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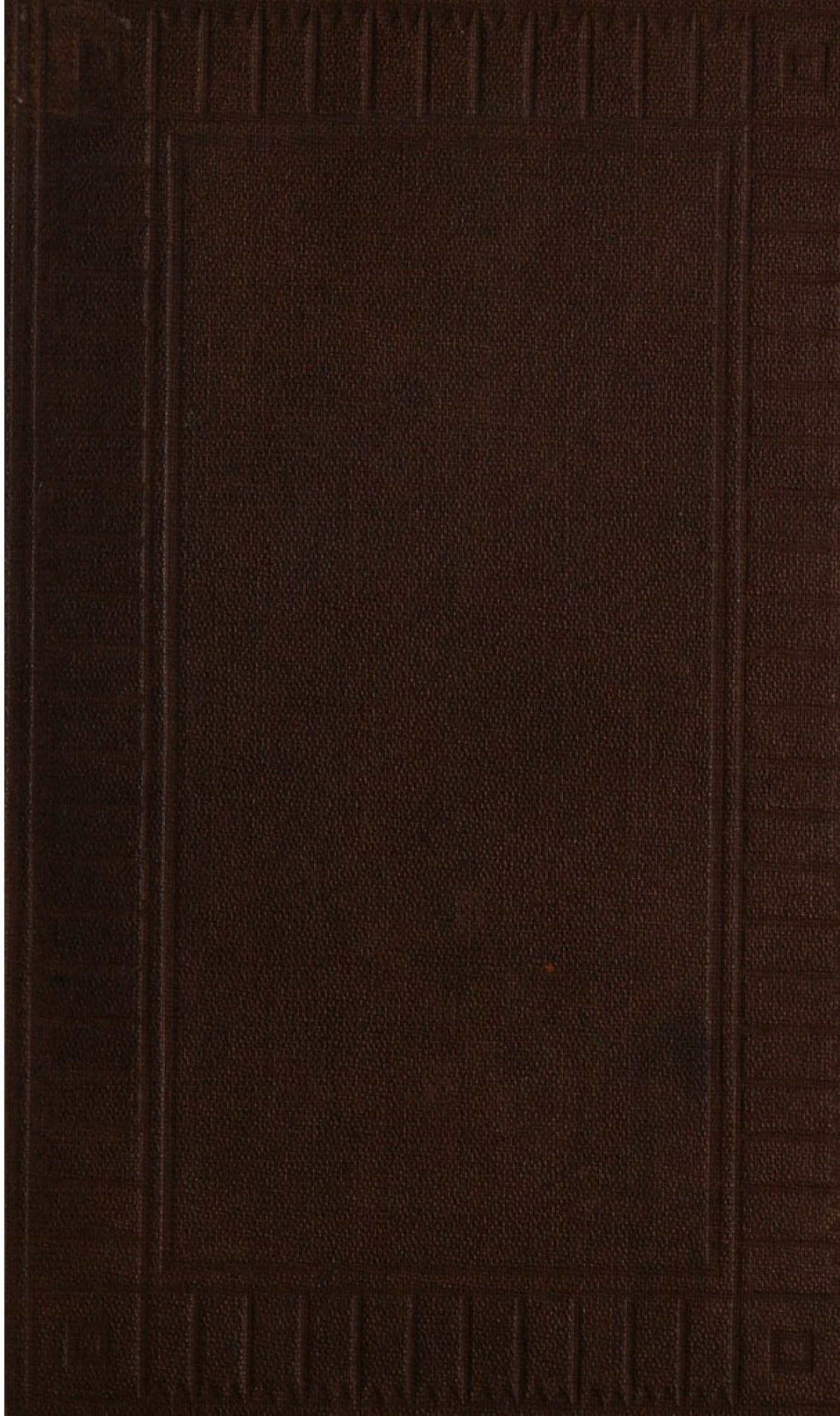
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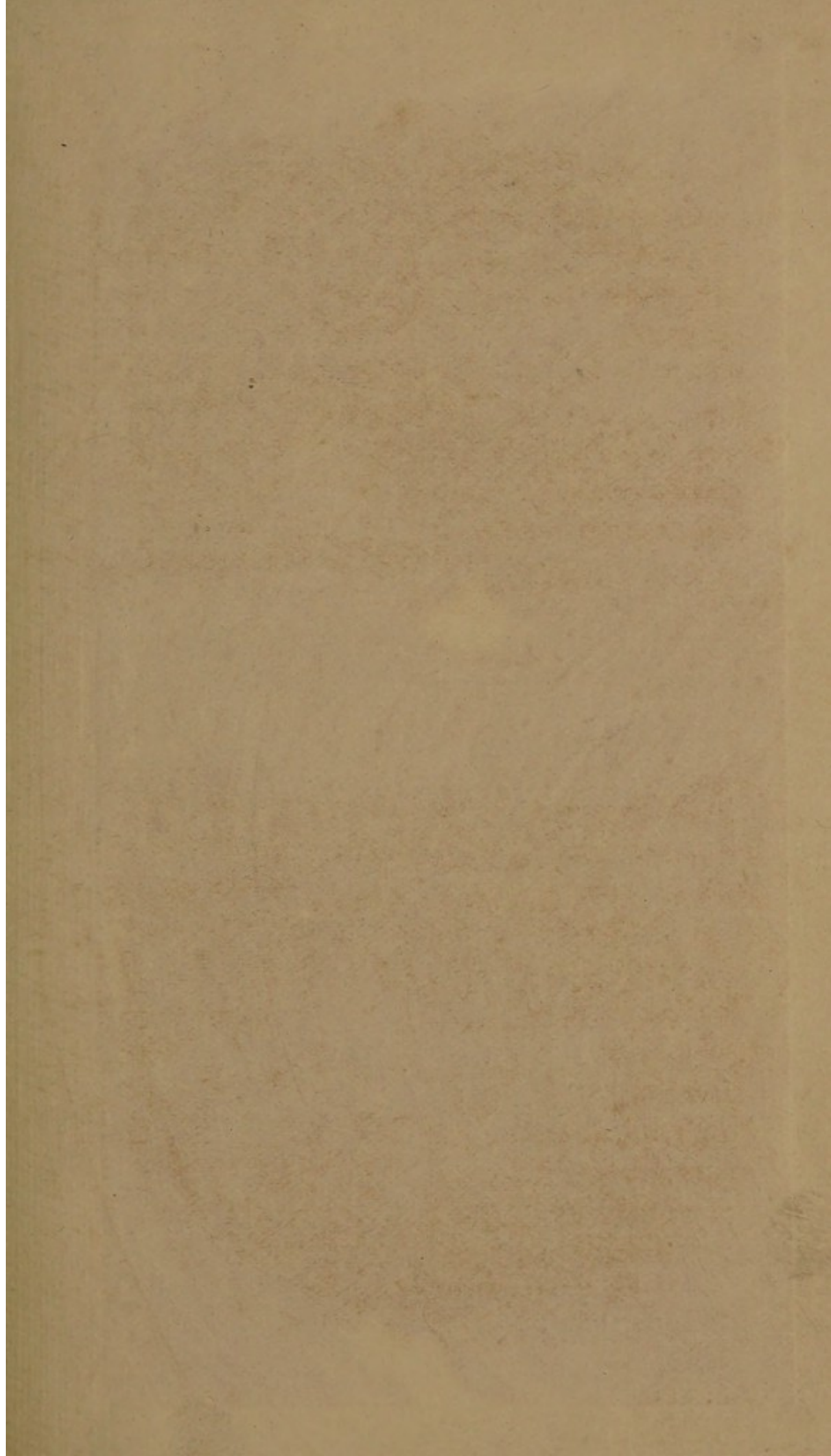
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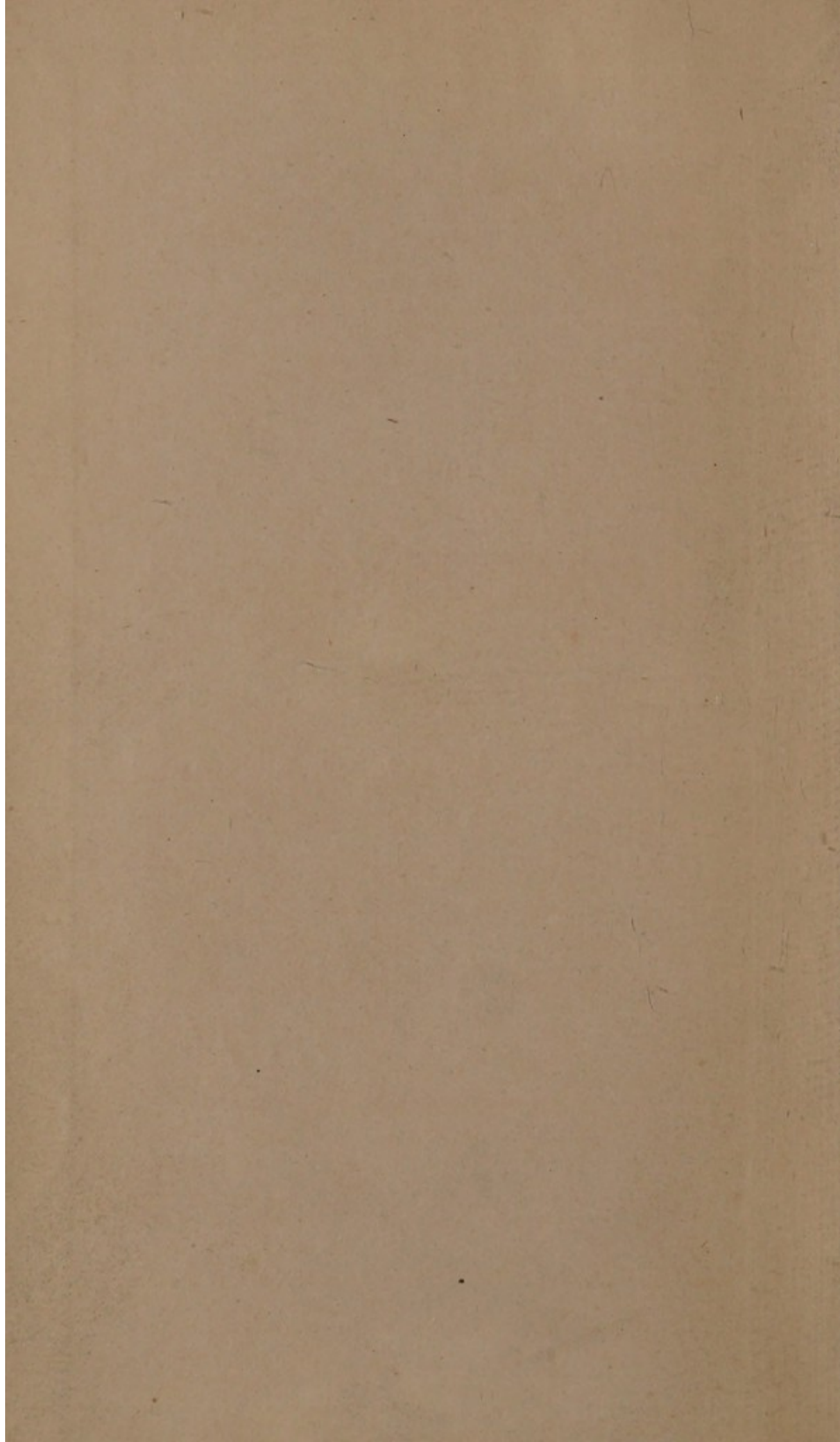


