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GRAMMAR
AND
VOCABULARY
OF THE
BULLOM LANGUAGE.



BY THE
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GRAMMAR
OF THE
BULLOM LANGUAGE.

PART I.
OF LETTERS AND THEIR POWERS.

IN the Bullom Alphabet there are twenty-three letters, viz. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, y. Six of these are vowels, viz. a, e, i, o, u, y.

The consonants b, d, f, k, l, m, p, q, s, t, v, and w, have the same powers as in English.

c, is used only in connection with h and k: in the former, it sounds like ch in *child*; in the latter, it is used merely to avoid the reduplication of k.

g, is always hard, as in *gold, glad, gun*.

gb, is a very difficult pronunciation: wherefore g is oftentimes omitted by strangers, which renders the

language, or the sentence of the speaker, either entirely unintelligible, or gives quite a different meaning to what the speaker intended to say, as there are several words only distinguished by *g*: thus, *bang* signifies any thing that is bad; *gbang* signifies to-morrow;—*beng*, a board; *gbeng*, glory;—*bet*, a box; *gbet*, a ring;—*bannah*, a plantain; *gbannah*, the title of a chief;—*gborr*, or *ugborr*, a herd of sheep; *borr*, or *uborr*, a generation of people.

gh, sounds as in *ghost*.

h, commonly sounds like *h* in *hat*, *horse*, &c.; but when followed by *e*, *i*, or *v*, it seems to be a mere aspiration; it sounds very much like *h* in *hew*, *hewer*. In the following words: *hewl*, four; *uhiant*, a child, pronounced as if written *uhyant*; *hvoy*, a cloud: it is pronounced rather through the nose as it were: *h* denotes the preceding vowel to be short.

j. There appears to be no sound in the Bullom Language like *j* or *g* soft, as in English: *dy* may supply the place of *j*, in some measure, in the words *'dyè*, to kill; *'dyo*, to eat; *'dyall*, flesh, body. But it would not be advisable to write them with *j*, as both *d* and *y* are pronounced as if the words were written, *'d-yall*, *d-ye*, *d-yo*. The names Jack and Jim are very common among the Bulloms; but they pronounce them Yack, Yehmy. It will be, however, necessary to introduce the letter *j* in the Bullom Alphabet, on account of the words or proper names which, by teaching them to read, will certainly occur; but as their tongues seem to be inflexible in this point, they must

be left to their own way of pronouncing it: thus Jerusalem, Jeremia, John, Judas, Jacob, must be pronounced Yerusalem, Yeremia, Yohn, Yudas, Yakob.

n, before any vowel, except *y*, sounds as in English: *na*, and; *nēh*, not; *nin*, people; *no*, a person; *hallē nume*, to extinguish.

ñ, before consonants, is a nasal sound: as, *ñfo'h*, speech, language; *ñdērick*, benefit; *ngunna*, this; *nyarra*, thin, lean.

ñ, before *m*, *b*, *p*, is pronounced like *m*, thus: *ñbuntha*, a parable; *ñpunthirr*, uproar, tumult; *ñmo'h*, milk; as if written *mbuntha*, *mpunthirr*, *ñmoh*.

ñ is employed, further, to point out the plurals of a great many nouns: it is also the characteristic of the second person singular, in all tenses of the verbs. But as much attention must be paid to this *ñ* as to *g* before *b*; otherwise the speaker will be liable to make a great many blunders, as there are words distinguished only by the *ñ*, thus: *chang*, to pass; *ñchang*, teeth;—*ñkunt*, monkey-apples; *kunt*, the monkey-apple-tree.

ñgh is a very strong nasal sound: *ngħa*, they; *ñghangħa*, you; *hallē ngħēll*, to endeavour; *ñgho*, *ngħom*, who, what.

r, has three different sounds. At the beginning of words it is hard, as in *rage*, *river*, *rome*: thus, *hallē ramling*, to pray, pronounced as if written *rramling*; *rong*, verily, truly—to give it more force, the Bulloms

ay, *ur'rongdong*, it is very true; *r'til*, darkness, pronounced as if written *rrtill*.

r, preceded by *t*, is very soft; it is hardly perceptible in the words, *traa*, a nest; *tre*, the article the; *trim*, time.

r, followed by *m*, sounds as in *larm*, *farm*, *harm*, &c.

sh, sounds like *sk* in *shall*,

th, sounds like *tk* in *thin*, *thought*.

y, as heard in *yonder*, *young*, *year*.

z, is another letter the sound of which I have not observed in the Bullom Language; the names written with that letter must be written in the Bullom with *s*: thus, *Sakarias*, *Sabulon*, *Sebedee*, for *Zacharias*, *Zabulon*, *Zebedee*.

According to the plan adopted to write the Bullom Language, there are thirteen vowel sounds.

Letters denoting the
simple sounds.

Words containing the
simple sounds.

a	as heard in	father, far.
e	as heard in	met, get.
ē	as heard in	me, meet.
ē	as heard in	there.
i	as heard in	hill, fill, bit.
o	as heard in	not, no.
ū	as heard in	bull, full.
ū	as heard in	but, cut.

Diphthongs.	Words containing the sounds.
ay	as heard in day, way.
oa	as heard in boat, float.
oo	as heard in fool, tool.
oē	both letters are sounded in the word <i>loē</i> , as if they were two distinct syllables.
oy	as heard in boy, cloy.

o'i and *u'i* are not exactly to be considered as guttural sounds : they are formed in the back of the mouth, in a way that is rather difficult to imitate the Bulloms.

Beside the above-mentioned vowel sounds, *i* and *u* have a long sound, as in *fine*, *mule*, &c.: as, *sighno*, a palm-wine-maker ; *n'qui*, oil ; *hallē nume*, to extinguish. But it is only in these two words that *i* and *u* have thus occurred to me.

y, as a vowel, occurs only at the end of some words : as, *lippy*, beautiful ; *upilly*, idleness ; *hallä sorry*, to mix ; *sofally*, an ass : where it sounds as in the English words *beauty*, *truly*, *sorry*, &c.

PART II.
OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ARTICLE.

THERE is but one Article in the Bullom Language, *tre*, used in various ways.

1. It always follows the substantive or noun with which it is connected; as, *kill tre*, the house; *bay tre*, the king; *langbang tre*, the man.

2. If the noun begin with *ë* or *u*, the same letter which the substantive begins with is placed between the substantive and the article: as, *ënar ë tre*, the bullock; *uhiant u tre*, the child.

3. When an adjective is joined to the noun, the adjective is preceded by the substantive, and the Article follows the adjective: as, *pok këleng tre*, the good man; *lungbang monch tre*, the poor man; *kill të bomung tre*, the large houses; *nar sè nyarra tre*, the lean oxen; *soosë bomung tre*, the large fishes.

4. The Article is placed at the end of several substantives, in a question: as, *Ngheh neh ngha tukch, lileh*

ngaha heleh ; erum bulëing n'viss ngaha soosë TRE ah ?
 Who made heaven, earth, and sea ; all the trees,
 beasts, and fishes ?—*m pal ë woa ngaho Foy nghan*
'nyërick 'n TRE manah bulëing ? In how many days
 did God make all these things ? *Büyah ha Jesus*
Krist, umar ha Foy tre, ngaha manneh ha pomul
yahmung ma cheh no ayain trim bulëing : The grace
 of Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship
 of the Holy Ghost, be with you always.

CHAPTER II.

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

There are three sorts of Substantives, viz.

1. Common Substantives : such as, *pokan*, a man ;
lakan, a woman ; *sway*, a horse ; *kill*, a house ; *rum* ;
 a tree ; *shall*, a river.

2. Abstract Substantives, such as *hvoy*, joy ; *bong-*
hah, grief ; *gbeng*, glory.

3. Proper names, as, *Sabah*, *Shackah*, *Sheelo'h* ;
Robenkeh, *Wellwell*.

4. Substantives are derived from verbs, as follows:—
 from *hallë son*, to dream ; *son*, a dream : from *hallë*
tennin, or *téhnin*, to consider ; *ëtëhn*, thought : from
hallë fo'h, to speak ; *n'fo'h*, language : from *hallë tolli'h*,
 to comfort ; *ntoll'i'h*, comfort, consolation ; *toll'i'hno*,
 comforter. But the greatest part of substantives

derived from verbs are, either by placing *u* before the infinitive of the verb; or by adding *no*, a person, to the infinitive: as, *hallë düi*, to steal; *üdüi*, theft; *duino*, a thief;—*hallë gball*, to write; *ügball*, writing; *gballno*, a writer;—*hallë gbēh*, to walk about; *ügbēh*, walking, travelling; *gbēhno*, a traveller;—*hallë vailë*, to redeem; *üvailë*, redemption; *vailëno*, redeemer;—*hallë bempah*, to circumcise; *übempah*, circumcision;—*hally kissy*, to finish; *ükissy*, the end;—*hallë mēah*, to visit; *lēmēahn*, visiting; *meahno*, a stranger.

When substantives begin with *ë*, *ñ*, or *ū*, the accent is on the second syllable: as, *ëbòll*, before; *ënàng*, today; *ükünt*, a monkey-apple; *ñfo'h*, speech, language.

To substantives belong Gender, Number, and Case.

SECT I.—Of Gender.

There are two genders in the Bullom Language, viz. the Masculine and the Feminine: *peh*, *ngho*, and *la*, are used to denote inanimate things, and persons unknown.

The sexes are distinguished in two different ways, viz.

1. By different words: as,

Papa'h	father	Yah	mother
langbang ...	bachelor	wantim ...	maid
traak	son	wang ...	daughter
pintrë	brother	wantim ...	sister
künkürëh ...	cock	ësock... ..	hen

2. By adding the words *pokan*, male, and *lakan*, female, to the substantive; as,

no pokan	man	no lakan.....	wife
ënar ë pokan ...	bullock	ënar ë lakan ...	cow
sonlah pokan ...	a lion	sónlah lakan ...	lioness
purr ë pokan ...	a boar.	purr ë lakan ...	a sow.

The diminutives are formed by adding *pomó'h*, little ones, to the substantives: as, *ūloak ū pomó'h*, ducklings; *ësok ë pomó'h*, chickens; *ëkūlūng ë pomó'h*, a kid; *lonkobēh pomó'h*, a lamb; *chinchy pomó'h*, a small plate; *messah pomó'h*, a small table. But when it is said of the size of a person or child, *toon* is used: as, *ūkiant ū toon*, a little child; *noma toon*, a small person; *langbang toon*, a little man.

The thumb and the large toe are considered as masculine: they are called *ūsūh ū pokan*, the male finger, and *ūwem ū pokan*, the male toe: all the rest are termed *ūsūh ū lakan*, and *ūwem ū lakan*, female fingers, and female toes; except the little finger and the little toe, which are distinguished by *pomó'h*.

SECT. II.—Of Number.

The Bulloms have but two Numbers, the singular and the plural. The latter is formed in five different ways, viz. by placing *ah*, *ë*, *'n*, *s*, and *të* before the singular: *ah* is used only of persons, and *së* of animals.

FIRST SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
pokan a man	ah pokan... men
lakan woman	ah lakan ... women
tamū boy	ah tamu ... boys
woke slave	ah woke ... slaves
gballno ... writer	ah gballno. writers
prophet ... prophet	ah prophet. prophets
pooto ... European.	ah pooto... Europeans.

SECOND SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
rum..... a tree	ërum trees
bell a nut	ëbell nuts
pom a leaf	ëpom leaves
dëring a hair	ëdëring ... hairs
sentung ... a finger-nail	ësentung... finger-nails
korontah... a chain.	ëkorontah...chains.

THIRD SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
tu'i a cheek	ñtu'i cheeks
bannah ... a plantain	ñbannah ... plantains
rontumah... a nail	ñrontumah. nails
ëtamy a key	ntamy keys
ëtu'h an iron pot	ñtu'h iron pots
ülüi..... a star	ñlüi stars
messry..... a needle.	m messry... needles.

FOURTH SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
ëting a baboon	sëting baboons
ëpeh an elephant	sëpeh elephants
ëkulung ... a goat	sëkulung ... goats
lonkobeh... a sheep	sëlonkobeh sheep
kill a monkey	sëkill monkeys
tumoi a dog	sëtumoi .. dogs
usu'h a finger	sësuh fingers
uwem a toe.	sëwem toes.

FIFTH SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
nen a year	tënen years
kill a house	tëkill houses
nu'i an ear	tënu'i ears
foll an eye	tëfoll eyes
turr't a town	tëturrt..... towns
gbamfah . a portmanteau.	tëgbamfah.portmanteaus.

When the article or an adjective is joined to a substantive beginning with *ë* or *ü*, the same letter that begins the substantive is placed between the article and the substantive, or between the substantive and the adjective; in which case, the article is placed behind the adjective: as, *ë buss ë bang*, bad smell; *ugbo u bomung*, a large tiger; *ëkülung ë pomó'h tre*, the little goats.

When the article or an adjective is joined with any substantives in the plural number, the same letter or syllable which the plural begins with, is placed between the substantive and the article or the adjective: as, *ah nin' ah ben*, old people; *ërum ë will*, lofty trees; *ntú'i nshah*, red cheeks; *sëpëh së ben*, old elephants; *tëkill të bomung*, large houses; *ah tamu ah tre*, the boys; *ërum ë tre*, the trees; *n'bannah n tre*, the plantains.

But when the article or an adjective is added to a substantive in the plural number beginning with *së* or *të*; the *së* or *të* at the beginning of the words is omitted: as, *nen të ting*, two years; *kill të bomung*, large houses; *nar së nyarra*, lean oxen; *soosë bomung*, large fishes; *kulung së tre*, the goats; *foll të tre*, the eyes.

SECT. III.—Of Cases.

The nouns admit of no change of termination: to express the different connections and relations of one thing to another, the prepositions *ha*, *ko*, and *hallë* are made use of.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>pokan</i>	a man
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ha pokan</i>	of a man
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ko pokan</i>	to a man
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>pokan</i>	a man
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>pokan</i>	man
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ha or hallë pokan</i> .	from a man.

As the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative, are alike, and also the Genitive and the Ablative, I shall omit the Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative cases, and make use only of the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective cases in declining nouns and pronouns.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	ah pokan	men
<i>Poss.</i>	ha or hoä ah pokan...	of men
<i>Obj.</i>	ko or hallë ah pokan...	to men.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	ëyou	a fish
<i>Poss.</i>	ha ëyou	of a fish
<i>Obj.</i>	ko ëyou	to a fish.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	sësoo	fishes
<i>Poss.</i>	ha sësoo	of fishes
<i>Obj.</i>	ko sësoo	to fishes.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	ëyou ë tre	the fish
<i>Poss.</i>	ha ëyou ë tre	of the fish
<i>Obj.</i>	ko ëyou ë tre	to the fish.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	soosë tre.....	the fishes
<i>Poss.</i>	ha soosë tre	of the fishes
<i>Obj.</i>	ko soosë tre	to the fishes.

<i>Nom.</i>	soosë ë gbir	many fishes
<i>Poss.</i>	ha soosë ë gbir	of many fishes
<i>Obj.</i>	ko soosë ë gbir	to many fishes.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	kill tre	the house
<i>Poss.</i>	ha kill tre	of the house
<i>Obj.</i>	ko kill tre	to the house.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	kill të tre.....	the houses
<i>Poss.</i>	ha kill të tre	of the houses
<i>Obj.</i>	ko kill të tre	to the houses.
<i>Nom.</i>	kill të akpilba.....	many houses
<i>Poss.</i>	ha kill të akpilba ...	of many houses
<i>Obj.</i>	ko kill të akpilba ...	to many houses.

The plurals of *ëyou*, a fish, and *kill*, a house, are *sësoo* and *tëkill*; but in connection with the article or adjective, they are declined as above. The *first*, *second*, and *third* declinations are regular: as, 1. *pokan tre*, the man; *ah pokan ah tre*, the men; *ah pokan ah keleng tre*, the good men: 2. *bell tre*, the nut; *ëbell ë tre*, the nuts; *ëbell ë kat tre*, the hard nuts: 3. *ülüi tre*, the star; *ñlüi ñ tre*, the stars; *ñlüi ñ dinteh tre*, the bright stars: but the fourth and fifth may be considered irregular, as the *së* and *të* are not retained at the beginning of these plurals, when connected with other words in a sentence.

CHAPTER III.

OF ADJECTIVES, AND THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

The Adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, and case. When added to any noun in the singular number, beginning with *ě* or *ū*, the adjective receives the same vowel with which the substantive begins. When added to nouns plural, the adjective receives the same letter or syllable which the substantive plural begins with, as observed page 12.

In forming the comparative degree of an adjective, the Bulloms in general add *ul* to the positive: as, *teng*, sweet; *tengul*, sweeter: *kath*, hard; *kathul*, harder: *dees*, heavy; *deesul*, heavier.

In forming the superlative degree, *ngho chang*, or *peh chang*, is made use of: as, *kath*, hard; *kathulg* harder; *ngho chang kath*, it passes hard, *i. e.* hardest: *took*, hot; *tookul*, hotter; *peh chang took*, it passes heat—it is hottest. This seems to be the regular way of comparison.

The comparison of Adjectives is also made in the following manner: as, *kēlēng*, good; *yenkēlēng*, better; *ngho chang kēlēng*, best: *búffle*, cold; *ū búffle ū gbir*, much cold or colder; *peh chang búffle*, it passes cold—coldest.

In some instances, *chang* is used to point out the comparative, and *chang ah bulēing* the superlative, degree: as, *langbang fosso*, a strong man; *langbang to chang fosso*, this man passes strength—he is stronger; *langbang to fosso chang ah bulēing*, this man's strength passes all—he is strongest.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PRONOUNS.

SECT. I.—Of Personal Pronouns.

There are three Personal Pronouns in the singular and three in the plural number,

Singular.	Plural.
Persons.	Persons.
1st. yang..... I	1st. he..... we
2d. mun thou	2d. nghan(no)...ye or you
3d. won he	3d. ngha they

The first, second, and third persons of the singular are commonly expressed as follows :

1st person.	yah or ah	.....	I
2d.	moa or n̄	.....	thou
3d.	woa or ū	.....	he, she.

Yet they are used regularly in such cases as the following :

In answer to the question, Who is going? the Bulloms say, *yang*, I: *mun*, thou; *won*, he or she.

Asking, Is it I? Is it thou? Is it he or she? they say, *yang ë? mun ë? won ë?* (See Bullom Phrases at the end of the Grammar.)

Oh yang! ah shack ah rë ë chull ë: "Oh poor me! I have been awake all night."

Joseph mun traak Davy! "Joseph thou son of David!"

Kërëh ù ma shëë won; "but he knew her not."

In the plural number, the personal pronouns admit of no alteration.

La, *ngho*, and *pëh*, are used to express the pronoun *it*. (page 8.)

La and *ngho* are used in the singular, and *pëh* seems to be used chiefly in the plural number: as, *chin woa ngha la*, "not he made it;" *ù chëë ah nggho*, "he brought it;" *woa kui yëh nggho*, "he took it;" *pëh tütëh yëh woare*, "it or they ran after him;" *pëh suntah woa rë*, "some things or persons (unknown) struck him."

Yën seems to be a word of the same description with *la*, *nggho*, and *pëh*.

The personal pronouns are declined thus :

Singular.

1st Person.	2d Person.	3d Person.
<i>Nom.</i> Yah, I	<i>Nom.</i> mun, thou	<i>Nom.</i> won, he, she
<i>Poss.</i> me, mine	<i>Poss.</i> moa, thine	<i>Poss.</i> woa, his, hers
<i>Obj.</i> me, mc.	<i>Obj.</i> woa, thee.	<i>Obj.</i> woa, him, her.

