spared, reserved, a gleanings; an intermeddler, intermeddling.
 a-da-sò, n. a fiction, a fictitious report, a lie.
 a-da-wi, n. instalments of a debt.
 a-da-wo, n. a contribution of money.
 a-dá-wò-lé, n. who assumes responsibility.
 a-de, n. a covering, a crown: de li ade, to crown; fi ade de, to set a crown on.

- a-de**, *n.* a charm to bring home the ghost of one killed in war.
- a-de-bi-kpa-ni** (dá cbi), *n.* that which starves one.
- A-de-gbô**, *n.* The name of a man, meaning who comes to hear.
- a-de-hùŋ**, *n.* bargain, covenant; contractor.
- a-de-ke**, *n.* a liar.
- a-de'-le-bô** (ilé), *n.* a newly married woman, a bride.
- a-de-mô, a-de-mu**, *n.* a water-gourd.
- a-de-na** (ona), *n.* who lies in ambush; an impediment.
- a-de-bi**, *n.* condemnation.
- a-de-te** (dá ete), *n.* a leper.
- a-de-ti-si-le**, *n.* a listener to private conversation.
- a-di**, *n.* a binding, tangling, &c. See di.
- a-dí**, *n.* oil of the palm-nut kernel.
- a-dí**, *conj.* notwithstanding, after all.
- a-di-dôŋ**, *n.* flour of parched corn, anything savory.
- a-di-dzá** (dì idzá), *n.* coming to blows or to a fight.
- a-di-dzi**, *n.* a scarecrow, a fright.
- a-di-dzu**, *n.* a blinder or deceiver.
- a'-di-e**. See ádire.
- a-dí-gba-ro**, *n.* a colander.
- a-di-lu**, *n.* child's game of casting lots.
- a-di-mi-mô** (dá mimô), *n.* a sanctifier, sanctification.
- a-di-mô**, *n.* he who shuts one in, state of being shut in.
- a-di-mô**, *n.* a secret covenant, a plot.
- a-di-mu**, *n.* who holds fast, a holding fast; used also as a proper name.
- a-din-gbe**, *n.* which is dried over the fire, jerked meat.
- a'-di-re**, *n.* a domestic fowl.
- a-di-ro**, *n.* a colander.
- a-di-si** (dá isi), *n.* an inventor. (Rom. 1, 30.)
- a-di-tan-mô** (dá itan), *n.* a tracing of kinship.
- a-dí-tí** (etí), *n.* a deaf person.
- a-do**, *n.* a small gourd used for a vial.
- a-dô**, *n.* an adulterer; lewdness.
- a-do-do-dže**, *num.* one hundred and thirty (cowries) each: elo o tá â? how dost thou sell it? adododže, one hundred and thirty each.
- a-do-dže**, *num.* one hundred and thirty.
- a-do-gurj** (dá ogurj), *n.* which causes war.
- a-do-džô**, *num.* one hundred and sixty.
- a-dô-džô-džô**, *num.* one hundred and sixty each. See adododže.
- a-do-do-fa**, *num.* one hundred and ten each.
- a-do-fa**, *num.* one hundred and ten.
- a-dôŋ**, *n.* flavor, taste, sweetness.
- a-do-rin**, *num.* seventy.
- a-do'-rô-rin**, *num.* seventy each.
- a-do'-rô-run**, *num.* ninety each.
- a-do-run**, *num.* ninety.
- a-do-san**, *num.* one hundred and seventy.
- a-do'-so-san**, *num.* one hundred and seventy each.
- a-do-ta**, *num.* fifty.
- a-do'-to-ta**, *num.* fifty each.
- a-du**, *n.* a few: adu ènia, a few people.
- a-dú**, *n.* a very black person.
- a'-du-gbô**, *n.* an old acquaintance, a neighbor.
- a-du'-gbo-lù**, *n.* a stumbling block.
- a-du-kpe**, *n.* thanks, thankfulness: adukpe lodô Olorun, thanks to God.
- a-du-ra**, *n.* prayer to God only.
- a-dza**, *n.* a dog; a fairy skilled in medicine.
- à-dza**, *n.* an attic, a loft, a ceiling overhead.
- a-dzá**. See adzara, of which it is a contraction.
- a-dzá-ba**, *n.* trouble, unhappiness.
- a-dzá-bô**, *n.* escape through hard struggling.
- a-dzá-di**, *n.* which is broken in the bottom; adzadi agbôŋ, a broken bottom basket.
- a-dzá-dže**, *n.* a low, mean fellow.
- a-dzá-e**, *n.* a cord with which a prisoner's hand is bound to his neck.
- à-dzá-ga**, *n.* a neck-shackle, a yoke.
- a-dzá-ga-dzi-gi**, *n.* a violent jerking at something solid.
- a-dzá-gbôŋ**, *n.* the tamarind-tree.
- a-dzá-gun**, *n.* a soldier, a title of respect much like "esquire."
- a-dzá-i-lê**, *n.* a ceiling over the mouth of a grave or pit.
- a-dzá-ka, a-dzá-ka-le**, *n.* an epidemic, pestilence.
- a-dzá'-ka-su** (dže akaśu), *n.* one who eats the large loaf, i. e. who has plenty.
- a-dzá-ko** (oko), *n.* a kind of wild dog.
- a-dzá-kpa**, *n.* a petty trader, a nickname given to the tortoise.
- a-dzá-là**. See adzàbô.
- a-dzá'-na-kpa**, *n.* a bird-snare made of cloth.
- a-dzá'-na-ku**, *n.* the elephant.
- a-džan**, *n.* meat cut small to retail.
- a-dža-o**, *n.* a kind of large bat.
- á-dža-ô-su**, *n.* the moon's dog, i. e. the evening star. See aguala.
- a-dža-ra**, *n.* a climbing plant the leaves of which impart a black stain.
- a-džé**, *n.* the god of money, fortune.
- a-dže-dže**, *n.* a stranger or alien: adžedže ilu, a strange or foreign town; še adžedže si, to be estranged from. (Ps. 78, 30.)
- a-dže-re**, *n.* an earthen pot pierced full of holes to dry meat in.
- a-dže**, *n.* a paddle, an oar.
- a-džé**, *n.* a witch.
- a-dže-kùŋ**, *n.* a remnant after eating.
- a-dže-kpô**, *n.* the cud, an eating together.

- a-dže-lę**, *n.* an official agent, consul.
a-dže-ni-a (ènia), *n.* a cannibal.
a-dže-ti, *n.* eating and leaving a part uneaten. (Luke 15, 17.)
a-dže-yó, *n.* eating to the full. (Luke 15, 17.)
a-dži-bò-wa-bá, *n.* which pre-exists.
a-dži-džin, *n.* a shadow. (Ps. 23, 4.)
a-dži'-gbe-se, *n.* a debtor.
a'-dži-mó (Arab.), *n.* the Mohammedan Sabbath.
a-dži-na, *n.* expenditure, expenses.
a-dži-nde, *n.* a rising up, the resurrection.
a-džin, *n.* profound silence, the depth of night.
a-džin-sin-sin, *n.* deep concealment, that which is concealed.
a-dži-re! good morning! (lit. did you wake well?)
à-džo, *n.* a journey.
ã-džo, *n.* anxiety: *še* àdžo, to be anxious.
a-džó-gun (dže ogun), *n.* an heir.
a-džo-kpa-run, *n.* which burns fiercely, devouring fire.
a-džó-ò-kù (ò, not), *n.* which is unquenchable.
a-džó-ràn, *n.* a catching fire from something else on fire.
a-džo-wu, *n.* one who is jealous; jealousy.
a-džó, *n.* an assembly, crowd: adžó odún, a feast, festival.
a-džó-dže-kpò, **a-džó-mó-kpò**, *n.* an assembly for a feast. (1 Pet. 4, 3.)
a-džó-kpin, *n.* a partaker, sharer: *še* adžókpín, to partake, share.
a-džo-rin, *n.* a travelling together: egbé adžorín, a travelling companion.
a-džó-rò, *n.* a consultation, council.
a-džó-sò, *n.* a talking together.
a-džó-yò, *n.* a rejoicing together.
a-džu-ba, *n.* a newly cleared field.
a-džu-de (òde), *n.* an armband of iron worn by hunters.
a-džu-mó, *n.* an acting or being together, companionship.
a-fa. See fa.
a-fà. See fà.
a-fai-mó (fi aimó), *adv.* perhaps, possibly, doubtfully: bi yi ò de lola afaimó, if he will come tomorrow is uncertain.
a-fá-ra, *n.* a bridge; two sticks rubbed together to produce fire: afára oyin, honey-comb.
à-fa-ra, *n.* slowness, dilatoriness.
a-fe, *n.* a kind of rat.
a-fe-bi-kpa, *n.* See adebikpa.
a-fé, *n.* pleasure, affection, love: mo fé li afé tan, I love with perfect love.
a-fé-džu, *n.* a frowner, a frowning.
a-fé-fé, *n.* wind, air, spirit.
a-fé-hin-ti (fi éhin), *n.* a prop, support.
- a-fé-mó-džu-mó**, *n.* the dawn, daybreak.
a-fé-nò, *n.* which is winnowed away.
a-fé-nu-si (fi enu), *n.* a meddler.
a-fé-re, *n.* lightness; cork-wood.
a-fé-ri, *n.* search, a seeker: *še* aféri, to seek.
a-fé-só-na (sí òna), *n.* who is betrothed.
a-fé-tán, *n.* perfect love.
a-fi, **a-fi-bi**, *conj.* unless, except.
a-fi-bi-kpò-re (fi kpè), *n.* an ungrateful person.
a-fi-dži, *n.* forgiveness, repeal of law.
a-fi-hàn, *n.* a showing, guidance, exhibition.
a-fi-lè (fi ilè), *n.* abandonment, renunciation.
a-fi-na (fi òna) *n.* an engraver, engraving.
a-fi'-nó-sá'-dže-re (fi inó *še* adžere), *n.* one with a treacherous memory, an unreliable person, unteachable.
a-fi-no-še-hin (éhin), **a-fi-no-šo-de** (ode). See the preceding word.
a-fin, *n.* a palace; an engraver, engraving; an albino.
a-fin-džu (odžu), *n.* neatness, tidiness; a tidy person.
a-fin-gba (igba), *n.* an engraver of calabashes.
a-fi-re-še (ire), *n.* wilfulness in doing an evil action.
a-fi-sò, *n.* one who is accused.
a-fi-yan-džu-še, *n.* acting by constraint; reluctance.
a-fi-ye-si (iye), *n.* attention, notableness. (Acts 2, 20.)
a-fo, *n.* a space, room; openness, an opening.
a-fo-džu-di (fi), *n.* insolence.
a-fò-džu-só-na, *n.* a looking for, expectation.
a-fo'-fo-ro, *n.* cork-wood.
a-fo-mó, *n.* a parasite, mistletoe.
a-fo'-ni-fò-dži, *n.* a valley.
a-fo-re-še-bi (fi ore *še* ibi), *n.* an ungrateful person.
a-fo-ta, *n.* purblindness: ó *še* afota, he is purblind.
a-fò, *n.* hogs' mire.
a-fò-ba-dže, *n.* overthrow, destruction.
a-fò-džú (fò), *n.* a blind person.
a-fò-gun, *n.* a bottle.
a-fò-ko-ko (ikoko), *n.* a pot-washer. (Ps. 68, 8.)
a-fò-na-hàn (fi òna), *n.* a guide.
a-fò-je-re, *n.* a flute-player, piper.
a-fò-ò-gbò (ò, not), *n.* unruliness, disobedience.
a-fò-ran-lò (fi òran), *n.* one who investigates a case or dispute, a reconciler.
a-fò-ran-mó (fi oran), *n.* accusation, suspicion.
a-fò-sé, *n.* a fulfilled prediction; a foretelling.
a-fò-wó-bò (fi owó), *n.* a secret.
a-fò-wó-ra, *n.* pilfering.
a-fò-wó-ta, *n.* a careless search.
a-fu-ra (fú ara) *n.* a suspicious person.
a-ga, *n.* which is high, a height; a rampart, ladder, chair, stool, table.

- a-gá.** See *agara*, of which it is a contraction.
- a-ga-ba-ge-be** (gun àba gun ebe), a *double-dealer*, a *hypocrite*.
- a'-ga-da**, *n.* a *short sword*: *agada kò mọ ori ala-gbède*, the sword knows the head of the blacksmith (who made it).
- a'-ga-da-go-do**, *n.* a *lock*, especially a *padlock*.
- a-ga-kpo-sí**, *n.* a *bier*.
- a-ga-la-ma-sá**, *n.* a *trick*, *deceit*, *naughtiness*.
- a-ga-na**, *n.* a *highway robber*.
- a-ga-ndzu**, *n.* a *palace*.
- a-gà-ndzu**. See *agindzu*.
- a-gán**, *n.* which *sews* or *is sewed*, *cuts* or *is cut*, &c. See *gán*.
- a-gàn**, *n.* which *despises* or *is despised*, a *despising*, *contempt*; a *barren woman*: *yà agàn*, to be barren.
- a-gan-gan**, *n.* a *flat stone* on which *glass beads* are *ground* or *polished*.
- a-gán-gán**, *n.* a *pinnacle*, *topmost point*.
- a-ga-ra**, *n.* *weariness*: *agara aiye ma dá mi*, I am *weary of life*.
- a-gá-ra**, *n.* the *coney* (*hyrax*).
- a-gba**, *n.* a *cask*.
- a-gbà**, *n.* *help*.
- à-gba**, *n.* an *elder*, an *adult*, a *man*: *àgba àgba*, *man by man*.
- a-gba-bon** (*ibon*), *n.* a *cannon*.
- a-gbà-bọ**, *n.* a *foster-child*.
- a-gba-da**, *n.* a *loose garment*; in the translation of *Exodus*, the *laver*.
- a-gbá-do**, *n.* *maize*.
- a-gbá-du**, *n.* a *viper*.
- a-gba-dza**, *n.* a *girdle*.
- a-gba-dzọ**, *n.* an *assembly of the whole people*.
- a-gba-gba**, *n.* a *plantain*: *agbagba eiyẹle*, a *spotted pigeon*.
- a-gba-gun**, *n.* that which *causes the assembling of soldiers*; an *army*.
- a-gbai-ye**, *n.* the *whole world*: *odzú agbaiye*, the *face of the earth*.
- a-gba-ko**, *n.* a *coming in contact*, a *precise point of time*; a *moment*: *lí agbako ná*, at that *moment*.
- a-gba-ku**, *n.* a *frame* in which a *load* is *placed* to be *carried on the head*.
- a'-gba-la**, *n.* a *walled garden*.
- a-gba-la-dza**, *n.* a *kind of shirt*.
- a-gba-lá-gba**, *n.* an *elderly* or *honorable man*.
- a-gba-le**, *n.* a *kind of insect*.
- a-gba-lu**, *n.* the *whole town*, the *population*.
- a-gba-mi**, *n.* the *open sea*.
- a-gbà-ni**, *n.* a *helper*.
- a-gba-ṣrè-rè**, *n.* the *unicorn*: *agbanrèrè olowo kán*, the *agbanrèrè* is *one-horned*.
- a-gba-ọ-dzọ**, *n.* one who is *old in days*, an *aged person*.
- a-gba-ra**, *n.* *strength*, *violence*.
- a-gbá-ra**, *n.* a *strong climbing plant* used for *ropes*.
- a-gbà-ra**, *n.* a *stockade*.
- a-gba-ri**, *n.* the *skull*.
- a-gbá-ri-gba**, *n.* a *kind of antelope*.
- a-gba-sa**, *n.* a *mass of rocks*.
- a-gba-sí**, *n.* *accumulation*.
- a-gba-sín**, *n.* a *ewe* taken care of for a *portion of her increase*.
- a-gba-še**, *n.* *help for hire*: *fu mi lí agbaše*, *hire me*. (Matt. 20, 7.)
- a-gba-tán**, *n.* *entire help*, *helping throughout*.
- a-gba-to-dzu**, *n.* one who *keeps something* for another, a *trustee*.
- a-gba-wọ**, *n.* which is *hired* or *rented*, as a *house*.
- a-gbe**, *n.* a *resident*, *inhabitant*; *forgetfulness*; *begging for alms*.
- à-gbe**, *n.* a *large gourd-bottle*.
- a-gbe-bọ**, *n.* a *hen*.
- a-gbe-de** (*gbó*), *n.* one *skilled in language*, a *linguist*.
- a-gbe-de-me-dzi**, *n.* the *middle*, *midst*.
- a-gbe-dzi** (*gbà edzi*), *n.* a *rain hat*.
- a-gbe-dzọ-lo**, *n.* a *long-necked gourd*.
- a-gbe-dzù**, *n.* *great assistance*; *ó gbe mi lí agbe-dzù*, he *aided me much*.
- a-gbe-gbe**, *n.* *neighborhood*, *surrounding region*.
- a-gbe-lé-bu**, *n.* a *cross*. (Luke 21, 21.)
- a-gbe-nde**, *n.* a *raising up*, the *resurrection*.
- a-gbe-ni**, *n.* who *exalts* or *aids* one.
- a-gbe'-ra-ga**, *n.* who *exalts himself*, is *proud*.
- a-gbe-re**, *n.* *fornication*.
- a-gbẹ**, *n.* a *whetter*; a *farmer*; a *kind of sword*.
- a-gbẹ-de** (*agbẹ idé*), *n.* a *smith's shop*, *smith work*, *lit. the whetting of brass*.
- a-gbẹ-dze**, *n.* a *kind of squash*.
- a-gbẹ-ku-ta** (*okuta*), *n.* a *stone-cutter*, a *lapidary*. He makes *beads* and other *ornaments* of *agate*, *jasper*, and *cornelian*.
- a-gbẹ-má-ye**, *n.* a *barren hen*.
- a-gbìṅ-yi-ká-gbà** (*ogbà*), *n.* a *hedge*.
- a-gbo**, *n.* a *flock*, a *ring of dancers*, a *stack of corn*: *omọ agbo*, a *babe*; *agbo ilé*, the *inner court* of a *house*.
- a-gbo**, *n.* a *ram*.
- a-gbó**, *n.* which is *old*, an *old person*: *še agbó*, to be *old*; a *cat-fish*; a *fermented medicinal wash*.
- a-gbó-de-gbà**, *n.* a *thief* stationed out of *doors* to receive what *burglars steal*.
- a-gbó-dzù-lé**, *n.* who *perseveres*, acts *firmly*.
- a-gbo-wó-de** (*gba owó ode*), *n.* a *toll-gatherer*, *tax-collector*.
- a-gbọṅ**, *n.* the *cocanut-tree*, a *cocanut*.
- à-gbọṅ**, *n.* the *chin*: *àgbọṅ isale*, the *lower jaw*.
- a-gbọṅ**, *n.* a *basket*, *hamper*.

- a-gbõṅ**, *n.* a wasp.
a-gbõṅ-rin, *n.* a kind of antelope.
a-gbõ-ti (gbà ọ̀tí), *n.* a butler.
a-gbõ-ya, *n.* hearing quickly: iwọ gbõ agbọya (thou hearest hearing-quickly), you pretend to be deaf.
a-ge-re, *n.* the stand on which Ifa is set.
a-ge-mṛ, *n.* a chameleon; the cock of a gun.
a-gí-dí, *n.* stubborn; an obstinately wicked person.
a-gi-dí, *n.* balls of cold ẹko wrapped in leaves.
a-gi-li-ti, *n.* a kind of lizard.
a-gi-ndźu, *n.* a wilderness, a desert.
a-gí-sa, *n.* a rag.
a-go, a-go-go, *n.* a bell, a clock: ago melo? what o'clock is it? ago medži ni, it is two o'clock; ago medži ro, the clock struck two.
a-go, *n.* a cup, small box as for pills.
a-gó, *n.* a striped rat.
ǎ-gó! get out of the way! ǎgó mi li òna, get out of my road! ǎgó ẹ̀sín, get out of the way of the horse!
a-gò-go, *n.* that which is tall; tallness.
a-go-go-ri (gongo ori), *n.* a sharp point.
a-go-ro, *n.* a rabbit.
a-go-ró, *n.* a striped rat.
a-gọ, *n.* a shroud.
a-gó, *n.* a tent, hut, shanty.
a-gò, a-gò-ni, *n.* one who neglects family discipline.
a-gõṅ, *n.* a grudge, hatred, strife. (Rom. 1, 29.)
a-gõṅ-gọ, *n.* one armed with a club.
ǎ-gu-ǎ-la, *n.* the planet Venus, called the moon's dog.
A'-gu-da, *n.* a Spaniard, or other dark European.
a'-gu-fõṅ (gun ọ̀fõṅ), *n.* the crested crane.
a-gu-na, *n.* an embroiderer.
a-gu-ndžę (gun džę), *n.* a table-fork.
a'-gu-tan (gun itan?), *n.* a sheep.
a-ha, *n.* a drinking-gourd.
a-ha-le, *n.* a boaster; boasting.
a-ha-mṛ, *n.* entanglement, difficulty.
a-ha'-mṛ-ra, *n.* who is entangled in business, who is harnessed in armor.
a-ha-na, *n.* a reckless, wicked man.
a-han-han, *n.* a lizard resembling the iguana.
a-ha'-ri-ya, *n.* bird-shot.
a-he-re (ere), *n.* a farm-house, a barn.
a-hó' (hó), an exclamation of contempt: ẹ́e ahó si, to despise.
a'-ho-ro, *n.* desolation, ruins.
a-ho-to, *n.* tight pantaloons.
a-hõṅ, *n.* the tongue.
a-hu-sa, *n.* an esculent nut.
ai, a prefix. not, un-, in-.
ai-ba, *n.* which is not met, &c., not meeting, &c.
 See ba.
- ai-ba-džę**, *n.* which is not corrupted or spoiled, incorruptible.
ai-bá-wí, *n.* blamelessness. (Mat. 12, 5.)
ai-be-ru, *n.* courage, boldness. (Acts 18, 26.)
ai-bò, *n.* defencelessness.
ai-dá, *n.* unceasingness, uncreatedness.
ai-dá-a-ra, *n.* bad health.
ai-de-ra, *n.* unnegligence, strict application.
ai-di'-ba-džę, *n.* uncorruptedness, incorruption.
ai-džę, *n.* which is uneatable; a not permitting, unsuitable.
ai-džę-bi, *n.* innocence, uncondemned.
ai-dži-yan, *n.* which does not dispute, is indisputable.
ai-fe, *n.* unwillingness, indifference.
ai-fe-ni, *n.* uncharitableness.
ai-fò-ya, *n.* boldness, courage.
ai-fó, *n.* soundness, unbroken.
ai-fò, *n.* uncleanness, unwashed.
ai-gba-gbọ, *n.* unbelief.
ai-gbe-de, *n.* state of ignorance of a language.
ai-gbo, *n.* sluggishness, stubbornness.
ai-gbó, *n.* unripeness, immaturity.
ai-gbó, *n.* disobedience.
ai-gbõṅ, *n.* lack of wisdom, folly, &c. See gbõṅ.
ai-gbó-ran, *n.* See aigbó.
ai-ká, *n.* which is uncounted, left out, excepted: gbogbo wọṅ lí alkà eyi, all of them except this.
ai-kõṅ, *n.* which is unfilled. See the next word.
ai-kõṅ-si-nó (si inó), *n.* being unsatisfied, a murmuring.
ai-kpa, *n.* which is not killed, unquenched.
ai-kpè, *n.* who is not invited, uncalled.
ai-kpé, *n.* undurableness.
ai-kpin, *n.* which is undivided, undistributed.
ai-ku, *n.* immortality, unquenchableness; aiku, usually pronounced áku! or oku! is a very common salutation, whence the Yorubas are called in Sierra Leone "the Aku people."
ai-la'-ba-wõṅ, *n.* which is unstained, unblemished.
ai-la'-bu kun, *n.* which is faultless, unscusable.
ai-la'-bu-la, *n.* which is unadulterated.
ai-le-ra (lé ara), *n.* infirmity, weakness.
ai-le-ri (li eri), *n.* purity, cleanness.
ai-le-wu (li ewu), *n.* which is in safety.
ai-le-bí (li ẹ̀bi), *n.* which is guiltless.
ai-le-mí (li ẹ̀mi), *n.* which is spiritless, dead.
ai-le-nu (li ẹ̀nu), *n.* which has no mouth or opening.
ai-le-ri, (li ẹ̀ri), *n.* which has no testimony, is unproved.
ai-le-se (ese), *n.* which has no feet.
ai-le-še (ẹ̀še), *n.* which is sinless, innocent.
ai-lo-la (ọ̀la), *n.* which is unhonored.
ai-lo-mọ (ọ̀mọ), *n.* who is childless: ó wà lí ai-lọmọ, he was childless.

- ai-máh**, a double negative employed pleonastically after another negative; as, emi ò lè íse aimáh lóh, *I must go*, lit. *I not am able to do not go*. Ailóh or máh lóh may be used instead of aimáh lóh.
- ai-mò-re** (mò òre), *n.* ingratitude, who is ungrateful.
- ai-mo-ye** (moye), *n.* ignorance, who is ignorant.
- ai-mò**, *n.* ignorance, which is unknown or unusual.
- ai-mò**, *n.* which is unclean, not clear or light; uncleanness, pollution.
- ai-ni**, *n.* who has not; need, destitution.
- ai-ni-di** (idi), *n.* which is causeless, unreasonable: nwòj kórirá rẹ̀ lí ainidi, *they hated him without a cause, or unreasonably.*
- ai-ni-kpai-ya**, *n.* fearlessness.
- ai-ní-kpe-lé**, *n.* which has no addition: lí ainí-kpelé, *without addition.*
- ai-ní-kpe-te**, *n.* which is undesigned, unintended: lí ainíkpete, *without intention, undesignedly.*
- ai-ní-kpe-kun**, *n.* which is endless, everlasting.
- ai-ní-kpi-le-še**, *n.* which is unfounded or has no foundation.
- ai-ni-ni-ye**, *n.* which is numberless.
- ai-ní-ye-nó**, *n.* who has no understanding.
- ai-ní-yin**, *n.* which is unpraised, unhonored.
- ai-ní-yò-nó**, *n.* which has no mercy or compassion: ó lé wòj lí ainíyónó, *he drove them unmercifully.*
- ai-rà-kpa-da**, *n.* who is unredeemed.
- ai-re-kò-dzá**, *n.* soberness, temperance.
- ai-re-lẹ̀**, *n.* which is unhumbled, lack of humility.
- ai-ri-ran**, *n.* dimness of sight.
- ai-rí-wí**, *n.* who is inexcusable, finds nothing to plead; inexcusableness.
- ai-rò**, *n.* thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness.
- ai-ro-dzú** (ri odzú), *n.* a being busy, unremitting occupation.
- ai-ro-wò** (ri owò), *n.* Same as the preceding.
- ai-sán**, *n.* sickness: še alsán, *to be sick.*
- ai-sí**, *n.* absence.
- ai-sí-mí**, *n.* unrest, perseverance.
- ai-sin**, *n.* independence.
- ai-sá**, *n.* which is uncut, unreaped.
- ai-sá-nú** (še ánú), *n.* unmercifulness. (Jas. 2, 13.)
- ai-še**, *n.* inaction; which is not done.
- ai-še-de-dé**, *n.* transgression.
- ai-še-gbe**, *n.* equity, impartiality.
- ai-še-me-le**, *n.* diligence; industry.
- ai-še**, *n.* which is unfulfilled.
- ai-šẹ̀**, *n.* which is innocent, faultless. (Ps. 50, 4.)
- ai-še-tan** (etan), *n.* undecitfulness, sincerity.
- ai-sí-me-le**. See aisemele.
- ai-sí-ye-me-dzi**, *n.* undoubtedness, certainty.
- ai-šo-do-do**, *n.* injustice, unrighteousness of action.
- ai-šo-dzú-sá-dzú**, *n.* impartiality.
- ai-šo-tó** (še otó), *n.* injustice, wrong.
- ai-ta-ra**, *n.* equality: ẹ̀sin sure lí aitará nwòj yò, *the horses ran equally and came out together.*
- ai-tó**, *n.* insufficiency: še aitó, *to be not enough.* (Mat. 25, 9.)
- ai-tó**, *n.* crookedness, absurdity.
- ai-wá-ka-ra** (wu), *n.* unleavened bread.
- ai-wẹ̀**, *n.* which is unwashed: aiwẹ̀ owò, *unwashed hands.* (Mat. 15, 20.)
- ai-wú**, *n.* which is unswelled or unleavened: awú akara, *unleavened bread.*
- ai-ya**, *n.* breast, chest, heart, stomach, bosom; courage, influence.
- ai-ya-fò**, **ai-ya-dzá**, **ai-ya-kpa**, **ai-ya-lá**, *to affect with fear*: alya fò mi, *I am afraid*, lit. *the heart jumps me*; dá alya fò, *to frighten one* (Ps. 10, 18); alya kpa mi, *my heart fails.* (Ps. 40, 12.)
- ai-ya-kpa**, *n.* undeviatingness, union, as opposed to schism.
- ai-ya-tó**, *n.* which does not differ, identity.
- ai-ye**, *n.* the world; condition, days or times of one, circumstances in life, duration of life, as distinguished from àye, life.
- ai-yé**, *n.* which is not understood, unintelligibleness; unceasingness.
- ai-yè**, *n.* which is lifeless; lifelessness.
- ai-ye-rai-ye**, **ai-ye-ti-ti-lai**, *n.* which is everlasting; eternity.
- ai-ye**, *n.* See algbo.
- ai-ye-se** (yi ẹ̀se), *n.* firmness, steadfastness.
- a-ká**, *n.* a crib.
- a-ka-be**, *n.* the cloth-beam of a loom.
- a-ka-dán**, *n.* a felon on the finger.
- à-ka-ka**, *n.* the squatting posture.
- à-ka-la**, *n.* the large vulture.
- a-ka-lá-mbí**, *n.* a sack.
- a-ká-mò**, *n.* the act of surrounding.
- a-kàn**, *n.* a crab; an epaulet.
- a-kan-še**, *n.* a rarity; which is made to order; a speciality. (Acts 19, 11.)
- á-ka-ra**, *n.* bread.
- a-ká-so ẹ̀-wu**, *n.* a sack coat, loose garment.
- a-ka-só**, *n.* stairs, ladder, fork of a tree.
- à-ka-sú**, *n.* a large loaf or ball of ẹ̀kọ.
- a-ka-ta**, *n.* a kind of wild cat.
- à-ka-ta**, *n.* the umbrella-hat of the natives.
- a-ka-tan-kpo**, *n.* a cross-bow.
- a-ká-ta-ri**, *n.* the zenith.
- a-ka-we**, *n.* metaphor, allegory, explanation: aka-we oran, *a comparison of matters.*
- a-ká-we**, *n.* a reading, a lesson.
- a-ka-yin** (ka chin), *n.* a toothless person.
- á-ke**, *n.* an axe: áke gboro, *an adze.*
- a-ke-de** (ode), *n.* a public crier.
- a-ke-dzá-ò-na**, *n.* a cross-road.
- a-ke-gi** (igi), *n.* a chopper or hewer of wood.

- a-ke-gun** (okó), *n.* an old worn-out hoe.
a-ke-ke, *n.* See áke.
a-kē-kē. See akerekére.
a-ke-kun, *n.* stubble.
a-ke-lè, *n.* dropsy of the chest.
a-ke-re, *n.* a very small person.
a-ké-re-ké-re, *n.* a scorpion; the trigger of a gun.
a-ke-re-ko-ro, *n.* a nickname given to spiteful little people.
a-kē-ri (ke, to cut, ori, head), *n.* a hater.
a-ke-ru, *n.* a bob-tail.
a-ke-si, *n.* a call, a caller, visitor.
a-ke-te, *n.* a bed of earth, a bed.
a-ke-ti, *n.* a crop-ear.
a-ke, *n.* a large she-goat.
a-ke-dun, *n.* the gout.
a-ke-hin-dà-si (ehin), *n.* a turning the back upon, one who forsakes (Mat. 26, 33): ése akèhindàsi, to forsake.
a-ke-san, *n.* a palace.
a-ke-sé, *n.* the red-flowered cotton.
a-kè-te, *n.* a hat.
a-ke-ton, *n.* a new hoe; a bough.
a-ki-i-dzè (i, not), *n.* who does not reply, silence.
á-ki-lòh, *n.* a salutation on parting, good-bye.
a-ki-mó-lè (ilè), *n.* that which is pressed down. (Luke 6, 38.)
a'-ki-ra, *n.* African tobacco.
a-ki-ri, *n.* a wandering, a wanderer.
a-ki-sa, *n.* a rag, scrap of cloth.
a-ki-tan. See àtan.
a-ki-ti, *n.* a baboon: oibó akiti àgba! the white man is an old baboon! (cried in the streets of Abbeokuta by the children when they see a white man.)
a-ki-ye-si, *n.* attention to, an overseer, that which is notable.
a-ko-bi-a, *n.* barrenness: yà akobia, to be barren.
a-ko-de (akú ode), *n.* a salutation to one in the streets.
a-ko-dzá, *n.* a bringing to an end, finishing, completion.
a-ko-dzò, *n.* a piling up, accumulation, a lump (Rom. 14, 16): ése akodzò, to gather in a crop.
a-kó-kà, *n.* the first of a series, first counted.
a-kó-ki, *n.* a salutation on meeting in the road.
a-ko-ko, *n.* a tooth; a woodpecker.
a-kò-ko, *n.* a point of time: akòko kòdza, the time is past.
a-kó-kùn, *n.* a remainder, remnant.
a-kó-kpò, *n.* a collecting together, collection, draught. (Luke 5, 4.)
a-ko'-lò-lo, *n.* a stutterer, a stammerer.
a-ko'-ni-ši-sè, *n.* a taskmaster, a driver.
a-kó-ri-ra, *n.* a hater.
a-kó-rò, *n.* a boggy or muddy place.
a-kò-sa, *n.* a bird of prey.
a-kó-so, *n.* control, restraint: ése akoso, to rule over. (Gen. 1, 16.)
a-ko-šo, *n.* a smelling-bottle.
a-kó-tán, *n.* a completion of collecting: li akótán, finally. (1 Pet. 3, 8.)
a-ko-to, *n.* a calabash.
a-kò, *n.* the male of beasts. See abò. Also, full cocked (gun); harshness, roughness: okuta akò, a hard stone.
a-kò, *n.* a stork; a scabbard.
a-kò-bi, *n.* first-born.
a-kò-dzù, *n.* a very learned man, scholar.
a-kò-gba, *n.* a fence, hedge.
a-kò-kan, *n.* the first, the foremost.
a-kò-lé, *n.* a superscription (Luke 23, 38); the address on a letter.
a-kò-le, *n.* a builder.
a-kò-mu, *n.* that which is first taken.
a-kò-ni (eni), *n.* a strong man.
a-kò-ni (eni), *n.* a teacher.
a-kòñ, a-kun, *n.* beads made of shell.
a-kò-ò-dzò, *n.* every fifth day when full market is held.
a-kòñ-rin, *n.* a singer.
a-kòñ-si-nò (inò), *n.* a grumbling, a grumbler.
a-kòñ-wò-si-lè (ilè), *n.* which is full to overflowing.
a-kò-rò, *n.* the first rains.
a-kò-ròñ, *n.* a closet, private room.
a-kò-sè-ba (esè), *n.* chance, luck.
a-kò-so (eso), *n.* first ripe fruit, first fruits.
a-kò-sè, *n.* first made, beginning.
a-kò-tán, *n.* one who is perfectly taught, well informed.
a-kò-wah, *n.* the first coming, first comer.
a-kò-we (iwe), *n.* a writer, a scribe.
a-kpa, *n.* an arm, wing, side, bough: li akpa kan, on one side, aside.
a-kpa, *n.* a thorny tree.
à-kpa, *n.* a prodigal, a spendthrift; a drum cord, a pack rope: àkpa asara, a roll of tobacco.
a-kpa-da, *n.* a return, renovation.
a-kpa-da-hù, *n.* a fresh start, a young sprout.
a-kpá-di, *n.* a potsherd.
a-kpá-gbè-yin, *n.* a runt.
a-kpá-ko, *n.* a board, a plank floor.
a-kpá-ko, *n.* a footstalk of the wine-palm.
a-kpa-la, *n.* a kind of gourd; a clod of earth; a whistle.
a-kpa-lò (alò), *n.* a riddle-maker: akpalò kpatità, a riddle-maker makes them to sell.
a-kpa-mò-ra, *n.* long suffering.
a-kpa-ni (eni), *n.* a murderer, an executioner.
a-kpa-ni-dzè, *n.* a devourer. (Mat. 7, 15.)
a-kpa-ra, *n.* barrenness of land.

- a-kpa-ri**, *n.* a bald-headed person.
a-kpà-ro, *n.* a partridge.
a-kpa-rɔŋ, *n.* a kind of ratan.
a-kpa-ta, *n.* a shield.
a-kpá-ta, *n.* a rock.
a-kpè-dzɛ, *n.* an invited guest.
a-kpè-dzɔ, *n.* an assembly.
a-kpe'-dzu-re, *n.* a pattern, model.
a-kpe-lé, *n.* a surname.
a-kpe-na, *n.* one who summons or calls a meeting together.
a-kpè-na, *n.* warp-pins of a native loom.
a-kpe-re, *n.* a pad to ride on.
a-kpɛ, *n.* a staying : akpɛ li o kpe, you stayed long.
a-kpé, *n.* a clapping of hands : sê akpé, to clap.
a-kpɛ-dza, *n.* a fisherman.
a-kpɛ-re. See akpedzure.
a-kpɛ-ta, *n.* part of a dead body, as a finger, a nail, or a lock of hair, brought home from the battlefield to the relatives.
a-kpi-ni, *n.* the chief of the priests called ɔdzɛ.
a-kpi-nti, *n.* a kind of drum.
a-kpo, *n.* a quiver.
à-kpo, *n.* a bag : àkpo agadagodo, a kind of leather bag ; àkpo isana, a bag for flint and tinder.
a-kpo-fin, *n.* the chief archer.
a-kpo-kpo, *n.* a roll of cloth ; the pod of certain trees.
a-kpo-lu'-ku-tu, *n.* the large cocoon of the African silkworm.
a-kpo'-ri-ki, *n.* See akpofin.
a-kpo-ro, *n.* a walk in a garden.
a-kpo-ró (kpa oró), *n.* an antidote.
a-kpo-ti, *n.* a box, a stool : akpoti itise, a foot-stool.
a-kpɔŋ, *n.* a bachelor : akpɔŋ obiri, a woman who has weaned her child.
à-kpɔŋ, *n.* restlessness.
a-kpɔ-nti, **a-kpɔ-ti**, *n.* a brewer.
à-kú (aikú), *n.* a salutation.
a-kua-bɔ (abɔ), *n.* salutation to one returning.
a-kua-lɛ (alɛ), *n.* salutation in the evening.
a-kua-rɛ (arɛ), *n.* salutation to one who is fatigued.
a-kua-rɔ (aurɔ), *n.* salutation in the morning, good morning.
a-kua'-ti-dzɔ (atidzɔ), *n.* salutation to one who has not been seen for a long time.
a-ku-bɔ. See akuabɔ.
a-ku-din, *n.* the heart-wood of a tree.
a-kú-dzɔ-ko, *n.* salutation to one who is sitting.
a-kuɛ-ru (ɛru), *n.* salutation to one carrying a load.
a-kui'-e-gbe, *n.* rheumatism.
a'-ku-kɔ, *n.* a male fowl, a cock.
a-ku-lé (ilé), *n.* salutation to one in the house.
a-kun, **a-kun-rɛ-tɛ**, *n.* a stupid person.
a-kun-yun-gbà, *n.* a court flatterer, a bard, a drummer.
a-ku-rɔ, *n.* a garden by the water side, for the dry season.
a-kú-tà, *n.* salutation to one who is selling.
à-la, *n.* fine white cloth, linen, cambric, &c.
a-lá, *n.* a dream : lá alá, to dream.
a-la'-ba-dzɛ, *n.* a fellow-guest, an associate.
a-la'-ba-kpa, *n.* a partner in hunting or fishing.
a-la-ba'-kpa-de, *n.* chance, luck.
a-la'-ba-kpin, *n.* a partner, a sharer.
a-la'-ba-mɔ-lɛ, *n.* a highway robber, a kidnapper.
a-la'-ba-rin, *n.* a fellow-traveller.
a-la'-ba-sɛ, *n.* a helper.
a-la'-bi-nɔ-kú, *n.* a deadly foe.
a-lá-bò, *n.* a shelterer, defender.
a-la'-bo-dzu-to, *n.* a superintendent.
a-la'-bò-o-wó, *n.* the owner of a bundle of cowries.
a-la'-bu-kɔŋ, *n.* who blesses or is blessed.
a-la'-bu-kùŋ, *n.* who despises or is despised : alabukun ɔrɔŋ, an invalid, a disabled person.
a-la-bu-si, *n.* one who bestows.
a-la'-dā-mɔ, *n.* an errorist, a heretic.
a-la'-da-si, *n.* a meddler.
a-la'-da-sɔ, *n.* one who speaks in the name of another without authority : aladasɔ ni Mòhòmodu, Mohammed was self-sent.
a-la-de, *n.* one who wears a crown, a crowned head, king : ɔmɔ alade, the king's children.
a-la-di, *n.* a dealer in the oil adi.
a-la-dɔŋ, *n.* paste of bene-seeds.
a-la-dɔ-ta, *n.* which costs sixty cowries.
a-la'-du-gbo, *n.* a neighbor.
a-la-dza, *n.* a peace-maker, a reconciler.
a-la-dzɛ, *n.* a self-assumed nickname.
a-la'-dzɔ-kpa. See alabakpa.
a-la-dzɔ-ni, *n.* a partaker ; one in the same condition, a fellow.
a-la'-dzu-ku, *n.* a seller of dzuku tobacco.
a-la'-fe-ti-gbɔ (fi eti), *n.* a hearer.
a-la'-fe-hin-ti (fi ehin), *n.* a prop, a supporter.
a-la'-fe-nu-si (fi ɛnu), *n.* a meddler, a busy-body.
a-la'-fe-ri, *n.* a seeker.
a-lá-fi-a, *n.* peace, safety, prosperity.
a-la'-fi-hàn, *n.* a shower, exhibitor ; a traitor.
a-la'-fi-la, *n.* a dealer in caps.
a-lá-fin, *n.* one who owns a palace.
a-la-fi-ye-si, *n.* an observer, overseer, superintendent.
a'-la-fo, *n.* a hole, scuttle ; a valley.
a-la'-fo-dzu-to (fi odzu). See alafiyesi.
a-la'-fu-ra, *n.* a suspicious person.
a-la-fu-ta, *n.* a purse, a wallet.
a-la-ga (aga), *n.* a dealer in chairs.
a-la-gā-ri, *n.* a saddler.

- a-la-gba**, *n.* an elder, honorable man, gentleman.
a-la'-gbà-fò, *n.* a washerwoman.
a-la-gbá-ra, *n.* a strong man, a great man.
a-la'-gbà-ró, *n.* a hired farm-servant.
a-la'-gbà-sò, a-la'-gbà-wí, *n.* a spokesman, an advocate.
a-la'-gbà-sé, *n.* a hireling.
a-la'-gbà-tà, *n.* one who sells on commission.
a-la'-gbà-tò, *n.* a foster-nurse.
a-la'-gbà-wí. See *alagbàsò*.
a-la-gbe, *n.* a beggar.
a-la'-gbe-de, *n.* a blacksmith, a smith.
a-la'-gbo-wo (gbà owó), *n.* a receiver of money.
a-la'-gbò-ran (gbò oran), *n.* one who is heedful, obedient.
a-là-gí, *n.* a splitter or sawer of wood.
a-la-gí-dí-gba, *n.* beads manufactured from palm-nuts.
a-la-gí-sa, *n.* a ragged person, a dealer in rags.
a-la'-he-re, *n.* one who gathers in a crop.
a-la'-he-sò, *n.* a news-monger, a smatterer.
a-la'-ho-ro, *n.* one who is desolate.
a-là-bò, *n.* which is unsheltered, defenceless.
a-là-du-ro, *n.* which is unstable, changeable.
a-là-gbe-de (gbò ede), *n.* one who is ignorant of the language, a barbarian.
a-là-gbò, a-là-gbò-ran, *n.* one who will not take advice.
a-là-gbòṅ, *n.* one who is unwise.
a-là-ko-la, *n.* who is untattooed, uncircumcised.
a-là-kò, *n.* one who is untaught, ignorant.
a-là-ku, *n.* who is immortal.
a-là-là, *n.* who is unsaved, unsafe.
a-là-le, *n.* which is weak, unsound.
a-là-le-ra, *n.* who is weak or infirm.
a-là-lè-re, *n.* which is unprofitable.
a-là-le-so, *n.* which is fruitless, barren.
a-là-lè-sé, *n.* who is sinless, innocent.
a-là-lò-gbòṅ, *n.* one without wisdom.
a-là-lò-la, *n.* one without honor.
a-là-mo-re, *n.* one who is ungrateful.
a-là-mo-ye, *n.* one without understanding.
a-là-mò, *n.* one who is ignorant.
a-là-mò-wé, *n.* one who cannot read.
a-là-ní, *n.* one who has not, who is needy: *sé aláìní*, to need, to want.
a-là-ní-ba-bá, *n.* a fatherless child.
a-là-ní-gba-gbò, *n.* an unbeliever.
a-là-ní-ka-nò, *n.* one without cruelty.
a-là-ní-to, *n.* one who has not enough.
a-là-ní-ya (iya), *n.* a motherless child.
a-là-ní-ye, *n.* which is numberless.
a-là-ní-ye-nò (iye inò), *n.* who is without understanding.
a-là-rí-wí, *n.* one without excuse.
- a-là-sí**, *n.* one who is absent.
a-là-sé, *n.* one who fails to do; which is necessary. (Acts 15, 28.)
a-là-sé, *n.* one who does not sin. (Ps. 19, 13.)
a-là-sò-do-do, *n.* one who is unrighteous.
a-là-sò-tò, *n.* one who does wrong.
a-là-tò, *n.* which is not right.
a-là-ya, *n.* who has a heart: *alàiya mimò*, one with a clean heart.
a-là-ye (li aiye), *n.* the owner of the world: *ò dzaiye dzù alàiyè lòh*, he enjoys the world more than the owner of the world (said of extravagant persons).
a-là-yè, *n.* which is alive.
a-là-ye, *n.* one who is unfit, unworthy.
a-là-yò, *n.* one who is hungry. (Luke 6, 11.)
a-là'-ka-ra, *n.* a baker, a dealer in bread.
a-là-ka-tan-kpo, *n.* a cross-bow man.
A-là-ke, *n.* the Lord of Ake, a title of the King of Egba, from *lí*, to have, and *Ake*, the name of the royal city.
a-là'-ke-le, *n.* a master weaver.
a-là'-ke-sí, *n.* a visitor.
a-là-kòṅ, *n.* an addition to.
a-là'-kò-sé, *n.* a beginner.
a-là'-kò-tí, *n.* a disobedient person.
à'-là-kpa, *n.* an old wall.
a-là'-kpa-run, *n.* a destroyer.
a-là'-kpa-tà, *n.* a butcher.
a-là'-kpè-dzé, *n.* an invited guest.
a-là-kpín, *n.* a divider, sharer.
a-là'-kpo-lu, *n.* a mixer, an apothecary.
a-là-la, *n.* which is white.
a-là-là, *n.* a dreamer.
a-là-lè, *n.* evening by evening: *li alalè*, every evening.
a-là'-lu-kpá-yi-dà, *n.* a juggler.
a-là'-mgba, a-là-mò, *n.* the red-headed lizard.
a-là-mí, *n.* a spy, a secret observer; which is spotted, speckled.
a-là-mò, *n.* a secret. See *alamgba*.
A-là'-mò-re, *n.* A title of *Ọbatala*, as the maker of the body, lit. the owner of the good clay.
a-là'-mò-rí. See *alamgba*.
a-là-ní-yan, *n.* one who is anxious.
a-là'-nta-kun (ta okun), **a-lan-sa-sa**, *n.* a spider.
a-là-nu, *n.* one who is merciful.
a-là-ra (líara), *n.* which has a body (Mat. 14, 36), a free person.
a-là'-ra-bá-ra, *n.* kinds, fashions: *onirúru alara bara*, all sorts of fashions.
a-là'-rà-dzé, *n.* one who buys his provisions.
a-là'-ran-sé, *n.* a helper.
a-là-re, *n.* one in the right, righteous.
a-là-ré-ke-ré-ke, *n.* a scoundrel.
a-là'-rè-kò-dzá, *n.* a transgressor.

- a-la'-re-na**, *n.* one employed to engage a bride for another, a go-between.
- a-lā-rí**, *n.* scarlet.
- a-la'-rín-dzó**, *n.* a strolling dancer.
- a-la'-rín-ki-ri**, *n.* a wanderer, stroller.
- a-la-ro**, *n.* which is blue.
- a-la'-ro-bò**, *n.* a petty trader.
- a-la'-ro-ko**, *n.* a farmer, tiller.
- a-la'-ro-ye**, *n.* a great talker.
- a-lā-rù**, *n.* a porter, carrier.
- a-la-sa**, *n.* a king's messenger.
- a-la-sè**, *n.* a cook.
- a-la-sí-ki**, *n.* who is prosperous.
- a-la-sò**, *n.* a talker.
- a-la-sò**, *n.* a quarrelsome person.
- a-la'-sò-dòn**, *n.* a flatterer, one who exaggerates.
- a-la-sá**, *n.* a military officer.
- a-la-sá-ra**, *n.* a dealer in tobacco or snuff.
- a-la'-sè-dzù**, *n.* who acts extravagantly, a self-willed person.
- a-la'-sè-ràn**, *n.* one whose actions infect others, a leader in evil.
- a-la-sò**, *n.* one who has cloth, a dealer in cloth.
- a-la-ta'-mkpo-ko**, *n.* a grasshopper.
- a-la-ti-łe-hin**, *n.* a sustainer, supporter.
- a-la-tòŋ-sè**, *n.* one who mends or repairs, a reformer.
- a-la-we**, *n.* which has cotyledons.
- a-lā-wè**, *n.* a faster, a mourner.
- a-la'-wi-ł-gbò**, *n.* one who is unruly, who refuses advice.
- a-la'-wi-ł-ye**, *n.* one who does not speak intelligibly.
- a-la'-wi-ká**, *n.* a wizard, a witch.
- a-la'-wi-ye**, *n.* one who explains.
- a-la-wò**, *n.* a diviner, a priest.
- a-la-wò**, *n.* a leather or hide dealer;—as an *adj.*, which has color: malù alawò kpukpa, a red colored cow; alawò kpikpò, many colored.
- a-la'-wò-fin** (afin), *n.* one who lives in a palace.
- a-la-yàn-dze**, *n.* a swindler.
- a-la-ye**, *n.* which is spacious, roomy.
- a-lā-ye**, *n.* which has life.
- a-la'-ye-kan**, *n.* a kind of apron.
- a-la-yi**, *pron.* this.
- a-la'-yi-dá-yi-dá**, *n.* an artful fellow, a dissembler. (Ps. 26, 4.)
- a-le**, *n.* a concubine.
- a-lè-bu**, *n.* one who vilifies, or abuses.
- a-le-dzó**, *n.* a stranger.
- a-le-gba**, *n.* a kind of yellow monkey.
- a-le-so**, which is fruitful.
- a-łe**, *n.* evening.
- a-łi-ga'-ri-mi**, *n.* a spirited horse.
- a-łi-ká-ma**, *n.* wheat.
- a-łi-ki-ba**, *n.* a blanket.
- Al-ku-ra-ni** (Arab.), *n.* the Koran.
- a-łó**, *n.* a district; flame.
- a-lo-ngo**, *n.* tight-legged trousers.
- a-lo-re**, *n.* a sentinel's stand, a gibbet.
- a-łó**, *n.* which is inverted; a riddle.
- a-łó**, *n.* which is bent, grafted: aló ina, flame.
- a-łó'-łe-ke** (ileke), *n.* a bead-grinder.
- a-łó'-mo-ri** (omó ori), *n.* which has a lid.
- a-łó-mó**, *n.* which is engrafted.
- a-łó-ni-łó-wò-gbà** (łó wò), *n.* an extortioner.
- a-lu-ba-ra**, *n.* a beetle. See bambam.
- a-lù-ba-ta**, *n.* a beater of the drum called bata.
- a-lu-bò-sa**, *n.* an onion.
- a-lù-dòŋ-dòŋ**, *n.* a beater of the drum called dòn dòn.
- a'-lu-fá**, *n.* a learned man, religious.
- a-lù-fa**, *n.* teacher, doctor in religious knowledge. See olifa.
- a-lu-gba**, *n.* a door-facing.
- a-lu-gbe**, *n.* domesticated honey-bees.
- a-lu-gbòŋ**, *n.* a likeness, resemblance.
- a-lu'-kan-rin**, *n.* a crow.
- a-lu-ka-sa-fa**, *n.* a jacket, tunic.
- a-lu-ka-wa-ni**, *n.* an agreement.
- a-lu-ke-mbu**, *n.* a stirrup.
- à-lu-kò**, *n.* a cockatoo.
- à-lu-kò**, *n.* purple. (Acts 16, 14.)
- à-lu-kpa'-yi-da**, *n.* sleight of hand.
- a-lu-mā-ga-dzi**, *n.* scissors.
- a-lu-se**, *n.* a door-lock.
- a-lu-sin**, *n.* a damage, misfortune.
- a-lu'-wa-la**, *n.* ablution.
- a-lu'-wa-si**, *n.* parade, ostentation.
- a-mā-lá** (mò alá), *n.* an interpreter of dreams.
- a'-ma-la**, *n.* yam-flour mush.
- a-mbó** (bó, to peel), a white man, in the Iketu dialect; whence orombo, lit. orange, or the white man's fruit.
- a-mbò-sin**, **a-mbò'-to-ri**, *adv.* what else?
- a-mbu-a**, *n.* red ink.
- a-mè-wa** (mò èwa), *n.* a judge of beauty.
- à-mi**, *n.* a sign.
- a-mí**, *n.* a spy.
- a-mi-kàn**, *n.* a breathing on.
- a-mi-kpò**, *n.* which is shaken together. (Luke 6, 38.)
- ā-mín**, *adv.* amen.
- a-mi-sí**, *n.* a breathing into.
- a-mò-fin** (mò ofin), *n.* a lawyer.
- a-mo-dzù-kú-ro** (mu), *n.* an overlooking, or not observing.
- a-mo-re**, *n.* a thankful person.
- a-mo-ye**, *n.* an intelligent person.
- a-mò**, *n.* a large earthen pot.
- à-mò**, *n.* potter's clay.

- a-mò**, *n.* which adheres ; figuratively, a child.
a-mò-dun, *n.* next year : woyi amòdun m' à tó gbanga-gbanga, by this time next year I shall be a great man.
a-mò-dzá, *n.* a guess : ée amòdzá, to guess.
a-mò-dzé, *n.* one who tries suspected persons by water ordeal : ée amòdže, to try by water.
a-mò-dzù, *n.* one who is well informed.
a-mò-dzù, *n.* drunkenness, a drunkard.
a-mò-hun-gbo-gbo, *n.* who is omniscient.
a-mò-kpa, **a-mò-kpa-ra**, *n.* drunkenness, a drunkard.
a-mò-kpé, *conj.* though, notwithstanding.
a-mò-kun, *n.* a lame person, lameness.
a-mò-le (mò ilé), *n.* a builder.
a-mò-lè, *n.* a conspirator : ée amòlè, to conspire.
a-mò-lè-kpa, *n.* assassination.
a-mò-na, *n.* a guide : ée amòna, to guide, lead.
a-mò-na, *n.* booty, plunder.
a-mò-ra, *n.* an attendant, body-servant.
a-mò-ran, *n.* a wise person.
a-mò-še, *n.* wilfulness, obstinacy.
a-mò-tán, *n.* pretended knowledge, self-conceit.
a-mò-te-kun, *n.* an animal like a leopard.
a-mò-te-lè, *n.* foreknowledge.
a-mu, *n.* a hook.
ā-mu, *n.* confusion of mind.
a-mu-bá, *n.* means, instrumentality.
a-mu-di, *n.* a cold.
a-mu-kpa-da, *n.* a bringing back, restoration.
a-mu-ran, *n.* a tailor's hook, to hold the cloth while sewing.
a-mu-re, *n.* a girdle ; a kind of lizard.
a-mú-roṅ, *n.* a bleeding at the nose.
a-mu-wáh, *n.* result, effect, issue.
a-mu-ya, *n.* seizure of goods for debt.
a-na, *n.* yesterday : ó de lí ana, he came yesterday.
ā-na, *n.* a relative by marriage ; extension of kindred. (Gen. 30, 20.)
a-na-bí (Arab.), *n.* the prophet : anabi Musa lí ó wi, the prophet Moses said.
a-na'-bi-ri (obiri), *n.* a female relative, sister, aunt, &c.
a-na'-koṅ-ri (òkoṅri), *n.* a male relative.
a-ní (ní, to say), *adv.* even, yea.
a-ní-a-ní, *n.* doubt, uncertainty.
a-ní-do-kpín (de okpín), *n.* complete possession.
a-ní-ní-la-ra, *n.* an oppressor.
a-ní-tán, *n.* complete possession ; used also as a proper name.
a-ní-yan, *n.* anxiety, care.
a-nte-te, *n.* a kind of cricket.
ā-nú, *n.* pity, sorrow : ée ānú, to pity ; ko ānú, to mourn.
an-fa-ní, which is easily performed ; advantage.
- an-ge-re**, *n.* a wooden leg.
a-ra, *n.* an oath.
a-rá, *n.* body, skin, member of a community, self : arálé (ilé), family ; arálè (ilè), citizen ; ará mi dá, my body is well, i. e. I am well ; ará mi fun, my skin is pale, i. e. I am alarmed ; ará kàn mi, my body pains me, i. e. I am grieved, vexed ; ará iyara, the body itself, the natural body.
a-rá, *n.* thunder.
a'-ra-ba, *n.* the cotton-tree (bombax).
a-ra'-bi-ri (obiri), *n.* a sister, a female relative.
a-rá-džo (rè adžo), *n.* a traveller.
a-ra'-koṅ-ri, *n.* a male relative.
a-rá-lé, *n.* a member of the family.
a-rá-lè, **a-rá-lu**, *n.* a citizen, inhabitant.
a-ra-mò-ri, *n.* a tight cap.
a-ran, *n.* intestinal worms.
a-rán, *n.* velvet.
à-ran, *n.* dotage : ée àran, to be old and silly.
a-ran-ba-ta, *n.* a shoemaker.
a-ran-kàn, *n.* bitterness, spitefulness.
a-ran-mú, *n.* which is infectious.
a-rán-ní-lò-wò, *n.* help, a helper.
a-ran-še, *n.* See the preceding.
a-ran-šò, *n.* a sewer, tailor.
a-ran-wu, *n.* a cotton-spinner.
a-ra-ra, *adv.* at all, in the least.
a-ra-rá, *n.* a dwarf.
ā-rá-run, *num.* five by five.
a-rá-tu-bu, *n.* a prisoner, one in jail.
a-ra-yá, *n.* liveliness, cheerfulness, merriment.
à-re, *n.* a being in the right : emi sé àre, I am right.
a-ré-ke-ré-ke, *n.* dishonesty, knavishness ; a trick, a knave : edžo ée arékeréke, the serpent was subtle. (Gen. 3, 1.)
a-re-re, *n.* deep silence.
a-re, *n.* eldership, older ; as a title of honor, generalissimo : iwò sé are mi, you are older than I ; are ni i dže, he is the are.
ā-re, *n.* fatigue : are mu mi, I am tired : ó tó are, it is enough to tire one ; ará mi di are tán, I am tired. (Ps. 73, 26.)
a-re-ká-kan-fò, *n.* a general in the army.
a-re-kú-nda, *n.* deceit.
a-re-lè, *n.* abasement, an abaser.
a-re-mò (omò), *n.* the eldest child, first born.
a-re-ní-dže, *n.* a cheater.
a-re-wa (ará ewa), *n.* a beautiful person.
a-rí, *n.* which is seen : etu mbé lí oko ? arí, are there any guinea-fowls on the farm ? there are : arí ! see now !
a-ri-dí-dží, *n.* an apparition.
a-ri-fi, *n.* which is hot, heat : inò rẹ gbona bi arifi, the inside is hot as heat.
a-ri-hun-gbo-gbo, *n.* all-seeing.

- a-riŋ**, *n.* the centre, time, previousness : li ariŋ rẹ, in the middle of it : mo še ê li arin kán, I did it once ; mo ri li ariŋ kán, I have seen it before ; li ariŋ òdzo, in the midst of the rain.
- a-riŋ-dzó**, *n.* a street dancer.
- a-riŋ-ko**, *n.* a point of time ; chance.
- a'-ri-wá**, *n.* the north.
- a-ri-wi**, *n.* an excuse, extenuation.
- a'-ri-wo**, *n.* noise, uproar.
- a-rò**, *n.* meditation : še arò, to meditate.
- a-ró**, *n.* a corn-crib ; blue dye.
- à-ro**, *n.* sorrow, mourning : dâ àro, še àro, to mourn, to be sorry.
- ã-ro**, *n.* restlessness ; a hearth, a stand on which pots are set to boil.
- a-ro-bọ**, *n.* petty traffic.
- a-rò-dzẹ**, *n.* a resting-place on the road.
- a-rò-hun-gbo-gbo**. See arihungbogbo.
- a-rò-kàn**, *n.* painful reflexion, grief, remorse.
- a-ro-ko**, *n.* the head man of a farm.
- a-ro-kpin**, *n.* a limit : še arokpin, to limit.
- a-ro-le**, *n.* an heir.
- a-ro-mọ-le**, *n.* the afternoon.
- a-ró-ni-ká**, *n.* a witch, wizard.
- a-ro-si-lẹ**, **a-ro-tẹ-le**, *n.* a thing agreed on, terms, bargain.
- a-ro-wa**, *n.* now : wáh li arowa, come now.
- a-ro-ye**, *n.* grumbling, disputing : še aroye, to grumble, dispute.
- a-rọ**, *n.* one with withered limbs, a cripple.
- a-rọ**, *n.* the smith's trade.
- a-rọ**, *n.* affliction, lamenting.
- a-rọ**, *n.* a quiver made of a long gourd.
- a-rọ-kin**, *n.* one skilled in traditions.
- a-rọ-ku-ro**, *n.* the latter rains.
- a-rọ-mọ-bf-mọ** (ó ri omọ), *n.* one who has grandchildren.
- A-rọ-ni** (arọ ònia), *n.* the name of a fairy. (It is sculptured as a female, with one arm and one leg, with a long queue and a ball at the end.)
- a-rọŋ**, *n.* sickness : ni ibule arọŋ, in sickness. (Ps. 41, 3.)
- a-rọŋ-kà-rọŋ**, *n.* all sorts of diseases ; an evil disease.
- a-ru-da**, *n.* a propitiatory sacrifice.
- a-ru-ŋŋ**, *n.* a law-breaker.
- a-ru-gbó**, *n.* an old person.
- a-ru-gọ-gaŋ**, *n.* an iron hook.
- a-ru-kọŋ**, *n.* a freshet ; an extra sacrifice.
- a-run**, *num.* five.
- a-run-di-lọ-gbọŋ** (di li, from on), *num.* twenty-five.
- a-run-le-lọ-ta** (le li, laid on), *num.* sixty-five.
- a-sa**, *n.* a saddle.
- a-sá**, *n.* a flight, a running.
- a-sá!** *interj.* excuse me ! said by a bailiff when he arrests a man. See asia.
- a-sa-di-dzẹ**, *n.* a foot-race.
- a-sa-ka-ni-lẹ**, *n.* the square of a house.
- a-sá-là**, *n.* a fleeing for safety, escape, refuge : sá asálà, to escape.
- a-sá-lẹ**, *n.* barrenness : di asálẹ, to be barren. (2 Pet. 1, 80.)
- a-sàŋ**, *n.* emptiness, vanity, naught : asàŋ li orísa, idols are vain or contemptible ; li asàŋ, in vain, without excuse or cause.
- a-sán-kọŋ**, *n.* full payment.
- a-sa-re**, *n.* a runner.
- a-sá-sẹ**, *n.* a cook.
- a-sá-siŋ**, *n.* a runaway, who forsakes his father to live with another.
- a-se**, **a-še**, *n.* paint, color.
- a-sẹ**, *n.* a meal, a feast : asẹ alẹ, a supper ; asẹ idzọ, a public feast ; asẹ iyawo, a wedding-feast ; asẹ ówurọ, breakfast ; asẹ ọsaŋ, dinner.
- a-se-kọŋ**, *n.* a barren woman, used as a term of reproach.
- a-se-ndzẹ**. See asase.
- a-se-nọ**, *n.* a barren woman.
- a-se**, *n.* a strainer ; the fetid field-rat.
- à-se**, **ai-sẹ**, *n.* a large door.
- a-se-mi** (omi), *n.* a water-filter.
- a'-si-a**, *n.* a flag, ensign.
- a'-si-a!** *interj.* excuse me ! I beg pardon ! alas ! See asá.
- ã-si-ki**, *n.* good luck, success.
- a-siŋ**, *n.* service.
- a-siŋ-gba**, *n.* an express, or the sending of things, generally the king's goods, from post to post.
- a-siŋ-kpa**, *n.* bitter service.
- a-siŋ-rin**, *n.* the rat called ase.
- a-siŋ-wiŋ**, *n.* a fool, a crazy person, lunacy.
- a-si-wa**, *n.* the last state. (Luke 11, 26.)
- a'-si-wa a'-si-bọ**, *adv.* now at last : ndzẹ, asiwa asibọ yi ó de, then, at last he will come.
- a-so-fei-ye-dzẹ** (fu eiyẹ), *n.* a species of fig (lit. it bears for birds to eat).
- a-só-gbó**, *n.* ripe fruit.
- a-sọ**, **a-sọ-kpọ**, *n.* wrangling : asọ babá idzá, wrangling is the father of fighting.
- a-sọ-dọŋ**, *n.* sweet talk, flattery, exaggeration.
- à-sọ-ni-dá-ho-ro**, *n.* a desolation.
- a-sọ-ni-dà-yẹ**, *n.* which quickens, or makes alive.
- a-soŋ-kọŋ**, *n.* increase, the dropsy.
- a-soŋ-mọ**, *n.* nearness, proximity.
- a-sọ-rọ-dzẹ-dzẹ**, **a-sọ-rọ-ke-le**, *n.* a whisperer, tattler.
- a-sọ-tán**, *n.* completeness of talking : ó sọrọ li asọ-tán, he spoke perfectly. (Acts 18, 26.)

- a-sò-tè-lè**, *n.* prophecy, prediction; sò asòtèlè, to prophesy, predict. (Acts 19, 6.)
- a-sò-tì**, *n.* an unfinished talking, a failure in making a speech.
- a-sò-ye**, *n.* a reasoning, explaining: sò asòye, to convince. (Acts 18, 28.)
- a-sù-bò**, *n.* a gilding, or plating of metal.
- a-sùñ**, *n.* state of being asleep.
- a-sùñ-kú**, *n.* the sleep of death.
- a'-sun-wòñ**, *n.* a wallet, a purse.
- à-sá**, *n.* a fashion, a custom: àsá lailai, an old custom.
- a-sá**, *n.* a falcon: a-sá ni Takpa eiyè, the falcon is the Takpa of birds. (The Takpa or Nufe people are said to be the swiftest of men.)
- a-sá**, *n.* which is picked up: a-sá ènia, an idler, lounge, vagabond.
- a-sá-dzú**, *n.* a forerunner.
- a-sá-gbè**, *n.* a beggar.
- a-sá-gì** (igì), *n.* chips.
- a-sá-gòñ**, *n.* contention, a contentious person.
- a-sá-kpa**, *n.* a canopy over a corpse.
- a-sá-lè**, *n.* barren or worn out land.
- a-sá-lè**, *n.* evening.
- a-sáñ**, *n.* food without meat or sauce.
- a-sá-ra**, *n.* snuff.
- a-sá-ro**, *n.* mush, porridge.
- a-sá-ro**, *n.* meditation, meditator: sè asáro, to meditate.
- a-sá-tì**, *n.* a stack or shock.
- a-sá-tì**, *n.* which is rejected.
- a-sá'-wa-da**, *n.* jesting, playfulness.
- a-sá-wì**, *n.* a one-sided statement, special pleading.
- a-sá-ya**, *n.* playfulness, as that of a kitten.
- a-sá-yan**, *n.* which is selected.
- a-sé**, *n.* an action, actor; paint.
- a-sé-dzù**, *n.* extravagant behavior, excess.
- a-sé-fe-fe**, *n.* who is puffed up, proud.
- a-sé-hàñ**, *n.* which is done for display.
- a-sé-kán**, *n.* a final action.
- a-sé-kpè**, *n.* which is perfected. (1 Pet. 5, 10.)
- a-sé-kùñ**, *n.* which remains unfinished.
- a-sé-le-ke**, *n.* falseness. (Jas. 1, 21.)
- a-sé-sá**, *n.* disgraceful action.
- a-sé-tán**, *n.* which is completed.
- a-sé-tì**, *n.* a failure. See asekun.
- a-sé-tì-nò**, *n.* self-will. (2 Pet. 2, 10.)
- a-sé**, *n.* power, a commandment; good speed, success: a-sé ikò, authority, commission (Acts 26, 12); isé a-sé, a mighty work, a miracle; kpá a-sé, kpa... lí a-sé, to command, decree.
- a-sé**, *n.* which comes to pass, a fulfilment, effect; imprecation; the menses.
- a-séi-ye-sá-te** (eiyè ate), *n.* a double-dealer, dissembler.
- a-sé-hin-de** (èhin), *n.* an agent.
- a-sé-nu** (enu), *n.* an advocate, mediator.
- a-sé-sé-kò-sé**, *n.* beginning.
- a-si-kpa-ya**, *n.* a revealing, disclosing.
- a-si-ri**, *n.* a secret, a discovery.
- a-si-sé**, *n.* a laborer, a poor man.
- a-si-sò-ri**, *n.* a pistol.
- a-si-wè-re**, *n.* a fool. (Ps. 31, 33.)
- a-sò**, *n.* a morose sour look: a-sò erin, an elephant feeding alone.
- a-sò-dzú**. See asehinde.
- a-sò-re**, *n.* a well-doer, benefactor.
- a-sò-ri**, *n.* a tree to which the natives ascribe the properties of the upas.
- a-sò-ró**, *n.* a sharp-pointed knife.
- a-sò-ro**, *n.* a tormenter, a vindictive person.
- a-sò-wo**, *n.* a trader, merchant.
- a-sò**, *n.* cloth, clothing; a watcher: a-sò o-sò, a fine dress; a-sò tita, a curtain.
- a-sò**, *n.* one who is fierce, a savage.
- a-sò-lu** (a-sò, watcher, ilu, town), *n.* a magistrate.
- a-sò-te**, *n.* a revolter, rebel, hater.
- a-sù-kan**, *n.* a kind of bread.
- a-sù-wòñ**, *n.* a measure.
- a-ta**, *n.* red pepper.
- à-ta**, *n.* the ridge of a house.
- a'-ta-ba**, *n.* a dove: ataba orenkèrè (rè ni kèrè), a wild pigeon.
- a-tá-dzá-te-ran** (ati adzá ati eran), *n.* cattle, domestic animals of any kind.
- a-ta-fo**, *n.* a whitlow.
- a-tai-ye-rai-ye**, *adv.* everlastingly.
- a-ta-lè**, *n.* ginger.
- a-ta-li-a**, *n.* the larger species of Malaghetta pepper.
- a-ta'-mkpo-ko**, *n.* the thumb.
- a-ta'-mò-ra**, *n.* one who is girded with armor, or entangled in business.
- a-tá-na-má-na** (ati ana mò ana), *adv.* from yesterday till now.
- a-tá-nò**, *n.* what is thrown away, refuse.
- à-tan**, *n.* a dung-hill, dirt-pile.
- a-ta-re-re**, *n.* a kind of pepper.
- a-ta-ri**, *n.* the crown of the head.
- a-te**, *n.* a kind of rat.
- a-te**, *n.* a hat; bird-lime.
- a-te-te**, *n.* which is first, youngest.
- a-te-te-ba**, *n.* which is first met, an outer yard, frontier.
- a-te-te-bì**, *n.* the first-born.
- a-te-te-kò-sé**, **a-te-te-sé**, *n.* the beginning.
- a-te**, *n.* flatness, insipidity, disgrace.
- à-te**, *n.* a fan for winnowing.
- a-te-gun**, *n.* a fresh breeze.
- a-te-le**, *n.* which follows, the next, the second.
- a-tè-lè-bò-sì**, *n.* the outer yard.
- a-te-le-hin**, *n.* a hunchback.

- a-te-le-se**, *n.* the sole of the foot.
- a-tẹ-lọ-wọ**, *n.* the palm of the hand: ibu atẹlọwọ, a hand-breadth.
- a-te-mọ-ra**, *n.* long suffering.
- a-te-ru**, *n.* a slave-dealer.
- a-te-wọ-gbà**, *n.* which is acceptable.
- a-ti**, a prefix, forming nouns which present the meaning of the verb in a substantive form; as, atiri, seeing; á nwọna atiri, we are trying to see.
- a-ti**, *prep.* from.
- a-ti**, *conj.* and; ati—ati, both—and: ati iwọ ati emi, both you and I.
- a-ti**, *n.* a sheaf.
- a'ti-bá**, *n.* a meeting, a coincidence; used also as a proper name.
- a'ti-ba-ba**, *n.* a platform, a scaffold.
- a'ti-bọ**, *n.* a coming, an advent.
- a'ti-de**, *n.* an arrival.
- a-ti-dza-run**, from five days till now: emi ò ri í li atizarun, I have not seen him for five days.
- a'ti-dze-fa**, *n.* from six days till now.
- a'ti-dzọ** (ati ọdzo), *n.* old times, former days: li atidzọ iwa, from the day of being, i. e. from the beginning of creation.
- a-ti'kpl-le-se**, *n.* the beginning.
- a'ti-kpo**, *n.* a resident, sojourner, immigrant: é a'tikpo, to sojourn, emigrate.
- a'ti-ma**, *auxil. part.* denoting continuance: atima ri, to be seeing.
- a-ti-ran-di-ran** (iran de iran), *n.* genealogy.
- a-ti'si-si-yi-lọh**, *n.* this time and forward: li atisisiyilọh, henceforth.
- a'ti-se-ni-se**, *n.* a punishing, punishment.
- a'ti-tu'ni-nọ**, *n.* a comforting, consolation.
- a'ti-wáh**, *n.* a coming, arrival, advent.
- a'ti-wáh ọ-dzọ**, *n.* the east.
- a'ti-wọ o-run**, *n.* the west.
- a-tó**, *n.* which straightens, a long-necked gourd.
- a-to, a-to-to**, *n.* noise: kpá ato, to make a noise; atoto! hear ye! "oh yes!" a word used by the town criers.
- a-to-ni-mo-ni** (ati oni mọ oni), *n.* morning till now: emi ò dzẹhun lí atonimoni, I have not eaten to-day.
- a-to-ri**, *n.* reason of, account of: lí atori, for the reason that, on account of.
- a-to**, *n.* urine: ilé atọ, the bladder.
- a-to-dzọ-mọ-dzọ**, *n.* a long time; which is old: ọrọ atódzọmọdzọ, an old story.
- a-to-dzu**, *n.* a director.
- a-to-kọ** (tu ọkọ), *n.* a pilot, helmsman.
- a-to-kun**, *n.* a leader, guide.
- a-to-mọ-dọ-mọ** (ati de ọmọ), *n.* generation to generation: yi ó wà lí atomọdọmọ, it will remain from generation to generation.
- a-tọ-na**, *n.* a spy, watchman on the road.
- a-tọ-bi, a-tun-bi**, *n.* regeneration.
- a-tọ-dá**, *n.* a recreating.
- a-tọ-hù**, *n.* a repetition of behavior, a fresh sprouting out, revival.
- a-tọ-kpa**, *n.* a candle.
- a-tọ-se**, *n.* a mending, amendment.
- a-tọ-wi**, *n.* repetition of a thing said.
- a-tọ-run-wáh** (ati ọrun), *n.* which is original.
- a-tọ-si**, *n.* gonorrhœa.
- a-tọ-wọ-dọ-wọ** (ati de ọwọ), *n.* tradition. (Mat. 15, 2.)
- a-tọ-wọ-wáh**, *n.* which originates with oneself.
- a-tu-bọ-se**, *n.* which brings to completion.
- a-tu-bọ-tán**, *n.* termination, end of life.
- a-tu-di-mọ**, *n.* a covenant breaker. (Rom. 1, 31.)
- a-tu-kọ**, *n.* one who rows or paddles a boat.
- a-tu-lẹ**, *n.* which breaks up the ground, as a plough.
- a-tú-ni-ni-nọ**, *n.* which comforts.
- a-tun**. For words beginning in atun, see atọn.
- á-u-rọ**, *n.* morning.
- a-wa**, *pron.* we: awa ná, we ourselves; awa tika-ra wa, we ourselves, our own selves; ará wa, ourselves.
- a-wá**, *n.* a sparrow.
- à'-wa-da**, a jest, a joke: é àwada, to jest.
- a'-wa-mú**, *n.* adherence.
- a'-wa-nọ**, *n.* a waster, spendthrift.
- a-wa-ri**, *n.* search: wáh lí awari í, look till you find it.
- a-wa-tán**, *n.* perfect or perfected search.
- a-wa-ti**, *n.* an abandoned search, a failure to find: á wáh á lí awatí, we looked but could not find it.
- a-wa-wi** (wáh wi), *n.* an excuse, subterfuge.
- a-wa-ya**, *n.* bird shot.
- a-wa-yá**, *n.* struggling, agony: é awayá, to struggle, to be in agony.
- a-we-re**, *n.* the yellow monkey.
- a-wè-re**, *n.* folly, silliness.
- a-we**, *n.* breadth of cloth; a cotyledon.
- à-we**, *n.* mourning, a religious fast: gbà àwe, to fast.
- a-we-mọ**, *n.* a washing clean, purification.
- a-we-nọ**, *n.* which is washed off, a being cleansed or pure.
- a-wi-gbọ**, *n.* hearsay, plain speaking.
- a-wi-i-da-ke** (ì, not), *n.* incessant talking.
- a-wi-i-gbọ**, *n.* one who refuses to receive advice.
- a-wi-kpe**, *conj.* provided that.
- a-wi-máh-yi-hun** (ohun), *n.* a true statement, one who speaks without equivocation.
- à-win**, *n.* credit: tà lí àwin, to sell on credit.
- a-wi-ri**, *n.* a witch, a wizard.
- a-wi-si**, *n.* which is said in addition, superadded terms.

a-wí-ya-nu (enu), *n.* importunity.
a-wí-ye, *n.* discussion, explanation: sò awíye, to explain, discuss.
a-wo, *n.* any white earthen vessel, a plate; a shock of corn; the black-crested Guinea hen: awo koto, an earthen basin; awo oko, awo kpoko, a dish; awo imi, a chamber-pot; awo aiya, a breast-plate.
a-wò, *n.* a secret bargain, a superstitious mystery; a spy-glass: awò odzú, spectacles; awò dídízi, a looking-glass.
a-wo-di, *n.* a hawk.
a-wò-ko, *n.* colic.
a-wò-ko, *n.* the mocking-bird.
a-wò-ni, *n.* a visitor.
a-wò-ran, *n.* a likeness, resemblance.
a-wo-re, *n.* luck.
a-wò-še, *n.* a pattern.
a-wò-tán, *n.* a cure: še awótán, to cure.
a-wo-tí-ri, *n.* a bow-knot.
a-wo-wo, *n.* a channel.
a-wo-ye, *n.* an inspector, spy.
à-wọ, *n.* a hide, leather; color, outward appearance: àwọ sama, a cloud.
a-wò-hin, *n.* a hunch-back.
a-wọ'lè-hù, *a.* a fabrication, a lie.
a-wò-lẹ-wò-ri, *n.* a bowlegged person.
a-wọ-ni, *pron.* those.
a-wọn, *n.* a tortoise; a cunning scamp, a miser, stinginess: éé awọn, to be stingy.
a-wọn, *pron.* they: awọn ná, awọn tikara wọn, they themselves.
a-wọn, *n.* the tongue.
à-wọn, *n.* a net.
a-wọn-kán, *pron.* certain, some.
a-wọn-şo, *n.* a weaver.
a-wọn-yi, *pron.* these.
a-wu-dze, *n.* red beans.
a-wu-dzo, *n.* the midst of a crowd.
a-wu-dzu, *n.* confusion, the midst.
a-ya, *n.* a wife.
à-yá, *n.* a monkey.
a-ya-ba, *n.* a king's wife, a queen.
a-ya-bá, *n.* devoutness. (Acts 17, 17.)
a-ya-kọ, *n.* a mother-in-law. (Mat. 10, 35.)
a-ya-kpa, *n.* division, separation.
a-ya-mọ, *n.* a daughter-in-law.
a-ya-mọ-bi, *n.* otherwise, unless.
a-ya-ndze, *n.* a cheat, imposition.
à-yan, *n.* a cockroach, a stench: še àyan, to stink.
à-yan, *n.* inquisitiveness.
a-yan-fe, *n.* which is chosen, beloved; a friend; in the translation of Scripture, "the elect."
a-yan-ga, *n.* a word of threatening or rebuke to an inferior.
a-yan-še, *n.* which is made or done to order.

a-yan-še-bi, *conj.* unless, except.
a-ye, *n.* space, room, opportunity, or time to do a thing; aye agba, a chief room.
a-yé, *n.* breadth of cloth.
à-ye, *n.* the state of being alive, that which is alive.
a-ye-tán, *n.* perfect understanding of a thing. (Acts 24, 22.)
a-yi-dà, *n.* change, cycle of time, a year, next season.
a-yi-da'-yi-da, *n.* much talk, loquaciousness.
a-yi-ka, *n.* a surrounding, circle, halo.
à-yin, *n.* a palm-leaf mat.
a-yin-rin, *n.* light blue color.
à-yo, *n.* the game called warry.
a-yo, *n.* which is beloved, much prized.
a-yó, *n.* eating to the full, which is full.
a-yọ, *n.* which is selected, chosen.
a-yò, *n.* joy, happiness: yò ayò, to rejoice.
a-yọ-lu-wò (ilu), *n.* a spy sent to survey a town.
a-yọ-mọ, *n.* a daughter-in-law, the wife of a king's son.
a-yọ-ni-wò (eni), *n.* a spy set over one.
a-yọ-sa, *n.* money paid for sacrifice.
a-yọ-še, *n.* which is done by stealth.
a yún, *n.* a going: ayún abò, ayún awáh, going and returning.
à-yun, *n.* a saw, a file.

B

ba, *v.* to come in contact with; and hence, to meet, overtake, find, befall: ba ti rẹ lóh (meet of thee go), go thy way; go about thy business; ba... li òhun (See ba... lóhun); ba... li oruko dze (See ba... lorukodze); ba... ni inọ dze (See ba... ninodze).
bà, *v.* to bring in contact with; and hence, to plait; to strain, to bespeak, to come to the point in speaking about a thing; to fit; to alight; to sit, to lie close or hide; to bend or to be bent: bà àro, to strain potash; mo bà ẹsin, I bespoke the horse; ẹiyẹ bà lé okuta, the bird alighted on the rock; ibọn bà, the gun is bent.
ba, *aux. pref.* shall, will, would, should, ought.
bá, *adv.* at all: kī íse ón bá, it is not he at all.
ba, ba-un, *adv.* so, as: talì o wi ba? who said so? iru ènia ba wòni, such people as these.
bá, *prep.* with, from, for: bá mi lóh, go with me: ó bá mi rà ádiẹ (he from me bought fowl), he bought a fowl from me; bá mi wá owó (for me find money), find or get money for me.
ba-ba, *n.* copper, red Guinea-corn.
ba-bá, *n.* a father, a master.
bá-ba, *n.* a great matter.

- bà-ba**, *n.* a small matter : bába bô bàba moḷe, a great affair covers up a small affair.
- ba-ba-lá** (baba nlá), *n.* a grandfather, a patriarch.
- ba-bá-là-se** (alásè), *n.* a chief cook.
- ba-bá-là-wo** (aláwò), *n.* a priest of Ifa.
- bá-bi-ka**, *n.* a popular dance.
- bá-bu-dzá** (abudza), *v.* to surprise by coming upon suddenly, to thwart.
- ba-da**, *n.* a tittle.
- bá...dá-kpò**, *v.* to unite with, to join : ó bá wọ́n dakpò, he joined them.
- ba-de**, *v.* to suit, agree, fit : ó bade, it suits or fits : bata bá mi lí eṣe de, the shoe fits me (on the foot).
- ba...dže**, *v.* to spoil, corrupt, injure, destroy : badže, to be spoiled, &c.
- ba...dži-yan**, *v.* to contradict : ó ba mi džiyan, he contradicted me.
- ba-dzọ** (edzọ), *v.* to get into trouble : mo badzọ ni Ilorin, I got into trouble at Ilorin.
- bá-fij** (bá afin), *n.* a eunuch, in the King's palace, where there are six of them.
- bá-ga-dai'** by the staff of Égun! (an oath) : bagadai'! igidá oloko sá, the tree fell and frightened the farmer, i. e. the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse.
- bai**, *adv.* See bayi.
- bái-bái**, *adv.* dimly shining.
- bá-ka-ná** (bi oḷan ná), *adv.* alike, the same.
- ba-lá-bu-dzá** (ba li abudza), *v.* See abudza.
- ba-la-ga** (bá lé aga), *n.* a youth, a young man nearly grown, an adolescent.
- bá-lé** (ilé), *n.* a master of a house, landlord.
- bá-lè**, *v.* to be quiet, contented.
- bá-lè** (ilé), *n.* a governor.
- bá...le-ru** (li eru), *v.* to frighten.
- bá-lo-gun** (li ogun), *n.* a military officer.
- bá...lò-hun** (li in òhun), *v.* to assent to. (Luke 23, 51.)
- bá...lo-ru-ko-dže** (ba dže li oruko), *v.* to slander : ó bá mi loruko dže, he slandered me.
- ba-lu-we** (ibi aluwe), *n.* a bath-house.
- bam-bam**, *n.* a beetle, for beating mud floors.
- bá-mò**, *v.* to consult with.
- bá-mò-lè** (mò ilè), *v.* to lie in ambush.
- ban-gí-dži**. See obangidži.
- bá...ní'-dzam-ba**, *v.* to do violence to, to assault.
- bá...ni-nò-dže** (bá dže ni inò), *v. t.* to vex, to grieve.
- bá-o**, *adv.* See bawo.
- ba-ra**, *n.* the vine of the egusi.
- bá-ra**, *n.* See eḷegbara.
- bá...re**, *v. t.* to agree, to be friendly.
- bá...re-kpò**, *v. t.* to be adapted to. (Luke 5, 36.)
- bá...rò**, *v.* to advise, to consult with.
- bá-sa** (Egba), *n.* a large room, parlor.
- bá...sò**, *v.* to quarrel with, scold.
- bá...sùṅ**, *v.* to cohabit.
- bá...sè**, *v.* to assist, co-operate ; to suit. (Acts 15, 15.)
- ba-ṣọ-run**. See ibaṣọrun.
- ba-ta**, *n.* hide, leather, shoe, sandal, hoof ; a small box.
- bá-ta**, *n.* a kind of drum.
- ba...tán**, *v.* to be akin.
- ba...tì**, *v.* to miss (as an arrow) : mo bá eiyè tì, I missed the bird.
- ba-tu-re** (Hausa), *n.* a white man.
- bá...wí**, *v.* to rebuke, to blame.
- ba...wí-dzọ** (wí edzọ), *v.* to judge. (Acts 7, 7.)
- ba-wo**, *adv.* how ?
- bá...wọ́n**, *v.* to blot, besprinkle.
- ba-yi**, *adv.* so : lóh bayi, go in this or that direction (as the speaker points out).
- bá-ni** (Egba), *adv.* in the hand : mú oḷó bání, take a hoe in your hand.
- be**, an obsolete verb signifying to heap up (?) whence bebe and ebe.
- be-be**, *n.* the bank or brink of a river or ditch ; a shoal ; a heap : bebe idí, the rump : bebe odzú, the eyebrow.
- be-kpe-dže** (ba ekpe dže), *v.* to swear falsely.
- bè-re**, *v.* to ask, to inquire, to exact : ó bère o, he inquired after you.
- be-se**, *n.* a saddle-cloth.
- bẹ**, *v.* 1. to cut ; 2. to jump ; 3. to be of a red color ; 4. to be impudent ; 5. formerly, perhaps, to descend, whence abẹ and bèrẹ ; 6. to breed, applied to pigeons and to carnivorous animals only ; 7. to cool by fanning : bẹ lẹ (ilẹ), jump down : bẹ sánṣan, to split into strips : bẹ...li ori (See bẹ...lori).
- bẹ, bè-bẹ**, *v.* to beg, entreat.
- bẹ-he**, *adv.* so, thus : bẹhe kó, no, not so ; bẹhe gege, even so ; bẹhe ni, yes, so it is ; bẹhe ni kò, neither.
- bẹ-kpe**, *n.* a paupaw.
- bẹ-lẹ, bẹ-lẹ-bẹ-lẹ**, *v.* to be thin, flat.
- bẹ-lẹ-dže**, *adv.* beautifully red or yellow.
- bẹ...lo-ri** (li ori), *v.* to behead.
- bẹ-nde**, *n.* a blow with the fist : ko...ni bẹnde, to strike with the fist.
- bẹ-ntẹ**, *v.* to be lean, weakly : ará mi bẹntẹ, I am lean.
- bẹ-re**, *n.* a kind of grass (broom-sedge).
- bẹ-rẹ** (bẹ and rẹ), *v.* to be low, flat, sloping ; to stoop : kú bèrẹ, to be lying dead.
- bẹ-rẹ-sí**, *v.* to begin.
- bẹ-ri** (ori), *v.* to behead.
- bẹ-ru** (ba eru), *v.* to fear.
- bẹ-ru-bẹ-ru**, *v.* to be timid ; *adv.* timidly.