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GRAMMAR
AND
VOCABULARY
OF THE
BULLOM LANGUAGE.

BY THE

REV. GUSTAVUS REINHOLD NYLÄNDER,

MISSIONARY OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT
YONGROO, ON THE BULLOM SHORE, AFRICA.

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CONTENTS.

PART I.

	Page
OF LETTERS AND THEIR POWERS	I

PART II.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

Chap. I. Of the Article	6
Chap. II. Of Substantives	7
Sect. 1. Of Gender	8
2. Of Number	9
3. Of Case	12
Chap. III. Of Adjectives, and the Degrees of Comparison	15
Chap. IV. Of Pronouns.	
Sect. 1. Of the Personal Pronouns	16
2. Of Relative Pronouns	18
3. Of Possessive Pronouns	19
4. Of Demonstrative Pronouns	20
Chap. V. Of Verbs	21
Of Tenses	23
Of Moods	25
The Conjugation of Neuter Verbs	27
The Conjugation of Active Verbs	31
Chap. VI. Of Adverbs	40
VII. Of Prepositions	44

CONTENTS.

	Page
Chap. VIII. Of Conjunctions	47
IX. Of Interjections	49
X. Of Numerals	50

PART. III.

OF SYNTAX.

The Order of Words	52
Fables	52
Letters	59
Remarks on the Arrangement of the different Parts of Speech	62
A Collection of Bullom Phrases	66
Names of the Months	71
Proper Names of Persons	72
Names of several Towns and of the residing Head- men, and the supposed number of Inhabitants	72

VOCABULARY.

Part I. Bullom and English	75
Part II. English and Bullom	119

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 '*dyë*, 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.

ń, before consonants, is a nasal sound: as, *ńfó'h*, speech, language; *ńdērick*, benefit; *ngunna*, this; *ńyarra*, thin, lean.

ń, before *m*, *b*, *p*, is pronounced like *m*, thus: *ńbuntha*, a parable; *ńpunthirr*, uproar, tumult; *ńmo'h*, milk; as if written *mbuntha*, *mpunthirr*, *mmoh*.

ń 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 *ń* 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 *ń*, thus: *chang*, to pass; *ńchang*, teeth;—*ńkunt*, monkey-apples; *kunt*, the monkey-apple-tree.

ngh is a very strong nasal sound: *ngha*, they; *ńghangha*, you; *hallē nghēll*, to endeavour; *ńgho*, *ńghom*, 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

say, *ur'r'ongdong*, 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 *sh* in *shall*.

th, sounds like *th* 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
 loē, 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 ; *hallē 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 kēlēng tre*, the good man; *langbang moneh tre*, the poor man; *kill tē bomung tre*, the large houses; *nar sē nyarra tre*, the lean oxen; *soosē bomung tre*, the large fishes.

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

ng̃ha heleh ; *ërum bulëing ñviss ng̃ha soosë TRE ah* ?
 Who made heaven, earth, and sea ; all the trees,
 beasts, and fishes ?—*’m pal ë woa ng̃ho Foy ng̃hang*
nyërick ’n TRE manah bulëing ? In how many days
 did God make all these things ? *Būyah ha Jesus*
Krist, umar ha Foy tre, ng̃ha 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*, *Sheeló’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 ; *ëtēhn*, thought : from
hallë fo’h, to speak ; *ñfo’h*, language : from *hallë tolli’h*,
 to comfort ; *ntollí’h*, comfort, consolation ; *tollí’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; *ūdüi*, theft; *duino*, a thief;—*hallë gball*, to write; *ūgball*, writing; *gballno*, a writer;—*hallë gbēh*, to walk about; *ūgbēh*, walking, travelling; *gbēhno*, a traveller;—*hallë vailë*, to redeem; *ūvailë*, redemption; *vailëno*, redeemer;—*hallë bempah*, to circumcise; *ūbempah*, circumcision;—*hally kissy*, to finish; *ūkissy*, the end;—*hallë mēah*, to visit; *lēmēahn*, visiting; *meahno*, a stranger.

When substantives begin with *ë*, *'n*, or *ū*, the accent is on the second syllable: as, *ëbòll*, before; *ënàng*, today; *ūkùnt*, a monkey-apple; *ńfó'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*, *nggho*, 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'hfather
langbang ...bachelor
traakson
pintrēbrother
kūnkūrēh ...cock

Yahmother
wantim ...maid
wang ...daughter
wantim ...sister
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	sonlah lakan ... lioness
purr ë pokan ... a boar.	purr ë lakan ... a sow.

The diminutives are formed by adding *pomo'h*, little ones, to the substantives: as, *ūloak ū pomo'h*, ducklings; *ësok ë pomo'h*, chickens; *ëkūlūng ë pomo'h*, a kid; *lonkobēh pomo'h*, a lamb; *chinchy pomo'h*, a small plate; *messah pomo'h*, a small table. But when it is said of the size of a person or child, *toon* is used: as, *ūhiant 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 *pomo'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
bell	a nut	ëbell
pom	a leaf	ëpom
dëring	a hair	ëdëring ...
sentung ...	a finger-nail	ësentung... finger-nails
korontah...	a chain.	ëkorontah...chains.

THIRD SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.		Plural.
tú'i	a cheek	ñtú'i
bannah ...	a plantain	ñbannah ...
rontumah...	a nail	ñrontumah. nails
ëtamy	a key	ntamy
ëtu'h	an iron pot	ñtu'h
ülūi	a star	ñlūi
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
tiwem 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 *ū*, 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; *ëkulung 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; *ntu'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; *nbannah 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 hoa 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 COM-
PARISON.

The Adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, and case. When added to any noun in the singular number, beginning with *ë* 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, *ngcho chang*, or *peh chang*, is made use of: as, *kath*, hard; *kathulg* harder; *ngcho 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; *ngcho 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. nhang(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 n'	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 ū 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;" *ū 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.
Nom. Yah, I	Nom. mun, thou	Nom. won, he, she
Poss. me, mine	Poss. moa, thine	Poss. woa, his, hers
Obj. me, me.	Obj. woa, thee.	Obj. woa, him, her.

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

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

2. *Nghangha ko tūn í ninghë*, " Go ye and search diligently : " *loa nghangkya woa gbo*, " if you only see him : " *ngħa chëë ah më lam 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 ngħo yëh ?* " Is that your house ? " *Keh íchah no rë*, " I saw you yesterday."

4. *Yeh ngħa ka yeerë gbamfatë ngħa*, " when they had opened their treasures ; " *woa wum ngħa ko Bethlehem*, " he sent them to Bethlehem ; " *ngħa í ko ko kë ūpok ū ngħa*, " 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. *ngħa*, *ngħo*, *ma*, *ngħeh*, *neh*, *yeh*, *hin ah*, *wonno*, *konno*.

