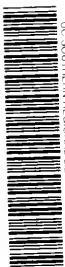


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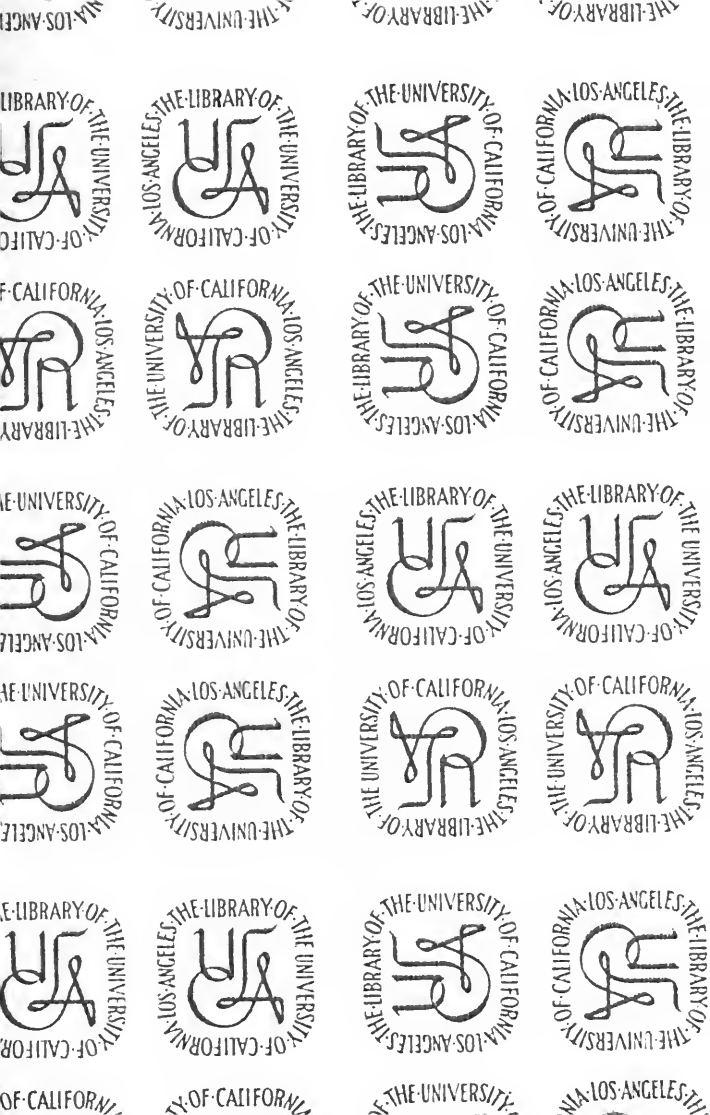
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Tshi Lessons for Beginners

including

A GRAMMATICAL GUIDE

and

NUMEROUS IDIOMS & PHRASES

BY

IMMANUEL BELLON

Basel Missionary.



AUTHORIZED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

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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. ~

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	ɔ „ „ 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, ei, oe, oe, ðe, ui, üi.

aw, äw, ew, ew, iw, ow, 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, e, e, 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: *ahõqfẽ*, beauty; *kyerew*, writing; *qyare*, sickness.
4. Proper Nouns are the names of particular persons, places, rivers etc., as: *Kwame* (a person); *Aküropõñ* 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; *esõno*, the elephant.
 - 'q' (o) in *qhene*, the king; *onipa*, a man.
 - 'm' (n; ñ) in *mfõte*, 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 'ẽ'; 'i'; 'ni' (fo); 'wa'; 'ba'; 'ma'.
 - 'ẽ' in *nneyee*, doings; *qfarebae*, the author, originator,
 - 'i' in *adidii*, place of eating; *nsusuwi*, thought; *tifui*, long hairs.
 - 'ni' in *osũani*, a scholar; *ohiani*, a poor person;
 - 'fo' in *qkyerẽkyerẽfo*, a teacher; *qdefo*, a rich man.
 - 'wa' in *dadewa*, a nail.

'ba' — in ababā, a young woman.

'ma' — in gbarimá, a male person.

Exercise.

Méwọ agya na méwọ enā nso. — Ope aduañ biara. — Esono wọ ti kẹse.¹⁾ — Ohene²⁾ nso ye onipa. — Onipa biara wọ nsa abieñ. — Esono nsa na esono nsā. — Onni ùhōma. — Mfote bebrē wọ ha. — Okyerekyerefo pe osūani³⁾ asem. — Odefo no ye ohiani no⁴⁾ adamfo. — Ampesi ye aduañ pa. — Nhōma no yefo⁵⁾. — Wọñ nneyee ye fe. — Ababā biakō wọhọ. — Dadewa⁶⁾ ye dade ketewā. —

Vocabulary.

méwọ	I have	bebrē	many
na	and(connecting	pe-asem	to like
	two sentences)	pa	good
biara	any	wọñ	their; of them
enā	mother	fe	nice; pleasing
nso	also	ne	is
kẹse	great	biakō	one
ye	to be (is)	wọhọ	on that place
wọ	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; opūrow 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; obūroui, a European; pl. abōrofó.

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; āno, the mouth.

Exercise.

Abofra biara wə agya. — Mmofra akuakuw bebrē agyiua-gyina¹⁾ hq. — Wokā ñkyene. — Nnipa ñhīnā fwefwē mfefo. — Abibifo²⁾ nè abōrofo ñhīnā pē nneema pa. — Nnyarewa bebrē wqhq. — Mewq nnamfonom³⁾ banu. — Oyerenom pē wqñ kunu-nom asem. — Onipa biara wə aniwa abieñ na owq āno biakō. —

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

²⁾ 'nè' = and, connecting two words, either Nouns or Pronouns.

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

Dom horow gyinagyina kūrōw no kūrōtia. — Esono yē aboa
kēse. — Mihūn aprae abiēsā ōdaū no mu — Obi bu nna ūhīnā
pē. — Abofo bi aba ha. —

Vocabulary.

gyinagyina	to stand	abiēsā	three
(e)hō	there	ōdaū	room
kā	to beat	mu	within; inside
wōkā	they beat	obi: pl. ebinom	somebody; any- body
ūhīnā	all		
fwēfwē	to look out for	bu	to respect, con- sider, esteem
kūrōw	town		
hū	to see	pē adv.	alike
mihūn	I saw	horo	different
kūrōtia	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.	ōno = he, she	ne; n'	= of him, her, it; his, her, its
	ēno = it		
Plural		Plural	
1. Pers.	yēn = we	yēn	= of us; our
2. Pers.	mo = you	mo	= of you; your
3. Pers.	wōn = they	wōn	= of them; their
	ēno = 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

Singular

- | | | |
|------|---|---------|
| mehō | = | myself |
| wohō | = | thyself |
| nehō | = | himself |

Plural

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

Plural

- | | | |
|-------|---|------------|
| yeñhō | = | ourselves |
| mohō | = | yourselves |
| wqñhō | = | themselves |

Exercise.

M'agya¹⁾ nni hq. — Ne nã wq mma bebrē. — Wqñ nneç-
ma ùhìnã ayera. — Me ara²⁾ mepç no sã. — Yeñ mmofra ye
mmotra bone. — Wqñ ùhìnã ye abibifó. — Nnipa dodq wqñhō
wqñhō. — N'ade biakō nni hq. — Ne ba yare. — Qno Kwasi
gyina hq. — Mihũu wqñ ùhinã. — Migyina³⁾ n'agya asase
so. — Mafa⁴⁾ akutu bi (wq) m'adamfo tũrom.' — Yeñ aũkasa asase
neñ⁵⁾. — So⁶⁾ wo yqñkō anyã nehō.? — Mihũu wo nua nneçra. —
Me ti beñ me. — Ne ti beñ no. — Me ba tie m'asem. — Me
kunu atade atetew. — Ne din de⁷⁾ 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	nngra	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. Ehō, ehōnom | 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,
cha yi ara | here | 12. Fwē | anything,
nothing |

Exercise.

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

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

Wə̀n̄ ñhinā wə̀hə. — So onni akutu ana ?¹⁾ — Dabi. onni bi. — Okoo Akūropoñ dabeñ 'or' dabeñ na okoo Akūropoñ? — Okoo nnēra. — Oko hə dā. — Sā onipa yi yeñ mmoa bebrē. — Deñ na ekita sā abofra yi? — Minnim dekode a ekita no. — Nnipa binom nni fwē. — Fwē ara nni hə. — Asase yi ye me dea.²⁾ — Abibifo mmerekyi nye akese³⁾ se⁴⁾ Aborofo de.⁵⁾

Vocabulary.

ko	to go	aberekyi pl. mmerekyi	goat
Kwasida	Sunday	ye	to be
okoo	he, she went	nye	negat. form
kita	to hold	Akūropoñ	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 ⁶⁾	the man whom I saw.
obi wə̀hə a owə̄ 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.

bere 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 ɛba 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 wokā no hõ asem no. — Minim nnipa a wɔbaa ha no ñhĩnā. — Nneema a ɛwɔ ¹⁾ ha yi ²⁾ ñhĩnā yɛ me dɛa. — Me yɔúkõnom a wɔwɔ ha ñhĩnā kã no sa. — Nea funu wɔhɔ no ɛhɔ ³⁾ na akɔre hɛboaboa wɔnhõ ano. — Esono nprempreñ wíase yi na ɛsono dabi ⁴⁾ de a ɛɛba no. — Amrado gyaa ɔdeduani biakõ a wɔpɛ no. — Deñ na menye Iesu a wɔfre no Kristo no? — Eɔa a eyinom kɔe no na mebaa fie. — Mihũn wo ɔbrɔdɔma no ase.

Vocabulary.

wɔbaa	they came	wíase	world
kã	to say	ɛɛba	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?
miprempeñ	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 'ko' = to go.

A. Affirmative Form.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense:

Singular

1. méko = I go
2. wokó = thou goest
2. okó, ekó = he, she, it goes

Plural

1. yekó = we go
2. mokó = you go
3. wokó = they go

Past tense:

Singular		Plural	
1. mekóe ¹)	I went	1. yekóe	= we went
2. wókœ	= thou wentst	2. mókœ	= you went
3. ɔkóe, ɛkóe	= 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, ɛréko	= he, she, it is going	3. wɔréko	= they „ „

First Future tense:

Singular		Plural	
1. mékɔ ²)	= I shall go	1. yebéko	= we shall go
2. wobéko	= thou wilt go	2. mobéko	= you will go
3. ɔbéko, ɛbéko	he, she, it will go	3. wɔbéko	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 mebékó in the first Person.

Exercise.

