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# Tshi Lessons for Beginners

including

A GRAMMATICAL GUIDE

and

NUMEROUS IDIOMS & PHRASES

BY

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## PREFACE.

This little book shall not be more than what its title says, namely a Guide for Europeans who care to study the Tshi Language. Leading beginners into the necessary elementary knowledge of it, the series of well arranged lessons will gradually introduce them to its fundamental principles and at the same time make them acquainted with a good working Vocabulary. v

Many lessons contain quotations from the Bible which, we hope, will render special help to many a missionary.

It may be suggested that it is absolutely necessary that everybody who is willing to master the language should go through the lessons with the help of a native whose duty would be, repeatedly to read the single words and sentences, so that the ear of the learner might become accustomed to the accentuation. Following this advice he will be enabled to learn an accurate pronunciation. The Grammatical Exercises are given under this prospect in Tshi only. The correct translation can easily be done with the help of a native.

All who desire to acquire a fuller knowledge of this interesting language can get the required information by "Christaller's Grammar of the Asante and Fante language."

Concerning the Orthography, as well as the laws of accentuation & correct tones, I refer to the above mentioned book.







# Introduction.

There are 26 letters in the Tshi-Alphabet according to 'the Standard Alphabet for reducing unwritten languages etc. to a uniform orthography' by Dr. Lepsius, London, Williams and Norgate. Berlin W. Hertz 1865. They are not pronounced as the letters in the English Alphabet, but the vowels are pronounced by their own sound and the consonants with the addition of a short "e" "a" or "o" respectively.

A. The 10 vowels are:

a as in can	i as in will
a „ „ father	o „ „ vote
e „ „ net	o „ „ straw
e „ „ were	o „ „ know
e „ „ 'regard', 'reply'	u „ „ cool; rule.

The vowels are either short or long, pure or nasal.

Compound vowels are the following:

ae, ãe, ai, ei, çì, œe, òe, ùi, ùi.

aw, ãw, ew, çw, iw, ow, qw, uw.

They sound in accordance with the single elementary letters.

B. The 16 Consonants are:

b, d, f, g, h, k, m, n, ñ, p, r, s, t, w, w̃, y.

"l" is used only in foreign words and consequently left out in the above number.

The letters c, j, q, x, z are unknown.

The consonants k, g, h, ñ (as in ring) are frequently joined with the letter 'w or w̃' = tš as in church.

The consonants g, h, k assume 'y' before e, ç, ç, i, sometimes also before 'a'.

'Hy' sounds like the scotch ch in Loch.

'f w̃' is pronounced by contracting both lips as for whistling.



## Part I.

## Nouns.

1. Nouns are the names of different things.
2. Nouns may be Common or Proper Nouns.
3. Common Nouns are either simple, collective or abstract.
  - a. Simple Common Nouns are the names of any single individual as: *oguañ*, a sheep; *asõ*, an ear.
  - b. Collective Common Nouns denote a collection of individuals, as: *kwae*, a forest; *qmañ*, a nation.
  - c. Abstract Common Nouns denote a quality, action or feeling, as: *ahõqfe*, beauty; *kyerew*, writing; *qyare*, sickness.
4. Proper Nouns are the names of particular persons, places, rivers etc., as: *Kwame* (a person); *Aküropgñ* a town; *Densu* (a river).
5. Most nouns are formed by prefixes, as: 'a' (am), 'e', 'q', 'm'.
 

'a' (am) in *abofra*, (a) child; *aduañ*, food; *adamfo*, friend; *ampesi*, boiled plantains, yam, cassada, coco etc.

'e' (e) in *eti*, the head; *esóno*, the elephant.

'q' (o) in *qhene*, the king; *onipa*, a man.

'm' (n; ñ) in *mfqte*, white ants; *nsa*, hand; *ñhõma*, book.

Obs. The prefixes 'q' (o) are very often dropped.
6. A series of Nouns is formed by prefixes and suffixes, as 'ē'; 'i'; 'ni' (fo); 'wa'; 'ba'; 'ma'.
 

'e' in *nneyee*, doings; *qfarebae*, the author, originator,

'i' in *adidii*, place of eating; *nsusuwi*, thought; *tifui*, long hairs.

'ni' in *osũani*, a scholar; *ohĩani*, a poor person;

'fo' in *qkyerekyerefo*, a teacher; *qdefo*, a rich man.

'wa' in *dadewa*, a nail.

'ba' — in ababā, a young woman.

'ma' — in ōbarimá, a male person.

### Exercise.

Méwō agya na méwō enā nso. — Ope aduañ biara. — Esono wō ti kесе.<sup>1)</sup> — Ohene<sup>2)</sup> nso ye onipa. — Onipa biara wō nsa abieñ. — Esono nsa na esono nsā. — Onni ñhōma. — Mfote bebrē wō ha. — Okyerekyerefo pe osūani<sup>3)</sup> asem. — Odefo no ye ohiani no<sup>4)</sup> adamfo. — Ampesi ye aduañ pa. — Ñhōma no yefo<sup>5)</sup>. — Wōñ nneyee ye fe. — Ababā biakō wōhō. — Dadewa<sup>6)</sup> ye dade ketewā. —

### Vocabulary.

méwō	I have	bebrē	many
na	and(connecting	pe-asem	to like
	two sentences)	pa	good
biara	any	wōñ	their; of them
enā	mother	fe	nice; pleasing
nso	also	ne	is
kесе	great	biakō	one
ye	to be (is)	wōhō	on that place
wō	has	dade	iron
abieñ	two	ketewa	small
esono-esono	different	agya	father
onni	he has not	nsā	(palm) wine
oyefo	author		

- 1) Adjectives are placed after the Noun which they qualify.
- 2) A Noun in the Nominative case being the Subject of the sentence, usually stands before the Verb.
- 3) A Noun in the Possessive Case stands always before another Noun.
- 4) 'no' represents the definite article.
- 5) The prefixes 'e, e, o, o' are usually dropped in connection with preceding words that do not end in open vowels.
- 6) The suffix 'wa' denotes the diminutive form.

II.

**The Plural of Nouns.**

1. Nouns with the prefixes 'a', 'e', 'o', form their plural assuming the prefixes 'a' or 'm', 'n', 'ñ' in accordance with their initial consonants, as:

abofra, child; pl. mmofra; akyene, drum; pl. ñkyene; eda, day  
pl. nna; ekuw, a heap; pl. akuw; aboa, animal; pl. mmoa.  
obófo, messenger; pl. abófo; opűrow squirrel, pl. apurow;  
onipa, a man; pl. nnipa.

2. Some other Nouns change their singular prefixes as above adding the suffixes 'fo', 'wa' and 'ma', as:

afe, companion; pl. mfefo; oyare, sickness pl. nnyarewa; ade  
a thing, pl. nneema.

3. Others change the prefix 'o' of the singular into 'a' and the suffix 'ni' into 'fo', as:

obibini, a negro; pl. abibifo; obűroni, a European; pl. aböröfo.

4. Nouns denoting some friendly relation, add the suffix 'nom,' as: oyere, a wife; pl. oyerenom; okunu, husband; pl. okunnom.

5. A good number of Nouns have the same form for the singular and plural, as:

edom, an army; aniwa, the eye; ano, the mouth.

**Exercise.**

Abofra biara wə agya. — Mmofra akuakuw bebrē agyina-  
gyina<sup>1)</sup> hq. — Wqkã ñkyene. — Nnipa ñhĩnã fűefűe mfefo. —  
Abibifo<sup>2)</sup> nè aböröfo ñhĩnã pə nneema pa. — Nnyarewa bebrē  
wqhq. — Mewq nnamfonom<sup>3)</sup> banu. — Oyerenom pə wñ kunu-  
nom asem. — Onipa biara wə aniwa abieñ na owq ano biakō. —

<sup>1)</sup> The reduplication of the Verb is required as the Noun to which the Verb refers, speaks of a multitude of persons.

<sup>2)</sup> 'nè' = and, connecting two words, either Nouns or Pronouns.

<sup>3)</sup> Sometimes the singular-prefix is changed besides the addition of the plural-suffix 'nom.'

Dom horow gyinagyina kŭrow no kŭrotia. — Esono ye aboa  
kese. — Mihũu aprae abięsã ođau no mu — Obi bu nna ũhinã  
pe. — Abofo bi aba ha. —

### Vocabulary.

gyinagyina	to stand	abięsã	three
(ę)hę	there	ođau	room
kã	to beat	mu	within; inside
wękã	they beat	obi; pl. ebinom	somebody; any- body
ũhinã	all		
fwefwę	to look out for	bu	to respect, con- sider, esteem
kŭrow	town		
hũ	to see	pe adv.	alike
mihũu	I saw	horo	different
kŭrotia	end or entrance of a town	aba ha	came here

### III.

### The Pronoun.

1. A pronoun is a word used for a Noun.
2. Pronouns are of 4 different principal kinds: Personal, Interrogative, Demonstrative and Relative.

#### A. Personal Pronouns.

Nominative Case		Possessive Case	
Singular		Singular	
1. Pers.	me = I	me; m'	= of me, my
2. Pers.	wo = thou	wo; w'	= of thee, thy
3. Pers.	ęno = he, she	ne; n'	= of him, her, it; his, her, its
	ęno = it		
Plural		Plural	
1. Pers.	yeņ = we	yeņ	= of us; our
2. Pers.	mo = you	mo	= of you; your
3. Pers.	węņ = they	węņ	= of them; their
	ęno = they (neutr.)	ne	= their (neutr.)

Objective Case

Compound Objective Case.

Singular

1. Pers. me; m' = to me, me
2. Pers. wo; w' = to thee, thee
3. Pers. ne; n' = to him, her,  
it; him, her, it

Plural

1. Pers. yeñ = to us; us
2. Pers. mo; m' = to you; you
3. Pers. wqñ = to them; them

Singular

- |      |   |         |
|------|---|---------|
| mehõ | = | myself  |
| wohõ | = | thyself |
| nehõ | = | himself |

Plural

- |       |   |            |
|-------|---|------------|
| yeñhõ | = | ourselves  |
| mohõ  | = | yourselves |
| wqñhõ | = | themselves |

**Exercise.**

M'agya <sup>1)</sup> nni hq. — Ne nã wq mma bebrẽ. — Wqñ nneç-  
ma ñhĩnã ayera. — Me ara<sup>2)</sup> mepç no sã. — Yeñ mmofra ye  
mmotra bone. — Wqñ ñhĩnã ye abibifó. — Nnipa dodq wqñhõ  
wqñhõ. — N'ade biakõ nni hq. — Ne ba yare. — Qno Kwasi  
gyina hq. — Mihũu wqñ ñhĩnã. — Migyina<sup>3)</sup> n'agya asase  
so. — Mafa<sup>4)</sup> akutu bi (wq) m'adamfo tũrom.' — Yeù aũkasa asase  
neñ<sup>5)</sup>. — So<sup>6)</sup> wo yqñkõ anyã nehõ.? — Mihũu wo nua nneçra. —  
Me ti beñ me. — Ne ti beñ no. — Me ba tie m'asem. — Me  
kunu atade atetew. — Ne din de<sup>7)</sup> Abenã.

1) Before words begining with prefix 'a' the vowels of the personal pronoun are dropped.

2) The personal pronouns are emphasised by the addition of the particles 'ara' or 'aũkasa' e. g. meara, wo ara, qnoara, maũkasa, wo aũkasa, naũkasa.

3) Before 'i.' 'e' and 'u' we usually write 'mi', 'wu.'

4) Before the verb the Nominative case is shortened into the following forms 'me - woa - wa (a) - yeç - moa - wqç.'

5) 'neñ' a contraction of 'ne eno.' The verb 'ne' has the meaning: 'to be identical with'. Ne oyi, ne eyi, are likewise contracted into 'ni'.

6) Interrogative Particle.

7) 'de' - to be called.

## Vocabulary.

ewo ho	he is present	mafa	I have taken
onni ho	he is absent	akutu	orange
ayera	lost	tūrom'	in the garden
mepe	I like	oyōnkō	friend, companion
sā - adv.	in this manner	nneṛa	yesterday
bone	bad, evil	beñ	to ache
dodō	to love	tie	to obey
yare	to be sick	atade	cloth
migyina	I stand	atetew	torn
asase	land; earth	wanyā nehō	he is rich
so	on, upon		

### IV.

#### B. Interrogative Pronouns.

- |             |                |               |                     |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ehēna    | who? pl. ehēfo | 6. Dabeñ      | what day? when?     |
| 2. Deñ; beñ | what?          | 7. Ahē        | how much? how many? |
| 3. Ehē      | where?         | 8. Dekōdé or  | what (in indi-      |
| 4. Deñ      | how?           | adekō, asemkō | rect questions.     |
| 5. Edeñ nti | why?           |               |                     |

#### C. Demonstrative Pronouns.

- |                             |                      |                    |                   |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Enne (nne)               | to-day               | 7. Eho, ehonom     | there             |
| 2. Dabi                     | some day             | 8. Bābi            | somewhere         |
| 3. Dā                       | always               | 9. Oyi pl. eyinom  | this one          |
| 4. Dā                       | never                | 10. Ōbi pl. ebinom | some body         |
| 5. Sā, sē                   | such; in this manner | 11. Eyi pl. eyinom | this thing        |
| 6. Eha. eha ara, eha yi ara | here                 | 12. Fwē            | anything, nothing |

### Exercise.

Ehē na woko? — Wo deñ na ayera? — Enne ye Kwasida. — Migyina ha yi-ara.<sup>1)</sup> — Oyi pe n'agya asem. — Ahē na ewo ho? —

<sup>1)</sup> The prefix is dropped as the preceding word closes with the vowel 'a'.



Wəñ ñhinā wəhə. — So onni akutu ana ?<sup>1)</sup> — Dabi, onni bi. — Okoo Akūropəñ dabeñ 'or' dabeñ na okoo Akūropəñ? — Okoo nneṛa. — Oko hə dā. — Sā onipa yi yəñ mmoa bebrē. — Deñ na ekita sā abofra yi? — Minnim dekode a ekita no. — Nnipa binom nni fwe. — Fwe ara nni hə. — Asase yi ye me dea.<sup>2)</sup> — Abibifo mmerekyi nye akese<sup>3)</sup> se<sup>4)</sup> Aborefo de.<sup>5)</sup>

### Vocabulary.

kə	to go	aberekyi pl. mmerekyi	goat
Kwasida	Sunday	ye	to be
okoo	he, she went	nye	negat. form
kita	to hold	Akūropəñ	a town
ekita me	I hold	dabi	no
mikitae			
nim	to know	minnim	I do not know

### V.

#### D. The Relative Pronoun.

1. The Relative Sentences are formed by the particle 'a.' This particle stands in relation to an antecedant noun or pronoun connecting with it a following clause which occupies the place of an adjective e. g.:

onipa a mihūu no no <sup>6)</sup>	the man whom I saw.
obi wəhə a owə aka no	there is somebody who was bitten by a snake

- 
- 1) Interrogative Particle used at the end of a sentence.  
 2) 'Déa'; the emphatic particle 'a' is brought in connection with the indefinite pronoun 'de' (s. No. 6.)  
 3) Plural form of the adjective 'kese.'  
 4) 'se' = like.  
 5) 'De' is an indefinite reciprocal pronoun taking the place of the preceding noun.  
 6) The second 'no' refers to the noun 'onipa' expressing the definite article while the first one is a pronoun in the Objective case.

here a mekge no at the time I went away  
 mepɛ obiara a ɔdɔ me asem I like everybody who loves me

2. The demonstrative pronoun 'nea' (he who, she who, that which, he whose, he whom etc.) denotes a person or a thing, being in combination with the above mentioned particle 'a.' The sentence following requires however in most cases a correspondent pronoun e. g.:

nea waba ha no, minnim no = onipa a waba ha no, minnim no =  
 I do not know the man who came here  
 nea aba dedaw (no) na eba dā = that which once happened,  
 will always happen  
 kɔ nea mekāe no = kɔ babi a mekāe no = go to that place  
 which I told you  
 nea ɔwɔ aká no suro sunsón = he whom a snake has bitten  
 fears a worm.

### Exercise.

Minnim nea abofra no kɔ. — Nnipa a wɔbaa ha nɛra no, miúhũ wɔn bio. — Míúhũ nea wokã no hõ asem no. — Minim nnipa a wɔbaa ha no úhĩnã. — Nneema a ɛwɔ <sup>1)</sup> ha yi <sup>2)</sup> úhĩnã yɛ me déa. — Me yɔúkõnom a wɔwɔ ha úhĩnã kã no sa. — Nea funu wɔhɔ no ɛhɔ <sup>3)</sup> na akɔre beboaboa wɔnhõ ano. — Esono mpempreú wíase yi na ɛsono dabi <sup>4)</sup> de a ɛbeba no. — Amrado gyaa ɔdeduani biakõ a wɔpɛ no. — Deú na menye Iesu a wɔfre no Kristo no? — Eɗa a eyinom kɔe no na mebaa fie. — Mihũ wo ɔbrɔɔma no ase.

### Vocabulary.

wɔbaa	they came	wíase	world
kã	to say	ɛbeba	it will come
efunu	a dead body	gyã	to release
ɔkɔre	eagle	ɔdeduani	prisoner

1) 'ɛwɔ' = neuter gender.

2) 'yi' = demonstr. pronoun reflecting to the subject 'nneema.

3) To make a word emphatic, it is placed before the sentence and followed by the conjunction 'na.'

4) An adjective exceptionally placed before the word it qualifies.

beboaboa-ano	they will gather	ménye?	shall I do?
mprempeñ	presently used as	ofie	home, house
	an adjective	obrodoma	fig tree
ase	under	amrado	governor

## VI.

### The Verb.

1. A Verb is a word expressing which a thing does or is done to.
2. There are transitive and intransitive verbs, many however are used transitively and intransitively.
3. Verbs are inflected according to Voice, Mood, Tense, Person and Number.
4. The Verbs in the Tshi language have no Passive Voice.
5. There are only three Moods: the Indicative, Imperative and Infinitive.

Obs.: The condition is expressed by different conjunctions.

6. There are 6 resp. 7 tenses: The Present tense, the Past tense, the Perfect tense, the Progressive tense, the First Future tense, the second Future tense.

Obs.: The consecutive Form will be referred to by a foot note whenever it occurs.

