

MWAGHAVUL – ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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PHOTOS

Preface 2021

The original basis of this dictionary of the Mwaghavul language was an electronic manuscript prepared by Nathaniel Daapyaa, whose preface and introduction is included below. Roger Blench received the manuscript in August 2007 and converted it into a database-like format, reformatted the whole text and edited or rewrote many of the definitions. By agreement with Mr. Daapyaa, a number of the original appendices, entitled ‘compendium’, have been deleted. Together with Jacob Bess of the Mwaghavul Bible Translation Team, the introductory materials on Mwaghavul phonology and grammar have been prepared. Identifications of plants and animals have been made by Roger Blench together with a workshop team organised by Jacob Bess and held in Panyam on May 13th 2009. Another workshop was held in Panyam in 2013 and a team of checkers has been engaged in going through all the entries. The photographs included were taken by Roger Blench and Nathaniel Daapyaa. Also reproduced are archive photographs from the 1920s illustrating a now-vanished way of life. Raymond Dawum, author of the Mwaghavul Grammar Pathfinder, has undertaken to work with Roger Blench on a thorough rechecking of all the entries for tone, semantics and grammatical category. As a consequence this version represents a major revision. We hope to eventually convert the file to Fieldworks and then to an Android application which can be consulted on a smartphone. This remains a draft document circulated for comment and discussion.

Roger Blench
Jos, 12 April 2021

DEDICATION

Nathaniel Dapyaa wishes to dedicate this book to the Almighty God for giving me the wisdom, knowledge, strength and inspiration to compile this work despite all odds. He also wishes to dedicate this work to the chairman of the sub-committee on culture during the Wus 2002, late Dr. (Mrs) Milcha Dadirep who insisted that an album be produced showing the various artefacts at the annual Wus festival. Little did I know that I would embark on this work and to require some of the photographs. Although we lost her physically in the May 4th 2002 EAS plane crash she will continue to live in the hearts of all who find the photographs helpful. May her years of service on earth be acceptable to the Almighty God, Amen.

ORIGINAL PREFACE

The Mwaghavul language, I must say falls into the group of endangered languages where if care is not taken will die a natural death. This is due to the simple fact that those of us who are supposed to speak and promote the use of the language do not speak it, neither do we encourage our young ones. We tend to speak more Hausa and our children seem to speak more Hausa than the Hausa man. We must therefore change our attitude towards our language. If you have cause to change your religion, that has nothing to do with your language for God who created you as Mwaghavul person has his reasons for doing so and therefore can not be challenged or blamed. We should therefore try our best. If on the last day God asked us to explain why we failed to sustain the language he ascribed to us what would be our individual and collective answers?

The church, I want to stress, has a great role to play in the promotion of language. We should go back to the practice of at least singing one song in the Mwaghavul hymnbook each Sunday and our children would be forced to read and write Mwaghavul language, those of us who are able to read and write the language today are beneficiaries of the old order.

For any language to exist, it must be in continuous use, by those who speak it, it must be a means of recording past and present events. The Evangelical Church of West Africa (ECWA), Jos has, a Yoruba section for those who prefer listening to the service in Yoruba because of the importance they attach to their language. We must be proud of our language no matter what.

Similarly the Baptist church in Mangu whose members are some seven hundred kilometres away from their home base; their church is just about 500 meters from COCIN Central Mangu, interestingly enough they conduct their activities in Yoruba while their host, COCIN Mangu, conduct theirs in Hausa. I think something is seriously wrong somewhere. I think it should be corrected for the benefit of our upcoming generation. The Mwaghavul Development Association (MDA) should be bold enough by confronting the problem directly, by collaborating with the Local Education Board/Department for the language to be taught in Primary Schools throughout the chieftdom. This is my humble submission as a way forward for the appropriate books. We have learned men like Daa Geoffrey M. Yenle and others who will gladly accept to produce them within a given time, to be or not to be?

I have been forced to compile this Mwaghavul – English dictionary specifically for those children who are products of inter-tribal marriages and those who grew up outside Mwaghavul chieftdom and therefore are deprived of the normal experience and socialisation process in Mwaghavul culture. I have decided to be more explicit in my definitions to give background information, considering the fact that they have been detached from the community, so to say.

I do not wish to claim absolute knowledge of the Mwaghavul language, and therefore the discovery that certain words are missing. This is to be expected in a maiden issue such as this, where there are no readily available sources of reference. I have relied mostly on the daily usage of certain words. The Holy Bible etc. What I have tried to present to you are words, names of artefacts, things, plants, animals, etc. I therefore hope that in the next edition, I will be able to include such words. If for any reason I fail to produce the next edition it is a challenge for other compatriots to take up the challenge, since the foundation has been laid.

I have included some vital information of general knowledge that you may find useful. This work is not meant to teach you Mwaghavul language *per se* but to serve as a source of reference and gradually with the help of others you may grasp what is said around you in Mwaghavul language. Some of the old practices I have tried to explain are to serve more as historical information as those you may feel are “obnoxious” are no longer in practice today but I have the onerous responsibility of transferring such information to the next generation without distortions. I have also included a few list of Mwaghavul names for both males and females which have positive meanings that could be of assistance in case you wish to name a child, etc.

Finally, I wish to recommend that the MDA should build a community multipurpose House where artefacts that are on their way to extinction could be retrieved and kept for posterity. Also in the multipurpose House there should be a “Hall of fame” where names of our sons and daughters who have distinguished themselves should be kept. There can be no successful future without a blissful past. The MDA, in consultation with the Mishkagham Mwaghavul, should substitute names of towns and villages in Hausa with local names for the simple reason that our names are difficult for the Hausas. The Yoruba or Tiv man cares less if you cannot pronounce the name of his village and life still continues, If care is not taken we shall in future lose substantial part of our land due to this negligence as we have seen happened in Zangon Kataf and even Jos. “A stitch in time they say saves nine”.

One should consider the complex nature of the Mwaghavul community, there are very slight differences in the way certain words are said/pronounced in some parts of the community. An attempt has been made to place them in juxtaposition. The important point to note here is that whichever version you choose to adopt or you are conversant with, it is still in order since Mwaghavul people will never the less understand what you mean. Do not be unnecessarily worried for speaking a version others are not used to.

The Mwaghavul Bible is written in a language that we all understand despite all our various differences. The New Testament is in the market along with the new hymnbook, they are all affordable each at less than two hundred naira, they will help you improve your knowledge of the language. You must take more than a casual interest in your language. There is also in the market the “Jesus” film in Mwaghavul language which can equally help you. The worst thing you can do to yourself is to be ashamed of asking questions, when I started this work I knew less than half of what is now contained in this book, I had to ask questions in order to get what is now before you, you therefore have no excuse not to ask questions. Nobody has a monopoly of knowledge, it is when you continue to practise the language that you will be fluent. We all started like that.

Language is part of culture, if you do not speak it with time, you will not only forget all that you know, but will not be able to teach your own children and by the time their generation takes an exit they will not have anything to hand over. The Mwaghavul language is presently at this cross road, the language is threatened with extinction, suppose you wake up one morning and find that there are only two of you left who can still speak the language; how would you feel? As youths, I encourage you to keep the flag of the Mwaghavul race flying by continuously speaking the language no matter how poorly, for you will always be corrected.

I am usually disappointed and even embarrassed whenever I hear Mwaghavul people speaking highly accented Hausa with exuberance to the detriment of the free-flow Mwaghavul language that they understand and to worsen the matter, you will discover that both speakers are Mwaghavul people, the Heavens will not forgive us if we should continue like this. We must adopt an “each-one’ teach one” approach if we must reverse the trend. There are quite a number of languages on the Plateau that are no longer spoken like the Latin, Greek, etc. that we hear of. If we do not promote our language nobody will promote it for us rather we will help promote other peoples’ languages for them.

May God forbid, help me say Amen!

Nathaniel Daapyaa

ORIGINAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

When the inspiration to compile this maiden Mwaghavul-English dictionary came to me as a dream, I considered it more as an exercise to either while away time or to see how many words I could still remember. Little did I know that it would develop into something as this. This work could not have been possible without the motivation of people like Sylvester Yakwal, who after going through my initial script of over one thousand words, commented thus, “this modest effort is enough to start a Mwaghavul dictionary”. Although the statement was meant to be a morale booster, I suddenly became sceptical of my ability to cope with the technicalities, having discovered that I have ventured into a very unfamiliar terrain ie Linguistics, I then started foot-dragging, proffering one excuse after another, why I may not be able to continue with the project. However as God would have it, for each excuse I gave, God used him and several others to provide solid answers and even linkages, which eventually subdued me and enhanced the completion of this work. That is why I have dedicated the work to God first for using me as a mere tool to achieve his desire. I see myself as a mere coordinator, To God be the Glory.

I am however indebted to the following; Reverend Polycarp Fi’an Dapyaa who did a similar work much earlier between 1971, and 1972 (although unpublished) and who despite his waning health, never got tired of the countless times I approached him, seeking one kind of explanation or the other, and for allowing me the use of his book “A short History of Sura (Panyam) 1730-1981” under the name of Datok. Another elder I cannot afford to forget is Daa Bagiri Bishmang, the Baraya of Panyam (Sarkin Tsafi) and who I would prefer to call as the “encyclopaedia” of Mwaghavul culture. He still has in his custody some of the artefacts, such as the implements for the production of fire by friction method (see Pyaghar Wus and photograph on Pyaghar Wus) and a host of others. When I requested to take the photographs of some of the items, he did not only oblige, but insisted on producing fire with them for me to see first, to confirm the efficacy of the implements. He was very supportive when I told him that all he knew in Mwaghavul culture would be meaningless unless they were recorded for posterity as I was trying to do. For an elder who is not literate to understand the importance of record keeping and divulge such information shrouded by myth is highly commendable. Babuje Danazumi Gumwesh of Department of Language College of Education Gindiri was one of those God led me to. The first time I called on him, I did not meet him, I therefore left the script with a note attached. It was on the fourth visit that I had the privilege of meeting him for the first time, prior to this meeting his wife had assured me at each visit that he was working on the script. I am excited that there are still some Nigerians who do not believe in “eye service”.

I was next led to Reverend Yaluna Yiljep (the project adviser of Mwaghavul Bible Translation) and Jacob P. Bess who cleared the technical areas. The next person was Geoffrey Musa Yenle, who despite his ill-health at the time still devoted time to this work. It is such wonderful contributions from notable Mwaghavul sons and daughters that convinced me that it was the handiwork of the Almighty God.

Dr. Sale Akila Lohor was equally very supportive and gave the work a touch that the entire Mwaghavul people will be proud of. His Royal Highness the Mishkagham Mwaghavul Daa Nelson Andak Bakfur was of tremendous help and support, that has gone a long way in widening my horizon. Others are their Highnesses Daa Moses Yachan Derwan and Daa Micheal Kasham Hirse, the Deskagham of Panyam and Mangu respectively. Daa Nehemiah D. Yakwal, Prof. Monday Y. Mangwat (the vice chancellor University of Jos) Dr. Umar Danfulani (the Dean of student Affairs Unijos) Emmanuel H. Dadirep, Mrs Tarifaina Manaseh Toma, Mrs Florence Mamot, Enoch Y. Lot, Daa John Mark Samci (the Galadiman Mwaghavul) Barister Danjuma Maina (the Waziri of Mwaghavul) for their support and encouragement, Barrister Alexander Lohor, Andrew T. Duhur, Tanko Bitrus Yawus, Jatau nJele Daluk, Mal. Abdulrahman Adukuchili, Helon Kwatdok (the Chiroma Chakfem) Clement Yelkopba, Isaac D. Gwantong, Rev Solomon Dawel, the Mangu LGC, Tanko G. Sana (the Madakin Panyam), Charles Benle Gugin, Daa Tungshak Taba, Daammok Riinlagham, Sergeant Peter Putmang, for their wise counsels. My appreciation also goes to Tunde Samuel Olaniyi, Victoria Luka Dapirep and Ponzin Rindap who all handled the computer work at various stages.