The pronouns in the plural number are not varied : *hë* signifies we, our, us ; *nghangha* and *no*, you, your, you ; *ngha*, they, their, them.

1. *Hë na way rë Foy mama*, "We should give thanks to God ;" *Bah hë ngha cheh ko tukeh*, "Our Father who is in heaven ;" *m' ma hë bung*, don't beat us.

2. *Nghangha ko tün n' ninghë*, "Go ye and search diligently ;" *loa nghangkyo woa gbo*, "if you only see him ;" *ngha chëë ah më lum pëh*, "you must bring me word again."

NOTE.—*Nghangha* seems to be used only in the nominative case, and *no* in the possessive and objective cases.

3. *Yah no yuck kë traal bomung*, "I shall lead you into a large field ;" *Kill no ngho yëh?* "Is that your house ?" *Keh n'chah no rë*, "I saw you yesterday."

4. *Yeh ngha kä yeerë gbamfatë ngha*, "when they had opened their treasures ;" *woa wum ngha ko Bethlehem*, "he sent them to Bethlehem ;" *ngha n' ko ko kë üpok ü ngha*, "they went to their country."

SECT. II.—Of Relative Pronouns.

As far as I have been able to observe, there are nine Relative Pronouns in the Bullom Language ; viz. *ngha*, *nggho*, *ma*, *ngghëh*, *neh*, *yeh*, *hin ah*, *wonno*, *konno*.

Ngha is applied to persons and animals, *ngghëh* and *nggho* to inanimate things, and *ma* to liquids.

Hinah, *ngghëh*, *neh*, and *yeh*, may be called interroga-

tives: *ngheh* and *neh* are often joined together, and so are *yeh* and *neh*, and sometimes *yeh*, *leh*; as, *ngheh neh nga tukēh tre?* who made the heaven?—*yeh moa nga?* who made thee?—*n̄ yēh nēh ko killeh?* who is in the house?—*hin ah woa bet tunga?* who cut the palaver?

Konno and *wonno* seem to express, in some instances; the English words *whosoever*, *whichever*:—*wonno* is applied to persons, and *konno* to things: as, *Kereh wonno peh tamo yeo*, but whosoever is conquered, &c.; *wonno gbo rinket yeo, tha woa kull oh ma*, whosoever staggers, the same drank it; *ūdyo ū tre konno he sotoh*, the food which we obtain; *ūfoll ū tre konno he beng*, the rest that we enjoy.

SECT. III.—Of Possessive Pronouns.

The Bullom Possessive Pronouns, like the article and adjectives, are preceded by the substantives: they are in fact the possessive cases of their respective personal pronouns in the singular, the plural of which (as observed p. 17) remains unaltered.

Singular.	Plural.
mē my	hē our
moa thy	no your
woa his, her.	nga their.

They stand connected with the substantive as follows:

èkūlūng è mē a pomo' rah...	my goat has three kids
ūlonkobēh moa	thy sheep
ēnar è woa	his bullock
moos woa.....	her cat
ūfūrr he ko bomung	our family is large
yah no kūmdy tamū	your mother bore a son
appa'h ngha ka bē rē ah } pomo ah gbir	} their father has many chil- dren.

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

Singular.	Plural.
yangēken ... myself	hinaken, ourselves
munēken ... thyself	nghangaken yourselves
wonēken ... himself.	ngha aken themselves.

SECT. IV.—Of *Demonstrative Pronouns*.

The *Demonstrative Pronouns* are, *to*, *kē*, *mannah*, *ngunna*, and *kollung*.

Poke noma to kondy, this woman's husband is gone. *To*, connected with *wonno*, signifies *the same*, or this very person: as, *no lakan to wonno*, this (very) woman.

ngunna, preceded by *to*, seems to be used of things, like *to wonno* of persons; as, *rum to ngūnna*, this (same) tree.

Kē and *mannah* are used indifferently, sometimes in the singular and sometimes in the plural number, of things; signifying *this*, *these*.

Kollung, the same, *this*. The signification of *kollung* is equal to *to wonno*.

CHAPTER V.

OF VERBS.

The greater part of Bullom Verbs consist of one syllable, some of two, and a very few of three syllables. They all begin with consonants: a great many begin with *ch*, *sh*, and *gb*; very few with *ng* nasal.

The active verbs are followed by the particles, *ah*, *eh*, and *oh*, without altering the signification of the verb: as, *hallë veal ah*, to call, to nominate; *hallë vailë eh*, to redeem; *hallë chëë ah*, to bring; *hallë marr ah*, to love; *hallë tum oh*, to beg; *hallë choo oh*, to warn.

Neuter verbs are made causal, by adding *ë* to the verb: as, *hallë hin*, to lie down, to rest; *hallë hinë* to cause to lay down;—*hallë tüll*, to come down; *hallë tüllë*, to cause to come down, to take down;—*hallë küll*, to drink; *hallë küllë*, to cause to drink, to give drink, to suckle.

Neuter verbs are made negative, by adding *ëhn* to the verbs ending with consonants: as, *hallë hin*, to lie down, to rest;—*hallë hinëhn*, not laid down, not at rest;—*hallë kull*, to drink; *hallë kullëhn*, not drinking;—*hallë tull*, to descend; *hallë tullëhn*, not descending;—*hallë sem*, to stand; *hallë semëhn*, not standing.

To verbs ending with *a*, *hn* only is added: as, *hallë*

mintā, to be bold, impudent; *hallē mintahn*, not bold;—*hallē yatta*, to row; *yattahn*, not rowing.

To verbs ending with any other vowel, the syllable *kēhn* is added: as, *hallē loi*, to enter; *loikēhn*, not entered;—*hallē moi*, to come; *moikēhn*, not coming.

These causal and negative verbs are conjugated; but whether through all tenses I cannot say. I have met with them only in the present and imperfect tenses: as, *ah semēhn*, “I don’t stand;” *ūgboll ū woa ka hinēhn*, “his heart did not lay down”—that is, he was restless, uneasy. Matt. ii. 3. *Ah mintahn*, “I am not bold enough.” *Kērēh ah loikēhn lo n̄pēah*, “but I did not enter in with my hands.” Fab. 2: *no-kull-oh-mo”i tukēhn*, “the wine-drinker is not hidden.”

Neuter verbs are used negatively by placing *kay* between the personal pronoun and the verb: as, *ah kay kull*, “I won’t drink;” *ah kay moi*, “I will not come;” *ah kay yatt*, “I will not row.”

Whether the Bulloms use a passive voice through all the modes and tenses that may be formed, is impossible for me to say at present. They say of the verb, *hallē marr*, to love, in the passive voice, present tense, *pēh marr ah mē*, they love me; *pēh marr ah moa*, they love thee: *pēh marr ah woa*, they love him or her; *pēh marr ah he*, they love us; *pēh marr ah no*, they love you; *pēh marr ah ngha*, they love them: (*pēh* is used here according to the observation page 8.)

Auxiliary verbs, or verbs by the help of which the Bullom verbs are conjugated: are, *rē*, *gbing*, *kung*, *hun*. *Rē* is used as a verb only in the present tense:

as, *yah rë*, I am ; *moa rë*, thou art ; *woa rë*, he or she is ; *hë rë*, we are ; *nghangha rë*, you are ; *ngha rë*, they are. *Gbing* and *kung*, "to finish," are regularly conjugated through all modes and tenses. *Hallë hun*, "to come," is used to form the future tenses of other verbs.

The Bullom Verbs have but two numbers, the singular and the plural ; in each number, three persons : as,

	Singular.	Plural.
Persons.		
1st.	ah moi ... I come	hë moi ... we come
2d.	mí moi . thou comest	nghangha moi, ye or you come
3d.	ú moi ... he comes.	ngha moi ... they come.

Of the Tenses.

The verbs are invariable in all their persons : the moods and tenses are formed by the help of particles or helping verbs.

The present tense is formed by placing the personal pronoun before the infinitive of the verb : as, *hallë chœ*, to be or to dwell ; *ah chœ*, I dwell ; — *ah chëë ah*, I bring ; *n' ko*, thou goest ; *ü moi*, he comes.

The imperfect tense is formed by adding *rë* to the present tense : as, *ah chœ rë*, I dwelt ; *ah chëë rë*, I brought.

The perfect tense is formed by placing the particle *ka* between the nominative and the verb, as it stands in the imperfect tense : as, *ah ka chœ rë*, I have dwelt ; *ah ka tú'i rë*, I have heard.

To form the pluperfect tense, *rë* is omitted, and the participle of the verbs *hallë kung*, or *hallë gbing*, are placed between the particle *ka* and the verb conjugated: as, *ah ka kundy tui*, I finished hearing; *ah gbingrë choe*, I finished dwelling. — Sometimes verbs are followed by *nang*, which only serves to point a past action. *Yah kundy* signifies “I finished;” *yah kundy nang*, I finished some time ago.

There are three different ways of forming the future tenses of verbs.

1. The present tense is used to express the future, as follows: *Yuckno tre ha raë to woa moa ka üwalin mainbull ha të ubokó'h*, “the bearer of this letter will give thee five fathoms of blue baft;” *Kunny woa ko ko kë Furry hallë soto'h n yërick*, “Kunny will go to Furry to get goods;” *yah. moa ngha wong*, “I shall send them to thee;” *yah moa këh m pum*, “I shall look for some for thee.”

2. The future tense is expressed by an adverb: as, *yah ko ësho*, I shall go to-morrow.

3. *Hun*, to come, is placed between the nominative and the verb in the present tense, to express the future: as, *ah choe*, I dwell; *ah hun choe*, I come to dwell, or I shall or will dwell; *yah hun mengë*, I shall or will teach; *üwantim woa hun kum tamu*, a virgin shall bring forth a son; *woa hun vailë eh ania he*, he shall redeem his people.

Of Moods.

The indicative mood simply indicates or declares a thing: as, *ah gball*, I write; *nko*, thou goest; *woa gburr ekan*, he runs.

The imperative mood is used chiefly for commanding; for which purpose the Bulloms use the second person singular and plural of the indicative mood, the present tense: as, *nko*, go thou; *nka*, thou givest, and give thou; *nghangha ko*, you go, and go ye. The second person singular is often used and understood as a plural: as, *m ma way*, fear not; *m moi*, come; *m bass*, sweep; *m packa*, pay. But as the imperative mood is used also for exhorting and permitting, the Bulloms make use of *ngha* to express the English word "let, permit;" and conjugate their imperative thus:—*ngha ah tu'i*, let me hear; *ngha u ko*, let him go; *ngha he ke*, let us see; *ngha ngha ramling*, let them pray

The Bulloms form a negative imperative, by placing *ma ngha* between the nominative and the verb: as, *m ma ngha cheh ka*, thou shalt not, or must not, dwell here; *u ma ngha ngha m pant ka*, he must not work here; *he ma ngha ngha ngho*, we must not do it; *ngha ma ngha tun*, they must not sing.

The potential mood is formed by placing the particle *na* between the nominative and the verb: as, *ah ko pehreh na chum peah*, that I also may worship; *he na way re Foy mama*, we should give God thanks; *he*

na nghëll hallë ngha woa u hvoy, we should try to make him glad; *ü yëë ngha lek, loa peh na kum Krist ah?* he inquired, where Christ should be born?

The subjunctive mood is denoted by the particle *lo*, or *lon*, before the nominative of the verb: as, *lo ah hun*, if I come; *lo n' hun*, if thou come; *lo u hun*, if he come; *lo n yoo moa gbo yah la ngha*, if you please I will do it.

The infinitive mood expressing things in general, without any dictinction of number or person, is pointed out by the preposition *hallë*, for, to: as, *hallë ball* to sin; *hallë chakomum*, to chew; *hallë dyo*, to eat; *hallë fo'k*, to speak.

How the participles of verbs are formed, I cannot positively say: those I have met with seem to be past participles of their respective verbs; some ending with *n*: as, *shëen*, known; from *hallë shëë*, to know;—*tengtingn'*, hatched; from *hallë tengting*, to hatch;—*ngghan*, done; from *hallë ngha*, to do, to make. Others ending with *dy*: as, *kumdy*, born; *tumdy*, asked, begged; *kondy*, gone. Others ending with *rë*: as, *choe rë*, dwelt; *dyo rë*, eaten; *tu'i rë*, heard; *gbing rë*, finished.

Conjugation of the Verb *HALLĒ CHOĒ*, or *chēh*,
TO BE, TO DWELL.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	yah choe	I am
	moa choe	thou art
	woa choe	he, she, is.
Plural.	hē choe	we are
	nghangha choe	you are
	ngha choe	they are.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	yah choe rē	I was
	moa choe rē	thou wast
	woa choe rē	he was.
Plural.	hē choe rē.....	we were
	nghangha choe rē.....	you were
	ngha choe rē.....	they were.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	ah ka choe rē	I have been
	n ka choe rē	thou hast been
	ū ka choe rē	he has been.
Plural.	hē ka choe rē	we have been
	nghangha ka choe rē.....	you have been
	ngha ka choe rē	they have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	ah kung choe rē	I had been
	n kung choe rē	thou hadst been
	ū kung choe rē	he had been.

Plural. hē kung choe rē we had been
 nghangha kung choe rē you had been
 ngha kung choe rē... they had been.

Future Tense.

Singular. yah hun choe I shall *or* will be
 moa hun choe thou shalt *or* wilt be
 woa hun choe he shall *or* will be.

Plural. hē hun choe..... we shall *or* will be
 nghangha hun choe... you shall *or* will be
 ngha hun choe they shall *or* will be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. n' choe be thou
 ngha ū choe let him be.

Plural. nghangha n' choe be ye
 ngha ngha choe..... let them be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular. yah na choe I may be
 moa na choe thou mayest be
 woa na choe he may be.

Plural. hē na choe..... we may be
 nghangha na choe..... you may be
 ngha na choe they may be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular. lo ah choe if I be
 lo n' choe if thou be
 lo ū choe if he be.

Plural.	lo hē choe	if we be
	lo nghanha choe	if you be
	lo ngha choe.....	if they be.

The remaining tenses, both of the potential and the subjunctive mood, are in every respect similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë choe to be, or to dwell.

Participle.

choe rë been.

HALLË TŪI, TO HEAR.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah tŭ'i	I hear
	n' tŭ'i	thou hearest
	ū tŭ'i	he hears.
Plural.	hē tŭ'i	we hear
	nghanha tŭ'i	ye or you hear
	nga tŭ'i	they hear.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	ah tŭ'i rë	I heard
	n' tŭ'i rë	thou heardest
	ū tŭ'i rë.....	he heard.
Plural.	hē tŭ'i rë	we heard
	nghanha tŭ'i rë	ye or you heard
	nga tŭ'i rë	they heard.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	ah ka tú'i rē	I have heard
	ní ka tú'i rē	thou hast heard
	ū ka tú'i rē	he has heard.
Plural.	hē ka tú'i rē	we have heard
	nghangha ka tú'i rē ...	you have heard
	ngha ka tú'i rē	they have heard.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	ah ka kundy tú'i	I had heard
	ní ka kundy tú'i... ..	thou hadst heard
	ū ka kundy tú'i.....	he had heard.
Plural.	hē ka kundy tú'i	we had heard
	nghangha ka kundy tú'i	you had heard
	ngha ka kundy tú'i ...	they had heard.

Future Tense.

Singular.	yah la hun tú'i	I shall or will hear
	moa la hun tú'i	thou shalt or wilt hear
	woa la hun tú'i	he shall or will hear.
Plural.	hē la hun tú'i	we shall, &c. hear
	nghangha la hun tú'i	you shall, &c. hear
	ngha la hun tú'i ...	they shall, &c. hear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	ngha mē tú'i	let me hear
	ní tú'i.....	hear thou
	ngha ū tú'i.....	let him hear.
Plural.	ngha hē tú'i	let us hear
	nghangha ní tú'i.....	hear ye
	ngha ngha tú'i	let them hear.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah na tú"i	I may hear
	ní na tú"i.....	thou mayest hear
	ũ na tú"i.....	he may hear.
Plural.	hë na tú"i	we may hear
	nghangha na tú"i	you may hear
	ngha na tú"i	they may hear.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	lo ah tú"i	if I hear
	lo ní tú"i.....	if thou hear
	lo ũ tú"i.....	if he hear.
Plural.	lo hë tu"i	if we hear
	lo nghangha tú"i	if you hear
	lo ngha tú"i	if they hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë tú"i..... to hear.

Participle.

tui rë heard.

HALLË MARR, TO LOVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah marr ah	I love
	mí marr ah.....	thou lovest
	ũ marr ah	he loves.

Plural. hē marr ah we love
 nghanha marr ah ... you love
 nha marr ah they love.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular. ah marr ah rē I loved
 mí marr ah rē thou lovedst
 ū marr ah rē he loved.

Plural. hē marr ah rē we loved
 nghanha marr ah rē... you loved
 nha marr ah rē they loved.

Perfect Tense.

Singular. ah kung marr I have loved
 ní kung marr thou hast loved
 ū kung marr he has loved.

Plural. hē kung marr we have loved
 nghanha kung marr... you have loved
 nha kung marr they have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular. ah ka kundy marr I had loved
 ní ka kundy marr thou hadst loved
 ū ka kundy marr he had loved.

Plural. hē ka kundy marr we had loved
 nghanha ka kundy marr you had loved
 nha ka kundy marr ... they had loved.

Future Tense.

Singular. yah hun marr I shall *or* will love
 moa hun marr thou shalt *or* wilt love
 woa hun marr he shall *or* will love.

- Plural.** hē hun marr we shall *or* will love
 nghangha hun marr ... you shall *or* will love
 ngha hun marr they shall *or* will love.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Singular.** ngha mē marr let me love
 m' marr love thou
 ngha u marr let him love.
- Plural.** ngha hē marr let us love
 nghangha m' marr ... love ye
 ngha ngha marr let them love.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Singular.** ah na marr ah I may love
 í na marr ah thou mayest love
 ũ na marr ah he may love.
- Plural.** hē na marr ah we may love
 nghangha na marr ah you may love
 ngha na marr ah..... they may love.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Singular.** lo ah marr ah if I love
 lo m' marr ah if thou love
 lo ũ marr ah if he love.
- Plural.** lo hē marr ah if we love
 lo nghangha marr ah if you love
 lo ngha marr ah if they love.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallē marr to love.

Participle.

marr an loved.

The way in which the Bulloms form the passive voice of verbs, as has occurred to me in several instances, is, by placing *peh* (it or they) before the verb which is followed by the personal pronoun in the objective case: as, *pēh suntah woa rē*, "they struck him," or "he was struck:" *pēh kum woa rē ha kēh*, "they brought him forth without eyesight," or "he was born blind:" *kērēh wonno pēh tamo*, &c., "but he whom they conquer," or "but he that is conquered, let him know," &c.: *pēh lēhlē turma suē*, "they examined the chameleon's hands," or "the chameleon's hands were examined:" *bēhyin peh ka nghan bēhlēh woa nghan la*, "not a thing was made except he made it:" *loa peh na kum Krist ah*, "where Christ should be born." It may be conjugated in the following manner: as,

Passive voice of the verb *HALLĒ MARR*, TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	<i>pēh marr ah mē</i>	I am loved
	<i>pēh marr ah moa</i>	thou art loved
	<i>peh marr ah woa</i>	he or she is loved.
Plur.	<i>peh marr ah hē</i>	we are loved
	<i>peh marr ah no</i>	you are loved
	<i>peh marr ah nghan</i>	they are loved.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing.	<i>peh marr ah mē rē</i>	I was loved
	<i>peh marr ah moa rē</i>	thou wast loved
	<i>peh marr ah woa rē</i>	he was loved.

- Plur.** **peh marr ah hē rē** we were loved
 peh marr ah no rē you were loved
 peh marr ah ngha rē ... they were loved.