Mémā wo sireñ biakō nè takufā. — Otuaa no nea ese. — Wāfa me nneema ùhīnā. — So wobéko Akūropōñ nne ana¹⁾? — Yenim nnipa a wōbaa ha ùhīnā. — Ne sika ùhīnā asā. — Wōñ ùhīnā reko fie. — Yeahū se²⁾ ñom kese bi di n'akyi³⁾. — Wógoru⁴⁾ fefēfe abōnteñ so. — Mmarima ùhīnā behyiaa⁵⁾ abōnteñ. — Wokyerege me nea mmofra no yee. — Dōñfwerew biakō ni a mesoree. — Yebēfi wiase yi akó⁶⁾ bio. — Abófó bi fi Aburi bae. — Moréko hē? — Yeñ ùhīnā reko yeñ kūrom'. — Dabēñ na wóate se amrado bēba ha? — Metee no⁷⁾ sā nnera. — So wunim sā onipa yi? — Yiw, minim uo anim nè anim. — —

Vocabulary.

sireñ	shilling	sika	money, gold
takufā	sixpence	sā	to come to an end
tua	to pay	di-akyi	to follow
se	to be due to	goru	to play
fefēfe	very nicely	dōñfwerew	hour
abōnteñ	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 'wógoru' 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.	kò go	2.	moñkò go
3a.	òñkò he shall go	3a.	wòñkò they shall go
b.	mã òñkò let him go	b.	mã wòñkò let them go
pl.	mommã òñkò	pl.	mommã wòñkò

b. The Infinitive Mood.

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

adidi	eating;	òkò	going;	òkasa	speaking;
aguare	washing;	nna	sleep;	ùkamfo	praise.

Exercise.

Móñkò kúrow a ẹ̀da mo anim yi mu. — Kò na koye nea mekyere ẹ̀ wo no. — Mã òñkò u'agya ùkyeñ. — Múnse¹⁾ Sion babea se: Fwẹ, wo hene reba wo ùkyeñ. — Mómmã onye n'adwuma. — Mómmëra²⁾ mmefwẹ³⁾ nea Awurade ẹ̀ dae ho. — Onipa a ogyina w'anim ha yi fere ade. — Moñkò ùkoye⁴⁾ amañamañ ùhinã m'asũafo. — Mónyẹ anifere se awọ. — Moñkyerẹkyerẹ wọñ 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) 'Kò' 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. — Móm̄m̄ n'atempòñ ntêe. — Ne nã buae se: Dabi na wòmfr̄e no Yohane. — Fw̄e oyi ne nea adiyifo no akã ne⁵⁾ hõ⁶⁾ asem no. — Oko na esese woko.

Vocabulary.

da	to lie	atempòñ	highway
anim	face, front	têe	to be or make straight
se	to say, tell	adwuma	work
fw̄e	to see	odiyifo	prophet
ùk̄yeh̄	aside, by, near	fere ade	to be bashful, to respect
Awurade,	Lord	bua	to reply
amañamañ	nations	fr̄e	to call
kyer̄kyere	to teach	anifere	sharpness of sight'
di - so	to observe	qtamfo	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 'ù'.

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. òñkó	he, she does not go	3. wòñkó	they do not go
eñkó	neuter.		

5) After the Verb 'ne hõ' is written instead of 'no hõ.'

6) '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. — Muntie nea qtemmufo a ontēe¹⁾ yi se! — Minsuro Onyañkōpōñ na memfere nnipa. — Wqanũ woñ mu²⁾ biara. — Minsusuw se ebeye sã. — Mã minni-di³⁾ 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 ara¹⁾ dā. — Wontumi ñhũ Onyańkõpõñ ahenni. — Osukõm renne²⁾ no dā. — Ñkũrofó no mu pĩ antie n'asẽm. — Memmõ mańkasa me tirim menye biribi. — Abofra yi ańkã nokware. — Odiyifo bi nsõre mfii Galilea peñ e³⁾.

Vocabulary.

sakra	to change	soma	to send
adwene	mind	asõmdwoe	peace
otemmufõ	judge	tumi	can
suro	to fear	ahenni	kingdom
Onyańkõpõñ	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	peñ	once; never

IX.

The Negative Imperative Mood.

Singular

2. ñkó do not go
 3. a. ońńkó he shall not go
 b. mmã õńńkó
 pl. mómommã let him not go
 õńńkó

Plural

2. mońńkó do not go
 3. a. wõńńkó they shall not go
 b. mmã wõń-
 ñkó let them not go
 pl. mómommã
 wõńńkó.

Exercise.

Mońńkó nso munnĩ wõñ akyi. — Munnsuro wõñ a wontumi⁴⁾ ñkum õkãra. — Mmã õnnsañ 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 'wõñ' and 'yeñ' are written 'woñ' and 'yeñ.'

d̄wete ana k̄bere ññu¹⁾ mo aboso m̄. — Mommmañ ñuk̄o amañamañ kwañ so. — K̄o k̄a kyere w̄ñ se: w̄ññuk̄o w̄ñ k̄rom.'
 — Moate se w̄k̄a kyere tetefo no se: nni awu. — Ñk̄a wo ti n̄tam. — Moññkasakasa p̄i kwa²⁾ se abosonsomfo. — Os̄uni biara a ote ne kyerekyerefo n̄sem na onye no benȳa as̄õt̄w̄ẽ. — Momma bone n̄tua bone so ka.

Vocabulary.

kum	to kill	okwañ	the road, way
ok̄ara	the soul	oteteni	an aged man
sañ	to return	pl. tetefo	the ancients
pe	to desire	di awu	to kill
d̄wete	silver	k̄a n̄tam	to swear
k̄bere	copper	kasakasa	to talk, gabble
gu	to cast	obosonsomni	a heathen
aboso	girdle	nȳa	to get
mañ	to turn aside	as̄õt̄w̄ẽ	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
w̄o	to be (on some place: neg. un̄i)
nim	to know
so	to carry
ne	to consist in, to be identical with
nam	to walk

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

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

Exercise.

Onyañkòpòñ ne ọdọ. — Sẹ¹⁾ menam owusunsuma boñ mu a, minsuro bone bi. — Iehowa atempon ùhinā yẹ nokware mǎ²⁾ wòñ a wònam n'akwan so. — Iehowa ne me haññ nè me ñkwāgye. — Ọhene ba ne no. — Ete senea³⁾ mekǎe no. — Dabi, ẹntẹ sǎ. — Yennim eyi hǒ fǔwē. — So wunim nea merefwefwe yi? — Yentumi ùnuare asu. — Misusnw sẹ eye sẹ yesim. — Mehǒ ye afei. — Minnim nea sǎ ade no wọ. — Wo yere hǒ te deñ? — M'adamfo te poñkọ so. — Nnipa kakrǎ bi na ẹte⁴⁾ sǎ kūrów yi mu. — Ọbea yi so kyew a eye fe. — (Ọn'na ọso asew no ùhinā tí⁵⁾). — Wo hǒ te deñ nne? — Mehǒ ye kakra. — Afei de⁶⁾ me hǒ ye kakrǎ. — Sẹ ẹte sǎ a aũkǎ⁷⁾ eye.

Vocabulary.

ọdọ	love	guare	to wash, bathe
owu	death	guare asu	to swim
sunsuma	shadow	sim	to start
oboñ	valley	afei	now
Iehowa	Jehovah	ọpoũkọ	horse
haññ	light	ẹkyew	hat
ñkwāgye	salvation		

- 1) The conjunction 'sẹ' = if — with the particle 'a' introduces the conditional sentence.
- 2) 'mǎ' is often used as an auxiliary verb taking the place of a preposition with the meaning of 'for the benefit of.'
- 3) The conjunction 'senea' 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) 'Aũkǎ' — '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 . . . kq 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 . . . kq = through

fi . . . ba, fi . . . kq = from.

Exercise.

Qde ne bá bree me. — Qde ntama yi kyee me. — Wode wou ñhōma bi kyee me. — Yeñ ñhinā de yeñ aniwa fwe Awurade annonyam. — Mede wo asem mamā wou. — Sā nnipa yi ñhinā de wou mma baa oduruyefo no ñkyeñ. — Qmfa kuruwa no mmesi pou so. — Wofamfa me nneema no ammere me bio. — Qde ne ba rekq fie. — Wode wou nañ na étwa kwañ. — Ofi Anum baa Odumase. — Wofaa Aküropou kq Aburi. — Qnam ne dq so yee ade kese. — Obiara nam aberañ so kq Onyañkōpou ahenni mu. — Deñ hō na mede Nyañkōpou ahenni mmto? — Onyame mfa adebone a oye tiaa¹) 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	

¹) The past tense is always indicated with the second verb (only.)

kye	to present	gbèrañ	a strong man
ani	eye	abèrañ so	by force
anuonyam	glory	to . . . hò	to compare with
oduruyefo	physician	Onyame	God
kuruwa	cup	adebone	the evil deed
opoi	table	Asante; Akyem	countries
enai	foot; leg	osafohéne	captain
twa kwan	to make a	hye	to appoint
	journey	osófo	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 kесе a great man
 abofra bone a bad boy
 atadé fefe a beautiful cloth

or predicatively e. g. onipa yi ye kесе 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.

fē' = nice, fine; fefe = handsome
 fefefefe (or contracted) fefefe = very fine
 pa = good; papa and papāpa = very good
 de = sweet; dede and (dededede) dedede = very sweet
 ñwene = bitter; ñweneñwene = very bitter

3. Few Adjectives have a plural form, as :

akūmā = little pl. ūkūmā

kese = large pl. akese

ketewā = small pl. ūketewā

Exercise.

Wōn a wōte kūrō(w) yi mu ūhīnā adañ nnipa bone. — Amanehunu kese bi baa wōn so. — Nnipa dodow no ūhīnā agye adi¹⁾ se nea okā no ūhīnā wom' ampa. — Ano Kristofō bebrē te yeñ asase yi so. — Awurade adidii no ye ade kroñkroñ (bi.) — Ewó ye aduañ bi a eye de sê²⁾. — Wōboaa Swissifo nnompe ūhīnā ano asgredañ ketewā bim'. — Karl Okokodurufo³⁾ bedii nsase horow a eye nsase pa fefe bi so. — Nnua akese bi gugu kwāñ a wōbōo no foforo no so. — Wōn ūhīnā nneyge ye bone. — Amrado te abañkese⁴⁾ bi mu. — Russifo dodow nō ara ye akuafo. — Eyi ye adwuma bi a eye yaw. —

Vocabulary.

