

JOHN HILL'S VOCABULARIES OF WOLOF, COMPILED IN 1808 ON THE ISLAND  
OF GOREE (SENEGAL).

Analysed by David P. Gamble

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## INTRODUCTION

In the course of research in July 1973 Patricia Wilson came across the manuscript of John Hill's Diary and a Wolof vocabulary at Winchester (England), and subsequently located and linked up three later vocabularies in two London Archives (those of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the British Museum). As I had some knowledge of Wolof she asked me to evaluate the material. I did some preliminary work on them in 1973-74, but our planned joint work was never brought to completion. Patricia Wilson had to concentrate on her Ph.D thesis at Aberdeen University, then her field of interest switched from West Africa to China, where she resided for a number of years, and contact between us became very sporadic.

In 1990-91 I had been working on a dictionary of Gambian Wolof and my thoughts turned to earlier vocabularies. I unearthed Hill's material from storage, and began working through it afresh. Hill, who received no credit for his work during his lifetime, nor for more than a hundred and eighty years later, had nearly been consigned to oblivion again !

Patricia Wilson eventually moved to Hawaii, and we hoped to complete our earlier efforts. Various factors still delayed the general account of Hill's life and his stay on Goree (Senegal), but as I had completed, as far as I could, work on some early printed Wolof vocabularies, I decided to make a provisional version of the linguistic material available through the Gambian Studies series, with the hope that other experts in the Wolof language might make further comments and suggestions.

In 1986, while in The Gambia, I had had Alhaji Hassan Njie of Radio Gambia record on cassettes two of the vocabularies and sentence lists, so that I could test out Hill's accuracy, and compare his material with Gambian Wolof.

John Hill arrived on Gorée (Senegal) in November 1807, and began working on his vocabularies in 1808.

The first was a vocabulary which is to be found with his Diary at Winchester (England). The diary started in January 1808. On the 16th January he wrote "Made some application to the Jeoliff language. Completed in words and sentences about Three hundred and fifty - of such as are correct." Two days later he again recorded spending time on the language and also on the 25th January. After this he does not record anything more about such activities, but in various places he makes short diary entries in Wolof.

The second vocabulary contains virtually the same number of words as the first, but over 200 short sentences and the Lord's Prayer have been translated. There is an introduction dealing with the spelling and pronunciation. This is dated 1st June 1808, and was sent to the British and Foreign Bible Society by the Brig Lively which sailed on June 2nd 1808.

The third vocabulary is dated 10th August 1808. It too was sent to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The words in the vocabulary had been increased by about half compared with the earlier one, short phrases had been added under the appropriate key words, and major sentences had been listed under the initial letter of the first word. There were fewer sentences than in the June manuscript, but the series ends with the letter N, so there may well have been further pages, particularly as the Lord's Prayer, which ends the previous manuscript, is also missing.

It was not until he had received some response from the Society, by which time he had left Goree and settled in Sierra Leone, that he sent home the fourth vocabulary. This was addressed to Dr. Adam Clarke, and was dated 27th September 1809 (British Museum. BM Eg MSS 933). In December 1808 he

had visited the Damel of Kayor (The Ruler of Kayor), and it is clear that he took advantage of his journey to enlarge his vocabulary. So the final manuscript contained many more words, together with elaborate notes on some of the words, and ended with a rudimentary attempt at a grammatical analysis of Wolof, unfortunately attempting to force it into the English (or Latin) model of grammar.

In a letter dated 28 Sept. 1809 Hill describes how he acquired his knowledge of Wolof: "I was much attached to the Inhabitants of the Island, who on all occasions treated me with respect and friendship ! And it was by frequent excursions to several places on the mainland in company with some of the principal inhabitants, as well as a pretty constant intercourse with the youth of both sexes, that I was enabled to collect my Vocabulary!"

He had a copy of the vocabulary made by Golberry: Voyage en Afrique.. 1802, which had about 170 words and phrases. After the numerals, the first two words given by him are J-Alla Dieu; Assaman Le Ciel. Likewise Hill's first notebook begins with Allah or Yallah, then Aljina, followed by Azaman. If he was reading through the list to see if his informants understood what he was saying, or if he compared an informant's pronunciation with the spelling given by Golberry, he would soon run into difficulties, though he would be able to verify some 70-80 common words.

The only published list prior to Golberry is the one given by Barbot (English version 1732), reproduced in Astley's Voyages (1745), but there is no indication that Hill was aware of it. A multilingual vocabulary had been collected for the "Compagnie Royale du Sénégal, probably in the 1670s - "Vocabulaires Guiolof, Mandingue, Foule, Saracole, Seraire, Bagnon et Floupe...." but this was not published

until 1845 in the Mémoires de la Société Ethnologique, pp. 207-267. R.G.V. (Geoffroy de Villeneuve) who was in the Senegal from 1785-1788 also collected a substantial vocabulary, but this was not published until 1814. Mungo Park in his writings merely gives the numerals from one to eleven.

Golberry's lists are labelled Extrait du Vocabulaire Iolof with no indication of any source. It is something of a hodge-podge, the words are neither arranged alphabetically by the initial letter of the Wolof words nor of the French terms. There is some grouping by topic- kinship terms appear on p. 139, parts of the body on p.140, animals on p. 142, but some words are repeated with slightly different spellings, and some words for unrelated items appear in the middle of a sequence on a very different topic, e.g. the words for bread and water appear in the middle of a group dealing with parts of the body. One section of about a dozen terms looks as if it came from Barbot's list.

Hill was very critical of Golberry's spelling. Some of the weird spelling might be attributed to the printer's misunderstanding of a badly written manuscript, or perhaps a drunken compositor. At any rate Golberry has a number of words that neither Hill, nor, one supposes, the inhabitants, nor myself could figure out, e.g. sann for milk, (misprint for soow ?), gaulhinn for ostrich, dongoham to sit down, bhellin khiss, immediately, and so on.

The vocabulary given by J. Corry: Observations upon the Windward Coast of Africa...1807 also came Hill's way, but Corry had lost his original notes and lifted his Wolof material straight out of Golberry without any acknowledgment of its source. The only major change was that while Golberry wrote the Wolof word for ten (fukk) as fuck, English printers of the time could not print such a word and it was changed to fue.

When one reads through Hill's Diary for the period after he became interested in the Wolof language, one sees little events that are also reflected in the vocabulary - a person asks for paper, a dumb Moor comes to visit him, a leopard is brought to the island as a present, a turban is given to the old Moor, an alarm bell is rung, a gigantic wave occurs, a ship comes in sight, a person is drowned...and all of these words occur early in his vocabulary. So he was clearly collecting new words in context at every opportunity.

In a letter of May 31st 1808 to the British and Foreign Bible Society he writes: "I have met with some little jeerings from some in this place with regard to my little vocabulary, but I have the satisfaction to say without vanity, that not above twelve words in it are unintelligible to the Jaloffs; the whole of the rest is so correct that I never read it without exciting in them the greatest surprise. "

In a later letter (August 9th, 1808 to J. Tarn) he writes "I find it is not in Gorée that an extensive knowledge of pure Jaloff is to be acquired, & may observe that a good part of this copy I now send is but little known here. I have mentioned the names of some parts of the human body which some of the oldest and most intelligent inhabitants of Gorée could not understand, but such as were perfectly intelligible & familiar to people in the interior of the Jaloff country."

However his vocabularies do not indicate which words were unknown to the people of Gorée. But one might assume that his pronunciation of what he had written down contributed to the difficulty in understanding.

I would be glad to receive comments, and suggestions identifying words with which I am unfamiliar. I can be reached c/o Department of Anthropology, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA., U.S.A. 94132.

David P. Gamble.

October 1992

THE ANALYSIS OF HILL'S MATERIAL

With four vocabularies the analysis of Hill's material was a time-consuming task. The material was first typed out from xeroxed copies of the original manuscripts. This amounted to more than 150 pages, with much that was repetitive. The xerox of the manuscript found with the diary was clear. The xeroxes of vocabularies II and III were not always so clear, so the first drafts were returned to Pat Wilson to be checked from the original manuscripts. A number of suggestions and corrections were made. There were a number of words in English which were uncertain but these could often be figured out from the Wolof - 'tittle' for tickle, 'shirk' for shark, etc. but it took time to realize that 'a bile' was 'a boil'.

A card index was then constructed showing how a word appeared in each of the four manuscripts:

Modern Wolof: <u>wax</u>		to speak
I	<u>Wagh</u> v. Waghal v.	speak inf.m. speak, emp.
II	Wach̄ v. Wachal	speak inf.m. speak emp. m.
III	<u>Wagh</u> v.	to speak. imp.m. Waghal
IV	Wagh	to speak

Modern Wolof: keccu      distaff kaccu	
I	Kaiteuh, s.      the distaff
II	Kaitioo, s.      a distaff
III	Katue, s.      a Distaff
IV	Kaitia      a distaff

This resulted in some cross checking to see whether the manuscript had been misread. In spite of increasing familiarity with his handwriting, there were still uncertainties as to whether an a or a u had been written. Sometimes Hill seemed to be using a u for the short Wolof a. Or if there was a difference, was it because Hill was changing his mind about the correct spelling - a common occurrence with those of us who struggle with Wolof orthography? Hill uses — to mark a long vowel, particularly with 'a', but less so with other vowels. A long 'i' was written ee, a terminal i became y. Double consonants are found in Wolof, e.g. dalla (shoe), being pronounced dal-la. Where Hill uses a double consonant this generally conforms to present day usage. The missionary linguists of the last century and early twentieth century, however, ignored the long consonants.

Hill's orthography is shown in the following table:

HILL'S ORTHOGRAPHY

b,d,f,k,l,m,n,p,r,s,t,w are roughly equivalent to English usage and present no difficulties.

All Wolof vowels have long and short forms. Hill sometimes indicates a long form by the use of — over the vowel, sometimes by the nature of his spelling:

<u>Wolof</u>	<u>Hill</u>	<u>English sounds</u>
a	<u>a</u>	mat
aa	a	
e, ee	a-c-e ai ay	ate pail day
		(c= consonant)
i	i y (in final position)	
ii	ee ei (occasionally)	meet
o	o	not
u	oo	tool
a, ẽ, u	u	mutt
<hr/>		
iw (diw = oil)	d ew	dew
oy (toy - wet)	t oy	toy
aw (taw - rain)	t ow	now
oow (soow - sour milk)	s oe	toe
<hr/>		
c (initial) - cc	ty-, te-, ch- -tch	
ñ (initial) (terminal)	ny- (sometimes ne-) -in, -gne, -yne	
x	gh, ch̄	loch (Scottish pro.) lough (N.Irish pro.)
j	j, dy, gi(e), dj	
g	sometimes hard as in garden sometimes as j gem	
	c = s when followed by e or i k " " " a, o, u.	
-ay, ayyi	<u>y</u> (y = i)	

Rearranging the cards alphabetically using Hill's spelling did not produce an orderly list easy to compare with modern spelling.

So it was decided instead to make short vocabularies by topic, and provide for comparison the modern equivalent. As I was familiar with Gambian Wolof and many of the Wolof in Banjul had originally come from Goree, it was hoped there might be a general similarity. For words that I could not easily match, there followed a search in the old French dictionaries of Kobes (Wolof-French, 1923), and Guy-Grand (French-Wolof, 1923). Words coming from these dictionaries are marked \*

The lists show the major variations given, and the vocabularies in which they appear, though the gh, ch difference is regarded as one of style and has not been shown in every instance.

In 1986 the manuscripts for Vocabularies II & III were given to Alhaji Hassan Njie of Radio Gambia, who had been their chief Wolof announcer, and he was asked to read through the lists, recording them on cassettes, indicating any words he did not recognize, or which represented Senegalese usage rather than Gambian speech.

Hill's Wolof sentences and phrases were also put on cards and roughly sorted into "correct Wolof", "sentences with some obvious errors," and those felt to be "artificial constructions". Details of the types of errors that were found are given in the comments on the various manuscripts. Alhaji Hassan Njie was asked to ignore what Hill had written and translate the English phrases into current Wolof.

17. 3 yds of Paints cotton — " 15 -  
 Taylor's bill &c — " 17 -  
 washing — — — 7.5  
 Rum — — — 7.5  
 whiskey — — — 5 -  
 18. washing — — — 15 -  
 Rum — — — 1 -  
 1 Clap — — — 3 -  
 1 Soap — — — 2.5  
 3 Goddard — — — 5 -  
 7 Pot — — — 5 -  
 Taylor's bill — — — 10 -  
 20. washing — — — 17.5  
 Gunning's Bill — — — 30 2.6  
 Taylor's bill — — — 12.5  
 Aug 23 washing — — — 1.3  
 1 Towel — — — 1.0  
 wine — — — 1.0  
 1/4 for a packet — — — 1.0

Vocabulary of the Saloff language  
 It.  
 Itlak, the Saloff God  
 say yitlak  
 Igine heaven, Mt. Parthoria  
 its igina  
 Azaman the sky  
 Adonno the world  
 Alaba fields or wood  
 Adiaa ~~the~~ fence  
 Adia where  
 Adal land  
 Appal gap or opening  
 Appa open, it is open  
 Adah or Adah with  
 Adal wealth  
 Adas here, take it

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VOCABULARY I (Started Jan. 1808)

John Hill listed the words he learnt in a notebook under the initial letter of the word, but did not arrange them alphabetically. This makes it more difficult to decipher his handwriting. Has he written an e or an i ? Usually this can be distinguished by the dot, but the manuscript contains many fortuitous 'dots'. An a or a u ? On page 20 where he writes 'a rock', it looks like 'u rock'. A final u or a w ? Nevertheless the writing in general is clear.

