

The Ce [Rukuba] language
of
Central Nigeria and its affinities

[DRAFT CIRCULATED FOR COMMENT]

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction **1**
2. Location, history and sociolinguistic situation **1**
 2.1 Nomenclature 1
 2.2 Location and settlements 1
 2.3 Language status 1
 2.4 Ce culture and history 1
 2.5 Existing language materials 4
 2.6 The classification of Ce 4
3. Phonology **5**
 3.1 Vowels 5
 3.2 Consonants 6
 3.3 Tones 7
4. Morphology **7**
 4.1 Nouns 7
6. Ce wordlist **13**
References **50**

TABLES

Table 1. Ce vowels 5
Table 2. Ce orthographic conventions for vowels 5
Table 3. Ce phonemic inventory 6

The following conventions are used in transcription;

dʒ	j
tʃ	c
ɲ	ny
ʃ	sh
ʒ	zh
ɪ	i,ɪ
ʊ	u,ʊ

1. Introduction

This is a preliminary draft of a dictionary of the Ce language, spoken in Plateau State, Nigeria.

2. Location, history and sociolinguistic situation

2.1 Nomenclature

The common name for the Ce language is Rukuba, a Hausa term said to mean ‘people of the rocks’ Temple (1922:). In more recent times it has become known as Che, based on the people’s own name. The terms in Ce itself are given below;

People	baCé
One person	uCé
Language	kuCé
Territory	kiCé

The ‘ch’ orthography is here omitted as unnecessary and based on an inappropriate English spelling convention.

2.2 Location and settlements

The Ce live in seventeen villages in Bassa LGA, Plateau State, northwest of Jos, in Central Nigeria. The villages are;

Kakék (Zagun), Kisayhip, Kisaloi, Igbak, Kakek Unit, Imbop (Binchi), Kishika (Kikala), Kisanchi, Kishi, Uyo, Inchaz, Upara, Ibandi, Kata Kayinye, Ingo, Ubomo, Asak, Kihang

names in brackets are alternative administrative names.

The Ce area is about 4-500 km² and the river Rukuba runs across it diagonally from NW to SE. The main peoples neighbouring on the Ce are the Piti (W), Cara (N), Izere & Berom (E) and the Irigwe (S).

2.3 Language status

Ce is still spoken generally with Hausa as a common second language. The population is harder to estimate; Meek (1925, II:191) gives 12,619, Ames 1934 [1972:347] 10,967 and Gunn (1953:37) quotes a figure of 15,660 from Counsell’s unpublished 1936 ‘Report of the Rukuba tribe’. Hoffmann (1976) reviews the various estimates made up to the date of his paper, and derives a figure of 24,350 from the 1963 census figures. If so, the figure in Crozier & Blench (1992) of 50,000 speakers is probably about correct for about 1990.

2.4 Ce culture and history

In contrast to most Plateau peoples, the Ce have been extensively investigated in terms of their ethnography, principally by one anthropologist, Jean-Claude Muller¹. Early summaries of ethnography are in Temple (1922), Ames (1934), Gunn (1953). Muller (1976, 1980, 1982, 1989, 1994) has described many aspects of

¹ Many thanks to Jean-Claude Muller, who sent me a complete set of his many offprints.

Ce society based on fieldwork between 1964 and 1967 and 1971-2. Unfortunately, most of these publications are in French, which has effectively meant they have hardly circulated in Nigeria and cannot be read by Ce people. They are, nonetheless, rich and comprehensive, and in particular describe many rituals that have either disappeared or exist in a much-altered form. A recent summary of Ce society with an emphasis on religion is in CAPRO (in press).

History

The Ce claim to have come from Ogba, a place in Buji territory where they stayed together with the Amo and Buji. The Zagun and Igwarra fought wars with Buji and Miango. The Anaguta also claim to have fought wars with the Ce tribe. Although not defeated by the Fulani jihad, they have Hausa/Fulani settlers among them. This is because at one time a chief of Zagun became a Muslim and went on pilgrimage to Mecca, encouraging more Muslims to settle in his chiefdom.

Culture

Birth:

There is no ceremony in naming a child. The diviner is however consulted if the parents notice the child is losing weight. The diviner claims the boy's spirit has been taken so he comes with a broom which he hits on the ground. He then takes oil with beniseed and rubs it on the child's head.

A woman who gave birth to twins was washed thoroughly with medicine. The first baby was saved and the second was killed immediately. They believed the second one was a witch, and was strangled by the midwives. The dead baby was buried in a pot covered with grass. This was stopped several years ago when some of the early Christian converts reported the situation to the British District Officer. He called the Ce chiefs and prohibited the killing of twins.

Circumcision and Initiation:

Boys are circumcised in the second month. The wound is covered with woven raffia till it heals. At the age of 18 boys are initiated but before then their manhood is tried. Each boy is made to sleep with a pregnant woman. If he is able to perform, he is considered mature and can be initiated. A ceremony takes place for the boys before they are taken to the forest. Goats are killed for them. The boys are shown the secrets of the cult in the forest. Each boy is asked to remove the testes of a cock without killing the cock. Any boy whose cock dies is said to be dead also. The boys are usually naked in the forest. The day they come out they are given leather aprons to wear. Each boy goes to his maternal uncle's house where goats are again killed for them.

Marriage:

A boy is free to have girlfriends before he marries. These relationships do not normally end in marriage. Usually he builds a hut, *farka*, in the girl's father's house where he comes to sleep with her. She is only expected to have one boyfriend at a time. If she got pregnant she was taken to the native doctor who helped to abort the pregnancy. These days the girls give birth to the babies and take care of them.

When a boy (who is not her boyfriend) and a girl desire to marry each other, the boy goes to the girl's parents to inform them. If the parents agree then her boyfriend has to pay the would-be husband some hoes. The fiancé brings his friends to farm for the girl's parents from time to time. He gives two or three goats and four hoes as bride price. Even after marriage a boy is expected to farm for his parents in-law three times: to weed an acha field twice and to work in a millet field.

After the bride price is paid, a big marriage ceremony takes place at the bride's father's house. Then she is taken to her mother-in-law's house for one month. It is after this she is taken to her husband's house. Since

premarital relations are common, no virtue is attached to virginity before marriage. The day the girl is going to her husband's house, she is first taken to her previous boyfriend's house. The groom and the girl's father also meet there. The father then asks the boyfriend to give the girl to her husband. The groom is expected to give the boyfriend some gifts and from that time on they become friends. In years past divorce was not common. A woman was free to leave her husband's house if she had problems with him. She was also free to return when she pleased. These days however, divorce certificates are given. Wife stealing was said to be common in former days. The husband was not paid any compensation provided the woman had already spent one year in his house.

Burial:

The corpse of an old man is covered from head to chest with goat skin to prevent people from seeing his spoilt face. He was buried in the traditional grave which is round. An old man was buried in a foetal position. These days the corpse is laid prostrate. A chief is buried the day after he dies and seven goats are killed and their skins are sewn around the corpse. He is buried a day after because certain rituals must be done before his burial. A blacksmith is buried like a chief. A widow is allowed to remarry a month after her husband's death. Goat skin is also used in burying a child.

Religion:

Kurun is the name of the Almighty God. *Bawai* is the ancestral cult. Ce believe a dead man's spirit lives in a tree for seven years before being re-incarnated in a child. Sometimes some men imitate the voice of a dead man so that the women will believe it is the dead man that has returned.

Ici is the ceremony for the circumcised boys. The festival, which is called *Aso*, takes place March 30th or 31st and lasts for two days. The chief priest gives the date and the announcement is made public by the chief. Many goats are slaughtered and the livers and a leg from each animal are kept in calabashes for sacrifice. Another leg of each goat is given to the chief. One goat's head and leg are for the chief priest. The rest is given to the fathers of the boys. Women are not allowed to eat out of it. Till today the traditionalists still take their boys for this initiation. The shrine is on the mountain at their former settlement. Some people are also attracted to the festival because of the meat and alcohol that is made available to the participants.

Modern Religion

Christianity came to the Ce people in 1915 through an SIM missionaries, Mr. Hammel. Today ECWA has three Local Church Councils among them encompassing about 28 churches. Jebu Bassa, which is the Local Government Headquarters of Bassa LGA and adjacent to the barracks of the 3rd Armoured Division of Nigerian Army in Jos, has several non-indigenous churches. These include: NKST (Tiv church), CAC, The Apostolic church, Assemblies of God, Deeper Life, Eternal Sacred Order of Cherubim and Seraphim, Christ Salvation Church, King of Glory Mission and the Brotherhood of the Cross and Star. Perhaps 30% of the Ce practise traditional religion, some 10-15% are Muslims and the remainder profess Christianity.

Due to their early contact with missionaries who opened a primary school in the area, many Ce people are well educated and highly placed especially in the state government. Today, they have several primary schools, a Junior Secondary School in Binchi, a Senior Secondary in Zagun and a post-secondary school in Jebu Bassa.

2.5 Existing language materials

Ce has suffered from the problem of unpublished research. The first partial record of Ce appears in Bouquiaux (1967), an analysis of the noun-class system given a very scathing review by Hoffmann (1976). Hoffmann (1976) is a near-surreal document, a seminar paper presented as a mimeo to Faculty of Arts Seminar in December 1976 at Ibadan. Although it has 49 pages, the whole central section is missing, apparently never written, but planned in such minute detail that the pages are numbered throughout the existing document. It is accompanied by some extracts from student essays setting out examples of nominal classes. During the 1990s, Janet Wilson while working with the Assemblies of God, Jos, collected a considerable amount of data on tape which was used as the basis for her Masters' thesis (Wilson 1996). At the same time, she asked her assistants to fill in wordlists based on those supplied by the present author and these were entered into the computer. These include lexical items not quoted in the Appendix to the Masters' thesis. Finally, the anthropologist, J-C Muller includes a great deal of lexical material in his ethnographic descriptions, especially in the text on material culture, and this has also been of value despite the foreshortened transcriptions.

In the light of this mass of material, almost entirely in extremely limited circulation, in seemed worthwhile to compile, in preparation for checking in the field, with a view to producing something more comprehensive on Ce. The reader is warned, however, that since the various authors mentioned all transcribe Ce in slightly differing fashion, there are inconsistencies in the data (see §3.) that cannot yet be eliminated.

Data sources used;

Hoffmann (1976)	Incomplete seminar paper
Anon. (1976)	Extracts from student essays?
Muller (1976, 1980, 1982, 1989, 1994)	Ethnographic monographs
Wilson (ined., 1996)	Masters' thesis

2.6 The classification of Ce

Ce has been noted as having similarities to Ninzo [Ninzam] since Gunn (1953:15). The only attempt to analyse the position of Ce is Gerhardt (1972, 1974) which placed it in Plateau 4, on the basis of the material of Bouquiaux. The affinities of Ce to Ninzo and Mada have been generally recognised, although the boundaries of 'Plateau 4' are perhaps less clear than they were once thought to be.

3. Phonology

3.1 Vowels

The phonology of Ce is treated at some length in Wilson (1996) who claims that there are only eight vowels and Hoffmann (1976) records nine, although he does note that the status of schwa is ‘uncertain’. Ce is an example of a 5+5 ATR system such has been reported from various branches of Benue-Congo (e.g. Igede 19xx; Gade 19xx; Abua xx). This is quite surprising in this region, where 7- or 5-vowel systems are more common, but the extensive vowel harmony in Ce seems again to point in this direction. Ce has ten phonemic vowels (Table 1);

Table 1. Ce vowels

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		u
	ɪ		ʊ
Close-Mid	e		o
Open-mid	(ɛ)	ə	ɔ
Open		a	

These can be arranged as follows;

+aTR	-aTR
u	ʊ
i	ɪ
o	ɔ
e	ɛ
a	ə

Minimal pairs can be provided to show the distinctions for nine, but no pair seems to exist showing that e ≠ ε. Nonetheless, /ε/ is required by the harmony system and is therefore marked. Ce is a pervasive harmony system, in other words, all vowels in single words are from the same harmony set. Ce has regressive harmony, in other words, the vowel quality of the stem changes the vowel quality of the prefix. However, the present system marks the +ATR (i.e. ‘normal’) vowels with an underline, contrary to many languages. Thus;

Table 2. Ce orthographic conventions for vowels

<u>IPa</u>	<u>Orthography</u>		<u>IPa</u>	<u>Orthography</u>	
<u>u</u> -ɥíp	<u>u</u> -yhíp	thief	v-ɥɪp	<u>u</u> -yhip	gruel
<u>ulít</u>	<u>ulít</u>	neck	v-ntt	<u>u</u> -nít	person

Minimal pairs can be provided to show the distinctions for nine, but no pair seems to exist showing that e ≠ ε. Nonetheless, /ε/ is required by the harmony system and is therefore marked. Minimal pairs showing a ≠ ə are relatively easy to find. For example;

Evidence for vowel distinctions;

u ≠ ʊ

kú	to die	kv	to fall (rain)
tú	to pound	tv	to send

i ≠ ɪ

bàshìp	darkness	bàshɪp	planting season
u-úíp	thief	u-ɪɪp	gruel
ulít	neck	u-ntt	person

A practical orthography for Ce would have to analyse this phenomenon in more detail to determine how pervasive the harmony is; perhaps marking the first vowel in a word would suffice to indicate its harmony set. Noun-prefixes appear to derive their vowel-quality from the stem-vowel. Given this is a linguistic paper I have eschewed the Nigerian convention of subdots (ì, ù etc.) in favour of IPA symbols, but these would be unfamiliar in Nigeria and hence not be used in a practical orthography.

It is unlikely that there are true long/short distinctions in the vowels. However, there are sequences of two similar vowels, often reflecting a change in tone-height. Sequences of two dissimilar vowels are quite common, probably reflecting a deletion of C₂ in the CVCV stem. CVN syllables are common and these sometimes appear on the surface as nasalisation, but no clear contrasts (C[̃]/CVN) have been advanced to argue for phonemic status.