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

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.

kroukrou	holy	foforo	new
ewó	honey	abaúkese	castle, fort
aduañ	meal, food	Russifo	the inhabitants
Swissifo	the inhabitants		of Russia
	of Switzerland	okuafo	peasant, farmer
dompe	hone	adwuma	work
asoredaù	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 Numerals¹⁾

a) Cardinal Numerals:

1 bākō	11 edūbiākō	21 adūonu bākō
2 abieñ	12 edūmieñ	22 adūonu abieñ
3 abieṣá	13 edūmiensá	30 adūasá
4 anañ	14 edūnnañ	40 aduanañ
5 anúm	15 edūnnúm	50 aduonúm
6 aṣiá	16 edūnsiá	60 aduosia
7 asóñ	17 edūnsóñ	70 aduṣóñ
8 awotwé	18 edūñwotwé	80 aduṣwótwe
9 akróñ	19 edūñkróñ	90 aduakróñ
10 edú	20 adūonu	100 oha

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 nèbākō
400	ahánnáú	800	aháúwotwé	2000	mpennu
	3000	mpensã	20,000		opeduonu
	4000	mpénnáú	90,000		opeduakróú
	10,000	opedu	100,000		opeha
		1,000,000	opepem		

b) Ordinal Numerals:

Odi kañ	he is the first	odi hq	he is the next
qto so abieñ	he is the second	ódi kañ	he occupies the first place
ofia abieñ			
qto so abiesã	he is the third	ódi akyiri	he occupies the back part
ofia abiesã			
nea edi kau	firstly	qka akyiri	he remains behind
nea qto so abieñ	secondly	ótwa to	he cuts off
nea ofia abieñ			
nea qto so abiesã	thirdly	nea qkata-	that which is the
nea ofia abiesã		akyiri no	last (thing)

Exercise.

Qde ne yere kqg Asante qhene Karikari afe a qto so anañ so. — Ehq na qwoo n'abákáú¹⁾ barima no. — Bere beñ na wokqg Akyem? — Mfe asia ní²⁾ a mekqe. — Da a qto so anum Onyañkōpōñ bqg mpatā nè nnōmã. — Qde ne mmabea bānu³⁾

1) "abákáú" = the firstborn child = qba a odi kañ

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

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

māa aware. — Iakob woo mmabaniū dumieū. — Nuipa 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 me¹⁾ se mekofwe. — Sāara nso na nea otia abieū nē abiesā no yee de-bedu²⁾ ason no so. — Ofenipa biara ntumi nsom wuranom bānu. — Ode ne mmarima a wawo wōn ne fi ahasā duūwotwe tuu sa. — Ono nso nē mmarima ahannañ 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	tō	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

hiara	= any, every
no ¹⁾	= the, that, those
beñ?	= which? what? in direct questions
kō	= which, what, in indirect questions
aũkasa	= self
ũkō. ũkutō	= alone

Exercise.

Minnim abofra kō a wosomaa no no. — Mo mu nipa beñ na²⁾ orennyaw ne nnuanteñ aduakroñ akroñ sare so? — Ampá, oyi ne odiyifo a greba wiase no. — Dua biara a me soro agya annua no wobetu. — Ade biara a ekō anom no kō yafunu mu. — Nea efi anom fi adi de, efi nipa kōmam'. — Adwene beñ na wode susuw sã asem yi hō? — Mé dé, minsusuw no sã. — Me mmom na mekãa no sã. — Ono ũkutō kore na okura sã nsusuwi no. — Munnim hónhóm kō a moye ne dea? — Ohene aũkasa hye mmãra se wõmpra abõnteñ (so). — Mõñweñ na munnim doñ kō a mo wura beba. — Me nuabea nso³⁾ gyé di se sã atade yi fata me. — Onipa biara a omã nehō so no, wõbebõre no ase. — Wureñhũ doñ kō a meba wo so. — Adiyifo no nso wui; woye wohō doñ ni?

Vocabulary.

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

¹⁾ "no" = usually corresponding with the definite article in English
²⁾ 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".
³⁾ 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	běc . . ase	to humble
yafnuu	stomach	nso	also, even
fī . . . adi	to come or go out	hóhóm	spirit, ghost
kōma	heart	odóu	bell
wēu	to watch		

XV.

Inflection 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 kese señ no	this man is greater than the other

Superlat.

onipa yi wə ahōdeñ kyeñ wəñ ñhīnā	this man is the strongest of them all
onipa yi señ wəñ ñhīnā ahōdeñ	est of them all
onipa yi ye kese señ wəñ ñhīnā	this man is the greatest 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 ɔsɔ kyeɛn mmioa ñhinā. — Eye aba ñhinā mu kɛtewā. — Ɔpanyiɛn nim de (nyānsa) seɛn abofra. — Ɔbɛraɛn Goliat sɔ seɛn nnipa a aka no ñhinā. — Dua biara nniho a ekyeɛn eyi keɛse¹⁾. — Minnim biribiara a eye de kyeɛn ewó. — Ɔpoɛn a ɔtowe no kyeɛn nea yeɛn ñhinā susui. — Mefwe sã ñfwireɛn yi ñhinā a, mihũ se eyi ne ne-ñhinā mu nea eye fe dodo. — Amrado baa yeɛn kũrom' no, nnipa pi no ara dii n'akyi. — Wo ne nea ɔwo tumi keɛse no. — Mmea a wɔboro²⁾ ahansia na ebefwee sã ade no. — M'adamfo yi wo sika seɛn yeɛn ñhinā. — Metumi maye seɛn nea wosusuw no. — Fwe, osetie ye seɛn aforebɔ na asɔye kyeɛn adwennini srade. — Abũrokyiri agye diɛn seɛn nsase-keɛse anaɛn a aka no ñhinā.

Vocabulary.

sɔ	to be large	tumi	strength, power
aba	kernel; fruit	aforebɔ	offering, sacrifice
ɔpanyiɛn	an elderly man	gye diɛn	to become prominent
Goliat	Goliath		
ka	to remain	sradé	fat; grease
aka me	imp; I am left	odwennini	ram
toɔ poɛn	to lay a table, to give a banquet	Abũrokyiri	Europe
ñfwireɛn	flowers	dodo	very much
ye asɔ	to hearken, to pay attention	boro	to surpass
		asɔye	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) ebére ¹)	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) okyēna	to-morrow	18) dā dā	always
9) dakyē hi	hereafter	19) dabidabi	a long time since
10) eto dabi a	sometimes	20) ara	continually

Exercise.

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

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

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

mo kũrom.' — Mpeñ ahê na woakosra wo nua yarefo no? — Meko ho nnakóro-nnakóro. — Enne anopa yi mesoree ntemntem.— Eduu anadwofã no na nnipa hõ hũ nti wopatoto apoñ mu. — Da a edi nnawotwe kañ anopatututu no na oḅaa oḅa no hõ. — Eḅese woba me ñkyeñ amónom ho ara. — Metee sã aḅem yi dabidabi.— Eto dabi a meda ntem. — Ne kañkyerekyere no eḅese woko asu ansã na 1) eno akyi woabesiesie 2) oḅañ no mu. — Awurade adifi fi tete nteredê. — Wufi tete akyirikyiri kosi dãkyẽ akyirikyiri ye Onyame. — Mprẽmprẽñ ara na metee se m'agya aka bãbi. — Awurade a wiase ahenni ye ne de no na obedi hene dã dã. — Otõtõ won ano aḅia nè anadwo.

Vocabulary.

añwummere	evening	to poñ mu	to close the door
mpoano	seashore	anopatututu	early in the
atiridii	fever		morning
hintiw	to stumble	oḅa	grave
mpeñ ahê?	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 nteredê	anciently
ehũ	fear	tete, akyirikyiri	of old
di hene	to reign	mprẽmprẽñ ara	immediately
tõtõ ano	to accuse	ka bãbi	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.

XVII.

2. Adverbs of place¹⁾.

1. ase	down, under	7. anim	in front of, before
2. ɛso ²⁾	on, upon	8. akyi	behind, after
3. emu ²⁾	among; within	9. atifi	above
4. ɔhō ²⁾	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. -- Wofii bepo(w) no so siññ kpe bio. — Ntem ara na obonto no duu asase a woreko so no so. — Ñkurofokuw bebrē gynyagyna po-no agya. — Obea bi baa ne ñkyeñ se: Bu nteñ gye me me tamfo nsam'. — Nnipa bebrē pa³⁾ na ete sā kūrow yi mu. — Yeagyaw ade ñhinā na yeabedi wo akyi. — Oberec nehō ase yee osetie de-kosii⁴⁾ wu mu. — Akyiri yi wouñ mu biakō baa ofie besūñ ne wura ñkurofo no anim. — Woduu wouñ anim kakra no wohūñ se okū kese bi da wonè⁵⁾ kūrow no ntañ. — Otutuñ ñmirika koo ne nā

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) "wonè" by contraction, instead of "wouñ nè"

úkyeñ kəsěre no úhōma. — Wunni asem bi a wubebua wo wu akyi ana? — Nño hō mfaso titiriw a yewo ne se yedi. — Abūrokyiri asase ani ye fe sē. — Abūrokyiri ye asase a eso mframa ye. — Ode no kogyinaa¹⁾ asorefi ano atifi. — Onyamesom hō wo mfaso wo nneema úhīnā mu.

Vocabulary.

osoro	heaven	sěre	to ask
obonto	boat	úño	oil
úkūrofokuw	a multitude of people	mfaso	profit
bu ntēñ	to decide a case, to give sentence	titiriw	principal; adv. chiefly
gye	to release, to save	mframa	wind
sū	to weep	asorefi	temple
tu mmirika	to run, to hurry	okū	abyss
		onyamesom	godliness, worship of God

XVIII.

3. Adverbs of manner. (I)

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

¹⁾ Euphonical reasons do not allow to write "kogyinaa".

Exercise.

Me mpo migye midi se¹⁾ 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 wotõñ. — Ehõ mfaso titiriw ne se wode gugu wõñ mñiri horow no mu na²⁾ annyigye ñkãnnare. — Obõõ ne tirim se õmmã onuidi ne poñ so na mmom obeyi ne ñkõ aduañ amã no ne poñ. — Mise mo se; Mo dé, minnim nea muñi. — Ne bogyese mu nè ne hò ñhinã aye potõ. — Metee sã asem no, no na mefwee komm. — Oyi nso eyee no fe sãara. — Osee no se: Se õpe a, õntõñ (no) ara. — Ne kramañ no anañ nso na emã mihùì se õnsõ. — Kañ no wofwee wõñhõ anim komm. — Obeyee me adwuma bi abia. — Eyi akyi aññkye korã ña owni. — Wammã me nsu korã mannom. — Wõñ ñhinã koõ afãhye no ase gye me nè me ne nua ñkõ.

