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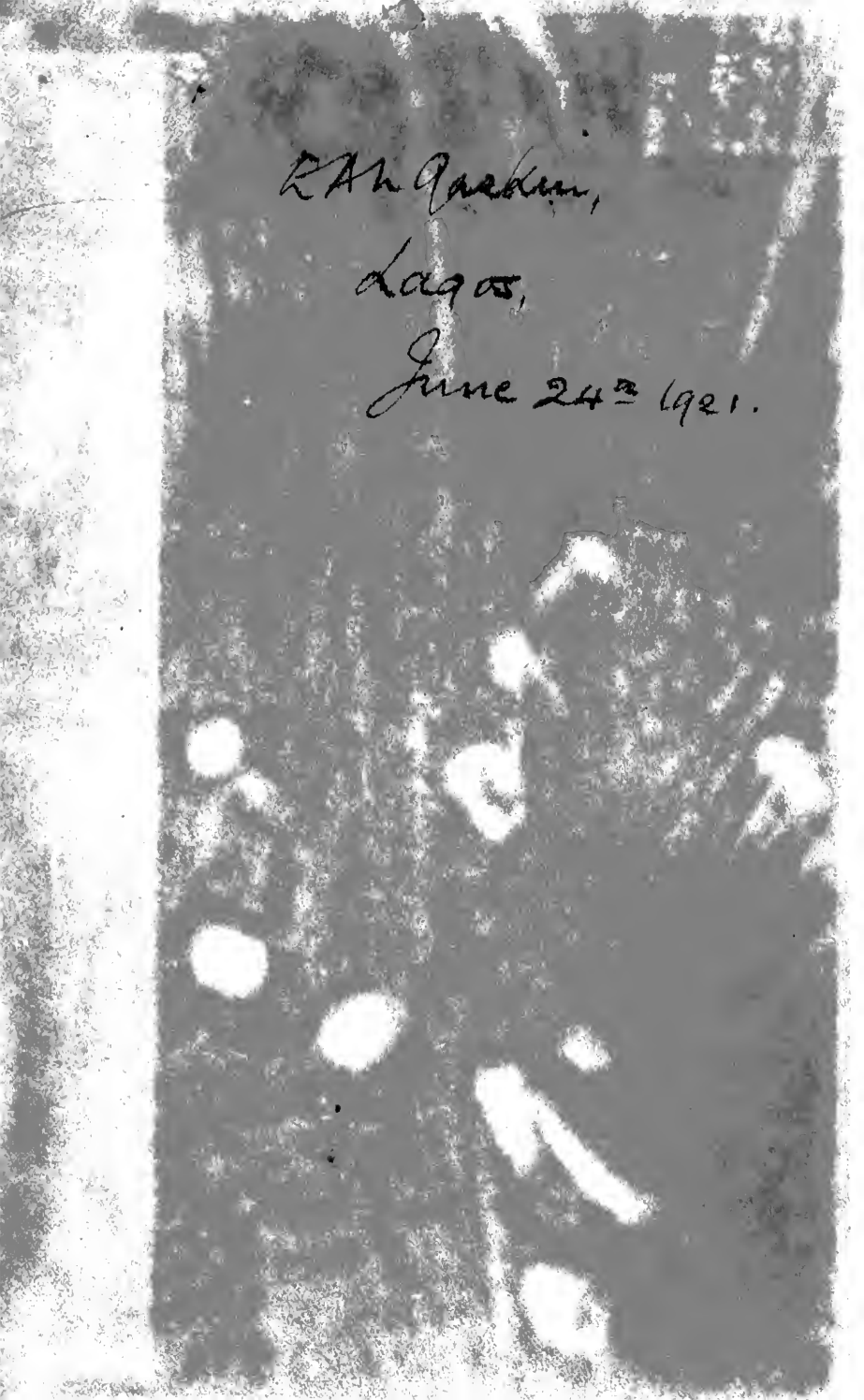
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LANGUAGE STUDIES

IN

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INTRODUCTION.

This book is intended to be practical and to assist those who desire to learn the Yoruba Language. Its aim is to supply the long-felt need of a book between a full grammatical treatise and a phrase book. The rules of English Grammar will be of service to the student, and for those who wish to use it a full conjugation of the verb appears in Part X. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity of learning the *intonation* and *meaning* of words at the *same time.* The same may be said of memory work, for the primary need in learning any language is a Vocabulary. Part III. is so arranged that the student can give special attention to any group of nouns if so desired. Use has been made of Bowen's Grammar and Wood's Notes. The student is recommended to purchase the following ;—Bibeli Mimọ ; Dictionary of the Yoruba Language ; and the full series of Yoruba Readers. These can be obtained at any of the C.M.S. Bookshops.

LANGUAGE STUDIES
IN
YORUBA.

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LANGUAGE STUDIES IN YORUBA.

PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

SECTION 1.

THE ALPHABET.

The English alphabet is modified to meet the sounds of the Yoruba language.

Capitals :—

A B D E Ẹ F G Gb H I J K L M N O Ọ P R S Ṣ T U W Y.

Small letters :—

a b d e ẹ f g gb h i j k l m n o ọ p r s ṣ t u w y.

Vowels :—

a e ẹ i o ọ u.

Diphthongs :—

ai oi au.

Consonants :—

b d f g gb h j k l m n p r s ṣ t w y.

It will be noticed that c, q, v, x, and z are omitted from, and that ẹ, gb, ọ and ṣ are added to, the English alphabet.

SECTION 2.

VOWELS.

a, has one sound only.

"a" as in father—

(*e.g.*) **Father**=baba.
Shoe=bàta.
Drum=batá.

e, has the sound of "e" in grey—

(*e.g.*) **Mound**=ebè.
Language=èdè.
Seven=eje.

ẹ, short sound as " e " in m*e*t—

(*e.g.*) **Request**=ẹbẹ̀.
Jest=ẹ̀fẹ̀.
Rafter=ẹkẹ́.

i, has the one sound as " ee " in f*ee*—

(*e.g.*) **Evil**=íbi.
Reason=idĭ.
Tree=igi.

o, sound as in n*o*—

(*e.g.*) **River**=odò.
Glory=ogo.
Rain=òjò.

ọ, has the sound of " aw " as in l*aw*—

(*e.g.*) **Monkey**=ọ̀bọ.
Day=ọjọ́.
Hoe=ọkọ́.

u, sound of " oo " as in m*oo*n—

(*e.g.*) **Prison**=túbú.
Cold=tutù.
Wicked=buburu.

SECTION 3.

Consonants.

b, and d, have the same sound as in English.

g, is *always* hard as in " ḡarden."

gb, and p, sounds are the most difficult.
gb, is a hard sound, and p, is a soft sound.
Something of each letter is sounded in " gb " ; and " p " is pronounced as if written " kp."

N.B.—Only a native can help in the pronunciation of these letters, and continuous practice on the part of the learner is essential.

h, is always aspirated.

j, is soft as in " jelly."

k, l, m, n, r, s, t, w, and y, have the same sounds as in English ; but are pronounced as if written thus :—ki, li, mi, ni, ri, si, ti, wi, yi ; " i " having the *ee* sound.

n, sometimes appears at the end of a word, and is merely a nasal ending—

(*e.g.*) **To appear**=hàn.

ṣ, has the same sound as "sh" in *sh*all—

(*e.g.*) **To work**=ṣiṣẹ́, pronounced "shishẹ́."

SECTION 4.

Diphthongs.

ai, sound both letters as in the "Cockney" pronunciation of "Daily Mail"—

(*e.g.*) **Unclean**=aimọ́.
Ignorant=aimọ̀.
Undone=aiṣe.

ai, is the negative participle and takes the place of "un" or "in" in English.

oi, has the sound of "oi" in *oi*l.

au, sound each letter, then unite them, preserving the sound of each letter.

SECTION 5.

Tones or Accent.

The marks over the vowels indicate tone, or accent.

The tones may be described as :—á, acute ; a, open ; à, grave ; ã, full ; ā, circumflex.

Acute, á, raise the voice about a tone.
Open, a, keep an even tone.
Grave, à, drop the voice about a tone.
Full, ã, lengthen the sound as if written "aa."
Circumflex, ā, indicates the union of two vowels and carries a musical sound.

Ask a native to pronounce **õtọ**=truth ; and **sũru**=patience, and repeat until the sound is acquired.

N.B.—Yoruba is a language of intonation, and it is essential to a knowledge of the vernacular, that the *tones* be learnt *at the time* of learning the *meanings* of the words.

SECTION 6.

Elision of Vowels.

1. When two vowels of the same sound come together, one of them is dropped—

(*e.g.*) **Buy cloth**=rà aṣọ ; pronounced rà 'ṣọ.

Love sin=fẹ́ ẹṣẹ̀ ; pronounced fẹ́ 'ṣẹ̀.

2. When two vowels of a different sound come together, the stronger, or accented vowel is retained and the weaker dropped—

(*e.g.*) **Know thyself**=mọ̀ ara rẹ̀ ; pronounced mọ̀ 'ra rẹ̀.

Cover thyself=bò ara rẹ̀ ; pronounced bò 'ra rẹ̀.

3. In some cases euphony seems to rule, and in other instances neither vowel is dropped, but both are exchanged for the vowel "u"—

(*e.g.*) **To run**=sá ire ; pronounced "sure."

To lie=pa irọ́ ; pronounced "purọ́," etc.

SECTION 7.

The Prefix "n."

In the following table the letter "n" is used as a prefix to form the present, imperfect, participle of the verb—

(*e.g.*) **To love**=fẹ́ ; **loving**=nfẹ́.

They are inserted at this stage for practice in pronunciation only :—

nba	nbẹ	nbo	nban	nri
nda	ndẹ	ndo	ndan	nrin
nfa	nfẹ	nfo	nfan	nsin
nha	nhẹ	nho	nhan	nyin
nra	nrẹ	nro	nran	nrun
nsa	nsẹ	nso	nsan	nsun
nṣa	nṣẹ	nṣo	nṣan	nde
nta	ntẹ	nto	ntan	nke
nya	nyẹ	nyo	nyan	nle

N.B.—Practise these sounds constantly.

SECTION 8.

SYLLABLES.

Practice in the vowel sounds until perfect both in *pronunciation* and *hearing* is essential.

a	e	ẹ	i	o	ọ	u
ba	be	bẹ	bi	bo	bọ	bu
da	de	dẹ	di	do	dọ	du
fa	fe	fẹ	fi	fo	fọ	fu
ga	ge	gẹ	gi	go	gọ	gu
gba	gbe	gbẹ	gbi	gbo	gbọ	gbu
ha	he	hẹ	hi	ho	họ	hu
ja	je	jẹ	ji	jo	jọ	ju
ka	ke	kẹ	ki	ko	kọ	ku
la	le	lẹ	li	lo	lọ	lu
ma	me	mẹ	mi	mo	mọ	mu
na	ne	nẹ	ni	no	nọ	nu
pa	pe	pẹ	pi	po	pọ	pu
ra	re	rẹ	ri	ro	rọ	ru
sa	se	sẹ	si	so	sọ	su
ṣa	ṣe	ṣẹ	ṣi	ṣo	ṣọ	ṣu
ta	te	tẹ	ti	to	tọ	tu
wa	we	wẹ	wi	wo	wọ	wu
ya	ye	yẹ	yi	yo	yọ	yu
dan	gan	han	kan	ran	tan	yan
din	gbin	jin	pin	rin	sin	win
yin	bun	dun	gun	hun	kun	run
sun	tun	yun	fọn	pọn	wọn	

SECTION 9.

Interchange of Letters.

In consulting the Dictionary for the meaning of words, it is necessary to remember that letters are frequently interchanged.

1. Not a few words begin indifferently with "a" or "ọ": as **abanijẹ́**, or **ọbanijẹ́**=an injurer.

2. Some words begin indifferently with "a," or "i"; as **afiyesi**, or **ifiyesi**=attention.

3. "E" and "o" are interchangeable; as **l'eni**, or **l'oni**=to-day; **l'eɪi**, or **l'ori**=upon: **eɪi**, or **oɪi**=head.

4. "G" for "k"; as **ge**, or **ke**=to cut.

5. "H" for "f"; as **iho**, or **afo**=a valley.

6. "S" for "ṣ"; and "w" for "h"; in **wó**, or **hó**=to boil.

The interchange of "s" and "ṣ" is particularly noticeable in some parts of the country and may be regarded as dialectical—

(*e.g.*) In words like ẹṣẹ, ẹṣẹ̀, ẹṣin, èṣe, ṣiṣẹ, it is difficult to detect the "sh" sound.

PART II.

SECTION 1.

Simple or Root Verbs, Class 1.

Bá=to meet.
Bè=to beg or entreat.
Bí=to beget.
Bò=to cover.
Bǫ́=to drop.
Bú=to abuse.
Dá=to create, or cause.
Dé=to arrive.
Dē̩=to ensnare.
Di=to tie.
Dó=to encamp.
Dù=to deny.
Fà=to draw.
Fę́=to want, wish, love.
Fi=to swing.
Fò=to fly.
Fǫ̀=to wash (clothes or vessels).
Ge or **ke**=to cut.
Gè=to sit in a grand style.
Gǫ́=to puzzle.

Gbà=to receive.
Gbé=to lift.
Gbę́=to excavate.
Gbó=to bark.
Gbǫ́=to hear.
Há=to lock, or fasten.
He=to pick.
Hò=to boil.
Hǫ=to scratch.
Hù=to germinate.
Jà=to fight.
Ję=to eat.
Jí=to awake.
Jó=to burn.
Jǫ=to resemble.
Jù=to throw (as a ball).
Kà=to read or count.
Ké=to roar or bleat.
Kę́=to indulge, or cherish.
Kí=to salute.

Kó=to gather.
Kǫ́=to teach or learn.
Kú=to die.
Là=to split.
Lé=to drive.
Lè=to patch.
Li=to have.
Lò=to use.
Lǫ=to go.
Lù=to beat.
Mí=to breathe.
Mǫ̀=to know.
Mú=to take, or catch.
Ná=to spend.
Ní=to have.
Nù=to clean.
Pa=to kill.
Pè=to call.
Pę́=to tarry.
Pò=to mix.

Pò=to vomit.
Rà=to buy.
Re=to fall (as leaves).
Rẹ̀=to be tired.
Rí=to see.
Rò=to relate.
Rọ̀=to urge.
Rù=to carry.
Sá=to air.
Sè=to cook.
Sí=to be (used with 'kò')
So=to bind or tie.
Sọ=to speak.
Sú=to be weary of!
Ṣá=to wound.
Ṣe=to do.
Ṣẹ̀=to sin.
Ṣí=to open.
Ṣó=to be stubborn.
Ṣọ́=to watch.

Ṣú=to darken.
Tà=to sell.
Tè=to worship.
Tẹ̀=to trample.
Tì=to push or thrust.
Tò=to place (in rows).
Tọ́=to straighten.
Tú=to loosen.
Wá=to come.
Wé=to twist.
Wẹ̀=to wash (the hands or body)
Wí=to say.
Wò=to look.
Wọ̀=to put on (as clothes).
Wù=to please.
Yá=to give way.
Yé=to lay (eggs).
Yẹ̀=to postpone.
Yí=to turn.
Yọ̀=to rejoice.

Simple or Root Verbs, Class 2.

Dán=to polish.
Gàn=to despise.
Hàn=to appear.
Kàn=to touch.
Rán=to send.
Tán=to be finished.
Yán=to neigh.
Dín=to subtract.
Gbìn=to sow, or plant.
Pín=to divide.
Rìn=to walk.
Sìn=to serve.
Wín=to lend or borrow.
Yìn=to praise.
Bùn=to give.
Gùn=to ride.
Kùn=to murmur.
Run=to destroy.
Sùn=to sleep.
Fọ́n=to scatter (as seed).
Pọ́n=to sharpen.
Wọ̀n=to weigh or measure.

SECTION 2.

Nouns and other words for use with the Simple Verbs.

They = nwọn.
Me = mi.
Way = ọ̀na.
He = o, or on.
Cow = mā̀lu.
Yesterday = l'ana.
Cloth = aṣọ.
Body = ara.
Plate = àwo.
Hand = ọwọ́.
Mother = iya.
Child = ọmọ.
His or **her** = rẹ̀.
God = Olọrun.
World = aiye.
Father = baba.
House = ile.
Animal = ẹran.
Load = ẹrù.
Their = nwọn, wọn.
Town = ilú.
That or **the** = nā.
Request = ibere, ẹbẹ̀.
Money = owó.
Very much = gidigidi.
Wood = igi.
Bird = ẹiyẹ.
You or **your** = nyin.
Axe = ãke.
Hawk = awodi.
Upon = l'ori.
Question = ọrùn.
Very much = jọjọ, pupọ̀ ju.
Man = ọkọnrin.
Box = apoti.
This = eyi or yi.
Well = kanga.
Garden = ọgbà.
Dog = ajá.
Night = oru.
Word = ọ̀rọ.
Door = ilẹkun.
Room = iyara.
Beans = erẽ.
Farm = oko.
Water = omi.
Monkey = ọ̀bọ.
Maize = agbado.
Two = meji.
Street = ita.
Food = onjẹ.
Now = nisisiyi.
Fire = iná.
Enough = tó.
Rope = okùn.
To = si, and lati.
I = emi, mo (or ng. future).
Sheep = agutan.
Customary = ana.
Stranger = alejo.
Work = iṣẹ́.
Horse = ẹṣin.
To-day = l'oni.
For = fun, and nitori.
Boy = ọmọkọnrin.
Away = kuro.
With = bá, and pẹlu.
Three = mẹta.
Friend = ọ̀rẹ́.
Nose = imú.
Take = mú, or múlọ.
River = odò.

All=gbogbo.
Cap=fila.
Very good=daradara.
Boots=bàta.
Fowl=adiẹ.
Market=ọjà.
Paint=ọ̀da.
Use=lilò.
Cut=jade.
Mouth=ẹnu
Egg=ẹyin.
Five=marun.
Leaves=ewé.
Finished=tán.
After=lẹhin.
Partridge=aparò.
Four=mẹrin.
Deed=iṣe.
Remain=duro.
Thou=iwọ.
Will (v.)=yio, or o.
Daily=lojojumọ.
Evening=alẹ.
Not=kò, or ki.
Both=mejeji.
It=o.
Thief=olè.
Wound=ọgbẹ́.
Window=feresɔ.
Darkness=okùnkùn.
Very much=biribiri.
Gun=ibọn.
Idol=orisa.
Do not=máṣe.
Foot or **feet**=ẹsẹ.
These=wọnyi.
Carefully=lẹsọlẹsọ.
That=ki (ki o ṣe), or pe.
Unto=sọdọ.
Headkerchief=gèle.
Head=ori.
So=bẹ̃.
Red=pupa.
A-going=lilọ.
Face=oju.

SECTION 3.

Sentences showing the use of Simple Verbs.

Bá=to meet.
Nwọn bá mi li ọ̀na.
They met me on the way.

Bẹ̀=to entreat.
O bẹ̀ mi.
He begged me.

Bí=to beget.
Mãlu mi bi lana.
My cow calved yesterday.

Bò=to cover.
Fi aṣọ bò ara.
Put cloth cover body. (Put on your clothes).

Bọ́=to drop.
Awo bọ́ lọwọ́ mi.
Plate fell from my hand.

Bú=to abuse.
Iya bú ọmọ rẹ̀.
Mother abused her child.

Dá=to make.
Ọlọrun dá aiye.
God made (the) world.

Dé=to arrive.
Baba mi dé ile.
My father arrived home.

Dẹ̄=to ensnare.
Nwọn dẹ̄ ẹran kan.
They trapped an animal.

Dì=to tie.
Nwọn dì ẹrù wọn.
They tied their loads.

Dó=to encamp.
Nwọn dó tì ilu nã.
They encamped against the town.

Dù=to deny.
O dù ibere mi.
He denied my request.

Fà=to draw.
Owo li o fi fà a.
With money he draws him.

Fẹ́=to love.
Iya fẹ́ ọmọ rẹ̀ gidigidi.
The mother loves her child very much.

Fì=to swing.
Igi ti mo nrù nfì.
Wood that I am carrying swings.

Fò=to fly.
Ẹiyẹ fò lọ.
Bird flies away.

Fọ̀=to wash or scrub.
Lọ fọ̀ aṣọ nyin.
Go wash your cloth or clothes.

Gé, or **ké**=to cut.
O fi ãké ké igi.
He cut the tree with the axe.

Gọ́=to puzzle.
Ọran nã gọ́ mi jọjọ.
The question puzzles me very much.

Gbà=to receive.
Ọkọnrin gbà owo rẹ̀.
The man received his money.

Gbé=to lift.
Bá mi gbé apoti yi.
Help me lift this box.

Gbẹ́=to excavate.
Nwọn gbẹ́ kanga li ọgba.
They dug a well in the garden.

Gbó=to bark.
Ajá gbó li oru ana.
The dog barked last night.

Gbọ́=to hear.
Mo gbọ́ ọrọ̀ ti o wi.
I hear the word that you speak.

Há=to lock or bolt.
Há ilẹkun iyara mi.
Lock the door (of) my room.

He=to pick.
Awa he erẽ li oko.
We pick beans on farm.

Hó=to boil.
Omi hó bi ?
Does the water boil ?

Họ=to scratch.
Ọbọ họ ara rẹ̀.
The monkey scratches his body.

Hù=to germinate.
Agbado li o hù li oko.
Corn germinates on the farm.

Jà=to fight.
Ajá meji li o jà ni ità.
Two dogs fight in the street.

Jẹ=to eat.
Mo fẹ́ jẹ onjẹ nisisiyi.
I want (to) eat food now.

Jí=to awake.
Jí ọmọ nã.
Wake that child.

Jó=to burn.
Iná ko jó to.
The fire does not burn enough.

Jọ=to resemble.
Ọmọ nã jọ baba rẹ̀.
The child is like its father.

Jù=to throw.
Jù okùn si mi.
Throw a rope to me.

Kà=to read or count.
Kà a ki emi gbọ́.
Read it that I (may) hear.

Ké=to roar, or bleat.
Agutan li o ké.
It is a sheep which bleats.

Kẹ́=to indulge.
Baba ama kẹ́ mi.
Father (is in the habit of) indulges me.

Kí=to salute.
Lọ kí awọn alejo.
Go (and) salute the strangers.

Kó=to gather.
Kó aṣọ ti o wà l'ọgba.
Gather the clothes that are in the garden.

Kọ́=to learn or teach.
Kọ́ lati ma ṣe iṣẹ rẹ.
Learn to do your work.

Kú=to die.
Ẹṣin rẹ̀ kú loni.
His (or her) horse died to-day.

Là=to split.
Ọkọnrin là igi fun wa.
The man split wood for us.

Lé=to drive.
Ọmọkọnrin lé ẹran kuro.
The boy drove the animals away.

Lẹ̀=to patch.
Ba mi lẹ̀ aṣọ yi.
Help me patch this cloth.

Li=to have.
Mo li aṣọ mẹta.
I have three cloths.

Lò=to use.
Mo lò owo mi fun u.
I used my money for him.

Lọ=to go.
Ọ̀rẹ́ mi ama lọ si oko rẹ̀.
My friend (is accustomed) goes to his farm.

Lù=to beat.
Ki o fi igi lù u.
(That you) take wood (to) beat it (or him).

Mí=to breathe.
Imu li a fi nmí.
(With the) nose it is we breathe.

Mọ̀=to know.
Mo mọ̀ ọmọ nã.
I know that child.

Mú=to take.
Mú ẹṣin lọ si odò.
Take the horse to the stream.

Ná=to spend.
Mo ná gbogbo owo mi.
I spent all my money.

Ní=to have.
Mo ní fila meji daradara.
I have two very good caps.

Nù=to clean.
Mo fẹ́ nu bàta mi.
I want (to) clean my boots.

Pa=to kill. Pa adiẹ meji l'oni.
Kill two fowls to-day.

Pè=to call. Pè ọmọ mi wá.
Call my child (to) come.

Pẹ́=to tarry. Má pẹ́ li ọjà.
Do not tarry at the market.

Pò=to mix. Pò ọ̀da fun lilò.
Mix (the) paint for use.

Pọ̀=to vomit. Emi o pọ̀ ọ jade kuro li ẹnu mi.
"I will spue thee out of my mouth."—
Rev. 3. 16.

Rà=to buy. Rà ẹyin adiẹ marun, loni (li oni).
Buy five eggs to-day.

Re=to fall off as leaves. Ewe igi li o re tán.
(The) leaves (of) the tree are all fallen.

Rẹ̀=to be tired. Iṣẹ li o rẹ̀ mi.
Work tires me.

Rí=to see. Mo rí aparo mẹrin.
I saw four partridges.

Rò=to relate. Nwọn rò iṣe wọn fun wa.
They related their deeds to us.

Rọ̀=to urge. Nwọn rọ̀ wa ki a duro.
They urged us to remain.

Rù=to carry. Iwọ yio rù ẹrù yi.
You will carry this load.

Sá=to air. Sá aṣọ mi lojojumọ.
Air my clothes every day.

Sè=to cook. Sè onjẹ li alẹ yi.
Cook food this evening.

Sẹ́=to deny. Gbogbo wọn li o sẹ́ ẹ.
All of them (it is) denied him (or it).

Sì=to be. Always used with the negative participle **ko**="not."
Iya mi kò sí.
My mother is not (*i.e.* dead).

So=to tie. So igi mejeji pọ̀.
Tie (the) two sticks together.

Sọ=to speak. Nwọn sọ ọrọ̀ nã fun wa.
They spake the word to us.

Sú=to be tired of. O sú mi jọjọ.
I am very tired of it.

Ṣá=to wound. Olè li o ṣá a lọgbẹ.
A thief (it is) wounded him.

Ṣe=to do. O ṣe iṣẹ rẹ̀ tán.
He has done his work.

Ṣẹ̀=to sin. Ọkọnrin nã li o ṣẹ̀ mi.
That man offended me.

Ṣí=to open. Ṣí ilẹkun ati ferese.
Open the door and window.

Ṣó=to be stubborn. Ọmọ nã ṣó gidigidi.
That child is very stubborn.

Ṣọ́=to watch. Ẹ ma ṣọ́ ara yin.
(You should) watch yourselves.

Ṣú=to get dark. Okùnkùn ṣú biribiri.
Darkness gathers, very much. (It is very dark.)

Tà=to sell. Mo fẹ́ tà ibọn mi.
I want to sell my gun.

Tè=to worship. Orişa ti nwọn (or sìn) ko gbọ́.
Idol they worship does not hear.