7. The person and number are indicated by the personal pronoun, the stem of the verb undergoing no change whatever.

### Paradigm 'kə' = to go.

#### A. Affirmative Form.

#### Indicative Mood.

#### Present tense:

##### Singular

1. mékə = I go
2. wokə = thou goest
3. əkə, ɛkə = he, she, it goes

##### Plural

1. yəkə = we go
2. mokə = you go
3. wəkə = they go

### Past tense:

Singular	Plural
1. mekóe <sup>1)</sup> I went	1. yekóe = we went
2. wókoe        = thou wentst	2. mókoe = you went
3. ɔkóe, ekóe = he, she, it went	3. wɔkóe = they went

### Perfect tense:

Singular	Plural
1. mákɔ        = I have gone	1. yeakɔ = we have gone
2. wóakɔ       = thou hast gone	2. móakɔ = you „ „
3. wákɔ, akɔ = he, she, it has gone	3. wóakɔ = they „ „

### Progressive tense:

Singular	Plural
1. meréko       = I am going	1. yeréko = we are going
2. woréko       = thou art going	2. moréko = you „ „
3. ɔréko, eréko = he, she, it is going	3. woréko = they „ „

### First Future tense:

Singular	Plural
1. mékɔ <sup>2)</sup> = I shall go	1. yebéko = we shall go
2. wobéko       = thou wilt go	2. mobéko = you will go
3. ɔbéko, ebéko    he, she, it will go	3. wobéko    they „ „

### Second Future tense: (Progressive)

Singular	Plural
1. merebékó    I shall be going	1. yerebékó    we shall be going
2. worebékó    thou wilt be going	2. morebékó    you will „ „
3. ɔrebékó     he, she will be „	3. wɔrebékó    they „ „ „
erebékó     it will        „ „	

1) The suffix 'e' or 'i' is dropped when an object follows, the final vowel being lengthened e. g. ɔkóe = he went: but ɔkóo fie = he went home.

2) Contraction of mebékɔ in the first Person.

## Exercise.

Mémā wo sireñ biakō nè takufā. — Otuaa no nea ese. — Wāfa me nneema ùhīnā. — So wobéko Akūropōñ nne ana<sup>1)</sup>? — Yenim unipa a wobaa ha ùhīnā. — Ne sika ùhīnā asā. — Wōñ ùhīnā reko fie. — Yeahū se<sup>2)</sup> ñom kese bi di n'akyi<sup>3)</sup>. — Wógoru<sup>4)</sup> fefēfe abonteñ so. — Mmarima ùhīnā behyiaa<sup>5)</sup> abonteñ. — Wokyere me nea mmofra no yee. — Dōñfwerew biakō ni a mesoree. — Yebéfi wiase yi akó<sup>6)</sup> bio. — Abófó bi fi Aburi bae. — Moréko hě? — Yeñ ùhīnā reko yeñ kūrom'. — Dabēñ na wóate se amrado beba ha? — Metee no<sup>7)</sup> sā nnera. — So wunim sā onipa yi? — Yiw, minim no anim nè anim. — —

## Vocabulary.

sireñ	shilling	sika	money, gold
takufā	sixpence	sā	to come to an end
tna	to pay	dí-akyi	to follow
se	to be due to	goru	to play
fefēfe	very nicely	dōñfwerew	hour
abonteñ	street	fi	to come or go from
kyere	to show, explain	bio	again
ye	to do	te	to hear
sore	to rise	yiw	yes
		anim nè anim	personally

- 1) In interrogative sentences the forms of the verb are not altered, yet they are introduced either by interrogative pronouns or particles.
- 2) 'se' = that (a conjunction introducing a Noun-sentence).
- 3) It has already been mentioned that the vowels in the singular number of the personal pronouns are lost before the prefix 'a'.
- 4) 'wógoru' not 'wōgoru' for euphonic reasons.
- 5) 'behyiaa' is not the future form, but a combination of the verb 'ba' = to come and the verb 'hyia' = to come together employed in expressing the action.
- 6) If there are two successive verbs the first of which denotes the future tense, the second must begin with the prefix 'a' being characteristic for the perfect tense.
- 7) To make a sentence emphatic the pronoun 'no' (neutr.), usually omitted, is to be expressed.

VII.

**The Imperative and Infinitive Mood.**

a. The Imperative Mood.

1. The Imperative (Mood) of the second person has no prefix at all neither in the singular nor in the plural form.
2. The Imperative (Mood) of the third person is either formed by the nasal prefix 'ñ' having high tone on the first syllable — or by the auxiliary verb 'mã' = to let, to cause, to make the prefixes having low tone.

Singular

Plural

2. kɔ	go	2. moñkɔ	go
3a. òñkɔ	he shall go	3a. wòñkɔ	they shall go
b. mã òñkó	let him go	b. mã wòñkó	let them go
pl. mommã. òñkó	let him go	pl. mommã wòñkɔ	let them go

b. The Infinitive Mood.

The Infinitive is in reality converted into a Noun being consequently formed by the Noun-prefixes 'a', 'o', 'm', 'n', 'ñ', as:

adidi	eating;	òkɔ	going;	òkasa	speaking;
aguare	washing;	nna	sleep;	ñkamfo	praise.

**Exercise.**

Mónkɔ kúrow a ɛda mo anim yi mu. — Kɔ na koye nea mekyereɛ wo no. — Mã òñkɔ n'agya ñkyeñ. — Múnse<sup>1)</sup> Sion babea se: Fwɛ, wo hene reba wo ñkyeñ. — Mómmã onye n'adwuma. — Mómmëra<sup>2)</sup> mmefwɛ<sup>3)</sup> nea Awurade ðae ho. — Onipa a ogyina w'anim ha yi fere ade. — Moñkɔ ñkoye<sup>4)</sup> amañamañ ñhinã m'asũafo. — Mónye anifere se awɔ. — Moñkyerekyere wòn se wónni

1) cfr. Exerc. III, 3.

2) The consonant 'b' of the singular 'bëra' is by assimilation converted into 'm' in the plural.

3) The Verb 'ba' cfr. Exerc. VI, 5 undergoes the same assimilation.

4) 'Kɔ' is here to be considered as an auxiliary verb being used in the same form as the principal verb. The pronoun however is repeated only when the verb stands in the first person.

nea mahye mo ùhìnā so. — Mónnò mo atamfo. — Móm mã n'atempòñ ntêe. — Ne nã buae se: Dabi na wòmfrè no Yohane. — Fwè oyi ne nea adiyifo no akã ne<sup>5)</sup> hõ<sup>6)</sup> asem no. — Okò na esese woko.

### Vocabulary.

da	to lie	atempòñ	highway
anim	face, front	têe	to be or make straight
se	to say, tell	adwuma	work
fwè	to see	odiyifo	prophet
ùkyeñ	aside, by, near	fere ade	to be bashful, to respect
Awurade,	Lord	bua	to reply
amañamañ	nations	frè	to call
kyerekyere	to teach	anifere	sharpness of sight'
di - so	to observe	otamfo	enemy
hye	to command	Iohane	John
		Sion	Zion

### VIII. The negative form of the Verb.

The Negative is always formed by the Nasal prefixes 'm', 'n' or 'ñ'.

Rem. Observe the difference of the tone in the Present and Imperative.

#### B. Negative Form.

Indicative Mood.

##### Present tense:

Singular

Plural

1. meñkó	I do not go	1. Yeñkó	we do not go
2. woñkó	thou doest not go	2. moñkó	you do not go
3. oñkó	he, she does not go	3. woñkó	they do not go
eñkó	neuter.		

<sup>5)</sup> After the Verb 'ne hõ' is written instead of 'no hõ.'

<sup>6)</sup> 'hõ' refers either to things or to persons signifying the physical or mental circumstances of the latter.

### Past tense:

Singular		Plural	
1. meñkóe	I did not go	1. yeñkóe	we did not go
2. woñkóe	thou didst „ „	2. moñkóe	you „ „ „
3. oñkóe	he, she did „ „	3. woñkóe	they „ „ „
eñkóe	neutr.		

### Perfect tense:

Singular		Plural	
1. mañkó	I have not gone	1. yeañkó	we have not gone
2. woañkó	thou hast „ „	2. moañkó	you „ „ „
3. wañkó	he, she has „ „	3. woañkó	they „ „ „
añkó	neutr.		

### Progressive Form:

Singular		Plural	
1. mereñkó	I shall not be going	1. yereñkó	we shall not be going
2. woreñkó	thou wilt „ „ „	2. moreñkó	you will „ „ „
3. oreñkó	he, she will „ „ „	3. woreñkó	they „ „ „
ereñkó	neutr.		

### First Future tense:

Singular		Plural	
1. meñúkó	I shall not go	1. yeñúkó	we shall not go
2. woñúkó	thou wilt „ „	2. moñúkó	you will „ „
3. oñúkó	he, she will „ „	3. woñúkó	they „ „ „
eñúkó	neuter		

The Second Future tense in the negative form is very seldom used.

### Exercise.

Worensakra woñ adwene dā. — Mnntie nea qtemmufo a ontēe<sup>1)</sup> yi se! — Minsuro Onyañkōpōñ na memfere nnipa. — Wqanũ woñ mu<sup>2)</sup> biara. — Minsusuw se ebeye sã. — Mã minni-di<sup>3)</sup> na mennom ansã. — Mamma mammesoma asomdwoe. —

1) After the relative particle the high tone of the negative is drawn back to the first syllable.

2) 'mu' = among

3) The second Imperative form with the auxiliary verb 'mã'.



Yereńkó fie ara<sup>1)</sup> dā. — Wontumi ńhũ Onyańkõpõń ahenni. — Osukõm renne<sup>2)</sup> no dā. — ńkũrofó no mu pĩ antie n'asẽm. — Memmõ mańkasa me tirim menye biribi. — Abofra yi ańkã nokware. — Odiyifo bi nsõre mfi Galilea peń e<sup>3)</sup>.

### Vocabulary.

sakra	to change	soma	to send
adwene	mind	asõmdwoe	peace
otemmufõ	judge	tumi	can
suro	to fear	ahenni	kingdom
Onyańkõpõń	God	osukõm	thirst
susuw	to think	osukõm de me	I am thirsty
didi	to eat	ńkũrofó	the inhabitants
nom	to drink	pĩ	many
bõ-tirim	to propose	nokware	truth
Galilea	Galilee	peń	once; never

### IX.

#### The Negative Imperative Mood.

##### Singular

##### Plural

2. ńkó	do not go	2. mońńkó	do not go
3. a. ońńkó	he shall not go	3. a. wõńńkó	they shall not go
b. mmã ońńkó		b. mmã wõń-	
pl. mómmmã	let him not go	ńkó	let them not go
ońńkó		pl. mómmmã	
		wõńńkó.	

### Exercise.

Mońńkó nso munnĩ wõń akyi. — Munnsuro wõń a wontumi<sup>4)</sup> ńkum õkãra. — Mmã õnnsań n'akyi. — Mommpẽ sika ana

1) 'ara' a particle of generalizing power.

2) The consonant 'd' of the verb 'de' = to take hold of, is by assimilation converted into 'n' corresponding with the negative form.

3) 'e' = an emphatic particle after the negative Past tense.

4) Before the vowel 'u' the pronouns 'wõń' and 'yeń' are written 'woń' and 'yeń.'

dwete ana kɔbere ńńńu<sup>1)</sup> mo aboso mu. — Mommmań ńńkɔ  
amańamań kwań so. — Kɔ kã kyere wou se: wouńkó wou kũrom.<sup>2)</sup>  
— Moate se wokã kyere tetefo no se: nni awu. — Ẹkã wo ti  
ntam. — Mońńkasakasa pĩ kwa<sup>2)</sup> se abosonsomfo. — Osũani biara  
a ote ne kyerekyerefo nsem na onye no benyã asõtwe. — Momma  
bone nntua bone so ka.

### Vocabulary.

kum	to kill	okwań	the road, way
okãra	the soul	oteteni	an aged man
sań	to return	pl. tetefo	the ancients
pe	to desire	di awu	to kill
dwēte	silver	kã ntam	to swear
kɔbere	copper	kasakasa	to talk, gabble
gu	to cast	obosonsomni	a heathen
aboso	girdle	nyã	to get
mań	to turn aside	asõtwe	punishment
fa	to take	tua so ka	to punish

### X.

#### Inflexible Verbs.

There are a series of verbs undergoing no inflexion whatever, as:

te	to be (in some state)
te	to sit, to live
ye	to be good
wɔ	to be (on some place; neg. unni)
nim	to know
so	to carry
ne	to consist in, to be identical with
nam	to walk

1) Before 'g' the negative prefix is 'ń' and the letter 'g' is converted into 'ń' by assimilation.

2) 'okwa' in vain; the prefix 'o' is dropped for euphonic reasons.

## Exercise.

Onyañkõpõu ne ɔdɔ. — Sɛ<sup>1)</sup> menam owusunsuma boñ mu a, minsuro bone bi. — Iehowa atempon ùhìnā yɛ nokware mã<sup>2)</sup> wõñ a wõnam n'akwañ so. — Iehowa ue me haññ nè me ùkwāgye. — Qhene ba ne no. — Ete sɛnea<sup>3)</sup> mekãe no. — Dabi, ente sã. — Yennim eyi hõ fwē. — So wunim nea merefwefwɛ yi? — Yentumi ùnuare asu. — Misusuw sɛ eye sɛ yesim. — Mehõ ye afei. — Minnim' nea sã ade no wɔ. — Wo yere hõ te deñ? — M'adamfo te pòñkɔ so. — Nnipa kakrã bi na ɛte<sup>4)</sup> sã kũrow yi mu. — Qbea yi so kyew a ɛye fe. — (Qn'na ɔso asem no ùhìnā tí<sup>5)</sup>). — Wo hõ te deñ nne? — Mehõ ye kakra. — Afei de<sup>6)</sup> me hõ ye kakrã. — Sɛ ɛte sã a añkã<sup>7)</sup> eye.

## Vocabulary.

ɔdɔ	love	guare	to wash, bathe
owu	death	guare asu	to swim
sunsuma	shadow	sim	to start
oboñ	valley	afei	now
Iehowa	Jehovah	ɔpòñkɔ	horse
haññ	light	ɛkyew	hat
ùkwāgye	salvation		

- 1) The conjunction 'sɛ' = if — with the particle 'a' introduces the conditional sentence.
- 2) 'mã' is often used as an auxiliary verb taking the place of a preposition with the meaning of 'for the benefit of.'
- 3) The conjunction 'sɛnea' introduces an Adverbial Clause of Manner and is followed by the corresponding 'no' or 'yi.'
- 4) Instead of using the third person plural the predicate can be put into the Neutr. Singul.
- 5) A Phrase: 'he is the chief person in the matter.'
- 6) This particle is used to make the sentence prominent; it is usually comparing the present state with the former; it can be translated thus: "take it for granted."
- 7) 'Añkã' — 'in that case' — cfr. XX; this conjunction indicates that the idea of the sentence is no reality, but it depends on the relality of the idea of another sentence.

XI.

**Auxiliary Verbs.**

1. There are some auxiliary verbs which point out the distinction between the direct and indirect object, as:

Qde . . . kyere he shows

Qde . . . bere he brings

2. An object which has either to take a certain direction or to occupy a certain place, is introduced by the following aux. verbs:

Qde . . . ba he brings to

Qde . . . si he puts at

Qde . . . ko he takes at

3. A few auxiliary verbs take the place of a preposition as:

Qde . . . ye he does by, he makes with

Qnam . . . so ye he does by means of.

The Imperative and Negative Forms use 'fa' instead of

'de' resp. 'nam', as: fa . . . ba, fa . . . ko = through

fi . . . ba, fi . . . ko = from.

**Exercise.**

Qde ne bá breç me. — Qde ntama yi kyee me. — Wode woñ ñhõma bi kyee me. — Yeñ ñhinā de yeñ aniwa fwe Awurade anuonyam. — Mede wo asem mamā woñ. — Sā nnipa yi ñhinā de woñ mma baa oduruyefo no ñkyeñ. — Qmfa kuruwa no mmesi poñ so. — Wqamfa me nneema no ammere me bio. — Qde ne ba reko fie. — Wode woñ nañ na étwa kwañ. — Ofi Anum baa Odumase. — Wqfaa Aküropoñ koo Aburi. — Qnam ne do so yee ade kese. — Obiara nam aberañ so ko Onyañkõpoñ ahenni mu. — Deñ hõ na mede Nyañkõpoñ ahenni mmeto? — Onyame mfa adebone a oye tiaa<sup>1)</sup> no mfiri no. — Otú fii Asante betrañ Akyem. — Wode nó yee osafobene. — Wode nó yee osófo or wwhyee no sófo.

**Vocabulary.**

qbá	child	Aburi, Anum,	names of towns
ntama	cloth	Odumase	

<sup>1)</sup> The past tense is always indicated with the second verb (only.)

kye	to present	gbéran	a strong man
ani	eye	abéran so	by force
anuonyam	glory	to . . . hõ	to compare with
oduruyefo	physician	Onyame	God
kuruwa	cup	adebone	the evil deed
opon	table	Asante; Akyem	countries
enai	foot; leg	osafohéne	captain
twa kwan	to make a	hye	to appoint
	journey	osúfó	priest, minister

## XII.

### Adjectives.

1. An Adjective is a word qualifying a noun or pronoun.
2. Adjectives are of three kinds: Adjectives of Quality, Adjectives of Quantity, Distinguishing Adjectives.

#### A. Adjectives of Quality.

1. The Adjectives of Quality are used in two ways:
 

either attributively e. g.	onipa kese	a great man
	abofra bone	a bad boy
	atadé fefe	a beautiful cloth
or predicatively e. g.	onipa yi ye kese	this man is great
	atadé no ye fe	the cloth is beautiful
2. A number of Adjectives has either the simple or the reduplicated form, e. g.
 

fẹ́' =	nice, fine; fẹ́fẹ́ =	handsome
fẹ́fẹ́fẹ́ (or contracted)	fẹ́fẹ́fẹ́ =	very fine
pa =	good; papa and papápa =	very good
dẹ́ =	sweet; dẹ́dẹ́ and (dẹ́dẹ́dẹ́)	dẹ́dẹ́dẹ́ = very sweet
ńwene =	bitter; ńweneńwene =	very bitter

3. Few Adjectives have a plural form, as :

akūmā = little pl. ūkūmā

kese = large pl. akese

ketewā = small pl. ūketewā

### Exercise.

Wōñ a wote kūrō(w) yi mu ūhīnā adañ nnipa bone. — Amanehunu kese bi baa wōñ so. — Nnipa dodow no ūhīnā agye adi<sup>1)</sup> se nea okā no ūhīnā wom' ampa. — Ano Kristofo bebrē te yeñ asase yi so. — Awurade adidii no ye ade kroñkroñ (bi.) — Ewó ye aduañ bi a eye de sê<sup>2)</sup>. — Wōboaa Swissifo nnompe ūhīnā ano asoredañ ketewā bim'. — Karl Okokodurufo<sup>3)</sup> bedii nsase horow a eye nsase pa fefe bi so. — Nnua akese bi gugu okwañ a wōbōo no foforo no so. — Wōñ ūhīnā nueyee ye bone. — Amrado te abañkese<sup>4)</sup> bi mu. — Russifo dodow no ara ye akuafo. — Eyi ye adwuma bi a eye yaw. —

### Vocabulary.

dañ	to turn into	Karl	Charles
amanehunu	suffering, misery	okoko duru	breast; courage hard; heavy
dódow	many	edná	tree
gye-di	to believe	gugu kwañ so	to lie on the road
ewom	it is true	bō okwañ	to cut or clean a road
ampá	certainly		

1). Very often two transitive verbs are combined to express one notion only.

2). sê — this adverb denotes a high degree of a said quality

3). "Okokodurufo" is the adjective "duru" compounded with a noun, used as Attribute.