Ngħa is applied to persons and animals, *ngħeh* and *ngħo* to inanimate things, and *ma* to liquids.

Hinah, *ngħeh*, *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 ngha tūkēh tre* ? who made the heaven ?—*yeh moa ngha* ? who made thee ?—*n' yēh neh 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*, *whichsoever* :—*wonno* is applied to persons, and *konno* to things : as, *Kereh wonno peh tamō 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.	ngaha their.

They stand connected with the substantive as follows :

ëkūlūng ë mē a pōmō' rah...	my goat has three kids
ūlonkobēh moa	thy sheep
ēnar ë woa	his bullock
moos woa.....	her cat
ūfūr he ko bomung	our family is large
yah no kūmdy tamū	your mother bore a son
appa'h ngha ka bē rē ah } pōmō 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
muneken ... thyself	nghangaken yourselves
wonēken ... himself.	nga 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 vailëë 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 tūll*, to come down ; *hallë tūllë*, to cause to come down, to take down ;—*hallë kūll*, to drink ; *hallë kūllë*, 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 kullëhn*, 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 npēah*, "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; *peh marr ah moa*, they love thee: *pēh marr ah woa*, they love him or her; *pēh marr ah he*, they love us; *peh marr ah no*, they love you; *peh 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 ; *wóa 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.	<i>ah moi</i> ... I come	<i>hë moi</i> ... we come
2d.	<i>mí moi</i> . thou comest	<i>nghangha moi</i> , ye or you come
3d.	<i>ú moi</i> ... he comes.	<i>ngha moi</i> ... 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 ; *ní ko*, thou goest ; *ū 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 ūwalin mainbull ha të uboko’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 kēh 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; *ūwantim 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; *ńko*, thou goest; *woa gburr ěkan*, 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, *ńko*, go thou; *ńka*, 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, *mí ma way*, fear not; *mí moi*, come; *mí bass*, sweep; *mí packa*, pay. But as the imperative mood is used also for exhorting and permitting, the Bulloms make use of *ngħa* to express the English word "let, permit;" and conjugate their imperative thus:—*ngħa ah tú'i*, let me hear; *ngħa ũ ko*, let him go; *ngħa hě kě*, let us see; *ngħa ngħa ramling*, let them pray

The Bulloms form a negative imperative, by placing *ma ngħa* between the nominative and the verb: as, *mí ma ngħa cheh ka*, thou shalt not, or must not, dwell here; *ũ ma ngħa ngħa mí pant ka*, he must not work here; *hě ma ngħa ngħa ngħo*, we must not do it; *ngħa ma ngħa 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 pěah*, that I also may worship; *hě na way rě Foy mama*, we should give God thanks; *hě*

na nghēll hallē ngha woa u hvoy, we should try to make him glad; *ū yēē ngha leh, 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 *hallē*, for, to: as, *hallē ball* to sin; *hallē chakomum*, to chew; *hallē dyo*, to eat; *hallē fo'h*, 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, *shēēn*, known; from *hallē shēē*, to know;—*tengtingn'*, hatched; from *hallē tengting*, to hatch;—*ngan*, done; from *hallē ngha*, to do, to make. Others ending with *dy*: as, *kumdy*, born; *tumdy*, asked, begged; *kondy*, gone. Others ending with *rē*: as, *choe rē*, dwelt; *dyo rē*, eaten; *tu'i rē*, heard; *gbing rē*, finished.

Conjugation of the Verb *HALLĒ CHOE*, 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. hě kung chœ rě we had been
 nghangha kung chœ rě you had been
 ngha kung chœ rě... they had been.

Future Tense.

Singular. yah hun chœ I shall or will be
 moa hun chœ thou shalt or wilt be
 woa hun chœ he shall or will be.
 Plural. hě hun chœ..... we shall or will be
 nghangha hun chœ... you shall or will be
 ngha hun chœ they shall or will be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. ní chœ be thou
 ngha ū chœ let him be.
 Plural. nghangha ní chœ be ye
 ngha ngha chœ..... let them be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular. yah na chœ I may be
 moa na chœ thou mayest be
 woa na chœ he may be.
 Plural. hě na chœ..... we may be
 nghangha na chœ..... you may be
 ngha na chœ they may be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular. lo ah chœ if I be
 lo ní chœ if thou be
 lo ū chœ if he be.

Plural.	lo hě 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.

hallě choe to be, or to dwell.

Participle.

choe rě been.

HALLĚ TŪI, TO HEAR.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

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

Imperfect Tense.

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

Perfect Tense.

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

Pluperfect Tense.

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

Future Tense.

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

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Singular. ngha mē tu'i let me hear
 n' tu'i..... hear thou
 ngha ū tu'i..... let him hear.
 Plural. ngha hē tu'i let us hear
 nghangha n' tu'i..... hear ye
 ngha ngha tu'i let them hear.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah na tú'i	I may hear
	ń na tú'i.....	thou mayest hear
	ũ na tú'i.....	he may hear.
Plural.	hě 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 ń tú'i.....	if thou hear
	lo ũ tú'i.....	if he hear.
Plural.	lo hě tu'i	if we hear
	lo nghangha tú'i	if you hear
	lo ngha tú'i	if they hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallě tú'i to hear.

Participle.

tui rě heard.

HALLĚ MARR, TO LOVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

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

Plural. hē marr ah we love
 nghangha marr ah ... you love
 ngha marr ah they love.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular. ah marr ah rē I loved
 m' marr ah rē thou lovedst
 ū marr ah rē he loved.

Plural. hē marr ah rē we loved
 nghangha marr ah rē... you loved
 ngha marr ah rē they loved.

Perfect Tense.

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

Plural. hē kung marr we have loved
 nghangha kung marr... you have loved
 ngha kung marr they have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

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

Plural. hē ka kundy marr we had loved
 nghangha ka kundy marr you had loved
 ngha 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
 n' na marr ah ... thou mayest love
 ū 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 ū 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 mē..... 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 mē 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.

HALLĖ KUM, TO BEAR.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

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

Imperf. Tense. ah kum oh rē ... 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.

ńkum bear thou

ngang ńkum bear ye.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

yah na kum oh I may bear.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo ah kum oh if I bear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallė kum to bear.

Participle.

kumdy borne.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. peh kum mē I am borne.

Imperf. Tense. peh kum mē rē ... I was borne.

Perf. Tense. peh kung mē 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.

ngaha peh kum moa..... be thou borne.

ngaha 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.

ngaha peh tenting moa..... be thou hatched

ngaha 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 Bulom 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 } cheh } ... here	gbang to-morrow
kull there	chah } chenchah } yesterday
loa where	kehkehtoo... immediately
ayin somewhere	ēnang to-day
n' ayin no where	lah vie ah... long ago
ayin bulēing every where	loko poom .. sometime
ētook } a took } ... upward, above	trim bulēing always, for ever
halloh below	ēboll before
boolung ... downward	pēh again
wayling ... backward, be- hind	bayley } bēhlēh } ... till
ngha leh ?... where ?	nim still
ēboll before	yēh now

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

3. Of Quantity.

n'ka me ùpelleh ù tayk, "give me a little rice;" *lanah kë bülëing laka nghan*, "all these things were done;" *ëporr ë gbir bung he*, "much rain beat us;" *yah moa keh m' poom*, "I shall look for some for thee."

4. Of Quality.

ù ka yehma hallë mail woa n' soyëë, "he wished to dismiss her privately;" *yeh ù ka vail ania n'tin tre bëlang*, "when he had called the wise men privily;" *ù yee ngha n' ninghe*, "he inquired of them diligently;" *ù ka shilling lëbang*, "he was badly vexed;" *n'qui ma chirok kë 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' bë rë n' toko n'sekle ë?* "hast thou dry clothes?" answer, *ah bë ma rë*, "I have them." *Papa'h moa woa weh?* "is thy father well?" reply, *ah we'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, *bë 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 *n long* or *m'h'm*.

Gboat, "surely," or "to be sure." *Woa loa lull ë?* "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 *urongdong* are the words which the Bolloms make use of in taking oaths, which they do in the following manner: *Kay rong kë Foy*, "it is true by God;" *kay rong kë yah më*, "it is true by my mother;" *kay rong kë 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' bë fëh ë?* "hast thou money?" *ah bë an fëh*, "I have no money;"—*moa lull ë?* "dost thou sleep?" *ah lullëhn*, "I don't sleep."

Be'h.—*ñkēh rē ma Kumba'h?* “didst thou see Mrs. Kumba'h?” *be'h*, “no.” *Be'h yin pek ka nghan*, “not a thing was made.”

Chin.—*Ngha 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 *ñ*: as, *ah foh ñ din*, “I say nothing.”

m' 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 wum leh ngha la? “why didst thou do so?”
nggho appa moa weh yah? “how does thy father do?”
ngghom 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
ha	of	hinkel	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	lēwill	afar off
lo	if	ko lill	over
dere	with ‡	ko-kē	to, in ||
bim ngha ...	with	lah rē	about it
ko, leh	within, into		

NOTES.