He labels the various words:

ad.	adverb
s.	substantive (noun)
a.	adjective
v.	verb
pre.	preposition
pro.	pronoun etc.

following the English grammatical system.

However, Wolof does not have adjectives in the English sense. Instead it has 'adjectival verbs', which are preceded by a 'relative pronoun'.

e.g.	baax	to be good	xale bi	the child
	xale bu baax		a good child (lit. a child who is good)	
	xale bu baax bi		the good child	

Wolof nouns are followed by a noun determinant, roughly corresponding to the English 'the' (bi, gi, ji, li, ki, mi, si, wi), the initial consonant of which varies according to the initial consonant of the noun, or the category to which it belongs. The vowel i shows proximity, a remoteness, while u provides a relative form. For example the names of all trees use the article gi, but fruits take bi. Banaana bi, the banana fruit, banaana gi, the banana plant. The article is rarely shown by Hill, though we have alaba (= alla ba), the "bush", uncultivated area; wetga = wet ga, the side, and three examples on page 45, goor ga, gigan ja (= jigeén ja), ntagh ba.

As yet he has figured out little of Wolof grammar. He has recognized the imperative ending in -l or -al. The basic form he labels inf.m. (presumably infinitive mood), the imperative is labelled emp.m., though in later versions he tends to write imp. m.

The third person singular of adjectival verbs is shown by adding  
 ...na to the root                    baax na        it is good, he is good  
 ...ul being the negative           baaxul        it is not good, he is not good

These forms occur with various words in the vocabulary, e.g. baraiool - not plenty.

The Wolof word ci has several meanings (a) a bit, some  
May ma ci - give me a bit . We find it as tie in the vocabulary:  
dolletie some more, which really means "increase a bit".

(b) to, at, on, etc. His spelling for this is teh.  
teh beir (= ci biir)            inside, in the interior.

The existence and meaning of various suffixes used with verbs and nouns, he has not yet realized e.g. -ukaay the instrumental or locative suffix, though he gives the words concerned :

Hill.        japookay                    a handle    (jappukay)  
               japa(l)                    to hold, hold (jappa(l) ).

The core of his vocabulary is based on parts of the body, and bodily actions, natural elements (sun, moon, stars etc), different sorts of people, food and drink, weapons, domestic animals, fish and fishing, and words to do with ships.

With trips to the mainland his vocabulary increases with the addition of words relating to palm wine, birds, insects, etc.

Don't be weary of the Holy Land.

1.

2277

100

17/11/2017

1100

Chapman & Co. Boston

Edmond, the world

Alab. s. a little or wood

Circle 5 on Reader Service Card

Cher. ad. 1841

Alfred 02

*Wm. Lloyd Garrison*

27 Feb. 2.

Take a paper your mother

Chigra. a.

100

Chas. E. Jones.

مجلسه اول

11/2/22

wealth, riches

Comm. order.

here, take it

Wilkesburg, Sept. 1864. Wm.

2022

23 The. Webster, York, N. H.  
P. M. D. Park, Boston, Mass.

and the other day (the last)

VOCABULARY II (June 1808)

This version is virtually the same as that found in Vocabulary I. There are some differences in the order of words, occasional omissions and additions, and a few differences in spelling.

It has, however, in addition 228 sentences and phrases arranged under the initial letter of the first word.

Some of the phrases are proper Wolof phrases that he has correctly heard. In other instances he has apparently taken English sentences and translated them literally into Wolof, using his vocabulary.

The first sentences he tried to translate are indicated in his Diary. "Made an attempt to join a few Jeoliff words & sentences & to translate them into English..." (Jan. 18, 1808).

So he writes the Wolof phrases and then the English. "My Excellent girl, come to my heart. I love you. You are beautiful in my eyes. You are very young but very good. Kiss me. My heart beats with pleasure."

This sounds as if it were English thoughts being translated into Wolof, rather than Wolof phrases being turned into English.<sup>a</sup> Golberry also used phrases such as "You are pretty," "I love you with all my heart," "Do you love me ?" "She is extremely beautiful."

Other phrases used by Hill include: "Do you love me ?" "Dance with me". "I tittle you (= tickle)," "You are handsome," "Handsome breasts."

Later we have "Begone, you vile woman."

In his sentences are various comments on the weather. "It is a very windy day," "The rainbow is very beautiful," "A very cold day," "A dark night," "A hot sickly day," "A rainy day," "The sun shines," "It thunders above."

- a. But who knows what the young ladies of Goree might have learnt from sailors ? One of Hill's diary entries reads "Sailed the Argo for the West Indies. The ladies much affected at parting with their sweethearts.."

A number of sentences deal with daily household activities:

"Sweep the floor," "Do not wash it." "Empty it, leaving nothing,"  
 "Do this first," "Make my dinner," "Make my bed," "Wipe these,"  
 "Sew me this," "Shut the door," etc.

Moving and positioning things are common:

"Do not put it there," "Don't put it away," "Go put or lay it there,"  
 "Put it on the ground," "Put it on top," "Put it here," "Put it there,"  
 "Hang it above," "Bring it all here."

When his mind turns to religion he writes "God is good to man,"  
 "God is omnipresent," "God is love," "God is in heaven," "God is Almighty,"  
 "Do you love God ?" etc. and the manuscript ends with the translation of  
 The Lord's Prayer.

Comments which applied to people include : "You are bad,"  
 "You are a fool," "You are lying," "You are drunken," "You are ugly,"  
 and the threat "I will flog you." Maybe "I will pinch your ear," also  
 comes in here.

Some curious sentences (in Wolof) arise from an attempt to make  
 a literal translation. Having discovered that the word co<sup>(ko)</sup> meant it, him)  
 (it is an objective form - direct & indirect e.g. jox ko ko give it to him)  
 then he inserts a co, - nyam co, co bagh na lol - taste it, it is very good,  
 whereas baax na already means it is good.

To translate "skin it", he looks up the word for skin (a noun), der  
 and writes der ko, whereas there is a different word meaning 'to remove the  
 skin from' (fees). A curious sentence "Will you fire ?" uses the word  
 for 'a fire' saffara. Did he mean "light a fire", or "fire a gun"?

In a number of instances he attempts to put an 'adjective' in front of the noun as in English, a dirty ship teelim na gal, whereas the Wolof form is gaal gu tilim the ship which is dirty or gaal gi tilim na the ship is dirty.

In a whole series of phrases he writes soo for your, instead of sa, boo la for bul -the negative imperative (do not).  
 The present tense second person yanga.. he writes yaga na, which makes it seem as if he is using the word yagga na (it is a long time).  
Ach ( and ) he uses between verbs, whereas Wolof uses te as a connective.  
ach (ag, ak)  
ach being used with nouns and pronouns.

English sentences which end with a preposition cause him problems when he tries to translate them literally.

'lay it down'	he ends with a Wolof word meaning	'to fall down'
'spread it over'	" " " " " "	'to cross over'
'turn it round'	" " " " " "	'to be round in shape'
'skin it off'	he uses a noun for 'skin' and an untraced word <u>boo</u> for off.	

But his knowledge is gradually increasing. He has discovered the continuous present form, and the past completed form ( -oon ) and can ask simple questions involving where, when, & what.

(an objective form)

\* Here, I think, Hill is trying to insert the word for 'you' - la,/to provide an imperative singular. The English for some sentences reads: 'do not cry you', 'do not laugh you'...

Also alternative }  
by the English }  
Alfance, written by the English, however

Alfance, written by the English, however

Alfance

Alfance

Alfance

Alfance

Alfance

Alfance

Alfance

Alfance

Alfance

Alfance

Alfance

Alfance

Bar or tool, ad.

Barth, a

Baron, a

Bar or Coffer, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Baron, s.

Baron

Baron, a.

Baron, a.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

B.

not, or do not, for any  
good, high or low, any  
low or high, for any  
the head

the body, the air inside  
and, Barra Barra, one  
the neck

an eye, a last, eyes  
a finger, the same for the  
to Barra, to place the h.

large, any thing bulky  
to Barra

to sweep Barra Barra, on  
a door

word, a piece of wood, a ste.  
hole, or holes, the word  
to Barra, to strike the  
the, note

a servant, an attendant.  
a dog

an Barra  
a small, red ear with a blue  
a place

together, both, double  
a Barra about 9 years  
a Barra of 9 years or later  
a Barra

the house

III

Bar or tool, ad.

Barth, a

Baron, a

Bar or Coffer, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Baron, s.

Baron

Baron, a.

Baron, a.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

Bar, s.

VOCABULARY III (August 1808)

The number of words has increased by about 200 (some 40% more), compared with Vocabulary II. Some of the phrases are now entered in the vocabulary itself under the key word involved. The phrases which are alphabetized, however, end with a few under the letter N, suggesting that the final pages of the manuscript are missing.

Accents are added above a number of words, but these are not explained anywhere. It looks, however, as if they were meant to divide the syllables e.g. Alaba, Afna, Arbuccay...Buccan etc.

In the sentences, comparative forms are now shown e.g. "Which is the largest ?" "This is the best." The future tense (di), which he spells de is more frequently used. Compound sentences are given: "I do not know what to do" . More complicated questions are given "What good will it do me ?" "What do you want to do there ?"

However, in his sentence construction - having learnt that def means to do, to make, he uses it where English phrases use do, or does.

Def nga ma soppa ? do you love me ? whereas a Wolof might say

Da nga ma soppa ? or soppa nga ma ? Fou def douka ? Where do you live ?

Correct Wolof being, fan nga dekka ? or foo dekka ?

Some of his sentences are structurally correct.

<u>Hill</u>	<u>Modern Wolof</u>	<u>Translation</u>
Duf co tia soof	def ko ci suuf	put it on the ground
Doo ma fa dem	du ma fa dem	I won't go there
De na dem tey	di naa dem tey	I will go today
(However na = he, naa = I)		
Guelow na tey lol	ngelaw na tey lool	it is very windy today
Manga neow legy	mange ñow léege	I am coming directly
Neigh na ma lool	neex na ma lool	it is very pleasing to me

However, there are mistakes in many of the sentences.

(a)	<u>Pronoun misplaced</u>	<u>Modern Wolof</u>	<u>Translation</u>
	De nga ginda <u>co</u> ?	di nga <u>ko</u> jenda ?	will you buy <u>it</u> ?
	Boo goo ma sait <u>la</u> ?	buggu ma <u>la</u> seet	I don't want to see <u>you</u>
	De nga def <u>co</u> ?	di nga <u>ko</u> def ?	will you do <u>it</u> ?

(b) Error in pronoun or mistranslation

Boo goo na co	I want it
(what he has written means	he does not want it)

Instead of buggu naa ko - I don't want it , or bugga naa ko - I want it.

(c) Grammatical error

Egal <u>gaowl</u> tia cow	<u>gawal</u> éég ci kow	haste climb to the top
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(Where there are several verbs the imperative ending -l is given only to the first.)

(d) Error in word division

Fadue <u>tia</u> durra	fajut dara	it is in vain, of no use
Kayne ga <u>dy</u> loosy?	kañ nga dellusi ?	when will you come back?
De na <u>dey</u> loozy	di naa dellusi	I will return

(e) The second person singular nga often causes him trouble.

awm en na co ?	am nga ko ?	have you got it ?
kayne ga dem ?	kañ nga dem ?	when will you come ?

though in other places he has it right.

dé nga neow ?	di nga ñow ?	will you come ?
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sometimes he adds an unnecessary la: (the objective form for 'you')

doo <u>la</u> neow tia man ?	doo ñow ci man ?	won't you come to (my place)
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Allah, or y-Allah.	A. God, Lord, or Jehovah
Allah, bagh na tia gor	God is good to man
Allah, na sep	God is love
Allah, haum na yap	God is all wise, or knoweth all
Allah, doll' na yeip	God is Almighty, or all powerful
Allah, ya' naita	God is Omnipresent, or every where
Aljina	heaven or the sky
Arzaman (Arabia)	heaven <sup>a</sup>
Maaronou wawin	the world
Allaba	the fields, woods, or bush
Abal	riches, wealth, property
Aum	to have, also here take it
Afal	gape, open your mouth
Afia or Shi na	it is open, literally any thing loose.
Abal	to lend, Abal ma, lend me
Agh	and, with, for
Aci	new, Mallan ace, or a ace, a new garment
Ana	where whether
Anda	a friend, suma naught anda, my dear friend
Arbucca	{ to swear, or attest to the truth of a thing, as Arbucca yallah, by God or by the life of God. <sup>(b)</sup>

(a) Aljina is the proper Jalloff name for heaven, & Arzaman they only reckon the sky; but both terms are synonymous!