3.2 Consonants

Table 3 shows the consonants of Ce;

Table 3. Ce phonemic inventory

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	alveolar	alveopalatal	Palatal	Velar	Labial-velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t d		tʃ dʒ	k g	kp gb	
Nasal	m		n		ɲ	ŋ	ŋm	hn
Trill								
Fricative		f v	s z	[ʃ]				h
Flap		bv	r					
Approximant					y ɥ		w [ʍ]	
Palatal								
Lateral Approximant			l					

The phoneme /r/ is a flap word-internally and a trill in word-final position. /z/ and /dʒ/ are not clearly contrastive and are allophones in some situations. However, /ʃ/ may contrast with /s/, but it seems that [ʃ] occurs before front vowels and [s] before back vowels. Thus;

ʃí ‘wake up’ but sɔ ‘drink’

Wilson (1996:127) argues that /ɥ/ and /ʍ/ are positional allophones, with /ɥ/ occurring before front vowels. This would resemble the situation in Mada. The present orthographic solution is to write ‘yh’, which unusual, but functional.

There are no true nasalised vowels. Phonetic nasalisation is heard following and preceding the consonant ‘nh’ but this can be treated as conditioned and no extra marking is required.

Gloss	Phonetic	Orthographic	Underlying
end of rainy season	ũhõ	unhu	unho
testicle	ĩhĩ	inhi	inhi

/m/ is heard before the labio-dentals /f/ and /v/ in the middle of words. It is probably conditioned and need not be set up as a separate phoneme.

3.3 Tones

Ce has three tones, although a minimal triplet is yet to be presented. However, the common process of raising noun plurals, widespread in Plateau, demonstrates the tones clearly.

Gloss	s.	pl.
Seed/stone/pip	ibi	ibí

Mid-tone is unmarked. Rising and falling tones seem to arise from sequences of two similar vowels.

4. Morphology

4.1 Nouns

The nominal morphology and associated concord system of Ce has been a major focus of the work of Gerhardt (1983:202), Hoffmann (1976: unnumbered) and Wilson (1996:21 ff.). As Wilson had the most data I am following her presentation. However, given the problems with her account of the phonology of Ce, such a table must be regarded as strictly provisional. I have not numbered the classes at present, awaiting a more complete account of the system.

Noun prefix	Subject Concord	Object Concord	Near Demonstrative	Far demonstrative	Distant Demonstrative	Relative Pronoun	Interrogative	Independent Pronoun
<u>u</u> -/à-/o	<u>a</u>	<u>u</u>	<u>àwai</u>	<u>aniŋi</u>	<u>ayhuŋo</u>	<u>ayi</u>	<u>aŋe</u>	<u>wui</u>
<u>ba</u>	<u>ba</u>	<u>ba</u>	<u>babai</u>	<u>baniŋi</u>	<u>bayhuŋo</u>	<u>bayi</u>	<u>baŋe</u>	<u>bai</u>
Ø	<u>a</u>				<u>ayhuŋo</u>	<u>ayi</u>	<u>aŋe</u>	<u>wui</u>
<u>ban</u>	<u>ba</u>	<u>ba</u>	<u>babai</u>	<u>baniŋi</u>	<u>bayhuŋo</u>	<u>bayi</u>	<u>baŋe</u>	<u>bai</u>
<u>u</u> -	<u>u</u>	<u>u</u>	<u>uwai</u>	<u>uniŋi</u>			<u>uŋe</u>	<u>wui</u>

The presentation below shows examples of the pairings of noun-prefixes in Ce. The following convention is used;

CH's prefix list

<u>à-</u>	1
<u>a-</u>	2
<u>bà-</u>	3
<u>bá-</u>	4
<u>ì-</u>	5
<u>i-</u>	6
<u>ì-</u>	7
<u>ka-</u>	8
<u>kì-</u>	9
<u>ì-</u>	10
<u>ku-</u>	11
<u>u-</u>	12
<u>u-</u>	13

Class	Noun prefix	Subject Concord	Object Concord	Indepen Pronoun	Near Demons trative	Far demonst rative	Distant Demons trative	Relative Pronoun	Interr ogativ e
1	<u>à-</u>		<u>a</u>	<u>wàì</u>	<u>àwàì</u>	<u>ǎnìṅṅ</u>			<u>àfε</u>
2	<u>a-</u>		<u>á</u>	<u>wáì</u>	<u>áwàì</u>	<u>ánìṅṅ</u>			<u>afε</u>
3	<u>bà-</u>		<u>ba</u>	<u>baì</u>	<u>bàwàì</u>	<u>bǎnìṅṅ</u>			<u>bàfε</u>
4	<u>bá-</u>		<u>bá</u>	<u>báì</u>	<u>báwàì</u>	<u>bánìṅṅ</u>			<u>báfε</u>
5	<u>ì-</u>		<u>ɪ</u>			<u>ĩnìṅṅ</u>			<u>ìfε</u>
6	<u>i-</u>		<u>ɪ</u>			<u>ínìṅṅ</u>			<u>ifε</u>
7	<u>kù-</u>		<u>kú</u>	<u>kuì</u>	<u>kùkuì</u>	<u>kǔnìṅṅ</u>			<u>kùfε</u>
8	<u>ka-</u>		<u>ká</u>	<u>káì</u>	<u>káwàì</u>	<u>kánìṅṅ</u>			<u>kafε</u>
9	<u>kì-</u>		<u>kí</u>	<u>kuì</u>	<u>kíkù</u>	<u>kínìṅṅ</u>			<u>kífε</u>
10	<u>ì-</u>		<u>ɪ</u>	<u>wàì</u>	<u>wàì</u>	<u>ĩnìṅṅ</u>			<u>ìfε</u>
11	<u>ku-</u>		<u>kú</u>	<u>kúkuì</u>	<u>kúkuì</u>	<u>kúnìṅṅ</u>			<u>kufε</u>
12	<u>u-</u>		<u>ɯ</u>	<u>wúì</u>	<u>úwuì</u>	<u>únìṅṅ</u>			<u>ufε</u>
13	<u>u-</u>		<u>ɯ</u>	<u>wúì</u>	<u>àwàì</u>	<u>ǎnìṅṅ</u>			<u>àfε</u>

Expanded and non-expanded forms in prefixes are provisionally treated as allomorphs.

1/2 pairing

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Swamp wetland	<u>àjìjèk</u>	<u>ajìjèk</u>
Axe	<u>à-hàmà</u>	<u>a-hàmà</u>
Song	<u>àshén</u>	<u>ashén</u>
Lie	<u>àbùrò</u>	<u>abùrò</u>
Vagina	<u>ànkpók</u>	<u>ankpók</u>

Mass noun, Class 2 only

Saliva anti⁺

Class 1/10 **a-/I-**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Market	àkàso	ìnkàso

Elephant **à-tìnkii i-tìnkii**

Class 3

Mass nouns with no plural

Oil	bà-nyì
Fat/grease	bà-nhyù
Boiled sorghum	bàkù
Potash	bàtòk
Sorghum-beer	bà-hi
Milk	bànsa
Sweat	bacilí

Hoffmann (n.d.) cites **imà** ‘water’ as an example of an irregular mass noun. In fact, there are a number of mass nouns with an **ì-** prefix. These are tabulated under Class 5.

Class 4.

bá-

only occurs as a plural paired with Class 13

Class 5/6

Death **ì-ku** **a-ku⁺**

ì-/í-

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Tree (generic)	ìkun	íkun
Thorn	ìtitò	ítitò
Dog	ì-wu	í-wu
Buffalo	ì-yhàt	ì-yhát
Nile crocodile	ì-kut	ikút
Thing	ìkpì	í-kpì

Class 7 **ì-** (plurals only)

Class 8 **ka-**

8/3 **ka-/bà-**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Night	ka-túk	bà-tuk
Place	ka-cu	ba-ncu
Back	ka-ma⁺	bà-ma

8/7 **ka-/ì-**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Dry Season	ka-bá	ì-(m)bá
Bush I	ka-bô	i-(m)bô
Farm	ka-yúk	ì-yúk
Fonio storage pot	ka-ngon	ì-ngon
Needle	ka-gup	ì-(n)gup

Class 9 **ki-**

Mass nouns with no plural 9/-

Meat	kí-ná
Greed	ki-bàŋ
Suffering I	ki-jàsí
Crowd of people	ki-ngbìs

Bush II **kí-ník**

Cleared field **ki-njík a-njík**

9/2 **ki-/a-**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Charcoal	kí-ŋkála	a-ŋkála
Rainy Season	ki-kus	a-kus
Earth	ki-yhé	a-yhé
Corpse	ki-kúm	a-kúm
Snare	ki-ntín	a-ntín

Class 9/10 **ki-/i-**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Face	kití	intí
Reproduction, birth	ki-lí	ìlì

Weird

Shade **ki-sásù bàsù**

Class 10 **i-** (plural)

See class 12

Class 11 **ku-**

kU-/-

Youth	ku-shík
Gum/glue	kuntà
Gap between teeth	ku-nsù
Pus	ku-nhún
Honey	ku-ntún

kU-/a-

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Leaf	ku-vu⁺	a-vu⁺
Grass	ku-gá	a-gá
Bark, cover	ku-nkù	a-nkù
Cloud	ku-kpá	a-kpá
Nest	ku-lúk	a-lúk

Class 12 u-

Class 12/-

Hair	u-tútù
Cassava*	u-rógo
Faeces II	u-ntún
Dirt	u-shít⁺
Farm boundary	u-líá

cf. Hoffmann

Moon/month **i-hél** **i-hél**

Class 12/2 u/a-

Rope (sisal)	u-nsát	a-nsát
Hole in ground	u-du⁺	a-du⁺

Class 12/7

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Broom	u-ɲgis	ku-ɲgis
Bow	u-ndàr	kù-ndàr
Arrow	u-ɲgyí	kù-ɲgyí
Car	u-mátu	kù-mátu
Gun	ù-bindigà	kù-bindigà

Class 12/10

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Throat/voice	u-kot⁺	ɪ-(ɲ)kot
Neck I	ulít	ìlít
Fire	u-wù	ì-nwu
Day/sun	u-mví	ì-mví
Woman, wife	u-wá⁺	í-mba
Tail	u-ndú	ì-ndú

Porridge **u-yhíp** **in-yhíp**

Class 13/4 **u-/ba-**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Man	u-nít	ba-nít
Friend	u-zí	ba-zí
Brother	u-zùt	ba-zùt
Thief	u-yhíp	ba-yhíp
Ce person	u-Cé	ba-Cé

Single cases:

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Calabash spoon	kelede	alede
Arm	kòòk	a-wúk

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Father	átí	bánátí
Mother	iyhe	baniyhe

Male II **ì-náù** **nái**
 Child **u-vín⁺** **í-ηmín**
 God **kurù** **a-kurù**
 Large River **o-wok⁺** **ìη-wok**
 Witch **uwa-uwu** **uni-uwu**

In summary, Ce noun-class pairings are as follows;

4.3 Pronouns

I
 You **ηu**
 He/she/it **wú**
 We **tút**
 You **yhenyi⁺**
 They

Possessive
 Mine
 Your **ì-min**
 His, hers its
 Our **ì-mot**
 Your **bamin**
 Their

Ce dictionary
6. Ce wordlist

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1.	Tree (generic)	ì-kùn	ì-kún	cf. Sur kon , Yangkam koon , Tarok akún ‘firewood’. This root is widespread in Niger-Congo, often meaning ‘firewood’.
2.	Shrub	??	ìkún icàcàp	i.e. ‘small tree’
3.	Crown of tree	ɪ-nvélek	??	
4.	Leaf	ku-vu ⁺	a-vu ⁺	cf. Bu vuvu
5.	Green leaf	ì-nsàp	??	
6.	Root I	ɪ-nyhàɪ	ɪ-nyhàɪ	
7.	Root II	ki-ngbàsà	a-ngbàsà	
8.	Branch	ku-gà	ə-gà	
9.	Bark, cover	ku-nkɔ	ə-nkɔ	cf. Alumu, Toro ùkùkù
10.	Thorn	ɪ-tútɔ	ì-títò	cf. Ningye ntu , Alumu tòtò , Hasha i-tyok ,
11.	Flower	??	angáy	
12.	Stalk	ku-nsa ⁺	ansa ⁺	
13.	Grass	ku-gà	a-gà	Singular means ‘blade of grass’. Cf. cf. Ninzo agigá , Ningye gəga , Bu giga ,
14.	Vine (generic)	uliyè	iliyè	
15.	Mushroom, fungus	ì-nzɔ	ì-nzó	
16.	Seed/stone/pip	ìbí	ìbí	cf. Ningye be , Toro biro , Alumu biro ⁺ , Shall biri , Bu ibi
17.	Charcoal	ki-ŋkála	a-ŋkála	The singular means a lump of charcoal. cf. Ninzo ikláru , Bu ikóla , but a Niger-Saharan root.
18.	Dust I	ìkit		
19.	Dust II	ìhut		cf. Ninzo ihúr , Bu iwuru , Hasha iwur , Toro huru ,
20.	Ashes	ìntɔŋ		cf. Nindem itoŋ reflecting widespread and ancient Niger-Congo root #ntoN
21.	Ash from burnt grass	u-hárù		
22.	Rubbish-heap			
23.	Mud	ku-tèrè		
24.	Clay	ku-ntè		cf. Ningye nkyem , Bu nteme ,
25.	Ochre	ì-kuk		
26.	Paint	u-ntup ⁺		
27.	Dew	bà-mè		cf. Ninzo àmé , Ningye mmeŋ , Hasha eme , Rukul mmaŋ , Tarok imimyaŋ , Yangkam myaŋ going back to a Niger-Congo root #me-
28.	Stone	ki-tái	a-tái	ki- + # ta an ancient Niger-Congo root. However, note Toro tari , suggesting a C ₂ in this region, deleted in Ce.
29.	Large stone	ka-ntu ⁺		
30.	Flat rock	ku-bán		
31.	Iron	ì-ntón	ì-ntón	
32.	Fine sand	ku-mún	—	
33.	Gravel?	a-mfíp		
34.	Red hot iron ore	ì-brà		
35.	Smoke	ìnci		cf. Ningye nteŋ , Bu ente ,