4). A compound noun viz. abañ a eye kесе.

kroikroñ	holy	foforo	new
ewó	honey	abañkese	castle, fort
aduañ	meal, food	Russifo	the inhabitants
Swissifo	the inhabitants		of Russia
	of Switzerland	okuafo	peasant, farmer
dompe	hone	adwuma	work
asoredañ	church	yaw	painful

### XIII.

## B. Adjectives of Quantity.

#### 1. Adjectives denoting absolute quantity, as:

bebrē, pī = much, many

kakrā, kakrābi = little, some, few

ñhīnā = all: ñhīnā 'ra = altogether

#### 2. Numeral Adjectives.

a) Cardinal Numerals

b) Ordinal Numerals<sup>1)</sup>

##### a) Cardinal Numerals:

1 bākō	11 edūbiākō	21 adūonu bākō
2 abieñ	12 edūmieñ	22 adūonu abieñ
3 abiešā	13 edūmiensā	30 adūasā
4 anañ	14 edūnnáñ	40 aduanáñ
5 anúm	15 edūnnúm	50 aduonúm
6 ašīá	16 edūnsīá	60 aduosīa
7 asóñ	17 edūnsóñ	70 aduqsóñ
8 awotwé	18 edūñwotwé	80 aduqwótwe
9 akróñ	19 edūñkróñ	90 aduakróñ
10 edú	20 adūonu	100 qha

1) These are expressed by Verbal Phrases

101	gha nè bākō	500	ahánnúm	900	aháúkróú
200	ahannu	600	ahánsiá	1000	apem
300	ahasã	700	ahánsón	1001	apem nè bākō
400	ahánnán	800	aháúwotwé	2000	mpennu
	3000	mpensã	20,000	opeduonu	
	4000	mpénnán	90,000	opeduakróú	
	10,000	opedu	100,000	opeha	
		1,000000	opepem		

b) Ordinal Numerals:

Odi kañ	he is the first	odi ho	he is the next
oto so abieñ	he is the second	ódi kañ	he occupies the first place
oto so abiesã	he is the third	ódi akyiri	he occupies the back part
nea edi kañ	firstly	oka akyiri	he remains behind
nea oto so abieñ	secondly	ótwa to	he cuts off
nea oto so abiesã	thirdly	nea okata- akyiri no	that which is the last (thing)

**Exercise.**

Qde ne yere koo Asante ghene Karikari afe a oto so anañ so. — Eho na owoo n'abákán<sup>1)</sup> barima no. — Bere beñ na wokoo Akyem? — Mfe asia ni<sup>2)</sup> a mekoe. — Da a oto so anum Onyañkōpōñ hoo mpatā nè nnōmã. — Qde ne mmabea bānu<sup>3)</sup>

1) "abákán" = the firstborn child = oba a odi kañ

2) "ni" = Contraction of "ne no"; the predicate "eye" is understood.

3) When the Units refer to a person, they are combined with the word oba = person



māa aware. — Iakob woo mmabaniū dumieū. — Nnipa hebrē pa (adv.) baa ne ūkyeū. — Iakob babarima a odi kañ no diū de Ruben na nea otwa to no nso wofre no Benjamin. — Ye ntem na kokum mmerekyi-mma abieū fa bēra. — Nea odi kañ no see no se: Matō asase na ehia me<sup>1)</sup> se mekofwe. — Sāara nso na nea otia abieū nē abiesā no yee de-bednu<sup>2)</sup> ason no so. — Ofenipa biara ntumi nsom wuranom bānu. — Ode ne mmarima a wawo wou ne fi ahasā duūwotwe tuu sa. — Ono nso nē mmarima ahannaū reba abehyia wo. — Ogya fi Awurade ūkyeū behyew mmarima ahannu aduonum no ūhīnā.

### Vocabulary.

Karikari	name of an Asante King	Ruben Benjamin	proper nouns
wo	to bring forth	to	to buy
afe	year	du	to reach
bō	to create	ofenipa	domestic servant
apatā	fish	tu sa	to fight
anōmā	bird	som	to serve
ware	to marry	owura	master
ogya	fire	hyew	to burn

#### XIV.

### C. Distinguishing Adjectives.

These Adjectives distinguish a thing from its class, as:

yi pl. yinom = this, these

bi pl. binom = a, another, some

1) "ehia me" = impers. = I feel obliged

2) A verb used in a prepositional way

biara	= any, every
no <sup>1)</sup>	= the, that, those
beñ?	= which? what? in direct questions
kõ	= which, what, in indirect questions
aũkasa	= self
ũkõ. ũkutõ	= alone

### Exercise.

Minnim abofra kõ a wosomaa no no. — Mo mu nipa beñ na<sup>2)</sup> orennyaw ne ñnuanteñ aduakron akron sare so? — Ampá, oyi ne odiyifo a greba wiase no. — Dua biara a me soro agya annua no wobetu. — Ade biara a ekõ anom no kq yafunu mu. — Nea efi anom fi adi de, efi nipa kõmam'. — Adwene beñ na wode susuw sã asem yi hõ? — Mé dé, minsusuw no sã. — Me mmom na mekãa no sã. — Ono ũkutõ korẽ na okura sã nsusuwi no. — Munnim hónhóm kõ a moye ne dea? — Ohene aũkasa hye mmãra se wõmpira abõnteñ (so). — Mõñweñ na munnim ðõñ kõ a mo wura beba. — Me nuabea nso<sup>3)</sup> gyẽ di se sã atade yi fata me. — Onipa biara a omã nehõ so no, wobebẽrẽ no ase. — Wureñhũ ðõñ kõ a meba wo so. — Adiyifo no nso wui; woye wohõ ðõñ ni?

### Vocabulary.

gyaw	to leave	edõñ	clock
ognanteñ	sheep	mmãra	law
sare	the desert	hye mmãra	to make or pass a law

<sup>1)</sup> "no" = usually corresponding with the definite article in English

<sup>2)</sup> To make any part of a sentence emphatic, it is placed at the head of the sentence and the word thus made prominent is followed by the conjunction "na".

<sup>3)</sup> This particle added to the preceding noun is to be considered as an adverbial attribute to the subject.

·soro	heaven:	pra	to clean
	adj.: heavenly	fata	to suit
dua	to plant	mã . . . so	to raise
tu	to take out	běre . . ase	to humble
yafunu	stomach	nso	also, even
fi . . . adi	to come or go out	hóhóm	spirit, ghost
kōma	heart	odón	bell
wēn	to watch		

XV.

**Inflexion of Adjectives.**

1. Adjectives are inflected to express comparison.
2. The Comparative and Superlative Degree denote that one of two things possess a higher quality than the other or than all the others respectively.
3. The Comparative and Superlative degree are usually formed by the help of the verbs “señ” or “kyeñ” = to surpass, e. g.

**Compar.**

onipa yi wə ahōdeñ kyeñ ne nua no      this man is stronger than  
his brother  
onipa yi ye kесе señ no                      this man is greater than  
the other

**Superlat.**

onipa yi wə ahōdeñ kyeñ wəñ ñhīnā      this man is the strong-  
est of them all  
onipa yi señ wəñ ñhīnā ahōdeñ  
onipa yi ye kесе señ wəñ ñhīnā      this man is the great-  
est of them all

4. The Superlative can be indicated also in the following ways:
  - a) by a predicative Adjective and the postposition ‘mu’ = among,  
e. g. woye wəñ ñhīnā mu akūmā = thou art the youngest of all
  - b) by the word “no ara” added to attribute Adjectives, e. g.  
ñkūrofó pī no ara gye no dii = most of the inhabitants  
believed in him.

## Exercise.

Esóno ye aboa bi a osō kyeñ mmoa ñhīnā. — Eye aba ñhīnā mu kētewā. — Opanyiñ nim de (nyānsa) señ abofra. — Obērañ Goliat sō señ nnipa a aka no ñhīnā. — Dua biara nniho a ekyeñ eyi kесе<sup>1)</sup>. — Minnim biribiara a eye de kyeñ ewó. — Opoñ a otowe no kyeñ nea yeñ ñhīnā susui. — Mefwe sã ñfwireñ yi ñhīnā a, mihũ se eyi ne ne-ñhīnā mu nea eye fe dodo. — Amrado baa yeñ kũrom' no, nnipa pī no ara dii n'akyi. — Wo ne nea owó tumi kесе no. — Mmea a wōboro<sup>2)</sup> ahansia na ebefwee sã ade no. — M'adamfo yi wó sika señ yeñ ñhīnā. — Metumi maye señ nea wosusuw no. — Fwe, osetie ye señ aforebó na asōye kyeñ adwennini srade. — Abũrokyiri agye diñ señ nsase-kесе anañ a aka no ñhīnā.

## Vocabulary.

sō	to be large	tumi	strength, power
aba	kernel; fruit	aforebó	offering, sacrifice
opanyiñ	an elderly man	gye diñ	to become prominent
Goliat	Goliath		
ka	to remain	sradé	fat; grease
aka me	imp; I am left	odwennini	ram
to w poñ	to lay a table, to give a banquet	Abũrokyiri	Europe
ñfwireñ	flowers	dodo	very much
ye asō	to hearken, to pay attention	boro	to surpass
		asōye	hearing, attention

1) = concerning its size

2) another verb to express a comparatively large number.

XVI.

**Adverbs.**

- 1) Adverbs are words modifying a verb.
- 2) As there are no real prepositions in the Tshi-language, some nouns and verbs are used in an adverbial manner to show the relation between the different parts of the sentence.
- 3) There are Adverbs of time, Adverbs of place and Adverbs of manner.

**I. Adverbs of time.**

1) ẹbére <sup>1)</sup>	time	11) afei	now
2) adekyēe	in the morning	12) sesē	this moment
3) adesāe	in the evening	13) dedaw	already
4) enne	to-day	14) prekō	at once
5) nnansā yi	in these days,	15) ntem	quickly
	nowadays	16) amónom hq ara	on the spot,
6) nnāno	the other day		immediately
7) nnera	yesterday	17) akyi; akyiri	after; behind
8) ọkyēna	to morrow	18) dā dā	always
9) dakyē bi	hereafter	19) dabidabi	a long time since
10) eto dabi a	sometimes	20) ara	continually

**Exercise.**

Na eduu ańwummere no <sup>2)</sup> n'asūafo no kqo mpoano, — Nnera don a etoso ason na atiridii no gyaa no. — Se obi nam ańia a, ouhintiw. — Eno akyi no osee won se: monsań ũko

1) "ẹbére" with the postposition 'so' or 'mu'.

2) "no" signifies here the definite article referring to the word "ẹbere" time, which is understood having become an Adverb of time.

mo kũrom.' — Mpeñ ahẽ na woakosra wo nua yarefo no? — Meko ho nnakóro-nnakóro. — Enne anopa yi mesoree ntemntem.— Eduu anadwofã no na nnipa hõ hũ nti wpatoto apoñ mu. — Da a edi nnawotwe kañ anopatututu no na oboa oda no hõ. — E sese woba me ñkyeñ amónom ho ara. — Metee sã asem yi dabidabi.— Eto dabi a meda ntem. — Ne kañkyerekyere no esese woko asu ansã na 1) eno akyi woabesiesie 2) odañ no mu. — Awurade adifi fi tete nteredẽ. — Wufi tete akyirikyiri kosi dakyẽ akyirikyiri ye Onyame. — Mprempreñ ara na metee se m'agya aka bābi. — Awurade a wiase ahenni ye ne de no na obedi hene dā dā. — Otõtõ wou ano awia nè anadwo.

### Vocabulary.

añwummere	evening	to poñ mu	to close the door
mpoano	seashore	anopatututu	early in the
atiridii	fever		morning
hintiw	to stumble	oda	grave
mpeñ ahẽ?	how often?	ne kañkyere-	first of all
sra	to visit	kyere no	
oyarefo	a sick person	siesie	to bring in
nnakóronnakóro	on single days		order
sore	to rise	adifi	manifestation
anadwofã	night	tete nteredẽ	anciently
ehũ	fear	tete, akyirikyiri	of old
di hene	to reign	mprempreñ ara	immediately
tõtõ ano	to accuse	ka bābi	to expire

1). "ansã na"-conjunct. "before"

2). The consecutive form of the verb is introduced by the particle "na" and formed with the prefix "a" like the perfect, but with different tone.

## 2. Adverbs of place<sup>1)</sup>.

1. ase	down, under	7. anim	in front of, before
2. esò <sup>2)</sup>	on, upon	8. akyi	behind, after
3. emu <sup>2)</sup>	among; within	9. atifi	above
4. ghõ <sup>2)</sup>	at, near, about	10. ñkyeñ	by the side of
5. ano	on, at along	11. agya	beyond
6. ani	on, upon, over	12. ntañ	between

### Exercise.

Wofaa no yeñ ñkyeñ koo soro. -- Wofi bepo(w) no so siñ koe bio. — Ntem ara na obonto no duu asase a wõrekõ so no so. — Ñkũrofokuw bebrẽ gyinagyina po no agya. — Obea bi baa ne ñkyeñ se: Bu nteñ gye me me tamfo nsam'. — Nuipa bebrẽ pa<sup>3)</sup> na ete sã kũrow yi mu. — Yeagyaw ade ñhinã na yeabedi wo akyi. — Obẽre nehõ ase yee osetie de-kosii<sup>4)</sup> wu mu. — Akyiri yi won mu biakõ baa ofie besũu ne wura ñkũrofo no anim. — Woduu won anim kakra no wohũi se okũ kese bi da wonẽ<sup>5)</sup> kũrow no ntañ. — Otutuñ ñmirika koo ne nã

1) These Adverbs serve also as postpositions

2) The prefix 'e' of these 3 particles is usually dropped; at the head of a sentence however it is retained.

3) "pa" is to be considered as an Adverb of manner to express a high degree.

4) "kosi" = (till) a prepositional verb employed to indicate relation of time.

5) "wonẽ" by contraction, instead of "won nè"

ńkyeń kọsẹrẹe no ńhõma. — Wunni asem bi a wubebua wo wu akyi ana? — Nńo hõ mfaso titiriw a yewọ ne se yedi. — Abũrokyiri asase ani ye fe sẹ. — Abũrokyiri ye asase a eso mframa ye. — Ode no kogyinaa<sup>1)</sup> asorefi ano atifi. — Onyamesom hõ wọ mfaso wọ nneema ńhĩnā mu.

### Vocabulary.

osoro	heaven	sẹre	to ask
obonto	boat	ńno	oil
ńkũrofokuw	a multitude of people	mfaso	profit
bu nteń	to decide a case, to give sentence	titiriw	principal; adv. chiefly
gye	to release, to save	mframa	wind
sũ	to weep	asorefi	temple
tu mmirika	to run, to hurry	okũ	abyss
		onyamesom	godliness, worship of God

### XVIII.

#### 3. Adverbs of manner. (I)

1. ntem	quickly	8. mpo, po	even
2. abia	to one's assistance	9. de	concerning
3. sā, sẹ	thus	10. gye	except, safe
4. sāara	just so	11. korā	entirely;
5. komm	quietly		neg. not at all
6. ńkõ, ńkutõ	only	12. ara	even
7. nso	also		

<sup>1)</sup> Euphonical reasons do not allow to write "kogyinaa".



## Exercise.

Me mpo migye midi se<sup>1)</sup> woye no sã a, na ebeye yiye. — Se wokã sã po a, nea minim ara ne se ente sã. — Wode ñño nso sa nyarewa horow. — Ehõ mfaso bi a esõ nso ne se wotõh. — Ehõ mfaso titiriw ne se wode gugu wõh mñiri horow no mu na<sup>2)</sup> annyigye ñkãnnare. — Obõõ ne tirim se õmmã onnidi ne poñ so na mmom obeyi ne ñkõ adnañ amã no ne poñ. — Mise mo se; Mo dé, minnim nea muñi. — Ne bogyese mu nè ne hõ ñhinã aye potõ. — Metee sã asem no, no na mefwẽẽ komm. — Oyi nso eyee no fe sãara. — Osee no se: Se õpe a, õntõh (no) ara. — Ne kramañ no anañ nso na emã mihui se õnsõ. — Kañ no wõfwẽẽ wõñhõ anim komm. — Obeyee me adwuma bi abia. — Eyi akyi aññkye korã ña owni. — Wammã me nsu korã mannom. — Wõñ ñhinã koo afãhye no ase gye me nè me ne nua ñkõ.

## Vocabulary.

tõh	to sell	bogyese	the beard
gu	to pour	ne hõ aye	he is over and over
afiri	machine	potõ	dirty
gyigye	to meddle with	õkramañ	dog
ñkãnnare	roast	ekye	a while ago
mmom	rather	aññkye	not long after
yi	to take out	afãhye	festival

## XIX.

### 3. Adverbs of manner (II.)

1. sê	very much	3. faññ	distinctly
2. pa, papãpa	well, very well	4. kitikiti	desperately

1) the particle 'se' introducing a conditional sentence can be omitted; but the following particle 'a' is absolutely necessary

2) The negative consecutive form.

5. téta, kwa	merely, nothing,	9. dabiarada	never
	but	10. nokware(m),	really
6. pe, pepēpe	exactly	ewom	
7. ampá,	verily	11. dodo, pī	much
ampá ara		12. kakrā,	a very little
8. ebia	perhaps	kakrā bi	

### Exercise.

Ampá ara, wone Israel hene. — Asem a worekã yi wom na akyinnye biara nnihõ. — Ampá ara, onipa yi ye onipa trēnē. — Dua yi aba ye de sê. — Adwuma a woaye yi ñhinā ye okwá. — Oye adwuma a mekyere no no pepēpe. — Okãã sã no na wode won nañ pempem fam kitikiti. — Dabeñ na wobeko Abũrokyiri? — Ebia nnawotwe betwam' ansã na makõ. — Eremma sã dabiarada. — Awerghow kесе bi akã no nokwarem. — Abofra yi kyere asem no ñhinā mu faññ. — Opanyiñ yi pe m'agya asem dodo. — Woko fie a, mikyia wo yere papāpa. — Ne hõ te deñ nne anopa yi? — Ne hõ ye kakrā bi. — Nokware mise mo se: Oreñko mu korā. — Mé nè mé fi de, yebesom Yehowa. — So woyare (ana?) — Dabida, menyare, na mmom mabere sê. —

### Vocabulary.

akyinnye	doubt	twam'	to pass
trēnē	just;	awerghow	I am befallen with
	righteousness	akã me	grief
pempem	to knock at	kyia	to salute, to give
som	to serve		compliments

## Conjunctions.

1) A conjunction is a word joining either two words or two sentences.

2) The conjunctions joining two words are the following:

enè; nè = and

ana, anasę = or

ō . . . ō = whether . . or

3) The conjunctions joining two sentences are:

na	and, but, yet	gye se	except that
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nà	because	efise; esiane	
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nanso	but, notwith-	(se) . . . nti	because
-------	---------------	----------------	---------

	standing	sāará na	just as
--	----------	----------	---------

ańkã	eventually	ansã na	before
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enti; eno nti	therefore	enye ńkõ . .	not only . .
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enna	then	nanso	but also
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ende	then	efi se	since
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## Exercise.