(b) Ar, or Ah, signifies by, bucca, is a contraction of buccan, thus Ar buccan, by the life, or breath of life!

VOCABULARY      IV (September 1809).

This is the material sent from Sierra Leone, but it had been prepared in Gorée. The word list had been greatly enlarged, (by about 400 words), largely as the result of his visit to the Damel of Cayor. He writes in his covering letter that "My interpreter was a man of no very obliging turn. Of a cross disposition, a temper easily ruffled. He was a slave trader, an enemy of all who approved of the abolition. His knowledge of the English language was so circumscribed that he proved but of little service to me!"

Words relating to the landscape, crops, traditional dress, wild animals, and local crafts (weaving, smithing etc.) have been added.

There must have been circumcision ceremonies taking place at this time, for the words for the place where the newly circumcised boys stay, for a newly circumcised boy, etc. appear, apart from the jocular question of the Damel who asked him if he had been circumcised. (Recorded in his diary).

He had been asked in reply to an earlier letter to work on Wolof grammar, and before leaving Gorée had started this. Unfortunately he was using the English (Latin) model, and set out declensions of nouns and pronouns, and provided examples of various tenses.

The alphabetized sentences were not given, but a number of short phrases were included in the vocabulary itself, under the appropriate key word.

As regards the script, ch for the Wolof x had been abandoned, and he used gh instead. An accent had often been added to a final e, as in French é. He was still trying to ensure that his spelling "...is more correct. Indeed as to its correctness, the principal inhabitants of Gorée were willing to certify the same by their signatures, if I thought it necessary, before I left that place."

JOHN HILL'S VOCABULARIESWORDS GROUPED BY TOPIC

Roman Numerals I, II, III, IV indicate in which vocabulary the words occur.

Modern equivalents have been added from Gambian speech.

\* indicates a word found in the dictionaries of Kobes or Guy-Grand, but unfamiliar to a Gambian informant, or not recognised from Hill's spelling.

Where no equivalent has been recognized, a blank space has been left

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Yaram	I	II	III	IV	the body	yaram
Derrat	I		III	IV	blood	deret
Derr	I	II		IV	skin	der
Yagh	I	II	III	IV	bone	yax
Boppa	I	II			the head	boppa
Bop, Bopa			III	IV		
Cahor	I	II	III	IV	hair	kawar
Chancha		II			bald	xanxa
Khangha			III	IV		
Seekim	I	II	III	IV	the beard	sikkin
Tyokom			III		the whiskers	
Teoker	I	II			hair of the privates	cokka
Chel/Khel	I	II	III	IV	the brain, sense	xel
Canem	I	II	III	IV	face	kanam
Buccan	I	II	III	IV	the nose	bakkan
Paghy/Paghe				IV	nostrils	pax
Boot	I	II	III	IV	eye	bët, bot
Yanny	I	II	III		eye brow	y)éen
Cheef	I					
Chef		II				
Khéf			III	IV	latch of the eye = eyelash	xef
Lass			III		the humour of	laas
Las				IV	the eye = mucus	
Per	I	II	III	IV	pupil of the eye	per
Noppa	I	II	III			
Nopa				IV	ear	noppa
Guimin	I		III			
Guemin				IV	mouth	gemmen, gemmin
Tooin	I	II	III	IV	lips	tun
Dinghalin	I		III		roof of the mouth	*denxalem
Dinghalen				IV	palate	

Lamen	I	II			tongue	lammen <sup>~</sup>
Lēch		II			cheek	lex
Bugne		II		IV	tooth	bēn <sup>~</sup>
Seil	I	II		IV	the corner teeth = canines	sella
Dēgy	I	II	III	IV	jaw teeth = molar	degej
Tyeen	I	II	III	IV	root or fleshy part of the teeth = gum	ciin <sup>~</sup>
Bat	I	II	III		neck	baat
Batt				IV		
Mbuga	I	II	III	IV	shoulder	mbagga
Poot	I	II	III	IV	throat	put
Poorack	I					
Poorach		II				
Pooragh			III	IV	windpipe	purux
Purrack	I	II	III		(upper) arm	pērək
Purrak				IV		
Poghutan	I				armpit	poxataan
Puchattan		II				
Poghatan			III			
Poghutan				IV		
Loho	I	II		IV	hand	loxo
Tyontum	I	II	III			
Teontoum				IV	joint, elbow	cooncu
Tyaman	I	II	III		left hand	camoon <sup>~</sup>
Dejor	I		III	IV	right hand	ndeyjoor
Cumagh	I	II	III		the fist	*kemax [kēmēx - a verb, meaning 'to hit with the fist']
Cummagh				IV		
Baram	I	II	III	IV	finger, toe	baaram
Vay	I	II				
Vaye/Waye				IV	finger nail	we
Duna	I			IV	breast (= chest)	dēnna
Dunna		II	III			
Veigne	I	II			female breasts	ween
Vein/ wein				IV		----- In Banjul I have heard cu:
Sissee	I	II	III	IV	teat	(Dard gives: Ntiésse)
(Dard translates this as 'tendon' )						

Modern Wolof

Beir	I	II	III	IV	belly	biir
Beere				IV		
Guinaoo		II			back	gannaaw
Guinaow			III	IV		
Wet	I	II	III	IV	(rib) side	wet
Far			III		ribs	faar
Farr				IV		
Hootia			III	IV	navel	*huca / xucc (umbilical cord ?)
Huttia	I	II				
Chol/khol	I	II	III		heart	xol
Kholl				IV		
Dyangaro			III		kidnies	jangoro = illness
Bootit	I	II	III		tripe, paunch	butit
Booteet				IV	bowels	
Yoogha	I					
Yochā		II	III		marrow	yuxa
Yogha				IV		
Seedeet	I	II	III	IV	vein	siddiit
Pot			III	IV	hip	poc
Ndiga	I	II	III	IV	loins	ndigga
Tat	I		III		bottom	taat
Tatt		II		IV		
Loupa	I			IV	thigh	luppa
Louppa		II				
Hom				IV	knee	oom
Caloor	I	II	III	IV	calf (of the leg)	kalër
Perr	I	II	III	IV	leg	*për (= calf of leg)
Tanka	I	II	III	IV	foot	tanka
boot ba tank				IV	ankle	bōt bu tanka/bēt u tank
Teestun	I	II	III		heel	tēstēn
Testun				IV		
Nuch/Nugh		II	III		sole	nuux
Poofatan			III			*mpuftan
Poofatan				IV	bladder	

Legat	I	II	III		scar, mark of	lēgét
Legaite				IV	a cut or sore	
Dudeooy	I	II	III		a natural mark on the skin; mole	*njuduaale =birthmar. /njudduwaale
Goome			III		a sore, an ulcer	góóm
Essen			III	IV	itch/ itchy	essen
-----						
Rongoin	I				tears	rongoon <sup>~</sup>
Rongoine				IV		
Nyugha			III		perspiration	nāxxa <sup>~</sup>
Nyendaghait	I	II	III	IV	snot, filth of the nose	nendaxit <sup>~</sup>
Duregot			III		the wax of the ear	cf. jurgootu = to clean out the
Dutt/ Dutta				IV	humour or matter from a sore	dëtta ears.
Cibun	I					
Cebun		II	III	IV	urine	sébén
Dool	I	II	III	IV	to ease one's self	duul
Doghort	I					
Dochot		II			to fart	doxot
Doghot			III	IV		
-----						
Mair la			III		to be angry	mer
Nyanga			III		to be sullen, ill natured	nānga <sup>~</sup>
Map, Meb			III		to threaten, to shake the hand in one's face	méb

<u>ACTIONS OF THE BODY</u>					<u>Modern Wolof</u>	
Nockay	I				to breath	nokki
Nokay		II	III	IV		
Kharon			III		to snore	xaran
Kharan				IV		
Tesallay			III		to sneeze	tisooli
Teesally				IV		
Nyendou				IV	to blow the nose	nenda
Yeghol	I	II				
Yeghool			III	IV	to hiccup	*yuxul, yixul
Toofillay	I	II	III	(IV)	to spit	tufli
Serraty				IV	to spit through the teeth	sirati
Khaghhou				IV	to force the spittle thro' the throat	xaxu = to clear the throat
Yute				IV	to slaver, spittle running from the mouth	yuut = saliva
Wotue			III			
Wotiw				IV	to vomit	woccu
Boobillay			III		don't yawn	bul bebbali)
Bilbille				IV	to yawn	booboli)
Rey	I	II	III	IV	to laugh	ree
Wagh	I		III	IV	to speak	wax
Wach		II				
Dey	I		III		to whisper	dëy
Nurr	I				to stammer	nur
Nur		II				
Dottom	I					
Douttom				IV	to lisp, stutter	dotom
Wey	I	II	III	IV	to sing	woy / wey
Ooleece	I	II	III	IV	to whistle	walis, wolis

Dioee / D-joy			IV	to weep, to cry	jooy
Waka			III IV	to choke, stifle, strangle	wakka
Wonka			III	to moan, groan	wonka
Onka			IV	heavily	
Yaikat			III	to sob, to sigh	*yikat / yikkat
Yekal			IV	heavily	
Affal	I II	III IV		gape or open the mouth	*af /afal
Nyelidue		III		to distort the face,	*ɲelaju/ ɲeleju
Nielidou			IV	to wry	
Nampa		III IV		to suck	nampa
Foof		III IV		to blow with the mouth	fuuf
Foon	I II	III IV		to kiss, smell to take snuff	foon
Oka		III IV		to scratch	okka
Tughtahan	I II	III IV		to tittle = tickle	textexaan
Dompa	I II	III IV		to pinch	dompa
Lal		III IV		to touch	laal
Lamba	I II		IV	to feel	lamba
Nyam	I II	III		to taste	naam
Nian			IV		
Dega	II		IV	to hear	degga
Diga		III			
*Gees	I II	III IV		to see	gis
* hard G					

Modern Wolof

Dyaika			III	IV	to sit (be still)	jekki
Dyeik				IV		
Tahow			III		to stand	taxaw
Tughawal	I				to stop, stay	taxawal
Taghawal				IV		
Dogh	I	II	III	IV	to walk	dox
Lungo			III		to go arm in arm	lëngoo
Waghoo			III		to march by long paces	waaxu
Dow	I	II	III	IV	to run	daw
Faitcha	I	II	III		to dance	fecca
Faitia				IV		
Fey			III	IV	to swim	fééy
Waigha	I	II			to kick	wexa
Waigh			III	IV		
Pittyangal			III		to whirl about	
Katyental				IV	to whirl, to turn round	cf. keccu = distaff, spindle
Yote				IV	to creep, or crawl	yoot = to stalk creep up on
Dioghoin				IV	to point with the finger	joxoñ
Nopalacoo			III		to rest, to ease from labour or fatigue	noppaliku
Tuda	I			IV	to rest, sleep	tëdda = to lie down
Tudda		II				
Nullo			III		to sleep	nelaw
Fanān	I	II			to pass the night	fanaan
Gummattou				IV	(to be) sleepy	gëmmeentu gémentu
Eak/ ayk	I	II	III	IV	to awake	ee
Watue			III	IV	to shave	watu

ANIMAL PARTSModern Wolof

Beegen	I	II			a horn	bejjën
Beedyen			III	IV		
Yail			III	IV	a hoof	yel
Roka			III	IV	gizzard of a fowl	rokka
Ress			III	IV	the liver	res
Waightan			III	IV	the gall	wextan
Furfur			III	IV	i the liver (III)	for-for = lungs
				IV	ii the lights or lungs of an animal	
Mbak				IV	the tripe or paunch (butit)	
					(mbak - recognised as 'old Wolof')	

PEOPLE

Nit	I	II	III	IV	a man (person)	nit
Hill gives the plural as <u>neet</u> . (There is no difference in the stem <u>nit</u> <u>ni</u> is the plural.)						
Toubab	-		III	IV	a white man	tubaab
Goor	I	II	III	IV	a man	goor
Gigan / Jigan	I	II	III	IV	a woman	jigéen
Boka	I	II	III	IV	a family	mbokka

(Bokka is the verb- to be related.)

Baye/ Bai	I	II	III	IV	father	baay
Daye/ Dey	I	II	III		mother	ndey
Yie				IV		yaay
Tyaker	I				husband	
Dyekar				IV		jekër
Geabar )		II			a wife	jabar
Dyebare )			III			
Giebar )			III	IV		
Anda	I	II	III	IV	a friend	*anda

( anda occurs in Kobes' Dictionary as a noun.

In Gambian speech the word for friend is xarit.

anda is a verb meaning to accompany...andando to go together.)

Badola )	I		III	IV	an orphan, poor	baadoola
Baddola )		II			or friendless person.	
Badjoe	I	II	III	IV	a stranger also a person who has not his family or friends about him	bajjo = to be on one's own
Buccanet	I	II	III		a servant,	bëkka-néég
Buccanneg				IV	attendant	

(In Gambian usage this referred to a 'chamberlain' or 'attendant' of a ruler. )

Chalele ?	I					
Challel		II			boy	xalel
Khallel				IV	boy or girl	

Gaywal	IV	a public cryer	gēwël
Grieott	IV	a bard, singing man, (griot) a buffoon	

(Griot was probably a Krio term, the Wolof term being gewël ).