Vocabulary.

tõñ	to sell	bogyese	the heard
gu	to pour	ne hò aye	he is over and over
añiri	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, pepépe	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 nnihö. — Ampá ara, onipa yi ye onipa trēnē. — Dua yi aba ye de sê. — Adwuma a woaye yi ñhinā ye okwã. — Oye adwuma a mekyere no no pepépe. — Okãã sã no na wode won nañ pempem fam kitikiti. — Dabēn na wobeko Abūrokyiri? — Ebia nnawotwe betwam' ansã na makõ. — Eremma sã dabiarada. — Awerghow kese 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 kakrã bi. — Nokware mise mo se: Oreñko mu korã. — Mé nè mé fi de, yebesom Yehowa. — So woyare (ana?) — Dabida, mayare, 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, anase = or

ō . . . ō = whether . . . or

3) The conjunctions joining two sentences are:

na and, but, yet gye se except that

nà because efiṣe; eṣiane

nanso but, notwith- (se) . . . nti because

standing sàará na just as

ańkã eventually ansã na before

enti; eno nti therefore enye ùkò . . not only . .

enna then nanso but also

ende then efi se since

Exercise.

Onè no bọọ ùkọmmọ ansã na okọe. — Mudidi'ō, monom ō, mónyẹ ne ùhìnà ñhyẹ Awurade anuonyam. — Ọẹ ofiwura ním doń kō a owifo bẹba a, ańkã obẹweń. — Mońńfwefwẹ nea mopedi ana nea mobenom. — Enna atiridii no gyaa no. — Eno na wodii mmuada na wọbọọ mpae. — Migye midi se ańkã obẹba nne, nanso wámmá. — Wurenyã kwań ùnkọ wo kũrom' gye se woaye w'adwuma ansã. — Seneá w'adwuma te no sàara nso na w'akatua te neń. — Mekã'no sã efiṣe woye anihaw papa. — Eṣiane w'anihaw dodow nti na emã mekã no sã. — Ende na nea ope no na ohũ no mmọbọ nso. — Anuonyam a mewọ

ansã na wiase wòhò no, fa hye me. — Enna wòù mu binom se:
Fwè senea òdò no. — Se yete ase ò, se yewu ò, yeye Awurade dea.

Vocabulary.

bò ñkòmmò	to converse	di abuada	to fast
hye anuonyam	to glorify	bò mpae	to pray
ofiwura	houselord	akuata	payment
oñifo	thief	anihaw	laziness
hũ mmòbò	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.	duéneŵíni ō; yā ahenewa; yā ayisi.
Welcôme!	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; mónna 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.	ahyiáhnyiá.
In approaching to a house	agō!
R.	amē!

Good appetite	kitam'; é̀nko yiye. mifuam'; 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 pe sē (papāpa).
How is your father?	(w'agya ē); w'agya hō te deñ?
He is not quite well	nehō nye 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 ñhinā 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?	miñhū 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 odēfoo.
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 mānā 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 mmobò.
Please have patience with me	to wo bo 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 ñhinā apene so.
I have nothing against it	minni hō asem biara.
Depend upon me	fa wohõ to me so; gye me di.
No, that will never happen	dabi, eremma sā dā.
By all means	eyē deñ ara a.
By no means	erenyē ara dā.
Not at all	dabida; entésā korā; emmasā dā.
Do not object to it	ntu m'ano ññu.
Don't refuse my request	mmpo m'adesrē.

Have you anything against it?	so wowo hō asem bi?
I will give permission this time	biakō yi dé, memā hō kwañ.
It does not please me	enso m'ani.
It does not concern me	emfa me hō; memfa hō.
It is impossible	eremma sā.
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. wohē?
Can I see Mr. A?	so owura A. wo fie ana?
My name is B.	wofre me B.
Who is knocking at the door?	ehēna na obo poñ akyi?
It is Mr. B.	eye owura B.
Ask him to come in	kokā kyere no se ómmēra.
Walk in, Sir	owura, bēra oñañ 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 minni 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 fwē; 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?	wontrā ase ana?

Pray take a seat	wope a, trā ase; gye agua e.
Please sit down	mepa wo kyew se trā ase kakra.
I cannot make a long stay	mereñkye.
I must go	ese se meko.
What! Will you leave us already?	so woko ara ni?
You have but just come!	wobae ara ni!
I must go home	ehia se meko fie.
You are in a hurry	wope ntem dodo.
Why are you in such a hurry?	edeñ nti na wope ntem se?
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 se enūkye 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	adekyee; anopahema.
Very early in the morning	anopatututu; akokobone
At midday; at noon	aŋia; oŋigyinae.
In broad daylight	aŋia ketē.
In the afternoon	betwabere;
At midnight	odasum; anadwo kōkōñ.

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 ñhinā.
The other day	unāno; nuāno bi.
About that time	ēbeyē sā bere no mu.
Within this week	sā unawotwē yi mu.
Within these last days	unansā yi ntam.
At the right time	bere pa mu; bere a eṣe mu; bere ano.
The tenth of April	April da a ɛtoso du.
What time is it?	bere beñ ni?
It is not very late	ade nsāe e; ɛnsaree korā e.
It is getting late	ade reye asā;
The sun is just rising	oŵia repue.
The day is breaking	ade rekyē.
At daybreak	adekyēe.
It is hardly day	ade ñwīee kyē e; ade ñkyēe yiye e.
It is broad daylight	ade akyē korā.
The sun rose a good while ago	oŵia puei ákye.
The sun is already very high	oŵia akọ soro korā.
I hope you will not travel during the heat of the day	m'ani da so se worentu kwañ aŵia ketē yi.
The night is drawing near	ade reye asā.
It will soon be dark	ereñkye na esūm aduru.
It is getting dark	anim rebiribiri.
The sun has set	oŵia ato.
He came at midnight	obae odasum.
The moon is rising	osram repue.
The moon shines very brightly	osram apae fefefe.
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 beñ ni?
Tell me what time it is	kyere me don kō a abo.
I don't know exactly	minnim yiye.
Then look at the sun	en'de fwe owia.
It is twelve o'clock	nuon̄dumien abo.
What hour do you say it is?	wose nnon̄ ahē na abo?
It is exactly 1 by my watch	me don abo donkoro pepēpe.
It is just one o'clock	eyi ansā na donkoro abo.
It is not yet one o'clock	donkoro nnyā 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 nnon̄abien abo.
It is half past eight	nnon̄wotwe nē fā abo.
Ten minutes to eleven	aka simma du na nnon̄dubiakō abo.
Twenty four minutes past seven	aka simma asia na nnon̄soñ nē fā abo.
Twenty minutes to ten	aka simma aduonu na nnon̄du abo.
It is very nearly two	aka kakrā-bi na nnon̄abien abo.

It is not quite four	nnonnaū nm̄oē ē.
The clock is too slow	ēdōū no ūkō ntēm.
The clock goes too fast	ēdōū no kō ntēm dodo.
What is to-day?	nnē yē da beū?
It is Sunday	nnē yē Kwasida.
When did it begin?	bere beū na efi ase?
This morning with sunrise	anopā yi a oŵia puei no.
And when will it end?	na bere beū na ebetwam'?
This evening when the sun sets	(sā) anadwofā̄ yi a oŵia betō no.
Seven days make a week	nnafua asoñ na eyē dapeñ.
The names of the days are	nnafua asoñ no diñ na edidi so
the following: Sunday, Mon-	yi: Kwasida, Dwoda, Bena-
day, Tuesday, Wednesday,	da, Wukuda, Yawda, Fida,
Thursday, Friday, Saturday.	Memeneda.
Thirty days make a month and	nnafua aduasã na eyē osram
twelve months make a year	na asram dumieñ na eyē afe.

IV. AGE.

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

My birthday is to - day	midi m'awoda unę.
I congratulate you	wo-tiri nkwā.
I shall be thirty next Christmas	būronyā a ęreba yi na medi mfīrihyia aduasā.
How old would you take me to be?	wosusuw sę madi mfe ahē?
He begins to grow old	ęreyę abo akora; ęyę afuw dweń; wafi ase rebo akora.
He has lived to a great age	wányiń papāpa..
He has grey hair	ne ti afuw dweń.
Is your father still living?	w'agya daso te ase ana?
He must be very old, I suppose	misusuw sę wányiń pī.
He seem to be well on in years	ęyę me sę wanyiń pī.
You look older than I	w'anim kyere sę woseń me panyiń.

V. Weather.

How is the weather to - day?	ńim te deń unę?
It is fine weather	ńim atew.
The sun is rising beautifully	ońia repue fefēfē.
The sun appears behind the clouds	ońia repue amununkum no mu.
The sun shines	ońia hyereń.
It is a sunny day	ońia ano ye-deń.

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 woho.
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	añ ase sosō.
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 wim ayē w̄iridudu.

My feet are very cold me nañ hō yē me n̄winiñw̄ini-
ñw̄ini.

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

The rainy season is coming on asūsow rebetue.

It is cold awow wōhō.

It hails asúkōt̄w̄ēā gu; amparowbo tō.

The air is wonderfully clear ēwim atew korā.

The streets are very wet en̄ne ab̄onteñ 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 atēkyē pī wō ab̄onteñ so.

In the rainy season the Akyem se osu toto a, atēkyē 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 ñwēsēñwēsē.

A heavy shower is coming osu k̄ese 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 n̄winiṁ'.
 He is sitting in the shade ote dua bi n̄wini 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? deñ na worekoto?
 You have bought it too dearly wotoo no abodeñ 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 sireñ abieñ.
 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 ñkesna.

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 ñkoko 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 s̄a de a merento.

Say a cheaper price tew so kakra.

It is as I said before	semekãekañ no, semise araneñ.
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 ñkoko a ewo adiwo ho no ñhĩnã (so woabu woñ ano) ana?
How many are there?	ahẽ na ewo 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	ennye nne, mã énye okyëna.

VII. At Home and Abroad.

Where are you going to?	ehè na woreko?
I am going to A.	merekò A.
These children are going to school.	sā mmofra yi reko sukū.
Do not go there!	ńkò hò!
I must go to see my friend	esese mekohũ m'adamfo anim.
I am going home	merekò fie.
We shall go there to-morrow	yebekò hò okyēna.
Let us go!	mā yeńkò!
Go quickly!	kò ntem!
Be off!	fi ha kò!
Has he gone away?	so okò nni?
He will not go away	oreńkò.
I shall go with you	menè wo bekò.
Go to the right	kò nifā.
Go to the left	kò beńkum.
Go straight on	kò w'anim tē.
The road is downhill	okwań no sĩań (anase) si ne ti ase.
Let us pass here!	mā yemfa ha!
I saw him passing	mihũu no se oretwam'.
Where do you come from?	ehè na wufi yi?
I come from my garden	mifi me tũrom'.
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 asōodeñ 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 wobekyerē 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 sā kuruwa yi mu
for me to wash my face	mā 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?	sāminā no wohē?
It is lying on the table	ēda poñ no so.
I want a towel to dry my hands	mepe mpopahō mapopa me nsa.
This looking-glass is dirty	sā 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 mehyye 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(hõ)ana?
Brush the dust off my boots	prapra me nsepatëre hõ tu-tuw no.