Onè no boq ńkõmmq ansã na okqe. — Mudidi<sup>o</sup>, monom ō, mónyę ne ńhĩnã ńhyę Awurade anuonyam. — Se ofiwura nim doń kõ a owifo bęba a, ańkã obęweń. — Mońńfwefwę nea mopedi ana nea mobenom. — Enna atiridii no gyaa no. — Eno na wodii mmuada na wobqo mpae. — Migye midi se ańkã obęba nne, nanso wámmá. — Wurenyã kwań ńńkq wo kũrom' gye se woaye w'adwuma ansã. — Senea w'adwuma te no sãara nso na w'akatua te neń. — Mekã'no sã efise woyę anihaw papa. — Esiane w'anihaw dodow nti na emã mekã no sã. — Ende na nea ope no na ohũ no mmqoq nso. — Anuonyam a mewq

ansã na wiase wgho no, fa hye me. — Enna wghu mu binom se:  
Fwe senea odo no. — Se yete ase o, se yewu o, yeye Awurade dea.

### Vocabulary.

bɔ nkɔmmɔ	to converse	di abnada	to fast
hye annonyam	to glorify	bɔ mpae	to pray
ofiwura	houselord	akuata	payment
oŵifo	thief	anihaw	laziness
hũ mmɔbɔ	to have mercy upon	te ase	to live
wu	to die		



## Part II.



I. Salutations and their replies.

Good morning, Sir	owura makyē.
R.	duéneawó; y'agya; y'enā; yā onua; yā aberáw.
Good afternoon, Mam	awurā, mahā.
R.	duéneŵiá; yā affi; yā adŵó; yā benā.
Good evening	memā wo adŵó;
R.	duéneŵini ō; yā ahénewa; yā ayísi.
Welcome!	akwāba!
Good-bye	makrá wò; minnyáw w'ase;
R.	mekó maba.
Farewell!	nantew yiyé; ñkyé; ñkyer'ò!
R.	yō nantew yiye ō.
Good night!	memā wo nnopá; nnop'ō; me nnop'ō.
Sleep well!	da yiyé; mōnna yiy'ō.
Godspeed!	kitam'; moñkitam'!
R.	mifuá no; yefuá no.
I congratulate you	wo tiri ñkwā! mo! mo! woáye adé!
Thank you	me ti da ase.
I offer you my sympathy	due; hye deñ; kose; dárekānā!
Good day	ahyiá.
R.	ahyiáhíyá.
In approaching to a house	agō!
R.	amē!

Good appetite	kitam'; éúko yiye. mífuaam'; woato me; me nsa wom'.
On the way already!	adikañ; akyiri e?

## II. Expressions of Politeness.

I am very glad to see you	oh! wuni!
How do you do?	wohō te deñ?
I am very well	mehō ye pē sē (papāpa).
How is your father?	(w'agya ē); w'agya hō te deñ?
He is not quite well	nehō nyē no deñ yiye.
He is ill	oyare.
Give my compliments to him	wokō a, memā no akyē; wokō a, mikyia no.
I am still in your debt	nnāno meda wo ase.
I am very thankful for that	meda wo so ase pī.
I cannot thank you enough	mintumi menna wo ase dā.
Accept my warmest thanks	mifi me kōmā ùhìnā mu meda w'ase.
I thank you for the orange	meda wo akutu no so ase.
He thanked him most heartily	oyii ne yam daa no ase pī.
I am much obliged to you	meda - ase, meda - ase.
You are very kind	wo yam ye dodo.
You are most kind	wo yam ye papāpa.
What amends shall I make you?	mínhū nea mede betua wo so ka.
Thank you, I shall not do it	meda-ase, merenye.
I thank you very much, Sir	owura, meda-ase papāpa.



You are most kind	wo yam ye sē asu.
He is benevolent	oyē odēfōo.
Pray let me have this book	mesrē wo sē fa sā ñhōma yi mā me.
Allow me to have this book	mā me kwañ na mémfa sā ñhōma yi.
If you please . . . .	sē wo pē a . . . , me pa wo kyew.
By your leave	sē womā me kwañ a . . . .
Please send me that book	mesrē wò sē mā wómfa sā ñhōmā yi mǎnā me.
Will you do me a favour	so wobedom me ana?
May I take the liberty?	so mewō hō kwañ sē . . . ?
I beg your pardon	mepa wo kyew.
Have pity on me	hũ me mmob̄o.
Please have patience with me	to wo bō ase mā me; nyā kōma mā me.
Will you render me a service?	so mesrē wo biribi kakra-yē a wokyi ana?
Do you agree?	so wopene so ana?
Yes, I consent	yiw, mapéne.
They all agreed	won̄ ñhīnā apene so.
I have nothing against it	mīnni hō asem biara.
Depend upon me	fa wohō to me so; gye me di.
No, that will never happen	dabi, ēremma sā dǎ.
By all means	eyē deñ ara a.
By no means	ērenyē ara dǎ.
Not at all	dabida; ēntésā korā; emmasā dǎ.
Do not object to it	ntu m'ano ññu.
Don't refuse my request	mmpo m'adesrē.

Have you anything against it?	so wowo hõ asem bi?
I will give permission this time	biakõ yi dé, memã hõ kwañ.
It does not please me	enso m'ani.
It does not concern me	emfa me hõ; memfa hõ.
It is impossible	erenma sã.
It does not depend upon me	emfi me.
He has refused it	wampene; wapo.
There is a knock	wobo poñ akyi.
Somebody is knocking	obi bo poñ akyi.
Go and see who it is	ko na kofwe nea owoho.
Open to us	behie yeñ.
Which is Mr. A's room?	owura A. wohẽ?
Can I see Mr. A?	so owura A. wo fie ana?
My name is B.	wofre me B.
Who is knocking at the door?	ehẽna na obo poñ akyi?
It is Mr. B.	eye owura B.
Ask him to come in	kokã kyere no se ómmëra.
Walk in, Sir	owura, bëra odañ mu.
Lead the way if you please	mepa wo kyew se di kañ.
Please to go before, I will follow you	mesre wo se di kañ na min- ni wo akyi.
After you, Sir	owura, wo na di kañ.
I hope I do not intrude	so enye ohaw na mehaw wo yi?
By no means, I am glad to see you	dabi, eyi de enye fwẽ; eye m'anigye se woaba.
It is very kind of you to come and see us	eye se woabesra yeñ.
Won't you sit down?	wontrã ase ana?

Pray take a seat	wopē a; trā ase; gye agua e.
Please sit down	mepa wo kyew sē trā ase kakra.
I cannot make a long stay	mereñkye.
I must go	esē sē meko.
What! Will you leave us already?	so woko ara ni?
You have but just come!	wobae ara ni!
I must go home	ehīa sē meko fie.
You are in a hurry	wopē ntem dodo.
Why are you in such a hurry?	edeñ nti na wopē ntem sē?
I have a good many things to do	adwuma a egu me so dōsō.
I am afraid of being late	'nye na meñkoka akyiri.
I have business on hand	mewo adwuma bi ye.
I hope I shall soon see you again	eye me sē eñkye na mahū wo.
Good bye	makra wo.
Please present my compliments to your brother	mā wo nua akyē mā me.

### III. Time.

To day; to night	enne; anadwo yi ara.
This evening	anadwofā yi; anñwummere yi.
This morning	enne anopa yi.
In the morning	adekyēe; anopahēma.
Very early in the morning	anopatutūtu; akokobone
At midday; at noon	aŵia; oŵigyinaé.
In broad daylight	aŵia ketē.
In the afternoon	betwabere;
At midnight	odasum; anadwo konkon.

In the morning and evening	adekyē nē adesāe.
To-morrow	okyēna.
To-morrow morning	okyēna anopa.
To-morrow evening	okyēna aňňwummere.
Last night	nne anadwo yi.
Yesterday	nnēra.
The day before yesterday	enne nnansā ni.
Next week	nnawotwe a ereba yi.
Last week	nnawotwe a atwam yi.
This day week (on Monday)	da se nne (Dwo).
This day fortnight	enne dadu-nnanum.
Next Wednesday	okyēna Wuku yi.
It is three weeks since	nnawotwe abiesā ni.
Ten days ago	dadu ni.
For six months past	asram asia ni.
Sometimes	eto dabi a.
Day by day	dabiara.
A week ago	nnawotwe ni.
A fortnight hence	enne nnawotwe abien.
This day year	afe ne nne; enne afe biakō.
Next Sunday week	da se okyēna Kwasi.
Yesterday fortnight	nnēra nnawotwe abien.
To-morrow fortnight	okyēna nnawotwe abien.
Every third day	nnansā nnansā; nnansā biara.
Every week	dā nnawotwe; nnawotwe-nnawotwe.
Every month	dā osram; osram-sram.
Every year	dā afe; afe-afe.
A year hence	afedaň sese; afe ni.

In all my life	me nna ùhìnā.
The other day	nnāno; nnāno bi.
About that time	ẹbeyẹ sā bere no mu.
Within this week	sā nnawotwẹ yi mu.
Within these last days	nnansā yi ntam.
At the right time	bere pa mu; bere a ẹsẹ mu; bere ano.
The tenth of April	April da a ẹtoso du.
What time is it?	bere beù ni?
It is not very late	ade nsāe ẹ; ẹnsaree korā ẹ.
It is getting late	ade reye asā;
The sun is just rising	oẖia repue.
The day is breaking	ade rekyẹ.
At daybreak	adekyẹe.
It is hardly day	ade ñwíee kyẹ ẹ; ade ùkyẹe yiye ẹ.
It is broad daylight	ade akyẹ korā.
The sun rose a good while ago	oẖia puei ákyẹ.
The sun is already very high	oẖia akọ soro korā.
I hope you will not travel during the heat of the day	m'ani da so sẹ worentu kwaù aẖia ketẹ yi.
The night is drawing near	ade reye asā.
It will soon be dark	ereñkye na esùm aduru.
It is getting dark	anim rebiribiri.
The sun has set	oẖia ato.
He came at midnight	ọbae ọdasum.
The moon is rising	osram repue.
The moon shines very brightly	osram apae fefẹfe.
They travel by moonlight	wonam sram so.

The moon is full	osram atwa puruw.
We have the new moon	osram awu.
It is the first quarter	osram afi.
The stars begin to shine	nsoromma repuepue.
I am writing to you in the dead of night	merekyerew wo odasum.
What o'clock is it?	don beu ni?
Tell me what time it is	kyere me don ko a abo.
I don't know exactly	minnim yiye.
Then look at the sun	en'de fwe owia.
It is twelve o'clock	nnonndumien abo.
What hour do you say it is?	wose nnon ahē na abo?
It is exactly 1 by my watch	me don abo donkoro pepēpe.
It is just one o'clock	eyi ansa na donkoro abo.
It is not yet one o'clock	donkoro nnya mmoe e.
It is past one	donkoro abo dedaw.
It is ten minutes past 1	donkoro apahō simma du.
It is a quarter past one	donkoro apahō simma dunum.
It is a quarter to two	aka simma dunum na nnonabien abo.
It is half past eight	nnonwotwe ne fa abo.
Ten minutes to eleven	aka simma du na nnondubiakō abo.
Twenty four minutes past seven	aka simma asia na nnonsoñ ne fa abo.
Twenty minutes to ten	aka simma aduonu na nnondu abo.
It is very nearly two	aka kakra-bi na nnonabien abo.

It is not quite four	nnonnañ mmøe e.
The clock is too slow	edõñ no ùkõ ntem.
The clock goes too fast	edõñ no kõ ntem dodo.
What is to-day?	nne ye da beñ?
It is Sunday	nne ye Kwasida.
When did it begin?	bere beñ na efi ase?
This morning with sunrise	anõpa yi a oŵia puei no.
And when will it end?	na bere beñ na ebetŵam'?
This evening when the sun sets	(sā) anadŵofā yi a oŵia betõ no.
Seven days make a week	nnafua asoñ na eye dapeñ.
The names of the days are	nnafua asoñ no diñ na edidi so
the following: Sunday, Mon-	yi: Kwasida, Dŵoda, Bena-
day, Tuesday, Wednesday,	da, Wukuda, Yawda, Fida,
Thursday, Friday, Saturday.	Memeneda.
Thirty days make a month and	nnafua aduasã na eye osram
twelve months make a year	na asram dumieñ na eye afe.

#### IV. AGE.

How old are you?	woadi mfe ahẽ?
I am of your age	menè wo ye tipeñ
You are very old	wóanyiñ papa.
I am not old	minnyiñi pī e.
You are older than I	wóanyiñ señ me; woseñ me panyiñ.
What is your brother's age?	wo nua adi mfīrihyia ahẽ?
How young you are!	wonnyã nnyiñi e!
I am twenty	madi mfīrihyia aduonu.

My birthday is to - day	midi m'awoda nne.
I congratulate you	wo-tiri ñkwā.
I shall be thirty next Christ- mas	būronyā a ereba yi na medi mfīrihyia aduasā.
How old would you take me to be?	wosusuw se madi mfe ahē?
He begins to grow old	oye abo akora; oye afuw dweñ; wafi ase rebo akora.
He has lived to a great age	wányiñ papāpa.
He has grey hair	ne ti afuw dweñ.
Is your father still living?	w'agya daso te ase ana?
He must be very old, I suppose	misusuw se wányiñ pī.
He seem to be well on in years	eye me se wanyiñ pī.
You look older than I	w'anim kyere se woseñ me panyiñ.

## V. Weather.

How is the weather to - day?	wim te deñ nne?
It is fine weather	wim atew.
The sun is rising beautifully	o'wia repue fefefe.
The sun appears behind the clouds	o'wia repue amununkum no mu.
The sun shines	o'wia hyereñ.
It is a sunny day	o'wia ano ye-deñ.



The moon shines	osram apae.
It is full moon	osram atwa kōrokūma.
It is night	ade asā.
It is dark	anim abiri.
The sun has just set	oŵia rekoto ara ni.
The sky is very clear	ahuñmu atew korā.
It is cloudy	omunuñkum asi.
It is foggy	omunuñkum woḥo.
The sky is dull	ŵim aye kusū.
The air is heavy	anim aye kusū.
It is going to rain	osu reba.
It has begun to drop	afi ase soso.
It pours	osu refwie.
The rain has ceased	osu atew; osu no agyae to.
The way is muddy	okwan no so ye tañ.
It is very windy	mframa bo papāpa.
The wind has ceased	mframa no agyae bo.
It is hot	ahōhuru aba.
I am warm	mehō ye me hyew.
I am perspiring very much	mefi fifiri pi.
I am quite wet	mafow korā.
We shall have a thunderstorm	oprānnā bebom; ahum rebetu.
It lightens	anyinām pa.
Look at those heavy black clouds	fwe sā omunuñkum tumm yi.
The thunder roars	oprānnā bobom.
I hear the thunder	mete oprānnā mmobom.

A thunderbolt has struck a oprännā asi dua bi mū.  
tree :

The sky begins to clear ahuumu afi ase retew.

The thunderstorm is over ahum no agyae tu.

The air has become cool ŵim ayē ŵiridudu.

My feet are very cold me nañ hō yē me nŵiniñŵiui-  
nŵini.

What a beautiful rainbow! ao, nyānkōntón yi yē fe pī!

The rainy season is coming on asúsow rebetue.

It is cold awow wohō.

It hails asúkotŵěā gu; amparowbo tō.

The air is wonderfully clear eŵim atew korā.

The streets are very wet enne abonteñ so afow korā.  
to-day

The ground is wet fam' afow.

The rain has wet my osu afow me ntama.  
clothes

I do not feel cold at all awow nne me korā.

Do you feel cold? awow de wo ana?

It is very dirty out of doors atekye pī wō abonteñ so.

In the rainy season the Akyem se osu toto a, atekye ba Akyem  
roads are very muddy akwañ so bebrē.

The wind comes from the east mframa no fi apuei.

The wind is abating more and mframa no regyae bō ñkakra-  
more ñkakra.

It drizzles osu tō nŵēsēñwēsē.

A heavy shower is coming osu kese reba.

- It is beginning to rain      osu afiti ase reto.  
 It rains in torrents      osu to ŵō.  
 It is not likely to cease raining eye se osu no rennyae to.  
 It has rained a great deal this osu kese ato enne anopa yi.  
     morning.  
 Has it left off raining entirely? so osu no atew korā?  
 I am excessively hot      me hō huru me dodo.  
 Let us go into the shade      mā yeṅko ṅwiniṃ'.  
 He is sitting in the shade      ote dua bi ṅwini ase.  
     of a tree.  
 The sun is very hot      oŵia asi fam.  
 I do not like to walk in the mempe se menantew oŵia ano.  
     sun

## VI. At Market.

- Where are you going to?      ehē na woreko?  
 I am going to market      mereko guaso.  
 What do you wish to buy?      deṅ na worekoto?  
 You have bought it too dearly wotoo no abodeṅ dodo.  
 We have bought it very cheaply yeanyā no fowfow korā.  
 It is very cheap      eye fow papa.  
 Have you bought anything?      so woanyā biribi ato?  
 How much a pound?      na pound (karibo) biakō ahē?  
 What is the price?      ahē? ne bo ahē?  
 It cost me two shillings      metoo no sireṅ abieṅ.  
 At what price will you sell it?      na wuse woretou a wode  
     begye ahē?

I will sell it for one shilling mede megye sireñ nè takufā.  
and sixpence

Have you sold your sheep? so woatoñ wo guañ no?

No, I shall not sell it dabi, merentoñ no.

You would gain nothing by it wotoñ no a, wurenniā hō fwē.

What do you sell? edeñ ade na wotoñ yi?

I sell eggs metoñ ñkesua.

I will not buy any but se eye kesuamono a, enna  
fresh ones meto bi.

How many for three pence? ahē sempowa?

That is too dear ne bo ye deñ dodo.

Sell them a little cheaper tew me so kakrā.

Four are not enough, give me anañ nnōsō, fa biakō to so;  
one more (to me so biakō).

No, unless you add two more dabi, gye se wode abieñ to so.

Alright, give me the money osem̄pa, tua me kaw prekō na  
at once that I may go home mēnkō fie.

Have you some fowls? so menyā ñkokō bi matō?

Yes, there are some at home yiw, ebi wō fie.

Are they full grown? so woanyiñyiñ ana?

Well, bring me one of them w̄ie, b̄ere me biakō okyēna (na  
mento).

How much for it? wode no begye ahē?

I charge two shillings migye wo sireñ abieñ.

Then I will not buy it s̄ā de a merento.

Say a cheaper price tew so kakra.

It is as I said before	se mekãe kañ no, se mise ara neñ.
No, it is not so	dabi, ente sã.
I shall give you one shilling and three pence	memã wo sireñ biakõ nè sem-powa.
Take it for one shilling	gye na mã me sireñ biakõ.
I shall pay you if you like	wope a, metua wo ka.
This fowl is too lean	sã akokõ yi nnoe e.
This fowl is not heavy at all	sã akokõ yi ye hare dodo.
Nobody sells his fowl without a reason	obi ntoñ n'akokõbere kwa.
I have paid too much	matõ korã.
Give me a little more and pay two shillings	bëra w'anim kakra na mã me sireñ abieñ.
I beg your pardon, this is too little	eye sã a, na woafa me.
That is quite enough; do you consent?	se memã ara neñ; wopene ana?
Have you none?	so wunni bi?
No, I have none	dabi, minni bi.
Have you counted all the fowls there are in the yard?	woakañ ñkokõ a ewõ adiwo ho no ñhĩnã (so woabu woñ ano) ana?
How many are there?	ahẽ na ewõ ho? wosi ahẽ?
Two are missing	minhũ abieñ; aka abieñ.
None are missing	eñkaa bi e.
They are all there	woñ ñhĩnã ni.
Shall I take one to the cook?	so memfa biakõ ñkomã kuku?
Not to - day, but to - morrow	ennyẽ nne, mã énye okyëna.

