

GLOSSARY

Àbb:	to loan, to borrow
Àdduna s-:	the world, life; variant: <i>àdduna g-</i>
Àggali:	to finish, to end, to complete
<i>Alhamdulillah rabbil aalamin:</i>	praise be to God, Lord of the universe! (Arabic)
Aw:	to go by, to pass through, to pass by
Baat b-:	speech, saying, word, voice, throat
<i>Banque b-:</i>	bank (French)
Bari:	to be numerous, much, a lot; variant of <i>bare</i>
<i>Billaahi:</i>	by God, I swear (Arabic)
Bind:	to write
Bokk ci:	to belong to, to share in
Bóóy b-:	servant, houseboy, (from English); girl (Urban slang) [the confusion arises here because Jibril only knows bóóy to mean a <i>jigéen</i>]
Caabi j-:	key
<i>Chef de village b-:</i>	village chief (French)
<i>Cinq cent mille:</i>	five hundred thousand (Francs CFA) (French), about \$1000
<i>Comme:</i>	as, since (conjunction) (French)
<i>Convoquer:</i>	to summon, to call (French)
<i>D'accord:</i>	okay (French)
Dab:	to catch up with
<i>Deux jours:</i>	two days (French)
Dimbale:	to help
Doŋ:	only
Doole j-:	strength, power
Dóori Waar:	to go and hit the fields, an idiom for <i>liggéey</i> (Urban)
Dugg:	to enter
Faj:	to heal, to cure, to resolve
<i>Famille b-:</i>	family (French)

Feebar:	to be sick
Fééte:	to face, to be facing toward
Fey:	to pay
Garab g-:	remedy, tree
Gënal:	to be better for, from <i>gën</i>
Gendarmerie b-:	equivalent of State Police or Highway Patrol station (French)
Géwël g-:	bard, griot
Ginnaaw:	behind
Góór g-:	man
Jaam b-:	dishonorable person, no-good person, slave
Jaaxle:	to be concerned, to be worried
Jafe-jafe j-:	trouble, hardship
Jàpp:	to grab, to take hold of, to help [in this case]
Jeex:	to be finished
Jël:	to take
Jom j-:	loyalty, self-esteem, self-respect
Jour tant:	such-and-such a day (French)
Kaňa g-:	rat
Kaso b-:	jail
Kayit g-:	paper
Laa ilaaha illa laaha:	expression of astonishment [literally, “there is no God but God,” from the testament of Muslim faith] (Arabic)
Lebal:	to lend
Lékool b-:	school (from French)
Maanaam:	meaning, that is to say, “I mean,” for example
Madame:	Mrs. (French)
Mandarga w-:	symbol, mark, sign
Mbindaan m-:	housemaid
Mbokk m-:	relative, fellow
Moos:	indeed
Naan:	to say

Ñaaw:	to be bad, ugly
Ñakk:	to lack, to be without
Nangu:	to accept
Nàtt b-:	part, portion, measure, contribution to a tontine
Ndékki:	to eat breakfast
Ne:	to say
Nite:	to be honest
Njaboot g-:	family
Njaqare g-:	anxiousness
Nuyu:	to greet
Palla-Fuuta b-:	member of Fula ethnic group originally from the Fuuta Jalon region of Guinea; Lebu Wolof variant of <i>Pël Fuuta</i> .
Papier b-:	paper (French)
Parce que:	because (French)
Police b-:	police station (French)
Porter plainte:	to sue (French)
Poson:	poison (from French)
Pourtant:	yet, however (French)
Quoi:	filler typically used to finish sentences in urban Wolof (French)
Raasaatu:	to deal with every person, to ask help from any person you meet
Ràkk j-:	younger sibling
Rëdd:	to sign, to trace, to draw to a line
Res:	to take in charge, to take responsibility for, a truncated form of responsible (from French; Urban)
Rëy:	to be big, noble
Rusloo:	to be shameful, from <i>rus</i> , “to be ashamed” and the suffix <i>-loo</i> meaning “to make someone else ...”
Seeti:	to see, to visit
Sept cent cinquante mille:	seven hundred fifty thousand (Francs CFA) (French), about \$1500
Seq:	to deal with, to be involved with
Sëriñ b-:	Sir

Signer:	to sign (French)
Sonn:	to be tired
Tàgg:	to praise
Tanta b-:	aunt (from French)
Teg ci:	to place, to put, to add something to
Teggi:	to take out, to remove, opposite of <i>teg</i>
Tontine b-:	mutual savings group [In Senegal, most people do not keep bank accounts, and seldom have access to formal credit and savings institutions. In order to save money or have access to an emergency cash reserve, they join one or more <i>tontine</i> groups. Each member contributes the same amount every period, and each takes a turn receiving the group sum (equal to what he or she contributed)]
Wax:	to say
Wér:	to feel better, to be heathy
Wopp:	to be ill
Wuyu:	to answer
Wuyuji:	to go and answer [from <i>wuyu</i> and the suffix <i>-i</i> meaning “to go and ...”; when <i>-i</i> is added to a verb ending in a vowel, it becomes <i>-ji</i> or <i>-iji</i> , as in <i>ngenteji</i> , “to go to a baby-naming ceremony”]
Xaalis b-:	money
Xarit b-:	friend
Xéy:	to go work in the morning
Xonqaay b-:	redness [the <i>-aay</i> suffix often indicates an abstract quality, like <i>rafetaay</i> , “beauty.” In this case the reference to the redness of the Palla-Fuuta is pejorative]
Yaakaar:	to hope, to think (in some contexts)
Yaatal:	to be friendly with, to be open with, to be generous with [from <i>yaatu</i>]
Yax b-:	bone
Yax bu rëy:	important or noble origin
Yééx:	to be slow
Yem:	to stop
Yomb:	to be easy
Yónni:	to send
Yor:	to carry, to possess, to keep, to take care of (in some contexts)
Yumpaañ j-:	uncle’s wife