The authors have obtained a written permission from the Federal College of Education (FCE) Pankshin to include Mwaghavul Meta language, a compilation of coined words for school use. We would like to thank

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Professor David Wannang the Provost Federal College of Education Pankshin for allowing us the inclusion of the Mwaghavul meta language made by consultancy services unit of the college under the Universal Basic Education (UBE\PEP II Programme in conjunction with the Pushit zone of Mangu LGC. These words are listed in the Appendix.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the support and advice of my unbeatable sisters Mrs Beatrice Nancin Usman, Mrs Charity Piring'ar Maina and my immediate family Rhoda, Naanlop, Sam and Kyespan for their supportive roles. Last but not the least I am indebted to numerous Mwaghavul elders who contributed in one way or the other. To all I am most grateful.

Nathaniel Daapyaa
Jos, April 2012

1. The Mwaghavul people and their language

Mwaghavul is a relatively large West Chadic language spoken in Mangu Local Government Area, Plateau State, Nigeria. The main towns of the Mwaghavul are Mangu and Panyam. There are generally estimated to be some 150,000 speakers of Mwaghavul, although such a figure is largely guesswork. Mupun, often considered a distinct language, is very close to Mwaghavul and the division may be more ethnic than linguistic. The Toos, or Takas, language of also appears to be very similar. The closest relatives of Mwaghavul are Cakfem-Mushere and Miship and it falls within the same group as Ngas and Goemai. The Mwaghavul are known as ‘Sura’ in much of the older literature. Mwaghavul is bordered by Plateau (i.e. Benue-Congo) languages to the north and west, notably Berom and Izere.

2. Mwaghavul phonology

No complete phonology or orthography of Mwaghavul has ever been published, although the sketch accompanying Jungraithmayr (1963/4) provides a basic overview of the sound-system. A description of the closely related Mupun by Frajzyngier (1991, 1993) has useful insights into the grammar and vocabulary of Mwaghavul. The basis for the current Mwaghavul writing system is some unpublished documents prepared by the late Stephen Nyang, now archived by the Nigeria Bible Translation trust. The phonology given below was prepared afresh with new examples, but there are no major differences with the existing analysis. A new orthography document is in circulation (Nyang et al. 2013).

2.1 Vowels

There are six vowels in Mwaghavul, the cardinal vowels and a central vowel /ɨ/. This is a common Chadic pattern, although not found in Hausa. Phonetically the mid-vowels are /ɛ/ and /ɔ/ but they are not in contrast with /e/ and /o/ and are thus represented by ‘e’ and ‘o’ in orthographic practice.

<u>Degree</u>	<u>Front</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Back</u>
Close	i	ɨ	u
Half Open	ɛ		ɔ
Open		a	

Long/short contrast exists for vowels but there are no nasalised vowels. As vowel copying with tonal changes is a well-attested feature of the tonal morphosyntax, these are not treated as true long vowels, but are referred to as ‘single’ and ‘double’ vowels.

Historically the high central vowel /ɨ/ may be a relatively recent introduction, as it exists in free variation with /u/ in many words. For example;

ngírís biscuit bone; cartilage also **ngúrús**
ngìròk to snore, snoring

This may be evidence that the /ɨ/ is gradually separating from the back vowel.

The following are examples demonstrating vowel contrasts;

u ~ ɔ

kúm navel kóm groundnut
dǔŋ lie dǒŋ purity of water
tùyùm tilt tǒyòm blood

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a ~ ɔ

kam stick kɔm ear
 pas arrow pɔs rub
 ár road ɔr alarm sound

i ~ ε

píl blurred vision pèl flower
 tíŋ tree téŋ rope
 pít quench pèt call

a ~ ε

màn knowledge mèn beauty
 tàŋ to count téŋ rope
 par night pər scatter

i ~ i

níŋ your mother níŋ taurine cow
 díben crops díben water vapour

Contrasts between /i/ and /i:/ are very rare and in some cases either one of the other follows the initial consonant, suggesting they are nearly in complementary distribution.

Each short vowel has a lengthened equivalent. Table 1 shows examples demonstrating this contrast;

Table 1. Illustrations of vowel-length contrast in Mwaghavul

Mwaghavul	Gloss	Mwaghavul	Gloss
sám	sharpen	saam	to sleep, to lie down
mar	swelling	maar	millet cultivar
pát	sheath	páát	<i>Canarium</i> fruit
kɪn	uncle	kɪɪn	salt
gɪt	small piece of meat	gɪɪt	hill, mountain
dí	to be there	díi	the one that is
ʃí	using	ʃíi	leg
ʃít	grass (general)	ʃiit	act of pounding
wét	to do something continuously	wéét	both
dʲés	bone	dʲéɛs	sand
đu	to smell	đuù	to be a crowd, to be many
fur	outside	fúúr	grass with white flower
gól	female lizard	gòòl	to be bent, to be crooked
tòk	to greet	tóók	neck

Mwaghavul operates a system of vowel harmony opposing front and back vowels. Words most commonly contain a single vowel quality, but both front and back combined with the central vowels but never with one another, except in transparent loanwords.

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2.2 Consonants

Mwaghavul consonants are as follows:

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Labial-velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t d			k g		[ʔ]
Implosive		ɓ	ɗ					
Nasal	m		n		ɲ	ŋ		
Fricative		f v		s z	ʃ ʒ	[χ]		h
Affricate						tʃ dʒ		
Approximant					y		w	
Trill			r					
Lateral			l					
Approximant								

Mwaghavul has palatalised and labialised consonants in contrast with their normal forms. In addition it permits homorganic nasals for some consonants. Mwaghavul also permits final approximants, although these are rare. Examples;

Tidiw hunting expedition of Kombun community.
 ngaw wild dog, fox
 ngaw to shave the head completely

dúng-ndày-mpányàm
 nírét kway bong grasshopper sp.
 taway to revolt, protest, associated with mad dogs
 zày small wall erected to block intruders into the compound

/g/ and /ɣ/ are almost in complementary distribution, with g- occurring word-initially, or syllable-finally in compounds and -ɣ- occurring between two vowels. Two exceptional words have /ɣ/ in word-initial position;

ghà you
 ghiɓil swelling

As a consequence, /ɣ/ is represented as a distinct letter, gh, in the orthography. In principle it could probably be eliminated, but has become established.

As with many neighbouring languages, stop consonants undergo voicing changes in medial position.

Word-final –p becomes /b/ in medial position
 Word-final –t becomes /d/ in medial position
 Word-final –k becomes /g/ in medial position

Evidence for key consonant contrasts is given below;

b ~ p

bāāl arm (hand) pàāl sleeping material made from raffia branches
 baŋ to join together paŋ poisonous snake
 bár survival par night

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t ~ d

táá	to fall, drop	dàá	father
tàŋ	to count	daŋ	tail
tùl	bush sp.	dul	pull

k ~ g

kàŋ	on the blind side of s.t.	gàŋ	drum
kas	to abuse, insult	gás	sharing food after cooking
gam	to be complete, full, fill	kam	stick, staff, rod

b ~ ɓ

bak	to throw	ɓak	to share
baan	wide	ɓaan	unrequested help
ɓiring	horse	ɓiring	roll on
buu	worthless	ɓuu	grass for arrow-shaft
bwang	brown	ɓwang	measure of steps

d ~ ḍ

dǎghár	hail, ice blocks, snow	daghar	to limp
dang	tail	dàng	monitor lizard
den	to deny s.t.	dèn	to put

f ~ v

fwaat	piece of cloth	vwàat	to pluck a fowl
fwang	to protect	vwang	to wash
fùk	to blow air with bellows	kuvuk	waste from fonio
fur	open space in compound	vur	hurry a person up

s ~ z

san	self	zan	to stretch
sum	name	zum	to bend down
seel	slimy	zeel	saliva

ʃ ~ dʒ

can	cut	jan	twin
caghar	kind of beans	jagham	chin

ʃ ~ ʒ

shir	blur	zhir	to disappear
shwer	pour down	zhwer	skinny child
shwar	to laugh	zhwáár	frog sp.

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Palatalised consonants

Palatalisation in Mwaghavul is rare but contrastive and can be applied to most consonants. Older orthographic practice tended to insert a medial –i- between the initial consonant and the semi-vowel, thus *piyaa* instead of *pyaa* for ‘white’, disguising the presence of the palatal. Since the –i- was non-tone-bearing, this was highly inconsistent and has been dropped in the present dictionary. However, some personal names spelt in this fashion have gained currency and these are noted in square brackets in the tables of personal names. Table 2 shows examples of the palatalised consonants of Mwaghavul;

Table 2. Mwaghavul palatalised consonants

Mwaghavul	Gloss
byagas	mangle; flatten an organism
dyagap	excessive application of ointment
dyágáp	to blink, dim a vehicle’s headlight
fyak	to feel annoyed, pained
gyet	last year
kyák	to pick
lyap	plural of <i>naa</i> (look, see)
myas	pl. of to drink water excessively
nyàk	to do something continuously
pyáá	white, fair
ryεem	to destroy, demobilize, render useless
tyòòp	to jumble, mix up
vyaŋ	one-eyed person or animal

Palatalisation does not occur before the high vowels /i/, /i/ and /u/ and if heard it is non-phonemic, as in some neighbouring Plateau languages. However, there *are* examples of contrast before the mid-front vowel ε. For example;

dès groan
dýés bone

As a consequence, palatalisation must only be written where it is distinctive.

Labialised consonants

Labialised consonants only occur before low central and front vowels, never before /i/, /i/, /o/ and /u/. As with palatals, older orthographic practice tended to insert a medial –u- between the initial consonant and the semi-vowel, thus *luwaa* instead of *lwaa*. This was highly inconsistent and has been dropped in the present dictionary. However, some personal names spelt in this fashion have gained currency and these are noted in square brackets in the tables of personal names (and). Many labialised consonants are only found in verb plurals as part of a morphophonemic alternation;

Table 3. Mwaghavul labialised consonants

Mwaghavul	Gloss
bwán	to beat thoroughly
ḡwaa	grass sp.
ḡwaj	spear
dwaḡ	self-centred person, stubborn
dʒwas	to lick
fwan	rain
gwàk	to rebuke
dʒwàl	threshed part of fonio ready for the pot
kwaam	to have sexual intercourse
lwas	mend (plural)
mwén	fool, foolishness
nwaḡ	satire, proverbs, insults, abusive language
pwan	eject (plural)
rwa	to embed (plural of <i>ru</i>)
swa	to run (plural of <i>su</i>)
twàk	thrust
vwaḡ	wash, cleanse
nvwán-nvwam	scrambling for things without being orderly
zwam	to bend down (plural of <i>zum</i>)
zhwer	skinny child

There is clearly a relationship between labialisation and verb plurals, although this is by no means systematic.

Consonant plus –r, -l sequences

Mwaghavul does not usually allow lateralisation and rhotacised consonants. However, these can arise as surface phenomena in compounds as well in recent borrowings, especially from English.

plás to smoothen, plaster a building < E. ‘plaster’
 pris church minister < E. ‘priest’

The following appear to be compounds, expressing rather arcane concepts

màapláa revenge
 rúkrái the mysterious production and use of wild animals (e.g. bees) to fight for one

and a pl- sequence also occurs in at least one ideophone

plotplot describes how the flesh of a cocoyam pops out of the skin

As in;

mó téér dùm mílóm ku ni fes ret pun *plotplot*
 they cooked the cocoyam overnight so that it was so good [soft] it popped out *plotplot*

Prenasalised consonants

Mwaghavul permits contrastive homorganic nasals preceding consonants. These are realised as m- before bilabials, ŋ- before velars and n- before all others. Initial nasals have a wide variety of meanings in Mwaghavul and it is important to distinguish specific usages. Moreover, there is an important distinction between tone-bearing and non-tone-bearing nasals. Nasals that make important semantic distinctions, such as dative pronouns or future, are all low-tone and are marked as such in the dictionary. However, those in optional forms, such as

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for many nouns, have no individual tone. Table 4 illustrates the application of initial nasals with such nouns. Thus;

Table 4. Realisation of homorganic nasals in Mwaghavul

Orthographic	Gloss
mbii	thing
mmuus	cat
mpèp	beard
ncokmeel	grasshopper sp.
nding	stone
nfüt	mosquito
nlang	ant sp.
ngimaar	grass sp.
nkiling	eagle

Mwaghavul distinguishes between initial velar nasal, /ŋ-/ and initial sequences of n + g. For example;

- ngáw** ⁿgá^w to shave the head completely
ngaw ŋaw wild dog, fox
- ngàng** ⁿgàŋ fan palm
ngáng ŋáŋ traditional hoe **ngaa** ⁿgāā adultery
ngaa ŋāā for long, a while

These are not distinguished in the current orthography. There is a proposal to indicate this in the future, for example by separating the nasal prefix from the stem with a hyphen. Thus;

- n-gàng** ngàŋ fan palm
n-gaa ngāā adultery
n-gáw ngá^w to shave the head completely

Many nouns occur in two forms, both with and without nasal initial consonants. Some words have a fixed prenasal which is always present. Others have a variable nasal which readers would normally supply. The logic of this is not fully worked out yet, but the following appear to be true.