- bẹ-ru-kẹ-ru** (ẹru ki ẹru), *v.* to fear something ; generally employed in the negative : emi ò beru-keru, *I fear nothing.*
- bẹ... wò**, *v.* to visit, to investigate.
- bi**, *v.* to ask ; to affect, or cause to suffer ; bi... li ebi (See bi... lebi) ; bi ino dze (See binodze).
- bi**, *v.* to generate, beget, bear, breed ; to follow or succeed.
- bi**, *v.* to push, vomit : bi kiri, to beat or drift about on the water.
- bi**, *conj.* if, as, though, whether : bi ònia, like a person ; bi ofi, according to law.
- bi?** a sign of interrogation : ọ mọ bi? does he know?
- bi-ba-wo?** *adv.* whereby? in what way? how?
- bi-bẹ**, *n.* a begging, supplication.
- bi-bi**, *n.* birth, a bearing : ọ dekun bibi, she left off bearing.
- bi-bò**, *n.* a covering, which is covered.
- bi-bò-mọ-lẹ**, *n.* which is overwhelmed. (Ps. 77, 3.)
- bi-bu**, *n.* a patch in a roof.
- bi-ẹ-ni-a**, *adv.* humanlike, humanely.
- bi-e-ru-kpẹ**, *adv.* like dust.
- bi-ẹ-ni-kpẹ**, *adv.* as, as if.
- bi-ẹ-ran-ko**, *adv.* brutally.
- bi'-ki-ta**, *v.* to notice or regard.
- bi-kò-še**, **bi-kò-še-kpẹ**, *conj.* but, except, unless.
- bi-là**, *v.* to open a way or give place in a crowd.
- bi... le-bi** (li ebi), *v.* to ask, inquire : bi on lebi, ask him.
- bi... lè-re** (li ère), *v.* to question, interrogate.
- bi... lẹ-dzọ** (li ẹdzọ), *v.* to arraign, interrogate a person in a court.
- bi... lò-hun** (li òhun), *v.* to reproach for a fault.
- bi-lù**, *v.* to beat against, as waves.
- bi-mọ** (omọ), *v.* to beget, or bear a child.
- bi-na-bi-na**, *n.* abusive language.
- bi... ni-nọ** (inọ), *v.* to grieve, to vex.
- bi-nọ** (inọ), *v.* to be angry.
- bi-nọ-dze**, *v.* to feel grieved or vexed.
- bi-ó-su-má-rè** (osumare), *adv.* in the form of a semicircle.
- bi-ọ-kọn-ri**, *adv.* manly.
- bi-ọ-lọ-run**, *adv.* godlike, godly.
- bi-ri**, a suffix, *contr.* from óbiri, a woman : omọ-biri, a girl.
- bi-rí**, *v.* to be small (applied to land).
- bi-rì**, *v.* to be large (applied to land).
- bi-ri, bi-ri-bi-ri**, *n.* darkness ;—*adv.* darkly, very dark.
- bi-ri-ga-mi**, *n.* a haversack, satchel.
- bi-ri-ko-to**, *v.* to be small, as a hole in the ground : dá iho birikoto, dig a small hole.
- bi-si**, *v.* to increase or multiply.
- bi... ti**, *adv.* and *pron.* as, how, what, that : še bi ti ònia, do like a person ; bi emi ó ti še? how or what shall I do? ẹni bi ti Egba, a mat like those of the Egbas ; bi ti inọ rẹ, according to your mind or will ; ni bi ti, inasmuch as.
- bi... ti-lẹ**, *conj.* though, if even : bi á tilẹ sọtẹ sí f, though we have rebelled against him.
- bi-ye-sí** (bù), to respect or reverence the great. See kabiyesi.
- bò**, *v.* to peel, to strip off, to bray like a he-goat.
- bò**, *v.* to cover, to be full of leaves, to overwhelm.
- bò-bo**, *adv.* very or intensely (hot).
- bò-đe** (ba ode), *n.* a custom-house.
- bò-dzo** (bi òdzo), *adv.* like a coward, cowardly.
- bò-dzu-mọ** (ba odzu), *v.* to chide, reproach.
- bò-dzu-to, bọ-dzu-wò**, *v.* to look upon, to care for, to see after.
- bò-dzu-wò** (bù), *v.* to look at, visit.
- bò-dzu-yàn** (ba odzu), *v.* to blind with brightness : ọrun bodzuyàn, the sun is blinding.
- bò-lẹ** (ilẹ), *v.* to rob a house, to confiscate.
- bò-lẹ**, *v.* to cover or thatch a house.
- bo-le-bo-le**, *n.* a robber.
- bò-le-bò-le**, *n.* a thatcher.
- bo-lè-še-bí, bo-lè-še-kpẹ** (bi), *adv.* if possible.
- bò-lẹ** (ilẹ), *v.* to cover the ground ; to flourish.
- bò-lo-bò-lo**, *n.* a honey-making gnat without sting.
- bò-mi-wọn** (bù omi), *v.* to sprinkle with water.
- bo-mọ**, the white-grained Guinea-corn (a species of Sorghum).
- bò... mọ-lẹ**, *v.* to overwhelm.
- bò-ni** (Egba), *v.* to be large.
- bo-ni-bo-ni**, *v.* to be very large.
- bò-ra** (ara), *v.* to cover, to cover the body.
- bò-ri** (bò ori), *v.* to surpass, to prevail, to cover the head or top.
- bo-rọ**, very near (as to distance). See gboro.
- bo-rú-kọ... dze** (ba oruko dze), *v.* to slander.
- bò-ti**, *v.* to tear half-way open, to half strip.
- bo-ti-bo-ti**, *adv.* foolishly (talking), sillily.
- bo-yun** (abi oyun), *v.* to be pregnant.
- bọ**, *v.* 1. to drop (as of a solid) ; hence 2. to slip or slide ; 3. to take down, as from a peg ; 4. to take off one's clothes ; 5. to feed ; hence, 6. to worship ; 7. to wash any part of the body, as the face ; 8. to beat, as a mud-floor ; 8, to empty (Ps. 10, 8) : ọran ná bọ lí ọwọ mi, that business failed in (lit. fell out of) my hands ; mo bọ li ewu ná, I escaped (lit. slipped out of) that danger.
- bọ**, *v.* 1. to insert ; 2. to pierce ; to boil or cook in water ; 4. to put on a garment ; 5. to shake (lit. insert) hands ; 6. to enter or go out of a house ; 7. to arrive, to be in the act of coming : bọ lẹ, get down ; sọkàlẹ bọ, come down ; ọ ntutu bọ, it is getting wet ; nwọn sare bọ, they are coming on a run ; ọ mbọ wáh, he is coming.
- bọ-dzu** (odzú), *v.* to wash the face.

bọ-gí (igi), *v.* to worship a tree or image.
bọ-ki-ní, *n.* a neat person, dandy.
bọ-lá (bù ọlá), *v.* to honor, reverence.
bọ-lẹ, *v.* to fall down, as when struck. (Ps. 89, 23.)
bọ-lọ-gí, *n.* a kind of lily.
bọ-lọ-dzọ, *adv.* beautifully (black). Comp. beledzẹ.
bọ...lọ-wọ (li ọwọ), *v.* to shake hands.
bọ-mí (omi), *v.* to put into water, to dip.
bọn, *v.* to be filthy, slovenly.
bọ-ní, *n.* a kind of acacia used by tanners.
bọ-ra (ará), *v.* to wash oneself.
bọ-ru-kọ-nu, *n.* a stupid spendthrift; wastefulness.
bọ-sẹ (bò ẹsẹ), *v.* to go aside on a call of nature.
bọ...si-kpo (ikpo), *v.* to restore one to his place or position.
bọ-wáh, *v.* to be in the act of coming: á n̄b̄wáh, we are coming (now on the road).
bọ-wọ (bù ọwọ), *v.* to divide.
bọ-wọ, *v.* to shake hands.
bọ-wọ (bù ọwọ), *v.* to honor.
bọ-wọ-lọ-wọ, *adv.* fancifully made.
bọ-ya (bi ọ yà), *adv.* perhaps.
bù, *v.* to cry aloud, to abuse; to stink; to take a portion of.
bù, *v.* 1. to give; 2. to cut or break, as bread; 3. to cross each other, as roads; 4. to roast in the ashes; 5. to moulder or rot: bù mi lí omi, give me some water.
bu-ba (ibi ibà), *n.* a hiding-place.
bu-bu-ru (buru), *n.* badness: ẹnia buburu, a bad person.
bu-do (ibi idó), *n.* a camping-place.
bù-dza (ọdza), *v.* to entrust a thing to one to be sold.
bu-dza (bá idza, a reaching the road; see dza), *v.* to make a near cut to a place, to anticipate what one is about to say.
bu-dzẹ, *n.* a fruit used for making black ornamental marks on the skin.
bu-dzẹ (ibi idzẹ), *n.* a feeding-place, a stall.
bù...dzẹ, *v.* to bite.
bù...ka (ika), *v.* to surround, encompass.
bù...ká, *v.* to distribute around: mo bù owó ká wọn, I gave them money all round.
bu...ká, *v.* to set on the top of: bu ikòko kà ina, set the pot on the fire.
bù-ke (bù òke), *v.* to swell, to rise in a hump or hillock.
bù-kọn, *v.* to add to, to fill up; to bless.
bù-kun, *v.* to be deficient, to despise, to make little of. (Jas. 2, 6.)
bù-là, *v.* to mix, to adulterate.
bù...lá-bu-ka (li abuka), *v.* to surround.
bù...la-dzan (adzan), *v.* to cut into bits, to mince.
bu-le', *v.* to add to, to patch.

bù...lù, *v.* to overwhelm, to smite with, to affect with: ó bù ifọdzu lù wọn, he smote them with blindness.
bù-mọ, *v.* to add to; to hide or conceal itself about one, as vermin: ó bù mọ nyin, it hides about or cleaves to you.
bùn, for **bù**, *v.* to give.
bu-ra (ara), *v.* to swear, to take an oath.
bu-ru, *v.* to be bad, ugly.
bu-ru-bu-ru, *adv.* badly, closely (hiding).
bu-ru-ku, *adv.* intensely, very.
Bu-ru-kú, *n.* an evil deity who causes some kinds of fits, and produces death in small-pox.
bù-sí, *v.* to add to, to bless, to offer sacrifice to.
bu-só (ibi isó), *v.* a tying-place for animals, a stall.
bu-sọ (ibi isọ), *n.* a resting-place, where travellers put down their loads.
bu-sũ, *n.* loose, heavy sand.
bu-sun (ibi isun), *n.* a sleeping-place, a bedstead.
bù...sán, *v.* to bite severely, as a dog: o bù mi sán, he bit me.
bù...wọn, *v.* to sprinkle with anything.
bù-yin (iyin), *v.* to praise, to honor: mo bùyin fu ọ, I praise thee.

D

dá, *v.* 1. to make, create.
 2. to assault, strike: ó da mi lí igi, he struck me with a stick.
 3. to flash: manamana dá, the lightning flashes.
 4. to break or be broken: ó dá mi lí ẹsẹ, he broke my foot, or leg: ẹsẹ mi dá, my foot is broken.
 5. to cease: ọdzo dá, the rain ceases.
 6. to be dry, without rain: ọdà dá lí ọdún ni, there is a drought (lit. it droughts) this year.
 7. to give: dá ẹkọ fú adza, give mush to the dog: dá owó, to contribute money.
 8. to prepare or buy: dá ẹkọ, buy mush, i. e. have it prepared.
 9. to pay: dá owó òde, to pay a tax.
 10. to prescribe: ta lí o dá ẹbọ ná? who prescribed that sacrifice?
 11. to speak or mention: máh ẹe dá orukọ rẹ, do not mention his name.
 12. to conquer, whip: kanakana dá kanakana, a crow whipped a crow.
 13. to be intelligent, give promise: ọmọ ná dá, that child is intelligent.
 14. to be sound: ará mi dá, my body is sound.
 15. to overturn, as a stone or anything heavy: dá...li aga. See dá...laga.
dà, *v.* 1. to pour out.
 2. to overturn, capsize, as a boat.

3. to remove a thing from one position to another.
 4. to betray, disappoint.
 5. to purify, as silver.
 6. to be acceptable, as a sacrifice.
 7. to turn about, change the position of.
 8. to offer a sacrifice.
 9. to become.
 10. to bend or be bent, as a sword.
 11. to attend to, as cattle.
- da**, adv. where? iwe mi da? where is my book?
da-ba (aba), v. to think of, expect, suppose.
dà-ba, v. to be flat, as a roof.
da-bí, v. to resemble, be like, to act the part of.
da-bò-bò (abò bò), v. to shelter, defend, protect.
da-da, n. which is made.
Da-da, n. one of the Yoruba idols, a proper name of a person.
da...du-ro, v. to detain.
da-dza, v. to serenade.
da-dzi, v. to arise before day.
da-dzó-ko, v. to sit, to sit steadily or long.
da-dzò, v. to appoint a day for any purpose; to judge.
da-dzu, v. to be evident, confident, impudent.
da-dzu-da-dzu, adv. evidently, confidently, certainly.
dá...fò, v. to invent a report or story.
da-gba (àgba), v. to grow, to be developed.
da-gbe-re (dá), v. to bid farewell.
da-gbe-se, v. to run in debt.
da-gbo (ogbo), v. to grow old.
da-gin, n. the back of a furnace or chimney.
da...gi-ri, v. to frighten, to drive people together, as when they collect from fear of war.
da-gun (ogun), v. to collect into a pool or pond.
da'-ho-ro, v. to desolate or destroy a town.
dà-hun (dá òhun), v. to reply, answer.
dai-ya-fo (dò alya), v. to frighten, discourage.
dá-ka-ka, v. to squat.
dá-kàn, v. to strike against.
da-ke, v. to be silent, to cease; figuratively, to be dead.
dá-ke-dzè, **dá-ke-rò-rò**, v. to be calm, as the wind.
da-kò-dza, v. to step over, pass by, to neglect.
da-kpa-ra, v. to be hard, as flint; to canker, to rust.
da...kpè, v. to contract a word.
da...kpò, **da...kpò-mò**, v. to adhere, join, mingle.
da-kú, v. to faint, to be at the point of death.
da-kun, v. to withhold.
dà-kun, v. to reel thread.
dá...ku-ro, v. to release, acquit; to depart.
dá...la-da-dzù (li), v. to over-drive, as a flock.
dá...la-ga (li aga), v. to weary.
- dá...la-gbe-de-me-dzi**, v. to cut in two, to divide.
da...la-mu (li), v. to confuse, confound.
da...la-ra (li), v. to disappoint, to annoy.
da...la'-ra-ya, v. to enliven, to cheer.
da...lā-re, v. to justify.
da...là-win, v. to trust, to sell to on credit.
da...là-ye, v. to give life to, to quicken.
da...lè, v. to put down.
da...lè-kun, v. to prevent, forbid.
da...lè-sè (li), v. to cripple the foot or leg.
da...lè-sè, v. to convict of sin.
da...li-da, v. to strike with a sword.
da...lò-dzó, v. to frighten, intimidate.
da...lò-dzù, v. to make one certain: ó da mi lodzù, I am sure of it.
dà...lò-dzù, v. to disappoint.
da...lò-go, v. to glorify.
da...lò-hun, v. to answer, reply.
da...lò-ro, v. to torment, torture.
da...lu, v. to bore.
da...lú, v. to mingle, adulterate.
da-lù, v. to fall upon: okuta dalù kpa â, a stone fell on and killed him.
da...me-dzi (medzi), v. to cut or divide into two parts. So, da...mèta, da...mèrin, &c., to divide into three parts, four parts, &c.
da...mò, v. to cause to adhere, to strike against, to impute: kò da èsè mó wa, he does not impute sin to us: kò da èsè mó Adama, he did not create Adam a sinner.
da-mò, v. to hold an erroneous opinion, to invent a doctrine, to be a heretic.
da-mò-dza (amòdza), v. to guess.
da-mò-ran (òran), v. to purpose, advise.
dā-mu (āmu), v. to perplex, confuse; to be confounded, to be damned.
dā'-mu-re (amure), v. to gird.
da-na (ina), v. to make or kindle a fire.
da...ni-da (dá ni idá), v. to be or to make according to nature, to look or be natural.
da-ni...da-gi-ri, v. to frighten people, as war, which drives them together.
da...ni-de (ide), v. to redeem, set free.
da...ni-dza (idza), v. to throw in wrestling.
da...ni-dzi (idzi), v. to frighten, surprise.
da...ni-gi (igi), v. to beat with a stick, to cudgel.
da...ni-kpa (ikpa), v. to cause division or strife, to separate or alienate friends.
da-ni...lò-dzù (odzù), v. to make one certain: ó danilodzù, we are certain of it, confident as to its truth.
da...nò, v. to pour out, throw away, waste: nwon sòrò danò loni, they failed in their negotiation today.

dá-nú (enu), *v.* to be fluent, talkative.
dan, *v.* to be smooth, bright, as metal; to be slippery, as a road; to polish; to be good, all right.
ḑan, a sign of interrogation: iwọ̀ mọ̀ dan? do you know?
dan-dan, *n.* a talc mirror.
dan-ka-re, *n.* soldiers.
dan... wò, *v.* to try, to tempt; to consult an oracle or a priest, to divine.
da-ra (dú ara), *v.* to be good, handsome, pretty.
dà-ra (ára), *v.* to introduce a new fashion or custom.
da-ra-da-ra, *n.* goodliness;—*adv.* in a good manner, well.
dà-ran (ḡran), *v.* to transgress, to commit a fault.
da-ran-da-ran, *n.* a cattle-driver, herdsman.
da'-ra-ya (araya), *v.* to make or to be cheerful, merry.
da-ri (dà ori), *v.* to lead, to drive.
da-ri... dži (dari and džl, far), *v.* to forgive.
da-ri... dzo, *v.* to assemble, to meet.
da-ro (aró), *v.* to dye blue.
dà-ro (áro), *v.* to grieve, to feel uneasy about a thing.
da-ru, *v.* to stir up, confuse things; to be mingled in a confused manner.
da-ru-da-kpò, **da-ru-kpò**, *v.* to mix or be mixed confusedly.
da-ru-da-ru, *adv.* entirely: ikuku bo ilu moḡe darudaru, the fog hides the town entirely.
da-ru-gbó (di arugbó), *v.* to grow or be old.
da-sá, *n.* a small covered dish.
dá-sa, *v.* to tire down, to fail and stop.
da-se (ese), *v.* to stop going to a place; to cease, leave off.
da... si, *v.* to intermeddle; to reserve, to spare.
da... si-lè (ilè), *v.* to cause a thing, to introduce; to reserve, spare, discharge.
da... sò, *v.* to talk about, mention.
da-sá, *v.* to presume, dare. (Acts 5, 13.)
dà-sa, *v.* to introduce a custom or fashion.
da... še, *v.* to fail, to risk. (Ps. 12, 1.)
da-sò-bò (asò), *v.* to clothe, cover.
dau-du, *n.* eldest son of a prince, the heir apparent.
da-win (àwin), *n.* to pay by instalments.
dá... wò, *v.* to consult an oracle, to inquire of the gods.
da-wó (owó), *v.* to contribute, to pay: dawó èsu, to pay into the savings club; dawó lè, to pay down.
da-wọ-kpò (owọ), *v.* to combine in a scheme.
da-wọ-lé (owọ), *v.* to lay hands on, undertake.
dá-wú (owú), *v.* to reel or wind thread.
dá-ye-lé. See diyele.
de, *v.* to come to, arrive at, come upon, to extend to; to cover with a lid; to wear, as a hat: bá mi de odzú ọ̀na, go with me to the gate; de... li ade (see de... lade).

de, *prep.* for, ready for, to.
dè, *v.* to bind, shackle: dè mọ̀, to bind to.
de-bi-kpa (dá ebi), *v. t.* to starve.
de-de (Egba), *pron.* all, every.
dè-dè, *adv.* rightly, properly.
de-hùḡ (òhun), *v.* to conclude a bargain.
de-ke (dá), *v.* to invent or tell a lie.
de... la-de (li ade), *v.* to crown.
de... lẹ-na (ọ̀na), *v.* to withstand, oppose.
de... mọ-lẹ, *v.* to cover up.
dè-na (ọ̀na), *v.* to stop the road, to obstruct: dèna de, to lie in wait for.
de-ri (ori), *v.* to cover the head.
de-ti. See diti.
de-wò (dá èwọ), *v.* to prohibit on religious grounds.
dẹ, *v.* to hunt, chase, to set a trap: dẹ sí, to set a dog after; dẹ silẹ, to lay a snare.
dẹ, *v.* to be soft, ripe, loose, slack; to grow negligent, to mitigate, as pain: dẹ... li ara (see dẹ... lara).
dẹ-bi (dá ebi), *v.* to pronounce guilty, to condemn.
dẹ-dẹ, *adv.* near by, at hand: ọ̀dzo sù dẹdẹ, the clouds are dark and low, i. e. near the earth.
dẹ-dò (òdo), *v.* to fish with a net.
dẹ-dza (edza), *v.* to fish.
dẹ-dza' (azda), *v.* to hunt with a dog.
dẹ-dzú (odzú), *n.* coarse cloth.
dẹ-gbe, *v.* to hunt in the woods or prairies.
dẹ-hin (Egba), *adv.* again, more: máh dẹhin šeke, don't lie any more.
dẹ-kun (dá ẹkun), *v.* to cease, to yield: dẹkun! forbear! desist! let me alone!
dẹ-kun (òkun), *v.* to set a rope snare.
dẹ... la-ra (li ará), *v.* to relieve, to make comfortable.
dẹ-nọ (inọ), *v.* to fast.
dẹḡ-gẹ, *n.* soft mush.
dẹ-ra (ará), *v.* to be negligent, slothful.
dẹ-re-dẹ-re, *adv.* loosely hanging.
dẹ-ru (eru), *v.* to be terrible: ó dẹru si mi, it is terrible to me.
dẹ-ru (di), *v.* to bind or pack goods.
dẹ-ru-ba (eru), *v.* to make afraid.
dẹ-se (ese), *v.* to slacken the pace, stop.
dẹ-še (dá ẹše), *v.* to sin.
dẹ-ti (eti), *v.* to incline the ear, to listen, hearken: dẹti silẹ, to listen secretly or attentively.
dẹ-ti, *v.* to be difficult, to fail in an attempt.
dẹ... wò. See danwò.
di, *v.* to bind, tie, close up; to wreath; to require; to chew tobacco; to be entangled, complicated; to coagulate, to grow hard on cooling, as tallow; to be deficient, to lack: ó di edzì, it lacks two cowries; di... li odzú (see di... lodzú). See dip.

- dì**, *v.* to be, become, to be changed : ó ñdì arugbó lóh, *he is growing old* ; ò dfo, *to disappear, vanish* ; titi ó fi ò ò isisiyi, *till now (lit. till it made to become now)* ; ó ò olá, *wait till to-morrow (lit. till it becomes to-morrow)* ; ó ò òdžó kedžì nwọj lóh, *they went the next day.*
- dì** (dì), *prep.* from, employed in composition : medžì ò lí ogun (*two from on twenty*), *eighteen.*
- dì-ba-dže**, *v.* to spoil, be corrupted.
- dì-bi**. See dà-bi.
- dì-bo** (dà), *v.* to cast lots.
- dì-da**, *n.* which is made, which is healthy : dida ebi, *condemnation* ; dida ará, *health* ; še dida ará, *to heal.*
- dì-de**, *v.* to arise.
- dì-di**, *n.* which is bound, wreathed. See ò.
- dì-dì**, *n.* the game of drafts.
- dì-džà**, *v.* to cause war, to become a fight.
- dì-dže**, *v.* to complete, to emulate.
- dì-džì**, *v.* to be afraid, to be disappointed, mistaken : mo didžì babá mi ni, *I thought it was my father, but was mistaken.*
- dì-džu**, *v.* to be entangled.
- dì-é**, *n.* a little, a few, some.
- dì... e-łe-se mu-łe or ni-łe**, *v.* to establish, confirm.
- dì-fe**, *v.* to bloom, to blossom.
- dì-gba-ro**, *v.* to remain standing, to wait.
- dì-gba-tì**, *conj.* till.
- dì-gbo-še**, *adv.* by and by.
- dì-gì**, *n.* a glass, a mirror.
- dì-go**, *n.* a breech-cloth.
- dì... ha'-mọ-ra**, *v.* to gird.
- dì... ka-łe**, *v.* to establish, confirm.
- dì-kpa-ra**, *v.* See dakpara.
- dì... la'-mu-re** (li), *v.* to gird.
- dì... le-tì** (li), *v.* to deafen, to refuse to hear.
- dì-łe**, *v.* to be dilatory, at leisure.
- dì... le-ru** (li), *v.* to enslave.
- dì... le-wọj** (li), *v.* to chain.
- dì-lo-džú** (li), *v.* to tangle, to blindfold.
- dì-lu**, *v.* to congeal.
- dì-mọ**, *v.* to fasten on, to cleave or cling to.
- dì-mọ**, *v.* to agree upon, covenant.
- dì-mu**, *v.* to hold, uphold, lay hold on.
- dì-na**, *v.* to block up the road, impede, hinder.
- dì-nf-bo** (ni), *v.* to grasp, enclose in the hand.
- dì-nf-gbe-sij** (ni), *v.* to take captive.
- dìj, di**, *v.* to bake, parch, fry.
- dìj-ka-ra** (akara), *v.* to bake bread.
- dì-ri-ki-sì**, *v.* to conspire, plot against.
- dì-ron** (iron), *v.* to plait the hair.
- dì'-sì-sì-yì**, *adv.* till now, hitherto.
- dì-tì** (eti), *v.* to be deaf.
- dì-wó**, *v.* to be in a strait or difficulty.
- dì-ye-le**, *v.* to set a price on, charge for.
- dó**, *v.* to encamp, to cohabit (an indecent word) : dó tì ká, *to encamp against, to besiege.*
- do-do**, *n.* the navel ; in the Iketu dialect, a room in a house.
- dó-dó, do-do-dó**, *n.* truth, righteousness : še dodo-do, *to be upright.*
- do-džu-bọ-łe**, *v.* to turn the face towards the ground, to hang down the head.
- do-džu-de**, *v.* to turn upside down.
- do-džu-kò-do**, *v.* to hang down the head, to meditate, ponder.
- do-džu-tì**, *v.* to make ashamed, to put to shame, to abash.
- dó-gì-ri**, *v.* to gallop.
- do-go-tì**, *v.* to dun.
- do-gun**, *v.* to rust.
- dom-dom-ai-ye** (dọj dọj), *n.* comforts, luxuries of life.
- do-ri-kò-do** (ori). See dodžukòdo.
- dọ-ba-łe** (dá ibalẹ), *v.* to prostrate, to lie flat.
- dọ-de**, *n.* a raven.
- dọ-dọ**, *adv.* much shrivelled or cool.
- dọ-gba**, *v.* to be equal, right, straight.
- dọ-kọ-du-ro** (ọkọ), *v.* to anchor.
- dọj**, *v.* to cry, as any beast or bird.
- dọj**, *v.* to be sweet, pleasant ; to affect pleasantly or painfully : inọ mi dọj, *my mind is pleasant, i. e. I am pleased* ; inọ dọj mi, *my belly aches or pains me* ; inọ mi dọj si í, *I am pleased with him (Mat. 3, 17)* ; ki lí ọ dọj ọ, *what ails thee.*
- dọj-dọj**, *n.* a kind of drum.
- dọj-mọ**, *v. t.* to please.
- dú**, *v.* to be black.
- dù**, *v.* to deny, to refuse, to grasp : ó dù mi lí owó, *he refused me money.*
- du-bu-łe**, *v.* to lie down : dubułe àron, *to be sick a-bed.*
- du-du**, *n.* blackness.
- du-dže**, *v.* See didže.
- du-gbo-lu**, *n.* a stumbling-block.
- du-kẹ-lu-kẹ**, *adv.* merrily.
- du-kpe**, *v.* to thank.
- du-lu-mọ**, *v.* to slander.
- dún, dùj**. See dọj, dọj.
- du-ra**, *v.* to make an effort to prevent falling when one stumbles.
- du-ro**, *v.* to stand, to wait, stay : duro tì, duro tiri sí, *to stand by, wait on* ; mu... duro, *to make or cause to stand.*
- dū-ru**, *n.* a violin, a guitar : lù dūru, *to play the violin* ; lí odžú òkun dūru, *on the harp. (Ps. 49, 4.)*
- du-ru-du-ru**, *n.* greatness (applied to the works of God).

- d́a**, *v.* to jerk, to break, as a rope; to break loose, as a horse; to snatch, to drop from aloft, to find out a thing; to reach the road.
- d́á**, *prep.* through, throughout a place.
- d́à**, *v.* to fight, quarrel, strive; to rage, as a storm: d́à òle, to steal; nwọ́n d́à à tọ̀ bàlẹ̀ lẹ́h, they dragged him to the governor; d́à...li òle (see d́à...lòle).
- d́a-bọ̀**, *v.* to escape by struggling.
- d́a-de**, *v.* to go out;—*adv.* out, forth: d́ade! turn out!
- d́a-fa-ra** (d́ẹ́ afara), *v.* to be slow, to loiter.
- d́á-gan**, *v.* to be rough, harsh.
- d́á-gbá**, *v.* to perform a job (applied to pawn-servants, who must do jobs for the pawnee, when called on).
- d́á-gba-d́á-gba**, *adv.* confusedly.
- d́a-gi-di-d́a-gan**, *n.* a low, mean fellow (Acts 17, 5); base conduct.
- d́a-gu-dá-kpa-li**, *adv.* on any account.
- d́á-gu-du**, *v.* to struggle together, tug at each other.
- d́a-gun**, *v.* to fight, in war;—*n.* a tittle.
- d́á-hin-d́a-hin**, *adv.* through, from side to side.
- d́ai-ye** (d́ẹ́), *v.* to enjoy the world, to act extravagantly.
- d́a-ka**, *n.* a mug.
- d́a-ka-di**, *v.* to wrestle.
- d́a'-ka-re**, *n.* soldiers.
- d́a-ko-ro**, *v.* to contradict, oppose.
- d́a'-ku-mọ̀**, *n.* a leopard.
- d́a-kun** (òkun), *v.* to break a rope, to break loose.
- D́í-ku-ta** (okuta), *n.* the stone-caster, a name of Sàngó, the god of thunder.
- d́a-là**, *v.* to escape by fighting, to fight one's way through.
- d́à-le** (òle), *v.* to steal, pilfer.
- d́a...le-ka-na** (li ekana), *v.* to pinch, to scratch.
- d́a-lẹ́** (ilẹ́), *v.* to go through the country;—*adv.* to the ground (see koro); flatly, utterly refusing.
- d́a-lẹ́, d́á-lẹ́-d́á-lẹ́**, *adv.* thoroughly.
- d́a...lẹ́-nu** (li ẹ́nu), *v.* to wean.
- d́a...lọ́-le** (li òle), *v.* to steal from.
- d́à-lù**, *v.* to attack by surprise.
- d́á-ma**, *n.* a soldier.
- d́a-mba**, *n.* damage, violence: ba ni d́amba, to assault, to do violence to.
- d́a-na** (ọ̀na), *v.* to reach the road, to be reasonable in one's position.
- d́a...ni-de** (ni lde), *v.* to release one by force.
- d́a...ni-ko-ro** (ikoro), *v.* to contradict.
- d́a...ni-yan** (iyan), *v.* to dispute with.
- d́a-nu** (ẹ́nu), *v.* to boast.
- d́an-d́an**, *adv.* intensely hot: oru mú d́an-d́an, the sun is very hot.
- d́a-ngbo-ro**, *n.* the knee-cap.
- d́a-nká-wọ̀**, *n.* soot.
- d́a-re**, *v.* to be right; to justify, to be justified; if you please.
- d́a-si**, *v.* to reach, arrive at, drop into; to be or act as: d́asi bi, to be according to.
- d́a...ti-lẹ́** (ti ilẹ́), *v.* to cast down.
- d́e-gbe-d́e-gbe**, *adv.* childishly, foolishly.
- d́é-ni-a-d́é-ni-a**, *n.* a cannibal.
- d́è-re**, *v.* to gain, deserve, earn.
- d́é-re-d́é-re**, *adv.* sparkingly, dazzlingly.
- d́ẹ́**, *v.* to be, to act in a capacity: bi Ọ̀lorun ba d́ẹ́ kpẹ̀lu mi, if God shall be with me.
- d́ẹ́**, *v.* to eat, to consume; to owe; to deserve, to gain, earn, get; to perform, to make; to reply, to deliver (a message); to let or permit, to be willing, will, would; to mean, as a word, to be named: d́ẹ́ fu, to consent to (Gen. 34, 23); d́ẹ́...li ẹ̀ri (see d́ẹ́...lerí).
- d́ẹ́, d́ẹ́-d́ẹ́**, *adv.* quietly, still.
- d́ẹ́-bi** (ẹ̀bi), *v.* to be guilty, to be condemned.
- d́ẹ́-di-ẹ́-di-ẹ́**, *n.* a kind of cockatoo, so called from its cry.
- d́ẹ́-d́ẹ́-d́ẹ́**, *adv.* very gently, quietly.
- d́ẹ́...gbe-se**. See d́igbese.
- d́ẹ́-gú-du-ra-gú-du**, *n.* a vagabond, a loafer.
- d́ẹ́-hun** (ohun), *v.* to eat: d́ẹ́hun lara (li ará), to feed on. (Ps. 49, 14.)
- d́ẹ́-ka**, *v.* to snore.
- d́ẹ́-la-ra** (li ará), *v.* to feed on.
- d́ẹ́-lẹ́-ri** (li ẹ̀ri), *v.* to bear witness.
- d́ẹ́-lọ́-wẹ́** (li ọ̀wẹ́), *v.* * to aid in work.
- d́ẹ́-ni-ya** (iya), *v.* to punish, afflict.
- d́é-ri**, *v.* See d́ẹ́-lerí.
- d́ẹ́-run**, *v.* to devour.
- d́ẹ́-un**, *v.* See d́ẹ́hun.
- d́ẹ́-wọ́** (ọ̀wọ́), *v.* to confess.
- d́í**, *v.* to steal.
- d́í**, *v.* to awake, awaken, quicken, frighten.
- d́í, d́ín**, *v.* to fall into a hole, to tap a cask, to knock; to be deep, obscure, or hard to understand, to be distant: d́í li ẹ̀sẹ́ (see d́í...lẹ̀sẹ́).
- d́í...di-de**, *v.* to arouse, to raise from the dead.
- d́í-d́a**, *n.* which is lustrous.
- d́í-d́á**. See d́á.
- d́í-d́a-du**, *v.* to scramble for a thing.
- d́í-d́ẹ́**, *n.* food. See d́ẹ́.
- d́í-d́ín** (d́í), *n.* depth, distance, lowness.
- d́í-d́ọ́**, *n.* resemblance. See d́ọ́.
- d́í-d́ú**, *n.* which is cast, &c. See d́ú.
- d́í-gbe-se** (d́ẹ́), *v.* to go in debt, to owe.
- d́í-gbi-ni**, *adv.* abundantly fruitful.
- d́í-gọ́n-rọ́n**, *v.* to be deep, as a pit.
- d́í-hin** (d́ẹ́), *v.* to deliver a message, to answer for an offence.
- d́í-ka-nu** (Nufe), *n.* a brick.

dži...le-se (li eše), *v.* to strike the foot against, to supplant.
dži...le-sé (ešć), *v.* to strike with the fist.
dži-mi-dži-mi, *adv.* gorgeously.
dži-mi-rà-ta, *n.* a term of abuse.
dži-na, *v.* to heal, as a wound.
dži-na (òna), *v.* to be far off.
dži-nde, *v.* to arouse, to raise from the dead.
dži-ndi (di), *v.* to steal and conceal: džiindi džiindi to be thievish.
dži-nlę (ni ilę), *v.* to be deep, abstruse, mysterious.
dži-sę (dže iše), *v.* to deliver a message, to act as a mediator.
dži-ya (lya), *v.* to suffer.
dži-yan (iyan), *v.* to be careful, anxious; to contradict, deny.
džò, *v. i.* to dance, to whirl; to burn.
džò, *v.* to leak, to drop, as water.
džo-fo-ło, *n.* a kind of cap.
džo-guŋ (ogún), *v.* to inherit, possess.
džo-ko, *v.* to sit, dwell, abide: džoko de mi, wait for me.
džo-kpa, *v. t.* to consume, burn up.
džo-na (ina), *v. i.* to burn.
džo...ni-ruŋ, *v. t.* to burn up, consume.
džo-raŋ, *v.* to catch or take fire.
džo-ruŋ, *v.* to burn up, consume.
džo-we-re (džà), *v.* to struggle, to be in trouble.
džo-wu (dže owú), *v.* to be jealous.
džo-ye (dže oye), *v.* to be a ruler, to govern.
džò, *v.* to be alike; to assemble, to be together: džò! please! džò mi lí oròŋ, let my neck alone; džò rě, let it alone; džò mi łwò, let me alone.
džò-ba (dže oba), *v.* to reign, rule.
džò-džò, *adv.* very, greatly, well.
džò-lá (dže), *v.* to enjoy an honor due to another.
džò-łò, *n.* a long-necked calabash.
džò-wò (dže owó), *v.* to let, permit; to let alone.
džò-wò...dže, *v.* to let alone.
džò-wò-łò-wò, *v.* to release, dismiss.
džu, *v.* to be worm-eaten, as wood; to take up a thing.
džù, *v.* to cast, to throw; to surpass. In comparison, more, more than, above, very. (See Gram. § 207.)
džu-ba, *v.* to respect, to remember with gratitude.
džu-di-džu-di, *adv.* confusedly, applied to the mind.
džù-fu, *n.* an armlet.
džu-ku, *n.* tobacco of native manufacture.
džu-mò, *adv.* together.
džu-nò, *v.* to throw away, to lose, to be lost.
džu-re, *v.* to point, direct, show how to do.
džu-wò (òwó), *v.* to beckon.

E.

e, a prefix, having the power of a.
ě, interrog. what? which? ě ti šć? why?
è, *adv.* and prefix. in-, un-: èmò, unknown; è dara, not good.
ê, pron. him, her, it, after a verb ending in 'e'; as, šć ê, do it, kpè ê, call him.
è-be, *n.* a hill to plant yams in: kò èbe, to make yam-hills.
e-be, *n.* yam-parings: fi ebe fu eŋan, give the yam-peelings to the goat.
e-bi, *n.* a journey: mo rě èbi, I went a journey.
e-bí, *n.* hunger: ebi kpa, hunger affects; ebi nkpa mi, I am hungry; ebi kò kpa o, thou art not hungry.
e-bí, *n.* vomit.
è-bi, *n.* a question, interrogation: bi í lí èbi, ask him.
e-bí-lí-sí, *n.* a demon, the devil.
è-bo, *n.* a binding; a species of fig-tree.
e'-bo-ło, *n.* a pot-herb.
e-bu, *n.* a crossing; a curse, abuse.
ě-bu, *n.* mildew.
è-bu, *n.* small yams to plant, yam-plantings.
e'-bu-te, *n.* a landing-place, wharf: omi bò ebute mọle, the water covers the wharf.
e-de, *n.* a crawfish, a prawn.
è-de, *n.* a language, a nation: emi ò gbò ède rě, I do not understand thee.
e-di, *n.* a deficiency.
e-dí, *n.* a cause, origin. See idi.
è-dí, *n.* a binding, a bond.
e-dí-di, *n.* a stopper, a cork; a bundle, parcel.
é-do-łó, *n.* the house-cricket.
e-dú, *n.* charcoal.
e-dža-nó, *n.* passion, intense feeling.
e-džé, num. seven.
e-dži, num. two.
è-dži (Egba), *n.* rain.
é-dži-ká, *n.* the shoulder.
é-dži-kan, *n.* a thief, a robber.
e-dži-lá, num. twelve.
è-džo, *n.* a snake: èdžo lí oró, the snake is poisonous.
e-džo-nò (inò), *n.* an intestinal worm.
e-džu-džu, *n.* a kind of fan.
e-ga-ke, **e-gl-ni**, *n.* a tickling: máh riŋ omọ lí egake, do not tickle the child.
e-gba-ya, *n.* a pole tied across rafters.
e-gbe, *n.* profit; vindication; contiguity.
e-gbé, *n.* loss, perdition: egbé ni fu o! damn thee!
e-gbe-re, *n.* a kind of evil spirit.
e-gbín, *n.* a kind of antelope.

e-gbin, *n.* filth.
e-gbo, *n.* bran, husk of grain.
e-gbó, *n.* boiled maize, hominy; toughness.
è-gbo, *n.* a root; a sore, ulcer.
e-gbòṅ, *n.* a flea, a tick.
e'-ge-de, *adv.* only.
e-gi-ni. See egake.
e-gi-ri, *n.* chilliness: egiri mu mi, *I am chilly.*
e-guṅ, *n.* an imprecation.
e-guṅ, e'-guṅ-guṅ, *n.* a bone.
E'-guṅ-guṅ, *n.* one of the gods.
e'-gu-re, *n.* a village.
è-gu-rin, *n.* dirt, filth.
e-há-še, e-há-ti-še, *adv.* why? what for?
e-he-re, *n.* a crop, a harvesting.
e-hin, *n.* a tooth: ehin ọkúnkan, *a front tooth*; ehindòṅ, *toothache.*
e-ho-ro, *n.* a rabbit.
e-hu, *n.* a sprout, blade of young grass.
e-hù, *n.* which is old and stale.
e'-i-bó, o'-i-bó, *n.* a white man.
ei-di, *n.* a wart.
e-kan, e-ka-na, *a claw, finger-nail.*
e-kan, *n.* young sprouts.
è-kan, *n.* a wooden pin or peg.
e-ke, *n.* a lie, falsehood; a liar.
e-ke-dze, *num.* the seventh.
e-ke-dzi, *num.* the second.
eki, *adv.* only: eki wura, *pure gold.*
e-ki-ri, *n.* a kind of goat.
è-ki-ti. See òkiti.
e-kó, *n.* which is callous; hard pods of okra.
e'-ko-lo, *n.* the earth-worm.
è-kọ. See orukọ.
e-kpa, *n.* a crust.
e-kpe, *n.* a curse, an oath.
e-kpo, *n.* chaff, husk, bark; palm-oil.
e-ku. See ekute.
e-ku-ku, *n.* a cocoon.
e'-ku-lu, *n.* a kind of antelope.
e-kun, e-ku-kun, *n.* a knife-handle, a hilt of a sword.
e-kun, *n.* protracted sickness; a region of country.
e-kun, e-ku-run, *n.* the knee.
e'-ku-ro, *n.* the dry palm-nut.
e-ku-ru, *n.* bread of pea-meal.
e'-ku-ru, *n.* dust.
e-kú-ru, *n.* the mange.
e'-ku-te, *n.* a rat.
e-ku-ya, *n.* a pot-herb.
e-le, *n.* force, violence, hardness.
e-lé, *n.* a course or layer, on a wall; an eminence; iron tools, weapons; interest on money: èlè! *to arms!*

e-le-gbe, *n.* an aider, instigator; one who responds in chorus.
e-le-gé-de, *n.* a pumpkin.
e-le-ke, *n.* a liar.
e-le-kpe, *n.* a swearer.
e-le-ni-ni, *n.* a backbiter, a despiser.
e-lé-ri, *n.* which is filthy, filthiness.
e-le'-ru-kpe, *n.* which is earthy or earthly.
e-lè-se, *n.* a maker or seller of colors.
e-le-so, *n.* which is fruitful, fruit-bearing.
e-lè-sù, *n.* one possessed with the devil.
e-le-ti, *n.* one who is obedient.
e-le-yi, *pron.* this.
é-lo, *adv.* how much? in price: élo yi? *how much for this?*
è-lo, *n.* use; furniture, a utensil, ingredient: ohun èlo, *a vessel.*
e'-lu-bọ, *n.* yam-flour.
e-mi, *pron.* I, me: emi ná, emi tika rá mi, *I myself.*
e-mi-nà, *n.* the fruit-bearing yam-vine.
e-mi-rin, *n.* the sand-fly.
e-mọ, *n.* a bur growing on grass: emọ agbo, *a large kind of bur.*
è-mọ, *n.* which is unknown, strange; a monster, a wonder; èmọ de loni, *a wonderful thing has happened to-day.*
e-na, *n.* a stretching; a visit.
è-na, *n.* warp-pins of a loom.
e-ni, *num.* one.
è-ni, *n.* an addition to price or quantity, something added to a message.
è'-ni-a, *n.* a human being, person; mankind, people.
e-ra, i-ra, *n.* a kind of antelope.
e-rà, *n.* a small black ant.
è-rán. See írán.
è-ran, *n.* crab-grass.
è-ràn, *n.* inflection.
e-ré, *n.* an imprecation.
e-rè, *n.* an image; goodness, gait, going: erè èsin, *the gait of a horse.*
è-re, *n.* a question: bi lí ère, *to ask*; ère idi rẹ? *why? for what reason?*
è-ré, *n.* the boa constrictor.
è-re, *n.* gain, desert, guilt, interest on money; a crop: dze ère, *to gain.*
e-re-ké-re, *n.* dishonest gain, filthy lucre.
e-re-ké-ti, *n.* a dunghill.
e-re-ko, *n.* a hamlet.
e-re-ku-sù, *n.* an island.
e-re-ni, *n.* the fourth day hence: ọ ọ lẹh lí èreni, *I will go four days hence.*
e-ri, for **ori**, *n.* the head: eri ekun, *the knee-pan.*
è-ri, è-rin, *n.* filth, wet bran fed to goats.
è-ri-gi, *n.* the gums.
e-rin, *n.* an elephant.

- è-rìṅ**. See èri.
e-rìṅ-mi (omi), *n.* the river-horse, hippopotamus.
e-ro, *n.* a caravan; a nit.
e-ró, *n.* a percussion-cap, a lucifer match.
è-ro, *n.* consideration; a relation or telling; a device, thought.
è-rò, *n.* a funnel, lamp-filler.
e-rú, *n.* deceit, craft.
è-ru, *n.* ashes, lime, ash color.
e-ru-ku-ku, *n.* the tame pigeon.
e'-ru-kpe, *n.* dust, earth.
e-run, *n.* an ant.
e-sa, *n.* a small red ant.
e-se, *n.* a cat; the butter-tree nut.
è-se, *n.* preparation for the future, providence.
è-se, *n.* paint, color.
e-sí, *n.* a reply.
e-so, *n.* fruit, a seed-vessel of any kind.
e-sòṅ, *n.* accusation, a suit at law.
e-sù, *n.* jasper, carnelian.
è-su, *n.* a payment to the funds of a club.
è-sù, *n.* sugar-cane grass.
e'-su-ẹ, *n.* nausea: kpa lí esuẹ, to nauseate.
e-su-ru, *n.* a small bitterish yam.
e-su-su, *n.* a leech.
e-še, *n.* gleaning.
è-šé, *adv.* why?
è-ši, *n.* a mistake, accident, error.
e-šìṅ-šìṅ, *n.* a fly.
e-šú, *n.* a locust, the white ant when winged.
è-šú, *n.* the devil, Satan.
e-šú-šú. See esusu.
e-šú-wa, *n.* former times.
e-ta, *n.* dry bran; soreness of the gums.
e-te, *n.* a lip; intention, thought, device.
e-té, *n.* a fragment, morsel.
e-ti, *n.* an ear; edge, proximity: fi eti si ti eti mi, hear me; eti igòṅ, a corner, angle.
e-ti-le (ilè), *n.* vicinity, nearness: ó wà li etile, he was near.
e-ti-ri, *n.* numbness.
è-ti-ri, *adv.* why? See eyi.
è-ti-še, *adv.* why? what for?
e-tu, *n.* which is loosed, stripped off; a discovery.
è-tu, *n.* an old farm nearly worn out.
è-tu-tu, *n.* pacification, reconciliation.
e-we, *n.* childhood, youth, a child.
e-wé, *n.* a leaf, herb.
e-wé-bẹ (òbẹ), *n.* an esculent herb of any kind.
e-we-ke-we, *n.* a leaf or herb of any kind.
e-wé-ko (oko), *n.* a garden herb of any kind.
e-wi, *n.* insanity.
e-wó, *pron.* which? what? why?
e-wò, *n.* time, season: ewò òdzo, the rainy season.
è-wọ, *n.* prohibition, something prohibited.
e-wu, *n.* danger: di ewu, to be or become dangerous.
e-wu, *n.* grey hair.
è-wu-rà, *n.* a kind of soft yam.
è-wu-rẹ, *n.* a goat.
è-wu-ro, *n.* a pot-herb.
e-yi, e-yi-yi, *pron.* this: eyi ti, this or that which; eyi ná, this, that, the same; eyi ti ri? why?
e-yi-ni, *pron.* that: cyinl ni, that is.
e-yin. See ehiṅ.
e-yi-ta-wi-yi (ti á), *adv.* just now, straightway, directly, immediately.
e-yọ, *n.* a pod of okra.

E.

- e**, *a prefix*. See a.
ẹ, *adv.* yes. See he.
ẹ, *pron.* ye, you.
ẹ, *pron.* him, her, it.
ẹ-ba, *n.* nearness, proximity to the ground: li ẹba, by (if near the ground). See lẹba.
ẹ-ba-dò (òdo), *n.* the water-side, shore.
ẹ-bẹ, *n.* entreaty, supplication.
ẹ-bi, *n.* fault, guilt, condemnation.
ẹ-bi-ri, *n.* a large quiver.
ẹ-bi-ti, *n.* a trap, an insecure crag, or the like.
ẹ-bọ, *n.* a sacrifice: ẹbọ alakoto, the sacrifice in the basket or vessel, i. e. a human sacrifice.
Ẹ-bọ-rọ, *n.* a name of Egungun.
ẹ-bọ-tọ, *n.* cow-dung.
ẹ-bu, *n.* an abode; a kiln, a furnace.
ẹ-bú, *n.* a crosswise direction.
ẹ-bun. See ẹbu.
ẹ-bùn, *n.* a gift, present.
ẹ-bu-ru, *n.* a back door or passage.
ẹ-da, *n.* a flower.
ẹ-dá, *n.* a creature; instinct, natural properties, nature; creation; a kind of rat; interest on money: šé ẹdá, to create.
ẹ-dá-lẹ (ilẹ), *n.* a deceiver, traitor.
ẹ-dan, *n.* the Ogboni staff.
ẹ-de, *n.* which is soft, ripe, slack.
ẹ-dẹ-gba-rin, *num.* seven thousand.
ẹ-di-nó-gun, *num.* sixteen.
ẹ-dó-gun, *num.* fifteen.
ẹ-dọ, *n.* the liver; resolution, firmness: ẹdọ fofo, irascibility.
ẹ-dọṅ, *n.* a kind of monkey.
ẹ-dòṅ, *n.* sweetness; grief (see dọṅ); a hatchet; a proper name frequently given to one of twins: imi ẹdọṅ, a sigh.
ẹ-dza, *n.* a fish.
ẹdze, *n.* blood: ẹni ẹdze, a bloody or bloodthirsty man.

- ẹ-dzọ, num. eight.
 ẹ-dzọ, n. a criminal matter; dispute; harm: dá ẹdzọ, to judge, as a magistrate; dá...li ẹdzọ, to condemn.
 ẹ-di-nó-gun, &c. See ẹ-di-nó-gun, &c.
 ẹ-fa, num. six.
 ẹ-fa, n. a kind of trousers.
 ẹ-fe, n. fault-finding, accusation.
 ẹ-fe, n. a jest, mockery: sê ẹfe, to jest; sê ẹfe si, to mock, ridicule.
 ẹ-fi, ẹ-fiń, n. smoke.
 ẹ-fọ, n. greens, pot-herbs.
 ẹ-fọ-kọ (òkọ), n. shipwreck.
 ẹ-fọ, n. a corn-husk; footstalk of a palm-leaf; a crossbow arrow: ẹfọ iha, a rib.
 ẹ-fọ, n. a buffalo.
 ẹ-fu-fu, n. wind, breeze, air.
 ẹ-fun, n. chalk, lime, white clay.
 ẹ-ga, n. the yellow palm-bird.
 ẹ-ga, n. a grasshopper.
 ẹ-ga, n. a thick forest: ẹga osusu, a thorny forest.
 ẹ-ga, n. contempt, reproach, blasphemy: sọ ẹga, to blaspheme.
 ẹ-ga-ran, n. unripe fruit.
 ẹ-gba, n. which is swept.
 ẹ-gba, n. the mangrove tree.
 Ẹ-gba, n. the name of a tribe.
 ẹ-gba, n. the palsy.
 ẹ-gbā, num. two thousand.
 ẹ-gbā-dze, num. fourteen thousand.
 ẹ-gbā-dzi, num. four thousand.
 ẹ-gbā-dzọ, num. sixteen thousand.
 ẹ-gbā-fa, num. twelve thousand.
 ẹ-gba-ra, n. a kind of rat.
 ẹ-gbā-rin, num. eight thousand.
 ẹ-gbā-run, num. ten thousand.
 ẹ-gbā-san, num. eighteen thousand.
 ẹ-gbā-ta, num. six thousand.
 ẹ-gbā-wa, num. twenty thousand.
 ẹ-gbe, n. the side, the loins; a companion, a company, society: ẹgbe-ẹgbe orilẹ ẹde, a multitude of nations.
 ẹ-gbē-dó-gun, num. five thousand.
 ẹ-gbē-fa, num. twelve hundred.
 ẹ-gbē-gbē-run, num. adv. by the thousand.
 ẹ-gbē-ra, n. equality.
 ẹ-gbē-rí, n. obscurity, mystery; one initiated.
 ẹ-gbē-rin, num. eight hundred.
 ẹ-gbē-rin-lá, num. twenty-eight hundred.
 ẹ-gbē-run, num. one thousand.
 ẹ-gbē-san, num. eighteen hundred.
 ẹ-gbē-sin, n. nettle-rash.
 ẹ-gbē-ta, num. six hundred.
 ẹ-gbē-ta-lá, num. twenty-six hundred.
 ẹ-gbin, n. filth.
 ẹ-gbon, n. an elder brother, a male relative.
 ẹgbon, n. which is shaken or to be shaken: ẹgbon owú, cotton whipped with a bow ready for spinning.
 ẹ-gbọ-rọ, n. the young of cattle: ẹgbọ malù, a calf.
 ẹ-gẹ, n. a snare, a trap; brittleness.
 ẹ-gi, n. a dog's collar.
 ẹ-gu, n. a seat in a tree on which a hunter sits to watch for beasts.
 ẹ-gún, n. a thorn, brier, prickly: ẹgún ikoko, a large thorn used for arrow-heads.
 ẹ-há, n. a close-fitting garment.
 ẹ-hin, n. the back, hinder part; the last of a series; the outside of a town; the top of anything in a vessel; absence: ẹhin ọla, after to-morrow: ẹhin asa, a remnant of cloth left in the loom; & ò lí agbara lí ẹhin Ọlọrun, we have no power without (or apart from) God; sê ẹ lí ẹhin mi, do it in my absence; wò ẹhin, to look after one who is walking away.
 ẹ'-i-ye, n. rebellion, revolt.
 ẹi-yé, n. a bird.
 ẹ-ka, n. a band, ring; a branch, bough, prong; the collar-bone.
 ẹ-kan, adv. once: lí ẹkan, once, at once, immediately, formerly; mo tí sê lí ẹkan, I have done it once.
 ẹ-kan, n. sourness.
 ẹ-ke, n. indulgence to inferiors, confidence.
 ẹ-ké, n. a beam, joist, rafter; the trigger of a gun.
 ẹ-kọ, n. sour mush of maize.
 ẹ-kó, n. which is hard, as fruit.
 ẹ-kọ, n. doctrine.
 ẹ-kọ-ké-kọ, n. superstition, false doctrine.
 ẹ-kọ, n. which fills up, fulness, a supplement.
 ẹ-kọ, n. a grumbling, murmuring.
 ẹ-kpa, n. the ground pea or pea-nut: ẹkpa roro, the oily pea-nut; ẹkpa bisan, the mealy pea-nut.
 ẹ-kpọ, n. a spoon, a dipper.
 ẹ-kpọ, n. redness, ripeness of fruit, flattery.
 ẹ-kpọ, n. a testicle.
 ẹ-kpọ-rọ, n. a ditch, drain, sewer.
 ẹ-kú, n. a kind of trap or snare.
 ẹ-kú-lé, n. a gable end, a back yard.
 ẹ-kun, n. cessation, prohibition, a door, shutter: dá ẹkun, to cease; dá...lí ẹkun, to forbid, prohibit; sê ẹkun, ha ẹkun, to shut the door.
 ẹ-kún, n. a crying, weeping.
 ẹ-kun, n. a leopard; a region, a waste place.
 ẹ-ku-ya, n. the herb Cleome.
 ẹl, ẹle, (see al, ala), prefixes, denoting the actor, owner, &c.
 ẹ-là, n. which is cloven, split off; a detached portion, fragment.

ẹ-lẹ-be, n. a pleader, advocate.
 ẹ-lẹ-bẹ-to, n. cow-dung.
 ẹ-lẹ-da, n. a creator.
 ẹ-lẹ-dẹ, n. a hog.
 ẹ-lẹ-dze, n. which is bloody.
 ẹ-lẹ-fin, n. which has smoke, is smoky; a smoker, a steamer.
 ẹ-lẹ-gan, n. a despiser, scoffer.
 ẹ-lẹ-gbà, n. a helper, deliverer.
 ẹ-lẹ-gba, n. a palsied person, a paralytic.
 ẹ-lẹ-gba-ra, n. the devil.
 ẹ-lẹ-gbe, n. a companion, a leader.
 ẹ-lẹ-ge, n. which is fragile, brittle.
 ẹ-lẹ-go-do, n. coarse calico.
 ẹ-lẹ-kẹ-re-dẹ, n. which is weak, infirm.
 ẹ-lẹ-kun, n. a weeper, mourner; figuratively, a daughter.
 ẹ-lẹ-kpe-re, n. a kind of soft maize.
 ẹ-lẹ-la, n. a part or portion.
 ẹ-lẹ-mi (ẹmi), n. one who has breath; a servant, so called because his master's life is in his hands.
 ẹ-lẹ-mọ, n. a palm-wine dealer.
 ẹ-lẹ-mọ-şo, n. one who is tasteful in dress.
 ẹ-lẹ-nọ, n. a spider.
 ẹ-lẹn-ga, n. a grasshopper.
 ẹ-lẹ-ri (eri), n. an eye-witness.
 ẹ-lẹ-se, n. which has feet, which relates to the feet: ẹleşe merin, which has four feet, a quadruped; di ẹleşe nilẹ, to establish, confirm.
 ẹ-lẹ-şe, n. who has sin, a sinner.
 ẹ-lẹ-şin (eşin), n. a horseman.
 ẹ-lẹ-tan, n. a dissembler.
 ẹ-lẹ-ya (eya), n. who is scorned, despised; ridicule; a scorner.
 ẹ-lẹ-ye, n. a tidy person, who has clothes made to order.
 ẹ-lẹ-wà (ewà), n. a handsome person.
 ẹ-lẹ-wọn, n. who is chained, a prisoner.
 ẹ-lo-mi, ẹ-lo-mi-raj, pron. another, others.
 ẹ-lu, n. indigo; a mixture.
 ẹ-lu-lu, n. a thrush.
 ẹ-lu-ru, n. a mouse.
 ẹ-me-dzi, num. twice.
 ẹ-me-fa, num. six times.
 ẹ-me-ta-lo-kan (me-ta li o-kan), n. that which has three in one; the trinity.
 ẹ-me-wa (mọ ewa), n. a chief councillor, a prime minister.
 ẹ-mi, n. the shea-tree, its fruit, the butter made of it.
 ẹ-mi, n. breath, life, spirit.
 ẹ-mọ, ẹ-mu, n. palm wine.
 ẹ-mu, n. tongs, pincers; seizure.
 ẹ-na, n. inversion of words or letters; as, de mi babá, for babá mi de.
 ẹ-ni, n. a mat.

ẹ-ni, pron. a person, one: ẹni ikpẹ, one who is invited; ẹni kán, some one, any one, the only one; ẹni kedzi, a companion, friend, the next person; ẹni ti á dá tán, a happy man.
 ẹ-nu, n. a mouth, opening: ẹnu kọkọro, the beak of a bird; ẹnu ikpa, the mouth of a river; ẹnu ọna, a gate, door; ẹnu oşoro, eaves of a house; ẹnu mi ra, my appetite fails or is bad; ẹnu mi şi, my appetite is good; ẹnu mi ya, I am astonished.
 ẹn-yin, pron. ye, you: ẹnyin ná, ẹnyin ará nyin, ẹnyin tika-á nyin, ye yourselves.
 ẹ-raj, n. a beast, a goat or sheep; meat, flesh: ẹraj nlá, a cow; ẹraj fun, a kind of buffalo; ẹraj abekana, a carnivorous animal; ẹraj ará, man's flesh.
 ẹ-rán, n. the temple of the face.
 ẹ-raj-ko (oko), n. a wild beast, a brutish person.
 ẹ-raj-lá (nlá), n. a cow.
 ẹ-re, n. a bank, gully, mire, bog.
 ẹ-re-ke, n. the cheek, jaw-bone.
 ẹ-re-ri, num. by fours.
 ẹ-ri, n. witness, testimony: gbá... şe ẹri, to take as a pledge.
 ẹ-ri, num. four: ẹri di logun (four from twenty), sixteen; ẹri di logogi, thirty-six.
 ẹ-ri, n. (number of) times: li ẹri medzi, twice.
 ẹ-ri, n. laughter.
 ẹ-ri-lá, num. fourteen.
 ẹ-ro, n. skill, contrivance, subtlety.
 ẹ-ro, n. softness, gentleness.
 ẹ-rú, n. a slave; a hoe or axe-handle.
 ẹ-rú, n. a load, luggage, goods.
 ẹ-ru, n. fear, awe, terribleness.
 ẹ-rú-bi-ri (óbiri), n. a female slave.
 ẹ-rún, n. a fragment, a crumb, splinter.
 ẹ-run, n. the dry season, great heat.
 ẹ-sán, n. payment, retaliation, vengeance.
 ẹ-san, num. nine.
 ẹ-se, n. a row, order.
 ẹ-se, n. a foot, track, course.
 ẹ-se-san, num. nine by nine.
 ẹ-se-se, n. an orderly manner.
 ẹ-si, ẹ-sin, n. shame, ridicule; a secret.
 ẹ-sọ, n. carefulness, gentleness.
 ẹ-sọ, ẹ-sún, n. an accusation, a suit at law.
 ẹ-sẹ, n. a blow with the fist; a broken part, piece; slenderness.
 ẹ-se, n. sin, guilt: ẹşe edze, blood guiltiness; ẹşe o-á, treason.
 ẹ-se-na (ina), n. coals of fire.
 ẹ-se-ri, n. rancidity.
 ẹ-şin, n. a horse: gun eşin, to ride on horseback; disgrace.
 ẹ-şin, n. a spear.
 ẹ-şo, n. a watchman, guard, police.
 ẹ-şo, n. newly smelted iron.

ẹ-ta, *n.* a bulb, tuber, ear of corn, coarse flour; extension; a sting.
ẹ-ta, *num.* three.
ẹ-ta, *n.* a fragment of a corpse brought home to the family, over which funeral rites are performed.
ẹ-ta-la, *num.* thirteen.
ẹ-tan, *n.* deceit, allurement: ẹ̀ẹ̀ ẹtan, to deceive.
ẹ-tẹ, *n.* disgrace, reproach.
ẹ-tẹ, *n.* leprosy, scrofula.
ẹ-te-ta, *num.* by threes.
ẹ-ti, *n.* a failure.
ẹ-tọ, *n.* a bough, branch.
ẹ-tu, *n.* a kind of antelope.
ẹ-tu, *n.* gunpowder.
ẹ-tu, *n.* checked cloth, a guinea-fowl; coolness; a propitiatory sacrifice.
ẹ-wà, *num.* ten; mind, intentions.
ẹ-wà, *n.* beauty, likeness: li ewà, to be beautiful.
ẹ-wa, *n.* a jest, a joke.
ẹ-we, *n.* a kind of bean.
ẹ-we, *conj.* again, on the other hand.
ẹ-we-wa, *num.* by tens.
ẹ-wi-ri, *n.* a bellows.
ẹ-wọ, *n.* a company, caravan.
ẹ-wọ, *n.* hail.
ẹ-wọ, *n.* a thistle.
ẹ-wọ, *n.* a chain, bondage.
ẹ-wu, *n.* which pleases; a loose garment, shirt.
ẹ-wu-ni, *n.* a pit covered with earth.
ẹ-ya, *n.* a kind of panther.
ẹ-ya, *n.* separation, contempt; a division, tribe.
ẹ-yẹ, *n.* fitness, worthiness.
ẹ-yi, *adv.* yes (used only by males to superiors).
ẹ-yin, *n.* a palm-nut; the eye-ball.
ẹ-yin, *n.* an egg.
ẹ-yin, *n.* praise, that which is celebrated.
ẹ-yin-ko-lo, *n.* little hills made by earth-worms.
ẹ-yin-nò-gi, *n.* starch made of maize.
ẹ-yọ, *n.* toe-itch.

F.

fa, *v.* to scrape, shave, wipe, pluck; to prefer.
fà, *v.* to draw, lead, crawl, creep, as a melon-vine; to shrink, as a raw hide; to abate: fà...li ẹtan (see fà...li ẹtan).
fà, *adv.* leisurely, freely, without restraint; exceedingly.
fà-ba-da. See ábada.
fà-da, *n.* (at Ilorin), the aristocracy, the aristocratic quarter of the town.
fa-da-ka, *n.* silver.
fa-dze-re, *n.* the dawn.
fà-dzu-ro, *v.* to look sad.

fa-gbọ (agbọ), *v.* to shave the chin.
fa-gun, *v.* to protract.
fà-kpa, *v.* to withdraw, draw back.
fà...là, *v.* to lick.
fà...lẹ, *v.* to tighten, to string a bow.
fà...lẹ-tan (li), *v.* to seduce.
fà-mọ, *v.* to cleave, to adhere.
fà...mọ-ra (ará), *v.* to embrace, to hug, to cleave to.
fà-ra-hàn (fi ará), *v.* to become visible, to appear.
fà-ra-kpá, *v.* to hurt, to wound.
fà'-ra-mọ (fi), *v.* to adhere, to adjoin.
fà'-ra-we, *v.* to compare, make a trial of powers, emulate.
fà-ri, *v.* to shave the head.
fà-ri, *n.* display, parade.
fa-rò, *v.* to be sad.
fa...se-hin (si ẹhin), *v.* to draw back, withdraw, abstain; to shun, delay, withhold.
fa-tẹ-le, *n.* a small canoe.
fa...tì, *v.* to draw aside.
fa-tí-la, *n.* a lamp.
fa-tu, *v.* to loosen, pull up by the roots.
fa...ya, *v.* to tear, rend: ó fa mi ọkoto ya, it tore my trousers.
fa-yọ, *v.* to draw out, extricate.
fe, *adv.* long (in time), for ever.
fe-bi-kpa (ebi), *v.* to famish, starve.
fe-fe, *n.* boasting: ẹẹ fefe, to boast.
fe-re, *n.* asthma.
fè-re, *n.* a flute, pipe.
fè-re, *v.* to sip.
fè-re-se, *n.* a window.
fè-si (fi esi), *v.* to reply.
fè-ti (fi eti), *v.* to listen, hearken, regard. (Gen. 21, 12.)
fẹ, *v.* to blow, fan: fẹ lẹh, to blow away; fẹ ẹfẹ si, to find fault with.
fẹ, *v.* to love, to wish, desire, to be willing; to woo, to marry, procure in marriage. (Gen. 21, 21.)
fẹ, *v.* to breathe heavily, to puff, to distort the face, to frown; to enlarge: fẹ...li ẹfẹ (see fẹ lẹfẹ).
fẹ-di. See fẹ idi.
fẹ-dzẹ (idzẹ), *v.* to seek food.
fẹ-dzẹ-fẹ-dzẹ, *n.* provender, food.
fẹ-dzọ-mọ (fi), *v.* to accuse.
fẹ-dzú (odzú), *v.* to look angry, to frown.
fẹ-dzu-fẹ-dzu, *adv.* frowningly.
fẹ-fẹ, *v.* to be few, to be near.
fẹ-fẹ (ẹfẹ), *v.* to find fault, to accuse.
fẹ-fú, *v.* to betroth for or to.
fẹ-hin-tì (fi ẹhin), *v.* to lean on, to trust in; to prop, support.
fẹ-i-dí, *v.* to investigate.
fẹ-ka, *v.* to scatter, to strew.

- fẹ...kun**, *v.* to miss what is lost: mo fẹ iwe mi kun, *I miss my book.*
- fẹ-le, fẹ-le-fẹ-le**, *v.* to be fine in texture, smooth, flat, thin.
- fẹ...le-fẹ** (li efe), *v.* to accuse, find fault with.
- fẹ...lo-dzu** (li odzu), *v.* to choke.
- fẹ-ni-fẹ-ni**, *n.* dry pea-hulls.
- fẹ...ni-ya-wo**, *v.* to court, woo.
- fẹ-nọ**, *v.* to fan or winnow away, blow off.
- fẹ-nu-ko** (fi enu), *v.* to kiss.
- fẹ-nu-si** (enu), *v.* to reply, intermeddle.
- fẹ-ra** (ará), *v.* to be selfish.
- fẹ-re**, *v.* to be light, as to weight.
- fẹ-re**, *adv.* almost: fẹre máh, with difficulty, scarcely.
- fẹ-re-fẹ-re**. See fẹfe.
- fẹ-ri** (ori), *v.* to cool the head, to rest; to seek, inquire after.
- fẹ-si**, *v.* to find fault with.
- fẹ...sọ-na** (si), *v.* to betroth: ó ti fẹ aya sọna, he has betrothed a wife.
- fi**, *v.* to make; to place, put, apply to a purpose.
- fi**, *prep.* with, in, by, for, during: ó fi lda ́a wọn, he smote them with a sword; fi í ́e baun, do thus with it; fi oruko ́ba, in the name of the king; ́ami woli ́a ́fi fi mọ eyi? by what sign shall we know this? fi gbogbo ́dzo, for or during the whole day.
- fi**, *v.* to swing, vibrate, wave, sling, incline to one side.
- fi...ba-le** (ilẹ), *v.* to place on the ground, to put down; to reject: fi agbon bale, set the basket down; mó fi okan bale, I laid my heart on the ground, i. e. I rested, was contented, satisfied.
- fi...bo**, *v.* to put into, to put on, as a garment; to dip, to soak: fi oka bo dí ́úrọ, soak the corn till morning.
- fi...bo-mi** (omi), *v.* to dip, immerse, soak in water.
- fi...bu**, *v.* to put on oath, to swear one; to accuse.
- fi...bú**, *v.* to abuse, vilify, curse.
- fi...da-le** (ilẹ), *v.* to throw, as a horse his rider.
- fi-di-ba-le** (idi ilẹ), *v.* to sit down.
- fi...dza-fa-ra**, *v.* to slight, to treat with disrespect.
- fi...dza-re**, *v.* to justify, in a forensic sense.
- fi...dze**, *v.* to place in authority, to appoint.
- fi...dze-bi** (ebi), *v.* to condemn, to regard as guilty.
- fi...dze-wọ ai-ye**, *v.* to condemn to death.
- fi...dzi**, *v.* to forgive, to remit sin, repeal a law.
- fi...dzi-ya** (dze), *v.* to punish, to give up to misery.
- fi...dzo-na**, *v.* to burn: fi igi dzona, burn the wood.
- fi...dzo-ye** (dze), *v.* to appoint to office.
- fi...dzo-ba** (dze), *v.* to appoint one to be king.
- fi-fa**, *n.* a tearing, that which is torn or to be torn. See fa.
- fi-fa-yọ**, *n.* which is drawn out, extricated.
- fi-fi, fi-fi**, *n.* dimness, twilight.
- fi-fi**, *n.* a swinging, which swings, &c.: ebo fi fi, a wave-offering.
- fi-fọ**, *n.* which is broken. See fọ.
- fi-fọ**, *n.* which is washed. See fọ.
- fi...fu**, *v.* to give to, endow with.
- fi-fu**. See funfun.
- fi...gbe**, *v.* to give up to destruction, to destroy.
- fi-gbo-na**, *v.* to heat, to warm.
- fi...gun**, *v.* to put to the male.
- fi...ha**, *v.* to hang up, to suspend.
- fi...han**, *v.* to show, exhibit, reveal, betray.
- fi...ka**, *v.* to place or set upon.
- fi...kọn**, *v.* to add to: fi omiran kọn ọ, add another to it.
- fi...kpẹ**, *v.* to suppose, to pretend, to mean (Gen. 33, 8): nwon fi i kpẹ woli, they supposed him to be a prophet; ó fi ará rẹ kpẹ nkan, he pretended to be something great.
- fi...lé-lẹ** (ilẹ), **fi...lẹ**, **fi...si-le**, *v.* to put down, leave, forsake: fi oye lẹ, to abdicate, resign office.
- fi...lé-lọ-wọ**, *v.* to deliver to.
- fi...li-kpo**, *v.* to substitute.
- fi...lọ**, *v.* to investigate, inquire, interrogate.
- fi...mọ**, *v.* to suspect, attach to, impute.
- fi...mọ**, *v.* to cause to know, to show, inform of.
- fi...mu**, *v.* to take hold of, grasp: fi eše mu ilu (or ilẹ), to grow firmly, to be established, confirmed.
- fi...mu-lẹ** (ilẹ), *v.* to establish, confirm: ó fi eše mu ilẹ wayi, he is now established.
- fi-na**, *n.* a leather string.
- fi-na, fẹ-na** (fẹ ina), *v.* to blow the fire, kindle.
- fi...ni-lẹ**. See fi-lé-lẹ.
- fiń**, *v.* to terminate, to be perfected; to discover; to engrave, embellish; to be fine, nice: bó...li abó fiń, to peel off the bark.
- fiń**, *v.* to fill with smoke, smother, suffocate.
- fiń-dzu** (odzu), *v.* to be neat, tidy, tasteful in regard to one's appearance.
- fiń-fiń**, *n.* which is carved, engraved, &c. See fiń.
- fiń-fiń**, *n.* dimness, twilight.
- fiń-riń**, *n.* a thread.
- fi-o-fi-o**, *adv.* very (high): ilé ga fińfiń, the house is very high.
- fi...ra-na**. See fi...gbona.
- fi-rań** (oran), *v.* to aggress, to seek a quarrel.
- fi...ré**, *v.* to curse: firé, to be accursed.
- fi-ri** (fi and ri, to be), a complement of dzù, to surpass, employed in the sense of more; as, ó tobi

- dú** ènia firi (*he is great surpassing man*), *he is greater than man.*
- fi... rọ**, *v.* to twist, to sprain a joint.
- fi... rọ**. See fina.
- fi... rọn**, *v.* to chew, to dip into sauce.
- fi... ru-bo**, *v.* to sacrifice.
- fi... sán**, *v.* to value: ó fi águtan sán egbà, *he valued the sheep at two thousand (cowries)*; fi... sán owó kán, *to value at one cowry, i. e. to treat with contempt*; máh fi ọmọ sán owó kán, *do not treat the child with contempt.*
- fi... sí**, *v.* to add to, to contribute.
- fi... sí-lẹ**, *v.* See fi... lé-lẹ.
- fi... sí-nọ** (inọ), *v.* to keep or harbor in the mind.
- fi... sín** or **sín-sín**, *v.* to conceal.
- fi... sọ-lẹ** (ilẹ), *v.* to dash down, to lay the foundation of a clay house.
- fi... sọn** or **sún**, *v.* to accuse, to sue.
- fi... sẹ**, *v.* to appoint.
- fi... sẹ-ẹn**, *v.* to ridicule, disgrace.
- fi... sẹ-fẹ**, *v.* to ridicule.
- fi... sẹ-lẹ-ya**, *v.* to set at naught.
- fi... só-fo**, *v.* to waste.
- fi... sú**, *v.* to deliver to.
- fi... sú-ra**, *v.* to treasure up.
- fi-ti**, *v.* to lean against; to suspend or postpone.
- fi-ti-la**, *n.* a lamp.
- fi... tọ-re**, *v.* to give, make a present.
- fi... we**, *v.* to compare; to wrap up.
- fi... wọ**, *v.* to put into, to clothe with, indue; to bait a fish hook.
- fi... ya-na**. See figbona.
- fi-ye-de-nọ**, *v.* to be patient under trials.
- fi-ye-sí**, *v.* to attend to.
- fo**, *v.* to be empty, wasted, lost; to feel bereaved.
- fọ**, *v.* to fly, jump, palpitate; to break away, as clouds: aiyọ fọ mi, *I am alarmed*; fọ soke, *to float.*
- fọ-dzi-sọn** (odzi), *v.* to accuse of adultery.
- fo-dzu-di** (odzu), *v.* to be insolent.
- fo-dzu-kan-wọ**, *v.* to squint.
- fo-dzu-kpẹ**, *v.* to wink to, give a hint.
- fo-dzu-sí**, *v.* to look at, attend to.
- fo-dzu-sọ-na** (si òna), *v.* to look for, expect.
- fo-dzu-ti**, *v.* to abash.
- fo-dzu-to**, *v.* to oversee, superintend.
- fo-fo**, *n.* foam.
- fọ-fo**, *v.* to be bright, glittering, radiant;—*adv.* brightly, radiantly.
- fọ-kọ-dza**, *v.* to pass by, neglect. (Mat. 23, 23.)
- fọ-lo-fọ-lo**, *n.* the lights, lungs.
- fọ-re-si-gi**, *n.* an ungrateful person, an ingrate.
- fo-ri**, *v.* to be thin, empty, as an ear of corn.
- fo-ri-bà-lẹ** (ori ilẹ), *v.* to bow down, worship, submit.
- fo-ri-bọ** (ori), *v.* to plunge into.
- fo-ri-fun**, *v.* to submit to. (Gen. 4, 7.)
- fo-ri-ti**, *v.* to endure, persevere.
- fo-ro**, *v.* to afflict, to be bitter against.
- fọ-ya** (aiya), *v.* to fear, to be discouraged.
- fọ**, *v.* to skin, flay.
- fọ**, *v.* to break, as a vessel; to ache, as the head.
- fọ**, *v.* to wash, cleanse; to speak.
- fọ-dzu** (odzu), *v.* to be blind.
- fọ-hun** (ohun), *v.* to speak.
- fọ-kan-sí** (fi), *v.* to set the heart on, to be in earnest.
- fọ-kan-sin**, *v.* to be devout, to serve in heart.
- fọ-lẹ** (ilẹ), *n.* to break into a house.
- fọ... li-o-dzu**. See fọ... lodzu.
- fọ... lo-dzu** (li), *v.* to blind, put out the eyes of.
- fọ-lu** (ilu), *v.* to destroy a town.
- fọ-na** (ina), *v.* to take fire from the hearth.
- fọ-na-han** (fi), *v.* to show the road, direct, guide.
- fọn**, *v.* to scatter, to sow; to be slender; to press, squeeze, choke; to blow a flute or trumpet, to kindle a fire.
- fọn-fọn**, *adv.* soundly (sleeping).
- fọn-gbin**, *v.* to sow seeds.
- fọn-ka**, *v.* to scatter abroad, disperse.
- fọn-kọn**, *v.* to discharge menses.
- fọn-kpa**, *v.* to choke.
- fọn-kpọ** (ikpe), *v.* to blow a trumpet.
- fọn-kpọ**, *v.* to crowd, as in a congregation.
- fọn... lọ-rọn** (li), *v.* to choke.
- fọ-ran-mọ** (òran), *v.* to accuse, charge with.
- fọn-ru-gbin** (iru). See fọngbin.
- fọ-wọ-ba** (fi), *v.* to touch, feel.
- fọ-wọ-kọ**, *v.* to go hand in hand, to embrace.
- fọ-wọ-kpẹ**, *v.* to beckon to.
- fọ-wọ-ra-nu** (enu), *v.* to be silent under wrong or affliction.
- fọ-wọ-ta** (fi), *v.* to search or seek for carelessly.
- fu**, *v.* to grow, as a plant.
- fu, fun**, *prep.* for, to, of, by, with, on account of: mu ú fu mi, *catch it for me*; sọ fu wọn, *speak to them*; ọ kọn fu omi, *it is full of water*; fu árá rẹ li ó sẹ é, *he did it of himself, or of his own accord*; ifefe nmi fu afefe, *a reed shaken by the wind*; odzu rẹ wuwo fu orun, *his eyes were heavy with sleep*; dzó fu ayọ, *to dance for joy.*
- fú, fún**, *v.* to give, to be white.
- fú**, *adv.* quickly, at once, rapidly.
- fu-dza**, *v.* to brag, to boast.
- fu-fu, fun-fun**, *n.* whiteness, purity; boiled yams pounded.
- fu-ke-fu-ke**, *adv.* violently (palpitating).
- fu-lẹ**, *v.* to be soft, as corn.
- fu-lẹ-fu-lẹ**, *adv.* softly.
- fu-lu-fu-lu**, *n.* dry corn-husk.

fun. See fu. Fɔŋ alone, or as a syllable, is often pronounced fun.

fu-ra (ará), *v.* to be pale, to be suspicious, to do wickedly.

fu-ra, *n.* beer of grain and honey.

fu-ru, *adv.* silently, quietly.

fu-te-fu-te, *adv.* easily (torn).

fu-ye, *v.* to be light, as to weight; to be better, in sickness.

G.

ga, *v.* to be high, tall.

gā, *n.* a title.

ga-bau'! *interj.* wonderful!

gá-ba-si, *n.* the east.

gá-fa-ra, *v.* an excuse: *še* gafara fu mi, excuse me; *še* gafara loḍo wɔŋ, let them alone.

gá-fa-ra! *interj.* beware! take heed! (Gen. 24, 6.)

ga-ga, *adv.* closely (crowded).

ga-ga-lo, *n.* stilts.

ga-ga-ra, *n.* a large gawky animal.

ga-la, *n.* a kind of antelope.

ga-mu-ga-mu, *n.* a tomahawk, battle-axe.

gā-ni-gā-ni, *n.* a despiser.

ga'ni-ki, **ga'ri-ki**, *n.* a shield.

gan, *v.* to pierce, to stab; to sew coarsely; to cut bushes; to take by little at a time; to be upright, perpendicular.

gan, *adv.* firmly: duro gan, to stand firmly.

gān, *v.* to despise, revile.

gan-gan, *n.* a small quantity of sauce or the like.

gan-gan, *v.* to be perpendicular; overhead;—*n.*

erectness, perpendicularity: oŋan gangan, midday.

gan-gan, *adv.* erectly, exactly, very.

gan-gan, *n.* a kind of drum.

gan-raj, *adv.* straight (onward).

gan-raj-gan-raj. See gagara.

ga-ri, *n.* farina.

gā-ri, *n.* a saddle.

gā-ri-ki, *n.* a shield.

gā-sa, *v.* to be tired out, much fatigued.

gā-sa! *interj.* wonderful! indeed!

gaun, *adv.* very (much).

gba, *v.* to slap, to sweep, to collect together, to float about: gba fu, to permit to remain at ease: gba... lodzu (li), to slap in the face.

gbā, *adv.* loudly (slapping);—*v.* to sound.

gbā, *v.* to take, to take away from; to receive, to hold, as a vessel; to assist, succor; to strain; to wrap up; to flourish; to consent: gba idaraya, to recreate, amuse oneself; gba àye, to be large, roomy; fi oḍza gba, to gird, encircle with a band.

gba-di (idi), *v.* to encircle the loins or the hilt of a sword.

gba-du-a, **gba-du-ra**, *v.* to pray to God.

gba... dū-lu-mo, *v.* to slander.

gbā-dza-mo, *n.* the barber's trade.

gbā-dze (edze), *v.* to let blood, to bleed, cup.

gba-dzo (adzo), *v.* to assemble, to collect an assembly.

gba-e-ri-dze, *v.* to bear witness.

gbā-gba, *n.* which is capacious, wide.

gba-gban'-di-di, *n.* a dry uncut gourd.

gba-gba-ro, *n.* eaves of a house.

gba-gbe (igbe), *v.* to forget.

gba... gbō, *v.* to believe, to obey.

gbā-ge-de, *n.* a wall around a yard.

gbā-gun (ogun), *v.* to inherit.

gbāi, *adv.* loudly, noisily.

gbai-ye (gbā), *v.* to live, to be in the world.

gba-ko, *adv.* exactly, fitly.

gbā-kpe (gba erukpe), *v.* to make mortar.

gbā... lā, *v.* to save, rescue.

gba... la-ba-ra (li), *v.* to slap.

gbā... lā-wiŋ (li), *v.* to credit, trust for goods.

gba-lé (ilé), *v.* to sweep the house.

gba-lè (ilè), *v.* to sweep the ground or yard.

gbā-lè, *v.* to spread over the ground, to extend, increase, flourish.

gbā... le-dze (li), *v.* to bleed or cup.

gbā... le-ri-dze (li), *v.* to bear witness for.

gbā... lo-dza (li), *v.* to gird (Pa. 18, 32), swaddle.

gbā... loh, *v.* to take away: ó gbā mi li aṣo loh, he took away my cloth.

gbā... lo-wo (li), *v.* with one objective, to help, succor; with two, to deprive of, to take away from: ó gbā mi lowo, he assisted me; ó gbā omo lowo mi, he deprived me of my child.

gba... lù, *v.* to dash or cast upon the shore, as waves: ó gba òko lù okuta, it cast the ship upon the rocks.

gbam-gbam, *adv.* tightly, compactly (tied up).

gbā... mō-ra (ará), *v.* to embrace, hug.

gbā... mu, *v.* to seize upon, to make a pretext of. (Luke 11, 54.)

gban-ga, *n.* a large room, hall, parlor.

gban-gba, *n.* publicity, which is exposed to public view.

gba-ra, *v.* to boil slightly, parboil.

gbā... rō, *v.* to relate in behalf of one, to defend a cause: gba òran mi rò, defend my cause.

gbā... si-lè (ilè), *v.* to redeem by exchanging one thing for another. (Exod. 13, 13.)

gbā... so-do (si), *v.* to receive into friendship.

gbā... še, *v.* to obey, observe a rule.

gba-ti, *v.* to crowd after one.

gbā-we (aiwe), *v.* to mourn, to fast.

- gbà-ye (àye), *v.* to be broad, large, roomy.
 gbà... wǫ, *v.* to hire or rent a house.
 gbe, *v.* to be, to live, to abide at; to take up, raise; to make, cause, perform; to bear with one.
 gbé, *v.* to perish, to go to perdition.
 gbè, *v.* to be near, to help; to be difficult: kò gbè badže, (it) is not hard to spoil.
 gbè-de (gbó), *v.* to understand a language.
 gbe-de-gbe-yo (gbà ède gbà yo), *v.* to interpret for persons speaking different languages.
 gbe... di-de, *v.* to cause to rise, to raise up.
 gbe... du-ro, *v.* to cause to stand, to uphold.
 gbe-dže, *v.* to remain quiet, to be undisturbed. (Ex. 23, 11.)
 gbe... ga, *v.* to raise up, exalt, magnify, to promote in rank.
 gbe-go (ago), *v.* to dwell in a tent, to tabernacle.
 gbe... ha, *v.* to hang up, suspend.
 gbe... kà, *v.* to set upon: gbe ê kà ina, set it on the fire.
 gbe... ka-le, *v.* to set down, set before, establish.
 gbe-lé (gbà), *v.* to exact usury, to take interest.
 gbe... lé, *v.* See gbe... kà.
 gbe... le-bu (li), *v.* to lay crosswise.
 gbe... le-ke, *v.* to exalt, extol.
 gbe... lè-ran (li), *v.* to clear, acquit.
 gbe... mi, *v.* to swallow.
 gbe-ra-ga (ará), *v.* to exalt oneself, to be proud, vain.
 gbe-rè, *v.* to bid farewell.
 gbe-ri (ori), *v.* to lift up the head, take courage.
 gbè-ro (gbà), *v.* to consider, intend, consult, think, purpose.
 gbé... ro, *v.* to cause to stand, erect, build.
 gbe... rù, *v.* to lay upon. (Ps. 89, 19.)
 gbe... san-le, *v.* to dash down.
 gbe... wáh, *v.* to bring.
 gbe... wò, *v.* to raise from the ground in order to judge of the weight.
 gbe-ya-wo (iyawo), *v.* to take a bride, to marry.
 gbè, *v.* to be dry; to sharpen, whet; to carve, hew; to cackle, as a hen.
 gbè-du, *n.* a kind of drum.
 gbè-du-gbè-du, *n.* an overflowing, a wide extent of water.
 gbè-dže. See gbadže.
 gbè-hin (gbé ehin), *v.* to follow; to be too late.
 gbè-džo (gbó), *v.* to hear a cause or suit.
 gbè-kan, *v.* to feel sore: ará mi gbèkan, my body is sore or aches.
 gbè-kè-lé, gbò-kan-lé (gbé), *v.* to trust in, to depend on: mo gbèkèlé wọn, or mo gbòkan mi lé wọn, I trusted in them.
 gbè-na-gbè-na (ona), *n.* a carpenter.
 gbè-gbè, *adv.* widely (extending).
- gbè-gbè-gbè-gbè, *n.* largeness or bulkiness.
 gbè-san (gbà), *v.* to take vengeance, to avenge.
 gbè-sè (gbe), *v.* to step nimbly.
 gbè-sé (gbà), *v.* to sin.
 gbì-dza (gbà), *v.* to assume a quarrel, to defend.
 gbì-gba, *n.* which is received, &c. See gbà.
 gbì-gbe, *n.* which is exalted.
 gbì-gbè, *n.* which is dry, dryness; which is hewn.
 gbì-gbo-na, *n.* which is hot, heat.
 gbì-gbó, *n.* which is heard, hearing.
 gbì-hin (gbó), *v.* to hear news.
 gbì-kè (gbà), *v.* to accept a propitiation (applied to idols).
 gbì-kpè, *v.* to accept consolation, to take comfort, to be comforted.
 gbì-kpo (gbà), *v.* to take one's place, to be substituted for.
 gbì-lè. See gbàlè.
 gbì-mò (gbà), *v.* to consider, advise, consult.
 gbì-na (gbà), *v.* to be on fire, to catch fire, kindle, to glow.
 gbì-ni-kò, *v.* to fester, to be full of pus, to inflame.
 gbì, *v.* to breathe heavily.
 gbì, *v.* to plant, sow.
 gbì-gbì-ni-ki, *n.* bulk, bulkiness.
 gbì-ro. See gbero.
 gbì-yan-džú, *v.* to endure.
 gbì-te (ite), *v.* to accept worship or caressing.
 gbì-ye-lé (iye). See gbèkèlé.
 gbo, *v.* to bark as a dog; to rub: gbo ẹsin lí ará, curry the horse.
 gbó, *v.* to be or grow old, to ripen, to be tough: gbó lóh, to wax old.
 gbo'-do-gí, *n.* the yaws.
 gbo-džu (odžu), *v.* to be bold, impudent.
 gbò-džú-gbà, *v.* to be bold, impudent.
 gbo-džu-lé, *v.* to be resolute, confident.
 gbo-džu-wò-ke (oke), *v.* to look up.
 gbo-gbo, *pron.* all, every: titi ọdžo gbogbo, all the day.
 gbo'-go-dó, *v.* to be clumsy;—*adv.* clumsily.
 gbò-hun (gbó), *v.* to hear: gbòhun! hear! an exclamation during a public address.
 gbò-hun-gbò-hun, *n.* an echo: gbòhungbòhun gbà, the echo sounds.
 gbo-ku (gbà), *v.* to be stale, rancid.
 gbo... le-nu (li), *v.* to contradict.
 gbo-lò-hun, *n.* a single word, just a word.
 gbòm-gbo, *v.* to be large, as a heap.
 gbo-mi-gbo-mi, *v.* to be large, as a surface.
 gbo-na, *v.* to be warm, hot, zealous, fervent.
 gbo-nu (enu), *v.* to resist a proposition.
 gbo-ngbo, *n.* root, bottom of a matter.
 gbó-ngbo-ta, *n.* Malaghetta pepper.

gbo-ro, *n.* a kind of snare.
gbò-ro, *v.* to be narrow.
gbò-ro, *v.* to be wide.
gbò-run (gbò orun), *v.* to smell, lit. to hear a scent.
gbò, *v.* to hear, heed : gbò ti, to hearken.
gbò, *v.* to flourish, as a plant.
gbò-dò (gbà edò), *v.* to dare, presume : ò gbòdò, kò gbòdò, no, not (emphatic).
gbò-gò-dò, *adv.* (falling) with a crash.
gbò-hin (lhin), *v.* to hear news.
gbò-hun (òhun), *v.* to hear a voice, to hear. See gbòhun.
gbò-kan-lé. See gbèkèlé.
gbò-kò (gbà), *v.* to be navigable.
gbò, *v.* to be deep, great.
gbò, *v.* to be wise, cunning ; to strike ; to bale out water.
gbò, *v.* to shake ; to move to tears, to be in distress, to sling a stone, to cast, throw.
gbò-gbò, *n.* depth ;—*adv.* headlong.
gbò-gbò-gbò-gbò, *adv.* clumsily.
gbò-ran (òran), *v.* to hear a cause, to hear.
gbò-rò, *n.* greens of squash-leaves.
gbò-rò, *v.* to be long and slender.
gbu-ro (gbò iro), *v.* to hear of.
gbu-ru, *adv.* violently (raining).
ge (Egba for ke), *v.* to cut.
gē, *n.* a kind of cloth.
ge-ge, *n.* a lot : še gege, to cast lots.
gè'-ge-le, *n.* a bank of earth, a furrow.
ge-gun, *n.* a curse.
ge-le, *n.* a handkerchief.
gè-le, *v.* to be elevated, raised above the surface.
ge, *adv.* exactly.
ge-dè-ge-dè, *n.* dregs, sediment.
ge-ge, *adv.* even so, well : gege bi, even as.
gè-ge, *n.* a wen.
ge-ne-ge-ne, *n.* dilatoriness : še genegene, to be dilatory.
ge-re-ge-re, *adv.* in a lambent manner, as flame.
gè-re-gè-re, *n.* descent, slope, or brow of a hill.
ge-sin (gun èsin), *v.* to mount, to ride.
gi-di, a pleonasm in the Egba dialect : libisi ọ nloh gidi, whither art thou going ?
gí-di-gí-di, *adv.* very much.
gí-di-gí-ni, *n.* tumult, uproar.
gi-ga, *n.* height.
gi-ga-gi-ga, *n.* great height ;—*adv.* loftily.
gi-gan, *n.* which is pierced or to be pierced.
gí-gan, *n.* which is despised. (Acts 19, 27.)
gí-gi, **gí-gi-lè** (ile). See gègele.
gi-gi-e-se, *n.* the heel.
gi-gò, *n.* which is slender ; which is puzzling.
gi-gò, *n.* which is stupid, awkward.

gi-gun, *n.* which is long ; which is to be ridden. (Acts 23, 24.)
gin-gin, *n.* a very little quantity or thing.
gi-ri, **gi-ri-gi-ri**, *adv.* closely, firmly, diligently.
gí-ri-gí-ri, *n.* a corn cob.
go-go, *n.* sharp points ;—*adv.* sharply, severely : ará mi hàn gogo, I am lean.
gò-ke (gun), **go-ri**, *v.* to go up, mount, ascend.
gon-go, *v.* to be sharp, acute.
go-ri. See goke.
go-ro, *adv.* shrilly.
gò, *v.* to be long and slender, to stoop, to hide.
gò, *v.* to puzzle, perplex.
gò, *v.* to be stupid, awkward.
gò-gò, *v.* a horse's mane ; a stick with a hook at the end, for plucking fruit from trees ; a child's play of lots.
gò-gò-wu, *n.* a sheet.
gòl-gòl, *adv.* sluggishly.
gò-mbò, *n.* a table-spoon.
gòn-gòn, *v.* to be prominent, as the eyes ; to be large, as a bird's beak.
gòn-gòn, **gòn-gòn-gòn-gòn**, *n.* a height, a steep.
gu. See gun.
gu-dè-gu-dè, *n.* cloudiness.
gú-du-gú-du, *n.* scrambling : še gúdu-gúdu, to scramble ;—*adv.* entirely. (Gen. 31, 15.)
gù-du-gú-du, *n.* a poisonous wild yam.
gu-fè, *v.* to belch.
gu-na (Ilorin), *n.* the esculent watermelon.
gu-nu-gu-nu, *n.* a buzzard.
gun, *v.* to climb, to ride ; to be long.
gun, *v.* to encamp ; to land, as a boat ; to pond, as water.
gún, *v.* to strike against, pound, stab, pierce : gungi (igi) fò, to be torn or broken, as a bush in travelling.
gun-lè (ilè), *v.* to land, to run aground.
gun-rò, *v.* to recline.
gun-wa, *v.* to put on stately dress, to sit in state.
gun-yè (iyè), *v.* to be fledged, feathered.
gù-su (Hausa), *n.* the south.