Yonnet	I	III	IV	a messenger,	yonnent
Yonet	II			a Prophet	

(Yonnent i Yalla was a prophet = messenger of God)

Borom	IV	a master	borom boroom (owner)
Jam	I II III IV	a slave	jaam
Kalifa	I	the King or	kelifa
Kilifa	II III	head man	

(Could be used for a religious leader. A king was normally called buur.)

Tiaga	IV	a widow	caga
Chekle)	I		cekkal
Chekel)	II III IV	a whore	caga ?
Dyangha)	III	a young woman,	janxa
Diangha)	IV	a sweet-heart	
Yiya	II	a nurse who gives suck	*yaya
Seigh	III IV	twins	siix sééx
Dyeerum	IV	an orphan	*jirim

(An orphan, father dead.) (Another translator gives 'mother dead')

-----

Daf	I	III	a fool	dof
Daff	II			
Doff		IV		
Bugainyam	I II III	a glutton		

(Formed from the words *bugga* to like  
*ñam* food)

Usual word in Gambian Wolof is tiit to be greedy.)

Sama	IV	a shepherd	samma
Togacât	IV	a cook	toggakat

Nar		IV	a Moor (Mauritanian)	naar
Woloff		IV	black, also the true name for Jaloff (not used for color black DPG)	wolof, olof
Georgee		IV	an elder, man of respect	goor gi
Alkade	(Diary)		village head ?	alkaati
Khefer		IV	pagan, infidel	*yefar / yeefeer
Horamu		IV	comrade, friend	

KINSHIP TERMS

Dome		IV	child	doom
Badyen		IV	an aunt by the father's side	bajjen
Dyerbat		IV	a niece or nephew	jerbaat
Chamen		IV	a brother	cammen <sup>~</sup>

TRADE

For a person involved in trade, words connected with trade goods seem few.

						<u>Modern Wolof</u>
Ginda	I	II	III	IV	to buy	jenda
J̄ye /Gyle			III	IV	to sell	jaay
Watia				IV	to trade or barter	wecci
Fay	I	II				
Faye			III	IV	to pay	fey
Leb			III	IV	to owe	leb
Wonyool	I	II	III	IV	to count	wōṇa
Natta				IV	to measure	natta
Veigne				IV	iron	wēṇ
Khanjeir			III		brass	xanjar
Oorous					gold	urus
Dakanday			III		gum	dakkaande
Jierap				IV	beads	jarab j
Pitt̄aow			III		= cowry	pitax
Pittow				IV		

Phrases

J̄afee na lol	II	III	it is very dear	jafe na lool
J̄afee nul	II	III	it is not dear	jafe-ul
Gindal co yieppa	II	III	buy it all	jendal ko yēppa
Boo ga nga co J̄ye		III	do you want to sell it ?	bugga nga ko jaay

NATURAL ELEMENTS

						<u>Modern Wolof</u>
Azaman	I	II	III	IV	the sky	asamaan
Wair	I	II	III	IV	the moon	weer
Beedoug	I	II	III	IV	a star	bidiw
Ginta	I	II	III	IV	the sun	janta
Neer	I	II		IV	cloud	niir
Neere					the milky way ?	
Kheen			III	IV	clouds (gloomy, dense cloud)	xiin
Sulamere				IV	a black cloud, foreboding a storm	
Guelow		II			wind	ngelaw
Galow			III			
Guelow				IV		
Guelany				IV	a tornado	*ngelaane / ngéleen
Chon/Khon	I	II	III	IV	the rainbow	xon
Dunnoo	I	II	III	IV	thunder	dënnu
Mallaigh	I				lightening	melax
Mellach		II			(lightning)	
Melagh			III			
Melaigh				IV		
Tow	I	II	III	IV	rain	taw
Weise				IV	a shower of rain	wis = sprinkle
Lyea	I	II				
Ley			III		dew, mist, fog	layyi
Lye				IV		
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 10px auto;"/>						
Nawet	I	II	III	IV	the rainy season	nawet
Syebée	I					
Syebý		II			dry season	seebeet
Syebay			III			
Soof se yongatoo				IV	an earthquake	suuf = the earth yëngatu = is shaken

HOUSE AND FURNITUREModern Wolof

Ntagh	I	II		IV	a house	*ntaax = brick house etc
Neig		II				
Nig				IV	a hut	néég
Gurr			III	IV	a hut, a court, yard	ker = compound, yard
Roogha			III		wall	ruxa = corner
Boonta	I	II	III	IV	a door	bunta
Juba	I		III	IV	a tuft of grass fixed on the top of huts	jubba = tuft
Poucas	I	II	III	IV	a store	pukkus
Lall	I	II			a bed	lal
Lull			III			
Togow	I		III	IV	a Jaloff seat (stool)	toogu
Waghandy				IV	a trunk, chest, box	waxande
Domé waghandy = child of the box				IV	key	usually caabi (From Portuguese)

<u>TIME</u>					<u>Modern Wolof</u>	
Waghtou				IV	an hour or time of day	waxtu
Fan/ Fun				IV	a day	fan
Utt	I	II	III	IV	a year	at
Butchag	I	II	III	IV	day or day- light	bëccëg
Ngon	I	II	III	IV	evening	ngoon
Goody	I	II	III	IV	night	guddi
Daimba	I		III		yesterday	demba
Demba				IV		
Tey		II	III	IV	(day)	tey = today
Ulluck	I	II	III	IV	tomorrow	ëlëg
Guinaou ulluck				IV	day after tomorrow	gannaaw ëlëg
Lulluck	I	II		IV	morning =	ëlëg (tomorrow morning)
Legy	I	II			directly	lëëgi
Legé					immediately	
Yone			III		time	yoon = way times
boo yaga yone			III			e.g. ñaar i yoon =twice

(This seems to be a 'manufactured phrase' yagga is the verb to be long (time) yoona meaning time occurs with numerals benna yoon, once, ñaar i yoon, twice .)

THE COUNTRYSIDEModern Wolof

Raiow	I	II	III		a county	reew
Tol	I		III		earth, soil,	tool = a farm
Toll				IV	garden	
Alaba	I	II	III	IV	field, woods, or bush	alla ba
Soof			III	IV	sand, ground	suuf
Tia soof					on the ground	ci suuf
Diore				IV	a hill, rising ground	joor = dune
Khunga				IV	a hill, mountain	? (The Mandinka word is <u>konko</u> .)
Khoor				IV	a valley	xur Wolof = tunda
Bataigh				IV	mud, any marshy or boggy place	
Katia	I	II	III	IV	a rock	kacca, kacci = laterite rock
Yonn	I	II	III		a road, path	yoon
Yone				IV		
Degh	I	II	III	IV	a river	dex
Daig				IV	a tank or pool	déég
Tein	I		III	IV	a well	teen
Teyn		II				
Nyugh			III		grass	ñax
Niugh				IV		
Ducca	I		III	IV	country home, kingdom	dëkka = town, village

OBJECTS AROUND THE HOUSEModern Wolof

Mboose	I	II	III	IV	a bag, sack, purse	mbuus
Oobuky	I			IV	cover of any thing,	
Oobooky		II			lid	ubukay
Oobuky			III			
Nda	I	II	III	IV	an earthen pot	nda = water jar
Buccoo			III		a kind of spoon or ladle	bakku, baku
Boom	I	II		IV	a rope, cord	buum
Bug/ bag ?				IV	a bucket for drawing water	baag
Chin	I	II	III	IV	a pot (an earthen pot for boiling in)	cin
Cemin			III	IV	an axe	semmin
Daimba	I				basket, or hamper	damba
Demba ?		II				
Damba			III			
Goy ?				IV	a bucket rope	gooc/ gooj
Koor				IV	a pestle to pound corn with	kuur
Gunna					mortar	gënnà
Kooda				IV	a spoon or ladle, used in cooking	kuddu
Inday			III		a kind of calabash, made from part of the trunk of a tree & perforated in the bottom for the purpose of preparing koos koos	indé
(normally of pottery DPG)						
Leccat	I		III	IV	a calabash	lekket
Chabby				IV	a key	caabi (Port.)

CRAFTS & TOOLSModern Wolof

Dyaillem				IV	an iron spindle used to separate the cotton from the seed	jelem
Kaiteuh	I					
Kaitioo		II				keccu, kaccu
Katue			III			
Kaitia				IV	a distaff	
Kooka			III		a weaver's shuttle	kuka
Ooppoo	I	II	III	IV	Jaloff bellows	uppu
Niam				IV	pair of smith's tongs	nem
Lairry				IV	a hammer	*leéré

FOOD & DRINKModern Wolof

Ndogh	I	II	III	IV	water	ndox
Soe	I	II	III		milk	soow = sour milk
Sou				IV		
Beigne	I	II			wine	biĩñ
Beign			III	IV		
M̄anday			III	IV	to be drunk	mandi
Doondoo		II	III	IV	provisions	dundu
Mboora	I		III			
Mbooroo		II			bread	mburu
Mboorou				IV		
Tyeiry				IV	Kouskous	cere
Lagh	I		III	IV	a kind of gruel (from monkey bread, corn, milk, honey)	laax
Ch̄orom	I	II	III	IV	salt	xorom
Dew	I	II	III		country	
Dioo				IV	butter	diw = oil
L̄emm	I					
L̄em		II	III	IV	honey	lem
Yappa	I	II	III		flesh, animal	yappa
Yapa				IV	food	
Nenn	I	II		IV	an egg	nen
Nen			III			
Pundogh	I	II		IV	yoke of an egg	
M̄ Barrybooky			III		mushroom	mbar i bukki
Bugh			III		to boil	bax
Lucka			III		to roast	lakka
Luka				IV		

Regarding laalo He writes "the leaf of a tree called guee (= guy) made use of by the Jaloffs in their Koos Koos after being dried in the sun...  
...then pounded to powder and mixed with Kouskous. It greatly facilitates digestion & adds a very agreeable flavour to the Kouskous."

#### SMOKING ETC.

Gunna	II	III	a pipe	gənnə
Guna			IV	
			(also a mortar)	
Guelem (n?)			IV	
			a pinch (of snuff etc.)	jelən

#### Phrases

Defal suma agny	II	make my dinner (lunch)	defal suma aṅ
Dēna co lēcca	II	I will eat it	di naa ko lekka
M̄y mandogh ma nan		give me water to drink	may ma ndox ma naan

EATING AND DRINKINGModern Wolof

̄ Chef	I	II	.....		(to be) hungry	xiif
Kheef			III	IV		
Marna	I					
Mar				IV	(to be) thirsty	mar
̄ Nan	I	II	III	IV	to drink	naan
Murr			III	IV	to lick with the tongue	mār
Matta	I	II	III		to bite	matta
Muttoo				IV		
̄ Saghame				IV	to chew	saxami
Mutyer			III		to suck any thing	mucca
Wanagh				IV	to swallow greedily	warax
Nyam	I	II	III		to taste	ñaam
Soorna	I	II	III		to be full	suur
Soor				IV		

Hill writes "The Jaloff families who are in possession of slaves, always choose out from them, the cleanest and most active, to act in the capacity of a cook. In Gorée they do the same, but those families who have a number of clever female slaves, make them take their turn week about in cooking. Kouskous being a universal, and constant mess, & the art once learnt, it may be thought a very easy & simple task for the cook ! I can only say from experience that I have found a most astonishing difference in kouskous cooked by different persons ! In short they excell in this respect, some above others, as much in comparison as an English or French cook would, a poor country cook in the north of Scotland ! "

PALM WINEModern Wolof

Soar	I	II	-	IV	palm wine	
Teytook		II		IV	the man who extracts the palm wine from the trees	*teyttook
Candama				IV	the strap by which the Jallofs ascend the Palm tree	kandaama
Capara	I	II	III	IV	a kind of chisel used in piercing the palm tree	
Roase			III		a kind of tube or funnel made use of by the Jallofs in conveying the wine from the Palm trees into the Gumba, or gourd	
Gumba		II	III		gourd	gamba
-----						
Pogh (Diary)					(alcohol) millet beer	
Ngamba		II			palm wine	
Mbussacheit		II			the sweetest of all P. wine	
Panka		II			one degree less sweet than (Mbussacheit)	
Tyambassass		II			palm wine when in a state of fermentation	
Chongcom		II			that sort of wine which	congkom
Chongcoum		II			is extracted from the young palm trees	

The terminology of the palm wine business was unfamiliar to Gambian Wolof.

The terms were unknown to the Jola who do the palm wine tapping there.

Perhaps the tappers were Serer. 'Poukh' appears for palm wine in Faidherbe's list for Kequem Serer.

"Chongcum" was said in The Gambia to be wine taken from the dwarf  
date palm. The Serer were said to tap this tree.