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
36.	Fire	u-wù	ì-nwu	cf. Cara wu , Ninzo ùrú , Bu wuru
37.	Water	ì-mà		cf. Ninzo masiri , Bu mma , Cara mal , Horom bamal , also Ura mò and Bokyi o-mo . Also in Chadic: Tala maal , Buli màl . Words for 'water' with ma- are Africa-wide and may derive from the old ma- class-prefix for liquids.
38.	Steam	u-ho ⁺		
39.	Foam	àfùfùk		
40.	Rain	àwùrù		cf. Toro awi , Alumu a-wè ,
41.	Cloud	ku-kpá	a-kpá	
42.	Lightning	à̀nko à̀wùrù	à̀nko à̀wùrù	
43.	Rainbow	à-nà̀ndat à̀wùrù		
44.	Planting Season	bàship		
45.	Dry Season	ka-bá	im-bá	
46.	Rainy Season	ki-kus ⁺	a-kus ⁺	See 'year' (52.). cf. Ningye koos ,
47.	End of rainy Season	u-nhù		
48.	Harmattan	à̀nko akala		'white wind'
49.	Time of first hoeing	babo		
50.	Principal hoeing	babo utoro		
51.	Main hoeing period	ba-horo		
52.	Year	ki-kus ⁺	a-kus ⁺	See 'rainy season' (47.). cf. Hasha i-kusan , Təsu huŋi ,
53.	Today	kaŋkai		
54.	Yesterday	kalék		
55.	Tomorrow	kambàlà		Also: Good morning! cf. Bu mbre , Ningye mbwer , Təsu merebi ,
56.	Morning	kambàlà	imbàlà	
57.	Evening I	kàalú	ilú	
58.	Passing the evening	ì-viri		
59.	Dawn	kayabitì		
60.	Day	u-mví	ì-mví	See 'sun' (67.).
61.	Night	ka-túk	bà-túk	cf. Berom túruk , but also túk 'day of 24 hours'. Also Izere kâ-túk , Sur gutuk , cf. widespread # tuk - forms See BCCW
62.	Time	u-mbà		
63.	Light	àcát		
64.	Darkness	baship ⁺		also aship (archaic)
65.	Moonless night	ì-bul		
66.	Moon/month	ì-hél	i-hél	cf. Rukul u-fye , Fyem fyél , Bo fye , but an old Niger-Congo root. Also Ron, Sha, Kulere # fen though probably a loan into Chadic.
67.	Sun	u-mví	ì-mví	See 'day' (72.).
68.	Sunshine	bà-nzà		rays of the sun
69.	Star(s)	ì-ntet	ì-ntét	cf. Bu enze , Toro a-ta ,
70.	Wind	à̀nkò		
71.	Whirlwind	ì-ncì		
72.	God	kurù	a-kurù	cf. Cara kure ,
73.	Sky, heaven	katakurù	—	

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
74.	World	ki-yhé	a-yhé	
75.	Earth dug from a hole by an animal	u-bo ⁺		
76.	Dirty water in stream	u-mbù		
77.	Dirt	u-shít ⁺		
78.	Large River	o-wok ⁺	in-wok	cf. words for 'water'
79.	Lake	i-yòn		
80.	Pond			
81.	Forest	ku-túk	a-túk	
82.	Cave	ku-ták		
83.	Mountain	i-gbùl	i-gbùl	cf. Bu gbulu , Ningye nkugbu ,
84.	Hill	ki-gbât	a-gbat ⁺	
85.	Termite mound	ki-rà		
86.	Bush	ka-bô	i-mbô	
87.	Fallow farmland	ki-njik	a-njik	cf. 'farm' in Tesu ayi , Tarok anyin , Irigwe kèyí , cf. words for 'bush' Ninzo i-jíjì , Bu iji ,
88.	Farm	ka-yú(k)	i-yú(k)	possessed
89.	Farm boundary	u-lya		
90.	Field of a woman	ogun		
91.	Village square	kahín		'playground'
92.	Fenced gardens by house	ku-bê	à-bê	
93.	Swampy land	ajjek		fadama
94.	Ridge tie	izaga		
95.	Ridge I	u-nsàl		
96.	Ridge II	àdàl		
97.	Mound for tubers	ki-mpuk	a-mpúk	
98.	Furrow	ki-qel ⁺		
99.	Ridge splitting	bàbu		done after cultivating a ridge one year
100.	Market*	à-kàsó	i-nkàso	cf. Hausa kaasuwaa ,
101.	Household	u-ngat		
102.	Compound	ki-kò	a-kò	cf. Ninzo, Bu iko , Ningye kop ,
103.	Wall	ku-cà	a-cà	joins one room to another Interior of compound
104.	House, hut	ki-bùt	a-bùt	
105.	Room	ku-tarà	a-tarà	
106.	Wall (house)			
107.	Partition	à-díndi		
108.	Courtyard	i-las	i-las	
109.	Wooden frame of roof	à-gip		
110.	Back of house	ka-màha		
111.	Threshing floor	ku-ngbís		
112.	Floor	à-mpás		
113.	Kitchen	ka-bya		
114.	Bedroom	ka-yik		
115.	Toilet	anyha		
116.	Cubbyhole in wall for storage over bed	kadés		
117.	Compartment in	a-gata(k)		to store things

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
	granary for storing different grains			
118.	Any wall	ku-<u>n</u>ce		
119.	Compartment in granary for storing different grains	<u>a</u>-mpo		
120.	Drying rack	ku-<u>n</u>gbà	<u>a</u>-ngbà	
121.	Roofing	sút		cf. Cara ʃot , Berom sóró
122.	Thatch roof II	ishen		
123.	Eaves	u-<u>k</u>pá ndi		
124.	Mud dome of roof	<u>a</u>nduu		
125.	Point of roof	ki-<u>s</u>óró ishén		
126.	Step up to a house	kunkò		
127.	Section of large compound for family subunit	ù-<u>b</u>ak		
128.	Beam	ì-<u>g</u>o		
129.	Brick I	ki-<u>n</u>ko	<u>a</u>-nko	
130.	Brick II	u-<u>v</u>óri		
131.	Field	bìnci		
132.	Thatch roof	ishén	ishén	
133.	Well*	<u>k</u>udu ìmà	<u>a</u>du ìmà	‘hole of water’
134.	Road			
135.	Path	ku-<u>c</u>ífi	<u>a</u>-ncífi	cf. Alumu əki , Rukul i-təl , Kadara utera , Tarok asəl , Eggon oʃen ,
136.	Village	kigbát	<u>a</u>gbát	cf. Bu egbu ,
137.	City?	ku-<u>c</u>íp	<u>a</u>-cíp	cf. Ningye cip ,
138.	Group of houses	ki-<u>k</u>o	<u>a</u>-ko	
139.	School	àmakaranta	amakaranta	<Hausa
140.	Hospital I	kácú íkál		
141.	Hospital II	asibiti		
142.	Hospital III	ahóspitòl		
143.	River-bank	ku^{ti}nlicè	<u>a</u>tintisè	
144.	Swamp wetland	àjjjèk	<u>a</u>jjjèk	
145.	Place I	ka-<u>c</u>u⁺	<u>b</u>an-cu	
146.	Place II	ku-<u>ŋ</u>mim		
147.	Place III	u-<u>k</u>àvù		
148.	Life	ì-<u>n</u>yás		
149.	World I	kiyhá	<u>a</u>yhá	
150.	World II		<u>a</u>yá	
151.	Person/people	u-<u>n</u>ít	<u>b</u>a-nít	cf. Nindem nesit , Pe u-nsit , Yanƙam nyit , Yeskwa unet , Gana net . Roots for ‘person’ with initial n- can be reconstructed to PMC
152.	Man	u-<u>n</u>ít	<u>b</u>a-nít	see ‘person’ (151.)
153.	Woman, wife	<u>u</u>-wa⁺	í-<u>m</u>ba	cf. Bu uwa pl. imba
154.	Favourite wife	â-<u>k</u>ó		
155.	Child	u-<u>v</u>in⁺	í-<u>ŋ</u>mín	cf. Ninzo uvúvur pl. àmúmàr , Ningye ven pl. mumwen , Hasha a-mweŋ , Tikar mwãě , Jaku mín , Bapi mwén , Vute

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
				mon ,
156.	Male I	u-náú	ba-náù	
157.	Male II	ì-náù	nái	
158.	Female	uwa/ì-wa	imba/imba	see 'woman' (153.)
159.	Husband	àtiyàan	banatiyàan	
160.	Go-between in courtship	u-doro⁺		
161.	Householder	atinikiko		'father of the house'
162.	Young man	ì-shík	ì-shík	
163.	Young girl	ki-tú(ŋ)	a-tú(ŋ)	
164.	Old person	ukup/àkuŋù	bakup/akuŋu	
165.	Old age	bàcèke		
166.	Father	atí⁺	bán-átí	
167.	Mother	iyhe	ban-iyhe	cf. Ningye uwa , Ake iwa 'woman'. ? source of Hausa uwa 'mother'
168.	Friend I	u-zí	ba-zí	
169.	Friend II	à-zò		
170.	Stranger	à-cádùn		also a personal name
171.	Relations I	ì-bí	ibí	cf. Cara be ,
172.	Relations II	ku-márá	i-márá	
173.	Relative	u-nkol⁺		
174.	Father-in-law	ukúsú	ba-kúsú	
175.	Grandparents	ati agò	ba-nati agò	
176.	Grandchild	u-ula		
177.	Sister	u-vándut	ba-vándut	
178.	Brother	u-zùt	ba-zùt	
179.	Barren woman	u-kúk	ba-kúk	
180.	Chief/ruler	u-tù	ba-tù	cf. Bu icu , Ninzo ùcù , Nupe etsu⁺ , ? cf. Tarok -cumcum 'important'
181.	Kingdom	ki-bè		
182.	Hunter	u-ni ùyhíp	ba-ni ùyhíp	
183.	Thief	u-yhíp	ba-yhíp	
184.	Doctor (trad.)	u-yhén	ba-yhén	
185.	Doctor II	àlihità		<Hausa
186.	Doctor III	àdoktò		<English
187.	Witch	uwa-uwu	uni-uwu	
188.	Witchcraft	ku-ɸu⁺		
189.	Wizard		baɸu	
190.	Sustainer in spiritual world	u-nukot⁺		
191.	Corpse	ki-kúm	a-kúm	An East Benue-Congo derivation from widespread 'death' root. cf. Hasha i-kum , Eggon okomo , Kulu ukum , Mambila kómón , Izere kukóm . Also in Chadic: Goemai ƙum , Ngas kuum .
192.	Slave	u-yhíli	ba-yhíli	
193.	Blacksmith	u-lán	ba-lán	ku-lán 'blacksmithing'. cf. Ninzo nilà , Bu ela , Ningye nerak
194.	Woodworking	ku-ship⁺		the -ship element is from a widespread verb root meaning 'to carve' (1021.)

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
195.	Fool	u-mà		
196.	Ritual official	u-vo⁺		
197.	Ce language	ku-Cé	—	
198.	Ce person	u-Cé	ba-Cé	
199.	European language	ku-Nàsárá	—	
200.	Fulfulde	ku-Zàṅkán	—	
201.	Fulbe person	a-Zaṅkán	ba-Zaṅkán	
202.	Hausa language	ku-Kpìsèk	—	
203.	Hausa person	i-Kpìsèk	ba-Kpìsèk	
204.	Irigwe	bakun		
205.	Berom	balai		
206.	Amo	banika		
207.	Christian I	banita ibá kùrù		
208.	Christian II	bàkristà		
209.	Muslim	bani iyí usála		
210.	Hero	ì-shigo		
211.	Expert	à-kpàsù		
212.	Foreigner		bayò	
213.	Leader	à-taàtí		
214.	Election	ì-shèm		
215.	Orphan	u-kúruk		
216.	Big man	u-gó		
217.	Barren woman	u-kúk		
218.	Blind person	u-ho⁺		
219.	Elderly person	u-kup⁺		
220.	Lazy person	u-kèrè		
221.	Single man	u-kpák		
222.	Stubborn person	u-ger⁺		
223.	Sweaty person	i-fufutuk		
224.	Younger person	u-tàn		
225.	Old	ì-kup		
226.	Anger	ku-lui	—	
227.	Beauty (female)	ku-tú		
228.	Boast	u-bóṅ		
229.	Bravery/courage	ì-sun		or ì-kúruk
230.	Busyness	ì-papat		
231.	Caution	à-haha		
232.	Cleverness	adúró	—	
233.	Contempt	bàshit		that brings bad luck
234.	Cunning	ṅgùrù	—	
235.	Deceit	a-gírà		
236.	Emotional distance	ku-gbàṅ		
237.	Familiarity	u-melè		
238.	Fear	ì-nsùsù		
239.	Foolishness	ku-má		
240.	Generosity	ku-yám	ì-yám	
241.	Greed	ki-bàṅ		
242.	Happiness	i-ndema		
243.	Hatred	bàshén	—	