H.

ha, *v.* to scrape, scratch, bruise.
há, *v.* to lock, to wattle, to be entangled, crowded, narrow.
há, an expletive auxiliary.
hà, *n.* astonishment : hà še wòn, they were astonished.
há! interj. denoting wonder.
ha-ha, *n.* a blade of corn, fodder.
ha-kun (ekun), *v.* to shut a door.
ha...la-ye (li), *v.* to throng, crowd.
há-lè (ilè), *v.* to boast.

há ... mǫ, *v.* to lock up, imprison.
ha ... mǫ-ra (ará), *v.* to gird; to be armed, harnessed.
hà-na, *n.* to be crazy, to act the madman.
há-na-hà-na, *n.* roughness.
hā-ntā, *adv.* scrawnyly: ó rù hāntā, he is very lean.
ha-ntu, ha-ntu-ru (Hausa), *v.* to write.
han, *v.* to scrape, to be worn out, as land; to scream.
hān, *v.* to appear, become visible; to draw out a nail; to hang up.
hān ... lè-mǫ (li), *v.* to maltreat.
ha-ri (ori), *v.* to do homage, to worship, to reverence; to share.
hau! See hō.
he, *v.* to pick up things scattered.
he ... sǫ, *v.* to collect news to tell, to pick up crude knowledge, to smatter.
he-wu (owu), *v.* to grow grey-headed.
hẹ, *adv.* yes (addressed by females to superiors).
hẹẹ, *n.* malignant envy.
hẹ-lẹ, *adv.* pantingly.
hẹ-yi, *adv.* used for hẹ by males.
hi-ha, *n.* narrowness.
hi-hù, *n.* conduct, behavior.
hó, *v.* to boil, ferment, lather, foam; to shout, roar, hoot at; to peel, strip: hó iho, to make a noise; òdzo ñhó bọ, the rain is close at hand, lit. roaring to come.
ho-kun, *v.* to shout, applaud.
hó-lé, *v.* to salute by acclamation.
hǫ, *v.* to be narrow; to peel or pare; to scratch; to move hastily; to retreat.
hǫ, kǫ, *adv.* not: eyi hǫ! is it not this?
hǫ! hǫ-hu! an exclamation of contempt or of opposition.
hō-hō, *n.* a kind of crow.
hōn. See hun.
hōn, *v.* to itch, be irritable.
hōn, *v.* to caw: kanakana dze, ó yó, á hōn, the crow has eaten, he is full, he caws.
hōn-run, *v.* to snore.
hú, *v.* to pull up by the roots, to disinter.
hù, *v.* to moulder, rot; to be feeble; to germinate, come up, as a plant; to behave; to occur, to come into notice, to be notable, distinguished: lailai li ó hù, he flourished in ancient times.
hu-ko (oko), *v.* to produce herbs, as the earth; to spring up.
hu-kọ, *v.* to cough.
hu-mǫ, *v.* to meditate, devise, originate an idea or notion.
hùn, *v.* to grunt.
hù-wà (lwa), *v.* to behave, to conduct oneself.
hu-ye (iye), *v.* to be fledged, feathered.

I.

i, a prefix forming nouns of action, and occasionally other nouns from verbs; as, iba, a meeting, from ba, to meet. It is also used with the subjunctive mode.
i, *pron.* he, she, it.
i, *pron.* him, her, it.
i, *adv.* not: odudua igba nlá medzi, & de i éi, the universe is two large calabashes, which are shut and can not be opened.
i-ba, *n.* the act of meeting, &c. (see ba); a hiding, an ambush; a coincidence, a lucky hit.
iba, *aux. part.* should, ought, might, suppose that: iba ée ònia, if he were a man; awa iba ti kpada, we might have returned; iba ée! would that! if that!
i-bà. See bà.
i-ba, *n.* fever: iba nse é, he is sick of a fever.
i-ba-de, *n.* fitness, accordance.
i-ba-di (idí), *n.* the hips or loins.
i-ba-dze, *n.* a spoiling, corruption, injury.
i-ba-dzo, *n.* a meeting with trouble, a difficulty.
i-ba-fin. See bafin.
i-bai-ye-dze, *n.* mischief, a stirring up of strife.
i-ba-ka, *n.* a mule.
i-ba-ka'si-e, *n.* a camel.
i-ba-kpa-de, *n.* a chance meeting.
i-ba-le (ilè), *n.* quietness, contentment; the train or tail of a loose garment; a throwing or casting: ibale oko, a stone's throw.
i-ba'-lo-gun, *n.* a military officer. See balogun.
i-ba-lǫh, *n.* accompaniment, attendance.
i-ba-mǫ-le, *n.* an ambush.
i-ba-nte, *n.* an apron.
i-bà-ra, *n.* the passage of migratory birds: awodi lǫh Ibara, the hawks are gone to Ibara.
i-ba-re, *n.* friendship, alliance.
i-ba-rò, *n.* consultation.
i-ba-sǫ-kpǫ, *n.* a talking together, conference.
i-ba-sǫ-run, *n.* a prime minister.
i-ba-tan, *n.* a relative, kinsman.
i-ba-wi, *n.* a judging, rebuke.
i-be-dzi (bi edzi), *n.* twins.
i-be-kpe-dze, *n.* perjury.
i-bè-re, *n.* an inquiry.
i-bẹ, *adv.* that place, yonder, there: nibẹ, there; sibẹ, to there, yet; niha ibẹ, near there.
i-bẹ-bẹ, *n.* entreaty, supplication.
i-bẹ-kpẹ, *n.* a pawpaw.
i-bẹ-re, *n.* a stooping; a beginning, commencement.
i-bẹ-ru, *n.* fear, dread, a fearing.
i-bẹ-ru-bo-dzo (ba odzo), *n.* fear and trembling.

- i-bè-tè-lẹ**, *n.* bribery.
- i-bè-wò**, *n.* a visitation, investigation.
- i-bi**, *n.* a place, this place, here : ibi gbogbo, everywhere, every respect ; ibi iyawo, a marriage ; ibi oku, a burial ; ibi dżoko, an abode ; ni ibi ti, where.
- i-bi**, *n.* evil, hurt ; a question.
- i-bí**, *n.* birth : ogún ibi, birthright ; ibí tẹ, travail comes on. (Gen. 35, 16.)
- i-bi-ki-bi**, *n.* any place whatever.
- i-bi-lẹ** (ilẹ), *n.* one home-born.
- i-bí-lẹ** (ilẹ), *n.* a native.
- i-bi-mbi**, *n.* the natural state, untutoredness.
- i-bi-nọ**, *n.* vexation, anger, wrath.
- i-bi-nọ-dzẹ** (inọ), *n.* sorrow, regret, vexation.
- i-bí-rọ-gbọ-ku**, *n.* a couch, a sofa.
- i-bí-si**, *n.* increase.
- i-bo**, *n.* the place in which, where : ni ibo, where ? niha ibo, where away, in what place ? ará ibo li iwo ? a citizen of what place art thou ? or whence art thou ?
- i-bo**, *n.* breadth ; lot, sortilege.
- i-bo-de** (ba ode), *n.* custom-house at the gates of towns.
- i-bo-dzi**, *n.* a den, pit, grave.
- i-bo-dzin**, *n.* a shade.
- i-bo-dzo**, *n.* a fearing, trembling for fear.
- i-bo-dzu** (odzú), *n.* a veil ; dissimulation.
- i-bo-dzu-wò**, *n.* superintendence.
- i-bo-mi-wọ**, *n.* sprinkling, affusion.
- i-bò-mọ-lẹ**, *n.* a concealing, concealment.
- i-bò-ra** (ará), *n.* a covering for the body.
- i-bò-ri** (ori), *n.* a covering for the head or top.
- i-bò-se** (ese), *n.* a hoof.
- i-bọ-ni**, *n.* a supporting of one's cause.
- i-bọ**, *n.* a gun.
- i-bọ-ri-sá**, *n.* idolatry.
- i-bọ-se** (ese), *n.* a stocking.
- i-bọ-wọ** (owọ), *n.* a glove.
- i-bu**, *n.* abstraction of a part.
- i-bu, i-bu-bu**, *n.* breadth, diameter ; an abyss, a channel ; depth.
- i-bu-ba**, *n.* a hiding-place.
- i-bū-bu**, *n.* crosswise, coastwise : ni ibūbu ;—adv. crosswise.
- i-bu-do**, *n.* a camp, encampment.
- i-bu-du-ro** (ibi iduro), *n.* a stand, stand-point.
- i-bu-dzẹ** (ibi idzẹ), *n.* a feeding-place, a manger.
- i-bu-dzo-ko**, *n.* a habitation, abode.
- i-bu-ke**, *n.* a carver, engraver, carving.
- i-bu-kọ**, *n.* a blessing : ibukọ fu li iwo, blessed art thou.
- i-bu-kù**, *n.* a deficiency, remnant ; disgrace, contempt.
- i-bu-mọ** (ibi imọ), *n.* a watering-place or trough.
- i-bù**, *n.* a gift, present.
- i-bu-ra**, *n.* an oath.
- i-bu-ru**, *n.* wickedness, evil-doing.
- i-bu-si**, *n.* an addition, a blessing.
- i-bu-wọ**, *n.* a sprinkling, staining.
- i-bu-yin**, *n.* honor, reverence.
- i-da**, *n.* wax, resin.
- i-dá**, *n.* which is created, which is natural ; a division, part, point of time : ni ida ana, at this time yesterday ; ida kerin, a fourth part ; ida merin, four parts.
- i-dà**, *n.* See dà.
- i-da**, *n.* a sword, cutlass.
- i-da-a-sa**, *n.* a scrap of cloth, a patch.
- i-da-do**, *n.* an island, a detached abode.
- i-da-du-ro**, *n.* detention.
- i-da-dzi** (edzi), *n.* half ; a flaw in cloth.
- i-da-dzọ**, *n.* a collecting, a collection.
- i-dá-dzọ**, *n.* judgment, sentence of the judge.
- i-da-dzọ-lù**, *n.* condemnation.
- i-da-gi-ri**, *n.* an alarm.
- i-da-gù-dẹ**, *n.* cold cloudy weather.
- i-da-gun-si-lẹ**, *n.* which causes war.
- i-dá-ho-ro**, *n.* desolation.
- i-da-hun**, *n.* a reply.
- i-da-ke**, *n.* silence, quietness.
- i-da-ke-dzẹ, i-da-ke-rọ-rọ**, *n.* quietness, a calm
- i-da-kọ-dzá**, *n.* a passing over or by.
- i-dá-kọ-rò** (òkọ), *n.* an anchor.
- i-dá-kpọ**, *n.* mixture, fellowship, union.
- i-da-kú-da**, *n.* a bad breaking.
- i-dà-kù-da**, *n.* a bad bending.
- i-da-me-dzi**, *n.* half.
- i-da-me-ri**, *n.* a fourth part, quarter.
- i-da-me-ta**, *n.* a third.
- i-da-me-wa**, *n.* a tenth.
- i-dà-mọ**, *n.* a mistaken opinion, heresy.
- i-da-mọ-ran**, *n.* a plan, device, invention.
- i-da-mu**, *n.* confusion, perplexity.
- i-da-na**, *n.* a little portable furnace ; a feast.
- i-da-nde**, *n.* redemption.
- i-da-ni-la-ra, i-da-ni-lo-dzu**, *n.* disappointment, trouble.
- i-dan**, *n.* which is smooth, sleek ; sleight of hand ; a joint of grass ; brightness ; a piece sewed to the bottom of trouser legs : omọ idan, a damsel.
- i-dan-ra-wò** (ará), *n.* a trial of strength, exertion.
- i-dan-wò**, *n.* trial, temptation.
- i-da-ra**, *n.* goodness, beauty.
- i-da-ran**, *n.* transgression.
- i-da-ra-ya**, *n.* cheerfulness, liveliness.
- i-da-ri-dzi**, *n.* forgiveness, pardon.
- i-da-ro**, *n.* anxiety, sorrow.
- i-dá-rọ**, *n.* dross of iron, cinders.
- i-dá-rọ-si-lẹ**, *n.* which causes disease or pestilence.

- i-da-ru-da-kpò**, *n.* a confused mingling or mixture.
- i-da-si**, *n.* which is spared, a remnant, gleaning, officiousness.
- i-da-si-lè**, *n.* a beginning, cause; an ordinance or law.
- i-da-sè**, *n.* a venture, risk, hazard.
- i-dá-wò**, *n.* consulting the gods or an oracle.
- i-da-wọ**, *n.* See idarọ.
- i-da-wọ-kpò**, *n.* union, combination.
- i-da-ye-da-ye**, *adv.* now and then, occasionally.
- i-de**, *n.* bondage, bond; a binding: ni ide, bound.
- i-de-bi-kpa** (dá ebi), *n.* starvation.
- i-de-hun**, *n.* a bargain.
- i-de-le**, *n.* guardianship; family medicine.
- i-de-na**, *n.* a king's officer who has charge of the revenues of a district; a custom house; an obstruction in the road, a hindrance; a lying in wait, an ambushade.
- i-de-ni**, *n.* bondage.
- i-de-ri**, *n.* a lid, a cover.
- i-de-ti** (idi eti), *n.* the bur of the ear.
- i-de**, See de.
- i-de**, *n.* brass.
- i-de**, *n.* a demijohn.
- i-dè**, See dè.
- i-de-kun**, *n.* a snare.
- i-de-ti**, *n.* failure, inability.
- i-de-wọ**, *n.* a trial, temptation, snare.
- i-di**, *n.* a bundle, sheaf, bunch; costiveness.
- i-dí**, *n.* the rump, buttock, hilt; a source, cause, reason: ri idi, to understand, to prove; wá idi, to investigate; sọ idi, to explain.
- i-di**, *n.* an eagle: ldi babá akòsa, the eagle is the father of birds of prey.
- i-di-dzi**, *n.* a fright, an alarm.
- i-di-gba-ró** (dá), *n.* a remaining in a standing posture.
- i-di-kpò** (dá), *n.* union, combination.
- i-di-le** (ilé), *n.* kindred or race of the same stock.
- i-di-lu** (ilu), *n.* a mixing, a mixture.
- i-di-nó** (inó), *n.* anger, passion; costiveness.
- i-din**, *n.* a maggot, skipper: di idin, to breed worms.
- i-di-roṅ** (iron), *n.* a plaiting of the hair.
- i-di-rọṅ** (orọṅ), *n.* a neck-tie.
- i-do'**, *n.* encampment, settlement, colonization; siege; the herb canna.
- i-do-do**, *n.* the navel; in the Iketu dialect, a room.
- i-do-gbo-lu**, *n.* a stumbling-block.
- i-do-ko**, *n.* an arriving at the farm; the name of a town.
- i-dọṅ**, *n.* the bed-bug, chinch.
- i-dọṅ**, *n.* sweetness, pleasantness.
- i-du-gbo-lu**. See idogbolu.
- i-du-ro**, *n.* a standing, the erect position.
- i-dza**, *n.* a blow.
- i-dza**, *n.* wrestling, fighting, war, strife: idza idzi, motion of the whirlwind.
- i-dza-ba**, *n.* trouble, annoyance.
- i-dza-dan**, *n.* fruit which the bats have gnawed.
- i-dza-de-lóh**, *n.* a going forth.
- i-dza-du**, *n.* scrambling, earnest contest.
- i-dza-i-ya**, *n.* fear.
- i-dza-ká-di**, *n.* wrestling, struggling.
- i-dza-kpa-ti**, *n.* a pitched battle, contest; a snatching from the hand.
- i-dza-lóh**, *n.* the black ants called "drivers."
- i-dza-nu**, *n.* a bridle-bit; a club with an iron hook on the end used by kidnappers.
- i-dzan-dza**, *n.* small pieces.
- i-dza-ro**, *n.* detection of falsehood.
- i-dza-sar**, *n.* a leathern guard on the left wrist to defend it against the bow-string.
- i-dze**, *n.* a race, competition, emulation.
- i-dzè**, *n.* a reed; the seventh day.
- i-dze-dzi-la**, *n.* twelve days ago.
- i-dze**, *n.* an effect; a response, reply.
- i-dze**, *n.* feed, food, wad of a gun.
- i-dze-bo**, *n.* an altar.
- i-dze-ka**, *n.* deep sleep, snoring.
- i-dze-re**, *n.* the silk of maize.
- i-dze-ri**, *n.* testimony, evidence.
- i-dze-rin**, *n.* four days ago.
- i-dze-ta**, *n.* three days ago.
- i-dzi**, *n.* a whirlwind, a storm; fright, surprise.
- i-dzi-gbo**, *n.* a chief priest.
- i-dzi-gọ-roṅ**, *n.* a ravine, valley.
- i-dzi-ka**, *n.* deep sleep.
- i-dzi-la**, *n.* a famous or notorious person.
- i-dzi-le**, *n.* depth, mysteriousness.
- i-dzi-mó**, *n.* See adzimó.
- i-dzi-na**, *n.* depth (from the top of a height), distance, expenditure.
- i-dzi-ni** (oni), *n.* seven days hence.
- i-dzin**. See idzi and idzina.
- i-dzi-se-kpa-le** (ilè), *n.* the early afternoon.
- i-dzo-wu**, *n.* jealousy, envy.
- i-dzo-ye**, *n.* officer.
- i-dzo**, *n.* an assembly.
- i-dzò**, *n.* a day: idzò odún, new year's day; idzò bíbí, birth-day; idzò gbogbo, daily.
- i-dzò-kán-lọ-gbọṅ** (li ogbọṅ), *adv.* seldom, occasionally, now and then.
- i-dzọ-ni**, *n.* eight days hence.
- i-dzu**, *n.* wilderness.
- i-dzu-re**, *n.* a pattern. See akpedzure.
- I-fa**, *n.* one of the Yoruba idols.
- i-fa**, *n.* a round shave, used for scooping out the pulp of green calabashes.
- i-fa**, *n.* gain, luck; abatement, ebbing.

- i-fá-gi** (igi), *n.* a drawing-knife.
i-fa-ni, *n.* the space of six days.
i-fa-roṅ (oṛoṅ), *n.* an iron instrument with which the bowstring is drawn.
i-fe, *n.* a cup; a whistling.
i-fe-fe, *n.* a reed.
i-fe-re, *n.* a flute, a pipe.
i-fe-ti-si (fi), *n.* attention to, obedience.
i-fe, *n.* love, will, desire.
i-fè, *n.* a belching, eructation.
i-fe-kú-fe (ki ife), *n.* irregular desire, lust.
i-fe-ni, *n.* charity, philanthropy.
i-fè-še-dzì, *n.* forgiveness of sins.
i-fi-bu, *n.* who is cursed: ifibu li óṅ, accursed is he.
i-fi-bun, *n.* a gift, present.
i-fi-dzì, *n.* pardon, remission.
i-fi-han, *n.* a showing, revelation.
i-fi-mo, i-fi-ran-mo, *n.* suspicion, a fastening upon.
i-fo-le, *n.* a home-born slave.
i-fo-ri-fo, *n.* a flake, a spark of fire.
i-fo-ya, *n.* fear, dread.
i-fò, *n.* abundance; bawling.
i-fò, *n.* cleansing; utterance.
i-fò-kò, *n.* shipwreck.
i-fò-le (ilé), *n.* burglary.
i-fò-lu (ilu), *n.* the destruction of a town.
i-fon, *n.* a gut, bowels, tripe.
i-fon, *n.* a severe eruptive itching of the hands.
i-fon-fon, *n.* a small honey-making fly.
i-fon-kpo, *n.* a crowd.
i-fun, *n.* whiteness.
i-ga, *n.* height, stature.
i-ga, *n.* stretch, extension: na iga, to stand at full stretch, reaching up.
I-ga-na, *n.* a wall, a walled enclosure, the name of a town.
i-gan, *n.* contempt, contemptuousness: igan amado, the large wild boar.
i-gan-gan, *n.* a kind of yam.
i-gan-gan, *n.* largeness, hugeness.
i-gan-rin, *n.* a mattock.
i-gan-re, *n.* a pick-axe.
i-ga-ra, *n.* a robber, robbery.
i-gba, *n.* admittance, reception; beating upon; a gourd cut for use; time, opportunity: ni igba ti, in the time which, when; ni igba ná, then; ni igba kpikò, many times; igba ori, the skull.
i-gba, *n.* the African locust-tree.
i-gba, *num.* two hundred.
i-gbá, *n.* tomato.
i-gba-dzà, *n.* a loin-girdle.
i-gba-dze, *n.* a large gourd.
i-gba-gbe, *n.* forgetfulness, oblivion.
i-gba-gbò, *n.* faith.
i-gba-kò, *n.* a ladle.
- i-gba-ku-gba**, *n.* any time: ni igbakugba, often
i-gba-la, *n.* salvation, deliverance: še igbala, to save.
i-gba-mu, *n.* seizure.
i-gba-ni, *n.* a span.
i-gbà-ni, *n.* ancient times: ará igbàni, ancients.
i-gba-ro-ko, *n.* the hip-joint.
i-gba-ti (eti), *n.* a border, edge.
i-gbe, *n.* a taking; forgetfulness. See igbagbe.
i-gbe-kun, *n.* a male captive.
i-gbe-le, *n.* usury, interest: še igbele, to exact usury.
i-gbe-ra, *n.* self-defence, vindication.
i-gbe-ri (gbe and ri), *n.* nearness.
i-gbe-ri (ori), *n.* position above the head. (Mat. 27, 37.)
i-gbe-ri-ko, *n.* a neighborhood, province.
i-gbe-ro, *n.* consideration.
i-gbe-se, *n.* debt, desert.
i-gbè, *n.* bush; figuratively, faeces.
i-gbè-hin (igba), *n.* the last, the afterpart, the end of a period.
i-gbè-ke-le, *n.* hope, assurance. See gbekèle.
i-gbè-sin, *n.* a female captive.
i-gbì-mò, *n.* a councillor.
i-gbìṅ, *n.* a snail; an effort to remove anything.
i-gbo, *n.* a forest.
i-gbo, *n.* an assembly of priests, a sacrifice.
i-gbo-du, i-gbo-fa, *n.* a sacred grove.
i-gbo-i-ya, i-gbo-dzú, *n.* courage.
i-gbò-kun (gbà), *n.* a sail.
i-gbò-ro, *n.* bush-grown fallow land.
i-gbo-ro, *n.* a street.
i-gbo-ro-bo, *n.* the thumb.
i-gbo-še, *n.* after a while: ó dí igboše, let him wait a while, after a little; yi ó wáh ni igboše, he will come by and bye.
i-gbò, *n.* hearing, attention, trust, obedience.
i-gbò-kú-gbò, *n.* credulity, one who is credulous.
i-gbòṅ-ra (ará), *n.* a shaking of the body.
i-gbòṅ-wò, *n.* the elbow, a cubit: óṣ ni igbòṅwò, to jog with the elbow.
i-gbò-wò (gbà), *n.* a pledge, token; a cubit.
i-ge-de, *n.* a mystery (superstitious).
i-ge-re, *n.* a fish-pot.
i-ge, *n.* a sitting, perching.
i-ge, *n.* the breast, chest.
i-ge-kpa, *n.* a bird-snare.
i-gi, *n.* wood, tree, stick, stalk, stem: igi imò, snout.
i-go, *n.* a bottle.
i-gòṅ-go, *n.* a grub-worm: igòṅgo oṣon, the wind-pipe.
i-gon-gon, *n.* tip, end.
i-gò, *n.* perplexity: igò igi, roots above the ground bracing the tree.
i-gon, *n.* the shin.

- i-gõn**, *n.* a corner, an angle.
i-gun, *n.* a vulture.
i-gun-wa, *n.* sitting in state, stateliness (of dress).
i-gu-sõ, *n.* a tobacco pipe, a forked stick, an instrument of torture.
i-ha, *n.* the side, a part, portion, region : iha ikpin ilè, the ends of the earth ; iha inõ, the inward parts ; ni iha ibè, in those parts ; iha ekpo, the husk of the palm-nut.
i-ha-ga-ga, *n.* a press, a crowd.
i-ha-hõ, *n.* crust or burnt part at the bottom of the pot.
i-ha-le, *n.* poverty.
i-ha-ri, *n.* homage.
i-hin, *n.* place, this place, here, hither.
i-hin, *n.* narration, news, thing, reputation.
i-hõ, *n.* noise, &c. See hõ.
i-ho, *n.* a hole, pit, ditch : iho imõ, the nostrils ; iho itèbõ, a socket for a tenon, a mortise.
i-ho, i-hõ-ho, i-hõ-ri-ho, *n.* nakedness : ni ihõho, naked.
i-hõ-kùn, i-hõ-lé, *n.* acclamation.
i-hõ, *n.* a district spared for hunting, a park.
i-hù-hu, *n.* down.
i-hu-lè (ilè), *n.* origin, rise.
i-ka, *n.* a finger.
i-kà, *n.* cruelty, obstinacy, wickedness.
i-ka-ka, *n.* a muscle (shell-fish).
i-ka-ki-ka, *n.* great wickedness.
i-ka-ndu, *n.* a large stinging ant.
i-ka-ni, *n.* a waist-band.
i-ka-ni-la-ra (kan li), *n.* piercingness, or power of words.
i-kà-nõ (inõ). See ikà.
i-kan, *n.* cane with which chairs are bottomed.
i-kán, *n.* the white ant, a large species of termites.
i-kàn, *n.* a kind of egg-plant.
i-kan-dzu, *n.* a hastener : ikandzu dzaiye, one who hastens to be rich.
i-kan-gun, *n.* extremity, remote corner.
i-ka-ra, *n.* a back yard ; a clam.
i-ka-si, *n.* respect ; that which is stale.
i-ká-wõ, *n.* control, mastery : ée ikawõ, to subdue.
i-ke, *n.* ivory ; a hump or hunch ; carving, sculpture ; a joint, a partition, a ring of bread ; an outcry.
i-ke-de, *n.* a proclamation : ée ikede afidzi, to proclaim the repeal of a law.
i-ke-le (ilé), *n.* a partition, a room.
i-ke, *n.* indulgence, devoted attention to.
i-ke, *n.* hoarseness.
i-ke-hin, *n.* the end, the last : ní ikèhin, at last.
i-ke-kun, *n.* a snare.
i-ke-na, *n.* large wood for the fire.
i-ki, *n.* thickness of a liquid, as soup.
i-ki, *n.* salutation.
i-ki-bè, *n.* a sash, a band.
i-ki-ni, *n.* salutation.
i-ki-ri, *n.* wandering.
i-ki-we-dze, *n.* a wrinkle.
i-ko, *n.* palm-leaf fibres woven into cloth : iko-eti, a binding on the edge of cloth.
i-ko, *n.* a large tall basket in which peas are stored.
i-ko-dzõ, *n.* a gathering : ikodzõ oko, harvest.
i-ko-gun, *n.* plunder, captivity.
i-ko-ko, *n.* a pot : ikoko taba, a tobacco pipe.
i-kõ-ko. See ikoriko.
i-ko-lõh, *n.* a carrying away, captivity.
i-kon-ko-šo, *n.* a kind of rat-trap.
i-ko-re, *n.* a harvest, a crop.
i-ko-ri-ko, *n.* grass ; a hyena.
i-ko-ro, *n.* bitterness.
i-kõ-ro, *n.* a sky-light.
i-ko-ro, *n.* a perch (fish).
i-ko-ti, *n.* a hair-pin.
i-kõ, *n.* a cold chisel, a tack ; a cough ; a skein ; doctrine. See kõ.
i-kõ, *n.* a messenger.
i-kõ-dzu-si, *n.* a fronting on, moving or looking towards.
i-kõ-kõ, *n.* the inner corner of a thing, a secret place, privacy.
i-kõ-kõ-rõ, *n.* a hook.
i-kõ-ku-kõ (ikõ ki ikõ), *n.* false doctrine.
i-kõ-lè (ilè), *n.* the head man of a farm.
i-kõn, *n.* a squirrel ; mucus ; fulness.
i-kõn, *n.* a murmuring.
i-kõn-dõ (õdo), *n.* a freshet.
i-kõn-du, *n.* the end, as of a box.
i-kõn-ra, *n.* fatigue, satiety.
i-kõn-si-nõ (inõ), *n.* a grumbling.
i-kõn-wõ (õwõ), *n.* a handful.
i-kõn-wõ-si-lè (ilè), *n.* an overflowing full measure.
i-kõ-ra, *n.* a loud howling, a crying out.
i-kõ-sè (esè), *n.* a stumbling, a hindrance.
i-kõ-sè-bá, *n.* an unexpected event, a chance.
i-kpa, *n.* a path, foot-print, channel : ikpa òna, a road.
i-kpa, *n.* power, circumstances in life ; a part, a party ; a kick.
i-kpai-ya, *n.* fearfulness.
i-kpa-ka, *n.* a corn-floor, barn.
i-kpa-kan, *n.* a part.
i-kpa-ka-ra, *n.* a spacious back yard.
i-kpa-kõ, *n.* the hollow on the back of the neck : yi ikpakõ si, to flee from.
i-kpa-kpa, *n.* a prairie.
i-kpa kpõ, *n.* a mingling, a mixture.
i-kpa-la-ra, *n.* hurt, injury.

- i-kpa-lẹ-mọ**, *n.* preparation : ikpałẹmọ oko, *harvest.*
- i-kpa-na**, *n.* a place : iwọ mbẹ ni ikpana mi, *thou art in my place or seat.*
- i-kpa-ni**, *n.* manslaughter, murder.
- i-kpaŋ-ka**, *n.* a bargain as to price.
- i-kpaŋ-ko-ro ọ-mọ**, *n.* a girl.
- i-kpa-ra**, *n.* suicide ; rust on metal.
- i-kpa-rẹ, i-kpa-run**, *n.* destruction.
- i-kpa-ri** (ori), *n.* baldness.
- i-kpa-ro**, *n.* a change, exchange.
- i-kpa-se** (ese), *n.* a foot-print, a path.
- i-kpe**, *n.* a trumpet. See kpe.
- i-kpe-dze**, *n.* an invitation to a feast.
- i-kpe-dzi**, *n.* an opening, interval, interstice, as between the teeth, or between threads of cloth.
- i-kpe-le**, *n.* a distant relation.
- i-kpeŋ-kpe-dzu**, *n.* the eye-lash.
- i-kpe-re**, *n.* the small snail.
- i-kpe-ti**, *n.* a snare for beasts.
- i-kpe**, *n.* the shoot of maize or Indian corn ; a fish-scale ; a flat stick on which raw cotton is wound.
- i-kpe**, *n.* entreaty : ẹ̀ ẹ̀ ikpe, *to beseech.*
- i-kpẹ-foŋ**, *n.* a bailiff : ikpẹfoŋ igbese, *petty debts.*
- i-kpẹ-kpẹ**, a scale, as of a fish, a small shell : ikpẹ-kpẹ okun, *a sea-shell.*
- i-kpẹ-re**, *n.* a halter for a horse.
- i-kpẹ-re**, *n.* young people.
- i-kpi-lẹ, i-kpi-lẹ-še**, *n.* foundation, beginning.
- i-kpiŋ**, *n.* one's good genius ; a species of rough-leaved fig ; a division, &c. (See kpiŋ) : ikpiŋ ilẹ nini, *a portion of an inheritance ; ikpiŋ rẹ, his share.*
- i-kpiŋ-ka**, *n.* distinction.
- i-kpo**, *n.* place, stead, office, rank, condition ; fold, double : ikpo okú, *the place of the dead, hades.*
- i-kpọ-mọ**, *n.* mingling, mixture : ikpọmọ ẹnia, *mingled people.*
- i-kpo-run**, *n.* a parasol.
- i-kpọ**, *n.* abundance, cheapness.
- i-kpọ-dzu**, *n.* the greater part, majority.
- i-kpọŋ**, *n.* thickness ; a wooden spoon. See kpọŋ.
- i-kpọŋ**, *n.* irony : raŋ ikpọŋ si, *to speak ironically of.*
- i-kpọŋ-dzu**, *n.* distress, adversity.
- i-kpọ-ri**, *n.* the great toe.
- i-kpọ-si**, *n.* scorn, contempt.
- i-ku**, *n.* end, termination.
- i-kú**, *n.* death.
- i-kù**, *n.* the gable of a house, end of a box.
- i-kú-du**, *n.* a clay pit.
- i-ku-dza-re** (dze), *n.* the gathering of locust fruit.
- i-ku-gbu**, *n.* presumption.
- i-ku-ku**, *n.* the fist.
- i-kú-ku**, *n.* a cloud, fog.
- i-kù-le** (ilé), *n.* the gable of a house.
- i-kun**, *n.* the belly, abdomen ; a cavity, bowl.
- i-kun-ra** (ará), *n.* ointment for the body.
- i-ku-sa**, *n.* nearness.
- i-la**, *n.* okra.
- i-là**, *n.* a cleaving, a cleft ; salvation, escape ; appearing, state, condition ; tattoo ; circumcision : ilà orun, *sunrise, the east.*
- i-la-gun**, *n.* first fruit of the season.
- i-lai-ya**, *n.* boldness, courage.
- i-la-ka-ka**, *n.* forcible impression.
- i-la-na**, *n.* an ordinance : ẹ̀ ẹ̀ ilana, *to ordain.*
- i-la-ra**, *n.* envy ; freedom : ẹ̀ ẹ̀ ilara, *to envy.*
- i-la-ri**, *n.* a king's herald.
- i-la-sa**, *n.* the okra leaf.
- i-la-sa-dò**, *n.* a kind of herb.
- i-lẹ**, *n.* a house : ilẹ abẹre, *a needle-case ; ilẹ àse, a kitchen ; ilẹ atọ, the bladder ; ilẹ ero, an inn ; ilẹ ẹiyẹ, a bird's nest ; ilẹ iso, a stable ; ilẹ oku, a tomb.*
- i-le**, *n.* a bird snare. See also lẹ.
- i-le-ke**, *n.* which is above, an upper garment.
- i-lẹ-ko**. See ileto.
- i-le-kọ**, *n.* a pistol.
- i-le-ra** (ará), *n.* strength, which is strong.
- i-le-ri**, *n.* a promise, vow : ẹ̀ ẹ̀ ileri, *to promise.*
- i-le-ru**, *n.* a furnace.
- i-le-to**, *n.* a village.
- i-lẹ**, *n.* ground, earth (see lẹ) : ilẹ ini or nini, *a possession ; ilẹ oku, a burying ground ; ilẹ ọba, a kingdom ; ilẹ mọ, it is daybreak ; ilẹ ẹ̀ ẹ̀, it is dark ; ilẹ aiye, the earth ; ilẹ biri, a small piece of ground, a field.*
- i-lẹ-dú**, *n.* black soil, manure.
- i-lẹ-ke**, *n.* a bead : ilẹke ọkpọlo, *toad's eggs.*
- i-lẹ-kpa**, *n.* a grave, tomb.
- i-lẹ-kun**, *n.* a door-shutter.
- i-lẹ-še**, *n.* the beginning.
- i-lo, i-lo-ro**, *n.* a porch.
- i-lò**, *n.* a using, use : ohun ilò, *a vessel.*
- i-lo-ri**, *n.* a whirling round.
- i-lọ**, *n.* an accusation, a charge. See lọ.
- i-lọh**, *n.* See lọh.
- i-lọ-lọ**, *n.* fetidness ; lukewarmness.
- i-lọ-ra**, *n.* delay : ẹ̀ ẹ̀ ilora, *to delay, tarry.*
- i-lọ-şọ**, *n.* a squatting posture.
- i-lu**, *n.* a gimlet ; a town. See lu.
- i-lu**, *n.* a drum. See lù.
- i-lu-ke-dzi**, *n.* a small village.
- i-ma**, *aux. part.* a sign of continued action. See ma.
- i-mà-do**, *n.* a kind of wild boar.
- i-ma-le**, *n.* a Yoruba proselyte to Mohammedanism.
- i-ma-ra-du-ro** (mu ará), *n.* continence, self-restraint.

- i-ma-ti-ko**, *n.* an instrument for drawing the bow-string.
- i-me-le**, *n.* idleness, indolence: *še imele*, to be indolent.
- i-mi**, *n.* dung.
- i-mí**, *n.* a breathing.
- i-mí**, *n.* a shaking: *imi edõn*, sighing, a sigh.
- i-mi-lè**, *n.* a shaking of the earth.
- i-mi-si**, *n.* breathing on, inspiration.
- i-mo-dzo**, *n.* a kind of rat.
- i-mo-dun-dzu-o**, **i-mo-dzu-o**, *n.* the fore-finger.
- i-mò-re**, *n.* gratitude.
- i-mo-ru** (*imu oru*), *n.* heat of the sun: *imoru odzò*, the heat or middle of the day.
- i-mo-ye**, *n.* intellect, understanding. See *moye*.
- i-mo**, *n.* the nose.
- i-mò**, *n.* knowledge, interpretation, decision: *fi imò sókan*, to agree together.
- i-mo-dze**, *n.* the water ordeal.
- i-mò-dzù**, *n.* drunkenness.
- i-mò-dzu**, *n.* superior knowledge.
- i-mò-dzu-mò**, *n.* the dawn.
- i-mò-le**, *n.* light: *še imòle*, to enlighten.
- i-mò-le**, *n.* a conspiracy.
- i-mo-mo**, *n.* the grass-nut.
- i-mò-ni-no**, *n.* conscience.
- i-mo-ran**, *n.* a wise man.
- i-mo-tà** (*mò tà*), *n.* a having sold out.
- i-mò-tè-le**, *n.* foreknowledge.
- i-mu**, *n.* sharpness, severity. See *mu*.
- i-mu-bá**, *n.* means, instrumentality.
- i-mu-ku-ro**, *n.* taking away.
- i-mu-le**, *n.* firmness, as to standing.
- i-mu-na-mu-na**, *n.* the fire-fly.
- i-mu-ni-bi-no**, *n.* a provocation.
- i-mu-nú**, *n.* activity, in a cause.
- i-mu-re**, *n.* a flea.
- i-na**, *n.* a fire; a blossom; a louse. See *na*.
- i-nà**, *n.* a whipping, a stripe or stroke with the whip. See *nà*.
- i-na-bi**, *n.* a plant which blisters the skin.
- i-na-ki**, *n.* the chimpanzee, ape.
- i-na-kú-na** (*ki*), *n.* extravagance.
- i-nan**, *n.* sight, vision.
- i-ne-dzé-dzi**, *n.* sides of the doorway.
- i-ní**, *n.* possession: *ini rè kpò*, his possessions are great.
- i-ni-la**, *n.* greatness.
- i-ni-la-ra**, *n.* oppression.
- i-ni-ra**, *n.* freedom; difficulty, strait, need.
- i-ni-ran**, *n.* remembrance.
- i-nò**, *n.* the inside, mind, womb; an indentation or bowl (Ex. 25, 34): *inò didõn*, pleasure (of mind): *še inò dõn si*, to be pleased with, delight in; *inò rère*, a good disposition; *še inò rère*, to be kind-hearted; *inò badze*, to be displeased; *inò yò*, to pity; *ekon inò*, the fulness of a thing (Ps. 50, 12); *ni inò*, in, within; *inò mi dõn*, I am pleased, happy; *inò dõn mi*, I am pained, grieved.
- i-no-bi-bi**, *n.* fretfulness.
- i-nò-dzù**, *n.* a towel for the face, a handkerchief.
- i-nò-le** (*ilé*), *n.* inside the house.
- i-nò-se**, *n.* a foot-towel.
- i-nò-wò**, *n.* a hand-towel.
- i-ra**, *n.* a morass, a bog; a kind of horse. See *ra*.
- i-ra-dò**, *n.* compassion.
- i-ra-kpa-da**, *n.* redemption.
- i-ra-le**, *n.* lathing, laths.
- i-ra-le**, *n.* evening.
- i-ra-na**, *n.* a propitiation made for the dying.
- i-ran**, *n.* a sight, seeing; a generation, a race; resemblance.
- i-ran-di-ran**, *n.* successive generations, genealogy.
- i-ran-se**, *n.* a servant.
- i-ran-wu**, *n.* a cotton-spinner. (Pr. 44.)
- i-ra-wò**, *n.* a star.
- i-re**, *n.* play.
- i-ré**, *n.* a going off, as a trap: a curse, an urging forward, haste.
- i-rè**, *n.* goodness; well-wishing; gait of a horse.
- i-re-de** (*òde*), *n.* revelling, revelry.
- i-re-gun**, *n.* abuse, a curse.
- i-re-ke**, *n.* sugar-cane.
- i-re-kò-dza**, *n.* a passing over.
- i-re-kpa**, *n.* transgression.
- i-re-kpe**, *n.* a scrap or remnant of cloth.
- i-re-ni**, *n.* four days hence.
- i-re-ra**, *n.* pride.
- i-re-ri**, *n.* a being past harvest time.
- i-re-ti**, *n.* hope.
- i-re**, *n.* friendship, &c. See *re*.
- i-re**, *n.* a corn-tassel.
- i-re-na**, *n.* candle-snuffers.
- i-re-ni-dze**, *n.* a cheating, fraud.
- i-ri**, *n.* sight, &c. See *ri*.
- i-ri**, *n.* dew, mist.
- i-ri-dzù**, *n.* a steward.
- i-ri-na**, *n.* a sight, a spectacle.
- i-ri-ndò**, *n.* nausea.
- i-riñ**, *n.* iron; a kind of rat-trap.
- i-riñ**, **i-riñ-le**, **i-riñ-mi**, *n.* dampness, moisture.
- i-riñ**, *n.* walking, &c. See *riñ*.
- i'ri-ra**, *n.* hatred, an abomination.
- i-ri-ran**, *n.* See *irina*.
- i-ri-ri**, *n.* experience.
- i-ro**, *n.* a telling, &c. See *ro*.
- i-rò**, *n.* a stirring, &c. See *rò*.
- i-ro**, *n.* the chimpanzee.
- i-ro-bi-nò-dze**, *n.* grief, trouble.
- i-ro-gba**, *n.* an assembly of the elders.

- i-rò-kú-rò*, *n.* an evil thought.
i-ro-na, *n.* a going in quest of.
i-ro-nó, *n.* consideration, thought.
i-ro-nó-kpi-wa-da, *n.* repentance.
i-ro-ra, *n.* pain, groaning.
i-rọ, *n.* a relating, interpretation, &c. See *rọ*.
i-ró, *n.* a fib; texture, the warp of cloth.
i-rọ, *n.* an equal, a companion.
i-rọ-gbọ-ku, *n.* a couch.
i-rọ-kpọ, *n.* acting for an absent person.
i-rọ-nó, *n.* abstinence from food, solemnity, pain in the stomach.
i-rọ-nu, *n.* tenderness, compassion.
i-rọn, *n.* hair: *irọn gaungau*, a bristle.
i-rọn, *n.* prayer by rote.
i-ròn, *n.* a being sick.
i-rọn-gàn, *n.* barrenness.
i-rọn-gbọn, *n.* the beard.
i-rọ-ra (ará), *n.* a bolster.
i-rọ-ri (ori), *n.* a pillow.
i-ru, *n.* a rising, a fountain, an uproar, &c. See *ru*.
i-ru, *n.* seed of plants; kind, species, such: *bi iru* 'eyi ti ọ fẹ, such as (bi . . . ti) he loves.
i-ru, *n.* the tail; a gadfly.
i-ru-di, *n.* a bud.
i-ru-gbín, *n.* seed for sowing.
i-rú-ke-rú-do, *n.* a tumult, insurrection.
i-ru-ke, *n.* a cow's tail carried as a badge.
i-ru-ke-re, *n.* corn-silk.
i-ru-kpe-kpe, *n.* vezeation; vigorous growth.
i-ru-la, *n.* okra seeds.
i-ru-lu, *n.* a tumult, an uproar.
i-ru-mi, *n.* waves.
i-ru-mọ (omọ), *n.* seed, offspring.
i-rú-ru, *n.* a variety of kinds, any kind.
i-ru-ya, *n.* an emetic.
i-sa, *n.* flight, &c. See *sa*.
i-sá, *n.* a grave, a pit.
i-sà, *n.* an attempt, &c. See *sà*.
i-sa-bọ-ti, *n.* an outer yard.
i-sa-ga-da-gba, *n.* a regular set-to in battle.
i-sa-ga-ti, *n.* a siege.
i-sa-le, *n.* the lower part, bottom, below.
i-san, *n.* retaliation, &c. See *san*.
i-san, i-sa-ni, *n.* nine days hence.
i-sàn, *n.* a sinew.
i-sán-duj (ọdún), *n.* harvest.
i-san-sa, *n.* a deserter, a runaway.
i-sà-se, *n.* a feast.
i-sè-lu, *n.* confection.
i-se-le, *n.* an earthquake.
i-si, *n.* a new invention, a new era.
i-si-mi, *n.* rest, the sabbath.
i-sin, *n.* service.
i-sin-kù-sin, *n.* superstitious worship.
i-si-si-yi, *n.* this time, now.
i-so, *n.* a tying; an emission of wind; a producing of fruit: *iso melokan*, a little while. (Gen. 24, 55.)
i-so-fin, *n.* a giving of law, a prohibition.
i-so-kọ, *n.* a mooring-place.
i-so-kpa, *n.* a hard knot.
i-so-lu, *n.* a coupling.
i-so-rọ, *n.* a hanging, a curtain.
i-so-yi-gi, *n.* marriage.
i-sọ, *n.* a place, station, quarter of the town: *isọ ágba*, meeting-place of the elders.
i-sọ-di, *n.* which is made, or caused to be.
i-sọ-ka, *n.* a kind of bird snare.
i-sọ-kù-sọ, *n.* silly or evil talk.
i-sọ-nu, *n.* the Mohammedan supper after the long fast.
i-sọn, *n.* a fountain.
i-su-wa, *n.* goodness of a proposition or act.
i-sá, *n.* ebb-tide.
i-sá-dzù, *n.* former (time or state).
i-sá-na, *n.* a flint and steel.
i-sá-kpa, *n.* a kind of hibiscus.
i-sán, *n.* a flood; a vein, artery.
i-sá-sun, *n.* a sauce-pan.
i-sé, *n.* custom, fashion, character, &c. See *se*.
i-sé-un, *n.* kindness: *iseun ifẹ*, loving kindness.
i-sé, *n.* work, trouble, distress: *isẹ àmi*, a sign; *isẹ asẹ*, a miracle; *isẹ ikpa*, hard toil; *isẹ isin*, duty, service; *isẹ oro*, torment; *lọh sibi isẹ*, go to work.
i-sẹ-ki-sẹ, i-sẹ-ku-sẹ, *n.* a wicked work.
i-sẹ-kpe, *n.* small fire-wood.
i-sẹ-kpo, *n.* a fold, a double.
i-sẹ-nọ, *n.* abortion, miscarriage.
i-sẹ-ti, *n.* a hem.
i-sí, *n.* paleness, fading.
i-sí, i-sin, *n.* a kind of indigenous fruit.
i-sí-nu, *n.* appetite.
i-sin, *n.* a tree and its fruit.
i-sí-sí, *n.* a fault, error of action.
i-só, *n.* peevishness.
i-sò, *n.* slackness, as of a rope.
i-sọ-de, *n.* patrol, police.
i-sọ-kan, *n.* concord.
i-sọ-ra, *n.* watchfulness.
i-sọ-ran, *n.* an offence, an offender, evil doer.
i-sọ-tẹ, *n.* enmity, rebellion, sedition.
i-sú, *n.* a ball, a lump; the yam, &c. (see *su*): *isú ọde*, wild yam; *isú ọkpe*, palm-cabbage.
i-sú-ra, *n.* treasure.
i-ta, *n.* a street; woof of cloth; pain, pungency; a setting sail, &c. See *ta*.
i-ta-do-gun, *n.* seventeen days.
i-tà-fo (local), *n.* a table.

- i-ta-ḷe**, *n.* a worm which comes up from the ground and attacks people when asleep.
- i-ta-ḷe-mo**, *n.* ancestors.
- i-ta-mo-ra**, *n.* accoutrements for war.
- i-ta-na**, *n.* a flower, blossom.
- i-tan**, *n.* the thigh, a ham; kinship, tradition, completion, &c. See tan.
- i-tan-kpa-ra**, *n.* an ulcer caused by small-pox.
- i-ta-ra**, *n.* haste, hurry, zeal, anxiety.
- i-ta-so-ri**, *n.* which is poured on the head.
- i-ta-ṣo** (aṣo), *n.* a cloth stretched or hung as a curtain.
- i-te**, *n.* a throne, &c.
- i-te-bo**, *n.* the underside of a roof; a tenant. See iho.
- i-te-hin**, *n.* a saddle-cloth.
- i-te-ḷe**, *n.* the leg of a beast.
- i-te-ḷe**, *n.* foundation.
- i-te-ḷe-se**, *n.* a private sign (as a nod, wink, &c.) to attract attention.
- i-te-ri-gbà**, *n.* the lintel of a door.
- i-tè-se**, *n.* the treadle of a loom.
- i-ti**, *n.* timber, a log.
- i-ti**, *n.* a bundle, sheaf, wisp; breaking, snapping in two.
- i-ti-dzu**, *n.* shame, modesty.
- i-ti-se**, *n.* a foot-stool.
- i-to-ri**, *n.* a share: *ṣe itori*, to share.
- i'-to-ri**, *n.* the cause, reason; therefore.
- i-to-si**, *n.* nearness: *nitosi*, near.
- i-to-tò**, *n.* truth.
- i-to-ye**, *n.* merit, value.
- i-to**, *n.* straightness; a creek; old age, endurance, leading; spittle, &c. See to.
- i-tò**, *n.* urine, &c. See tò.
- i-to-dzu**, *n.* oversight, care, perseverance: *ṣe itòdzu*, to persevere, to oversee.
- i-tò-kp**, *n.* an oar, a rudder.
- i-toṅ-ri-ran**, *n.* recovery of sight.
- i-to-re**, *n.* a gift: *itore ānu*, alms.
- i-to-wo**, *n.* an earnest, anticipation.
- i-tu**, *n.* overthrow, eradication, &c. See tu.
- i-tu**, *n.* a sparrow.
- i-tù**, *n.* ease, relief: *itù eḍo*, consolation; *ṣe itù ará*, to rest.
- i-tu-mò**, *n.* interpretation, sense, meaning.
- i-tu-nò**, *n.* comfort, consolation.
- i-tu-ra**, *n.* ease from pain, refreshment: *itura oḍzó*, the cool of the day.
- i-wá**, *n.* distribution. (1 Pet. 4, 10.)
- i-wà**, *n.* being, origin, life, duration of life, conduct, disposition, nature of a thing, presence (Gen. 43, 9): *iwà ikpa*, violence; *iwà buburu*, wickedness; *iwà titò*, integrity, honesty; *iwà tùtu*, meekness; *iwà ibi*, *iwà lka*, mischief; *iwà mimò*, holiness; *iwà ará*, brotherhood; *iwà Olorun*, the Godhead; *oḍzó oḍún iwà rẹ*, the years of his life.
- i-wa-dze**, *n.* gain, profit, seeking for food.
- i-wa-dzu**, *n.* the front, presence, before, brow.
- i-wà-ku-wà**, *n.* bad behavior, caprice.
- i-wa-ḷe**, *n.* a digger; figuratively, a man child, a son.
- i-wa-na**, *n.* a smith's poker.
- i-wa-ra**, *n.* haste, impatience: *ṣe iwara*, to hasten, hurry.
- i-wa-se**, *n.* powder, fine grains; the menses.
- i-wa-wi**, *n.* an excuse, extenuation.
- i-wa-ya i-dza**, *n.* struggling, agony.
- i-we**, *n.* the kidneys.
- i-wé**, *n.* a book, a comparison.
- i-we-dze**, *n.* a wrinkle.
- i-we-dze**, *n.* a curl, a tress.
- i-we-re**, *n.* silliness, folly: *ṣe iwere*, to be foolish, to act foolishly.
- i-we-ri**, *n.* a head-band.
- i-we**, *n.* a frog; fineness of grain or of threads.
- i-we-fa**, *n.* a eunuch.
- i-wo**, *n.* a horn.
- i-wò**, *n.* the thrush in children.
- i-wò-do**, *n.* a ford.
- i-wo-ro**, *n.* a heathen, an idolater.
- i-wo-ye**, *n.* foresight, providence.
- i-wo-yi**, *n.* the present time, now.
- i-wo**, *pron.* thou.
- i-wò**, *n.* the navel, crookedness; husk of certain seeds; a horn.
- i-wò**, *n.* poison put in food; entering, &c. See wò.
- i-wò**, *n.* suitability, form; a fish-hook.
- i-wò-dzo**, *n.* a gathering together, an assembly, crowd.
- i-wò-fa**, *n.* a pawn servant.
- i-wò-ni**, *pron.* those.
- i-wòṅ**, *n.* scarcity of food, &c.; a long neck, as of a gourd.
- i-wòṅ**, *n.* a measure of quantity or distance, size: *iwòṅ fadaka*, a piece of silver, as money; *ni iwòṅ bi*, so long as; *iwòṅ ènia*, as many people as.
- i-wòṅ-wòṅ**, *n.* the iguana; a bundle.
- i-wòṅ-yi**, *pron.* these.
- i-wò-ra**, *n.* greediness.
- i-wò-si**, *n.* contempt, spite: *ṣe iwosi si*, to insult.
- i-wò-ṣo**, *n.* a ball of thread, wound up ready for weaving.
- i-wù**, *n.* a choice, preference, &c. See wu.
- i-wu'-ka-ra** (akara), *n.* leaven.
- i-wun**, *n.* a thing.
- i-ya**, *n.* the armpit.
- i-ya**, *n.* loss, poverty, suffering: *dze òya*, to suffer; *emirin dze ni kò tó òya*, the bite of a sandfly is not so sharp as poverty.
- i-yá**, *n.* mother, mistress of a servant.

i-ya-fɪŋ (afɪŋ), *n.* a queen, mistress of a house.
i-ya-gbà, *n.* a midwife.
i-ya-kọ, *n.* a mother-in-law.
i-ya-kpa, *n.* separation, a sect.
i-ya-lá, *i-ya-nlá*, *n.* a grandmother.
i-ya-là-se, *n.* a female cook.
i-ya-le (ilé), *n.* the mistress of the house (that is, the first wife).
i-ya-le-ta, *n.* about eight o'clock in the forenoon.
i-ya-lo-de, *n.* a wise woman.
i-ya-nu, *n.* wonder, astonishment.
i-yán, *n.* boiled yam pounded.
i-yàn, *n.* denial, contradiction, a question in dispute, &c. See yàn.
i-yàn, *n.* famine.
i-yàn-dzẹ, *n.* a cheat, imposition.
i-yàn-dzú, *n.* exhortation, perseverance, constraint.
i-yàn-fẹ, *n.* See ayanfẹ.
i-yàn-gbẹ, *n.* dryness, that which is dried.
i-yàn-gbo, *n.* chaff.
i-yàn-ràn, *n.* an oven.
i-yàn-rin, *n.* sand: iyanrin dide, quicksand.
i-ya-ra, *n.* activity, nimbleness: ará iyara (eyi ará), the body itself.
i-ya-ri, *n.* vivacity.
i-ya-tọ, *n.* difference, separation.
i-ya-wò, *n.* a bride: ibi-iyawo, a wedding.
i-ya-wu, *n.* a sledge-hammer.
i-ye, in composition, *this, self, very.* See iyékuru.
i-yé, *n.* mind, understanding.
i-yè, *n.* life, &c. See yè.
i-ye, *n.* number, value, price: so iye, to value, set a price on; a reed; in composition, mother, as, iyekan.
i-ye-bi-ye, *n.* great price, preciousness.
i-ye-kan, *n.* a mother's relative.
i-yé-ku-ru (iye), *n.* the very dust.
i-ye-me-dzì, *n.* doubt: ɛe iyemedzì, to doubt.
i-ye-ni, *n.* which is intelligible.
i-ye-nọ, *n.* sense, understanding.
i-ye-re, *n.* black pepper.
i-yé, *n.* fitness, comeliness; a feather: akpa-iyé, a wing.
i-yẹ, *n.* dust of worm-eaten wood.
i-yẹ-fun, *n.* flour.
i-yẹ-gbẹ, *n.* a kind of trousers.
i-yẹ-ka, *n.* the very branches, natural branches of a tree.
i-yẹ-wò, *n.* investigation.
i-yẹ-wu, *n.* a chamber.
i-yin, *n.* praise.
i-yi-sọ, *n.* a pin to turn the weaver's beam.
i-yo-dzú (iye), *n.* the natural face. (James 1, 23.)
i-yo-kun, *n.* the remainder, the rest.

i-yọ, *n.* salt, the flood tide (see yọ): iyọ oibó, sugar.
i-yọ-nọ, *n.* compassion.
i-yọ-nu, *n.* trouble.
i-yọŋ, *n.* coral, pearl.

K.

ká, *v.* to gather, to reap, to pull a tooth; to fold, to roll; to fail.
ká, *prep.* around, on;—*adv.* around.
kà, *v.* to count, to read; to regard, respect; to set or place upon.
kà (kí á), *adv.* not. See Gram. § 179.
kà, *adv.* presumptuously.
ka-ba-ka-ba, *adv.* roughly, unevenly.
ka-bi-ye-si! (kí á), *let us reverence!* an exclamation as the king approaches.
kà-dun (ọdun), *v.* to be the space of a year.
ka-fo, *n.* tight-legged pantaloons.
ka-gba, *v.* to hang or be entangled in.
ka-hun. See kaun.
kaɪŋ-kaɪŋ-kà, *n.* chaff of millet.
ká-ka, *n.* which is strong, stiff.
kà-ka, *adv.* instead of, otherwise; presumptuously.
ka-kan-fo, *n.* a military general.
ká-ka-ra, *n.* a muscle-shell.
ka-ka-ra-ka, *adv.* strongly, stiffly.
ká-ki-ri, *adv.* abroad, wanderingly.
ka-ko, *v.* to curl, to twist.
ka-kọ, *v.* to be stiff.
kà...kọŋ, *v.* to add to.
ká-la-mọ, *n.* a pen to write with.
ka...la-ra (li), *v.* to enfold, entangle, as a net.
ká...le-hin (li), *v.* to pull a tooth of.
kà-lẹ (ilẹ), *v.* to set down, to deposit, to establish;—*adv.* around, abroad.
ka-lọh (kí á lọh), *v.* let us go to follow!
ka...mọ, *v.* to surround, to enclose.
ka-na-ka-na, *n.* a crow.
kà-na-kà-na, *n.* a sling.
kà-nọ, *v.* to be cruel, harsh.
ká-nu, *v.* to be sorry, to grieve, mourn.
kan, *adv.* at once, quickly.
kan, *v.* to be sour, morose, painful, opposed to; to bore.
kán, *num.* one: awọŋ kán, certain ones; miran kán, others; owó kán, the last cowry; isẹ kán, the last action;—*adv.* precious. (Ps. 22, 20.)
kán, *v.* to drip, drop, as water: to pluck, nip, to take off, as a ring.
kán, *v.* to knock upon, nail, touch; to gore, as an ox.
kan-dzu, *v.* to hasten.

- kaŋ-ga**, *n.* a well.
kaŋ-gi, *n.* to be difficult, callous.
kaŋ-guŋ, *n.* to be the last, at the end.
kaŋ-kaŋ, *adv.* hastily.
kàŋ-kaŋ, **kàŋ-ri-kaŋ**, *n.* soft fibres used instead of sponge.
kaŋ-ki, *n.* tight pantaloons.
kaŋ-kun (əkun), *v.* to knock at the door.
kaŋ . . . la-ra (arà), *v.* to pierce, as words.
kaŋ . . . mǒ, *v.* to nail or fasten to: kaŋmǒ agbelebu, to crucify.
kaŋ-mǒ-lẹ, *v.* to stick fast, as in mud.
kaŋ-mu-kaŋ-mu, *adv.* sweetly (flavored).
kaŋ-ra (arà), *v.* to be morose, peevish.
kàŋ-ri (ori), *v.* to nail a cut-off head to a tree; to touch the head with a sacrifice.
kaŋ-ri, **kaŋ-ri-kaŋ-ri**, *adv.* far distant.
kaŋ-run-kaŋ-run-fě, *n.* a long time.
ka-ra, *n.* a gland.
ka-rá, *adv.* loudly.
ka-ra-wọŋ, *n.* a conch-shell.
kà-ri (ori), *v.* to set on the head.
ka-run, *num.* fifth.
kà-san, *n.* sarsaparilla.
kà-se, *v.* to walk leisurely; to terminate.
ka-si, *v.* to be stale.
ka . . . sí, *v.* to place upon, to impute, to respect: kò kà òrọ̀ Ọlọrun sí, he does not regard the word of God.
kà-si-ŋkaŋ? (kì á sí), *what's the matter? is anything amiss? kò si ŋkaŋ*, there is nothing! ó sí ŋkaŋ, there is something.
ka-sá, *adv.* proudly (walking).
kà-sá, *v.* to introduce a new fashion; to recite the names of the gods.
ka-ta-ka-ta, *adv.* scatteringly, staggeringly.
ka-ta-ri, *v.* to be in the zenith, overhead.
ka-ti, *adv.* (not) at all, (none) whatever.
kaun, *n.* trona, carbonate of soda (from the Great Desert).
kaun-kaun, *adv.* sweetly (scented); quietly.
ká-we, *v.* to wind.
kà-we (iwe), *v.* to read.
kà-wó (owó), *v.* to count money.
ka-wǒ (òwǒ), *v.* to abstain from things prohibited; to assort; to grasp, rule over.
ka-wọŋ. See karawọŋ.
kà-wú (owú), *v.* to reel, wind; to walk to and fro.
ke, *v.* to cry out; to cut, chop.
ke-de, *v.* to be scarce, unfrequent.
ke-dè (òde), *v.* to proclaim aloud.
ke-de-re, *adv.* clearly (seeing).
ke-dze, *num.* seventh.
ke-dzi, *num.* the second, the next.
kě-fe-ri (Arab.), *n.* an unbeliever, a heathen.
ke-gi (igi), *v.* to cut or chop wood.
ke-ke, *n.* a stick on which carded cotton is wound for spinning.
ke-ke, *n.* ring of metal, &c., when struck.
ke-ké, *n.* child's play of lots; a custom-house, a ticket or check.
ké-ké, *adv.* clamorously.
ke'-ke-ke, *n.* littleness, a little one.
ke-ke-lu-ke, *n.* which is full-breasted, as a bird.
ké-ke-re, *n.* smallness.
ke-kpè, *v.* to call, to call upon.
ké . . . le-gá-ke (li), *v.* to tickle.
ke-lo, *adv.* how many?
ké-ni-ú, *n.* a lion.
ke-re, *v.* to be little.
ke-re-o-wú, *n.* cotton-seed.
ké-ri (ko), *v.* to grow dirty, to be filthy.
ke'-ro-ra (irora), *v.* to cry out for pain, to groan.
ke-si, *v.* to visit.
ke-ti, **ke-ti-ri**, *v.* to be benumbed, asleep, as the foot.
ke-tọ, *v.* to call upon, to cry to.
ke-wu, *v.* to read.
ke, *v.* to indulge, cherish, as a child or wife; to set a snare.
kè, *v.* to extend, to grow worse, as a sore; to be hoarse; to glow.
ke-dzọ, *num.* eighth.
ke-đo-guŋ, *num.* fifteenth.
ke-đo-gbọŋ, *num.* twenty-fifth.
ke-fa, *num.* sixth.
ke-gàŋ (ko), *v.* to despise.
ke-gbẹ, *v.* to associate with.
ke-hiŋ, *v.* to be last, to follow.
ke-hiŋ-da-sí, *v.* to turn the back on, to forsake.
ke-ke, *n.* cackling, as of a hen; a black squirrel.
ke-ke, *n.* a wheel of any kind, a distaff.
ké-ke, *n.* profound silence.
kè-ke, *adv.* slowly, gradually.
ke-ke-kpa, *v.* to be dumb, quiet.
ke-kè-ru, *n.* a wagon, cart.
ke-kọ (kọ), *v.* to learn, study.
ke-lẹ, *adv.* gently.
ke-lẹ-ke-lẹ, *n.* a spy, vanguard;—*adv.* gently.
ke-lẹ-kú, *n.* calico.
ke-rẹ, *n.* a kind of mat.
kè-rẹ, *n.* a simpleton.
ke-rẹ-dẹ, *v.* to be weak, infirm.
ke-riŋ, *num.* fourth.
ke-riŋ-lá, *num.* fourteenth.
ke-san, *num.* ninth.
ke-ta, *num.* third.
ke-tẹ-ke-tẹ, *n.* an ass.
kè-wa, *num.* tenth.
ke-yọŋ, *n.* the toe itch.

- ki** ? *pron.* what? ki li eyi? *what is this?* ɔ́džó ki ɔ́džó, *any day whatever.*
- ki**, *conj.* that: ki iwọ́ ki ọ́ lẹ́h, *that thou go*; ki... to, ki... teni, *before*; ki ó to lẹ́h, *before he goes*; ki á to lẹ́h, *before we go.*
- ki**, *v.* to be thick, as oil or bushes; to ram, to press down.
- ki**, *v.* to salute.
- ki**, *v.* to press, load, as a cart.
- ki**, *adv.* not.
- ki-bi-ti**, *adv.* in a small compass.
- ki-bi-ti**, *adv.* in a large compass.
- ki... bọ-mi** (omi), *v.* to press into the water, to immerse.
- ki-dži-ki-dži**, *adv.* tremulously (shaking), with quivering.
- ki-dži-kpa**, *n.* a kind of coarse cloth.
- ki-gbé** (ke), *v.* to cry aloud.
- ki-ki**, *n.* salutation.
- ki-ki**, *adv.* only: kiki wuḡa, *pure gold.*
- ki-ki-ni**, *n.* a small particle or bit.
- ki-kọ́n**, *n.* that which is full: kikọ́n omi, *a freshet, a flood.*
- ki-kun**, *n.* which is hard, loud.
- ki-kun-ki-kun**, *adv.* hardly, loudly.
- ki-lọ**, *v.* to warn, caution, threaten.
- ki... mọ-lẹ**, *v.* to press to the ground.
- ki-ni**, *n.* a thing, something.
- ki... ni-bẹ-ndẹ**, *v.* to strike with the fist.
- ki-ni-džẹ-bẹ'**, *adv.* no! not at all!
- ki-ni-ki-ni**, *adv.* neatly, accurately.
- ki-ni-si**, *n.* a carpet.
- ki'-ni-ti**. See keniú.
- ki-nla** ? *pron.* what is it?
- kiṅ-kiṅ**, *n.* a very little portion.
- kiṅ-riṅ**, *v.* to rub, to curry.
- ki-re-dže**, *v.* to twist, entangle, as thread.
- ki-ri**, *v.* to wander, stroll.
- ki-ri, ki-ri-ki-ri**, *adv.* about, wanderingly.
- ki-ri-bi-ti**. See kibiti.
- ki'-ri-mó**, *v.* to press one, to insist on, to apply closely to work.
- ki'-ri-kpa**, *n.* which is dry and hard.
- ki-roṅ** (iroṅ), *v.* to pray by rote.
- ki-san** (koṅ isan), *v.* to be nine days.
- ki-ta**, *v.* to be three days.
- ki-ún**, *n.* a very little.
- ki-we-dže**, *v.* to wrinkle.
- ki-wọ-bọ** (owó), *v.* to thrust the hand into.
- ki-yan**, *adv.* at once.
- ki'-ye-si**, *v.* to notice, look, attend to: kiyesi ará, *take care of yourself.*
- ki... yó**, *v.* to cram full.
- ko**, *v.* to gather, collect; to grow hard; to take up, as a load; to strike two hard substances together: ko ānu, *to mourn*; ko írira, *to hate*; ko fu, *to deliver to*; ko wọ́n to mi wáh, *bring them to me.*
- kò**, *v.* to meet, confront: bi ó lè kò, *if possible, if it may be.*
- kò**, *adv.* not: kò se kpé, *if, suppose that.*
- ko-bi-ko-bi**, *adv.* thickly (breaking out).
- ko'-bi-ta**, *n.* riding shoes with spurs.
- ko'... dà-nó**, *v.* to take up and throw away.
- kò-dé-dé**, *adv.* no wonder! no doubt!
- ko... džọ**, *v.* to collect, heap up.
- ko-džu-dža**, *v.* to resist, withstand.
- kó-fi-ri**, *v.* to espy, to happen to see.
- ko-gun** (ogun), *v.* to inherit, to take property.
- ko-ki-ki**, *v.* to magnify, extol.
- ko-ko**, *n.* a knot, protuberance, wen: koko ọwó, *the knuckles*; koko ẹse, *the ankle.*
- kó-ko**, *adv.* very much.
- kò-ko**, *n.* the tania, root and plant.
- kó-ko-rò**, *n.* a worm, an insect.
- ko-ko-se ẹ-se**, *n.* the ankle.
- ko... kpò**. See ko... džọ.
- ko-lé** (ilé), *v.* to steal from or plunder a house.
- kò-lẹ-ra** (ará), *v.* to be feeble, infirm.
- kó... lẹ-ru** (li), *v.* to despoil, to rob.
- kó-lo-bá**, *n.* a mattock.
- kó-lo-bo**, *n.* an oil-pot, a lamp-filler.
- ko... lo-džú** (li), *v.* to confront.
- kò-lo-fiṅ** (li), *n.* a lawless person.
- kó-lo-lo**, *v.* to stutter.
- ko... lẹh**, *v.* to take away, carry off, lead captive.
- ko... lẹ-na** (li), *v.* to meet, encounter.
- ko... lẹ-nọ** (li), *v.* to discourage, alarm.
- ko-mo-kun**, *n.* the muscle between the breasts.
- ko-ni-ba-bá**, *n.* a fatherless child.
- ko... ni-bẹ-ndẹ**, *v.* See ki... ni bẹndẹ.
- ko... ni-dža-nu**, *v.* to hold in with a bridle.
- ko-ni-gba-gbe**, *v.* one who is not forgetful; also a proper name.
- koṅ-ko-to**, *n.* a play-god of children, a kind of dove.
- ko-re** (ere), *v.* to gather, to reap.
- kó-ri-kó**, *n.* grass.
- kò-ri-kò**, *n.* the hyena.
- ko'-ri-ra**, *v.* to hate, abhor.
- ko-ro**, *v.* to be bitter, spiteful.
- ko-ro**, *adv.* very, entirely: okuta là dżalẹ koro, *the stone split to the very bottom.*
- kó-ro**, *n.* a smelting-pot, crucible.
- ko-ro-ko-ro**, *n.* a small brass bell.
- ko'-ro-wo**, *n.* a ditch.
- ko-so**, *n.* a kind of drum.
- ko-sun** (kun), *v.* to paint red.
- ko-ti**, *v.* to collect around; to encounter.
- ko-to**, *n.* a hole, pit, ditch: koto aiya, *the pit of the stomach*; koto dżigonroṅ, *a deep ravine*; koto òke, *a valley, glen.*

- kọ**, *v.* to learn, teach; to build, to lay one thing on another (Gen. 21, 14); to dig earth into heaps; to mark, tattoo, write; to flash; to call, crow, shout; to entangle: *kọ okun*, to make a rope.
- kó**, *v.* to be not: *emi kó*, it is not I; *iwọ li ọba kó?* art thou not a king?
- kò**, *v.* to refuse, reject, rebel; to hang up, to deter.
- kò**, *adv.* not.
- kọ-bi**, *n.* tall projecting gables of a royal palace; hence, a projection.
- kọ-dza**, *v.* to pass by, to omit, to be beyond: *ó fò soke odzú rẹ kọdza rẹre*, it is above far out of his sight.
- kọ-dzu-dza-si**, *v.* to resist, oppose.
- kọ-dzu-si**, *v.* to face, to attend to.
- kọ-gba** (ogba), *v.* to build a fence.
- kọi-kọi**, *v.* indirectly, suspiciously.
- kọ-kan**, *num.* one.
- kọ-ka-ra**, *v.* to howl aloud.
- kọ-kọ-rọ**, *n.* a hook, a key, a bird's beak: *kọkọrọ gun*, the iron pin with which a weaver turns the warp-beam.
- kó-kọ-sọ**. See *kọkọsọ*.
- kọ-kù**, *n.* green color.
- kọ-kun**, *n.* to make a rope.
- kọ-là**, *v.* to tattoo, to circumcise.
- kọ-la**, *n.* the small goorah-nut.
- kọ-le** (ilé), *v.* to build a house.
- kọ-le**, *v.* to make hills or beds of earth.
- kò...lẹ** (ilẹ), *v.* to renounce, forsake.
- kọ-lọ-fin**, *n.* a secret place, closet.
- kọ-lọ-kọ-lọ**, *n.* a beast commonly called the fox, the casra.
- kọ-lu**, *v.* to assault, to smile.
- kọ-ni**, *v.* to teach.
- kò...ní-ya-wò**, *v.* to refuse a betrothed bride.
- kọ-nọ** (onọ), *v.* to dread, to stand in fear of.
- kọn**, *kọn-rin*, *v.* to sing.
- kọn**, *v.* to fill, to be full, to feel heavy: *ọwọ kọn mi*, my hands are heavy (Ex. 17, 12); *orun kọn mi*, I am sleepy.
- kọn**, *kùn*, *v.* to hum, murmur, grumble, begrudge.
- kọn'-kọ-sọ**, *n.* a sieve of palm-leaf.
- kọn-rọn**, *n.* the bed of a stream.
- kọn-sa**, *v.* to fall or pounce upon.
- kọ-ri-si**, *v.* to move towards.
- kọ-rọ**. See *kọrọn*.
- kọ-sẹ** (ese), *v.* to trip, to stumble.
- kọ-sẹ-ba**, *v.* to meet by chance.
- kọ-ti**, *adv.* heavily, reluctantly.
- kọ-we**, *v.* to write.
- kpa**, *v.* to kill, extinguish; to cut in two; to crack a nut; to beat upon, as rain; to rub, as in polishing; to peel off bark; to beat in playing a game; to relate a parable; to break up fallow land; to set up a tent; to betray; to hatch; to make one drunk; to cease, knock off: *ebi kpa mi*, I was hungry; *kpa ódžobo*, to make a loop or button hole.
- kpa**, *adv.* at once, suddenly.
- kpa!** *interj.* wonderful!
- kpa...dà**, *v.* to turn, return.
- kpa-dà**, *adv.* again, in return.
- kpa...dà-nọ**, *v.* to lose.
- kpa...de**, *v.* to shut, close; to meet with; to help.
- kpa-de-gun** (ogun), *v.* to meet in battle.
- kpa-de-lù**, *v.* to come in collision.
- kpa-dé-ru**, *v.* to meet together.
- kpa...džẹ**, *v.* to devour, destroy utterly; to forget the day of the month.
- kpa-fà**, *n.* a butcher's bench.
- kpa-fẹ-fẹ** (afefẹ), *v.* to take the air.
- kpa-fọ** (afọ), *v.* to wallow in mire.
- kpa-gọ** (agọ), *v.* to pitch a tent.
- kpa-hin-ke-ke** (chin), *v.* to gnash.
- kpa-ka** (ọka), *v.* to thresh corn.
- kpa-ka-dza**, *v.* to adjust one's wrapper.
- kpa-ki-kpa-ki**, *adv.* very (sound in health).
- kpa'-ki-ti**, *n.* a kind of mat.
- kpa-ko**. See *akpako*.
- kpa-kpa**, *n.* a prairie, a pasture.
- kpa-kpa**, *n.* self.
- kpa-kpa**, *adv.* violently (trembling); slammingly.
- kpa-kpa-la**, *adv.* in a shrivelled state, from drying or parching.
- kpa-kpe** (akpe), *v.* to clap the hands.
- kpa...kpò**, *v.* to mingle, to confound or confuse; to be very abundant.
- kpa...kú**, *v.* to kill.
- kpa-ku-ta**, *n.* a small stewpan.
- kpa-la**, *adv.* with difficulty or with much effort.
- kpa-là** (ila), *v.* to separate from, divide.
- kpa-lai**, *adv.* by no means.
- kpa-la-ka**, *n.* a fork, as of a stick, or between the fingers.
- kpa...lā-nu** (li), *v.* to make sorry.
- kpa-la-kpa-la**, *n.* which is rough, as a road.
- kpa...la-ra** (li), *v.* to hurt, wound.
- kpa...lā-rẹ** (li), *v.* to fatigue.
- kpa...la-sẹ**, *v.* to command, give orders.
- kpa-le** (ilé), *v.* to rub a dirt floor, to plaster.
- kpa-le-mó**, *v.* to set a house in order.
- kpa-lẹ-mó**, *v.* to prepare ground, to prepare.
- kpa...lẹ-nu-mó** (li), *v.* to put to silence:
- kpa...lẹ-rin**, *v.* to make one laugh.
- kpa...lẹ-tan**, *v.* to outwit, deceive.
- kpa-li**, *n.* lids of a book.
- kpa...lo-dzo**, *v.* to intimidate.
- kpa...lo-kpe**, *v.* to fool, to puzzle one.
- kpa...lo-se**, *v.* to paint, color or stain.

kpa-lọ (alọ), *v.* to propose riddles.
kpa...lẹh, *v.* to sail along the coast.
kpa...lẹ-kan-dà (li òkan), *v.* to convince one ;
to change or convert him.
kpa...mọ, *v.* to keep, preserve ; to hide : kpa-mọ,
to be hid ; kpa ẹnu mọ, to be silent ; kpa oko mọ,
to gather in a crop ; kpa...mọ kuro, to withhold ;
fi ará kpa-mọ, to restrain oneself, refrain.
kpa-mọ-le, *n.* a viper.
kpa-mọ-ra, *v.* to endure, bear.
kpa-ndu-kú, *n.* an uncut gourd.
kpa-ni, kpa-ni-a (ènia), *v.* to kill a person, to
murder.
kpa-ni-kpa-ni, *n.* a murderer.
kpa...ni-ye, *v.* to confuse.
kpa...ni-ye-dà, *v.* to persuade ; to change one's
mind.
kpa-nsa, *n.* See kpa-ndukú.
kpa-nsa-i-lẹ, *n.* a grave.
kpa-nsa-ga, *n.* adultery, an adulteress.
kpá-nti-ri, *n.* a bramble.
kpa-ñ-hun, *adv.* at one blow, at once.
kpa-ra (ará), *v.* to hurt oneself ; to anoint oneself.
kpa-rá, *n.* the plate or timber laid on the top of the
piazza posts.
kpa-rá, *adv.* with a sudden noise.
kpa-ra...dà, *v.* to turn around ; to change ; to
disguise oneself.
kpa-ra-mọ, *v.* to restrain oneself, to keep close, to
be humble.
kpa-re, *v.* to fade away, put out, destroy.
kpa-ri, *v.* to finish, come to an end ; to conclude
from premises ; to be bald-headed.
kpa-ri, *n.* the jaw-bone.
kpa'-ri-dà, *v.* to turn a thing about, to change its
course.
kpá-ri-wo (ariwo), *v.* to make a noise.
kpa-ro, *v.* to exchange, barter ; to change the
character or purpose.
kpa...ro-ro, *v.* to still a commotion or a storm.
kpa-ru-bọ, *v.* to kill a sacrifice.
kpa-run, *v.* to rub out, to destroy, consume,
abolish.
kpa-sá, kpa-šan, *n.* an oyster.
kpá-šan, *n.* a whip.
kpa-še (ásé), *v.* to command, enact.
kpa-ši-kpa-ro, *v.* to exchange, barter.
kpa-ta, *v.* to prepare, make ready.
kpa'-ta-ki, *n.* which is chief, principal.
kpa'-ta-kò, *n.* a wooden shoe, a hoof.
kpa-ta-kpa-ta (ototo), *adv.* entirely, altogether.
kpá-ti, *v.* to be forcible, violent.
kpa-ti-kpa-ti, *adv.* forcibly, violently.
kpa-ti-rọ, *n.* a switch, twig.
kpa-to, kpa-to-to (atoto), *n.* to make a noise.

kpé, *conj.* that, to wit.
kpé, *v.* to complete, perfect ; to last long : owò
kpé, the money is right ; iwà rẹ kpé, his character
is perfect.
kpè, *v.* to call, to invite, to assemble : fi...kpè
ṅkan, to esteem.
kpè-dzọ, *v.* to call an assembly, to assemble.
kpè-ge-de, *v.* to be right, proper.
kpè-na (ena), *v.* to call an assembly, to assemble.
kpè-kpè-le, *n.* a bank of earth in a room to sleep
on.
kpè-re, *adv.* only.
kpè-ri, *v.* to mean, to say.
kpé...ro, *v.* to drill soldiers, to form a line.
kpè-se (kpa), *v.* to prepare.
kpè-te (kpa), *v.* to intend, to think of doing, devise.
kpè, *v.* to stay long at a place, to last long.
kpè'-hi-ñ-dà (kpa), *v.* to turn the back on.
kpè-ka (kpa), *v.* to shoot forth branches.
kpè-kè-kpè-kè, *n.* which is streaked, speckled.
kpè-kun, *v.* to terminate, come to an end.
kpè-kpè, *adv.* gently (striking).
kpè-kpé, *n.* a slip of wood, a shelf, an altar ; a
bird-snare ; a shell.
kpè-kpè-kun (òkun), *n.* a sea-shell.
kpè-kpéi-ye, *n.* a duck.
kpè-le, *adv.* gently.
kpè-le-bẹ, *v.* to be flat.
kpè-le-kpé, *n.* a kind of wild dog.
kpè-lu, *conj.* also ;—*prep.* with, in : kpèlu ayò,
with joy ; kpèlu èsé, in sin.
kpè-lu-kpè-lu, *adv.* moreover, besides, yea.
kpè-šan, *n.* a crushing : še kpèšan, to crush.
kpè-rẹ, *v.* to be soft ;—*adv.* gently.
kpè-rẹ, *adv.* suddenly.
kpè-rẹ-kpè-rẹ, *adv.* (tearing) into rags or pieces ;
very much.
kpè-se, *adv.* gently, easily.
kpè-se-kpè-se, *n.* gentleness of conduct or dispo-
sition.
kpè-se-mọ (kpa), *v.* to restrain the feet, slacken
one's pace.
kpè-te-le, *n.* level ground, a plain.
kpè-te-kpè-re, *adv.* comfortably.
kpè-te-kpè-te, *n.* mud, mire.
kpi, *adv.* entirely, wholly.
kpi-dan (idan), *v.* to perform sleights of hand, to
juggle.
kpi-dze (kpa), *v.* to pull or cut grass for feed.
kpi-kpa, *n.* which is to be slain.
kpi-kpé, *n.* perfection.
kpi-kpò, *n.* much, abundance.
kpi-le-še, *v.* to commence.
kpi-mọ (kpa), *v.* to counsel, suggest.
kpi-nu, *v.* to bargain, purpose, conclude, resolve.

kpín, *v.* to share, divide ; to terminate.
kpín-i-ya, *v.* to divide, separate.
kpín-hun (òhun), *v.* to conclude a bargain or agreement.
kpín-kpín, *adv.* fast or tightly, closely.
kpín-lẹ (ilẹ), *v.* to terminate.
kpín-ya, *v.* to divide, separate.
kpi-tan (kpa), *v.* to relate traditions, to recount old events.
kpi'-wa-dà (kpa...dà), *v.* to reform, repent.
kpi'-ye-dà, *v.* to change the mind.
kpi-yẹ (kpa), *v.* to plunder.
kpo, *v.* to knead.
kpò, *v.* to smelt.
kpò'-hun-re-re, *v.* to cry aloud, bewail.
kpo-kpo-ndo, *n.* a large wild bean.
kpo'-kpo-rò, *n.* a corn-stalk.
kpon-sẹ, *n.* a nut of which snuff-boxes are made.
kpò-ri, **kpò-ri-ri** (ori), *v.* to whirl around.
kpo-rin (irin), *v.* to smelt iron ore.
kpo-ro-kpo-ro, *adv.* talkatively.
kpo-si, *n.* a coffin.
kpo-tu-tu (kpa), *v.* to feel cold.
kpo-we (kpa), *v.* to speak a parable.
kpọ, *v.* to vomit.
kpò, *v.* to be abundant, great, common, cheap : **kpò si**, to multiply or increase.
kpò, *v.* to turn from, to separate, turn away. (Gen. 14, 8.)
kpò, *adv.* in common, together.
kpọ-kọ, *n.* a kind of calabash.
kpò-mó, *v.* to be mixed, mingled.
kpọn, *v.* to be red, to be ripe ; to sharpen, whet ; to flatter, make much of : **kpọn rusurusu**, to be brown.
kpọn, *v.* to carry on the back ; to dip up.
kpọn-gá, *n.* sticks placed across a grave to prevent the earth from falling in.
kpọn...lẹ-dzú (li), *v.* to afflict, torment, oppress.
kpọn-mi (omi), *v.* to draw or dip water.
kpọn-mu, *v.* to whet, sharpen.
kpọn-sọ, *v.* to ripen, as corn.
kpọn-ti (oti), *v.* to brew.
kpọ-si, *v.* to increase.
kpọ-si-lẹ, **kpọ-so-dẹ** (ilẹ, ode), *v.* to be busy in and out.
kpọ-tọ-kpọ-tọ, *n.* mud, mire.
kpú, *adv.* precipitately.
kpu-kpa, *v.* to be red ;—*n.* redness : **kpu-kpa eyin**, the yolk of an egg.
kpu-kpò. See **kpikpò**.
kpu-rọ (kpa irọ), *v.* to fib.
kpu-tu, *adv.* well, foamingly lathering, as soap.
kú, *v.* to die, to wither, to terminate, to come short ; to be blunt or dull.

kù, to sift, to run here and there, to thunder mutteringly : **kù èkuru**, to throw dust.
ku-bu-su, *n.* a blanket ; peaty earth.
ku-dọn, *v.* to be fond of, to love.
ku'-du-ru, *n.* the globular form ; bread of bean-flour.
ku-fe-ku-fe, *n.* braggadocio.
ku-gbé, *v.* to perish.
ku-gbẹ, *v.* to die in the bush : o **kugbẹ!** may you die in the bush !
ku-gbu, *v.* to charge furiously ; to be presumptuous.
kù-hu, *adv.* loudly shouting.
ku-kpa, *v.* to be very busy.
ku-ku, *adv.* rather.
kù-ku, *n.* a corn-cob.
ku'-ku-mó, *n.* a tunic.
ku-ku'-ndu-ku, *n.* the sweet potato.
kú-ku-ru, *n.* shortness.
ku'-ku-te, *n.* stem or boll of a tree.
ku-mbu, *n.* a coney (hyrax).
ku-mó, *v.* to cleave to, as dust.
kù-mọ, *n.* a cudgel.
ku-na, *v.* to be smooth, fine, as thread or meal.
kuṅ, *v.* to burn, to enkindle.
kùṅ, *v.* to remain, to lack ; to daub, paint, anoint ; to be busy here and there : **kùṅ si dẹdẹ**, to be near, at hand.
kuṅ-kuṅ, *v.* to purr.
kuṅ-kuṅ, *adv.* loudly, aloud.
kuṅ-lẹ (ilẹ), *v.* to plaster a house.
kuṅ-lẹ, *v.* to kneel.
kuṅ...si-lẹ, *v.* to spare, to give up.
ku-ro, *v.* to get out of the way : **kuro ni, kuro ninó**, from, from in ; **ó dzade kuro ní ile**, he went out of the house.
ku-ru, *v.* to be short.
ku'-ru-ba, *n.* a pail, a bucket.
ku-ru-hù, *n.* the cry of a hen when she sees a hawk.
ku'-ru-kú, *n.* fog, mist, cloud.
ku'-ru-mú! *adv.* no, not at all !
ku-sa, *v.* to make a bold attempt.
ku-sa-ta, *n.* a compound or block of houses.
ku-si, *v.* to torment.
kù-tà, *v.* to find dull sale, to sell a thing slowly.
kù-tu-kù-tu, *n.* very early in the morning.
ku-ye, *v.* to be forgetful.

L.

lá, *v.* to lick ; to dream.
là, *v.* to split ; to wade ; to appear ; to pass through, escape, be safe ; to be rich : **là imọ**, to devise.

lâ-ba, *n.* a leathern bag, satchel.
la-ba-la-ba, *n.* a butterfly.
la-ba-mo-lẹ, *n.* robbers, kidnappers.
la-bẹ (li), *prep.* under, beneath : á sùn labẹ igi, *we slept under a tree.*
la-bu-lâ-bu, *n.* fresh ashes.
lâ-di (idi), *v.* to explain, to prove.
la-di-ro, *n.* a beer-strainer.
la'-du-gbo, *n.* a large earthen pot.
lâ-dza (idzà), *v.* to reconcile, to pacify.
lâ-dzá, *v.* to pass through, traverse.
lâ-dzọ (edzọ), *v.* to settle a dispute.
la-ga, *n.* the brow-band of a bridle.
la-gba, *n.* a horse-whip.
la-gba-mo, *n.* the brow-band of a bridle.
la-gba-ra (li), *v.* to be strong.
lâ-gi (igi), *v.* to split wood, to saw into boards.
la'-go-go (lù), *v.* to ring a bell.
lâ-gun (ogun), *v.* to sweat, perspire.
lai (li ai), *a prefix*, implying not having, without : as, laiḅeru, *without fear, fearless* ; à ma fi fu ni lai-gbówó (li ai gbà), *he gives to us without money.*
laf, laf-laf, *adv.* ever, for ever.
laf-laf, *n.* oldness, ancientness : ile laílaí, *a very old house.*
lai-kpe, *adv.* soon, quickly.
lai-ku-ku, *adv.* not rather.
lai-le-wu (li), *v.* to be without danger, safe, secure.
lai-lẹ-se (li), *v.* to be free from sin, sinless.
lai-lo-wó (li), *v.* to be destitute of money, moneyless.
lai-ni, *adv.* and *prep.* in need of, without : ọ lẹh laini bata, *he went without shoes.*
lai-ni-dí (idí), *adv.* without cause : ó ba mi wi lainidí, *he reproached (ba...wi) me without cause.*
lai-sẹ (sẹ, to sin), *adv.* without sinning or being in fault : nwọn kpa à laísẹ, *they killed him without sin, i. e. without his being guilty of offence.*
lâ-ka-ka, *v.* to strive to do a thing.
lâ-ka-lâ-ka, *v.* to hop on one leg.
lâ-ki-ri, *n.* patience, clemency.
lâ-ki-sẹ, *adv.* however.
lâ-ko-ko (li), *adv.* punctually, at the time : lakoko ná, *then.*
lâ-ko-tan, *adv.* finally, in short.
la-kọ, *v.* to gain a prize, to win a race.
lâ-kpa-ta, *n.* a kind of fried cake (masa).
la-kuí-e-gbé, *n.* a kind of rheumatism.
lâ-lâ, *n.* trouble, annoyance.
la-lá (alá), *v.* to dream.
lâ...lẹh, *v.* to go through.
la...lẹ-na, *v.* to ordain, decree, enact.
lâ-mọ (imọ), *v.* to devise.
la-mọ-ran (la imọ ọran), *v.* to plan, advise, propose.

la-na (li), *adv.* yesterday.
lâ-na (ọna), *v.* to open a road ; to propose, decree.
lâ-nú (li), *v.* to be merciful.
la-ra (li), *prep.* on, in, from : gbesan mi lara ọta mi, *avenge me on my enemy* ; lara igi tutu, *in the green tree* ; gbe wọn lara mi, *take them from me, i. e. deliver me.*
la-ra (li), *v.* to be stout of body, bulky, fat.
lâ-ra, *n.* the castor-bean.
lâ-re (li), *v.* to be tiresome.
lâ-ri, *v.* to prove, make manifest.
la-riḅ (li), *prep.* in the midst of, amongst : larin kán, *once, before or previously.* See leriḅ kán.
lâ-sarj (li), *adv.* in vain, vainly : ènia lāsarj, *trifling people.*
la-sẹ-ran, *v.* to cause infection, to be infectious.
la-ti, *prep.* from, often followed by a pleonastic verb ; as, ó mu ú lati oko wáh, *he brought it from the farm* ; lati ọdọ, *from*, when the object is a person ; lati ọwó, *by the hand of, by* ; ó ran à lati ọwó malcika, *he sent it by the angel.*
la-to-ri (lati ori), *conj.* because of. See nitori.
la-wa-ni, *n.* a belt, a girdle.
la-wu, *adv.* all's well : alafia kò wà? *is it peace?* lawu, *it is.*
la-wu, *adv.* very (white).
la-ye, *v.* to be spacious, roomy.
la-yẹ (li), *v.* to be alive ;—*n.* a living animal.
lé, *v.* to be strong, hardy, healthy ; to be more than, above, overhead : mu mi lé, *make me strong* ; owó lé ẹta, *the money is three (cowries) too much* : ó gbe nibẹ lé ni idzọ mewa, *he stayed there more than ten days.*
lẹ, *v.* to lay upon ; to appear ; to drive, pursue ; to blister.
lẹ, *prep.* on, upon : fi lé ilẹ, *put it on the ground.*
lẹ, *v.* is able, can, may.
le-bi (li, to have), *v.* to be hungry.
lẹ-gun (ogun), *v.* to prevail in battle, to beat back the enemy.
le-ke (li ọke), *prep.* above ;—*adv.* up.
le-ke (li ọke), *v.* to be above, to be prominent, exalted.
le-ke-le-ke, *n.* an egret.
le-kpa (ikpa), *v.* to follow, pursue.
le-lẹ, le-ilẹ, *v.* to be satisfied, at ease ;—*adv.* down, on the ground : kò lelẹ, *to be troubled, perplexed*, with ọkan, *heart*, or ará, *body*, for the nominative.
le-ra (ara), *v.* to be strong, healthy.
le-re (ire), *v.* to hasten, urge forward.
lẹ-re (li), *v.* to be profitable.
le-ri (lù ori), *v.* to promise, lit. to strike the head (forehead, with the hand).
le-ri (li ori), *prep.* on, upon.

