Ay Baati Wolof
A Wolof Dictionary

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Revised Edition

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Tuddéé naa tééré bii sama baay, Dem si Yàlla El Haaj Musé Dabi Gay,
ag sama yaay, Ajaa Ndey Bintë Ndaw:
màngi leen di gërëm ci seen mbëggéél ag seen ndimbël;
sama mag Pàppé Aamadu Gay, mi ma mey kàttan ba ma yeggali sama njang;
sama mag yi ag sama rakk yi (nga xam ne dañu defë ne dégguma Wolof);
sama baayu jiitlé, jëkkêru sama mag vu jiggéén yi ag sama jabaru mag;
sama jarbaat, Dabi Tomaas Gay.

This book is dedicated to my late father, El Hadj Mousé Daby Gaye,
and to my mother, Adja N'Deye Binët Ñ'Daw,
for the love and support they have always provided me with;
to my brother Pape Amadou Gaye for giving me the opportunity to continue my education;
to all my brothers and sisters
(you know, they thought that I didn't know Wolof, so I'll let them be the judge);
to my stepfather, my brothers-in-law, and my sister-in-law;
to my nephew, Daby Thomas Gaye.

— Dieynaba Gaye

Tuddéé naa tééré bii sama yaay, Elizabeth Whitehead Lang,
ag sama baay, Robert Peregrine Lang.

For my mother and father, Elizabeth Whitehead Lang and Robert Peregrine Lang.

— Pamela Munro
# Table of Contents

Introduction

Spelling and Orthography

Dictionary Entries

Types of Wolof Words
  Verbs
  Nouns
  Words based on noun class consonants
  Pronominal elements
  Prepositions, phrasal prepositions,
  possessive adverbs, and adverbs
  Interjections and particles
  Grammatical morphemes

More about the Dictionary

Abbreviations

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Ay Baati Wolof: Wolof-English Dictionary

English-Wolof Index

Introduction
Introduction

This is a dictionary of the Wolof language of Senegal, a member of the West Atlantic branch of the Niger-Kordofanian language family. Our dictionary has two major parts. The Wolof-English section includes full entries for each Wolof word we define, along with many bound grammatical morphemes (prefixes and suffixes), as well as cross-references to variant forms and words which occur only as parts of longer expressions. Next, the English-Wolof index relates English words to entries in the main Wolof-English section. The introduction you are reading describes the types of words found in Wolof and explains how they appear in the dictionary. It is followed by a brief bibliography of previous works concerning Wolof which we have referred to.

An earlier version of this dictionary was published as UCLA Occasional Papers in Linguistics 9 in 1991, and has been used by hundreds of Wolof learners and speakers both in the United States and in Africa. In the present revised version we have corrected some mistakes in the earlier version and greatly expanded the vocabulary (with many of the added words suggested by those we found in the extremely helpful Wolof-French dictionary by Fal, Santos, and Doneux (1990), which we recommend to interested readers and which will continue to be helpful in our work on the Wolof lexicon). We welcome your comments on this revised version of our dictionary.

Spelling and Orthography

We follow the Wolof orthography used by Gaye (n.d.), with a few modifications. We consistently represent the velar nasal as ụ when it occurs outside of the ng, nk, and nq letter combinations; we write v and z when these sounds are pronounced in French loanwords; we represent the voiceless alveopalatal fricative in French and Arabic loans as ch; we represent the voiced alveopalatal fricative in French loans as jh; we write h (pronounced as h, sometimes preceded by glottal stop) in Arabic loans; and we consistently represent nasalized vowels in loanwords as sequences of V plus a velar nasal (our ụ). We use the hyphen primarily in reduplicated or partially reduplicated words, which receive essentially equal stress on each identical sequence. (The treatment of reduplicated and compound words is problematical in Wolof phonology; this is an area of our analysis which we are continuing to develop.)

The Wolof alphabet includes the letters and letter combinations a, aa, à, b, c, ch, d, e, ee, é, êé, ëë, f, g, h, i, ii, j, jh, k, l, mb, n, nd, ng, nj, ŋ, n, o, oo, ó, ôô, p, q, r, s, t, u, uu, v, w, x, y, and z. Ch, êê, h, jh, v, and ŋ are marginal, occurring only in loanwords. We use the alphabetical order just presented for the initial letters of our entries (there are currently no words in our dictionary beginning with êê or h), but follow normal (English) alphabetical order within each alphabetic section. In addition to the letters and letter combinations just listed, there are a number of other important letter combinations which do not occur initially: almost all Wolof consonants may occur doubled (geminate) in medial and final positions, for instance, and there are additional combinations of nasal plus voiceless stop consonant that occur medially and finally but not initially, including mp, nt, nc, nk, and nq. Wolof words are subject to a number of phonological processes, in particular rules of vowel harmony and vowel coalescence, which we do not attempt to account for in our dictionary entries. For excellent discussion of these processes, see Ka (1987).

Dictionary Entries

The standard entries in the Wolof-English section of the dictionary have two required parts, and may include as many as four others: the Wolof entry word and its definition are part of every full entry; in addition, an entry may also include grammatical information and
examples (given in curly brackets {}); an etymology (for loanwords, given in square brackets []); variant forms and contractions (given in angled brackets <>); and references to related or comparable words (following a ¶ at the end of the entry).

In addition to the type of standard entry just described, there are two types of cross reference entries. Cross references to the main entry for a variant or contracted form begin with the variant Wolof entry and are completed by "see" with a reference to the main entry, instead of a real definition. Cross references for words which only occur as part of a longer expression, such as dell, part of fees dell 'to be very full', are listed with "in" plus a reference to the full entry.

Our goal has been to present English definitions which match the Wolof entries exactly in terms of part of speech and usage. Some grammatical elements which do not have a precise English translation are listed with a grammatical identification in parentheses instead of a true definition. Wolof nouns are defined with English nouns, Wolof verbs are defined with English verbs, and so on. Examples are included with many entries to illustrate how the Wolof words are used in sentences. Words belonging to different parts of speech are given separate subentry numbers, as are nouns belonging to different classes and verbs with different numbers of arguments or different grammatical uses. (Occasionally we also give different numbers to grammatically similar items when their meanings are markedly different.) There is no consistent pattern to the order with which different numbered uses of a word are presented.

Types of Wolof Words

The main lexical categories in Wolof are nouns and verbs. In addition, Wolof has a great many different types of demonstratives, pronominal elements, prepositions, phrasal prepositions, adverbs, interjections, and particles. We describe each of these below. (More information on the meaning and use of each of the example words we discuss here is given in the main part of the dictionary, along with variant forms, cross references, and so on.)

Verbs. As noted above, all Wolof verbs (or verbal phrases) are defined with English verbs (or verbal phrases). Wolof does not have a separate grammatical class of adjectives; verbs with adjectival meaning (always defined with 'to be —' in English) may be used in modifying phrases following nouns. Adjectival verbs are members of the larger class of stative verbs, which are distinguished from non-stative or active verbs by allowing present reference in the na perfective form (cf. Njool na 'He is tall' with Dem na 'He went').

We have tried to be precise about transitivity and the number of arguments a given verb may occur with, since this cannot in general be predicted from a verb's translation or from other facts about its usage. A clause is a single verb with associated subject clitics, noun phrases, and other sentence elements such as adverbs and particles. Transitivity information is included in the entry for all verbs which can be used as the single verb of a clause. The abbreviations we use to indicate transitivity are listed below:

• (intr.) Intransitive verbs, such as daw 'to run (intr.)' or rafet 'to be pretty (intr.)', are used with only one added argument, a subject. (Some verbs, such as ngelaw 'to be windy', may not occur with any overt subject.)
• (tr.) Transitive verbs, such as yobbu 'to take (tr.)', have a subject and a single object, which may be expressed as a full noun phrase, focussed or not, or as an object clitic: third-person singular non-subject arguments of transitive verbs, for example, are pronominalized with ko. (See below for information on focus processes and object clitics.)
• (2tr.) 2-transitive verbs, such as mey 'to give to (2tr.)', have a subject and two objects. One or both objects may, at the speaker's discretion, be pronominalized with object clitics or focussed. When both objects appear as full, non-focussed noun phrases, discourse factors govern their order.
• (3tr.) 3-transitive verbs, such as waxal 'to say (something) to (someone) for (someone) (3tr.)', have a subject and three objects. The statements regarding the
objects of 2-transitive verbs apply here as well, though it is extremely unlikely that all three objects would be neither pronominalized nor focussed in a simple clause. (So far, we have not discovered any verbs which can take more than three objects.) Many verbs may be used in more than one way, sometimes with an accompanying difference in meaning: thus, for example, waxal also has a transitive use 'to speak for' (we know of no Wolof verbs which are only 3-transitive)—in such cases, each of the different uses that we know of is presented as a separate usage within the dictionary entry.

A verb phrase listed as intransitive may in fact be a complex expression consisting of a transitive verb used conventionally with a given object (which may, of course, be syntactically focussed or, occasionally, pronominalized, as any other object may). "Intransitive", then, here means simply that the verb of a given dictionary entry takes no added arguments other than a subject.

In general, verbs that we label as "transitive" must always occur either with a full NP or pronominal object or in a relative or question structure where the object has been fronted, and so on for 2- and 3-transitives. However, there are certain aspectual constructions in which many transitive verbs can be used intransitively, for instance with bè pare 'to completion'. Thus, while sëddëlé 'to divide, serve (food, for instance) (tr.)' is normally judged incomplete without an object, a sentence like Sëddëlé nac bè pare 'I served to completion, I finished serving' is fully acceptable. We do not list the intransitive use of verbs like sëddëlé separately in the dictionary, since such uses are not acceptable in a simple sentence.

In addition to the standard types of transitive verbs just described, there are three special types of transitive verbs: prepositional transitives, locative transitives, and complement transitives. These are like normal transitives in requiring one or more additional arguments other than the subject, but the syntactic status of these added arguments is not the same as that of a normal object. Sentences containing most of the verbs cited below are given as examples in their dictionary entries.

Prepositional transitive verbs include a preposition such as ci, ag, or ne in their dictionary entries. The prepositional argument of such a verb is an object of the preposition, not a normal object, and thus may not be pronominalized with an object clitic. (If the preposition in the tr. verb is ci, however, the whole ci + N prepositional phrase may be pronominalized with the partitive clitic ci.) Sometimes these verb-plus-preposition combinations have highly idiomatic meanings, but even in other cases it would not be predictable which preposition to use with a given verb, so we list all such combinations we know of.

- (ptr.) Simple prepositional transitive verbs, such as bèg ci 'to be happy for' (ptr.)' or tollu ne 'to be the same size as' (ptr.'), include a preposition in their dictionary entries, and take a subject and an added object argument. This argument is an object of the preposition, and may not be pronominalized with an object clitic.

- (2ptr.) Prepositional 2-transitive verbs, such as ìbbe ci 'to borrow (something) from' (2ptr.'), are like prepositional transitive verbs, but have an additional object, which may be pronominalized with an object clitic or focussed.

- (3ptr.) Prepositional 3-transitive verbs, such as dawal ci 'to give (someone something) as a down payment on' (3ptr.'), have a prepositional object and two ordinary objects, which may be pronominalized with ko or other object clitics as appropriate.

Locative transitive verbs have a non-subject locative:

- (litr.) Simple locative transitive verbs, such as aw 'to pass through, go by' (litr.'), have a subject and an added locative, either a noun phrase or a locative prepositional or phrasal prepositional phrase. This locative can only be pronominalized with one of the locative clitics, fi or fa. An ltr. verb which may not also be used as an intr. verb must include a locative in its clause.

- (2litr.) Locative 2-transitive verbs, such as depoose 'to drive (someone) to' (2litr.'), have one ordinary object argument (which, if third person singular, may be
pronominalized with *ko*) and a locative.

- (3ltr.) Locative 3-transitive verbs, such as *fëétélél* 'to position (something) in (a location) for (someone) (3ltr.)', have two ordinary object arguments and a locative. Complement transitive verbs have a non-subject complement which differs from an ordinary object:
  
  - (ctr.) Simple complement transitive verbs, such as *nekki* 'to become (ctr.)', have a subject and an added nominal complement. This additional element cannot be pronominalized or elliptical, but must always appear in full nominal form.
  
  - (2ctr.) Complement 2-transitive verbs, such as *mat* 'to be old enough to be the (relative) of (2ctr.)', have a subject, an ordinary object argument, and an added nominal complement.

Many Wolof verbs are "idioms", so called because they differ grammatically from their usual English translation or have unexpected grammatical properties which depart from the simple cases just presented. We indicate the different types of idioms in the definition of such verbs:

- "Object idioms" are expressions where the expected English subject appears as the Wolof grammatical object. In *yaram...dab* 'to put on a lot of weight (intr.: obj. id.)', the Wolof grammatical subject is *yaram* 'body, weight', and the person who puts on weight is a grammatical object, as in *Yaram daʃa ma dab* 'I put on a lot of weight' or *Ayda yaram daʃa ko dab* 'Aïda put on a lot of weight'. As the second example shows, the "logical" subject, the person being talked about (expressed by the English subject) may often appear at the beginning of a sentence containing a Wolof object idiom, but this person is still a grammatical object, expressed in the main part of the sentence with the object clitic *ko*. Object idioms generally consist of a Wolof subject (e.g. *yaram*) followed in our dictionary entries by an ellipsis (…) and a Wolof verb. The ellipsis shows the position for inflectional material such as *daʃa*. (This situation contrasts with the form of most verbal expressions in the dictionary, in which the verb to be inflected appears at the beginning of a Wolof entry defined with an English verb.) Most object idioms have singular grammatical subjects and thus take third-person singular subject agreement. (If the Wolof subject word is grammatically plural, this is indicated in the entry.) In some object idioms, such as *wôôr* 'to be sure, be convinced (intr.: obj. id.)', there is no Wolof subject word, but the logical subject still appears as an object, as in *Wôôr na ma* 'I am sure'. Object idioms are intransitive expressions, since only one new argument is used with them.

- "Subject-object idioms" are like object idioms in that the subject of the English translation is a Wolof grammatical object. Unlike object idioms, however, subject-object idioms do not contain a Wolof subject word in their dictionary entry. Subject-object idioms are verbs whose Wolof subject corresponds to the object in their English translation, and whose Wolof object corresponds to the subject in their English translation. An example is *xeen* 'to smell (tr.: subj.-obj. id.)', whose Wolof subject is the thing smelled, and whose object is the one who does the smelling: *Čere ji xeen na ma* 'I smell the couscous', has a Wolof object clitic *ma* 'me' and subject *cerè* 'couscous'. Subject-object idioms are all transitive expressions, since they are used with two arguments. (Most or all subject-object idioms have ordinary transitive uses in addition to their idiomatic use. These different uses are indicated separately in our dictionary entries.)

- "Possessive idioms" are expressions where the expected English subject appears as the possessor of the Wolof grammatical subject. An example is *bûram...daw* 'to have diarrhea (intr.: poss. id.)', whose subject is always a possessed form of *bûr* 'stomach', with this possessor corresponding to the subject of the English translation. Thus, in *Sama bûr daʃay daw* 'I have diarrhea', the Wolof subject is *sama bûr* 'my stomach'. Possessive idioms are listed with a possessed noun subject (always given in the third-person possessive form, with the suffix -*am*), followed
by an ellipsis (...) and a verb. As with object idioms, the ellipsis in a possessive idiom shows that the inflected verb is not at the beginning of the entry. Possessive idioms are intransitive expressions, since, once again, they have only one argument.

- "Passive" expressions are translated with English passives. In Wolof, the equivalent of the English passive subject is a grammatical object, and the verb is inflected as if it had a third-person plural subject. An example is Daïni ma fiir 'I was hurt in an automobile accident', which contains the passive verb fiir. The first-person subject of the English translation is expressed as a Wolof object, and the Wolof verb has a third-person plural subject form. There is no overt Wolof subject word. (Such expressions may be used even if it is known that the agent of the action referred to was singular.) Grammatically, these are transitive expressions with a third-person plural subject. Most or all passive expressions (marked in the dictionary with "(pass.") also have a normal transitive use, as we indicate in the dictionary entries.

- "Clitic idioms" are expressions which include a nonsubject clitic (usually ko or ci). These are listed in the dictionary with the clitic following the verb, but the clitic's actual position in a given sentence varies according to standard grammatical rules. For example, the clitic ci is part of the clitic idiom yam ci 'to be there at the right time (intr.: clt. id.).'. In a sentence like Daïni ci yam 'They were there at the right time', ci appears in the standard nonsubject clitic position, following the verb focus subject clitic daïni. Clitic idioms may be either intransitive, like yam ci, or transitive, like xiir ci 'to push (someone) into doing something (tr.: clt. id.).' A sentence with a transitive clitic idiom, such as Biintë moo mê ci xiir 'It was Bineta who pushed me into doing it' has a normal object, 'mê', in addition to the idiomatic nonsubject clitic—in this example, since the object is pronominal, there are two nonsubject clitics, mê and ci.

Several of these types of idioms include a noun as well as a verb. Such nouns may vary according to whether they can be used with articles and still retain the idiomatic meaning. (This deserves further study.)

Two types of Wolof verb phrases include a verb followed by an object noun with the third-person singular possessive suffix -am. Note that when a possessor occurs as part of a Wolof entry, such as a possessive idiom, a possessive object verb phrase, or a possessive object idiom, it is normally given in the third person singular (with the suffix -am). In the case of obligatorily plural possessors, third-person plural possessive seen 'their' is used in the entry.

- In the "possessive object" type, the possessor of the object must always be the same as the subject of the sentence. For example, in luic ci tuëam 'to pout, to stick out one's lip (intr.: poss. obj.)', the object tuëam includes the third-person singular possessive suffix. The form of the object changes in sentences such as Luic ci sama tuëam 'I pouted, I stuck out my lip'. Such intransitive possessive object verb phrases include the abbreviation "(intr.: poss. obj.)" in their definition. The most common type of possessive object phrases are reflexive expressions which include the reflexive boppam 'his head, himself'. (Most reflexive expressions with boppam are not included in the dictionary; we list only those with unexpected translations.) There are also transitive possessive object expressions, in which the possessed object is marked with to show possession by the subject and there is an additional object, which may be pronominalized with an object clitic or focussed, such as bidy jës sënaawam 'to leave (someone) behind in one's absence (tr.: poss. obj.).'

- "Possessive object idioms", on the other hand, are expressions in which the possessor of the Wolof object—one different from the subject—appears as the object in the English translation. Am jëtjat am 'to have time for (tr.: poss. obj. id.)', for example, literally means 'to have his time'; the possessor of jëtjat 'time' is translated as the English object. Thus, Amul sama jëtjat 'He doesn't have time for me'
has 'me' expressed only as the possessor of jot: there is no object clitic in the sentence. Entries for possessive object idioms include a verb followed by a noun with third-person possessive -am. Possessive object idioms like am jotam are transitive. There are also intransitive possessive object idioms, which are like object idioms (see above), but with that subject expressed as a possessor of the grammatical object. An example is malaaka yi...jël nawam 'to die (intr.: poss. obj. id.)' (literally: 'for the angels to take his soul away'); the person who dies is expressed as the possessor of naw 'soul'.

- There are more complex types of transitive possessive object idioms, such as say ci kawam 'to blow up at (tr.: prep. poss. obj. id.)', a phrasal prepositional object idiom. Since phrasal prepositions (described below) have a possessive structure, this expression is a possessive object idiom. Finally, mey baatam 'to divorce (tr.: dposs. obj. id.)' is a doubled possessive object idiom, in which the object appears both as a normal object and as the possessor of a second object.

The terms we use here for different types of Wolof idioms are primarily classificatory, and do not necessarily reflect a final linguistic analysis of the expressions in question.

Negative verbs include the negative suffix -ul in their dictionary entry, and can be used with subject agreement clitics from the negative -ul set (see below) or with various other types of subject agreement. Such verbs are marked "(neg.)" in their definition. Only those negative verbs which do not occur in the affirmative or whose meaning or use differs from the corresponding affirmative are listed in the dictionary. Verbs which include irrealis marking appear with the third-person singular irrealis subject suffix -u in their dictionary entry, and can be used only with other subject markers from the irrealis -u set (see below). Such verbs are marked "(irr.)" in their definition.

Many verbs (or occasionally other sentence elements, such as adverbs and various particles) are used in complex sentences along with other verbs. The form of a following complement verb or phrase is shown by an abbreviation. These include "+V" (for a following uninflected verb, which is always interpreted as having the same subject as the main verb, as discussed below), "+MC" (for a following minimal clause, whose subject is shown with a ml-set clitic), and "+S" (for a following full sentence, identical to a sentence which could stand alone). "+NC" is used in rare cases for a following na subjunctive clause. "+WH" appears with verbs which can be followed directly by a question beginning with a WH word (contracted or not) identical to an independent question. Both transitive and intransitive verbs may appear in these complementation patterns, so verbs may be marked, for example, "(intr+V)" (e.g. gént 'to dream about'); "(tr+V)" (e.g. dàq 'to be better than at'); "(intr.+MC)" (e.g. bān 'to forbid (someone) to'); "(tr.+MC)" (e.g. aayê 'to prohibit (someone) from'); "(intr.+S)" (e.g. xam ne 'to know that'); "(tr.+S)" (e.g. déy ne 'to whisper to (someone) that'); or "(intr.+WH)" (e.g. laajê 'to ask').

Certain verbs which take +V complements are classified as auxiliaries (indicated in our entries by "(aux.+V)"), because they combine with a following verb to create a single clause. This means that nonsubject clitics associated with the second or following verb occur near the beginning of the sentence, following the subject clitics used with the auxiliary (for more information on clitic placement, see below). Thus, compare Dama ko fàtê jënd 'I forgot to buy it' with Dama gént jënd ko 'I dreamed of buying it'. Fàtê 'to forget to (aux.+V)' is an auxiliary, so ko, the clitic object of its complement verb, jënd, follows the first-person singular verb focus subject clitic dama at the beginning of the sentence. Gént 'to dream about (intr.+V)' is not an auxiliary, so the clitic object of its complement verb occurs following that verb at the end of the sentence. Another feature typically associated with auxiliary status is the use of the -a linker suffix between a consonant-final verb and an immediately following complement verb: thus compare Défa mëna togg and Mëna na togg 'She knows how to cook'—the -a linker appears with auxiliary mëna 'to be able' only when it is immediately followed by the complement verb togg. The -a linker is never used with non-auxiliary verbs like gént.

Sentences may contain sequences of auxiliaries, as in Dama ko bëgg jëem lekk 'I want...
to try to eat it'. Here, the complement object clitic may appear only following the subject clitic, not next to the complement verb.

Complex verbs ending in incompletive *di* (itself an auxiliary), which are marked "(di-aux.+V)" work slightly differently. With these verbs, complement object clitics follow *di*, again preceding the complement verb. Thus *kontine di* 'to continue to (di-aux.+V)' may be used in sentences like *Mungi kontine di ko lekk* 'He's continuing to eat it'. With a few di-auxiliaries, such as *faral di* 'to usually (di-aux.+V)', which is usually used with an additional preceding incompletive *di*, the object clitic may appear either following *di* or following the subject clitic, as is usual with an auxiliary sequence. Thus *Dafa koy faral di lekkoo ak loxoom / Dafay faral di ko lekkoo ak loxoom* 'She usually eats it with her hands'.

Nouns. As noted above, Wolof nouns (or noun phrases) are translated with English nouns (or noun phrases). Most Wolof nouns have an associated noun class marking consonant (singular noun class consonants include b, g, j, k, l, m, s, and w; plural noun class consonants include n and y.) In general, unique proper nouns do not have a noun class, though there are some exceptions to this generalization. The noun class for each noun entry is given in the grammatical {} brackets following the definition—"{C: b}" for instance, indicates a noun belong to the b-class; ";{C: g, j}" shows a noun which can be a member of either the g- or the j-class. A noun's class determines which demonstrative adjectives and articles (see below) can be used with it, and is also used in relative markers and some genitive and indefinite morphemes. Nouns are generally listed and defined in the singular, with singular noun class marking, but some nouns always occur with plural noun class marking. Words of the y- or n-classes are always treated as grammatically plural in Wolof, even though their English definition may be singular.

The verbal noun (VN) is a special use of a bare Wolof verb as a syntactic noun, as in *Togg war na Binté* 'Cooking is a duty for Bineta'. As the example shows, verbal nouns are generally translated with English present participles. Verbal nouns are not usually listed separately, but a number of verbs take this form of complementation.

Words based on noun class consonants: Demonstrative adjectives and demonstrative articles. Several types of words used in Wolof noun phrases are based on the class consonant of the noun in the phrase. Demonstrative adjectives and the shorter demonstrative articles incorporate the noun class consonant of the noun which they follow. Thus, *gôr* 'man' belongs to the g-class, and is used in phrases like *gôr gi* 'the man (here)', *gôr gêl* 'that man', and *gôr gi më gis* 'the man that I saw, the man that saw me'. The -u relative element used between a noun and a following adjective, as in *gôr gu njool gê* 'the tall man (there)', also begins with a noun class consonant. Certain archaic genitive expressions, such as *sama geñog bary* 'the drawstring of my father's pants', include a noun class consonant (here the g associated with geñog 'pants drawstring') between a noun and its possessor. There are also prenominal indefinites formed with noun class consonants, such as *ab*, *aw*, and *ay*.

Pronominal elements. Wolof has a number of different types of pronominal elements. These include independent personal pronouns, subject clitic pronouns, object clitic pronouns, possessive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns and modifiers, and WH indefinite pronouns.

The independent personal pronouns include first person singular *mah*, second person singular *yow*, third person singular *moom*, first person plural *ñin*, second person plural *yee*, and third person plural *ñoom*. These pronouns are used as emphatic subjects and objects and as objects of prepositions. Independent pronouns always appear before the subject clitic in a clause. An independent pronoun may thus indicate an object only when followed by a nonsubject focus subject clitic (see below), since with subject clitics from other classes, object clitics rather than independent object pronouns are used.

Most Wolof clauses contain subject agreement markers belonging to one of a number of different clitic classes, which are positioned relative to different sentence elements. These clitic classes (and their third-person singular forms and sentence positions) include neutral imperfective (*mungik*, which precedes the verb), neutral perfective (*na*, which follows the
verb), subject focus (moo, which precedes the verb), nonsubject focus (lē, which follows a preverbal non-subject element of the sentence), verb focus (dafa, which precedes the verb), irrealis (-u, which follows clause-initial b-, d-, or s-), minimal (mu, which precedes the verb), subjunctive (na, which occurs clause-initially), and neutral negative (no ending is used with third-person subject negative verbs ending in -ul; other endings substitute for -ul in other persons). The (second-person) imperative marker -al, which follows the verb, may be considered functionally equivalent to a subject agreement clitic. In general, every affirmative Wolof clause contains a subject clitic, regardless of whether there is an overt subject or object pronoun present, with two exceptions involving third-person negative and minimal clitics. In a neutral negative clause containing a negative verb ending in -ul no additional clitic is used to indicate a third-person singular subject (other neutral negative clitics are used to show other subjects). No third-person subject agreement clitic ever appears in a minimal clause with an overt third-person subject noun or pronoun, although all the other clitics (including the other minimal clitics, in most cases) may freely cooccur with coreferential nouns or pronouns. (More information on all the subject clitics is given in the dictionary.)

In addition to the subject clitics, Wolof has nonsubject clitics, which are used for non-emphatic pronominal objects, locatives, and partitives. In most clauses, these occur following the subject clitic (or preceding the overt nominal subject, in finite minimal clauses). Nonfinite minimal clauses and other reduced clauses which do not contain a subject agreement clitic are different: in such clauses nonsubject clitics follow the verb. (The verbs of finite minimal clauses may be followed by past -oon; the verbs of nonfinite mu clauses may not be.) The order of the Wolof object clitics in sentences with more than one non-emphatic object is determined by grammatical role, but by a person-number hierarchy, as follows: first-person mē (singular) or nu (plural) > second-person ī (singular) or leen (plural) > third-person plural leen > third-person singular ko > partitive ci and locative fil. (Note that ci and fil, unlike other object clitics, can be focussed on occasion.)

The independent possessive pronouns include sama 'my', sa 'your (singular)', sunu 'our', seen 'your (plural)' or 'their'. A third person singular pronominal possessor is indicated by the suffix -am following the possessed noun, as in mmuam 'his cat / her cat'. When an overt possessor follows the possessed noun, the possessed noun is followed by the relative suffix -u: mmuam Bintē 'Bineta's cat'.

Seven consonants (five of which are identical with five of the ten noun class consonants) are used as bases for various demonstrative, indefinite, and WH pronouns: these include b (specific nonhuman singular), f (locative), k (specific human singular), l (nonspecific singular), n (manner), r (human plural), and y (nonhuman plural). Examples of paradigms of pronominal elements formed from these bases include proximate demonstrative pronouns like bī 'this one (specific, nonhuman)', fī 'here', kī 'this one (specific, human)', lī 'this one (nonspecific)', nī 'this way', rī 'these (human)', and yī 'these (nonhuman)', and WH words like ban 'which (singular)?', fan 'where?', kan 'who (singular)?', lan 'what?', nan 'how?', īnan 'who (plural)?', and yan 'which (plural)?'. Note incidentally that there are many "contractions" of WH pronouns plus following subject and object clitics.

Prepositions, phrasal prepositions, possessive adverbs, and adverbs. Wolof has several prepositions, such as aq 'with', ci 'to, about', and ngir 'for', whose objects are indicated with nouns or independent pronouns: aq Yasin 'with Yacine', ngir moom 'for her'. Phrasal prepositions (identified as "(pprep.)"), such as ci booru 'in the vicinity of' or ci kanam 'in front of', are used only with noun objects: ci booru kër gi 'in the vicinity of the house', ci kanam Aamadu 'in front of Amaou'. Possessive adverbs (identified as "(poss. adv.)"), such as ci booram 'in one's vicinity' or ci kanamam 'in front of one', which include third-person possessive -am in their dictionary entries, are used to express similar ideas with pronominal objects: ci booram 'in her vicinity', ci sama kanam 'in front of me'. One type of Wolof adverb is a similar phrase with no object, such as ci
boor bi 'around the outside' or ci kanam 'in front'. There are many other Wolof adverbs, of course, such as démb 'yesterday' or leegi 'now'. We identify adverbs of the no-object prepositional type as "(adv.)"; the part of speech of most adverbs is clear from their definitions.

Interjections and particles. In the class of interjections we include both short interjections such as a! 'oh!, shew!' and complete phrases such as Sarax ngir Yälla! 'Alms for the sake of God!' (a cry used by beggars). There are several types of Wolof particles. Many emphatic particles occur following either a noun phrase or at the end of a sentence: for example, kaï 'really' follows either a subject or an object noun at the beginning of a sentence, showing a new deduction or observation on the part of the speaker, as in Moom kaï dafa dof! 'He's really crazy!' Evidential particles, such as mbea I 'hope', occur clause-initially and generally reflect the speaker's evaluation of a following sentence.

Grammatical morphemes. We list a number of inflectional and derivational morphemes with, in many cases, morphological alternants and examples.

More about the Dictionary

In general, we put together in a single entry all definitions of the same word, such as different verbal uses and nouns with the same form: each of these has a separate numbered subentry. When two identical words have the same form but clearly different sources (such as bos 'possession' (a member of one of the sets of Wolof indefinite pronouns discussed above) and bos 'hump', a French loan), or when one word is capitalized and the other is not, we give them separate entries. In some cases, of course, the decision on whether to separate two entries is somewhat arbitrary, and we may have combined some entries which should have been considered unrelated homonyms.

We mark levels of usage for some entries. "(Slang)" is used to label definitions which would be used primarily by young people, and might be considered improper usage by older or more conservative speakers. (If a whole entry or numbered subentry is slang, the label appears at the end of the entry; otherwise the label precedes the part of the definition which is considered slang.) Our dictionary includes words from many dialects of Wolof, but emphasizes the Dakar dialect, which has a large number of relatively recent French loanwords. Words of French origin tend to be more commonly used by younger speakers and those who have had extensive education in the French language. Although this is not indicated specifically in our definitions, many such words, particularly those which have a native Wolof equivalent, may be considered slang by conservative speakers. "(Vulgar)" follows definitions which are avoided by most speakers in conversations with those they do not know well, and which may never be used by certain speakers, especially women. Some words are marked as "(Derogatory)".

We include a limited amount of information on dialect variation, with certain words and pronunciations indicated as "(Dakar usage)" (which we treat as the unmarked case) and other indicated as "(Saint-Louis usage)". (In contrast, Fal, Santos, and Doneux (1990) appear to treat the Saint-Louis dialect as the unmarked case.)

Our etymologies are incomplete. In a later version of the dictionary we plan to include information on Wolof structure as well as loanwords in the etymologies, but currently we treat only loanwords. In the present version, no translations are given for French, Portuguese, or English sources, and translations are given for Arabic and other sources only when they differ substantially from the Wolof word. The orthography used for Arabic is a modification of the current linguistic transcription system. Pharyngealized or emphatic consonants are indicated with capital letters, D, S, T, and Z, the last representing the pharyngealized voiced dental fricative of Classical Arabic. The letter combinations th, Dh, sh, kh, and gh represent the dental fricatives, the voiceless alveopalatal fricative, and the velar fricatives. H, 9, and ‘ stand for the pharyngeal fricatives and the glottal stop. As in Wolof, Arabic long vowels are written doubled.

Personal names are not listed in the dictionary, unless they form part of special
expressions which are included. A limited number of geographical names are included. We have included many greetings and other short set phrases in the dictionary, but have not attempted to provide a complete listing of proverbs, rhymes, and other such expressions, although some of these are included as examples illustrating words they contain.

Abbreviations

Here is a full list of the abbreviations we use in the Wolof-English entries in the dictionary: A = adjectival verb (subclass of V); +A = followed by an adjectival verb; adv. = adverb; an. = animate; Ar = Arabic; arch. = archaic (indicates a meaning or word which is not in current use); art. = demonstrative article; aux. = auxiliary (forms a single clause with complement verb); b = b-class; Barn = Bambara; C = noun class; CFA = Communauté financière de l’Afrique (West and Central African monetary system); Cl = clause; clt. = clitic; clt. id. = clitic idiom; ctnr = contraction; nr. = transitive with a nominal complement; dem. = demonstrative; diag. = complete verb sequence ending in auxiliary di; dposs. obj. id. = doubled possessive object idiom; emph. = emphatic; Eng = English; +FMC = followed by a finite minimal clause; foc. = focus; Fr = French; g = g-class; hum. = human; imper. = imperative; inan. = inanimate; instr. = instrumental; intr. = intransitive; irr. = irrealis; j = j-class; k = k-class; loc. = locative; ltr. = locative transitive; m = m-class; min. = minimal; +MC = followed by a nonfinite minimal clause; N = noun; +NC = followed by a subjunctive na clause; neg. = negative verb; neg. imper. = negative imperative; imperf. = imperfective; neg. subjunct. = negative subjunctive; neut. = neutral; nonhum. = nonhuman; nonsubj. = nonsubject; n = n-class; obj. = object; obj. id. = object idiom (Wolof object corresponds to English subject); pass. = passive expression (used with third-person plural subject agreement); English subject is expressed as Wolof object); perf. = perfective; pl. = plural; Por = Portuguese; Pou = Poular; poss = this noun is usually possessed, not used with an article; poss. adv. = adverbial postpositional phrase whose object must have a pronominal possessor; poss. id. = possessive idiom (possessor of Wolof subject corresponds to English subject); poss. obj. = possessive object verb phrase; poss. obj. id. = possessive object idiom (possessor of Wolof object corresponds to English object); pprep. = phrasal preposition; pprep. obj. id. = phrasal preposition object idiom; prep. = preposition; pron. = pronoun; pron. = pronoun; prop = this is a proper noun, usually not used with an article; prox. = proximate; ptr. = transitive with a prepositional object; rel. = relative; rem. = remote; s = s-class; +S = followed by a complete sentence; Ser = Serer; sg. = singular; Sp = Spanish; subj. = subject; subjunct. = subjunctive; subj.-obj. id. = subject-object idiom; suff. = suffix; tr. = transitive; V = verb; +V = followed by an uninflected verb or adjective; var. = variant(s); VN = verbal noun; w = w-class; +WH = followed by a complete question beginning with a WH word; Wo = Wolof; y = y-class; Yor = Yoruba; 1 = first person; 2 = second person; 2tr. = transitive with one object and one nominal complement; 2ltr. = transitive with two objects, one of which is locative; 2ptr. = transitive with two objects, one of which is prepositional; 2ttr. = transitive with two objects; 3 = third person; 3ltr. = transitive with three objects, one of which is locative; 3ptr. = transitive with three objects, one of which is prepositional; 3ttr. = transitive with three objects.

"<" is used in etymologies to indicate the probable source for loan words; "?<" indicates what seem to us to be substantially more doubtful etymologies.

For more information about the organization of the English-Wolof index, see the introduction to that section.

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Ndiaye (1963) suggested some Arabic etymologies and additional Wolof vocabulary. All Poular and Serer etymologies are from these sources.

As will be obvious to careful readers, we are still continuing our work on the dictionary. Suggestions of additional words or etymologies that should be included would be welcome.

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Ay Baati Wolof
A Wolof-English Dictionary
Revised Edition

a! oh!, whew!
-a (V suff.—used between aux. and
following V) {most C-final aux. (without
suff., such as -aan, -oon, -ul) may be
used with -a; some V-final aux. take -a,
with V coalescence I apparently, though,
this suff. is always optional}
-a (var. of subj. foc. moo used after subj.
N) \{Yalla moo ma seede, Yallaam ma
seede. God bears me witness.\}
ab a, an {may replaces benn with
following b-class Ns, and, for some
speakers, with most other Ns \| ab xarit: a
friend\} \| as (a), aw (a), ay (some)
abada in bë abada [<Ar abadan ‘eternity,
forever’]
abal to lend (something) to (2tr.)
{Bindukaay bii lë më Bintë abal. It was
this pen that Bineta lent to me.}
abdu in ñetti abdu
Abijan Abijan
abiyon see aviyan
able to lend (something) (tr.)
-adi not (V suff.) \{xam: to know, xamadi:
to have no manners, not to know how to
behave\}
afeer affair, business \{C: b\} [<Fr affaire]
Afrik Africa [<Fr Afrique]
Afrik du Sud South Africa [<Fr Afrique
du Sud]
ag 1. with; on, by (in oaths) (prep.) \{Gis
naa lë ag Yamar. I saw you with Yamar. l
Furset ag paaka lëy lekke. She eats with
a fork and a knife. l Wax naa ag Bubakar
ag Yaasin. I talked with Boubacar and
Yacine. l ag sama bakkan: by my life\}; 2.
and {conjoins Ns or VNs \| Man ag Bintë
wëy naffu. Bineta and I sang. l Gis naa lë
ag Yamar. I saw you and Yamar. l Wax
naa ag Bubakar ag Yaasin. I talked with
Boubacar and Yacine. l Fecc ag wëy laa
fa def. I did some dancing and singing
there.\} \| yamm ag
ag genn wàll — thirty; half past — \{in
time expressions for hours 1 to 10 (not
used with 11 or 12) \| Benn waxtu ag
genn wàll moo jot. It’s one-thirty. l fukki
waxtu ag genn wàll: ten-thirty, half past
ten\}
ag jàmm in peace \{Na rees ag jàmm! May
it be digested in peace!\} \| Bë subë ag
jàmm!, ci jàmm, Demal ag jàmm!,
Fanaanal ag jàmm!, Jàmm ag jàmm!, Na
râpp ag jàmm!, Na rees ag jàmm!
ag sama bakkan by my life (oath)
ag sama geñog baay by the drawstring
of my father’s pants (strong oath used by
men)
ag sama giiru dund by the length of my
life (oath)
agaraaf surgical stitch, suture; hook-and-
eye fastener \{C: b \| Doktëër bi dindi na
agaraaf yi. The doctor took out the
stitches.\} [<Fr agrafe]
agsi to arrive (here) (intr.) \{Agsi ci jàmm!
Arrive in peace!\} <var: yebsi>
aj to put (something) on top (of
something); to pull up (something) at the
bottom: for instance, to pull up the
bottoms of one’s pants legs (tr.) \{Ajal
siis bi ci armuwaar bi. Put the chair on
the top of the armoire. l Ajal sa pantalon!
Pull up your pants legs!\}
aj 1. pilgrimage during the Tabaski season
ajaa 1. woman who has been to Mecca on
a Tabaski pilgrimage {C: b}; 2.
(respectful term of address, used to a
woman who has been to Mecca on a
Tabaski pilgrimage, or a woman named
for such a woman) [<Ar Hajjah] <var:
ajaratu>
Ajoor person from Cayor {C: b} ¶
Kaayoor
aju to be hung up (on a wall, for instance);
to be stuck up (of a person) (intr.)
aka how — {+ A: exclamation || Aka rafet!
How pretty!}
akara bean cake {C: b} [<Yor akara]
aktiwite activity {C: b} [<Fr activité] ¶
bare aktiwite, and ag aktiwite
Aku Akou person, Gambian Creole
person; Akou or Gambian Creole
language {C: b}
-aku see -u (middle)
al 1. for (benefactive) (V suff.) {bind: to
write, bindal: to write for}; 2. make
(causative) (V suff.) {wow: to dry
(intr.), wowal: to dry (tr.), to make dry};
3. (imper. sg.) (V suff.) {pl. -leen ||
drops before nonsubj. clts.} <var: -ël
alak to wear out (something) (tr.) ¶ Yàlla
alak
alal possession, goods, fortune {C: j} [<
Ar Halal 'a permitted thing'] ¶ am alal,
függ alal
alamaan 1. to fine (tr.); 2. to fine
(someone an amount) (2tr.) {Nàari
tééméér lañu ko alamaan. He was fined
1000 fr.}; 3. fine {C: b} [<Fr l’amende]
albati see waltati
alfa teacher in a Koranic school {C: —}
 [<Ar khaliifah 'caliph']
Alhamdulilaahi! Thanks be to God! [<
Ar al-Hamdu lillahi] <var:
Alxamduilhaaxi>
am or (in a question); or not (ends a question) ¶ am dééêt
Am! Here!, Take it!
-am his, her (N suff.) <var: -èm>
am aajo to be considerate (intr.)
am alal to be very wealthy (intr.)
am èlluwa to have religious knowledge (intr.)
am baàtim to have the power to predict the future (of a religious figure like a marabout or sèrrin) (intr.)
am barke to be blessed, to be fortunate (intr.)
am bayre to be successful (intr.)
am bès one day {+MC ¶ Am bès ma dem UCLA, Am na bès ma dem UCLA. One day I went to UCLA.} <var: am na bès>
am bêt to have big eyes (intr.)
am biir am taat to be chubby, plump (intr.) {Dafa am biir am taat. She is chubby.}
am biir buy daw to have diarrhea (intr.) ¶ biiram...daw
am biiru taññi to have dysentery (intr.)
am boppu sump to have a long head (intr.)
am ci ampagaay to have something in abundance, to have an abundance (intr.: clt. id.) {Ampagaay laa ci am. I have it in abundance.}
am coono to have a lot to do (intr.)
am coppateem to be intrigued by, to be attracted to, to really like (tr.: poss. obj. id.) {Dafa am sa coppati. He is intrigued by you, He really likes you.}
am dagar to be strong, powerful, frightening (generally, of a man) (intr.)
am daraja to be wise and respected (and thus often consulted) (intr.)
am dééêt or not {Aamadu di na fecc am dééêt? Is Amadou going to dance or not?}
am dégg to understand things easily (intr.) {Dafa am dégg. He understands things easily.}
am déj to have someone close to one die (intr.)
am dog-dog to have problems, have something to deal with (intr.) {Nhèwuma woon ndax dama amoon dog-dog. I didn’t come because I had something to deal with.}
am doole to be strong; to be attractive (of clothes or food); to be important, have power (intr.)
am doom to have a baby, give birth; to have a child (intr.)
am donj to be lumpy (intr.)
am estoma to have stomach trouble (intr.)
am fàyyda to be serious, be determined (intr.) ¶ am fullè ag fàyyda
am fit to be brave, be courageous (intr.)
am fullè see am fullè ag fàyyda
am fullè ag fàyyda to have a strong personality, be able to take care of oneself (intr.) <var: am fullè>
am gat to have a bad attitude (vulgar; intr.) ¶ bare gat
am gacc to be ashamed (intr.)
am gacc ci to be ashamed of (a fact) (ptr.) {Moom daal dafa am gacc ci li doomam biir. She was ashamed of the fact that her daughter was pregnant.}
am gowaatèr to have a goiter (intr.)
am itte to be thoughtful, considerate (intr.) {Ni mu amee itte! How considerate he is!}
am jariñ see am njariñ
am jèmm to be imposing; to be tall (of a person) (intr.)
am jom to have determination; to learn from one’s mistakes (intr.)
am jot to have time (intr.)
am jotam to have time for (tr.: poss. obj. id.) {Amul sama jot. He doesn’t have time for me.}
am jotu to have time to (intr.+V) {Amul jotu bind ma. He doesn't have time to write to me.}
am kalaas to have class, have style (intr.)
am kan to be smart (intr.)
am karaas to have dandruff (intr.)
am kersa to be polite, be respectful (intr.)
am kersa ci colinam to be modest in one's dress (intr.: poss. obj.) {Dama am kersa ci sama colin. I am modest in my dress, I dress modestly.}
am kersa ci yaramam to be modest about one's body (intr.: poss. obj.)
am kellu kus to be rich (intr.)
am kellu poobar to have one's collarbones show (intr.)
am koll to have a big stomach; to be visibly pregnant (intr.)
am kollere to remember what has been done for one, remember where one has come from; to be committed to one's relationship (intr.) <var: am wollere>
am kaas to have mucus or sleep in one's eyes (intr.)
am maanaa to be important (intr.)
[maanaa < Ar ma9anaa 'meaning']
am maqaama to be famous (intr.)
am metitu beňi to have a toothache (intr.)
am metitu birir to have an upset stomach, have a stomach ache, have cramps, have colic (intr.) ¶ biiram...metti
am metitu bopp to have a headache (intr.)
am mbóósóór to be open, friendly, helpful, sympathetic (intr.)
am na 1. there is, there are, there exists, there exist {preceded by sg. (usually mass) N or followed by sg. or pl. N, usually accompanied by a loc. (often initial) ¶ Ganaar am na ci frigidīér bi. There is chicken in the refrigerator. ¶ Frijidīér bi am na ñeenti ganaar. There are four chickens in the refrigerator. ¶
Ceeb am na. There is some rice. ¶ Am na ceeb bu des. There is some rice that is left. There is some rice left. ¶ Néeq bi am na benn taabēl. There is a table in the room. ¶ Kaar am na tay? Is there a bus today? ¶ Fii am na ay xale. There are some children here.}; 2. (it) was (a certain amount of time) ago {used with a bi clause ¶ Bi ma ko gëjëé gis am na ñaari at. When I saw him was two years ago, It was two years ago that I saw him, I saw him two years ago.}
am na bès see am bès
am naqar to be sad (intr.)
am naqar ag tiis to be sad (intr.)
am naqar ag tiis di to have the sad duty to (di-aux.+V) {Noo am naqar ag tiis di leen yëgël gaanu seen niyaay. They have the sad duty to announce the death of their uncle to you.}
am nekkaale to have a live-in, to live with someone without being married (intr.)
am ndombo to have rolls of fat (intr.)
am ngant to be excused (from an activity), to have an excuse (for not doing something): especially, to be having a menstrual period (and thus be excused from prayer and other activities) (intr.)
am ngor to be virtuous, honorable (intr.) ¶ gore
am njariñ to be important, to be helpful (intr.) <var: am jariñ>
am oto to have a car, to have transportation (intr.)
am paal to be considerate (intr.)
am palaas to have a place, to have there be room for one (intr.) {Am naa palaas ci sa oto? Do I have a place in your car?, Is there room for me in your car?}
am pas-pas to be decisive (intr.)
am pastéef to be decisive (intr.)
am pat to have swollen gums, have gingivitis (intr.)
am porobelemu xaalis to have money problems (intr.)
am poto-poto to be muddy (intr.)
am raw to be a virgin (of a female) (intr.)
am rândewuul to have a date, have an appointment (intr.)
am reyñoō to have a meeting (intr.)
am sàg to be confident and attractive without having much money (intr.)
am sago to be cool, calm (intr.)
am sàng to have good luck, be fortunate (intr.) [sàng < Fr chance]
am sekkeré to keep things secret (intr.)
am sèén to look good from a distance, but not from close up (intr.) [Rafetul—sèén rekk lè am. She's not pretty—she only looks good from a distance.]
am sikkim to have a beard (intr.)
am sold to have a sale (intr.) [Waa Broadway dañu am sold. The people at the Broadway are having a sale.]
am solo to be important (intr.) [Loolu amul solo!]
am soxlo ci to need (ptr.) [Amuma soxlo ci saak bi. I don't need the bag.]
am sóóx to be meaty (intr.) [Bosu gélèém gi dafa am sóóx. The camel's hump is meaty.]
am sutura to have secrets, to keep secrets; to keep things private; to be decent, to know how to behave (intr.) [Nit dafay am sutura. A person should have privacy.]
am taar to be beautiful (of a person) (intr.)
am taat to have big buttocks, to have a big rear end (intr.)
am tan to be feeling better (intr.) [tane]
am tan to have the time, to have nothing else to do (intr.) [amul tan, amul tanwam]
am tanlïon to have high blood pressure (intr.)
am taxawaay to be tall (of a person) (intr.)
am teràngè to be hospitable, to be a good hostess (intr.)
am têndêndïir to have hives (intr.)
am tiis to be sad (intr.)
am tur to be famous (intr.)
am tuur to have one's ancestors with one all the time, to have to be careful because of one's ancestors' presence (of a Lèbou person) (intr.)
am tuur to have it be one's turn to entertain (intr.) [Dafa am tuur. It's her turn to have a party.] [aye tuur]
am tuyàaba to be blessed (for instance, for one's good deeds) (intr.)
am wërdëx xel to be schizophrenic (intr.)
am wërsëk to be lucky (intr.)
am wisit to have a medical appointment (intr.) [wisit < Fr. visite]
am wólërë see am kollërë
am xam-xam to be knowledgeable (intr.)
am xel to be intelligent, smart; to be considerate, thoughtful of others (intr.)
am xet to have a bad smell (of a person), have body odor (intr.)
am xew to have things to deal with, to have things happening to one (intr.)
am xol to be emotional (intr.)
am xorom to have a good personality; not to be boring (intr.)
am yaakaar to be hopeful, optimistic (intr.)
am yaakaar ci to count on (ptr.) [Am naa yaakaar ci moom. I am counting on her.]
am yaram to be fat (of a person), to have gained weight (intr.)
Am—Yàlla jox lè Take it—God is giving it to you (said while giving alms
to a beggar)

amaana maybe \(+S \| Amaana Bubakar moo ko moom. Maybe it belongs to Boubacar.\) \(\|\) mën na

amal 1. to create (of God), to find, to locate (tr.); 2. to find for (2tr.) \{Amal nga ma jën? Did you find fish for me?\} \[?\langle Ar 9amal ‘to do, make’\]

am-am property, wealth \(\{C: b\}\)

amati to still have (tr.) \{Amati ngër simis bu bulo bi? Do you still have the blue shirt?\}

amatul not to have any more (neg.), there is no more (neg.), there are no more (neg.) \(\{\text{preceded by mass N or followed by N, with a loc. (often initial) } \| \text{see am na } \| \text{Amatuma ko. I don’t have it any more.} \| \text{Ceeb amatul. There is no more rice.} \| \text{Fii ci néég bi amatul taabël. There are no more tables (here) in this room.}\}

ambaasaad see ambasaad

ambaasaad embassy \(\{C: b\} \langle \text{Fr ambaasade}\) \[\langle\text{Fr en pagaille}\]

am-di-jàmm acquaintance (person) \(\{C: j, b\}\)

ame to keep, hold; to take care of, support (often, financially); to talk about, have as the subject of one’s conversation (tr.) \{Yamar la nú ame. We talked about Yamar.\}

ame xol to have heart problems (intr.)

ameel 1. to owe to (someone) (tr.); 2. to owe (something) to someone (2tr.)

ameel àq to sin against (tr.) \{Ameel na ma àq. He sinned against me.\}

ameel bor to owe a debt to (tr.) \{Ameel na ma bor. He owes me a debt.\}

Amerik America \(\{\text{prop; C: b}\} \langle \text{Fr Amérique}\)

Amerikén American (person) \(\{C: b\} \langle \text{Fr américain}\)

amiin amen (response to a blessing) \(<\text{Ar amiin}\)

Amoon na fi This happened once upon a time (said by a traditional storyteller before beginning a story) \(\{\text{preceded by the initial remarks Léebón (storyteller), Lippón (audience); followed by the audience response Daanaa—see Léebón}\}

ampagaay in abundance \{used alone as a response or as an adv. } \| \text{Mângo am na fi? —Ampagaay! —Are there mangoes here? —In abundance!} \| \text{Am naa màngo ampagaay. I have mangoes in abundance.}\} \[\langle\text{Fr en pagaille}\]

amul not to exist (neg., intr.) \{used only with sg. subj., which may follow the V \| Nit ku dul juum amul. There’s no one who doesn’t make mistakes.} \| \text{Fii amul Sééréé, Sééréé amu fi. There are no Serer people here.}\} \[\langle\text{var: amut}\]

amul bopp amul geen not to make sense (of words or a speech) (neg., intr.) \{Li muy wax amul bopp amul geen. What he’s saying doesn’t make sense.\}

amul caaxaang to be serious (of a person) (neg., intr.)

amul méccé not to have anything to do (neg., intr.)

amul pikini to have no money at all, to be penniless (neg., intr.)

amul tan not to have time (neg., intr.) \{Amuma tan. I don’t have time.\}

amul taqam, amul taqawam not to have time for (neg., tr.: poss. obj. id.) \{see taq for pronunciation note \| Amuma sa taq. I don’t have time for you.\}

amul taqawam see amul taqam

amul xorom to need salt; to be boring (neg., intr.)

amut see amul

an to gather up (something in a pile) from the floor, with the hands or a dustpan (tr.)

ana where is, where are; how is, how are
{followed by N or mu-set clt.}lla Ana xaleyi?
Where are the children?lla Ana mu?
Where is he?lla Ana sa yaay?
Where is your mother?
How is your mother?
lla Ana ñu?
Where are they?
Where are
we?
fan
anam circumstance, case {C: b}lla Ci boobu
anam suññ njijit dafa ñuy ñimbële.
In that
circumstance our leader helps us.)
and clay pot used as an incense burner or
to store hot coals overnight; placenta {C:
w, b}
andaar unit of measure for grain; large
quantity {C: w}lla Tuur na ma andaar
wax. He poured out a large quantity of
words to me. He talked to me at length.)
[<Pou andaar < Ar qinTaar 'quintal']
-andi for a while, for the time being (jàpp:
to hold, jàppandi: to hold onto for a
while, for the time being í muñi: to be
patient, muñëndi: to be patient for a
while) <var: -ëndë>
-andoo together (V suff.) {fo: to play,
fowandoo: to play together l gis: to see,
gisandoo: to see together l lekk: to eat,
lekkoo: to eat together} <var: -oo>
-anga 1. there is {N suff.—interpreted as
g. unless N is preceded by ay}lla
Këréngë. There is a house. l Ay këréngë.
There are some houses. l Amadoonga.
There is Amadou; 2. (3sg. rem.
Amadou is eating (there).} <var: -ëngë>
ó mungë
-angi 1. here is {N suff.—interpreted as
g. unless N is preceded by ay}lla
Këréngi. Here is a house. l Ay këréngi.
Here are some houses. l Amadoongi.
Here is Amadou; 2. (3sg. neut.-prox.
Amadou is eating.}) <var: -ëngë>ó
atangi nii, mungi
aniin 1. blue makeup used to color the lips
and chin {C: j}; 2. to put blue makeup on
(someone's) lips or chin (tr.)
aniinu to have blue makeup on one's lips
or chin (intr.)
ankay see anxkay
-ante each other (reciprocal) (V suff.)
{xam: to know, xamante: to know each
other l gis: to see, gisante: to see each
other)
-anti (reverse causative) (V suff.)
{underlyingly -Canti l ëj: to be tangled,
lijjanti: to untangle} <var: -arññ, -arcí,
-arbi>ó i (un-)
-antu a little (V suff.) {lekk: to eat,
lekkantu: to eat a little}
anukaay dustpan {C: b}
anxkay yes (used in answer to a negative
question) <var: ankay>
añi 1. to eat lunch (intr.); 2. lunch (n.) {C:
b}
añaan to be jealous (intr.) <var: iñaan>ó
kanan
añaane to be jealous of (tr.) <var: iñaane>
añi to have (a food or drink) for lunch
(tr.)
añi to go and eat lunch (intr.)
añisi to come and eat lunch (intr.)
aparanti conductor (on the kaar rapiti);
apprentice (C: b) [<Fr apprenti]
ar mbëtt see ër mbëtt
Araab Arab; Arabic language {C: b} [<Fr
arabe, Ar 9arab]
araam to be immoral, to be prohibited by
religious law (intr.) [<Ar Araam]
Araam! Certainly not! (used as a morally
indignant denial)
araamal to consider immoral, to forbid
oneself (tr.) {Araamal naa sangara. I
consider liquor immoral, I forbid myself
liquor.}
araf alphabet [<Ar Harf] <var: arafi>
araw 1. to make small balls of millet flour
(intr.); 2. to make small balls of (millet
flour) (tr.); 3. small balls of millet flour
(C: b) ¶ karaw
-arbi see -anti
arbiis foot infection caused by worms {C: b}
-ardi see -anti
are bus stop, kaar raapit stop {C: b} [< Fr arrêt]
are kaar bus stop {C: b}
areet! stop! (addressed to a car, bus, taxi)
(< Fr arrêt)
areete 1. to stop (of a car, for instance)
(intr.); 2. to stop —ing (aux.+V) {Arete
na ko lekk. He stopped eating it.} [< Fr arrêter]
aréén peanut (especially as grown for
commercial use) {C: j}
ario bean: especially, white bean or
Navy bean {C: b} [< Fr haricot]
arioo weer green pea {C: b} [< Fr
haricot vert]
arive to be successful, to have arrived
(intr.) [< Fr arriver] <var: arive>
arive see arive
armeel 1. grave (n.) {C: w}; 2. cemetery,
graves (pl) {C: y}
armoon see armuwaar
armuwaar armoire, closet {C: b} [< Fr
armoire] <var: armoon>
-arnii see -anti
artu to be careful, to watch out (intr.)
as to bail out, to scoop water out of (a
boat, tank, etc.) (tr.)
as a, an {replaces benn for some speakers
with s-class Ns ll as ndaw: a lady} ¶, ab,
aw (a), ay (some)
asaloo to throw (something desirable) up
in the air or away so that someone in a
group can get it, throw (something
desirable) up for grabs (tr.) {before
doing this, one holds up the object and
says Asaaloo; the others respond
Asabombe; one says Mu jëm fi; the
others respond again Asabombe; one
says Mu jëm faa; the others say
Asabombe, and then one throws the
object ll Bul asaaloo sa yaram. Don't
throw away your body [to just anyone—
thus exposing oneself to AIDS]. (line
from a Kiné Lam song)}
Asabombe word used as part of the
asaaloo give-away—see asaaloo
asaka annual tithe given to the mosque, to
one's dependents, or to charity, or part
of this annual tithe {C: b, g} [< Ar az-
zakaah]
asaman sky {C: s} [< Ar as-samaa']
Asee Saturday {C: b}
aset plate {C: b} [< Fr assiette]
askan paternal lineage; family inheritance
(according to one's last name) {C: w}
spirin aspirin {C: b} [< Fr aspirine]
<var: asporto>
asporto see aspirin
Assalaamaalekum hello; peace be with
you [< Ar as-salaam 9aleekum] <var: salaamaalekum>
astafurlaa! may God forgive me! [< Ar
astaghfiru allah]
astamalaak let alone, much less {follows
neg. S, preceding N or V ll Amuma sax
velo, astamalaak oto. I don't even have a
bicycle, let alone a car. ! Mënuł dox,
astamalaak daw. He can't walk, much
less run.} [?< Ar istimlaak 'seize']
at year {C: m, b}
-at a lot (V suff.) {dagg: to cut, daggat: to
cut into pieces}
at mungi nii see atangi nii
atangi nii for it to have been — years that
{+FMC; used with a preceding number ll
Nëri atangi nii mu fiy jangee. It's been
two years that he's been studying here.}
<var: at mungi nii>
-ati still; again (V suff.)
attaaay a 1. to have tea in the traditional
Mauritanian style (intr.); 2. tea served in the traditional Mauritanian style {C: b, j} <var: àtaaàya>
atum lëmm a whole year {C: m}
aviyon airplane {C: b} [<Fr avion] <var: abiyon>
avokaa see awokaa
aw to pass through, go by (ltr.)
aw a, an {replaces benn for some speakers with w-class Ns || aw fas: a horse} || ab, as (a), ay (some)
aw see awu
awans 1. to put down (an amount) as a down payment (ltr.); 2. to give (someone) a down payment of (an amount) (2tr.) {Awansal ñaa tééméér! Put down 1000 fr.!! Awans ma ñaa tééméér. He gave me a down payment of 1000 fr.} [<Fr avance]
Awans! Forward! {may be used to any number of people}
awanse to advance, move forward (in position, literal or social) (intr.) [<Fr avancer]
awokaa 1. lawyer {C: b}; 2. avocado {C: b} [<Fr avocat] <var: avokaa>
Awril April {C: b} [<Fr avril]
awu to relieve, substitute for; to sing backup for; to catch (something thrown or falling from above) (ltr.) {Sama paan dafa diis, awu ma. My basket is heavy, relieve me.} <var: aw>
aax (interjection indicating pain or fatigue)
ay 1. turn {C: g || Sa ay li. It's your turn.}; 2. quarrel {C: w}; 3. to quarrel (intr.) || bare ay
ay some {precedes pl N; not used with an article; -y after possessive pron. || Fii am na ay xale. There are some children here. || say buumi nafa: your purse strings} || ab, as (a), aw (a)
Ay see Ey
ay bës see ay bës
ay bës week {C: y} <var: ay bës, ayu bës>
ay-ayloor to take turns (at doing chores, for instance—pl. subj.) (intr.)
ayca 1. let's (do it) {Ayca! Let's!, Let's do it!}; 2. let's — {followed by ñu + V || Ayca ñu lekk! Let's eat!} <var: aywa>
aye to take one's turn (especially, at doing chores—for instance, of one of several co-wives, who take charge of the household in rotation) (intr.)
aye tuur to have it be one's turn to entertain (intr.) {Moo aye tuur. It's her turn to entertain.} || am tuur
ayropoor airport {C: b} [<Fr aéroport]
ayu bës see ay bës
aywa see ayca

aa in numero tikk tàkk aa laa ruu Kamoo
-aa see -oo (vocative)
aada custom {poss; C: j} [<Ar 9aadah]
Aadama in doomu Aadama
aajo need, anxiety {poss; C: j} [<Pou haju <Ar Hajah] || am aajo
-aale might as well, at the same time (V suff.) {Soo demee ci waaní wi defaaleel xorom ci reer bi. If you're going to the kitchen, you might as well put some salt in the dinner, put some salt in the dinner at the same time. || Bi may dem mårse laa demaale kër Bintë. When I was going to the market I went to Bineta's house.}
aalim scholar, learned person {C: j} [<Ar 9aalim] <var: alim>
-aan 1. around (V suff.) {dox: to walk, 
doxaan, to walk around with, court; lekk: 
to eat, lekkaan, to eat around, eat here 
and there}; 2. (past habitual) (V suff.) 
{used in past saa yu and 'ever' Cl. ll Saa 
yu ko lekkaan feebar. Every time she ate 
it she got sick. | Fépp fu ñiu demaan mu 
nelaw fa. Everywhere we went she 
slept.} ¶ daan, naan 
-aanul at all (emphatic neg. V suff.) 
{follows a normal neg. of the same V ll 
Bintë lekkul lekkaanul. Bincta isn't 
eating at all. | Tukkiwuma 
tukkiwaanuma. I'm not travelling at all.} 
-aar to protect; to wash (clothes) for the 
first time (tr.) 
aas ace (in cards) {C: b ll aasu këër: the ace 
of hearts} [< Fr as] 
aat uncircumcised boy {C: b} 
-aat again (V suff.) {wax: to speak, 
waxaat: to speak again} 
aawa first wife {C: b} <var: aawo> 
aawlu to have bad luck, to be someone 
who always has bad things happen (intr.) 
aawo see aawa 
Aawsa Hausa person; Hausa language 
{C: b} 
aay 1. to be bad, to be mean; to be 
culturally inappropriate (intr.); 2. to be 
good at what one does (intr.) 
-aay —ing: way of —ing, condition of 
—ing, action of —ing (tëdd: to lie 
down, tëddaay: way of lying down, 
action of lying down; tooy: to be wet, 
tooyaay: wetness, condition of being 
wt)
aay ci to be an expert on, to be good at 
(ptr.) {used with N or VN obj. ll Dafa 
aay ci fiaw. She is good at sewing. | Ci 
lan le aay? What is he good at? | Dafa aay 
ci Aawsa. He is an expert on Hausa.} 
aay gaaif to bring bad luck (for instance, 
of a child born after its father's untimely 
death) (intr.) 
aay yoon to be awful (intr.) 
aaya verse of the Koran {C: b, j} [< Ar 
aayah] 
aayal to make a fuss about, make a big 
deal out of (tr.) {ûoom ñoo ko aayal 
wante dara nekk ci. They're making a 
fuss about it, but there's nothing in it.} 
aaye 1. to deprive of, to fail to share 
(something) with (2tr.) {Dafa ma aaye 
televiisyonwam. She wouldn't share her 
T.V. with me.}; 2. to prohibit (someone) 
from (tr.+MC) {Dafa leen aaye ñiu dem. 
She prohibited them from going.} 
aayn to play a girls' game in which a half-
circle of players face a leader, and must 
imitate her movements in turn (intr.) 
{pronounced with a nasalized vowel! ll 
Dañuy aayn. They are playing aayn.} 
aayoo to rock (a baby) (tr.) 
Aayoo nenne nenne tuuti (lullaby sung 
to a baby on one's back or lap)

àbb to borrow (an item, with the 
understanding that the same item will be 
returned) (tr.) 
àbbas to borrow (slang) (tr.) 
Àbbas Jaw Fara (nickname for a 
borrower) 
àbbe ci to borrow (something) from 
(someone, with the understanding that 
the same item will be returned) (2ptr.) 
àddina see àdduna
àddu to answer (someone, speaking) (tr.)
¶ kàddu
àdduji to go and answer (tr.)
àdduna world, life (experiences) {C: b, s
ll Àddunaam neexoon na. His life was
good, He had a good life.} [<Ar ad-
dunya] <var: âddina>
àdduna ag Àllaaxira for life and all
eternity (adv.) {Dogoo naifu àdduna ag
Àllaaxira. We are separated for life and
all eternity.
àgg to arrive (there) (intr.) <var: yegg>
àggale see àggèle
àggali see àggèle
àggèle to finish (a task, production, or
achievement) (tr.) {Àggéelal sa bataaxal!
Finish your letter!} <var: ãggali, àggale,
eggèle, yeggale, yeggèle>
àggèleel to finish (something) for (2tr.)
{Àggèleel ko ko! Finish it for him!}
Àjjana Paradise, Heaven {C: j} [<Ar aj-
jinah] ¶ Bakkan bu ko jëkk foôn tâbbi
Àjjana, Yàlla na tâbbi Àjjana
àjji 1. to pick (something, from a tree), to
get (something) down (from above one);
(slang) to slap (someone, especially on
the face) (tr.); 2. to raise one’s hand
threateningly (intr.)
àjji kaabaabam to slap (someone’s) face
(tr.: poss. obj. id.)
àjji noppam to slap (someone’s) face (tr.: poss.
obj. id., slang) {Aamadu àjji na
noppu Bintë. Amadou slapped Bineta’s
face.}
Àjjuma Friday {C: j} [<Ar aj-jum9a]
àkk 1. to start a fight with (tr.); 2. dry,
flaky skin condition {C: w}; 3. to stop
(walking) suddenly (intr.)
àkki to go and start a fight with (tr.)
àkkxi to come and start a fight with (tr.)
àll rural area, area outside one’s normal
experience; the bush {C: b}
àllaaji 1. man who has been to Mecca on
a Tabaski pilgrimage {C: b}; 2. sir (term
of address used to an older man, esp.
one who has been to Mecca on a Tabaski
pilgrimage or one named for such a man)
[<Ar al-Hajji] [var: allaajj]
Àllaaxira remote place (where people go
when they die, or the end of the earth)
{C: b ll Los Angeles mungë fee ca
Àllaaxira. Los Angeles is somewhere in a
remote place, at the end of the earth
(someone might say this in Dakar.).} [<
Ar al-aakhirah] [var: Laaxira] ¶ àdduna
ag Àllaaxira
Àllarba Wednesday {C: b} [<Ar al-
9arba9aa]
àlluwa wooden tablet (used in Koranic
school, for example) {C: b} [<Ar al-
luwH] ¶ am àlluwa
àlluwaam...guddul to have incomplete
knowledge of Islamic culture (intr.: poss.
id., neg.) {Sa àlluwaam guddul. You
have incomplete knowledge of Islamic
culture.}
àmbulans ambulance {C: b} [<Fr
ambulance]
ànd 1. to go together (pl. subj., intr.); 2.
togetherness, friendship {C: b}
ànd ag to have (a physical condition)
(ptr.) {used in many idiomatic
expressions ll Ànd ag bopp buy metti. He
has an aching head.}
ànd ag aktiwiite to be involved, be
always on the go (intr.)
ànd ag boroom bopp to have a
toothache (intr.)
ànd ag ay buumi nafaam to hold one’s
horses, not get carried away (intr.: poss.
obj.) {Àndal ag say buumi nafa! Hold
your horses!}
ànd ag boppam to go alone (intr.: poss.
obj.) {Ànd na ag boppam. She went
alone.} ¶ àndal boppam
ànd ag danar to be evil but attractive
ànd ag nelawaan to sleep too much
(intr.)
ànd ag pastéé ci to do (something)
decisively (ptr.) {Ànd na ag pastéé ci ligéeéy bi. He is doing the job
decisively.}
ànd ag sagoom to be cool, be calm
(intr.: poss. obj.) {Àndal ag sa sago! Be
calm!}
ànd ag tès-tès to be really busy, never
stop doing things (intr.)
ànd ag waxu to have a sore throat (intr.)
Ànd ag Yàlla! Hold on!, Calm down!
ànd ci to agree with (an opinion) (ptr.)
{Ànd naa ci li ngë wax. I agree with
what you say.}
àndal to go with, accompany (tr.)
àndal boppam to go alone (intr.: poss.
obj.) {used only in nonsubj. foc. form Ì
Boppam ì ì àndal. She went alone.} ¶
ànd ag boppam
àndando 1. to be accompanied by (tr.);
2. companion, friend {C: b}
Àngale English person; English language
{C: b} [<Fr anglais]
Àngalteer England [<Fr Angleterre]
àngare fertilizer {C: b} [<Fr engrais]
àntu to have good results, to be finalized
(in a positive way) (intr.) {Li ma doon
toppatoo àntu na. What I was taking care
of had good results.}
àpp limit, deadline {C: b}
àppaat to be out of breath, to have trouble
breathing (intr. <var: appat>
àppal to give (a deadline or limit) to
(often, regarding something that won't
last) (2tr.) {Àppal më ñaari fan. Give me
two days.}
àppare then; and then [<Fr après] <var:
àpre>
àppat see àppaat
àpre see àppare
àq sin, offense (against another person);
curse {C: b, j î Sama àq moo ko dal. My
curse fell upon him.} {<Ar 9aqq
'disrespectful' î ameel àq, Baal ma àq
àsma asthma {C: b} [<Fr asthme]
àttaaya see attaaya
àttan 1. to be able to carry (tr.); 2. to be
potentially capable of (doing something
the speaker fears), to be the one to
(aux.+V) {used with -a suff. î Àttan nga
ko wax Bintë. You might tell it to
Bineta.} ¶ kàttan
àttan ko to be capable of doing it (intr.:
cit. id.) {Àtan na ko de! She really might
do it!}
àtte 1. to judge (intr.); 2. to judge between
(pl. obj.), to arbitrate for (tr.)
àtte Yàlla act of God, miracle {C: b}
àttekaay courthouse {C: b}

b- see s-
b- 1. (b noun class marker and dem. base)
   {pl. y-); 2. (definite, specific, nonhum.,
   sg. pron. base) ¶ ab, ban, beneen, benn,
   bépp, bë, bèlé, bi, bi, boobu, bos, bu,
   bu nekk
ba when (in the past, relatively long ago),
since {+FMC with V+ee î Bà ñu feeltoo
da màrse ba laa ko gëja gis. I last saw
him when we met in the market (some
time ago).} ¶ bi
ba see bë, bàyyi
bàa stockings, pantyhose {C: y} [<Fr
bàs]
baadoolo peasant; unsophisticated person; person who is rude or unappreciative {C: b} [<Ar bedeu 'bedouin']

baag pail for drawing water {C: b}

baagante to go back and forth (intr.)

baal to forgive (a sin, a person, a debt); to give up one's share of something to (tr.)

baal 1. dance, party {C: b}; 2. to dance at a party, to dance European style; to give a party (intr.) [<Fr bal]

Baal ma Excuse me (expression used to get someone's attention, or to request someone to move out of the way); I'm sorry

Baal ma àq Forgive me for my sins; I'm sorry (expression used as an apology (for an offense or for being a burden) or thank you, or during any Muslim holiday—for instance, at the end of Ramadan)

baalu to ask for forgiveness from (someone) (tr.)

baalu àq to ask for forgiveness of one's sins (intr.) [Baalu naa àq. I asked for forgiveness of my sins, I asked for my sins to be forgiven.]

baam in màta baam

baamtu to repeat (tr.) <var: baamtuwaat>

baamtuwaat see baamtu

baana-baana street vendor; person who sells things privately {C: b}

baar to boil down, to simmer until the liquid is reduced (of a pot with liquid in it) (intr.) [Cin li baar na. The pot (and thus its contents) boiled down.]

baar bar (drinking establishment; barrier) {C: b} Dafa def ay baar ci paranteer bi. He put bars on the window.} [<Fr bar]

baaraam finger {C: b} f'foq baaraamam, jaaro baaraam

baaraamu déy thumb {C: b}

baaraamu tânk toe {C: b}

baaral 1. to simmer a pot with liquid in it (to thicken the sauce, or because the rest of the meal isn't ready yet) (intr.); 2. to simmer (a pot with liquid in it) (tr.)

baaralal to simmer (a pot with liquid in it) for (2tr.) {Bintë moo baaralal Yaasin cin li. Bineta simmered the pot for Yacine.}

baase see baasi

baasi couscous served with a meat or chicken sauce {C: b} [<Bam bdsf] <var: baase> f' cere baasi, cere baasi gerte, cere baasi salte

baasi salte dish containing meat (or sometimes chicken) and vegetables {C: b}

baat neck, neckline; throat; voice; word, speech, expression {C: b} f'mey baatam, ndombo baat, ñaan baat

baatam...dee to lose one's voice (intr.: poss. id.) [Baatam dafa dee. She's lost her voice.]

baatim power to predict the future {C: b} f'am baatim

baatre to shuffle (cards) (tr.) [<Fr battre]

baawaan to flow plentifully (of water) (intr.) {Ndox mëngiy baawaan. Water is flowing plentifully, There is plenty of water flowing.}

baawal to lend (someone) a well bucket; to give (someone) water (tr.)

baawbaab baobab tree {C: b} [<Fr baobab]

baaw-naan to perform special songs and dances when the rainy season is late (intr.)

baax 1. to be good, to be kind, nice; not to be spoiled (of food); to be fixed (intr.) {Sutura baax na ci nit. A secret is good in a person, Having secrets is a good thing in a person.}; 2. custom, habit {C: g ll Sama baaxu maam lë. It's my ancestors' custom.} b' bu baax, mbaax,
Suñu Boroom, Yalla baax na
baax ci to serve right; to be good to (ptr.)
   {Li ñu ko dóór baax na ci moom. The
    fact that she got beaten up served her
    right. Na mu baaxee ci moom! How
    good she is to him!}
baax juddu to be well born (intr.) {Dafa
   baax juddu. He is well born.} ¶ raft
   juddu
baaxantal 1. to do something on an
   annual basis: to perform an annual
   charity, repeat an annual custom, engage
   in an annual event (intr.); 2. to do
   something annually (tr.) <var:
   baaxental>
baax-baaxulu to pretend to be good (intr.)
baaxental see baaxantal
baaxle to do well, do all right (on an
   exam) (intr.)
baaxon crow {C: b}
baay 1. father; paternal uncle {C: b}; 2.
   (term of address for a man) ¶ ag sama
   geñog baay, Ma fiakk sama ndey ag sama
   baay!}
Baay (first name used before the name of
   an older man for whom a boy is named);
   (title used respectfully before an older
   man's last name) {Baay Amadou: first
   and second names of a boy named for an
   older man (perhaps a relative, usually
   someone older than the boy's parents)
   whose name is Amadou} ¶ Maam
Baay Faal member of a subgroup of the
   Mouride sect (probably wears dreadlocks
   and patchwork clothing) {C: b}
Baay Gaynde lion (respectful term); old
   name for a district in Dakar
baayale to designate (a man, usually a
   close relative such as an uncle) to serve
   as a substitute father for (one's child—
   especially with regard to decisions
   regarding the child's marriage) (2tr.)
   {Amadou Bubakar le baayale doomam.
   Amadou designated Boubacar to act as
   his child's substitute father.) ¶ baayoo
baayi see baayi
baayoo person who has lost his or her
   mother {C: b}
baayoo to act as a substitute father for (a
   young person, usually a nephew or
   niece): especially, to make decisions
   about (a substitute child's) marriage (tr.)
   ¶ baayale
baay-tëx stepfather {C: b lì baay-tëxëm:
   his stepfather}
baayu jiiltë stepfather
bag see bak
bagaan big wooden bowl or calabash {C:
   g}
bagaa baggage; stuff, things one carries
   about {C: b} [<Fr bagage] ¶ du bagaa
bagu galaas ice cube tray {C: b}
bak high school diploma {C: b lì Am na
   bak. He has a high school diploma.} [<Fr
   baccalaureat]
bak ferry {C: b} [<Fr bac] <var: bag>
bakkannose; (metaphorically speaking)
   life {C: b} ¶ ag sama bakkann, faat
   bakkann, faat bakkannam, foye bakkannam,
   luqati bakkannam, ndokk sa bakkann
Bakkann bu ko jëkk fóøn tábbi
   Âjjana The first nose that smells it
   (understands the story) lands in Paradise
   (This phrase is used by a traditional
   storyteller at the end of his story. After
   he says this, everyone in the audience
   sniffs loudly.) <var: Foofu ñë leép tábbee
   Âjjana, bakkann bu ko jëkk fóøn tábbi
   Âjjana>
bal ball; balloon; bullet {C: b} [<Fr balle /
   ballon]
bala...di see bala...di
bala in musibé ag bala
bala...di before (a future event) {+FMC
   with di as aux. lì Lekkal bala ngay dem.
   Eat before you go. l Balaal muy dem lè
lek. Before he went he ate. l Balaa mu leen di gis di na ñagg. It will be a long time before she sees them.) <var: bëllaa...di, bala...di>
balaagal to throw on (an article of clothing), to treat (an important matter) casually (tr.)
bafon xylophone (same as baliñe) {C: b} \b pronounced with a nasalized vowel \b{Fr?}
balbastik ice cream: especially, ice cream on a stick {C: b}
bale 1. to sweep (intr.); 2. to sweep (a house or other location), to sweep up (dirt, for instance) (tr.); 3. broom {C: b, g} \b{Fr balaye, balai}
bale see bélé
balekat sweeper {C: b}
baliñe 1. xylophone (same as balafon) {C: b}; 2. to play the baliñe (intr.)
batt to spout, gush out (of water) (intr.)
balu fatal bullet {C: b}
ban 1. which, what? (sg.) {precedes a (sg.) N of any class; for younger speakers, in informal style, may follow a (sg.) N, on the model of 3 below; pl. yan—see b- ll. Ban kopp moo toj? Which cup is broken? ll. What cup is broken? l ban jigéén (standard), jigéén ban (informal?): which woman?}; 2. which, which one? (sg.) {used alone (often contracted—see bu); pl. yan; see b- ll. Ban moo toj?, Bu toj? Which is broken? Which one is broken? l Ban lë bègg?, Bu mu bègg? Which does he want?}; 3. which, what (interrogative dem.) {follows a b-class N—see b- ll. kopp ban?: which cup?, what cup?} <contr. bu, bu më, boo, bu mu, bu ñu, boo leen>
bak clay, mud {C: b}
banaana 1. banana (fruit) {C: b}; 2. banana (plant) {C: g} \b{Por banana}
bank to bend (tr.)
banku to bend; to snuggle under the covers, hunch over, curl up (intr.)
bant wood, stick, cane (for walking) {C: b} \b{doomu bant, tàngal bant}
bantu maam Yàlla person {expression used in traditional counting ll juróomi bantu maam Yàlla: five people}
bantu sokkorotu toothpick {C: b}
bañ 1. to refuse, to say no (intr.); 2. to hate; to object to, refuse; not to be used to (tr.); 3. to refuse to (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. ll Dafa ko bañ gis. She refused to see him.}; 4. to not want (intr.+MC) {Dama bañ mu tooy. I don't want it to get wet.}
bañ ko bè to avoid problems; to make things easier (intr.+S: clit. id.) {used as a main clause before an S specifying the action taken ll Bañ naa ko bè jëndël naa Ayda benn tėéré. I avoided problems, I bought a book for Aïda (too).} l Dama ko bañ bè Olympic Boulevard laa jaar. I made things easier, I took Olympic Boulevard.}
bañ of course!
bañ-bañlu to pretend to refuse (before an ultimate agreement); to refuse to grow old, not act one's age (intr.)
ban bench {C: b} \b{Fr banc}
bqata nasal mucus, snot {C: b ll usually used in pl.}
bqataam yi ñungi tuuru to have a runny nose (intr.: poss. id.) {grammatical subj. is pl.}
bar 1. to talk very fast (intr.); 2. container for drawing water made from a hide {C: b}; 3. type of large water lizard {C: b}
baraalu teapot {C: b} \b{Bam bàraalu}
baraag hut, shack {C: b} \b{Por buraa, Por barraca}
Barak Lord of Oualo {C: b}
baram 1. to twist, to tangle (tr.); 2. type
of twisted hair braid; dreadlock {C: b}
baramu to be twisted, tangled (intr.)
barastiku to slip (intr.)
barax type of reed {C: b}
Baraxlu eighth month of the Muslim calendar {C: b, w}
bare 1. to be many, to be much, to be a lot (intr.) {Bare nañu fi. There are a lot of us here. / Góór yu bare demoon nañu. A lot of men went.}; 2. to have a lot of (tr.) {Geej gi dafa bare jën. The ocean has a lot of fish in it.} <var: bari> ¶ lu bare
bare aktiwite to be involved in lots of things (intr.)
bare ay to be quarrelsome, to like to quarrel (intr.)
bare bénkéñéñké to be picky; to want everything to be just so (intr.) {Dafa bare bénkéñéñké. She's picky, she wants things to be just so.}
bare bor to be in debt (intr.)
bare bruý to be noisy (intr.) [bruý < Fr bruït]
bare caaxaan to joke around (intr.)
bare cambar-cambar to be full of insignificant people (of a gathering) (intr.)
bare coobare to have whims; to be changeable (intr.)
bare coono to be busy; to be working hard; to have too much work (intr.)
bare fason to be always changing (one's style, personality, etc.) (intr.)
bare fitnë to keep busy (intr.)
bare gat to have a bad attitude (vulgar) (intr.) ¶ am gat
bare gilaawaale to be in a difficult situation, to have a lot of problems; to be a difficult person (intr.)
bare itte to be thoughtful, considerate (intr.) {Dafa bare itte. He's thoughtful.}
bare jängoro to be sickly (intr.)
bare jikko to be moody (intr.)
bare kaf to be a tease, not to be serious (intr.) ¶ kafam...bare
bare karaw to be hairy (intr.)
bare kersa to be polite; to be shy; to be discreet (intr.)
bare mbañ to be picky (intr.)
bare ngànt to be full of excuses, to always have an excuse (intr.)
bare pexe to be a busybody; to have connections, to use one's influence (in high places) (intr.)
bare politik to be political (in one's actions or attitude) (intr.)
bare poroblem to be always fussing about something or other (intr.)
bare puukare to show off, to enjoy attracting attention (intr.)
bare tès-tès to be really busy, to never stop doing things (intr.) {Dafa bare tès-tès. He never stops doing things.}
bare tilîr to be proud; to show off (intr.)
bari see bare
barigó metal storage drum;
hundredweight, quintal (100 Kilos) {C: b} [< Fr barrique]
barka-barka interest (on a loan) {C: b}
barke blessing; good fortune {C: b} [< Ar barak] ¶ am barke, jox barke
Barke Yàlla! Honest to God!
barkeel 1. to be blessed (intr.); 2. blessing (C: b)
barkeelu to be blessed (and take advantage of one's blessings), to have good fortune (intr.)
barkeeluji to go and get blessed (intr.)
barkelle see berkelle
Barma in Kocc Barma, Kocc Barma nee na...
barmol newborn calf {C: b}
Barsàq otherworldly region, where someone might go after death {C: j}
bas to fill with tears (of the eyes) (intr.) {refers to a medical problem, not the
basan mat {C: g}
basapu jullikaay prayer mat
Basari Bassari person, person of the
Bassari ethnic group from southeastern
Senegal; Bassari language {C: b}
basi sorghum {C: b}
bataaxal letter, article; sentence {C: b} [<
Pou bataka < Ar baTaqaah ‘ticket’]
batale to entrust (something) to (2tr.)
{Sama dékkala laa leen bataale. I
entrusted them to my neighbors.}
batañse eggplant {C: b} [< Ar
beedhinjaan]
batéri car battery {C: b} [< Fr batterie]
bato boat {C: b} [< Fr bateau]
batuwaar meat market {C: b} [< Fr
abattoir]
Batuwaar district of Dakar
Bawol Baol
Bawol-bawol person from Baol {C: b}
bawoo to come from, to be from (a
location) (tr.) {Fan ngé bawoo? Where
are you from?}
bax to boil; (slang) to be boiling mad,
really angry (intr.) {Ndox mi bax na.
The water boiled.}
baxa 1. to be light blue (intr.); 2. light
blue boubou {C: b}
baxal to boil (tr.) {Baxal naa ndox mi. I
boiled the water.}
baxalal to boil for (2tr.) {Baxalal laa lè
ndox mi. I boiled the water for you.}
baxaw 1. to prepare a millet field for the
first time; to weed a field (intr.); 2. to
prepare (a millet field) for the first time;
to weed (a field) (tr.); 3. first harvest
from a millet field {C: b}
bay 1. to farm (intr.); 2. to farm, till,
cultivate, dig up (a crop, for instance)
(tr.) <var: bey, bëy> ¶ mbay
bayal to farm, till, cultivate (something)
for (someone) (2tr.)
bayaal public square; open space in a
village, city, campus, etc. {C: b}
bayaat 1. to prepare a millet field for the
first time; to weed a field (intr.); 2. to
prepare (a millet field) for the first time;
to weed (a field) (tr.) <var: beyaat>
baykat farmer {C: b} <var: beykat>
bayre in am bayre
bàcc 1. to beat; to shake (a tree’s
branches, so that fruit will fall); to
separate (peanuts from straw, rice from
hulls); to rinse (giving laundry its second
of two rinses) (tr.); 2. water for rinsing
clothes {C: b}
bàcc-bàccal to beat up, to whip (tr.)
bàccu tray on which peanuts are dried or
hulled {C: b}
bàgg loom {C: b}
bàjjan see bàjjen
bàjjen father’s sister, aunt {C: b} <var:
bàjjan>
bàkk 1. to praise (tr.); 2. song of praise
{C: b}
bàkkar sin (against God’s law) {C: b}
[< Pou bakkat < Ar kabaa’ir]
Bàkkel Bakel
bàkkis type of plant (the roots are used as
a medicine for jaundice) {C: b}
bàkku to brag, to praise oneself
(especially with regard to one’s
accomplishments or ancestors) (intr.)
bàllarñi to prepare (a field) immediately
before planting (tr.)
Bàmbara Bambara person, person of the
Bambara ethnic group of West Africa;
Bambara language {C: b}
Bàmbey Bambe (a town)
bàmmeeal grave {C: b}
bànd type of fish {C: b}
bàndaas bandage {C: b} [< Fr bandage]
bànjóóli ostrich {C: b}
Bànjul capital of Gambia
bànkt 1. to be out of money, to be broke (intr.); 2. state of being broke {C: g ll Bánk gi metti na. Being broke is hard.};
3. bank (for money) {C: b}; 4. bank: person who gives one money or holds money for one {poss. ll Dù ma sa bànkt! I am not your bank!} [C Fr banque]

bànneex pleasure, satisfaction, happiness
{C: b}

bànneexu to have a good time (intr.)
bànneexu ci to enjoy, take pleasure in (intr.) {Mungiy bànneexu ci otoom bu bees bi. He is enjoying his new car.}
bànq to moo (of a cow) (intr.)
bànqqaas branch (of a tree); neighborhood; district (of a city) {C: b}
bàq tripe (often pl.) {C: b, y} <mbàq>
bàq 1. wet sand {C: b}; 2. to be wet (of sand) (intr.)
bàttu small calabash; large wooden or calabash spoon {C: b} mbàttu
bàyyante to separate (of a couple or friends) (intr., pl. subj.) <var: bàyyante>
bàyyeekoo to come from (intr.)
bàyyeeku to rest; (slang) to fart (intr.)
bàyyente see bàyyante

bàyyi 1. to leave behind, to leave alone; to get rid of; to leave (a spouse, for instance), separate from; to release, let go (a prisoner, for instance) (tr.) {Bàyyil bindukaay bi ngay sex! Get rid of the pencil you always have in your mouth! I Bàyyi nàa ko mu naaw. I released it and it flew away.}; 2. to quit one’s job (intr.); 3. to let (someone) (do something) (tr.+MC) {Bàyyil Ayda mu dem. Let Àïda go. I Bàyyi ma ma dem. Let me go.}; 4. to stop (aux.+V) {Dafa ko bàyyi dóó. He stopped hitting her.} <var: baayi, ba>

bàyyi ci gannaawam see bàyyi gannaawam

bàyyi di to keep (oneself) from (di-

bàyyi di to keep (oneself) from (di-

aux.+V) {Bàyyil di ko lekk. Keep from eating it.}

bàyyi gannaawam to leave (someone) behind to take care of things in one’s absence (tr.: poss. obj.) {Yaw laa bàyyi sama gannaaw. I am leaving you behind in my absence.} [var: bàyyi ci gannaawam]

bàyyima animal {C: b ll usually used to express a pl., with ay—not used with y-article ll ay bàyyima: some animals}

beddi to isolate, exclude (someone) (tr.) {Doomam lè wànte daf’ ko beddi. He’s her child but she excludes him.} [C: b]

bee see bèlé

been to put on (an article of clothing) inside out (tr.)
beef white sand {C: b}
beef beer {C: b} [<Fr bière] <var: biyeer>

bees 1. to be new, to be fresh (intr.); 2. to winnow, sift (tr.)

bees peq to be very new, to be brand new (intr.)

bees pull to be very new, to be brand new (intr.)

bees tòq to be very new, to be brand new (intr.)

beew to be acting stuck up (intr.) [C: b]

beessaw see bijjaaw

beekoor drouth; famine {C: b}

beekku suukèr lump of sugar, piece of sugar {C: b}

beneen 1. another; 2. another, another one {C: b} [used alone or followed by a . Il'll see b- ÀAm ngè beneen? Do you have another one? ÀAm ngè beneen taabél? Do you have another table? À Beneen bi laa bègg. I want the other one.} [C: b]

Benin fienn nàa

Benin Benin
benn 1. one (number) {used alone or followed by a N || does not take -i suff.};
2. one (pron.) {Dama gént am benn. I dreamed about having one.}; 3. a, an {followed by any N, not just a b-class N || see b-} || ab, ci benn fāna, du benn
benn bēs 1. some day, one day {Benn bēs man ag Ayda demoon nauñu mārse. One day Aida and I went to the market.}; 2. one day {+MC || Benn bēs ma dem UCLA. One day I went to UCLA.}
benn yoon once
benn-bennal 1. to proceed one step at a time (intr.); 2. to do (something) step by step (tr.)
beñe doughnut-like cake, beignet {C: b} [<Fr beignet]
ber to put aside, to isolate, separate from the others (tr. || beddi)
beref seeds (from watermelons, for instance) dried and used as feed {C: b}
berkelle mule; Mauritanian tent {C: b} <var: berkelle>
bernde invitation to an important function {C: b}
beru to isolate oneself, to stay away from other people (intr.)
bes see bēs
betteex see bettecx
beteraaav beet {C: b} [<Fr betteraav]
bett to surprise (tr.) {Bett nga ma! You surprised me!} || mbett, mbetteel
bette to be surprising (intr.)
betteex weight used on a fishnet or a plumb line {C: b} <var: betteex>
bew see beew
bey see bay, bēy
beyaat see bayaat
 beykat see baykat
béeceo traditional knee-length undergarment {same as sēru njümalaay} {C: b || this term—unlike sēru njümalaay—has a sexual connotation}
béeý 1. to have an infected finger (intr.);
2. infected finger {C: b}
béeý see biiy
bégg to be happy (intr.) || mbég
bégg ci to be happy for, happy about (ptr.) {Bég naa ci Yamar. I'm happy for Yamar, happy about Yamar.}
béjjéen horn (of an animal) {C: b}
bélli to be relaxed, comfortable (intr.)
bénkéénêké in bare bénkéénêké
béngqël unripe tamarind {C: b}
bénténé type of baobab {C: g}
bépp every, each {followed by a sg. N || see b- || Bépp dooomu Aadam naa na gudd fan. Every human being prays for a long life. || Bépp xale bu mè gis di naa ko mey tééré. I'll give each child that I see a book.} || fépp, képp, lépp
bérebb see bérēb
bē 1. until (a time), up to (a location)
(prop.) {Bē subé! Until tomorrow! || Doxal bē kër Bubkar. Walk up to Boubacar's house.}; 2. until {+MC (with following same or different subj.) || Kaani na ko ba mu saaf sāpp. She seasoned it with hot pepper until it was over-seasoned, She put too much hot pepper in it. || Xaaral ba ngë pare. Wait until you're done. || Di na xaar bē mu gis ko. He'll wait until he sees her.}; 3. until {+V (with following same subj. || Xaaral ba pare. Wait until you're done. || Di na xaar bē gis ko. He'll wait until he sees her.) <var: ba>
bē 1. the; that (rem. sg. art.) {follows b-class N—see b- || bunt bē: the door (rem.)}; 2. the one that (concrete, nonhum. rem. sg.) {see b-} <var: ba> || bi
bē abada forever, until the end of time
{Li mu def di na ko topp bē abada. What she did will follow her forever.} [<Ar abadan 'eternity, forever']
Bë beneen! Until another time! <var: Bë beneen yoon!>

Bë beneen yoon! see Bë beneen!
bë ci up to, as far as (prep.) {Doxal bë ci kër Bubakar. Walk right up to Boubacar's house. l Dafa wara wàcce bë ci ôôm yi. It should come down as far as the knees.}
bë ci kanam for a while (beginning now); a little further (from here) {Di naa jàng bë ci kanam. I'm going to study for a while. l Doxal bë ci kanam. Walk a little further.}
bë ci kanam tuuti for a little while (from now)
bë faww forever {Yàlla na ngeen xarit bë faww. May God let you be friends forever.}
bë loolu weesoo see bi loolu weesoo
bë loolu weyee that having been dealt with, next... (phrase used to introduce a new topic, for instance in a news broadcast) {+S } <var: bi loolu weyee>
¶ bi loolu weesoo
bë mu ëpp too, very {used at end of Cl l Dafa tàng bë mu ëpp. It's too hot. l Dañu ñu rus bë mu ëpp. They are very ashamed of us.}
bë noppi already {used at end of Cl l Lëkk na bë noppi. He has already eaten it, He has eaten it already.} ¶ bë pare
bë pare already {used at end of Cl l Ayda door na wëy bë pare. Ayda has already started singing.} ¶ bë noppi
bë sonn to the point of tiredness (either literally, or without having any effect) (adv.) {used at end of Cl l Yamar wax na ba sonn. Yamar talked until he was tired. l Jàng na ba sonn, wànte jàllul. He studied till he was tired, but he didn't pass.} ¶ bë tayyi

Bë subë! Until tomorrow!
Bë subë ag jàmm! Until tomorrow in peace!
bë tay still {used at end of Cl l Cëeb am na bë tay. There is still rice. l Ayda mungi wëy bë tay. Aïda is still singing.} <var: bë tey>
bë tayyi to the point of tiredness {used at end of Cl l bë sonn
bë tey see bë tay
bë yàgg for a little while
beccëg daylight, daytime {C: b} ¶ diggu beccëg
beccëgu ndara kàmm in broad daylight {Bëccëgu ndara kàmm lañu ko sacc. He was robbed in broad daylight.}
bëer butter (European-style) {C: b} [< Fr beurre]
bëer type of fish (courbine?) {C: b} [< Fr]
bëgg 1. to want, to love (tr.) {Bëggul jabar ju ko yab. He doesn't want a wife who treats him with disrespect.}; 2. to want (intr.+MO) {used with different subj. l Dama bëgg mu dem. I want him to go. l Bëgg naa Yamar dem fa. I want Yamar to go there.}; 3. to want to (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. l Dama ko bëggga lekk. I want to eat it. l Pari laa bëgg dem. Paris is where I want to go.} ¶ mbëgg, mbëggéel
bëgg dee to take lots of risks, live dangerously; to be exhausted, really tired (intr.)
bëgg goór to be flirtatious, sex-crazy (of a woman) (intr.)
bëgg jigeén to be flirtatious, sex-crazy (of a man) (intr.)
bëgg puukare to enjoy attracting attention; to project a glamorous image (intr.)
bëgg xam to wonder (intr.+WH) {Bëgg naa'xam fan lë jëm, Bëgg naa xam fu jëm. I wonder where he went.}
bëgg xam ndax to wonder if, to wonder
whether (intr.+S) {Beeg naa xam ndax demoon na. I wonder if he went.}
bëgg xew to find any excuse to have a party (intr.)
bëgg-bëgg desire, goal {C: b}
bégge to be stingy; to want money (intr.)
béj Gännaar see bët Gännaar
bëj Saalum see bët Saalum
bëkk dém bou see bërk démb
bëkk-néeg confidant (of a king or religious leader) {C: b}
bël delta {C: b}
bëlaa...di see balaa...di
bélé 1. that (visible, out of reach) (dem.) {follows or (occasionally) precedes b-class N—see b- lll siwo bélé, bélé siwo: that bucket); 2. that, that one (visible, out of reach; particular, specific) (pron.) {see b-} {var: bale, bee}
Bëlot name of a card game
bëmbu to cry (as a camel does), to make the noise of a camel (intr.)
bëmëx to push, to shove (with some force) (tr.)
bëm-bëm hole, opening {C: b} {var: bëm-bënn}
bënn 1. to make a (relatively) small hole in, to pierce (ears, for instance) (tr.) {Dafa ko bënn. He made a small hole in it.); 2. to have a (relatively) small hole (intr.) {Dafa bënn. It has a small hole in it.} {mbënn
bënn-bënn see bëm-bëm
bënnle to be greedy (for food) (intr., slang)
bënnu to have pierced ears (intr.) {Dama bënnu. I have pierced ears.}
bëni tooth {C: b} {am metitu bëni
bëpp to calm down (intr.)
bëqët see boqat
bër to be on vacation, to take a break (intr.)
bërë 1. to fight, to wrestle (intr.); 2. fight,
wrestling match {C: b}
bërët to get up quickly, to jump up (intr.)
bërëb place, spot (location) {C: b} {var: bërëb}
bërëb sångam such and such a place, some place or other
bërëm to barbecue (fish or meat) over an open flame (tr.)
bërëng to roll (tr.)
bërëngu to roll (intr.)
bërgel to abandon; to fail to care for; to forget about, not to pay attention to (tr.)
bërkaataati dém four days ago (rare)
bërkaata dém three days ago
bërk dém the day before yesterday {var: bëkk dém}
bër-set daybreak {var: bët-set}
bës day {C: b} {var: bes} {am bës, ay bës, bëm bës
bës to push (a button), press, push against (a door, for instance), squeeze (a pimple), massage (someone) (tr.)
bës bu nekk every day
bës bu Yalla sàkk every day
bësu julli Muslim holiday {C: b}
Bësu Layoo Judgment Day {C: b}
Bësu Pénc Judgment Day {C: m}
bët eye {C: b lll pl. gëtt} {am bët, ef bët bi, ef bëtëm, takk bëtëm, toxoñi bëtëm
bët Gännaar north {C: b} {var: bëj Gännaar}
bët Saalum south {C: b} {var: bëj Saalum
bëtèl to postpone (tr.)
bët-set see bët-set
bëtt to make a hole in, to pierce (tr.)
bëttël to pierce for, make a hole in for (2tr.) {Moo ma bëttël potu meewu bi. He made a hole in the can of milk for me.}
bëy goat; person who doesn't know how to behave {C: b, w} {var: bey}
bëy see bay
Bëyruut see Naaru Bëyruut
bi when (in the past), since {+FMC with V+ee ll Yàgg na bi ma toxoo. It's been a long time since I moved. I Bi ma ko giséedafa kontaanoon. When I saw him he was happy.}

bi 1. the; that (prox./neut. sg. art.)
{follows b-class N—see b- ll bunt bi: the door | bunt bi ubbeeku: the door that opened}; 2. the one that (concrete, nonhum.), prox./neut. sg.) {see b- ll Bi mu jënd mooj jar juróomi dérém. The one he bought cost 25 fr.}

bi...di laata before (a past event)
{+FMC with di as aux. l bi...di laata Cl. is focussed if initial ll Dem naa kër gë bi may laata liggeéyi. I went home before I went to work. l Gisóon naa ko bi muy laata dem. I saw him before he left. l Bi ngëy laata ñëw laa dem. I left before you came. l Bi ngeen koy laata dòôr lë, Aamadu dem. Before you all hit him, Aamadu left. l Bi ko Aamadu di laata dòôr lë Bintë dem. Before Aamadu hit him, Bineta left.}

bi loolu weesoo after that (in the past)
{+S ll Bi loolu weesoo dem naa seti Bintë. After that I went to visit Bineta.)

<var: bë loolu weesoo> ¶ bë loolu weyee

bi loolu weyee see bë loolu weyee

Bi mu amee yaa fekke? Were you there when it happened? (storyteller's question) {followed by audience response Yaa wax—nu dégg l see Lëebóon l pl. var. is used when storyteller addresses the whole audience as a group} <var: Bi mu amee yéénë fekke?>

Bi mu amee yéénë fekke? see Bi mu amee yéénë fekke?

bi weer wi dee-ee see bi weer wi deewee

bi weer wi deewee at the end of the month (last month or any preceding month) <var: bi weer wi dee-ee> ¶ bu weer wi deewee

bidaa superstition {C: b} [< Ar bida9a 'heresy']

biddéew star {C: b} [< Ar badr 'full moon']

biddënti to oversleep, get up late (intr.)

bif to pull sharply on (tr.) <var: bipp>

bii 1. this (visible, within reach) (dem.)
{follows or (occasionally) precedes b-class N—see b- ll siwo bii, bii siwo: this bucket}; 2. this, this one (visible, within reach; particular, specific, nonhum.) (pron.) {see b-} <var: bilé>

biig last night

biji 1. to swing one's hips as one walks (intr.); 2. to wiggle (something, such as a stick in a hole) (tr.)

biiñ to curl one's lip, to sneer (intr.)

biiñ wine {C: b} [< Pr vinho]

biir 1. stomach, abdomen; pregnancy {C: b ll Yaay ji mungi néppnëppël biiru dooomam. The mother is concealing her daughter's pregnancy.}; 2. to be pregnant (intr.) ¶ am biir buy daw, am biir am taat, am biiru taññ, am metitu biir, ci biir, jíjënu biir, niul biir

biiral to get (someone) pregnant (tr.)

biiram...daw to have diarrhea (intr.: poss. id.: literally, for one's stomach to run) {Biiram dafay daw. She has diarrhea. l Sama biir dafay daw. I have diarrhea.} ¶ am biir buy daw

biiram...jooy to have one's stomach growl (intr.: poss. id.: literally, for one's stomach to cry) ¶ biiram...wax

biiram...metti to have an upset stomach, have a stomach ache, have cramps, have colic (intr.: poss. id.: literally, for one's stomach to hurt) {Biiram dafay metti. He has an upset stomach, he has a stomach ache.} ¶ am metitu biir

biiram...wax to have one's stomach
growl (intr.: poss. id.: literally, for one's stomach to talk) ¶ biiram...jooy

biiru taññ dysentery (C: b) ¶ am biiru taññ

biiw to surround (someone) (of flying insects) (tr.)

biiy 1. marble {C: b}; 2. to play marbles (intr.) [< Fr bille] <var: bééy>

bijjaaw 1. to have white or gray hair (intr.); 2. white hair, gray hair {C: b} <var: bijjaaw>

bilé see bii

bilimbaane to nauseate; to make physically uncomfortable (usually, of greasy food) (tr.) {Diwlin ju bare ci togg dafa may bilimbaane. A lot of oil in a dish makes me feel uncomfortable.}

BillAahi! Honest to God!; I swear it! [< Ar b-allah 'by God'] <var: BillAay!>

BillAay! see billAahi!

bind 1. to write (intr.); 2. to write (something), write to (someone); to create; to hire (a servant or laborer) (tr.); 3. to write (something) to (someone) (2tr.) {Bind ko benn bataaxal! Write a letter to him!}; 4. physical shape; outline; form; nature, personality {C: b}

bindaan maid {C: b} ¶ mbindaan

bindal 1. to write for (someone) (tr.) {Bindal naa Bubakar. I wrote for Boubacar.}; 2. (something) for (someone) (2tr.) {Bindal ko benn bataaxal! Write a letter for him!}

bindkat writer {C: b}

bindu to look for work (as a domestic or laborer) (intr.)

bindukaay pen, pencil {C: b}

bineegar vinegar {C: b} [< Fr vinaigre]

binit clay {C: b}

Bijnjoona Bignona (city in Casamance)

binni to sigh in distress (intr.)

bipp see bif

bippu to resist, pull back (intr.)

bir ne to be certain that (intr.+S) {Bir na ne Aamadu di na dem tay. It is certain that Amadou will come today. I Man bir naa ne di na wéy. I'm certain that he's going to sing.}

biral 1. to say (something) loudly or convincingly (tr.) {Danga ko wara biral ndax mu dégg ko. You have to say it loudly so he'll hear it.}; 2. to say (something) loudly or convincingly to (2tr.)

biral ne to say to (someone) that (tr.+S)

birale to stay up late (intr.)

birik brick {C: b} [< Fr brique]

biró office {C: b} [< Fr bureau]

bisaab see bisaap

bisaap sorrel: green leafy vegetable (cooked or used to make a drink); drink made from green bisaap {C: b} <var: bisaap>

bisaap bu xonq type of red leafy vegetable (used to make a drink); drink made from red bisaap {C: b}

bisimilAahi, bisimilAay see bismilAay

bismilAay in the name of God (expression used as one is beginning something); come in! (to someone at the door); wow! (expression of surprise) [< Ar b-ism allah] <var: bismilAay, bismilAahi>

biti outdoors, outside, out of the room one is in; area outside the wall of a house, but inside the outer compound {C: b} || Biti bi dafa liw. It's cold outside, The outside is cold.} ¶ ci biti

bitik see butik

biti-loxo to hit (someone) with the back of one's hand (tr.) {Biti-loxowu ko. He didn't hit him with the back of his hand.} ¶ loxo

biyeer see beer

bocci to draw (a sword, knife, or machete) (tr.)
bojj 1. to pound (grain) to remove
hulls; to stab (someone) (tr.); 2. to stab
(someone) with (something) (2tr.) ¶
mbojj
bokk 1. to belong to the same family or
group; to have the same father and
mother; to share (intr., pl. subj.) {Ñoom
fiáar ñoo bokk. The two of them belong
to the same family, have the same mother
and father. I Bokk leen! Share (you
guys)!); 2. to share, split (something); to
have the same (mother, father); to belong
to (a single group) (tr., pl. subj.) {Ñoo
bokk benn ndaje. We belong to one
group. I Ñoo ko bokk. They are sharing
it. I Ñoo bokk baay. We have the same
father, We share a father.}; 3. to belong
to (pl. obj.) (tr.: subj-obj. id.) {Ñoo
bokk sufi Senegaal. Our Senegal
belongs to us.} ¶ mbokk, Ñoo ko bokk
bokk ci to belong to (an organization); to
take part in, join in (an activity) (ptr.)
{Kaay bokk ci togg gi. Come and join in
the cooking.}
bokk mbuus to be friends, to do
everything together (intr.)
bol flour: especially, millet flour (Saint-
Louis usage; same as sunguf) {C: b}
boli 1. throat {C: g}; 2. Adam’s apple,
larynx {C: b}
bolog robe {C: b}
bomb to rub, polish; to scrub; to mix
beans into (couscous) (tr.) {Damay
bomb ceere ji. I’m mixing beans into the
couscous.} ¶ mbomb
bon to be bad (intr.) ¶ mbon
bon so; all right (introduces a conclusion
or suggestion by the speaker) {Lekk nga
ba pare, bon teddal nelaw. You’ve
finished eating, so go to bed.}
bonde to bounce (intr.) [< Fr bondir]
bondeel to bounce (tr.)
bon well! whatever! [< Fr bon]
bon-bon cookie; little cake {C: b}[< Fr
bonbon]
boo which, which one (sg. nonsubj., with
2sg subj.){cntr. of ban ngë ll Ban ngëy
jëndël sa doom?, Booy jëndël sa doom?
Which one are you going to buy for your
child?}
boo see soo
boo leen which, which one (sg.
nonsubj., with 2pl. subj.) {cntr. of ban
ngëen ll Ban ngëen bëgg?, Boo leen
bëgg?, Bu ngëen bëgg? Which one do
you all want?} <var: bu ngëen>
boob to cut grass (intr.)
booba at that moment, at that time
boobu 1. that (out of sight) (dem.)
{follows or (occasionally) b-class N—
see b- ll siwo boobu, boobu siwo: that
bucket}; 2. that one (out of sight;
piececular, specific) (pron.) {see b-}
<var: boobule>
boobule see boobu
book then, in that case {used at end of Cl,
followed by pause ll Su demee foofu
book, defe ngë ne di na gis yaayam? If
he goes there, then do you think he will
see his mother?} ¶ kon book
bool bowl {C: b} [< Fr bol]
boole to coordinate; to tell on; to cause a
disagreement or fight; to mix; to bring
together, put together, to add (tr.) {Bu
ma boole. Don’t tell on me. I Naar ag fiëtt
soo ko boole am jurôóm. Two and three:
if you add it up, there’s five, Two plus
three is five.}
boor 1. outside, edge {C: b ll Boor bi dafa
xuur. The outside is rusty, The edge is
rusty.}; 2. side (facing one), part
{poss.} [< Fr bord] ¶ ci booram, ci
booru, ci boor bi
booral to rub (something) around the
edge; to tilt (something) on its side (tr.)
{Dugëlul mbiru mi ci biir potu lem bi—
dafa ko booral. She didn't put the bread into the honey pot—she rubbed it around the edge.)

booru see ci booru

boot to put (a baby) on one's back and wrap it up; to carry (something, especially a baby) on one's back; to be responsible for, in charge of (a person) (tr.) ¶ botti

bootaay position in which a baby is carried {C: b}

bootu to be carried on someone's back (of a baby) (intr.)

boow to scrub (tr.)

booy to have a rash between one's legs (intr.)

booy 1. servant; junior (person), buddy {C: b}; 2. (term of address used by young people, primarily men) [<Eng boy] cvar: bööy>

bopp 1. head; head of hair; leader {C: b}; 2. self {Gaafi nna sama bopp. I hurt myself.} ¶ am boppu sump, am metitu bopp, amul bopp amul geen, ånd ag boppam, ånd ag boroom bopp, åndal boppam, boroom bopp, ci boppu, def boppu neen, dëggër bopp, diwu bopp, foye boppam, jëg ci boppam, taxaw ci diggë boppam, wow bopp, yëngël boppam

boppam...neexul to be insane, crazy (intr.: poss. id.) {Sama bopp neexul. I'm crazy.}

boppu koñ intersection; street corner {C: b}

boq to put (something) under one's arm (tr.)

boqat 1. to be timid, easily startled (intr.); 2. timid person {C: b} <var: bëqët> ¶ muqat

bor debt {C: b} ¶ ameel bor, bare bor

bori to have a nosebleed (intr.)

boroode 1. to embroider (something) (tr.); 2. embroidered material; lace {C: b} [<Fr broder]

boroom owner, proprietor (of); person (associated) with, expert on {C: b} ¶ used with following N, but not followed by gen./rel. -u l with a following body part word, refers to a person with a remarkable (probably deformed or injured) instance of that body part ¶ boroom butik bi: the store's owner l boroom bët bi: the person with the (hurt or missing) eye l boroom L. A. bi: expert on L. A. l Muus mu réy mi boroomam dafa feebar. The big cat's owner is sick.) ¶ ånd ag boroom bopp, Suñu Boroom

boroom bopp very intelligent person {C: b}

boroom kër husband; head of a household {C: g}

boroom taäbël seller of goods at a table in the market {C: b}

boroom taksi taxi driver {C: b}

boroom tánganaa tánganaa (street breakfast) vendor {C: b}

boroom xam-xam intelligent person {C: b}

boroomi xërem person who follows traditional African religion {C: b}

boroos 1. brush {C: b}; 2. to brush off (clothing, for example), to brush (someone's) hair (tr.) {Boroos na ma. He brushed my hair.} [<Fr brosselbresser]

boroos boppam to brush one's hair (intr.: poss. obj.)

boroosu 1. to brush (oneself) against, rub against (someone) (of a dog or cat, for example) (tr.); 2. to brush one's hair (intr.)

bos possession {C: b} ¶ see b- ¶ sama bos: mine I Jëlël sa bos! Take yours!} ¶ yos

bos 1. triangular arrangement of three stones used as the foundation for a fire;
one of these stones {C: w}; 2. to place three stones in a triangular configuration as the foundation of a fire (intr.)

bos hump {C: b} [< Fr bosse]

boti to remove (someone) from one’s back (in wrestling, or after carrying someone) (tr.) ¶ boot

boxom to crumple (paper); to roll (peanuts) in the hand to remove the skin (tr.)

boy to be red hot and ready to cook on (of coals); (slang) to be angry (intr.)

boyal to start heating (coals) (tr.)

boyet box {C: b} [< Fr boîte] <var: bwaat>

bóbbeli to yawn (intr.) <var: óbbéli>

bóó to sit on eggs (intr.)

bölili large bowl {C: b} ¶ duubêl bôlî

bóm to kill, assassinate (tr.)

bóon marijuana (slang) {C: b}

bóoy see booy

bôw see mbôw

bruy noise {C: b} [< Fr bruit] ¶ bare bruy

bu (neg. subjunct.) {+FMC (used only with 1st or 3rd person subj.)} ¶ Bu ûu dem. Let’s not go. I Bu mu yobbu Yaasin. Don’t have her take Yacine, Let it not be that she takes Yacine. I Bu më ko fay? I don’t have to pay him?} ¶ bu leen, bul

bu 1. which, which one (sg. subj.) {cntr. of ban moo ¶ Ban moo yàqu?, Bu yàqu? Which is broken?, Which one is broken? ¶ see bu më, boo, bu mu, bu ûu, boo leen}; 2. which, which one (sg. nonsubj., with following overt 3sg. or 3pl. N subj.) (cntr. of ban û Bu Aamadu jënd? Which one did Aamadu buy?); 3. (rel. sg.) {used between b-class N and A—see b- ¶ bunt bu weex bi: the white door}; 4. — one; one that — (definite, specific, nonhuman) (used with an A and an article, or with an inc. V l b-class l C: b ¶ Bu bon bi lë jënd. He bought the bad one. I Dafa am buy foot ag buy wawal. There’s one [machine, for example] that washes and one that dries.}; 5. any — that, anything that (indef.) {+FMC; follows b-class N—see b- ¶ Xale bu më gis di naa ko mey tééré. I’ll give a book to any child that I see. I Am na palaas bu mu dëkk? Does she have any place that she can live, Does she have a place to live? I Bu mu xas bë gis bëgg ko. Anything that he once sees he wants. I Dama bëgg jënd doom buy wax. I want to buy a doll that talks.}

bu see su, bul

bu baax very; well; all the way {follows S ¶ Sedd na bu baax. It’s very cold. I Lekk naa bu baax. I ate well. I Ubbi naa bunt bi bu baax. I opened the door all the way.}

bu ëllëgëè tomorrow; the next time {Bu tayee yàngi ci kii, bu ëllëgëè yàngi ci këlé. Today you’re with this one, tomorrow you’re with that one. (line from a Kinë Lam song)}

bu fekkë ne, bu fekkë ne see su fekkë ne

bu guddëè see su guddëè

bu jëkk once upon a time; long ago {Bu jëkk Enjen yi rek ñoo dékkkoon Amerik. Long ago only the Indians lived in America.}

bu keroogee in the future

bu leen don’t (pl. neg. imper.) (aux.+V) {sg. bul ¶ Bu leen lekk! Don’t eat! (addressed to more than one person) I Bu leen më dóôr! Don’t hit me! (addressed to more than one person)} ¶ bu (neg. subjunct.)

bu më which, which one (sg. nonsubj., with 1sg. subj.) {cntr. of ban laa ¶ Ban laa wara jënd?, Bu më wara jënd? Which one should I buy?}

26
bu mu which, which one (sg. obj. with 3sg. pron. subj.) {cntr. of ban lê ll Ban lê bêgg?, Bu mu bêgg? Which one does he want?}
Bu mu fi jip! Keep it to yourself!, Don't let people hear it!
bu neexe Yalla see bu soobe Yalla
bu nekk every, each {used only with a preceding N ll Yobbu nänu taabêl bu nekk. Every table has been taken away.} | bês bu nekk
bu ngeen see boo leen
bu ngoonee this afternoon {Bu ngoonee di naa fa fêw. I'll come this afternoon.}
bu ñu which, which one (sg. nonsubj., with 1pl. or 3pl. pron. subj.) {cntr. of ban lañu ll Ban lañu bêgg?, Bu ñu bêgg? Which one do they want?, Which one do we want?}
bu soobe Yalla if it pleases God; God willing <var: bu neexe Yalla>
bu subaa tomorrow
bu tayee today, generally metaphorically: for the present, for a time, at one time {Bu tayee yângi ci kii, bu ëllégéé yângi ci kelé. Today you're with this one, tomorrow you're with that one. (line from a Kiné Lam song)}
bu weer wi deewee at the end of the month (next month or any following month) <var: su weer wi deewee> | bi weer wi deewee
bu yàgg long ago {Bu yàgg bë waa Senegaal nekkñu Jullit. Long ago, the people of Senegal weren't Muslim.} <var: bu yàgg bë>
bu yàgg bë see bu yàgg
bu yàgg-yàgg see bu yàggayàgg
bu yàggayàgg long, long ago <var: bu yàgg-yàgg>
bubu see pëti bubu
buddi to pull up, pull out (hair, a tooth, a plant) (tr.)

bukki hyena; ugly person {C: b}
buklé to be curly (of hair, for instance) (intr.) [< Fr bouclé]
bul don't (sg. neg. imper.) (aux.+V) {pl. bu leen ll may become bu before nonsubj. clts. ll Bu ñuu xool! Don't look at us!} | bu
bul to feed (a camel) with finely cut grass at night (tr.)
bulet 1. ball of ground fish or meat (usually fried) {C: b}; 2. to make bulet (intr.); 3. to make bulet from (tr.) {Bëër bi dama koy bulet. I'm making bulet from bëër fish.} [< Fr boulette] <var: buléét>
buléét see bulet
bulo 1. to be blue (intr.); 2. blueing powder (for whitening laundry); blue (the color) {C: b} [< Fr bleu]
bulo to hit with one's fist (tr.) {Dama ko bulo. I hit him with my fist.} [< Eng blow]
buma see suma
bundxataal see bundxatal
bundxatal to harass, pressure (someone) (tr.) <var: bundxataal>

bun anus; buttocks, rear end {C: g}
bun-fokki type of fish {C: b} | funkki
bungeen see sungeen
bunt door {C: b}
buntu kër area in front of the house {C: g}
bunu, buñu see bunu
Burkina Faaso Burkina Faso
butéél bottle {C: b} [< Fr bouette] |
xótto butéél, xótto butéél liminaat
butigu mbagg salesman who displays his wares on a board carried on his shoulders {C: b}
butiit see butit
butik store {C: b} [< Fr boutique] <var: biitik>
butit guts, intestines; umbilical cord {C:
b) <var: butiit>

buton button {C: b} [<Fr bouton]
butti to disembowel, gut; to slash, to stab (tr.)
buub to gather up (one’s skirts, one’s belongings); to sweep up (trash) into a dustpan (tr.) ¶ mbuubit
buubu to drag on the ground (of clothing or a curtain) (intr.)
buukél buckle {C: b} [<Fr boucle]
buuj clam {C: b}
buum rope; marriage tie {C: b, g} Buum gi dafa đagg. The marriage tie is broken, They are divorced.} ¶ and ag ay buumi nafaam, yeew buum gi
buumu njaaam bondage, slavery {C: b}
buur 1. king; queen (wife of a king); person who is well taken care of, catered to; king (in the Mariyas card game) {C: b}; 2. to be full; to be complete, be a full set (intr.) {Neeg bi buur na. The room is full.}; 3. to —— suddenly, to just —— (intr.+V) {Béggoon na ma toog wànte dama buur báyi ko fa. She wanted me to stay but I just left her there.} ¶ ci ordal buur, gëmmiñam buur, këru buur, tek ci ordal buur, waa këru buur
buusi 1. butcher {C: b}; 2. to be clogged, plugged up (intr.) [<Fr boucher]
buusu 1. to spit (liquid) out in a stream (tr.); 2. to spit out a stream of liquid (intr.)
buxx 1. to jostle, shove; 2. to give to surreptitiously (2tr.)
buy baobab fruit (monkey bread, pain de singe) {C: b, g} ¶ guy, ñambaan buy
bwaat see boyet

c

ca 1. to, of, about (prep.) {used only with rem. n.} ¶ ca kër gë: to the house (over there); 2. some (of it, of them—over there) (nonsubj. clt.) {Dama ca lekk. I ate some of it (it was over there.).} ¶ ci
cana njëlbéen in the beginning, long ago {Ca njëlbéen Enjen yi rek ñoo dekkóon Amerik. Long ago only Indians lived in America.}
caabi key {C: j} [<Por chave]
Caad Chad
caaf see gerte caaf ¶ saaf
caa grí see caakri
caa kri 1. cold dish made of steamed couscous, dairy products, and sugar {C: b}; 2. to make caakri (intr.) <var: caagri>
caas tendon; fishing line {C: g}
caat youngest child in a family {C: m}

caatloo to have (someone; or a male or female) as one’s youngest child (tr.) {Goór laa caatloo. I have a male as my youngest child, My youngest child is a male.}
caax 1. net {C: m}; 2. net undershirt {C: b}
caaxaam 1. to joke, to kid around, to goof off (intr.); 2. jokes, unimportant remarks (pl.) {C: y} ¶ amul caaxaam, bare caaxaam
caa xooni necktie; gills {C: g}
caaxoon to be dressed up; (slang) to have a tie on (intr.)
caaya traditional full pants with embroidery around the bottom and drawstring waist (formerly worn only by men); type of women’s pants {C: j}
caay-caay exploit, prank {C: g}
cabb cluster, bunch {C: b "cabbu reseñ: bunch of grapes}
cafaay sweet sauce for laax {C: 1}
caf-caf taste (n.) {C: g "Caf-caf gi dafa ēpp. The taste is too strong.}
cafka see cafko
cafko flavor {C: g} <var: cafka>
caga prostitute; (arch.) unmarried woman {C: b}
cal to gallop (of a horse) (intr.)
cal-calì to gallop away (of a horse) (intr.)
calal chain (for restraint or imprisonment) {C: g} [< Ar silsilah]
calweer whirlwind {C: b} <var: callweer>
callweer see calweer
cam (interjection used to express disgust about food or filth, accompanied by an averted glance, or to express pride, accompanied by a cheering gesture) ¶ cin
cambar-cambar in bare cambar-cambar
canggaay clothing allowance {C: 1}
cant thanks, recognition {C: g} ¶ sant
cap to be stuck (in mud, a door, etc.) (intr.)
capp to dip into a little way—for instance, with one’s finger (tr.)
cappe to be very small (of a child or an old person) (intr.)
caq bead necklace {C: b}
car branch, switch (branch stripped of leaves); thong, strip of leather {C: b}
carax sandal {C: b "carax yi: the sandals}
cat edge, tip {C: 1} ¶ ci catu, dox ci catu tānk
cat in Yalla na ūnu Yalla musel ci cat
cat...dugg to suffer a downfall (after tempting fate through one’s good fortune) (intr.: obj. id.) {Cat dugg na Yaasin. Yacine suffered as a result of her good fortune.} ¶ cat...jāpp
cat...jāpp to suffer a downfall (after tempting fate through one’s good fortune) (intr.: obj. id.) {Yalla bu ko cat jāpp! May she not suffer a downfall!!!} ¶ cat...dugg
catu to admire (someone) and thus provoke a bad fate (tr.)
caw to beat with a strap or switch (tr.)
cawdi type of charm or gris-gris (a little bag worn around the neck, filled with dirt from a holy place or some other relic) {C: b} <var: cawri>
cawri see cawdi
cax 1. to ask (someone) a riddle (tr.); 2. riddle {C: b} <var: jax> ¶ sānni cax
càcc theft; robbery {C: g}
càkkaaba Diola spiritual figure who appears on stilts {C: b}
càmmiñ male friend (of a woman); brother (of a woman) {C: l, w, b} ¶ sama càmmiñ
càmmoomiñ left side; left hand (by extension, when visible) {C: b "as modifier, follows N+u, if appropriate il lóxo càmmoomiñ: hand of the left side, left hand j tānkù càmmoomiñ: left foot} ¶ ci càmmoomiam, ci càmmoomun
càmpóór fruit or vegetable fiber {C: b}
càngaay ritual bath (for a sick or dead person); shroud {C: b}
càqar to have swollen or painful lymph nodes (usually in the armpit, groin, or neck), have swollen glands (intr.)
Ceddo Senegalese person who follows traditional African religion {C: b}
ceeb rice {C: b} ¶ pepu ceeb
cceeb bu dijj long grain rice (same as ceebu Karolin) {C: b}
ceeb bu sew small grained rice (same as ceebu Siyaam) {C: b}
ceeb bu weex rice and fish dish (with vegetables but no tomatoes) {C: b}
ceebu jēn rice and fish dish (with
vegetables and tomatoes) {C: b}

**ceebu Karolin** long grain rice (same as **ceeb bu dijj**) {C: b} [Karolin < Fr *Caroline*]

**ceebu Naar** rice and meat dish without tomatoes (same as **ceebu yàpp**) {C: b} [Siyam < Fr *Siam*]

**ceebu yàpp** rice and meat dish (same as **ceebu Naar**) {C: b}

cen see cheen

Cees Thies (city near Dakar) <var: Kees>
cell in ne cell

**cere** couscous made from millet (usually, Senegalese style) {C: j}

**cere baasi** couscous with either peanut or tomato sauce {C: b}

**cere baasi gerte** couscous with peanut sauce {C: g}

**cere baasi salte** couscous with meat, tomato, and vegetable sauce {C: g}

**cere faas** Moroccan couscous {C: b} [faas < Ar *Faas* 'Fez']

**cere maroken** Moroccan couscous {C: b} [maroken < Fr *marocain*]

**cere mbuum** couscous with a sauce made from a leafy plant {C: b}

cééli kite (bird) {C: b} <var: cόóli>

céq mane {C: m}

cér see cér

céy wow! (interjection of surprise, said with one's hand over one's mouth)

{Céy—Los Angeles moo tàng! Wow—Los Angeles is hot!}

céyt wedding celebration (from the day before the ceremony to one week later) {C: g} <var: céyt> ¶ séyt, séy

céppééelu to jump down from a ledge or wall (intr.)

cér 1. share, part; status, social position, role {C: b}; 2. parts of the body (pl.) {C: y} <var: cér> ¶ sédd

Cériñ district in Dakar

céyt see céyt

ci 1. to, of, about (prep.) {ci kér gi: to the house (here) l ci kér gé: to the house (over there) l Demal ci Aamadu. Go to Amadou. l Ci yaw lañu doon wax. We were talking about you. l Saakal ci ñëbbe ji. Take some of the beans.; 2. some (of, of them) (nonsubj. clt.) {Mos ci! Taste some of it! l Dama ci lekk. I ate some (of it, of them.)} <var: si> ¶ ca, dëkk ci leb, jóg ci boppam, tay ci guddi

ci type of fish {C: b}

ci beneen fànnà on the other hand (adv.)

ci benn fànnà on the one hand (adv.)

ci biir 1. in, inside (pprep.) {ci biir neeg bi: in the room}; 2. inside (adv.) {Mungi ci biir. He's inside.}

ci biti outside (adv.) <var: ci biti bi>

Ci biti! Outside! Get out!

ci biti bi see ci biti

ci boor bi around the outside, around the perimeter (adv.)

ci booram on the other side of one, near one, in one's vicinity (poss. adv.)

ci booru around, in the vicinity of, near; on the other side of (pprep.) {Ci suñu booru kër lë dëkk, Suñu booru kër lë dëkk. He lives near our house. l Ci booru midi lë ñëw. He came around noon.}

<var: booru>

ci boppu north of (pprep.) {Sacramento mungi ci boppu Los Angeles. Sacramento is north of Los Angeles.}

ci catu on the edge of (pprep., non-hum. obj.)

ci càmmooñam on one's left, to one's left (poss. adv.)

ci càmmooñu on the left of, to the left of (pprep.) {ci càmmooñu taabèl bi: on the left of the table}

ci collu at the top of, at the highest point of (pprep., non-hum. obj.) {Mungi ci
collu garab gi. He is at the top of the tree.