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
244.	Honesty	ku-pít		
245.	Joy	ku-mèsé		
246.	Laughter	ì-ṅmalá	—	
247.	Laziness	ki-kèrè		
248.	Love	bàkò	—	
249.	Peace	ì-mis	—	
250.	Rascallyness	ì-pàpàt	—	
251.	Regret	àntiyha		
252.	Repentance	à-bòk	—	
253.	Reproduction, birth	ki-lí	ìli	
254.	Sarcasm	ku-nèp		
255.	Secrecy	u-let⁺		
256.	Sex		i-cít	
257.	Shame	ì-nsa		
258.	Temptation	bàntè		
259.	Truth	ì-bibà		
260.	Vengeance	i-hàṅ		
261.	Wisdom	ì-yhi ibá	—	
262.	Worry	ì-sàp		
263.	Youth	ku-shík		
264.	Curse	ì-lasá		
265.	Reciprocity	ì-le		
266.	Uncleanness	ku-bùṅ		
267.	Poverty	ku-yhó		
268.	Death	ì-ku	a-ku⁺	A death ì-kusu .
269.	Spirit, soul	ì-ṅio	—	
270.	Evil spirit I		barò	
271.	Evil spirit II		bawú	
272.	Charm	ki-gòrò		made of animal skin
273.	Dream	ku-ya⁺	aya⁺	
274.	Rest	ì-hol		
275.	Search	ka-bùk		
276.	Earnest search	u-kep⁺		
277.	Main one	u-tiàṅ		
278.	Gloomy look	kòtòk		
279.	Command, rule	ì-kpá		
280.	Seniority	ku-kup⁺		
281.	Competition I	bàgbà		
282.	Competition II	bàtinzik		
283.	Play, sport	ku-sàṅ		
284.	Good health	ku-cít		
285.	Maturity	agbúru		
286.	Judgement	amok⁺		
287.	Census	u-bai⁺		
288.	Damage	bà-lāṅ		
289.	Lower part	u-càrà		
290.	Crack	u-yáṅ	i-yáṅ	
291.	Sign	ku-yàp	ayàp	
292.	Yawn	ka-wù		
293.	Sleep	ìkunu		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
294.	Sleepiness	ìnáṅ		
295.	Beating	ka-tasàk		
296.	Breathing	ì-vèlè		
297.	Coming out	ì-yu		
298.	Counting, reading	ì-bai		
299.	Doing	ì-tì		
300.	Entangling	ì-zai		
301.	Frightening	ka-zisà		
302.	Gambling	i-yók		
303.	Greeting	ì-bín		
304.	Hoeing	ka-bíná		
305.	Leaning	ì-turu		
306.	Meeting	ì-mòsò		
307.	Nagging	ki-ntéṅ		
308.	Picking	ì-tam		
309.	Pounding	ì-títú		
310.	Rejoicing	ki-só		
311.	Removing s.t.	ì-tul		
312.	Running	ì-kyen		
313.	Scrambling	ka-gúu		
314.	Sewing	ì-wan		
315.	Sitting	ki-sòṅ		
316.	Sobbing	ì-sun		
317.	Stealing, theft	ka-yhíp		
318.	Stubbornness	ku-ger ⁺		
319.	Stumbling	ì-tara		
320.	Suffering I	ki-jàsí		
321.	Suffering II	bà-zis		
322.	Taking bath	ì-su		
323.	Teaching	ka-disí		
324.	Waking	ì-shi		
325.	Walking	ki-zí		
326.	Weeding	u-harí		
327.	Under-rating	ka-gbeṅ		
328.	Visit	bàdùn		
329.	Queue	ayòṅ		
330.	Increase	ì-sul		
331.	Crowd of people	ki-ngbìs		bunch, cluster
332.	Multitude I	ì-ndi		
333.	Multitude II	ì-hwí		
334.	Remembrance	ì-sùmù		
335.	Fall	ì-kusú		
336.	Dowry	kagbìsè	ìnbìsè	The underlying meaning is 'basket' (798.).
337.	Name	ki-sak ⁺	a-sak ⁺	cf. Alumu u-sá,
338.	Grave, cemetery	ki-gun ⁺	a-gun ⁺	
339.	Song	à-shén	a-shén	
340.	Proverb	ki-shén	a-shén	
341.	Story, saying	ì-bá	i-bá	
342.	Word	ki-mfá	a-mfá	

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
343.	Lie	à-bùrò	a-bùrò	
344.	News	ibá ihás		
345.	Gossip	bàtitèt		
346.	Disregard	u-bìn		
347.	Instigation	bàlù		
348.	Investigation	u-shín		
349.	Blessing	ì-gòn		
350.	Faith	ì-sasuna		
351.	Gratitude	à-shikín		
352.	Good luck	u-kalà		
353.	Bad luck	u-mí		
354.	Luck	ki-shén		
355.	Friendship	ki-zàná		
356.	Help	i-ndol		
357.	Persuasion	káyá		
358.	Excuses	a-nde ⁺		
359.	Speech		ayíní	
360.	Prayer	à-do		< Hausa <i>aduwaa?</i>
361.	Pleasant talk	i-dáú		
362.	Decision	ka-wù		argument or discussion
363.	Argument	bàntā		
364.	Meaning, reason	a-gézé		
365.	Haste	kàṅkà		
366.	Imitation	u-masà		
367.	Growth	u-gbùtāk		
368.	Increase	u-sák		
369.	Shout	ì-ru	i-rú	
370.	Cry	ì-kún		
371.	Other		banú	
372.	Collective work	àgà		
373.	Collective work	ì-dì		Open to all
374.	Collective work	ì-dì agangak		accompanied by drumming
375.	Collective work	ì-dì xx		restricted list of invitees
376.	Omen	ba-zùt		
377.	Ceremony I	agba		The first marriage of a woman
378.	Masquerade I	ì-gùṅgù		
379.	Age-group	ì-gèzè		
380.	Hunger	ì-yhò	—	cf. Ningye joṅ , Fyem yóṅ , Tarok ayáṅ , Sur yyoṅ , . Ultimately Hausa yunwa .
381.	Hunger (desire)	u-máṅ		
382.	Starvation	ì-yhógo		
383.	Egg	kí-ncí	a-ncí	cf. Bu ence , Tarok aci , Nupe ezi , Pe ti-ci pl. a-ci , Yaṅkam gyo Common in Plateau in this form, but reflects a Niger-Congo root with g- initial (W. 214)
384.	Horn	ki-njù	a-njù	Also an instrument of divination and a name for mud wall-hooks. Cf. Bu enju , Hasha i-jum , Alumu ì-jimù ,
385.	Hoof	ì-ra		
386.	Tail	u-ndú	ì-ndú	cf. Ningye ndum , Fyem dum , Rukul itum ,

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
387.	Wing (of bird)	ku-ŋmgbà	a-nmgbà	cf. Ningye m̄baŋ , Bu ŋba ,
388.	Nest	ku-lúk	a-lúk	
389.	Feather	ku-ŋgwì	a-ŋgwì	
390.	Gum/glue	kuntà		unless this is the gum in the mouth?
391.	Ant-hill	ki-ndá	a-ndá	cf. Ningye todan ,
392.	Lump I		añgbù	
393.	Lump II	ki-ntám		
394.	Heap		abún	
395.	Heap, pile, city	ku-cip	a-cip	
396.	Foundation	ì-cís		
397.	Hole in ground	u-du⁺	a-du⁺	cf. Bu jyujyu , Ningye dudu ,
398.	Deep hole	u-hòn		
399.	Opening	à-hau		
400.	Gap I	à-lòtòk		Narrow gap between two stones
401.	Gap II	u-ra⁺		Narrow gap between two stones
402.	Remnant (of food)	ì-bìt		
403.	Decayed leftovers of meat	u-mból		
404.	Crumb		i-mbus	
405.	Grinding	ì-kòk		
406.	Stick	u-kún		
407.	Mark		i-ncúp	
408.	Entanglement	uzai⁺		
409.	Mixture	ì-dùp		
410.	Smell	ìnuŋ		
411.	Poison	bàdók		
412.	Fronde	àmba	amba	
413.	Cross	àgàgàk		
414.	Firewood	ìkún uwún		
415.	Log I		atukun	
416.	Log II	ki-gbít		
417.	Yam-heap	unsàl amfèn		
418.	Alarm	ì-bù		
419.	Disturbance I	ì-kpesére		
420.	Disturbance II	u-sul⁺		
421.	Quarrel	ì-du		
422.	Fight	a-góro		
423.	War	ìŋku		cf. Ake ruko , Nupe ekū , Ningye kum , Bu eku ,
424.	Gift	kabàrà		
425.	Farming	ì-làlā		
426.	Work	ì-tóo(ŋ)		# tom- is a Niger-Congo root.
427.	Medicine, poison	ì-kál		cf. Ningye kəka ,
428.	Divining instruments I	ka-ce ka-yiyiŋne		'squealing calabash' A spherical calabash with a hole in one side covered by monitor-lizard skin. A small hole in the skin makes a squeaking sound when the calabash is placed against the stomach of the diviner.
429.	Divining instruments	kinjù	a-njù	The horn of a reedbuck used for

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
	II			divination. The horn is filled with medicine and then a cord is strung through the point. The cord is stretched taut by the diviner and the movement of the horn along the cord allows responses to questions.
430.	Divining instruments III	<u>à-gimbya</u>		< Hausa gimbia . A diviner's tool made from a reedback horn and two metal prongs, that spins round to answer questions.
431.	Charm I	<u>a-gúró</u>	—	
432.	Healing	<u>kí-yhén</u>	—	
433.	Ritual, ceremony	<u>ì-cì</u>		
434.	Money	<u>ì-ṅkarahi</u>		cf. Ningye nkwor , Bu enkøre ,
435.	Pound (£)	<u>ki-pá</u>		
436.	Wage	<u>u-dúk</u>		
437.	Tax	<u>u-gíndú</u>		<Hausa
438.	Debt	<u>ku-hén</u>	<u>a-hén</u>	
439.	Profit	<u>ù-tusu</u>		
440.	Mistake	<u>ì-gasà</u>		
441.	Shadow	<u>ì-yhinyho</u>		
442.	Shade	<u>ki-sásù</u>	<u>bàsù</u>	
443.	Side	<u>ì-tì</u>		
444.	End	<u>ì-tuṅ</u>		
445.	Centre, middle	<u>kacusùk</u>		
446.	Behind	<u>ka-táma</u>		
447.	Front	<u>ka-tatì</u>		
448.	Thing	<u>ìkpi</u>	<u>í-kpi</u>	
449.	Large thing	<u>ì-gò</u>		
450.	Strength I	<u>ku-gbàràdà</u>		
451.	Strength I	<u>kuṅkù</u>	<u>ankù</u>	
452.	Length, height	<u>kuyen</u>		
453.	Bigness	<u>ku-gón</u>		
454.	Thickness	<u>ku-fut⁺</u>		
455.	Track	<u>u-nhya⁺</u>		
456.	Land/country	<u>imíl</u>	<u>imíl</u>	
457.	Foreign land	<u>ki-yó</u>		
458.	Epidemic	<u>ì-ja</u>		also a personal name
459.	Disease I	<u>ukangà</u>		
460.	Disease II	<u>ì-yo</u>	<u>iyó</u>	
461.	Smallpox	<u>bàdà</u>		
462.	Cough	<u>ì-kok</u>		
463.	Goitre	<u>kí-cìp</u>	<u>á-cìp</u>	
464.	Cold	<u>u-hurò</u>		
465.	Rash I		<u>ì-kol</u>	
466.	Rash II		<u>ì-ṅkpashi</u>	
467.	Boil	<u>kishik⁺</u>	<u>ashik⁺</u>	
468.	Sore/wound	<u>kunut⁺</u>	<u>anut⁺</u>	
469.	Hernia	<u>ki-nku⁺</u>		
470.	Swelling	<u>ì-húl</u>		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
471.	Head	ki-tú	a-tú	cf. Ningye tu but probably a vowel-change from the more common #ti- roots
472.	Back of head	ki-kpát		
473.	Crown of head	àbimbe	abimbe	
474.	Forehead	àgitak	agitak	
475.	Eye	ki-mshi	a-mshi ⁺	cf. Jijili usi , Ninzo ifífi , but an extremely widespread root
476.	Face	kií	intí	
477.	Skull	kùhàp ìtù	ahàp ìtù	
478.	Cheek	ìmpùt	impùt	
479.	Nose	ì-nvuṅ		
480.	Ear	ku-ntu ⁺	a-ntu ⁺	
481.	Mouth	ka-nu ⁺	bà-nu	
482.	Tooth	ki-nyí	a-nyí	cf. Bu enyiri , Tarok inyin . A Niger-Congo root
483.	Gap between teeth	ku-nsù		
484.	Lip	ku-kpánu	a-kpánu	
485.	Lip turned inside out	u-nvèp		
486.	Tongue	ki-yén	a-yén	
487.	Throat/voice	u-kot ⁺	in̄kot	
488.	Neck I	ulít	ilít	
489.	Neck II	ki-to ⁺	ato ⁺	
490.	Glottis	àm̄femù		
491.	Jaw			
492.	Chin	ki-ntèn	a-ntèn	
493.	Shoulder	i-gak ⁺		
494.	Armpit	kuṅkól	ankól	
495.	Fist	kiṅgùṅ	angùṅ	
496.	Arm, hand	kòòk	a-wók	for singular cf. Kwanka kwuk , . Plural is a widespread weakening of the more common #bok- form. cf. Tarok awó , Hasha wok , Aten wò
497.	Finger	ì-vìvì		
498.	Leg, foot	ku-zá	a-zá	
499.	Knee	ku-yuk ⁺	a-yuk ⁺	
500.	Shin	ku-kpèrè		
501.	Ankle	ki-ró	a-rô	
502.	Female breast	ki-msà	a-msa	
503.	Stomach	ku-gbik	à-gbik	cf. Mada i-kpiki , Eggon akpigi ,
504.	Belly	ki-nè	a-nè	cf. Ninzo i-ne , but perhaps just a local form of widespread #la-, #na- forms for ‘intestines’, ‘belly’
505.	Gut	i-dáú		
506.	Navel	kiṅkú	ánkú	
507.	Chest	à-ndì		
508.	Thigh			
509.	Hip	ki-dáṅgu		
510.	Back	ka-ma ⁺	bà-ma	
511.	Waist	ki-tíṅ		
512.	Buttocks	ku-kpácutuk	a-kpácutuk	

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
513.	Foreskin	u-njú̀lùk		
514.	Penis	ìnjerek	i-njerek	
515.	Vagina	à̀nkpók	ànkpók	
516.	Testicle	ì-nhìn		
517.	Groin	u-bú		
518.	Nail	kuṅkòvì	aṅkòvì	
519.	Skin	ku-kpá	a-kpá	
520.	Bone	kuṅkò	ankò	
521.	Rib	kúsana	ásana	
522.	Member of body	u-gap		
523.	Vein	icií	ícií	
524.	Blood	bà-yhì		
525.	Breath	ivile		
526.	Tear	bàanshi		
527.	Sweat	bacilí		
528.	Urine	bànyiq		
529.	Faeces I	àká		
530.	Faeces II	u-ntún		
531.	Vomit	ì-kós		
532.	Pus	ku-nhún		
533.	Eye discharge	ì-ṁva		
534.	Phlegm	i-ṁfò		
535.	Saliva	anti⁺		
536.	Hair	u-tùtù	—	
537.	Tuft of hair	ki-njúk	a-njúk	
538.	Beard	bà-ntèn		
539.	Brain	badankó		
540.	Intestines	kulé	alé	
541.	Roll of fat		i-ṅkpyek	
542.	Liver	ìsun	—	
543.	Heart	ì-sùn	—	
544.	Lymph node	ì-càn		
545.	Flesh	ki-nsú		
546.	Body (trunk)	ki-ncì	a-ncì	
547.	Headless trunk	kì-mpak⁺	à-mpak	
548.	Meat	kí-ná	—	
549.	Animal	ì-na		Presumably shortened from widespread #-nam forms in Plateau
550.	Animal (Bush)	ìnáan kàba	ináan kàba	
551.	Fattened animal	àmu		
552.	Cow	àràndón		
553.	Goat	ì-wúl	i-wúl	
554.	He-goat	ì-hìt		
555.	Castrated goat			
556.	Borno goat	ì-buzuru		<Hausa
557.	Goat droppings	u-teki		
558.	Sheep	ì-tak	i-ták	
559.	Dog	ì-wu	í-wu	
560.	Cat	ìnkèt	iǹkèt	< English 'cat'
561.	*Pig	àladè	aladè	

