

## KEY TO THE VOCABULARIES LIST

Words in **bold** in the four African-language columns are the proposed corresponding items or 'identifications'.

Words in **quotes** give the exact meaning of a proposed identification, when the meaning is significantly different from that of the French in Column 1. The meaning is given in English, except in Column 1 where it is normally in M. Becker's French, occasionally in my English.

A **query mark** indicates a missing identification, a doubtful identification, or a missing element in an identification.

An **asterisk** following an item in any column indicates a note, to be found under the number of item, followed by the number of the column (1 = French, 2 = Wolof, 3 = Fuɓa, 4 = Akan/Twi, 5 = Ewe/Fon).

The **Notes** are inserted at intervals in the list.

**Column 1** The first **French** item is from 1688. Any subsequent French item in square brackets is the corresponding entry in 1679, but is only supplied when different. The **English** item is Barbot's own translation in 1732 of the French. Any subsequent English item in square brackets is a more correct or informative translation.

**Column 2** Corresponding items in modern **Wolof**, almost wholly supplied by M. Becker.<sup>22</sup>

**Column 3** Corresponding items in modern **Fula**, almost wholly supplied by Professor Arnott.<sup>23</sup> Where two or more Fula items appear divided by slashes, these represent dialect variants.

**Column 4** The spelling of **Akan/Twi** words was often slightly altered between 1679 and 1688, and when thought significant both forms are supplied, in that order, divided by a slash. Corresponding items in modern Akan/Twi/Fante are either from Christaller's nineteenth-century 'classical' dictionary or as supplied by the Ghanaian scholars named above. Orthographic conventions having changed, the list is not orthographically consistent. Broadly, the items with elements linked by dashes and with multiple diacriticals are from Christaller, those without these features from the modern scholars, and the latter tend to be in modern colloquial.

**Column 5** Corresponding items in modern **Ewe/Fon**, almost wholly supplied by the named scholars.

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<sup>22</sup> In the course of his lengthy report on Barbot's Wolof vocabulary M. Becker stated that he had compared it with that of the Compagnie Royale, and had principally used the *Lexique wolof-français*, 4 vols (Dakar, 1976-81). But for difficult items he had also consulted the following older works: C. Becker, V. Martin and C. Mbodji, eds, *Documents inédits d'Adanson [c.1750] sur la langue wolof* (Kaolack, 1978); *Guide de la conversation français-wolof* (Mission Catholique, Saint-Jeseph de Ngasobil, 1907); [Aloysius] Kobès and - Abiven, *Dictionnaire wolof-français* (Mission Catholique, Dakar, 1923); A.P. Angrand, *Manuel français-oulof* (Paris/Dakar, 1952).

<sup>23</sup> In large part from his field notes. The standard printed source is Henri Gaden, *Le Poular: dialecte peul du Fouta Sénégalais: tome second: Lexique poular-français* (Paris, 1914).