Perfect Tense.

- Sing.** **peh kung mē marr** I have been loved
 peh kung moa marr thou hast been loved
 peh kung woa marr he has been loved.
- Plur.** **pēh kung hē marr** we have been loved
 peh kung no marr you have been loved
 peh kung ngha marr ... they have been loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

- Sing.** **peh ka kung mē marr** I had been loved
 peh ka kung moa marr thou hadst been loved
 peh ka kung woa marr he had been loved.
- Plur.** **peh ka kung hē marr**... we had been loved
 peh ka kung no marr... you had been loved
 peh ka kung ngha marr they had been loved.

Future Tense.

- Sing.** **peh hun mē marr** I shall be loved
 peh hun moa marr thou shalt be loved
 peh hun woa marr he shall be loved.
- Plur.** **peh hun hē marr** we shall be loved
 peh hun no marr you shall be loved
 peh hun ngha marr ... they shall be loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.** **ngha peh marr mē** let me be loved
 ngha peh marr moa ... be thou loved
 ngha peh marr woa ... let him be loved.

- Plur. **ngha peh marr hë let us be loved**
ngha peh marr no be ye loved
ngha peh marr ngha ... let them be loved.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Sing. **peh na marr më..... I may be loved**
peh na marr moa thou mayest be loved
peh na marr woa he may be loved.
- Plur. **peh na marr hë we may be loved**
peh na marr no you may be loved
peh na marr ngha..... they may be loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Sing. **lo peh marr më if I be loved**
lo peh marr moa if thou be loved
lo peh marr woa..... if he be loved.
- Plur. **lo peh marr hë if we be loved**
lo peh marr no if you be loved
lo peh marr ngha if they be loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë peh marr to be loved.

HALLÈ KUM, TO BEAR.**ACTIVE VOICE.****INDICATIVE MOOD.**

Present Tense. ah kum oh ... I bear.

Imperf. Tense. ah kum oh rë ... I bore.

Perfect Tense. ah kung kum ... I have borne.

Pluperf. Tense. ah ka kundy kum ... I had borne.

Future Tense. yah hun kum ... I shall or will bear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

nkum bear thou

ngang nkum bear ye.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

yah na kum oh I may bear.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo ah kum oh..... if I bear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallè kum to bear.

Participle.

kumdy borne.

PASSIVE VOICE.**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

Present Tense. peh kum më I am borne.

Imperf. Tense. peh kum më rë ... I was borne.

Perf. Tense. peh kung më kum . I have been borne.

Pluperf. Tense. peh ka kung më kum . I had been borne.

Future Tense. peh hun më kum... I shall be borne.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ngha peh kum moa..... be thou borne.

ngha peh kum no be ye *or* you borne.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

peh na kum më I may be borne.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo peh kum më..... if I be borne.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë peh kum..... to be borne.



HALLË TENTING, TO HATCH.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. yah tenting eh ... I hatch.

Imperf. Tense. yah tenting eh rë ... I hatched.

Perfect Tense. ah ka tenting rë... I have hatched.

Pluperf. Tense. ah ka kundy tenting...I had hatched.

Future Tense. yah hun tenting...I shall *or* will hatch.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ntenting hatch thou

nghang ntenting..... hatch ye.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

yah na tenting I may hatch.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo ah tenting if I hatch.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë tenting to hatch.

Participle.

tentingn hatched.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. peh tenting më ... I am hatched.

Imperf. Tense. peh tenting më rë... I was hatched.

Perfect Tense. peh kung më tenting ... I have been hatched.

Pluperf. Tense. peh ka kung më tenting... I had been hatched.

Future Tense. peh hun më tenting .. I shall or will be hatched.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ngha peh tenting moa..... be thou hatched

ngha peh tenting no be ye hatched.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

peh na tenting më..... I may be hatched.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo peh tenting më if I be hatched.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë peh tenting to be hatched.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVERBS.

THE Adverbs in the Bullom Language seem to be numerous. They may be reduced to the following classes: of *place, time, quantity, manner and quality, affirmation, negation, and interrogation.*

A Collection of Adverbs.

<i>Of Place.</i>	<i>Of Time.</i>
ka	ghang to-morrow
chek } ... here	chak } yesterday
kull there	chenchah } yesterday
loa where	kehkehtoo... immediately
ayin somewhere	ëngang to-day
ní ayin no where	lah vie ah... long ago
ayin bulëing every where	loko poom .. sometime
ëtook } ... upward, above	trim bulëing always, for ever
a took } ... upward, above	ëboll before
halloh below	pëh again
boolung ... downward	bayley } ... till
wayling ... backward, behind	bëhlëh } ... till
ngaha leh ?... where ?	nim still
ëboll before	yëh now

chong by and by
 parang afternoon
 loa when

Of Quantity.

gbir much
 akpilah ... abundantly
 mí poom ... some
 tayk few, little,
 some
 büléing..... all

Of Manner and Quality.

gbahot publicly
 chirock..... scarcely
 bēlang privately
 ninghē craftily
 lēbang badly
 soyëë..... privately

Of Affirmation.

ah..... yes
 rong true
 urongdong . truly, verily
 gboat surely

Of Negation.

be'h no, not
 chin not
 an (n) no, not
 ma not
 nu not

Of Interrogation.

ngho how
 nghom how much
 lan why
 yeh why

NOTE.—*Loa* is sometimes expressed by *l*: as, *kill tre ka l'ah cheh*, "the house where I dwell." *Lan* and *yeh* are often joined with *ah* and *leh*: as, *lanah* and *yehleh*.

The Adverbs stand connected with their verbs, as follows :

1. *Of Place.*

Yah ko ëboll, "I go before;" *n'yekneh loa?* "who is there?"—*ania tre ngha leh woa loa?* "did the people leave him there?"—*loa woa yeh?* "where is he?"—*ah*

tick *ko chung atook loa keh traak pintre woa*, "I landed on the sand beach, where I saw thy brother's son." *A ko n' ayin*, "I go no where."

2. Of Time.

n' keh rē bay tre ēnangē? "didst thou see the king to-day?"—*ah keh n' chah woa rē*, "I saw him yesterday;"—*yah gbang bē rē*, "I shall have to-morrow;"—*dyack yah muning*, "day after to-morrow I shall return;"—*ah hinka lo pall ē parrang*, "I left at the afternoon;"—*yah moa ko hallē keh moa chong*, "I shall come to see thee by and by;"—*loa woa yeh?* "where is he now?"

3. Of Quantity.

nika me ūpelleh ū tayk, "give me a little rice;" *lanah kē būlēing laka nghan*, "all these things were done;" *ēporr ē gbir bung he*, "much rain beat us;" *yah moa keh n' poom*, "I shall look for some for thee."

4. Of Quality.

ū ka yehma hallē mail woa n' soyēē, "he wished to dismiss her privately;" *yeh ū ka vail ania n'tin tre bēlang*, "when he had called the wise men privily;" *ū yee nghan n' ninghe*, "he inquired of them diligently;" *ū ka shilling lēbang*, "he was badly vexed;" *n'qui ma chirok kē loko*, "palm oil is scarce at this time."

5. Of Affirmation.

The common way of Africans to give an affirmative answer, is to repeat the question put to them: as,

"Are you well?" answer: "I well." "Have you money?" "I have money." "Do you see him." "I see him." Thus the Bolloms, upon the question, *n' bē rē n' toko n' sekle ē?* "hast thou dry clothes?" answer, *ah bē ma rē*, "I have them." *Papá'h moa woa weh?* "is thy father well?" reply, *ah wé'h*, "he well."

Ah, "yes." is used by them as the common people say in English, *aye*, that is to say, "yes." Thus, some vessels being arrived, some one asks, *bē ngha n' viss pooto?* "have they any salt provisions?" the other replies, *ah*, "yes." Oftentimes they shut their mouths, and give a sound through the nose, like a long or *mím*.

Gboat, "surely," or "to be sure." *Woa loa lull ē?* "is he going to sleep there?" (in a friend's house, or, perhaps, in a dangerous place): *gboat*, "yes," "to be sure," "of course."

Rong and *wrongdong* are the words which the Bolloms make use of in taking oaths, which they do in the following manner: *Kay rong kē Foy*, "it is true by God;" *kay rong kē yah mē*, "it is true by my mother;" *kay rong kē wantim yah mung*, "it is true by my sacred sister," that is to say, "my cousin."

6. Of Negation.

What was observed in the preceding section is applicable to this also: as, *m' bē fēh ē?* "hast thou money?" *ah bē an fēh*, "I have no money;"—*moa lull ē?* "dost thou sleep?" *ah lullēhn*, "I don't sleep."

Bé'h.—*ńkēh rē ma Kumba'h?* “didst thou see Mrs. Kumba'h?” *bé'h*, “no.” *Bé'h yin pēh ka ngħan*, “not a thing was made.”

Chin.—*Ngħa mun Bethlehem kē Judah chin moa chang toon*, “and thou Bethlehem in Judah art not the smallest,” &c.

An.—*Hē bē an tēring ka*, “we have no ivory.”—**NOTE.** *An* is sometimes expressed by *ń*: as, *ah foh ń dín*, “I say nothing.”

ń ma kui ilill ē Foy sele, “thou shalt not take the name of God in vain.”

7. Of Interrogation.

Lan yee yeh min ah? “why didst thou not ask me?”
yeh wam leh ngħa la? “why didst thou do so?”
ngħo appa moa weh yah? “how does thy father do?”
ngħom bē ah? “how much do you want?”



CHAPTER IV.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

PREPOSITIONS, or particles connecting words with one another, and shewing the relation between them, seem to be pretty numerous in the Bullom Language.

A Collection of Prepositions.

nēh	for	hallē	for, to, about
hā	of	hinkeh	from§
hoa	of, on	ayain	amidst, amongst
leh	by*, in	atook	on, above
ka-ku-mē ...	to me	alo'h	down, under
kē	in	ēboll	before
ko	to, in, on, at†	wayling	behind
ku	in	kēwill	afar off
lo	if	ko lill	over
dere	with‡	ko-kē	to, in||
hīm ngha ...	with	lah rē	about it
ko, leh	within, into		

NOTES.

* The preposition "by," is sometimes expressed by *ngħa*, *ko*, and *kē*.

† *Ko* is sometimes expressed by *k'*: as, *tu k' no pokan tre*, "the man's wife;" or, "the woman," *k'* "belonging to the man;"—*po k' noma tre*, "the woman's husband."

‡ *m'* stands as a preposition: *m' pin neh me n'gwi moa loa m' ē bar a woang*, "buy me oil for ten bars." *Ah yill ēh rē m' mo'i*, "I am drunk with spirits."

§ In the common way of speaking, *hinkēh* is expressed by *'k*: as, *ū kui 'k ko ngħa ayain*, "he took it from amongst them."

|| *n'* stands for *ko* or *ko-kē*: as, *n' pall ē men bull*, "in six days;"—*ēnang ē tre ngħa n' ah moi*, "the day in which I came."

Instances of Prepositions as they stand in Connection with other Words.

m' pin nēh mē n' qui, "buy oil for me;" *loa n' kung gbo n' wong ma ka ku mē*, "when finished send them to me;" *Book tre ha ūborr hoa Jesus*, "the book of the generation of Jesus;" *ah kē rē raē tre ngho moa wang lēh Furry*, "I saw the letter which thou didst send by Furry."

Ah hvoy hallē keh moa ku mē killēh, "I am glad to see thee at my house:" *kū* with *lēh* signifies "within," *Loa womb ay tre ko ko kamp*, "when the king's canoe goes to the colony." *Kunny woa ko ko-kē Sabah*, "Kunny is going to Sabah;" or it is expressed thus: *Kunny woa ko ko Sabah kē*. *Hallē pin sēlonkobeh*, "to buy sheep." *Lah lo ko kamp ah?* "what news in the camp?" *Ah tick kq shung atook*, "I landed on the sand." *Yuck me ko moa killeh*, "guide me to thy house," or "into, &c." *Bēhlēk he boa yuck kill hallē wqa*, "till we are able to build a house for him." *No pokan to hinka London*, "this man comes from London." *N' ko me dere*, "go with me." *Lum tre ngho cheh bim ngha Foy*, "the Word was with God."

I have met with prepositions connected with substantives in the following manner :

rum atook on a tree
kick tre wayling behind the bill
ushall u tre lill over the river

kill tre ēboll..... before the house
 tofoi ayain..... in the woods
 ko killeh in the house
 kick allo'h down the hill
 messah allo'h..... under the table.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE following is a list of the principal Conjunctions :

nu	}	..... and	yeh	.....	because
ngaha			lahna	.....	wherefore
lo	}	..... if	tha	.....	then
lön			kērēh	.....	but
leh		..... that	kin	.....	as
hallē		..... for, because	num	.....	yet

Foy ū foll hoa menting tre nū ngaha rubah, " God rested on the seventh (day) and made it holy."

Abram kum Isaak, ngaha. Isaak kum Jakob, ngaha Jakob.kum Juda ngaha ē pintre woa: " Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob begat Judah and his brethren."

Lo ah hun, "if I come;" *lon yoo moa gbo*, "if you please."

Ah tú'i rē leh ngha ko wong m' moa loa keleng, "I hear that they let it go for a good price."

Hallē yek enis he ngha boa rē wom rah, "for now our people shall be able to plant."

Yah ke gbo ē gbim ē; kereh a loikehn, "I saw only smoke; but I did not go in."

I have not met with any conjunction expressing *or*, *nor*. The Bulloms, instead of saying "John or James, shall go with me," say, *No bull woa bē hallē ko me dere, lo pek chin gbo Yack, tha Yehmē*; that is, "One person has to go with me, if it be not Jack, then Jim." — "Which were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man; but of God. The Bulloms say thus: *Ngha nah pek kum chin ha rikong ma, chin ha ndyall nghē, chin kē ētennin ē no; kereh hēh Foy*: i. e. "which were born not of blood, not of the flesh; not of the will of man; but of God,"

CHAPTER IX.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

There are several little words in the Bullom Language expressing the passions or emotions of the speaker : as,

Ahgbo! *ah kun la porren hallë wong buyah kë yah më,* "Oh!" or, "Dear me! I forgot to send a present to my mother."

Ah! *ngha nyettëë he won,* "Ah (poor fellow)! they have taken hold of him now."

Oh yang! *ah shack ah rë ëchull ë,* "Poor me! I have been awake all night."

Yaangn! *watch keleng,* "Really! indeed it is a fine watch."

Eh yah sum ùtereng u to, "Heigh! I am chewing this rock; (and when I have doné with it, I shall take hold of thee)."

Lëhlë! "behold!" *nkëh,* "see;" *gbo n'ëhlë.* "look only;" *n'tú'i,* "hear."

Yëëngn! "hush! silence!"

Sheno'h! "welcome!"

ëëh n' lap } "fie! shame!"
oh n' lap }

Besides these are several others used by the people which cannot be expressed by words in writing: as, *n,* *n'hn,* *hn,* &c.

CHAPTER X.

OF NUMERALS.

The Bulloms counting by scores, their cardinal numbers are only from one to twenty, as follows :

- 1 Bull.
- 2 ting, *or* ninting.
- 3 rah, *or* ninrah.
- 4 hewl, *or* ninhewl.
- 5 men, *or* main.
- 6 mainbull.
- 7 mainting.
- 8 mainrah.
- 9 mainhewl.
- 10 woang.
- 11 woang nu bull.
- 12 woang nu ninting.
- 13 woang nu ninrah.
- 14 woang nu ninhewl.
- 15 woang nu ninmen.
- 16 woang nu mainbull.
- 17 woang nu mainting.
- 18 woang nu mainrah.
- 19 woang nu mainhewl.
- 20 tone, *or* toang, *a score.*
- 100 toang u men—i. e. *five score*, *or*, kemēh.
- 1000 ukemēh tewoang—i. e. *an hundred tens.*

The numbers of order are formed by prefixing *lë* to the cardinals : as, *lëbull*, *lëting*, *lërah*, &c., "once, twice, thrice," &c. They make a particular distinction also of *nise'h*, the first; and *lulan*, the last. *Teyain* are all those that are between *nise'h* and *lulan*.

The distributive numbers are formed by doubling the cardinals, joining *one* by *u*, and all the rest by *ah* : as, *u bull u bull*, "one by one;" *a ting ah ting*, "two by two;" *ah rah ah rah*, "three by three;" *ah hewl ah hewl*, "four by four."

PART III.

OF SYNTAX.

THE agreement of the Substantive with the Adjective, the Relative with the Antecedent, and the Nominative with the Verb, is the same in the Bullom as in other languages, with the exception of a few peculiarities of that language.

With regard to the general order of words, the chief circumstances to be remembered are, that the substantive precedes the article, the adjective, and the personal pronoun. The nominative precedes the genitive. All other cases and parts of speech, in most respects, differ very little from our way of arranging them; as will be seen by the following fables, related by a Bullom, who knows very little of any language but his own.

UTENN NSEH.

FABLE I.

Epeh ngha Ekulung. 'The Elephant and the Goat.

Epeh a ngha ekulung The elephant and the
ngha ka poke rë hallë goat had been disputing

wonno chang dyo yeo; nghanh ko kë sonlah hallë fö'h nghanh ayain. Epeh woa *ñ ðim ùbonnoh woa*, nu kissy, woa ñka tehm woa; nu ðim u hoa woa; nu kissy: sonlah nghanh leh: *la bë an ðin*. Yah no yuck kë traal bomung tre, *wonno* gbo chang dyo yah woa ka hallë chëh kë anin eh; këreh wonno peh tamoyeo, loa u shee gbo ðin: u ma më këh k tëfoll. Woa yuck nghanh kë traal bomung tre, nu ù sem hallë lëhlë nghanh. *Yeh ngho* nghanh gboo oh nghanh wenth ë pall ë, bëhlëh foy ngho ka pëh pëë kë; nghanh ñko hin kë ùtëreng atook hallë wickin ñkonteh nghanh. Ekuhang woa ñtrip hallë gboo kë nghanh hallë sum ësam. Epeh yëë woa: Tehmbah! yëh moa nim sum ah? e'h! yah sum ùtereng u to, yah cheh leh kung ko, yah moa hirr.

about *which of them* could eat most; they went to the lion to speak between them. The elephant *made his speech*; and having finished, gave it to his friend: he made his, and having finished, the lion said: *never mind*; I shall lead you into a large field; *which of you* eats most I shall give him to dwell among people; but he that is conquered, let him know the thing, he shall not see me with these eyes. He conducted them into the large field, and stood to look at them. *When* they had stooped down, they fed the whole day until the sky had gone to rest: they went to lay down on a rock to stretch their limbs; the goat began to strain and to chew the cud. The elephant asked, Friend! what, dost thou chew yet? The goat re-

Yeh ngho epeh ka kim nu
 ūloi tofēah ; nu ēnang ūfoh
 nim.

Lah leh : lo ū kēh no
 mí ma woa minta *hallē yeh*
 chin gbo nýerick bŭlēing
 kin mun tre : mí ma minta
 ah nin ah ní sheen ko loa
 ngha mattŭn kull.

UTENN TĒYAIN.

Turma ngha Kill nu Sigh
no tre.

Turma ngha kill ngha
 ka cheh ko lēmēan ngha
 bum mí mo"i Sighno. Kill
ngha leh, Tehmbah hē
 kull ma. Turma *ngha leh* :
 Ah mintahn. Kill *ngha*
leh : Be'h ! hē kull ma.
 Turma ngha leh : niko ma

plied : Aye ! ah heigh !
 I chew this rock ; and when
 I have done with this, I
 shall take hold of thee.
Then the elephant fled into
 the woods, and to this day
 did not come out.