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
562.	Horse-Stallion	ì-dor	í-dor	
563.	Mare	à-ndor	a-ndor	
564.	*Donkey	ì-jàakí	ijàakí	<Hausa
565.	*Rabbit	ì-yhòm	ì-yhóm	
566.	Elephant	à-tinkii	i-tinkii	
567.	Buffalo	ì-yhàt	i-yhát	A BC root #-yat-, e.g. Mada ya, Fyem yàt, and PB #-jāti.
568.	Lion	ì-záki	izáki	
569.	Leopard I	ìciŋ	iciŋ	
570.	Leopard II	ì-tùl		
571.	Hippo			Wilson error
572.	Hyena	ìmàru	imàru	
573.	Wart-hog	àanda	aánda	
574.	Bush-pig?	ì-mbuk		
575.	Reedbuck	aculuma		
576.	Antelope I	ì-zíp	i-zíp	
577.	Antelope II	gadaha		< Hausa?
578.	Duiker	ì-tap	i-tap	
579.	Monkey (generic)	ìncim	incím	
580.	Baboon	ìkóoŋ	ikóoŋ	also ì-ka.
581.	Patas monkey			
582.	Squirrel I	ásán	ásán	
583.	Squirrel II	ì-tòk		
584.	Bush-cat I	ìnyhìp ikó		
585.	Bush-cat II	anet		
586.	Porcupine	ì-sóŋ	i-sóŋ	
587.	Rat (generic)	ànkpùsòk	ankpùsòk	
588.	Wild Rat I	à-mpak		
589.	Wild Rat II	à-mpíp		
590.	Wild Rat III	àngàù		
591.	Cane Rat			
592.	Giant rat	ìkpuru	ikpuru	
593.	Hedgehog	àcàricàk	acàricàk	
594.	Hare	ì-yhòm		
595.	Hare in folktales	ù-yhò		
596.	House-bat	à-nàyhit	a-nàyhit	
597.	Fruit-bat			
598.	Animal sp. I	ì-tùs		
599.	Animal sp. II	ì-vu		
600.	Animal sp. III	u-títír		
601.	Nile crocodile	ì-kut	ikút	
602.	Chameleon	ìntèsu	intesú	
603.	Agama lizard	ì-hyàn	i-hyan	
604.	Lizard sp. I	à-ndam		
605.	Lizard sp. II	àŋkpúk		
606.	Lizard sp. III	ì-kùl		
607.	Skink			
608.	Nile monitor	ì-yok		
609.	Bosc's monitor			
610.	Gecko	ì-hyàn		? atandɛŋ

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
611.	Male gecko	à-mbè		
612.	Toad	à-kpînkín		
613.	River frog	àṅkpósók	àṅkpósók	
614.	Tortoise	àkùṅkúk	àkùṅkúk	
615.	Snake (Generic)	ì-wá	ì-wá	
616.	Snake Type I	ì-wòk		
617.	Snake Type II	ì-bìn		
618.	Snake Type III	u-hé		
619.	Spitting cobra	ì-yhènènè		
620.	Puff adder	ì-bàk		
621.	River turtle			
622.	River crab			
623.	River molluscs			
624.	Fish (generic)	ì-nyok		
625.	Tilapia (spp.)			
626.	Puffer fish			
627.	Catfish (spp.)			
628.	Elephant-snout fish			
629.	Nile Perch			
630.	Electric fish			
631.	Bird (generic)	u-nkpak ⁺		
632.	Chicken	ì-kó	ì-kó	
633.	Chick		ì-mpút	
634.	*Duck			
635.	Pigeon			
636.	Guinea-fowl	ìcù	ìcù	
637.	Guinea-fowl II	ìnkol	ìnkol	
638.	Black kite	à-ṅkì	à-ṅkì	
639.	Grey Parrot	àkukuturu		
640.	Crowned crane	ìnsò	ìnsò	
641.	Stork ?	ànàrat	ànàrat	
642.	Bushfowl	ì-ṅkol		
643.	Bird sp. I	àbibiyú		
644.	Bird sp. II	àbibiyú		
645.	Bird sp. III	à-nàndut		
646.	Bird sp. IV	à-ṅàṅak		
647.	Bird sp. V	à-ṅkpà		
648.				
649.	Bedbug	ì-yhifí		
650.	Mosquito	ì-wu		
651.	Cockroach	ì-takpire		
652.	Scorpion	ì-lak		
653.	Large scorpion	àgbótigbòk		<i>Pandanus imperator</i>
654.	Worm	àzìzì		
655.	Tick	àṅgàù		
656.	Spider	à-tántàn		
657.	Spider-web	à-lulu		
658.	Locust	ì-zì		
659.	Locust larva	à-gbatak		
660.	Termite I	à-dùṅkpet		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
661.	Termite II	ì-yás	i-yás	
662.	Grasshopper I	àbobot		
663.	Grasshopper II	ì-ncusùk	i-ncusúk	
664.	Cricket	ì-ntès		
665.	Housefly	à-bāncì		
666.	Ant I	ìjìnjì	ìjìnjì	
667.	Ant II	àkpùrukutù	àkpùrukutù	
668.	Weevil	ì-yúk	i-yúk	
669.	Sand-fly	amamá	ámamá	
670.	Insect sp. I	ìshishí	ìshishí	
671.	Insect sp. II	àngàì		
672.	Insect sp. III	ì-mbà		
673.	Insect sp. IV	ì-hùs		
674.	Bee	ì-soṅ	i-soṅ	W. gives ibùtùrù
675.	Snail	ìkòdì		also a top made from the shell
676.	Soap (Traditional)	batok		
677.	Oil	bà-nyì		
678.	Fat/grease	bà-nhyù		
679.	Salt	ìmaṅ		
680.	Potash	bàtòk		
681.	Soup/stew	ìniṅ		
682.	Broth	u-nsá		
683.	Flour	àbùk		
684.	Boiled sorghum	bàkù		
685.	Boiled grains	ku-ze ⁺		eaten with sauce
686.	Porridge, gruel	u-yhip ⁺	ìn- yhip ⁺	
687.	Sorghum porridge	i-kpúl		
688.	Millet porridge	àbùk		Late millet coarsely crushed and moistened, eaten in the fields in the first part of the rainy season.
689.	Food type I	àkàtì		
690.	Food type II	ka-títu		
691.	Burnt food	unkán		
692.	Cookery	ì-lilun		
693.	Supper	i-ya		
694.	Bread	ki-dek ⁺		originally applied to a dish made from boiled millet that broke in the same way as bread. Now applied to commercial wheat-bread.
695.	Sorghum-beer I	bà-hi		general term for cereal beers and generalised to any alcohol in recent times
696.	Sorghum-beer II	udenzi		Beer recently borrowed from the Anaguta people. It is thick and white and resembles àdànzè .
697.	Sorghum-beer III	àdànzè		A thick, white beer made from guinea-corn or millet.
698.	Sorghum-beer IV	ì-dàt	—	A watery beer with pepper or ginger added corresponding to Hausa <i>pito</i> .
699.	Honey	ku-ntúṅ	—	
700.	Milk	bànsa		
701.	Lump of butter	ki-ngbún	a-ngbún	fig. 'crowd of people'

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
702.	Dried meat	ɪ-sàndɔ	—	
703.	Sheaf I	à-wùsàk	a-wùsàk	Sheaf of millet that has dried in the farm
704.	Sheaf II	ì-citèk	i-citèk	Small sheaf of freshly cut cereals
705.	Sheaf III	ì-nkùn	i-nkùn	Sheaf of acca or grass collected for goats
706.	Sheaf IV	ku-tòsú	a-tòsú	Large sheaf composed of three
707.	Sheaf VI	ka-dása	ɪ-ndása	Sheaf of guinea-corn of any size
708.	Clean seed	ɪ-ngbé	ɪ-ngbé	
709.	Harvest I	imoso iyi		‘assembling grains’
710.	Harvest II	kabá		
711.	Harvest	ku-mún		of sorghum and millet
712.	Outer skin of grain	afalakpá		
713.	Leaves used to drag dirt		a-gbùk	
714.	Peelings	kuṅkù	ankù	
715.	Something to drink	ì-sisó		
716.	Clippings		a-kpikpyèt	
717.	Torch	ki-mpés	a-mpés	of grass
718.	Funnel	bututu		<Hausa
719.	Beer-filter	ì-shèn	i-shen	Made from raphia or wild sugar-cane fibre
720.	Rag			
721.	Floor-beater			
722.	Handle of axe	u-hup		cf. Nupe efú , Izere kufóp , Eggon ofuvu , Mambila fù
723.	Handle of hoe	ì-kòrò	i-koro	
724.	Sickle	kujìk	ajìk	
725.	Cutlass			
726.	Sharpener	ki-lò		
727.	Axe	à-hàmà	a-hàmà	
728.	Axe-blade	ì-mbein	i-mbein	
729.	Adze	igra		
730.	Hoe	ì-sisòk	i-sisòk	
731.	Large hoe	ku-zùp	a-zùp	The Plateau hoe, with a large blade and a long spike projecting upwards through the handle
732.	Hoe with imported blade	à-kapaya	a-kapaya	
733.	Hoe support	u-hìk⁺		
734.	Hoe-blade	à-gumo		
735.	Hoe-ring	ì-màk	i-màk	Finger-ring of iron used to clean clods of earth off the hoe-blade
736.	Blacksmith’s hammer	a-gbógbók	á-gbógbók	A heavy metal blade with a wooden handle.
737.	Blacksmith’s bellows	à-hurup		
738.	Awl	ìkpi ihere ikoro		‘thing to pierce the handle of a hoe’
739.	Hooked scraper	u-kokoro	i-kokoro	Tool with a wooden handle and curved blade used for clearing vegetation
740.	Tongs	ì-nka kula		
741.	Blacksmith’s chisel	ì-dài	i-dài	

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
742.	Woodworker's chisel	<u>i-ibizi</u>		
743.	Spatula	<u>ikpi co owu</u>		for poking the fire
744.	Vertical flattening tool	<u>u-ntu u-titelek</u>		for hammering out hot metal
745.	Horizontal flattening tool	<u>u-ntu u-lilat</u>		for hammering out hot metal
746.	Knife I	<u>ànkoòŋ</u>	<u>an̄koòŋ</u>	with wooden handle
747.	Knife II	<u>ka-kpirè</u>	<u>i-kpirè</u>	made entirely of iron and used to harvest sorghum heads
748.	Dagger	<u>ki-gisa</u>	<u>a-gisa</u>	
749.	Hunter's dagger	<u>a-kan̄ga</u>		An iron dagger with a loop handle to dispatch game promptly
750.	File	<u>i-kàzi</u>		
751.	Comb			
752.	Broom I	<u>u-ŋgis</u>	<u>ku-ŋgis</u>	Made from raphia palm fibre
753.	Broom II	<u>àcàcài</u>		for sweeping rough ground
754.	Sack	<u>kusiri</u>	<u>asiri</u>	
755.	Guard for fire-fan	<u>i-mpyàk</u>		
756.	Fireplace	<u>ácée</u>	—	
757.	Fireplace stone	<u>ki-hik⁺</u>	—	
758.	Shoe	<u>àkpàtāk</u>	<u>akpàtāk</u>	
759.	Cloth	<u>àmfun</u>	<u>amfun</u>	
760.	Shirt	<u>i-gbít</u>	<u>i-gbít</u>	
761.	Sheet	<u>ku-péŋ</u>		
762.	Pocket	<u>u-káú</u>		
763.	Loincloth	<u>i-ntà</u>		
764.	Hat I	<u>ki-mbòk</u>	<u>a-mbòk</u>	
765.	Hat II	<u>à-zanziya</u>	<u>a-zanziya</u>	Woven from wild date-palm fibres, inik . also ajanjiya
766.	Girdle I	<u>à-bàdài</u>		
767.	Girdle II	<u>ki-mkpà</u>		
768.	Anklet	<u>i-ŋkas</u>		
769.	Headband	<u>ku-hal a kitu</u>		
770.	Penis sheath	<u>ki-nkék</u>		
771.	Upper grindstone	<u>ivín kitá akok</u>		
772.	Lower grindstone	<u>kitá akok</u>	<u>atá akok</u>	
773.	Mortar	<u>ku-njí</u>	<u>a-njí</u>	also kunzi
774.	Pestle	<u>u-nkútúk</u>	<u>i-nkútúk</u>	
775.	Pot (generic)	<u>i-yèn</u>	<u>i-yén</u>	
776.	Clay water-pot	<u>ku-ntè</u>	<u>a-ntè</u>	Large globular pot with wide mouth
777.	Small pot	<u>ka-pantò</u>		
778.	Fonio storage pot	<u>ka-ngon</u>	<u>i-ngon</u>	Large globular pot with wide mouth and loop handle
779.	Metal pot	<u>iyen intón</u>		
780.	Pot for carrying water	<u>iyen udu</u>	<u>iyénudu</u>	
781.	Pot for cooking-meat	<u>iyen ici</u>		
782.	Pot for mouth washing	<u>iyen iwasa kanu</u>		
783.	Water pot	<u>iyibidu</u>	<u>iyibidu</u>	Globular pot with wide mouth and paired