VII. At Home and Abroad.

Where are you going to?	ehē na woreko?
I am going to A.	merekō A.
These children are going to school.	sā mmofra yi reko sukū.
Do not go there!	ñkō ho!
I must go to see my friend	esese mekohū m'adamfo anim.
I am going home	merekō fie.
We shall go there to-morrow	yebekō ho okyēna.
Let us go!	mā yēnkō!
Go quickly!	kō ntem!
Be off!	fi ha kō!
Has he gone away?	so okō nni?
He will not go away	oreñkō.
I shall go with you	menè wo bekō.
Go to the right	kō nifā.
Go to the left	kō beñkum.
Go straight on	kō w'anim tē.
The road is downhill	okwañ no sñañ (anase) si ne ti ase.
Let us pass here!	mā yemfa ha!
I saw him passing	mihñu no se oretwam'.
Where do you come from?	ehē na wufi yi?
I come from my garden	mifi me tñrom'.
You did not come yesterday	wamma nnēra.
I came here for this purpose	eyi nti na mebaa ha.
You came just in time	woaba bere ano pepēpe.

I come from home	mifi fie na mebae.
I have just come back	mereba ara ni.
When will you come to see us?	bere beñ na wobeba abesra yeñ? . . . . . yeñ nsra?
Ah, you have arrived!	ei, eyi na moaba?
We have just arrived	yeredu ara ni.
We arrived in time	yebedu bere ano.
Has he not come back yet?	so onnyā mmae e?
We do not know when he will return	yennim bere kō a obesañ aba.
Come in if you please	se wope a, bēra.
Let the gentleman come in	mā opanyiñ no nsi dañ mu.
Are you going home so soon?	woreko fie ara ni?
He has just gone out	wafi adi mpempreñ.
I have not been out for a fortnight	nnawotwe abieñ ni meñkoo baw (bābi) da.
I shall not go out all day	enne meremfi adi korā.
I have sent you	me na masoma wo.
I will compel you to do it	mehye wo mā woaye.
Do your duty!	ye w'adwuma; ye nea wunim; ye nea esese woye!
He is acquainted with his duty	onim n'adwuma (ano pe) yiye.
Obey your parents!	tie w'awofo asem!
Never be disobedient!	nye asodeñ da!
I obey your orders	metie ebiara a wobekā.
Shall we go and take a walk?	wobemā yeako mpase?
With all my heart!	mā yeñko e!
Let us call for your brother	mā yeñkofre wo nua.

As you please	sēna woara wope.
Come let us go!	bēra na yeñko!
Which way shall we go?	ehē na yebefa?
Whichever way you please	babiara a wobekyere me.
It is a very pleasant walk	enne nante(w) yi ye de sē.
This place is really charming	ampa ara, eha ye fe.
Let us rest a little!	mā yeñhome kakra!
I feel very tired	mabēre pī.
Let us return!	mā yensañ!
We are going wrong	yeafōm kwañ.
It does not matter; we shall	ennye biribi; yebemā yeñ
walk a little faster	anañ so kakra.
Did you sleep well?	so wodaa yiye?
I slept wonderfully well	medae hatē.
I did not sleep at all	manna korakora.
Go and bring me some water	ko na kosaw nsukakra bēre me.
Pour the water into that basin	fwie nsu gu sã kuruwa yi mu
for me to wash my face	mã memfa meñhoro m'anim.
There is no water left in the	nsu pēre se nni tumpañ no mu
bottle with which to rinse	a mede bepusuw m'anom.
my mouth	
Where is the soap?	sāminã no wohē?
It is lying on the table	eda poñ no so.
I want a towel to dry my hands	mepe mpopahō mapopa me nsa.
This looking-glass is dirty	sã afwefwe yi anim aye fi.
Wipe it	popa anim.
Give me a pair of scissors	bēre me akape.



I want to cut my nails	mepe se mebubu m'aŵerew.
What coat will you put on to-day?	soro-atade beñ na wobehye nne?
The one I had on yesterday	nea mehyee nnëra no.
Brush it well	pra ani yiye; tu so yiye.
Where are my shoes?	me nsepatëre wohë?
They are under the bed	ewo mpa no ase.
Are my boots cleaned?	woatwi(w)mensepatëre(hô)ana?
Brush the dust off my boots	prapra me nsepatëre hō tu-tuw no.

### VIII. The English Language.

Do you learn English?	so wosūa Enyiresi kasa?
Yes, Sir, I do	yiw, owura, misūa.
How long have you learned English?	nnahe ni a wufi sūaa Enyiresi kasa?
For six months	asram asia ni.
That is a very short time	eūkye korā e.
Does your brother also understand English?	so wo nua nso te Enyiresi kasa?
Can you speak a little?	so wotumi kasa kakra?
Yes, Sir, I speak a little	yiw, owura, mekasa kakra.
I understand almost all that people say to me	aka kumā na mete asem biara a wokā kyere me ase.
Speak a little English with me	wonè me nkasa Enyiresi kakra.
You speak too fast	wokasa harehare papa.
Speak a little slower, please	se wope a, kasa nyā kakra (anase) gowm'.

I find you have made much progress	mahũ sę woanyã ñkoso sañũ.
Tell me what that is called in English	kyere me senea wofre eyi Enyiresi kasa mu.
It is called . . . .	wofre eyi sę . . . .
Very well — and this?	ŵie — na eyi e?
I don't know	minnim.
You see I do not know very much yet	woahũ sę minnyã miññhũu pĩ e.
Your master told me that you are studying very well	wo wura kã kyeree me sę wo-sũa w'ade yiye.
He is quite contented with you	n'ani so wo korã (woso n'ani korã).
Do you understand what I say in English?	so wote nea mede Enyiresi kasa mekã no ase?
I understand very well, but I cannot answer without making mistakes	mete ase korã de, nanso mintumi meñnkã no krõñũ.
Do not allow yourself to be discouraged by that	mmã eyi ntu wo abasam.
You should seek an opportunity of speaking English frequently	woye a, pe Enyiresi kasa hõ kwañ.
I have opportunities, but I am afraid of making mistakes	minyã hõ kwañ de, nanso misuro sę meye mfomso.
Learn a good many words by heart	sũa nsem bebrẽ pa gu wo tirim.
I will follow your advice	mefa w'afotu.

## IX. The Tshi Language.

Do you speak Tshi?	wote Tŵī ana?
I find it difficult	eye me deñ.
I speak it very incorrectly	mekasa de, nanso m'ano nfōo so yiye.
I speak it very badly	mintumi meñkasa yiye korā.
I can speak sufficiently to make myself understood	mitumi mekā no ara senea obi bete ase.
I do not speak much Tshi	mentā Tŵī kasa.
I am not proficient in Tshi	minnyā meñkoo so yiye e.
I have too little practice	mentā menso mehō meñfwe.
Such a language is only to be learnt by much practice	wosūa kasa a ete se yi a, gye se wotā kasa dā.
I find it difficult to speak in Tshi	mahū se Tŵī kasa ye me deñ.
I am afraid of making blun- ders in speaking	misuro se meye okasa mu mfomso pī.
I wish I had much opportu- nity to speak Tshi	añkā mepe se menyā kwan makasa Tŵī dā.
You must often converse with Tshi-people and hear them speak	esese wonè Tŵifo tā kasa Tŵī na wotie won kasakōa.
Speak Tshi to me	kasa Tŵī kyere me; wonè me ñkasa Tŵī.
Let us speak nothing but Tshi	mmāyeñkasa kasa biara se Tŵī.
My brother has mastered the Tshi language	me nua nim Tŵī yiye korā.

He speaks it as well as his mother-tongue	okasa no se ne kũrom' kasa.
He is conversant with the Tshiland English languages	okasa Tŵī nè Enyiresi ñhĩnā.
You express yourself clearly	wokasa faññ.
You speak Tshi perfectly well	wokā Tŵī mā etēe.
Where have you learned Tshi?	ehēfā na wosūaa Tŵī?
I learned it by myself	meara na misūae.
How long have you been learning?	nnāhě ni a wosūae?
It is not long since	nnānsā yi na mifi ase.
I am only a beginner	eyi ansā na mifi ase.
I have been learning it only six months	abosom asĩa ni a mifi ase sūae
It is very difficult to learn this language	wosūa kasa yi a, ohrē pī wom'.
I take pleasure in this study	mede anigye sūa kasa yi.
What do you call that in Tshi?	wofrē eyi Tŵī kasa mu deñ?
What is the name of that in English?	Enyiresi kasa mu eyi diñ de deñ?
I called him by his name	mede ne diñ mefrēe no.
His name is . . .	ne diñ de . . .

### X. An Englishman and a German.

Are you a German?	woyē Germani ana?
Yes, Sir, I am	yiw, owura, meyē Germani.
From what town of Germany do you come?	wufi German kũrow beñ mu?
I am a native of . . .	meyē . . . ni.

- I find that you speak English very well mahū se wokasa Enyiresi krōñū.
- How long have you been in England? nnāhē ni a wobaa Eñland?
- For six years mfrihyia asia ni.
- I was four years in B. and two years in L. metrāa B. mfe anañ na madi L. ha mfe abieñ.
- So you are nearly naturalized Do you like England? woreye adañ okūroni korā. so wope Eñland?
- I like it very much mepe Eñland papāpa.
- Perhaps you prefer living here? gyama wope eha-trā mmom?
- You are mistaken, Sir dabi, owura.
- We love our country above all others yedo yeñ asase señ nsase a aka ñhīnā.
- Have you travelled in G.? so woakyini G. . fo asase so?
- Yes, Sir, I made a journey on the R. last year yiw, afe a etwam' no mu mituu kwañ faa asubonteñ R. so.
- Did you not find those places most beautiful? so woanhū se eho nsase ñhīnā ye fe papāpa?
- Yes, Sir, they are magnificent ampa ara, owura, eso nni.
- Formerly only English people travelled about G. kañ no Enyiresifo ñkutō na wotu kwañ kyinii G.
- But now many Americans are seen too nanso afei de Amerikafo nso ko ho.
- Please come to see me some day eye a, besra me.
- I live in P. mete P.
- I accept your kind invitation with pleasure mede anigye beba; osempe.

We will then talk more      eno na yebe<sub>k</sub>ā G. hō nsem pī.  
about G.

Good bye; I hope to see you      makra wo; m'ani da so se  
very soon      eññkye na mehū wo.

## XI. House - keeping.

### A. Morning.

Get up girls, it is already      mmāwa monso<sub>r</sub>e; woabō nnon-  
six o'clock      sīa dedaw.

First you must go for water      moñkō asu ansā.

Then I will give you some-      afei memā mo adwuma foforo  
thing else to do      bi aye.

R. dust all the things in      R. koprapra asaso nneema no  
the sitting room and wash      ūhīnā hō na kopopa fam hō.  
the floor

Very well, shall I lay the      mate; so me<sub>w</sub>ie a, méntow  
table then?      o<sub>p</sub>oñ ana?

Yes, but do not forget to put      yiw, nanso-mmā wo w<sub>r</sub>ere m<sub>m</sub>fi  
the bread-knife at my place      se wode bodobodo sekañ  
beto m'afā.

M. have you been for water?      M. so woakō asu?

Yes, I have just come back      yiw, mereba ara ni.

You must now help in the      etwā se woboa piam'.  
bedroom

Sweep the room well and      pra o<sub>d</sub>añ no mu yiye na  
pour fresh water into the      f<sub>w</sub>ie nsu gu kuruwa mu.  
washing-basin

Then clean the lamp and see      afei siesie kanea no na f<sub>w</sub>e  
that there is enough petro-      se ñño (pī) wom' ana.  
leum in it

Afterwards you can brush my husband's trousers  
 eyi akyi no prapra me kunu trōs ani.

If there is a button missing sew one on  
 se button bi atew a, fa bi si ho.

While A. is making the bed you must clean the windows  
 bere a A. resew ketē no esese wopopa afwefwe-mfensere anim.

They look quite dirty  
 aye fi korā.

I think you forgot to do this last time  
 misusuw se nnāno wo were fi se woye.

Then you all may come to morning prayers  
 afei mo ūhīnā mmēra anōpa-mpaebo.

## B. Breakfast.

R. see if the cook has finished R. fwe se kukuni (osodoni)  
 no awie aduan ana?

If not, tell him to be quick  
 se ouwie a, kā kyere no se ōnye ntem-ntem.

All is now ready  
 woaWie ne ūhīnā.

Call my husband; he is in his room  
 fre owura; owo ne dan mu.

Now let us say grace  
 afei mommā yemmo mpaē.

We are very late to-day  
 yeaka akyiri nne.

I am very sorry, please excuse it, the cook burnt the Ampesi and had to cook some more  
 tafrakye; kuku no māa ampesi no hyew ase, na osan nōaa foforo bio.

I cannot depend upon him at all  
 mintumi memfa mehō nto no so korā.

He is too frivolous  
 oye adwēnhare dodo.

Please give me a spoon	běre me atere.
I have none	minni bi.
And I have no fork	na minni adinam biara.
Ah, I am sorry that those girls do only half their work	o, eye me yaw se mmāwa no ye wōñ adwuma fā nè fā.
How do you like the bread?	bodobodo yi ye wo deñ? bodo- bodo yi, wudi a, ete deñ?
Its taste is very nice	eye de ampa.
R. give me another plate	R. fa prete (taforoboto) foforo mā me.
Here is one	ebi ni.
But it is not clean	nanso emu nye.
You must wash it	sañ hohoro mu bio.
When did you break Mr. A's cup?	bere beñ na woboo owura . . tea-kuruwa no?
Just now	sesēe ara.
Cannot you beg his pardon?	so wopa no kyew a, wokyī?
I beg your pardon, Sir	owura, mepa wo kyew.
We must have a clean table- cloth to-morrow	esese yesakra opon so ntama okyēna.
I will give you another one	memā wo foforo.
Call all the girls to prayer	fre mmāwa nhīnā mā wommē- ra mpaebō.
There are some chairs to sit on	ñkenteñnua bi woho a mobetrā so.
Where is M?	M. wohē?
She is not ready yet	onnyā ñwīee n'adwuma e.
Tell her to make haste.	kā kyere no se ónye ntem.



### C. The forenoon.

- M. you have not cleaned down the stairs yet  
 Do it quickly and then take the broom and sweep the verandah  
 When you have done this, put the shovel and the broom in their proper places
- M. wonnyā ntŵiw atrapoe e.  
 ye no ntem na afei fa ohūae  
 pra abranā no so.
- A. why have you not put the brass-basin into the bathroom as I told you?  
 Do not forget it again  
 Now tidy up the room
- A. deñ nti na woamfa aŵowa  
 no ansi aguatedań mu se-  
 nea mekyereę wo no?  
 mmā wo ŵere mfi bio.  
 afei siesie dań mu nneema  
 ñhĩnā pepēpe.
- At the same time look if there is enough water in the lavatory and take this cloth there
- afei fŵe se nsu (pī) wō dua-  
 dań mu na fa aŵere yi kō hō.
- Tell the other girls to come to me  
 I will give them some sewing to do
- kā kyere mmāwa a aka no se  
 wōñ ñhĩnā mmera me ñkyeń.
- memā wōñ biribi na wōpam.
- There is my husband's coat which is badly torn
- owura atāde a asunsūane korā  
 bi wōhō.
- At eleven o'clock two of you must go down to prepare the fufu
- nnońdubākō hō a, esese mo mu  
 bānu si fam kōwōw fufū.
- I hope you will not forget to clean the fufu-basin and stick
- mani daso se mo ŵere remfi  
 se mōbēhohoro owoaduru no  
 mu nē owoomma ano.

I do not like to have to tell you every day	mempē se metī mo mu dā.
Cook! you have not a single piece of wood in the wood- store	kuku, wunni ogya hiara korā (wō) ogyadañ mu.
You seem to be a lazy fellow	eye me se woye onihafō.
Go at once and cut some	kō ntem na kotwa bi.
Then kill a fowl and put it in the pan to cook it	afei kum akoko na fašigya so.
Take some water from the filter and have dinner ready by half past eleven	fwie nsu bi fi obohina no mu na siesie aduañ ntem kosi nnoñdubākō nè fā pepēpe.
First come up and knead the dough	woye a, bēra befoto(w) asikre- siam ye bodobodo ansā.
I have already put some flour into the pan	mede asikresiam no bi magu asikresiam kuruwamu dedaw.
Take care not to have too large a fire or the bread will burn	fwe yiye na woammā ogya no annōsō pī; eye sa a bodo- bodo no behyew.

#### D. At Dinner.

Now let us have dinner	afei mā yeñkodidi.
I am very sorry to say the fowl is not very tender and there are still many feathers left on it.	eye me yaw se akoko no añwie beñ na ntakārā pī wō hō.
Cook, why did you not be more careful in dressing it?	kuku, deñ nti na woañfwe antu- tu ne ñhīnā yiye?
R. bring me some water	R. mā me nsu.
First clean my glass	popa me tomere mu ansā.

- Will you drink any wine? so wobēnom nsā kakra?  
 No, thank you dabida, mennom korā.  
 Take the wine-bottle away fa nsātumpaṅ no kō.  
 Is there any dessert? aduaṅ bi wōhō bio? (akyiri  
 aduaṅ).
- Yes, there are some oranges yiw, akutu anase maṅo bi  
 and mangoes wōhō.
- Which do you prefer? emu nea ewōhē na wope?  
 I like mangoes best mepe maṅo yiye.
- Change the plates and put the sakra mprete na fa akyiri  
 dessert on the table aduaṅ no si pou so.
- Clear the table and do not yi nneṅma ṅhīnā kō na  
 break anything mmō mu biara.
- Boys, wash the dishes and mmofra, mouhohoro mprete  
 dry them well mu na mompopa mu yiye.
- I will give you a fresh tea- memā mo mpopahō foforo bi.  
 cloth
- Tell the cook to clean all kā kyere kuku na ouhohoro  
 the pots and pans he used nkuku ne nkaka a ode nōaa  
 for cooking aduaṅ no ṅhīnā mu yiye.
- Then he must boil some water afei onnōa kafe-nsu na omfa  
 for coffee and bring it up mmēra soro doukoro ne fā.  
 at half past one
- But not more than half a nanso ommā emmoro kafe  
 can full kuruwa no fā.
- Let the water for the coffee mǎ nsu no ṅhuru yiye ansā  
 boil well na wode atwa.
- R. when you lay the table for R. se woreto kafe pou a, mmā  
 coffee don't forget to put the wo were mfi se wode asikre  
 sugar basin and milk on it adaka ne nufusu besisi so



- Therefore you must put all dirty linen to soak this evening  
enti esese modon̄ nneema a abiri  
no ñhĩnā anadwofā yi.
- Go down and ask Mr . . . to give you his dirty linen for the wash  
ko fam na kyere owura. . se  
omfa ne nneema a abiri  
no ñhĩnā mmā wo.
- Remind him particularly of his under-linen  
kae no ne kamisã-ñhyease  
titiriw.
- Girls, you must now all go for water that you can begin early to-morrow morning  
mmāwa esese mo ñhĩnā ko asu  
na monyã ntem afi ase  
okyēna anopa.
- Tell me how many shirts and sheets are to be washed  
kyere me kamisa nè sheets  
dodow a esese mohoro.
- I should like also to know the number of pillow-cases, blankets and curtains  
mepe se aũkã mihũ nsumĩ  
nnurahõ, kuntu nè mfensere  
ntama dodow a ewo mu nso.
- Has Mr. . given you a list of his handkerchiefs and towels?  
so owura akyerew ne nnukũ  
nè mpopahõ dodow amã wo?
- Go down and begin washing  
monko fam ñkofi adehoro ase.
- I have put some soap into this chest  
mede sãminã bi mato chest  
yi mu.
- Use the big washing-tube and take care of the copper-boiler  
momfa adehoro tōpō kese no na  
monfwẽ awowa no so yiye.
- If you do not chatter much you will have finished by the evening  
se moaũkasa pĩ a, ebedu ana-  
dwofā na moawie..