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

† *Ko* is sometimes expressed by *k'*: as, *la k' nō pōkan tre*, "the man's wife;" or, "the woman," *k'* "belonging to the man;"—*pō k' nōma tre*, "the woman's husband."

‡ *m'* stands as a preposition: *m' pin nēh me n'qui 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, *hinkel* is expressed by *'k*: as, *ū kui 'k ko ngha 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 ngha 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 *leh* 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 ko shung atook*, "I landed on the sand." *Yuck me ko moa killeh*, "guide me to thy house," or "into, &c." *Bēhlēh he boa yuck kill hallē woa*, "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 hill
ushall u tre lill over the river

kill tre ëboll 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
lon			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 yeh ania 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 peh 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 peh kum chin ha nkong 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 wəng 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."

E'h yah sum ūtereng u to, "Heigh! I am chewing this rock; (and when I have done with it, I shall take hold of thee)."

Lëhlë! "behold!" *nkëh,* "see;" *gbo nlēhlë.* "look only;" *ntú'i,* "hear."

Yēēngn! "hush! silence!"

Shenó'h! "welcome!"

ēēh 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'hñ,* *hm,* &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 *lē* to the cardinals: as, *lēbull*, *lēting*, *lērah*, &c., "once, twice, thrice," &c. They make a particular distinction also of *ńsé'h*, the first; and *lūlan*, the last. *Tēyain* are all those that are between *ńsé'h* and *lūlan*.

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
ngha ka poke rë hallë

The elephant and the
goat had been disputing

wonno chang dyo yeo; nghanh ko kē sonlah hallē fo'h nghanh ayain. Epeh woa n' dim ūbonnoh woa, nu kissy, woa n'ka tehm woa; nu dim u hoa woa; nu kissy: sonlah nghanh leh: la bē an din. Yah no yuck kē traal bomung tre, wonno gbo chang dyo yah woa ka hallē chēh kē anin eh; kērēh wonno peh tamoyo, loa u shee gbo din: u ma mē kēh k tēfoll. Woa yuck nghanh kē traal bomung tre, nu ū sem hallē lēhlē nghanh. Yeh nghanh nghanh gboo oh nghanh wenth ē pall ē, bēhlēh foy nghanh ka pēh pēē kē; nghanh n'ko hin kē ūtērēng atook hallē wickin n'konteh nghanh. Ekulung woa n'trip hallē gboo kē nghanh hallē sum ēsam. Epeh yēē woa: Tehmbah! yēh moa nim sum ah? e'h! yah sum ūtērēng 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, doest thou chew yet? The goat re-

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

Lah leh: lo 'n kēh no
m' ma woa minta *hallē yeh*
chin gbo nýerick bŭlēing
kin mun tre: m' ma minta
ah nin ah n' sheen ko loa
ngha mattūn kull.

UTENN TĒYAIN.

Turma ngha Kill nu Sigh
no tre.

Turma ngha kill ngha
ka cheh ko lēmēan ngha
bum m' 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*: ūko 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
 ní bussle, woa cheh ngha
 wayling *lemplemp* woa
 bum ngha, nu yēē *ngba*
leh: hin ah woa kull oh
 mo"i mēah? Kill *ngba leh*:
 chin yang woa. Turma ū
 hiam la. Kill *ngba leh*
 yeh peh la hiam *kē*, *nlēh*
lē he; wonno gbo rinket
 yeo tha woa kull oh ma.
 Nu chang, nu sem, nu
 ngha leh: *nlēh lē* yeo,
 yah rinket ē? woa foh m'
 turma leh: mun na u
 chang yeo, lo peh gbo leh
 nyillin. U peh chang ah,
 nu sem ah, woa *nrinket*.
 Kill *ngba lēh*: *nkē* no-
 kull-oh-mo"i *tukehn*. Lang-
 bang 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 follow-
 ed them quickly and over-
 took them, and asked,
 saying; Who is he that
 drank my wine? The mon-
 key said: I am not he.
 The chameleon denied it.
 Monkey said: As it is de-
 nied *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-drink-
 er is not hidden. The
 man took hold of the cha-
 meleon and beat him

Ngha chang ëboll ngha bum *yotha*. Turma ngha leh: hë tú'in yotha to: kill ngha leh: ayëë! ah kay. Turma ngha leh m' 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 kē ëgbim ë; kereh ah loikehn loa n'pëah kill ngha leh: yah ngho. Turma ngha leh: yeh woa la hiam kē, gbo lēhlē he tēsuh, no-tú'in-oh-yotha tukehn; peh lēhlē turma suë, peh keh tha sarrang, nu *ngha leh* n'wicky 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

hatë të. Peh yëttëë woa
nu ngha bung woa, nu
gbath woa u bëë, la bull
woa ngha loi kith, nu loin
tofeah.

UTENN LULAN.

Unah ngha Boranth.

Unah ngha boranth
ngha ka ko rë wamna trim
nrick ngho ko foë kë tég-
banthama. Unah sem nu
lēhlē kull oh ēgbim ē tre
nghē chang foë`k kull, u
ngha leh: loa woa ko;
kereh boranth ko kull oh
ēgbim ē tre nghē chin ēg-
birr kull; nghanh seng-
hin nin. Unah peh ka

hid. The chameleon's
hands were examined, and
found to be clean, and he
said: Stretch out the mon-
key's hands. As the mon-
key 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.

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 neighbour-
ing countries; the cater-
pillar 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
folahfolahngaha leh: Tehm-
bah ní hun ka. Boranth
ngaha leh: ah kay. Ah
chang ah pumah. Unah
ngaha leh: níwainy kuss?
Boranth ngaha leh, ah loe
gbo ntoone. Unah ngaha
leh: nka më ma oh! nu
chee ah, ah dyo pereh nu
ah pum kin mun nu ka ka
woa *ma* nu kung *ma* dyo.

Boranth ngaha 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 *ng*ha *no-ko-*
no mí ma woa *ng*ha yam
 fa moa peh lamleh kull oh
 ägbim ë tre *ng*he kull, loa
 ūdyo koēh, *bēshēlēh* la
 chin *ng*ho ní; lo peh moa
 sotoh rē *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 tē ubokoh:
 ní pin neh me nqui moaloa
 mí ë bar a woang, loa ní
 kung gbo níwong ma ka ku
 mē : lo m boa soto'h sēsok,
 m pin neh me *ng*ha nu
 wong *ng*ha ubor ubull. Ah
 lengkeh bay tre, ë pintre
*ng*ha ë wantē mē bulēing.
 Yah moa ko hallē 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 toge-
 ther. 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 mē,

Ah kē rē raē tre
ngho moa wong leh Furry,
ngha boko'h tre; n'qui ma
chirock kē loko to; kereh
vah moa keh m pum, *lo
boa, gbo*. Sēsok kung moa
re pin nēh hallē ē bar ah
mainting yah moa ngaho
wong oh *loa* wom bay tre
ngho *gbo* ko ko kamp.
Kunny woa rē weh; woa
ko ko kē Yēhmē hallē so-
to'h n'yērick hallē pin lon-
kobeh ngha sēnar halle
woa. *Hē bē an tēring* ka.
Ah Timanēē ngha bē ūkam
ūgbir, ngha ah tū'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 m'bell.
Ah bē an peh din hallē
fo'h.

Yah leh, Traak mē,

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
ivorys* 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
 yëë: *yeh kē?* u kuan
 min leh peh kum woa rē
 ha keh. Ah ka woa pen-
 tēlēh uboh, ah fohmí 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-
 riek n' cheh kē, hē na
 nghēll hall ngha woa u
 hvoy. Lo m' boa rē sotoh
 ayin, ngha nyērick dyē
 behleh he boa yuck kill
 hallē langbang monēh tre
 n' kuan 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,

SHACKAH.

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 mē 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 hallē perren*, " I desire to learn ;" *ah moi rē hallē keh 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 uwahlin 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 mē kill eh*, "unto my house;" *ku mē kill ëh*, "within my house."

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

a, *ë*, and *u* in general follow words beginning with them: 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 *yeo*, added to sentences without any signification, shews that the sentences are conditional: as, *kereh wonno peh tamo yeo, loa u shēe gbo din, u ma mē keh k tēfoll*; “but whosoever is conquered, let him know that he shall not see me with his eyes:”—*wonno gbo rinket yeo tha woa kull ohma*, “whosoever staggers, the same drank it:”—*ū chang yeo lo peh gbo leh ūyillin*, “pass by if thou art not drunk.”