**ci digg bi** in the middle, in half (adv.)
{Dagg ko ci digg bi. Cut it in half.}

**ci diggënte** between (pprep.) {used with a pl. obj.} li ci diggënte ñaari kër yi: between the two houses li ci diggënte kër gi ag daara ji: between the house and the school} ¶ ci seen diggënte

**ci diggënte bi** in the meantime {Ci diggënte bi mënulóó më yobbu? Can't you take me in the meantime?}

**ci diggu** in the middle of (pprep.) <var: ci diggi> ¶ ci seen digg, mungi ci diggu dooleem, taxaw ci diggu boppam

**ci gannaaw** in back; afterward, later (adv.) {Ci gannaaw laa ñëw. I came afterward.}

**ci gannaaw see ci gannaawu**

**ci gannaawam** in one's absence, in back of one, behind one (poss. adv.) {Ci sama gannaaw le ñëw. He came in my absence.} <var: gannaawam> ¶ bëyyi gannaawam

**ci gannaawu** in back of, behind, in the absence of (pprep.) {ci gannaawu Yamar: in back of Yamar, in Yamar's absence} <var: ci gannaaw>

**ci guddi** in the evening, at night (between sunset and dawn) {fukki waxtu ci guddi: ten o'clock at night l ñaari waxtu ci guddi: two o'clock at night, two o'clock in the morning}

**ci jamm** peacefully, in peace {Agsil ci jamm! Arrive in peace!} ¶ ci jamm

**ci kanam** in front; in a while (adv.) {Ci kanam laay dem. I'm going in a while.} ¶ bë ci kanam, bë ci kanam tuuti

**ci kanamam** in front of one (poss. adv.) {ci may be omitted with any possessor other than 3sg. ll Mungi togg ci sama kanam, Mungi togg sama kanam. He's sitting in front of me. l Mangi togg ci kanamam. I'm sitting in front of him.}

**ci kanamu** in front of (pprep.) {ci kanamu ñëpp: in front of everyone}

**ci kaw 1. on; upstairs from (pprep.) {ci kaw taabël bi: on the table l Ci kaw Aamadu le dëkk. He lives upstairs from Aamadu.}; 2. upstairs; on top (adv.) ¶ dëkk ci kaw

**ci kawam** upstairs from one (poss. adv.) {most commonly used with a pl. possessor, since people rarely live alone l Ci suũu kaw le dëkk. He lives upstairs from us.}

**ci kemtalaayu kàttanam with anything in one's power (poss. adv.) {Ci sama kemtalaayu kàttan di naa le dimbëlé. With anything in my power, I'll help you; I'll do anything in my power to help you. l Ci kemtalaayu kàttanam Bintë di na ñëw ci ngente li. With anything in her power, Bineta will come to the baptism; Bineta will do anything in her power to come to the baptism.}

**ci lu gaaw** in no time (adv.)

**ci mbedd** mi outside; outside the compound around a house (adv.)

**ci mbiram** about one (poss. adv.)

**ci mbiru concerning, about (pprep.) <var: ci mbirum>

**ci mbirum** see ci mbiru {relatively uncommon, possibly used more in formal speech contexts, such as a news broadcast l Ci mbirum koom-koom lañu doon wax. We were talking about the economy.}

**ci ndawam** in nekk ci ndawam

**ci ndeyjóóram** on one's right, to one's right (poss. adv.)

**ci ndeyjóóru** on the right of, to the right of (pprep.)

**ci ngooon** in the afternoon (between midday and sunset) {ñaari waxtu ci ngooon: two o'clock in the afternoon}
ci nguur gi in mungi ci nguur gi, nekk ci nguur gi

Ci ordal buur! By order of the king!
(phrase used as one plays the king in the Mariyaas card game) [ordal < Fr ordre]
ci saas yi immediately

ci seen digg in one's midst (poss. adv. with pl. possessor) {ci suñu digg: in our midst}

ci seen diggënte between one (poss. adv. with pl. or conjoined possessor) {ci seen diggënte: between them l ci diggënteem ag Bubakar: between him and Boubacar l ci suñu diggënte: between us}

ci subë in the morning (between dawn and midday) {fukki waxtu ci subë: ten o'clock in the morning}
ci subë see tay ci subë

ci suuf on the ground, on the floor (adv.)
ci suufam downstairs from one (poss. adv.) {most commonly used with a pl. possessor, since people rarely live alone l l Ci suñu suuf leñu dékk. They live downstairs from us.}

ci suufu under, downstairs from (pprep.)
ci suufu ronal bi under the bed (adv.) <var: ci suufu ronal gi>

ci suufu ronal gi see ci suufu ronal gi

ci tàng-tàng bi immediately {Bi Ayda woowee 911 àmbulans bi ci tàng-tàng bi lë fiëw. When Aïda called 911 the ambulance came immediately.}

ci waxtu on time (adv.) {Yegg naa fa ci waxtu. I got there on time.}

ci wàll wi on the river bank, on the shore (adv.)
ci wàllam with regard to one (poss. adv.)
ci wàl lu with regard to (pprep.)
ci wetam near one, next to one (poss. adv.)
ci weti see ci wetu

ci wetu near, next to (pprep.) {Ci wetu kër gë lë dékk, Wetu kër gë lë dékk. He lives near the house (over there), he lives near my house.} <var: ci weti, wetu>

ci yoon wi on the way {Mungi ci yoon wi. He's on the way. l Gis naa ko ci yoon wi. I saw him on the way.}

ciin gums (in the mouth) {C: g, l} ¶ siin

cii pëtu 1. to make a contemptuous noise with one's lips open and teeth closed, usually accompanied by rolling the eyes (intr.); to make a cii pëtu noise at (tr.) {Cii pëtu na ma. He made a contemptuous cii pëtu noise at me.} <var: cii pu>

ciipu see cii pëtu

cim (interjection used to express disdain or disgust about a person, accompanied by an averted glance) (carn)

cin pot, cooking dish {C: 1}

cinaag late morning sun {C: g, l l l Ci cinaag gi rekk lay gënn. He only goes out in the late morning sun.}

coblet cattle egret {C: b}

cocc in ne cocc, nee cocc

cof to just barely touch; to take just a little; to underestimate, show insufficient respect to (tr.) {Cofal tuuti xorom sànni ci cin li. Take just a little salt and throw it in the pot.} ¶ coppati

cofeel love, friendship, admiration {C: g}
coggal herd {C: g}
cokk public hair {C: b}
cokkeer guinea fowl {C: g}
coll style; appearance {C: w, g} ¶ sol
coleen style; appearance {C: w} <var: colin, solin>
coleet in gudd coleet

colin see coleen
coll top; highest point {C: b} ¶ ci collu

como inexperienced person, beginner {C: l} ¶ cuuné

cocco see coñ-coñ

cokkom new palm wine (not aged) {C: b}
coñ-coñ elbow {C: b, w} <var: conco>
coohbare whim {C: g} ¶ bare coohbare
coof type of fish (similar to sea bass) {C: b}
cooke to have some parts not fully cooked
(of rice, meat, etc.) (intr.)
coonoo tiredness, stress; responsibility {C: b} ¶ am coono, bare coono, tek boppam coono, sonn, waccee coono
coonoom...jéěx to feel relieved (intr.: poss. id.)
coonoom...wàćc to be soothed,
relieved; to be less tired (intr: poss. id.) ¶
wàćcee coono
coonoom warm season, period before the rains {C: b, l}
coonow loud talk {C: l} ¶ soow
coppati 1. to take a little bit of
(something, probably off the top), to take
(something) furtively (tr.) {Coppati na
gato bi. She took a little piece of the cake
(quite likely off the top).}; 2. type of
little beignet {C: b} ¶ am coppateem, cof
 coppret clitoris {C: b} ¶ cott
cooq to pester (someone) to tell one
something (tr.)
cooqom-cooqomi to smack one's lips
(while eating) (intr.)
cooqotaan to tickle (tr.) <var: coqtaan>
cooqtaan see coqtaan
coro girlfriend (usually, in a fairly serious relationship) {C: l}
coroxaan 1. to be choking on something,
have had a liquid go down the wrong way (intr.) {Dama coroxaan. I'm
choking, I've had something go down
the wrong way.}; 2. to choke, go down
the wrong way on (someone) (tr.) {Ceeb
bi moo ma coroxaan. The rice choked
me, The rice went down the wrong way
(on me).}
cos deceptively young person: an older
person who doesn't look his age or who
tries to act younger than he is (slang) {C: b} ¶ cosaan
cossaan tradition, custom {C: l} ¶ cos
cosaanoo to originate from (ltr.) {not
used in neut. perf.}
cott clitoris (vulgar) {C: b} ¶ coppret
cox hulls of pounded grain that don't go
through a sifter {C: b}
coy 1. parrot (possibly a specific type of
red parrot) {C: m}; 2. to be green (intr.) ¶
xonq coy
coyy in xonq coy
cóóli see cééli
cós to mention (something) briefly (tr.)
cu dish of white rice with deep fried fish
or meat, vegetables, and tomato sauce
{C: b}
cukum to braid (someone's) hair in little
braids (tr.) {Dafa ma cukum. She
braided my hair in little braids.}
cukumu to braid one's hair in little braids
(intr.) {Dama cukumu. I braided my hair
in little braids.}
cumb weight on a fishline or fishnet {C: b} [< Pr chumbo]
cumbur baby donkey {C: b}
cumwaar see kuddu cinwaar
cunkóór horsehair {C: l}
cuoq to try to persuade (someone) to talk or
sing (tr.)
curr in xonq curr
cus nipple {C: b}
cuub 1. tie-dyed cloth {C: b}; 2. tie-dying
process {C: g}
cuubkat tie-dyer {C: b}
cuukel bump at the back of the skull
(external occipital protruberance) {C: b}
cuuj chick {C: b}
cuulul smoke, vapor, steam {C: b, l}
cuuné inexperienced person, beginner {C: b} ¶ como
cuuraay incense; traditional perfume
made from incense; type of plant from
which incense is made \( \{C: 1\} \)


c\h

chaal shawl, scarf \( \{C: b\} \) \(<Fr \ châle\)
cheef see seef
cheen chain (necklace) \(<Fr \ chaîne\) \(<var:\ceen>\)
chingom see singom
chingom oliwud see singom oliwud
Chinwaa Asian person; Chinese language

\( \{C: b\} \) \(<Fr \ chinois\) \(<var:\ Sinwaa>\ \|\ \lak\ Chinwaa\)
chofeër see sofœër
chokola closely see sokolaa
chuppome cabbage \( \{C: b\} \) \(<Fr \ chou\)
\( \text{pomme} \) \(<var:\ suppome>\ \|\ su\)

d

d- (incomplete—see di
daan ink \(\text{used to write with a xalima}\) \(\{C:\ j\}\) \(<Ar \ dawaah \ 'inkwell'\)
daan see dafa, di ngë
daadi then \(\text{used only in MC following a main clause (almost always ending in rekk)}\); nonsubj. clit. follow daadi \(\|\) Dafa më ko laaj rekk më daadi ko ko mey. She had just asked me for it, and then I gave it to her. \(\|\) Dafa dem rekk ma daadi têdd. He had just left, and then I went to bed.\)
\(<var:\ dalli>\)
daagu to walk slowly \(\text{intr.}\)
daaj to pound, put in (a nail, screw, tack) \(\text{tr.}\) \(\|\) dâjji, du wekki...daaj
daajal to put in (a nail, screw, tack) for \(\text{(2tr.)}\) \(\{\text{Daaajal ma benn pont ci bunt bi. Put a nail in the door for me.}\)\)
daaju to be very short \(\text{(of a person)}\); to be pounded \(\text{(of a nail)}\) \(\text{intr.}\)
daakandé 1. to starch \(\text{tr.}\); 2. starch: especially, light starch \(\{C: j\}\)
daal as for \(\text{(emphasizes preceding word or phrase)}\) \(\{\text{follows a N or pron. at the beginning of a sentence, or is used at the end of a sentence—at end of sentence, suggests that there's no discussion }\|\ \text{Man daal jëfêm moo ma bett. As for me, her action surprised me. }\|\ \text{Aamadu daal moom rekk moo fi dekk. As for Amadou, he really lives here.}\)\)
daamm queen \(\text{(in cards)}\) \(\{C: b }\|\ \text{daamu pikk: queen of spades}\) \(<Fr \ dame\)
daammar car \(\{C: g\}\)
daamina to do machine embroidery on, have machine embroidery done professionally on \(\text{(tr.)}\) \(\{\text{Sama mbubb mi daamina nna ko. I had my boubou machine embroidered.}\); 2. machine embroidery \(\{C: b\}\)
daan 1. to win a wrestling match, argument, or debate \(\text{intr.}\); 2. to throw (someone, in wrestling), to throw (something) down on the floor, to overwhelm (someone) with one's arguments \(\text{tr.}\)
daan \(\text{inc. past durative/habitual} \text{(aux.+V)}\) \(\{\text{neg. daawul }\|\ \text{Dafa daan jooy, Daan na jooy. He used to cry. }\|\ \text{Dama daan dem marse bës bu nekk. I used to go to the}\)
market every day. | Daan ngë xiiff? Did you use to be hungry? | Daan na ko lekk. He used to eat it.) ¶ doon
Daanaan (audience response to storyteller’s remark Amono na fi)
{followed by storyteller’s question Bi mu amee yaa fakkë?—see Lëebón}
daanaaka 1. in fact; by the way {used at the beginning of a statement (not a question); not used with nonsubj. foc.} || Daanaka Aamadu ñëwóón na fi démb. By the way, Amadou came yesterday.}; 2. almost (just about ready to) {used before subj. or V in sentence with intr. V} || Daanaka reer bi pare na, Reer bi daanaaka pare na. Dinner is almost ready.

daanu to fall; to have a seizure (intr.)
daanuma (1sg. neg. inc. past durative/habitual) (see daawul) <var: daanumë>
daanumë see daanuma
daar cow {C: b}
daara Koranic school {C: j} [< Ar maar ‘house’]
daas to sharpen (something with a blad) (tr.)
daaw last year {Daaw le juuddu. He was born last year.}
daaw-jëëg two years ago, the year before last
daawul (neg. inc. past durative/habitual, neg.) (aux.+V) {neg. of daan; 1sg. is daawuma or daanuma || Daawuma naan attaaya, Daanuma naan attaaya. I didn’t use to drink tea. | Bi mu nekkëe Amerik, daawul lekkë loxo. When she was in America, she didn’t eat with her hands.}
daax see dabb-daaxe
daay 1. type of leaf used in medicine {C: b}; 2. brush fire {C: g}
dab to catch up with (tr.) ¶ yaram...dab
dabb-daaxe to patch (tr.) <var: daax>
dabe to catch up with one’s work (intr.)
dabin (word used only in the expression Ku ma ko rokk, ma dabin la ka: An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.)
dabu to make up for, atone for (a bad action) (tr.) {Jëf ju ñaaawi mu def lë bëgg dabu wënte duma ko ko baal. He wants to atone for the ugly thing that he did but I won’t forgive him for it.}
daf see dafa
dafo (3sg. V foc.) {dafa set : 1sg. dama; 2sg. danga; 3sg. dafa; 1pl. dañu; 2pl. dangeen; 3pl. dañu || any V foc. form may be used with a following -ul neg. V} || may be replaced by daf before a clitic. || Dafa feebar, Daaf feebar. He’s sick. || Dafa lekkul. She didn’t eat, It’s because she didn’t eat. | Dafa ma gis, Daf ma gis. He saw me.) <intr: dafa>
dag courtier {C: b}
dagan to be legal (in Muslim law) (intr.)
Dagana Dagana (city in Qualo)
dagg 1. to cut; to break off a piece from (tr.) {Dama dagg yëpp wi. I cut the meat.}; 2. to cut oneself (intr.) {Dama dagg. I cut myself.} <var: dog>
dagg type of plant {Maltese cross?} {C: b}
dagg nawam see dog nawam
daggal 1. to cut for (2tr.); 2. to "cut" the linked little fingers of (children symbolically ending a friendship) (tr.) {Daggal nanu. He "cut" us, symbolically ending our friendship.}
daggale see daggle
daggat to cut into pieces (tr.) <var: dogat>
dagg-dagg cut {C: b}
daggit little piece {C: b} <var: dogit>
daggle to ache all over, be really tired, exhausted (slang) (intr.) <var: daggale>
dagggu 1. to put (money entrusted to one) to one’s own use (tr.) {Daga dagggu xaalís bi ñu ko joxoon ngir jëngu xale yi. She
put the money we had entrusted to her for the children's education to her own use.); 2. to make a decision (intr.)
daggci to make a decision to, to decide to (intr.+V) {Dagg na ci takk ko. He made a decision to marry her.}
daj 1. to feel (something, without looking—in a bag, for instance); to go through (a trial) (tr.) {Daj na coono. She went through difficulty.} Xaaral më wax lë li më daj balaa më koy jënd. Wait till I tell you what I went through before I bought it.}; 2. to have done everything, have done it all (intr.)
dajale to collect; to put together (tr.)
{Dajalela sà tänk. Put your feet together.}
dajaloo to gather, to come together (intr., an. subj.)
daje to meet, to have a reunion (intr., pl. subj.) {Ndaje}
daje ag to meet, encounter (ptr.) {Daje naa ag Bintë. I met Bineta.}
dajeel to meet, encounter (tr.) {used only in nonsubj. foc. form} Bintë laa dajeel. I met Bineta, It was Bineta who I met.
dajjant to try to stay awake (intr.) {Dafay dajjant. He's trying to stay awake.}
Dakaar Dakar [< Fr Dakar < Wo Ndakaaru] {Graan Imaam dé Dakaar, Ndakaaru}
dal 1. to stop (of a pounding or hitting process); to hit a target; (slang) to be right on, to hit the spot (intr.) {Taw bi dal na. The rain stopped.} Dal na! It's right on!}; 2. to stay (temporarily) at (a location) (ltr.) {Sama kër lañu dal. They are staying at my house. Dal na fa. He stayed there.}; 3. to happen to; to fall on, hit (of raindrops, perhaps, or other nonhum. subj.) (tr.) {Lan moo ko dal? What happened to him?} Dara dalu ma. Nothing happened to me. I Toqu ndox dal na ma. A drop of water fell on me.
[?< Ar dhall 'to stay'] ¶ musibë...dal, xel bu dal, xelam...dal, xelam...dal ci
dal ci to stay (temporarily) with (someone); to fall on, fall against (nonhum. obj.) (ptr.) {Ci man lañu dal. They are staying with me.} Dala dal ci miir bi. He fell against the wall. Ci suuf lë dal. It fell on the floor.
dal kawam to fall on, fall against (tr.: poss. obj. id., hum. subj.) {Bul dal sama kaw! Don't fall on me!}
dalal to stay (temporarily) with (tr.) {Man lañu dalal. It's me they're staying with.}
dalal xelam to give peace of mind to (tr.: poss. obj. id.) {Dalal nga sama xel. You've given me peace of mind.}
dalasi Gambian monetary unit [C: b]
daloo to wear (an article of clothing) for the first time; to have (someone) stay with one (tr.) {Daloo nañu ko ñaarí fan. We had her stay with us for two days.}
dama (1sg. V foc.) {see dafa}
dam-dam see damm-damm
damm 1. to break (of a long object); to break a bone (usually, an arm or leg) (intr.) {Sama tänk dafa damm. My leg broke.} Dama damm. I broke a bone (usually, my arm or leg.).}; 2. to break (a long object) (tr.) {Dama damm bindukaay bi. I broke the pencil.}
damm-damm fracture {C: b} <var: damm-dam>
Dammel King of Cayor (title) {C: b}
Dammel Teëni King of Cayor and Baol (title) {C: b}
damu to boast, to brag (intr.)
damyeet 1. checkers (the game) (C: j); 2. checkers set, checker (C: b); 3. to play checkers (intr.) {Dafa doon damyee. He was playing checkers.} [< Fr damier] damyeeji to go and play checkers (intr.)
dang see danga
danga (2sg. V foc.) {may be replaced by
dang before a clt. Il see dafa}
dangeen (2pl. V foc.) {see dafa}
dank 1. to roll (balls of food), to roll
(food) into balls (tr.) {Dank naa ñaari
dank. I rolled two food balls. I Dank naa
ceeb. I rolled rice into balls.}; 2. ball of
food {C: b}
danu see dañu
dañ to whinny, neigh (intr.)
dañ see dañu
dañu 1. (1pl. V foc.); 2. (3pl. V foc.)
{see dafa Il may be replaced by dañ
before a clt.} <var: danu>
dan 1. to be tight, to be thick (intr.); 2. to
be tight on, tight for (tr.) {Robb bi dafa
ma dan. The dress is tight on me.}; 3.
ball that forms in steamed couscous {C:
b}
danar venom; stinger (of a bee) {C: j} ¶
am danar, and ag danar
dantist dentist {C: b} [< Fr dentiste]
daqaar 1. tamarind {C: b}; 2. tamarind
tree {C: g} <var: daqar> ¶ ñambaan
daqaar
dar 1. to stick (on the bottom of a pan); to
be hairless (intr.) {Taatu golo gii dafa
dar. This monkey's bottom is hairless.};
2. to escort, protect (a chief, for instance)
(tr.); 3. to hide (someone's eyes), to put
one's hand over (someone's mouth) (tr.)
{Daral gemmiñëmi gi. Put your hand over
her mouth.} ¶ ndare
dara nothing; something; anything {used
with neg. V || Dara dalu ma. Nothing
happened to me. || Amul dara. He doesn't
have anything.} ¶ tekkiwuul dara
daraapoo flag {C: b} [< Fr drapeau]
daraaja high rank {C: g} [< Ar daraaja
'degree, step'] ¶ am daraja
daral stockyard, animal market (pen or
area outside the city where animals are
kept before slaughter, or where they may
be bought) {C: b}
darap sheet {C: b} [< Fr drap]
darkase 1. cashew fruit, cashew nut {C:
b}; 2. cashew tree {C: g}
datax, dattax see dittax
daw 1. to run, run away (intr.); 2. to run
away from, avoid (tr.) ¶ am biir buy
daw, biiram...daw, ndaw,
yaramam...daw
daw jæng to be playing hooky, be
skipping school (intr.) {Dafa daw jæng.
He's playing hooky.}
daw liggééy to shirk one's responsibility
(intr.) {Dafay daw liggééy. She's
shirking her responsibility.}
dawal 1. to drive (a car), ride (a bike or
horse) (tr.); 2. to give (someone) a down
payment or deposit of (an amount) (2tr.)
{Dawal ma ña teëmëër. Give me 1000
fr. as a deposit.}; 3. deposit, down
payment {C: b}
dawal ci to give (someone) a down
payment or deposit of (an amount) on
(3ptr.) {Dawal ma ñeenti teëmëër ci yere
bi. Give me 2000 fr. as a deposit on the
dress.}
dawalal 1. to drive for (someone) (tr.); 2.
to give (someone) (an amount) as a
deposit for (someone) (3tr.) {Dawalal ma
ko ñeenti teëmëër. Give her 2000 fr. as a
deposit for me.}
dawloo to put (someone) off, avoid a
contact with (someone) (tr.)
dax butter (traditional style) {C: b}
daxaar see daqar
day 1. to be dull (of a knife) (intr.); 2. to
defecate, have a bowel movement (intr.);
3. bowel movement (pl.) {C: y}
day ne to be the same size as (ptr.)
{Mungi day ne sama rakk. He is the
same size as my sister. || Day na ne man.
He is the same size as me.} <var: day na,
day ni>
dayo size, value, prestige {C: g}
dagga place in a Serer village where granaries are built (C: j)
dajji to take apart, to demolish, to wreck; to wear (someone) out (by doing too much to him, making him laugh too much, etc.: thus, to be the death of) (tr.)
{Dina ma dajji. He's going to wear me out. He's going to be the death of me.}
dak
dakkantial name of an ancestor (usually someone famous) or a group of ancestors used after one's last name as a term or address or before one's last name as part of one's legal name (C: b)
dakkoor to agree (intr.) [< Fr d'accord]
dakkoor ag to agree with (ptr.) {Dakkoor naa ag Yaasin. I agree with Yacine.}
dalid see daadi
dall shoe (C: b, w) || ne dall, née dall, waru dall
dalleñi rubber (material) (C: b, w)
dallu palaastik plastic shoe (C: w)
damb storeroom (C: b)
damp to massage; to repay, reward (someone, for a service) (tr.)
dampee to repay (someone) with (2tr.)
{Damppee na ma naari june. He repaid me with 10,000 fr. CFA.}
dand to supervise, protect, lead (tr.)
dankaafu to tell (someone) what to do: especially, to tell (someone) to keep a secret (tr.)
danq type of tropical seed, crushed to make a powder that is formed into sculptures which are then soaked in perfume (C: g)
dantite in kàrt dantite
daq 1. to chase, to pursue; to be better than, to look better than (tr.); 2. to expel from (2tr.) {Dàq nañu ko ëkol. They expelled him from school. He was expelled from school.}; 3. to be better than (someone) at (tr.+V) {used with -a suff. lì Moo leen dàq jàng. She is better than you guys at studying.}
daq fi to be good at —, be the best at —, always be —ing (aux.+V: clt. id.) {possibly used with -a suff. by some speakers; used only in subj. foc. form lì Moo fi dàq kaas. She's always getting mad.}
daq fuuf to look much better than, be much better than (tr.)
daq...Ismaaylé Yaasin to — more than Ismaïla Yacine, to really — (intr.+V) {V precedes Ismaaylé Yaasin lì Yaa dàq fen Ismaaylé Yaasin. You lie more than Ismaïla Yacine, You really lie.}
daqe 1. to play tag (pl. subj.) (intr.); 2. to be it in the dàqe game (sg. subj.) (intr.) {Yaw yaay dàqe! You're it!}
datio to braid (someone's) hair traditionally (tr.) {Sama yaay dátta na ma. My mother braided my hair.}
de 1. as for {follows a N or pron. lì Ayda de Bintë lë def moroom. As for Aïda, she treats Bineta as if she were the same age as she is.}; 2. really {follows a sentence lì Kii saay-saay lë de. He's really a playboy. lì Sa robb bi rafet na de. Your dress is really pretty.}
dee 1. to die; to end (of a month) (intr.) {Weer wi dee na bë pare. It's already the end of the month, The month is already ended.}; 2. death (C: g lì Dee gi dafa gaaw. Death comes quickly.) || baatam...dee, bègg de, bi weer wi deewee, bu weer wi deewee, dekkì, waaja dee, xac bu de

dee-deelu to pretend to be dead, play dead; to pretend to be unable to do soemthing, pretend to be poor (intr.)
deele to have (someone close to one) die (tr.) {usually used in a question lì Kan lë deele? Who did she have die?, Who (related to her) died?}
deem type of fish (similar to whitefish—mullet?) {C: b}
def we to go and die (intr.)
def la to do (tr.) {Def na ko. He did it.}  
Def na lu ñaab. He did something bad.};  
2. to do with, make with (2tr.)  
{generally used in a context where the intended sense of the V is clear}  
Def na ko tééméér. He did it with 500 fr., He made 500 fr. with it, He sold it for 500 fr.  
Def nga ko robb? Did you do a dress with it?, Did you make a dress with it?};  
3. to go to, attend (a location, school, etc.) {Def naa France. I went to France.};  
4. to be extremely —; to do some —ing {used with VN in nonsubj. foc. position}  
Rëy laa def. I'm extremely big, I'm so fat.  
Înn lé def. It's an extreme ripe couscous smell.  
Fec laa fa def. I did some dancing there.} \(\parallel\) Na ngé def?, Na ngé def? Sa waa?  
def be to manage (how) to (intr. + V)  
{used only in questions}  
Naka ngé def bë dëgg ci sinemaa bi? How did you manage to get into the movies?}  
def boppu neen to be bare-headed (intr.)  
def ci to put (something) in or on (ptr.)  
{Defal xorom ci cin li. Put salt in the pot.}  
Ci kaw rek laa def suukër. I only put sugar on the top.}  
def dënnu neen to be bare-chested (intr.)  
def donj to get lumpy (of a sauce, for example) (intr.)  
def gällaac to consider (something) important, to depend on (something) (tr.)  
{Lu mu ma wax def naa ko gällaac. I depend on what he said to me.}  
def jaam to enslave (tr.)  
def moroom to treat (someone) as an equal, treat (someone) like an age-mate (tr.)  
def noppu neen to have no earrings on (intr.)  
def silibu neen to be wearing only underpants (intr.)  
def taatu neen to have a bare bottom (intr.)  
def tânu neen to be barefoot (intr.)  
def weenu neen to be bare-breasted (intr.)  
def xarit to be friends with, to treat (someone) as a friend (tr.) {Ayda laa def xarit. I'm friends with Aïda.}  
def xelam ci to think seriously about; to count on (ptr.: poss. obj.) {Def naa sama xel ci jëng bi. I'm thinking seriously about the young woman.}  
defal to do for, make for (2tr.) {Defal na ma lu bare. She did a lot for me.};  
2. to do for with, make for with (3tr.) {Defal na ma ko robb. She made a dress with it for me.}  
defandoo to attend (a school) together; to be at (a location) at the same time; to do (something) at the same time (tr.) {Noo defandoo UCLA. We attended UCLA together.}  
defar to repair; to make; to arrange (flowers, for instance) (tr.) {Defaral sa la! Make your bed!}  
defarkatu pañe basket maker {C: b}  
defarlo to have (something) fixed (tr.)  
{Defarlo naa sama montër. I had my watch fixed.}  
defe to believe (a fact) (tr.) {Defe ngé ko? Do you believe it?, Do you think so?}  
defe ne to think that (intr. + S) <var: defe ni>  
defukaay container {C: b}  
deful jëmm to do something wrong (neg., intr.)  
defkal to revive, bring back (tr.) {Dafüy dekkal Jamonoy Kura. We are reviving Jamonoy Kura.}  
defkali to resuscitate (tr.)  
defkke to come back from the dead (intr.) \(\parallel\)
dell in fees dell
delloo to return (something) (tr.)
dellu 1. to go back, return; to shrink
   (intr.) {Sama simis dafa dellu. My shirt
   shrank.}; 2. to go back, return to (a
   place); to return, take back (something)
   (tr.) {Dellu ngeen fa. You guys went
   back there.}; 3. to get back together
   (intr., pl. subj.); 4. to be stillborn, born
   dead; to die shortly after birth (of a baby)
   (intr.) {Bintë de doom ji dafa dellu. As
   for Bineta, the baby was born dead.} ||
doomam...dellu
dellusi to come back, to return (intr.)
dem 1. to go, leave (intr.); 2. to go to (a
   place) (ltr.); 3. to go and, to go to —
   (intr.+V) {generally, the following V is a
   -ji or -i suff. V, and the dem+V phrase
   means about the same as the -ji or -i suff.
   V alone | in an imperative, the V used
   with dem need not be a -ji/-i V || Dem naa
   seeti ko, Seeti naa ko. I went to see him.
   | Demal seeti ko! Go look for it!}; 4. to go
   and, to go to — (aux.+V) {not used with
   -a suff. | generally, the following V is a -
   ji or -i suff. V || Dem naa ko seeti. I went
   to see him.}; 5. trip, journey {C: b ||
   Dafa waac demam bi. She prepared for
   her trip.} || Mëngi dem, waamal ji...dem
dem Alxuraan to go to Koranic school
   (intr.)
dem ci to go to (a person or place) (ptr.)
   {Xale bu feebar bi dem na ci fackat bi.
   The sick child went to the doctor.}
dem ci wanak wi to go to the bathroom
   (and use it) (intr.)
dem ci Yalla ji the one who went to God
   (phrase used to refer to a deceased
   person)
dem di ñëw to come and go, to pace back
   and forth (intr.) {used only in imperf.
   and V foc. forms || Dafay dem di ñëw.
   He comes and goes.}
dem yoonam to go away, to go on one's
   way (intr.: poss. obj.) {Demal sa yoon!
   Go away!}
Demal ag jamm Go in peace (response
   used to someone who says Mëngi dem)
Demal te ñëw Go and come back
   (response used to someone who says
   Mëngi dem)
dend to be neighbors, to be next to each
   other, to share a common wall (intr., pl.
   subj.)
deñ see deñ
dëñ din don (phrase usaed in a puluf
   counting out rhyme) [< Fr din din don]
depaane to help (someone) out (with
   money, or to repair a breakdown) (tr.)
   {Doo ma depaane? Won't you help me
   out?} [< Fr dépanner]
depaas see depaas
depaase see depanse
depans household allowance {C: b} [< Fr
   dépense] <var: depaas>
depanse to spend (money) (tr.) [< Fr
   dépanser] <var: depaase>
Depité see Dipité
depoose to drive, give (someone) a ride
   to (2ltr.) {Moo ko depoose ayropoor.
   She drove him to the airport.} [< Fr
   dépouser]
der skin, hide (n.); leather; prayer mat {C:
   b, w} [< Ar dhikr 'prayer mat'] || yàq
   deram
deret blood; blood relative {C: b, j, w} ||
   naqadi deret, neex deret
deru jullikaay prayer mat {C: b}
des 1. to remain, stay, be left, still be there
   (intr.) {Ndox des na. There's still (some)
   water. || Des na fa. He stayed there.}; 2.
   to lack (1-29 minutes) (of an hour) {used
   to tell times between :31 and :59, relative
   to the following hour, which is the
   Wolof subj. || Naari waxtu des na ñaar
fukki minit ag juróóm. Two o'clock lacks twenty-five minutes, It's twenty-five minutes before two, It's 1:35.)

des ci to be left (of a group or amount) (intr.: clt. id.) {Juróóm boo ci dindéé ñaar, fëtt moo ciy des. If you take two from five, three will be left (of it).} Benn moo ci des. There is one left.}

Desàmbër December {C: b} [< Fr décembre]

dese 1. to still have (to retain, to need to obtain) (tr.) {Dese naa ceeb. I still have rice (in the house), I still have to get rice (at the market).}; 2. to still have (to retain, to need to obtain) (tr.: subj.-obj. id.) {Wolof subj. may be placed at the end of the Cl for either meaning, and must be to mean "missing" || Juróómi dërëm dese na ma. I still have twenty-five francs left.} Dese na ma juróómi dërëm. I'm missing twenty-five francs, I still have twenty-five francs left.}; 3. to be silly, to sometimes show poor judgment (accompanied by a circular gesture near the head) (intr.)

desin painting {C: b} [< Fr dessin]

desit leftover {C: b} ¶ ndesit
detteel to be inconsiderate (intr.)
detteel to fall on one's back (intr.) <var: detteelu>
detteelu see detteel
dex river {C: g}
dédd place with a lot of thorny plants (like cactus) {C: b}
débadéeb traditional rituals (pl.) {C: y}
déédéet no
déég 1. lake, pond {C: b}; 2. to save, retain; to explain, define (a word) (tr.)
déégééj molar {C: j}
déém see siddéém
déét no! don't! ¶ am déét
dééy to whisper (something) to (someone, especially from a very short distance away) (2tr.) {Dééy naa ko ko. I whispered it to her.}
dééy thimble {C: b} [< Fr dé]
dééy ne to whisper to (someone) that (tr.+S) {Dééy naa ko ne sa xarit dafa biir. I whispered to her that my friend was pregnant.} <var: dééy ni>
dééyóó to whisper to each other, talk confidentially (intr.)
défrisé to be straightened (of hair); to have straightened hair (intr.) [< Fr défriser] ¶ pen défrisé

dégg thorn {C: b}
dégal treadle on a loom {C: b}
dégg-dégg news {C: b} || Dég-dég bi fi ñëw tay ci suba nee na sa xarit dafa biir. The news that came here this morning said that your friend is pregnant. According to the news that came here this morning, your friend is pregnant.}
dégg 1. to know (a language); to hear, to hear from (tr.) {Dégg ngë xabaar yi? Have you heard the news?}; 2. to hear (intr.) {Dégg ngë? Can you hear (it)?} ¶ am dégg, dig, Yaa wax fiu dégg
déggadi to be stubborn (intr.) <var: déggédi>

déggal to listen to, to heed, to obey (tr.) {Dafa ko déggal. She listens to him (and does what he says.).}
déggédi see déggadi
déggóó 1. to agree, to get along; to agree on a price (intr.); 2. agreement {C: b}
déglu 1. to listen to (tr.); 2. to listen (intr.) {Déglul! Listen!}

déglm to be imminent; to approach (intr.) {Takk gi dafa démalm. The wedding is imminent}; 2. to approach (mainly non-human obj.) (tr.) {Bi fiu démalméè màrse Sàndaga laa gis sama xarit. As we approached the Sandaga market I saw my friend.}

dégtu to be audible (intr.)
dékip in seef dékip

dékk 1. to put (something) into a position to catch something; to cup (one's hands) (tr.) {Dafay dékk siwo bi ci robine bi. He's putting the bucket under the faucet.} Dékkal sa loxo! Cup your hands!} 2. anvil {C: w}

dékk noppam to eavesdrop, to have one's ears open, to be listening (intr.: poss. obj.) {Mungi dékk noppam ci bunt bi. He was listening at the door.}

dékkarle to compare (tr.) {Naari dâll yi bi ma leen dékkarlee laa xam ne nurówunú. When I compared the two shoes I realized that they didn't look alike.}

dékku to deal with (something difficult) (tr.)

démb yesterday; long ago {Colinu démb wute na ag colinu tay. Yesterday's style is different from the style of today.} bërkataataati démb, bërkataata démb

démb ci subé yesterday morning
dénc to put away, to save; to bury; to keep, support (one's wife) (tr.) {this verb is used to express "have as one's spouse"} Aamadu Bintë léy dénc. Amadou keeps his wife Bineta, Amadou has Bineta as his wife, Amadou is married to Bineta.}

dénk to entrust (something) to (someone), to give (someone something) to take care of, to put (someone) in charge of (someone or something) (2tr.)

dénk board {C: w}

déqati to pull up, pull out (a plant or post, for example) (tr.)

déqi to harvest (especially, vegetables growing underground) (tr.)

déwen see déwen

déwen next year <var: déwen> ndéwenë

Déwenëti! Until next year! (greeting addressed to one person at New Year's, Tabaski, or Korite) {The response to Déwenëti is Fékkëél déwët. After this, the original speaker may say Baal ma daq, and the responder will answer Baal naa lë, Yalla na nu boole baal.} Déwenëti leen!

Déwenëti leen! Until next year! (greeting addressed to more than one person at New Year's, Tabaski, or Korite) Déwenëti!
déy thumb, big toe {C: b} baaraamu déy
déy to dry up (intr.)
dë sole, bottom of the foot {C: b}
dëbb to grind, to pound (meat, grain, spices) until soft or broken, or into a paste (tr.)
dëbb-dëbbël to manage, get along (without a regular job) (intr.) {Dafay dëbb-dëbbël. She's managing, She's getting along.}
dëbbe 1. to start a song (in hopes that others will join in) (intr.); 2. to start (a song) (tr.)
dëdd to leave (intr.)
dëddu 1. to turn one's back on (tr.); 2. to be out of circulation (of a book) (intr.)
dëféënu to lie on one's stomach (intr.)
dëfë to cheer (someone) up (tr.)
dëgër to be strong; to be hard; to be stubborn; to be tight (of a knot) (intr.)
dëgër bopp to be hard-headed, to be stubborn (intr.) {Dëgër na bopp de! He's really stubborn!} <var: dëgërlë>
dëgër këcc to be very hard (intr.) ne këcc
dëgër kënn to be very hard (intr.) ne kënn
dëgërlë see dëgër bopp
dëgg 1. to step on: especially, to step on (someone's) foot (tr.) {Dëgg na ma. She stepped on my foot.}; 2. truth {C: b, g l
Dégg le! It's the truth!}; 3. please (Saint-Louis usage)  \| wax dégg
déggante to keep stepping on (tr.)
Déggit! Very true!
dégg, déggu tænk see ndéggu
døj 1. to set down, make sit down; to have a funeral for; to put (a child) in time out (tr.) {Déj naa ko ci siis bi. I made him sit down on the chair.}; 2. to be fully developed but not ripe (of a fruit or vegetable) (intr.); 3. funeral {C: b} \| am déj
déju to be set down, made to sit down (intr.)
dékk 1. to live in, to reside in (a location) (ltr.); 2. home, community (village, town, city, country) {C: b}; 3. to challenge, set goals for (tr.) {Yaayam moo ko dékk — loolu moo tax mu fas jom. His mother challenged him—that's why he tried harder.}
dékk ci 1. to be like that (intr.: clt. id.) {usually used with a third-person subj. || Dafa ci dékk. She's like that.}; 2. to be always, to be characterized by, to live with (ptr.) {followed by N, +V or +VN || Ci wax ngaaxum rekk laa dékk. I'm always saying the wrong thing. || Ci fitné rekk lë dékk. She lives with trouble.}
dékk ci kaw to live off (the generosity of) (ptr.) {Ci kaw Aamadu lë dékk. He is living off Amadou, He is living off Amadou's generosity.}
dékk ci lep to borrow constantly (intr.)
dékkala neighbor {C: g}
dékkée to be always, be characterized by, to live with (tr.) {followed by N or VN; not used in neut. perf. || Fitné rekk lë dékkée. She's always busy. She's characterized by hard work. || Dafa dékkée feebar. She's always sick.}
dékkendóó neighbor {C: b}
dékksi to come and live in (ltr.) {Dékksi na Los Angeles. She came to live in Los Angeles.}
déll to be thick, to be fat (rude) (intr.)
démm witch who can "eat" people (see through them, possess them, and cause their sickness and eventual death)—a démm inherits this power from his or her mother (same as njëgtém, ndémm, waxtéff) {C: b}
démmóóýu to prop one's head on one's hand (intr.); <var: démmu, dému>
démmu, dému see démmóóýu
déng to be crooked (of a wire, line, or fold, for instance); to be dishonest; to be unrighteous (intr.)
déngél to tilt, put (something) on its side (tr.) {Dëngélél sa bopp. Tilt your head.}
dënk type of handwoven cloth {C: b} \| sëru dënk
dënn chest (of the body) {C: b} \| def dënnu neen
dënu 1. thunder {C: b, g}; 2. to thunder (intr.—no subj.)
dën to unravel, to come untied (of a shoelace, for instance), to come unbraided (of hair); to come out (of a tooth), to come off (of a button); to be removed, be taken away; to clear up (of a skin problem, for instance) (intr.) {Sa bëni dafa dën. Your tooth has come out. || Kóólu gi ma am ci moon du dën. The trust which I have in him will not be taken away.} <var: dën>
dëni kumpa to be curious (intr.)
dënñ nit (in the hair) {C: w}
dëpp 1. to turn (something) over, turn (something) upside down (tr.) {Dëpp naa ndap li. I turned the dish over.}; 2. to turn around and go back (intr.) {Dama dëpp. I turned around and went back.} \| dippi
dëppu to be upside down, to be inside out (intr.)
dēq dam, dike, sea wall {C: b}
dēr 1. to crush, to grind; to run over (tr.);
   2. to stutter, stammer (habitually) (intr.);
   3. to be very black (intr.); 4. floor; paved
   area; cement {C: b} [< Ar Daraba]
dēr-dērlu to pretend to stutter or stammer
   (intr.)
dērēm five fr. CFA {C: b} [< Ar dirham
   (< Greek drachma )] || fan weeri dērēm,
   fukki dērēm, jurōmi dērēm, ŋaar fukki
   dērēm, ŋaari dērēm, ŋettĩ dērēm,
   tekkiwul dērēm
dērkiis to be so dirty that one can't get
   clean; to have been beaten so often that it
   doesn't hurt any more (intr.) {Dērkiisul.
   It's not so dirty that it can't get clean.}
dēstēndiku 1. to support oneself with
   one hand (especially, while eating from
   the bowl with the other hand); to put
   one's weight on something, to lean on
   something (intr.); 2. to lean on, put one's
   weight on (something) (tr.)
dētēm to put one's lips in (liquid) while
   drinking (tr.)
dētēm ci to put one's lips in (liquid) while
   drinking (ptr.) {Mungiy dētēm ci ndox
   mi ŋēpp di naan. He's putting his lips in
   the water that everyone drinks.}
dētt pus {C: j}
dētt-mbér pus {C: g} || mbér
dēwilin see diwilin
dēwu bunt threshold, doorway {C: b}
di 1. (incomplete: unaccomplished)
   (aux. + V) {before perf. clts. or if no
   subj. clts. are present, expresses future
   or unaccomplished event} || becomes d-
   before irr. -u set (du) || di followed by
   nonsubj. clt. may be replaced by
   nonsubj. clt. plus -y || Di naa ko togg. I
   will cook it. || Dama génōtōn di ko togg. I
   dreamed of cooking it.} 2. (incomplete:
   progressive, habitual) (aux. + V) {follows
   non-perf. clts.} || becomes -y after vowel-
   final clt. || becomes d- before -oon (doon)
   || Ayda defay wēy. Aïda was singing.};
   3. in order to (aux.+V) {follows another
   V} || Dafay sā̀cc māngō di ko ko méy. She
   is stealing the mango in order to give it to
   him.}; 4. to be (ctr.) {follows subj. foc.
   or min. l in a main clause, min. suggests
   "after all", and may be omitted with a
   3sg. subj.} || Mooy doktēër. He's a
   doctor. || Mën na am muy doktēër. He
   might be a doctor. || Kii muy sama yaay,
   Kii di sama yaay. She is my mother
   (after all.).} || dīl, dootul, du, dul
di leen — all the time!, Always —! ||
   (imperf. imper. pl.) || dīl
di na (3sg. future) <cntr. na>
di naa (1sg. future) <cntr. naa>
di nañu 1. (1pl. future); 2. (3pl. future)
   <cntr. nañu>
di ngeen (2pl. future)
di ngē (2sg. future) || Di ngē ko gis?, Daa
   ko gis? Will you see him?} <cntr. daa>
Dibéër Sunday {C: j}
dibi 1. roast lamb (usually purchased
   already roasted, in pieces) {C: b}; 2. rifle
   {C: g}
dibitērī dibi (roast lamb) store {C: b} [<
   dibi + Fr -terie]
difi ci to protect (someone) against an
   illness (2ptr.) {Benn garab mēnu lë difi
   ci Sidaa. No medicine can protect you
   against AIDS.}
dig 1. to promise (someone) (something)
   (2tr.) || Dig naa ma benn saak! She
   promised me a purse.}; 2. to promise
   (someone) (to do something) (tr.)
   || Digōn naa ma jëndel ma téérë. She
   promised (me) to buy me a book.} ||
   dēgg
dig ne to promise (someone) that (tr.+S)
   {Dig naa leen ne di naa dem. I promised
   them that I would go.} <var: dig ni>
digaale 1. to have a relationship
characterized by; to agree upon (tr., pl. subj.) {Loo len digaale? What is your relationship characterized by?, What kind of relationship do you have? \(\text{Jâm mêm rékk lëñu digaale. We have a relationship characterized by peace, We have only peace between us, We agreed on simply (maintaining) peace.}\); 2. person one has a relationship with {C: b}

digal 1. to proscribe (something) for (someone), to recommend (something) to (someone) (2tr.) {Digal na ma Advil. He proscribed Advil for me, He recommended Advil to me.}; 2. to recommend to (someone) that (tr.+MC) {MC must be non-neg. \(\|\) Digal na ma ma dem. He recommended to me that I should go. \(\|\) Digal naa ko mu lekk ko. I recommended to her that she should eat it.} \(\|\) ndigal

digaloo to separate, be separated (at a boundary, for example) (intr.) {Fii lë California ag Oregon digaloo. It's here that California and Oregon separate.}

dige to have a relationship characterized by, to agree upon (pl. subj.); to agree to (something) (tr.) {Moo ko dige. She agrees to it.}

digg 1. middle, center, halfway point {C: b \(\|\) Sama siwo am na ndox bè ci digg bi. My bucket has water up to the halfway point, My bucket is half full of water.}; 2. to be half full (intr.) {Sama siwo digg na balaa robinë di tëj. My bucket was half full before the faucet ran out of water.} \(\|\) ci diggu, ci seen digg, mungi ci diggu dooleem

diggënte 1. relationship, friendship {C: g \(\|\) Gëstu naa diggënteem ag Ayda. I looked into his relationship with Ayda.}; 2. distance {C: b} \(\|\) ci diggënte, digg seen diggënte

digg bëccëg the middle of the day,

midday, noon {C: b}
digg gu gannaaw back (of the body) {C: g}
digg gu kër courtyard (in the center of a house) {C: g}
digg gu njolloor the middle of the day, midday, noon {C: g}
digija, digije see digijë
digijë type of incense {C: j} <var: digija, digije>
dig to submerge in water (intr.)
digal to submerge in water (tr.)
diine religion, religious belief {C: j} [<Ar diin]
diis 1. to be heavy, to be difficult; to be burdened, heavily loaded; to be very pregnant (intr.) {Fas wi dafa diis. The horse is heavily loaded.}; 2. to confide, tell (a secret) to (2tr.) {Diis naa ko sama soxlo. I confided my secret to her.}
diis ten (in cards) [<Fr did]
diis gann to be very heavy (intr.)
diisóó 1. to discuss, plan (tr., pl. subj.);
2. to support oneself, to keep fit; to have a conversation, meeting (intr.) {Diisóó nañu suñu tukki. We planned our trip.}; 3. conversation {C: b}
diisóól to communicate with (someone) (tr.) {Moom laay diisóöl. I communicate with her.}
diwaan region, area {C: b \(\|\) diwaanu Daakar: the Dakar region, the area of Dakar}
dijj to be too big (intr.) \(\|\) ceeb bu dijj, xorom bu dijj
dikk to arrive, to come (intr.)
dikkël to have (something) happen to change one, to suddenly be involved in (an activity, VN) (tr.: subj.-obj. id.) {used in subj. foc., with de following the subj. \(\|\) Lil de moo ko dikkël. She had something happen to her. \(\|\) Togg de moo dikkël Ayda. Aïda is suddenly involved
in cooking.)

dikkèle 1. to be in a bad mood (intr.)
{Bintë dafa dikkèle. Bineta is in a bad mood.}; 2. to act as if one is mad at (tr.)
{Bintë dafa ma dikkèle. Bineta is acting as if she is mad at me.}
diktël to dictate (a course of action) to
(someone), to tell (someone) how to do
(something) (2tr.) {Moo ma diktël li ma wara déf. He dictated to me what I
should do.}
dijjal to teethe (intr.) {Dafay dijjal. He's
teeething.}
dil — all the time!, Always — (! imperf.
imper. sg.) {aux. +V ll -I drops before
nonsubj. clts. ll Dil del la jup! Always do
the right thing! ! Di më wàq ñëgg.
Always tell me the truth.} §§ di leen
Dimaas Sunday {C: g} [<Fr dimanche]
dimbële see dimbëli
dimbëlé to lend to, to give (something of
one's own) to (2tr.) {Dimbëlé ma ñaari
tééméér. Lend me 1000 fr.}
dimbëli 1. to help (someone) (tr.); 2. to
help (someone) to (tr.+MC) {Dimbële
naa ko mu yonné ko ko. I helped him
send it to him.} <var: dimbële, dimmali,
dimmëli> §§ ndimbël

dimmali, dimmëli see dimbëli
dindéiku to come apart (intr.)
dindi to remove, take away, take off, take
out (inan. obj.) (tr.) {Dindi ko. Take it
off (your hat, the nail polish).}
dindi ci 1. to take off from, take away
from, remove from subtract from (inan.
obj.) (ptr.) {Juróom boo cí dindéé ñaar,
fiëet moo ciy dés. If you subtract two
from five, three will be left (of it). ! Dindi
ko ci taabel bi. Take it off the table.}; 2. to make (someone) go back on a
commitment (tr.: clt. id.) {Bintë moo lë
ci diindi. Bineta made you go back on
your commitment.}
din in den din don
Dipité representative in the Assemblée
Nationale of Senegal {C: b} <var:
Depité, Dipité> dipparñii, dippëñii see dippi
dippéed to name (someone) after (2tr.)
{Moom laa dippéed sama doon. I named
my son after him.}
dippi to put right side up, to put right side
out (tr.) <var: dipparñii, dippëñii> §§ ñëpp
Dipité see Dipité
diréeku to drag on the ground (of
clothing, for example); to drag oneself
around (intr.) <var: dirikù>
diri to drag (tr.)
diriyânke see diriyânke
diriyânke relatively young woman with
some experience (perhaps slightly older
than a jeeg—she probably dresses very
elegantly and likes to entertain) {C: b}
<var: diriyânke>
disin conception {C: b}
dispaññeer small hospital, medical center
{C: b} [<Fr dispensaire]
distribuye to deal (cards), to distribute
(tr.) [<Fr distribuer]
dittax see dittax
dittax 1. type of fruit {C: b}; 2. dittax tree
{C: g} <var: dattax, datax, dittax>
diw 1. oil {C: g}; 2. to grease, to lubricate
(tr.); 3. what's-his-name, what's-her-
name (someone whose name one has
forgotten) {C: m ll Diw lë andal. She
went with what's-his-name.}
diwlin peanut oil, cooking oil {C: j}
<var: ñëwiln>
diwtiir palm oil {C: g} <var: diwu tiir>
diwu bopp hair oil {C: b}
diwu fior ghee (clarified butter) {C: g}
diwu tiir see diwtiir
diwu to put grease on oneself (intr.)
doc rock {C: b, w}
dof 1. to be stupid, crazy, strange (intr.);
2. crazy person {C: b}
dofoe to be stupid or strange (in one's actions or behavior) (intr.)
dofloo 1. not to act serious toward (someone); to drive (someone) crazy (tr.); 2. to be in love with (tr., subj.-obj. id.) {Moo may dofloo. He doesn't act serious toward me, I'm in love with him.}
dog 1. to end fasting for the day; to be exhausted, to ache all over; to die, pass away (intr.); 2. piece (of meat or fish) {C: b, w}; 3. body ache {C: g} ⊥ ndog
dog see dagg

dog nawam to take (someone's) breath away (tr.; poss. obj. id.) {Dog na nawu Bintë. He took Binteta's breath away} <var: dagg nawam>
dogal 1. to decide what will happen (of God or some other authority) (intr.) {Yallaay dogal. God is the one who decides what will happen.}; 2. to decide (what will happen); to ordain (a particular event) (of God or some other authority) (tr.) {Yalla ko dogal. God decided it.} Yalla moo dogal sëy bi. God ordained the marriage.} ⊥ ndogalu Yalla
dogal see ndogal
dogale to go and meet, to meet halfway (tr.)
dogat see daggat
dog-dog obstacle, problem (either physical or metaphorical) {C: b} ⊥ am dog-dog
doggali to close the eyes of (a dead person) (tr.)
dogit see daggit
dogo to be determined (intr.)
dogo ci to be determined to (intr.+V)
{Dog ci dem tay. I'm determined to go today.} Dog naa ci gis ko. I'm determined to see him.
dogoo 1. to break off a relationship (pl. subj.) (for children, this is often signified by linking little fingers and then having someone symbolically "cut" the link) (intr.); 2. break-up {C: b}
dokteër doctor (of Western medicine) {C: b} [<Fr docteur] <var: doktoor>
doktoor see dokteër
doll to give more to; to add more (tr.) {Doll ma! Give me more! | Dollil ndox! Add more water!} ⊥ ndollent
domadaa dish of white rice with deep fried fish or meat and vegetables in a tomato sauce thickened with flour {C: b}
domp see dompat
dompat to pinch (tr.) <var: dompot, 
domp>
dompot see dompat
dong to have tremors (most likely because of old age) (intr.) {Dafa dong. He has tremors.}
donj lump {C: b, w} ⊥ am donj, def donj
don 1. to take after, to inherit something from (tr.) {Aamadou baayam lë donn. Armadou took after his father.}; 2. to inherit (something) from (tr., subj.-obj. id.) {Kersa gi dafa ko donn. He inherited politeness.} (?)<Fr don / donner, Por dom} ⊥ndon
donnee ci to inherit (something, usually, a physical or character trait) from (2ptr.) {Yamar ci baayam lë donnëe doole. Yamar inherited strength from his father.}
dono inheritor {C: b} ⊥ ndono
don in den dig don
don alone {follows a focussed pron. or N subj. or obj. ⊥ Man donn maa fi nekk. I am here alone. | Yaasin Aamadou donn lë gis. Yacine saw Amadou alone.}
do (2sg. future, habitual neg., or not to be——see du)
dooga to have just started —ing; to—for the first time (aux.+V) {not used in neut.
Yamar. ! Doon ngē xiiff? Did you use to get hungry? ! Mungi ko doon lekk. He was eating it.); 2. to be (ctr.) {Su doon bēy taawloo mê. If he were a goat, he would have me as his eldest child. (used to say someone is not much older than oneself) ; Xawuma ku mu mëna doon. I don't know who it could be.} | di, daan
door 1. to start, begin; 2. to start to
(aux.+V) {used with -a suff. | Kañ lë ko doora lekk. When did he start to eat it?}
dooratī to start again, begin again (intr.)
dootul 1. to be no longer (ctr., neg.)
{Dootuma dokitëër. I'm no longer a doctor.}; 2. to no longer — (aux.+V,
neg.) {Dootu ko lekk. She no longer eats it.}
doq back of the head; nape of the neck
(same as ndodd){C: g}
dotom to talk with one's tongue between
one's teeth (intr.)
dox 1. to walk; to work, go (of a
machine); to play, take one's turn (in a
game); (slang) to be good, to be okay
(intr.) {Sama montër dafay dox. My
watch is working. | Doxal! Play!, Take
your turn!, It's your turn! | Dox na. It's
okay.}; 2. to walk (a distance); to help
arrange (a marriage, for example) (tr.)
{Dafa dox ñaari kilomeet. She walked
two kilometers. | Dafa ko dox. She
walked it.}; 3. walking {C: b}
dox bë to walk to (ptr.) {Dafa dox bë
UCLA. She walked to UCLA.}
dox ci catu tänk to walk on tiptoe (intr.)
dox dem to walk to (ltr.) {Dafa dox dem
UCLA. She walked to UCLA.}
doxaan to date (a woman) (of a man), to
throw oneself at (a man) (of a woman)
(tr.)

Doxal! Go away!; Wait and see!, You'll see! (...it won't work out the way you
think)
doxandeem stranger, person whose presence is unexpected in a given setting [C: b]
doxantu to take a walk (intr.)
doxantusee to take a walk with, take a walk in (an article of clothing, for example) (tr.) {Dàll yi ngë doxantusee?! You're taking a walk in these shoes?!}
doxat to fart (intr.) <var: doxot>
doxe to walk with (an implement, such as a cane) (tr.)
doxe gannaaw to sneak up behind (someone), walk behind (someone's) back (tr.) {Doxe na ko gannaaw. She sneaked up behind him.}
doxin way of walking {C: b}
doxloo to make (someone) walk (tr.)
doxot see doxat
doxul to be no good, not to be cool (slang) (intr., neg.) {Li ngë def doxul. What you did was not cool.}
doy to be enough, sufficient, plenty (intr.)
doy sèkk to be really enough (intr.)
doy waara to be weird, strange, odd; to be a problem (intr.) {Dafa doy waara. He's weird, He's strange, He's a problem.}
doyadi to be strange, to be not completely normal (intr.)
doye to need for (2tr.) {Doyewu ko dara. She doesn't need it for anything.}
dóób type of ficus tree {C: g} <var: dóóbèli>
dóóbèli see dóób
dóólinka fish hook {C: b, g}
dóóm ashes {C: g}
dóómu taal ashes {C: b} ↓ dóómatal
dóómatal to be grey (intr.)
{Dóómatalu. It's not grey.}
dóór to hit, to beat (tr.) [< Fr. doer ?]
dóórlé to help (someone) hit (2tr.)
drwaal right (n.) {C: b} ↓ Sàma drwaal lë.
It's my right.} [< Fr. droit] ↓ kaas drwaam

dribéé to dribble (in soccer or basketball) (intr.) [< Fr. dribbler]
du 1. not to be (ctr., irr.) {Du doktéër. He's not a doctor. Ki ma gis du Ayda. The one who saw me wasn't Aida.}
Duma Yaašin. I'm not Yacine.; 2. (future irr.), (habitual irr.) (aux.+V) {Du wax. She doesn't talk, She won't talk.}
Du ko lekk. She won't eat it.} ↓ duma, doo, duñu, dungeen
du bagaas to be not worth it, to be not worth anything (intr., irr.) {Doo bagaas! You're not worth it!}
du benn not to be the same (intr., irr.) {Duñu benn. They're not the same.}
du leesam not to be the equal of (tr. poss. obj. id., irr.) {Duma sa lees. I'm not your equal.}
du tiit du raf not to be scared of anything (intr., irr.) {Duma tiit duma raf. I'm not scared of anything.}
du wekki...di daaj to be making things worse (intr., irr.) {used only in V foc. Il Du wekki dafay daaj. He's making things worse.} {Doo wekki dangay daaj. You're making things worse.}
dugél to let (someone) in, to put (something) in, put (something) inside; to get (someone) into trouble (tr.) {Dugélul mburu mi ci biir potu lëm bi. She didn't put the bread into the honey can.}
dugél ci to put (something) into (2ptr.)
dugél ci njaaaxum to get (someone) into trouble (tr.)
dugg 1. to enter, go in; to shop at the market (intr.) {Damay dugg. I'm shopping.}; 2. to enter, go into (a place) (ltr.) {Dugg na sa biro. He went into your office.} {Dugg na fa. He went in there, He went into it.}; 3. to be really involved with, be into (slang) (tr.: subj.-obj. id.) {Wolof moo ma dugg. I'm
dugg ci to enter, get into (ptr.) \{Dugg na ci sama oto. He got into my car.\}
dugg seen diggënte to break up their relationship (tr.: pl. poss. obj. id.) \{Dafa dugg suñu diggënte. She broke up our relationship.\}
duggël to go to the market for (tr.) <var: duggël màrse>
duggël màrse see duggël
duggënte to be friends (intr.)
duggi to go grocery shopping, go to the market (intr.) <var: duggi màrse>
duggi màrse see duggi
duggsi to come in (intr.)
dugub millet, sorghum; food (such as bread) made from these grains \{C: j\}
dukkat to walk heavily (of an old or heavy person) (intr.)
dul to never — (aux.+V) \{used in subj. or V foc. form \| Yàlla rekk moo dul juum. Only God never makes a mistake. | Dama ko dul woo. I never call her.\}
duma to hit, beat up; to spank (an. obj.) (tr.) <var: dumë>
duma (1sg. future neg., habitual neg., or not to be—see du) \{Duma doktëër. I'm not a doctor. | Duma dem. I won't go. | Duma dem mukk. I never go.\}
dumat 1. to use bait (intr.); 2. bait \{C: b\} < var: dumat \| dumet

dumatee to use (something) as bait (tr.)
\{Dama dumatee pullóx bi. I used cassava as bait.\} < dumetee
dumë see dumà (hit)
dun island \{C: b\}
dund 1. to survive, to live (be alive); to live comfortably; to be still in use (intr.)
\{Dafay dund. It's living, it's alive. | Yàngi dund de! You're really living! | Robb bii mungi dund bë tay. This dress is still being worn today.\}; 2. sustenance, food \{C: b\}; 3. life \{C: g\} <
giiru dund
dundël to take care of (tr.)
dungëen (2pl. future neg., habitual neg., or not to be—see du)
dunq feather \{C: b, w\}
dunqu jurgüütu feather shaped to a point and twirled idly in the ear \{C: b\}
dunyaa world \{C: b, j\}
dun a to chew one's cud (of a cow) (intr.)
dunu 1. (1pl. future neg., habitual neg., or not to be—see du); 2. (1pl. and 3pl. future neg., habitual neg., or not to be—see du)
durnet 1. to trap (tr.) \{Gaynde laay durnet. I am trapping a lion.\}; 2. trap \{C: b\} < dumat
durnetee to bait a trap with (tr.) \{Pullóx laay durnetee. I'm using cassava as a bait, I'm baiting a trap with cassava.\} < dumatee
duruus to read (tr.)
duté tea: especially, Indian tea \{C: b\} < Fr du thé < var: tée>
dubal see dubël
dubal lees see dubël lees
dubël double amount; two fr. CFA \{C: b \| Li ma jaay tay moo duëbël li ma jaayoon démh. What I sold today is double the amount I sold yesterday.\} < var: dubal>
dubël bólóli double-sized bowl \{C: b\} < Fr double

dubël lees cloth of a double (or at least substantially wider) width than standard \{C: b\} < var: dubal lees

duuf to be fat; to be fatty (of meat); to be stuck up, proud; (vulgar) to have a good figure (of a woman, used by men) (intr.)
duul 1. excrement, feces, shit (vulgar); lies (vulgar) (pl.) \{C: y \| Li muy wax yëpp ay duul lë. All of what you're saying is a bunch of lies. | Sa duul yi bare nañu. Your lies are too many, You
b) [<Fr douche]

duuse type of insect (like a flea) {C: b}
duusu pón old-fashioned chewing or smoking tobacco {C: b}
duy to draw water, to get water (from a well, the river, or a faucet) (intr.)

e
-es 1. (adds a loc. or instr.) (V suff.); 2. (b-/s-clause form) (V suff.) {lekk: to eat; lekke, lekkée: to eat in (a place), to eat with (an implement)} <var: -é, -ee, -éé, -oo, -óó>

-e be characteristic or typical of (N suff.) {nit: person, nité: to be sensible, to behave in a socially accepted way} <var: é>

edda traditional waiting period before a divorced woman can remarry {C: j} [<Ar 9iddah] <var: yadda>

eggële see àggële

gsamen examination {C: b} [<Fr examen]

elastaik elastic: especially, a long piece of elastic used as a jumprope; rubber band {C: b} [<Fr élastique]

eleew student {C: b} [<Fr élève]

End in Waa End

Endu East Indian [<Fr indou]

Enjen American Indian {C: b} [<Fr indien]

genfermyee male nurse {C: b} [<Fr infirmier]

genfermyeer female nurse {C: b} [<Fr infirmière]

Ensa ibn Maryaama Jesus the son of Mary [<Ar 9iiisa ibin maryam]

ekspolose to explode (intr.) [<Fr exploser]

esans gasoline, gas {C: b} [<Fr essence]
esansëri gas station {C: b} [esans + Fr -erie]

Ésipt Egypt [<Fr Égypte]
espageti spaghetti, pasta {C: b} [<Fr spaghetti]
espees see espes

espes type, kind {C: b} [<Fr espèce]

<var: espes>
espoor sports {C: b} [<Fr sport]
estaad stadium {C: b} [<Fr stade]
estati statue {C: b} [<Fr statue]
estiloo pen {C: b} [<Fr stylo]
estomaa stomach {C: b} [<Fr estomac] ¶ am estomaa

etaa masoor entourage {C: b} [<Fr état-major]

etaas floor, story (in a building) {C: b || Ci ñaareelu etaas bi lañu dékk. We live on the second floor.} [<Fr étage]

Ey Hey; Say (interjection used to get addressee's attention, always followed by a name or "you") (Ey yaw! | Ey Bintë!} <var: Ay>

Ey waay! Wow! (interjection showing happiness or envy); Come on! (interjection used to say "Enough of that!") (Ey waay! Bu ko dóór waay! Come on! Please don't hit him!)

Ey waay jilë! Poor thing!; How sad! (interjection showing pity or sadness)
ee

-ee see -e; -oo (vocative)
-eeel -th (nominalizing ordinal number suff.) {C: b || ñaareel bi: the second one}

<var: -éél>
-eeulu -th (modifying ordinal number suff.)
{used with following N || ñaareelu téré bi: the second book} <var: -éélulu>

e

-é see -e
egilis church {C: b} [Fr église] <var: égiliiz>
egiliiz see egiliis
ékip team {C: b} [Fr équipe] ¶ seef
dékip
ékkool European-style school {C: b} [Fr école] <var: lékkool>
épëngél hairpin, bobby pin {C: b} [Fr épingle]

éé

-ée see -e; -oo (vocative)
-éél see -eel

-éelu see -eeulu

é

ëcc 1. to spin (tr.) {Tubaab bu dof bi
dafay ècc karawu muusêm. The crazy
tubaab is spinning her cat's hair.}; 2. to
spin (intr.)
-ëdi see -adi
ef 1. to blow, puff (an. subj.) (intr.); to
blow up, inflate (a balloon) (tr.) {Effël
mang bi! Blow up the balloon!}
ëf bètëm to beat up: especially, to hit in
the eye (tr.: poss. subj. id.)
ef noppam to beat up; to slap
(someone's) face (tr.: poss. subj. id.)
{Aamadu èf na noppu Bubakar. Amadou
beat up Boubacar, Amadou slapped
Boubacar.}
efël 1. to bring together (a couple), to
provoke (people to fight), to encourage
(parties in a fight) (tr., pl. subj.) {Yaasin
mii moo ñù efel. This Yacine brought us
together. | Moo ñù efel. She provoked us
(so that we fought). }; 2. to give
(someone) a chance to prove himself (tr.)
{Dama koy efel rek neet. I'm giving
him a chance to prove himself just to
see.}
-èg yet (V suff., used in neg. V)
(Nekkégul doktéér He hasn’t become a
doctor yet. { Lekkégu ko. She hasn’t
eaten it yet. })

ëgg rain that comes other than during the
June-October rainy season {C: b}
ëkk stump {C: b}
-ël see -al
ëlbéti see walbati
ëlém to amaze (tr.) { Yow daal danga ma
ëlém! You amaze me!}
ëllég see ëllek
ëllek 1. tomorrow {C: s}; 2. future {C: j}
   <var: ëllég> ¶ bu ëllegéé
ëllek ci guddi tomorrow evening
ëllek ci subé tomorrow morning
-ëm see -am
ëmb 1. to be pregnant (intr.); 2. to bundle
   (things) up (tr.); 3. pregnancy; bundle
   {C: b \ Embém bi metti na. Her
   pregnancy is hurting, She is having
   complications in her pregnancy.}
-ëndi see -andi
-ëngé see -anga
-ëngi see -angi
ënn to be slightly fermented and ripe-
smelling (of couscous); to be smelly (of
something very dirty) (intr.) ¶ xeen ënn
ën to roll up (one’s sleeves, for example),
pull up (one’s dress) (tr.)
ënnésle to be hardheaded,
uncompromising (intr.)
ëpp 1. to be too much, too big, too strong
   (intr.); 2. to be too big for (tr.) {Caayi ji
dafa ma ëpp. The pants are too big for
me.}; 3. to have more than (2tr.) {Moo
ma ëpp ay tééré. He has more books than
me.}; 4. to be more — than (2ctr.) {used
to form the comparative of any verbal
expression that includes am, with the
complement of am serving as the second
nominal in the derived expression || Moo
ko ëpp alal. He is wealthier than she is.} ¶
ëppel to do too much, to be hyper; not to
think about what one is doing (intr.)
ër 1. dark spot on the skin (possibly the
result of a parasitic infection) {C: w}; 2.
to leave some room around (a tree in a
field being plowed, for instance) (tr.) ¶
ër mbétt
ër see wèr
ër mbétt dark spot on the skin (possibly
the result of a parasitic infection) {C: b}
   <var: ar mbétt> ¶ ër
ërtél to hassle, harass (someone) (tr.)
ës to be tough (of meat); to be long-lasting;
to be tough (of a person); not to feel pain
(this is considered a negative quality in a
person) (intr.)
-ët any more (V suff., used in neg. V)
   {Bindètu ma. She doesn’t write to me
   any more. | Bindètuma. I’m not writing
   any more.}
ëtt courtyard {C: b}
ëw to form a circle around; to cover
   (sacred verses, for example) with leather
   (tr.)

f

f- 1. (loc. clt. base); 2. (loc. pron. base) ¶
   fë, fan, félé, fi, fiì, foofu, fu, fu nekk
fa see fé
faa see félé

Faajut Fadiout
Faal in Baay Faal, Kocc Barma Faal
faale to answer (someone); to pay
   attention to (tr.) ¶ paal
faar rib {C: b, w}

faare to be unevenly cooked (of rice); to be unevenly dyed (of cloth) (intr.)

faas sideburns {C: y}

faas in cere faas [< Ar Faas 'Fez']

Faaso in Burkina Faaso

faat to churn (tr.)

faat bakkan to kill, to take a life (intr.)

{Faat bakkan daganul. Taking a life is not legal in Muslim law.}

faat bakkánam to kill (tr: poss. obj. id.)

faatu to die, pass away (intr.)

faax in ne faax, nee faax

fab see fop

fabu to pack up and go (intr.)

fac to cure; to care for (a sick person) (tr.)

¶ pac

fackat doctor (of African medicine) {C: b}

fat to succeed in, to end up by (aux. + V)

{not used with -a suff. || Faf naa dem kër Bintë. I wound up going to Bineta's house. | Faf na ko jënd. He ended up buying it.} ¶ ne fak

fagaru to try harder, to try to do better (intr.) <var: farlu, fogaru>

fagas to brush off (tr.) <var: faxas>

fagasu to brush oneself off (intr.) <var: faxasu>

fajar dawn prayers; dawn, sunrise {C: j}

{< Ar fajr}

faju to go to the doctor; to cure oneself; to be taken care of (intr.)

fajukaay hospital; remedy {C: b}

fakk to have trouble recognizing (someone) (tr.)

fakkastal to trip (tr.) {Dama fakkastal. He tripped me.} <var: fakkatal, faqastal>

fakkastalu to trip (intr.) {Dama fakkastalu. I tripped.} <var: fakkatalu, faqastalu>

fakkatal see fakkastal

fakkatalu see fakkastalu

fal to elect, to select (a person for a task), to nominate (tr.) ¶ folli

falaanel flannel {C: b} [< Fr falanelle]

falan to throw (something) aside, to reject (something) (tr.) {Dafa falan ay aadam ndaxte dafa defe ne tubaab lë. She rejected her traditions because she thinks she's European.}

falambe to singe (a fowl, in order to remove the feathers) (tr.) [< Fr flamber]

fale see félé

fan where {often contracted—see fu || see f-} <cntr: fu, fu më, foo, fu mu, fu ñu, foo leen>

fan day (measure of time), life (measure of time) {C: w} ¶ gàtt fan, gudd fan

fan weer thirty

fan weer 150 fr. CFA {C: y} <var: fan weeri dërêm>

fan weer ag benn thirty-one {other numbers in the thirties are formed similarly with ag}

fan weeri dërêm see fan weer (150 fr.)

fanaal nighttime parade with illuminated floats; illuminated float in a fanaal parade {C: b} [< Fr fanal]

fanaan 1. to spend the night, pass the night, stay overnight (intr.) {Naka ngë fanaancee? How did you spend the night? (morning greeting) | Fanaan na? Did she stay overnight?}; 2. to spend the night in, to sleep in (a place) (ltr.) {San Diego laa fanaan. I spent the night in San Diego.}

Fanaanal ag jëmm! Spend the night in peace!, Sleep well! {evening farewell—response: Jëmm ag jëmm!}

fande to go to bed without supper (intr.)

fap see fop

faqastal see fakkastal

faqastalu see fakkastalu

far 1. to be thick, thickened (of liquid); to be on the same side (in a conflict) (intr.)
{Amerikan yi ag Àngale yi ñoo far. The Americans and the English are on the same side.}; 2. to go over to (a side, in a conflict), be on the side of (ltr.) {Iraak ñe far. She's on the side of Iraq. | Far na fa. She's on that side.}; 3. to erase (tr.) {Far ko! Erase it!}; 4. boyfriend, suitor {C: b, w}; 5. to matter to (someone), be important to (someone) (tr.)

Fara in Àbbasaas Jaw Fara
faraasu see faru
faral 1. to thicken (a sauce, for instance); to side with (in a conflict), to support (in a competition) (tr.); 2. to usually, to often (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. II Dafa koy farala lekkie ag loxoom. She usually eats it with her hands.} <var: farle>

faral di to usually, to often (aux.+V) {with present reference, always used in the inc.; in this construction, obj. clit. may appear in the expected position with an inc., or may follow faral di || Faraloon na di fi lekkie. He usually ate here.} | Dafay faral di lëttu. She usually wears her hair braided. | Dafa koy faral di lekkie ag loxoom, Dafay faral di ko lekkie ag loxoom. She usually eats it with her hands.} | Di na faral di fi taw? Does it usually rain here?)

faramfàçce to explain, clarify (tr.) <var: faramfancé>

faramfàçce to explain (something) to (2tr.) {Faramfàçce maa ko. Explain it to me.} <var: faramfànçe>

faramfànçe see faramfacc
faramfanc see faramfacc
Farans France [< Fr France]
Faranse French person; French language [C: b] [< Fr français]
farata religious obligation: especially, religious duty required of Muslims [C: j, l] [< Ar farD]
farataal to respect, treat as important (tr.)

{Nit dafay farataal ay waajurëm. A person is to respect his parents.}
Farba dignitary of the royal courts of Cayor and Baol or Sine-Saloum {C: j}
farin white flour {C: b} [< Fr farine] <var: farin>
farin see farin
farle see faral
farlu see fagaru
farmasi pharmacy {C: b} [< Fr pharmacie] faro rice fields {C: y} faru to sow seeds (during the dry season—thus, the ground must be prepared before sowing) (intr.) <var: farasuu>

fas 1. to tie; to scoop up (laax) from the bowl (tr.); 2. to scoop up laax from the bowl (intr.); 3. knot; type of charm or gris-gris in the form of a knot {C: g || fasu boroorn bopp: fas for curing headaches} ¶ fucci, pas-pas

fas horse {C: b, w} [< Ar faras] fas see fas-fas

fas jom to develop one's self-esteem, have confidence in oneself; to try harder (intr.) {Fasal jom! Have confidence in yourself!} | Nit ku baax dafay fas jom. A good person develops his self-esteem.} fas yééné to decide to (intr.+V) {Fas naa yééné gis ko. I decided to see him.} ¶ fas-yééné

fase 1. to get divorced, be divorced; (slang) to break up from a relationship (intr.) {Yaasin ag Bubakar dañu fase. Yacine and Boubacar are divorced, Yacine and Boubacar broke up.}; 2. to get divorced from, to break up with (slang) (tr.) ¶ pase

fas-fas knot {C: b, g} <var: fas>
fasom style, type, way {C: b || Fasomwu ceeb bii laa bëgg. I want this type of rice.} | Beneen fason lë ko defaree. She made it

55
another way.} [<Fr façon] ¶ bare faison
fasu to be constipated (intr.) ¶
yaramam...fasu
fasu naarugóór thoroughbred (horse or, by extension, person) {C: w}
fas-ýééné to decide to (aux.+V) {Fas-
ýééné naa ko gis. I decided to see him.}
¶ fas ýééné
fat to shelter, take in; to take inside (tr.)
fataaya type of fried pastry filled with meat (originally Lebanese){C: b}
Fatíg Fatick (a city)
fatt 1. to fill in, patch, cover, block the cracks in (a hole or other opening) (tr.)
{Fatt naa ko. I filled it in.}; 2. to fill up, close up (of a hole); to wheeze, breathe with difficulty (intr.) {Sama nopp dafa fatt. (The earring holes in) my ears closed up.}
fattu to have something in one's eye
(intr.)
fatu to be sheltered, to secluded oneself (of a religious leader, for instance) (intr.)
fatukaay shelter {C: b}
faxac see foxoc
faxas see fagas
faxasu see fagasu
fay 1. to leave one's husband (often, only temporarily) (intr.) {Faya! Leave your husband!}; 2. to pay; to put out (a fire), to turn off (an appliance or light) (tr.)
{Fay ko! Pay him!, Put it out!, Turn it off!} <var: fey> ¶ fayyu, pay
fayle to go and persuade (a wife) to reconcile with her husband (tr.)
{Nijaayam moo ko fayle. Her uncle went and persuaded her to reconcile with her husband.}
fayyu 1. to get revenge, to claim a debt; to get paid (intr.); 2. to claim a debt from (tr.) {Dafa may fayyu. She is claiming what I owe her.} <var: feyyu> ¶ fay
fayyul 1. to avenge a wrong against (tr.)
{Fayyul na ma. He avenged me.}; 2. to get back (a debt) for, to get back a debt from (someone) for (2tr.) {Fayyul na ma sama xaalis. He got back my money for me. ! Bintë rekk lë mé fayyul. She got back my debt only from Bineta. She got back only what Bineta owed me (not what someone else owed).}
fabbî to distract (someone), to divert (someone's) attention (tr.)
face to burst (of a balloon) (intr.)
fadd to throw (a sheep) on its back; to spring on (someone) unexpectedly from behind (tr.)
faddu to die, pass away (intr.)
fäggu to think about (often, something in the future) (tr.)
fäggu alal to try to make it, to work for future success (intr.)
fällare lower back (of an animal) {C: j}
fällle to fall off into thread and wound around a piece of wood (C: j)
fänna issue, topic {C: b} ¶ ci beneen fänna, ci benn fänna
fanq to prevent (something) (tr.) {Dafa faq xex bi. He prevented a fight.}
fantar type of fish {C: w}
fânne in ne fânne, nee fann
fännaaral to show, be visible, show through; to be indiscreet, show oneself off (intr.) ¶ ne fânne, nee fann
faq 1. to break (a long obj.) (tr.); 2. to jump in (for instance, to the center of a dance) (intr.) {Faq na. She jumped in. ! Fâq na ci sabar gi. She jumped into the center of the sabar.}
faqee to come from (ltr.) {Fan li faqee? Where did he come from?}
farsi to stuff, farce (in cooking):
especially, to take the meat and bones from (a fish), season the meat, and put it back in (tr.) [<Fr farcir] ¶ tamaate farsi
fattali 1. to remind of, about (tr.) {Ayda
dafa may fattali Bintë. Aïda reminds me of Bineta, Aïda reminds me about
Bineta.); 2. to remind (someone) to
(tr.+MC) {Fattali ma ma jënd orans.
Remind me to buy oranges.}
fattali ne to remind that (tr.+S) {Fattali
na ma ne war nànu dem. She reminded
me that we were supposed to go.} <var:
fattali ni>

fattaliiku to remember (tr.)
fattaliiku ne to remember that (intr.+S)
{Fattaliiku naa ne Bintë demoon na fa. I
remember that Bineta went there.} <var:
fattaliiku ni>

fatte 1. to forget (intr.); 2. to forget to
(aux.+V) {used with -a suff. || Dama ko
fatte jënd, Dama ko fättee jënd. I forgot
to buy it.}

fatte ne to forget that (intr.+S) {Fattee
woon naa ne dem na. I forgot that he
left.} <var: fatte ni>

faww it’s necessary that {+MC || Fàww
nga dem Dakaar ren. It’s necessary that
you go to Dakar this year.} [< Fr FAU] ||
bè fàww, fokk

fayda personality {C: j} [< Ar faa’idah
"benefit"] || am fayda, am full ag fayda

faydaal to treat well, honor (a guest,
for instance) (tr.) {Dem naa këram wànte
faydaalu ma. I went to his house, but he
didn’t honor me.}
fecc to dance (intr.) ¶ pecc, Ku Yàlla tàccu
ngë fecc

feccali 1. to fill up: especially, to add
more to fill (tr.); 2. to have some more
food (intr.) ¶ fees
fecci to untie (tr.) ¶ fas
fedd to squeeze pus from (a wound or
injured area) (tr.)
feddali to secure (something — for
instance, by pulling tight on a knot); to
confirm (a promise) (tr.) {Dafa ma
seetsiamo ngir feddali li mu waxoon
dëmb. He came to see me in order to
confirm what he had said yesterday.}
fee (somewhere) there
feebar 1. to be sick; 2. disease, sickness,
ilness {C: b} [< Por febre, Fr fièvre]
feelu to take over for (for instance, to
relieve a singer or dancer, or anyone
doing a task) (tr.)
feeltoo to meet, encounter; to see briefly
(tr.)
feem slogan {C: b}
feeñ to show, be visible; to be found; to
be new (of the moon) (intr.) {Weer wi
feeñ na. The moon is new, There is a
new moon.}
feeñal 1. to reveal, to find; 2. to teethe (of
a baby) (intr.)
feeñu to appear to (tr.) {Yàlla feeñu na
xale bi. God appeared to the child.}
feer iron (for ironing clothes; usually a
flatiron) {C: b} [< Fr fer]
feeru kuuran electric iron {C: b}
fees 1. to be full (of a person, stomach,
bottle, etc.) (intr.); 2. to skin (an animal)
(tr.) ¶ feccali
fees ag to be full of (ptr.) {Geej gi dafa
fees ag jën. The ocean is full of fish.}
fees dell to be very full (intr.)
feesal to fill (tr.)
feeg ci to protect (something) from (2ptr.)
¶ Yàlla na lè Yàlla feeg ci musibè
febb to take out, separate (something from
the rest) (tr.)
fej to prune (a tree) (tr.)
fejat to cut into little pieces (tr.)
fekk 1. to find (someone) in (a location)
(2ltr.) {Fedk na ma fi. He found me
here.}; 2. to find (a situation) (intr.+MC)
{used after an introductory "when"
clause || Bi fìù ñëwëëe fekk nañu may jàng
benn tééré. When they came, they found
me reading a book. || Bi fìù ñëwëëe fekk
nañu më jàng ko bë noppì. When they
came they found that I had read it.; 3. to happen that (intr.+MC—no subj.) {used after an introductory "when" clause with a different subj.} ‖ Bi ŋu fiwéé fekk na may jàng benn tééré. When they came, it happened that I was reading a book. ‖ nègëni waroon na fekk, su fekkke ne fekk to be there for (an event) (tr.) {Feeke naa ngente li. I was there for the baptism.} ‖ Bi mu amee, yaa fekk? fekksi to come and find (tr.) fel fleä {C: w} fell to be chipped (of a dish, for example) (intr.) fen 1. to lie, to tell a lie (intr.); 2. to lie to, to say (something untrue) to (tr.) {Dafa ko fen. She lied to him.}; 3. to report, pass on (something said to one by someone else) to (another person) (2tr.) {Fen na ko ko. She told him it (something someone else had said).}; 4. lie {C: w} fen geen somewhere else, another place {Kaay ŋu dem feneen! Let's go somewhere else! (line from a Youssou N'Dour song)} fendi 1. to be dried out (of liquid, in a container or on something wet); to be almost dry (of clothes, for instance) (intr.); 2. to be bright, smart (intr.) {used only as a modifying adjective ‖ Xale bu fendi lé. He's a bright kid.} fenk to rise (of the sun) (intr.) fenku to bump against (something) with one's hips (tr.) fenn somewhere, nowhere, anywhere fent to make up, invent (a story, a song, a style) (tr.) fer 1. to be partly dry (of clothes), to dry up (of a body of water); to be low tide; to be weaned (intr.) {Mèngi fi bè geej gëfer. I'll be here until the ocean dries up.}; 2. beaded or perfumed belt worn by women under the clothes; weaning period {C: g} feral to wean (tr.) ferénkulaay sitting Indian or tailor style {C: b} ‖ Ferénkulaay daal dafa metti. Sitting Indian style is painful.} ferénkulaayu to sit Indian style, sit tailor style (intr.) <var: ferénkulaayu > ferénkulaayu see ferénkulaayu fermètiir zipper {C: b} [< Fr fermeture] ferîent 1. spark {C: b}; 2. to throw off sparks (intr.) ‖ fett fes see fës fet to bump against (tr.) fétal 1. to shoot (someone or something) (tr.); 2. gun, rifle {C: b, g} fete to scrub (clothes) (tr.) fett 1. to shoot an arrow; to throw off sparks; to pop (of popcorn, for example) (intr.) {Kèriä gi dafay fett. The charcoal is throwing off sparks.}; 2. arrow {C: g} ‖ fernaint, fitt, pett-tetl fettax to jump, jump up; to gush out (of water); to sputter (of water in food cooking in hot oil) (intr.) fexe to try to get (for example, money or a ticket) (tr.) ‖ pexe fexe bè to manage to (intr.+V) {Fexe na bè am aviyon. She managed to get a seat on a plane.} ‖ Fexe naa bè gis ko. I managed to see him.} fey see fay feyyu see fayyu féêté to be located facing (a position or direction), to have a position, position oneself (in a location or, metaphorically, with regard to an issue) (ltr.) {Pènk luà féêté. I am facing the east. ‖ Féêtéél fi! Position yourself here!} ‖ Fan ngé féêté? Where are you located?, What position do you have? ‖ Féêtéwülóo fenn. You're not on any side.} féêté cåmmooñ to be on (someone's)
left, to (someone's) left (tr.) [Moo më féété càmmooñ. She is on my left.]

féété càmmooñam to be on (someone's)
left, to (someone's) left (tr.: poss. obj.
id.) [Sama càmmooñ lë féété. He is to
my left.]

féété ci to face (ptr.) [Televisyon bi ci
man lë féété. The television is facing
me.]

féété gannaaw to stand with one's back
to (tr.) [Yamar laa féété gannaaw. I'm
standing with my back to Yamar.] Féété
na ma gannaaw. She's standing with her
back to me.]

féété gannaawam to be in back of, face
the back of (tr.: poss. obj. id.) [Santa
Monica Freeway sama gannaaw lë féété.
The Santa Monica Freeway is in back of
me.]

féété kanam to stand facing (tr.) [Moo
më féété kanam. She is standing facing
me.]

féété kanamam to face, face the front of
(tr.: poss. obj. id.) [Moo féété sama
kanam. She is facing me.]

féété ndeyjóór to be on (someone's)
right, to (someone's) right (tr.)

féété ndeyjóóram to be on (someone's)
right, to (someone's) right (tr.: poss.
obj. id.)

féété wet to be beside, be on the side of,
be to the side of (tr.) [Moo më féété wet.
He is beside me, He is to the side of
me.]

féété wetam to be beside, be on the side
of, be to the side of (tr.: poss. obj. id.)
[Sama wet lë féété. She is beside me,
She is to the side of me.]

féétéel 1. to position (something) in (a
location) (2ltr.) [Féétéel ko fi. Position it
here.]; 2. to position (something) for
(someone) in (a location) (3ltr.) [Féétéel
ko ko fi. Position it here for him.]

féétéle to position (something) in (a
location) (2ltr.) [Féétéle ko fi. Position it
here.]

féétééléel to position (something) in (a
location) for (3ltr.) [Féétééléel ko ko fi.
Position it here for him.]

fééwélé to separate, come between
(friends or a couple) (tr.)

Fééwériyé February [C: b] [< Fr février]

fééx to be cool, to be fresh (of weather,
air), to be breezy; to be free of burdens
or obligations; to be feeling better (intr.)

∥ pééx

fééxlu to get fresh air, to rest in a cool
place (intr.)

fééy to swim (intr.) ∥ pééy

fééy ci to be swimming in (a garment
that's too big) (ptr.) [Mangi fééy ci tubéy
ji. I'm swimming in these pants.]

fééykat swimmer [C: b, w]

fég to finish one's task or chores (intr.)

fégél to finish one's turn, to finish one's
chores for (the day, for example); to
retire (intr.)

fépp wherever [ Fépp fu mu dem jënd na
fa jaaro baaraam. Wherever she goes she
buys a ring.]

féq 1. to rise (of the moon) (intr.) [Weer
wi féq na. The moon rose.]; 2. to pull
hard toward oneself (tr.)

fë 1. there (nonsubj. clt.); 2. the place
that, where (rem.) [see f-] <var: fa>

fegg 1. to knock (intr.); 2. to knock on (a
door, for instance), to shake out
(something made of cloth) (tr.)

fegg-jaay article of inexpensive clothing
purchased at a swap meet, garage sale, or
discount store (in other words,
something hastily packed and simply
shaken out before selling) [C: b]

fêl to hit by accident with one's foot (tr.)

fêléer see foloor

fêlé there (emp.), way over there [see f-}
fell to show through (of something metal, such as a pin or gun, under clothing or material); to appear, show up (intr.)
{Yamar fëllugul? Hasn't Yamar appeared yet?}
fenex to be worm-eaten (of wood), to be very old or worn-looking (of clothing, a hairdo, etc.) (intr.)
feq 1. to make a (relatively) big hole in, to pierce (tr.) {Dafa koy fëq. He's making a big hole in it.}; 2. to have a (relatively) big hole {Dafa fëq. It has a big hole.}
<var: foq, fuq>
féqué to be a glutton, to eat a lot, to be greedy for food (intr.) <var: foqle, fuqle>
fer to have indigestion (intr.)
fés to be bright (of a color) (intr.) <var: fes>
fët-fëti to throw (of the heart) (intr.) ¶
fitam...fët-fëti
fex to run off (intr.)
fi 1. here (nonsubj. clt.); 2. the place that, where (prox./neut.) {Lekk naa ci fi ma demoon. I ate some where I went.} ¶ fë, félé, fan, fee, fii
fiddi to run fast (intr.)
fidiwël cord, string {C: g}
fittin one fr. CFA {C: b} [<Eng fifteen]
¶ ñaarifittin, ñeentimittin, ñetti fittin
fit (somewhere) here (emph.) {see f-}
<var: filé>
fi yëpp everywhere here {Fii yëpp seet naa fi. I looked everywhere here.}
Fii së kër lë! Welcome!, Make yourself at home!
fiile to speed, drive fast (intr.) [<Fr filer]
fiir 1. to be jealous (intr.); 2. to hit (a person, in an automobile accident); to trap (tr.); 3. to be hit by a car (pass.) {Dafu ma fiir. I was hit by a car.}; 4. small trap {C: g}
fiiriir 1. to fry (tr.); 2. fried fish with a tomato or white sauce {C: b}
fiit to tie on (a headwrap or sarong) securely (tr.)
fiitu to have on a headwrap (intr.)
filadaras fleur d’orange (a flavoring) {C: b} [<Fr fleur d’orange]
filé see fii
film movie {C: b} [<Fr film]
findeer thin wire {C: b} [<Fr fil de fer]
<var: findifeer>
findifeer see findeer
fippu to talk back; to revolt; to have determination (intr.)
firééku to come unbraided (of hair); to be open, up (of an umbrella); to be out of control (intr.) <var: firiku>
firi to open a bundle and spread out (the contents); to open, put up (an umbrella); to undo (braids); to spread (one’s tail, of a peacock); to explain, to translate (tr.)
firikat translator {C: b}
firiku see firééku
firil to explain (something) to, to translate (something) for (2tr.)
firinci to unravel (tr.)
firintiku to unravel (intr.)
firisidéér see fijidéér
firnde proof (often pl.) {C: j, y}
fit courage {C: w} ¶ am fit, yobbu fitam
fitam...fët-fëti to have heart palpitations (because of anxiety) (intr.)
fitam...tëf-tëfi to have heart palpitations; to have heartburn (intr.) ¶ xolam...tëf-tëfi
fitna see fitné
fitnaal to hassle, make trouble for (someone) (tr.)
fitné trouble, hard work {C: g} <var: fitna> ¶ bare fitné, tek fitné
fitt bow and arrow {C: b, w} ¶ fett
fléér see foloor
fo to play; not to be serious (intr.) ¶ po
fob see flop
fobeeere 1. to mop (intr.); 2. to mop (tr.)
{Foobeere na kër gi. She mopped the house.}; 3. mopping job (n.) {C: b} [<Fr faubert] ¶ saaku fobeere
fobeereakay mop {C: b}
focci to be forming a stalk (of corn, millet) (intr.)
foe see foye
fof to scratch (tr.)
fof-fof scratch {C: b}
fogaru see fagaru
fojjet see ne fojjet jog, nee fojjet jog
fokk it's necessary that {+MC Î Fokk nga fay ma balaa ma lëy jox jaare bi. It's necessary that you pay me before I give you the ring.} [<Fr (il) faut que] ¶ faww
folet to trim off, prune (branches or leaves) (tr.)
foll 1. to force (someone) to out of office; to drop, dump (a girlfriend, boyfriend) (tr.); 2. to lose power (pass.) {Dañu ko foll. He lost power, He was forced out of office.} ¶ fal
foloor flower {C: b} [<Fr fleur] <var: fëller, flëër>
fomm to postpone (tr.) {Dañu fomm takk gi. They postponed the wedding.}
fomp to dry; to wipe, mop, dust (tr.)
fomp to dry oneself (intr.)
fompukaay cleaning instrument (towel, cloth) {C: b}
fonde 1. type of millet porridge, served hot with milk or soow and sugar {C: b}; 2. to make fonde (intr.)
fonk to really love (one's children, or a garment one wears all the time), to respect, to venerate (tr.)
fonn to finish (a piece of needlework) (tr.)
fontoo to tease; not to act seriously toward (tr.)
fontu to goof off (intr.)
foo where (with 2sg. subj.) {cntr. of fan ngë Î Foo jàngëé togg cere? Where did you learn to cook couscous?}
{Fooleen where (with 2pl. subj.) {cntr. of fan ngeen Î Fooleen di tukki remn?
Where are you travelling this year?} <var: fan ngeen>
foof to winnow (grain) to remove the hulls (tr.)
foofa see foofu
foofu there (emph.), at that very place {see f-} <var: foofa, foofule>
{Foofu lë têep tábbe Âjjana, bakkan bu ko jëkk jóon tábbi Âjjana see Bakkan bu ko jëkk jóoon tâbbi Âjjana
foofu yëpp everywhere {Foofu yëpp laa seet. I searched everywhere.}
foofule see foofu
foog ne to think that, to guess that (intr.:S) {Foog naa ne dem na. I think she's gone.} <var: foog ni>
fooge to expect (someone) in (a location) (ltr.) {Foogewoon na Bintë ci bíroom. He expected Bineta in his office. | Fooge na ko fa. He expected her there.}
fooge ko to think so, expect so (intr.: clit. id.) {Fooge ngë ko? Do you think so?}
foogul not to think that (neg., intr.+MC) {Fooguma Aamadu takk Ayda. I don't think that Amadou's marrying Aïda.}
foor to cover or re-cover (a drum) with leather (tr.)
foor to be strong (of a flavor or smell) (intr.) [<Fr fort]
fooraas irrigation ditch {C: b} [<Fr forage] <var: foraas>
foos see fos
fooyooy to be mediocre (intr.)
fop to carry, take; to pick up (a child) (tr.) <var: fap, fab, fob>
foq to crack a bone (especially, one's knuckle); to stretch oneself (intr.) ¶ feq
foq baaraamam to crack one's knuckles (intr.: poss. obj.)
foqati to grab (something), take
(something) by force (tr.)
foqi to end the mourning period (intr.)
foqle see fëqle
for to pick up; to find (by accident); to get
a good deal on (a purchase) (tr.)
for këllu kuus to be rich (intr.)
foras see fooraas
forax see forox
foromaas cheese {C: b} [< Fr fromage]
forox to smell sour, rotten, sweaty; to be
astringent (of a green mango, for
example); to be sharp (of ears) (intr.)
[Noppam yi dañu forox. His ears are
sharp.] <var: forax>
forox nopp to have sharp ears, be able to
hear anything (intr.) {Dafa forox nopp.
She has sharp ears, She can hear
anything.}
fos sewer {C: b} [< Fr fossé] <var: foos>
fosi to come and play (intr.)
fot 1. to be choking, to have had some
food go down the wrong way (intr.); 2.
to choke (tr.) {Yaxu jën moo ma fot. The
fish bone choked me.}
fottarsu to snap one's fingers (to show
praise or appreciation at a religious
gathering) (intr.)
foto 1. photograph, film (for a camera)
{C: b}; 2. to take a photograph of, take a
picture of (tr.) {Foto nää Ayda. I took a
picture of Ayda.} [< Fr photo]
fowandoo to play together (intr., pl.
subj.)
foyi see foyi
fowukaay toy {C: b}
foxc to be twisted, sprained (of a body
part) (intr.) {Sama tänk dafa foxoc. My
foot is sprained.}
foye to play with (a toy), to toy with (a
person), not to be serious about (tr.)
<var: foe>
foye bakkanam to take risks (intr.: poss.
obj.)
foye boppam to undervalue oneself, to
act irresponsibly (intr.: poss obj.)
foyi to go and play (intr.) <var: fowi>
foón to kiss; to smell, sniff (tr.) ⊦ Bakkan
bu ko jëkko foón tábbi Ajjana, póón
fóót 1. to wash (clothes) (tr.); 2. to
present traditional gifts to a new mother
(intr.) ⊦ poót, póót
fóóti 1. to go and wash (intr.); 2. to go
and wash; to go and present traditional
gifts to a new mother (tr.)
fóótkat laundry person {C: b}
fóótsi 1. to come and wash (intr.); 2. to
come and wash; to come and present
traditional gifts to a new mother (tr.)
frijidéé refrigerator {C: b} [< Fr
frigidaire] <var: firiidéé>
fu 1. where (subj.) {cntr. of fan moo,
used to question a loc. in sentences with
no obvious subj. ⊦ Fan moo lakk?, Fu
lakk? Where did it burn?, What area
burned? ⊦ Fu taw? Where did it rain? ⊦ see
fu më, foo, fu mu, fu ŋu, foo leen}; 2.
where (nonsubj., with following overt
3sg. or 3pl. N subj.); 3. somewhere
{used with a following A or inc. V ⊦ Fu
bon jarul dem. Somewhere bad isn't
worth going to. ⊦ Dafa am fuy lakk.
There's (something) burning
somewhere.}; 4. the — place {used with
an A and neut./prox. fi or rem. ŉë ⊦ fu
bon fi: the bad place (neut./prox.)); 5.
anywhere that {+FMC ⊦ Fu mu xas ba
dem di na fa më na demaat. Anywhere
that he has once been he will be able to
go to again.}
fu më where (with 1sg. subj.) {cntr. of
fan më ⊦ Fu më bâywi sama lunet? Where
did I leave my glasses?}
fu mu where (with 3sg. pron. subj.)
{cntr. of fan lë ⊦ Fu mu jógë? Where did
he come from?}
fu nekk everywhere {Dékk na fu nekk. He has lived everywhere.}

fu ngeen see foo leen

fu nú where (with 1pl. or 3pl. pron.
subj.) {cntr. of fan láñu || Fu nú jëndéé legoo? Where are they going to buy
material?, Where are we going to buy
material?, Where can material be
bought?}
fudd to stretch (a part of one's body), to
iron (something) lightly (tr.)
fudd tánkam to stretch one's legs, take a
walk (intr.: poss. obj.) {Fudd naa sama
tánk, Fudd naa sama tânk yi. I stretched
my legs, I took a walk.}
fuddén 1. henna (powder) {C: s}; 2.
henna (plant) {C: g}; 3. to paint or dye (a
part of someone's body) with henna (tr.)
fuddénu to have one's hands or feet
painted with henna (intr.)
fuddu to stretch oneself (intr.)
fu fu 1. dish of cooked rice paste with okra
sauce {C: b}; 2. to make fu fu (intr.)
fukkan ten {used to form decade numbers—
preceding number does not take -i suff. ||
ñaar fukkan: twenty || juróóm benn fukkan:
sixty} || yoonam...fukkan lë ci
fukkan ag benn eleven {other numbers
from 12-19 (and in other decades) are
formed similarly, with fukkan ag plus the
simple number}
fukkan ag benneel eleven one {C: b}
fukkan ag benneelu eleventh (followed by
N || other ordinal numbers from 12th to
19th (and in other decades) are formed
similarly, with -eel/éeelu N added at the
end of the whole number phrase or after
the word before ag (see fukkéeelu ag
benn) || fukkan ag benneelu tééré bi: the
eleventh book}
fukkéeél tenth one {C: b}
fukkéeelu tenth {followed by N}
fukkéeelu ag benn eleventh {N follows
fukkéeelu || see fukkan ag benneelu ||
fukkéeelu tééré bi ag benn: the eleventh
book}
fukki dërm fifty fr. CFA {C: y}
fukki yoon ag juróóm nàar seventeen
times (a lot of times, a hundred times, a
million times) {Wax naa lë ko fukki yoon
ag juróóm nàar! I've told you that
seventeen times, I've told you that a
million times!}
fulaar scarf (European style) {C: b, g} [<
Fr foulard]
fullé personality, character {C: b} || am
fullé ag fàyda, jëmbët fullé, wane fullé
Funjuń Foundiougne
fungki to be risen (of bread); to have
gained weight (intr.) || mer bë funkki
fuq see fèq
fuqle see fèqle
furi to be faded (due to washing or the
sun); to be pale (because of illness); to be
light in color (of tomato paste) (intr.)
furli to avenge (tr.)
furno hibachi, open charcoal grill {C: b}
{< Fr furnace}
furóónu ci to roll around in (sand) (ptr.)
furset fork {< Fr fourchette} {C: b}
futbol soccer, soccer game; soccer ball
{C: b} {< Fr football} {var: futbal>
futt to be blistered (of a part of the body)
(intr.) {Sama tânk dafa futt. My foot is
blistered.}
futto to be undressed, to have one's
clothes taken off (intr.)
futt-futt blister (n.) {C: b}
futti to take the clothes off, undress
(someone) (tr.)
fuuf in daq fuuf, gën fuuf, gënél fuuf,
mag fuuf, mën fuuf, ne fuuf
fuur 1. oven {C: b}; 2. to boil over (of a
liquid with something cooking in it); to
ferment, spoil (of buttermilk, for
instance); to effervesce (intr.) {< Fr four}
fuurél 1. to make (something) ferment, spoil, or bubble (tr.); 2. to have a neighborhood block party with a symbolic container bubbling over with suds (intr.) {Fuurél naañu. We had a fuurél party.}; 3. to pour (tea) so as to ensure that every cup will have foam (tr.) {Fuurél na attaaya ji. She poured the attaaya so that there was foam in every cup.}

Fuuta Fouta (region in northeast Senegal) {C: g}

g- (g noun class marker and dem. base) {pl. y-, ñ-} ¶ gan, genn, gë, gëlë, gi, gi, googu, gu
gaa see gë
gaa guys, people (term of address) {C: ñ} [<Fr gars]
gaas as for {follows N or pron. subj. or obj. at the beginning of a S || Man gaa demuma. As for me, I'm not going.}
gaaf in aay gaaf, sàkkal gaaf
gafaa see gafaka
gaal boat, canoe; trunk {C: g} ¶ gran gaal
gaaale home (slang) {C: b} [<Tou]
gaana 1. leprosy; leper {C: g}; 2. to have leprosy (intr.) ¶ ngaana

Gaana Ghana
gaanuwaay 1. place to urinate; urinal {C: b}; 2. to urinate (intr.)
gaañ to hurt (tr.) {Gaañ naa Bintë. I hurt Bineta. || Gaañ naa sama bopp. I hurt myself.}
gaañ ci to hurt (someone) on (a body part) (2ptr.) {Gaañ naa Bintë ci tânk. I hurt Bineta on the foot, I hurt Bineta's foot.}

gaañ-gaañ wound, injury {C: b} <var: gaañu-gaañu>

gaañu 1. to get hurt, to hurt oneself; to die (intr.) {Gaañu naa. I got hurt, hurt myself.}; 2. death {C: b}
gaañu-gaañu see gaañ-gaañ

gaar to repair, to mend (tr.)
gaar train station {C: b} [<Fr gare]
gaaraas bus station; garage {C: b} [<Fr garage]
gaaraasu taksi taxi stand {C: b}
gaaral 1. to say, insinuate something unpleasant about (tr.) {Dafa may gaaral. She's insinuating something about me.}; 2. insinuation, indirect statement {C: b}
gaare 1. to park (a car) (tr.); 2. to park (intr.) [<Fr garer]
gaaruwaale 1. to drop hints (intr.) {Dafay gaaruwaale. She's dropping hints.}; 2. to drop hints about (tr.) {Dafa may gaaruwaale. She's dropping hints about me.}

Gaas stove; natural gas {C: b} [<Fr gaz]

gaaS see kaas

gaaw 1. to be fast, to hurry; to be quick to spread a story; 2. to — fast, to — easily (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. || Sa karaw dafa gaaw sex. Your hair grows fast. || Dafa gaawa mer. He angels easily. || Gaaw na ko bind lool! He wrote it so easily!}; 3. quickly {Foonal Bintë gaaw! Kiss Bineta quickly!} ¶ ci lu gaaw
gaaw tânk to be always on the go, to walk fast (intr.) {Dafa gaaw tânk. She's always on the go.}
gaawantu to hurry, to rush (tr.)
gaawantooloo to make (someone) hurry
Gaaawu Saturday (old word) {C: b}
gafaka traditional style of pouch or purse
worn around the neck (same as nafa) {C: g} <var: gaafa>
gag to forget what one has been talking
about (intr.) || gagganti
gaij 1. to scratch (with the claws or nails)
(tr.); 2. scratch made by a claw or nail
{C: b || usually used in the pl.—C: y}
gak to stutter, stammer (once or
accidentally) (intr.)
galaas ice {C: g} [<Fr galaas] || bagu

galaas, kereem galaas
galan drumstick (for beating a drum); type
of charm or gris-gris {C: b}
galan see galan
galan to tilt, to put diagonally, put
diagonally (tr.) {Galân naa sama gafa. I
put my pouch on diagonally (with the
strap across my chest).} <var: galan>
gale see gêlê
gall 1. to spit up (of a baby) (intr.); 2.
(baby's) spit-up {C: b}
gallax clot, curd (of cottage cheese, for
example) {C: b} <var: gallox>
gallaxndiku to rinse out one's mouth
(intr.)
gallox see gallax
gamb calabash vessel (has a narrower
mouth than a leket) {C: b}
gam-gami to doze off, try to stay awake
(intr.)
gamtì-gamtì to prepare (a corpse) for
burial; to handle (someone) as one would
handle a corpse (tr.)
gan visitor, guest, foreigner {C: g}
gan which, what (interrogative dem.)
{follows g-class N—see g- || gôôr gan?:
which man?}
ganaar chicken; person who goes to bed
early {C: g}
ganale to extend hospitality to, to make
(someone) feel welcome (tr.)
gane to visit (tr.) || ngan
ganeji to go and visit (tr.)
ganesi to come and visit (tr.)
gann in diis gann
gannaaw back (of the body or a structure)
{C: g} <var: ginjaaw> || ci gannaawam,
ci gannaawu, diggu gannaaw, doxe
gannaaw
gannaaw ëllêk see gannaaw subê
gannaaw subê the day after tomorrow
<var: gannaaw ëllêk>
gannaawaaati ëllêk in three days
gannaawam see ci gannaawam
ganîe 1. to win; to make a profit (intr.); 2.
to win (a prize, an amount); to make (a
profit); to beat (someone, in a
competition); to have the advantage of
(for instance, of someone one doesn't
know who recognizes one) (tr.) {Gañe
nga ma de! You have the advantage of
me!, You've got me!} [<Fr gagner] ||
gañaay
ganî to grimace (intr.)
ganînxu 1. grimace {C: b}; 2. to make
faces (intr.); 3. to make faces at (tr.)
gan type of large tree {C: b}
gapparu to sit with one's knees bent and
one's legs to the side (around the eating
bowl, for instance) (intr.)
gar 1. type of millet porridge made with
shredded fish {C: b}; 2. to make gar
(intr.)
garaandìir 1. to enlarge, add onto (tr.); 2.
poster {C: b} [<Fr grandir]
garab tree; medicine {C: b, g}
garabu tiir palm tree {C: b}
garangaal see gran gaal
garan palaas meeting place, hang-out,
place to get together and talk {C: b ||
Sama kër moooy suhu garan palaas. My
house is our place to get together.} [<Fr
grand place]
garees grease, fat {C: g} [ Fr graisse] 
<var: garees>
gargamboose 1. cactus {C: g}; 2. cactus fruit {C: b}
garmi noble person {C: b} [ <Pou garme 
<Ar qarm]
gas to dig, to make a hole in the ground; to scratch (like a chicken) (intr.) <var: gës>
gasax maggot {C: w}
gat buttocks, rear end, ass (vulgar) ¶ am gat, bare gat
gat! (interjection showing happiness at someone else's misfortune) (vulgar)
gatam...nekku ci to have something to none of one's business (intr.: poss.id., neg., clt. id.) (vulgar) <var: 
gatam...newu ci ¶ yoonam...nekku ci gatam...newu ci see gatam...nekku ci gatandu to anticipate the arrival of, get ready for, go and meet (someone); to reach out to catch (tr.)
gato European-style cake, pastry {C: b} 
[ Fr gateau] <var: ngato>
gattax log; dry stalk of a millet plant {C: g} ¶ Gattax lu mu yagg-yagg ci gëj du soppëliku mukk jasig. No matter how long a log is in the ocean it won't become a crocodile.} <var: gattax>

Gay in Ngent Gay
gaynde lion {C: g} ¶ Baay Gaynde
gaynde gëj shark {C: b}
Gaynde Njaay Lion (song and story name)
gacce shame, disgrace {C: g} ¶ am gacce, am gacce ci, teg gacce
gadd band, gang (of monkeys or (rude) people); abundance, large quantity; area where the Mauritians live: thus, far-off place {C: g} ¶ gàddu mång: a large quantity of mangoes, an abundance of mangoes l Am naa géleém; munga gàdd ga. I have a camel; it's located where the Mauritians live. (expression used to say one has no camel, as a comment on another's unlikely statement about his possessions) ¶ ne gàdd, nee gàdd

gaddaam spleen {C: g}
gàdday to go into exile (intr.)
gaddu to carry on one's shoulder; to take responsibility for (tr.)
gaddu responsabilité to take responsibility (intr.)
gàgganti to prompt (someone who can't think of a word) (tr.) ¶ gag
gàjj to drain bad blood from (someone), leaving ritual scars, as is customary in some ethnic groups (tr.)
gàjj-gàjj ritual scars, scars from the draining of bad blood {C: y} <var: gàjj>
gàkk 1. to be spotted, stained; to make a mistake, make a small, forgivable error (intr.); 2. spot, stain; mistake or small, forgivable error {C: b}
gàkk-gàkk spot, stain {C: b}
gàll to put one's arm around (someone's) shoulders (tr.)
gàllaac type of charm or gris-gris {C: b} ¶ def gàllaac
Gàmbi the Gambia

Gàmmu 1. the Prophet's Birthday celebration, Gamou (same as Mawluud) {C: g}; 2. to celebrate Gamou (intr.); 3. person who is in a traditional "master" / "slave" relationship with one {C: b} ¶ Kii Sééréér lë, moo y sama gàmmu. He is a Serer, he is my "slave".] <Ar jama'a 'to gather']
Gàmmuji to go and celebrate Gamou (intr.)
Gàmmusi to come and celebrate Gamou (intr.)
gànc prostitute {C: b}
gàncax young sprout or shoot (of a plant) {C: g}
gàng regular (person who normally comes
to or is seen in a place} {C: b ll Duma
gan—găng laa. I'm not a stranger
(here)—I'm a regular.}
găngrób group of people {C: g}
gànjar gold jewelry (considered as a
valuable, for instance) {C: g}
Gânjól Gandiol region
Gânjól-gânjól person from Gandiol
{C: b}
Gânnaar Mauritania {C: g} ¶ bêt
Gânnaar, Naar
gânnay weapon {C: g}
gântu to refuse (someone), to say no to
(tr.) ¶ ngânt
gânn in ne gânn, nee gânn
gâpp limit, deadline {C: b}
gâppam...jéêx to have no more time, to
have had one's deadline expire (intr.:
poss. id.)
gâppam...jot to be ripe, to be mature
(intr.: poss. id.)
gâtt to be short (intr.)
gâtt sheep, goat {C: b}
gâtt fan to have a short life (intr.)
gâtt tânk to stay near home; to be on a
short leash (intr.) {Dafa gâtt tânk. She
stays near home, She's on a short
leash.}
gâtt xel to be inconsiderate (intr.) {Dafa
gâtt xel. He's inconsiderate.}
gâttaay shortness {C: b}
gâttâgâtt to be very short (intr.)
gâttandu to anticipate the arrival of, get
ready for (tr.)
gâttêflu ci to be reticent about, not to
want to say much about (ptr.)
gedd 1. to give up; to go on a hunger
strike, to refuse to eat; to sulk (intr.); 2.
to give up on (tr.)
gee evening prayers <var: geeewe> {C: g}
gee see gélé
geen tail {C: g} ¶ amul bopp amul geen
geer war {C: b} [<Fr guerre]
geestu to look over one's shoulder (intr.)
geet to put on a diet (tr.) {Fackat bi geet
na ma. The doctor put me on a diet.}
geetu to go on a diet (intr.)
geewe see gee
gerj 1. dried, fermented fish {C: g}; 2. to
make gejj (intr.); 3. to make gejj from
(tr.) {Jên bi ngay gejj dafa bare yax. The
fish you're making gejj from has a lot of
bones in it.} ¶ sànse ba màtt gejj
gerje to be worn out, torn (intr.)
gel girlfriend {C: b} [<Eng girl]
gelu to miss, to be lonely for (tr.)
gellaar prince {C: b}
genn a, an {used with following g-class N
ll see g-}
genn wàll half; very close friend {C:
poss. g ll Sama genn wàll lë. She's my
half, She's my very close friend. | Lekk
nàa genn wàllu ceb bi. I ate half of the
rice. | Maa jënd genn wàll gi. I bought
half of it.} ¶ ag genn wàll
gëno drawstring (of a man's pants);
paternal heritage {C: b ll Ñoo bôkk gëno.
They share paternal heritage, They have
the same father.} ¶ ag sama gëno g baay
ger to bribe (tr.)
gerees see garees
gereew 1. strike (n.) {C: b}; 2. to go on
strike (intr.) [<Fr grève]
gerte peanut, peanuts {C: g ll can be used
as a sg. mass n.} ¶ ngato-gerte
gerte caaf roasted peanuts {C: b, 1} <var:
caaf> ¶ saaf
gerte kemb shelled peanuts {C: g} <var:
kemb>
gerte mbaxal boiled peanuts {C: b}
gerte tubaab 1. cashew nut {C: b}; 2.
cashew tree {C: g}
getën to bother, annoy, pester (tr.)
gëëj ocean {C: g} ¶ gaynde gëëj, kiri gëëj
Gëër member of the highest Senegalese
caste (originally, a member of the
nobility or a peasant)
géew circle {C: b}
géewal to form a circle around, form a circle for (tr.)
géex to burp, to belch (intr.)
géey to have some parts not fully cooked (of rice); to be uninteresting, dull, boring; to be bored (intr.)
gémmiň mouth; words {C: g} ¶ réy
gémmiň

gémmiňám...buur to have all one's teeth (intr.: poss. id.)
gémmiňám...fuur to foam at the mouth (intr.: poss. id.)
gémmiňu to talk admiringly about (someone) and thus provoke a bad fate (tr.) {Gémmiňu ngé ma bë ceebi xëm. You talked about me (and my culinary talents) until the rice scorched.}
génn 1. to leave, to go out, to come out; to date; to show up (in a picture) (intr.)
{Ñoom ñooý génn. They are dating.}; 2. to get out of (a place); to appear on (television, for instance) (ctr.) {Génn naa kaso. I got out of jail. | Génnóón naa téé. I appeared on television, I was on TV.}
génnal to go out with, to date (tr.)
génné 1. to take out, to make go out, to kick out (tr.); to get one's degree from, graduate from (an institution) (ltr.)
{UCLA lë génné. She graduated from UCLA.}
gént 1. to dream (intr.); 2. to dream about (tr.) {Gént naa lë. I dreamed about you.}; 3. to dream about (intr.+V)
{Dama gént am Rolls Royce. I dreamed about having a Rolls Royce. | Dama gént fóón ko. I dreamed about kissing him.}; 4. dream; area with abandoned houses {C: g}
gét to fish (intr.)
géti to go and fish (intr.)
gétt herd (of animals); sheep pen {C: g}
géttu bëy herd of goats; area in the front of a movie theater where the cheapest seats are {C: b}
géwël oral historian, traditional story teller, member of the Senegalese griot caste {C: b} <var: géwël>

gë the; that (rem. sg. art.) {follows g-class N—see g- ìl kër gë: the house (rem.))
gëdd 1. to speak sharply to (tr.); 2. to decide to (intr.+V) {Gëdd na takk ko. He decided to marry her.}
gëj 1. to have been (somewhere) some time ago, to not have been (somewhere) for a while (loc.tr.) {Booba laa ìa géj. I haven't been there since that time. | Gëj ngë UCLA? Has it been a while since you've been to UCLA?}; 2. to have (done something) some time ago, not to have (done something) for a while (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. ìl Bi ma ko gëjëëe gis am na ìaarı at. It has been two years since I saw him, I saw him two years ago. | Dama ko gëjëë gis. I haven't seen him for a while.}
gélé that (visible, out of reach) (dem.)
{follows g-class N—see g-} <var: gale, gee>
géléém camel; tall person {C: g} [<Ar gamal (North African pronunciation)]
géléém maam Yàlla praying mantis {C: b} <var: géléëmu maam Yàlla>
géléëmu maam Yàlla see géléém maam Yàlla
géléém to be disoriented (intr.)
gém 1. to believe (a person, a fact), to believe in (tr.) {Gém ngë më? Do you believe me? | Gém na Yàlla. She believes in God.}; 2. belief {C: g} ¶ ngëm
gém ne to believe that, to be certain that (intr.+S) {Gém naa ne demoon na. I believe that he went, I am certain that he went.} <var: gém mi>
gémm to close one's eyes (intr.) ¶ gimmé
gémméntu to be sleepy (tr.)
gën 1. to be better (than some unspecified standard) (intr.); 2. to be better than (tr.) {Binté maa ko gën. I'm better than Bineta. J'apandil ci li nga am bë Yalla mey lë lu ko gën. Hold onto what you have until God gives you something better (than it).} 3. to be more — than (aux.+A) {used with -a suff. || Moo më géna dof. She's cramier than me. || Moo géna njool Aamadou. He's taller than Amadou.} 4. to — better than (perhaps despite appearances to the contrary), to — more than (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. || Moo leen ko géna xam. She knows it better than you. || Moo ma ko gëna dëf. She did it more times than me.}
gën fuuf 1. to be much better (than an unspecified standard) (intr.); 2. to be much better than (tr.) {usually used with pron., not N, obj.}
gënél 1. to be better for (tr.); 2. to be better than for (2tr.); 3. to prefer (tr.: subj.-obj. id.); 4. to prefer to (2tr.: subj.-obj. id.) {Ndax moo më génel Sprite. Water is better for me than Sprite, I prefer water to Sprite.}
gënél fuuf 1. to be much better for (tr.); 2. to be much better than for (2tr.)
gënn grinder, mortar; pipe (to smoke) {C: g}
gërem to be grateful to, to thank; to praise (tr.) {Mëngi gërem sama yaay. I am grateful to my mother.} ¶ ngërem
gësém to shake (a person or tree, for example) (tr.)
gëstu to do research on, to look into (tr.)
gët eyes (pl.—sg. bët)
ghi that (prox./neut. sg. art.) {follows g-class N—pl. ñi || kër gi: the house || kër gi lakk: the house that's burning} ¶ gë,
gélé, gi, googu, gu
gii this (visible, within reach) (dem.) {follows g-class N—see g-} <var: gilé>
gif to be calm; to calm down; to subside (intr.)
giim to be going out (of a fire) (intr.)
giñ 1. to grimace (intr.); 2. grimace (n).
{C: g}
giir milking bucket {C: g}
giiru dund length of one's life {C: poss, g || Li mu tukki ci giiru dundam kenn mën ko wofñi. No one can count the amount he has travelled in his life.} ¶ ag sama giiru dund
gilaawale in bare gilaawale
gilli to spread around, emanate (of a smell) (intr.)
gilé see gii
gilisé to slide (intr.) [< Fr glisser]
gimmé to open one's eyes (intr.) ¶ gimmé
Giné Guinea (Republic of Guinea, Guinea-Conakry)
Giné Bissaawo Guinea-Bissau
ginnaaw see gannaaw
giñ to swear (intr.)
giñ ci to swear on (ptr.)
giñ ne to swear that (intr.+S) {used about important matters || Giñ naa ne duma lë baayë muke. I swear that I'll never leave you.}
giriyaas grill {C: b} [< Fr grillage]
gis 1. to see; to consult, to talk with (in person); to find (tr.); 2. to see (especially, after a period of blindness), to see the future, to understand the consequences of past actions (intr.) {uncommon with non-third-person subj.}; 3. to see in (a place) (2tr.); 4. type of fish {C: w} (Dakar usage; same as rôn)
Gis ngë! Hey!, Look what you did!
gis reegalam to have a menstrual period (intr.: poss. obj.) {Kañ ngë gis sa
reegal? When did you have a period?)
gisaane 1. to see the future, foretell the 
 future (intr.); 2. prediction; inspired 
correct insight about the past {C: b}
gisandoo to see together, to see at the 
 same time (pl. subj.) (tr.)
gisante to see each other (intr., pl. subj.)
gisé to consult each other, talk together 
 (intr., pl. subj.)
gis-gis view {C: b}
gisi to go and see (tr.)
gisul 1. not to be able to see (intr., neg.) 
 {Gisuma. I don’t see, I am not able to 
 see.}; 2. not to see (tr., neg) {Gisuma 
 ko. I didn’t see it.}
gittax see gattax
goj well rope {C: b}
golo monkey {C: g}
golooryaa evaporated milk {C: b} [< Fr 
 Gloria, a brand name]
gom starch; gum arabic; eraser {C: b} [< 
 Fr gomme]
gome to starch; to erase (tr.) [< Fr 
gommer]
gon lai area under the bed {C: g} ¶ rondal 
gone see gune
gongo perfumed powder, or beads made 
 from it {C: g}
gont to go to work in the afternoon (intr.)
googu that (out of sight) (dem.) [follows 
g-class N—see g-] <var: googule>
googule see googu
goopp type of long-handled spade; spade 
 handle {C: g}
gor 1. honorable person (of any caste) {C: 
s}; 2. to cut down (a tree) (tr.)
gore to be virtuous, honorable, honest 
 (intr.) ¶ am ngor
Gore Gorée
goreedi to be dishonest (intr.)
goro relative or friend of one’s spouse; in-
 law: especially, mother- or father-in-law 
 {C: b}
goros large wrapped cone (of sugar) {C: 
g} [< Fr gros]
gorosu suukër large wrapped cone of 
 granulated sugar; six boxes of sugar 
cubes wrapped together in a package {C: 
b}
Gosaas Gossas (town near Kaolack) ¶ 
daamal Gosaas
gosi 1. rice dish with flavorings and milk 
or buttermilk (same as sómbi) {C: g}; 2. 
to make gosi (intr.); 3. to make gosi from 
 (an ingredient) (tr.)
gott forest, area with a lot of bushes or 
trees {C: b}
gowaätër see am goowaätër [< Fr goître]
gox country (political unit); large 
geopolitical region; area (of a city, for 
instance) associated with a particular 
ethnic group or interest group {C: b ll 
 United Nations lë gox yëpp di daje. All 
countries are meeting in the United 
Nations.}
góob 1. to cut grass, harvest grain (intr.); 
 2. to cut (grass), harvest (grain) (tr.)
góobé 1. to harvest grain from (a location) 
 (ltr.); 2. to harvest (grain) from (a 
 location) (2ltr.) {Pa lë ko góobé. He 
harvested it from there. | Loo ci góobé 
 gar. What you harvest you’ll make 
 porridge from, As you sow so shall you 
 reap.}
góóm 1. to have an infected sore (intr.); 2. 
infected sore {C: b}
góór man; male {C: g ll pl. ñ ll fas wu 
góór, fas bu góór: male horse} ¶ bëgg 
góór, doom bu góór, doom ju góór, rak 
 bu góór, xale bu góór
góóré to be masculine (of a woman), to be 
boyish (of a female) (intr.)
góór-góórlu to try hard; to do a careful 
job (intr.) {Góór-góórlul rekk! Just try 
hard!}
góór-jigéén male homosexual {C: b ll pl.
góórtu to look for a man (in an obvious and perhaps indecent way, as apparent from one's conduct and dress) (of a woman) (intr.) {Dafay góórtu. She's looking for a man.}

góóru watákbán argumentative man (perceived as acting like a woman) {C: b}

góóx see guux

gran gaal type of big ngaal beetle {C: b} {gran < Fr grand} {var: garangaal}

Gran Ímaam dé Dakaar head imam of the Lébou community of Dakar {C: b} {< Fr grand imam de Dakar}

gran mbubu long boubou (woman's dress that completely conceals the ankles, or man's boubou) {C: b} {< Fr grand boubou} {gran < Fr grand}

Gran Sériñ civil representative of the Lébou religious community in Dakar {C: b} {gran < Fr grand}

grând moske the largest mosque in Dakar {C: b} {< Fr grande mosque}

gu 1. (rel. sg.) {used between g-class N and A—see g-|| kër gu réy gi: the big house}; 2. any — that (indef.) {+FMC; follows g-class N—see g-|| Kër gu mu dëkk yâq ko. She messes up any house she lives in.}

gudd to be long, to be tall (of an object) (intr.) {guddul}

gudd coleet to be very long (intr.)

gudd fan to have a long life (intr.)

gudd loxo to have sticky fingers, to touch things one shouldn't (intr.) {Dafa gudd loxo. She has sticky fingers, She's always touching things she shouldn't.}

guddaay length, longness {C: b}

guddéé to — late (in the nighttime) (aux.+V) {Dama ko guddéé lekk. I ate it late.}

guddi 1. night (between sunset and dawn)

{C: g}; 2. to be night, to be late (in the nighttime) (intr.—no subj.) {su guddéé guléét 1. That's a first!; 2. it's the first time ever that {} {+MC ll Guléét mu taw ci weir wi. It's the first time that it's ever rained in this month (for instance, in September).}

gumba see gumbë

gumbaal to blindfold; to blind, to cause blindness in (tr.)

gumbe 1. traditional women's dance {C: b}; 2. to dance the gumbe (intr.)

gumbë 1. to be blind (intr.); 2. blind person {C: b, g} {< var: gumba}

gune child {C: g} {< var: gone}

gunge to walk with, accompany; to see off (tr.)

gunge bë ci to accompany as far as (2ptr.) {Dama koy guunge bë ci otoom. I'm accompanying her as far as her car.}

gunóór bug, insect {C: g}

gurmet charm bracelet {C: b}

Gurmet Christian {C: b}

guró 1. kola nut; light brown (the color of kola nuts) {C: b}; 2. to be light brown (especially, dyed with a kola nut dye) (intr.) {soccu guró}

gutt type of calabash container with a very small opening at the top {C: b}

guujal 1. to hold (a liquid) in one's mouth (tr.) {Wànnal ndox mi, bu ko guujal. Swallow the water, don't hold it in your mouth.}; 2. to hold liquid in one's mouth (intr.)

guus to be damp (intr.)

guux 1. to take a sip (intr.); 2. to take a sip of (tr.) {<var: góóx}

guwernamaa government {C: b} {< Fr gouvernement}

guy baobab tree {C: g} {buy}

guyaab 1. guava {C: b}; 2. guava tree {C: g} {< Fr goyaave} {< var: guyaaav}

guyaav see guyaab
guyy in sedd guyy

-i 1. (quantifier suff.) {used before N | N
ñetti kër: three houses}; 2. (rel.) (N
suff.) {may replace -u with pl. possessed
N, primarily in fixed expressions | ay
buumi naaam: her purse strings}
-i go and, go to (V suff.—form of -ji used
after consonants or (as -wi or -yi)
stressed vowels) {seeti: to look for, seeti:
to go and look for; fo: to play, fowi,
foyi: to go and play} <var: -wi, -yi> ¶
dem
-i un- (V suff.) {underlyingly -Ci || ub: to
close, ubbi: to open | lem: to fold, lemmi:
to unfold | woor: to fast, wori: to stop
fasting} ¶ -anti
ibliis the Devil [<Ar ibliis (<Greek
diabolos>)]
ibn in Ensa ibn Maryama
iij to read syllable by syllable; to spell (tr.)
[<Ar halja'a] <var: iiij>
ijji see ii
ijjil to spell (something) for (2tr.)
illeer hoe {C: b} [<Fr hilaire] <var: illeer>
illeaa in Laa i 1Aaha illAlaa
illeer see illeer
imaam imam (Muslim clergyman, leader
of a mosque) {C: b} [<Ar (al-)-imaam] ¶
Grañ Imaam dé Dakaar, yelimaan
-in way of —ing (V suff.) {doxin: way
of walking | lekkin: way of eating}
inChAllah God willing [<Ar in shaa'
allah]
indaale to bring with one (tr.) {Yamar
moo më indaale. Yamar brought me with
him.}
indé steamer (steaming pan) {C: b} <var:
yindé>
indi to bring, bring with one (tr.)
Indil! Give it to me!, Bring it to me!
iniversité university {C: b} [<Fr
université]
inään see añaan
inaane see añaane
Iraak Iraq [<Fr Irak]
isin factory {C: b} [<Fr usine]
Ismaaylē Yaasin Ismaïla Yacine (an
imaginary person used as a standard of
comparison) ¶ dàq Ismaaylē Yaasin
it too, also {used only after a subj. N or
subj. pron.—for some speakers, not
used after a name used as a subj. || Ceeb
bi it dafa xêm. The rice was scorched
too.) ¶ itam
itam too, also {used after a subj. or obj.,
or after the predicate in an answer to a
question || —Aída dafay wéy? —Waaw,
dafay fecc itam. —Does Aída sing? —
Yes, and she dances too.} <var: tamit> ¶
it, tam
itte thoughtfulness; interest, purpose
(especially, for being somewhere) {C: j ||
Lan mooy sa itte? What is your interest
(in being here)? | Itteem amul solo. His
purpose (in being here) wasn’t
important.} ¶ am itte, bare itte
ii (interjection showing surprise)

j- {j noun class marker and dem. base} {pl.
  j-} ¶ ja, jenn, jë, jëlé, ji, jii, jooju, ju
ja see jë; see jaba
jaabaar type of fish {C: b}
jaabante to go back and forth (intr.)
jaadu to be fair, to be right (intr.)
jaajëf see jërijëf
jaal 1. space in the mouth where a tooth is
  missing {C: w}; 2. to have a space in
  one's mouth from having lost a tooth
  (intr.)
jaal see jaale
jaale 1. to present one's condolences, to
  express one's sympathy (intr.); 2. to
  present one's condolences to, express
  one's sympathy to (tr.) <var: jaal> ¶
  njaal
jaalo see njaalo
jaam slave (one who may be bought and
  sold), prisoner of war; slave (one born
  into a slave caste); dishonorable person
  (of any caste); cousin who calls one's
  father nijaa (i.e., father's sister's child
  or father's female cousin's child—
  "slave" relative); human being (i.e., slave
  of God) {C: b} [?< Bam jëmë] ¶ njaam
jaam sawiyyar slabe (bought and sold, not
  born into a slave caste) {C: b}
jaamu to help with a ceremony knowing
  one will be rewarded (of a "slave"
  relative) (intr.)
jaan snake {C: b, j}
jaanam...wâcc to be finished with what
  one is doing, to have done all one is
  going to (intr.: poss. id.) {Jaanu Bintë
  wâcc na. Bineta is through with what she
  was doing.}
Jaanama Hell {C: j}
jaar 1. to pass by, to go by, to follow,
  take (a route) (tr.) {Kenn nënuul jaar
  Olympic ndaxte dañu ko têj. No one
  could take Olympic because it had been
  closed off.}; 2. palm rat {C: j}
jaar yoon to go well (of an event); to do
  the right thing (intr.) {Lépp jaar na yoon.
  Everything went well.}
jaaraama thank you [< Ar]
jaarale to take (something) through
  (somewhere) (2ltr.)
jaarale ci to take (something) through,
  make (something) go through
  (something) (2ptr.) {Bul jaarale taàbél ci
  bunt bi; xaju fa. Don't take the table
  through the door; it doesn't fit there.}
jaaro ring {C: b}
jaaro baaraam ring (for finger) {C: b}
jaaro kepp clip earring {C: b}
jaaro lon-lon long earring {C: b}
jaaro nopp earring {C: b}
jaaru to warm oneself near a fire or heater
  (intr.)
jaas in ne jaas
daas hatchet {C: j}
daasir to be sterile (unable to have
  children) (intr.)
daatt coffin {C: g} [< Ar jaar 'basin']
daawale to confuse (people) with each
  other, to mix up (similar objects), to be
  mistaken with regard to (tr.) {Bubakar ag
  Yamar dama leen di jaawale rekk. I'm
always confusing Boubacar and Yamar (with each other). | Dama jaawale sama dall. I mixed up my shoes, I put my shoes on the wrong feet. | Dama jaawale sama oto. I was mistaken with regard to my car, I thought another car was mine.