1. Most animal names are prenasalised;

mbul	dove, pigeon
mbwóor	lion
mpírámpas	dragonfly
ncokmeel	grasshopper sp.
ndál	small, striped rat
ndishii	fly
nfyéém	hawk
ngòk	grasshopper (generic)

2. Nasals can also mark evidentials

a cin a gùrùm kong mo ye
 you gave you people how many pl. ?
 I know that you have allocated people but I don't know how many?

a cin a ñgùrùm kong mo ye
 you gave you people how many pl. ?
 How many people of the group are actually doing the work?

3. Future is marked with a nasal

Prenasals /m/ and /n/ mark future

e.g. tar dín-nji, shii dín-nshee, etc.

4. Nasals have a prepositional or locative function, with meanings such as to, for, in;

e.g. mPiyaanyaa, mPushit, nKirang, nJos, nAmerica, nEngland, mbut-nam, etc.

sum kɪ yil dɪisi ni a Jos
name of land this it is Jos
This place is called Jos

wan a ñJòs yaksi
I am at Jos now
I am now in Jos

2.3 Tones

2.3.1 Tone heights

Mwaghavul has three level tones and a rising and rare falling tone. The tones are represented as follows;

High	acute accent above the segment	´
Mid	unmarked	
Low	grave accent above the segment	`
Rising	hachek above the segment	ˆ
Falling	circumflex above the segment	˘

Tones are usually a property of vowels, but initial nasals can also bear tone. Nasals can also bear tone in extra-systemic lexemes such as interjections. No examples of mid-tone on nasals have been discovered, and tones are not recorded for /ŋ/ and /ɲ/.

The following examples provide evidence for a three-way contrast in level tones;

high	kún	three
mid	kun	be old
low	kùn	old age

high	kús	near
mid	kus	to rub together
low	kùs	big

high	sát	to say
mid	sat	herself
low	sàt	memorial stone

high	wáár	gruel
mid	waar	to mix flour with water to prepare gruel
low	wàár	law

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high ghír small clay pot for keeping water or feed for animals or fowls
mid ghír thorn
low ghír pus, pack

high cáán hoe
mid caan to burn
low cààn state of being burnt

Pronouns provide many examples of tonal phenomena which do not occur elsewhere in the language. This is probably because the base forms incorporate tense/aspect markers which are then elided, causing leftwards movement of the tones.

Mid tones do not occur on VV sequences where there is no final consonant. Rare phonetic glides arise from sequences of two identical vowels with dissimilar tones, occurring principally in a small set of kin terms, some exclamations and borrowed words, mainly from Hausa. Examples are given in Table 5;

Table 5. Low-High sequences on doubled vowels or nasals

Mwaghavul	Gloss
dàá	father, lord
kàá	grandmother, elderly woman
̀̀̀zèé	introducer particle for quotations
nàá	mother
nlùú	cloud
híí / hm̀m̀!	Used when someone does something wrong unexpectedly

Note the following minimal pair, which illustrates the potential contrast between VV sequences and a rising tone on a single segment.

̀̀̀zèé introducer particle for quotations
̀̀̀zi introducer particle for indirect speech

Only exclamations show HL sequences;

Kóì! Expresses the notion that s.t. is an exaggeration or an outright lie
Gái! Used to attract someone's attention or to warn someone to stop or not do s.t. ? cf. Hausa Kai!

Phonetic HL sequences can also arise from deletion of a following k̀ in locatives and compensatory lengthening;

nkáá k̀ì → nkáà on

Some pronouns in the completive aspect show Mid-Low tone on VV sequences (Table 6 cf. also **Error! Reference source not found.**);

Table 6. Mid-low tones on pronouns

Pronoun	Masc.	R	Fem.	R
you sg.	wàghàà	aà	wìyī̀	yī̀
we	mū̀			
you pl.	wū̀			

The rising tone is almost entirely confined to pronouns;

Table 7. Rising tones on pronouns

Mwaghavul	Gloss
mùmǔn	we (excl.)
wùwǔn	you pl. (excl.)
mùmǒ	they (excl.)
rǐ	he subj. reduced
rǎ	she subj. reduced

Falling tones on a single syllable are extremely rare, but they occur in the following words and in some loanwords (**Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**).

ââsê	frequently, often, usually, a lot
kwê	question morpheme in some greetings
zâm	very

This could be interpreted as a tone-bearing nasal in final position, shifting its tone leftwards.

Another unusual sequence occurs on the pronouns marked for progressive, with Rising-High sequences (Table 8);

Table 8. Rising-high sequences on progressive pronouns

	Masc.	R	Fem.	R	Non-animate
3 rd person	wùrǐ	rǐ	wùrǎá	rǎá	ní

3. Mwaghavul morphology

3.1 Nouns

3.1.1 Number marking

The great majority of nouns make the plural by suffixing *mo-*. *mo* is always written as a separate morpheme, as in many sentences it can be shifted to clause-final position, and is thus remote from the object it qualifies. Mwaghavul has a few suppletive plurals, all of which are basic person terms. These are;

Table 9. Mwaghavul suppletive plurals

sg.	Gloss	pl.	Gloss
làà	child	jép	children
ngo	person	nyem	people
mat	woman	shirop	women
mish	man	daas	men
reep	girl	jiraap	girls

In most cases, even the suppletive plural can take a *-mo* suffix as well, to emphasise numbers. Thus;

nyem ni mo, shirop mo, daas mo, jiraap mo, etc.

An extremely productive process in Mwaghavul is the creation of verbal nouns from CVC verb stems through tonal change. For example;

3.3.2 Verbal/nominal distinctions

An important feature of Mwaghavul tone morphology is the use of a tonal change to mark nominalisation. This is neatly illustrated by the following pair of sentences;

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Naansat k̀i saa téng ni
 Naansat has cut rope the
 Naansat has cut the rope

Sàà k̀i t́éj ni bish zam
 Cutting of rope the be bad very
 The cutting of the rope is very bad

However, the process is unsystematic and moreover the tonal change is not always in the same direction. Sometimes the nominalization produces a transparent verbal noun, in other cases the meaning is lexicalized. Table 10 gives examples where the noun is low tone;

Table 10. Verb/noun pairs where the noun is low tone

Verb	Gloss	Nominal	Gloss
can	to cut	càn	circumcision
kaam	to be wide	kààm	width
kun	to be old	kùn	old age
lop	to give a message, send	lòp	message
rip	to itch	rìp	irritant, irritation

While Table 11 shows verb/noun pairs where the noun is higher in tone;

Table 11. Verb/noun pairs where the noun is higher in tone

Nominal	Gloss	Verb	Gloss
fwó	forgiveness	fwo	to forgive
jwaan	temptation	jwààn	to tempt s.o.

3.2 Pronouns

3.2.1 Subject/Object pronouns

Mwaghavul marks gender on pronouns, but only for the second and third person singular. Each pronominal set also has a neuter or non-animate third person pronoun. Animals are referred to with this pronoun unless they are participants in folk-tales or there is a need to distinguish gender, for example when discussing livestock. There is no distinction between pronouns in the subject and object position. Each pronoun has a full form and a reduced form, which does not express a semantic difference. Table 12 shows the subject/object pronoun paradigm with reduced forms;

Table 12. Subject/Object unmarked pronoun paradigm

	Masc.	Red.	Fem.	Red.	non-animate
I	wán	án			
You sg.	wàghà	ghà, a	yi	wì	
3 rd person	wùrí	rí	wùrá	rá	ni
we	mú, mún				
you pl.	wú, wún				
They	mó, mmó				

In the Mangun dialect of Mwaghavul and Cakfem *ni* is also applied to humans. *mó* is a generalised plural marker in Mwaghavul, used to mark number in all but a very few nouns.

3.3 Verbs

3.3.1 Verb morphology

3.3.2 Verb plurals

A distinctive feature of Mwaghavul, shared with many Plateau family languages, is extensive use of plural verbs (Blench, in press).

3.4 Adjectives

3.5 Adverbs

3.6 Conjunctions

3.7 Locatives

3.8 Interjections

3.9 Ideophones

4. Mwaghavul syntax

5. Mwaghavul orthography past and present

Missionaries first began work among the Mwaghavul in 1907, and by the early years of the First World War, were producing books of the Bible in a preliminary orthography. These missionaries had previously worked with Yoruba and as a consequence, early writing systems reflected its conventions. Those familiar with the older orthography will notice changes in the following letters; b, d, gh, ng, sh, i, ng, ny. Current orthographic practice is shown in Table 13;

Table 13. Former and current orthographic conventions in Mwaghavul

Current	Examples	Formerly
b	bal, bak, baan, bam	b
c	cirem, cijeng, com, cileng	ch
d	dak, daan, dang, duk	d
gh	aghas, gaghas, naghams, oghor	h, g, g
ng	mang, wang, wangkan, tang	ŋ
sh	sham, shang, shilip, shughur	ʃ
i	irong, irap, firi, zing	i
zh	zhak, zhir, zhwer	sh

The use of ‘gh’ is misleading, since this normally represents /g/ in Nigerian usage, but here it is simply /g/.

Neither long vowels nor tone were marked in the older orthography. The failure to mark length has had the result that some rather common words, such as *pòd* ‘mouth’ were written *po*, a form which persists in the orthography but which should be discouraged. Another defect of the orthography was a failure to understand

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palatalisation, the introduction of a spurious high front vowel in some words. Thus a word such as *pyáá* ‘to be lucky’ was typically written *piya*. Mwaghavul does permit –iy- sequences, for example;

piyem wild date-palm

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Parts of Speech

Like all languages, Mwaghavul words can be classified according to the function they have in the sentence. These are known as ‘parts of speech’ - the most well-known types are nouns and verbs. The following table gives the abbreviations used in the dictionary with short explanations;

Abbreviation	Full form	Explanation
a.	Adjective	Describes a noun
adv.	Adverb	Qualifies a verb
aux.	Auxiliary	Added to a verb to modify it, like a tense-marker
clit.	Clitic	
c.i.	Colour intensifier	A word which intensifies the degree of colour
cond.	Conditional	Expresses the relation between two events
conj.	Conjunction	A word used to join two or more nouns, verbs or clauses
dem.	Demonstrative	Words used to point out something. ‘this’, ‘that’ etc.
det.	Determiner	Word that specify the definiteness of a noun, ‘a’ ‘the’ etc.
excl.	Exclamation	Greetings or expressions that do not form part of an ordinary sentence
int.	Interrogative	Question words
loc.	Locative	Describes the position of things in time or space
n.	Noun	Refers to things, objects, etc.
n.p.	Noun phrase	A phrase where a head-noun is joined to other words to form an expression
num.	Numeral	Number
part.	Particle	Short words added to complete the sentence
p.n.	Proper Name	A name of a person or object; always capitalised
p.p.	Pronominal phrase	A phrase used in a pronoun slot
pref.	Prefix	
pron.	Pronoun	A word that stands for a noun
quant.	Quantifier	A word that expresses the amount of something
v.	Verb	Expresses action
v.a.	Verbal auxiliary	Modifies a verb with respect to tense or state
v.i.	Intransitive Verb	A verb with no object
v.n.	Verbal Noun	A noun formed directly from a verb to express a state of being
v.p.	Verb phrase	A phrase where a head-noun is joined to other words to form an expression
v.t.	Transitive verb	A verb with an object
voc.	Vocative	Expression used in addressing someone directly

Needless to say, these categories were developed to describe English grammar and not all Mwaghavul words fit neatly into them. For example, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish verbs from adjectives. Only a clear grammatical description will help the reader understand the function of a word in a sentence. At that point, the assignment to a particular part of speech is somewhat arbitrary; what counts is consistency throughout.

SUPERSCRIPIT NUMERALS

Mwaghavul has many homophones, that is words with the same sound but different meanings. I have marked these with superscript numerals, thus ^{1,2,3}, etc. Words must be exactly the same, that is have the same tone as well as the same consonants and vowels.