- le...sq-nò**, *v.* to drive away in theft.
lè...sé, *v.* to compel: ó le mi sé é, he compelled me to do it.
le-ti (li, to have), *v.* to be obedient, docile.
le-ti (li, on), *prep.* by.
le-wu (li), *v.* to be grey-haired:
lè, *v.* to be sluggish, lazy.
lè, *v.* to be evening; to lay one thing lightly on another, to engraft, transplant: alè lè, it is evening (nearly dark).
lè, *v.* to replenish, to patch; to be elastic, pliable; to be strong, as the wind.
lè, for nilè, *adv.* down, on the ground.
lè-ba (li), *prep.* by, at, &c.; by the side of, applied to things near the ground.
lè-bè, *n.* anything narrow and flat, a fin.
lè-bu-lè-bu, *n.* new ashes.
lè-hè, *adv.* well, that's right.
lè-hin (li), *prep.* and *adv.* after, behind, outside: ó mbò lèhin wa, he is coming behind us.
lè-hin-lè-hin, *adv.* backwards.
lè-kán, *adv.* once, first: lèkedzi, secondly; lèmedzi, twice; lèmeta, lèketa, &c.
lè-lè, *n.* which is yielding, elastic, as air.
lè-rin-kán. See lèkán.
lè-rò, *v.* to be skilful.
lè-ru (li), *v.* to be terrible, dreadful: ibi yi lèru tó! how dreadful is this place!
lè-sè-sè, lè-sè-è-sè, *adv.* in a row, in regular order.
lè-sè-kán-ná, *adv.* immediately.
lè-sò-lè-sò, *adv.* carefully, strictly.
lè-wu, *n.* down at the foot of palm leaves, used for tinder.
li, euphonic for ni, to be, to have, to say. See ni.
li-bi-si? (ibi), *adv.* where?
li-bo? (li), *adv.* where?
li-dze-ta (li), *adv.* three days ago.
li-kpo (li), *prep.* for, instead of.
li-le, li-le-li-le, *n.* which is hard, violent, strong.
li-li, *n.* a kind of porcupine.
li-li-li, *adv.* by littles, scatteringly.
lò, *v.* to use; to bend, to be elastic: lò gbó, to wear out; lò...ni mimó, to use sacredly, to sanctify. (Ex. 20, 8.)
lò-bo-tú-dzè, *n.* the physic-nut (curcans).
lo-de (li), *adv.* outside.
lo-di (li), *adv.* contrarily.
lò-do (li), *adv.* below.
lo-dzi-dzi, *adv.* suddenly, abruptly.
lo-dzo (li), *v.* to be timid, cowardly.
lo-dzo-dzu-mó, *adv.* daily.
lo-dzú (li), *v.* to be attentive, observant: òran mi lodzú, my affairs are prosperous, in good condition.
lo-dzú, *prep.* before, in the presence of.
lo-dzú-kán-ná, *adv.* immediately.
lo-dzú-rè-re, *adv.* favorably, graciously.
lò-ke (li), *adv.* above, up, on, beyond.
lo-ki-ti, *n.* a false-bottomed vessel for straining potash.
lo-ni (li), *adv.* to-day.
lò...ni-mi-mó, *v.* See lò.
lo-ri (li), *prep.* on, upon.
lò-ri, *v.* to whirl.
lo-ru (li), *adv.* by night.
lo-sò, *v.* to squat like a dog, to crouch.
lò-ti-tó (li), *adv.* truly.
lò-tó (li), *adv.* truly, verily.
lo-yún (li), *v.* to conceive, be pregnant.
lò, *v.* to play a stringed instrument.
lò, *v.* to be lukewarm.
lò, *v.* to engraft, to transplant; to wring, to grind; to be twisted, crooked, contrary; to wrest the meaning of one's words; to cry lost goods; to investigate, compare.
lò-dò (li), *prep.* by, with, among. (Gen. 24, 40.)
lò-dò-dun (li), *adv.* yearly.
lò-dzò-dzò (li), *adv.* daily.
lò-fè, *adv.* early in the morning.
lò-gan (li), *adv.* instantly, immediately.
lòh, to go, used adverbially in the sense of off, away: gbe é lòh, take it away, pleonastic after dzú, very; as, dara dzú lòh, very good.
lò-hun (li), *adv.* yonder.
lò-kò-kán (li), *prep.* towards, opposite to.
lò-kpò-kó, *v.* to grow, fill up, as an ear of corn.
lò-lá (li), *adv.* to-morrow.
lò-ló, *adv.* lately.
lò...lò-rò, *v.* to strangle, choke.
lò-ra (li), *v.* to be slow, to linger.
lò-rò (li), *v.* to be rich.
lò-rò (li), *v.* to be eloquent.
lò-san (li), *adv.* by day, at noon.
lò-sò (li), *v.* to be adorned, ornamented.
lò-tò (li), *v.* to be distinct, separate, different.
lò-wò, *prep.* from: yi ó bèrè rẹ̀ lẹ̀wọ̀ nyin, he will demand it of or from you; á sé é lẹ̀wọ̀ mi, it was done by me.
lò-wò-lò-wò. See lóló.
lò-wò-wò, *adv.* lukewarmly:—*n.* lukewarmness.
lu, *v.* to bore, to scuttle; to be discovered.
lú, *v.* to mingle, adulterate.
lù, *v.* to strike, knock; to make a move, as in chess; to beat a drum, to play a stringed instrument: sá lù, to flee against. (Ex. 14, 27.)
lù...bò-lè, *v.* to beat down, destroy.
lù...dza, *v.* to break into, as a house.
lu-ha, *v.* to be difficult, abstruse.
lu-kò-ro, *v.* to hint or insinuate against one.

lù...kpa, *v.* to smite fatally, to slay.
lu-lẹ (ilẹ), *v.* to strike down;—*adv.* down.
lu-lu, *adv.* entirely (burnt up).
lu-mḡ, *v.* to be hid.
lú-ru, *n.* powder of dried leaves, for sauce.
lu-wẹ, *v.* to bathe, to swim.

M.

ma, an *auxil. particle*, conveying the idea of continued action.
mà, *adv.* very, truly, well: o mà sẹun, you are very kind; ẹsin mà sare, the horse runs rapidly.
ma-de-ko-so, *n.* a strolling beggar, who tells news for a living.
má-di-mi-lḡ-run (máh di mi li orun), *n.* a drop-sical person.
ma-do-fun, *n.* white leather.
mà-dza-la, *n.* flakes of burnt grass which fly through the air.
ma-dze-re, **ma-dze-we**, *n.* a saddle-girth.
ma-dze-si, *n.* a child.
má-dze-mu (máh), *n.* a covenant.
ma-ga-dzi, *n.* an heir, especially the first-born.
máh, *adv.* not: emi kò lè še máh wi, I must speak.
ma-ha-ru, *n.* the howl of a wild beast.
ma-ká-lu, *n.* a forked stick.
ma-ka-ri, *n.* compasses, dividers.
ma-lá-dzu, *n.* a kind of rat.
ma-lei-ka (Arab.), *n.* an angel.
ma-lù', *n.* an animal of the cow kind: akọ malù, a bull; abò malù, a cow; ọmọ malù, a calf.
ma-mḡ-dza, *v.* to guess, conjecture.
ma-na-ma-na, *n.* a kind of snake.
ma-na-ma-ná, *n.* lightning.
má-ra-du-ro (mu ará), *v.* to restrain oneself.
ma-ran-ma-ran, *adv.* in a bright dazzling manner.
ma-ra-run, *num.* the whole five, by fives.
ma-ri-ma-dze, *n.* a person who has no regard for kinds of food.
ma-ri-wò, *n.* strips of palm leaf, a garland.
ma-sa, *n.* a kind of pancake.
ma-so, *adv.* only, even.
ma-sa-la-še, *n.* a mosque.
ma-se-gbin, *n.* a kind of antelope.
má-ta-ká, *n.* a smith's hammer.
ma-te, *n.* a kind of snare.
ma-tḡ, *n.* which is sacred, not to be touched;—*interj.* hands off!
ma-wò (mu àwo), *v.* to assume the form or nature of.
ma-ya-fi, *n.* a sash, belt.
ma-ya-mi, *n.* a hunter's bag for bullets, &c.

mbẹ, *v.* to be.
mbẹ, *adv.* for nibẹ, there.
mbi, *conj.* or.
me-dze, *num.* seven.
me-dze-dze, *num.* by sevens, the seven.
me-dze-dzi, *num.* the two, both.
me-dzi, *num.* two: medzi medzi, a pair.
mé-lo? *adv.* how many? many (Acts 24, 10): iye ẹgberun mélo? how many thousands?
mé-lo-kán, *pron.* some, certain ones.
mé-lo-mé-lo, *adv.* how much more.
mè-ro (mu èro), *v.* to consider, meditate.
me-te (mu), *v.* to reflect, consider.
mḡ-do-gun, *num.* sixteen.
mḡ-dzàn-mḡ-dzàn, *adv.* with a spring, in an elastic manner.
mḡ-dze-dzo, *num.* the eight, by eights.
mḡ-dzo, *num.* eight.
mḡ-fa, *num.* six.
mḡ-fe-fa, *num.* the six, by sizes.
mḡ-gbe, *n.* a mealy yam or potato.
mḡ-ne, *n.* a kind of broom-grass.
mḡ-re-rin, *num.* the four, by fours.
mḡ-rin, *num.* four.
mḡ-ro (mḡ), *v.* to be skilful.
mḡ-se-ri (mu), *v.* to be rancid.
mḡ-ta, *num.* three.
mḡ-ta-lḡ-kan, *n.* which is triune.
mḡ-te-ta, *num.* the three, by threes.
mḡ-wa, *num.* ten.
mḡ-wa (mḡ), *v.* to be a judge of beauty.
mi, *pron.* me, my.
mi, *v.* to breathe: mi sí, to inspire; mi hẹlẹ, to pant.
mi, *v.* to shake; to swallow.
mi-ẹ, *pron.* See miran.
mi-mḡ, *n.* cleanness, purity, holiness.
mi-mu, *n.* sharpness.
mi-ran, **mi-re**, *pron.* another, other.
mo, *pron.* I.
mo-dzu-ku-ro (mu), *v.* to be inattentive, to connive at, to impute not.
moi-moi, *n.* a kind of cake.
mo-kun (mu), *v.* to receive strength, grow strong.
mò-re (mḡ), *v.* to be grateful.
mo-ru (mu), *v.* to be sultry.
mo-ye (mḡ), *v.* to be perceiving, intelligent, discreet.
mọ, *v.* to drink, to suck; to build or form of clay.
mḡ, *v.* to be light (as day), to shine, to be clear, clean, holy; to adhere.
mḡ, *adv.* again; after a negative, more.
mḡ, *v.* to know, to understand; mḡ sí is employed as a substitute for the verb to mean; as, ki lè á lè mḡ eyi sí? what does this mean? ḡ ḡ mi bí á ti ba mḡ eyi sí, it puzzles me as to what this means.

mọ-di (odi), *v.* to build a wall.
mọ-du-mọ-du, *n.* brains, marrow.
mọ-dze (adze), *v.* to try by water ordeal.
mọ-dzú (odzú), *v.* to be tame.
mọ-dzu-mọ, *v.* to be light in the morning, to dawn.
mọ-kan-lá, *num.* eleven.
mọ-kpa-ra (ará), *v.* to get drunk.
mọ-kun, *v.* to be lame.
mọ-le, *v.* to build a house.
mọ-lẹ (ilẹ), *adv.* to the ground.
mọ-lẹ, *v.* to conspire; to shine.
mọ-lẹ-wu, *n.* the grape-vine.
mọ-ra (ará), *adv.* closely, near to one.
mọ-ran (mò), *v.* to know the law as to disputes, to be wise.
mọ-tí (mu), *v.* to drink spirits.
mọ-ti-mọ-ti, *n.* a drunkard; a gnat called "the drunkard."
mọ-ti-mọ-ti, *adv.* closely joining, hard by.
mọ-ti-yó, *v.* to get drunk.
mu, *v.* to drink, to suck, to absorb.
mú, *n.* rice.
mú, *v.* to catch, to hold; to be sharp; before an accusative and verb, to cause; as, ó mú mi duro, he caused me to stand, he upheld me; mú òna kpon, go your way.
mù, *v.* to sink, to disappear, as in a crowd.
mu ... ba, *v.* to fit or adapt to; to employ as a means.
mu ... be-ru, *v.* to make afraid.
mu ... dze, *v.* to devour, as a wild beast does.
mu ... dzi-na, *v.* to heal a wound.
mu ... dzú-tó (odzú), *v.* to see to, attend to.
mu ... gọ, *v.* to fool one.
mu ... ka-lẹ, *v.* to spread, as famine or pestilence.
mu ... kọ, *v.* to fill.
mu ... kpa-dà, *v.* to bring back, restore.
mu ... lá, *v.* to save.
mu ... la-ra-dá (li), *v.* to heal.
mu ... lé, *v.* to strengthen.
mu-lẹ (ilẹ), *v.* to stand firmly, to confirm.
mu-nú, *v.* to be active, fiery.
mu-ra (ará), *v.* to prepare oneself, make ready.
mu ... rọ-lẹ, *v.* to tranquillize.
mu-su-lu-min' (Arab.), *n.* a Mohammedan.
mu ... se, *v.* to bring to pass, to fulfil.
mu ... wáh, *v.* to bring in, to fetch.
mu ... wò, *v.* to bring in, introduce, entertain a guest.

N.

n, *adv.* See nn.
na, *adv.* already, now.
ná, *pron.* that, the same, the.

ná, *v.* to spend money.
nà, *v.* to flog; to stretch, extend.
na-dza (òdza), *v.* to trade, traffic.
na-ga (iga), *v.* to stretch in reaching up.
na-gu-dù, *n.* a kind of trousers.
na-hun (òhun), *v.* to extend the voice, to speak aloud.
na-mai, *n.* a ring with which the bow-string is drawn.
na-na, *n.* madam.
na-ni, *v.* to be careful of, to make much of.
nan, dan? *interrog. interj.* eh?
na-ro, *v.* to stand erect.
na-sá-ra (Arab.), *n.* a Christian.
nà ... sí-lẹ, *v.* to let down from above, to lower.
na-wo (owó), *v.* to spend.
na-wo-na-wo, *n.* a spendthrift.
nà-wó (owó), *v.* to extend the hand, to pass from hand to hand.
ndan, *adv.* not. See nan.
ndau, nda-wo, *adv.* no.
nde, *v.* to arise, get up.
ndze, *adv.* then, therefore.
ne. See na.
ne-ga. See naga.
ni, *v.* to be, it is, it was.
ni, *prep.* in, on, at: ni bi, whereas, that whereas.
ni, *v.* to have, to own; must.
ni, *v.* to say.
ni, *v.* to load a canoe or ship.
ni (eni), *pron.* one, person, us, that, the.
ni-bai, ni-ba-yi, *adv.* there, yonder.
ni-bẹ (ibẹ), *adv.* there.
ni-bi, ni-bi-yi, *adv.* here, hence.
ni-bi-kan, *adv.* somewhere.
ni-bi-ki-bi, *adv.* wherever.
ni-bi-ti, *adv.* where, whence.
ni-bo, ni-bo-ti, *adv.* where, whence.
ni-bo-mi-ran, *adv.* elsewhere.
ni-bu, ni-bu-bu, *adv.* crosswise.
ni-dá-ye-dá-ye, *adv.* now and then.
ni-dí, ni-dí-tí, *prep.* about, concerning.
ni-dze-fa, *adv.* six days ago.
ni-dze-rin, *adv.* four days ago.
ni-dze-ta, *adv.* day before yesterday.
ni-dzo-gbo-gbo, *adv.* every day, daily.
ni-dzo-kan-lọ-gbọ, *adv.* seldom.
ni-gbà, ni-gbà-tí, *adv.* when, while.
ni-gba-gbo-gbo, *adv.* always.
ni-gba-ku-gba, *adv.* at any time, often.
ni-gbà-ná, *adv.* then, at that time.
ni-gba-ni, *adv.* anciently, in old times.
ni-gban-gba, *adv.* publicly, openly.
ni-gba-wo? *adv.* when?
ni-gba-yi, *adv.* now, at this time.

ni-gbẹ-hin, *adv.* afterwards, hereafter, at last.
ni-gbo-se, *adv.* by and by, after awhile.
ni-ha, *adv.* near, alongside, about.
ni-hin', **ni-hin-yi**, *adv.* here, hence.
ni-hò-ho, **ni-hò'-ri-ho**, *v.* to be naked.
ni-kan, **ni-kan só-só**, *adv.* alone, singly, only.
ni-ke-hin, *adv.* at last, lastly.
ni-kó, *adv.* See **nkó**.
ni-kọ-kọ, *adv.* in private, secretly.
ni-kpa, **ni-kpa-tí**, *prep.* by, concerning, as to, according to.
ni-kpa-se (ese), *prep.* by (means of).
ni-kpẹ-kun, *v.* to have an end, to terminate.
ni-kpò, *prep.* instead of, in the room of.
ni-kpọn, *v.* to be thick, as a board.
ni-ku-sa, *prep.* near, close to.
ni-lá (nlá), *v.* to be large.
ni-lai-lai, *adv.* anciently.
ni...la-ra (li ará), *v.* to annoy, vex, press, as a job of work.
ni-lẹ (ni), *adv.* on the ground, down.
ni-lọ-lọ, *adv.* lately, recently.
ni-nà, *n.* extent, extension.
ni-ni, *adv.* quite (cold): tutu nini, to flourish, as a plant. (Ps. 92, 14.)
ni-ni, *n.* a hail-stone.
ni-ni, *n.* property, possessions; an owner.
ni-nọ, *prep.* inside, within, among, in.
ni-ran, *v.* to remember.
ni-sa-lẹ, *prep.* below, beneath.
ni-si, *v.* to be concerned about, to care.
ni'-si-si, **ni'-si-si-yi**, *adv.* now.
ni-sá-dzú, *adv.* before, formerly.
ni-ti, **ni'-ti-tí**, *prep.* in that, for that, for, concerning, in, of, from.
ni'-ti-kpé, *conj.* as to, in regard to that.
ni'-to-ri, **ni'-to-ri-tí**, *conj.* because, for, for the sake of;—*prep.* for, concerning.
ni-to-ri-ná, *adv.* therefore, wherefore.
ni'-to-si, *prep.* near.
ni'-tò-tò, *adv.* in truth, truly.
ni-wà (ni), *v.* to be amiable, of a good disposition.
ni-wá-dzú, *prep.* and *adv.* before.
ni-wo-yi, *adv.* now.
ni-wọn, *adv.* moderately; at the time of.
ni wọn-bí, *adv.* inasmuch as.
ni'-ye-nọ (iye inọ), *v.* to be intelligent.
ni-yin, *v.* to be praised, honorable.
nlá, *v.* to be great: igi nlá, a large tree.
nlá-nla, *n.* greatness.
nn, *adv.* no.
nọ, *v.* to be lost; to wipe;—*adv.* off, away.
nọ...nọ, *v.* to wipe off, blot out, brush away.
nọn-yi, *v.* to rest a little.
nsó, *v.* to go on, proceed.

nwọn, *pron.* they.
nwọn-yi, *pron.* these.
nyin, *pron.* you.

N.

n, an auxiliary prefix, denoting an action which is or was in being at the time alluded to in the proposition; as, **ó ntà**, he is selling.
n, *pron.* I.
ngbà! *interj.* take it!
ngbó! *interj.* hark! hear.
nkán (ohun kán), *n.* a thing, something.
nkán-ki'-nkán, *n.* a trifling thing.
nkó, *v.* to be not: **ó nkó**, it is not he; **ó ri í nkó!** (he saw it is-it-not or did-he-not) did he not see it?
nsó. See **nsó**.
nyin, *pron.* you.

O.

o, *pron.* thou.
ò, a word of assent: **tọ mi wáh**, come here; **ò**, yes, or I will.
ó, *pron.* he, she, it, that; used without the tone-mark after **li**, **ti**, and other particles; as, **emi lí o de** (I it-is that came), I came.
ò, *adv.* not.
ò, *aux. part.* shall, will.
o-bi, *n.* a parent; a female, of cattle.
ò-bi, *n.* the kola or goorah nut.
ó-bi-ri, **ó-bi-ri** (òbo ènia), *n.* a woman.
o-bó, *n.* a hint, private information.
ò-bo, *n.* pudendum muliebre.
o-bo-tu-dzẹ, *n.* physic-nut (curcans).
o-bọ, *n.* a foster-parent, a nurse.
o-bọ, *n.* a roller for ginning cotton.
o-bu, *n.* which is insipid, stale; a rotten egg.
o-da-lẹ, *n.* a breaking down: **še odalẹ**, to break down.
o-de, *n.* the outside, out of doors.
o-dẹ, *n.* a small bat.
o-dẹ, *n.* a parrot.
o-di, *n.* malice, wrongfulness: **odi sí**, opposition, perverseness.
o-dí, *n.* a town wall, breastwork; a dumb person.
o-di-dẹ. See **odẹ**.
o-di-di, *n.* a bunch, cluster; the whole.
o-di-nọ, *n.* a passionate person.
o-do, *n.* a division, section, party, district.
o-dó, *n.* a mortar for pounding things in.
ò-do, *n.* water in a body, as a river or pond.
o-dó-dí, **o-dó'-ro-dí**, *adv.* never, not at all.

- o-do-do**, *n.* truth, righteousness, justice.
o-do-dó, *n.* scarlet color.
o-do-gí, *n.* scrofula.
O-du, *n.* the companion of Ifa.
ò-du, *n.* a boiler, caldron.
O-du-a, O-du-du-a, *n.* heaven and earth; the goddess, Nature: Odudua, igba nlá medzi á de ì sí, heaven and earth, two large calabashes shut not to be opened.
o-dze, *n.* sap of plants.
o-dzé, *n.* lead.
o-dzi, *n.* a reviving, revival.
ò-dzi, *n.* forty; adultery.
o-dzi-a, *n.* gum, resin.
o-dzi-dzi, *n.* an electrical fish.
ò-dzi-dzi, o-dzi-dzin, *n.* a shadow, shade.
ò-dzi-dzi, *num.* by forties;—*n.* suddenness.
o-dzi-gbe-se, *n.* a debtor.
o-dzi-gbon, *n.* the outer corner of a house.
o-dzi-ya, *n.* a sufferer, one oppressed.
o-dzo, *n.* cowardice, a coward.
ò-dzo, *n.* rain: òdzo otì, new weak ale.
o-dzo-bo, *n.* a loop.
o-dzò-dzo, *n.* ague.
o-dzo-dzú-le, *n.* every house.
o-dzo-dzu-mo, *n.* every day, daily.
o-dzo-gan, *n.* a kind of scorpion.
o-dzo-gún, *n.* an inheritor.
o-dzo-ro, *n.* one who cheats at play, a cheat.
o-dzo-wu, *n.* a jealous person.
o-dzò-ye, *n.* a ruler, officer.
o-dzò, *n.* the space of a day: ondze odzò, daily bread; comp. odzò.
o-dzò-rò, *n.* an iron mace.
o-dzu, *n.* a sore, a scar.
o-dzú, *n.* the eye, face, appearance, edge, as of a knife or sword; an opening: odzú òna, the middle of the road, the road, a gate; odzú rẹ wáh ilẹ, he came to himself (after being insane); odzú alá, a dream; odzú alye, the sky; odzú owó, the principal (money), as distinguished from interest; odzú orup, sleep; odzú ori, the grave; odzú agbara, a gutter, a wide street; odzú sama, a cloud; gbe odzú ako, to cock a gun; gbe odzú àbo, to half cock a gun.
o-dzu-gba, *n.* a companion, an equal.
o-dzu-gon, *n.* the shin.
o-dzu-kan-ná, *n.* immediateness.
o-dzú-kò'-ko-ro, *n.* covetousness: se odzúkòkoro, to covet.
o-dzu-kpo, *n.* a skylight in the palace where the king takes the air.
o-dzu-kpon, *n.* trouble, perplexity.
o-dzu-la-fe-ni, *n.* a time-server, an eye-servant.
o-dzu-le (ilé), *n.* a doorway.
o-dzu-lu-mó, *n.* an acquaintance.
o-dzu-mó, *n.* morning, dawn.
o-dzu-nlá, *n.* a covetous person; envy, greediness.
o-dzu-ran, *n.* dream, a vision.
o-dzu-rè-re, *n.* favor, grace: se odzurere, to favor.
o-dzu-ri, *n.* an eye-witness.
ò-dzu-sq̄n, *n.* a fountain.
o-dzu-sá-dzu, *n.* partiality.
o-dzu-ti, *n.* shame, modesty.
o-dzu-wá, *n.* a sharer, distributor.
o-fe, *n.* a parrot; a dexterous fellow.
o-fe-re, *n.* the morning star; about three o'clock in the morning.
o-fi, *n.* a loom, lit. a swinger.
o-fi-dzi, *n.* forgiveness.
o-fin, *n.* a law, prohibition.
ò-fin, *n.* a pit.
ò-fo, *n.* loss, calamity, emptiness, desolateness.
o-fó-fo, *n.* a busy-body, tale-bearer.
ò-fo-ro, *n.* a kind of squirrel.
o-fú-ru-fú, *n.* the firmament, space.
o-gbi-fò, *n.* an interpreter.
o-gbi-gbi, *n.* a kind of owl.
o-gbo, for gbogbo, *pron.* all.
o-gbó, *n.* old age; a kind of wildcat.
o-gbo-do, *n.* a young or green yam.
o-gbo-dzu, *n.* a daring man.
o-gbo-gbo, *n.* a mallet.
o-gbo-ló-gbo, *n.* ancientness, old age.
o-gbo-ni, *n.* a sort of free-masonry; a respectable elderly man.
o-gbu-fò. See ogbifò.
o-ge, *n.* a fop, dandy.
o-ge-de, *adv.* only.
o-ge-de-gbe, o-ge-de-mgbe, *n.* headlongness: li ogedemgbe;—*adv.* headlong falling.
o-gi, *n.* an old dog, an old bachelor.
ò-gi, *n.* starch of maize.
o-gi-dan, *n.* a leopard.
o-gi-dí-gbo, *n.* a kind of drum.
o-gi-ri, *n.* a yard wall.
o-gi-ri, *n.* a gallop, a rush of a crowd.
o-gó, *n.* glory, vaunting.
ò-go, *n.* a person sitting at one's door daily to shame him into the payment of a debt.
o-go-do, *n.* the young of cattle, a calf, colt.
o-go-du-gbé, *n.* dropsy.
o-go-dze, *num.* one hundred and forty.
o-go-dzi, *num.* forty.
o-gon-go, *n.* the ostrich.
ò-go-ti, *n.* See ògo.
o-gu-fe, *n.* a wether.
o-gu-lú-tu, *n.* a clod of earth.
o-gu-na, *n.* a coal of fire.
o-gun, *n.* war, an army, a battle.
Ó-gún, *n.* the god of blacksmiths and of soldiers.

o-gún, *n.* an inheritance ;—num. twenty.
 ò-gún, *n.* a chair.
 ò-gùn, *n.* perspiration.
 ò-gun, *n.* medicine, poison, a charm.
 o-gùn, *n.* a round pole, foot-stalk of a wine-palm leaf.
 o-gu-ro-do, *n.* a standing upright.
 ó-gu-rò, *n.* palm-wine.
 o-gu-sò, *n.* a tobacco-pipe.
 òh! the usual reply to a salutation. See ò.
 o-ho! a word of exclamation.
 o-hun, *n.* a thing: ohun llo, a vessel, utensil; ohun iní, property, possessions; ohun ọna, a tool, instrument; ohun ọsh, a domestic animal.
 ò-hun, *n.* the voice, speech, a sound.
 o-hun-kó-hun, *n.* any thing whatever.
 o-i-bó, e-i-bó, a-mbó, *n.* a white man.
 ò-ka, *n.* a ring.
 ò-kán, *n.* one cowry.
 ò-kan-ai-ya, *n.* the breast, chest.
 ò-ke, *n.* top, hill, height, mountain: òke ọrun, heaven.
 o-ke-lé, *n.* a package of salt.
 ò-ke-lé, *n.* a bit, a morsel.
 o-ke-re, *n.* distance, far off, aloof.
 ó-ke-tè, *n.* a bale of goods, a wallet; a rat.
 o-ké-hin-dà, *n.* renunciation, forsaking.
 o-ke-le-ndzè, *n.* a kind of lizard.
 o-ki, *n.* failure to fire (as a gun), or to cut (as a dull knife).
 ò-ki, *n.* flattery, compliments.
 o-ki-ki, *n.* fame, rumor.
 o-ki-ki-ri, *n.* hardness, difficulty; a knot.
 o-ki-ri-bi-ti, *n.* the area of a circle.
 o-ki-ri-kpa, *n.* dryness and hardness, as of leather: okirikpa adza, an old dog.
 ò-ki-ti, *n.* a sunset, a headlong fall.
 ò-ki-ti, ò-ki-ti ọ-gún, *n.* a white-ant hillock, a heap.
 o-ki-ti a-ro, *n.* a potash-strainer.
 o-ki-ti è-be, *n.* a hill for planting yams, corn, &c.
 o-ko, *n.* a farm: òko aḗ, afternoon's farm work; oko ẹru, bondage, slavery.
 o-kó, *n.* a stone.
 o-ko-bó, *n.* a eunuch; a liar.
 o-kó i-bọ, *n.* the lock of a gun.
 o-ko-to, *n.* a kind of snail.
 ò-kọ, *n.* a name.
 o-kpe, *n.* a puzzle, ignorance; a simpleton.
 o-kpe-kpe, *n.* a youth.
 o-kpin, *n.* an end, boundary.
 o-kpin-lẹ (ilẹ), *n.* boundary of land, ends of the earth.
 o-kpo, *n.* the place of audience in the palace; a raised place to sleep on.

o-kpó, *n.* a post; a widow: okpó ọko, a mast.
 o-kpo-kpo, *n.* an avenue outside a town gate.
 o-kpo-ro, *n.* which is common, usual.
 o-kú, *n.* a corpse, the dead, state of death, insipidity.
 ò-kú, for aìkú, *n.* a salutation.
 o-ku-ku, *n.* the woof of cloth.
 o-kú-nà (ọna), *n.* an old overgrown road.
 o-kun, *n.* strength, ability.
 o-kùn, *n.* a rope, a string: okùn tinrin, twine.
 ò-kun, *n.* the ocean.
 ò-kun, ò'-kun-kun, *n.* darkness.
 o-kun-fa, *n.* an attraction, encouragement.
 o-kun-ra, *n.* anything rotten.
 o-kun-rọ, *n.* illness.
 o-ku-ru-ro, *n.* an ill-natured person.
 o-ku-sa, *n.* ale of millet.
 o-ku-sa-ḗ, *n.* worn-out land.
 o-kú-sú, *n.* refuse from dyeing vats.
 o-ku-ta, *n.* a stone, a boulder.
 o-ku-ye, *n.* one dull of memory.
 ò-la, *n.* the cloth-moth.
 o-là, *n.* that which saves, saving, salvation.
 ò-lé, *n.* a roof.
 ò-le, *n.* a thief, theft.
 o-li-fa, *n.* which has or pertains to Ifa; which is advantageous.
 o-lo-bó, *n.* one who hints, or gives a caution.
 o-lo-di, *n.* which is walled, fortified.
 o-lo'-do-do, *n.* a righteous person.
 O-lo-du-má-re, *n.* the Ever righteous, a name of God.
 o-lò-dzó, *n.* a stranger.
 o-lo-dzu, *n.* oneself, an owner.
 o-lo-dzu-kan, *n.* a one-eyed person.
 o-lo-fin, *n.* a lawgiver.
 o-lo-fo-fo, o-lo-fo-ro. See ofófo.
 o-lo-gbo, *n.* a cat.
 o-lò-gbò, *n.* the king's traditionist or chronicler.
 o-lo'-gi-ni, *n.* a cat.
 o-lo-go, *n.* who is honorable, glorious.
 o-lò-go, *n.* one who duns, a dun.
 o-lo'-gon-ḗ, *n.* a sparrow.
 o-lo-gun, *n.* a physician.
 o-lò-hun (li), *n.* a man of influence.
 o-lo'-ki-ki, *n.* who is famous.
 o-lò-kun, *n.* which has strings; a rope-maker.
 o-lo'-ku-rọ, *n.* a sick person.
 o-ló-là, *n.* a professional tattooer.
 ó-lo-ló, *n.* a stuttering, stammering.
 o-lo-ni. See oni.
 o-lo-ṅkà. See onkà.
 o-lò-re, *n.* a benefactor: olòre ọḗ, one who is gracious, benevolent.
 o-lo-ri, *n.* a head man, chief, captain.
 o-lo-rì, *n.* a great man's wife.

- o-lò-rin**, *n.* a singer.
o-lo-ri-o-ri, *n.* all sorts, variety.
o-lo'-ri-sá, *n.* an idolator.
o-lo-ro, *n.* which is venomous.
o-lo'-ru-kọ, *n.* who is distinguished, famous.
o-lo'-su-má-re, *n.* which is curved.
o-lò-tó, o-lò-ti-tó, *n.* a just person.
o-lo-wó, *n.* who is rich.
o-lò-ye, *n.* who is wise, prudent.
o-lò-ye, *n.* an officer, a noble.
o-lo-yo, *n.* the yellow monkey.
o-lọ, *n.* powder of any kind.
o-lú, *n.* a chief, an owner : olú ofin, a lawgiver or owner.
o-lù, *n.* a hammer.
o-lu-bọ, *n.* who maintains or feeds ; who beats a mud floor.
o-lú-bu-kọ, *n.* who adds, or blesses.
o-lu-da-nde, *n.* a redeemer, ransomer.
o-lu-dá-re, *n.* who is justified.
o-lu-fẹ, *n.* who loves, or is beloved.
o-lú-fi-sọ, *n.* an accuser, plaintiff.
o-lu-fọ'-kan-sí, *n.* a devout or devoted person.
o-lu-fu-ni, *n.* a giver.
o-lú-gba-lá, *n.* a savior.
o-lu-gbà-ni, *n.* a helper, deliverer.
o-lu-gbe, *n.* who lifts up, or raises.
o-lu-gbón-gbo, *n.* a smooth round block on which cloth is fulled.
o-lu'-gbo-ro, *n.* a cudgel.
o-lu-gbó, *n.* a believer.
o-lu'-ko-lo. See abiku.
o-lu'-ko-re, *n.* a reaper, crop-gatherer.
o-lu-kọ, o-lu-kọ-ni, *n.* a teacher.
o-lu-kpa, o-lu-kpa-ni, *n.* a murderer, an executioner.
o-lú-kpa-mọ, *n.* a preserver.
o-lu-kpa'-ra-mọ, *n.* one who is long-suffering.
o-lú-kpi-lẹ-se, *n.* a beginner, author.
o-lu-kpin, *n.* a sharer, divider.
o-lú-kpon-dzú, *n.* one who is poor, distressed.
o-lu'-ku-lù-ku, *pron.* each, every.
o-lu-mọ, *n.* a builder.
o-lu-mọ-ran, *n.* a wise man.
o-lú-ran-lẹ-wọ, *n.* a helper.
o-lu-ran-sẹ, *n.* a sender.
o-lu-rẹ, *n.* a comforter.
o-lu'-rẹ-rọ (iron), *n.* a sheep-shearer.
o-lu-sin, *n.* a server, worshipper.
o-lú-sá-rò, *n.* a thoughtful person.
o-lu-sẹ, *n.* a doer, actor.
o-lu-sẹ, *n.* a victor, conqueror.
o-lu'-sẹ-tan, *n.* an enemy, a hater.
o-lu-şò, *n.* a watcher : oluşọ agutan, a shepherd.
o-lu'-şò-gba (ogba), *n.* a gardener.
o-lu-tan, *n.* a relative, a kinsman.
o-lu-tọ, *n.* a director ; one who brings up a child, a nurse.
o-lu'-tọ-dzú (odzú), *n.* a guardian, a keeper.
o-lu-wà, *n.* a lord, master, owner.
o-lu-wá-re, *n.* an individual, a person.
o-lu-wò, *n.* a priest.
o-lu'-wo-dzú, *n.* one who respects persons.
o-mi, *n.* water : omi kikan, foul water.
o'-mi-dán, *n.* a young chicken ; a maiden.
o-mi-dze, omi-odzú, *n.* a tear.
o-mi-ran, *n.* a giant.
o-mi-ran, *pron.* other, another, the other.
o-mi-rin, *n.* the throat ; swallowing with ease.
o-mi-to-ro, *n.* broth.
om-ni-ra, *n.* a free person.
o-mu, *n.* the grass-nut.
o-nde, *n.* an amulet tied to the body.
o-nde-re, *n.* a parrot.
o-ndze, *n.* food.
o-ni, *n.* this day, to-day : oni oloni, this very day ; ó de lí oni, he came to-day.
o-ni-ba-ta, *n.* the owner of a shoe, a shoe-maker.
o-ni-bo-de, *n.* a custom-house officer.
o-ni-bu-sí, *n.* one who blesses.
o-ni-dá, *n.* a creator, maker.
o-ni-da-dzọ, *n.* a judge.
o-ni-da-lá-re, *n.* a justifier.
o-ni-dá-mọ-ran, *n.* an adviser, proposer.
o-ni-da-nde, *n.* a redeemer.
o-ni-dan-wo, *n.* a tempter.
o-ni-di-kan, *n.* a child who has one parent free and the other a slave.
o-ni-fá-ra-rọ (fi), *n.* a supporter, backer.
o-ni-fa-ra-we, *n.* an imitator, emulator.
o-ni-fẹ-fẹ, *n.* a proud person, boaster.
o-ni-fọ, *n.* a washer.
o-ni-gán, *n.* a catechumen of an idol.
o-ni-gbá-dza-mọ, *n.* a barber.
o-ni-gba-gbọ, *n.* a believer.
o-ni-gba-ni, *n.* a helper, savior.
o-ni-gbe-se, *n.* a debtor.
o-ni-gbọ-wọ (gbà), *n.* a surety.
o-ni-ha-lẹ, *n.* who is poverty-stricken.
o-ni-ka, o-ni'-ka-nó (inó), *n.* one who is cruel.
o-ni-ke-ke-re, *n.* one who has little of a thing : ẹnyin onikekekere igbagbọ, ye of little faith.
o-ni-ke-re, *n.* a small person.
o-ni-ki-ri, *n.* a wanderer.
o-ni-kọ (ikọ), *n.* one who is troubled with a cough.
o-ni-kpa, *n.* one who takes part in a transaction, a participator, sharer.
o-ni-kpe-lẹ, *n.* one who is gentle, courteous.
o-ni-kpin, *n.* he who appoints our lot, the disposer of events.

o-ni-ku, *n.* one who is mortal.
 o-ni-ku-kpa-ni, *n.* a betrayer, traitor.
 o-ni-là, *n.* who is tattooed or circumcised.
 o-ni-là-dzà, *n.* a peace-maker.
 o-ni-le-ra, *n.* who is healthy.
 o-ni-lọ-ra, *n.* who is slothful.
 o-ni-na (ina), *n.* which is fiery.
 o-ni-ni, *n.* a possessor.
 o-ni'-nọ-ni-bi'-ni, *n.* a persecutor.
 o-ni-nọ di-dọn (inọ), *n.* a good-natured person.
 o-ni-nọ fu-fu, *n.* a pure-hearted person.
 o-ni-nọ ti-te, *n.* a meek person.
 o-ni-re-ra, *n.* who is proud.
 o-ni-re-lẹ, *n.* who is humble.
 o-ni-rò-bi-nọ-dzẹ, *n.* who is broken-hearted.
 o-ni-ro-ra, *n.* who is pained, in sorrow.
 o-ni-rọn, *n.* which is hairy.
 o-ni-ru, *n.* one who is similarly endowed.
 o-ni-rũ-ru, *n.* variety, various kinds.
 o-ni-sa-dzũ, *n.* who is modest, bashful.
 o-ni-sà-dzũ, *n.* who is partial.
 o-ni-še-gun, *n.* a doctor.
 o-ni-še, *n.* a worker.
 o-ni-si, *n.* an author or inventor of a thing.
 o-ni-si-ti, *n.* a powerful or eloquent speaker.
 o-ni-šo-gun, *n.* a doctor, physician.
 o-ni-šò-wo, *n.* a trader.
 o-ni-šo-na, *n.* a mechanic.
 o-ni-ti-wọn, *pron.* any one, lit. their person.
 o-ni-tu-bu, *n.* a jailor.
 o-ni-wa, *n.* who has a disposition or character ; a circumstance : oniwa iwa, all circumstances or conditions.
 o-ni-wà-si, o-ni-wà-su, *n.* a preacher.
 o-ni-we-re, *n.* which wriggles, a wriggler.
 o-ni-wọ-ra, *n.* a greedy person.
 o-ni-ye, *n.* one who has a good memory.
 o-nọ, *n.* prehension of danger, dread.
 oṅ, *pron.* him, her, it.
 oṅ, *conj.* and.
 óṅ, *pron.* he, she, it.
 oṅ-fe, *n.* one who is charitable.
 oṅ-gbẹ, *n.* thirst : oṅgbẹ gbẹ mi, I am or was thirsty.
 oṅ-ka, *n.* one who counts, a counter.
 oṅ-là, *n.* that which saves, a saver.
 oṅ-ná, *pron.* himself, that.
 oṅ-ro-ro, *n.* one who is austere.
 oṅ-še, *n.* a messenger.
 o-rà, *n.* a purchaser.
 o-re, *n.* a bulrush, a mat of rushes.
 o-re, *n.* a watch-tower, a watching from a tower.
 ò-re, *n.* goodness, kindness : òre oṣẹ, grace.
 o-re-re. See okpokpo.
 o-re, *n.* the porcupine.

o-ri, *n.* the head, top ; a kind of pigeon ; shea butter : ori amọ, *n.* butter.
 o'-ri-ka (ika), *n.* the end of the finger.
 o-ri-ke, *n.* a joint of the limbs.
 o-ri-lẹ, *n.* a family, race, nation, tribe : orilẹ ède, a nation.
 o-riṅ, *n.* a tooth-brush made of a root bearing the same name.
 ò-riṅ, *n.* a song, a tune.
 o-ri-so, *n.* a stall, a tying-up place.
 o'-ri-sọn, *n.* a spring, a fountain.
 o'-ri-sà, *n.* an idol.
 O'-ri-sá-ko (oko), *n.* the farm-god.
 O'-ri-sà-nlá, *n.* a name of Obatala.
 o-ri-še á-lu-fá (ise) *n.* priest's work, the priestly office, priesthood.
 o-ro, *n.* honey ; a stick to stir ale with ; provocation, difficulty, hardness, fierceness.
 O-ro, *n.* the god of civil government, the executive of the state deified.
 o-ró, *n.* venom of reptiles ; torture, torment : síše oró, to be tormented.
 ó-ró, *n.* the erect posture, erectness ; the indigenous mango.
 o-ro-bo, *n.* good luck, fortune.
 o-ro-mbo (óró ambó), *n.* an orange, lime, lemon.
 o-ro-re, *n.* pimples on the face.
 o-rò-ro, *n.* bitterness, gall.
 o-ró-ro, *n.* oil : fi ami oróro yan, to anoint.
 ò-rọ, *n.* morning.
 o-rọ-nu, *n.* which is tender.
 o-ru, *n.* heat, steam.
 o-rù, *n.* a pitcher, jug.
 ò-ru, *n.* night.
 o-ru-ba, *n.* an oil-pot.
 o-ru-ga ndzọ, *n.* midnight.
 o-ru-gu-du, *n.* a short thick bottle.
 o'-ru-ka, *n.* a ring.
 o-ru-kọ, *n.* a name ; a he-goat.
 o-ru-lé (ilé), *n.* a roof.
 o-run, *n.* sleep : orun kọn mi, I am sleepy.
 ò-run, *n.* the sun : òrun là, the sun rises ; òrun wọ, the sun sets ; še-òrun, the large red setting sun.
 o-rùṅ, *n.* a smell, a scent.
 o-se, *n.* paint.
 o-sé, *n.* the hippopotamus.
 o-siṅ, *n.* which is tamed, a domestic animal, cattle.
 ò-siṅ, *n.* the left, the post of honor : òsiṅ yama, the south.
 o-še, *n.* a smacking of the lips for sorrow ; the club of Sangó. See ose.
 o-še-še, *n.* meat of the first quality.
 o-si, *n.* misery.
 o-si-še, *n.* a poor or miserable person, a pauper, a wretch.

- o-šo, n.** a witch, sorcerer : *še ošo si, to bewitch.*
o-šo-nḡ, n. an ill-natured person.
o-šu, n. the new moon, a month.
o-šu-kpa, n. the moon.
o-šu-má-re, n. a rainbow, semicircle.
o-šu-me-re, n. a lily.
o-šu-šu, n. a grove, thicket : *kpa ošúsu, to form a grove, to stand in a grove.*
ó-šu-wḡḡ, n. a measure, a weight.
o-tà, n. a seller.
o-te, n. the corner of a house.
o-ti-tḡ, n. truth : *otitḡ idí, the true cause or reason.*
o-to-lo, n. a kind of antelope.
o-to-śi. See ośiše.
ò-tḡ, n. truth.
o-tḡḡ-kpaḡ-yaḡ, n. one who creates disturbance.
o-tu, o-tu-tu, n. cold, a cold in the head.
o-tu-mḡ, o-tu'-di-mḡ, n. a covenant-breaker.
o-we, n. a proverb, a parable ; plumpness.
o-we-re, n. struggle, effort, wriggling, writhing.
o-wi-wí, n. an owl.
o-wo, n. a horn.
ò-wo, n. a boil.
o-wó, n. cowries, money : *še owó, to make money.*
ò-wo, n. trade, traffic : *še òwo, to trade.*
o-wó-bo-de, n. tax, customs.
o-wo-kaḡ-aí-ya, n. the bosom.
o-wó-śe (iše), n. wages.
o-wú, n. cotton, thread ; jealousy.
ò-wú-rḡ, n. morning.
o-wu-šu-wu-šu, n. fog, gloomy weather.
o-ya, n. that which separates, a comb.
o-ye, n. a number : *lí arin mélo ? how often ? nwḡḡ kò lí oye gbà, they set no number (of times).*
o-yé, n. understanding, intellect : *oyé ye mi, I understand ; kò lí oyé, he has no sense.*
ò-ye, n. a title of honor, office : *džé òye, to hold an office.*
o-yi, n. giddiness : *oyi ḡkpa mi lḡh, I am dying of vertigo.*
o-yi-bḡ, o-i-bḡ, n. a white man.
o-yin, n. a honey-bee, honey : *oyin igan, wild honey ; oyin alugbe, bees in a hive.*
o-yo, n. a small owl.
o-yún, n. pregnancy ; a hand-saw : *lí oyun, to conceive, to be pregnant.*

O.

- o, pron.** thou.
ò, pron. he, she, it.
ò, adv. not.
ò, aux. part. shall, will.
o-ba, n. a king ; father, sire : *Ọba Ogó, God.*
o-ba-kan, n. a father's kinspeople.
o-ba-le, n. prostration.
Ọ-bán-gí-dží, n. the Lord, the Almighty.
Ọ-ba-ta-lá, n. the originating god (an androgyne), the generative principle.
o-ba-ra, n. cord, pack-thread.
o-bé, n. a knife.
o-bè, n. sauce, hash, soup.
o-bè-do, n. green scum on water (lemna) ; hence, green color.
o-bḡ, n. a baboon.
o-bḡ, n. coarse white cloth.
ò-bḡḡ, n. a filthy person, sloven.
o-bḡḡ-bḡḡ', n. an umbrella ; a beetle (insect).
o-bḡ-rḡ, n. which is plain (not marked).
o-dá, n. drought, dearth, need ; old ale : *oḡá da nyin ? do you need anything ?*
ò-da, n. wax.
o-da-dzú (dá odzú), n. one who is shameless.
o-dan, n. an inconsistent story ; a vain talker.
ò-dan, n. a species of fig-tree.
ò-dan, n. a prairie.
o-de, n. a hunter : *de oḡe, to hunt for ; ohun oḡe, prey.*
o'-de-de, n. a piazza.
o-di-a-kpa-sa, n. a remnant of cloth in the loom.
o-dḡ, n. presence of a living being : *lí oḡo, si oḡo, ti oḡo ; see lḡo, sḡo, tḡo : lati oḡo, from.*
o-dḡ, n. the young of domestic animals : *oḡo agu-tan, a lamb.*
o-dḡ-dun, n. every year, yearly : *lí oḡoḡun lí á ri í, we see it every year.*
o-dḡḡ, o-dun, n. cloth of palm-leaf fibres.
o-dún, n. a year.
o-dzá, n. a band, a girth ; that which is broken off.
ò-dzá, n. a market, merchandise.
o-dzè-hun, n. a glutton.
o-dzḡ, n. time, a day : *odzḡ ale, afternoon ; oḡḡo ibi, n. birthday ; oḡḡo idzḡ, assembly-day ; oḡḡo iwà, the day of being, the creation, beginning of the world ; oḡḡo isi, a notable day, an epoch.*
ò-dzḡ, n. a place of settlement, lodging-place : *so... lí òdzḡ, to set or place. (Gen. 1, 17.)*
o-dzḡ-dzḡ, n. every day, daily.
o-dzḡ-dzḡ-dzḡ, n. many days, old times.
o-dzḡ-ka-rin, n. noon.
o-fa, num. one hundred and twenty.
ò-fa, n. an arrow, a pledge, a pawn ; the state of being in pawn.
ò-fe ! an exclamation of those who carry a corpse through the street.
o-fé, n. gratuity, gratis.
ò-fe, n. the dawn, a gentle breeze.
o-fe-re, n. the being nearly, the being almost.
o-fin, n. a pit to catch a thief or beast, pit-fall.
o-fḡ, n. a squabble, palaver.

ọ-fọ, *n.* mourning for the dead.
 ọ-fọn, *n.* the neck.
 ọ-ga, *n.* who is exalted, a hero : Ọga Ogo, the Most High ; oga ọriṣa, the chameleon.
 ọ-gaṅ, *n.* a thorn, a cock's spur : yọ ọgan, to put forth spurs.
 ọ-gán, *n.* an instant ; the hillock of the white ant.
 ọ-gan, *n.* the large wild boar ; a vain boaster.
 ọ-gan-dzọ, *n.* midnight : ọgan-dzọ medze, great darkness.
 ọ-gaṅ-ran, *n.* a straight course.
 ọ-gbà, *n.* a garden, a fence.
 ọ-gba, *n.* equality, a balance, an equal.
 ọ-gbaṅ-gaṅ, *n.* a hand-bell.
 ọ-gbẹ, *n.* a wound : nwọṅ gbà ọgbẹ de inọ, they were cut to the heart, vexed ; ọgbẹ inọ, internal hemorrhage.
 ọ-gbẹ-lẹ (ilẹ), *n.* dry land : arū ọgbẹlẹ, ikú abẹnu gbòro, dry-land thunder, death with a wide mouth, a riddle, meaning a gun.
 ọ-gbọ-dọ, *n.* a dare, defiance, challenge ;—interj. no !
 ọ-gbọn, *n.* a precipice, a depth, a deep ditch ; the extreme end ; bristles of a turkey-cock.
 ọ-gbọn, *n.* wisdom, cunning : o fi ọgbọn sẹ ẹ, he did it wisely.
 ọ-gbọn, *num.* thirty.
 ọ-gbọn, *n.* gauze.
 ọ-gbọn-gbọn, *adv.* wisely.
 ọ-gbọn-kọ-gbọn (ọgbọn ki ọgbọn), *n.* subtlety, dishonest dealing.
 ọ-gẹ-dẹ, *n.* the banana.
 ọ-gẹ-gẹ, *n.* the cassava.
 ọ-gẹ-rọ, *n.* which is gentle, soft.
 ọ-gẹ-yi, *n.* cold gloomy weather.
 ọ-gọ, *n.* a club, a rod ; a package (of salt).
 ọ-gọ-dọ, *n.* a clay-pit, a pit.
 ọ-gọ-dzọ, *num.* one hundred and sixty.
 ọ-gọ-fa, *num.* one hundred and twenty.
 ọ-gọ-rin, *num.* eighty.
 ọ-gọ-run, *num.* one hundred.
 ọ-gọ-ta, *num.* sixty.
 ọ-haṅ, *adv.* yes.
 ọ-hẹ, *n.* a stupid person.
 ọ-hun, *n.* that place, the place beyond : lí ọhun, there, yonder.
 ọ-kà, *n.* Guinea corn, the large red millet (sorghum) ; any kind of corn.
 ọ-ka, *n.* name of a disease : ọka ikú, the death struggle.
 ọ-ka-ndzú-a, *n.* avarice, a miser.
 ọ-kan, *num.* one, the same : sẹ ọkan, to agree, coincide.
 ọ-kan, *n.* the heart, reins. (Ps. 16, 7.)
 ọ-kan-lá, *num.* eleven.

ọ-kẹ, *n.* a sack.
 Ọ'-kẹ-rẹ, *n.* a proper name of a man.
 ọ-kẹ-rẹ, *n.* the squirrel.
 ọ-kọ, *n.* a husband : ọkọ iyawò, a bridegroom.
 ọ-kọ, *n.* a hoe ; the shoulder-blade : ọkọ asa, a stirrup.
 ọ-kọ, *n.* a canoe, boat, ship, trough, shuttle ; a spear : nwọṅ ba tí ọkọ lẹh, they went by ship.
 ọ'-kọ-kan, *n.* the direct line ; the direction towards or opposite to.
 ọ-kọ-kan, *num.* one by one, each one.
 ọ-kọ-la-ya, ọ-kọ-lo-bi-ri, *n.* a married man.
 ọ'-kọn-ri, *n.* a man.
 ọ-kọ-sẹ, *n.* one who refuses to do a thing.
 ọ-kpa, *n.* a staff, a pole : ọkpa ikpo, a travelling-staff.
 ọ-kpa-gun, *n.* an ensign, a banner.
 ọ-kpai-mbó (okpẹ ambó) *n.* the pine-apple.
 ọ-kpa-kọ, *n.* a pole to push a canoe.
 ọ-kpá-la-ba, *n.* a bottle, a vial.
 ọ-kpa-lai, *n.* a squabble, a dispute.
 ọ-kpẹ, *n.* the oil-palm.
 ọ-kpẹ, *n.* thanks : dá ọkpẹ, sẹ ọkpẹ, to thank.
 ọ-kpẹ-le, *n.* a messenger of Ifa.
 ọ-kpẹ-rẹ, *n.* a canoe, a boat.
 ọ-kpọ, *n.* abundance, a multitude, much.
 ọ-kpọ-lọ, *n.* a frog.
 ọ-kpọ-lọ-kpọ, *n.* abundance.
 ọ-kpọn, *n.* a bowl.
 ọ-kpọ-wọm, *n.* an innumerable swarm.
 ọ-kun, *n.* an insect (Iulus) ; a stupid person.
 ọ-la, *n.* to-morrow.
 ọ-lá, *n.* honor, authority, majesty.
 ọ-là, *n.* wealth, safety.
 ọ-là-dzá, *n.* a peace-maker.
 ọ-la-ra, *n.* an envious person.
 ọ-lẹ, *n.* laziness, one who is lazy.
 ọ-lẹ, *n.* a fetus, embryo.
 ọ-lẹ-lẹ, *n.* a kind of cake.
 ọ-lọ, *n.* a mill-stone.
 ọ-lọ-dzá, *n.* an executioner.
 ọ-lọ-gaṅ-ran, *n.* a kind of cricket.
 ọ-lọ-gbà, *n.* a gardener.
 ọ-lọ-gbọn, *n.* a wise person.
 ọ-lọ-kan, *n.* which has, or pertains to, a heart : ọlọkan mimó, one with a holy heart.
 ọ-lọ-kọ, *n.* a spearman.
 ọ-lọ-kọ, *n.* a master or owner of a ship.
 ọ-lọ-kpa, ọ-lọ-kpa-ga, *n.* a staff-bearer, a bailiff, policeman.
 ọ-lọ-la, *n.* an honorable or official person.
 ọ-lọ-mu e-ko (omu), *n.* a maiden nearly grown.
 ọ-lọ-na (ona), *n.* a mechanic.
 ọ-lọ-na (ona), *n.* the owner or overseer of a road.
 ọ-lọ-re, *n.* a giver.

- q-lò-rò**, *n.* a rich man, an eloquent man.
- Q-lò-run** (ó lí orun), *n.* God, a name never applied to the inferior gods, or 'órisá.'
- q-lò-sá**, *n.* a licensed robber, i. e. a land privateer.
- q-lò-tan**, *n.* a distant relative.
- q-lò-te**, *n.* a rebel, a seditious man.
- q-lò-tí**, *n.* a brewer, a liquor-dealer.
- q-lò-tò**, *n.* a rich or distinguished person; a citizen.
- q-mò**, *n.* a child, servant, offspring; a kernel: qmò agbo, a babe; qmò alade, children of a king, princes; qmò ale, a bastard; qmò èhin, a follower, a disciple; qmò odo, a body-servant; qmò ogun, a soldier; qmò kewu, a scholar, school-child; qmò odzú, pupil of the eye; qmò okú, an orphan; qmò owu, a smith's hammer; qmò odó, a pestle; qmò síka, a key.
- q-mò-bi-ri** (óbiri), *n.* a girl, daughter.
- q-mò-dán**, *n.* a young woman.
- q-mò-dè**, *n.* a child.
- q-mò-din**, *n.* the little finger, little toe.
- q-mò-dò**, *n.* a rivulet.
- q-mò-dun**, *n.* tender leaves of a tree.
- q-mò-ko-ko**, *n.* a potter.
- q-mò-kon-ri** (okonri), *n.* a boy, a son.
- q-mò-le** (ilé), *n.* the house-lizard.
- q-mò-lo-dzu** (li), *n.* a grand-child.
- q-mò-ni-ke-dzi**, *n.* another person, another.
- q-mò-nò-ya** (inó lyā), *n.* a brother or sister by the same mother.
- q-mò-rí** (ori), *n.* a lid, as of a pot.
- q-mò-se** (ese), *n.* a toe.
- q-mò-ti**, *n.* a drunkard, tippler; a kind of ant.
- q-mu**, *n.* the female breast, udder; breast milk; a flat stick to divide the woof.
- q-na**, *n.* mechanic's work, carving, decoration.
- q-na**, *n.* a road, a channel; a president of any department of government: as, qna Iwefa, the chief of the Eunuchs; qna Isokun, the chief of the Council of Twenty-two.
- q-ni**, *n.* a crocodile.
- q-nq**, *n.* apprehension, fear of results.
- q-rá**, *n.* fat, fatness: orá egungun, marrow.
- q-rà**, *n.* a purchase, a purchaser.
- q-ran**, *n.* a matter, a cause, an affair: fi qran lóh, to appeal.
- q-re**, *n.* a friend.
- q-ré**, *n.* a switch, a small whip.
- q-re**, *n.* a gift, present, offering: qre ánu, charity, alms.
- q-re-ke-se**, *n.* a small cowry-bag made of grass.
- q-re-re**, *n.* salt.
- q-re-re**, *n.* convulsions.
- q-rin**, *num.* eighty.
- q-rin**, *n.* diarrhœa: qrin edze, dysentery; qrin nésê, he is sick of diarrhœa.
- q-rò**, *n.* euphorbia.
- q-rò**, *n.* a kind of rope.
- q-rò**, *n.* equivocation, deceit.
- q-rò**, *n.* wealth; clay; a ghost, a fairy.
- q-rò**, *n.* a word, conversation: qro ikòkò, a dark saying (Ps. 49, 4); qro idzinle, a mystery.
- q-ròq**, *n.* the neck.
- q-run**, *n.* a bow, the sky, heaven, the invisible world, hades: orun akpadi, hell; òke orun, heaven.
- q-rún**, *num.* one hundred.
- q-run-la**, *n.* dried okra.
- Q-sa**, *n.* name of the lake at Lagos.
- q-sá**, *n.* flight, retreat: sá osá, to flee from.
- q-sa**, *n.* a space of time: qsa agogo kán, the space of an hour.
- q-sà**, *n.* robbery.
- q-sán**, *n.* daytime.
- q-sán**, *n.* an esculent fruit.
- q-san-gan-gan**, *n.* midday.
- q-san-han**, *n.* the straightforward direction.
- Q-san-hin**, *n.* the god of medicine.
- q-se**, *n.* the sabbath, a holy-day.
- q-se-ge**, *n.* very wide cloth.
- q-sin**, *n.* an osprey.
- q-sin**, *n.* domestic animals, cattle.
- q-sò**, *n.* much talk, exaggeration, complaining.
- q-sun**, *n.* a common pot-herb.
- q-sán**, *n.* a bow-string, a cord: osán ènia, a long lean person.
- q-sè**, *n.* soap; a kind of crane.
- q-si-gi**, *n.* grains of maize boiled.
- q-sin**, *n.* one who makes a mistake.
- q-sò**, *n.* decoration, show: se lí osò, to adorn.
- q-sò**, *n.* an iron digger; thorns in a pitfall.
- q-sòq-sòq**, *n.* a rat-trap; a hard kind of wood.
- q-sò-rò**, *n.* drippings of rain from the eaves of the house, a cascade: osòrò adire, a young chicken; enu osòrò, eaves of a house.
- q-ta**, *n.* an enemy, adversary: ota òkan, a deadly foe.
- q-ta**, *n.* a bullet, shot.
- q-tán**, *adv.* all right, very well.
- q-ta-q-lò-dza**, *n.* an executioner.
- q-te**, *n.* enmity, rebellion.
- q-te-se**, *n.* a private informer.
- q-tí**, *n.* ale, beer, spirituous liquor.
- q-tò**, *n.* difference, separateness: ènia á ma ya lí oto, men are different; ya si oto, separate or withdraw from.
- q-tò-kò-lu**, *n.* the whole population.
- q-tòq**, *n.* holy water in the idol houses, &c.
- q-tòq**, *n.* the right hand side or direction; second, as to rank.

o-ton-lá, *n.* the day after to-morrow.
o-to-to, *n.* the whole, totality.
o-wá, *n.* the foot-stalk of a wine-palm leaf.
o-wa-ra, *n.* which is scattered, a shower of rain.
o-wa-ri-ri, *n.* a trembling.
o-we, *n.* a company invited to do a piece of work, an accomplice, abetting: o dze ole li o we, he aided the thief.
o-we-re, *n.* the small intestines.
o-we-re, *n.* a kind of perch.
o-wo, *n.* a broom.
o-wo, *n.* the hand; a flock, caravan, assortment: owo ina, flame; owo te, to attain to.
o-wo, *n.* honor, respect.
o-wo-dó-wo, *n.* hand to hand, tradition.
o-wo-le, *n.* time (for doing a thing), opportunity.
o-won, *n.* retaliation, recompense.
o-won, *n.* a black snake, said to eject venomous spittle.
o-won, *n.* scarcity, dearness, as to price; a wicked person.
o-won, *n.* a pillar, a column.
o-ya, *n.* hire, wages.
O-ya, *n.* the Niger (the wife of Sangó).
o-yá, *n.* a creature like a hedge-hog.
O-yé, *n.* the harmattan-wind.
O-yo-mi-si, *n.* the elders of Oyo.

R.

ra, *v.* to perish, dissipate; to ache slightly.
rá, *v.* to rub upon; to crawl, to struggle.
rà, *v.* to buy; to lay one thing on another, to tie together, to lath a house; to rot, to moulder; to soar around, to hover near, as a hawk.
ra-bi-tá, *n.* a piece of scarlet cloth.
ra-di, *v.* to recompense, retaliate.
ra-dó (edó), *v.* to be peevish, splenetic; to pity.
ra-dó-bò, *v.* to hover, as a hen; to shelter.
ra-dzo (rè), *v.* to go a journey, travel.
rà-gan-bí (rò agàn bi), *n.* a child born after the mother has been long barren.
rà-hun (òhun), *v.* to murmur, grumble.
ra-hun-ra-hun, *v.* perplexity: se rahunrahun, to be perplexed.
ra-ko, ra-ko-ro, *v.* to crawl, creep, as an insect.
ra...ku-na, *v.* to crumble.
ra-le (ilé), *v.* to lath.
ra-le (alè), *v.* to be evening.
ram-ram, ra-mu-ra-mu, *adv.* loudly, harshly (crying or roaring, as a lion).

ra-na (ina), *v.* to warm or dry at the fire.
ra-ndzú (ni odzú), *v.* to look sternly or fiercely.
ra-nti (ni eti), *v.* to remember.
ran, *v.* to twist, to spin, to sew; to send; to help; to grow slowly; to endure: ran ikpo, to speak ironically; ran lóh, to appoint; ran ni si wa, send to us.
ran, *v.* to communicate, as fire or infectious disease, to shine, burn; to cut, wound.
ran...le-ti (li), *v.* to remind.
ran...lo-dzu (li), *v.* to dazzle.
ran...lo-wo (li), *v.* to help.
ran...lu, *v.* to sew small pieces of cloth together.
ran...ni-ran, *v.* to remind.
ran...ni-se, *v.* to send on business.
ran-se, *v.* to send a messenger.
ran-so, *v.* to sew cloth.
ran-wu, *v.* to spin cotton.
ra-ra, *adv.* at all.
ra-rá, *adv.* loudly.
ra-re, *v.* to linger in sickness.
rau-rau, *adv.* entirely.
re, *v.* to shed off, to moult.
ré, *v.* to spring or go off, as a trap.
rè, *v.* to go; to be good;—*adv.* well.
re-bi (ebi), *v.* to journey, travel.
re-de-re-de, *adv.* foolishly.
re-di (idi), *v.* to wag the tail.
re-fin (ru ofin or efin), *v.* to break a law.
rè-fin, *v.* to smoke, as a chimney.
re-ke, *adv.* in a high degree.
rè...ko-dza, *v.* to cross over, to pass beyond, to surpass;—*adv.* much, surpassingly: rè mi kodza, to pass by me. (Mat. 26, 42.)
ré-kú, *v.* to kill, as a trap.
re-ra, *v.* to be proud.
re-re, *adv.* far, at a great distance.
rè-re, *n.* goodness;—*adv.* in a goodly manner, well.
re-ri, *v.* to be past harvest time, entirely gathered.
re-ru, *v.* to be entirely out of sight, gone.
re-ti, *v.* to expect, hope; to pick the ear.
re, *v.* to dye, to soak.
ré, *v.* to cut, shear, to skim milk; to stick or adhere, to be friendly; to suit, agree.
rè, *v.* to be weary, heavy of heart, humbled; to comfort or quiet; to shed leaves, fade, wither, to be red; to increase or multiply.
rè, *pron.* his, her, its, thy; him, thee.
re...dze, *v.* to cheat.
re-ge (ré), *v.* to set a snare.
rè-kpò, *v.* to agree, accord.
re-le, for ra-le, *v.* to lath.

- re...lè** (ilè), *v.* to bend down, decline; to humble, abase: *rele*, to be humble.
- re...mọ-lè**, *v.* to cut down, mow.
- re-re**, *adv.* closely: *lé...reṛe*, to pursue; *reṛe odzú*, an eye-servant.
- re-rin**, *v.* to laugh: *reṛin wesi*, to smile.
- re-roṅ** (iron), *v.* to shear, to trim the hair.
- re...si-lè**. See *ré...lè*.
- re-yin** (oyin), *v.* to take honey from the hive.
- ri**, *adv.* heretofore.
- ri**, *v.* to be, to have; to see, to seem, to find; to be defiled.
- ri**, *v.* to sink, to drown, to hide, to plant a tree or a post in the ground; to pass threads through the sley.
- ri-di** (idi), *v.* to understand or ascertain the nature of a matter.
- ri...gba**, *v.* to receive.
- ri-ki-si**, *v.* to plot against, to conspire;—*n.* a plot.
- ri-ndọ**, *v.* to be nauseated.
- ri-ndọ-ri-ndọ**, *n.* strength of stomach.
- rin**, *v.* to water, to be wet; to press to the earth, as a weight.
- rin**, *v.* to laugh.
- rin**, *v.* to walk, wander, sail; to tickle: *ọkọ ná má rin*, that ship sails well or rapidly.
- rin...lẹ-dọ** (li), *v.* to make sick at the stomach, to nauseate.
- ri-rad**, *n.* a sending; brightness. See *ran*.
- ri-rad**, *v.* to see, to see a vision or wonder.
- ri-re**. See *re*.
- ri-ri**, *n.* seeing, sight; which is seen or to be seen, a sight. See *ri*.
- ri-ri**, *adv.* slightly (trembling).
- ri-ri**, *adv.* greatly (trembling).
- ri-ri**, *n.* a sinking. See *ri*.
- rin-rin**, *adv.* (weighing) heavily.
- ri-ro**, *n.* See the root, 'ro.'
- ri-ru**, *n.* a swelling, a sprout of a vegetable, an issuing forth: *riru omi*, waves.
- ri...sá**, *v.* to flee from, to shun.
- ro**, *v.* to tell, to relate; to sound, to strike, as a clock; to cut weeds from the ground, to till; to drip or drop, as water; to pain, to throb; to stand erect; to excite: *ro kalẹ*, to publish abroad.
- ro**, *v.* to stir, to think, meditate, intend; to trouble.
- ro-dzọ** (edzọ), *v.* to give account of, to answer for.
- ro-dzu** (odzu), *v.* to delay.
- ro-dzu**, *v.* to look sad, to be perplexed.
- ro-gun**, *v.* to drain off, distil.
- ro-hin** (ihin), *v.* to tell news, to relate.
- ro-ki-ro-ki**, *adv.* brightly (red).
- ro-ko** (oko), *v.* to till, to farm.
- ro-le** (ilé), *v.* to succeed by inheritance to the headship of a family, to inherit property.
- ro...lo-dzu**, *v.* to be or seem difficult.
- ro-na** (ona), *v.* to open a road, to spy; to meet by appointment.
- ro-nọ** (inọ), *v.* to meditate, to be solemn.
- ro-nọ-kpi-wà-dà**, *v.* to repent.
- ro-ré**, *n.* a pustule, a pimple.
- ro-ro**, *adv.* with a fine red color.
- ro-ro**, *n.* a door-mat of twigs.
- ro-ro**, *v.* to be austere, harsh.
- ro**, *v.* to slacken, to wither; to scrape together, to collect into a mass.
- ro**, *v.* to turn from a course or position, to yield or give place, to bend or break at the edge; to gush out, to rush, to sprain; to explain, to translate.
- ro**, *v.* to cool, ease, mitigate; to be soft; to rain; to swing, to suspend on a thing, to lean; to urge, press, insist on; to fabricate from any raw material, as iron, leather, or ivory.
- ro-be-re**, *v.* to explain at length, by relating the facts of the case.
- ro-bi**, *v.* to travail.
- ro-dzo** (odzo), *v.* to rain: *ro-dzo si*, to sprinkle water on.
- ro-dzo**, *v.* to wither.
- ro-dzu** (odzu), *v.* to persevere, to bear patiently, to try.
- ro-dzu**, *v.* to be tame, gentle, as an animal.
- ro...gba-ka**, *v.* to surround, beset.
- ro-gbo-ku**, *v.* to lean on the elbow, recline.
- ro-gun**, *v.* to lie in wait, to set a watch for; to produce, as yams.
- ro-ke-ke**, *v.* to make active preparations for some public enterprise; to make an uproar or tumult.
- ro-kin**, *v.* to relate traditions.
- ro-kon**, *v.* to rebel.
- ro-kpo** (ikpo), *v.* to take the place of another.
- ro-kpọ**, *v.* to mix, mingle.
- ro-le**, *v.* to cease, to be tranquil.
- ro-mọ**, *v.* to hang or lean upon.
- ro-ndon**, *v.* to be pale.
- ro-nọ**, *v.* to fast, to be solemn.
- ron**, *v.* to dip into, to sop.
- ron**, *v.* to chew.
- ron**, *v.* to be sick: *ọ ron ẹgba*, he is sick of palsy.
- ro-ndon-ro-ndon**, *n.* paleness.
- ron-gan**, *v.* to be barren from disease.
- ron-gbon**, *n.* the beard.
- ron-ron**, *v.* to be easy.
- ro-ra** (ará), *v.* to be gentle, go softly: *ma rora*, be careful! a common salutation on meeting in the road.
- ro-ro**, *n.* the bearded sheep.
- ru**, *v.* to rise, swell, to spring up, as a fountain; to smoke, to be elevated, to be angry, to be agitated, to boil over, to stir up, to sprout, to flourish, to break out, to be exposed; to mingle.

rù, *v.* to bear, carry; to be lean: **rù lóh**, to remove a thing; **rù ẹ̀bọ**, to offer a sacrifice.
rù-bọ (ẹ̀bọ), *v.* to sacrifice.
ru-bu-tu, *n.* a writing, a manuscript.
ru-di (idi), *v.* to bud.
ru-du-ru-du, *n.* confusion.
ru-fiṅ (ofin), *v.* to break the law, transgress.
rú-gu-du, *v.* to be thick and short.
ru-ke-ru-dò (òke òdo), *v.* to make a tumult.
ru . . . lai-ya (li), *v.* to make one vomit.
ru-lu (ilu), *v.* to stir up the town, to cause sedition.
ru-lu-ru-lu, a-ru-lu, *n.* a seditious person.
ru-nọ (inọ), *v.* to be vexed, indignant.
rún, *v.* to consume, destroy; to break to pieces, to perish.
rùn, *v.* to stink; to chew a stick, to rub the teeth with a stick.
ruṅ-lẹ (ilẹ), *v.* to dig into a house, as thieves.
rú-rú, *adv.* confusedly.
ru-we (iwe), *v.* to put forth leaves, flourish.

S.

sa? *adv.* where?
sá, *v.* to run, to flee, to fear; to dry in the sun: **sá kuro ninọ** or **lọdo**, to flee from.
sá, *conj.* for;—*adv.* now, only: **sá gbọ!** hear now!
sà, *v.* to aim or point at, as with a gun; to attempt, to make: **sà akpẹ**, to make a model or pattern.
sà, *adv.* a while, for a time.
sà-ba (sùn), *v.* to sit, as a hen, to incubate.
sa-di (idi), *v.* to take refuge under a person's protection.
sa-ga-da-ga, *v.* to become a close conflict or battle.
sà-ga-ti (aga), *v.* to encamp against, to cast up works before a town, to besiege.
sa-gba-ra-ka (sọ agbara ka), *v.* to fortify, especially with stockades.
sa-gun (ogun), *v.* to make a charm.
sa-ka-ni, *n.* the surrounding neighborhood.
sá-ka-sá-ka, *n.* hay, dried provender.
sa-kpa-mọ, *v.* to abscond, hide.
sa-kpa-ra, *n.* barren land.
sa-kpẹ-re, *v.* to make a pattern, sign, or token.
sa-ku-sa, *n.* a bird noted for its song.
sa-la-há, sá-la-lá, *n.* a kind of apron.
sà . . . la-mi (li), *v.* to set a mark or seal on.
sa-lan-ga, *n.* a privy.
sa . . . lọ-dza, *v.* to slip from the memory.
sa-lọh, *v.* to run away, desert.
sa-lú-bá-ta, *n.* a sandal.
sa-ma, *n.* See **sanma**.
sa-mi (ami), *v.* to mark, to make a sign on.

san, *v.* to be in health; to pay, recompense, benefit: **san tẹ**, to prepay; **san esan**, to retaliate; **ó san diẹ**, he is a little better; **aiya san wọ**, they prosper in the world.
sán, *adv.* loudly, vividly, straight forward.
sán, *v.* to gird, to tie around; to crack, to split; to thunder.
san-ma, *n.* a cloud.
san-ra (ará), *v.* to be healthy, to be fat.
san-san, *adv.* in strips or slips.
san-yan, *n.* silk.
sa-ra (si), *prep.* on, in (after a verb of motion).
sa-rá, sa-ra-há, *n.* alms (Mohammedan).
sa-re (ire), *v.* to run.
sà-re, *n.* the square of a house.
sa-re-kpẹ-gbẹ, *n.* the messenger of a society, who calls the members together.
sa-ri, *n.* the Mohammedan meal before day during the fast.
sá-rin (si), *prep.* in the midst, among (after a verb of motion).
sa-ró-ta, *n.* a cigar.
sa-rú-ba, *n.* a border sewed to a blanket or sheet.
sà-se, *v.* to make a feast.
sa-ta, *n.* a household, a group of buildings under one head man.
sá-wò! *interj.* behold! look!
sẹ, *v.* to shut a door, to close up; to be barren, to miss, in shooting.
sẹ, *v.* to cook, to dye cloth or leather.
se-bọ (ibọ, feeding), *v.* to grow fat, to be gross.
se-dò (òdo), *v.* to dam.
se-gi-ri (sà), *v.* to be chilly.
se-kpọ, *v.* to be barren or unfruitful.
se . . . mọ, *v.* to shut up, imprison.
se . . . mọ-lẹ, *v.* to shut in.
se-se, *n.* the stinging bean.
se-so (so), *v.* to bear fruit.
se-si, *adv.* perhaps, haply. (Acts 5, 39.)
sẹ, *adv.* emphatic and nearly expletive: **as, ọ dide sẹ**, I will arise (Luke 15, 18); **ọ mbọ sẹ ọ**, he is really coming ('o' pleonastic).
sẹ, *v.* to strain, as milk; to deny: **ọ sẹ Oluwa rẹ**, he denied his Lord.
sẹ, *v.* to distil, as dew, or water from the ground; to quake, as the earth; to interrogate, inquire.
sẹ-gi, *n.* a kind of bead, ancient Egyptian beads dug from the earth at Ifẹ and other places.
sẹ-hin (si), *prep.* behind, outside;—*adv.* back, backward (after a verb of motion).
sẹ-mi (omi), *v.* to drip, to filter.
sẹ-mi (sln), *v.* to preserve one's life or breath: **Ọlorun sẹmi rẹ**, God preserve thee! (said to superiors).
sí, *v.* to be.

- sí**, *prep.* to, against, of, at, from, in, into: lóh sí ilé, go to the house; ó dide sí mi, he arose against me; á yé sí ikú, we are worthy of death; mọ yè sí í, I rejoice at it; nwọn dźlńa sí wa, they are far from us; bọ sí yara, go into the room.
- sí**, *conj.* and.
- sí-a? sa?** *adv.* where?
- sí-an, su-an**, *v. impers.* it is good, it is well.
- sí-bè** (sí), *adv.* there, yet, still, more: ó wà síbè, he is yet alive.
- sí-bi** (sí), *adv.* here, after a verb of motion.
- sí-ha** (sí), *prep.* by, towards, &c., after a verb of motion.
- sí-hin, sí-hin-yi**, *adv.* here.
- sík-sík, sí-ki-sí-ki**, *n.* hiccup.
- sí-kpa** (sí), *prep.* towards, unto, in regard to, concerning.
- sí-lè** (sí), *adv.* to the ground, down.
- sí-mí**, *v.* to rest, to pause;—*interj.* simi! hush!
- sí...ndže**, *v.* to imitate, mock.
- sí-ni-ká**, *n.* pewter.
- sí-ni-sí-ni**, *n.* a tyrant.
- sí-nó**, *prep.* into, among.
- sín**, *adv.* before; preceded by tête, first or early: ó tête de sín mí, he came before me.
- sín**, *v.* to string, as beads; to bury; to sneeze.
- sín**, *v.* to serve, to worship; to accompany, to lead; to tame or pet, to raise cattle, &c.; to cease; to dun; to domineer over, to prevent from doing.
- sín-gbà**, *v.* to put in pawn; to transmit from town to town.
- sín-hun**. See sínwin.
- sín-ka-fa**, *n.* pewter.
- sín-ku** (oku), *v.* to bury.
- sín-sín**, *adv.* closely.
- sín-sín**, *n.* burial.
- sín-sín**, *n.* service, religion.
- sín-win**, *v.* to be silly, crazy.
- sí-sọ**, *n.* a speaking, which is spoken: ẹnì ọrọ síso, one who speaks fluently.
- sí-wa**, *adv.* forward: siwa sẹhin, forwards and backwards, to and fro.
- sí-wa-dźu** (sí), *prep.* before;—*adv.* before, more, for a little space.
- so**, *v.* to tie, to hang; to bear fruit.
- só**, *v.* to break out aloud, to break wind.
- sò-bi-a**, *n.* the Guinea worm.
- sò-de** (sí), *adv.* out of doors, out.
- sò-dźi** (sí), *adv.* near, into the shadow or presence of: mu...sodźi, to receive into favor. (Ps. 85, 6.)
- sò-fín** (sò), *v.* to enact, to prohibit.
- sò-ke** (sí), *prep.* and *adv.* above, up.
- so-kpa**, *v.* to tie into a hard knot.
- so-kpan-kpa**, *v.* to value goods for the market, to appraise.
- so...lọ-rọn** (li), *v.* to hang a person.
- so-mó**, *v.* to tie to.
- so-ri** (sí), *prep.* on, upon, on the top of.
- so-rò**, *v.* to hang up so as to swing, to suspend.
- so-yi-gí**, *v.* to marry persons, unite in marriage.
- sọ**, *v.* to throw, to leap; to move a thing; to sew up a wound or broken calabash, to mend; to cause or make (see sọ...di); to shoot forth from the stem, as leaves.
- sò**, *v.* to speak, talk, pronounce, to call or name (Luke 6, 13); to quarrel, scold, complain; to come down, descend, to let or put down from the head or shoulders: sò asọdọ, to exaggerate; sò itumò, to expound, explain; sò odi sí, to speak against, to gainsay.
- sọ...dá-ho-ro** (di), *v.* to desolate.
- sọ...dai-mó**, *v.* to pollute.
- sọ-dí** (idi), *v.* to explain, prove.
- sọ...dì**, *v.* to cause to be or to do: sọ...dì àsan, to bring to naught, to annihilate; sọ...dì nlá, to make great; sọ...dì mimó, to sanctify; sọ...dì kpikpò, to increase.
- sọ-dọ** (sí), *prep.* to, unto a person.
- sọ-fa** (ọfa), *v.* to put in pawn, to pledge.
- sọ-hun** (sí), *adv.* yonder, used after a verb of motion to.
- sọ...ka-lè**, *v.* to come, put, or bring down.
- sọ-kun** (ẹkun), *v.* to weep.
- sọ...lè**, *v.* to dash down, to lay a foundation, to pound.
- sọ-lè-dźé**, *n.* a child's play, a sort of dancing doll.
- sọ...lo-fín** (li), *v.* to prohibit, forbid a thing.
- sọ...lo-ku-ta** (li), *v.* to stone.
- sọ...lọ-dźọ** (li), *v.* to locate in a place, to assign to lodgings.
- sọ-lù**, *v.* to pelt.
- sọ-mi-dọ-lọ-tọ**, *n.* a solitary yellow monkey.
- sọ-na-sí** (sọn ina sí), *n.* irritation, excitement: ẹsẹ sọnasí, to excite against.
- sọ-ni-di** (sọ ẹnì di), *v.* to make, appoint, or constitute one, as to a purpose.
- sọ...nò**, *v.* to throw away, to lose: ke sọnò, to cut off.
- sọn, sun**, *v.* to broil, to burn. (Mat. 3, 12.)
- sọn, sún**, *v.* to move, to shove, to filter; to plough; to send forth water, as a fountain.
- sọn, sùn**, *v.* to accuse, to sue; to point or aim at.
- sọn-ki**, *v.* to shrivel, contract; to shrink from, shun.
- sọn-kọn**, *v.* to drip full of water.
- sọn-mi** (omi), *v.* to filter, drip.
- sọn-mó**, *v.* to approach.
- sọn-mó** (imó), *v.* to snuff the nose, as one with a cold, to sniff.

- sò-rò** (òrò), *v.* to talk, converse: bá sòrò, to speak or commune with; sòrò odi sí, to speak against; sòrò ni rere, to speak well of.
- sò-rò-dže-dže** or **ke-łe**, *v.* to whisper, to talk privately.
- sò-rò-łe-hin**, *v.* to backbite.
- sò-te-łe**, *v.* to predict, prophesy.
- sò...ti**, *v.* to miss, in throwing at.
- sò-ye**, *v.* to explain, to value, set a price on.
- sú**, *v.* to sow, to retail any liquid, as beer; to remove from the socket or handle; to perplex, to puzzle; to break out, as measles; to be weary; to fall lame, to coat with metal, as in gilding: sú džade, to bring forth herbs, as the earth.
- sù**, *v.* to fail in cutting or wounding because the instrument is dull.
- sú-a, su-an**, *v. impers.* is good, nice, well: ó suan, it is well; very well, all right.
- sú-ā**, *adv.* universally.
- su-bò**, *v.* to coat with metal.
- su-fe** (so ife), *v.* to whistle.
- su-mò**. See sòmò.
- sun**, *adv.* (looking) with surprise: aditi wò ni li ẹnụ sun, the deaf look with surprise on people's mouths (when speaking).
- sún**. See sòn.
- sùn**, *v.* to sleep; to grow thick on cooling, to coagulate, as oil; to freeze.
- sùñ**. See sòn.
- sun-ko-nu**, *v.* to cease.
- sun-ye**, *v.* to doze, to take a short nap.
- su-re** (sò ire), *v.* to bless or call a blessing upon.
- sú-re** (sá ire), *v.* to run.
- sū-ru**, *n.* patience: še sūru, mu sūru, to be patient; sūru imu, taking patience, or being patient. (Jas. 5, 10.)
- sù-ti**, *n.* a contemptuous pouting of the lips; contempt.
- su-wa, su-won**. See suan.
- Š.
- ša**, *v.* to fade.
- šā**, *adv.* awhile.
- šá**, *v.* to smite, hack, wound; to snap a gun.
- šá**, *adv.* only; by all means.
- šā**, *v.* to pick up, collect; to pick out, select.
- ša-ba**. See šafin.
- ša-dò** (še), *v.* to commit lewdness.
- šā-džo** (še), *v.* to be anxious, apprehensive.
- ša-džu**, *v.* to go before, precede; to go forward, advance.
- ša-fa**, *v.* a kind of tree: šafa kpukpa, yellow color.
- ša-fe-ri** (še), *v.* to seek.
- ša-fin, ša-la**, *n.* an iron chain or ring worn on the arm.
- ša-fo-džū-di** (še), *v.* to be saucy, insolent.
- ša-fò-wò-rá** (še), *v.* to pilfer.
- ša-gá-la-má-šā** (še), *v.* to play tricks, to be guilty of double dealing.
- ša-gbe** (še), *v.* to beg, to borrow.
- ša-gbó**, *v.* to be old.
- ša-hó** (še), *v.* to despise, to ridicule.
- šai!** *interj.* of contempt or defiance.
- šai-san** (še), *v.* to be sick.
- ša-ka**, *adv.* entirely, wholly.
- ša-ka-tá**, *n.* a morass, a bog.
- ša-ki**, *n.* paunch, tripe.
- šá-ki**, *v.* to miss fire or snap, as a gun; to fail in cutting, to be naught.
- ša-ki-ša-ki**, *adv.* unevenly, raggedly, badly: á šā ā logbe šakišaki, he was badly wounded.
- šá-ko-kò** (še), *v.* to occur seasonably, to be opportune.
- ša-ko-so** (še), *v.* to control, govern, have dominion over.
- ša-kpa-ná**, *n.* small-pox.
- šá-kpa-sá-kpa**, *adv.* in a disorderly manner.
- ša-kpe-džu-re, ša-kpe-re**. See sakperẹ.
- ša-kpe**, *v.* to clap the hands.
- ša-la-bá-kpa-de**, *v.* to chance, to happen.
- šā...lò-gbẹ** (li), *v.* to wound, by striking with a weapon.
- šá-lu-ga**, *n.* who elevates; fortune; a title of Adže, god of money.
- šá-na** (ina), *v.* to strike fire.
- ša-ni-a-ni** (še), *v.* to be doubtful, uncertain.
- šá-nu** (še) *v.* to pity: mo šānu wọn; ānu wọn še mi, I am sorry for them.
- šan**, *adv.* twinklingly, as stars; uprightly, erectly.
- šán**, *v.* to strike against something hard; to cut bushes; to daub; to eat dry bread or yam.
- šàn**, *v.* to be loose; to flow, as a stream; to burst, to burst forth, as thunder: ašọ nšàn lẹ, the cloth is dragging on the ground.
- ša-ɲfa-ni** (še), *v.* to be profitable, advantageous.
- Ša-ɲgó**, *n.* the god of thunder.
- šán-gbẹ** (igbẹ), *v.* to cut bushes, to clear land.
- šán-gbó** (igbó), *v.* to cut down a forest.
- šan-kú**, *v.* to die in the prime of life.
- šan-ku-ta**, *v.* to dash against a stone.
- šan-łe**, *v.* to dash down.
- šan-se** (ese), *v.* to strike the feet together in walking.
- šan-šan** (see šan), *adv.* in splits or strips.
- šán-wó** (owó), *v.* to swing the hands in walking.
- šán-wó**, *v.* to be empty-handed, i. e. having no presents in hand.

- śa-raṅ** (śe), *v.* to be silly from age, be in one's dotage.
- śa-re** (śe), *v.* to make right, to be right.
- śā-re** (śe), *v.* to be older than.
- śa-rò**, *v.* to meditate, to be thoughtful.
- śa-ro-kpín**, *v.* to limit.
- śa-ro-ye**, *v.* to dispute, complain.
- śa-śa**, *n.* an old broom; scars left by small-pox.
- śa-śa**, *adv.* entirely, thoroughly; scatteringly.
- śa-ta**, *n.* mud, mire.
- śā-tí**, *v.* to cast away, to set at naught.
- śa-tí-kpo**, *v.* to sojourn, emigrate.
- śaun-śaun**, *adv.* well, thoroughly: ó gbéde wa śaunśaun, he understands our language well.
- śá-wa-da** (śe), *v.* to jest, joke.
- śā-wo** (śe), *v.* to plot, conspire.
- śa-wo-taṅ** (śe), *v.* to heal, cure.
- śa-woṅ** (śe), *v.* to be stingy.
- śa-yan** (śe), *v.* to stink.
- śā-yan** (śe), *v.* to pick out, cull, select.
- śe**, *v.* to do, to make; to be; to ail: ó śé ẹhin bi ẹlẹde, he has a back like a hog; ki íse tí wa, it is not ours; awa śe ti Olorun, we serve God; bata kò śe gun ori okuta, shoes are not good to climb up a rock; nwọṅ śé ọdún, they are keeping new year's day; śe ê ki ó mọle, make it shine; wiwọli á ó śe ni titọ, the crooked shall be made straight; ki íse ê? what ails him? iba nśe, fever ails him; ánú rẹ nśe mi, I am sorry for him; kò lè śe máh (or ai) must; awa kó lé śe máh dzà (or aldžà), we must fight.
- śe-be**, *n.* a black snake.
- śe-bl**, *v.* to suppose, to do as if.
- śe...dži-na**, *v.* to deepen.
- śe-fe-fe**, *v.* to be vain, to brag.
- śe-gá-fa-ra**, *v.* to excuse.
- śe-gbe**, *v.* to perish, to be lost.
- śe-i-ro-na**. See śerona.
- śe-ke** (eke), *v.* to tell a lie.
- śe-kpe** (śe), *v.* to swear.
- śe...la-bu-kún** (li), *v.* to dishonor.
- śe...lá-le-džo** (li), *v.* to entertain a guest.
- śe-la-ra** (ilara), *v.* to envy.
- śe...lě-gi-ri** (li), *v.* to chill.
- śe...lè-mọ** (li), *v.* to treat coldly.
- śe-le-ri** (ileri), *v.* to promise, to vow.
- śe...lẹ-tẹ** (li), *v.* to communicate the leprosy to.
- śe...lẹ-wa**, *v.* to beautify, to decorate.
- śe...lo-fo** (li), *v.* to bereave.
- śe...lọ-re** (li), *v.* to befriend.
- śe...lò-re** (li), *v.* to confer a favor.
- śe...lọ-sọ** (li), *v.* to clothe, to adorn, to furnish.
- śe-ni**, *v.* to trouble, annoy.
- śe-ni-a** (śe), *v.* to be kind, accommodating.
- śè-ni-sí**, *v.* to exceed or go beyond one's instructions, to add to the price.
- śe...ní-džam-ba**, *v.* to do violence to, to maltreat.
- śe...ni-śe** (iśe), *v.* to punish.
- śe-ri-džú**, *v.* to serve as a steward.
- śe-ro-na**, *v.* to go in search of.
- śe-sin** (ẹsin), *v.* to ridicule.
- śe-taṅ**, *v.* to complete, to be completed.
- śe-ti**, *v.* to pertain to, to serve.
- śe-un** (ohun), *v.* to be kind, good: o śeun, thank you, well done!
- śe**, *adv.* greatly.
- śe**, *v.* to come to pass, to happen, to be fulfilled.
- śé**, *v.* to break, as a stick; to break up or subdue as a town; to make a noise: śé okun bọ imọ ẹsin, make the rope into a noose on the horse's nose.
- śè**, *v.* to sin; to commence.
- śe-bọ** (śe), *v.* to make a sacrifice.
- śe...bọ**, *v.* to make into a noose on a thing. See śé.
- śe-da**, *n.* silk.
- śe-dá** (śe), *v.* to create.
- śe-džú** (odžu), *v.* to wink the eye.
- śe-fẹ** (śe), *v.* to jest, mock, ridicule.
- śe-gbe** (śe), *v.* to associate with.
- śe-ge**, *n.* a kind of grass, broom-sedge.
- śe-gun** (ogun), *v.* to conquer, prevail over.
- śe-hin** (śe), *v.* to be behind or last.
- śe'-i-ye** (śe), *v.* to rebel, revolt.
- śe-ke-ke**, *v.* to reckon by tickets, to cast lots; to give an account.
- śe-ke-re**, *n.* a calabash-drum, tambourine.
- śe-ke-śe-ke**, *n.* fetters, shackles.
- śe-ke-te**, *n.* beer of maize or Indian corn.
- śe-kpe**, *v.* to wither.
- śe-kpo**, *v.* to be double.
- śe-ku** (śi), *v.* to open the door.
- śe...kun**, *v.* to diminish or remove a part. (Exod. 5, 8, 11.)
- śe...le-ti**, *v.* to hem.
- śe-le-ya** (śe), *n.* to despise, contemn.
- śe-mbe**, *adv.* in a flickering manner.
- śe...ni-kpo**, *v.* to double.
- śe-nọ** (inọ), *v.* to miscarry, to suffer abortion.
- śe-o-run**, *n.* the setting sun when it appears large.
- śe-ri**, *v.* to turn into another course, to take another direction.
- śe-sin**, *v.* to ridicule, to be ashamed.
- śe-śe**, **śe-ton**, *adv.* nearly, recently.
- śé-śé**, *n.* which is broken.
- śe-taṅ** (śe), *v.* to be deceitful, to deceive.
- śe-te** (śe), *v.* to conquer, to gain the victory in a dispute.
- śe-tu** (śe), *v.* to be speckled.

si, *v.* to make a mistake, to miss; to fade in color, to be pale; to rinse.
si, *v.* to open, to remove, to slip out of the hand, to push off from the shore.
si-bi, *n.* a spoon.
si-bo, *n.* the papaw.
si-di (idí), *v.* to pluck up, to remove.
si-dzi, **si-dzi-bò** (še), *v.* to shade, to overshadow.
si-dzú, *v.* to open the eyes, to be daring.
si-dzu-wò, *v.* to look upon, to regard.
si-fi-si, *v.* to misplace.
si-gbòṅ. See *sugbòṅ*.
si-gi-di, *v.* to be short and thick.
si-gi-di. See *sùgudu*.
si-gun (ogun), *v.* to go forth to battle.
si-gun, *n.* the physic-nut.
sik, a contraction of *še ikòṅ*, to make a fulness, or to fill up, employed as a prefix to numerals after *abò*, a half; as, *abò sika* (eta), three and a half; *abò sika* (arun), five and a half.
si-ka, *n.* a key.
si-kò (okò), *v.* to get under way.
si-kpa-yá, *v.* to lay open, expose to view; to disclose, reveal.
si-kpe (še), *v.* to entreat, to beg pardon.
si-kpo. See *si nikpo*.
si-kun (ekun), *v.* to open the door.
si-kùn, *v.* to remain, after some has been taken.
si...la-dze, *v.* to condemn for witchcraft.
si...lai-ya (li), *v.* to alienate.
si-lo, *n.* a curved grass-knife, reap-hook, sickle.
si...lo-dzu (hi), *v.* to stimulate or revive, as when weary.
si-lòh, *v.* to start, depart.
si-mbo (isi ambó), *n.* the papaw, lit. the white man's isi.
si-mò-ran (še), *v.* to counsel, to take into consideration.
si-na (òna), *v.* to miss the way, to err. In Ps. 78, 50, for *še òna*, or *òna*.
si...ni-kpo, **si...ni-di** (ni), *v.* to remove.
si...ni-ye (ni), *v.* to remind.
si...nò, *v.* to wash, rinse.
siṅ, *v.* to run precipitately; to be guilty; to lend, to borrow.
siṅ, **siṅ-siṅ**, *adv.* uprightly, steadfastly.
siṅ, *adv.* piercingly, keenly.
siṅ-siṅ, *n.* a porcupine quill.
siṅ-siṅ ɔ-bè, *n.* a kind of sauce.
sió! *interj.* pshaw! tut!
si-ra (ará), *v.* to be quick, to hurry.
si-re (še), *v.* to play.
si-re-gun (še), *v.* to rebuke for ingratitude, to reproach.
si-ri, *n.* a stalk of corn or rice with the grain on it.

si-ro (še), *v.* to reckon, calculate.
si-se (èse), *v.* to move the foot, to hasten.
si-sà, *n.* which collects, a collection, &c. See *sà*.
si-sàn, *n.* which flows, &c. See *sàn*.
si-se, *n.* to mistake, to do amiss.
si-se, *n.* which can be done, which is possible.
si-sé (še), *v.* to work, to labor, to be in distress: *si-sé oro*, to be in torment.
si-sí, *n.* which errs; an error.
si-su, *n.* which is dark; darkness.
si-su, *adv.* rapidly (boiling).
si-wa-dzu (še), *v.* to be before, first.
si-we-re (še), *v.* to be silly, insane.
si-wo! an exclamation of defiance.
si-wò (owò), *v.* to remove the hand, to stop work; to remove, drive away (Exod. 8, 31): *nwoṅ siwo*, they have knocked off work; *owò tó sí*, it is time to knock off.
si-wòṅ (še), *v.* to weigh. (Ps. 62, 9.)
si-ye-me-dzi (še), *v.* to doubt, to hesitate.
so, *adv.* very slightly (touching).
só, *v.* to be passionate, morose.
sò, *v.* to be slackened or loosened.
so-bò (še), *v.* to hint.
so-di-nò, *v.* See *só*.
so-dzo-ro (še), *v.* to cheat in play.
so-dzu-ko-ko-ro, *v.* to covet.
so-dzu-rè-re, *v.* to be gracious, to favor.
so-dzu-sa-dzu, *v.* to be partial.
sò-fo (še), *v.* to suffer loss of property, to be empty, to waste, to feel bereaved.
so-fo-fo (še), *v.* to tattler.
so-go (še), *v.* to glory, to exult, to act valiantly.
so-ke-hin-dà, *v.* to be offended, to forsake.
sò-ko-to, *v.* to be small, narrow, as a room.
sò-ko-tó, *v.* trousers, pantaloons.
so-kpe (še), *v.* to be simple, ignorant.
so-kun, **so-kun-kun**, *v.* to be dark.
so-lò, *n.* a rivulet.
so-lo-ri, *v.* to command, to rule over.
so-nò, *v.* to be peevish, surly.
soṅ-so, *n.* the point or tip; a pinnacle; a small item, a particle.
sò-re (še), *v.* to do good.
so-ro, *v.* to be difficult.
so-ró (še), *v.* to be sharp pointed; to be spiteful, furious.
so-so, *adv.* singly, only.
so-so (še), *v.* to bewitch.
so-wó (še), *v.* to make money.
sò-wo (še), *v.* to trade.
so-yi (še), *v.* to be dizzy.
só, *v.* to watch, to guard.
sò-de (ode), *v.* to patrol.
sò-fò, *v.* to mourn for the dead.