**jaawaleel** to confuse (someone) with (someone else) (2tr.) | Yamar Bubakar laa ko jaawaleel. Yamar, I confused Boubacar with him; I confused Yamar with Boubacar. | Bubakar laa jaawaleel Yamar. I confused Boubacar with Yamar.

**jaawalo** to be mixed up (inan. pl. subj.) (intr.)

**jaaxaan** to lie on one's back (intr.)

**jaaxaanal** to put (something) on its back (tr.)

**jaaxal** to concern, to worry; to surprise (tr.) | Man daal Bintë dafa ma jaaxal. Bineta worries me.

**jaaxlé** to be worried, to be troubled, to have problems; to be puzzled (intr.)

**jaay** 1. to sell; to spend (one's money, an amount); to tell (someone's) secret, tell on (someone) (tr.) | Jaay naa sama oto. I sold my car. | Jaay naa sama xaalis yépp. I spent all my money.; 2. to sell to (2tr.) | Ayda laa jaay sama oto. I sold my car to Aïda. | Li ko ko Bintë jaay dafa ma jaaxal. The fact that Bineta sold it to him surprised me. ¶ | fëgg-jaay, njayay

**jaay boppam** to sell oneself (of a prostitute, for instance), to do something to get something one otherwise couldn't afford (intr.: poss. obj.)

**jaay ndof** to pretend to be crazy (intr.)

**jaay reewandle** to act spoiled to (tr.)

{Dafa may jaay reewande. She's acting spoiled to me. | Dafa doon jaay Bintë reewande. She was acting spoiled to Bineta.}

**jaaykat** seller, businessman, merchant

{C: b}

**jaayu** to brag, to show oneself off (intr.)

**jaba** market {C: b} <var: ja>

**jabar** wife {C: j, g} ¶ mey jabar, takk jabar

**jabartu** to help to bring about a desired event in the future (through a spell or charm) (intr.)

**jabet** diabetes {C: b} [<Fr diabète]

**jaboot** to have a large family (intr.) ¶ njaboot

**jadd** see ne jadd

**jafal** to light, to set on fire (tr.)

**jafandiku** see jafandu

**jafandiku ci** see jafandu ci

**jafandu** to hold on (intr.) | Jafandu naa. I held on.} <var: jafandiku>

**jafandu ci** to hold onto, to grasp (ptr.)

{Jafandu naa ci siis bi. I held onto the chair.} <var: jafandiku ci>

**jafe** 1. to be expensive; to be difficult (intr.) | subj. can be a VN ¶ Wax ko yomba na, def ko moo jafe. Saying it is easy, doing it is difficult.; 2. to be hard, difficult, unlikely to (aux.+V) {used with +a suff. ¶ Sarra jaaro baaram dafa fi jafee gis. It was hard to find my ring here.; 3. to be difficult, hard (intr.+MC) | Jafe na mu gis fi mëngo taçu sedd. It's hard for her to find mangoes in the cold season.}

**jafe-jafe** complication {C: b}

**jafte** to be overcome by craving for food (for instance, during pregnancy) (intr.) | Dañuy jafte. They are being overcome by cravings.}

**jag** to have improved (in appearance, lifestyle, etc.) (intr.)

**jagadi** to be sickly; to be in bad shape; to be tacky (tasteless, low-class) (intr.)

**jagal** to improve, to repair (tr.)

**jage** tomato sauce containing small balls of meat or fish, served with couscous or
ceebu jëen {C: b, j}
jal 1. to put in piles (tr.); 2. pile {C: b}
jale see jéélé
jall to hire (a white-collar employee) (tr.)
jaloorë misdeed {C: j}
jam 1. to stab, puncture, prick; to tattoo (tr.); 2. to stab (someone) with (something) (2tr.)
jamaale see jamaatle
jamaatle 1. other boyfriend of one's girlfriend, male rival (of a male) {C: b}; 2. to engage in rivalry (of two men) (intr.) {Dafuy jamaale. They were engaging in rivalry, They were rivals.}
<j: var: jamaale>
jamano time, period, era {C: j} [<Pou dumuma, jamaane < Ar zamaan] <var: jamono>
Jamano Kura Senegalese historical period <var: Jamonoy Kura>
jamono see jamano
Jamonoy Kura see Jamano Kura
jamb to mix (ingredients) with the hands (tr.) ¶ ñambioon
jam-jam cut, wound {C: b}
jamp to be urgent, to be imminent (intr.) {Saxlo si dafa jamp. The need is urgent.}
jomam bi jamp na. Her wedding is imminent.}
jamu to be tattooed on the lower lip and also possibly on the gums and chin (intr.) ¶ njam
jan which, what (interrogative dem.) {follows a j-class N—see j- ¶ Jigééen jan lë gis? Which woman did he see?, He saw which woman?}
janax mouse {C: j} <var: jinax>
janeer to daydream of (someone), especially: to get a clear mental picture of (someone's) face (tr.) {Léégi laa lë doon janeer. I was just picturing your face.}
jang see jangar
jangar to have overlapping teeth (intr.)
<j: var: jang>
janoo to be across from each other (intr., pl. subj.) ¶ jákkaarloo
janq virgin; young unmarried woman {C: b}
janq bi (term of address for a young unmarried woman or girl)
jant sun {C: b}
jar 1. to be sold; to sell well; to be taken (already married or going steady) or worth it (of a woman—rude) (intr.); 2. to cost, to be worth (an amount) (tr.) {generally, nonsubj. and subj. foc. give "cost" interpretation, and V foc. and perf. give "worth" interpretation || Moo jar ñeenti téééeër, Ñeenti téééeër lëy jar. It costs 2000 fr. || Jar na ñeenti téééeër, Dafa jar ñeenti téééeër. It's worth 2000 fr.}; 3. to be worth ——ing (intr.+V) {Jën bi jar na togg. The fish is worth cooking.}; 4. to be worthwhile for, to be worth it for (intr.+MC) {Jar nga mey ma ko. It's worthwhile for you to give it to me, It's worth it for you to give it to me.}
jar type of seed; medicinal tea made from it {C: b}
jar ko to deserve it (something positive) (intr.: clt. id.) {Jar na ko. She deserves it.}
jara bracelet made with beads {C: j}
Jaraaf representative of the King of Cayor and Jolof (hereditary position) {C: j}
Jaraw lakk! Thank you for the food!, What good food!
jarbaat nephew; niece {C: b}
jaréni see jaroi
jargoñ spider {C: b, g}
jariñi 1. to be useful to (tr.) {Piis bi ngë më mey jariñi na ma. The material you gave me is useful to me.; 2. to be useful to for (what) (2tr.) {used only in questions? || Lan lë lay jariñi? What will it
be useful to you for?) \(\text{njariñ}\)

jariñoo to use, make use of (a product or implement) (tr.) \(\text{Jariñóo na ko bè mu màgget mu sànni ko. He used it until it got old and then he threw it away.}\) \(<\text{var: jeriñóo}>\)

jaroñi type of fish (same as jàñqarfeñ) \{C: b\} \(<\text{var: jareñ}>\)

jasig crocodile \{C: j\}

jat to hypnotize (a wild animal, such as a lion) by repeating spells in a secret language (tr.)

jataay meeting, assembly \{C: b\}

jatañ to hobble (a horse) by tying together one front leg and the opposite back leg (tr.)

jatkat person who knows how to jat animals \{C: b\}

jatu to put one's hands on one's hips (intr.)

Jaw in Àbbasà Jaw Fara

jaww see jawwu

jawwu outer space, a remote place \{C: j\} \(<\text{var: jaww}>\)

jax to stir (something liquid) with a stick (tr.)

jax see cax

jaxaay eagle \{C: j\}

jaxal 1. to give (a gift, especially of money) to (someone who has lost a family member) (2tr.); 2. gift given after a bereavement \{C: b\}

jaxase to mix (dry ingredients); to mix up, confuse (people or objects) (tr.) \(\text{Dama di jaxase Bintë ag rakkam rekk. I always confuse Bineta and her sister.}\) \(<\text{njaxas}>\)

jaxasoo to be mixed up, to be tangled up, to be difficult to understand (of a story or someone's speech); to be messy; to be all kinds (intr.)

jaxasoo ag to fit in with (a group), to assimilate into (a group) (best with pl. subj.) (intr.) \(\text{Waa Peace Corps daal loégi dañu jaxasoo ag waa Senegaal. The Peace Corps people have now assimilated well into the Senegalese people.}\)

jaxato type of bitter vegetable or xuliñe (Dakar usage); okra (Saint-Louis usage) \(\{C: j\} \(<\text{var: jaxatu}>\) \<\text{kàñj}>\)

jaxatu see jaxato

jay to flatter (tr.) \(<\text{var: jey}>\) \<\text{jayyaxu}>\)

jay type of fish \{C: b\}

jayyaxu to respond to flattery, do something as a result of having been flattered (intr.) \(\text{used only in MC following a sentence whose verb is jay} \| \text{Dama ko jay mu jayyaxu. I flattered him and he did something.}\)

jadd to turn, to turn a corner, to make a quick stop on the way (intr.) \(<\text{ne jadd}>\)

jàjj type of gris-gris worn by men, especially wrestlers \{C: b\}

jàjjanti to motivate (someone) to change (tr.) \(<\text{var: jájji}>\)

jàjjii see jájjanti

jàkk see jàkkka; in ne jàkk, nee jàkk

jàkka neighborhood mosque (where daily prayers other than those on Fridays and holidays are held) \{C: j\} \(<\text{var: jàkkk}>\)

jakkaarlloo to be across from each other, face each other (intr., pl. subj.) \(<\text{janoo}>\)

jàll to pass (an examination), to cross (a street or river) (tr.)

jàllabi long robe with a hood or veil worn by people who have been on a pilgrimage to Mecca; Arab-style robe \{C: b\} \(<\text{Ar jalaabiyah}>\)

jàllale 1. to help (someone) cross (tr.); 2. to help (someone) cross (something) (2tr.) \(\text{Jàllale ma tali bi! Help me cross the street!}\)

jàllarbi to turn over (soil) to prepare it (tr.)

jàlle 1. to take (someone) across (tr.) \(\text{Jàlle naa ko. I took him across.}\); 2. to
jàng 1. to study, read (intr.); 2. to study, read (tr.); 3. to study (something) at, in (a location) (2ltr.) {with a non-clt. loc., the subj. or the direct obj. must be focussed} || Bintè moo jàng Wolof UCLA. Bineta is studying Wolof at UCLA. || Wolof lỳ jàng UCLA. It's Wolof that she's studying at UCLA.}; 4. to learn at, in (a location) to (ltr., aux.+V) {possibly used with -a suff. by some speakers} || Bi mu demee Sëwis lë ko fè jàng defar. When he went to Switzerland, he learned to make them there.}; 5. studies (n., sg.) {C: b}; 6. religious gathering where people read the Koran from sunset to sunrise {C: y} || daw jàng, njàng, yàq jàngam.

jàngal to teach (someone something); to read (something) to (someone) (2ltr.) {Maa koy jàngal Wolof. I'm teaching him Wolof.}

jàngale to teach (a subject) (tr.); to teach a class (intr.) {Damay jàngale Wolof. I teach Wolof.}

jàngalekat teacher {C: b}

jàngaleji 1. to go and teach (intr.); 2. to go and teach (a subject) (tr.)

jàngalesi 1. to come and teach (intr.); 2. to come and teach (a subject) (tr.)

jàngëe 1. to study at, in (a location) (ltr.) {jàngëe na UCLA fàaari at. He has been studying at UCLA for two years.}; 2. to study (something) at, in (a location) (2ltr.) {loc. must be focussed} || lỳ jàngëe Wolof. It's UCLA that he's studying Wolof at.

jàngi to go to school (intr.)

jàngkat student, scholar {C: b}

jàngoro illness {C: j} || bare jàngoro

jàngsi to come to school (intr.)

jàngu Koranic school; Christian religious instruction {C: b}

jàngukaay school {C: b}
jàŋ j termite mound {C: b}
jàŋ kelaar scorpion {C: j}
jàŋ koonte ag to be faced with, to have to
deal with (ptr.) {Jàŋkoonte na ag naqar
gu metti. He had to deal with intense
pain.}
jànni to put (someone) down (by saying
something) (tr.)
jàŋq to leave before sunset, while it is still
light (intr.)
jàŋqarftet type of fish (same as jaroñ) {C: b}
jàpp 1. to wash, perform one’s ablutions
before prayer; to be busy (intr.); 2. to
catch, to hold; to tag (in the dàqeq game);
to start dating (someone) (usually used of
a man); to suit (in appearance) (tr.) {Jàpp
na lè? Does it suit you?} ¶ cat...jàpp,
njàpp, seen tuur yi...jàpp
jàpp ndap li to hold the eating bowl
(with one finger of one’s left hand, while
someone else takes food—a gesture of
politeness) (intr.) {Jàpp na ndap li. He
held the bowl.}
jàppale to help (someone) do something:
especially, to help (someone) hold
something (tr.)
jàppandi ci 1. to wait for the rest (of
money owed to one, or goods one has
ordered) (intr.: clt. id.); 2. to hold onto
(something) until a later time (ptr.)
{Jàppandil ci li nga am bë Yàlål mey lë lu
go gén. Hold onto what you have until
God gives you something better (than
it).}
jàppantu to hold tight (intr.)
jàppante to unite, to stay in touch, to
argue, to hold hands (intr., pl. subj.)
jàppoo to hold hands, to join together
(intr., pl. subj.)
jàppu kaay handle; potholder {C: b}
jàq to be anxious, to be uneasy (intr.)
jàrt 1. to comb one’s hair with a hair pick
(intr.); 2. to comb (someone’s) hair with
a hair pick (tr.); 3. hair pick {C: b}
jàrtu 1. hair pick, comb {C: b}; 2. to
comb one’s hair with a hair pick (intr.)
je see jèlè
jeeg relatively young woman with some
experience (perhaps divorced, or in her
30’s—she is likely to wear traditional-
style clothing, not to rush around, and
perhaps to be a little plump) {C: b}
jeëñ see jiëñ
jege 1. to be close, to be nearby (intr.); 2.
to be close to, near (to); to stay close to,
to live close to (tr.) {Jege ngè méh.
You’re close to me, You live close to me.
| Cëß dafa jege Ndakaaru. Thies is near
Dakar.} <var: jøge>
jegesi to approach, to come close to (tr.)
jëkk to be chic, to be attractive, to look
good (intr.) ¶ naka jëkk
jëkkali to finish off, to finish destroying
(something); to make things worse for
(someone) (tr.)
jëkkaliku to be finished off, have things
get worse for one (intr.) {Jëkkaliku nàa.
Things got worse for me.}
jëkk to be prepared for; to entrap, trip
up, get the better of (of a hostile
questioner, for instance) (tr.) {Jëkku na
gesamëñ bi. He was prepared for the
exam.}
jen to lean over (intr.) {Jen nàa, wànte
daanuwuma. I leaned over, but I didn’t
fall.} <var: jëngalu>
jëngalu see jeng
jenn a, an {used with following j-class N
Il see j- Il jenn jëgëén: a woman}
jey see jay
jëbbël to take (someone) to (someone):
especially, to take (a bride) to (her
husband, after the wedding ceremony),
to take (someone) to (a religious leader,
for instruction) (2tr.) {Démb lañu ko
jébbél jékkërém. Yesterday she was taken to her husband.

jébbéli to have one's wedding night (culminating in having one's bàjjan display proof of virginity to the guests the next morning) (of a bride) (pass.) {Démb lañu jébbéli Bintë. Yesterday Bineta had her wedding night.}

jébbélù 1. to follow the teachings of (a religious leader) (tr.); 2. to join a religious sect (often in a special ceremony) (intr.)

jéég not to have the money to be able to make a sacrifice at Tabaski (intr.)

jéego step, footprint {C: b}

jéém 1. to try (something) (tr.) {Jéém ko rekk! Just try it!}; 2. to try (aux.+V) (used with -a suff. À Ayda dafa koy jééma wëy wante baatam neexul. Ayda was trying to sing it, but her voice isn't good.)

jééméntu to pretend to try to do (something) (tr.)

jéeri to pour (something) from one container to another (tr.) {Dama koy jééri ngir mu sedd. I am pouring it from one container to another in order to cool it.}

jéex 1. to be all gone; to be expired; to have lost weight (intr.); 2. to dig around for (in soil or a pile of clothes, for instance) (tr.) {Jééex ko! Dig around for it!} \| coonoom...jééx, gëppam...jééx, jéqi

jééxèl 1. to finish (something) (tr.); 2. to graduate (intr.) {Jééxèl naa. I graduated.}

jééxèle to be out of, to have no more (tr.) {Jééxèle naa ceeb. I'm out of rice.}

jéggal see jéggél

jéggél to pardon, to reprieve, to forgive, to relieve (someone) of a commitment (tr.) {Jéggél ma baneen. Let me off (now) until another time.} <var: jéggal>

jéggi 1. to step over, to jump over; to surpass (tr.) {Dafa ma jéggi di dem. He surpasses me and he's going to go on.}; 2. to take very big steps (intr.)

jéggi yoon wi to break the law (intr.) {Jéggi na yoon wi. He broke the law.}

Jékkì leen! Sit down and be quiet! (used to pl.) {sg. Jékkì!}

jékki-jékki rekk di to start (doing) all of a sudden (di-aux.+V) {Dafa jékki-jékki rekk di taw. All of a sudden it started to rain.} Dama jékki-jékki rekk di ko dòó. All of a sudden I started to hit him.

Jékkì! Sit down and be quiet! {pl. Jékkì leen!}

jéll 1. to pass (something) over a wall (tr.); 2. to be crosseyed (intr.); 3. fall (n.), tumble (n.) {C: b}

jéllóó to be neighbors, separated only by a fence or a short partition (intr.)

jéng to tie (an animal) by the back legs to prevent it from running away; to tie (someone's) feet (tr.)

jéppi to hate, to dislike (tr.)

jéqi to stir (rice) (tr.) \| jééx

jérr in tàng jérr

jé forehead {C: b}

jé the; that (rem. sg. art.) {follows j-class N—see j- \| doom jé: the child (rem.)}

jéf action {C: j} \| def

jéféndikóó to serve oneself, help oneself to (food or drink); to use (tr.) {Bindukaay bi laay jéféndikóó. I'm using the pencil.} \| jéféndiku

jéféndiku to serve oneself, help oneself to (food or drink); to use (something, especially, until something better comes along) (tr.) {not used in nonsubj. foc. \| Jéféndiku naa bindukaay bi. I used the pencil.} \| jéféndikóó

jéfin way of doing things; type of action {C: b}

jéf-jéf accomplishment {C: j}
jëkk 1. to come first (intr.) {tëérë bu jëkk bi: the first book, the book that came first} \ bës bi jëkk ci weer wi: the first day of the month \ Man maa fë jëkk. I came first, I was the first one here.}; 2. to arrive before (tr.) {Maa lë jëkk. I arrived before you.}; 3. to — first (aux.+V) {possibly used with -a suff. by some speakers} \ Dama jëkk dem. I went first. \ Maa ko jëkk gis. I saw him first.} <var: njëkk> ¶ Bakkan bu ko jëkk föôn tàbbi Åjanna, bu jëkk, mey gu jëkk, njëkké

jëkkante to try to get there first, to begin a race, to rush to get something (intr.) <var: jëkkënté>
jëkkënté see jëkkante

jëkkëntu to try to get there first ahead of (someone) (tr.)

jëkkër husband {C: j}

jël to take, to select, to take back; to steal (somewhat euphemistic) (tr.) ¶ malaaka yi...jël nawaam

jël ci to take from, take back from (2ptr.) {Jëli naa ko ci Bintë. I took it back from Bineta. \ Soo jëli xale bi ci yaayam di na jooy. If you take the child from his mother, he’ll cry.}

jël doom to take pills: (slang) to be on the birth control pill, take illegal drugs (intr.)

jël ndaare to come last (in a competition) (intr.) {Aamadu ndaare lë jël. Amadou came last.} <var: jël ndaadë>
jël ndaadë see jël ndaare

jële to take, get (something) from a place (2ltr.) {Fuo ko jële? Where did you get it from? \ Jële na ko fi démb. He took it from here yesterday.}

jële ci to take (something) from (someone) (2ptr.) {Dëmb lë ko jële ci man. Yesterday he took it from me.}

jële kaw to shock, take by surprise (tr.) {Dafa ma jëleewon kaw. He took me by surprise.}

jëlë that (visible, out of reach) (dem.) {follows j-class N—see j-} <var: jale, jee>

jëli 1. to go and take (back), to go and pick (someone) up; (slang) to understand (someone) (tr.) {Jëli naa li ngë wax. I understand what you said. \ Jëli ngë më? Do you understand me?, Do you get me?}; 2. to understand (slang) (intr.) {Jëli ngë? Do you understand?, Do you get it?}

jëlsi to come and take, come and take back, come and pick (someone) up (tr.)

jëm to be on one’s way to, to head to (tr.)

jëmbët to plant (seeds), to transplant (plants or seedlings) (tr.) ¶ njëmbët

jëmbët fullë to act serious (intr.) {Dafay jëmbët fullë ndax bëggul ku ko yab. He is acting serious because he doesn’t want anyone to treat him with disrespect.}

jëmële to direct (something) toward, take (something) to (a place) (2ltr.)

jëmële ci to take (something) to (someone) (2ptr.)

jëmm imposing appearance {C: j} ¶ am jëmm, magum jëmm

jëen fish {C: b, w}

jënd to buy; to bribe (tr.) {Dañu ko jënd. They bribed him, He was bribed.}

jëndël to buy for (2tr.)

jëndi to go and buy (tr.)

jëndloó to have (someone) buy (something) (2tr.) {Dafa may jëndloó ceeb. He had me buy rice.}

jëndlu to have someone buy (something) (tr.) {Jëndlu naa ceeb. I had someone buy rice.}

jëndsi to come and buy (tr.)

jëppéét, jëppét in ne jëppéét, ne jëppét jërëjëf thank you <var: jaajëf>

jëriñoó see jariño

jërr in tàng jërr
jēw 1. to gossip (intr.); 2. to gossip about (tr.)
jēwaate to gossip (intr.)
ji to plant (tr.) ¶ nji
ji the; that (prox./neut. sg. art.) {follows j-class N—see j-} lll doom ji: the child / doom ji ma jur: the child I'm the parent of
-jī 1. go and, go to (V suff.—replaced by -i after consonants and stressed vowels) {āddu: to answer, ādduji: to go and answer}; 2. (explicitly future form of stative Vs—never required?) (V suff.—replaced by -i after consonants and stressed vowels) {Di na metti, Di na metitii. It will hurt.} ¶ dem
jib 1. lack of pigmentation in an area of the skin, area of unpigmented skin {C: j}; 2. to have an unpigmented area of skin (intr.)
jig to succeed for, to work for (of a product) (tr.) {Dīw bii dafa ma jig. This oil works for me.}
jigéēn woman; female friend (of a man); sister (of a man); female {C: j} l pl. ŋ l golo bu jigéēn: female monkey} ¶ bēgg
jigéēn, doom bu jīgēēn, doom ju jīgēēn, rakk bu jīgēēn, sama jīgēēn, xale bu jīgēēn
jigéēn ji (term of address)
jigéēné to be elegant, ladylike (of a woman), to be effeminate (of a man) (intr.)
jīgēēnu biir pregnant woman {C: j}
jigēēnu wēru see jīgēēnu wēru
jigēēnu wēru pregnant woman {C: j}
<var: jīgēēnu wēru>
jigēn hump (of a camel) {C: b}
ji this (visible, within reach) (dem.) {follows j-class N—see j-} <var: jīlē>
jiin to beat, sound (of a drum) (intr.)
jiinn to accuse of being (2tr.) {Daňu ko jiinn sàcc. He was accused of being a thief.}
Daňuy ko koy jīlī. They are accusing him of being it, They are accusing him of being one.} <var: jeēn>
jiirō 1. to push and shove (pl. subj.) (intr.); 2. to fight over (pl. subj.) (tr.) {Daňu jiirō ceeb bi. They fought over the rice.}
jiit scorpion {C: j}
jiital 1. to put first, to choose as a leader; to have on, wear (clothing) underneath one's outer garments (tr.) {Danga jiital benn simis. You have on a shirt underneath, You're wearing a shirt under your outer garments, You put a shirt on first.}; 2. to wear an extra layer of clothing underneath, for warmth or modesty (intr.) <var: jiitē>
jiitē to lead (a person, a prayer, country, etc.) (tr.)
jiitē ko to start it (start a fight) (intr.: cl. id.) {Moo ko jiitē! He started it!}
jiitē in baayu jiitē, doomu jiitē, yaayu jiitē
jiitē
jiitu 1. to go first in front of, to go in front of; to be ahead of (tr.) {Moo ma jiitu. He went in front of me.}; 2. to go first, be first (intr.) {Maa jiitu. I went first.}
jikko mood {C: g} ¶ bare jikko
jilē see jīl ¶ Ey waay jīlē!
jinax see janax
jınjeer ginger root; ginger drink {C: b} [< Eng ginger] ¶ tàngal jınjeer
jinné supernatural being, spirit; person who acts strange {C: j} [< Ar jīn] jip 1. to ring, echo (intr.); 2. ring (sound—n.), echo (n.) ¶ Bu mu fi jip!
Jiwaalo Joal
jiwendōō to plant (pl. obj.) together (tr.) {Nōom ŋaa laa jiwendōō. I planted the two of them together.}
jiwi to go and plant (tr.) <var: jiwi>
jiwu seed (for planting); semen {C: j}
jiyi see jiwi
jodd to wrap thread around sections of (someone's) hair tightly, so that the wrapped sections stand out from the head (tr.) {Dafa may jodd. She wrapped my hair with thread.} ¶ ne jodd
joddu to have one's hair wrapped with thread, wrap one's hair with thread (intr.)
joge see jege
joggati to go over; to surpass (tr.)
joggi to step on (someone's) foot (tr.)
   {Joggi ngë mé! You stepped on my foot!}
joll to get louder (of music or a person singing, for example) (intr.) {Nët ni komaase tacec rekk fiu joll. The people started to clap and we got louder (started singing louder.)}
Jolof Djolof, a region of Senegal
Jolof-Jolof native of Djolof {C: b}
jolu to drink (something) from a bottle (tr.)
jom self-esteem {C: j} ¶ am jom, fas jom
jomb 1. to be inappropriate behavior for (usually, because it is too juvenile) (tr.)
   {Lii jomb na ma. That's inappropriate behavior for me, That's too babyish for me to do.}; 2. to never be able to (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. ¶ Jombok naa wor sama xarit. I could never betray my friend.}
jombul 1. to be able to afford (tr., neg.)
   {Aamadu jombul oto bì. Amadou can afford the car.}; 2. it's still possible that (neg.) [+MC ¶ Jombul mu seeti ko ngooon. It's still possible that he will see her this afternoon.}; 3. to be still possible for (VN subj.) (tr., neg.) {obj. must be pronominal; if there is a noun obj., it must be topocalized ¶ Seeti ko ngooon jombo ma. Seeing him this afternoon is still possible for me.} Bubakar de seeti ko ngooon jombo ko.

Seeing him this afternoon is still possible for Boubacar.
jomlu to be allergic to (tr.) {Dama jomlu méew. I'm allergic to milk.}
jommal 1. to surprise, puzzle (someone); to frighten (someone) in a mysterious or supernatural way; to appear to (someone) in a hallucination (tr.) {Bu ma jommal! Don't frighten me!}; 2. to be puzzled (intr.: obj. id.) {Jommal na Aamadu. Amadou is puzzled.}
jommi to be bewitched, to be under a spell, to be surprised; to be paralyzed with fright; to have a hallucination (intr.) {Dama jommi. I am paralyzed with fright.} <var: jummi>
jommil to bewitch (tr.)
jongal to circumcize (tr.) ¶ njong
jongama see jongoma
jongoma 1. to be beautiful (of a woman, of any age) (intr.); 2. beautiful woman {C: j} <var: jongama>
jongu to be circumcized (intr.)
jonj to rub, scrub (tr.)
jonkan 1. to squat; (euphemistic) to have a bowel movement (intr.); 2. bowel movement, excrement {C: y} <var: jonkon>
jonkon see jonkan
joñ to tie (someone's) hands behind his back (tr.) <var: noñ> ¶ njo
jonante 1. to compete (in a race, for instance) (intr.); 2. competition {C: b}
joju that (out of sight) (dem.) {follows j-class N—see j-} <var: jojule>
jojule see joju
Joolaa Diola person, person from the Diola ethnic group of Senegal; Diola language {C: b}
jooni-jooni in full {Dangay fay jooni-jooni. You're paying in full.}
Joop Diop (Senegalese dynasty) ¶ Njoobeen Taay
joor type of very fertile soil {C: b}
jow 1. to row, paddle (intr.); 2. to row, paddle (tr.); 3. paddle, oar {C: b}
joowkaay paddle, oar {C: b}
jooy 1. to cry; to fill with tears (of the eyes) (intr.) {Sama bët yangi jooy. My eyes are filling with tears because I'm going to cry}; 2. cry (n.) {C: b} ¶ biiram...jooy, Looy jooy?
jooyajooy to cry and cry (intr.)
jooyantu to cry off and on, or not seriously (without tears) (intr.)
jooyloo to make (someone) cry (tr.)
jooytu to nag, to complain (intr.)
joqqarbi to put one's finger on (someone's) forehead and push his head back (tr.) {Dafa ma joqqarbi. He pushed my head back with his finger on my forehead.} ¶ joxoñ
jot 1. to be the time (of an hour); to be what it's time to (VN subj.) (intr.) {Juróomi waxtu jot na. Five o'clock is the time, It's five o'clock. | Ban waxtu moo jot? Which hour is it?, What time is it? | Diggubëcëg jot na. It's midday. | Lekk jot na. It's time to eat.}; 2. to catch up with; to fit (of clothes); to receive; to afflict (of a disease); to happen to (tr.) {Sa mbaxana joto ma. Your hat doesn't fit me. | Jot naa benn bataaxal. I received a letter. | Feebar bu bon moo ko jot. A bad illness afflicted him, He was stricken with a bad illness. | Lu lë jot? What happened to you? | Mënuma lë wax li ma jot. I can't tell you what happened to me.}; 3. to be stricken with (tr.: subj.-obj. id.) {Feebar bu bon moo ko jot. A bad illness afflicted him, He was stricken with a bad illness.}; 4. to finally get to, to make time to, to get to after all; to get to, as it turned out (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. | Jot naa ko setti. I made time to go see him, I finally got to see him.} ¶ Ceebu jën rekk laa jota lekk. As it turned out, I only got to eat ceebu jën, All I got to eat was ceebu jën, as it turned out | Jot nga lekk ceebu jën? Did you get to eat ceebu jën after all?} ¶ am jom, am jotam, gàppam...jot
jot kepp to fit just right (tr.) {Jot naa ma kepp. It fits me just right.}
jote 1. to have (something) going on between one another; to have (something) be wrong between one another (tr., pl. subj.) {Loorleen jotë? What do you have going on between you?, What is going on between you?, What is wrong between you? | Jotewuñu dara. There is nothing (wrong) between us.}; 2. relationship {C: b}
jotteli see jottali
jottelikat see jottelikat
jottali 1. to pass on (an object, a message, gossip) (tr.) {Ki wax waxul, ki jottalee wax. The one who (originally) said it didn't say it (in other words, isn't responsible for saying it); the one who passed it on said it (is responsible for saying it).}; 2. to pass on (an object, a message, gossip) to (tr.) <var: jotteli>
jottelikat someone who passes something on: especially, imam's assistant (in a mosque), who repeats what the imam says in a louder voice {C: b} <var: jottelikat>
jox 1. to hand something to, to give something to (in person) (tr.) {Jox na ma. He handed me something, He handed it to me, He gave it to me (in person.); 2. to hand to, give to in person; to deal (cards) to (2tr.) ¶ Am—Yàlla jox lë, nàmp jox
jox harke to pass on a blessing to (tr.)
jox boppam to give oneself to, to throw oneself at, to devote oneself completely to (intr.: poss. obj.) {Dafa ma jox
boppam rekk. She just completely devotes herself to me.)

**jox...lekk** 1. to feed; to pour out or put out a small amount of food for (one's ancestors) as a sacrifice before eating (tr.) (jox and its obj. (the one fed) are followed by an intr. MC containing lekk, whose subj. is the one fed || Jox naa liir bi mu lekk. I fed the baby. || Sama maam yi laay jox ŋu lekk balaa may lekk. I'll "feed" my ancestors before I eat. || 2. to feed (someone something) (2tr.) (jox and its obj. (the one fed and the food) are followed by an intr. MC containing lekk, whose subj. is the one fed || Jox naa xale bi ceeb mu lekk. I fed the child rice.)

**joxe** 1. to deal (cards), to contribute, to give out (tr.); 2. to contribute (intr.)

**joxle** 1. to contribute to a gift (usually, a traditional gift of money for a wedding, baptism, or other ceremony) with (someone) (tr.); 2. to contribute (money) to a traditional gift with (2tr.)

**joxoñi** to point at (tr.) || joqqarbi

**jóg** to stand up, to get up, to be stuck up (of a person) (intr.)

**jóg ci** to straighten up, straighten out (a person, a house) (ptr.) (Jógal ci sa kër gi! Straighten up your house!)

**jóg ci boppam** to get one's act together (intr.: poss. obj.)

**jóg yoonam** to get out of the way of (tr.: poss. obj. id.) (Jóg na sama yoon. He got out of my way.)

**jógé** to come from (ltr.)

**jóólóöli** bell, thing that makes a noise like a bell (C: b, j) (< Ar juljul (Ser jolo))

**jóór** to make a pile of (tr.)

**ju** 1. (rel. sg.) (used between j-class N and A—see j- || doom ju ndaw ji: the small child); 2. any—that (indef.) (+FMC; follows j-class N—see j- ||

**Jigéén ju mu taseel nop ko. He loves any woman that he meets.**

**jub** to be straight; to be honest (intr.) || jubbanti

**jub xocc** to be very straight (intr.)

**jubadi** to be dishonest, untrustworthy (intr.) (<var: jubédi>

**jubal** to go straight, continue in the same direction; to begin to lead an honest life (intr.) (<var: jubél>

**jubb** tail of hair left growing near the front of an otherwise shaven head; braid wrapped tightly with thread (often, so that it will stand out straight from the head); bird's crest (C: b)

**jubbanti** to straighten out (something crooked, or a person with problems) (tr.) (<var: jubënti> || jub

**jubbënti** see jubbanti

**jubbëntiku** to be straightened out (intr.)

**jubélé** to reconcile (people), make peace between (people) (tr.) (Dañu xulóó wóón yaayam jubélé ŋu. We were fighting and her mother made peace between us.)

**jubëdi** see jubadi

**jubël** see jubal

**jublu** to face (a location or direction) (ltr.) (Pénku laa jublu. I faced the east.)

**jublu ci** to face (a person); to concentrate on; to be directed toward (ptr.) (Ci yaw laa jublu. I faced you. || Jublu naa ci sama liggéey. I concentrated on my work. Xaalisëm yëpp ci bëgg nekk njiiit lë jublu. All his money is directed toward his wanting to become a leader.)

**jubôô** to agree, make peace, be reconciled (pl. subj.): often (especially of children), to link index fingers as a pledge of friendship (intr.)

**jubu** to be directed toward; to be located conveniently for, be convenient for (tr.) (Yaw lë gënnè jubu. It's directed more
toward you. ] Síwo bi jubuwu ma. The bucket isn't located conveniently for me.
] Jubu na ma. It's not convenient for me.]

**juddoowaale** see judduwaale

**judddôó** to be born in (ltr.) (usually used with focussed loc. ] Dakaar laa judddôó. I was born in Dakar. ] Su Yamar juddôówóón Senegaal Jullit lêy doon. If Yamar had been born in Senegal he would have been a Muslim.]

**juddu** 1. to be born (intr.) (Dooman juddu na ci taksi bi. Her baby was born in the taxi. ] Daaw lë juddu. He was born last year.; 2. family circumstances into which one is born; birth; childbirth {C: b}

**judduwaale** to be born with (a physical characteristic) (ltr.) <var: judduwaale> ¶ lakku judduwaale

**jukki** to pull (something) out; to wash (something) carelessly; to extract (a passage, for instance from a book) (ltr.)

**jula** 1. businessman (especially, in the import/export business) {C: b}; 2. to do business (especially, in the import/export field) (intr.) {Dafay jula. He is doing business, He is doing import/export business.}

**julli** 1. to pray (especially, formally or in a prescribed way); to participate in a religious service; to celebrate a Muslim holiday (intr.) {Julli nañu. They prayed. ] Kan nañu julli? When do we celebrate the holiday?; 2. prayer; Muslim holiday {C: g} [< Pou julde < Ar Salaa] ¶ bësu julli, njulli

**jullikaata** dragonfly {C: b} <var: njullikaata>

**jullikaay** in basanu jullikaay, deru jullikaay, ndesu jullikaay, xeeru jullikaay

**Jullit Muslim** {C: b}

**jullité** to be a devout Muslim (intr.)

**julliwul** to be having a menstrual period, to have just had a baby (intr., neg.)

**jumaa** central mosque (where Friday and holiday prayers can be held) {C: j} [< Ar jaami9]

**jumbax** see jumbux

**jumbux** navel {C: b} <var: jumbax>

**jumtukaay** implement {C: b}

**junkki** to bulge out (intr.)

**junne** 1. thousand; 2. 5000 fr. CFA {C: b, y ll juróómi junne: five thousand} ¶ ŋaari junne <var: junne>

**junni** see junne

**junqóób** see junqóób

**jun-juun** large drum {C: b}

**junqóób** crab {C: b} <var: junqóób>

**jup** to approach, come close to (tr.) {Dama ko jup rekku mu daw. I just approached him and he ran away.}

**jupsi** to approach, come toward (tr.)

{Nhüngiy jupsi UCLA. We are approaching UCLA.}

**jur** 1. to be the parent of; to produce (fruit); to cause, bring about (tr.) {Mën na më jur. He could be my parent, He's old enough to be my parent. ] Li muooy jur jëfîn gu mel ne nii. This is what brings about an action that is like that.; 2. to produce, to be productive; to have fruit (intr.); 3. herd of cattle {C: g} ¶ njuréél, waajur

**jurgóótu** to stick a feather in one's ear and idly twirl it around (intr.) ¶ dunqu jurgóótu

**juróóm** five

**juróóm** benn six

**juróóm** benn fukk sixty

**juróóm** benneel sixth one {C: b}

**juróóm** benneelu sixth {followed by N}

**juróóm** benn dërim thirty fr. CFA {C: y}

**juróóm** fukk fifty

**juróóm** ŋaar seven
juróóm ñaar fukkan seventy
juróóm ñaareel seventh one {C: b}
juróóm ñaareelu seventh {followed by N}
juróóm ñaarì dërëm thirty-five fr. CFA {C: y}
juróóm ñéent nine
juróóm ñéent fukkan 1. ninety; 2. four hundred fifty fr. CFA {C: y}
juróóm ñéenteel ninth one {C: b}
juróóm ñéenteelu ninth {followed by N}
juróóm ñëtt eight
juróóm ñëtt fukkan 1. eighty; 2. four hundred fr. CFA {C: y}
juróóm ñëtteel eighth one {C: b}
juróóm ñëtteelu eighth {followed by N}
juróómëel fifth one {C: b}
juróómëelu fifth {followed by N} [à ñuróómëelu tééré bi: the fifth book]
juróómi dërëm twenty-five fr. CFA {C: y}
juuk 1. to make a pile of (tr.); 2. pile; type of open-air store {C: b}
juum to be wrong, to be mistaken, to make a mistake (in action or judgment)

(jtr.) {Yàlla rekku moo duffer juum. Only God is never wrong.}
juumte mistake (in action or judgment)
{C: b} [à Juumte jomblul jaam. Mistakes aren't inappropriate for slaves (human beings). (Line from a Youssou Ndour song)] [à njuumte
juunu to be forbidden, to be considered unacceptable (according to law, religion, or custom) (intr.) {Sol tubeel dafa juunu ci suñu cosaan. Wearing pants is considered unacceptable according to our custom.}
juuti tax: especially, tax collected from merchants rather than consumers; tax collection {C: b} [<Eng. duty]
juutu to bend over with one's back to (someone), extending one's behind toward him (and possibly causing him bad luck) (tr.) {Bu mè juutu! Don't show me your rear!}
juuy to get out of (someone's) way, dodge (someone) (tr.)
juuyúó to miss one another, fail to make contact with one another (while trying to get in touch) (intr., pl. subj.)

jh

jhàndarm see ñàndarma
jhilé sweater vest {C: b} [<Fr gilet]

jhipp see sipp

k

k- 1. (k noun class marker and dem. base) {pl. ñ-}; 2. (hum. sg. pron. base) [à kan, keneen, kenn, képp, kë, këf, këlé, ki, kii, kooku, ku, ku nekk
ka see kë

Kaaba Muslim holy place in Mecca {C: g} [<Ar qaaba]
kaabaab jaw {C: g} [à jàji kaabaabam, toj kaabaabam
kaadi judge {C: b} [<Ar qaadí]]
kaaf cage (for birds or rabbits, for example) {C: g}
kaala 1. turban, draped headdress, shawl, scarf (C: g, b); 2. to crown, applaud (someone, for an achievement) (tr.) (this typically involves taking off one's scarf or a piece of clothing and throwing it to the person one honors || Yaw de kaala naa la. I crown you.)
kaalawu to have one's head covered with a scarf or shawl (intr.)
kaam not to be cut, hemmed, or sewn on the straight grain of fabric (intr.)
Kaamil the Koran (C: g) << Ar kaamil 'something perfect' || wëccë Kaamil
kaani 1. hot pepper (vegetable) (C: g); 2. to season with hot pepper (tr.) (Kaani ko! Season it with hot pepper!) <var: käëni> || saf sëpp ag kaani
kaani doom Jamaica pepper (same as kaani xeenn) {C: g}
kaani gu sew small red pepper, Thai pepper (C: g)
kaani péndëx cayenne pepper {C: g}
kaani salaat green pepper, bell pepper {C: g}
kaani xeëni Jamaica pepper (same as kaani doom) {C: g}
kaaq skull; learned person, expert {C: m}
Kaar! (interjection used after a compliment or expression of admiration or appreciation, in order to avoid the fateful downfall caused by cat)
kaar bus {C: b} << Fr car || are kaar
kaar raapit Senegalese minibus {C: b} << Fr car rapide
kaare square (C: b) << Fr carré || ën kare
kaarité type of vegetable oil used for cooking or applied to the skin and hair (C: g)
kaas 1. to moisten (couscous or pounded grain) (tr.); 2. to get mad, to speak out angrily (intr.) <var: gaas>
kaas cup, glass {C: b} << Fr tasse <var: taas>
kaas drwaa-am to protest, to fight for one's rights (intr.: poss. obj.)
Kaasamaas Casamance, region of southern Senegal
kaata 1. to pinch (someone's) ear between one's bent index finger and thumbnail, as a punishment (tr.); 2. ear pinching {C: b}
kaay 1. come!, come here!, come on! (sg. subj.); 2. come and —! (sg. subj.) {+V || Kaay lekk! Come and eat! || Kaay lekk ko! Come and eat it!}; 3. come and let's —!, come and let —! {+MC || Kaay ñu ataya! Come and (let's) have tea! || Kaay ñu lekk ko! Come and let's eat it! || Kaay më gis ë! Come and let me see you! || Kaay mu létt ë! Come and let her braid your hair!}
-kaay place where (loc.), implement with which (intr.) (V suff.) {faju: to get cured, fajukaay: hospital || fobeere: to mop, fobeerekaay: mop}
kaay leen 1. come!, come here!, come on!; 2. come and —! (pl. subj.) {+V || Kaay leen lekk! Come and eat, you guys! || Kaay leen lekk ko! Come and eat it, you guys!}
kabine 1. cabinet, cupboard, closet, filing cabinet, bathroom {C: b}; 2. to defecate, have a bowel movement (intr.) << Fr cabinet
kadd in ne kadd
kaf 1. joke (n.) {C: g || Kaf gi bare na! That's enough jokes!, Be serious!}; 2. to tease, to joke (intr.) || bare kaf
kafam...bare to be a tease, not to be serious (intr.: poss. id.: literally, for one's jokes to be too many) (Sa kaf bare na! You're a tease!) || bare kaf
kafceer coffee pot {C: b} << Fr cafétière
kafe coffee {C: b} [<Fr café]
Kafrin Kaffrine
Kajoor Cayor, a province in Senegal {C: g} ¶ Ajoor, Kayoor
Kajoor-kajoor person from Cayor {C: b}
kal traditional "enemy" (in a relationship
determined by the participants' family
names—pairs of family names are
known as traditional "enemies" and
typically maintain a joking "enemy"
relationship) {C: b}
Kala type of fish {C: b}
kalama 1. to file a complaint, to
complain (intr.); 2. to complain about to
(2tr.) {Bintë kalama na më lë. Bineta
complained about you to me.} [<Fr
clamer]
Kalaas class (in a school); style {C: b} [<Fr classe] ¶ am kalaas
Kalakson see klakson
kalante to act as traditional "enemies"
(kal), be in a traditional "enemy"
relationship (intr.) {used in inc. lla Nëñuy
kalante. We're traditional "enemies".}
Kale 1. to block, block off (a doorway); to
keep (a door) from closing; to plug,
stopper (a bottle); to trip up, get the better
of (of a hostile questioner, for example)
(tr.); 2. to have a mental block (intr.) [<Fr
caler]
Kale see këlé
Kal-kali to shake (of a person with
tremors or a table with a loose leg, for
instance) (intr.)
Kalkil arithmetic {C: b} [<Fr calcul]
Kallantaan, kal lentaa in tuuti
Kallentaan
Kalpe wallet, changepurse {C: b} [<Fr
calpin (?)]
Kamac in ne kamac
Kamerun Cameroon
Kamisol camisole; type of very
comfortable long short-sleeved
Senegalese dress {C: b} [<Fr camisole]
Kamyon truck {C: b} [<Fr camion]
Kan 1. who (sg) {often contracted—see
ku lll Kan moo lë jëngal Wolof?, Ku lë
jëngal Wolof? Who taught you Wolof? l
Kan lëñu tuddëé seen doom?, Ku ëñu
tuddëé seen doom? Who did they name
their child after? l Kii doomu kan lë? Of
whom is this the child?, Whose child is
this? l pl. ëñu ll see k-); 2. which, what
(interrogative dem.) {follows k-class
N—see k- lll nit kan?: which person, what
person?} <cndr: ku, ku më, koo, ku mu,
ku ëñu, koo leen>
Kan hole (moderately large) {C: m ll kanu
janax: mousehole}
Kanaara duck {C: g} [<Fr canard]
Kanam 1. face {C: g}; 2. what is in front
of one; (euphemism) vagina {poss. l
Xool na kanamam. He looked at what
was in front of him. l Lëkkel sa kanam.
Eat what is in front of you.) l bë ci
kanam, bë ci kanam tuuti, ci kanam, ci
kanamam, ci kanamu
Kannasu to be crazy, insane (intr.)
Kañ when
Kañ song or poem for singing or
declamining in the field {C: g}
Kaña rat {C: g}
Kañaan jealousy {C: g} ¶ anaan
Kañu to sing a kañ song, declaim a kañ
poem in the fields or at work (intr.)
Kan head (in the sense of a container);
smart person (used only as a predicate N)
{C: g, b lla Së kan bi dara nekk ci.
There's nothing in your head. l Kii mooy
kañ. He's a smart person.) l am kan
Kar to block (someone's) way (tr.)
Karaas 1. dandruff {C: g}; 2. to have
dandruff l am karaas
Karaas-karaas in ne karaas-karaas, nee
karaas-karaas
karaas-karaasi to scrape or shuffle one's feet (intr.)
karasool 1. corosol (type of fruit) {C: b}; 2. corosol tree {C: g} <var: karosool>
karaw hair (single strand or head of hair) {C: g} <var: kawar> ¡ bare karaw
karaw small balls of millet flour {C: j} ¡ araw
karayon pencil {C: b} ¡ on may be pronounced with a nasalized vowel or in the Wolof way, with o plus a velar nasal consonant, in this word} [<Fr crayon] <var: kreyon>
kardigan cardigan sweater {C: b} [<Fr cardigan]
kare see kere
kareem galaas see kereem galaas
kari curry {C: b} [<Fr cari]
karmat to miss eating the meal served at sunrise during Ramadan (intr.)
karne notebook {C: b} [<Fr carnets]
Karnoo in numero tikk tâkk a a laa ruu
Karoon
karo 1. diamonds (suit in cards); tile {C: b}; 2. tile floor (pl.) {C: y} [<Fr carreau]
Karolin in ceebu Karolin [<Fr Caroline]
karoot carrot {C: b} [<Fr carotte]
karosool see karasool
kartye district (of a city) {C: b ¡ Ban kartye le dekk? Which district does he live in?} [<Fr quartier] ¡ seef de kartye
karwaas strap (to beat someone with) {C: g} [<Fr cravache] <var: kravaach>
karwaase to hit (someone) with a strap (tr.)
karwaat necktie {C: b, g} [<Fr cravate] <var: kravaat>
karwaatu to have a tie on (intr.) {Dafa karwaatu. He has a tie on.}
kasag 1. ceremony with singing and dancing honoring newly circumcised boys {C: g}; 2. to participate in a kasag ceremony (intr.)
kasara 1. to be no good, good for nothing (intr.); 2. good-for-nothing, no good person {C: g}
kasinoo casino {C: b} [<Fr casino]
kaso prison, jail {C: b} [<Fr cachot]
kastiloor pan {C: b} [<Fr casserole]
kat really (emphatic particle) (follows subj. or obj. N at the beginning of a sentence; shows a new deduction or observation on the part of the speaker ¡ Moom kat dafa dof! He's really crazy! ¡ Bintê kat Aamadu bëgg na ko! Amadou really loves Bineta!, How much Amadou must love Bineta!) ¡ kay
-kat -er (agentive) (V suff.)
katakayna, katakeyne see katakeyne
katakeyne 1. to be crazy, insane (intr.); 2. crazy person {C: b} <var: katakeyna, katakeyne>
katesis (Christian) catechism (as a school subject) {C: b ¡ Damay dem katesis. I'm going to catechism.} [<Fr catéchisme]
Katolik Catholic; Christian {C: b} [<Fr catholique]
katt to have sex with (male subj., female obj.) (tr.) (vulgar)
kattante to have sex together (intr., pl. subj.) (vulgar)
kaw top (upper surface); lap, shoulders {C: g | poss. kaw ¡ kaw Aamadou: Amadou’s lap} <var: kow> ¡ ci kaw, ci kawam, dal kawam, pàllax ci kawam, taaxu kaw
Kaw any relatively unsophisticated reason (prototypically in the interior of the country), where a kaw-kaw is likely to be from
kawar see karaw
kawas sock; condom {C: b}
kawdiir see kàddir
kawe to be located high up, to be elevated,
to be high (of a price) (intr.) <var: kowe>

kaw-kaw peasant, unsophisticated person, person who is not up-to-date {C: b} <var: kow-kow>

Kawlak Kaolack (city and region of Senegal) <var: Kawlax>

Kawlax see Kawlak

kay really (emphatic particle) {follows subj. or obj. N at the beginning of a sentence; suggests the truth of the following sentence despite the opinions or actions of the initial N} || Bintë kay Aamadu bëgg na ko. (Despite what Bineta thinks), Amadou really loves her.

| Aamadu kay bëgg na Bintë. (Despite what Amadou has been doing), he really loves Bineta. |

Kayaar Kayar (fishing community north of Dakar)

kaye notebook, coloring book {C: b} [<Fr cahier]

kayit see këyit

kay-kayi to stagger (intr.) <var: kayti-kayti>

Kayoor Cayor, a province in Senegal {C: g} [<Fr Cayor] || Ajoor, Kajoor

kayti-kayit see kay-kayi

kabbar to raise one's hands on either side of one's head to begin one's prayers (intr.) [<Ar kabbara]

kâcê 1. to lie (intr.) {Ni ngë mëñéë kâcê! How you can lie!}; 2. to lie to, say something untrue to (tr.); 3. buttermilk (C: m)

kâcciri 1. whip (n.) {C: g}; 2. to beat (with something), whip (tr.)

kâdd acacia tree or fruit {C: g}

kâdd in ne kâdd

kâddiir cooking pot {C: g} <var: kawdiir>

kâdû speech, sentence, proverb, word {C: g} [? <Pou kale <Ar qaal 'to speak'] || âddu

kâggu library, bookcase {C: g}

kâkkatar charreleon {C: b}

kâllaama language {C: b} || Ban kâllaama léy làkk? What language is he speaking?{<Ar kalaam}

kâmb ditch, hole in the ground {C: g}

kâm më mbërë ndara kâmm

kâmp short fat loaf of bread {C: g} ||

kâmpu mburu

kâmpu mburu short fat loaf of bread {C: m} || kâmp

kândaama 1. to climb a tree with the support of a strap around one's hips (intr.); 2. strap for tree climbing {C: j}

kânj okra (Dakar usage), type of bitter vegetable or xuliëe (Saint-Louis usage) {C: g} <var: kânja> || jaxato, suppu kânja

kânj see kânj

Kânkurang 1. person who ceremonially represents a powerful Mandinka spirit; such a representation {C: b}; 2. Mandinka and Diola dance {C: j}

kânnaar padlock {C: b}

kântë little store {C: b} [<Fr cantine]

kârce military base {C: b} [<Fr quartier]

kârt 1. playing card; postcard, greeting card {C: b}; 2. to play cards (intr.) {Démb kârt nañu ë bë guddi. Yesterday we played cards until evening.} [<Fr carte]

kârt dântite identity card {C: b} [<Fr carte d'identité]

kârt xaalis to play cards for money (intr.) {Démb kârt na xaalis. He played cards for money yesterday.}

kârtu xaalis card game played for money—for instance, a friendly game similar to War, or a type of shell game (legal only at a casino) played with one red and two black cards {C: b}

kâttët ability, power, opportunity {C: g} || Yâlla mey na la kâttët u fâtte. God has
given you the ability to fight.) ¶ attan, ci kemtalaayu kattanam
Kebemeer Kébémer (a place)
kebetu to gossip, talk too much (intr.)
keccax smoked sardines {C: g}
kee see kélé
kees box {C: g} [< Fr caisse]
Kees see Cees
kekk hard dirt, hard earth {C: l || Fii kekk
den du fi bonde. This is hard earth (on
the floor)—an egg won’t bounce on it
(expression used to put down the hearer
by asserting his probable incompetence
in a new situation.)}
kel type of tree with very hard wood,
similar to oak {C: g}
kemb see gerte kemb
kemtalaayu in ci kemtalaayu kattanam
keneen someone else, another person
 {Keneen moo fa nekk. Someone else is
there. || see k-}
keneen kan who else?
kenkiliba see kenkiliba
kenkiliba 1. traditional Senegalese tea
 {C: b}; 2. kenkiliba plant {C: g} <var:
kenkiliba>
kenn 1. no one, someone, anyone {Kenn
gisu ma. No one saw me. || Gisuma
kenn. I didn’t see anyone, I saw no one.
 || Gis naa kenn. I saw someone.}; 2.
alone {follows a pron. || Man kenn maa fi
nekk. I am here alone. || see k-}
kenn see ne kenn
kepp to catch (someone or something) in a
door; to hold onto, to pin (tr.) {Kepp naa
sama mbubb. I caught my boubou in the
door. || Kepp naa Aamadou. I caught
Amadou (by the finger, perhaps) in a
door. || Keppal yere yi ci liiñ gi. Pin the
clothes on the line.} ¶ jaaro kepp, jot
kepp, moom kepp, yam kepp, yam kepp
 ci
keppaar shadow (of a building) {C: g}
keppu clothespin {C: g}
ker shade (of a tree, for example) {C: g}
kere piece of chalk {C: b, g} [< Fr craie]
<var: kare>
kereem ice cream; face cream {C: b} [<
Fr crème]
kereem galaas ice cream; frozen juice;
sherbet {C: g} [< Fr crème glacée] <var:
kareem galaas>
Kereyool Creole person or language:
especially, Portuguese Creole {C: b} [<
Fr créole]
keroog the other day, recently ¶ by
kerooge
kersa politeness, good manners {C: g ||
Kersa gi dafa ko donn ci baayam. His
politeness came to him from his father.} ¶
am kersa, am kersa ci colinam, am
kersa ci yaramam, bare kersa
Kes! Shoo! (to poultry)
kese alone {follows a N or pron.; may be
used to emphasize an obj. || Moom kese
moo dem. She alone went, She went
alone. || Gis naa ko moo kese. I saw
him alone, I saw only him.}
kesen-kesen child’s noisemaker {C: g}
keteraan type of perfume {C: j}
kew white clay {C: g}
keww see ne keww
kex-kexi to laugh loudly (intr.) ¶ rex-rexi
képp whoever {see k- || Képp ku ñew,
wax ko ne dem naa Senegaal. Whoever
comes, tell him I’ve gone to Senegal.} ¶
bépp, fépp, lépp
kéwél antelope {C: b, g}
kéyit see kéyit
kè 1. the; that (rem. sg. art.) {follows k-
class N—see k- || nit kè: the person
(rem.).} 2. the one that (hum. rem. sg.)
{see k-} <var: ka> ¶ ki
kèc to ignore (someone, perhaps because
of anger) (tr.) ¶ ne kècc
kècc in dégër kéc, ne kècc
kédéd 1. to hit (someone sitting or lying down, usually with the foot) (tr.); 2. blow with the foot {C: b}
kéén see kaani
kéër hearts (in cards) [<Fr cœur]
kéf thing {C: k || see k-e} ↓ léf, yéf
ekéf to grab, snatch (something); to grab, snatch something from (someone) (tr.) (Kéf na sama xaalis. He grabbed my money. I kéf na ma. He grabbed it from me.)
kéfin thingamajig {C: k}
kélél 1. that (visible, out of reach) (dem.) {follows k-class N—see k-}; 2. that one (visible, out of reach; hum.) (pron.) {see k-} <var: kale, kee>
kel 1. container (mainly used to hold water) either made from a calabash or made from wood in the shape of a calabash {C: b}; shell (of a turtle){C: g || kélél mbonaat: turtle shell} ↓ am kéllu kuus, am kéllu poobar, for kéllu kuus, ne kéll, suur kéll
kémëx 1. fist {C: b}; 2. to punch (tr.)
kémëx ci to punch (someone) in (a part of the body) (2pttr.) {Kémëx na ko ci bèt. He punched him in the eye.}
kén in dégér kénn, ne kénn
képp 1. to knock over, turn over (tr.) (Képp na kopp bi. He knocked over the cup.); 2. to present Tamxarat wishes (because on this occasion one turns over a couscous bowl and makes a wish) (intr.)
képp-képpèl 1. to perform a religious duty hastily: especially, to say one's prayers hastily (intr.); 2. to perform (a religious duty, such as saying one's prayers) hastily (tr.) (Dafa képp-képpèl julleem. He said his prayers hastily, He performed the religious duty of saying his prayers hastily.)
képpu to turn over; to fall down (of a toddler) (intr.)
kér house, home; family {C: g || in referring to someone's house as a location, may omit relative -u || Dem naa kér Bubakar. I went to Boubacar's house. I Gis naa kérë Bubakar. I see Boubacar's house. I Bintë moo dâq seen kér. Bineta is better looking than (the rest of) their family.} ↓ boroom-kér, diggu kér, waa kér
kér buur see kér buur
kërië charcoal {C: g}
kér-kér struggle (n.) {C: b || Kér-kér mooy indi kér. Struggle (working hard) brings a house. —Sheikh Abdou Lahat Mbaacké.}
kér-këri to struggle (physically or economically), to be overwhelmed (intr.)
këru buur royal household {C: b} <var: kér buur> ↓ waa kér buur
këru suuf one-story house {C: b}
këru taax house with more than one story {C: b}
këyit sheet of paper, piece of paper—thus, diploma, certificate, license, visa, bill {C: g, w} [<Pou kaidi < Ar kaaghîT]<var: kayit, këyit>
këyitloóó to impose too many requirements on (tr.)
ki 1. the; that (prox./neut. sg. art.) {follows k-class N—see k- || nit ki: the person I nit ki mé gis: the person that I saw, the person that saw me}; 2. the one that (hum. prox./neut. sg.) {see k- || Ki mu xam moooy liggéeeyéé UCLA. The one he knows works at UCLA.}
kidd claw (of a crab or lobster) {C: b}
kii 1. this (visible, within reach) (dem.) {follows k-class N—see k-}; 2. this one (visible, within reach; hum.) (pron.) {see k-} <var: kale, kilé>
kilé see kii
kilifa head of a household or family;
dignitary; person who is responsible for
one {C: g} [<Ar khalīfa caliph'] <var:
kilīf> kalīf
kilīfē see kilīfa
kiliyaan customer (in an established
customer-merchant relationship);
merchant (in an established customer-
merchant relationship) [<Fr client] (C: b)
kilo kilogram {C: b} [<Fr kilo]
kilometēr see kilomet
kilomet kilometer {C: b} [<Fr kilometre]
<var: kilometēr>
kip masi bouillon cube {C: b} [<Fr cube
Maggi]
kiri gējī seagull {C: g}
kłakson car horn {C: b} [<Fr klaxon]
<var: kalakson>
kō him, her, it (obj. clit.)
kōbo see kōbo
kōbooy cowboy {C: b} [<Eng cowboy]
koc type of fish {C: g}
Koc Barma Faal traditional Senegalese
philosopher
Koc Barma nee na... Koc Barma
says... (phrase used to introduce a
traditional proverb) [+S] <var: Koc
Barma nee..., Koc Barma ni...>
kōddayaay style of wrapping a sēr {C: b}
kōddal to have an erection (intr.)
Koddiwaar Ivory Coast [<Fr Côte
d'Ivoire]
ko fori to tremble from the cold (intr.)
Kokaa see Kokaa-Kolaa
Kokaakolaa Coca-Cola {C: b} [<Fr
Coca-Cola] <var: Kokaa>
kokko coconut {C: b} [<Fr coco]
kok-kok in ne kok-kok, nee kok-kok
kol 1. shawl {C: g}; 2. collar {C: b} [<Fr
col]
kol glue {C: g} [<Fr colle]
kol rulé turtleneck sweater {C: b} [<Fr
col roulé]
Koldaa Kolda (a town)
kole to glue (tr.) [<Fr coller]
koll stomach, paunch {C: b} | am koll
Kolobaaan Coloban (residential area in
Dakar)
koloj to deliberately put one's finger in
(someone's) eye, gouge (someone's) eye
(tr.) <var: kolooj>
kolon see kolooj
koloor see kulēer
kolu to put on a shawl (intr.)
kome like, such as {—Dama bègga lekk lu
saf kaani. — Kom lan? — I want to eat
something spicy. —Like what?, Such as
what? | Kom sa yaa ngay waxee. You
talk just like your mother.} [<Fr
comme]
kom kē since, as {Kom kē dangay dem
mārse, jēndaleel mē jēn. Since you are
going to the market, you might as well
buy me fish.} [<Fr comme + que] <var:
komaase>
komaase 1. to begin, to start (tr.)
{Komaase ngē tēré bi? Did you start the
book?}; 2. to begin to, to start to
(aux.+V) {Komaase ngē ko jāng? Have
you begun to study it?} [<Fr
commencer] <var: kumaase>
kompf 1. to pickle (vegetables, especially
hot peppers, carrots, turnips, or cabbage)
or preserve (lemons, for example) with
salt or vinegar (tr.); 2. preserves, pickles
{C: g} [<Fr confit] <var: konfi>
komiseer police chief {C: b} [<Fr
commissaire]
koma see kom kē
kompaní company, business {C: b} [<Fr
compagnie]
kon then, in that case (+ S ǁ begins a
clause—preceded by a pause ǁ — Dangay
dem mārse? — Waaw. — Kon demaaaleel
kēr Yaasin. — Are you going to the
market? — Yes. — Then you might as
well go to Yacine's house. I Su demee foofo, kon defe ngé ne di na gis yaayam? If he goes there, then do you think he will see his mother? <var: koon>
kon book ...and so (in a question or exclamation, as a conversational response) +S il ...Kon book yéen ñaar bayyante ngeen? ...And so you two have separated?
Kon book! You don't say! (interjection) Konaakiri Conakry (capital of Guinea) kondróól 1. to corn row (someone's) hair (tr.) {Kondróól na ma. She corn rowed my hair.}; 2. corn row hairstyle {C: b} [<Eng corn row]
kondróólú to have one's hair corn rowed (intr.)
kontaan to be happy (intr.) [<Fr content]
kontar to disagree with (of a person) (tr.) {Dafa ma kontar. He disagreed with me.} [<Fr contre]
konte to count; to pay attention to, to think that (someone) is important (tr.) [<Fr conter]
kontine 1. to continue (intr.); 2. to continue (tr.) {Kontineel sa liggééy. Continue your work.} [<Fr continuer] kontine di to continue to (di-aux.+V) {Mungi kontine di ko lekk. He is continuing to eat it.} [<Fr continuer (de?)]
kontineel to continue (something) for (someone) (2tr.) {Aamadu kontineel na Bubakar wéýém. Amadou continued Bubacar's song for him.}
kōñ street {C: b} ¶ boppu kōñ
kon catfish {C: b}
koni see komfi
kon in wow konn
koo who, whom (sg. nonsubj., with 2sg. subj.) {cntr. of kan ngé ll Kan ngé jox sa musóór?, Koo jox sa musóór? Who did you give your head scarf to?} koo leen who, whom (sg. nonsubj., with 2pl. subj.) {cntr. of kan ngeen ll Kan ngeen di see?, Koo leen di see?, Ku ngeen di see? Who are you guys looking for?} [<var: ku ngéen>
kook calabash spoon or ladle {C: b}
kooku 1. that (out of sight) (dem.) {follows k-class N—see k-}; 2. that one (out of sight; hum.) (pron.) {see k-} <var: kookule>
kookule see kooku
koom-koom economy, economic situation {C: g}
kon see kon
Koor Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting {C: g} ¶ muurum Koor, Weeru Koor, woor
koor corn (on the foot) {C: b} [<Fr cor]
Koor dé laa Pee Peace Corps {C: b} [<Fr Corps de la Paix]
kooraa 21-stringed Senegalese musical instrument {C: g} [?<Bam kórd]
koo te in Yàllà na nga koote!
kooy penis {C: b}
kopp cup {C: b} [<Fr coupe]
koppe cooperative (n.) {C: b} [<Fr coopératif] <var: koppereatif>
koppereatif see koppe
Kor (title followed by a man's name, used to refer to his wife or girlfriend, or teasingly to anyone he likes) {Kor Aamadu laa gis. I saw Amadou's wife, I saw Amadou's girlfriend.}
kor treason, betrayal {C: g} ¶ wor
kor! (word used to call a horse or a donkey) <var: kor-kor!>
Kori see Korite
Korite 1. holiday marking the end of Ramadan {C: g}; 2. to celebrate Korite (intr.) {Korite nañu, Kori nañu. We celebrated Korite.} <var: Kori>
Koriteji to go and celebrate Korite (intr.)
Koritesi to come and celebrate Korite
kow see kaw
kowe see kawe
kow-kow see kaw-kaw
kókkëli to imitate, make fun of (tr.)
kollërë relationship of mutual respect, trust, and friendship (between neighbors or colleagues, for instance) {C: g || Kollërë gi nekk suñu diggëntë yagg na fi. The trust that our relationship is characterized by has endured a long time.} || am kollërë, am wollëre
kondiir conduit or canal for sewage or waste water {C: g} [< Fr conduire]
kondoron in kuus kondoron
kôbë see kóbo
kóóbo type of fish (Saint-Louis usage; same as óóbë) {C: g} <var: kóbë, kobo>
kólute trust (n.) {C: g} || wóólu
kóm hair pick, comb {C: b} [< Eng comb]
kóóni type of fruit {C: g || garabu kóoni: kóoni tree}
kópp wood shavings {C: g}
kóppin turkey {C: b}
kravaach see karwaas
kravaat see karwaat
kreyon see karayon
ku 1. who (sg. subj.) {cntr of kan moo || Kan moo le jängal Wolof?, Ku le jängal Wolof? Who taught you Wolof? || see ku më, koo, ku mu, ku nu, koo leen}; 2. who (sg. nonsubj., with following overt 3sg. or 3pl. N subj.) {Ku Yaasin gis? Who did Yacine see?}; 3. (rel. sg.) {used between k-class N and A—see k- || bit ku nuul ki: the black person}; 4. someone — {used with following A or inc. V || ku bon: someone bad | Dafa am kuy fëgg. There is someone knocking.}; 5. the — one (human) {used with A and following article || C: k || see k-}; 6. any — that, anyone that (indef.) (+FMC; follows k-class N—see k- || bit ku më gis: any person that I see, any person that
sees me}
-ku see -u (middle)
kû më who, whom (sg. nonsubj., with
1sg. subj.) {cntr. of kan laa \u201d\u201d Kan laa jox
sama tééré\u201d, Kû më jox sama tééré? Who
did I give my book to?}
kû mu who, whom (sg. nonsubj., with
3sg. pron. subj.) {cntr. of kan lë \u201d\u201d Kan
lë tuddéé doomam\u201d, Kû mu tuddéé
doomam? Who did she name her child
after? \u201d Xawuma kû mu mëna doon. I
don't know who it could be.}
kû nekk everyone {Kû nekk am nà
mbubb. Everyone has a boubou.}
kû ngaen see koo leen
kû ëë who, whom (sg. nonsubj., with
1pl. or 3pl. pron. subj.) {cntr. of kan
laëù \u201d\u201d Kan laëù tuddéé seen doom\u201d, Kû
ëë tuddéé seen doom? Who did they
name their child after?}
Kû Yàllà tàccu ngë fecc Let one whom
God favors enjoy his good fortune
kubeer lid {C: g \u201d\u201d Nopp amul kubeer. An
ear doesn't have a lid: Watch what you
say.} [<Fr couvert]
kuddu spoon: especially, European spoon
{C: g}
kuddu bu mag soup spoon {C: b \u201d\u201d
kuddu gu mag
kuddu bu ndaw teaspoon {C: b \u201d\u201d
kuddu gu ndaw
kuddu cinwaar slotted spoon {C: g}
<var: kuddu cumwaar, cumwaar\u201d [Fr
écumoire / semoire]
kuddu cumwaar see kuddu cinwaar
kuddu gu mag soup spoon {C: g \u201d\u201d
kuddu bu mag
kuddu gu ndaw teaspoon {C: g \u201d\u201d
kuddu bu ndaw
kuddu luus ladle {C: b}
kuddu tubaab European-style spoon {C:
b}
Kuf! Go away! (as you say this, clap and
then extend both hands) <var: Kuf ma
la!>
Kuf ma la! see Kuf!
kukk in ñuul kukk
kukku shuttle, bobbin {C: b}
kulë\u00e8r 1. color; commercial dye {C: b \u201d
Ban kulë\u00e8r lë? What color is it?}; 2. to
color (something) (tr.) {Kulôrûl sa
kay. Color your coloring book.} [<Fr
couleur] <var: koloor>
kuli syphillis {C: j}
kumaase see komaase
kumba vagina (slang) {C: b}
kumpa 1. mystery, secret {C: j}; 2.
curiosity {C: g \u201d\u201d Kumpa mungi koy ray.
Curiosity is killing her.}; 3. Diola
spiritual figure {C: b \u201d\u201d dëëñ kumpa, ump
kupp see kuppe
kuppakaala type of large crab {C: b}
<var: kuppakaala>
kuppe to cut the cards (intr.) {Kuppe naa.
I cut the cards.} [<Fr couper] <var:
kupp>
kuppakaala see kuppakaala
Kura in Jamano Kura
kuréél assembly, conference, formal
meeting {C: b}
kurpeñ 1. fist {C: b \u201d\u201d Sama kurpeñ bi
suma lë ko dôôrëdi di nga daanu. If I hit
you with my fist you'll fall down.}; 2. to
hit with one's fist (tr.) {Dafa ma kurpeñ.
He hit me with his fist.} [<Fr coup de
poing] \u201d mbeñ
kurs 1. race {C: b}; 2. to race, compete
(intr.) [<Fr course]
kurus prayer beads (on a string) {C: g \u201d
peru kurus
kurwaa cross {C: b} [<Fr croix]
kutt 1. to choke; to kill (tr.); 2. tick
(insect) (Saint-Louis usage) {C: w}
kuyu] to turn aside to avoid something
(intr.) {Kuyûl balaa ngay mbëkk garab
gi. Turn aside before you bump into the
kuuran electricity {C: b} [<Fr courant] ¶
feeru kuuran
kuus imaginary creature (very short person with a big head and a humpback) supposed to bring good luck; very short person {C: g} ¶ am kellu kuus, for kellu kuus
kuus kondoron imaginary creature (same as kuus) {C: g}
kuutaay replacement, substitute {C: 1} ¶

laago physically handicapped person {C: b} ¶ laggi
lAaha in Laa i lAaha illAlaa
laaj 1. to ask, question (someone) (tr.) {Laaj na Bintë. She asked Bineta. l Laajuma lë! I didn’t ask you! l Laaj nège më bë më xasaw laaj! You questioned me until I smelled like garlic! (a joke)); 2. to ask (someone) (a question); to ask (someone) about (2tr.) {Laaj na Bintë. She asked about Bineta. }; 3. to ask (someone) (tr.+WH) {Dafa ma laajoon fu më jëm. She asked me where I was going.}
laaj garlic {C: b, j} [<Fr l’ail]
laaj ndax to ask (someone) if, ask (someone) whether (tr.+S) {Laaj na ma ndax Aamadu dem na. She asked me if Aamadou had gone.}
laajte 1. to ask a question (intr.); 2. to ask about (tr.) {Laajte na Bintë. She asked about Bineta}; 3. to ask (intr.+WH) {Laajte naa lan moo ko matter, Laajte naa lu ko mått. I asked what bit him.}; 4. question {C: b}
laajte ndax to ask if, ask whether (intr.+S) {Laajte na ndax Aamadu dem
na. She asked if Amadou had gone.
laal to touch; to push (a button) (tr.)
laal bant to knock on wood, touch wood
(as a superstitious gesture) (intr.) {Ma
laal bant! I’d better knock on wood!}
laalal to touch for (2tr.)
laale to get into a fight (pl. subj.) (intr.)
laalo to add laalo (baobab sap) to
(couscous) (tr.) {Laalo naa cere bi. I
added laalo to the couscous.}
laalo see laalo (used in
preparing couscous) {same as mbèb} {C:
{j} <var: laalo-mbèb>
laalo-guy type of couscous flavoring
(made from baobab leaves) {C: b}
laalo-mbèb see laalo (baobab sap)
laamaan landowner {C: j, b} <var:
laman>
laamisoo to flirt (intr.)
laap 1. to clean (someone’s) genitals (tr.);
2. to be suitable for prayer (especially,
clean) (intr.)
laas eye mucus, sleep in the eye {C: b} ¶
am laas
laase 1. shoelace {C: b}; 2. to tie (one’s
shoe) (tr.) {Laase naa sama dall. I tied
my shoe.} {Fr lacet, lacer}
laase to have a laxative effect on, to cause
(someone) to have a bowel movement
(tr.) {Dafa léy laase. It will have a
laxative effect on you.} {Fr lâcher}
laata see bi...di laata
laax 1. millet porridge mixed with
sweetened buttermilk; (slang) chemical
mixture used to lighten the skin {C: b};
2. to make laax (intr.); 3. to make laax
from (tr.)
Laaxira see Allaaxira
laaxu caaxaan type of rice or millet and
meat dish (same as ngurbaan) {C: b}
Laayeen Senegalese Muslim sect (most
members are Lébou) {C: b}
Laaylaa! see Laa i iAaha illAlaa!
laf edge (of a cloth or garment) {C: b}
lafàni 1. person with a handicap that
makes walking difficult; person with a
limp {C: b}; 2. to limp (intr.) <var:
lagac>
lagac see lafàni
lagg to hurry, go fast; to get away (intr.)
laji 1. to fail an exam (intr.); 2. to fail (an
exam) (tr.)
lakk 1. to burn (be on fire) (intr.) {Kër gi
dafay lakk. The house is burning, The
house is on fire.}; 2. to burn, broil,
barbecue, deep fry; to smoke (fish) (tr.)
{Lakk naa kër gi. I burned the house.};
3. fire (in a building) {C: g}; 3. to make
a mistake in a game (intr.); 4. to end the
circumcision ritual period (traditionally,
this involved burning the clothes worn
by the circumcised boys during the ritual
period) (intr.)
lakkal to bother (tr.)
lakkale to be annoying, demanding (intr.)
lakke to burn (be burning hot—for
instance, of a hot liquid) (intr.) {only
used with V foc. Dafay lakke. It’s
burning, It will burn.}
lakk-lakk burn (n.) {C: b}
lakklu piece of meat to be grilled {C: w}
lakklu judduwaale birthmark {C: b}
lal 1. bed {C: b}; 2. to spread out (a
sleeping mat), make (a bed) (tr.) {Lal na
lal bi. He made the bed.}; 3. to set the
table or floor (for eating) (intr.) {Lal na.
He set the table.} ¶ lâll, ronalal
lalal to put a scarf or material on the
ground for (someone) to walk on (to
honor that person) (tr.)
lale see lélé
laltaay paddling put on a chair or on the
floor {C: 1}
laltu tablecloth, cloth spread out on the
floor on which food is put {C: b}
lam bracelet {C: b}
laman see laamaan
lamb 1. to be unsold; to be unmarried (of a woman) (intr.); 2. to be left unsold on (one's hands) (tr.) [Dafay lamb sama loxo. It will be left (unsold) on my hands.]
lambar-lambar interruptions,comings and goings {C: b}
lambar-lambari to wander around, not doing anything constructive (intr.)
lamsal to roll one's eyes (intr.)
lamset see lañset
lan 1. what (pron.) {often contracted—see Lu | see l- || Lan moo læ màtt?, Lu læ màtt? What bit you? | Lan laa lekk?, Lu më lekk? What did I eat?}; 2. which, what (interrogative dem.) {follows l-class N | see l- || ndap lan?: which dish?} <cntr: lu, lu më,loo,lu mu,lu fiin,loolleen>

Lan moo ciy yoonam? What is his interest in it?, What business is it of his? (clt. id., poss. obj. id.) {Lu ciy sa yoon? What business is it of yours?} <cntr. Lu ciy yoonam?>

lan moo tax why, what is the reason that {+MC || Lan moo tax mu def ko? Why did he do it?} <cntr: lu tax> ¶ ndax lan

Lan moo xew? What's happening?
<cntr: Lu xew?>

lang to hang down, hang out (of a shirt that's not tucked in, for example); to show (of a slip); to come along (in a vehicle, because there's room); to hang onto the outside of a vehicle (intr.) {Dafa lang. She came along (in the car; there was room for her).} ¶ lonk ci

langaamu to hang onto (someone) (of a child) (tr.)
langaamu ci to hang onto, hang from (something) (ptr.)
lanu see læñu
lañu see læñu
lañ to be staying in, hanging out in (a place) (ltr.) {Dama lañ San Francisco. I'm staying in San Francisco, I'm hanging out in San Francisco.}
lanspyeer see laspeer
lap to drown (intr.)
laploo to drown (tr.)
lar slave {C: b}
larax very small worm (often in a cocoon) found in rice {C: w}
lare to kill (pl. obj.) with one stone (tr.) {Lare naa ñaari picc. I killed two birds with one stone.}
las in ne las, nee las
lasib to boil, sterilize (cloth) (tr.)
laspeer slingshot {C: b, g} <var: lanspyeer> [< Fr lance-pierres]
lat to lie down, stretched out (intr.)
late to be always coming to (a place); to be ubiquitous in, be found everywhere in (a place) (ltr.) {Dama late Dakaar. I'm always coming to Dakar. | Hamburger dafa late Amerik. The hamburger is found everywhere in America, The hamburger is ubiquitous in America.}
late ci to be always around, on, or in front of (ptr.) {Danga late ci telefon bi. You're always on the telephone. | Dafa late ci kër gi. He's always around the house.}
law 1. to spread (of news, noise, a plant) (intr.) {Wax ji dafa gaawa lax. The word spread fast.}; 2. hairstyle with two braids coiled over the ears (Saint-Louis usage; same as nguukë} {C: b}
Lawbe member of the Senegalese woodworkers caste {C: b}
lawtan spreading plant {C: 1}
lax 1. to be wilted, droopy (intr.); 2. to soak (something) in liquid (tr.)
laxaañ 1. bit (of a bridle) {C: b}; 2. to bit (a horse) (tr.)
laxal 1. to marinate, pickle (vegetables) (tr.); 2. to be hung over (slang) (intr.)
{Yamar dafa laxal. Yamar is hung over.}
laxas 1. to wrap (something); to wrap thread around a piece of (someone's) hair (tr.); 2. bandage; animal's stomach wrapped with the intestines and cooked with a meat dish {C: b} ¶ làqarci
laxasu to wrap thread around one's hair; to be tangled (intr.)
lay 1. to sift; to winnow (either initially, to remove dirt, or a second time to remove the hulls) (tr.); 2. to give (what) as an explanation (tr.) {Lan laay lay? What will I give as an explanation?}; 3. to give conflicting explanations (intr.); 4. to be foggy (intr.); 5. fog {C: b}; 6. argument (in court, for instance) {C: w} ¶ lày'yi
layoo 1. to be judged, to have a trial (intr.); 2. trial {C: b} ¶ Bësu Layoo
lataaay diaper; baby linen {C: b}
làyan type of very small calabash {C: g}
layu winnowing basket {C: b, g}
làbbe priest, minister; Christian clergyman {C: b} [< Fr l'abbé]
làbbili to speed up (intr.) { Làbbili naa wànte jotu ma ko. I speeded up but I didn't catch up with him.}
làcc side (of a room, box, fence), panel (of a fence) {C: w} ¶ ne làcc, nee làcc
làdd in ne làd, nee làdd
làaggi to be disabled, be handicapped (intr.) ¶ laago
làkk 1. to speak a language other than ordinary conversational Wolof; to speak unintelligibly (intr.); 2. to speak (a language) (tr.) {Dafay làkk Ängale. He is speaking English.}; 3. language (C: b, w) ll Yan làkk lë dégg? Which languages does he speak?}; 4. to use a thorny plant as a fence for (an area), fence (an area) with a thorny plant (tr.) {Dafa làkk toolam. He fenced his garden with a thorny plant.}; 5. enclosure, enclosed area (for livestock, for example) {C: b}
làkk Chinwa to speak a foreign-sounding language that is not known to the speaker (intr.) {Dàñuy làkk Chinwa. They are speaking a foreign-sounding language, They are speaking a language I don't understand.}
làkkkat speaker of a tonal African language {C: b}
làlli 1. to clear the table, to put bedding away, to unmake a bed; (slang) to run away (intr.); 2. to take (bedding) off the bed (tr.) ¶ làl
làmb 1. to feel, feel for (tr.); 2. to fight, wrestle (pl. subj.) (intr.); 3. wrestling match; wrestling arena {C: j}
làmbañu 1. to fondle casually, touch suggestively (male subj., female obj.); to talk to or question (someone) without revealing how little one knows, trying to suggest that one knows more than one does (tr.); 2. to feel around in front of one (in the dark, or of a blind person) (intr.)
làmbdaj substance, material {C: b}
làmbë to cover oneself with (tr.)
làmmiñ tongue; (by extension) speech, words {C: b, w} ll Dama ragal sa làmmiñ. I am afraid of your tongue, I am afraid of what you will say.} ¶ rëy làmmiñ, tar làmmiñ
làmmiñ bu ndaw uvula {C: b} ¶ làmmiñ wu ndaw
làmmiñ wu ndaw uvual {C: w} ¶ làmmiñ bu ndaw
làmmiñam...set to articulate clearly, speak well (intr. poss. id.)
làmmiñam...tar to have a sharp tongue; to always have an answer; to always have something to say (intr. poss. id.)
{Làmmiñam dafa tar. She has a sharp tongue, She always has an answer, She
always has something to say.) ¶ tar lámmiñ
lamp lamp, light {C: b} [< Fr lampe] ¶ poto lamp
lang 1. to sit around together (pl. subj.) (intr.); 2. circle; gathering (of people); political party; group of people who hold similar religious, philosophical, or political views {C: g}
lángaa-buri 1. to play a hiding game in which one player hides a knotted piece of material for others to find, and the one who finds it uses it to hit the rest (intr.) {Lángaa-buri leen! You all play lăngaa-buri!}; 2. game of lăngaa-buri {C: j}
lànk to refuse (intr.)
lànk kaare to absolutely refuse (slang) (intr.) {used only in subj. foc. and V foc.}
lànkar ink {C: b} [< Fr l'encré]
lântinooor funnel {C: b} [< Fr l'entonnoir]
Lântinoor! None of your business! (slang)
làññi to be wide open (of a door or window) (intr.)
làpp to hit (tr.)
làppto 1. man who works as a temporary laborer on boats in a port city {C: b}; 2. to interpret for (someone) (tr.) [< Fr lâptoi] <var: làptoɔ>
làptoɔ
làq to keep carefully; especially, to keep hidden; to protect (tr.)
làqál to keep for, protect for (tr.)
làqu to hide (oneself); to be concealed, hard to find (intr.)
làqarcu to unwrap, undo (tr.) ¶ laxas
làyyi 1. to be foggy (intr.); 2. fog {C: b}; 3. to make excuses (intr.) ¶ lay
-le have one's (A suff.) {fiorle: to have one's food be cooked | ba axle: to have one's (object) be good}
lebal 1. to sell (something) to (someone) on credit (2tr.); 2. to extend credit to (tr.)
leble to sell (something) on credit; to lend (something) (with the intention that the loan will be repaid in kind) (tr.) <var: leple>
leel see lèlé
leeb 1. to be tired, to lack energy and excitement (intr.); 2. tiredness, lack of energy, lack of excitement {C: j} ¶ lemb
leel to be bald, to have a receding hairline (intr.)
leemtu to ignore (someone), to act as if one hasn't heard (someone) (tr.)
leen 1. you, you all, you guys (pl., obj. clit.); 2. them (obj. clit.)
leen wool {C: g} [< Fr laine]
-leen (imper. pl.) (V suff.) {sg. -al || Lekkleen ko! Eat it (you guys)!} <var: -léén>
leer 1. to be bright, to be light, to be pale (intr.); 2. light, brightness {C: g} ¶ leerax
leer nàññi to be very light (intr.)
leeral 1. to slightly lighten one's skin tone, to even one's skin tone (intr.); 2. to light up, illuminate; to clarify (tr.) {Làmp bii mooy leeral neeg bi. The lamp will light up the room.}; 3. to clarify for (2tr.) {Leeralal ma li wax. Clarify for me what he's saying.}
leeralal to clarify for (2tr.) {Leeralal na ko ko. She clarified it for him.}
lees width (of material) {C: b || Ban lees ngè bëgg? What width do you want?} ¶ duwbël lees, du leesam
leetar letter {C: b} [< Fr lettre]
leew to be loud, piercing (of a noise or voice) (intr.)
leggoos printed cotton material {C: b}
leket 1. calabash; type of calabash container {C: g}; 2. to be pregnant (slang) (intr.)
lek 1. to eat (intr.); 2. to eat (food) (tr.); 3. to "eat" metaphorically: to "eat" (a person)—to see through, possess, and finally cause (someone) to sicken and die (of a dëmm); to exhaust (a lover) financially; to take away (someone's destiny) (tr.) {Bu më lekk! Don't "eat" me!}; 4. food {C: g} ¶ jox...lekk
lekk nelawaan to sleep all the time, to be excessively sleepy (because of eating nelawaan, one assumes, though this need not actually be the case) (intr.) {Dafa lekk nelawaan. She's always sleepy (she must eat nelawaan).}
lekk ribaa to charge interest, practice usury (intr.) {Jullit du lekk ribaa. A Muslim doesn't practice usury.}
lekkanaa to eat around, eat here and there (intr.)
lekkalekk to eat and eat (intr.)
lekkantu to snack, eat just a little at a time (intr.)
lekke 1. to eat with (tr.); 2. to "eat" people (of a dëmm) (intr.) {Kenn du lekke loxo cëmmoon. No one eats with his left hand. | Dafay lekke. She "eats" people, She's a dëmm.}
lekkin way of eating {C: b}
lekkloo 1. to make (someone) eat (something) (tr.) {Moo ma lekkloo yëpp wi. She made me eat the meat.}; 2. to make (someone) eat (tr.)
lelli to remove the outer layer of: thus, to slice off think slices from the surface of; to slough off the outer layer of (tr.) {Lelli naa mëng bi. I sliced thin slices from the surface of the mango. | Këreeem bi dafay lelli sa der. This cream will slough off the outer layer of your skin.}
lelleeku to be scraped, to have the outer layer removed (intr.)
lem 1. honey {C: g}; 2. to fold, roll (tr.); 3. fold {C: b} ¶ lemmi
lemb to be a person who talks slowly, without forcefulness (in a way that suggests stereotypical homosexuality) (intr.) {Gëëfë gi dafa lemb. The man is a person who talks without forcefulness (he seems like a homosexual).} ¶ leeb
lemmi to unfold (tr.) ¶ lem
lempo tax (for instance, income tax) {C: b} [<Fr l'impôt]
leeneen something else, another thing {see l-}
lenge stick carried by a newly circumcized boy during the ritual circumcision period {C: b}
leenn something {see l-}
lenqali to rinse (something other than clothing) off (tr.)
lep 1. to borrow (intr.); 2. to borrow (something) from (with the intention of repaying the loan in kind) (tr.) (2tr.) {Lep na ma ceen. He borrowed rice from me.} ¶ dëkk ci lep
leple see leble
lerax to sparkle, shine (intr.) ¶ leen
leru to walk alongside of a wall or fence (intr.)
let to sharpen (a pen or pencil) to a point (tr.) ¶ yatt
lew 1. to be honestly earned (intr.) {often used in the neg. || Alalu Aamadu lewul. Amadou's wealth was not honestly earned.}; 2. to come to (someone) honestly {Alaiy lew na ma. The wealth came to me honestly.}; 3. plot of land (that someone is allowed to cultivate) {C: w}
lewat to be bland, tasteless (of food); to be shy, quiet (of a person) (intr.) <var: lewet>
lewet see lewat
lex cheek {C: b}
Lëbu Lëbou person, person from the Lëbou ethnic group of Senegal
lékkóól see ékkóól
lépp whatever, everything {Lépp lu mu lekk maa ko togg. Whatever he ate, I cooked it.}
létt 1. to braid (something, such as hair); to braid (someone's) hair (in any style of braiding) (tr.) {Kárawam lé létt. She braided her hair. | Létt na ma. She braided my hair.}; 2. carefully braided braid (in any style); artificial braid, extension {C: b}
léttkat braider
léttu to have braided hair; to get one's hair braided; to braid one's hair (especially, carefully) (intr.)
lé 1. the; that (rem. sg. art.) {follows 1-class N—see l- ll ndap lë: the dish (rem.}); 2. the fact that; what (nonconcrete, rem.) {see l-} [var: la] ¶ li
lé 1. (3sg. nonsubj. foc.) {lë set: 1sg. laa; 2sg. ngë; 3sg. lë; 1pl. lënu; 2pl. ngeen; 3pl. lënu ll any nonsubj. foc. form may be used with an -ul neg. V l nonsubj. foc. forms may follow a nominal predicate with no other V l Céeb lë lekk. It's rice that she ate. | Céeb lë lekkul. It's rice that she didn't eat. | Lan lë lë Aamadou mey? What did Amadou give you? | Yaasin doktëër lë. Yacine is a doctor.}; 2. (nonsubj. foc. with following overt subj.) {Góór ní Aamadu lënu gísóón, Aamadu lë góór ní gísóón. It was Amadou that the men saw. | Man lë góór ní gísóón. It was me that the men saw. | Ayda ag Bintë fan lënuh dem?, Fan lë Ayda ag Bintë di dem? Where are Aïda and Bintë going?} [var: la]
lë you (sg., obj. clt.) {Lan lë lë Aamadou mey? What did Amadou give you?}
[var: la]
lëc to be tangled (intr.) ¶ léej, ljjanti
léc-léc see lëj-lëj
léf 1. thing {C: l || see l-}; 2. vagina (vulgar; usually avoided) {C: b, l} ¶ kēf, yēf
léjēl to bother (tr.)
léj-lēj knot; difficult situation {C: b} <var: lēc-lēc>
lēk rabbit (mainly a wild rabbit); hare {C: b}
lēkkāyu to wrap a piece of cloth around one's body and tie the corners behind one's neck (intr.)
lēl 1. to steal (tr.); 2. period when newly circumcised boys live together {C: b}
lēlé 1. that (visible, out of reach) (dem.) {follows l-class N—see l-} 2. that one (visible, out of reach; indefinite, nonspecific) (pron.) {see l-} <var: lale, lee>
lēlu to seclude oneself (in one's room or office, or some more remote place); to act antisocial; to go inside; to be secluded together (during the lēl period) (of newly circumcised boys) (intr.) {Dam lēlu. I'm secluding myself. | Julli yi dañu lēlu. The newly circumcised boys are secluded together.}
lēm to summarize (tr.) {Damay lēm li ūnu daloon bi ūnu demee Sénégal. I'm going to summarize what happened to us when we went to Senegal.}
lēmbhe to bother (tr.)
lēmēs to wrap; to bandage (tr.)
lēmm whole {follows N+u || weeru lēmm: a whole month | bēsu lēmm: a whole day | waxtu lēmm: a whole hour}
lēnd spider web {C: b}
lēndēm to be dark (intr.)
lēndēm kuruus to be very dark (intr.)
lēng to put one's arm around (someone's) shoulder (tr.)
lēng type of tropical fruit {C: b}
lēngōo to put arms around each other's shoulders (pl. subj.) (intr.)
lēnt to be incomprehensible (intr.)
lēnu see lēnu
lēntu 1. to sniff around (of a dog); to investigate, ask questions (intr.); 2. to question (someone) (especially, obliquely) (tr.)
lēnu 1. (1pl. nonsubj. foc.) {see lē}; 2. (3pl. nonsubj. foc.) {see lē} <var: lañu, lēnu, lanu>
lēppalēpp see lēpp-lēpp
lēpp-lēpp butterfly {C: b} <var:
lēppalēpp>
lēwēl 1. first brew of tea from a batch of tea leaves {C: b || Jānq du naan lēwēl. A virgin doesn't drink lēwēl.}; 2. to drink the first brew of tea from a batch of tea leaves (intr.) {Sānq lañu lēwēl. We drank lēwēl earlier.}
li 1. the; that (prox./neut. sg. art.) {follows l-class N—see l-} || ndap li: the dish | ndap li mē jënd: the dish I bought}; 2. the fact that; what (nonconcrete, prox./neut.) {see l-} || Li ngē wax jaaxal na mē. What you say puzzles me. | Moom dafa am gācê ci li mu mē dóór. She is ashamed of (the fact of) his having hit me.}
Libanē Lebanon
e person
Liberya Liberia
licciu kite (bird) {C: b}
liddeku to be slimy (like okra sauce) (intr.) {used in inc. || Dafay liddeku. It's slimy.} <var: liddiku>
liddiku see liddeku
liggée 1. to work (intr.); 2. to have a spell or curse put on (someone) by a marabu (tr.) {Dafa ko liggée ngir mu takk ko. She had a spell put on him so that he would marry her.}; 3. to have prayers said or charms made against one (pass.) {Dañu ko liggée. He had prayers said against him.}; 4. work, task, profession, job; spell, prayer, curse
liggéeyaan to work at odd jobs, not to have a steady job (intr.) {Dafay liggéeyaan. He works at odd jobs.}
liggéeyeé to work at (ltr.) {Damay liggéeyeé UCLA. I work at UCLA.}
Liggéeyeé naa fa. I used to work there.
liggéeýéel to work for (tr.)
liggéeýkat worker {C: b}
liggéeýukaay workplace {C: b}
lii 1. this (visible, within reach) (dem.)
   {follows 1-class N—see 1-}; 2. this one (visible, within reach, indefinite, not specific) (pron.) {see 1-} <var: lilé>
lii yépp everything here, all this (sg.) {Lii yépp lé lekk. She ate everything here.}
liibër half kilo, 500 grams {C: b} [<Fr livre]
liibër to be liberated, to have loose morals of a woman (intr.) [<Fr libre]
liifantu 1. to learn the alphabet (intr.); 2. alphabet <var: liifantu>
liifantu see liifantu
liiñ clothesline {C: g} [<Fr ligne]
liir baby {C: b}
liir to read (intr.); to read (tr.) [<Fr lire]
liiral to read to (tr.); to read (something) to (someone) (2tr.)
liit 1. type of wooden flute {C: g}; 2. to play the flute (intr.)
liitar see lii tér
lii tér liter {C: b} [<Fr litre] <var: liitar>
lijjanti 1. to untangle (something); to solve (a problem), clarify (an issue) (tr.)
   ¶ lëc
likoloñ perfume {C: b, g} [<Fr l’eau de Cologne] <var: likoloñ>
lilé see lii
lim 1. to enumerate, give a list of (tr.)
   {Damay lim dékk yi mé mësa dem yépp. I’m enumerating all the countries I’ve ever gone to.}; 2. list, enumeration {C: b}
limboo to wrap oneself with (cloth)
   (especially, so that the arms and head are covered) (tr.) {Aysëru legoo lé limboo. She wrapped herself with printed cotton material.}
liminaat soda, carbonated drink, soft drink {C: b} [<Fr limonade] ¶ xottu
liminaat <var: limonaat>
limonaat see liminaat
limon 1. lemon, lime (fruit) {C: b}; 2. lemon, lime (tree) {C: g}; 3. to be yellow (intr.) [<Fr limon] <var: liom>
limyeer light {C: b} [<Fr lumière]
lingeer queenly, distinguished, noble woman {C: b}
Lingeer Queen (title); Linguère region of Senegal {C: b}
lînom see lînom
Lîppóón (audience’s response to traditional story opening Lëebóón)
   {followed by the storyteller’s Amoon na fi—see Lëebóón}
lîpton tea bag {C: b} [<Fr Lipton]
Lislaam Islam {C: j} ¶ Lislaam tere na ko.
   Islam forbids it. {<Fr l’Islam, Ar al-islaam} ¶ Ndigalu Lislaam
litkoloñ see likoloñ
liw to be cold (intr.)
log to keep (something) in one’s mouth (tr.)
lökkat 1. to burn off the ends of (braids)
   (to finish a hairstyle); to burn off the ends of (someone’s) hair (tr.) {Lokkat naa léttu Bintë. I burned off the ends of Bineta’s braids.} {Lokkat naa Bintë. I burned off the ends of Bineta’s hair.}; 2.
   to burn off the ends of (hair) for (someone) (2tr.) {Bi ma léttë di pare lökka	
   tatal na ma sama karaw. When I’ve finished braiding my hair, burn off the ends of my hair for me.} <var: lukkat>
lollï cold season {C: b}
lônk ci to hang (something) on (2ptr.)
Lonk naa simis bi ci bunt bi. I hung the shirt on the door. | \ lang
lonku ci to be hanging on, caught on (ptr.) {Simis bi dafa lonku ci bunt bi. The shirt is hanging on the door.}
lon-lon in jaaro lon-lon
loo what (nonsubj., with 2sg. subj.) {cntr. of lan ngé || Lan ngéy fowe?, Looy fowe? What are you playing with?}
-loo make (causative) (V suff.) {doox: to walk, doxloo: to make walk | jooy: to cry, jooyloo: to make cry} <var: -léó>
loo leen what (nonsubj., with 2pl. subj.) {cntr. of lan ngeen || Lan ngeen xam ci jamanjo ji?, Loo leen xam ci jamanjo ji? What do you guys know about this period now?} <var: lu ngeen>
loob to prepare a loom for weaving (intr.)
loof to be exhausted (intr.)
looju to make oneself vomit by sticking one’s finger down one’s throat (intr.)
lool too, so, very {used at end of Cl || Ki daal dafa ræfet lool pur nekk jabaram. This one is too pretty to be his wife. || Gaaw na ko bind lool! He wrote it too easily! || Dañu ŋu rus lool. They are very ashamed of us.}
loolu 1. that (out of sight) (dem.) {follows l-class N—see l-}; 2. that one (out of sight; indefinite, nonspecific) (pron.) {see l-} <var: loolule> \ bë bë loolu weyee
Loolu amul solo That’s okay; Don’t worry about it (response to an apology, for instance)
loolu yëpp everything (sg.) {Loolu yëpp le lekk. She ate everything.}
loolule see loolu
looni 1. to have several teeth missing (intr.); 2. space in the mouth where several teeth are missing (C: w)
loos neck {C: b, w}
looy owl {C: b}

Looy jooy? What's the big deal?, What are you crying for?
loppitaal, loppitaan see oppitaal
lor 1. to get (someone) in trouble, to mess up something for (someone) (tr.); 2. saliva (C: w)
lorange trouble (C: j)
loriye bay leaf (C: b) [< Fr laurier]
loru to be in trouble, to have something messed up; to die (rare euphemism) (intr.)
lott to be exhausted, to be very tired (intr.)
lox to shiver (from cold or fright) (intr.)
loxo hand; arm; sleeve; hand (in cards); price, amount; share (in a group lottery wager) {C: b} \ ñi biti-loxo, gudd loxo, mungi ci loxo, wànhí loxoom
loxo neen empty hands {generally used adverbially, in nonsubj. foc. || Loxo neen le fi ñëwéé. He came back here with empty hands, He came back here empty handed.}
loxoom yi...woor to be clumsy; to be a butterfingers (intr.: poss. id.) {grammatical subj. is pl. || Loxo Bintë yi dañu wor. Bineta is a butterfingers.}
-léó see -loo (make)
lóóbu to be hard-headed, difficult, daring, eager to fight (of a child); to be going badly (of a business) (intr.) <var: luubu>
lôór to be soaked with sauce (of rice) (intr.)
lóqati see luqati
lu 1. what (subj.) {cntr. of lan moo || Lan moo le màtt?, Lu le màtt? What bit you? || see lu më, loo, lu mu, lu ŋu, loo leen}; 2. what (nonsubj., with following overt 3sg. or 3pl. N subj.) {Lu Aamadu gis?, Aamadu lu mu gis? What did Amadou see?}; 3. (rel. sg.) {used between 1-class N and A—see l- || ndap lu réy li: the big pot}; 4. something —— (nonhuman, nonconcrete, nonspecific) {used with
following A or with inc. V || Lu bon rekk lëy def. He only does bad things. | Dafa am luy lakk. There is something burning. | 5. — one (mainly nonhuman, nonconcrete, nonspecific) {used with A and article || C: 1}; 6. any — that, anything that (indef.) {+FMC; 1-class— see l- || Ndap lu ma raxas toj ko. She breaks any dish she washes for me. | Lu mu xas bë bëgg dafa ciy tek loxoom. Anything that he wants he puts his hand on. (line from a Youssou N'Dour song)}

lu for oneself (V suff.) {seet: to see, seetlu: to see for oneself | woo: to call, woolu: to call for oneself}

lu bare a lot {Mey na ma lu bare. She gave me a lot.}

Lu ciy yoonam? see Lan moo ciy yoonam?

lu më what (nonsubj., with 1sg. subj.) {cntr. of lan laa || Lan laa lekk?, Lu më lekk? What did I eat?}

lu mu what (nonsubj., with 3sg. pron. subj.) {cntr. of lan lé || Lan lëy def?, Lu muy def? What is he doing? | Lu mu lé jox? What did he give you? | Lu Aamadu gis?, Aamadu lu mu gis? What did Amadou see?}

lu nekk everything, anything {Lu nekk lë wax. She said everything (everything she knew, everything she could), She told all. | Lu nekk lay lekk. She eats everything, She eats anything.}

lu ngeen see loo leen

lu ŋu what (nonsubj., with 1pl. or 3pl. pron. subj.) {cntr. of lan lañu || Lan lañu soxlo?, Lu ŋu soxlo? What do we need?}

lu tax see lan moo tax

Lu xew? see Lan moo xew?

luccal tuñam to pout, stick out one’s lip (intr.: poss. obj.) {Luccal naa sama tuñî. I pouted.} {var: lucci tuñam}

lucci tuñam see luccal tuñam

luf to be stuck (in mud, sand, etc.) (intr.)

lug to be lost in, to be lost inside (a hole, purse, well, etc.) (ltr.) {Sama bindukaay dafa lug sama biir saak. My pen is lost inside my purse. | Dafa fa lug. It’s lost in there.}

lug ci to be lost in; to be involved in (ptr.) {Lug naa ci ay mbirèm. I’m involved in events.}

Luga Louga

lugat to search for (something) which has fallen into water (especially, into a well) (tr.)

lugatal to search for (something) which has fallen into water for (2tr.)

lujum vegetable {C: j} {< Fr légume} {var: léjum}

lukkat see lokkat

lump 1. to put (something) into one’s mouth whole (intr.); 2. mouthful {C: b}

lunet glasses, sunglasses (sg. or pl.) {C: b, y} {< Fr lunettes}

lunk to be crooked, twisting (of a road); to be obscure, difficult to understand (intr.) {Twin Peaks dafa lump. Twin Peaks is obscure.}

lupp thigh {C: b}

luqat to pull up a well bucket (intr.)

{Damay luqat. I’m pulling up the well bucket.}

luqatee to pull out from (the bottom of)

(2tr.) {Taatu kees gi laa ko luqatee. I pulled it out from the bottom of the box.}

luqati to take some of (a pasty substance) on one’s finger; to pull (something) out from the bottom (tr.) {Luqati na fuddëni. I took some of the henna on my finger.} {var: lóqati} {tamaate luqati}

luqati bakkamar to pick one’s nose (intr.: poss. obj.)

luqatukaay well bucket {C: b}

lutu umbilical cord {C: b}

luu 1. to be mute, unable to talk (intr.); 2.
mute person {C: b}
luu gumba to be mute and blind
(literally); to be blind and deaf (to the
misdeeds of one's friends) (intr.) {Nît ku
baax dafay luu gumba. A good person is
blind and deaf (to his friends' shortcomings).}
luubu see lôóbu
luum to leave (someone) speechless (tr.)
{Li nga ma wax luum na ma. Your
saying it to me left me speechless.}

luwe see luye
luxus 1. to do magic (intr.); 2. to make
(something) appear by magic (tr.); 3.
magic (the practice of magic) {C: b}
luxuskat magician {C: b}
luye 1. to rent (to be a renter) (intr.); 2. to
rent (tr.); 3. to rent (ltr.) {Moomuma kër
gi. Dama fi luye. The house doesn't
belong to me. I'm renting it.} [<Fr
louer] <var: luwe>

m

m- (m class noun marker and dem. base)
{pl. y-} ¶ man, mannen, mépp, mé, mêlé,
mi, mii, moomu, mu
ma see mê
Ma ne! Listen to me!
Ma ñâkk sama ndey ag sama baay!
May I lose my mother and my father! (an
oath)
maa (1sg. subj. foc.) {see moo}
Maa tay! I did it on purpose!, So what if
I did it! (a taunt)
maac to drill, do group exercises; (slang)
to walk (intr.)
maacloo to be unwilling to make a
commitment to (someone), to keep
(someone) hanging (tr.)
maafe Senegalese dish (originally from
Mali) with meat or chicken in a peanut
butter sauce served over white rice {C: m}
maaka pointed straw hat {C: m}
Maalekumsalaam peace back to you
(response to Assalaamaaalekulm) [<Ar wa
9aleekum as-salaam] <var:
Maalikumsalaam>
Maali Mali
Maalikumsalaam see Maalekumsalaam

maalo rice (slang) {C: b} [<Tou]
maam grandparent; ancestor; older person
{C: j} ¶ bantu maam Yàlla, xalam maam
Yàlla
maam (term of address used to an older
person) <var: maam ji>
Maam 1. (first name used before the name
of a much older person for whom a child
is named—this may be a legal first name,
or may be used casually to replace the
legal first names Baay, Ndey, Pâppê, or
Yaay); 2. (title used respectfully before a
much older person's last name) {Maam
Bintë: first and second names of a girl
named for a much older woman (perhaps
a relative, possibly as old as the girl's
grandparents) named Bineta | Maam
Aamadu: first and second names of a boy
named for a much older man (perhaps a
relative, possibly as old as the boy's
grandparents) named Amadou} ¶ Baay,
Ndey, Pâppê, Yaay
maam ji see maam (term of address)
maamaat great-grandparent, blood relative
of great-grandparents' generation {C: j}
maana see maanaa
maanaa importance, significance {C: j}
maanaam you know (introduces an explanation) Li maanaam boo ko toggée di na neex. That one, you know, if you cook it, will be nice.

maap to braid (someone's) hair traditionally (tr.) {Sama yaay maap na ma. My mother braided my hair.}

maas 1. age-mate (C: poss. ll used only in the expression Duma sa moroom, duma sa maas. I'm not the same age as you (usually said by an older to a younger person).); 2. age group, generation (C: g); 3. to put accents or diacritical marks on (letters) (tr.) {Bul maas nuun gi. Don't put the accent on the nuun, Don't say ïïï, Don't say "we" (in other words, Say "I" --- you did it.) \|$ maase

maas sleeve (C: b) [<Fr manche]

maas 1. to give a shock to (tr.) {Frijidéer bi maas na ma. The refrigerator gave me a shock.}; 2. to be afraid (slang) (intr.) {Maas naa. I'm afraid.} [<Fr masse]

maasale to smooth out (the surface of sand, for instance), to rub in (lotion); to ignore (a situation) (tr.)

maase to be smooth, even; to be about the same age (pl. subj.) (intr.) {Maase na. It's smooth. \| Ñun ñaar ñoo maase. The two of us are about the same age.}

Maatam Matam (name of a place)

maaxàllaa no wonder {Maaxàllaa, danga sop. {No wonder (you got in trouble), you're so nosy.}

macc to suck (part of one's body, or a lemon, for instance) (tr.)

madam ma'am, miss (term of address used to address married or unmarried women, primarily teachers, foreigners, or Senegalese who act like foreigners) [<Fr madame]

Madam Mrs., Miss, Ms. (title used before a woman's last name—primarily used to or of teachers, foreigners, or Senegalese who act like foreigners) [<Fr Madame]

mag 1. older sibling, older cousin; adult; older person, elder (C: b, j, m ll pl. ëë ëë Yamar magu Yaasin ëë. Yamar is Yacine's elder, Yamar is older than Yacine.); 2. to be older (relatively); to be big (intr.) {bool bu mag: big bowl}; 3. to be older than (tr.) {Moo ma mag. She is older than me. \| Kù ëë mag ëpp ëë ay sagar. Someone who's older than you has more rags than you.}; 4. old age (C: g)

mag bu gòôr older brother; older male cousin (C: b ll pl. ëë)

mag bu jijéén older sister; older female cousin (C: b ll pl. ëë)

mag fuuf to be very much older than (tr.) {Moo ma mag fuuf. She is very much older than me. \| Aamadu moo mag fuuf Bintë. Amadou is very much older than Bineta.}

magal to get old (intr.) {Damay magal. I am getting old.}

magum jëmm person who is old enough {C: b ll Magum jëmm laa—xam naa li may def. I'm old enough—I know what to do.}

mala animal (C: m)

malaaka angel (bad or good) (C: b) [<Ar malaak]

Malaaka Mawti the Angel of Death (C: b)

malaaka yi...jël nawam to die: for the angels to take one's soul (intr.: poss. obj. id.) {Malaaka yi jël naññu nawam. He died.}

malaan large cloth, sheet, blanket (C: b, m)

male see mêlé

malikaan type of white cloth (unbleached muslin?) (C: b)
man 1. I (subj.); 2. me (obj. of prep., emph. obj.)
man which, what (interrogative dem.)
(follows m-class N | see m- ll muus
man?: which cat?)
man ci sama bopp see man ci sama
wàllu bopp
man ci sama wàllu bopp I myself
(emph. subj.) <var: man ci sama bopp>
man miì 1. I myself (emph. subj.); 2. me
myself (emph. obj.) {Bubakar man miì lé
gis. Boubacar saw me myself.}
maneebar worker {C: b} [< Fr
manoeuvre]
manq 1. balloon {C: b}; 2. to siphon (a
liquid) (tr.)
mar 1. to be thirsty (intr.); 2. to lick; to be
thirsty for (tr.); 3. thirst (C: w)
maraakiis leather slippers {C: y} [< Ar]
marabu marabout: spiritual advisor;
religious leader; man who helps people
influence the future through prayers or
xèrèm (C: b)
maral lack of water {C: w}
mareñ to walk along a sloping surface (for
example, to walk in a ditch, stepping on
either side alternately) (intr.)
marine 1. to marinate (tr.); 2. marinade
{C: b} [< Fr mariner]
marineer smock-like blouse {C: b} [< Fr
marinière]
mariyaas marriage; name of a card game
{C: b} [< Fr mariage]
Marok Morocco [< Fr Maroc]
maroken in cere maroken, kus-kus
maroken
Mars March {C: b} [< Fr mars]
Maryaama in Ensà ibn Maryaama
mas see mës
Mas see Màssa
masi in kip masi
masin machine: especially, sewing
machine {C: b ll Nit du masin. A person
is not a machine.} [< Fr machine]
maslaa 1. to have an arrangement; to have
a good relationship; to behave civilly
(intr.); 2. civil behavior {C: m} [< Ar
maslåh 'advantageous affair']
mason bricklayer {C: b} [< Fr maçon]
masoor in etaa masoor
Mas-sal see Màssa
mat 1. to be enough; to be complete; to be
all there (of an amount of money, for
example) (intr.) {Ceeb bi mat na. That's
enough rice. | Mat ngéen. There are
enough of you. | Kàrt yi mat nañu. The
cards are complete, The deck of cards is
complete.}; 2. to make (an amount) (ctr.)
{Mat na juròm ñaaari téééméér. That
makes 3500 CFA.}; 3. to be adequate,
acceptable as (ctr.) {Mat na jàngallekat.
He's acceptable as a teacher.}; 4. to be
old enough to be the (relative) of (2ctr.)
{Mat ngë më yaay. You're old enough to
be my mother.}; 5. labor (before
childbirth) {C: w} <var: mët> ¶ mottali
mat math, mathematics {C: b} [< Fr math]
mat ko to be worth it (intr.: clt. id.) <var:
mët ko>
match see mats
matlaa European-style mattress {C: b} [< Fr
matelas]
mat-mat see mätt-mätt
matmisel miss (term of address used
jokingly to young women) [< Fr
mademoiselle]
Matmisel Miss (title used before the last
name of a young woman—primarily
used to or of a foreigner or a Senegalese
who acts like one, or as a joke) [< Fr
Mademoiselle]
mats, match match, game {C: b ll matsu
futból: soccer game} [< Fr match]
matt firewood {C: b, m}
matu to be in labor (intr.) {Matuogul. She
isn't in labor yet.}
Matu ko! That’s okay!, Don’t worry about it! (response to an apology or excuse)

matul 1. to be silly, dumb (intr., neg.); 2. to be inadequate as a (ctr., neg.) {Matul jängelekat. He’s inadequate as a teacher, He’s an inadequate teacher.}

Mawlud the Prophet’s Birthday celebration (same as Gamou) {C: b}

Mawti see Malaaka Mawti

max termite {C: m}

maxe to be eaten by termites and ready to crumble (of wood); (slang) to be old, in need of repair (of a hairdo) (intr.)

maxtume small pouch containing something to protect one against evil {C: m} [<Ar mahuum 'fixed by decree']

may see mey

maye see meye

mayenees mayonnaise [<Fr mayonnaise] <var: mayonees>

mayonees see mayenees

mayug Yalla gift from God {C: g}

màbb to collapse (of a floor or building); to be lost (of teeth, giving the mouth and cheeks a collapsed look) (intr.) {Bënu Aamadu yi dañu màbb. Amadou’s teeth are lost (so his mouth and cheeks look collapsed.)}

màdd 1. type of tropical fruit {C: b}; 2. madd tree {C: g}

màgg to grow, to grow up (intr.)

màggal to exalt, praise, pray to (God, someone who has achieved a lot) (tr.)

Màggal 1. annual Mouride pilgrimage to Touba {C: g}; 2. to make a Màggal pilgrimage (intr.) {Dañuy màggal. They are making a Màggal pilgrimage.}

màggali to go and make a Màggal pilgrimage (intr.) {Dàmay màggali. I am going to go and make a Màggal pilgrimage.}

màggalsì to come and make a Màggal pilgrimage (intr.)

màgglate (intr.)

màggat to be older (absolutely), to be old (intr.)

màggat see màggat

màgget old person {C: b, m} <var: màggat>

màggug Yalla God’s majesty {C: g}

Màkk Mecca [<Ar makkah] <var: Màkkak>

màkkak corn kernel (off the cob) {C: m}

Màkkaka see Màkk

màkkarooni macaroni {C: b} [<Fr macaroni]

màndarga scar {C: b} ¶ sàkkal màndarga

màndërin 1. mandarin orange {C: b}; 2. mandarin orange tree {C: g} [<Fr mandarine]

Màndëng Mandinka (Mandingue) person, person from the Mandinka (Mandingue) ethnic group of the Casamance region of Senegal; Mandinka (Mandingue) language {C: b} <var: Mànden>

Mànden see Màndeng

màndi to be drunk, to be bloated from drinking too much liquid (intr.)

màndikat drunk person: especially person who is habitually drunk {C: b}

màndu to be honest, impartial (intr.)

màndute honesty {C: g}

màng 1. (1sg. rem. imperf.) {see mungi}; 2. I’ll be in, at (a location) {used with following rem. loc. || Màngu fa. I’ll be there.}

màngu nee there I am (said, for instance, on seeing someone one would like to emulate)

màngi 1. (1sg. neut.-prox. imperf.) {see mungi}; 2. I am in, at (a location) {used with following loc. || Màngi Los Angeles. I am in Los Angeles.}

Màngi dem Goodbye (I’m going—said by the person who is leaving) {usual responses are Demal ag jàmm or Demal
Màngi fi rekki I'm fine (response to Na ngé def?)¶ Mungé fè, Nungé fè
màngi nii here I am
Màngi sant see Màngi sant Yàlla
Màngi sant sèrín bì I thank the sèrín (response to Na ngé def?, used by anyone who has a sèrín)
Màngi sant Sèrín Tuubaa I thank Sèrín Tuubaa (response to Na ngé def?, used by Mourides)
Màngi sant Yàlla I thank God, I'm not complaining (response to Na ngé def?)<var: Màngi sant>·
mànko mango {C: b} [<Por mango]¶ taww mànko
mànké 1. to be scarce (intr.) {Ceeb dafa mànké. Rice is scarce.}; 2. to be out of (something) (tr.) {Moom dafa mànké ceeb. She is out of rice.} [<Fr manquer]
mànke wíis to be a little crazy, to have a screw loose (intr.) {Danga mànké wíis. You're a little crazy.}
mànkoo to plot, conspire (pl. subj.) (intr.)
mànt mint, peppermint: especially, peppermint flavoring {C: b} [<Fr menthe]¶ tàngal mànt
màpp to wipe up, sponge up, mop up (liquid) (tr.)
màqaama fame, prestige {C: m} [<Ar]¶ am màqaama
màrsàndíis merchandise {C: b} [<Fr merchandise]
màrs market {C: b} [<Fr marché]¶ duggël màrs, duggi màrsé
màrsê bu tás messy or disorganized place {C: b}
màrta baam life {C: b} {Doomu Aadama, màrta baam bul ko fowè. Child of Adam, don't play with life. (line from a Kiné Lam song)} [<Ar]
màrtó hammer {C: b} [<Fr marteau]
Màssa I'm sorry!, That's too bad! <var: Mas, Mas-sal>
màtt 1. to bite (tr.); 2. bedbug {C: b}¶ sañse ba màtt gàjj, yal...màtt
màtt di īf to say bad and good things at the same time (intr.) (usually in incompletive)
màttat to keep biting
màttatu to bite one's lips (intr.)
màtt-màtt bite {C: w} <var: mat-mat>
mee see mêlè
meech see mees
meechu see meesu
meem to baa (like a sheep) (intr.)
meen sap; shared female ancestor {C: m}¶ Noo bokk meen. We have a common female ancestor.
meep bait {C: m}
meer woman who behaves fairly conservatively; female president or leader; mother (slang) {C: b}¶ Meer ngé rekki! You're just a meer!} [<Fr mère]
meer mayor {C: b} [<Fr maire]
Meer 1. (nickname that may function as an informal first name for an older woman); 2. (title used before the last name of an older woman, by a younger speaker—this usage may be affectionate or intimate)
mees 1. to braid (someone's) hair in individuals (loose braids attached only at the base), using synthetic hair extensions (tr.) {Meech na ma. She braided my hair in individuals.}; 2. braid of synthetic hair {C: g} [<Fr mèche] <var: meech>
mees Christian church service, Mass {C: b} [<Fr messe]
mees measure of length, about a meter {C: m} [<Fr mètre?]
meesu to have one's hair braided in individual synthetic hair braids (intr.)<var: meechu>
meetar teacher {C: b} [<Fr maître]
meetar meter (100 centimeters) [C: b] [<Fr mètre]
meew milk {C: m} ¶ tångal meew
meew nestale condensed milk {C: b}
[nestale < Fr Nestlé]
meew ndox evaporated milk {C: m}
meew pëndax dry milk {C: b}
meew suukër condensed milk {C: b}
mel to be (a certain way), to be like (in physical appearance) (used with an n-class word) (intr.) {Naka lë mel? How is she?, What is she like? | Nii lë mel. She's like this.}
mel ne to act like, look like (prt.) {Yangi mel ne bëy. You act like a goat. | Bintë mungi mel ni yaayam. Bineta is acting like her mother. | Në Yaaše lë mel. She's like Yacine.} <var: mel na, mel ni>
melax 1. to be shiny, to sparkle (intr.); 2. to be lightning (intr.—no subj.) {Fumelax? Where was there lightning?}; 3. lightning {C: b, g}
melentaan, mellent, mellentaan see mblemsantaan
melo complexion, skin color {C: b ¶ Yëenë yam melo. You guys have the same complexion.}
melokaan form {C: b, w ¶ Yalla feeñë ko ci melokaanu daa bu bare méew. God appeared to him in the form of a cow with a lot of milk.}
menaas 1. to mop (intr.); 2. to mop (tr.) [<Fr ménage]
men a, an {used with m-class N ¶ see m-=menn muus: a cat}
menñ to set fruit, have fruit come out (of a plant) (intr.)
mer 1. to be angry; to be rough (of the ocean) (intr.); 2. anger {C: m}
mer bay toj to be very angry (intr.) {Dafa mer bay toj. She is very angry.}
mer bë funnki to be very angry (intr.)
mere to be angry at, mad at (tr.)
meret bleeding after childbirth {C: m}
mer-merlu to pretend to be angry (intr.)
mes see ne mes
metis person who is half black, half white {C: b} [<Fr métis / métisse]
metit pain {C: b} ¶ am metit bëñ, am metit biir, am metit bopp
metitlu to brood (especially, about some painful event in the past) (intr.) {Dafa metitlu. He keeps brooding.}; 2. to brood about (tr.) {Dafa ley metitlu rekk. He's just brooding about you.}
metti to be hard, difficult; to hurt, ache, cause pain (intr.) {generally used in incomplete with reference to a specific hurt ¶ Dafa metti. It hurts, It's hurting. | Liì dafa metti de. This [for instance, this sort of pain] really hurts. | Sama bëñ dafa metti. My tooth aches, I have a toothache.} ¶ biiram...metti
mey 1. to give (something) to; to give (a woman) to (a man) in marriage (of parents) (tr.) {Dafa sàcc ngir mey ko ko. She steals in order to give it to him. | Mey nañu ko ko démb. They gave her to him in marriage yesterday.}; 2. to allow (someone) to, to let (someone) (tr. + MC) {Mey më më jàll. Let me pass, Allow me to pass. | Mey ko mu gis ko. Allow her to see him.} <var: may> ¶ Yalla...mey
mey baatam to give (one's wife) her freedom, divorce (one's wife) (tr.: dposs. obj. id.) {Aamadu mey na ma sama baat. Amadou gave me my freedom, Amadou divorced me.}
mey gu jëkk first dowry payment (made by the husband's family to the bride's family) {C: g}
mey jabar to get married (of a man) (pass.) {Mey nañu ma jabar. I got married.}
mey mbaquus to promise (someone) a reward (but not give it) (tr.)
meyé 1. to tell jokes or stories (intr.); 2. to give (something) away; to give (a daughter) in marriage, have a daughter
get married (tr.); 3. to get married (of a woman) (pass.) {Démb lañu ma maye. I got married yesterday.}
méb 1. threatening gesture (C: m); 2. to raise one's hand threateningly (intr.)
mébé 1. plan (C: m); 2. to make a lot of plans (intr.)
méccé occupation: business, trade, profession; something that keeps one busy {C: b, m || Nelaw rekk mooy méccéém. Sleep is what keeps him busy, sleep is his only occupation.} [<Fr mériet] || amul méccé
méd dead animal (domesticated or wild, that died a natural death and was not slaughtered) {C: m} [<Ar mayir]
Mée May {C: b} [<Fr mai]
mépp each {followed bby m-class N || mépp muus: each cat}
mè the; that (rem. sg. art.) {follows m-class N—see m- || muus mè: the cat (rem.)} <var: ma>
mè 1. me (obj. clit.); 2. (1sg. min.) {see mu} <var: ma>
médd 1. to engulf, drown (someone or something) (of water) (tr.) {Ndox mi mëdd na kêr yu bare. The water engulfed many houses.}; 2. crowd of people {C: m} || ndox mi...mëdd
mélé that (visible, out of reach) (dem.)
{follows m-class N—see m-} <var: male, mee>
méll in ne méd
mèn 1. to know how to do, be able to do (something) (tr.) {Mèn naa ko. I know how to do it.}; 2. to be better, stronger, more able than (someone) (tr.) {Mbër më muu dékk moo ko mèn. The wrestler he is challenging is stronger than he is.}; 3. to be able to, know how to (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. || Dafa ko mëña togg? Does she know how to cook it? || Mënu ko gis. He can't see it.} <var: mun>
mèn fuuf to be much stronger, much more able than (tr.)
mèn na am 1. maybe, it may be that
{+MC || Mèn na am Ayda génn tele. It may be that Ayda will be on TV, maybe Ayda will be on TV. || Mèn na am ñu gis ko. Maybe we'll see him. || Mèn na am muy doktéér. Maybe he's a doctor, he might be a doctor.}; 2. maybe {+S || Mèn na am di naa dem Kwallak. Maybe I'll go to Kaolack.} || amaana
mèn na am ne maybe {+S || Mèn na am ne Ndar lè nekk. Maybe he is in Saint-Louis.}
mënin ability {C: b}
mèn-mënn ability {C: g}
mèq to eat (something dry and powdery) (tr.) {Mèq na suukér. He ate the sugar.}
mèrgel round bead {C: b}
mèrgelu to be round, spherical (intr.)
mèrr see ne mèrr
mè to have ever, to have once (aux.+V)
{used with -a suff. || Mës nga dem Kaasamaas? Have you ever been to Casamance? || Dafa mësa lekk màng buñorul. Once she ate a mango that wasn't ripe.} <var: mas, mos, mus>
mèt see mat
mèt ko see mat ko
mi the; that (prox./neut. sg. art.) {follows m-class N—see m- || muus mi: the cat || muus mi më gis: the cat that I saw, the cat that saw me}
michwi see miswi
mèdi noon [<Fr midi]
mii this (visible, within reach) (dem.)
{follows m-class N—see m-} <var: mìlé>
mìig silence! hush! (used to a child) || ne mìig, nee mìig
mikar see mikër
mikër 1. to be sneaky, to be sly (intr.); 2. sneaky person {C: m} <var: mikar>
mîim to deny (tr.) {Mîim na li mu ma digoon. She denied what she had promised me.}
mîim ne to deny that (intr.+S) {Mîim na ne gis na Aamadu. She denied that she had seen Amadou.}
mîin to be used to, be familiar with (tr.) {Mîin naa ko. I'm used to her.} ¶ miis
mînêël familiarity, friendship {C: g}
mîir 1. to be dizzy (intr.); 2. dizziness {C: m} ¶ Mîir bi nak—bàyyi na li? How about the dizziness—did it leave you?}
mîir wall {C: b} [<Fr mur]
mîis to be familiar with, to recognize (tr.) {Xamu ma ko wânte miis naa kanamam. I don't know him but I recognize his face.} ¶ miin
mîis baguette (long loaf of bread) {C: w} [<Fr miche] <var: miis mburu>
mîis mburu see miis
mîkro microphone {C: b} [<Fr microphone]
mîlé see mii
mîndaan see mbindaan
mîtis ñînrì government minister {C: b} [<Fr minister]
mînit minute {C: b} [<Fr minute]
mîniw midnight [<Fr minuit]
mîsaal 1. example {C: m}; 2. to give examples; to illustrate a meaning with gestures (intr.) [<Ar]
mîskiin poor person {C: m} [<Ar miskiin] <var: miskin>
mîskin see miskiin
mîskit see mbiskit
mîswî roast lamb (usually roasted whole) {C: b} [<Fr mechoui < Ar mashwi] <var: michwi>
mobîlet motor bike, motorized bicycle

{C: b} [<Fr mobilette]
mocq to gently touch an ailing part of (someone's) body while reciting prayers (tr.)
môdd to swallow (a creature) whole (tr.)
môggu to curl up (intr.)
Mohammet in sunnas Mohammet,
Yômênt Mohammet (salalaahu allayhi wa sallam) [<Ar moHammed]
môkk to be ground, pounded; to be memorized, prepared (of a lesson, for instance) (intr.)
môkk pœc to be a good wife, to take good care of one's man (intr.) {Dafa môkk pœc. She is a good wife, She takes good care of her man.}
môkkal to be prepared (of a student, for example), to know one's lesson (through one's own efforts or the instruction of others) (intr.) {Môkkal naa. I'm prepared, I know my lesson.}
môl colt {C: b}
montar see montêr
montêr wristwatch {C: b} [<Fr montre] <var: montar>
moo (3sg. subj. foc.; may be replaced by -a after an overt subj. N) {moo set: 1sg. maa, 2sg. yaa, 3sg. moo, 1pl. ñoo, 2pl. yéêë, 3pl. ñoo} may be used with an ul neg. V || Moo lekk. She's the one who ate. || Yamar moo ñëw, Yamara ñëw.
Yamar is the one who came. || Bintê moo ko lekk, Bintàa ko lekk. Bineta is the one who ate it. || Moo lekkul. She's the one who didn't eat. || Maa lekkul. I'm the one who didn't eat.}
Moo! Look at you!, Would you look at that! <var: Móyyéén, Muyéén>
moo ne so...after all! {+'S || Moo ne Ayda mëna toog! So Aïda can cook after all!}
mooñ fisherman {C: b}
moom 1. he, she, it (subj.); 2. him, her, it (obj. of prep., emph. subj.); 3. to
possess, to have (something) belong to one; to dominate (tr.); 4. to belong to (tr.: subj.-obj. id.) {Ku moom bindukaay biyi? Who does this pen belong to?} Amana Bubakar moo ko moom. Maybe it belongs to Bubacar.}

**moom ci boppam** 1. he himself, she herself (emph. subj.); 2. him himself, her herself (emph. obj.)

**moom kepp** he alone, she alone (subj.; usually human) {used only in subj. foc. form} Moom kepp moo fi nekk. He alone is here.