That is to say : if thou
 seest any person, be not
 proud because he is not
 in all things like thee : be
 not bold (or impudent)
 against people, thou know-
 est not in what place they
 are hidden.

FABLE II.

The Chameleon, the Mon-
key, and the Palm-wine-
Maker.

The chameleon and the
 monkey were gone to vi-
 siting, and met with the
 wine of Sighno. Monkey
 said, Friend, let us drink
 it. Chameleon replied,
 I am not bold enough.
 Monkey said : Puh ! let us

kull. Woa tang loa nu kull ma gbēēng nu tull; ngha chang; ahwain mo"i ko wayling u keh u nyē tre mí bussle, woa cheh ngha wayling *lempemp* woa bum ngha, nu yēē *ngha leh*: hin ah woa kull oh mo"i mēah? Kill *ngha leh*: chin yang woa. Turma ū hiam la. Kill *ngha leh* yeh pek la hiam *kē*, nīlēh lē he; wonno gbo rinket yeo tha woa kull oh ma. Nu chang, nu sem, nu ngha leh: nīlēh lē yeo, yah rinket ē? woa foh mí turma leh: mun na u chang yeo, lo peh gbo leh nīyillin. U peh chang ah, nu sem ah, woa nrinket. Kill *ngha leh*: nīkē no-kull-oh-mo"itukehn. Langbang tre woa yettēē turma nu bung woa gbeeng nu mail, nu ngha leh: *ah lap ah moa rē hallē kill*, yah ma dyē moa rē.

drink it. Chameleon said: Go thou drink it. He climbed up, and drank plenty and came down; and they went on. The owner of the wine walked after them, and saw the wet footsteps; he followed them quickly and overtook them, and asked, saying; Who is he that drank my wine? The monkey said: I am not he. The chameleon denied it. Monkey said: As it is denied *in this way*, look at us—he that staggers, the same is he (that) drank it; and he walked, he stood still, and said: Look, do I stagger? He said to the chameleon: Thou also shouldst walk if thou art not drunk. He passed, and he stood still; he staggered. The monkey said: See! the wine-drinker is not hidden. The man took hold of the chameleon and beat him

Ngha chang ëboll ngha bun *yotha*. Turma ngha leh : hë tú'in yotha to : kill ngha leh : ayëë ! ah kay. Turma ngha leh ní bú'll, hë ngho tú'in. Nu ko kui u babang nu troff ngho dyom, ngho he'h gbo woo, ngho nume. Ah ma tre ngha moi nu ngha yëë la. Turma ngha leh : ah shee lan, yah kë ëgbim ë ; kereh ah loikehn loz úpëah kill ngha leh : yàh ngho. Turma ngha leh : yeh woa la hiam kë, gbo lëhlë be tësuh, no-tú'in-oh-yo tha tukehn ; peh lëhlë turma suë, peh keh tha sarrang, nu *ng ha leh* níwicky yeo pëah kill ; kill peh wicky ah tha kin

much, and dismissed him, and said : *I forgive thee for monkey's sake ; or, if it were not for the sake of the monkey I would kill thee ; (or, it is for the monkey's sake I do not kill thee.)*

They went forward, and met a *farm prepared for burning*. The chameleon said : Let us burn the farm. The monkey replied : Aye ! I won't. The chameleon said : Stay ! let us burn it ; he went and took a firebrand, and kindled the fire ; it burnt but dead—it extinguished. The people came and inquired about it. The chameleon said : I do not know, I saw the smoke, but I entered not hands there. The monkey said : I also (*viz.* innocent). The chameleon said : As he thus denies it, only look at our hands, the burner of the bush cannot be

hatē tē. Peh yēttēē woa nu ngha bung woa, nu gbath woa u bēē, la bull woa ngha loi kith, nu loin tofēah.

hid. The chameleon's hands were examined, and found to be clean, and he said: Stretch out the monkey's hands. As the monkey stretched out, they looked as if they were black; he was taken hold of, and they beat him and struck him with a blow, that left his head short, and entered into the woods.

UTENN LULAN.

Unah ngha Boranth.

Unah ngha boranth ngha ka ko rē wamna trim nrick ngho ko foē kē tēgbanthama. Unah sem nu lēhlē kull oh ēgbim ē tre nghē chang foē k kull, u ngha leh: loa woa ko; kereh boranth ko kull oh ēgbim ē tre nghē chin ēgbirr kull; nhang senghin nin. Unah peh ka

THE LAST FABLE.

The Caterpillar and the Land Tortoise.

The caterpillar and the tortoise went to travel in the time of famine, and came into the neighbouring countries; the caterpillar stood and looked where the most smoke was coming from, and said, thither he would go; but the tortoise should go where there was not much

moi ko woa ah u bonth
 gbo peh gbillërum ëgbir;
 kereh boranth u bum peh
 nikre udyo keleng folo'h.
 Unah kehn yain keleng ko
 lo moll oh kull nu *ween*
 nu kim, kon ko kë bo-
 ranth; u bum woa u
 kung dyo nu wainy kuss;
 u moi gbo nu gbine, u
 folahfolah nga leh: Tehm-
 bah ní hun ka. Boranth
 nga leh: ah kay. Ah
 chang ah pumah. Unah
 nga leh: níwainy kuss?
 Boranth nga leh, ah loe
 gbo nítoone. Unah nga
 leh: níka më ma oh! nu
 chee ah, ah dyo pereh nu
 ah pum kin mun nu ka ka
 woa *ma* nu kung ma dyo.

Boranth nga leh: nkë!

smoke. They both part-
 ed: the caterpillar came
 to his (place chosen) and
 found only much wood
 heaped up; but the tor-
 toise met very good vic-
 tuals prepared. The ca-
 terpillar did not see a
 good place for his lodg-
 ing, *withdrew* himself and
 fled, went to the tortoise,
 met him having finished
 eating, and placing away
 the remainder. The ca-
 terpillar came and peep-
 ed, whispering said: My
 good friend, come here.
 The tortoise replied: I
 will not, I have done fill-
 ing my belly. The cater-
 pillar said: Did you put
 away the remainder? Tor-
 toise said: I left but a
 little. Caterpillar said:
 Give it to me! bring it
 (that) I also (may) eat and
 be filled like thyself; and
 he gave it to him and he
 finished eating.

The tortoise said: Be-

loa gbeh yeh *ngha no-ko-no* mí ma woa *ngha yam* fa moa peh lamleh kull oh *ëgbim* ë tre *nghe* kull, loa *üdyo* koëh, *bëshêlêh* la chin *nghe* ní; lo peh moa sotoh *rê leh* mí ma na ka min.

hold! when thou walkest *with*(thy) *neighbour*, thou must not deceive him. Thou thoughtest, where there is smoke there is food; *not knowing* that it is not there. If thou hadst obtained *it* thou wouldest not have given me any.

BULLOM LETTERS.

Kamp, Wellwell, 1812.

Yah me,

Yuckno tre ha raë to woa moa ka uwahlin mainbull ha të ubokoh: ní pin neh me nqui moaloea mí ë bar a woang, loa ní kung gbo níwong ma ka ku më: lo m boa soto'h sësok, m pin neh me *ngha nu wong* *ngha ubor ubull*. Ah lengkeh bay tre, ë pintre *ngha* ë wantë më bulëing. Yah moa ko hallë keh moa chong. Yah leh,

Yah me,

Traak moa,

HINNEH.

Sierra Leone, Jan. 1812.

My Mother,

The bearer of this letter will deliver to thee six fathoms of blue baft. Buy for me oil, ten bars worth; when done, send it to me. If thou canst get any fowls, buy me them and send all together. My compliments to the king and all my brothers and sisters. I shall come to see you by and by. I am,

My Mother,

Thy Son,

HINNEH.

Yongroo, Bankleley, 1812.

Traak më,

Ah kē rē raë tre
 ngho moa wong leh Furry,
 ngha boko'h tre ; níqui ma
 chirock kē lokó to ; kereh
 vah moa keh m pum, *lo
 boa, gbo.* Sēsok kung moa
 re pin nēh hallē ē bar ah
 mainting yah moa ngho
 wong oh *loa* wom bay tre
 ngho *gbo* ko ko kamp.
 Kunny woa rē weh ; woa
 ko ko kē Yēhmē hallē so-
 to'h nýerick hallē pin lon-
 kobeh ngha sēnar halle
 woa. *Hē bē an tēring ka.*
 Ah Tīmanēē ngha bē ūkam
 ūgbir, ngha ah tú'i rē leh
 ngha ko wong m moa loa
 keleng.

Upin ah woke ka kundy
 hē marr ah la rē ; hallē
 yeh ania hē ngha boa rē
 wom rah ngha fui mbell.
 Ah bē an peh din hallē
 fo'h.

Yah leh, Traak më,

Yah moa,

SHEELOH.

Yongroo, February, 1812.

My Son,

I have seen the
 letter which thou sentest
 by Furry, and the baft ;
 palm oil it scarce this
 time ; but I shall look (for)
 some for thee if possible.

Fowls I have done buy
 for thee seven bars' worth.
 I shall send them to thee
whenever the king goes to
 the Colony. Kunny is
 well ; Woa is going to
 Yehme to get goods to
 buy sheep and bullocks
 for him. *We have no
 ivories* here. The Tima-
 nees have much calm-
 wood, and I understand
 that they sent it away at a
 good price.

The slave trade is en-
 tirely done. We are glad
 about it ; for now our
 people are able to plant,
 and to make palm-oil. I
 have nothing more to say.

I am, My Son,

Thy Mother,

SHEELOH.

Kammem, Gbacroon, 1812.

Tehmbah,

Chenchah parang
ah tick ko shung atook
loa keh níchah traak pin-
trē woa. Ah ngha leh;
yuck me ko moa killeh.
Loa he chenchah ko ah
kyo Kehfoyno u chall
woa tum oh buyah; Yah
yēē: *yeh kē?* u kunan
min leh peh kum woa rē
ha keh. Ah ka woa pen-
tālēh uboh, ah fohm woa,
leh u hun ku moa killēh;
kērēh ū choe tittkeh kin-
Moosah.

Rubah bomung yeh lu-
koh foll tē woa ngha
nloonk woa! Hē na way
rē foy mama hallē ndē-
rick ní cheh kē, hē na
nghēll hall ngha woa u
hvoy. Lo mí boa rē sotoh
ayin, ngha nyērick dyē
behleh he boa yuck kill
hallē langbang monēh tre
ní kunan lan yuckno tre.
Yah leh

Tehm moa,

SHACKAH.

Kammem, March, 1812.

Good Friend,

Yesterday after-
noon I landed on the sand
beech, where I met with
thy brother's son. I told
him to conduct me to thy
house, and when we were
going, I saw a blind man:
he sat; he begged alms.
I asked him: *What is
this?* He told me that he
was born without sight. I
gave him a piece of bread,
and told that he should
come to thy house; but
he was lame like Moses.

What a great blessing
to be entrusted with eyes
and with limbs. We
should give God thanks
for the thing continued
to us. We should endea-
vour to make him glad.
If thou canst obtain a
lodging and things to eat
for the poor man, till we
can build a house for him,
tell by the bearer. I am

Thy Friend,

SHACKA.

From the above fables and very simple letters, which are translated almost word for word, it appears as if there were but very little difference between the manner of the Bulloms arranging their words and the manner in which it is done in our own language. The letters were first written in English and translated into Bullom, and afterwards translated from the Bullom again into English.

We shall now proceed to take a view of what seems to be most remarkable in the arrangement of the different parts of speech.

SECT. I.

The article is always preceded by the substantive, by the substantive and adjective, and by several substantives in a question. It is sometimes placed between the substantive and the adjective, perhaps improperly.

The article is entirely omitted: as, in the fables, elephant and goat went to lion: caterpillar and tortoise were travelling.

It is made use of, as is observed page 6.

SECT. II.

When two substantives stand in opposition, the article is added to the latter: as, *Davy bay tre*, "David the King," *Isaiah prophet tre*, "Isaiah the prophet."

When one substantive governs another, signifying a

different thing in the possessive case ; as, " my father's house," " the king's palace," " the chief's son ;" the Bulloms say thus : *kill appa më tre traak sukono tre*. They cannot place " father " before " house," " chief " before " son," without giving it quite a different signification. Thus : *wom bay tre*, is " the king's vessel ;" but, *bay wom tre*, is " the vessel's king," or " the king of the vessel ;" i. e. " captain, commander of the vessel."

In some cases *ha* or *hoa* is placed between the two substantives, to denote the genitive case ; as, *book tre ha uborr hoa Jesus*, " the book of the generation of Jesus ;" *yah ha John*, " the mother of John ;" *mala-ka ha Foy*, " the angel of God ;" *bay ha ah Jew tre*, " king of the Jews." But to say the king's house, it cannot be said, *bay ha kill tre*, which signifies " the king of the house," as above ; *bay wom tre*, " the king of the canoe." It must be said then, *wom bay tre*, " the king's canoe," and *kill bay tre*, " the king's house."

SECT. III.

The adjectives admit of no change at all ; they always agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case.

SECT. IV.

The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows, or depends upon it in the infinitive mood : as, *ah yeh ma hallë perren*, " I desire to learn ;" *ah moi rë hallë kek moa*,

"I came to see thee." But when it is said of any distant period or future time, then the pronoun of the person to be visited is placed between the nominative and the verb: as, *yah moa ko hallë keh*, "I shall come to see thee,"—literally, "I thee go to see;" *woa moa ka wahlin mainbull*, "he will give thee six fathoms;" *kërëh yah moa keh m'poom*, "but I shall look for some for thee,"—literally, "but I thee see some;" *yah moa ngha wong*, "I shall send them to thee," or "I thee them send."

SECT. V.

The Bulloms make use of some particles and single letters connected with words and sentences, without altering the import of the words or sentence, merely as ornaments of the language. Thus, *ah*, *ëh*, and *oh* are used agreeably to the observation in page 21.

Ah is employed in a variety of significations: 1. It is the personal pronoun of the first person in the singular number. 2. It is the characteristic of the plurals signifying persons. 3. It is used at the end of sentences, pointing them out to be questions. 4. It follows some active verbs. 5. It is an interjection.

ëh is oftentimes connected with the prepositions *ko* and *ku*: as, *ko më kill ëh*, "unto my house;" *ku më kill ëh*, "within my house."

Besides these particles, there are single letters made use of as embellishments: such are, *a*, *ë*, *u*, *k*, *l*, *ñ* and *m'*.

a, *ë*, and *ü* in general follow words beginning with *ahem*: as, *ayin a tre*, "the place;" *ë nang ë trë*

“the day,” (the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun); *ū bōrr, u bull*, “all at once, together.”

NOTE.—*ë* is used oftentimes to point out questions, like *ah*: as, *nko mē dere ë?* “dost thou go with me?” *m' bē fē'h ë?* “hast thou money?”

k, *n*, and *m* are used as prepositions: see p. 45.

n and *l* are used as adverbs: see pp. 41 and 44; besides this, *n* is of various significations, as observed p. 3.

The particle *yoo*, added to sentences without any signification, shews that the sentences are conditional: as, *kerch wonno pēh tāmō yoo, loo u shee gbo dth, u ma mē keh k tēfōll*; “but whosoever is conquered, let him know that he shall not see me with his eyes:”—*wonno gbo rīnket yoo thū woa kull oh ma*, “whosoever staggers, the same drank it:”—*ū chang yoo lo pēh gbo leh ūyillin*, “pass by if thou art not drunk.”

Pall ē tre lekneh he chang atook yoo: ūdyo kōnno hē sōtok, ūfōll u tre kōno hē beng yoo; trim bulēing ma hē kunan lēh Foy wōk rē kō tukch; “the sun that passes over us; the food which we receive; the rest which we enjoy, at all times tell us that there is a God in heaven.”

Having thus endeavoured to find out the principles of the Bullom Language, I would humbly request any one who would take the trouble to peruse these few pages, to consider this to be the work of one who by no means would pretend even to be a teacher; but who, by much labour and great difficulties, endea-

roured to scrape the gold out of the dust, but could not avoid picking up much dust with it, which, for the present, must be left to those who are able to refine it and to polish it.

I shall now add a few BULLOM PHRASES, which perhaps will be both acceptable and useful.

Kunny langbang ben tre fo'h	}	Kunny the old man spoke.
wom bay tre		the king's canoe.
traak pintre woa.....		his brother's son.
hin ah ngha ngho ah ? ...		who made it ?
u yuck ngha rē gboat ..	}	he carried them away in- deed.
u chee ah ngho		he brought it.
u loi rē ka hallē sotoh feh		he staid here to get money.
lon yoo Foy yah ko ēsho .	}	if God please I go in the morning.
ngha ka ilill ē Shacka ...		they gave him name Shacka.
ngho pay rē ūpēlēh ngha kūss kūss	}	it is filled with rice and Indian corn.
u nghandyēkēn nanlah gbir		he made himself very rich.
ah tumdy book hallē moa		I asked a book from him.
ania tre ngha rē kath hallē bay ngha	}	the people are strong for their king.
ania Bullom ah tre ngha kath hallē yeome		the Bulloms are hard for their sovereign.

u wüll ë bay tre.....	he resembles the king.
woa kin kin bay tre	he seems to be like the king.
woa kin mungal leh appa më	} he appears to be like my father.
bay tre wum woa ke traa woa	} the king sent him to his son.
woa wong ngho kë won eh	he sent it to him.
yeh n' yeh ma?	what dost thou want?
yah bë woa	I have him—he is mine.
hin bulëing he hun woo...	we all must die.
ngha bë rë n' ning hallë shinny turr tre	} they have laid schemes to destroy the town.
mungkun ka moi	the end is come.
ah sarrah woa.....	I hate him.
ah sarrah wondy <i>la bë</i> <i>la</i>	} I hate him, <i>that is the rea-</i> <i>son, or because,</i> I hate him.
ah marr ah moa	I love him.
ngho marran	it is loving, pleasing.
ah yëhma hallë perrin ...	I wish to learn.
ah moi rë hallë keh moa	I came to see thee.
woa kunan me hallë ngha ngho	} he told me to do it.
yeh moa loa	what price?
yeh n'yehma la?	what dost thou want for it?
ah yill eh rë m' mo"i	I am drunk with spirits.
u bung woa ko utock ...	he beat him with a stick.
woa rë ko næ.....	he is in the road.
woa rë turr tre	he is in the town.
ko moi ë bar ating	this comes to two bars.
ko chang ëbar ating	it exceeds two bars.
ngho m' pang ma chang ah?	how many months since?

ngho tänen ta ebang ah ?	how many years are past ?
yeh ngha moi ka kē u ngha	when they came here, he
la.....	did it,
ah moi rē ka ēnang.....	I came <i>here</i> to day,
trim lan tre u moi ka.....	at that time he came <i>here</i> ,
kill bay tre	the king's house,
lak no pokaa tre	the man's wife,
pok noma tre	the wife's husband,
traak bay tre	the king's son,
u ngha rē din ah kelēng...	he did a good thing.
gbitty yendy	condemnation on thyself,
peh gbitty ah Yaak	they condemned Jaek, or
	Jack is condemned,
ū kon kē won eh	he went to him.
ah sem ngha alloh	I stood under it.
woa bēh woa ka atook ...	he put it on him.
ū kui k ko ngha ayaing...	he took it from among them,
konno ŋ soto k yeo.....	which thou receivest,
hin ah woa sotoh ngha ?	who received it?
nyērīck ha m' bay tre ...	things belonging to the
	king
hin ah woa bay tre ?	who is king ?
hin ah woa ka cheh bay tre?	who was king ?
yah la	it is I.
muu moi la	it is thou.
won woi la	it is he.
he na la	we are they, or it is we.
nghang ngha la	you are they, or it is you.
ngaha la	they are they, or it is they.
ngaha rē ah nia kelēng ...	they are good people
u ngha lan	he did not.