śo-fon, v. to be persuasive : á śofon bi alakara, he is as persuasive as a cake-seller.
 śo-gba (śe), v. to keep a garden.
 śo-hom-bi-a, n. a boat.
 śo-kanj (śe), v. to be one, to agree, act in concert.
 śo-kpe (śe), v. to thank.
 śo-lá (śe), v. to honor.
 śo... lo-śo (li), v. to garnish, adorn.
 śo-na (śe), v. to work at a trade, to carve.
 śo... ni-gbo-wǒ, v. to strike with the elbow, to jog.
 śōn, adv. coolly, calmly.
 śōn, adv. precipitately, with a plunge.
 śōn, v. to abstract by little at a time.
 śon-gon, v. to be long and slender : asonjon obiri asowo máh dē odza, (a riddle), a long slender trading woman who never reaches the market, i. e. a canoe, which is left at the landing-place when the owner goes into the market.
 śon-gon, śon-gon-śon-gon, n. which is long and slender.
 śo-ra (ará), v. to watch over oneself, be careful.
 śo-raj (śe), v. to commit an offence.
 śo-re (śe), v. to be friends, to associate : ó bá mi šore kpò, he was my friend.
 śo-ro. See sonjon.
 śo-rom-bi-a, n. See sohombia.
 śo-śó (śe), v. to adorn.
 śo-śo (śe), v. to complain, to talk much.
 śo-te (śe), v. to be a foe, to revolt.
 śo-wǒ (śe), v. to hand over, send over, deliver.
 śo-won (śe), v. to be scarce, dear, precious.
 śu, v. to cast out, to evacuate faeces.
 śú, v. to discourse ; to intrust ; to grow dark, to blacken, as clouds : ilè śú, it is dark ; śú okunjun, to be dark, obscure, difficult to be understood ; śu dzikana, to make bricks ; śú si, to care for or notice what is amiss.
 śù, v. to knead, to make into balls or loaves ; to be round as a ball, to be cylindrical ; to collect, as a swarm of bees ; to be disagreeable to.
 śù-bò, v. See sùmó.
 śu-bu (śe ibu), v. to fall : bl śubu, to push down.
 śu-dzò, v. to collect, as a crowd.
 śu-gbōn, conj. but, yet.
 śù-gu-du, n. an image made of clay.
 śu-kpó (okpó), v. to marry a widow.
 śu-kú, n. a little hand-basket.
 śú-ku-rá, n. a partridge (the akpàro).
 śu... le-se (li), v. to besmear with paint.
 śu... lò-hun (li), v. to censure, to abuse.
 śu-lo-kpó (li). See śukpó.
 śù-mǒ, v. to gather around, to press upon, in a crowd ; to settle on, as bees.
 śu... ni-nǒ (inǒ), v. to purge.

śu-nǒ (inǒ), v. to be loose, to run off, as the bowels.
 śu-ra, v. to treasure up.
 śu-ru, v. to be in a heap or bunch.
 śu-śu, v. to be plump.
 śu-śu, adv. greatly, utterly.

T.

ta, v. to shoot, to kick ; to sting, to burn, as pepper ; to spill or shed, as blood ; to open a boil ; to pour, to anoint ; to cast, to fall on ; to spread, as a sail ; to shine ; to produce, as yams or potatoes, to shoot forth roots or branches ; to sound aloud ; to go from place to place : ta ire, to imprecate evil upon.
 ta ? pron. who ?
 tā, v. to sell ; to fine.
 tā-ba, n. tobacco.
 tā-bí, adv. or, indeed.
 tā-dze (edze), v. to shed blood.
 tā-dzi, v. to awake suddenly.
 tā-dzu (odzu), v. to be in haste, to be anxious.
 tā-fa (ofa), v. to shoot a bow.
 tā-fa-la, v. to waste.
 tā-fa-ta-fa, n. an archer.
 tā-ge-re, v. to hasten.
 tā-gbo-kun, v. to set sail.
 tā-gbon-gbon, v. to stagger, to decline to one side.
 tai, tai-tai, adv. indifferently, insolently.
 tā-ka (ika), v. to snap the fingers.
 tā-kar-dā, n. paper.
 tā'-ke-te, v. to throw a summerset.
 tā-ke-te, v. to stand aloof.
 tā-ko-ko, v. to tie a knot.
 tā-kò-ta-bò (ate), n. a pair, male and female.
 tā-kpa (ikpa), v. to kick, strike, snatch away.
 tā-kpe (ikpe), v. to shoot or put forth ears, as maize.
 tā-kun (okun), v. to stretch a rope.
 tā-lá, n. white cloth, whiteness.
 tā... lai-ya (li), v. to strike on the breast, to be contrary to, as the wind.
 tā-la-kā, n. which is poor, a poor person.
 tā... lo-re (li), v. to give a gift to.
 tā lu-bò, n. young fruit.
 tā-ma-ha, v. to suppose, to hope.
 tā-mkpa, n. the breast-bone.
 tā-ná (tan ina), v. to light a lamp or candle.
 tā-ndze, v. to cheat, to deceive.
 tā-ndzu, v. to look stern.
 tā-ni-tá-ni so-kp, n. a centipede.
 tā-nǒ, v. to throw away, cast out.
 tán, v. to be akin to ; to run a canoe aground.
 tán, v. to be finished, perfect ; to cure ;—adv. perfectly.

- tàn, *v.* to shine, to light, as a lamp; to entice, deceive, scatter: tàn mọ̀lẹ̀ or imọ̀lẹ̀, to shine.
- tan'-ga-ra, *n.* tin, a plate.
- tan-gbo, *v.* to take root.
- tan-ka-lẹ, *v.* to spread abroad, promulgate.
- tan-kpa-ra, *v.* to ulcerate.
- tan-saṅ, *v.* to shine, as a lamp.
- tān-tān, *adv.* (stretching) to the full extent, violently, as in convulsions.
- tan-ta-si, *n.* a yam-vine left to rot.
- tā-ra, *n.* gravel.
- tā-ra, *adv.* straight forward, hastily.
- tar-dá, *n.* ink.
- ta-ri (ori), *v.* to push violently.
- ta-sa, *n.* tin or pewter.
- ta-se, *v.* to miss.
- ta-se (èse), *v.* to kick.
- ta... si-lẹ, *v.* to spill, to shed, as blood.
- ta-še, *v.* to imprecate evil on.
- ta-šo, *v.* to warp thread for weaving.
- ta-wo, ta-yo, *v.* to play the game called 'warry.'
- ta-tu, *adv.* very (light); sadly, gloomily: igi yi ferẹ tatu, this wood is very light.
- te, *v.* to fondle, worship, propitiate.
- té, *adv.* (sitting or alighting) on the top.
- tě-de, *n.* a kind of parrot.
- te-dzu, *v.* to look after, superintend.
- tě-fe-tě-fe, *adv.* wholly, entirely.
- te-mi, *pron.* of me, mine.
- te-ni. See toni.
- te-ni-te-ni. See tonitoni.
- te-re, *n.* a wave of the sea.
- te-re, *adv.* scatteringly: eni tere edzi tere, one here and there.
- te-te, *adv.* early, soon, first; with a quick pace.
- te-te, *n.* the leg of a beast.
- te-te-kó, *adv.* first.
- tẹ, *v.* to lay, to spread out; to be flat, insipid, disgraced; to beat or outdo; to push forward; to erect, as a tent or an altar.
- tẹ, *v.* to trample; to bend; to castrate; to approach, to be near: tẹ si, to agree to.
- tẹ-bá, tẹ... ba-lẹ, *v.* to bend, to bow, to be cast down.
- tẹ... bẹ-re, *v.* to bend, bow, level.
- tẹ... bọ, *v.* to dip, to immerse; to hang up on a hook or pin.
- tẹ... bọ-mi (omi), *v.* to dip into water.
- tẹ-dọ, *v.* to be patient, to act calmly, leisurely.
- tẹ-dó, *v.* to encamp, to found a settlement; to inhabit, to dwell.
- tẹ-dzu, *v.* to be flat, smooth; aṣọ tẹdzu, plain cloth.
- tẹ-dzú, tẹ-dzu-mó, *v.* to fix the eyes on, to gaze at.
- tẹ-fa, *v.* to consult Ifa.
- tẹ... gbẹṅ-gbẹ, *v.* to expand.
- tẹ-gun, *v.* to set in battle array, to lie in wait, as an army.
- tẹ-hiṅ-gbe-sa, *n.* a crust.
- tẹ... lai-ya (li), *v.* to soothe, pacify.
- tẹ-lẹ, *v.* to follow, pursue.
- tẹ-lẹ, *adv.* beforehand, previously.
- tẹ... lẹ, tẹ... lẹ-se, tẹ... si-lẹ, *v.* to tread down, trample on; to spread out, prepare food.
- tẹ... lo-go (li), *v.* to glory or triumph over.
- tẹ... lọ-ron (li), *v.* to satisfy, to comfort.
- tẹ-mó, tẹ... mó-lẹ. See tẹlẹ.
- tẹ-na, *adv.* already.
- tẹ-ni-tẹ-ni, *n.* abject poverty, distressed condition.
- tẹ... ni-kpa (ni), *v.* to compel.
- tẹ-nó (inó), *v.* to be meek;—*adv.* quietly.
- tẹ-nu-mó (enu), *v.* to affirm.
- tẹ-ntẹ-re, *n.* a kind of vulture.
- tẹṅ-yin (ti), *pron.* yours.
- tẹ-re, *n.* lime, shells of which lime is made.
- tẹ-re (ti), *pron.* his, thine.
- tẹ-re, *v.* to be slender, be long and narrow.
- tẹ-ri, tẹ-ri-ba (ori), *v.* to bow, to bend the head down.
- tẹ-ru, *n.* white cloth, sheeting, shirting.
- tẹ-ru (tà), *v.* to deal in slaves.
- tẹ-ru-tẹ-ru, *n.* a slave-dealer.
- tẹ... si-lẹ. See tẹlẹ.
- tẹ... se, *v.* to compel to do a thing.
- tẹ-tẹ, *n.* a game of chance; the name of a weed.
- tẹ-tẹ-gún, tẹ-tẹ-ẹ-gún, *n.* a kind of cane.
- tẹ-tẹ-rẹ, *adv.* carelessly, awkwardly.
- tẹ-tu, *n.* an executioner, sheriff.
- tẹ-wó-gbà (owó), *v.* to receive, accept.
- ti, *aux. part.* have, has, had.
- ti, *v.* to gnaw; to tie, bind.
- ti, *pron.* who, which, that.
- ti, *adv.* how, where, when, already: ó ti wà niḃẹ, he is there already.
- ti, ti, *prep.* from, of, by;—*conj. and*: á ti oko de, we came from the farm; ọ̀rọ̀ ti Oluwa, the word of the Lord; duro ti mi, stand by me; emi ti rẹ á lẹh, I and thou will go.
- ti, *v.* to thump, to strike against; to fade, as to color, to consume.
- ti, *v.* to lean against, push, prop, support; to lock or fasten, to lock up, imprison: ti lehin, to sustain, strengthen; ti sibu, to push down.
- ti, *adv.* heavily, vehemently (beating upon, as the sun or waves).
- ti, an adverbial particle denoting failure; as, ọ̀ kọ̀lọ̀ ti, he failed in his attempt to build a house.
- ti-an, *adv.* distant, far off.
- ti-bẹ, *adv.* from there, thence.
- ti-bọ, *v.* to kindle.

- ti-dzú** (odzu), *v.* to be ashamed.
- ti-ha**, *prep.* from.
- ti-ka-lá, ti-ka-rá**, *n.* self.
- ti-kọ**, *adv.* sluggishly, unwillingly.
- ti-kpa-se**, *prep.* by, by means of.
- ti-kú-ro**, *v.* to cast off, reject.
- ti-lé-ti-lé** (ati ilé ati ilé), *adv.* with all the house.
- ti-lè**, *adv.* from the ground, even: kò tilè ée kpé, not that, not because.
- ti...lẹ-hin**, *v.* to sustain, strengthen.
- ti...lo-dzu**, *v.* to abash, to be ashamed of.
- ti-mọ-ti-mọ**, *adv.* closely (adhering).
- tim-tim**, *n.* a pillow, a cushion.
- ti-na-bọ** (ina), *v.* to set on fire, to kindle.
- ti-nọ** (inọ), *prep.* from within, from out of.
- ti-nọ-ti-nọ**, *adv.* heartily.
- ti-ra**, *n.* a Mohammedan charm; anything written, a book.
- ti-rẹ** (ti), *pron.* thine, his.
- ti-ri** (ori), *v.* to stoop, to look downwards: tiri sí, opposite to.
- ti-rin**, *v.* to be slender: okun tirin, twine; Ogun kún, Osa kún, ó kún tirin kò kpade (a riddle), there remain the Ogun (river), the Osa (lake), and the slender, which you have not met (i. e. crossed); meaning the nose.
- ti-rin-mọ-lẹ** (ti irin), *v.* to stand firm.
- ti-ro**, *v.* to stand on tiptoe reaching upward.
- ti-ro-ti-ro**, *adv.* with consideration, advisedly.
- ti-sá-dzu**, *n.* which is former or foremost.
- ti-tá**, *n.* which is for sale, &c. See tá.
- ti-tán**, *n.* who is cheated, or deceived, &c. See tán.
- ti-tẹ**, *n.* which is lowly, &c. See tẹ.
- ti-ti**, *adv.* continually, for ever, till: yi ọ sán titi ọla, he will be better by to-morrow.
- ti...ti**, *adv.* wholly, altogether: ti ogó ti ogó, all glorious. (Ps. 45, 13.)
- ti-ti**, *adv.* tremulously, violently (shaking).
- ti-ti-ai-ye ti-ti-lai**, *adv.* for ever.
- ti-to-ri**, *conj.* because, on account of.
- ti-tọ**, *n.* which is straight, true, &c. See tọ.
- ti-tọn**, *n.* which is new or young.
- ti-wa** (ti), *pron.* ours.
- ti-wọn**, *pron.* theirs.
- to**, *adv.* by drops, as water; without clouds.
- tó!** *interj.* well! very good!
- tó**, *v.* to be enough, sufficient, capacious; to reach: kò tó nkán, few, not much; ọ kpọ tó! how much or how big it is! á tó ogorun, they are as many as a hundred; fi odzú tó, to put the eye to, to attend to; tó bí, as much as; tó behe, so much, inasmuch as; asẹ Oluwa tó, the commandments of the Lord are right; agogo tó lù, it is time for the clock to strike; ó tó bi ẹnì ọdun mewa, he is ten years old.
- tò**, *v.* to stand or place in a row, to set in order, to keep or ponder in the mind; to lay up, to be restored, as a broken limb: tò dzọ, to lay up, as treasure.
- to-bi**, *n.* a napkin, a towel.
- tó-bi**, *v.* to be large.
- to-bi-nọ-wọ** (nọ ọwọ), *n.* a towel.
- to-dzú-bọ**, *v.* to pry into.
- to-gbẹ**, *v.* to doze, to slumber.
- to-ge-dén-gbe**, *v.* to come tumbling down.
- to-ló**, *n.* a wattle.
- to-ló-to-ló**, *n.* which is wattled, i. e. a turkey.
- tom-bá**, *n.* a sort of club or cudgel.
- to-ni, te-ni** (tó oni), *adv.* till to-day: ki...teni, before; ki á teni de, before we come.
- to-ni-to-ni, te-ni-te-ni**, *adv.* till now.
- to-ni-to-ni**, *adv.* cleanly, nicely.
- to-nto-ro**, *n.* a small bit, a particle.
- to-ri** (ti), *v.* to fall to one's share, to pertain to: tori odzú, to satisfy, satiate.
- to-ri**, *prep.* from on.
- to-ro**, *v.* to be narrow.
- tò-ro**, *n.* an upper garment, a coat.
- tò-ro**, *v.* to settle, as dirty water; to be tranquil: ilẹ tòro, the country is at peace.
- to-ro-gbé**, *v.* See togbé.
- to-to**, *adv.* clearly, without clouds.
- to-to, to-to-hun**, *adv.* (never again) at all, totally, thoroughly.
- tò-tọ**, *n.* truth: ni tòtọ, truly.
- to-ye**, *v.* to be of equal value, to be meritorious.
- to-ye-to-ye**, *adv.* considerately, discreetly.
- tọ**, *v.* to guide, lead, bring up, educate; to watch over or take care of; to be straight, right, true; to correct; to be long, durable; to split into strips; to touch; to urge, trouble, enrage; to taste.
- tọ**, *v.* to follow, to approach, resort to, arrive at; to urinate: tọ mi lẹh, tọ mi lẹhin, follow me; tọ mi wáh, come to me; ke...tọ, to cry to.
- tọ...da-gba**, *v.* to bring up, as a child.
- tọ-do** (ti), *prep.* from, from the presence of.
- tọ-dzú** (odzú), *v.* to look after, take care of.
- tọ-họ**, *adv.* well, very (employed in commending): iwọ seun tọhọ, you have done well.
- tọ-hun** (ti), *pron.* that one yonder.
- tọ-kan-tọ-kan** (ti), *adv.* with all the heart, freely.
- tọ-kọ** (tu), *v.* to paddle a canoe, to steer.
- tọ-kpa** (ikpa), *v.* to follow, trail, trace out.
- tọ-kpe-re** (akpere), *v.* to copy.
- tọ...kpọ**, *v.* to bring up together, as children.
- tọ-kun** (okun), *v.* to guide, direct.
- tọ...la-ra** (li), *v.* to touch one.
- tọ...lẹ-hin** (li), *v.* to follow.
- tọ...lẹh**, *v.* to go to, to follow.

- tò-na** (òna), *v.* to go along the road, to trace the footsteps, to take the lead.
- tòn**, *v.* to run, as a melon-vine.
- tòn, tún**, *adv.* again, once more.
- tò-re** (ta), *v.* to give a present, to offer: tò-re ànu, to give alms.
- tò-ro**, *v.* to borrow, to beg.
- tò-se** (èse), *v.* to trace out, track, examine.
- tò-tò**, *v.* to be whole, complete;—*adv.* fully.
- tò...wò**, *v.* to taste.
- tò...wò** (ti ɔwò), *prep.* by (means of).
- tò-wò-bò** (tè), *v.* to dip the hand in (Mat. 26, 23).
- tò-wò-tè-se**, *adv.* (bound) hand and foot.
- tò-wò-tò-wò** (òwò), *adv.* respectfully, reverently.
- tu**, *v.* to throw out, to spit; to pluck up; to fail.
- tú**, *v.* to untie, to loosen; to break loose, as a horse; to pour out, to gush, to tap a barrel; to scatter, to plunder, to unfold, to blossom, to break up, as a crowd; to pull a paddle or oar: tú ɔfo, to bring tidings that the bearer's friend is dead.
- tù**, *v.* to cease from paining, to ease, to reconcile; to be cool or cold.
- tu-ba** (Arab.), *v.* to repent.
- tu-bò** (tun), *v.* to try again.
- tu-bu**, *n.* a jail.
- tu-dzu-ka** (odzú), *v.* to take courage, be cheerful.
- tu...ka**, *v.* to scatter.
- tu-kò**, *v.* to navigate.
- tu-kpù**, *adv.* precipitately.
- tu-kù**, *n.* a wild hog.
- tu...la-ra** (li), *v.* to refresh.
- tu-la-sin**, *n.* misfortune, evil.
- tu...la-sò** (li), *v.* to strip one.
- tu-lè** (ilè), *v.* to break up the earth, to plough.
- tu...lè-dò** (li), *v.* to console.
- tu...lo-dzú** (li), *v.* to tame, to charm, as one does a serpent.
- tum-bu**, *n.* the silk-worm.
- tu-mò**, *v.* to disclose a secret, to baffle a plot; to explain words, to expound.
- tu...nf-ho-ri-ho**, *v.* to strip naked.
- tu...ni-nò** (inò), *v.* to pacify, comfort, console, to propitiate.
- tu-nò**. See tu...nino.
- tú-ra-ri**, *n.* perfumery of any kind.
- tu-tò**, *v.* to spit.
- tu-tu**, *n.* coldness, greenness (not dry, as plank); rawness, which is wet; freshness (not salt): ò dze è ni tutu, he ate it raw.
- tú-tu**, *adv.* entirely.
- wa**, *v.* to seek; to share; to tremble: wa ri, to find out, discover.
- wà**, *v.* to be, live, endure, stand; to dig, to pull an oar or paddle: wà imò, to perceive; wà làye or li àye, to live.
- wa**, *pron.* us, our.
- wà**, *adv.* loudly.
- wa-di** (idi), *v.* to examine into, to scrutinize.
- wà-du-wá-du**, *adv.* hurriedly.
- wa-dze**, *v.* to seek or seize food, to forage; to gain.
- wa-dzi**, *n.* blue dye or color.
- wa-dzò**, *n.* to investigate a cause; to avenge a wrong.
- wa-ga**, *n.* a package of kaṅ.
- wa-gaṅ**, *n.* mush.
- wa-gí**, *n.* butter.
- wa-gun** (ogun), *v.* to set in battle array.
- wáh**, *v.* to come.
- wa-há-la**, *v.* to trouble.
- wa-há-la**, *n.* trouble, affliction.
- wa-ha-ri**, *n.* a slave woman taken for a wife.
- wai**. See wayi.
- wà-ka-si, wà-ra-ka-si**, *n.* cheese.
- wa'-ka-tí**, *n.* time, season, hour.
- wa...ki-ri**, *v.* to seek for.
- wa-lá**, *n.* a board to write on, a slate.
- wa-la-mi**, *n.* an oar, a canoe-paddle.
- wá-le** (ilé), *v.* to search a house.
- wà-lé**, *v.* to be at home.
- wà-lè** (ilè), *v.* to dig the ground, to dig.
- wan-ran-wan-ran**, *adv.* irregularly, foolishly.
- wa-kpò**, *v.* to be end to end, to abut.
- wa-ra**, *n.* a shower.
- wá-ra**, *v.* to be nimble.
- wà-ra**, *n.* milk.
- wa-ra-kpa**, *n.* epilepsy.
- wa-ri**, *v.* to divide or share; to do homage, to worship.
- wa-ri-fa**, *n.* a counsellor, one of the cabinet.
- wa-ri-ko** (ori), *v.* to sit head to head, as two persons leaning forward in conversation.
- wa-rí-ri**, *v.* to tremble.
- wa-ri-ri**, *v.* to tremble greatly.
- wa-roṅ-ki** (ɔroṅ), *v.* to stiffen the neck, to be obstinate.
- wá-si, wá-su**, *v.* to preach.
- wa-wa**, *n.* a leaf of maize.
- wa-wi**, *v.* to make an excuse.
- wa-wò**, *v.* to cease, abate.
- wa-yá-i-dzá**, *v.* to come to a close contest.
- wa-yi**, *adv.* now.
- we**, *v.* to twist, to curl, to fold; to wean a child.
- we...kpò**, *v.* to twist or wind together.
- we-le**, *adv.* wavingly, as grass in the wind.

W.

wa? *adv.* where? iwe mi wa? where is my book?

wē...mō, *v.* to wind upon.
wē-re, *v.* to be silly.
wē-re, *v.* to be quick motioned.
wē-re-kpe, *n.* the stinging bean.
wē-re-wē-re, *adv.* nimbly.
wē-wu (wō), *v.* to enter into danger.
wē, *v.* to be fine, as grains or fibres; to chew, grind, mash; to sport or be playful with each other.
wē, *v.* to wash, to swim; to adorn, decorate: wē dzade, to swim out.
wē for ewē, *adv.* again, now: ē še wē? what's the matter now?
wē...lē-wa (li), *v.* to castrate.
wē...mō, **wē...nō**, *v.* to wash off, cleanse, purify.
wē-ra (ará), *v.* to wash oneself.
wē-re, **wē-wē**, *v.* to be small.
wē-wō (owō), *v.* to wash the hands.
wī, *v.* to speak, to say, tell: á nwi, they say, it is said.
wī, *v.* to singe.
wī-dzō (edzō), *v.* to complain of a difficulty.
wī-ki-ri, *v.* to publish about.
wī-ndi, *v.* an under garment.
wīn, *v.* to lend, to borrow.
wīn-rin, *v.* to be near a place.
wī-ri-wī-ri, *n.* twilight.
wī-ri-wī-ri, *adv.* quickly, hastily.
wī-wō, *n.* which is crooked, crookedness.
wī-wu, *n.* which is swollen, a swelling, a tumor.
wō, *v.* to doze, sleep lightly.
wō, *v.* to fall; to break, cut, or push down; to be dead, applied to large animals: ẹsin wō, the horse is dead.
wō, *v.* to look at, behold; to wait on the sick; to visit, superintend, search; to look, seem.
wō...ba-lē, *v.* to break a thing down, to abate a nuisance.
wō-du, *v.* to look black or dark.
wō...dži-na, *v.* to heal a wound.
wō-dzú (odzú), *v.* to regard.
wō-fi-ri, *v.* to glance at, to look at stealthily.
wō-hin wō-hun, *v.* to look here and there.
wō-ke (oke), *v.* to look upwards.
wō...kpa-lē. See wō...balē.
wō-lē, *v.* to fall down.
wō-lē (ilē), *v.* to look at the ground; a common salutation.
wō-li, *n.* a prophet.
wō-lù, *v.* to fall upon from a height.
wō...lù-lē (ilē). See wō...balē.
wō-ran, *v.* to look on, to look. (Luke 23, 35.)
wō-ro, *n.* a grain or seed.
wō-wē, *n.* hail.
wō-ye, *v.* to perceive, to observe.

wō-yi, *adv.* at this time (to-morrow or next year).
wō, *v.* to drag, to crawl, as a snake; to flock: wō dzade, to drag out.
wō, *v.* to be hollow, to enter into; to abide in a house, to lodge; to excavate; to put on clothes; to set, as the sun; to disappear, as an eruption; to go to roost, as fowls; to shed leaves, to press down as a burden; to distress; to be suitable, convenient.
wō-bi-a, *n.* greediness, lasciviousness.
wō-dza, *v.* to cast down.
wō-dzō-kpō, *v.* to gather together.
wō-hun (wō ohun), *v.* to look or see there. (Luke 17, 23.)
wō-kō (ōkō), *v.* to embark.
wō...la-ra (li), *v.* to enter into one.
wō...la-şō (li), *v.* to clothe.
wō-le (ilē), *v.* to go into the house, to enter a place.
wō-lē (ilē), *v.* to sink into the ground.
wō-ndō, *v.* to take soundings.
wō-ni, *pron.* those.
wō-nō (inō), *v.* to enter, go or come in.
wōn, *pron.* them.
wōn, *v.* to be scarce, dear, precious, stingy, to catch any thing thrown to one; to descend on, as a curse; to wean; to sprinkle; to weave, plait, knit; to blame, to retaliate.
wōn, *v.* to measure, to weigh; to prune, to pick off; to aim or point at.
wōn-şō (aşō), *v.* to weave.
wōn-yi, *pron.* these.
wō-ra (ará), *v.* to enter into one.
wō-rin (irin), *v.* to make nails.
wō-rō-wō-rō, *adv.* lukewarmly, as water.
wō-şō (aşō), *v.* to put on, to wear.
wō-ti, *v.* to draw aside, as for conversation, to sit by.
wō-wé (ewé), *v.* to wither, to cast the leaves.
wō-wō, *v.* to be copious, to be lukewarm.
wu, *v.* to please one by its appearance or character: bi ó ti wu ki á še (as you please that it be), be that as it may, by all means.
wú, *v.* to swell, to rise as bread; to increase, to stir up sediment; to look gloomy; to impend, as danger: ori re wú, he was frightened.
wu-ndi-a, *n.* a virgin.
wu-ra, *n.* gold.
wu-re (wi ire), *v.* to bless.
wu-ru-wu-ru, *adv.* confusedly (mixed).
wu-wo, *v.* to be heavy, dull of action.

Y.

ya, *v.* to hasten, to be sprightly, lively; to be easy of performance; to select an image to worship; to hold in pawn; to warm, to be warm.

- yà**, *v.* to tear apart; to comb, adjust; to pluck ears of corn; to cave in, as a well; to depart, separate from company, give place in a crowd.
- yà**, *v.* to be: ó yà arò, he is a cripple. (Acts 14, 8.)
- ya-bo-dẹ**, *v.* to smuggle.
- ya-di** (odi), *v.* to be dumb.
- ya-dzu** (odzu), *v.* to be saucy.
- ya-gàn** (agàn), *v.* to be barren.
- ya-gbẹ** (igbẹ), *v.* to evacuate faeces.
- ya-hú-di** (Arab.), *n.* a Jew (so called at Ilorin).
- ya-kpa** (ikpa), *v.* to separate, to go astray, to err.
- ya-kpa... si-lẹ**, *v.* to separate from, avoid, shun.
- ya-ku-ro**, *v.* to leave, clear out, to be absent.
- ya-la**, *conj.* whether.
- ya... lọ-tọ** (li), *v.* See ya... sọtọ.
- ya-ma**, *n.* the west.
- yam-yam**, *n.* a musketo.
- ya-na** (ina), *v.* to warm at the fire.
- yà-na** (ona), *v.* to step out of the road, to get out of the way.
- ya... ndzẹ**, *v.* to cheat.
- ya-ndzu** (ni odzú), *v.* to be beautiful.
- ya... ni ha**, *v.* to chagrin, to mortify.
- ya-nu** (enu), *v.* to open the mouth: yanu sí, to gape or wonder at.
- yan**, *v.* to bake, fry, parch; to walk leisurely, proudly.
- yan**, *adv.* brilliantly (shining).
- yán**, *v.* to gape, to yawn, to neigh; to kick.
- yàn**, *v.* to choose, select, appoint, to take out from among several, to buy food from a cook, to extract a thorn: yàn lé, to appoint over. (Exod. 5, 14.)
- yan-gan**, *n.* maize.
- yan-gi**, *n.* claystone cemented with iron.
- yan-gi-di**, *n.* a bundle of cowries.
- yan-han**, **ya-un**, *n.* a cat.
- yan-hun** (òhun), *v.* to threaten.
- yan-kọn**, *v.* to add select things to.
- yan... kpa-mọ**, *v.* to lay up, as money.
- yan... ni-kpa**, *v.* to set at variance.
- yan... ni-kpọ-si**, *v.* to set at naught.
- yan... ni-tete**, *v.* to kick (applied to beasts).
- yan-ran**, *v.* to boast of one's knowledge, to be obstinate in one's opinion.
- yan-we** (owe), *v.* to be plump, as a young bird.
- yan-yan**, *adv.* entirely.
- yàn-yàn**, *adv.* roughly, unevenly.
- ya-ra**, *n.* a room: yara òke, an upper room.
- ya-ra**, *n.* a ditch around a town.
- ya-ra** (ará), *v.* to hasten, to be active.
- yà-ra** (ará), *v.* to warm oneself.
- ya... sọ-tọ** (si), *v.* to separate, or set apart to a purpose.
- ya-tọ** (otọ), *v.* to be different, to differ.
- ya-un**, *v.* to mew;—*n.* a cat.
- ya-ya**, *adv.* nimbly, briskly.
- yá-yọ** (ayọ), *v.* to rejoice.
- ye**, *v.* to lay eggs; to be pleased; to cease doing a thing; to be comprehensible: ó ye mi, ó ye wọn, I understand it, they understand it.
- yě!** *interj.* oh! alas!
- yè**, *v.* to live, to be sound in health.
- ye'-me-dzá**, *n.* the goddess of streams.
- ye-ye**, *n.* mother.
- yẹ**, *v.* to be fit, worthy, suitable.
- yẹ**, *v.* to make much of, indulge, praise.
- yẹ**, *adv.* a little, lightly (sleeping).
- yẹ**, *v.* to turn out of place, change, postpone.
- yẹ-mọ-tí**. See yọnmọtí.
- yẹ-na** (ọna), *v.* to open a road.
- yẹ-ra** (ará), *v.* to change one's position, to turn aside, to depart.
- yẹ-tu-yẹ-tu**, *n.* a blossom.
- yẹ-wu**, *n.* a chamber.
- yi**, *v.* to turn, revolve, move, pervert.
- yi**, *v.* to be tough, fibrous.
- yi**, *pron.* this.
- yi... dà-nọ**, *v.* to overturn, spill.
- yi-gbi**, *v.* to be dull or slow in hearing or believing.
- yi-gi**, *n.* marriage.
- yi-hun** (òhun), *v.* to prevaricate.
- yi-ka**, *v.* to encircle, to surround.
- yi... ku-ro**, *v.* to avert, to cross the hands in salutation.
- yiñ**, *v.* to move, to shake slightly, to lay eggs, to attract attention, excite covetous desires.
- yiñ**, *v.* to praise, admire; to eject suddenly.
- yiñ-bọn** (ibọn), *v.* to fire a gun, to shoot.
- yiñ-fin** (ofin), *v.* to break a law.
- yi... kpa-da**, *v.* to turn, convert, pervert, avert.
- yi-kpo**, *v.* to turn aside, to pass away.
- yiñ... lo-go** (li), *v.* to extol, glorify.
- yiñ... ni-bọn**, *v.* to shoot, to shoot at.
- yiñ-yiñ**, *n.* hail.
- yi-si?** *pron.* which?
- yi-yẹ**, *v.* cessation, failure, healthiness.
- yi-yi**, *n.* which is rough, scaly.
- yó**, *v.* to be full, satisfied with food.
- yò**, *adv.* deeply (red).
- yọ**, *v.* to pull out, to draw, as a sword; to deliver, to escape; to put forth young leaves; to appear, as the new moon.
- yọ**, *v.* to melt, to feel compassion; to slip, to be slippery, to walk stealthily: inọ mi yọ si ì, I pity him.
- yọ**, *v.* to rejoice, to be glad, to triumph over.
- yọ-dza-de**, *v.* to protrude.
- yọ-dzú** (odzu), *v.* to be conspicuous, to appear.
- yọ... lẹ-nu** (enu), *v.* to harass, annoy.
- yọ-nu** (enu), *v.* to wash the mouth; to be troublesome.

yõn, *v.* to *itch*.

yõn, *adv.* with force (falling); in a swarm.

yõn, *v.* to cut or saw off.

yõn-mõ-tí, *n.* sesame, the bene plant.

yõ-ri (ori), *v.* to raise the head, as from the midst of tall grass; to appear, to be conspicuous, prominent.

yõ-rõ, *n.* vermin on fowls.

yõ...su-tí-sí, *v.* to thrust out the lips at, to deride.

yõ-yõ, *n.* a group, a flock, a constellation.

yún, *v.* to conceive, to be pregnant; to go to and fro.

APPENDIX.

[Some of the following words have been supplied from memory, and others from Crowther's Vocabulary, a work which I was not able to procure for a long time after my return to America.—T. J. B.]

A B A

a-bai-ye-dzẹ (á bá... dzẹ aiye), *n.* a mischief-maker, a tattler.
a-ba-ku-lu-dzẹ, *n.* a kind of egret.
A-bọ-do-rin (abọ de orin?), *n.* a proper name.
a-bọ-gán, *n.* See abọwoḡán.
a-dá-dò (dá òdo), *n.* an island; a house or settlement in a retired situation.
A-de-rin, a proper name of a man.
A-de-gbó, a proper name of a man.
a-di-rẹ i-ra-na, *n.* the fowl of propitiation, killed just as a person dies.
a-di-ri (ori), *n.* grape-shot.
a-dọ-tẹ-si-lẹ, *n.* an insurrectionist, one who promotes rebellion or enmity.
a-dùṅ, *n.* See adùṅ.
a-dzá, *n.* a jerking; one who jerks, which is jerked, &c. See dzá.
a-dzá, *n.* a fighting, a fighter, &c. See dzá.
a-dzá-sọ, *n.* a flying report, hearsay.
A-dzá-sé, *n.* (broken by war), a town west of Badagry.
a-dze, *n.* the water ordeal.
a-dzẹ-fọ-wọ, *n.* a pot-herb.
A-dzi-bọ-kpe, *n.* (palm-worshipper), a proper name.
a-fọ-re-si-bi, a-fọ-re-si-gi, *n.* an ungrateful person.
a-fọṅ-ru-gbìṅ, *n.* a sower; which is sowed, &c.
a-gaṅ-raṅ, *n.* the green parrot.
a-gaṅ-wo, *n.* a tree used for timber.
a-gba-kāṅ-kāṅ, *n.* a forest bird.
A-gba-ma-ya, *n.* the name of a town below Abeokuta.
a-gba-wò, *n.* See agbasìṅ.
a-gba-yọṅ, a-gba-yọṅ-kọṅ, *n.* the miraculous berry, the sweet taste of which remains in the mouth for a long time.
a-gbe, *n.* one who takes, &c. (see gbe); a cockatoo.
a-gbìṅ, *n.* which is planted, a planter. See gbìṅ.
a-gbìṅ-yi-ka-gba, *n.* a hedge or fence around a garden.
a-gbó, *n.* which is heard; a hearer. See gbó.
a-gbọṅ-gbe-re, *n.* the snatch-game, played by

A I M

children: agbọṅgberẹ kpete igara, *snatching resembles* (lit. *thinks of*) robbery.
a-gbọṅ-yi, *n.* a kind of antelope.
a-gbu-bo, *n.* a forest bird.
a-gé, *n.* a petty officer, a king's servant.
à-go-ro, *n.* a title of honor.
a-gu-mọ-na, *n.* a running plant.
a-gun, *n.* a climbing, a riding, which rides, is ridden, &c. See gun.
a-ha, *n.* See the root 'ha.'
a-he, *n.* See the root 'he.'
a-he-sọ, *n.* a newsmonger, a smatterer, &c. See hesọ.
a-họ, *n.* a cawing, &c. See họ.
a-hu. See the root 'hu.'
a-hu-sọ, *n.* which is false, a falsehood, a false report.
ai-ba-de, *n.* unsuitable, unbecoming.
ai-be-le, *n.* not flat, uneven.
ai-bò, *n.* a town in Yoruba.
ai-dù, *n.* which does not refuse, which consents.
ai-dzá, *n.* See the root dzá.
ai-dzọ, *n.* unlike, dissimilar. See dzọ.
ai-gbe-se, *n.* not indebted, not owed.
ai-he, *n.* not picked up or gathered. See he.
ai-ke-si, *n.* not visited, unvisited.
ai-ki, *n.* not saluted, &c. See ki.
ai-ki-lọ, *n.* not warned, unadmonished.
ai-ko, *n.* ungathered; not hard. See ko.
ai-kọ, *n.* uninstructed, ignorant. See kọ.
ai-kọ-la, *n.* untattooed, uncircumcised.
ai-kọṅ, ai-kùṅ, *n.* unmurmuring. See kọṅ.
ai-kọ-se, *n.* free from stumbling, void of offence.
ai-kùṅ, *n.* which is not remaining; finished, exhausted, used up.
ai-là, *n.* unsaved; invisible, &c. See là.
ai-la-di, *n.* unexplained.
ai-là-dzá, *n.* unreconciled.
ai-la-dzọ, *n.* unsettled, as a dispute.
ai-li-fa, *n.* disadvantageous, unprofitable.
ai-lu, *n.* the name of a plant.
ai-lu, *n.* not perforated, imperforate.
ai-mè-te, ai-mè-ro, *n.* inconsiderate, improvident.

- ai-mẹ-lẹ**, *n.* not lazy, industrious: *áṣé* *almẹlẹ*, to be industrious.
- ai-mì**, *n.* unshaken, &c. See *mì*.
- ai-mọ**, **ai-mu**, *n.* which is not drunk, &c. See *mu*.
- ai-mfi**, *n.* not sharp, dull.
- ai-na**, *n.* a proper name.
- ai-rà**, *n.* unbought, &c. See *rà*.
- ai-rẹ**, *n.* unshorn, &c. See *rẹ*.
- ai-ri**, *n.* unseen, &c. See *ri*.
- ai-rọ**. See root *rọ*.
- ai-si**, *n.* unopened, &c. See *si*.
- ai-tà**, *n.* unsold. See *tà*.
- a-ka**, *n.* the name of a tree; the armadillo.
- a-ke**, *n.* a crier; a cutter, which is cut, &c. See *ke*.
- a-ke-ri**, *n.* a hater; a saponaceous plant.
- a-ke**, *n.* a climbing plant, used for ropes.
- A-ki-ọ-la**, *n.* (only honor), a proper name.
- a-ki-sa-lẹ**, *n.* a running plant.
- a-kọṅ-rọṅ**, *n.* a closet.
- a-kpa a-sa-ra**, *n.* a roll of tobacco.
- a-kpa i-kò-ko**, *n.* a fibrous plant, of which shoe-thread is made.
- a-kpò-dzù**, *n.* the majority, abundance.
- a-kpọṅ**, *n.* a king-fisher.
- a-ku-ma-la-kpa**, *n.* the young leaf of the shea-tree.
- a-la, a-là**, *n.* See the roots 'la' and 'là.'
- a-la**, a prefix equivalent to 'oni,' implying the owner, the actor, &c. (Gram. § 52, 1, 4).
- a-la-ba-la-ṣẹ** (*ala bá ni aṣẹ*), *n.* the oracle; a name of *Ọbatala*.
- **a-la-ba-wọṅ**, *n.* a sprinkler; one who has a stain on his character.
- a-la-dù**, *n.* a refuser.
- a-la-fẹ**, *n.* a lover.
- a-la-fẹ-nì**, *n.* a charitable person, a philanthropist.
- a-lá-gba-da**, *n.* a maker or dealer in the garment *agbada*.
- a-lá-gun**, *n.* a perspirer.
- a-la-họṅ**, *n.* which has a tongue, tongued.
- a-la-ri**, *n.* a king's spy or policeman.
- a-le**, *n.* the name of a plant.
- A-lí**, a proper name.
- a-lọ-ke-lẹ**, *n.* the fig-eater, a bird.
- al-ma-ga-dzì**, *n.* scissors, shears.
- A-lu-bi**, a proper name.
- a-lu-ki**, *n.* a slender prickly plant: *bi ina dzo, á bọwọ fu aluki*, when the fire burns (the woods), it respects the *aluki* (and leaves it unburned).
- a-lu-ma-ga-dzì**, *n.* See *almagadzi*.
- á-mkan, a-mu-kan**, *n.* sorrel plant.
- a-mò-dze wẹ-wẹ**, *n.* a medicinal plant.
- a-mgba-du**, *n.* the name of a pot-herb.
- a-rá**, *n.* the name of a bird.
- à-ra**, *n.* a fashion, custom.
- a-rai-ye** (*ará aiye*), *n.* the people of the world, mankind.
- a-ra-ra**, *adv.* at all.
- a-ra-wo**, *n.* a carnivorous bird.
- a-re-ke-re-ke**, *n.* dishonesty, a dishonest person.
- a-rẹ-rẹ-gbò-sun**, *n.* a small bird with red feathers.
- á-ri-ya, á-ri-yọ**, *n.* merriment.
- à-ro**, *n.* a small bird with blue feathers.
- a-ro-si-lẹ**, *n.* a previous agreement, a bargain.
- a-ru-gbo-ru-gbo**, *n.* a very old man.
- a-ru-kọ**, *n.* a hoe-handle.
- a-ru-kpẹ**, *n.* a dwarf.
- a-ru-lu** (*ilu*), *n.* a seditious person.
- a-sa**, *interj.* See *asia*.
- à-sa**, *n.* the batten of a loom.
- a-ta**, *n.* a resinous tree.
- a-tàn-ko-ro**, *n.* a disease in fowls.
- a-ti-lẹ-nde** (*ati ilẹ*), *n.* a youth, adolescent.
- a-ti-ní**, *n.* possession, attainment.
- a-ti-o-ro**, *n.* a tassel; a kind of bird; a kind of plant.
- a-to-ri**, *n.* a tree the wood of which is very elastic.
- a-tọṅ-wáh**, *n.* a coming again, a returning.
- a-tun-ṣe**. See *atọṣe*.
- a-wa-wa**, *n.* a small climbing animal which barks like a dog.
- A-wa-ye**, *n.* the name of a town.
- a-wẹ**, *n.* a washing, cleansing, that which cleanses.
- a-wẹ-dẹ** (*idẹ*), *n.* an herb used for cleaning brass: *onibaba ni itòddzù orombo, onidẹ ni itòddzù awẹdẹ*, the owner of copper looks for a lemon, the owner of brass looks for *awẹdẹ*.
- a-wọṅ ẹ-kun**, *n.* a nettle, lit. leopard's tongue.
- a-wu-ka-ra** (*akara*), *n.* leavened bread.
- a-ya-mọ-kpé**, *conj.* otherwise, unless.
- a-yọṅ, a-yùṅ**, *n.* a saw, a file.

B.

- ba-bo**, *n.* a tree with a broad leaf.
- ba-na-ba-na**, *n.* a kind of insect.
- ba-na-ba-na, bẹ-na-bẹ-na**, *n.* a narcotic plant.
- ba-uy** (*ba oy*), *adv.* so, thus.
- be-dzì** (*bi*), *v.* to bear twins.
- bè-ke** (*bù*), *v.* to give a false reply, to utter a falsehood.
- bè-ro-fu** (*bù*), *v.* to reflect upon, to think about.
- Be-se**, *n.* a town in Yoruba.
- bẹ-mi** (*bù*), *v.* to give life to.
- bi-a-ti-ṅwí**, *adv.* just now, at once, immediately.
- bi-ba**, *n.* a meeting, &c. See *ba*.
- bi-bà**, *n.* a bending, &c. See *bà*.
- bi-bì**, *n.* that which is pushed, &c. See *bi*.

bi-bọ, *n.* that which is fed, a feeding, &c. See bọ.
bi-bù, *n.* that which is given, &c. See bù.
bi-fẹ-dzẹ (ba...dzẹ), *v.* to spoil love, to cause enmity.
bi-kpò, *v.* to breed together: mu bi kpò, to cross breed.
Bi-ò-kú, *n.* (if he does not die), a proper name.
Bi-ọ-lọ-run-kpẹ-lu, *n.* (if God be with us), the name of a town.
Bi-ri, *n.* (darkness), the slave of Sàngó.
bi-yọ-sí (bù), *v.* to salt.
bo-dzi, **bo-dziŋ**, *n.* See ibodzi.
bom, *n.* a kind of tree.
bo-mu-bo-mu, *n.* a tree the leaf of which curdles milk.
bọ...la-şọ (li), *v.* to strip off the clothes.
bọ-sí, *v.* to enter, enter into.
bu, *adv.* nearly, almost: ó bu é, or ó bu tán, it is nearly finished, completed, all gone.
Bu-kú, *n.* See Buruku.
bu-sù, *v.* any soft springy substance, loose heavy sand, soft peaty earth.
bu-sù-gba (igba), *n.* the soft pulp of the locust fruit.

D.

da-bọ, *v.* to cease coming, to cease.
da...bu-lẹ, *v.* to cause to lie down, to lay down.
da-kpa-ra, *v.* to sneer at, to make a jest of.
da-kun, *v.* to cease.
da-kun (òkun), *v.* to make yarn into hanks.
da...ku-ro, *v.* to release, acquit, redeem.
da...le-bi, *v.* to condemn, censure.
dan-ka-re, *n.* soldiers.
da-o-ru-kọ, **da-ru-kọ**, *v.* to mention by name.
da...wọŋ, *v.* to enclose, shut in: ákatá ni ida wọŋ wọŋ ni Bese, the marsh shuts them in (the town of) Bese.
de-hun (òhun), *v.* to lower the voice.
di-le-di-le, *adv.* dilatorily.
di-yan (dá), *v.* to be careful, thoughtful about.
do-gun-si-lẹ (dá), *v.* to cause war.
dó-ti, *v.* to encamp against, besiege.
dọ-tẹ-si-lẹ (dá), *v.* to cause enmity.
du-du, *adv.* blackly, gloomily, darkly: òdzo sù dudu, the rain (i. e. the clouds) gathers darkly.
dza-na-dza na, *n.* the name of a disease.
dza-ndu-kú, *n.* a wicked person.
dza-ò-ke, *n.* the name of a shrub.
dza-tá, *v.* to be unconcerned about, to be careless.
dzù-dzù, *n.* a confused mass, chaos.

E.

e-ba, *n.* an oil-jar.
e-bo, *n.* a peeling off.
e-dá, *n.* a creating, creation.
e-de, *n.* slackness, as of a rope; ripeness.
e-dzi-ẹ, **e-dzi-re**, *n.* twins.
e-dzu, *n.* a casting, which is cast.
e-ga, *n.* a height.
e-ga-ni, *n.* See egake.
e-gun, *n.* length.
e-ha, *n.* a scraper.
e-he, *n.* a gathering or picking up, a collection of things.
e-kan a-wo-di, *n.* hawk's claw, a prickly shrub so called.
e-kan ẹ-kun, *n.* leopard's claw, a prickly shrub so called.
e-kó, **e-kó ọ-dún**, *n.* the winding up or end of the year.
e-ko-ro, *n.* that which is bitter.
e-kọŋ, *n.* that which is full.
e-ku-şẹ, *n.* the name of a disease.
e-le-ri, *n.* See olori.
e-lè-si, *n.* one who is mistaken.
e-na a-wọŋ (ena for ina, fire; awọŋ, the tortoise), *n.* the flickering appearance of the atmosphere in hot dry weather.
e-ré, **e-we-re**, *n.* a kind of white bean with a black eye.
e-ro-dzi-ka-si, *n.* a kind of sweet plum.
e-siŋ, *n.* a kind of tree.
e-su-o, *n.* a kind of antelope.
è-şẹ, **è-se**, *n.* paint, color.
e-sù-sù, *n.* a running prickly plant.
e-tu-tu, *n.* a small species of white ant or termites.
e-we e-ti, *n.* ear-leaf, i. e. convolvulus, so called because the juice of the leaf is mixed with oil to heal sore ears.
e-we ina, *n.* fire-leaf, an acrid poisonous shrub, the leaf of which blisters the skin.

E.

ẹ-de, *n.* a kind of tree.
ẹ-dọ-fọ-fọ, *n.* irascibility; lit. a liver of foam.
 The liver is supposed to be the seat of the passions; hence gbọdọ (gbà ẹdọ, to receive liver), to be courageous, to dare.
ẹ-ga a-kpa-şo, *n.* a kind of palm-bird.
ẹ-gọ, **ẹ-gọ-rọ**, *n.* a kind of plant.
ẹ-gu-sí, *n.* water-melon seeds, the oil made of them.
ẹ-hi-ri, *n.* a poisonous plant.
ẹ-hù-ru, *n.* a kind of large bird.

ẹi-yẹ-le (ilẹ), *n.* a pigeon; lit. house-bird.
 ẹ-ka-dọ-rin, *num.* the seventieth.
 ẹ-ka-dọ-run, *num.* the ninetieth.
 ẹ-ka-dọ-ta, *num.* the fiftieth.
 ẹ-kẹ, *n.* the cheek, the jaw-bone.
 ẹ-kẹ-dzọ, *num.* the eighth.
 ẹ-kẹ-rin, *num.* the fourth.
 ẹ-kẹ-saṅ, *num.* the ninth.
 ẹ-kẹ-ta, *num.* the third.
 ẹ-kẹ-wa, *num.* the tenth.
 ẹ-kọ-kan-la, *num.* the eleventh.
 ẹ-ku, *n.* a running plant.
 ẹ-kù-ku, *n.* a very viscous plant.
 ẹ-lẹ-bu, *n.* one who owns or occupies a house, or a kiln for making oil or burning earthen-ware.
 ẹ-lẹ-gbẹ i-na, *n.* companion of fire, a bird which hovers over the fire (to catch insects) when the prairie is burning.
 ẹ-lẹ-yin-dzú (eyin odzú), *n.* a person with prominent eyes, pop-eyed.
 ẹ-li-ri, ẹ-lu-ru, *n.* a mouse.
 ẹ-lu i-wa-še, *n.* the small-leaved indigo, an herbaceous plant much like the American indigo.
 ẹ-lu o-gbọ, *n.* the broad-leaved indigo, a small tree with very long virgate branches. The fine indigo of Sudan is the product of this plant.
 ẹ-mọ, *n.* a kind of brown rat.
 ẹ-rin-di-ló-gun, *num.* sixteen.
 ẹ-rin-di-ló-gbọṅ, *num.* twenty-six.
 ẹ-rù, *n.* a kind of spice, used as medicine.
 Ẹ-ru-mu, *n.* (caught by deceit), a town east of Ibadan.
 ẹ-run, *n.* a medicinal tree. A fumigation of the bark is employed to drive away evil spirits.
 ẹ-tà, *n.* a kind of leopard.
 ẹ-wa, *n.* grain, i. e. corn of any kind; a mixture of boiled corn and beans.
 ẹ-wu-ru, *n.* a pit-fall covered with earth.
 ẹ-yin, *n.* that which protrudes or is prominent.
 ẹ-yin, *n.* charcoal.
 ẹ-yin-dzú, *n.* the eyeball.

F.

fà-ti, *adv.* freely, leisurely, greatly. See fà.
 fe-ri-bà-lẹ, *v.* See foribàlẹ.
 fe-ri-bọ, *v.* See foribọ.
 fe-ri-ti, *v.* See foriti.
 fe-ti-si (fi), *v.* to put the ear to, to listen attentively, to hearken.
 fi-la, *n.* a cap.
 fi...še-sin, *v.* to put to shame, to shame, disgrace.
 fo-ri-si (fi), *v.* to pay attention to, to apply the mind to.

fọ...kpe-tẹ-kpe-tẹ, *v.* to destroy.
 fọ...rau-rau, fọ...ru-ru, fọ...tu-tu, *v.* to destroy entirely.
 fọ...yàn-yan, *v.* to break to pieces, to smash.
 fọ-nu, *n.* an elastic wood used for bows.
 fọ-nu (enu), *v.* to boast, brag.
 fọ-wọ-lé (fi), *v.* to place the hand on; to undertake.
 fu-la, *n.* a kind of beer. See fura.
 fu-lẹ-fu-lẹ (fu ilẹ, for the earth), *adv.* freely, copiously.
 fu-lẹ-fọ-lọ-run, fun-lẹ-fu-lọ-run, *adv.* (lit. for the earth and for God), of one's own accord, freely, of choice.
 fun-kun, fọṅ-kun, *v.* to discharge mucus.

G. •

ga-ga-dze, *n.* a tree which grows near the water.
 gbà, *v.* to wrap up, to envelope.
 gbà a-du-ra, *v.* (lit. to take prayer), to pray.
 gbà i-da-ra-ya, *v.* to take exercise or recreation.
 gbà i-kpe, *v.* to take comfort, to be comforted.
 gbe (to be), a pleonastic particle much used after adverbs and nouns of place; as, nihiyi li á gbe kò árá wa (here it-is we to-be met selves our), we met here.
 gbin-gbi-ndò (gbingbin òdo, planted by the water), a tree growing near streams which bears an esculent bean.
 gbò-do-gi (gbá òdo igi), *n.* the name of a plant.

I.

i-ba-dò (òdo), *n.* the water's edge, coast, shore.
 I-ba-dan (iba odan), *n.* (the meeting of the woods with the prairie), a large town fifty miles east of Abeokuta.
 I-ba-ra (bá rà?), *n.* a town near Abeokuta.
 I-ba-ra-kpa, *n.* one of the Yoruba tribes, living west of Idzaye and south of Isaki.
 I-bó, *n.* (who is peeled), a proper name.
 I-bọ-lọ, *n.* one of the Yoruba tribes, in the N. E. of the kingdom.
 I-dé, *n.* (hunting), a large town east of Ibadan.
 I-dó, *n.* (camping), the name of a town.
 i-dò-do, *n.* See adòdo.
 i-du-kpe, *n.* a thanking, thanks.
 I-dzà-kà, *n.* (a fighting around), the name of two towns on the Yeriwa river, called Idzàkòke or Idzà-kàuke (óke), upper Idzàka, and Idzàkòdo (òdo), lower Idzàka.
 I-dzà-lé, *n.* (a fighting for home), a town in Iketu.

- I-džà-yè**, *n.* (*fighting for life*), a large town fifty miles N.E. of Abeokuta.
- I-dže-ša**, *n.* a tribe in the N.E. of the Yoruba country.
- I-fa-gbe-mi**, *n.* (*Ifa helped me*), a proper name given to children in honor of Ifa.
- I-fè**, *n.* (*enlargement*), a tribe and a town of Yoruba.
- I-ga-la, I-ga-ra**, *n.* a semi-Yoruba tribe east of Yoruba.
- I-ga-na**, *n.* a considerable town in Ibarakpa. See Igana.
- I-gbè-ti**, *n.* (*entangled with bushes?*), a town on a mountain west of Ilorin.
- I-gbo-ho**, *n.* (*the noisy forest?*), a town in the N.W. of Yoruba, formerly twenty miles in circuit but now much reduced. Lander's Bohoo.
- i-hu-lè-hu-lè**, *n.* See ihulè.
- i-kā-nu**, *n.* See iko *infra*.
- I-ke-tu**, *n.* (*a cutting loose?*), a tribe and town of Yoruba.
- i-ki** (ikki), *n.* an animal with large eyes and small erect ears, which feeds on the kola or goora nut: iwọ̀ lè dže òbi, o sè iki bi? *thou art able to eat (art always eating) kola nuts; art thou an iki?*
- I-ki-ši**, *n.* (*an opening of the thicket?*), a large town near Iyboho.
- i-ko**, *n.* the act of gathering; the act of feeling a mental emotion: ikò ànu or ikānu, a pitying, a feeling compassion or sorrow. See kānu.
- i-kpaŋ-ko-ro**, *n.* the name of a plant.
- I-la-de**, *n.* a proper name, a town on the Niger.
- I-lé ọ-de**, *n.* (*the hunter's house*), a village near Idžàye.
- I-le-ša**, *n.* a very large town, the capital of Idžesa. The syllable 'ša' in these two words is a contraction of a proper name.
- I-le-san**, *n.* a town in Ibarakpa.
- I-lọ-rin**, *n.* (*a going to walk?*), a large town in the north of Yoruba, a proper name of persons.
- I-lu-ku**, *n.* the name of a town.
- i-na-ki-ri**, *n.* a carpenter's compasses.
- I-ra-wọ**, *n.* (*star*), the name of a town in the western part of Yoruba, the head-quarters of Orisako.
- i-ra-wọ i-lè**, *n.* (*ground star*), a medicinal plant.
- i-rin ọ-kpa i-kpọ** (*walking-staff, abundance*), *n.* a rapid journey, a forced march.
- i-rò-džu**, *n.* perplexity, vexation, sadness of countenance.
- i-ro-ko**, *n.* farm labor, tilling; a farmer.
- i-ro-kó**, *n.* an esculent running plant.
- i-ro-ko**, *n.* a kind of okra or esculent hibiscus.
- i-rò-ko**, *n.* a fine timber tree, called sassa wood in Liberia.
- i-rọ-džu**, *n.* patience, perseverance.
- i-rọ-ke-ke**, *n.* a tumult, an uproar.
- i-ru-ke**, *n.* See irukere.
- i-sa**, *n.* a rat's hole; a running plant.
- i-sá**, *n.* a sharp stick or bar for digging holes in the ground.
- I-se-hin** (i-se-i), *n.* a town west of the Ogun.
- i-sin-ku** (okú), *n.* a burial, a funeral.
- I-sà-be**, *n.* (*a doing or an opening beneath?*) a town in the west of Yoruba.
- I-sa-ga**, *n.* (*the making of a heap or height?*), a town west of Abeokuta.
- I-sa-ki**, *n.* (*a snapping, as of a gun, a failure*), a large town in the west of Yoruba.
- I-sa-la**, *n.* a town near Aibò.
- i-sè-džú**, *n.* the twinkling of an eye, an instant: ni isèdžú kán, *in a moment, instantly.*
- i-sè-ke-ke**, *n.* the casting of lots, a lottery.
- i-sè-kpo-lo-hun**, *n.* a kind of tree, a kind of grass.
- i-sè-ti**, *n.* a hem.
- i-si-gun**, *n.* a prairie shrub with aromatic roots.
- i-si-ko**, *n.* a species of tree called also iši or isin.
- i-si-se**, *n.* a wrong action, a misdeed.
- i-si-ye-me-me-dži**, *n.* a doubting, a doubt, a scruple.
- i-šo-nọ**, *n.* peevishness, surliness.
- i-šo-ro**, *n.* severity, provocation.
- i-šò-ro**, *n.* a difficulty.
- i-su**, *n.* the act of casting out, emission, evacuation.
- i-sú**, *n.* the state of being dark, gloomy; darkness.
- i-su-bu**, *n.* a fall, the act of falling.
- i-tà**, *n.* the name of a tree much used for fuel.
- I-tà-bò**, *n.* (*shaded by the ità tree?*), a town in Yoruba.
- i-ta-gbo-kun**, *n.* the act of setting sail, a being under sail.
- i-ta'-ma-ha**, *n.* hope, hoping, expecting.
- i-ta-me-ta**, *n.* the meeting of three streets or roads.
- i-te**, *n.* a fondling, a worshipping. See te.
- I-te-ro**, *n.* a town west of Igana.
- i-tè**, *n.* a trampling on, &c. See tẹ.
- i-tè-ọ** (tẹ ọ), *n.* composure, patience.
- i-te-le-di**, *n.* the under garment, worn around the hips.
- i-te-wọ, i-te-wọ-gbà**, *n.* acceptance, reception.
- i-ti-le-hin**, *n.* aiding, abetting, support of a person in his cause.
- I-tó-bo-lo**, *n.* a town in Iketu.
- i-wa-ri**, *n.* homage to a king.
- i-wó**, *n.* the tree which bears the bitter kola-nut.
- i-wó**, *n.* a falling; a pushing down, a felling. See wó.
- i-wò**, *n.* a look, appearance; a raven.
- i-yá**, *n.* a tree with broad leaves.
- I-ye-mọ-dža** (ọmọ ẹdža), *n.* (*the mother of young fishes*), one of the Yoruba idols.

i-ye-re, *n.* the seeds of the African locust.

I-ye-wa, *n.* (our mother), one of the Yoruba idols; a small river which falls into the Osa west of Badagry.

i-ye-yè, *n.* a kind of sour plum.

i-yi-kpà-da, *n.* a turning, conversion.

K.

ká, k'á (ki á), an optative particle much used in conversation, let us; shall we? shall I? may we? may you: k'á bèrè, let us inquire; k'á kpè wọn? shall we call them? k'á gèsin? shall I ride? k'á de bè li aláfiá! may we reach there in peace! k'á sùn rẹ! may you sleep well! a very customary salutation on retiring to rest at night. See kabiyesi and kalòh.

ka-fè (introd. from Hausa), *n.* coffee.

kai! an exclamation of displeasure, sometimes of wonder.

ka-ná (kán ná), *pron.* the same: èniá kaná, the same person.

ka-ndzú (kan odzú), *v.* See kanzdú.

ka-ndzú dzai-ye, *n.* one who makes haste to be rich, a covetous person.

ka-nti-ka-nti, *n.* a kind of gnat called "the drunkard;" a kind of ant.

kan, *v.* to ache.

kán, *v.* to reach, to arrive.

kan-ga-ra, *n.* a kind of bill-hook or pruning knife.

kan-gba, *v.* See kagba.

kan-rin, *v.* to be far off.

kan-rin-kan-rin, *adv.* far off, out of sight, clean gone.

kà-ro, *n.* a bird so called from its cry.

kè-gi-o, kè-gi-ro, *n.* a kind of bird.

ke-ke-le-ndze, *n.* a small kind of lizard.

ke-lè, *v.* to cut down; hence akelè, dropsy in the chest.

ki-kan, *n.* sourness, &c. (see kan);—*adv.* earnestly, strenuously.

ki-kan, *n.* a dropping, &c. See kán.

ki-kan-ki-kan, *adv.* earnestly, strenuously.

ki-ke, *n.* See ke.

ki-kè, ki-kè, *n.* See kè and kè.

ki-ki, ki-ki, *n.* See ki and ki.

ki-ko, ki-kò, *n.* See ko and kò.

ki-kò, ki-kò, *n.* See kò and kò.

ki-kon, ki-kon, *n.* See kon and kòn.

ki-ku-na, *n.* smoothness, fineness.

ki-ye-sa-ra (kiyesi), *v.* to take care of oneself, to be careful.

kò-i-tó, *adv.* not yet, lit. it is not enough: kòitò lóh, it is not time to go.

ko-ko, ko-ri-ko, *n.* grass.

kò-mò-re-kò-mò-ra (mò òrè mò orà), *n.* an ungrateful person, lit. he knows not goodness, he knows not the purchaser of the thing which he enjoys.

kò-ni-lè-kò-lò-na (ni, to have; ilè, a house; òna, a road), *n.* a vagabond, a vagrant.

ko-ro-kpo-ma, *n.* the name of a plant.

kò-si-a, kò-su-an, kò-su-wa, *adj.* not good, it is not proper. See súa.

kò-si-ŋkan, *n.* nothing, lit. there is nothing.

kò-tó. See kòitò.

kò-wè, *n.* a bird so called from its cry.

kò-bi-kò-bi, *adv.* with many projections, like a castellated wall. The walls of royal cities only are built in this way.

kò-rò-gún, *n.* an iron pin on which thread is wound.

kò-sò-kò, *n.* a kind of bird.

Kò-sò-kò (kò sí okò), *n.* a proper name.

kò-tò, *adj.* not straight or right, crooked, wrong.

kpa, *n.* Additional phrases to those already given are, **kpa agbo**, to form a circle, as in dancing; **kpa aló**, to cease burning in a flame; **kpa aló**, to propose a riddle; **kpa aše**, to command, to proclaim a law; **kpa ete**, to intend, purpose; **kpa imò**, to consult, suggest, hint; **kpa iyé**, to forage in the farms; **kpa ošú dze**, to miss or forget the month; **kpa ošúsu**, to form a grove; **ašori ki ikpa ošúsu**, the upas never forms a grove, only one tree being found in a place; **kpa ođzò dze**, to miss or forget the day.

kpa-kpa-gò-ri, *n.* a kind of bird.

kpa kun-re-te, *n.* a kind of dove.

kpa-ló (aló), *v.* to cease burning in a flame.

kpa-mò (imò). See kpimò.

kpa-nšu-kú, *n.* a large calabash with a lid or cover.

kpa-ntí, *n.* See kpantiri.

kpà-sí, *n.* a coarse grass used in thatching.

kpò-kpo-là, *n.* a tree with scarlet flowers.

Ku-mí (kòŋ omi?), *n.* a proper name.

ku-rú! an outcry of women to drive away hawks.

L.

la-gba-de-me-dzi (li), *adv.* in the middle or midst.

lai-bè-ru, *adv.* without fear, boldly.

lai-bò, *adv.* in an uncovered or unsheltered state.

lai-dze-bi, lai-lè-še, *adv.* innocently, without sin or guilt.

là...lò-na (li), *v.* to enact, ordain.

La-si-me-dzi, *n.* a proper name.

lè-ri (li), *v.* to have filth, to be filthy, unclean.

lẹ-bi (li), *v.* to be guilty, to be condemned.
lẹ-ṣe (li), *v.* to be sinful.
li-là, *n.* which is split or to be split, &c. See là.
li-lẹh, *n.* a going, a departure.

M.

Ma-dá-ri-ke, *n.* a proper name.
Máh-kú, *n.* a proper name.
maf-ki-ri, *n.* embroidery.
Ma-má, *n.* a proper name.
ma-na, *n.* a kind of bird.
mè (emi I, è not), in the Egba dialect, *I will not* :
 mè dehin rà áso, *I will not buy cloth again.*
me-dzi-lá, *num.* twelve.
me-dzi-me-dzi, *num.* two by two.
mẹ-yan-mẹ-yan, *adv.* in small pieces, (broken)
 to atoms.
mọ-ko-ko (ikoko), *v.* to make earthenware.
mọ-nu-mọ-nu, *n.* See mọdumọdu.
mọ-hun-gbo-gbo (ohun), *v.* to know all things,
 to be all-wise.

O.

o-bo-ni, *n.* a secret society of great power and
 influence, connected with the religious and civil
 government of Yoruba. See ogboni.
O-dzó, *n.* a dancer ; a proper name.
O-fi-ki, *n.* a proper name.
o-fu-a, *n.* a kind of kola-nut ; the name of a me-
 dicinal tree.
O-gbo-mọ-ṣọ, *n.* (the wild cat caught the sen-
 tinel ?), a large town in Yoruba.
o-gbo-yá, *n.* a small carnivorous animal.
o-gbu-gbu, *n.* a wild duck (?) ; a kind of grass ;
 dyed cotton wool.
O-gu-ba-na, *n.* a proper name.
O-gu-bó, *n.* a proper name.
o-gu-du-gbẹ, *n.* See ogodugbẹ.
o-gu-mọ, *n.* an esculent herb.
O-gu-nto-ro, *n.* a proper name.
o-gun-gun, *n.* a kind of tree.
o-gu-rò-do, *n.* (standing erect), a kind of bird.
o-ki-ti-kpó, *n.* name of a tree.
o-ki-yan, *n.* a small animal which lodges under
 rocks.
o-kpe-re, *n.* a bird which is said to be almost
 always asleep.
ò-kpo-kpo, *n.* a kind of banana.
o-lo-fe-re, *n.* name of a bird.
o-lo-gi-ri, *n.* a species of oriole.
o-lo-gū-ni, *n.* a small gregarious bird.
o-lo-kpi-ri, *n.* name of a bird.

O-lu-ko-nto, *n.* a proper name.
O-ni-ṣe, *n.* (a doer), a proper name.
o-ra, *n.* a medicinal tree.
o-ri, *n.* a kind of wild pigeon.
ò-ri, *n.* a large fruit similar to the black haw.
o-ri ẹ-ya, *n.* a tribe.
o-ri ọ-ya, *n.* a kind of hedgehog.
o-ri...ṣi, o-ri...ya, *v.* to feel lively, be well
 pleased : ori wọṣi, they are delighted, lit. their
 head opens.
o-ri...wu, *v.* to be delighted with the conduct or
 words of an inferior who is much beloved ; to yearn.
o-rò, *n.* custom, habit, fashion.
o-ro-fo, *n.* a kind of wild pigeon.
o-ro-gbo, *n.* a kind of kola-nut.
o-ro-ré, *n.* the name of a bird.
o-ru-kpa, *n.* the name of a tree.
o-ru-wọ, *n.* a kind of tree, useful for timber.
ò-sin i-wẹ fa, *n.* (the left hand eunuch), a eunuch
 of the third rank.
o-sin i-ya-lo-de, *n.* (a wise woman of the left
 hand), a title next to that of ọṣọṣọ-iyalode.
ò-sin i-ya-ma, *n.* (the left hand of west), the
 south.
o-ṣe, *n.* name of a tree.
o-ṣi-kpi, *n.* name of a tree.
o-ṣu-ṣu, *n.* a kind of prickly bush.
ò-we, *n.* young leaf of the plant ewere.
ò-we a-wọṣ, *n.* a trailing leguminous plant.
o-we-re-dze-dze, *n.* a kind of trailing shrub.
o-wu a-kẹ-ṣe, *n.* a kind of cotton with small pods.
o-wu ò-go-do, *n.* a kind of cotton with large pods.

O.

ọ-bai-ye-dze. See abaiyedze.
ọ-ba-kán-bí-ke-dzi, *n.* a first cousin on the fa-
 ther's side.
Ọba Ku-so, *n.* the King of Kuso, a title of Shangó
 who was a king of Kuso or Koso in Yoruba, at
 which place he descended alive into the ground,
 and for that reason was deified.
ọ-ba-ni-dze, *n.* See abanidze.
Ọba O-gó, *n.* King of Glory, a title of God.
ọ-dan-ko, *n.* a species of wild fig-tree.
ọ-dze-re, *n.* a medicinal plant.
Ọ-fa, *n.* a town in Yoruba.
ò-ka, *n.* the name of a plant employed to cure the
 disease called ọka.
ọ-kpe-re, *n.* the pepper-bird.
ọ-kpon si-bó, *n.* the pine-apple.
ọ-kpo-tọ ki-ti, *n.* a kind of wild fig-tree.
ọ-lọ i-nó, *n.* the kidneys.
ọ-mọ-là-la, *n.* a great-grandchild.

o-mo-ri-ka, *n.* the tip of the finger.
o-mo-ri o-dó, *n.* a pestle.
o-mo-ri o-lo, *n.* the upper mill-stone.
o-mo-tè, *v.* (child bends or prostrates), to be taken with the pains of child-birth.
O-ta, *n.* a town and tribe south of Abeokuta.
o-tón ga-ba-si, *n.* the north.
o-tón i-we-fa, *n.* a eunuch of the second rank.
o-tón i-ya-lo-de, *n.* a wise woman of the second rank.
o-wó tẹ, *v.* (hand bends or grasps), to attain to, come into possession of: *o-wó rẹ tẹ òlá*, he attained to honor.
o-wò-wò, *n.* a bird which lodges in holes.
O-yan, *n.* name of a tributary of the Ogun.
o-yé, *n.* grey color: *ẹsin oyé*, a grey horse.
Oyo, *n.* the capital of Yoruba.
o-yò, *n.* one who rejoices, a rejoicer.
o-yò-gò-hò-gò-hò, *n.* a bird so called because its motions are supposed to indicate joy.

R.

ran-hun ran-hun, *n.* perplexity;—*adv.* confusedly.
ran-kpo (ikpo), *v.* to speak ironically.
rẹ...me-yan-me-yan, *v.* to crush to atoms.
rin...la-ga-ke or **le-gi-ni** (li), *v.* to tickle.
ri-rà, *n.* that which is bought or to be bought, &c. See *rà*.
ri-rè, *n.* a going, &c. See *rè*.
ri-ro, *n.* the act of forging iron; withering, &c. See *ro*.
ri-rún, *n.* a consuming, that which is to be consumed, &c. See *rún*.
rò...lo-dzú (li), *v.* to tame, domesticate.
rú-rú, *adv.* utterly (destroyed or broken to pieces).

S.

si-sè, *n.* a cooking, to be cooked, &c. See *sè*.
si-so, *n.* a tying, &c. See *so*.
si-sùn, *n.* a sleeping, &c. See *sùn*.
sọ...dẹ-ru (dì), *v.* to enslave.
sọ...di-dì, **sọ...li-li**, *v.* to play a game.
sọ-di-mi-lò-tò, *n.* the solitary yellow monkey.
sọ...dì ran-hun ran-hun, *v.* to perplex.
sọ...dọ-mọ (dì), *v.* to adopt.
sọ...dọ-rò (dì), *v.* to enrich.
su-na-si, *n.* provocation.
suu-ru, *n.* See *sū-ru*.

Š.

šá-fa, *n.* an iron ring worn on the wrist by hunters.
ša-gbe-ša-gbe, *n.* a beggar.
ša-gon (še), *v.* to be contentious.
šan-kpa-ná, *n.* See *šakpaná*.
ša-ša-ba-ku, *n.* the coffee-tree.
še bai-bai, *v.* to grow dim, to be obscure.
še gbe-de-gbe-yọ, *v.* to interpret, act as interpreter.
še-ne-wo, *n.* name of a bird.
še...ru-bu-tu, *v.* to write.
še su-na-si, *v.* to provoke.
še-tán, *adv.* after all;—*v.* to complete.
še-da ẹ-ẹ-fin, *n.* purple-shaded silk.
še-da yọ-ri-yọ-ri, *n.* white silk.
še-kpo-lo-hun, *n.* name of a prickly shrub.
še...lo-dzu or **le-ka-na**, *v.* to wink or beckon by way of giving a hint.
še-ni-fin-ran, *n.* name of a thorny shrub.
še...ni-fón, *v.* to suit; to rub or scratch the body of another.
še...ni-še, *v.* See *še...ni-še*.
še-sin, *v.* See *še-sin*.
ši...le-nu, *v.* to open one's mouth, to cause one to open the mouth.
šín, *v.* See *ši*.
Šo-á-mi-de, **Šo-a-nde**, *n.* a proper name.
šo-we-ra (še), *v.* to struggle, to make a great effort.
šo-fọ-dín, *n.* an esculent herb.
šú-ru, *v.* to be small, applied to a leaf or bunch.
šù-ru, *v.* to be large, applied to a bunch or anything expanded.
šu-si, *v.* to care for, to notice, to reply when spoken to.

T.

ta-ki-ri, *n.* clemency.
tá-ma-han, *v.* See *támaha*.
tan-ga-lá, *n.* the name of a bird.
tan-gi-ri, *n.* a running plant, the fruit of which is used in dressing morocco leather.
ta-ré (iré), *v.* to imprecate evil upon.
tẹ...ná, *adv.* already: *iwọ tẹ de ná?* hast thou come already?
tẹ...ri, *v.* to put under, submerge; hide, suppress.
ti-a, *n.* See *tira*.
ti-an-ti-an, *adv.* abundantly.
tí...so-de (si), *v.* to push out, to exclude.
ti-won-ti-won, *n.* a wart; the name of a bird.
tom-bó, an unmeaning word used by children at play, while hopping on one foot: *lakalaka tombó!* hop along tombó!

tò-ro, *n.* a kind of rat, noted for its fatness.

tò-fò (tú), *n.* to tell mournful news, to bring news that a friend is dead.

tu...džǝ (odžǝ), *v.* to dismiss an assembly: tudžo, to disperse, adjourn.

U.

ù, *pron.* him, her, it, after a verb ending in 'u.'

W.

wà...lai-ya (li), *v.* to encourage, embolden strengthen.

wa-kpa, *n.* See warakpa.

wa-kpa-kan (wò), *v.* to squint.

wá-lè (wáh ilè), to come to the ground: odžú rè wálè (his eye came to the ground), he came to himself, after being drunk or crazy.

wẹ-re-wẹ-re, *n.* a dwarf.

wi-li-ki, *n.* leather worn by males.

wo-lu-ha, *n.* among the Mohammedans, family prayer.

12

wǝ-hin (ehin), *v.* to be crook-backed or hunch-backed.

wǝn-dò (òdo), *v.* to measure the depth of water, to sound.

wǝ-sǝ-wǝ-sǝ, *n.* the name of a bird.

Y.

yá-be-dži (ibedži), *v.* to purchase images of the god of twins.

yá-ha-na (ahana), *v.* to be wild, wicked, lawless.

yan-kǝ-tǝ, *n.* an esculent herb.

yan-ran-yan-ran, *adv.* brilliantly.

yan-rin, *n.* an esculent herb.

yan-rin mi-mi or **yi-yin-rin**, *n.* quicksand.

yá-re (erè), *v.* to make or purchase an image to worship.

yá-rin, *n.* a disease in fowls.

yi-fǝ (yi, to turn), *v.* to dress greens for the table.

yin-rin, *v.* to yield or give way under the feet.

yo...lò-hun (li), *v.* to seek to entrap in conversation.

yǝn-yǝn, *n.* a plant used for washing horses.

yǝ-rí, *n.* name of a bird.

PART II.

ENGLISH-YORUBA.

A B A

abaft', *adv.* lẹhin, sehin.
aban'don, *v.* fisilẹ.
aban'donment, *n.* ifisilẹ.
abase', *v.* relẹ.
abase'ment, *n.* arelẹ, irelẹ.
abas'er, *n.* arelẹ.
abash', *v.* dodzuti, lodzuti, ti... lodzú.
abash'ment, *n.* idodzuti.
abate', *v.* fà, mu... fà, wawọ.
abat'ed, *a.* afà.
abate'ment, *n.* ifà.
abre'viate, *v.* ke kuru.
abbrevia'tion, *n.* ike kuru.
abbreviator, *n.* ake kuru.
ab'dicate, *v.* fi oye lẹ.
abdica'tion, *n.* ifoyelẹ.
abdo'men, *n.* ikun.
abdo'minal, *a.* ikun, ti ikun.
abduc'tion, *n.* igbelọh.
abet', *v.* See *aid, help.*
abet'ting, *n.* ọwẹ.
abet'tor, *n.* ọlọwẹ.
abhor', *v.* korira.
abhor'red, *a.* akorira.
abhor'rence, *n.* ikorira.
abhor'rent, *a.* li irira.
abhor'rently, *adv.* li akorira.
abide', *v.* gbe, dzoko, wọ.
abi'dingly, *adv.* li agbe, ni ikpe.
abil'ity, *n.* agbara, ikpa, okun.
ab'ject, *a.* atẹni, arẹle.
ab'jectness, *n.* tẹnitẹni, itẹni.
ab'jectly, *adv.* li atẹni.
ahjura'tion, *n.* egún.
ahjure', *v.* še egún.
ahjur'er, *n.* ašegún.
a'ble, *a.* lẹ, lera.
a'ble-bodied, *a.* alagbara, alera.