Tẹ̀=to trample. Máşe tẹ̀ mi li ẹsẹ.
Do not trample on my feet.

Tì=to push or shut. Ti ilẹkun ki o to jade.
Shut (the) door before you go out.

Tò=to place in rows. Tò igi wọnyi lẹsẹlẹsẹ.
Place these sticks in a row carefully.

Tọ́=to straighten. Ki o ṣe ọna nã tọ́.
(That you) make that path straight.

Tú=to loosen. Tú ẹran nã silẹ.
Loose that animal.

Wá=to come. Wá sọdọ mi.
Come unto me.

Wé=to twist. Fi gele wé e l'ori.
Twist a headkerchief on her head.

Wẹ̀=to wash. Lọ wẹ̀ li odo.
Go and wash in the stream.

Wi=to say. O wi bẹ̃ fun mi.
He said so to me.

Wò=to look. Wá wò oko mi.
Come and look (at) my farm.

Wọ̀=to put on. Wọ̀ aṣọ pupa l'oni.
Put on red clothes to-day.

Wù=to please. Ọmọ nã wù mi jọjọ.
That child pleases me very much.

Yà=to give way. Yà lọna fun mi.
Give way for me.

Yé=to lay eggs. Adiẹ yé ẹyin kan.
The hen laid an egg.

Yẹ̀=to postpone. Lilọ mi yẹ̀ lana.
My going was postponed yesterday.

Yí=to turn. Yi igi kuro loju ọna.
Turn (or roll) the wood out of the way.

Yọ̀=to rejoice. Wá ba mi yọ̀, ọrẹ́ mi.
Come rejoice with me, my friend.

SECTION 4.

Extended List of Simple Verbs, Class 1.

Ba=to hide.
Bà=to bend.
Bà=to perch.
Bẹ́=to leap, or cut off.
(*e.g.*) Nwọn bẹ́ ẹ lóri.
They cut off his head.
Bì=to push.
Bó=to peel, or strip.
Bọ́=to feed.
Bọ́=to remove or take off.
(*e.g.*) O bọ́ aṣọ lára mi.
He took off my clothes.
Bọ̀=to boil, or to return.
Bọ̀=to shake (hands).
(*e.g.*) O bọ̀ ọ lọ́wọ́.
He shook hands (with) him.
Bọ=to worship idols.
Bu=to broil.
Bù=to dip or lade (liquids or solids.)
Bu=to mildew.
Dá=to be scarce.
Dà=to cast off.
(*e.g.*) O dà a silẹ.
He cast it off (*lit.* to the ground).
Dè=to bind.
Dẹ̀=to lessen (as pain).
(*e.g.*) O dẹ̀ diẹ.
It (pain) is lessened.
Dí=to close up.
(*e.g.*) Nwọn dí ọna nã.
They closed that road.
Di=to become.
(*e.g.*) Mo di ẹni nla.
I am become a great person.
Dù=to scramble.

Fá=to shave.
(*e.g.*) O fá ori ati ojú.
He shaves head and face.
Fẹ́=to blow.
(*e.g.*) Afẹfẹ nfẹ́.
Wind is blowing.
Fẹ̀=to distend.
Fí=to dry (with heat).
Fó=to be lonely.
Fọ́=to break (vessels).
Gbá=to sweep.
Gbé=to be or to inhabit.
Gbẹ́=to cackle.
Gbẹ=to dry up.
(*e.g.*) Odo nã gbẹ tán.
The river is completely dry.
Gbó=to ripen.
Gbọ̀=to flourish.
Ha=to bruise.
Hó=to peel, boil, or shout.
(*e.g.*) Omi nã hó.
The water boils.
Hú=to pull up or disinter.
Já=to break, or jump.
(*e.g.*) Aiya mi já.
My heart quakes.
Jẹ followed by **ki**=to permit, let.
(*e.g.*) Jẹ k'a lọ sile.
Let us go home.
Jí=to steal.
Jì=to forgive.
Jó=to dance.

Jò=to leak.

Jǫ̃=please.

(*e.g.*) Jǫ̃ ṣe gafara fun mi.
Please excuse me.

Ká=to reap.

Ké=to cry out.

Kẹ́=to set a trap.

Kẹ̀=to grow worse.

Kì=to press tight.

Kò=to confront.

Kǫ̀=to refuse or decline.

Kǫ́=to clasp.

Kù=to remain over.

(*e.g.*) Iṣu li o kù diẹ.
A little yam remains.

Là=to appear.

(*e.g.*) Õrun là=the sun appears.

Lá=to lick.

Lè=can or may, or able.

(*e.g.*) Mo le ṣe e.
I can do it.

Lẹ=to be lazy.

Lǫ́=to transplant.

Lǫ̀=to grind.

Lu=to bore.

Lú=to dilute.

Mì=to swallow.

Mì=to tremble.

Mǫ=to build.

Mǫ́=to be clean, or holy.

Mu=to drink.

Mú=to be sharp (as knife).

Nà=to flog.

Nà=to spread.

Ní=to say.

Ni=to be. Emi ni=It is I.

Nù=to loose.

Pa=to rub, quench, hatch or win.

Pé=to be complete (perfect).

Pǫ̀=to be plentiful.

Rà=to putrify.

Rá=to creep.

Rè=to go.

Ré=to curse.

Rẹ́=to agree, to be friendly.

Rẹ́=to shear.

Rẽ=to dye.

Rì=to sink.

Ró=to sound.

Ro=to hoe.

Ro=to ache.

Rǫ=to wither.

Rǫ̀=to rain. Ojò nrǫ̀=It rains.

Rú=to stir up.

Sá=to escape.

Sé=to shut.

Sẹ́=to strain.

Sǫ=to throw.

Sǫ̀=to set down.

(*e.g.*) O sǫ̀ ẹrù kalẹ.
He set down (the) load.

Sú=to break out (as pimples).

Ṣà=to pick.

Ṣẹ́=to break.

Ṣì=to miss. O ṣina=He missed the way.

Ta=to kick.

Tǫ̀=to urinate.

Tù=to ease (as of pain).

Wá=to seek.

Wà=to dig (a hole).
Wì=to singe.
Wó=to fall (as a tree or wall)
(*e.g.*) Ogiri nã wó lulẹ.
The wall fell to the ground.
Wǫ́=to be crooked.
Wǫ̀=to set. Õrun wǫ̀=The sun sets.
Wǫ̀=to enter.
Wú=to swell.
Ya=to tear.
Yà=to separate.
Yé=to understand.
Yè=to live.
Yẹ=to be worthy or befitting.
Yi=to be tough.
Yó=to be full.
Yǫ́=to melt.
Yǫ=to deliver.
(*e.g.*) O yǫ wa kuro lọwọ́ rẹ̀.
He delivered us from his hands.

SECTION 5.

Verbs which express existence.

These verbs are :—
mbẹ ; wà ; yà ; jẹ ; rí ; di ; ṣe ; gbé ; si ; and li or ni.

1. Mbẹ, expresses absolute existence—
(*e.g.*) God is=Ọlọrun mbẹ.
It answers the question—
How is he ?
Mbẹ=(he) is.

2. Wà, is not quite so emphatic—
(*e.g.*) Is he there ?
O wà=he is.

3. Yà, expresses existence under special conditions—
(*e.g.*) **He is dumb**=O yà odi.
He is lazy=O yà ọlẹ.

4. Jẹ, is perhaps the most common verb of the ten. It takes the place of "is" and "are."
(*e.g.*) **It is mine**=O jẹ temi, or Temi ni.
You are my people=Ẹnyin jẹ enia mi.
Two and two are four=Eji ati eji jẹ ẽrin.
It also denotes ownership—
The money is yours=Owo jẹ ti nyin.

5. Rí, is used with an adverb—
(*e.g.*) **Is it so ?**=o rí bẽ bi ?

6. Di, to become—
(*e.g.*) **He will become a great person**=On yio di enia nla.

7. Ṣe, this verb is as useful as "jẹ," and akin to it—

(*e.g.*) **Whose is this ?**=Titani eyi iṣe ?

It is mine=Temi ni iṣe.

8. Gbé, to be, or to reside in a place—

(*e.g.*) **I lived there one year**=Mo gbé ibẹ l'ọdun kan.

It is also used with other verbs and follows an adverb of place—

(*e.g.*) **Where is it ?**=Nibo li o gbé wà ?

9. Sí, this verb is reserved for use with the negative particle "kò" to express non-existence—

(*e.g.*) **There is no money**=Owo kò sí.

Father is not at home=Baba kò sí ni ile (nle).

10. Li or ni, is used in conjunction with other verbs—

(*e.g.*) **He it is who will do it**=On ni ẹniti yio ṣe e.

Who is it ?=Ta ni ?

It is I=Emi ni.

SECTION 6.

Notes on Number.

Number; Gender; and Case are dealt with at this stage to assist in translation.

1. The plural number is formed by the use of awọn; wọnyi; and wọnni—

(*e.g.*) **Awọn baba**=the fathers.

Ilu wọnyi=these towns.

Oke wọnni=those hills.

"Awọn" is used with animate objects, and "wọnyi" and "wọnni" with inanimate objects.

2. Numerals are pluralized by reduplication—

(*e.g.*) **Ọgọrun**=a hundred.

Ọgọrọrun=hundreds.

Ẹgbẹrun=a thousand.

Ẹgbẹgbẹrun=thousands.

3. Members of the body which exist in pairs as eyes; hands; feet, etc., are used in the singular mostly—

(*e.g.*) **Oju mi**=my eyes.

Ọwọ́ wọn=their hands.

If you wish to speak specially of both eyes, or both hands, **mejeji**=both; is used as—oju mejeji, etc.

Notes on Genders.

Gender where it is not at once apparent is shown in two ways.

1. By adding the words **ọkọnrin**=man; and **obirin**=woman.

(*e.g.*) **Boy**=Ọmọ-ọkọnrin (Ọmọkọnrin).
Girl=Ọmọ-obirin (Ọmọbirin).
Manservant=Iranṣẹ-ọkọnrin (Iranṣẹkọnrin).
Maidservant=Iranṣẹ-obirin (Iranṣẹbirin).

2. By the use of the masculine and feminine prefixes, **akọ**=male; **abo**=female—

(*e.g.*) **Horse**=Akọ ẹṣin.
Mare=Abo ẹṣin.
Bull=Akọ mālu.
Cow=Abo mālu, etc.

3. Some words are common to both genders—

(*e.g.*) **Ẹgbọn**=elder, applied to any older relative, male or female.
Aburo=younger, applied to any younger relative, male or female.
Ana=relations of both sexes by marriage.
Ibeji=twins of either sex.

Notes on Case.

1. The nominative or subject of the verb is *always* placed before the verb—

(*e.g.*) **Awọn enia ti lọ**=the people have gone.

2. The objective case is known by :—

(*a*) Its position. In most instances it follows the governing word—

(*e.g.*) **Mo fẹ́ aburo mi**=I love my brother.

But in other instances it precedes the governing word—

(*e.g.*) **Iwọ li a o rí**=thee it is we shall see.

(*b*) The mode of address shows the speaker and the person spoken to—

(*e.g.*) **Iwọ ọkọnrin yi**=you this man (*i.e.*) you who are near me.
Iwọ ọkọnrin nã=you that man.

This is a common mode of address and is quite respectful.

3. The possessive case is shown by the name of the possessor following that of the thing possessed—

(*e.g.*) **Owo baba**=money (of) father.

Owo baba mi=money (of) father mine (*i.e.*) my father's money.

Another way is to use the preposition "**ti**"=of—

(*e.g.*) **Ẹṣin ti balogun**=horse of balogun (war chief).

Iwe yi jẹ t'emi=this book is mine.

Fila yi ki iṣe ti aburo mi=this cap is not my brother's.

SECTION 7.

Translation. (For Correction see Section 8.)

1. Awọn ọmọde kò tọju aṣọ wọn.
2. Baba fi owó fun ọmọ rẹ̀.
3. Fila nã ni ti emi.
4. Tiyin ni páko wọnyi.
5. Iya wọn rán wọn.
6. Nwọn nlù agogo ile ẹ̀kọ́ wa.
7. Mo ti ri ekeji mi ati ajá rẹ̀.
8. Mu iwe rẹ wá.
9. Baba wọn fi aṣọ fun wọn.
10. Iṣẹ wa ṣoro, ṣugbọn iṣẹ nyin kò ṣoro.
11. Alejo de ile wa loni.
12. Oko rẹ jina bi ?
13. Iṣẹ wọn kò rọ̀ wọn lọ̀run.
14. Mo ti kọ́ ẹ̀kọ́ mi.
15. Ojú mi rí imọlẹ.
16. Tiyin li owó nã.
17. Fi iwé mi fun mi.
18. Awọn ara ile wa lọ si oko wọn.
19. Nwọn nwọ̀n agbado wọn.
20. Aburo mi wà ni ile rẹ̀.
21. Páko rẹ̀ yi ma dara jù temi lọ.
22. Iyá mi kò rí agutan rẹ̀ loni.
23. Ologbo wa gbé.
24. Ewurẹ yi kò de ile nyin.
25. Aburo mi li aṣọ mẹta daradara.
26. Ilẹ ṣú biribiri.
27. Kini ṣe ti ọmọ nã fi nke rara?
28. Õrùn nràn baibai.
29. Emi li o ṣe e baun ?
30. Wò awọn ọmọ, bi nwọn ti nyara kánkán.
31. Ajá nã rorò gidigidi.
32. Ẹgbọn mi li aṣọ ti o pọ́n rokiroki.
33. Enia pọ̀ jọjọ lẹba odo.
34. Õrùn mú janjan loni.
35. Ọmọde nã njó dukẹdukẹ.
36. Bi mo ti mbọ̀ wá, lojiji òjo bẹ̀rẹ si rọ̀.
37. Lojõjumọ̀ li awa nlọ si oko, afi Ọjọ́ isimi.

SECTION 8.

Key to Translation in Section 7.

1. The children do not take care of their clothes.
2. Father gives money to his child.
3. That cap is mine.
4. These boards are yours.
5. Their mother sent them.
6. They are ringing our school bell.
7. I saw my companion and his dog.
8. Bring your book.
9. Their father gives clothes to them.
10. Our work is difficult; but yours is not difficult.
11. Stranger came to our house to-day.
12. Is your farm far?
13. Their work is not easy for them.
14. I have learnt my lesson.
15. My eyes see light.
16. Yours is the money.
17. Give my book to me.
18. The people of our house went to their farm.
19. They are weighing (or measuring) their corn.
20. My younger (brother or sister) is in his house.
21. Your board is better than mine.
22. My mother (does) not see her sheep to-day.
23. Our cat is lost.
24. This goat (does) not come (to) your house.
25. My younger (brother or sister) has three beautiful cloths.
26. It is very dark (at eventide).
27. What makes that child cry so loudly?
28. The sun is shining dimly.
29. How did I do it?
30. Look (at) the children, how quickly they move.
31. That dog is very fierce.
32. My elder (brother or sister) has cloth that is very yellow.
33. Many people (are) by the side of river.
34. The sun $\begin{pmatrix} \text{was} \\ \text{is} \end{pmatrix}$ very hot to-day.
35. The children are dancing very well.
36. As I was coming, suddenly it began to rain.
37. Every day we are going to farm, except (on the) day of rest (Sabbath).

PART III.

Nouns Grouped and Classified in Alphabetical Order.

SECTION 1.

Relating to the Universe and National Life.

Aborigines=ibilẹ̀.
Alien=ajeji; alejò.
Atmosphere=orufurufu (or ofurufu).
Black man=enia dudu.
Brass=idẹ.
Breeze=atẹgùn.
Calmness=idakẹrórọ.
Chief=ijoye.
City=ìlú.
Citizen=aralú.
Cloud=awọsanma.
Copper=bàbà.
Creator=Ẹlẹdá.
Creature=ẹdá.
Council=igbimọ.
Councillor=ẹni igbimọ.
Country=ilẹ̀.
Crown=adé.
Customs=bodè.
Darkness=okùnkùn.
Dawn=afẹmọjumọ́.
Day=ọjọ́.
Dew=ìri.
Earth=aiye.
Flower=ìtanna.
Forest=igbó.
Fresh water=omi tùtù.
God=Ọlọrun.
Gold=wura.
Governor=bãlẹ Gomina.
Grass=ikoriko.
Grave=iboji.
Growth=ìdagbasoke.
Hail=yĩnyĩn.
Heat=õru.
Heaven=ọrun.
Hill=òkè.
Iron=irin.
Island=erekùṣu.
King=ọba.
Kingdom=ijọba.
Lake=adágún.
Lagoon=ọ̀sa.
Language=èdè.
Law=ofin.
Leaves=ewé.
Light=imọlẹ.
Lightning=mànamána.
Mineral=ohun ti a wà n'ilẹ bi:—wura, irin, etc.
Mist=ikũkũ.
Month=oṣù.
Moon=oṣupa.
Mountain=òkè giga.
Nation=orilẹ-èdè.
Night=òru.
Noon=ọsangangan.
Prince=ọmọ alade.
Palace=ãfin.
Queen=ayaba, Ọba-obirin.
Rain=ojò.

Rainbow=òṣumàre.
Rock=apata.
Salt water=omi iyọ̀.
Sailor=atukọ̀.
Sceptre=ọpá ọba.
Seed=irugbìn.
Shadow=ojiji.
Silver=fadaka.
Soldier=jagunjagun.
Stars=irawọ.
Stone=okuta.
Storm=ìji; ẹfufu lile.
Spring=orisun omi.
Sun=õrun.
Throne=itẹ̀ ọba.
Thunder=ãra.
Tin=tanganran.
Town=ìlú.
Tree=igi.
Valley=afonifojì.
Village=ileto.
Water=omi.
Wind=afẹfẹ.
World=aiye.
Year=ọdun.

SECTION 2.

Relating to Domestic Life.

Bed=ibusùn.
Bedroom=iyara ibusùn.
Book=iwe.
Bottle=ìgo.
Boy=ọmọkọnrin.
Bread=àkara.
Broom=ọwọ̀.
Butter=orì wàra; ori-àmọ́.
Calabash=igbá.
Cap=fila.
Cat=ologbò.
Carpet=aṣọ ilẹ.
Ceiling=ajà.
Chair=aga.
Children=ọmọde.
Clock, or **bell**=agogo.
Clothes=aṣọ.
Coal=ẽdu.
Cup=ago.
Dining room=iyara ibiti or njẹun.
Dog=ajá.
Doll=ọmọ-langi.
Domestic animals=ẹran ọsìn.
Door=ilẹkun.
Dust, or **dirt**=ẽri, or ekuru.
Eggs=ẹyin.
Father=baba.
Fire=iná.
Fish=ẹja.
Floor=ilẹlé (ilẹ-ile).
Fruit=eso.
Girl=ọmọbirin.
Grindstone=ọlọ.
House, or **home**=ile.
Husband=ọkọ.
Knife=ọbẹ.
Lamp=fitilà.
Man=ọkọnrin.
Mat=ẹní.
Matches=iṣaná.
Meat=ẹran.
Marriage=igbeyawo.
Milk=wàra.
Mortar=odó (for pounding).
Mother=iya.

Needle=abẹ́rẹ.
Neighbour=aladugbò.
Pestle=ọmọ-odó.
Piazza=ọ̀dẹ̀dẹ.
Picture=aworán.
Plate=awo.
Pocket=àpo ẹ̀wu.
Relations=ana, ibatan.
Rice=irẹ̃si.
Room=iyara.
Saucepan=ikòkò.
Servant=ọmọ̃dọ (ọmọ-ọdọ).
Service=isin.
Shelf=pẹpẹ.
Sieve=asẹ́.
Soup=ọbẹ̀.
Spoon=ṣíbí.
Paper=takàdá.
Pail=korobá.
Wall=ogiri.
Wife=aya.
Well=kanga.
Window=fèresé.
Work=iṣẹ.

SECTION 3.

Relating to Religious and Civic Life.

Barbarian=alaigbede.
Bank=ile owó.
Bible=Bibeli.
Bridge=afára (afá).
Capital=ìlú ọba.
Civil chief=Baṣọrun.
Civil questions=ọran ìlú.
Civilization=ilàju.
Church=Ile-Ọlọrun.
Commandment=àṣẹ.
Court=ile-ẹjọ́.
Decalogue=ofin mẹwa.
Doctor=onisegun.
Editor=akọwe iwe irohin.
Elders=awọn àgba.
Fetters=ṣẹ́kẹṣẹkẹ̀.
Herald=akede.
Highway=ọ̀na pẹtẹsi, òpópó.
Hospital=ile alarùn.
Hymn=orin.
Idol=orisa.
Idolatry=isìn orisa.
Improvements=itunṣe.
Judge=onidajọ.
Justice=idajọ õtọ.
Minister=iranṣẹ, or alufa.
Moslem=imale.
Mosque=mọṣalaṣi.
Museum=ile iṣura.
Newspaper=iwe irohin.
Notice=iwe akiyesi.
Policeman=ọlọpa.
Police station=ile ọlọpa.
Port=ebute.
Prayer=adura.
Public building=ile apejọ ìlú.
Pulpit=aga iwasu.
Registrar=akọwe ìlú.
Religion=isìn.
Secretary=akọwe.
School=ile-ẹ̀kọ́.
Sermon=ọ̀rọ iwãsu.
Society=ẹgbẹ́.
Student=akẹ̀kọ́.
Subjection=itẹ̀riba.
Taxes=owode (owo-ode).
Teacher=olukọni.
Temple=ile-orisa; ile-Ọlọrun.

SECTION 4.

Relating to Trades and Commerce.

Account=iṣiro owó.
Axe=ãke.
Balance=iṣikù owó.
Bamboo=aparun, ọpa, pàko.
Barrel=agbá.
Blacksmith=alagbẹdẹ.
Builder=amọle, ọmọle.
Buyer=olurà, olubara.
Carpenter=gbẹnagbẹna.
Clay=amọ̀.
Clerk=akọwe.
Cement=amọ̀ lile, simẹnti.
Commerce=iṣowo.
Cowries=owo ẹyọ.
Craftsman=onisọ̀na.
Factory=ile iṣẹ.
Fare=owo ọkọ̀.
Freight=ẹrù ọkọ̀.
Goods=ohun tità.
Hammer=olù.
Kernels=ekurọ́.
Labourer=alagbaṣe, or aṣiṣẹ.
Ladder=àkasọ.
Ledger=iwe owo.
Loom=ẹrọ iwunṣọ.
Loss=òfo.
Machinery=ẹrọ.
Manager=olori; ọ̀gá.
Market=ọjà.
Nail=iṣó.
Palm oil=epo.
Pincers=ẹ̀mú.
Plank=páko, pátakó.
Potter=amọkòko.
Price=iye.
Profit=ère.
Roof=òrùle.
Rope=okùn.
Salt=iyọ.
Saw=ayùn.
Sawyer=agbẹgi, ala-pátako.
Seller=olutà.
Ship=ọkọ̀.
Shop=ile-ọjà.
Shovel=ọkọ́ oyinbo.
Skins=awọ.
Specie=owó.
Spirits=ọti kikan.
Street=ìta, pópo.
Sugar=iyọ-oyinbo.
Trader=onisowo.
Trades=isọ̀na.
Train=ọkọ̀lẹ (ọkọ̀-ilẹ).
Vehicle=kẹ̀kẹ́.
Wages=owó iṣẹ.
Weaver=awunṣọ.

SECTION 5.

Relating to Farm and Country Life.

Ant=ẽrà; ẽrùn.
Banana=ọ̀gẹ̀dẹ̀.
Basket=agbọ̀n.
Beans=erẽ.
Bird=ẹiyẹ.
Branch=ẹka igi.
Bridle=ijanu.
Bush pig=ọ̀yà.
Camel=ibakasiẹ.
Cassava=gbaguda, ẹ̀gẹ́.

Cocoanut=agbọn.
Cotton=òwú.
Corn=agbado.
Cow=mãlu.
Crocodile=ọ̀ni.
Cutlas=àdá.
Deer=àgbọnrin.
Donkey=kẹ̀tẹ̀kẹ̀tẹ̀.
Dove=àdàbà, oriri.
Duck=pẹ̀pẹ̀iyẹ̀.
Elephant=ajanaku ; erin.
Farm=oko.
Farmer=aroko ; agbẹ̀.
Farmhouse=abulé.
Field=pápá.
Fowl=adiẹ.
Fox=kọ̀lọ̀kọ̀lọ̀.
Frog=ọ̀pọ̀lọ́.
Garden=ọgbà.
Goat=ewurẹ.
Groundnut=ẹ̀pa.
Guinea-corn=ọkà bàba.
Guinea-fowl=ẹ̀tù, awó.
Gun=ibọn.
Hare=ehoro.
Herbs=ewebẹ̀.
Hippopotamus=erin omi.
Hoe=ọkọ́.
Horse=ẹ̀ṣin.
Hunter=ọdẹ.
Hyæna=ikõkò.
Lemon=orombo kikan.
Leopard=ẹkùn.
Lime=orombo wẹ̀wẹ̀.
Lizard=alãmù.
Monkey=ọ̀bọ.
Mule=ibãka.
Orange=orombo.
Palm tree=igi ọpẹ.
Partridge=aparò.
Pawpaw=ibẹ̀pẹ̀.
Pawn=ìwọ́fà.
Pepper=ata.
Pig=ẹlẹ́dẹ̀.
Pigeon=ẹ̀iyẹ̀le.
Pineapple=ọpẹ oyinbo.
Powder=ẹ̀tu.
Rat-trap=itakute.
Road, or **path**=ọ̀na.
Root=gbòngbo.
Saddle=gãrì.
Sandals=salubata.
Shepherd=darandaran, olụ̀sagutan.
Sheep=agutan.
Shot=ọta.
Slave=ẹrú.
Snake=ejò.
Soil=ilẹ̀.
Spinach=ẹ̀fọ́.
Spur=kẹ́sẹ ẹ̀ṣin.
Squirrel=ọkẹ̀rẹ̀.
Stable=ile-ẹ̀ṣin.
Sugar cane=ìreké.
Tobacco=tábà.
Trap=idẹkùn.
Turkey=tòlótòló.
Weeds=èpo.
Wild animals=ẹranko ìgbẹ̀.
Worm=kokoro.
Yam=iṣu.

SECTION 6.

Relating to Political and Legal Questions.