**moom mii** 1. he himself, she herself (prox./neut. emph. subj.); 2. him himself, her herself (prox./neut. emph. obj.)

**moom moomu** 1. he himself, she herself (rem. emph. subj.); 2. him himself, her herself (rem. emph. obj.)

**moom e** to have it be one's turn, to take a turn (intr.) {Yaa moom. You take a turn. It's your turn.} (C: g) Jellé sa moom. Take your turn.

**moomeel** property, wealth {C: g}

**moomu** that (out of sight) (dem.) {follows m-class N—see m-} <var: moomule>

**moomule** see moomu

**moone** nevertheless, however <var: mónene>

**mooi to prepare Senegalese-style couscous (intr.)

**moos** as for...wow {Ceere yi moos kenn lekku ko. As for the couscous, wow, no one ate it.} Binté moos mungi ànd ag Aamadu bé tay. As for Bineta, wow, she's still going with Amadou.

**Moosi** Mossi person, person of the Mossi ethnic group of Burkina Faso; Mossi language {C: b}

**Moritani** Mauritania

**moroom** age-mate, someone of just about the same age as oneself, equal {C: b} || def moroom

**morso** piece, scrap {C: b} [< Fr morceau]

**mos to taste (tr.)

**mos see mês**

**moske in grând moske** [< Fr grande mosque]

**moto** motorcycle {C: b} [< Fr moto]

**motoxal** to squeeze (something) to soften it (tr.)

**mott** in ne mott, nee mott

**mottali** to complete, to make up the full amount of (a sum of money) (tr.) || mat

**moxoû to crush, crumple (tr.)

**moy** 1. to miss a goal, not to go straight (of a thrown object, or a line drawn crooked) (intr.) {Kéyit gi dafa moy. The paper missed (the target it was thrown at.)}; 2. to miss (a goal) (of a thrown object, for example); to cheat on (one's wife) (tr.) {Moy na lé. It missed you. Dafa mè moy. He cheated on me.}; 3. to be crooked, at an angle (of a hem or lampshade, for example) (intr.); 4. to be unfaithful to (tr.) {Bubakar waat na ne du moy Yaasin. Bubacar swore not to be unfaithful to Yacine.}

**moy Yàlla** to break God's law, commit a sin (intr.)

**moyaal** 1. to collect taxes; to ask for money (intr.); 2. tax {C: m}

**moytu** 1. to be careful (intr.); 2. to avoid, to be careful not to (aux.+V) {used with -a suff.} Dama koy moytu lekk, Dama koy moytoo lekk. I am careful not to eat it, I avoid eating it.

**mônte** see moone

**móolú to curse, say bad things about (tr.)

**Móyyéén!** see Moo!

**mu** 1. (rel. sg.) {used between m-class N and A—see m-} || muus mu muus mi: the wise cat); 2. any — that (indef.) {+FMC; m-class—see m-} || Muus mu mu
gis ragal ko. He is afraid of any cat that he sees.

**mu** (3sg. min.) {mu set: 1sg. më; 2sg. ngë; 3sg. mu; 1pl. ñu; 2pl. ngeen; 3pl. ñu} || Mu wax? May she speak?, (colloquial) Did she speak? || Mu wax ko? May she say it?}

**mucc** to survive (a physical ordeal, like giving birth, or an emotional one, like a scandal or accusation), to be unscathed: especially, to give birth (intr.) {Mucc na. She has survived: for instance, she has (just) given birth.}

**muj** end {C: g}

**mujj** 1. to come last (intr.); 2. to end up (doing), to finally get to (do) (aux.+V) {not used with -a suff. || Dama ko mujj lekk. I ended up eating it. || Mujj naa lekk ceebu jën. I finally got to eat ceebu jën.}

¶ mujjë

**mujjë** 1. to be the last (intr.); 2. to end up (doing), to finally get to (do) (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. || Dama ko mujjë lekk, Dama ko mujjë lekk. I ended up eating it, I finally got to eat it.}

¶ mujj

**mukk** never {used only in neg. (inc.?) S || Duma nekk mukk dokteër. I'll never become a doctor. || Du ko lekk mukk. He never eats it.}

**mukk ci àdduna** never in (this) life (a response to a suggestion about the future)

**mun** see mën

**mungée** see mungë nëlë
di see mungë nëlë di

**mungë** 1. (3sg. rem. imperf.) {mungë set: 1sg. mëngë; 2sg. yångë; 3sg. mungë; 1pl. ñungë; 2pl. yëénnëngë; 3pl. ñungë || forms from the mungë set may not be used with a following -ul neg. V} || Aamadu mungë lekk. Amadou is eating.}; 2. he is in, she is in, it is in (a place); is (located there); there is (there) {with or without preceding sg. N subj. and a following loc.}; 3. there he is, there she is, there it is {not used with a N or pron.} ¶ -angí

Mungë fë He's fine, She's fine (response to a question about an absent person's health) ¶ Mångi fi rekk, Ñungë fë

**mungë fë rekk di** to do only (rem.) (di. aux.+V) {includes mungë set || Mungë fë rekk di jooy. All she does is cry.} ¶ mungi fi rekk di

**mungë nélé** see mungë nëlë

**mungë nélé di** see mungë nëlë di

**mungë nee** see mungë nëlë

**mungë nee di** see mungë nëlë di

**mungë nëlë** there is (3sg. subj.) {Moos mi mungë nëlë, Moos mi mungë nee. There is the cat. || Moos mungë nëlë. There is a cat.} <var: mungë nèle, mungë nee, mungëé, mungëel>

**mungë nélé di** (3sg. rem. loc. imperf.) {Aamadu mungë nëlë di lekk. Amadou is over there eating.} <var: mungë nale di, mungë nee di, mungëé di, mungëlé di> ¶ mungi nii di

mungëlë see mungë nëlë

**mungëlé** di see mungë nëlë

**munglé** di see mungë nëlë

**mungi** 1. (3sg. neut.-prox. imperf.) {mungi set: 1sg. mëngë; 2sg. yångë; 3sg. mungi; 1pl. ñungi; 2pl. yëénnëngë; 3pl. ñungi || forms from the mungë set may not be used with an -ul neg. V || Aamadu mungi lekk. Amadou is eating.}; 2. he is in, she is in, it is in (a location); there is {with preceding sg. N subj. and a loc. || Aamadu mungi Ndar. Amadou is in Saint-Louis. || Ganaar mungi ci frijdiéér bi. There is chicken in the refrigerator.}; 3. here she is, here he is, here it is {not used with a N or pron. || Mungi. Here he is.} ¶ -angí

mungi ci diggu dooleem to be at the height of one's powers (intr.: poss. obj.) {includes mungi set || Yångi ci sa diggu
doole. You are at the height of your powers.) ¶ nekk ci diggu dooleem
mungi ci loxo Yàlla to be in good hands, to be in God's hands (intr.)
{includes mungi set || Màngi ci loxo Yàlla. I am in God's hands, I am in good
hands.}
mungi ci mbal mi to lead a debauched life (intr.) {includes mungi set}
mungi ci nguur gi to be in power, to be powerful (intr.) {includes mungi set ||
Ñungí ci nguur gi. They are in power.} ¶ nekk ci nguur gi
mungi fi rekk di to do only (prox.) (di aux.+V) {includes mungi set || Màngi fi
rekk di ko xaar. All I can do is wait for him.} ¶ mungë fë rekk di
mungi nii here is (3sg. subj.) {Muus mi mungi nii. Here is the cat. I Muus mungi
nii. Here is a cat.} <var: mungi nilé, mungii> ¶ mungë nélé di
mungi nii di (3sg. prox. loc. imperf.)
{Bintë mungi nii di ko lekk. Bintë is here eating it.} <var: mungi nilé di, mungii
di>
mungi nilé see mungi nii
mungi nilé di see mungi nii di
mungii see mungi nii
mungii di see mungi nii di
muñ 1. to be patient (intr.) {Ku muñ
muññ. He who is patient will smile, He
who laughs last laughs best.}; 2.
patience {C: g || Muñ gi bare na. There's
been a lot of patience. (line from a
Madou Diabaté song)}
uqat timid person {C: m} ¶ boqat
muqatu to take advantage of (someone
who is easily scared) (tr.)
uqàddam Tidiane dignitary {C: m} [<
Ar]
muraake see mburaake
muri to uncover (tr.) ¶ muur
Murit Mouride—member of a Senegalese
Muslim sect {C: b} [< Ar mouriid 'one
who is accepting of others']
murtat to be happy and excited (intr.)
mus see mès
musé sir (term of address, primarily used
to teachers, foreigners, and Senegalese
who act like foreigners) [< Fr monsieur]
Musé 1. (man's first name); 2. Mr. (title
used before a man's last name—
primarily used to and of teachers,
foreigners, and Senegalese who act like
foreigners) [< Fr Monsieur]
musël to protect, keep from harm (tr.) [<
Ar]
musël ci to protect from (2ptr.) {Musël
më ci Seytaane. Protect me from Satan.}
¶ Yàlla na fi Yàlla musël ci cat
musibé misfortune {C: b} [< Ar
muSiibah] ¶ Yàlla na lë Yàlla feg ci
musibé
musibé ag balaa misfortune and grief
{C: b || Sidaa musibé ag balaa lë. AIDS is
a misfortune and grief.}
musibé...dal to have a misfortune (intr.:
obj. id.) {Musibé dal na ma. I had a
misfortune.}
musik music {C: b} [< Fr musique]
musskàllaf very dignified person {C: m ||
James Earl Jones musskàllaf lë. James
Earl Jones is a very dignified person.} [<
Ar]
musskàllafa to give the impression of
being a very dignified person (intr.)
musslaay charm, gris-gris; something (an
object or an action) that wards off evil
{C: b} [< Ar]
musu ci to protect oneself against (ptr.)
[< Ar]
musóor headgear consisting of a wrapped
and tied piece of cloth, such as a turban,
head scarf, or wrapped headdress {C: b,
g}
musóoru to have on a scarf or other head
covering (intr.)
mustaas moustache {C: b} [<Fr moustache]
musuwaar see muswaar
muswaar handkerchief {C: b} [<Fr mouchoir] <var: musuwaar>
mutard mustard {C: b} [<Fr moutarde]
mutt-mutt type of tick {C: g}
muu cu to suck (something) through a straw (tr.)
muul 1. to print (a book), to mold (something, out of wet sand, for example) (tr.); 2. mold; cake pan; brick {C: b} [<Fr moule]
muumaa see muumê
muumê to be mute, unable to talk (intr.) <var: muuma>
muumê-muumêlu to pretend that one can’t talk (intr.)
muuû to hold back a laugh, to smile just a little or for no apparent reason (intr.)
muur 1. to cover (especially, in order to hide or protect something) (tr.); 2. luck {C: m} || muri
muuraay style or way of wrapping or covering one’s head {C: b || Sa muuraay bi daal neexuma. I don’t like your style of head wrap.}
muuru to have one’s head covered; to mourn for one’s husband (for a prescribed period) (intr.)
muurum Koor alms given at the end of Ramadan {C: m}
uus 1. cat {C: m}; 2. to be wise, intelligent, smart (intr.); 3. to be firm, ripe (of a peanut, for example); to have no excess water (of wet clothing that has been well wrung) (intr.)
uusal see muusêl
muusêl 1. to cook (meat or fish) without added sauce (tr.); 2. meat or fish cooked without added sauce {C: m} <var: muusal>
uusu siiru wild cat; large male cat, tomcat {C: b}
muut in ne muut, nee muut
muut-muuti to jiggle around (usually, because one has to go to the bathroom) (intr.)
muy equals, makes {used in arithmetical expressions || Naar ag ñett muy jurôóm. Two and two makes four.}
Muyyéén! see Moo!

mb

mbaa I hope (+S; may be preceded by subj.; has the intonation and force of a question to which the speaker expects an affirmative response || Mbaa Bubakar di na ñëw?, Bubakar mbaa di na ñëw? Boubacar will come, I hope? || Mbaa Bubakar ngë gis? You saw Boubacar, I hope?)
mbaal 1. net: especially, fishnet; catch (of fish) {C: m}; 2. to catch (something) in a net; to catch, capture (someone) (tr.)
mbaalum sànni type of large round net {C: m}
mbaam pig, pork; donkey {C: m} ¶ yëppu mbaam
mbaam àll wild donkey {C: b}
mbaam sëf donkey; mule {C: b}
mbaam xux pîg {C: b}
mbaame to be rough, tough (of a person); not to feel pain (this is considered a negative trait) (intr.)
mbaanig thick buttermilk {C: m}
mbaar 1. shelter: tent, market stall {C: m} || Mângi dem ci mbaaru tégg bi. I'm going to the jeweler's stall.; 2. to make a shelter in (a place) (ltr.)
mbaarum mbott wild mushroom {C: m}
mbaax goodness {C: g}
mbagg shoulder {C: m} ¶ butigû mbagg
mbal 1. to lead a debauched life (intr.); 2. debauchery {C: m} ¶ mungi ci mbal mi
mbalka sink; feeding trough {C: m}
mballax style of Senegalese music {C: m}
mbalit garbage; garbage can, wastebasket {C: m} <var: mbëlit>
mbamb 1. gossip {C: l}; 2. to gossip about (tr.)
mbana big cooking pot {C: g}
mband 1. to give a performance (intr.); 2. performance {C: m}
mbandkat performer {C: b}
mbañ forbidden or unacceptable action {C: g} ¶ bañ, bare mbañ
mbañeel hatred {C: g}
mbaq 1. slingshot {C: m}; 2. to shoot with a slingshot (intr.); 3. to shoot with a slingshot (tr.)
mbaquus in mey mbaquus
mbar sheath, scabbard (for a sword or knife) {C: m}
mbas 1. to dodge (tr.); epidemic {C: m}
Mbass! Darn it!
Mbass ma Darn —! {followed by a second or third person obj. pron., often with an additional S that explains one's irritation} Mbas ma ko! Darn her!, Darn him! | Mbas ma leen! Darn them! | Mbas ma leen! Yëñëñë lakhke! Darn it, you guys! You're being annoying! | Mbas ma le! Darn you!}
mbaseñ damask {C: b} <Fr bazin>
mbaxal dish made with rice, fish, and vegetables {C: m} ¶ gerte mbaxal
mbaxane see mbaxane
mbaxane hat {C: m} <var: mbaxana>
mbay harvest {C: m} <var: mbey> ¶ bay
mbàjj blanket {C: b, m}
Mbâkke Mbacké (town in Diourbel)
mbàmb danger {C: m} ¶ Sûuf su yëngû mbàmb mu réy lë. Moving ground is a big danger.)
mbànd big water jar {C: m}
mbànt type of tree {C: m}
mbàpp cream skimmed from boiled milk {C: m} ¶ ne mbàpp, nee mbàpp
mbàq see bàq (tripe)
mbàttu small calabash; large wooden or calabash spoon {C: m} ¶ bàttu
mbec 1. to slap (someone's) face (tr.); 2. slap {C: b, m}
mbèdd outside, outdoors, area outside the compound around a house; street {C: m} ¶ ci mbèdd mi
mbee to bleat (of a sheep or goat) (intr.)
mbèex sea water {C: m}
mbège 1. hoop (toy) {C: g}; 2. to roll a hoop (intr.)
mbelemtaan type of large ant {C: b, w} <var: melentaan, mellent, mellentaan, mbelemtaan>
mbelentaan see mbelemtaan
mbell deposit; mine {C: m} ¶ Afrik du Sud am na mbelli xaalis. South Africa has silver mines.}
mbellax to fatten up (a woman, to make her more desirable or marriageable), by overfeeding and pinching the skin to increase absorption of nutrients (tr.)
mbeñ 1. to hit with the fist (tr.); 2. blow with the fist {C: m} [<Fr poing] ¶ kurpëñ
mberu winnowing basket {C: m}
mbett surprise {C: m} ¶ bett
mbette she looks like —!, he looks like —!, you look like —!, they look like —!, she acts like —!, he acts like —!, you act like —!, they act like —! {implies
second or third person referent; used with following N || Mbette jängalekat! He looks like a teacher!, He acts like a teacher!, You act like a teacher! | Mbette sama yaay! You're acting like my mother! |

mbetteel surprise {C: g} ¶ bett
mbey see mbay
mbéb sap of the baobab tree (used in preparing couscous) (same as laalo) {C: g}
mbég happiness {C: m} <var: mbégte> ¶ bég
mbégte see mbég
mbér pus {C: b} ¶ dét Myers
mbéx party, social gathering {C: m}
mbéc 1. to give a shock to (tr.) {Kuuran bi dafa ma bèc. The electricity gave me a shock.}; 2. to get a shock (intr.: obj. id.) {Dafa ma bèc. I got a shock}
mbégg desire; love {C: m} ¶ bëgg
mbéggéél love {C: m, g} ¶ bëgg
mbék 1. to bump into; to hit with one's head; to butt (of a sheep) (tr.); 2. blow with the head {C: m}
mbélée to stick out one's tongue at (tr.)
mbélit see mbalit
mbënn hole pierced in an ear {C: m} ¶ bënn
mbër wrestler, champion, successful person, achiever {C: m}
mbëtt type of large lizard {C: b, m} ¶ èr mbëtt
mbëw see mbów
mbiip toy whistle {C: b}
mbill flock of birds {C: m} ¶ ndeyu mbill
mbind writing, penmanship; sacred verses or spells written by a seriñ {C: m} ¶ bind
mbindaan maid {C: m} <var: mindaan> ¶ bindaan
mbindéef strange person, unusual person {C: m}

mbir fact, event, situation, matter {C: m} || in formal or arch. contexts, gen./rel. may be mbirum} ¶ ci mbiram, ci mbiru
mbiru Yàlla see mbiru-m-Yàlla
mbirum arch. gen./rel. of mbir
mbirum Yàlla God's will {C: b} <var: mbiru Yàlla>
miskit cookie {C: m} [<Eng biscuit] <var: miskit>
mboccor baby camel {C: m}
mboji pounding {C: m} ¶ boji
mbokk 1. relative; good friend {C: m}; 2. relationship {C: g} ¶ bokk
mbolde club, big stick {C: b}
mbombu pot scrubber, brillo pad {C: g} ¶ bomb
mbon meanness, nastiness {C: g} ¶ bon
mbonaat turtle {C: m}
mbob dry hay {C: m}
mbooloo assembly, audience {C: m}
mbootaay organization, association, society {C: g}
mbootu white cloth (usually malikaan) used to tie a baby on one's back {C: m} ¶ bootu
mbaq corn {C: m}
mbote lamb, kid (baby sheep or goat) {C: m} ¶ mburtu
mbott frog {C: m} ¶ mbaaruum mbott, niin mbott
mbóósóór in am mbóósóór, ñakk mbóósóór
mbóóti 1. cockroach {C: m}; 2. secret {C: m}
mbóoyo harmattan, period of hot weather accompanied by a hot, dry wind {C: m}
mbóów to bark (of a dog) (intr.) <var: bów, mbëw>
mbubu in gran mbubu
mbubb boubou (style of African dress with no shaping at the sides, worn over a sër) {C: m} ¶ gran mbubu, ñëti bubu
mbugël punishment, torture {C: m}
mburaake 1. type of snack made from peanut butter, dry couscous or bread, and sugar pounded together {C: m}; 2. to make mburaake {intr.} <var: muraake>
mburngël tunnel {C: m}
mburt lamb {C: m}
mburu bread {C: m} [<Bam nburu] ¶ ruusitu mburu
mburtu lamb, kid (baby sheep or goat) {C: m} ¶ mbote
mbuubit trash {C: m} ¶ buub
mbuum type of leaf used in cere mbuum

n- (instr./manner base) {nak, naka, nan, neneen, nangam, nangam ag nangam, ni, nii, noou} ll see also nee, nee
na 1. (3sg. neut. perf.) {na perf. set: 1sg. naa; 2sg. ngë; 3sg. na; 1pl. nañu; 2pl. ngeen; 3pl. nãnu}; 2. (3sg. subjunct.) {na subjunct. set: 1sg. naa, 2sg. na ngë, 3sg. na, 1pl. na ñu, 2pl. na ngeen, 3pl. na ñu ll Na le fay! Have him pay you! | Na le Bintë fay! Have Bineta pay you!} <var: nê> ¶ bu, Ýalla na
na see di na, ne (like), ni
Na ci jamm bare! May there be great peace (in eating)! (said by someone who has already eaten or is not hungry, to those who invite him to share a meal)
na ma see nna (1sg. subjunct.)
na ngeen (2pl. subjunct.) {see na subjunct. ll mainly used following Ýalla}
na ngë (2sg. subjunct.) {see na subjunct. ll mainly used following Ýalla ll Ýalla na ñu dem ci jamm. May God let us go in peace.}; 2. (3pl. subjunct.) {see na subjunct. ll Na ñu le fay. Have them pay you.}
Na ngë def? How are you?, How are you doing? {often answered Mângi fi rekk or Mângi sant Ýalla} <var: Naka ngë def?>
Na ngë def? Saa waa? How are you?, How are things? {often answered: A! Senegaleezman!}
Na ngë fananee? How did you pass the night? {morning greeting—usual response is Jamm rekk!} <var: Naka ngë fananee?>
Na ngë yendo? How was your day? {evening greeting—usual response is Jamm rekk!} <var: Naka ngë yendo?>
na ñu 1. (1pl. subjunct.) {see na subjunct. ll mainly used following Ýalla ll Ýalla na ñu dem ci jamm. May God let us go in peace.}; 2. (3pl. subjunct.) {see na subjunct. ll Na ñu le fay. Have them pay you.}
Na râpp ag jamm! May it be worn in peace! (remark used when giving an article of clothing, or by a salesperson or hairstylist to wish a customer good health during the period she has an item of clothing or hairdo, or simply as a complimentary good wish)
Na rees ag jamm! May it be digested in peace! (response used by a host when a
guest praises the food)

**naa** (1sg. neut. perf.) {see na perf.}

**naa** (1sg. subjunct.) {see na subjunct.} mainly used following Yàlla || Yàlla naa jäll. May God let me pass (the exam.).

<var: na ma>

**naa** see di **naa**

**naab** to console (tr.)

**naac** 1. sun {C: b, w}; 2. to be sunny; to be late (in the daytime) (intr.—no subj.)<var: naaj>

**naaféq** 1. imposter, liar, untrustworthy person {C: b}; 2. to be an imposter (intr.) {Dafa naaflè. He's an imposter.} [< Ar *naafaqa* 'to be hypocritical']

**naafila** prayer which follows the gee prayer during Ramadan {C: b} [< Ar *naafîla* 'superrogatory performance']

**naagu** to be conceited, to let success go to one's head (intr.)

**naaj** see **naac**

**naaja** see **naajo**

**naaje** to — late (in the daytime) (aux.+V)

{used with -a suff. || Dama ko naaje lekk, Dama ko naajee lekk. I ate it late.}

**naajo** squash, pumpkin {C: b, j} <var: naaja>

**naal** to plan (something) (tr.)

**naam** 1. yes! (response when one is called); 2. for sure, really (emphatic)

{Jàng na naam wànte këm gërënu ko. She really studied but no one praised her (for it).}; 3. name?, your name? (formal request) [< Ar *naham*

**naa1** 1. to drink; to drink alcohol (intr.)

{Dafay naa? Is he drinking? Does he drink?}; 2. to drink; to take (a pill) (tr.); 3. to be safe, to be home free (in the dåqe game) (intr.); 4. alcoholic beverage; drinking (alcohol) {C: g} || njar ko naan

**naan** (continuous form of ne (to say; ne V stem)) {used with V foc. or neut. imperf. || Yàngi naan "bakkan". You were saying "nose". || Dafa naan keww. He's observing it with attention.}

**Naan** naa! I'm safe! I'm home free! (used when reaching the safe area in the dåqe game)

**naa-naa** mint (plant; used to flavor tea, for instance) {C: b}

**naano** see **naa1**

**naanu** pipe (for smoking) {C: g} <var: naano>

**naaq** see **naa1**

**Naar** Mauritanian; Arab {C: b} <var: Naaru Gànnnaar> || ceebu Naar, Gànnnaar

**Naaru Bëyruyt** Lebanese; Syrian {C: b}

**Naaru Gànnnaar** see **Naar**

**Naaru Yëwut** Jew {C: b}

**naarugóór** see fasu naarugóór

**naat to be rich, wealthy** (intr.) {Réée wu naat yi dañu wara dimbèle réée wu néew doole yì. The rich countries should help the poor countries.}

**naatàngé** prosperity {C: b, j}

**naaw to fly, fly away; to dissipate (of an odor)** (intr.)

**naawal** 1. to fly (something); to yell at (tr.); 2. kite (toy) {C: g}

**naawtal** to have one's children be self-supporting or in school (intr.)

**naax** to be senile (intr.) <var: naaq>

**naax** school of fish {C: b}

**Nabi** the Prophet Mohammed [< Ar *nabii-naa* 'our prophet'] <var: Nabil Mustafa>

**Nabil Mustafa** see **Nabi**

**nac** to squeeze, press (tr.)

**nafa** traditional pouch or purse worn around the neck (same as gafaka) {C: g} || ànd ag ay buumi nafaam

**nafar** 1. to study for a test, to prepare for a recitation (intr.); 2. to study, review (tr.)

**nafsu** life; nose {C: b | metaphorical, as with bakkan} || topp nafsuum

**nag** cow, cattle (male or female); beef {C:
b, w} ¶ ỳappu nag

nagam to be asleep (of a foot or hand) (intr.)

nagu all type of buffalo {C: w}

najaay see nijaay

nak and — ?, how about — ?{follows a N, especially a kinship term, as part of a social inquiry ¦ see n- ¦ Sa yaay nak?
And your mother? How about your mother?} ¶ naka

naka how {often contracted—see nu ¦ generally used with V+ee ¦ Naka ley fībbé rém? How is he going to get home?} ¦ see n-} <var: nan; cntr: nu më, noo, nu, nu mu, nu ŋu, noo leen> ¶ aka, nak, nan

naka jekk usually, normally {used at the beginning of a S ¦ Naka jekk fay lany. Usually she spends the day here.}

Naka ngë def? see Na ngë def?

Naka ngë fanaanee? see Na ngë fanaance?

Naka ngë yendo? see Na ngë yendo?

Naka yaram wi? How are you? (used to someone who is sick or in generally poor health)

nakk-nakkal to hesitate when answering (intr.)

nal to squeeze (a lemon, for instance) (tr.)

nale see nëlé

nalu to push (something) hard (tr.)

namm to miss, long for (someone or something); to feel like having (a food one has not had for some time) (tr.)

nammaliku to catch up with each other, reminisce together (pl. subj.) (intr.)

nammeeł nostalgia, feeling of missing someone {C: g}

nan see naka

nangu 1. to take (something) back; to accept (a remark); to answer (a prayer) (tr.) {—Nangu na li ngë wax? Did she accept what you said? —Waaw, nangu na ko. Yes, she accepted it. | Yalla nangu na sama faam. God answered my prayer.} 2. to take it, to accept a situation (intr.) {Moom daal dafa nangu. She accepts it.} 3. to let (intr.+WH-indef.) {finite WH-indef. clause must have subj. ku ¦ Démb suuñ maam yi dañu nanguwul woon ku leen yab. In the past our ancestors didn’t let anyone mistreat them. | Nangu na ku fi dugg. He lets anyone come in here.} <var: nongu>

nangu ci to take back from (2ptr.) {Nangu ko ci Yaasin. Take it back from Yacine.}

nangul to take it from (tr.) {Dafa ko nangul. She takes it from him.}

nanu see nañu

nañu 1. (1pl. neut. perf.) {see na perf.}; 2. (3pl. neut. perf.) {see na perf.} <var: nanu>

nañu see di nañu

nap to be tenderheaded (of one whose hair hurts excessively when pulled) (intr.)

napp 1. to fish (intr.); 2. to catch (a fish); to threaten, dominate (someone) (tr.); 3. catch (of fish) {C: m}

nappaaje to touch (something or someone) too much; to crush (food) with the hands or feet; to bruise (fruit) (tr.)

nappaate to try to act tough or threatening (intr.) <var: nappe>

nappe see nappaate

nappi to go and fish (intr.)

nappkat fisherman {C: b}

naq 1. lower abdomen {C: b}; 2. to make (someone) drink (by dunking him) (tr.)

naq see nëq

naqadi 1. to be bad tasting (intr.); 2. to sadden (tr.) {Li dafa ma naqadi. This saddens me. | Aamadu daal dafa ma naqadi rekk. Amadou really saddens me (by what he did).} <var: naqari>
naqadi deret to be bad-tempered; to be a cry-baby (intr.)
naqar sorrow, emotional pain {C: g} ¶ am naqar, am naqar ag tiis, am naqar ag tiis di
naqari see naqadi
naqarlu to suffer emotional pain from (a fact) (tr.) {Dafay naqarlu li Aamadu wax. She's suffering emotional pain from (the fact of) Aamadu's saying it.}
naqarlu ci to suffer emotional pain from (a fact) (ptr.) {Dafay naqarlu ci li doomam tukki. She's suffering emotional pain from (the fact of) her child's moving.}
nar 1. to lie, to tell a lie (intr.); 2. lie {C: w}; 3. to divide up, divide into portions (tr.); 4. portion, part {C: b}; 5. to intend to (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. ll Nar ngé fa dem? Do you intend to go there?}
nas 1. to thread (a needle), string (beads); (slang) to borrow (something, with the understanding that the same item will be returned) (tr.); 2. plan {C: b}
nasal to let (a well) rest (tr.)
nasal xelam to think, reflect (intr.: poss. obj.) {Nasal naa sama xel. I reflected.}
nasax not to be strong enough, not to be up to a physical task (intr.)
nataal 1. picture {C: b}; 2. to paint, draw (intr.) [< Ar mithal] <var: nital>
nataal ci to paint, draw on (ptr.) {Nataal na ci këyit gi. He drew on the paper.}
natt 1. to measure; to try on (clothing); to contribute (an amount) (tr.); 2. contribution {C: b}
nattu misfortune {C: b}
naw 1. to admire, esteem (tr); 2. last breath; soul {C: g} ¶ dog...nawam, malaaka yi...jël nawam
nawe turnip {C: b} [< Fr navet]
nawet rainy season {C: b, g}
nawetaan 1. to work during the rainy season (intr.); 2. person who works in the raining season; soccer game played in the rainy season; navetane {C: b}
nawle person of the same caste or social class as oneself {C: b}
nax to kid, tease, fool (someone); to cheat (someone, in a transaction); to pacify (a baby) (tr.) {Danga may nax. You're kidding me.}
naxaate to fool around (intr.)
naxante to compromise (intr.)
naxante ag to compromise with (ptr.)
nay 1. to be stingy with money (intr.); 2. stinginess {C: g}
nàcc to bleed; to have water come back (of a dry well); (slang) to cough up the money, to spend money (intr.) {Nàcc na? Did she cough up the money?}
nàcc bë dee to bleed to death (intr.)
nàkk millet or rice ball rolled in sugar, distributed as an act of charity {C: w}
nàkk sarax to make nàkk and distribute them as a charity to {obj. follows sarax ll Nàkk naa sarax ko. I gave nàkk to him as an act of charity.}
nàkk saraxeel to make nàkk and distribute them as a charity for {obj. follows sarax ll Nàkk naa saraxeel ko. I distributed nàkk as an act of charity for him.}
nàkkal to distribute nàkk on behalf of (for instance, as an act of charity done to help someone get well) (tr.)
nàkkku yëwut halwa {C: b}
nàmm to sharpen (tr.)
nàmp 1. to suck, to nurse (of a baby); to spend time with one's mother, be at home with one's mother (of an adult) (intr.); 2. to have (a trait, for instance) in one's blood: especially, to have learned (a language) as one's mother tongue (tr.) {Wolof laa nàmp. I have Wolof in my blood, Wolof is in my blood, I learned
Wolof as my mother tongue.)

**nàmp jox** to be the next older sibling of (tr.) (obj. clitic follows jox || Nàmpumpa jox ko. I'm not his next older sibling.)

**nàmpal** 1. to breastfeed, to nurse (a baby) (tr.); 2. breastfeeding (C: b)

**nàmpatal** see nàmpal
dé

**nàmpatal fontanel** (C: g) <var: nàmpatal>

**nànd** 1. to understand (intr.); 2. to understand (a person, subject, remark) (tr.) {Nànd ngë li më lë wax? Do you understand what I am saying to you?}

**nàndal** 1. laxative; sedative (C: b); 2. to give (someone) a laxative; to water (an animal) (tr.)

**nàndalu** to take a laxative (intr.)

**nàngam** a certain amount, so much {Jaay na fi nàngam. He spent a certain amount here.}

**nàngam ag nàngam** such and such, thus and so; one thing after another {see n- || Gis nàa Ayda ag Bintë, nee nañu ma xam nañu nàngam ag nàngam.... I saw Aïda and Bineta, and they told me that they know such and such.... | Jënd na nàngam ag nàngam. He bought one thing after another.}

**nàññi** in leer nàññi

**nàññii** to moo, low (of an ox or cow) (intr.)

**nàyyi** to rest (of cultivated soil) (intr.)

{Suuf si dañ fàa wàrìyyi soo bëggéé mu jur. The soil must be able to rest if you want it to be productive.}

**ne** 1. that {+S || Xam nàa ne Yaassin dem na. I know that Yacine went.}; 2. to say that (intr.+S) (used with preceding mu-set: 1sg. ma ne, 2sg. ngë ne, 3sg. mu ne, 1pl. ñu ne, 2pl. ngeen ne, 3pl. ñu ne || these forms are normally translated in the perf.; used only in this form or in subj. foc., V foc., or neut. imperf.; not used in the neg. or imper. — wax replaces this V in all such cases || may be replaced by continuous naan in the V foc. or neut. imperf. || Ma ne Bintë dem na. I said that Bineta went. | Yàngi naan "bakkant". You were saying "nose".}; 3. to say to (someone) that, tell (someone) that (tr.+S) (used with preceding mu-set: 1sg. ma ne, 2sg. ngë ne, 3sg. mu ne, 1pl. ñu ne, 2pl. ngeen ne, 3pl. ñu ne || these forms are normally translated in the perf.; used only in this form or in subj. foc., V foc., or neut. imperf.; not used in the neg. or imper. — wax replaces this V in all such cases || may be replaced by continuous naan in the V foc. or neut. imperf. || Ma ne Bubakar Bintë dem na? Should I tell Boubacar that Bineta went? || Ma ne ko Bintë dem na? Should I tell him that Bineta went?}; 4. (part of expressive ne Vs, such as ne ampagaay, ne cell, ne faax, ne faf, and so on) (if a prolonged activity is referred to, may be replaced by continuous naan in the V foc. or neut. imperf. form || unlike the simple verbs in 2 and 3, may be used in imper.) <var: ni> || Ma ne!, nee ne like (prep.) <var: na, ni> || day ne, mel ne, toolu ne

**ne ampagaay** to be abundant (intr.)

{ works like ne (say that) || with sg. subj., makes a general statement; with pl. subj., refers to a specific group || Màngo mungi ne ampagaay. Mangoes are abundant (this year, for instance). || Mànëg yì ñungi ne ampagaay. The mangoes (here) are abundant. || nee ampagaay

**ne cell** to be completely quiet (intr.)

{ works like ne (say that) || Kërgë dafa ne cell. The house is completely quiet. || kër gu ne cell: a quiet house || nee cell

**ne coco** to have nothing wrong with one (intr.) { works like ne (say that) || Mungi
ne cocce. She has nothing wrong with her. Nothing is wrong with her.) ¶ nee cocce

ne dall to fall suddenly (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee dall

ne faax to sprawl out (especially, after eating), sit comfortably (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee faax

ne fab to be all gone (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee fab

ne fann to show, be visible (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} Sa sipp bi mungi ne fann. Your slip shows.) ¶ nee fann, fannaaral

ne fojet jog to jump up (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee fojet jog

ne fuuf to eat (something) fast, to eat (something) greedily (tr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee fuuf

ne gadd to be abundant (pl. subj.) (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ Mângô yângi ne gadd. Mangoes are abundant here.) ¶ nee gadd

ne gän to be abundant (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ with sg. subj., makes a general statement; with pl. subj., refers to a specific group} ¶ nee gän
e ne jaas to arrive suddenly or unexpectedly (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee jaas

ne jadd to be stiff, to be upright, to stand erect (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} <var: ne jâdd, ne jodd> ¶ nee jadd

ne jameet to burst in (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ Dañu tooq rekk mu ne jameet. We were just sitting there when she burst in.) ¶ nee jameet

ne jâdd see ne jadd

ne jàkk to be in front of, looking at (tr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ Mu ne ma jàkk. He is in front of me, looking at me.) ¶ nee jàkk

ne jëppéet to burst into flames (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} < var: ne jëppéet> ¶ nee jëppéet

ne jëppéet see ne jëppéet

ne jodd see ne jadd

ne kadd to be stiff (of cloth, for example) (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} <var: ne kâdd> ¶ nee kadd

ne kamac to stop talking; to go off (of a light or appliance) (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ Ma ne kamac. I stopped talking.) ¶ nee kamac

ne karaas-karaas to make a scraping or shuffling sound with one's shoes (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ karaas-karaasi, nee karaas-karaas

ne kâdd see ne kadd

ne kennon to ring (of a bell) (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ Joolooli bi ne kennon. The bell rang.) ¶ nee kennon

ne kew to observe things with absorbed attention (usually, of children) (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee kew

ne këcc to be very hard; to be unfriendly, to refuse to smile (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ dégër këcc, këc, nee këcc

ne kell to be very full (after eating) (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee kell, surr kell

ne kënn to be very hard (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ dégër kënn, nee kënn

ne kok-kok to make the sound of high heels (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee kok-kok

ne las to be abundant (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee las

ne lâce to be exhausted; to collapse with exhaustion (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee lâce
ne làdd to be abundant (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee làdd
e ne mes to disappear (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee mes
e ne mell to disappear suddenly (intr.)
{works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee mell
ne mèrr to disappear (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee mèrr
ne miig to be quiet (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ Mu ne miig. He was quiet.} ¶ nee miig
ne mott to vanish, leave suddenly (intr.)
{works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee mott
ne muut to get quiet suddenly (intr.)
{works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee muut
ne mbàpp to collapse, fall, droop (intr.)
{works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee mbàpp
ne nemm to be motionless (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee nemm
ne nuut to keep quiet (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee nuut
ne nokket to get up quickly (intr.)
{works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee nokket
ne noog to act anxious, to act worried (intr.)
{works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee noog
ne ñumm to be whole (of a fruit, for instance) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ Mångò bu ne ñumm laa bëgg. A whole mango is what I want.} ¶ nee ñumm
ne nafèet 1. to open wide (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ Bunt bi ne nafèet. The door opened wide.); 2. to open wide (tr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ Mu ne nafèet bunt bi. She opened the door wide. | Mu ne ko nafèet. She opened it wide.} ¶ nee nafèet, ubbi nafèet
ne nalañ to stretch out (while lying down) (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee nalañ
ne nàmm to drop one’s jaw, to open one’s mouth in surprise (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee nàmm
ne nàpp to be wide, roomy, open (of a space) (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee nàpp
ne nodd to be tightly tied (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee nodd
ne paraax to come in quickly, without knocking (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} <var: ne paraax> ¶ nee paraax
ne parax see ne paraax
ne pat-pat to shake with fear (intr.)
{works like ne (say that); usually used in naan aspect} ¶ nee pat-pat, pat-pati
ne patt to keep quiet (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee patt
ne pèkk-pèkk to wake (someone) by repeatedly hitting him lightly (tr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee pèkk-pèkk
ne pèll to leave in a hurry (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ Mu ne pèll. He left in a hurry.} ¶ nee pèll
ne rann to be tight, skimpily cut (of clothes) (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee rann
ne ran-ran to make a continuous metallic noise (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee ran-ran, ran-rani
ne ray-ray to sparkle; to pulsate (intr.)
{works like ne (say that); used in inc. aspect to express "pulsate"} ¶ nee ray-ray, ray-rayi
ne ràndan see ne randan
ne ràññi to be bright; to be visible (intr.)
{works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee ràññi, ràññaaarl
ne ràpp 1. to be closed tight (intr.)
{works like ne (say that)} ¶ Bunt bi ne ràpp. The door is closed tight.); 2. to slam, close tight (tr.) {works like ne (say that); used mainly as part of a longer narrative} ¶ Keroog bi ma meree dama ne ràpp bunt bi dem sama yoon. The other day when I was angry I slammed the door and went on my way.} ¶ nee ràpp,
ne yagg to act guilty; to betray one's guilt (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee yagg
ne yàbb to have one's mouth hanging open (perhaps in surprise) (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} <var: ne yàbb-yàbbaaral> ¶ nee yàbb, yàbbaaral
ne yàbb-yàbbaaral see ne yàbb
ne yàcc to be motionless (intr.) {works like ne (say that)} ¶ nee yàcc
nee 1. to say that (intr.+S) {substitutes for ne (say that)—as a main verb, used only in the neut. perf., never in the neg. or imper. (replaced by wax in most such forms); however, nee expressions may be used in the imperative || Aamadu nee na Bintlè dem na. Amadou said that Bineta went.}; 2. to say to that (tr.+S) {substitutes for ne (say to that)—used only in the neut. perf., never in the neg. or imper. (replaced by wax in most such forms) || Nee naa Aamadu Bintlè dem na. I said to Amadou that Bineta left.} ¶ nee (to say that)
nee see nèlè
nee ampagaay to be abundant {works like nee (say that) l with sg. subj., makes a general statement; with pl. subj., refers to a specific group} ¶ nee ampagaay
nee cell to be completely quiet (intr.) {works like nee (say that) || Neel cell! Be completely quiet!} ¶ nee cell
nee cocc to have nothing wrong with one (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ nee cocc
nee dàll to fall suddenly (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ nee dàll
nee faax to sprawl out (especially, after eating), sit comfortably (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ nee faax
nee fàf to be all gone (intr.) {works like nee (say that) || Likolon bi nee na faf. The perfume is all gone.} ¶ nee fàf
nee fän to show, be visible (intr.)
{works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne fän, fännaaral
nee foijet jog to jump up (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne foijet jog
nee fuuf to eat (something) fast, to eat (something) greedily (tr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne fuuf
nee gàdd to be abundant (pl. subj.) (intr.)
{works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne gàdd
nee gànn to be abundant (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} with sg. subj., makes a general statement; with pl. subj., refers to a specific group ¶ ne gànn
nee jaas to arrive suddenly or unexpectedly (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne jaas
nee jadd to be stiff, to be upright, to stand erect (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} <var: nee jàdd, nee jodd> ¶ ne jadd
nee jameet to burst in (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne jameet
nee jàdd see nee jadd
nee jàkk to be in front of, looking at (tr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne jàkk
nee jëppeët to burst into flames (intr.)
{works like nee (say that)} <var: nee jëppet> ¶ ne jëppeët
nee jëppêt see nee jëppeët
nee jodd see nee jadd
nee kadd to be stiff (of cloth, for example) (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} <var: nee kàdd> ¶ ne kadd
nee kamac to stop talking; to go off (of a light or appliance) (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ Lâmp bi nee na kamac. The light went off. ¶ ne kamac
nee karaas-karaas to make a scraping or shuffling sound with one's shoes (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ karaas-karaasi, ne karaas-karaas
nee kàdd see nee kadd
nee kënn to ring (of a bell) (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne kënn
nee këww to observe things with absorbed attention (usually, of children) (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne këww
nee këcc to be very hard (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ dëgër këcc, ne këcc
nee këll to be very full (after eating) (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ Ne nàa këll. I'm very full. ¶ ne këll, suur këll
nee kënn to be very hard (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne kënn, dëgër kënn
nee kok-kok to make the sound of high heels (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne kok-kok
nee las to be abundant (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne las
nee lâcc to be exhausted; to collapse with exhaustion (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne lâcc
nee lâdd to be abundant (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne lâdd
Nee më! You don't say!, Is that so! <var: Ngë ne më!>
nee mes to disappear (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne mes
nee mëll to disappear suddenly (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne mëll
nee mërr to disappear (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne mërr
nee miig to be quiet (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne miig
nee mott to vanish, leave suddenly (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ Neel mott! Leave! ¶ nee mott
nee muut to get quiet suddenly (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ Neel na muut. He got quiet suddenly. ¶ nee muut
nee mbàpp to collapse, fall, droop (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne mbàpp
nee nemm to be motionless (intr.)
	{works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne nemm
nee nuut to stay quiet (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne nuut
nee ñumm to be whole (of a fruit, for instance) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne ñumm
nee nañfeet 1. to be wide open (intr.)
	{works like nee (say that)} ¶ Bunt bi nee
	nañfeet. The door is wide open.; 2. to
	on open wide (tr.) {works like nee (say that)}
	¶ Nee na nañfeet bunt bi. She opened the

door wide.} ¶ ne nañfeet, ubbi nañfeet
nee ñokket to get up quickly (intr.)
	{works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne ñokket
nee ñooq to act anxious, to act worried
	(intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne

ñooq
nee nalañ to stretch out (while lying

down) (intr.) {works like nee (say that)}
¶ ne nalañ
nee nàñmm to drop one's jaw, to open
one's mouth in surprise (intr.) {works
like nee (say that)} ¶ ne nàñmm
nee nàpp to be wide, roomy, open (of a
space) (intr.) {works like nee (say that)}
¶ ne nàpp
nee nodd to be tightly tied (intr.) {works
like nee (say that)} ¶ ne nodd
nee paraax to come in quickly, without
knocking (intr.) {works like nee (say
that)} <var: nee paraax> ¶ ne paraax
nee paraax see nee paraax
nee pat-pat to shake with fear (intr.)
	{works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne pat-pat
nee patt to keep quiet (intr.) {works like
nee (say that)} ¶ ne patt
nee pëkk-pëkk to wake (someone) by
repeatedly hitting him lightly (tr.) {works
like nee (say that)} ¶ Dafa ko nee pëkk-
pëkk. I woke him up by hitting him.} ¶
ne pëkk-pëkk
nee pëll to leave in a hurry (intr.) {works

like nee (say that)} ¶ ne pëll
nee randan to beat, sound (of a drum,
esp. the sabar) (intr.) {works like nee
(say that)} <var: nee randan> ¶ ne randan
nee rann to be tight, skimpily cut (of
clothes) (intr.) {works like nee (say
that)} ¶ ne rann
nee ran-ran to make a continuous
metallic noise (intr.) {works like nee (say
that)} ¶ ne ran-ran, ran-ran
nee ray-ray to sparkle; to pulsate (intr.)
	{works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne ray-ray,

ray-ray
nee randan see nee randan
nee râññ to be bright; to be visible (intr.)
	{works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne râññ,
râññaaral
nee râpp 1. to be closed tight (intr.)
	{works like nee (say that)} ¶ Bunt bi nee

na râpp. The door is closed tight.; 2. to

slam, close tight (tr.) {works like nee
(say that)} ¶ Nee naa râpp bunt bi. I
slammed the door, I closed the door
tight.} ¶ ne râpp, ub râpp
nee râyy 1. to flash (of lightning or
fireworks, for example) (intr.); 2. for
there to be a sudden flash of light (intr.
— no subj.) {works like nee (say that)}
¶ ne râyy
nee rëll to make a sudden, sharp noise
(intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne rëll
nee rés to make the noise of something
large falling (intr.) {works like nee (say
that)} <var: nee rés> ¶ ne rés
nee rés see ne rés
nee sàpp to be well dressed and made up
(intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne
sàpp, sàppe
nee selaw to quiet down (intr.) {works
like nee (say that)} ¶ ne selaw
nee tâcc to be pressed down, compressed
(intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne

tâcc
nee tef to eat (something) fast, to eat
(something) greedily (tr.) {works like
nee (say that)} ¶ ne tef
nee tef-tef to make a continuous noise
like a motorcycle (intr.) ¶ ne tef-tef
nee tekk to be quiet and calm (intr.)
{works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne tekk
nee walbit to turn around suddenly (intr.)
{Nee na walbit. He turned around
suddenly.} ¶ ne walbit
nee wann to be naked; to be destitute,
penniless (intr.) ¶ ne wann
nee wànn in taatam yi...nee wànn
nee wàpp 1. to fall down (intr.) {works
like nee (say that)}; 2. to fall down on
(tr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne
wàpp
nee xànn-xànnàral to be bright; to be
visible (intr.) {works like nee (say that)}
¶ ne xànn-xànnàral
nee yagg to act guilty; to betray one's
guilt (intr.) {works like nee (say that)} ¶ ne
yagg
nee yàbb to have one's mouth hanging
open (perhaps in surprise) (intr.) {works
like nee (say that)} <var: née yàbb-
yàbbàral> ¶ ne yàbb, yàbbàral
nee yàbb-yàbbàral see nee yàbb
nee yàcc to be motionless (intr.) {works
like nee (say that)} ¶ ne yàcc
neefare see nefere
neen zero, nothing {C: g || Lii de moo tane
neen. That's better than nothing.} ¶ def
boppu neen, def dënnu neen, def noppu
neen, def sibiu neen, def taatu neen, def
tànnu neen, def weenu neen, loxo neen,
niu neen [< Fr néant]
neenal to eliminate; to humiliate (tr.)
neer 1. to have motion sickness (intr.); 2.
motion sickness {C: m}
neex 1. to be delicious; to be nice; to have
good prices (of a market); to be favorable
(of an arrangement of cowrie shells for
fortune-telling); to be attractive to the
opposite sex (intr.) {Tani bi neex na. The
arrangement of cowrie shells is
favorable.}; 2. to be pleasing to (slang)
(tr.) {Bulo moo më neex. Blue is
pleasing to me.}; 3. to like (slang) (tr.: subj.-obj.
{id.}) {Bulo moo më neex. I like
blue. | Sa nekkin neexuma. I don't like
your situation.}; 4. to be easy to —
(intr.+V) {used with -a suff. | Doom bi
daf neexa wann. This pill is easy to
swallow.} ¶ bu neexee Yàlla,
xelam...neex, xolam...neexul
neex deret to be nice, pleasant (of a
person) (intr.)
neex xel to have a good memory
(intr.){Neex na xel. He has a good
memory.}
neexal 1. to reward, tip (someone); to try
to make up with (someone) after a
disagreement (tr.); 2. reward, prize; tip
{C: b}
neexle to be lucky; to have one's food be
delicious (of a restaurant, for example)
(intr.)
nef to have a child every year, to have
one's children closely spaced (intr.)
nefere fertilizer {C: j} <var: neefare>
nekk 1. to be in, be located in (ltr.) {neg.
nekkul may become newu before obj.
clit. || Amadou Ndar lë nekk. Amadou is
There's nothing in the box. | Fii lë biro bi
nekk. Here is where the office is. | Fan lë
doktëër bi nekk? Where is the doctor? | Nekk
na fi ñàari at. He has been here for
two years. | Nekku fa, Newu fa. He's
there.}; 2. to be, become (tr.) {neg.
nekkul may become newu before obj.
clit. || Lëgii nekk na nit? Has he become
decent person yet? | Nekkoon naa
taalibe. I used to be a student. | Mësul
nekk Katólik. He has never been a
Catholic. | —Dukakis dafa bëggóón nekk peresidan—nekk na ko? —Déédédét, nekk ku ko. —Dukakis wanted to become president—did he (become it)? —No, he didn't (become it).} ¶ bës bu nekk, bu nekk, fu nekk, ku nekk, lu nekk, xelam yëpp...nekk ci, yoonam... nekk ku ci nekk ci to tease, to pick on (ptr.) {Ci man ngeen nekk. You guys are picking on me.}

**nekk ci diggu dooleem** to be at the height of one's powers (intr.: poss. obj.) {Ci diggu dooleem lë nekk. He's at the height of his powers.} ¶ mungi ci diggu dooleem

**nekk ci ndawam** to be an older teenager, to be almost an adult (intr.: poss. obj.)

**nekk ci nguur gi** to be in power, to be powerful (intr.) ¶ mungi ci nguur gi

**nekaale** 1. to live together (without being married) (intr.); 2. live-in (person one lives with but is not married to) {C: b} ¶ am nekaale

**nekkandi** to be, stay in (a place) for a while (intr.) {Fiï laa nekkandi bë sama néeg pare. I'm staying here for a while until my room is ready.}

**nekki** to become, go and become (ctr.) {Duma nekki doktëërë. I won't become a doctor.} | Nekki na saay-saay rekk. He's gone and become nothing but a playboy. | Dafa dem nekki Jullit. He went to become a Muslim.

**nekkin** situation {C: b}

**nel** to shave (someone's) head (tr.)

**nelaw 1. to sleep; to die (intr.)** {Dafay nelaw. He's asleep, He's sleeping.; 2. sleep (pl.) {C: y}

**nelawaan** part of a crab (gills?), believed to cause sleepiness when eaten {C: b} ¶ ànd ag nelawaan, lekk nelawaan

**nelawam yi bare** to sleep too much (intr.: poss. id.) {sg. or pl. agreement may be used; Sa nelaw yi bare na, Sa nelaw yi bare nañu. You sleep too much.}

**nelawantu** to pretend to be sleepy, to pretend to be asleep (intr.)

**nelaw-nelawlu** to pretend to be sleepy, to pretend to be asleep (intr.)

**nelu** to shave one's head (intr.)

**nem** to collect honey (intr.) ¶ ne nemm, née nemm

**nemmal** 1. to finish off, kill (a dying or wounded creature) (tr.); 2. type of very sweet incense {C: b}

**nemmee** to recognize (a place) (tr.) {Nemmee naa ko ko. I recognized it.} <var: nemmiku>

**nemmiku** see nemmee

**nen** 1. to lay an egg; to have something too heavy on one (intr.) {Su ma toggee sa kaw di nga nen. If I sit on your lap you'll lay an egg, you'll have something too heavy on you.}; 2. to lay (an egg) (tr.); 3. egg {C: b}; 4. (slang) testicles {C: y}

**neneen** another way {used with V+ee || Neneen lë ko gisée. She sees it another way.}

**nenn** any way, some way {Gisuma nenn nu më fa demee. I don't see any way for me to go there.}

**nnen** little baby {C: b}

**nnen tuuti** dear, darling {used to a baby or a sweetheart} ¶ Aayoo nenne nenne nenne tuuti

**nenukaay** ovary {C: b}

**nepp in nooy nepp**

**nere 1. locust bean tree, *Parkia biglobosa* (same as *uul*) {C: g}; 2. fruit of the locust bean tree {C: b}

**neskafe** instant coffee {C: b} [< Fr *Nescafé*]

**nes-nes** to flicker (of a light) (intr.)

**nestale in meew nestale**
netetu strong-smelling flavoring made from uul seeds {C: b, j} <var: neteto>
nettali 1. to report (something) to, to tell the details of (something) to (2.tr.); 2. report {C: b}
nettali ne to tell (someone) the whole story that (tr.+S) <var: nettali ni>
etuwayaas dry cleaner's, dry cleaning establishment; cleaning {C: b || Dafa yobbu yereem yi netuwayaas. She took her clothes to the dry cleaner's.} [<Fr nettoyage]
new 1. pomme de Cayor (type of fruit) {C: b}; pomme de Cayor tree {C: g}
newu see nekk
newwi to be swollen (intr.) ¶ néew
néég 1. room {C: b}; 2. to have the nerbe to, to dare to (aux., neg.) {Néég na ko lekk. He has the nerve to eat it.}
néégú ñax hut {C: b}
néégul not to have the heart to (aux., neg.) {Néégú ma ko dóór. I don't have the heart to hit him.}
néée 1. to be little (in quantity or amount), to be not much (intr.) {Lu néée li mu am mungi ciy dundël waa kérém. He keeps his family alive with the little he has. || Ndox mi dafa néée. There is not much water.;} 2. corpse {C: b} ¶ newwi
néée doole to be poor, to be weak (intr.)
née jé doole poor person {C: j}
née xel to be unintelligent (intr.)
néeval not to care about (tr.)
nég to wait for (tr.)
négéndi to wait a little longer (intr.) {Négéndi naa bè Bintë pare. I waited a little longer till Bineta was ready.}
négéni see négéni
nè see na
nèbb to hide, protect (tr.)
nèbbé to hid (something) for (2.tr.)

{Nèbbèl ma sama dàll yu xonq yi balaa Yaasin di leen sol. Hide my red shoes before Yacine puts them on.)
nèbbétu to hide (intr.) <var: nèbbu>
nèbbu see nèbbétu
nèbèl to make (something) rot; to soak (perfumed incense) in oil (tr.)
nèè bow (tied in a ribbon or string) {C: b} [<Fr neufl]
nèéf nine (in cards) [<Fr neufl]
négéni 1. at this time, by this time {used at the beginning of a S || Négéni daaw laa demoon Senegaal. Last year at this time I was going to Senegal.}; 2. to wait (intr.) {Négéni naa ba sonn wànte ñëwul. I waited till I got tired, but he didn't come.} <var: négéni>

négéni waroon na fekk it should have been the case by this time that {+MC || Négéni waroon na fekk ma gis ko. It should have been the case by this time that I should have seen him, I should have seen him by now.}
nélë that way {Nélë lëy lekke. He eats that way. || Muus mi munga nee, Muus mi munga nëlë. There is the cat.} <var: nale, nee>
nèp to be rotten; to have a strong smell (of perfumed incense that has been soaked in oil) (intr.) ¶ nèbèl, nèpp
nèpp to allow to rot, ferment, or spoil (tr.) {Bul nèpp cere jì. Don't let the couscous spoil.} ¶ nèp
nèpp-nèppèl to conceal (a fact or state) (tr.) {Yaasin dafa biir; yaayam mungi koy nèpp-nèppèl. Yacine is pregnant; her mother is concealing it. || Yaay ji mungi nèpp-nèppèl biir bi. The mother is concealing the pregnancy.}
nèq to hold (someone's) head under water; to make (someone) drink water (for instance, by dunking him) (tr.) {Nèq na ma. He held my head under water, He
dunked me and made me drink water.)

<var: naq>
nërêlu to bend over (in pain, for example) (intr.)
nërêlû ci to lean on, to fall on (ptr.)
nêtx to be green (intr.)
nêx to be dirty, muddy, cloudy, not clear (of water) (intr.)
nêx xel to be forgetful, to have a bad memory (intr.) [Dafa nêx xel. He is forgetful.] ¶ xelam...nêx
nêxit dregs (of coffee, for instance); scum (on standing water) {C: b}
nêxle to be forgetful (intr.)

ni how —!; how well —!; how, the way that (+FMC, containing V+ee || Ni mu rafetee! How pretty she is! || Ni mu ko doon toppêtoowee! How well she cared for him! || Wan ma ni ngay toggœ cœeb. Show me how you cook rice. || Ni mu ko jâppeewôo baaxul. The way he was holding it was not good.) <var: na>
ni see ne

nii this way {Nii lêy lekkee. He eats this way, This is how he eats.} <var: nilé> ¶
atangi nii, màngi nii, ýàngi nii, mungii nii, ñungii nii, yééénëngi nii
niim tree whose leaves are used to make nivaquine {C: g}
niin to be oily, greasy (intr.)
niin mbott to be very oily, very greasy (intr.)
niir 1. cloud {C: g}; 2. to look for, to search for (tr.)
niis 1. to be overcast (intr.); 2. very thin cloud cover {C: w}
niit to peer at, look closely at; to illuminate, light (something) up (tr.)
{Màngi niit roq bi. I’m illuminating the crack.}

niit flashlight; torch {C: g} <var: niitu>
niital 1. to light things up for (someone) (tr.); 2. to light (something) up for (someone) (2tr.)
nìitu 1. to use a flashlight (intr.); 2. to play with fire, to live dangerously (intr.); 3. see niit (flashlight)
nîjaay mother’s brother, uncle, aunt’s husband; husband (traditional usage) {C: j} <var: najaay>
nîjâay husband, uncle (term of address) <var: nîjâay ji>
nîjâay ji see nîjâay (term of address)
nîlê see nîi
nîlon nylon (material) {C: b} [< Fr nylon]
Nîmsaat Nîmzâat district of Dakar
nîrôö see nuróô
nîrôôl see nurôôl
niru see nuru
Nîseer Niger
Niseryaa Nigeria
nît person; human being: especially, person who behaves in a decent, sensible way {C: k || pl. ñi}
nît ku ñuul black person {C: k || pl.: nit ñu ñuul}
nît ku weex white person {C: k || pl.: nit ñu weex}
nît ñu ñuul black people {C: ñ || pl. of nit ku ñuul}
nît ñu weex white people {C: ñ || pl. of nit ku weex}
nîtaal see nataal
nîté to be sensible, to behave in a socially accepted way (intr.)
nîtt twenty (Saint-Louis usage) {nîtt ag benn: twenty-one}
nîtu neen simple, modest person; regular guy {usually used as a nominal predicate || Nitu neen lê. He’s a regular guy.}

niw cream {C: g}
niwaakin nivaquine (a malaria medication made from leaves of the niim tree) {C: j} [< Fr nivaquine]
nobeeûl love {C: g}

nodd to call the faithful to prayer, give the
call to prayer (intr.) {Nodd nañu sánq. They gave the call to prayer a while ago.}

noflaay rest (repose) {C: g}

noggaamu to take advantage of (someone in an inferior position) (tr.)

nokkasu 1. to grind to a paste (usually with small strokes, in a small mortar) (same as rukku) (tr.); 2. paste (e.g. of pepper) made by grinding {C: g} <var: nokkos>
nokkas-nokkasi to drag oneself around (intr.)
nokki to breathe noisily (intr.)
nokkos see nokkas
nongu see nangu

noohow (with 2sg. subj.) {cntr. of naka ngë, nan ngë ll used with V+ee ll Nooy fiibbëe sa kër?, Naka ngëy fiibbëe sa kër? How are you getting home?}

noob breath {C: g}

nooleen how (with 2pl. subj.) {cntr. of naka nguen ll used with V+ee ll Noo leen xamee ne Yamar di na ñëw?, Naka nguen xamee ne Yamar di na ñëw? How do you guys know that Yamar is coming?} <var: nu nguen>

noob to put (someone) under a spell (tr.)
noon enemy {C: b}

Noon None (member of a group of Serers); None language {C: b}

noona, noonalee see noonu

noonalee to make (pl. obj.) be enemies (tr.) {Moo ŋu noonalee. He made us enemies.}

noonu that way {usually used with V+ee ll Noonu léy doxxe! He walks like that!} <var: noona, noonalee, noonule>

noonule see noonu

noor dry season; spring (season) {C: g}

noos 1. to have a good time; to do all right (intr.); 2. party {C: b} [<Fr noce]

noot to knead (dough); to be hard on (inferiors) (tr.)

nooxoor child of a male dëmm, who can see through people but not possess them {C: b}

nooy to be soft, to be a softy, to be a namby-pamby, to act like a big baby (intr.)

nooy nepp to be very soft (intr.)

nooyal to soften (tr.)

nop to love (tr. ¶ nobeel

nopp ear {C: b} ¶ ñijë nooppam, def noppu neen, dékk noppam, ëf noppam, forox noppu, jaaro nopp, Sa noppu ndey, Sa noppu yaay, xonq nopp

noppal to make things easy for (someone), to leave (someone) alone, not to bother (someone) (tr.)

noppal na ko too bad for him!, too bad for her!

noppal na la too bad for you!

noppa na leen too bad for them!, too bad for you guys!

noppaliku, noppalu see noppëliku

noppëliku to take a break, to rest; to give up (intr.) <var: noppalu, noppëlu, noppaliku>
noppëlikuji to go and rest; to die, go to one's final rest (euphemism, of someone who has suffered) (intr.) {Dafa noppëlikuji. He has gone to rest, He has died.}

noppëlu see noppëliku

noppo to be quiet; to be ready, to be finished (intr.) ¶ bë noppo

noppo ngir to be ready to (intr.+V) <var: noppo pur>
noppo pur see noppo ngir

nos 1. to talk through one's nose (intr.);
2. to put a ring through (someone's) nose (tr.); 3. lead rope (put through an animal's nose ring) {C: g}

Nowàmbër November {C: b} [<Fr novembre]

noy yi to breathe (intr.)
nóóx to be dented, to be bent (of metal) (intr.)

nu how (with following overt 3sg. or 3pl. N subj.) {cntr. of naka, nan ll Nu ko Yamar deec? How did Yamar do it?} ¶
   nu më, noo, nu mu, nu ŋu, noo leen
nu see ŋu (us, 1pl. min., 3pl. min.)

nu më how (with 1sg. subj.) {cntr. of naka laa, nan laa ll used with V+ee ll Nu mëy ŋibbée sama kër?, Naka laay ŋibbée sama kër? How am I going to get home?)

nu mu how (with 3sg. pron. subj.) {cntr. of naka lë, nan lë ll used with V+ee ll Nu mëy ŋibbée kërëm? Naka lëy ŋibbée kërëm? How is he going to get home?)

nu ngeen see noo leen

nu ŋu how (with 1pl. or 3pl. pron. subj.) {cntr. of naka laũ, nan laũ ll used with V+ee ll Nu ŋu mëy dimbélëe?, Naka laũ mëy dimbélëe? How are they going to help me?)

nugaa peanut brittle {C: b} [<Fr nougar]

nuugg to be warm, to be cozy (of a room, for instance) (intr.)

numero tikk tākk aa laa ruu Karnoo (phrase in a puluf counting out rhyme—see puluf) [<Fr numéro tic tac à la rue Carneau]
nun see ŋun

nuróó to be the same, to look alike, to match (intr., pl. subj.) <var: niróó>

nuróó ag to be like, look like (ptr.)

nuróól to be like, look like (tr.) <var: niróól>

nuróóle to have the same, to have similar (tr.) {Noo nuróóle bindukaay. We have the same pen, We have the same type of pen.}

nuróówaale double, person who looks like one {C: poss ll Ayda moooy nuróówaalëem. Aïda is her double.}

nu ru to be like, look like (tr.) {Yaayamm rekk lë nuru. She’s just like her mother.} <var: nīru>

nu ru ko to look like it, to act like it (intr.: clt. id.) {Jigéen dafa koy nuru. A woman has to look like it.}

nuur to swim under water, stay under water (intr.) <var: nuuru>

nuuru see nuur

nuut in ne nuut, nee nuut

nuyóó 1. to greet (tr.); 2. greeting {C: b} <var: nuyu>

nuyóónté to greet each other (intr., pl. subj.)

nuyu see nuyóó

nuyuji to go and greet (tr.)

nuyuși to come and greet (tr.)

nd

ndaan water pot {C: l}

ndaama 1. short person {C: l}; 2. to be short (intr.); 3. type of short cattle from southern Senegal {C: w}

ndaamal Gossaas short person {C: g}

ndaama raas short person {C: b ll Kii ndama raas lë. This one is a short person.}

ndaanaan person knowledgeable about traditional culture who behaves and dresses in a traditional way {C: l}

ndaare in jël ndaare <var: ndàdde>

ndab see ndap

ndaje party, reunion, meeting, encounter; association, organization, group {C: m}

¶ daje
Ndakaaru Dakar {C: g} ¶ Dakaar
ndam victory, success; accomplishment; virtue {C: l}
ndañ gun handle {C: l}
ndap dish {C: l} <var: ndab> ¶ jàpp ndap li
Ndar Saint-Louis {C: g} ¶ doomu Ndar
ndara in bëccëgü ndara kàmm
ndare 1. to have a bald spot on the back of one's head (intr.); 2. unless {Ndare nga am xaaalis, doo dem Los Angeles. Unless you have money, you won't go to Los Angeles; If you don't have money, you won't go to Los Angeles.} ¶ dar
Ndar-ndar person from Saint-Louis {C: b}
ndaw 1. to be small, young (intr.); 2. adolescence; youth; virginity {C: g}; 3. woman, lady {C: s ll as ndaw: a lady}; 4. messenger; negotiator, ambassador, spokesman {C: l}; 5. what a ———!, what a lot of ———! {Ndaw tângaay! What a heat! How hot it is! I Ndaw xaaalis! What a lot of money!}; 6. young people {C: n} ¶ daw, nekk ci ndawam
ndaw ma'am (term of address) <var: ndaw si>
ndaw si see ndaw (term of address)
ndawal meat, fish, and vegetables (uncooked, as purchased in the market, or cooked and put on top of rice in the eating bowl) {C: b}
ndawràbbín name of a traditional Lébou women's dance {C: b}
ndawtal 1. money given to friends or relatives at the time of a celebration {C: g}; 2. to give money to (someone) in celebration (tr.)
ndax 1. whether {+S ñ Laajte na ndax yaayam dafay dem. She asked whether his mother was going.}; 2. so that {+MC ñ Ñëwal ndax ma gis lë. Come so that I can see you.}
ndax lan why?
ndax lan moo tax why {+MC ñ Ndax lan moo tax ngë jënd ko? Why did you buy it?}
ndaxam I can't believe that {+S ñ Ndaxam Yamar dafay dégg Wolof de! I can't believe that Yamar really understands Wolof!}
ndaxte because {+S ñ Naanuma ko ndaxte dafa tànk. I didn't drink it because it's hot.}
ndàdde in jël ndaare
ndânk 1. to be slow (intr.); 2. softly (in a low voice), slowly {Waxal ndânk. Speak slowly.}
ndànk-ndànk very softly, very slowly {Ndànk-ndànk mooy jàpp golo ci fiay. Very slowly is the way to catch a monkey in an open field.}
nde because of {Meru ma nde li la war nga def. I'm not mad because of your doing what was your duty.}
ndege since, as long as {Ndegeem dangay dem jëndëlël ma suukë. As long as you're going, buy me sugar (there).}
ndeke see ndekte
ndeke I didn't realize that {+S ñ Ndeke Yamar dafay jëngale Wolof! I didn't realize that Yamar was teaching Wolof!} <var: ndeke>
ndesìt leftover {C: l, m} ¶ desit
ndey mother {used by some speakers not to refer to someone's mother, but mainly in expressions like Ma ñàkk sama ndey ag sama baay!, Sa noppu ndey!, Wuy sama ndey! ñ C: j} ¶ doomu ndey
ndey (polite term of address for a woman of any age) <var: ndey ji>
Ndey 1. (first name used before the name of an older woman for whom a girl is named—usually a legal first name); 2. (title used respectfully before the last
name of an older woman) (Ndey Binté: first and second names of a girl named for an older woman (perhaps a relative, possibly older than the girl's parents) named Bineta) ¶ Maam, Yaay
ndey ji see ndey (term of address)
Ndey saan! Too bad!, My sympathies!; I'm happy for you! (interjection used on hearing of some important change in another person's life)
ndeyale to designate (a woman, usually a close relative such as an aunt) to serve as a substitute mother for (one's child—especially with regard to decisions regarding the child's marriage) (2tr.) {Ayda Binté lë ndeyale doomam. Aïda designated Bineta to act as her child's substitute mother.} ¶ ndeyoo
ndeyjoor 1. right, right side; right-hand person; good, helpful friend {C: b} ¶ follows N (+u, if appropriate) ¶ loxo ndeyjoor: right hand | tânku ndeyjoor: right foot} ¶ ci ndeyjooram
ndeyoo to act as a substitute mother for (a young person, usually a nephew or niece): especially, to make decisions about (a substitute child's) marriage (tr.) ¶ ndeyale
ndey-tëx stepmother {C: b}
ndeyu mbil ringleader {C: m}
ndééy secret {C: I} ¶ dééy
ndës mat {C: m, b} <var: ndës>
ndéstan pallet, mattress on the floor {C: I}
ndësu jullikaay prayer mat {C: b}
ndëkkë to have for (a food or drink) for breakfast (intr.) {Ndëkkëe naa ceeb. I had rice for breakfast.}
ndëkki 1. to eat breakfast (intr.); 2. breakfast (n.) {C: g, l}
ndewënnël see ndewënnël
ndewënnël gift (usually of money) given to children at Korite or Tabaski {C: b} ¶
ndewënnël <var: ndewënnël>
ndëgg, dëgg, ndëgg tânk, dëgg tânk sole of the foot {C: I}
ndëgg tânk see ndëgg
ndëmm witch who can "eat" people (see through them, possess them, and cause their sickness and eventual death)—a ndëmm inherits this power from his or her mother (same as dëmm, njëgteéf, waxtééf) {C: g}
ndëni communal eating bowl {C: I}
ndënd type of drum {C: m}
ndëpp 1. Lëbou exorcism ceremony, performed for healing the sick {C: I}; 2. to organize an ndëpp ceremony (intr.)
ndëraan steam roller {C: g}
ndës see ndës
ndigaale in Siggil ndigaale!
ndigal instruction; religious obligation {C: I} ¶ digal
Ndigalu Lislaam Pillars of Islam {C: y}
ndigg hip, lower back; waist (of a garment) {C: I}
ndiig bridegroom's intermediary, who helps arrange wedding plans {C: I}
ndiiraan crowd of people; flock of birds {C: g}
ndimb white horse {C: m}
ndimbël help (n.) {C: l} ¶ dimbëli, ndimmël
ndimmël see ndimbël
ndobin wild turkey {C: b}
ndobinu matching wrapper and top ensemble {C: b}
ndof craziness {C: g} ¶ mainly used in jaay ndof} ¶ dof, jaay ndof
ndogal decision, judgment {C: b} ¶ dogal
ndogalu Yälla God's will {C: b}
ndoket type of dress with some shaping at the side seams, often worn with matching pants {C: b}
ndokk! wow! even better! so much the better!
ndokk sa bakkan (congratulations to a mother after childbirth, or to a person who has survived a major illness)
ndokk sa wàll thank you (in response to congratulations)
ndokkkeel to congratulate (tr.)
ndokkle! congratulations!
ndolent raise (in salary); addition (to a house) (C: l) ¶ dolli
ndombo type of gris-gris enclosed in a leather container worn around the waist, leg, arm, or neck (C: g) ¶ am ndombo
ndombo baat roll of fat around the neck (C: g)
ndombog tànk promotion (C: g)
ndongo student (C: l)
ndono inheritance (C: l) ¶ donn
ndon back of the head (C: l)
ndox water; juice (C: m) ¶ meew ndox
ndox ag xorom salt water (C: m)
ndox mi...mèdd to drown (intr., obj. id.) (Ndox mi mèdd na ko. He drowned.)
ndox-suuf snake (C: m)
Ndoxu Sam-sam holy water from Mecca (C: b) <vars: Ndoxu Zem-zem,
Ndoxum Sam-Sam, Ndoxum Zem-zem>
Ndoxu Zem-Zem, Ndoxum Sam-Sam see Ndoxu Sam-Sam
ndoxum raxasu water in a bowl for people to wash their hands with before a meal (C: m)
ndoxum taataan rainwater (C: m)
Ndoxum Zem-zem see Ndoxum Sam-Sam
ndóól to be poor, impoverished (intr.) ¶ doole
-ndu see -u (middle)
ndugg provisions, groceries (C: m)
Ndutt Ndout; Ndout language (C: b)

ng

nga (2sg. neut. perf.; 2sg. nonsubj. foc.; 2sg. min.) {see na perf.; lè; mu} <var: ngè>
ngaal type of beetle (C: b) ¶ gran gaal
ngaana leprosy (C: g)
ngalam Senegalese gold (C: b)
ngalla 1. please; 2. poor — {ngalla yaw: poor you}
ngallax 1. dish made from steamed millet balls mixed with peanut butter, buy, sugar, and vanilla (C: b, g); 2. to make ngallax (intr.)
ngan period when guests are visiting (C: g) ¶ Ngan gi neex na. The period when guests are visiting is nice, It's nice when guests are visiting.) ¶ gan, gane
ngan gi nopp secret (C: g)
ngande to be big (intr.)
nganj 1. indigo tree (C: g); 2. indigo fruit (from which indigo dye is made) (C: m)
ngañaay belt; profit, prize (C: l) ¶ gane
ngato see gato
ngato-gerte peanut brittle (C: b)
ngànj 1. to trip (someone) by hooking his leg (in sports) (tr.); 2. log (C: m)
ngànt excuse (C: g) <var: ngàntu> ¶ am ngânt, bare ngânt, gântu
ngàntu see ngànt
ngätte type of fish (C: b)
ngee (2pl. neut. perf.; 2pl. nonsubj. foc.; 2pl. min.) {see na perf.; lè; mu}
ngere type of tree (C: m)
ngegenaay see ngegenaay
ngelaw 1. wind (C: b, l); 2. to be windy (intr.—no subj.)
ngemb 1. diaper, loincloth (C: b); 2. to
diaper, put a diaper on (someone) (tr.)
ngembu to have a diaper or loincloth on (intr.)
n gente 1. baptism {C: I} for some speakers, gen./rel. is n genteel II n genteel Ayda: Aïda’s baptism}; 2. to have a baptismal celebration (intr.)
n genteel 1. to arrange the baptism of (a child) for (a parent) (2tr.) {Moo ma n genteel sama doom. She arranged my child’s baptism for me.}; 2. (arch. or formal gen./rel of n gente)
ngē see nga
Ngē ne mē! see Née mē!
ngēlēn storm {C: l}
ngēm belief {C: g} ¶ gēm
ngēndēl kapok {C: l}
ngērēm thanks, praise {C: g, l} ¶ gērēm
ngindejoop ngallax prepared without steamed millet balls {C: j}
ngir 1. in order to {+V II Dafa xex ag Aamadu ngir am ko. He fought with Amadou in order to have it.} Dem naa fa ngir seeti ko. I went there in order to see her.; 2. so that {+MC II Di naa lē dimbēle ngir ngē dem Senegaal. I’ll help you so that you can go to Senegal.} Dem naa fa ngir mē seeti ko. I went there so that I could see her.; 3. for the sake of (prep.) {Def ko ngir sa yaay. Do it for your mother’s sake.}
ngir lan? why?
ngir lan moo tax why, what is the reason that {+MC II Ngir lan moo tax mu dem? Why did she go?} Ngir lan moo taxoon ngē lekk ko? Why was it that you ate it?
N gi yālla! For God! (cry of the beggar)
N gi yālla ag Yōnnént! For God and the Prophet! (cry of the beggar)
ngiro to be stuck (in mud), to be overcommitted (with projects) (intr.)
ngont work done in the afternoon {C: l}
ngoon 1. afternoon (between midday and sunset) {C: g, s}; 2. to be afternoon (intr.) ¶ bu ngoonee
ngooñ dry leaves and hay used for cattle food {C: g}
ngor virtue, honor, morality {C: g} ¶ am ngor, gor
ngoro love; loving relationship {C: l}
ngoroyoo to have a serious relationship (pl. subj.) (intr.)
ngot type of fish {C: b, g}
Ngot Gay Fish (song and story name)
ngun-ngun whisper {C: g}
ngun-nguni to whisper (mainly pl. subj.) (intr.)
ngunu henhouse; chicken coop {C: g}
ngurbaan type of rice or millet and meat dish (same as laaxu caaxaan) {C: g}
nguri wasp {C: b}
nguufaan to grab (someone) by the legs (tr.)
nguukē hairstyle with two coiled braids over the ears (same as law) {C: g II Dafa sol nguukē. She wears nguukē braids.}
nguur the upper class; political or social power {C: g} ¶ mungi ci nguur gi, nekk ci nguur gi
nguuru to enjoy things, to have things feel good (intr.)

nj

Njaago 1. Ndiago person, person of the Ndiago ethnic group from the Casamance
region of Senegal or from Guinea
Bissau; Ndiago language {C: b}; Ndiago
Njaago-njaago person from Ndiago {C: b}
njaal condolences (sg.), sympathy {C: m}
\| jaale
njaaloo 1. to commit adultery (of a
woman) (intr.); 2. adultery (by a woman)
{C: g} <var: jaaloo>
njaam slavery {C: g} \| buuru njaam, jaam
njaane type of fish {C: b}
Njaaréém Diourbel {C: g}
njaatisgé colleague, person one works
with {C: b} [<Bam ja-tiget 'soul-owner,
boss']
njaaxum inappropriate behavior, trouble
{C: l} \| dugel ci njaxum
njaay wares, goods for sale; act of selling
{C: m} \| jaay
Njaay Senegalese dynasty \| Gaynde
Njaay, Wolof Njaay nee na...
njabb 1. type of very small fish {C: b}; 2.
type of spicy dish made with njabb fish
{C: m}
njaboot family, relatives who live with
one {C: g} \| jaboot, Yalla na Yalla
njaboot gi!
njabur to be belligerant (intr.)
njagabaar pelican {C: b}
njagel type of freshwater fish {C: b}
njallaxaan in tubaab njallaxaan
njam tattoo on the lower lip (and also,
sometimes, the chin or gums) {C: l} \|
jamu
njamala giraffe {C: g} [<Ar jamal
'camel' (classical pronunciation—see
geléém)]
njambaan see ñambaan
Njaniw Heaven, Paradise {C: j}
njani unbraided hair {C: l}
njaфи to have one's hair unbraided (intr.)
njar 1. drink made from soow
(buttermilk), diluted with water and
flavored with sugar and vanilla and
mixed well {C: m}; 2. to make njar
(intr.); 3. to make njar from (an
ingredient); to dilute (a liquid) (tr.)
njar ko naan to act as if nothing was
wrong; not to care (intr.: clt. id.) (used
only in a clause following soow;
originally a punning metaphor derived
from the two senses of soow ll Su ma
soowee rek ma njar ko naan. If she
yells at me, I'll just act as if nothing was
wrong.)
njaramtaan to tickle, produce a tickling
sensation in (someone) (by "walking"
one's fingers, with a feather, etc.) (tr.)
<var: niiramtal, ñoramtaan>
njariñ helpfulness, usefulness {C: poss/g,
1 ll Njariñam barewul. Her helpfulness
isn't much, Her ability to help is
limited.} \| am njariñ, jariñ, ñakk njariñ
njaxas patchwork {C: m} \| jaxase
njaxe in padam njaxe
njaxaf to be energetic, lively, upbeat
(intr.)
njaxnaat type of big millet or sorghum
{C: l}
njambal 1. smallpox {C: j}; 2. to have
smallpox (intr.)
njambat complaint {C: l} \| jambat
njambataan see njambutaan
Njimbura Ndiambour
Njimbura-Njimbura person from
Ndiambour {C: b}
njambutaan 1. to have whooping cough
(intr.); 2. whooping cough {C: b, l}
<var: njambutaan>
njame loofa {C: l}
njapp religious ablutions {C: m} \| japp
njappu handle {C: l}
njang study (n.), studies; apprenticeship
{C: m ll Sa njang mi yagg na. Your
studies are taking a long time.) \| jang
njegenay pillow {C: b} <var:
njegenay>
njekk in ñaan njekk
njééréér grasshopper {C: b}
njég price {C: g l l Njégmi dafa kawe. The price is high.}
njégtéef witch who can "eat" people (see through them, possess them, and cause their sickness and eventual death)—a njégtéef inherits this power from his or her mother (same as dëmm, ndëmm, waxtééf) {C: m}
njëkk sheep or cow without horns {C: m}
njëkk see jëkk
njékké husband’s sister or cousin
husband, who traditionally is responsible for arranging the póót gift {C: l}
njél 1. dawn {C: b}; 2. food for one day; money for food for one day {C: g}
njëlbéén beginning {C: g} l ca njëlbéén
njémbét plant {C: m} l jëmbét
njënd shopping, shopping trip {C: m}
njii act of planting {C: m} l ji
njiiit chief, leader, guide {C: l, m} l jiité
njiiitlalay see sëru njiiitlalay
njirim orphan {C: l}
njo act of tying someone’s hands behind his back {C: l} l joñ
njoganal snack eaten after work or school {C: b, l}
joganaloo to have (a food) for a snack after work or school (tr.)
joganalu to eat a snack (such as leftovers from lunch) when one gets home from work or school (intr.) <var: njoganiku>
njoganiku see njoganalu
njolloor lunch time {C: b} [< Ar Zuhur]
l diggu njolloor
njombor rabbit: especially, domesticated rabbit {C: b}
Njombor Seen Rabbit (song and story name)
njong circumcision {C: l} l jongal
njôn see joñ
Njoobeen Taay Diop (Senegalese dynasty) l Joop
njool 1. to be tall (intr.); 2. tall person {C: m}
jool xodd to be very tall (intr.)
joolalay height, tallness {C: b}
joolanjoel to be very tall (intr.)
jjoor white sheet or wrapper {C: m}
jooowaan hammock; swing {C: g}
jooowaanu to rock in a chair (intr.)
julli newly circumcized boy {C: b} l julli
julli
jullikaata see jullikaata
njuma devilish person; ghost {C: l}
njuréél birth, birth heritage {C: g l Àqu njuréél dafa diis. The debt of birth (responsibilities one owes to one's parents) is hard.}
njuumte mistake {C: l} l juum, juumte

ñ- 1. (ñ noun class marker and dem. base)
{pl. for certain human Ns, e.g. gaa,
góór, góór-jigéén, jigéén, mag, nit}; 2.
(hum. pl. pron. base) l ñan, ñeneen,
ñenn, ñë, ñél, ñëpp, ñi, ñii, ñooñu, ñu
ñła see ñé
ñaa tééméér see ñaari tééméér
ñaaaj to take advantage of (someone's)
good nature (tr.)
ñaaak 1. handful {C: b}; 2. to take a handful (intr.); 3. to take a handful of (tr.) (Ñaak na ceeb bi. She took a handful of rice.)
ñaaamxaat to eat and run (intr.) [< Tou]
níaan 1. to pray; to make a wish (intr.)  
{Níaan naňu. They prayed.}; 2. to ask for, pray for, wish for (inan. obj.) (tr.)  
{Níaan naňu jànnm. They prayed for peace.}; 3. to pray that, wish that  
(intr.+MC) {Níaan naňu mu dem. They wished that he would go.}; 4. prayer {C: b, y (usually used in pl.)} II Níaan yi nño tax xare bi jeex. Their prayers caused the war to end.}

níaan baat 1. to ask one's husband for a divorce (intr.); 2. to ask (one's husband) for a divorce (tr.)

níaan ngir to pray that, wish that, to pray for, wish for (intr.+MC) {Níaan naňu ngir jànm màgg. They prayed that peace would endure. They prayed for peace to endure.}

níaan njèkk to make an arrangement with (tr.)

níaan Yàlla to pray to God (intr.) {Níaan naňu Yàlla. They prayed to God. II Níaan na Yàlla jèmèle ko ci man. She prayed to God to direct it [my wish] to me.}

níaanal to pray for (someone) (tr.)  
{Níaanal ma! Pray for me!}

níanì to go and ask for (tr.)

níaar two

níaar fükk twenty

níaar fükk 100 fr. CFA {C: y} <var: níaar fükki ñèrm>  

níaar fükk ag benn twenty-one {each decade of numerals is formed similarly, with ag between the decade and the number of ones} II níaar fükki xac ag benn: twenty-one dogs

níaar fükk ag benneelu twenty-first {followed by N II other ordinal numbers from 22-29 and in other decades are formed similarly, with -eelu/-éelu N added at the end of the whole number phrase or after the word before ag (see níaar fükkéelu ag benn) II níaar fükk ag benneelu tèéré bi: the twenty-first book}

níaar fükkéel twentieth {C: b}

níaar fükkéel ag benn twenty-first {C: b}

níaar fükkéelu twentieth {followed by N II níaar fükkéelu tèéré bi: the twentieth book}

níaar fükkéelu ag benn twenty-first {N follows fükkéelu (see níaar fükk ag benneelu) II níaar fükkéelu tèéré bi ag benn: the twenty-first book}

níaar fükki dèrm see níaar fükk (100 fr.)

níaire generally, usually; sometimes (adv.)  
{Níaire Los Angeles dafa tènq, Los Angeles níaire dafa tènq. Los Angeles is usually hot.}

níaireel 1. second one; second wife {C: b}; 2. to take a second wife (intr.); 3. to take (a woman) for one's second wife (tr.)

níaireel ko to do it for the second time, to do it again (intr.: clt. id.)

níaireelu second {followed by N II Níaireelu mooy sama níaireelu taas. This is my second cup.}

níari cin dish consisting of rice with a sauce served in a separate dish

níari dèrm 10 fr. CFA {C: y} <var: níaddèrm>  

níari fiftìn two fr. CFA

níari june 10,000 fr. CFA {C: y}

níari tèmèèér 1000 fr. CFA {C: y}  
<var: níya tèmèèér>

níari yoon twice, two times

níaas 1. to scar; to brand (tr.) {Feer bi moo ma níaaas. The iron scarred me, I got a scar from the iron.}; 2. scar; brand {C: w}

níaatà 1. how many, how much {used alone or followed by N II Níaatà ngè jënd? How many did you buy? II Níaatà at lë sa rakk am? How old is your younger
sister?}; 2. how much (money) is
(follows a N ll Robb bi ñaata? How
much is the dress?) <var: ñaatë>

ñaatë see ñaata

ñaaaw to be ugly (usually, in appearance;
can refer to a reprehensible action) (intr.)

ñaaaway ugliness {C: b}

ñaaawlal to make fun of, make faces at
(someone), to put (someone) down (tr.)

ñaaay open field {C: b}; 2. to run away;
to swim away (intr.); 3. to conquer (a
place) one part at a time (tr.)

Ñaay Niaye (semi-desert area near Dakar)
{C: y}

ñab-ñabalal to fix (something) imperfectly
or temporarily (tr.) <var: ñeb-ñabal>

ñadd to scrape (the last bits of food) from
dish with one’s finger (tr.) <var: ñedd>

ñaddërëm see ñaari dërëm

ñaf 1. to hit, spank (tr.); 2. punishment,
bows (pl.) {C: y} <var: ñef>

ñagas to be rough (of wood, for
example); to be undiplomatic; to be mean
(intr.)

ñak 1. shrubbery, hedge; lightweight
fence {C: b}; 2. to put up a hedge or
fence around (an area) (tr.) {Ñak na ko.
He fenced it.}; 3. speaker of a tonal
African language (very derogatory) {C:
b} ¶ am ñak

ñakk 1. to vaccinate (tr.); 2. vaccine {C:
b}

ñal 1. to reserve, save (something) for
oneself (tr.); 2. to reserve, save
(something) for (someone) (2tr.)

ñale see ñélé

ñalgu to climb (intr.)

ñalgu ci kawam to clamber up on, climb
up awkwardly (onto) (tr.: poss. obj.)
{Mungi ñalgu ci kawal bi. She has
clambered up on the bed (and is located
there). | Dafa ñalgu ci kawarab gi. She
climbed up the tree.}

ñall path {C: w}

ñam 1. food {C: w}; 2. to taste (tr.)

ñama-ñama appetizers, little things to eat
{C: y}

ñambaan type of snack food: especially,
ñambaan daqaar {C: b} <var: njambaan>
¶ jamb

ñambaan buy type of snack food made
with baobab fruit and sugar {C: b}

ñambaan daqaar type of snack food
made with tamarind, paan, salt, and hot
pepper {C: b}

ñambale to have to go to the bathroom: to
have the urge to urinate, to have the urge
to defecate (intr.) <var: ñammle>

ñammle see ñambale

ñan 1. who (pl.), whom (pl.) (pron.)
{often contracted—see ñu ll Ñan ñoo
jângsi démb?, Ñu jângsi démb? Who
(all) came to study yesterday? Ñan lè
åndal jaba?, Ñu mu åndal jaba? Who did
he go to the market with? ll sg. kan; see
ñ-}; 2. which, what (pl. interrogative
dem.) {follows a ñ-class N—see ñ- ll nit
ñan?: which people?, what people?}
<cntr: ñu, ñu më, ñoo, ñu mu, ñu ñu,
ñoo leen>

ñand to help (someone) blow his nose
(tr.)

ñandaxit nasal mucus, snot {C: b, w ll
usually used in pl.}

ñandaxitam yi ñungi tuuru to have a
runny nose (intr.: poss. id.)
{grammatical subj. is pl. l includes impf.
ñungi ll Ñandaxitu Bintë yi ñungiy tuuru.
Bineta has a runny nose, Bineta’s nose is
running.}

ñandu to blow one’s nose (intr.)

ñaq 1. to sweat (intr.); 2. sweat {C: w}

ñargaloo to be tangled, kinky (of hair,
especially newly unbraided hair); to be
wrinkled, puckered (of material,
especially poorly ironed material) (intr.)
ñasaxtiku to sniff (because of a cold or allergies) (intr.)
ñat-ñati to walk with difficulty (intr.)
ñatt three (Saint-Louis usage) — see ñett
ñatteel see ñetteel
ñaw 1. to be sharp, piercing (intr.); 2. to sew (something), sew (something) on (tr.); 2. sewing {C: m, b}
Ñaw! Serves you right! Serves him right! {said with a shake of the hand}
ñawkat tailor, seamstress {C: b}
ñax grass, straw, hay {C: m}
ñay see ñey
ñàdd to hold down (a child, so that he can be spanked) (tr.)
ñàddu to hold down the neck of (an animal being slaughtered, so that blood will spurt downwards) (tr.)
ñàkk 1. to be scarce (intr.) {Ceeb dafa ñàkk. Rice is scarce.}; 2. to waste; to lose (a relative tragically, or a child who is greatly changed after being away from home); to be missing (something, such as a seasoning), to lack (something) (tr.) {Ñàkk naa sama xaalis. I wasted my money.} Ñàkk nañu seen doom ji rek. They lost their child. | Soow mi dafa ñàkk suukër. The buttermilk is missing sugar, The buttermilk lacks sugar.}; 3. shortage, lack {C: m} ¶ Ma ñàkk sama ndey aga sama baay!
ñakk mbóosoór to forget the past (for instance, to ignore one's old friends); to keep one's distance, to be reluctant to open up (intr.)
ñàkk njariñ to be unhelpful (intr.)
ñàkk xeel to lack thoughtfulness for others, to be inconsiderate (intr.)
ñàkk xorom to be boring (intr.) {Ni mu ñàkkkee xorom! How boring he is!}
ñàkkante to grow apart, to deprive one another of each other's company (intr.)
ñàmbi cassava, manioc {C: b, j}
ñàng to be the best; to be very talented, to be very intelligent; to be mysterious, to be weird (intr.)
ñàngóór type of snake {C: m}
ñànkatan steamed white rice {C: b} <var: ñànkatan>
ñànkatan see ñànkatan
ñèbb-ñèbal see ñèbb-ñèbal
ñèbb-ñèbb light rain, sprinkle {C: b}
ñèbb-ñèbbal to sprinkle (intr.)
ñèbbe bean, pea: especially, black-eyed pea {C: j}
ñèdd see ñèdd
ñée to be jealous of, envious of (tr.)
ñée see ñéélë
ñènt four <var: ñènten>
ñènt ag taraaïsu traditional token payment given by a husband to his bride's father {C: b}
ñènt fùkk forty
ñènti fìftin four fr. CFA
ñënteeel 1. fourth one; fourth wife {C: b}; 2. to take a fourth wife (intr.); 3. to take (a woman) as one's fourth wife (tr.)
ñënteeel ko to do it for the fourth time (intr.: clt. id.)
ñënteeelu fourth {followed by N} Ñeeñö member of any Senegalese caste other than Gëër (that is, Gëwal, Lawbe, or Tëgg) {C: b}
ñëex 1. type of very thin sauce; very light starch {C: m}; 2. to starch lightly (tr.)
ñèf see ñaf
ñème 1. to be daring (intr.); 2. not to be afraid of (tr.) {Ñème naa xac bi. I'm not afraid of the dog.}; 3. not to be afraid to, to dare to (aux.+V) {Ñème na fa dem. He's not afraid to go there, He dares to go there.}
ñème ko to dare to do it (intr.: clt. id.) {Ñènewuma ko. I don't dare to do it.}
ñëneen some others (people) {see ñ-}
ñenent see ñecent
ñenn some (people) {see ñ- ll Am na ñenn
ñuy dem Ndakaar, ag ñeneen ñuy dem
Njar. There are some of them who are
going to Dakar, and some others who are
going to Saint-Louis.}
ñett three ¶ ñatt
ñetteeku to clean one's genitals without
water (intr.)
ñetteleel 1. third one; third wife {C: b}; 2.
to take a third wife (intr.); 3. to take (a
woman) for one's third wife (tr.) <var:
ñatteel>
ñetteeleel ko to do it for the third time (intr.:cmt. id.)
ñetteelelu third {followed by N}
ñetti to clean (a calabash, someone's
genitals, etc.) without water (tr.)
ñetti abdu man’s long robe (with three
pieces) {C: b}
ñetti dërêm fifteen fr. CFA
ñetti fiftin three fr. CFA
ñetti tééemér 1500 fr. CFA {C: y}
ñetti yoon three times
ñey elephant {C: b, w} <var: ñay>
ñeyu xare general (in the military) {C: b}
ñééblu to respect (tr.)
ñéñí see ñéñí
ñéñíi to be upset, annoyed (intr.) <var:
ñéñí>
ñépp see ñépp
ñë 1. the; that (rem. pl. art.) {follows ñ-
class (pl.) N—see ñ- ll nit ñë: the people
(rem.)); 2. the ones that (hum. rem. pl.)
{see ñ-} <var: ña> ¶ ñi
ñëk to be too proud to admit one’s mistake
(intr.)
ñëlé 1. those (visible, out of reach) (dem.)
{follows ñ-class (pl.) N—see ñ-}; 2.
those (visible, out of reach; people)
(pron.) {see ñ-} <var: ñale, ñee>
ñëpp 1. all {follows ñ-class n. plls. and
prons. ll ñun ñëpp: we all}; 2. everyone
(hum.) {see ñ- ll ñëpp laa gis. I saw
everyone.} ¶ ñii ñëpp, ñooñu ñëpp, yëpp
<var: ñëpp>
ñëw 1. to come (intr.); 2. to come and, to
come to — (intr.+V) {usually, the
following V is a -si suff. V, and the ñëw-
plus-V phrase means about the same as
the -si suff. V alone ll -Si is not necessary
on the V used with ñëw in an imperative
ll Dafay ñëw añi, Dafay añi. He’s
coming to eat lunch. l Ñëw na tanilsi ma.
He came to tell my fortune with cowrie
shells. l Ñëwal añ! Come and eat
lunch!}; 3. to come and, to come to —
(aux.+V) {not used with -a suff. l
usually, the following V is a -si suff. V,
and the ñëw-plus-V phrase means about
the same as the -si suff. V alone ll Ñëw
na ma tanilsi. He came to tell my fortune
with cowrie shells.} <var: ñëw> ¶ dem
di ñëw, Demal te ñëw
ñi 1. the; that (prox./neut. pl. art.)
{follows ñ-class (pl.) N—see ñ- ll nit ñi: the
people}; 2. the ones that (hum.
prox./neut. pl.) {Ñi mu xam ñoooy
lgggééyéé Tuubaa. The ones he knows
work at Touba.}
ñibbi to go home (intr.)
ñibbisí to come home (intr.)
ñii 1. these (visible, within reach) (dem.)
{follows ñ-class N—see ñ-}; 2. these
(visible, within reach; people) (pron.)
{see ñ-} <var: ñilé>
ñii ñëpp everyone here (pl.) {Ñii ñëpp
demoon nañi. Everyone here went.}
ñiiim pliers; tweezers {C: g}
ñiiimëntu 1. to eat slowly (intr.); 2. to eat
(something) slowly, eat (something) little
by little (tr.) {Ñiimëntu na ko bë mu
sedd. He ate it little by little until it
cooled.}
ñiiir 1. colic {C: j}; 2. gris-gris used to
protect against colic {C: g}
Ñiriratul see njaramtaan
ñilé see nii
ñudder to rip off, pull out, remove by force
(tr.) ¶ ñoor <var: ñudder>
ñokkët in ne ñokkët, nee ñokket
ñøi people who share one's religion or
nationality; people who are close to one
(relatives, friends, neighbors) (pl.) (C:
y)
ñøo 1. (1pl. subj. foc.) {see moo}; 2.
(3pl. subj. foc.) {see moo}
ñøo who, whom (pl. nonsubj., with 2sg.
subj.) {cntr. of ñan ngë ñà ñan ngëy
fowal?, Ñooy fowal? Who (all) are you
playing with?}
Ñooy ko bokk Don't mention it, You're
welcome
ñøo leen who, whom (pl. nonsubj., with
2pl. subj.) (cntr. of ñan ngëeny ñà ñan
ngëen di fowal?, Ñooy leen di fowal?
Who (all) are you guys playing with?)
<var: nu ngëen>
ñøog in ne ñøog, nee ñøog
ñoom 1. they (subj.); 2. them (obj. of
prep., emph. obj.) {ñoom may be
followed by a name to indicate a group
that includes that person ñà Ñoom Aamadu
gis nañu ko. They (including Amadou)
saw her, Amadou and company saw
her.}
ñoom ci seen bopp see ñoom ci seen
wàllu bopp
ñoom ci seen wàllu bopp they
themselves (emph. subj.)
ñoom ñëpp all of them (an., inan.) {Gis
naa leen ñoom ñëpp. I saw all of them.}
ñoom ñìi 1. they themselves (prox./neut.
emph. subj.); 2. them themselves
(prox./neut. emph. obj.)
ñoom ñøoøu 1. they themselves (rem.
emph. subj.); 2. them themselves (rem.
emph. obj.)
ñøoøu 1. those (out of sight) (dem.)
{follows ñ-class N—see ñ-}; 2. those
(out of sight; people) (pron.) {see ñ-}
<var: ñoøule>
ñøoøu ñëpp everyone, all of them (pl.)
{Ñoøu ñëpp demoon nañu. Everyone
went.}
ñoøule see ñoøu
ñoor 1. to thread a drawstring in (tr.); 2.
drawstring {C: b} ¶ ñudder
Ñooro Nioro {C: g}
ñøos 1. to pole (a boat) (tr.); 2. pole (for a
boat) {C: g}
ñoppati to pinch (tr.)
ñøqqati to pull out (something made of
cloth that has been stuffed into a drawer,
for example, or something from the
bottom of a pile) (tr.) ¶ ñøqqi
ñøqqi to pull out (something made of
cloth that has been stuffed into a drawer,
for example, or something from the
bottom of a pile) (tr.) ¶ ñøqqati, ñóox <
var: ñuqqi>
ñor to be cooked, to be done (of food); to
be ripe, to be mature (intr.) ¶ diwu ñor
ñor xømm to be well done (of food), to
be well cooked (intr.)
ñoramtaan see njaramtaan
ñoreeku to expose parts of one's body
that are usually covered (perhaps by
pulling one's clothes aside) (intr.) <var:
ñoriku>
ñori to pull a cover off (someone), pull off
(someone's) clothes, expose
(someone's) body (tr.)
ñoriku see ñoreeku
ñorle to have one's food be cooked (intr.)
ñormati to break (bread, without cutting
it) (tr.)
ñox elephant's trunk {C: b}
ñóox 1. to stuff (something) in (to a
drawer, for example) (tr.) {Ñóox naa ko.
I stuffed it in. [Ñóox naa ko ci biir kees
gi. I stuffed it into the box.}; 2. inside of
bread or baked goods {C: w} ¶ ñoqqi, ñóóxit <var: ñuux> ñóóxit inside of bread or baked goods; booger, piece of snot or nasal mucus {C: b} ¶ ñóóx
ñóóxu to be stuffed in; to be caught between one's buttocks (of clothing) (intr.) ñów see ñëw ñu us (obj. clit.) <var: nu> ñu 1. (1pl. min.) {see mu}; 2. (3pl. min.) {see mu} <var: nu> ñu 1. who (pl. subj.) {cntr. of ñan ñoo ñan ñoo jàngsi dém? Ñu jàngsi dém? Who (all) came to study yesterday? I'll see ñu më, ñoo, ñu mu, ñu ñu, ñoo leen}; 2. who (pl. nonsubj., with following overt 3sg. or 3pl. N subj.) {Ñu Aamadu gis? Who did Aamadu see?}; 3.. (rel. pl. {used between ñ-class (pl.) N and A—see ñ—lit ñu ñuul ñi: black people}; 4. —ones (human) {used with A and an article ñ ñu bon ñ ñëbbi nañu. The bad ones went home.}; 5. some (people) —{used with inc. V ñ Dafa am ñuy fëgg. There are some people knocking.} ñu më who, whom (pl. nonsubj., with 1sg. subj.) {cntr. of ñan laa ñan laa fi xam?, Ñu më fi xam? Who (all) do I know here?} ñu mu who, whom (pl. nonsubj., with 3sg. pron. subj.) {cntr. of ñan lë ñan lë ñëdal jaba?, Ñu mu ñëdal jaba? Who (all) did he go to the market with?} ñu ngeen see noo leen ñu ñu who, whom (pl. nonsubj., with 1pl. or 3pl. pron. subj.) {cntr. of ñan lañu ñan lañu seeti Senegaal?, Ñu ñuy seeti Senegaal? Who are we going to visit in Senegal?, Who are they going to visit in Senegal?} Ñu yendu ag jàmm! Goodbye! Let us spend the day in peace! {morning farewell—response is Jàmm ag jàmm!} ñuddi see ñoddë ñukk-ñukk to walk taking little steps (intr.) ñulug 1. to add water to (a cooking pot) (tr.) {Ñulug na cin li. She added water to the pot.}; 2. water for cooking (in the pot) {C: b} ñumm in ne ñumm, nee ñumm ñun 1. we (subj.); 2. us (obj. of prep., emph. obj.) <var: nun> ñun ci suñu bopp see ñun ci suñu wàllu bopp ñun ci suñu wàllu bopp we ourselves (emph. subj.) <var: ñun ci suñu bopp> ñun ñii 1. we ourselves (emph. subj.); 2. us ourselves (emph. obj.) ñungë 1. (1pl. rem. imperf.) {see mungë}; 2. we'll be in, at (a location) {used with following rem. loc. ñ ñungë fa. We'll be there.}; 3. (3pl. rem. imperf.) {see mungë}; 4. they are in, at (a location) {used with following rem. loc. ñ ñungë fa. They are there.} ñungë fë They're fine (response to an inquiry about the health of absent people) ¶ Mângi fi rekk, Mungë fë ñungë née see ñungë nélë ñungë née di see ñungë nélë di ñungë nélë there we are, there they are, there are {used following pl. N plus article or ay plus ñ Ay kër ñungë nélë. There are some houses.} <var: ñungë née> ñungë nélë di (3pl. rem. loc. imperf.) {used alone or following pl. N plus article or ay plus ñ Xale yë ñungë nélë di lekk. The children are over there eating.} <var: ñungë née di> ñungi 1. (1pl. neut.-prox. imperf.) {see mungi}; 2. we are in, at (a location) {used with following loc.}; 3. (3pl. neut.-prox. imperf.) {see mungi}; 4.
they are in, at (a location) {used with following loc.} Ñungi Los Angeles. They are in Los Angeles.

ñungi nii here we are, here they are, here are {used following pl. N plus article or ay plus N} Kër ñungi nii. Here are the houses.} <var: ñungi nilé>

ñungi nii di (3pl. prox. loc. imperf.) {used alone or following pl. N plus article or ay plus N} Xale ñungi nii di lekk. The children are over here eating.} <var: ñungi nilé di, ñungi di>

ñungi nilé see ñungi nii

ñungi nilé di, ñungii di see ñungi nii di

ñuqqi see ñoqqi

ñus to sniff (intr.)

ñuul 1. to be black; to have dark skin, have a dark complexion (of a black person) (intr.); 2. black (the color); type of tropical fruit with a black skin (Vitex cienkoski) {C: b}; 3. black horse {C: w} ¶ nit ku ñuul, nit ñu ñuul

ñuul kukk to be very black (intr.)

ñuulal see ñuulél

ñuulél 1. to make black, dye black (tr.) {Ayda ñuulél na karawam. Aida dyed her hair black.}; 2. black hair dye {C: b} <var: ñuulal>

ñuulle to have one's be black (intr.) {Ayda ñuulle na? Did Ayda's (hair, dress, etc.) get black?}

ñuux see ñóóx

na to drop one's jaw (with surprise or when asleep) (intr.)

naam jaw {C: w}

naamaankat traditional doctor who performs circumcisions {C: b}

naan to open one's mouth really wide (intr.)

naañ to bite into (a fruit or vegetable) (tr.)

naata old car, jalopy {C: g}

naaw to tie a cloth around (someone's) head and jaw as a treatment for toothache (tr.)

naawu to tie a cloth around one's head and jaw because of a toothache (intr.)

naax to bray (of a donkey) (intr.)

naayoo to disagree, argue, debate (pl. subj.) (intr.)

nacc 1. to drain, bail out, siphon water from (tr.) {Naccal gaal gi balaa muy këppu. Bail the boat out before it turns over.}; 2. to be dry (of a well) (intr.)

naf-nafi to eat with great enjoyment (intr.)

naf-nafi ci to eat (something) with great enjoyment (ptr.) {Mungiy naf-nafi ci xar mi. He's eating the lamb with great enjoyment.}

nakk-nakki to be unable to stop laughing (intr.)

nalañ in ne nalañ, see nalañ

nank to hold in one's teeth or jaws (tr.) {Xac bi nank na sama saak. The dog held my purse in its teeth.} ¶ seele nank

nankal baby bottle {C: b}

nar to roar (intr.)

narale to sit with one's legs spread (intr.) {Jigéén du narale. A woman doesn't sit with her legs spread.}

nas 1. to have the measles (intr.); 2. measles {C: g}

nàbb to hold (something) under one's arm
or with one's arm extending straight down (tr.)

**nādd** 1. to pull apart the two sections of (a kola nut) (tr.); 2. half of a kola nut {C: w}

**nām*n* in ne nāmm, née nāmm

**nānni** to disparage, say bad things about (tr.)

**nāpp** in ne nāpp, née nāpp

**nāppaaraal** to spread one's legs (usually, indecently) (intr.)

**nāppati** 1. to have chicken pox, to have smallpox (intr.); 2. chicken pox, smallpox {C: g} \* noolooli

**nāpppeeku** to spread one's legs (usually, indecently) (intr.)

**nāpppi** to spread (one's legs, someone's legs) (tr.) {Nāpppi naa tānkam. I spread her legs.}

**nāyyeeeku** to spread one's legs (usually, indecently) (intr.)

**nāyyi** to spread (someone's legs) (tr.)

**neeñ** to take a little bite of (a fruit or vegetable) (tr.)

**neer** to boil away (of water) (intr.) {Ndox mi neer na. The water boiled away.}

**neet** 1. to play neet (a team dodgeball game with prisoners) (intr.); 2. team dodgeball with prisoners {C: j}

**neew** to mew, meow (of a cat) (intr.)

**nep** to close one's mouth (intr.)

**nεxi*al** to neigh, whinny (of a horse); to laugh in a strange way (intr.)

**nēb** see nēp

**nēp** 1. to hold in one's closed hand, to have a handful of (tr.) {Nēp naa gerte. I have peanuts in my hand, I have a (closed) handful of peanuts.}; 2. handful {C: w} < var: nēb>

**nēpp** handful, thing that one has grabbed {C: b}

**nēppi** ci to take some of in one's hand, grab a handful of (ptr.) {Nēpp na ci gerte gi. He took some of the peanuts in his hand.}

**nēppi**l to grab a handful for (someone); to give (someone) an extra handful (tr.)

**nīis** to let oneself go, not to pay enough attention to one's appearance (intr.)

**nōdd** in ne nōdd, née nōdd

**noolooli** in Dafa nāppati noolooli, Dafa nāppati ci kanam noolooli ci taat (things one says when a child has chicken pox)

**nōos-nōos** long-handled hoe with a narrow blade {C: b, w}

**nootoot** see nōotōt

**nott** to be stingy (intr.)

**noy ci** to hold on tight to (ptr.)

**nōōbi** to make a mocking face (usually, with one's mouth open off center, one's eyes opened wide, and one's hand raised) (intr.)