Jamkat i sēnga palm wine tapper

Sēnga palm wine

TREES, PLANTS, CROPSModern Wolof

Garap	I	II	III	IV	a tree, medicine	garab/ garap
Banghas				IV	the branch	banxaas
Chop	I	II				
Khop				IV	leaf	xob
Goongéyang				IV	sprout, tender plant	
Labalap	I	II	III	IV	flower, blossom	labalaba =butterfl
Tortor				IV	bloom or blossom of fruit	tóórtóór
Tik	I	II			thorn	
Daik			III			dek
Rayne			III	IV	root	reen
-----						
Guee			III		baobab tree	guy
Ngooy				IV	the fruit of the baobab	buy
Booe			III		tree- monkey bread	
Lallo			III		leaf..used in koos koos after being dried in the sun	laalo
Ndair				IV	---- a small black berry, of an agreeable sweetish taste	nder
Ool	I			IV	fruit called locas (locust)	ul (from <u>neto</u> tree)
Sedem				IV	Rhamnus Lotus	sedeem
Sap				IV	a yellow plum, commonly called monkey plum	
Rohn	I		III	IV	a fruit externally resembling the cocoa nut	ron = rhun palm
Taghar			III	IV	a tamarind	ndaxar
Kell			III		the bark of the tree when prepared to make ropes	kel (the name of a tree, the bark of which is used to make ropes)

Bānga			IV	a full grown pumpkin	banga
Deombas			IV	a water melon	jombos
Tamata			IV	a small vegetable berry resembling an English cherry. Excellent to boil with soup or kouskous	tamaate = small tomato
Mallo			IV	rice	maalo
Ngundia			IV	indigo	nganja
Tamaka		III		local tobacco	tamaaka
Tumaka			IV		
Wottain/ Wettain			IV	cotton	wittéén
Dougup	I	II	III	IV	guinea corn
Bussy				IV	a species of Guinea corn
Chugh Tyogh				IV	the chaff of corn
		III			cox = bran
Gartay		III	IV	a ground nut	gerte
Bissab			IV	a kind of spinage (spinach)	bisaab = sorrel
Elair			IV	a Jalloff hoe	illléér

DRESS, ORNAMENTSModern Wolof

Eeree	I	II	III	IV	clothes, things	y)ere
Mbaghana	I	II	III	IV	a Jaloff's cap	mbaxana
Teinly	I	II	III		a turban	tanlaay
Mbooba				IV	a loose garment like a shirt	mbuuba
Malan			III		a loose garment worn by men & women	malaan
Ndowla				IV	(a head tie)	
Ndupa				IV	(a head band)	ndeppa
Ngaimba				IV	a narrow piece of cloth worn by young female slaves	ngemba
Dalla	I	II	III	IV	a shoe or sandal	dalla
Naffa				IV	a pouch of Moorish manufacture, used to hold beads, tobacco or trinkets	nafa
Nombo				IV	a leather hoop..worn round the middle by the Jaloff soldiers	nombo
Jierap				IV	beads	*jarab j /jara
Ferr		II		IV	waist beads	fer
Gearow	I					
Gearow		II	III		a ring	jaaro
Tugha	I		III	IV	a necklace	taxa
Teugha		II				
Tughalma	I		III		ankle chain	*calala / callala
Teughalma		II			of gold or silver	
Tiughalma ?				IV		

Hill elaborates on various elements of female attire:

Ndupa "a narrow piece of plain or striped cotton, about two inches wide used by the Jaloff women in wrapping round the head."

Ndowla "this is also a piece of cloth for the head, but it is broadest in the middle, consisting of a square of near twelve inches. This square is for covering the crown of the head & defending it from the sun."

The ladies on Gorée, in general, lay aside their cloths, when they walk out to visit, and substitute in their places, elegant coloured Handkerchiefs which they fasten round the head in a very decent & agreeable manner.

Ferr "a few strings of beads worn round the loins of the black girls, and sometimes the malatoes, but these latter generally throw them off the night they are married & may be called the zone or girdle anciently worn by virgins."

Sottio "A small stick, piece of tamarind. This small piece of stick is formed in one end in the form of a brush. They peel of the bark about half an inch or three quarters, and then chew it till it becomes a little spongy. With this they, the women in particular, keep continually rubbing their teeth which preserves them of a beautiful white. Free women are seldom seen without this piece of tamarind in their mouths !"

(Golberry also has a very similar paragraph on the soccu, p. 142.)

Perikay

III IV

comb

-

ILLNESSES, PHYSICAL DEFECTSModern Wolof

Gierna Giér	I	II	III	IV	(to be) sick	*jer
Oppa Opa	I	II	III	IV	fever	oppa
Koot Koottay			III		to tremble, to chatter with the teeth as in an Ague	kotkoti
Kholunta			III		inflammation of the eyes	
Seelmagha Seelmaghy	I	II	III	IV	(to be) blind	silmaxa
Dyella			III		to squint, also near sighted	jela
Loo Lou	I	II	III	IV	dumb	luu
Goome Gome			III	IV	a sore, ulcer	goom
Sughut Soghut	I	II	III	IV	cough	saxxat
Ramma Rama			III	IV	craw craw	ramma
Mburfureit			III	IV	fits, convulsions	
Soopeece				IV	gonorrhea	sopis
Nap			III	IV	(to be) lame	nab = pain in the limbs
Logh	I	II	III	IV	palsy	lox
Hughan				IV	a bad rupture	xuxaan
Tab			III	IV	a bile (sic.)	tab = boil, abscess
Foota				IV	a blister produced by hot water	futta = to have a blister

<u>WEAPONS</u>						<u>Modern Wolof</u>
Ganny Gannay	II		III		arms, weapons	gannaay
Gobar	II	III	IV		a Jaloff's knife or dagger	gobar
Mbar	I	II	III	IV	a sheath for a gobar	mbar
Chait Khaige	I	II	III	IV	an African spear	xeej
Dyessay Diasse Jassy			III	IV	a sword	jaasi (cutlass)
Waingo			III		a belt to hang the sword by	
Fetal Fettal	I	II	III	IV	a gun	fetal, fetel
C̄hala Khalla Khala	I	II	III	IV	a bow	xala
Fitta		II	III	IV	an arrow	fitta = fetta
Tongar			III	IV	a quiver	*tungaar
Mbugha Mbagha	I	II	III	IV	a sling	mbëxa

CIRCUMCISIONModern Wolof

Kharfal		IV	to circumcise	xarfal (= ion)
Nduely		IV	a boy that is circumcised	njulli
Bugnica		IV	circumcision	*mbuñika = prepuce /mbuñuka
Lull		IV	a hut sacred to the rite of circumcision	lël

MISCELLANEOUS

Dewer	I	II		an heap	*jör / joor
Deur			III		
Saye	I	II		a bundle	say (e.g. of sticks)
Chat	I	II	III	the end or tip of any thing	cat
Laiou	I			IV	
Laiow		II	III	the point of any thing	leew = to be pointed
Japookay	I			the handle of any thing	jappukay
Japooky		II	III		
Japokye					
Gopa			III	the handle of any thing	goppa
Handyer	I			brass	xanjar
Hanjeir		II			
Chair/Khair	I	II	III	IV	a stone
Khanga			III	wood, timber	xanxa

BIRDSModern Wolof

Picha	I	II	III	IV	a bird	picca
Pitcha			III			
Yagh	I	II	III	IV	a crow	
Dulenkar	I	II	III		a kite (bird)	*jolönker = hawk
Ndyogh			III	IV	linnet sp.	njox
Ba			III	IV	an ostrich	baa
Choy		II				
Tyoy	I	II	III	IV	a parrot	coy
Soan				IV	a pelican	*soon (Lebu)
( Tyalbat	I	II	III		a pigeon	calbet
( Tialbat				IV	a wagtail	
Pittagh				IV	a pigeon	pitax
Tan			III	IV	a raven	tan = vulture
Door	I					
Doore		II			a sea gull	door
Dorr				IV		
Khoda				IV	a bird of the snipe species	xodda = heron ?
Dughe	I					
Dugha			III		a sparrow	
Laff	I	II	III	IV	wing	laaf
Doongou				IV	feather	dunga, dunxa
Taga	I	II	III	IV	bird's nest	tagga
sap			III		to chirp	sab, sap
tute			III	IV	to cluck as a hen for her chickens	

WILD ANIMALSModern Wolof

Dyan/ jian	I				a snake	jaan
jan		III				
Dian, Ndian			IV			
Dangar			IV		poison of snake etc.	danar
Mbilla		III			antelope	mbilla
Bill/Mbill			IV			
Laibair		III			hippopotamus	léébéeér
Lebair			IV			
Dyeseik		III			alligator	jasig/jasit
Nguýnda			IV		a lion	gaynde
Tennow	I	II	III	IV	leopard	tene
Nyie			IV		elephant	ney
Teela			IV		a hyaena	tilla = jackal
Booki			IV		a wolf	bukki = hyaena
Eucomcoy			IV		a buffalo (also the planet Venus)	
Saow	I	II	III	IV	porcupine	saaw
Guelaim			IV		a dromedary with One hump...	gelēm gēleem
Leg			IV		hare or rabbit	leg/ lek
Gollanar			IV		an ape with a long reddish face	golo = monkey naar = Moor

SMALL CREATURES

Oonk		III	IV		a species of lizard	onka
Cindagh	I	II	III	IV	a lizard	sindax
Ginagh	I	II	III	IV	a rat	janax, jēnax
Mbotta		III	IV		a frog	mbotta
Bonāt		III			a tortoise or fresh-	mbonaat
Bonnat			IV		water turtle	
Ndiugap			IV		a night bat	njugub

Hill elaborates on the "oonk" - " a species of lizard, commonly called the wood slave. This creature discharges a matter or water which if it fall upon any part of the human body will create a very painful & troublesome sore. They abound in all the store houses in Goree; and no biting snake excites more fear than they do, both among the slaves & free people in the island !"



INSECTS

						<u>Modern Wolof</u>
Chorondome	I	II			a variety of ant <sup>1</sup>	xorondong
Khorondome			III	IV		
Sanghalin	I				a small ant <sup>2</sup>	sanxaleen
Sanghallin		II				
Sanghalen				IV		
Melant				IV	a black ant	méléntaan
Yemba	I	II	III	IV	a bee	yēmba
Loopa loopa			III	IV	a butterfly	lupa-lupa
Worworand	I	II	III	IV	a centipede	worworaan
Cankerlung	I	II	III		a cockroach	
(The French for cockroach is cancrelat.)						
Fell	I	II	III	IV	a flea	fel
Goonour				IV	a kind of hornet	gunuur
Tain	I	II	III	IV	a louse	teeñ
Dyelāl			III		a milleped	jalali
Sugh				IV	a maggot, worm	sax
Yo	I	II	III	IV	a mosquito	yoo
Walaghandyan			III		larvae	walaxnjaan
Wallaghndian				IV		
Dyergoin			III		spider	jar(a)goñ
Jergoin				IV		
Ramagh			III	IV	termite (bug a bug)	ramax
Wetine				IV	a tick, dog or horse louse	weteñ
Wada	I			IV	weavil	
Khointan				IV	a fire fly	xōyentaan

1 Hill variously calls it a red ant, a large black ant, a young Lion ant

2 Hill " " " a small ant, a small black ant, a small red ant

FISHING ETC.Modern Wolof

Gin/Dyen	II	III	IV		fish	jën
Dyenay		III			fishing	
Nappa		III	IV		to catch/ to fish	nappa
Oce	I	II	III	IV	fish hook	oos
Kheer		III	IV		a fishing line	xiir
Mbal	I	II	III	IV	a fish net	mbaal
Maip/ Maib			IV		bait	meeb
Satchum	I	II	III	IV	a cockle fish periwinkle	*saacom
Cākerycak Cakercak			III IV		crab	kakrikag
Joghalān	I	II	III	IV	crab	coxolaan
Fanta			III	IV	a b dolphin a small flat headed fish	---- fantar
Lairow			III		mermaid = (porpoise)	* leraw
Mooday			III		eel	?
Doy			III		a fish of the haddock species	doy
Soom	I	II	III	IV	lobster	sum
Galar/Gallar			III	IV	porpoise	*ngelar, galar
Galadagh			III	IV	sprat	
Teugh Tew Tiugh	I II			IV	a shark	cuur
Toombolan			III		a skate fish	tumbulaan
Tupunda				IV	a curious kind of bladder fish...	tappandaar
Raka			III	IV	a Mackarel	

Chor/Khore	I	II	III	IV	shell	xor
Khory yait			III		a shell fish	xor i yeet
Botygait	I	II			a small star-	( bēt i geej
Botygate		II			fish	( bot
						lit. eye of the sea
Wusintor	I					waasintoor
Wasintor		II	III	IV	the scale of a fish	
Peppinin			III	IV	milt	?
Coy			III		the roe	
				----		
Gage		II	III		sea	géej
Giege				IV		
Grammary			III		a heavy sea, great surf or wave	?
(-ry = rey big ?)						
Tairu				IV	the edge or margin of the sea	teeru = embarkation place
				----		

HORSES HARNESS & RIDINGModern Wolof

Lachap							
Laghap		II	III			a horse's bit & bridle	laxaab
Jatang	I	II	III	IV		a horse's tether	jatang
Tarka	I	II	III	IV		harness for a horse's head	*tak'u fas /takk
Sover	I	II		IV		the strap of a stirrup	*sobor
Saibray			III	IV		a spur	sebre
Taig	I	II	III	IV		a saddle	teg/ tek
Suda	I		III			a whip	*sada
Sudda		II		IV			
War			III	IV		to ride	war
Currgaty			III			to gallop	?
Santa				IV		one who takes care of horses	*santa

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

C̄halam/Khalam	I	II	III			a Jaloff's fiddle	xalam
Dunda		II				a small Jaloff	ndēnda
Ndunda			III			drum	
Sabar			III	IV		a large Jaloff drum	sabaar

WRITING ETC.Modern Wolof

Janga	I	II		to read	janga
Binda			III IV	to write	binda
Kait	I	II	III IV	paper	kayit
Dā			III IV	ink	daa
Khilif Khalima			III IV	pen	xalima
Saghet	I				
Satchet		II		a reed (of which the	sakket
Saget/Saghet			III IV	Mahomedans make their pens)	
Teere			IV	book	tééré

RELIGION

Yallah	I	II		God	Yalla
Y-Allah			III IV		
Dyene		II	IV	the devil	jinne
Dummon			III	a spirit, an evil spirit	dëmma

(He relates this to the French word Demon..On the other hand  
there is a Wolof word for witchcraft - dëmma.. )

Aldoonoo	I	II	III		
Aldoonou				IV	the world
					adduna
Aljina	I		III IV	heaven	ajjana
Aljana		II			
Chow	I	II	III IV	hell	*ncow

(Hell is usually called safara - fire.  
ncow seems to be a something like limbo.)