Acquittal=idàsilẹ.
Adjournment=iṣilọwọ.
Ambassador=ikọ̀ ọba.
Amity=iṣọ̀rẹ́.
Amnesty=ifiji ẹlẹwọn.
Ammunition=ohun ijà.
Appeal=atún bere ẹjọ.
Assassin=apania.
Assignment=iyànsilẹ.
Assault=ikọlù.
Banishment=ìléjade.
Bequest=ifi ogún fun.
Boundary=alà ilẹ̀.
Commissioner=ajẹlẹ̀.
Conviction=idalẹbi.
Defalcation=ijíowo.
Defamation=idulumọ̀.
Defendant=oludahun.
Disobedience=aigbọràn.
District=àgbègbe.
Enemy=ọ̀tá.
Exile=isẵnsá.
Falsehood=eké ; irọ́.
Fight=ijà.
Fine=àbùlé ; igbowolọwọ́.
Flag=asia.
Flagstaff=ọpa asia.
Friend=ọ̀rẹ́.
Gazette=iwe ọba.
Guilt=ẹbi.
Jail=tubu, ile ẹlẹwọn.
Jailor=onitubu.
Judgment=idajọ.
Judicial=ti onidajọ.
Jurisdiction=àṣẹ lori.
Jury=enia mejila ti ida ẹni lẹjọ.
Lawyer=amofin.
Message=iṣẹ rirán.
Messenger=iranṣẹ.
Nullification=isọ di òfo.
Oath=ibura.
Obedience=igbọràn.
Office=iyara akọwe, oyè.
Palaver=ijà ọ̀rọ.
Peace=alafia.
Perjury=ibura eké.
Plaintiff=olufisùn.
Prisoner=ondè, ẹlẹwọn.
Province=igberiko.
Rape=iba wundia jẹ.
Reply=idahun.
Residency=ilé ajẹlẹ̀.
Treaty=adehùn.
Treason=ọ̀tẹ̀.
Treasurer=olutọju owó, alapo.
Term=akoko.
Theft=olè.
Truth=otitọ.
Ultimatum=opin ọ̀rọ.
War=ogun.
War cry=ipè ogun.
Witness=ẹlẹri.

SECTION 7.

Relating to Anatomy and Diseases.

Abscess=bãlọ.
Anatomy=ipìn ara.
Ankle=kokosẹ̀.
Arm=apá.
Back=ẹ̀hin.
Backbone=egungun ẹ̀hin.
Bladder=àpo itọ̀.
Blood=ẹjẹ.
Body=ara.
Bone=egungun.
Boil=õwo.
Brain=mùdùnmúdùn.
Breast=ọmú.
Cheek=ẹrẹ́kẹ́.
Chest=aiya.
Colic=inuriruu.
Consumption=arun ẹ̀dọfóro.
Convalescence=iwosan.
Cough=ikọ́.
Diarrhœa=ṣiṣunu.
Digestion=didà onjẹ.
Disease=arùn.
Dose=iwọ̀n ogun.
Dropsy=asunkún.
Dysentery=ọ̀rin.
Ears=eti.
Elbow=ìgbọ́nwọ.
Eyes=ẹyin oju.
Eyelid=ipenpeju.
Face=oju.
Fæces=igbẹ́.
Fever=ibà.
Finger=ìka ọwọ́.
Flesh=ẹran ara.
Foot=ẹsẹ̀.
Guinea-worm=sòbià.
Hair=irun.
Hand=ọwọ́.
Hæmorrhage=ṣẹ̀jẹ.
Head=ori.
Head-ache=ori fifọ.
Heart=ọkàn.
Hearing=igbọ́.
Intestines=ifun inu.
Joint=orikẹ.
Leg=ẹsẹ̀.
Leprosy=ẹ̀tẹ̀.
Lips=ète.
Liver=ẹ̀dọ.
Lungs=ẹ̀dọfóro.
Medicine=õgùn, egbogi.
Mind=inu.
Mouth=ẹnu.
Muscle=iṣan ẹran.
Nails=ẽkánna.
Neck=ọrùn.
Nerve=iṣan imọ̀.
Nose=imú.
Palate=imọ̀ itọwọ̀.
Patient=alaisan.
Rheumatism=làkúègbé.
Respiration=imísinusode.
Rib=egungun ihà.
Side=ihà, ẹgbẹ́.
Sight=iríran.
Sinew=iṣan ẹran.
Sense=imọ̀.
Shoulder=èjiká.
Skeleton=egungun ara.
Skin=awọ ara.
Skull=agbári.
Sore=egbò.
Spleen=ọlọ inu.
Stomach=apo onjẹ inu.
Smallpox=ilẹgbọna, ṣọpọnna.
Taste=itọwò.

Teeth = ehín.
Thigh = itan.
Throat = ọfun.
Thumb = atampakò.
Tongue = ahọ́n.
Toes = ọmọ ẹsẹ.
Touch = ifọ̄kàn (ifọwọkan).
Urine = itọ̀.
Vein = iṣan ẹ̀jẹ.
Wrist = ọ̀run ọwọ́.
Wound = ọgbẹ́.

SECTION 8.

Relating to Theological and Biblical Questions.

Adoption = isọdọmọ.
Angel = malékà.
Argument = ijiyàn.
Atonement = ètutu.
Attribute = ìwa ẹni.
Baptism = itẹ̀bomi, isami.
Benevolence = itọrẹ ānu.
Canon = ofin ; ilàna.
Character = ìwa.
Christianity = isìn ti Kristi.
Church = ijọ.
Conditions = ọ̀na gbigbà.
Confession = ijẹwọ.
Conscience = ẹri ọkàn.
Conversion = iyipada.
Counsel = imọ̀ran.
Coveteousness = ojukòkòro.
Credentials = ọ̀rọ ẹri.
Death = ikú.
Depravity = iwabuburu.
Descendant = ọmọ-ọmọ.
Discipline = ẹ̀tọ́, ibaniwi.
Divine nature = ìwa ti Ọlọrun.
Doctrine = ẹ̀kọ́.
Duty = iṣẹ isìn.
Effects = eso.
Eternity = aiyeraiye.
Evangelist = ojiṣẹ ihinrere, ajihinrere.
Exaltation = igbé soke.
Existence of God = iwà ti Ọlọrun.
Faith = igbagbọ́.
Fall (the) = iṣubu enia.
Fellowship = idapọ̀.
Fidelity = ōtọ.
Finality = opin.
Fundamental truth = otitọ ipilẹ̀.
Future life = ìye ti mbọ̀.
Grace = ōre-ọfẹ.
Godliness = ìwa-bi-Ọlọrun.
Goodness = ōre.
Holiness = ìwa mimọ́.
Holy Spirit = Ẹmi Mimọ́.
History = itan ẹni.
Human nature = ìwa enia.
Humanity = ará aiye.
Humility = irẹ̀lẹ ọkàn.
Image = àworán.
Immutability = aiyipada.
Inspiration = imísi.
Interpretation = itumọ̀.
Institution = igbékalẹ, idasilẹ.
Intermediate state = ìwa lẹhin ikú.
Justification = idalāre.
Life = ìye.
Lord's Supper = Onjẹ Alẹ Oluwa.
Mankind = ará aiye (araiye).
Mediator = onilajà.
Mercy = ānu.
Mission = iṣẹ isoji.
Ministry = iṣẹ àlufa.

Miracle=iṣẹ iyanu.
Morality=ìwa rere.
Moral law=ofin ìwa.
Ordination=iyà-sọtọ̀.
Origin=ipilẹṣẹ.
Omnipotence=lagbara julọ.
Omnipresence=iwà nibi gbogbo.
Omniscience=lọgbọ́n julọ.
Pastor=alabojuto ijọ.
Perfection=ìwa pipé.
Perseverance=iforiti.
Personality=ìwa enia.
Preacher=oniwãsu.
Privilege=anfani.
Prophet=woli.
Providence=ipese silẹ ti Ọlọrun.
Punishment=ijẹniya.
Redeemer=Oluràpada.
Redemption=iràpada.
Regeneration=atúnbi.
Repentance=ironupiwada.
Resurrection=ajinde.
Revelation=ifihàn.
Reward=èrè.
Righteous=enia mimọ́, olododo.
Sabbath=Ọjo-isimi.
Sacred writings=iwe mimọ́.
Succession=itọlẹhin.
Sanctification=isọdimimọ́.
Sacrifice=ẹbọ.
Salvation=igbalà.
Saviour=Olugbalà.
Sin=ẹ̀ṣẹ̀.
Soul=ọkàn.
Testimony=ẹri.
Theology=imọ̀ Ọlọrun.
Trinity=Mẹtalọkan.
Triumph=iṣẹ́gun.
Trust=igbẹkẹle.
Union=idapọ̀mọ́.
Universe=ọ̀run on aiye.
Virtue=ìwa rere.
Wicked (the)=enia buburu.
Wisdom=ọgbọ́n.
Wrath=ibinu.

SECTION 9.

Sentences for Daily Use.

1. **Bring hot water for bath**=Mu omi gbi 'gbona wá lati fi wẹ̀.
2. **Go buy oranges and bananas**=Lọ rà orombo ati ọ̀gẹ̀dẹ̀.
3. **Air the clothes and sweep the room**=Sá aṣọ, ki o si gbá iyara.
4. **Give corn and water to the horse**=Fi agbado ati omi fun ẹṣin.
5. **Saddle the horse**=Di ẹṣin ni gãri.
6. **Dust the things and scrub the floor**=Ki o nu nkan, ki o si fọ̀ ilẹ.
7. **Clean my boots quickly**=Kiakia, ki o dán bàtà mi.
8. **How many eggs did you buy to-day ?**=Ẹyin melo li o rà loni ?
9. **How much did you pay for these fowls ?**=Ẽlo li o san fun adiẹ wọnyi ?
10. **Prepare food for four persons this evening**=Pese onjẹ silẹ fun enia mẹrin lálẹ yi.
11. **Expect me back at six o'clock**=Ki ẹ ma reti mi li ãgo mẹfa.
12. **Come with me to salute the king**=Wá bá mi lọ kí ọba.

13. **Call the carriers and let us go**=Pè awọn alārù, si jẹ k'a lọ.
14. **Tell the clerk to bring the books to me**=Wi fun akọwe, ki o mu awọn iwe fun mi wá.
15. **For how much will you sell this cloth ?**=Ẽlo li ẹ o tà aṣọ yi ?
16. **Do not make a noise there**=Máṣe pariwo nibẹ.
17. **Come early in the morning**=Lārọ kutukutu ni ki o wá.
18. **Do not forget to do the work I gave you**=Máṣe gbagbe iṣẹ ti mo fun ọ ṣe.
19. **How many boards will the job require ?**=Pákó melo ni yio to fun iṣẹ nã ?
20. **Cut the grass by the side of the path**=Ké koriko lẹgbẹ oju ọna.
21. **Remind me that your master is expecting me**=Rán mi leti, pe, ogboni rẹ yio ma reti mi (ran-leti=to remind).
22. **What are you doing there ?**=Kil'o nṣe nibẹ ?
23. **Do not stay long at market**=Máṣe duro pẹ lọjà.
24. **Be sure that you buy bread to-day**=Máṣai rà akara l'oni (breadi).
25. **Light the fire and cook some food at once**=Dáná, ki o si se onjẹ lójukanna.
26. **Is the food ready ?**=Onjẹ ya bi ?
27. **Come and eat !**=Wá jẹun !
28. **I am thirsty, make some tea quickly**=Ongbẹ ngbẹ mi, ki o ṣe tea, kiakia.
29. **Stand upright !**=Dide nàró !
30. **Don't be slack (at work) !**=Má jafara, or ṣira !
31. **Show me the way to the market !**=Fi ọna ọjà hàn mi !
32. **Get out of the way !**=Ògo lọna !
33. **Wait for me here**=Duro de mi nihin.
34. **Go on, I will overtake you**=Ma lọ, ngo bá nyin.
35. **Bring the gun and ten cartridges**=Mu ibọn ati ọta mẹwa wá.
36. **I am too busy to attend to you now**=Iṣẹ ndi mi lọwọ́ ná, nko (ng kò) le r'aye gbọ́ tirẹ nisisiyi.
37. **I have no time to do it**=Emi ko r'aye ṣe e.
38. **I do not lend money at all**=Emi ko yá owo rara.
39. **Think about it and let me know to-morrow**=Ronu rẹ ki o si sọ fun mi lọla.
40. **Well, what have you decided to do ?**=Njẹ, kini o pinnu lati ṣe ?
41. **You are very kind**=O ṣeun jọjọ.
42. **Come and help me do this work**=Wá, ki o si ràn mi lọwọ́ lati ṣe iṣẹ yi.
43. **Tell your father to come and talk with me**=Wi fun baba rẹ, pe, ki o wá bá mi sọ̀rọ.
44. **Come and get your money**=Wá, gbà owo nyin.

45. **I shall have to fine you if you do so again**=Ngo mà ké owo rẹ, bi o ba tún ṣe bẽ.
46. **What time is it?**=Ago melo ló jẹ ?
47. **It is half-past two!**=O jẹ ago meji abọ!
48. **Go away from there**=Kuro mbẹ (nibẹ).
49. **Light the lamp!**=Tàn fitila !
50. **Light the fire**=Da iná (daná).
51. **Wash your hands**=Wẹ ọwọ nyin.
52. **Wash your face**=Bọ oju nyin.
53. **Wash the clothes**=Fọ aṣọ nã.
54. **Go and buy cornflour**=Lọ, dá ẹkọ.
55. **Go and bathe**=Lọ, si wẹ.

N.B.—Different words for "wash" are used with certain things, see 51, 52 and 53.

Wẹ is used for hands, feet and body.
Bọ ,, ,, face only.
Fọ ,, ,, clothes, vessels, floor, etc.

SECTION 10.

Sentences for Translation. (Key, see Section 11.)

1. Òjo rọ̀ diẹ, iba rọ̀ pupọ, iba dara.
2. Odo nṣàn, o si jìn, má wọ̀ ọ.
3. Awa gùn oke giga, o si dara gbã.
4. Ọkọnrin ké igi lulẹ lójude ile wa.
5. Ẹṣin kan, ati agutan mẹfa li o ní.
6. Ìtana nã dara, õrun rẹ̀ si dùn jọ̀jọ.
7. Ilú nla wà lẹhin oke lọhun.
8. Baba mbẹ lọ̀gba, o si nká eso fun tità.
9. Iya wà nile, o si npese onjẹ sile dè wa.
10. Kanga ti o wà ni ita, kò li omi rárá.
11. Jõ, fun mi li omi mu, ki ng to lọ si oko.
12. Fun mi láṣọ mi, ki ng le lọ si ile.
13. Fi owó fun ọmọde wọnyi, ti o to tọ́rọ (threepence).
14. Fi ọwọ́ rẹ ṣe e, ki o maṣe bajẹ.
15. Ẹṣẹ li a fi rìn, ati ojú li a fi ríran.
16. Mãlu ko pọ̀ nibi, wara si wọ́n jù.
17. Ẹran, ẹiyẹ, ati ẹja li a fi fun enia lati jẹ.
18. Ologbò dudu li o le pa ekute pupọ.

19. Iyọ li o mu onjẹ dùn li ẹnu.
20. Fi omi sinu ìkoko, lẹhin igbati o ba fộ ọ.
21. Ká ẹni rẹ, ki o si gbá iyara rẹ, kiakia.
22. Mo pa ejo kekere labẹ ibusun loni.
23. Bi oluwa ba mbẹ lẹhin, ajá na yio pa ộbọ.
24. Lọ rà igba meji fun awọn ẹmọde.
25. Awodi bi o wà loke ama ri ohun gbogbo ti a ṣe.

SECTION 11.

Key to Translation in Section 10.

1. It rains a little, should it rain much it would be good.
2. (The) river is flowing, and it is deep, do not enter it.
3. We climbed a high hill, and it was very fine.
4. (The) man cut a tree down, outside our house.
5. One horse and six sheep—he has!
6. (The) flower is beautiful, and its perfume is very sweet.
7. A large town is behind yonder hill.
8. Father is in (the) garden, and he is gathering fruit for sale.
9. Mother is in (the) house, and she is preparing food for us.
10. (The) well that is in (the) street, has no water at all.
11. Please, give me water to drink, before I go to farm.
12. Give me my cloth, that I may go home.
13. Give money to these children—about threepence.
14. Put your hand to do it, that it be not spoilt.
15. With the feet we walk, and with the eyes we see.
16. Cows are not plentiful here, and milk is very dear.
17. Animals, birds, and fishes are given to people to eat.
18. (The) black cat is able to kill many rats, (or mice).
19. Salt makes or causes food to be sweet to the mouth.
20. Put water in (the) pot, after you have washed it.
21. Fold your mat, and sweep your room quickly.
22. I killed a small snake under the bed to-day.
23. If (the) master is behind, the dog will kill (the) monkey.
24. Go (and) buy two calabashes for the children.
25. (The) hawk above sees all (the) things that we do.

PART IV.

PRONOUNS.

SECTION 1.

TABLE OF PRONOUNS—PERSONAL.

First Person.

	Singular. Masc. or Fem.	Plural. Masc. or Fem.
Nom. Case.	**I**=Emi, Mo, Ng (future).	**We**=Awa, a.
Pos. Case.	**My** or **Mine**=Mi, Témi.	**Our** or **Ours**=Wa, Tìwa.
Obj. Case.	**Me**=Mi.	**Us**=Wa.

Second Person.

	Singular. Masc. or Fem.	Plural. Masc. or Fem.
Nom. Case.	**Thou**=Iwọ, ọ.	**Ye, You**=Ẹnyin, ẹ.
Pos. Case.	**Thy, Thine**=Rẹ, Tirẹ.	**Your, Yours**=Nyin, Tíyin.
Obj. Case.	**Thee**=Iwọ, ọ.	**You**=Nyin, Yin.

Third Person.

	Singular. Masc. or Fem.	Plural. Masc. or Fem.
Nom. Case.	**He, She, It**=On, o, ọ.	**They**=Nwọn, awọn, a.
Pos. Case.	**His, Her, Hers, Its** =Tón, Tirẹ̀, Rẹ̀.	**Their, Theirs**=Tiwọn, wọn.
Obj. Case.	**Him, Her, It**=a, e, ẹ, i, o, ọ, u.	**Them**=Wọn.

N.B.—Euphony requires the pronoun, third per. ; sing. ; obj. case, to take the form of the vowel in the *verb* or *preposition* which precedes it. (*e.g.*) **Do it for him**=Ṣe e fun u.

I praise him=Mo yìn i.

EXAMPLES OF EUPHONIC CONCORD IN THE USE OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUN, THIRD PERS., ; SING. ; OBJ. CASE.

(*a*) With the Verb.

1. I met him in the market when he bought it.
   Mo bá a lọ́ja nigbati o rà a.
2. I drove it away and he saw me do it.
   Mo le e kuro, o si rí pe, mo ṣe e.
3. I like it but I cannot keep it.
   Mo fẹ́ ẹ ṣugbọn nkò le fi i pamọ.
4. I covered it and will use it another time.
   Mo bò o, ng o si lò o nigba mĩ (miran).
5. I drew near to it and ground it with my foot.
   Mo sunmọ ọ, mo si fi ẹsẹ̀ mi lọ ọ.
6. Bring it here and beat it.
   Mu u wá sihin, ki o si lù u.

(*b*) With the Preposition.

1. I spoke with him, that he should not do so to her.
   Mo bá a sọ̀rọ, pe, ki on k'o má ṣe bẹ̃ si i.
2. Give it to him immediately.
   Fi i fun u lojukanna.
3. He shut the door against him.
   On sé (or ti) ilẹkun nã mọ ọ (or si i).

SECTION 2.

PRONOUNS.

(*a*) Relative Pronouns.

Who = Ẹniti (*lit.* who it is)
Which = Eyiti (*lit.* which it is) } Contracted form "Ti."
Whatever = Ohunti (*lit.* thing which).
Whoever = Ẹnikẹni.
Whatsoever = Ohunkohun.

(*b*) Reflexive Pronouns.

I myself = Emi tikarami, or Emi nã.
Thyself = Iwọ tikararẹ, or Iwo nã.
Himself = On tikararẹ̀, or On pãpã.
Ourselves = Awa tikarawa.
Yourselves = Ẹnyin tikarayin.
Themselves = Awọn tikarawọn.

N.B.—Sometimes "l" is used instead of "r" as :—"tikalarẹ̀."

(*c*) Demonstrative Pronouns.

This=Eyi, yi ; **Eyi ni**=this (it) is. **Iwe yi**=this book.
These=Wọnyi.
That=Nã ; **ohun nã**=that thing ; also "nì."
Those=Wọnni.
Each = }
Every = } Olukuluku.

(*d*) Interrogative Pronouns.

Who=Tani ? or tali ? **Who did this ?**=Tali o ṣe eyi ?
Who is there ?=Tani wà nibọ ?
Whose=Titani ? **Whose book is this ?**=Iwe titani eyi ?
What=Kini ? or kili ? **What is this ?**=Kili eyi ?
What have I done ?=Kini mo ṣe ?
Which=Ewo ? 'wo ? **Which is good ?**=Ewo li o dara ?
Which house is it ?=Ile wo ni ?

SECTION 3.

Sentences illustrating the use of Pronouns.

1. The book is mine, as you yourself admitted.
   Témi ni iwe nã, bi ẹnyin tikarayin ti wi.
2. It is ours, and they cannot take it from us.
   Ti'wa li o jẹ, nwọn kò si le gbà a lọwọ́ wa.
3. I insist on your giving the money to them.
   Mo tẹnumọ wipe ki ẹnyin ki o fi owo fun wọn.
4. I will go to them if you will come with me.
   Ng o lọ sọdọ wọn bi ẹnyin o ba mi lọ.
5. We do not want to remove them to-day.
   A kò fẹ́ ṣi wọn nipo l'oni.
6. Thou shalt not disobey your father.
   Iwọ ko gbọdọ ṣe aigbọràn si baba rẹ.
7. It is thine, and thy brother shall not take it from you.
   Tirẹ li o jẹ, aburo rẹ ko si ni gbà lọwọ́ rẹ.
8. You must come to see them when they arrive.
   Ki ẹnyin wá wò wọn nigbati nwọn ba dé.
9. The box is yours but you may let me use it.
   Ti'yin li apoti nã ṣugbọn ẹnyin le jẹ ki ng lò o.
10. It is theirs and they can do what they like with it.
    Ti'wọn li o jẹ, nwọn si le fi i ṣe ohunkohun ti nwọn ba fẹ́.
11. He and his wife came to our house yesterday.
    On ati obirin rẹ wá si ile wa l'ana.
12. She must do her work before she goes to play.
    *On kò gbọdọ má ṣiṣẹ rẹ ki o to lọ ṣire.

* Two negatives are employed to make a strong affirmative :—kò gbọdọ má=must not, not (do) (*i.e.*) must.

13. The man who was here to-day is my father.
Ọkọnrin nã ti o wá ihin l'oni, baba mi ni.
14. That which you saw to-day does not belong to me.
Eyiti ẹnyin rí l'oni, ki iṣe t'emi.
15. Whatever you do, do it with all your might.
Ohunti ẹnyin ba ṣe, ẹ fi gbogbo agbara nyin ṣe e.
16. Whoever breaks the law must suffer for it.
Ẹnikẹni ti o ba rúfin, kò le ṣai má jiya.
17. Whatsoever you do, do it to the glory of God.
Ohunkohun ti ẹnyin ba ṣe, ṣe e fun ogo Ọlọrun.
18. It is I, be not afraid.
Emi ni, máṣe bẹ̀ru.
19. Do it thyself and do it at once.
Iwọ tikararẹ ni ki o ṣe e, ki o si ṣe e nisisiyi.
20. He himself came to visit us last night.
On tikararẹ̀ li o wá bẹ̀ wa wò l'oru ana.
21. We must bear it ourselves without flinching.
Awa tikarawa yio rù u laisi ibẹ̀ru.
22. You yourselves know that it is so.
Ẹnyin tikarayin mọ̀ pe, bẽ̀ li o ri.
23. It will recoil upon themselves before long.
Yio pada bá awọn tikarawọn laipẹ́.
24. This horse came from those parts above the river.
Ẹṣin yi li o ti ìlẹ oke odo wá.
25. These towns, and those hills are under him.
Ilu wọnyi, ati oke wọnni li o wà labẹ rẹ̀.

SECTION 4.

TRANSLATE :— (FOR CORRECTIONS SEE SECTION 5.)

1. Emi fẹ́.
2. Iwọ lọ.
3. Awa dé.
4. Ẹnyin ṣe.
5. Nwọn sá.
6. Iwọ tà.
7. Mo fọ́.
8. Ẹnyin rà.
9. Awa rẹ́.
10. Nwọn bẹ̀.
11. Iwọ bọ̀.
12. Mo ṣà.
13. Nwọn fà.
14. Awa so.
15. Ẹnyin sọ.
16. Nwọn tẹ̀.
17. Mo rò.
18. Iwọ ké.
19. Emi pè.
20. Ẹnyin fọ̀.
21. Nwọn dì.
22. On là.
23. Awa fò.
24. Mo he.
25. O wà.
26. Nwọn wá.
27. O wí.
28. Mo wẹ̀.
29. Ẹnyin tú.
30. Awa bá.
31. O ya.
32. Nwọn yà.

33. Iwọ tì.
34. Emi tẹ́.
35. Ẹnyin ṣọ́.
36. O ṣò.
37. Nwọn ṣù.
38. O ná.
39. O nà.
40. Iwọ ní.
41. Mo rí ọ.
42. On pè mi.
43. Nwọn fẹ́ wa.
44. Awa bẹ̀ yin.
45. O rà a.
46. Iwọ rí wọn.
47. Mo wò o.
48. Nwọn tì i.
49. Awa ṣe e.
50. Ẹnyin sú u.
51. Iwọ kọ́ ọ.
52. Awa kó o.
53. O yi i.
54. Awọn ọkọnrin yọ̀ ọ.
55. Nwọn wí i.
56. Ẹnyin lọ̀ ọ.
57. Awa sè e.
58. Mo sé e.
59. Obinrin lọ̀ ọ.
60. Nwọn so o.
61. Mo he e.
62. Ọkọnrin nã tú u.
63. Baba wá a.
64. Ọmọ bá a.
65. Nwọn bò o.
66. Iya bù u.
67. Mo dì i.
68. Iwọ dù u.
69. Ẹṣin ta a.
70. Ẹnyin ṣọ́ ọ.
71. Ọkọnrin sẹ́ ẹ.
72. Iya hó o.
73. Ọmọkọnrin lé e.
74. Obinrin mọ̀ ọ.
75. Ẹnyin mu u.
76. Baba sọ ọ.
77. Ọkọnrin là a.
78. Ọmọ-ọ̀dọ fà a.
79. Iwọ ní i.