chin woa ngha la	not he did it.
no-kull-oh-mo'i tukehna ...	thewine-drinker is not hid.
kērēh ah loikehn loa m } pēah	but I did not enter the handa there.
ah yattahn	I do not row.
ah hieehn	I do not lay down, I do not rest, I am uneasy.
ugholl u woa ko ka hieehn	his heart did not lay down.
ah kay yatt.....	I will not row,
ah kay kull	I will not drink,
n tullē ngho	make it come down, or take it down.
hoa moa	It is thine.
hoa moa ä?.....	is it thine?
ēnang ē tre ngha n ah moi } ka kē oh	the day in which I came here
ayin a tre ka l'ah cheh kull	the place where I dwell.
ayin a tre ka l'ah hiekeh } kull	the place where I come from
kill tre ka l'ah cheh kull	the house where I dwell.
loa u hinkah?.....	where does he come from?
loa n chōe ah?	where dost thou dwell?
u cho'h rē fōhsa	he fought mightily.
u shee rē fōhsa	he knows much.
u dyo rē fōhsa	he ate much.
ah ghurekan fōhsa	I ran mightily, swiftly.
mī pē kay rē?	art thou well? or hast thou been well through the day?
nī shach ah re?	hast thou been well dur- ing the night?

m moa rē weh ?	art thou well ?
hia ah woa bet tunga ? ...	who settled the palaver ?
ńlum moa woa ngho kē ?	are these thy words ?
ah hvoy hallē keh moa ko mē killeh	} I am glad to see thee at } my house.
inkanta fongfol u tre	shut the door.
ń foh mē leo	tell it me.
ńfoh ma woa cheh nang foh ah ?	} what language did he } speak ?
peh suntah woa rē ?	he was struck.
ū chang mē rē u shall ...	he is taller than I.
epeh chang suay hallē bo- mung	} an elephant larger than a } horse.
Yongroo loi lē bomung kin Tolung.....	} Yongroo is as large as } Tolung.
papa'h mē woa bē rē fe'h kin ha moa.....	} my father has as much } money as thine.
ēwantim ē keleng	good girls.
ewantim ē lippy.....	beautiful girls.
hē kon	let us go.
hē ko hē tissung.....	let us go to play.
moa mē ko dere ē ?	dost thou go with me ?
ń ko mē dere	go with me.
ah kay.....	I will not.
ah bē po bull	I have but one.
Foy u po bull.....	Is there but one God ?
po bull	one only.
moa pong lokoh	thou throwest time.
loa moa fo'h ?..... ..	what dost thou say ?
ńka mē	give me.
moa ka mē	thou givest me.

moa më ka ë?.....	dost thou give me?
moa tú'i ní Susoo ë?	{ dost thou understand Susoo?
yah tú'i mí pooto	I understand English.
ah chin tú'i	I don't understand.
ilill ë woa ngho gbeh	{ he is of great renown, his name walks about.
poke noma to kondy.....	{ this woman's husband is gone.
lo boa gbo	if possible.
nghe moi tënen ah?	how old art thiou?
nghe om bë ah pomoh ah?	how many has he?
kaynah, niko më yeo dere	friend, go with me.
peh ka kundy ngho	it is finished.
ukissy	the end.

Names of the Months.

Wellwell	January.
Bankleley	February.
Gbakroon	March.
Yanthëmëë	April.
Wūfay.....	May.
Epang ë bomung ...	June.
Gbootha.....	July.
Mufroo	August.
Shakumo'h	September.
Thanantëah	October.
Tharockonay	November.
Papull	December.

PROPER NAMES:

<i>Of Men.</i>	<i>Of Women.</i>
Hinneh.	Farma.
Furry.	Kumbah.
Kunny.	Watrah.
Shackah.	Yirmah.
Sabah.	Yambah,
Gbannah.	Kanny.
Ballah.	Kohny.
Kongbeh	Kutah.
Bonkeh.	Bintah.
Shembah.	Sheelo'h.
Limbah.	Chirrah.
Tambah.	Mayin.
Secky.	Bahley.
Serry.	Yehley.
Tunkah.	Henny.
Menkey.	Bo"inkēh.

<i>Of Towns.</i>	<i>Of Headmen.</i>	Number of Inhabitants.
Yongroo	king George	150
Kumrobay	bay Maruh	200
Monlo'h	nen Sukoh	100
Kafoo	pah Bap	100
Kommem	pah Menkey	50
Robenkēh	nen Ballah.....	50
Tolung	pah Bussom	30

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Headmen.</i>	<i>Number of Inhabitants.</i>
Manoh	pah Manoh	30
Tagery	pah Tunkah	50
Boom	Sopereh	20
Lonkeh	Dalamodu	300
Kamasundu	Henny (a woman)	15
Tétrick	pah Kongbeh	25
Kiturr	a slave town.	
Menkeh	a slave town.	
Baloh.....	pah Peter	25

VOCABULARY.

PART I.

BULLOM AND ENGLISH.



A.

- Ah!..... an interjection.
- ah yes.
- ah the personal pronoun of the first person singular.
- ah stands at the end of sentences merely to point them out to be questions : as, *loa ní choe ah?* where dost thou dwell ?
- ah follows active verbs without any signification.
- ahamë mine own.
- ahamoa thine own.
- ahawoa his own.
- ahahë our own.
- abano your own.
- ahangha their own.

ahgboh !	an interjection—oh !
aduréh	inhabitants.
ahwain	owner.
akpilbah	plenty, a great many.
alloh	down, under.
an	a negative particle—no, not; <i>hě</i> <i>bě an</i> , I have not.
appa	master, father.
atook }	above, on.
ětook }	
ayěě	in, within, inward.
ayin	a place, somewhere.
ní ayin	no where.
ayin bulěing ...	in all places, every where.
ayin a chillang	another place.
ayin a bull	in one place, together.
ayaing	amidst, amongst.
ayain ayain ...	yes, true.
těyain	the middle ones, the middle of the body.

B.

hallě baan	to anoint.
babang'	a fire-brand.
bah	great, father of many children.
bah Hinneh ...	great Hinneh ; as, Alexander the Great.
bah me	my father.
Bah Tukeh	Father of heaven, God.
hallě ball	to sin, trespass.

- hallë ballang } ... to write.
 gball }
 ballo *or* Barry a palaver house, court house.
 balma a country knife.
 bannah a plantain—pl. *ní*.
 bang evil, bad ; a chain,
 hallë bang *ní* looník ... to bend the knees, kneel.
 Bankleley February.
 bar a bar,—value of three shillings
 and six pence ; in Sierra
 Leone, a dollar, or five shil-
 lings.
 hallë bass to sweep.
 batankah a potatoe.
 batto a cutlass.
 bay king.
 lë bay kingdom.
 bay lë moa thy kingdom.
 hallë baykëh to put in mind, remember, re-
 mind ; rule.
 hallë bay tē pil..... to lay eggs.
 baylay }
 behlēh } until, except.
 be'h no.
 hallë bē to have, to possess.
 hallë bēh to put any thing upon, to load.
 bēlang sideway, privately.
 bellēh a sail—pl. *tē*.
 bellung side, edge, border ; *ē* *Vellung* *ē*
ting, on both sides ; *u* *bel-*
lung *u* *bull*, on one side.

- hallë bempah to circumcise.
 u bempah circumcision.
 ben old.
 benah parents, elders, old people.
 hallë beng to feel, touch, meddle, interfere.
 hallë beng u gbellling to ring the bell.
 bencheleh a bench.
 hallë benkir to habituate, accustom, endure.
 bëng a board.
 berikēh goods, merchandize.
 berikēhno a merchant.
 beseck a broom.
 besheleh not knowing: compound of *be'h*,
 not; *shee*, know; *leh*, it.
 bet a box.
 hallë bett to cut.
 hallë bett tunga to cut or settle palaver.
 bettelo'h the lower part of the belly;
 loins.
 bick a coarse mat.
 bikēh storm, tornado.
 bim ngha along with.
 hallë boa to be able (can).
 boi a servant (maid).
 bokòh baft, European cloth.
 bomu } large, great.
 bomung }
 bonno... speech, apology, defence, ex-
 cuse, (*see dim*).
 boqlung the place where the sun sets;
 west.

- boolung downward.
 hallë booss to skin, to undress.
 bongha pity, sympathy, sorrow.
 hallë bonth to meet with, or find something.
 borr } { generation, line of descend-
 uborr } { ance
 hallë bú'í to dig.
 bulëing all.
 bull the head; number one.
 bú'll a story, falsehood, lie.
 hallë bum to meet.
 hallë bungul to whet, sharpen.
 hallë buntëë..... to rub the skin; to wash, bathe.
 buntha a parable.
 hallë buss *or* gboss... to bark.
 hallë buffle to be cold.
 hallë conth u buffle... to catch cold.
 buffle cold.
 u buffle u gbir . colder.
 ngho chang buffle coldest.
 hallë bussle to be wet.
 buttong button.
 bütüll green, not ripe. ...
 buyah a gift, alms.

C.

- Chah *or* }
 chenchah } ... yesterday.
 hallë cheh *or* choe ... to live, to be, to dwell, to abide.
 chēh here.

- hallë chall** to sit down.
hallë chakomum to chew.
hallë chang to pass; to be better than
 others; to pass by; to go on.
hallë chëë (ah)..... to bring.
 hallë chemm (el) to warn, give notice, proclaim:
 nko ngha chemm el, go warn
 them.
chenchah yesterday.
cherry wisdom.
cheeràh palaver, civil business that is
 talked of at the *barry*; or,
 merely the speaking of the
palaver, a trial.
chillang another.
chinchy a plate—pl. *ë*.
chin or chain... not.
chirock scarce, scarcely, seldom.
hallë chissung to sneeze.
hallë chòh to fight.
 chom a round low seat like a foot-
 stool; stool.
 chong by and by.
hallë choo or chew... to stab, to pierce with a point-
 ed weapon; to inform; to
 warn; to caution.
hallë choomoot to tickle.
hallë chossung to suck the teeth (considered
 by Africans as a very great
 affront.)

- hallë chuck to twist; to spin.
 chuln night.
 chull ayain..... midnight.
- hallë chum to break a nut; to fire a gun
 or an arrow.
- hallë chum pëah..... to break the arm, or to bend
 the elbows.—To have a right
 idea of this word, it must be
 observed, that when the
 common Bullom comes to
 see the king, he kneels down
 before his majesty, touches
 the ground with his elbows
 and forehead at once, and,
 prostrating himself thus, says,
Sukòhty, which he repeats
 thrice; to which the king
 answers thrice, *mí bah, mí bah,*
mí bah. After this ceremony,
 the subject ventures to draw
 nearer to his majesty, and
 shakes hands with him.
 Hence we may make use of
- hallë chum pëah as, to worship, reverence, ho-
 nour, adore.
- chundal bad, lewd, lustful.
- hallë chøe chundal ... to be lewd.
- noma chundal... a lewd woman, a prostitute,
 strumpet.

nopokan chandal a lustful man.
hallë chung to dish ; to take up victuals.

D

Deedth the second day after to-morrow.
dere with.
dëring hair—pl. ë.
ëdëring u tumoi fine grass, food for cattle.
dees heavy.
deesul heavier.
ngho chang dees heaviest.
dëwoòh death.
din thing : *ah bë an din*, I have
nothing.
dinteh..... white (*see linteh*).
hallë dim to speak, plead, apologize.
hallë dim ubonnoh ... to make a speech, apology.
dyack the day after to-morrow.
dyall flesh, body.
hallë dyo to eat.
hallë dyëë to kill.
dyeeno a murderer.
dyom fire.
hallë du'i to steal.
du'ino a thief.

E.

E..... a particle used between the
nouns and adjectives. It

forms a great many plurals of nouns, like *ah*, *n*, *të*, *së*. It is placed at the end of sentences, like *ah*, to point out the sentence to be a question: as, *moa më ko dere ë?* dost thou go with me?

ëboll	.....	before.
ëchang	.....	a tooth—pl. <i>nichang</i> .
ëdë	.....	yams.
ëeh n lap	} ...	ah! shame!
oh n lap		
ëfui	.....	bragging, boasting.
ëgbim	.....	smoke.
e'h	.....	interjection, expressing surprise, wonder.
ëhëll	.....	salt.
ëlack	.....	a wonder.
ëhook	.....	a hook.
ëkolo'h	.....	cockles.
ëkulung	.....	a goat—pl. <i>së</i> .
ëlorr	.....	ugliness, deformity.
ënarr	.....	a bullock—pl. <i>së</i> .
ë nang	.....	to-day.
ëpëh	.....	an elephant—pl. <i>së</i> .
ëpëh	.....	a corpse, dead body.
ëpëhlë	.....	grace, favour.
ëpang	.....	the moon.
ëpang ë bomung	.....	the great moon; June.

- êrick..... a thing—pl. *n̄*.
 êrong a mountain—pl. *n̄*.
 n̄rong the pl. of *êrong*, signifies a
 mask.
 êrong êtook ... the top of a mountain.
 êsho..... morning, the time when the
 sun rises.
 êsok..... a fowl—pl. *sē*.
 êsoy..... coals.
 êshang..... ants.
 êtámē a key—pl. *n̄*.
 êtook above, upward, on ; the place
 where the sun rises ; east.
 êting..... a baboon—pl. *sē*.
 êtùh..... an anchor.
 êtūh..... an iron pot—pl. *n̄tūh*.
 êtu'i..... a mortar—pl. *n̄tū'i*.
 êvay..... a bird—pl. *sē*.
 êway oysters.
 êyou... a fish—pl. *sēsoo* and *susēē*.

F.

- Feh money.
 hallē fē to cut the throat.
 hallē foē to go out.
 foē out.
 hallē foh m̄ to speak, tell.
 fohmēhn not speaking.
 n̄foh..... language.
 hallē foko'h to deliver, fetch out.

- hallë folafolah to whisper.
 hallë foll to give over work ; to rest.
 foll rest, quietness.
 foll an eye—pl. *tëfoll*.
 hallë fonkong to bleed.
 hallë fook to come from, come out.
 hallë fool to blow.
 foro'h baft.
 fosso'h strength, power, might.
 fohsa strongly, powerfully, mightily.
 Foy sky, heaven, God.
 fongfo'll a door;—*inkanta fongfoll u*
 tre, shut the door.
 fui the floating of any thing ; the
 pressing of palm-oil out of
 the nuts ; the coming-out of
 the oil ; the making oil.
 hallë fui to make palm-oil.
 hallë fuiyung to float on water ; swim.
 fü'kah sour oranges.
 n' fülüng salt water.
 fun manner, habit.
 fung a rice store.
 Furry a man's name.
 furr family.
 furr backbiting.

G.

- Gbahot publicly.
 Gbakroa March.

- gbémoa the blossom of a tree.
 gbeng glory.
 gbēngn' much.
 hallē gbēngn' to have authority, power, influence.
 gbengbe'h pepper.
 gbengbah restless, uncomfortable (of sleep).
 hallē gbent to hurt any member of the body by a cut or blow, so as to leave a mark ; to mark, to carve.
 hallē gbentē to seize.
 gbentick seizing, catching.
 gbet..... a ring—pl. *n'*.
 hallē gbenthle to surprize, to catch unawares.
 gberē no.
 gberé'h severity.
 gbe rreh flour, meal.
 gbirr much.
 hallē gbing to finish.
 hallē gbinghirr..... to threaten.
 hallē gbill to heap up wood for burning.
 hallē gbitty (ah) to condemn.
 gbitty yendy ... condemnation ; judgment on thyself.
 gbo only, ever.
 gboll } ... { heart, mind ; *ugboll u bomung*,
 ugboll } ... { a large heart ; *proud*.
 gborolo'h..... the chin.

- hallë gbose (bass) ... to bark;—*tunoi woa gbose*, the dog barks.
- Gbootha July.
- gbothlah stunted; hindered from growth; not so large as common.
- hallë gboo (oh)..... to stoop down, so as to be able to feed (animals).
- hallë gbookë to belch, strain.
- gbum dust.
- gbuss smell.
- hallë gbus ngha to order; to command.
- gbus nghano ... a commander.
- hallë gburrikan..... to run.
- gbürükümp ... a sea tortoise.
- gbût or gbet ... a ring—pl. *n*.
- hallë gby to charge a person with a crime; to impute.

H.

- Ha here.
- ha of, on.
- haloh which.
- hallë..... about, for, to.
- hankirr a rib—pl. *ë*.
- hatë belonging to black—*ha* and *të*.
- harah të blue baft.
- hallë he'h to embark; to glimmer, glow (fire)
- hélëh the sea.
- hë..... pron. we.

heng.....	wind.
hill	a lugar, plantation.
hallë hin	to lay down; to rest.
hallë hinë	cause to lay down.
hinehn	not laid down; not at rest; uneasy.
hinakin	ourselves.
hinating	we, both.
hallë hinka	to come from.
hinkeh	from, sometime denoted by <i>k</i> only.
hallë hiam	to deny.
hallë hirr	to cross; to go over.
hallë hirrick	to carry over; to translate.
hoa	of, on.
hallë hong	to blow a whistle.
horah	baft.
horah dinteh ...	white baft.
horah të ...	blue baft.
hallë hun	to come.
hallë hvoy	to be glad.
hvoy	a cloud.

I.

Ilillë	name.
indë	boiled rice.
inokulung	white rice.
iss	an interjection, denoting con- tempt.

N

K.

- ka and ka-kë ... here.**
kaballuh an ass.
hallë ka or käh to give.
karëry paper.
m kallem..... palm-wine.
kamokòh master.
**hallë kunga to do any thing bad ; to com-
mit sin.**
kanshung..... stubbornness, obstinacy.
hallë kanta to shut.
ukanta a shutter.
kanta pëpah ... the shutter of a barrel, a hoop.
karoo a wooden bowl.
kath or kat hard.
katul harder.
ngho chang kat hardest.
hallë kēh and kë to see ; sometimes, kyo.
kë this, this way.
kēhfoyno..... a blind man.
**kehkehtoo immediately, just now, pre-
sently.**
hallë kēhkin..... to shine.
keleng..... good.
yenkeleng better.
ngho chang keleng, best.
kem a brass kettle.
hallë kentë to break a stick.

- hallë keth** to cut down, divide, separate.
keth a division of land; a chapter.
kew an alligator.
kick a small hill.
kill a monkey—pl. *së*.
kill a house—pl. *të*.
kill të pay stone houses — *i. e.* stones
 placed in a heap, to the re-
 membrance of the dead.
hallë kill to bite.
kim a shell—pl. *të*.
hallë kim to run away, to flee.
hallë kin to appear.
kin as, like.
kin or lëkeng ... a knife.
kin lë pomòh ... a small knife, penknife.
kirah the act of doing any thing.
kirr a snake, a serpent.
kit little, small.
kith the breast.
kiturr a king of sugar plumbs.
hallë kissy to finish.
ükissy the end.
ko to, at, in.
hallë ko to go.
konëhn..... not to go.
kondy gone.
ko lill over.
kolmah a mat of bulrushes.
kollung the same.