Bakar	I	II	III IV	sin, evil	bakaar
-------	---	----	--------	-----------	--------

(Translation misplaced in Vocabulary II)

Jangoo	I	II		IV	church, place of
Jangool			III	worship	jangu

SHIPS ETC.Modern Wolof

Gal	I	II	III	IV	a ship	gaal
Galy woloff			III		a Jaloff vessel = canoe	gaal i olof
Waika	I	II			the sail	weekka
Weer	I	II			canvas	wiir
Dyow, jow Diove, Dioe	I			IV	a paddle	joow
Serrow	I	II	III	IV	an anchor, any- thing that fastens	ser = to anchor

(lankar from French is the usual word for anchor in the Gambia.)

Hill uses 'teh ancho' 'to anchor' in his Diary (6 April 1808).

Tampal		II			stone	tambal = stone used as a anchor of a can
Feina Fiena	I	II		III IV	to be in sight (of a ship)	feen na = it is in sight

DAYS OF THE WEEKModern Wolof

Altina	I	II	III	IV	Monday	altiné
Tallāta	I	II	III	IV	Tuesday	talāata
Alarba	I	II	III	IV	Wednesday	alarba/allarba
Alchimis	I	II	III	IV	Thursday	alxames/alxemis
Aljuma	I	II	III	IV	Friday	ajjuma / aljuma
Gaow	I	II	III	IV	Saturday	gaawu
Dibéir	I					
Dibiar		II			Sunday	dibéér
Debeir			III			
Debier				IV		

(In Banjul Wolof Saturday is called alet; Sunday dimaas from the French).

FIRE ETC.Modern Wolof

Saffara	I		III			
Suffera		II			fire	safara
Safara				IV		
Tal/Tall	I	II		IV	a fire place	taal
Boohtal			III		a fire place	? but i taal
Boottital				IV		
Taka	I	II	III	IV	a blaze, fire	takka
Fairenyanta		II			a spark	*ferñenta
Sughar	I	II	III	IV	smoke	saxaar
Lunda		II	III	IV	soot	?
Khal			III	IV	cinders, embers	xal
Bunta	I	II	III	IV	a piece of wood or stick	banta
Matta				IV	wood	matta = firewood
Kareen	I	II	III	IV	charcoal	keriñ
Dometal	I				ashes	doom i taal
Doomital			III			
Some étal				IV		

ADJECTIVES (ADJECTIVAL VERBS)

Wolof has no adjectives in the English sense - instead it has verbs "to be ....", used with a relative form. 'the good child' in Wolof becomes 'the child who is good'

						<u>Modern Wolof</u>
Bun	I	II			to be bad	bon
Bunn			III	IV		
Bonn				IV		
Bagh/ Bach	I	II	III	IV	good	baax
Boory	I	II			big, large	bu rey
Booray			III			
Rey				IV		
(Hill includes the connecting relative <u>bu.</u> )						
Maga	I	II	III	IV	big, stout,	mag = old
Gatta	I	II	III	IV	short	gatta
Gooda	I	II	III	IV	long	gudda
Baraina	I	II	III		plenty	bare na = it is
Barre						plentiful
Baraiool	I	II	III		not plenty	bare-ul
Ace				IV	new	ees
Booace			III	IV		bu ees
(Hill errs in translating <u>booace</u> as 'not new'.)						
Ndow	I	II	III	IV	young	ndaw
Mug	I	II	III		old	mag
Maget				IV	old, ancient	magget
Tooty	I	II			little, small	tuuti
toot				IV		
Teelim	I	II	III	IV	dirty	tilim
Cett / sett	I	II	III	IV	clean	set
Tangay	I	II	III	IV	hot	tanga = to be hot tangaay = heat
Lew	I	II			cold	liw
Lioo, Leeou				IV		
Cedde/ Ceddy				IV	cold	sedda
Toy	I	II	III	IV	wet	tooy

Wow	I	II	III	IV	dry	wow
Lindya			III	IV	muddy	linja
Rafeit	I	II	III	IV	beautiful, handsome	rafet, refet
Neaow	I	II			ugly	~naaw
Nyaow			III			
Niaow				IV		
naigh	I	II	III	IV	sweet, excellent	neex
Frogh			III		sour, tainted	forox
Jafee	I	II	III	IV	dear, costly	jafe, jafen~
Gol			III		weak, tender	gool
Dynna			III		blunt, dull	day na = it is blunt
Dyna				IV		
Neeow	I	II	III		sharp	~naw
Neu				IV		
Dina			III		enough, plenty	doy na
Doina				IV		
Moose	I	II	III	IV	cunning, sly	muus
Tyur			III		crafty, cunning	
Lucka	I	II			crooked	lunka
Loonk	I	II			crooked	"
Lonkana			III			
Dupe			III		straight, even	jub, jup
Deopp				IV	correct, just	
Moorug	I	II	III	IV	round	morog
Nyegas			III		rough	~nagas
Ratagh			III		smooth, slippery	ratax
Ya			III	IV	wide, broad	yaa
Sow			III		narrow	seew = thin
Khoot			III	IV	deep, far down	xoot
Soree			III		far, at a great	sore/ sori
Sooree				IV	distance	
Sooray			III		high	= far

Modern Wolof

Dees			III		heavy	diis
Deese				IV		
Lotta	I	II		IV	weary, tired	lotta
Fadyery	I	II	III	IV	idle, lazy	fajari
Eeugh			III	IV	slow, slovingly	yiix
Lundum	I	II	III	IV	dark	lëndëm
Naighool			III	IV	not pleasant, not sweet very offensive	neex-ul
Tay			III	IV	clear, pure	teey
Sootul	I	II	III		ready, done	sotti
Soottee				IV		
Emal	I	II	III	IV	still, hush	yemal = be still
Rayow	I				saucy, proud	reew
Raiou				IV		
Led			III		unravelled	lëj
Tarr				IV	exceeding beautiful	taar (This is a noun & is used with such words as boroom -possessor of .)
Nyaman	I	II			brave	nemeñ (This is a verb
Nyamen			III		courage (n.)	- to be brave. Also
Niamen				IV		the noun 'courage' has the same form.)

## GENERAL VERB LIST

						Modern Wolof
Khow		III			to almost..	xaw
Mairr la		III			to be angry	mer
Mair			IV			
Wallagh			IV		to bale	wallax
Sango			IV		to bathe	sangu
Tuga	I		IV		to beat, to hammer	tëgga
Touga		III				
Liel			IV		to beg, entreat	lel = please !
Nyān		III			to beg, ask	ñaan
Dore	I II	III	IV		to begin	door
Dunga		III	IV		to bend	dena
Gunna		III			to be better than	gën a
Wosein		III	IV		Hill gives to be born = to give birth	wosin
Heigh		III			to bray	ḡaax
Dumma		III			to break	damma
Dum			IV			
Faita			IV		to break, rend	feta
Toid		III	IV		to break	toj
Kinda		III			to bring	indi
Yot		III	IV		bring, reach or hand	yot
Indy	I II				to bring	indi
Inda		III				
Inde			IV			
Soole		III	IV		to bury	suul
Ole	II	III	IV		to call	oo, woo
Wole	I					
Wotul(e)	I	III				
Wotue	II		IV		to take care	wattu
Yoba			IV		to carry	yobbu
Dagha			IV		to chase,	daxxa
Tagh					(to cause)	tax

neow nyow	I	II	III	IV	to come	<sup>~</sup> now
Kye	I	II	III	IV	come !	kaay
Wateal			III		come down	wacca
Moor			III	IV	to cover	muur
Jaila	I	II	III		Hill gives <u>over</u> = to cross over (a river etc)	jalla
Saga				IV	to curse, imprecate	saaga
Doug	I	II	III	IV	to cut	dog, dok
Day Dai	I	II	III	IV	= to die	dee
Moojay				IV	to desert, to leave behind	mujje = to be the last
Soos	I	II	III	IV	to dip, plunge into	soos
Sedo			III	IV	to divide, to part	sedda
Def	I	II	III	IV	to do, to make	def
Dyene				IV	done, gone	(jeex na = finished)
Noar	I	II	III		done (.e.g of food = ready)	<sup>~</sup> nor
Seet	I	II	III	IV	to drop	siit = to drip
Togha			III		to drop	*toxa = to drip
Lab	I	II			to drown	lab
Soob			III	IV	to dye, to stain	suub
Lec				IV	to eat	lekka
Upa			III	IV	to fan	uppa
Tucka	I	II	III	IV	to fasten	takka
Ragal	I	II	III	IV	to fear	ragal
Haigh	I		III	IV	to fight	xeex
Fes Fess	I	II	III	IV	to fill	fees
Deugh				IV	to finish	jeex
Dyeka			III		'before'	jekka = to be first arrive before

Dan				IV	to flog, to whip	daan
Lim(al)	I	II				
Lemal		II				
Lemy			III			
Lem				IV	to fold	lem
Daf			III			
Doff				IV	to be a fool	dof
Naow			III	IV	to fly	naw
Terre				IV	to forbid	tere
Terray						
Fatte				IV	to forget	fatte
My				IV	to give	may
Jogh	I	II	III	IV	to give	jox
Cooree				IV	to give	
Dem	I	II	III	IV	to go	dem
* Noob/Nooby				IV	to go home	nibbi, *nubbi
Egal	I	II	III	IV	to go up	eeg
Fatch				IV	= to be good for	fac, faj
Gaool	I	II	III	IV	haste	gaaw
Deik				IV	haste, come on	dakk = cut short stop at once
Dyepa			III		to hate	jepi = despise
Djippe				IV		
Yeika	I	II	III	IV	to help, assist	yeket ? eek
Khur			III	IV	to hew, cut	gor
Nuba			III	IV	to hide, conceal	nuba, nēbba
Diam				IV	to hit, not to miss	jam = pierce/hit with stone
Japa	I	II	III	IV	to hold, catch	jappa
Guaine				IV	to hurt	gaan
Noppy/Noppel	I	II	III	IV	hush ! be quiet !	noppil

\*Hill translates it as 'home'

Ruba			IV	to hunt	rëbba
Nach/Nagh		II	III IV	to jest, joke	nax
Joka			III IV	to join	jokka
Feingho			III	to jolt, to jostle	fenxß [fenku = knock with the hips]
Daintia	I	II	III IV	to keep	denca
Raye	I	II	III IV	to kill	rey
Hawm	I		III IV	to know	xam
Hauom		II			
Toppa	I	II	III IV	to lead	toppa = to follow
Seina			IV	to leak	sena
Veerou			IV	to lean, to recline	*wëru
Bye	I	II	III	to let,	bayyi
Byee			IV	leave	
Abal	I	II	III IV	to lend	abal
Fen	I	II	III IV	= to tell a	
Fenn				lie	fen, fenn
Aiketal		II		to lift,	ekati, ekkati
Sōgh			III IV	to load, to charge	sox
Ciet, sait	I	II	III IV	to look	seet
Fittiel			III	to loosen,	fecci
Feiteil			IV	untie	
Soppa	I	II			soppa
Sop			III IV	to love	
Nob			IV	to love	nob