N.B.—It would be well to practice reading in an *audible voice* every day, and have your boy to correct you.

The Bible, or the Yoruba Readers will serve this purpose.

SECTION 5.

Key to Translation in Section 4.

1. I love (or want).
2. Thou goest.
3. We arrive.
4. You do.
5. They run.
6. Thou sellest.
7. I break.
8. You buy.
9. We agree.
10. They beg.
11. Thou comest
12. I pick.
13. They draw.
14. We tie.
15. You speak.
16. They tread.
17. I think.
18. Thou cuttest.
19. I call.
20. You wash (clothes).
21. They bind.
22. He splits.
23. We jump (or fly).
24. I gather (or pick).
25. He is.
26. They come.
27. He says.
28. I wash (body).
29. You loosen.
30. We met.

31. He tears.
32. They separate.
33. Thou pushest.
34. I spread.
35. You watch.
36. It slackens.
37. They (make) into balls.
38. He spends.
39. He flogs.
40. Thou sayest (or hast).
41. I see you.
42. He calls me.
43. They love us.
44. We beg you.
45. He buys it.
46. Thou seest them.
47. I look (at) it.
48. They push it.
49. We do it.
50. You tire him.
51. Thou learnest it.
52. We gather it.
53. He turns it.
54. The men rejoice (over) him.
55. They say it.
56. You grind it.
57. We cook it.
58. I shut it.
59. Woman grinds it.
60. They tie it.
61. I pick it.
62. That man loosens it.
63. Father seeks it.
64. Child met it.
65. They cover it.
66. Mother takes (a quantity of) it.
67. I bind it.
68. Thou deniest (or refuseth) it.
69. Horse kicks it.
70. You watch it.
71. Man strains (or filters) it.
72. Mother peels it.
73. Boy drives it.
74. Woman knows it.
75. You catch it.
76. Father tells it.
77. Man splits it.
78. Servant draws it.
79. Thou has it, or you have it.

SECTION 6.

Tones, or Accent with Illustrative Sentences.

(*a*) The acute accent is indicated by the small upward mark over the vowel á and the voice should be raised about a tone.

A few examples will show the importance of its use—

Má lọ=don't go; compared with:—

Mã lọ=(you) may go.

We know that God is holy.

Awa mọ̀ pe, mimọ́ li Ọlọrun.

Mọ̀=to know.

Mọ́=to be clean or holy.

Sweep the room and be ready to receive the guests.

Gbá iyara ki a si mura de awọn alejo.

Gbá=to sweep.

Gbà=to receive.

Boil the rind and then feed the chickens.
Bọ̀ epo (iṣu), lẹhin nã ki o bọ́ awọn adiẹ.
Bọ̀=to boil.
Bọ́=to feed.

His wife was bitten by their monkey.
*Àyá wọn li o bu aya rẹ̀ jẹ.
Aya=wife.
Àyá=monkey.

* This will emphasize the importance of strict attention to intonation.

(*b*) In regard to the open vowels "a" and others, it is well to give a full even tone to all vowel sounds. The "grave" accent "à" should be treated as if the mark indicated a full stop. Practise the "acute" and "grave" in the following way :—

bá-bà ; dá-dà ; fá-fà ; gá-gà ; gbá-gbà ;
há-hà ; já-jà ; ká-kà ; lá-là ; má-mà ;
ná-nà ; pá-pà ; rá-rà ; sá-sà ; ṣá-ṣà ; tá-tà ;
wá-wà ; yá-yà.

(*c*) The signs (-) and (‿) are *one* in print ; but whenever two vowels come together of the same name, as in the Personal Pronoun, Third Pers. ; Sing. ; Obj. Case, it is well to lengthen the sound, as if there was no space between them, thus :— "baa." And as all the vowels are used in this way, practise the following sounds :—

ba a ; de e ; fẹ ẹ ; bo o ; bọ ọ ; bu u ;
da a ; le e ; gbẹ ẹ ; fo o ; fọ ọ ; lu u ;
gba a ; gbe e ; lẹ ẹ ; lo o ; lọ ọ ; ru u ;
ra a ; pe e ; rẹ ẹ ; ko o ; mọ ọ ; mu u ;
ta a ; se e ; sẹ ẹ ; so o ; sọ ọ ; tu u.

A few Examples of the use of the Circumflex Accent.

1. Verily, verily I say unto you.
   Lõtọ, lõtọ, ni mo wi fun nyin.
2. God will protect and keep you.
   Ọlọrun yio dãbobò, yio si pa nyin mọ.
3. Be patient with those who suffer.
   Ṣe sũru fun awọn ti o jiya.
4. It is so, whatever else you may say.
   Ohunkohun ti ẹnyin ba wi, bẽ̩ li o ri.

5. It is not so, I did not say that you did it.
   Bẹ̀kọ li o ri, emi kò wipe ẹnyin li o ṣe e.
6. If the elephant can be angry so can the ant.
   Bi inu mbi ajanaku a bi ẽra pẹlu.
7. Why do you say that I did it ?
   Ẽṣe ti ẹnyin wipe, emi li o ṣe e ?
8. I will come to see you another day.
   Ng o wá wò yin li ọjọ mī (miran).
9. Pity me and help me if you can.
   Ṣãnu fun mi, ki o si ran mi lọwọ́, bi o le ṣe.
10. You are working very hard to-day.
    Ẹnyin nṣiṣẹ lãlã l'oni.

SECTION 7.

EXAMPLE OF TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH TO YORUBA, TO SHOW THAT CORRECT TRANSLATION GIVES INCORRECT IDIOM. 1. ENGLISH. 2. LITERAL TRANS. 3. IDIOMATIC.

1. Now there cried a certain woman
2. Nje nibẹ kígbe kan ẹnikan obirin
3. **Obirin kan (ninu awọn aya ọmọ ti awọn**
1. of the wives of the sons of the prophets
2. ti awọn aya ti awọn ti ọmọ awọn woli
3. **woli) kígbe**
1. unto Elisha, saying, "Thy servant my husband is
2. sọdọ Elisha, nwipe, "Iwọ ọmọdọ mi ọkọ ti
3. **si Elişa, wipe, "Iranşẹ rẹ ọkọ mi ti**
1. dead; and thou knowest that thy servant did fear
2. kú; ati iwọ mọ̀ pe iwọ ọmọdọ ṣe bẹ̀ru
3. **kú ; iwọ si mọ̀ pe iranşẹ rẹ bẹ̀ru**
1. the Lord: and the creditor is come to take unto him
2. nã Oluwa: ati nã olowo ti dé lati mu sọdọ rẹ
3. **Oluwa : awọn onigbese si wá lati mu awọn ọmọ**
1. my two sons to be bondmen."
2. mi mejeji ọmọkọnrin lati ṣe ẹrú."
3. **mi mejeji li ẹrú."**
1. And Elisha said unto her, "What shall I do for thee ?
2. Ati Elisha wipe sọdọ rẹ̀, "Kini yio emi ṣe fun ọ ?
3. **Elişa si wi fun u pe, "Kini emi yio ṣe fun ọ ?**
1. tell me what thou hast in the house ?" And she said,
2. wi mi kini iwọ ni ni nã ile ?" Ati on wipe
3. **Wi fun mi, kini iwọ ni ninu ile ?" On si wipe**

1. " Thine handmaid hath not anything in the house,
2. " Rẹ̀ iranṣẹbirin ni ko nkankan ni nã ile,
3. **" Iranṣẹbirin rẹ ko ni nkankan ni ile,**
1. save a pot of oil." Then he said,
2. bikoṣe kan ikoko ti epo (ororo)." Nigbana on wipe,
3. **bikoṣe ikòko ororo kan." Nigbana on wipe,**
1. " Go borrow thee vessels abroad of all thy neighbours
2. " Lọ yá (win) ọ ikòko lóde ti gbogbo rẹ̀ aladugbò,
3. **" Lọ, ki iwọ ki o yá ikòko lọwọ́ awọn aladugbò rẹ kakiri,**
1. even empty vessels; borrow not a few.
2. ani ofo ikòko; yá kiṣe kan diẹ.
3. **ani ikòko ofo; yá wọn, kí iṣe diẹ.**
1. And when thou art come in, thou shalt shut the door
2. Ati nigbati iwọ ti wá sinu, iwọ yio se nã ilẹ̀kun
3. **Nigbati iwọ ba si wọle, ki iwọ ki o se ilẹ̀kun**
1. upon thee and thy sons, and shalt pour
2. l'ori iwọ ati rẹ̀ awọn ọmọkọnrin, ati yio dà
3. **mọ ara rẹ, ati mọ awọn ọmọ rẹ, ki o si dà a**
1. out into all those vessels, and thou
2. sode sinu gbogbo wọnni ikòko, ati iwọ
3. **sinu gbogbo ikòko wọnni, ki iwọ ki**
1. shalt set aside that which is full."
2. yio gbé s'apakan eyiti (o) ṣe kún."
3. **o si fi eyiti o kún si apakan.**
1. So she went from him, and shut the door upon her
2. Bẹ̀ on lọ kuro on, ati se nã ilẹ̀kun l'ori on
3. **Bẹ̀ni o si lọ kuro lọdọ rẹ̀, o si se ilẹ̀kun mọ ara rẹ̀**
1. and upon her sons, who brought the vessels
2. ati l'ori rẹ̀ awọn ọmọkọnrin eniti mu-wa ná awọn ikòko
3. **ati mọ awọn ọmọ rẹ̀, ti ngbé ikòko**
1. to her; and she poured out.
2. fun on; ati on ti dà sode.
3. **fun on wá; on si dà a.**
1. And it came to pass, when the vessels were full,
2. Ati o ti wa si kọja, nigbati nã awọn ikòko ti kún,
3. **O si ṣe, nigbati awọn ikòko kún,**
1. that she said unto her son,
2. pe on wipe sọdọ rẹ̀ ọmọkọnrin,
3. **o wi fun ọmọ rẹ̀ pe,**
1. " Bring me yet a vessel." And he said unto her,
2. " Mu-wa mi sibẹ kan ikòko." Ati on wipe sọdọ rẹ̀,
3. **" Tun mu ikòko kan fun mi wá." On si wi fun u pe,**
1. " There is not a vessel more." And the oil stayed.
2. " Nibe si ko kan ikòko mọ́." Ati nã epo (ororo) da.
3. **" Ko si ikòko kan mọ́." Ororo nã si da.**

1. Then she came and told the man of God.
2. Nigbana on ti wá ati sọ fun nã ọkọnrin ti Ọlọrun.
3. **Nigbana li o wá, o si sọ fun enia Ọlọrun nã.**
1. And he said, "Go, sell the oil, and pay thy debt,
2. Ati on wipe, "Lọ, tà nã epo (ororo), ati san rẹ gbèse,
3. **On si wipe, "Lọ, tà ororo nã, ki o si san igbèse rẹ,**
1. and live thou and thy children of the rest." 2 Kings 4. 1-7.
2. ati wà (jẹ) iwọ ati rẹ awọn ọmọ ti nã iyokù"
3. **ki iwọ ati awọn ọmọ rẹ ki o si jẹ owo ti o kù."**

SECTION 8.

TRANSLATE :— (FOR CORRECTION SEE SECTION 9.)

1. Idà li àkọ.
2. Ọkọnrin li ajá.
3. Aroko tú ilẹ.
4. Ajayi rà bàta.
5. Ọmọbirin wẹ ọwọ rẹ.
6. Onile rà iṣu.
7. Ọmọkọnrin bọ ojú.
8. Aṣiṣẹ kọ ile.
9. Alase sè onjẹ.
10. Ọmọbinrin pè aburo rẹ.
11. Mo rí ẹgbọn.
12. Ọmọde kọ awokọ.
13. Ọlọkọ tù ọkọ.
14. Oyinbo fọ ède wa.
15. Ojó ṣe iṣẹ.
16. Alãru di ẹrù.
17. Onile wá agutan.
18. Mo rí ologbò.
19. Alapatà pa ẹlẹdẹ.
20. Ọmọde hó orombo.
21. Ẹṣin tà oluwa rẹ.
22. Ewuré jẹ koriko.
23. Iranṣọ jẹ iṣẹ rẹ.
24. Ọmọ-ọdọ sé ilẹkun.
25. Iya pè ẹnikeji rẹ.
26. Ọkọnrin kì timtim.
27. Adiẹ yé ẹyin.
28. Aroko gbìn iṣu.
29. Ọmọbinrin pọn omi.
30. Aṣiṣẹ gbà erupẹ.
31. Adigun ṣá gbaguda.
32. Ajayi gún elubọ.
33. Akilade lọ si ilu rẹ.
34. Ara mi le.
35. Agutan kekere.
36. Ọkọnrin nã ṣe enia rere.
37. Ọrọ otitọ li o nsọ.
38. Ọmọ yi kúru ju ti ọhún lọ.
39. Mo ti ri to igba enia.
40. A ! tani ṣe eyi ?
41. Yẽ ! ọrẹ mi, inu mi dùn lati ri ọ.
42. O dùn mi pupọ.
43. Hã ! Iwọ ara mi ni.
44. Ki ọ duro dè wa nihinyi titi awa o fi lọ si ọhún.
45. Awa ri nyin lana.
46. Ọmọde, má mà ṣe yáju si ẹnikan.
47. Kã si nkan ?
48. Kò si nkan.
49. Ẽṣe ti ọmọ nã fi wá sinu ile wa ?

SECTION 9.

Key to Translation in Section 8.

1. Sword has sheath.
2. Man has dog.
3. Farmer tills ground.
4. Ajayi buys boots.
5. Girl washes her hands.
6. Housekeeper buys yam.
7. Boy washes face.
8. Worker builds house.
9. Cook cooks food.
10. Girl calls her younger (brother or sister).
11. I see elder (brother or sister).
12. Child writes copy.
13. Canoeman poles canoe.
14. White man speaks our language.
15. Ojó does work.
16. Carrier ties load.
17. Housekeeper seeks sheep.
18. I see cat.
19. Butcher kills pig.
20. Child peels orange.
21. Horse kicks his master.
22. Goat eats grass.
23. Messenger delivers his message.
24. Servant shuts door.
25. Mother calls her partner (friend) companion.
26. Man stuffs mattress.
27. Hen lays egg.
28. Farmer plants yam.
29. Girl draws water.
30. Worker takes (or receives) mud.
31. Adigun cuts cassava.
32. Ajayi pounds yam flour.
33. Akilade goes to his town.
34. My body (is) well.
35. Small sheep.
36. That man is (a) good person.
37. He is speaking truthful words.
38. This child is shorter than (the one) yonder.
39. I saw about 200 people.
40. A ! who did this ?
41. Ah ! my friend, I am pleased to see you.
42. It pains me much.
43. Ha ! thou art my relative.
44. You await us here until we go yonder.
45. We saw (see) you yesterday.
46. Child, do not be saucy to anyone.
47. Is anything (wrong) ?
48. Nothing !
49. How is it that child comes into our house ?

PART V.

SECTION 1.

Simple or Root Verbs of the Second Class, with Illustrative Sentences.

See Key, Section 2.

1. **Dán**=to polish. (Ọmọkọnrin, dán bàta mi.)
2. **Gàn**=to despise. (Maṣe gàn ọ̀tá rẹ.)
3. **Hàn**=to appear. (Idì rẹ̀ hàn gbangba.)
4. **Kàn**=to touch. (Maṣe fi ọwọ́ kàn mi.)
5. **Rán**=to send. (Rán ọmọ nã lọ si ọjà.)
6. **Tán**=to be finished. (Owo mi tán patapata.)
7. **Yán**=to neigh. (Nigbati ẹṣin yán, o nki nyin.)
8. **Dín**=to subtract. (Ki o dìn owo fun mi.)
9. **Gbìn**=to sow. (A ma gbìn agbado lẹ̀meji l'ọdun.)
10. **Pín**=to divide. (Ki o pín owo yi larin nyin.)
11. **Rìn**=to walk. (Lana, mo lọ rìn kiri l'ọjà.)
12. **Sìn**=to serve. (Ọlọrun li o to sìn.)
13. **Wín**=to lend or borrow. (Jọ̃, ki a wín ikòko fun mi.)
14. **Yìn**=to praise. (Ìwa nyin dã, mo yìn ọ.)
15. **Bùn**=to give. (Ọba li o bùn mi l'ẹbun.)
16. **Gùn**=to ride. (Balogun li o gùn ẹṣin dudu.)
17. **Kùn**=to murmur. (Nwọn kùn si olukọni wọn.)
18. **Run**=to destroy. (Iná run gbogbo ìlú.)
19. **Sùn**=to sleep. (Má pariwo, baba sùn.)
20. **Fọ́n**=to scatter. (Fọ́n ihin rere ka kiri.)
21. **Pọ́n**=to sharpen. (Pọ́n ãke fun iṣẹ nyin.)
22. **Wọ̀n**=to measure. (Nwọn wá lati wọ̀n ilẹ.)

SECTION 2.

Key to Illustrative Sentences. Section 1.

1. Boy, polish my boots.
2. Do not despise thy enemy.
3. The reason of it plainly appears.
4. Do not touch me.
5. Send the child to market.
6. My money is altogether finished.

7. When the horse neighs, it is saluting you.
8. That you lessen or reduce the money for me.
9. We usually plant or sow maize twice yearly.
10. That you divide this money between yourselves.
11. Yesterday I walked about the market.
12. God is (great) enough to be served (worshipped).
13. Please (that you) lend me a pot (earthen vessel).
14. Your conduct is good, I praise you.
15. The king gave me a present.
16. The war chief rides a black horse.
17. They murmured against their teacher.
18. Fire destroyed all the town.
19. Don't make a noise, father sleeps.
20. Scatter the good news about.
21. Sharpen the axe for your work.
22. They came to measure the land.

SECTION 3.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives usually follow the nouns—

(*e.g.*) **A white cloth**=aṣọ funfun kan.

The usual three degrees of comparison exist, and are formed by the addition of " ju " to the positive and " lọ " to the comparative—

(*e.g.*)	**Dara**=good.	**Buru**=bad.
	Dara ju=better.	**Buru ju**=worse.
	Dara julọ=best.	**Buru julọ**=worst.

ADJECTIVES.

Good=Dara (of things and persons). Rere (of persons).	**Sweet**=Dùn.
Black=Dudu.	**White**=Funfun.
Great=Tobi, nla.	**Small**=Kekere, wẹwẹ.
High=Giga.	**Short**=Kukuru.
Deep=Jijin.	**Wide**=Gbōrò.
Narrow=Tōró.	**Bitter**=Korò.
Much=Pupọ̀.	**Red**=Pupa.
Little=Diẹ.	**Fierce**=Rorò.
Kind=Ṣeun.	**Dear**=Wọ́n.
Cold=Tutù.	**Hot**=Gbóna, Gbigbona.
Young=Ewe.	**Old**=Agba, gbo.
New=Titun.	**Many**=Ọpọ̀.

N.B.—" Rere " of persons implies moral goodness.

Dã, Dara, Daradara=anything, from good to beautiful.

Notes on Adjectives.

1. Exceptions to the rule that adjectives follow nouns, are found in concrete nouns placed in opposition to other concrete nouns—

(*e.g.*) **Ọlọgbọ́n enia**=wise person.
Otoṣi ẹlẹṣẹ̀=poor sinner.
Agídí ọmọ=stubborn child.
Onrorò enia=fierce person.
Ikà enia=cruel person, etc.

2. The words denoting many persons, or things, are sometimes placed before the noun—

(*e.g.*) **Gbogbo enia**=all people.
Ọpọlọpọ enia=many people.
Olukuluku enia=every person.

3. The numeral adjectives, when they are round numbers, as twenty, thirty, and so on, come before the noun—

(*e.g.*) **Ogún enia**=twenty persons.
Ọgbọn malu=thirty cows.
Ogoji iṣu=forty yams, and so on.

4. Sometimes the preposition "li" or "ni" is used as a prefix to a noun to form an adjective—

(*e.g.*) **O lọrọ̀**=he is rich (*lit.* he has riches).
O lágbara=he is strong (*lit.* he has strength).

SECTION 4.

Adverbs, with Illustrative Sentences.

1. (*a*) Adverbs of Time.

Now=nisisiyi.
To-day=l'oni.
To-morrow=l'ọla.
Yesterday=l'ana.
Instantly=lojukanna, lẹṣẹkanna.
Ever=lailai, lai, bibi lai.
Once=lẹ̃kan.
Weekly=lọsọsẹ̀.
Then=nigbana, or njẹ.
When=nigbati, or nigbawo?
Early=kùtùkutu; tètè.
Late=pẹ́.
Always=nigbagbogbo.
Often=nigbakūgba.
Daily=lojojumọ.
Again=ẹ̀wẹ, mọ́, tún.

(*b*) Illustrative Sentences.

1. **Do it now**=Ṣe e nisisiyi.
2. **Then it came to pass**=Nigbana o si ṣe.
3. **Then, he became angry**=Nję, o binu.
   N.B.—Nję is equivalent to "well," as (Well, he became angry).
4. **To-day or to-morrow will do**=L'oni, tabi l'ọla li o dara.
5. **When you come, come early**=Nigbati ẹ ba wá, ki ọ tete wá.
6. **He is very late**=On pẹ́ ju.
7. **Do it instantly**=Ṣe e lojukanna.
8. **You are often disobedient**=Nigbakugba li ẹ nṣe aigbọràn.
9. **Always speak the truth**=Sọ õtọ nigbagbogbo.
10. **Once again I tell you to do it**=Lẹ̀kan si mo sọ fun ọ ki o ṣe e.
11. **Do it daily, not weekly**=Ṣe e lojojumọ, ki iṣe lọsọsẹ̀.
12. **It is ever the same**=Bẹ̃ ni imã iri.
13. **Do not do so again**=Má ṣe bẹ̃ mọ́, or Má tún ṣe bẹ̃.

2. Adverbs of Place.

(*a*) **Here**=nihin, or nibi.
Everywhere=nibikibi.
Near=nitosi.
By the side=lẹba.
Backward=sẹhin.
Upward=soke.
There=nibẹ.
Yonder=lọhun.
Far=jina, or lokere.
Elsewhere=nibo miran.
Forward=siwaju.
Downward=sisalẹ.

(*b*) Illustrative Sentences.

1. **Here it is, come and get it**=Nihin li o wà, wá mú u.
2. **It was there yesterday**=Nibẹ li o wà l'ana.
3. **Everywhere I go it is the same**=Nibikibi ti mo gbé lọ, bakanna li o ri.
4. **It is very far from town**=O jina pupọ si ilu.
5. **He is near by, call him**=O wà nitosi, pè e.
6. **It is by the side of the river**=O wà lẹba odo.
7. **Elsewhere things are not so**=Nibo miran, nkan kò ri bẹ̃.
8. **He is going backwards**=O npada sẹhin.
9. **Go on in front of me**=Mã lọ siwaju mi.
10. **Lift your eyes upward**=Gbé oju nyin soke.
11. **We were going downwards**=Awa ti nlọ sisalẹ.

3. Adverbs of Degree.

(*a*) **Only**=kìki, nikanṣoṣo, pere, ogede. **Much**=pupọ; pọ̀.
Almost=fẹrẹ̀. **Enough**=tó.
Altogether=patapata. **Too**=pẹlu.
So=bẹ̃; bayi. **As**=bi.
Quickly=yarayara, kiakia. **Gently**=jẹ̃jẹ̃, pẹlẹpẹlẹ.
Little=diẹ, diẹdiẹ. **First**=kọ́, ekini.

(*b*) Illustrative Sentences.

1. **He only is there**=On nikanṣoṣo li o wà nibẹ.
2. **Only gold and silver will I receive**=Kìki wura ati fadaka ni emi yio gbà.
3. **I have seen enough!**=Mo ti rí to!
4. **He was altogether lost**=On ti sọnu patapata.
5. **I too shall be there**=Emi pẹlu yio wà nibẹ.
6. **Do it so, and it will please me**=Ṣe e bayi, yio si dùn mọ mi.
7. **So it is always**=Bẹ̃ li o ri nigbagbogbo.
8. **As it was in the beginning**=Bi o ti wà li atetekọṣe.
9. **Come quickly**=Kiakia ni ki o wá.
10. **Walk gently, the road is rough**=Rìn pẹlẹpẹlẹ ọ̀na nã ṣe pàlapala
11. **The plant has grown a little**=Ohun ọgbìn ti dàgbà diẹ.
12. **Two cocoanuts only do I see**=Agbọn meji pere ni mo rí.
13. **Only trouble do I meet with**=Ogede wahala ni mo bá.
14. **The first born and the first fruits are God's**=Akọ́bi ati akọ́so ti Ọlọrun l'o jẹ (or bi Ọlọrun ni).

4. Adverbs of Affirmation, Negation and Doubt.

(*a*) **Yes**=bẹ̃ni, ẹn! **No**=bẹ̃ko, ndao, agbẹdọ̀.
Certainly=dajudaju. **Verily**, **Indeed**=Lõtọ.
Perhaps=bọya. **Undoubtedly**=laiṣiyemeji.
Not=ki, or kò.

(*b*) Illustrative Sentences.

1. **Yes, I shall be there**=Bẹ̃ni, emi yio wà nibẹ.
2. **Did you do this? Yes!**=Iwọ li o ṣe eyi? Ẹn!
3. **It is not so**=Bẹ̃kọ li o ri.

4. **Did you take it? No!**=Iwọ li o mú u? Ndao!
5. **Did you steal the money? No!**=Iwọ li o jí owo bi? Agbẹdọ̀ (emphatic).
6. **Indeed, I shall not go**=Lõtọ, emi kò ni lọ.
7. **Verily I say unto you**=Lõtọ, mo wi fun nyin.
8. **He certainly is guilty**=On jẹbi dajudaju.
9. **There is no doubt about it**=Kò si iyemeji rãrã.
10. **Undoubtedly it was he**=Laiṣiyemeji, on ni.
11. **It was not he, but I**=Ki iṣe on, ṣugbọn emi ni.
12. **He cannot go but I will**=On kò le lọ, ṣugbọn emi yio lọ.

5. Interrogative Adverbs.

(*a*) **Where?**=nibo?
How?=bawo? ọ̀na wo?
How many?=melo?
When?=nigbawo?
Wherefore?=eṣe ti?
How much?=ẽlo?
Why?=nitori kini?

(*b*) Illustrative Sentences.