VIII. The English Language.

Do you learn English?	so wosüa Enyiresi kasa?
Yes, Sir, I do	yiw, owura, misüa.
How long have you learned English?	nnahe ni a wufi süaa Enyiresi kasa?
For six months	asram asia ni.
That is a very short time	eükye korã 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 kümã na mete asem biara a wokã kyere me ase.
Speak a little English with me	wonë me nkasa Enyiresi kakra.
You speak too fast	wokasa harehare papa.
Speak a little slower, please	se wope a, kasa nyã kakra (anase) gowm'.

I find you have made much progress	mahũ se woanyã ùkoso sañũ.
Tell me what that is called in English	kyere me senea wofre eyi Enyiresi kasa mu.
It is called	wofre eyi se
Very well — and this?	wie — na eyi e?
I don't know	minnim.
You see I do not know very much yet	woahũ se minnyã miñũhũ pĩ e.
Your master told me that you are studying very well	wo wura kã kyeree me se 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 meñkã no krõũ.
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 se meye mfomso.
Learn a good many words by heart	sũa nsem bebrẽ pa gu wo tirim.
I will follow your advice	mefa w'afotn.

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 ntoo so yiye.
I speak it very badly	mintumi meŭkasa 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 meŭkoo 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	aŭkā mepe se menyā kwañ 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 űkasa Tŵī.
Let us speak nothing but Tshi	mmāyeŭkasa 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 ùhĩnā.
You express yourself clearly	wokasa fañũ.
You speak Tshi perfectly well	wokā Tŵī mǎ etēe.
Where have you learned Tshi?	ehēfǎ na wosũaa Tŵī?
I learned it by myself	meara na misũae.
How long have you been learning?	nnāhě ni a wosũae?
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 sũae
It is very difficult to learn this language	wosũa kasa yi a, obre pī wom'.
I take pleasure in this study	mede anigye sũa kasa yi.
What do you call that in Tshi?	wofre 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 mefree no.
His name is . . .	ne diñ de . . .

X. An Englishman and a German.

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

I find that you speak English very well	mahũ sę wokasa Enyiresi krõññ.
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	woreyę adañ okũroni korā.
Do you like England?	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	yędę yeñ asase señ nsase a aka ñhĩnā.
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 woañhũ sę eho nsase ñhĩnā 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, bęsra me.
I live in P.	mete P.
I accept your kind invitation with pleasure	mede anigye bęba; osempe.

We will then talk more eno na yebe_k G. hō nsem pī.
about G.

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

XI. House - keeping.

A. Morning.

Get up girls, it is already mmāwa monso_re; woab_o nnon-
six o'clock sīa dedaw.

First you must go for water moñko_o 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 ho.
the floor

Very well, shall I lay the mate; so me_wie a, mēntow
table then? opoñ ana?

Yes, but do not forget to put yiw, nanso-mmā wo w_re_re mmi
the bread-knife at my place se wode bodobodo sekañ
beto m'afā.

M. have you been for water? M. so woako_o 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 odañ no mu yiye na
pour fresh water into the f_wie nsu gu kuruwa mu.
washing-basin

Then clean the lamp and see afei siesie kanea no na f_we
that there is enough petro- se űño (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 hq.

While A. is making the bed you must clean the windows
 bere a A. resew ketę 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 woyę.

Then you all may come to morning prayers
 afei mo ūhīnā mmēra anopa-mpaebq.

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 oiwie 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 dañ 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 maa ampesi no hyew ase, na osañ nōaa foforo bio.

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

He is too frivolous
 oye adwehware 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, eyē me yaw se mmāwa no ye woñ 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	eyē 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	ñkentenūa bi woho a mobetrā so.
Where is M?	M. wohē?
She is not ready yet	onnyā ñwiee 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
- 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
- At the same time look if there is enough water in the lavatory and take this cloth there
- Tell the other girls to come to me
 I will give them some sewing to do
- There is my husband's coat which is badly torn
 At eleven o'clock two of you must go down to prepare the fufu
 I hope you will not forget to clean the fufu-basin and stick
- M. wonnyā ntŵiw atrapoe e.
 ye no ntem na afei fa ohūae pra abranā no so.
 se woŵie a, fa koñkūro nè aprae no sie nea eye.
 A. deñ nti na woamfa aŵowa no ansi aguatedań mu se-nea mekyeree wo no? mmā wo ŵere mfi bio. afei siesie dań mu nneema ñhĩnā pepēpe.
 afei fŵe se nsu (pī) wo dua-dań mu na fa aŵere yi ko ho.
 kā kyere mmāwa a aka no se woñ ñhĩnā mmera me ñkyeñ.
 memā woñ biribi na woapam.
 owura atāde a asunsūane korā bi woħo.
 nnoñdubākō bo a, esese mo mu bānu si fam kowow fufū.
 mani daso se mo ŵere remfi se mobeħohoro owoaduru no mu nè owomma ano.

I do not like to have to tell you every day	memp <u>e</u> se meti mo mu dā.
Cook! you have not a single piece of wood in the wood- store	kuku, wunni ogya biara korā (wo) ogyadañ mu.
You seem to be a lazy fellow	eye me se woye onihafo.
Go at once and cut some	ko 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 kuruwamudedaw.
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 aúwie beñ na ntakará pī wo hō.
Cook, why did you not be more careful in dressing it?	kuku, deñ nti na woañfwe antu- tu ne ñhina 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 wobenom nsā kakra?
 No, thank you dabida, mennom korā.
 Take the wine-bottle away fa nsātumpaṅ no kō.
 Is there any dessert? aduaṅ bi woḥo bio? (akyiri
 aduaṅ).
- Yes, there are some oranges yiw, akutu anase maṅo bi
 and mangoes woḥo.
- Which do you prefer? emu nea ewohē 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 poṅ so.
- Clear the table and do not yi nneṃma ūhīnā kō na
 break anything mmō mu biara.
- Boys, wash the dishes and mmofra, moṅhohoro 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 ōṅhohoro
 the pots and pans he used ūkuku nè ūkaka a ode nōaa
 for cooking aduaṅ no ūhīnā mu yiye.
- Then he must boil some water afei ōnnōa kafe-nsu na ōmfa
 for coffee and bring it up mmēra soro doṅkoro nè 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 ūhuru yiye ansā
 boil well na woḍe atwa.
- R. when you lay the table for R. se woreto kafe poṅ a, mmā
 coffee don't forget to put the wo were mfi se wode asikre
 sugar basin and milk on it adaka nè nūfusu besisi so

Now you can go afei kò.
 Come back at half past one sañ bēra dōnkoro nè fā.

E. At Supper.

The rice is very well cooked wōnōaa emō no yiye.
 I am pleased that the cook eyē m'anigye se kuku no yee
 did his duty n'adwuma yiye.

Usually this food is burnt otā mā sā aduañ yi hyew.

This is a good salad eyi ye salat pa ampa

Where did you get it from? wunyā fii hē?

It grew in our own garden efi yeñ aṅkasa ara tūrom'.

A. bring us some bread A. bēre yeñ bodobodo.

It is in the little chest near ewo chest ketewā a ewo poñ
 the door akyi no mu.

I want also a knife ehia me osekañ nso.

I cannot cut it with my fingers mintumi mfa me nsatea ntwa.

I do not wish to see you again mēpe se mihū wo se wofura
 in your native dress ntama sā bio.

I wish you to wear trousers se wosōm poñ so a, hye wo
 and coat when you wait trōs nè wo kōt.
 at table

Call the cook, I have some- fre kuku na mewo asem bi
 thing to tell him mekā mekyere no.

Yes Sir, I will call him at once mate, mēfre no mprenreñ ara.

F. Washing-day.

To-morrow we shall wash okyēna yebehoro ade.

- 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 kamisā-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 monyā 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 aukā mihū nsumī
 nnurahō, kuntu nè mfensere
 ntama dodow a ewo mu nso.
- Has Mr. . given you a list of his handkerchiefs and towels?
 so owura akyerew ne nnukū
 nè mpopahō dodow amā wo?
- Go down and begin washing I have put some soap into this chest
 monko fam ñkofi adehoro ase.
 mede sāminā bi mato chest
 . yi mu.
- Use the big washing-tube and take care of the copper-boiler
 momfa adehoro tōpō kese no na
 monfwē aŵowa no so yiye.
- If you do not chatter much you will have finished by the evening
 se moaukasa pī a, ebedu ana-
 . dwofā na moawie.

- If the weather be still fine okyēna anōpa sē ŵim tew a
to-morrow, all the linen can mobehyē adehoro no, ūhīnā
be blued in the forenoon bŭrū anōpa ŵiam' na moa-
and hung out in the hata no ainhŵummere.
afternoon
- Here are 24 clothes-pegs adehoro nnuawa 24 ni.
Do not lose any monntow mu biara ūkyene.
- 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 mmefi adetow no ase prekō.
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, frē me
that I may show you how ansā na mēnkyere wo senea
to fold the linen wobubu adehoro no.
- This is a very particu- eye adŵuma titiriw bi a
lar thing for you to learn esese 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 wode gu bābi na wó-
be darned ūwēne mu.
- There is also a pillowease na sūminnurahō bi wōhō nso a
to be mended esese wopam.
- Tell A. that it is her work kā kyere A. sē on'a eye
n'adŵuna.
- I will give her a needle and memā no pane nē asawa na
cotton and show her how makyere no senea ōnye no.
to do it