Sey			III		to marry	sey
Moy	I	II	III	IV	to miss, not to hit	moy
Tuss	I	II	III		to meet	tase
Tassay				IV		
Reye	I				to melt	rey
Dyetoor				IV	to mourn (of widow)	*njetur = mourning
Dunda	I		III	IV	to move	dindi
Dunder		II			"	
Tood				IV	(to be) name(d)	tudda
Oobeel	I	II	III	IV	to open	ubbi
Afna	I	II	III	IV	= it is open	af na (Senegal)
Mitty	I	II		IV	to pain	metti
Mittay			III			
Bal	I		III	IV	to pardon	baal
Ball		II				
Yeer	I	II	III	IV	to peep	yër
Waif			III	IV	to pick	wef
Kholly			III		to peel, to skin,	xolli
Khollée				IV	take off rind	
Bünna	I	II	III		to pierce	bënna
Buna				IV		
Burram			III	IV	to plait the hair	baram
Soogh	I	II	III	IV	to plunge	suux
Wull				IV	to pound (millet etc.)	wol
Sotte	I	II				
Sotty			III		to pour	sotti
Sotté				IV		
Buss		II			to press	bës
Terre				IV	(to prevent)	tere
Dyum			III		to prick with a pin	jam
Hutia	I	II	III		to pull	xëcca
Huttia				IV		

Dinyagh Diniagh			III	IV	to push	jēnax, jīnax
Duf	I	II	III	IV	to put	def
Dyangally Diāngallee	I		III	IV	to pillage, to plunder	*njangal
Sou / Sowe			III	IV	to quarrel be noisy	soow
Deott				IV	to reach to fit, answer the purpose	jot
Fait, Feit				IV	to refuse	*feta / fett
Boign			III	IV	to refuse cannot, will not	bañ
Roose			III	IV	to respect	rus
Loozy, loosy				IV	to return	dellusi
Jugle	I	II	III	IV	to rise	jog
Neur			III		raw, not done enough	ñor-ul
Khoor				IV	to rust	xuur
Nay				IV	to say, tell	ne
Sue			III	IV	to scatter	suy = broadcast (seeds) sprinkle on
Chos/khos	I	II	III	IV	to scrape	xoos
Yere			III		to seek for	yeeru = to spy on, watch
Yonny Yonne	I	II	III	IV IV	to send	yonni
Neaool Neeool Nioo	I				to sew	ñaw
		II	III	IV		
Wondaloo	I				to shake	* wondalu (= motion of winnowing in flat basket)
Foog				IV	to shake	fegga
Yiengle				IV	to stir any liquid about	yēngal
Yengaloo				IV	to quake, tremble violently	"

Won	I	II			to shew	won
Oobal	I	II	III	IV	to shut	ub
Jem			III		to shoot	(njum = aim at)
Ted			III		to shut	tej = to lock
Rot				IV	to slip, let fall	rot
Niagas				IV	to slip or slide	
Kheegh			III		to snarl, growl	(xeex = to fight)
Keegh				IV		
Noy				IV	to soak, steep	
Dyee			III	IV	to sow, scatter	ji
Jee			III		seed	
Yagha				IV	to spoil, to render useless	yaxxa
Lemy	I	II			to spread	lemmi
Lemmy			III			
Lem / lemma				IV		
Toub			III	IV	to spring, jump	tëb
Fettaigh				IV	to spring	fettax
Satch	I	II	III	IV	to steal	sacca
Wityagh			III		to sprinke	wicca ? / wiccax
Weetaigh				IV		
Khara			III	IV	to wait, stop, desist	xaar
Talal			III	IV	to stretch forth the hand	tallal
Corpine				IV	to strike with the fist	kurupen <sup>~</sup> (Fr. coup-de-poig (Mand. kurupen)
Nyānga			III		to be sullen,	
Nianga				IV	ill natured	nānga
Boob	I	II	III	IV	to sweep	buub
Ratia			III		to swim	racca = to extend the arms

Dindy	I	II			to take	dindi
Dinda			III	IV		
Fab				IV	to take	fab
Hooty	I	II				
Hoota			III		to tear	xotti
Hootte				IV		xotte = be torn
Gueram				IV	to thank	gerem
Defy/Defé			III	IV	to think	defe
Meb, mep			III		to threaten, to shake the jand in one's face	méb
Sanny	I	II	III	IV	to throw	sanni
Dyembat			III	IV	to transplant	jembat/ jimbati
Dyem			III	IV	to try, to essay	jem
Duelottoo				IV	to tumble over & over, boyish play	(jalahu ?)
Soopally	I	II	III		to turn	soppaliku = to change e.g
Supallé				IV		of wind
Barang				IV	to roll	bërëng
Dupa			III		to upset	dëppa
Fadue			III	IV	to be in vain	neg. of fac, faj
Khoose			III		to wade	xuus
Yanglee				IV	to wag, (tail etc.)	*yengal / yëngal
Fooga			III		" "	
Sogholly			III		to want	soxla
Sogha				IV		
Wood, Wod				IV	to want	
Raghas	I	II	III	IV	to wash	raxas
Raga			III		to weave	rabba
Raba				IV		
Fompa	I	II	III	IV	to wipe	fompa

Boog			IV	to want, to wish for	bugga
Legay		III		to work	liggéey
Legaye			IV		
Laghas			IV	to wrap round, to wind up	laxas
Burray	I	II	III	to wrestle	bëre, bore
Burré			IV		
Wein			IV	to wring	woñ

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NUMERALSModern Wolof

Ben	I	III	IV	1	benna, bena
Benna		II III			
Nyar	I	II III			~naar
Niar			IV	2	
Nyet	I	II III	IV	3	~netta
Nyanet	I	II III			~nanent
Nianet			IV	4	
Juorom	I	II III	IV	5	juroom
Juorom ben	I	III	IV	6	juroom benna
" benna		II			
Juorom nyar	I	II III		7	juroom ~naar
" niar			IV		
Juorom nyet	I	II III	IV	8	juroom ~netta
Juorom nyanet	I	II III			juroom ~nanent
nianet			IV	9	
Fook	I	II III	IV	10	fukka
Fook agh ben	I	III	IV	11	fukk'ak benna
Fooka benna		II		(10+ 1)	
Fook agh nyar	I	III	IV	12	fukk'ak ~naar
Fooka nyar		II			
Fook agh nyet	I	III	IV	13	fukk'ak ~netta
Fooka nyet		II			
Fook agh nyanet	I	III	IV	14	fukk'ak ~nanent
Fooka nyanet		II			
Fook agh Juorom	I	III	IV	15	fukk'ak juroom
Fooka Juorom		II			
Fook agh Juorom ben	I	III	IV	16	fukk'ak juroom benna
Fooka Juorom benna		II			
Fook agh Juorom nyar	I	III	IV	17	fukk'ak juroom ~naar
Fooka Juorom nyar					
Fook agh Juorom nyet	I	III	IV	18	fukk'ak juroom ~netta
Fooka Juorom nyet		II			
Fook agh Juorom nyanet	I	III	IV	19	fukk'ak juroom ~nanent
Fook Juorom nyanet					
Nit	I			20	nitt
Nyar fooka		II III	IV	= 2 tens	
Nitt		III	IV		

The same pattern is continued for twenty's, thirty's etc.

nit agh ben	21,						<u>Modern Wolof</u>
nit agh nyar	22						
<u>or nyet fook</u>							
Fanever	I	II	III	IV	30		fanwer
Fanever agh ben					31		
Nyanet fook	I		III		40		nanent i fukka
Nianet fook				IV			
Juorom fook	I		III	IV	50		juroom i fukka
Juorom ben fook	I		III	IV	60		juroom ben i fukka
Juorom nyar fook	I		III	IV	70		juroom ñaar i fukka
Juorom nyet fook	I		III	IV	80		juroom ñett i fukka
Juorom nyanet fook	I		III		90		juroom ñanent i fukka
" nianet fook				IV			
Tyemeir	I	II					
Temeir			III		100		tééméér
Temier				IV			
Tyemeir agh ben	I				101		tééméér ak benna
Temier agh ben				IV			
Nyar tyemeir	I		III		200		ñaar i tééméér
Niar temier				IV			
Nyet tyemeir	I				300		ñett' i tééméér
Nyet temeir			III				
Nyet temier				IV			
Nyanet tyemeir	I						
Nyanet temeir			III		400		ñanent i tééméér
Nianet temier				IV			
Juorom tyemer	I						
Juorom temeir			III		500		juroom i tééméér
Juorom temier				IV			
Juorom ben tyemeir							
Juorom ben temeir			III		600		juroom ben i tééméér
Juorom ben temier				IV			
Juorom nyar tyemeir	I						
Juorom nyar temeir			III		700		juroom ñaar i tééméér
Juorom niar temier				IV			

Juorom nyet tyemeir	I		800	juroom ñett'i tééméér
Juorom nyet temeir		III		
Juorom nyet temier			IV	
Juorom nyanet tyemeir	I			
Juorom nyanet temeir		III	900	juroom nanent i tééméér
Juorom nianet temier			IV	
Gunn	I			
Dyuna/ Jyuna				
Deunn / Dioone			IV	1000 junne, junni
Dioone agh ben			IV	1001 junne ak benna
Dyun agh temeir		III	1100	junne ak tééméér
Wallay		III	half	walla
Wall/ Wally			IV	
gena wallay		III	one half	genawalla

SHORT PHRASES, EXCLAMATIONSModern Wolof

Dait	II	III	IV	no	déét
Date		III			
Diet			IV		
Dey (Date dey)		III		oh no !	déédéét
Waw	I	II	III	yes	waaw
Waw dey				Yes, sure	
Waow			IV		
Dyerre duef			IV	Thank you	jerejëf
Hutcham		III		pshaw (expressive	cam !
Huttiem			IV	of dislike or	
Weilly		III		contempt)	
Wullye			IV	surely, certainly	wolaxi (Ar.)
Arbuccay		III			
Arbucca Yallah			IV	by God	barak'Alla (Ar.)
Mbuss		III		a word expressive	mbiis
Mbruss			IV	of contempt	
Ma nay			IV	I say	mā ne
Yoo nay			IV	thou sayest	
Mo nay		III	IV	he says	mu ne
Moo nay					
Awm	I	II	III	here, take it	am
Took			IV	begone, a	tukk !
				contemptuous word	
				used chiefly to	
				dogs	
Subanah		III		(used to express	(Arabic =
				surprise)	abomination.
					subaana (Wolof)
					subaxaana

WORDS INDICATING PLACEModern Wolof

Teh	I	III	IV	in, into, from, of	ci
Tia		III	IV		
Tia soof		III		on the ground	ci suuf
Tia bitti			IV	outside	ci biti
Teh bitti	I				
Teh bittee		II			
Tia bitty		III			
Teh beir	I	II		inside	ci biir
Tia beir		III			
Tia cow	I	II	IV	up, above	ci kow
Diggee	I			the middle	digga
Digy					
Digga, digg		III			
Diggé			IV		
Duss		III		under	?
				[duus is a wave (in the sea) was someone caught under water ?	

Certain words which are verbs in Wolof are put as if they were prepositions, or adverbs.

Dyegan		III	IV	near, close	jege = to be near
Daanu	I	II	III	down	daanu = to fall d.
Dyaila			IV	over	jalla= cross over

ARTICLES ETC, DEMONSTRATIVESModern Wolof

Ba		III IV	the	ba (the - distant)
Fi		IV	here	fi (near)
Fa		IV	yonder	fa (distant)
Fallay Falle	I II	III IV	yonder	fale (over there)
Fillay Fille	I II	III IV	here	right here (file)
Fullay Foolay Foolle	I II	III IV	there	fule (there -unspecified & relative form)
Ballay Balle		III IV	that	bale (that one - distant)
Bille Billay		III IV	this	bile (this one - here)
Yillay Yille	I II	III IV	these	yile (these here)
Yallay Yalle	I II	III IV	those	yale (those there)
Lillay Lille		III IV	this	lile (this thing)
Lollay Loloo		III IV	that	that one (previous mentioned) = lolu

PRONOUNSModern Wolof

Ma	I	II	III	IV	I, me	ma
Manga	I	II	III	IV	I	manga = I am....
Man	I	II	III	IV	me	man (emphatic form)
Suma				IV	my	suma
Nga				IV	you <sup>v</sup> (s.)	nga
Su	I	II				
Sou			III	IV	your	sa
Soo			III			
You		II				
Yow			III	IV	you	yow (emphatic form)
La				IV	you	la (objective form)
Doo ma la bye				IV	I won't let you	du ma la bayyi
Co	I	II	III	IV	it, him	ko (objective form)
Mome	I	II	III	IV	he	moom (emphatic form)
Mo						
Soonoo			III		our	suñu
Nou				IV		nu (objective)
Noon				IV	we	nun (emphatic)
Yane				IV	you (pl.)	yeen (emphatic)
Neeu /Neeou				IV	you (pl.)	
Neeome				IV	they, them	noom (emphatic)

For ~~self~~ Hill adds -suck to the pronoun

sax

Mansuck	IV	myself
Yowsuck		thyselves
Momesuck		himself
Noonsuck		ourselves
Yanesuck		yourselves
Neeomesuck		themselves

Kenen IV nobody (with neg. verb) keneen  
anyone

Durra I II III IV nothing dara

TENSE INDICATORSModern Wolof

De na	IV	I shall or will	di naa
Doo	IV	I will not..	du
Boo, bool	I II III IV	do not (imp.)	bu, bul
Hona	IV	past tense	-oon
Gees honā la		I saw you	gisoon naa la

Hill equates Boo & Doo

TIME INDICATORS

Bel	I II - III	until	be
Beil/Bele	IV		
Burca	I II III IV	before	bërka
e.g. burca daimba		day before yesterday	bërka demba
Bena Yone	III	one time, once	benna yoon
Nyar yone	III	twice	~naar i yoon
Yag	III	past, ago, since	yagga

(Wolof - yagga is a verb - meaning to be long)

EMPHATIC WORDS

Dall	IV	all, the whole of	daal = only
Loll	I II III IV	very,	lool = very much
Moo/Mouk	IV	never	mukk = at all
Raika, Raik/Rak	III IV	only	rekk = only
Suck/Sughk e.g. Mansuck	IV	self myself	sax (an emphatic word)
Toss, Tooss	IV	nothing, worthless	tus

INTERROGATIVE WORDSModern Wolof

Ana	I	II	III	IV	where ?	ana
Foo			III		where ?	fu
Fou				IV		
Ban				IV	which ?	ban
Cuna			III			
Can, Cun				IV	which, who ?	kan
Kayne	I	II	III	IV	when ?	kan
Lan				IV	what ?	lan = what thing
Loo	I	II			what ?	lu
Lou			III	IV		
Nyatta			III		how much ?	naata
Lou tagh				IV	what for ?	lu tax
Lou terre				IV	why not ?	lu tere
Nak				IV	what, how ?	naka = how
nak anga tood ?				IV	what is your name ?	= how are you named ? naka nga tudda
naka la mell ?			III		what kind ?	naka la mel = what is it like ?
Lou moodonn ?				IV	what's the matter?	lu mu don ?