1. **Where is it?**=Nibo li o wà?
2. **Wherefore do you go?**=Eṣe ti iwọ fi lọ?
3. **How do you do it?**=Bawo li o ti ṣe e?
4. **How much is it?**=Ẽlo li o jẹ?
5. **How many are there?**=Melo li o wà nibẹ?
6. **Why do you speak so?**=Nitori kini iwọ ṣe sọ bayi?
7. **When will he come?**=Nigbawo li o le wá? or, Nigbawo li on yio dé?

Notes on Adverbs.

There are distinctive adverbs which take the place of "very much" in English and almost every verb has its own peculiar adverb—

1. (*e.g.*) **Igi ga fiofio**=tree is very high.
2. **Ẹiyẹ fò tiantian**=bird flies very high.
3. **Aṣọ yi pọ́n rókíroki**=this cloth is very yellow.
4. **Òdodó pupa roro**=flower is very red.
5. **Kiniun nké ramùramù**=lion is roaring loudly.
6. **O gbọ́ ṣákáṣaka**=he hears perfectly.
7. **O dùn mi jọjọ**=it pains me greatly.
8. **O duro ṣinṣin**=he stands firmly.

9. **Ọmọ sọ̀rọ bótibòti**=child talks pratingly.
10. **Aṣọ já fútẹ́futẹ**=cloth tears easily.
11. **O gbadura tọkàntọkàn**=he prays earnestly.
12. **Aṣọ yi dudu pẹrẹpẹrẹ**=this cloth is very black.
13. **O yó bámbám**=it is very full.
14. **Ilẹ ṣú biribiri**=it is very dark.
15. **Aiya mi njá fúkẹ́fukẹ**=my heart is beating furiously.

N.B.—Almost every reduplicated word which follows a verb may be regarded as an adverb.

SECTION 5.

Prepositions.

In=li, or ni.
To=si, fun.
Into=sinu.
Unto=sọdọ.
On=lori.
From=lati, ti.
By=nipa, nipasẹ.
Against=sí, mọ́, ti.
Around=yika.
Beside=lẹba, leti.
Until=titi.
Except=bikoṣe.
With=pẹlu, bá, lọdọ.
Within=ninu.
Without=lode.
Above=loke.
Under=nisalẹ.
Beneath=labẹ.
After=lẹhin.
Among=larin.
Before=niwaju, siwaju.
For=nitori, fun, de.
Of=niti, ti.

Notes on the Prepositions.

Ti=from, involves the idea of *departure from.*
Si=to, involves the idea of *motion towards.*
Li, or **ni**=in, indicates *rest in.*

A few Verbs are used as Prepositions.

Fun (v.) to give; **fun,** prep.,=to.
Mọ́ (v.) to adhere; **mọ́,** prep.,=against.
Bá (v.) to meet; **bá,** prep.,=with.

(*e.g.*) **O wi fun mi**=he spoke to me.
O sé ilẹkun mọ́ wọn=he shut the door against them.
O bá wa lọ=he went with us.

Notes on a few peculiar Prepositions.

Pẹlu=with (*e.g.*) **Ayọ̀ pẹlu inudidùn li a fi ṣe e**=Joy with gladness it is we did it, or With joy and gladness we did it.

Lọdọ=with (*e.g.*) **Ọmọ nã wà lọdọ iya rẹ̀**=The child is with its mother.

Sí=against (*e.g.*) **Nwọn sọ̀rọ sí ọba wọn**=They spoke against their king.

Tì=against (*e.g.*) **O duro tì mi**=He stood against (by) me.

Nitori=for (*e.g.*) **Nitori rẹ̀ ni mo ṣe ináwo**=For him I incurred the expense, or For his sake I spent the money.

Dè=for (*e.g.*) **Duro de mi**=Wait for me.

Duro de oluwa rẹ=Wait for your master.

Notes on "li" and "ni."

"Li" and "ni" are used, both as verbs and prepositions. For the sake of euphony the consonants are interchangeable. In ordinary conversation both forms are used indiscriminately; but it will be helpful to remember the following rule:—

"That 'li' changes into 'ni,' both as a verb and a preposition before the vowel 'i.'"

1. (*e.g.*) **Emi li ẹṣin**=I have a horse.
   Emi ni iṣu=I have some yam.
2. **O wà li ọgba**=He is in the garden.
   O wà ni ile=He is in the house.

The exceptions to this rule are few and may be disregarded.

SECTION 6.

Conjunctions.

And=ati, on, and "si," (used only before a verb)—
(*e.g.*) **O si lọ si ọjà**=and he went to market.

But=ṣugbọn.

If=bi, followed by ba, "bi o ba."

Or=tabi, 'abi.

Still=sibẹ, sibẹsibẹ.

Also / **Moreover** = pẹlupẹlu.

Because=nitoriti.

Therefore=nitorina.

Although = " bi o tilẹjẹpe " (a phrase), bi o ti jẹ pe.
That = ki, ti, pe.
Unless = afi, bikoṣe.
Then = njẹ.

Interjections.

Yẽ ! = of pain or surprise.
Á ! = of surprise.
Wõ ! = behold.
Kai ! = of wonder.
Ṣiọ̃ ! = of ridicule.
Dakẹ ! = silence.
Ẽpa ! = of astonishment.
Õrõ ! = ,,
Pagidari ! = ,,

Igi dá = Alas.
Ko ṣẹ́ = Wonderful.
Tõ = Satisfaction.
Ágo = Make way !

And many others.

SECTION 7.

Translation. (For Correction see Section 8.)

1. Nko rí ẹnikẹni l' ọna, mo si pada wá ile.
2. Bi o ti wi fun mi lana, bẹni mo ṣe, ṣugbọn on ko gbọ́ rãrã.
3. Afi bi iya rẹ ba dé, iwọ ki yio lọ si ile nyin ; nitoripe iwa rẹ ko dùn mọ́ mi.
4. Tọ̀ mi wá lọla, ki a le jọ sọ ọ̀ran ọmọbirin nã ; bọya mo le gbà a sọdọ.
5. Tayọtayọ ni ngo lọ bi o ba rán mi.
6. Laisọ ọ̀rọ kan, o fi iṣẹ mi silẹ, nitorina ng kò ni san owo kan fun u.
7. Mu iwe yi lọ fun eyibo (oyinbo), ki o si duro de idahun (or èsi)
8. Fun mi l' aṣọ ibòra kan fun alaisan yi ti o nkú lọ.
9. Emi ko mọ̀ bi o dé ihin, tabi bi ko dé, ṣugbọn mo bá a ni ità.
10. Bi omi ba tutù to, a teto pà ongbẹ.
11. Máṣe reti iranlọwọ́ lọdọ ọmọ nã, nitoripe on ko le ran ara rẹ̀ lọwọ́.
12. Ẹṣin kò jẹ koriko rárá, o dabi ẹnipe, o ṣaisan.
13. Awọn àgbalagba li o mọ̀ bi aiye ti ri, nitoripe, nwọn ti ngbé aiye li ọdun pupọ.
14. Ni ijẹjọ nwọn ti ina bọ ile, nigbati awa si ri i, lojukanna, awa jade lọ lati pa a.
15. Nigbawo ni kiniun fà agutan nã ya pẹrẹpẹrẹ ?
16. Tani yio fi ade de ọba nã l'ori, ọkọnrin ni, tabi obirin ?
17. Iṣu, agbado, ọ̀ka bàba, owu, ati erẽ oniruru li o jasi eso oko, ti o li èrè lọpọlọpọ ninu.
18. Nwọn wá agutan ti o nù, l'ọna ọtun, ati l'osi ṣugbọn nwọn kò rí i.
19. Máṣe gbà ọrọ̀ buburu sí ẹnikẹni gbọ́, ṣugbọn ranti po nwọn le sọ bẽ si ọ.

20. Ijafara li o le ba iṣẹ ọpọlọpọ jẹ, nitorina mã ṣọra, ki o si fi oju si iṣẹ rẹ.
21. Sũru yio fun wa ni iṣẹ̀gun lori ohun ti o ṣoro ṣe, lõtọ, yio bori ohun gbogbo.
22. Oni ìwa tutù li o le tù enia ninu l'ọjọ ibanujẹ, ṣugbọn onrorò enia ko le ṣe e.
23. A ko le ṣai lò sũru, li ede kikọ́, nitoriti o ṣoro jù lati kọ́ ede miran.

SECTION 8.

KEY TO SECTION 7.

1. I did not see anyone by the way, and I returned home.
2. As you told me yesterday, so I did, but he did not listen at all.
3. Unless your mother should come, you will not go home, because your conduct does not please me.
4. Come to me to-morrow that we may discuss the question of that girl, perhaps I may take her.
5. I will go joyfully if you send me.
6. Without saying a word he left my work, therefore I will not pay him any money.
7. Take this letter to (the) white man, and wait for an answer.
8. Give me a covering cloth for this sick person, who is dying.
9. I do not know if he came here or not, but I met him in the street.
10. If water is cold enough it soon quenches thirst.
11. Do not expect help from that child, because he is unable to help himself.
12. (The) horse cannot eat any grass, it is as if it were sick.
13. The aged know what the earth is like, because they have been living on it many years.
14. Eight days ago, they set fire to (a) house, and when we saw it instantly we went out to (kill it) put it out.
15. At what time (or when) did the lion tear the sheep to pieces ?
16. Who will crown the king, a man or a woman ?
17. Yam, corn, guinea-corn, cotton and beans, of many kinds, are the fruit of the farm which are very profitable.
18. They searched for the lost sheep by the right road and left, but did not see it.
19. Do not believe bad words (evil report) against anyone, but remember that they may speak so against you.
20. Slackness may spoil much work, therefore, watch, and put your eye to your work (be attentive).
21. Patience will give us the victory over difficult things, verily, (it) will overcome all things.
22. The meek-one can comfort people in the day of sorrow, but the fierce (austere) person cannot do it.
23. We cannot do without patience, in learning languages, because it is very difficult to learn another language.

PART VI.

SECTION 1.

Extended List of Simple Verbs of the Second Class, with Illustrative Sentences.

(Key, see Section 2.)

1. **Gán**=to sew coarsely. (Gán aṣọ yi fun mi.)
2. **Hán**=to be unfruitful. (Igi orombo yi hán.)
3. **Han**=to scream. (Ọmọde yi han goro.)
4. **Kán**=to drip. (Epo ti o nrù ni nkán.)
5. **Kàn**=to devolve upon. (Ọran nã kàn nyin.)
6. **Ràn**=to spread (as fire or disease). (Iná, tabi arùn nã kò ràn).
7. **Rán**=(to spin. / to sew.) (Obirin ni nrán owu, o si nrán aṣọ.)
8. **Tàn**=to light or shine. (Tàn fitila ni iyara mi.) (Oṣupa ni ntàn imọlẹ l'oru.)
9. **Tan** (preceded by ba)=to be related to. (Emi kò bá ọ tan.)
10. **Tàn**=to run aground. (Ọkọ̀ tàn leti odò.)
11. **Yàn**=to choose. (Mo ti yàn ọ l'ọ̀rẹ́.)
12. **Dín**=to fry. (Ki o dín ọ̀gẹ̀dẹ̀ agbagba fun mi.)
13. **Gbin**=to breath with difficulty. (Ọkọnrin nã ngbin, yio si kú.)
14. **Pin**=to terminate. (Ko si ọ̀na mọ́, o pin.)
15. **Sín**=to string as beads. (Ọmọ ni nsín ilẹkẹ.)
16. **Sin**=to accompany. (Mo sìn alejo ti o wá kí mi.)
17. **Sin**=to bury. (Nwọn sin okú rẹ̀ l'oni.)
18. **Yín**=to lay eggs. (Tòlótòló li o yín ẹyin mẹwa.)
19. **Yín**=to attract. (Aṣọ nã yín mi lóju.)
20. **Gún**=(to beat. (Nwọn ngún iṣu lọjà.) / to pierce. (Olè li o gún u l'obẹ.))
21. **Kún**=to fill. (O to, má fi si mọ́, apo kún.)
22. **Kun**=to set on fire. (Awọn ọ̀tá rẹ̀ kun ile rẹ̀.)
23. **Rùn**=to emit an odour. (Awọ wọnyi li o nrùn.)
24. **Sun**=to roast. (Ki o (ma) sun ẹran l'oni.)
25. **Sùn**=to accuse. (O fi mi sùn niwaju ọba.)
26. **Pọ̀n**=to carry (on the back). (Iya ọmọ li o pọ̀n 'mọ.)

27. **Wọ́n**=to be dear or scarce. (Iṣu wọ́n l'ọdun yi.)
28. **Dùn**=to grieve or give pain. (Ọran nā dùn mi pupọ.)
29. **Dùn**=to be sweet, or pleasing. (O dùn mọ̀ mi.)
30. **Dún**=to sound. (Ìlu dún l'ode, nwọn nkí nyin.)

SECTION 2.

Key to Illustrative Sentences in Section 1.

1. Sew this cloth for me.
2. This orange tree is barren (unfruitful).
3. This child screams loudly.
4. The palm oil you are carrying is dripping.
5. The question devolves upon you.
6. Fire, or disease (the) did not spread.
7. The woman is spinning the cotton and sewing the cloth.
8. Light the lamp in my room.
   The moon is shining (light) by night.
9. I am not related to you.
10. The ship or boat is aground in the river.
11. I have chosen you as my friend.
12. (That you) fry plantains for me.
13. The man breathes with difficulty, and will die.
14. There is no way (again), it ends.
15. The child is stringing beads.
16. I accompanied the stranger who came to salute me.
17. They buried his dead (corpse) to-day.
18. The turkey laid ten eggs.
19. That cloth attracts my eyes.
20. They are beating (pounding) yam in the market.
    The thief pierced (stabbed) him with a knife.
21. It is enough, don't put more (again), the sack is full.
22. His enemies set his house on fire.
23. These skins smell.
24. That you roast the meat to-day.
25. He accused me before the king.
26. The mother of the child carries the child (on her back).
27. Yams are scarce this year.
28. That question grieves me much.
29. It pleases me (*lit.*, sweetness knows mi).
30. Drums sound outside, they are saluting you.

SECTION 3.

Auxiliary Verbs.

1. The consonant prefixes "n" and "m" are used to denote the present imperfect tense of the verb.

(*e.g.*) **Ṣe**=to do; **nṣe**=doing.
O nṣe e lọwọ́=he is doing it.
O mbọ̀ lọ̀na=he is coming on the road.

2. Ti—is the sign of the complete tenses:—

(*e.g.*) **Mo ti ṣe iṣẹ mi tán**=I have done my work completely.
Mo ti nlọ sibẹ=I have been going there.

3. O, and "yio" are signs of the future tense:—

(*e.g.*) **Nwọn yio lọ**=they will go.
Awa o lọ=we will go.

Euphony governs the change of form.

4. "Mã" is almost equivalent to may.

(*e.g.*) **Ẹ mã lọ**=you may go.

Má is a negative, and emphatic "not."

(*e.g.*) **Ẹ má lọ**, or **má ti lọ**=don't go, or don't go yet.
Máṣe lọ=do not go.
Máṣai lọ=don't fail to go.

Mà is also used as an adverb "very."

(*e.g.*) **Iwọ mà ṣeun jọjọ**=you are very kind indeed.

5. Amã denotes what is customary.

(*e.g.*) **Ọmọde amã lọ si ile ẹ̀kọ́ (school)**=children are accustomed to go to school.

6. Aba and iba imply duty or obligation.

(*e.g.*) **Ohun ti aba ṣe**=things that we ought to do.
Awa iba ti lọ=we should have gone.

"Iba" is also used for would and should.

Proverb illustrating the use of "amã" and "iba":—

"Ọlọgbọ́n amã wipe, tálakà ko gbọ́n; iba gbọ́n, iba lowo."

"The wise man is accustomed to say, the poor are not wise; if they were wise, they would have money."

7. "I" is prefixed to verbs to indicate:—

1. What is customary (*e.g.*) **Bayi ni nwọn irà**=so they usually buy.

2. "I" is used after "**kò**"=not; to give emphasis :—
(*e.g.*) **Nwọn kò idé**=they have not arrived.

3. "I" is sometimes used for the sake of euphony
(*e.g.*) **Eyi ki ișe temi**=this is not mine.

8. Tilẹ gives emphasis to propositions, thus :—
Emi tilẹ rí i=I have indeed seen it.

9. Lè is equivalent to the English "may," "can" and "might." It is placed before verbs, thus :—(*e.g.*)
Mo lè șe e=I can do it.
Nwọn le lọ=they can go.

It is also used with the negative participle "ṣai" (*e.g.*)
A kò le ṣai má kọja nibẹ=We must (cannot do other than) pass there.

SECTION 4.

Tenses of the Verb.

Present.

Emi rí
Mo rí } =I see. **Emi ntí**=I am seeing.

Emi le rí
Mo le rí } =I may or can see.

Ki ng rí
Ki emi rí
Ki emi ki o rí } =Let me see.

Bi mo ba rí=If I see.

Emi rí bi?=Do I see?

Awọn rí mi
A rí mi } =They see me.

Ki awọn rí ọ
Ki a rí ọ } =That they see thee.

Bi a ba rí mi=If they see me.

Emi li a rí=Me it is they see.

Iwọ rí
Ki iwọ rí
Iwọ ma rí } =See thou.

Bi a ba ti rí mi=Though they should have seen me. (Present Perfect.)

Past.

Emi ti rí } =I saw. **Emi ti nrí**=I have been seeing.
Mo ti rí }

Emi ko ti 'rí=I have not seen.

A ti rí mi }
Awọn ti ıí mi } =They have seen me.
Emi li a ti rí }

Emi tilẹ rí=I have seen (emphatic).

Future.

Emi yio rí }
Emi o rí } =I shall see.
Ng o rí }

Emi yio ti rí=I shall have seen.

Awọn yio rí mi } =They will see me.
A o rí mi }

Emi yio mã rí=I shall be seeing.

Emi yio ti mã rí=I shall have been seeing.

N.B.—A full table of Verbs is not deemed necessary in a book of this kind ; but for the sake of those who wish it, see Part X.

SECTION 5.

Notes on the Verb "fi."

1. "Fi" when followed by "fun"—fi-fun, becomes the verb and "fun" becomes a preposition.

(*e.g.*) **Fi iwe nã fun mi**=give that book to me.

2. "**Fi**"=to put, is very common.

(*e.g.*) **Mo fi i silẹ**=I put it down.
Mo fi i ṣe ọpa=I put it (to) make (a) walking stick.

3. "Fi" is used as a particle, which has no equivalent in English, and follows such phrases as :—

(*e.g.*) **Ẽse ti o fi lọ?**=why did you go ?
Kini ṣe ti o fi duro?=what made you stay ?
Duro titi o fi dé=wait until he comes.

4. Then it is used as the first syllable in many compound words.

(*e.g.*) **Fiaṣẹfun**=to empower.
Fiarahàn=to show oneself.

Notes on the Word "ri."

We have seen its use as a verb, **rí**=to see, and **rì**=to drown. Reduplicated and following **wá**=to tremble, it becomes an adverb.

(*e.g.*) **O wá rìrì**=he trembled exceedingly.

In this form it also indicates a condition of filth.

(*e.g.*) **Aṣọ nā rírí**=that cloth is dirty.

But there is another use to which it is put as an adverb, "**ri**"=never before.

(*e.g.*) **Awa kò rí nkan bẹ̃ ri**=we have not seen such a thing before.

Notes on the Words "ko" and "ki."

"Kò" is the simple form of the negative.

(*e.g.*) **Kò si**=not lives.

Baba kò idé=father has not arrived.

"Kò" changes into "kọ" when doubt or denial is intended.

(*e.g.*) **Iwọ ko ṣe eyi?**=did you not do this?

Emi kọ=not I.

"Kò" changes into "ki" before the vowel "i."

(*e.g.*) **Ki işe on**=not him.

Emi ki işe ẹgbẹ́ rẹ̀=I am not his companion.

"Ki" is used also as a conjunction, "that"; "in order that."

(*e.g.*) **Ki baba ki o le fun mi lówo**=In order that father may give me money.

Ki awa ki a le lọ=In order that we may go.

"Ki" followed by "to," **ki-to**=before a certain time.

(*e.g.*) **Mo sùn ki on to dé**=I slept before he arrived.

"Ki" is used also as an auxiliary verb, may or shall.

(*e.g.*) **Ki nlọ?**=shall I go?

Notes on the Word "bi."

1. Its first use, other than in the form of a verb, **bí**=to beget, and so on, is in the form of a conjunction.

Bi=as.

(*e.g.*) Bi baba ti wi, li awa yio ṣe.
As father said, we will do.

2. Bi, followed by "ba," **bi-ba**=if.

(*e.g.*) Bi ojò ba rọ̀ emi kò ni lọ.
If it rains, I shall not go.

3. **Bi**=to ask.

Bi, followed by lere, "**bi-lere**"=to ask a question.

(*e.g.*) **O bi mi**=he asked me.

Bi aburo rẹ lere.

Ask your younger (brother or sister) a question.

4. Bi, coming at the end of a sentence, indicates that a question is asked.

(*e.g.*) Iwọ ti tọju adiẹ bi ?

Have you taken care of the fowls ?

SECTION 6.

SALUTATIONS.

Salutations with the prefix "oku" form a distinctive feature of the Yoruba language; others begin with "odi"; and some are formed by adding "nkọ" at the end of a phrase.

The most useful of these are given here; but the prefix "oku" can be used with almost any verb. The *full form*, the *contracted form* in brackets, and the *meaning* of each salutation is here set forth.

1. **Oku ile o ; (Ku 'le o)**=At home to you.
2. **Oku di ile ; (Oku di 'le)**=For a person's absence.
3. **Oku abọ̀ ; (K' abọ̀** or **K' abo)**=Used for "Welcome !"
4. **Oku atijọ ; (K' atijọ)**
5. **Oku lailai ;** } =After long absence.
6. **Oku ìrin o ; (Oku 'rìn o)**=Walking or travelling.
7. **Oku ọkọ̀ ;**=On canoe, ship, train, motor, or carriage.
8. **Oku ṣiṣẹ o ; (Oku 'ṣẹ o)**=Working.
9. **Oku lãlã** =Strenuous toil.
10. **Oku jókō ;**=Sitting, or waiting.
11. **Oku isimi ;**=Resting.
12. **Oku ãjọ̀ ;**=Anxiety or solicitude.
13. **Oku dárò ;**=Sympathy.
14. **Oku òwúrọ̀ ; ōrọ̀ ; arọ̀ ; (K' arọ̀)**=(Good) morning.
15. **Oku alẹ́ o ; (K' alẹ́ o) ;** (Good) evening.
16. **Oku ọ̀sán ; (K' ãsan) ;** (Good) day.
17. **Oku o ;**=(I am) going.
18. **Oku nà owo ; (Oku na 'wo)**=Spending money.
19. **Oku tità ; (Oku 'tà)**=Selling things.
20. **Oku alejo ; (Oku̍ alejo)**=Visitors or strangers.
21. **Oku ọfọ̀ ;**=(For those) bereaved.
22. **Ōku**=Superior, or elder to inferior or younger.

23. **Odi òwúrọ̀ ; õrọ̀ ; arọ̀ ; (Od' ãrọ̀)**=Until morning.
24. **Odi ọla ; (Od' ọla)**=Until to-morrow.
25. **Odi ìgba kan ; (Odi 'gba kan)**=Until a time.
26. **Odi ìgba miran ; (Odi 'gba mī)**=Until another time.
27. **Odi abọ̀ ; (Od' abọ̀)**=Until (you or I) come.
28. **Odi ìgbọ̀ṣe ; (Odi 'gbọ̀ṣe)**=Until another time, or good-bye.
29. **Ile nkọ ?**=(How is your house ?)
30. **Ọmọde nkọ ?**=(How are the children ?)

N.B.—This form of enquiry may be used about almost any person, animal or thing.

There are yet other forms of salutations, a few of which are here quoted.

31. **Ẹ rìn wá o**=To persons going for a walk.
32. **Àgò le o**=On entering a house.
33. **Mã wo ilẹ ; (Mã wo 'lẹ)**=Look to the ground.
34. **Ẹ rọra o ;**=Be careful.
35. **Pẹ̀lẹ́ o**=Of sympathy or at first meeting a person.
36. **Pẹ̀lẹ́pẹ̀lẹ**=Gently, gently.
37. **Ara rẹ kò le bi ?**
38. **Ara 'o le bi ?** } =Is your body not well ?
39. **Ara ọmọde kò le bi ?**=Are the children not well ?
40. **K' a sí nkan 'le o ?**=Is anything wrong at home ?
41. **K'a ṣoro bi ?**=Is anything difficult ?
42. **Ki o sùn rẽ o.**=That you sleep well.
43. **Alafia k'o wà bi ?**=Have you peace ?
44. **Ki o kí 'le o.**=(That you) salute your house.

N.B.—The name of any person may follow " ki o kí."

SECTION 7.

Appropriate Answers to Salutations.

Those numbered 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, may all be acknowledged by saying O ! or Ho !

Those numbered 4, 5, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, may all be answered by repetition of the salutation addressed to you.

(*e.g.*) 5. Oku lailai ! repeat, Oku lailai !

29. **Ile mbẹ̀** or **ile wà**=House is (all is well).
30. **Ọmọde wà**=Children are (well).
32. **Àgò ya o**=All is ready (come).
37, 38. **Ara mi le,** or **Ara mi kò da,** (or **le**)=I am well, or I am not well.

39. **Ara wọn le,** or **Ara wọn kò da** (or **le**)=They are well, or They are not well.
40. **Kò si nkan** !=Nothing wrong!
41. **Kò ṣoro,** or **O ṣoro diẹ**=Not difficult, or It is a little difficult.
42. **O** ! or **Ho** ! often followed by **Oluwa ṣọ́ wa**=Lord watch us.
43. **Alafia** !=Peace!
44. Repeat the salutation.

SECTION 8.

Translation, Yoruba-English. See Key, Section 9.