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
				loop handles
784.	Washing pot	<u>i-ncal isu</u>		
785.	Oil jar	<u>akpa anie</u>		
786.	Food storage pot	<u>ivinihan</u>		Globular pot with wide mouth
787.	Beer pot	<u>ampalu</u>		Globular pot with wide mouth and loop handle
788.	Beer brewing pot	<u>u-hulo</u>	<u>i-hulo</u>	Globular pot with narrow mouth and loop handle
789.	Porridge pot I	<u>uhulo kikan</u>		Globular pot with globular mouth and loop handle imitating a gourd in shape. Used to transport porridge
790.	Porridge pot II	<u>ki-han</u>		
791.	Cord loop for suspending pots	<u>a-wanka</u>	<u>i-wanka</u>	Made from batoso fibre.
792.	Head-pad, quoin	<u>ki-kara</u>	<u>a-kara</u>	
793.	Headboard	<u>a-bimbe</u>		
794.	Raincoat I	<u>ka-ben</u>	<u>imben</u>	Woven from raphia palm fibre
795.	Raincoat II	<u>ka-panto</u>		
796.	Basket (generic)	<u>abingè</u>	<u>abingè</u>	Grain basket
797.	Basket (smaller)	<u>abingè amemala</u>	<u>abingè ku-memala</u>	Small round basket
798.	Basket I	<u>kagbisè</u>	<u>inbisè</u>	Basket made of a vine, ibankuk , used to transport seeds to the fields. Also figuratively 'dowry' (336.).
799.	Basket II	<u>asankwi</u>	<u>asankwi</u>	Tightly woven, medium-sized basket
800.	Basket III	<u>a-gara</u>	<u>a-gara</u>	Large basket
801.	Basket IV	<u>a-tende</u>		
802.	Skin (not tanned)	<u>kupa</u>		
803.	Skin (tanned)	<u>inta</u>		
804.	Skin for initiation	<u>kupa ici</u>		Worn on the last stage of the aso initiation
805.	Skin for initiation	<u>inta ici</u>		Worn by initiated boys
806.	Dance-skin	<u>inta ibuzuru</u>		'skin of Borno ram' prepared with cowries and ornaments and worn by young men for the intup and andu dances
807.	Bag	<u>u-kau</u>	<u>in-kau</u>	
808.	Shoulder-bag	<u>a-sankolo</u>	<u>a-sankolo</u>	Bag used by men woven from raphia palm fibre
809.	Game bag	<u>igbit uyhip</u>		Woven from fibre
810.	Circumcision bag	<u>igbit izaru</u>		Woven from izaru fibre
811.	Grain bag	<u>ku-shiri</u>		Woven from isisi fibre
812.	Fonio bag	<u>ku-shiri ankusuk</u>		Woven from fonio straw
813.	Initiation bag	<u>akao ici</u>		Made from skin, it carries the chicken slaughtered that substitutes for the initiate
814.	Hunting, war bag	<u>ki-kuru</u>		Skin bag, decorated with bronze plaques and rubbed with ochre, ikuk .
815.	Sieve	<u>ku-mu</u>	<u>a-mu</u>	
816.	Winnowing tray	<u>ku-mbe</u>		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
817.	Mat (generic)	ku-hú	a-hú	Made from the fibres of ku-hal
818.	Flintstone	kita owu		'stone of fire'
819.	Spear	kiŋkpán	ankpán	
820.	Point of barbed spear	à-ŋar		
821.	Sword	à-saŋkàli		
822.	Bow	u-ndàr	kù-ndàr	
823.	Arrow	u-ŋí	kù-ŋí	
824.	Barbed arrow I	à-cince		
825.	Barbed arrow II	à-mpas		
826.	Quiver	u-bori	ìm-bori	
827.	Hunters' water-pot	ka-mpòtòk		
828.	Needle	ka-gup	i-ŋup	
829.	Arrow for sewing	ì-nyíp		
830.	Whip	u-yhere⁺		
831.	Hook for fishing	aririyé	áririyé	
832.	Wooden spoon	ku-ncak⁺	a-ncak⁺	
833.	Calabash spoon	kelede	alede	
834.	Potsherd I	kuncusùk	ancusùk	for carrying burning coals
835.	Potsherd II	u-ntùsùk		
836.	Mancala	i-yok		the board game
837.	Marriage-stick	a-mbo		A stick with a curved end rather like a hockey-stick, carried by the suitor and his best man when they go to a compound to make bridewealth payments. The stick indicates they are not thieves.
838.	Bead	ànyàŋkú		
839.	Stirrup	à-cara	a-cara	
840.	Leg-band with projecting spur	à-diga		
841.	Horseman's leggings	a-huruk		
842.	Bracelet	i-nkas		Bracelets of brass or iron are carried by boys during the aso initiation ceremonies.
843.	Chain	ì-nya	i-nyá	M transcribes igna
844.	Horse bit	igna idor		'chain of horse'
845.	Ingot of iron	atutuŋ		Symbols used to mark a girl for a 'preferred' marriage
846.	Rope (sisal)	u-nsát	a-nsát	
847.	Rope (grass)	u-yík	i-yík	
848.	Leather string	u-yhá		
849.	String of bow	u-ngyan	i-ngyan	
850.	Stool	ìkpisò	ìkpiso	'thing for sitting'
851.	Bench	ki-nkù		
852.	Bed of mud	àgindú	agindú	
853.	Bed of wooden board	à-gumu	a-gumu	
854.	Food-store	à-gip		Food-storage shelf below the dome of the roof
855.	Granary (outside)	ìlái		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
856.	Granary internal	<u>ki-mènè</u>		
857.	Granary pile	<u>aza ilay</u>		
858.	Wooden door	<u>ku-nden</u> ⁺	<u>a-nden</u>	
859.	Back door	<u>u-vèlè</u>		
860.	Doorway	<u>kanintek</u>		
861.	Euphorbia fence	<u>inyaàn</u>		
862.	Ladder	<u>ì-kàà</u>	<u>i-kàà</u>	
863.	Canoe			
864.	Paddle			
865.	Bee-hive	<u>ki-besó</u>	<u>a-besó</u>	
866.	Fish-net	<u>a-kara</u>	<u>a-kara</u>	A circular net with a wooden frame made from isisi fibre.
867.	Fish-trap			
868.	Sling	<u>à-mbà</u>		Made from isisi fibre.
869.	Trap	<u>ki-ntín</u>	<u>a-ntín</u>	
870.	Snare	<u>ki-ntín</u>	<u>a-ntín</u>	
871.	Hook	<u>àràryă</u>		
872.	Scissors	<u>a-ratak</u> ⁺		
873.	Tin I	<u>à-báták</u>		
874.	Tin II	<u>ì-kùsù</u>		
875.	Plate	<u>ì-ncál</u>	<u>i-ncál</u>	
876.	Enamel basin	<u>ì-ncal ìsó</u>		
877.	Basin	<u>kades</u>		
878.	Bottle I	<u>à-mpet</u>		
879.	Bottle II	<u>ì-kuluba</u>		< Hausa
880.	Radio	<u>ì-rediyò</u>	<u>irediyò</u>	
881.	Telephone	<u>ì-telefón</u>	<u>itelefón</u>	
882.	Gun I	<u>ù-bindigà</u>	<u>kù-bindigà</u>	< Hausa
883.	Gun II	<u>u-rá</u>		
884.	Photograph I	<u>ì-yhìn-yho</u>		= 'shadow'
885.	Photograph II	<u>ì-fotó</u>		
886.	Car	<u>u-mátu</u>	<u>kumátu</u>	
887.	Bicycle	<u>à-kiké</u>	<u>ákiké</u>	
888.	Book	<u>a-tákadá</u>	—	
889.	Clock, watch	<u>àgogok</u>	—	
890.	Paper	<u>atákadá</u>	—	
891.	Train	<u>u-gírgí kyèl</u>	<u>kù-gírgí kyèl</u>	<Hausa 'canoe'
892.	One	<u>-yhín</u>		
893.	Two	<u>hàk</u>		Twice kahak .
894.	Three	<u>tát</u>		
895.	Four	<u>nàs</u>		Four times kanas .
896.	Five	<u>túuŋ</u>		
897.	Six	<u>tài</u>		Six times katai .
898.	Seven	<u>tangbák</u>		
899.	Eight	<u>tarat</u> ⁺		Also the name of AIDS.
900.	Nine	<u>taras</u> ⁺		
901.	Ten	<u>wú</u>		
902.	Eleven I	<u>uhuk</u> ⁺		
903.	Eleven II	<u>wùruk nì-yhín</u>		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
904.	Twelve I	u-sók		
905.	Twelve II	wùruk nì hak		
906.	Twenty	ìso ihak		
907.	Forty	ìso ì nas		
908.	Ninety	ìso ì taras		
	Unique, alone	ka-dàgbà	a-dàgbà	applied to garden eggs, children
909.	All	vat		
910.	Ash colour	-poŋ		
911.	Bald	babve		
912.	Bitter	-yisik		
913.	Black	-shit		
914.	Cold (n.)	ù-mvùlú		
915.	Deep	-cuncu		
916.	Dented	bot		
917.	Dry	ikorok		
918.	Far	bagba		
919.	Good	gágái		
920.	Green/blue	-su		
921.	Half I	kuṅása		
922.	Half II	kì-bít		
923.	Heat (n.)	ihul		or u-hoi .
924.	Large	-go		
925.	Many I	bagó		
926.	Many II	-càn		
927.	New	-hás		
928.	Old	-ceké		
929.	Pure	-cas		
930.	Red	-shén		
931.	Reddish-brown	-jai		
932.	Rowdy	bòtòk		
933.	Small	cap		
934.	Smooth	-tuntulut		
935.	Sour	gbaya		
936.	Sweet	-mesé		
937.	Tall	-yiyen		
938.	Wet	-su		
939.	White	-kalà		
940.	Who?	u-tá		
941.	How?	yá		
942.	That	-wai		See tables of class exponents
943.	This	-niṅi		See tables of class exponents
944.	his/hers/its	-ma		
	verbs			
945.	Abuse	lasá		
946.	Add to	súul		
947.	Agree	tà		
948.	Ambush	sùsù		
949.	Answer (question) I	diri		
950.	Answer (question) II	mí		
951.	Appear	heŋ		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
952.	Ask a question	yísi		
953.	Ask/beg for something	kút		
954.	Avenge	haṅ		
955.	Awaken (s.o.) I	shí(ú)		
956.	Awaken (s.o.) II	zàr		
957.	Awaken (s.o.) III	zìr		
958.	Bark (dog)	tú		
959.	Bathe	su ⁺		
960.	Be a busybody	papat ⁺		
961.	Be annoyed	lui ⁺		
962.	Be bad	shiloṅ		
963.	Be beautiful	ci		
964.	Be bent	mún		
965.	Be black	shítik		
966.	Be burnt	hun		
967.	Be dark	ship ⁺		
968.	Be different	tatu		
969.	Be direct	tàr		
970.	Be distant	kát		
971.	Be early	zá		
972.	Be familiar with	mele		
973.	Be full	sùṅ		
974.	Be hard to melt	bàyàù		wax, butter etc.
975.	Be heavy	yúsók		
976.	Be ignorant of	hók		
977.	Be in pain	sàì		
978.	Be on (s.t.)			
979.	Be open	ṅá		
980.	Be red	serek		
981.	Be rotten	bóol		
982.	Be satisfied	siri		
983.	Be short	ugbít		
984.	Be soft	dan		
985.	Be sweet	máṅ	mèse	
986.	Be tearful			
987.	Be thick	yup		
988.	Be unkind	nyàs		
989.	Be weary	sàp		
990.	Beat I	taṣàk		
991.	Beat II	cik		
992.	Beat III		pùk	beat several times, severely
993.	Beautify	kutún		
994.	Become cold	shìshì		
995.	Become dry	kuruk		
996.	Become tired	dik		
997.	Beg	kút		
998.	Begin	wui		
999.	Belch	kap		
1000.	Believe	tà		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1001.	Bend down I	dol		
1002.	Bend down II	kùl		
1003.	Bend down a bit	kàr		
1004.	Bend over	dok		
1005.	Bite	nyúmú	nyú	pl. bite repeatedly. A Niger-Congo root appearing as PB -dúm- and widely in BC as #lum etc.
1006.	Bless	gon		
1007.	Blow (flute)	vulù		
1008.	Boil	sòt		
1009.	Bounce off (arrow)	baṅka		
1010.	Break I	ṅat		
1011.	Break II	pos⁺		
1012.	Break (stick)	mún	musùk	pl. means 'break in many places'
1013.	Break ridge	puk		
1014.	Bud	túp		
1015.	Build (house)	meṅ⁺		A Niger-Congo root, also meaning 'mould pot' and 'sew'. cf. Tarok me⁺ , Mada me ,
1016.	Burn (fire burns)	dúk	dusu	
1017.	Bury	kùsùk		
1018.	Buy	ja⁺		
1019.	Call (to s.o.)	-wulò		
1020.	Carry baby on back	sól		
1021.	Carve (wood)	shíp		Widespread in Plateau, e.g. Kulu, Nindem, Kwanka sep and Jju ᶑab , Cara ᶑipal , Bu ᶑe , Pe ᶑap
1022.	Catch I	kpá		
1023.	Catch II	vu	vusu	
1024.	Cease	túṅ		
1025.	Change	zi⁺		
1026.	Chew	-táṅá		
1027.	Chew II	cokanu		
1028.	Choose	sem	sere	select, sort, sift
1029.	Choose before others	kal		
1030.	Chop off	fak		
1031.	Climb	-hún		
1032.	Climb down	zírí		
1033.	Close	hám		
1034.	Collect	ví		
1035.	Come	-nye		
1036.	Come out	he		
1037.	Come out (of room)	-yu		
1038.	Compress	kpáṅ		
1039.	Constrict	hara		
1040.	Continue (to do s.t.)	ci kàtaàti		
1041.	Cough do a cough	tí ukpáí		
1042.	Cook	lúnṅ		
1043.	Count	bai		
1044.	Cross over	lúlú		
1045.	Cry out to scare	cu		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
	birds			
1046.	Curse	nák		
1047.	Cut down (tree) I	bà		
1048.	Cut down (tree) II	tén		
1049.	Cut in pieces	cíp		
1050.	Cut open	bú		
1051.	Cut in two	bà kàhàk		
1052.	Cut with knife	hàk		
1053.	Cut off (head etc)	bà		
1054.	Dance (do dance)	tí a-yhòk		
1055.	Decay	bol		
1056.	Deceive	gira		
1057.	Delay	dara		
1058.	Demolish	kuk		
1059.	Deny	tún		
1060.	Derail mentally	ser		
1061.	Destroy	dorok	rúruk	pl. 'completely destroy'
1062.	Die	kú		
1063.	Dig (earth)	-shín		
1064.	Dip into	gbàṅ		
1065.	Dig our carefully	kep		
1066.	Disturb I		kpésére	
1067.	Disturb II	sàl		
1068.	Do/make	tí	tisi	
1069.	Drag, pull, haul I	gburú	gbuk	
1070.	Drag, pull, haul II	tù		
1071.	Drink	-so		
1072.	Drive	zuk		
1073.	Drive away			
1074.	Drop down	buru		
1075.	Eat	-yi	yáyi	
1076.	Embrace	mòì		also 'grip' (1116.)
1077.	Entangle	zai⁺		
1078.	Enter	lìlì		
1079.	Escape	horo		
1080.	Escort	zik⁺		
1081.	Fall (rain)	ku		
1082.	Fall over		kusú	
1083.	Fall on knees	rùk		
1084.	Feed	hèk		
1085.	Feel (cold) or hear	wo		
1086.	Fetch	fara		
1087.	Fight (in war)	dú		
1088.	Fight	goro		
1089.	find	-hik		
1090.	Finish (a task)	-tés	télék	pl. means to finish s.t. nearly finished
1091.	Fit in	maka⁺		
1092.	Fix to a handle	túp		
1093.	Flog		tasàk	
1094.	Flow (water) I	ziri		
1095.	Flow (water) II	ken		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1096.	Fly (birds)	<u>gan</u>		
1097.	Fly II	<u>par</u> ⁺		
1098.	Fold (cloth)	<u>gun</u>		
1099.	Follow	<u>zusú</u>		
1100.	Forget	<u>súsu</u>		
1101.	Frighten	<u>zàsà</u>		
1102.	Fry (in oil)	<u>kalù</u>		
1103.	Gather/collect		<u>-mòsò</u>	
1104.	Get up I	<u>hal</u>		
1105.	Get up II	<u>lík</u>		
1106.	Get married	<u>yú</u>		
1107.	Give	<u>-nik</u>		
1108.	Give birth	<u>líí</u>		
1109.	Give way	<u>gaṅ</u>		
1110.	Go	<u>-belo</u>		
1111.	Go!	<u>cé</u>	<u>cenyi</u>	
1112.	Go back	<u>helè</u>		
1113.	Go out/exit	<u>-yú</u>		
1114.	Go round	<u>ka</u>		
1115.	Grind	<u>kòk</u>		
1116.	Grip	<u>mòi</u>		also 'embrace' (1076.)
1117.	Grow (plants)	<u>-gbùt</u>		
1118.	Gulp	<u>hùrù</u>		
1119.	Hang I	<u>gan</u>		
1120.	Hang II	<u>kot</u>		
1121.	Hang on	<u>kuro</u>		to keep from falling
1122.	Hatch (egg)	<u>-humo</u>		
1123.	Hate	<u>shén</u>		
1124.	Haul	<u>suluk</u>		
1125.	Heal	<u>yhén</u>		
1126.	Hear	<u>-wú</u>		
1127.	Heat	<u>húl</u>		
1128.	Help	<u>dol</u>		
1129.	Hem	<u>tús</u>		
1130.	Hide tr.	<u>-let</u> ⁺		
1131.	Hide intr.	<u>do</u>		
1132.	Hit/strike (drum)	<u>-wút</u>		
1133.	Hit w. blunt object	<u>kumù</u>		
1134.	Hoe	<u>yen</u> ⁺		
1135.	Hold I	<u>yhírí</u>		
1136.	Hold II	<u>vù</u>		
1137.	Ignore s.o. else's wrongdoing	<u>kadá</u>		
1138.	Increase	<u>súl</u>		
1139.	Insist/be stubborn	<u>ger</u>		
1140.	Inspect	<u>tús</u>		
1141.	Instigate	<u>lù</u>		
1142.	Join I	<u>-ràs</u>		
1143.	Join II	<u>-dos</u>		
1144.	Jump over	<u>-gas</u>		
1145.	Keep down	<u>tìk</u>		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1146.	Kill	-wul		
1147.	Kneel	kúl		
1148.	Knock down	goro		
1149.	Know	-yhi		
1150.	Lack	kan		
1151.	Laugh	-ɲmala		
1152.	Lean	túru		
1153.	Learn	masà		
1154.	Leave	yaŋ		
1155.	Leave off doing s.t.	cin		
1156.	Lick I		yásá	
1157.	Lick II	yin ⁺		
1158.	Lie down I	-lat		
1159.	Lie down II	-loso		
1160.	Lift s.t.	shik		
1161.	Listen	shít ántú		(‘hold onto your ears’)
1162.	Look for	mólók		
1163.	Lose	yhèyhèk		
1164.	Love	kò		
1165.	Make	cok		
1166.	Make mistake	gasa		
1167.	Make wet	shàm		
1168.	Marry	tí ayí		
1169.	Match (trample?)	shek		
1170.	Measure	mak ⁺		
1171.	Mention	tùmù		
1172.	Mess up	gbəs		
1173.	Mingle	lùp		
1174.	Mix I	bùn		
1175.	Mix II	dùp		
1176.	Mix III	pàtàk		
1177.	Mix IV	sám		
1178.	Move again	zice ⁺		
1179.	Move slightly	soro		
1180.	Mould (pot)	me		
1181.	Open	bul		
1182.	Overturn	zín		
1183.	Paint	gùrù		
1184.	Pass	gara		
1185.	Paste	va		
1186.	Paste on	vama	vasa	pl. paste on several pieces
1187.	Peel I	ful		
1188.	Peel II	kúró		
1189.	Peck	kpél	kpéré	
1190.	Pick I	sok		
1191.	Pick II	tàm		
1192.	Pierce	túru		
1193.	Plant	lá		
1194.	Plant (seeds)	túp		
1195.	Play	tísí kusàn		‘do play’
1196.	Pluck I	tús		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1197.	Pluck II		rusòk	pluck many at once
1198.	Postpone/prevent	hísék		
1199.	Postpone II	kùì		
1200.	Pound	hòrò		
1201.	Pound (in mortar)	tú		
1202.	Pound to remove chaff	suròk		
1203.	Pour (liquid) I		tóso	
1204.	Pour (liquid) II		lisi	
1205.	Praise	sak ⁺		
1206.	Press I	deŋ	dese	
1207.	Press II	va		
1208.	Probe surreptitiously	mùyù		
1209.	Produce fruit	sún		also 'breed'
1210.	Puff in anger	gbui	gbokoko	
1211.	Pull I	gburu		
1212.	Pull II	dùp		
1213.	Push	tusù		
1214.	Pull up weeds	yón		
1215.	Put in	shéŋ		
1216.	Put on fire I	mòk		
1217.	Put on fire II	sàk		
1218.	Put s.o. on ground	kok		
1219.	Put together I	hat		
1220.	Put together II	páták		
1221.	Raise	húsun		
1222.	Reach	yhík		
1223.	Rearrange	shíp		
1224.	Receive, take	ta		
1225.	Refuse	kàk		cf. Cara gai , Berom kye , Shall gyak ,
1226.	Refuse to give	yhama ⁺		
1227.	Relapse	mòrù		
1228.	Remember	sùmù		
1229.	Remove I	tùl		
1230.	Remove II	shik ⁺		also 'lift'
1231.	Remove III	vít		
1232.	Remove from water	kpáí		with a slotted spoon (to drain it)
1233.	Reply	zín		
1234.	Repound	yhap		
1235.	Resemble	tísí		
1236.	Return	nye		
1237.	Revive	shá		
1238.	Ride (horse)	kó		
1239.	Roast on coals	wusù		
1240.	Rob bees	táp		
1241.	Rub	nùk		
1242.	Run	-ken		
1243.	Say/speak	-tet		
1244.	Scatter	shek ⁺		
1245.	Scoop	fara	fak	