- If the weather be still fine okyēna anōpa sē ŵim tew a  
to-morrow, all the linen can mobe<sub>h</sub>ye<sub>e</sub> adehorō no ūhīnā  
be blued in the forenoon būrū anōpa ŵiam' na moa-  
and hung out in the hata no a<sub>n</sub>ū<sub>w</sub>ummere.  
afternoon
- Here are 24 clothes-pegs adehorō nnuawa 24 ni.  
Do not lose any monntow mu biara űkycene.
- If it comes to rain, take in sē osu reba a, yiyi nneēma a  
the dry things and bring awo no bēra soro na L.  
them up, then L. will begin mme<sub>f</sub>i adetow no ase pre<sub>k</sub>ō.  
ironing at once
- Sprinkle the linen with water petē nneēma no so nsu ansā  
before you iron it na woatow.
- L. call me before you begin, L. sē wobefi ase a, fre<sub>e</sub> mc  
that I may show you how ansā na mē<sub>n</sub>kyere<sub>e</sub> wo sē<sub>n</sub>ea  
to fold the linen wobubu adehorō no.
- This is a very particular eye<sub>e</sub> ad<sub>w</sub>uma titiriw bi a  
thing for you to learn esese<sub>e</sub> wusūa.
- Amongst the socks you will wobehū stōkins bi a ntokuru  
find some with holes in them wōm'.
- You must put them aside to esese<sub>e</sub> wode gu bābi na wó-  
be darned űwēne mu.
- There is also a pillowcase na sūminnurahō bi wōhō nso a  
to be mended esese<sub>e</sub> wōpam.
- Tell A. that it is her work kā kyere A. sē on'a eye<sub>e</sub>  
n'ad<sub>w</sub>una.
- I will give her a needle and mēmā no pane nē asawa na  
cotton and show her how makyere<sub>e</sub> no sē<sub>n</sub>ea ōnye<sub>e</sub> no.  
to do it

The washing is to be ironed to-day	esese motow nneema no nne.
Bring the washing upstairs	fa adehoru no bēra abaṣoro.
Put all things which are not to be starched aside	fa nneema a woṅhye no starch no ūhīnā gu fakō.
Sprinkle some water on them and fold them well	fa nsu kakra petē so na bo- bo(w) no yiye.
It is not well done	woannye no yiye.
Do it again	bobo(w) bio.
It is not well folded	woammobo(w) no yiye.
Do it like this	bobo(w) no sē.
Now it is alright	afei de eye; afei na aye yiye.
You need not to put any starch in the shirts	eñhīa se wohye kāmīsā no starch korā.
My dress must be starched	hye m'atade no starch.
Where is the iron?	adetow-dade uo wōhē?
Clean it well; it is rusty	tẗi(w) anim yiye na ūkännare wo hō.
Have you brought some fire-wood?	woako anyañ aba ana?
A. you must look to the fire	A. wo na esese wokofwe ogya no.
Is the iron hot?	adetow-dade no adō ana?
O yes, it is quite hot	yiw, adō korā.
Now begin ironing	afei fiti adetow no ase.
You must take this shirt and iron it again	etwase wotowsā kāmīsā no bio.
I have done ironing	mañie adetow afei.

This is badly ironed	woantow eyi yiye.
Iron the drawers again	tow ase-tros no bio.
Spread all the ironed linen out in the sun	kohata ūwera a wootow no ūhīnā oŵiam.'
The woolen things are to be spread in the shade	kuntu nneema no de fa hata oñwinim.'
This collar is not stiff enough	sā collar yi nye deñ yiye.
These handkerchiefs are fold- ed too broad	woabubu sā nnukū yi tetre dodo.
Lay Mr. . . socks aside, they want darning	fa owura . . . stokin gu fakō, esese wonwene mu.
Do not forget to look after the buttons and button-holes	woye a, mmā wo were mfi but- ton nè button ntokuru no.
When will you iron the rest of the linen?	dabeñ na wobetow ūwera a aka no?

## XII. School.

### A. Before going to school.

Is it not yet time to go to school?	so sukū-ko bere nnui e?
No, it is half past six	dabi, eye nnonsia nè fā.
Do you know your lesson?	so woasūa w'ade?
To be sure	ampa, misūae.
To-day I have learned my lesson perfectly	enne masūa m'ade pepēpe.
I hope to get the first place to-day	m'anidaso se menyā kañ madi nne.



I know my verses by heart from beginning to end without a mistake

masīna me dŵom magu me tirim fi mfiase kosi aŵiei a menyē mu mfomso biara.

Will you hear me?

so wubetie me?

Now it is time to go or we shall be late

afei bere adu se yekō; anye s̄a a, yebeka akyiri.

What o'clock is it?

nnoñ ahē na abo?

It is a quarter to eight

aka simma dunum na nnoñwo-tŵe abo.

It is half past seven

nnoñsoñ nè f̄a abo.

## B. On the way to school

Let us call for K. when we reach his house

se yedu K. dañ akyi a, mā yēnkofre no.

Here we are at his house

yeadu ne dañ akyi.

Will you go upstairs?

kō abañsoro e.

I will wait down here

metŵeñ abañ ase ha.

You had better come up with me

eye se wonè me kō abañsoro ho.

Perhaps you will have to wait a long time

ebia wobegyina ha akye.

Very well, let us go upstairs

ŵie; mā yēnkō abañsoro.

Good morning my friend

m'adamfo makyē.

Are you ready?

so woawie wohō siesie?

I am not quite ready

miñŵiee mehō siesie e.

Do make haste

kā wohō

Otherwise you will be late

anye s̄a a, wobeka akyiri.

Had you no time yesterday to finish it?

so woannyā beré inēra añŵie?

No; I was out for a walk	dabi, nněra meko <sub>o</sub> mpase.
I was too tired	mėbree se biribi.
Therefore you ought to have	enti aũkã esese wosore ntem
got up earlier this morning	kakra enne anopa yi.
They did not wake me	woannyãñ me.
When I have anything to do	se mewo biribi meye a, maũka-
I wake myself	sa na minyãñ.
I have finished my lesson	maũie m'adesũa.
You have not written it cor-	woaũkyerew no pepėpe.
rectly	
There are many mistakes in it	emu wo mfomso bebrė.
There is a time for everything	biribiara wo ne bere.
Let us now go quickly	afei mã yeũko ntem.

### C. The Lesson.

The clock has struck	doĩ abo.
Let us begin. Let us pray	mommã yemfi ase; mommã ye-
	mmo mpae.
Have you learnt your lesson?	so woasũa w'ade? .
Say your catechism	kã wo kyeresũasem.
We have not to repeat it today	enye nne na wose yemmekã.
Well, then you will repeat it	wię; en'de wobekã okyēna.
to-morrow	
Have you learnt your words?	so woasũa wo nsem?
Yes, I know them well	yiw, minim no pepėpe.
How can you say you know	deñ nti na wuse: minim no
'them well?	pepėpe?
You do not know half of them	wunnim hõ fã po.

I thought I knew them	medwenee se mehũ.
Learn them better now	sũa no yiye afei.
I shall know them directly	mehũ no mprempeñ ara a
without any mistake	menye mu mfomso biara.
You do not look at your book	wonfwẽ wo ñhõma mu korã.
at all	
Now it is right	afei n'eye.
You are often very lazy	wontã mmõ mmõdeñ yiye.
Take your translation	fa wo ñkyerease.
We will correct it now	yebetwa mu mfomso.
I see that it is not well done	mahũ se moanyẽ no yiye korã.
You must do it again for	esese moye? no foforo kosi
to-morrow	okyẽna.
Shall I read this sentence	so mensaũ ñkaũ sã kasafua
over again?	(ñhyehyee) yi bio?
Yes, begin again	yiw, fi ase bio.
K. where is your book?	K. wo ñhõma wo hẽ?
Under my form	ewo me beñkyi ase.
Take it up and put it before	yi na fa to w'anim epoũ so.
you on the table	
K. why are you chattering?	K. deñ nti na wokasa?
Repeat what I have just	tĩ nea makyerekyere mo
explained to you	mprempeñ no mu.
I did not hear it	mante (korã).
That is the consequence of	w'asõ a wonye so ade ni.
your being so inattentive	
You will get a punishment	wobetwẽ w'asõ.
Please forgive me, Sir	fa firi me, owura.

I will be more attentive      afei meye asō yiye.  
in future

### D.) A Writing-Lesson.

I am anxious to begin my      mepe se mifi kyerew ase.  
writing-lesson

It is one of those which I      ade a mepe titiriw no mu  
like best                              biakō neñ.

I am glad to see you in      eye m'anigye se mihū se  
such good humour                wukura su pa sā.

Your teacher is coming      wo kyerekyerefo reba.

Have you any pens?            so wowo pen?

Here are several, but they      bebrē ni, nanso enye.  
are not good

I will lend you a steelpen      mefem wo pen-ntuano.

Try this, it is fairly good,      fa eyi kyerew fwe? eye kakra,  
but a little too soft              nanso eye mmerew papa.

I like a rather hard one      mepe nea eye deñ mmom.

Here is another one suitable      foforo a ebeye yiye amā wo  
for you                              ni.

It is excellent                    eso ani.

Hold your pen better            so wo pen mu yiye.

You must not hold it either      nso mu ūkyea no korā, nanso  
too sloping or too upright      mmā enye kyerebeñ.

Take care not to bent your      fwe yiye na woso wo pen  
fingers too much when          mu a, woampōno wo nsa-  
holding the pen                  tea mu pī.

Is it right so?                    so ne sā ye?

- Yes, you hold your pen correctly now, but not your body      yiw, afei wosø wo pen-dua mu yiye, nanso woantrã ase yiye.
- How must I sit then?      en'de mentrã ase deñ?
- You must sit straight without bending your head on one side      esese wotrã ase kyerebeññ a woñkyea wo ti ñko ofã.
- You have told me these rules several times, but I always forget them      wohye me sã dã, nanso me wëre tã fi.
- With patience and perseverance you overcome many difficulties      wonam boaseto nè mmodeñbo so bedi nneema a eye deñ pĩ so ñkõnim.
- I see your ink is a little too thick      mihũ se wo iñkyi yi piw dodo.
- What shall I do?      mentye deñ?
- I will put some drops of water in it      mede nsu kakra hefra mu.
- This ink is better      sã iñkyi yi ye.
- Take this inkstand      fa sã iñkyi toã yi.
- Where are your ruler and your pencil?      wo sensannua nè wo pensere wo hẽ?
- I will rule some pages for you      mesensañ kratafã bi mamã wo.
- You do not write straight      woñkyerew ntëe no.
- I will ask father to give me better paper to-morrow      mesere m'agya na okyena wã mã me ùhõma (pepa) pa.
- Then my writing will be better      enna me ñkyerewe beye fe aseñ yi.

### E). An Arithmetic Lesson.

Will you do a little Arithmetic?	so wobebu akontā kakrā?
Willingly, but do not give me any difficult problems	osempa, nanso mesre wo mmā memmu nea eyē deñ biara.
Say the numbers from 1—20	kañ fi biakō kosi aduonu.
Go on up to a thousand	koso kañ kosi apem.
Let us do a little addition	mā yenyē ñkekāhō kakra.
How many are 20 and 6?	aduonu nè asīa ye ahē?
Subtract 50 from 150	yi aduonum fi oha aduonum mu; oha aduonum na mayi mu aduonum ka ahē?
Multiply 20 by 5	fa anum ye aduonnu ahorow; aduonu ahorowanum ye ahē?
Divide 100 by 20	fa aduonnu kye oha mu; aduonnu kye oha?
The quotient is five	okyenyā ye anum.
Explain how this is done	kyere se woye no fa.
How many pence make a shilling?	pence ahē na eyē sireñ?
A shilling has 12 pence	pence dumieñ na eyē sireñ.
Tell me how many shillings there are in a pound	kyere me sireñ dodo a ewo pound biakō mu.
Two hundred shillings are how many pounds?	sireñ ahannu ye pound ahē?
Ten pounds	eye pound du.
Reduce fractions to the least common denominator	sakra mmubui na fwe fwe din-tofo a esūa korā no,
The four rules of Arithmetic	akontābu hō mmāra anañ.

Nine is the multiple of 3	akroñ yē abiesā ahorowyē.
Interest account	mfentom hō akontābu.
Minuend	mfimfo.
Subtrahend	oyifo.
The difference	nsonoe.
The remainder	ñkae.
Multiplication-table	ahorowyē-poñ.
Multiplicand	ahorowyēde.
Multiplier	ahorowyēfo.
Divisor	okyēfo.
Dividend	ñkyemde.
Cipher	akontā-agyirae.

### F.) A Sewing Lesson.

It is three o'clock	nnōñabiesā abō.
Come out on the verandah to do some needlework	mommēra abrannā so mmepam ade.
Girls, come upstairs	mmāwa, mommēra abansoro.
Wash your hands first	moñkōhohoro mo nsa ansā.
Now sit down on the benches	afei montrā beñkyi no so.
Some of you must sit on the floor	mo mu binom ntrā fam.
You must take white cotton	fa asawa fitā.
This cotton is too thin	sā asawa yi susūae.
Hem it first	bu ano kañ.
Take some of this	fa eyi bi.
Where is the black cotton?	asawa tuntum no wō hē?
Has each of you a thimble?	mo mu biara wō timini ana?
Now you must backstitch it	afei wō no akyiriakyiri. (sēsē)

- You are making too big stitches wopam no akese dodo.
- You have sewn it crookedly nea woapam no akyea.
- Undo it and sew it afresh yi na sañ pam bio.
- Draw out the tacking cotton yi gyigye-asawa no.
- Do not drop the scissors so often or you will spoil them mmã akape no ntã ñfweřweř fam; woye no sã a, wobese no.
- Do not turn it in at the selvedge eñhã se wobubu ntafa ano.
- I have lost my thimble me timini no ayera.
- Try to find it kořweřweř beřa.
- Now learn to put a patch on afei sũa senea wotã otam mu.
- Watch carefully how I do it řwe senea meye no fa no yiye.
- The cloth is very thick, so you will want a thimble ntama no ye deñ dodo, ne sã nti ehã wo timini.
- You have not sewn your patch on straight woantã so ntama no mu ammã ante.
- I do not like you to bring anything to eat into the sewing class mempe se mode aduañ biara ba adepam.
- Do not drop any stitches mmã añwene mu biara ntom'.
- There are four treble and two holes alternately eha woye pitipiti anañ ne ntokuru abieñ.
- Be careful also with the double crochet řwe pitipiti no so yiye.
- Do not forget the loops at the end mmã wo řere mfi se wobesi ano pow.
- You crochet too loosely woñwene no pañpañ dodo.



I have never done any crocheting	meiñwene adē da.
One makes a button-hole like this	sēnea woyē button-tokuru ni.
Do as I do	yē no sēnea meyē no.
One button is still missing	aka button biakō wō ha.
Sew it on at once	si button yi prekō.
Crochet evenly and tightly	ñwene no pepēpe nè petē.
This will be an insertion for a cushion and this is an edging	eyi beyē sumī hō ade na eyi nso beyē adeñwene.
Here is a new pattern for you	ñfṽeso foforo bi ni.
Count the stitches carefully before you begin	kañ nnua no ñhīnā pepēpe ansā na woafiti ase.
Put your needlework always on a clean place	fa w'adṽuma no to nea eho tew.
You may learn knitting now	afei memā wo kwañ na woasña adeñwene.
Here is some easy needlework	adṽuma a enyē deñ korā bi ni.
You may knit a duster	memā woañwene ntama a wo- de popa nneema hō.
Take two needles and this wool, then I will show you how to begin the stitches	fa pāne abieñ nè kũntu asawa yi na mekyere wo sēnea esesē wufiti ase yē no.
Have you ever learnt to knit before?	so woasña adeñwene peñ?
Then you may begin a stocking	en'de memā woafi ase añwene ahye-nañ.
It is rather difficult	yē deñ kakra.

- You must have five needles ehĩa wo adeñwene nnade anum.  
 Do not forget to decrease mmã wo ẁere mfi se wobeyi so.  
 Do you know how to turn so wunim senea woye ne  
 the heel? nantiñ fa?  
 This is called the eap of the wofre eyi se nantiñ atifi.  
 heel  
 The last thing is the toe nea woye de ẁie ne' ne  
 nañsoa ano.  
 Take care that you do not fwe yiye na nea woañwene  
 drop any stitches no bi ansañ.  
 The eye of the needle is pãne no to atu.  
 broken.  
 Fetch the needle cushion from kofa pãne sumĩ a ewo asaso  
 the sitting room no bëra.  
 Thread the needle and make sĩana pãne no na si to pow.  
 a knot  
 You should sew a ribbon esese wode ntama-bamma toa  
 on here so wo ha.  
 Put the button here fa button no si ha.  
 Sew the button on very well si button no dennenneñ.  
 Loosen the cotton a little gow asawa no mu kakra.  
 Draw the cotton tight tẁe asawa no na enye deñ.  
 Now it is right afei aye yiye.  
 If you will do your best, se wobọ mmodeñ a, enkye na  
 you will learn it soon woahũ.  
 Have you made this dress? wo na wopam sã atade yi ana?  
 It fits you very well efata wo yiye.  
 It is too small for you emĩa wo papa.

It is too large for you	esō papa mā wo.
It is too long	eware papa.
It is too short	eye tiā dodo,
The cotton is too short	asawa no ye tiā.
Use some coarse white cotton	fa asawa fitā piprī yi bi.
You may both crochet	memā mō bānu kwañ mā moa- ñwene ade.
Can you crochet?	so wutumi ñwene ade?

### G. At Manual Labour.

S. ring the bell for the boys to come	S. wosow doñ fre mmofra no ñhĩnā na wómměra.
It is two o'clock	nnoñabieñ abo.
You must always come in time, boys	mmofra, esese moba ntem dā.
If you are late again, you will have to work until five o'clock	se moka akyiri bio a, mobeye adwuma akosi nnonnum.
Go and cut the grass round about our house	moñkodo w ofi no hō ñwura.
The other boys shall take hoes and clean the paths	mmofra a aka no mfa nsow ñkobo kwañ.
To-morrow we shall go to the coffee plantation	okyēna yebeko kafefuw mu.
There is much work to be done there	adwuma bebrē wo ho a esese woye.
S. have you looked after the young cocoa plants?	S. so woakofwe kokō nnua ñketewa no?