CONJUNCTIONS

So		II	III	IV	if	soo (if you..)
Wandy	I	II				
Wande				IV	but	wande
Wanday			III			

The four Quarters

( Peingko	III	
( Pingko	IV	East
Duelendo	III	
Duelundou	IV	West
( Gopoo	III	
( Gaup/Goup	IV	North
Kharfoo	III,IV	South

According to Guy-Grand's dictionary :

North is	gop
East	penku
South	galandu or njulande
West	harfu (xarfu)

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Months of the Year                      IV

	<u>Guy-Grand</u>	
Ndigee	Dig i'tabaski	Hill = January
Tobasky	Tabaski	
Tanghard	*Tamharet	Beginning of year
Digga	Dig'i gaamu	
Gammow	Gaamu	
Rakade Gammow	Rak'gaamu	
Rekadé Gammow	Rakat i gaamu	
Maamou korr	Mam i koor	
Ndididyé korr	Ndey i koor	
Magam korr	Baraxlu	
Korr	Koor	
Korree	Koor i	

Hill equates them with the English months, but as they are based on the Muslim year, after a period of time there is no longer agreement with the English names he gives .

GREETINGS

Gierekeow	I	II		good morning
Gierrakeow			III	
Gierakeow			IV	
Gierregindou	I			good day
Gierrygindow		II		endu
Gierragindow			III	
Gierakendou				
Gieregomal	I			good evening
Gierrygomal		II		or afternoon
Gierragomal			III	
Gieragona			IV	
Eanal Jam			IV	good day, said at parting
Jammasa	I			how do you do ?
Jamasoo		II		are you well ?
Jammasa			III	
Jammasam ?			IV	

(Jama Hill translates in error as 'I wish' II)

These forms are not used in present day Gambian Wolof.

There the current usage is Jamma nga am ? etc. Have you peace ?

Kobes' dictionary gives dyara... plus keu (morning)  
kendu (daytime)  
gonal (evening)

Jammadal	I	III	I am very well	Jamma daal = Peace only
Ja madal	II			
Jam ma dal				
Mbarr'Giam !		IV	very well !	Mbaa = Or Jaam = Peace
Mbarr'Giana Jam		IV	are you very well	

(Mbaa as an introduction to questions has the idea of a wish, or fear. = I hope that (nothing has happened)  
Nothing has happened, hasn't it.

Allal	I				wealth, riches	alal
Alal		II	III	IV		
Batt	I	II	III		word, voice	baat
benna bāt					one word	
Boona	I	II	III	IV	a hole	bēnna
Bootydyan			III		a small red seed	bēt i jaan
Boottidian				IV	called crab's eye (III)	= snake's eye
					" snake's eye (IV)	
Chughan	I				trifles, folleries	caaxaan
Chaghān		II	III			
(Chanchā)						
Dug				IV	truth	dēgga
Dinya			III		a nit of the head	dena (cf. Mandinka
Dinia				IV		dunyo)
Dolle				IV	strength, might, power	doole
Foss	I				a knot	fas = to knot
Fuss		II				a knot
Guenta				IV	a dream	gēnta (n. & vb.)
Chary	I	II				
Khary			III	IV	war	xare (n. & vb.)
Chompy	I	II			poison	xoompay
Khompy			III			
Khomp̄ye				IV		
Giloly		II			an hour or bell	joolooli
Geololy			III			
Diome				IV	sense, understanding, ingenuity	jom = honour etc.
Larr				IV	a badge to distinguish officers from privates, made of small polished coins.	laar = talisman
Laib, labe	I	II	III	IV	a proverb	leebu
Louf lillay			III		this thing	lēf = thing
Morray				IV	a eunuch	mor = to castrate moré = a castrated animal

Pooret			III	IV	the bells or bubbles, on the top of any liquid occasioned by boiling.. froth, foam (of sea)	purit  from root fuur
Ratyental	I	II	III	IV	a running knot	reccental
Rudda				IV	a line, to draw a line	rëdda
Ruttagh				IV	a wound	ratax = to whip : whipping
Row	I	II	III	IV	virginity	*raw
Sagar				IV	a rag	sagar
Seet				IV	a drop	siit b
Teylay				IV	a pawn, literally a free person given for security until a debt is paid	tayle = a pledge
Tukandair			III		a shadow	takkandeer
Tukindair				IV		
Tatta	I	II	III	IV	rampart, a place of defence	tatta = fort
Toor				IV	a name	tur

French derivations

Sayle	I				a ladder	<u>French</u> échelle
Khoin				IV	the corner or nook of a place	coin W koñ

A number of words are given as nouns, though they are more often encountered as verbs, the 'article' being added to the verbal stem to make the noun.

Modern Wolof

Huss	I	II	III	IV	a curse, evil,	xas	to insult,
Khuss			III		bad conduct		to blaspheme
					abusive scolding		
Khoolo			III	IV	a noise, tumult	xuloo	to make an uproar
Dyenga				IV	handcuffs, legirons	jenga	to chain up
Lyo	I	II			a speech,	*lae	to plead a case
Leyo			III		harrangue	/lay	
Lioe				IV			
Nouyou				IV	the ceremony of salutation	nuyyu	to greet
Sonna				IV	agony, great pain	sonna	to suffer
Ooree				IV	to play	uri	this is a game played with counters = warri

(The word is used for the name of the game itself, and 'to play the game')

Dugy	III	pre.	from.	?	joge = to come from also = since
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MiscellaneousModern Wolof

Yeip		IV	all, the whole of anything	yɛp
Nikay, Niki		IV	as, same as, like as	niki
Benna ba		III	another one more	benna = one bennen = another
Agh, Ach	I II	III IV	with, and, for	ag, ak
Boolaynue		III	together, both	boolé ñaar
Bolinou		IV	double	to double
Loonecka		IV	everything	lu nekka
Bou naika		III	always, continually	bu nekka = each, every  (bes bu nekka = eve day)
Lou Yille		IV	what's here	lu what yile these
Lou Jigan rafeit		IV	what a handsome, or beautiful woman	jigeen = woman rafet = to be beauti
Loubonn!		IV	dreadful, how bad	bon = to be bad
Lou naigh!		IV	how sweet, how delicious	neex = to be sweet
Lou bagh !		IV	how good	baax = to be good

ERRORS

In the vocabulary there are very few errors.

In Vocabulary I he writes Legh a river . Lex is the word for cheek, the word for river being dex.

In Vocabularies III & IV he translates Necca as who , giving the phrase coo necca foollay ? who is there ? . Nekka means to be in a place, the word for who in this sentence being Ku .

He has not realized the various -verbal infixes such as -ati to ...again, so a phrase def-ati ko , he splits up as defa taiko, do-again it

(III) or Def a tay co (IV) , then labelling taiko, and tay as words for again.

The Wolof word ci , meaning some, a bit, also creates difficulties for him.

Dolletie (I) he translates as some more. This really comes from the verb dolli (to increase) + ci a bit  
In Vocabulary III, he has the phrase my ettay ma tue , give me some more which should be may (give) - ati (again) ma (me) ci (some), out of which he creates ettay, ette as a word for more.

In vocabulary III he gives soileir (saileir ?) as 'a sound'  
This could possibly be the word for 'a cricket' which makes a chirping sound when hidden away. (salliir)

Wetein (III) is translated as 'the distaff'. It is, however the word for cotton (wittéen), the correct word for distaff - keccu, being given elsewhere.

In IV he gives Cillé or Cillay a maid, a girl  
including Ndow cillé young woman.

Ndaw si is the word for a girl. Sile, derived from si, means  
this one here.

UNIDENTIFIED WORDSModern Wolof

Randa		III	below, to be below water	
Tye		IV	a kind of paste	tayu = to be stuck tay = to paste, to stick to
Tangal		IV	a little drop of anything	
Rumbad		IV	a rogue, a bad deceitful man	rambaj ? (to denounce
Yoo <sup>a</sup>	I II		away	
Kad		IV	back, to return	
(Kad nga neow legé      nga = you      now = come      leegi = now )				
given as "come you back directly".				perhaps noon la that <sub>i</sub>
Nowna	I		that's right	*naw = so much the better ?
LouKarey, ?			what is the matter ? what's that you say ?	noona = thus, that is what
Mom			why	moom = it, him, her
Loloo			better	loolu = that one
Rayer	I	III IV	she, the female sex	
Diakésoof		IV	mensis ?	
Modagh		IV	exquisitely sweet, quite delicious	moo dax ? = be the best
Lou wotue boogle		IV	what care I for that !	
Doo	I II	III	any thing fat, greasy	duuf ?
Nyugher		III	trouble	nakka ? to lack
Manga tia nyugher			I am in trouble	

Any suggestions would be welcome..

a Perhaps he heard someone say "demal, yow" "go away, you." and interpreted yow as 'away', in his early stages of trying to learn the language. The word is not found in later vocabularies.

PLACE NAMES

In the Diary and Vocabulary a number of place names are given.

Dakar (Dakaro) was a small town on the mainland to the N.W. by W of Goree. The place where water was obtained was Bambara.

Goree was known as Biar, the Commandant being Borombiar. (Present day spelling Bër).

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On his visit to the Damel's kingdom of Kajor, he records the following:

<u>Eandoo</u> nan	IV	a populous Mahomedan town in Kajor
<u>Kaba</u>		a town in the District of Mbaowl
<u>Kadjaga</u>		a town in the District of Mbool
<u>Kaniak</u>		the name of two villages pleasantly situated one on the north & the other on the south side of the river Ntan. They are well watered & from thence they are sometimes called Ndogh Kaniak. (He then disagrees with Golberry's spelling 'Gagnack').
<u>Khandan</u>		a town in Kajor
<u>Koul</u>		the residence of one of Damel's Alkaidas
<u>Lehar</u>		a very woody District of Kajor
<u>Macca</u>		the former capital of Kajor
<u>Mbarré</u> Jam		a Mahomedan town in Kajor
<u>Mbaowl</u>		a District of Damel's to the S.W. of Mbarr'Jal
<u>Mbool</u>		a large District of Kajor, within a days journey of Senegal
<u>Mbarr'Jal</u>		Damel's residence
<u>Peere</u>		a very populous District in Kajor. the Inhabitants chiefly Mahomedans.

So far I have had little success in tracking down the place names.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

Though Hill built up a substantial and varied vocabulary of words, he never really worked out the system of Wolof grammar. There was no previous work to help him, and his mind was limited by models of English and Latin grammar. He never seems to have mastered the intricate system of Wolof pronouns, and their positions in sentence structures.

In October 1808, when he was on the mainland with a party of inhabitants and a quarrel broke out, he writes "As I was a person entirely unconcerned in the quarrel and could not understand either party, nor make myself understood to the Dakar people, I conceived I was of no manner of service in any way, I thought it best to take myself off quietly until the affair was over."

Again in December, on his visit to the Damel, he states "Peter (the interpreter) being out of the way, I was not able to hold much conversation (with the Damel)." It must be admitted that angry quarrelers or the Damel, who indulged a great deal in palm wine, would not have been the easiest people to understand, but there is nothing in his diary to indicate that Hill was fluent in spoken Wolof. He could use simple phrases, but not much more.

The Inhabitants spoke French, and many had some knowledge of English. It might well have been that they spoke French among themselves, but addressed the servants in Wolof...Or perhaps the men spoke French among themselves, while the women made greater use of Wolof. If Hill devoted less attention to the women after his quarrel with Miss Betsey, then it might have slowed his progress with the language. But all this is speculation !

In the end he clearly felt that if he were to carry out translations of Biblical texts etc. he would need to return to Goree, and spend time on the mainland, establishing a residence near Dakar.

*\*\* A reference to the unpublished section concerning Hill's life on Goree.*