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Mwaghavul A a	pl. AAaa	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
a		loc.	ā	on; at	A le ngarvip ni a peesaam ‘You (m. sg.) put book the on bed’ Put the book on the bed
a		part.	ā	focus marker	placed before most parts of speech except verbs to show focus A ri nlu ‘FOC he in-room’ It is he in the room; Ri ā nlu ‘He FOC in-room’ He is in the room and not elsewhere
a	—	v.	ā	is; to be; copula	Pànjì a dīimish Pànjì is male. Biring ni a naat ‘Horse the is red’ i.e. The horse is red second person masculine singular subject pronoun, reduced form. cf. wagha, gha. wagha or gha but not a is used when followed by the copula a . A ret ‘You are-good’ You are good. Wagha/gha a dīiret ‘You are good’
a	wu	pron.	ā, wū	you (masc. sg.)	also a rang [...] ‘e cf. cirang. gha a rang ye? How are you? Wun ki wal a rang ye? ‘You pl. PROG cry why Q’ Why are <i>you</i> crying? A rang dǎng a wal ye? Why then you cry? Q i.e. Why are you crying?
a rang [...]	ye	int.	ā ráng [...]	yē	how? why?

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
a sarshak		adv.	ā sārʃāk	describes being on the same side or in the same group	cf. sarshak . Wu yit mo dī a sarshak let them be together exclusively
a sarshak		a.p.	ā sārʃāk	describes being on the same side or in the same group	cf. sarshak . A mo a sarshak They are exclusively together
a tap	wu tap	excl.	ā táp, wū táp	be careful!; be watchful!; Look out!	cf. yi tap . A tap! nWoo ni 'at gha . Be careful! The snake will bite you. (= second person sg. masc.)
aá	wuú	pron.	āá, wūú	assimilated form of a ki = you (masc. sg.) + progressive marker	Aá kám a we kisi gwishbiring-gwishbiring ye? 'You-are imitating FOC who like-that gwishbiring-gwishbiring Q?' Who are you imitating that walks <i>gwishbiring-gwishbiring?</i>
àà	wuù	pron.	àà, wūù	assimilated form of a ki = you (masc. sg.) + perfective marker	Aà kam a we kisi gwishbiring-gwishbiring ye? 'You-have imitated FOC who like-that gwishbiring-gwishbiring Q?' Who have you imitated that walks <i>gwishbiring-gwishbiring?</i>
àa	mo	n.	àà	seed; kernel; grain; stone; pits	Làa ni sughur àa shwaa 'Child the fry grain maize' The child fried maize grains
àa		conj.	àà	or	used mainly in interrogative sentences. Mu so, àa mu kum wa? 'We go, or we wait Q?' Should we go, or do we wait? Also aakoo

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
àa		q.m.	àà	is it so? is it the case that? why not?	Sentence final question morpheme, used at the end of a question that echoes a statement, especially if the statement is surprising. Pankwat a nguyen àa? ‘Pankwat is herbalist Q?’ It is also used when the question expresses an expectation or wish. A shwaa am àà? ‘You drink water Q’ Do you drink water as I expect you to? Mu so àà? ‘We go Q’ Are we going as is my wish?
àa	mo	n.	àà	something, esp metallic e.g. a knife, that is bare or naked without handle or covering; blade	Mo ki sak maar shi àa kà caan kas ‘They do farm with blade of hoe NEG’ The blade of a hoe is not used to farm
àa		excl.	àà	Dissociates yourself from s.t. someone has said or done, especially something reprehensible or weird.	Articulated with strong vibration in the pharynx. The interjection often goes with particular pronouns or nouns, e.g. Àa nàá/daa/dikaam! Leave me alone! (sg. fem./sg. masc./grandfather)
àa cuk	mo	n.p.	àà ʃük	blade of a knife	Ba mo ki cin tan ki àa cuk kas No one plays with the blade of a knife
aak	mo	n.	āāk	pregnancy	Aak fira ni mak làa Her pregnancy is due for delivery
àak	mo	n.	àāk	ground squirrel	<i>Xerus erythropus</i> . Àak a lwaa ðiiseen cwei-cwei The ground squirrel is a very clever animal

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
àak daas	—	n.p.	ààk dáás	umbilical hernia	protrusion from the navel in men. Gwar ni ki àak daas The man has umbilical hernia
àak daas	—	n.p.	ààk dáás	cirrhosis	The patient becomes thin and the stomach and legs swell. A àak daas tu puun fira It was cirrhosis that killed her father. H. <i>ciwon hanta</i>
àak kicoo	mo	n.p.	ààk kíŋʒóó	posthumous child	child born after death of father (the mother was pregnant when father died). Piring'ar a àak kicoo Piring'ar is a posthumous child
àak kicoo	—	n.p.	ààk kíŋʒóó	pregnancy marriage	outside now often refers to first pregnancy
àak nuk	—	n.p.	ààk nūk	pregnancy marriage	outside Considered a very shameful act that no responsible parent should tolerate. Songs and other derogatory remarks or comments are made about the girl. Nigyok ni wura yaghal kat a àaknuk The promiscuous girl eventually had an out-of-wedlock pregnancy
aakoo		conj.	ààkóó	or	also àa. used mainly in interrogative sentences. A wagha njì aakoo a wan nso ye? 'FOC you will-come or FOC I will-go Q?' i.e. is it you who will come or is it I who will go?
aakput	—	n.	āākpūt	miscarriage	Aakput shwal zam Miscarriage is very painful
aamin		excl.	ààmîn	amen; let it be so	<Hausa. cf. nyaasi.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
àan	—	v.	ààn	to eat bones; to gnaw; to nibble	bite the small flesh on the bone or grain on the cob. Làa ni kì àan shwáa ni kyes The child has nibbled all the corn
aap	—	v.	āāp	to widen; to open space; to broaden	Poolu ni aap ndeng ku ni sham d̄wiit d̄i nder The door widens at the top and narrows at the bottom
aap	—	v.	āāp	to yawn	Kàt gurum se se d̄es be wuri nwet aap When a person overfeeds, he will yawn all day long
àap	—	n.	ààp	yawn	Wuri wet a 'àap 'He spent the whole day on yawning'
aapoo	—	s.v.	ààpòò	to be surprising; to be astonishing; to be amazing; to be startling (to s.o.)	Múut ni aapoo (mmun) 'Death the be-surprising (to us)' The death is surprising (to us)
aapoo	—	n.	ààpòò	astonishment; amazement	lit. 'bare mouth' Ba aapoo nkaa mbii k̄i gurum ret kas Showing surprise about someone's property is no virtue. cf. mbii aapoo
aar	—	v.	āār	to scratch; to scrape; to weed	Ni ret ku mu aar b̄woonlu funu mo shidaar-shidaar We should weed the surroundings of our house every day
aas	—	n.	āās	flour; beverage	Ba aas d̄i ni d̄ee ni mmak wur gwom kas The remaining flour will not be sufficient enough to prepare a meal
àas	mo	n.	ààs	seed; grain; kernel	Àas k̄i nlaaghir ni gyar kat zam The seed of the Plateau berry is too tiny

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
àas	mo	n.	ààs	egg; ovum	Katbaa kwee làng nki àas kas be ba ni mbak jep ni mo kas Unless a chicken lies on its eggs, it will not hatch them into chicks
àas fee	—	n.p.	ààs féé	pumpkin seed roasted and then pounded in a mortar	Also àas yer. Mwaghavul mo ki tu kudul ki àas fee mpèe se Mwaghavul people pound and eat pumpkin seeds as a substitute for local sesame seeds
àas díil	mo	n.p.	ààs díil	testicles; scrotum	Kàt mo shwat àas díil kà as be ba ni ntàng mat mo kas When a dog's testicles are removed, it will not go after the female
àas kwee	mo	n.p.	ààs k ^w èè	chicken egg	Mwaghavul believe that an ancestor can come back to the family in the form of an egg to reveal a mystery to the family/grand-children etc. Only seers can interpret such messages. Gyet yam be mo ki cii se àas kwee njep mo nne mo yaghal put wat In the past children were denied eggs fearing that they would eventually become thieves
aas ngooroo	—	n.p.	āās ⁿ gòòròò	drink of farmers before lunch	Aas ngooroo ki teer a yil The left-over drink is kept through the night on the farm
àas shwáa	—	n.p.	ààs j ^w áá	maize kernel	Àas shwáa ni nan zam The maize kernel is very big

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
àas yer	mo	n.p.	ààs yēr	pumpkin seed, usually roasted and pounded in a mortar	Also àas bee . Àas yer ni sháng se a kaa àas kóm sì The pumpkin seed is as palatable as groundnuts
àas yit	mo	n.p.	ààs yīt	eyeball	Aas yit firi ni mo nan a kaa mu nyiiyi sì His eyeballs are as large as those of an owl
aase		adv.	āāsê	frequently; often; usually; a lot	ḍee wuri ki mwaan aase gùsmèt-gùsmèt He now usually walks sluggishly [as a result of over-eating] gùsmèt-gùsmèt
aasi		adv.	āāsí	as (previously referred to); so; like that	teng ni shwàl aasi the rope is as long as was said; mbii ni aasi The issue is like that
aa wus	—	n.	àà wūs	embers; hottest part of fire	Aa wus ni ki fil àm kilak met mbilem wus Hot embers boil water faster than flame
abet		adv.	ābēt	suddenly; immediately; promptly	Mo pèt wuri ɓe ri cighir jì abet He was sent for and he came immediately
abet-abet		adv.	ābēt ābēt	immediately; at once	a so abet-abet ku a tàng làà ni wuri dī you go at once and find the boy
abwoon		adv.	āb ^w óón	after; later	also mbwoon . Làa ni jì abwoon The child came later
abwoon kini		adv.	āb ^w óón kìnī	after that; afterwards	also abwoon mini, mbwoon mini, mbwoon kini . Mat ni kaat mun le nlu . Abwoon kini ɓe ra cin mbiise mmun The woman ushered us into the room. After that, she served us with food
adéng		loc.	āděng	up; above	A le been ni adéng Put the gourd up

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
adēng		loc.	ādēŋ	on top of s.t.	A le ngarvip ni adēng peesaam ‘You (masc. sg.) put book the on bed’ Put the book on the bed
adiiko	—	n.	àdííkò	headgear	<H. Worn by women for occasions, it is usually bigger than <i>dankwali</i> . Yi dīin adiiko fii ni Wear your <i>adiiko</i> (sg. fem.)
aduwa	mo	n.	àdúwà	prayer	<H. cf. <i>dangnaan</i> . Naan ki lap aduwa mo God answers prayers
agaak		adv.	āgāāk	openly	Gwar ni ki sat mbii agaak The man says things openly
aghar	—	v.	àyàr	to drink s.t. to excess; to draw to a close	A nook aghar wáar ni, taji a teer nkizing Do not drink the cereal beverage to excess, so you do not spend the night urinating
aghas	—	n.	àyàs	tooth; general name for teeth	Kàt jep mo ndūng kàa aghas be mo ki beer dyes When children begin to grow teeth, they develop diarrhoea
aghas cughur	—	n.p.	àyàs ʃùyùr	wisdom tooth	Des ki shirop mo ki kàa aghas cughur a nlù dík Most women grow their wisdom teeth in their matrimonial homes
aghas manzang	—	n.p.	àyàs mánzāŋ	canine	Mbwoor ki yilang lwaayil mo a shi aghas manzang Lions tear their preys with their canine

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aghas shwàr	—	n.p.	àɣàs ʃ ^v àr	incisors (teeth)	Mun ki cìn ðak ki aghas shwàr ni a mpee filet rep lwaa bejee ðak We use our incisors to bite pieces of meat only
aghas wur	—	n.p.	àɣàs wūr	milk tooth	A aghas wur ki shee put akudàng kaghar aghas mo The milk tooth is usually the first to appear before other teeth
aghat	—	v.	āɣāt	to warm; to dry; to heat s.t. on a fire	Ntar kut be nyem nan mo ki aghat sut a wus During the harmattan elderly people warm themselves up by the fire
agoogo	mo	n.	àgōōgō	wristwatch; timepiece	clock; <Hausa. also kímkésh. Mun ki cìn ðak ki agoogo a mpèe man mwaan kì puus We use the clock to know the movement of the sun
agwa	ajuba	voc.	àg ^w à, àðzúbà	address to a man or boy much younger than one	also gwa. Agwa, a kàt puun fwagha ntulu me? Young man, is your father at home? cf. apa
aji	mo	n.	ádɣì	class	<Hausa. Làa ni a ndíghin aji funu The child is inside our class
ajuba	—	voc.	àðzúbà	address to a group of younger people	also juba. Ajuba, wu tap! Younger ones, be careful!
ak	—	v.	ák	to heap things together; to amass	Taji a ak àas kwee ni mo ashak kas You should not heap the eggs together
ak	—	v.	ák	to abuse using fingers or lips	also wák. Mat ni ak ri The woman insulted him by hand gesture