- kollung seed, grain.
 kong a large sea tortoise.
 hallë kong to bury.
 nkong blood.
 hallë konth to catch.
 kontch limbs of an animal; legs, bones.
 konno } which, or that which; the same
 konneh } who.
 koëh a relative pronoun of things.
 koron'tah a chain—pl. ë.
 ku to, in.
 hallë kû to mention, speak about.
 kubòh an earthen pot—pl. t'ë.
 kufërah trowsers.
 hallë kui to take; out, up.
 kull there.
 hallë kull to drink.
 hallë kullë to cause to drink.
 kullehn not drinking.
 hallë kullòh to regard, respect, honour; to
 mind.
 kullo'h..... regarded, respected.
 hallë kum (oh) to beget; to bear.
 kumtar pregnant; *no lakan kumtar*,
 a pregnant woman.
 kum oh kull ... unto thee; to your place.
 kokum oh ayaing out of thee.
 kumdy born; begotten.
 kun the belly.
 kunneh bowels.

	kunt.....	a monkey-apple-tree—pl. <i>ē</i> .
	ukunt .....	.. a monkey-apple—pl. <i>n</i> '.
hallē	kung	to finish.
	kundy	finished.
	kunk .....	.. a fence.
	kuroth	the throat.
	Kunny	the name of a man.
	kurass	corrals.
hallē	kunan	to tell, inform.
	kūnkūrēh	a cock.
	kuss	morsel; remainder of victuals.
hallē	kussy	to take by force.
	kusskuss	indian corn—pl. <i>n</i> .
	kut tokol... ..	beyond, yonder.
	kutah	cloth.

L.

	La, lakan, <i>and</i> lak	} female, wife, woman.
	no lakan	
	noma	
	labum	great-grandmother.
	lagbing	a midwife.
	lahna kē	this thing,
	lahna woa yeo... ..	the thing on her.
	lalàh	an oar.
	laleh	that is.
	la <i>and</i> lan	it, the same.
hallē	lamleh	to think, imagine.
	langbang.....	a young man.
	langbang moneh	a poor man.

- hallë lankung (oh) ...** to lend ear, hearken, listen,
 honour, obey.
 lantah as, in English, *Sir ? Madam ?*
 : *Miss ? (see oh.)*
 hallë lant to hang up.
 hallë lap to make ashamed ; to forgive.
 lap forgiveness, shame.
 larm grandmother.
 latang thighs.
 lëh that.
hallë lëh to say.
 ngha lëh said, saying.
 lëbang badly, bad, mad, vexed.
 lëlëh the earth.
 lëkëng knife.
 lëmo salutation at meeting ; as, *how*
do you do ? Reply, *mëbah.*
hallë lënka to shake hands, to send com-
 pliments.
 lëng all.
 lëmplëmp quickly, swiftly.
 lëshall the rainy season.
 lëyah fat.
hallë lëhlë..... .. to look, behold ; to be alive.
 nëhlë ! behold !
hallë lill to come down (rain.)
 ko lill over.
hallë lim to follow after.
hallë lintëh to whiten.
 lintëh *and* dintëh white. The Bulloms do not

say, *lintehno*, a white man;
but *pootono*, a man of white
clay; *pooto* signifying *white
clay*.

- lippy beautiful.
liprē..... an orange—pl. *n*.
níliprē ní pomó . small oranges, limes.
lo *and* lon if.
loa when, where.
hallë loē to leave a place.
hallë loē to enter in.
loëkēhn not entered.
loi a hole, grave.
loi will..... a deep hole.
lotook a hole with a top to it, a covered grave.
hallë lock to beat the drum.
loonk a leg—pl. *aloonk*, legs, limbs, knees.
lokòh time.
lokoà buleing... always, for ever.
long gold—pl. *n*.
nílong ní tēnú'i... gold for the ears, earrings.
long..... the noblest part of the human body, conceived to have its seat in the head; without which the body is dead.
woalong breath, spirit, soul.
lonkòbēh... a sheep—pl. *ō*.
hallë lùll to sleep.

lüllehn.....	not sleeping.
hallë looll.....	to tumble.
nlooll	the gall.
lüm	a word, voice.
lümèh	a country shirt <i>or</i> gown.
lulan	the last.
hallë lükòh	to have charge of any thing valuable; to possess it, as eyes, limbs, soul, body, child.

M.

Ma	not.
ma	relative pronoun; it, the same.
hallë mail	to dismiss, let go.
màlàkà	an angel.
hallë mam	to laugh.
màmà	thanks.
manah	these.
maneh	fellowship, union, friendship.
mantinth	blue baft.
hallë marr (ah)	to love, forgive, assist: to beg pardon.
umarr	love.
mar-o-mar	roguery.
hallë matt	to hide.
mattun	hidden.
hallë mamnoo	to rally, to banter.
më	me, mine.
hallë meàh	to visit.
lëmeàhn	visiting.

- mealno a stranger.
 memleh a looking-glass.
 men water.
 men or main ... five.
 hallë mengëë to teach.
 hallë mennëë to light a candle ; to kindle
 fire.
 mentiūka..... butter.
 messah a table.
 messry..... a needle—pl. *m*.
 min nose.
 hallë minta to be bold, impudent.
 mintahn not bold.
 moa..... thou, thine.
 moaloo measure.
 m' moh milk.
 hallë moi to come.
 hallë moi yain to come together ; to meet.
 moneh..... any thing or person exciting
 pity or compassion ; an or-
 phan, poor person ; poor,
 poverty, distress.
 hallë moonëë wayling to go back, to return.
 moos a cat.
 mo"i..... rum, wine, spirits of any kind.
 mulling the tongue.
 mun..... thou.
 munëkehn thyself.
 Mufroo August.
 murray a priest.

N.

- N..... like *ë, g, u*, begins a number of words. It is of various uses besides this, as observed pp. 3, 45, and 65.
- na and.
- naë road.
- nanas a pine-apple.
- hallë nanlah to be rich.
- hallë nassum to stoop.
- níbell a nut ; *ëbell ë wah*, palm-nuts.
- níbuntha a parable.
- nídërick gifts, benefits.
- nēh not, for, this.
- hallë neckë to hurt ; to injure.
- hallë neckle ... to be sick.
- nen the title of a headman : as, *Sir*, perhaps.
- hallë nickre to prepare, make ready (dinner).
- nia people.
- niantangoma ... a spider.
- nin people ; both.
- ning a scheme.
- ninghë craftily, cunningly.
- nífòh language.
- hallë ngha to make ; to do.
- nghandy } ... { done, made.
- nghan } ... { done.
- nghang you.

ngha . . . . .	..	they, their, them.
ngha		and.
nghēh		who, which, the same which.
ngheh neh		what, who.
hallē nǐghēll		to try, to endeavour.
ngbo		which, how.
nghom		how much.
nǐkang		a small kind of indian corn, called by the settlers <i>kush-</i> <i>kush</i> .
nǐloē		out of sleep.
no		your, you.
no		a person.
no ô no		no person, none.
noko		dirty, smutty.
nokono		neighbour.
noma		a woman, wife.
nolakan		woman, wife (<i>see la, &c.</i>)
nopokan		man, husband.
nǐpunthirr		an uproar, tumult.
nǐrick		hunger.
nǐrong		a mask.
nǐsē'h		the first.
nshank		ginger.
nǐtin		wisdom.
hallē bē nǐtin		to possess wisdom.
nǐtokèh		stockings.
nǐtoll		a very small kind of indian corn, smaller than <i>nǐkang</i> and <i>kusskuss</i> .

nū	.....	and.
num	.....	yet.
hallē	numē	..... to go out, to extinguish (fire)
nusung	.....	elbow.
nú'i	.....	ear—pl. <i>tē</i> .
ńqui	.....	oil; <i>ńqui ńshah</i> , red oil, palm oil.
ńviss	.....	.. animals, meat.
ńyē	.....	footstep.
ńyarah	.....	thin, lean.
nyankarah	.....	trowzers.
ńyehneh	.....	who.
ńyērick	.....	goods.

O.

oh	.....	an interjection.
òh	.....	a disrespectful answer to the call of a superior.

P.

hallē	{ paamum paamam }	... to make haste.
hallē	packah.....	to pay.
	packah	..... wages.
hallē	packill	..... to tremble.
	pah	..... a bone.
	pah	..... a title; as, in English, Mr.:— <i>pah Tunkah</i> , Mr. Tunka; <i>pah Peter</i> , Mr. Peter, &c.: like <i>nen Sucko</i> , Sir Sucko, and <i>nen gbannah</i> .

	pah or upah }	when; what time.
hallë	pabyah	to exact, demand.
	pall ëpall }	the sun.
	pamol	ghost, spirit.
	pang ëpang }	the moon.
	ëpang ë bomung	the great moon; June.
hallë	pang	to make; <i>penge</i> , made.
	papalı	father.
	Papull	December.
	parang	afternoon.
	pay	a stone.
hallë	pay	to fill.
	payeh	full.
hallë	payma	not filled; to want.
hallë	payrë ..	to spill.
	paytook	topstone; shoulder.
	pë	the time when the sun sets; the end of the day, sun- set.
	pëpëh	a barrel.
	pëpäh pomo ...	a small barrel, keg.
	pëh	it, they, of, again, for, almost, there: <i>pëh ka no pokan</i> , there was a man.
	pehmachëlēh ...	even.
	pëhrëh.....	also.
hallë	pell	to break a pot.

- hallë pong ëtúh to cast anchor.
 hallë pookë to sprout.
 poom *or* } some.
 mí pum }
 poomtáy other.
 poy a brook.
 poot white clay.
 pootona dinteh a person of white clay.
 porr } rain.
 ëporr }
 hallë porren to forget, to neglect.
 poubah } ... gun-powder.
 poubulah }
 pullung a large cotton-tree.
 hallë pulkëe to plunder, scatter.
 hallë pum..... .. to fill the belly, to eat much.
 pumah..... .. filled.
 hallë pung to swim.
 pung swimming.
 pung a boil.
 punk foolishness.
 nopunk a fool.
 hallë punshë to brush with the hand; to
 wipe.
 hallë punthë to mash, mix, or squeeze any
 thing in the hand.
 purreh backside, buttocks.
 pyurr a hog.
 pyurr lakan ... a sow.

pyurr pokan ... a boar.
pyurr ë pomô ... pigs.

R.

- Raë a letter ; any thing written.
rah three.
- hallë rah to plant.
hallë ramling to pray.
rë..... is used as an auxiliary verb, to conjugate other verbs. It is used as a verb itself, in the present tense only, and signifies to be. *Yah rë*, I am ; *moa rë*, thou art ; *woa rë*, he is, &c.
- ring... ivory—pl. *tëring*.
hallë rinket to stagger.
rokeh blue.
- hallë rok to reap.
rong } true, truly, verily. *Kay rong*
urongdong } *kë Foy*, it is true, by God ;
Kay rong kë yahmoa, it is true, by my mother ; *kay rong kë wantim yahmung*, it is true, by my cousin.
- rontumah a nail—pl. *n*.
rookno a person belonging to the king's house ; a prince — pl. *ah rook*.

- r'till }
 úr'till } dark, darkness.
 hallë rubah to bless.
 rum a tree—pl. ë.

S.

- San new.
 santumirr bannanahs.
 hallë sangkeng to warm oneself.
 hallë sambo to fade, wither away; to lose
 beauty.
 hallë sackle to swim.
 hallë sarran to hate; abhor.
 sëbay a greege;—a piece of paper
 written in Arabic, and sewed
 up in a square piece of lea-
 ther, made by the Mandin-
 goes, and sold to the Bul-
 loms and other nations as a
 preserver or protector in
 time of danger. They are in
 general tied or fastened to
 the elbows or ancles; also
 hung round the neck, so
 that the sëbay protects the
 breast, and prevents the
 bearer from being hurt by
 any shot.
 hallë secle to dry.
 selë in vain.

P

- hallë sem to stand.
 hallë sem soung to stand still.
 sembèh glory, majesty.
 hallë sennë to shave.
 sentung finger nails—pl. *ësantung*.
 serryno a witch.
 shack the time of cock-crowing
 in the morning;—*nshack ah
 rë?* how did you rest?—*oh
 yang! ah shack a rë ëchull
 ë*; oh! I have been restless
 all night.
 shack the time to be awake. *Ah
 shack ah rë ëchull ë*, signi-
 fies, “I have been awake all
 the night.”
 Shakumo..... September.
 shall }
 ushall } a river.
 shah red, faded yellow.
 hallë shëë to know.
 shëën not known.
 shëndòh welcome.
 shëloh a woman's name.
 hallë shinny to spoil, destroy.
 hallë shillin to be vexed.
 shilling vexation.
 nshilly yendy? are you vexed?
 shillòh honey.
 shall tall.

shung	sand.
shut	a worm—pl. ě.
sighno	the palm-wine maker.
sindere }	a hat.
sundere }	
sofally.....	an ass.
hallë soi	to walk about.
soyë.....	softly, privately,
sokòh	time.
sole	flux, running.
hallë son (eh)	to dream.
son	a dream.
hallë soll	to mock, to cheat.
sonlah	a lion.
hallë sont	to sew.
hallë sorry	to mix.
hallë satòh	to get, to obtain.
hallë sootah	to hit,
hallë soonting	to comb.
hallë soory	to pull up by the root.
soung	still, without motion.
sui or }	a horse.
sua, sway. }	
hallë sway.....	to tempt.
sugory	sugar.
sukohno	a headman, chief.
sukòhty	expression of humility : see <i>hallë chum.</i>
hallë suntah	to strike.
surung	a pestle.

- susë..... fishes—singl. *ëyoo*.
 hallë sum to chew; to eat any thing not
 ripe.
 ësum } the cud.
 ësam }

T.

- Tagery spotted; like a sheep or goat
 with large black or white
 spots on different places.
 tak to split, cleave asunder.
 talong another.
 hallë tamo to conquer.
 tamono a conqueror.
 tamu ... a boy.
 tamaseryno a witness.
 hallë cheh tamasery... to be a witness.
 hallë tang or tank ... to climb up; to cry out; to
 lament; mourn; to make a
 cry, as the natives do at the
 death of any person.
 utank a cry, lamentation.
 hallë tanghelling to weep; to mourn within;
 shed tears.
 utanghelling ... weeping.
 tant a chair.
 tanto pooto a white man's chair.
 Taroc'konay ... November.
 hallë taykë to stir up fire.
 tayk or } a little, small quantity.
 tēhk }

- të black.
- hallë tēelah to trade.
- uteelah trade.
- hallë tehñin } ... } to think, to consider, por-
 tennin } ... { der.
- ētēhn thought, mind.
- tēhm friend.
- tehmba'h great friend, good or dear
 friend: *see* ba'h.
- tēkum a middle-sized tortoise.
- teng sweet.
- tengul sweeter.
- ngħo chang tengul, sweetest.
- tent nigh, near.
- hallë tenting to hatch.
- tentingñ hatched, hatching.
- hallë tērēh to hate, dislike, abhor.
- tereng a hard rock, flint.
- hallë tick to land.
- hallë tinkilla to call loud ; to hollow.
- ting two.
- tint bald, naked.
- tinlēh a kind of small raisins or cur-
 rants.
- tipull ashes.
- hallë tissung to play.
- tissrah scissors.
- tittee } the devil.
 tittee bunkuloh }
- tittkēh lame.

- to..... this.
- to *or* tofoe bush, wilderness, wood.
- to yahmung ... holy bush; a place in the woods where kings and headmen are buried. No person is allowed to go to it upon pain of death.
- hallë tok to wash clothes.
- hallë tohn tēfolleh ... to wash the eyes, the face.
- hallë tollih to comfort, console.
- ńtollih comfort, consolation.
- tollihno a comforter.
- hallë tollin to be silent.
- tone *or* toang ... a score, twenty.
- hallë tongalin to make ready, prepare.
- tonkolòh..... the place under the arm.
- hallë too to spit.
- took..... hot.
- tookul hotter.
- ngho chang a took, hottest.
- hallë tookullë to warm water.
- hallë toon to smell, seek, search.
- hallë toonkë..... to cause to seek; to shew:—
 ńtoonkë mē loa, make me seek the place; shew me the place.
- toosha'h a sacred word, used at the burial of persons, by the elders of the people. Children are not permitted to make use of this word.

- hallë tossung to cough.
 hallë tott to suck.
 tra these.
 traa a nest of a bird.
 traak son.
 traal..... a field.
 trick the stump of a tree—pl. *të*.
 trim time.
 trim nrick time of hunger, famine.
 tre the article "the."
 hallë tram to draw; to make any kind of
 figures.
 hallë trip to begin.
 utripuk beginning.
 hallë trünkēh to teach.
 tükēh sky, light, heaven; *Ba'h tukēh*,
 Father of heaven, God
 hallë tük or took to mistake; to err.
 tūkin a mistake; an error.
 tükēhn..... .. not mistaken.
 hallë tū'i to hear; *tui*, cheek—pl. *n*.
 hallë tū'in to burn.
 hallë tūll to come down; to descend (a
 hill.)
 hallë tullë to cause to come down, take
 down.
 tūllēhn..... not coming down.
 hallë tum (oh) to beg, to ask a favour; to
 count.
 tumdy asked, begged.

- tumno a beggar.
 tumack the neck.
 tumoi a dog.
 tun *or* toon..... little, short.
 ḥallē tūn to sing; to trouble; to look
 for; to search.
 tūngàh palaver, the trouble into which
 a person often brings himself,
 which is settled at *balle* or
 barry: see *cheerá'h*.
 hallē tunk..... to be deep.
 tūnk deepness.
 utūnk root.
 ania tūnkàh ... deep men, wise people; judges,
 lawyers, scribes.
 ḥallē tūnkūlah to gather together.
 tūrmàh a chameleon.
 turr't a town—pl. *n*.
 tuss proud, boasting, vain, fopish.
 ḥallē bē tuss to possess pride, to be vain,
 foolish.

U.

- Ubank a rope, slavery.
 ubell a rat.
 ubəng a foot.
 ūbòh bread.
 ābullòh a shark.
 ūdyo food.
 ūdyëë murder.

ūgbim	fruit.
ūgbo	a tiger—pl. <i>ēgbo</i> .
ūgborr	a train, or herd of sheep.
ūgbing	bracelets.
ūgbūkūrr.....	a lock—pl. <i>ńgbukurr</i> or <i>ë</i> .
ūhiant	a child.
ūhink	a bed.
ūhank	a bug—pl. <i>së</i> .
ūkant	arm.
ūkam	camwood, red die wood.
ūkēhnēē	light.
ūkūm	a small insect ; a little fly.
ūkūnt	a monkey-apple.
ūkūt	thunder.
ūláh	a louse—pl. <i>ēlah</i> .
ūléh	a bough.
ūloak	a duck.
ūlūi	a star—pl. <i>ńlwi</i> .
ūlūm	a tail.
ūlūm	a flame of fire.
ūlūll	the gall of any creature.
ūmar	love.
ūnēh	the sole of the foot.
ūpah	a cut, a wound.
ūnah	a caterpillar.
ūpah loa?	when, what time?
ūpelléh	rough rice.
ūpill	a sore.
ūbeng ūpill.....	a sore foot.
ūpilly	idleness.

ūpuck	the navel.
ūpuë.....	straw or grass for thatching.
ūsàë	the dry season.
ūsay	a spoon—pl. <i>ë</i> .
ūsháh	bread.
ūshall	a river.
ūsogbo	mire, dirt.
ūsūh	a finger—pl. <i>sēsūh</i> .
fīsūh pokan.....	the thumb.
ūsūnk	a cork—pl. <i>n'</i> .
ūtēelah	trade.
ūtēnn	a fable.
ūtock	wood, a stick.
ūtott	buttocks.
ūtūnk	root—pl. <i>n'</i> .
ūmēlēng	negligence.
ūmoll (oh)	lodging, quarters.
ūwem	a toe—pl. <i>sēwem</i> .
ūwem u pokan	the large toe.
ūyillin	not drunk, sober.

V.

hallē vailē (eh)	to make free; to redeem.
vailē	redemption.
vailēno	redeemer.
hallē veal (ah)	to call; to name.
vie ah	long since; long ago.
viss }	animals, meat; beef.
n'viss }	

W.