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1246.	Scramble	guu		
1247.	Scratch I	kól		
1248.	Scratch II	kpyél		
1249.	Scrape bone	hém		
1250.	Seal	las⁺		
1251.	Search	buk		
1252.	See	-tò		
1253.	Seek	wai		
1254.	Sell	yip⁺	yése	
1255.	Send	tú		
1256.	Separate	kák		
1257.	Sew	wán		
1258.	Shake (or move)	cu		
1259.	Share	gap		
1260.	Shave	kun		
1261.	Sharpen	-lòŋ		
1262.	Shift I	suro⁺		
1263.	Shift II	zishik⁺		
1264.	Shoot (arrow gun)	tára		
1265.	Show up	heŋ		
1266.	Sift	zè		
1267.	Sing	tí ashén		(‘do singing’)
1268.	Sink into (mud etc.)	hòlòk		
1269.	Sit	sòŋ		
1270.	Slaughter (animal)	hak		
1271.	Sleep	konnô		
1272.	Snap	bà	bèsà	
1273.	Snap in two	mún kahák		
1274.	Sob	sún		
1275.	Sow seed I	hè		
1276.	Sow seed II	tup⁺		
1277.	Spend a year	kus		
1278.	Spit	túl anti		bring out saliva
1279.	Spread	lap⁺		
1280.	Spread out to dry	térék		
1281.	Stammer	hàhàp		
1282.	Stand	tèlèk		
1283.	Start	wùì		
1284.	Steal	yhíp		
1285.	Stir (soup)	bùn		
1286.	Stir	cu		
1287.	Straighten	doro		
1288.	Stretch out	nàp		also ‘put forth’
1289.	Stumble	tàrà		
1290.	Suck (breast)	mà		
1291.	Suffer I	wasai		
1292.	Suffer II	zís		
1293.	Support in soil	re⁺		as a plant
1294.	Surpass	gát		
1295.	Swallow	-ŋmek		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1296.	Swear	sí		
1297.	Sweat I	cili		
1298.	Sweat II	dan		
1299.	Sweep	wuròk		dust, clean
1300.	Take I	fara	fu	
1301.	Take II	tà		
1302.	Take, carry II	sok ⁺		
1303.	Take by surprise	fu		
1304.	Talk	yíṅí		
1305.	Tap	táp		
1306.	Tear (cloth)	ṅát		
1307.	Tear (cloth) II	ṅará	ṅarása	
1308.	Teach		disi	
1309.	Tell	di		
1310.	Thatch	sút		
1311.	Throng	gbir		
1312.	Throw I	-tára		
1313.	Throw II	mak ⁺		
1314.	Throw away	yhok ⁺		
1315.	Touch	tàrà		
1316.	Transplant	shíp		
1317.	Trip	zéi		
1318.	Try I	gban		
1319.	Try II	hulà		
1320.	Try III	shèshè		
1321.	Turn	díri		
1322.	Turn over	kap		
1323.	Twist (rope)	kép		
1324.	Under-rate	gbe		
1325.	Untie, loosen	zisi		
1326.	Uproot (tuber)	dup		
1327.	Visit	dun		
1328.	Vomit	kós		
1329.	Wait for	ṅa		
1330.	Wake	shí		
1331.	Walk	-cí		
1332.	Walk unsteadily	-dar		
1333.	Warm, heat up	dat		
1334.	Want/need	-wo		
1335.	Wash	-wàsà		
1336.	Watch over	sùṅ		
1337.	Wear I	tí		
1338.	Wear II	lùk		
1339.	Weave, knit	lok ⁺		
1340.	Weave II	tak ⁺		
1341.	Weed	hari		
1342.	Weep	kún		
1343.	Widen	nai ⁺		
1344.	Win argument	gup		
1345.	Wither	yòs		

Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1346.	Work	tí		
1347.	Wrest from	hùrò		
1348.	Wrestle to ground		kúso	
1349.	Church	kutarà kùrù	atarà kùrù	
1350.	Mosque	kutarà iyí usála		
1351.	Authority	angà		
1352.	Tax	ùgindu		
1353.	Office	kácú itóo		
	Exclamations			
1354.	Cry to scare birds	acúu		
1355.	Satisfaction	bagó		
1356.	Really	cik		
1357.	OK, yes	e		
1358.	No	hai		
1359.	Expresses surprise	íshá		
1360.	Yes	oi ⁺		in response to call (by a woman)
1361.	Expresses surprise	kákámá		
1362.	Pity or anger	kát		
1363.	Concern	kát		
1364.	Disgust	kísh		
1365.	Praise for a good dancer	kùnkuk		
1366.	Well done!	sambraka		
1367.	Thanks	shikín		
1368.	Thank (you)	shikín		
1369.	Expresses anger	vàù		
1370.	Expresses surprise	yho		
1371.	Yes	yoi ⁺		in response to call (by a man)

	Adverbs		
1372.	?	jimpit ⁺	
1373.	again	bák	
1374.	All	vát	
1375.	All at once	fut	
1376.	Alone, only	tetek	
1377.	always	kínkí	
1378.	Amazed	mònjò	
1379.	Angry actions	fòncòì	
1380.	Ash-coloured	pòn	
1381.	At the same time	rép	
1382.	Backward posture	kai	
1383.	Bird taking flight	fur	
1384.	blandly	tántám	
1385.	Blindly	kam	
1386.	Blindly	kàm	
1387.	Breakable	papàsàk	
1388.	bright	cai	
1389.	Brisk (walk)	shàshàk	
1390.	Briskly	fàfàt	

Ce dictionary

1391.	Bulging eyes	dudut	
1392.	Bundled up	pùsgìk	s+ g ?
1393.	Casually & offensively	pál	
1394.	Causing sneezing	sàyà	
1395.	Cautiously	shèù	
1396.	Clean	jajar	
1397.	close, fast, tight	fàtàk	
1398.	Coloured	yhùn	
1399.	Completely	kpékpét	
1400.	Completely (dead)	pés	
1401.	Completely finished	kpetéres	
1402.	Confused mess	gbish	
1403.	Correct	derer	
1404.	Crooked	gùtigùk	
1405.	Daily	bàtatùk	
1406.	Dangling	gbitek	
1407.	dark	shìp	
1408.	Darkness?	bàshìp	
1409.	Dense (forest)	kùrgbìk	
1410.	Describes flat buttocks	tende	
1411.	describes grabbing	fau	
1412.	Disturbedly	sàl	
1413.	Dribblingly	ka-musùk	
1414.	Drowsy	tàm	
1415.	Easily cut	kpètès	
1416.	Easily pierced	pót	
1417.	emotionally distant	gbaṅ	
1418.	En masse	huk	
1419.	Encompassed	gbìgbìk	
1420.	Falling sound	pùk	
1421.	Fast	kaka	
1422.	Faster	kìnkì⁺	
1423.	Fat	mámpúk	
1424.	Fine, beautiful	zàyà	
1425.	Firm/deep/fast	dìndì	
1426.	Firm/stingy	girere	
1427.	Flashy and small	pàù	
1428.	Flexible	bàràrà	
1429.	Flexible	bebètèk	
1430.	Foolishly	màràrà	
1431.	Forever	kàbya	
1432.	Freely	fìr	
1433.	Frightening	zìsà	
1434.	From initial stages	lép	
1435.	Full	gbek	
1436.	Greedily	màmàk	
1437.	Half-asleep	làù	
1438.	Hastily	kakap	
1439.	Hazy; unclear (face)	hus	
1440.	High up	zàl	
1441.	Higher up	bàzàl	