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ak sar	—	v.	ák sár	to use the hand to insult others	Ngu tangshwan ni pu ak sar The trouble-maker is insulting others by hand gesture
akpee	—	v.	ákpēē	to insult s.o. in a non-verbal way using the hand	Làa ni pu akpee The child is insulting others by hand gesture
akpee	—	n.	ákpēē	non-verbal insult (by the use of hand)	Jep mo ki kilak ki fulup shak a shi akpee Children easily insult one another through hand gesture
aku		loc.	ākú	from; out of	a baa aku mpesi go away from me, wuri bam aku nsar fina he grabbed it out of my hand wuri shang aku mbut am he took it out of the water wuri lagham aku pu mun di he hid from us wuri bam mun aku mbut njeel he saved us from suffering
akudang		adv.	ākúďang	before	wuri saam akudang muu ji mu wul he slept before we arrived mu ship akudang mu shee dik ni di let us break it down and then rebuild it a dar akudang let you stop before i.e. wait! Naanret nsak maar akudang ra ki cetcet Naanret will farm before she cooks
akyeen		loc.	āk ^y ēēn	in front; ahead; preceding	Laareep ni akyeen The young woman is ahead; As ni su so akyeen The dog ran ahead

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
akeyen ki		loc.	āk ^y ēēn kɪ	ahead of; in front of (time)	an ki cin mbii mo akyeen ki pee I usually do things ahead of time. Also used in comparative constructions. Delvit su akyeen ki mo jir Delvit runs ahead of them all
akeyen kɪ		loc.	āk ^y ēēn kɪ	ahead of; in front of; in the presence of	mat ni sughup akyeen ki daas mo the woman bathed in the presence of men
am	—	v.	ām	to carve; to peel	Manji kɪ am laawur. Manji has peeled potatoes.
àm	—	n.	àm	water; liquid; juice	Àm kɪ wer máar ni Water has washed away the farm
àm	—	n.	àm	applied to any sort of drink when in conversation at a festival	also used when referring to drinks served to guests. Wu put kɪ àm ni mmizep ni mo shwaa Bring out the drink for the guests to take
àm candar	mo	n.p.	àm ʃãndár	pond; lake; pool; dam; stagnant water	Àm candar ni ret shwáa a nlong mo bejee dak Stagnant water is only for animals to drink
àm dong	—	n.p.	àm dɔŋ	drinking water	Also àm shwaa . A cin pak àm dong ngan shwaa wa Please give me some drinking water to take
àm jarmen	—	a.	àm dzármén	yellow	also àm mmes. Pel ni a àm jarmen The flower is yellow
àm jarmen	—	n.p.	àm dzármén	yellow colour	also àm mmes. Ba dyen mmat ni nnaa àm jarmen kas The woman does not want to see yellow colour
àm jùrùk	mo	n.p.	àm dzùrùk	crater lake	cf. jùrùk. Mee àm jùrùk di nyil Mwaghavul There

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
àm kuur	mo	n.p.	àm kūr	sea; ocean; lake; pond; dam	is a crater lake in Mwaghavul land Generic term for a large water body. cf. bahar . Àm kuur se làa ni The child drowned in the large water also àm jarmen . Mees kì àas kwee a àm mmes . The yolk is yellow also àm jarmen . Pànret sat nne ba àm mmes ret naa ndi kas Pànret said the yellow colour is not good for him to behold
àm mmes	—	a.	àm ^m mès	yellow	
àm mmes	—	n.p.	àm ^m mès	yellow colour	
àm nshii	mo	n.p.	àm ⁿ ʃi	honey extracted from the honeycomb	cf. lèe nshii . Àm nshii ni a yen Honey is medicinal the water is warm in the morning and cool in the afternoon. Pák gurum mo ki shwaa a àm Pungùk Some people use the Pungùk spring as their drinking water
àm Pungùk	—	n.p.	àm pūngùk	source of natural spring water beside the biggest volcanic hill at Kerang	
àm put dung	—	n.p.	àm pūt dúŋ	flooding of stream, river; inundation	cf. put dung
àm shwaa	—	n.p.	àm ^{ʃw} áá	drinking water	Also àm dong . Ba mo ki tikook ki àm shwaa kas Drinking water is not wasted
àm tidughur	mo	n.p.	àm tìdùyùr	dam; water from a dam	Ba àm tidughur ret mpèe shwaa kas Water from a dam is not good for drinking
àm wur	—	n.p.	àm wūr	breast milk, skimmed milk, soured milk, yoghourt	Àm wur a yen yit Breast milk is an eye antidote. Also wur
àm yen	—	n.p.	àm yēn	medicinal syrup	Àm yen ni kì tikook The medicinal syrup is spoilt

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Àmpùdǒng	—	p.n.	àmput̪ɔŋ	crater lake in Ampang West	A Àmpùdǒng a àm jùrùk nyil Mwaghavul bejee. It is Àmpùdǒng that is the only crater lake in Mwaghavul land. cf. Àmshál, àm jùrùk
Àmshál	—	p.n.	àmʃál	place in Kerang district of Mangu LGA where water from the Kerang volcanic hill has an outlet	Àmshál ki àm des mpèe màar lughun Àmshál has a lot of water for dry-season farming. cf. Àmpùdǒng, àm jùrùk
an	—	v.	án	to worry; to pity; to be concerned; to be anxious	Followed by the pronouns sak, sat, san to make a reflexive for different persons. Wura gyar án sat zam She was very anxious about herself.
an	mun	pron.	án, mún	I; me; myself	first person singular masculine pronoun, reduced form. Án a ðimeet I am worthless; A nook nas án! Stop beating me! (said to a masc. sg.). Also wán
ān	—	v.	ān	to disown a child etc.	Ba ni ret ku a ān làa fwagha kas It is not good for you (masc. sg.) to disown your child
ang	—	v.	āŋ	to redeem; set free; liberate	Múut kì Jesu ni ang mun aku mbut nshikbish funu mo The death of Jesus Christ redeems us from our sins
angkwa	mo	n.	áŋk ^{wà}	handcuffs; chain used in detaining criminals	< English via Hausa. Laakam ni lop angkwa nwat ni nsar The police officer put handcuffs around the thief's hands cf. tizek, tisek

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ani mmini		excl.	ānī ^m mīnī	it is so; that's it	Ri a ngu ɓutbish; ani mmini He's a wicked man; that's it
anini	mo	n.	àníní	one tenth of a penny (1/10 d)	< H. No longer legal tender with the introduction of the Naira Gyet yam ɓe yil funu ki cìn ðak a ki anini In the past our country was using <i>anini</i>
anpee	—	v.i.	ánpēē	to worry about or pity others	Taji wu anpee kas Do not worry
anpee	—	n.	ánpēē	worrying about or pitying others	Ba anpee ret kas Worry is not good
ap	—	v.	āp	(of sting; beating, accident, etc.) to swell the body, (of body) to swell in this manner	A me ap yit nyi ye? What swells your face? (fem. sg.). cf. wūl
apa	ajuba	voc.	àpà, àǝǝbà	address from a senior to a woman	Apa, yi jì kun lop yi ði Young woman, come so I send you. Also pà . cf. agwa
apwet	mo	n.	áp ^w ét	hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i> . Also long tíróng . A small brown wasp that can sting. It makes a home under the eaves of the house, in a cactus or next to birds' nests. Apwet gyar lek zam The hornet is extremely wild
ar	mo	n.	ár	road; way; procedure; track; trail; path	Ar ni kì tikook The road has gone bad
ar àar	mo	n.p.	ár ààr	main road	lit. 'scraped road'. Ba ar àar a mpèe tàng jagham kas The main road is not for storytelling
ar ðel ki	—	v.p.	ár ðēl kí	to lose one's way	ar ðel ki ra 'road passed with her' she lost her way
ar mang	—	v.p.	ár màn	to lose one's way	ar mang ra 'road carried her' she lost her way

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
àr shisham	—	n.p.	àr ʃiʃàm	descending road; going down; slope; declivity	Kàt a wul a àr shisham be a tu maashii ni When you reach the slope, turn off the bike
Árkún	mo	p.n.	árkún	constellation consisting of three stars in a line	lit. ‘road three’. These are close to Kwangzughut . They are normally seen at about 3.00 am depending on the period or season. Kwangzughut mo peemee koo poovul, d̄ang árkún mo d̄iki ndang mo The Pleiades are six or seven and a line of three stars follows them
as	mo	n.	ās	dog; hound	As a shaar k̄i gurum The dog is a friend to man
às byàal	mo	n.p.	às ʃyààl	dog that is very wild	Às p̄ar a às byàal The nursing dog is a wild dog
as dang	mo	n.p.	ās daŋ	useless person; good-for-nothing person	insulting language. Lit. ‘dog with tail’. As dang kaa gha s̄i! What a useless man you are!
às kwàt	mo	n.p.	às k ^w àt	dog specially trained for hunting	Ngukwat ni k̄i às kwàt mo kun The hunter has three hounds
as mang mèè nnìn		idiom	ās màng mèè ⁿ nìn	s.t. has happened or is happening	lit. ‘dog takes a locust-bean pod’. Used mostly in negative constructions Ba ri man nne as mang mèè nnìn kas . He doesn’t know that anything has happened.
às p̄ar	mo	n.p.	às p̄ar	dog nursing puppies	Às p̄ar a às byàal The nursing dog is a wild dog
ashak		adv.	āʃàk	together	Wu sese ashak You should eat together

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ashak ki		conj.	āfàk kí	together with; with	Shaar fina mo jì ashak ki làa firi My friend came together with his child
askwar	—	n.	āsk ^w ār	despicable person	Mee askwar mini! What a despicable person you are/(s)he is!
at	irap	v.	āt, ĩrāp	to bite	As at ri A dog bit him
at liis	irap liis	v.p.	āt líís, ĩrāp líís	to bite the tongue	Shang kì mbiise ni le ku an del at liis nsan The good taste of the food made me bite my tongue
at pòo	irap pòo	v.p.	āt pòò, ĩrāp pòò	to bite the lips	A me at pòo ngha ye? What bit your lip?
at sar	irap sar	v.p.	āt sár	to bite the fingers	Yi se mbiise ni lee-lee jì yi at sar nshik Eat the food carefully so you don't bite your finger
atìlèng ki		loc.	ātìlèng kí	in front of; before; ahead of	Delvit su atìlèng kí Puttaa Delvit runs ahead of Puttaa
atìleng ki		loc.	ātìlèng kí	outside; away from; apart	a nook dar atìleng kí mbii dī nnyee mo nkaa cin mpee bam sut don't stand apart when others are doing something to help themselves
ating		adv.	ātínj	describes standing upright	Mu dar ating Let's stand upright
áyúú	—	excl.	áyúú	shrilling done by women to express joy; especially during the <i>ceer</i> dance	Kook ni a rang ndin áyúú ye? Why is the dance without shrilling? cf. wúúúú, wúú-wúú
aheen		adv.	āzéeen	really; certainly; definitely; actually	Ri kì tar aheen He is really mad