- Wah** a palm-tree—pl. *ě*.
wacka red rice.
walin a fathom.
wamna travelling.
wang daughter.
wanta a girl.
wantēh sister.
wanting bloom, immaturity ; a virgin.
hallē wainy to put away victuals : to gather
up the remainder.
hallē way to call ;—*nko way Jack*, go
call Jack.
hallē way to fear.
wayling behind, backward.
hallē wēen to go away slightly ; to with-
draw.
hallē wēenēh to abuse ; to curse ; to use bad
language.
hallē wēh to be well ;—*moa wēh?* art
thou well ?
Wellwell January.
hallē wenth to feed ; to take food ; to eat
grass.
wērrēck a coarse mat.
hallē wicky or }
wickin } to stretch the limbs.
will tall, long, high, lofty ; also deep,
as, *loē will*, a deep hole.
wēa he, his, him, she, her.

- woang ten.
- hallë woke to squeeze.
- wokeno *or* } ... a slave—pl. *ahwoke*.
woono }
- hallë woll to breathe.
- wom a canoe; any kind of vessel.
- wom pooto a white man's vessel, ship.
- wom Bullom ... a canoe. The Bulloms are said to be the inventors of the canoe. Hence the Sussoos call it *Bullama kunky*; and the Timanees call it *Bill o Bullom*, the Bullom vessel.
- won he, she.
- wonëken himself, herself.
- hallë wong (oh) to send (a thing).
- wonno) ... { whosoever, he that, that which,
wonneh) ... { who, which.
- worrë bad.
- hallë wote to carry any thing on the head.
- hallë woo to die.
- dewoo death.
- hallë woony to make publicly known; to expose to the notice of the world.
- hallë wool *or* } to resemble.
wülñin }
- hallë wüng to crow, to curse.
- hallë wüngül to sell.
- hallë wütt to be loaded, burdened; to

bear the load ; to bear a
child.

Wüfay May.

Y.

Yaá'ngí. a word of admiration;—*yaá'ngí*
watch keleng, indeed this
is a fine or nice good
watch.

yabba small onion—pl. *ë*.

yah mother.

yah I.

yahmung holy.

yamfa deceit.

yang I.

yangëken myself.

hallë yanghin to depart.

Yanthëmë April.

hallë yarr to cook ; to boil.

hallë yatt to row.

yattahn not rowing.

hallë yay to dance.

hallë yayrë to lend ; to interpret.

yaing together.

yafëing..... public road, example.

hallë yëë to ask, inquire.

yëenk bees-wax.

hallë yëëre to open ; to unlock.

yeh what, when ; because.

yeh kin when as.

yeh bill ah ? ... what is the matter ?

- hallë yēhma to want, desire, to will.
 yeking thing.
 yēn not.
 yēngn interjection : hush! silent!
 hallë yēttēē or } ... { to hold; to take hold; to con-
 yetthē } ... { ceive; to believe.
 yeome the title given to the king
 only. I believe it may sup-
 ply the room of the word
 "Lord."
 hallë yickettah to shake.
 hallë yill to drink to excess; to get
 drunk.
 uyillin not drunk, sober.
 yillno a drunkard.
 yin a place, a thing.
 yin ò yin nothing.
 hallë yoo to agree to; to permit.
 hallë yòh to borrow.
 hallë yoke to sew seed.
 yoke } beads.
 nyoke }
 hallë yook to build.
 hallë yúck to conduct; to guide, lead; to
 carry.
 yúckno conductor, leader, carrier.
 hallë yūrn to groan.
 yotha a farm, prepared for burning
 and clearing.

PART II.

ENGLISH AND BULLOM.

A.

About	hallë
above	atook, ëtook.
able	boa;— <i>to be able</i> , hallë boa.
to abide	hallë cheh <i>or</i> choe.
to abhor	hallë sarran; hallë tērèh.
to abuse	hallë ween (eh)
to accustom	hallë benkirr.
to adore	hallë ohum pëah.
afternoon	parang.
to be afraid	hallë way.
again	pëh.
to agree to	hallë yoo.
— all	buleing, leng.
allegator	kew.
always	loko buleing.
all the day	ë pall ë.
almost	pëh.
also	përèh.
amidst	} ayain.
amongst	

alms	.....	buyah.
anchor	.....	ëtùh.
and	.....	ng̃ha, na, nu.
angel	.....	malaka.
animal	.....	viss, ñviss.
to anoint	.....	hallë baan.
another	... ..	chillang, talong.
ants	.....	ëshang.
to apologise	.....	hallë dim ùbonnòh.
apology	.....	ùbonnòh.
to appear	... ..	hallë kin.
April	.....	Yanthemë.
— arm	.....	ukant. <i>viking</i>
to arise	.....	hallë pòh.
as	.....	kin.
ashamed	.....	ñlap.
— ashes	.....	tipul.
to assist	.....	hallë marr.
at	.....	ko.
August	.....	Mufroo.
to have authority	... ..	hallë gbengn.

B.

Baboon	.....	ëting.
back	}	..... wayling,
backward		
to backbite	.....	hallë tuntë.
backside	.....	purreh.
bathe	.....	hallë buntëë.
bad	.....	bang, lëbang, worry,

baft	.....	bokoh, horah, forah.
bag	... ..	gbamfah.
bald	.....	tint.
bannanas	.....	poloth, santumirr.
to banter	.....	hallë mamnoo.
to bark	.....	hallë gboss.
barrel	.....	pëpah.
to beat	.....	hallë bung.
to beat the drum	...	hallë lock.
to bear (child)	.....	hallë kum.
beard	.....	ushah.
beauty	.....	lippy.
to be	.....	hallë ehëh or ehoe.
bed	.....	ahink.
before	.....	ëboll.
to beg	.....	hallë tum.
beggar	.....	tumoo.
to beg pardon	.....	hallë marr
beads	.....	nyöhe.
beasts	.....	nyivist.
because	.....	yeh.
to beget	.....	hallë kum.
begotten	.....	kumdy.
to begin	.....	hallë trip.
beginning	.....	utripick.
to behold	.....	hallë lehle.
behold !... ..	.....	lehle!
behind	.....	wayting.
to believe	.....	hallë yettëe.
bell	.....	gbelling.

— belly	kur.	
bellyfull	pumah.	
belonging to	hatē.	
to belch	hallē ghookē.	
bench	bencheleh.	
to bend the knees ...	hallē bang n'loonk.	
benefit	buyah, n'dērīck.	
to beseech	hallē tum.	
better	yēnkēlēng.	
best	ngho chang kēlēng.	
beyond	kūt tokol.	
— to bite	hallē kill.	hall I Kill
— bird.....	ēvay.	IvE
boar	pyurr ē pokan.	
board	bēng.	
to boast	hallē bē tuss.	
body	dyall.	
to boil	hallē yarr.	
a boil	pung.	
boiled rice	indē.	
to be bold	hallē minta.	
— bone	pàh.	
border, edge	gbellung, gbanyang.	
to borrow	hallē yòh.	
born	kumdy.	
both	nin, ting.	
bottle	bitterah.	
bough	uleh.	
bowels	kunēh.	
boy	tamu.	

	box	bet.	
	bug	ukant.	
	bullock	ënar.	
→	to burn	hallë t'ín.	hallI t'in
	to bury	hallë kong.	hallI Kong
	to burden	hallë wutt.	
	bush	to, tofoi.	
	but	kereh.	
	buttons	buttong.	
	butter	mentinka.	
to	buy	hallë pin.	
	buying	upin.	
to	build	hallë yook.	
	by and by	chong.	
→	black	të.	+I
	blacksmith's shop	gballo.	
to	bless	hallë rubah.	
to	bleed	hallë fonkong.	
	blind man	keh foyno.	
	blue	te, rokeh.	
	blue baft	mantinth.	
→	blood	n'kong.	g'kong
	bloom of youth ...	wanting; hence a virgin, wan-	
		tim.	
	blossom of trees ..	gbemoa.	
to	blow	hallë fool.	
to	blow the whistle...	hally hong.	
	bragging	ëfui, tuss.	
	bracelets	üging.	

brand	babang.
bread	uboh.
to break a stick	hallë kentä.
to break a pot	hallë pall.
to break a nut	hallë chum.
— breast.....	kith.
to breathe	hallë wall.
to bring	hallë chee.
broom	bæeck.
brook	poy.
brother	piatre.
to brush with the hand	hallë panshä.

C.

to call	hallë way.
to call loud.....	hallë tikkittä.
to call, to name	hallë veal.
camwood	ükam.
canoe	wom.
cannon	passah.
to cast away	hallë pong.
to cast anchor	hallë pong étuh,
cat	moos.
to catch	hallë konth.
to catch a person ...	hallë ghentä.
catching	ghentick.
cape	boomp.
to carry	hallë yuck.
carrier	yuckno.

to carve	hallé g bent.
caterpillar	umah.
to caution	hallé chew.
to censure	hallé tuaté.
chair	tant.
chain	korontah.
to charge	hallé gby.
chapter	keth.
to cheat	hallé soll.
cheeks	nítú'i.
chief	nen gbannah, nen Sukoh. Su- kone.
chin	gborolek.
to chew	hallé chakomum.
to chew the cud.....	hallé sun.
to circumcise	hallé bempáh.
circumcision	ubempáh.
child	uhiant.
clay	gbum.
white clay	pooto.
to clear away	hallé gbassy.
to cleave asunder ...	hallé tak.
to climb up.....	hallé tang.
cloth	kutah.
cloud	hvey, hvóI
coals	ésey.
cock	kunkurth.
cockles ..	ékakòh.
cold	huffe.
solder	whuffe ugbir.

	coldest	ngho chang ubuffe.
→ to	come	hallë moi. hallë moi
	not coming.....	moikehn.
to	come to pass	hallë hun.
	not coming to pass	hallë hunehn.
to	come together ...	hallë moi yain.
to	come down	hallë tull.
to	come from	hallë hinka.
to	come out	hallë foë, hallë fòk.
to	come down (rain).	hallë lill.
to	comb	hallë soonting.
to	comfort	hallë tollih.
	comfort	ítollih.
	comforter	tollihno.
to	commit sin	hallë kanga.
to	command	hallë gbusngha.
	commander	gbussnghanano.
	companion	kaynah, tehmbah.
to	condemn	hallë gbitty.
to	consider.....	hallë tennin.
to	conquer	hallë tamo.
	conqueror	tamono.
	consolation.....	ítollih.
to	cook	hallë yarr.
	cork	usunk.
	corn (indian)	kusskuss, nkang ítoll.
	corps	ëpëh.
	corrals	kurass.
	country	pock, upock.
	neighbouring country,	gbantama.

	court-house	ballo, Barry.
to	cough	hallë tossung.
	craftily	ninghë.
to	cross (go over) ...	hallë hirr.
to	crow	hallë wung.
to	cry	hallë tang, or tank.
	a cry	utang, utank.
	eud	ësam.
	cunningly	ninghë.
to	curse	hallë wung.
to	cut	hallë bet.
to	cut the throat ...	hallë fëë.
to	cut down or divide	hallë keth.
	a cut	upàh.
	a cutlass	battoh, sassy.

D.

	Damsel	watim.
to	dance	hallë yay.
	dark	r'till.
	darkness.....	û rr'till.
	daughter.....	wang.
	day	pal, lëpal : <i>the whole day</i> , ë pal ë.
	to-day	ë nang; <i>to-morrow</i> , gbang.
	day after to-morrow	dyack.
	second day after to-morrow	} deedth.
	death	dewoo.
	deceit.....	yamfah.

- defence ubonnoh.
 deformity èlorr.
 deep (*i. e.* wise) .. tunk.
 December Papull.
 to deliver hallè fokoh.
 to demand hallè pabyah.
 to deny hallè hiam.
 to depart..... hallè senghin ; hallè yanghin.
 to destroy hallè shinnè.
 to descend hallè tull.
 to descend (rain)..... hallè hìll.
 devil tittè, tittè bunkuloh.
 — to die hallè woo. hallè wu
 to dig bu'í.
 dirty noko, toko.
 to dish (victuals)..... hallè shung.
 to dislike hallè tērèh ; hallè sarran.
 to dismiss hallè mail.
 to divide hallè keth.
 division keth.
 to do hallè ngha.
 — dog tumoi. tumoi, tumoi
 down }
 downward } boolung, allòh.
 to draw (figures) ... hallè tram.
 to dream hallè son.
 dream son.
 to dress hallè bempah.
 — to drink hallè kull. hallè Kull
 to drink to excess ... hallè yäl.

drunkard	yillno.
to dry	hallë seckle.
→ dry	sëckle. <i>Sëckle</i>
dry season	ūsaë.
duck	uloak.
dust.....	gbum.
to dwell	hallë cheh; choe.

E.

→ to eat	hallë dyo. <i>hall I dyo, " dyo</i>
to eat anything not ripe,	hallë sum.
earrings	nílong nítenui.
→ earth	lëh, lëhëh. <i>lëh, lëhëh</i>
white earth	poot.
→ ear	nú'i. <i>nai</i>
→ egg	pil.
edge	bellung.
elders	benah.
elbow	nurung.
elephant	ëpëh.
empty	ping.
end	ükissy.
to endeavour	hallë níghëll.
to enjoin	hallë pahyah.
to enter	hallë loë.
equal	kaynah.
to err	hallë took or tuk.
every time	loko buleing; trim bulëing.
evil	bang.
European	Pootono.

example (public)...	yafëing.
excuse.....	bonnoh ubonnoh.
to examine	hallë gbelleng.
to expose	hallë woonë.
to exact	hallë pahyah.
to extinguish	hallë nume <i>or</i> numë.
eye	foll. foll , foll
even	pehmachëlëh.
to expound	hallë gbasky.

F.

Fable	utenn.
face	foll.
to fade.....	hallë sambò.
to fall in with (meet)	hallë bonth.
false	mí bú'll.
famine	trim nírick.
farm	kill, yotha.
far	pòh.
fashion	dyàh.
fat	lëyah. <i>Iyah</i>
father	papa; appa, ba.
fathom.....	uwahlin.
family	furr.
favour	ëpëhlë.
to fear	hallë way.
February	Bankleley.
to feed (of cattle) ...	hallë wenth.
fed, filled	pumah.
to feel	hallë beng.

	fellow, equal	kaynah.
	fellowship	manneh.
	fence	kunk.
to	fetch out, deliver .	hallë fokòh.
	fetice, greegee ...	sëbay.
to	fill	hallë pay.
	full	payeh.
to	fill (the belly)	hallë pum.
	filled	pumah.
	field	traal.
to	fight	hallë chòh.
to	find	hallë kyo, bonth.
	finger	usuh.
—	finger-nail	sentung.
to	finish	hallë gbing ; hallë kung ; hallë kissy.
	finished	gbing rë, kundy, nang.
	first	nsëh.
→	fire	dyom. dyòm
to	be first	hallë trock.
	female	lakan.
to	fire a gun	hallë chum.
—	fish	yoo, eyou. 44, Iy24; "Iyou
—	five	men.
	flame	ulum.
to	flee	hallë kim.
	flesh	dyall.
	flint	tereng.
to	float	hallë fuyung ; hallë pung.
	flour	gberreh.

flux	sole.
a fly	uping.
a fool	nopunk.
foolishness	punk.
food for cattle ...	ödëring tumoi.
foot	peng, upeng.
footstep	nyëë.
footstool	chom.
for	hallë, nëh, pëh.
force	fohsa.
for ever	trim buleing.
to forget	hallë porkan.
to forgive	hallë marr, hallë lap.
fowl	ësock.
friend	tehmbah, kaynah.
from	hinkeh.
fruit	ugbim.
to follow	hallë lim.

G.

Gall	ulool.
to make game	hallë soll.
to gather	hallë tunkulah.
to get, obtain	hallë sotoh.
to get ready (dinner)	hallë nickre.
to get up	hallë pòb. <i>h r l l I pòh</i>
generation	borr, uborr.
gift	buyah.
ginger	úshank.
girl	wanta.

- to give hallë ka or kah. *hallI ka, Kah*
 ghost pomul.
 glory gbeng.
 to go hallë ko.
 gone kondy.
 not going konehn.
 to go about hallë gbeh.
 to go out hallë foe.
 to go on hallë chang.
 to go in hallë loë.
 to go out(extinguish } hallë nume.
 fire) }
 to go before hallë ko ëboll.
 goat..... .. ëkulung.
 God Foy; Bah tukeh; Allah.
 gold long, ñlong.
 — good keleng.
 goods ndërick, nyërick, berikeh.
 gown lumoh.
 to be glad hallë hvoy; hallë marr.
 grain kollung.
 grace ëpëhle.
 grave loë.
 a grave covered over lotook.
 grass(for thatching) üpüe.
 grass(food for cattle) ëdëring u tumoi.
 grandmother larm.
 great-grandmother labum.
 great bomung, bah.
 the great Hinneh . bah Hinneh.

the great moon (June)	ëpang ë bomung.
green, not ripe ...	buttul.
grief	bonghah.
to grind with the teeth,	} hallë sum.
to eat any thing	
unripe	
ground	gbum, pooto.
gun	pinkar, upinkar.
a large gun, cannon	pessah.
gunpowder	poubah, poubulah.

H.

Habit	fun.
to habituate	hallë benkirr.
— hair	ëdëring. <i>Idering</i>
to hang up	hallë lant.
hand	pëah.
to hasten	hallë paamum, paamam.
hat	sundir, sindir.
to hate	hallë sarran; hallë terèh.
to hatch	hallë tenting.
handkerchief	ybassah.
hard	kat.
harder	katul.
hardest	ngho chang kat.
to have	hallë bë.
to have charge of	} hallë lukohi,
any thing	
to have authority ...	hallë gbengf.
to have pride	hallë bë tuss.

—	head	bull.
	headland	boomp.
	headman	sukono.
to	hear	hallë tú'i.
to	hearken	hallë lankung.
—	heart	gboll, ugboll. <i>gboll, ugboll</i>
	a great heart, proud	uboll u bomu.
	he	woa.
	heaven	foy, tukeh.
	heavy	dees.
	heavier	deesul.
	heaviest	ngbo chang dees.
	hen	ēsok ë lakan.
	her	woa.
	here	kull, cheh, ka.
	herd (of sheep) ...	ugbor.
	herself	wonëken.
to	hide	hallë matt.
	not hidden	hallë mattahn.
	height (in the air)	tukeh.
	hill	kick.
	himself	wonëken.
	him	woa.
	his own	ahawoa.
to	hit	hallë soota.
	a hog	pyurr.
to	hold	hallë yettëe.
	a hole	loë.
	a deep hole	loë will.
	holy	yamung, rubah.

	holy bush	to yahmung.
to	honour	hallë lankung.
	honey	silloh.
	a horse	suë, sooë.
—	hot	took. <i>full</i>
	hotter	tookul.
	hottest	ngho chang atook.
	how	ngho.
	how much	nghom.
	a hoop	kantab pëpah.
	a hook	ëhook.
to	hollow	hallë tinkillah.
	a house	kill.
	court-house	ballo, barry.
to	humble himself ...	hallë chum pëah.
	hunger	ńrick.
	time of hunger ...	trim ńrick.
to	hurt	hallë nëcky.
to	hurt the skin so as to leave a mark	hallë gbent.
	husband	nopokan, pok, po.
	hush!	yengń.

I.

—	I	Yang, yah, ah.
	January	Wellwell.
to	be idle	hallë pilly.
	idler	pillino.
	idleness	upilly.
	idol	sëbay. The Mandingoes call

it, *gregree*; the Sussoos call it, *quië*; the Croomen call it *fétice*: (see *sëbay*).

if	lo, lon.
ignorant	ushee.
immediately	kehkehtoo.
impudent	minta.
not impudent	mintahn.
to impute	hallë gby.
in	ko, kë, ku.
within	ayëë.
to inform	hallë foh, hallë kunan, hallë shew.
inhabitants	adurëh.
to injure	hallë neckë.
an insect	ukoom.
inside	}
inwardly		ayëë.
indeed !	yaangn'!
to interfere	hallë beng.
to interpret	hallë yayrë.
interjections	oh! ah! eh! ahgboh! yaangn', nyengn!
June	ëpang ë Bomung.
July	Gbootha.
to jump	hallë peng.
it	ngha, la, lan, peh.
ivory	ring.
iron	n'tuh.