The washing is to be ironed to-day	<u>e</u> <u>s</u> <u>e</u> <u>s</u> <u>e</u> <u>m</u> <u>o</u> <u>t</u> <u>o</u> <u>w</u> <u>n</u> <u>n</u> <u>e</u> <u>e</u> <u>m</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u> <u>o</u> <u>n</u> <u>n</u> <u>e</u> .
Bring the washing upstairs	<u>f</u> <u>a</u> <u>a</u> <u>d</u> <u>e</u> <u>h</u> <u>o</u> <u>r</u> <u>o</u> <u>n</u> <u>o</u> <u>b</u> <u>ě</u> <u>r</u> <u>a</u> <u>a</u> <u>b</u> <u>a</u> <u>u</u> <u>s</u> <u>o</u> <u>r</u> <u>o</u> .
Put all things which are not to be starched aside	<u>f</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u> <u>n</u> <u>e</u> <u>e</u> <u>m</u> <u>a</u> <u>a</u> <u>w</u> <u>o</u> <u>u</u> <u>h</u> <u>y</u> <u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>o</u> <u>s</u> <u>t</u> <u>a</u> <u>r</u> <u>c</u> <u>h</u> <u>n</u> <u>o</u> <u>u</u> <u>h</u> <u>i</u> <u>n</u> <u>ā</u> <u>g</u> <u>u</u> <u>f</u> <u>a</u> <u>k</u> <u>ō</u> .
Sprinkle some water on them and fold them well	<u>f</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u> <u>s</u> <u>u</u> <u>k</u> <u>a</u> <u>k</u> <u>r</u> <u>a</u> <u>p</u> <u>e</u> <u>t</u> <u>ē</u> <u>s</u> <u>o</u> <u>n</u> <u>a</u> <u>b</u> <u>o</u> <u>b</u> <u>o</u> (<u>w</u>) <u>n</u> <u>o</u> <u>y</u> <u>i</u> <u>y</u> <u>e</u> .
It is not well done	<u>w</u> <u>o</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u> <u>n</u> <u>y</u> <u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>o</u> <u>y</u> <u>i</u> <u>y</u> <u>e</u> .
Do it again	<u>b</u> <u>o</u> <u>b</u> <u>o</u> (<u>w</u>) <u>b</u> <u>i</u> <u>o</u> .
It is not well folded	<u>w</u> <u>o</u> <u>a</u> <u>m</u> <u>m</u> <u>o</u> <u>b</u> <u>o</u> (<u>w</u>) <u>n</u> <u>o</u> <u>y</u> <u>i</u> <u>y</u> <u>e</u> .
Do it like this	<u>b</u> <u>o</u> <u>b</u> <u>o</u> (<u>w</u>) <u>n</u> <u>o</u> <u>s</u> <u>ē</u> .
Now it is alright	<u>a</u> <u>f</u> <u>e</u> <u>i</u> <u>d</u> <u>e</u> <u>e</u> <u>y</u> <u>e</u> ; <u>a</u> <u>f</u> <u>e</u> <u>i</u> <u>n</u> <u>a</u> <u>a</u> <u>y</u> <u>e</u> <u>y</u> <u>i</u> <u>y</u> <u>e</u> .
You need not to put any starch in the shirts	<u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>h</u> <u>i</u> <u>a</u> <u>s</u> <u>e</u> <u>w</u> <u>o</u> <u>h</u> <u>y</u> <u>e</u> <u>k</u> <u>ā</u> <u>m</u> <u>i</u> <u>s</u> <u>ā</u> <u>n</u> <u>o</u> <u>s</u> <u>t</u> <u>a</u> <u>r</u> <u>c</u> <u>h</u> <u>k</u> <u>o</u> <u>r</u> <u>ā</u> .
My dress must be starched	<u>h</u> <u>y</u> <u>e</u> <u>m</u> <u>'</u> <u>a</u> <u>t</u> <u>a</u> <u>d</u> <u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>o</u> <u>s</u> <u>t</u> <u>a</u> <u>r</u> <u>c</u> <u>h</u> .
Where is the iron?	<u>a</u> <u>d</u> <u>e</u> <u>t</u> <u>o</u> <u>w</u> - <u>d</u> <u>a</u> <u>d</u> <u>e</u> <u>u</u> <u>o</u> <u>w</u> <u>o</u> <u>h</u> <u>ē</u> ?
Clean it well; it is rusty	<u>t</u> <u>ŵ</u> <u>i</u> (<u>w</u>) <u>a</u> <u>n</u> <u>i</u> <u>m</u> <u>y</u> <u>i</u> <u>y</u> <u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>a</u> <u>u</u> <u>k</u> <u>ā</u> <u>n</u> <u>n</u> <u>a</u> <u>r</u> <u>e</u> <u>w</u> <u>o</u> <u>h</u> <u>ō</u> .
Have you brought some fire-wood?	<u>w</u> <u>o</u> <u>a</u> <u>k</u> <u>o</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u> <u>y</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u> <u>a</u> <u>b</u> <u>a</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u> <u>a</u> ?
A. you must look to the fire	A. <u>w</u> <u>o</u> <u>n</u> <u>a</u> <u>e</u> <u>s</u> <u>e</u> <u>s</u> <u>e</u> <u>w</u> <u>o</u> <u>k</u> <u>o</u> <u>f</u> <u>ŵ</u> <u>ē</u> <u>o</u> <u>g</u> <u>y</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u> <u>o</u> .
Is the iron hot?	<u>a</u> <u>d</u> <u>e</u> <u>t</u> <u>o</u> <u>w</u> - <u>d</u> <u>a</u> <u>d</u> <u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>o</u> <u>a</u> <u>d</u> <u>o</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u> <u>a</u> ?
O yes, it is quite hot	<u>y</u> <u>i</u> <u>w</u> , <u>a</u> <u>d</u> <u>o</u> <u>k</u> <u>o</u> <u>r</u> <u>ā</u> .
Now begin ironing	<u>a</u> <u>f</u> <u>e</u> <u>i</u> <u>f</u> <u>i</u> <u>t</u> <u>i</u> <u>a</u> <u>d</u> <u>e</u> <u>t</u> <u>o</u> <u>w</u> <u>n</u> <u>o</u> <u>a</u> <u>s</u> <u>e</u> .
You must take this shirt and iron it again	<u>e</u> <u>t</u> <u>ŵ</u> <u>a</u> <u>s</u> <u>e</u> <u>w</u> <u>o</u> <u>t</u> <u>o</u> <u>w</u> <u>s</u> <u>ā</u> <u>k</u> <u>ā</u> <u>m</u> <u>i</u> <u>s</u> <u>ā</u> <u>n</u> <u>o</u> <u>b</u> <u>i</u> <u>o</u> .
I have done ironing	<u>m</u> <u>a</u> <u>ŵ</u> <u>i</u> <u>e</u> <u>a</u> <u>d</u> <u>e</u> <u>t</u> <u>o</u> <u>w</u> <u>a</u> <u>f</u> <u>e</u> <u>i</u> .

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 ũwera a woatow no ũhinā 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 nyē deñ yiye.
These handkerchiefs are fold- ed too broad	woabubu sā nnukū yi tetre dodo.
Lay Mr. . . socks aside, they want darning	fa owura . . . stokins gu fakō, esese wonwene mu.
Do not forget to look after the buttons and button-holes	woyē a, mmā wo wēre mfi but- ton nē button ntokuru no.
When will you iron the rest of the linen?	dabeñ na wobētow ũwera 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, eyē nnonsia nē 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 nnē.

I know my verses by heart	masũa me dŵom magu me
from beginning to end with-	tirim fi mfiaso kosi aŵiei a
out a mistake	menye mu mfomso biara.
Will you hear me?	so wubetie me?
Now it is time to go or we	afei bere adu se yekõ; anye
shall be late	sã a, yebeka akyiri.
What o'clock is it?	nnoñ ahẽ na abõ?
It is a quarter to eight	aka simma dunum na nnoñwo-
...	twe abõ.
It is half past seven	nnoñsoñ nè fã abõ.

B. On the way to school

Let us call for K. when we	se yedu K. dañ akyi a, mã
reach his house	yenkõfre no.
Here we are at his house	yeadu ne dañ akyi.
Will you go upstairs?	kõ abañsoro e.
I will wait down here	metwẽn abañ ase ha.
You had better come up with	eye se wonè me kõ abañsoro ho.
me	
Perhaps you will have to	ebia wobegyina ha akye.
wait a long time	
Very well, let us go upstairs	wie; mã yenkõ abañsoro.
Good morning my friend	m'adamfo makyẽ.
Are you ready?	so woawie wohõ siesie?
I am not quite ready	miñwiee mehõ siesie e.
Do make haste	kã wohõ
Otherwise you will be late	anye sã a, wobeka akyiri.
Had you no time yesterday	so woannyã beré nnëra añwie?
to finish it?	

No, I was out for a walk dabi, nnëra meko_o mpase.
 I was too tired mébree 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 woannyãh me.
 When I have anything to do se mew_o biribi meye a, maũka-
 I wake myself sa na minyãh.
 I have finished my lesson maŵie m'adesũa.
 You have not written it cor- woankyerew no pepëpe.
 rectly
 There are many mistakes in it emu w_o mfomso bebrë.
 There is a time for everything biribiara w_o ne bere.
 Let us now go quickly afei mã yeũko ntem.

C. The Lesson.

The clock has struck doih 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 wïe; en'de wobekã okyëna.
 to-morrow
 Have you learnt your words? so woasũa wo nsem?
 Yes, I know them well yiw, minim no pepëpe.
 How can you say you know deñ nti na wuse: minim no
 'them well? pepëpe?
 You do not know half of them wunnim hõ fã po.

I thought I knew them	medwenee se mehũ.
Learn them better now	sũna 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 mmoden 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	okyena.
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 epon so.
you on the table	
K. why are you chattering?	K. den nti na wokasa?
Repeat what I have just	ti 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 kyereṅ 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 kyereṅ 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 nkya 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 wosɔ wo pɛn-dna mu yiye, nanso woantrā ase yiye.
- How must I sit then? ɛn'de mentrā ase deŋ?
- You must sit straight without bending your head on one side ɛsɛsɛ wotrā ase kyerebeɛn a wɔnkyea wo ti ŋko ofā.
- You have told me these rules several times, but I always forget them wohyɛ me sā dā, nanso me wɛrɛ tā fi.
- With patience and perseverance you overcome many difficulties wonam boaseto nè mmodeɛbo so bedi nneema a eye deŋ pī so ŋkōnim.
- I see your ink is a little too thick mihũ sɛ wo iŋkyi yi piw dodo.
- What shall I do? mɛnye deŋ?
- I will put some drops of water in it mede nsu kakra befra mu.
- This ink is better sā iŋkyi yi ye.
- Take this inkstand fa sā iŋkyi toā yi.
- Where are your ruler and your pencil? wo sensannua nè wo pensere wo hɛ?
- I will rule some pages for you mesensaŋ kratafā bi mamā wo.
- You do not write straight wɔnkyerew ntɛɛ no.
- I will ask father to give me better paper to-morrow mesɛrɛ m'agya na okyɛna wamā me ūhōma (pepa) pa.
- Then my writing will be better ɛna me ŋkyerewe beye fe aseɛn 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 eye 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 aduonu ahorow; aduonu ahorow anum ye ahē?
Divide 100 by 20	fa aduonu kye oha mu; aduonu 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 eye sireñ?
A shilling has 12 pence	pence dumieñ na eye 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 fweḥwe 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.
Minnend	mfimfo.
Subtrahend	oyifo.
The difference	nsonoe.
The remainder	ūkae.
Multiplication-table	ahorowyē-pou.
Multiplicand	ahorowyēde.
Multiplier	ahorowyēfo.
Divisor	okyēfo.
Dividend	ūkyemde.
Cipher	akontā-agyirae.

F.) A Sewing Lesson.