Bi mo ti nrìn l'ọ̀na, mo kiyesi ọkọnrin kan lẹ̀ba ẹṣin ati kẹ̀kẹ́. Ẹṣin nã nfà ẹrù kẹ̀kẹ́ pẹlu irọ̀rùn ; ẹṣin nã yó, o si l'agbara. Nwọn ntọju rẹ̀ tobẹ̃ ti o fi yẹ kẹ̀kẹ́ ọba. Mo bi ọkọnrin nã lere, pe, bi tirẹ̀ li ẹṣin nã jẹ ; o si ní, "T'emi ní." O si tún wipe, "nigbati mo ṣẹṣẹ rà a, o burujù, kì ifẹ́ ṣiṣẹ́ rara, ṣugbọn emi ko jẹ nà a, ẹnyin si rí bi o ti rí nisisiyi." Ọ̀rọ̀ yi wù mi jọjọ, mo si nfẹ́ ki awọn ti mã ilù ẹṣin wọn, ki o mọ̀ pe, nipa iṣeun a le sọ ẹṣin buburu di rere. Ẹṣin gbọ́n ju awọn ẹran iyokù lọ, nwọn si le ranti ìwa ti a hù si wọn, ibãṣe rere, tabi buburu. Pẹlupẹlu kiyesi, bi nwọn ti l'agbara to! Nwọn si nlò agbara wọn fun isìn enia, lai gbà owo lọwọ́ oluwa wọn. O tọ́ ki a ṣe iranti ẹṣin lakoko onjẹ tabi omi mimu nitoripe on kò le bere nkankan lọwọ́ wa. Bi owe Yoruba ti nwí :—"Ẹlẹṣin li o di ẹrú ẹṣin," eyi ni pe l'ọ̀san l'oru a ko le ṣai má tọju rẹ̀.

SECTION 9.

Key to Translation in Section 8.

As I was walking on the road, I noticed a man by the side of a horse and cart. The horse was drawing the load with ease, and the horse was fat, and strong. They were caring for it so well that it was fit for the king's carriage. I asked the man if the horse was his and he said :—"It is mine." He also said, "when I bought it, it was bad, and did not want to work, but I would not flog it, and you see what it is like now." This word pleased me much, and I am wishing those who beat their horses, to know that by kindness we can change a bad horse into a good one. The horse is wiser than other animals and they can remember the way we treat them, whether well or ill. Also notice how strong they are! And they are using their strength in the service of men, without taking money from their masters. It is right that we remember the horse at the time of eating and drinking because it cannot ask us for anything. As the Yoruba proverb says :—"The owner of the horse is the horse's slave," that is by day and night he must not fail to care for it.

PART VII.

SECTION 1.

Compound Verbs.

1. These verbs are formed by the addition of a noun to a verb—
(*e.g.*) **Bẹ̀**=to request; **ẹbẹ̀**=a request; give the compound verb **bẹ̀bẹ̀**=to supplicate.
Bá=to meet; **ẹ̀ru**=fear; give the verb **bẹ̀ru**=to fear.

The following list contains the most useful of these verbs :—

Bádé=to arrive with.
Bàlé=to light upon (as a bird).
Balẹ̀=to touch the ground.
Bárẹ́=to agree with.
Bẽrè=to ask a question.
Bẹ̀wò=to visit.
Binu=to vex.
Bòju=to veil the face.
Bolé=to thatch (a house).
Bomi=to take or dip water.
Bòra=to cover the body.
Bori=to cover the head.
Bọju=to wash the face (face only).
Bọ́lẹ̀=to beat the floor (earthen floor).
Bọsi=to enter.
Bọ̀wá=to come.
Bọwọ́=to shake hands.
Bọ̀wọ̀=to honour.
Bùlà=to dilute.
Bùlẹ̀=to patch.
Bupá=to vaccinate.
Bùsí=to add to.
Buṣe=to be nearly finished.
Buyìn=to give praise to.
Dabá=to suppose, to propose a motion.
Dàgbà=to grow.

Dahùn=to answer.
Dajọ=to judge.
Dako=to make a farm.
Dakú=to faint.
Daná=to make a fire.
Dapò=to mix.
Darí=to turn or steer.
Dárò=to think or sympathise.
Dáwo=to contribute money.
Dawó=to stay the hand.
Denà=to block the way.
Dẹrù=to tie a load (or pack).
Dèru=to scare.
Dijà=to quarrel, (or cause a quarrel).
Díju=to shut the eyes.
Dipò=to succeed, (or become a substitute).
Domi=to become watery.
Dopin=to come to an end.
Dupẹ=to give thanks.
Duro=to stand still.
Fági=to plane wood.
Fárí=to shave the head.
Fọjú=to be blind.
Fọlé=to break into a house.
Fọṣọ=to wash clothes (clothes or vessels).
Gbàwẹ̀=to fast.
Gbẹṣẹ̀=to incur guilt.
Gbiná=to catch fire.
Gbèro=to reckon or consider.
Hunṣọ, or **wunṣọ**=to weave cloth.
Jàgun=to fight (as in battle).
Jáiya=to be startled.
Jiṣẹ́=to deliver a message.
Jiya=to suffer.
Jóna=to burn.
Jọba=to reign.
Kàwé=to read.
Kede=to proclaim.
Kọrin=to sing.
Làdì=to explain.
Làjà=to settle a dispute.

Lála=to dream.
Làna=to make a road.
Loyun=to conceive.
Lulẹ̀=to strike the ground.
Mọjú=to be tame (*lit.* to know the face mọ̀ and ojú).
Mọle or **kọle**=to build a house.
Pàgọ́=to pitch or erect a tent.
Pania=to murder.
Pàṣẹ=to command.
Péjọ=to assemble.
Pẹja=to fish (*lit.* to kill fish).
Pòwe=to speak a proverb.
Ránṣẹ́=to send on an errand.
Ránti=to remember.
Rẹ́lé=to plaster a house.
Ríran=to see a vision.
Rọ̃bi=to travail.
Rọ̀jo=to rain.
Rúfin=to break the law.
Rúlú=to stir up the town.
Sanwo=to pay money.
Sáré or **súré**=to run.
Sinkú=to bury the dead.
Ṣinà=to miss the way.
Ṣiṣẹ́=to work (from **ṣe**=to do; **iṣẹ**=work).
Ṣọ̀rẹ́=to be friendly.
Ṣọ̀tẹ̀=to rebel.
Tẹ̀wé=to print.
Tulẹ̀=to break up the ground.
Wãdi=to search out the cause.
Wẹwọ́=to wash the hands.
Wọ̀ṣọ=to put on clothes.
Wọ̀le=to enter a house.
Yanu=to wonder at (from **ya**=to open; **ẹnu**=mouth).
Yẹ̀nà=to clear a path of weeds.
Yọjú=to show the face.

SECTION 2.

Compound Verbs.

2. A second class is formed by the union of a verb, and a noun, a preposition being inserted between them—

(*e.g.*) **Bilere**=to question, from **bi**=to ask; **li**=in regard to; **ẽre**=a question.

Dalẹbi=to condemn, from **dá**=to make; **li**=in regard to; **ẹbi**=guilt.

Kọ̀silẹ=to forsake, from **kọ̀**=to refuse; **si**=on; **ilẹ**=ground (*lit.*) to leave on the ground.

Compound Verbs.

3. A third class is formed by the union of a verb, a noun, and a second verb—

(*e.g.*) **Maraduro**=to endure, from **mu**=to cause; **ara**=body; **duro** (compound verb)=to stand (*lit.*) to maintain one's position.

Mutiyó=to be drunk, from **mu**=to drink; **ọti**=liquor; **yó**=to be full=to be full of liquor.

Daraya=to be lively, from **dá**=to make; **ara**=the body; **yá**=lively.

N.B.—It is not necessary to multiply instances, but the study of derivation will prove both fascinating and profitable.

SECTION 3.

The Compound Verbs. (For Correction of Sentences in this Lesson see Section 4.)

4. The objects of the fourth class of compound verbs are placed in the middle of the word—

(*e.g.*) **Mu-wá**=(*lit.*) take—bring.

Mu owo wá=bring money.

1. **Bà-jẹ́**=to spoil. (O bà ọmọ mi jẹ́.)
2. **Bà-lẹrù**=to startle. (O bà ẹ̀ṣin mi lẹ́rù.)
3. **Bá-lọ**=to accompany. (O bá ọ̀rẹ́ mi lọ.)
4. **Bá-rìn**=to walk with. (Wá bá mi rìn lọ sode.)

5. **Bẹ̀-wò**=to visit. (Awọn ọ̀rẹ́ nyin bẹ̀ nyin wò.)
6. **Dá-lohun**=to answer. (Ọmọ! dá mi lohun.)
7. **Da-nù**=to throw away. (Wá, da omi nù.)
8. **Dá-silẹ̀**=to release. (Ọlọpa, da ondè silẹ̀.)
9. **Dà-silẹ̀**=to spill. (O dà wara silẹ̀.)
10. **Di-mu**=to hold. (Di i mu ṣinṣin.)
11. **Gbà-lọ́wọ**=to rescue. (O gbà ọmọ kekere lọ́wọ́ rẹ̀.)
12. **Gbà-gbọ́**=to believe. (Mo gbà Ọlọrun Olodumare gbọ́.)
13. **Gbe-kuro**=to take from. (Gbé okuta kuro loju ọ̀na.)
14. **Le-kuro**=to drive away. (Lé awọn agutan kuro lọ̀gba.)
15. **Mu-binu**=to provoke. (Máṣe mu baba binu.)
16. **Nù-kuro**=to wipe off. (Nù ẽrí ọwọ́ rẹ̀ kuro.)
17. **Pa-mọ́**=to keep. (Pa ẹnu rẹ̀ mọ́ kuro ninu íbi.)
18. **Pa-da**
19. **Yi-pada** } =to change. (Pa iwa rẹ̀ dà. / Yi ara rẹ̀ pada.)
20. **Rà-pada**=to buy back. (Mo rà ẹrú kan pada.)
21. **Rẹ̀-silẹ̀**=to humiliate. (Rẹ̀ ara rẹ̀ silẹ̀ niwaju Ọlọrun.)
22. **Tẹ̀-bomi**=to immerse. (Lọ tẹ̀ ẹran bomi.)
23. **Tẹ̀-mọlẹ̀**=to trample upon. (Má tẹ̀ mi mọlẹ̀ li atẹlẹsẹ̀ rẹ̀.)
24. **Tọ̀-lẹ́hin**=to follow. (Ajá ama tọ̀ oluwa rẹ̀ lẹ́hin.)
25. **Tú-silẹ̀**=to set free. (Ẹlẹṣin, lọ, tú ẹṣin silẹ̀.)
26. **Yà-kúrò**=to separate. (Yà ọmọ ẹran kuro lọdọ iya rẹ̀.)

N.B.—The examples given of the use of these verbs will assist in composition and translation.

SECTION 4.

Key to Section 3.

1. He spoilt my child.
2. It startled my horse.
3. He accompanied my friend.
4. Come, walk out with me.
5. Your friends visited you.
6. Child answer me.
7. Come throw away (the) water.
8. Constable, release (the) prisoner.
9. He spilt (the) milk.
10. Hold it firmly.
11. He rescued (the) little child from him.
12. I believe in God Almighty.
13. Take stone away from the path.
14. Drive away (the) sheep from (the) garden.
15. Do not provoke father.
16. Wipe the dirt from your hand.
17. Keep thy mouth from evil.
18. Change thy conduct.

19. Turn your body round.
20. I redeemed a slave.
21. Humble your body (self) before God.
22. Go immerse the animal.
23. Do not trample me under your feet.
24. (The) dog follows his master.
25. Horseman! go, set the horse free.
26. Separate (the) young animal from its mother.

SECTION 5.

Compound Verbs.

5. A fifth class is formed by the union of two verbs, between which the object is placed, and the second verb is followed by a noun which becomes part of the new verb—

(*e.g.*) **O fi mi ṣe ẹlẹya**=he ridicules me, from **o**=he; **fi**=makes; **mi**=me; **ṣe**=to be; **ẹlẹya** (noun with possessive prefix).

6. A sixth class is formed in the following order of words:—a verb; a second verb; a noun; another verb, and lastly a noun—

(*e.g.*) **Ṣegbedegbẹyọ**=to interpret, from **ṣe**=to do; **gbọ́**=to hear; **èdè**=language; **gbọ́**=to hear; **ẹyọ**=a turning over.

7. A seventh class is formed by the union of a verb; a noun; and a compound verb separated into two parts by its object—

(*e.g.*) **Ronupiwada**=to repent, from **ro**=to think; **inu**=mind; **pa-da**=to change; **iwa**=conduct.

8. An eighth class is formed by adding a noun to each part of a compound verb—

(*e.g.*) **Foribalẹ**=to worship, from **fi**=to put; **ori**=head; **bá**=to meet; **ilẹ**=ground.

9. A ninth class is formed by a simple verb, followed by a noun, to which a preposition and another noun are added—

(*e.g.*) **Daniloju**=to be certain, from **dá**=to flash; **ẹni**=a person; **li**=in; **oju**=eye (*lit.*) to flash in the eye.

N.B.—These instances will suffice to show how words are built up, and afford material help in arriving at the meanings of words.

SECTION 6.

Extended List of Compound Verbs and Illustrative Sentences.
(For Correction see Section 7.)

1. **Bá-darò**=to sympathise. (Mo bá nyin darò.)
2. **Bá-gbé**=to abide. (Wá, ba mi gbe, alẹ fẹrẹ lọ tan.)
3. **Bá-jà**=to fight with. (Nwọn bá ara wọn jà.)
4. **Bá-rò**=to advise. (Tal'o bá ọ rò ọran nã.)
5. **Bá-sọ̀rọ**=to speak with. (Mo fẹ́ bá alufa sọ̀rọ.)
6. **Bá-wi**=to rebuke. (Máṣe ba ọmọ rẹ wí tobẽ.)
7. **Bá-wijọ**=to judge. (Ọlọrun yio bá gbogbo aiye wijọ.)
8. **Bá-yọ̀**=to rejoice with. (Bá mi yọ̀, mo rí ọmọ mi.)
9. **Bẹ́-lori**=to behead. (Iwọ bẹ́ ewùrẹ lori.)
10. **Bò-mọlẹ**=to cover up. (Nwọn bò okú mọlẹ.)
11. **Bù-jẹ**=to bite. (Ajá rẹ̀ li o bu ọmọ mi jẹ.)
12. **Dá-lẹbi**=to condemn. (A dá ọkọnrin lẹbi.)
13. **Dá-loju**=to be sure. (Ohun nã dá mi loju.)
14. **Dá-loro**=to torture. (Máṣe dá ẹnikẹni loró.)
15. **Dà-lãmu**=to upset. (Ihin nã dà mi lãmu.)
16. **Dá-sọ**=to mention. (O da ọ̀rọ nã sọ.)
17. **Dé-lade**=to crown. (Nwọn dé akọ́bi rẹ̀ lade.)
18. **Dè-lẹwọn**=to chain. (A dè awọn ọlè lẹwọn.)
19. **Dẹ̀-lara**=to soothe. (O dẹ̀ mi lara.)
20. **Fà-gùn**=to spin out. (Maṣe fà ọ̀rọ rẹ gùn.)
21. **Fi-hàn**=to show. (Jọ̃, fi ọ̀na ọjà hàn mi.)
22. **Fi-silẹ̀**=to put down. (Fi ẹrù rẹ silẹ lọdọ mi.)
23. **Gbé-kalẹ̀**=to set down. (Emi kò fẹ́ gbé agbọ̀n mi kalẹ.)
24. **Gbé-dide**=to raise up. (Ọlọrun yio gbé ẹnikan dide.)
25. **Jẹ-niya**=to punish. (O jẹ ọmọ buburu niyà.)
26. **Kọ̀-silẹ**=to forsake. (Jẹ ki enia buburu kọ̀ ọna rẹ̀ silẹ.)
27. **Là-já**=to pass through. (Nwọn là odo já.)
28. **Le-lọ**=to drive off. (Lé ẹran lọ kiakia.)
29. **Ni-lara**=to annoy. (Ọran nã, ni mi lara.)
30. **Pè-lẹjọ**=to summons. (Ngo pe ọkọnrin nã lẹjọ.)
31. **Ràn-lọwọ́**=to help. (Ọ̀rẹ́ mi li o ràn mi lọwọ́.)
32. **Ré-kọja**=to pass over. (Emi yio ré nyin kọja.)
33. **Sọ-di**=to become. (O sọ wa di ọmọ rẹ̀.)
34. **Tẹ̀-bomi**=to immerse. (A tẹ̀ Jesu bọmi l'odo Jordan.)
35. **Tẹ̃-lọrun**=to satisfy. (Onjẹ nã tẹ́ mi lọrun.)

SECTION 7.

Key to Illustrative Sentences in Section 6.

1. I sympathise with you.
2. Come, abide with me, the evening is almost spent.
3. They fought amongst themselves.
4. Who advised you in that matter.
5. I want to speak with the minister.
6. Do not rebuke your child so much.
7. God will judge all the world.
8. Rejoice with me, I have found my child.
9. You beheaded a goat.
10. They covered up the dead (body).
11. His dog bit my child.
12. The man was condemned.
13. Of that thing I am certain.
14. Do not torture anyone.
15. The news upset me.
16. He mentioned that word.
17. They crowned his firstborn.
18. The thieves were chained.
19. It soothes me.
20. Do not lengthen out your words (speech).
21. Please, show me the way to the market.
22. Leave your load with me.
23. I do not want to set my basket down.
24. God will raise someone up.
25. He punished the naughty child.
26. Let the wicked man forsake his way.
27. They crossed (or passed through) the river.
28. Drive off the animal quickly.
29. That question annoys me.
30. I will summon that man.
31. My friend helped (or helps) me.
32. I will pass over you.
33. He made us (to become) his children.
34. Jesus was baptized in the river Jordan.
35. That food satisfies me.

SECTION 8.

Translation, Yoruba-English. Key, Section 9.

LÀBALÁBA.

Ẹyin kekere kan ti kò jù ori (pin) lọ, li o ndi làbalába. Nigbati ẹyin yi ba fó, kokoro kekere kan ama jade nibẹ. Bi kokoro nā ti kere to, o lẹ́ṣẹ mẹrindilogun, o si lóju mejila. O nfi ẹsẹ wọnyi

rìn, o si nfi oju wọnyi ríran. Lojukanna ti o jade ninu ẹyin o bẹ̀rẹ̀ si jẹun ; ìgbagbogbo ni ima fi jẹun, nitorina o tete dàgba. Ewekewe li o njẹ fun onjẹ rẹ̀. Awọ rẹ̀ ko si dàgba bi ara rẹ̀, a si ma bọ́ awọ rẹ̀ bi ejo ti ma bọ́ awọ tirẹ̀. Nigbati o ba ṣe e, o bẹ̀rẹ̀ si ta okùn bi olowu yi ara rẹ̀ ká, ati ninu okùn yi, a yi ara rẹ̀ pada patapata. A di bọrọkú, kò si li ori, kò si li ẹsẹ̀, ṣugbọn a dabi okú. Làkoko diẹ si, a bọ́ ofọ ikẹhin, a si mura jade bi làbalába. Nigbana ama hù apa kẹlẹkẹlẹ, a si ma bẹ̀rẹ̀ si fò soke, a si ma bà sori itana kiri lati ma mu oyin rẹ̀. Bi owe Yoruba kan ti wipe :—" Tinu, tẹhin, ni làbalába fi ifi iyìn fun Ọlọrun."

SECTION 9.

Key to Translation in Section 8.

THE BUTTERFLY.

A small egg not larger than a pin's head becomes a butterfly. When the egg breaks a small grub comes out thence. As small as the grub is, it has sixteen feet and twelve eyes. It walks with these feet and sees with these eyes. At once when it comes out from the egg it begins to eat, it is always eating therefore it soon grows. Any kind of leaf it eats as food. Its skin does not grow as its body, and it sheds its skin as the snake sheds its skin. In time it begins to spin cotton round its body like a spinner, and in this cotton it changes altogether its form. It soon becomes dead, and has no head, and no feet, but is as if dead. In a little time it sheds its skin for the last time, and prepares to come out as a butterfly. Then it grows wings gently, and begins to fly up and settle on the flowers round about to gather their honey. As the Yoruba proverb says :—" Within, without, the butterfly gives praise to God."

PART VIII.

NOUNS.

SECTION 1.

NOUNS FORMED BY VOWEL PREFIXES ATTACHED TO A ROOT VERB.

(*e.g.*)	**Ké**=to cut.	**Ãke**=an axe.
	Bú=to abuse.	**Ẽbu**=abuse.
	Mí=to breathe.	**Ẹmi**=spirit.
	Wà=to be.	**Ìwa**=existence.
	Jò=to drip.	**Òjo**=rain.
	Dẹ=to hunt.	**Ọdẹ**=a hunter.
	Bá=to meet.	**Ibá**=a meeting.
	Gbé=to perish.	**Egbé**=perdition.
	Fẹ=to find fault.	**Ẹ̀fẹ́**=fault-finding.
	Ṣi=to open.	**Iṣinu**=an opening.
	Ro=to cause pain.	**Oró**=pain.
	Rò=to narrate.	**Ọ̀rọ**=word.
	***Ṣẹ**=to work.	**Iṣẹ**=work.

*Ṣiṣẹ is the present form of the verb.

By adding different vowels to the same root different words are formed—

(*e.g.*) **Wé**=to fold.
Ewé=leaf.
Iwe=book.
Owe=a proverb.

SECTION 2.

NOUNS FORMED BY SYLLABIC PREFIXES.

1. **Aba**=prefix—

Abatà, from **tà**=to sell=a market place (*lit.* we meet to sell).

Alabapade, from **pade**=to meet=a chance occurrence.

2. Abi—

(*e.g.*) **Abilọkọ**=from **li**=to have; **ọkọ**=husband. (A married woman.)

Abiyẹ́=from **iyẹ́**=feathers. (A feathered creature.)

Abiwo=from **iwo**=a horn. (A horned animal.)

3. Abu—

(*e.g.*) **Abumọ́**=from **mọ́**=against. (An exaggeration.)

Abusọ=from **sọ**=to speak. (A falsehood.)

Abúlé=from **ile**=house. (A farm village.)

N.B.—The idea of adding to is conveyed by the prefix :—

4. Ada—

(*e.g.*) **Adaniduro**=from **ẹni**=a person, and **duro**=to stand still. (A detainer.)

Adalú=from **lú**=to mix. (Adulteration.)

Adapọ̀=from **pọ̀**=to mingle with. (Union, or fellowship.)

5. Afi—

(*e.g.*) **Afọnahàn**=from **ọna**=way, **hàn**=to shew. (A guide.)

6. Ibu—

(*e.g.*) **Ibujoko**=from **joko**=to sit. (A resting place.)

Ibugbé=from **gbé**=to live. (A habitation.)

Ibujẹ=from **jẹ**=to eat. (An eating place.)

Ibusọ̀=from **sọ̀**=to set (a load) down. (A resting place for carriers.)

7. On, prefixed to words which have "d," or "gb" as consonants—

(*e.g.*) **Ondè**=from **dè**=to bind or shackle. (Prisoner.)

Ongbẹ=from **gbẹ**=to thirst. (Thirst or dryness.)

SECTION 3.

To give an example of the changes that may be made in the form of a word and to stimulate further study in this connection, take the verbs **ṣẹ̀**=to sin or offend; and **rí**=to see.

(*a*) **Ṣẹ̀**=to sin.

Ẹ̀ṣẹ̀=sin.

Lẹṣẹ̀=to have sin.

Eleṣẹ̀=sinner.

Ileṣẹ̀=the act of having sin.

Aileṣẹ̀=without sin.

Laileṣẹ̀=freedom from sin.

Alaileṣẹ̀=one who is without sin.

(*b*) **Rí**=to see.
Irí=seeing.
Arí=one who sees.
Atirí=to be seen (a seeing).
Rirí=a being seen.
Airí=unseen.
Lairí=not having the sight (unseen).
Atimãrí=continued seeing.

SECTION 4.

Prefixes denoting ownership, or possession.

Nouns beginning with a, e, ẹ, i, o, ọ and u, are changed into nouns denoting ownership or possession by the use of distinctive prefixes.

These prefixes are formed to correspond with the initial vowel of the word. One of the two vowels is silent and the contracted form of the noun is given in brackets in the following examples :—

1. Prefix "**ala**"=one who has.

Ala-abo ; from **abò**=defence (**Alãbò**)=Defender.
Ala-ade ; from **ade**=crowned (**Alãde**)=Crowned one.
Ala-adiẹ ; from **adiẹ**=fowl (**Alãdiẹ**)=Poulterer.
Ala-aga ; from **àga**=chair (**Alãga**)=Chairman.
Ala-agbara ; from **agbara**=strength (**Alãgbara**)=Strong one.

2. Prefix "**ele**"=one who has.

Ele-elubọ ; from **elubọ**=yam flour (**Elẽlubọ**)=Yam flour seller.
Ele-erè ; from **erè**=profit (**Elẽrè**)=One who makes profit.
Ele-epo ; from **epo**=palm oil (**Elẽpo**)=Palm oil vendor.
Ele-ésó ; from **esó**=fruit (**Elẽṣó**)=Possessing fruit.
Ele-eṣù ; from **eṣù**=demon (**Elẽṣù**)=Demoniac.

3. Prefix "**ẹlẹ**"=one who has.

Ẹlẹ-ẹja ; from **ẹja**=fish (**Ẹlẹja**)=Fishmonger.
Ẹlẹ-ẹmi ; from **ẹmi**=spirit (**Ẹlẹmi**)=A living thing.
Ẹlẹ ẹṣin ; from **ẹṣin**=horse (**Ẹlẹṣin**)=Horseman, or owner of horse.
Ẹlẹ ẹmu ; from **ẹmu**=palm wine (**Ẹlẹmu**)=Palm wine seller.
Ẹlẹ ẹran ; from **ẹran**=meat (**Ẹlẹran**)=Meat seller.
Ẹlẹ ẹrọ ; from **ẹrọ**=machinery (**Ẹlẹrọ**)=Engineer.
Ẹlẹ ẹṣẹ ; from **ẹṣẹ**=sin (**Ẹlẹṣẹ**)=Sinner.
Ẹlẹ ẹwọn ; from **ẹwọn**=shackle (**Ẹlẹwọn**)=Prisoner.

4. Prefix "**oni**"=one who has.

Oni dùndú ; from **dùndú**=fried yam=Seller of fried yam.
Oni igbàgbọ́ ; from **igbàgbọ́**=faith (**Onigbàgbọ́**)=Believer.
Oni bàtà ; from **bàtà**=shoe=Owner, or maker of shoes.
Oni bodè ; from **bodè**=customs=Customs official.
Oni idajọ ; from **idajọ**=judgment (**Onidajọ**)=Judge.
Oni ile ; from **ile**=house (**Onile**)=Householder.
Oni ilù ; from **ilù**=drum (**Onilù**)=Drummer.
Oni iyọ ; from **iyọ**=salt (**Oniyọ**)=Salt dealer.
Oni iṣu ; from **iṣu**=yam (**Oniṣu**)=Yam seller.
Oni sũru ; from **sũru**=patience=Patient one.
Oni ìṣọna ; from **ìṣọna**=craft or trade (**Onìṣọna**)=Craftsman.