**nōōt** millet stalk from which the grains have been removed {C: w}

**nōōtōt** 1. to have lice (of a bird) (intr.); 2. bird louse {C: w} <var: nootoot>

**nung-nungi** to talk softly, whisper (intr.)

**od-savel** 1. bleach {C: b}; 2. to bleach (tr.) {Od-savel naa ko. I bleached it.} [< Fr eau de Javel] <var: ord-savel>

**okk** see wokk

**okkatu** see wokkatu

**Oktoobèr** October {C: b} [< Fr octobre]

**olivud** see singom olivud

**Olof** see Wolof
om to be skinny as a result of having lost a lot of weight (often because of illness) (intr.)
omb 1. to hem (tr.); 2. hem {C: b} ommat to lead, guide (tr.)
ommiku to wash around one's mouth (intr.)
onk to moan; to grunt (intr.)
oys fishhook {C: b} [<Fr once] <var: oos>
opp 1. to be sick (intr.); 2. sickness {C: b} 
oppeere 1. to operate on (tr.); 2. to have an operation (pass.) {Dañu ko oppeere. He had an operation.} <var: woppeere> [<Fr opérer] 
oppitaal hospital {C: b} [<Fr (l')hôpital] <var: loppitaal, loppitaan>

oranch see orans
orans 1. orange (fruit): especially, Moroccan orange {C: b}; 2. to be orange in color (intr.) [<Fr orange] <var: oranch> ¶ sorans
ordal in ci ordal buur, tek ci ordal buur [<Fr ordre]
ordonaaas prescription {C: b} [<Fr ordonnance]
ord-savel see od-savel
otel hotel {C: b} [<Fr hôtel]
oto car {C: b} [<Fr auto] <var: woto> ¶ am oto
oto pompye fire engine {C: b} [<Fr auto- + pompier]
oto raay diesel locomotive {C: b} [<Fr autorail]
oyof see woyof

oo see woo
-oo (2sg. irr.) (V suff.) {see -u}
-oo (vocative suff. used on names to call someone at a distance) {Yamaroo! Yamar | Bintaa! Bineta! | Yaasinóó! Yacinel!} <var: -óó, -ee, -éé, -aa>
-oo see -andoo; see -e
oo talon high-heeled shoes {C: y ¤ Dafa soloon ay oo talon. She had on high heels.} [<Fr hauts talons]
oolu see woolu
oom to be abundant (intr.)
-oon (completive) (V suff.)—see woon
oor gold {C: b} [<Fr or]
oor see woor
oos see ons
ooite see woote

óbbéli see bóbbéli

oo
-ôô see -e; see -oo
ôôbé type of fish (Dakar usage; same as kóóbo) {C: g}
ôóm knee {C: w} <var: wóôm>
-ôôn (completive)—see woon

p

paa father (slang) {C: b} ¶ pàppë
Paa see Pàppë
Paak Easter {C: j} [< Fr Pâques]
paka knife {C: b} [< Por faca]
paal in am paal ¶ faale
paan washtub {C: b}
paan 1. to be broken, broken down; to have a car breakdown; to be broke (have no money) (intr.) (Dama paan. I had a breakdown, I'm broke. Sama oto dafa paan. My car is broken down.); 2. car breakdown; electrical outage {C: b} [< Fr panne]
paan type of dried shellfish {C: b}
paan wrapper, sèr {C: b} [< Fr pagne]
Paap see Pàppë
paas fare (for instance, busfare); ticket {C: b} ¶ Méy ma paas. Give me busfare.) [< Fr passe]
paase 1. to go by, to pass (intr.) (Waxtu julli paase na. The time for prayer has passed. Ňetti waxtu paase na. Three o'clock has passed, It's past three o'clock.); 2. to go by, pass by, pass (inan. obj.) (tr.) [< Fr passer]
paase 1. to iron (tr.); 2. ironing; items to be ironed {C: b} [< Fr repasser]
paaspoor passport {C: b} [< Fr passeport]
paaxe uncircumcized boy {C: b}
pac cure {C: m} ¶ fac
pacc-pacci to spit all the time (intr.)
padam njaxe sandal made from old
automobile tires {C: b}
paftan 1. type of tree {C: g}; 2. fruit of the paftan tree {C: b}; 3. bladder {C: m}
pajaas mattress (usually one stuffed with straw) {C: b} [< Fr paillasé]
paket package {C: b} [< Fr paquet]
palaalin to play hopscotch (intr.) [< Fr pas la ligne ?]
palaas place, seat; position, rank; job {C: b} [< Fr place] ¶ am palaas, garan palaas
palaastig see palaastik
palaastik plastic {C: b} [< Fr plastique] ¶ dàllu palaastik, mбуusu palaastik <var: palaastig>
palaat plate {C: b} [< Fr plat]
palanteer see paranteer
palto coat, jacket {C: b} [< Fr paletot]
pann 1. to keep (prepared moistened couscous) for the next day (tr.); 2. moistened couscous prepared ahead {C: j}
pantalon pants, pair of pants (sg.) {C: b} [< Fr pantalon]
pâne basket {C: b} [< Fr panier] ¶
defarkatu pâne, râbbkatu pâne
paraax in ne paraax, nee paraax
paranteer window {C: b} [< Fr fenêtre] <var: palanteer>
parasol parasol, umbrella {C: b} [< Fr parasol]
parax in ne paraax, nee parax
pare to be ready, to be finished, to be done (intr.) [< Fr prêt or Por parar] ¶ bè
pare
pare ngir to be ready to (intr.+V) (Pare na ngir bind ko, Pare na pur bind ko. He's ready to write it.) <var: pare pur>
pare pur see pare ngir
Pari Paris [< Fr Paris]
pasar-pasaree to waste (money) (tr.)
pase divorce {C: m} ¶ fase
pas-pas knot; plan {C: b} ¶ am pas-pas, fas
pastel small fried pastry stuffed with fish
{C: b} [< Por]
pastel eyebrow pencil {C: b} [< Fr pastel]
pastéef in am pastéef, ând ag pastééf
pasti cough drop; mint lozenge {C: j} [< Fr pastille]
pat dumpling; cooked rice paste; swollen gums, gingivitis {C: b} [< Fr pâte] ¶ am pat
pataa 1. fat person {C: b}; 2. to be fat (intr.) [< Fr patapouf] <var: pataapuf>
pataapuf see pataa
pataas sweet potato {C: b} [< Por or < Fr patate] <var: pataat>
pataat see pataas
patam-patamee to do (something) fast and sloppily (tr.)
pat-pati to shake with fear (intr.) ¶ ne pat-pat, nee pat-pat
patron boss; successful person {C: b} [< Fr patron]
patt 1. to be blind in one eye (intr.); 2. one (of a pair), other one, mate (pattu dâll: one shoe (of a pair, obviously) | sama pattu jaaro: one of my (pair of) earrings | Ana beneen patt bi? Where is the other one? (said while holding up one shoe, earring, etc.)} ¶ ne patt, nee patt
pax hole {C: m}
paxu bakkan nostril {C: b}
pay salary, wage, pay; pay-back, revenge
{C: m} ¶ fay, pey
payis 1. yellow fever {C: b}; 2. to have yellow fever (intr.) <var: pêyis>
pàdd 1. to trip (someone) by hooking his leg (in sports) (Saint-Louis usage) (tr.); 2. hooking a leg (Saint-Louis usage) {C: m}
pàkk area with clearly defined boundaries—for instance, a geographical region, a fenced enclosure for animals, or a lot (to build on) {C: b}
pàllax to spill (because of movement) (intr.)
pàllax ci kawam to spill on (someone) (because of movement) (ptr.: poss. obj. id.)
pàmpëlimuus grapefruit {C: b} [< Fr pamplemousse]
pànk 1. to be belligerant (intr.); 2. belligerant person {C: m}
pànket type of thick pancake {C: w}
pàppa see pâppë
pâppaya 1. papaya {C: b}; 2. papaya tree {C: g} [< Fr papaye ?]
pâppë father {C: j} [< Fr papa] <var: pâppa>
pâppë (term of address for a man) <var: pâppë ji>
Pâppë 1. (first name used before the name of an older man for whom a boy is named—usually a legal first name); 2. (title used respectfully before the last name of an older man) {Pâppë Aamadu: first and second names of a boy named for an older man (perhaps a relative, possibly older than the boy's parents) named Amadou} <var: Paa, Paap> ¶ Maam
pâppë ji see pâppë (term of address)
pàq bald spot, area where hair doesn't grow {C: b}
pecc dance {C: m} ¶ fecc, xeex pecc
pecccargo, peccorgo see wujiu peccargo
peel spade, shovel {C: b} [< Fr pelle]
peele to shovel (tr.) [< Fr pelle/pellete]
peer Catholic priest or monk {C: b} [<Fr père]
peer to be flat; (slang) to have lost weight; (slang) to be told to shut up (intr.)
{Danga peer. You were told to shut up.} [<Fr perd]
peeral to make (someone) shut up (slang) (tr.)
peese to weigh, weigh out (something)
(of a merchant, for instance); to weigh, have a weight of (an amount) (inan.
subj.) (tr.) {Peese nā yaǎp wi. I
weighed the meat. | Peese naa ñara kilo. He
weighed out two kilos. | Yaǎp wi
jurōmí kilo lēy peese. The meat weighs
five kilos. Lii lēy peese. He weighs this
much.} [<Fr pese]
peme carnelian {C: j}
pemetu to talk to oneself (intr.)
pendal wrapper {C: g, m}
pentuur 1. to paint (intr.); 2. to paint (tr.);
3. painting; painted item {C: b} [<Fr
peinture]
pengu see ping
penku east {C: b, m}
peñ défrisé straightening comb {C: b}
[peñ < Fr peigne]
peñe 1. to comb (someone's) hair; to
comb (someone's hair) (tr.) {Peñe nāa
Bintē, Peñe nāa karawu Bintē. I combed
Bineta's hair.}; 2. comb {C: b} [<Fr
peigner]
peñe boppam to comb one's hair (intr.:
poss. obj.) {Peñe nāa sama bopp. I
combed my hair.}
peñewu to comb one's hair (intr.)
{Peñeũw nāa. I combed my hair.}
peñu kuuran electric hair straightener {C: b}
peñu suukër large wrapped cone of
granulated sugar {C: b} [<Fr pain du
sucre]
pension type of restaurant that provides
daily meals to regular customers who pay
by the week or month; pension
(retirement pay) {C: b} [<Fr pension]
pepp grain {C: w, m}
peppu ceerb grain of rice; first baby tooth
when it is just coming in {C: b}
peq in bees peq
per bead: specifically, pearl {C: b} [<Fr
perle]
per sheet metal fence {C: m}
peroral toddler {C: b} <var: peroral>
peroral see peroral
peresidan president {C: b} [<Fr
présidente]
peresyon snap (fastener) {C: b} [<Fr
pression]
peri wig {C: b} [<Fr perruque]
perkaal percale (material); shroud (usually
make of white percale) {C: b} [<Fr
percale]
permeyaabal see permeyaabal
permí permit; authorization, license {C:
b} [<Fr permis]
permeyaabal plastic sheeting; raincoat;
plastic bag {C: b} [<Fr imperméable]
<var: permeyaabal>
peron porch {C: b} [<Fr perron]
persí parsley {C: b} [<Fr persil]
pert 1. to be bankrupt; to lose money
(intr.); 2. to lose (something); to have
(something) be broken (tr.) [<Fr perte]
peru kurus prayer bead {C: b}
pes 1. to slap (someone) on the face (tr.);
2. slap {C: m}
pesí plague {C: b} [<Fr peste]
petaar fireworks, firecracker {C: b} [<Fr
pétard]
petarool see petrool
petax pigeon {C: b, m} <var: pitax>
petorool see petrool
pet-petal popcorn {C: b}
petrool lighter fluid {C: b} [<Fr pétrole]
<var: petorooll, petarool>
pettaaw 1. cowrie shell; arrangement of cowrie shells for fortune telling {C: b}; 2. to tell fortunes with cowrie shells (intr.) {Dañuy pettaaw. We were telling fortunes with cowrie shells.} <var: pittaaw>
pexe influence, connections (in high places) {C: m} || bare pexe, fexe
pey salary, pay; pay-back, revenge {C: g} [<Fr paie] ¶ pay
peyoor pay period {C: b} [is this Fr ?]
péex breeze {C: m} ¶ fééex
pééy swimming {C: m} ¶ fééy
pénc open place in a village (or square in a town) where people meet and public events are held {C: m} ¶ bësu pénc
Pénccum Yalla Judgment Day {C: m}
pëdd egg yolk {C: b}
pëkk-pëkk in ne pëkk-pëkk, nee pëkk-pëkk
Pël Peuhl person, person from the Peuhl ethnic group of the northern Senegal delta region; Peuhl dialect of the Fulani language {C: b} ¶ xarum pël-pël
Pël Fuuté Peuhl person from Guinea, Fula person; Peuhl Fouta dialect of the Fulani language {C: b}
pël in ne pël, nee pël
pël-pël see xarum pël-pël
pënd dust {C: b}
pëndax powder {C: b} <var: pëndëx> ¶
kaani pëndëx, meew pëndax
pëndaxe to be powdery (intr.)
pënde to be dusty (intr.)
pëndëx see pëndax ¶ kaani pëndëx
përëg upper arm {C: m}
përëm yellow metal that is not gold (such as copper, brass, fake gold) {C: b}
përëmye first, oldest; favorite [precedes N || përëmye njëkke: husband's oldest sister] [var: prëmye] [<Fr premier]
përëmye ministër prime minister {C: b} [<Fr premier ministre]
përis tobacco {C: m} [<Fr prix ?]
përngal piece of soap {C: b}
përu carding comb {C: g}
përyee to invite (someone) over (Saint-Louis usage) (tr.) [<Fr prier]
pëti bubu relatively short woman's boubou (one that reveals the feet) {C: b} [<Fr petit boubou] ¶ gran mbubu, mbubb
pëti-pëti to jump, bob up and down; to make a bubbling sound (intr.)
pëyis see payis
picc bird {C: b, m}
picc pimple {C: b}
pïil battery (for a flashlight or radio, for example); flashlight bulb {C: b} [<Fr pile]
pïir real, authentic, pure {follows N || Lii waks piir lë. This is real waks material.} [<Fr pur]
pïis 1. to wink (intr.); 2. to wink at (tr.)
pïis piece (of material) {C: b} [<Fr pièce]
pïkiir 1. to give (someone) a shot, give (someone) an injection (tr.); 2. shot, injection {C: j} [<Fr piqure]
pïkiiru to get a shot, get an injection; to give oneself a shot, give oneself an injection (intr.)
Pïkin Pikine (section of Dakar) {C: g}
pikini type of small old coin (no longer in use) {C: b} [<Por] ¶ amul pikini
pikk hoe; spades (in cards) {C: b, m} [<Fr pique]
pïliise 1. to pleat (tr.); 2. pleat {C: b} [<Fr plisser]
pïliweer sweater (of any type); pullover sweater {C: b} [<Fr pullover] <var: piloweer>
pïlioweer sweater (of any type); pullover sweater {C: b} <var: piloweer>
piloot see pilot (Saint-Louis usage)
pilot spoon of thread; skein of yarn {C: b} [<Fr pelote] <var: piloot>
piloweer see piloweer
pimpi type of vegetable dye used for
tattoos {C: b}  
ping pin; syringe {C: b} [<Fr épingle]  
<var: pengu, pingu>  
pingu see ping  
pingu koroose safety pin {C: b}  
pisin pool {C: b} [<Fr piscine]  
pitax see pettax  
pittaaw see pettaaw  
po game (of any type); play (in a theater)  
{C: m} ¶ fo  
Podoor Podor {C: g}  
polétk see politik  
polis police {C: b} [<Fr police]  
polisyé policeman {C: b} [<Fr policier]  
politik politics {C: b} [<Fr politique]  
<var: polétk> ¶ bare politik  
polle in xorom polle  
pom apple; sprinkler head {C: b} [<Fr pomme]  
pom bridge {C: b} [<Fr pont]  
pomaat hair dressing; ointment; face  
cream {C: b} [<Fr pomade]  
pombiteer potato {C: b} [<Fr pomme de terre]  
pome to have tightly furled leaves (of a  
lettuce or cabbage head) (intr.) [<Fr  
pommer] ¶ chuppome  
pomp pump; spray can, spray bottle,  
atomizer {C: b} [<Fr pompe]  
pompiye see pompie (Saint-Louis usage)  
pompe to spray (something), to spray air  
freshener in (something); to pump up,  
inflate with a pump (tr.) {Pompe na saal  
bi. She sprayed air freshener in the  
room.} [<Fr pomper]  
pompye fireman {C: b} [<Fr pompier]  
(Dakar usage) <var: pompye (Saint-  
Louis usage) > ¶ toto pompie  
ponkal tall, muscular person; person who  
has done great things {C: m}  
pont nail, screw {C: b} [<Fr pointe]  
pöne to hold (someone) by the collar or by  
the front of his clothes (tr.) [<Fr  
poignée]  
pôise 1. to soak (laundry) (tr.); 2. bread  
or cookies soaked in (usually sweetened)  
milk or water {C: b}; 3. to make poîse  
(intr.)  
pooabar pepper {C: b} [<Fr poivre] ¶ am  
këllu pooabar  
pooabarù doom peppercorn {C: j}  
pooç thigh {C: b} ¶ mokk pooc  
pooch see poos  
pool frying pan {C: b} [<Fr poèle]  
poole tobacco pouch {C: b}  
poor fishhook {C: b}  
poor port {C: b} [<Fr port]  
pooro leek {C: b} [<Fr poireau]  
pooos pocket {C: b} ¶ Poos bi dafa bënn,  
Poos bi dafa fëq. There's a hole in the  
pocket (expression used to say that  
someone is stingy).} [<Fr poche] <var:  
pooch>  
poose 1. to wear a wig or hairpiece; to  
have fake nails; to wear dentures; to wear  
a prosthesis (intr.); 2. wig, hairpiece;  
fake nails; dentures; prosthesis {C: b}  
Popéngin Popenguine {C: g}  
pqoataan armpit {C: b} <var: pqataan,  
poxataan>  
pqoataan see pqoataan  
poroblem problem, difficulty {C: b} [<Fr  
problème] ¶ am porobelemu xaalis,  
bare porobelem  
poroxdoll small hole or opening (in the  
wall, for instance) {C: b}  
portale 1. to take a photograph of, take a  
picture of (tr.); 2. photograph, picture  
{C: b}  
poson poison; person who is like poison  
{C: b} [<Fr poison]  
posone to poison; to make a bad smell  
around (someone); to make (someone)  
laugh hard (tr.) [<Fr empoissoner ? or  
poson+]  
post post office {C: b} [<Fr poste]
poste to mail (tr.) [<Fr poster]
pot tin cup, tin can {C: b} || potu toamaye:
can of tomatoes | potu meew: milk in a
can, canned milk} [<Fr pot]
potít used wash water {C: m} ¶ fóót, póót
poto electric pole {C: b} <var: poto lâmp>
poto lâmp see poto
poto-poto 1. to be muddy (intr.); 2. very
wet mud {C: b} ¶ am poto-poto
pottax larynx, Adam's apple {C: b}
poxataan see poqataan
pól tin drum (container) used to store
cooking oil or water (C: g)
póón tobacco {C: b, m} ¶ duusu póón,
fóón
póót washing; presentation of money and
gifts to a new mother (arranged by the
njëkkë) {C: b, m} ¶ fóót, potít
póótu laundry room, place where washing
is done {C: b}
prëmye see përëmye
puj top of a hut {C: b}
pukkus small place {C: b} <var: puqus>
pull in bees pull
pullóóx cassava, manioc {C: b}
puluf 1. to say a counting-out rhyme (first
one shakes one's hand with the index
finger extended, then one points at each
of a group in turn, while saying, for
instance, Puluf benn benn chokolaab diñ
den don Madam Jållooo numero tikk tákkr
aa laa ruw Karnoo) (sg. subj.) (intr.); 2.
to participate in counting out (for
instance, to choose it for a game) (pl.
subj.) (intr.) {Dañuy puluf. They are
doing puluf. They are counting out.}
punéeës tack {C: b} [<Fr punaise]
puqus see pukkus
pur 1. for (for the benefit of, for the use
of) (prep.) {Lii laa jënd pur sama yaay. I
bought this for my mother. | Lii laa jënd
pur ngente li. I bought this for the
baptism.}; 2. in order to {+V || Ñëw na fi
pur gis lë. She came here in order to see
you.}; 3. so that {+MC || Toggal pur ŋu
lekk. Cook so that we can eat.} [<Fr
pour]
pur lan why?
pur lan moo tax why, what is the reason
that {+MC || Pur lan moo tax ngë def ko?
Why did you do it?, What is the reason
that you did it?}
Purtugees Portuguese Creole person
from Guinea Bissau or Cap Vert;
Portuguese Creole language {C: b} [<Fr
portugais]
purux fair-weather friend (someone who
comes around only when things are
going well or one is successful) {C: b}
puseer dust {C: b} [<Fr poussière]
pusó needle {C: b}
put throat {C: g, w}
puubu xac halwa {C: b}
puudër 1. powder {C: b}; 2. to powder
(someone) (tr.) [<Fr poudre]
puudërù to powder oneself (intr.)
puujpaañ type of Senegalese rice dish
(served with lots of sauce) {C: b}
pukkare love of luxury, expensive taste ¶
bëgg puukare, bare puukare
puune albino; mallet (fish) {C: b}
puup 1. bowel movement, feces {C: b};
2. to have a bowel movement (intr.)
puur to be yellow (intr.)
puus to push (lightly) (tr.) [<Fr pousser]
puutar gunpowder {C: b} [<Fr poudre]
pwaar pear {C: b} [<Fr poire]
q

qànqel fowl sp. {C: b}

r

raab to roll (a cigarette) (tr.) {Raab na póon wi. He rolled a cigarette.}
raaf to wear away, erode; to burn down to coals (of a fire) (intr.)
raafal to steal (tr.)
raafal ci to steal from (2ptr.) {Ci man la ko raafale. He stole it from me.}
raag to clean (a child’s) bottom, esp. after defecation (tr.)
raakam-raakami to pace the floor (intr.)
raam 1. to crawl (of a baby or a handicapped person); to slither (of a snake) (intr.); 2. crawling on all fours {C: b}
raapit in kaar raapit
raas to pick, select (fruit from the tree) (tr.) ¶ ndaama raas
raasaatu 1. to walk along touching something (intr.); 2. to walk along touching (a wall, for instance), to brush (a person, for example) in passing (tr.)
raaswaar razor {C: b} [<Fr rasoir] <var: raaswaar>
raatal to mix up (things); to make (people) mad at each other (tr.) {typical obj. are yëpp (or N plus yëpp) and foom fëpp l Raatal na xale yëpp ba ñungi xeex. He made all the children mad at each other, and they’re fighting.}
raataloo to be mixed up, confused (of a person); not to think about what one is doing (intr.)
raatukaan to be hyper, to be excited, to be a little crazy (intr.)
raax to plaster or stucco (a wall) (tr.)
raay to caress; to touch on (a topic) (tr.)
raay railroad track {C: b} [<Fr rail] ¶ oto raay
raaya flag {C: w} [<Ar]
raay-mbelle 1. to play a tickling game with (a young child) (one says, Raay-mbelle, raay-mbelle [stroking the child’s hand], Sa yaay mey lê mburu, Xac bë lekk ko, Sa pàppë mey lê mburu, Xac bë lekk ko, Sa maam mey lê mburu, Xac bë lekk ko, [walking the fingers up the child’s arm] Tànk bângi, tànk bângi, tànk bângi...Fii lê ko lekke! [tickling the child’s amppti] (tr.) {Kaay ma raay-mbelle lë! Come and let me play raay-mbelle with you!}; 2. to play a clapping game (of older children) (intr.)
raazwaar see raaswaar
rab spirit, devil; wild animal {C: w} [<Pou daba < Ar dabbah] <var: rap>
rabal type of handwoven cloth {C: b} ¶ sëru rabal
rabat 1. to weave straw for a traditional hut roof (intr.); 2. to plot, scheme (together) (intr., pl. subj.)
rabax to be hyper, hasty, unthinking (intr.)
rabe to be devilish (intr.)
rabu áll wild animal {C: w}
radi 1. radish {C: b}; see radi galaas [<Fr radis]
radi galaas frozen juice on a stick or in a bag {C: b} <var: radi>
raf to twitch, have a tic (of a body part) (intr.) {Sama bët dafay raf. My eye is
twitching, I have a tic in my eye.} ¶ du ttiit du raf
rafaatal to give (something) to (someone, esp. someone less fortunate) (2tr.)
rafet to be pretty, to be beautiful; to look good; to be fine (of a speech, job) (intr.)
rajet juddu to be well born (intr.) {Dafa rafet juddu. He is well born.} ¶ baax juddu
rafastaay beauty {C: b}
raafle not to have anything else to wear
(because of poverty or boredom with one's wardrobe); to always wear the same thing (intr.) {Dama rafle! I don't have anything to wear!}
rag not to be in season (intr.) ¶ rat
ragaju to roll one's eyes (intr.) <var: regeju>
ragal 1. to be afraid (intr.); 2. to be afraid of (tr.); 3. fear {C: g} ¶ reg-regi
ragal ne to be afraid that (intr.+S) {Ragal naa ne du dund. I'm afraid he's not going to live.} <var: ragal ni>
ragg to scrub (something) hard (tr.)
raglu to be scary (intr.)
rang-rangi see reg-regi
rajo radio; radio station {C: b} [<Fr radio]
rakk younger sibling; younger cousin;
  person who is treated as a younger sibling {C: b, j}
rakk bu góór younger brother; younger male cousin {C: b}
rakk bu jigeén younger sister; younger female cousin {C: b}
rakkaat very much younger sibling {C: b}
ramatu type of small red bird {C: m}
randal to move (tr.)
randu to move (intr.)
randan randan (sound of a drum beat,
  esp. the beat of the sabar) <var: ran ran> ¶ ne randan, nee randan
rangooní tear (from the eye) {C: b}
rañaan 1. to grab (an opponent) with one's leg (tr.); 2. to leave at night (intr.); 3. grabbing with the legs {C: m}
Rañaan the Hejira (the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina) {C: m}
ran-ran see randan; in ne ran-ran, nee ran-ran
ran-rangi to make a metallic noise (intr.)
  {Bunt bi dafay ran-rangi. The door is making a metallic noise.}
ranverse 1. to corn row (someone's) hair (tr.); 2. corn rowed braid {C: b} ¶ Defal naa ya ranverse. She did some corn rows for me.} [<Fr renverser]
rap see rab
ras 1. to be wrinkled (intr.); 2. to gather (in sewing) (tr.); 3. wrinkle, gather {C: b}
raста dreadlock {C: b} [<Eng Rasta, Rastafarian]
Rasta Rastafarian {C: b}
rasu 1. to fold one's legs back (intr.); 2. to refuse, to say no (intr.) {Bul ci def sa xel ndaxte xam naa ne dafay rasu. Don't count on him because I know he's going to refuse.}; 3. anus {C: g}
rat 1. not to be in season (intr.); 2. type of tree {C: g}; 3. tea made from the leaves of this tree {C: b, m} ¶ rag
raltal to clean (animal intestines) (tr.)
ratatati 1. to burn, produce a burning sensation (like alcohol on a wound) (intr.); 2. to talk a lot (intr.)
rato rake {C: b} [<Fr rateau]
ratt to milk (a cow or goat) (tr.)
rattax 1. to be slippery; to be soft (of skin) (intr.); 2. to slap (someone's) face (slang) (tr.) <var: rittax>
raw 1. to come first (in a race) (intr.); 2. to pull ahead of (in a race); to twist (hair, thread); to dig (a well) deeper (tr.); 3.
hymen; cord, string {C: g} ¶ am raw
rawaase to weave together, braid together
(wire, for instance) (tr.)
rawante 1. to race, compete (intr.); 2.
race {C: b, g}
rawatina especially {Bës bu nekk mu
naaje, rawatina leégi bi mu amulee oto.
He's always late, especially now since he
doesn't have a car.}
rax 1. to be of mixed race; (slang) to be
really something (intr.); 2. to mix (tr.)
rax ci to mix (water) into (2ptr.) {Dama
rax ndox ci bisaap bi. I mixed water into
the bisaap.}
rajas 1. to wash (dishes, one's hands)
(tr.) {Rajas naa sama loxo. I washed my
hands.}; 2. to straighten one's hair
(intr.); 3. type of old-fashioned hair
straightening product {C: b}
rajasu 1. to wash one's hands (intr.)
{Rajasu naa. I washed my hands.}; 2.
water for washing one's hands {C: m} ¶
ndoxum rajasu
raxe to be mixed, to be a mixture (intr.)
raxlga flaky person, person who can't be
depended on {C: w}
ray to kill (tr.) <var: rey> ¶ rendi
ray-ray 1. shiny material, esp. a specific
type of shiny polyester {C: b}; 2.
burning sensation (from a shot or
rubbing alcohol in a wound, for
example) {C: j} ¶ ne ray-ray, nee ray-ray
ray-rayi to sparkle; to pulsate (of a pain,
for example) (intr.)
ràbb 1. to weave; to knit; to make baskets
(intr.); 2. to weave; to knit; to make
(baskets) (tr.); 3. loom; woven item {C:
g}; 4. weaver {C: b}
ràbbkat weaver {C: b}
ràbbkatu pane basket maker {C: b}
ràbbu knitting needle; type of pick used in
braiding hair {C: b}
ràbbu koroose crochet hook {C: b}
ràcc to spread out (something) in a bowl
to cool or dry it; to spread, stretch out
(one's legs) (tr.)
ràgg 1. to be skinny (mainly of animals;
unflattering when applied to people); to
be suffering from kwashiokur (intr.);
kwashiokur {C: g}
ràkk complete act of praying (for each
ràkk, one stands up, recites a verse from
the Koran, bows halfway, stands again,
kneels, and touches one's forehead to the
ground) {C: b} [< Ar rak9ah] <var:
ràkka>
ràkk see ràkk
ràkkaju to be high-spirited; to be
unrealistic; to go to extremes (intr.)
ràkkal 1. to press peanuts to extract oil
(intr.); 2. residue left when oil is pressed
from peanuts (used as sheep fodder) {C:
b}
ràkkati to excite (someone) (tr.) {Musik
bi dafa leen ràkkati. The music excited
them.} <var: ràllati>
ràkkatikoo to be even, to have shared
equally (intr., pl. subj.)
ràllati see ràkkati
ràllu to get money from (someone) by
stealing or a confidence trick (tr.)
ràmm 1. to have scabies; to have mange
(intr.); 2. scabies; mange {C: j}
ràndan in ne ràndan, nee ràndan
ràndewuu date, appointment {C: b} [< Fr
rendez-vous]
ràngoo to wear bandolier-style, to wear
with the strap diagonally across the chest
(tr.) {Dafa ràngoo saagam. She was
wearing her purse bandolier-style.}
rànni see ne rànni
rànnaral to be bright; to be visible (intr.)
¶ ne rànni
rànnée to recognize, identify (tr.) <var:
rànni>
rànnéeeku to stand out from a crowd, to
be recognizable (intr.) \text{<var: rànniku>}
raññì see ràññice
raññiku see ràññìcekù
raññati to excite (someone) (tr.)
ràpp to be worn out, in need of repair (of clothes or a hairdo, for instance) (intr.) ¶
\text{Na ràpp ag jàmm!, ne ràpp, nee ràpp, ub ràpp}
ràyy in ne rêyy, nee ràyy
reb-rebi to fidget (intr.)
ree 1. to laugh, smile (intr.); to laugh at (tr.) \{Man ngay ree? Are you laughing at me?\}; 3. smile \{C: j\} ¶ reetaan
reefan saw (tool) \{C: g\}
reefo hour of death, time to die \{C: m \ll \text{Kenn mënul moy reefoom. No one can avoid his hour of death.}\}
reegal menstrual period \{C: b\} \text{<Fr règle\}} ¶ gis reegalam
reeloo to make (someone) laugh (tr.)
reelu to be funny (intr.) ¶ reetaanlu
reen root \{C: b\}
reer 1. to eat dinner (intr.); 2. dinner \{C: b\}
reeree to have (a food or drink) for dinner (tr.)
rees to be digested; to go flat (of a tire), to get small (of someone's belly); to go down (of swelling) (intr.) ¶ \text{Na rees ag jàmm!, Yàlla bu mu rees!}
reesal 1. to help digest (tr.) \{Naanal 7-Up \text{mu reesal àñ bi. Drink 7-Up to help digest the lunch.}\}; 2. digestion (process) \{C: b\}
reetaan to laugh, smile (intr.) ¶ ree
reetaanlu to be funny (intr.) ¶ reelu
reew to be obnoxious, impolite; to be spoiled (of a child) (intr.)
reewande complaining; fussing; impoliteness; inappropriateness \{C: g, j\} ¶ jaay reewande
reewantu to fuss, to complain (intr.)
regeju see ragaju
regg to be full (of food) (intr.)
regle 1. to adjust (a machine), to set (a watch) (tr.); 2. to scold (tr.); 3. to be well organized, to be focused (intr.); 4. to reconcile (accounts) (pl. subj., tr.); 5. inventory \{C: b\} \text{<Fr régler}\)
reg-regi to tremble (intr.) \text{<var: rag-ragi>}
rek only, just; completely, really \{Dafa tàng rekk. It's really hot. \text{I Gumbë rekk moo ko mënul woon gis. Only a blind person couldn't see it.}\}
rekkù to underestimate, minimize (tr.)
ren this year \{C: j\}
rendi to slaughter (tr.) \text{<var: rindi\}} ¶ ray
repp to be asking for it (of a child about to be punished, for instance); to do what one is fated to do (intr.)
res liver \{C: b, w\}
res to be responsible for (tr.) \{Yaa ko res. You are responsible for it.\} \text{<Fr responsable\}} ¶ \text{responsaabilité}
reseñ 1. grape; raisin \{C: b, j\}; grape vine \{C: g\} \text{<Fr raisin \text{<var: resin, reziñ>}}
reseñ sek raisin \{C: b, j\} \text{<Fr raisin sec\}
resin see reseñ
responsaabilité responsibility \{C: b\} \text{<Fr \text{responsabilité\}} ¶ ãàddù
responsaabilité, res
restoranì restaurant \{C: b\} \text{<Fr restaurant\}
rew stretch mark \{C: b\}
rewle to serve as a midwife to, to help (a woman) deliver her baby (of a woman) (tr.) \{Moo ko rewle. She helped her have her baby.\}
rewlekat midwife \{C: b\}
rex-rexi to laugh loudly (intr.) ¶ kex-kexi
rey see ray
reyîno 1. meeting \{C: b\}; 2. to meet (pl. subj.) (intr.); 3. to have a meeting about (tr.) \{Reyîno nànnu ko. We met about it.\} \text{<Fr réunion\}} ¶ am reyîno
rezin see reseñ
réccu 1. to regret (tr.) {Réccu naa li ma ko wax. I regretted what I had said to him.}; 2. regret {C: b, g}
réér to get lost, be lost; to die; to be out of touch with one's culture (intr.)
réérél to lose (tr.)
réérélé to lose (something that belongs to one) (tr.) {used mainly in questions // Lan ngé réérélé? What did you lose?}
réew country (political division) {C: m} ¶
waa rééw
rélil in ne rélill, nee réll
rénk see rinki
répp in taq répp
réss in ne rés, nee rés
résétt to yell at (tr.)
réy see réy
rébb 1. to hunt (intr.); 2. to point out the consequences of (someone's) bad ways; to predict bad things for (someone); to curse; to hunt (tr.); 3. curse, bad prediction {C: b}; 4. hunter {C: b}; 5. hunt {C: 5}
rècc to escape (intr.)
rèdd 1. to doodle, scribble; to use eyebrow pencil or eye liner (intr.); 2. to doodle, scribble; to pencil, line (one's eyebrows, eyes) (tr.); 3. line {C: w}
règgél to cook (slang) (tr.)
règ-règi to make a thundering noise (intr.) ¶ rèn-rèni
rèkk 1. to hit (someone) on the back (tr.); 2. blow on the back {C: w}
rènd 1. cooked meat, fish, and vegetables (placed on rice in the serving bowl) {C: b}; 2. to place meat or fish on vegetables or rice (intr.)
rèng-rèngi see rèn-rèni
rènk to save (something) for later (tr.)
rèn-rèni to rumble, rattle (intr.) <var: rèng-rèngi> ¶ règ-règi
rèp to be exciting; to have a lot going on (of a place or event) (intr.)
rèpp 1. to cook (manioc or potatoes) on hot coals (tr.); 2. to walk a distance barefoot (intr.)
rèpper to make (an opponent) touch the ground with his hands, in wrestling (tr.)
rèq to be dislocated (of a body part); to have a part of one's body dislocated (intr.) {Dama rèq. I have something dislocated. | Sama tänk dafa rèq. My foot is dislocated.}

rèq-rèq dislocation; obstacle, impediment {C: b}
rès in ne rès, nee rés
rèy 1. to be big; to be fat; to be proud, arrogant; to be loud (of a voice) (intr.); 2. pride, arrogance {C: g} <var: rèy> ¶ yax bu réy
rèy gat to have a bad attitude (vulgar) (intr.)
rèy gëmmiñ to be a loudmouth (make a lot of noise); to have a big mouth (say more than one should) (intr.)
rèy làmmiñ to be a loudmouth (make a lot of noise); to have a big mouth (say more than one should) (intr.)
rèyaay bigness {C: b}
rèyèrey to be very big (intr.)
ribaa interest (on a loan); usury {C: b // Ribaa daganul. Usury is not religiously sanctioned.} [<Ar] ¶ lekk ribaa

Ribijon Christmas Eve, the night before Christmas {C: b, j} [<Fr revêillon]
riboo to agree to be friends (pl. subj., intr.)
riddi to run fast (intr.)
riggel see riigel
rich see riis
riichaay see riisaay
rido curtain {C: b} [<Fr rideau]
riigel, riggel to die down, stop (of rain, wind); to calm down (intr.)
riis to be rich (intr.) [<Fr riche] <var:
riich
riisaay wealth (C: b) <var: riichaay>
riitti type of stringed instrument (played with a bow) (C: g)
rikk please (Saint-Louis usage)
rimb to mix (batter, porridge) (tr.)
rindi see rendi
rinki to be bowlegged (intr.) <var: rénk>
ripp in taqripp
Risaar Tool Richard Toll (Senegalese city) [<Fr Richard]
rittax to be slippery (intr.) {Dër bi dafa rittax. The floor is slippery.} <var: rattax>
rob funeral procession (C: b)
robb dress (C: b) [<Fr robe]
robine faucet; copper; plumbing (C: b) [<Fr robinet]
roccantal 1. to make a half hitch knot in (tr.); 2. half hitch knot (C: g)
rocci to pull out (something from a hole, for instance, or a string from out of a bead) (tr.) <var: rucci>
rogganti to wrap up (a baby, with mböotu and sëru rogganti) on one's back; to readjust (a baby's position on one's back (tr.) ¶ sëru rogganti
rokk (word used only in the expression Ku ma ko rokk, ma dabin la ko: An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.)
romb to pass, go by (tr.) {Romb nañu UCLA? Have we passed UCLA? | Romb na ma. He passed me.}
ron lal see rondal
rondal area under the bed (C: b, g ll Mungi ci rondal bi, Mungi ci sufu rondal bi. It's under the bed. | Rondal gi dafa lëndëm. It's dark} <var: ron lal> ¶ ci sufu rondal bi, gon lal
ron to be round (intr.) [<Fr rond]
roñoq kidney (food) (C: b) [<Fr rognon]
roof 1. to stuff, put a stuffing into (food) (tr.); 2. stuffing (for food) (C: b) ¶ roppi
roos to be pink (intr.) [<Fr rose] <var: rooz>
root to draw water, to get water (from a well or river) (intr.)
rooz see roos
roppati see roppi
roppi to take, take away (something) little by little, a bit at a time (tr.) <var: roppati> ¶ roof
roq crack, narrow space (between a piece of furniture and the wall, for example) (C: b) <var: rq>
roq ag roqaat nook and cranny (C: y ll Seet na bépp roq ag roqaat. He looked in every nook and cranny. | Roq ag roqaat yi bare nañu fi. There are many nooks and crannies here.)
roqaat in roq ag roqaat
roqe to be hard to reach, hard to get to (intr.) <var: rqe>
rosi to put the first ingredient of a dish into hot oil to begin the cooking process (intr.)
rot to drop, fall (inan. subj.) (intr.) {Sama bindukaay dafa rot. My pencil dropped.}
rotin type of palm fiber used for baskets (from a tall tree) (C: b) [<Fr rotin]
roy to imitate (tr.)
róógu to be overdressed, to be wearing too much jewelry, to be wearing too many gris-gris (intr.)
róox see ruux (Saint-Louis usage)
róóxu see ruuxu (Saint-Louis usage)
róóm type of fish (Saint-Louis usage; same as gis) (C: b)
ruccanti to make up with (someone who has offended one), to make (someone who has offended one) feel comfortable again; to politely correct (someone who has misspoken) (tr.) <var: ruccanti>
ruccamtku to make up with, to make
amends to (someone one has offended) (tr.)
ruccanti see ruccamti
rucci see rocci
ruggi to take everything from (someone) (tr.)
rukk to grind (something) to a paste (in a small mortar, with small strokes) (same as nokkas) (tr.)
rukkoo touching the head to the ground during prayer {C: b}
ruñi type of palm fiber used for baskets (from a short tree) {C: b} [<Fr rônier]
rung to walk a long distance (intr.)
runge to merge together two verses of the Koran while reciting (intr.)
ruq see rq
ruqe see roqe
rus 1. to be shy, to be ashamed (intr.); 2. to be ashamed of (tr.) {Dama ko rus. I am ashamed of him.}
Rusi Russia [<Fr Russie]
ruslóó to embarrass, to make (someone) feel ashamed (tr.) {Dafa may ruslóó rekk. She just embarrasses me. | Li ma demul ci séyêm ruslóó na ma. The fact that I didn’t go to her wedding made me feel ashamed.}
ruu soul, life {C: g} || Ruu gi dem na. The soul is gone, Life is gone.}
ruu tire {C: b} [<Fr roue]
ruu in numero tikk tàkk aa laa ruu Karnoo [<Fr rue]
ruuc in sew ruuc
ruuj 1. to weed (a field) (tr.); 2. weeding {C:b}
ruumandaat to pass on (a rumor) (tr.)
ruñi 1. type of stew (of meat and potatoes) served at ceremonies {C: b}; 2. to make ruñi (intr.)
ruur type of grouper (fish) {C: b}
ruus to fall out, to fall off (of leaves, petals, hair), to flake off (of dandruff or crumbs) (intr., pl. or mass. subj.)
ruusaaleevër lipstick {C: b} [<Fr rouge à lèvres]
ruusit flake, crumb {C: b}
ruusitu mburu breadcrumb {C: m}
ruux 1. to poke (someone) in the rear end, to goose (someone); to churn (buttermilk) (tr.); 2. to incite, encourage (tr.) {Maa ko ruux bë mu bëgg nekk njii tu reew mi. I encouraged him to want to become president of the country.}; 3. to be uncomfortable, itchy, painful (of a body part) (intr.) {Sama loxo davay ruux. My arm is uncomfortable.} (Dakar usage) <var: róóx (Saint-Louis usage)>
ruuxu dasher (in a churn) {C: b} (Dakar usage) <var: róóxu (Saint-Louis usage)>
¶ tollu ne ruuxu
ruy 1. gruel or drink made from millet flour {C: b}; 2. to make ruy (intr.); 3. to melt (intr.); 4. money for arranging a baptism {C: b}
ruyal to melt (tr.)
rwaal king (in cards) {C: b} [<Fr roi]

s-

s- if; when (referring to the future) (used with -u set—see suma, soo, su, suñu, sungee) <var: b->
s- (s noun class marker and dem. base)

(pl. y-) ¶ as, san, senn, së, sëlé, si, sii, soosu, su
sa your (sg.) <var: sè>

sa see sè
Sa noppu ndey! (a somewhat strong curse addressed to another person)
Sa noppu yaay! (a friendly curse addressed to another person)
Sa vaa? How's it going? [<Fr ça va]
<var: sa waa>
Sa waa? see Sa vaa?
Sa yaram jamm? Is your body at peace? (part of the greeting ritual—usual answers include Jamm rekki, Mangi sant Yalla)

saa see sama
saa waay man, buddy, sir (term of address used between men, or occasionally from a woman to a man) {C: j} <var: sama waay>

saa yu every time that {+FMC with V+ee (nonpast), V+aan (past), followed by MC (with a change of subj.) or V (3sg. mu is usually omitted following saa yu) ll Saa yu ma ñewéé mu gis ma. Every time that I come he sees me. l Saa yu ñewéé ma gis ko. Every time that he comes I see him. l Saa yu ko lekkaa feebar. Every time she ate it she got sick.} [<Ar saa9ah 'hour'] l yenn saay

saa yu nekk all the time {+MC ll Saa yu nekk ma gis ko. I see her all the time.}

saaba companion of the Prophet {C: b l often used in pl., C: y} [<Ar aS-SaHaba]

saabu soap {C: b} [<Fr savon]

saaf to fry, roast (in a closed pot with a small amount of oil) (tr.) ll caaf

saafara holy water (blessed by a marabu or sërii, for instance) {C: s}

saaga 1. to curse, use strong or insulting language (intr.); to insult, curse (tr.); 2. insult, curse, bad language (n.) {C: b} ll soccu saaga

saak purse {C: b} [<Fr sac]

saaku burlap sack {C: b} [<Fr sac (+ Wo -u ?)]

saaku fobeere mop {C: b}

saal living room {C: b} [<Fr salle]

saalit to be frustrated, discouraged (intr.)

Saalum Saloum (region); Saloum River ll bêt Saalum

Saalum-saalam person from Saloum {C: b}

saam to put into piles (tr.) {Saam naa màng yi. I put the mangoes into piles.}

saan tapeworms {C: y} ll Ndey saan!

saañ to stopper, plug (a bottle or sink); (slang) to force feed (tr.) ll sànni

saar chapter of the Koran {C: b, w} [<Ar suurah]

saas yi in ci saas yi

saay in yenn saay [<Ar saa9ah 'hour']

saay-saay playboy, joker, rascal {C: b} ll yëfu saay-saay

sah see sap

sabaar sheaf (of millet); bouquet (of flowers) {C: b ll sabaaru fëllëër: bouquet of flowers}

sabab 1. to be behind (something), to be responsible for (something) (tr.) {Yaw yaa ko sabab—suñu mbege li. You were behind it—our happiness.}; 2. beginning, origin {C: s} [<Ar]

sabarlu to pave the way, get ready (intr.)

sabadoor type of long robe worn by men (same as xafaan) {C: b}

sabar drum (big type); type of Senegalese dance {C: g}

sabaru to dance the sabar, with a drum accompaniment; to organize or have a sabar dance (intr.) ll tëgg tulli sabaru

sadd to be numb; to be slightly swollen (intr.)

saddu blacksmith's hammer {C: g}

saf 1. to be tasty; to be spicy; to be painful (intr.); 2. to taste like (tr.) {Xorom lëy saf, Dafay saf xorom. It (always) tastes like salt. l Saf na kaani. It tastes like pepper.}; 3. to affect (someone)
strongly, bother (tr.) {Li muy wax safu ma. What he's saying doesn't bother me.}; 4. to care about, like (tr.: subj.-obj. id.) {Safu ko. She doesn't care about it. | Yaa ma saf. I like you.} ¶ caf-caf, sëppi

saf sëpp to be highly seasoned, over-seasoned (intr.) {Kaani na ko ba mu saf sëpp. She seasoned it with hot pepper until it was too highly seasoned, She put too much hot pepper in it.}

saf sëpp ag kaani to be very hot, very spicy (from hot peppers) (intr.)

saf sëpp ag suukër to be very sweet (intr.)

saf sëpp ag xorom to be very salty (intr.)

saf suukër to be sweet (intr.)

saf xorom to be salty; to have a good personality, not to be boring (intr.)

safaan 1. opposite {C: b ã Lu bon mooy safaanu lu baax. (The) bad is the opposite of (the) good.}; 2. bad luck, misfortune {C: b ã Safaan mën na dal ku nekk. Misfortune can happen to anyone (who exists).}

safal to season (tr.)

safara fire {C: s}

Safara Hell {C: s}

sag personality; honor {C: b ã Nît daal sag moo ko ame. The sag holds the person, The sag is the basis of the person.} ¶ am sag

sagal to honor, to make a fuss over (tr.)

sagar rag {C: b} ¶ doomu sagar, takkal sagar

sago in am sago, ànd ag sagoom

sagu to hold back (in a relationship, or to be polite) (intr.)

sajjaada see sijaada

sakk see sëkk

sakkan to be a lot (somewhat rude when applied to people); to be plenty; to be

abundant (intr.) {inan. subj. is sg. ll Dangeen sakk. There's a lot of you (a mother might say this to her children). | Cere ji dafa sakk. There is plenty of couscous. | Mångë dafa fi sakk. Mangoes are abundant here.}

saku see seku

salaamaalekum see assalaamaalekum

salaan type of plant {C: g}

salaat salad; lettuce {C: s} [< Fr saalade]

salalaahu see Yónnént Mohammet

(salalaahu allayhi wa sallam)

salbe see selbe

sale see sélë

sali dried salted fish {C: b} [< Fr sali]

sallam in Yónnént Mohammet (salalaahu allayhi wa sallam)

sallír cricket {C: b}

sallíru to cry piercingly (intr.)

saltige general; war chief {C: b}

salte 1. dirt {C: b}; 2. to be dirty; to use dirty or offensive language, or to talk about offensive topics at inappropriate times (for instance, during meals) (intr.)

[< Fr saleté] ¶ baasi salte, cere baasi salte

sam to infest, swarm over (of insects) (tr.)

{Weñ yi sam nañu palatau suukër. The flies swarmed over the plate of sugar.}

sama my <var: saa, suma>

sama càmmiñ sir (term of address used by women)

sama jíjéen ma'am (term of address used by men)

sama waay see saa waay

Samdi Saturday {C: b, j} [< Fr samedì]

samp to set in the ground, plant (a post, for example); to found, establish, institute (tr.) {Amerikeñ yi dañu samp seen daraapoo ci weer wi. The Americans planted their flag on the moon.} ¶ sempí

sampal 1. to prepare an altar and make sacrifices for (a sick person, following a
Lébou custom} (tr.) {Dañu ko sampal. They prepared an altar and made sacrifices for him.}; 2. to prepare (an altar) for (a sick person) and make sacrifices (following this Lébou custom) (2tr.) {Dañu ko sampal ámb. They prepared an altar and made sacrifices for him.}

san to give (an amount) as a dowry for (2tr.) {Nhàta la ko san bi mu koy takk? How much did he give as a dowry for her so that he could marry her?}

san which, what (interrogative dem.) {follows s-class N—see s-Il ndaw san?: which lady?}

sanaana 1. pineapple fruit {C: b}; 2. pineapple plant {C: g} [<Fr les ananas]

sanax to be asleep (of a part of the body) (intr.) {Sama tànk dafa sanax. My foot is asleep.}

sanc 1. to build (a house), found (a settlement) (tr.) {Sanc na kêr. He built a house.} Lébu yi ñoo sanc Dakaar: ñoo ko sanc. The Lebous founded Dakar: they founded it.; 2. to settle in (a location) (ltr.) {Nit fiä sanc şuñu fi. People have settled here.}; 3. new housing development {C: b}

sanc kêram to make one's home (intr.): poss. obj. {Dafa sanc kêram ci suufu pom bi. He made his home under a bridge.}

sang 1. to wash (a person) (tr.); 2. to bring drinks to (a child of one's maternal uncle) on a special occasion (tr.); 3. master, leader (C: b); 4. cousin, the child of one's maternal uncle ("slave" cousin) {C: b}

Sang the Prophet Mohammed

sangee to bring (drinks) to (a child of one's maternal uncle) on a special occasion (2tr.)

sangoo to bathe with (a soap, for example) (tr.) {Ivory laa sangoo. I bathe with Ivory.}

sangoonde to bathe together (intr.)

sangu to take a shower; to take a bath, bathe (intr.)

sanguji to go and take a bath (intr.)

sangukaay shower stall, bathtub {C: b}

sanqal oatmeal {C: s}

sanqaleñ see sanxaleñ

sant 1. to thank, to praise (tr.); 2. to assign (someone) (a task) (2tr.) {Liggééy bi mu ma sant dafa metti. The work he assigned me was difficult.}; 3. to ask (someone) to (perform a task) (tr.+MC) {Moo më sant më togg réér. She asked me to cook dinner.; 4. thanks {C: g}; 5. last name, family name {C: w} ¶ cant

Sant wë? What's your last name?

sant Yalla to thank God, praise God; to be thankful for one's good health or fortune (intr.) {Santal Yalla! You should be thankful, You should thank God!} ¶ Màngi sant Yalla

santaane to have (something) done, have (something) made (often by a friend, as a favor, rather than by a professional) (tr.) {Dama santaane sama mbubb. I'm having my dress made (by a friend, as a favor.).}

sañ 1. to be daring, fearless; to do anything one wants (intr.); 2. to—daringly, to dare to, to have the nerve to (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. Il Yamar sañ na ko foon ci kanamu ñëpp. Yamar has the nerve to kiss her in front of everyone.}

sañse to be well dressed (of a person); to be dressy (of clothing) (intr.) [<Fr changer]

sañse ba mätt gejj to be dressed to the nines, to be extremely well dressed (intr.)

sañu see suñu (our)
sán dë kürs racetrack {C: b} [<Fr chemin de course]
säns to be smoking hot (of oil) (intr.) [<Fr essence ?]
säns in am sans
sänse 1. to be changed, different (intr.); 2. to change (clothes), exchange (a purchase, for example) (tr.) [<Fr changer]
Sanwiyé January {C: b} [<Fr janvier]
sänxaleñ type of very small ant {C: b}
<var: sanqaleñ>
sap to crow (of a rooster) (intr.) <var: sab>
saqat see séqêt
sarax to forgive (especially, as a religious obligation, or for one's spiritual betterment), to have mercy on, to give in to (tr.); 2. to give (something) to (beggars or the unfortunate) (2tr.); 3. alms; charitable donation of food, money, or goods {C: s} [<Ar Sadaqah]
¶ näkx sarax
Sarax ngir Yàllà! Alms for the sake of God! (beggar's cry)
Sarax sa àgg na! Alms have already been given! (said to a beggar when one has already given away what had been set aside for the day's charitable donations, or when it is too late in the day for a donation to be worthwhile)
saraxal see saraaxeel
saraxe 1. to give a charitable donation (intr.); 2. to give (something) as a charitable donation (tr.)
saraaxeel to give a charitable donation on behalf of (for example, by feeding the hungry) (tr.) <var: saraxal, sarxal> ¶ näkx saraxeel
Saraxolle Sarakholé person, person from the Sarakholé ethnic group of southeastern Senegal and the delta region of northeastern Senegal (closely related to the Soninke); Sarakholé language {C: b}
saraxu 1. to beg, coax (intr.); 2. to beg, coax (tr.)
saraxukat beggar {C: b}
sarbet towel {C: b} [<Fr serviette]
saret cart, wagon {C: b} [<Fr charrette]
sarxal see saraaxeel
satala kettle {C: b} [<Ar saTal 'bucket']<var: satalë>
satalë see satala
saw to urinate (intr.)
sawar to keep busy doing things for oneself and others (and get pleasure from this) (intr.)
sawwu west {C: b}
sax 1. to grow (of hair, nails, plants) (intr.); 2. worm, maggot {C: b}
sax 1. even {follows N at the beginning of a sentence in any form other than subj. foc., or follows initial CI || Bintë sax mey na ko xaalis. Even Bineta gave him money. | Bubakar sax laa gis. I even saw Boubacar. | Su tàngêe sax Ayda dafay tekle. Even if it's hot Aïda wears a lot of clothes.}; 2. actually, as a matter of fact {follows subj. N in subj. foc. S || Bintë sax moo ko méy xaalis. Actually Bineta is the one who gave him money.}
sax sikkim to grow a beard (intr.) {Dafa sax sikkim. He grew a beard.}
saxaar 1. smoke; steam locomotive {C: s}; 2. to smoke (of a fire, for instance); (slang) to fume, be really angry (intr.)
saxal to plant; to help (hair, nails) grow (tr.)
say to have a tantrum, to let off steam (intr.)
say ci kawam to blow up at, yell at (tr.: prep. obj. id.) {Say na ci sama kaw. He blew up at me. | Say naa ci kaw Aamadou. I blew up at Amadou.}
sayóór in jaam sayóór

169
sàcc 1. to steal (something), to rob (someone), to cheat (someone) (tr.); 2. thief {C: b}
sàcc di to — by accident, unexpectedly, or in secret (generally, despite a physical disability) (intr.+V) {Dafay sàcc di wax. He said it (unexpectedly, since normally he cannot talk). | Dafay sàcc di naan. He drinks in secret (he's not supposed to drink alcohol).}
sàggan to be neglectful (of one's responsibilities), to be forgetful (intr.)
sàkk 1. to create (of God); to take part of (tr.) {Sàkk naa ceeb. I took part of the rice.}; 2. to take some (intr.) {Sàkkal! Take some!} ¶ bès bu Yàlla sàkk
sàkk wàllam ci to take one's share of (prt., poss. obj.) {Sàkk naa sama wàll ci ceeb bi. I took my share of the rice.}
sàkkal to keep some for, save some for (tr.)
sàkkal gaaf to accuse (someone) of bringing bad luck (tr.) {Di nañu ko sàkkal gaaf. They will accuse her of bringing bad luck.}
sàkkal màndarga to leave (someone) with a scar, to scar (someone) (as a reminder) (tr.) {Din naa ko sàkkal màndarga. I will leave her with a scar.}
sàkkalal to keep, save some for (someone) for (someone else) (2tr.)
sàkket 1. bamboo fence {C: w}; 2. to put up barriers against, hide things from, make excuses so as to exclude (someone) (tr.) {Dafa may sàkket. She's hiding things from me, She's making excuses to exclude me from her plans.}
sàlli to have lost all taste (of a food that has been chewed, boiled, or soaked too long) (intr.)
sàmba penis (slang) {C: b}
sàmba tali person who is always on the go {C: b}
sàmm 1. to herd; to take care of (tr.) {Sàmm leen seen waajur yi. Take care of your parents.}; 2. herder {C: b}
¶ Yàlla na lè Yàlla sàmm!, Yàlla na ñu Yàlla sàmm!, Yàlla na sàmm njabout gi!
sàmmkat herder {C: b}
sàmp to stand (something) up in (2ltr.)
Sàndaga Sandaga, a market in Dakar
sàndarma gendarme, officer of the Gendarmerie Nationale du Sénégal [<Fr gendarmerie] <var: jhàndarm>
Sàndarmëri Gendarmerie Nationale du Sénégal, Senegalese national police force {C: b} [<Fr gendarmerie]
sàng to cover (an. obj.) (tr.)
sàng sutura to keep secrets for (someone), to conceal (someone's) problems or difficulties from others (tr.) {Dàna koy sàng sutura. I am concealing her problems.}
sàngam some place ¶ bërëb sàngam
sàngara alcoholic beverage {C: s} [<Seren Jean ngara Jean [any Frenchman] is coming']
sànk see sonk
sànni to drop, throw, to throw away; to avoid a subject while talking to (someone) (tr.) {Yàngi may sànni. You're avoiding the subject with me, You're putting me off.} ¶ mbàllum sànni
sànni cax to ask (someone) a riddle (tr.) {Sànni na ma cax. He asked me a riddle.}
sànni ci 1. to put (something) into, over, onto (2ptr.) {Sànni ko ci sa kaw. Put it over your shoulders.}; 2. to put (something) in, add (something) (tr.: clt. id.) {Sànni ci tutti xorom. Put a little salt in.}
sànq earlier today; a while ago (today)
Sàntërëfrik Central African Republic [<Fr Centrafrique]
sàntiyon sample {C: b} [<Fr échantillon]
sànni to unplug, unstopper (a bottle or sink) (tr.) [sa.nn]  
sàpp in ne sàpp, saf sàpp, saf sàpp ag kaani, saf sàpp ag suukër, saf sàpp ag xorom  
sàppali to add more seasoning to (preparing food) (tr.)  
sàppe to be well dressed, to look good (intr.) {Dafa sàppe. He's well dressed, He looks good.} [sàp.n] ne sàpp, nee sàpp  
sàppi 1. to be tasteless (intr.); 2. to be uninteresting to, to be no longer attractive to (tr.) {Ganaar dafa ma sàppi. Chicken doesn't interest me.}; 3. to be tired of (tr.: subj.-obj. id.) {Ganaar dafa ma sàppi. I'm tired of chicken.} [sàp.n] saf  
sàppóóti type of tropical fruit (similar to kiwi) {C: b}  
sàq granary (small building or large basket for storing grain) {C: b}  
sàqami 1. to chew (intr.); 2. to chew (tr.)  
sàrdin canned sardines {C: b} [< Fr sardine]  
sàrt sickle {C: b}  
sebet 1. to wash rice (intr.); 2. to wash (rice) (tr.)  
sedd 1. to be cold; to be quiet or uncommunicative; to cool off (intr.) {Núùntu na ko bë mu sedd. He ate it little by little until it cooled off.}; 2. cold (weather, for instance) {C: b} li Sedd bi dafa yàgg. The cold has lasted a long time.} [sèr.al, xolam...sedd  
sedd guyy to be very cold (intr.)  
see see sélè  
seede 1. to witness, be present for (an event); to bear witness for (someone) (tr.); 2. witness (n.) {C: b} [?< Ar shahaad 'to testify'] li Yàlla moo më seede, Yàlla mooyy sama seede  
Seede Yàlla! (interjection used when someone sneezes)  
seef 1. chief, leader {C: b}; 2. to be chief

in (a location) (ltr.) {used only in subj. foc.?} li Moo fi seef. He's the chief here.}; 3. to be the chief or leader of (tr.) {Moo seef xale yi, Xale yi lë seef. He's the leader of the children.} [< Fr chef]  
<var: chef>  
seef dë kartye district supervisor (in a city) {C: b} [< Fr chef de quartier]  
seef dë wilaas village chief {C: b} [< Fr chef de village]  
seel ladder {C: b} [< Fr échelle]  
seele to be caught between one's buttocks (of clothing); to have one's clothing caught between one's buttocks (intr.)  
seele nank to have one's clothing caught between one's buttocks (intr.) {Dama seele nank. I have something caught between my buttocks.}  
seen 1. their; 2. your (pl.)  
Seen in Njombor Seen  
seen tuur yi...jàpp to have something terrible happen to one (because of the influence of one's ancestors) (intr.: subj. id.) {Wolof grammatical subj. is pl.; semantic subj. determines person but not number of possessor; best used with subj. foc.} li Aamadu seen tuur yi ñoo ko jàpp. Amadou had something terrible happen to him, Something terrible happened to Amadou. | Suñu tuur yi ñoo ma jàpp. I had something terrible happen to me.}  
seere to be tight (of clothing, for example); to be constipated (intr.) [< Fr serré]  
seet 1. to look for (tr.) {Seet na kër gi. He looked for the house.} li Seet na ko. He looked for it.}; 2. to see (how something will turn out) (intr.) {Yaay seet. You'll see.} li Dama koy ëfél rekk seet. I'm giving him a chance just to see.}; 3. to search, look in (a location) (ltr.) {Seet ngë biro Yamar? Did you search Yamar's
office? | Seet na kër gi. He searched the house. | Seet na fa. He searched it. He searched there. | 4. to look for in (a relatively extensive location) (2ntr.) | Seet na Binté Dakaar. He looked for Bineta in Dakar.

seet ci 1. to look in (ptr.) | Seet na ci kër gi. He looked in the house. | 2. to look for in (2ptr.) | Seet ngé Binté ci biro Yamar? Did you look for Bineta in Yamar’s office?

seetal 1. to tell (someone’s) fortune; to counsel, advise (someone) about the future (tr.); 2. to look for (something) for (2tr.)

seetali to go and advise (someone) about the future (tr.)

seetalsi to come and advise (someone) about the future (tr.)

seetaan to watch (tr.)

seeti to go and see, to visit, to go and look for (tr.)

seetkat person who can see the future {C: b}

seetlu 1. to notice changes, to notice when things are out of the ordinary; to seek advice about the future (intr.) | Seetlu naa. I sought advice about the future.; 2. to notice a change in (someone) (tr.) | Seetlu naa ko. I’ve noticed a change in her.

seetlu ci to consult (someone) about the future, to seek advice from (someone) about the future (ptr.) | Seetlu naa ci marabu bi. I consulted the marabout about the future.

seetluji to go and seek advice about the future (intr.)

seetsi to come and look for (human obj.), to come and visit (tr.)

seetu 1. to look at oneself (intr.); 2. mirror {C: b}

Seex Sheikh {C: b} [< Ar sheekh]

seey to melt, dissolve (intr.)

seeyal to melt, dissolve (tr.)

segg to strain (a liquid) (tr.)

segg leopard {C: b}

seggal to strain (a liquid) for (2tr.)

sekkere 1. secret {C: b}; 2. to keep things secret (intr.) [< Fr secret] ¶ am sekkere

seku parrot {C: b} <var: saku>

selaw in ne selaw, nee selaw

selbe older boy who serves as a mentor for boys going through the circumcision period {C: b} <var: salbe>

sell to be holy; to be respected (of an elderly person, for instance) (intr.)

sellal to try to act dignified (intr.)

Sem-sem in Ndouxu Sem-sem

sempi to take out, pull out (a thorn or splinter) (tr.) ¶ samp

Senegaal Senegal {C: g}


senn to leak (of a container or vessel) (intr.)

senn a, an {used with following s-class N II see s-}

sentuur belt {C: b} [< Fr ceinture]

seppi to remove (fried or boiled food) from hot oil or water (tr.)

Septàmbër September {C: b} [< Fr septembre]

Seraalewon Sierra Leone

seral to let (food, for instance) cool (tr.) ¶ sedd

sereti spit that comes between one’s teeth {C: b}

seretiku to spit through one’s teeth (intr.)

sere, zero zero {C: b} [< Fr zéro]
servalan kite (toy) {C: b} [< Fr cerf-volantl] <var: servalan>

servalan see servalan

set to be clean (intr.) || simméeaktu ba set
set seven (in cards) {setu tèrefal: seven of clubs} [< Fr sepf]

set wecc to be very clean (intr.)
set-setal to clean up (tr.) {Dañuy set-setal dékk bi. They are cleaning up the community.}

setful to be having a menstrual period; to have just given birth (intr., neg.)

sew to be thin (intr.) || ceeb bu sew, kaani gu sew, xorom bu sew

sew ruuc to be very thin (intr.)

sex to have (something) in one's mouth (tr.) {Dama sex benn bindukaay. I have a pencil in my mouth.}

sexual to put (something) in (someone's) mouth, to feed (someone something) (2tr.) {Sexal naa ko ceeb. I put rice in his mouth, I fed him rice.}

sexaw traditional Senegalese tea (similar to kenkiliba) {C: s}

Seytaane Satan {C: s} [< Ar shaytaan] <var: Seytaane>

seytaane to be a meddler, to meddle in other people’s business (intr.) {Dañuy seytaane. He's a meddler, He meddles in other people's business.}

Seytaane tooal! Get thee behind me, Satan!, Don't tempt me!

ssédd to give (someone) a part, to share with (someone) (tr.) || cèr

ssédd ci to give (someone) part of (ptr.)

{Sédd na ma ci yépp wi. He gave me part of the meat.}

sséddélél 1. to divide (something), to serve (food) (tr.); 2. to divide (something) among (2tr.) {Séddélél naa leen xaalis bi. I divided the money among them.}

sséddóó to share (something) (pl. subj.) (tr.) {Kaay fiu séddóó mburu mi. Come and let's share the bread.}

séén to see (a long way off) (tr.) || am séén

Sééréér Serer person, person of the Serer ethnic group; Serer language {C: b}
séêx 1. to have twins, triplets, etc.; to give birth to twins, triplets, etc. (intr.) {Dama séêx. I have twins. || Séêx naa fiaari yoon. She has had twins twice.}; 2. twin, triplet, member of any multiple birth {Ay séêx lañu. They are twins. || Sama séêx lè. She is my twin.}

séêxlú 1. to be disgusting (of something very dirty); to be fastidious, not to want to touch anything (intr.) {Dafa séêxlú. It's disgusting, He doesn't want to touch anything.}; 2. to be disgusted by (something or someone, especially because of filthiness); not to want to think about (someone) in a romantic way (most likely because of having grown up like brother and sister) (tr.) {Dama ko séêxlú. I'm disgusted by it, I'm disgusted by him, I don't want to think of her in a romantic way.}

sémmin ax {C: b, w}
séntiir belt {C: b} [< Fr ceinture] <var: séntuur>

séntuur see séntiir

séq rooster {C: g}

séwët to stop (of rain) (intr.) {Taw bi séwët na. The rain stopped.}

séy see séy

séyt newlywed (usually, a woman) {C: b}

<var: séyt> || céyt, séy

së the; that (rem. sg. art.) {follows s-class N—see s- ll suuf së: the sand (rem.)} <var: sa>

së see sa

sécc to have a persistent smell (usually, an unpleasant one) (intr.) {Jên dafa sécc. Fish has a smell that won't go away.}

sédd barracuda (same as xédd} {C: b}
sērīf nun {C: b} [<Fr soeur]
sēf 1. to load (tr.) {Sēf nañu fas wi. They loaded the horse.}; 2. to dump (something or someone) on, load (something) on, force (something) on (2tr.) {Sēf nañu ko fas wi. They loaded it on the horse. | Dañu ma ko sēf. They dumped her on me.} ¶ mbaam sēf, sippi sēgg to bow one's head, bend over; to be stooped (of an elderly person, for example) (intr.) ¶ siggi
sēkk to fill in (a hole), put out (a fire) (tr.)
主观: sakk> ¶ doy sēkk
sēkk ag to fill in (a hole) with, put out (a fire) with (2tr.) {Sēkk naa safara si ag suuf. I put out the fire with sand. | Sēkk naa ko ag suuf. I filled it in with sand, I put it out with sand.}
sēkk ci to fill in a hole with, put out a fire with (ptr.) {Sēkk naa ci suuf. I filled it in with sand, I put it out with sand.}
sēlé that (visible, out of reach) (dem.)
{follows s-class N—see s-} <主观: sale, see>
sēlēm to wash (one's face), to wash (someone's) face (tr.) {Sēlēm naa Aamadu. I washed Amaadou's face. | Sēlēm naa sama kanam. I washed my face.}
sēlēx to throw or kick (sand) (tr.)
sēll calf {C: b}
sēlmu to wash one's face (intr.) {Sēlmu naa. I washed my face.}
sēn dumpster or other large container for garbage; dump {C: b}
sēng palm wine {C: s}
Sēp! Shoo! (to a cat)
sēq to be hairy; to be bushy (intr.) {Dama sēq. I am hairy. | Karawam dafa sēq. His hair is bushy.}
sēqét to cough (intr.) <主观: saqat>
sēr wrapper: rectangular piece of cloth wrapped like a sarong around a woman's body from the waist to the ankles or used as a blanket or baby wrap {C: b}
sēriis 1. type of fruit that grows on a vine {C: b}; 2. sēriis vine {C: g} [<Fr cerise]
sēriiñ teacher in a Koranic school; older man; husband; male fortune teller; man who helps people influence the future through prayers or xērêm {C: b} [<Ar saaliH 'saint, very good person'] ¶ Gran Sēriñ
Sēriñ Tuubaa in Màngi sant Sēriñ Tuubaa
sēriitu to do the work of a sēriñ (as a fortune teller or one who can influence the future) for money, possibly without full qualifications (intr.)
sēru dēnk piece of handwoven cloth (dēnk) {C: b}
sēru legoos piece of printed cotton material {C: b}
sēru njaago piece of handwoven cloth {C: b}
sēru njiiilalay rectangular piece of cloth wrapped around the body and extending from the waist to just above the knees, worn under a sēr by older women or as part of traditional Senegalese dress {C: b} <主观: njiiilalay>
sēru rabal piece of handwoven cloth (rabal) {C: b}
sēru roggaaßi printed overwrap tied over an mboutu wrapped around a baby {C: b}
sēs 1. to be exhausted, to have done all one can, to have had all one can take; to be all the way: especially, to be turned off all the way (of a faucet), to be pushed all the way (of furniture) (intr.) {Dafa sēs. He's done all that he can. | Robine bi sēs na. The faucet is turned all the way off. | Tēj naa ko bē mu sēs. I turned it all the way off. | Tījī naa ko bē sēs. I turned it all the way on.}; 2. to share a common
wall (pl. subj.) (intr.); 3. to push (furniture) all the way (tr.) {Sësël siis bi ci miir bi. Push the chair all the way against the wall.}

sësël to push (something) all the way for (2tr.)
sët grandchild; blood relative of one's grandchild's generation {C: b}
sëtaat great-grandchild; blood relative of one's great-grandchild's generation {C: b}

Sëwis Switzerland {< Fr Suisse}
sëy 1. to get married (intr.); 2. marriage (event or relationship) {C: b} <var: sëy || cëyt, sëyt
sëy ag to marry (usually used with a female subj., male obj.) (ptr.) {Ayda sëy na ag Bubakar. Aïda married Boubacar.}
sëyt see sëyt
Sëytaane see Seytaane
si the; that (prox./neut. sg. art.) {follows s-class N—see s- || suuf si: the sand | suuf si më gis: the sand I saw}

si see ci
-si come and, come to (V suff.) {seet: to look for, seetsi: to come and look for | jängale: to teach, jängalesi: to come and teach} || ñëw

sibbiru flu, fever, malaria {C: b}
sibbiru to have a fever, to have the flu, to have malaria (intr.)

Sidaa AIDS {C: b} {< Fr syndrome immune déficient aquis}
sidéëm 1. jujube (type of tropical fruit) {C: s}; 2. jujube tree {C: b} <var: déëm>
siddi to skin (a bird or fish) (tr.)
siddit blood vessel: vein, artery {C: b}
sifle to whistle (with a whistle) (intr.) {< Fr siflet}
sifone to be wrinkled (of clothes) (intr.) {< Fr chiffonner}
sigaret cigarette {C: g} {< Fr cigarette}

sigg to straighten up, to raise one's head (intr.) || ségg

Siggil ndigaale! My condolences!, My sympathy!

Sigicoor Ziguinchoor
sii this (visible, within reach) (dem.) {follows s-class N—see s-} <var: sílcu>
sílcu to suck in one's breath (for instance, when one is cold or has eaten something very spicy) (intr.)

siif 1. to take something away from (someone) (often by force); to take away (something) (tr.) {Dañu ma siif. They took something from me. | Dañu siif sama gerte. They took my peanuts.}; 2. to be raped (pass.) {Dañu ma siif. I was raped.}

Siiu-Saalum region between the Sine and Saloum Rivers
Siin-siin person from the Sine region {C: b}

siiu to smile showing one's teeth and gums (intr.) || ciin

siiras shoeshine {C: b} {< Fr cirage}
siiraaskat shoeshine person {C: b}
siiru wild cat {C: b} || muusu siiru
siis to be inhospitable, ungenerous (intr.)
siis chair {C: b} {< Fr siège}
siisénté to be inhospitable to each other, not to be generous with each other (intr.)
siiw to be very famous (intr.)
siïwël to tell on (someone), to publicize (something) (tr.) {Bu ma siïwël. Don't tell on me.}

sijaada prayer mat {C: g} {<var: sajjaada>
Sikaap government-sponsored real estate development in Dakar (there are three of these, Baobap, Liberté, and Amitié) {C: b} {< Fr Société immobilière du Cap Vert}
sikk to be not serious and thus likely to be in trouble (because of poor judgment, companions, or behavior) (intr.)
sikket billy goat {C: b}
Sikket Mbaw Billy Goat (song and story name)
sikkim chin; beard {C: b} || Sikkim laa—
   gestoo ma yobbaale. I'm a chin—turning
   the head leads me. (used to say one is
   just a follower) { || am sikkim, sax
   sikkim
sikkimu bëy goatee {C: b}
silé see sii
silip underpants {C: b} [< Fr slip] || def
silibu neen
siletmaa undershirt {C: b} <var:
   suwetmaa>
silmaxa blind person {C: b}
simb to mimic a lion during a religious
   ceremony (intr.)
simbéli see sippi
simbkat person who mimics a lion in the
   simb ceremony {C: b}
simis shirt {C: b} [< Fr chemise]
simisu allaaji type of man's shirt with a
   high collar and buttons down the front
   {C: b}
simmééku to get undressed (intr.)
   {Simméeéku naa. I got undressed.} <var:
   summéeéku>
simméeéku ba set to get completely
   undressed (intr.)
simmi 1. to take off (clothing); to undress
   (someone) (tr.) {Simmi naa sama
   mbaxane. I took off my hat. || Simmi naa
   liir bi. I undressed the baby. || Dama ley
   simmi. I'm going to take off your clothes
   (because you've eaten so much). (a
   teasing insult)}; 2. to be a former soldier
   (intr.) {most appropriately used of a
   former career Senegalese soldier who has
   left the service before retirement || Dafa
   simmi. He's a former soldier.} <var:
   summi>
sindax type of lizard {C: b, s}
sinemaa movie house, the movies {C: b ||
   Dama demoon sinema. I went to the
   movies.} [< Fr cinéma]
singom chewing gum {C: b} [< Eng
   chewing gum] <var: chingom>
singom oluwud chewing gum {C: b} [<
   Eng chewing gum + Hollywood] <var:
   chingom oluwud, oluwud>
Sinwaa see Chinwaa
sip to hate (tr.)
sipp skirt; half slip {C: b} <var: jhupp>
   [< Fr jupe]
sippéli see sippi
sippi to let out (anger) at (someone) (2tr.)
   {Dafa ma sippi meram. She let out her
   anger at me.} <var: sippéli, simbéli> ||
   sëf
sippi ko to let out one's feelings at, let it
   all out at, dump on (tr.: clt. id.) {Dafa ma
   sippi. She let it all out at me, She let
   out her feelings at me.}
sippon slip (undergarment) {C: b} [< Fr
   jupon]
siso scissors {C: b} [< Fr siseaux]
sitengors see siten
siten bra {C: b} [< Fr soutien-gorge]
   <var: sitengors, sucep>
sitronaad see sitronaad
sitronaad lemonade, limeade {C: b} [<
   Fr citronnade] <var: sitronaad>
siwo bucket {C: b}
Siyaam in ceëbu Siyaam [< Fr Siam]
soc to set (of the sun) (intr.) {Jant bi so na.
   The sun set. || Bu jant bi soweex... When
   the sun sets..., At sunset...}
soble onion; (slang) person who wears
   many layers of clothing {C: s} [< Por
   cebola]
socc 1. to have a cold (intr.); 2. cold
   (illness) {C: b}
socc to clean, polish, scrub (tr.)
soccu chewing stick {C: b}
soccu guró type of bitter-tasting chewing
   stick flavored with cola nut {C: b}
soccu saaga type of chewing stick said to have been used by the Prophet (one can’t curse while using one of these) {C: b}
soféer chauffeur, driver (of a kaar raapit, for instance) {C: b} [<Fr chauffeur]
<var: choféer, sofóór>
sofóór see soféer
sokk to give (someone) a splinter (of a wooden object) {tr.}
sokkorotu to pick one’s teeth (intr.) ¶ bantu sokkorotu
sokku to have a splinter (intr.)
sokolaa 1. chocolate (candy, drink) {C: b}; 2. to be brown (intr.) [<Fr chocolat]
<var: chocolahaa
sol to have on, to put on (clothes); to force feed, overfeed, overwater (an animal before it is to be sold) (tr.) {Dafa solon ay oo talon. She had on high heels, She was wearing high heels.} ¶ col
sol sole (fish) {C: b} [<Fr sole]
sold pay, salary {C: b} [<Fr solde] ¶ am sold
soldaar soldier {C: b} [<Fr soldat, influenced by Eng soldier ?]
solde to sell at a discount (tr.) {Dañu ko doon solde. They were selling it at a discount.} [<Fr soldier]
solin see coleen
solo importance {C: s} ¶ am solo
solom 1. type of tropical fruit {C: b}; 2. solom tree {C: g}
solu to get dressed (intr.)
sondeel candle {C: b} [<Fr chandelle]
sone 1. to ring a bell (intr.) {Sone naa. I rang it.}; 2. to hit (someone) (slang) (tr.) {Sone naa ko. I hit him.} [<Fr sonner]
song to jump on, attack (tr.)
songoo to attack each other, start fighting (intr.)
sonk type of bird {C: b} <var: sánk>
sonn to be tired (intr.) ¶ bë sonn, coono
sonnal to make tired, tire out (tr.) {Bu më sonnal. Don’t make me tired.} <var: sonnal>
soo if; when (in the future) (2sg. subj.) {used with V+ee ± Soo gisé Bubakar, wax ko ko. If you see Boubacar, tell him.} <var: boó>
soobee see bu soobee Yàlla
soobu to get oneself wet, go under water (intr.) {Soobu na ci gééj gi. She got wet in the ocean.}
soof to be bland (in taste); to be uninteresting, dull, bland, boring; to have a bad attitude; to be stuck up (intr.)
sooga see dooga
soon to be yellow (intr.) [<Fr jaune]
Soninke Soninke person, person from the Soninke ethnic group from southeastern Senegal or the delta region of northeastern Senegal (closely related to the Sarakholé); Soninke language {C: b}
Soose Socé person, person from the Socé ethnic group from the Casamance region of Senegal; Socé language {C: b}
sosos sauce {C: b} [<Fr sauce]
sososu those (out of sight) (dem.) {follows s-class N—see s-} <var: soosule>
sososule see soosu
soow 1. buttermilk {C: m}; 2. to yell at {Sama yaay dafa may soow. My mother was yelling at me.} ¶ coow
soox see sóóx (limp)
sop to be nosy, to get into everything, to be disrespectful (intr.)
sopp to like, be fascinated by (someone or something, even someone or something one doesn’t know well); to venerate (tr.) ¶ soppi
soppeku to change (in one’s personality or appearance) (intr.) ¶ xalaatatam...soppeku
soppi 1. to change (tr.); 2. change (n.)
sopp
soppi xalaatam to change one’s mind
(intr.: poss. obj.) {Ayda soppi na xalaatam. Aida changed her mind.} ¶
xalaatam...soppekut
soq to pound (grain) in a mortar (breaking it into big pieces) (tr.)
sokkat person who pounds grain {C: b}
sokqi 1. to pluck (a bird); to fire (a gun)
(tr.) {Sokqi naa petax bi. I plucked the pigeon.}; 2. to fire a gun (intr.)
sorang orange (fruit): especially, Senegalese orange {C: b} [< Fr les oranges] ¶ oranges
sore 1. to be far away (intr.); 2. to be far from (someone) (tr.); 3. to be far from (a place) (ltr.) <var: sori>
soreel to put far from (2tr.) {Yalla na la Yalla soreel musibé ag balaa. May God put you far from misfortune and grief.}
sori see sore
sos to make up (a story, explanation, etc.)
(tr.) {Dafa ko sos! He made it up!}
sotteeku to run (of water) (intr.)
sotteeli to finish (something) (tr.)
sotti 1. to be over (intr.) {Seen xuló bi sotti na. Their argument is over.}; 2. to pour (tr.) {Sotti naa duté ji. I poured the tea.}
sottil to pour (something) for (someone)
(2tr.)
soxla, soxlé see soxlo
soxlo 1. to need (tr.) {Soxlo naa ko. I need it.}; 2. to be necessary that
(intr.+MC) {Soxlo na ma gis ko. It’s necessary that I see him, I need to see him.}; 3. need (n.) {C: s} [< Ar shooghal 'concern'] <var: soxla, soxlé>
soxna lady, woman, wife {C: s} [< Pou sokna < Ar sakhan 'to be hot, to be in a trance']
soxna si (term of address for a woman)
soxor to be mean, cruel, ruthless; to be
unmanageable (of hair) (intr.)
sombi 1. type of rice or corn dish containing buttermilk and flavorings (same as gosi) {C: b}; 2. to make sombi
(intr.); 3. to make sombi from (an ingredient) (tr.)
sób see sóóp
sóóp 1. to get harder, come down harder (of rain) (intr.) {Taw bi sóóp na. The rain got harder, The rain came down harder.}; 2. to plate (something) with a precious metal (tr.) {Tegg bi moo sóóp sama lam. The jeweler plated my bracelet. Dañu ko sóóp. It's plated.}; 3. to make it up (slang) (intr.) {Dafay sóóp rekk. He's just making it up.} <var: sóób>
sôor 1. to put rice into boiling water (to cook it) (intr.); 2. to put (rice) in boiling water (tr.)
sóox to limp (intr.) <var: soox>
sóox in am sóóx
su 1. (rel. sg.) (used between s-class N and A—see s-Il suuf su fiuul si: the black sand); 2. any — that (indef.) (+FMC; follows s-class N—see s-Il Suuf su më tibb tuur ko. Any sand that I pick up I pour out.)
if; when (in the future) (3sg. subjunct.) (used with V+ee! Su ko gisésé di na lé ko wax. If he sees her he will tell you.)
<var: bu>
su cabbage {C; g} [< Fr chou] ¶
chuppome
su fekkee ne if it happens that, if it had happened that, if it had happened that, if (+S Il Su fekkee ne gisoón naa ko, kon waxoon naa lë ko. If it had happened that I had seen her, I would have said it to her; If I had seen her, I would have said it to her.) <var: bu fekkee ne, bu fekkee ni, su fekkee ni>
su fekkee ni see su fekkee ne
su guddée tonight, when night comes...
sulyé shoe {C: b} [<Fr soulier]
suma if; when (in the future) (with 1sg. subj.) {used with V+ee || Suma ko giséé di naa lë ko wax. If I see her, I'll tell you.} <var: buma>
suma see sama
sumb 1. to start the wash (in soapy water, most likely after a preliminary soaking in cold water) (intr.); 2. to start (the washing), start washing (a group of items) (in soapy water) (tr.) {Sumb na simis yi. He started washing the shirts (in soapy water).}; 3. wash cycle (the first or second washing in soapy water) {C: b}
sumb xulóó to start a fight
sumbé 1. to help (someone) start the wash (tr.); 2. to help (someone) start (the washing) (2tr.) {Sumbé naa Binté póót mi. I helped Bineta start the washing.}
summééku see simmééku
summi see simmi
sump type of tropical fruit {C: b, s} ¶ am boppu sump
sunna devout behavior (an act that is not a farata or religious obligation, but that increases one's personal holiness) {C: s}
sunnas Mohammet devout behavior (an act recommended by the Prophet rather than by God) {C: s} [<Ar sunnah moHammed]
sunu see suńu
sungeen if; when (in the future) (with 2pl. subj.) {used with V+ee || Sungeen ko giséé waxleen ko ko. If you see her, say it to her.} <var: bungeen>
sunguf millet flour (same as bol) {C: s}
suńu our <var: sańu, sunu>
suńu 1. if; when (in the future) (with 1pl. subj.) {used with V+ee || Suńu ko giséé di nańu lë ko wax. If we see her, we'll tell you.}; 2. if; when (in the future) (with 3pl. subj.) {used with V+ee} <var:
Suu Borrroom God, Our Owner <var: Suu Borrroom bu baax bi, Suu Borrroom bu teed bi>
Suu Borrroom bu baax bi see Suu Borrroom
Suu Borrroom bu teed bi see Suu Borrroom
suppome see chuppome
supp soup {C: b} [< Fr soupe]
suppu kànja okra soup, gumbo; okra sauce {C: b}
suraat verse of the Koran {C: b}
surgeë dependent (unrelated person, often a child, who helps out with household
tasks in return for room and board);
hanger-on {C: b}
Susu Sussu person, person from the Sussu ethnic group of Guinea; Sussu language {C: b}
sut to be taller than, better than, more important than {tr.}
sutënte to be uneven {intr.}
sutura secret, confidence; decency {C: s} <var: suturë> ¶ am sutura, sâng sutura
suturaal to respect (someone's) privacy; to be tactful with {tr.}
suturë see sutura
suuf sand, dirt, soil; ground; bottom (of a garment or person) {C: s} ¶ ci suuf, ci suufu, ci suufu ronald bi, taq suuf
suufëël to lower (someone or something); to put (someone) down, to make
(someone) feel low {tr.} {Dañu méy suufëël rekk. They just put me down.}
suufu to take (something) from (someone): especially, to take
(something) from (someone who thought he deserved or could expect it) {tr.}
suukër 1. sugar {C: b, s}; 2. to put sugar on {intr.} {Ci kaw rekk laa suukër. I only put sugar on the top.}; 3. to sugar, put sugar on {tr.} [< Fr sucre] ¶ bekku
suukër, gorou suukër, jàmbu suukër, meew suukër, peñu suukër, saf sàpp ag suukër, saf suukër, xoru suukër
suukër wani vanilla sugar {C: b} [< Fr sucre vanille]
suul 1. to bury; to plant; to end (a dispute) {tr.} {Xulóló bi foofu lañu ko suul. We ended the quarrel there.}; 2. burial {C: b}
suulë to bury (someone) with (a former possession or other object) {tr.}
{Alalam lañu ko suulë. He was buried with his wealth.}
suur to be full (after eating) {intr.}
suur këll to be very full (after eating) {intr.} ¶ ne këll
suux to sink {intr.} {Bato bi dafa suux.
The boat sank.}
suwaa silk {C: b} [< Fr soie] <var:
swaa>
suweer to put (a picture or document) under glass, to frame {tr.} {Dama suweer sa foto. I've framed your photograph.}
{< Fr sous verre}
Suwen June [< Fr juin]
suwetmaa see siletmaa
suy to sprinkle (something), drop (something) from one's hand {tr.}
swaa see suwaa

180
been absorbed or evaporated) (intr.)
taabal see taabél
taabél table {C: b, j} [< Fr table] <var:
taabal> ¶ boroom-taabél
taaj to put down (the bowl) to start a meal;
to confront (tr.) {Taaj na ndap li. She put
down the bowl.}

Taajaboon 1. New Year's masquerade,
when costumed people go from house to	house (C: b); 2. to participate in the
Taajaboon masquerade (usually dressing
as a member of the opposite sex) (intr.)
{Dañuy Taajaboon. We are
masquerading for Taajaboon.}

Taajabooni to go and participate in the
Taajaboon masquerade (intr.)

Taajaboonsi to come and participate in
the Taajaboon masquerade (intr.)
taal 1. to start food cooking, put a pot on
the fire (intr.); 2. to turn on (a light) (tr.);
3. cooking fire, stove {C: b} ¶ dómú
taal, dómutaal
taalasale to put food into hot oil (one
ingredient at a time) to begin the cooking
process (intr.)
taalibe student, disciple {C: b} [< Ar
Taalib]
taamu 1. to select (tr.); 2. to pick and
choose (intr.)
taap 1. to be infected, have pus (intr.); 2.
infect ed sore {C: b}
taar beauty {am taar}
taaru to be beautiful (intr.)
taas see kaas

taasu 1. type of poetry, usually with
sexual connotations and composed
spontaneously by women during a dance
{C: b}; 2. to declaim a taasu poem (intr.)
taat buttocks, bottom, rear end; area
between the waist and the knees (for
conservative speakers) {C: w, y ¶
generally can be used in either sg. or pl.}
¶ am biir am taat, am taat, def taatu neen
taataan to set out a container to catch
rainwater (intr.) ¶ ndoxum taataan

taatam wi...dem see wànn ji...dem


taatam wi...ne wànn see taatam yi...ne
wànn

taatam yi...nee wànn see taatam
yi...nee wànn


taatam yi...ne wànn to expose oneself
indecently, showing one's body between
the waist and the knees (intr.: poss. id.)
{ne wànn works like ne (say that); subj.
may be pl. or (with var. form) sg. ¶
Taatam yi ñungi ne wànn. She showed
too much.} <var: taatam wi...ne wànn>

¶ taatam yi...nee wànn


taatam yi...nee wànn to expose oneself
indecently, showing one's body between
the waist and the knees (intr.: poss. id.)
{nee wànn works like nee (say that);
subj. may be pl. or (with var. form) sg.}

<var: taatam wi...nee wànn> ¶ taatam
yi...ne wànn


tatu bool food at the bottom of a bowl


taaw oldest child (in a family) {C: b ¶
Mooy suñu taawu kër. He's the oldest in
our family.}


taawloo to have (someone) as one's
oldest child, to have (a male or female) as
one's oldest child (tr.) {Yamar laa
taawloo. I have Yamar as my oldest
child, Yamar is my oldest child. | Su
doollen bëy taawloo mé. If he were a goat,
he would have me as his oldest child.
(remark used to say that someone is not
much older than oneself)}


taax 1. solidly constructed building:
especially (in Africa), building made of
cement {C: m}; 2. city {C: y} ¶ këru
taax, tabax


taaxu kaw building with more than one
story {C: b}

taay to be chubby (of a child) (intr.)
taay size {C: b} [< Fr taille]
Taay in Njoobeen Taay
taaye to prune; to sharpen (with a pencil
sharpener) (tr.) [< Fr tailler]
taaya kay pruning shears, hedge clippers
{ C: b }
Tabaski 1. Day of Sacrifice, celebrated
two months and ten days after the end of
Ramadan { C: b } ; 2. to celebrate Tabaski
(intr.)
Tabaskijii to go and celebrate Tabaski
(intr.) [ Damay Tabaskijii. I am going to
celebrate Tabaski. ]
Tabaskisi to come and celebrate Tabaski
(intr.)
tabax 1. to build (tr.) [ Tabax naa kër. I
built a house. ] ; to build (something) in (a
location) (2ltr. ) [ Tabax na kër Dakaar.
He built a house in Dakar. ] ; 3. solidly
constructed building: especially (in
Africa), building made of cement { C: b }
[ < Ar taabiq ] ¶ taax
tabakat builder { C: b }
tabaxlu to get (something) built for
oneself (tr.)
taf to rub up against (someone) in a sexual
way; to patch, cover (a hole or opening);
(slang) to ignore, refuse to talk to
(someone who has hurt one) (tr.)
taf ci to stick into, paste into (2ptr. )
{ Aamadou dafa taf foto Yaasin ci tééréém.
Amadou pasted a picture of Yacine into
his book. }
tagal to fix (someone's) headscarf so that
it is pulled forward off the back of her
head, so that her braids show (tr. ) [ Tagal
ma! Pull my headscarf forward for me! ]
tagalu to have one's headscarf pulled
forward off the back of one's head (intr.)
tagg to praise (tr. ) [< var: tagge >
tagge see tagg
tajoor tailor { C: b } [< var: tayëer ] [< Fr
tailleur ]
tak to stick, be stuck; to come to rest after
flight (of a bird) (intr.)
takk 1. to tie; to marry (a woman, of a
man) (tr.) { Bubakar takk na Ayda.
Boubacar married Aïda. } ; 2. to get
married (of a man) (intr.) ; 3. to get
married (of a woman) (pass. ) { Takk
nañu mi. I got married [ a woman says
this ]. } ; 4. wedding (event) { C: g } ¶
tekki
takk bëtém to blindfold (tr.: poss. obj.
id. ) { Takk na sama bët. He blindfolded
me. }
takk ci sagnar to claim a woman to be
one's wife (clt. id.: intr. ) { Sagar laa ci
takk, Takk naa ci sagnar. I claim a
woman. }
takk jabar to get married (of a man)
(intr. ) { Takk naa jabar. I got married [ a
man says this ]. }
takkal sagnar to claim (a woman) to be
one's wife (tr. ) { Takkal naa sa doom
sagnar. I claim your child (to be my
wife). }
takki to go and marry (of a man) (tr.)
takki si to come and marry (of a man) (tr.)
{ Takki si na ko. He came and married
her. }
taksi taxi { C: b } [ < Fr taxi ]
tal 1. to be very muscular (intr. ) ; 2. to
devote oneself completely to (tr. ) { Liirëm
rekk le tal. She devotes herself only to
the baby. }
Talaata Tuesday { C: b } [ < Ar thalaatha ]
talaata to slap (someone) on the face (tr.)
tali paved road, street { C: b } ¶ sëamba tali
talu not to have time for (someone) (tr.,
neg. ) { Taluma le. I don't have time for
you. }
tam too, also { used only after a subj. N or
subj. pron. } ¶ itam
tam to accuse (someone) of being a dëmm,
to say that (someone) is a dëmm (tr.)
{ Dañu koy tam. They are saying that she
is a dëmm.)
tama small drum, talking drum {C: j}
tamaate tomato {C: b, j} [<Fr tomato]
  <var: tamaate>
tamaate doom tomato {C: b}
tamaate farsi large tomato {C: b}
tamaate loqati see tamaate luqati
tamaate luqati tomato paste {C: b} <var: tamaate loqati>
tambàmbalu to wander around (intr.)
tame to sift (tr.) <var: tami>
tami large sifter or strainer {C: b}
tamit see itam
Tamxarit 1. Muslim New Year {C: b}; 2. to celebrate Tamxarit (intr.)
Tamxariti to go and celebrate Tamxarit (intr.)
Tamxaritsi to come and celebrate Tamxarit (intr.0
tan vulture {C: w}
tan in am tan
tanc to crush (tr.)
tandale 1. to guess, make it up, know it by magic (intr.); 2. to guess (something),
know (something) by magic (tr.) ¶
tandus

tanduus 1. to guess (something), know (something) by magic (tr.); 2. to guess,
make it up, know it by magic (intr.) ¶
tandale
tane 1. to be feeling better; to be better (at something) (intr.) {Bubakar moo tane.
Boubacar is better, Boubacar is better at it.}; 2. to be better than (someone, at
something) {Bubakar moo tane Yaasin.
Boubacar is better than Yacine, Boubacar is better at it than Yacine.}
tane Wolof better in the Wolof sense: not really better at all {used as a response or
addition to a statement containing the word tane || Mângi tane, tane Wolof. I’m
feeling better, better in the Wolof sense
  (someone who says this may well be dying.)
tani 1. to tell fortunes with cowrie shells
  (intr.); 2. arrangement of cowrie shells
  thrown for fortune telling {C: b, g}
tanil to tell (someone’s) fortune with
cowrie shells (tr.)
tanilsö to come and tell (someone’s) fortune with cowrie shells (tr.)
tanq 1. to dip, dip out (a liquid) (tr.); 2. to
dip water (intr.)
tanqal to disturb (someone) (by making
noise) (tr.)
taññ in biiru taññ

tan weather; season; time (period):
  generation {C: b || this word may be
  pronounced either with the original
  French nasalized an vowel or with a
  Wolof a-plus-velar nasal combination—
  thus the -am possessed form may be
  either tanam (Wolof pronunciation) or
tanwam (French pronunciation) || tanu
  mångö: mango season || Naka lë tan bi
  mel? What’s the weather like? || Tañu
  robb bu gatt weesu na. The time for short
  skirts has passed. || Sûñu tan wute na ag
  seen bos. Our generation is different
  from theirs. } [<Fr temps] ¶ am tan,
amul tan, amul tanwam
tanam see tan

tann in am biiru tann
tansiö high blood pressure {C: b} [<Fr tension] ¶ am tansiö

tanwam see tan

tapp to pin (clothing, relatively securely);
to sew on (a button, for instance) (tr.) ¶
teppi
tapp ci to put (a pin) in something (tr.: clt.
id.) {Ping laa ci tapp. I put a pin in it.}
tappale to pretend; to make up an excuse
  (intr.)
taq 1. to share a common wall (of people
  in neighboring apartments or rooms)
(intr.) {Yaasin ag Ayda ñoo taq. Yaccine and Aïda share a wall.}; 2. to cling to (someone) (of a child, for instance); to stick to (someone) (of sand, for instance) (tr.) {Dafa ko taq. She clung to him, It is sticking to her.}; 3. to have (something) all over, to be covered with (something) (crt.) {Dafa taq suuf. It has sand all over it. | Dama taq farin. I'm covered with flour.} ¶ tàqarñi

**taq ripp** to be dirty all over (intr.) <var: taq répp>

**taq suuf** to be questionable; to be less than completely true (intr.) {Sa wax ji dafa tax suuf. What you're saying is questionable, isn't completely true.}

**taqandeer** shadow {C: b}

**tar làmmiñ** to have a sharp tongue; to always have an answer; to always have something to say (intr.) ¶ làmmiñam...tar

**tarañfusu** in fett ag tarañfusu

**tarde** to be late; to be out of style; to be behind with one’s work (intr.) [< Fr. tarder]

**tari** to recite (verses, a lesson) (tr.)

**tas** 1. to scatter, spread out; to take apart, disassemble; to comb out (hair that has been in braids or on rollers); to break up (a relationship or fight) (tr.) {Pôlis bi moo tas suñu bal bi. The police broke up our party.}; 2. to break up, to be broken up; to get out, be over (of an event); to be tired (intr.) {Sinemaa bi dafa tas. The movies just got out. | Sêy bi dafa tas. Their marriage broke up. | Dañu tas. They've broken up, They are tired.} ¶ märse bu tas, yaakaaram...tas

**tasaare** to spread out (pl. or mass. obj.) (tr.)

**tasaaroɔ** to be scattered all over, scattered all around (intr.)

**tassat** to spread out (pl. or mass. obj.) (tr.)

**tase** to meet (intr., pl. subj.)

tase ag to meet, encounter (ptr.) {Tase naa ag Ayda. I met Aïda.}

taseel to meet, encounter (tr.) {only used in nonsubj. foc. form || Ayda laa taseel. I met Aïda, It was Aïda that I met.}

tasyoní watch out! [< Fr. attention]

taw 1. to rain (intr.—no subj.); 2. to have rain (of a place) (intr.) {Dakaar ag Ndar ñoo doon taw. Dakar and Saint-Louis were having rain, It was raining in Dakar and Saint-Louis.}; 3. rain (n.) {C: b}

tawat to be sick, to feel sick (intr.)

tawte to be rained on, to be caught in the rain (intr.) ¶ Yalla na ngæ tawte

**tawu mànɔgo** rain of the mangoes—rain that comes in February or March {C: b}

tax to cause (intr.+MC) {Taw bu bare bi moo tax ŋu ñâkk mbay mi. The large amount of rain caused us to lose the harvest, It was the large amount of rain that caused us to lose the harvest. | Yaa tax ma lekk ko. You caused me to eat it.}; 2. to make (tr. aux.+V) {used with a suffix. || Yaa ma ko taxa lekk. You made me eat it.} ¶ lan moo tax, ngir lan moo tax, pur lan moo tax

taxa to cause, make (intr.+MC) {Taw bu bare bi tax na bë ŋu ñâkk mbay mi. The large amount of rain caused us to lose the harvest. | Maa tax bë mu dem. I caused him to go.}

taxan to get wood (intr.)

taxani to go and get wood (intr.)

taxañi to wrap (something) up loosely; to braid (one's hair) loosely or casually (tr.) {Taxañi naa sama karaw. I braided my hair loosely.}

taxañu to braid one's hair loosely or casually (intr.) {Taxañu naa. I braided my hair loosely.}

taxaw to stand up, to stand; to stop what one has been doing; to stop (of a watch) (intr.)
taxaw ci diggu boppam {Mungi taxaw ci sama diggu bopp. He keeps bothering me.}
taxawalu to hang around (intr.)
taxaway in am taxawaay
taxawu to help out, to stand by
(someone); to annoy; to hang over
(someone while he is working) (tr.) ¶
Yàlla na lë Yàlla taxawu
tay today <var: tey> ¶ bë tay
tay 1. to do it on purpose, to mean to
(intr.) {only with subj. foc. ¶ Moo tay.
He did it on purpose, He meant to.}; 2.
to do on purpose (tr.) {only with subj.
foc. ¶ Moo ko tay. He did it on
purpose.}; 3. to steam (vegetables, for
instance) <var: tay> ¶ Maa tay!
tay ci guddi tonight
tay ci subë this morning <var: ci subë>
tayal to be lazy (intr.) ¶ tåyyi
taybaas type of low-waisted blouse {C: b} [<Fr taille basse]
tayëër see tajoor
tayle to pawn (something), to put
(something) up as security for a loan (tr.)
[Dama tayle sama jaaru baaraam. I
pawned my ring.]
taylekat pawnbroker {C: b}
tay-taylu to pretend (intr.)
tay-taylu ne to pretend that (intr.+S)
[Dafay taytaylu ne gisu ma. She is
pretending that she didn't see me.] <var:
tay-taylu ni>
tåbbi in Bakkan bu ko jëkk foön åbbi
Àjìana, Yàlla na åbbi Àjìana
tàcc to be flat (intr.) ¶ ne tàcc, nee tàcc
tàccal to compress, flatten (a mattress, for
example) (tr.)
tàcc-tàccal to flatten, pat out (meat
patties, for example) between one's
palms (tr.)
tàccu 1. to clap, applaud (intr.); 2. to
applaud, applaud for (tr.) {Tàccu naa ko.
I applauded him.} ¶ Ku Yàlla tàccu ngë
fecc, Yàlla...tàccu
tàgg birdsnest {C: b}
tàggatoo 1. to say one's goodbyes, to
take one's leave (intr.) {Mënuna
tàggantoo. I can't say my goodbyes.}; 2.
farewell, leave-taking {C: b} ¶ Tàggantoo
bi metti na! Their leave-taking was
intense!}
tàggoo to say goodbye; to ask for
permission (intr.)
tàggu to say goodbye to (someone); to ask
(someone) for permission (tr.)
tàkk to catch fire, to go on (of a light), to
be on (of a light) (intr.)
tàkk in numero tikk tàkk aa laa ruu
Karnoo
tàkk-tàkk light {C: b}
tàkkusaan late afternoon (about 4:30 or 5
p.m.); late afternoon prayers {C: j}
tàll in weex tàll
tàllal 1. to go straight (intr.); 2. to stretch
out (one's hand), stretch (something
elastic); to straighten, relax (one's hair)
(tr.)
tàmbali see tàmbëli
tàmbëli to start (aux.+V) {Tàmbëli na ko
wëy. She started to sing it.} <var:
tàmbali>
tàmm to be used to, to be in the habit of
(aux.+V) {used with -a suff. ¶ Tàmm naa
ko def. I'm using to doing it.}
tàndarma 1. date (fruit) {C: b}; 2. date
palm {C: g}
tàng to be hot, to feel hot; to be bad-
tempered; (usually used in an intimate
context) to be sexually aroused (intr.) ¶
xolam...tàng, yaramam...tàng
tàng diinne to be bad-tempered (intr.)
tàng jërr to be very hot (intr.) <var: tàng
jërr>
tàng jërr see tàng jërr
tàng xol to be mean (intr.)
tàngaay heat {C: b} || Tàngaay bi dafa yokku. The heat increased, The temperature went up.
tàngal 1. to heat (tr.); 2. candy {C: b}
tàngal bant lollipop {C: b}
tàngal jinjeer ginger candy {C: b}
tàngal mànt type of blue peppermint candy {C: b}
tàngal meew type of milk-flavored candy {C: b}
tàngal xolam to upset (someone), make (someone) mad (tr.: poss. obj. id.) {Dafa tàngal sama xolam. He upset me, He made me mad.}
tàngalu to get warm (intr.)
tànganaa place where one can get a breakfast of tea and bread and butter (and perhaps eggs or chocolate); such a breakfast {C: b} [< tàng na 'it's hot', as pronounced by a non-Wolof speaking vendor] ¶ boroom tànganaa

tàngat to be bad-tempered (intr.)
tàng-tàng in ci tàng-tàng bi

tànk foot, footprint, leg {C: b} ¶
def tànku neen, gàtt tànk, ndèggu tànk, ndòmbog tànk

tānn 1. to choose, make a choice (intr.)
{Tànn na. She chose.}; 2. to pick, choose, select; to pick over (rice) (tr.)
{Dàniy tānn ceeb bi. We are picking over the rice.}
Tānn sa bu lè neex! Take your pick!
tánt, tānta see tāntë

tāntë aunt {C: j} [<Fr tante] <var: tànt, tānta>

tāntë (term of address for one's father's co-wife, one's aunt, or any woman of one's mother's age) <var: tāntë ji>
Tàntë (title used respectfully before the last name of an older woman)
tāntë ji see tāntë (term of address)
tāpp to castrate; to press (clothes) in the traditional way, by pounding them with a tāpparka; to hit, slap (someone) in a friendly way (tr.)
tāppaat sheet metal fence {C: b}
tāppandaar to be flattened, to be very flat (intr.)
tāpparka tool (like a bat) for beating clothes to press them {C: b}
tàppànje castrated sheep {C: b}
tàppet 1. to be scared, unable to deal with a situation (intr.); 2. male homosexual (slang) {C: b}
tāppi rug, carpet; linoleum {C: b} < Fr tapis

tàpp-tàppal to pat (one's hair, to flatten it, or a baby, to quiet it) (tr.)
tàq in bees tāq

tāqarni to undo, unwrap (a loosely wrapped item, such as peanuts in a twist of paper) (tr.) ¶ taq
tàwwi to stretch (by pulling, for example) (tr.)
tàwweeku to be stretched (intr.)
tàyëyi to be tired (intr.) ¶ bè tàyëyi, tayal te see ta
tedd to be blessed (with non-material blessings); to be respected (intr.) ¶ Suñu Boroom
teddi to leave, depart, take off (of a vehicle) (intr.) ¶ teer
tee why not {forms a question: +MC (or +FMC for some speakers) || Tée nga aji balaa Yaasin di ñëw? Why don't you eat before Yacine comes? || Té Amadu jënd ñaari bindukaay? Amadu tée mu jënd ñaari bindukaay? Why doesn't Amadou buy two pens?)
teele 1. to be early (in the day) (intr.—no subj.) {Teel na. It's early.}; 2. to—early (aux.+V) (used with +a suff. || Teel na lekk. He ate early. || Dafa ko teela lekk. He ate it early (for instance, before it was ripe).}
teen well (n.) {C: b}
Teeñ see Bawol Teeñ, Dammel Teeñ
teer to stop (of a vehicle) (intr.) ¶ teeddi
teeeral to have done everything, have done it all (intr.)
teeru 1. to welcome at, meet at (2ltr.)
   {Moo ma teeru ayropoor. She met me at the airport, She welcomed me at the airport.}; 2. landing area for fishing boats; city; urban area {C: b}
teew to be (there, here) for an event (ltr.)
   {used only with loc. pron. obj. ‡ Moo fa teew. She was there for it.}
teew mi teew in full {Teew mi teew le ma fay. She paid me in full.}
teewe to be there for (an event) (tr.)
tef lamb, kid (young of sheep or goat) {C: b} ¶ ne tef, nee tef
tefes beach (C: b)
teg see tek
teget table {C: b}
teggi to remove, take off, put away (tr.) ¶ tek
tegle see tekle
tek 1. to start cooking; to bet; to have passed (of an hour) (intr.) {Tek nga?
   Have you started cooking? ‡ Netti waxtu tek na. Three o'clock has passed, It's past three o'clock.}; 2. to put down; to put (in a location) (tr.) {Tek naa ko. I put it down. ‡ Tek naa teeré bi ci kaw taabel bi. I put the book on the table. ‡ Tek ko ci sama bopp. Put it in my hand.}; 3. to have in addition (1-30 minutes) (of an hour) {used to tell times from :01 to :30, with :30 used most commonly with eleven and twelve o'clock—the hour is the Wolof subj. ‡ Netti waxtu tek na aar fukki minit ag juróom. Three o'clock has twenty-five minutes added to it, It's 3:25. ‡ Fukki waxtu ag benn tek na fan weeri minit. Eleven o'clock has thirty-minutes added to it, It's 11:30.} <var:
teg> ¶ teget, teggi
tek boppam coono to do too much, to take too much upon oneself (intr.: poss. obj.)
tek ci ordal buur to play (the king) in the mariyaas card game (tr.) {Tek naa ko fi ci ordal buur. I played the king.} [< ordinal < Fr ordre]
tek fitné to put (someone) to some trouble (tr.) {Tek nañu le fitné. We put you to some trouble.}
tek gacce to embarrass (hum. subj.) (tr.)
   {Dafa tek Binté gacce. She embarrassed Bineta.}
tekk in ne tek, nee tekk
tekki to take off (jewelry), untie, unfasten; to translate, explain, put into simple language (tr.) {Tekkil li muy wax!
   Explain what he's saying!} ¶ takk
tekkiwul dara not to be worth anything, not to do what is expected of one (intr., neg.) {Tekkiwul dara. He's not worth anything, He doesn't do what is expected of him.}
tekkiwul dërëm not to be worth anything (intr., neg.)
tekkil to translate for, explain to, put into simple language for (2ltr.) {Tekkil ma li muy wax! Explain to me what he's saying!}
tekle 1. to stack (pl. obj.) (tr.) {Tekle naa kopp yi. I stacked the cups.}; 2. to have on many layers of clothing, to have on a lot of clothes (intr.) <var: tegle>
tektal 1. to give directions to (someone) to (a place) (2ltr.) {Ayda moo ma tekatal kër Bintë. Aida gave me directions to Bineta's house. ‡ Moo ma fa tekatal. She gave me directions there.}; 2. to tell (someone the way to a place) (2ltr.) {Ayda moo ma tekatal yoonu Murphy Hall. Aida told me the way to Murphy Hall. ‡ Moo ma ko tekatal. She told me
it.); 3. directions {C: b}
tele see television
telefon telephone {C: b} [<Fr téléphone]
telephone to telephone (someone) (tr.) [<Fr téléphoner]
televisyon television {C: b} [<Fr télévision] <var: tele>
tell to be shallow (of a container) (intr.)
tembar postage stamp {C: b} [<Fr timbre]
temp to walk slowly (intr.)
tengaade type of conical woven straw hat {C: b}
ten complexion {C: b} [<Fr teint]
ten thyme {C: b} [<Fr thym]
ten-ten type of shallow basket {C: b}
teppi to unpick, take out (stitches), to rip out carefully (tr.) ¶ tapp
teqale 1. to judge (intr.); 2. to separate (people who are fighting or who are likely to fight) (tr.)
teral to honor, treat well (tr.)
teràngë see teràngë
teràngë hospitality {C: j} <var: terànga> ¶ am teràngë
tere 1. to forbid, declare illegal (tr.); 2. to forbid (someone) to, keep (someone) from (tr.+MC) {Påppam moo ko tere mu sol pantalon: Her father forbids her to wear pants.} ¶ Yàlla tere!
termoos thermos {C: b} [<Fr thermos]
tette 1. to help (someone) out, to show (someone) how (to do something); to help (a child) walk (tr.); 2. tutorial {C: b}
tex to sow seeds (during the rainy season, by simply scattering them without preparing the soil) (intr.) {Waxtu tex jota. It's time to sow seeds.}
tex-texaan to tickle (tr.)
teyaatar theater {C: b} [<Fr théâtre]
téé to have tea (intr.) {Dàñu téé. We had tea.} [<Fr thé] ¶ duté
téé see duté
téeméér one hundred; hundred (in higher hundred expressions) (preceding number takes -i suff.; followed by ag plus any additional number of tens and ones ñu juróóm benni tééméér: 600 | tééméér ag ñaar fukk ag ñett: 123)
tééméér 500 fr. CFA {C: y} <var: tééméérí deposition> ¶ ñaarí tééméér, ñëttí téréméér
téémééréél hundredth one {C: b}
téémééréélu hundredth (followed by N)
téen to look up (intr.)
téen 1. head louse; rolled cloth used to support something carried on the head {C: b}; 2. to have lice (intr.)
téennu to use a rolled cloth to support something on one's head (intr.)
tééré book; type of charm or gris-gris, a leather pouch containing sacred verses {C: b} [<Pou dañtèrë < Ar dañtèr 'notebook']
téëre Alxuraan the Koran {C: b}
tééy to become clear, have the sediment settle (of water); to be deliberate, controlled, quiet, trustworthy, sedate (of a person) (intr.)
tééylu to calm down, be cautious (intr.)
téñj 1. to go through the traditional period of mourning for one's husband (intr.); 2. traditional period of mourning by a widow for her husband {C: b}
téq to trip (someone) (tr.)
téyy to hold; to hold back, restrain (tr.) <var: téyyé>
téyékaay potholder {C: b}
té 1. to be difficult to deal with, intractable; to be a problem (intr.); to be a problem for (tr.) {Mat moo mé. Math is a problem for me, Math is my problem.}
técc to pound (meat) (tr.)
téccu to have one's finger get pinched or caught; to have a discolored fingernail as
a result of an injury to one's finger (intr.)

tëdd 1. to lie down; to be in a lying position; to sleep (intr.); 2. to sleep together (pl. subj.) (euphemistic) (intr.) ¶ tèrèl

tëdd nelaw to lie down and go to sleep (intr.) {'Tëddal nelaw! Lie down and go to sleep!}

tëddaay lying down (action), way of lying down {C: b} <var: tèraay>

tëddé wet to lie on one's side (intr.)
{'Tëddé na wet, Wet lè tèddé. He lay on his side.}

tëddi to go to bed (intr.) <var: tèri>

tëfli 1. to spit (intr.); 2. to spit out (tr.)

tëflit spit, saliva (n.) {C: b}

tèf-tèf in ne tèf-tèf

tèf-tèfi to jump up and down, bob up and down; to make a bubbling sound, make a popping sound (intr.) ¶ xolam...tèf-tèfi

Tègg member of the Senegalese metalworkers caste (may be a blacksmith, jeweler, or artisan; women may be expert hair braiders) {C: b}

tréeg 1. jeweler, blacksmith, artisan {C: b}; 2. to beat (a drum), to make (jewelry) (tr.)

tègg tulli sabaru to keep changing one's story, keep saying different things (intr.) {'Tègg na tulli sabaru. He kept saying different things.}

tèggkat drummer {C: b}

tèj 1. to close, close up one's establishment; to be dry (of a faucet with no water coming out) (intr.) {Dañë tèj? Have they closed? Are they closed? ! Robine dafa tèj. The faucet is dry, There's no water coming out of the faucet.}; 2. to close, to lock, to turn off (a faucet), to snap (a snap); to sentence (someone) (tr.) {Dañë ko tèj. He was sentenced.}; 3. to sentence (someone) to (a term) (of a judge) (tr.) {Dañë ko tèj ñaari at. He was sentenced to two years.} ¶ tijji

tèju to be closed (intr.)

tèl to bounce back (an object that is falling to earth) and keep it in the air; to kick (something) up with one's foot (tr.)

tèll piece (of fish) {C: b ll tèllu jën: piece of fish}

tëndëndiir hives (skin condition) {C: b}
¶ am tëndëndiir, yaramam...tëndëndiir

tëng sexually mature female animal (able to bear young) {C: b ll tèngu xar: mature female sheep}

Tënggej Rufisque

tènk to tie the legs of (a sheep, for example) (tr.)

tènëx-tènëxi to take big strides, walk heavily (intr.)

tènlày turban; cloth wrapped around the head (by men), often with an end draped around the neck or face {C: b}

tènlàayu to have on a turban; to have a cloth wrapped around one's head, often with an end draped around one's neck or face (of a man) (intr.)

tèp 1. to jump; to jump rope (intr.); 2. to jump (rope, elastic) (tr.) {Elaatik lëñuy tèp. They are jumping elastic, They are jumping rope with elastic.}

tèrèdi to toss and turn, to be restless in bed (intr.)

tèrèl to put (someone) to bed; to lay (something) down (tr.) ¶ tèdd

tèri see tèddi

tèrin lying position, the position in which one is lying {C: b}

tèstèn heel {C: b}

tèstès in bare tès-tès
tēs-tēsi to do a lot, engage in a lot of activity (intr.) {Dafay tēs-tēsi. She is doing a lot, She is engaging in a lot of activity.}
tēx to be deaf (intr.) ¶ baay-tēx, ndey-tēx
tībb 1. to take part (intr.); 2. to take part of, to take a portion (for instance, from the eating bowl), to take a handful of; to dip out (non-liquids) (tr.); 3. handful {C: b}
tichōōli see tissōōli
tīgadege peanut butter {C: b, g} [< Bam tīga-dege]
Tiijaan Muslim sect; member of the Tiijaan sect {C: b}
tīlim 1. to perform one’s ablutions before prayer symbolically, without water, using sand or a prayer stone (intr.); 2. to look down at, look at from above (tr.)
tīir 1. palm tree, palm seed {C: b}; 2. palm juice, palm oil {C: g} ¶ diwtīir
tīis 1. sorrow {C: b}; 2. to sadden (inan. subj.) (tr.) {Loo lu moo mē tiis. That saddens me.} ¶ am naqar ag tiis, am naqar ag tiis di, am tiis
tiit to be afraid, scared, startled (intr.) ¶ du tiit du raf
tiitānge fear (n.) {C: b}
tiiṭēl to scare (tr.)
tiiṭēr pride; pride and joy {C: b} ¶ Tiitēr moo koy ray. Pride is killing her. l Yamar moo sarna tiitēr. Yamar is my pride and joy.} ¶ bare tiitēr
tiiṭérōō to brag about, talk about all the time (tr.)
tiiṭēru 1. to show off (intr.); 2. to hold back (to be polite or in a relationship) (intr.)
tiŋji to open, to turn on (a faucet) (tr.) {Tiŋji naa ko bē mu sēs. I turned it on all the way.} ¶ tēj
tikét ticket {C: b} [< Fr ticket]
tikk in numero tikk tàkk aa laa ruu Karnoo
tilim 1. to be dirty (intr.); 2. dirt {C: b}
tilimal see tilimēl
tilimēl to get (something) dirty (tr.) {Bu leen furōōfū ci suuf si—dangēen di tilimēl seen yere. Don’t roll around in the sand—you’ll get your clothes dirty.}
¶ var: tilimal>
till jackal {C: b, g}
timis sunset prayers (usually, around 6 p.m.); sunset, dusk {C: g}
Tinisi Tunisia
tisbaar midday prayers (usually, around 2 p.m.); early afternoon (just after njolloor) {C: g}
tisi see tisu
tissōōli to sneeze (intr.) ¶ var: tichōōli>
tisu material, cloth {C: b} [< Fr tissu]
¶ var: tisi>
Tiwaaawan Tivaouane
tiwo drain {C: b} [< Fr tuyau]
toccami skin lotion, Vaseline {C: b}
toccamiku to put lotion or Vaseline on oneself (intr.)
tofo younger sibling: younger brother, younger sister {C: b} ¶ topp
togg 1. to cook (intr.); 2. to cook (tr.); 3. prepared dish {C: g}
toggantu to play at cooking; to fix a little snack (intr.) ¶ var: toggēntu>
toggēntu see toggantu
toggkat cook {C: b}
toggsi 1. to come and cook (intr.); 2. to come and cook (tr.)
toggukaaay cooking utensil {C: b}
Togo Togo
toj 1. to break (something) (tr.) {Dafa ko toj. He broke it.}; 2. to be broken (intr.) {Dafa toj. It’s broken.}
toj kaababam to slap (someone’s) face (tr.: poss. obj. id.)
tojal baby’s feces, baby’s bowel movement (term used until it assumes adult consistency and smell) {C: b}
tojat to break into little pieces (tr.) <var: tojo>
tojot see tojat
toj-toj boo-boo, small mistake {C: b l Kan moo def toj-toj bi? Who made the boo-boo?} ¶ wax toj-toj
tol 1. type of tropical fruit {C: b}; 2. tree which produces tol fruit {C: g}
tolloo 1. to be the same size (intr., pl. subj.) {Ayda ag Bintë ņoo tolloo. Aïda and Bineta are the same size.}; 2. to reach (a point of reference) (tr.) {Boo tolloo ci garab gi jàddal ci sa ndeyjyoor. When you reach the tree, turn to your right.}
tolloo ag to be the same size as (ptr.) {Ayda tolloo na ag Bintë. Aïda is the same size as Bineta.}
tollool to be the same size as (tr.) {used only in nonsubj. foc. form l Ayda Bintë lë tollool. It's Bineta that Aïda is the same size as.}
tollu to be (how) tall (used with an n-class word) (intr.) {Naka lë tollu? How tall is he? l Nii lë tollu. He's this tall, He's tall to this degree (said with a gesture).
} tollu ne to be the same size as (ptr.) {Tollu na ni Bintë. She is the same size as Bineta.} <var: tollu na, tollu ni>
tollu ne ruuxu to be very skinny (intr.) {Mungi tollu ne ruuxu. She's very skinny (she's the size of a churn dasher.).
tomaate see tamaate
tontu 1. to answer (intr.); 2. to answer, to reply to (tr.) {Tontu na ma. He answered me. l Tontu naa bataaxalam. I replied to his letter.}; 3. answer (n.) {C: b l Jot naa tongtorn. I received his answer.}
ton tuna {C: b} [< Fr thon]
tonn to ignore (tr.)
toog to sit, to stay, to rest (intr.) ¶ Seytaane toogal!
toogaanu to sit around and bother (someone) (tr.)
toogandi to sit and wait for a while (intr.)
toogu seat {C: b}
toogukaay chair, seat {C: b}
tool cultivated field, garden {C: b} ¶ Risaar Tool
toôni 1. to be guilty (intr.) {Moo toôni. She is guilty.}; 2. to do wrong to, to pick on, to be guilty of an offense against; to judge (someone) guilty of being a dëmm (tr.) {Moo lë toôni. She was guilty of an offense against you. l Dànu koy toôni. They were picking on him, They judged her guilty of being a dëmm.}; 3. to impregnate (tr.)
tooñardi to fix, to take the dents out of (tr.)
toot male homosexual {C: b}
tooy to be wet, to be damp; to ache all over; (slang) to be sexy (of a woman) (intr.)
tooy xepp to be very wet (intr.)
tooyaay dampness, wetness {C: b}
tooyal to get (something) wet, to wet (something) (tr.)
topp 1. to follow, to come next after (in a line or sequence), to follow the example of; to go alongside (a wall or fence); to stick to (tr.) {Topp ma! Follow me!}; 2. to slide over, scoot over (to make room on a bench, for instance) (intr.) ¶ tofo
topp bë to pressure (someone) to (tr.+
MC) {Aamadu moo më topp bë më bind bataaxal bi. Amadou pressured me to write the letter.}
topp ci to come next after (someone, in a family or line), to pressure (someone to do something) (ptr.); to go with, go along (intr.: clt. id.) {Topp ci! Go along!, Go with! l Topp na ci. He went along, He went with.}
topp ci bë to pressure (someone) to
(ptr.+MC) {Aamadu moo topp ci man bë më bind bataaxal bi. Amadou pressured me to write the letter.}

**Topp ma! Stay away from me!**

**topp nafsoom** to live one's life without direction, act without thinking (intr.; poss. obj.) {Bul topp sa nafso. Don't act without thinking. (line from a Kiné Lam song)}

**toppal** to follow for (2tr.)

**toppandoo** to imitate, play the role of (tr.)

**toppatoo** to take care of, look after (tr.)

**toq** 1. to drip (intr.) {Robine bi mungiy toq. The faucet is dripping.}; 2. drop; little bit, little piece {C: b ll toq du ndox: a drop of water}

**toq-toqal** to let (something) drop one drop at a time (tr.) {Dangay toq-toqal diwlin ji. Let the oil drop one drop at a time (in making mayonnaise, for instance.)}

**torop** too; very; and how! (emphasizes a previous judgment) {used after A or alone ll Rafet na torop. She's very pretty. l—Rafet na? —Torop!: —Is she pretty! —Very!, And how!} [<Fr *trop*]

**torotuwaar** sidewalk {C: b} [<Fr *trottoir*]

**torox** to be ashamed (intr.)

**toroxal** to embarrass (tr.)

**toroxte** shame {C: b}

**toxal** to move (a large object) (tr.)

**toxo** (interjection used to someone who is coughing) <var: toxo-totoxo>

**toxon bëtem** to rub one's eye (intr.; poss. obj.) {Damay toxon sama bët. I'm rubbing my eye.}

**toxonu** to rub one's eye (intr.) {Damay toxonu. I'm rubbing my eye.}

**toxo-toxo** see toxo

**toxo** to move (change one's residence or location) (intr.)

**tóóritór** see tóóritór

tóóy to be awkward, clumsy; to be dull, uninteresting (of a person) (intr.)

tóóttóór 1. to flower (of a plant) (intr.); 2. bud, flower {C: b} <var: tóóritór>

tóx 1. to smoke, smoke tobacco (intr.); 2. to smoke (tr.) <var: tux>

tóxkat smoker {C: b}

treefél see terefell

**tribunaal** court {C: b} [<Fr *tribunal*] ¶ yobbu tribunaal

-tu see -u (middle)

**tubaab** white person, Caucasian, European, American; person who acts or thinks like a European or white person {C: b} [<Ar *Tabiib* 'doctor'] ¶ doomu tubaab, gerte tubaab, kuddu tubaab, xaalu tubaab

**tubaab njallaxaan** tubaab wannabe, would-be European (person who speaks Wolof with a fake French accent, likes to speak French, adopts French ways) {C: b}

tubaabe to be neat, uncluttered, elegant; to be European-style (intr.)

TubaarkÅlla! see TubaarkÅlla!

TubaarkÅlla! Thanks be to God! [<Ar *tubaark allah*] <var: TubaarkÅlla>

tubbi to leave Islam and convert to another religion (intr.) ¶ tuup

tubéy pants; shorts; underpants {C: b, j} <var: tubëy>

tubéy see tubéy

tucc-tuccal to break up, crush (in a mortar, for instance) (tr.)

**tudd** 1. to hold a naming ceremony (intr.); 2. to be named (a name) (ctr.) {Yaasin lé tudd. She is named Yacine.}; 3. to name, to baptize; to speak to (someone) after a period of coolness; to ordain, decree (tr.) {Moo tudd liir bi. He named the baby, He baptized the baby. l Yalla moo ko tudd. God ordained it.}

**tuddéé** 1. to name (someone) (a name)
(2ctr.) {Aamadou laa ko tudéé. I named him Amadou.}; 2. to name (someone) after (someone); to dedicate (an object someone admires) to (that person) (2tr.) {Aamadou laa ko tudéé. I named him after Amadou.} Bul ma tuddéé sa mbubb mi, méy ma ko! Don't dedicate your boubou to me, give it to me!}
tuddëndóó see turandoo
tuddënté to speak (after a period of coolness) (pl. subj.) (intr.) {Dafuy tuddënté. We're speaking (now.).}
tufli see tëfli
tuflit see tëfli
Tugël France
tukki to travel, to take a trip (intr.)
Tukulóór Tukolor (Toucouleur) person, person from the Tukolor (Toucouleur) ethnic group of Senegal; Tukolor (Toucouleur) dialect of the Fulani language {C: b} [<Fr Toucouleur]
tul to be invulnerable (because of spiritual protection) (intr.)
tulël to make invulnerable (through spiritual protection) (tr.)
tulli 1. to accompany (a lead drummer), generally with a slower background beat (tr.); 2. to accompany a lead drummer (intr.) ¶ tëgg tulli sabaru
tund mountain {C: b, w}
tun lip {C: w} ¶ luccal tuñam
tur first name, given name; whole name, first and last {C: w} ¶ am tur
turandoo namesake <var: tuddëndóó>turki shirt {C: b}
tus nothing {used only as nonsubj. in neg. S îl Amul tus. He doesn't have anything.}
tusngël kohl (used for eye liner) {C: g}
tusuhé cook {C: b} [<Fr cuisinier]
tusuur 1. all the time {+MC îl Tusuur mu ñëw fi. He comes here all the time.}; 2. always, all the time {used at the
beginning or the end of S îl Tusuur dafay jäng, Dafay jäng tusuur. He's always studying, He studies all the time.} [<Fr toujours]
Tuuba Tuoba (city in Senegal) ¶ Mëngi sant Sërin Tuuba
tuumaal to make up stories about, to spread rumors about (tr.)
tuup to convert to Islam (intr.) ¶ tubbi
tuur 1. spirit (of one's ancestor, mainly used with reference to a Lëbou) {C: w}; 2. to spill, to pour out (liquid or mass obj.) (tr.); 3. to pour out on (2tr.) {Tuur na ma andaari wax. He poured out a lot of words on me, talked to me a lot.} ¶ am tuur, seen tuur yi...jëpp
tuur turn (to do something) {Sa tuur lë. It's your turn.} [<Fr tour] ¶ am tuur, aye tuur
tuuru to spill, be spilled, run (of water or other liquid); to be abundant (intr.) {takes sg. subj. îl Mëngo dafa tuuru. Mangoes are abundant.}
tuuti 1. to be a little bit, to be small, to be little (intr.); 2. a little, a little time {Jëng naa tuuti. I studied a little.} {Tuuti lë fi bëyyi. She left a little here.} {Mey ma tuuti. Give me a little time.} ¶ bë ci kanam tuuti
tuuti kallantaan see tuuti kallantaan
tuuti kallantaan a little bit {Tuuti kallantaan rek lëa soxlo. I only need a little bit.} <var: tuuti kallantaan>
tuuti kallantaan to be very little (of a baby, for instance) (intr.) {Dafa tuuti kallantaan. He's very little.} <var: tuuti kallantaan>
tuutiwaay smallness {C: b}
tux see tôx
tuyaaba in am tuyaba
-u (3sg. irr.) (V suff.) { u set—used after b-, d-, s-: 1sg. -uma; 2sg. -oo; 3sg. -u; 1pl. -uũu; 2pl. -ungeen; 3pl. -uũu−ul
-u (middle) (V suff.) { gaaũ: to hurt, gaaũu: to get hurt, to be hurt, to hurt oneself / fomp: to dry, fompũ: to get dried / fac: to cure, faju: to get cured, to cure oneself / <var: -tu, ku, -ndu, -aku>
-u (rel./gen.) (N suff.) {-y after a (short, oral); usually deleted after other oral vowels; usually -wu after nasalized or round vowels; may be -i after consonant-final pl. N; in arch. expressions, may be replaced by or used with a following noun class C ll xaritu Bintẽ: Bineta's friend / xaritu Bintẽ yĩ, xariti Bintẽ yĩ: Bineta's friends / koora Bintẽ: Bineta's koora / kardiganwu Bintẽ: Bineta's cardigan / robbu suwaa: silk dress}

ub to close (tr.) <var: up> −ul ubbi
ub rãpp to close tight (tr.) {obj. goes before rãpp ll Ub na bunt bi rãpp. He closed the door tight. l Ub na ko rãpp. He closed it tight.}
ubbeeku to open (of a door), be open (of a door or room), to have the lid off (of a pot) (intr.)
ubbi to open (a door, for instance), to open the door to (a room), to take the lid off (a pot) (tr.) −ul ub
ubbi nafeet to open wide (tr.) {Ubbi na nafeet bunt bi. She opened the door wide. l Ubbu na ko nafeet. She opened it wide.} −ne nafeet, nee nafeet
ubbil to open for (2tr.)
ubbilu to have someone open (something) for one (tr.) {Ubbilu naa bunt bi. I had someone open the door for me, I had the door opened for me.}

ubbitẽ opening (of a building, event, or program) {C: b ll ubbitẽ ekkõol: the opening of school}
ubu to be closed (intr.)
-ul 1. (neg.) {neg. -ul Vs may be used with subj. foc., V foc., or nonsubj. foc. forms of any person; they may not be used with the mungi or mungẽ set ll Maa lekkul. I'm the one who didn't eat. l Ceeb laa lekkul. It's rice that I didn't eat. l Mẽnul ko gis. He couldn't see her.}; 2. (3sg. neg.) (V suff.) { -ul set—1sg. -uma; 2sg. -ulõõ; 3sg. -ul; 1pl. -uũu; 2pl. -uleen; 3pl. -uũu ll -ul becomes -u before nonsubj. clts. ll never used with imperf. di} <var: -ut> −ul −u (irr.)
-uleen (2pl. neg.) (V suff.) { see -ul}
-ulõõ (2sg. neg.) (V suff.) { see -ul}
um to give (someone) bad luck for the day (especially, by showing oneself naked early in the morning) (tr.)
-uma (1sg. irr.; 1sg. neg.) (V suff.) { see -u; -ul}
ump 1. to be a mystery to (tr.) {Di na lẽ ump. It will be a mystery to you.}; 2. to keep information about (something) secret from (someone, generally with negative results) (2tr.) {Yaa ma ko ump. You kept information about it secret from me (perhaps preventing me from getting a promotion, for example.).} −kumpa
umpaẽĩ see yumpaẽĩ
umra 1. to make a pilgrimage to Mecca at Korite (intr.); 2. pilgrimage to Mecca at Korite {C: b} [ < Ar 9umrahood]
umraji to go and make a pilgrimage to
Mecca at Korite (intr.)

umu to have bad luck for the day (usually because of seeing someone naked early in the morning) (intr.)