It is three o'clock	nuñabiesā abo.
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, wobe-see no.
- Do not turn it in at the selvedge eñhĩa se wobubu ntafa ano.
- I have lost my thimble me timini no ayera.
- Try to find it kořweřweř bera.
- Now learn to put a patch on Watch carefully how I do it afeĩ sũa senea wotã otam mu. řweř 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 ehĩa wo timini.
- You have not sewn your patch on straight woantã so ntama no mu ammã antee.
- 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 ańwene 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 řweř pitipiti no so yiye.
- Do not forget the loops at the end mmã wo řwere mfi se wobesi ano pow.
- You crochet too loosely wońwene no pañpañ dodo.

I have never done any crocheting	meiñwene adē da.
One makes a button-hole like this	senea woye button-tokuru ni.
Do as I do	ye no senea meye 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 beye sumi hō ade na eyi nso beye adeñwene.
Here is a new pattern for you	ñfwešo foforo bi ni.
Count the stitches carefully before you begin	kañ nnuā no ñhina pepēpe ansā na woafiti ase.
Put your needlework always on a clean place	fa w'adwuma no to nea eho tew.
You may learn knitting now	afei memā wo kwañ na woasña adeñwene.
Here is some easy needlework	adwuma a enye deñ korā bi ni.
You may knit a duster	memā woañwene ntama a wō- de popa nneema hō.
Take two needles and this wool, then I will show you how to begin the stitches	fa pāne abieñ nè kuntu asawa yi na mekyere wo senea esese wufiti ase ye 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	eye deñ kakra.

- You must have five needles ehĩa wo adeñwene nuade 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 cap 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 bera.
 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 wobo mmodeñ a, enkye na
 you will learn it soon woahũ.
 Have you made this dress? wo na wopam sã atade yi aña?
 It fits you very well efata wo yiye.
 It is too small for you emĩa wo papa.

It is too large for you	esõ papa mã wo.
It is too long	eware papa.
It is too short	eye tiã dodo.
The cotton is too short	asawa no ye tiã.
Use some coarse white cotton	fa asawa fitã pipri yi bi.
You may both crochet	memã mò bãnu kwaù mã 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 òuñ frẽ mmofra no ñhĩnã na wómmẽra.
It is two o'clock	nnouabieñ abo.
You must always come in time, boys	mmofra, esese moba ntem dã.
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	moũkodo w ofi no hõ 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	okyẽna yebeko kafefuw mu.
There is much work to be done there	adwuma bebrẽ wo ho a esese woye.
S. have you looked after the young cocoa plants?	S. so woakofwe kokõ nnuã ñketewa no?

No, Sir, I have forgotten,	dabi, owura, me ẁere 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 ñfwẽ odum dua yi nten-
that big Odum tree	teñ so.
You four cut from this tree	mo banañ yi mpae mfi sā dua
in that direction	yi so ñkosi ho.
Then you will soon meet	na mobehyia ntem ara.
Take care that you do not	moñfwẽ yiye na moampira-
hurt one another.	pira mohō mohō.
Why are you making such	deñ nti na moye gyegyegye sā.
a noise?	
There is a big snake	ei, owō kese bi ni.
Kill it if you can	se mobetumi a, moñkum no.
There are a great many	abo akese bi gugu ho.
rather big stones	
Put them all together	mommoa ne ñhĩnā ano akuw-
	akuw.
You can carry them to-morrow	eye a, okyēna monsoa ne ñhĩnā
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'	dā ñhĩnā na muse: "yentumi."
Try your best and you will	mommo mmodeñ! 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 mafwē.
Now it is five o'clock	afei nnonum abo.
Let us go home	mommā yeñko 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 kwan 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 nnonfwerew ahē ñkō ara
then?	na woyee adwuma no?
Three hours	maye adwuma nnonfwerew
	abiesā.
Well, that is not too much	o, so eyi ñkō 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	dhwuma 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 yenyē '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 gyegyēgye 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 yensaũ mfi ase bio.
Listen, it is striking seven	montie se nnonsoũ gu so rebo.
It is time to go home	afei de aye yiye (mommã ye- nyyae ñko.)
We will not detain you	yerensaũka wo.
Good bye. We hope to see you to-morrow	nante(w) yiye o; na okyēna yebēhyam' 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 yeñko soe 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	mā wómfa aduan̄ mmere yeñ ntem.
We are very tired	oberē a yeabere nye ano bi ni.
Every thing is ready	woaŵie ne ñhīnā 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	mā me kūntu foforo.
Is there also a bell in the room?	oḍoñ señ oḍañ no mu ana?
There at the side of the door	yiw, ebi señ oḍoñ no ūkyeñ 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 anopahema.
You should stay here to-morrow and see the town	mónna ha okyēna mfa ñfwe kurom'.
Are there many things to be seen?	so yebehū nneema bebrē wo ha?
Oh yes, there are several things to be seen	ampa, mobehū nneema ahorow (ahorow).
Go and call the hammockmen	kofre ahamañkasoafu no na wómmera.
How many shall I call?	mémfere woñ mu bāhē?
I want 4 hammockmen and two carriers	ehia me ahamañkasoafu bānañ nè nnakasoafu 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 ùhĩnã.
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 hammock 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	mintumi 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 ntẁẹ̀n no.
dabi, yeñ ùhĩnā bẹ̀tẁẹ̀n no
prekō.

deñ nti na woamma ntem?

efi ha kọ A. beye se eha nẹ̀ hẹ̀?
eye nnoñfẁerew 8 dereko 9.

(anye nnoñfẁerew 8 a, ebe-
ye 9.)

eyi na yeabu yeñ kwan no
mu abieñ.

moko ntem dodo.

mepẹ se mo ùhĩnā di m'akyi.

mepẹ se obiara di m'anım.

afei na yeadu.

mouwow fufu ntemntem efise
ade reye asā.

okyēna anopa nnonsia na
yebesim.

mepẹ se obiara (begye nehō)
aka akyiri.

apāfo no ùhĩnā wọ ha ana?
wọñ mu biakō mmae e.

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

Where is the headman? woū mū panyin̄ nō wō hē?
 Call the carriers; we shall frē apāfō no; yebebō mpae
 pray before we start ansā na yeasoa.
 Wait a moment, I will get monuyina hō kakra na
 down minsī fam ansā.
 The road is very dirty dontori pī wō 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, kwatikwañ biara nni hōsā.
 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? odwumfō beñkyi no wō 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 wabēñ.
 He does not understand his onnim n'adwuma yiye.
 trade well
 I have not yet made a table, minnyā miñhūn opoñ ye e, na
 but the other day I made nso nnāno meyē adaka.
 a box
 Can you make a chair? wobetumi ayē akenteññua?

- O yes; I can do that yiw, minim ye.
- How many apprentices do wowo asũafo ahẽ?
- 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 kọ 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 ahẽ?
- 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 bahẽ na woye adwuma
- ing here? wo ha?
- Why are you not at work? efi deñ so na monye adwuma?
- Go and fetch a hammer kọ na kofa asãe bẽra.
- Bring me a small board kofa mmereete ketewa bi bre me.
- Fetch some shingle nails kofa shingle nnadewa bẽra.

Cut the board into two	fa ọwañ 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 b̄era s̄es̄e ara.
Plane one side of that board	pa mmerete yi f̄a so.
Cut that beam I spoke of	t̄wa mpurañ a mekāa h̄o asem
carefully	no yiye.
Can you make a box?	s̄o wunim adaka ye?
I want you to make me a table	mepe se woye ọpoñ m̄a me.
Go and fetch the drill	kọ na kofa fitii b̄era.
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?	eh̄ena na ofitii s̄a ntokuru yi?
The carpenter	od̄wumfo 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	ewọ me dañ 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 h̄o ara na
where the box is	nnadewa nso wọ.
Pull this nail out	betu s̄a dadewa yi.
I will give you some nails	mem̄a 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	apoññua; mpommā-adŵa.
Foot stool	dammadŵa (dammagua); nañ ase agua; mañño.
Frame; coffin	apoññua; funu adaka.
Writing table; writing desk	kyerew-poñ
Wardrobe	ntade-adaka.
Glue	amāne; (māne).
Timber	nnua; mpurañ; mmèrete.
To hollow out; to hew a beam	tŵa mpurañ hō; bōre mpurañ mu.
Crossbeam	mpurañ a wode beabea ofasu so.
Cramp iron	dade a wode so mpurañ 2 mu.
Plumbline	promo.
Level; square	nsu susudua; ahiñanañ.
The props and supports of a roof	akorateñ nè ñkorasima.
Rafter; spar of a roof	mparow; odampare; paree.
Ridge; gutter	beae; agyensu.
Lath; framework	dna a wode ñŵonā 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
 I am uncommonly weak
 My head is giddy and I can hardly stand on my legs
 How long have you been ill?
 Since yesterday
 Where do you feel pain now?
 I am sick and sometimes I feel inclined to vomit
 I have a headache
 My head aches acutely
 Have you a pain in your side?
 How is your appetite?
 I have no appetite at all
 I have eaten scarcely anything during two days
 Do you sleep well at night?
 You are feverish
 Show me your tongue
 Your tongue is very foul
 You must take a little medicine
 Can you go to the closet?
 My bowels have not been moved for three days
- mehō nye me deñ korā.
 mehō ye merew korā.
 m'ani so biri me a mintumi nnyina ho yiye.
 nnahē ni a woyaree?
 efi nnēra na oyare boō me.
 wohē na eye wo yaw afei?
 meyare na eto dabi a na me bo fono me.
 me ti beñ me.
 me ti pae me se biribi.
 (so) wo mfē ye wo yaw ana?
 } wotumi didi?
 } so aduan ye wo de?
 m'anom akum korā; okom nne me korā.
 unānu ni biribi pa biara ñnkāa m'ano e.
 so wotumi da yiye anadwo?
 atiridii abo wo.
 mā meñfwē wo tekrema.
 wo tekrema so ahura.
 esese wonom aduru kakra.
 so wotumi ko duaso?
 nnansā yi meñkoō 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'anañ 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	memã 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	memã wo aduru-nsu bi.

Cleanse the wound daily as	tõtõ wo kuru no dabiara se-
I have just done and come	nea maye no imprepreñ yi
again next Saturday	na Memeneda saú bãra.
What is your name?	wo diñ de deñ?
My name is Firempommã	wofre me Firempommã.
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-	memã wo kokoram anase Bõro-
kali to take.	fo mãatwã na woanom.
I have put some into this	mede bi magu sã tumpañ yi mu.
bottle	
Fill it up with water, shake	fa usu hye no mã na wósow
it well and take a spoonful	no yiye na dabiara nom
three times a day	atere mã imprensã.
Thank you, Sir	meda wo ase, owura.
I want to buy some Yodoform	mepe se meto kuru aduru.
powder	
How shall I use it?	ménye no deñ?
First cleanse the wound well	tõtõ kuru no yiye ansã, 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 ahẽ?
I am sent by Mr. . . to buy	asiamasi na osomãa me se
some worm-powder	mémme to 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 atwā ne nsa.
Let me see it; it is a deep wound. I must stitch it up	mā ménfwe; kuru no mu dọ 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 egeba no mu fa no bēra bio.
Then I will take out the thread, if he has no pains	se entutuw no de a ęnde meyi asawa a mede mepame no.
Why are you crying, little girl?	deń uti na wosū, 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 besēi.
Come again next Tuesday	benada bēra bio. (sań bēra)
I have a cough	mebo ọwaw.