5. Prefix "**olo**"=one who has.

Olo obì ; from **obì**=kola (**Olobì**)=Kola nut dealer.
Olo obirin ; from **obirin**=woman (**Olobirin**)=A married man.
Olo ohun ; from **ohun**=thing (**Olohun**)=Owner.
Olo omi ; from **omi**=water (**Olomi**)=Water seller.
Olo orin ; from **orin**=song (**Olorin**)=Singer.
Olo otitọ ; from **otitọ**=truth (**Olõtọ**)=Truthful one.
Olo owo ; from **owo**=money (**Olowo**)=A rich person.
Olo oye ; from **oye**=understanding (**Oloye**)=A wise person.

6. Prefix "**ọlọ**"=one who has.

Ọlọ ọbẹ̀ ; from **ọbẹ̀**=soup (**Olọ́bẹ̀**)=Soup maker.
Ọlọ ọbọ ; from **ọ̀bọ**=monkey (**Ọlọ̀bọ**)=Owner of monkey.
Ọlọ ọgbà ; from **ọgbà**=garden (**Ọlọgbà**)=Owner of garden, or gardener.
Ọlọ ọkọ̀ ; from **ọkọ̀**=ship (**Ọlọkọ̀**)=Shipowner.
Ọlọ ọmọ ; from **ọmọ**=child (**Ọlọmọ**)=One having child.
Ọlọ ọ̀pá ; from **ọ̀pá**=staff (**Ọlọpá**)=Staff bearer or constable.
Ọlọ ọ̀pẹ ; from **ọ̀pẹ**=palm tree (**Ọlọ́pẹ**)=Owner of palm trees.
Ọlọ ọrọ̀ ; from **ọrọ̀**=wealth (**Ọlọ́rọ̀**)=Wealthy person.
Ọlọ ọrun ; from **ọrun**=heaven (**Ọlọ́run**)=God.

7. Prefix "**olu**"=one who has, (the power to do, etc.)

Olu ibukun ; from **ibukun**=blessing (**Olubukun**)=Blessed one.
Olu ifẹ́ ; from **ifẹ́**=love (**Olufẹ́**)=Beloved.
Olu igbalà ; from **igbalà**=salvation (**Olugbalà**)=Saviour.
Olu igbagbọ́ ; same as **Onigbàgbọ́** (both forms are used).
Olù ikọ́ni ; from **ikọ́ni**=teaching (**Olùkọ́ni**)=Teacher.

Olù ipilẹ̀ṣẹ̀ ; from **ipilẹ̀ṣẹ̀**=beginning (**Olùpilẹ̀ṣẹ̀**)=Author, or beginner.

Olu iranlọwọ́ ; from **iranlọwọ́**=help (**Oluranlọwọ́**)=Helper.

Olu iràpada ; from **iràpada**=redemption (**Oluràpada**)=Redeemer.

Olù itùnú ; from **itùnú**=comfort (**Olùtùnú**)=Comforter.

SECTION 5.

The Negative Prefix "ai."

1. "Ai" is attached to verbs to form nouns of a negative meaning and its use is so common that we give a few examples—

Aimọ́, from **mọ́**=to be clean=Uncleanness.

Aimọ̀, from **mọ̀**=to know=Ignorance.

Aidara, from **dara**=to be good=Unpleasantness.

Aidéle, from **dé**=to arrive=Non-arrival.

Aidọgba, from **dọgba**=to be equal=Inequality.

Aidùn, from **dùn**=to be sweet=Sourness.

Aifẹ́, from **fẹ́**=to will=Unwillingness.

Aifọ́, from **fọ́**=to break=Unbrokenness.

Aijiya, from **jiya**=to suffer=Impunity.

Aikú, from **kú**=to die=Deathlessness.

Ailera, from **le**=to be strong=Ill-health.

Ainireti, from **reti**=to hope=Hopelessness.

Airí, from **rí**=to see=Invisibility.

Aiṣe, from **ṣe**=to do=Inaction.

Aitọ́, from **tọ́**=to be straight=Crookedness.

Aiwẹ̀, from **wẹ̀**=to wash=Unwashed.

2. The negative prefix "alai" denoting non-possession.

Alaibẹ̀ru, from **bẹ̀ru**=to fear=a fearless person.

Alaigbagbọ́, from **gbagbọ́**=to believe=an unbeliever.

Alaimọ́, from **mọ́**=to be clean=an unclean person.

Alailọmọ, from **li**=to have ; **ọmọ**=child=a childless person.

Alailẽri, from **li**=to have ; **ẽri**=filth=a spotless person.

Alaigbede, from **gbọ́**=to hear ; **ede**=language=an illiterate person.

Alailobirin, from **li**=to have : **obirin**=woman=a bachelor.

Alaimõre, from **õre**=goodness ; **mọ̀**=to know=an ungrateful person.

Alainibaba, from **ní**=to have ; **baba**=father=an orphan.

Alaiṣõtọ, from **ṣe**=to do ; **otitọ**=truth=an unfaithful person.

3. The prefix "ai" is also used in the construction of words having an affirmative sense—

(*e.g.*) **Ṣemẹlẹ**, from **ṣe**=to do; **imẹlẹ**=indolence=to be indolent.

Aiṣemẹlẹ=without indolence (*i.e.*) industrious.

Ṣiyemeji, from **ṣe**=to do; **iye**=mind; **meji**=two=to be of two minds (*i.e.*) in doubt.

Aiṣiyemeji=without doubt (*i.e.*) certainty.

SECTION 6.

NOUNS FORMED BY REDUPLICATION.

1 (*e.g.*) **Pẹjapẹja**=Fisherman.

From **pa**=to kill; **ẹja**=fish.

Jagunjagun=Warrior.

From **jà**=to fight; **ogun**=war.

2. (*e.g.*) **Riri**=A thing seen.

From **rí**=to see.

Jijà=A fight.

From **jà**=to fight.

Lilọ=A going.

From **lọ**=to go.

Rirà=Something buyable.

From **rà**=to buy.

N.B.—For euphony's sake the first vowel is changed into "i" in lilọ; jijà; and rirà.

3. The words de, iyi, ki or li are inserted in the reduplicated word—

(*e.g.*) **Iran-de-iran** (**Irandiran**) = From generation to generation.

From **iran**=a generation.

Ọwọ́-de-ọwọ́ (**Ọwọ́dọwọ́**)=Tradition.

From **ọwọ́**=hand.

Ekuru-iyi=**ekuru** (**Ekuruyekuru**)=This very dust.

From **ekuru**=dust.

Ẹran-ki-ẹran (**Ẹrankẹran**)=Any animal.

From **ẹran**=animal.

Ẹni-ki-ẹni (**Ẹnikẹni**)=Any one.

From **ẹni**=person.

Ọmọ-li-ọmọ (**Ọmọlọmọ**)=The child of the child owner.

From **ọmọ**=child.

SECTION 7.

Nouns formed by Composition.

1. (*e.g.*) **Iyemeji**=Two minds (doubt).
   From **iye**=mind; **meji**=two.
   Ẹnikeji=Partner.
   From **ẹni**=person; **keji**=second.

2. (*e.g.*) **Iyọ-oyinbo**=Sugar (*lit.*) white man's salt.
   From **iyọ**=salt; **oyinbo**=white man.
   Erin-omi=Hippopotamus (*lit.*) water elephant.
   From **erin**=elephant; **omi**=water.

3. (*e.g.*) **Asọtan**=A complete speech.
   From **a**=prefix; **sọ**=to speak; **tán**=to finish.
   Agbésoke=A lifting up.
   From **a**=prefix; **gbé**=to lift; **soke**=up.

4. (*e.g.*) **Iyalero**=Hostess.
   From **iya**=mother; **ile**=house; **ero**=traveller.
   Afọnrugbìn=A sower.
   From **a**=prefix; **fọn**=to scatter; **iru**=seed; **gbìn**=to plant.

SECTION 8.

Vocabulary of Compound Nouns.

Abánikú-òrẹ́=a faithful friend, (*lit.* one who dies with us).
Abánisẹ=a co-worker.
Abẹ́nilori=an executioner, (*lit.* one who cuts off the head).
Abiamọ=a young mother, (a respectful mode of addressing a mother).
Abojuto=superintendence.
Abọrisa=an idolator.
Adámọ̀ràn=a counsellor, from **mọ̀**=to know; **ọràn**=question.
Adánilẹkun=one who prohibits, from **da-lẹkun**=to forbid.
Adurotini=one who stands by (*i.e.*) a supporter.
Afẹ́sọnà=fiancée (applied to early betrothals).
Agbãgbà=elders (applied to the older men of a community).
Àgbàwí=advocacy, (*lit.* to take and speak for).

Agbowode=a tax collector, from **gbà**=to receive; **owo**=money; **ode**=outside.

Ajumọṣe=co-operation.

Àkọ́bi=first-born, from **kọ́**=first; **bi**=to beget.

Atinábọ̀le=an incendiary (*lit.* put fire to house).

Atúnṣe=renovation (*lit.* to do again).

Ayànfẹ́=beloved, from **yàn**=to choose; **fẹ́**=to love.

Àyídàyídà=changeableness.

Bẹ̀rukẹ̀ru=any kind of fear.

Èrekere=any kind of image.

Ewékewe=any kind of leaf.

Fónifóni=neatness.

Ibáwi=reproof.

Ibòmọlẹ̀=concealment, from **bò**=to cover; **mọ́**=against; **ilẹ**=ground.

Ibọ̀sãrin=mediation, from **bọ̀**=to come; **ãrin**=between.

Ifànimọ́rá=sociableness, from **fà**=to draw; **mọ́**=against; **ara**=body.

Ifẹnukonu=a kiss, from **fi**=to put; **ẹnu**=mouth; **konu**=on mouth.

Iforojukoju=face to face (*i.e.* in the presence of).

Ifọwọ́sọwọ́=agreement (*lit.* to put hand to hand).

Igbẹkẹle=trust, from **gbé**=to be; **ẹkẹ**=trust; **le**=upon.

Ijogun=inheritance, from **jẹ**=to have; **ogun**=possessions.

Ikàsilọrùn=responsibility (*lit.* to place on the neck).

Imúnibinu=provocation, from **mu**=to cause; **ibinu**=anger.

Ìranlọwọ́=assistance, from **rán**=to send; **ọwọ́**=hand.

Ìrobinujẹ=anguish, from **Ìro**=thought; **ba-jẹ**=to spoil; **inu**=mind.

Ìronupiwada=repentance, from **Ìro**=thought; **pada**=to turn; **inu**=mind; **ìwa**=conduct.

Ìsọdọmọ=adoption, from **sọ-di**=to become; **ọmọ**=child.

Iṣẹkiṣẹ=any kind of work.

Itẹ́lọrùn=satisfaction, from **tẹ̀**=to press; **ọrùn**=neck.

Itẹ̀wọ́gbà=acceptance, from **tẹ̀**=to press; **ọwọ́**=hand; **gbà**=to receive.

Iwẹnumọ́=purification, from **wẹ̀**=to wash; **inu**=mind; **mọ́**=clean.

Jàbàjábá=jerked beef.

Jadùnjadùn=an epicurean, from **jẹ**=to eat; **adùn**=savoury food.

Janijani=whitlow.

Jẹdijẹdi=piles.

Kanakána=a crow.

Kantikanti=a knat.
Labalába=a butterfly.
Mutímutí=a drunkard, from **mu**=to drink ; **ọti**=liquor.
Ràwúràwú=a spinner, from **rān**=to spin ; **owu**=cotton.

N.B.—These examples will stimulate interest in studying the derivation of words.

SECTION 9.

Sentences for Translation. (Key, see Section 10.)

1. O si mí ẹmí ìye si ihò imu rẹ̀ ; enia si di alāye ọkàn.
2. Lẹṣẹṣẹ li a fi sọkalẹ si egbé.
3. Li ọrun apadi li o gbé oju rẹ̀ soke, o mbẹ ninu iṣẹ oró.
4. Wāsu ọ̀rọ̀ na ; mā ṣe aisimi li akokò, ati laiṣe akokò.
5. Oniruru abiyẹ́ li o wà ni ígbo.
6. Nwọn to enia mẹ̀dogbọn li abúlé wa.
7. Ọkọnrin nā kò ṣẹ, adaniduro li on.
8. Ọkọnrin nā ṣeun, o ṣe afọnahàn lai bere.
9. Labẹ ojiji igi wọnyi li a rí ibujoko daradara.
10. Nitori ibi òkunkun aiye wọnni li o kún fun ibugbe ìka.
11. Ọ̀na jina to bi ibusọ̀ meji sibi.
12. Ẹsẹ̀ ẹniti nwọn fi ṣẹkẹṣẹkẹ pa lara ; a dè e ninu irin.
13. Bi ọrùngbẹ ba ngbẹ ẹnikẹni, ẹ jẹ ki o wá sọdọ mi, ki o wá mu.
14. Alābò li Ọlọrun, on yio si dābobo wa.
15. Ọmọ alāde li o pọ̀ li Oyọ.
16. Alādiẹ ntà adiẹ li ọjà li alẹ.
17. Igi elésó li a fi ãye fun lọgbà.
18. Ẹlẹ́mu bura pe, on kò bu omi là ẹ́mu rẹ̀.
19. Awọn onibode kò ni nkankan iṣe mọ.
20. Olomi ntà omi, bi ẹnipe on nā li o dá a.
21. Ọlọgbà ko le ṣai má jẹ eso ọ̀gba rẹ̀.
22. Ki a mā wò Jesu ti iṣe olupileṣẹ, ati olupari igbagbọ́ wa.
23. Abraham kò ṣiyemeji si ileri Ọlọrun.
24. Lati aiyeraiye si aiyeraiye Iwọ jẹ Ọlọrun.
25. Afọnrugbìn kan (li o) jade lọ fonrugbin.

SECTION 10.

Key to Sentences in Section 9.

1. And He breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.
2. Step by step we descend to perdition.
3. In hell he lifted up his eyes, being in pain.
4. Preach the word; be not restful in season, and out of season.
5. All kinds of feathered creatures are in (the) forest.
6. The people are about twenty-five at our village.
7. That man is not good, a hinderer (he is).
8. That man (was) kind, he became our guide without (our) asking (him).
9. Under (the) shade of these trees, we found a good resting place.
10. For the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty.
11. (The) way is as far as two resting places from here.
12. Whose feet they hurt with fetters; he was bound in iron.
13. If anyone thirst let him come unto me, and drink.
14. God is our defender, and He will defend us.
15. (The) children of the crown (princes) are many in Ọyọ.
16. (The) poulterer is selling fowls in the market in the evening.
17. We give space to a fruit bearing tree in the garden.
18. (The) palm wine seller swears that he does not dilute his wine.
19. The customs officials (Yoruba) have nothing to do now.
20. (The) water seller is selling water as if he himself made it.
21. (The) gardener cannot do other than eat (the) fruit of his garden.
22. That we look to Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith.
23. Abraham wavered not at (the) promise of God.
24. From everlasting to everlasting Thou art God.
25. A sower went forth to sow.

PART IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1.

NUMERALS.

1	Eni, (ọkan).
2	Eji.
3	Ẹta.
4	Ẹrin.
5	Arun.
6	Ẹfa.
7	Eje.
8	Ẹjọ.
9	Ẹsan.
10	Ẹwa.
11	Ọkanla.
12	Ejila.
13	Ẹtala.
14	Ẹrinla.
15	Ẹ̄dōgun (5 less 20).
16	Ẹrindilogun.
17	Ẹtadilogun.
18	Ejidilogun.
19	Ọkandilogun.
20	Ogún or Oko.
21	Ọkanlelogun (1 plus 20).
22	Ejilelogun.
23	Ẹtalelogun.
24	Ẹrinlelogun.
25	Ẹ̄dọ̄gbọn (5 less 30).
26	Ẹrindilogbọn.
27	Ẹtadilọgbọn.
28	Ejidilọgbọn.
29	Ọkandilọgbọn.
30	Ogbọ̀n.
31	Ọkanlelọgbọn (1 plus 30).
32	Ejilelọgbọn.
33	Ẹtalelọgbọn.
34	Ẹrinlelọgbọn.
35	Arundilogoji (5 less 40).
36	Ẹrindilogiji.
37	Ẹtadilogoji.
38	Ejidilogoji.
39	Ọkandilogoji.
40	Ogoji.
41	Ọkanlelogoji (1 plus 40).
42	Ejilelogoji.
43	Ẹtalelogoji.
44	Ẹrinlelogoji.
45	Arundilādọta (5 less 50).
46	Ẹrindilādọta.
47	Ẹtadilādọta.
48	Ejidilādọta.
49	Ọkandilādọta.
50	Ādọta.
60	Ọgọta.
70	Ādọrin.
80	Ọgọrin.
90	Ādọrun.
100	Ọgọrun.
110	Ādọfa.
120	Ọgọfa.
130	Ādoje.
140	Ogoje.
150	Ādọjọ.
160	Ọgọjọ.
170	Ādọsan.
180	Ọgọsan.

Change of Process.

181 Ọkanlelọgọsan.
182 Ejilelọgọsan.
183 Ẹtalelọgọsan.
184 Ẹrinlelọgọsan.
185 Arunlelọgọsan.
186 Ẹrinladinigba (14 less 200)
187 Ẹtaladinigba.
188 Ejiladinigba.
189 Ọkanladinigba.
190 Ẹwadinigba.
191 Ẹsandinigba.
192 Ẹjọdinigba.
193 Ejedinigba.
194 Ẹfadinigba.
195 Arundinigba.
196 Ẹrindinigba.
197 Ẹtadinigba.
198 Ejidinigba.
199 Ọkandinigba.
200 Igba.

Further Change of Process.

200 Igba.
201 Ọkanlelugba (1 plus 200).
210 Ẹwalelugba.
220 Ogunlelugba.
221 Ogunlelugba o le ọkan (220 plus 1).
225 Ogunlelugba o le marun (220 plus 5).
226 Ọgbọnlelugba o di merin (230 less 4).
230 Ọgbọnlelugba (30 plus 200).
231 Ọgbọnlelugba o le ọkan (230 plus 1).
235 Ọgbọnlelugba o le marun (230 plus 5).
240 Ọ̄jilugba (Ogojilugba).
250 Ādọtalelugba.
260 Ọ̄talugba (Ọgọtalugba).
270 Adọrinlelugba.
280 Ọ̄rinlugba (Ọgọrinlugba).
290 Ọ̄dun o di ẹwa (300 less 10).
291 Ọ̄dun o di ẹsan.
300 Ọ̄dun.
301 Ọ̄dun o le ọkan (300 plus 1).
319 Ọ̄dun o le mọkandilogun (300 plus 19).
320 Ọ̄rindinu (Ọgọrindinirinwo) (80 less than 400).
321 Ọ̄rindinu o di ọkan 400 less (80 minus 1) *i.e.* minus 79.
330 Adọrindirinwo (70 less than 400).
331 Adọrindirinwo o di ọkan 400 less (70 minus 1) *i.e.* minus 69.
340 Ọ̄tadinu (60 less than 400).
350 Adọtadirinwo (50 less than 400).
360 Ọ̄jidinu (40 less than 400).
370 Ọgbọndirinwo (30 less than 400).
380 Ogundinu (20 less than 400).
390 Ẹwadirinwo (10 less than 400).
400 Irinwo.
N.B.—Even numbers are abbreviated from 400 to 500 and the same process as from 200 to 300.
500 Ẹdẹgbẹta.
600 Ẹgbẹta.
700 Ẹdẹgbẹrin.
800 Ẹgbẹrin.
900 Ẹdẹgbẹrun.
1000 Ẹgbẹrun.

SECTION 2.

Notes on Numerals.

1. The syllables **di**=less or minus, and **le**=add or plus, inserted in the words from sixteen up, will explain the system of counting.

(*e.g.*) **Ẹrindilogun**=20—4.
Ẹrinlelogun=20+4, etc.

2. To say "two men," etc., the letter "m" is used as a prefix.

(*e.g.*) **ọkọnrin meji**=two men.
ẹṣin mẹwa=ten horses.

3. To say the "third day," etc., the letter "k" is used as a prefix.

(*e.g.*) **ijọ kẹta**=third day.
oṣu kẹwa=tenth month.

4. To say "two by two," etc., the word two is reduplicated.

(*e.g.*) **mejimeji**=two by two.
mẹtamẹta=three by three.

5. To say "once or twice," etc., the letter "l" is used as a prefix.

(*e.g.*) **lẹ̄kan**=once.
lẹ̄meji=twice.

6. To say "firstly or secondly" the prefixes "lẹ" and "k" are used.

(*e.g.*) **lẹ̄kini**=firstly.
lẹ̄keji=secondly.

Numerals. Fractional Parts.

One whole=gbogbo rẹ̀.
½=idameji (idaji).

⅓=idamẹta.	One-third=idakẹta.
¼=idamẹrin.	One-fourth=idakẹrin.
⅕=idamarun.	One-fifth=idakarun.
⅙=idamẹfa.	One-sixth=idakẹfa.
⅐=idameje.	One-seventh=idakeje.
⅛=idamẹjọ.	One-eighth=idakẹjọ.
⅑=idamẹsan.	One-ninth=idakẹsan.
1/10=idamẹwa.	One-tenth=idakẹwa.

Cowrie Table.

40 cowries	= 1 string,	called	**ogoji**	= $\frac{1}{20}$ of 3d.
5 strings	= 1 bunch	,,	**igbio**	= $\frac{1}{8}$ of 3d.
10 bunches	= 1 head	,,	**ẹgbã**	= 6d.
10 heads	= 1 bag	,,	**ọkẹ́**	= 5s.
4 bags	= £1 English money.			

In speaking of English pounds sterling, it should be remembered that the native multiplies the number by four to get an idea of their value.

£50 = 50 × 4 = Igba ọkẹ́ (200 bags of cowries).

It was the custom to thread forty shells on a string and to tie five of these together in one bunch.

SECTION 3.

Yoruba Proverbs.

1. Fire is personified in the following proverb :—
   Abánigbéle kò mọ̀ oju ẹni.
   One who lives with us in the house not know the face of anyone.
   (*i.e.*) An inmate which cannot be tamed.
2. Abáiyejẹ ki iṣe ifi idì ọràn hàn.
   To a world spoiler it is not safe to reveal the reason or root of the question. (*i.e.*) A mischief maker is superficial.
3. Abánijẹ li o ba ara rẹ̀ jẹ.
   A slanderer (it is) spoils his own self (reputation).
4. Aṣọ funfun on abawọ́n ki irẹ́ rãrã.
   A white cloth and a stain never agree.
5. A play on the words **abẹ̀bẹ̀**=a fan, and **abẹ̀bẹ̀**=an advocate :—
   Abẹ̀bẹ̀ ni ibẹ̀ ikú ; abẹ̀bẹ̀ ni ibẹ̀ ọràn ; bi õru ba mú abẹ̀be ni ibẹ̀ ẹ.
   An advocate pleads against death ; an advocate pleads a cause ; if the heat be great, a fan pleads against it (*i.e.*) make it less discomforting.
6. Ipa (ọnà) abẹ́rẹ̀ li okùn itọ̀.
   The path of the needle it is the thread follows.
7. Abẹtẹlẹ ni ifọ̀ oju onidajọ, nitori abẹtẹlẹ kò le ṣe idajọ õtọ.
   A bribe blinds the eyes of a judge, for bribes cannot do justice.
8. Biotiwukori, a kĩ rẹrin alaisan, bọya ohun ti o ṣe e l'oni, a ṣe iwọ l'ọla.
   Whatever it be, we should not laugh at a sick person, perhaps the thing that troubles him to-day will trouble us to-morrow.

9. Ẹniti o ba mọ ọràn tẹlẹ, on ni ibu abujá ekó.
He who knows a matter beforehand confounds a liar. (*lit.* **ibu abujá**=cuts short his story).

10. Adanilóju ki ṣe ifi ẹhin tì.
One who disappoints, does not back you up (*i.e.*) is not to be trusted.

11. Adarijini li o pari ijà.
One who forgives ends the dispute.

12. Ọba ko ní fila, ade li on ní.
The king has no cap, but a crown he has.

13. Afẹnù ni ti ìyangbò.
To be blown away is chaff (*i.e.*) it is valueless.

14. Ẹlẹdẹ pa afọ̀ tán, o nwá ẹni rere ti yio fi ara yí.
A pig having wallowed in mire, is seeking some clean person to rub against.

15. Afòmọ́ ko ni gbòngbò ; igi gbogbo ni ibatan.
The parasite has no root ; it claims relationship with all trees.

16. Agbári ko ni mudùnmudùn.
A (mere) skull has no brains.

17. Àgbo meji ki mu omi li akoto kan.
Two rams cannot drink water from the same calabash.

18. Bi a kò ba le kọle, agọ́ li ã tete pa.
If we cannot build a house, we will first pitch a tent.

19. Bi ile kò kàn ile, nwọn ki ijó ajóràn.
If house not touch house, they do not easily catch fire.

20. Akamọ ẹkùn l'o ni iyọnu.
To surround a leopard involves trouble.

21. Akisà ama ba ẹni rere jẹ́.
Rags disgrace a good looking person.

22. Akọ́bi ni ti ẹlẹran.
The first born (of animals) is the owners.
(It is customary for those who own stock to put them in care of herdsmen, hence this proverb.)

23. Alafia baba ọrẹ́.
Peace is father to friendship.

24. Tinu, tẹhin, ni làbalába fi ifi iyìn fun Ọlọrun.
It is with both the inner and outer parts of its body that the butterfly praises God.

25. Bi alagbara ba jẹ ọ niya ki o fi ẹrin si i.
If a powerful man illtreat you, smile at him.

26. Kò si alaṣã ti ità igboku, gbogbo wọn ni ità oyin.
No snuff dealer sells poor snuff, they all sell honey.

27. Amọ̀ràn ti o mọ̀ owe ni ilajà ọ̀ràn.
A counsellor who knows proverbs, soon ends the dispute.

28. Ẹnu li aparo fi ipè ọ̀rá, ani, kìki ọ̀rá, kíki ọ̀rá.
With its mouth the aparo proclaims its fatness, crying, only fat, only fat.

29. Diẹdiẹ li a fi mọ̀ apẹrẹ.
Little by little it is we know (understand) signs.

30. Ẹniti o fẹ́ arẹwa o fẹ́ iyọnu.
He who loves (marries) a beauty, loves (marries) trouble. (To love a woman and to be much in her company is, according to native opinion, equivalent to marriage.)