-ungeen (2pl. irr.) (V suff.) {see -u}

unk see wunk

-ũũ 1. (1pl. irr.; 1pl. neg.) (V suff.) {see -u; -ul}; 2. (3pl. irr.; 3pl. neg.) (V suff.) {see -u; -ul}

up see ub

upp to fan (tr.)

uppoó to fan oneself with (tr.) {Kéyit laay uppoó. I fanned myself with the paper.}

uppu to fan oneself (intr.)

uppukaay fan (n.) {C: b}

urlé 1. to hem; to shorten by turning up the edge (tr.) {Dany urlé sama Robbins. I’m hemming my dress.}; 3. hem {C: b} Dafa teppi urlé bi. She ripped out the hem.} [<Fr ourlet, ourler]

Ut August {C: b} [<Fr août]

ut see wut

-ut see -ul

ute see wute

uti see wuti

utsi see wutsi

uyu see wuyu

uu

uuf to put (someone) on one’s lap; to take care of (someone younger than oneself) (tr.)

uul 1. fruit of the locust bean tree, whose seeds are used to make netetu {C: b}; 2. locust bean tree (Parkia biglobosa) {C: g} <var: wuul>

uude leatherworker, shoemaker {C: b} <var: wuude>

uum 1. to start Ramadan (intr.); 2. to experience an uncomfortable sensation (for instance, hearing fingernails scrape on the blackboard, or feeling an unripe mango on one's teeth) (intr.; obj. id.) {Dafa may uum. I am experiencing an uncomfortable sensation.}

uutu see wutu

v

vale jack (in cards) {C: b} [<Fr valet]

vaníiy vanilla {C: b} [<Fr vanille]

veer green (the color) (n.) {C: b} Veer moo mē neex. I like green.} [<Fr vert]

<var: vert, wert>

veer see veer

velo bicycle {C: b} [<Fr velo] <var: welo>

vert see veer

vespaa motor scooter {C: b} [<Fr vespa]

vest vest (sleeveless jacket) {C: b} [<Fr veste]
w- (w noun class marker and dem. base)
  {pl. y-} ↓ aw, wan, wenn, wê, wëlé,
  wi, wii, woowu, wu
wa see wê
waa person of, person from {used only
  with a following place name or location} ll
C: j ll Waa Dakaar le. He's a person from
Dakar, He's from Dakar.)
waa in Sa waa (see Sa vaa)
waa End East Indian {C: b} [< Fr Inde]
waa kër family {C: g}
waa kër buur royal family {C: y}
waa réew inhabitant {C: m}
waabajiiba troublemaker; precocious
  child {C: b} ↓ waane
waac 1. to prepare for something (a trip,
  for instance), get all ready (intr.) {Waac
  na. She got all ready.); 2. to prepare for
  (a trip, for instance) (tr.) {Waac na ko.
  She prepared for it.}; 3. to be in danger
  of, to be about to (aux.+V) {used with -a
  suff. ll Mungi koy waaja gis. She was
  about to see him.}; 4. preparation {C: m}
  <var: waaj> ↓ waaja dee
waaf to duck, dodge (intr.)
waaj see waac
waaja dee to live dangerously, to take
  lots of risks (intr.)
waajal to prepare for (tr.)
waajtaay money given by a husband to
  his new wife for preparations for her
  new life {C: w, b}
waa橘ur parent {C: b}
Waala! There! Voilâ! [< Fr voilâ]
Waalo Oualo (region of Senegal)
Waalo-waalo person from Oualo {C: b}
waane 1. to be a troublemaker; to be
  precocious (of a child) (intr.); 2.
  troublemaker; precocious child {C: b} ↓
  waabajiiba
waañ kitchen {C: w}
waar 1. to preach to (tr.); 2. to be amazed
  (intr.: obj. id.) {Dafa ma waar. I'm
  amazed.} [< Pou wadyade < Ar wa'aZ
  (Ser waré)] ↓ doy waar
waar plot of ground (smaller than a field)
  {C: b}
waaraate to preach (intr.)
waaru to be amazed; to be puzzled (intr.)
  {Dama waaru. I'm amazed, I'm
  puzzled.}
waas to scale (a fish) (tr.)
waasintoor scale (of a fish) {C: b}
waat to swear (intr.)
waat ci to swear on, swear by (ptr.)
  {Waat naa ci sana geñog baay. I swore
  on my father's belt.}
waat ne to swear that (intr. + S)
  {Bubakar waat na ne du moy Yaasin.
  Boubacar swore that he would not be
  unfaithful to Yacine.}
waaw 1. yes; 2. by the way {used at the
  beginning of a question ll Waaw Yamar
  kapi lëy ñëw? By the way, when is
  Yamar coming?}
waawaw yes indeed, certainly
waaxu to walk fast (intr.)
waay 1. please {used at end or at both
  beginning and end of a neg. or positive
  imper.; not used alone ll Waay demal
  waay!; Demal waay! Please go!}; 2. give
  me a break!; — already! {used at end or
  at both beginning and end of a sentence
  or one-word response, to show emphasis
  or irritation ll Waay léegi waay!, Lëégi
  waay! (Do it) Now!, Now, already! I
  Waay Bintë laa gis waay!, Bintë laa gis
  waay! Give me a break—it was Bintë I
  saw!} ↓ Ey waay!, Ey waay jëë!
waay man, guy, male friend, boyfriend
  (relatively older, of a woman past her
  teenage years), male associate (often
used jokingly to refer to a person one doesn’t know) {C: j, s șa saa waay: your friend, your associate (may be used to refer to a person unknown to both the speaker and the hearer, but who the hearer has had some contact with)} ¶ saa waay
waaye see wànte
wacc to abandon (a spouse, for instance), to leave behind (tr.)
waccu to vomit (intr.)
wadd to fall (not usually used of people) (intr.)
waddal to drop (inan. obj.) (tr.)
wagajaane to get (something) illegally or cheaply (tr.)
wagasu to pull up or roll up one’s clothes so that they won’t get wet (intr.)
wagg to walk with one’s shoulders alternately thrusting forward (intr.)
wago railroad car {C: w} [<Fr wagon]
wajan mare {C: w}
waks type of printed cloth, originally imported from Europe {C: b} [<Eng wax?? or <Dutch?] wal to pound (grain) into flour; to grind (coffee) (tr.) <var: wol>
wal 1. to flow (intr.); 2. river; current {C: m}
walaakaana 1. to be poor, not to have anything (intr.); 2. poor person, person who doesn’t have anything {C: w}
walaat quarter liter {C: g}
walangaan to flow, overflow (of water) (intr.)
walan 1. wheel; ruffle {C: b}; 2. to ruffle, put ruffles on (tr.) [<Fr volant]
walawokkin homeless person, destitute person {C: w}
walbatu to turn around, turn over, turn inside out (tr.) <var: albatu, śēlbēti, wēlēbētī>
walbatiku to change position, turn over (intr.)
walbit in ne walbit, nee walbit
wale see wēlē
dali 1. to go and pound grain into flour (intr.); 2. to go and pound (grain) into flour (tr.) <var: woli>
waliis see walis
waliis 1. to whistle (with one’s lips) (intr.); 2. whistle {C: b} <var: waliis, wēlēis>
waliyu see walliifu
wall help {C: g}
walla or {between two Ns or two full sentences; +MC in second reduced clause of a non-question ll Di naa liir walla ma seetaan television. I’m going to read or watch TV. ! Dina lekk ceeb walla ñëbbe. He’s going to eat rice or beans. ! Dafa doon reetaa walla dafa doon jooy? Was he laughing or crying? ! Feccal walla nga wéy! Dance or sing! ! Di naa ko baxal walla ma saaf ko. I’m going to boil it or fry it. } [<Ar]
wallaay I’m sure, I swear [<Ar]
wallax to bail out (a boat) (tr.)
wallax-jaan mosquito larva <var: wallax-njaan>
wallax-njaan see wallax-jaan
walliifu holy person, saint {C: b, w} [<Ar waliyy] <var: walliyyu, walliyyu, walliyyu>
swalliyyu see walliifu
walloo in Wuy walloo!
wallu to come to the rescue of, to assist, to help out (tr.)
walukaay industrial grinder one can use in the market {C: b}
wan to show (something) to (2tr.) {Wan ma ko. Show it to me.} <var: won>
wat which, what (interrogative dem.) {follows w-class N—see w- ll fas wan?: which horse?}
wat yoonam to show (someone) the way
wan yoon wi to show (someone) the way (tr.) {Wan na ma yoon wi. He showed me the way.}

wanag see wanak

wanak bathroom (specifically, toilet) {C: w} <var: wanag> ¶ dem ci wanak wi

wane 1. to show (tr.); 2. to show (something) on (television, for example), in (a location) (2ltr.) {Wane ko tele! Show it on TV! Wane ko fa! Show it there!} <var: wonè>

wane fullé to be serious (intr.)

wanewu to show off (intr.)

wani see suukèr wani

wann to swallow; (slang) to eat (tr.) ¶ bègg wann

wañ to wring (tr.)

wañaar to twist (tr.)

wañaaru to be twisted (intr.)

wañax to be boiling (intr.)

wañi scc wañi (to count)

waññeeku to turn around and go back (intr.) {Waññeeku naa. I turned around and went back.}

waññi to count (tr.) <var: waññ>

waññi to send (someone) back, make (someone) turn around and go back (tr.) {Dañiu ko waññi. They made him go back, He was sent back.} <var: woññi>

wan 1. buttocks, rear end {C: j}; 2. to have big buttocks, to have a big rear end (intr.) ¶ taatam yi...ne wann, taatam yi...nee wann

wanam ji...dem to have lost weight; to be numb from sitting too long (intr.: poss. id.) {can be used with yèpp following the subj. ìl Sama wan ji yèpp dem naa. I’ve lost weight, I’m numb from sitting too long.} <var: taatam wi...dem>

wann peanut parasite {C: w} ¶ ne wann, nee wann

wanneetu to turn one’s back to (someone), show (someone) one’s rear (tr.)

war 1. to be the duty of (tr.) {may be used with VN subj. ìl War na ko. It’s her duty.} ìl Dem moo mè war. It’s my duty to go. ìl Dem màrse ag togg war naïf ko. Going to the market and cooking are her duties. ìl Toppètòko ko war na mè. Taking care of him is my duty.}; 2. to climb on (tr.); 3. to have to (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. ìl Dama ko wara jènd. I have to buy it.} [< Pou wakkilde < Ar wakkal ‘to charge with a mandate’ (Ser warloh)] ¶ nègèni waroon na fekk

waral 1. to send (a bride) to her husband’s house (tr.); 2. to put (someone) down, fail to treat (someone) with respect (tr.)

warax 1. to swallow something without chewing it (intr.); 2. to swallow (something) without chewing (tr.)

wareef duty, obligation {C: w ìl Def naa sama wareef. I did my duty.}

warga Chinese tea, green tea (usually, "gunpowder" tea) {C: b, w}

wargal see wèmègl

waru dàll sandal thong {C: b ìl Bakkan waru dàll lè—bu daggee fa lè neexee. Life is a sandal thong—when it breaks it’s best (most comfortable) for you. (line from a Kiné Lam song)}

warugar dowry (given by the husband’s family to the bride’s family); duty {C: g, w ìl Sama warugar rekk laa def. I only did my duty.}

wasin see wèsin

wasin wees see wèsin wees

waste the end of the rainy season {C: w}

wat 1. to shave (someone); to cut (someone’s) hair (tr.) {Wat na ma. He cut my hair, He shaved me.}; 2. to drag (something) along on the ground (tr.); 3.
to beat decisively (tr.) {Holyfield wat na Mike Tyson. Holyfield beat Mike Tyson decisively.}; 4. oar, boat pole {C: g}
wataboor fresh meat {C: w}
watakbaŋ in góóru watakbaŋ
wateef haircut {C: w}
wattiir horse-drawn carriage {C: b} [< Fr voiture]
wattiit car tracks; snake tracks {C: w}
watkat barber {C: b}
watoo to shave oneself with (tr.) {used only with nonsubj. foc. Il Gillette laay watoo. I shave with Gillette.}
wattaj millet saved for seed {C: b}
watteen cotton (plant, fiber) {C: w} [< Ar quTun] <var: wëttéén>
watu 1. to shave oneself, get shaved; to cut one's hair, get a haircut (intr.); 2. to take care of, guard (tr.) {Wattul kër gi. Take care of the house.}
wax 1. to speak, talk (intr.); 2. to say (something) (tr.) {Wax naa turam. I said his name. I Lan lë wax? What did he say?}; 3. to tell (someone something) (2tr.) {Wax na ma li ngë mën. She told me what you can do. Xaaral ma wax lë ay jalooreem! Wait for me to tell you his misdeeds!}; 4. to tell (someone) (tr.+WH) {used in imperative only Il Wax na lan lë bëgg, Wax ma lu mu bëgg. Tell me what he wants.}; 5. remark, speech; business {C: b, j, w Il Man daal waxam dafa ma bett. Her remark (what she said) surprised me.} ¶ biiram...wax, Yaa wax ñu dégg
wax ag to communicate with, to talk with (ptr.)
wax ci to talk (about a subject), thus, to be the expert (on a subject) (intr.: ctt. id.)
wax dégg to tell the truth (intr.) {Dëgg laa wax. I told the truth.}
wax jámm to say the right thing (intr.) ¶ waxul jámm

wax ne to say that (intr.+S) {may replace ne (say that) or nee in neg. or imper. Il Waxuma ne Ayda dem na. I didn't say that Aida went.} <var: wax ni>
wax toj-toj to say things one shouldn't (intr.)
waxaale 1. to bargain (intr.); 2. to bargain for (tr.) {Dama ko waxaale bë sonn. I bargained for it till I was tired.}; 3. bargaining {C: b}; 4. suitor {C: b}
waxaat to say again, repeat (tr.)
waxaat ne to say again that, repeat that (intr.+S)
waxal 1. to speak to, speak for (tr.); 2. to tell (someone something) for (someone) (3tr.) {Waxal ko ko ko! Tell her it for him!}
waxambaane young man {C: b}
waxande trunk (suitcase) {C: w}
waxe see waxee
waxee to talk with (inan. obj.) (tr.) {Mikro lëy waxee. She talked with a microphone.} <var: waxe>
waxee baaraam to indicate what one wants by pointing (of a spoiled rich person, for example) (intr.) {usually used in nonsubj. foc. Il Baaraam lëy waxee. She showed what she wanted by pointing.}
waxin way of talking {C: b, w}
waxset period of heavy rain {C: w}
waxtaan 1. to discuss, talk about (a thing) (tr.); 2. conversation {C: w}
waxtaane to discuss, talk about (a person or thing) (tr.)
waxtaanukaay place for conversation {C: b}
waxteef see waxtéef
waxtéef witch who can "eat" people (see through them, possess them, and cause their sickness and eventual death)—a waxtéef inherits this power from his or her mother (same as dëmm, njëgtëef,
ndéem) {C: w} <var: waxteef>
waxtu to talk to oneself (intr.)
waxtu time; hour {C: b, w} [<Pou waantu < Ar waqr (Ser wahtu)] ¶ ci waxtu
waxu sore throat {C: g} ¶ and ag waxu
waxul jàmm throat to say something wrong
    (intr., neg.) ¶ wax jàmm
way 1. to sour, turn to buttermilk (of milk) (intr.); 2. to be poised, very calm
    (intr.)
wayaan to praise, flatter (of a griot, for example) (tr.) <var: wayoana> ¶ wëy
wayaaas see wayoaaas
wayaase see wayoaaase
wayu 1. to be a prankster; to have a police record (intr.); 2. bad boy, prankster
    person with a police record {C: b} <var: wayu> [<Fr voyou]
wayyu see wayu
wàcc 1. to descend, go down, come down; to get off work (intr.) {Dafa wara
wàcc bë ci 6ôm yi. It should come down to the knees.; 2. to get off (a bus or
train) (tr.) ¶ coonoom...wàcc,
jaanam...wàcc
wàcc Alxuraan to complete one's study
    of the Koran (intr.)
wàcc bees new arrival, newcomer {C: b}
wàccee to help to descend; to get
    (something) down, bring (something)
    down; to lengthen (something that hangs
down, like a skirt or curtain) (tr.)
wàccee boppam to lower oneself, to make oneself look bad (intr.: poss. obj.)
wàccee Kaamil to recite the whole Koran
    (intr.)
wàccee coono to be soothing (intr.)
wàccee waale to bring down (something)
    as well (tr.) {Wàccee waaleel bennene
    tééré. Bring down the other book as
    well.}
wàjji see wàjji
wàjji 1. to grill (tr.); 2. grill {C: b} <var:
    wàjji>
wàkk to beat up (tr.)
wàkkirlu ci to submit to, put oneself in
    the hands of (ptr.) {Wàkkirlu naa ci
    Yàlla. I submit to God.}
wàkku hammer {C: b}
wàll 1. part; share {C: w}; 2. to give a
disease or opportunity to (tr.) {Ey yow,
wàll ma! Hey you, give it to me!}; 3. to
    give (a disease or bad habit) to, to infect
    (someone) with; to let (a positive
    experience or opportunity) rub off on
    (2tr.) {Moo ma wàll sojam. He infected
    me with his cold, He gave me his cold. l
    Moo më wàll nay. She gave me
    stinginess.} ¶ ag genn wàll, genn wàll,
man ci sama wàllu bopp, mooom ci wàllu
boppam, ndokk sa wàll, ñoom ci seen
wàllu bopp, ñuu ci suñu wàllu bopp,
yëen ci seen wàllu bopp, yow ci sa wàllu
bopp
wàlle to be contagious (of a person or
infection) (intr.) {Dëkkëndóo dafay
wàlle. A neighbor (and his habits) can
spread just like an infection. l Damay
wàlle. I'm contagious.}
wàlli to take more than half of (tr.)
wàlli ci to go to (a performance) (ptr.)
    {Wàlli na ci Cirque du Soleil. He went to
the Cirque du Soleil.}
wàlliyaan spectator {C: b}
wàlliyu see walliyu
wànnent 1. to have conjunctivitis (intr.); 2.
    conjunctivitis {C: b, w}
wànq type of large bug {C: w l Lu wànq
di dox noor? What is a wànq doing
walking around in the dry season?
(remark made on seeing someone one
has not seen for a while)
wànte but <var: waaye>
wànteer 1. to put on sale, reduce the price
    of (tr.); 2. bargain; sale {C: g, w} [<Fr
    inventaire]
wàññeękú to have lost weight, to abate (of the rain, for instance), to be reduced (intr.) {Dama wàññeękú. I have lost weight.} Taw bi wàññeękú na. The rain has abated. Sama coono wàññeękú na. My responsibilities have been reduced.)
wàñnì to give less to, to reduce (tr.)
wàññì looxoom to do less, use less, want less (intr.: poss. obj.) {Wàñníl sa loxo! Do less, Use less, Want less!} Reduce your amount (your price, the amount you're using, the degree you're doing it)! Ayda wàññì na looxoom. Aída did less, Aída used less (one might say this if Aída had reduced the amount of salt in a recipe, for instance.)
wànn in taatam yi...ne wànn, taatam yi...nee wànn
wànnnìi to turn (something) upside down (tr.)
wàpp in ne wàpp, nee wàpp
wàq groin, crotch {C: w}
wàqi to take dirt out of (a hole) (tr.)
we fingernail {C: b, w}
wecc in set wecc
weccée to exchange (tr.) {Weccee na lunetam. She exchanged her sunglasses.}
weccée ag to exchange (something) for (something else) (2ptr.) {Weccee na lunetam ag bosu Bintë. She exchanged her sunglasses for Bineta's.}
weccéekú to get change, to have a large coin or bill broken (intr.)
wecci to change money for, to break a large coin or bill for, to give change for a large coin or bill to (tr.) {Wecci ma. Give me change.}
weccit change, small coins {C: w}
weccoo 1. to trade (intr.) {Weccoo leen! Trade (you guys)!}; 2. to trade (similar objects) (tr.) {Kaay ī usu weccoo lunet. Let's trade sunglasses.}
weccoo ag to trade (similar objects) with (2ptr.) {Weccool lunet ag Bintë. Trade sunglasses with Bineta.}
weddì to deny (something) (tr.)
weddì ne to deny that (intr.+S) {Weddi na ne dafay gén tele. She denied that she was going to be on TV.} <var: weddi ni>
wee see wëlë
ween breast {C: w} ¶ def weenu neen
weer 1. moon; month {C: w}; 2. to hang up (clothes) to dry; to reveal secrets about (tr.) {Weeral yere yi ci liiŋ gi. Hang up the clothes on the line.} Dafa ma weer. She revealed secrets about me.) ¶ fan weer
weer glass (material) {C: b} <var: veer> [< Fr verre] ¶ suweer
Weeru Koor the month of fasting,
Ramadan {C: g} ¶ Korite
wees in wësin wees ¶ bees
weesu 1. to pass (of time) (intr.) {Benn waxtu weesu na. An hour passed.}; 2. to pass, go beyond, extend beyond (a place or stage) (tr.) {Weesu naa tæ boobu. I have passed that time, That time has passed for me.} Weesu nañnu Kawlak. We passed Kaolack, We went beyond Kaolack. Dayoom weesu na Senegaal. His prestige extends beyond Senegal.}
weex 1. to be white (intr.); 2. white (the color) {C: b} ¶ nit ku weex, nit ūu weex
weex tall to be very white (intr.)
weexbët to be unsatisfied with the spouse or lover one has, to be unwilling to make a commitment (because of a feeling that one may soon meet someone better), to be greedy for more sexual attention (intr.)
wekkì to pull (a tooth); to take (a door) off the hinges (tr.) {Wekki na sama bëñ. He pulled my tooth.} ¶ du wekkì...daaj
weel see veo

201
wenn a, an {used with w-class noun} (see w-)
weñ 1. fly (insect) {C: w}; 2. metal; wire; (slang) car {C: g}
werante 1. to argue (pl. subj.) (intr.); 2. to be argumentative (intr.); 3. argument {C: b ll Amul werante. There’s no argument, There’s no doubt about it.}
werdd to pass a prayer bead through one’s fingers while saying the required prayer, to say prayers with prayer beads (intr.) {Dama werdd. I’m saying prayers with my prayer beads, I’m saying my beads.}
wert see veer
weseg to be dry (of cooked food such as rice or couscous) (intr.)
wet 1. side (of the body) {C: g}; 2. side, part; surroundings {C: w; poss} ¶ ci wetu, têddê wet
weteñ tick (insect) {C: g}
wetu see ci wetu
wex to be bitter; to be bad tempered (intr.)
wex xatù to be very bitter (intr.)
wey to go away, get out (intr.) ¶ bê loolu weyee
wêéq to hit (someone’s) leg with one’s foot (tr.) {Dama ko wêéq. I hit his leg with my foot.}
wéér to lean (something) against a surface (tr.)
wéér ci to lean (something) against (inan. obj.) (2pt.) {Wééräal njegenay bi ci miir bi. Lean the pillow against the wall.}
wééruru to be leaning back, to be leaning against something (intr.)
wééruru ci to be leaning against (inan. obj.) (ptr.) {Dafa wééruru ci laal bi. She is leaning against the bed.}
wééruru kawam to be leaning against (an. obj.) (tr.; poss. obj. id.) {Dafa wééruru sama kaw. He’s leaning against me.}
wéé to be lonely, to be empty (of an area from which things have been removed, for example), to be alone (intr.) {Dama wéét. I’m alone.} ¶ wéttëli
wëq to kick (tr.)
wér 1. to be feeling better; to be healthy; to be normal (intr.); 2. good health {C: g}
wër gu yaram good physical health {C: g}
wëradi to be sickly, to be in poor health (intr.) <var: wëreddi> ¶ am wëreddig xel
wëreddi see wëradi
wërul to be pregnant; to be crazy, insane (intr., neg.) ¶ jiggënu wërul
wëttëli to keep (someone) company (tr.) {Tele bi dafa may wëttëli. The T.V. was keeping me company.} ¶ wëttëli
wë the; that (rem. sg. art.) {follows w-class N—see w- ll fas wë: the horse (rem.)} <var: wa> ¶ wi
wëlbëti see walbati
wëlé that (visible, out of reach) (dem.) {follows w-class N—see w-} <var: wale, wee>
wëlis see walis
wëlis suitcase {C: b, w} [<Fr valise] <var: walis>
wêlluur velvet {C: b} [<Fr velour]
wëndëël to spin (a wheel, for instance), to swing (something) around (tr.)
wëndëëlu to spin, spin around (of a wheel, for instance) (intr.)
wëñ thread {C: g}
wër 1. to wander around; to go in circles (intr.); 2. to circle, go in a circle around; to look for (tr.) {Wër na kërg gi. It circled the house.}; 3. to surround, crowd around (pl. subj.) (tr.)
wëraan to go around in a circle (intr.)
wëri to go around to the back door; to go off somewhere (intr.)
wërngël 1. circle {C: g}; 2. bobbin {C: g} <var: warngal>
wërsëk luck; destiny, fate {C: b, w ll
Kenn mënul lekk sa wërsek. No one can "eat" (take away) your destiny.) [<Fr Pou 'arsuku, 'arsik < Ar rizq (Ser wasik)] ¶ am wërsek
wësin to have a baby, to give birth (intr.)
<var: wasin>
wësin wees woman who has just given
birth, woman who has just had a baby
(C: w) <var: wasin wees> ¶ bees
wëttéen see watteen
wëy 1. to sing (intr.); 2. to sing about (tr.)
{Yusu Nduur wëy na ékibu futból bi.
Youssou N'Dour sang about the soccer
team.}; 3. song {C: b, w} <var: woy> ¶
wayaan
wëy yes (slang) [<Fr ouais]
wëyëntu to sing idly, sing to oneself; to
hum (intr.)
wi the; that (prox./neut. sg. art.) (follows
w-class N—see w- ll fas wi: the horse l
fas wi may dawal: the horse I ride)
-wi see -i (go and)
wiccax to shake (a part of one's body)
(tr.) {Wiccax naa sama loxo. I shook my
hand.}
-wii this (visible, within reach) (dem.)
{follows w-class N—see w-} <var:
wilé>
wiis screw {C: b} ¶ mànke wiis
wiis to screw in (a screw) (tr.) {Wiis na
ko. He screwed it in.}
wiilas in seef de wilaas
wilé see wii
wis 1. to sprinkle (rain lightly) (intr., no
subj.); 2. to sprinkle (clothes, for
instance), to wet lightly; to give
(someone) extra, give (someone) more
than he paid for, to throw in something
along with (someone)’s purchase (tr.)
{Dafa ma wis. He gave me extra. He
gave me more than I paid for, He threw
in something along with my purchase.}
wisit medical appointment {C: w} [<Fr
visite]
wisité to visit (a place) (tr.) [<Fr visiter]
wit eight (in cards) [<Fr huit]
wodd to wrap something (a sër, perhaps)
around (someone, from the waist down)
(tr.) {Wodd na ma. He wrapped
something around me.}
woddu to wrap something like a sër
around oneself, to have something
(probably a sër) wrapped around oneself
(intr.)
wokk to scratch (someone, either to
relieve an itch or to attract his attention)
(tr.) <var: okk>
wokkatu to scratch oneself (intr.) <var:
okkatu>
wol see wal
woli see wali
Wolof Wolof person; Wolof language {C:
b} <var: Olof> ¶ tane Wolof, xaalu
Wolof
Wolof Njaay nee na... Wolof Njaay
says... (phrase used to introduce a
traditional proverb) [+S] <var: Wolof
Njaay ne..., Wolof Njaay ni...>
Wolof yu xoótt "deep Wolof"—very
elegant, pure, or old-fashioned Wolof
language {C: y l Ay Wolof yu xoótt lëy
lakk. He is talking deep Wolof.}
Wolofe to be Wolof-like (of a non-Wolof
who lives among the Wolof and acts like
them) (intr.)
won see wan
wone see wane
wońii see wanning
w on to hit (someone) on the head with
one's knuckles (tr.)
woo to call (someone) (tr.) {Woo na ko.
She called him.} <var: oo>
woolu to try to get in touch with (tr.)
{Woolu na ko. She tried to get in touch
with him.} <var: oolu>
woon (completive) {follows subj. clit. or
nonsubj. pron. in verbless or neg. S; becomes -ôòn after d-, -oon or -ôón, -woon or -woón after V ! Katôlik lë woon wànte léégi dafa tuup. He used to be a Catholic, but now he has converted to Islam. ! Afrik doktéèr laa fa woon. I used to be a doctor in Africa. ! Gumbë rekk moo ko mënul woon gis. Only a blind person couldn't see it. ! Gisu ko woon. She didn't see him. ! Fajoon na ko. He cured her. ! Moo ko fajoon. He's the one who cured her.) ¶ doon

**woor** to fast (intr.) <var: oor> ¶ looxoom yi...woor

**woote** to call, to make a telephone call (intr.) (Woote na. She called.) <var: oote>

**woowi** to go and call (tr.) <var: wooyi>

**woowu** those (out of sight) (dem.)
{follows w-class N—see w-} <var: woowule>

**woowule** see woowu

**wooyi** see woowi

**woppeere** see oppeere

**wor** to betray (tr.)

**wori** to end the month of fasting; to stop fasting (intr.)

**wos** 1. three-legged support for a dish (to keep it over the fire above the hot coals) (C: b); 2. to put (a dish) on a wos (tr.) <var: os>

**wote** to vote (intr.) [<Fr voter]

**woteel** to vote for (tr.)

**woto** see oto

**wottu** to keep away from, to be careful around (someone with a difficult personality) (tr.)

**wow** to dry; to be dry; to be skinny (intr.)

**wow bopp** to be hard-headed, stubborn (intr.) (Wow na bopp de! He's really stubborn!) <var: wowle>

**wow bè xar** to be chapped (of the hands, for instance) (intr.)

**wow konn** to be very dry (intr.)

**wowal** to dry (with heat) (tr.)

**wowle** see wow bopp

**woy** see wëy

**woyaan** see wayaan

**woyaas** trip {C: b} <var: wayaas> [<Fr voyage]

**woyaase** to travel (intr.) <var: wayaase> [<Fr voyager]

**woyof** to be sheer, thin (of material); to be light (not heavy); to be open, friendly (of a person) (intr.) <var: oyof>

**woyofaay** lightness {C: b}

**wòlléré** in am wòlléré

**wóolu** to trust (tr.) {Dama lè wóolu. I trust you.} ¶ kóólute

**wóom** see óom

**wóór** 1. to be convinced, be sure (intr.: obj. id.) {Wóór na ma. I am convinced.}; 2. to be steady, sure (of someone's walk) (intr.) {Léégi doxinam wóór na. Now his walk is steady.}

**wóór ne** to be convinced that, be sure that (intr.: obj. id.+S) {Wóór na ma ne nop na ko. I'm sure that he loves her.}

**wów** to bark (of a dog) (intr.)

**wu** 1. (rel. sg.) {used between w-class N and A—see w- ll fas wu gaaw wi: the fast horse}; 2. any — that (indef.) {+FMC; follows w-class N—see w- ll Fas wu mu dawal damm ko. She breaks any horse she rides.}

-wu (form of -u used after nasalized and round vowels)

**wujj** female rival (of a female), other girlfriend of one's boyfriend; co-wife {C: w}

**wujjé** to compete (of co-wives, for instance) (intr.)

**wujju peccargò** husband's brother's wife {C: b} <var: wujju peccergo, peccargo, peccorgo>

**wujju peccergo** see wujju peccargo
wulli to tan (leather) (tr.)
wullikat tanner {C: b}
wund cat {C: w}
wunk type of small, poisonous lizard {C: b} <var: unk>
wure 1. to gamble (intr.); 2. mandinka, mankala (African board game) {C: b}
wurus gold {C: w}
wuude see uude
wut to look for (tr.) <var: ut>
wute to be different (intr.) {Ayda ag Bintë dañu wute. Aïda and Bineta are different (from each other).} <var: ute>
wute ag to be different from (ptr.) {Ayda wute na ag Bintë. Aïda is different from Bineta.}
wuti to go and look for (usually, non-human obj.) (tr.) <var: uti>

wutlu to have others look for (something) (tr.)
wutsi to come and look for (tr.) <var: utsi>
Wuy sama ndey! Ouch!
Wuy walloo! Help!
Wuy yaayoo! Help!
wuyu to answer (someone) (tr.) <var: uyu>

Xaadir see Xaadriya
Xaadriya member of the Xaadriya
  Muslim sect (originally from Mauritania) {C: b} [< Ar qaadir] <var: Xaadir>
xaaj to divide (something), cut (something) in half (tr.) {Xaaj ko ci digg bi! Divide it in the middle!} ¶ xàjji
xaaja guddi the middle of the night {C: g}
xaajoo to be divided, separated (for example, of two geographical locations); to be on opposite sides of an issue (pl. subj.) (intr.)
xaajul to be not even half, to be by no means, to have by no means finished (aux.+V, neg.) {Xaaju ko lekk. She has by no means finished eating it. ! Xaaajuñu yegg. We have by no means finished getting there, We are not even half way there.}

xaal melon {C: b}
xaalis money; silver {C: b} [< Ar khallaSa 'to purify gold or silver, to pay a debt'] ¶ am porobelemu xaalis
xaalu tubaab type of small round melon with yellow meat {C: b}
xaalu Wolof watermelon {C: b}
xaan to hit on the head (tr.)
xaan-xaan wound or scar on the head {C: b}
xaaqataay to laugh loudly (tr.)
xaar 1. to wait (intr.) {Xaaral ba ma pare. Wait until I'm done.}; 2. wait for (tr.) {Xaar më! Wait for me!}; 3. to wait until (intr.+MC) {Xaaral ma wax lë ay jalooreem. Wait until I tell you his misdeeds.}
xaar bë xàddi 1. to wait until one is tired of waiting (intr.) {Xaar naa bë xàddi. I waited until I was tired of waiting.}; 2.
to wait for (someone) until one is tired of waiting (tr.) {Xaar naa ko bë xàddi. I waited for him until I was tired of waiting.}
xáraan to come by when others are eating, expecting an invitation to share the food (intr.)
xaare to hate, to dislike (tr.)
xaat so soon, already {Dangay dem xaat? Are you going so soon?, Are you going already?}
xaatar-xaatar to present the appearance of being busy: especially, to walk around appearing to be busy (intr.) {Dafay xaatar-xaatar. He's presenting the appearance of being busy, He's walking around looking busy.}
xaaxtëndi phlegm {C: b}
xaaxtëndiku to clear one's throat; to cough up phlegm (intr.)
xaay to be not yet ripe (intr.)
xabaar 1. news {C: y}; 2. to gossip, to spread the news (intr.) [<Ar khâbaar]  
<var: xibaar>
xac 1. dog; bad person {C: b}; 2. to fit in, have a place in (intr.)
Xac bu dee! (curse directed at a person)
xac-xajal to squeeze (something) in (tr.)  
{Xac-xajal naa ko ci. I squeezed it in there.}
xaftaan type of long robe worn by men {C: b} [<Ar qaftaan]
xajal to make room for (tr.)
xaje to be mean; to be vulgar (intr.)
xal hot charcoal
xalaat 1. to think about (tr.) {Mângi xalaat Ayda. I'm thinking about Aïda.}; 2. to think that (intr.+MC) {Xalaat naa mu dem. I think that he'll go.}; 3. thought {C: w} ¶ soppi xalaatam
xalaat ne to think that (intr.+S)
{Xalaatuma ne Yamar di na takk Ayda. I don't think that Yamar will marry Aïda.}
<var: xalaat ni>
xalaatam...soppeeku to change one's mind (intr.: poss. id.) {Xalaatam du soppeeku. She won't change her mind.} ¶ soppi xalaatam
xalam 1. type of stringed instrument {C: b}; 2. to play the xalam (intr.)
xalam maam Yâlla mole (on the skin) {C: b}
xale child {C: b}
xale bi (term of address for a child)
xale bu gôôr boy; young man {C: b}
xale bu jîjéén girl; young woman {C: b}
xale yarluwaan very quiet and well behaved child who always behaves as if he's in someone else's home {C: b}
xaleelu young person from {C: b}  
{precedes the name of a city} | pl. xaleeey |
xaleelu Ndakaaru: young person from Dakar}
xaleeey young people from {C: y}  
{precedes the name of a city} | sg. xaleelu}
xale-xaleelu to pretend to be a child, not to act one's age (intr.)
xalif religious leader (of a Muslim sect or denomination) {C: b} [<Ar khâlah 'caliph'] ¶ kalifa, yilif
xalima type of pen, usually cut from bamboo and used to write on dîluwa {C: b} [<Ar qalam (<Latin calamus)]
xam 1. to know (tr.) {1sg. neg. xamuma can be pronounced xawma}; 2. to know (intr.+WH) {Xam naa yaay kan. I know who you are.}
xam 1. white spot on the skin {C: b}; 2. to have a white spot on the skin (intr.)
xam ne to know that (intr.+S) {Xam naa ne Bintë ñëw na ci sama gannaaw. I know that Bineta came in my absence.}  
{Xam naa ne yaay rakku Yamar. I know that you are Yamar's younger brother.}  
<var: xam ni>
xamadi to have no manners, to be
inconsiderate, to be disrespectful (intr.)
xamadiloo to make (someone)
inconsiderate, disrespectful (tr.)
xamal ne to let (someone) know (tr.+S)
xamante to know each other, to be
acquainted (pl. subj.) (intr.)
xamante ag to know (someone), to be
acquainted with (ptr.) {Xamante naa ag
Nelson Mandela. I know Nelson
Mandela, I am acquainted with Nelson
Mandela.}
xamb to light (wood) to kindle a fire (tr.)
{Xamb na matt. He lit the wood
kindling.}
xameeku to identify oneself (intr.)
xamloo ne to let (someone) know that
(tr.+S) {generally followed by an
important or significant fact} {Xamloo na ne Jullit du lekk ribaa. He let me
know that a Muslim doesn't practice
usury.}
xammee to recognize (from a distance)
(tr.)
xamul 1. not to know (intr., neg.) {1sg.
can be pronounced xawma | sometimes
sounds rude} {Xamuma, Xawma. I don't
know.}; 2. not to know (tr., neg.) {1sg.
can be pronounced xawma} {Xamuma
ko, Xawma ko. I don't know him.};
3. not to know (intr.+WH, neg.) {1sg.
can be pronounced xawma} {Xamuma
lu muy def, Xawma lu muy def. I don't know
what he's doing.}
xam-xam knowledge {C: b} {am xam-
xam, boroom xam-xam
xam-xamu to pretend to be smart (intr.)
xanaa 1. I wonder, maybe {sentence-
initial particle used at the beginning of a
question or "if" sentence to indicate the
speaker's doubts} {Xanaa Bintë ñëw na?
Did Bineta come (I wonder)? } {Xanaa boo
laajee Ayda mu wax ë ko. Maybe if you
ask Aïda she will tell you.}; 2. should
{+MC ñ Xanaa mu gis ko. She should
see him.}
xandoor to snore (intr.)
xañ to keep (information about something)
secret from (someone) (2tr.) {Moo ma
ko xañ. He kept it secret from me.}
xar lamb; sheep {C: b, m} {xarum pël-
pël, ñappu xar
xar 1. to cut, break (especially, in order to
share) (tr.); 2. to be chapped and broken
(of the lips) {Sama tuñ dafa xar. Your lip
is chapped.} {wow bë xar
xaraf to be circumcized (intr.)
xarafal to circumcize (tr.)
xarat to cut, break, chop up into small
pieces (tr.)
xare war {C: b} {neyu xare
xarit friend {C: b} {def xarit
xarnu century {C: b} (<Ar)
xartum chiffon (material) {C: b} (<Ar
qurtum 'to cut off')
xarum pël-pël type of sheep (very tall,
skinny, and energetic, like the Peuhl
people) {C: b} <var: pël-pël>
xar-xar break {C: b}
xas to scold (tr.)
xas bë to once — {+V, used in an "any"
or "if" Cl.} {Lu mu xas bë bëgg dafa ciy
tek looxoom. Once he wants anything, he
puts his hand on it. (line from a Youssou
N'Dour song) } {Fu mu xas ba dem di na
fa mëna demaat. Anywhere he has once
been he will be able to go to again. } {Suma
xasee ba mere ko dootuma wax ag
moon. If I once get mad at her, I don't
talk with her any more.}
xasan to itch (intr.) {Sama nopp dafay
xasan. My ear is itching.}
xasaw 1. to stink, smell really bad (intr.);
2. to smell like (ctr.) {Dama xasaw laaj. I
smell like garlic.}
xat to be narrow; to be tight; to be
crowded (of a space) (intr.)

xatal to make (someone) feel unwelcome (tr.) {Dafa may xatal ci kër gi. She made me feel unwelcome in the house.}

xatarayy to struggle, fling oneself around (for instance, of a person trying to get free, or a child having a tantrum) (intr.)

xaw 1. to almost (just fail to) (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. || Xaw na dee. He almost died. || Dafa ko xawa tuur. He almost spilled it.}; 2. to be sort of, to be quite (aux.+A) {used with -a suff. || Dafa xawa njool. She's sort of tall.}

xawaare social gathering {C: b}

xawma I don't know — see xam, xamul

xaxar 1. to praise or flatter insincerely or satirically, often in rhyme (tr.); 2. insincere or satirical praise or flattery {C: b}

xacc to brandish a weapon, to raise one's hand threateningly (intr.)

xaddi in xaar bë xaddi

xajjale to divide (tr.)

xajji 1. to part one's hair (intr.) {Xajji naa. I parted my hair.}; 2. part in the hair; section of hair forming a single braid {C: b} || xaaj

Xàllal leen yoon wi! see Xàllal yoon wi!

Xàllal yoon wi! Clear the way! {used only in the imperative. || Xàllal leen yoon wi!}

xalle yoon wi 1. to clear the way (intr.) {Xalleel yoon wi! Clear the way!}; 2. to clear the way for (tr.) {Xalle na ma yoon wi. He cleared the way for me.}

xalle yoonam to clear the way for (tr.: poss. obj. id.) {Xalle na yoonu njiiit li. He cleared the way for the leader.}

xalleel yoon wi to clear the way for (tr.) {Xalleel na ma yoon wi. He cleared the way for me. || Xalleel na njiiit li yoon wi.

He cleared the way for the leader.}

xàmb shrine, altar (used by the Lèbous) {C: y}

xàmp to bite, take a bite of (tr.)

xànc inner bark of a tree {C: b}

xànjar coins, loose change, small change; brass {C: b, || Xànjar rekk laa am. I've only got small change.} [< Ar khanjar 'dagger']

xànq wasp sp. {C: b}

xànniàral to be bright, visible (intr.) || ne xànni-xànniàral, nee xànni-xànniàral

xàppatiku to have a piece broken off (intr.)

xàtt in wex xàtt

xejej lance, spear {C: b}

xeelu to roll one's eyes at (tr.)

xeeñ 1. to smell good; to smell strong or spoiled (of meat or fish, for example) (intr.) {Dafa xeeñ. It smells good.}; 2. to have a smell to (tr.) {Xeeñu lë? Doesn't it have a smell to you?}; 3. to smell (tr.: subj.-obj. id.) {Xeeñu lë? Can't you smell it? || Cere ji xeeñ na ma. I can smell the couscouss.} || kaani xeeñ

xeeñ ênn 1. to smell ripe (of slightly fermented couscous) (intr.) {Cere ji mungiy xeeñ ênn. The couscous smells ripe.}; 2. to smell ripe to (of slightly fermented couscous) (tr.) {Xeeñ na ma ênn. It smells ripe to me.}

xeeñ nèp to smell rotten (intr.)

xeeep to judge to be inappropriate or not up to standard (tr.) {Lii daal xeeep naa ko. I don't think this is good enough, I wish I could do better. (said when offering food or a gift) || Yaayam dafa ko xeeep. Her mother doesn't think he's good enough.}

xeer rock, stone {C: b}

xeereer to have neither light nor dark skin, to have a medium complexion (of a black person) (intr.)

xeeru jullikaay prayer stone (used in
symbolic ablution before prayer on occasions when water can't be used) {C: b}
xées to have light skin, to have a light complexion (of a black person) (intr.)
xées pecc to have very light skin (intr.)
xéesal to bleach one's skin, to try to lighten one's skin (intr.) {Xeesal na bē fiaaw. She bleached her skin till she was ugly.}
xéeet race; ethnic group; type, kind {C: b, w ll Ban xeet lē? What race is he? I Xeetu guy lē. It's a kind of baobab.}
xéeex 1. to compete, fight, struggle (intr.) {Martin Luther King dafa xéeex ngir nit nū ñīuul fī am doole ci Amerik. Martin Luther King struggled so that black people could have power in America.}; 2. to fight for (tr.) {Dafa xéeex diineem. He fought for his religious beliefs.}; 3. fight, war {C: b}
xéeex ag to compete against, to fight with (ptr.) {Dafa xéeex ag moom. He fought with him, He competed against him.}
xéeef 1. to blink (intr.); 2. eyelash {C: b}
xéeel mind; sense; intelligence; memory {C: b, m} {am wēredig xel, am xel, dalal xelam, def xelam ci, gātt xel, nasal xelam, nēx xel, fāakk xel}
xéel bu dal peace of mind {C: b}
xelam...dal to have peace of mind (intr.: poss. id.) {Sama xel dalul. I don't have peace of mind. I Xelu Bintē dal na. Bineta has peace of mind.}
xelam...dal ci to have peace of mind about (ptr.: poss. id.) {Xelam dal na ci sēy bi. He has peace of mind about the marriage. I Sama xel dalu ci. I don't have peace of mind about it.}
xelam...mungi ci to be thinking about it (intr.: clt. id., poss. id.) {Sama xel mungi ci. I'm thinking about it.}
xelam...neex to have a good memory (intr.: poss. id.) {Sama xel dafa neex. I have a good memory.}
xelam...nēx to be forgetful; not to be too bright (intr.: poss id.) {Sa xel dafa nēx. You're not too bright.} {nēx xel}
xelam yēpp...nekk ci to be obsessed with (ptr.: poss. id.) {Sama xel yēpp ci Aamadu lē nekk. I'm obsessed with Amadou.}
xépp in tooy xépp
xēt odor, smell (either bad or good) {C: g} {am xet}
xew 1. to be fashionable, to be the latest thing, to be in the news (intr.) {Kaartu xaaalis moo fi xew. Playing cards for money is the latest thing here.}; 2. event, celebration {C: b} {xew-xew> {am xew, bēgg xew, Lan moo xew?, xewwi}
xewle 1. to be involved in events, to have something happening to one (intr.) {Dafa xewle. She is involved in events, She has things happening to her.}; 2. to be celebrating for (what), to have (what) happening to one (tr.) {used only in a question} ll Loo xewle? What's happening to you?, What do you have happening to you?}
xewwi to be old fashioned, not to be up-to-date, not to be stylish, to be old news (of an old boyfriend, for instance) (intr.) {xew}
xew-xew see xew
xey see xēy
xédd barracuda (same as sēdd) {C: b}
xéllī to pour (tr.)
xér to block (someone's) view (tr.) {Xér na ma. He blocked my view.}
xēc to suffocate, to gasp for breath (intr.) {xoc}
xēc na see xēy na
xêcc to pull (something) toward oneself (for instance, to pull (hair)) (tr.)
xēdd 1. to eat before morning prayers during Ramadan (intr.); 2. food eaten
before morning prayers during Ramadan
(C: b) [<Ar ghiyah = 'food']

xelu to take off and run (intr.) {Xelu na. He too k off and ran.}

xem to faint, to be unconscious; to scorch or burn on the bottom (of food in a pan) (intr.) \| ximmeliku, ximm

xerem 1. to receive charms and prayers against (a rival) from a seri\textsuperscript{n} (tr.) {Celtics yi da\textsuperscript{n} xerem Lakers yi. The Celtics received prayers against the Lakers.}; 2. to be affected by charms or prayers directed against one (pass.) {Da\textsuperscript{n} ko xerem. Prayers were directed against him, he was prayed against.}; 3. charm, object blessed by a seri\textsuperscript{n} and used against a rival {C: b} [<Ar Haraam = 'declared illicit, sacred, or inviolate'] \| boroomi xerem

xet 1. to hit on the back (tr.); 2. blow on the back {C: m}

xet\textsuperscript{r} lung {C: b}

xett to be torn through (of an ear after a heavy earring pulls through its hole or someone pulls too hard on an earring) (intr.) {Sama nopp dafa xett. My ear was torn through (by a heavy earring).}

xett xolam to make (someone) sad, mad, jealous (tr.: poss. obj. id.) {Aamadu xett na sama xol. Amadou made me mad. I did not want to see him. It makes them jealous that I have a car.}

xey 1. to leave early; to go to work in the morning (intr.); 2. to leave early in order to (intr.+V) {Dafa xey bind ko. He left early in order to write it.} <var: xey>

xey na maybe {used after a subj. or at the beginning of an S | Bint\textsuperscript{e} xey na di na \textflexeacute{u}ew tay, Xey na Bint\textsuperscript{e} di na \textflexeacute{u}ew tay. Maybe Bineta will come today.} <var: xec na>

xibar see xabaar

xiibon to be malnourished, sickly (intr.)

xiif to be hungry (intr.)

xiin to be cloudy (intr.)

xiir ci to influence (someone) to do something, make (someone) do something, push (someone) into doing something (tr.: cit. id.) {Bint\textsuperscript{e} moo m\textflexeacute{e} ci xiir. It was Bineta who pushed me into doing it. It was Bineta who pushed me into it. I lu le ci xiir? What made you do it?}

ximmeliku to come to, regain consciousness (intr.) \| xem

ximm to come to, regain consciousness (intr.) \| xem

xippi to open one's eyes (intr.)

xobe to take things seriously (slang) (intr.)

xoc to choke (tr.) \| xec

xocc in jeb xocc

xoju to be well dressed (usually used of a man wearing a tie) (intr.)

xol heart; true love (as nominal predicate) {C: b | Mooy sama xol. He's my heart, my true love; I really love him.} [<Ar qalb] \| am xol, ame xol, tang xol, tangal xolam, xett xolam

xolam...neexul to be sad, depressed (intr.: poss. id., neg.) {Sama xol dafa neexul. I am depressed.}

xolam...sedd to be happy (intr.: poss. id.)

xolam...tang to be angry, disgusted, disappointed (intr.: poss. id.)

xolam...t\textflexeacute{e}f-t\textflexeacute{e}fi to have heart palpitations; to have heartburn (intr.: poss. id.) \| fitam...t\textflexeacute{e}f-t\textflexeacute{e}fi

xonjam 1. to receive charms and prayers against (a rival) from a seri\textsuperscript{n} (tr.); 2. charm, object blessed by a seri\textsuperscript{n} and used against a rival {C: b} <var: xonjom, xon>

xonjamkat seri\textsuperscript{n} or marabout with the power to bless charms and offer prayers
xónjóm see xónjam
xónjomkat see xónjamkat
xónq 1. to be red (intr.); red (the color) (C: b) ¶ bisaap bu xónq
xónq coy to be very red (intr.) <var: xónq coy> ¶ xónq curr
xónq coy see xónq coy
xónq curr to be very red (intr.) ¶ xónq coy
xónq nopp white person (C: b)
xoo1c to soak (tr.)
xool 1. to look (intr.); 2. to look at (tr.)
xooš 1. to scrape (a pan, vegetables), to scuff (one's shoes) (tr.); (slang) to be hungry (intr.) ¶ xosi
xoošu to be scraped, to have a scrape (intr.)
xooš-xooš scrape (on the skin) (C: b)
xoox 1. seed; (slang) hard drugs (C: b); 2. to be exhausted (intr.)
xop leaf (C: w)
xor seashell (C: b) ¶ xótt
xoru suukér sugar cube (C: b)
xorom 1. salt (C: b); 2. to salt (tr.)
[Xorom naa cere ji. I salted the couscous.] ¶ am xorom, amul xorom, ndox ag xorom, saf sāpp ag xorom, saf xorom
xorom bu dijj rock salt (C: b)
xorom bu sew table salt (C: b)
xorom polle clove (C: b) [< Ar qurwuful]
xosi to scratch (tr.) ¶ xooš
xódd type of bird with a long neck (C: b)
¶ njool xódd
xóllééku to be peeled (intr.)
xóllí to peel (fruit, one's skin); to shell (nuts) (tr.)
xóllit peel (n.) (C: b) ¶ xótt
xómm in fior xómm
xóóñ 1. layer of hardened well-cooked rice and the layer of rice burned onto the bottom of a pan underneath it (C: b); 2. to be horny (intr.)
xót to be deep (of a well, a container, or water); to be pure, old fashioned (of language, especially Wolof); to be hard to hear (because the words are difficult or because painful subjects are referred to) (intr.) {Wolofam dafa xót. His Wolof is "deep", pure, old-fashioned.}
xóttexót to be very deep (intr.)
xóoyéél to dissolve (sugar, for example) in a liquid (tr.)
xótt empty shell (C: b) ¶ xóttu gerte: peanut shell) ¶ xor, xóllit
xóttééku to be torn (intr.)
xótti to rip, rip out (tr.)
xóttil to have (a garment) made, sewn for (someone) (2tr.)
xóttu butéél piece of broken glass (C: b)
xóttu butéélu liminaat see xóttu liminaat
xóttu liminaat empty soft-drink can or bottle (C: b) <var: xóttu butéélu liminaat>
xubél to agitate (water) to make suds (tr.)
xuliñé type of bitter vegetable (same as jaxato) (C: b) <var: xuliñé>
xulóó 1. to argue, have an argument (intr.); 2. argument, quarrel (C: b)
xulóówaale opponent, antagonist (real or teasing) (C: b)
xulúñé see xuliñé
xumb to be exciting, busy (of an event or a person); to be busy, clash (of clothing) (intr.)
xumbél 1. to make (a place) exciting (ltr.) {Moo fi xumbél. She made it exciting here.}; 2. to make (something) exciting (tr.) {Moo ko xumbél. She made it exciting.}
xunn to be upset, disappointed, mad (intr.)
xup to be sudsy (of water); to have a
bubbly eruption (of skin or the body) (intr.)
xuréét 1. to have whooping cough (intr.);
   2. whooping cough {C: g}
xurfaan 1. to have a cold (intr.); cold {C: s}
xutba see xutbë
xutbë sermon {C: b} [<Ar khutbah]

 xuuge 1. to be hump-backed, hunchbacked
       (intr.); 2. hunchback {C: b}
xuur 1. to be rusty; to be deep, scratchy
       (of a voice) (intr.); 2. testicles {C: y}
xuux in mbaam xuux
xuuxal to scare (someone) (intr.)

y

y- 1. (y noun class marker and dem. base)
   {pl. (for almost all Ns)—sg. b-, g-, j-, l-
   , m-, s-, w-}; 2. (nonhum. pl. pron.
   base) ¶ ay, yan, yeneen, yenn, yë, yëf,
   yëlë, yëpp, yi, yii, yooyu, yos, yu
   -y (incompletive)—see di
   -y 1. (form of ay after possessive pron.)
      {say buumi nafa: my purse strings
      suñuy buumi nafa: our purse strings}; 2.
      (replaces rel./gen. -u after a (short, oral
      ¶ paaay Bubakar: Boubacar's knife
   ya see yë
   yaa to be wide, broad; to be nice, friendly
       (intr.) ¶ yaatu, yàkkali
   yaa (2sg. subj. foc.) {see moo}
   Yaa wax ñuu dégg You tell it for us to
       hear (audience response to traditional
       storyteller's question Amoon na fi
       daanaan—bi mu amee yaa fëkkë?)
       {followed by the story}
   yaabóy see yabóy
   yaaf sinus trouble {C: j}
   yaaful 1. good-for-nothing; worthless
       person {C: b}; 2. to be a good-for-
       nothing (intr.)
   yaak to clean (rice or millet) (tr.)
   yaakaar 1. hope {C: b, g}; 2. to hope to
       (intr.+V) {Yaakaar naa dem Disneyland.
       I hope to go to Disneyland.} ¶ am
       yaakaar, am yaakaar ci

   yaakaar ne to hope that, to think that
       (intr.+S) {Yaakaar naa ne Aamadu
       mungi fi. I hope that Amadou is here, I
       think that Amadou is here.}
   yaakaaram...tas to be disappointed, to
       have one's hopes dashed (intr.: poss.
       id.) {Sama yaakaar dafa tas. I was
       disappointed, My hopes were dashed.}
   yaaram good person, forgiving person,
       religious person {C: b}
   yaasa dish of marinated barbecued beef or
       chicken in a sauce; sauce made with
       onion and lemon or lime {C: b}; 2. to
       make yaasa (intr.); 3. to cook (meat) in a
       yaasa sauce (tr.)
   Yaasin in Ismaaylë Yaasin
   yaatu to be wide, broad (of a street, for
       instance); to be open, friendly,
       welcoming (of a person) (intr.) ¶ yaa
   yaawur yoghurt {C: b} [<Fr yaourt]
   yaax type of fish {C: b}
   yaay mother (used referentially, and as a
       term of address by a woman's children,
       or by her co-wife's children, particularly
       when her first legal name is Yaay) {C: j}
       ¶ Sa noppu yaay!, Wuy yaayoyo!
   yaay (term of address for a woman) <var:
       yaay ji>
   Yaay 1. (first name used before the name
       of an older woman for whom a girl is
named—may be a legal first name or may be used casually to replace the legal first name Ndey, particularly by the children of a co-wife of a woman whose legal first name is Ndey); 2. (title used respectfully before the last name of an older woman) {Yaay Bintë: first and second names of a girl named for an older woman (perhaps a relative, possibly older than the girl's parents) named Bineta; nickname of a woman whose legal name is Ndey Bintë, particularly for use by her co-wife's children} ¶ Maam, Ndey

*yaay ji* see *yaay* (term of address)

*yaayoooy* in Wuy yaayoooy!

*yaayu jiitlé* stepmother {C: j}

*yab* see *yap*

*yabaate* to be disrespectful (intr.)

*yabal* to send (someone) as one's representative; to pack for (someone) (tr.) <var: yebal>

*yabóóy* type of very small fish {C: b}

<var: yaabóóy>

*yadda* see *edda*

*yafal* 1. to fatten up, feed up (an animal for market); to feed (a person) generously (tr.)

*yaflu* to try to gain weight (intr.)

*yafluji* to go and get fattened up: especially, to go home on a visit (intr.)

*yagg* in ne yagg, nee yagg

*yakk* 1. to remove (food) from the cooking pot (tr.); 2. portion of food set aside for someone {C: b}; 3. to dish out (bad feelings) at (2tr.) {Loó xelaat yakk na ma ko. Whatever you can think of, she dished out at me.}

*yakkal* 1. to remove (food) from the pot for (2tr.); 2. to make a special dish for (tr.)

*yal* 1. to wobble, wiggle (of a chair, loose tooth, etc.) (intr.); 2. type of lizard {C: b}

*yal...mátt* to laugh oneself to death (intr.: obj. id.) {Aamadu yal mo ko mátt. Aamadou laughed himself to death.}

*Yal na* see *Yàlla na*

*yale* see *yélé*

*yalwaan* to beg (like a beggar) (intr.)

*yalwaankat* beggar {C: b}

*yam* 1. to be the same, to act the same, to be the same height (intr.) {Ñoo yam. We are the same.}; 2. to have the same (body part) (ctr.) {Yééné yam melo. You guys have the same complexion.}; 3. to quiet down, settle down; to know how to behave (intr.) {Yamal! Quiet down!, Settle down! | Dafa yam. He knows how to behave.}; 4. to stop at, get only as far as (tr.) {Ndar laa doon dem wànte Cees laa dem. I was going to Saint-Louis, but I only got as far as Thies.} <var: yem>

*yam ag* at the same time that (+MC, follows main Cl. | Dama demoon kër Aamadu yam ag Yamar di ko dòór. I went to Aamadou's house at the same time that Yamar was hitting him.} <var: yem ag, yemmoog>

*yam ci* 1. to be on the spot, to be there at the right time, to be there when it was happening, to be just enough (leaving nothing more) (intr.: clt. id.) {Dañu ci yam. They were on the spot. They were there at the right time. | Xalal bi ngë më joxoon yam na ci. The money you gave me was just enough (there's none of it left.).}; 2. to be just enough for (ptr.) {Piis bi yëpp ci mbubbi mi lë yam. The whole piece of material was just enough for your dress.}

*yam kepp* to fit just right (tr.) {Dafa ma yam kepp. It fits me just right.}

*yam kepp ci* to fit into (a place) just right (ptr.) {Dafa yam kepp ci boyat bi. It fits into the box just right. | Dafa ci yam
kepp. It fits in it just right.)
yamale to stop (something); to make
(someone) behave; to treat (people)
equally; to even up the edges of (papers),
even up the ends of (hair) (tr.) {Yamale
leen seen xecn bi! Stop your fight! !
Yamale ko fi! Stop it here! (addressed to
the tailor, about a skirt length, or to
people arguing) ! Yamale naa ko. I made
him behave.} <var: yemale>
yamarkiij tailbone {C: b} <var:
yamarkiij>
yamb bee {C: b}
yambu to hang around someone because
of his wealth (intr.)
yamarkiij see yamarkiij
yan 1. which, what? (pl.) {precedes a
(pl.) N of any class; for younger
speakers, in informal style, may follow a
(pl.) N, on the model of 3 below; sg.
ban—see y- ll Yan kopp ñoo toj? Which
cups broke?, What cups broke?}; 2.
which, which ones? (pl.) {used alone;
often contracted—see yu ll sg. ban; see y-
ll Yan ñoo lakk?, Yu lakk? Which ones
burned? ! Yan lë bëgg?, Yu mu bëgg?
Which ones does he want?}; 3. which,
what (pl. interrogative dem.) {follows a
y-class (pl.) N ll fas yan?: which horses,
what horses?} <cntr: yu, yu mê, yoo, yu
mu, yu ñu, yoo leen>
yan 1. to put a burden on (someone’s)
head, to impose a psychological burden
on (someone) (tr.) { Yan ma! Put it on
my head! }; 2. to place (a burden) on
(someone’s) head (2tr.) {Yan ma ko! Put
it on my head!} <var: yen> ¶ yenni
yann to put off (work); to let (couscous)
sit (tr.)
yanq to be loose (of a tooth) (intr.) {Sama
bëñ dafa yanq. My tooth is loose.} ¶
yëngëtu
yanu 1. to have a burden (physical or
psychological); (slang) to be pregnant
(intr.); 2. to put (a burden) on one’s
head, have (a burden) on one’s head,
carry (a burden) on one’s head (tr.) <var:
yenu>
yañan to walk stiffly with one’s legs apart
(of a newly circumcized boy, for
example) (intr.)
yap 1. to fail to treat (someone) with
respect, to pick on (someone) (tr.); 2. to
load (cargo, a vehicle, an animal) (tr.)
<var: yab> ¶ yebbi
yap ag to load (a vehicle) with (cargo)
(2ptr.) {Yap na oto bi ag màngo. He
loaded the car with mangoes.}
yap ci to load (cargo) into (a vehicle)
(2ptr.) {Yap na màngo yi ci oto bi. He
loaded the mangoes into the car.}
yar 1. to raise, bring up (a child); to show
(someone) the right thing to do; to punish
(someone) (tr.); 2. whip (n.); upbringing
{C: b}
yaraale fiancée from childhood, girl who
has been promised to a young man from
birth {C: b}
yaraax to be semi-transparent, to be
loosely woven (of material) (intr.)
yaradal to have one’s children die at an
early age (intr.)
yarag to back up before charging (intr.)
yaradiku to be badly brought up, spoiled
(intr.) <var: yarediku>
yaral very dark night {C: b}
yaram weight; body {C: w} ¶ am yaram,
Sa yaram jámm?, wër gu yaram
yaram...dab to put on a lot of weight
(intr.: obj. id.) {Yaram dafa ma dab. I
put on a lot of weight! Ayda yaram dafa
ko dab. Aïda put on a lot of weight.}
yaramam...daw to have shivers, to feel
strong emotions (intr.: poss. id.)
{Samam yaram daw na. I have shivers, I
feel strong emotions.}
yaramam...fasu to be lazy, to lack
energy (intr.: poss. id.) {Sama yaram
dafa fasu. I’m lazy, I don’t have much
ergy.}

yaramam...neexul not to feel well; to be
crazy, insane (intr.: poss. id., neg.)

yaramam...tàng to have a fever (intr.:
poss. id.)

yaramam...tëndëndiir to have hives
(intr.: poss. id.) {Sama yaram bi dafa
tëndëndiir. I have hives.}

yareediku see yaradiku

yarlu to have (one’s child) raised by
someone else (tr.)

yarluwaan in xale yarluwaan

yaru 1. to be polite, to be reserved (intr.);
2. polite, well brought up person {C: g}

yas type of fish {C: w}

yat branch, piece of wood {C: w}

yatt to whittle, carve (wood); to sharpen (a
pen or pencil) to a point (tr.)

yaw see yow

yawaal type of fish {C: b}

yax bone; baby tooth {C: b}

yax bu réy important, powerful family
{C: b} Ci yax bu réy ëë bokk. She
belongs to an important, powerful
family.}

yaxan to save (money, food, etc.) for later
(tr.)

yàbb in ne yàbb

yàbbàaral to have one’s mouth hanging
open (in surprise, perhaps) (intr.) ¶ ne
yàbb, yàbbi

yàbbi 1. to drop (something) out of one’s
mouth; to spit (something) out (tr.); 2. to
run, lose dye (intr.) ¶ ne yàbb,
yàbbàaral, yèbb ci

yàbb-yàbbàaral in ne yàbb-yàbbàaral
yàcc in ne yàcc, nee yàcc

yàgg 1. to take a long time, last a long
time, endure (possibly forever) (intr.)
{Sa njënd dafa yàgg. Your shopping
took a long time.} 2. to be located (in a
place) for a long time (ltr.) {Yàgg ngë fi?
Have you been here long?} 3. to have
been a long time (intr.—no subj.) {used
with a bi “since” Ci ll Yàgg na bi mu
toxoo. It’s been a long time since he
moved.} 4. to have been —ing a long
time (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. ll Yàgg
naa ko seatal. I have been advising him
for a long time.} ¶ bè yàgg, bu yàgg

yàgg ci to have been at it a long time, to
have been that way a long time (intr.: clt.
id.) {Yàgg na ci. It’s been that way a
long time, It’s always that way. ll Yàgg
naa ci. I’ve been at it a long time.}

yàggayàgg in bu yàggayàgg

yàkkali 1. to widen (tr.); 2. to spread out,
take up the available room (on a seat, for
instance) (intr.) {Dafa dem rek ma
yàkkali. As soon as she left I spread out,
I took up the area she had occupied.} ¶
yaa

yàkkaliku to be widened (intr.)

yàkkamti 1. to be in a hurry (intr.); 2. to
be eager for, be waiting for (tr.); 3. to be
eager to (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. ll
Dafa ko yàkkamti gis, Dafa ko
yàkkamtee gis. She is eager to see him.}

Yàlla God {C: j} [< Ar allah] ¶ Am—
Yàlla jox lë, åtte Yàlla, bantu maam
Yàlla, bèbu Yàlla sàkk, bu soo bee Yàll,
dem ci Yàlla ji, Ku Yàlla tacc ngë fecc,
mayu Yàlla, màggug Yàlla, Màngi sant
Yàlla, mbirum Yàlla, mungi ci loxo
Yàlla, ñaan Yàlla, ndogalu Yàlla,
Péncum Yàlla, Sarax ngir Yàlla, Seede
Yàlla, xalam maam Yàlla, Yònìënt
Mohammet (salalaahu allayhi wa sallam)

Yàlla...alak to be punished, rejected by
God (because of one’s own bad actions)
(intr.: obj. id.) {Yàlla moo alak Aamadu.
Amadou has been rejected by God.}

Yàlla baax na God is good: Thank
God!, Things will get better!

Yàlla bu may God prevent (+FMC)  "Yàlla bu ko cat dugg. May God prevent her from suffering a downfall (prevent cat from affecting her).  "Yàlla bu mu daanu. May God prevent it from falling.  "Yàlla bu mu ko lekk. May God prevent him from eating it."

Yàlla bu mu rees! May God prevent it from being digested! (remark addressed to someone who won’t share his food, or who ate one’s share of the food—mainly used by children and intimate friends)

Yàlla...mey to be blessed by God (intr.: subj.) {Yàlla mey na lè. You’ve been blessed by God.}

Yàlla moo ma seede God bears me witness (I am telling the truth) <var: Yàlla moo ma seede> ¶ Yàlla moo yam sama seede

Yàlla moo yam sama seede God is my witness (I am telling the truth) ¶ Yàlla moo më seede

Yàlla na may God let {+NC} ¶ Yàlla na yegg ag jàmm. May God let him get there in peace. ¶ Yàlla na jàmm yàgg. May God let peace endure.} <var: Yal na>

Yàlla na lè Yàlla feg ci musibè! May God protect you from misfortune!

Yàlla na lè Yàlla sàmm! May God protect you!

Yàlla na lè Yàlla taxawu! Good luck!

Yàlla na niu Yàlla musèl ci cat! May God protect us from tempting fate!

Yàlla na niu Yàlla sàmm! May God protect us!

Yàlla na nga dee! May you die! (a mild curse)

Yàlla na nga koote! (a mild curse)

Yàlla na nga tawte! May you get rained on! (a mild curse)

Yàlla na tàbbi Àjjana! May he land in Paradise!, May she land in Paradise!

(used about someone deceased)

Yàlla na Yàlla... May God... (second Yàlla is the subj. of an FMC ¶ Yàlla na ko Yàlla musèl ci mu lekk ko. May God protect him from eating it.)

Yàlla na Yàlla sàmm njàboot gi! May God protect the family!

Yàlla...tàccu to be blessed, favored by God (intr.: subj. id.) {Yàlla tàccu na ko. He was blessed.}

Yàlla tere! God forbid!

Yàllaa ma seede see Yàlla moo ma seede

Yàllaa xam! God knows!

yàmbaa marijuana (C: j)

yàmbalan to be open wide (of a door), to have an open door (of a house or room) (intr.)

yàmp to stuff (an animal, of a taxidermist) (tr.)

yàndoorn to sleep deeply (intr.)

yàngà 1. (2sg. rem. imperf.) {see mungè}; 2. you (sg.) are in, at {with following rem. loc.}

yàngà nee there you are (sg.)

yàngì 1. (2sg. neut.-prox. imperf.) {see mungì}; 2. you (sg.) are in, at {with following loc.} ¶ Yàngì Los Angeles. You are in Los Angeles.

yàngì nii here you are (sg.)

yànj to burn bright and hot; to be pretty (inan. subj.) (intr.)

yàpp 1. meat {C: w, b}; 2. to eat meat; to be a carnivore (primarily, of animals) (intr.); 3. to eat, devour (prey) (tr.)

{Geynde gi yàpp na xar. The lion devoured the sheep.}

yàppu mbaam pork {C: w}

yàppu nag beef {C: w}

yàppu xar lamb (meat), mutton {C: b, w}

yàq to break, to break off, to destroy, to waste (money, food, etc.) (tr.)

yàq deram to ruin (someone’s) reputation
imaam] <var: elimaan> † immaam
yelloo to deserve, be entitled to (tr.)
{Moo yelloo neexal bi. He deserves the prize.}

yem see yam
yem ag see yam ag
yemale see yamale
yemmoog see yam ag
yen see yan
yendoo to spend the day in (an article of clothing) (tr.) {Sama yere biia laay yendoo. I'm going to spend the day in these clothes of mine.}
yendu 1. to spend the day (intr.) {Yendu na. She spent the day. ÎNu yendu ag jëmm! Let us spend the day in peace!};
2. to spend the day in (a place) (ltr.) {San Francisco laa yendu. I spent the day in San Francisco.} † Na ngë yendoo?
yeneen 1. some other things (pl.) (pron.);
2. other (used before pl. N îl see y- îl Yeneen tééré yi laa bëgg. I want the other books.)
yeneen ag yeneen etc., etc.; and so on
yenn some, certain {precedes pl. N îl see y- tên tééré: certain books îl see y-}
yenn saay sometimes {Yenn saay Ayda dafay jëngale Wolof. Sometimes Aïda teaches Wolof.} [< Ar saa9ah 'hour'] † saa yu
yenneeku to take a burden off one's head (intr.)
yenni to take a burden off (someone's) head (tr.) {Yenni ma! Take it off my head!} † yan
yenu see yamu
yere article of clothing; outfit {C: b}
yewên to be kind, to be generous, to be giving (intr.)
yewwi to untie (tr.) † yeew
yêeféér non-Muslim {C: b} [< Ar kaafir]
yéeg see yéék
yéék to go up, to climb (intr.) <var: yéég>
¶ yékkatì
yéék ci to climb; to get on, get into (a vehicle) (ptr.) {Mungiy yéék ci garab gi. She is climbing the tree.}
yéén 1. you, you all, you guys (pl. subj.); 2. you, you all, you guys (pl. obj. of prep., pl. emph. obj.)
yéén eyebrow {C: b}
yéén ci seen bopp see yéén ci seen wàllu bopp
yéén ci seen wàllu bopp you yourselves (emph. subj.) <var: yéén ci seen bopp>
yéén ñii 1. you yourselves (prox./neut. emph. subj.); 2. you yourselves (prox./neut. emph. obj.)
yéén ñóóñú 1. you yourselves (rem. emph. subj.); 2. you yourselves (rem. emph. obj.)
yééné to hope for (something, good or bad) for (someone) (2tr.) {only used in nonsubj. foc. form || Loolu rekki laa lé yééné. That's just what I was hoping for for you. That's just what I was hoping would happen to you.} ¶ fas yééné, fas-yééné
yéém to overwhelm, amaze (tr.)
yééné ko to be happy about something (either good or bad) happening to (someone) (tr.: clt. id.) {Yééné naa ko ko. I'm happy about it happening to him.}
yéénékat muezzin {C: b}
yééné (2pl. subj. foc.) {see moo}
yéénëngë 1. (2pl. rem. imperf.) {see mungë}; 2. you (pl.) are in, at {with following rem. loc.}
yéénëngë nee there you are (pl.)
yéénëngi 1. (2pl. neut.-prox. imperf.) {see mungi}; 2. you (pl.) are in, at {with following loc.}
yéénëngi nii here you are (pl.)
yéés 1. to be the worst (intr.); 2. to be worse than (tr.) {Moo yéés pàppaam. He's worse than his father.}
yéét conch (shell or animal) {C: w}
yéék to be slow (intr.)
yég to feel, be affected by (an outside stimulus); to treat (someone) courteously (tr.) {Yégulóló tà ngàääy bi? Can't you feel the heat? | Nàkk mi yég nàñú ko. They were affected by the shortage.} <var: yék, yég>
yég ne to have learned that, to have heard that {intr.+S}
yégèl 1. to announce (something) (tr.); 2. to announce (something) to (someone) (2tr.)
yégèl ne to announce to (someone) that (tr.+S)
yék see yég
yékëti see yékëti
yéy see yéy
yéyët see yéyët
yë 1. the; that (rem. pl. art.) {follows y-class N—see y- ll kër yë: the houses (rem.)); 2. the ones that (nonhum. rem. pl.) {see y-} <var: ya> ¶ yi
yëbb ci to run onto, shed dye onto (ptr.) {Tubëy ji yëbb na ci mëbb mi. The pants ran onto the boubou.} ¶ yábbi
yëf thing {C: b (often pl., with C: y) ll see y-} ¶ këf, lëf
yëfu saay-saay sex, sexual activity; mischief {C: y}
yég see yég
yégèr-yégèrì to walk clumsily, stumble (intr.)
yékëti to lift (tr.) <var: yékëti> ¶ yéék
yëkk ox {C: b}
yëlé 1. these (visible, out of reach) (dem.) {follows or (occasionally) precedes y-class (pl.) N—see y- ll siwo yii, yii siwo: these buckets}; 2. these (visible, out of reach; nonhum.) (pron.) {see y-} <var:
yale, yee>
yëmbëx to be loose (of clothing) (intr.)
yëngël to mix with a spoon, stir, beat
(ingredients); to shake; to disturb
(someone sleeping, for instance); to get
(someone) going on a favorite topic (tr.)
{Bu ko yëngël! Don't disturb her! Don't
get her going!}
yëngël boppam to shake one's head (for
instance, to say no) (intr.: poss. obj.)
yëngétu to shake (of the earth, for
instance); to be loose (of a tooth); to be
hyper, jumpy (intr.) § yanc
yëngu to move (intr.)
yëpp 1. all {follows y-class n., pl.s. and
mass Ns}; 2. everything; all of it, all of
them (inan.) (pron.) {y- ll Yëpp laa gis. I
saw all of it.}; 3. the whole {follows sg.
N ll xar mi yëpp: the whole sheep} § fii
yëpp, foofu yëpp, lii yëpp, loolu yëpp,
ñëpp, yii yëpp, yoooyu yëpp
yër to spy on; to look through a peephole
(usually, with just one eye) at (tr.) <var:
yëndu>
yërem to feel sorry for (tr.)
yërematë to feel sorry for everyone, to
be a soft touch (intr.)
yëremêtëlu to feel sorry for oneself, to act
as if things are worse than they are (intr.)
yërmëndë compassion {C: g}
yëndu see yër
yëwut in nakkë yëwut, Naarn Yëwut
yëy 1. to chew (intr.); 2. to chew (tr.); 3.
to do the right thing (intr.) {used only in
subj. foc. ll Yaa yëy. You did the right
thing.} <var: yey>
yëyët to chew and chew, to chew into
little pieces (tr.)
yi 1. the; that (prox./neut. pl. art.)
{follows y-class N—see y- ll kër yì: the
houses}; 2. the ones that (nonhum.
prox./neut. pl.) {see y- ll Yi mu jënd
ñooyu jar juróomi dërm. The ones he
bought cost 25 fr.}
-yi see -i (go and)
yìi 1. these (visible, within reach) (dem.)
{follows or (occasionally) precedes y-
class (pl.) N—see y- ll siwo yìi, yìi siwo:
these buckets}; 2. these (visible, within
reach; nonhum.) (pron.) {see y-} <var:
yilè>
yìi yëpp everything, all of this (pl.) {Yìi
yëpp lë jënd. She bought all of this.}
yilè see yìi
yilif to be the superior of, to be in a
position to give orders to (tr.) {Yilif na
ma. He is my superior.} [<Ar khaliṣah
'caliph'] § kilifa, xalif
yindë see indë
yiw to be clean-cut; to look good (intr.)
yiwi to look bad, look unconventional
(intr.)
yobbaale to take along, to take with one
(tr.)
yobbante 1. to send (someone) on an
errand (tr.); 2. to send (someone) to get
or take (something) (2tr.) {Yobbante naa
ko ko. I sent her to get it.}; 3. thing that
someone has brought for one from
someone else, thing one is sending to
someone by someone else {C: b ll Ana
sama yobbante? Where's the thing that
was brought for me?}
yobbu to take, take away (tr.)
yobbu fitam to take (someone's) breath
away; to scare (someone); to worry
(someone) (tr.: poss. obj. id.)
yobbu tribunaal to take (someone) to
court (tr.) {Dama ko yobbu tribunaal. I
took him to court.}
yokk 1. to add more, to raise, to
exaggerate (tr.) {Yokkal ndox ci ceeb bi.
Add more water to the rice. I Yokk nañu
njëgu suukër si. The price of sugar has
been raised, They have raised the price of
sugar.; 2. to have hair extensions (intr.)
{Danga yokk? Do you have extensions?}
yokku to be higher, to increase (intr.)
{Njegu ceeb dafa yokku. The price of rice has increased. I Tangaay bi dafa yokku. The temperature went up.}
yokokoki to shake, shiver from the cold; to act hesitantly (intr.) ¶ yox-y oxy
yolet to be purple (intr.) [< Fr violet]
Yolli-yoll (response used in the koti-koti game)
yolom to be loose-fitting; to be weak, diluted (intr.)
yomb 1. to be inexpensive, cheap; to be easy (of a test, for instance) (intr.) {subj. can be a VN ‖ Jaay ko ko yomb na. Selling it to him is easy. ! Wax ko yomb na, def ko moo jafe. Saying it is easy, doing it is difficult: Talk is cheap, action is expensive.} 2. to be easy to (aux.+V) {used with -a suff. ‖ Yomb na lett. It's easy to braid. ! Bii dafa yomb lekk. This one is easy to eat. ! Wolof daf’ fi yomba jàng. It's easy to study Wolof here.}; 3. type of vegetable (like a curved squash, very tasteless) {C: b}
yoo mosquito {C: b}
yoo which, which ones (pl. nonsubj., with 2sg. subj.) {cntr. of yan ngè ¡ ¡ Yan ngèy jëndël sa doom?, Yoo jëndël sa doom? Which ones are you going to buy for your child?}
yoo leen which, which ones (pl. nonsubj., with 1sg. subj.) {cntr. of yan ngeen ‖ ¡ ¡ Yan ngeen jëndël seen doom?, Yoo leen jëndël seen doom?, Yu ngeen jëndël seen doom? Which ones are you guys going to buy for your child?} <var: yu ngeen>
yoom to be impotent (intr.)
yoon dirt road; time (occasion); business (concern); way {C: b, w ‖ Fan mooy yoon UCLA? What is the way to UCLA? ¡ Xam naa yoon wi. I know the way.} ¶ benn yoon, Bë beneen!, ci yoon wi, dem yoonam, fukk yoon ag jërgom ñaar, jaar yoon, jëgg yoon wi, jëggikatu yoon, jóg yoonam, Lan moo ci yoonam?, man yoon wi, ñaar yoon, ñetti yoon, Xàllal yoon wi, xâlle yoon wi, xâlle yoonam, xâllel yoon wi
yoonam on one's way (poss.) {Sama yoon lè. It's on my way. ! Foofo du sama yoon. That place isn't on my way, That place is out of my way.}
yoonam fükk lè ci to be really involved, to have a significant stake (intr.: poss. id., clt. id.) {expressed only as nonsubj. foc. predicate nominal construction, with nonsubj. foc. clt. lè following fükk ‖ Sama yoon fükk lè ci. I am really involved in it, I have a significant stake in it.}
yoonam...mungi ci 1. to have it be one's business (intr.: poss. id., clt. id.) {Sama yoon mungi ci. It's my business.} 2. to be (someone's) business (tr.: poss. id., clt. id., subj.-obj. id.) {Póótu Bintë kay sama yoonangi ci. Bineta's póót ceremony is my business.} ¶ Lan moo ci yoonam?
yoonam...nekk ci to have it be one's business (intr.: poss. id., clt. id.)
yoonam...nekk ci 1. to have something be none of one's business (intr.: poss. id., clt. id., neg.) {Sa yoon nekk ci. It's none of your business.}; 2. to be none of (someone's) business (tr.: poss id., clt. id., subj.-obj. id.) {Sama yoon nekk ci póótu Bintë. Bineta's póót ceremony is none of my business.}
yoor-voor midmorning (around 10 a.m.) {C: b}
yoot to slink, to go stealthily (intr.)
yoooy to be thin, to have lost weight, to be weak (especially, after an illness) (intr.)
{Dafa yooy. He's thin, He has lost weight.}
yooyu 1. those (out of sight) (dem.)
   {follows or (occasionally, for emphasis)
   precedes y-class (pl.) Nx see y- ll siwo
   yooyu, yooyu siwo: those baskets}; 2. those (out of sight; nonhum.) (pron.)
   {see y-} <var: yooyule>
yooyu yëpp everything, all of that (pl.)
   {Yooyu yëpp yàqu nañu. Everything was broken, All of that was broken.}
yooyule see yooyu
yopp 1. to wait (intr.); 2. to wait for (tr.)
yoq bone marrow {C: b}
yoqëmtiku to stand on tiptoe to look at something (intr.)
yoqóól to hiccup (intr.)
yor see yore
yore to have (something) in one's hand or
   in one's possession, to hold (tr.) <var: yor>
yos possessions, things {C: y ll sama yos:
   mine (pl.), my things ll see y-} ¶ bos
yot to hand to (2tr.) {Yot ma bindukaay
   bi. Hand me the pencil.}
yow 1. you (sg. subj.); 2. you (sg. obj. of
   prep., sg. emph. obj.) <var: yaw>
yow ci sa bopp see yow ci sa wàllu
   bopp
yow ci sa wàllu bopp you yourself
   (emph. subj.) <var: yow ci sa bopp>
yow moomu 1. you yourself (prox./neut.
   emph. subj.); 2. you yourself
   (prox./neut. emph. obj.)
yoxos oyster {C: b}
yox-yoxi to shake with fear (intr.) ¶
yokkokoki
yónnéé 1. to send (something) (tr.); 2. to
   send (something) to (someone) (2tr.)
   {Yónnéé naa ko benn bataaxal. I sent a
   letter to her.}
Yónnéé Prophet sent by God: especially,
   Mohammed {C: b}
Yónnéé Mohommet (salalaahu
   allayhi wa sallam) the Prophet
Mohammed (may peace be upon him) [<
   Ar salaah allahu 9aleehi wa sallam 'may
   God pray for him and greet him'] <var:
   Yónnéé Yalla Mohommet (salalaahu
   allayhi wa sallam)>
Yónnéé Yalla Mohommet
   (salalaahu allayhi wa sallam) see
Yónnéé Mohommet (salalaahu allayhi
   wa sallam)
yónni 1. to send (something or someone)
   to (a place) (2ltr.) {Yónni naa ko butik
   bë. I sent her to the store. l Yónni naa ko
   fa. I sent her there.}; 2. to send
   (someone) for (something) (2tr.) {Yónni
   naa ko ko. I sent her for it.}
yóótu to reach for (tr.)
yu 1. which, which ones (pl. subj.) {cntr.
   of yan fòoo ll Yan fòoo lakk?, Yu lakk?
   Which ones burned? ll see yu më, yoo,
   yu mu, yu fu, yoo leen}; 2. which,
   which ones (pl. obj. with following overt
   3sg. or 3pl. N subj.) {Yu Aamadu jënd?
   Which ones did Amadou buy?}; 3. (rel.
   pl.) {used between y-class (pl.) N and
   A Nx see y- ll kër yu rëy yi: the big
   houses}; 4. R ones (nonhuman) {used
   with A and an article ll C: y ll Yu bon yi
   jënd. He bought the bad ones.}; 5. some
   R (nonhuman) {used with following
   inc. V ll Dafa yuy taxaw. There are some
   (things) standing.}
yu më which, which ones (pl. nonsubj.,
   with 1sg. subj.) {cntr. of yan laa ll Yan
   laa wara jënd?, Yu më wara jënd? Which
   ones should I buy?}
yu mu which, which ones (pl. nonsubj.,
   with 3sg. pron. subj.) {cntr. of yan lë ll
   Yan lë bègg?, Yu mu bègg? Which ones
does he want?}
yu njeen see yoo leen
yu ŋu 1. which, which ones (pl. nonsubj., with 1pl. subj.) {cntr. of yan laŋu || Yan laŋu jënd?, Yu ŋu jënd?
Which ones did we buy?}; 2. which, which ones (pl. nonsubj., with 3pl. pron. subj.) {cntr. of yan laŋu || Yu ŋu jënd? Which ones did they buy?}
yu sew vegetables {C: y}
yumpaan uncle's wife {C: b} <var: umpaan>
yuut to drool; to have one's mouth water (intr.)
yuuxu 1. to scream (intr.); 2. scream {C: b}

Zem-zem in Ndoxu Sem-sem

zero see scero
English-Wolof Index

Introduction. This section of our book is an index, not a complete English-Wolof dictionary. The entries in this section are shorter and much less detailed than the entries in the Wolof-English dictionary, and important meaning or usage differences between words which are explained in the dictionary may be ignored here. We do not index grammatical morphemes (subject agreement clitics, articles, demonstrative adjectives, prefixes, suffixes, and so on), contractions, variant forms, or most other words for which no English translation is listed in the main part of the dictionary, and no examples, grammatical information, or etymologies are presented in the entries here. Thus, after you consult this English-Wolof index to find a Wolof word, you should take the time to look up that word immediately in the Wolof-English dictionary, where you will find a fuller grammatical analysis, examples, and variant forms.

Infinitival to is included in the entry for all verbs listed here (and to be is included with all adjectival verbs). Thus, when a word is listed without to, it is a noun, not a verb. As in the Wolof-English dictionary, we have made a consistent effort to have the part of speech of the English entries match those of the Wolof words listed. However, we have omitted verb usage categories such as "(pass.)", "(poss. obj. id.)", and "(subj.-obj. id.)", for example (as discussed in the general introduction). Since membership in such categories affects the way verbs and verbal expressions are used in Wolof sentences, it is especially important to check the entry for a Wolof verb in the main Wolof-English section before you attempt to use it.

When there is more than one Wolof word or expression which corresponds to a given English entry in this section, the different Wolof words are listed in alphabetical order, not in order of importance or frequency. A more complete indication of the differences between different Wolof words with similar English index entries can be gathered from the main entries in the dictionary.

a

a ab, as, aw, benn
a certain amount nàngam
a little further bë ci kanam
a lot lu bare
a lot, to be bare, sakkan
a while ago today sàŋq
a while, not to have —'d for gëj
abandon, to bërgël, wacc
abandoned houses, area with gént
abate, to wàññeeku
abdomen biir
abdomen, lower naq
Abijan Abijan
ability kàttan, mënin, mën-mën
able than, to be more mën
able than, to be much more mën fuuf
able to afford, to be jombul
able to carry, to be àttan
able to do, to be mën

able to hear anything, to be forox nopp
able to take care of oneself, to be am
fullë ag fayda
able to, to be mën
able to, to never be jomb
ablutions, religious njàpp
ablutions, to perform one's jàpp
ablutions without water, to perform
one's tiim
about ca, ci, ci mbiru
about one ci mbiram
about to, to be waac
absence, in one's ci gannaawam
absence of, in the ci gannaawu
absorbed attention, to observe with
ne keww, nee keww
abundance gàdd
abundance, in ampagaay
abundance, to have an am ci ampagaay
abundant, to be ne ampagaay, ne gàdd, ne gàññ, ne las, ne làdd, nee ampagaay, nee gàdd, nee gàññ, nee las, nee làdd, sakkan, tuuru
acacia tree gàdd
accents on, to put in maas
accept a situation, to nangu
accept, to nangu
accepted way, to behave in a socially nité
accident, to — by sàcc di
accompanied by, to be àndandoó
accompany a lead drummer, to tulli
accompany as far as, to gunge bë ci
accompany, to ñandal, gunge, tulli
accomplishment jëf-jëf, ndam
accuse of being a witch, to tam
accuse of being, to jiïn
accuse (someone) of bringing bad luck, to sàkkal gaaf
ace aas
ache all over, to dog, daggel, tooy
ache, body dog
ache, to metti
achiever mbër
acquaintance am-di-jàmm
acquainted, to be xamante
acquainted with, to be xamante ag
across from each other, to be janoo, jákkàarloo
across, to take jàlle
act antisocial, to lëlu
act anxious, to ne ñökket, nee ñökket
act as a substitute father for, to baayoo
act as a substitute mother for, to ndeyôó
act as if nothing was wrong, to njar ko naan
act as if one hasn’t heard, to leemtu
act as if one is mad at, to dikkële
act as if things were worse than they are, to yërëmtëlu
act dignified, to try to sellal
act guilty, to ne yagg, nee yagg
act hesitantly, to yokokoki
act like a big baby, to nooy
act like it, to nuru ko
act like, to mel ne
act of God âtte Yàlla
act one’s age, not to bañ-bañilu, xale-xalelu
act serious, to jëmbët fullë
act serious toward, not to dofloow, fontoo
act spoiled, to yàqontu
act spoiled to, to jaay reewande
act the same, to yam
act threatening, to try to nappaate
act without thinking, to topp nafsoom
act worried, to ne ñoog, nee ñoog
acting stuck up, to be beew
action jëf
action, type of jëfìn
activity, sexual yëfu saay-saay
activity, to engage in a lot of tès-tësi
acts like — ! Mbette
Adam's apple boli, pottax
add laalo to, to laalo
add more seasoning to, to såppali
add more, to yokk
add more to, to dolli
add onto, to garànddiir
add, to boole, sànni ci
add water to, to ñûlug
addition ndollent
addition, to have in tek
address see term of address
adjust, to regle
admiration cofeel
admire and thus provoke a bad fate, to catu, gëmmiïn
admire, to naw
admit one's mistake, to be too proud to ñëk
adult mag
adult, to be almost an nekk ci ndawam
adultery njaaloo
adultery, to commit njaaloo
advance, to awanse
advantage of, to have the gañë
advantage of, to take muqatu, noggatu,
ñaaaj
advice about the future from
(someone), to seek seetu ci
advice about the future, to go and
seek seetliji
advice about the future, to seek seetu
advice, to give yeddaate
advice to, to give yeed
advice about the future, to seetal
advise about the future, to come and
seetalsi
advise about the future, to go and
seetal
advisor, spiritual marabu
affair afeer
affect strongly, to saf
affected by charms or prayers
directed against one, to be xërem
affected by, to be yég
afflict, to jot
afford, to be able to jombul
afraid of, not to be ñeme
afraid of, to be ragal
afraid that, to be ragal ne
afraid, to be maas, ragal, tiit
Africa Afrik
African language, speaker of a tonal
lakkat, ñak
African religion, person who
follows traditional boroomi xërem,
Ceddo
after all, to get to jot
after that bi loolu weeso, su loolu weeso
afternoon ngoon
afternoon, early tisbaar
afternoon, in the ci ngoon
afternoon, this bu ngoonee
afternoon, to be ngoon
afternoon, to go to work in the gont
afternoon work ngont
afterward ci gannaaw
again, to do it ñaareel ko
age as oneself, someone of just
about the same moroom
age group maas
age, not to act one's bañ-bañlu, xale-
xalelu
age, old mag
age, to be about the same maase
age-mate maas, moroom
age-mate, to treat like an def moroom
agitate to make suds, to xubël
ago, it was am na
ago, to have —'d some time gëj
agree on a price, to déggoó
agree, to dëkkoo, jubôô
agree to be friends, to riboo
agree to, to dige
agree upon, to digaale, dige
agree with, to ând ci, déggoó
agreement déggoó
ahead of, to be jëitu
ahead of, to pull raw
AIDS Sidaa
air, to get fresh fééxlù
air freshener in, to spray pompe
airplane aviyon
airport ayropoor
Akou Aku
albino puue
alcohol alkol
alcohol, to drink naan
alcoholic beverage naan, sàngara
Algeria Alseri
alike, to look nuroó
all ñëpp, yëpp
all gone, to be jeex, ne faf, nee faf
all kinds, to be jaxasoo
all of them ñoom ñëpp, ñoônù ñëpp
all of these yi yëpp
all of those yooyu yëpp
all over, to have taq
all right bon
all right, to do baaxle, noos
all the time tusuur
— all the time! di leen, dil
all the way bu baax
all the way, to be sës
all there, to be mat
all this lii yëpp
all, to have done it daj, teeral
allergic to, to be jomlu
allow, to mey
allow to rot, ferment, or spoil, to népp
allowance, clothing canggaa y
allowance, household depans
almost, to xaw
alms sarax
Alms for the sake of God! Sarax ngir Yàlla!
alms given at the end of Ramadan muurum Koor
Alms have already been given Sarax si àgg na
alone donn, kenn, kese, kott
alone, he moom kepp
alone, she moom kepp
alone, to be wëét
alone, to go ãnd ag boppam, ãndal boppam
alphabet araf, liifantu
alphabet, to learn the liifantu
already bë noppi, bë pare, xaat
already!, — waay
also itam, tam
altar làmb
always tusuur
Always —! di leen, dil
always around, to be late ci
always be —, to dàq fi
always in, to be late
always on the go, to be ãnd ag aktiwite,
  gaaw tänk
always, to be dëkk ci, dëkkéé
amaze, to élém, yéém
amazed, to be waar, waaru
ambassador ndaw
ambulance àmbulans
amen amiin
amends to, to make ruccamtiku
America Amerik
American Ameriken, tubaab
American Indian Injin
ample, to be duun
amount loxo
amount, a certain nàngam
an ab, as, aw, benn
ancestor maam
ancestor, shared female meen
ancestor, spirit of one's Lébou tuur
ancestors with one all the time, to have one's am tuur
ancestral name associated with one's last name dàkkantàl
and ag, ta
and — ? nak
and how! torop
...and so kon book
...and so yence ng yence
...and then àppare
angel malaaka
Angel of Death Malaaka Mawti
anger mer
angle, to be at an moy
angrily, to speak out kàas
angry at, to be mere
angry, to be boy, mer, xolam...tàng
angry, to be really bax, sàxaar
angry, to be very mer bay toj, mer bë funkki
angry, to pretend to be mer-merlu
animal bàyyima, mala
animal, dead médd
animal market daral
animal, sexually mature female tëng
animal, wild rab, rabu àll
animals, herd of gëtt
announce that, to yégël ne
announce, to yégël
annoy, to getën, taxawu
annoyed, to be ñóññí
annoying, to be lakkale
annual basis, to do something on an baaxantal
another beneen
another place feneen
another person keneen
another thing leneen
another way neneen
answer tontù
answer, to ãddu, faale, nangu, tontu, wuyu
answer, to always have an
làmmiña...tar, tar làmmiña
answer, to go and àdduji
answering, to hesitate when nakk-nakkal
ant, type of mbelemttaan, sànxaleñ
antagonist xulóówaale
antelope kówël
anticipate the arrival of, to gatandu
antisocial, to act lēlu
anus bun, rasu
anvil dékk
anxiety aajo
anxious, to act ne ñooq, nee ñooq
anxious, to be jáq
any others ñèncen
any way nenn
anyone kànn
anyone that ku
anything dara, lënn, lu nekk
anything else lèncen
anything that bu, lu
anywhere fënn
anywhere else ñèncen
anywhere that fu
appear by magic, to make luxus
appear on, to gén
appear, to feeñu, féll
appear to (someone) in a
hallucination, to jommal
appearance col., coleen
appearance, not to pay enough
attention to one's niis
appearance of being busy, to present
the xaatar-xaatari
appetizers ñàma-ñàma
applaud, to kaala, tàccu
apple pom
appointment ràndewuuj, wisit
appointment, to have an am ràndewuuj, am wisit
apprentice aparànti
apprenticeship njàng
approach death, to sukkuraat
approach, to dégmal, jegesi, jup, jupsi
April Awril
Arab Araab, Naar
Arabic Araab
arbitrate for, to àtte
are, here ñungi nií
are, there am na, ñungë nèlé
area diiwaan, gox, pàkk
area in front of the house buntu kër
area outside one's normal experience áll
area outside the compound mbedd
area with abandoned houses gént
area with bushes or trees gott
arena, wrestling làmb
argue, to jàppante, naayoo, werante, xulóó
argument lay, werante, xulóó
argument, to win an daan
argumentative man góóru watakan
argumentative, to be werante
arithmetic kàlkil
arm loxo
arm around (someone's) shoulders,
to put one's gàll, lëng
arm extended down, to hold with
one's nàbb
arm, to hold under one's nàbb
arm, to put under one's boq
arm, to squeeze (someone's) head
under one's kott
arm, upper përg
armoire armuwaar
armpit poqataan
arms around each other's shoulders,
to put lèngóó
around ci booru
around the outside ci boor bi
around, to be always late ci
around, to go wër
aroused, to be sexually tàng
arraange (someone's) baptism for, to
ngenteel
arrange, to defar
arrange, to help dox
arrangement, to have an maslaa
arrangement with, to make an ñaan
njèkk
arrival, new wàcc bees
arrival of, to anticipate the gatandu
arrive before, to jëkk
arrive suddenly or unexpectedly, to ne jaas, nee jaas
arrive, to agsi, ñgg, dikk
arrived, to have arrive
arrogance réy
arrogant, to be réy
arrow fett
arrow, bow and fitt
artery siddit
article bataaxal
articulate clearly, to làmmiñaam...set
artisan tégg
as kom ké
as far as bë ci
as far as, to get only yam
as for daal, de, gaa, moos
as it turns out, to get to jot
as long as ndégem
ashamed of, to be am gàcce ci, rus
ashamed, to be am gàcce, rus, torox
ashamed, to make (someone) feel rulsóó
ashes dóóm, dóómu taal
Asian person Chinwaa
ask a question, to laajte
ask a riddle, to cax, sànni cax
ask about, to laaj, laajte
ask for forgiveness, to baalu
ask for money, to moyaal
ask for permission, to tåggoo, tåggu
ask for, to ñaan
ask for, to go and ñaani
ask questions, to lëñtu
ask, to laaj, laajte
ask to, to sant
ask whether, to laaj ndax, laajte ndax
asking for it, to be repp
asleep, to be nagam—see also sanax
asleep, to pretend to be nelawantu, nelaw-nelawlu
aspirin aspirin
ass gat (vulgar)
assassinate, to bóóm
Assemblée Nationale, representative in the Dipité assembly jataay, kuréél, mbooloo assign, to sant assimilate into, to jaxasoo ag assist, to wallu associate, male waay associated with, person boroom association mbootaay, ndaje asthma àsmá astringent, to be forox at an angle, to be moy at night ci guddi at one time bu tayee at that moment booba at that time booba at the end of the month bi weer wi deewee, bu weer wi deewée at the highest point of ci collu at the same time that yam ag at the top of ci collu atomizer pomp atone for, to dabu attack each other, to songoo attack, to song attend, to def attend together, to defandoo attention, to divert (someone's) fàbbi attention, to enjoy attracting bare puukare, bëgg puukare attention, to observe with absorbed ne keww, nee keww attention to one's appearance, not to pay enough nìis attention to, to pay faale, konte attitude, to have a bad soof, am gat (vulgar), bare gat (vulgar), réy gat (vulgar) attracted by, to be am copateem attracting attention, to enjoy bare puukare, bëgg puukare attractive, to be am doole, jëkk attractive, to be evil but ñand ag dañar attractive to the opposite sex, to be neex attractive to, to be no longer sàppi attractive without having much
money, to be confident and am sag audible, to be dégu
audience mbooloo
August Ut
aunt bâjen, tânté
aunt's husband nijâay
authentic pîir
authorization permî
avenge a wrong against, to fayyul
avenge, to furli
avocado awokaa

avoid a subject while talking to, to sànni
avoid contact with, to dawloo
avoid problems, to bâñ ko bê
avoid, to daw, moytu
awake, to try to stay daajjant, gam-gami
away, to go dem yoonam, wey
awful, to be aay yoon
awkward, to be tôôy
ax sémmiñ

baa, to meem
baby liir
baby is carried, position in which a bootaay
baby linen laytaay
baby, little nenne
baby that dies shortly after birth, to have a doomam...dellu
baby, to act like a big nooy
baby, to have a am doom, wësin
baby, to have just had a julliwul, setul
baby, woman who has just had a
wësin wees
babyish for, to be too jomb
back diggu gannaaw, gannaaw
back, act of tying someone's hands behind his njo
back and forth, to go baagante, jaabante
back, animal's lower fallare
back, blow on the rêkk
back door, to go around to the wëri
back, in ci gannaaw
back, lower ndigg
back of one, in ci gannaawam
back of, in ci gannaawu
back of the head doq, ndodd, ndon
back of the head, bump at the cuukel
back of, to be in fêêté gannaawam
back on, to turn one's dëddu, wanneeku

back, to be carried on (someone's) bootu
back, to carry on one's boot
back, to fall on one's detteel
back, to hit on the rêkk, xêt
back, to lie on one's jaaxaan
back, to make (someone) go wañni
back, to put (something) on its jaaxaanal
back, to remove from one's botti
back, to send wañni
back to, to stand with one's fêêté gannaaw
back, to tie (someone's) hands behind his joîn
back, to throw (a sheep) on its fadd
back, to turn around and go waññeeku
back, to walk behind (someone's)
doxe gannaaw
back, to wrap up (a baby) on one's rogganti
back up before charging, to yarag
backup, to sing awu
bad and good things at the same time, to say màtt di ef
bad attitude, to have a soof, am gat (vulgar), bare gat (vulgar), réy gat (vulgar)
bad boy wayu
bad fate, to admire and thus provoke
a cat, gémmiño
bad language saaga
bad luck saaan
bad luck for the day, to give um
bad luck for the day, to have umu
bad luck, to accuse (someone) of
bringing sàkkal gaaf
bad luck, to bring aay gaaf
bad luck, to have aawlu
bad memory, to have a nèx xel
bad mood, to be in a dikkèle
bad person xac
bad smell around, to make a posone
bad smell, to have a am xet
bad tasting, to be nagadi, soof
bad tempered, to be naqadi deret, tàng,
tàng diiné, tàngat, wex
bad things about, to say duurél, móólu,
nànn
bad things for, to predict rébb
bad things happen, to be someone
who always has aawlu
bad, to be aay, bon, yàqu
bad, to look yiwèdi
bad, to make oneself look wàcce
boppam
bad ways, to point out the
consequences of (someone's) rébb
badly brought up, to be yarádiku
badly, to be going lóóbu
bag nafa
bag, big mbuus
bag, plastic mbuusu palaakst, permiyaabal
baggage bagaas
baguette miis
Bakel Bàkkel
bald spot pàq
bald, to be leel
bail out, to as, nàcc, wallax
baked goods, inside of ñóóx, ñóóxit
bait dumat, mecp
bait a trap with, to durmetee
bait, to use dumat
bait, to use as dumatee
bald spot on the back of one's head,
to have a ndare
ball bal
ball of food dank
ball of ground fish or meat, fried bulet
ball that forms in steamed couscous dan
balloon bal, manq
balls of millet flour, small araw, karaw
balls of millet flour, to make small araw
balls, to roll into dank
Bambara Bàmbåra
Bambey Bàmbèy
bamboo fence saaket
banana banaana
band gàdd
bandage bàndaas
bandage, to lèmès
bandolier-style, to wear ràngoo
Banjul Bànjul
bank, on the river ci wàll wi
bankrupt, to be pert
baobab fruit buy
baobab tree baawbaab, guy
baobab tree sap laalo, mbèb
baobab, type of bèntèñè
Baol Bawol
Baol, dignitary of the royal court of Cayor and Farba
Baol, King of Bawo Teeñ
Baol, King of Cayor and Dammel Teeñ
Baol, person from Bawol-bawol
baptism ngente
baptism for, to arrange (someone's)
ngenteel
baptism, money for arranging a ruy
baptismal celebration, to have a ngente
baptize, to tudd
bar baar
barbecue, to bèrèm, lakk
barber watkat
bare bottom, to have a def taatu neen
bare-chested, to be def dènnu neen
bare-breasted, to be def weenu neen
barefoot, to be def tâñku neen
barefoot, to walk rèpp
bare-headed, to be def boppu neen
bargain wànteer
bargain, to waxaale
bargaining waxaale
bark, inner xànc
bark, to mbôw, wów
barracuda sôdd, xédd
barriers against, to put up sàkket
base, military kàrce
basket paîne
basket maker défarkatu paîne, ràbbkatu paîne
basket, type of layu, mberu, ten-ten
Bassari Basari
bath, ritual cângaay
bath, to go and take a sanguji
bath, to take a sangu
bathe, to sangu
bathe together, to sangoondoo
bathe with, to sangoo
bathroom duus, kabine, wanak
bathroom, to go to the dem ci wanak wi, poste leetar bi
bathroom, to have to go to the ñamble
bathtub sangukaay
battery batēri, piil
bay leaf loriye
be for verbs translated by English
adjectives and participles, see the word that comes after "be" in the English translation
be a certain way, to mel
be a good hostess, to am terângë
be a good wife, to mòkk pòoc
be a problem, to doy waar
be always, to dëkk ci, dëkkëé
be an imposter, to naafeq
be at (a location) at the same time, to defandoo
be at the height of one's powers, to mungi ci diggu dooleem, nekk ci diggu dooleem
be extremely —, to def
be, for there to be am
be friends, to duggënte
be from, to bawoo
be (here) for an event, to teew
be in back of, to féété gannaawam
be in love with, to dofìoof
be in power, to mungi ci nguur gi, nekk ci nguur gi
be into, to dugg
be like that, to dëkk ci
be like, to mel
be located a long time, to ñagg
be located facing, to féété
be located, to nekk
be, not to du
be on one's way to, to jëm
be present for, to seede
be the expert, to wax ci
be the one to, to ñàtan
be the parent of, to jur
be the same height as, to yam
be the same size as, to day ne
be the same, to yam
be there at the right time, to yam ci
be (there) for an event, to teew
be there for, to fèkk, teew
be there, to still des
be, to di, doon, nekk
be together during the lèél period, to lèlu
beach tefes
bead per
bead necklace caq
bead, prayer peru kurus
bead, round mërgël
beads, perfumed gongo
beads, prayer kurus
beads, to say prayers with prayer werdd
bean arikó, ñëbbe (see also names of types of beans)
bean cake akara
bean tree, locust nere, uul
beans into, to mix bomb
bear witness for, to seede
beard, to grow a sax sikkim
beard, to have a am sikkim
beat a drum, to tëgg
beat decisively, to wat
beat, to bàcc, dòôr, gàiñè, jièn, kàcciri, ne randan, nee randan, tëgg, yëngël
beat up, to bàcc-bàccal, duma, êf bêtam, êf noppam, wàkk
beat with a strap or switch, to caw
beautiful, to be am taar, jongoma, rafet, taaru
beautiful woman jongoma
beauty rafetaay, taar
because ndaxte
because of nde
become clear, to têéy
become, to nekk, nekki
become, to go and nekki
bed lał
bed, area under the rondal
bed, to be in tëdd
bed, to go to têddi
bed, to put to têrêl
bed, to unmake a làlli
bed, under the ci suufu rondal bi
bed without supper, to go to fande
bedbug màtt
bedding away, to put làlli
bee yamb
beef nag, yàppu nag
beer beer
beet betteraav
beetle, type of ngaal
before balaa...di, bi...di laata
beg, to saraxu, yalwaan
beggar saraxukat, yalwaankat
begin a race, to jékkante
begin, to door, komaase
begin to live an honest life, to jubal
beginner como, cuuné
beginning ndoorte, njèlbéén, sabot
beginning, in the ca njèlbéén
behave civilly, to maslaa
behave in a socially accepted way, to nité
behave, person who doesn't know how to bëy
behave, to know how to am sutura, yam
behave, to make yamale
behaves traditionally, person who ndaanaan
behavior, civil maslaa
behavior, devout sunna, sunnas Mohammet
behavior for, to be inappropriate jomb
behind ci gannaawu
behind one ci gannaawam
behind, to be sabab, tarde
behind, to spring on from fàdd
beignet beñe
beignet, little coppati
belch, to gééx
belief gëm, ngëm
beliefs, religious diìc
believe in, to gëm
believe that, to gëm ne
believe, to defe, gëm
bell jólóóli
bell, to ring a sone
belligerant person pànk
belligerant, to be njabur, pànk
belong to one, to have (something) moom
belong to the same family or group, to bokk
belong to, to bokk, bokk ci, moom
belt ngaànaay, sentuur
belt, type of fer
bench bàñ
bend over, to nèrméélù, sëgg
bend over with one's back to, to juuntu
bend, to bank
Benin Benin
bent, to be bûnka, nòôx
beside, to be féêtém wet, féêtém wetam
best at —, to be the dàq fi
best, to be the ñàng
bet, to tek
betray one's guilt, to ne yagg, nee yagg
betray, to jàmbu, wor  
betrayal kor  
better in the Wolof sense tane Wolof  
better for, to be gëñël  
better for, to be very much gëñël fuuf  
better of, to get the jekku, kale  
better, so much the ndokk  
better than, to gëñ  
better than, to be dàq, gëñ, sut, tane  
better than, to be very much dàq fuuf,  
gëñ fuuf  
better, to be tane  
better, to be feeling am tan, fééx, tane,  
werp  
better, to try to do fagaru  
between ci diggënte  
between one ci seen diggënte  
beverage, alcoholic naan, sângara  
bewitch, to jommil  
bewitched, to be jommi  
bicycle velo  
bicycle, motorized mobilet  
big buttocks, to have am taat, wan  
big eyes, to have am bèt  
big mouth, to have a rëy gëmmënë  
big steps, to take very jëggë  
big stomach, to have a am koll  
big strides, to take tëñëx-tëñëxëce  
big, to be ëpp, mag, ngande, rëy  
big, to be too dijì  
big, to be very rëyërëy  
big toe déy  
bigness réyaay  
Bignona Bijoona  
bill këyit  
bird picc  
bird louse nöötööt  
bird, type of ramatu, sonk, xódd (see  
also names of specific birds)  
birds, flock of mbill, ndiiraan  
birdsnest tàgg  
birth juddu, njurëél  
birth control pill, to be on the jél  
doom  
birth, to give am doom, wësin  
birth, to have a multiple sëéx  
birth, to have just given juliwul,  
mucc, senul  
birth, woman who has just given  
wësin wees  
birthmark lakku judduwaale  
bít laxaab  
bít, little toq  
bít, to laxaab  
bite màtt-màtt  
bite into, to naañ  
bite of, to take a little neëñ  
bite one's lips, to màttatu  
bite, to màtt, xàmp  
bitter, to be very wex xàtt  
bitter, to be naqadi, wex  
black ñuul  
black hair dye ñuulël  
black horse ñuul  
black people nit ñu ñuul  
black person nit ku ñuul  
black, person who is half white and  
half metis  
black, to be ñuul  
black, to be very ñuul kukkan  
black, to dye ñuulël  
black, to have one's be ñuulëlle  
black, to make ñuulël  
blacksmith tègg  
blacksmith's hammer saddu  
bladder paftan  
blade, razor lañëset  
bland, to be lewat, soof  
blanket malaan, mbajj  
blanket, to pull off a ñorë  
bleach od-savel  
bleach one's skin, to xeexal  
bleach, to od-savel  
bleat, to mbee  
bleed, to nàcc  
bleed to death, to nàcc bë de  
bleeding after childbirth meret  
bless, to léému  
blessed by God, to be Yàlla...mey,  
Yàlla...tàccu  
blessed, to be am barke, am tuyaaba,  
barkeel, barkeelu, tedd
blessed, to go and get barkeeluji
blessing barke, barkeel
blessing to, to pass on a jox barke
blind and deaf, to be luu gumba
blind in one eye, to be patt
blind person gumbë
blind, to gumbaal
blind, to be gumbë
blind, to be mute and luu gumba
blindfold game mbuumbând
blindfold, to gumbaal, mbuumbând, takk bëtam
blindness in, to cause gumbaal
blink, to xef
blister futt-futt
blistered, to be futt
bloated, to be màndi
block party, to have a fuurël
block (someone's) view, to xër
block (someone's) way, to kar
block the cracks in, to fatt
block, to kale
block, to have a mental kale
blood deret
blood pressure, high tansiyon
blood pressure, to have high am tansiyon
blood relative deret
blood, to have in one's nàmp
blood vessel siddit
blouse korsasas
blouse, type of marinëer, taybaas
blow dôôr
blew his nose, to help (someone)
ñand
blew one's nose, to ñandu
blew the horn on one's car, to korne
blew, to ëf
blew, type of këdd, meben, mbëkk, rékk, xët
blew up at, to say ci kawam
blew up, to ëf
blew si ñaf
blue bulo
blue, to be bulo
blue, to be light baxa
blueing powder bulo
board dënk
boast, to damu
boat bato, gaal
boats, landing area for fishing teeru
boats, man who does temporary work on làpto
bob, to sukk
bob up and down, to pët-pëti, tëf-tëfi
bobbin kukku, wëngël
bobby pin épëngël
body yaram
body ache dog
body filth tër
body odor, to have am xet
body, parts of the cër
body, to be modest about one's am kersa ci yaramam
body, to expose one's ñoreeku
body, to expose (someone's) ñori
body, to have filth on one's tër
body, to wrap and tie a cloth around one's lëkkayë
boil away, to neer
boil down, to baar
boil for, to baxalal
boil over, to fuur
boil, to bax, baxal, lasib
boiling mad, to be bax
boiling, to be wàñax
boiling water, to put in sóör
bondage buumu njaam
bone yax
bone marrow yoq
bone, to break a damm
bone, to crack a goq
boo-boo toj-toj
booger ñóóxìt
book têré
book, coloring kaye
bookcase kàgggu
bored, to be gééy
boring, not to be am xorom, saf xorom
boring, to be amul xorom, gééy, ñàkk xorom, soof
born, circumstances into which one
is juddu
born dead, to be delli
born in, to be juddóó
born, to be juddu
born, to be well baax juddu, raft juddu
born with, to be judduwaale
borrow constantly, to dëkk ci lep
borrow from, to âbbe ci, lep
borrow, to âbb, abbaas, lep, nas
borrower Abbaas Jaw Fara
boss patron
bother, not to noppal
bother, to getên, lakkal, léjél, lêmbe, saf
bother, to sit around and toogaanu
bothering, to keep taxaw ci diggu
boppam
bottle butéél
bottle, baby nankal
bottle, empty soft drink xóttu butéél
bottle, spray pomp
bottom suuf, taat
bottom of a bowl, food at the taatu
bool
bottom of the foot dé
bottom, to clean (a child's) laab, raag
bottom, to have a bare def taatu neen
boubou mbubb
boubou, type of baxa, gran mbubu, pëti
bubu
bounce (something) back, to tél
bounce, to bonde, bondeel
bouquet sabaar
bow nëë
bow and arrow fitt
bow one's head, to sëgg
bowl movement day, jonkan, puup,
duul (vulgar)
bowel movement, baby's tojal
bowl movement, to have a day,
jonkan, kabine
bowl bool
bowl, communal eating ndên
bowl, food at the bottom of a taatu
bool
bowl, to hold the eating jäpp ndap li
bowl, type of bagaan, bóóli, duubél
bóóli
bowllegged, to be rinki
box boyet, bwaat, kees
boy xale bu góór
boxes of sugar cubes gorosu sunkër
boy, newly circumcized njulli
boy, uncircumcized aat, paaxe
boyfriend far, waay
boyfriend of one's girlfriend, other
jamaâtle
boyish, to be góórë
bra siten
bracelet lam
bracelet, type of gurmet, jara:
brag about, to tiïtërôó
brag, to bâkku, damu, jaayu
braid lëtt
braid, corn row ranverse
braid hair loosely, to taxañ
braid hair, to lëtt
braid one's hair in little braids, to
cukumu
braid one's hair loosely, to taxañ
braid one's hair, to lëtt
braid (someone's) hair in
individuals, to mees
braid (someone's) hair in little
braids, to cukumu
braid (someone's) hair traditionally,
to dätt, maap
braid, synthetic hair mees
braid, to lëtt
braid together, to rawaase
braid wrapped with thread jubb
braided in individuals, to have one's
hair meesu
braided, section of hair to be xàjjî
braider léttkat
braids over the ears, coiled law,
nguükë
branch bànqaas, car, yat
brand ñaas
brand new, to be bees peq, bees tàq
brand, to ñaas
brandish a weapon, to xåcc
brass përën, xànjar
brave person jàmbaar
brave, to be am fit
bray, to qaax
bread mburu
bread in milk or water poñise
bread, inside of ñóóx, ñóóxit
bread, type of kàmp, kàmpu mburu
breadcrumb ruussitu mburu
break xar-xar
break a bone, to damm
break a large coin or bill for, to wecci
break God's law, to moy Yàlla
break into little pieces, to daggat, tojat, xarat
break off a piece, to dagg
break off a relationship, to dogoo
break off, to yàq
break the law, to jèggi yoon wi
break, to damm, faq, fiormati, toj, xar, yàq
break, to take a bér, noppêliku
break up dogoo
break up their relationship, to dugg
seen diggëntë
break up, to fase, tas, tucc-tuccal
breakdown, car paan
breakdown, to have a car paan
breakfast ndékkì
breakfast, street tànganaa
breakfast, to eat ndékkì
breakfast, to have for ndékkkéè
tànganaa
breakfast vendor, street boroom
breast ween
breastfeed, to nàmpal
breastfeeding nàmpal
breath noo
breath away, to take (someone's) dog
nawam, yobbu fitam
breath, to be out of àppaat
breath, to gasp for xèc
breath noisyly, to nokki
breath, to noyyi
breathe with difficulty, to fatt
breathing, to have trouble àppaat
breeze péèx
breezy, to be féèx
brew of tea, first lëwël
brew of tea, to drink the first lëwël
bribe, to ger, jënd
brick muul
bricklayer mason
bridal payment nëent ag taraañasu
bridge pom
bright and hot, to burn yànj
bright, not to be xelem...nëx
bright, to be fës, leer, ne raññi, ne xàññ-xàññaaral, nee raññì, nee xàññ-xàññaaral, ràññaaral, xàññaaral—see also fendi
brightness leer
brillo pad mbombu
bridegroom's intermediary ndiig
bridegroom's sister njëkkë
bring about a desired event, to help
jabartu
bring back, to dekkal
bring bad luck, to aay gaaf
bring down as well, to wàccewaale
bring down, to wàcce
bring drinks to, to sang
bring (drinks) to, to sängee
Bring it to me! Indì! bring, to indi
bring together, to boole, ëfêl
bring up, to sulli, yar
bring with one, to indaale
bringing bad luck, to accuse
(someone) of sàkkal gaaf
brittle, peanut ngato-gerte
broad daylight, in bèçègu ndara kàmm
broad, to be yaa, yaamu
broil, to lakk
broke, state of being bànk
broken down, to be paan
broken up, to be tas
broke, to be bànk, paan
broken glass, piece of xòttu butéèl
broken off, to have pieces xàppatiku
broken, to be paan, toj, yàqu
broken, to have a large coin or bill
wècçèku
broken, to have (something) be pert
brood, to meetlu
broom bale
brother càmmiŋ
brother, older mag bu góór
brother, younger rakk bu góór
brother's wife, husband's wujju
peccargo
brought to one by someone else,
thing yobbante
brought up, to be badly yaradiku
brown, light gурó
brown, to be sokolaa
brown, to be light gурó
bruise, to nappaaje
brush against in passing, to raasaatu
brush boroos
brush against, to boroosu
brush fire daay
brush off, to boroos, fagas
brush one's hair, to boroos boppam,
boroosu
brush oneself off, to fagasu
brush (someone's) hair, to boroos
bubble, to make fuurēl
bubbling sound, to make a ṭēp-ṭēti,
ṭēf-ṭēf
bubbly skin eruption, to have a xup
bucket siwo
bucket, milking gi'r
bucket, to lend (someone) a well
baawal
bucket, to pull up a well lugat
bucket, well lugatukaay
buckle buukēl
bud tōttōorr
buddy booy, saa waay
buffalo, type of nagu àll
bug gunóór (see also insect)
build, to sanc, tabax
builder tabaxkat
building, solidly constructed taax,
tabax
building with more than one story
taaxu kaw
built for oneself, to get (something)
tabaxlu
bulb, flashlight piil
bulge out, to junkki
bullet bal, balu fetal
bump at the back of the head cuukel
bump against, to fet
bump against with one's hips, to
dfenku
bump into, to mbēkk
bunch cabb
bundle ēmb
bundle and spread out the contents,
to open a firi
bundle up, to ēmb
burden off one's head, to take a
yenneku
burden off (someone's) head, to take a
yení
burden on (someone's) head, to put a
yan
burden, to have a yani
burdened, to be diis
burdens, to be free of fééx
burial suul
burial, to prepare (a body) for gamti-
gamti
Burkina Faso Burkina Faaso
burlap sack saaku
burn lakk-lakk
burn bright and hot, to ñany
burn down to coals, to raaf
burn off the ends of hair for, to lokkat
burn on the bottom, to xēm
burn, to lakk, lakke, ratatati
burning sensation ray-ray
burp, to gééx
burst in, to ne jameet, nee jameet
burst into flames, to ne jēppéé, nee
jēppéé
burst, to fâcc, dénc
bury, to suul
bury with, to suulé
bus kaar
bus station gaaraas
bus stop are, are kaar
bush, the àll
bushes, area with gott
bushy, to be sēq
business afeer, kompañî, méccé, wax, yoon
business, to be (someone's)
yoonam...mungi ci, yoonam...nekk ci
business, to do jula
business, to have something be none
of one's yoonam...nekk ci,
gatam...nekk ci (vulgar)
businessman jaaykat, jula
busy, something that keeps one méccé
busy, to be bare coono, jâpp, xumb
busy, to be really ànd ag tês-tês, bare
tês-tês
busy, to keep bare fitnë, sawar
busy, to present the appearance of
being xaatar-xaartari
busybody, to be a bare pexe
but wànte
butcher buse
butt, to mbëkk
butter bëër, dax
butter, clarified diwu ñor
butterfingers, to be a looxom yi...woor
butterfly lëpp-lëpp
buttermilk kâcc, soow
buttermilk drink, type of njar
buttermilk, thick mbaanig
buttermilk, to turn to way
buttocks bun, taat, wan, gat (vulgar)
buttocks, to be caught between one's
ñooxu, seele
buttocks, to have big am taat, wan
buttocks, to have something caught
between one's seele, seele ñank
button buton
buy for, to jëndël
buy, to jënd
buy, to come and jëndsi
buy, to go and jëndi
buy, to have someone jëndlu
buy, to have (someone) jëndlôô
by ag
by accident, to sàcc di
by the drawstring of my father's
pants ag sama ñëñog baay
by my life ag sama bakkan
by order of the king ci ordal buur
by the length of my life ag sama giiru
dund
by no means, to be xaajul
by the way daanaka, waaw

c

cabbage chuppome, su
cabinet kabine
cactus gargamoosce
cactus, place with a lot of dédd
cage kaaf
cake gato
cake, bean akara
cake pan muul
cake, type of beñe, bon-bon
calabash container, type of gamb,
gutt, leket, kell
calabash leket
calabash spoon kook
calabash, type of bagaan, ñattu, laytan,
mbâttu
calf sëll
calf, newborn barmol
(call a horse or a donkey, word used
to) kor!
call the faithful to prayer, to nodd
call, to woo, woote
call, to go and woowi
Calm down! Ánd ag Yàlla!
calm down, to bëpp, riïgel, téëlyu
calm, to be am sago, ñand ag sagoom, giif
calm, to be quiet and ne tek, nee tekk
calm, to be very way
camel gëlééém
camel, baby mboccocor
camel, to make the noise of a bëmbu
Cameroon Kamërun
camisole kamisol
can, empty soft drink xóttu liminaat
can, garbage mbalit
can, spray pomp
can, tin pot
canal for waste water kóndiir
candle sondeel
candy tângal
candy, type of tângal bant, tângal jinjeel,
tângal mant, tângal meew
cane bant
cane, sugar jëmb, jëmbu suukër
canoe gaal
capable of doing it, to be potentially ãttan ko
capable of, to be potentially ãttan
captain, team seef dékip
capture, to mbaal
car daamar, oto, weñ
car breakdown, to have a paan
car horn klakson
car, old paan
car, railroad wago
car, to be hit by a fiir
car, to blow the horn on one's kome
car, to have a am oto
car track waitiit
carbonated drink liminaat
(card game, name of a) Bëlot, mariyaas
card game, type of kârtu xaalis
card, greeting kârt
card, playing kârt
cardigan sweater kardigan
carding comb përu
cards, to cut the kuppe
cards, to play kârt
care about, not to néeval
care about, to saf
care for, to fac
care for, to fail to bërgël
care, not to njar ko naan
care of one's man, to take good mokk
pooc
care of, to be taken faju
care of, to give (someone something)
to take dënëk
care of, to take ame, Dundël, sàmm,
toppatoo, uuf
careful around, to be wottu
careful job, to do a gôôr-gôôrlu
careful not to, to be moytu
careful, to be artu, moytu
carress, to raay
carnelian peme
carnival mbuumbaay
carnivore yàpp
carpenter minise
carpet tâppi
carriage, horse-drawn watiir
carried away, not to get ãnd ag ay
buumi nafaam
carried on someone's back, to be bootu
carried, position in which a baby is
bootaay
carrot karoot
carry on one's back, to boot
carry on one's head, to yanu
carry on one's shoulder, to gàddu
carry, to fop
carry, to be able to ãttan
carve, to yatt
Casamance Kaasamaas
case anam
cashew darkase, gerte tubaab
casino kasinoo
cassava ñàmbi, pullóox
cast a spell on, to kort
caste as oneself, person of the same
nawlec
 caste, member of a non-noble Ñeeño
caste, member of the griot géwal
(caste, name of a) Gëër, Lawbe, Tëgg
castrate, to tàpp
castrated sheep tâppanje
cat muus, wund
cat, type of muusu siiru, siiru
catch mbaal, nap
catch fire, to tàkk
catch in a door, to kepp
catch in a net, to mbaal
239
catch rainwater, to taataan
catch something, to put (something) in a position to dékk
catch, to awu, jàpp, mbaal, napp
catch, to reach out to gatandu
catch up with each other, to nammaliku
catch up with one's work, to dabe
catch up with, to dab, jot
catechism katesis
catered to, person who is buur
catfish kon
Catholic Katolik
cattle nág
cattle food ngool
Caucasian tubaab
captured between one's buttocks, to be ŋooxu, seele
captured between one's buttocks, to have something seele, seele nank
captured in the rain, to be tawte
captured on, to be lonku ci
captured, to have one's finger get tëccu
cause a disagreement or fight, to boole
cause blindness in, to gumbaal
cause, to juj, tax, tax bë
cautious, to be tééylu
cayenne pepper pëndëx
Cayor Kayoon, Kayoon
Cayor and Baol, dignitary of the royal court of farba
Cayor and Baol, King of Dammel Teeñ
Cayor and Jolof, representative of the King of Jaraaf
Cayor, King of Dammel
Cayor, person from Kayoon-kayoon
Cayor, pomme de new
celebrate a Muslim holiday, to julli
celebrate Gamou, to Gàmmu
celebrate Gamou, to come and Gàmmusi
celebrate Gamou, to go and Gàmmuji
celebrate Korite, to Korite
celebrate Korite, to come and Koritesi
celebrate Korite, to go and Koriteji
celebrate Tabaski, to Tabaski
celebrate Tabaski, to come and Tabaskisi
celebrate Tabaski, to go and Tabaskiji
celebrate Tamzarit, to Tamzarit
celebrate Tamzarit, to come and Tamzaritsi
celebrate Tamzarit, to go and Tamzariti
celebrate the consummation of a marriage, to laabaan
celebrating for, to be xewlc
celebration xew
celebration of a marriage consummation laabaan
celebration, to give (someone) money in ndawtal
cemetery armeel
center digg
Central African Republic Sàntëraafrik
century xarnu
ceremony see names of specific ceremonies
certain that, to be bir ne, gëm ne
certain yenn
certain amount, a nàngam
certainly waawaaw
Certainly not! Aaram!
certificate këyit
CFA, 1 fr. fiftin
CFA, 2 fr. dùubèl, ñaaari fiftin
CFA, 3 fr. ñëttì fiftin
CFA, 4 fr. ñëenti fiftin
CFA, 5 fr. ñërrèm
CFA, 10 fr. ñaaari ñërrèm
CFA, 15 fr. ñëtti ñërrèm
CFA, 25 fr. jùrròomi ñërrèm
CFA, 30 fr. jùrròom bënni ñërrèm
CFA, 35 fr. jùrròom ñaaari ñërrèm
CFA, 50 fr. fùkkì ñërrèm
CFA, 100 fr. ñaar fùkk
CFA, 150 fr. fàn weer
CFA, 400 fr. jùrròom ñëttì fùkk
CFA, 450 fr. juróóm ñeent fukk
CFA, 500 fr. tééméér
CFA, 1000 fr. ñaari tééméér
CFA, 1500 fr. ñetti tééméér
CFA, 5000 fr. junne
CFA, 10000 fr. ñaari junne
Chad Caad
chain calal, cheen
chair siis, tooogukaay
chair, to rock in a njoomegaanu
chalk kere
challenge, to dëkk
chameleon kàkkatar
champion jámbaar, mbër
chance to prove himself, to give
(someone) èffél
change soppi
change in, to notice a seetlu
change, loose xànjar
change money for, to wecci
change one, to have (something)
happen to dikkèl
change one's mind about taking a
trip, to yebbi
change one's mind, to soppi xalaatam, xalaatam...soppecku
change position, to walbatiku
change, small weccit, xànjar
change, to soppecku, soppi
change, to get weccaeeku
change, to give to wecci
change, to motivate (someone) to
dájjantì
changed, to be sanse
changes, to notice seetlu
changeable, to be bare coobare
changepurse kalpe
changing one's story, to keep tègg
tëlli sabaru
changing, to be always bare fason
chapped, to be wow bë xar, xar
chapter of the Koran saar
caracter fullé
characterized by, to be dëkk ci, dékkèé
charcoal kërii
charcoal, hot xal
charge interest, to lekk ribaa
charge of, to be boot
charging, to back up before yarag
charitable donation sarax
charitable donation on behalf of, to
give a saraxeel
charitable donation, to give a saraxe
charitable donation, to give as a
saraxe
charity on behalf of, to distribute
nàkk in nàkk saraxeel
charity to, to distribute nàkk in nàkk sarax
charm, type of cawdi, fas, galan,
gàllaac, muslaay, téérë, xërëm, xonjom
charms and prayers against, to
receive xërëm, xonjom
chase, to dàq
chauffeur sofëér
cheap, to be yomb
cheaply, to get wagajaane
cheat on, to moy
cheat, to nax, sàcc
checkers damyee
checkers, to go and play damyeeji
checkers, to play damyee
cheek lex
cheer (someone) up, to dëfél
cheese foromaas
chemical mixture for lightening the
skin laax
chest dënn
chew into little pieces, to yëyët
chew one's cud, to duñni
chew, to såqami, yëy
chewing gum singom, singom oliwud
chewing stick soccu
chewing stick, type of soccu guró,
soccu saaga
chewing, to swallow without warax
chic, to be jëkk
chick cuuj
chicken ganaar
chicken coop ngunu
chicken pox nàppati
chicken pox, to have nàppati
chief njiit, seef
circle around, to wêr
circle for, to form a gêéwal
circle, to wêr
circle, to go around in a wêraan
circles, to go in wur
circulation, to be out of dêddu
circumcision njông
circumcision ceremony kasag
circumcision ceremony, stick carried during lenge
circumcision ceremony, to participate in a kasag
circumcision period, mentor for boys undergoing the selbe
circumcision period, to end the lakk
circumcisions, traditional doctor who performs naamaankat
circumcize, to jongal, xarañal
circumcized boy, newly njulli
circumcized boys live together, period when lêl
circumcized, to be jongu, xaraf
circumstance anam
circumstances into which one is born judder
city dêkk, taax, teeru
civil behavior maslaa
civilly, to behave maslaa
claim a debt, to fayyu
claim a woman, to takk ci sagar
claim, to takkal sagar
clam buuj
clamber up on, to ñalgu ci kawam
clap, to tàccu
clapping game, to play a raay-mbelle
clarified butter diwu ñor
clarify for, to leeral
clarify, to faramfacc, leeral, lijjënti
clash, to xumb
class kalaas
class as oneself, person of the same social nawle
class, the upper nguur
class, to have am kalaas
claw kidd
clay ban, binit
clay, white kew
clean (a child's) bottom, to laap, raag
clean one's genitals, to laabu
clean one's genitals without water,
to ŋetteeku
clean, to ratal, socc, yaak
clean, to be set
clean, to be very set wecc
clean up, to set-setal
clean without water, to ŋetti
clean-cut, to be yiwi
cleaning nettuwayaas
cleaning instrument fompukaay
clear, not to be něx
clear one's throat, to xaaxtandiku
clear the table, to làllì
Clear the way! Xallal yoon wi!
clear the way for, to xàlle yoon wi,
  xàlle yoonam, xàlleel yoon wi
clear the way, to xàlle yoon wi
clear, to become tèéy
clear up, to deŋ
clearly, to articulate làmmiňam...set
clergyman, Christian làbbe
clever, to be yecwu
climb a tree with the support of a
  strap, to kândaama
climb on, to war
climb, to ŋálgù, yéek, yéek ci
climb up, to ŋálgù ci kawam
cling to, to taq
clippers, hedge taayekaay
clitoris coppret, cott (vulgar)
clogged, to be buuse
close one's eyes, to gëmì
close one's mouth, to nęp
close the eyes of, to doggali
close tight, to ne ràpp, nee ràpp, ub ràpp
close, to tēj, ubb
close, to be jege
close to one, people who are ŋoň
  close to, to come jegesi, jup
close up, to fatt, tēj
closed tight, to be ne ràpp, nee ràpp
closed, to be tēju, ubu
closely spaced, to have one's
children nef
closet armuwaar, kabine
closing, to keep from kale
clot gallax
cloth tisu
cloth around one's body, to wrap
  and tie a lëkkaayu
cloth around (someone's) head for
toothache, to tie a naaw
cloth around one's head for
toothache, to tie a naawu
cloth, double width duubël lees
cloth, large malaan
cloth, piece of handwoven sëru dëněk,
sëru njaago, sëru rabal
cloth spread out on the floor on
  which food is put latu
cloth, tie-dyed cuub
cloth, type of malikaan, dëněk, rabal, waks
cloth used to support something
  carried on the head, rolled tèéň
clot used to tie a baby on one's back
  mbootu
cloth wrapped around the body bèeco,
  sër, sëru niitlaay
cloth wrapped around the head têŋlaay
clothes off, to take the futti
clothes taken off, to have one's
  futtëéku
clothes, to have on lots of tekle
clothes, to pull up one's wagasu
clothesline liiň
clothespin keppu
clothing allowance canggaay
clothing, article of yere
clothing, inexpensive fëgg-jaay
clothing, person who wears many
  layers of soble
clothing, to have on many layers of
  tekle
clothing, to pull off (someone's) nòri
clothing, to wear an extra layer of
  jiital
cloud nìir
cloud cover, very thin niis
cloudy, to be nēx, xiin
clove xorum polle
club mbolde
clubs tēreefal
clumsily, to walk yēgēr-yēgērī
clumsy, to be looxom yi...woor, tōy
cluster cabb
coals, to cook on hot rēpp
coat palto
coa, to saraxu
Coca-Cola Kokaakolaa
cockroach mbōot
cocnut kokko
coffee kafe
coffee, instant neskafe
coffee pot kafeecer
coffin jaat
coin xànjar
coin, type of pikini
coins, small weccit, xànjar
cold scdd, soc, xurfaan
cold season lolli
cold, to be liw, scdd
cold, to be very sedd guyy
cold, to have a xurfaan
cold, to tremble from the kof-kofī
colic ūīr
colic, gris-gris to protect against ūīr
colic, to have am metitu biir,
  biiram...metti
collapse, to màbb, ne mbâpp, nee mbâpp
collapse with exhaustion, to ne lácc, nee lácc
  nee lácc
collar kol
collar, to hold by the poû̈
collarbones show, to have one's am
  kellu poobar
colleague njaatigē
collect honey, to nemm
collect, to dajale
Coloban Kolobaan
color kulēēr
color, skin melo
color, to kulēēr
coloring book kaye
colt mol
comb, carding pēru
comb one's hair, to peûne boppam,
  peûnewu
comb one's hair with a hair pick, to
  jārt, jàrtu
comb (someone's) hair with a hair
  pick, to jārt
comb, type of jàrtu, kōōm, peûn défriṣē,
  peûn
comb out, to tas
come! kaay, kaay leen
come along, to lang
come and —! kaay, kaay leen
come and advise about the future, to
  sectalsi
come and buy, to jéndsi
come and celebrate Gâmmu, to
  Gâmmusi
come and celebrate Korite, to Koritesi
come and celebrate Tabaski, to
  Tabaskisi
come and celebrate Tamxarit, to
  Tamxaritsi
come and cook, to toggsi
come and eat lunch, to ańisi
come and find, to fekkši
come and go, to dem di ūēw
come and greet, to nuyusi
come and live in, to dékksi
come and look for, to seetsi, wutsi
come and make a pilgrimage, to
  màggalsi
come and marry, to takksi
come and masquerade at New
  Year's, to Taajaboonsi
come and pick up, to jēlši
come and play, to fosi
come and present gifts, to fōōtsi
come and start a fight with, to âkksi
come and take, to jēlši
come and teach, to jângalesi
come and, to ūēw
come and visit, to ganesi, seetsi
come and wash, to fōōtsi
come apart, to dindēēku
come back from the dead, to dekki
come back, to dellusi
come back, to have water nàcc
come between, to féewięlé
come by when others are eating, to xaarān
come close to, to jegesi, jup
come down harder, to sóóp
come first, to jék, raw
come from, to bawoo, bàyyeeko, fāqee, jógé
come here! kaay, kaay leen
come in! bismilAay
come in quickly, to ne paraax, nee paraax
come in, to duuggi
come last, to jél ndaare, mujj
come next after, to topp, topp ci
come off, to dēñ
come on! kaay, kaay leen
come out, to dēñ, gènn
come, to diik, niëw
come to rest after flight, to tak
come to school, to jāngsi
come to (someone) honestly, to lew
come to the rescue of, to wallu
come to, to niëw, ximmèliku, ximmì
come together, to dajaloo
come toward, to jupsì
come unbraided, to dēñ, fireekù
come untied, to dēñ
comfortable again, to make (someone) feel ruccamti
comfortable, to be bèllì
comfortably, to sit ne faax, nee faax
comings and goings lambar-lambar
commit a sin, to moy Yàlla
commit adultery, to njaaloo
commitment, to be unwilling to make a maacloo, weexbët
commitment, to make (someone) go back on a dindi ci
commitment, to relieve (someone) of a jeegal
committed to one's relationship, to be am kõllérè
common wall, to share a dend, sës, taq
communicate with, to diisóól, wax ag Community financière de l'Afrique see CFA
community dékk
companion àndandoo
companion of the Prophet saaba
company kompāñī
company, to deprive one another of each other's nàkkante
company, to keep wéttëli
compare, to dëkkarle
compassion yèrmëndé
compassionate, to be laabir
compete against, to xeex ag
compete, to jonjante, kurs, rawante, wuñjë, xeex
competition jonjante
complain that, to jàmbat ne
complain, to jàmbat, jooytu, kalaame, reewant
complaining reewandë
complaint njàmbat
complete, to mottali
complete, to be mat
completely rekì
complexion melo, ten
complexion, to have a dark ñuul
complexion, to have a light xeex
complexion, to have a medium xeereer
complication jafè-jafè
compound, outside the ci mbedd mi compress, to tàccal
compressed, to be ne tàcc, nee tàcc
compromise, to naxante
compromise with, to naxante ag Conakry Konaakiri
conceal (someone's) problems, to sàng sutura
conceal, to nèpp-nèppèl
concealed, to be làqu
conceited, to be naagù
concentrate on, to jublu ci
conception disìn
concern, to jaaxal
concerning ci mbirù
conch yéêt
condensed milk meew nestale, meew suukër
condolences njaal
condolences, to present one's jaale
condolences to, to present one's jaale
condom kawas
conductor aparânti
conduit for waste water kóndîir
cone, large goros
cone of sugar, large wrapped gorosu
suukër, pëñu suukër
conference kuréél
confidant bëkk-néég
confide to, to diis
confidence sutura
confidence in oneself, to have fas jom
confident and attractive without
having much money, to be am sag
confidentially, to talk déeyóó
confirm, to feddali
conflicting explanations, to give lay
confront, to taaj
confuse with, to jaawaleel
confuse, to jaawale, jaxase
confused, to be raataloo
congratulate, to ndokkeel
congratulations ndokkle
congratulations, type of ndokk sa bakkan
conjunctivitis wànnent
conjunctivitis, to have wànnent
connections pexe
connections, to have bare pexe
conquer one part at a time, to ñaay
consciousness, to regain ximmëliiku, ximmì
consequences of (someone's) bad ways, to point out the rêbb
conservative woman meer
conserve one's food or money, to kor-koral
consider immoral, to araamal
consider important, to def gâllaaac
considerate, to be am aajo, am itte, am xel, bare itte
considered unacceptable, to be juunu

console, to naab
conspire, to ànkoo
constipated, to be fasu, seere
constructive, not to do anything lambar-lambari
consult each other, to gisè
consult (someone) about the future, to seetu ci
consult, to gis
consummation celebration laabaan
consummation of a marriage, to celebrate the laabaan
contact with, to avoid dawloo
contagious, to be wàlle
container defukaay
container for drawing water bar
container to another, to pour from one jéeri
container, type of calabash gamb, gutt, leket, kêll
contemptuous noise, to make a ciipëtu
continue for, to kontineel
continue in the same direction, to jubal
continue to, to kontine di
contribute, to joxe, kontine, natt
contribute to a traditional gift, to joxle
contribution natt
control, to be out of firéékù
controlled, to be tééy
convenient for, to be jubu
conversation disôô, waxtaan
conversation, place for waxtaanukaay
conversation, to have a disôô
conversation, to have as the subject of one's ame
convert to another religion, to leave Islam and tubbi
convert to Islam, to tuup
convinced, to be wóór
cook toqgkat, tusuñé
cook food in hot oil, to taalaale
cook in a yaasa sauce, to yaasa
cook on hot coals, to rêpp
cook, to règël, togg
cook, to come and togssi
cook without sauce, to muusél
cooked, to be ñor
cooked, to be well ñor xómm
cooked, to be unevenly faare
cooked, to have one's ñorle
cooked, to have some parts not fully
cooke, gééy
cookie bon-bon, mbiskit
cookies in milk or water poñse
cooking dish cin
cooking oil diwlin
cooking pot kàddir
cooking pot, big mbana
cooking process, to begin the rosi, taalaale
cooking, to play at toggantu
cooking, to start food taal
cooking, water for ñulug
cooking utensil toggukaay
cool, not to be doxul
cool off, to sedd
cool place, to rest in fééxlu
cool, to be am sago, änd ag sagoom, fééx
cool, to let seral
coop, chicken ngunu
coopative koppe
cord, wrapt, robine
cord, umbilical butit, lutt
corn koor, màkkka, mboq
corn row braid ranyeverse
corn row hairdo kondróól

corn row (someone's) hair, to
kondróól, ranyeverse

corn rowed, to have one's hair
kondróólú

corner, street boppu koñ

corner, to turn a jàdd
corpse néeñ
corpse, to handle like a gamti-gamti
correct, to politely ruccamti
corrosool karasool
cost, to jar
cotton wateen
cotton material, printed legoos
cotton spun into thread falle
cough drop pasti
cough, to ñeqët
cough up phlegm, to xaaxtëndiku
cough up the money, to nàcc
counsel about the future, to sectal
count on, to am yaakar ci, def xelam ci
count, to konte, waññi
counting out, to participate in puluñf
county dékk, gox, réëw
courage fit
courageous, to be am fit
court tribunaal
court, dignitary of a royal farba
court, to doxaan
court, to take to yobbu tribunaal
courteously, to treat yeg
courtier dag
courthouse ñëtkaay
courtyard diggù kër, ètt
couscous cere, kus-kus
couscous, ball that forms in steamed
dan
couscous flavoring, type of laalo, laalo-guy
couscous prepared ahead pann
couscous, to prepare Senegalese-
style mooñ
couscous, type of baasi, cere baasi, cere
baasi gerte, cere baasi salte, cere faas,
cere maroken, cere mbuurn, kus-kus
maroken
cousin, husband's njëkke
cousin, older mag
cousin, older female mag bu jigëën
cousin, older male mag bu gòór
cousin, type of jaam, sang
cousin, younger rakk
cousin, younger female rakku jigëën
cousin, younger male rakku gòór
cover a drum, to foor
cover oneself with, to lammöo
cover, to fatt, muur, sàng, taf
cover with leather, to ëw
covered, to have one's head musóöru,
muuru
covered with, to be taq
covering, style of head muuraay
covering, to pull off a ñori
covers, to snuggle under the banku
cow daar, nag
cow without horns njëkk
cowboy kobooy
co-wife wuuj
cowrie shell pettaaw
cowrie shells for fortune telling,
   arrangement of pettaaw, tani
cowrie shells, to come and tell
   (someone's) fortune with tanilsi
cowrie shells, to tell fortunes with
   pettaaw, tani
cowrie shells, to tell (someone's)
   fortune with tanil
cozy, to be nugg
crab junxöob, koti
crab, part of a nelawaan
crab, type of kuppa-kala
crack roq
crack a bone, to foq
crack one's knuckles, to foq
   baaraamam
cracks in, to block the fatt
cramps, to have am metitu biir,
   biiram...metti
craving, to be overcome by jaftë
crawl, to raam
crawling raam
craziness ndof
crazy person dof, katakeyne
crazy, to be boppam...neexul, dof,
   kannasu, katakeyne, wërul,
   yaramam...neexul
crazy, to be a little mànke wiis,
   raatukaan
crazy, to drive (someone) dofloö
crazy, to pretend to be jaay ndof
cream niw
cream, face kereem, pomaat
cream skimmed from boiled milk
   mbàpp
create, to amal, bind, sàkk

creature, type of imaginary kuus, kuus
   kóndoran
credit, to sell on leble
credit, to sell to on lebal
credit to, to extend lebal
Creole Kereyool
Creole, Portuguese Portugees
crest jubb
cricket sallir
crochet hook ràbbu koroose
crochet, to koroose
crocodile jasig
crooked, to be dëng, lunk
cross kurwaa
cross, to jàll, koroose
cross, to help jàllale
crosseyed, to be jëll
crotch wàq
crow baaxoñ
crow, to sap
crowd around, to wër
crowd of people médd, ndiiraan
crowded, to be xat
crown, to kaala
cruel, to be soxor
crumb ruusit
crumple, to boxom, moxoñ
crush, to dër, moxoñ, nappaajc, tanc,
   tuuç-tuccal
cry jooy
cry and cry, to jooyajooy
cry like a camel, to bëmbu
cry off and on, to jooyantu
cry piercingly, to salliru
cry, to jooy
cry, to make jooyloo
cry-baby, to be a naqadi deret
cube, sugar xoru suukër
cubes, boxes of sugar gorosu suukër
cud, to chew one's duañi
cultivate for, to bayal
cultivate, plot of land to lew
cultivate, to bay
cultivated field tool
culturally inappropriate, to be aay
culture, to be out of touch with one's
culture, to have incomplete knowledge of Islamic àluwaam...guddul
culture who behaves traditionally, person knowledgeable about traditional ndaanaan
cup kaas, kopp, pot
cup, to dékk
cupboard kabine
curd gallax
cure pac
cure oneself, to faju
cure, to fac
curiosity kumpa
curious, to be déîi kumpa
curl one's lip, to biïñ
curl up, to banku, moggu
curly, to be buklé
current wal
curry kari
curse àq, liggééy, rëbb, saaga (curse) Sa noppu ndey!, Sa noppu yaay!,
Xac bu dee!, Yàlla na nga dee!, Yàlla na nga koote!, Yàlla na nga tawe!
curse put on (someone) liggééy
curse, to móólu, rëbb, saaga
custom aada, baax, cosaan
customer kiliyaan
cut dagg-dagg, jam-jam
cut down, to gor
cut for, to daggal
cut grass, to boob, góób
cut in half, to xaaj
cut into little pieces, to daggat, fejat, xarat
cut on the straight grain, not to be kaam
cut one's hair, to watu
cut oneself, to dagg
cut (someone's) hair, to wat
cut the cards, to kuppe "cut" the linked fingers of, to daggal
cut, to dagg, góób, xar
cut, to be skimpily ne rann, nee rann