K.

Key.....	etamë.
to kindle fire	hallë mennëe.
king	bay.
kingdom	lēbay.
a kettle	kem, kittle.
to kill	hallë dyëe. <i>hallI dyII</i>
to kneel down.....	hallë beng nloonk : hallë cham pëah.....
knees	nloonk. <i>gluk</i>
a knife	kin, lëkin ; balmah.
to know	hallë shee. <i>hallI shee</i>

L

to lament	hallë tang ar tank.
lame	tittkeh.
land	pok, upock.
to land	hallë tick.
language	nfoh.
large	bomung, bomu. <i>bomung,</i>
last	lulan. <i>bomu</i>
to laugh	hallë mam.
lawyers	ania tunka.
to lay down	hallë hin. <i>hallI hin.</i>
cause to lay down	hallë hinë.
not laid down.....	hinëh.
to lay eggs	hallë bēh tēpill.
to lead	hallë yuck.
a leaf	pom. <i>pompem</i>

lean (thin) nýarrah.

to lean with the head
against the wall; } hallë gbine.
to peep }

to leap hallë peng.

to learn hallë perrin.

to leave hallë hinkah.

— a leg loonk. **lunk**

legs of an animal kontch.

to lend ear, listen ... hallë lankung.

to lend hallë yayrë.

a letter raë.

lewd chundal.

lewd woman noma chundal.

— to lie down hallë hin. **hall I hin**

like as kin.

to liken hallë wool.

limes nlipre mpomo.

limbs n'loonk.

limbs of animals ... kontch.

line of descendants üborr, borrh.

to light a candle ... hallë mennë.

light ukehneë.

to live, dwell hallë chëh.

little ones pomo.

— little pomo, kit, tun. **pomo, kit, tun**

little (quantity) ... tayk.

to listen hallë lankung.

to load hallë wütt.

a lock ugbukurr.

lodging	yin, umoll.
loins	béttéléh.
— long } tree ...	will.
lofty }	
— long, tall (man) ...	shull.
long since	la vie yah.
to look	hallé léhlé; hallé tun.
looking-glass	memleh.
lord	yeome.
— louse	ulah.
to love	hallé marr.
love	umar.
loved	marran.

M.

Mad .....	.. lébang.
made	nghandy, penghe.
to make	hallé ngha, hallé pang.
to make ready.....	hallé tonghalin; hallé nickre.
to make game of a } person.	hallé soll.
to make a cry	hallé tang <i>or</i> tank.
to make ashamed ...	hallé lap.
to make palm oil.....	hallé fui.
to make known, pub- } lish.....	hallé wooné.
male	pokan. <i>pō, pōk, pōkan,</i>
— man, husband.....	po, pok, pokan, nopokan.
a good man	pokan a keleng. <i>nō pōkan</i>
white man	pootono,

young man	langbang.
poor man.....	langbang monéh.
rich man	langbang nanlah.
blind man	kehfoyno ; keb, <i>to see</i> ; foy, <i>the sky</i> ; no, <i>person</i> .
many	akpilba.
March (month) ...	Gbakroon.
to mark	hallë gbent.
a mask	n'rong.
master	appa, kamokòh.
to mash	hallë punthëe.
a mat	bick, pilles, kohlmal, werreck.
manners	fun.
May (month)	Wūfroo.
majesty	sembeh.
meat	viss, n'viss.
measure	moaloo.
me	më.
to meddle	hallë beng.
to meet	hallë bonth ; hallë bum.
to mention, speak of	hallë kũ.
merchant	berikèhno.
merchandise	berikèh.
middle	tëyain.
midwife	lagbing.
milk	m' mòh.
mind (heart)	gboll ugboll.
to mind, regard	hallë kulòh.
to mistake	hallë took <i>or</i> tũk.
a mistake	tukin.

not mistaken	tukēhu.
mire	ūsògbò.
to mix	hallè punthèè; hallè sorrèè.
to mock	hallè kaylèn ; hallè soll.
monkey	kill.
monkey-apple.....	kunt.
monkey-apple tree	ukunt.
— moon	pall, lèpall. <i>pall, I pall</i>
money	feh.
morning	èsho.
to-morrow	gbang: (see day).
a morsel	péntèlèh,
a mortar	ètú'è.
mother	yah.
— mountain	èrong. <i>Irang, Irang</i>
to murder	hallè dyèè.
murder	udvèè.
a murderer	dyèèno.
my	mè.
myself	yangèkèn.
mine own	ahamè.
multitude	seteh.

N.

Nail	rontumah.
— nail (of finger) ...	sentung.
— name	ilill.
navel	upunk.
near	tent.
— neck	tumack.

needle	messry.
negligence	umeleng.
to neglect	hallë porren.
neighbour	nokono.
nigh	tent.
— night	chulu. <i>culu</i>
no	beh, gbërë.
none	no ò no.
— nose	min.
not	ma, chin, chain, an.
not knowing	besheleh.
not entering	loikehn.
not mistaken	tukehn.
I will not	1st, Ah kay—2d, Moa kay— 3d, Woa kay.
November	Taroc'konëh.
nothing	yin o yin.
I have nothing ...	ah bë an-din.
— number one	bull.
a nut	nbell.
to crack a nut.....	hallë chum.
a nest	traa.
	Q.
An oath	gbëeng.
an oar	lalah.
to obey	hallë lankung.
to observe	hallë gbelleng.
to obtain	hallë sotoh.
obstinacy	kanshung.

October	Tanantëah.
of.....	ha, hoa, ka, peh.
often	lokoh buleing, trim buleing.
➤ old	ben.
old man	anin ah pohan ah ben.
old elephants	sëpëh sëben.
— one	bull.
but one	po bull, upo bull...
onions	yabbah.
only	gbo.
oil	qui, n'qui.
to open	hallë yerrëe.
orange	lipreh.
sour orange.....	fúkàh.
to order	hallë gbusnha.
an orphan	monëh.
— other	poomtay. pumte
out	ko, foe.
out of doors	kq pall.
over	ko lill.
owner	ahwain.
oysters	ëvay.
our	he.
our own	ahahe.

P.

A palm-tree.....	wah.
palm-oil	n'qui n'shah.
palm-nuts	ëbell ewah.
palm-wine	m kallem, mu'i.

to pass	hallë chang.
parents	benah.
to part	hallë senghin.
parable	n̄buntha.
paper	kaiērë.
pardon	umar.
to pay	hallë packa.
— person	no.
pepper	gbengbēh.
— people	nin, anin.
a pestle	surung.
to peep	hallë gbine.
a piece	penteleh.
to pierce	hallë chew.
pigs	pyurr ë pomo.
pine-apples	nanas.
pity	gbongha.
poor	moneh.
portmanteau	gbamfah.
to possess	hallë bē, hallë lukoh.
potatoes	batankah.
if possible	lo boa gbo.
pot (iron)	ëtùh.
pot (earthen)	kubòh.
poverty	moneh.
powder	powba, poubulah.
to pull	hallë soorë.
publicly	gbahot.
to put (upon)	hallë bēh.
to put (away)	hallë wainë.

a place	.....	yin.
a plate	.....	chinchë.
plantation	.....	hill.
a plantain	.....	banah.
to plant	.....	hallë rah.
to play	.....	hallë tissung.
plum	.....	këturr.
to plunder	.....	hallë pulkë.
to pray	.....	hallë ramling.
to prefer	.....	hallë lankung.
pregnant	.....	kuntar.
presently	.....	kehkehtoo.
to prepare	.....	tongalin.
priest	.....	murray.
pride	.....	fuss.
privily	.....	bëlang.
to proclaim	.....	hallë chemm, hallë gbassy.
provided (if)	.....	lo, lon.

Q.

to quarrel	.....	hallë poke.
quarters	.....	umoll oh.
quickly	.....	lemplemp.
quietness	.....	foll.

R.

to rally	.....	hallë mamnoo.
rain	.....	porr, ëporr. pörr, Ipörr
rainy-season	.....	lëshall.
it rains	.....	ëporr woa lill.

- a rat ubell.
- to reap hallë rock.
- ← red shah.
- to redeem hallë vailë.
- redemption vaile, uvailë.
- redeemer ūvailëno.
- to regard hallë kulòh.
- regarded kullòh.
- remainder of vic- }
tuals } kuss.
- to remember hallë bëhkëh.
- to remind hallë behkeh.
- a reply, when a }
child or a servant }
is called by his } lontah ; *like*, Sir ! Madam ! &c.
parents or master }
- reply(disrespectful) oh.
- to reproach hallë tuntëë.
- to rest hallë foll.
- rest foll.
- restless hinehn, gbengbah.
- respected kuloh.
- to return hallë moonëë wayling.
- to resemble hallë wool ; hallë wolnin.
- a rib hankirr.
- rice (rough in the }
husk) } upehleh.
- rice, red wackah.
- rice, white inokulung.
- rice, boiled indë.

a rice store	fung.
rich	nanlah.
a ring	gbet, ugbet, gbut.
to ring (the bell) ...	hallë beng, ubelling.
ear-rings	ñlong n'tënuë.
not ripe	buttul.
river	shall, ushall.
road	naë, nah.
roguery	maromaruh.
— root	utunk.
a rope	ubank.
a round stool	chom.
to row	hallë yatta.
to rub the skin with palm-oil	} hallë gbang.
to rub it with water ; to wash .....		} hallë buntëë.
rudder.....	gbeak.
rum	rum, mo"i.
to run	hallë gburrekan.

S.

Salt	ehëll.
salt water	ũfoolung.
salt provisions.....	ñviss ñpooto.
salutation at meet- ing	} temòh: reply, mbáh.
— sand .....		shung.
a sail	belleh.
— to say	hallë leh. <i>hallë leh</i>

saying	ngha leh.
this is to say	lehneh.
the sea	hēlēh.
to search	hallē gbelleng, hallē toon, tun.
secretly	soyē.
to scatter	hallē pulkē.
scarce	chirock.
score	toang, tone.
scribes	ania tunka ; amia ntin.
to see	hallē kē, keh, kyo.
to seek	hallē toon.
to seize	hallē gbentē.
seizing	gbentick.
to sell	hallē wungul.
seldom	chirock.
to settle palaver, to judge	} hallē bet tunga.
to send (a person) ...	hallē wum.
to send (a thing)	hallē wong.
September	Shakumoh.
serpent	kirr.
servant (maid).....	boi.
severity	gbereh.
to sew (clothes)	hallē son̄t.
shame	n̄lap.
to shake (tremble) ...	hallē yēkētta.
to shake (hands)	hallē lengka.
a shark	ubolloh.
to sharpen	hallē bungul.
to shave	hallē sennē.

— she	woa. WO	
sheep	lonkobēh.	
a shell	kim.	
to shew	hallē toonkē.	
shirt	lumòb.	
to shine	hallē kehkin.	
a ship	wom-pooto.	
shoes	ńkorrkah.	
short	toon, kit.	
shoulders	pehtook.	
to shut up	hallē kanta.	
a shutter	kanta.	
side	bēllung.	
side-way	bēlang.	
silent!	yengrí!	
to be silent	hallē tollin.	
to sing	hallē tun.	
sister	wantim.	
— to sit down	hallē chall.	hallI chall
sick	nēckle.	
to sin	hallē ball.	
— skin	korr.	
to skin (undress)	hallē boos.	
the sky	tukeh, foy.	
a slave	woke.	
slavery	ubank.	
— to sleep	hallē lull.	hallI lull
to slit	hallē gbassy.	
— small	pomo.	pòmò
smell	gbuss.	

- to smell hallë toon.
 — smoke ägbim. *Igbim*
 to sneeze hallë chissung.
 the sole of the foot peng, upeng.
 sober uyillin.
 some poom.
 son traak.
 sorrow bonghá.
 a sore upill.
 a sow pyurr ë lakan.
 to sow seed hallë yoke.
 — to speak hallë fohm. *halli fohm*
 speech nífoh, ubonnoh.
 to spin hallë chuck.
 to spit hallë too.
 a spider niantangoma.
 a spirit pomul.
 the spirit of man, }
 breath or soul . } long, woalong.
 spirits mo"i.
 to spill hallë payrë.
 to sprout hallë pookë.
 to split hallë tack.
 to spoil hallë pulkë.
 spotted togery.
 a spoon usay.
 to squeeze hallë woke.
 to stab hallë chew.
 to squeeze with the }
 hand } hallë punthë.

to steal	hallë dü'i.
to stay	hallë pëar.
to stand	hallë sem.
to stagger.....	hallë rinket.
— a star	ülüi. <i>ülüi</i>
to stir (fire)	hallë taykë.
still, without motion	soung, sung.
— a stone.....	pay. <i>PE</i>
to stoop	hallë nassum.
to stoop (an animal)...	hallë gboo, oh.
a storehouse	fung.
the stump of a tree	trick.
stunted	gbothla.
to strain	hallë gbookë.
a stranger	mëahno.
to stretch	hallë wickë, wickin.
strength	fosso.
to strike (beat).....	hallë bung; hallë sunta.
to strike with the fist	hallë g bath.
to strip	hallë boos.
to struggle	hallë gbookë.
— the sun	pall, lepall. <i>pall, I pall</i>
to suckle	hallë kullë.
to suck	hallë tott.
to suck the teeth	halle chossun (a sign of very great insult).
sweet	teng.
sweeter	tengul.
sweetest	ngho chang tengul.
to swear	hallë gbeeng.

to sweep	hallē bass, gbassy.
to swim	hallē pung
swiftly	lemplemp.
sympathy.....	bonghá.

T.

a table	mëssah.
tail	ulum.
tall	shull ò shul, will.
to teach	hallē mēngē, hallē trunkēh.
to tell	hallē foh, hallē kūnan.
tiger	ugbō.
till	bēhlēh.
to tickle	hallē choomōot.
to take	hallē kui.
to take hold of	hallē yettē yetthē.
to take by force	hallē kussy.
to take up victuals ...	hallē cktng.
to tempt	hallē sway.
to testify	hallē gbasky.
time	lōkōh, sōkōh, trīm.
the time when the sun rises	} ēsho.
the time when the sun sets	} pēē.
time of the cock's crowing in the morning	} shack.
time of hunger ...	trīm nrick.
titles of the king	Bāy, Yēbme; of the highest

headman, *nen Gbannah*; the next headman, *nen Sukoh*. Any common headman is called *Sukono*. Other inhabitants are addressed, *Pah*: as, *Pah Jack*, Mr. Jack; *Pah Marruh*, Mr. Marruh, &c.

titles of ladies ... *Warrah*, the queen, or the king's head woman. *Bay* and *Ma*; as, *Bay Farmah*, Lady Farmah; *Ma Kumbah*, Mrs. Kumbah; *Ma Yin*, Miss Yin.

.....	ko, ku.
a toe	uwem.
the large toe	uwem u pokan.
together	ayin a bull.
to come together.....	hallë moi yain.
to gather together ...	hallë tunkulah.
— a tooth	ëchang. <i>Icany</i>
the top of a mountain	ëröng ëtook.
tornado	bikëh.
a tortoise (land) ...	borranthi.
a tortoise (sea) ...	gburrukump.
to touch	hallë beng.
a town	turr't.
— the tongue	mulling.
to tumble	hallë looll, rinket.
to turn	hallë pinkin.
thanks ,.....	mama, mí bah.

that (conj.).....	leh, níteh.	
that is	laléh.	
— that, this	to wonno.	to wɔnnɔ
thee	moa.	
a thief	du'ino.	
then	tha.	
there	kull, loa,	
thereof	lan, lanah.	
these	mannah, tra.	
the same	kollung, lan.	
their	ngha.	
their own	ahangha.	
they	ngha, peh.	
thighs	latang.	
thin (lean)	nyarrah.	
to think	hallë tennin.	
thine own	ahamoa.	
thine	moa.	
thou	mun, moa.	
thought	ètehn, utenn.	
thymself	munëken.	
a thing	ërick, dërick, din.	
— this	kë, to; wonno; konno.	
the thumb	usuh u pohan.	Ke, to, wɔnnɔ
to thump	hallë gbath.	Kɔnnɔ
thunder	ukut.	
to threaten	hallë gbinkirr.	
to throw	hallë pong.	
the throat	kuroth.	
— three	rah.	

to trade	hallë tēelah.
trade	ūtēelah.
to travel	hallë gbeh.
a traveller	gbehno.
travelling	wamna.
— a tree	rum.
to tremble	hallë packil.
to trespass	hallë ball.
trousers	nyànkarah, kūfērah, nankàh.
to trouble	hallë tun.
truth, true	rong, urong.
to try	hallë nǵhēll.
to twist	hallë chuck.
— two	ting, ningting.

U.

Ugliness	ēborr.
uncomfortable.....	gbengbah.
uneasy	hinehn.
under	alloh.
— to understand	hallë tū'i. hallI tni
to undress	hallë boos.
union	manneh.
to unlock	hallë yēērē.
unto	ko, ku.
unto thee.....	ku moa kull.
an umbrella	gbankang pooto.
up	atook.
an uproar	npunthirr.
upward	ētook, atook.

V.

Vain	sele.
a vessel	wom.
vexation, anger ...	shilling.
to be vexed	hallë shilly.
a voice	lum.
visiting	{ lëmëan; from <i>hallë meah</i> , to be a stranger, to visit.

W.

Wages	packah.
—to walk	hallë gbeh, hallë soi.
a walker, traveller	gbehno. <i>hallI gbeh, hallI</i>
to want, desire	hallë yëhma, hallë ma. <i>Ssi</i>
to warm (one's self)	hallë sankeng.
to warn	i. hallë chemm el.
to wash (clothes).....	hallë tok.
to wash the face	hallë toha tēfoll.
— water	men.
salt water	nifūlung.
wax	yeenk.
— we	he, hin.
to be well.....	hallë weh.
welcome	shennòh.
to weep	hallë tanghelling.
weeping	utanghelling.
west	boolung.
to be wet.....	hallë bussle.
what?	yeh, ngho?
when?	upah loa?

where ?	.....	ngheh, ngho, loa.
which, who	.....	{ halòh, ngheh, ngho, ngha, konno wonno.
whosoever	.....	wonno, konno.
a whore	.....	noma chundal.
to whisper	.....	hallë folafola.
to whistle	.....	hallë hong.
to whiten	.....	hallë linteh.
— white	.....	linteh, dinteh. <i>lingteh, dingteh</i>
whiteman	.....	pootono.
— wife	.....	la, lak, lakan, noma. <i>n3ma</i>
wilderness	.....	gbonkeh.
wind	.....	heng.
wine	.....	mo"i.
wisdom	.....	cherry.
a witch	.....	seryno.
with	.....	dere, bim ngha.
to wither	.....	hallë sambo.
woman:	<i>see</i> female,	
wife.		
a witness	.....	tamaseryno.
word	.....	lum.
a worm	.....	shut.
a wonder	.....	ëlack.
to work	.....	hallë ngha m'pant.
work	.....	m'pant.
to write	.....	hallë gball.
wood	.....	utock.
wood, bushes, wil-	..... } to, tofoi.	
derness		
a wooden bowl	...	karoo.

Y.

Yams	ədə.
a year	nen.
yellow	shaw.
yes	ah, ayain ayain.
yesterday	chàh, chenchàh.
yonder	kut tokol.
—you	nghang, no. nghangins
your	no.
your own.....	ahano.
yourselves	nghangakin.
a young man	langbang.

THE END.



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