Pall ë tre lehneh he chang atook yeo: ūdyo konno hē sotoh, ūfoll u tre kono hē ŋeng yeo; trim bulēing ma hē kunan lēh Foy woa rē ko takeh; “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-

voured 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	}	Kunny the old man
fo'h		spoke.
wom bay tre		the king's canoe.
traak pintrē 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	}	it is filled with rice and
kūss kūss		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	}	the people are strong for
bay ngha		their king.
ania Bullom ah tre ngha	}	the Bulloms are hard for
kath hallē yeome		their sovereign.

u wūll ē bay tre.....	he resembles the king.
woa kin kin bay tre	he seems to be like the king.
woa kin mungal leh appa mē	he appears to be like my father.
bay tre wum woa ke tra woa	the king sent him to his son.
woa wong ngho kē won eh	he sent it to him.
yeh n' yeh ma?	what dost thou want?
yah bē woa	I have him—he is mine.
hin bulēing he hun woo...	we all must die.
ngha bē rē n' ning hallē 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 bē</i> <i>la</i>	I hate him, <i>that is the rea-</i> <i>son, or because, I hate him.</i>
ah marr ah moa	I love him.
ngho marran	it is loving, pleasing.
ah yēhma hallē perrin ...	I wish to learn.
ah moi rē hallē keh moa	I came to see thee.
woa kuan me hallē 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 rē m' mo"i	I am drunk with spirits.
u bung woa ko utock ...	he beat him with a stick.
woa rē ko naē.....	he is in the road.
woa rē turr tre	he is in the town.
ko moi ē bar ating	this comes to two bars.
ko chang ēbar ating	it exceeds two bars.
ngho m' pang ma chang ah?	how many months since?

nggho tēnen tā chāng ah ?	how many years are past ?
yeh nggha moi ka kē u nggha)	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 pokan tre	the man's wife.
pok noma tre	the wife's husband.
traak bay tre	the king's son.
u nggha rē din ah kēlēng...	he did a good thing.
gbitty yendy	condemnation on thyself.
peh gbitty ah Yack	{ they condemned Jack, or Jack is condemned.
ū kon kē won eh	he went to him.
ah sem nggha alloh	I stood under it.
woa bēh woa ko atook ...	he put it on him.
ū kui k ko nggha ayaing...	he took it from among them.
konno n soto'h yeo.....	which thou receivest.
hin ah woa sotoh nggho ?	who received it?
nyērīck ha mī 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.
mun moi la	it is thou.
won woi la	it is he.
he na la	we are they, or it is we.
ngghang nggha la	you are they, or it is you.
nggha la	they are they, or it is they.
nggha rē ah nia keleng ...	they are good people
u nggha lan	he did not.

chin woa ngha la	not he did it.
no-kull-oh-mo'i tukehn ...	the wine-drinker is not hid.
kērēh ah loikeyn <i>loa m</i> } pēah	but I did not enter the hands there.
ah yattahn	I do not row.
ah hinehn	I do not lay down, I do not rest, I am uneasy.
ugboll u woa ko ka hinehn	his heart did not lay down.
ah kay yatt.....	I will not row.
ah kay kull	I will not drink.
ñ tullē ngho	make it come down, <i>or</i> take it down.
hoa moa	it is thine.
hoa moa ē ?.....	is it thine ?
ēnang ē tre ngha ñ 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 hinkeh } 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 ñ choe 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 gburekan fōhsa	I ran mightily, swiftly.
mí pē kay rē ?	art thou well ? <i>or</i> hast thou been well through the day ?
ñ shach ah re ?	hast thou been well dur- ing the night ?

m moa rē weh ?	art thou well ?
hin ah woa bet tunga ? ...	who settled the palaver ?
n'lum 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.
n' foh mē leo	tell it me.
n'foh ma woa cheh nang foh ah ?	what language did he speak ?
peh suntah woa rē ?	he was struck.
ū chang mē rē u shull ...	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 ?
n' 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 ?
n'ka mē	give me.
moa ka mē	thou givest me.

moa mē ka ē?.....	dost thou give me?
moa tú'i n' Susoo ē?	{ dost thou understand Susoo?
yah tú'i m' pooto	I understand English.
ah chin tú'i	I don't understand.
ilill ē 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.
ngho moi tēnen ah?	how old art thou?
ngnom bē ah pomoh ah?	how many has he?
kaynah, n'ko mē 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.
Yanthēmēē	April.
Wūfay.....	May.
Epang ē bomung ...	June.
Gbootha	July.
Mufroo	August.
Shakumo'h	September.
Thanantēah	October.
Tharockonay	November.
Papull	December.

PROPER NAMES.

Of Men.

Hinneh.
 Furry.
 Kunny.
 Shackah.
 Sabah.
 Gbannah.
 Ballah.
 Kongbeh.
 Bonkeh.
 Shembah.
 Limbah.
 Tambah.
 Secky.
 Serry.
 Tunkah.
 Menkey.

Of Women.

Farma.
 Kumbah.
 Warrah.
 Yirmah.
 Yambah.
 Kaany.
 Kohny.
 Kutah.
 Bintah.
 Sheelo'h.
 Chirrah.
 Mayin.
 Bahley.
 Yehley.
 Henny.
 Bo'inkēh.

*Of Towns.**Of Headmen.*

Number of
 Inhabitants.

Yongroo	king George	150
Kumrobay	bay Maruh	200
Monlo'h	nen Sukoh	100
Kafoo	pah Bap	100
Kómmem	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
Tëtrick	pah Kongbeh	25
Kiturr	a slave town.	
Menkeh	a slave town.	
Baloh.....	pah Peter	25

Number of Inhabitants	Location	Notes
30	Marob	and Misch
50	Tager	and Tanager
20	Boon	and Boon
300	Looket	and Looket
15	Kanungu	and Kanungu
25	Ettrick	and Ettrick
	Kint	and Kint
	Morich	and Morich
25	Bald	and Bald

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 n' choe*
ah? where dost thou dwell?
ah follows active verbs without
any signification.
ahamē mine own.
ahamoa thine own.
ahawoa his own.
ahahē our own.
ahano your own.
ahangha their own.

- ahgboh! an interjection—oh!
- adurēh inhabitants.
- ahwain owner.
- akpilbah plenty, a great many.
- alloh down, under.
- an a negative particle—no, not; *hē*
bē an, I have not.
- appa master, father.
- atook }
 etook } above, on.
- ayēē in, within, inward.
- ayin a place, somewhere.
- ń ayin no where.
- ayin bulēing ... in all places, every where.
- ayin a chillang another place.
- ayin a bull in one place, together.
- ayaing amidst, amongst.
- ayain ayain ... yes, true.
- tēyain the middle ones, the middle
 of the body.

B.

- hallē 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.
- hallē 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. *n*.
 bang evil, bad ; a chain,
 hallë bang *n* loon'k ... 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.
 he'h no.
 hallë bē to have, to possess.
 hallë bēh to put any thing upon, to load.
 bēlang sideways, privately.
 bellēh a sail—pl. *tē*.
 bellung side, edge, border ; *ë bellung ë*
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*).
 boolung 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.
 borrr } { 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.
 būttūll green, not ripe.
 buyah a gift, alms.

C.

- Chah or } ... yesterday.
 chenchah }
 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, *m' bah, m' bah,*
m' 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 choe chundal ... to be lewd.
 noma chundal... a lewd woman, a prostitute,
 strumpet.

nopokan chundal 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.

ödëring u tumoi fine grass, food for cattle.

dees heavy.

deesul heavier.

ngcho chang dees heaviest.

dēwoòh death.

din thing : *ah bē an din*, I have
nothing.

dinteh..... white (*see* linteh).

hallë dim to speak, plead, apologize.

hallè 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.

ballë dū'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?

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

- ɛrick..... a thing—pl. *n*.
 ɛrong a mountain—pl. *n*.
 ɛnrong the pl. of *ɛrong*, signifies a
 mask.
 ɛrong ɛtook... the top of a mountain.
 ɛsho..... morning, the time when the
 sun rises.
 ɛsok..... a fowl—pl. *sē*.
 ɛsoy..... coals.
 ɛshang..... ants.
 ɛtámē a key—pl. *n*.
 ɛtook above, upward, on ; the place
 where the sun rises ; east.
 ɛting..... a baboon—pl. *sē*.
 ɛtùh..... an anchor.
 ɛtūh..... an iron pot—pl. *ntūh*.
 ɛtu'í..... a mortar—pl. *ntu'í*.
 ɛvay..... a bird—pl. *sē*.
 ɛway oysters.
 ɛyou... a fish—pl. *sēsoo* and *susēē*.

F.

- Feh money.
 hallē fē to cut the throat.
 hallē foē to go out.
 foē out.
 hallē foh m' to speak, tell.
 fohmēhn not speaking.
 n'foh..... 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.
 fossa'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.
 fu'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.
 Gbakroon March.

- hallë gball to write.
ugball writing.
gballno a writer.
gballo'h a blacksmith's shop.
gbamfà'h a portmanteau; a bag—pl. tē.
hallë gban to rub, anoint the skin with
 palm-oil.
gbannah the title of the headman next
 to the king in power.
gbang to-morrow.
gbantama..... surrounding, neighbouring
 country.
gbankang pooto an umbrella.
hallë gbassy } { to clear up, divide; bear tes-
hallë gbassky } ... } timony.
hallë gbath to strike with the fist; to
 thump.
hallë gbanthë to pluck.
gbassah a handkerchief.
gbeak a rudder.
hallë gbëeng to take an oath; to swear;—
 m'boa rë gbëeng ë? canst
 thou swear to it?
hallë gbēh (yeh) to walk about, travel.
ugbēh walk.
gbēhno walker, traveller.
gbëlling a bell.
hallë gbëlleng to search, examine, note, ob-
 serve; to look at any thing
 with attention.