No, Sir, I have forgotten,	dabi, owura, me w̄ere afi; enti
I beg your pardon	mepa wo kyew.
That is a pity, I fear most	eye me yaw; misuro se nne
of them will now be withered	yi pi no ara ase.
To-day we will cut a new	enne yebepae okwan foforo
path through the bush	afa wura no mu.
Four of you begin here and	mo mu banañ mmeñ ase wo
work in the direction of	ha ñfw̄e odum dua yi nten-
that big Odum tree	teñ so.
You four cut from this tree	mo banañ yi mpae mfi sã dua
in that direction	yi so ñkosi ho.
Then you will soon meet	na mobehya ntem ara.
Take care that you do not	monfw̄e yiye na moampira-
hurt one another.	pira mohõ mohõ.
Why are you making such	deñ nti na moye gyegyegye sã.
a noise?	
There is a big snake	ei, owõ kесе bi ni.
Kill it if you can	se mobetumi a, moñkum no.
There are a great many	abo akесе bi gugu ho.
rather big stones	
Put them all together	mommoa ne ñhĩnã ano akuw-
	akuw.
You can carry them to-morrow	eye a, okyena monsoa ne ñhĩnã
to the building place	ñkogu nea wosi dañ ho.
We cannot carry them;	yerentumi nsoa efise eye duru
they are too heavy	dodo.
You always say: 'we cannot'	dã ñhĩnã na muse: "yentumi."
Try your best and you will	mommo mmõdeñ! na mosoa a,
be able to carry them	mobetumi.

A good boy always says:	abofra pa na okā dā se: me-
“I will try”	so mafwe.
Now it is five o'clock	afei nnounum abo.
Let us go home	mommā yeṅko fie.
Are you tired?	moabere ana?
Yes, we are	yiw, yeabere.

## H) An Hour of Recreation.

Oh, how glad I am that I am	o, eye m'anigye papāpa se
free again at last	afei manyā kwañ rebehome.
I have worked so much	maye adwuma bebrē nti me ti
that I am quite hot	ado hyerehyerehyere.
How long have you worked	na nṅofwewew ahē nkō ara
then?	na woyee adwuma no?
Three hours	maye adwuma nṅofwewew
	abiesā.
Well, that is not too much	o, so eyi nkō ni?
But it is time now to have	afei kogye w'ahome kakra e.
an hour for recreation	
I hope we shall enjoy our-	m'ani daso se agoru bere yi mu
selves well during this	yeu ani begye ara yiye.
play hour	
So do I and what pleases	se eye me ara neñ na nea eye
me most is that I have done	m'anigye korā ne se masūa
my lesson for to-morrow	me kyēna ade.
It is true, playing is much	ewom ampa se woñie w'a-
more pleasant when you	dwuma a, agoru ye de sē.
have done your work	

Our play-fellows are coming	yeñ gofo na ereba no.
Well, what shall we play at?	wie, na deñ agoru na yebegoru?
Let us play 'blind man's buff'	mommã yenyẽ 'amũamũa-ani.'
Let us see who has to begin	yebefwe nea obefi ase.
Let us draw lots	mommã yemmo ntonto.
Do not make such a noise	monnye gyegyegye sa.
Mr. . . does not like it	Mr. . . mpe sã korã.
I thought he was not at home	migye dii se onni fie.
Do not laugh so much	nserew pi sa.
Let us choose another game	mommã yensakra agoru no mu.
We have won	yeñ na yeafa mo so.
Let us begin again	mommã yensañ mfi ase bio.
Listen, it is striking seven	montie se nnonsoñ gu so rebo.
It is time to go home	afei de aye yiye (mommã ye- nyyae ñko.)
We will not detain you	yerensañka wo.
Good bye. We hope to see you to-morrow	nante(w) yiye ò; na okyena yebhyiam' bio.

### XIII. On Travelling.

Here we are; where shall we put up?	eha na yeadu na ehẽ na ye- besoe?
Let us go to the chief's house	mã yenkõ soẽ odekuro fi.
Can we lodge here?	yebenyã dabere wo ha ana?
Can we have some supper?	so yebenyã biribi adi ana- dwofã yi?
What do you want to eat?	deñ aduañ na worefwefwe adi?

- Bring us our supper at once    mǎ wómfa aduañ mmere yeñ  
ntem.
- We are very tired                oberē a yeabere nye ano bi ni.
- Every thing is ready              woawie ne ùhĩnā dedaw.
- Will you go to bed early?        wope se woda ntem?
- Where have you put our  
baggage?                              ehē na wode yeñ adaka no sii?
- It is ready upstairs in  
your room                              ewo mo dabere ho abañsoro.
- I wish for another blanket        mǎ me kũntu foforo.
- Is there also a bell in the  
room?                                    odoñ señ odañ no mu ana?
- There at the side of the door      yiw, ebi señ opoñ no ùkyeñ mu.
- Do you wish to be called  
to-morrow morning?                wónnyañ wo okyēna anopa  
ana?
- We wish to start early to-  
morrow                                yepē se yesim okyēna anopa-  
hema.
- You should stay here to-  
morrow and see the town          mónna ha okyēna mfa úfwe  
kurom'.
- Are there many things to  
be seen?                                so yebehñ nneema bebrē wo  
ha?
- Oh yes, there are several  
things to be seen                      ampa, mobehñ uneema ahorow  
(ahorow).
- Go and call the hammockmen      koñre ahamañkasofo no na  
wómmera.
- How many shall I call?            mémfre woñ mu bāhē?
- I want 4 hammockmen and  
two carriers                            ehĩa me ahamañkasofo bānañ  
nè nnakasofo bānu.

I shall walk half the way and	mañkasa menante(w) matŵa
be carried the other half	okwansiñ na woaso me fã.
I am not strong enough to	mente apow pī senea metŵa
walk all the way	okwansiñ mu no ùhìnã.
Have you ever carried a	so woaso ahamañka peñ?
hammock?	
You are a mere boy	wo de, wosũa dodo.
I am a man, Sir	owura, meye hõ obarima sē.
I am stronger than you think	meyedeñseneñseneawususu(w)no.
All right; I shall see	ehõ ye; mefŵe.
How much will you pay me?	wubetua me ahẽ?
I will pay you as much as	memã wo senea obiara mã no.
any one pays	
Look if the hammok is in	fŵese woasiesie (anase woakye-
order?	kye) ahamañka no yiye ana?
Please give me subsistence	mesre wo mã me nne sēse.
for to-day	
I shall pay you as soon as	yedu ara pe a, metua wo.
we reach . . . . .	
Where is the carrier?	adakasoafõ no wo hẽ?
He has gone to town to bring	okõ mañ mu akõfa biribi.
something	
He will be back in a moment	obesañ aba ntempa ara.
I cannot wait any longer	mintami ntŵeñ bio.
Go and call him	kõ kofre no bẽra.
Let us start without him	mã yenni no kañ.
No, we will not start before	dabi, yerenkõ nnyã no, mom-
he has come back	mã õmmera ansã.



Your boy can wait for him  
No, we shall all wait

Why did you not come in  
time?

How far is it to A.?

It is 8 to 9 hours

We are now half way on  
our journey

You go too quickly

You are all to follow me

I do not like anybody to  
walk in front of me

We have reached now

Prepare fufu as quickly as  
possible because it is  
getting dark

We shall start to-morrow  
morning at six o'clock

I do not want anybody to  
keep behind

Are all the carriers here?

One has not yet come

Tell him if he does not come  
at once I cannot give  
him any subsistence

mā w'abofra no ntẁēñ no.  
dabi, yeñ úhĩnā bētẁēñ no  
prekō.

deñ nti na woamma ntem?

efi ha kọ A. beye se eha nè hē?  
eye nnoñfẁerew 8 dereko 9.

(anye nnoñfẁerew 8 a, ebe-  
ye 9.)

eyi na yeabu yeñ kwan no  
mu abien.

moko ntem dodo.

mepe se mo ñhĩnā di m'akyi.

mempē se obiara di m'anım.

afei na yeadu.

mouwow fufu ntemntem efise  
ade reye asā.

okyēna anpa nnonsia na  
yebesim.

mempe se obiara (begye nehō)  
aka akyiri.

apāfo no úhĩnā wọ ha ana?

wou mu biakō mmae e.

kọ kã kyere no se, se wamma  
ntem a, meremmā no sēse  
biara.

Where is the headman?      woū mu panyin̄ no woū hē?  
 Call the carriers; we shall      frē apāfo no; yebebō mpae  
     pray before we start      ansā na yeasoa.  
 Wait a moment, I will get      monnyina hō kakra na  
     down      minsi fam ansā.  
 The road is very dirty      dontori pī woū okwañ no so.  
 There is a large tree lying      dua kese bi bea okwañ mu.  
     across the road  
 Can you walk around it?      woyi no akwaa, enye yiye ana?  
 No, there is no room      dabi, kwatikwañbiara nni hōsa.  
 We must cross a river now      yerebetwā asu bi mprempeñ.

#### XIV. At the Carpenter's.

What is this called?      wofrē yi deñ?  
 It is a plane      wofrē no apaso.  
 Where is the joiner's bench?      odwumfo beñkyi no woū hē?  
 I have none      minni bi.  
 What is your trade?      w'adwuma ne deñ?  
 I am a carpenter by trade      meyē dua-dwumfo.  
 I am learning carpentry      meresūa (nnua) dwinni.  
 He is a skilful carpenter      oyē odwumfo a wahēñ.  
 He does not understand his      onnim n'adwuma yiye.  
     trade well  
 I have not yet made a table,      minnyā miñhūu opoīn yē e, na-  
     but the other day I made      nsō nnāno meyēe adaka.  
     a box  
 Can you make a chair?      wobetumi ayē akenteñnua?

- O yes; I can do that                    yiw, minim ye.
- How many apprentices do            wowo asũafo ahě?
- you keep?
- I have only one apprentice       mewo biakõ pe.
- Have you planed all these        so woapa sã mmerete yi ùhĩnã'
- boards?                                    so?
- Go and sharpen the smoothing      kò na kosew apaso no ano.
- plane
- Take the shavings to Mrs. . .        sesaw srodo no ùhĩnã fa
- komã awurã . . . .
- Have you different sorts of        so wowo apaso nnade ahorow
- planes?                                    ahorow?
- Cut two holes here with            fa pee na kopee ntokuru abien
- the chisel                                wo ha.
- What kind of furniture              odañ no nu nneema beñ na
- can you make?                        wunim ye?
- How much do you charge            wopa mmereete biakõ so a,
- for planing a simple board?        wugye ahě?
- What is the name of that            wofre sã odwumfo yi deñ?
- carpenter?
- His name is O.                        wofre no O.
- How many men are work-            nnipa bahě na woye adwuma
- ing here?                                wo ha?
- Why are you not at work?        efi deñ so na monye adwuma?
- Go and fetch a hammer            kò na kofa asãe bera.
- Bring me a small board            kofa mmrete ketewa bi bre me.
- Fetch some shingle nails        kofa shingle nnadewa bera.

Cut the board into two	fa owañ t̄wa s̄a mmerete yi
pieces with the pit saw	mu asiñ abieñ.
Nail them together with	fa nnadewa abieñ bọ mu.
two nails	
Where is the plane?	apaso no da hē?
It lies on the bench	eda beikiyi no so.
Bring it at once	fa bēra sēsē ara.
Plane one side of that board	pa mmerete yi fā so.
Cut that beam I spoke of	t̄wa mpurañ a mekāa hō asem
carefully	no yiye.
Can you make a box?	sō wunim adaka ye?
I want you to make me a table	mepe se woye opon mā me.
Go and fetch the drill	kọ na kofa fitii bēra.
Where is the drill?	fitii no wọ hē?
It is lying on the floor	eda fam.
Bore two holes into this	fiti s̄a mpurañ yi mu ntokuru
board	abieñ.
Who bored these holes?	ehēna na ofitii s̄a ntokuru yi?
The carpenter	odvumfo no.
Where are the nails	nnadewa no wọ hē?
Bring me the nail-box	kofa nnadewa adaka no bre me.
You will find it in my room	ewo me dan mu.
Go and ask Mr. . . for per-	kọ na kosre owura . . kwañ
mission to bring it	na kofa s̄a adaka no.
You will find the nails	nea adaka no wọ ho ara na
where the box is	nnadewa nso wọ.
Pull this nail out	betu s̄a dadewa yi.
I will give you some nails	memā wo nnadewa (bi).

There are some	ebi ni.
I have finished now	maŵie afei; eyi na maŵie.
Window fastenings; door hinges	mfensere mpontere; mpontere
Window shutter	mfensere dua; mpomma.
Window post; sash, bolt	apoh̄nua; mpommā-ad̄wa.
Foot stool	dammad̄wa (dammagua); nañ ase agua; mañño.
Frame; coffin	apoh̄nua; funu adaka.
Writing table; writing desk	kyerew-poh̄
Wardrobe	ntade-adaka.
Glue	amāne; (māne).
Timber	nnua; mpurañ; mmērete.
To hollow out; to hew a beam	t̄wa mpurañ hō; b̄ore mpurañ mu.
Crossbeam	mpurañ a wode beabea ofasu so.
Cramp iron	dade a wode so mpurañ 2 mu.
Plumbline	promo.
Level; square	nsu susudua; ahinanañ.
The props and supports of a roof	akorateñ nē ñkorasima.
Rafter; spar of a roof	mparow; odampare; paree.
Ridge; gutter	beae; agyensu.
Lath; framework	dna a wode ñwonā dañ so; nnuadañ; odampare.

### XV. A. With the Physician.

How are you feeling at present?	wohō te deñ mprempreñ yi?
I am not well at all	mehō nye korā.

I feel very ill	mehō nye me deñ korā.
I am uncommonly weak.	mehō ye merew korā.
My head is giddy and I can hardly stand on my legs	m'ani so biri me a mintumi nnyina hō yiye.
How long have you been ill?	nnahe ni a woyaree?
Since yesterday	efi nnēra na oyare bōo me.
Where do you feel pain now?	wohē na eye wo yaw afei?
I am sick and sometimes I feel inclined to vomit	meyare na etō dabi a na me bō fono me.
I have a headache	me ti beñ me.
My head aches acutely	me ti pae me se biribi.
Have you a pain in your side?	(so) wo mfē ye wo yaw ana?
How is your appetite?	} wotumi didi? } so aduan ye wo de?
I have no appetite at all	m'anom akum korā; okom nne me korā.
I have eaten scarcely anything during two days	unānu ni biribi pa biara nñkāa m'ano e.
Do you sleep well at night?	so wotumi da yiye anadwo?
You are feverish	atiridii abo wo.
Show me your tongue	mā meñfwē wo tekrema.
Your tongue is very foul	wo tekrema so ahura.
You must take a little medicine	esese wonom aduru kakra.
Can you go to the closet?	so wotumi kō duaso?
My bowels have not been moved for three days	nnansā yi meñkōo duaso korā.

How many times do your bowels move a day?	mpeñ ahê na woko bañ so dakéro?
This is the medicine for your illness	wo yare no ano aduru ni.
My bowels have become regular again	afei migya m'anani yiye.
My bowels were very loose yesterday	ennëra meyam boe(anase)fwiei.
I have recovered my appetite	m'anom atew me.
I want some medicine	mepe aduru (mato).
Are you ill?	woyare?
Yes, I have pains in my bowels	yiw, me yam kaw me.
Is it a kind of diarrhoea?	eye odwea ahorow bi ana?
I see, it is not serious	mahũ se enye deñ pī.
I will give you a suitable medicine	mëmã wo aduru pa bi.
Take a spoonful in water every morning early	dabiara anopa fa atere mã gu nsu mu nom.
Then you will soon feel alright again	en'de wobehũ se wohõ beye wo deñ ntem ara.
And what is the matter with you?	deñ na eye wo?
Ah, there is a bad wound which must be cleaned	kuru bone bi atu wo a esese metõtõ.
It does not give you pain	enye wo yaw; entutu wo.
Be quiet; keep still	ye komm.
Now I will dress it	afei metõtõ.
I will give you some anti- septic water	mëmã wo aduru-nsu bi.

Cleanse the wound daily as	tõtõ wo kuru no dabiara se-
I have just done and come	nea maye no mprempeñ yi
again next Saturday	na Memeneda saú bēra.
What is your name?	wo diñ de deñ?
My name is Firempommā	wofre me Firempommā.
This is not the first time	se woaba me ñkyeñ peñ —
you have come here, is it?	meboa a?
No; I have pains again in	dabi; m'ani akyi nè m'abasa
my eye-brows and my arms	tutuw me.
I will give you some Yod-	memā wo kokoram anase Bōro-
kali to take.	fo määtwā na woanom.
I have put some into this	mede bi magu sā tumpañ yi mu.
bottle	
Fill it up with water, shake	fa nsu hye no mã na wósow
it well and take a spoonful	no yiye na dabiara nom
three times a day	atere mã mprensā.
Thank you, Sir	meda wo ase, owura.
I want to buy some Yodoform	mepē se meto kuru aduru.
powder	
How shall I use it?	ménye no deñ?
First cleanse the wound well	tõtõ kuru no yiye ansā, na
and when there is no more	anim fi a, fa kakra gu anim
matter to be seen, then	na fa asawa tare so kye-
cover it with cotton and	kye.
bind it up	
How much have I to pay?	ne bo e? ne bo ahē?
I am sent by Mr. . . to buy	asiamasi na osomāa me se
some worm-powder	mémmeṭo asunsonnuru.



Here are 6 powders	mēmā wo mmoā asia.
That is for two days	nom no nnānu.
Take one three times a day, in the morning, at 12 o'clock and in the evening	ene se : nnē nē okyēna nom bākō anopa, bākō o'wigyinae nē bākō ańńwummere.
But do not give as much tō'a child	(nanso ęnsese wode pī mā abo- fra); nanso abofra de mmā no pī sa.
Here is my son; he has cut his hand with a cutlass	me ba ni; ode űkrante atwa ne nsa.
Let me see it; it is a deep wound. I must stitch it up	mā ménfwe; kuru no mu do na esese mepam.
It will pain him only a mo- ment	ebeye no yaw kakrābi.
Hold his hand	so ne nsam'.
Now it is finished	afei ma'wie.
Bring him again next week	nnawotwe a ebeba no mu fa no bera bio.
Then I will take out the thread, if he has no pains	se entutu'w no de a ende meyi asawa a mede mepame no.
Why are you crying, little girl?	deń nti na wosũ, abeawa?
Her head pains her	ne ti beń no.
Ah there is a large boil	ah, pompo kese bi asi no.
Now that I have made an inci- sion, the matter can flow out	manyā masa mu yi nsu-bone no besēh.
Come again next Tuesday	benada bera bio. (sań bera)
I have a cough	mebo owaw.

Can you give me some medicine? — wubenyā aduru bi amā me?

What is the matter with you boys? — mmofra, mope deñ?

We want some ointment to cure lousiness — yepe d̄wiw aduru.

Very well, rub this on your heads — osempa, momfa eyi nsra mo tirim.

I feel very tired and all my limbs ache — mabre papa na m'apow nh̄nā — so ye me yaw (anase) ma-kwā so akwā so ye me yaw.