31. Aṣá ti o gbe mi li adiẹ, kò duro, nitori o mọ̀ ohun ti o ti ṣe.
The hawk which took my chicken, does not wait, for he knows what he has done.

32. Bãle ile kú ile di ahoro.
In the father's absence, the house goes to ruin.

33. Àgba ko si, ilu bajẹ, bãle kú, ile di ahoro.
The elders being dead the town is spoilt, father being dead the house is desolate.

34. Igbo biribiri, okùnkùn biribiri, okùnkùn yio ṣẹ̀tẹ igbo.
The forest is very dark and the night is very dark, but the darkness of the night will surpass that of the forest (*i.e.*) darkness covers everything.

35. Ọ̀tá enia ni iba oruko rẹ̀ jẹ.
A man's enemy spoils his name.

36. Bọlá fun àgba, awọn ni baba wa.
Give honour to the elders, they are our fathers.

37. Kokoro li o di làbalába.
The grub becomes a butterfly.

38. Ẹniti a ṣe l'õre ti kò dupẹ, aba ṣe e ni ibi kò ni dùn u.
He to whom we show kindness and (he) does not give thanks, should we illtreat him, he will not feel it.

39. Ehoro ní ti ọlọfà li o ṣoro.
The hare says, it is the archer's part that is difficult (*i.e.*) It is easy for the hare to avoid the archer, but difficult for the archer to catch the hare.

40. Orukọ ti a sọ ọmọ, ni imọ́ ọmọ l'ara.
The name we give a child becomes natural to it.

41. Ekute kò li ẹnu ibá ologbo wijọ.
The rat has no voice to call the cat to account.

42. Elubọ́ ṣe egbodò ri, bẹ̃ni ẹrú ṣe ọmọ ni ile baba rẹ̀ ri.
Yam flour was once soft yam, so a slave was once a child in his father's house.

43. Ẹniti o rán ni nì ṣẹ li ã bèru ; a ki bèru ẹniti a rán ọ si.
He who sends us on an errand it is we fear, we do not fear him to whom we are sent.

44. Ìyan ni imú ẹni jẹ eso igikigi.
Famine compels one to eat fruit of any kind of tree.

45. Eṣinṣin kò mọ̀ ikú, jijẹ ni tirẹ̀.
The fly heeds not death, to eat is all its own.

46. Èṣu kò ni ìwa, a kọ ile rẹ̀ ni ità.
The devil having no character, his house is built in the street.
(Devil-houses are common in the streets, and when asked why they put them in the street, I have been asked :—
" Who wants the devil in the house ? ")

47. Ewùrẹ jẹ, o re ile ; agutan jẹ o si re ile ; a jẹ, aiwá ile li o ba ẹlẹdẹ jẹ.
Goat eats and goes home ; sheep eats and goes home ; eating, and not coming home, spoils the (character) of the pig.

48. Bi Ọlọrun ba kà ẹṣẹ̀ si wa lọrùn, a gbé.
If God should charge sin upon us (on our neck) we perish.

49. Didùn li o dùn, li a mba ọ̀rẹ́ jẹ ẹfọ́, ti ile ẹni tó ni ijẹ.
For pleasure, we eat vegetables with a friend, for we have enough at home.

50. Bi ẹkẹ otoṣi kò ito 'de oke l'ãrọ, ató lálẹ.
If a poor man's rafter does not reach the top in the morning, it will be long enough in the evening (*i.e.*) he will devise some way of making it serve his purpose.

SECTION 4.

Example of Literal Translation from Yoruba to English.

PARABLE OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

1. Ọkọnrin kan li ọmọkọnrin meji :
2. Man one had son two :
1. eyi aburo ninu wọn wi fun baba
2. this younger within them said unto father
1. rẹ̀ pe, baba, fun mi ni iwọ́n ogún
2. his say, " father give me have measure inheritance
1. ti o tori mi." O si pín ohun ìni rẹ̀
2. which it of head mine." He and divide thing possession his
1. fun wọn. Kò si to ijọ melokan lẹhin
2. unto them. Not and many day few after

1. eyi, eyi ọmọkọnrin aburo ko ohun
2. this, this son younger (gather) thing
1. gbogbo ti o ni jọ, o si mu ọna àjo
2. all which he has (ed), he and took way journey
1. rẹ̀ pọ̀n lọ si ilu òkere, nibẹ̀ li o
2. his carry go to town distance, there is he
1. gbé ná gbogbo ìni rẹ̀ ni inákuná.
2. spend all possessions his in (any kind of spending).
1. Nigbati o si bà gbogbo rẹ̀ jẹ tan
2. When he and (sp) all his (oilt) finish,
1. ìyan nla wá imu ni ilu na; o si
2. famine great came take in town that; he and
1. bẹ̀rẹ̀ si idi alaini.
2. began to become (without having possession) (*i.e.*) in want.
1. O si lọ, o da ara rẹ̀ pọ̀ mọ́ ọlọ̀tọ̀ kan
2. He and go, he (jo) body his (in) against citizen one
1. ni ilu na; on si rán a lọ si oko rẹ̀
2. in town that; he and send him go to farm his
1. lati ṣọ́ ẹlẹdẹ. Ayọ̀ ni iba fi jẹ onjẹ
2. to watch pig. Joy is would put eat food
1. ti awọn ẹlẹdẹ njẹ li ajẹyó; ẹnikẹni
2. which they pig are eating in plenty; anyone
1. kò si fifun u. Nigbati oju rẹ̀ wálẹ̀,
2. not and give him. When eyes his came to ground
1. o ni, "Awọn alagbaṣe baba mi
2. he said, "The labourers father my
1. melomelo li o li onjẹ ajẹyó, ati
2. how much more is it have food plenty and
1. ajẹtì, emi si nkú fun ebi!"
2. eat and throw away, I and am dying of hunger."
1. Emi o dide, emi o tọ̀ baba mi lọ,
2. I will arise, I will to father my go,
1. emi o si wi fun u pe, "Baba, emi
2. I will and say unto him, say, "Father, I
1. ti dẹ̀ṣẹ̀ si ọrun, ati niwaju rẹ̀,
2. have sinned against heaven, and before thee,
1. emi kò si yẹ ti a ba ma pè mi
2. I not and fit that we may call me
1. li ọmọ rẹ̀ mọ́: fi mi ṣe bi ọkan
2. is child thy again: put mi do as one
1. ninu awọn alagbaṣe rẹ̀."
2. within the labourers thy."
1. O si dide, o si tọ̀ baba rẹ̀ lọ. Ṣugbọn
2. He and arise, he and to father his go. But

1. nigbati o ti wà li òkere, baba rẹ̀
2. when he was at distance, father his
1. ri i, ãnu ṣe e, o si sure, o rọ̀mọ́
2. saw him, pity do him, he and ran, he press against
1. ọ li ọrùn, o si fi ẹnu ko o li ẹnu.
2. him on neck, he and put mouth meet him on mouth.
1. Ọmọ nã si wi fun u pe, "Baba, emi
2. Child that and said unto him say, "Father, I
1. ti dẹ̀ṣẹ̀ si ọrun, ati niwaju rẹ, emi ko
2. have sinned against heaven, and before thee, I not
1. si yẹ ti a ba ma pè mi li ọmọ rẹ
2. and fit that we may call me is child thy
1. mọ́." Ṣugbọn baba wi fun awọn
2. again." But father said unto they
1. ọmọ-ọdọ rẹ̀ pe, "Ẹ mu ãyo aṣọ igunwa
2. servant his say, "You bring choice cloth robe
1. wá, ki ẹ fi wọ̀ ọ; ẹ si fi oruka
2. —, that you put clothe him; you and put ring
1. bọ̀ ọ lọwọ́, ati bàta si ẹsẹ rẹ̀: ẹ si
2. on him hand, and shoe on feet his; you and
1. mu ẹgbọ̀rọ malu abọpa wá, ki ẹ si
2. bring fatling cow for kill —, that you and
1. pa a; ki ọ ma jẹ, ki ẹ si ma ṣe
2. kill it; that you may eat, that you and may do
1. ariya; nitori ọmọ mi yi ti kú, o si
2. merriment; for child my this was dead, he and
1. tún yè; o ti mù, a si ri i.
2. again live; he was lost, we and see him.

Luke 15, 11-24.

SECTION 5.

Translation, English-Yoruba. See Key, Section 6.

The hand, more than any other part of the body, is the organ of touch. It is one of the gateways by which the influences of the outer world enter into the soul.

In many respects the hand, as the organ of touch, is the most wonderful of the organs of the senses. The eye, the ear and the nostril simply stand open; light, sound, and fragrance enter, and we are compelled to see, to hear, and to smell. But the hand selects what it shall touch, and touches what it pleases; unlike the eye which must often gaze at horrible sights from which it

cannot turn, and the ear, which cannot escape from the torture of discordant sounds, and the nostril, which cannot protect itself from hateful odours.

Moreover, the hand cares not only for its own wants, but when the other organs of the senses are rendered useless, takes their duties upon it. The hand of the blind man goes with him as an eye through the streets, and safely threads for him all the devious way. It looks for him at the faces of his friends, and tells him whose kindly features are gazing on him. It peruses books for him, and quickens the long hours by its silent readings.

SECTION 6.

Key to Translation in Section 5.

Ọwọ́ ni, ju gbogbo apa ara mĩ lọ li o jẹ ohun ifọ̃kàn. O jẹ ẹnu ọ̀na kan nipa eyiti ohun ode aiye fi wọ ọkàn.

L'ọ̀na pupọ ọwọ́, bi ohun ti a fi kàn nkan, li o jẹ ohun iyanu julọ ti a fi mọ̀ nkan. Oju, eti, ati imu li o ṣi sile, ki imọlẹ, ìró, ati õrùn didùn ki o le wọ̀ ọ, a si fi ipa mu wa ríran, ki a gbọ́, ki a si gbõrùn. Ṣugbọn ọwọ́ ama yàn ohun ti o kàn, a si ma kàn ohun ti o wu u ; oju li o yatọ̀ nipe, on kò le ṣai ma tẹjumọ́ ohun ti o banilẹ̀ru, ti on kò si le yi ara rẹ̀ pada ; ati eti, ti kò le sá kuro lọdọ ìró segesege ti ndùn ni ; ati iho imu, eyiti kò le pa ara rẹ̀ mọ kuro lõrùn buburu.

Pẹlupẹlu ọwọ́ ni ntọju, ki si ṣe kìki aini ara rẹ̀, ṣugbọn nigbati ohun imọ̀ iyokù ko le ṣiṣẹ wọn mọ́, ọwọ́ ni nṣe iṣẹ wọn. Ọwọ́ ti afọ́ju ama bá a lọ bi oju si ità, a si ma já ọ̀na fun u larin ọ̀na wiwọ́. Ọwọ́ li on fi wo oju awọn ọ̀rẹ́ rẹ̀, a si ma pè oju awọn ti ntẹjumọ́ ọ pẹlu inu rere fun u. Ọwọ́ ni nkà iwe fun u, a si ma mu ki wakati gigun ki o yara kọja, bi on ti nkà.

SECTION 7.

Examples of Idiomatic Translation.

See Key, Lu. 10. 38-42.

1. O si ṣe bi nwọn ti ni'ọ̀na, Jesu fi wọ̀ ileto kan ; obirin kan oloruko Martha, l'o si gbà a sile rẹ̀. O si láburo kan oloruko Mary, eleyi ló joko lẹ́ṣẹ Jesu, o si fi eti gbọ́ ọ̀rọ rẹ̀. Ṣugbọn Martha ni nṣe aniyan jù lati ma ṣalejo f'alejo, o si tọ Jesu wá, wipe, " Oluwa, iwo kò nani pe, aburo mi l'o fi mi lẹ, emi nikan, lati ma ṣalejo fun ọ ? Wi fun u, pe, ki o wá ran mi lọwọ ! " Jesu si da a lohun, o wi fun u, Martha, Martha, iwọ nṣajo, o si ns'aniyan l'ohun pupọ ; ṣugbọn ohun kanṣoṣo a kò le ṣe alaini ; Mary l'o si yàn ipa rere nã, eyiti a kò ni gbà lọwọ́ rẹ̀.

See Key, Acts 28. 1-6.

2. Nigbati gbogbo wọn si yọ tan, ni nwon wá mọ pe, Melita li erekuṣu nã. Ki si ṣe õre die l'awọn alaigbede na ṣe fun wa; nitoriti nwọn daná, nwọn si gbà gbogbo wa sọdọ, nitori òjo rò pupò, ati nitori otutù mú ju. Nigbati Paul ti ko idì igi idaná jọ, ti o si gbé ka iná, pamọlẹ kan t'inu iná jade, o dì i mọ́ lọwọ́. Nigbati awọn alaigbede rí ejo oloró nã lọwọ́ rẹ̀, nwọn ba ara wọn so, wipe, kò siyemeji, apania l'ọkọnrin yi, bi o tilẹ yọ l'okuntan, sibẹ ẹsan ko je k'o wà laye mọ́. On si gbọ̀n ejo nã sinú, kò si ṣe e ni nkan. Ṣugbọn nwọn nreti pe, ara rẹ̀ yio wú, tabi on iba ṣubu lulẹ, a si kú lọgan: ṣugbọn lẹhin igbati nwọn ti wo o pẹ, ti nwọn si ri pe, nkan ko ṣe e, nwọn yi inu oye wọn pada, nwọn si wipe ọlọrun kan l'oluwa rẹ̀.

See Key, Acts 26. 24-29.

3. Bi Paul ti nsòrọ f'ara rẹ̀, Festus kígbe l'ohun rara, wipe, "Paul, ori rẹ̀ bajẹ, ẹ̀kọ́ akọju l'o bá ọ l'ori jẹ." Ṣugbọn on wipe, ori mi kò bajẹ, Festus ọlọlájulọ; ṣugbọn òrọ õtọ, ati ti airekoja l'emi nsọ jade. Nitori ọba mọ́ nkan wọnyi, niwaju ẹniti emi nsòrọ l'aibẹ̀ru: nitori o da mi loju pe, a kò fi nkan wọnyi pamọ́ l'oju nyin; nitori a kò ṣe nkan yi nìkọkọ. "Kabiyesi! Agrippa ọba! iwọ gba awọn woli gbọ́ bi? Emi mọ pe, iwọ sa gbagbọ́!" Nigbana Agrippa wi fun Paul pe, "iwọ fẹrẹ yi mi pada l'ọkàn sigbagbọ́ Kristi. Paul si wipe, "emi bẹ̀ Ọlọrun, ki si ṣe fun ẹnyin kanṣoṣo, ṣugbọn fun gbogbo awọn t'o gbọ́ òrọ mi l'oni, pe, ki nwọn fẹrẹ, ki nwọn si dabi emi nã patapata, afi ẹwọn wọnyi."

PART X.

Conjugation of the Verb "rí"=to see.

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present and Past Indefinite Tenses (one form for both).

Singular.	Plural.
1. **Emi rí**=I see, or saw.	1. **Awa rí**=We see, or saw.
2. **Iwọ rí**=Thou seest, or sawest.	2. **Ẹnyin rí**=Ye see, or saw.
3. **On rí**=He sees, or saw.	3. **Nwọn rí**=They see, or saw.

Present Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. **Emi nrí**=I am seeing.	1. **Awa nrí**=We are seeing.
2. **Iwọ nrí**=Thou art seeing.	2. **Ẹnyin nrí**=Ye are seeing.
3. **On nrí**=He is seeing.	3. **Nwọn nrí**=They are seeing.

Present and Past Complete Tenses (one form only).

1. **Emi ti rí**=I have, or had seen.	1. **Awa ti rí**=We have, or had seen.
2. **Iwọ ti rí**=Thou hast, or hadst seen.	2. **Ẹnyin ti rí**=Ye have, or had seen.
3. **On ti rí**=He has, or had seen.	3. **Nwọn ti rí**=They have, or had seen.

Present and Past Perfect of Continued Action (one form only).

1. **Emi ti nrí**=I have, or had been seeing.	Singular.
2. **Iwo ti nrí**=Thou hast, or hadst been seeing.	
3. **On ti nrí**=He has, or had been seeing.	
1. **Awa ti nrí**=We have, or had been seeing.	Plural.
2. **Ẹnyin ti nrí**=Ye have, or had been seeing.	
3. **Nwọn ti nrí**=They have, or had been seeing.	

Emphatic Past Tense.

1. **Emi tilẹ rí**=I have (indeed) seen.
2. **Iwọ tilẹ rí**=Thou hast (indeed) seen. } Singular.
3. **On tilẹ rí**=He has (indeed) seen.
1. **Awa tilẹ rí**=We have (indeed) seen.
2. **Ẹnyin tilẹ rí**=Ye have (indeed) seen. } Plural.
3. **Nwọn tilẹ rí**=They have (indeed) seen.

Future Indefinite Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. **Emi yio rí**=I shall see.	1. **Awa yio rí**=We shall see.
2. **Iwọ yio rí**=Thou wilt see.	2. **Ẹnyin yio rí**=Ye will see.
3. **On yio rí**=He will see.	3. **Nwọn yio rí**=They will see.

Future Complete Tense.

1. **Emi yio ti rí**=I shall have seen.
2. **Iwọ yio ti rí**=Thou wilt have seen. } Singular.
3. **On yio ti rí**=He will have seen.
1. **Awa yio ti rí**=We shall have seen.
2. **Ẹnyin yio ti rí**=Ye will have seen. } Plural.
3. **Nwọn yio ti rí**=They will have seen.

Future Imperfect Tense.

1. **Emi yio ma rí**=I shall be seeing.
2. **Iwo yio ma rí**=Thou wilt be seeing. } Singular.
3. **On yio ma rí**=He will be seeing.
1. **Awa yio ma rí**=We shall be seeing.
2. **Ẹnyin yio ma rí**=Ye will be seeing. } Plural.
3. **Nwọn yio ma rí**=They will be seeing.

Future Perfect of Continued Action.

1. **Emi yio ti ma rí**=I shall have been seeing.
2. **Iwọ yio ti ma rí**=Thou wilt have been seeing. } Singular.
3. **On yio ti ma rí**=He will have been seeing.
1. **Awa yio ti ma rí**=We shall have been seeing.
2. **Ẹnyin yio ti ma rí**=Ye will have been seeing. } Plural.
3. **Nwọn yio ti ma rí**=They will have been seeing.

Potential Mood.

Present Indefinite Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. **Mo le rí**=I may, or can see.	1. **Awa le rí**=We may, or can see.
2. **Iwọ le rí**=Thou mayst, or canst see.	2. **Ẹnyin le rí**=Ye may, or can see.
3. **On le rí**=He may, or can see.	3. **Nwọn le rí**=They may, or can see.

Imperative Mood.

Here we have a great variety of forms with the same meaning!

(*e.g.*) **Rí**, or **iwọ rí.**
Ki o rí, or **ki iwọ ki o rí.**
Ma rí, or **iwọ ma rí.**
Ki o ma rí, or **ki iwọ ki o ma rí.**
} See, or see thou.

Ki ng rí.
Ki emi rí.
Ki emi ki o rí.
} Let me see.

Ki o rí.
Ki on rí.
Ki on ki o rí.
} Let him see.

Subjunctive Mood.

Here each variation is made by the use of particles:—

Bi=if; **ki**=that; **bi-tilẹ**=though; **ibaṣepe**=if to say.

Singular.	Plural.
1. **Bi mo rí**=If I see.	1. **Bi awa rí**=If we see.
2. **Bi iwọ rí**=If thou see.	2. **Bi ẹnyin rí**=If ye see.
3. **Bi on rí**=If he sees.	3. **Bi nwọn rí**=If they see.

1st Pers. Sing.

Ki emi rí =That I see.
Bi emi tilẹ rí =Though I see.
Bikoṣepe emi rí=Unless I see.

Infinitive Mood.

Indefinite Tense.

A rí, or **lati rí,** or **lati ma rí**=To be seen.

Perfect Tense.

Atiri, or **li a ti rí**=To have been seen.

N.B.—Interrogative and Negative sentences are formed by the use of particles :—

Present Indefinite Tense.

1. **Emi rí bi ?**=Do I see, or Emi ha rí bi ?
2. **Iwọ rí bi ?**=Dost thou see, or Iwọ ha rí bi ?
3. **On rí bi ?**=Does he see, or On ha rí bi ? etc.

Negative :—Present and Past Complete Tenses.

1. **Emi kò ti irí**=I have, or had not seen.
2. **Iwọ kò ti irí**=Thou hast, or hadst not seen.
3. **On kò ti irí**=He has, or has not seen, etc.

Passive Voice.

The following table supplies a near equivalent to the Passive Voice. "A" is the contracted form of "**awọn**"=they—

(*e.g.*) **A rí mi**=they see me, (*i.e.*) I am seen by them.
Emi li a ti rí=Me it is they have seen.

Indicative Mood.

Present Indefinite Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. **A rí mi**=They see me.	1. **A rí wa**=They see us.
2. **A rí ọ**=They see thee.	2. **A rí nyin**=They see you.
3. **A rí i**=They see him.	3. **A ri wọn**=They see them.

Present Perfect Tense.

1. **A ti rí mi**=They have seen me.	1. **A ti rí wa**=They have seen us.
2. **A ti rí ọ**=They have seen thee.	2. **A ti rí nyin**=They have seen you.
3. **A ti ri i**=They have seen him.	3. **A ti rí wọn**=They have seen them.

Future Indefinite Tense.

1. **A o rí mi**=They will see me.	1. **A o rí wa**=They will see us.
2. **A o rí ọ**=They will see thee.	2. **A o rí nyin**=They will see you.
3. **A o rí i**=They will see him.	3. **A o rí won**=They will see them.

Imperative Mood.

Ki a rí ọ =That they see thee. } (*i.e.*) Be thou, or you seen by
Ki a rí nyin=That they see you. } them.

Subjunctive Mood.

Singular.	Plural.
1. **Bi a rí mi**=If they see me.	1. **Bi a rí wa**=If they see us.
2. **Bi a rí ọ**=If they see thee.	2. **Bi a rí nyin**=If they see you.
3. **Bi a rí i**=If they see him.	3. **Bi a ri wọn**=If they see them.

Other forms :—

Ki a rí mi=That they see me.
Biobaşepe a rí mi=Though they see me.
Bikoşepe a ri mi=Unless they see me.

Present Perfect Tense.

1. **Bi a ba ti rí mi**=If they should have seen me	Singular.
2. **Bi a ba ti rí ọ**=If they should have seen thee	
3. **Bi a ba ti ri i**=If they should have seen him	
1. **Bi a ba ti rí wa**=If they should have seen us	Plural.
2. **Bi a ba ti rí nyin**=If they should have seen you	
3. **Bi a ba ti rí wọn**=If they should have seen them	

N.B.—The two forms may be used to express the Passive Voice of verbs :—

A rí mi=They see me, or **Emi li a rí**=Me it is they see, etc.

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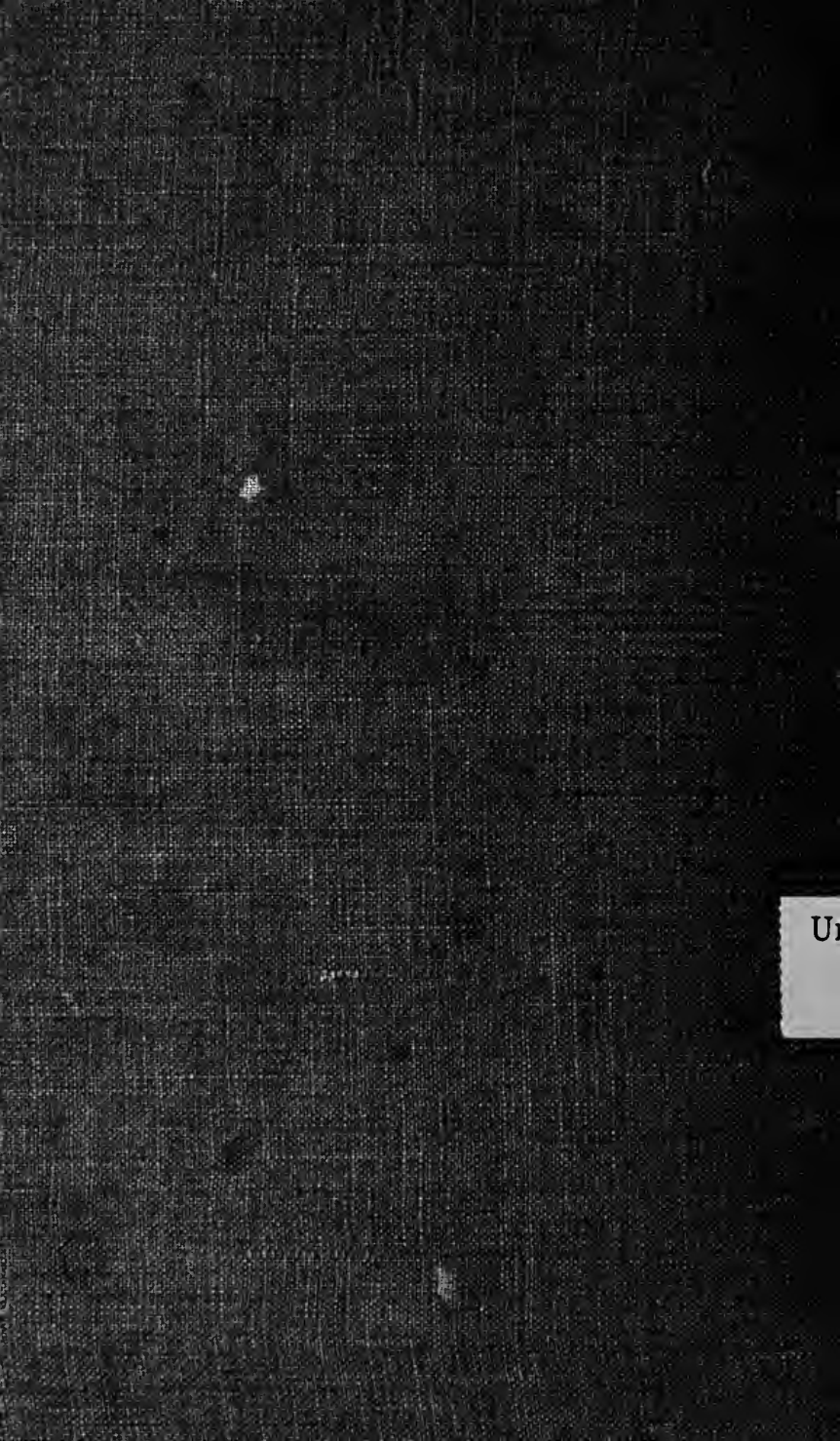
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