A C C

ablution, *n.* aluwala, iwẹnọ.
a'bly, *adv.* li agbara.
abode', *n.* ẹbu, ibudzòko.
abo'lish, *v.* kparun.
abo'lishable, *a.* ti á lẹ kparun.
abo'lisher, *n.* akparun, ẹnì tí ó kparun.
aboli'tion, *n.* akparun, ikparun.
abo'minable, *a.* akorira.
abo'minate, *v.* korira.
abomina'tion, *n.* irira.
abori'ginal, *n.* atetedelẹ.
abor'tion, *n.* isẹno: *to suffer abortion,* sẹno.
abor'tive, *a.* àsan.
abound', *v.* kpọ. See *multiply, increase.*
about', *adv.* kiri, niha.
about', *prep.* nidi, niditi, niha.
above', *adv.* leke, lòke, sòke.
above', *prep.* dzù, leke, lòke, sòke.
abreast', *adv.* lọkankan, niha.
abroah', *a.* atú.
abroad', *adv.* kákiri, kàlẹ, lode.
ab'rogate, *v.* See *repeal.*
abrupt', *a.* ọ̀d̀z̀id̀z̀i, ọgán.
abrupt'ly, *adv.* lòd̀z̀id̀z̀i.
abrupt'ness, *n.* ọ̀d̀z̀id̀z̀i, ọgán.
abscond', *v.* kpamọ, salọh, sakpamọ.
abscond'er, *n.* asalọh.
ab'sence, *n.* aisi, ehin.
ab'sent, *a.* kòsi, aisi, lẹhin.
absent', *v.* fàkuro, yàkuro.
absentee', *n.* alaisi.
absolu'tion, *n.* afidzi.
absolve', *v.* fidzi.
absolv'er, *n.* afidzi.

absorb', *v.* mọ, mu.
absorb'able, *a.* ti á lẹ mu.
absorb'ed, *a.* amu.
absorb'ent, *n.* agbemu.
absorp'tion, *n.* amu.
abstain', *v.* fà... sehin, rọnọ.
abste'mious, *a.* arọnọ.
abste'miously, *adv.* li arọnọ, rọnọrọnọ.
abste'miousness, *n.* arọnọ.
ab'stinance, *n.* irọnọ.
ab'stinent, *a.* irọnọ.
abstract', *v.* gbe... lẹh, mu... lẹh, sẹn.
abstruse', *a.* dzinle, luha.
abstruse'ly, *adv.* dzinle, luha-luha.
abstruse'ness, *n.* adzinle, idzinle.
absurd', *a.* kò dzana.
absurd'ity, *n.* aìdzana, aìtọ.
absurd'ly, *adv.* laitọ.
abund'ance, *n.* ifọ, ọkpọ, ọkpọ-lọkpọ.
abund'ant, *a.* kpikpọ, kpọ.
abund'antly, *adv.* li ọkpọ-lọkpọ.
abuse', *v.* bú, fi... bú, sù... lòhun.
abuse', *n.* bínabína, ẹbu, iregún.
abu'ser, *n.* alẹbu.
abu'sive, *a.* ebú, li ebú (li, *to have*).
abu'sively, *adv.* li ebú (li, *in, with*).
abut', *v.* wakpọ.
abut'ment, *n.* iwakpọ.
abyss', *n.* ibu, ibubu.
accede', *v.* See *agree.*

ac'cent, *n.* iwilé.
 accent', *v.* wi lé.
 accent'ed, *a.* awilé.
 accept', *v.* gbà, gbike, tẹwógbà.
 accept'able, *a.* atẹwógbà, dà.
 accept'ably, *adv.* li atẹwógbà.
 accept'ance, *n.* itẹwógbà.
 accept'ed, *a.* atẹwógbà.
 accept'er, *n.* atẹwógbà.
 ac'cess, *n.* isumo.
 access'ible, *a.* ti á lè sumo.
 ac'cident, *n.* abákpade, èsí.
 accident'al, *a.* akọsẹba.
 accident'ally, *adv.* li abákpade.
 acclama'tion, *n.* ihókùn, ihólé.
 accom'modate, *v.* mu...ba, mu...bade.
 accom'modating, *a.* aseenj (applied to persons).
 accommoda'tion, *n.* (room), aye, ibí, wò.
 accom'paniment, *n.* asinlòh, ibálòh.
 accom'pany, *v.* bá...lòh, sin.
 accom'panying, *a.* ti bá wáh or lòh.
 accom'plish, *v.* òwe.
 accom'plish, *v.* kpinu, sétán.
 accom'plished, *a.* akpinu.
 accom'plisher, *n.* akpinu.
 accom'plishment, *n.* akpinu.
 accord', *v.* bá...de, rẹkpo.
 accord', *n.* ibáde.
 accord'ance, *n.* ibáde.
 accord'ant, *a.* abáde.
 accord'ing to, *prep.* gege bí.
 accost', *v.* kí.
 account', *v.* rodzó.
 accountabil'ity, *n.* idziise.
 account'able, *a.* ni idziise.
 accou'trements, *n.* itamora.
 accu'mulate, *v.* kó...dzo.
 accu'mulated, *a.* akodzo.
 accumula'tion, *n.* agbasi, akodzo.
 ac'curacy, *n.* akpé, ikpé.
 ac'curate, *a.* kpé.
 ac'curately, *adv.* kinikini.
 accurse', *v.* See *curse*.
 accusa'tion, *n.* afọranmó, efe, esọn, esun.
 accuse', *v.* fẹ...lẹfe, fi...bú, fi...sọn, fọranmó, sọn, sún.
 accus'ed, *n.* afisọn, elẹfe.
 accus'er, *n.* olufisọn.
 accus'tom, *v.* lò.
 ache, *v.* fọ, ra.
 a'cid, *a.* kan.

acknow'ledge, *v.* dzẹwó.
 acknow'ledgment, *n.* idzẹwó.
 acquaint'ance, *n.* adugbo, aladugbo, odzulumó.
 acquit', *v.* dá...kuro.
 acquit'tal, *n.* idakuro.
 acquit'ted, *a.* adakuro.
 across', *adv.* li ebu.
 act, *v.* še.
 act, *n.* ase, ise.
 ac'tion, *n.* ase.
 ac'tive, *a.* munú, yara.
 ac'tively, *adv.* munumunu.
 acti'vity, *n.* imunú, iyara.
 ac'tor, *n.* ase, oluse.
 acute', *a.* gongo, mú.
 acute'ness, *n.* agongo, amú, imú.
 adapt', *v.* muba, mu...bade.
 adapta'tion, *n.* amuba.
 adapt'ed, *a.* bárekpò.
 adapt'edness, *n.* abade.
 add', *v.* bu...kọn, bumó, busi, fi...kọn, fi...si, ka...kọn, seni si.
 add'er, *n.* olubukọn.
 add'ing, *n.* abukọn.
 addi'tion, *n.* abukọn, abumó, èni, ibusi.
 addi'tional, *a.* alakọn.
 ad'dle, *v.* še obu.
 ad'dled, *a.* obu.
 adhere', *v.* da...kpòmó, da...mó, fà...mó, faramó, mó, rẹ.
 adhe'rence, *n.* awamú, idakpò, mó.
 adhe'rent, *a.* amó.
 adhe'sion, *n.* imó.
 adhe'sive, *a.* amó.
 adhe'siveness, *n.* imó. For other roots, see *adhere*.
 adieu', *adv.* See *farewell*.
 adjoin', *v.* faramó, gbè.
 adjoin'ing, *a.* afaramó, ifaramó.
 adjourn', *v.* tu...ka.
 adjura'tion, *n.* afibú, ifibú.
 adjure', *v.* fi...bú.
 adjust', *v.* kpakadza, yà.
 ad'mirable, *a.* ní iyin.
 ad'mirably, *adv.* tọhọ.
 admire', *v.* yin.
 admit', *v.* gbà, gbà...nilé.
 admit'tance, *n.* igbà.
 admo'nish, *v.* kilọ.
 admoni'tion, *n.* akilọ, ikilọ.
 admo'nitor, *n.* onikilọ.
 ado', *n.* ariwo.
 adopt', *v.* gbà, gba...še.

adorn', *v.* še...lẹsọ, sọsọ, wẹ.
 adorn'ing, *n.* oso.
 adrift', *a.* fò, afò.
 adult', *n.* àgba.
 adul'terate, *v.* bùlà, da...lu, lu.
 adul'terated, *a.* abulà, adalu.
 adul'teration, *n.* abula.
 adul'terer, *n.* adó.
 adul'teress, *n.* kpanésaga.
 adul'terous, *a.* aladó oniése kpanésaga.
 adul'tery, *n.* òdži, kpanésaga.
 advance', *v.* fi...sádzu, kọrisi, sádzu.
 advance', *n.* iwádzu.
 advance'ment, *n.* afisádzu, ifisádzu.
 advan'tage, *n.* aṣfani.
 advanta'geous, *a.* sẹ aṣfani.
 ad'vent, *n.* atibò.
 ad'versary, *n.* oṭa.
 ad'verse, *a.* odi si, sẹ odi si.
 adver'sity, *n.* ikponḍu.
 advice', *n.* adamọraṅ.
 advise', *v.* bá...rò, damọraṅ, gbimò, lamọraṅ.
 advi'sedly, *adv.* See *considerately*.
 advi'ser, *n.* adamọraṅ, onidamọraṅ.
 ad'vocate, *v.* gbà...wi, bẹbẹ fu, sẹkpe fu.
 ad'vocate, *n.* abẹbẹ, alagbàsọ, aṣenu, elẹbẹ.
 adze, *n.* ake gboro.
 afar', *adv.* li òkere.
 affair', *n.* òraṅ.
 affect', *v.* kpa, dọn.
 affec'tion, *n.* afe, ife.
 affec'tionate, *a.* onife.
 affec'tionately, *adv.* li afe, fi ife.
 affirm', *v.* tẹnumó.
 affirma'tion, *n.* itẹnumó.
 afflict', *v.* foro, kpon...lodzú.
 afflict'ed, *a.* olúkponḍú.
 afflic'tion, *n.* ikponḍu, wahála.
 affu'sion, *n.* ibómiwọn.
 afloat', *v.* li afò.
 afoot', *adv.* bá tí esẹ: *he went on foot*, ó bá tí esẹ lòh.
 afraid', *a.* alyafò, bẹru.
 afresh', *adv.* titọn, tọn.
 after, *adv.* lehin, sehin.
 afternoon', *n.* odzó aḷe, aro-mólẹ, idziisekpale.
 afterwards, *adv.* igbehin, ni gbehin.

again', *adv.* dehin, òwẹ, kpada, toṅ, wẹ.
against', *prep.* si, ti.
age, *n.* ogbo.
a'ged, *a.* arugbo, ogbo.
a'gent, *n.* adžele, ašehinde, ašodžu.
aggress', *v.* firan.
aggressor, *n.* onifiran.
a'gitate, *v.* ru, ru...soke.
a'gitated, *a.* aru, ru.
ago', *adv.* kòdža.
a'gonize, *v.* šé awayá.
a'gony, *n.* awayá iwayá-idžá.
agree', *v.* bade, bare, dimò, ré, rẹkpò, sòkan tẹsi.
agree'ment, *n.* alukawani, ibade: *a secret agreement*, adimò.
aground', *adv.* gún, tó.
a'gue, *n.* odžòdžò.
ah', *interj.* aa.
ahead', *adv.* li iwadžu, si iwadžu.
aid, *v.* dže...lòwẹ, gbe, ran...lòwò.
aid'er, *n.* elegbe, oluranlòwò.
ail, *n.* šé, dòn: šé šé o? *what ails thee?*
aim, *v.* sá, sòṅ, sùn, wòṅ.
air, *n.* afeṣe, efufu.
air, *v.* kpafeṣe.
air'y, *a.* onifeṣe.
akin', *a.* ba...tán, tán.
alarm', *v.* deruba, dagiri.
alarm', *n.* idagiri, ididži.
alas', *interj.* aa, ásia, yě.
albi'no, *n.* afiṅ.
ale, *n.* oṭí.
a'lien, *n.* adžedži.
a'lienate, *v.* ši...laiya.
alight', *v.* bà.
alike' (be), *v.* alyatò, bakaná, dabi, džò.
alive', *a.* alaiyè, alàyè, àye, layè.
Al'coran, *n.* alkurani.
all', *a.* gbogbo, dede, ogbo: *at all*, rara, arara.
al'legory, *n.* akawe.
all'iance, *n.* ibare.
al'ligator, *n.* oni.
all-see'ing, *n.* arigunṅbogbo.
allure'ment, *n.* ètan.
Almigh'ty, *n.* Ọbangidži, Baṅgidži.
almost', *adv.* feṣe ofeṣe.
alms, *n.* itòṣe ànu, oṣe ànu, sará, sarahá.

aloft', *adv.* lòke, sòke, leke.
alone', *a.* nikan, nikanšóso.
alongside', *adv.* niha.
aloof', *adv.* okere: *to stand aloof*, tákete.
aloud', *adv.* kunṅun.
alrea'dy, *adv.* ná, nẹ.
al'so, *conj.* kpeṣu.
al'tar, *n.* idžebò, kpeṣe.
altogether, *adv.* kpatakpata.
al'ways, *adv.* nigbagbogbo.
ambuscade', *n.* buba, iba, idena.
am'bush, *v.* bàmolè, dena, roṅun.
am'bush, *n.* abamolè, adena.
amen', *adv.* amin.
amend', *v.* toṅ...šé.
amend'ment, *n.* atòṣe.
a'miable, *a.* niwa.
amid', **amidst'**, *prep.* larin.
amiss', *a.* šíšé.
among', *prep.* larin, ninò, šarin, sinò.
amount' to, *v.* dža si.
a'mulet, *n.* onde, tira, oṅun.
an'cestor, *n.* italeṃò, babá.
an'chor, *v.* dọkọduro, dọkoro.
an'chor, *n.* idọkoro.
an'cient, *n.* igbàni.
an'ciently, *adv.* nigbàni, nilailai.
an'cientness, *n.* ogbologbo.
and, *conj.* oṅ, si, ati, ti, dehin.
an'gel, *n.* maleika.
an'ger, *n.* ibinò, idinò.
an'ger, *v.* bi...ninò.
an'gle, *n.* igon.
an'gry, *v.* binò, ru, runò: *an angry man*, abinò.
an'kle, *n.* kokosẹ.
anni'hilate, *v.* sọ...dì àsan.
annoy', *v.* dà...lara, yò...lenu.
annoy'ance, *n.* idžaba, lálá.
anoint', *v.* kun, kpara, ta, fi ororo yan.
anoint'ed, *n.* enl to á fi ororo yan.
ano'ther, *pron.* elomiran, miran, mire, omiran, omonikedži.
an'swer, *v.* dàhun, da...lòhun.
an'swer, *n.* esi, idahun.
ant, *n.* eruṅ; different kinds are called, èra, esa, idžalòh, ikandu, ikan, oṭa.
antece'dent, *n.* ašadžu.
an'telope, *n.* the various kinds

are called, agbari-gba, agbonrin, egbin, ékulu, era, etu, gala, mašegbin, otòlo, esuo.
anti'cipate, *v.* budža, daba.
anticipa'tion, *n.* abudža, itòwò.
an'tidote, *n.* akporó.
anxi'ety, *n.* àdžò, aniyàn, idaro, itara.
anx'ious, *a.* alaniyan, tadžu, šé àdžò, džiyan.
anx'iously, *adv.* fi àdžò.
a'ny, *a.* enl.
a'ny-one, *pron.* enl kán.
a'ny-thing, *n.* ohunṅkòhun.
apart', *adv.* li akpakan.
apart'ment, *n.* yara.
ape, *n.* inaki, iro.
apiece', *adv.* fú olukuluku.
apo'logize, *v.* šikpe, wawi.
apo'logy, *n.* awawi, išikpe.
appa'rel, *n.* ašò, ibdra.
appa'rent, *a.* hàn, ti o hàn.
appari'tion, *n.* arididži.
appeal', *v.* fi òran lóh.
appear', *v.* fara...hàn, hàn, là, lé, yò, yòdžu, yori.
appear'ance, *n.* àwò, odžú.
appear'ing, *a.* ilà.
appease', *v.* tu, tu...ninò.
appertain', *v.* tori.
ap'petite, *n.* išinu.
applaud', *v.* hokun.
applause', *n.* ihokun.
apply', *v.* fi, fi si.
appoint', *v.* fi...dže, fi...šé, ran...lòh, sònidì, yàn: *to appoint a day*, dadžò.
appoint'ed, *a.* ayàn: *appointed day*, adadžò.
appoint'ment, *n.* ilàna, ifidže.
appraise', *v.* sokpankpa.
apprehen'sion, *n.* onò, onò.
apprehen'sive, *a.* šàdžò, šonò.
approach', *v.* sòṅmò, sumò, tò.
a'pron, *n.* alayekan, ibantẹ.
ar'cher, *n.* akpoṣiṅ, akporiki, tafatafa.
ar'gue, *v.* džiyan.
arise', *v.* dide, nde: *to arise before day*, dadži.
aristo'cracy, *n.* fada.
ark, *n.* òkọ.
arm, *n.* akpa.
arm, *v.* di...hamọra: *to arms!* elè!
armed', *a.* hamọra.
arm'let, *n.* adžudẹ, džufu, šafuṅ, šaba.

ar'mor, *n.* ihamora.
arm'pit, *n.* abeya, abiya, iya.
ar'my, *n.* agbagun, ogun.
around', *prep.* ká.
around', *adv.* ká, kàlè.
arouse', *v.* dži...dide, dżinde.
arraign', *v.* bi...lèdżó.
arrange', *v.* tò.
arrangement, *n.* itò.
arri'val, *n.* atide.
arrive', *v.* bò, de, dzasi, tò.
ar'row, *n.* ofa.
ar'tery, *n.* isan.
art'ful, *a.* alayidayida.
as, *adv.* ba, bi, biènikpé, bi...ti.
ascend', *v.* gòke, gori.
ascen'sion, *n.* igòke.
ascertain', *v.* ridi.
ashamed', *a.* šesin, tidžu, ti...
 lodžu.
ash'es, *n.* èru, labulabu.
ashore', *a.* gunlè.
aside', *adv.* lí akpakan.
ask, *v.* bère, bi, bi...lebi, bi...
 lere.
asleep', *a.* asun, nsun.
ass', *n.* ketèketè.
assassina'tion, *n.* amòlekpa.
assault', *v.* ba...ni dzamba, dá,
 da...nigi, kolu.
assem'ble, *v.* dari...dżó, gba
 ...dżó, dżó, kpè, kpè...dżó.
assem'bly, *n.* adżó, akpedžđ:
an assembly for a feast, adžđ-
 džèkpò, adžđmòkpò.
assent', *v.* balđhun.
assist', *v.* bá...še, gbà, gbe,
 ran...lòwò.
assist'ance, *n.* ibasè, iranlòwò.
assist'ant, *n.* abasè, abanise.
asso'ciate, *v.* kegbe, šegbe,
 šore.
asso'ciate, *n.* alabadže, egbe.
assort', *v.* kawò.
assort'ment, *n.* owò.
assume', *v.* mawò.
assu'rance, *n.* igbèkele.
assure', *v.* fi or mu...dadžu.
assu'redly, *adv.* dadžúdadžu.
asth'ma, *n.* fere.
asthma'tic, *n.* alafere.
asto'nish, *v.* enu ya, yanu, ya
 ...lenu, hà še.
asto'nishment, *n.* há, iyanu.
astray', *adv.* yakpa.
asun'der, *adv.* lotò.
at, *prep.* lèba, li, ni, si, ti.
athirst', *a.* ongbè gbe.

atone', *v.* še etutu.
atone'ment, *n.* etutu.
attach', *v.* fi...mò.
attach'ment, *n.* afimò.
attack', *v.* dżalù, kòlù.
attain', *v.* owò tè.
attain'ing, *n.* atini.
attempt', *v.* kusa, sà.
attempt', *n.* isà.
attend', *v.* dà, fodžuto, fodžusi,
 fyesi, kiyesi, kòdžusi, mudžuto.
atten'dance, *n.* ibálòh, isin.
atten'dant, *n.* amòra.
atten'tion, *n.* afiyesí, akiyesi,
 ifetisi, igbò.
at'tic, *n.* adža.
attract', *v.* kunfa.
attrac'tion, *n.* okunfa.
at'tribute, *n.* iwà.
au'dible, *a.* ti á lè gbò.
austere', *a.* onròro, ròro.
au'thor, *n.* olùkpilèšè, onišì.
author'ity, *n.* olá.
au'thorize, *v.* fi olá lé.
avail', *v.* ère dže, džère.
a'varice, *n.* okandžua.
avari'cious, *a.* olokandžua.
avenge', *v.* gbèšán, wadžó.
aveng'er, *n.* olugbesan.
a'venue, *n.* okpokpo, orere.
aver'sion, *n.* alfe.
avert', *v.* yi...kuro, yi...kpa-
 dà.
avoid', *v.* sa kuro.
await', *v.* durode.
a'wake', *v.* dži: *to awake sud-*
denly, tadži.
awake', *a.* adži, alsun.
aware', *a.* mò.
away', *adv.* kuro, lòh, nò.
awe, *n.* èru.
awe, *v.* deruba.
aw'ful, *a.* lí èru.
awhile', *adv.* sa, ša.
awk'ward, *a.* gigò, gò.
awk'wardly, *adv.* tètèrè.
awk'wardness, *n.* gigò.
awl, *n.* olu.
axe, *n.* àke, akeke, èdòh.

B.

baboon', *n.* akiti, obò.
ba'by, *n.* omò-agbo, omò-owò.
ba'chelor, *n.* akpon, ogi.
back, *n.* èhin: *back of a fur-*
nace, dagin.

back, *adv.* lehin, sehin.
back'bite, *v.* šoròlehin.
back'biter, *n.* alenini, asoròle-
 hin.
back-door', *n.* šburu.
backed, *a.* abèhin.
backslide, *v.* fà...sehin.
back'ward, *adv.* lehin, lehin-
 lehin, sehin.
bad, *a.* buru, buburu.
bad'ness, *n.* buburu.
bag, *n.* abò, akpo, lába.
bag'gage, *n.* eru.
bal'liff, *n.* ikpèfon, olokpa.
bait, *v.* fi...wò.
bake, *v.* di, diñ, yan.
ba'ker, *n.* alákara.
ba'lance, *n.* ògba.
bald, *a.* kpari, akpari.
bale, *v.* (*water*), gbòh; (*to pack*),
 di...li óketè.
bale, *n.* óketè.
ball, *n.* isú, iwòšú, ota.
ball, *v.* šu, di...lí óšú.
bamboo', *n.* okpagun, (*wine-*
palm) akpàko.
bana'na, *n.* ògedè.
band, **band'age**, *n.* odža, agba-
 dža, aka.
ba'nish, *v.* lé kuro or dżade.
bap'tism, *n.* itèbòmi.
baptize', *v.* tètòmi.
barba'rian, *n.* alalgbede.
bar'ber, *n.* onigbádžamò.
bard, *n.* akúnnyungbà.
bar'gain, *v.* dehun, kpinu.
bar'gain, *n.* adehun, arosilè,
 aròtèlè.
bark, *v.* gbó.
bark, *n.* ekpo.
barn, *n.* ahere.
bar'rel, *n.* agba.
bar'ren, *a.* agàn, šagàn, ase-
 kpon, senò, yàgan, sekpon, iròh-
 gàn, asenò, (*said of land*) asalè,
 akpara, sakpara.
bar'renness, *n.* See barren.
bar'ter, *v.* kparò, kpašikparò.
base, *a.* adžadže.
base, *n.* isalè, idf.
bash'ful, *a.* onisadžu, olodžuti,
 tidžu.
ba'sin, *n.* awo koto.
bas'ket, *n.* agbòh, šuku.
bas'tard, *n.* omò-ale.
baste, *v.* gan.
bathe, *v.* luwe.
bath'house, *n.* baluwe.

bat'tle, *n.* idzakpati, ogun.
 bat'tle-axe, *n.* gamugamu.
 bawl, *v.* kigbé.
 bawl'ing, *n.* ikigbé, ifó.
 be, *v.* mbà, wà, yà, ni, gbe, ri, sí, é, dí, dze.
 beach, *n.* ebute, ibadó.
 bead, *n.* ilẹ̀kẹ̀: *shell bead*, akon; *palm-nut bead*, alagidigba; *fossil—old Egyptian glass bead*, segi.
 beak, *n.* kọ̀kọ̀rọ.
 beam (of a house), *n.* ẹ̀kẹ̀.
 bean, *n.* ẹ̀wẹ̀, awudze, kpo-kpondo.
 bear, *v.* bí, bímọ̀: *to bear fruit*, so, seso; *to bear a burden*, carry, rù; *to bear with patience*, to endure, rù, kparamó.
 beard, *n.* irongbon.
 beast, *n.* ẹ̀ran, ẹ̀ranke.
 beast'ly, *a.* bi ẹ̀ranke.
 beat, *v.* lù, bọ, tẹ̀, bílù, kpa.
 beau'tiful, *a.* li ẹ̀wa, yandzu, arẹ̀wa, dara.
 beau'tify, *v.* se...lẹ̀wa.
 beau'ty, *n.* ẹ̀wa, idara.
 because', *conj.* nitori, nitoriti, latori.
 beck'on, *v.* dzuwó, fowokpè, ẹ̀kperẹ̀.
 become', *v.* dà, dí. See *suit*.
 bed, *n.* ibusun, akete, okpo, kpekpele.
 bed'bug, *n.* idon.
 bed'fellow, *n.* abanisun.
 bee, *n.* oyin, olugbe.
 bee'hive, *n.* ilé-oyin.
 beef, *n.* ẹ̀ran malù.
 beer, *n.* otí, ẹ̀kẹ̀tẹ̀.
 beetle, *n.* (a heavy mallet), alubara, bambam; (an insect), obonbon.
 befall', *v.* ba.
 before', *adv.* ki...to, ki...teni, larin kán, niladzu, niwadzu sin, siwadzu.
 before', *prep.* iwadzu, lodzú, niwadzu, siwadzu, siwadzu.
 before'hand, *adv.* tẹ̀lẹ̀.
 befriend', *v.* se...li ọ̀rẹ̀, se...lọ̀rẹ̀.
 beg, *v.* bà, bẹ̀bẹ̀, ẹ̀sagbe, toro.
 beget', *v.* bí, bímọ̀.
 beget'ter, *n.* obi.
 beg'gar, *n.* alagbe, ẹ̀sagbe, madekoso.
 beg'ging, *n.* agbe.
 begin', *v.* bẹ̀rẹ̀si.

begin'ner, *n.* alakóse, olukpilese.
 begin'ning, *n.* akóse, ẹ̀sẹ̀sẹ̀kóse, atetekóse, atetesẹ̀, atikpilese, ikpilẹ̀, ikpilese, ilese.
 begrudge', *v.* kọ̀n, kún.
 beguile', *v.* tán, tán...dze.
 beguile'ment, *n.* itandze.
 behave', *v.* hù, hùwà.
 beha'vior, *n.* hihù, iwà, iwàkuwà.
 behead', *v.* be...lori, beri.
 behind', *a.* lehin, sehin, shehin.
 behold', *v.* kiyesi, sawò, wò.
 behoove', *v.* ye fu.
 be'ing, *n.* iwà.
 belch, *n.* ifẹ̀.
 beloh, *v.* gufe.
 belief', *n.* igbagbó.
 believe', *v.* gbà...gbó.
 believ'er, *n.* olugbó, onigbagbó.
 bell, *n.* ago, agogo, korokoro, saworo, gbanjan.
 bell'ringer, *n.* alagogo.
 bel'lows, *n.* ewiri.
 bel'ly, *n.* ikun.
 belong', *v.* dze ti, se ti, tori.
 beloved, *a.* ayanfe, ayo, olufe.
 below', *prep.* and *adv.* isalẹ̀, lodo, nisalẹ̀.
 belt, *n.* lawani, mayafi.
 bend, *v.* bà, dà, lò, rele, te, teba, te...balè, te...bère.
 beneath', *prep.* labẹ̀, nisalẹ̀.
 benefac'tor, *n.* asore, olore.
 be'nefit, *v.* da...lere, san.
 bene'volence, *n.* ifeni, ẹ̀nu ọ̀fẹ̀.
 bene'volent, *a.* olore ọ̀fẹ̀, olanu ọ̀fẹ̀.
 benumb'ed, *a.* keti, ketiri.
 bereave', *v.* gbà...li (Gen. 43, 14), se...lofo.
 bereav'ed, *a.* fo.
 bereave'ment, *n.* ofo.
 beset', *v.* ro...gbaka.
 besides', *adv.* kpelukpelu.
 besiege', *v.* doti...ka.
 bespeak', *v.* bà.
 best, *a.* dara dzù gbogbo loh.
 bestow', *v.* bisi.
 bestow'er, *n.* alabisi.
 betray', *v.* dà, fi...hàn, kpa.
 betray'er, *n.* onifhàn, onikukpani.
 betroth', *v.* fe...fu, fe...sóna.
 betroth'ed, *a.* afesóna.
 bet'ter, *a.* fuye, san.
 between', *prep.* larin, ninó.
 bewail', *v.* kphunrere.

beware', *v.* kiyesi.
 bewil'der, *v.* damu.
 beyond', *prep.* kodza, lóke.
 bid, *v.* kpè.
 bier, *n.* aga-kposi.
 big, *a.* tobi, lara.
 bill'-hook, *n.* ada.
 bil'low, *n.* tere, irumi.
 bind, *v.* dè, di, demó, deru.
 bind'ing, *n.* didi, èbo, èdi.
 bird, *n.* eiyé: *bird of prey*, akósa.
 bird'-oage, *n.* ilé-eiyé.
 bird'-lime, *n.* ate.
 bird'-shot, *n.* ahariya, awaya.
 bird'-snare, *n.* adza-akpa, igekpa, isoka, kpekpe.
 birth, *n.* ibí.
 birth'day, *n.* idzọ ibi, odzọ ibi.
 birth'place, *n.* ibi-ibi.
 birth'right, *n.* ogun ibi.
 bit, *n.* gangan, kikini, okele: a *bridle-bit*, idzanu.
 bite, *v.* bu...dze, bu...san.
 bit'ter, *a.* koro.
 bit'terness, *n.* arankán, ikoro, ororo.
 black, *v.* dú.
 black, *a.* adú (bolodzo).
 black'ing, *n.* edú.
 blaok'ness, *n.* dudu.
 blad'der, *n.* ilé atọ.
 blade, *n.* (of grass), ehu.
 blame, *v.* bá...wí, fi...dzebi, wón.
 blame'less, *a.* albáwí.
 blan'ket, *n.* alakiba, kubusu.
 blaspheme', *v.* so...egàn, soro egàn.
 blasphem'er, *n.* asoro egàn, olusoro egàn.
 blas'phemy, *n.* egàn.
 blast, *v.* fifon.
 blaze, *n.* ọ̀wọ̀-ina.
 bleed, *v.* sedze gbádze, gbà...ledze.
 bleed'ing, *n.* isedze, igbádze: a *bleeding at the nose*, amuron.
 bless, *v.* búkọ̀n, búsi, sure, wure.
 bless'ed, *a.* alabukón, ibukon ni fu.
 bless'er, *n.* olúbukon, onibusi.
 bless'ing, *n.* abukon, ibukon, ibusi.
 blind, *a.* fódzú: a *blind person*, afódzú.
 blind, *v.* fo...lodzú: *to blind with brightness*, bódzuyan.
 blind'fold, *v.* di...lodzú.

- blind'ness**, *n.* alriran, ifòdžú.
blis'ter, *v.* lé.
bloat, *v.* wu.
block, *n.* (of houses), kusata.
block, *v.* dina.
block'head. See *stupid*.
blood, *n.* ẹdže.
blood'guiltiness, *n.* ẹsẹ ẹdže.
blood'iness, *n.* ẹlẹdže.
blood'shed, *n.* itadžesilẹ.
blood'y, *a.* ẹdže, ẹlẹdže.
bloom, *v.* difẹ, tu.
bloom, *n.* ina, itana, yetuyetu.
blot, *v.* bá...wón, kparun.
blot, *n.* abáwón.
blow, *v.* fẹ, fọn: *to blow off*, fẹnd; *blow away*, fẹlọh.
blow, *n.* idža: *a blow with the fist*, bende, ẹsẹ.
blow'ing, *a.* fifon, ifẹ.
blue, *n.* aró, ayinrin, wadži.
blunt, *a.* kú.
bo'a-constric'tor, *n.* ẹrẹ.
boar, *n.* akọ ẹlẹdẹ: *a wild boar*, ọgan, amado, lgan.
board, *n.* akpako, kpako.
boast, *v.* ẹsẹ fefe, fudža, halẹ, džanu, yanran.
boast'er, *n.* ahale, onifefe.
boast'ing, *n.* fefe.
boat, *n.* ọkọ, ọkpere.
boat'man, *n.* atukọ, ọlọkọ.
bob'tail, *n.* akeru.
bo'died, *a.* abara, alara.
bo'dily, *adv.* taratara.
bo'dy, *n.* ará.
bog, *n.* ẹrẹ, ira, ẹakata.
bog'gy, *a.* akóro.
boil, *n.* ọwo.
boil, *v.* bọ, hó, ru.
boll'er, *n.* odu.
bold, *a.* gbodžu, laiya.
bold'ly, *adv.* laiberu.
bold'ness, *n.* alberu, alfoya.
bols'ter, *n.* irora, timtim.
bond, *n.* ẹdi, ide.
bond, *a.* onde, oloko-eru.
bond'age, *n.* ẹwọn, ide, ideni, oko eru.
bond'maid, *n.* iwọfa ọbiri.
bond'man, *n.* iwọfa ọkọri.
bond'-servant, *n.* iwọfa.
bond'-service, *n.* ọfa.
bone, *n.* egun, egungun.
bo'ny, *a.* elegun.
book, *n.* iwe, tíra.
boot, *n.* ẹshombia, ẹsorombia.
boo'ty, *n.* amóna.
bor'der, *n.* sarúba, okpinlẹ, odžú-ilẹ.
bore, *v.* lu, da...lu.
born, *a.* bibi.
borne, *a.* riru.
bor'row, *v.* tọro, wiń, ẹin.
bor'rower, *n.* atọro, onitọro.
bo'som, *n.* owokanaiya.
both, *conj.* ati, medzedzedži.
both'er, *v.* yọ...lenu.
bot'tle, *n.* igo, afogun, ọkpálaba.
bot'tom, *n.* isale, gbongbo.
bot'tomless, *a.* alnisale.
bough, *n.* aketọn, akpa, ẹka, ẹtọn kpeka.
bound, *a.* ide, ni dide.
bound'ary, *n.* okpin, okpinlẹ.
bound'less, *a.* allokpin, alni-kpekun.
bow, *v.* foribale, teba, te...hale, teri, teriba.
bów, *n.* orun.
bów'knot, *n.* awotiri.
bów'legged, *a.* awọlẹwọri.
bow'els, *n.* ifon.
bow'l, *n.* ọkpon.
bów'string, *n.* ọsán.
box, *n.* akpoti, ago, bata.
boy, *n.* omokọri.
boy'hood, *n.* iwá omọ.
brag, *v.* ẹsẹfefe, fudža.
braggado'cio, *n.* kufekufe, afudža.
braid, *v.* bà, diron.
brain, *n.* modumodu.
brake, *n.* igbé.
bran, *n.* egbo, eta.
branch, *n.* See *bough*.
brand, *v.* sámi si.
brand, *n.* àmi, isámi.
brand'ed, *a.* alami, onisami si.
brass, *n.* ide.
brave. See *bold*.
brawl, *v.* sọ, dža.
bread, *n.* ẹkara; various kinds are called, ẹkan, ekuru, kùduru.
bread'seller, *n.* alákara.
breadth, *n.* igboro, awẹ, ayé, ibo.
break, *v.* bù, dá, dža, ẹsẹ: *to break loose*, dzakun, tú; *break out*, ru; *break to pieces*, rún; *break down*, wó; *break up*, tú.
break'fast, *n.* asè-owuro.
breast, *n.* aiya, igẹ, omu.
breast'bone, *n.* tamkpa.
breast'plate, *n.* awo-aiya.
breast'work, *n.* odi.
breath, *n.* ẹmi.
breathe, *v.* mi, mi ẹmi, fẹ, gbin.
breath'ing, *n.* imi.
breath'less, *a.* allemi.
breech'es, *n.* See *pantaloons*.
breed, *v.* bí.
breed, *n.* orukọ: alakpatà kò bère orukọ, *the butcher does not enquire the breed*.
breeze, *n.* afẹfẹ, ategun, ọfọ.
brew, *v.* kponji.
brew'er, *n.* ọlọfí.
brew'ery, *n.* ẹbu-ọfí.
bribe, *n.* abetele.
bri'bery, *n.* abetele, ibetele.
brick, *n.* dzikanu.
bride, *n.* iyawo, adelebọ.
bride'groom, *n.* ọkọ-iyawo.
bridge, *n.* afára.
bri'dle, *n.* idžanu.
bri'dle, *v.* ko...li idžanu.
bri'er, *n.* egún.
bright, *a.* dan, fofó.
bright'en, *v.* dan, mu...dan.
bright'ly, *adv.* rokiroki.
bright'ness, *n.* idan, riran.
bril'liant, *a.* ran, yan.
bril'liantly, *adv.* yan.
brim, *n.* eti.
brim'ful, *a.* kọn di eti.
bring, *v.* mu...wáh, gbe...wáh.
brink, *n.* bebe.
brisk, *a.* yara.
brisk'ly, *adv.* yaya.
bris'tle, *n.* iron gaungun: *a turkey's bristle*, ogbon.
brit'tle, *a.* ẹlege.
brit'tleness, *n.* ẹge.
broach, *v.* tu.
broad, *a.* gboro, nibo.
broad'cast, *adv.* ni gboro.
broil, *v.* son, sun.
broiled, *a.* sisun.
bro'ken, *a.* dida, ẹsẹ: *broken in the bottom*, adžadi.
bro'ken-hearted, *a.* oniròbi-nòdžẹ.
brook, *n.* abetu.
broom, *n.* ọwo, ẹsá.
broom'edge, *n.* bere, menẹ.
broth, *n.* omitoro.
bro'ther, *n.* ará, arakọri, aburo, egbon.
bro'therhood, *n.* iwa ará.
brow, *n.* iwadžú: *brow of a hill*, gẹrẹgẹrẹ.
brown, *a.* kpọn rusurusu.
bruise, *v.* ha.

bruis'ed, *a.* hiha, fifó.
 brute, *n.* ẹranke.
 bru'tish, *a.* bi ẹranke.
 buck'et, *n.* kuruba.
 bud, *v.* rudi.
 bud, *n.* idi, irudi.
 buff'alo, *n.* ẹfọn.
 bug, *n.* kòkoro.
 build, *v.* ke, kólé, mọ, mólé, mọdi.
 build'er, *n.* akólé, amólé, dumo.
 bulb, *n.* ẹta.
 bulk, *n.* gbingbiniki.
 bulk'y, *a.* lara.
 bull, *n.* akọ malù.
 bul'let, *n.* ọta.
 bul'rush, *n.* orc.
 bul'wark, *n.* odi.
 bunch, *n.* odidi.
 bun'dle, *n.* ẹbo, idi, iti, iwọn-
 wọn, yangidi.
 bur, *n.* emó.
 bur'den, *n.* ẹrù.
 bur'glar, *n.* abolé, bolebole.
 bur'glary, *n.* ibolé, ifolé.
 bu'rial, *n.* isin, sinsin.
 burn, *v.* dzó, dzona, dzonirun,
 dzoron, kun, ran, son, sun, ta.
 bur'nish, *v.* dan, mu... dan.
 burst, *v.* be, ẹan.
 bu'ry, *v.* sin, sinkú.
 bush, *n.* igbé, igbòro.
 bu'siness, *n.* isẹ, ọran.
 bu'sy, *a.* alrodzú, alrowọ, kùn,
 kposilé.
 bu'sybody, *n.* ofófo, ofoforo,
 olofofo.
 but, *conj.* ẹugbon, bikóse.
 but'cher, *n.* alakpatá.
 but'ler, *n.* agbóti.
 butt'end, *n.* idi.
 but'ter, *n.* ori amọ, wagi.
 but'terfly, *n.* labalaba.
 but'tock, *n.* idi.
 buy, *v.* rà, dá.
 buz'zard, *n.* gunugunu.
 by, *prep.* leba, fi, leti, lodo,
 nikpa, nikpase, siha, niha, ti-
 kpase.
 by-and-by', *adv.* nigbose, di-
 gbose.

C.

ca'ck'le, *v.* gbẹ.
 ca'ck'ling, *n.* keke.
 cake, *n.* ẹkara, moimoi, ojele.

ca'labash, *n.* akoto, igba,
 kpoko.
 cala'mity, *n.* ọfo.
 cal'oulate, *v.* ẹrò.
 calf, *n.* egbòro malù.
 ca'lico, *n.* kelekú.
 call, *v.* kpè, kekpe, kọ.
 call, *n.* akesi, ikpè.
 cal'lous, *a.* ekó, kangì.
 cal'm, *a.* dákedzẹ, dákerọro.
 cal'm, *v.* mu... dákedzẹ.
 cal'm, *n.* idake, idakedzẹ, ida-
 keroro.
 calm'ly, *adv.* ẹon, tedo.
 ca'mel, *n.* ibakasẹ, rakumi.
 camp, *v.* dó, tedó.
 camp, *n.* budo, ibudo.
 can, *aux. v.* lè.
 can'did, *a.* awimáhyihun.
 can'dle, *n.* atonkpa.
 can'dlestick, *n.* okpa atonkpa.
 can'dy, *n.* oyin.
 cane, *n.* ikan, tetegun.
 can'ker, *v.* dakpara.
 can'nibal, *n.* adzenia, dzenia-
 dzenia.
 can'non, *n.* agbabon.
 canoe', *n.* fatẹle, ọkọ, ọkpere.
 cap, *n.* fila, abeti, aramóri, dzọ-
 fọlọ.
 capa'cious, *a.* gbágbá, tó.
 caprice', *n.* iwákuwá.
 capsiz'e, *v.* dà.
 cap'tain, *n.* olori.
 cap'tivate, *v.* ko... lẹh.
 cap'tive, *n.* (male), igbekun;
 (female), igbesin.
 capti'vity, *n.* ikogun, ikoloh.
 caravan', *n.* ero, ewo, owó.
 card'ed, *n.* aburan.
 care, *v.* bodzutó, bódzuwò, nisi,
 ẹe aniyán.
 care, *n.* aniyán, itodzu.
 care'ful, *a.* diyan, nani, ẹora.
 care'fully, *adv.* lesọlesọ.
 care'fulness, *n.* ẹso.
 care'less, *a.* altodzú, alkiyesi.
 care'lessly, *adv.* tetere.
 caress', *v.* nani.
 car'nal, *a.* ará, ti ará.
 carne'lian, *n.* esu.
 carni'vorous, *a.* ẹran abekána.
 car'penter, *n.* gbenagbena.
 car'pet, *n.* kinisi.
 car'rier, *n.* aláru.
 car'ry, *v.* rù.
 cart, *n.* kekuru.
 carve, *v.* gbẹ.

carv'er, *n.* ibuke.
 carv'ing, *n.* ibuke, ike.
 cascade', *n.* ọsọro.
 case, *n.* ọran.
 cask, *n.* agba.
 cassa'va, *n.* ogege.
 cast, *v.* gba... lù, gbọn, dzá...
 tilẹ, dzù, ẹati, ẹu, wòdza, ta, ta...
 nọ, tẹ... bá, tẹ... balẹ, tì...
 kuro.
 cast'away, *n.* adonọ.
 cas'trate, *v.* tẹ, wẹ... lewa.
 ca'sual, *a.* abakpade.
 cat, *n.* ese, ologini, ologbo, yan-
 hun, yaun.
 catch, *v.* mú: catch fire, gbina,
 dzoran.
 catch'ing, *n.* imu: catching fire,
 adzoran.
 ca'terpillar, *n.* kòkoro.
 cat'tle, *n.* ọsin.
 cause, *v.* da... silẹ, sọ, sọdi.
 cause, *n.* edi, idasilẹ, idi, itori,
 ọran.
 cause'less, *a.* ànidi, laiẹ.
 cau'tion, *n.* kilọ.
 cau'tioner, *n.* olobó.
 cave, *v.* yà.
 caw, *v.* họn.
 cease, *v.* dá, dabọ, dake, dase,
 dekun, kpa, roje, sin, sunkonu,
 wawó, ye.
 cease'less, *a.* aidá.
 cell'ing, *n.* adza: ceiling over a
 grave or pit, adzailẹ.
 cen'sure, *v.* fẹfẹ, fẹ... lefe, feaí,
 ẹu... lohun.
 cen'tipede, *n.* tanitani sọkọ.
 cen'tral, *a.* arin, ti arin.
 cen'tre, *n.* arin.
 cer'tain, *a.* danilodzú: certain
 ones, awonkán, melokán.
 cer'tainly, *adv.* dadzúdadzú.
 cer'tainty, *n.* aisiyemedzi.
 cessa'tion, *n.* ẹkun, yiye.
 chaff, *n.* afenọ, ekpo, iyangbo.
 chaffy, *a.* elekpo.
 chagrin', *v.* ya... niha.
 chagrin', *n.* abámọ.
 chain, *n.* ẹwon.
 chain, *v.* di... lewon.
 chair, *n.* aga, ọgún.
 chalk, *n.* ẹfun.
 cham'ber, *n.* iyewu, yewu.
 chame'leon, *n.* agemọ, oga
 orisa.
 chance, *n.* abakpade, akósebá,
 alabakpade, arinko, ikósebá.

- chance**, *v.* ńalabákpade.
change, *v.* di, kpalòkandà, kpa-rada, yè, yèra.
change, *n.* ayidà.
change'able, *a.* alaíduro.
chan'nel, *n.* awowo, ibu, ibubu, ikpa, kònrò, kòrò, òna.
chap, *v.* là.
chap'ter, *n.* ori.
cha'racter, *n.* íse.
characteris'tic, *n.* iwà.
char'coal, *n.* edú.
charge, *v.* fòranmò, kugbu: *to charge for*, diyelé.
charge, *n.* ilo, ańe, íse.
cha'ritable, *a.* onfèni, olorè ànu.
cha'ri'ty, *n.* ifenì, orè ànu.
charm, *n.* tu...lodzú.
charm, *n.* ade, ògun, tira.
chase, *v.* de, lé, tókpa.
cheap, *a.* kpò, kò wò.
cheat, *v.* rẹ...dze, tándze, ya...ndze: *to cheat in play*, ńo-dzoro.
cheat, *n.* ayandze, irenidze.
cheat'er, *n.* arenidze: *a cheater in play*, odzoro.
check, *n.* keke.
checked, *a.* abilà, etu.
cheek, *n.* erẹke.
cheer, *v.* da...laraya.
cheer'ful, *a.* daraya, tudzuka.
cheer'fulness, *n.* arayá, idaraya.
cheese, *n.* wákasi, warakasi.
cher'ish, *v.* ke.
chest, *n.* aiya, igẹ, òkanaiya.
chew, *v.* fi...rò, rò, wẹ: *to chew tobacco*, di.
chick'en, *n.* adire, adie.
chide, *v.* bodzumò.
chief, *a.* kpàtaki.
chief, *n.* olú, olori.
chief priest, *n.* akpini, idzigbo.
child, *n.* ewe, madzesi, omò, omode.
child'hood, *n.* ewe, iwà omò.
child'ish, *a.* bi omode.
child'ishly, *adv.* dzegbedzegbe.
child'less, *a.* ailomò.
chill, *v.* ńe...legiri.
chil'liness, *n.* egiri.
chil'ly, *a.* segiri.
chimpan'zee, *n.* inaki, iro.
chin, *n.* agbò.
chip, *n.* ańagi.
chi'sel, *n.* ikò.
- choice**, *n.* iwù.
choke, *v.* fe...lodzu, fò, fò-kpa, fò...lorò.
choose, *v.* yàn.
chop, *v.* ke, kegi.
chop'per, *n.* akegi.
cho'sen, *n.* ayanfe.
Chris'tian, *n.* nasira.
chro'nicler, *n.* ologbò.
church, *n.* adzó, akpedzó.
churn, *v.* mi wara.
cigar, *n.* saróta.
cim'eter, *n.* agada.
cin'ders, *n.* idáro.
cir'cle, *n.* agbo, ayika.
cir'cular, *a.* alayika.
cir'cumcise, *v.* kolà, kò...nilà.
cir'cumcised, *a.* onilà.
circumci'sion, *n.* ilà.
cir'cumstance, *n.* aiye, iwà, ikpa.
cir'cumstanced, *a.* onlwa, onikpa.
ci'tizen, *n.* arálẹ, arálu, oloto.
ci'ty, *n.* ilu.
claim, *v.* fi...kpè: *he claimed the horse*, ó fi eńi kpè ti rẹ.
clam, *n.* ikara.
cla'mor, *n.* ariwo.
cla'morously, *adv.* kéké.
clap, *v.* kpakpe, ńakpe.
clap'ping, *n.* akpẹ.
class, *n.* iru.
claw, *n.* ekan, ekana.
claw, *v.* dzà...lekana.
clawed, *a.* abekana.
clay, *n.* orò, efun.
clean, *a.* awemò, awenò, mò.
clean, *v.* wẹ, wẹ...nò.
clean'ly, *adv.* tonitoni.
clean'ness, *n.* aileri, mimò.
cleanse, *v.* fò, wẹ...mò, wẹ...nò.
cleans'ed, *a.* awenò.
cleans'ing, *n.* ifò.
clear, *v.* ńe...mò: *to clear land*, ńangbe; *clear off*, as clouds, tí.
clear, *a.* mò.
clear'ly, *adv.* kede, toto.
cleave, *v.* bumò, di...mò, fà...mò, faramò, kumò.
cle'mency, *n.* lākiri.
climb, *v.* gun.
cling, *v.* mò, di...mò.
clip, *v.* rẹ.
clock, *n.* ago, agogo.
clod, *n.* akpala, ogulutu.
close, *v.* di, kpade, ńe.
- close**, *a.* itosi: *close by*, dede, nitosi, nikusa.
close'ly, *adv.* buruburu, giri, girigiri, mọra, mọtimoto, kpın-kpın, rẹrẹ, ńińiń, timotimo.
clo'set, *n.* akorò, kolofin.
cloth, *n.* ańo: *dealer in cloth*, alańo.
clothe, *v.* dańobò, ńe...lońo, wò...lońo.
cloth'ing, *n.* ańo.
cloud, *n.* awosama, ikuku, sanma, sama.
cloud'iness, *n.* gudegude.
cloud'less, *a.* toto.
clo'ven, *n.* elà.
clo'ven-footed, *a.* eńe elà.
club, *n.* adzoro, ogo, tombà.
clum'sily, *adv.* gbogodó, gbongbong.
clum'sy, *a.* gbogodó.
clus'ter, *n.* odidi.
coadju'tor, *n.* abánińe.
coa'gulate, *v.* di, sun.
coal, *n.* eńena, oguna, edú.
coarse, *a.* aikuna.
coast, *n.* ebute, ibadò.
coast'wise, *n.* ibubu.
coat, *n.* akáso ewu, toro.
cob, *n.* (*of corn*), girigiri, kuku.
cock, *n.* akuko: *cock of a gun*, agemo.
cock'atoo, *n.* aluko.
cocked, *a.* akò.
cock'roach, *n.* ańan.
co'coa-nut, *n.* agbò.
cocoon, *n.* akpolukutu, ekuku.
cof'fin, *n.* kposi.
cohab'it, *v.* bá...sun.
cohabita'tion, *n.* abásún.
coil, *v.* See *wind*.
coin'idence, *n.* atibá, iba.
co'lander, *n.* adigbaro, adiro.
cold, *n.* amudi, otu, otutu.
cold, *a.* nini, kpotutu, tutu.
co'lic, *n.* owoko.
col'lar, *n.* idirò: *a dog's collar*, egi.
col'lar-bone, *n.* eka.
collect, *v.* gba, ko, kodzo, ro, sudzo.
collect'ed, *a.* akótán.
collec'tion, *n.* akokpò, ńińà.
collec'tor, *n.* ańińà.
colli'sion, *n.* ikpade lù.
coloniza'tion, *n.* ido, itedo.
co'lor, *n.* ase, ańe, eńe, awò.
co'lored, *a.* alawò.

colt, *n.* omọ ešin.
co'lumn, *n.* òwọ̀n.
comb, *n.* oyà: *comb of a house*, roof-ridge, àta.
comb, *v.* yà.
combina'tion, *n.* idawọ̀kpò, idikpò.
combine', *v.* dawọ̀kpò.
come, *v.* de, wáh: *to come by*, pass, sẹ; *come down*, sò, sòkalẹ; *come in*, wólé, wòńò.
come'liness, *n.* iye.
come'ly, *a.* li ẹ̀wa.
com'fort, *v.* de...lara, rẹ, tẹ...lorọ̀n, tù...ninò.
com'fort, *n.* domdomaye, itunò.
com'fortably, *adv.* kpẹ̀te-kpẹ̀re.
com'forter, *n.* atunininò, olurẹ.
com'forting, *a.* atituninò.
com'ing, *n.* atibò, bò, bòwáh.
command', *v.* kpašẹ, kpa...lašẹ, sólori.
command'er, *n.* olori.
command'ment, *n.* ašẹ.
commence', *v.* kpilẹ̀sẹ, sẹ.
commence'ment, *n.* ibẹ̀rẹ, idasilẹ, ikpilẹ̀sẹ.
commend', *v.* yin, buyin fu.
commisera'tion, *n.* ànú.
commis'sion, *n.* ašẹ ikọ.
commit', *v.* fi...le lẹ̀wọ.
com'mon, *a.* okporo, kpò.
commune', *v.* bá...sòrọ.
commu'nicate, *v.* ràn.
compact'ly, *adv.* gbámgbam.
compan'ion, *n.* egbẹ, ẹ̀legbẹ, ẹ̀nikedzi, lrọ, odzugba.
compan'ionship, *n.* adzumo.
com'pany, *n.* egbẹ, ẹ̀wọ.
compare', *v.* farawe, fi...we.
compar'ison, *n.* iwe.
com'passes, *n.* inakiri.
compas'sion, *n.* ànú, iradọ, ironu, iyonu.
compas'sionate, *a.* sánú, yò.
compel', *v.* lé...še.
compel'led, *a.* alaigbọ̀dọ.
com'pensate, *v.* san fu.
compete', *v.* didze, dudze.
competi'tion, *n.* idza.
complain', *v.* sò, šaroye, sòsọ, widzọ.
complaint'; *n.* osò.
complete', *a.* kpe, šetan, tọtọ.
complete'ly, *adv.* kpatakpata, tán.

comple'tion, *n.* akodza, ašetan, itan.
com'plicated, *a.* di.
com'pliment, *n.* òki.
comprehen'sible, *a.* ye.
com'rade, *n.* See *companion*.
conceal', *v.* de...mólẹ, fi...sin.
conceal'ment, *n.* adzinsinsin, ibomólẹ.
conceive', *v.* loyún, yún.
concep'tion, *n.* iyun.
concern'ed, *a.* nisi.
concern'ing, *prep.* nidi, niditi, niti, nititi, nitori, nitoriti, sikpa, ti.
conch, *n.* karawọ̀n.
conclude', *v.* kpari, kpinu, kpinhun.
conclu'sion, *n.* ikpinu.
con'cord, *n.* isọkan.
concord'ant, *a.* sọkan.
con'cubine, *n.* ale.
condemn', *v.* dadzólù, da...lẹbi, de...bi, fi...džebi, (*to death*) fi...džewọ alye, si...ladze.
condemna'tion, *n.* dida ẹbi, ẹbi, idadzólù.
condemn'ed, *a.* džebi.
condi'tion, *n.* alye, ilà.
conduct', *v.* hùwà.
con'duct, *n.* hihù, iwà, ihùwà.
co'ney, *n.* agára, kumbu.
confe'deracy, *n.* adakpò.
confe'derate, *a.* dakpò.
confedera'tion, *n.* idakpò.
confer', *v.* ba...sọkpò, damòran.
con'ference, *n.* ibadokpò.
confess', *v.* džewọ.
confes'sion, *n.* idžewọ.
confidant', *n.* ořẹ okan.
confide', *v.* gbekelé.
con'fidence, *n.* eke.
con'fident, *v.* dadzú, gbodzulé.
confine', *v.* di, de.
confirm', *v.* dieleşemulẹ, di...kalẹ, fi...mulẹ, mulẹ.
confirma'tion, *n.* imulẹ.
con'fiscator, *n.* abole, bolebole.
conflict', *v.* še odi si.
con'fidence, *n.* abadò.
confound', *v.* da...lāmu, kpa...kpò.
confound'ed, *a.* dāmu.
confound'ing, *a.* abudza.
confront', *v.* ko, kọdzusi, ko...lodzu.

confuse', *v.* da...lāmu, dāmu, da...ru, kpa...niye.
confu'sedly, *adv.* dżagbadzaga, dżudidzudi, rūrū, wuru-wuru.
confu'sion, *n.* āmu, adāmu idāmu, awudzu, rudurudu.
congl'o'merate, *v.* šu.
conglomera'tion, *n.* ašu, išu.
con'gregate, *v.* kpédzọ.
congrega'tion, *n.* adzọ, idzọ, awudzọ.
congru'ity, *n.* abade.
conjec'ture, *v.* mamòdza.
con'jure, *v.* kpidan.
connect', *v.* dikpò, sokpò.
connive', *v.* modžukuro.
con'quer, *v.* dá, šegun, šete.
con'queror, *n.* olušetẹ.
con'science, *n.* imòninò.
consent', *v.* gbà.
con'sequence, *n.* igbehin.
consi'der, *v.* gbèro, mèro, gbimò, mete, šimòran.
consi'derately, *adv.* tiro-tiro, toyetoye.
considera'tion, *n.* èro, igbèro, ironò.
consist'ent, *a.* ibade, abade.
consola'tion, *n.* itu ẹdọ, itunò.
console', *v.* tu...ninò, tu...lẹdọ.
conspi'cuous, *n.* yodzu, yori.
conspi'cuously, *adv.* li gban-gba.
conspi'racy, *n.* abamólẹ, imólẹ.
conspi'rator, *n.* amólẹ.
conspire', *v.* še amólẹ, dirikisi, molẹ, rikisi, šawò.
con'stancy, *n.* itirinmolẹ.
con'stant, *a.* aidá.
con'stantly, *adv.* li aidá.
constella'tion, *n.* yoyọ.
con'stitute, *v.* sọnidi.
constraint', *n.* ifyandzúše, iyandzu.
con'sul, *n.* adžele.
consult', *v.* bāmò, bārò, dan...wò, gbèro, gbimò: *consult an oracle*, dá...wò.
consulta'tion, *n.* adžòrò, ibarò, idawò.
consume', *v.* džẹ, džokpa, dzonirun, dzorun, kparun, rún, tọ.
con'summate, *v.* kpari, šetan.
con'tact, *n.* agbako.
conta'gious, *a.* ràn, oniràn, gbè.

contain', v. gbà.
contemn', v. šeleya.
contempt', n. abukùṅ, ahó, ègan, èya, ibukùṅ, igàṅ, ikpòsi, iwòsi, suti.
contemptible person, a. abése.
contemptuousness, n. igàṅ.
contend', v. dzà.
content'ed, a. bàlè.
contention, n. asagòn.
contentious, a. asagòn, ša-gòn.
contentment, n. ibalè.
contest, n. idzadu, idzakpati.
contigu'ity, n. egbe, itosi.
continence, n. imaraduro.
continual, a. še iwadzu.
continually, adv. titi.
contract', v. sòṅki: *to contract words*, dakpè.
contraction, n. isòṅki, adakpè, idakpè.
contractor, n. adehun.
contradict', v. bá...džiyàn, gbo...lènu, dzakoro, dža...nikoro, džiyàn.
contradiction, n. iyaṅ.
contrarily, adv. lodi.
contrary, a. lò, odi si, ta...laiya.
contribute, v. dáwó, fisi.
contribution, n. idawó.
contributor, n. adawó.
contrite, a. See *humble, meek*.
contrition, n. ironòkpìwada.
contrivance, n. èrò.
control', v. šakoso.
control', n. akóso, ikáwò.
convene', v. See *congregate*.
convenient, a. wò.
conversation, n. òrò, isò-
rò.
converse', v. sòrò.
conversing, a. adžòsò.
conversion, n. iyikpada.
convert', v. kpa...lòkandà, yi-
kpada.
convict, v. da...lèšè.
convince', v. sò asoye.
convulsion, n. orèrè.
cook, v. sè.
cook, n. alásè, asásè, asèndžè.
cool, v. fèri, rò, tu.
cool, a. tu, tutu.
coolly, adv. šòṅ.
coolness, n. ètu.
co-operate, v. bá...šè.

co-operat'ion, n. abasè, adžu-
mò.
co-o'perator, n. abanise.
cop'per, n. baba.
cop'pious, a. wòwò, kpò.
cop'pulate, v. dó, šadó.
copula'tion, n. idó.
cop'py, v. tòkperè.
co'ral, n. iyòṅ.
cord, n. obara, ošán.
cork, n. edidi.
cork'wood, n. afèrè, afoforo.
corn, n. agbado, okà.
cor'ner, n. eti, igòn, ikàngun,
odžigbòn, ote.
corn'floor, n. ikpaka.
corn'silk, n. idžerè, irukèrè.
corn'stalk, n. kpòkporò.
corn'starch, n. èkò.
corn'tassel, n. irè.
corpse, n. okú.
cor'pulent, a. lara.
correct', v. tó, kpé.
correct', a. kpé.
corrupt', v. ba...džè.
corrupt'ed, a. dibadžè.
corrupt'ible, a. ni ibadžè.
corrup'tion, n. ibadžè.
corrupt'ness, n. abadžè.
cost, n. iye, elo iye rè? *how
much did it cost? ó li owó kpi
kpò, or, owó rè kpò, it is costly.*
cos'tive, a. inò di, inò rè di, *he
is costive.*
cos'tiveness, n. idinò.
cost'ly, a. li owó.
cot'ton, n. owú, akèšè.
cot'ton-seed, n. kere owú.
cot'ton-tree, n. šaraba.
cotyle'don, n. awè.
cotyle'donous, a. alawè.
couch, n. ibirogbòku, irogbòku.
cough, v. hukò.
cough, n. ikò.
could, aux. lè.
coun'cil, n. adžòrò.
coun'sel, v. šimòran.
coun'sellor, n. warifa.
count, v. kà.
coun'tenance, n. odžú.
coun'ter, n. onkà.
count'less, a. àiniye.
coun'try, n. ilè, ilu.
cour'age, n. aiberu, aifoya,
igboiya, igbodžú.
courage'ously, adv. fi aiberu.
course, n. èšè, ikpa, òna.

court, v. fè, fè...niyawo.
cour'teous, a. onikpèlè.
co'venant, v. dimò.
co'venant, n. adimò, madžemu.
co'venant-breaker, n. atu-
dimò, otumò, otudimò.
co'ver, v. bò, bòra, dašòbò,
de...mòlè: *cover with a lid*, de.
co'vered, a. obò.
co'vering, n. ibòra.
co'vet, v. šodžukokoro.
co'vetous, a. odžunlá.
co'vetously, adv. fi odžu-
kokoro.
co'vetousness, n. odžukokoro.
cow, n. malù.
cow'ard, n. abèrukèru, odžò.
cow'ardice, n. odžò.
cow'ardly, adv. bòdžò, lodžò.
crab, n. akàṅ.
crab'bed, a. onròro.
crab'bedness, n. iròro.
crack, v. kpa, sán.
craft, n. erú.
cram, v. ki...yó.
crane, n. ošè: *crested crane*,
águfòn.
craw'fish, n. ede.
crawl, v. fà, rá, rako, rakòro,
wò.
cra'ziness, n. gbéregbére.
cra'zy, a. asinwin, sinwin.
cream, n. ori wara.
create', v. dá, šedá.
crea'ted, a. idá.
crea'tion, n. edá, ođžò iwà.
crea'tor, n. eledá, onidá.
crea'ture, n. edá.
cre'dit, v. da...làwin, gbà...
làwin.
cre'dit, n. àwin.
credu'lity, n. igbòkugbò.
cre'dulous, a. onigbòkugbò.
creek, n. itò.
creep, v. rá, rako, rakòro.
creep'ing, a. ti rakòro.
crib, n. abà, aká, aró.
crick'et, n. anteta, édoló, olo-
ganran.
cri'er, n. akede.
crime, n. èšè.
crim'son. See *scarlet*.
crip'ple, n. arò.
crip'ple, v. da...lèšè, da...
larò.
cro'codile, n. onì.
crook, v. See *bend*.
crook'ed, a. aló, wiwò.

crook'edness, *n.* àlǒ, iwǒ, wiwǒ.
 crop, *n.* ère, ikore.
 crop'-ear, *n.* aketi.
 cross, *n.* agbelébu.
 cross, *v.* bu, rekǒdza.
 cross'bow, *n.* akatan'kpo.
 cross'bowman, *n.* alakatan'kpo.
 cross'ing, *a.* ebu.
 cross'road, *n.* abudza òna, akedzà òna.
 cross'wise, *a.* ebu, ibubu, nibu, nibubu: *to place crosswise*, gbe...lebu.
 crouch, *v.* lošo.
 crow, *n.* kánakána, alukanrin, hǒhǒ.
 crow, *v.* kǒ.
 crowd, *v.* fǒnkpo, gbati, ha...laye.
 crowd, *n.* adzǒ, ifǒnkpo, ihagaga, iwǒdzǒ.
 crowd'ed, *a.* gaga, há.
 crown, *v.* da...li ade, de...lade.
 crown, *n.* ade: *of the head*, atari.
 crown'ed, *a.* alade.
 cru'cible, *n.* kóro.
 cru'cify, *v.* kan...mǒ agbelebu.
 cru'el, *a.* kánǒ, onikánǒ.
 cru'elly, *adv.* fi ikánǒ.
 cru'elty, *n.* adanikpa, ikà, ikánǒ.
 crumb, *n.* erún.
 crum'ble, *v.* ra...kuna.
 crush, *n.* kpenśan.
 crush, *v.* še...ni kpenśan.
 crust, *n.* ekpa, ihahǒ, tǒhin-gbeśa.
 cry, *v.* sǒkun: *cry aloud*, bú, ke, kigbé, kpòhunrere.
 cry'ing, *n.* ekún.
 cu'bit, *n.* igbǒwǒ.
 oud, *n.* adzǒkpo.
 oud'gel, *v.* da...nigi.
 oud'gel, *n.* kùmǒ, olugboro.
 cull, *v.* śa...yan.
 cul'tivate, *v.* rò, roko.
 cultiva'tion, *n.* iroko.
 cul'tivator, *n.* aroko. See *farmer*.
 cun'ning, *a.* awǒn, gbǒn, ǒ-gbǒn.
 cun'ningness, *n.* ǒgbǒnkǒ-gbǒn.

cun'ningly, *adv.* fi ǒgbǒn.
 cup, *v.* gbàdže.
 cup, *n.* ago, ife.
 cure, *v.* śawótán, tán.
 cur'ed, *a.* awótán.
 curl, *v.* kako, we.
 curl, *n.* iwedže.
 cur'rent, *n.* isan, isan òdo.
 cur'ry, *v.* gbo, kinrin.
 cur'rycomb, *n.* oya eśin.
 course, *v.* fi...bú, fi...re.
 curse, *n.* ebu, egún, ekpe, gigun, ire, iregun.
 curs'ed, *a.* elegun, elekpe: *thou art cursed*, ire ni fu ǒ.
 curs'ing, *n.* egun.
 cur'tain, *n.* aśǒ tita.
 curve, *n.* bi ośumare.
 curv'ed, *a.* bi ośumare, olośumare.
 cush'ion, *n.* tintim.
 cus'tom, *n.* àra, àśa, íśe, idena.
 cus'tom-house, *n.* bode, ibode, idena.
 cus'tom-house officer, *n.* onibode.
 cus'tomer, *n.* abàrà.
 cus'toms, *n.* owóbode.
 cut, *v.* be, ge, ke, kpa, ràn, rǒ, wó: *to cut in two*, da...medzi, da...lagbedemedzi; *to cut off*, ke...kuro, ke...sǒnǒ, śán, yǒn.
 out'lass, *n.* ida.
 cy'cle, *n.* ayidà.
 cylin'drical, *a.* śù.

D.

dab, *v.* gan.
 dag'ger, *n.* aśoró.
 dai'ly, *a.* idzǒgbogbo, odzódzúmǒ, ǒdzǒdzǒ.
 dai'ly, *adv.* lidzǒgbogbo, lodzódzúmǒ.
 dam, *v.* sedò.
 dam, *n.* isedò.
 dam'age, *v.* še...ni dzamba.
 dam'age, *n.* alusin, dzamba.
 damn, *v.* da...lebi.
 dam'nable, *a.* adzǒbi.
 dam'ned, *v.* dzǒbi, dāmú.
 damp, *a.* li irin, tutu.
 damp'ness, *n.* irin, irinmi, irinlǒ.
 dam'sel. See *maid*.
 dance, *v.* dzó.
 dan'cer, *n.* alarin'zó, arin'zó.

dan'dy, *n.* bǒkini, oge.
 dan'ger, *n.* ewu.
 dan'gerous, *a.* lewu, di ewu.
 dare, *v.* daśa, gbǒdǒ.
 dare, *n.* ǒgbǒdǒ.
 dark, *a.* śu, śiśu, śokun.
 dark'ly, *adv.* biri, biribiri.
 dark'ness, *n.* biri, biribiri, okun, okunkun.
 dash (*down*), *v.* sǒ...lǒ, fi...sǒlǒ, śan...lǒ, gbe...śanlǒ.
 daub, *v.* kun, śan.
 daugh'ter, *n.* omǒbiri.
 daugh'ter-in-law, *n.* ayamǒ.
 dawn, *v.* mǒdzúmǒ.
 dawn, *n.* afemǒdzúmǒ, fadzere, imǒdzúmǒ, odzúmǒ, ǒfǒ.
 day, *n.* idzǒ, odzǒ, ǒdzǒ.
 day'light, *n.* ǒśán.
 daz'zle, *v.* ran...lodzu.
 daz'zlingly, *adv.* dzéredzére maranmaran.
 dead, *a.* kú, dake, okú, wó.
 deaf, *a.* aditi, deti, diti.
 deaf'en, *v.* di...leti.
 dear, *a.* wǒn, śowǒn, olufe, ayo.
 dear'ness, *n.* ǒwǒn.
 dearth, *n.* ǒdà.
 death, *n.* ikú, okú.
 death'like, *adv.* bi okú.
 debt, *n.* igbese, gbese, (*ancestral*) adasán.
 decay', *v.* ra.
 deceit', *n.* agalamaśa, arekunda, eni-etan, ǒrǒ.
 deceit'ful, *a.* śetan.
 deceit'fully, *adv.* fi etan, li etan.
 deceive', *v.* tán, tándže, tán.. dzǒ: *deceived*, atitan.
 decei'ver, *n.* eletan, edale.
 de'cent, *a.* bǒkini.
 decide', *v.* kpinu.
 deci'sion, *v.* ikpinu, didadzǒ, imǒ.
 declare', *v.* wi, tenumǒ.
 decline', *v.* relǒ, fi.
 de'corate, *v.* wǒ, še...lǒśǒ.
 decora'tion, *n.* ǒśǒ, ǒna.
 decree', *v.* lánà, là...lǒna.
 deep, *a.* dzin, gbǒn, dzinǒnǒn, dzinlǒ, ǒgbǒn.
 deep'en, *v.* še...dzin.
 deep'ness, *n.* dzidzin, ǒgbǒn.
 defence', *n.* abò, igbldza.
 defend', *v.* dábobò, gbldza: *to defend a cause in court*, gbà...rò.
 defend'er, *v.* adábobò, alábò.

- defence'less**, *a.* aibò, alalbò.
def'ciency, *n.* obukun, ibukun.
def'cient, *a.* bukun, di.
defile', *v.* ri, ba...dže, še...
 leri.
delay', *v.* dzáfara, fa...sehin,
 rodzú.
delight', *v.* še didòṅ inó, še inó
 dṅ.
delight', *n.* inó didòṅ.
dell'ver, *v.* fi...le lowó, fi...
 sú, ko...fu, sòwó, yó.
dell'verer, *n.* olúgbalà, olugbà,
 ełegbà.
delude', *v.* tan...dže.
de'luge, *n.* ikòṅ omi.
demand', *v.* bère.
de'mijohn, *n.* idè.
demo'lish, *v.* wó...lule, kpa-
 run.
de'mon, *n.* ebilisi.
den, *n.* ihò, ibodzi.
den'al, *n.* iyàn.
dense, *a.* ki.
den'sity, *n.* iki.
deny', *v.* dù, sè, dziyàn.
depart', *v.* ya, yera, lóh.
depend', *v.* gbekélé, gbokanlé.
depend'ence, *n.* igbektele.
depo'sit, *v.* gbe...kàlè, kàlè.
deprive', *v.* gbà...lowó.
depth, *n.* dzindzin, idzinle,
 gbongbon, ogbon, ibu, ibubu.
deride', *v.* yosuti sí.
deri'sion, *n.* iyosuti sí.
descend', *v.* sò, sò...kalè, be,
 wòṅ.
descend'ant, *n.* omò, (*in plu-
 ral*) iru omò.
descent', *n.* isòkalè, gègère.
describe', *v.* sò or wi bi...ti rí.
desert', *v.* salòh.
de'sert, *n.* agàndzu, agindzu.
desert', *n.* ère, igbese.
desert'er, *n.* isansa, asalòh.
deserve', *v.* dzère, dže.
desire', *v.* fè.
desire', *n.* ifè.
desist', *v.* dèkun.
de'solate, *v.* dáhorò, sò...dá-
 horò.
de'solated, *a.* ahoro, alahoro.
de'solateness, *n.* idahoro, ófo.
desola'tion, *n.* ahoro, idahoro.
despise', *v.* gàn, kegàn, sáho,
 bu...kùn, şełeya.
despised', *a.* gigan, elenini, ełe-
 gàn.
- despi'ser**, *n.* alabukun, gani-
 gani, ełegàn.
despoll', *v.* ba...dže, ko...
 lèru.
de'stitude, *a.* alainí.
destitu'tion, *n.* aini.
destroy', *v.* ba...dže, lù...
 bołè, kparun, kpare, rún.
destroy'er, *n.* alákpapun.
destruc'tible, *a.* onibadzè.
destruc'tion, *n.* ibadzè, afo-
 badzè, ahoro.
detach', *v.* yà...sòtò, yà...si
 (isè kán).
detach'ed, *a.* ełà.
detail', *v.* ròbèrè.
detain', *v.* da...duro.
detain'er, *n.* adaduro, adani-
 duro.
deten'tion, *n.* diduro, idaduro.
deter', *v.* kò, daiyafò.
deve'lope, *v.* dagba, yòri.
de'viate, *v.* yisakpa kán, yi li
 òna.
device', *n.* èro, ete, idámoran.
de'vil, *n.* èsú, ebilisi.
devise', *v.* humò, kpete.
devo'ted, *a.* olufòkan sí.
devo'tedness, **devo'tion**,
 ifòkan sí, afòkan sí.
devour, *v.* kpa...dže, dzèrun,
 mu...dže.
devour'er, *n.* akpadzè, akpa-
 nidzè.
devour'ing, *a.* adzokparun.
devout', *a.* fòkan sí, olufòkan sí.
devout'ness, *n.* ayaba.
dew, *n.* iri.
dex'trous, *a.* ofe.
dia'meter, *n.* ibu, ibubu.
diarrhe'a, *n.* isunò.
die, *v.* kú, wó.
dif'fer, *v.* yatò.
dif'ference, *n.* oțò, iyatò.
dif'ferent, *a.* yatò, iyatò, loțò.
dif'ferently, *adv.* loțò, li oțò.
dif'ficult, *a.* soro, deți, gbè,
 kangí, luha.
dif'ficulty, *n.* abadzò, ahamò,
 diwo, inira, okikirin, oro, isoro.
diffuse', *v.* tan...kàlè, rò...
 kàlè, tu...ká.
dig, *v.* wà, walè.
dig'ger, *v.* iwalè.
di'latory, *a.* dile, še genegene,
 dzáfara.
di'latoriness, *n.* àfara, genè-
 genè, idilè.
- di'ligence**, *n.* aisemełè.
di'ligent, *a.* aisemełè, kò še-
 mełè, alaisemełè, alaldzáfara.
di'ligently, *adv.* giri, girigiri.
dim, *a.* še baibai.
di'mity, *n.* gè.
dim'ly, *adv.* baibai.
din'ner, *n.* asè-osán.
dip, *v.* bò, kpon, ron, fi...bo,
 te...bo.
direct', *v.* fònahàn, dzure, tò-
 kun, tó.
direc'tor, *n.* afònahàn, atòdzu,
 olutò.
dirt, *n.* èguriṅ, erupkè, èri.
dirt'y, *v.* kèri, še...lèri.
dirt'y, *n.* eleri.
disagre'able, *a.* alwu, še alwu,
 yò...lènu.
disagree', *v.* še alkpade, še
 alre.
disappear', *v.* di òfo, še aihàn,
 wò.
disappoint', *v.* dà, dà...lara,
 dà...lodzu.
disappoint'ed, *v.* didzi.
discern', *v.* ri, woye.
discern'ment, *n.* iye, oye,
 iwoye.
discharge', *v.* da...silè, ran
 ...lòh.
disci'ple, *n.* omò-ehin.
disclose', *v.* síkpaya.
disclo'sure, *n.* asìkpaya.
discour'age, *v.* daiyafò, ko...
 loṅo.
discour'aged, *a.* fòya, afòya.
disco'ver, *v.* lu, ri.
disco'very, *n.* asiri, etu.
discreet', *a.* moye.
discreet'ly, *adv.* toyetoye.
discuss', *v.* sò awiye, wadi.
discus'sion, *n.* aro iye, aroye,
 iwadi.
disease', *n.* aisán, aròṅ.
disgrace', *v.* fi...sesin, še...li
 atè, še nibukun.
disgrace', *n.* atè, ețè, ibukun,
 esin.
disgraced', *a.* tè.
disgrace'ful, *a.* asésa.
disguise', *v.* kparadà.
dish, *n.* dasa, awokpokò.
disheart'en, *v.* daiyafò.
disho'nesty, *n.* ogbonkògbon,
 arekereke.
disho'nor, *v.* še...labukun.
 See *disgrace*.

disho'norable, *a.* ailólá, ainiyin.
disinter', *v.* hú.
dislike', *n.* alǎ.
dismiss', *v.* dzòwò... lówò, tú.
dismount', *v.* sò, sòkalé.
disobe'dience, *n.* afòdgbò,
 aigbò, aigboran.
disobe'dient, *a.* alalgboran,
 olukotí.
disobey', *v.* kò, ée algbò.
disor'der, *v.* ba... dzé, tu...
 ká, ru... sòke.
disor'derly, *adv.* sákapasakpa.
disown', *v.* kò, kò... silè.
dispatch', *v.* ran, ran... nišé.
dispel', *v.* tu... ká.
dispense', *v.* kpin... fu.
disperse', *v.* fòj... ká.
display', *v.* ée fàri hàn.
display', *n.* aschàn, fàri.
dispose', *v.* See *dispense*.
dispo'ser, *n.* onikpin.
disposi'tion, *n.* (*of mind*), iwà.
dispute', *v.* šaroye, dzíyan.
disput'ing, *n.* aroye.
dissem'ble, *v.* šetan, ée ešetan.
dissem'bler, *n.* ešetan, aláyi-
 dáyidá, ašeiyešate.
dissimula'tion, *n.* etàn, isətan,
 ibodzu.
dis'sipate, *v.* ra: *to dissipate*
heat, cool, be.
dissolve', *v.* yò, fi... yò.
dis'taff, *n.* keke.
dis'tance, *n.* idžina, odžina,
 dzindžin, okere.
dis'tant, *a.* dzin, idžina, kanri,
 rere.
dis'tantly, *adv.* tian, li okere.
distil', *v.* rogun, sé.
distinct', *a.* gbangba, loto.
distinct'ly, *adv.* li gbangba.
distin'guished, *a.* hú, olorukò.
distress', *v.* wò, šisè, ée... ni-
 kpondzú.
distress', *n.* isè, ikpondzú.
distrib'ute, *v.* bù... ká, kpin
 ... fu.
distrib'u'tion, *n.* ikpinfu, iwà.
distrib'utor, *n.* odžuwa.
dis'triot, *n.* aló, odo.
disturb'er, *n.* otònkpanyan.
ditch, *n.* èkpòrò, iho, korowo,
 kòto, yara.
dive, *v.* ri.
divide', *v.* bówò, da... medži,
 da... lagbedemedži, kpalà, kpin,
 wari.

divi'der, *n.* alakpin, olukpin.
divine', *v.* šeanwò, ée alawò.
divi'ner, *n.* alawò.
divi'sion, *n.* iyakpa, idanikpa,
 ikpin, odo.
divorce', *v.* kò... silè (*Mat. 5,*
31).
divorce', *n.* ikòsilè.
diz'zy, *a.* šoyi.
diz'ziness, *n.* oyi.
do, *v.* ée.
do'cile, *a.* leti.
doc'tor, *n.* ologun, onišogun,
 alufà.
doc'trine, *n.* ikò, ikòkukò.
do'er, *n.* oluše.
dog, *n.* adža: *old dog*, ogi; *wild*
dog, adžako.
dog, *v.* dedža.
dog'gish, *a.* bi adža, adžagadi-
 džigan.
domes'tic, *a.* ilé, ti ilé, osin.
domes'ticate, *v.* sin, rò...
 lodzu.
domineer', *v.* sin, lò ikpa sí.
done, *a.* tán, šetan.
door, *a.* èkun, ilèkun, àšé.
do'tage, *n.* àran.
dou'ble, *a.* šekpo.
dou'ble, *v.* ée... nikpo.
dou'bled, *a.* ašekpo.
dou'ble-dealer, *n.* agábagèbe,
 ašeiyešate.
doubt, *n.* aniani, iyemedži.
doubt, *v.* šiyemedži, šaniani.
doubt'ful, *a.* šaniani.
dove, *n.* adaba, ataba.
down, *adv.* lè, lelè, lulè, nilè,
 silè, nisalè, lòdo.
down, *n.* (*feathers*), ihùhu.
down'ward, *adv.* sisalè.
doze, *v.* sùnnye, togbe, wo.
drafts, *n.* didi.
drag, *v.* wò, šàn.
dra'gon, *n.* èrè.
drain, *v.* rogun.
draught, *n.* akókpò.
draw, *v.* fà, fà... kpada *or* sè-
 hiñ, fà... ti, fà... yò, yò, kpon-
 mi.
draw'er, *n.* ifa.
draw'ing-knife, *n.* ifági.
drawn, *a.* ofa, fifa, fifayo.
dread, *v.* koñò, beru.
dread, *n.* oñò, iberu.
dream, *v.* lalá, lá.
dream, *n.* alá, odžú alá, odžú
 ran.

dregs, *n.* gèdegède.
dried, *a.* iyangbè, ogbè.
drill, *v.* kpèro.
drink, *v.* mọ, mu, mọti.
drink'er, *n.* omọti.
drip, *v.* kán, ro, sèmi, sòmni.
drive, *v.* lé, dari.
drop, *v.* bọ, dža, džasi, dzò, kán,
 ro, tó.
drop'sical person, *n.* mádimi-
 lórun.
drop'sy, *n.* ašonkòñ, ogodúgbè,
 akelè.
dross, *n.* idarò.
drought, *n.* odá.
drown, *v.* ri.
drum, *n.* ilù: different kinds
 are called, akpinti, báta, dònđon,
 gangan, gbèdu, koso, ogidigbo,
 šekere.
drum'-cord, *n.* òkpa.
drum'mer, *n.* olùbata, olù-
 kpinti, &c.
drunk, *a.* mọkpara, motiyó.
drunk'ard, *n.* omọti, mọtimọti.
drunk'eness, *n.* amọkpara,
 amòdžú.
dry, *a.* gbè, kirikpa: *to be dry*,
be a drouth, dá.
dry, *v.* sá, sá... lorun *or* sorun.
dry'ness, *n.* gbigbè, okirikpa.
duck, *n.* kpekpeiyè.
dull, *a.* aimú, gò, kú, wuwo.
dull'ness, *n.* aimú.
dumb, *a.* yadi, odi.
dumb, *n.* odi, kekekpa.
dun, *v.* dogoti, sin.
dun, *n.* ològo.
dunce, *n.* onğò.
dung, *n.* imi, igbè.
dung'hill, *n.* àtan, erekéti.
du'rabable, *a.* tó.
dust, *n.* ekuru, iyekuru, erukpe.
dust'y, *n.* elerukpe, elekuru.
du'ty, *n.* isin-ise, isin.
dwarf, *n.* arará.
dwel, *v.* dzoko, gbe, tédó.
dwel'ler, *n.* agbe.
dwel'ing, *n.* ibudžoko.
dye, *v.* rẹ, sè: *to dye blue*, daro.
dye, *n.* aró, ose.
dys'entery, *n.* òrin.

E.

each, *pron.* olúkùlu.
ea'gle, *n.* idi.

- ear, n.** etí: *ear of corn*, eta.
eared, a. abéti.
early, adv. kùtukùtu, tete, lèfè.
earn, v. dzèrè, dzè.
ear'nest, a. fòkanfí.
earth, n. ilè, erukpè.
earth'ly, a. elerukpè.
earth'quake, n. lsele.
earth'y, a. elerukpè.
ease, n. itù, itura: *at ease*, lelè.
ease, v. rò, tù.
easy, adv. fà, futefute, kpèse.
east, n. ilà orun, gabasi, atiwa-odzo.
easy, a. anfani, ronron, ya.
eat, v. dzè, dzehun.
eat'able, a. dzidzè.
eaves, n. enu osoro, gbagbàro.
ebb, v. fà.
ebb'ing, n. ifà.
ebb'tide, n. isa.
e'cho, n. gbòhungbòhun.
edge, n. eti, odzú.
e'ducate, v. tó.
effect', n. amuwáh, ase, idzè.
effect', v. se.
effeminate, a. bi óbiri.
effervesce', v. hó.
effort, n. owere.
egg, n. eyin.
egg'-plant, n. ikàn.
e'gret, n. lekeleke.
eight, num. edzo, medzo.
eighth, num. kedzo.
eight'y, num. ogorin, orin.
ei'ther, conj. tabi.
eject', v. sú, yin.
eject'ed, a. esu.
elas'tic, a. lè, lèlè, lò.
elas'ticly, adv. medzànmè-dzàn.
el'bow, n. igbonwo.
eld'er, n. àgba, agbalágba, ala-gba, egbon.
eld'est, a. akòbi, aremo.
elect', n. ayanfè.
e'lephant, n. adzánaku, erin.
e'levated, a. ru.
ele'ven, num. okanla, mokanla.
e'loquent, a. lèro, onísiti, olèro.
else'where, adv. nibomiran.
ema'ciate, v. mu ... ru, so ... ru.
eman'cipate, v. da ... silè.
embark', v. wòko.
embar'pass, v. damu.
embel'lish, v. fin.
- embrace', v.** fa ... mọra, fowo-ko, gba ... mọra.
embroi'der, v. ko ... ni maikira.
embroi'derer, n. agunà.
embroi'dery, n. maikira.
em'bryo, n. olè.
eme'tic, n. iruya.
e'migrate, v. satikpo.
e'minence, n. elé.
emis'sion, n. itu dzade.
emit', v. tu ... dzade.
employ', v. kpè ... se.
employ'ment, n. ikpèse.
emp'tiness, n. àsan, ófo.
emp'ty, v. bọ, da ... nọ, yi ... danò.
emp'ty, a. aikón, fo, sofo.
emp'ty-handed, a. sànwó.
e'mulate, v. didze, dudze, fara ... we.
emula'tion, n. idze.
ena'ble, v. mu ... tó se, fi agbara fu.
enact', v. là ... lona, kpasè, sòfin.
encamp', v. dó, gun, tẹdo: *to encamp against*, sagati.
encamp'ment, n. budo, ibudo, ido.
encir'cle, v. gbadi, yika.
enclose', v. ka ... mọ.
encom'pass, v. bu ... kà.
encoun'ter, v. ko ... lona, koti.
encour'age, v. gbà ... niyan-dzu.
encour'aged, a. gberi.
encour'agement, n. igberi, okunfa.
end, n. ekun, ikù, ikèhin, ikongu, ogbon, okpin: *the end of life*, atubòtán.
end, v. kpari, kpekun.
endea'vor, v. danwò.
end'ed, a. fin, tán.
end'ing, n. akodza.
end'less, a. alnikpekun.
endu'rance, n. itọ.
endure', v. foriti, kpamọra, gbiyandzu, ran, tọ, wà.
en'emy, n. ota, abinokú.
engrave', v. fin.
engra'ver, n. afin, afina, ibuke: *engraver of calabashes*, afigba.
enig'ma, n. alo.
enig'matist, n. akpalọ.
enjoy', v. dzè: *to enjoy the world*, dzaiye.
enlarge', v. iè, so ... digboro.
- enlight'en, v.** se imọle.
enliv'en, v. da ... laraya.
en'mity, n. isote, ote.
enough', a. tó.
enrage', v. tọ, mu ... binọ.
enrich', v. so ... dorọ.
en'sign, n. asia, okpagun.
enslave', v. so ... deru.
entan'gle, v. di, kagba, ko.
entan'gled, a. ahámọra, atámọra, didzu, há.
entan'glement, n. ahámọ.
en'ter, v. bọ, wọ, wónọ: *to enter a house*, wólé; *enter into one*, wọ ... lara, wọra.
entertain', v. mu ... wọ, se ... lálédzo.
entice', v. tàn, tàn ... dzè.
entire', a. ni gbogbo, sókan.
entire'ly, adv. darudaru, lulu, kpatakpata, kpi, raurau, saka, sása, tefetefe, tutu, yanyan.
entreat', v. bè, bèbè, síkpe.
entrea'ty, n. èbè, ibèbè, ikpe.
enve'lope, v. gbà.
en'vier, n. olara.
en'vious, a. olara.
en'vy, n. hẹ, hẹẹ, idzowu, ilara, odzunlá.
en'vy, v. se ilara.
e'paulet, n. akàn.
epide'mic, n. adzaka, adzakalè.
e'pilepsy, n. warakpa.
epilep'tic, n. oniwarakpa.
e'poch, n. odzọ isi.
e'qual, a. dogba.
e'qual, n. irọ, odzúgba, ògba.
equal'ity, n. aitará, egberá, ògba.
e'quity, n. alásegbe.
equi'vocate, v. kpurọ.
equivoca'tion, n. orọ.
e'ra, n. isi.
era'dicate, v. tu ... ni gbongbo.
eradica'tion, n. itu.
erase' v. nọ ... nọ, kparun.
erect', v. gbé ... rò.
erect', a. aburo.
erect'ly, adv. gangan, san.
erect'ness, n. gangan, óró.
erelong', adv. kọ kpè.
err, v. sína, síse, yakpa.
er'rand, n. isè.
erro'neous, a. lesi, elesi.
er'ror, n. esi, isisi, sísi.
er'rorist, n. aládamọ, ošin, sísi.
escape', v. dzabọ, dzalà, là.

escape', *n.* adzabò, adzala, asalà, ilà, yò.
escort', *v.* sinj.
espouse', *v.* fẹ... fu, fẹ... siṅna.
estab'lish, *v.* di eṣeṣe mulè, di ... kàlẹ, fi ... mulè, gbe ... kàlẹ, kàlẹ.
estab'lished, *a.* di eṣeṣe mulè, fi eṣe mulè.
esteem', *v.* fi ... kpè nkan.
es'timate, *v.* dáyelé, díyelé.
estranged', *a.* še iyakpa, še ... lèmo.
eu'nuch, *n.* bāfiṅ, ibāfiṅ, iwēfa, okobó.
euphor'bia, *n.* orò.
eva'cuate, *v.* boṣe, sú, yagbe.
e'ven, *adv.* aní, gege, maso, bí ... tilè, tilè.
e'ven, *a.* kuna, dogba.
e'vening, *n.* alẹ, asàlẹ, iralẹ.
event', *n.* abákpadẹ.
e'ver, *adv.* lai, lailai.
everlast'ing, *a.* ainikpekun, aiyeraiye, aiyetitilai.
everlast'ingly, *adv.* atalyeraiye.
e'very, *pron.* dede, gbogbo, olúkulúku.
e'vidence, *n.* idžeri.
e'vident, *a.* hàn dadžu *or* nigbangba.
e'vidently, *adv.* dadžudadžu, nigbangba.
e'vil, *n.* ibi, tulasin.
e'vil, *a.* buru, buburu.
e'vil-do'er, *n.* isoraj.
e'vilness, *n.* iburu.
ewe, *n.* abò agutan.
exact', *v.* bère.
exact'ly, *adv.* ge, gbako.
exag'gerate, *v.* sò asòdòṅ.
exag'gerater, *n.* alasòdòṅ.
exaggera'tion, *n.* abumó, asòdòṅ, osò.
exalt', *v.* gbe ... ga, gbe ... leke.
exalt'ed, *a.* gbigbe leke, oga.
exa'mine, *v.* tòṣe, wadi.
exam'ple, *n.* akperẹ.
ex'cavate, *v.* wò.
exceed', *v.* dzù, še dzù.
exceed'ingly, *adv.* fà.
excel', *v.* bòri.
except', *v.* fi ... lẹ *or* si akpan.
except', *conj.* aff, aḃibi, ayan-ṣebi, bikòṣe, bikòṣekpé.

excess', *n.* asédzù.
exchange', *v.* kpàrò, kpaṣi-kparò.
excite', *v.* ro.
excite'ment, *n.* sònasí.
exclude, *v.* tì ... sode.
excommu'nicate, *v.* kọ ... lẹ *or* silè.
excuse', *v.* še gáfara, wawí.
excuse', *n.* ariwí, awawí, iwawí.
ex'cute, *v.* še.
execu'tioner, *n.* akpani, olu, kpa, olukpani, oṣòdà, oṣaṣòdà, tètù.
exer'tion, *n.* idanrawò.
exhi'bit, *v.* fi ... hàn.
exhibi'tion, *n.* aḃihàn.
exhort', *v.* gbà ... niyandžu.
exhorta'tion, *n.* iyanđzù.
exist', *v.* mbè, wà.
exist'ence, *n.* iwà.
expand', *v.* tẹgbengbe.
expect', *v.* daba, fodžusòna, reti.
expecta'tion, *n.* aba, afodžusòna.
expect'ing, *n.* aba, afodžusòna.
expend'iture, *n.* adžina, idžina.
expen'ses, *n.* adžina.
expe'rience, *n.* iriri, imò.
explain', *v.* ladi, rọ, sòdí, soye.
explain'er, *n.* alawíye.
explana'tion, *n.* akawe, asoye awíye.
explode', *v.* tú.
expose', *v.* síkpaya.
exposed', *a.* ru.
expound', *v.* tu imò, sò itumò, sòdí.
express', *n.* asingba.
extend', *v.* gbàlè, gbilè, kè, nà.
exten'sion, *n.* eta, iga, ninà.
extent', *n.* ninà.
extenua'tion, *n.* ariwí, iwawí.
exter'minate, *v.* kpa ... run.
exter'nal, *a.* ode.
extin'guish, *v.* kpa, kpare, kparun.
extol', *v.* gbe ... leke, kokiki, yin ... logo.
extort', *v.* lónilòwogbà.
extor'tion, *n.* iređze.
extor'tioner, *n.* alónilòwogbà.
extract', *v.* fà ... yò, yàn.
extra'vagance, *n.* inaku-na.

extra'vagant, *a.* alasedžu, asédzù.
extra'vagantly, *adv.* dzaiye.
extrem'ity, *n.* ikangun.
exult', *v.* sogo.
eye, *n.* odžú.
eye, *v.* wò, fodžuwò, fodžuba.
eye'ball, *n.* eyin odžu.
eye'brow, *n.* bebe odžu.
eye'lash, *n.* ikpenkpedžu.
eye'lid, *n.* ikpenkpedžu.
eye'servant, *n.* odžulafeni, rere odžu.
eye'service, *n.* ifodžuffé.
eye'witness, *n.* eṣeri, odžuri.