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Mwaghavul B b	pl. BBbb	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ba ... ðak kas, ... waa ... zak		conj.	bà ... ðāk kás, ... wāā ... zāk	not only x but also y	ba ri mimen ðak kas, ri waa ðen ki ðyen zak He is not only handsome but also well-mannered (sentence is framed by these two words). Ba an cinzeen nfet shii kas lit. 'not I believe sweep leg not' I don't believe in sweeping legs [i.e. I don't believe in this superstition] cf. fet shii
ba ... kas		part.	bà ... kás	negative	
baa	—	v.	bàà	to give way; to shift; to budge	a baa kun ðel ði 'you give-way so-I pass so' let me pass
baa	—	v.	bàà	to remain; to be over; to be in excess (of an amount or number)	nera paat baa 'naira five remains' five naira is left
baa	—	v.	bàà	to go back; to retreat	Wat ni baa ndi ri naa gurum mo The thief retreated when he saw people
baa	—	num.	bàà	prefix of any number added to 10, 20, 30, up to 90	laarkun baafeer thirty and four (=34)
baa aku	—	v.p.	bàà ākú	to go back	Wu baa aku You (pl.) should go back
baa-baa (mpòò)	—	v.p.	bāā (^m pòò)	báá to talk repeatedly to s.o. who fails to take heed	An baa-baa mpòò, ðáng a we kiling ye? I spoke repeatedly, but who cared to listen? cf. caak-caak mpòò
baada	mo	n.	bàádā	local flask for child's gruel; tin	<Hausa A we mang baada fina ni ye? Who took away my tin?
baafeer	—	num.	bààfēér	fourteen (14)	Gwar ni ki jep mo baafeer The man has fourteen children
baaji	—	v.	bààǰi	to return; to come back	Daaslek ni mo ki baaji The warriors have returned

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baaikwat	—	n.	bààkík ^w át	mortgage; pledging one's property to a creditor	the money collected from the creditor must be refunded before the property is taken back. An cin máar ni nri a nkaa baaikwat I gave him the farm on a refund mortgage. Also jimer
baakun	—	num.	bààkún	thirteen (13)	Ri ki ghii mo baakun He has thirteen goats
baakuru	—	n.	báákúrù	groundnut cakes	<Hausa. A we ki baakuru dfiisì ye? Who has this groundnut cake?
baal	mo	n.	bāāl	whole arm	also bangkur Baal fira ni weel kaa ngyam sɪ Her arm is as thin as a taper. cf. sar
baamindong	—	num.	bààmíndòŋ	eleven (11)	Mo a baamindong They are eleven
baan	bwen	v.	báán, b ^w ēn	to be flat	(of head or object, e.g. plate, tray, rock). Làa ni baan nkaa The child is flat on the head
baan ki káa	bwen ki káa	v.p.	báán kí káá, b ^w ēn ...	your head is too flat	insult. lit. 'be-flat with head'
baapaat	—	num.	bààpààt	fifteen (15)	A cin ngarvip mo ngan baapaat Give me fifteen books
baapeemee	—	num.	bààpēēmée	sixteen (16)	An ki ngarvip mo baapeemee I have sixteen books
baapoofeer	—	num.	bààpòòfээр	nineteen (19)	Shirop ni mo a baapoofeer The women are nineteen
baapookun	—	num.	bààpòòkún	eighteen (18)	Mo a baapookun They are eighteen
baapoovul	—	num.	bààpòòvūl	seventeen 17	Ba mo wul baapoovul kas They are not up to seventeen
baashik	—	n.	bááʃík	impudence; stubbornness; obstinacy	Ba baashik ret mmatpoo kas Stubbornness is not good for a newly married woman


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baaso	—	v.	bààsò	to go back	Mo kì baaso wàa They have gone back home
baavul	—	num.	bààvūl	twelve (12)	A la mo baavul Take twelve of them. cf. the archaic laar vul
bahar	mo	n.	báhàr	sea; ocean	<Arabic via Hausa
bai	byan	v.	bā ¹ , b ^y ān	to beat s.o. on a fleshy part of the body	Ri bai mat firi He beat his wife on a fleshy part of the body
bàì		id.	bà ¹	sound of hitting s.o. on a fleshy part of the body	wuri shwóor shaar firi mbut bàì he hit his friend in the stomach <i>bàì</i>
bàì		id.	bà ¹	describes s.t. big (persons, animals, water body)	Làa ni aase bàì The child is so big, <i>bàì</i> . also nyaf, girmis .
bak	car	v.	bák, f̄ār	to throw; to stone	A we bak mat ni ye? Who stoned the woman?
bak		v.	bák	to pound s.t. half-dry in a mortar	Kàá ra kì bak goghor dí mo cèt ni Grandmother has pounded the boiled kenaf seeds
bàklàghàs		id.	bàklàyàs	describes oversized tongue or hand	Liis firi ni aase bàklàghàs His tongue is too large, <i>bàklàghàs</i> . cf. vwàplàs
bam	—	v.	bām	to combine things that cannot be (easily) separated, e.g. grains, tubers, liquids, many people, sticky substances.	Taji a bam laawur ni mo kas Do not mix up the potato tubers
bangkur	—	n.	bánkúr	groundnut cake	<Hausa. Mo ki ðak bangkur a shi kóm Groundnut cakes are made from groundnuts. also baakuru
banglang	mo	n.	bánláj	temporary shelter for drying maize, guinea corn, etc.	Shwáa ni a banglang The maize is on the drying shelter. cf. Hausa <i>buka</i>

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bangshik	—	v.	bāŋʃik	to successfully perform an extremely difficult task or s.t. thought impossible	mat muyii bangshik, ra cèt wáar dang cighir mos ‘an ancestral woman performed wonders by cooking a sweet cereal drink that turned alcoholic’ said when s.o. does s.t. favourable out of unfavourable circumstances. From the story of an ancient woman who was the first to brew an intoxicating drink to make her uncooperating husband cut their son’s hair, which he did joyfully under the influence of the alcohol
baptisma	—	n.	bàptismà	baptism	Baptisma a shik diibang Baptism is a holy rite. <English
bár	—	n.	bár	survival	Mun ki tàng a bár We are seeking survival
bàr	—	v.	bàr	to survive; to heal; to cure	Nisogho ni pal bish-bish, dangbe nyem mwaan nshaghal ni mo bàr jir The car had a terrible accident but all the passengers survived.
beebul	mo	n.	béébul	bible	<English. Beebul a pòò kì Naan The bible is the word of God

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been	mo	n.	bèèn	gourd (calabash)	
been déél	mo	n.p.	bèèn déél	kettle	lit. 'gourd with spout'. Nyem zum pikyeen mo ki cìn ðak ki been déél mpèè ðangnaan Muslims use the kettle for prayers
been mwoor		a.	bèèn m ^w òòr	complexion of person who is neither dark nor fair	Mat ni a been mwoor The woman is a bit fair-complexioned
bèlò	—	n.	bèlò	chicken-pox	Fever followed the appearance of scattered spots across the body. Ba bèlò byaal wul mmubin kas Chicken-pox is not as dangerous as smallpox
ben	—	v.	bēn	to assume; to think; to expect; to hope for	Wan ben nne gurum mo a kaa wan sì I assume that people are like me
bet	birep	v.	bèt, bīrēp	to push down; to push away; to press on	A tap taji a bet làa ni! Watch out so you (masc. sg.) don't push down the child!
bìmbỳòl	—	n.	bì ^m b ^y òl	uvular inflammation	also bìngyòl, byòlbyòl. Kàt gurum shwaa yen fe bìmbỳòl mmak baa When a person takes a medicine, uvular inflammation may disappear (i.e. be cured)

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bingkara	mo	n.	bìŋkára	guinea corn with black stalk whose pith is crushed and used to colour mats	Ba bingkara ki le àa kas The black-stalk colouring guinea corn does not produce seed. cf. kampaar
bìngyòl	—	n.	bì ⁿ g ^y òl	uvular inflammation	bìngyòl ki mak put ngunan Uvular inflammation can appear in an adult. cf. bimbyòl, byòlbyòl
bir	—	v.	bír	to travel aimlessly	Gwar ni pu bir buu fe ri taa met a kyeenpyaa The man was wandering about and he chanced upon a luck.
bish	—	v.	bīʃ	to be stingy; to be mean; to be parsimonious	Mat ni bish aase The woman is very stingy
bish	—	v.	bīʃ	to be bad; to be wrong; to be ugly; to be misshapen; to be bitter; to taste bad	Mbiise ni bish The food tastes bad
bísh	—	n.	bíʃ	stinginess; bad state	Mizep ni mo kwar mbiise ni mpee bísh kini The visitors refused to eat the food because of its bad taste.
bish naa	—	v.p.	bīʃ náá	to be bad-looking	SVC. Lit. ‘be-bad to-behold’ Tish kì nkuljem ni bish naa The hamerkop’s nest is bad to behold. cf. ret naa
bishaal	—	n.	bìʃáál	grass sp.	Bishaal ni kì fii The <i>bishaal</i> grass has dried up
bish-bish		id.	bīʃ bīʃ	very (bad); exceedingly; terribly	Jogholtù a ngo d̄iidut bish-bish ‘Jogholtù is person short terribly’ Jogholtù is an exceedingly short person
bishmree		adv.	bīʃ ^m mèé	probably; maybe; perhaps	Bishmree ri kudi a ar He is probably on the way. also mmimee, mmee, kasmree

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bít	—	n.	bít	morning	Bít zùghùm met mpuus The morning is colder than the afternoon
bìt	mo	n.	bìt	hut; house; home	Dikaam ni ri ki tong a ndighin bìt The old man lives in a hut
bít-bít		c.i.	bít bít	very black	qualifies tùp. fwaat ni a tùp bít-bít the cloth is very black
bicicit		id.	bìŋfít	very wide (space, piece of cloth)	kom milom ni kaam bicicit The leaves of the cocoyam are very wide cf. bucicit
bighir	pweer	v.	bíyír, p ^w ēēr	to expose; to spread out	Ting ni bighir zam The tree is well spread out
bilaap	mo	n.	bìlááp	palm of hand	Sar firi ni ki bilaap dí ni kaam kaa laar si His hand has a palm as wide as a flat rock
bìlàap sar	mo	n.p.	bìlààp sár	palm of the hand	Bìlàap sar fina ni ki luk kyes The palm of my hand has blistered all over
bìlàap shii	mo	n.p.	bìlààp shíí	flat part of the foot	Jep kì nyem jeel mo ki mwaan a shi bìlàap shii Children of the poor usually walk on the flat part of the foot, i.e. barefoot
bilak	kon	v.	bīlāk, kòn	to till farm effortlessly	Gwar ni dar bilak máar ni ku ri del so dí si The man quickly tilled the farm effortlessly and went away
bilak	kóon	v.	bīlāk, kóon	to bruise a part of the body	A me bilak laawur ni ye? What bruised the potato?
bílásh		id.	bíláf	sound of a light person falling down	pee milam fe wura sham pal bìlásh the place was slippery and she fell down <i>bìlásh</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bilàsh		id.	bìlǎʃ	sound of heavy person falling down in a slippery place	ngùnan ni táá can shii dee wuri pal si bilàsh the old man stumbled and fell <i>bilàsh</i>
bilat	—	n.	bīlāt	fonio variety	Kusuk firi ni a bilat His fonio is the <i>bilat</i> cultivar. cf. kusuk
bilem	—	n.	bìlèm	flame	Ba mo ki wus shwáa a shi bilem kas. You do not roast maize with a flame. also mbilem
bilip	—	v.	bīlīp	to select; to search; to elect; to choose	A gurum mo ki bilip nyem tileng mo It is people who elect leaders
bìlip	mo	n.	bìlip	election; investigation	Ba bìlip ni nkaa zeen kas The election was not free and fair
bilish	—	v.	bīlīʃ	to search in the minutest detail	Ba ni ret ku gurum bilish se dǎng se kas It is not good for a person to inspect the minutest parts of food before eating it
bilon	mo	n.	bìlòn	gap in the mouth where teeth have fallen out	Mat ni ki bilon The woman has a tooth-loss gap
bìnìnòn	—	id.	bìnìnòn	describes s.o. with a mouth with few teeth	aghas kì ngunan ni kì lyoon kyes ku pòò ni dee bìnìnòn The old man has lost almost all his teeth and his mouth is now just empty, <i>gìnìnòn</i>
bìr		id.	bìr	sound of a bird taking off	nyer ni sham yaghal bìr the bird took off <i>bìr</i>
birep	—	v.	bīrēp	to push down (pl.)	Ri birep jep ni mo sham 'àm He pushed the children into water. cf. bet (sg.)
birim	mo	n.	bīrīm	plant (general term); fruit tree	Birim mo ki seen Plants have life