Dagana Dagana
Dakar Dakaar, Ndakaaru
Dakar, development in Sikaap
Dakar, district in Baay Gaynde, Batuwaar, Cëriñ

dám déq
damask mbaseñ
damp, to be guus, tooy
dampness tooyaay
dance baal, pecc
dance at a party, to baal
dance European style, to baal
dance, to fecc
dance, to do a type of gumbe, sabaru
dance, to have a sabar sabaru
dance, type of gumbe, Kànkuran, ndawràbbin, sabar
dances, to do rain songs and baaw-

naan
dandruff karaas
dandruff, to have am karaas, karaas
danger mbàmb
danger of, to be in waac
dangerously, to live bëgg dec, waaja
dec
dare to do it, to ñìeme ko
dare to, to sañ, néég
daring, to be lóóbu, ñìeme, sañ
daringly, to sañ
dark complexion, to have a ñuul
dark night yaral
dark, to be lëndëm
dark, to be very lëndëm kuruus
darkness lëndëm
darling nenne tuuti
Darn! Mbas!
Darn — ! Mbas ma
dasher, churn ruuxu
date rândewuuj (appointment), tândarma
    (fruit, palm)
date, to doxaan, gén, génnal
date, to have a am rândewuuj
dating, to start jàpp
daughter doom bu jiggéén, doom ju jiggéen
dawn fajar, njél
dawn prayers fajar
day bës, fan
day after tomorrow, the gannaaw subé
day before yesterday, the bérki démb
day, every bës bu nekk, bës bu Òalla
    sàkk
day in, to spend the yendoo, yendu
Day, Judgment Bësu Layoo, Bësu Pénc,
    Pëncum Òalla
Day of Sacrifice Tabaski
day, the middle of the diggu bëccëg,
    diggu njolloor
day, the other keroog
day, to spend the yendu
daybreak bér-set
daydream of, to janieer
daylight bëccëg
daylight, in broad bëccëgu ndara kàmm
daytime bëccëg
death animal médd
dead, to be born dellu
dead, to come back from the dekkì
dead, to play deec-deelu
dead, to pretend to be deec-deelu
deadline èpp, gëpp
deadline expire, to have had one's
    gàppam...jééx
deadline to, to give a àppal
defaf, to be tëx
defaf, to be blind and luu gumba
deal on, to get a good for
deal to, to jox
deal with a situation, to be unable to
    tàppet
deal with, to dékku
deal with, to have something to am
    dog-dog, am xew
deal with, to have to jàankoonte ag
deal, to distribuye, joxe
dear nenne tuiti
death dee, gaañu, sukkuraat
Death, Angel of Malaaka Mawtì
death, hour of reëfo
death, to approach sukkuraat
death, to bleed to nàcc bë deë
debate, to naayoo
debate, to win a daan
debauchery mbal
debauchery, to lead a life of mungi ci
    mbal mi, mbal
dept bor
dept from for, to get back a fayyul
dept, to be in bare bor
dept, to claim a fayyu
dept to, to owe a ameeb bor
deceased person dem ci Òalla ji
decency sutura
decent, to be am sutura
December Desàmbër
decide, to dogal
decide to, to daggu ci, gëdd
decision ndogal
decision, to make a daggu
decision to, to make a daggu ci
decisive, to be am pas-pas, am pastéef
decisively, to do ànd ag pastéef ci
declaim a type of poem, to kañ, taasu
declare illegal, to tere
decree, to tudd
dedicate to, to tuddéé
deep fry, to laak
deep, to be xòóì, xuur
deep, to be very xóótëxóót
"deep" Wolof Wolof yu xóót
defecate, to day, jonkan, kabine
defecate, to have the urge to ñambale
define, to déég
degree from, to get one's génné
deliberate, to be téeé
delicious, to be neex
delicious, to have one's food be
    neexle
deliver her baby, to help (a woman)
rewle
delta bèl
demanding, to be lakkale
demolish, to dàjjì
dented, to be nóóx
dentist dàjìst
dentures poose
dentures, to wear poose
deny that, to miim ne, weddi ne
deny, to miim, weddi
depart, to teddi
depend on, to def gàllaac
depended on, person who can't be raxla
dependent surgē
deposit dawal, mbell
deposit for, to give as a dawalal
deposit of, to give a dawal
depressed, to be xolam...neexul
deprive of, to aaye
deprive one another of each other's company, to hàkkante
descend, to help to wàccce
descend, to wàcc
desert, to jàmbu
deserve it, to jar ko
deserve, to yelloo
designate a substitute father for, to bàyyale
designate a substitute mother for, to ndeyale
desire bègg-bègg. mbègg
destiny wèrsèk
destitute person wàlawokkin
destitute, to be ne wann, nee wann
destroy, to yàqq
determination, to have am jom, fippu
determined, to be am fàyda, dogo
determined to, to be dogo ci
develop one's self-esteem, to fas jom
developed but not ripe, to be fully dèj
development, new housing sanc
devil rab
Devil, the Iblis
devilish person njuuma
devilish, to be rabe
devote oneself completely to, to jox
boppam, tal
devour, to yàpp
devout behavior sunna, sunnas
Mohammet
devot Muslim, to be a julliè
diabetes jabet
diacritical marks on, to put in maas
diagonally, to put galan
diamonds karo
diaper laytaay, ngemb
diaper on, to have a ngembu
diaper on, to put a ngemb
diarrhea, to have am bèir buy daw,
biiram...daw
dìbi store dibitèri
dictate, to dikèl
die down, to riigèl
die early, to have one's children yaradal
die shortly after birth, to dellu
die, time to reèfo
die, to dec, dog, faatu, fàddu, gaañu,
loru, malaaka yi...jèl nàwam, nèlaw,
noppèlikùjì, réèr
die, to go and deewi
die, to have (someone) deèle
die, to have someone close to one am dèj
diesel locomotive oto raay
diet, to go on a geetu
diet, to put on a geèt
different from, to be wute ag
different things, to keep saying tègg
tuì sabaru
different, to be wute
difficult person, to be a bare gilaawaale
difficult situation, to be a lèj-lèj
difficult situation, to be in a bare
gilaawaale
difficult, to be diis, jafe, lèéj, lòóbu,
metti, sanse
difficult to deal with, to be tè
difficult to understand, to be jaxasoo,
lunk
difficulties, to conceal (someone's)
sàng sutura
difficulty ndog, porobelem
dig around for, to jéex
dig deeper, to raw
dig, to gas
dig up, to bay, sulli
digest, to help reesal
digested, to be rees
digestion reesal
dignified person, to give the
impression of being a very
muskàllaf
dignified person, very muskàllaf
dignified, to try to act sellal
dignitary kilifa
dignitary of a royal court Farba
dignitary, Tidiane mùqaddam
dike déq
dilute, to njar
diluted, to be yolom
dinner reer
dinner, to eat reer
dinner, to have for reeree
Diola Joolaa
Diop Joop, Njoobeen Taay
Diourbel Njaaréém
dip into a little way, to capp
dip out, to tanq, tibb
dip water, to tanq
diploma kéyit
diploma, high school bak
direct toward, to jémële
directed toward, to be jublu ci, jubu
direction, to live one's life without
topp nafsoom
directions tektal
directions to, to give (someone) tektal
dirt suuf
dirt, hard kekk
dirt out of, to take wàqi
dirty, to be nèx, tilim
dirty, to be completely taq ripp
dirty, to get (something) tilimël
disabled, to be làggi
disagree, to naayoo
disagree with, to kontar

disagreement, to cause a boole
disappear suddenly, to ne mell, nee mell
disappear, to ne mes, ne mër, nee mes, nee mër
disappointed, to be xolam...tàng, yayakaaram...tas
disassemble, to tas
disciple taalibe
discount, to sell at a solde
discouraged, to be saalit
discreet, to be bare kersa
discuss, to diisóó, waxtaan, waxtaane
disease feebar
disembowel, to butti
disgrace gàcce
disgusted by, to be sééxlu
disgusted, to be xolam...tàng
disgusting, to be sééxlu
dish ndap
dish, cooking cin
dish for, to make a special yakka
dish out (one's anger) at, to yakk
dish, prepared togg
dish, type of gosi, laxas, ngallax,
ninjindejoop, ámbi
dish, type of main baasi salte, caakri,
ceeb bu weex, ceebu jënh, ceebu Naar,
ceebu yàpp, cu, domodaa, fufu, maafe,
mbaxal, ñaari cin, puupjaaj, ruññ
dishonest, to be dëng, goréedi, jubadi
dishonorable person jaam
dislike, to jéppi, xaare
dislocated, to be rèq
dislocation rèq-rèq
disorganized place màrse bu tas
disoriented, to be gëlëm
disparage, to nànn
disrespectful, to be xamadi, yabaate
disrespectful, to make xamadiloo
disruptive, to be sop
dissipate, to naaw
dissolve, to seey, seeyal, xóöyël
distance diggënte
distance, to keep one's ñàkk mboosoor
distance, to look good from a am séén
distinguished woman  lingeer
distract, to  fâbbi
distribute  nâkk on behalf of, to
nàkkkal, nàkk saraxeel
distribute  nâkk to, to nàkk sarax
distribute, to distribuye
district bânqaas, karte

district supervisor  seef dè karte

disturb, to  tanqal, yêngel
ditch  kàmb
ditch, irrigation  fooraas

ditch, to walk in a mare

di
tert (someone's) attention, to  fâbbi
divide among, to séddélé

divide into portions, to nar
divide, to séddélé, xaaj, xâjjale

divide up, to nar
divided, to be xaajo

divorce  pase

divorce, to mey baatam

divorced, to be fase
dizziness  miir
dizzy, to be miir

Djolof  native  Jolof-Jolof
dj

do a careful job, to  gôôr-gôôrlu

do a lot, to tê-s-têsi

do all right, to baaxle, noos

do annually, to baaxtantal

do anything constructive, not to

lamar-lamar

do anything one wants, to sañ

do at the same time, to defando

do better, to try to fagaru

do business, to jula

do decisively, to ând ag pastéef ci
do everything together, to bokk mbuus
do fast and sloppily, to patam-patamee

do for, to defal

do group exercise, to maaj

do it again, to ñaareel ko

do it for the second time, to ñaareel ko

do it for the third time, to ñetteel ko

do less, to wàññi loxoom

do magic, to luxus

do on purpose, to tay

do rain songs and dances, to baaw-
aan

do research on, to gêstu

do some —ing, to def

do something as a result of being

flattered, to jayyaxu

do something on an annual basis, to

baaxtantal

do something to get something, to

jaay boppam

do something, to help  jàppale

do something, to influence

(someone) to xiir ci

do something, to pretend to be

unable to dee-deelu

do something wrong, to deful jàmm

do step by step, to benn-bennal

do the right thing, to jaar yoon, yêy

do, to def

do, to have a lot to am coono

do, to have nothing else to am tan

do, to know how to mën

do, to pretend to try to jééméntu


do, to tell (someone) what to dânkaafu

do too much, to ęppël, tek boppam

coono

do well, to baaxle

do what is expected, not to tekkiwul

dara

do what one is fated to do, to repp

do with, to def

do wrong to, to tooñ

Do you have peace? Jàmm ngaam?
doctor  doktëër, fackat
doctor, to go to the faju
doctor who performs circumcisions,

traditional naamaankan
dodge, to juuy, mbas, waaf
dodgeball, team  neet
dodgeball, to play team  neet
dog  xac

doing it, to be potentially capable of

àttan ko

doing, not to think about what one is

ęppël, raataloo

doing something, to push (someone)
into xiir ci
doing things for oneself and others,
to keep busy sawar
doing things, to never stop ànd ag tès-tès, bare tès-tès
doing things, way of jëfin
doll doom
doll, rag doomu sagar
doll with white skin doomu tubaab
doll, wooden doomu bant
dominate, to moom, napp
donation, charitable sarax
donation on behalf of, to give a charitable saraxeel
donation, to give a charitable saraxe
done all one can, to have sës
done all one is going to, to have jaanam...wàcc
done everything, to have daaj, teeral
done great things, person who has ponkal
done, to be ñor, pare
done, to be well ñor xómm
done, to have (something) sántaane
donkey mbaam, mbaam sëf
donkey, baby cumbur
donkey, wild mbaam àll
don't bu leen, bul
don't! déét
Don't let people hear it! Bu mu fi jip!
Don't mention it Ñoo ko bokk
Don't tempt me! Seytaane toogal!
Don't worry about it! Loolu amul solo!,
Matu ko!
doodle, to rëdd
door bunt
door, to have an open yàmbalan
door to, to open the ubbi
doorway dëwu bunt
double duëbël, nurówaale
double width cloth duëbël lees
doughnut, type of fataaya
doughnut-like cakes bëñe
down payment dawal
down payment of, to give a awàns, dawal
down the wrong way, to have had something go coroxaan, fot
down, to get (something) wàcc
down, to go wàcc
down, to put suñfél
downfall, to suffer a cat...dugg, cat...jàpp
downstairs from ci suufu
downstairs from one ci suufam
dowry warugar
dowry for, to give as a san
dowry payment, first mey gu jëkk
doze off, to gam-gami
drag along, to wat
drag on the ground, to bubu, dirééku
drag oneself around, to dirééku, nokkas-nokkasi
drag, to diri
dragon fly jullikaata
drain bad blood from, to gàjj
drain, to nacc
draw (a sword), to bocci
draw on, to nataal ci
draw, to nataal
draw water, to duy, root
drawstring gëno, ñoor
drawstring in, to thread a ñoor
dreadlock baram, rasta
dream gént
dream, to gént
dregs nëxit
dress robb
dress, to be modest in one's am kersa ci colinam
dress, type of kamisol, mbubb, ndoket
dressed and made up, to be well ne sàpp, nee sàpp
dressed, to be well sàñse, sàppe, xoju
dressed, to get solu
dressed to the nines, to be sàñse ba mätt gej
dressed up, to be caaxoñu
dresses traditionally, person who ndaanaan
dressy, to be sàñse
dribble, to dëblélé
dried out, to be fendi
drill, to maac
drink alcohol, to naan
drink can, empty soft xóttu liminaat
drink, carbonated liminaat
drink from a bottle, to jolu
drink, soft liminaat
drink the first brew of tea, to léwél
drink, to naan
drink, to make naq
drink, type of bisaap, bisaap bu xonq, jinjeer, njar, ruy (see also names of specific drinks)
drink water, to make nêq
drinking naan
drinking, to put one's lips into (liquid) while détêm, détêm ci
drinks to, to bring sang
drip in one drop at a time, to let toq-toqal
drip, to toq
drive fast, to fiile
drive for, to dawalal
drive (someone) crazy, to doflool
driver sofêer
driver, taxi boroom taksi
drive, to dawal
drive to, to depoose
drool, to yuut
droop, to ne mbàpp, nee mbàpp
droopy, to be lax
drop toq
drop from one's hand, to suy
drop hints, to gaaruwaale
drop one's jaw, to na, ne nàmm, nee nàmm
drop (something) out of one's mouth, to yàbbi
drop, to folli, rot, sânni, waddal
drought bekkoor
drown, to lap, laploo, mëdd, ndox mi...mëdd
drugs, hard doom, xoox
drugs, to take illegal jël doom
drum sabar
drum, storage pöll
(sound of a drum) randan randan, ran ran
drum, to beat a tégg
drum, to cover a foor
drum, type of jun-jun, ndënd, tama
drummer téggkat
drummer, to accompany a lead tulli
drumstick galan
drunk person mândikat
drunk, to be mändi
dry cleaner's netuwayaas
dry milk meew pëndax
dry oneself, to fompu
dry season noor
dry, to fomp, wow, wowal
dry, to be wesên, wow—see also nacc, tëj
dry, to be almost fendi
dry, to be partly fer
dry, to be very wow konn
dry, to hang up to weer
dry up, to déy, fer
duck kanaara
duck, to waaf
dull, to be day, gééy, soof, tôôy
dumb, to be matul
dump sên
dump on, to sêf, sippi ko
dump, to folli
dumpling pat
dumpster sên
dusk timis
dust pënd, puseer
dust, to fomp
dustpan, to sweep up into a buub
dusty, to be pënde
dustpan anukaay
duty wareef, warugar
duty hastily, to perform a képp-këppêl
duty of, to be the war
duty to, to have the sad, am naqar ag tiis di
dye kulêer
dye, black hair ŋuulêl
dye black, to ŋuulêl
dye onto, to shed yëbb ci
dye, to lose yàbbi
dye, type of pimpi
dye with henna, to fuddën
dyed, to be unevenly faare
dying, period of sukkuraat
dynasty, Senegalese Njaay
dysentery biiru taññ
dysentery, to have am biiru taññ
each bépp, bu nekk
eager for, to be yàkkamti
eager to fight, to be lóóbu
eagle jaxaay
ear nopp
ear pinching kaata
ear, to pinch (someone's) kaata
ear, to twirl a feather in one's jurgóoto
earlier today sàñq
early in the morning subë teel
early, person who goes to bed ganaar
early, to — teel
early, to be teel
early, to have one's children die yaradal
early, to leave xëy
earned, to be honestly lew
earing jaaro nopp
earing, long jaaro lon-lon
earrings on, to have no def noppu neen
ears open, to have one's dékk noppam
ears, to have pierced bënnu
ears, to have sharp forox nopp
ears, to scratch (a child's) koti-koti
earth, hard kekk
easier, to make things bàñ ko bë easily, to — gaaw
East Indian Endu, waa End
east penku
Easter Paak
easy for, to make things noppal
easy, to be yomb
eat a little at a time, to lekkantu
eat a lot, to fëqle
eat a snack, to njoganalu
eat and eat, to lekkalekk
eat and run, to ñaamxaat
eat around, to lekkaan
eat before morning prayers during Ramadan, to xëdd
eat breakfast, to ndëkkki
eat dinner, to reer
eat here and there, to lekkaan
eat little by little, to ñiímëntu
eat, little things to ñama-ñama
eat lunch, to añ
eat lunch, to come and añsi
eat lunch, to go and añi
eat meat, to yàpp
"eat" people, to lekke
eat slowly, to ñiímëntu
eat, to lekk, mëq, wann, yàpp
eat, to make lekkoo
eat, to refuse to gedd
eat with great enjoyment, to ñaf-ñafi, ñaf-ñafi ci
eat with, to lekke
eaten by termites, to be maxe
eating, to come by when others are xaaraan
eating, way of lekkin
eavesdrop, to dékk noppam
echo jip
echo, to jip
economize, to kor-koral
economy koom-koom
edge boor, cat, laf
edge, to rub (something) around the booral
edge, to shorten by turning up the urlé
edge of, on the ci catu
Eek! Wuy!

effeminate, to be jîgééné
effervesce, to fuur
egg nen
egg yolk pëdd
eyeplant batañse
eyes, to sit on bóóf
Egypt Esipt
eight juróóm ñett, wit
eighth juróóm ñetteelu
eighth one juróóm ñetteel
eighty juróóm ñett fukk
elastic elaaistik
elbow coñ-coñ
elder mag
elect, to fal
electric pole poto
electrical outage paan
electricity kuuran
elegant, to be jîgééné, tubaabe, xóót
elephant ñey
elephant's trunk ñox
elevated, to be kawe
eleven fukk ag benn
eleventh fukk ag benneelu, fukkëelu ag benn
eleventh one fukk ag benneel
eliminate, to neenal
emanate, to gilli
embarrass, to ruslôó, tek gàcce, toroxal
embassy ambasaad
embrace, to kott
embroider, to boroode
embroidered material boroode
embroidery, machine daamina
embroidery on, to do machine daamina
emotional pain naqar
emotional pain from, to suffer naqarlu, naqarlo ci
emotional, to be am xol
emotions, to feel strong yaramam...daw
empty hands loxo neen
empty shell xótt
empty, to be wéét

enclosure lakk, pàkk
encounter ndaje
encounter, to daje ag, dajeel, feeltoo, tase, tase ag, taseel
encourage, to ëfél, ruux
end muj
end fasting for the day, to dog
dog end of the rainy season waste
dog end the circumcision period, to lakk
dog end the month of fasting, to wori
dog end the mourning period, to foqi
dog end, to dece, suul
dog end up by, to faf
dog end up, to mujj, mujjë
dog endure, to ñagg
"enemies", to be traditional kalante
dog enemies, to make (people) noonale
"enemy", traditional kal
energetic, to be njaxlaf
energy, to lack leeb, yaramam...fasu
engage in a lot of activity, to tès-tësi
engage in (an annual event), to baaxantal
engage in rivalry, to jamaatle
England Àngalteer
English (language) Àngale
English person Àngale
engulf, to mêdd
enjoy attracting attention, to bare
puukare, ñëgg puukare
enjoy things, to nguru
enjoy, to bânneexu ci
enjoyment, to eat with great naf-nafi, naf-nafi ci
enlarge, to garaandiir
enough for, to be just yam ci
enough, to be doy, mat
enough, to be really doy sëkk
enough, to be just yam ci
ensemble, wrapper and pants ndobinu
enslave, to def jaam
enter, to dugg, dugg ci
entertain, to have it be one's turn to am tuur, aye tuur
entitled to, to be yelloo
entourage etaa masoor
entrapping, to jekku
entrust to, to batale, dénk
enumerate, to lim
enumeration limit
envious of, to be ñée
epidemic mbas
equal moroom
equal of, not to be the du leesam
equal, to treat as an def moroom
equally, to have shared råkkatikoo
equally, to treat yamale
equals muy
era jamano
erase, to far, gome
eraser gom
erect, to stand ne jadd, nee jadd
erction, to have an koddal
erode, to raaf
erand, to send on an yobbante
error gakk
error, to make an gakk
eruption, to have a bubbly skin xup
escape, to rëcc
estort, to dar
especially rawatina
establish, to samp
esteem, to nav
etc., etc. yeneen ag yeneen
eternity, for life and àdduna ag
Allaaxir
ethnic group xect
European tubaab
European, person who acts or
thinks like a tubaab
European, would-be tubaab njallaaxan
European-style, to be tubaab
evaporated milk meew ndox, golooryaa
even sax
even better! ndokk!
even one's skin tone, to leeral
even, to be maase, råkkatikoo
even up, to yamale
evening prayers gee
evening, in the ci guddi
event mbir, xew

event, to be (here/there) for teew
events, to be involved in xewle
ever, to have mës
every bëpp, bu nekk
every day bës bu nekk, bës bu Yàlla såkk
every time that saa yu
everyone ku nekk, ñëpp
everything lépp, loolu yëpp, lu nekk,
yëpp, yooyu yëpp
everything from, to take ruggi
everything here lìi yëpp, yìi yëpp
everything, to have done daaj, teeral
everywhere foofu yëpp, fu nekk
everywhere here fìì yëpp
evil but attractive, to be ånd ag danar
evil, something that wards off
muslaay
exaggerate, to yokk
exalt, to màggal
exam, to fail an lajj
examination egسام
example misaal
example of, to follow the topp
examples, to give misaal
excess water, to have no muus
exchange for, to weccce ag
exchange, to weccce
excite, to råkkati, råmmati
excited, to be raatukaan
excited, to be happy and murtat
excitement, lack of leeb
excitement, to lack leeb
exciting, to be rèp, xumb
exciting, to make xumbël
exclamation see interjection
exclude, to beddi, såkket
excrement jonkan, duul (vulgar)
excuse ngånt
Excuse me Baal ma
excuse, to always have an bare ngånt
excuse, to have an am ngånt
excuse, to make up an tappale
excused, to be am ngånt
excuses, to be full of bare ngånt
excuses, to make lëyiyi, såkket
exercises, to do group maac

258
exhaust financially, to lekk
exhausted, to be bègg deec, daggle, dog,
  loof, lott, ne làcc, nee làcc, sës, xoox
exile, to go into gàddaay
exist, not to amul
exists, there am na
exorcism ceremony, Lébou ndépp
exorcism ceremony, to organize a
  Lébou ndépp
expect in, to fooge
expect so, to fooge ko
expel from, to dàq
expensive tastes puukare
expensive, to be jafe
experience an uncomfortable
  sensation, to uum
experience, area outside one's
  normal áll
expert kaan
expert on boroom
expert on, to be an aay ci
expert, to be the wax ci
expire, to have one's deadline
  gàppam...jéex
expired, to be jéex
explain, to déég, faramfàcc, firi, tekki
explain to, to faramfàcce, firiil, tekkil
explanation, to give (what) as an lay
explanations, to give conflicting lay
explode, to ekspolose
exploit caay-caay
expose oneself indecently, to taatam
  yi...ne wànn, taatam yi...nee wànn
expose one's body, to ŋorecue
expose (someone's) body, to ŋori
express one's ideas indirectly, to
  léébu
express one's sympathy, to jaale
expression baat
ex-soldier, to be an simmi
extend beyond, to weesu
extend credit to, to lebal
extend hospitality to, to ganale
extensions, to have hair yokk
extra layer, to wear an jiital
extra to, to give wis
extract oil, to press peanuts to ràkkal
extract, to jukki
extremely —, to be def
extremes, to go to ràkkaaju
eye bët
eye liner, to use rëdd
eye mucus laas
eye, to be blind in one patt
eye, to have something in one's fattu
eye, to hit in the èf bëtèm
eye, to put one's finger in
  (someone's) koloj
eye, to rub one's toxoñ bëtëm, toxoñu
eyebrow yéën
eyebrow pencil pastel
eyebrow pencil, to use rëdd
eyelash xef
eyes gët
eyes at, to roll one's xcallu
eyes of, to close the doggali
eyes, to close one's gëmm
eyes, to have big am bèt
eyes, to have sleep in one's am laas
eyes, to open one's gimmi, xippi
eyes, to roll one's lamsal, ragaju

face kanam
face cream kereem, pomaat
face each other, to jàkkkaarloo
face the back of, to féétè gannaawam
face the front of, to féétè kanamam

face, to féétè, féétè ci, féétè kanamam,
  jublu, jublu ci
face, to make a mocking pòòbi
face, to slap (someone's) ràttax
face, to wash one's sëlmutu
face, to wash (someone's) sêlêm
faced with, to be jânkoonte ag
faces at, to make ūaadâl
faces, to make ga'nîaxu
facing, to be located fêété
facing, to stand fêété kanam
fact mbir
fact that, the lë, li
factory isin
faded, to be furi
Fadiout Faajut
fail an exam, to lajj
fail, to lajj
fail to care for, to be reached
fail to make contact, to jüüyóó
fail to treat with respect, to waral,
yap
faint, to xêm
fair, to be jaadu
fair weather friend purux
fall jëll
fall against, to dal ci, dal kawam
fall down on, to ne wâpp, nee wâpp
fall down, to këppu. nee wâpp, nee wâpp
fall off, to ruus
fall on one's back, to dêtteel
fall on, to dal, dal ci, dal kawam,
 nêmëelu
fall out, to ruus
fall suddenly, to ne dâll, nee dâll
fall, to daanu, ne mbâpp, nee mbâpp, rot,
wadd
falling, to make the noise of
something large ne rés, nee rés
fame màqaama
familiar with, to be miin, miis
familiarity miinéél
family jëboot, kër, njëboot, waa kër
family circumstances juuddu
family, head of a kilifa
family, important and powerful yax
 bu réy
family name sant
family, to belong to the same bôkk
family, to have a large jëboot
famine bekkoor
famous, to be am màqaama, am tur
famous, to be very siiw
fan uppukaay
fan oneself, to uppu
fan oneself with, to uppóó
fan, to upp
far away place gàdd
far away, to be sore
far from, to be sore
far from, to put soreel
farce, to fârsi
fare paas
farewell tàggantoo
farm for, to bayal
farm, to bay
farmer baykat
fart, to bâyyecku, doxat
fascinated by, to be sopp
fashionable, to be xew
fast and sloppily, to do pàtam-pàtamee
fast, to woor
fast, to — gaaw
fast, to be gaaw
fast, to drive fiile
fast, to go lagg
fast, to run fiddi
fast, to talk very bar
fast, to walk gaaw tànk, wàaxu
fastener, hook and eye agaraaf
fastener, snap peresyon
fastidious, to be sëxlu
fasting for the day, to end dog
fasting, the mouth of Weeru Koor
fasting, to end the month of wori
fasting, to stop wori
fat garées
fat around the neck, roll of ndombo
 baat
fat person pataa
fat, to be am yaram, dëll, duuf, pataa,
rêy
fat, to have rolls of am ndombo
fate wërsek
fate, to admire (someone) and thus
 provoke a bad catu
fated to do, to do what one is repp
father baay, paa, pàppë
father for, to act as a substitute
baayoo
father for, to designate a substitute
baayale
father-in-law goro
father's sister bàjjen
Fatrick Fatig
fatten up, to mbellax, yafal
fattened up, to go and get yafluji
fatty, to be duuf
faucet robine
favor, to have (something) done as
a sankahe
favorite pèremye
favorable, to be neex
favored by God, to be Yàlla...tèccu
fear ragal, titànge
fear, to shake with ne pat-pat, nee pat-pat, pat-pati, yox-yoxi
fearless, to be sañ
Feast of Sacrifice Tabaski
feather dunq
feather in one's ear, to twirl a
jurgóotu
feather, type of dunqu jurgóotu
February Fèewériyé
feces day, puup, duul (vulgar)
feces, baby's tojal
feed at night, to bul
feed generously, to yafal
feed, to jox...lekk, sexual
feed, to force saañ, sol
feed up, to yafal
feeding trough mbalka
feel around, to làmbaatu
feel good, to have it nguuuru
feel hot, to tàng
feel like having, to namm
feel pain, not to ès, mbaame
feel sick, to tawat
feel sorry for everyone, to yèrèmaate
feel sorry for oneself, to yèrèmtélu
feel sorry for, to yèrèm
feel strong emotions, to
yaramam...daaw
feel, to daj, làmb, yég
feel uncomfortable, to bilimbaane
feel unwelcome, to make (someone)
xatal
feel welcome, to make (someone)
ganale
feel well, not to yaramam...neexul
feeling better, to be am tan, fèéx, tane, wèr
feelings at, to let out one's sippi ko
feet painted with henna, to have
one's fuddënu
feet, to tie (someone's) jèng
female jigèèn
female animal, sexually mature tenga
fence around, to put up a ñak
fence, type of ñak, per, sàkkt, tàppaat
fence, to be separated by a jelloo
fence with a thorny plant, to làkk
ferment, to fuur
ferment, to allow to nèpp
ferment, to make fuurèl
fermented and dried fish gejì
fermented and ripe-smelling, to be
slightly ènn
ferry bak
fertilizer àngarc, nefere
fever sibbiru
fever, to have a sibbiru,
yaramam...tàng
fiancée from childhood yaraale
fiber, fruit or vegetable câmpòór
fiber, type of palm rotin, ruñìi
ficus tree, type of dòòb
fidget, to reb-rebi
field, cultivated tool
field for the first time, to prepare a
millet baxaw, bayaat
field, open ñaay
field, to weed a baxaw, bayaat
fields, rice faro
fields, to sing or declaim in the kañu
fifteen fr. CFA ñetti dèrèm
fifteen hundred fr. CFA ñetti tééméeër
fifth juróóméélu
fifth one juróómééél
finger, to have an infected bééy
finger, to take some of on one's luqät
fingernail we
fingernail, to have a discolored téccu
fingers of, to "cut" the linked daggal
fingers, to have sticky gudd loxo
fingers, to snap one's fottarsu
finish for, to àggéele
finish off, to jekkali
finish one's chores for, to fégél
finish one's task or chores, to fég
finish one's turn, to fégél
finish, to àggéele, fonn, jeexél, sottëli
finished off, to be jekkaliku
finished, to be noppí, pare
finished, to be by no means xaajul
finished with what one is doing, to be jaanam...wàcc
fire lakk, safara
fire a gun, to soqqi
fire, brush daay
fire, cooking taal
fire engine oto pompye
fire foundation, arrangement of stones for a bos
fire, to soqqi
fire, to play with niitu
fire, to set on jafal
fire with, to put out a sékk ci
firecracker petaar
fireman pompye
firewood matt
fireworks petaar
firm, to be muus
first përémYE
first ahead of, to try to get there jékkéntu
first brew of tea lëwël
first brew of tea, to drink the lëwël
first in front of, to be jiitu
first language, to have learned as one's nàmp
first name tur
first time ever that, it's the guléét
first time, to — for the dooga
first time, to wear for the daloo
first, to — jëkk
first, to be jìitu
first, to come and jëkk, raw
first, to go jìitu
first, to try to get there jëkkante
first wife aawa
fish jën
fish and vegetables on rice, meat or
ndawal, rënd
fish and vegetables on rice, to place
meat or rënd
fish dish, type of njabb
fish dish, type of rice and ceeb bu
weex, ceebu jën
fish, school of naax
fish, to ged, napp
fish, to go and gedì
fish, type of bänd, bëër, bun-fokki, ci,
cooë, decem, fántar, gis, jaabaar, jaroëh,
jaxal, jângarët, kala, koc, korooj,
kôôbô ôôbë, ngâtte, ngot, Ngot Gay,
naane, njabb, njagel, puune, rôóm, ruur,
yaax, yabôój, yas, yawaal (see also
names of specific fish)
fish, type of dried gejj, sali
fish, type of fried fiìriir
fisherman mooj, napkat
fish-hook dôólëëu, onj, poor
fishing boats, landing area for teeru
fishing line caas
fist këmëx, kurpeëh
fist, blow with the mbeëh
fist, to hit with one's bulo, kurpeëh,
mbeëh
fit in, to xac
fit in with, to jaxasoo ag
fit into just right, to yam kepp ci
fit just right, to jot kepp, yam kepp
fit, to jot
fit, to keep diisóó
five jùrùóm
five fr. CFA dërëm
five hundred fr. CFA téëméér
five hundred grams liibër
five thousand fr. CFA junne
fix a little snack, to tõggantu
fix imperfectly or temporarily, to
fiëb-fiëbal
fix, to tooñardi
fixed, to be baax
fixed, to have defarlu
flag daraapoo, raaya
flake ruusit
flake off, to ruus
flaky person radla
flames, to burst into ne jëppëët, nee
jëppëët
flannel falaanel
flash of light, to be a sudden ne ràyy,
nee ràyy
flash, to ne ràyy, nee ràyy
flashlight niit
flat, to be peer, tàcc
flat, to be very tàppandaar
flat, to go recess
flatten, to tàccal, tàcc-tàccal
flattened, to be tàppandaar
flatter insincerely or satirically, to
xaxar
flatter, to jay, wayaan
flattery, to respond to jayyaxu
flattery, type of xaxar
flavor cafko
flavoring, type of netetu
flea fel
fleur d'orange filadarans
flicker, to nes-nesi
flight, to come to rest after tak
fling oneself around, to xatarayu
fiirt, to laamisoo
flirtatious, to be bëgg goór, bëgg jigéên
float, illuminated fanaal
flock of birds mbill, ndiiraan
floor, cement dëër
floor, on the ci suuf
floor, tile karo
floor, to pace the raakam-raakami
floor, to set the laal
floor bol
flour, millet sunguf
flour, to go and pound grain into
wali
flour, to go and pound into wali
flour, to pound into wal
flour, white farin
flow plentifully, to baawaan
flow, to walangaan
flower foloor, töttöör
flower, to töttöör
flu sibbiru
flu, to have the sibbiru
flute liit
flute, to play the liit
fly weñ
fly away, to naaw
fly, to naaw, naawal
foam at the mouth, to
gémmiñam...fuur
foam, to pour with fuurél
focused, to be regle
fog lay, läyyi
foggy, to be lay, läyyi
fold lem
fold one's legs back, to rasu
fold, to lem
follow (a route), to jaar
follow for, to toppal
follow the teachings of, to jëbbëlu
follow, to topp
follow-the-leader game, to play a
ayñ
fondle casually, to làmбаatu
fontanel nämptal
food dund, lekk, ñam
food at the bottom of a bowl taatu
bool
food, ball of dank
food be cooked, to have one's ñorle
food be delicious, to have one's
næxle
food, cattle ngooñ
food eaten before morning prayers
during Ramadan xëdd
food for one day njël
food for one day, money for njël
food for (one's ancestors), to
sacrifice jox...lekk
food made from millet or sorghum
dóór
fool around, to naxaate
fool, to nax
foot tànk
foot, blow with the këdd
foot, sole of the dë, ndëggu
foot, to hit by accident with one's
fél
foot, to hit (someone's) leg with
one's wëeq
foot, to step on (someone's) dëgg,
joggi
footprint jëégo, tànk
footstep tànk
for pur
for a little while bë ci kanam tuuti
for a time bu tayee
for a while bë ci kanam
For God! Ngir Yàlla!
For God and the Prophet! Ngir Yàlla
ag Yonnënt!
for life and eternity àdduna ag Àllaaxira
for the present bu tayee
for the sake of ngir
forbid oneself, to araamal
forbid, to tere
forbidden action mbañ
forbidden, to be juunu
force feed, to saañ, sol
force on, to sëf
force out of office, to folli
force, to remove by ñöddi
force, to take by foqati
forehead jë
foreigner gan
forest gott
foretell the future, to gisaane
forever bë abada, bë fàww
forget about bërgël
forget that, to fatte ne
forget the past, to ñàkk mbóósóór
forget, to fatte
forget what one has been talking
about, to gag
forgetful, to be nëx xel, såggan,
frame, to suweer
franc CFA see CFA
France Farâns, Tugël
free of burdens or obligations, to be
fééx
free person jámbaar, jámbur
free, to be home naan
freedom, to give (one's wife) her
mey baatam
French person or language Farânse
frequently in, to be lan
fresh, to be bees, fééx
Friday Âjuma
friend ândandoo, xarit
friend, fair weather purux
friend, female jigéén
friend, good mbokk, ndeyjóór
friend, male waay, câmmiï
friend, to treat as a def xarit
friend, type of doomu ndey
friend, very close genn ñall
friendly, to be am mbóósóór, laabir,
woyof, yaa, yaatu
friends, to agree to be riboo
friends, to be bokk mbaru, duggënte
friends with, to be def xarit
friendship ând, cofeel, diggënte, miineël
fright, to be paralyzed with jommi
frighten, to jommal
frightening, to be am ñaar
frog mbott
from time to time lée-lée
from, to be bawoo
front, in ci kanam
front of, in ci kanamu
front of one, in ci kanamam
front of one, what is in kanam
front of the clothes, to hold by the
poîe
front of, to be in ne jákk
front of, to go in jîitu
fruit doom
fruit, locust bean tree nere, uul
fruit, to have jur
fruit, to set mëñiï
fruit, type of alom, dittax, gargamoose,
fuss about, to make a aayal
fuss over, to make a sagal
fuss, to reewantu
fussing reewande
fussing, to be always bare porobelem
future ëllëk
future, in the bu kerooge
future, man who helps people
influence the marabu, sëriñ
future, person who can see the
seetkat
future, power to predict the baatim
future, to advise about the sectal
future, to come and advise about the
sectalsi
future, to consult about the seetlu ci
future, to foretell the gisaane
future, to go and advise about the
sectali
future, to go and seek advise about
the seetluji
future, to have the power to predict
the am baatim
future, to help bring about a desired
event in the jabartu
future, to influence the sëriñtu
future, to see the gisaane
future, to seek advice about the
seetlu
future, to seek advise from
(someone) about the seetlu ci

g

gain weight, to try to yaflu
gained weight, to have am yaram,
funkki
gallop away, to cal-cali
gallop, to cal
Gambia, the Èàmbì
Gambian Creole Aku
Gambian monetary unit dalasi
gamble, to wure

266
game, to play a hiding làngaa-buri
game, to play a tickling raay-mbelle
game, type of làngaa-buri, mbuumbànd,
neet (see also names of specific games)
games, expressions used in) Kota-
kot, Yolli-yolli
Gamoá Gàmmu
Gandiol Gànjóól
Gandiol, person from Gànjóól-gànjóól
gang gàdd
garage gaaraas
garbage mbalit
garbage can mbalit
garbage, large container for sën
garden tool
garlic laaj
gas esans
gas, natural gaas
gas station esansëri
gasoline esans
gasp for breath, to xëc
gather ras
gather, to dajaloo, ras
gather up from the floor, to an
gather up, to buub
gathering làng
gathering, social mbéx, xawaare
gendarmerie sândarma
gendarmerie Nationale du Sénégal
Sàndarméri
general ñeyu xare, saltige
generally ñaare
generation maas, tan
generous, not to be siis
generous, to be yewën
generous with each other, not to be
siisënté
genitals, to clean one’s laap
genitals, to clean (someone’s) laabu
genitals without water, to clean
one’s fetteceu
gestures, to illustrate with misaal
get a good deal on, to for
get a haircut, to watu
get a seat on, to am
get a shock, to mbëc
get a shot, to pikiiru
get all ready, to waac
get along, to débb-dëbbël
get along with, to déggóó
get an injection, to pikiiru
get away, to lagg
get back a debt from for, to fayyul
get back for, to fayyul
get back together, to dellu
get blessed, to go and barkeeluji
get change, to wëccëkë
get cheaply, to wagajaane
get divorced, to fase
get dressed, to solu
get fresh air, to féëxlu
get from, to jële
get harder, to sóóp
get hurt, to gaaçu
get illegally, to wagajaani
get in the way of, to sàkkët
get in touch with, to try to woolu
get information from, to sukkëndikóó
ci
get into a fight, to laale
get into everything, to sop
get into, to dugg ci, yëék ci
get lost, to réér
get louder, to jolli
get lumpy, to def dönj
get mad, to kaas
get married, to mey jabar, meye, sëy,
takk, takk jabar, yeew buum gi
get married, to have (a daughter)
meye
get money from, to ràllu
get off work, to wàcc
get off, to wàcc
get old, to magal
get on, to yëék ci
get one’s act together, to jóg ci
boppam
get one’s degree from, to généé
get one’s hair braided, to lëttu
get oneself wet, to soobu
get only as far as, to yam
Get out! Ci biti!
get out of the way of, to jóg yoonam, juuy
get out of, to génn
get out, to tas, wey
get quiet, to suddenly ne muut, nee muut
get ready for, to gàttandu
get ready, to sabablu
get revenge, to fayyu
get rid of, to bàyyi
get shaved, to watu
get small, to rees
get (someone) going on a favorite topic, to yéngél
get (someone) into trouble, to dugél, dugél ci njaaxum, lor
get (someone) pregnant, to biiral
get (something) built for oneself, to tabaxlu
get (something) dirty, to tilimél
get (something) down, to ò̀jjì, wàccce
get something, to rush to jèkkante
gen the better of, to jèkkante, kale
Get thee behind me, Satan! Seytaane tooagal!
get there first ahead of, to try to jèkkante
get there first, to try to jèkkante
get to after all, to jòt
gen to as it turns out, to jòt
gen to, to finally jòt, mujì, mujjè
gen undressed, to simmeeku
get up late, to biddèntì
get up quickly, to bèrèt, ne ñokket, nee ñokket
gen up, to jóg
gen warm, to tàngalu
gen water, to duy, root
gen wood, to taxan
gen wood, to go and taxani
Ghana Gaana
ghee diwu ñor
ghost njuumù

gift, bereavement jaxal
gift from God mayug Yàlla
gift of money ndawtal, ndéwènèl
gift, to contribute to a traditional joxde
gifts to a new mother, presentation of póóù
gifts, to come and present fójtsi
gifts, to go and present fójòti
gifts, to present fójòt
gills caaxoñ — see also nelawàan

ginger jinjeer
gingivitis pat
gingivitis, to have am pat
giraffe njamala
girl xale bu jìgèèn
girlfriend coro, gel
girlfriend of one's boyfriend, other wùjì

give a charitable donation on behalf of, to saraxeel
give a charitable donation, to saraxe
give a deadline or limit to, to àppal
give a down payment or deposit of, to awans, dawal
give a down payment or deposit on, to dawal ci
give a list of, to lim
give a part to, to sédd
give a party, to baal
give a performance, to mband
give a shock to, to маас
give a shot to, to pìkkìr
give an injection to, to pìkkìr
give (an in-law) a present, to yeëbìl
give as a charitable donation, to saraxe
give as a deposit for, to dawalal
give as a dowry for, to san
give away, to meye
give bad luck for the day, to um
give birth, to am doom, mucc, wèsìn
give birth to twins, triplets, etc., to séèx
give change to, to wecci
give conflicting explanations, to lay
give directions to (someone) to, to tektał
give examples, to misaał
give extra to, to wis
give to in person, to jox
give in to, to sarax

Give it to me! Indil!
give less to, to waññi
give me a break! waay
give more to, to dolli
give (one's wife) her freedom, to

mey baatam
give oneself a shot, to pikiiru
give oneself an injection, to pikiiru
give oneself to, to jox boppam
give orders to, to be in a position to

yilif
give out, to joxe
give part of to, to sédd ci
give peace of mind to, to dalal xelam
give presents to one's in-laws, to

yebbi
give (someone) a chance to prove

himself, to êfêl
give (someone) a laxative, to nàndal
give (someone) a ride to, to depoose
give (someone) a splinter, to sokk
give (someone) an extra handful, to

nêppêl
give (someone) money in

celebration, to ndawtal
give (someone) one's hand-me-
downs, to yebbil
give (someone something) to take
care of, to dënk
give the call to prayer, to nodd
give the impression of being a very
dignified person, to muskàllafe
give to in marriage, to mey
give to surreptitiously, to buux
give to, to dimbêléé, jaxal, mey, rafaatal,
sarax, wàll, yebbil
give up one's share to, to baal
give up, to gedd, noppêliku
give water to, to baawal
give (what) as an explanation, to lay
(give-away, word used in a)
asabombe
given birth, to have just julliwul,

mucc, setul
given birth, woman who has just
wësin wees
given name tut
gives one money, person who bânk
giving presents to one's in-laws

yebbi
giving, to be yewën
glamorous image, to project a bêgg

puukare
glands, to have swollen càqar
glass kaas, weer
glass, piece of broken xóttu butêél
glass, to put under suweer
glasses lunet
glue kol
glue, to kole
glutton, to be a fëqle
go alone, to ànd ag boppam, àndal

boppam
go along, to topp ci
go alongside, to topp
go and advise about the future, to

sectali
go and answer, to âdduji
go and ask for, to ñaani
go and become, to nekkì
go and buy, to jëndì
go and come back! Demal te ñëw!
go and call, to woowi
go and celebrate Gàmmu, to Gàmmuji
go and celebrate Korite, to Koriteji
go and celebrate Tabaskji, to Tabaskiji
go and celebrate Tamxarit, to

Tamxariçù
go and die, to deewì
go and eat lunch, to añì
go and fish, to gëti
go and get blessed, to barkeeluji
go and get fattened up, to yafluji
go and get wood, to taxани
go and greet, to nuyüji
go and look for, to secti, wuti
go and make a pilgrimage, to màggali
go and marry, to takki
go and masquerade at New Year's,
to Taajabooni
go and meet, to dogale, gatandu
go and pick up, to jëli
go and persuade to reconcile, to fayle
go and plant, to jiwi
go and play checkers, to damyeeji
go and play, to foyi
go and present gifts to a new mother, to fóóti
go and rest, to noppéliikuji
go and see, to gisi, seeti
go and seek advice about the future, to seeliuji
go and start a fight with, to àkki
go and take a bath, to sanguji
go and take, to jëli
go and teach, to jàngaleji
go and visit, to ganeji
go and wash, to fóóti
go around in a circle, to wëraan
go around, to wër
go around to the back door, to wëri
Go away! Doxal!, Kuf!
go away, to dem yoonam, wey
go back and forth, to baagante,
jaabante
go back on a commitment, to make
(someone) dindi ci
go back, to dellu
go back, to make wànnii
go back, to turn around and dëpp,
wànnîeeku
go beyond, to weesu
go by, to aw, jaar, paase, romb
go down the wrong way on, to
coroxaan
go down the wrong way, to have
something coroxaan, fot
go down, to rees, wàcc
go fast, to lagg
go flat, to rees
go first, to jiitu
go grocery shopping, to duggi
go home on a visit, to yafluji
go home, to ŋibbi
go in a circle around, to wër
go in front of, to jiitu
Go in peace! Demal ag jámm!
go in, to dugg
ngo inside, to lëlu
go into exile, to gàddaay
go into, to dugg
ngo off somewhere, to wëri
go off, to ne kamac, nee kamac
go on a diet, to geetu
go on a hunger strike, to gedd
go on one's way, to dem yoonam
go on strike, to gëreeew
go on, to tàkk
go out with, to génnal
go out, to gén
ngo out, to make génné
go over, to joggati
go over to, to far
go, person who is always on the
sambë tali
go stealthily, to yoot
go straight, not to moy
go straight, to jubal, tâllal
go through, to daj
go through, to make (something)
jaarale ci
go, to dem, dox
go, to be always on the ànd ag
aktiwa, gaaw tànk
go to bed without supper, to fande
go to bed, to tëddi
go, to come and dem di ñëw
go to extremes, to ràkkaaju
go to Koranic school, to dem Aixuraan
go, to let oneself ñììs
go to one's head, to let success
naagu
go, to pack up and fabu
go to school, to jàngi
go to the bathroom, to dem ci wanak
wi
go to the bathroom, to have to
fûmbale
go to the doctor, to faju
go to the market for, to duggël
go to the market, to duggi
go to, to def, dem, wàllì ci
go to work in the afternoon, to gônt
go to work in the morning, to xëy
go together, to and
go under water, to soobu
go up, to yëék
go well, to jaar yoon
go with, to àndal, topp ci
goal bègg-bègg
goal, to miss its moy
goals for, to set dëkk
goat bëy
goat, billy sikket, Sikket Mbaw
goatee sikkimu bèy
God Yâlla, Suñu Boroom
God, act of àtte Yâlla
God bears me witness Yâlla moo ma seede
God forbid! Yâlla tere!
God, gift of mayug Yâlla
God is good! Yâlla baax na!
God is my witness Yâlla moo yàm sama seede
God knows! Yàllaa xam!
God, prophet sent by Yönnënt
God, the one who went to dem ci Yâlla ëj
God, to be favored by Yâlla...tàccu
God, to be punished by Yâlla...alak
God, to pray to ñaan Yâlla
God, to thank sant Yâlla
God willing bu sooobì Yâlla, inchAllah
God's hands, to be in mungi ci loxo Yâlla
God's law, to break moy Yâlla
God's majesty màggug Yâlla
God's will mbirum Yâlla, ndogalu Yâlla
goes to bed early, person who ganaar
going badly, to be lôóbu
ngoing on a favorite topic, to get
(someone) yëngël
ngoing on, to have a lot rèp
ongoing, to have something jote
going out, to be giim
goings, comings and lambar-lambar
goiter, to have a am gowaatër
gold oor, wurus
gold, fake përhëm
gold jewelry ñânjar
gold, Senegalese ngalam
gone, to be all jeex, ne faf, nee faf
good at, to be aay ci
good at —, to be daq fi
good at what one does, to be aay
good deal on, to get a for
good figure, to have a duuf (vulgar)
good for nothing, to be kasara
good fortune barke
good fortune, to have barkeelù
good from a distance, to look am seèn

good hands, to be in mungi ci loxo Yâlla

good health wër, wër gu yaram

good hostess, to be a am terångë

good luck! Yâlla na le Yâlla taxawu!

good luck, to have am sàns

good manners kërsa

good memory, to have a neex xel,
xelam...neex

good person yaaram

good personality, to have a am xorom, saf xorom

good prices, to have neex

good results, to have àntu

good things at the same time, to say bad and màtt di ëf

good time, to have a bànnëcxu, noos
good, to be baax, dox
good, to be no doxul, kasara
good, to have it feel nguuru
good, to look jëkk, sàppe, raft, yiw
good, to pretend to be baax-baaxlu
good, to smell xëcën
goog to, to be baax ci
goog wife, to be a mokk pooc
Goobbye! Màngi dem, Ñu yëndu ag jàmmm!
googbye, to say tàggoo
googbye to, to say tàggù
goodbyes, to say one's tægganto
good-for-nothing kasara, yaaфus
good-for-nothing, to be a yaaфus
goodness mbaax
goods alal
goof off, to caaxaan, fontu
goose, to ruux
Gorée Gore
Gossas Gosaas
gossip mbamb
gossip about, to jëw, mbamb
gossip, to jëw, jëwaate, kebetu, xabaar
gouge (someone's) eye, to koloj
government guwemamaha
government minister ministër
grab a handful for, to nèppël
grab a handful of, to nèpp ci
grab by the legs, to nguufaan
grab something from, to këf
grab, to foqati, këf
grabbed, thing that one has nèpp
grabs, to throw up for asaaloo
graduate from, to gënné
graduate, to jëexël
grain pepp
grain, hulls of cox
grain into flour, to go and pound wali
grain, not to be cut or sewn on the straight grain kaam
grain of rice peppu ceeb
grain, to harvest góob
granaries are built, place where dàgga
granary sàq
grandchild sët
grandchild, great- sëtaat
grandparent maam
grandparent, great- maamaat
grape reseñ
grape vine reseñ
grapefruit ámbëlimuus
grass ñax
grass, to cut boob, góob
grashopper njëérëër
grateful to, to be gërëm
grace armee, bàmmeel
grey hair bijjaaw
gray hair, to have bijjaaw
gray, to be dôòmutaal
grease garces
grease on oneself, to put diwu,
toccamiku
grease, to diw
greasy, to be niin
greasy, to be very niin mbott
great things, person who has done ponkal
great-grandparent maamaat
greedy for more sexual attention, to be weexbët
greedy, to be bëgg wann, bënnle, fëqle
green veer
green, to be coy, nètëx
greet each other, to nuyóónté
greet, to nuyóó

greet, to come and nuyusi
greet, to go and nuyuji
greeting nuyóó
greeting card kârt

grief, misfortune and musibë ag balaa
grill furno, giriyaas, wàjji
grill, to wàjji
grilled, piece of meat to be lakku
grimace gâññaxu, giñ
grimace, to gâññ, giñ
grind, to dëbb, dër, wal
grind to a paste, to nokkas, rukk
grinder gënn, waluakaay
grîot géwël
gris-gris, to be wearing too many roógu
gris-gris, type of cawdi, fas, galan,
gâllaac, jàjji, muslaay, ndombo, niir, têërë
groceries ndugg
grocery shopping, to go duggi
groin wàq

**NOTE:**
- **bridewe** (bridegroom) is represented as *see bridegroom*.
ground suuf
ground, on the ci suuf
ground, plot of waar
ground, to be mokk
group ndaje
group, ethnic xéet
group exercises, to do maac
group of people gàngóór
group, to belong to the same bokk
group with similar opinions làng
grouper cóóf, ruur
grow a beard, to sax sikkim
grow apart, to nàkkante
grow, to màgg, sax
grow, to help saxal
growl, to have one's stomach
   biiram...wax, biiram...jooy
gruel, type of ruy
grun, to onk
guard, to wattu
guava guyaab
guess that, to foog ne
guess, to tandale, tanduus
guest gan
guests are visiting, period when
   nngan
   guide njiit
   guide, to ommat

guilt, to betray one's ne yagg, nee
   yagg
guilty, to act ne yagg, nee yagg
guilty, to be tooñi
Guinea Giné
guinea fowl kokkeer
Guinea-Bissau Giné Bisaawo
gum arabic gom
gum, chewing singom, singom oliwud
gumbo suppu xanja
guns ciinn
guns, swollen pat
gums, to have swollen am pat
gums, to smile showing one's teeth
   and siiñ
gun fetal
gun handle ndañ
gunpowder puutar
gush out, to ball, fettax
gut, to butti
guts butit
guy waay
guy, regular ntu neen
guys gaa

habit baax
habit of, to be in the tàmm
had a baby, woman who has just
   wésin wees
hair karaw
hair braid, type of baram, mees
hair braided in individuals, to have
   meesu
hair corn rowed, to have one's
   kondróolù
hair dressing pomaat
hair dye, black fúuléel
hair extensions, to have yokk
hair for, to burn off the ends of
   lokkat
hair, head of bopp
hair in individuals, to braid
   (someone's) mees
hair oil diwu bopp
hair pick jàrtu, kóóm
hair pick, to comb one's hair with a
   jàrt, jàrtu
hair pick, to comb (someone's) hair
   with a jàrt
hair, pubic cokk
hair straightener, type of peñù
   kuuran, raxas
hair, tail of jubb
hair to be braided, section of xàjjí
hair, to braid one's lèttu
hair, to corn row (someone's)
   kondróol, ranverse
hair, to cut one's watu
hair, to cut (someone's) wat

273
hair, to have braided léttu
hair, to have gray bijjaaw
hair, to have straightened défrisé
hair, to have white bijjaaw
hair, to straighten one's raxas
hair, to wrap thread around one's joddu, laxasu
hair, to wrap thread around (someone's) jodd, laxas
hair with a hair pick, to comb one's jàrt, jàrtu
hair with a hair pick, to comb (someone's) jàrt
haircut wateef
haircut, to get a watu
hairless, to be dar
hairline, to have a receding seele
hairpiece poose
hairpiece, to wear a poose
hairpin épengël
hairstyle, type of law, nguukë
hairy, to be bare karaw, sëq
half genn wàll
half a prohibition èppèd
half black and half white person métis
half full, to be digg
half hitch knot roccantal
half hitch knot in, to make a roccantal
half, in ci digg bi
half kilo lìibër
half of, to take more than wàlli
half past — ag genn wàll
half slip sipp
half, to be not even xaajul
half, to divide in xaaj
halfway point digg
halfway, to meet dogale
hallucination, to appear to in a jommal
hallucination, to have a jommi
halwa nàkku yèwut, puubu xac
hammer marto, wàkkù
hammer, blacksmith's saddu
hammock njóowaan
hand loxo
hand, left càmmooñ
hand, on the one ci benn fàna
hand, on the other ci beneen fàna
hand threateningly, to raise one's àjjì, mèb, xàcc
hand, to drop from one's suy
hand, to have in one's yore
hand, to hit with the back of one's biùxò xo
hand, to hold in one's nèp
hand, to prop one's head on one's démmóóyu
hand, to support oneself with one dëstëndiku
hand to, to jox, yot
handful èeak, nèp, nèpp, tibb
handful of, to grab a nèpp ci
handful of, to have a nèp
handful of, to take a èeak, tibb
handful, to give (someone) an extra nèppèl
handful, to take a èeak
handicapped person làago, làfàñ
handicapped, to be làggi
handkerchief muswaar
handle jàppukaay, njàppu
handle, gun ndàñ
handle like a corpse gamti-gamti
handle, spade gopp
hand-me-downs, to give (someone) one's yèbbi
hands behind his back, act of tying someone's njo
hands behind his back, to tie (someone's) jòñ
hands, empty loxo neen
hands of, to put oneself in the wàkkirlu ci
hands on one's hips, to put one's jatu
hands painted with henna, to have one's fuddènu
hands, to be in good mungi ci loxo Yàlla
hands, to hold jàppante, jàppoo
hands, to wash one's raxasu
hand-washing, water for raxasu, ndoxum raxasu
hang around someone wealthy, to yambu
hang around, to taxawaalu
hang down, to lang
hang from, to langaamu ci
hang onto the outside of a vehicle, to lang
hang onto, to langaamu, langaamu ci
hang out in, to lan
hang out, to lang
hang over, to taxawu
hang up on, to lonk ci
hang up to dry, to weer
hanger-on surge
hanging on, to be lonku ci
hanging open, to have one's mouth ne yàbb, nee yàbb, yàbbaaaral
hanging, to keep maclloo
happen to change one, to have (something) dikkël
happen to, to dal, jot
happening to one, to have xewle
happening to one, to have things am xew, xewle
happening to, to be happy about something yéeñé ko
happening to, to be happy about something yéeñé ko
happens that, if it su fekkee ne
happiness bënnex, mëgb
happy about something happening to, to be yéeñé ko
happy and excited, to be murtat
happy for, to be bég ci
happy, to be bég, kontaan, xolam...sedd
harass, to bundxatal, ērtël
hard dirt or earth kekk
hard on, to be noot
hard, to be dëgër, jafe, metti
hard, to be very dëgër këcc, dëgër kënn, ne këcc, ne kënn, nee kënn, nee këcc
hard to find, to be làqü
hard to get to, to be roqé

hard to hear, to be xóót
hard to reach, to be roqé
hard, to try góór-góórlu
hard work fitnë
harder, to come down sóóp
harder, to get sóóp
harder, to try fagaru
hard-headed, to be dëgër bopp, ēnnësle, lôóbu, wow bopp
hare liëk
harm, to keep from musël
harmattan mbóóyo
harvest mbay
harvest from a millet field, first baxaw
harvest from, to góóbé
harvest grain, to góób
harvest, to déqi. góób
hassle, to ērtël, fitmaal
hasty, to be rabax
hat mbaxane
hat, type of laafa, tengaade
hatchet jaasi
hate, to bañ, jëppi, sip, xaare
hated mbañeeel
Hausa Aawsa
have a baby, to am doom, wësin
have a baby that dies shortly after birth, to doomam...dellu
have a bad attitude, to soof, am gat (vulgar), bare gat (vulgar), réy gat (vulgar)
have a bad smell, to am xet
have a bald spot, to ndare
have a baptismal celebration, to ngente
have a bare bottom, to def taatu neen
have a beard, to am sikkim
have a big hole, to fëq
have a big mouth, to réy gëmmiñ, réy lëmmiñ
have a big rear, to am taat, wan
have a big stomach, to am koll
have a block party, to fuurël
have a bowel movement, to day, jonkan, kabine, puup
have a bubbly skin eruption, to xup
have a car breakdown, to paan
have a car, to am oto
have a child every year, to nef
have a child, to am doom
have a cold, to sôc
have a conversation, to diisôô
have a curse put on (someone), to
lîggêéy
have a dark complexion, to ñuul
have a date, to am rändewuu
have (a daughter) get married, to
mêye
have a diaper on, to ngembu
have a discolored fingernail, to têcçu
have a fever, to sibbiru,
yaramam...tàng
have a funeral for, to dëj
have a goiter, to am gowaatêr
have a good figure, to duuf (vulgar)
have a good memory, to xelâm...neeçx
have a good personality, to am
xorom, saf xorom
have a good relationship, to masláa
have a good time, to bânneçxu, noos
have a hallucination, to jommi
have a handful of, to nêp
have a head covering on, to musôôru,
têñîlaayu
have a headache, to am metiit bopp,
ànd ag boroom bopp
have a large coin or bill broken, to
wèccêeku
have a large family, to jaboot
have a laxative effect on, to laase
have a light complexion, to xeës
have a live-in, to am nekkàale
have a loincloth on, to ngembu
have a long head, to am boppu sump
have a long life, to gudd fàn
have a lot going on, to rèp
have a lot of clothes on, to tekîle
have a lot of problems, to bare
gilaawàale
have a lot to do, to am coono
have a meeting, to diisôô, reyñoo
have a menstrual period, to gis
reegalam
have a mental block, to kale
have a miscarriage, to doomam...dellu
have a misfortune, to musibë...dal
have a nosebleed, to bori
have a party, to find any excuse to
bêgg xew
have a persistent smell, to sècc
have a place in, to xac
have a place, to am palaas
have a position, to fêêtë
have a rash between one's legs, to
booy
have a receding hairline, to lecl
have a relationship characterized
by, to digaale, díge
have a reunion, to daje
have a runny nose, to baqataam yi
ñûngi tuuru, ñàndaxîtam yi ñûngi tuuru
have a sàbar dance, to sàbarû
have a sale, to am sold
have a scarf on, to musôôru
have a screw loose, to mànke wiis
have a secure job, to am ñíak
have a seizure, to daanu
have a serious relationship, to
ngoroyoo
have a sharp tongue, to
làmmiïnâm...tar, tar làmmiîn
have a shaved head, to nêlu
have a short life, to gàtt fàn
have a small hole, to bënn
have a smell to, to xëèëî
have a sore throat, to ànd ag waxu
have a space in one's mouth from
having lost a tooth, to jaal
have a space in one's mouth from
having lost several teeth, to looñî
have a spell put on (someone), to
lîggêéy
have a splinter, to sokku
have a stake in, to yoonam fukk lë ci
have a steady job, not to lîggêëyaan
have a stillborn baby, to
doomam...dellu

have a stomach ache, to am metitu biir, biiram...metti
have a strong personality, to am fullé ag fayađa
have a strong smell, to nëp
have a suit on, to kostimu
have a tantrum, to say
have a tie on, to caaxoñu, karwaatu
have a toothache, to am metitu bëñ
have a trial, to layoo
have a turban on, to tëñilaayu
have a white spot on the skin, to xam
have all one's teeth, to gëmmiñam...buur
have all over, to taq
have an abundance of something, to am ci ampagaay
have an answer, to always lammìñam...tar, tar lammìñi
have an appointment, to am rändewuu, am wisit
have an argument, to xulóó
have an arrangement, to maslaa
have an erection, to koddal
have an excuse, to am ngânt
have an excuse, to always bare ngânt
have an infected finger, to bëéy
have an infected sore, to göóm
have an open door, to yàmbalan
have an operation, to oppeerc
have an unpigmented area of skin, to jib
have an upset stomach, to am metitu biir, biiram...metti
have any more, not to amatul
have anything else to wear, not to raflé
have anything, not to walaakaana
have anything, person who doesn't walakaana
have as one's oldest child, to taawloo
have as one's youngest child, to caatloo
have as the subject of one's conversation, to amèe
have bad luck for the day, to umu
have bad luck, to aawlu
have been at it a long time, to yàgg ci
have been —ing a long time, to yàgg
have been that way a long time, to yàgg ci
have been — years that, for it to atangi nii
have big buttocks, to am taat, waa
have big eyes, to am bèt
have blue makeup on one's lips or chin, to aniunu
have body odor, to am xet
have braided hair, to lëttu
have by no means finished, to xaajul
have chicken pox, to nàppati
have class, to am kalaas
have colic, to am metitu biir,
biiram...metti
have confidence in oneself, to fas jom
have conjunctivitis, to wànnent
have connections, to bare pexe
have cramps, to am metitu biir,
biiram...metti
have —'d some time ago, to gëj
have dandruff, to am karaas, karaas
have determination, to am jom, fippu
have diarrhea, to am biir buy daw, am biiru taññi, biiram...daw
have die, to deele
have done all one can, to sës
have done all one is going to, to jaanam...wàcc
have done everything, to daaj, teeral
have ever, to mës
have fake nails, to poose
have fixed, to defarlu
have for a snack, to njoganaloo
have for breakfast, to ndékkeké
have for dinner, to réérerée
have gingivitis, to am pat
have filth on one's body, to tër
have for lunch, to añee
have fruit come out, to meññ
have fruit, to jur
have gained weight, to funkki
have good fortune, to barkelu
have good luck, to am sans
have good prices, to neex
have good results, to àntu
have hair braided in individuals, to meex
have hair extensions, to yokk
have had all one can take, to sës
have had one's deadline expire, to gàppam...jééx
have had something go down the wrong way, to coroxaan, fot
have happening to one, to xewle
have heard that, to yég ne
have heart palpitations, to fitam...fèt-fèti, fitam...tèf-tèffì, xolam...tèf-tèffì
have heart problems, to ame xol
have heartburn, to fitam...tèf-tèffì, xolam...tèf-tèffì
have high blood pressure, to am tansiyon
have hives, to am tèndèndiir,
yaramam...tèndèndiir
have improved, to jag
have in addition, to tek
have in it, to am
have in one's blood, to nàmp
have in one's hand, to yore
have incomplete knowledge of Islamic culture, to àlluwaam...guddul
have indigestion, to fèr
have it be one's tur, to moome
have it be one's turn to entertain, to am tuur, aye tuur
have it feel good, to nguurù
have just given birth, to julliwlul, mucc, setul
have just had a baby, to julliwlul, setul
have just started —ing, to dooga
have learned that, to yég ne
have leprosy, to gaana
have learned as one's mother tongue, to nàmp
have lice, to tééñ—see also nóótóót
have light skin, to xæx
have loose morals, to liibèr
have lost all taste, to sàllì
have lost weight, to jééx, peer, wàññéekù, wagam ji...dem, yooy
have machine embroidery done on, to daamina
have malaria, to sibbiru
have mange, to ràmm
have mercy on, to sarax
have money problems, to am porohelem xaalis
have mucus in one's eyes, to am laas
have more than, to èpp
have motion sickness, to neer
have no earrings on, to def nóppu neen
have no excess water, to muus
have no manners, to xamadi
have no money, to amul pikini
have no more time, to gàppam...jeex
have no more, to jeełe
have nothing else to do, to am tan
have nothing wrong with one, to ne cocc, nee cocc
have on a headwrap, to fiitu
have on many layers of clothing, to tekle
have on one's head, to yaru
have on underneath, to jiital
have once, to mès
have (one's child) raised by another, to yarlu
have one's children be self-supporting or in school, to naawtal
have one's children closely spaced, to nef
have one's children die early, to yaradal
have one's clothes taken off, to fütúéekù
have one's collarbones show, to am kéllù poobar
have one's ears open, to dékk nóppam
have one's finger get pinched or
caught, to têccu
have one's food be cooked, to ŋorle
have one's food be delicious, to neexle
have one's hair corn rowed, to kondroolu
have one's hair wrapped with thread, to joddu
have one's hands or feet painted with henna, to fuddënu
have one's head covered, to kaalawu, musóoru, muuru
have one's hopes dashed, to yaakaaram...tas
have one's mouth hanging open, to ne yàbb, nee yàbb, yàbbaraal
have one's mouth water, to yuut
have one's skin scraped, to xoosu
have one's stomach growl, to biiram...jooy, biiram...wax
have one's wedding night, to jëbbëli
have others look for, to wutlu
have overlapping teeth, to jangar
have painful lymph nodes, to càqar
have peace of mind about, to xelam...dal ci
have peace of mind, to xelam...dal
have pierced ears, to bënnu
have power, to am doole
have prayers said or charms made against one, to liggééy
have problems, to am dog-dog, jaaxle
have pus, to taap
have rain, to taw
have religious knowledge, to am àlluwa
have rolls of fat, to am ndombo
have scabies, to ràmm
have secrets, to am sutura
have sex together, to kattante (vulgar)
have sex with, to katt (vulgar)
have sharp ears, to forox noppam
have shivers, to yaramam...daw
have similar, to nuróóle
have sleep in one's eyes, to am laas
have small coins, to weccit
have smallpox, to njàmbal, hàppati
have some more, to feccali
have some parts not fully cooked, to cooke, gééy
have someone buy, to jëndlu
have (someone) buy, to jëndlóó
have someone die, to am déj
have (someone) die, to deele
have (someone) open, to ubbilu
have (someone) stay with one, to daloo
have (something) be broken, to pert
have something be none of one's business, to yoonam...nekk ci, gatam...nekk ci (vulgar)
have (something) be one's business, to yoonam...mungi ci, yoonam...nekk ci
have (something) be wrong, to jote
have (something) belong to one, to moom
have something caught between one's buttocks, to seele, seele nank
have something dislocated, to réq
have (something) done, to santaane
have (something) going on, to jote
have (something) happen to change one, to dikkël
have something happening to one, to xewle
have something in one's eye, to fattu
have (something) in one's mouth, to sex
have (something) made for, to xóttil
have (something) made, to santaane
have something messed up, to loru
have something terrible happen to one, to seen tuur yi...jåpp
have something to deal with, to am dog-dog
have something to say, to always lâmmiñam...tar, tar lâmmiñ
have something too heavy on one, to nen
have something wrapped around oneself, to woddu
have sticky fingers, to gudd loxo
have stomach trouble, to am estomaa
have straightened hair, to défrisé
have style, to am kalaas
have swollen gums, to am pat
have swollen glands or lymph
nodes, to càqar
have tea in the traditional style, to
attaaya
have tea, to téé
have the advantage of, to gañe
have the flu, to sibbiru
have the heart to, not to néégul
have the lid off, to ubbeeku
have the measles, to nás
have the money for a Tabaski
sacrifice, not to jéég
have the nerve to, to néég, sañ
have the outer layer removed, to
lleecu
have the power to predict the
future, to am baatim
have the sad duty to, to am naqar ag
tiis di
have the same father and mother, to
bokk
have the same, to bokk, nuróôle, yam
have the sediment settle, to tééy
have the time, to am tan
have the urge to defecate, to ñambale
have the urge to urinate, to ñambale
have there be room for one, to am
palaas
have things get worse for one, to
jekkaliku
have things happening to one, to am
xew
have things to deal with, to am xew
have tightly furled leaves, to pome
have time for, not to amul tanwam
have time for, to am jotam
have time, not to amul tan
have time, to am jot
have time to, to am jotu
have, to am, and ag
have to deal with, to jànkoonte ag
have to go to the bathroom, to
ñambale
have, to still amati, dese
have to, to war
have too much work, to bare coono
have transportation, to am oto
have tremors, to dong
have trouble breathing, to àppaat
have trouble recognizing, to fakk
have twins or triplets, to sééx
have very light skin, to xees pecc
have water come back, to nàcc
have whims, to bare coobare
have white or gray hair, to bijjaaw
have whooping cough, to njàmbutaan,
xuréét
have yellow fever, to payis
having a menstrual period, to be am
ngânt, julliwul, setul
hay ñax
hay, dry mboob
hay fed to cattle ngooni
he moom
he alone moom kepp
he himself moom ci boppam, moom mii,
moom moomu
he is in mungi, munge
head bopp
head, back of the dog, ndodd, ndon
head back, to push (someone's)
joqarbi
head, blow with the mbékk
head covered, to have one's muuru,
musóóru
head covered with a scarf or shawl,
to have one's kaalawu
head covering, style of muuraay
head for toothache, to tie a cloth
around one's ñawu
head for toothache, to tie a cloth
around (someone's) ñaw
head louse tééeni
head of a household boroom-kër, kilifa
hand on one's hand, to prop one's
dëmmóóyu
head, scar on the xaañ-xaañ

280
head, to have a long am boppu sump
head, to have a shaved nelu
head, to have or carry on one's yanu
head, to hit on the xaañ
head, to hit with one's mbëkk
head, to incline one's sëgg
head, to let success go to one's naagu
head, to place on (someone's) yan
head, to raise one's siggi
head, to shake one's yëngël boppam
head, to shave (someone's) nel
head, to take a burden off (someone's) yenni
head, to take a burden off one's yenneciku
head to the ground during prayer, touching the rukkoo
head to, to jëm
head under water, to hold (someone's) nëq
head with one's knuckles, to hit (someone's) won
head, wound on the xaañ-xaañ
headache, to have a am metitu bopp, ànd ag boroom bopp
headress, type of kaala
headed, to be tender- nap
headgear, type of musóór
headscarf pulled forward, to have one's tagalu
headscarf, to have on a musóór
headscarf, to pull forward (someone's) tagal
headwrap, to have on a fiitu
health, good wër, wër gu yaram
health, to be in poor wëradi
healthy, to be wër
hear anything, to be able to forox nopp
hear from, to dégg
hear, to dégg
hear, to be hard to xóót
heard that, to have yëg ne
heard, to act as if one hasn't leemtu
heart xol

heart palpitations, to have fitam...fët-fëti, fitam...tëf-tëfi, xolam...tëf-tëfi
heart problems, to have ame xol
heart to, not to have the néégul
heartburn, to have fitam...tëf-tëfi, xolam...tëf-tëfi
hearts këër
heat tàngaay
heat, to tàngal
heating, to start boyal
Heaven Àjjana
heavily, to walk tëñëx-tëñëxi
heavy on one, to have something too nen
heavy, to be diis
heavy, to be very diis gann
hedge ñak
hedge around, to put up a ñak
hedge clippers taayekaay
heed, to déggal
heel tëstën
heels, high oo talon
heels, to make the noise of high ne kok-kok, nee kok-kok
height njoolaay
height of one's powers, to be at the mungi ci diggu dooleem
height, to be the same yam
Hejira, the Rañaan
Hell Jaanama, Safara
hello Assalamaalekum
help ndimbël, wall
Help! Woooy!, Wuy wallloo!, Wuy yaayooy!
help (a woman) deliver her baby, to rewle
help arrange, to dox
help cross, to jàllale
help digest, to reesal
help do something, to jàppale
help financially, to depaane
help grow, to saxal
help hit, to dóórlé
help hold something, to jàppale
help oneself to, to jëfëndikóó, jëfëndiku
help out, to depaane, taxawu, tette, wallu
help (someone) blow his nose, to ñand
help start, to sumblé
help, to dimbëli
help to bring about a desired event, to jabartu
help to descend, to wàcce
help to, to dimbëli
help with a ceremony knowing one will be rewarded, to jaamu
helpful, to be am mbóösór, am njariñ
helpfulness njariñ
hem omb, urlé
hem, to omb, urlé
hemmed on the straight grain, not to be kaam
henhouse ngunu
henna fuddën
henna, to have one's hands or feet painted with fuddënu
henna, to paint or dye (a part of someone's body) with fuddën
her ko, moom
her herself moom ci boppam, moom mii, moom moomu
herd coggal, gétt
herd of cattle jur
herd, to sàmm
herder sàmm, sàmmkat
here fi, fii
here are ŋungë nélé
here he is mungi
here I am màngi nii
here is mungi nii
here it is mungi
here she is mungi
here they are ŋangi nii
here we are ŋangi nii
here you are yângi nii, yéénëngi nii
heritage, paternal geño
He's fine Mungë ñê
hesitantly, to act yokkokoki
hesitate when answering, to nakk-nakkal
Hey! Eyi, Eel, Gis ngë!
hibachi furno
hiccup, to yoqóól
hidden, to keep láq
hide der
hide for, to nëbbël
hide things from, to sàkket
hide, to dar, láq, nëbb, nëbbëtu
hiding game, to play a làngaa-buri
high blood pressure tansiyon
high blood pressure, to have am tansiyon
high heels oo talon
high heels, to make the noise of ne kok-kok, nee kok-kok
high rank daraja
high school diploma bak
high, to be kawe
higher, to be yokku
highest point coll
highest point of, at the ci collu
high-heeled shoes oo talon
highly seasoned, to be saf sàpp
high-spirited, to be ràkkaju
him ko, moom
him himself moom ci boppam, moom mii, moom moomu
hinges, to take off the weeki
hints, to drop gaaruwaale
hip ndigg
hippopotamus leébéér
hips as one walks, to swing one's buiç
hips, to bump against with one's fenku
hips, to put one's hands on one's jatu
hire, to bind, jall
historian, oral géwël
hit by a car, to be fiir
hit by accident with one's foot, to fêl
hit in the eye, to ef bëtem
hit on the back, to xêt
hit on the head, to xaañ
hit on the head with one's knuckles,
to won
hit (someone's) leg with one's foot, to wééq
hit the target, to dal
hit, to dal, dóór, duma, fiir, këdd, làpp, naf, sone, tàpp
hit, to help dóórle
hit with a strap, to karwaase
hit with one's fist, to bulo, kurpëñ
hit with one's head, to mbëkk
hit with the back of one's hand, to bitëlxo
hitting, to wake (someone) by ne pëkk-pëkk, nee pëkk-pëkk
hives tëndëndiir
hives, to have am tëndëndiir, yaramam...tëndëndiir
hobble, to jatän
hoe iecer, pikk
hoe, type of noos-noos
hold a naming ceremony, to udd
hold back a laugh, to muuñ
hold back, to sagu, téeé, titeñi
hold by the collar or front of the clothes, to poñe
hold down the neck of, to ñàddu
hold down, to ñàdd
hold hands, to jáppante, jáppoo
hold in one's hand, to nèp
hold in one's teeth, to nank
hold liquid in one's mouth, to guujal
Hold on! And ag Yàlla!
hold on tight, to nòy ci
hold on, to jafandu
hold one's horses, to ànd ag ay buumi nafaam
hold onto something for a while, to jáppandi ci
hold onto, to jafandu ci, jáppandi ci, kepp, kott
hold (someone's) head under water, to nèq
hold something, to help ñappale
hold the eating bowl, to jëpp ndap li
hold tight, to jëppandu
hold tight to, to kott
hold, to ame, jápp, yore
hold under one's arm, to ñàbb
hold with one's arm extended down, to ñàbb
hole bëñ-bëñ, kan, mbëñ, pax
hole in for, to make a bëttel
hole in the ground këmb
hole in the ground, to make a gas
hole in, to make a bëtt
hole in, to make a big fëq
hole in, to make a small bëñn
hole, small poroxndoll
hole, to have a big fëq
hole, to have a small bëñn
hole with, to fill in a sëkk ci
holiday, Muslim bësu julli, julli
holiday, to celebrate a Muslim julli
holy, to be sell
holy person wanniwu
holy place in Mecca Kaaba
holy water ndoxum Zem-zem, saafara
home dékk, gaale, kër
home free, to be naan
home on a visit, to go yafuji
home, to come ñìbbisi
home, to go ñìbbi
home, to make one's sanc këram
home, to stay near gàtt tànk
home with one's mother, to be at nàmp
homeless person walawokkin
homosexual, male góór-jígëén, tàppet, too
homosexuality, to be a person who talks in a way that suggests lemb honest life, to begin to live an jubal honest, to be gore, jub, màndu Honest to God! Barke Yàlla!, BillAahi! honestly earned, to be leew honestly, to come to leew honesty màndute honey lem honey, to collect nemm honor ngor, sag honor (someone), to put cloth down to lalal
honor, to faydaal, sagal, teral
honorable person gor
honorable, to be am ngor, gore
book and eye agaraaf
hook, crochet rabbu koroose
hook, fish- doolinka, oys, poor
hook, to koroose
hooking a leg padd
hooking his leg, to trip (someone)
by nganj, padd
hooky, to be playing daw jang
hoop mbege
hoop, to roll a mbege
hope yaakaar
hope for for, to yeene
hope that, to yaakaar ne
hope to, to yaakaar
hopeful, to be am yaakaar
hopes dashed, to have one's
yaakaaram...tas
hopsotch, to play palaalin
horn beijen
horn, car klakson
horn on one's car, to blow the korne
horns, sheep or cow without njekk
horny, to be xoof
horse fas
horse, black fnul
horse, white ndimb
horshair cunkoor
horses, to hold one's and ag ay buumi
nafaam
hospital pajukaay, oppitaal
hospital, small dispaineer
hospitality am terangge
hospitality to, to extend ganale
hot, to be tang
hot, to be red boy
hot, to be smoking sans
hot, to be very saf sapp ag kaani, tang jerr
hot, to burn bright and yanj
hot weather, type of mboyo
hotel otel
hour waxtu
hour of death reefo
house ker
house, area in front of the buntu kerr
house, movie sinemaa
house, one-story kerr suuf
house, to send (a bride) to her
husband's waral
house with more than one story kerr taax
household allowance depans
household, head of a boroom kerr, kilifa
houses, area with abandoned gent
housing development, new sanc
how naka, ni
how — aka
how — ! ni
how about — ? nak
How are things? Na nge def? Saa waa?
How are you? Na nge def?, Na nge def?
Saa waa?, Naka yaram wi?
How are you doing? Na ngge def?
How did you pass the night? Na ngge fanaaenee?
how is ana
how many anaata
how much anaata
How sad! Ey waay jile!
how to, to know men
How was your day? Na ngge yendo?
how well — ! ni
however moone
How's it going? Sa vaay?
hug tightly, to kott
hulls of grain cox
hum, to weyentu
human being doomu Aadam, jaam,
jambar, nit
humiliate, to neenal
hump bos, jigen
humpbacked, to be xuuge
hunch over, to banku
hunchback xuuge
hundred teemeer
hundredth teemeereelu
hundredth one teemeereel
hundredweight barigoo
hung over, to be laxal
hung up, to be aju
hunger strike, to go on a gedd
hungry, to be xiif, xoos
hunt rëbb
hunter rëbb
hunt, to rëbb
hurry, to gaaw, gaawantu, lagg
hurry, to be in a yàkkamti
hurry, to leave in a ne pëll, nee pëll
hurry, to make gaawantuloo
hurt on, to gaañ ci
hurt oneself, to gaañu
hurt, to gaañ, metti
hurt, to get gaañu
husband boroom kër, je:kêr, nijaay, sêrinn
husband, to leave one's fay
husband, to mourn one's muuru, ténj
husband's brother's wife wuiju
peccargo
husband's cousin njëkke
husband's house, to send (a bride) to her waral
husband's sister njëkke
hush! miig!
hut baraag, néégu ñax
hut, top of a puj
hyena bukki
hymen raw
hyper, to be âppêl, raatukaan, rabax, yêngênu
hypnotize with spells, to jat
hypnotizer of animals jatkat

I man
I am, here màngi nii
I am in màngi
I am, there màngu nee
I can't believe that moone, ndaxam
I did it on purpose! Maa tay!
I didn't realize that ndëkete
I hope mbaa
I myself man ci sama wàllu bopp, man mìi
I swear wallaay
I swear it! billAahi!
I thank God! Mànghi sant Yàlla!
I thank Sërinn Tuubaa! Mànghi sant Sërinn Tuubaa!
I thank the sërinn! Mànghi sant sërinn!
I will be in màngu
I wonder xanàa
ice galaas
ice cream balbastik, kereeem, kereeem galaas
ice cube tray bagu galaas
identify oneself, to xameeku
identify, to râñnìe
if su fekke ne

if it happens that su fekke ne
if it pleases God bu soobee Yàlla
ignore, to këc, leemtu, maasale, taff, tonn
illegal, to declare tere
illegally, to get wagaajane
illness fecbar, jàngoro, opp
illuminate for, to niital
illuminate, to leeral, niit
illustrate with gestures, to misaal
I'm fine Màngi fi rekk
I'm going Mànghi dem
I'm happy for you! Ñdey saan!
I'm home free! Naan naa!
I'm sorry Baal ma, Baal ma àq, Màssa
I'm sure wallaay
image, to project a glamorous ëgg puukare
imam immaam, yelimaan
imam of Dakar, head Gran ìmaam de Dakaar
imam's assistant jottalikat
imitate, to kôkkëli, roy, toppandoor
immediately ci saas yi, ci tàng-tàng bi, léégi lëégi
imminent, to be dëgmal, jamp

285
immoral, to be araam
immoral, to consider araamal
impartial, to be måndu
impediment rëq-rëq
implement jumtukaay
impolite, to be reew
impoliteness reewande
importance maanaa, solo
important and powerful family yax bu rêy
important than, to be more sut
important, to be am doole, am maanaa,
am njariñ, am solo
important, to consider def gàllaaac
important, to think that (someone) is konte
important to, to be far
important, to treat as farataal
impose a psychological burden on, to yán
impose too many requirements on, to këyüló
imposing appearance jëmm
imposing, to be am jëmm
imposter naafëq
imposter, to be an naaféq
impotent, to be yoom
impoverished ndóòle
impregnate, to tooñ
impression of being a very dignified person, to give the muskàllafa
improve, to jagal
in ci biir
in a bad mood, to be dikkële
in a hurry, to be yàkkamti
in a while cci kanam
in back ci gannaaw
in back of ci gannaawu
in back of one ci gannaawam
in bad shape, to be jagadi
in bed, to be tëdd
in broad daylight bëccëgu ndara kàmm
in charge of, to be boot
in charge of, to put dénk
in danger of, to be waac
in daylight bëccëg
in debt, to be bare bor
in fact daanaka
in front ci kanam
in front of ci kanamu
in front of one ci kanamam
in front of one, what is kanam
in full jooni-jooni, teew mi teew
in half ci digg bi
in labor, to be matu
in love with, to be dofloó
in no time ci lu gaaw
in one's absence ci gannaawam
in one's vicinity ci booram
in order to di, ngir, pur
in peace ag jàmm, ci jàmm
in poor health, to be wëraa di
in power, to be mungí ci nguur gi, nekk ci nguur gi
in season, not to be rag, rat
in that case book, kon
in the absence of ci gannaawu
in the afternoon ci ngoon
in the beginning ca njëlbëén
in the evening ci guddi
in the future bu kerooge
in the meantime ci diggënte bi
in the middle ci digg bi
in the middle of ci diggu
in the middle of them ci seen digg
in the morning ci subë
in the name of God bismiLlAay
in the vicinity of ci booru
in their midst ci seen digg
in three days gannaawaati ëllëk
in trouble, to be likely to be sikk
inadequate as a, to be matul
inappropriate behavior njaaxum
inappropriate behavior for, to be jomb
inappropriate, to be culturally aay
inappropriate, to judge to be xeej
inappropriateness reewande
incense cuuraay
incense burner and
incense, type of digijë, nemmali
incite, to ruux
incline one's head, to sëgg
incomplete knowledge of Islamic
culture, to have âlluwaam...guddul
incomprehensible, to be lënt
inconsiderate, to be detteel, gâtt xel,
ñâkk xel, xamadi
inconsiderate, to make xamadiloo
increase, to yokku
indecently, to expose oneself taatam
yi...ne wann, taatam yi...ne nee wann
Indian, American Enjen
Indian, East Endu, waa End
Indian style, to sit ferenkulaayu
indicate what one wants by
pointing, to waxee baaraam
indigestion, to have fër
indigo fruit nganj
indigo tree nganj
indirect statement gaaral
indiscreet, to be fannaraal
individuals, to braid (someone's)
hair in mees
individuals, to have one's hair
braided in meesu
inexpensive, to be yomb
inexperienced person como, cuuné
infect, to wàll
infected finger bééy
infected finger, to have an bééy
infected sore góóm, taap
infected sore, to have an góóm
infected, to be taap
infection, type of arbiis
inferior booy
infest, to sam
inflate, to ŋèf
inflate with a pump, to pompe
influence pexe
influence (someone) to do
something, to xiir ci
influence, to use one's bare pexe
inform, to sukkåndi
information about (something)
from, to keep ump, xañ
information from, to get sukkåndikóó

information, to get sukkåndiku
inhabitant waa réew
inherit from, to donn, donnee ci
inheritance ndono
inheritance, family askan
inheritor dono
inhospitable, to be siis
inhospitable to each other, to be
siisënté
injection pikiir
injection, to give an pikiir
injection, to give oneself an pikiiru
injury gaañ-gaañ
ink dàa, lâñkar
in-law goro
in-laws, giving of presents to one's
yebbi
in-laws, to give presents to one's
yebbi
insane, to be boppam...neexul, kannasu,
katakeyne wërl, yaramam...neexul
insect gunóór
insect, type of duusu, wànq (see also
names of specific insects)
inside ci biir
inside of baked goods ñóóx, ñóóxít
inside out, to be dëppu
inside out, to put on been
inside out, to turn wàlbatì
inside, to go lëlu
insight, inspired gisaane
insignificant people, to be full of
bare cambar-cambar
insinuate something unpleasant
about, to gaaral
insinuation gaaral
inspired insight gisaane
instant coffee neskafe
institute, to samp
instruction ndigaal
instruction, religious jàngu
instrument, type of musical kooraa,
riiti, xalam (see also names of specific
instruments)
is.” insult saaga
insult, to saaga
intelligence xel
intelligent person boroom bopp,
boroom xam-xam
intelligent, to be am xel, muus
intelligent, to be very ñang
intend to, to nar
intense, to be metti
intercourse, to have sexual kattante
(vulgar)
intercourse with, to have sexual katt
(vulgar)
interest ite
interest, financial barka-barka, ribaa
interest, to charge lekk ribaa
(interjection) ax, cam, céy, cim, ii,
Kaarl, Seede Yàlla!, toxo, got! (vulgar)
(See also specific interjections)
intermediary, bridegroom's ndiig
interpret for, to lâpto
interrupt one's studies, to yàq jàngam
interruptions lambar-lambar
intersection boppu koñ
intestines butit
into, to be dugg
intractable, to be tê
intrigued by, to be am coppateem
invent, to fent
inventory regle
invitation, important bemde
invite over, to përyee
involved in events, to be xewle
involved in lots of things, to be bare
aktwite
involved in, to be lug ci
involved in, to suddenly be dikkël
involved, to be ând ag aktwite
involved, to be really yoonam fukk lê
ci
involved with, to be dugg
invulnerable, to be tul

inulnerable, to make tulêl
Iraq Iraak
iron feer, feeru kuuran
iron lightly, to fudd
iron, to paase
ironed, items to be paase
ironing paase
irredeemable, to be alku
irrigation ditch fooraas
is, how ana
is located mungi
is located there mungê
Is that so! Nee më!
is, there am na
is, where ana
Is your body at peace? Sa yaram
jàmm?
Islam Lislaam
Islam and convert to another
religion, to leave tubbi
Islam, Pillars of Ndigalu Lislaam
Islam, to convert to tuup
Islamic culture, to have incomplete
knowledge of âlluwaam...guddul
island dun
Ismaïla Yacine Ismaaylë Yaasin
isolate oneself, to beru
isolate, to beddi, ber
issue fannu
it ko, moom
it is in mungê, mungi
it may be that mën na am
it should have been the case by now
that nëgëni waroon na fekk
itch, to xasan
itchy, to be ruux
it's necessary that faww, fokk
it's still possible that jombul
it's the first time ever that guléét
Ivory Coast Koddiwaar
jacket palto
jail kaso
jalopy naata
Jamaica pepper kaam doom, kaani xeeñ
January Sanviyé
jar, big water mbànd
jaw kaabaab, ñaam
jaw, to drop one's ne ñàmm, nee
ñàmm, ña
jaws, to hold in one's nank
jealous of, to be àñaane, ñee
jealous, to be àñaan, fiir
jealousy kañaan
Jesus the son of Mary ënsa ibn
Maryama
Jew Naaru Yëwut
jeweler tégg
jewelry, gold gànnar
jewelry, to be wearing too much
róógu
jiggle around, to muut-muuti
Joal Jiwaalo
job liggééy, palaas
job, not to have a steady liggééyaan
job, to do a careful góór-góórlu
job, to have a secure am ñak
job, to quit one's bàyyyy
jobs, to work at odd liggééyaan
join a religious sect, to jébbëlu
join in, to bokk ci
join together, to jàppoo
joke kaf
joke around, to bare caaxaan
ejoke, to caaxaan, kaf
joker saay-saay
jokes caaxaan
jostle, to buux
journey dem
judge kaadi
judge between, to àtte
judge (someone) guilty of being a
witch, to tooñ
judge, to àtte, teqale
judge to be inappropriate or not up
to standard, to xep
judged, to be layoo
judgment ndogal
Judgment Day Bësu Layoo, Bësu Pénc, Péncum Yàlla
judgment, to sometimes show poor
dese
juice ndox
juice, frozen kereem galaas, radi galaas
July Sulyé
jump down, to cëppeélu
jump in, to fàq
jump on, to song
jump over, to jëggi
jump rope, to têp
jump, to fettax, têp
jump up and down, to pët-pëti, têf-têfi
jump up, to bërét, fettax, ne fójjet jog,
nee fójjet jog
jumpy, to be yëngëtu
June Suwen
junior booy
just rekk
just ———, to buur
just now léégi
juvenile for, to be too jomb

kaar raapit stop are
Kafrine Kafrin
Kaoëck Kawla
kapok mbuy, ngëndël
Kayar Kayaar
Kébémer Kebemeer
keep a secret, to tell (someone) to
dânkaafu
keep (a wife), to dénc
keep away from, to wottu
keep bothering, to taxaw ci diggu
boppam
keep busy, to sawar
keep carefully, to làq
keep changing one's story, to tégg
tulli sabaru
keep company, to wéttëli
keep fit, to diísóó
keep for, to làqal
keep from closing, to kale
keep from harm, to musël
keep from, to bàyyi di, tere
keep hidden, to làq
keep in one's mouth, to log
keep information about (something)
from, to ump, xañ
Keep it to yourself! Bu mu fi jip!
keep one's distance, to ñàkk
mbóósóór
keep (prepared couscous) fro the
next day, to pann
keep quiet, to ne nuut, ne patt, nee nuut,
nee patt
keep saying different things, to tégg
tulli sabaru
keep secrets for, to sång sutura
keep secrets, to am sutura
keep (someone) hanging, to maacloo
keep something for (someone) for,
to sàkkalal
keep something for, to såkkal
keep stepping on, to déggate
keep things private, to am sutura
keep things secret, to am sekkere
keep, to ame
kettle satala
key caabi, doom
kick out, to génne
kick, to sëlëx, wéq
kick up, to tél
kid mbote, tef
kid around, to caaxaan
kid, to nax
kidney roñon
kill, to bóóm, faat bakkan, faat
bakkanaam, kutt, nemmali, ray
kill with one stone, to lare
kilo, half liibër
kilogram kilo
kilometer kilomet
kind espes, xect
kind, to be baax, yewëñ
kindle a fire, to xamb
kinds, to be all jaxasoo
king buur, rwaa
King of Baol Bawol Teeñ
King of Cayor Dammel
King of Cayor and Baol Dammel Teeñ
King of Cayor and Jolof,
representative of the Jaraaf
kinky, to be ñargaloo
kiss, to fóón
kitchen waañ
kite (bird) cëéli, liccin
kite (toy) naawal
knee óóm
knead, to noot
kneel, to sukk
knife paaka
knit, to ràbb
knitting needle ràbbu
knock on wood, to laal bant
knock over, to képp
knock, to fégg
knocking, to enter quickly without
ne paraax, nee paraax
knot fas, fas-fas, lèj-lèj, pas-pas
knot, half hitch roccantal
knot in, to make a half hitch roccantal
know by magic, to tandale, tandumus
know each other, to xamante
know how to behave, person who
doesn't bëy
know how to behave, to am sutura,
yarn
know how to do, to mën
know how to, to mën
know, not to xamul
know one's lesson, to mokkal
know that, to xam ne
know that, to let xamal ne, xamloo ne
know, to dëgg, xam, xamante ag
knowledge xam-xam
knowledge of Islamic culture, to
have incomplete álluwaam...guddul
knowledge, to have religious am
àlluwa
knowledgeable about traditional
culture who behaves traditionally,
person ndaanàa
knowledgeable, to be am xam-xam
knuckles, to crack one's foq
baaraamam
knuckles, to hit on the head with
one's won
Kocc Barma says... Kocc Barma nee
na...
oohl tusngël
kola nut guró
kola nut, half a ñàdd
Kolda Koldaa
Koran, chapter of the saar
Koran, the Alxuraan, Kaamil, téére
Alxuraan
Koran, to recite the whole wàcce
Kaamil
Koran, verse of the aaya, suraat
Koran while reciting, to merge
together two verses of the runge
Koranic school daara, jàngu
Koranic school, to be a teacher in a
sëriítu
Koranic school, to go to dem
Alxuraan
Koranic school, teacher in a alfa,
sërií
Koranic tablets àlluwa
kwashiokur ràgg
kwashiokur, to suffer from ràgg
labor mat
labor, to be in matu
lace boroode
lack ñàkk
lack energy and excitement, to leeb
lack energy, to yaramam...fasu
lack of energy and excitement leeb
lack of pigmentation on the skin jib
lack of water maral
lack thoughtfulness for others, to
ñàkk xel
lack, to des, ñàkk
ladder seel
ladle kook, kuddu luus
lady ndaw, soxna
ladylike, to be jigééné
lake déég
lamb mbote, mburt, mburtu, tef
lamb meat yàppu xar
lamb, type of roast dibi, miswi
lamp lâmp
lance xeej
land to cultivate, plot of lew
landing area for fishing boats tceeru
landowner laamaan
language kàllaama, làkk
language, bad saaga
language, speaker of a tonal African
làkkkat, ñak
language, to have learned as one's
first nàmp
language, to use strong or insulting
saaga
lap kaw
lap, to put on one's uuf
large family, to have a jaboot
large quantity andaa, gàdd
larynx bole, pottax
last a long time, to yàgg
last name sant
last name as oneself, person with
the same doomu baay
last night biig
last, to be the mujjé
last, to come muji, ndaare
last year daaw
latch, to korooce
late afternoon tåkkusaan
late, to — guddéé, naaje
late, to be guddi, naac
late, to get up biddénti
late, to stay up birale
latest thing, to be the xew
laugh at, to ree
laugh hard, to make posone
laugh in a strange way, to nñexal
laugh loudly, to kex-kexi, rex-rexii, xaaqataay
laugh oneself to death, to yal...mätt
laugh, to rectaan
laugh, to hold back a muuñ
laugh, to make reeloo
laughing, to be unable to stop nakk-nakki
laundry person fóótkat
laundry room póótu
law, to be prohibited by religious aaraam
law, to break God's moy Yâlla
law, to break the jëggì yoon wi
lawyer awokaa
laxative nàndal
laxative effect on, to have a laase
laxative, to give (someone) a nàndal
laxataive, to take a nàndalu
lay down, to tèrèl
lay, to nen
layer of rice on the bottom of a pan xóóñ
layer of, to remove the outer lelli
layer removed, to have the outer lelleeku
layer, to wear an extra jiital
layers of clothing, person who wears many sõble
layers of clothing, to have on many tókle
lazy, to be tayal, yaramam...fasu
lead a debauched life, to mbal, mungi ci mbal mi
lead rope through an animal's nose ring nos
lead, to dänd, jiiti, ommat
leader bopp, njii, sang, seef
leader, female meer
leader, religious marabu, xalif
leader, to choose as a jiital
leaf xop
leaf, type of daay, mbuüm
leak, to senn
lean against, to wéér ci
lean on something, to dëstiëndiku
lean on, to dëstiëndiku, nérmeélu
lean over, to jëng
lean, to wéér
leaning against, to be wééru ci, wééru kawam
leaning, to be wééru
learn from one's mistakes, to am jom
learn the alphabet, to liifantu
learn, to sukekêndi
learn to in, to jàng
learned as one's mother tongue, to have nàmp
learned person aalim, kaan
learned that, to have yég ne
leash, to be on a short gatt tânk
leather der
leather strip car
leather, to cover a drum with fouor
leather, to cover with ëw
leatherworker uude
leave alone, to bàyyi, noppal
leave before sunset, to jàng
leave behind in one's absence, to bàyyi gannaawam
leave behind, to bàyyi, wacc
leave early, to xëy
leave in a hurry, to ne pèll, nee pèll
leave Islam and convert to another religion, to tubbi
leave one's husband, to fay
leave some room around, to ër
leave speechless, to luum
leave suddenly, to ne mott, nee mott
leave, to dem, dëdd, génn, teeddi
leave, to take one's tàggantoo
leave with a scar, to såkkał mândarga
leaves, to have tightly furled pome
Lebanese Naaru Bèyruut
Lebanese person Libane
Lébou Lébu
leen pōro
left hand càmmooñ
left of, on the ci càmmooñ
left, on one's ci càmmooñam
left side càmmooñ
left, to be des
left, to be on (someone's) féété
càmmooñ, féété càmmooñam
left unsold on, to be lamb
leftover desit, ndesit
leg tānk
leg, hooking a pàdd
leg, to trip (someone) by hooking
his ngajñ, pàdd
leg with one's foot, to hit
(someone's) wééq
legal, to be dagan
legs apart, to walk stiffly with
one's yāñañ
legs back, to fold one's rasu
legs of, to tie the tènk
legs spread, to sit with one's nàràñè
legs, to grab by the nguuñam
legs, to spread one's nàppñèekù, nàpp-
nàppañañ, nàpyñèeku
lemon limon
lemonade sitronaad
lend (someone) a well bucket, to
baawan
lend to, to abal, dimbèélë
lend, to able, leble
length guddaay
length of a life giiru dund
lengthen, to wàcce
leopard segg
leper gaana
leprosy gaana
leprous, to have gaana
less, to do or use wàññi looxoom
less to, to give wàññi
lesson, to know one's mokkal
let alone astamalaak
let cool, to seral
let drip in one drop at a time, to toq-
toqal
let go, to bàyyi
Let one whom God favors enjoy his
good fortune! Ku Yàlla tàccù ngè fecc!
let in, to duggël
let know that, to xamal ne, xamloo ne
let off steam, to yay
let oneself go, to nìis
let out at, to sippi
let out one's feelings at, to sippi ko
let rest, to nasal
let sit, to yann
let (something) rub off on, to wàll
let success go to one's head, to
naagu
let, to bàyyi, mey, nangu
Let us spend the day in peace! Ñu
yendu ag jàmm!
let's ayca
letter bataaxal, leeter
ettuce salaat
liar naafèq
libel, to duurël
liberated, to be liibèr
Liberia Liberyaa
library käggu
lice, to have tèćñ—see also nòótòót
license këyat, permi
lick, to mar
lid kubeer
lie feen, nar
lid off, to have the ubbeekù
lid off, to take the ubbi
lie down, to lat, tèdd
lie on one's back, to jaaxaan
lie on one's side, to tëddè wet
lie on one's stomach, to dëféénu
lie, to tell a fen, kàcc, nar
lie to, to tell a fen, kàcc
lies duul (vulgar)
lies, to tell duul (vulgar)
life àdduna, bakkan, dund, fan, màrta

293
bam, nafsu
life and eternity, for adduna ag
Állaxira
life, length of a giiru dund
life, to begin to lead an honest jubal
life, to have a long gudd fan
life, to have a short gàtt fan
life, to take a faat bakkan
life without direction, to live one's
topp nafsoom
lift, to yëkëti
light lëmp, leer, limyeer, tàkk-tàkk
light colored, to be furi
light skin, to have xeex
light skin, to have very xeex pecc
light, to jafal
light, to be leer, woyof
light, to be very leer nànni
light up for, to nitàal
light up, to leeral, niit
light (wood) to kindle a fire, to
xamb
lighten one's skin, to slightly leeral
lighten one's skin, to try to xeexal
lightening the skin, chemical
mixture for lâax
lighter fluid petrool
lightness woyofaay
lightning melax
lightning, to be melax
like kom, ne
like it, to look or act nuru ko
like that, to be dékk ci
like, to neex, saf, sopp
like, to act or look mel ne
like, to be mel, nuróo ag, nuróól, nuru
like, to really am coppateem
like to quarrel, to bare ay
likely to be in trouble, to be sikk
lime limon
limeade sitronaad
limit âpp, gàpp
limit to, to give a âppal
limp, person with a lafañ
limp, to lafan, sóóx
line rédd
line, clothes- liiñ
line, to rédd
line up, to raŋ
lineage, paternal askan
linen, baby laytaay
liner, to use eye rédd
lingual frenulum laa
Linguère Lingeer
linoleum tàppi
lion Baay Gaynde, gaynde, Gaynde Njàay
lion mimic simbkat
lion, to mimic a simb
lip tuñ
lip, to curl one's biiñ
lips, to bite one's màttatu
lip, to stick out one's luccal tuñam
lips into (liquid) while drinking, to
put one's dîtém, dîtém ci
lips, to smack one's coqom-coqomi
lipstick ruusaa leevèr
liquid in one's mouth, to hold guujal
list lim
list of, to give a lim
listen, to déglu
Listen to me! Ma ne!
listen to, to déggal, déglu
listening, to be dékk noppam
liter liitèr
liter, quarter walaat
little, a tuuti
little at a time, to eat a nìimèntu
little bit toq
little bit, a tuuti kallentaan
little bit of, to take a coppateem
little bit, to be a tuuti
little piece daggit, toq
little time, a tuuti
little, to be neéw, tuuti
little, to be really tuuti kallentaan
live an honest life, to begin to jubal
live comfortably, to dund
live dangerously, to bëgg dee, niitu,
waaja dee
live off, to dékk ci kaw
live one's life without direction, to
topp nafsoom
live, to dëkk, dund
live together, to nekkaale
live with someone without being
married, to am nekkaale
live with, to dëkk ci
live-in nekkaale
live-in, to have a am nekkaale
lively, to be njaxlaf
liver res
living room saal
lizard, type of bar, mbëtt, sindax,
   wuuk, yal
load into, to yap ci
load, to séf, yap
load with, to yap ag
loaded, to be heavily diis
loan, to put up as security for a tayle
locate, to amal
located a long time, to be yàgg
located facing, to be fééédé
located high up, to be kawe
located, to be fééédé, nekk
lock, to têt
locomotive, diesel oto raay
locomotive, steam saxaar
locust bean tree nere, uul
locust bean tree fruit nere, uul
log gattax, ngânj
loincloth ngemb
loincloth, to have on a ngembe
lollipop tãngal bant
lonely for, to be gelu
lonely, to be wëet
long ago bu jëkk, bu yàgg, ca njelbéén,
   dëmb
long earring jaaro lon-lon
long for, to namm
long head, to have a am boppu sump
long, long ago bu yàggayàgg
long time, to be located a yàgg
long time, to have been at it a yàgg ci
long time, to have been —ing a
   yàgg
long time, to have been that way a
   yàgg ci
long time, to last a yàgg
long time, to take a yàgg
long, to be gudd
long, to be very gudd coleet
longer, to wait a little nëgëndi
long-lasting, to be ès
longness guddaay
loofa njâmpe
look after, to toppatoo
look alike, to nuróó
look at from above, to tiim
look at oneself, to seetu
look at something, to stand on
    tiptoe to yoqëmtiku
look at, to xool
Look at what you did! Gis ngë!
Look at you! Moo!, Muyyéén!
look bad, to yiwëdi
look bad, to make oneself wàcce
    boppam
look better than, to dàq
look closely at, to niit
look down at, to tiim
look for a man, to göörtu
look for for, to seetal
look for in, to seet, seet ci
look for, to niir, seet, wëri, wut
look for, to come and seetsi, wutsi
look for, to go and seeti, wuti
look for, to have others wutlu
look for work, to bindu
look good from a distance, to am
   sëen
look good, to jëkk, rafet, sâppe, yiw
look in, to seet
look into, to gëstu
look like it, to nuru ko
look like, to mel ne, nuróó ag, nuróól,
   nuru
look much better than, to dàq fuuf
look out! ee!
look over one's shoulder, to geestu
look through a peephole at, to yër
look, to xool
look unconventional, to yiwëdi
look up, to téen
looking at, to be ne jàkk, nee jàkk
looks like —! mbette
looks like one, person who
nuróówaale
loom bàngg, ràbb
loom, to prepare a loob
loose fitting, to be yolom
loose morals, to have lìibèr
loose, to be yanq, yèmbèx, yèngètu
loosely woven, to be yaraax
Lord of Oualo Barak
lose dye, to yàbbi
lose money, to pert
lose one's voice, to baatam...dee
lose power, to folli
lose, to ñàkk, pert, réérél, réérélé
lost all taste, to have sàlli
lost in, to be lug, lug ci
lost, to be màbb
lost, to get réér
lost to normal society, to be alku
lost weight, to have jèéx, peer,
  wàññeeku, wàñam ji...dem, yooy
lot pàdd
lot, a lu bare
lot, to be a bare, sakkan
lot, to have a bare
lotion, skin toccami
lotion, to put on toccamiku
loud talk coow
loud, to be leew, réy
louder, to get jolli
loudmouth, to be a réy gèmmiñ, réy
làmmiñ
Louga Luga
louse, bird nóótóót
louse, head tééñ
love cofeel, mbëgg, mbëggéél, nòbeel,
  ngoro
love of luxury puukare
love, to bëgg, nop
love, to really fonk
love, true xol
love with, to be in doflool
lover one has, to be unsatisfied
  with the spouse or weexbèt
loving relationship ngoro
low tide, to be fer
low, to nànni
low, to make (someone) feel suuféél
lower abdomen nèq
lower back ndigg
lower back, animal's fàllare
lower oneself, to wàccce boppam
lozenge, mint pasti
lubricate, to diw
luck muur, wèrsèk
luck, bad safaan
luck for the day, to give bad um
luck for the day, to have bad umu
luck, to bring bad aay gaaf
luck, to have bad aawlu
luck, to have good am sans
lucky, to be am wèrsèk, neexle
(lullaby) Aayo nenne nenne tuuti
lump donj
lumpy, to be am donj
lumpy, to get def donj
lump of sugar bèkkù suukèr
lunch añ
lunch time njolloor
lunch, to come and eat añsi
lunch, to eat añ
lunch, to go and eat añi
lunch, to have for añee
lung xètèr
luxury, love of puukare
lying down tèdday
lying down, way of tèdday
lying position tèrin
lying position, to be in a tèdd
lymph nodes, to have swollen or
  painful càqar

296
make a metallic noise, to ne ran- ran, ran- raŋi
make a mistake in a game, to lakk
make a mistake, to gakk, juum
make a mocking face, to nóobi
make a noise like a motorcycle, to ne téf- téf
make a noise that wakes people up, to yeet
make a pile of, to jóór, juuk
make a pilgrimage, to aj, màggal, umra
make a pilgrimage, to come and màggalsî
make a pilgrimage, to go and màggali, umraji
make a popping sound, to téf- téfî
make (a profit), to gańce
make a profit, to gańce
make a quick stop on the way, to jàdd
make a scraping or shuffling sound, to ne karaas- karaas, nee karaas- karaas
make a shelter in, to mbaar
make a small hole in, to bënn
make a special dish for, to yakkal
make a sudden sharp noise, to ne réll, nee réll
make a telephone call, to woote
make a thundering noise, to rég- régi
make a wish, to ūnân
make amends to, to rüccamtki
make (an amount), to mat
make an arrangement with, to ūnân njëkk
make appear by magic, to luxus
make baskets, to râbb
make behave, to yamale
make black, to ūnulîl
make bubble, to fuurêl
make bulet, to bulet
make caakri, to caakri
make contact, to fail to juuyóó
make cry, to jooylool
make disrespectful, to xamadiloo
make drink, to naq
make eat, to lekkloo
make exciting, to xumbël
make excuses, to ḋɔwɔ, sàkket
make faces at, to ñawal
make faces, to gaññaxu
make ferment, to fuurêl
make fonde, to fonde
make for, to defal
make fufu, to fufu
make fun of, to kôkkëli, ñawal
make gar, to gar
make gejj, to gejj
make go back, to wàññi
make go out, to gënnë
make gosi, to gosi
make hurry, to gaawantuloo
make inconsiderate, to xamadiloo
make invulnerable, to tulêl
make it, to try to fëgg alal
make it up, to sòp, tándale, tánduus
make jealous, to xëtt xolam
make (jewelry), to tègg
make laax, to laax
make laugh, to reelo
make mad at each other, to raatle
make mad, to tàngal xolam, xëtt xolam
make mburaake, to mburaake
make ngallax, to ngallax
make njar, to njar
make one's home, to sànc këram
make oneself look bad, to wàçce boppam
make oneself vomit, to loolu
make peace between, to jubëlé
make peace with, to jubóó
make (people) enemies, to noonale
make poñë, to poñë
make room for, to xajal
make rot, to nëbël
make ruuñi, to ruuñi
make ruy, to ruy
make sacrifices for, to sampal
make sad, to xëtt xolam
make sense, not to amul bopp amul geen
make sit down, to dëj
make small balls of millet flour, to araw
make sómbi, to sómbi
make (someone) do something, to xiir ci
make (someone) drink water, to naq
make (someone) feel ashamed, to rûslóó
make (someone) feel comfortable again, to ruccamî
make (someone) feel low, to suufëél
make (someone) feel uncomfortable, to bilimbaane
make (someone) feel unwelcome, to xatal
make (someone) feel welcome, to ganale
make (someone) go back on a commitment, to dindi ci
make (someone) laugh hard, to posone
make (someone) shut up, to peeral
make (someone) touch the ground with his hands, to réppel
make (something) go through, to jaarale ci
make spoil, to fuurêl
make suds, to xûbël
make (the bed), to lal
make the noise of something large falling, to ne rés, nee rés
make the sound of high heels, to ne kok-kok, nee kok-kok
make things easier, to bañ ko bë
make things easy for, to noppal
make things worse for, to jëkkali
make time to, to jot
make tired, to sonnal
make, to defar, tax, tax bë
make trouble for, to fimaal
make up an excuse, to tappal
make up for, to dabu
make up stories about, to tuumaal
make up the full amount of, to mottali
make up, to fcnt, sos
make up with, to ruccamti, ruccamtiku
make up with, to try to neexal
make use of, to jariñoog
make walk, to doxloo
make yaasa, to yaasa
Make yourself at home! Fii sa kër lël!
makes muy
makeup on one's lips or chin, to have blue aninu
makeup on (someone's) lips or chin, to put blue anin
makeup, type of anin
making things worse, to be du wekkì...daaj
malaria sibbiru
malaria, to have sibbiru
male góór
Mali Maali
malnourished, to be xiibon
man góór, saa waay, waay
man, argumentative góóru watakban
man, to look for a góórtyu
man, to take good care of one's mokk popooc
man who has been to Mecca allaaji
man, young waxambaane, xale bu góór
manage, to débb-débbël
manage to, to def bë, fexe bë
mandarin orange mäñdërin
mandinka (game) wure
Mandinka (Mandingue) (ethnic group and language) Mändeng
Mandinka spirit, type of Känkuran
mane céq
mange rëmm
mange, to have rëmm
mango mâango
mangoes, rain of the tawu mângo
manioc ñàmbì, pullóóx
mankala wure
manners, good kersa
manners, to have no xamadi
mantis, praying gëlééém maam Yälla
many, how ñaata
many, to be bare
marabout marabu
marabout, type of xonjamkat
marble biiy
marbles, to play biiy
March Mars
mare wajan
marijuana bóón, yàmbaa
marinade marine
marinace, to laxal, marine
market jaba, màrsë
market, animal daral
market for, to go to the duggël
market, meat batuwaar
market, to be at the dugg
market, to go to the duggi
marriage mariyaas, sëy
marriage consummation celebration laabaan
marriage consummation, to celebrate a laabaan
marriage tie buum
marriage, to give to in mey
married, to get mey jabar, meye, sëy, takk, takk jabar, yeew buum gi
married, to have (a daughter) get meye
married, to live together without being nekkaale
married, to live with someone without being am nekkaale
marrow, bone yoq
marrry for the second time, to ñaareel
marrry for the third time, to ñetxeel
marry, to come and takksei
marry, to go and takki
marry, to sëy ag, takk
masculine, to be góóré
masquerade at New Year's, to Taajaboon
masquerade at New Year's, to come and Taajaboonsi
masquerade at New Year's, to go and Taajabooni
masquerade, New Year Taajaboon
Mass mees
massage, to bës, dàmp
master sang
"master"/"slave" relationship with
one, person in a gàmmu
mat basan, ndés
mat, prayer basanju jullikaay, der, deru
jullikaay, ndésu jullikaay, sijaada
Matam Maatam
match mats
match, to nuróó
match, wrestling làmb
matches almet
mate patt
material làmbdaj, tisu
material, piece of printed cotton sëru
legoos
material, printed cotton legoos
material, shiny ray-ray
math mat
matter mbir
matter to, to far
mattress matlaa, pajaas
mattress on the floor or ground
ndéstan
mature, to be gàppam...jot, ñor
Mauritania Gànnaar, Moritani
Mauritanian Naar
Mauritanians live, where the gàdd
May Mée
may be that, it mën na am
May God... Yàlla na Yàlla...
May God forgive me! Astafurlaa!
May God let Yàlla na
May God prevent Yàlla bu
May God prevent it from being
digested! Yàlla bu mu rees!
May God protect the family! Yàlla na
Yàlla sàmm njaboot gi!
May God protect us! Yàlla na ñu Yàlla
sàmm!
May God protect us from tempting
fate! Yàlla na ñu Yàlla musël ci cat!
May God protect you! Yàlla na lë Yàlla
sàmm!
May God protect you from
misfortune! Yàlla na lë Yàlla feg ci
musibé!
May he land in Paradise! Yàlla na
tàbbi Àjjana!
May I lose my mother and my
father! Ma ñàkk sama ndey ag sama
baay!
May it be digested in peace! Na rees
ag jámm!
May it be worn in peace! Na ràpp ag
jàmm!
May she land in Paradise! Yàlla na
tàbbi Àjjana!
May there be great peace (in
eating)! Na ci jàmm bare!
May you die! Yàlla na nga dea!
May you get rained on! Yàlla na nga
tawte!
maybe amaana, mën na am, xanaa, xëy na
mayonnaise mayencees
mayor meer
Mbacké Mbàkke
Mbou Mbuur
me man, më
me myself man mii
meal served at sunrise during
Ramadan, to miss eating the karmat
mean to, to tay
mean, to be aay, ñagas, tàng xol, xaje
meanness mbon
meantime, in the ci diggënte bi
measles nas
measles, to have the nas
(measure of length) mees
measure, to natt
meat yàpp
meat dish, type of rice and ceebu
Naar, ceebu yàpp
meat dish, type of rice or millet and
laaxu caaxaan, ngurbaan
meat, fresh wataboor
meat market bataaawar
meat or fish and vegetables on rice
ndawal, rënd
meat or fish and vegetables on rice,
to place rënd
meat to be grilled, piece of lakku
meat, to eat yàpp
meaty, to be am sóóx
Mecca Màkk
Mecca, woman who has been to àllaaji
Mecca, woman who has been to ajaa
meddle in other people's business,
to seytanee
meddler, to be a seytane
cmedical center dispañseer
medicine garab
mediocre, to be fooyoooy
medium complexion, to have a
xxxer eer
meet at, to teeru
meet briefly, to feeltoo
meet halfway, to dogale
meet, to daje, daje ag, dajeel, reyñoo,
tase, tase ag, taseel
meet, to go and dogale, gatandu
meeting jataay, kuréél, ndaje
meeting about, to have a reyñoo
meeting, to have a am reyñoo, diisóó
melon xaal
melon, type of xaalu tubaab, xaalu
Wolof
melt, to ruy, rual, secy, seeyal
memorized, to be mokk
memory xel
memory, to have a bad nêx xel
memory, to have a good neex xel,
{xelam...neex
mend, to gaar
menstrual period reegal
menstrual period, to be having a
julliwul, seul
menstrual period, to have a gis
reegalam
mental block, to have a kale
mention briefly, to cóos
mentor for boys undergoing the
circumcision period selbe
meow, to neew
merchandise màrsàndiis
merchant jaaykat, kiliyaan
mercy on, to have sarax
merge together two verses of the
Koran while reciting, to runge
mess up something for, to lor
messed up, to have something loru
messenger ndaw
messy place màrse bu tas
messy, to be jaxasoo
metal weñ
metal, yellow pèrèm
metallic noise, to make a ne ran-ran,
ran-rani
meter metar
meter, measure roughly equal to a
mees
mew, to neew
microphone mikro
midday diggu bëccèg, diggu njolloor
middle digg, xaaj
middle, in the ci digg bi
middle of, in the ci digg u
middle of the day, the diggu bëccèg,
diggu njolloor
middle of the night, the xaaja guddi
midmorning yoor-yoor
midnight minwi
midst, in one's ci seen digg
midwife rewlekat
midwife to, to serve as a rewle
military base kàrce
milk meew
milk, bread or cookies in poñse
milk, condensed meew nestale, meew
suukèr
milk, dry meew pèndax
milk, evaporated golooryaa, meew ndox
milk, to ratt
milking bucket giir
millet dugub
millet and meat dish, type of laaxu
caaxaan, ngurbaan
millet ball nàkk
millet balls on behalf of, to
distribute nàkkal
millet field, first harvest from a
baxaw
millet field, to prepare a baxaw
millet flour drink ruy
millet porridge, type of fonde, gar,
mistaken, to be juum
mistaken with regard to, to be jaawale
mistakes, to learn from one's am jom
mix beans into, to bomb
mix into, to rax ci
mix, to boole, jaxase, rax, rimb
mix up, to jaawale, jaxase, raatale
mix with a spoon, to yöngël
mix with the hands, to jamb
mixed race, to be rax
mixed, to be raxe
mixed up, to be jaawaloo, jaxasoo, raataloo
mixture, to be a raxe
moan, to onk
mocking face, to make a nóóbí
modest about one's body, to be am kersa ci yaramam
modest in one's dress, to be am kersa ci colinam
modest person, simple nitu neen
Mohammed, the Prophet Nabi, Yóonnént Mohammet (salalaahu alayhi wa sallam), Sang
moisten, to kaas
molar déégrééj
mold muul
mold, to muul
mole xalam maam Yàlla
Monday Altine
monetary unit, Gambian dalasi
money xaalis (for specific amounts, see names or CFA)
money for arranging a baptism ruy
money for food for one day njèl
money for, to change wecci
money from, to get ràllu
money, gift of ndawtal
money in celebration, to give (someone) ndawtal
money, new wife's waajtaay
money, person who gives one bånk
money problems, to have am porobelem xaalis
money, to ask for moyaal
money, to be out of банк, паан
money, to cough up the накк
money, to have no amul пикни
money, to lose pert
money, to play cards for къат хаали
money, to want бэгге
monk peer
monkey golo
monkey bread buy
month weer
month, at the end of the bi weer wi
deewee, bu weer wi deewee
(month, name of a) Baraxlu
month of fasting, the Weeru Koor
moo, to банк, нанн
mood jikko
mood, to be in a bad диккеле
moody, to be bare jikko
moon weer
mop foberekaay, saaku fobere
mop, to fobere, bomb, menaa
mop up, to мапп
mopping job fobere
morality ngor
more than Ismaïl Yaacine, to — дак
Ismaayle Yaasine
more than, to — ген
more — than, to be ген
more than, to have єпп
more, there are no amatul
more, to add yokk
more, to have no jeexle
more, to have some feccali
more to, to add dolli
morning subэ
morning, early subэ teel
morning, in the ci subэ
morning, this тау ci subэ
morning, to go to work in the xэп
Morocco Marok
mortar генн
Mossi Мóosi
mosque, central jumaa
mosque in Dakar, largest gränd moske
mosque, neighborhood jákka
mosquito yoo
mosquito larva wallax-jaan
mother meer, ndey, yaay
mother for, to act as a substitute
ndeyýoó
mother for, to designate a substitute
ndeyale
mother, to spend time with one's натп
mother tongue, to have learned as
one's натп
mother-in-law goro
motherless person baayo
mother's brother nijay
motion sickness нeer
motion sickness, to have нeer
motionless, to be ne nemm, nee nemm
motivate (someone) to change, to
жажану
motor bike moiblet
motor scooter vespaа
motorcycle motto
motorcycle, to make a noise like a
ne тэф-тэф
mound, termite жанж
mountain tund
Mouride Murit
Mouride sect, member of a
subgroup of the Baay Faal
mourn one's husband, to муру, тэн
mourning period тэн
mourning period, to end the foqi
mouse janax
moustache mustаas
mouth гэмин
mouth hanging open, to have one's
ne яъбб, нее яъбб, яъбаарал
mouth in surprise, to open one's ne
намм, нее намм
mouth really wide, to open one's
нан
mouth, to drop (something) out of
one's яъбби
mouth, to foam at the
гэминннам...фуур
mouth, to have a big реy гэмин, реy
ламмин

303
mouth, to have a space in one's jaal
mouth, to have in one's sex
mouth, to hold liquid in one's guujal
mouth, to keep in one's log
mouth, to open one's nep
mouth, to put in (someone's) sexual
mouth, to rinse out one's gallaxndiku
mouth, to wash around one's
ommiku
mouth water, to have one's yuut
mouth whole, to put into one's lump
mouthful lump
move forward, to awanse
move, to randal, randu, toxal, toxu,
yëngu
movie film
movies sinemaa
Mr. Musé
Mrs. Madam
Ms. Madam
much, how ñaata
much less astamalaak
much, to be bare
much, to be not néeëw
much, to be too ëpp
much, to do too ëppël, tek boppam
coono
mucus, eye laas
mucus in one's eyes, to have am laas
mucus, nasal baqata, ñandaxit
mucus, piece of nasal ñooxit
mud ban
mud, very wet poto-poto
muddy, to be am poto-poto, nëx, poto-poto
muezzin yéénëkat
mule berkelle, mbam säf
mullet deem, puunë
multiple birth, member of any sééx
muscular person, tall and ponkal
muscular, to be very tal
mushroom, wild mbaarum mbott
music musik
musical instrument, type of kooraa,
riïi, xalam (see also names of specific
musical instruments)
musical style, type of mballax
Muslim Jullit
Muslim holiday bësu julli, julli (see also
names of specific holidays)
Muslim holiday, to celebrate a julli
Muslim, to be a jullité
muslin, unbleached malikaan
mustard mutard
mute and blind, to be luu gumba
mute person luu
mute, to be luu, muumë
mute, to pretend to be muumë-
uumëlu
mutton yàppu xar
my sama
My sympathy! Ndey saan!, Siggal
ndigaale!
mysterious, to be ñàng
mystery kumpa
mystery to, to be a ump

n

nag, to jooytu
naked, to be ne wann, nee wann
nail pont
nails, fake poose
nails, to have fake poose
namby-pamby, to be a nooy
name? naam
name after, to dippéé, tuddéé

name as oneself, person with the
same last doomu baay
name associated with one's last
name, ancestral dákkantal
name, family sant
name, first tur
(name, first) Baay, Maam, Musé, Ndey,
Pàppë, Yaay (Most Wolof first names are