F.

fa'bricate, *v.* dađò.
fabrica'tion, *n.* awòlèhù.
face, *n.* odžú.
face, *v.* kọdžusi.
fa'cing, *n.* (*door*), alugba.
fade, *v.* kpare, rẹ, sa, sí, tí.
fa'ding, *a.* isí.
fæ'ces, *n.* igbè, igboṣe, imi.
fall, *v.* dā ... sa, da ... še, deṣi, ka, sàki, tí, tu.
fall'ure, *n.* alaise, abati, adámahlése, asekun, ètí, idetì, oki yiyè.
faint, *v.* dakú.
fair, *a.* (*weather*), mọ; (*action*), tọ.
fa'iry, *n.* adža, aroni, orò.
faith, *n.* igbagbo.
faith'ful, *a.* alòto.
faith'fulness, *n.* otito.
faith'less, *a.* alaigbagbo.
fal'con, *n.* asà.
fall, *v.* sùbu, bolè: *to fall upon*, dalù, wolù; *fall down*, wolè; *fall into*, as a hole, dži, džin, wó.
false, *a.* eke, li eke.
false'hood, *n.* irọ, abusọ, eke.
false'ness, *n.* aseleke.
fame, *n.* okiki.
fa'mily, *n.* aralé, orilè.
fa'mine, *n.* iyan.
fa'mish, *v.* febikpa.
fa'mous, *a.* olokiki, oloruko.
fan, *n.* abẹbẹ, àtẹ, edžudžu.
fan, *v.* fẹ: *to fan away*, fẹnd.
fan'cifully, *adv.* bọwọlọwọ.
far, *a.* džina, okere, rere, tian.

fare'well, n. idagbere: *to bid farewell*, da gbere.
 fari'na, n. gari.
 farm, n. oko.
 farm, v. roko.
 farm'er, n. agbe, alaroko.
 farm-house, n. ahere.
 fash'ion, n. alárabára, àra, àsa, ísè, orò.
 fast, n. àwẹ.
 fast, v. gbàwẹ, dẹnọ, rọnọ.
 fast, adv. kankan.
 fast'en, v. dimọ, tí.
 fast'er, n. aláwẹ.
 fat, n. orá.
 fat, a. sanra: *to grow fat*, sebo.
 fa'ther, n. babá, oba.
 fa'therless, a. alainibaba, konibaba.
 fatigue', v. kpa...lare.
 fatigue', n. àrẹ, ikọnra.
 fatigued', a. gása.
 fat'ness, n. orá.
 fat'ted, a. abokpa.
 fault, n. ẹbi, ísísè.
 fault'finding, a. ẹfẹ.
 fault'less, a. aláṣẹ.
 fa'vor, n. odzurere.
 fa'vor, v. selore, sódzurere.
 fa'vorably, adv. lodzurere.
 fear, n. eru, iberu, ididzi, idzáiya.
 fear, v. beru, fọya, kọnọ, sá.
 fear'ful, a. lí eru, aleru.
 fear'fulness, n. ikpaiya.
 fear'less, a. aiberu, alaiberu.
 fear'lessness, n. aiberu.
 feast, n. asè, idana, isàse.
 feast, v. sàse, adzọ odun.
 fea'ther, n. iyé.
 fea'thered, a. gunyé, abiyé.
 fea'thery, a. abiyé.
 fee'ble, a. hù, kolera.
 feed, n. idzẹ.
 feed, v. bo: *to feed upon*, dze...lara.
 feed'er, n. olubo.
 feel, v. fowoba.
 fel'lowship, n. idakpọ.
 fe'lon, n. akádán.
 fe'male, n. àbo: *female of beasts*, obi.
 fence, n. akógbà, ogbà.
 fence, v. kogbà.
 ferment', v. hó.
 fero'cious, a. asoro.
 fer'ryman, n. olokọ.
 fer'vent, a. gbọna.

fes'ter, v. gbinkon,
 fes'tival, n. adzọ odun.
 fetch, v. mu . wáh.
 fe'tidness, n. ilọlo.
 fet'ter, n. adzæ, sẹkẹsẹkẹ.
 fe'ver, n. iba.
 few, a. adu, diẹ, fẹfẹ.
 fib, n. idafọ, irọ.
 fib, v. kpurọ.
 fi'brous, a. yi.
 fi'ction, n. idasọ.
 fi'ddle, n. duru.
 fi'dler, n. oluduru.
 field, n. adzuba.
 fierce, a. asọ.
 fierce'ness, n. oro.
 fi'ery, a. munú, onina.
 fi'fe, n. fere.
 fi'fer, n. afoṣfere.
 fi'fteen, num. ẹdógun.
 fi'fteenth, num. keedogun.
 fi'fteenth, num. oladọta.
 fi'fth, num. karun, ẹkarun.
 fi'fty, num. adọta.
 fig'-tree, n. aba, asofeyedzẹ, odán.
 fight, v. dzà.
 fight, n. idzá.
 fight'er, n. adzá.
 file, n. ayun.
 fill, v. bu...kọn, fi...kọn, mu...kọn.
 fil'ter, n. aseṣi.
 fil'ter, v. sẹṣi, soṣṣi.
 filth, n. ẹguriṣ, egbiṣ, ẹri, erin, egbiṣ.
 filth'iness, n. elẹri.
 filth'y, a. boṣ, elẹri, oboṣ.
 fin, n. lebe.
 fi'nal, a. asétán.
 fi'nally, adv. akótán, lákótán.
 find, v. bá, ri.
 find'ing, n. atiri.
 fine, v. tà.
 fine, a. fẹlẹ, fẹlẹfẹlẹ, kuna, wẹ.
 fine'ness, n. iwe.
 fin'ger, n. ika: *the little finger*, omọdin.
 fi'nish, v. kpari.
 fi'nished, a. tán.
 fi'nisher, n. olukpari.
 fire, n. ina.
 fire, v. tinabọ.
 fire'fly, n. imunamuna.
 firm, a. aiyi, alaiyi.
 fir'mament, n. ofurufu.
 firm'ly, adv. giri, girigiri.
 firm'ness, n. aiyese, odo, imulo.

first, a. akọkan, siwadzu, tete.
 first, adv. lekan, lerikan, tete, tetekọ.
 first'born, n. akọbi, aremo, atetebi.
 first'fruits, n. akọso.
 fish, v. dedza, kpedza.
 fish, n. edza.
 fish'erman, n. akpedza.
 fish'hook, n. iwọ.
 fist, n. ikuku.
 fit, a. ye.
 fit, v. bà...bade, muba.
 fit'ly, adv. gbako.
 fit'ness, n. abade, eye, ibade, iyé.
 five, num. arun.
 flag, n. asia, okpagun.
 flake, n. iforifo.
 flame, n. aló, owọ-ina.
 flannel, n. kubusu.
 flash, v. dá, kọ.
 flat, a. bele, belebele, bere, dàba, fele, kpelebe.
 flat'ness, n. atẹ.
 flat'ten, v. tẹ.
 flat'ter, v. kpọn.
 flat'terer, n. alásodọn, akun-yungbà.
 flat'tery, n. asodọn, ẹkpọn, òki.
 flaw, n. idadzi.
 fla'vor, a. didọn.
 flay, v. fọ.
 flea, n. egboṣ, imure.
 fledged, a. gunye.
 flee, v. sá, salọh, ri...sá.
 flee'ing, n. asalà.
 flesh, n. eran.
 flesh'y, a. alara.
 flick'ering, a. sembe.
 flight, n. asá, ida, osá.
 float, v. gba.
 flock, n. agbo, owọ, yoyọ.
 flock, v. wọ.
 flog, v. nà.
 flood, n. isan, kikọn omi.
 flour, n. yam-flour, elubo; *wheat-flour*, iyefun.
 flou'rish, v. gbà, gbilẹ, gbò, ru.
 flow, v. sọn, sún, san.
 flow'er, n. eda, itana.
 flow'ing, n. sísan.
 flu'ent, a. danu.
 flute, n. fere.
 fly, n. esinsin.
 fly, v. fò.
 foam, v. hó.

foam, *n.* fofó.
foam'y, *a.* kputu, olofofo.
foe'der, *n.* haha.
foe, *n.* ọta: *a deadly foe*, ọta-
ðkan.
fog, *n.* kúruku, owuúwuú.
fold, *v.* ká, we.
fol'low, *v.* tò, tò...lèhin, tò
...lòh, tòkpa, tẹlẹ, lekpa, ke-
hin, kalòh, gbèhin, bí.
fol'lower, *n.* omọ-èhin.
fol'lowing, *n.* atelẹ.
fol'ly, *n.* aigbọn, aware, iwere.
fon'dle, *v.* te.
food, *n.* ondze, idze, dzidze, fe-
dzefedze.
fool, *n.* asinwin, asiwere.
fool, *v.* mu...go, kpa...lokpe.
fool'ish, *a.* se iwere.
fool'ish (be), *v.* were, se iwere.
fool'ishly, *adv.* botiboti, dze-
gbedzegbe, se iwere, rederede,
wanranwanran.
foot, *n.* esẹ.
foot'race, *n.* asadidze.
foot'step, *n.* ikpase.
foot'stool, *n.* akpoti-itise, itise.
fop, *n.* oge.
for, *prep.* bá, de, fi, fu, nikpo,
niti, nitori, nitoriti, tí.
for, *conj.* nitori, nitoriti, sá.
forasmuch', *adv.* bi ó ti se kpé.
forbear', *v.* dẹkun.
forbid', *v.* da...lẹkun, da...
lese, so...lòfin.
force, *v.* lé.
force, *n.* ele.
for'cible, *a.* kpáti.
for'cibly, *adv.* kpatikpati.
fore'finger, *n.* imogundzuo.
for'eign, *n.* adzedzi.
foreknow'ledge, *n.* amòtẹlẹ,
imòtẹlẹ.
fore'most, *a.* akọkan, ti sádzu.
forerun'ner, *n.* sádzu.
foresee', *v.* ri...tẹlẹ.
foreshow', *v.* fi...hàn tẹlẹ.
fore'sight, *n.* iwoye.
for'est, *n.* egan, igbo.
foretell', *v.* wi...tẹlẹ.
foretel'ler, *n.* alabalase.
foretel'ling, *n.* afòsé.
fore'ver, *adv.* àbada, fàbada, fe,
lai, lailai, titi, titiaiye.
forget', *v.* gbagbe.
forget'ful, *a.* kuye, okuye.
forget'fulness, *n.* agbe, igba-
gbe.

forget'ter, *n.* onigbagbe.
forgive', *v.* dari...dži, fi...
dži.
forgive'ness, *n.* afidzi, idari-
dži, ifesedzi, ofidzi.
fork, *n.* agúndzẹ: *fork of a tree*,
akaso, kpalaka.
fork, *v.* se akaso, ya akaso.
for'ked, *a.* makalu.
form, *n.* iwọ.
for'mer, *a.* isadzu, ti sádzu.
for'merly, *adv.* nisadzu.
for'mer rains, *n.* akòrò.
for'nicate, *v.* sádo, sagbere.
fornica'tion, *n.* agbere.
for'nicator, *n.* asádo, asagbere.
forsake', *v.* fi...lẹ, fi...silẹ,
ko...lẹ, kehindasi, se...ke-
hindà.
forsa'ker, *n.* akehindasi.
forsa'king, *n.* okehindà.
forth, *adv.* dzade, lòh.
fortifica'tion, *n.* odi, agbara.
for'tified, *a.* oloidi.
for'tify, *v.* sagbaraka.
for'tune, *n.* adze, orobo, sáluga.
for'ty, *num.* ogodzi, odzi.
for'ward, *adv.* siwa, siwadzu.
for'ward, *a.* sádzu, asádzu.
fos'ter-child, *n.* agbabo.
fos'ter-pa'rent, *n.* obó.
foul, *a.* eleri, kikan.
found, *v.* so...lẹ.
founda'tion, *n.* ikpilẹ, ikpilẹse,
itele.
foun'tain, *n.* iru, ison, odzuson,
orison.
four, *num.* erin, merin.
four'fold, *adv.* ni merinmerin.
fourth, *num.* kerin, ekerin.
fra'gile, *a.* elege.
frag'ment, *n.* ete, ela, erun.
fra'grance, *n.* adon.
fra'grant, *a.* aladon.
fraud, *n.* irenidze.
free, *a.* fa, onira.
free, *v.* da...nide.
free'dom, *n.* ilara, inira.
free'ly, *adv.* fa, tokantokan.
free'man, *n.* alara, omnira.
freeze, *v.* sun.
fresh'et, *n.* arukon, ikondu.
fresh'ness, *n.* tutu.
fret'fulness, *n.* inobibi.
friend, *n.* ore, ayanfe, enikedzi.
friend'ly, *adv.* ba...re, re.
friend'ship, *n.* ibare, ire.
fright, *n.* adidzi, ididzi, idzi.

fright'en, *v.* ba...leru, deruba,
da...giri, da...nidzi, daiyafó,
mu...beru, dzi.
fright'ened, *a.* didzi.
frog, *n.* iwe, okpolo.
from, *prep.* ati, bá, kuro ninó,
niti, nititi, ti, ti, tiha, tinó, tori.
front, *n.* iwadzu.
fron'tier, *n.* ateteba.
front'ing, *a.* ikodzusi.
frown, *v.* fe, fedzu.
fruit, *n.* eso.
fruit'ful, *a.* aleso, eleso.
fruit'fully, *adv.* dzigbini.
fruit'less, *a.* alleso.
fry, *v.* di, din, yan.
fulfil', *v.* mu...se.
fulfil'led, *a.* se.
fulfil'ment, *n.* afose, ase.
full, *a.* kon, yo.
ful'ly, *adv.* toto.
ful'ness, *n.* ekon, ikon.
fun'nel, *n.* ero.
fu'rious, *a.* soró.
fur'nace, *n.* ebu, idana, ileru.
fur'niture, *n.* elo, ohun elo.
fur'row, *n.* gogele.
fu'ture, *n.* ehin ola.
fu'ture, *a.* ola, ti mbó.
futu'rity, *n.* igba ti mbó, odzọ
ola.

G.

ga'ble, *n.* ekule, ikú, ikule,
kobl.
gad'fly, *n.* iru.
gain, *n.* ere, ifa, iwadze: *dis-
honest gain*, erekere.
gain, *v.* dzere, dze, wadze; (*a
prize*), lakó.
gain'say, *v.* so odi si.
gait, *n.* erè, irè.
gall, *n.* ororo, idakpa.
gal'lop, *v.* dogiri.
gal'lop, *n.* ogiri.
gang, *n.* owó.
gap, *n.* efo.
gape, *v.* yan.
gar'den, *n.* agbala, ogba.
gar'den, *v.* sogba.
gar'dener, *n.* olusogba, ologba.
gar'land, *n.* mariwó.
gar'ment, *n.* abora: *loose gar-
ment*, agbada, akaso ewu.
gar'nish, *v.* se...loso.
gate, *n.* enu òna, odzú òna.

ga'ther, *v.* ká, ko, kore, sù, wòdžòkpò, sumó.
ga'thered, *n.* reri.
ga'thering, *n.* ikodžò, iwòdžò.
gauze, *n.* ògbò.
gaze, *v.* tédžú, tédžumò.
geld, *v.* tẹ.
genea'logy, *n.* atiraṅdiran, atòmòdòmò, irandiran.
ge'neral, *n.* arẹkakanfò, kakanfò.
generalis'simo, *n.* arẹ.
ge'nerate, *v.* bí, hù.
genera'tion, *n.* atiraṅdiran, atòmòdòmò, iran.
gen'tile, *n.* kéferi.
gen'tle, *a.* ogerò, ròdžú, rora.
gen'tleman, *n.* alagba.
gen'tleness, *n.* èrò, èsò, kpeşè-kpeşè.
gen'tly, *adv.* dzédžédžé, keleşe, keleşe, kpeleşe, kpeleşe, kpeleşe.
get, *v.* dzé.
ghost, *n.* orò, iwin.
gi'ant, *n.* omiran.
gib'bet, *n.* alore.
gid'diness, *n.* oyi.
gift, *n.* èbun, ibun, ifibun, itèrè, èrè.
gild, *v.* sù, subò.
gild'ing, *n.* asubò.
gim'let, *n.* ilu.
gin'ger, *n.* atalẹ.
gird, *v.* damure, di hamófra, di ... lamure, gbà ... lodža, sán, ha ... móra.
gird'ed, *n.* agbadža.
gir'dle, *n.* agbadža, amure, igbadža, lawani.
girl, *n.* ikpankoro-omò, omòbiri.
girth, *n.* madžere, madžewe, odža.
give, *v.* bù, bùn, dá, fi ... fu, fi ... torẹ, fù, fún, ta ... lore.
giv'er, *n.* olufuni, olore.
glad, *v.* yò.
glad'den, *v.* mu ... yò.
glance, *v.* wòfiri.
gland, *n.* kara.
glass, *n.* dzigi, dzidžin.
glean'ing, *n.* eše, idasi.
glen, *n.* koto òke, èfo.
glit'tering, *n.* fòfo.
glob'ular, *a.* kuduru.
gloom'ily, *adv.* tátu.
glor'ify, *v.* da ... logo, yin ... logo.

glor'ious, *a.* ologo.
glor'ry, *n.* ogó.
glor'ry, *v.* šogó.
glove, *n.* ibowò.
glow, *v.* gbina, kẹ.
glut'ton, *n.* odžehun.
glut'tony, *n.* iwòbia.
gnash, *v.* kpabinkeke.
gnat, *n.* mọtimoti, kantikanti.
gnaw, *v.* ti.
go, *v.* lóh, rẹ : *to go out*, dzade ; *go up*, gòke, gòri ; *go in*, wòle, wòńó.
goat, *n.* akẹ, èkiri, ewure, ornkọ.
God, *n.* Olorun, Olódumàre.
god'head, *n.* iwa-olorun.
god'like, *n.* biolorun.
god'liness, *n.* iwabiolorun.
gold, *n.* wura.
gone, *v.* reru, lóh.
gonorrhea, *n.* atósi.
good, *a.* dara, rẹ, sian, suan, seun.
good, *n.* idara.
good-bye', *n.* akilóh, agbere.
good'ly, *adv.* daradara, rẹ, rẹre.
good-morn'ing, *n.* adžire, akuròrò.
good'ness, *n.* idara, didara, irè, òre, rẹre, isuwa.
goods, *n.* erù.
gore, *v.* gún, kàn.
gor'geously, *adv.* dzimidžimi.
gos'pel, *n.* ihin rère.
gourd, *n.* the various kinds are called : ademò, aha, agbe, agbedžòlò, akpala, ato, igbodžé, igba.
gout, *n.* akèdun.
go'vern, *v.* dzoye, šakoso.
go'vernor, *n.* balẹ.
grace, *n.* odžurere, òreofẹ.
gra'cious, *a.* alore ofẹ, šodžurere.
gra'ciously, *adv.* lodžurere.
gra'dually, *adv.* kẹkẹ.
graft, *v.* lẹ, ló.
grain, *n.* woro.
grand'child, *n.* omòlodžu.
grand'father, *n.* babalá, babanlá.
grand'mother, *n.* iyalá, iyanlá.
grape'-vine, *n.* molẹwu.
grasp, *v.* di ... nibo, dù, káwó.
grass, *n.* ikoriko, koriko, ogbugbu.
grass'hopper, *n.* alatampoko, èga, elenga.
grass'-nut, *n.* imòmò, omu.

grate'ful, *a.* mòre.
gra'tis, *n.* ofẹ.
gra'titude, *n.* imòre.
gratu'ity, *n.* ofẹ.
grave, *n.* ibodži, ilekpa, isá, odžuri, kpansa-ilẹ.
gra'vel, *n.* tára.
gray, *a.* ewú, oyẹ.
grease, *v.* fi orá kpa.
great, *a.* gbò, nlá, kpò.
great'er, *adv.* ikpòdžù.
great'ly, *adv.* dzòdžò, še, šusu.
great'ness, *n.* duruduru, imila, nlánla.
gree'diness, *n.* iwòra, odžunlá, wòbia.
gree'dy, *a.* oniwòra.
green, *a.* kòkù, tutu.
greens, *n.* efo.
greet, *v.* ki.
greet'ing, *n.* ikini, kiki.
grief, *n.* aròkan, eđòṅ, ibadžé, irobinòdžé.
grieve, *v.* bá ... ninòdžé, bi ... ninò, dàro ... kànu, kpa ... lānu.
grieved, *a.* binòdžé.
grin, *v.* fehin.
grind, *v.* ló, wẹ.
grind'er, *n.* (of beads), alòlẹkẹ.
groan, *v.* kerora.
groan'ing, *a.* irora.
gross, *a.* sebo.
ground, *v.* gunlẹ, tan.
ground, *n.* ilẹ.
ground'less, *a.* alnidi.
ground'-pea, *n.* eka.
group, *n.* yoyò.
grove, *n.* abusi, ošusu : a sacred grove, igbodu, igbofa.
grow, *v.* dagba, darugbò : *to grow as a plant*, fu, ran.
grown, *v.* dagba.
grub, *n.* igongo.
grudge, *n.* agon.
grum'ble, *v.* šs aroye, kòṅ, kùn, rahun.
grum'bler, *n.* akòšinó.
grum'bling, *n.* aroye, ikòšinó.
grunt, *v.* kùn.
guard, *n.* efo.
guard, *v.* šó.
guar'dian, *n.* olutòdžu.
guar'dianship, *n.* idele.
guess, *n.* amòdža.
guess, *v.* še amòdža, damòdža, mamòdža.
guest, *n.* abanidžé, akpèdžé, alakpèdžé.

gul'dance, *n.* afihàn.
guide, *v.* sé amòna, fònahàn, tó tókun.
guide, *n.* afònahàn, amòna, atókun.
gulle, *n.* ètan.
gulle'ful, *a.* ełetan.
guile'less, *a.* alletan.
guilt, *n.* ère, ebi.
guilt'iness, *n.* idžebi, ełebi.
guilt'less, *a.* allebi.
gull'ty, *a.* džebi, šin.
gul'nea-corn, *n.* okà : *red guinea-corn*, baba; *white guinea-corn*, bomo.
gul'nea-fowl, *n.* ètu.
gul'nea-worm, *n.* sòbia.
gul'ly, *n.* ère.
gum, *n.* odžia.
gums, *n.* érigi.
gun, *n.* iboņ.
gun'look, *n.* okó iboņ.
gun'powder, *n.* ètu.
gush, *v.* ró, tú.
gut, *n.* ifoņ.
gut, *v.* tufoņ.
gut'ter, *n.* odžu-agbara.

H.

ha'bit, *n.* íse, asa.
habita'tion, *n.* ibudžòko.
hack, *v.* sá.
had, *v.* tí.
ha'des, *n.* ikpo-okú, oruņ.
hail, *n.* èwo, wowé, yinyin, nini.
hair, *n.* iron.
hair'less, *n.* àliron.
hair'pin, *n.* ikoti.
hair'y, *a.* abiron, oniron, liron.
half, *n.* àbo, idadžl, idamedži.
hall, *n.* banga, bása.
ha'lo, *n.* ayika.
halt, *v.* deše.
hal'ter, *n.* ikpere.
ham, *n.* itaņ.
ham'let, *n.* ereko.
ham'mer, *n.* mataká, olù, omo-owu, iyawu.
ham'mer, *v.* lù fi mataká lù, kàņ.
hand, *n.* owó.
hand'breadth, *n.* ibuatełewo.
hand'ful, *n.* ikóņwó.
hand'kerchief, *n.* gele, inđdžu.

han'dle, *n.* (*of a knife*), ekun, ekukun.
hand'some, *a.* dara, ełewà.
hang, *v.* fi... ha, fi... kó, gbe... ha, hàn, kagba, kò, romó, so, soloroņ, sorò, tẹ... bọ.
hap'ly, *adv.* seši.
hap'pen, *v.* šalabákpade, še.
hap'piness, *n.* ayò.
hap'py, *a.* layò.
ha'rass, *v.* gùn, yọ... lenu.
hard, *a.* dakpara, kikuņ, kirkpa, ko, lé.
hard'en, *v.* mu... dakpara, mu... lé.
hard'ness, *n.* ele, okikirin, ekerikpa, oro.
hark, *v.* gbó.
har'lot, *n.* kpanšaga.
harm, *n.* tulasin, alusin.
harmat'tan, *n.* oyé.
har'ness, *v.* ha... mọra.
har'nessed (*in armor*), ahamora, atamora.
harp, *n.* dũru.
harp'er, *n.* oludũru.
harsh, *a.* džagan, kanó, ròro.
harsh'ly, *adv.* ramram, ramuramu.
har'vest, *n.* ikodžo-oko, ikore.
har'vest, *v.* kore.
has, *v.* ti.
hash, *n.* ožè.
haste, *n.* itara, iwara.
has'ten, *v.* hó, še iwara, kanđžu, ya, yara, šise, tagere, tadžu.
has'tener, *n.* ikandžu.
has'tily, *adv.* kankan, wiriwiri, tãra.
hat, *n.* àkata, akete, atẹ : *a rain hat*, agbedži.
hatch, *v.* kpa.
hatch'et, *n.* àke.
hate, *v.* korira.
ha'tred, *n.* agoņ, irira.
ha'ter, *n.* akeri, akorira, asote.
have, *v.* li, ni, ri, ti.
hawk, *n.* awodi.
hay, *n.* sakasaka.
haz'ard, *n.* idase.
he, *pron.* á, i, ó, ó, oņ, oņ.
head, *n.* eri, ori.
head'band, *n.* iweri.
head'long, gbongboņ, li ogedemgbe, okiti.
head'longness, *n.* ogedemgbe, ogedegbe.
head'man, *n.* olori.

heal, *v.* še dida ará, džina, mudžina, mu... larada, wò... džina.
health, *n.* dida ará, saņ.
health'ful, *a.* yè.
health'iness, *n.* yiyè.
health'y, *a.* lé, lera, onilera, saņra.
heap, *n.* bebe, òkiti, òkitiogán.
heap, *v.* be, kodžo, šuru.
hear, *v.* gbòhun, gbó : *to hear news*, gbòhin, gbòhun; *to hear of*, gburo, gboraņ.
hear'er, *n.* alafetigbó.
hear'ing, *n.* gbigbó, igbó.
heark'en, *v.* deți, detisile, feti, gbóti.
hear'say, *n.* awigbó.
heart, *n.* aiya, òkan.
hearth, *n.* àro.
heart'ily, *adv.* tinotino, tokan-tokan.
heart'wood, *n.* akudin.
heat, *n.* eruņ, gbigbona, oru.
heat, *v.* fi... gbona.
heat'ed, *n.* arifi.
hea'then, *n.* iworo, kéferi.
hea'ven, *n.* oke oruņ, oruņ.
hea'vily, *adv.* ti, kołi.
hea'vy, *a.* wuwo.
hedge, *n.* agbinyikágbà, akógbà.
hedge'hog, *n.* oyã.
heed, *v.* gbó.
height, *n.* aga, iga, giga, oke : *great height*, gigagiga, gongoņ.
heir, *n.* adžogun, arole : *heir apparent*, daudu, magadži.
hell, *n.* oruņ akpadi.
helms'man, *n.* atoko.
help, *n.* agbà, agbásé, agbátan, aráņnilówo, aranse.
help, *v.* gbà... lowo, gbè, kpade, raņ, raņlowo.
help'er, *n.* abaniše, agbani, alabásé, alaranse, aráņnilówo, aranse, ełegbà, olugbani, oluráņlowo.
helve, *n.* erú.
hem, *n.* íseti.
hem, *v.* še... leti.
he'morrhage, *n.* ožbe inó.
hen, *n.* agbebo.
hence, *adv.* nibi, nibiyi, nihin, nihinyi.
hence'forth, *adv.* ati isisiyilóh.
her, *pron.* á, é, é, i, rẹ.
her'ald, *n.* ilari.

herb, *n.* ewé, ewébè, ewéko, efó.
herd, *n.* ọwó.
here, *adv.* ihin, nibi, nibiyi, nihin, nihinyi, sibi, sibin, sahinyi.
hereafter, *adv.* nigbehin.
he'resy, *n.* adamò, idamò.
he'retic, *n.* aládamò.
here'tical, *a.* damò, adamò.
here'tofore, *adv.* ri, nidzelo.
he'ro, *n.* ọga.
hes'itate, *v.* síyemedzi.
hew, *v.* ke, kegi.
hew'er, *n.* akegi.
hibis'cus, *n.* isákpa.
hic'cough, *n.* sikisiki, siksik.
hid (be), *v.* lùmó, kparamò.
hid'den, *a.* ikókò.
hide, *v.* bà, rì, kparamò, sakparamò.
hide, *n.* àwọ, bata.
hid'ing, *n.* iba.
high, *a.* ga, gèle.
highly, *adv.* reke.
high'wayman, *n.* agana, alá-bamòlè.
hill, *v.* kọ, kọlẹ.
hill, *n.* òke, okiti èbe.
hilt, *n.* ekun, ekukun.
him, *pron.* â, ê, ê, î, ô, ô, û, on, on.
him'self, *pron.* onná.
hin'der, *v.* dina.
hin'derance, *n.* idena, ikosẹ.
hind'most, *a.* èhin.
hint, *v.* fodzukpe, lukoro, sóbó.
hint, *n.* obó.
hint'er, *n.* olobó.
hip, *n.* ibadi: *hip-joint*, igbaroko.
hippopo'tamus, *n.* erinmi, osé.
hire, *v.* gba... wò.
hire, *n.* ọya.
hired', *v.* agbawò.
hire'ling, *n.* alagbàse, alagbàró.
his, *pron.* rẹ, tẹ, tẹ.
hit, *n.* ibá, lù.
hit, *v.* lù.
hith'er, *adv.* ihin.
hoarse, *a.* kẹ.
hoarse'ness, *n.* ikẹ.
hoe, *n.* ọkó, ákegun ọkó, aketon.
hoe, *v.* ro, kó.
hog, *n.* eledẹ.
hold, *v.* dimú, gbà, mú.
hold'fast, *n.* adimú.
hole, *n.* alafo, iho, kòto.
ho'liness, *n.* mimó, iwà mimó.
hol'low, *a.* wò.
hol'low, *n.* èfo, iwò.

ho'ly, *a.* mó.
hom'age, *n.* ihari.
hom'age, *v.* hari, wari.
home, *n.* ilé.
home'bred, *n.* ibilé.
ho'miny, *n.* egbó.
ho'nesty, *n.* iwà titò.
ho'ney, *n.* oro, oyin.
ho'ney-comb, *n.* afara oyin.
ho'nor, *n.* ibuyin, olá, òwọ.
ho'nor, *v.* bọlá, bòwọ, bùyin, sọlá.
ho'norable, *a.* niyin, ologo, olọla.
hoof, *n.* bata, kpatakò.
hook, *n.* amu: *a tailor's hook*, amuran, arugogan.
hoot, *v.* hó.
hop, *v.* lákaláka.
hope, *n.* aba, igbekẹle, ireti.
hope, *v.* reti, tamaha.
horn, *n.* iwo, owo.
horse, *n.* èsin; various kinds are called, abigá, aligárimi, ira.
horse'man, *n.* eleşin.
horse'whip, *n.* lagba.
hot, *a.* gbona: *very hot*, bōbo, dẓandẓan.
hot'ness, *n.* arifi.
hour, *n.* wakati.
house, *n.* ilé.
house'hold, *n.* sata.
ho'ver, *v.* rà, radòbò.
how, *adv.* bawo, bibawo, tí, bití: *how many?* kelo? melo?
howe'ver, *adv.* lákiésé.
howl, *n.* ikókará, mahuru.
howl, *v.* kókará.
hug, *v.* gba... mọra.
huge'ness, *n.* igangan.
hum, *v.* kọn, kùn.
hu'manly, *adv.* biénia.
hum'ble, *a.* onirelẹ.
hum'ble, *v.* kparamò, rẹ... lẹ.
hum'bled, *n.* rẹ.
humili'ate, *v.* rẹ... silẹ.
hump, *n.* ike.
hunch'back, *n.* abuke, atẹlẹ-hin, awohin.
hundred, *num.* ọgorún, ọrún.
hun'ger, *n.* ebí.
hun'ger, *v.* lebi, ebí kpa.
hun'gry, *a.* alaiyó.
hunt, *v.* de, degbẹ.
hun'ter, *n.* ode.
hur'ry, *v.* se iwara, síra.
hur'ry, *n.* itara.
hurt, *v.* fárapá, kpa... lara.

hurt, *n.* jbi, ikpalara.
hus'band, *n.* ọkọ.
hush, *v.* dake, simi.
husk, *n.* egbo, iwọ.
hut, *n.* agó.
hy'e'na, *n.* koriko, ikoriko.
hy'pocrite, *n.* afinósádzere, afinósèhin, afinósode, agaba-gebe.

I.

I, *pron.* emi, mi, mo, mọ, n.
iden'tity, *n.* aiyatọ.
i'dleness, *n.* imẹlẹ.
i'dol, *n.* orisa.
idol'ater, *n.* abogibokpe, aborisa, olorisa, iworo.
if, *conj.* bí, bi... tile, ibá, kòsekpe: *as if*, bienképé; *if possible*, bolésébi, bolésékpé.
ig'norance, *n.* aimoye, aimò, okpe.
ig'norant, *a.* aimoye, alaimò.
igua'na, *n.* iwonwon.
illi'terate, *a.* alaimowe.
ill-na'tured, *a.* okururo, osonó.
ill'ness, *n.* okunron.
i'mage, *n.* erè.
i'mitate, *v.* sindze.
immatu'urity, *n.* aigbó.
imme'diately, *adv.* biatinwiyi, kan, kiyán, lẹsekanná, lodzukananná, odzukananná, loḡan.
immerse', *v.* fi... bọmi, ki... bọmi, tẹ... bọmi, tẹ... bọ.
immo'dest, *a.* aítidzu.
immor'tal, *a.* alaiku.
immortal'ity, *n.* aiku.
impart', *v.* fi... fú.
impartial'ity, *n.* aísẹgbe, àísódzúsádzú.
impa'tience, *n.* iwara.
impede', *v.* dina.
imped'iment, *n.* adena.
impend', *v.* wú.
importu'nity, *n.* abeyanu, awiyanu.
imposi'tion, *n.* ayandze.
impossibil'ity, *n.* alaise.
impos'sible, *a.* aísé.
impos'ture, *n.* iyandze.
im'precate, *v.* tasẹ.
impreca'tion, *n.* asẹ, egún, ère.
impri'son, *v.* ha... mọ, semó.
impro'per, *n.* aító, aidara.
impro'vident, *n.* aimete.

im'pudent, *v.* be, dadzú, gbo-dzu.
impure', *a.* aimó.
impute', *v.* da... mó, fi... mó, ka... si.
in, *prep.* fi, li, ni, nino, niti, lara, sara, ti.
inabi'lity, *n.* idéti.
inac'tion, *n.* aisc.
ina'dequate, *a.* aitó.
inatten'tion, *n.* aikiyesi.
inatten'tive, *a.* modzúkuro.
in'cense, *n.* turari.
inces'sant, *a.* aisimi: *incessant talking*, awildake.
incline', *v.* fi.
incomplete', *a.* aikpé, aiscetan.
incomprehen'sible, *a.* aiyé.
inconsi'derateness, *n.* airò.
incorrupt'ion, *n.* aidibadzé, aibadzé.
increase', *v.* bisí, kposi, gbalé, gbilé, rẹ, sọ: ... kpikpo, wú.
in'crease, *n.* abisi, ibisi, ason-kón.
incre'dulous, *a.* koé igbagbó.
in'cubate, *v.* sába.
indeed', *adv.* gása, sé, tabi.
independ'ence, *n.* aisín.
in'dicate, *v.* fi... hàn.
indif'ference, *n.* aikiyesi.
indif'ferent, *n.* alaikiyesi.
indif'ferently, *adv.* tai, taitai.
indig'nant, *a.* runó.
indigna'tion, *n.* irunó, ibinó.
in'digo, *n.* elu.
indirect'ly, *adv.* kóikóí.
indiscri'minate, *a.* idarudakpó.
indis'putableness, *n.* aidziyan.
indivi'dual, *n.* oluware.
in'dolence, *n.* imele.
in'dolent, *a.* semele.
indue', *v.* fi... wò.
indulge', *v.* ké, yé.
indulg'ence, *n.* eke, ike.
indus'trious, *a.* onise, aise-mele.
in'dustry, *n.* aise-mele, aisi-mele.
inexou'sable, *a.* alriwí, alariwí.
inexpres'sible, *a.* alléwi.
inextin'guishable, *a.* alkpa, ailékpa.
in'fant, *n.* omọ-owó.
infect', *v.* ran.

infec'tion, *n.* eràn.
infec'tious, *a.* aranmú, lašeràn.
inf'e'rior, *n.* alsegbé.
in'finite, *a.* ainikpekun.
infirm', *a.* alallera, kòlera, ké-rede, ekekèrede.
infirm'ity, *n.* allera.
inflame', *v.* gbinikón.
in'fluence, *n.* aiya.
inflen'tial, *a.* olòhun.
informed', *v.* akótán.
ingraft', *v.* le, ló.
ingraft'ed, *v.* alómó.
ingra'titude, *n.* aimore.
ingre'dient, *n.* èlo.
inha'bit, *v.* tedó.
inha'bitant, *n.* agbe, aráilè, aráilu.
inhe'rit, *n.* gbàgun, dzogun, kogun, role.
inhe'ritance, *n.* ogún.
inhe'ritor, *n.* odzogun.
inhu'man, *a.* aisénia.
inhumi'lity, *n.* airele.
ini'quity, *n.* èsé.
ini'tiated, *a.* egberí.
in'jure, *v.* ba... dze.
injurer, *n.* abanidze.
in'jury, *n.* ibadze.
injus'tice, *n.* aisédodo, alsótó.
ink, *n.* tardá: *red ink*, ambua.
in'mate, *n.* abánigbele.
inn, *n.* ilé ero.
in'nocence, *n.* aidzebi, allese.
in'nocent, *a.* aisè, allese, alalese.
innu'merable, *a.* alniye.
inquire', *v.* bere, bi... lebi, fi... ló, sè.
inquiry, *n.* ibere.
inqui'sitiveness, *n.* āyan.
insane', *a.* šiwere.
insan'ity, *n.* ewi, gbéregbère.
in'sect, *n.* kókorò.
insert', *v.* bò.
in'side, *n.* inó, ninó.
insip'id, *a.* obu, té.
insipid'ity, *n.* até, okú.
insist', *v.* kirmó, rọ.
in'solence, *n.* afodzúdi.
in'solently, *adv.* tai, taitai.
insolv'ent, *v.* 'fodzúdi, safodzúdi.
inspect', *v.* be... wò, woye.
inspect'or, *n.* awoye.
inspira'tion, *n.* amisi, imisi.
inspire', *v.* mí sí.
instal'ment, *n.* adawin.

in'stant, *n.* ogán.
in'stantly, *adv.* loğan.
instead', *prep.* nikpo.
in'stigator, *n.* elegbe.
in'stinct, *n.* edá.
instruct', *v.* kọ.
in'strument, *n.* elé, ohun oná.
instrumental'ity, *n.* amuba, imuba.
insuffi'ciency, *n.* aitó.
insurrec'tion, *n.* irukerudo.
integ'riety, *n.* iwàtító.
in'tellect, *n.* imoye, oyé.
intel'ligent, *a.* dá, amoye, moye, niyanó.
intel'ligible, *a.* iyeni.
intend', *v.* gbèro, kpete, rò.
intense'ly, *adv.* buruku: *intensely hot*, dzandzan.
inten'tion, *n.* ete.
in'terest, *n.* elé, ère, edá.
inte'rior, *n.* inó.
intermed'dle, *v.* da... si, fenusi.
intermin'gle, *v.* da... kpó.
inter'pret, *v.* gbedegbeyó.
interpreta'tion, *n.* imò, itumò.
inter'preter, *n.* agbedegbeyó: *interpreter of dreams*, amálá.
inter'rogate, *v.* bi... lere, da... lebi, sè.
interroga'tion, *n.* èbi, ère.
intes'tines, *n.* ifon, owere.
inti'midate, *v.* da... lódzo, kpa... lódzo.
in'to, *prep.* ninó, sinó.
introduce', *v.* da... silé, dà... sa, mu... wò.
intrust', *v.* sú.
in'valid, *n.* aron, abiron, olukuron, alabukun.
invent', *v.* bu... so, da... silé.
inven'tion, *n.* abusó, idamoran, isi.
invent'or, *n.* adisi, oniá.
invert', *v.* dodzude.
invert'ed, *v.* aló.
inves'tigate, *v.* be... wò, fi... ló, ló wadzó.
investiga'tion, *n.* ibewò, iye-wò.
inves'tigator, *n.* afòranlò, fè-idi.
invisibil'ity, *n.* airi.
invita'tion, *n.* ikpedze.
irascibil'ity, *n.* edó fofó.
i'ron, *n.* irin.

iron'ically, *adv.* to speak ironically, ran ikpon si, ran ikpo.
i'rony, *n.* ikpon.
irre'gularly, *adv.* wanranwanran.
irrita'tion, *n.* sonasi.
is'land, *n.* adadò, idado, erekuśu.
is'sue, *n.* amúwah.
it, *pron.* á, â, ê, ê, i, i, ó, ó, on, on, rê.
itoh, *n.* toe-itch, eyón, keyón.
itoh, *v.* yón.
i'vory, *n.* ike.

J.

jack'al, *n.* adza-oko.
jack'et, *n.* alukasafa.
jail, *n.* tubu.
jail'er, *n.* onitubu.
jas'per, *n.* esù.
ja'velin, *n.* òkọ.
jaw'-bone, *n.* erẹkẹ, kpari.
jeal'ous, *a.* dzowu, odzowu.
jeal'ousy, *n.* owú, idzowu.
jerk, *v.* dza.
jerk'ed, *n.* (meat), adingbẹ.
jerk'ing, *n.* adzagadzigi.
jest, *v.* sáwada, sẹfẹ.
jest, *n.* àwada, ẹfẹ, ẹwa.
jest'ing, *n.* asáwada.
job, *v.* dzágbà.
job, *n.* abọ́sẹ.
job'-work, *n.* abọ́sẹ.
jog, *v.* sẹ... nigbọwó.
join, *v.* bádákpò, da... kpòmó.
joint, *n.* ike, orike: joint of grass, idan.
joist, *n.* ẹkẹ.
joke, *n.* àwada, ẹwa.
jour'ney, *v.* radzó, rebi.
jour'ney, *n.* àdzó, cbi.
joy, *n.* ayò.
joy'ful, *a.* layò, alayò.
judge, *v.* ba... widzó, dadzó.
judge, *n.* adadzò, onidadzó.
judg'ing, *n.* ibawi.
judg'ment, *n.* idadzò.
jug, *n.* orù.
jug'gle, *v.* kpidán.
jump, *v.* bẹ, fò.
just, *a.* oloto, olotito.
jus'tice, *n.* ododó.
justifoa'tion, *n.* adalare.
jus'tified, *a.* oludare, dzare.
jus'tifier, *n.* onidalare.
jus'tify, *v.* da... làre, dzare.

K.

kaw, *v.* họn.
keen, *a.* mú.
keen'ly, *adv.* sìn.
keen'ness, *n.* imu.
keep, *v.* kpamó.
keep'er, *n.* olutódzu.
ker'nel, *n.* omọ.
key, *n.* kọkoro, sika.
key'hole, *n.* odzu sika.
kick, *n.* ikpa.
kick, *v.* ta, takpa, tasẹ, yán, yán... nitete.
kid'napper, *n.* alábamóḽẹ, lábamóḽẹ.
kid'ney, *n.* iwe.
kill, *v.* kpa, kpakú.
kiln, *n.* ẹbu.
kind, *a.* sẹun.
kind, *n.* alárabára, iru, oniruru.
kin'dle, *v.* dana, kun, tibò, tinabò.
kind'ness, *n.* isẹun, òre.
kin'dred, *n.* itan.
king, *n.* oba.
king'dom, *n.* ilẹ oba.
kins'folk, *n.* ará, ibatan.
kins'man, *n.* olutan.
kiss, *v.* fẹnuko.
kitch'en, *n.* ile-àse.
knave, *n.* arékeréke.
knav'ishness, *n.* arékeréke.
knead, *v.* kpo, sù.
knee, *n.* ekun, ekurun.
knee'-pan, *n.* dzangboro.
kneel, *v.* kunlẹ.
knife, *n.* oḽẹ: sharp-pointed knife, asoro.
knit, *v.* wón.
knock, *v.* dži, džin, kàn, kan-kun, lù.
knot, *v.* sokpa, takoko.
knot, *n.* isokpa, koko, okikirin.
know, *v.* mò.
know'ledge, *n.* imò, imòdzù.
knuck'le, *n.* koko-owó.
koran', *n.* kurani, alkurani.

L.

la'bor, *n.* isẹ.
la'bor, *v.* síisẹ.
la'borer, *n.* asísẹ, onísẹ.
labo'rious, *a.* onísẹ.
laok, *v.* di, kùn.
lad'der, *n.* akasó.

lade, *v.* kpòḽ.
la'dle, *n.* igbakọ.
lake, *n.* adagun.
lamb, *n.* odó agutan.
lam'bent, *a.* gẹrẹgẹrẹ.
lame, *a.* amokun.
lame, *v.* mokun.
lame'ness, *n.* imokun.
lament', *v.* kponrere.
lamp, *n.* fatila, fitila.
lamp'-filler, *n.* ero, kólobo.
lance, *n.* òkọ.
lan'cet, *n.* abé.
land, *v.* gun, gunlẹ.
land'ing, *n.* ébute.
land'lord, *n.* bálẹ.
lan'guage, *n.* ède.
large, *a.* tobi, boni, gongon, nilá, nilá: very large, boniboni, biri.
large'ly, *adv.* kibiti.
large'ness, *n.* igangan.
lasci'viousness, *n.* wóbia.
last, *v.* kpé, kpẹ.
last, *a.* ẹhin, igbẹhin, ikehin, kehin, sẹhin: the last born, abikẹhin; the last state, asiwa.
last'ly, *adv.* nikẹhin.
latch, *n.* eha.
latch, *v.* há, tí.
late, *adv.* gbẹhin, nigbẹhin.
late'ly, *adv.* loló, nilóló.
late'ness, *n.* igbẹhin.
lath, *v.* rà, rale, rele.
lath'er, *v.* hó, kputu.
lath'ing, *n.* irale.
lat'ter, *a.* ikehin, abikẹhin.
lat'terly, *adv.* ni loló yi.
lat'ter-rains, *n.* arokuro.
laugh, *n.* erin.
laugh, *v.* rin, rerin.
laugh'ter, *n.* erin.
law, *n.* idasile, ofin.
law'giver, *n.* olofin.
law'less, *n.* kòlofin, allofin.
law'yer, *n.* amofin.
lay, *v.* lé, fi... lẹ, té, gbe... ru: to lay down, fi... lelẹ; lay hands on, dawólẹ; lay eggs, ye, yin.
la'ziness, *n.* oḽẹ.
la'zy, *a.* lẹ.
lead, *n.* odzó.
lead, *v.* dari, fà, sìn, sẹ amòna, tó.
lead'er, *n.* atokun, ẹlegbẹ.
lead'ing, *n.* itọ.
leaf, *n.* ewe.
leaf, *v.* ruwe.
leaf'less, *a.* ailewe.
leaf'y, *a.* abewe, elewe, bò.

- leak**, *v.* dzò.
lean, *a.* bente, rù.
lean, *v.* fèhĩnti, fi...ti, rò, rọmọ, ti.
leap, *v.* sọ.
learn, *v.* kọ, kẹkọ.
learn'ed, *a.* akódzù: *learned man*, álufa, imòdđzù.
learn'er, *n.* akọwe, eni ti nkọ.
learn'ing, *n.* ikọ, ẹkọ.
lea'ther, *n.* àwọ, bata, madofun.
leave, *v.* fi...lẹ, fi...silẹ: *to leave off*, dasẹ, yakuro.
lea'ven, *n.* iwukara.
leech, *n.* esusu.
left, *a.* òsin.
leg, *n.* itẹlẹ, tete.
lei'sure, *n.* dilẹ.
lei'surely, *adv.* fà, tẹdọ, kasẹ.
lend, *v.* sìn, wìn.
length, *n.* igun.
leo'pard, *n.* ẹkun, dzakumọ, ogidan.
le'per, *n.* adete.
lep'rosy, *n.* ete.
lep'rous, *a.* lẹte, elẹte.
les'sen, *v.* bù...kùn.
lest, *conj.* kò...máh.
let, *v.* dze, dzọwọ.
le'vel, *v.* tẹ...bẹre.
lewd'ness, *n.* adó.
li'ar, *n.* eke, adeke, adakadeke, eleke, okobó.
li'berate, *v.* da...silẹ.
lick, *v.* fa...là, là.
lid, *n.* omori, ideri: *lids of a book*, kpali.
lie, *n.* awòlẹhù, eke, iro.
lie, *v.* deke, seke, kpurọ.
lie, *v.* (*down*), dubule.
life, *n.* emi, iyè, àye.
life'less, *a.* aiyè.
lift, *v.* gbe.
lift'er, *n.* olugbe.
light, *v.* tana.
light, *n.* imọlẹ.
light, *a.* fere, fuye, tату: *light as day*, mọ.
light'en, *v.* kọ manamaná.
light'ness, *n.* afere.
light'ning, *n.* manamaná.
lights, *n.* fòlòfòlò.
like, *a.* ba, dabi.
like, *v.* fẹ.
li'ken, *v.* fi...we.
like'ness, *n.* alugbon, awòran, ewà.
like'wise, *adv.* kpẹlu.
- li'ly**, *n.* different kinds are called, bólogi, osumere.
lime, *n.* eru, efun, tere; (*fruit*), orombo.
li'mit, *v.* sọrokpin.
li'mit, *n.* arokpin.
lin'en, *n.* alá.
lin'ger, *v.* lora, rare.
lin'guist, *n.* agbede, ogbufọ.
li'on, *n.* kényú.
lip, *n.* etc.
lis'ten, *v.* deti, deti silẹ, feti.
lis'tener, *n.* adetisilẹ.
lit'tle, *adv.* díẹ, kinkin, kiún, yẹ.
lit'tle, *a.* kere.
lit'tleness, *n.* kekeke, kekere.
live, *v.* gbaiyè, gbe, wà, wàlayè yè.
live'liness, *n.* araya, idaraya.
live'ly, *a.* daraya, ya.
li'ver, *n.* edọ.
liv'ing, *a.* layè.
li'zard, *n.* the various kinds are, adárikpọn, agilfti, ahanhan, alamọ, alamọri, amure, okelendzẹ.
lo! *interj.* sawo!
load, *n.* eru.
load, *v.* deru, diru, ki, ní.
loaf, *n.* àkaśu.
loaf'er, *n.* asáenia, dzegudura-gudu.
lo'cate, *v.* sọ...lọdzo.
lock, *n.* agadagodo, aluse.
lock, *v.* há, ti: *to lock up*, há...mọ, ti...sinọ.
lo'cust, *n.* esú: *locust tree*, igba.
lodge, *v.* wọ.
lodg'ing, *n.* òdzo.
loft, *n.* adza.
loft'ly, *adv.* gigagiga.
log, *n.* itil.
loin, *n.* egbe.
loi'ter, *v.* dzafara.
long, *a.* gigan, gùn, gbọro.
long-suffering, *n.* olukpamọ, olukpamọra, atẹmọra.
look, *v.* bódzuto, bódzúwò, fódzusi, kiyesi, wò, woran, sawó, fidzuwo: *to look up*, gbodzuwoke.
look'ing-glass, *n.* 'awodzidzi.
loom, *n.* ofi.
loose, *a.* dẹ, san, sunọ.
loosed, *a.* etu.
loose'ly, *adv.* deredere.
loos'en, *v.* fa...tu, tú.
loos'ened, *a.* sò.
- loqua'ciousness**, *n.* ayida-yida.
lord, *n.* oluwà.
Lord, *n.* Obangidzi.
lose, *v.* dzunọ, kpadanọ, sọ...nọ.
loss, *n.* egbé, adanọ, iya, òfo.
lost, *a.* fo, dzunọ, nọ, segbe.
lots, *n.* adilu, gege, ibo.
loud, *a.* kiku.
loud'ly, *adv.* gbà, gbaì, kará, kikunkiku, kunjun, sanwà, ramram, ramuramu, rará.
louse, *n.* ina.
lous'y, *a.* lina, olina.
love, *n.* afe, ife.
love, *v.* fẹ, kudon.
lov'er, *n.* olufẹ.
lov'ing-kind'ness, *n.* isenun ife.
low, *a.* bere.
low'er, *v.* ná...silẹ.
low'ly, *adv.* titẹ.
low'ness, *n.* dzidzin.
luck, *n.* alabakpade, asiki, aware, ifa, orobo.
luck'y, *a.* akoséba.
lu'cre, *n.* erekere.
lug'gage, *n.* eru.
luke'warm, *a.* lọ, wọwọ.
luke'warmly, *adv.* lọwọwọ, wọwọwọ.
luke'warmness, *n.* ilọlọ, lọwọwọ.
lull, *v.* dákeroro, mu...dákeroro.
lump, *n.* akodzo, isu.
lu'nacy, *n.* asinwin.
lu'natic, *a.* onisinwin.
lung, *n.* fòlòfòlò.
lust, *n.* ifekufe.
lust, *v.* fẹ...nifekufe.
lus'tre, *n.* idan.
lus'trous, *a.* dzidza.
lux'ury, *n.* domdomaiye.
lye, *n.* aro.

M.

- mad**, *a.* binọ.
ma'dam, *n.* nana.
mad'den, *v.* mu...binọ.
made, *a.* dida.
mad'man, *n.* hana.
mag'got, *n.* idin.
ma'gistrate, *n.* asolu.
mag'nify, *v.* gbe...ga, kokiki.
mag'nitude, *n.* itobi.

maid, *n.* ọmọdán.
maid'en, *n.* omidán, ọlọmu eko.
maimed, *a.* alabukún-àrọ.
maintain'er, *n.* olubo.
maize, *n.* agbadó, yangan.
ma'jesty, *n.* ọlá.
major'ity, *n.* ikpòdžù.
make, *v.* dá, fi, dže, sà, še.
ma'ker, *n.* eleda, onida.
male, *n.* (*of beasts*) akọ.
malefactor, *n.* oniše buburu, orufin.
ma'lloe, *n.* odi.
mal'icious, *a.* olodi.
mal'iciously, *adv.* fi odi.
mal'let, *n.* ogbogbo.
maltreat', *v.* še...nidžamba.
mam'mon, *n.* adže.
man, *n.* ọkọri, ènia.
mane, *n.* (*horse's*) gogo, rọro.
mange, *n.* ekúru.
man'ger, *n.* ibudže.
man'grove, *n.* egba.
man'hood, *n.* àgba.
ma'nifest, *v.* làri.
mankind', *n.* araiye, ènia.
man'ly, *adv.* biọkọri.
man'ner, *n.* íše, asa.
man'ners, *n.* íše, iwà.
man'slaughter, *n.* ikpani.
man'tle, *n.* abóra.
manure', *n.* ilẹdú, ilẹdudu.
ma'nuscript, *n.* rubutu.
ma'ny, *a.* kpò, ọkpò, kpikpò.
mar, *v.* ba...dže.
mare, *n.* àbo ẹsin.
mark, *v.* kọ, sami.
mar'ket, *n.* adabòdža, òdža.
mar'ket-day, *n.* ọdžọ òdža.
mar'riage, *n.* isoyigi, yigi.
mar'ried, *a.* ọkọlaya, ọkọlobiri.
mar'row, *n.* mọdumọdu, ọra-egugun.
mar'ry, *v.* fẹ, gbeyawo, soyigi.
marsh, *n.* àbata.
mash, *v.* wẹ.
mast, *n.* okpo oko.
mas'ter, *n.* babá, oluwà.
mas'tery, *n.* ikáwọ.
mat, *n.* abà, àyin, ẹni, kẹre, kpakati.
match, *n.* eró, isana.
mate, *n.* egbe, ẹkedži.
mat'ter, *n.* òran.
mat'tock, *n.* iganrin, kólobá.
mature', *v.* gbó.
matu'rity, *n.* agbo, igbo, ogbo.
may, *aux.* lè, ma.

me, *pron.* mi.
mead, *n.* fura.
mea'dow, *n.* kpakpa.
meal, *n.* asè.
meal'y, *a.* megbe.
mean, *n.* (*person*) adžadže.
mean, *v.* dže, kperi.
mean'ing, *n.* itumọ.
means, *n.* amubá, imubá.
mea'sure, *n.* asuwọ, iwọ, osuwọ.
mea'sure, *v.* wọ.
meat, *n.* ẹran, ošése.
mecha'nic, *n.* onišona, ọlona.
med'dle, *v.* da...si, fi ẹnu si.
med'dler, *n.* afeṅusi, aladasí.
me'diate, *v.* džiše.
media'tion, *n.* adžiše.
me'diator, *n.* asenu.
me'dicine, *n.* ọgun.
me'ditate, *v.* še arò, še asáro, dodžúkòdo, humọ, mèro, rò, ronọ.
medita'tion, *n.* arò, asáro.
me'ditator, *n.* asáro.
meek, *a.* oninọ tite, tenọ.
meek'ness, *n.* iwà tutu.
meet, *v.* bá, dari...džọ, kò, kò...lona, koseba, kpa...de.
meet'ing, *n.* atiba, iba.
mell'ow, *a.* dẹ.
melt, *v.* yó.
mem'ber, *n.* ará, akpa.
me'mory, *n.* iyé.
mend, *v.* toṅ...še, šọ.
mend'er, *n.* alatọše.
men'ses, *n.* asẹ, awasẹ.
men'tion, *v.* da, da...rukọ, da...sọ.
mer'chandise, *n.* òdža.
mer'chant, *n.* asówo.
mer'ciful, *a.* alánú.
mer'ciless, *a.* ailánu.
mer'cy, *n.* ánu.
mer'it, *n.* itoye.
merito'rious, *a.* toye.
mer'rily, *adv.* dukeluke.
mer'riment, *n.* araya.
mer'ry, *v.* daraya.
mes'sage, *n.* íše, òro.
mes'senger, *n.* alasa, lko, onše.
me'taphor, *n.* akawe.
mew, *v.* yaun.
mid'day, *n.* ọsanganagan.
mid'dle, *n.* agbedemedži, arin.
mid'night, *n.* orugandžọ, ogan-džọ.
midst, *n.* arin, awudžu.

mid'way, *n.* arin.
mid'wife, *n.* iyagbá.
might, *n.* agbara, ikpa.
might, *aux.* lẹ.
might'y, *a.* alagbara.
mi'grate, *v.* šatikpo.
mil'dew, *n.* ẹbu.
milk, *n.* wàra.
milk, *v.* fọṅ wàra.
mill'stone, *n.* ọlọ.
mi'mic, *v.* sin...dže.
mince, *v.* bù...ladžan.
mind, *n.* ẹwà, inọ, iyé.
mind, *v.* kiyesi, tọdžú.
mine, *pron.* temi.
min'gle, *v.* da...lú, lú, kpa...kpò, rọkpò, ru.
ming'ling, *n.* idakpò, ikpakpò.
minute', *a.* keṅ, kiun.
mi'racle, *n.* íše asẹ.
mire, *n.* ẹre, kpetẹkpetẹ, kpoṭo-kpoṭo, sata: *pig's mire*, afọ.
mir'ror, *n.* digi, awòdžidži: *a talc mirror*, danđan.
mis'anthrope, *n.* alaifeṅi.
misan'thropy, *n.* aifeṅi.
miscar'riage, *n.* isenọ.
miscar'ry, *v.* šenọ.
mis'chief, *n.* ibaiyedže, iwà-ibi, iwà-ika.
miscount', *v.* ši kà.
mi'ser, *n.* awọ, okandžua.
mi'serable, *a.* ošise.
mi'sery, *n.* oši.
misfor'tune, *n.* alusin, tulásiṅ.
mishap', *n.* eši.
misinter'pret, *v.* ši wi.
misname', *v.* ši kpò.
misplace', *v.* ši fisi.
miss, *v.* (*in shooting*), batl, lé, sọti, šaki, šl, tase: *to miss something lost*, fe...kun.
mist, *n.* ìri, kúruku.
mistake', *v.* ši, šise.
mistake', *n.* adámò, èši.
mis'tletoe, *n.* afomọ.
mis'tress, *n.* iyá, iyale.
mi'tigate, *v.* dẹ, rò.
mix, *v.* bùlà, da...kpò, darudakpò, darukpò, rọkpò.
mix'ture, *n.* adalu, ẹlu, idakpò, ikpakpò: *indiscriminate mixture*, adarudakpò.
mock, *v.* šefe, sin...dže.
mock'ery, *n.* ẹfe.
mock'ing-bird, *n.* awoko.
mo'del, *n.* akpedžure, akpere.
mo'derate, *v.* kpa...mọ.

- mo'derately, adv.** niwoṅ.
modera'tion, n. ikpamṅ, ikpa ramṅ.
mo'dest, a. onisadzu.
mo'desty, n. itidzú, odzuti.
moham'medan. See mussulman.
moist'ure, n. irin, irinmi, irinle.
molas'ses, n. oyiṅ ireke.
molest', v. yo... lenu.
mo'ment, n. ogán: *in a moment*, ni sèdzú kán, li ogán.
mo'ney, n. owó.
mo'neyless, a. ailowó.
mon'key, n. different kinds are called, alegba, aware, áyá, eḍoṅ, oloyo.
mon'ster, n. èmḍ.
mon'strous, alèḿḍ.
month, n. oṣu.
month'ly, a. loṣu.
moon, n. oṣukpa, oṣu.
Moor, n. bature.
moor'ing, n. isokṅ.
morass', n. ira, ákatá.
more, a. dehin, dzù.
more, adv. sibe, siwadzu.
moreo'ver, adv. kpèlukpèlu.
morn'ing, n. àtùḍ, òro, òwùḍ, odzùmḍ.
morose', a. asó, kan, kanra, só.
mor'row, n. oḷa.
mor'sel, n. eté, òkele.
mor'tal, a. oniku.
mor'tar, n. odó.
mor'tify, v. ya... niha, rà.
mosque, n. masalase.
Most High, n. Oga Ogo.
moth, n. oḷa.
mo'ther, n. abíamṅ, iyá, yeye, iyè.
mo'ther-in-law, n. ayako.
mo'therless, a. alainiyá.
mould'er, v. bù, hù, rà.
moult, v. re.
mound, n. okete, òke.
mount, v. gešin, gòke, gòri, guṅ.
moun'tain, n. òke.
moun'tainous, a. olòke, òke.
mourn, v. kó ànú, kánú, dá àro, se àro, gbawé, sòfò.
mourn'er, n. aláwé, eḷekun.
mourn'ing, n. àro, awé, òfò, eḷkún.
mouse, n. eluru.
mouth, n. enu.
- move, v.** lù, sò, sòṅ, sún, yi, yin.
mow, v. re... moḷé.
much, a. kpò, okpò, kpikpò.
much, n. okpò, kpikpò.
much, adv. gidigidi, kòko, kpèrèkpèrè, rèkòdza.
mu'cus, n. ikon.
mud, n. kpètekpète, kpòtokpòto, sata.
mug, n. dzaka.
mule, n. ibaka.
mul'tiply, v. bisì, kposì, rè.
mul'titude, n. òkpò.
mur'der, v. kpani, kpania.
mur'der, n. ikpani.
mur'derer, n. akpani, olukpa, olukpani, kpanikpani.
mur'mur, v. kòṅ, kùn, ràhuṅ, kònsinṅ.
mur'murer, n. akònsinṅ.
mus'cle, n. (*shell-fish*), ikaka.
mush, n. asaro, dèngé, wagan.
mush'room, n. aikperi.
mu'sic, n. òriṅ.
mus'lin, n. alá.
musqui'to, n. abòwoḡán, yam-yam.
mus'sulman, n. músulimín, imale.
must, aux. ní, kò lè máh.
mute, a. odí, aifohun.
mut'ter, v. kòṅ, kònsinṅ.
my, pron. mi.
myself, pron. emi ná, emi tika-rami.
myste'rious, a. dzinle.
myste'riousness, n. idzinle.
mys'tery, n. awò, egberi, igede, òro idzinle.
- N.
- nail, n.** íso, íso irin: *finger-nail*, ekan, ekana.
nail, v. kán, kán... mò.
na'ked, a. nihòho, nihòriho.
na'kedness, n. iho, ihòho, ihò-riho.
name, n. òkò, orukò.
name, v. sò... li orukò.
named, a. dzé.
nameless, a. ailorukò.
nap, v. sunye, wo.
nap'kin, n. tobi.
narrate', v. rohin.
narra'tion, n. ihin, irohin.
nar'native, n. ihin.
- narra'tor, n.** arohin.
nar'row, a. gbóro, há, hò, sò-koto, tère, toro.
nar'rowness, n. hiha.
nas'ty, a. kò mò.
na'tion, n. ède, orile, orile-ède.
na'tional, a. ti orile-ède.
na'tive, n. abilè, ibilè.
nati'vity, n. ibi.
na'tural, n. adanidá, danidá, eḍá, idá.
na'ture, n. dadá, eḍá, iwà.
naught, n. asàn, saki.
nau'sea, n. esue, irindò.
nau'seate, v. kpa... lí esue, rin... leḍo: *nauseated*, rindò.
na'vel, n. dodo, idodo, iwò.
na'vigable, a. gbòkò.
na'vigate, n. tukò.
near, a. dèdè, fefe, gbè, nitosi, mọra, niha, sodzi, tẹ, ti.
near'ly, adv. seṣe, seṣoṅ.
near'ness, n. asoṅmò, etile, igberi, itosi, ikusa.
neat, a. bokini, fiṅdzu.
neat'ly, adv. kinikini.
neat'ness, n. afiṅdzu.
neck, n. ofon, oron.
neck'kerchief, n. idiroṅ.
neck'lace, n. idiroṅ.
need, n. àini, inira, odá.
need, v. se alaini.
nee'dle, n. abere.
need'y, a. olaini.
neglect', v. da... kòdza, fò... kòdza.
neglect'ful, a. alaikiyesi.
neg'ligence, n. aikiyesi.
neg'ligent, a. dè, dera, wòṅ.
ne'gro, n. ènia dudu, adú.
neigh, v. yán.
neigh'bor, n. aladugbo.
neigh'borhood, n. agbegbe, igberiko, sakani.
nei'ther, conj. beḡe ni... kò.
nest, n. ilé.
net, n. àwoṅ.
net'tle-rash, n. egbesin.
ne'ver, adv. ododi, odorodi.
new, a. titon.
news, n. ihin.
news'monger, n. alaheso.
next, a. atele, kedzi.
next year, n. amodun.
nice, a. súa, suan.
nice'ly, adv. tonitoni.
nick'name, n. aladze.
nigh, prep. nitosi.

nigh'ness, *n.* itosi.
 night, *n.* òru: *the dead of night*, adzìn, adzindzìn; *by night*, lòru.
 night'ly, *adv.* loruloru.
 nim'ble, *a.* wára, yara.
 nim'bleness, *n.* iyara, iwara.
 nim'bly, *adv.* gbese, werewere, yaya.
 nine, *num.* esan.
 nine'teen, *num.* òkanḍilógun.
 ninth, *num.* adorun.
 ninth, *num.* kesan.
 nip, *v.* kán.
 nip'pers, *n.* emu.
 nit, *n.* ero.
 no, *adv.* kinidzèbè, kurumu, nadwo, nn.
 no'ble, *n.* olóye.
 nod, *n.* téri.
 noise, *n.* áriwo, ató, atoto: *to make a noise*, kpariwo, kpató hió.
 noise'less, *a.* alkpato.
 nois'ily, *adv.* gbai.
 nois'y, *a.* kpató.
 no'minate, *v.* kpè.
 non'sense, *n.* isòkùsò.
 noon, *n.* odzòkarin.
 noose, *n.* isèbò: *to make a noose*, sè... bò.
 north, *n.* áriwá.
 nose, *n.* imò.
 nos'tril, *n.* iho imò.
 not, *adv.* hò, ì, kí, kò, kò, máh, ndan, nkò, ò, ò.
 no'table, *a.* akíyesi, hù.
 no'tableness, *n.* afiyesi.
 no'thing, *n.* kosin'kan.
 no'thingness, *n.* asàn.
 no'tice, *v.* bikita, kíyesi.
 notwithstanding, *conj.* adí, amòkpé.
 nour'ish, *v.* kè, te, bò.
 now, *adv.* arowa, biatin'wiyi, eyitawiyi, iwoyi, niwoyi, na, sá, wè, nigb'ayi, isisiyi, nisisi, nisisiyi, wayi.
 null, *a.* asàn.
 numb, *a.* ketiri.
 num'ber, *n.* iye, oye.
 num'berless, *n.* alainiye, alniye.
 numb'ness, *n.* etiri.
 nurse, *n.* obò, olutò.
 nurse, *v.* bò, tó.

O.

oar, *n.* adzè, itòkò, walami.
 oath, *n.* ara, ekpe, ibura.
 obe'dience, *n.* ifetisi, igbò.
 obe'dient, *a.* eletí, leti.
 obey, *v.* gbà... gbo, gbà... sè.
 object, *v.* kò.
 objec'tion, *n.* ikò.
 oblige, *v.* lé, tẹ... sè, tẹ... li.
 obl'i'vion, *n.* igbagbe.
 obscure, *a.* sòkun'kun.
 obscu'rity, *n.* egbèri.
 observe, *v.* wòye.
 observ'er, *n.* alafiyesi, alami.
 ob'stacle, *n.* idina, odogbulu.
 ob'stinacy, *n.* amòsè, ikà.
 ob'stinate, *a.* agídí, waron'ki.
 obstruct, *v.* dèna.
 obstruc'tion, *n.* idena.
 obtain, *v.* dzè, ri... gbà.
 obtuse, *a.* kú, aimu.
 occa'sional, *a.* idayedaye, igba-kugba.
 occa'sionally, *adv.* idayedaye, nidayedaye.
 occupa'tion, *n.* isè.
 occur, *v.* hù.
 o'cean, *n.* òkun.
 of, *prep.* niti, nitití, ti.
 off, *adv.* nò, lóh.
 offence, *n.* isòran.
 offend, *v.* sè, dèsè.
 offend'ed, *a.* sòkehindà.
 offend'er, *n.* isòran.
 offer, *v.* torè.
 offering, *n.* òrè.
 office, *n.* òye.
 officer, *n.* idzòye, odzòye, olóye.
 offi'cial, *n.* olòla.
 offi'cioussness, *n.* idasi.
 off'spring, *n.* irumò, omò.
 often, *adv.* nigbakugba.
 oh! *interj.* aa! yè!
 oil, *n.* adí, oróro.
 oint'ment, *n.* ikunra.
 ok'ra, *n.* ilá.
 old, *a.* arugbò, dagbò, èhu, sá-gbo.
 old age, *n.* itò, ogbologbo.
 old'en-time, *n.* atidzò.
 old'er, *a.* arè, sàre.
 old'ness, *n.* agbò, láí, láílaí.
 o'men, *n.* àmi.
 omit, *v.* kòdza.
 omni'potence, *n.* agbara gbo-gbo.

omni'scient, *a.* amòhun'gbo-gbo.
 on, *prep.* ká, lara, lé, leri, lori, sara, sori.
 once, *num.* èkán, lèkán, larin'kan.
 one, *num.* á, eni, eni, nì, kán, kò-kan, okan.
 on'ion, *n.* alubòsa.
 on'ly, *adv.* égede, ogede, kiki, masò, nikan, nikan'sòsò, kpere, sàsa, sòsò.
 o'pen, *v.* sá, yà: *to open the door*, síkun.
 o'pening, *n.* enu, ikpedzì, odzú.
 o'penly, *adv.* nigbangba.
 o'penness, *n.* afo.
 opportune, *a.* sákokó.
 opportu'nity, *n.* aye, lgba, owòlè.
 oppose, *v.* de... lona, dzakoro, kòdzudzasi.
 oppos'ed, *a.* kan.
 op'posite, *a.* òkòkan, tirisi, kòdzusi.
 opposi'tion, *n.* odisi.
 oppress, *v.* kponlodzú.
 oppres'sion, *n.* inilara.
 oppres'sor, *n.* aninilara.
 or, *conj.* mbi, tabí.
 o'racle, *n.* alabala'sè.
 o'range, *n.* orombo.
 ordain, *v.* la... lona.
 or'der, *v.* kpala'sè, tò.
 or'der, *n.* esè.
 or'derly, *adv.* èsè'sè, lèsè'sè, lèsè-lèsè.
 or'dinance, *n.* idasilè, ilana.
 o'rgin, *n.* edi, ihulè, iwà.
 ori'ginal, *a.* atòrunwah.
 ori'ginate, *v.* humò.
 or'na'ment, *n.* osò.
 ornament'al, *a.* losò, olòsò.
 or'phan, *n.* omò okú.
 os'prey, *n.* osin.
 ostenta'tion, *n.* aluwasi.
 os'trich, *n.* ogongo.
 o'ther, *pron.* mirè, miran, omi-ran, elomiran.
 o'therwise, *adv.* ayamòbi, kàka.
 ought, *aux.* ba, ibá, ní.
 our, *pron.* wa.
 ours, *pron.* tiwa.
 ourselves, *pron.* ará wa, awa tikara wa.
 out, *adv.* dzade, sode.
 out'cry, *n.* ike.

outdo', *v.* tẹ.
 out'er, *a.* ode, ẹhin.
 out'going, *n.* idzade.
 outgrow', *v.* dagba dzù.
 out'house, *n.* ilé ode.
 outlast', *v.* lọ dzù.
 outrun', *v.* sare dzù.
 out'side, *n.* ẹhin, lẹhin, sehin, ode, lode.
 outwit', *v.* kpa... lẹtan.
 o'ver, *prep.* loke, lẹhin.
 overcome', *v.* ẹẹ, b̀ori.
 overflow'ing, *n.* akonwosilẹ, ikonwosilẹ, gbedugbedu.
 overhead', *adv.* gangan, katari.
 overlook', *v.* modzükuro.
 overlook'ing, *a.* amodzükuro.
 overrun', *v.* gbilẹ.
 oversee', *v.* fodzúto.
 overse'er, *n.* akiyesi, alafiyesi, alafodzúto.
 oversha'dow, *v.* sídži, sídžibò.
 o'versight, *n.* itodzu.
 overspread', *v.* gbolẹ.
 overtake', *v.* bá.
 overthrow', *n.* afobadze, itu.
 overturn', *v.* yi... danò.
 overwhelm', *v.* b̀ò, b̀ò... m̀-
 lẹ, bulù.
 overwhelm'ed, *a.* bibòmọlẹ.
 overwise', *a.* àm̀d̀zù, am̀d̀tán.
 owe, *v.* d̀zẹ, d̀zẹ... gbese.
 owl, *n.* ogbigbi, owiwi, oyo.
 own, *v.* ní.
 own'er, *n.* nini, olodzú, olú, olúwa.
 ox, *n.* malù.
 oys'ter, *n.* kpašá, kpašan.

P.

pacifica'tion, *n.* étutu.
 pa'cify, *v.* tuninò.
 pack, *v.* dẹru, ki.
 pack'age, *n.* okelé, ogo, waga.
 pack'rope, *n.* àkpa, obara.
 pad, *n.* akpere.
 pad'dle, *n.* adzẹ, walami.
 pad'dle, *v.* wà.
 pad'dler, *n.* atukọ.
 pad'lock, *n.* agadagodo.
 pail, *n.* kuruba.
 pain, *n.* ẹd̀n, irora, ita.
 pain, *v.* d̀n, ro.
 pained', *a.* onirora.
 pain'ful, *a.* kan.
 paint, *n.* ase, ose, ẹse, aše.

paint, *v.* kùn, kpalose, sà.
 pair, *n.* takotabò, medzil.
 pa'lace, *n.* afin, agandzu, akẹ-
 san.
 pala'ver, *n.* ofò.
 pale, *a.* fura, r̀ndon, sí.
 pale'ness, *n.* isí.
 palm, *n.* atélewò.
 palm'-nut, *n.* ékurò.
 palm'-oil, *n.* ekpo.
 palm'-tree, *n.* okpe.
 palm'-wine, *n.* emọ, ogurò.
 pal'pitate, *v.* fò.
 pal'sied person, *n.* ẹlẹgba.
 pal'sy, *n.* ẹgba.
 pant, *v.* mí hejẹ.
 pantaloons', *n.* akoto, sokoto, kafo, kanji.
 pant'ingly, *adv.* hejẹ.
 pa'per, *n.* tákardà.
 parade', *n.* aluwasi, fari.
 pa'rasite, *n.* afomò.
 parasol, *n.* ikporun.
 par'boil, *v.* gbàra.
 parch, *v.* di, di, yan.
 par'don, *v.* dari... d̀zi, fi... d̀zi.
 par'don, *n.* idaridzi, ifidzi.
 pare, *v.* h̀.
 pa'rent, *n.* abimọ, obi.
 pa'ring, *n.* (yam) ebẹ.
 park, *n.* ihò, abata.
 par'lor, *n.* bàsa, gbanga.
 pa'roquet, *n.* aganran.
 par'rot, *n.* odẹ, ofe, onderẹ, tẹde.
 part, *n.* ẹjẹla, idá, iha, ikpa, ikpakan.
 part, *v.* yà, dá, kpa, là.
 partake', *v.* ẹẹ adzókpin.
 partak'er, *n.* adzókpin, ala-
 dzoni, alabakpin, alakpin.
 par'tial, *a.* onisadzú: *to be par-*
tial, sódzusadzú.
 partial'ity, *n.* odzusadzú.
 parti'cipate, *v.* kpin, wari.
 par'ticle, *n.* kinikini, sonso, tontoro.
 parti'tion, *n.* ike, ikele.
 part'ner, *n.* egbe, ekedzi: *in*
fishing or hunting, alabakpa.
 par'tridge, *n.* akpáro, súkurá.
 par'ty, *n.* ikpa, odo.
 pass, *v.* da... k̀dza, f̀... k̀-
 dza, k̀dza, là, r̀k̀dza, yikpo.
 pas'sion, *n.* edzanò, idinò.
 pas'sionate, *a.* odinò, só.
 pass'over, *n.* irek̀dza.
 past, *a.* k̀dza, ẹhin.

paste, *v.* fi... m̀.
 pas'ture, *n.* kpakpa.
 patch, *v.* lẹ, bu... le, ran... lu.
 patch, *n.* abulé, ida-asa.
 patch'work, *n.* iranlu.
 path, *n.* ikpa, ikpase.
 pa'tience, *n.* lakiri, sũru.
 pa'tient, *v.* fiyedenò, mu sũru, tẹdo.
 pa'triarch, *n.* babalá, babanlá.
 patrol', *v.* sode.
 patrol', *n.* isode.
 pat'ter, *v.* kpa b́ta b́ta.
 pat'tern, *n.* akpedzũre, akpere, awoše, idzũre.
 paunch, *n.* saki, ikon.
 pause, *v.* simi.
 pawn, *n.* òfa.
 pawn'-servant, *n.* iwofa.
 pawn, *v.* singbà, sofa.
 pa'paw, *n.* bekepe, ibekepe, abo, simbo.
 pay, *v.* dí, dawó, san: *to pay*
by instalments, dawin.
 pay'ment, *n.* ẹsan.
 pea, *n.* erẹ.
 peace, *n.* aláfia.
 peace'maker, *n.* aladzà, onilá-
 dza, oládza.
 pearl, *n.* iyò.
 peck, *v.* san.
 peel, *v.* bó, hó, h̀, kpa.
 peep, *v.* wò.
 pee'vish, *a.* kanra, rado, sonò.
 pee'vishness, *n.* iso.
 peg, *n.* ẹkan.
 peg, *v.* kan... lẹkan.
 pelt, *v.* so... lù.
 pen, *n.* kalamo.
 pe'netrate, *v.* gún, wò.
 pen'knife, *n.* abé.
 peo'ple, *n.* ẹnia.
 pep'per, *n.* ata, atália, atárerere, gbóngbota, iyere.
 perceive', *v.* moye, wòye.
 perch, *n.* (fish), lkoro, owere.
 perch, *v.* bà, bà le.
 perch'ing, *a.* iyẹ.
 percus'sion-cap, *n.* eró.
 perdi'tion, *n.* egbé.
 per'fect, *a.* kpé, kpikpé, tán.
 perfect'ed, *a.* asekpe, fin.
 perfec'tion, *n.* kpikpé.
 per'fectly, *adv.* tán.
 per'forate, *v.* da... lu.
 perform', *v.* gbe, dzẹ.
 perfu'mery, *n.* turari.

perhaps', *adv.* abí, afalmò, bọya, sesí.
 pe'ril, *n.* ewu.
 pe'rish, *v.* gbé, kugbé, ra, rún, sẹgbe.
 per'jure, *v.* bekpedzẹ, bura eke.
 per'jury, *n.* ibekpedzẹ.
 permit', *v.* dzẹ, dzọwọ.
 perpendi'cular, *a.* gan, gan-gan.
 perpet'ually, *adv.* titi.
 perplex', *v.* dāmu, gó, sú.
 perplexed', *a.* kò lelẹ, ròdzu.
 perplex'ity, *n.* idamu, igó, odzúkpon.
 per'secutor, *n.* oninobini.
 perseve'rance, *n.* aisimi, itọ-dzú iyanđzú.
 persevere', *v.* foritl, se itọdzu, ródzu.
 per'son, *n.* enia, eni, ni, oluware.
 perspira'tion, *n.* ogùn.
 perspire', *v.* lāgun.
 persuade', *v.* kpa... niyeda.
 persua'sive, *a.* sọfọn.
 pertain', *v.* sẹti, tori.
 perverse'ness, *n.* odi sí.
 pervert', *v.* yi, yi... kpada.
 pervert'er, *n.* afinósadzere, afinósẹhin, afinósode.
 pes'tilence, *n.* adzàka, adzàkàlẹ.
 pes'tle, *n.* omọ-odó.
 pet, *v.* kẹ, kpọn, sìn, yẹ.
 peti'tion, *n.* ẹbẹ.
 pew'ter, *n.* síniká, tasa.
 philan'thropy, *n.* ifẹnl.
 physi'cian, *n.* ologun, oniógun.
 phy'sic-nut, *n.* lóbotudzẹ, sígun.
 piaz'za, *n.* odẹdẹ.
 pick, *n.* tu : *to pick up*, he, sà; *pick off*, wọn.
 picked, *a.* (up), asá.
 pick'axe, *n.* iganre.
 pic'ture, *n.* awòran.
 piece, *n.* ẹsẹ, idzandza.
 piece, *v.* bulé, ran... mọ.
 pierce, *v.* bọ, gan, gún, kan... lara.
 pierced, *a.* gigan.
 pierc'ingly, *adv.* sìn.
 pierc'ingness, *n.* ikanilara.
 pi'geon, *n.* eiyẹle, erukuku : *white pigeon*, adaba súsu; *wild pigeon*, ataba orenkère.

pi'l'fer, *v.* dzàlẹ, sáfowọra.
 pi'l'ing, *n.* akodzo.
 pi'l'lage, *v.* kpiyẹ.
 pi'l'lar, *n.* ọwọn.
 pi'l'lory, *n.* aba.
 pi'l'low, *n.* irọra, timtim.
 pi'lot, *n.* atọko.
 pim'ple, *n.* ororẹ, rorẹ.
 pin, *n.* aberẹ.
 pin'cers, *n.* emu.
 pinch, *v.* dza... lekana.
 pine'apple, *n.* okpaimbó.
 pin'nacle, *n.* agangan, sọnsó.
 pipe, *n.* fere: *tobacco-pipe*, igusò, ogusò, ikoko-taba.
 pipe, *v.* fọn, fọnfere.
 pip'er, *n.* afofere.
 pis'tol, *n.* asísorí, ileko.
 pit, *n.* lho, kòto, òfin, ọgodo, libodzi, isá : *clay-pit*, ikudu.
 pitch'er, *n.* orù.
 pi'ty, *n.* anú.
 pi'ty, *v.* radọ, sánu.
 place, *n.* ibi, ikpo, ihin, ikpana, isọ.
 place, *v.* kà, ka... sí, sọ... lọdzo.
 plague, *v.* yò... lẹnu.
 plain, *n.* kpetelẹ.
 plain, *a.* ọbọrọ.
 plain'ness, *n.* gbangba.
 plaintiff, *n.* olufisọn.
 plait, *v.* bà, wọn : *to plait the hair*, dirọn.
 plan, *n.* idamọran.
 plan, *v.* lamọran.
 plank, *n.* akpáko.
 plant, *v.* gbín, rí.
 plan'tain, *n.* agbagba.
 plas'ter, *v.* kpale, kunle, kùn.
 plate, *n.* awo, awokpọko, tan-gara.
 plat'ing, *n.* asùbọ.
 plat'form, *n.* atibaba.
 plat'ter, *n.* awo-kpọko.
 play, *n.* ire.
 play, *v.* síre.
 play'ful, *a.* wẹ.
 play'fulness, *n.* asáwada, asaya.
 plead, *v.* bẹ, bẹbẹ.
 plead'er, *n.* abẹbẹ ẹlẹbẹ.
 plead'ing, *n.* ibẹbẹ : *special pleading*, asáwi.
 plea'sant, *a.* dọn.
 plea'santness, *n.* idọn.
 please, *v.* dọn-mọ, wu.
 pleased, *a.* ye.
 pleas'ing, *adv.* ẹwu.

plea'sure, *n.* afẹ, inódidọn, ẹwu.
 pledge, *v.* sọfa.
 pledge, *n.* igbọwọ, ọfa.
 plen'tiful, *a.* kpò, kpikpò.
 plen'ty, *n.* okpò, okpòlọkpò, kpikpò.
 pli'able, *a.* lẹ.
 plot, *v.* dirikisi, ríkisi, sàwo.
 plow, *v.* tulẹ.
 pluck, *v.* fa, ká, kán, sídi, tu, yà.
 plump, *v.* yanwe, súsu.
 plump'ness, *n.* owe.
 plun'der, *v.* kpiyẹ, tu.
 plun'der, *n.* ámọna, ikogun.
 plun'derer, *n.* akpiyẹ.
 plunge, *v.* foribọ.
 pook'et, *n.* àkpo.
 point, *n.* (sharp) agogorí, gogo, sọnsó.
 point, *v.* dzure, sá, sọn, sùn, wọn.
 point'ed, *a.* sọrọ.
 poi'son, *n.* ogun, oró.
 po'ker, *n.* iwana.
 pole, *n.* ogun, okpa.
 police', *n.* isọde.
 police'man, *n.* ọlọkpa, ọlọkpa.
 po'lish, *v.* dan.
 pollute', *v.* sọ... daímọ.
 pollu'tion, *n.* almọ, ẹri.
 pond, *v.* dagun, gun.
 pond, *n.* adagun, ọdo.
 pon'der, *v.* dodzúkòdo, tò.
 pool, *n.* àbata.
 poor, *n.* asísẹ, osísẹ, otosí, talakà, olukponđu.
 popula'tion, *n.* ọtọkọlu, agbalu.
 porch, *n.* ilò, ilòro.
 por'cupine, *n.* lílì, orẹ.
 por'ridge, *n.* asáro.
 port'er, *n.* aláru.
 por'tion, *n.* ẹlẹla.
 posi'tion, *n.* ikpo.
 possess', *v.* dzogun, ní.
 possess'ing, *n.* atini.
 posses'sion, *n.* anidókpin, anitan, iní, ilẹ nini, nini, ohun iní.
 posses'sor, *n.* onini.
 pos'sible, *a.* síse.
 pos'sibly, *adv.* afalmò.
 post, *n.* okpó.
 postpone', *v.* fiti, yẹ.
 pot, *n.* amọ, ikoko, kólobo, oruba : *oil-pot*, eba.
 pot'ash, *n.* áro.
 pota'to, *n.* kukunduku.
 pot'sherd, *n.* akpádi.

pot'ter, *n.* ọmọkoko.
pot'ter's clay, *n.* àmọ.
pouch, *n.* àkpo, birigami.
pounce, *v.* kọnsa.
pound, *v.* gún.
pour, *v.* (out) dà, da... nò, ta, tú.
po'verty, *n.* ihale, iya, tẹnitẹni.
pow'der, *n.* iwaṣe, lúru, olo.
pow'er, *n.* aṣe, ikpá, agbara.
pow'erful, *a.* alagbara.
pow'erless, *a.* ailagbara.
prai'rie, *n.* kpakpa, ikpakpa, òdan.
praise, *v.* bùyin, yé, yin.
praise, *n.* iyin.
praised, *a.* niyin.
prate, *v.* sọrọ botiboti.
pra'tingly, *adv.* botiboti.
prawn, *n.* ede.
pray, *v.* gbadua, gbadura, kiron.
pray'er, *n.* (to God) adura, (to idols) ikpe, (by rote) iron.
preach, *v.* wási, wásu.
preach'er, *n.* oníwási, oníwásu.
precede, *v.* ṣadzu.
pre'cious, *a.* kán, wọṅ, ọwọṅ.
pre'ciousness, *n.* iyebiye.
pre'cipice, *n.* oḡbọṅ.
pre'cipitately, *adv.* kpá, ́ín, ́ón, tukpú.
predes'tinate, *v.* yán... tẹle, lán... tẹle.
predict, *v.* sọ... tẹle, sọ asọ-tẹle.
predic'tion, *n.* asọtẹle, afọṣe.
pre-exist'ent, *a.* adzibọwabá.
prefer, *v.* fa, fi... ṣadzu.
pre'ference, *n.* iwù.
preg'nancy, *n.* oyún, aboyún.
preg'nant, *a.* yún, boyún, lo-yún.
preme'ditate, *v.* ro... tẹle.
prepara'tion, *n.* ése, imura.
prepare, *v.* dá, mura, kpálemọ, kpata, kpése.
prescribe, *v.* dá.
prepay, *v.* san tẹle.
pre'sence, *n.* iwadzu, ọdọ.
pre'sent, *n.* isisiyi, iwoyi.
pre'sent, *n.* ẹbùn, ibùn, ifibun, òrẹ, itọrẹ.
present, *v.* fi... tọrẹ, ta... lọrẹ.
pre'sently, *adv.* lọgan.
preserve, *v.* kpmọ: to preserve life, sẹmi.
preserv'er, *n.* olúkpmọ.

press, *n.* ihagaga.
press, *v.* fọṅ, ki, ki... mọlẹ, kirimọ.
press'ed, *a.* akimọlẹ, rin, wọ, ṣumọ.
presume, *v.* daṣá, gbọdọ, kugbu.
presump'tion, *n.* ikugbu.
presump'tuous, *a.* kugbu.
presump'tuously, *adv.* kà, kàka.
pretend, *v.* fi... kpè.
pret'iness, *a.* daradara.
pret'ty, *a.* dara.
prevail, *v.* bọri, ́egun.
preva'ricate, *v.* yihun.
prevent, *v.* da... lẹkun.
pre'vious, *a.* iwadzu, ṣadzu.
pre'viously, *adv.* larinkan, tẹle, ri.
pre'viousness, *n.* arin.
prey, *n.* ohun-ode.
price, *v.* dáyelé, diyelé.
price, *n.* iye, iyebiye.
prick'le, *n.* ẹgún.
pride, *n.* irera.
priest, *n.* aláwò, álufá, oluwò.
priest'hood, *n.* oriṣe-alufa, isẹ-oluwo.
pri'mitive, *a.* ateteko.
prince, *n.* ọmọ alade.
prin'cipal, *n.* kpataki, olo.
prison, *n.* tubu.
prisoner, *n.* aratubu, ẹlẹwọṅ, ondè.
priv'acy, *n.* abelẹ, ikọko.
privately, *adv.* nikọko.
priv'y, *n.* salanga.
prized, *a.* ayọ.
proba'tion, *n.* idanwò.
proceed, *v.* nṣó.
proclaim, *v.* kedé.
proclaim'er, *n.* akede.
proclama'tion, *n.* ikede.
pro'digal, *n.* àkpa.
produce, *v.* roḡun, ta.
pro'fit, *v.* da... lerọ.
pro'fit, *n.* egbe, ère, iwadze, anfani.
pro'fitable, *a.* ́anfani.
prohi'bit, *v.* dewọ, sọfin, sọ... lofin.
prohibi'tion, *n.* èwọ, ẹkun, isofin, ofin.
promenade, *v.* kàwú.
pro'minent, *a.* gọṅṅon, leke, yori.
pro'mise, *n.* ileri.

pro'mise, *v.* leri, ése ileri, ́eleri.
pro'mising, *a.* dá.
promote, *v.* ran... lọwọ.
promul'gate, *v.* tan... kalẹ, wi... kalẹ.
pronounce, *v.* sọ.
proof, *n.* iladi.
prop, *n.* afehintí, alafehintí.
prop, *v.* fehintí, tí, tí... lehin.
pro'pagate, *v.* bisí.
pro'per, *a.* kpegede.
pro'perly, *adv.* dèdè.
pro'perty, *n.* nini, okun ini.
pro'phesy, *n.* asọtẹle.
pro'phesy, *v.* sọ asọtẹle, sọtẹle.
pro'phet, *n.* anabí, wolí.
prop'i'tiate, *v.* te, tu... ninọ, tunọ.
propitia'tion, *n.* itunọ.
propitiator, *n.* atunọ.
propo'sal, *n.* adamẹran.
propose, *v.* damọran, lán.
propos'er, *n.* onidamọran.
prosper'ity, *n.* aláfia.
pro'strate, *v.* dọbalẹ.
prostra'tion, *n.* oḡbalẹ.
protect, *v.* dabòbò.
protract, *v.* fa... gun.
protrude, *v.* yo... dzade.
protu'berance, *n.* koko.
proud, *a.* gberaga, agberaga, aṣefefe, onifefe, rera, onirera.
proud'ly, *adv.* kása, yan.
prove, *v.* làdi, làri, sọdí.
pro'vender, *n.* sákasáka.
pro'verb, *n.* owe.
provide, *v.* kpese... silẹ.
pro'vidence, *n.* ése, iwoye.
pro'vince, *n.* igberiko.
provi'sion, *n.* fẹdžefẹdže.
provoca'tion, *n.* imunibinọ, oro.
provoke, *v.* mu... binọ.
proxim'ity, *n.* asọnmọ, eti, ẹba, ikusa.
pru'dence, *n.* ilóye.
pru'dent, *a.* olóye.
prune, *v.* wọṅ.
prun'ing-knife, *n.* ada.
pry, *v.* (into) todzubo.
pshaw! *interj.* síọ!
pub'lic, *n.* igbangba.
pub'lic ori'er, *n.* akede.
pub'lic square, *n.* abáta.
publi'city, *n.* gbangba.
pub'lily, *adv.* nigbangba.
pub'lish, *v.* ro... kalẹ, wi... kiri.

puff, *v.* fẹ.
puffed up, *a.* aṣefefe.
pull, *v.* fà, ká, yọ.
pump'kin, *n.* elegéde.
punctually, *adv.* lákoko.
pun'gency, *n.* ita.
pu'nish, *v.* dzẹ...niya, še...niṣe.
pu'nishment, *n.* atiṣeniṣe.
pu'pil, *n.* oṃo-odzu.
pur'blindness, *n.* afota.
pur'chase, *v.* rà.
pur'chase, *n.* ọrà.
pur'chaser, *n.* ọrà, ọrà.
pure, *a.* eki, mọ.
pure'hearted, *a.* oninifufu.
purge, *v.* sú...ninọ.
purifica'tion, *n.* awẹmọ.
pu'rify, *v.* dà, wẹ...mọ, wẹ...nọ.
pu'rity, *n.* aileri, fufu, mimọ.
pur'ple, *a.* àlukọ.
pur'pose, *v.* gbòro, lamọran, kpinu.
purr, *v.* kunḡun.
purse, *n.* alafuta, asunwọṅ, ọrẹkésẹ.
pursue', *v.* lé, le...kpa, le...rẹrẹ, tẹlé.
pus, *n.* aikperi.
push, *v.* bì, wó, sí, tẹ, tí: *to push down*, bì sùbu, tí sùbu, tari.
pus'tule, *n.* arorẹ, rorẹ.
put, *v.* fi: *to put away*, fi...sile, kọ...sile; *put down*, fi...balẹ, fi...lẹ, fi...sile; *put upon*, fi...lé, bu...kà; *put into*, fi...bọ, fi...sinọ, fi...wọ.
pu'trefy, *v.* rà.
puz'zle, *n.* okpe.
puz'zle, *v.* gọ, kpa...lokpe, sú.
puz'zling, *a.* gigo.

Q.

quad'ruped, *n.* eṣeṣemerin.
quad'ruple, *a.* emerin, ememerin.
quake, *v.* sẹ.
quan'tity, *n.* iye.
quar'rel, *v.* dzà, sọ, ba...sọ.
quar'relsome, *a.* aláṣọ.
quar'ter, *v.* da...merin.
quar'ter, *n.* idamerin.
queen, *n.* ayabà, iyafin.
queer, *a.* emọ, lẹmọ.
quench, *v.* kpa.

ques'tion, *n.* èbi, ère, ibi.
ques'tion, *v.* bi...lère, fi...lọ.
quick, *a.* yara, wére, síra.
quick'en, *v.* da...loye, dzi.
quick'ener, *n.* asọnidàyè.
quick'ly, *adv.* fù, kan, wiri-wiri.
quick'sand, *n.* iyanrin dide.
qui'et, *v.* bàlẹ, rẹ.
qui'et, *a.* dakedzẹ, dakerọrọ, kẹkekpa.
qui'etly, *adv.* furu, dzẹ, dzedzẹ, kaunḡun, tẹnọ.
qui'etness, *n.* ibalẹ, didakẹ, idakẹ, idakedzẹ, idakerọrọ.
quill, *n.* iyé.
quit, *v.* dẹkun, yẹ, ye.
quite, *a.* nini.
qui'ver, *n.* akpo, adegunlẹakpo, arọ, eḡiri.
qui'ver, *v.* mì, wariri.