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
biring	mo	n.	bírín	horse; stallion	the following are used in decorating a horse etc. muwur, nzidyak, sakpòò, shaghal-kipak. Biring ki koghop ni pu ngu Mwaghavul di The horse is significant to the Mwaghavul man
bìrìng jikat	mo	n.p.	bìrìng dzikāt	horse from which the rider falls and dies	Gwar ni pal adeng biring be ri sham mùut, dangbe ba bìrìng jikat ni mùut kas The man fell off the horse and died, but the ill-fated horse did not die
bìrìng jikat	mo	n.p.	bìrìng dzikāt	ill-fated vehicle or means of transport	includes vehicles and other means of transport in very bad condition. Nisogho ni pal be gurum ni mo pwat, dangbe a bìrìng jikat ni a di ba mo kyéen kas The car had an accident and the people survived, but it was the ill-fated car that could not be salvaged
bìrìng jikat	mo	n.p.	bìrìng dzikāt	black maria; vehicle that conveys people to be executed	Mo ghir das ni mo ndighin bìrìng jikat mpeeku mo so twa mo di The people were conveyed in a black maria so they would be executed
bìrìng shaghal	mo	n.p.	bìrìng fà̀yà̀l	bicycle	lit. ‘iron horse’. An ki bìrìng shaghal diipoo I have a new bicycle
birok	mo	n.	bìròk	bush rat sp.	Birok a lwaa ki jep mo The <i>birok</i> bush rat is children’s meat. also kambilóng

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bìròng	mo	n.	bíròŋ	big gourd used for fetching water	similar to but bigger than <i>dúdàk</i> , has a smaller opening than <i>dúdàk</i> . Mo ki yak pupwap shi bìròng zak The water gourd is also used for fishing
bìròng pas	mo	n.p.	bìròŋ pās	quiver for arrows	Bìròng pas ni a nfii The quiver is empty
bong	mo	n.	bóŋ	farmland; fields	(situated around the compound). A bong firi ndiisi.
bòŋ	—	n.	bòŋ	gold	This is his farm. such as was used to decorate horses. Bòŋ a mbii ðiikirim Gold is a precious item. cf bò fok, kal, juu
bòŋ càŋ	mo	n.p.	bòŋ ʃàn	area designated for circumcision of children	Koo yil ðiidang ye fe ni ki bòŋ càŋ fira Every community has its circumcision land. cf. ðùng càŋ
bòŋ kàs	mo	n.p.	bòŋ kàs	area set aside for drying millet i.e. from farm and before threshing	Doghon daa tu nwoo ndighin bòŋ kàs Yesterday my father killed a snake inside the millet open store
bòŋ ñing	mo	n.p.	bòŋ ñíŋ	pen for keeping taurines; taurine corral	Ba a jir tulu mo ki bòŋ ñing kas It is not all houses that have taurine corrals
bòŋ yer	mo	n.p.	bòŋ yēr	farm behind the house where women can plant melon and other small crops	Bòŋ yer a pèe zok The house-adjointing farm is a store place. cf. muyer
bòò	mo	n.	bòò	bronze bangle; bronze	Ba bòò kirim wul mbòŋ kas Bronze is not as precious as gold. cf. bòŋ, fok, kal, juu

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bòos	—	id.	bòòs	intensifies whiteness of appearance because of dirt, dust or failure to apply oil to the skin	làa ni pyaa bòos the child looks so whitish with dirt. Yi a rang ndiisi bòos ye? Why are you (f. sg.) looking dirty and whitish <i>bòos</i> ? Also bwàas
bucicit		id.	bùʃʃit	very wide (space, piece of cloth)	Nlir ni aase bucicit The shirt is very wide, <i>bucicit</i> . also bicicit
buhol	mo	n.	búhɔ̃l	tree sp.	An kin kop buhol I have planted a <i>Syzygium guineense</i> tree. also mbihol, mbuhol . <i>Syzygium guineense</i> H. <i>malmo</i>
buk	—	v.	búk	to tell lie after lie; to speak endlessly	Gwar ni buk kulap nra The man told her endless lies
bunong pòò	—	v.p.	bùnɔ̃ pòò	to talk unscrupulously	Mat ni pu bunong pòò a tileng kàa mattar si The woman is talking unscrupulously outside like a madwoman
buu		a.	bùù	worthless; valueless; useless	Mbii dí mo cin ni a buu What they did is useless
buu	—	n.	bùù	uselessness; worthlessness	Buu yàa sar ngwar ni ‘Uselessness has held the hand of the man’ i.e. the man is irresponsible
bwaan	—	v.	b ^w áán	to separate by selecting	Mat ni bwaan kwaakil ni aku mbut nshwáa ni The woman selected and separated the beans from the maize
bwaan	—	v.	b ^w áán	to beat thoroughly with stick	Mo bwaan làa ciishik ni ki kam They thoroughly beat the recalcitrant child with a stick
bwàas	—	id.	b ^w ààs	intensifies whiteness of appearance because of dirt, dust or failure to apply oil to the skin	làa ni (pyaa) aase bwàas the child looks so whitish with dirt. Also bòos

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bwaghap	—	v.	b ^w áyáp	to be soft	laawur ni tap bwaghap the potato is soft to the right extent
bwaghap	—	v.	b ^w áyáp	to curve in because of old age (of the cheeks); to be furrowed	pòò kì dikaam ni kì bwaghap kyes ‘mouth of old-man the has contracted completely’. cf. pòò bwaghap
bwaghar	—	v.	b ^w āyār	to develop new distinct parts (plant, situation); to metamorphose into s.t.; to escalate into s.t. else	Laawur ni kì bwaghar làa The potatoes have developed tubers; Jighir furu ni yaghal bwaghar lek Their quarrel later metamorphosed into a fight
bwatning	—	n.	b ^w àtníŋ	maize cob with black seeds	Shwáa ni a bwatning The maize is a black-seeded cob
bweer	—	v.	b ^w éér	to spread open carelessly; to display; to expose	This applies particularly to women who spread their legs open, exposing themselves. Ba ni ret ku mat bweer sat kas It is not good for a woman to spread her legs carelessly
bwembwere	—	n.	b ^w émb ^w ééré	soup from the fruit of the <i>kibang</i> shrub	not a draw soup. Shrub has sour flowers. Ba jep dí yaksì mo man bwembwere kas The children of today do not know the <i>bwembwere</i> soup. Also mbwembwere, pùk làa kibang
bwen	—	v.	b ^w ēn	to be flat (of heads or objects, e.g. plates, trays, rocks); to be plane	sg. baan. Kibinang ni bwen zam The grass tray is very flat
bwen	—	v.	b ^w ēn	to tread on	something semi-solid such as mud and spread it about; to spread in this

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bwoon	bwaan	v.	b ^w òòn, b ^w āān	to do a lot of something	manner. A we bwon gwom ni ki shii ye? Who trod on and spread the porridge? Dyemzilang ni wet bwon dak The young man did a lot of work during the day
byaap	mo	n.	b ^y ááp	small pumpkin	Edible when fresh but the seeds are also eaten. Byaap yà sar mmat ni zam ‘The small pumpkin cultivar holds the hand of the woman very well’ i.e. it thrives well when planted by the woman personally
byaghas	—	v.	b ^y āyās	to mangle; to destroy; to flatten s.t.	Nisogho ni taa byaghas mee jep mo The car crushed some children in the course of its journey
byàghàs-byàghàs	—	id.	b ^y àyàs b ^y àyàs	describes doing things shamelessly	cìn mbii byàghàs-byàghàs do things shamelessly
byan	—	v.	b ^y ān	to beat thoroughly with bare hand	plural of bai . Mo byan jep ni mo ki sar They beat the children thorough with bare hands. cf. niram
byan maap	—	v.p.	b ^y ān mààp	to bewail; to mourn	wura fes byan maap ki múut kì puunkaam fira ni. She cried bitterly on the death of her father-in-law
byan shwàr	—	v.p.	b ^y ān J ^w àr	to burst into laughter	pl. of piin shwàr . Pòò dí a sat ni le ku gurum ni mo byan shwàr What you said made the people burst into laughter

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
byòlbyòl	—	n.	b ^y òlb ^y òl	inflammation of the uvula	Ba ra ki kyam ðen ki byòlbyòl kas She has never had a uvula inflammation. cf. mbimbyòl
B b	BB66				
baa		adv.	bāā	emphasises certain verbs	has a context of contrast and emphasises the positive aspect. Typically used with ret, wòng, zùghùm, sháng i.e. verbs describing sensations. Lu ni wòng baa The room is so warm
baa		conj.	bāā	then you (m. sg.)	assimilated form of ðe (then) and gha (you s.g. masc.) kàt a naa ra baa sat ngan ‘when you see him then you inform me’
baan	—	v.	bāān	to be hot; to be painful	Puus ni gyar baan The sun is too hot
baan	—	v.	bāān	to kick ball etc.	An baan ri ki shii I kicked him with the foot
báan	—	n.	báán	favour; kindness; help; assistance	Mu pilang báan ni We appreciate the help
báan	—	v.	báán	to show favour, kindness, help, assistance	Retnyit báan nlàa ni Retnyit was helpful to the child
báan	—	v.	báán	to rain	Used in pee ni/ra báan ‘the weather helps’ i.e. it rains. Doghon pee ni ra báan mmun Yesterday it rained for our good. cf. nang
báan bish	—	n.p.	báán bīʃ	attempt to do good ends up in disaster	Bam ni ðee a báan bish The help ended up in disaster. cf. baan wàar, kwangvileng)

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḃáan wàar	—	n.p.	ḃáán wààr	attempt to do good ends up in disaster	Bam ni dee a ḃáan wàar The help rather attracted trouble. cf. ḃaan wàar, kwangvileng)
ḃaas	mo	n.	ḃáás	shin (leg)	A me byang ḃaas ngha ye? What pierced your shin?
ḃák	—	v.	ḃák	to despise; to under-rate; to underestimate	Taji mu ḃák mee gurum kas We should not despise anyone.
ḃak	—	v.	ḃāk	to hatch; to crack open	sg. ḃee. Kwee ni kì ḃak The hen has hatched its eggs; Àas ni mo kì ḃak The eggs have hatched
ḃàk	—	v.	ḃàk	to share; to divide; to separate; to split	Mu kì kyes ḃàk mbiise ni We have finished sharing the food
ḃak gin	—	v.p.	ḃāk gín	to make a tribal mark on the cheek	sg. ḃee gin. Gwar ni ḃak gin njep firi mo The man made tribal marks on his children's cheeks
ḃak maap	—	v.p.	ḃāk mààp	to wail; to cry; to shed tears profusely	Muut ni daampee mmat ni, dee ra wet ḃak maap The death troubled the woman, and she spent the day crying bitterly. cf. shwat maap
ḃàk maap	—	v.p.	ḃàk mààp	to formally dismiss mourners, usually on the third day of mourning	lit. 'divide cry'. Mo ḃàk maap ni a tidoghon The mourners were dismissed yesterday. also sat yaghal, sat rangkaa
ḃàk maap	—	n.p.	ḃàk mààp	end-of-mourning ceremony	Bàk maap ni a tidoghon The end-of-mourning was yesterday
ḃák shaar	—	n.p.	ḃák šāār	peers underrating one another in jest	lit. 'despise friend' Mini a ḃák shaar ḃejee That's nothing but looking down on friends

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ɓàk shaar	—	n.p.	ɓàkʃāār	division; disagreement; disaffection	lit. ‘divide friend’ Cin ðung ki jì ki ɓàk shaar Telling lies causes disaffection
ɓàk shaar	—	v.p.	ɓàkʃāār	to terminate friendship	lit. ‘divide friend’ Mo kì ɓàk shaar They have terminated their friendship
ɓakpee	—	v.	ɓákpēē	to look down on others; to despise others	lit. ‘despise place’ A nook ɓakpee Stop despising others (said to masc. sg.)
ɓakpee	—	n.	ɓákpēē	looking down on others; despising others	Ba ɓakpee a mise kas Despising others is not a virtue
ɓakseen	—	v.	ɓáksèèn	to underrate; to look down; to despise; to underestimate	lit. ‘despise wisdom’ Rep làa ðiisi kì ɓakseen nyemnan mo This little child usually despises elders
ɓakseen	—	n.	ɓáksèèn	underrating; looking down; despising others	Mini a ɓakseen That is sheer impudence
ɓàkshak	—	v.	ɓàkʃàk	to separate; to differ from	lit. ‘divide each other’. Pèe wet ɓàkshak ki pèe tèer Where the day is spent differs from where the night is spent. Idiomatic meaning: Death is inevitable.
ɓakyil	—	n.	ɓàkyíl	land boundary; demarcation	e.g. between two communities. A ɓakyil ni ndiisi This is the land boundary
ɓakyit	—	v.	ɓàk yīt	to demarcate; to differentiate; to discriminate	Ba làa njuu mmak ɓakyit mbii ðiiret ki ðiibish kas An infant cannot differentiate between good and bad
ɓakyit	—	n.	ɓàkyīt	demarcation; dividing line; difference; discrimination	Ba pòo fughu ni mo ki mee ɓakyit kas Your utterances do not have any difference