Ce dictionary

1442.	Hollow	hòròrò	
1443.	Hollow	pau⁺	
1444.	Hollow, empty	hau	
1445.	hot	didik	
1446.	Hot	fàrará	
1447.	How s.o. takes off instantly	put⁺	
1448.	How s.t. enters	pét	
1449.	Huge (man)	dusuru	
1450.	Hysterical	àbàzàzà	
1451.	Inattentive	pàl	
1452.	Inconsiderate	kakatak	
1453.	Inconvenient	gàkàt	
1454.	Innermost	kyék	
1455.	Innermost	kyék	
1456.	Irresponsibly	salala	
1457.	Large (seeds)	kpasara⁺	
1458.	Lightly	saṅkra	
1459.	Lightly covered	paú	
1460.	Lightweight	fòkòkò	
1461.	Lightweight	pàṅkà	
1462.	Limpingly	sèt	
1463.	lip-smacking while chewing	cakcak	
1464.	long	dololo	
1465.	Long	jùjùl	
1466.	Long ago	gbángbá	
1467.	long and thin	cakat	
1468.	Long and thin	wàwàlàk	
1469.	Loose (ground)	pùtikì	
1470.	Loud motor noise	kùr	
1471.	Lower	kyèr	
1472.	Manner of falling	ridìdì	
1473.	Many	pràs	p+r?
1474.	Many birds flying up	hur	
1475.	Many birds flying up II	pùr	
1476.	Many, plenty	tùr	
1477.	Mature	gbúru	
1478.	Narrow	vít	
1479.	Nicely trimmed	pír	
1480.	Noise of blowing	kpar	also inappropriately outspoken
1481.	Not completely dry	hau	
1482.	Now	namai⁺	
1483.	Obese	dadat	
1484.	On the edge of doing harm	nyàm	
1485.	On top	kàtát	
1486.	Overlapping	zòṅ	
1487.	Oversized (clothes)	yhàkàmütuk	
1488.	Peace of mind	fau	
1489.	Physically fit	gbende	
1490.	Plenty	jàjàs	
1491.	Plenty of	pùtùgì	

Ce dictionary

1492.	Plump	pòtòk	
1493.	Plump, large	hùntù	
1494.	Poor and miserable	pámpíták	
1495.	Quickly	wàwàr	
1496.	Quietly	ṅmaṅmat⁺	
1497.	Quietly	rútútú	
1498.	Rashly	gàu	
1499.	Raspy breathing	horhor	
1500.	Reluctantly	dekeyek	
1501.	Restlessly	pápàt	
1502.	Retreat fast	fifit	
1503.	Right	pít	
1504.	ringing sound	bveṅ	
1505.	Roughly	kpìtis	
1506.	Round	gìrìrik	
1507.	Rowdy	hòbòt	
1508.	Senseless	yáyà	
1509.	Shadowing	yhù	
1510.	Shallow	keṅge	
1511.	Sharp and tall	zumpèt	applied abusively to persons
1512.	Short	gbit	
1513.	short	káf	
1514.	slapping	bvaṅ	
1515.	Slippery	shèm	
1516.	sluggishly	bàṅ	
1517.	Small drop	két	
1518.	Small movement	kpùkpur	
1519.	Smart reaction	par⁺	
1520.	Smart/clear	jenje⁺	
1521.	Snoring	fur	
1522.	Soft	múmúnú	
1523.	Soft	tèṅ	
1524.	Soft (ground)	pupukù	
1525.	Soft through overcooking	kpìtètè	
1526.	soft, thin (cloth)	fumfunu	
1527.	Sound of a boiling pot	kpùkpu	
1528.	Sound of a crack	tàs	
1529.	Sound of dragging	kpòr	
1530.	Sound of s.t. falling	pwok⁺	
1531.	Sound of s.t. going quickly through the air	pyàù	
1532.	Sound of s.t. small falling	pik⁺	
1533.	Sound of tearing	tàr	
1534.	Sparkling white	pámpá	
1535.	Sparkling white	yéyék	
1536.	Spread in great quantity	hùt	
1537.	Steadily	serere	
1538.	steadily balanced	derere	
1539.	stiff in speaking	cai	
1540.	straight	cacak	
1541.	Strong	gbàràdà	

Ce dictionary

1542.	Stubbornly	ger	
1543.	Stubbornly	uger⁺	
1544.	Sturdy	gbìrìdì	
1545.	Surprising (of an action)	pár	
1546.	Surreptitious	kùkùl	
1547.	Sweaty-looking	fufutuk	
1548.	Sweet, nice	jùkumpat	
1549.	Sweet, tasty	mìse	
1550.	Swollen	hoi	
1551.	Swollen-faced	gbishi	
1552.	Tall and empty	potok⁺	
1553.	Tall and thin	seṅke	
1554.	Tall, straight	jòṅgì	
1555.	Tattered	yháyháp	
1556.	Tending to fall	lèù	
1557.	Texture of mud or pounded yam	fàkàt	
1558.	thick (paste)	fùt	
1559.	Thick (person)	uyup⁺	
1560.	Thin & flat	fámfálá	
1561.	Thin and sharp	zòkòkò	
1562.	Thud	kpik	
1563.	Tightly covered	gbàgbàk	
1564.	Too deep	fet	
1565.	Too wide	gàgàk	
1566.	tremblingly	bar	
1567.	Truly	gbangba	
1568.	Turning away angrily	vàr	
1569.	Unimportant	lúlú	
1570.	Unsound mind	sèr	
1571.	Unsteady walk	dar	
1572.	Very	lák	
1573.	Very cold	kyeket⁺	
1574.	Very dry	kpakpàsàk	
1575.	Very sharp	pípítík	
1576.	very short	káfit	
1577.	Very tight	vámjva⁺	
1578.	Very white	pái	
1579.	Water falling	jèr	
1580.	water squirting	cai	
1581.	weak-minded	bèlélé	
1582.	Whispered	yhèyhèl	
1583.	White	babal⁺	
1584.	Whole	gbuk	
1585.	Wholly	sas⁺	
1586.	With bared teeth	nyimi⁺	
1587.	Withered (person)	yàù	
1588.	Withered (person)	yòs	
1589.	Withered, withdrawn	koi	
1590.	Worn out	pupuku⁺	
1591.	Yet to	lulú	
	Particles etc.		

Ce dictionary

1592.	not	sà	
1593.	or	ha	
1594.	perhaps	mala⁺	
1595.	that, so	nù	
1596.	then, so	uwa	
1597.	then, so	wù	
1598.	too	toí	
1599.	too	be⁺	
1600.	with	ma⁺	
1601.	with, and	ba⁺	
	Mystery words from Wilson		
1602.	?	iken	
1603.	?	hàzís/kìjàsí	
1604.	?	ikila	
1605.	?	kidiro	
1606.	?	koi	
1607.	?	pòt	
1608.	?	tirà	
1609.	?	u-bori	
1610.	?	u-nsa⁺	
1611.	?	u-ntún	
1612.	abode reclaimed	kitis	
1613.	an epithet	ṅaf	
1614.	both sides	asàṅà	
1615.	do it for me	tìmi	
1616.	grits	anza	
1617.	keep going	caci	
1618.	like this	nai	
1619.	pack many	ṅai	
1620.	they are many	bashihúr	
1621.	this way	aba⁺	
1622.	three others	batát	
1623.	we just met	kuras	
1624.	You know what?	ṅàà	

1625.	Drum I	àgàngàk	agàngàk	Cylindrical two-headed barrel drum played to accompany all major ceremonies. Every clan head will have one. ?< Hausa <i>gangaa</i>
1626.	Drum II	àgàngàk kìtu iyin	agàngàk kìtu iyin	Drum made by children from the broken-off head of a pot.
1627.	Drum III	kì-bere	a-bere	Tall, single-headed drum used for prominent rituals.
1628.	Friction drum	kì-bere inì		
1629.	Flute	àgunkêt	agunkêt	Notch-flute with two fingerholes about 30 cm. long. Made and played by children around harvest-time Its use is forbidden every seven years when the i-Ntup dances are being performed
1630.	Ocarina	ku-ndù		Ocarina with two fingerholes made from the dried fruit of either the a-ndu or a-parekpak trees (see above). Some examples have a mirliton made from a spider-web on the base. Played for the a-Ndu dances every seven years. Can

Ce dictionary

				be played by young men for amusement around harvest time, but only every seventh year when a-Ndu is being performed.
1631.	Transverse clarinet	arumpak		Transverse clarinet played by children around harvest-time
1632.	Zither	ìntìi kuga	intíí aga	Raft-zither with eleven strings, made from elephant-grass. Commonly bought from the Berom. Played solo or in duets for amusement, to accompany satirical songs.
1633.	Lute	ìntìi kuhàp	intíí aháp	Two-stringed piriform lute with a table made from the skin of the monitor lizard. Apparently regarded as more 'traditional' than the raft-zither (1632.) and using in curing ceremonies for wounded people or dogs that have been frightened by leopards.
1634.	Jews' harp	à-duvut	a-duvut	Made by young boys from millet-stalks, after the harvest
1635.	Musical pot	ogomayo		
1636.	Horn	ki-mbón	a-mbón	
1637.	Horn	ìnsirek		blown to install chief
1638.	Whistle	ì-nserek	ì-nserek	made from a duiker horn
1639.	Flute?	a-mpet⁺		
1640.	Horse-bell	ì-yak	i-yak	Cylindrical iron clapper-bell worn by horses during the harvest period. Otherwise it must not be heard and may be stuffed with straw at other times of year.
1641.	Gourd-rattle	kìkan izaru		Rattles made from a bottle-gourd allowed to dry naturally, or filled with bean seeds. These were traditionally played by women during the i-Zaru circumcision ceremony, but as this has dropped out of use, so have the rattles.
1642.	Ankle rattles	ku-janja	a-jànjà	Iron ankle-rattles used tied to a cord or piece of sack and worn by young men during the a-So initiation ceremonies or for other ceremonial dances.
1643.	Dance staff	u-ngip andu		Decorated bamboo staffs used for the andu ceremony
1644.	Initiation horn	à-turugyetu	a-turugyetu	Antelope horn carried by initiated boys, blown by the returning boy to communicate with his maternal uncle.

	Ceremonies			
1645.	a-Ndù			
1646.	ì-Ntup			
1647.	ì-Zaru			circumcision ceremony
1648.	a-So			Initiation cycle for young men
1649.	a-Sobado			Visit marking the end of the circumcision ceremonies
1650.	iwasa awuk			'wash the hands' – a ceremony marking the completion of a house.
1651.	iwasa kiko			'wash the house' – a ceremony marking the completion of a house.
1652.	iZaru			second stage of the initiation cycle
1653.	kaship			Dance celebrating victory over an enemy or killing a large animal
1654.	kugó			Preliminary phase of the initiation cycle
1655.	agba			marriage feast
1656.	ku-yhere	ì-yhiri		ritual site
1657.	ka-zú			feast given by great-grandchildren on the death of a grandparent
	Personal Names			
1658.	abui			
1659.	àcágà			
1660.	àja			

Ce dictionary

1661.	àjàl		
1662.	àjàndì		Woman's name
1663.	àjaṅkó		Man's name
1664.	akífet		
1665.	ànyàkú		
1666.	ànyebàdùn		
1667.	ànyéñdi		'he came to work'
1668.	ànyòk		
1669.	àshén		
1670.	àwàsak		
1671.	àwùlù		
1672.	àwusù		
1673.	àyaṅ		female
1674.	ayâṅ		male
1675.	àvikí		
1676.	àyiku		
1677.	àyhok		
1678.	ojaṅkò		female
1679.	otúyhífi		female
1680.	oyhâlâ		female
1681.	oja⁺		female
1682.	ojaṅkò		female
1683.	otú		female 'one who dies'
1684.	oyíku		female
1685.	ujàkà		
	Villages		
1686.	arandèn		
1687.	àtâshèn		
1688.	injàs	Jos	
1689.	kakék		
1690.	kasákùk		
1691.	kisàncí		
1692.	kishí		
1693.	kuri⁺		'we hold'
1694.	u-hùk		
1695.	u-jà		
1696.	u-rò		'a rocky place'

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The Ake language of Central Nigeria and its affinities [DRAFT CIRCULATED FOR COMMENT -NOT FOR CITATION WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE AUTHOR Roger Blench Mallam Dendo 8, Guest Road Cambridge CB1 2AL United Kingdom Voice/ Fax. 0044-(0)1223-560687 Mobile worldwide (00-44)-(0)7967-696804 E-mail R.Blench@odi.org.uk <http://www.rogerblench.info/RBOP.htm> This printout: September 5, 2007. Page 2 and 3: R.M. Blench Ake Wordlist Circulated. Page 4 and 5: Roger Blench: Ake Wordlist availabl. Page 6 and 7: Roger Blench: Ake Wordlist rÃ-/rÃ¹. Page 8 and 9: Roger Blench: Ake Wordlist Å- Glos. Page 10 and 11: Roger The Dyarim language of Central Nigeria and its affinities. In: Topics in Chadic Linguistics IV. H. Tournoux ed. 41-59. KÃ¶¶In: RÃ¼diger KÃ¶¶pe., 2007. Roger Blench. Download with Google. Download with Facebook. or download with email. The Dyarim language of Central Nigeria and its affinities. Download. The Dyarim language of Central Nigeria and its affinities. Roger Blench. Loading Preview. Sorry, preview is currently unavailable. You can download the paper by clicking the button above. READ PAPER. Download pdf. The Rukuba live in central Nigeria, on the High Plateau at some 30 kilometers west of the town of Jos, capital of Plateau State. They are one among the numerous small groups inhabiting the region. These groups are, by African standards, demographically small. Source for information on Rukuba: Encyclopedia of World Cultures dictionary.Â Linguistic Affiliation. The Rukuba language is classified in the Niger-Congo Family, Subfamily Benue-Congo, Group Plateau A, Subgroup 4. None of their immediate neighbors understand this language. History and Cultural Regions. The Rukuba claim to have migrated to their present territory from Ugba, a locality about 64 kilometers northward.