He has gone to relieve his bowels — wakyima; wadañ nehō; oye nehō yiye; w'agya n'anañ.

I am suffering from scabies — bōrō rekum me.

Wash yourself well every day then the disease will soon cease — guare wohō yiye dabiara na oyare nō reũkye gyae.

Yours is a very serious case — wo yare no mu ye deñ.

You must go to Aburi to the Dr. because an operation is necessary — esese woko dekota ñkyeñ-wo Aburi efise edi se wopae wo.

Do not wait any longer — ntwentweñ wo nañ ase bio.

Why do you not come on the proper days? — deñ nti na woamma ntem (ana-se) deñ nti na woamma da'a wohyee wo nō?

You know I give medicine only on Tuesdays and Saturdays? — sō wunnim se Beñada nē Me-meneda ñkutō na meton aduru?

But excuse me, my child is intoxicated with palm- wine and I fear he will die	wudi bem; me ba na wakonom nsã fufu abow na misuro se obewu.
How old is this child?	abofra no adi mĩrihyia ahẽ?
We don't know	yennim.
Now we must make him drink this, then he will soon vomit	afei esese yemã onom eyi na enkye na obefe.
I see he cannot swallow	mihũ se outumi mmene ade.
So I put my finger into his throat	enti mede me nsatea mehye ne menem'.
Perhaps that will cause him to vomit	ebia eyi bemã wafe.
One of my toes pains me very much	me nãisoa biakõ ye me yaw se
Show it to me	mã mẽnfwẽ.
I must amputate it	esese mitwa-kyene.
Don't be afraid	nsuro.
Now it is already done	m'awie ara neñ.
Come again next Saturday	Memeneda sañ bẽra.
I hope the wound will be healed by then	m'ani-daso se ebedu da no ua kuru no awu.
Why did you not come to lesson to-day?	deñ nti na wamma lesson nne?
My chest pains me	meyare me mu (anase) me mfini- mfini ye me yaw.
I could not get up	mintumi mensore.
I have just come to ask you for some medicine	mprempreñ de, meba aduru- gye.



Take this powder and put fa sā aduru yi bi gu nea eye  
 a little every day on the wo yaw hō dabiara.  
 affected part

But you must first take a cold nanso dabiara wobeye a, trā  
 bath for fifteen minutes nsuoñwini musimma 15 ansā.

The brown powder will regu- aduru dodowe no bemā woagya  
 late the bowels w'anañ yiye.

Thank you Sir, I will do meda ase owura, meye se wo-  
 what you advise ; kyere me no.

### XV. B. List of different diseases.

Pustules on hands or feet boagoru; mmoagoro.

Boil; furuncle; abscess pompo; abo.

Small boils; papula teteahyehyere.

Large furuncle pobiā: mpobiā.

The Guinea worm (filaria- mfā.  
 medinensis)

Swelling caused by the mfākokonini.  
 Guinea worm

A chronic ulcer (caused by akututu.  
 an internal disease)

Cancer kokoram.

A suppurating ulcer akisikuru.

Fracture mmubui.

---

Fever atiridii; hurae.

" (attacking children) asabera.

Rheumatic pains in the back; oseñmu.

Lumbago

Pains in the loins	sisiyare.
Rheumatic pains in the lower extremities	sāmẽ.
Arthritis; rheumatism; gout	okwáha.
Palsy; hemiplegia	mmubui.
Osteomalacia; osteomyolitis	sesāboro.
Periostitis; (yaws; syphilis)	atutuw.
Dropsy	atatā, ntāta.
Imbecility; idiocy; cretinism	papasisi; faobotomegyam; ahurumasimado; kukurumeta- aŵiam.
Paralysis	dŵokoko.
Leprosy; lepra	kwata; piti; kyiriahemfi; fa- wohōkodi; kodŵarebediwodee.
Vertigo; dizziness; giddiness	anisobiri.
<hr/>	
Headache	atipae; tirimkekaw; atibeñ.
Epilepsy	abiribiriw; otŵá; atotogyaŵe.
Lunacy	dagye.
Swoon; syncope	ahunum; adetowoso.
Delirium	tirimkā; anisokā.
Scurf on the head; porrigo	atikuru.
Madness; insanity	adammó; gye.
Hydrocephalus	akāmẽ
Ozena; stinknose	tiyare; kobōñ.
<hr/>	
Ophthalmia (conjunctivitis)	ani
Inflammation of the mem- branes of the eye	aniwamkekaw.

Swelling of the eyelids; hordeolum	o <u>d</u> éhyé.
Pterygium; cataract	e <u>t</u> e.
Blindness	anifur <u>a</u> e.
<hr/>	
Eczema of the ear	asōkro <u>f</u> ŵé.
Otorrhoea	asōbo <u>n</u> su.
Deafness	asōti <u>w</u> ; asiti <u>w</u> .
<hr/>	
Catarrh	papu <u>m</u> ; opa <u>k</u> um.
Gundu	tŵemp <u>o</u> w; fŵē <u>n</u> po.
Bleeding of the nose; nosebleed	afŵemp <u>o</u> ñ.
Destruction of the nose by lues or leprosy	afŵ <u>e</u> ntu.
<hr/>	
Rhagades (sores on the lips)	nt <u>e</u> w.
Stomatitis	anom <u>k</u> uru.
Toothache	o <u>k</u> ekaw; kaka.
Herpes labialis	ayarehu <u>n</u> u.
Necrosis of the jawbone	bapo <u>ñ</u> .
Stammering	dódo <u>w</u> ; tekremabu <u>t</u> uw; dodo <u>o</u> .
Dumbness	mumu.
Inflammatory tumor in the mouth	o <u>s</u> afo.
Malignant tumor of the neck; (sarcoma)	ako <u>m</u> méw.
Angina (of the throat)	ntasuakro <u>o</u> .

Hooping cough	ńkòńkòú.
Cough	owaw.
Hiccough; hiccup	tekoteko; kokoteko.
Asthma	tētē; ntehyewa.
Consumption; phthisis	samañwaw.
Hoarseness; laryngitis	pōroporō; nefā; kasafā.
Goiter	menasepuduw.
Hemorrhage; hemoptysis	atwamene; mogyatu.
Lung disease; (pneumonia?)	emuyare.
Pains in the region of the ribs; (pleuralgia)	mpafē.
<hr/>	
Indigestion	yafunyare.
Nausea	boyerew; abofono.
Bellyache	ayamkeka; ayamkaw.
Intestinal worms; helminthiasis	asunsoñ.
An inflammation of the intestines; enteritis	tuani
Amenorrhoea; menostasis	odaē.
Diarrhoea; enteritis.	odō; odókó.
Looseness of bowels; diarrhoea	ayambo; ayamtu; ayamtue; odwea.
Dysentery	koñkoruwa; bammahò.
Lymphadenitis	odowá.
Furuncle in the armpit	mmotoam-mā.
Cholera	otwa pe woawu; twa me afreso yare.
Hemorrhoids	kōko.



Bubo	beae.
Acute gonorrhoea	okramañ; kekae.
Chronic do	baba so.
Hernia?	akronnoe.
Hydrocele	etw̄ow.
Chlorosis	aninhoa.
Abortion; miscarriage	opoh̄.
<hr/>	
Bursitis (ganglion)	depo.
Paralysis of the hand	abasā.
Leprous mutilation of the nails	boŵerewui.
Infectious skin-disease (vitiligo)	osabeñ.
Panaricium	nsa hō okekaw; okeka-nsa de.
Lameness	apakye.
Shortness of one leg	sī.
Rachitis	bafañ.
Deformation of tibia (caused by yaws.)	ñkanto; konto.
Protuberance on the hipbone (coxalgia)	adw̄oñkubēñ.
Gonitis	nañkromābēñ; nañkromābē- mmēñ.
Genuflexion	nañkromāsi.
Swelling of the knee	kromē.
Inflammation of the Achilles tendon	mpēnsā.

Elephantiasis	gyapim.
Rhagades of the foot	mpapaé.
Yaws; framboesia	gyato; gyatodidi; gyatoqammon
Spontaneous necrosis of a toe; akoekoe. (ainhum)	
Foot secretion	mfofänä.
Infectious ulcer on the toe	kokoniwa.
<hr/>	
Eczema on the pubic region	qwe
Pityriasis versicolor	kore; atötöe.
Itches; scabies	asë; ntwom; borq; mfoa; kodoso; mfoanini.
Mother spot; mole	asämannyá.
Pruritus	ahöghene.
Goose flesh; goose skin	fifirisë; fifisë.
Prickly heat	ahökeka.
Ring worm; salt rheum	yam.
Herpetic eruptions	tefereyam.
Dto round the neck	atwitwamene (kõhõ barehyia.)
Kind of scabies	nänähá.
Small pox	mpete.
Chicken pox	börõmpete.
Measles	ntobüró; oseyê; kukubañku; odwenini asi no.
Framboesia ulcer	adonnañ.
Herpes zoster; shingles	barehyia; ananse.
Chest disease with asthmatic symptoms	kõmayare.

Framboesia eruptions;                   mmerebere(wa.)  
 exanthema of yaws

XVI. Idiomatical Phrases.

He bade me good night (fare well)	wakra me 'nnopa; wakra me; wagya me kwañ.
It is no concern of mine	emfa me hõ; memfa hõ.
He is impudent	ototo ne koñ; oye d'wae.
He has escaped from it	wafi mu afi.
He is passionate	ne bo haw no; n'ani ye hyew; oyare kōma.
I am inclined to vomit	me bo fono me.
I hate him passionately	mikiyi no koḱoḱo.
I am tired of dispute	akasakasa afono me.
He is homesick	n'ani akisā; n'ani gyina (ne kurom'); n'ani at'wa.
He is blind	n'ani afura.
I rewarded him	metuaa uo so ka pa.
I punished him	..... bone; metwēe n'asō.
He is mocking at me	ogoru me hõ; odi me hõ f'ew; osi me atwēt'wē.
I like this place	m'ani kā ha.
I am well pleased	mehõ kā mehõ.
He has expired	waka ñkyene agu; wagyene ne hõ; wawu; wadañ nehõ; wa- ka bābi; onene kra adi ñkra.

I am weary of him	nehō yē me ahī.
I am in trouble (about the death of somebody)	mehō akā.
Be it so!	ényē hō.
He is feared	nehō yē hū.
Great fear befell him	ehū kese kāa no; ne bo atu.
He wavers	owō hō nē hō; odi asenseñ mu.
He studies	osūa nhōma.
He is a scholar	onim nhōmam.'
Your saying has not had any effect upon me	wo gya aňhye me.
He is crazy	ne tirim nye; ne tirim yē saka-saka.
He is confident	ne bo da ne yam.
It will not do.	eñkō ntēñ.
He has a very fine figure	n'anim yē fē (kroukrouñ).
He has no sense	onni ti (korā.)
He is not generous	ne yam yē ñwene; ne nsám' yē deñ.
I beg your pardon	mepa wo kyew; wo kyew ní.
He insults me	'otiatia m'anim.
He has a rich relation	owō bi wō n'akyi.
He is impatient	nehō titi no.
I walked with him	me nē no boō anañ.
His talk is worthless	n'asem mfra.
He is obstinate	n'asem awu.
He is obedient	n'asō yē mmere(w).

He it disobedient	n'asō yē deñ; n'asō asōrow; n'asō asiw.
He is benevolent	ne yam ye.
It is rare	ēhō yē nā.
He is active	ne hō yē wēwē.
The milk has curdled	nufūsu no akyere (akyeñ).
I am penniless	mehō aŵow; me kotokum' aŵow.
He has come in my absence	waba m'akyi.
I have nothing to forgive	kyew ñhīnā yē wodéa.
He comforts me	okyekye me wēre.
I am rich	me nsam yē duru; ade wọ me nsam'.
I am greatly surprised	eyē m'ani so yā; eyē me ñwoñwā.
The quarrel is ended	asēm no to atwā.
He is sorrowful	ne wēre ahow.
He replied nothing at all	w'antow n'anom toā mā.
He is frightened	ne bo atu.
I have recovered my appetite	m'anom (anase)meyam atew me.
He is utterly terrified	ne bo awie tu.
The town is full of noise	omañ mu ayē hō.
I feel that I have no more strength	aduañ no atu me hō; (magow).
I do not feel comfortable (in my situation)	me wim nye me fe; mehō nsēñ me.
The matter has come to an end	asēm no ñhīnā atwā.
He abstains from wine	otua nehō nsā.

I am angry with him	wayi me abufuw; me boafuw no.
He has gone out of his mind	ne tirim akyere no.
She has weaned her child	watwa ne ba nufu.
He has no feelings of revenge	ne kōma awu.
The case is very clear	asem no mu da ho.
He is discouraged	n'abasam atu; n'aba mu abu.
He can not avoid the case	asem no da ne da.
The door is open	opoñ no ano da ho.
He enjoys his life	odi ne bere.
He is swift-footed	ne nañ ase ye hare.
He is sleepy	n'ani kum.
He walks barefoot	onam ne nañ mu.
He is drowned	nsu afa no.
He has died in the prime of his life	wabu ne mmere mu.
He behaved well	obu mañ.
He behaves in a manly way	oye mmarimade; oye nnam.
I have a complaint against him	menè no wo nkūro.
He exerts himself	omīa n'ani.
He is foolish	odi ñkwaseasem.
May that not happen to you!	eyi mpare wo! eyi mmāñ wo!
He has become stiff (from a sudden sickness)	ade atō no so; wakyēñ; ahun mu asi no so.
I have no appetite	me yam ye me kusū; m'anom akum.
I quenched his thirst	mekum ne sukom.
He is far sighted (he can account for it)	ohū akyiri.

He is not of a rich family	n'akyi nyɛ duru.
He is in great distress	nehō kyere no; nehō hīa, no,
He looks miserable	n'anīm yē mmōbō-mmōbō.
He is meek	odwō; n'ani dwo.
That is not done in the proper way	enyē ne kwañ so; enyē ne kroñkroñ so.
Things will not prosper for him	ade reñkyē no.
I did not do it purposely	mañhyē da manye; (mammoa pa).
He does his work negligently	oyē n'adwuma bi nē bi.
She is pregnant	wafa afūru; wayem; nehō adañ.
Act gently!	dwo w'ani breō!
He repents (and is converted)	osakra n'adwene.
He is intelligent	n'adwēnem' tew.
He works very hard	obiri ne mogya ani.
To deliver a message	bō amanee.
All at once	añkā bo añkā poma.
He is arrogant	oyē dwea; oyē ahantañ; odi mpanyinsem.
I shall do it purposely	mēboa mayē.
It is obvious	emu da hō; ehō da hō.
He is happy	ne bo ato ne yam; ne bo adwo.
He is powerful (cruel)	ne tirim yē deñ.
He is respectable	n'anīm yē duru.
He is brave	ne bo yē duru.
To inherit one's property	di obi ade.

He is on the point of starting	ne nañ tia adare so.
It displeases me	enyē me abodwo.
He is careful	oda nehō so.
He perverts judgement	odañ asem ani.
To be without defect	di mū.
To be stubborn	di ayeyesem.
I turn round	medañ mehō.
He does not mind at all	oprapra n'asō akyi.
He is very inquisitive	ope asem se oprae.
He is kind	n'anim tew; oye.
He has a sharp tongue	n'ano ye deñ.
He is diligent	onēm n'adwuma hō; ne usa nna.
He is puffed up	oye apompompe; woahōmañ.
He is eloquent	n'ano tew; n'ano wo.
He shuts his eyes	okā n'ani gu so.
He is guilty	n'asem nyē de.
That is your concern	ese wo ara.
I do not like to trouble you	m'ani nsā wo.
He is annoyed	n'ani ñkā; n'ani abere.
Compose your mind!	tā wo bo!
The town has gone to ruin	kūro(w) no ayē pasā.
He is cheerful	nehō asepew no.
Support me!	so me sisi!
He is lightminded	n'anim ye hare.
It has faded	ani atu; apa.
He has a bad character	ne su nye.
Without any exception	añka anomā.



It is obscure to me	emu ye me sūm kakra.
That is the meaning	ase kō sā; ene hō.
He is independent	ote nehō nē, n'ase;
He speaks with a low voice	osi ne nne ase.
Finish the sentence	kā si so.
He is entrusted to his care	ogu ne sere so.
That is no concern of mine	eyi asem no nye mehō asem.
I take back what I have said	nea mekāe nō, eye nsā.
He is beside himself	n'ani nni nehō so.
He has grown tired	ne nsam agow.
He has seduced a woman	ne nsa apa obā hō (wafa obā).
He remembers me	n'ani aba me so.
I am totally exhausted	mawie bere posaw korā.
Remember it well	si wo nsa so pow; bō so
	hama, na wo were amfi.
The cloth does not keep its	ntama no pa.
colour	
I have still something	n'ano ntwae e; n'ano nsii e.
to say	
He is the principal person	oso asem no nhina ti.
in the matter	
They insulted me	wosum won ano guu me so.
It is indescribable	enyé ano bi ni; wokā a ennsā.
He is ugly	n'ani ye tañ; oye omūmō.
He is attentive	owen asō.
He treats me hospitably	osōm me hōhō.
He soon forgets what he is told	n'asōm' nni agua; ne were
	nkye asem fi.

He has a loud voice	ne nne sō.
He acts in a simple manner	oye n'ade ntetekwām.'
He grumbles always	obō nne; n'ano nna.
He hardens his heart	opirim ne kōma.
Do it manfully!	pirim wo anim!
He has forgotten it	n'ani apa so; ne were aī.
He opens his eyes	otew n'ani.
He boasts	oye anosem.
He is ashamed	n'ani awū; n'ani atō; n'anim agu ase.
He is impudent	n'ani ye deñ.
I have got into a quarrel with him	menē no ányā.
He is lazy	n'ani ahaw (odi anihaw).
He is cautious	onēm nehō sē; onye ne hō sesa- sasa.
I try it in vain	misom a, enso.
My foot has gone to sleep	ananse akyere me nañ.
He shall not go unpunished	nehō renye tótrotō.
He turns his neck to look back	obu ñkompow fwe n'akyi.
He is dirty from head to foot	nehō aye potō; nehō aye fi dodo.
They put their hands on each others necks	woto abamma.
It is of equal value	egyina bo koro so.
It is exactly alike	ebō so pe.
You do your duty carelessly	woye w'ade mpasompaso.

I am at work                    *mewō m'adwuma ano.*  
Speak it out!                    *kā si so!*  
It is duly done so                *se edi ara neñ.*  
He came on the very same day   *wanna so na obae.*  
You are very greedy               *wope ti pe nta.*  
I made an agreement with        *me ne no dii ano.*  
him  
He got his wife out of the       *ogye ne yere ti űkwā.*  
dilemma  
I shiver                               *awosē agu me so.*  
They make funeral customs       *woye ayi.*  
He set his wife free               *omāa ne yere hyirew.*  
I did not conceal anything       *mañkorá wo fwē sō.*  
from you  
He thanked him heartily         *oyii ne yam daa no ase.*  
This play is not pleasant       *agorn yi nsō.*  
I came to myself                  *m'ani baa mehō so.*  
I have come to the end           *makā m'asem awie.*  
(of my speech)



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