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ACCENTS  
OF  
YORUBA LANGUAGE  
**Made Easy.**

BY  
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TRAINING IN ENGLISH, MODERN GRAMMAR OF YORUBA  
LANGUAGE, FIRST AND SECOND STEPS IN YORUBA — 35-36  
COMPOSITION, IWE ITAN BI ALUKURANI TI SE BERE — 91  
NI ILU MEKA, ITAN IGBESI AIYE MUHAMADE, AND  
IWE EDE GESI OLOHUN IYO, PARTS 1, 2 & 3 — 37, 38, 39  
RESPECTIVELY. ETC., ETC.

**Six Pence.**



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Erratum

For "wolf" read "fox"

## PREFACE.

This pamphlet contains a short explanation and elucidation on the "Accents of Yoruba Language" with Lessons and Exercises thereon, which form Part I of the pamphlet.

As regards Part II, Combination of double vowels, their Position, Sequence of Accents, and Elision of vowels are dealt with.

As Accents play a very important part in Yoruba Language, hence this pamphlet.

A student of Yoruba Language who knows very little or nothing at all of accents, has much more yet to learn in the study of the language, since by the judicious use of accents, 3, or 4, or more words of different meaning could be obtained from one word, for example; (1) Àrà (new fashion or form which is as novel as it is strange); (2) Àrà (body); (3) Àrá (member of a family); (4) Àrà (thunder); (5) Àrà (a kind of bird; a town in Yorubaland.) (1) Kòlòkòlò (a wolf); (2) Kòlòkòlò (in an adroit manner); (3) Kòlòkòlò (in a twist and turn manner, or in a zigzag manner); (4) Kòlòkòlò (children's play.)

On page 2 of the pamphlet, a table of the vowels is inserted, where, among other things, "n" will be found to be a nasal vowel which should have the diacritical mark of its own as others. However, new types will have to be made for this.

71, OSHODI STREET,  
LAGOS.

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