- gbēmoa 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.
 gberē'h severity.
 gberreh 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*.
 gborolō'h..... the chin.

hallë gboss (buss) ... to bark;—*tumoi woa gboss*, the
d. g 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.

gbürrükūmp ... 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)

hēlēh the sea.

hē..... 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 tē ...	blue baft.
hallë hun	to come.
hallë hvoy	to be glad.
hvoy	a cloud.

I.

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

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* kē to see ; sometimes, *kyo*.
 kē 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. *sě*.
 kill a house—pl. *tě*.
 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. *tě*.
 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.
 ùkissy 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		
koëh	.....	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. të.
kufèrah	.....	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 ; <i>no lakan kumtar</i> , a pregnant woman.
kum oh kull	...	unto thee ; to your place.
ko kum oh ayaing	.....	out of thee.
kumdy	.....	born ; begotten.
kun	.....	the belly.
kunneh	.....	bowels.

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

L.

La, lakan, and lak	} female, wife, woman.
no lakan	
noma	
labum	great-grandmother.
lagbing	a midwife.
lahna kë	this thing,
lahna woa yeo...	the thing on her.
lalàh	an oar.
laleh	that is.
la <i>and</i> lan	it, the same.
hallë 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.
- lēh that.
- hallë lēh to say.
- ngha lēh said, saying.
- lēbang badly, bad, mad, vexed.
- lēlēh] the earth.
- lēkēng knife.
- lēmo salutation at meeting ; as, *how*
do you do ? Reply, *m'bah*.
- hallë lēnka to shake hands, to send com-
pliments.
- lēng all.
- lēmplēmp quickly, swiftly.
- lēshall the rainy season.
- lēyah fat.
- hallë lēhlē to look, behold ; to be alive.
- nlēhlē ! behold !
- hallë lill to come down (rain.)
- ko lill over.
- hallë lim to follow after.
- hallë lintēh to whiten.
- lintēh *and* dintēh 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'*.

n'liprē m' pomo small oranges, limes.

lo and lon if.

loa when, where.

hallē loē to leave a place.

hallē 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 co-
 vered grave.

hallē lock to beat the drum.

loonk a leg—pl. *aloonk*, legs, limbs,
 knees.

lokòh time.

lokoh buleing ... always, for ever.

long gold—pl. *n'*.

n'long n' tēnū'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.

lonkobēh a sheep—pl. *sē*.

hallē lull to sleep.

lùllehn.....	not sleeping.
hallë looll.....	to tumble.
nílooll	the gall.
lūm	a word, voice.
lūmòh	a country shirt <i>or</i> gown.
lūlan	the last.
hallë lūkòh	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.
manneh	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.
mentiuka..... butter.
messah a table.
messry..... a needle—pl. *mí*.
min nose.
hallë minta to be bold, impudent.
mintahn not bold.
moa..... thou, thine.
moaloa measure.
mí 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.
 n'bell a nut ; *ëbell ë wah*, palm-nuts.
 n'buntha a parable.
 n'dërick gifts, benefits.
 n'eh 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.
 n'fòh language.
 hallë ngha to make ; to do.
 nghandy } ... { done, made.
 nghan } ... { done.
 nghang you.

ngha they, their, them.
ngha..... .. and.
ngheh who, which, the same which.
ngheh neh what, who.
hallë nğhell to try, to endeavour.
ngho which, how.
nghom..... .. how much.
ńkang a small kind of indian corn,
 called by the settlers *kush-*
 kush.
ńloē..... .. 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 (*see la, &c.*)
nopokan man, husband.
ńpunthirr an uproar, tumult.
ńrick hunger.
ńrong a mask.
ńse'h the first.
nshank ginger.
ńtin wisdom.
hallë bē ńtin to possess wisdom.
ńtokòh stockings.
ńtoll a very small kind of indian
 corn, smaller than *ńkang*
 and *kusskuss*.

nū	.....	and.
num	.....	yet.
hallë numë	.....	to go out, to extinguish (fire)
nusung	.....	elbow.
nú'i	.....	ear—pl. <i>të</i> .
n'qui	.....	oil : <i>n'qui n'shah</i> , red oil, palm oil.
n'viss	.....	animals, meat.
n'ÿë	.....	footstep.
n'yarrah	.....	thin, lean.
nyankarah	.....	trowzers.
n'yeheh	.....	who.
n'ÿerick	.....	goods.

O.

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

P.

hallë	{ paamum paamam }	... to make haste.
hallë packah	.....	to pay.
packah	.....	wages.
hallë 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 pahyah	.....		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.
papàh	.....		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.
pëpàh pomo	...		a small barrel, keg.
pëh	.....		it, they, of, again, for, almost, there : <i>pëh ka no pokan</i> , there was a man.
pehmachëlëh	...		even.
pëhrëh	.....		also.
hallë pell	.....		to break a pot.

hallë pēng to leap, jump.
peng foot.
penteleh a piece.
pessah a cannon.

hallë perrin to teach oneself, to learn.

hallë pëar to stay a whole day in one place.
pëah hand.
pillès a fine mat.
pillyno an idler.
upilly idleness.

hallë pin to buy.
ūpin buying.
ping empty.
uping an empty thing; a fly—pl. ë.
pinkar } a gun—pl. ë.
upinkar }

hallë pinkin to turn round.
po orpokan, pòk } man, husband.
or nopokan }

po bull but one.

hallë pòh to arise, get up.
pòh far.

hallë poke to quarrel.
pock } land, country.
upock }

poloth a bannanah.
pom a leaf—pl. ë.
pomoh small, little ones.

hallë pong to throw away, to waste.

- hallë pong ëtúh to cast anchor.
- hallë pookë to sprout.
- poom or } some.
m' pum }
- poomtay other.
- poy a brook.
- poot white clay.
- pootona dinteh a person of white clay.
- porr } rain.
ëporr }
- hallë porren to forget, to neglect.
- poubah }
poubulah } ... gun-powder.
- pullung a large cotton-tree.
- hallë pulkëë 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 pomo ... 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
urongdong } true, truly, verily. *Kay rong*
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 gregree;—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.

- hallë sem to stand.
 hallë sem soung to stand still.
 sembèh glory, majesty.
 hallë sennë to shave.
 sentung finger nails—pl. *ësentung*.
 serryno a witch.
 shack the time of cock-crowing
 in the morning;—*ñshack 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 } a river.
 nshall }
 shah red, faded yellow.
 hallë shëë to know.
 shëën not known.
 shënòh welcome.
 shëloh a woman's name.
 hallë shinny to spoil, destroy.
 hallë shillin to be vexed.
 shilling vexation.
 ñshilly 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,
 sekòh 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
 hallë chum.
 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 poto a white man's chair.
 Taroc'konay ... November.
 hallë taykë to stir up fire.
 tayk or } a little, small quantity.
 tēhk }

- tē black.
- hallē tēelah to trade.
- uteelah trade.
- hallē tehnnin } ... } to think, to consider, pon-
 tennin } ... { der.
- ētēhn thought, mind.
- tēhm friend.
- tehm̄ba'h great friend, good or dear
 friend: *see* ba'h.
- tēkum a middle-sized tortoise.
- teng sweet.
- tengul sweeter.
- nḡho chang tengul, sweetest.
- tent nigh, near.
- hallē tenting to hatch.
- tentingn̄ hatched, hatching.
- hallē tērēh to hate, dislike, abhor.
- tereng a hard rock, flint.
- hallē tick to land.
- hallē tinkilla to call loud; to hollow.
- ting two.
- tint bald, naked.
- tinlēh a kind of small raisins or cur-
 rants.
- tipull ashes.
- hallē tissung to play.
- tissrah scissars.
- 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 tëfolleh ... to wash the eyes, the face.
- hallë tollìh to comfort, console.
- ntollìh comfort, consolation.
- tollìhno 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:—
 n'toonkë më 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.

tūkēh sky, light, heaven; *Ba'h tukēh*,
Father of heaven, God

hallë tūk or took to mistake; to err.

tūkin a mistake; an error.

tūkēhn..... .. 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 tullē 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.
 hallë 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 *cheera'h*.
 hallë tunk..... to be deep.
 tūnk deepness.
 utūnk root.
 ania tūnkàh ... deep men, wise people ; judges,
 lawyers, scribes.
 hallë tūnkūlah to gather together.
 tūrmàh a chameleon.
 turr't a town—pl. *n*.
 tuss proud, boasting, vain, fopish.
 hallë bë tuss to possess pride, to be vain,
 foolish.

U.