304
not listed in the dictionary. These are
names which have special meanings
related to their use as ordinary words.)
named, to be tudd
naming ceremony, to hold a tudd
nape of the neck doq, ndodd
narrow space roq
narrow, to be xat
nasal mucus baqata, ñandexit
nasal mucus, piece of ñóóxit
nastiness mbon
nationality, people who share one's
ñóóñ
natural gas gaas
nature bind
navej jumbux
Ndiago Njaago
Ndiago, person from Njaago-njaago
Ndiambour Njåmber
Ndiambour, person from Njåmber-
njåmber
Nïoro Ñooro
Ndout Ndutt
Ndout language Ndutt
near ci booru, ci wetu
near one ci booram, ci wetam
near, to be jege
nearby, to be jege
neat, to be tubebe
necessary that, to be soxlo
neck baat, loos
neck, nape of the doq
neck of, to hold down the ñàddu
neck, rolls of fat around the ndombo
baat
necklace, bead caq
neckline baat
necktie caaxoñ, karwaat
need aajo, soxlo
need for, to doye
need salt, to amul xorom
need, to am soxlo ci, soxlo
needle pusó
needle, knitting ràbbu
negative emotions, to feel strong
yaramam...daw
neglectful, to be såggan
negociator ndaw
neigh, to dañ, nexal
neighbor dékkææe, dékkëndóô
neighborhood bànqaas
neighbors, to be dend, jëllóô
nephew jarbaat
nerve to, to have the néeğ, sañ
net caax, mbaal
net undershirt caax
net, to catch in a mbaal
net, type of mbaalum sànni
never mukk
never be able to, to jomb
never in this life mukk ci ñëdduna
never, to dul
nevertheless moone
new, to be bees, feñ
new, to be very bees peq, bees pull,
bees tåq
New Year, Muslim Tamxarit
New Year's masquerade Taajaboob
newcomer wàcc bees
newlywed séyt
news dégg-dégg, xabaar
news, to be in the xew
news, to spread the xabaar
next bë loolu weyee
next older sibling of, to be the nàmp
jox
next time, the bu èllèggëé
next to ci wetu
next to one ci wetam
next to each other, to be dend
next year déwën
next year, until déwënëti
Niaye Ñaay
nice quiet person jàmbur
nice, to be baax, neex, neex deret, yaa
(nickname) Abbaas Jaw Fara, Meer
(Most Wolof nicknames are not listed in
niece jarbaat, jarbaat bu jigéén
Niger Niseer
Nigeria Niseryaa
night guddi
night, at ci guddi
night before Christmas, the Ribijon
night comes, when su guddéé
night in, to spend the fanaan
night, the middle of the xaaja guddi
night, to be guddi
night, very dark yaral
Nimzat Nimsaat
nine juróóm neent, něēf
ninety juróóm neent fukk
ninth juróóm neenteelu
ninth one juróóm neenteel
nipple cus
nit deêbh
nivquine niwaakin
no deédéét
no! deéét
no good, to be doxul, kasara
no longer attractive to, to be sàppi
no longer, to dootul
no longer, to be dootul
no more, there is amatul
no more time, to have gàppam...jééx
no more, to have jééxle
no money, to have amul pikini
no one kenn
no time, in ci lu gaaw
no, to say baň, rasu
no to, to say gântu
no wonder maaxàllaa
noble person garmi
noble woman lingéeer
noise like a motorcycle, to make a
téf-téf
noise, metallic ran-ran
noise of something falling, to make
the ne ré, née rés
noise that wakes people up, to make
a yeet
noise, to make a metallic ne ran-ran,
ran-ran
noise, to make a sudden sharp ne
rëll, née rëll
noise, to make a thundering rëg-rëgi
noisemaker, child's kesen-kesen
noisy, to be bare bruyl
nominate, to fal
None Noon
none of one's business, to have
something be yoonam...nekku ci,
gatam...nekku ci (vulgar)
None of your business! Lântinoor!
non-Muslim yéeéér
no-no mbaň
nook and cranny roq ag roqaat
noon diggu bêccêg, diggu njolloor, midi
normal, to be wêr
normal, to be not completely doyadi
normally naka jekk, ñaare
north bêt Gànnaar
north of ci boppu
nose bakkan
nose ring, rope through a nos
nose, to blow one's ñandu
nose, to have a runny baqataam yi
ñungi tuuru, ñandaxitam yi ñungi tuuru
nose, to help (someone) blow his
ñand
nose, to pick one's luqati bakkanam
nose, to put a ring through
(someone's) nos
nose, to talk through one's nos
nosebleed, to have a bori
nostalgia nammeel
nostril paxu bakkan
nosy, to be sop
not completely true, to be taq suuf
not even half, to be xaaajul
not fully cooked, to have some
parts cooke, gééy
not much, to be néeéw
not, or am
not ripe, to be fully developed but
not dëj
not to act one's age baň-baňlu, xale-
xalelu
not to act serious toward dofloo,
not to be cool doxul
not to be the equal of du leesam
not to have time for talul
not to be du
not to be afraid of ñeme
not to be cut on the straight grain kaam
not to be boring am xorom, saf xorom
not to be clear nêx
not to be generous siis
not to be generous to each other sisséné
not to be hemmed on the straight grain kaam
not to be in season rag, rat
not to be scared of anything du tiit du raf
not to be serious about foye
not to be serious bare kaf, fo,
    kafam...bare, sikk
not to be sewn on the straight grain kaam
not to be spoiled baax
not to be strong enough nasax
not to be the same du benn
not to be too bright xelam...nêx
not to be used to bañ
not to be worth anything tekkiwul
dara, tekkiwul dërêm
not to care about nêéwal
not to do anything constructive, to lambar-lambare
not to do what is expected tekkiwul dara
not to exist amul
not to feel pain ës, mbaame
not to feel well yaramam...neexul
not to get carried away ànd ag ay buumi nafaam
not to go straight moy
not to have a steady job liggééyaan
not to have any more amatul
not to have anything walaakaana

not to have anything else to wear rafle
not to have —'d for a while gëj
not to have the heart to néeëul
not to have the money for a Tabaski sacrifice jééj
not to have time amul tan
not to have time for amul tanwam
not to know xamul
not to make sense amul bopp amul geen
not to pay attention to bërgël
not to pay enough attention to one's appearance niis
not to say much about gätteñlu
not to speak tuddënté
not to think about what one is doing .ëppël, raataloo
not to think that foogul
not to want to think about in a romantic way séexlu
not up to standard, to judge to be xkeep
not, why tee
not worth it, to be du bagaas
not yet ripe, to be xaay
notebook karne
nothing dara, tus
nothing else to do, to have am tan
nothing, to be good for kasara
nothing was wrong, to act as if njar ko naan
notice a change in, to seetu
notice changes, to seetu
November Nowàmbër
now léégi
nowhere fenn
numb from sitting too long, to be wàñam ji...dem
numb, to be sadd
nun sëër
nurse enfermyee, enfermyeer
nurse, to nàmp, nàmpal
nut, kola guró
nylon nilon
oar joow, joowkaay, war
oatmeal sanqal
obey, to déggal
obscure, to be luuk
obsessed with, to be xelam
yëpp...nekk ci
object to, to bañ
obligation wareef
obligation, religious farata, ndigal
obligations, to be free of fééx
obnoxious, to be reew
observe with absorbed attention, to
e ne keew, nee keew
obstacle dog-dog, rëq-rëq
occupation méccé
ocean gééj
October Oktoobër
odd jobs, to work at liggééyaan
odd, to be doy waar
odor xet
odor, to have body am xet
of ca, ci
of course! baña!
off, to be turned all the way sës
offence àq
office biró
office, to force out of folli
offspring doom
often, to faral, faral di
oh! a!
Oh my God! Laa i lAaha illAlaal!
oil diw
oil, cooking diwlin
oil, hair diwu bopp
oil, palm diwtiir, tiir
oil, peanut diwlin
oil, to put food into hot rosi, taalaale
oil, type of kaarité
olly, to be nìin
olly, to be very nìin mbott
ointment pomaat
okay, to be dox
okra jaxato, kànj

okra soup or sauce suppu kànja
old age mag
old and in need of repair, to be maxe
old enough, person who is magum
jëmm
old enough to be the (relative) of,
to be mat
old fashioned, to be xewwi, xoójt
old looking, to be very fëñëx
old news, to be xewwi
old person màgget
old, to be màgget
old, to get magal
old, to refuse to grow bañ-bañlu
older man sëriñ
older person cos, maam, mag
older than, to be mag
older than, to be very much mag fuuf
older, to be mag, màgget
oldest përëmye
oldest child taaw
oldest child, to have as one's taawloo
on ag, ci kaw
on one's left ci càmmooñam
on one's right ci ndeyjóóram
on one's way yoonam
on one's way to, to be jëm
on opposite sides, to be xaafoo
on purpose, to do tay
on (someone's) left, to be féété
càmmooñ, féété càmmooñam
on (someone's) right, to be féété
ndeyjóó, féété ndeyjóóram
on the birth control pill, to be jël
doom
on the edge of ci catu
on the floor ci suuf
on the go, person who is always
sàmba tali
on the go, to be always ànd ag
aktiwite, gaaw tânk
on the ground ci suuf
on the left of ci càmmooñu
on the one hand ci benn fannya
on the other hand ci bennen fannya
on the other side of ci booru
on the other side of one ci booram
on the right of ci ndeyjóóru
on the river bank ci wàll wi
on the same side, to be far
on the shore ci wàll wi
on the side of, to be féété wet, féété
wetam
on the spot, to be yam ci
on the way ci yoon wi
on time ci wàxtu
on, to be tàkk
on top ci kaw
on vacation, to be bër
once benn yoon
once —, to xas bë
once, to have mës
once upon a time bu jëkk
one benn
one day am bës, benn bës
one day, food for njël
one day, money for food for njël
one fr. CFA fìfìn
one hand, on the ci benn fannya
one hundred téémëér
one hundred fifty fr. CFA fan weer
one hundred fr. CFA ñaar fuukkan
one (of a pair) patt
one, other patt
one, the — bu, lu
one thing after another nàngam ag
nàngam
one thousand fr. CFA ñaar ñe teémëér
ones that, the ñë, ñë
ones, the — ñu, yu
onion noble
only rekki
Only in peace! Ñàmm rekki!
open a bundle and spread out the
contents, to firi
open door, to have an yàmbalan
open field ñaaay
open for, to ubbil
open one's eyes, to gimmi, xippi
open one's mouth in surprise, to ne
nàmm, nee nàmm
open one's mouth really wide, to
naan
open one's mouth, to nep
open place in a village pënc
open space bayaal
open the door to, to ubbi
open, to firi, tijji, ubbeeku, ubbi
open, to be am mbóósóó, fìrëëku,
laabir, ne nàpp, nee nàpp, ubbeeku,
woyof, yaatu
open, to be wide lànn
open, to have one's ears dëkk noppam
open, to have one's mouth hanging
ne yàbb, nee yàbb, yàbbaaral
open, to have someone ubbilu
open up, to be reluctant to ñàkk
mbóósóó
open wide, to ne nàfëet, nee nàfëet, ubbi
nàfëet
open wide, to be nee nàfëet, yàmbalan
opening bën-bën, ubbité
opening, small poroxndoll
operation, to have an oppeere
operate on, to oppeere
opponent xulówaaale
opportunity kàttan
opposite safaan
opposite sides, to be on xaajoo
optimistic, to be am yaakaar
or am, walla
or not am, am déét
oral historian gëwël
orange orans, sorans
orange, to be orans
ordain, to dogal, tudd
orders to, to be in a position to give
yilìf
organization mbìootaay, ndaje
organize an ndèpp ceremony, to
ndèpp
organize a sabar dance, to sabaru
organized, to be well regle
origin sabab
originate from, to cosaanoø
orphan njirim
ostrich bânjôôli
other yeneen
other day, the keroog
other hand, on the ci beneen fânaa
other one patt
other side of one, on the ci booram
other side of, on the ci booru
other things, some yeneen
others, some ñeneen
Oualo Waalo
Oualo, Lord of Barak
Oualo, person from Waalo-waalo
Ouch! Wuy!, Wuy sama ndey!
our suñu
Our Owner Suñu Boroom
out of breath, to be âppaat
out of circulation, to be dëddu
out of control, to be firééku
out of money, to be bânk
out of style, to be tarde
out of the room one is in biti
out of, to be jééxle, mânde
out of touch with one's culture, to
    be rëér
outage, electrical paan
outdoors biti, mbedd
outer layer of, to remove the lelli
outer layer removed, to have the
    kellecku
outer space jawwu
outfit yere
outfit, type of ndobinu
outline bind
outside biti, boor, ci biti, ci mbedd mi,
    mbedd
Outside! Ci biti!
outside, around the ci boor bi
ovary nenukaay
oven fuur
over there, way fêlé
over, to be sotti
overcast, to be niis
overcome by craving, to be jaftè
overcommitted, to be ngiro
overdressed, to be rôógu
over-feed, to sol
overflow, to walangaan
overlapping teeth, to have jangar
overnight, to stay fanaan
over-seasoned, to be saf sàpp
oversleep, to biddènti
over-water, to sol
overwhelm (someone) with one's
    arguments, to daan
overwhelm, to yéém
overwhelmed, to be kër-këri
overwrap, printed sëru rogganti
owe a debt to, to ameel bor
owe to, to ameel
owl looy
owner boroom
ox yëkk
oyster yoxos

pace back and forth, to dem di ŋëw
pace the floor, to raakam-raakami
pacify, to nax
pack for, to yabal
pack up and go, to fabu
package paket
pad, brillo mbombu
padding, chair or floor laltaay
paddle joow, joowkaay
paddle, to joow
padlock kànnar
paid, to get fayyu
pail for drawing water baag
pain metit
pain, emotional naqar
pain from, to suffer emotional
    naqarlu, naqarlu ci
pain, not to feel ës, mbaame
pain, to cause metti
painful, to be ruux, saf
paint (a part of someone's body)
    with henna, to fuddên
paint on, to nataal ci
paint, to nataal, pentuur
painted item pentuur
painting desîn, pentuur
pale, to be leer
pallet ndéstan
palm, date tàndarma
palm fiber, type of rotîn
palm juice tiir
palm oil diwiiri, tiir
palm rat jaar
palm seed tiir
palm tree garabu tiir, tiir
palm wine sëng
palm wine, new conkom
palpitations, to have heart fitam...fêt-fêtî, fitam...têf-têfî, xolam...têf-têfî
pan kastiloor
pan, cake muul
pan, frying pool
pancake, type of pànket
panel làcc
pants pantalon, tubéy
pants, type of caaya
pantyhose baa
papaya pàppaaya
paper, piece of këyit
parade with illuminated floats fanaal
Paradise Æjiana, Njaniw
parasite, peanut wann
parasol parasool
pardon, to jëggël
paralyzed with fright, to be jommi
parent waajur
parent of, to be the jur
parents, to have the same bokk
Paris Pari
park, to gaare
parrot coy, seku
parsley persi
part boor, cër, nar, wàll, wet
part in the hair xàjjî
part in, to take bokk ci
part one's hair, to xàjjî
participate in a circumcision
ceremony, to kasag
participate in a religious service, to jullî
parties, to go to mbuumbaay
partition, to be seaparated by a short jelloo
party baal, mbëx, mbuumbaay, ndaje, noos
party, political làng
party, to mbuumbaay
party, to find any excuse to have a begg xew
party, to give a baal
party, to have a block fuurêl
pass away, to faatu, fàddu
pass by, to jaar, paase, römî
pass on, to jox barke
pass on (a rumor), to ruumandaat
pass on, to jottali
pass on to, to fer, jottali
pass (something) over a wall, to jëll
pass through, to aw
pass, to jàll, paase, romb, weesu
passport paaspoor
past, to forget the ñàkk mbóósîr
pasta espageti
paste nokkas
paste into, to taf ci
paste, to grind to a nokkas, rukk
pastry gato
pastry, type of fataaya, pastel (see also names of specific pastries)
pat out, to tàcc-tàccal
pat, to tàpp-tàppal
patch, to dabb-daaxe, fatt, taf
patchwork njaxas
paternal heritage geño
paternal lineage askan
path ñall
patience muñ
patient, to be muñ
paunch koll
pave the way, to sabablu
paved area dér
pawn, to tayle
pay pay, pey, sold
pay attention to, not to bërgël
pay attention to, to faale, konte
pay enough attention to one's
appearance, not to niis
pay monkey money, to mey mbaquus
pay period peyoor
pay, to fay
pay-back pay, pey
payment, bridal ñéent ag taraañsu
pea, green arikoo weer
peace jëmm
Peace back to you Maalekumsalaam
Peace be with you Assalaamaalekum
peace between, to make jubélé
Peace Corps Koor dé la Peé
peace of mind xel bu dal
peace of mind about, to have
xelam...dal ci
peace of mind to, to give dalal xelam
peace of mind, to have xelam...dal
peace, to make jubóó
Peace to peace! Jamm ag jamm!
peacefully ci jamm
peacock jamb joop
peanut aréén, gerte
peanut brittle nugar, ngato-gerte
peanut butter tigadege
peanut oil diwlín
peanut parasite wann
peanut processing tray baccu
peanut residue ràkkal
peanuts, to press ràkkal
peanuts, type of gerte caaf, gerte kemb,
gerte mbaxal
pear pwaar
pearl perl
peas ñëbbe
peasant baadoolo, kaw-kaw
peel xõllit
peel, to xõlí
peeled, to be xõlléëku
peer at, to niit
pelican njagabaar
pen bindukaay, estilloo
pen, sheep gëtt
pen, type of xalima
pencil bindukaay, karayon
pencil, eyebrow pastel
pencil, to rédd
pencil, to use eyebrow rédd
penis kooy, sàmba
penniless, to be amul pikini, ne wann,
nee wann
penmanship mbind
pension pensiyon
people gaa
people, black nit ñu ñuul
people from, young xaleey
people, group of gangoør
people, to be full of insignificant
bare cambar-cambar
people who are close to one ñoon
people who share one's religion or
nationality ñoon
people, young ndaw
pepper poobar
pepper, bell kaani salaat
pepper, cayenne kaani pëndëx
pepper, green kaani salaat
pepper, hot kaani
pepper, Jamaica kaani doom, kaani xecë
pepper, small red kaani gu sew
pepper, Thai kaani gu sew
pepper, to season with hot kaani
peppercorn poobaru doom
peppermint mànënt
peppermint candy tàngal mànënt
percale perkaal
perform a religious duty hastily, to
køpp-køppël
perform one's ablutions, to jëpp
perform one's ablutions without
water, to tiim
perform rain songs and dances, to
baaw-naan
performance mband
perfromance, to give a mband
performer mbandkat
perfume likoloñ
perfume, type of cuuraay, keteraan
perfumed powder or beads gongo
perimeter, around the ci boor bi
period jamano
period, menstrual reegal
period, pay peyoor
period, Senegalese historical Jamano
Kura
period, to be having a menstrual am
ngànti, julliwul, setul
period, to have a menstrual gis
reegalam
period when guests are visiting ngan
permission, to ask for taggoo, taggu
permit permi
person buntu maam Ìàlli, jàmbur, nit
(For most words naming a person with a
specific quality, see the word for that
quality.)
person, another keneen
person, black nit ku ñuul
person from waa
person from, young xaleelu
person, white tubaab
person who is half black and half
white metis
person with the same last name as
oneself doomu baay
personality bind, fàyda, fullë, sag
personality, to have a good am
xorom, saf xorom
personality, to have a strong am fullë
ag fàyda
persuade to talk or sing, to try to
cuq
pester, to coq, getën, taxaw ci diggu
boppam
pestle kuur
Peuhl dialect of the Fulani language
Pël
Peuhl Fouta dialect of the Fulani
language Pël Fuutë
Peuhl person Pël
Peuhl person from Guinea Pël Fuutë
pharmacy farmasi
philosopher, Senegalese Kocc Barma

Faal
phlegm xaaxtëndi
phlegm, to cough up xaaxtëndiku
photograph foto, portale
photograph of, to take a foto, portale
pick and choose, to taamu
pick, hair jàrt, jàrtu
pick on, to nekk ci, tooñ, yab
pick one's nose, to luqati bakkanam
pick one's teeth, to sókkorotu
pick over, to tànn
pick, to àjji, raas, tànn
pick, to comb one's hair with a hair
jàrt, jàrtu
pick, to comb (someone's) hair with
a hair jàrt
pick up, to fop, for
pick up, to come and jëlì
pick up, to go and jëlì
pick used in braiding hair ràbbu
pickle, to komfi, laxal
pickles komfi
picky, to be bare bënkëñënkë, bare mbañ
picture foto, nataal, portale
picture of, to take a foto, portale
picture (someone's) face, to jàneeer
piece dog, tell
piece, game doom
piece, little daggit, toq
piece of material piis
piece of nasal mucus ñóóxit
piece of printed cotton material sëru
leegoos
piece of sugar bekku suukër
pierce for, to bëttël
pierce, to bënn, bëtt, fëq
pierced ears, to have bënnnu
piercing, to be leew, ñaw
pig mbaam, mbaam xuux
pigeon petax
pigmentation, lack of jib
Pikine Pikin
pile jali, juuk
pile of, to make a jóór, juuk
piles, to put into jal, saam
pilgrimage aj, umra
pilgrimage, to go and make a
màggal, umrají
pilgrimage, to make a aj, màggal, umra
pill doom
Pillars of Islam Ndigalu Lislaam
pillow njegenaaay
pills, to take jël doom
pimple picc
pin ping
pin, bobby épéngël
pin, safety pingu koroose
pin, to kepp, ping, tapp
pinch (someone's) ear, to kaata
pinch, to dompat, noppatí
pinched, to have one's finger get
tèccu
pinching, ear kaata
pineapple anaanaas
pink, to be roos
pipe gënn, naaunu
place bërbë, palaas (Many expressions
referring to a particular type of place are
indexed only under the modifying word.
Names of particular localities are indexed
under the English name of the place, or
with a normal Senegalese spelling.)
place, another feneen
place for conversation waxtaanukaay
place in, to have a xac
place meat or fish and vegetables on
rice, to rénd
place on (someone's) head, to yan
place, remote Àllaaaxira, jawwu
place, such and such a bërbë sàngam
place that, the fë, fi
place three stones as a foundation
for a fire, to bos
place, to have a am palaas
placenta and
plague pest
plan mëbët, nas, pas-pas
plan, to diisóó, naal
plans, to make a lot of mëbët
plant njëmbët
plant from which incense is made
cuuraay
plant, to jëmbët, ji, samp, sax, suul
plant, to go and jiwi
plant together, to jiwëndóó
plant, type of bëkkis, dagg, lawtan,
salaan (see also names of specific plants)
plaster, to raax
plastic palaastik
plate aset, palaaat
plate, to sóóp
play po
play a clapping game, to raay-mbelle
play a follow-the-leader game, to
aayn
play a hiding game, to làngaa-buri
play a tickling game, to raay-mbelle
play at cooking, to toggantu
play cards for money, to kort xaalis
play cards, to kort
play checkers, to damyee
play checkers, to go and damyeeji
play dead, to deë-deelu
play hooky, to daw jàng
play hopscotch, to palaalin
play marbles, to biiy
play tag, to dàçè
play team dodgeball, to nect
play the baliñë, to baliñë
play the flute, to liit
play (the king), to tek ci ordaal buur
play the role of, to toppandoo
play the xalam, to xalam
play the xylophone, to baliñë
play, to dox, fo
play, to come and fosi
play, to go and foyi
play together, to fowandoo
play with fire, to niitu
play with, to foye
playboy saay-saay
playing card kàrt
pleasant, to be neex deret
please dëgg, ngaalla, rikk, waay
pleasing to, to be neex
pleasure bànnex
pleasure in, to take bànnexu ci
pleat piliise
pleat, to piliiise
plentiful, to be gàdd
plentiful, to flow baawaan
plenty, to be doy, sakkan
plier niím
plot of ground waar
plot of land to cultivate lew
plot, to mànkoo
pluck, to soqqi
plug, to kale, saañ
plugged up, to be buuse
plumbing robine
plump, to be am biir am taat
pocket poos
Podor Podoor
poem, type of kaãn, taasu
point at, to joxoñ
point, highest coll
point out the consequences of
(someone's) bad ways, to rëbb
poised, to be way
poison poson
poison, person who is like poson
poison, to posone
poke (someone) in the rear end, to ruux
pole fiñoos
pole, boat wat
pole, electric poto
pole, to fiñoos
police polis
police chief komiser
police force, Senegalese national Sàndamèrì
police record, person with a wayu
police record, to have a wayu
policeman alkaati, polisyé
polish, to bomb, socc
polite person yaru
polite, to be am kersa, bare kersa, yaru
politeness kersa
political party làng
political power nguur
political, to be bare politik
politics politek
pomme de Cayor tree new
pond déég
pool pisin
Poor — ngalla ——
poor health, to be in wëradi
poor judgment, to sometimes show dese
poor person miskiin, néej ji doole, walaakaana
Poor thing! Ey waay jilé!
poor, to be néej doole, ndóšle, walaakaana
poor, to pretend to be deec-deelu
pop, to fett
popcorn pet-petal
Popenguine Popëngin
popping sound, to make a tëf-tëfi
porch peron
pork mbaam, yàppu mbaam
porridge, type of millet fonde, gar, laax
port poor
portion nar
portion set aside yakk
portion, to take a tibb
portions, to divide into nar
Portuguese Creole Pertugees
position palaa
position in for, to fëétéél, fëétéléél
position in, to fëétéél, fëétélé
position on one's back, to readjust
(a baby's) rogganti
position, social cër
position, to change walbatiku
position, to have a fëété
possess, to moom
possession alal, bos
possessions yos
possible for, to be still jombul
post office post
postcard kàrt
poster garaandìir
postpone, to bëtël, fomm
pot cin
pot for, to remove from the cooking yakkal
pot scrubber mbombu
pot, to remove from the cooking yakk
pot, type of and, käddiir, mbana
pot, water ndaa
potato pombiteer
potato, sweet pataas
potholder jáppukaay, t'éyékaay
pouch, type of gafaka, maxtume, nafa, poole
pound grain into flour, to go and wali
pound in, to daaj
pound into a paste, to dëbb
pound into flour, to wal
pound into flour, to go and wali
pound, to dëbb, soq, técc
pound to remove the hulls, to bojj
pounded in, to be daaju
pounded, to be mokk
pounds grain, person who soqkat
pour for, to sottil
pour from one container to another, to jééri
pour out on, to tuur
pour out, to tuur
pour, to soti, xélli
pout, to luccal tuñam
pour with foam, to fuurél
powder pêndax
powder oneself, to puudërú
powder, perfumed gongo
powder, to puudër
powdery, to be pêndaxe
power doole, kattan
power, political or social nguur
power, to be in mungi ci nguur gi, nekk ci nguur gi
power, to have am doole
power, to lose folli
power to predict the future baatim
power to predict the future, to have the am baatim
power, with anything in one's ci kemtalaayu kattanam
powerful family, important and yax
bu réy
powerful, to be am danar, mungi ci nguur gi, nekk ci nguur gi
powers, to be at the height of one's mungi ci diggu dooleem, nekk ci diggu dooleem
praise ngérêm
praise God, to sant Yàlla
praise insincerely, to xaxar
praise oneself, to bakk
praise satirically, to xaxar
praise, song of bakk
praise, to bakk, gérêm, màggal, sant, tagg, wayaan
praise, type of xaxar
prank caay-caay
prankster wayu
prankster, to be a wayu
pray for, to ñaan, ñaan ngir, ñaanal
pray that, to ñaan, ñaan ngir
pray, to julli, ñaan
pray to God, to ñaan Yàlla
pray to, to màggal
prayer julli, liggééy, ñaan
prayer bead peru kurus
prayer bead through one's fingers
while saying the required prayer, to pass a werdd
prayer beads kurus
prayer beads, to say prayers with werdd
prayer for, to say a léému
prayer mat basañu jullikaay, der, deru jullikaay, ndësu jullikaay, sijaada
prayer stone xecu jullikaay
prayer, to call the faithful to nodd
prayer, to be suitable for laap
prayer, touching one's head to the ground during rukkoo
prayers, dawn fajar
prayers, evening gee
prayers hastily, to say one's kêpp-képpél
prayers, late afternoon takkusaa
prayers, midday tisbaar
prayers, Ramadan naafila
prayers, sunset timis
prayers, to raise one's hands to
begin kabbah
prayers with prayer beads, to say
werd
praying, act of rakk
praying mantis geléeem maam Yalla
preach, to waaraante
preach to, to waar
precocious child waabajiiba, waane
precocious, to be waane
predict bad things for, to rêbb
predict the future, power to baatim
predict the future, to have the
power to am baatim
prediction gisaane
prediction, bad rêbb
prefer, to génël
pregnancy biir, ēmb
pregnant, to be biir, diis, ēmb, wèrul, yann
pregnant, to be visibly am koll
pregnant woman jiggéen biir, jiggéen
wèrul
preparation waac
prepare (a body) for burial, to gamti-
gamti
prepare (a field), to baxaw, bayaat, ballamni
prepare a loom for weaving, to loob
prepare an altar for, to sampal
prepare (an altar) for, to sampal
prepare for a recitation, to nafar
prepare for, to waac, waajal
prepared for, to be jekku
prepare Senegalese-style couscous,
to mooñ
prepared, to be mokk, mokkal
prescription ordanaas
present, for the bu tayec
present for, to be seede
present gifts, to fòót
present gifts, to come and fòôtsi
present gifts, to go and fòôti
present one's condolences, to jaale
present Tamxariit wishes, to këpp
present the appearance of being
busy, to xaatar-xaatari
present, to give (an in-law) a yebbil
presents to one's in-laws, giving of
yebbi
presents to one's in-laws, to give
yebbi
presentation of gifts póót
preserve, to komfi
preserves komfi
president peresidan
president, female meer
press peanuts to extract oil, to rakkal
press, to bës, nac, tàpp
pressed down, to be ne tàcc, nee tàcc
pressing tool tàpparka
pressure, to bundxatal, topp ci
pressure to, to topp bë, topp ci bë
prestige dayo, mâqaama
pretend that one can't talk, to
muumë-muumeëlu
pretend that, to tay-taylu ne
pretend, to tappale, tay-taylu
pretend to be a child, to xale-xalelù
pretend to be angry, to mer-merlu
pretend to be asleep, to nelawantu,
nelaw-nelawlu
pretend to be dead, to dee-deelu
pretend to be good, to baax-baaxlu
pretend to be mute, to muumë-
muumeëlu
pretend to be sleepy, to nelawantu,
nelaw-nelawlu
pretend to be smart, to nelawantu,
nelaw-nelawlu
pretend to be unable to do
something, to dee-deelu
pretend to refuse, to bañ-bañlu
pretend to stutter or stammer, to dërd-
dërlù
pretend to try to do, to jëemëntu
pretty, to be rañet
prevent, to fàñq
price loxo, njëk
price of, to reduce the wànteer
prices, to have good neex
prick, to jam
pride réy, tiitër
pride and joy tiitër
priest làbbe, peer
prime minister përëmye ministër
prince gëllwaar
print, to muul
printed cotton material, piece of sëru legoos
prison kasô
prisoner of war jaam
privacy of, to respect the suturaal
private, to keep things am sutura
prize neexal
problem dog-dog, porobelem
problem, to be a doy waar, tê
problem, to solve a ljjanti
problems, to avoid bañ ko bë
problems, to conceal (someone's)
săng sutura
problems, to have am-dog-dog, jaaxle
problems, to have a lot of bare
gilaawaale
problems, to have money am
porobemu xaalis
proceed one step at a time, to benn-bennal
produce a burning sensation, to ratatati
produce a tickling sensation, to njaramtaan
produce, to jur
productive, to be jur
profession liggééy, méccccé
profit ngañaay
profit, to make a gañe
prohibit from, to aaye
prohibited by religious law, to be araam
promise (someone) a reward, to mey mbauquus
promise that, to dig ne
promise, to dig
promotion ndombog tânk
prompt, to gâgganti
proof firnde
prop one's head on one's hand, to
dëmmôóyu
property am-am, moomeel
Prophet, companion of the saaba
Prophet sent by God Yónnént
Prophet Mohammed, the Nabi,
Yónnént Mohammet (salalaahu allayhi wa sallam), Sang
Prophet's Birthday celebration, the Gàmmu, Mawlud
proprietor boroom
proscribe for, to digal
prosperity naatângé
prosthesis pooce
prosthesis, to wear a pooce
prostitute caga, gânc
protect against, to difi ci
protect for, to làqal
protect from, to fig ci
protect oneself against, to muslu ci
protect, to aar, dar, dând, làq, musël, nëbb
protest, to kaas dërwaa-am
protruberance, external occipital cuukel
proud to admit one's mistakes, to be too ñëk
proud, to be bare tiitër, duuf, réy
prove himself, to give (someone) a chance to efel
proverb kàddu, léebu
proverbs, to express one's ideas using léebu
provisions ndugg
provoke a bad fate, to admire and thus catu, gémmiñu
provoke, to efel
prune, to fej, folet, taaye
pruning shears taayekaay
psychological burden on, to impose a yan
public hair cokk
publicize, to siiwël
puckered, to be ñargaloo
puff, to ef
pull ahead, to raw
pull apart the two sections of, to
nàdd
pull back, to bippu
pull off a blanket or covering, to
ñori
pull off (someone's) clothes, to ñori
pull out from, to lúgatee
pull out, to buddi, déqati, jukki, luqati,
ñoddi, ñoqqati, ñoqqi, rocci, sempi
pull sharply on, to bif
pull (someone's) headscarf
forward, to tagal
pull (something) toward oneself, to
féq, xeccc
pull, to wekki
pull up a well bucket, to lugat
pull up at the bottom, to aj
pull up one's clothes, to wagasu
pull up, to buddi, déqati, ēn
pulled forward, to have one's
headscarf tagalu
pullover sweater piliweer
pulsate, to ne ray-ray, ray-rayi
pump pomp
pump up, to pompe
pumpkin naajo
punch, to kêmëx
puncture, to jam
punish, to yar
punished by God, to be Yàlla...alak
punishment mbugël, ñaf
puppy kuti
pure piir
pure, to be xóót
purple, to be yolet
purpose itte
purpose, to do on tay
purse saak
purse, type of gafaka, nafa
pursue, to dàq
pus dëtt, dëtt-mbér, mbér
pus from, to squeeze fedd
pus, to have taap
push against, to bës
push all the way for, to sësèl
push all the way, to sës
push and shove, to jiíro
push hard, to nalu
push (someone) into doing
something, to xiir ci
push (someone's) head back, to
joqqarbi
push, to bêmëx, bës, laal, puus
pushed all the way, to be sës
put (a baby) on one's back and
wrap it up, to boot
put a burden on (someone's) head,
to yan
put a cloth down to honor
(someone), to lalal
put a finger on (someone's)
forehead, to joqqarbi
put (a pin) in something, to tapp ci
put a pot on the fire, to taal
put a ring through (someone's)
nose, to nos
put arms around each other's
shoulders, to lëngóó
put aside, to ber
put away, to dénc, teggi
put bedding away, to làlli
put blue makeup on (someone's)
lips or chin, to aniiin
put diagonally, to galan
put down (an amount) as a down
payment, to awaŋs
put down (the bowl) to start a meal,
to taaj
put down, to jànni, ñaawal, suuféel,
waral
put far from, to soreel
put first, to jiital
put food into hot oil, to rosi, taalaale
put grease on oneself, to diwu,
toccamiku
put in a position to catch
something, to dékk
put in accents on, to maas
put in boiling water, to sóór
put in charge of, to dénk
put in diacritical marks on, to maas
put in for, to daajal
put in or on, to def ci
put in piles, to jal
put in (someone's) mouth, to sexual
put in time out, to déj
put in, to daaj, dugel ci
put inside, to dugel
put into one's mouth whole, to lump
put into piles, to saam
put into simple language for, to tekki
put into simple language, to tekki
put into or over or onto, to sånni ci
put (money) to one's own use, to daggu
put off, to yann
put on a diet, to geet
put on a lot of weight, to yaram...dab
put on a shawl, to kolu
put on a wos, to wos
put on inside out, to been
put on one's head, to yanu
put on one's lap, to uuf
put on sale, to wànteer
put on (someone), to have a spell or curse liggééy
put on top of something, to aj
put on, to sol
put one's arm around (someone's) shoulders, to gâll, lêng
put one's finger in (someone's) eye, to koloj
put one's hands on one's hips, to jän
put one's hands over (someone's eyes or mouth), to dar
put one's lips into (liquid) while drinking, to dëitém, dëitém ci
put one's weight on something, to dësëndiku
put one's weight on, to dësëndiku
put oneself in the hands of, to wàkkiru ci
put out a fire with, to sèkk ci
put out, to fay, sèkk
put out with, to sèkk ag
put right side up, to dippi
put ruffles on, to walan
put (someone) off, to dawloo
put (someone) to some trouble, to tek finë
put (something) on its back, to jaaxaanal
put (something) on its side, to dëngël
put sugar on, to suukër
put, to tek
put to bed, to tērël
put together, to boole, dajale
put under a spell, to noob
put under glass, to suweer
put under one's arm, to bóq
put up a fence or hedge around, to ñak
put up as security for a loan, to tayle
put up barriers against, to såkket
put up, to firi
puzzle, to jommal
puzzled, to be jaaxle, jommal, waaru
python yeew

quantity, large andaar, gàdd
quarrel ay, xulôô
quarrel, to ay
quarrelsome, to be bare ay
quarter liter walaat

queen buur, daam
Queen Lingeer
queenly woman lingeer
question laajte
question, to laaj, lâmbaatu, léëtu
question, to ask a laajte
questionable, to be taq suuf
questions, to ask lēntu
quick to spread a story, to be gaaw
quickly gaaw
quiet and calm, to be ne tekk, nee tekk
quiet and well behaved child, type
  of very xale yarluwaan
quiet down, to ne selaw, nee selaw, yam
quiet person jàmbur

rabbit lēk, njombor, Njombor Seen
race kurs, rawante, xeet
race, to kurs, rawante
race, to be of mixed rax
race, to begin a jèkkante
racefrack san dē kurs
radio rajo
radio station rajo
radish radi
rag sagar
railroad carb wago
railroad track raay, ran-ran
rain taw
rain of the mangoes tawu màngo
rain, period of heavy waxset
rain songs and dances, to do baaw-
  naan
rain, to taw
rain, to be caught in the rain tawte
rain, to have taw
rain, type of ègg, ñebb-ñebb, yebb-yebb
raincoat permiyaabal
rained on, to be tawte
rains, period before the cooroon
rainwater ndoxum taataan
rainwater, to catch taataan
rainy season nawet
rainy season, end of the wate
rainy season, person who works
  during the nawetaan
rainy season, soccer game played
during the nawetaan
rainy season, to work during the
nawetaan
raise ndollent
raise one's hand threateningly, to
  àjji, mèb, xàcc
raise one's hands to begin prayers,
  to kàbbar
raise one's head, to siggi
raise, to yar, yook
raised by another, to have one's
  child yarlu
raisin reseñ, reseñ sek
rake rato
ram kuy
Ramadan Koor, Weeru Koor
Ramadan, alms given at the end of
muurum Koor
Ramadan, holiday at the end of
  Korie
Ramadan, to start uum
rank palaas
rank, high daraja
rascal saay-saay
rash between one's legs, to have a
  booy
Rastafarian Rasta
rat kàña
rat, palm jaar
rattle, to rèn-rèñi
razor raaswaar
razor blade lañset
reach for, to yóótu
reach out and catch, to gatandu
reach, to tolloo
read syllable by syllable, to ijj
read, to duruu, jàng, liir
read to, to jängal, liiral
readjust (a baby's) position on
one's back, to rogganti
ready for, to get gatandu
ready to cook on, to be boy
ready, to be noppī, pare
ready, to get sabbablu
ready, to get al waac
ready to, to be noppī ngir, pare ngir
real piir
really de, kat, kay, naam, rekk
really something, to be rax
really —, to dàq Ismaaylè Yaasin
rear end bun, taat, wan, gat (vulgar)
rear end, to have a big am taat, wan
rear, to show (someone) one's
wammeeku
reason that, what is the lan moo tax,
ngir lan moo tax, pur lan moo tax
receding hairline, to have a feel
receive charms and prayers against,
to xërêm, xonjom
receive, to jot
recently keroog
recite the whole Koran, to wàcce
Kaamil
recite, to tari
reciting, to merge together two
verses of the Koran while runge
recognition cant
recognize, to miis, nemmeeku, rânñee,
xamëc
recognizeable, to be rânñeeeku
recognizing, to have trouble fakk
recommend to, to digal
reconcile (accounts), to regle
reconcile, to jubëlé
reconcile, to go and persuade to
fayle
reconciled with, to be jubôó
record, person with a police wayu
record, to have a police wayu
re-cover a drum with leather, to foor
red xonq
red hot, to be boy
red, to be very xonq coy, xonq curr
red, to be xonq
reduce the price of, to wànteer
reduce, to wàaání
reduced, to be waañeeeku
reed, type of barax
reflect, to nasal xelam
refrigerator frijiddéér
refuse, to báñ, gântu, lânk, lânk kaare,
rasu
refuse to eat, to gëdd
refuse to grow old, to báñ-bâñlu
refuse, to pretend to báñ-bâñlu
refuse to smile, to ne këcc
refuse to talk to, to taf
refuse to, to báñ
regain consciousness, to ximmëliku,
ximmi
regard to one, with ci wàllam
regard to, with ci wàllu
region diiwaan, pákk
region, interior Kàw
region, large geographical gox
region, Senegalese Lingeer
regret réccu
regret, to réccu
regular gâng
regular guy ni tu neen
reject, to falan
rejected by God, to be Yàllà...alak
relationship diggëntë, jote, kollërë
relationship characterized by, to
have a digaale, dige
relationship, loving ngoro
relationship, to be committed to
one's am kollërë
relationship, to break off a dogoo
relationship, to break up their dugg
seen diggëntë
relationship, to have a good maslaa
relationship, to have a serious
relationship with one, person in a
traditional "master"/"slave" gâmmu
relationship with, person one has
digaale
relative mbokk
relative, type of deret, goro, maam,
maamaat, sët, sëtaat (see also names of
specific relatives)
relatives who live with one jaboot,
njaboot
relax (one's hair), to tàllal
relaxed, to be bèlli
release, to bâyyi
relieve (someone) of a commitment,
to jëggël
relieve, to awu
relieved, to be coonoom...wàcc
relieved, to feel coonoom...jééx
religion diine
religion, people who share one's
ñoñ
religion, person who follows
traditional African boroomi xërêm,
Cëddo
religious duty hastily, to perform a
képp-këppël
religious gathering, type of jàng
religious instruction jàngu
religious knowledge, to have am
älluwa
religious leader marabù, xalif
religious obligation farata, ndigal
religious person yaaram
religious sect, to join a jëbbëlù
religious service, to participate in a
julli
reluctant to open up, to be ñàkk
mbôósör
remain, to des
remark wax
remarks, unimportant caaxaan
remedy fajukaay
remember that, to fàttaliku ne
remember, to fàttaliku, fàttali
remember what has been done for
one, to am kólleré
remind that, to fàttali ne
reminisce together, to nammaliku
remote place Allaaxira
remove by force, to ñôddi
remove from hot oil or water, to
seppi
remove from one's back, to botti
remove from the cooking pot for, to
yakkal
remove from the cooking pot, to
yakk
remove from, to dindi ci
remove the outer layer of, to lelli
remove, to dindi, teggi
removed, to be déñ
removed, to have the outer layer
lëlleeku
rent, to luaye
repair, to defar, gaar, jàgal
repay, to dâmp
repay with, to dâmpeec
repeat that, to waxaat ne
repeat, to waxaat, baamtu
replacement kuuataay
reply to, to tontu
report nettali
report to, to fen, nettali
representative in the Assemblé
National dipité
representative of the King of Cayor
and Jolof Jaraaf
representative of the Lëbou
religious community in Dakar Gran
Sëriñ
representative, to send (someone)
as one's yabal
reprieve, to jëggël
reputation, to ruin (someone's) yàq
deram
requirements on, to impose too
many këyitlôô
rescue of, to come to the wallu
rescuscitate, to dekkali
research on, to do gëstù
reserve for oneself, to ñal
reserve for, to ñalal
reserved person jámbbur
reserved, to be yaru
reside, to dékk
resist, to bippu
respect, mutual kollêré
respect the privacy of, to suturaaal
respect, to farataal, fonk, ñééblu
respect, to fail to treat with waral, yap
respect to, to show insufficient cog respected, to be sell, tedd
respected, to be wise and am daraja respectful, to be am kersa
respond to being flattered, to jayyaxu
responsibility for, to take gâddu
responsibility coono, responsabilité
responsibility, to shirk one's daw liggééy
responsibility, to take gâddu
responsabilité
responsible for, to be boot, res, sabab
responsible person kilifa
rest noflaay
rest after flight, to come to tak
rest in a cool place, to fééxlu
rest, to bâyyeeku, nàyyi, noppêliku, toog
rest, to go and noppêlikuji
rest, to let nasal
restaurant pensiyon, restoran
restless in bed, to be tërëdi
restrain, to téyé
results, to have good ântu
retain, to déég
reticent about, to be gâtteñlu ci retire, to fêgêl
return, to delloo, dellu, dellusi
reunion ndaje
reunion, to have a daje
reveal secrets about, to wecr
reveal, to feeñal
revenge pay, pey
revenge, to get fayyu
review, to nafar
revive, to dekkal
revolt, to fippu
reward neexal
reward, to dâmp, neexal
reward, to promise (someone) a mey mgaquus
rib ūaar
rice ceeb, maalo
rice and fish dish, type of ceeb bu weex, ceebu jên
rice and meat dish, type of ceebu Naar, ceebu yàpp, laaxu caaxaan, ngurbaan
rice balls nàkk
rice balls on behalf of, to distribute nàkkal
rice dish, type of sómbi
rice fields faro
rice, fish or meat and vegetables on rènd
rice, grain of peppu ceeb
rice into boiling water, to put sóór
rice, meat or fish and vegetables on rènd
rice on the bottom of a pan, layer of xóóñ
rice paste, cooked pat
rice, steamed white fiånkatan
rice, to place meat or fish and vegetables on rènd
rice, to wash sebet
rice, type of ceeb bu dijj, ceeb bu sew, ceebu Karolin, ceebu Siyaam
rice, vegetables and fish or meat on rènd
rich, to be am kêllu kuus, for kêllu kuus, naat, riis
Richard Toll Risaar Tool
rid of, to get bâyyi
ride, to dawal
ride to, to give (someone) a depoose riddle cax
riddle, to ask a cax, sànni cax
rifle dibi, fêtal
right drwaaw, ndeyjóór
right of, on the ci ndeyjóóru
right, on one's ci ndeyjóóram
right on, to be dal
right side out, to put dippi	right side up, to put dippi
right thing, to do the jaar yoon, yéy
right thing to do, to show the yar
right thing, to say the wax jamm
right time, to be there at the yam ci
right, to be jaadu
right, to be on (someone's) féété
ndeëyjóór, féété ndeëyjóórám
right, to one's ci ndeëyjóórám
right-hand person ndeëyjór
ring jaaro, jaaro baaraam
ring a bell, to sone
ring, lead rope through an animal's
nose nos
ring through (someone's) nose, to
put a nos
ring, to jip, ne kenn, nee kenn
ringing sound jip
ringleader ndeyu mbill
rinse off, to lenqali
rinse out one's mouth, to gallaxndiku
rinse, to bácc
rinising clothes, water for bácc
rip out, to nöoddi, teppi, xótti
rip, to xótti
ripe, to be gàppam...jot, muus, ñor
ripe, to be fully developed but not
dëj
ripe, to be not yet xaay
ripe, to smell xeeñ ënn
ripe-smelling, to be ënn
rise, to fenk, féq
risen, to be funkki
risks, to take fooye bakkanam
risks, to take lots of bègg dee, waaja
deè
rituals, traditional déébaadéeb
rival, female wujj
rival, male jamaatle
rivalry, to engage in jamaatle
river bank, on the ci wáll wi
river dëx, wal
roach mbout
road, dirt yoon
road, paved tali
roar, to ñar
roast lamb dibì
roast, to saaf
rob, to sàcc
robbery càcc
robe bolog
robe, type of jàllaabi, ñetti abdu,
sabadoo, xaafaan
rock doc, xeer
rock in a chair, to njoowaanu
rock, to aayoo, joow
role cër
role of, to play the toppandoor
roll a hoop, to mbege
roll around in, to furoónu
roll into balls, to dank
roll of fat around the neck ndombo
baat
roll one's eyes at, to xeelu
roll one's eyes, to lamal, ragaju
roll (peanuts) in the hand, to boxom
roll, to bëрин, bëřënu, dank, lem
roll up one's clothes, to wagasu
roll up, to ñëñ
roller, steam ndëraan
rolls of fat, to have am ndombo
roof, to weave straw for a hut rabat
room néëg
room around, to leave some ër
room for one, to have there be am
palaas
room for, to make xajal
room one is in, out of the biti
roomy, to be ne ñàpp, nee ñàpp
rooster séq
root reen
rope buum
rope through an animal's nose ring,
lead nos
rope, well goj
rot, to allow to nëpp
rot, to make nëbël
rotten, to be nëp
rotten, to smell forox, xeeñ nëp
rough, to be mer, mbaame, ñagas
round, to be mérgëlu, ron
row, to joow
royal court, dignitary of a farba
royal family waa kër buur
royal household këru buur
rub against, to boroosu
rub in, to maasale
rub off on, to let (something) wàll
rub one's eye, to toxoñ bëtëm, toxoñu
rub (something) around the edge, to booral
rub, to bomb, jonj
rub up against in a sexual way, to taf
rubber dâlleñ
rubber band elaastik
rude person baadoolo
Rufisque Tëngééj
ruffle walan
ruffles on, to put walan
rug tàppi
ruin (someone's) reputation, to yàq

deram
rumble, to rëñ-rëñi
rumors about, to spread tuumaal
run away from, to daw
run away, to daw, èllë, ñaay
run fast, to fiddi, riddi
run off, to fëx
run onto, to yëbb ci
run over, to dër
run, to daw, sotteeku, tuuru, yàbbi
run, to eat and ñaamxaat
run, to take off and xëlu
runny nose, to have a baqataam yi ñungi tuuru, ñandaxitam yi ñungi tuuru
rural area àll
rush, to gaawantu
rush to get something, to jëkkante
Russia Rusi
rusty, to be xuur
ruthless, to be sëoxor

s

sack mbuus
sack, burlap saaku
Sacrifice, Day of Tabaski
sacrifice food for, to jox...lekk
sacrifice, not to have the money for a Tabaski jëég
sacrifices for, to make sampal
sad duty, to have the am naqar ag tiis di
sad, to be am naqar, am naqar ag tiis, am tiis, xolam...neexul
sad, to make xëtt xolam
sadden, to naqadi, tiis
safe, to be naan
safety pin pingu koroose
Saint-Louis Ndär
Saint-Louis, person from doomu Ndär, Ndär-ndär
salad salaat
salary pay, pey, sold

sale wànteer
sale, goods for njaay
sale, to have a am sold
sale, to put on wànteer
salesman, type of butigu mbagg
saliva lor, téflit
Saloum Saalum (see also Sine-Saloum)
Saloum, person from Saalum-saalum
salt xorom
salt, to xorom
salt, to need amul xorom
salt, type of xorom bu dijj, xorom bu sew
salt water ndox ag xorom
salty, to be saf xorom
salty, to be very saf sëpp ag xorom
same age as oneself, someone of just about the moroom
same age, to be about the maase same (body part), to have the yam

326
same caste as oneself, person of the
same family or group, to belong to
the bokk
same height, to be the yam
same, not to be the du benn
same parents, to have the bokk
same side, to be on far
same size as, to be the day ne, tolloo
ag, tollool, tollo ne
same size, to be the tolloo
same social class as oneself, person
of the nawle
same time that, at the yam ag
same time, to be at a location at the
defandoo
same, to act the yam
same, to be the nuróó, yam
same, to have the bokk
sand suuf
sand, wet bâq
sand, white beñi
Sandaga Sândaga
sandal carax
sandal made of tires padam njaxe
sandal thong waru dåll
sap mecn
sap of the baobab tree laalo, laalo-
mbéb, mbéb
Sarakholé Saraxolle
sardines, canned sârdin
sardines, smoked keccax
Satan Seytane
satisfaction bânnex
Saturday Aseer, Gaawu, Samdi
sauce soos
sauce, to be soaked with lóór
sauce, to cook without mûnsël
sauce, type of cafaay, jage, ñëex, suupu
kàñja, yaasa
save for later, to yaxan
save for oneself, to ñal
save for, to ñalal
save something for (someone) for,
to sàkkalal
save something for, to sàkkal
save, to déég, dénc, rènk
saw recfan
say Èy
say a counting-out rhyme, to puluf
say a prayer, to léému
say again that, to waxaat ne
say again, to waxaat
say bad things about, to duurël,
móólù, ñàíñ
say bad things and good things at
the same time, to màtt di ëf
say convincingly, to biral
say good things and bad things at
the same time, to màtt di ëf
say goodbye, to tànggøo
say goodbye to, to tànggu
say loudly, to biral
say much about, not to gàttcñîlu ci
say no to, to gàntu
say no, to bañi, rasu
say one's goodbyes, to tànggantøo
say one's prayers hastily, to képp-
képpêl
say prayers with prayer beads, to
werdd
say something unpleasant about, to
gaaräl
say something untrue to, to kàcc
say something wrong, to waxul jámm
say that (someone) is a witch, to tam
say that, to ne, nee, wax ne
say the right thing, to wax jámm
say things one shouldn't, to wax toj-
toj
say, to always have something to
làmmiñam...tar, tar làmmiñ
say to that, to biral ne, nee, nee
say to, to fen
saying different things, to keep tègg
tulli sabaru
saying the required prayer, to pass
a prayer bead through one's
fingers while werdd
scabbard mbar
scabies ràmm
scabies, to have ràmm
scale waasintoor
scale, to waas
scar gâjì-gâjì, légët, màndarga, ñaas
scar on the head xaañ-xaañ
scar, to ñaas, sàkkal màndarga
scar, to make a gâjì
carce, to be mànke, ñàkk
scare, to tittèl, xuuaxal, yobbu fitam
scared of anything, not to be du tiit
du raf
scared, to be tàppet, tiit
scarf chaal, fulaar, kaala
scarf, to have on a head kaalawu,
    musóóru
scary, to be raglu
scatter, to tas
scattered all over, to be tasaaroor
scheme, to rabat
schizophrenic, to be am wërëdig xel
scholar aalim, jàngkat
school jàngukaay
school, European-style ékkool
school, Koranic daara, jàngu
school of fish naax
school, to be a teacher in a Koranic
    sëriñtu
school, to be skipping daw jàng
school, to come to jàngsi
school, to go to jàngi
school, to go to Koranic dem
    Ałxuraan
school, to have one's children be in
    naawtal
scissors siso
scold, to xas
scoop up laax from the bowl, to fas
scoop water out of, to as
scoot over, to topp
scooter, motor vespaa
sorch on the bottom, to xëm
scorpion jànkelaar, jiit
scrap morso
scrape xoos-xoos
scrape from a dish with one's
    finger, to ñàdd
scrape or shuffle one's feet, to
    karaas-karaasi
scrape, to xoos
scraped, to have a xoosu
scraped, to be xoosu
scraping or shuffling sound, to
    make a ne karaas-karaas, nee karaas-
    karaas
scratch fof-fof, gàjì
scratch (a child's) ears, to koti-koti
scratch oneself, to wokkatu
scratch, to fof, gàjì, gas, wokk, xosi
scratchy, to be xuur
scream yuuxu
scream, to yuuxu
screw pont, wiis
screw in, to wiis
screw loose, to have a mànke wiis
scribble, to rëdd
scrub hard, to ragg
scrub, to bomb, boow, jonj, fete, socc
scrubber, pot mbombu
scuff, to xoos
scum nëxit
sea wall dëq
sea water mbeex
seagull kiri gééj
seamstress ñawkat
search for in water, to lugat
search for (something) for in water,
    to lugatal
search for, to nûr
search, to seet
seashell xor
season tan
season, cold lolli
season, dry noor
season, rainy nawet
season, to be in rag, rat
season, warm cooroon
season, to safal
season with hot pepper, to kaani
seasoned, to be highly saf sàpp
seasoning to, to add more sàppali
seat palaas, toogu, toogukaay
seat on, to get a am
seclude oneself, to fatu, lëlu
second ńaaarcelu
second one ńaaareel
second time, to do it for the ńaaareel ko
second time, to marry for the ńaaareel second wife ńaaareel
second wife, to take a ńaaareel second wife, to take as one's ńaaareel secret kumpa, ngan-gi-nopp, sekkere, sutura
secret from, to keep information about (something) ump, xaņ secret, to — in sàcc di secret, to keep things am sekkere, sekkere secret, to tell (someone) to keep a dànkaafu secret, to tell (someone's) jaay secrets about, to reveal weer secrets for, to keep sàng sutura secrets, to have am sutura sect, member of a Muslim Tiijaan, Xaadriya sect, Muslim Laayeen, Tiijaan sections of, to pull apart the two nàdd secure job, to have a am ñak secure, to feddali security for a loan, to put up as tayle sedate, to be tééy sedative nàndal sediment settle, to have the tééy see at the same time, to gisandoor see briefly, to feel too see each other, to gisante see, not to be able to gisul see off, to gung see the future, person who can seekat see the future, to gisaane see, to gis, séén see, to go and gisi, seeti see together, to gisandoor seed jiwu, xoox seed, type of beref, dâq. jar seeds, to sow faru, tex seek advice about the future, to seelu seek advice about the future, to go and seeluji seek advice from (someone) about the future, to seelu ci seizure, to have a daanu select, to fal, jël, taamu, tånn self bopp self-esteem jom self-esteem, to develop one's fas jom self-supporting, to have one's children be naawtal sell at a discount, to solde sell on credit, to leble sell oneself, to jaay boppam sell, to jaay sell to on credit, to lebal sell to, to jaay sell well, to jar seller jaaykat seller of goods at a table in the market boroom-taabel selling, act of njaay sells things privately, person who baana-baana semen jiwu semi-transparent, to be yaraax send (a bride) to her husband's house, to waral send back, to wañni send for, to yóñi send (someone) as one's representative, to yabal send (someone) to get or take, to yobbante send, to yónnéé send to, to yóñi, yónnéé Senegal Senegaal Senegalese-style! Senegaleezman! senile, to be naax sensation, to experience an uncomfortable uum sense xel sense, not to make amul bopp amul geen

329
sensible, to be nité
sent to someone by someone else, thing yobbante
sentence bataaxal, bàddu
sentence to, to têj
separate from the others, to ber
separate from, to bâyyi
separate, to bâcc, bâyyante, digaloo,
  fegg, féeWelé, téqale
separated by a fence or short partition, to be jelloo
separated, to be digaloo, xajoo
September Septâmber
Ser Ser Seréér
serious about, not to be fo ye
serious toward, not to act dofloo,
  fontoo
serious, not to be bare kaf, fo,
  kafam...bare, sikk
serious relationship, to have a
  ngoroyoo
serious, to act jëmbët fullë
serious, to be am fayda, amul caaxaan,
  wane fullë
seriously, to take things xobe
sermon xubë
servant booy
serve as a midwife to, to rewle
serve oneself, to jëfëndikóó, jëfëndiku
serve right, to baax ci
serve, to séddëlé
Serves her right! Ñaw!
Serves him right! Ñaw!
Serves you right! Ñaw!
service, church mëes
service, to participate in a religious julli
set aside, portion yakk
set down, to déj
set down, to be déju
set fruit, to meññ
set goals for, to dékk
set in the ground, to samp
set on fire, to jafal
set out a container to catch
  rainwater, to taataan
set the table, to lal
set, to regle, so
settle down, to yam
settle, to have the sediment téy
seven juróóm ñaar, set
seventeen times fukki yoon ag juróóm
  ñaar
seventh juróóm ñaareelu
seventh one juróóm ñaareel
seventy juróóm ñaar fukk
sew on, to ñaw, tapp
sew, to ñaw
sewer fos
sewing machine masin
sewing ñaw
sewn for, to have (something) xötil
sewn on the straight grain, not to be
  kaam
sex yëfu saay-saay
sex together, to have kattante (vulgar)
sex with, to have katt (vulgar)
sex-crazy, to be bègg góòr, bègg jigéén
sexual activity yëfu saay-saay
sexual attention, to be greedy for
  more weexbët
sexually aroused, to be tàng
sexy, to be tooy
shack baraag
shade ker
shadow keppaar, taqandeer
shake one's head, to yëngël boppam
shake out, to fëgg
shake, to bâcc, gësëm, kal-kali, wiccaax,
  yëngël, yëngëtë, yokkokoki
shake with fear, to ne pat-pat, nee pat-
  pat, pat-pati, yox-yoxi
shallow, to be tell
shame gàcc, totoxte
shape, physical bind
shape wood with a knife, to yatt
share cér, loxo, wàll
share a common wall, to dend, sës
share a wall, to taq
share of, to take one's sàkk wàllam ci
share one's religion or nationality,
  people who ñoñ
share, to bokk, séddóó
share with, to séd
garaged equally, to have ràkkatikoo
shark gaynde gééj
sharp, to be forox, ñaw
sharp ears, to have forox nopp
sharp tongue, to have a
lámûïn...tar, tar lâmûïn
sharpen, to daas, let, nàmm, táaye, yatt
shave one's head, to nelu
shave oneself, to watu
shave oneself with, to watoo
shave (someone's) head, to nel
shave, to wat
shaved head, to have a nelu
shaved, to get watu
shavings, wood köpp
shawl chaal, kaala, kol
shawl, to have one's head covered
with a kaalawu
shawl, to put on a kolu
she moom
she alone moom kepp
she herself moom ci boppam, moom mii,
moom moomu
she is in mungë, mungi
sheaf sabaar
shears, pruning taayckaay
sheath mbar
shed dye onto, to yëbb
sheep xar
sheep, castrated tàppânge
sheep pen gétt
sheep, type of xarum pël-pël
sheep without horns njëkk
sheer, to be woyof
sheet darap, malaan
sheet of paper këyit
sheet, white ñjoor
sheeting, plastic permiaabal
Sheikh Seex
shell këll, xor
shell, empty xótt
shell, to xollí
shellfish, type of buuj, paañ (see also
names of specific types of shellfish)
she left fatuukaay, mbaar
shelter in, to make a mbaar
shelter, to fat
sheltered, to be fatu
sheltered, to be fatu
sherbet kereem galaas
She's fine Mungë fê
shin yeel
shine, to lerax
shiny material ray-ray
shiny, to be melax
shirk one's responsibility, to daw
liggëéy
shirt simis, turki
shirt, type of simisu àllaaji
shiver, to kot-koti, lox, yëkkokoik
shivers, to have yaramam...daw
shock, to jële kaw
shock, to get a mbêc
shock to, to give a maas
shoe dàll, suliyé
shoelace laase
shoemaker uude
shoes, high-heeled oo talon
shoes, plastic dàllu palaastik
shoeshine siiraas
shoeshine person siiraaskat
Shoo! Kes!, Sëp!
shoot an arrow, to fett
shoot, to fetal
shoot with a slingshot, to mbaq
shoot, young gàncax
shop, to dugg
shopping njënd
shopping, to go grocery duggi
shore, on the ci walli
short leash, to be on a gât tânk
short person ndaama, ndaamal Gosaas,
daama raas
short, to be gàtt, ndaama
short, to be very daaju, gàttagàtt
shortage fàkk
shorten by turning up the edge, to
urié
shortness gàttay
shorts tubéy
shot pikiir
shot, to get a pikiiru
shot, to give oneself a pikiiru
shot, to give a pikiir
should xanaa
shoulder mbagg
shoulder, to carry on one's gàddu
shoulder, to look over one's geestu
shoulders kaw
shoulders alternately thrusting
  forward, to walk with one's wagg
shoulders, to put arms around each
  other's lănggōō
shoulders, to put one's arm around
  (someone's) gàll, lēng
shouldn't, to say things one wax toj-
  toj
shove, to bēmēx, buux
shove, to push and jiiru
shovel peel
shovel, to peele
show how, to tette
show in, to wane
show insufficient respect to, to cof
show off, to bare puukare, bare tiitēr,
  tiitēru, wanewu
show on, to wane
show one's teeth and gums as one
  smiles, to siiñ
show oneself off, to jaayu, fānnaaral
show poor judgment, to sometimes
desc
show (someone) one's rear, to
  wannecku
show (someone) the right thing to
do, to yar
show (someone) the way, to wan
  yoon wi
show (someone) the way to, to wan
  yoonam
show through, to fēll, fānnaaral
show, to fānnaaral, fečë, lang, ne fān,
  nee fānn, wan, wane
show, to have one's collarbones am
  kēllu poobar
show up, to fēll, gēnn
shower stall sangukaay
shower, to take a sangu
shrine xāmb
shrink, to dellu
shroud cāngaay, perkaal
shrubbery fiak
shuffle one's feet, to scrape or
  karaas-karaasi
shuffle, to baatre
shuffling sound, to make a scraping
  or ne karaas-karaas, nee karaas-karaas
shut up, to be told to peer
shut up, to make peeral
shuttle kukku
shy, to be bare kersa, lewat, rus, yaru
sibling of, to be the next older nāmp
  jox
sibling, older mag
sibling, person treated as a younger
  rakk
sibling, very much younger rakkaat
sibling with the same father as
  oneself doomu baay
sibling with the same mother as
  oneself doomu ndey
sibling, younger rakk, tofo
sick, to be feebar, opp, tawat
sick, to feel tawat
sickle sārt
sickly, to be bare jāngoro, jagadi,
  wēradi, xiibon
sickness feebar (see also names of
  specific sicknesses)
sickness, motion neer
sickness, to have motion neer
side boor, kote, làcc, wet
side, left cāmmōoū
side of, on the other ci booru
side of one, on the other ci booram
side of, to be to the fēétē wet, fēétē
  wetam
side, to be on the same far
side, to lie on one's tëddē wet
side, to tilt (something) on its
  booral, dēngēl
side with, to faral
sideburns faas

332
sides, to be on opposite xaajoo
sidewalk torotuwaar
Sierra Leone Seraalewun
sift, to bees, lay, tame
sifter, large tame
sigh in distress, to binni
significance maanaa
silence! müü!
silk suwaa
silly, to be dese, matul
silver xaalis
simmer, to baaral
simmer until the liquid is reduced,
to baar
simple language for, to put tekki
simple language, to put into tekki
simple modest person nitu neen
sin against, to aameel âq
sin àq, bâkkaar
sin, to commit a moy Yâlla
since ba, bi, kom kê, ndegem
Sine Siin
Sine, person from the Siin-siin
Sine-Saloum Siin-Saalum
Sine-Saloum, dignitary of the royal
court of Farba
sing a kañ song in the fields or at
work, to kañu
sing backup for, to awu
sing, to wéy
sing to oneself, to wéyéntu
sing, to try to persuade to cuq
singe, to falâmbe
sink mbalka
sink, to suux
sinus trouble yaaf
sip, to take a guux
siphon, to manq
siphon water from, to nacc
sir musé, sama cânmiñ
sister, husband’s njekke
sister, (man’s) jijéen
sister, older mag bu jijéen
sister, younger rakku jijéen
sit and wait, to toogandi
sit around and bother, to toogaanu
sit around together, to làng
sit comfortably, to ne faax, nee faax
Sit down and be quiet! Jékkil!, Jékkì
leen!
sit down, to be made to dëj
sit down, to make dëj
sit Indian or tailor style, to
ferenkulaayu
sit on eggs, to bóóf
sit, to toog
sit, to let yann
sit with one’s knees bent and one’s
legs to the side, to gapparu
sit with one’s legs spread, to narale
sitting Indian or tailor style
ferenkulaay
sitting too long, to be numb from
wañam ji...dem
situation mbir, nekkín
situation, to be in a difficult bare
gilaawaale
six juróom benn
sixth juróom benneelu
sixth one juróom benneel
sixty juróom benn fukk
size dayo, taay
size as, to be the same day ne, tolloo
ag, tollool, tollu ne
size, to be the same tolloo
skein of yarn pilot
skimpily cut, to be ne rann, nee rann
skin der
skin, chemical mixture for
lightening the laax
skin color melo
skin condition, type of âkk
skin, lack of pigmentation in the jib
skin lotion toccami
skin, to fees, siddi
skin, to bleach one’s xeesal
skin, to have a white spot on the
xam
skin, to have an unpigmented area
of jib
skin, to have dark ñuul
skin, to have light xees
skin, to have neither light nor dark
xercer
skin, to have very light xees pecc
skin, to slightly lighten one's leeral
skin, to try to lighten one's xeesal
skin tone, to even one's leeral
skinny, to be om, ràgg, wow
skinny, to be very tollu ne ruuxu
skipping school, to be daw jàng
skirt sipp
skull kaån
sky asamaan
słam, to ne ràpp, nee ràpp
slander, to duuৰèl
slap mbec, pes
slap (someone's) face, to rattax
slap (someone's face), to àjji, àjji
kaabaabam, àjji noppam, òf noppam,
mbec, pes, talaata, toj kaabaabam
slap, to tàpp
slash, to butti
slaughter, to rendi
slave jaam, jaam sayòór, lar
"slave" relationship with one,
person in a gàmmu
slavery buumu njaam, njaam
sleep nelaw
sleep all the time, to lekk nelawaan
sleep deeply, to yàndoù or
sleep in the eyes laas
sleep in the eyes, to have am laas
sleep in, to fanaan
sleep, to nelaw, tëdd
sleep together, to tëdd
sleep too much, to ånd ag nelawaan,
nelawaan yi bare
Sleep well! Fanaanal ag jàmm!
sleepiness, part of a crab that
causes nelawaan
sleepy, to be dàjjant, gémmèntu
sleepy, to be excessively lekk
nelawaan
sleepy, to pretend to be nelaw-nelawlu
sleeve loxo, maas
slice off think slices from, to lelli
slices from, to slice off thin lelli
slide over, to topp
slide, to gilisè
slimy, to be liddeeku
slingshot laspeer
slingshot, to shoot with a mbaq
slink, to yoot
slip sippon
slip, half sipp
slip, to barastiku
slippers, leather maraakiis
slippery, to be rattax
slither, to raam
slogan feem
sloping surface, to walk along a
mareñ
sloppily, to do fast and patam-patamee
slough off the outer layer of, to lelli
slow, to be ndànk, yééx
slowly ndànk
slowly, to eat ñùimèntu
slowly, to walk daagu, temp
slowly, very ndànk-ndànk
smack one's lips, to coqom-coqomi
small coins, to have weccit
small place pukkus
small, to be ndaw, tuuti
small, to be very cappe
small, to get rees
smallness tuutiwaay
smallpox njàmbal, ñàppati
smallpox, to have njàmbal, ñàppati
smart person kañ
smart, to be am kañ, am xel, fendi,
muus, yëewu
smart, to pretend to be xam-xamlu
smell xet
smell around, to make a posone
smell good, to xeeñ
smell like, to xàsaw
smell really bad, to xàsaw
smell ripe, to xeeñ ënn
smell rotten, to forox, xeeñ nèp
smell sour or sweaty, to forox
smell spoiled, to xeeñ
smell, to fóón, xeeñ
smell, to have a bad am xet
smell, to have a persistent sëcc
smell, to have a strong něp
smelly, to be ënn
smile ree
smile just a little or for no apparent reason, to muni
smile, to rectaan
smile, to refuse to ne këcc
smile while showing one's teeth and gums, to sii
smiling, to keep oneself from muni
smoke cuulul, saxaar
smoke, to lakk, saxaar, tôx
smoker tôxkat
smoking hot, to be sans
smooth out, to maasale
smooth, to be maasé
snack njoganal
snack food, type of mburaake,
fiambaan, fiambaan buy, fiambaan daqaar
snack, to lekkantu
snack, to eat a njoganalu
snack, to fix a little tóggantu
snack, to have for a njoganaloo
snake jaan, ndox-suuf
snake track watiit
snake, type of ñangóór
snap presýon
snap one's fingers, to fottarsu
snatch something from, to këf
snatch, to këf
sneak up behind, to doxe gannaaw
sneaky person miikër
sneaky, to be miikër
sneeze, to biin
sneeze, to tissólí
sniff around, to leëntu
sniff, to fóón, ñus
snore, to xandoor
snot baqata, ñandaxit
snot, piece of ñóóxit
snuggle under the covers, to banku
so bon, lool
so...after all! moo ne
so much nангam
so much the better! ndokk!
some way nenn
someone kenn
someone else keneen
something dara, lenn
something — lu
something else lenen
something, to be really rax
sometimes léé-léé, ñaare, yenn saay
somewhere fenn
somewhere — fu
somewhere else fenèen
son doom bu góór, doom ju góór
song wéy
song of praise bàkk
song sung in the fields or at work
dañ
song, to start a dëbbe
songs and dances, to do rain baaw-naan
Soninke Sooninke
soon léégi
soon, so xaat
soothed, to be coonoom...wàcc
soothing, to be wàccce coono
sore, infected góóm, taap
sore throat waxu
sore throat, to have a ènd ag waxu
sore, to have an infected góóm
sorghum basi, dugub
sorghum, type of big njaxnaat
sorrow naqar, tiis
sorry for everyone, to feel yérëmaate
sorry for oneself, to feel yérëmtëlu
sorry for, to feel yérëm
sort of, to be xaw
soul ruu
sound, to jiin, ne randan, nee randan
(sound of a drum) randan randan, ran
sour spoon kuddu bu mag, kuddu gu mag
soups supp
soup, okra suppu kàanja
sour, to way
sour, to smell forox
south bët Saalum

South Africa Afrik du Sud
sow seeds, to faru, tex
space in the mouth where a tooth is
missing jaal
space in the mouth where a tooth is
missing, to have a jaal
space in the mouth where teeth are
missing loon
space in the mouth where teeth are
missing, to have a loon
space, outer jaww
spaced, to have one's children
closely nef
spade gopp, peel
spade handle gopp
spades pikk
spaghetti espageti
spank, to duma, ñaf
spark ferñent
sparkle, to lerax, melax, ne ray-ray, ray-rayi
sparks, to throw off ferñent, fett
speak a foreign-sounding language,
to làkk Chinwaa
speak a language other than Wolof,
to làkk
speak for, to waxal
speak out angrily, to kaas
speak, to làkk, tuddëntë, wax
speak to (someone) after a period of
coolness, to tudd
speak to, to waxal
speak unintelligibly, to làkk
speak well, to làmmiñam...set
speaker of a tonal African language
làkkkat, ñak
spear xeej
spectator wàlliyaan
speech baat, kàddu, làmmiñ, wax
speechless, to leave (someone) luum
speed, to fiile
speed up, to làbbili
spell kort, liggéey
spell for, to ijil
spell on, to cast a kort
spell put on (someone), to have a
liggéey
spell, to ijj
spell, to be under a jommi
spell, to put under a noob
spell written by a seriñ mbinding
spend money, to nacco
spend the day, to yendu
spend the day in, to yendoo, yendu
spend the night in peace! Fanaanal ag jámm!
spend the night in, to faanaa
spend time with one's mother, to nàmp
spend, to depanse, jaay
spherical, to be mérgeelu
spicy, to be saf
spicy, to be very saf sàpp ag kaani
spider jargóñ
spider web lënd
spill on, to pàllax ci
spill, to pàllax, tuur, tuuru
spilled, to be tuuru
spin, to êcc, wëndéél, wëndéélù
spirit jinne, rab
spirit, representation of a Mandinka
Kánkuran
spiritual advisor marabú
spiritual figure cάkkaba, kumpa
spit sereti, tèfliù
spit all the time, to pacc-pacci
spit out in a stream, to buusu
spit out, to yàbbi
spit through closed lips, to seretiku
spit, to tèfliì
spit up, to gall
spit-up gall
spleen gaddràm
splinter, to give (someone) a sokk
splinter, to have a sokku
split, to bokk
spoil, to fuur
spoil, to allow to nèpp
spoiled, not to be baax
spoiled, to act yàqonù
spoiled, to be reew, yaradiku, yàqu
spoiled, to smell xeeñ
spoiled to, to act jaay reewande
spokesman ndaw
sponge up, to màpp
spool of thread pilot
spoon kuddù
spoon, European-style kuddù tubaab
spoon, slotted kuddù cinwaar
spoon, soup kuddù bu mag, kuddù gu mag
spoon, type of bâttu, kook, mbàttu
sports espoor
spot bërrèb, gàkk, gàkk-gàkk
spot on the skin, to have a white xam
spot on the skin, type of êr, êr mbêtt, xam
spot, to be on the yam ci
spot, to hit the dal
spotted, to be gakk
spouse or lover one has, to be unsatisfied with the weexbèt
spouse, relative or friend of one's goro
spout, to ball
sprained, to be foxoc
sprawl out, to ne faax, nee faax
spray can or bottle pomp
spray, to pompe
spread around, to gilli
spread (legs), to nàppi, nàyyi, ràcc
spread one's legs, to nàppéeku, nàpp-nàppaaral, nàyyeeku
spread (one's tail), to firi
spread out a bundle of, to firi
spread out, to laal, ràcc, tas, tasat, tasaare, yàkkali
spread rumors about, to tuumaal
spread the news, to xabaar
spread, to law
spread, to sit with one's legs ñàralc
spreading plant lawtan
spring noor
spring on from behind, to fàdd
sprinkle ñebb-ñebb
sprinkle, to ñebb-ñebbal, suy, wis
sprinkler head pom
sprout, young gàncax
spun thread fälle
sputter, to fettax
spy on, to yër
square kaare
square, public bayaal
squash naajo
squat, to jonkan
squeeze in, to xac-xajal
squeeze pus from, to fedd
squeeze (someone's) head under
one's arm, to kott
squeeze, to bës, nac, nal
squeeze to soften, to motoxal
St. Louis see Saint-Louis
stab, to bojj, butti, jam
stab with, to bojj, jam
stack, to tekle
stadium estaad
stagger, to kay-kayi
stain gàkk, gàkk-gàkk
stained, to be gàkk
stake in, to have a yoonam fük lë ci
stalk gattax
stalk, to be forming a focci
stalk, type of millet nóót
stall mbaar
stammer, to dër, gak
stamp, postage tembar
stand by, to taxawu
stand erect, to ne jadd, nee jadd
stand facing, to féété kanam
stand on tiptoe to look at
something, to yoqëmtiku
stand out, to ràññeeku
stand (something) up in, to sàmp
stand, to taxaw
stand up, to jóg, taxaw
stand with one's back to, to féété
gannaaw
standard, to judge to be
inappropriate or not up to xéep
standing, to be taa
star biddéew
starch daakände, gom
starch, light ñëex

starch lightly, to ñëex
starch, to daakände, gom
start a fight, to sumb xulóó
start a fight with, to àkk
start a fight with, to come and àkksi
start a fight with, to go and àkkki
start a meal, to put down (the bowl)
to taaj
start a song, to dëbbe
start again, to doorati
start all of a sudden, to jëkki-jëkki
rekk di
start dating, to jàpp
start fighting, to songoo
start food cooking, to taal
start heating, to boyal
start it, to jiitë ko
start Ramadan, to uum
start the wash, to sumb
start the wash, to help sumblé
start, to door, komaase, sumb, tâmbëli—
see also dëbbe
start to, to door, komaase
start washing, to sumb
started, to have just dooga
startled, to be tiit
startled, to be easily boqat
statement, indirect gaaral
station, bus gaaraas
station, radio rajo
station, train gaar
statue estati
status cër
stay at, to dal
stay awake, to try to dajjant, gam-gami
Stay away from me! Topp ma!
stay away from other people, to beru
stay close to, to jege
stay in for a while, to nekkandi
stay in touch, to jàppante
stay near home, to gâtt tànk
stay overnight, to fanaan
stay, to tooq
stay under water, to nuur
stay up late, to birale
stay with one, to have (someone)
daloo
stay with, to dal ci, dalal
staying in, to be lan
steady job, not to have a liggééyaan
steady, to be wóór
steal from, to raafaale ci
steal, to jéel, lèl, raafal, sàcc
stealthily, to go yoot
steam cuulul
steam locomotive sàxaar
steam roller ndëraan
steam, to tay
steamer indé
step jéego
step by step, to do benn-bennal
step on (someone's) foot, to dëgg,
joggi
step over, to jeggi
stepchild doomu jiitlé
stepfather baayu jiitlé, baay-tëx
stepmother ndey-tëx, yaayu jiitlé
stepping on, to keep dëggata
steps, to walk taking little ñëkk-ñëkk
sterile, to be jaasir
sterilize, to lasib
stick bant
stick, big mbolde
stick carried by a circumcized boy
lëngë
stick, chewing soccu
stick into, to taf ci
stick one's tongue out at, to mbëléé
stick out one's lip, to luccal tuñam
stick, to dar, tak
stick, to stir with a jax
stick to, to taq, topp
stick, type of chewing soccu guró,
soccu saaga
sticky fingers, to have gudd loxo
stiff, to be ne jadd, ne kadd, nec jadd,
nec kadd
still bë tay
still be there, to des
still have, to amati, dese
still in use, to be dund
stillborn, to have a
doomam...dellu
stillborn, to be dellu
stinger danar
stinginess nay
stingy, to be bëggé, nay, noott
stink, to xasaw
stir, to jëqí, yëngël
stir with a stick, to jax
stitch, surgical agarafa
stockings baa
stockyard daral
stomach biir, estomaa, koll
stomach ache, to have a am metitu
biir, biiram...metti
stomach growl, to have one's
biiram...jooy, biiram...wax
stomach, to have a big am koll
stomach, to have an upset am metitu
biir, biiram...metti
stomach, to lie on one's dëffëénu
stomach trouble, to have am estomaa
stone xeer
stone for fire foundation bos
stone, prayer xeefu jullikaay
stone, to kill with one lare
stones, arrangement of three bos
stooped, to be sëgg
stop! areet!
stop at, to yam
stop doing things, to never ân d àg
tës-tës, bare tës-tës
stop fasting, to wori
stop —ing, to arete
stop laughing, to be unable to nakk-nakki
stop on the way, to make a jàdd
stop suddenly, to àkk
stop talking, to ne kamac, nee kamac
stop, to arete, dal, riigel, sëwëët, taxaw,
teer, yamale
stop what one has been doing, to
taxaw
stopper, to kale, saaâñ
storage drum, type of barigó
store butik
store, type of dibitiëri, juuk, kàntin
strap, to climb a tree with a kàndaama
strap, to hit with a karwaase
straw ñax
straw for a hut roof, to weave rabat
straw, to suck through a muucu
stream of liquid, to spit out a buusu
street koñ, mbedd, tali
street breakfast tànganaa
street breakfast vendor boroom
  tànganaa
street corner boppu koñ
street vendor baana-baana
strength doołe
stress coono
stretch mark rew
stretch oneself, to foq, fuddu
stretch out, to ne nalañ, nee nalañ
stretch, to fudd, racc, tållal, tåwwi,
  yàwwi
stretched, to be tåwweku, yàwwweku
stricken with, to be jot
strides, to take big tèñëx-tèñëxi
strike gereew
strike, to go on gereew
strike, to go on a hunger gedd
string fidiwël, raw
string, to nas
strip of leather car
strong enough, not to be nasax
strong person jàmbur
strong personality, to have a am fullë
  ag fàyda
strong smelling, to be xéeñ
strong, to be am dañar, am doole, dégër,
  foor
strong, to be too ëpp
stronger than, to be mën
stronger than, to be much mën fuuf
stuck up, to be acting beew
struggle kër-kër
struggle, to kër-kërì, xataraayu, xeeñ
stubborn, to be déggadi, dégër, dégër
  bopp, wow bopp
stucco, to raxx
stuck, to be cañ, ngíro, tak
stuck up, to be aju, duuf, jóg, soof
student eleew, jäŋgkat, ndongo, taalibe
studies, to interrupt one's yàq jàngg
study jàng, njàng
study for a test, to nafar
study in, to jànggee
study, to jàng, nafar, sukkëndiku
stuff bagaa
stuff in, to ñóóx
stuff, to fàrsi, roof, yàmì
stuffed in, to be ñóóxu
stuffing roof
stumble, to yëgër-yëgëri
stump ëkk
stupid, to be dof, dofe
stutter, to dër, gak
style col, coleen, fason, kalaas
style, type of musical mbalax
style, to be in tarde
style, to have am kalaas
stylish, not to be xewwi
subject of one's conversation, to
have as the ame
submerge in water, to diig, diigal
submit to, to wàkkirlu ci
substance lámbdaj
substitute kuutaay
substitute father for, to act as a
baayoo
substitute father for, to designate a
baayale
substitute for, to awu
substitute mother for, to act as a
ndeyóó
substitute mother for, to designate a
ndeyale
subtract from, to dindi ci
succeed for, to jig
succeed in, to fàf
succeed, to wàwàtu
success ndam
success go to one's head, to let
naagù
success, to work for future fàggù alal
successful person mbër, patron
successful, to be am bayre, arive
such and such nàngam ag nàngam
such and such a place bërbëb sàngam
such as kom
suck in one's breath, to siicu
suck, to macc, nàmp
suck through a straw, to muucu
Sudan Sudan
sudden sharp noise, to make a ne
rël, nee rëll
suddenly be involved in, to dikkël
suddenly, to — buur
suds, to make xubël
sudsy, to be xup
suffer a downfall, to cat...dugg,
cat...jàpp
suffer emotional pain from, to
naqarlu, naqarlu ci
suffer from kwashïokur, to ràgg
sufficient, to be doy
suffocate, to xëc
sugar suukér
sugar cane jàmb, jàmbu suukér
sugar cube xoru suukér
sugar cubes, boxes of gorosu suukér
sugar, large wrapped cone of gorosu
suukér, peñù suukér
sugar on, to put suukér
sugar, piece of bekku suukér
sugar, to suukér
sugar, vanilla suukér wani
suit kostim
suit, to jàpp
suit, to have on a kostimu
suitable for prayer, to be laap
suitcase wëllis
suitor far, waxaale
sulk, to gëdd
summarize, to lëm
sun jant, naac
sun, late morning ciñaag
Sunday Dibéér, Dimas
sunglasses lunet
sunny, to be naac
sunrise fajar
sunset timis
superior of, to be the yilif
supernatural being jinné
Tabaski sacrifice, not to have the money for a jéég
table taabél, teget
table, to clear the làlli
table, to set the lal
tablecloth lalu
tables, Koranic àlluwa
tack punéés
tacky, to be jagadi
tactful with, to be suturaal
tag, to jàpp
tag, to play èðqe
tail geen
tail of hair jubb
tailor ƙaƙat, tajoor
tailor style, to sit ferenkulaayu
take a bath or shower, to sangu
take a bath or shower, to go and
sanguj

take a bite of, to xämp
take a break, to bër, noppëliku
take (a bride) to, to jëbbël
take a burden off (someone's) head,
to yenni
take a burden off one's head, to
yenneeku
take a fourth wife, to ñëcenteel
take a handful of, to ñaak, tibb
take a handful, to ñaak
take a laxative, to nàndal
take a life, to faat bakkan
take a little bit of, to coppati
take a little bite of, to pëeñ

take a long time, to yàgg
take a photograph of, to foto, portale
take a picture of, to foto, portale
take (a pill), to naan
take a portion, to tibb
take (a route), to jaar
take a second wife, to ñaareel
take a sip of, to guux
take a third wife, to ñetteel
take a trip, to tukki
take a turn, to moome
take a walk, to doxantu
take a walk with, to doxantusee
take across, to jálle
take advantage of, to muqatu, noggam, ñaaj
take after, to donn
take along, to yobbaale
take apart, to dàjji, tas
take away, to dindi, siif, yobbu
take back from, to jël ci, nangu ci
take back, to jël, nangu
take big strides, to tëñëx-tëñëxi
take by force, to foqati
take by surprise, to jële kaw
take care of oneself, to be able to
take am fullë ag fayda
take care of, to ame, dundël, sàmm,
toppato, uuf, wattu
take care of, to give (someone
something) to dënk
take dirt out of, to wàqi
take everything from, to ruggi
take for one's fourth wife, to
ñëcenteel
take for one's second wife, to ñaareel
take for one's third wife, to ñetteel
take from, to jël ci, jële, jële ci
take furtively, to coppati
take good care of one's man, to
mokk pooc
take illegal drugs, to jël doom
take in, to fat
take it from, to nangul
Take it! Am!
Take it — God is giving it to you
Am — Yàlla jox lè
take it, to nangu
take just a little, to cof
take little by little, to roppì
take lots of risks, to bëggg dee, waaja
dee
take more than half of, to wàlli
take off and run, to xëlù
take off from, to dindi ci
take off the hinges, to weekì
take off, to dindi, simmi, teddi, teggi, tekki
take one's leave, to tàggantoo
take one's share of, to sàkk wàllam ci
take one's turn, to aye, dox
take out, to dindi, fegg, génë, sempi,
teppi
take over for, to feelu
take part in, to bokk ci
take part, to sàkk, tibb
take pills, to jël doom
take pleasure in, to bànnexu ci
take responsibility for, to gàddù
take responsibility, to gàddù
responsaabilité
take risks, to foye bakkanam
take some of in one's hand, to nëpp
take some of on one's finger, to
luqätä

take (someone) to, to jéppël

take (someone's) breath away, to
dog nawam, yobbu fitam

take something away from, to siif

take the clothes off, to futtì

take the dents out of, to tooñardi

take the lid off, to ubbi

take things seriously, to xobe

take through, to jaarale, jaarale ci
take, to fop, jël, yobbu

take, to come and jëlsi

take, to go and jëlli

take, to have had all one can sës

take to, to jëméë ci
take too much upon oneself, to, to
tek boppam coono

take turns, to ay-aylool

take very big steps, to jéggì

take with one, to yobbaale

Take your pick! Tänn sa bu læ neex!
taken away, to be dëñ

taken care of, person who is buur
taken care of, to be faju
taken off, to have one's clothes

futtëékö

taken, to be jar

taking a trip, to change one's mind
about yebbi

taking little steps, to walk ŋukk-ŋukk
talented, to be very fiàng
talk coow
talk a lot, to ratatal
talk about all the time, to tiitëròó
talk about, to ame, waxtaan, waxtaane
talk admiringly about and thus

provoked a bad fate, to gémmiñu
talk back, to fippu
talk badly to, to rêbb
talk confidentially, to dééyöö
talk in a way that suggests

homosexuality, to lemb
talk softly, to qun-quni
talk through one's nose, to nos
talk, to wax, wax ci
talk, to be unable to xuu
talk to knowingly, to làmbaatu
talk to oneself, to pëmëtu, waxtu
talk, to pretend that one can't
muumë-umëlu
talk to, to refuse to taf
talk, to try to persuade to cuq
talk together, to gisë
talk too much, to kebetë

talk very fast, to bar
talk with one's tongue between

one's teeth, to dotom
talk with, to gis, wax ag
talking, to stop ne kamic, nee kamic
talking, way of waxin
tall and muscular person ponkal
tall person gélem, njool
tall, to be am jëmm, am taxawaay, gudd,
njool
tall, to be (how) toollu
tall, to be very njool xódd, njoolanjool
taller than, to be sët
tallness njoolay

tamarind tree daqaar
tamarind, unripe bëňqël
Tamxarit wishes, to present këpp
tan, to wullì
tangle, to baram
tangled, to be baramu, laxasu, lééj, lëc,
ñargaloo
tangled up, to be jaxasoo
tanner wullrikat
tantrum, to have a say
tapeworms saan
target, to hit the dal
task liggééy
task, to finish one's fëg
taste caf-caf
taste like, to saf
taste, to mos, ñam
taste, to have lost all sàllì
tasteless, to be lewat, sëppì
tastes, expensive puukare
tasting, to be bad naqadi, soof
tasty, to be saf
tattoo, to jam
tattooed around the mouth area, to be jamu
tax juuti, lempo
tax collector juuti	
taxi
taxi driver boroom taksi
taxi stand gaaraasu taksi
tea duté
te bag lipton
tea, Chinese warga
tea, first brew of lèwél
tea in the traditional style, to have attaaya
tea, to drink the first brew of lèwél
tea, to have tée
tea, traditional attaaya
tea, type of jar, kënkiiba, rat, sexaw
teach, to jàngal, jàngale
teach, to come and jàngalesi
teach, to go and jàngaleji
teacher jàngalekat, meetar
teacher in a Koranic school alfa, sèrîñ

team ékip
team captain seef dékip

team dodgeball neet
team dodgeball, to play neet
teapot baraada
tear rangooñ
tears, to fill with bas, jooy
tease, to fontoo, kaf, nax, nekk ci
tease, to be a bare kaf, kafam...bare
teaspoon kuddu bu ndaw, kuddu gu ndaw

tenager, to be an older nekk ci ndawam
teeth and gums, to smile while showing one's siiñ
teeth are missing, space in one's mouth where loon

teeth are missing, to have a space in one's mouth where loon


teeth, baby peppu ceeb
teeth, to have all one's gémmiñam...buur

teeth, to have overlapping jangar teeth, to hold in one's nank
teeth, to pick one's sokkoroto teeth, to talk with one's tongue between one's dotom
teethe, to dijjal, feeñal
telephone telefon
telephone call, to make a woote
telephone, to telefone
television televisyon
tell a lie, to fëñ, nar
tell (a secret) to, to diis
tell a traditional story for, to léébal
tell a traditional story, to léép
tell for, to waxal
tell fortunes with cowrie shells, to pettaaw, taní
tell lies, to duul (vulgar)
tell on, to boole, jaay, siiwél
tell (someone) to keep a secret, to dànkaafu
tell (someone) what to do dànkaafu
tell (someone's) fortune, to seetal
tell (someone's) fortune with cowrie shells, to taníl
tell (someone's) fortune with cowrie shells, to come and tanílsì
tell (someone's) secret, to jaay
tell that, to nèttali ne
tell the truth, to wax dëgg
tell, to sukkëndi, wax
tell to, to nèttali
temporary work on boats, man who does lëptó
ten diis, fukk
ten fr. CFA ñaari dërêm
ten thousand fr. CFA ñaari junne
tenderheaded, to be nap
tendon caas
tent mbaar
ten, Mauritanian berkelle
tenth fukkéélù
tenth one fukkéélì
(term of address) ajaa, allaaji, baay, booy, janq bi, jàmbaar, jiggééñ ji, maam, nijaay, ndaw si, ndey, pàppë, saa waay,
soxna si, tàntë, xale bi, yaay
termite max
termite mound jànj
termites, to be eaten by maxe
testicles nen, xuur
than, to be better dàq
Thank God! Alhamdulilaahi!,
TubaarkAllah, Yàlla baax na!
thank God, to sant Yàlla
thank, to gërëm, sant
thank you jaaraama, jërëjëf — see also
thanks; see also ndokk sa wàll
Thank you for the food! Jaraw lakk!
thankful for one's good health or
fortune, to be sant Yàlla
Thanks be to God! Alhamdulilaahi!,
TubaarkAllah!
thanks cant, ngërëm, sant
that ne
that — see individual noun for noun class
marker; use appropriate -élë, -ale, or -ee
remote demonstrative form use
appropriate article to introduce relative
clause
that, after bi loolu weesoo, su loolu
weesoo
that having been dealt with bë loolu
weyec
that one bëlë, boobu, këlë, kooku, lëlë,
loolu
that place, at foofu
that way nëlë, noonu
that way a long time, to have been
yagg ci
That's a first! Guléé!
That's okay Loolu amul solo, Matu ko
That's so sad! Màssa
that, the one bë, bi
that, the ones yë, yi
the see individual noun for noun class
marker; use appropriate -i neutral-
proximate or -ë remote article form
the next time bu ëllégéed
the other day keroog
theater teyaatar
theater, area in the front of a movie
gëtu bëy
theft càcc
their seen
them leen, ñoom
them, all of ñoom ñëpp
them themselves ñoom ñii, ñoom ñooñu
then appare, book, daadi, kon
then, well aloor
there fee, fë, fëlë, foofu
There! Waalaa!
there are am na, ñungë nëlë
there at the right time, to be yam ci
there for, to be fekke, teewe
there he is mungë
there I am mànga nee
there is am na, mungë nëlë, mungi
there is no more amatul
there is there mungë
there it is mungë
there she is mungë
there they are ñungë nëlë
there to be, for am
there we are ñungë nee
there you are ënëng nee, yëñëngë nee
thermos termoos
these ñii, yëlë, yii (see individual noun for
noun class)
they ñoom
They act like —! Mbette —!
they are, here ñungi nii
they are in ñungë, ñungi
they are, there ñungë nee
They look like —! Mbette —!
they themselves ñoom ci seen wàllu
bopp, ñoom ñii, ñoom ñooñu
They're fine Ñungë fë
thick, to be dan, dell, far, faral
thickened, to be far
thief sàcc
Thies Cees
thigh lupp, pooc
thimble dééy
thin, to be sew, woyof, yooy
thin, to be very sew ruuc
thing këf, lëf, yëf
thing, another lencen
thing brought for one or sent to someone by someone else yobbante thingamajig kéfin
things yos
things happening to one, to have am xew
things one carries about bagaas
things one shouldn't, to say wax toj-toj
things to deal with, to have am xew
Things will get better Yàlla baax na think about in a romantic way, to to want to séexlu
think about, to fàggu, xalaat
think about what one is doing, not to ëppël, raataloo
think seriously about, to def xelam ci think so, to fooge ko
think that, not to foogul
think that (someone) is important, to koncí
think that, to defe ne, foog ne, xalaat, xalaat ne, yaakaar ne
think, to nasal xelam
thinking about it, to be xelam...mungi ci
thinking, to act without topp nafsoon
third ñetteelu
third one ñetteel
third time, to do it for the ñetteel ko third wife ñetteel
third wife, to take a ñetteel
third wife, to take as one's ñetteel
thirst mar
thirsty for, to be mar
thirsty, to be mar
thirty fan weer — -thirty ag genn wàll
thirty fr. CFA juróóm benni dèrèm
thirty-five fr. CFA juróóm ñaari dèrèm
thirty-one fan weer ag benn
this see individual noun for noun class marker; use appropriate -ii or -ilé
proximate demonstrative form
this afternoon bu ngonee
This happened once upon a time — were you there when it happened?
Amoon na fi daanaan — bi mu amee yaa fekke?
this morning tay ci subè
this one bii, kii, lii
this time, at négëni
this way nií
this year ren
thong car
thong, sandal waru dall
thorn dég
thorny plant, to fence with a làkk
thoroughbred fasu naarugóór
those ñélë, ñooñu, yooûyu (see individual noun for noun class)
thought xalaat
thoughtful, to be am itte, am xel, bare itte
thoughtfulness for others, to lack ñàkk xel
thousand junne
thread wëñ
thread a drawstring in, to ñoor
thread around one's hair, to wrap joddu, laxasu
thread around (someone's) hair, to wrap joddu, laxas
thread, spool of pilot
thread, spun fâlle
thread, to nas
threaten, to napp
threatening gesture mëb
threatening, to try to act nappaat
threateningly, to raise one's hand àjji, mëb, xàcc
three ñëtt
three days ago bërkaati dém
three fr. CFA ñëttì fiftìn
three times ñëttì yoon
threshold dëwu bunt
throat baat, boli, put
troat, sore waxu
throat, to clear one's xaaxtandiku
throat, to have a sore ând ag waxu
throb, to fët-fëtì
throw (a sheep) on its back, to fàdd
throw aside, to falan
throw away, to sann
throw in extra along with
(someone's) purchase, to wis
throw off sparks, to fennent, fett
throw on, to balaagal
throw oneself at, to dooxaan, jox
boppam
throw (something) down on the
floor, to daan
throw (something) up in the air to
be grabbed, to asaloo
throw, to daan, sann, selæx
thrusting forward, to walk with
one's shoulders alternately wagg
thumb baaraamu déy, déy
thunder dënu
thunder, to dënu
thundering noise, to make a rëg-rëgi
Thursday Alxamis
thus and so nangam ag nangam
thyme tan
tic, to have a raf
tick kutt, weneñ
tick, type of mutt-mutt
ticket paas, tiket
tickle, to coqotaan, njaramtaan, tex-
texaan
tickling game, to play a raay-mbelle
tickling sensation, to produce a
njaramtaan
Tidiane dignitary muqaddam
tie caaxoñ, karwaat
tie a cloth around one's body, to
wrap and ëkkkaayu
tie a cloth around one's head for
toothache, to naawu
tie a cloth around (someone's) head
for toothache, to naaw
tie by the back legs, to jëng
tie on securely, to fiit
tie (someone's) feet, to jëng
tie (someone's) hands behind his
back, to joñ
tie the legs of, to tën

tie, to fas, laase, takk, yeeuw
tie, to have on a caaxoñ, karwaatu
tied, to be tightly ne nodd, nee nodd
tie-dyed cloth cuub
tie-dyer cuubkat
tie-dying, process of cuub
tight on, to be dan
tight, to be dan, dégër, nee rann, nee
rann, xat
tight, to be closed ne rëpp, nee rëpp
tight, to close ne rëpp, nee rëpp, ub rëpp
tile karo
tile floor karo
till see until
till for, to bayal
till, to bay
tilt (something) on its side, to booral
tilt, to dëngël, galan
time jamano, tan, waxtu, yoon
time, a little tuudi
time, at one bu tayee
time, at this négeñi
time, by this négeñi
time, for a bu tayee
time for, not to have amul tanwam
time for, to have am jotam
time, not to have amul tan
time, on ci waxtu
time out, to put in déj
time that, at the same yam ag
time, the next bu ëllëgëë

time, to be the jot
time to, for it to be jot
time, to be there at the right yam ci
time to die reeço

time, to have am jot
time, to have no more gëppam...jëéx
time, to have the am tan
time, to last a long yëgg
time, to take a long yëgg
time to time, from lëé-lëé
time to, to have am jotu
time to, to make jot
time, until the end of bë abada
times, a lot of fükki yoon ag juróöm
ñaar

timid person boqat, muqat
timid, to be boqat
tin can pot
tip cat, neenal
tip, to neenal
tiptoe to look at something, to stand
  on yoqmëntiku
tiptoe, to walk on dox ci catu tànk
tire ruu
tire out, to sonnal
tired of, to be sàppi
tired, to be leeb, sonn, tàyyi
tired, to be less coonoom...wàcc
tired, to be very bëgg dee, daggle, lott
tired, to make sonnal
tiredness coono, leeb
tiredness, to the point of bë sonn, bë
  tàyyi
tithe, annual asaka
(title) Maam
(title, man's) Baay, Musé, Pàppè
(title, woman's) Kor, Madam,
  Mamisël, Mèer, Ndey, Tante, Yaay
Tivouane Tiwaawan
to ca, ci
to one's left ci càmmooñam
to one's right ci ndeyjóóram
to (someone's) left, to be fëète
  càmmooñ, fëète càmmooñam
to (someone's) right, to be fëète
  ndeyjóór, fëète ndeyjóóram
to the point of tiredness bë sonn, bë
  tàyyi
to the left of ci càmmooñu
to the right of ci ndeyjóóru
to the side of, to be fëète wet, fëète
  wetam
tobacco përis, póón
tobacco pouch poole
tobacco, type of duusu póón
today bu tayee, tay
today, earlier sànx
toddler perantal
toe baaraamu tànk
toe, big dëy
together, to do everything bokk
  mbuus
together, to go ând
togtherness ènd
Togo Togo
toilet wanak
told to shut up, to be peëcr
tomato tamaate, tamaate doom
tomato paste tamaate luqati
tomato paste, type of tamaate ërsì
tomorrow bu ëllégéé, bu subaa, ëllëk,
  subë
tomorrow evening ëllëk ci guddi
tomorrow morning ëllëk ci subë, subë
  ci subë
tomorrow, the day after gannaaw subë
  tongue làmmiñ
  tongue between one's teeth, to talk
  with one's dotom
  tongue out at, to stick out one's
    mbëllëé
tongue, to have a sharp
  làmmiñam...tar, tar làmmiñ
  tongue, to have learned as one's
    mother nàmp
tonight su guddëé, tay ci guddi
too ba mu ëpp, it, lool, tam, torop
  Too bad! Ndey saan!
too bad for her noppal na ko
too bad for him noppal na ko
too bad for them noppal na leen
too bad for you noppal na la, noppal na
  leen
too big, to be dijj, ëpp
too much, to be ëpp
too much, to be wearing róògu
too much, to do ëppël, tek boppam
  coono
tooth bëñ
tooth, baby yax
tooth is missing, space where a jaal
tooth, to have a missing jaal
toothache, to have a am metitù bëñ
toothache, to tie a cloth around
  one's head for naawu
toothache, to tie a cloth around
  (someone's) head for naaw
toothpick bantu sokkorotu
trade, to weccoo
trade with, to weccoo ag
tradition aada, cosaan
traditional African religion, person
who follows boroomi xèrm, Ceddo
traditional culture who behaves
traditionally, person
knowledgeable about ndaanaan
train station gaar
train, type of oto raay, saxaar
translate for, to firil, tekkil
translate, to firì, tekki
translator firikut
transparen, to be semi- yaraax
transplant, to jëmbët
transportation, to have am oto
trap durmet
trap, small fiir
trap, to durmet, fiir
trap with, to baii a durmetee
trash mbuubit
travel, to tukki, woyaase
tray, ice cube bagu galaas
tray, peanut processing bâccu
treadle, loom dégal
treason kor
treat as a friend, to def xarit
treat as an equal, to def moroom
treat as important, to farataal
treat casually, to balaagal
treat courteously, to yég
treat equally, to yamale
treat like an age-mate, to def moroom
treat well, to faydaal, teral
treat with respect, to fail to waral,
yap
tree garab
tree, type of alom, dóób, gañ, kel,
màdd, mbànt, nger, new, niim, paftan,
rat, sëriis, siddéém, solom, tol (see also
names of specific trees and fruits)
trees, area with gott
tremble from the cold, to kof-kofi
tremble, to reg-regi
tremors, to have dong
trial layoo
trial, to have a layoo
trim off, to folet
trip dem, woyaa
trip (someone) by hooking his leg,
 to ngânj, pâdd
trip, to fakkastal, fakkastalu, têq
trip, to change one's mind about
 taking a yebbi
trip, to take a tukki
trip up, to jekku, kale
tripe bâq
triplet sêéx
triplets, to have sêéx
trouble fitnê, loraange, njaaxum
trouble breathing, to have âppaat
trouble for, to make fitnaal
trouble recognizing, to have fakk
trouble, to get (someone) into dugël,
dugël ci njaaxum, lor
trouble, to be in loru
trouble, to be likely to be in sikk
trouble, to put (someone) to some
 tek fitnê
troubled, to be jaaxle
troublemaker waabajiiba, waane
troublemaker, to be a lééj, waane
trough, feeding mbalka
truck kamyon
true love xol
true, to be less than completely taq
 suuf
trunk gaal, waxande
trunk, elephant's ñox
trust kóóluce
trust, mutual kóólêré
trust, to woólu
trustworthy, to be têéy
truth dégg
truth, to tell the wax dégg
try hard, to góór-góórîlu
try harder, to fagaru, fas jom
try on, to natt
try, to jéém
try to act dignified, to sellal
try to act tough, to nappaate
try to do better, to fagaru
try to do, to pretend to jéémêntu
try to gain weight, to yaflu
try to get in touch with, to woolu
try to get there ahead of, to jëkkêntu
try to get there first, to jëkkante
try to get, to fexe
try to lighten one's skin, to xeesal
try to make it, to fâggu alal
try to persuade to talk or sing, to
cuq
try to stay awake, to dajiñt, gam-gami
Tuesday Talaata
Tukolor Tukulóór
tumble jell
tuna ton
Tunisia Tinisi
tunnel mburngel
turban kaala, têñlaay
turban, to have on a têñlaayu
turkey kóppin
turkey, wild ndobin
turn ay, moome
turn around and go back, to dêpp,
 wàññeeeku
turn around suddenly, to ne walbit,
 nee walbit
turn around, to walbatì
turn aside, to kuuj
turn inside out, to walbati
turn off, to fay, têj
turn on, to taal, tiji
turn one's back on, to dêddu,
 wanneeku
turn over (soil), to jàllarbi
turn over, to dêpp, këpp, këppu,
 walbatì, walbatiku
turn, to jàdd
turn to buttermilk, to way
turn to entertain, to have it be one's
 am tuur, aye tuur
turn, to finish one's fëgéel
turn, to have it be one's moome
turn, to take one's aye, dox, moome
turn upside down, to dêpp
turned off all the way, to be sës
turning up the edge, to shorten by
urlé
turnip nawe
turns, to take ay-ayloo
turtle mbonaat
turtleneck sweater kol rule
tutorial tette
tweezers ñëim
twentith ñaar fukkëelu
twentith one ñaar fukkëél
twenty ñaar fukk — see also nitt
twenty-first ñaar fukk ag benneelu, ñaar
   fukkëelu ag benn
twenty-first one ñaar fukkëél ag benn
twenty-five fr. CFA juróomi dérêm
twenty-one ñaar fukk ag benn
twice ñãari yoon
twin sééx
twins, to have sééx
twirl a feather in one's ear, to
   jurgóótu
twist, to baram, raw
twisted, to be baramu
twisting, to e luuk
twitch, to raf
two ñaar
two fr. CFA duubél, ñãari fiftin
two sections of, to pull apart the
   nàdd
two times ñãari yoon
two years ago daaw-jéég
tying someone's hands behind his
   back, act of njo
type espes, fason, xect

ubiquitous, to be late
ugliness ñaaawaay
ugly person bukkì
ugly, to be ñãaw
umbilical cord butit, lutt
umbrella parasool
unable to deal with a situation, to
   be tæppet
unable to do something, to pretend
   to be deec-deelu
unable to stop laughing, to be ñakk-
   nakki
unable to talk, to be luu
unacceptable action mбаï
unacceptable, to be considered juunu
unappreciative person baadoolo
unbraided hair njàñ
unbraided hair, to have njañù
unbraided, to come dëñ, firééku
uncircumcized boy aat, paaxe
uncle nijaay
uncle, paternal baay
uncle's child, maternal sang
uncle's wife yumptaani
uncluttered, to be tbaaabe
uncomfortable sensation, to
   experience an uum
uncomfortable, to be ruux
uncomfortable, to make (someone)
   feel bilimbaane
uncommunicative, to be sedd
uncompromising, to be énnëesle
unconscious, to be xëm
unconventional, to look yiwëdi
uncover, to muri
undependable person raxla
under ci suufu
under a spell, to be jommi
under the bed ci suufu rondal bi
under the bed, area rondal
underestimate, to cog, rekku
underneath, to wear jiital
underpants silip, tubëy
underpants, to be wearing only def
   siliibu neen
undershirt siletmaa
undershirt, net caax
understand the consequences, to gis
understand things easily, to am dégg
understand, to jéli, nánd
understand, to be difficult to jaxasoo,
lunk
uneven, to be sûtënë
undiplomatic, to be ñagàs
undo, to firi, làqarci, tàqarñì
undress, to futti, simmi
undressed, to be futtëéiku
undressed, to be completely
simmééiku ba set
undressed, to get simmééiku
uneasy, to be jàq
unevenly cooked or dyed, to be faare
unexpectedly, to — sàcc di
unfaithful to, to be moy
unfasten, to tekki
unfriendly, to be ne kécc
unfold, to lemmi
unhelpful, to be ñàkk njariñ
unimportant remarks caaxaan
 unintelligent, to be nééw xel
 unintelligibly, to speak làkk
uninteresting, to be gééy, soof, tóóy
 uninteresting to, to be sàppi
unit of measure andaar
unite, to jàppante
university iniversité
unless ndare
unlikely, to be jafe
unload, to yebbi
unmake a bed, to làlli
unmanageable, to be soxor
unmarried, to be lamb
unmarried woman caga
unpack, to yebbi
unpick, to teppi
unpigmented area of skin jib
unpigmented area of skin, to have a
defective
unplug, to sàññì
unravel, to dëng, firinci, firiññìku
unrealistic, to be ràkkàaju
unrighteous, to be dëng
unsatisfied with the spouse or lover
one has, to be weexbët
unscathed, to be mucc
unsold, to be lamb
unsophisticated person baadoolo,
kaw-kaw
unstopper, to sàññì
untangle, to lijjanti
unthinking, to be rabax
untie, to fecci, tekki, yewwi
untied, to come déñ
until bë
Until another time! Bë beneen!
Until next year! Déwëni!, Déwëni leen!
until the end of time bë abada
Until tomorrow! Bë subë!
Until tomorrow in peace! Bë subë ag jámm!
untrue to, to say something kàcc
untrustworthy person naafeq
untrustworthy, to be jubadi
unusual person mbïndééf
unwelcome, to make (someone) feel
xatal
unwilling to make a commitment, to
be maacloo, weexbët
unwrap, to làqarci, tàqarñì
up to bë, bë ci
up to a physical task, not to be nasax
up, to be firééiku
up, to put firi
up to standard, to judge to be not
peed
upbeat, to be njaxlaf
upbringing yar
upper class, the nguur
upright, to be ne jadd, nee jadd
uproot, to sulli
upset stomach, to have an am metitu
biir, biiram...meetì
upset, to tàngal xolam
upset, to be ñëññì, xunn
upside down, to be dëppu
upside down, to turn dëpp
upstairs ci kaw
upstairs from ci kaw
upstairs from one ci kawam
up-to-date, not to be xewwi
up-to-date, person who is not kaw-kaw
urban area teeru
urge to defecate, to have the ŋambale
urge to urinate, to have the ŋambale
urgent, to be jamp
urinal gaanuwaay
urinate, place to gaanuwaay
urinate, to gaanuwaay, saw, tuur ndox
urinate, to have the urge to ŋambale
us ŋu, ŋun
us ourselves ŋun ŋii
use a rolled cloth to support
something on one's head, to tééũ
use a thorny plant to fence, to làkk
use as bait, to dumattee
use bait, to duvat
use carefully, to kor-koral
use eye liner or eyebrow pencil, to
rëdd
use less, to wànni looxoom
use of, to make jariño
use one's influence, to bare pexe
use strong or insulting language, to
saaga
use, to jariño, jëfëndikóó, jëfëndiku
use, to be still in dund
use, to put (money) to one's own
daggu
used to, not to be bañ
used to, to be mii, tàmm
useful to, to be jariño
usefulness njariño
usually nakajéet
usually, to faral, faral di
usury ribaa
usury, to practice lekk ribaa
utensil, cooking toggukaay
uvula làmmibì bu ndaw, làmmibì wu ndaw

v

vacation, to be on bër
vaccinate, to ŋakk
vaccine ŋakk
vagina kanam, kumba (slang), lëf (vulgar)
value dayo
vanilla sugar suukër wani
vanilla vaniyy
vanish, to ne mott, nee mott
vapor cuulul
Vaseline toccami
Vaseline on oneself, to put toccamiku
vegetable lujuum
vegetable, type of bisaap, bisaap bu
xong, jaxato, kànj, xuliñe, yomb (see
also names of specific vegetables)
vegetables yu sew
vegetables on rice, meat or fish and
ndawal, rënd
vegetables on rice, to place meat or
fish and rënd
vehicle, to hang onto the outside of
a lang
vein siddit
velvet wëlluur
vendor, street baana-baana
vendor, street breakfast boroom
tànganaa
venerate, to fonk, sopp
venom dañar
verse of the Koran aaya, suraat
verses of the Koran while reciting,
to merge together two runge
verses written by a seriñ, sacred
mbind
very bë mu ëpp, bu baax, lool, torop
Very true! Dëggit!
vessel, type of calabash gamb
vest vest
vest, sweater jhilé
vicinity, in one's ci booram
vicinity of, in the ci booru
victory ndam
wage pay
waist ndigg
wait a little longer, to négëndi
Wait and see! Doxal!
wait for, to nég, xaar, yopp
wait for until one is tired of
waiting, to xaar bë xaddi
wait, to négëni, xaar, yopp
wait, to sit and tooqandi
wait until one is tired of waiting, to
xaar bë xaddi
waiting period before remarriage
cedda
wake (someone) by hitting, to ne
pëkk-pëkk, nee pëkk-pëkk
wake up, to yec, yeewu
wakes people up, to make a noise
that yeet
walk a long distance, to rung
walk along a sloping surface, to
mareñ
walk along touching, to raasaatu
walk alongside of, to leru
walk around appearing to be busy,
to xaatar-xaatarì
walk barefoot, to répp
visit, to gane, secti, wisië
visit, to come and ganesi, seetsi
visit, to go and ganejì
visit, to go home on a yafluji
visiting, period when guests are
ngan
visitor gan
voice baat
voice, to lose one's baatam...deec
Voilà! Waalaa!
vomit, to waccu
vomit, to make oneself looju
vote for, to woteel
vote, to wote
vulgar, to be xaje
vulture cëli, tan
walk behind (someone's) back, to
doxe gannaaw
walk clumsily, to yëgër-yëgëri
walk fast, to gaaw tänk, waaxu
walk heavily, to dukkat, teëñex-teëñexi
walk in a ditch, to marenì
walk on tiptoe, to dox ci cutu tänk
walk slowly, to daagu, temp
walk stiffly with one's legs apart,
to yänan
walk taking little steps, to ñukk-ñukk
walk, to dox, maac
walk, to help tette
walk, to take a doxantu
walk to, to dox bë, dox dem
walk with difficulty, to ñat-ñati
walk with one's shoulders
alternately thrusting forward, to
wagg
walk with, to doxe, gunge
walk with, to take a doxantu see
calling dox
walking dox
walking, way of doxin
walks, to swing one's hips as one
bìj
wall miir
wall, sea déq
wall, to pass (something) over a jéll
wall, to share a common dend, sës, taq
wallet kalpe
wander around, to lambar-lambare, tambambalu, wër
wannabe, tubaab tutaab njallaxaan
want money, to bëggé
want less, to wàñni looxom
want, to bëgg
want to think about in a romantic way, not to sëéxlu
war geer, xare, xexex
war chief saltige
war, prisoner of jaam
wards off evil, something that muslaay
wares jaay
warm oneself, to jaaru
warm season cooroon
warm, to be nugg
warm, to get tàngalu
was (a certain amount of time) ago, it am na
wash around one's mouth, to ommiku
wash carelessly, to jukki
wash (clothes) for the first time, to aar
wash cycle sumb
wash one's face, to sëlmu
wash one's hands, to raxasu
wash rice, to sebet
wash (someone's) face, to sëlém
wash, to fóót, jàpp, raxas, sang, sebet, sëlém
wash, to come and fóótisi
wash, to go and fóóti
wash, to help start the sumblé
wash, to start the sumb
wash water, used potit
washing pótót
washing is done, place where póótu
washing, to start sumb
washing, water for hand- ndoxum
raxasu, raxasu
washtub paan
wasp nguri
wasp, type of xàñq
waste, to ñàkk, pasar-pasaree, yàq
wastebasket mbalit
watch montèr
watch out! tasyon!
watch out, to artu
watch, to seetaan
water ndox
water, bread or cookies in poñise
water come back, to have nàcc
water for cooking ñulug
water for hand-washing ndoxum
raxasu, raxasu
water for rinsing clothes bàcc
water for, to search for (something) in lugatal
water, holy Ndoxu Sam-sam, saafara
water jar, big mbànd
water, lack of maral
water pot ndaa
water, salt ndox ag xorom
water, sea mbeex
water, to nàndal
water, to clean one's genitals without ñetteeku
water, to clean without ñetti
water, to dip taq
water, to draw duy, root
water, to give baawal
water, to go under soobu
water, to have no excess muus
water, to have one's mouth yuut
water, to make (someone) drink nèq
water, to search for (something) in lugat
water, to submerge in diig, diigal
water, to swim under nuur
water to, to add ñulug
water, used wash potit
watermelon xaalu Wolof
wave duus
way fason, yoon
way, another neneen
way of doing things jëfin
way of eating lekkin
way of talking waxin
way of, to get out of the jóg yoonam,
juuy
way of walking doxin
way, on one's yoonam
way, on the ci yoon wi
way over there félé
way that, the ni
way, this nii
way, to be all the sës
way, to go on one's dem yoonam
way, to show (someone) the wan
yoon wi
way to, to be on one's jëm
way, to pave the sabablù
way to, to show (someone) the wan
yoonam
we ñun
we are, here ñungi nii
we are in ñungi
we are, there ñungë nee
we ourselves ñun ci suñu wàllu bopp,
ñun nìi
we will be in ñungë
weak, to be néew doole, yolom, yoooy
weakened from being eaten by
termites, to be maxè
wealth am-am, moonecl, riisaay
wealthy, to be naat
wealthy, to be very am alal
wealthy, to hang around someone
yambù
wean, to feral
weaned, to be fer
weaning period fer
weapon gàmmaay
wear a prosthesis, to poose
wear a wig or hairpiece, to poose
wear an extra layer, to jiital
wear away, to raaf
wear bandolier style, to ràngoo
wear dentures, to poose
wear for the first time, to daloo
wear, not to have anything else to
rafle
wear out, to alak, dåjji
wear the same thing, to always rafe
wear, to sol
wear underneath one's outer
garments, to jiital
wear with the strap diagonally
across one's chest, to ràngoo
wearing only underpants, to be def
silibù neen
wearing too much, to be róógu
wears a lot of clothes, person who
soble
weather tan
weather, type of hot mbóóyo
weave straw for a hut roof, to rabat
weave, to ràbb
weave together, to rawaase
weaver ràbb, ràbbkat
weaving, to prepare a loom for loob
web, spider lënd
wedding takk
wedding celebration cëyt
wedding night, to have one's jëbbëli
Wednesday Àllarba
weed, to baxaw, bayaat, ruuj
weeding ruuj
week ay bës
weigh, to peese
weight betëex, yaram
weight, fishnet cumb
weight on something, to put one's
dëstëndiku
weight on, to put one's dëstëndiku
weight, to have gained am yaram,
funkki
weight, to have lost jëèx, peer,
wàññëekù, wanam ji...dem, yoooy
weight, to put on a lot of yaram...dab
weight, to try to gain yaflu
weird, to be doy waar, ñàng
Welcome! Fii sa kêr lël!
welcome at, to teeru
welcome, to make (someone) feel
ganale
welcoming, to be yaatu
well bu baax
well! won
well behaved child, type of very
quiet and xale yarluwaan
well brought up person yaru
well bucket luqatuukaay
well bucket, to lend (someone) a
baawal
well bucket, to pull up a luqat
well done, to be ñor xómm
well dressed and made up, to be ne
sàpp, nee sàpp
well dressed, to be sañse, sàppê, xoju
well, not to feel yaramam...neexul
well rope goj
well, so aloor
well, then aloor
well, water teen
west sawwu
wet lightly, to wis
wet, to tooyal
wet, to be tooy—see also bàq
wet, to be very tooy xepp
wet, to get oneself soobu
wet, to pull up one's clothes so
they don't get wagasu
wetness tooyaay
what lan, lë, li—see also which
what a ndaw
What are you crying for? Looy jooy?
What business is it of his? Lan moo
ciy yoonam?
What good food! Jaraw laakk!
what is in front of one kanam
what is the reason that lan moo tax,
ngir lan moo tax, pur lan moo tax
whatever lëpp
whatever! bon
What's happening? Lan moo xëw?
What's the big deal? Looy jooy?
What's your last name? Sant wë?
what's-her-name diw
what's-his-name diw
wheel walan
wheeeze, to fatt
when ba, bi, kañ
when night comes su guddée
where fan, ñë, fi
where is ana
wherever fépp
whether ndax
whew! a!
which? ban, yan (also, see individual
noun for its class marker, and use
appropriate—an interrogative
demonstrative form)
which one? ban
which ones? yan
while, in a ci kanam
whim coobare
whinny, to dañ, ñexal
whip kàcciri, yar
whip, to bàcc-bàccal, kàcciri
whirlwind calweer
whisper ngun-ngun
whisper, to ngun-nguni, nun-nuni
whisper to each other, to dééyôó
whisper to that, to dééy ne
whisper to, to dééy
whistle walis
whistle, to sifile, walis
whistle, toy mbiip
white weex
white hair biijaaw
white hair, to have biijaaw
white horse ndimb
white people nit ñu weex
white person nit ku weex, tubaab, xonq
nopp
white person, person who acts or
thinks like a tubaab
white, person who is half black and
half métis
white, to be weex
white, to be very weex tàll
whittle, to yatt
who else? keneen kan
who kan, ñan
whoever képp
whole lemm
whole into one's mouth, to put lump
whole, the yëpp
whole, to be ne ñuum, nee ñuum
whole, to swallow moodd
whole year atum lëmm
whom ñan
whooping cough njàmbutaan, xuréét
whooping cough, to have njàmbutaan,
xuréét
why lan moo tax, ndax lan moo tax, ngir
lan moo tax, pur lan moo tax
why? ndax lan, ngir lan, pur lan
why not tee
wide, to be ne nàpp, nee nàpp, yaa,
yaaum
wide, to be open nee nafeet, yàmbalan
wide, to open ne nafeet, nee nafeet, ubbi
nafeet
widen, to yàkkali
widened, to be yàkkaliku
width lees
width cloth, double duubél lees
wife jabar, soxna
wife, first aawa
wife, fourth ñeenteel
doc, husband's brother's wujju
peccargo
wife, second ñaareel
wife, third ñetteel
wife, to be a good mokk pooc
wife, to take a fourth ñeenteel
wife, to take a second ñaareel
wife, to take a third ñetteel
wife, to take for one's fourth
ñeenteel
wife, to take for one's second ñaareel
wife, to take for one's third ñetteel
wig perik, poose
wig, to wear a poose
wiggle, to biij, yal
wild animal rab, rabu àll
will, God's mbirum Yàlla, ndogalu Yàlla
witted, to be lax
win a wrestling match, to daan
win an argument or debate, to daan
win, to gänc
wind ngelaw
window paranteer
windy, to be ngelaw
wine biñ
wine, new palm conkom
wine, palm sëng
wing laaf
wink, to piis
winnow, to bees, foof, lay
winnowing basket layu, mberu
wipe, to fomp
wipe up, to màpp
wire weñ
wire, thin findfeer
wise and respected, to be am daraja
wise, to be muus
wish for, to ñaan, ñaan ngir
wish that, to ñaan, ñaan ngir
wish, to make a ñaan
wishes, to present Tamxarit képp
witch, to accuse (someone) of being
a tam
witch, to judge (someone) guilty of
being a tooñ
witch, type of dëmm, ndëmm, njëgëéff, waxteéff
witch's child, male nooxoor
with ag
with anything in one's power ci
këmtalaayu kàttanam
with regard to ci wàllu
with regard to one ci wàllam
with, to go àndal
witness seede
witness, to seede
witness, to bear seede
wobble, to yal
Wolof Wolof
Wolof, "deep" Wolof yu xóót
Wolof Njaay says... Wolof Njaay nee
na...
Wolof-like, to be Wolofe
woman jigéén, soxna
woman, beautiful jongoma
woman, conservative meer
woman, distinguished lingeer
woman, pregnant jigéénu bir, jigéénu
werul
woman, queenly lingeer
woman, to claim a takk ci sagar
woman, type of dirỳànke, jeeg
woman who has been to Mecca ajaa
woman who has just given birth
wèsìn wees
woman, young or unmarried caga,
janq, xale bu jìgéeén
wonder if, to bègg xam ndax
wonder, to bègg xam
wood bant
wood, piece of yat
wood shavings kópp
wood, to get taxan
wood, to go and get taxani
wood, to knock on laal bant
wool leen
wool spun into thread fälle
word baat, kàddu
words gémmiř, làmmiř
work liggééy
work, afternoon ngont
work at odd jobs, to ligggééyaan
work at, to liggééyée
work during the rainy season, to
nawetaan
work for future success, to fàggu alal
work for, to jìg, liggééyël
work, hard fitnë
work in the afternoon, to go to gotnt
work in the morning, to go to xëy
work on boats, man who does
temporary lâptò
work, to ligggééy
work, to catch up with one's dabe
work, to get off wâcc
work, to have too much bare coono
work, to look for bindu
worker liggééykat, maneèbar
working hard, to be bare coono
workplace liggééyukaay
works in the rainy season, person
who nawetaan
works with, person one njaatigé
world àdduna, dunyaa
worm sax
worm, type of larax
worm-eaten, to be fënëx
worn looking, to be very fënëx
worn out, to be geije, ràpp
worried, to act ne ñoog, ne ñoog
worried, to be jaaxle
worry, to jaaxal, yobbu fitam
worse for one, to have things get
jekkaliku
worse for, to make things jekkaliki
worse than they are, to act as if
things were yërëmtëlu
worse than, to be ñeës
worse, to be making things du
wekki...di daaj
worst, to be the ñeës
worth anything, not to be tekkiwul
dara, tekkiwul dërôm
worth —ing, to be jar
worth it for, to be jar
worth it, not to be du bagaas
worth it, to be mat ko
worth, to be jar
worthless person yaafus
worthwhile for, to be jar
Would you look at that! Mool,
Muyyëén!
would-be European tubahb njallaxaan
wound gaañ-gaañ, jam-jam
wound on the head xaañ-xaañ
woven item ràbb
woven, to be loosely yaraax
wow! bismilAay, cëy!, Eyy waayy!, ndokk!
wrap and tie a cloth around one's
body, to lëkkàayu
wrap oneself with, to limboo
wrap something around oneself, to
woddù
wrap something around, to wodd
wrap thread around one's hair, to
joddù, laxasù
wrap thread around (someone's)
hair, to jodd, laxasù
wrap, to laxas, lëmès
wrap up (a baby) on one's back, to
roogganti
wrap up loosely, to taxañ
wrapped around oneself, to have something woddun
wrapped around the body, cloth sër, sêru njiiilaay
wrapped with thread, to have one's hair joddun
wrapper paañ, pendal, sër
wrapper and top, matching ndobinu
wrapper, white njooor
wrapping, style of body koddaay
wrapping, style of head muuraay
wreck, to dàjjii
wrestle, to bërë, làmb
wrestler mbër
wrestling area làmb
wrestling match bërë, làmb
wring, to wañ
wrinkled, to be kotom, ñargaloo, ras,
sifone
wrinkles ras
write, to bind
write for, to bindal
write to, to bind
writer bindkat
writing mbind
wrong against, to avenge a fayyul
wrong, to act as if nothing was njar ko naan
wrong, to be juum
wrong, to do something deful jàmm
wrong, to have (something) be jote
wrong, to say something waxul jàmm
wrong way on, to go down the coroxaan
wrong way, to have had something go down the coroxaan, fòt

xylophone balafon, baliñe

xylophone, to play the baliñe

y

yarn, skein of pilot
yawn, to bóbbëllî
year at
year before last, the daaw-jéég
year, last daaw
year, next dewën
year, to have a child every ncf
year, whole atum lëmm
years that, for it to have been — atangi nii
yell at, to naawal, résëti, say ci kawam, soow
yellow fever payis
yellow fever, to have payis
yellow, to be limon, soon
yes anxkay, waaw, wëy
yes indeed waawaw
yesterday démb
yesterday morning démb ci subë
yesterday, the day before bërki démb
yogurt yaawur
yolk, egg pëdd
you leen, lë, yéén, yow
You act like —! Mbette —!
you all leen, yéén
you are, here yàngi nii, yéénëngi nii
you are in yànga, yàngi, yéénëngë, yéénëngi
you are, there yànga nee, yéénëngë nee
You don't say! Kon book!, Nee më!
you guys leen, yéén
you know maanaam
You tell it for us to hear Yaa wax ŋu
dégg.
you yourself yow ci sa wàllu bopp, yow
mii, yow moo mu
you yourselves yéén ci seen wàllu bopp,
yéén ŋii, eem ŋooŋu
You'll see! Doxal!
young man waxambaane, xale bu góór
young people ndaw
young people from xaleey
young person, deceptively cos
young person from xaleelu

young, to be ndaw
younger sibling rakk, tofo
younger sibling, person treated as a
rakk
younger sibling, very much rakkaat
youngest child in a family caat
youngest child, to have as one's
caatloo
your sa, seen
your name? naam?
You're welcome Ŋoo ko bokk
youth ndaw

zero sero
Ziguincoor Sigicoor

zipper fermētiir