R.

rab'bit, *n.* agoro, ehoro.
race, *n.* iran, idile, orilẹ; idze.
rack'et, *n.* ariwo.
ra'diant, *a.* fọfo.
raf'ter, *n.* ekẹ.
rag, *n.* agisa, akisa.
rag'man, *n.* alagisa.
rage, *v.* dzà.
rag'ged, *a.* kperẹkperẹ, alagisa.
rai'ment, *n.* aṣọ.
rain, *n.* èdzi, òdzo.
rain, *v.* rọ, rọdzo.
rain'bow, *n.* osumàre.
raise, *v.* gbe, gbe...dide: *to raise from the dead*, dzi...dide, dzinde.
rais'ing, *n.* agbende.
rake, *v.* ha.
rake, *n.* oha.
ram, *n.* àgbo.
ram, *v.* kì.
ram'ble, *v.* rin...kiri.
ran'cid, *a.* gbokn, meṣeri.
rancid'ity, *n.* eṣeri.
rank, *n.* ito.
ran'som, *v.* ra...kpadà, da...nide.
ran'somer, *n.* oludande.
rap, *v.* kàn.
ra'pidly, *adv.* fù.
ra'rity, *n.* akanṣe.
ras'cal, *n.* dzagididzagan.
rasp, *n.* àyun.
rat, *n.* ekute; different kinds are called, àfe, agó, agoró, aṣe, asinrin, egbara, imodzo, maládzú, okete.
ratan', *n.* akparọṅ.
rate, *v.* dáyelé, diyelé.
rath'er, *adv.* kuku.
ra'vel, *n.* tú.
ra'ven, *n.* dọde.
ra'venous, *a.* akpadzẹ, akpanidzẹ.
ravine', *n.* koto dzigonṅṅ, idzigonṅṅ.
raw, *a.* tutu.
raze, *n.* wó...kpale.
ra'zor, *n.* abẹ.
reach, *v.* dzasi, tó.
read, *v.* kà, kàwe, kewu.
read'er, *n.* akàwe.
rea'diness, *n.* imura.
read'ing, *n.* akàwe.
rea'dy, *a.* mura.
re'al, *a.* otọ.
re'alize, *v.* mọ otọ.
re'ally, *adv.* sẹ.
reap, *v.* ká, kore.
reap'er, *n.* olukore.
reap'ing-hook, *n.* sílo.
reappear', *v.* tọṅ hàn.
rear, *v.* te; tọ...dagba.
reascend', *v.* tọṅ gòke.
rea'son, *n.* iyeno; (*cause*), idi, itori.
rea'son, *v.* sọroye, áaroye, sọdi.
rea'sonable, *a.* dzana, niyenọ.
rea'soning, *n.* asoye.
reassem'ble, *v.* tọṅ kpèdzo.
re'bel, *n.* aṣọṭe, olusọṭe, ọṭe.
rebel', *v.* rọkọṅ, ṣeiyẹ, ṣọṭe.
rebel'ion, *n.* isọṭe, ọṭe, eiyẹ.
rebuild', *v.* tọṅ kọ.
rebuke', *v.* bá...wí, fi...kilọ.
rebuke', *n.* ibawi.
recall', *v.* kpè...kpadà, tọṅ kpè.
receive', *v.* gbà, gba...sọdọ, ri...gbà, tẹwógbà.
receiv'ing, *n.* atigbà.
re'cently, *adv.* nilọlọ, ṣeṣe, ṣetọṅ.
recep'tion, *n.* atigbà, igba.
reck'less, *a.* ahána.
reck'on, *v.* síro, ká.
recline', *v.* gunṅṅ, rọgbokù.
recollect', *v.* niran, ranti.
re'compense, *n.* ọwọṅ, ẹsan.
re'compense, *v.* radi, san.
re'conolle, *v.* ládza, tù.

re'conciler, *n.* aladzá.
reconcilla'tion, *n.* étutu.
recount', *v.* kpitan, ro.
re'create, *v.* gba... idarawa.
re'creating, *a.* atọ́dà.
red, *a.* bẹ, beledže, kpón, kpu-
 kpa, rẹ.
redeem', *v.* da... nide.
redeem'er, *n.* oludande.
redemp'tion, *n.* idande.
red'ness, *n.* ẹkpón, kpukpa.
reed, *n.* ifefe, idzé, iye.
reel, *v.* dakùn, dǎwú, kǎwú.
reflect', *v.* mete.
reform', *v.* kpiwadà.
reform'er, *n.* alatonse.
refrain', *v.* kparamó.
refresh', *v.* tu...lara, tura.
refresh'ment, *n.* itura.
re'fuge, *n.* abò, asalà.
refund', *v.* san kpadà.
refuse', *v.* dù, kò.
re'fuse, *n.* atánò, okúsu.
refus'er, *n.* okòsẹ.
regard', *v.* bikita, feti, fodzúsi,
 kà, wòdzú, sídzuwò.
rege'nerate, *v.* tọ́bí.
re'gion, *n.* agbegbe, ekun, ẹkùn,
 iba.
re'gularly, *adv.* leseṣe, leṣeṣe.
rehearse', *v.* ro.
reign, *v.* dzọba.
reign, *n.* idzọba.
rein, *n.* okùn idzanu.
reins, *n.* ọkan.
reject', *v.* kò, tikuro.
reject'ed, *a.* asati.
rejoice', *v.* yò, yòayò, yayò,
 ẹayò.
rejoic'ing, *n.* (together) adzọyò.
relate', *v.* gbà... rò, kpa, ro,
 rohin.
rela'tion, *n.* ikpele.
re'lative, *n.* ána, ikpele, olutan,
 ọlotan.
release', *v.* da... kuro, dza...
 nide, dzọwọlọwò.
relent', *v.* dékun.
relief', *n.* itù.
relieve', *v.* de...lara.
reli'gion, *n.* sinsi.
relin'quish, *v.* fi...silẹ.
reluct'ance, *n.* afiyandzúse.
reluct'ant, *a.* alalgbọdọ.
reluct'antly, *adv.* kọti.
remain', *v.* kùn, síkùn.
remain'der, *n.* abukùn, ibukùn,
 iyokun.

remains', *n.* akpeta.
remem'ber, *v.* niran, ranti.
remem'brance, *n.* iniran, iran.
remind', *v.* ran...niran, ran
 ...leti, sí...niye.
remis'sion, *n.* ifidzi.
remit', *v.* fi...dži.
rem'nant, *n.* akókùn, ibukùn,
 idasi; (after eating) adzẹkùn.
remorse', *n.* aròkan.
remote', *a.* dzina.
remove', *v.* dà, sí, sídi, sí nidi,
 síkpo, sí nikpo.
rend, *v.* fa...ya.
renounce', *v.* kọ...lẹ, kọ...
 silẹ.
renova'tion, *n.* akpada.
rent, *v.* gbà...wò.
rent, *n.* akpágbèyin, ẹlẹ.
renuncia'tion, *n.* okéhinà.
repair'er, *n.* alatonse.
repair'ing, *n.* atonse.
repeal', *v.* fi...dži.
repeal', *n.* afidzi.
repeat, *v.* tọ́n wí.
repent', *v.* kpiwadà, ronókpi-
 wadà, tuba.
repent'ance, *n.* ironókpiwada.
repeti'tion, *n.* (of behavior)
 atonhù, (of words) atonwi.
replen'ish, *v.* lẹ, kón.
reply', *v.* dahùn, fesi, fenusi, dzẹ.
reply', *n.* esi, idahun, idze.
report', *v.* dzihin, dzise.
reproach', *v.* bí...lòhun, bo-
 dzumó, síregun.
reproach', *n.* ẹgan, ẹtẹ.
reproof, *n.* abáwí.
reprove', *v.* bá...wí.
reputa'tion, *n.* lhin.
reput'ed, *a.* sebi, asebi.
request', *v.* bère, bẹ.
require', *v.* di, bère.
requite', *v.* san.
res'cue, *v.* gbà...là.
resem'blance, *n.* alugbon,
 aworan, dzidzọ, iran.
resem'ble, *v.* dabí.
reserve', *v.* da...sí, da...silẹ.
reserved', *a.* adasí.
reside', *v.* gbe.
re'sidence, *n.* ilẹ.
re'sident, *a.* agbe, atikpo.
re'sidue, *n.* iyokun.
re'sin, *n.* ida, odzia.
resist', *v.* gbonu, kodzudza, kọ-
 dzudzasi.
re'solute, *a.* gbodzulé.

resolu'tion, *n.* ẹdó.
resolve', *v.* kpinu.
resort', *v.* tò.
respect', *v.* fodzúkpe, dzuba,
 kà, ka...sí.
respect', *n.* ikasi, ọwọ.
respect'er, *n.* oluwodzú.
respect'fully, *adv.* tọwọtọwọ.
respond', *v.* dahùn.
respond'er, *n.* elegbe.
response', *n.* idze.
responsibil'ity, *n.* adabọwọ.
rest, *v.* fẹri, nonyi, simi.
rest, *n.* isimi.
rest'less, *a.* aisimi.
rest'lessly, *adv.* laisimi.
rest'lessness, *n.* akpon, áro.
restora'tion, *n.* amukpada.
restore', *v.* bọ...sikpo, mu...
 kpadà.
restrain', *v.* mǎraduro, kpa-
 ramó.
restraint', *n.* akóso.
result, *n.* amuwáh.
resurrec'tion, *n.* adzinde,
 agbende.
retail', *v.* sù.
retail'er, *n.* onisu.
reta'liate, *v.* radi, san ẹsan,
 wón.
retalia'tion, *n.* ẹsan, isan,
 ọwọ.
retreat', *v.* hẹ.
retreat', *n.* ọsá.
return', *v.* kpadà.
return', *n.* akpada.
reveal', *v.* fi...hàn, síkpayá.
reveal'ing, *n.* asikpaya.
revela'tion, *n.* asikpaya, ifihàn.
re'velry, *n.* irede.
revenge', *v.* gbesan, san...ẹsan.
re'verence, *v.* bolá, hari.
re'verent, *a.* hari, ahari.
re'verently, *adv.* tọwọtọwọ.
revile', *v.* gàn.
revil'er, *n.* ẹlegan.
reviv'al, *n.* atonhù, odzi.
revive', *v.* tọnhù, sí...lodzú.
reviv'er, *n.* oludzi.
reviv'ing, *n.* odzi.
revolt', *v.* ẹyiye, ẹtẹ.
revolt'er, *n.* asọtẹ.
revolve', *v.* yi.
reward', *v.* san.
rheu'matism, *n.* akuiegbé,
 lakniegbé.
rib, *n.* egun iha.
rice, *n.* mǎ, sinjaka.

rich, *a.* atilá, là, olowó, lora, olòro, oloto.
rich'es, *n.* olà.
rid'dle, *n.* alo.
ride, *v.* geshin, gùn.
ri'dicule, *n.* eleya, esi, esin.
ri'dicule, *v.* fi...sefe, fi...eleya, fi...sesin, shahó, sesin, sefe.
right, *v.* sare.
right, *n.* alàre : *right side*, oton.
right, *a.* dogba, dzare, sare, tó.
right'eous, *a.* alàre, olódodo.
right'eousness, *n.* dódó, dododó, ododó.
right'ly, *adv.* dede.
rim, *n.* eti.
rind, *n.* ekpo.
ring, *n.* eka, oka, oruka.
ring, *v.* lagogo.
ring'leader, *n.* alaseran.
rinse, *v.* sí, sí...nò.
ripe, *a.* asógbó, dè, èdè, kpón.
rip'en, *v.* gbó, kponso.
ripe'ness, *n.* èdè, ekpón.
rise, *v.* dide, ru, wú, (*as a hillock*) buke.
rise, *n.* ihulè.
ris'ing, *n.* (*up*) adzinde, iru.
risk, *v.* da...se.
risk, *n.* idase.
ri'val, *v.* didze.
ri'val, *n.* oludidze.
ri'valry, *n.* adidze, idze.
ri'ver, *n.* odo, ikpa-odo.
ri'vulet, *n.* omòdò, soló.
road, *n.* ikpa-ona, ona.
roam, *v.* kiri.
roar, *v.* hó.
roast, *v.* sun, son.
rob, *v.* bolé, ko...leru.
rob'ber, *n.* labamolè, alabamolè, edzikan, igara, olosà.
rob'bery, *n.* igara, osà.
rock, *n.* akpáta, okuta, agbasa.
rod, *n.* ogo.
rogue, *n.* òle.
roll, *n.* (*of cloth*), akpokpo.
roll, *v.* ká.
roof, *n.* itèbo, òlé, orulé.
room, *n.* afo, aye, ikele.
room'y, *a.* alaye, laye.
roost, *v.* wò.
roost'er, *n.* akuko.
root, *n.* egbo, gbongbo.
root, *v.* tangbo.
rope, *n.* okùn, oró.
rope'maker, *n.* olòkun.

rot, *v.* bù, hù, rà.
rote, *n.* ikà.
rot'ten, *a.* okunra.
rough, *a.* dzagan, kpálakpála.
rough'ly, *adv.* kabakaba, yàn-yàn, shakpasakpa.
rough'ness, *n.* hanahana.
round, *a.* sú.
round, *adv. or prep.* yika.
rouse, *v.* dzi, tadzi.
row, *n.* ese.
row, *v.* tuko.
row'er, *n.* atuko.
rub, *v.* gbo, kinrin, kpa, rá.
rud'der, *n.* itokó.
rug'ged, *a.* shakisaki.
rug'gedly, *adv.* shakisaki.
ru'in, *v.* rún, kparun, ba...dže.
ru'ins, *n.* áhorò, alakpa, aladzokpa.
rule, *v.* se akoso, dzoye, dzoba, kawó, solori.
ru'ler, *n.* odzoye, akoso.
ru'mor, *n.* okiki.
rump, *n.* bebe idi, idi.
run, *v.* sá, salóh, sare, sùre.
run'away, *n.* asasin, isansa.
run'ner, *n.* asare.
run'ning, *n.* asá.
rush, *v.* ró.
rush, *n.* ogiri.
rust, *v.* da...kpara, dikpara, dogun.
rust, *n.* ikpara.

S.

Sab'bath, *n.* isimi, ose : *the Mohammedan Sabbath*, adzimó, idzimó.
sab'bath-breaker, *n.* abose-dze.
sack, *n.* oké, akalambi.
sa'cred, *a.* máto.
sa'crifice, *v.* fi...rubo, sebo.
sa'crifice, *n.* aruda, arukon, ebo, igbo.
sa'crilege (*commit*), *v.* dzá Olorun li òle.
sad, *a.* fadzuro, farò.
sad'dle, *n.* asá, gari.
sad'dle, *v.* di...ni gari.
sad'dle-cloth, *n.* bese, itehin.
sad'ness, *n.* ifadzuro.
safe, *a.* allewu, là.
safe'ly, *adv.* li allewu.
safe'ty, *n.* allewu, alafia, ola.

sail, *n.* igbòkun.
sail, *v.* rin.
sail'ing, *n.* ita, irin.
sailor, *n.* olòko.
saint, *n.* enia mimó.
sake, *n.* itori.
salaman'der, *n.* omole.
sali'va, *n.* ito.
salt, *n.* lyo, orere.
salt, *v.* fi lyo si.
saluta'tion, *n.* aikú, akú, okú, iki, ikini, kiki.
salute', *v.* kí.
salva'tion, *n.* igbalà, là.
same, *a.* bakaná, eyiná, kaná, ná, okan.
sanctifica'tion, *n.* isodi mimó, adimimó.
sanc'tify, *v.* so...di mimó.
sand, *n.* iyanrin, busu.
san'dal, *n.* bata, salubata.
sand'fly, *n.* emirin.
sap, *n.* odze.
sash, *n.* ikobe, mayafi.
Sa'tan, *n.* esu, bara, ebilisi.
satch'el, *n.* birigami, laba.
sa'tiate, *v.* tori odzu.
sati'ety, *n.* ayó, adzeyó, itori odzu.
satisfac'tion, *n.* iteloron.
sa'tisfied, *n.* lelè, yo.
sa'tisfy, *v.* tè...loron, tori odzu, kon...lodzu.
sauce, *n.* obè.
sauce'pan, *n.* isasun.
sau'cy, *a.* safodzudi yadzu.
sa'vage, *a.* asò.
save, *v.* gbà...là, se igbalà, mu...là.
saved, *n.* atilá.
sav'ior, *n.* olà, olúgbalà, onlà.
sa'vor, *n.* adon.
sa'vory, *a.* lorun, olorun, adidon.
saw, *v.* fi ayun ré.
saw, *n.* ayun, oyun.
saw'yer, *n.* alagi, gbengbena.
say, *v.* li, ni, kpé, kperi, wi.
scab'bard, *n.* ako.
scaf'fold, *n.* atibaba.
scale, *n.* (*fish*) ikpe, ikpekpe.
sca'ly, *a.* yiyi.
scar, *n.* odzu, sasa.
scarce, *adv.* kede, sowon, won.
scarc'ity, *n.* iwon, owon.
scare'crow, *n.* adidzi.
scar'let, *n.* alari, ododó.
scat'ter, *v.* fe...ka, fon, fonka, tanò, tuka.

scat'tered, *n.* ọwara.
scat'teringly, *adv.* katakata, lilili, ́́́́́, terc.
scent, *n.* orún.
scent, *v.* gbòrun.
scent'less, *a.* ailòrun.
scep'tre, *n.* ọkpa, ọkpa ọba.
scho'lar, *n.* akọdžù, ọmọ kewu.
scis'sors, *n.* alumágadži, ẹmu.
scoff, *v.* fi... ́́ ẹleya, yọ sùti sí.
sooff'er, *n.* ẹleya, ẹlẹgàn.
scold, *v.* sọ, bá... sọ, báwí.
scold'ing, *n.* abáwí.
scorch, *v.* d́́ona.
scorn, *n.* ẹya, ikposi.
scorn'er, *n.* ẹleya.
scor'pion, *n.* akéké, akérekére, odžogan.
scoun'drel, *n.* alarékeréke.
scour, *v.* kpa, fọ.
scourge, *v.* ná.
scowl, *v.* fẹdžú.
scram'ble, *v.* ́́gúdu, d́́-
 d́́adu.
scram'bling, *n.* gúdu, d́́-
 id́́adu.
scrap, *n.* akisa, ida asa, irekpe.
scrape, *v.* fa, ha, han.
scratch, *v.* ká, kó, d́́a lekana.
scraw'ny, *a.* hántá.
scream, *v.* han.
scribe, *n.* akówe.
scrip, *n.* akpo-agbadagodo. See *satchel*.
scro'fula, *n.* ẹtẹ, odogí.
scru'tinize, *v.* wadi.
sculp'ture, *n.* ike.
scut'tle, *n.* alafo.
scut'tle, *v.* lu.
sea, *n.* agbami, ọkun.
sea'-breeze, *n.* atẹgun.
sea'-coast, *n.* eti ọkun.
seal, *n.* sami sí, di.
search, *v.* wá.
search, *n.* aféri, awari.
searched, *a.* awatán.
sea'-shell, *n.* kpekpekun.
sea'son, *n.* ewò, wakatí.
sea'sonable, *a.* ́́akoko.
seat, *n.* ibudžoko, ikpo.
se'cond, *a.* ekedži, kedži, atẹle.
se'condly, *adv.* lekedži.
se'cresy, *n.* abelẹ.
se'cret, *n.* afowòbò, alamò, asíri, ẹsi, ẹsin.
se'cret, *a.* ikọkọ.
se'cretly, *adv.* nikọkọ.

se'cret-teller, *n.* asoròdžedže, asorokele.
sect, *n.* iyakpa.
secta'rian, *n.* oniyakpa.
secure', *a.* là, lailewu.
secu'rity, *n.* ilà, onigbọwọ.
sedg'e, *n.* ́́ge.
sedition, *n.* isòtẹ: *to cause se-*
dition, rulu.
sedition's, *a.* ọlọtẹ.
seduce', *v.* fà... lẹtan.
see, *v.* ri, riran, wò.
seed, *n.* iru, irugbin, irumọ.
seed'time, *n.* igba irugbin.
see'ing, *n.* atiri, iran.
seek, *v.* ́́aféri, wá, wakiri.
seek'er, *n.* aféri.
seem, *v.* wò, dabi.
seen, *a.* ari.
seer, *n.* oluwò.
seethe, *v.* bọ.
seize, *v.* gbà... mu.
seiz'ure, *n.* amuya, ẹmu, igbamu.
sel'dom, *adv.* idžokanlogbón,
 nidžokanlogbón.
select', *v.* ́́á, yàn, ́́á... yàn.
select'ed, *n.* asáyan, ayọ.
self, *pron.* kpakpa, tikalá, ti-
 kará, dá.
self-conceit', *n.* amòtán.
self-defence', *n.* igbera.
self-den'ial, *n.* ikparamọ.
self'ish, *a.* fẹra, onifera.
self'ishness, *n.* ifera.
self-willed', *n.* alásedžú.
self-willed'ness, *n.* asetinó.
sell, *v.* tà.
sel'ler, *n.* otà.
selv'edge, *n.* eti asọ.
se'micircle, *n.* osumàrè, bió-
 sumàrè.
send, *v.* ran, ran... níse, ranásẹ.
send'er, *n.* oluranásẹ.
send'ing, *n.* riran.
se'nior, *n.* arẹ.
sense, *n.* itumò, iyenó.
sen'tence, *n.* imò, ikpinu.
sen'try, *n.* isọ.
se'parate, *v.* da... nikpa, loto,
 kpala, ya... soto, yà, yakpa.
se'parately, *adv.* loto, soto.
se'parateness, *n.* oto.
separa'tion, *n.* ẹya, iyakpa.
se'pulchre, *n.* ibodži.
serenade', *v.* dadža.
ser'pent, *n.* ẹdžó.
serv'ant, *n.* ọmọ, ọmòdọ,
 iranásẹ.

serve, *v.* sin, ́́e ti.
ser'vice, *n.* isẹ-isin, sinsin.
ser'vile, *a.* bi eru.
servi'lity, *n.* iwà eru.
ser'vitude, *n.* oko eru.
set, *v.* ba, wò: *to set upon*, bu
 ...kà, gbe...kà, fi...ka; *to*
set down, fi...balẹ, gbe...kalẹ,
 kalẹ; *to set a snare*, kẹ, rẹgẹ.
set'tle, *v.* tẹdó; (*as water*),
 toro.
set'tlement, *n.* ọdžó, itẹdó.
se'ven, *num.* edže, medže.
se'venfold, *a.* lẹrinmedže.
se'venteen, *num.* etadilogun.
se'venth, *num.* ekedže, kedže.
se'venty, *num.* adžirin.
se'ver. See *separate*.
severe', *a.* onroro.
severe'ly, *adv.* gogo.
seve'rity, *n.* imu.
sew, *v.* gán, ran, ranásọ.
sew'er, *n.* aranásọ.
shack'le, *n.* ́́ekẹ́́ekẹ: *neck-*
shackle, adžaga.
shack'le, *v.* dè, di, di...ni ́́e-
 kesẹkẹ.
shade, *v.* sídži, sídžibò.
shade, *n.* ibodžin, odžidži, odži-
 džin.
sha'dow, *n.* adžidžin, odžidži,
 odšidžin.
sha'dy, *a.* onibodži.
shake, *v.* gbò, m̀, yin: *to shake*
hands, bọ, bọ...lowọ, bọwọ.
shak'en, *a.* amikpò, ẹgbon.
shak'y, *adv.* abati.
shak'ing, *a.* imi.
shall, *aux.* ó, ọ, á, ba.
shal'low, *a.* kò d́́in.
shame, *v.* dodžuti, fi...kilo.
shame, *n.* ẹsi, ẹsin, itidžú,
 odžuti.
shame'less, *a.* ọdadžú, aítidžú.
shan'ty, *n.* agó.
shape, *n.* awọ.
share, *n.* itori.
share, *v.* kpin, ́́e-adžokpin,
 hari, wá.
shar'er, *n.* adžokpin, alabakpin,
 aladžoni, odžuwá, olukpin.
sharp, *a.* mu, gongo.
sharp'en, *v.* gbẹ, kpon, kpon-
 mu.
sharp'ly, *adv.* gogo.
sharp'ness, *n.* imu, mimu.
shave, *v.* fa, fagbon: *to shave*
the head, fari.

she, *pron.* i, ó, ón, ó.
sheaf, *n.* idi, iti.
shear, *v.* re, rẹrọn.
shear'er, *n.* olurẹrọn.
shears, *n.* alumágadzi.
sheath, *n.* akọ.
shed, *v.* rẹ, wò: *to shed blood*,
 ta, tadze, ta... silẹ.
sheep, *n.* ágután.
sheep'fold, *n.* agbo or ilé águ-
 tán.
sheet, *n.* gọgọwu.
shelf, *n.* kpekpé.
shell, *n.* kpekpé, ikpekpẹ, ká-
 kara.
shel'ter, *v.* dabòbò, radòbò.
shel'ter, *n.* abò.
shel'terless, *n.* aibò.
shep'herd, *n.* oluśọ-ágután.
she'riff, *n.* tetu.
shield, *n.* akpata, ganiki, gariki.
shin, *n.* igọn, odzúgọn.
shine, *v.* mọ, mọlẹ, ràn, ta, tàn,
 tànmọlẹ, tánşan, ti.
ship, *n.* òkọ.
ship'master, *n.* ọlọkò.
ship'wreck, *n.* efoko, ifoko.
shirt, *n.* eha, ewu, agbaladza.
shoal, *n.* bebe.
shock, *n.* asati, awò.
shoe, *n.* bata, kobita.
shoe'less, *a.* lalnibata.
shoe'maker, *n.* aranbata, oni-
 bata.
shoot, *v.* ta, yinbọn, yin... ni-
 bọn: *to shoot a bow*, ta, tafa;
to shoot forth, ta, takpe.
shore, *n.* ebádò.
short, *a.* kuru.
short'en, *v.* mu... kuru, se...
 kukuru.
short'ness, *n.* kukuru.
shot, *n.* ọta.
shot'pouch, *n.* mayami.
should, *aux.* ba, iba.
shoul'der, *n.* édzika.
shoul'der-blade, *n.* okọ.
shout, *v.* hó, hokun, kọ.
shout'ing, *n.* iho: *shouting*
loudly, kùhu.
shove, *v.* sọn, sún.
show, *v.* fi... hàn, fi... mọ,
 dzure.
show, *n.* ọsọ.
show'ing, *n.* ifihàn.
show'er, *n.* ọwara, wara.
shrewd, *a.* lí ogbọn, logbọn.
shrewd'ness, *a.* ogbọn.

shriek, *n.* ke goro.
shrill'y, *adv.* goro.
shrink, *v.* sọnki.
shri'vel, *v.* sọnki.
shri'velled, *a.* dọdọ, kpákpala.
shroud, *n.* agọ.
shroud, *v.* fi agọ we.
shuck, *n.* efon, fulufulu.
shun, *v.* fà... sehín, ri sá, sọnki,
 yakpasilé.
shut, *v.* kpade, se, semọ, há.
shut (in), *a.* adimọ.
shut'ter, *n.* eku, ilekun.
shut'tle, *n.* òkọ.
sick, *v.* salsan, rọn: *a sick per-*
son, abirọn.
sick'en, *v.* rọn.
sick'le, *n.* sílo.
sick'ness, *n.* alsan, arọn, eku.
side, *n.* akpa, egbe, iha.
sieve, *n.* asẹ.
siege, *n.* idó, isagati.
sift, *v.* kù, se.
sift'er, *n.* konkosọ, asẹ.
sigh, *n.* lmi edọn.
sigh, *v.* mi edọn.
sight, *n.* inan, iran, iri, irina.
sign, *n.* àmi, lẹ; *to make a sign*,
 sakperẹ, sakperẹ, sakpedzure.
sil'ence, *v.* kpa... lenumọ.
sil'ence, *n.* adzín, adzindzín,
 akildze, arere, idake, kéké.
sil'ent, *a.* dake, didake; *to be*
silent, kpenumọ.
sil'ently, *adv.* furn.
silk, *n.* sanyan, sẹda.
silk'worm, *n.* tumbu.
sil'ily, *adv.* botiboti.
sil'iness, *n.* awẹre, iwere.
sil'ly, *a.* were, síwere, sinwin,
 sara.
sil'ver, *n.* fadaka.
sil'ver, *v.* fi fadaka subọ.
sil'versmith, *n.* alagbẹde fa-
 daka.
si'milar, *a.* faramọ.
simi'litude, *n.* awòran.
sim'mer, *v.* gbara.
sim'ple, *a.* sọkpe.
sim'pleton, *n.* alaimoye, alai-
 niyenọ, kẹre, okpe.
sin, *n.* ẹsẹ.
sin, *v.* dẹsẹ, gbẹsẹ, sẹ.
since, *adv.* nigbati.
sincer'ity, *n.* aisẹtan.
si'new, *n.* isan.
sing, *v.* kọn, kọnrin.
singe, *v.* wí.

sing'er, *n.* akọnrin, olórin.
sin'gle, *a.* okan, nikan.
sin'gly, *adv.* nikan, nikan sọso,
 sọso.
sink, *v.* mù, rí: *to sink into the*
ground, wòlẹ.
sin'less, *n.* ailẹsẹ, alailẹsẹ, lai-
 lẹsẹ.
sin'ner, *n.* ẹlẹsẹ.
sip, *v.* fẹre.
sis'ter, *n.* arabiri.
sit, *v.* dzoko: *to sit down*, fidi-
 balẹ.
sit'ting, *n.* ige.
situa'tion, *n.* ibi, ikpo.
six, *num.* efa, mẹfa.
six'fold, *n.* mẹfẹfa.
six'teen, *num.* ẹdinogun.
sixth, *num.* ẹkẹfa.
six'ty, *num.* ogọta, ọta.
skein, *n.* ikọ.
ske'leton, *n.* egugun.
skill, *n.* ẹrọ.
skil'ful, *a.* mẹrọ, ẹlẹrọ.
skil'fulness, *n.* imẹrọ.
skim, *v.* rẹ.
skin, *n.* ará.
skin, *v.* fọ.
skip, *v.* fò.
skip'per, *n.* idin.
skull, *n.* agbari.
sky, *n.* orun.
sky'light, *n.* ikóro, odzúkpo.
slack, *a.* dẹ, ẹdẹ.
slack'ened, *v.* sò.
slack'en, *v.* rọ: *to slacken one's*
pace, dẹsẹ, kpesẹmọ.
slack'ness, *n.* ẹde, isò.
slam, *v.* se gbagada.
slam, *n.* gbagada.
slan'der, *n.* dulumọ.
slan'der, *v.* ba... lorukodze,
 baruko... dze, gbà... dulumọ.
slan'derer, *n.* abanidze.
slap, *n.* abara.
slap, *v.* gba, gba... labara.
slate, *n.* walá.
slave, *n.* erú.
slave'dealer, *n.* ateru, teruteru.
slave'holder, *n.* ẹleru.
sla'very, *n.* oko erú.
slay, *v.* kpa.
slay'er, *n.* onikpa.
sleek, *a.* dan.
sleek'ness, *n.* adan.
sleep, *n.* idzika, odzú orun, orun.
sleep, *v.* sùn, togbé.
sleep'less, *a.* alsun.

sleep'y, a. orùn kọ̀nmi (*I am sleepy*).
sleight, n. àlukpayida, idan.
slen'der, a. fọ̀n, gígọ̀, gọ̀, gbòrọ̀, tẹ̀rẹ̀, tirin.
slen'derness, n. ẹ̀sẹ̀.
sley, n. àsa.
slide, v. bọ.
slight, v. da... kodza, fi... dzafara.
slight'ly, adv. so.
sling, v. fi, gbòṅ.
sling, n. kánakána.
slip, v. bọ, sí, yó.
slip'pery, a. dan, yó.
slit, v. là.
slope, n. gẹ̀rẹ̀gẹ̀rẹ̀.
slop'ing, a. bèrẹ̀.
sloth, n. àfara, ọ̀lẹ̀.
sloth'ful, a. dera, onfọ̀ra.
slo'ven, a. ọ̀bọ̀ṅ.
slo'venly, adv. bọ̀ṅ.
slow, a. dzafara, ọ̀ra.
slow'ly, adv. kpele, kẹ̀kẹ̀.
slow'ness, n. àfara.
slug'gish, a. le.
slug'gishly, adv. goigoi, tikọ̀.
slug'gishness, n. aigbo, aiye.
slum'ber, n. togbé.
sly'ness, n. ayóse.
small, a. kere, wẹ̀rẹ̀, wẹ̀wẹ̀, kini, sókoto: *a small person*, akere.
small, adv. kíbítí.
small'ness, n. kekere, kikini.
small'pox, n. sákaná.
smart, v. ta.
smat'ter, v. he... so.
smat'terer, n. alahésọ.
smear, v. kùn.
smell, v. gbòrun.
smell, n. orùn.
smel'ling-bottle, n. akoó.
smelt, v. kpò, kporin.
smelt'er, n. akporin, olukporin.
smile, v. rẹ̀rin wẹ̀si.
smite, v. kọ̀lu, lù, sá.
smith, n. alagbẹ̀de.
smith'ery, n. agbẹ̀de, arọ̀.
smoke, n. ẹ̀fi, fiṅ, efiṅ.
smoke, v. fiṅ, rẹ̀fiṅ, ru.
smok'y, a. efiṅ.
smooth, a. dan, fele, felefele, kuna, tẹ̀dzu.
smooth, v. dan, te fele.
smooth'ly, adv. felefele.
smooth'ness, n. idan, fele-fele.

smo'ther, v. fiṅ.
smug'gle, v. yabode.
smut, n. adú, dzakawò.
snag, n. egún.
snail, n. igbín, ikpere, okoto.
snake, n. ẹ̀dzo, manamana, ọ̀wọ̀ṅ, sẹ̀be.
snap, v. sá, sáki: *to snap the fingers*, taka.
snap'ping, n. iti.
snare, n. ohun didẹ̀, ege, ẹ̀kú, gboro, ikekun, ikpeti, mate.
snatch, v. dza, takpa.
snatch, n. idzakpati.
sneer, v. da... kpara.
sneeze, v. sin.
sniff, v. sọ̀nmọ̀.
snore, v. họnrun, dzẹ̀ka.
snout, n. igi imọ̀.
snuff, n. asára.
snuff, v. sọ̀nmọ̀.
snuf'fers, n. irena.
so, adv. ba, bai, bayi, boun, behe, gege.
soak, v. fi... bọ, fi... bọmi, re.
soap, n. osẹ̀.
soar, v. ra, fò.
so'ber, a. odzú re walẹ̀ (*he is sober*).
so'berness, n. airekodza.
soci'ety, n. egebe.
sock'et, n. iho-itẹ̀bọ.
so'da, n. kaun.
so'fa, n. ibirowboku.
soft, a. de, ede, fule, kperẹ̀, rọ̀, ogerọ̀.
soft'en, v. mu... de or rọ̀.
soft'ly, adv. fulefule, rọ̀ra.
soft'ness, n. ede, ẹ̀rọ̀.
soil, n. ilẹ̀.
so'journer, v. se átikpo, sátikpo.
so'journer, n. átikpo.
sol'dier, n. adzagun, danzare, dzakare, dzama, omọ ogun.
sole, n. atelẹ̀se.
sole, a. okan, nikan.
sole'ly, adv. nikan.
so'lemn, a. ronọ̀.
solem'nity, n. ironọ̀.
so'lid, a. le, kiki.
some, pron. awonkan, die, melokan.
some'thing, n. kini.
some'times, adv. nigbakugba.
some'where, adv. nibikan.
son, n. omọ, omokonri.
song, n. orin.
soon, adv. laikpe, nisisiyi.

soot, n. dzakawò.
soothe, v. te... laiya or lara, tu.
sop, v. ron.
sor'cerer, n. oso.
sore, n. egbo, odzu.
sore, a. gbekan.
sor'row, n. aro, idaro, anu.
sor'rowful, a. onirora, alanu.
sor'ry, a. kanu.
sort, n. oloriori, oniruru.
sort, v. yan, ya... loto.
sor'tilege, n. ibo.
soul, n. okan.
sound, n. ohun.
sound, a. aifo, dida.
sound, v. da, gba, ro, ta: *to sound in water, take soundings*, wondò.
sound'ly, adv. (*asleep*), fonfon.
soup, n. obẹ̀.
sour, a. kan.
source, n. idi.
sour'ness, n. ekan.
south, n. gusu.
south'ward, adv. niha or siha gusu.
sow, v. fon, fon... gbín, fonrugbín, gbín, gbín, sú.
sow'er, n. afonrugbín.
space, n. afo, aye, ofuru.
spa'cious, a. alaye, laye.
spade, n. okogun.
span, v. gbani.
span, n. igbani.
Span'iard, n. Aguda.
spare, v. da... si, da... silẹ̀, kun... silẹ̀.
spared, n. adasi, idasi.
spark, n. iforifo.
spark'lingly, adv. dzeredzere.
spar'row, n. awa, itu, ologonse.
speak, v. fo, fohun, so, wi.
spear, n. esin, oko.
spear'man, n. olokò.
special'ity, n. akanse.
spe'cies, n. iru.
speck'les, n. etu.
speck'le, v. setu.
speck'led, a. etu.
spec'tacle, n. irina.
spec'tacles, n. awò odzú.
speech, n. ohun, ede.
spell, v. ka.
spend, v. na, nawo.
spend'thrift, n. akpa, awandò, borukonu, nawonawo.

spi'der, *n.* alantakun, alansasa, elenọ.
spike, *n.* ísọ, ẹkan.
spill, *v.* ta, ta... silẹ, yidàndọ.
spin, *v.* ran, ranwu.
spin'ner, *n.* aranwu, iranwu.
spí'rit, *n.* afefe, ẹmi.
spit, *v.* tu, tuto.
spite, *n.* iwọsi.
spite'ful, *a.* koro, sóró.
spite'fulness, *n.* arankan.
spit'tle, *n.* itọ.
spín'ter, *n.* ẹrún.
split, *v.* bẹ sansan, là, sán, tọ.
spoil, *v.* badže, dibadže.
spoil'ed, *v.* badže, dibadže.
spoil'ing, *n.* ibadže.
spokes'man, *n.* alagbasọ.
sponge, *n.* kanrikan.
spoon, *n.* ẹkpon, ikpon, gombo, sibi.
sport, *v.* wẹ.
spot, *n.* abawon.
spot, *v.* sé... labawon.
spot'less, *a.* a labawon.
sprain, *v.* fi... rọ, rọ.
spread, *v.* mukale, ta, tan kale, té.
spright'ly, *a.* ya.
spring, *v.* huko, ré, ru.
spring, *n.* orison, ison.
sprin'kle, *v.* won, bómiwon, bú... won, rọdzo.
sprin'kling, *n.* abáwon, ibómiwon, ibuwon.
sprout, *n.* akpadahù, ehù, ekan.
sprout, *v.* ru, hù dzade.
sprout'ing, *n.* atonhù.
spur, *n.* oğan.
spy, *n.* alámi, amí, atóna, awoye, ayoluwò, ayoniwò, kelekẹle.
spy, *v.* róna.
spy'glass, *n.* awò.
squab'ble, *n.* ofọ, ọkpalai.
square, *n.* (of a house), asakanilé, sàre.
squash, *n.* agbedže.
squat, *v.* dákaka, loó.
squat'ting, *n.* àkaka.
squeeze, *v.* fon.
squint, *v.* fodžukan wò.
squirrel, *n.* ikon, keke, oforo, okere.
stab, *v.* gún.
sta'ble, *n.* ilé iso or esin.
stack, *n.* abà, agbo, ásati.
staff, *n.* ọkpa.
staff'bearer, *n.* ọlọkpa, ọlọkpa.

stag'ger, *v.* tagbongbon.
stag'geringly, *adv.* katakata.
stag'nant, *a.* gboku.
stag'nate, *v.* gboku.
stain, *v.* kpa... lose.
stain, *n.* abáwon, ibuwon.
stain'less, *a.* ailabawon.
stair, *n.* akasó.
stale, *a.* ehù, gboku, kasi, ikasi, obu.
stalk, *n.* kpokporò, igi.
stall, *n.* budže, busó, oriso.
stam'mer, *v.* kolòlo.
stam'merer, *n.* akolòlo.
stamp, *v.* tẹ, tẹ... mọle.
stand, *n.* ibuduro.
stand, *v.* duro, ro: to stand up, dide, naro.
stand'ing, *a.* diduro, digbaro, idigbaro, ogurodo.
sta'ple, *n.* àba.
star, *n.* irawọ.
starch, *n.* ògi.
stare, *v.* wò.
starve, *v.* sílòh.
starv'er, *n.* debikpa, febikpa.
starv'er, *n.* adebikpani, afebi-kpa.
state, *n.* iwà.
sta'tion, *n.* isọ, ikpo.
sta'ture, *n.* iga.
stay, *v.* duro, kpẹ.
stay'ing, *a.* akpẹ.
stead, *n.* ikpo.
stead'fast, *a.* sé alyesẹ.
stead'fastly, *adv.* sín, sínín.
stead'fastness, *n.* aiyesẹ.
steal, *v.* dzàle, dza... òle, dzi, dzindi.
stealth, *n.* ayosẹ.
steam, *n.* oru.
steam'er, *n.* ẹlẹfin.
steep, *a.* gongon.
steer, *v.* tọkọ.
stem, *n.* kukute.
stench, *n.* àyan.
step, *v.* gbese.
ste'rite, *a.* okusalẹ. See *barren*.
stern, *a.* sóro, aóro.
steward, *n.* iridžú.
stew'pan, *n.* kpakuta.
stick, *n.* igi.
stick, *v.* kanmọle, ré.
stiff, *a.* káka, kakọ.
stiff'ly, *adv.* kakakaka.
stiff'necked, *a.* waronki.
still, *a.* dže, dzedže.

still, *v.* kpa... rọrọ.
still, *adv.* sibẹ.
still'ness, *n.* idakerọrọ.
stilts, *n.* gagalo.
sting, *n.* ita, ẹta.
sting, *v.* ta.
stin'giness, *n.* awon.
stin'gy, *v.* sé awon, won.
stink, *v.* bú, rùn, sáyan.
stir, *v.* daru, rò, ru, wú.
stir'ring, *n.* irò.
stir'rup, *n.* alukembu, ọkọ-asa.
stockade, *n.* agbàra.
stock'ing, *n.* ibose.
stocks, *n.* àba.
sto'mach, *n.* aiya.
stone, *n.* okuta, okó.
stone, *v.* sọ... lokuta.
stone'-cutter, *n.* agbekuta.
stool, *n.* aga, akpoti.
stoop, *v.* bẹre, gọ, tiri.
stoop'ing, *adv.* ibẹre.
stop, *v.* desẹ, duro, di: to stop the road, dèna.
stop'per, *n.* edidi.
store, *n.* abà.
stork, *n.* akọ.
storm, *n.* idzi.
sto'ry, *n.* irọ.
stout, *a.* lara.
straight, *a.* dogba, ganran, tára, tọ.
straight'en, *v.* mu... tọ.
straight'ness, *n.* itọ, osanhan, titọ.
straight'way, *adv.* eyitawiyi, loğan.
strain, *v.* bà, gbà, sẹ.
strain'er, *n.* ase, ladiro, okiti aro.
strait, *n.* diwọ, inira.
strange, *a.* èmọ, adzedzi.
stran'ger, *n.* adzedzi, aledzo, olòdzo.
stran'gle, *n.* lọ... loran.
straw, *n.* kórikó.
stream, *n.* isan.
street, *n.* igboro, ita.
strength, *n.* agbara, okun.
strength'en, *v.* mu... lé, tí... lehin.
stretch, *v.* nà, naga.
stretch'ing, *n.* ena, iyà.
strew, *v.* fe... ka, fon.
strict'ly, *adv.* lesọlesọ.
strife, *n.* idzà, agon.
strike, *v.* dá, lù, lule, ro, tí: to strike against, dákàn, gún,

da...mò; *strike with a sword*,
da...lida; *strike with a stick*,
da...nigi; *strike with the fist*,
dzilése, dzilése, ki...nibendé.
string, *v.* sín.
string, *n.* okun, fina.
string'y, *adv.* olòkun.
strip, *v.* bó, hó, tu...lasó, tu...
níhòriho.
stripe, *n.* inà.
striped, *v.* abilà, ètu.
striped, *a.* etú.
strive, *v.* dzà, lákaka.
stroll, *v.* kiri.
stroll'er, *n.* alarin kiri.
strong, *a.* káka, lé, lera, lè
inokun: *strong man*, akoni, ala-
gbára.
strong'ly, *adv.* kakaraka.
strug'gle, *n.* awaya, idzakádi,
iwaya-idzá, owere.
strug'gle, *v.* sê awaya, dzowere,
rá.
strut, *v.* yan.
stub'ble, *n.* akekun.
stub'born, *n.* agidi.
stub'bornness, *n.* aigbo.
stu'dy, *v.* kekò.
stum'ble, *v.* kòşé.
stum'bling, *n.* ikòşé.
stum'bling-block, *n.* adu-
gbolù, dugbolù.
stu'pid, *a.* àkun, òkun, akun-
reṭe gigò, gò, oḣe.
stupid'ity, *n.* gigò.
stut'ter, *v.* kòlolo.
stut'terer, *n.* akòlolo.
subdue', *v.* sè, sè ikáwò.
submit', *v.* forifun, foribàlè,
tuba.
sub'stitute, *v.* fi...likpo, gbi-
kpo.
sub'stitute, *n.* agbikpo.
sub'terfuge, *n.* awawi.
sub'tlety, *n.* ero, oḣbònkò-
gbò.
succeed', *v.* bí, telé.
success', *n.* àsiki.
success'ion, *n.* itele.
succes'sor, *n.* atele.
suc'cor, *v.* gbà, gbà...lòwò.
such, *pron.* iru.
suck, *v.* mò, mu.
suck'le, *v.* fi omu fu.
sud'den, *a.* sè òdzidzi, òdzi-
dzi.
sud'denly, *adv.* lodzidzi, kpa,
kperé.

sud'denness, *n.* òdzidzi.
sue, *v.* fi...sòḣ, sòḣ, sùn.
suf'fer, *v.* dziya.
suf'ferer, *n.* odziya.
suf'fering, *n.* iya.
suffi'cient, *a.* tó.
suf'focate, *v.* fiḣ.
su'gar, *n.* iyò-oibò.
su'gar-cane, *n.* ireke.
suggest', *v.* kpimò.
su'icide, *n.* ikpara.
suit'able, *a.* bade, ba...sè, ré.
suit'ableness, *n.* abade, iwò.
sul'try, *a.* moru.
sum'merset, *n.* òkiti: *to turn*
a summerset, takete.
sum'mit, *v.* ori.
sump'tuous, *a.* adidòḣ.
sump'tuously, *adv.* didòḣ-
didòḣ.
sun, *n.* òrun.
sun'rise, *n.* ilà òrun.
sun'set, *n.* iwò òrun.
sun'shine, *n.* iran òrun.
superadd'ed, *n.* awisi.
superintend', *v.* fodzuto, wò,
tedzú.
superintend'ence, *n.* abo-
dzuwò, ibodzuwò.
superintend'ent, *n.* alafiyesi,
alafodzúto.
supe'rior, *n.* arè: *to be supe-*
rior, sàre.
superior'ity, *n.* isàre.
superscrip'tion, *n.* akolé.
supersti'tion, *n.* isin'kùsin,
èkòkèkò.
sup'per, *n.* asè-alè.
supplant', *v.* dzi...lèşé.
sup'plement, *n.* èkòḣ.
sup'pliant, *n.* onibèbè.
sup'plicate, *v.* bè, bèbè.
supplica'tion, *n.* èbè, ibèbè.
support', *n.* afèhin'iti.
support', *v.* fèhin'iti, ti, ti...lè-
hin.
support'er, *n.* alafèhin'iti, oni-
fararo.
suppose', *v.* daba, fikpè, koşé-
kpe, sèbi, támaha.
suppress', *v.* fi...kpamò, bo
...mòlè.
sure, *a.* da...lodzú.
sure'ty, *n.* onigbòwò.
sur'face, *n.* odzú, ori.
sur'ly, *a.* sòḣ.
surmount', *v.* bòri.

sur'name, *n.* akpele.
surpass', *v.* bòri, dzù, rè...kò-
dza.
sur'plus, *n.* iyokun.
surprise', *n.* sun, idzi.
surprise', *v.* bábudzá, da...
nidzi, yà...lènu.
surren'der, *v.* tuba.
surround', *v.* bù...ka, fà...
yika, ka...mò, rò...gbaká,
yika.
surround'ing, *n.* abuka, aka-
mò, ayika.
survey', *v.* wò, be...wò.
suspect', *v.* fi...mò.
suspend', *v.* fi...ha, fi...kò,
fi...ti, gbe...ha, rò, sorò.
suspi'cion, *n.* afòranmò.
suspi'cious, *a.* afura, fura.
suspi'ciously, *adv.* kòikò.
sustain', *v.* ti...lèhin.
swad'dle, *v.* gbà...lòdza.
swal'low, *v.* mi, gbe...mi.
swap, *v.* kpaşikparò.
swarm, *n.* okpòwòm: *in a*
swarm, yòḣ.
swarm, *v.* sù.
sway, *v.* fi.
swear, *v.* bura, fi...bu, sèkpe.
swear'er, *n.* elekpe.
sweat, *n.* oḣun.
sweat, *v.* làgun.
sweep, *v.* gba: *to sweep the*
house, gbalé; *sweep the ground*,
gbalè.
sweet, *a.* dòn.
sweet'ly, *adv.* kanmukanmu,
kaun'kaun.
sweet'meats, *n.* adidòḣ.
sweet'ness, *n.* didòḣ, èdòḣ,
idòḣ.
swell, *v.* bùke, ru, wú.
swell'ing, *n.* wiwu.
swept, *a.* ègbá.
swift, *a.* yara, iyara.
swift'ness, *n.* iyara.
swim, *v.* wè, luwè.
swin'dle, *v.* rẹ...dze.
swin'dler, *n.* alayandze.
swine, *n.* èlèdè.
swing, *v.* fi, rò.
swing'er, *n.* ofi.
switch, *n.* oré, kpatire.
swoll'en, *a.* wiwu.
swoon, *v.* daku.
sword, *n.* agbe, ida.
sy'rup, *n.* oyin.

T.

- ta'ble**, *n.* aga, itafo.
tack, *n.* íso.
tail, *n.* íru.
tailor, *n.* aranṣo.
tailoring, *n.* iranṣo.
take, *v.* fi...mu, gbà: *to take away*, gbe...lòh, ko...lòh; *take up*, ko.
tak'ing, *n.* igbe.
tale'-bearer, *n.* ofófo, olofofo, oloforo.
talk, *v.* sò, sòrò: *to talk about*, da...sò.
talk, *n.* osò.
talk'ative, *a.* dánú, sòsò.
talk'atively, *adv.* kporokporo.
talk'er, *n.* alaroye, alaso.
tall, *a.* ga.
tall'ness, *n.* agógo, giga.
tal'on, *n.* ekan.
ta'marind, *n.* adzagbon.
tambourine', *n.* sékẹrẹ.
tame, *v.* sìn, tu...lodzú.
tame, *a.* mọdézú, osìn, rọdézú.
tan'gled, *a.* kiredze.
tan'ner, *n.* alawò.
tap, *v.* dži, džin, tú.
tar'dy, *a.* lora.
tar'ry, *v.* kpẹ.
task'master, *n.* akonišise.
taste, *v.* tó, tó...wò.
tat'tle, *v.* sofofo.
tat'tler, *v.* adakadeke, ofófo.
tattoo', *v.* kọ, kọlà.
tattoo', *n.* ilà.
tattoo'er, *n.* olólà.
tattooed', *a.* onilà.
taught, *a.* akotán.
tax, *n.* owóbode.
teach, *v.* kọ, kọni.
teach'er, *n.* akọni, olukọ, olukọni.
tear, *n.* omidze, omi odzú.
tear, *v.* yà, fà...ya.
teat, *n.* omu.
tell, *v.* ro, rohin, wí.
tell'ing, *v.* ero, iro.
tem'perance, *n.* airekọdza, akparamọ.
tem'pest, *n.* ldzi, efufu, nlá.
tem'ple, *n.* (of the face), ẹran; (place of worship), ilé mimọ.
tempt, *v.* dan...wò.
tempta'tion, *n.* idanwò.
tempt'er, *n.* onidanwò.
ten, *num.* ewà, mewà.
- ten'der**, *a.* oronu, rọ.
ten'derness, *n.* ironu.
tent, *n.* agó.
tent, *v.* gbegó.
tenth, *num.* kẹwa: *a tenth part*, idamewa.
te'pid. See *lukewarm*.
terms, *n.* arosilẹ, arotelẹ.
ter'minate, *v.* kàse, kú, kpẹ-kun, nikpẹkun, kpín, kpinlẹ.
termina'tion, *n.* atubótán, ikú.
ter'rapin, *n.* awọn, idzakpa.
ter'rible, *a.* ẹru.
ter'ribleness, *n.* ẹru.
ter'rify, *v.* ẹruba, daiyafo.
tes'ticle, *n.* ẹkpọn.
tes'tify, *v.* gbà...eridze, gbà...leridze, dzẹleri.
tes'timony, *n.* erí, idzerí.
tex'ture, *n.* irọ.
than, *conj.* dzù: *better than I*, dara dzù mi.
thank, *v.* dukpe, sókpẹ.
thank, *n.* ọkpẹ.
thank'ful, *a.* amore.
thank'fulness, *n.* adukpe.
thank'less, *a.* aidukpe.
that, *pron.* ná, ni, eyiná, eyini.
that, *conj.* ki, kpé, nikpé.
thatch, *v.* bólé.
thatch'er, *n.* bólebóle.
thaw, *v.* yó.
thee, *pron.* iwọ, ọ, rẹ.
theft, *n.* óle.
their, *pron.* tiwọn.
them, *pron.* awọn, nwọn, wọn.
themselves', *pron.* awọn ná.
then, *adv.* nigbaná.
then, *conj.* ndze.
thence, *adv.* tibẹ.
thencefor'ward, *adv.* lati ibẹlọh.
there, *adv.* ibẹ, mbẹ, nibẹ, sibẹ, òhun.
there'about, *adv.* niha ibẹ, nitori rẹ.
thereaf'ter, *adv.* lehin igba ná.
thereby', *adv.* nikpatí rẹ.
there'fore, *adv.* itorí, nitoriná, ndzẹ.
therein', *adv.* ninọ rẹ.
these, *pron.* iwọnyi, nwọnyi, wọnyi.
they, *pron.* awọn, nwọn, á.
thick, *a.* ki, nikpon, sun.
thick'et, *n.* osusu, igbe.
thick'ly, *adv.* kobikobi.
thick'ness, *n.* iki, ikpon.
- thief**, *n.* édzikan, óle.
thiev'ishly, *adv.* dzindi dzindi.
thigh, *n.* itan.
thin, *a.* beḷe, beḷebeḷe, feḷe, feḷefeḷe.
thine, *pron.* terẹ, tirẹ.
thing, *n.* iwun, kini, nkán, ohun.
think, *v.* daba, gbèro, rò.
think'ing, *n.* aba, irò.
third, *num.* kẹta: *a third part*, idamewa.
thirst, *n.* ongbe.
thirst, *v.* longbe.
thirs'ty, *a.* ongbe gbe mi (*I am thirsty*).
thir'teen, *num.* etalá.
thir'ty, *num.* ogbón.
this, *pron.* yi, eyi, eyiyi, alayi, ele-yi.
this'tle, *n.* ẹwọn.
thi'ther, *adv.* lohun, nibẹ.
thorn, *n.* egún, oḡan.
thorn'y, *a.* eḷegun.
tho'roughly, *adv.* dzalẹ, dzalẹ-dzalẹ, šasa, šaunšauṅ, toto.
those, *pron.* iwọni, wọni.
thou, *pron.* iwọ, o, ọ.
though, *conj.* amọkpé, bí, bí...tilẹ.
thought, *n.* èro, ete, ironó.
thought'ful, *a.* šaro, asaro, olušaro.
thought'less, *a.* alairo, almete.
thought'lessness, *n.* alrò.
thou'sand, *num.* egberun.
thrash, *n.* iwó.
thread, *n.* owú.
threat, *n.* ilo, ikilo.
threat'en, *v.* kilọ, yanhun.
three, *num.* ẹta, meṭa.
three'fold, *n.* meṭeta.
thresh, *v.* kpàka.
throat, *n.* omirin.
throb, *v.* ro.
throne, *n.* ite.
throng, *v.* ha...laye.
through, *prep.* dzá.
throughout', *prep.* dzá, dzá-hindzáhin.
throw, *v.* dzù, dzund, so, sonò, tanò: *to throw in wrestling*, da...nidza.
thrush, *n.* ẹlulu.
thrust, *v.* kiwoḅo, gún.
thumb, *n.* atampkako, igborobo.
thump, *v.* tí.

thun'der, *n.* arā.
thun'der, *v.* kù, sán.
thus, *adv.* baun, behe.
thwart, *v.* bábudzá.
thy, *pron.* rē.
thysself', *pron.* iwọ ná.
tick, *n.* egbón.
tick'le, *v.* ké...legake, rín.
tick'ling, *n.* egake, egani, egi-ni.
tid'ings, *n.* ihin.
ti'dy, *v.* fińdú.
ti'dy, *a.* fińdú, eleye.
tie, *v.* di, rà, sán, so: *to tie to*, somó; *tie loads*, dẹru; *tie a knot*, sokpa.
tight, *a.* lé, di.
tight'en, *v.* fa...lé.
tight'ly, *adv.* gbámgbam, kpin-kpin.
till, *conj.* digbati, titi, toni.
till, *v.* ro, roko.
till'er, *n.* alaroko.
tim'ber, *n.* iti, igi.
time, *n.* akóko, arin, arinko, ewò, ida, igba, wakati: *Time is flying*, ọdđọ nfò lẹh.
time'server, *n.* odzulafeni.
ti'mid, *adj.* beruberu, lodzó.
timid'ity, *n.* odzó.
ti'midly, *adv.* beruberu.
tin, *n.* tangara, tasa.
tin'der, *n.* lẹwu.
tin'der-bag, *n.* àkpo-ísana.
tip, *n.* sónsó.
tip'pler, *n.* ọmọti.
tip'sy, *a.* ọti nkpa mi (*I am tipsy*).
tip'toe, *adv.* tiro.
tire, *v.* dása.
tired, *a.* arẹ nse, gása.
tire'some, *a.* lārẹ.
tithe, *n.* idamewa.
ti'tle, *n.* onikọ.
to, *prep.* de, fu, fun, sí, sọdọ, ti.
toast, *n.* sun, yan.
tobac'oo, *n.* taba: *African tobacco*, ákira; *Brazilian tobacco*, dzuku.
tobac'onist, *n.* alására.
to-day', *loni*, oni.
toe, *n.* ọmọse: *great toe*, ikpori; *little toe*, ọmọdin.
toge'ther, *adv.* dżọ, dżumó, kpọ.
toil, *n.* isẹ ikpa.
to'ken, *n.* igbọwo.
to'lerate, *v.* dẹkun sí.

toll, *n.* owóbode.
toll'gate, *n.* ibode, ọna ibode.
toll'gatherer, *n.* agbowode.
to'mahawk, *n.* gamugamu.
toma'to, *n.* igbá.
tomb, *n.* ilé okú, ilẹkpa.
to-mor'row, *n.* ọla;—*adv.* lọla.
tongs, *n.* ẹmu.
tongue, *n.* ahón, awón.
too, *adv.* kpẹlu.
tool, *n.* elà, ohun ọna.
tooth, *n.* akoko, ehin, eyin.
tooth'ache, *n.* ehindón.
tooth'less, *a.* akayin.
top, *n.* òke, ori: *on top*, sori.
top'most, *a.* agangan.
tor'ment, *n.* isẹ oró, oró.
torment', *v.* da...loro, kusi, kponlodzu, síse oró.
torment'or, *n.* asoro.
tor'toise, *n.* awon.
tor'ture, *v.* da...loro.
to'tal, *a.* ototo, toto.
total'ity, *n.* ototo.
touch, *v.* fowota, fowoba, kàn, tọ, tọ...lara.
tough, *a.* gbó, yi.
tough'en, *v.* mu or se...gbó.
tough'ness, *n.* agbó, egbó.
towards', *prep.* ikódzusi, loko-kan, okokan, siha, sikpa.
tow'el, *n.* inđdzu, inđse, inđwó, tobi, tobinđwó.
tow'er, *n.* ilé isọ, ore.
town, *n.* ilu.
track, *n.* ẹse, ikpa, ikpase.
track, *v.* tona, tọse.
trade, *v.* nadza, sọwo.
trade, *n.* owo, ọdza.
trad'er, *n.* aladzakpa, alarobó, asowo, onisowo.
tradi'tion, *n.* atowodowo, itan, owodowo.
tradi'tioner, *n.* arokin, ologbo.
traf'fic, *v.* nadza, sọwo.
traf'fic, *n.* adzakpa, arobo, owo.
trail, *n.* ibale, ikpa.
trail, *v.* tokpa, tose.
train, *v.* tọ.
trai'tor, *n.* alafihan, edalẹ, onikukpani.
tram'ple, *v.* tẹ, tẹlẹ, tẹlẹse, tẹ...silẹ, tẹmó, tẹ...mólẹ.
tran'quil, *a.* rolẹ, toro.
tran'quillize, *v.* mu...rolẹ.
transact', *v.* se.
transcend', *v.* dzù, bori, kodza.
transfi'gure, *v.* kpara...dà:

he was transfigured, ará rẹ kpadá.
transgress', *v.* dàran, sọran, refin, rufin, yinfin.
transgress'ion, *n.* idaran, irekpa.
transgress'or, *n.* alarekódza, arufin.
translate', *v.* rọ.
transpa'rent, *a.* mọ.
transplant', *v.* lẹ, ló.
transport', *v.* ko...lẹh.
transporta'tion, *n.* ikolẹh.
trap, *n.* ẹbiti, ẹge, ọsọsọn, ikonkošo, irin.
tra'vail, *v.* rọbí.
tra'vel, *v.* radzo, rebi.
tra'veller, *n.* aradzo.
tra'velling, *n.* (together), adzorin.
tra'verse, *v.* là...dza.
tread, *v.* tẹlẹ, tẹlẹse, tẹ...mólẹ.
trea'dle, *n.* itese.
trea'son, *n.* ẹse ọba.
trea'sure, *v.* fi...sura, sura.
trea'sure, *n.* isura.
trea'ty, *n.* ikpinu.
tree, *n.* igi.
trem'ble, *v.* wá, wárirí.
trem'bling, *n.* ọwariri.
trem'blingly, *adv.* riri.
tre'mulously, *adv.* titi.
trench, *n.* iyara.
tres'pass, *v.* dàran.
tress, *n.* iwedze.
tri'al, *n.* idanwò.
tri'angle, *n.* oligon meta.
tribe, *n.* orilẹ, ẹya.
tribula'tion, *n.* wahala, tulasin.
trick, *v.* sagalamaša.
trick, *n.* agalamaša, arékeré-ke.
tri'er, *n.* amodze, oludanwò.
tri'fle, *v.* dzafara.
tri'fle, *n.* inkaninkan.
trig'ger, *n.* akerekere, ekọ.
tri'nity, *n.* emetalokan.
trip, *v.* kose.
trip, *n.* ara.
tripe, *n.* ifon, saki.
tri'ple, *a.* meteta.
tri'umph, *v.* sogo, yò.
tri'une, *a.* metalokan.
troop, *n.* owó.
trou'ble, *v.* rò, tọ, yọ...lenu.
trou'ble, *n.* wahala, isẹ, iyonu, lalá, odzukpon, idzaba, irobi-nodze, idanilodzu, idanilara, adzaba, abadzo.

trou'bled, *a.* dzowere, kolelè.
trou'blesome, *a.* yonu.
trough, *n.* òkọ.
trow'el, *n.* abẹrọ.
trow'sers, *n.* sókoto; different kinds are called, abẹnu-gbàgba, alongo, ẹfà, iyẹgbẹ.
true, *a.* titọ, tọ.
tru'ly, *adv.* lótitọ, lótọ, nitótọ, mà.
trum'pet, *n.* ikpè.
trum'peter, *n.* onikpè, afoṅkpè.
trunk, *n.* akpoti.
trust, *n.* igbẹkele, igbọ.
trust, *v.* da... làwin, gbẹkele, gbọkanle.
trustee', *n.* agbatọdzu.
truth, *n.* otitọ, ọtọ, tótọ, itótọ, nitótọ, dódó, dododó, ododó.
truth'ful, *a.* lótọ, li ododó, olododó.
truth'less, *a.* ailótọ, aisótọ.
try, *v.* dan... wò, rọdzu.
tu'ber, *n.* ẹta.
tum'ble, *v.* togedéngbe.
tu'mor, *n.* wiwu, ọwo.
tu'mult, *n.* gidigini, irukerudo, rukerudo, irulu: *to make a tumult*, rokeke.
tune, *n.* ọrin.
tu'nic, *n.* alukasafa, kúkumọ.
tur'key, *n.* tolótóló.
turn, *v.* dà, kpadà, kpara... dà, kparidà, yè, yèra, yi, yi... kpadà, yikpo.
tur'tle, *n.* awọṅ.
tut! *interj.* síó!
twelfth, *num.* ekedzilá.
twelve, *num.* edzilá, medzilá.
twen'ty, *num.* ogún.
twice, *adv.* medzi, lemedzi.
twig, *n.* kpatire.
twi'light, *n.* fifi, finfin, wiri-wiri.
twin, *n.* edzire, ibedzi.
twine, *n.* okun tinrin.
twine, *v.* ká.
twin'kle, *v.* san.
twink'ling, *a.* san.
twist, *v.* koko, keredze, ran, we, we... kpò.
twist'ed, *a.* ló.
two, *numb.* edzi, medzi.
two'-edged, *n.* olodzu medzi.
two'-fold, *a.* medzimedzi.
ty'rannize, *v.* se sinisini.
ty'rant, *n.* sinisini.

U.

udder, *n.* omu.
ug'liness, *n.* iburu odzú.
ug'ly, *a.* buru, kò dara.
ul'cer, *n.* itankpara.
ul'cerate, *v.* tankpara.
umbrel'la, *n.* oṅṅbón, ikporun.
una'ble, *n.* ailé, kò lé.
unaccep'ted, *a.* aigbà.
unaccom'modating, *a.* aisenia, awọṅ, asawọṅ.
unaccom'panied, *a.* aisin.
unaccom'plished, *a.* aisetan, aikpin.
unaccount'able, *a.* aimọ.
unadapt'ed, *n.* aibade.
unadorned', *a.* aiseloşo.
unadul'terated, *a.* ailabula.
unani'mity, *n.* ohun kan.
una'nimous, *a.* lohun kan.
unapproach'able, *a.* aisomọ, alaisomọ.
unasked', *a.* aikpè.
unavail'ing, *a.* asan, lasan.
unbar', *v.* tú, sí.
unbelief', *n.* aigbagbọ, aigbọ, algbóran.
unbeliev'er, *n.* alainigbagbọ.
unbeliev'ing, *a.* kò se igbagbọ, alalgbagbọ.
unbelov'ed, *a.* aife, alaife.
unbid'den, *a.* aikpe.
unblest', *a.* alalbukon.
unbri'dle, *v.* tu ni idzanọ.
unbro'ken, *a.* alfo.
unbuilt', *a.* aikó.
unceas'ing, *a.* aidá, aiye.
uncer'tain, *a.* sanfani.
uncer'tainty, *n.* antani.
unchain', *v.* tu... lewon.
unchange'able, *a.* aikpada, aiypada, aidiyato.
uncha'ritable, *a.* aifeni, alal-feni.
uncha'ritableness, *n.* aifeni.
uncir'cumcised, *a.* aikolà, alaikolà.
uncircumci'sion, *n.* alaikolà.
unclean', *n.* aimọ.
unclean'ness, *n.* alfo.
unclothed', *a.* albora.
unconcern', *n.* albere, aikiyesi.
uncorrupt'ible, *a.* aidibadze, alaidibadze.
uncorrupt'ness, *n.* aidibadze.
uncount'ed, *a.* aikà.

unco'ver, *v.* sí.
uncult'ivated, *a.* airo.
uncut', *n.* alke, aikpa, airé, aisá.
undaunt'ed, *a.* aiberu.
undecit'fulness, *a.* aisetan.
undefend'ed, *a.* aibò, alalabò.
undefiled', *a.* ailabawon.
un'der, *prep.* labe, nisalè.
underneath', *prep.* abe, labe, isalè, nisalè.
understand', *v.* mọ, ridi, ye.
understand'ing, *n.* iyé, iyenọ, oyé, imoye.
understood', *a.* aytan.
undertake', *v.* dawolé.
undertak'er, *n.* adawolé.
undeserv'ed, *a.* aldze, aidzebi.
unde'viating, *a.* aiyakpa.
undiscern'ing, *a.* ainiyenọ.
undis'ciplined, *a.* aikó.
undo', *v.* tú.
undone', *a.* aise, abadze.
undoubt'edness, *a.* aisiyemedzi.
undress', *v.* bo aso le.
undy'ing, *a.* aikú.
unea'sy, *a.* daro.
uneat'ableness, *n.* aldze.
une'ducated, *a.* aikó.
unembar'rassed, *a.* aidamu.
unendu'rableness, *n.* aikpe.
une'qual, *a.* aisegbe.
une'venly, *adv.* kabakaba, yanyan, sakisaki.
unfair', *n.* aitọ.
unfaith'ful, *a.* aisótọ.
unfeigned', *a.* aisetan.
unfin'ished, *a.* asekun, ti.
unfit', *a.* alaiye.
unfold', *v.* tú.
unforeseen', *a.* airtelẹ.
unfound'ed, *a.* ainidi.
unfre'quent, *a.* kede.
unfruit'ful, *a.* alaleso, sekpon.
unfulfilled', *a.* aise.
unga'thered, *a.* aikó.
ungrate'ful, *a.* afibikpore, afò, alaimdre, foresigi.
unguard'ed, *a.* aisọ.
unhap'piness, *n.* adzabá.
unheal'thy, *a.* allera.
unheard', *a.* algbọ.
unheed'ed, *a.* aikiyesi.
unhe'sitating, *a.* aisiyemedzi.
unho'liness, *n.* aimimọ.
unho'ly, *n.* aimọ.

unho'nored, *a.* ailola, alailola, ainiyin.
unhook', *v.* tu.
unhurt', *a.* aikpalára.
unhum'bled, *a.* airelè.
u'nicorn, *n.* agbanrèrè.
uninfec'tious, *a.* airan.
uninstruct'ed, *a.* alaikò.
unintelligible, *a.* aiyé.
unintelligibil'ity, *n.* aiyé.
unintend'ed, *a.* aikpete.
uninwit'ed, *a.* aikpè.
u'nion, *n.* adakpò, idakpò, idawòkpò, idikpò, aiyakpa.
u'nison, *v.* olòhun'kán.
u'nit, *n.* okan.
unite', *v.* báðákpò, da...kpò-mò, kpa...kpò.
u'nity, *n.* okan, isokan.
univers'ally, *adv.* súá.
u'niverse, *n.* agbaiye.
unjust', *a.* aitó, aísotò.
unjustifi'able, *a.* aldalare.
unkilled', *a.* aikpa.
unkind', *a.* aísènia, aísèun.
unknown', *a.* almò, èmò.
unlaw'ful, *a.* ailofin.
unlearned', *a.* alaikò.
unleav'ened, *a.* aiwú.
unless', *conj.* afi, afibi, ayan'sebi, bikòsé, bikòsékpé.
unlike', *a.* aídžò.
unli'mited, *a.* ainikpèkun.
unlov'ing, *a.* aifé.
unmade', *a.* aídá.
unmer'ciful, *a.* ailánu.
unmer'cifulness, *n.* aísánú.
unmin'gled, *a.* ailu, aídakpò.
unna'tural, *a.* aldanida.
unnum'bered, *a.* ainiye.
unobserv'ing, *a.* alkiyesi.
unoffend'ed, *a.* aibinò.
unprepared', *a.* aimura.
unpro'fitable, *a.* alailere.
unproved', *a.* ailèri.
unquench'able, *n.* adžóòkú.
unquench'ableness, *n.* aikú.
unreaped', *a.* aísá.
unrea'sonable, *a.* aitó, aídžana.
unredeemed', *a.* aitràkpada.
unreform'ableness, *n.* aikpada.
unrege'nerate, *a.* aitonbi.
unreli'able, *a.* afinòsádzere.
unrepent'ing, *a.* aironokpi-wada.
unreply'ing, *a.* aídžé.

unright'eous, *a.* alaisòdodo, aisòdodo.
unright'eousness, *n.* aisòdodo.
unripe', *a.* eganran, aigbò.
unripe'ness, *n.* aigbò.
unru'liness, *n.* afoògbò.
unru'ly, *a.* alawigbò.
unsad'dle, *v.* tú...ni gāri.
unshel'tered, *a.* alalbò.
unskil'fulness, *n.* alalògbò, alalmòsé.
unsought', *a.* aiwakiri.
unsound', *a.* alalé.
unsta'ble, *a.* alalduro.
unstained', *a.* ailabawon.
unsubdued', *a.* aísé, aíségun.
unsuit'ableness, *n.* aídžé.
unsuit'ed, *a.* aiye, aibade.
unthank'ful, *a.* alaimore.
untie', *v.* tú.
until', *conj.* titi.
untilled', *a.* igbòro.
un'to, *prep.* sikpa, sođo. See *to*.
untrained', *a.* aikò.
untrue', *a.* aitó.
untu'toredness, *n.* ibimbi.
unwar'ranted, *n.* (saying), adaso.
unwashed', *a.* aifò, aiwé.
unwell', *a.* alsan.
unwil'lingly, *adv.* tikò.
unwil'lingness, *n.* aifé.
unwise', *a.* aigbò: *an unwise person*, ailògbò, alalògbò, alaligbò.
unwit'nessed, *a.* ailèri.
unwor'thiness, *n.* aiye.
unwor'thy, *a.* alaiye.
unyield'ingness, *n.* aigbo, aiye.
up, *prep.* leke, lòke, sòke, lori.
upbraid', *v.* ba...wi.
uphold', *v.* dimú, gbe...duro, gbe...ro, té.
uphold'er, *n.* olugbeduro.
upon', *prep.* lé, leri, lori, sori.
up'permost, *adv.* leke, lòke.
up'right, *a.* olododo, iduro síj-síj.
up'rightly, *adv.* san, síj, síj-síj.
up'roar, *n.* áriwo, gidigini, iru, irulu.
uproot', *v.* tí.
upset', *v.* dà.
up'ward, *adv.* lòke.

urge, *v.* rò, tò.
u'riuate, *v.* tò.
u'rine, *n.* atò, itò.
us, *pron.* awa, wa.
use, *n.* èlo.
use, *v.* lò.
use'less, *a.* aísèlò.
u'sual, *a.* okporo.
uten'sil, *n.* èlo, ohun ilò.
ut'erance, *n.* ifò.
ut'terly, *adv.* súsu.

V.

va'cancy, *n.* òfo.
va'cant, *a.* òfo.
va'cillate, *v.* síyemedzi.
va'gabond, *n.* asá ènia, dzégúduragúdu.
vain, *n.* gberaga, lasan, séfefe.
vain'ly, *adv.* lasan.
vale, *n.* koto, dzigonron, ofóni-fodzi.
val'ley, *n.* idžigonron, koto òke.
va'luable, *a.* oliye.
va'lue, *n.* itoye, iye.
va'lue, *v.* fi...san, kpè iye.
van'guard, *n.* kelekele.
va'nish, *v.* di òfo.
va'nity, *n.* asan.
van'quish, *v.* sé, ségun.
va'por, *n.* oru, ikuku.
va'riance, *n.* iyakpa: *to set at variance*, yan...nikpa, yan...nikposi.
vari'ety, *n.* iruru, oniruru, oloriori.
vaunt, *v.* sogo, séfefe.
vaunt'ing, *n.* ogó.
vegeta'tion, *n.* ewe.
vehement'ly, *adv.* tí.
veil, *n.* ibodžu.
vein, *n.* isan.
vel'vet, *n.* aran.
ve'nerate, *v.* bəwə fu.
venera'tion, *n.* ibuyin.
ven'geance, *n.* esan.
ve'nom, *n.* oró.
ve'nomous, *a.* oloro.
ven'ture, *n.* idaše.
vera'city, *n.* otitò.
ve'rify, *v.* mu...tò.
ve'rily, *adv.* lotitò, lōtō.
ver'min, *n.* ina, yoro.
ver'tigo, *n.* oyi.
ve'ry, *adv.* fiofio, gangan, gaun, dzòdžò, dzù, koro, mà, tobo.

ves'sel, *n.* ohun èlò, ohun ilò.
vex, *v.* bá... ninòdžé, bi... ninò, nilara.
vexa'tion, *n.* ibadže, ibinò, irukpekpe.
vexed, *a.* binòdžé, runò.
vi'al, *n.* òkpálaba.
vic'i'nity, *n.* etile.
vic'tor, *n.* olusète.
vic'tuals, *n.* ondžé.
view, *v.* wò.
vile, *a.* abeše.
vi'lifer, *n.* alèbu.
vil'lage, *n.* égure, iléko, ileto, ilukedzi.
vil'lager, *n.* ará ilu, ará iléko.
vin'dicate, *v.* gbidzá.
vindica'tion, *n.* egbe, igbera.
vindi'cative, *a.* asòro.
vine, *n.* okun (*a term applied to all running and climbing plants*).
vi'olence, *n.* agbara, ele, dzámba, iwà ikpa.
vi'olent, *a.* kpati.
vi'olently, *adv.* fukefuke, gburu, kpàkpa, kpatikpatí, tàn-tan, titi.
violin', *n.* dùru.
vi'per, *n.* agbádu, kпамòlè.
vir'gin, *n.* wundia.
virgin'ity, *n.* iwà wundia.
vis'cid, *a.* mò, emò, fà.
vis'cous, *a.* fà.
vi'sible, *a.* hàn.
vi'sibly, *adv.* ni gbangba.
vi'sion, *n.* inan, iran, odžuran.
vi'sit, *v.* be... wò, kesi, wò.
vi'siting, *n.* abodžuwò.
visita'tion, *n.* abèwò, ibèwò.
vi'sitor, *n.* akesi, alakesi, awòni.
viva'city, *n.* iyari.
vi'vidly, *adv.* sànj.
vo'cal, *a.* olòhun.
voca'tion, *n.* isè.
voice, *n.* òhun.
void, *a.* òfo, asànj.
void, *v.* sò... dasànj.
vo'luntary, *a.* fura, fu ará rè.
vo'mit, *n.* ebi.
vo'mit, *v.* bi, kpo, ru... laiya.
vora'cious, *a.* onidžekudže.
vow, *n.* ileri.
vow, *v.* šcleri.
vul'ture, *n.* àkala, igun, tentè-re.

W.

wad, *n.* (*of a gun*), idžé.
wad, *v.* ki.
wade, *v.* là.
wag, *v.* redi.
wa'ges, *n.* owóšé, oya.
wa'gon, *n.* kekèru.
wail, *v.* kpòhun rere.
wail'ing, *n.* òhun rere.
wait, *v.* digbaro, duro.
wake, *v.* dži, tadži.
walk, *v.* riņ.
walk, *n.* akporó.
walk'ing, *n.* iriņ.
wall, *n.* igana, odí, ogiri.
wall, *v.* mòdi.
walled, *a.* olodi.
wal'let, *n.* ásunwòņ, óketè.
wal'low, *v.* kpafo.
wan'der, *v.* kiri, riņ.
wan'derer, *n.* akiri, alariņkiri, onikiri.
wan'dering, *a.* akiri.
wan'deringly, *adv.* kiri, kiri-kiri, kakiri.
want, *v.* še alainí.
wan'tonness, *n.* asedžù.
war, *n.* idžá, ogun; *which causes war*, adžagunsilè.
war, *v.* džagun.
warm, *a.* gbona, ya.
warm, *v.* rana, ya, yana, yàra.
warn, *v.* kilò.
warp, *n.* irò.
warp, *v.* tašò.
war'rior, *n.* adžagun, ologun.
wart, *n.* šdi.
wash, *v.* bò, fò, wè, ši... nò: *to wash the face*, bòdžú; *wash the body*, bora, wera.
washed, *a.* awèņò.
wash'erwoman, *n.* alagbafo, onifo.
wasp, *n.* agbòņ.
waste, *v.* da... nò, fi... šofò, šofò, tafala.
wast'er, *n.* áwanò.
wast'ed, *a.* adánò, fo.
waste'fulness, *n.* bõrukõnu.
watch, *v.* šò, šona, šora.
watch, *n.* isò.
watch'er, *n.* olušò.
watch'fulness, *n.* isõra.
watch'man, *n.* èšò.
watch'tower, *n.* ore.
wa'ter, *n.* omi, òdo.
wa'ter, *v.* riņ.

wa'ter-course, *n.* òdo, ikpa òdo.
wa'ter-melon, *n.* guna, bara.
wat'tle, *v.* há.
wat'tle, *n.* toló.
wave, *n.* irumi, tere.
wa'vering, *a.* še wele.
wav'ingly, *adv.* wele.
wax, *n.* ida, òda.
way, *n.* òna, ikpa.
way'layer, *n.* alabamòlè.
we, *pron.* awa, á.
weak, *a.* alailera, eļekeređe, keređe.
weak'ly, *adv.* hente.
weak'ness, *n.* ailera.
wealth, *n.* olà, orò.
wealth'y, *a.* olòrò.
wean, *v.* dža... lennu, we, wòņ.
wea'pon, *n.* elé.
wear, *v.* wòšò: *to wear out*, lò... gbó.
wea'ried, *a.* làre.
wea'riness, *n.* agara.
wea'ry, *v.* da... lagà, rè, sú.
wea'ry, *a.* làre.
wea'ther, *n.* odžò.
weave, *v.* wòņ, wòņšò.
weav'er, *n.* alakele, awòņšò: *weaver's beam*, akabe.
wed'ding, *n.* ibi-iyawo.
weed, *v.* ro.
week, *n.* ošé.
weep, *v.* sòkun.
weep'er, *n.* eļekun.
weep'ing, *n.* ekun.
weigh, *v.* wòņ, šiwoņ.
weight, *n.* osuwoņ.
weight'ily, *adv.* riņriņ.
well, *n.* kanga.
well (*it is*), *adv.* sian, suan.
well, *adv.* gege, džòdžò, lehe, kputu, rere, šaunšauņ, to, toho.
wen, *n.* gège, koko.
west, *n.* atiwò-orun, yama.
west'ward, *adv.* niha yama.
wet, *a.* tutu.
wet, *v.* riņ, wè.
weth'er, *n.* ogufe.
wet'ness, *n.* itutu.
whale, *n.* abúnibután.
wharf, *n.* ébute.
what, *pron.* biti, è, ewó, ki, kinla.
what else? *adv.* ambošij, ambòtori.
whate'ver, *pron.* kati.
wheat, *n.* alikáma.

wheel, *n.* keke.
when, *adv.* nigba, nigbati, nigbawo? ti.
whence, *adv.* bi, nibiti, nibo, niboti.
where, *adv.* da, ibo, libisi, nibiti, nibo, niboti, sa, sia, wa, tí.
whereas, *adv.* nibi.
whereby, *adv.* bibawo.
wherefore, *adv.* nitoriná.
wherever, *adv.* nibikibi.
whet, *v.* gbẹ, kpon, kpon... mu.
whether, *conj.* bi, yala.
which, *pron.* ẹ, ewó, kelo, ti, yisi.
while, *adv.* nigba, nigbati.
whip, *n.* lagba, kpaśan.
whip, *v.* dá, nà.
whipping, *n.* inà.
whirl, *v.* dzo, lori, kpòri.
whirling, *n.* ilori.
whirlwind, *n.* idzi.
whisper, *v.* sọrọdzedze, sọrọkele.
whisperer, *n.* asọrọdzedze, asọrọkele.
whistle, *n.* akpala.
whistle, *v.* sufe.
white man, *n.* ambó, oibó, oyibó.
whiteness, *n.* alala, fifu, fufu, ifun, tála.
whither, *adv.* nibo.
whitlow, *n.* atafo.
who? *pron.* ta? tani? *who*, ti.
whoever, *pron.* ẹnikẹni ti.
whole, *n.* odidi, ototo, tọtọ.
wholly, *adv.* kpatakpata, kpi, ẹsaka, tẹfetẹfe, ti... ti.
whoop, *v.* kigbé.
why, *adv.* ẹ se ti, ehásẹ, ehátise, ẹsé, ẹtise, ewó.
wick, *n.* owú.
wicked, *a.* buru, ọwọ.
wickedly, *adv.* fura.
wickedness, *n.* iburu, ikà, ikakika, isẹkúse, iwà buburu.
wide, *a.* gbàgba, gbòro.
widely, *adv.* gbẹngbẹ.
wide-mouthed, *a.* abẹnu-gbòro.
widened, *v.* mu or se... gbòro.
widow, *n.* okpó.
width, *n.* ibu, igboro.
wife, *n.* aya, abilekọ.
wild, *a.* igbẹ, ti igbẹ.

wildcat, *n.* akata, agbó.
wilderness, *a.* agandzù, agindzù, idzu.
wildfowl, *n.* ẹiyẹ igbẹ.
will, *aux.* ẹ, ọ, ẹ, ba, dzẹ.
will, *n.* ifẹ.
willfulness, *n.* amọse.
willfully, *adv.* furafura.
willling, *a.* fẹ, dzẹ.
willingly, *adv.* tinotinọ.
win, *v.* lakọ.
wind, *n.* afẹfẹ, ẹfufu.
wind, *v.* kà dàwú, káwe, káwu, wemọ: *to wind together*, wekpọ.
window, *n.* feresẹ.
windpipe, *n.* igòngò-ọfọ.
wing, *n.* akpa, akpa-iyẹ.
wink, *v.* fodzúkọ, sẹdžú.
winnow, *v.* fẹ, fẹ... nọ: *winnowed away*, afẹnọ.
wipe, *v.* fa, nọ: *to wipe off*, nọ... nọ.
wisdom, *n.* ogbọ.
wise, *a.* amòdzù, mọran, amọran, olumọran, gbọ, ọlogbọ, olóye.
wisely, *adv.* ogbongbọ, fi ogbọ.
wish, *v.* fẹ.
wisp, *n.* iti.
witch, *n.* adzẹ, alawiká, aróniká, awirin, oso.
witchcraft, *n.* ise oso.
with, *prep.* bá, fi, fu, fun, lọdọ, kpẹlu, ti.
withdraw, *v.* fa... kpadà.
withe, *n.* okun.
withther, *v.* kú, rọ, rọdzo, sẹkpe, wọwé.
withhold, *v.* dakun, fa... sehij.
within, *prep.* ninọ, tinọ.
without, *adv.* lode, lehij.
without, *prep.* laini.
withstand, *adv.* de... lona, kodzudza.
witness, *n.* ẹleri, ẹri.
wizard, *n.* alawiká, aróniká, awirin, oso.
woe, *n.* egbé: *woe unto thee*, egbé ni fu ọ.
woman, *n.* obiri, obinjri.
womb, *n.* inọ.
wonder, *v.* yanu.
wonder, *n.* emọ, iyanu.
wonderful, *n.* gása, kpa.
woo, *v.* fẹ.

wood, *n.* igi.
wooden leg, *n.* angere.
woodpecker, *n.* akoko.
woof, *n.* ita, okuku.
wool, *n.* iron agutan.
word, *n.* gbolòhun, ọrọ.
work, *n.* ise.
work, *v.* síse.
workman, *n.* onise.
workshop, *n.* ilé ise.
world, *n.* aye, araiye.
worm, *n.* arọ, ẹdžonọ, ekolo, kòkorò.
worm-eaten, *a.* adzu.
worse, *a.* kẹ.
worship, *n.* isin.
worship, *v.* bọ, bogi, foribalẹ, hari, sin, te, wari.
worshipper, *n.* olusin.
worthiness, *n.* ẹyẹ.
worthless, *a.* nkanjinjan.
worthy, *a.* ye.
would, *aux.* ba, dzẹ.
wound, *v.* farakpa, kpa... lara, ran, ẹsá, ẹsá... logbẹ.
wound, *n.* ogbẹ.
wrangling, *n.* asọ, asọkpọ.
wrap, *v.* fi... we, gbà.
wrath, *n.* ibinọ.
wreath, *n.* mariwo.
wrest, *v.* ló.
wrestle, *v.* dzakadi.
wrestling, *n.* idza, idzakadi.
wriggle, *v.* se owere.
wriggler, *n.* oniwere.
wring, *v.* ló.
wrinkle, *v.* kiwedze.
wrinkle, *n.* ikiwedze, iwedze.
write, *v.* hantú, kọ, kowe.
writer, *n.* akówe.
writhe, *v.* se owere.
writing, *n.* rubutu, ikowe.
wrong, *a.* alaitọ.
wrong, *n.* alaisótọ.
wrongfulness, *n.* odi.
wrongness, *n.* aisótọ.

Y.

yam, *n.* ísu, abadze, esuru, gudu-gudu, igangan.
yard, *n.* isaboti.
yarn, *n.* owú.
yawn, *v.* yan.
yaws, *n.* gbódogi.
ye, *pron.* ẹnyin, ẹ, nyi, nyin nyin.

yea, *adv.* aní, kpelukpèlu.

year, *n.* ayidà, ọdún.

year'ly, *a.* ọdọdun.

year'ly, *adv.* lọdọdun.

yeast, *n.* iwukara.

yelk. *See yolk.*

yel'low, *a.* beledže, safakpukpa.

yes, *adv.* behẹ ni, ẹ, ẹyi, he, heyi, ohan.

yes'terday, *adv.* ana, lana.

yes'ternight, *n.* ọru ana.

yet, *adv.* sibẹ.

yet, *conj.* sùgbọ́n.

yield, *v.* dẹkun, ró.

yield'ing, *a.* lẹlẹ.

yoke, *n.* adzaga.

yoke, *v.* di li adzaga.

yolk, *n.* kpukpa eyin.

yon'der, *adv.* ọhun, lọhun, sọhun.

yore, *n.* lailai.

you, *pron.* iwọ; *pl.* nyi, nyin.

young, *a.* titọn.

youn'ger, *a.* aburo.

young'est, *n.* abikẹhin.

young'ster, *n.* balaga.

your, *pron.* iwọ, rẹ; *pl.* ẹnyin,

tẹnyin.

yourself, *pron.* iwọ ná.

youth, *n.* balaga, ewe, ikpere, okpekpe.

Z

zeal, *n.* itara, igbona.

zeal'ot, *n.* onitara.

zeal'ous, *a.* gbona.

zeal'ously, *adv.* gbonagbona, tasatasa.

ze'nith, *n.* katari, akatari.

ze'phyr, *n.* ọfẹ.

ERRATA.

GRAMMAR.

Page	4,	line	15,	for	aimò,		read	almò.
"	4,	"	38,	"	asò,	"	"	asò.
"	5,	"	38,	"	èsé,	"	"	èsé.
"	6,	"	26,	"	èsé,	"	"	èsé.
"	34,	"	9,	"	emi kò ri or ò (ri) bi?	"	"	emi kò (or ò) ri bi?
"	38,	"	25,	"	isòde,	"	"	isòde.
"	56,	"	13,	"	òran	"	"	òran.

DICTIONARY.

Page	6,	col.	b,	line	9,	for	abénagbòro,		read	abénugbòro.
"	8,	"	a,	"	23,	"	ádirè,	"	"	adirè.
"	8,	"	b,	"	27,	"	adzagun,	"	"	adzagun.
"	8,	"	b,	"	47,	"	adzedze (bis),	"	"	adzedzi.
"	9,	"	a,	"	31,	"	adzorin,	"	"	adzorin.
"	9,	"	b,	"	17,	"	afinosehin,	"	"	afinosehin.
						"	afinosede,	"	"	afinosede.
"	10,	"	a,	"	5,	"	<i>knows the head,</i>	"	"	<i>knows not the head.</i>
"	10,	"	a,	"	27,	"	agbabon (ibon)	"	"	agbabon (ibon).
"	10,	"	b,	"	24,	"	agbedzolo,	"	"	agbedzolo.
"	11,	"	b,	"	36,	"	aiku (bis).	"	"	alkú.
"	12,	"	a,	"	23,	"	aininiye,	"	"	ainiye.
"	13,	"	b,	"	28,	"	akòrò,	"	"	akòrò.
"	15,	"	a,	"	30,	"	alaikola,	"	"	alaikola.
"	15,	"	b,	"	14,	"	alaiye,	"	"	alaiye.
"	15,	"	b,	"	29,	"	alakupèdze,	"	"	alakupèdze.
"	16,	"	b,	"	17,	"	dele 'alufa,' the definition of which belongs to the preceding word 'alufa.'			
"	18,	"	b,	"	12,	"	asánkòṅ,	"	"	read asánkòṅ.
"	19,	"	a,	"	34,	"	asayan,	"	"	asayan.
"	20,	"	a,	"	20,	"	atizarun,	"	"	atidzarun.
"	21,	"	b,	"	1,	"	ayansebi,	"	"	ayasebi.
"	21,	"	b,	"	27,	"	ayun,	"	"	ayun.
"	22,	"	a,	"	46,	"	obangidzi,	"	"	Obàngídzi.
"	23,	"	b,	"	29,	"	mòlè,	"	"	mòlè.
"	25,	"	a,	"	38,	"	dò aìya,	"	"	dá aìya.
"	28,	"	b,	"	33,	"	leri,	"	"	lèri.
"	30,	"	b,	"	37,	"	<i>inflection,</i>	"	"	<i>inflection.</i>
"	31,	"	b,	"	47,	"	edò (bis),	"	"	edò.
"	33,	"	b,	"	1-4,	"	eni,	"	"	enì.
"	36,	"	a,	"	20,	"	ése-èn,	"	"	ésèsin.
"	36,	"	b,	"	26,	"	menses,	"	"	mucus.
"	43,	"	a,	"	17,	"	ifihan,	"	"	ifhàn.
"	44,	"	b,	"	34,	"	ikòṅdu,	"	"	ikòṅgu.
"	46,	"	a,	"	30,	"	mu,	"	"	mú.
"	47,	"	b,	"	30,	"	oro,	"	"	oró.

Page 48, col. a, line 39, for itowo,	read itowò.
“ 49, “ a, “ 20, “ iyangbo,	“ iyangbo.
“ 49, “ b, “ 51, “ adv.	“ a.
“ 53, “ a, “ 3, “ lòkandà,	“ lòkandà.
“ 53, “ b, “ 2, “ owò,	“ owó.
“ 63, “ b, “ 5, “ orilé,	“ orilè.
“ 63, “ b, “ 29, “ ami,	“ àmi.
“ 64, “ b, “ 37, “ odzó,	“ odzò.
“ 66, “ b, “ 8, “ idzinle,	“ idzinlè.
“ 67, “ a, “ 37, “ edo,	“ edò.
“ 68, “ a, “ 8, “ ré . . . lè,	“ rẹ . . . lẹ.
“ 69, “ a, “ 32, “ sagadaga,	“ sagadagbà.
“ 70, “ a, “ 20, “ si . . . ndzè,	“ sìn . . . dzẹ.
“ 70, “ b, “ 8, “ sọ . . . di,	“ sọ . . . ò.
“ 70, “ b, “ 21, “ sọ . . . di,	“ sọ . . . ò.
“ 71, “ a, “ 84, “ mu,	“ mú.
“ 71, “ b, “ 2, “ sala,	“ saba.
“ 71, “ b, “ 12, “ salsan,	“ salsán.
“ 72, “ a, “ 17, “ sawotan,	“ sawòtán.
“ 72, “ a, “ 26, “ mọle,	“ mọlẹ.
“ 73, “ b, “ 16, “ síwo,	“ síwó.
“ 74, “ b, “ 38, “ laiya,	“ laiya.
“ 75, “ b, “ 13, “ tẹle,	“ tẹ . . . lẹ.
“ 75, “ b, “ 24, “ tẹri, tẹriba,	“ tẹrì, tẹriba.
“ 76, “ b, “ 41, “ tọdo,	“ tọdò.
“ 77, “ a, “ 20, “ bearer's.	“ hearer's.
“ 78, “ a, “ 52, “ woran,	“ wòran.
“ 78, “ b, “ 17, “ wọle,	“ wọlẹ.
“ 79, “ a, “ 5, “ yabode,	“ yabode.
“ 79, “ a, “ 51, “ ya . . . soto,	“ yà . . . sọtò.

NOTE.—It is hoped that the reader will make these corrections before using the book; and that he will find some excuse for the number of them, mostly relating as they do to the accentual and diacritical marks, in the fact that in noting these we have as yet to depend in great measure on the ear.



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