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

ūgbim	fruit.
ūgbo	a tiger—pl. <i>ēgbo</i> . <i>leopard</i>
ūgborr	a train, or herd of sheep.
ūgbing	bracelets.
ūgbūkūrr.....	a lock—pl. <i>n'gbukurr</i> or <i>ē</i> .
ūhiant	a child.
ūhink	a bed.
ūhank	a bug—pl. <i>sē</i> .
ūkant	arm.
ūkam	camwood, red die wood.
ūkēhnēē	light.
ūkūm	a small insect ; a little fly.
ūkūnt	a monkey-apple.
ūkūt	thunder.
ūlāh	a louse—pl. <i>ēlah</i> .
ūlēh	a bough.
ūloak	a duck.
ūlūi	a star—pl. <i>n'lui</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?
ūpellēh	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> .
ūshàh	bread.
ūshall	a river.
ūsogbo	mire, dirt.
ūsūh	a finger—pl. <i>sēsūh</i> .
ūsūh 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. *ë*.
 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 ;—*n'ko 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 } ... to stretch the limbs.
 wicken }
 will tall, long, high, lofty ; also deep,
 as, *loë will*, a deep hole.
 wea 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 Sus-
 soos 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.
 wūlnin }
 hallë wūng to crow, to curse.
 hallë wūngūl to sell.
 hallë wūtt to be loaded, burdened; to

bear the load ; to bear a
child.

Wüfay May.

Y.

Yaanígn. a word of admiration;—*yaanígn*
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 yēttē 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 yûck to conduct ; to guide, lead ; to
 carry.
 yûckno conductor, leader, carrier.
 hallë yûrn 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 chum 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 }	
amongst }	ayain.

alms .....	.. ..	buyah.
anchor		ëtùh.
and		ngha, na, nu.
angel .....	..	malaka.
animal		viss, ñviss.
to anoint.....		hallë baan.
another		chillang, talong.
ants.....		ëshang.
to apologise		hallë dim ūbonnòh.
apology		ūbonnòh.
to appear		hallë kin.
April		Yanthemë.
arm		ukant.
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 chëh <i>or</i> choe.
bed	.....	uhink.
before	.....	ëboll.
to beg	.....	hallë tum.
beggar	.....	tumno.
to beg pardon	.....	hallë marr.
beads	.....	nyoke.
beasts	.....	nyiss.
because	.....	yeh.
to beget	.....	hallë kum.
begotten	.....	kumdy.
to begin	.....	hallë trip.
beginning	.....	utripick.
to behold	.....	hallë lëhlë.
behold !... ..	.....	nlëhlë !
behind	.....	wayling.
to believe	.....	hallë yettëë.
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'dērick.
to	beseech	hallē tum.
	better	yēnkēlēng.
	best	ngcho chang kēlēng.
	beyond	kūt tokol.
to	bite	hallē kill.
	bird.....	ēvay.
	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 tu'in.
to bury	hallë 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.
blacksmith's shop	gballo.
to bless	hallë rubah.
to bleed	hallë fonkong.
blind man	keh foyno.
blue	te, rokeh.
blue baft	mantinth.
blood	ńkong.
bloom of youth ...	wanting ; hence a virgin, <i>wan-</i> <i>tim.</i>
blossom of trees ..	gbemoa.
to blow	hallë fool.
to blow the whistle...	hally hong.
bragging	ëfui, tuss.
bracelets	ũging.

brand	babang.
bread	uhoh.
to break a stick	hallë kentë.
to break a pot	hallë pell.
to break a nut	hallë chum.
breast	kith.
to breathe	hallë woll.
to bring	hallë chee.
broom	beseck.
brook	poy.
brother	pintre.
to brush with the hand	hallë punshë.

C.

to call	hallë way.
to call loud.....	hallë tinkilla.
to call, to name	hallë veal.
camwood	ūkam.
canoe	wom.
cannon	pessah.
to cast away	hallë pong.
to cast anchor	hallë pong ëtùh,
cat	moos.
to catch	hallë konth.
to catch a person ...	hallë gbentë.
catching	gbentick.
cape	boomp.
to carry	hallë yuck.
carrier	yuckno.

to carve	hallē gbent.
caterpillar	unah.
to caution	hallē chew.
to censure	hallē tuntē.
chair	tant.
chain	korontah.
to charge	hallē gby.
chapter	keth.
to cheat	hallē soll.
cheeks	ntú'i.
chief	nen gbannah, nen Sukoh. Su- kono.
chin	gborolok.
to chew	hallē chakomum.
to chew the cud.....	hallē sum.
to circumcise	hallē bempàh.
circumcision	ubempah.
child	uhiant.
clay	gbum.
white clay	pooto.
to clear away	hallē gbassy.
to cleave asunder ...	hallē tak.
to climb up.....	hallē tang.
cloth	kutah.
cloud	hvoy.
coals .....	.. ësoy.
cock	kunkurēh.
cockles	ëkolòh.
cold	buffle.
colder	ubuffle ugbir.

coldest	ngho chang ubuffle.
to come	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 tollìh.
comfort	ntollìh.
comforter	tollìhno.
to commit sin	hallë kanga.
to command	hallë gbusngha.
commander	gbussnghano.
companion	kaynah, tehmbah.
to condemn	hallë gbitty.
to consider	hallë tennin.
to conquer	hallë tamo.
conqueror	tamono.
consolation.....	ntollìh.
to cook	hallë yarr.
cork	usunk.
corn (indian)	kusskuss, nkang ntoll.
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.
cud	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.....	ū rr'till.
daughter.....	wang.
day	pal, lëpal : <i>the whole day</i> , ē pal ë.
to-day	ënan; <i>to-morrow</i> , gbang.
dayafterto-morrow	dyack.
second day after to-morrow }	deedth.
death	dewoo.
deceit	yamfah.

defence	ubonnoh.
deformity	èlorr.
deep (<i>i. e.</i> wise) ..	tunk.
December	Papull.
to deliver	hallë fokoh.
to demand	hallë pahyah.
to deny	hallë hiam.
to depart.....	hallë senghin ; hallë yanghin.
to destroy	hallë shinnë.
to descend	hallë tull.
to descend(rain).....	hallë lill.
devil	tittë, tittë bunkuloh.
to die	hallë woo.
to dig	bu'i.
dirty	noko, toko.
to dish (victuals).....	hallë shung.
to dislike	hallë tērèh ; hallë sarran.
to dismiss	hallë mail.
to divide	hallë keth.
division	keth.
to do	hallë ngha.
dog	tumoi.
down	}
downward	
	boolung, allòh.
to draw (figures) ...	hallë tram.
to dream	halle son.
dream	son.
to dress	hallë bempah.
to drink	hallë kull.
to drink to excess ...	hallë yill.

drunkard	yillno.
to dry	hallë seckle.
dry	sëckle.
dry season	ūsaë.
duck	uloak.
dust.....	gbum.
to dwell	hallë cheh ; choe.

E.

to eat	hallë dyo.
to eat anything not ripe,	hallë sum.
earrings	nlong ntenui.
earth	lēh, lēhēh.
white earth	poot.
ear	nū'i.
egg	pil.
edge	bellung.
elders	benah.
elbow	nurung.
elephant	ēpēh.
empty	ping.
end	ūkissy.
to endeavour	hallë nǝhēll.
to enjoin	hallë pahyah.
to enter	hallë loë.
equal	kaynah.
to err	hallë took or tuk.
every time	loko buleing ; trim bulēing.
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.
even	pehmachëlëh.
to expound	hallë gbasky.

F.

Fable	utenn.
face	foll.
to fade.....	hallë sambo.
to fall in with (meet)	hallë bonth.
false	mí bu'll.
famine	trim nrick.
farm	kill, yotha.
far	pòh.
fashion	dyàh.
fat	lëyah.
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, gregree ...	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.
to be first	hallë trock.
female	lakan.
to fire a gun	hallë chum.
fish	yoo, ëyou.
five	men.
flame	ulum.
to flee	hallë kim.
flesh	dyall.
flint	tereng.
to float	hallë fuiyung ; hallë pung.
flour	gberreh.

flux	sole.
a fly	uping.
a fool	nopunk.
foolishness	punk.
food for cattle ...	ëdëring tumoi.
foot	peng, upeng.
footstep	nyëë.
footstool	chom.
for	hallë, nêh, pêh.
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 pòh.
generation	borr, uborr.
gift	buyah.
ginger	nshank.
girl	wanta.

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

thegreatmoon(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.
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	ngcho chang kat.
to have	hallë bë.
to have charge of	} hallë lukoh.
any thing	
to have authority ...	hallë gbengr.
to have pride	hallë bë tuss.

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

holy bush	to yahmung.
to honour	hallë lankung.
honey	silloh.
a horse	suë, sooë.
hot	took.
hotter	tookul.
hottest	ngho chang atook.
how	ngho.
how much	nghom.
a hoop	kantah 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	} hallë gbent.
to leave a mark	
husband	nopokan, pok, po.
hush!	yengn'.

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, *quiē* ; the Croomen call it
fetice : (see *sēbay*).

if	lo, lon.
ignorant	ushee.
immediately	kehkehtoo.
impudent	mintā.
not impudent	mintahn.
to impute	hallē gby.
in	ko, kē, ku.
within	ayēē.
to inform	hallē foh, hallē kunan, hallē shew.
inhabitants	adurēh.
to injure	hallē neckē.
an insect	ukoom.
inside }	ayēē.
inwardly }	
indeed !	yaangn'!
to interfere	hallē beng.
to interpret	hallē yayrē.
interjections	oh ! ah ! eh ! ahgboh ! yaangn', nyengn!
June	ēpang ē Bomung.
July	Gbootha.
to jump	hallē peng.
it	ngha, la, lan, peh.
ivory	ring.
iron	ntāh.