- 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 ñhīnā 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 reñkye 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 dokota ñkyer-wo Aburi efise edi se wopae wo.
- Do not wait any longer ntwētweñ wo nañ ase bio.
- Why do you not come on the proper days? deñ nti na woamma ntem (anase) 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 nsā fufu abow na misuro se obewu.
How old is this child?	abofra no adí mĩrihyia ahě?
We don't know	yennim.
Now we must make him drink this, then he will soon vomit	afei esese yemā onom eyi na enkye na obefe.
I see he cannot swallow So I put my finger into his throat	mihũ se ontumi mmene ade. enti mede me usatea mehye ne menem'.
Perhaps that will cause him to vomit	ebia eyi bemā wafe.
One of my toes pains me very much	me natisoa biakõ ye me yaw se
Show it to me	mā mēnfwe.
I must amputate it	esese mitwa-kyene.
Don't be afraid	usuro.
Now it is already done	m'awie ara neñ.
Come again next Saturday	Memeneda sañ bera.
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.

Well drink this and keep	ŵie, nom eyi na kata wohō yiye.
yourself warm	
There a is fishbone in my	nsōe ahīa mé:
throat	
It pains me very much	eye me yaw dodo.
When did that happen?	bere beñ na ehīaa wo?
Last night at 6 o'clock	nnēra anadwofā nnon̄sia na
	ehīaa me.
Can you give me some medi-	so wobenyā aduru bi a ebemā
cine which will cause me to	mafe amā me?
vomit?	
Here is some. Drink it	ebi ni; gye nom.
How often did you vomit?	wofee mpeñ ahē?
Three times; but I discharged	mprensā; nanso meboe fē ara
the bone the first time	pe na kasae no yii.
My father has sent me for	m'agya somāa me se memme-
some turpentine	to takontā.
My sister is still suffering	okwaha daso haw me nuabea
from rheumatism	ara.
How much are you to buy?	ahē na wobeto?
Three pence worth will do	Simpowa besō.
I suffer from piles and do	kōko rekum me na mente m'a-
not feel well at all	pow mu yiye korā.
This will last some weeks	oyare yi anko nna mu, a, na
or even months	ebetwa asram mu.
But if you regularly do what	nanso se woye se mekyere wo
I tell you, you will feel	no pepēpe a, wobete w'apow
better from day to day	mu. yiye dabiara da.

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-
 medinensis) mfā.

Swelling caused by the mfākokonini.
 Guinea worm

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

Cancer kokoram.

A suppurating ulcer akisikuru.

Fracture mmubni.

Fever atiridii; hurae.

" (attacking children) asabera.

Rheumatic pains in the back; oseñmu.

Lumbago

Pains in the loins	sisiyare.
Rheumatic pains in the lower extremities	sāmē.
Arthritis; rheumatism; gout	okwáha.
Palsy; hemiplegia	mmubui.
Osteomalacia; osteomyolitis	sesāborō.
Periostitis; (yaws; syphilis)	atutuw.
Dropsy	atatā, ntāta.
Imbecility; idiocy; cretinism	papasisi; faḡbotomegyam; ahurumasimado; kukurumeta- aŵiam.
Paralysis	dŵokō.
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	akāmē
Ozena; stinknose	tiyare; kōbōñ.
<hr/>	
Ophthalmia (conjunctivitis)	ani
Inflammation of the mem- branes of the eye	aniwamkekaw.

Swelling of the eyelids; hordeolum	oḍéhyé.
Pterygium; cataract	eṭe.
Blindness	anifuræ.
<hr/>	
Eczema of the ear	asōkroḥwé.
Otorrhoea	asōbōnsu.
Deafness	asōtiw; asitiw.
<hr/>	
Catarrh	papum; opakum.
Gundu	tḥempow; fḥēnpō.
Bleeding of the nose; nosebleed	afḥempōū.
Destruction of the nose by lues or leprosy	afḥentu.
<hr/>	
Rhagades (sores on the lips)	ntew.
Stomatitis	anomkuru.
Toothache	okekaw; kaka.
Herpes labialis	ayarehunu.
Necrosis of the jawbone	bapōū.
Stammering	dódow; tēkremabutuw; dodoḡ.
Dumbness	mumu.
Inflammatory tumor in the mouth	osafo.
Malignant tumor of the neck; (sarcoma)	akōmméw.
Angina (of the throat)	ntasuakrōdo.

Hooping cough	ñkòñkòñ.
Cough	owaw.
Hiccough; hiccup	tekoteko; kokoteko.
Asthma	tētē; ntehyewa.
Consumption; phthisis	samañwaw.
Hoarseness; laryngitis	pōroporō; nnefā; 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 afro-so yare.
Hemorrhoids	kōko.

Bubo	beae.
Acute gonorrhoea	okramañ; kekae.
Chronic do	baba so.
Hernia?	akronnoe.
Hydrocele	etw̄ow.
Chlorosis	animhoa.
Abortion; miscarriage	opoh̄.
<hr/>	
Bursitis (ganglion)	depo.
Paralysis of the hand	abasā.
Leprous mutilation of the nails	bōwerewui.
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- mmeñ.
Genuflection	nañkromāsi.
Swelling of the knee	kromē.
Inflammation of the Achilles tendon	mpēnsā.

Elephantiasis	gyapim.
Rhagades of the foot	mpapaé.
Yaws; framboesia	gyato; gyatodidi; gyatonammon
Spontaneous necrosis of a toe; (ainhum)	akoekoe.
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	asāmannyá.
Pruritus	ahōqhene.
Goose flesh; goose skin	fifirisë; fifisë.
Prickly heat	ahōkeka.
Ring worm; salt rheum	yam.
Herpetic eruptions	tefereyam.
Dto round the neck	atwītŵamene (kōñhōbarehyia.)
Kind of scabies	nānāhá.
Small pox	mpete.
Chicken pox	bōrompete.
Measles	ntobūró; oseykë; kukubañku; odwēnini asi no.
Framboesia ulcer	adonnoñ.
Herpes zoster; shingles	barehyia; ananse.
Chest disease with asthmatic symptoms	kōmayare.

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	miki no kōkōko.
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	metnaa no so ka pa.
I punished him bone; met'wēe n'asō.
He is mocking at me	ogoru me hõ; odi me hõ f'ew; osi me at'wēt'wē.
I like this place	m'ani kã ha.
I am well pleased	mehõ kã 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 ye me ahī.
I am in trouble (about the death of somebody)	mehō akā.
Be it so!	énye hō.
He is feared	nehō ye hū.
Great fear befell him	ehū kese kāa no; ne bo atu.
He wavers	owō hō nē hō; odi asensēn mu.
He studies	osūa ūhōma.
He is a scholar	onim ūhōmam.'
Your saying has not had any effect upon me	wo gya ańhye me.
He is crazy	ne tirim nye; ne tirim ye saka-saka.
He is confident	ne bo da ne yam.
It will not do	eńko ntēń.
He has a very fine figure	n'anim ye fe (krońkroń).
He has no sense	onni ti (korā.)
He is not generous	ne yam ye ūwene; ne nsam' ye deń.
I beg your pardon	mepa wo kyew; wo kyew ni.
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 anań.
His talk is worthless	n'asem mfra.
He is obstinate	n'asem awu.
He is obedient	n'asō ye 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	eye m'ani so yā; eye me ñwoñwā.
The quarrel is ended	asem 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 aye 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	asem 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 ato no so; wakyēñ; ahuñ 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	nehõ kyere no; nehõ hĩa. no.
He looks miserable	n'anım ye mmobõ-mmobõ.
He is meek	odwõ; n'ani dwo.
That is not done in the proper way	enye ne kwan so; enye ne kronkron so.
Things will not prosper for him	ade renkyẽ no.
I did not do it purposely	manhyẽ da manye; (mammoa pa).
He does his work negligently	oye n'adwuma bi ne bi.
She is pregnant	wafa afuru; wayem; nehõ adañ.
Act gently!	dwo w'ani breõ!
He repents (and is converted)	osakra n'adwene.
He is intelligent	n'adwenem' tew.
He works very hard	obiri ne mogya ani.
To deliver a message	bõ amannee.
All at once	añkã bo añkã poma.
He is arrogant	oye dwaẽ; oye ahantañ; odi mpanyinsem.
I shall do it purposely	mẽboa maye.
It is obvious	emu da hõ; ehõ da hõ.
He is happy	ne bo atõ ne yam; ne bo adwo.
He is powerful (cruel)	ne tirim ye deñ.
He is respectable	n'anım ye duru.
He is brave	ne bo ye 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	dī 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 nye 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 aye 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; ɛne 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 no, eye nsā.
He is beside himself	n'ani uni nehō so.
He has grown tired	ne nsain 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	m'ano ntwae e; m'ano usii 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 tān; oye omūmq.
He is attentive	owen asō.
He treats me hospitably	osōm me hohō.
He soon forgets what he is told	n'asōm' nni agua; ne were
	nkye asem fi.

He has a loud voice	ne une sō.
He acts in a simple manner	oye n'ade ntetekwām.'
He grumbles always	obō ne; 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 anyā.
He is lazy	n'ani ahaw (odi anihaw).
He is cautious	onēm nehō sē; oye 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 tōtrotō.
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	mewo 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 him	me ne no dii ano.
He got his wife out of the dilemma	ogye ne yere ti nkwa.
I shiver	awosë agu me so.
They make funeral customs	woye ayi.
He set his wife free	omāa ne yere hyirew.
I did not conceal anything from you	mañkorá wo fwē sō.
He thanked him heartily	oyii ne yam daa no ase.
This play is not pleasant	agoru yi nso.
I came to myself	m'ani baa mehō so.
I have come to the end (of my speech)	makā m'asem awie.



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Misprints and Corrections.

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„	15	„	12	„ „ „	referred
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„	21	„	7	„ above „	o _t emmufo
„	24	„	6	„ below „	betrãa
„	24	„	8	„ „ „	meto?
„	37	„	16	„ „ „	gye me nè me nua ñkõ.
„	43	„	14 & 16	„ „	cancel "R".



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