

from words already existing in the language, are marked by a dagger (†); a certain number of modern terms have not been admitted, because not as yet sufficiently approved.

The *orthography* employed is that proposed by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, and approved by the Gold Coast Government in 1927.

The alphabet:

a b d dw ε € e f g h hy i k m n ŋ Ð ɔ Ɔ o p r s t tw u w y; cf. pp. XVI seq.

Nasalization of vowels is indicated by the nasal mark ~ (e. g. sà), *lengthening* by doubling the letter (e. g. daa).

The letters a ɛ ɔ w (= wy) ä ẽ &c. are only used for exact distinction.

The heavy-type leading words are usually provided with *tone* marks; sometimes, however, the tones are indicated only in the added phrases. Where the accents are wanting, it is from uncertainty. — Cf. pp. XXVIII seq.

A *hyphen* placed after prefixes (e. g. o-su, e-ti, a-yefadeε) denotes that they are dropped in certain cases.

As to the *arrangement*, the words follow each other in the alphabetical order of their initial consonants, disregarding the prefixes. Cf. p. XXI and XXXI seq. Words either similar or related to each other are placed together. Thus e. g. **su**, **sũ** are followed by nouns with prefixes: **o-sũ** (joined to **sũ**, from which it is derived); **e-su**; **nsu**, **osu**, **asu**; then **sua**, **sũa**, **sũa** and **nsua**, **o-sũa**, **o-sũã**, **o-suaa** follow; then the various compounds of all these, intermixed with derivations by suffixes and new verbs, according to the alphabetical sequence of the letters, as **sũã-bise**... **sũafo**,... **nsu-akyi**, **sũaŋ**,... **sũaw**, **su-baŋ** &c. — Of *compounds* the constituents are marked out by a hyphen, or the primitives are added in brackets. — Of nouns formed by the suffixes **fo** or **ni**, **wa** (**ba**) or **ma** (p. XXI, II), and of those compounded with **-de** and **-sem** (= **ade**, **asem**), both kinds being almost inexhaustible, only a limited number has been admitted; the meaning of such words may be easily found by referring to the simple words. — Of *verbs* the primitive sense is given first, and the figurative and free senses follow.

Directions for the use of the Dictionary are given on p. XXXI seq.

In the orthography both the *full* and the *shortened writing* (p. XIX, c) have found consideration. — The forms in Fante and Akem, different from those in our literature, have been added in many instances; in other cases analogy will guide those who are particularly interested in these dialects.

Synonyms have been added wherever they seem to be required.

The *derivation* of many words is given within brackets.

The *Appendices*: The Table of Gold Weights may require rectifications for the Fante and Akem districts. — To save space, some Appendices have been

Preface to Second Edition.

The first edition of the present work — commonly called 'The Tshi Dictionary' — published in 1881, has for a number of years been out of print. As the book was much in demand by both Europeans and educated natives, it was decided that a new edition should be issued. Unfortunately, financial difficulties, the uncertainty concerning a new script, and an accident which befell the editor, delayed its appearance.

The Dictionary is based on the Akuapem dialect, which was reduced to writing about 1838, and became afterwards the literary form.

He concludes with the wish that also the New Edition may prove a means for a thorough acquisition and understanding of the Tshi language.

Basel, June 1933.

J. Schweizer.