Key..... etamë.

knees n'loon'k.
a knife kin, lëkin ; balmah.
to know hallë shee.

to lament	.....	hallë tang or tank.
lame	.....	tittkeh.
land	.....	pok, upock.
to land	.....	hallë tick.
language	.....	nfòh.
large	.....	bomung, bomu.
last	.....	lulan.
to laugh	... ..	hallë mam.
lawyers	.....	ania tunka.
to lay down	.....	hallë hin.
cause to lay down		hallë hinë.
not laid down	.....	hinëhin.
to lay eggs	.....	hallë bēh tēpill.
to lead	.....	hallë yuck.
a leaf	.....	pom.

lean (thin)	nyarrah.
to lean with the head against the wall; to peep	} hallë gbine.
to leap	hallë peng.
to learn	hallë perrin.
to leave	hallë hinkah.
a leg	loonk.
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.
like as	kin.
to liken	hallë wool.
limes ..	nlipre mpomo.
limbs	nloonk.
limbs of animals ...	kontch.
line of descendants	uborr, borr.
to light a candle ...	hallë mennë.
light	ukehnëë.
to live, dwell	hallë chëh.
little ones	pomo.
little	pomo, kit, tun.
little (quantity) ...	tayk.
to listen	hallë lankung.
to load	hallë wütt.
a lock	ugbukurr.

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

M.

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

young man	langbang.
poor man.....	langbang monēh.
rich man	langbang nanlah.
blind man	kehfoyno ; keh, <i>to see</i> ; foy, <i>the sky</i> ; no, <i>person</i> .
many	akpilba.
March (month) ...	Gbakroon.
to mark	hallē gbent.
a mask	ńrong.
master	appa, kamokòh.
to mash	hallē punthēē.
a mat	bick, pilles, kohlmaḥ, werreck.
manners	fun.
May (month)	Wūfroo.
majesty	sembēh.
meat	viss, íviss.
measure	moalōa.
me	mē.
to meddle	hallē beng.
to meet	hallē bonth ; hallē bum.
to mention, speak of	hallē kū.
merchant	berikēhno.
merchandise	berikēh.
middle	tēyain.
midwife	lagbing.
milk	m' mōh.
mind (heart)	gboll ugboll.
to mind, regard	hallē kulòh.
to mistake	hallē took <i>or</i> tūk.
a mistake	tukin.

not mistaken	tukēhn.
mire	ūsògbo.
to mix	hallē punthēē; hallē sorrēē.
to mock	hallē kaylen ; hallē soll.
monkey	kill.
monkey-apple.....	kunt.
monkey-apple tree	ukunt.
moon	pall, lēpall.
money	feh.
morning	ēsho.
to-morrow	gbang: (see day).
a morsel	pētēlēh,
a mortar	ētū'ē.
mother	yah.
mountain	ērong.
to murder	hallē dyēē.
murder	udyēē.
a murderer	dyēēno.
my	mē.
myself.....	yangēkēn.
mine own	ahamē.
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	chuhn.
no	beh, gbērē.
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, Mōa kay— 3d, Woa kay.
November	Taroc'konēh.
nothing	yin o yin.
I have nothing ...	ah bē an din.
number one	bull.
a nut	nbell.
to crack a nut.....	hallë chum.
a nest	traa.
O.	
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 pokan 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 yerrëë.
orange	lipreh.
sour orange.....	fûkàh.
to order	hallë gbusngha.
an orphan	moneh.
other	poomtay.
out	ko, foe.
out of doors	ko 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, mü'i.

to pass	hallë chang.
parents	benah.
to part	hallë senghin.
parable	n'buntha.
paper	kaiërë.
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	.....	bēlang.
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.
rainy season	.....	lëshall.
it rains	.....	ëporr woa hill.

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 bēhkēh.
to remind	hallë behkeh.
a reply, when a child or a servant is called by his parents or master	} lontah ; <i>like</i> , Sir ! Madam ! &c.
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	n'long 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 }	hallë gbang.
palm-oil	
to rub it with water ; }	hallë buntëë.
to wash	
rudder.....	gbëak.
rum	rum, mo"i.
to run	hallë gburrekan.

S.

Salt	ehëll.
salt water	ūfoolûng.
salt provisions.....	n'viss n'pooto.
salutation at meet- }	lemòh : <i>reply</i> , m'bah.
ing	
sand	shung.
a sail	belleh.
to say	hallë leh.

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 ; ania 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 son't.
shame	n'lap.
to shake (tremble) ...	hallē yēkētta.
to shake (hands)	hallē lengka.
a shark	ubolloh.
to sharpen	hallē bungul.
to shave	hallē sennē.

she	.....	woa.
sheep	.....	lonkobēh.
a shell	.....	kim.
to shew	... ..	hallē toonkē.
shirt	... ..	lumòh.
to shine	.....	hallē kehkin.
a ship	.....	wom-pooto.
shoes	.....	ńkorrkah.
short	.....	toon, kit.
shoulders	.....	pehtook.
to shut up	.....	hallē kanta.
a shutter	.....	kanta.
side	.....	bellung.
side-way	.....	bēlang.
silent!	.....	yengn!
to be silent	.....	hallē tollin.
to sing	.....	hallē tun.
sister	.....	wantim.
to sit down	.....	hallē 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 lùll.
to slit	.....	hallē gbassy.
small	.....	pomo.
smell	.....	gbuss.

to smell	hallë toon.
smoke	ëgbim.
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.
speech	n'foh, ubonnoh.
to spin	hallë chuck.
to spit	hallë too.
a spider	niantangoma.
a spirit	pomul.
the spirit of man, }	long, woalong.
breath or soul . }	
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 }	hallë punthë.
hand	

to steal	hallë dú'i.
to stay	hallë pëar.
to stand	hallë sem.
to stagger.....	hallë rinket.
a star	ülüi.
to stir (fire)	hallë taykë.
still, without motion	soung, sung.
a stone.....	pay.
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 gbath.
to strip	hallë boos.
to struggle	hallë gbookë.
the sun	pall, lëpall.
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	ngcho chang tengul.
to swear	hallë gbeeng.

to sweep hallë bass, gbassy.
 to swim hallë pung
 swiftly lemplemp.
 sympathy..... bongha.

T.

a table messah.
 tail ulum.
 tall shull ò shul, will.
 to teach hallë mengë, hallë trunkeh.
 to tell hallë foh, hallë kūnan.
 tiger ugbo.
 till behleh.
 to tickle hallë choomoot.
 to take hallë kui.
 to take hold of hallë yettë yetthë.
 to take by force hallë kussy.
 to take up victuals ... hallë chung.
 to tempt hallë sway.
 to testify hallë gbasky.
 time lokoh, sokoh, trim.
 the time when the }
 sun rises } ësho.
 the time when the }
 sun sets } pëë.
 time of the cock's }
 crowing in the } shack.
 morning }
 time of hunger ... trim nrick.
 titles of the king *Bay, Yeome*; of the highest

headman, *nen Gbannah*; the
 next headman, *nen Sukoh*.
 Any common headman is
 called *Sukono*. Other inha-
 bitants 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 Kum-*
bah, Mrs. Kumbah; *Ma*
Yin, Miss Yin.

to 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.
 the top of a mountain ërong ëtook.
 tornado bikëh.
 a tortoise (land) ... borranth.
 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, m' bah.

that (conj.)	leh, n'teh.
that is	lalēh.
that, this	to wonno.
thee	moa.
a thief	dú'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)	nyarra.
to think	hallē tennin.
thine own	ahamoa.
thine	moa.
thou	mun, moa.
thought	ētehn, utenn.
thyself	munēken.
a thing	ērīck, dērīck, din.
this	kē, to, wonno, konno.
the thumb	usuh u pokan.
to thump	hallē gbath.
thunder	ukut.
to threaten	hallē gbinkirr.
to throw	hallē pong.
the throat	kuroth.
three	rah.

to trade	hallë tēēlah.
trade	ūtēēlah.
to travel	hallë gbeh.
a traveller	gbehno.
travelling	wamna.
a tree	rum.
to tremble	hallë packil.
to trespass	hallë ball.
trowzers	nyànkarah, kūfērah, nankàh.
to trouble	hallë tun.
truth, true	rong, urong.
to try	hallë nìghēll.
to twist	hallë chuck.
two	ting, ningting.

U.

Ugliness	ēborr.
uncomfortable.....	gbengbah.
uneasy	hinehn.
under	alloh.
to understand	hallë tu'í.
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.
to want, desire	hallë yēhma, hallë ma.
to warm (one's self)	hallë sankeng.
to warn	hallë chemm el.
to wash (clothes).....	hallë tok.
to wash the face	hallë tohn tēfoll.
water	men.
salt water	ńfūlūng.
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.
whiteman	pootono.
wife	la, lak, lakan, noma.
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 mpant.
work	mpant.
to write	hallë gball.
wood	utock.
wood, bushes, wil- derness	{ to, tofoi.
a wooden bowl ...	karoo.

Y.

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

THE END.

100

Yours
a year
yellow
yes
yesterday
yonder
you
your
your own
yourself
a young man

THE END.