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bakzar	mo	n.	ḅākzàr	cracks in the ground	Pee ni a nighin bakzar The place is full of cracks
bakzar	—	v.	ḅākzàr	to crack (ground)	Muram ki bakzar nlughun Swampy soil cracks in the dry season
ḅál	—	v.	ḅál	to be strong; to be forceful; to be hard	Nyemtar mo ḅál zam Mad people are very strong
ḅàl	jwal	v.	ḅàl	to unite; to fix; to join; to cause dispute or fight between people	A me ḅàl wun kyap ye? What really caused your dispute?
ḅàl dīk	mo	n.p.	ḅàl dīk	church wedding	Mun ki ḅàl dīk nyil funu dadaar We have a wedding in our community tomorrow
ḅàl dīk	—	v.p.	ḅàl dīk	to contract a marriage in church	lit. ‘join marriage’ A we ḅàl dīk fughu ni ye? Who contracted your marriage?
ḅàl mwos	—	n.p.	ḅàl m ^w òs	traditional practice of sharing local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	ḅàl mwos a ḅàl shaar Drinking beer simultaneously from the same calabash is the making of friendship. also kaat pòò, kaat mwos
ḅàl mwos	—	v.p.	ḅàl m ^w òs	to share local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	A jì ku mu ḅàl mwos dī You (masc. sg.) come so we drink beer simultaneously from the same calabash. also kaat pòò, kaat mwos
ḅál nkáa	—	v.p.	ḅál ⁿ káá	to be stubborn; to be obstinate; to be recalcitrant	lit. ‘harden on-head’. Taji yi ḅál nkáa kas You (fem. sg.) should not be obstinate
ḅal-ḅal		adv.	ḅál ḅál	very hard; strongly; firmly; forcefully; loudly	Ri shoor káa ḅal-ḅal nkaa shibutlu He hit his head very hard on the wall

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
balkaa	—	v.	ɓàlkáá	to co-operate	lit. ‘join head’. Mu balkaa ku mu sekyeen di We should unite so we progress
balkaa	—	n.	ɓàlkáá	association; group; unity; cooperation; assembly; conclave	lit. ‘join head’ Balkaa ki jì ki sekyeen Unity brings about progress
balkwak	—	v.	ɓàlk ^w àk	to encourage s.o.; to stimulate	lit. ‘strengthen joint’ Mu pilang mpeedi wu balkwak mmun We are grateful because you (pl.) encouraged us
ɓàlshàghàl	—	v.	ɓàljàʔàl	to weld s.t.	lit. ‘join metal’ a ri ɓàlshàghàl nsar poolu ni ‘FOC he welded on-handle door the’ i.e. he welded the handle of the door
ɓàl shàghàl	—	n.	ɓàljàʔàl	welding	sar poolu ni wal ɓàlshàghàl ‘handle door the needs welding’ i.e. the handle of the door needs welding
ɓam	—	v.	ɓām	to help; to assist; to aid	Kúsùk yi ɓam an wa Please you (fem. sg.) help me
ɓam	—	v.	ɓām	to catch; to wrest; to snatch; to seize; to grasp	A ɓwot mbiikaa ni jì ku an ɓam di Throw the hat over so I catch it
ɓàm	mo	n.	ɓàm	help; assistance; aid	Wu cin ɓam mmat ni You (pl.) render help to the woman
ɓang	—	v.	ɓáŋ	to be clean; to be fair in complexion; to shine	Lu ni ɓang The room is clean
ɓang	—	a.	ɓáŋ	fair in complexion (diibang)	reference to brown horse. Laareep ni a ɓang The young woman is fair in complexion
ɓang bèn mwoor	—	a.p.	ɓāŋ bèn m ^w òòr	dark brown in complexion	Gwar ni a ɓang bèn mwoor The man is dark brown in complexion
ɓang-ɓang	—	adv.	ɓáŋ ɓáŋ	clearly; straightforwardly; very clean	A vvang ɗaa ni ɓang-ɓang Wash the dish very clean

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bangpee	—	v.	ɓáŋpēē	to shine; to be bright	Ba wus ni bangpee kas The light does not shine brightly
bangpee	—	n.	ɓáŋpēē	brightness of a light	Bangpee kɪ wus ni ret zam The brightness of the light is very good
baram	—	n.	ɓàrà̀m	traditional hockey	Jep mo pu pus baram Children are playing local hockey
be		conj.	ɓē	then; and; so	Expresses sequential action. A shi kisi be ri sekyeen mbut nlong ‘by that then he progressed in wealth’ i.e. and so he got richer
bee	bak	v.	ɓéé, ɓāk	to dissect; to cut open; to split open; to tear apart; to hatch; to crack open	Mat ni bee muluu ni The woman cut the pumpkin open
bee	—	v.	ɓéé	to have rashes	Yit kɪ làa ni bee aase The face of the child has too many rashes
bee	—	v.	ɓéé	to sprout; to germinate	Àas pumwan ni kɪ bee The vegetable seeds have sprouted
bee gin	bak gin	v.p.	ɓéé gín, ɓāk gín	to make a tribal mark on the cheek	lit. ‘tear cheek’ Gwar ni bee gin nlàa firi The man made a tribal cheek mark on his child
bee yil sham dī	—	v.p.	ɓéé yíl ʃám dī	to suddenly get lost or missing	lit. ‘to split ground and descend there’ Ndī gwar ni jì wul be shaghal fina bee yil sham dī When the man arrived, my money suddenly got missing (disappeared)
beep	mo	n.	ɓēēp	(dismembered) part of the body	Koo beep dīidfang ye kɪ koghop ni nshin kɪ gurum Every part of the body is important to the body
beer	—	v.	ɓēēr	to spill; to pour out	Yi beer à̀m ni You (fem. sg.) should pour out the water

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
beer	—	s.v.	ḅēēr	to be emaciated as a result of dehydration, illness or exhaustion	Yenman ra ki beer kyes ki ciin kagham ni Yenman is emaciated by the ill-health
bèer	mo	n.	ḅèèr	war; fight; invasion; attack	Shàarlek mo ji ki bèer nkaa mun Enemies brought an attack against us
beer àm	—	v.p.	ḅēēr àm	to urinate; to piss	euphemism. Lit. 'spill water' Dar ku an so an beer àm dī Let me go and 'spill water' i.e. urinate
beer dyes	—	n.p.	ḅēēr dýēs	diarrhoea; dysentery	Dikaam ki cin yen beer dyes Grandfather administers diarrhoea antidote
beer dyes	—	v.p.	ḅēēr dýēs	to suffer from diarrhoea	Làa nip u beer dyes The child is suffering from diarrhoea
bees	—	v.t.	ḅèès	to belittle or despise s.o. or s.t.; to show ingratitude towards s.o. or s.t.	Taji a bees gurum mo kas You (masc. sg.) should not despise people's efforts
beespee	—	v.i.	ḅèèspēē	to belittle or despise people; to show ingratitude towards people	Taji a beespee kas You (masc. sg.) should not despise people's efforts
beespee	—	n.	ḅèèspēē	contemptuous statement; ingratitude; ungratefulness	Mini a beespee bejee! That's nothing but contemptuous behaviour!
beet	—	v.	ḅéét	to judge; to decide; to discuss; to deliberate; to conspire	Das ni mo beet nne dun ntul shaghal nwor The men decided that they would contribute money for business
beet	mo	n.	ḅéét	discussion; deliberation; debate; contestation	Mo ki kyes beet ni They have finished the deliberation
beetshik	—	v.	ḅéétʃik	to argue; to contest an issue	Jep ni mo pu beetshik The children are arguing

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
beetshik	—	n.	ḃéétʃík	argument	Beetshik ki daam shaar Argument hampers friendship
beetshik	—	n.	ḃéétʃík	setting aside of money etc. for the winner of an argument	Beetshik ki daam shaar Argument hampers friendship
bejee		adv.	ḃēdzēē	only	Jepzilang ni mo sisak máar ni bejee The young men only cultivated the farm
bel	mo	n.	ḃél	dogstooth grass; couchgrass; flute made from grass of this name	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> . Grows by the riverside. A we pu tàa bel ye? Who is blowing the couchgrass flute?
bel	—	n.	ḃél	dance with <i>bel</i> flutes	involving shaking the body very forcefully, especially the chest and elbows; men's muscle dance. Bel furu ni ret naa Their couchgrass flute dance is worth spectating
ḃèl	—	v.	ḃèl	to intervene in a fight	also ḃen
bel wus	—	v.p.	ḃél wūs	to fetch fire from another source	Laareep ni kì bel wus mpèe cet mbiise The young woman has fetched fire for cooking food
bel wus	—	n.p.	ḃél wūs	fetching of fire from another source	Ba bel wus a lòp kì làa njuu kas Fetching of fire is not an errand for an infant
ḃen	—	v.	ḃèn	to intervene in a fight	also ḃèl . Doghon jep ni mo lek be a puun ni ḃen mo Yesterday the children fought and it was the father who intervened
ḃen	—	v.	ḃèn	to postpone; to delay	Mo kì ḃen kùur ni They have postponed the meeting

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḡín	mo	n.	ḡín	bench made from mud	Used as a bed, seat, table, etc. cf. gwaan. Wu tong nkaa ḡín mini Sit on that mud bench
ḡín		loc.	ḡín	other side; across	Ba yil furu ni ret kaa ḡín diisì sì kas Their land is not as good as the land across here.
ḡin muluu	—	adv.	ḡīn mùlúú	overseas; abroad	lit. ‘across the pumpkins’ i.e. where white people live. Làa firi ki tong a mbin muluu His child lives overseas
ḡish	—	n.	ḡíʃ	soot; lampblack	especially on the outer part of a pot. Taji a pwos ḡish nkaa mun kas Don’t smear soot on us. cf. mbwagham
ḡishil	—	n.	ḡíʃil	hay; fodder; cut straw	mixed with mud to strengthen building blocks. A ḡishil ki bál lu It is the straw that strengthens a house
ḡit	—	n.	ḡít	morning; daybreak; sunrise	Mu tap ḡit nfung kiram lit. ‘We watch as the morning breaks through a hole in the fence’ i.e. we left before daybreak.
ḡit	mo	n.	ḡít	year; era; epoch	Diisì a ḡit neen This is a famine era
ḡit mang	—	v.p.	ḡít màn	to be daybreak	lit. ‘morning carries’ (away the dark). ḡit mang ngukwat ni a yil The hunter was still at the countryside when the day broke. cf. pee bang
ḡit mang	—	n.	ḡít màn	daybreak; sunrise	lit. ‘morning carries’ (away the dark). ḡit mang a mbiiret Daybreak is a good thing

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bitlan	—	n.	bitlán	general communal work, rotated among households but not individuals	applicable to any other kind of labour done in this manner. Includes kyaal, lungpee, yangkas, lughus kusuk , etc. Special food is prepared and eaten. Mu nyaghal bitlan dadaar We are going to do household-rotated cooperative work tomorrow. cf. maar Bitsi a puus kùur
bitsi	—	n.	bitsí	day after tomorrow	The day after tomorrow is a meeting day
bighit	—	v.	bīyīt	to make a ball of s.t. using a semi-solid substance like mud	A bighit wan ni a bwot ji Roll the mud and throw it over here
bìghit	mo	n.	bìyīt	a whole; s.t. complete; unit	Gwar ni cin bìghit ni nlàa ni The man gave the whole of it to the child
Bijer	—	p.n.	bīdžér	Mwaghavul clan	Mwaghavul people are grouped into six main clans. They are still remembered during initiation ceremonies as initiates call out the names of places where their ancestors formerly lived when the spear is thrown preparatory to attaining manhood. The Mwaghavul clans are Bijer, Difiri, Dikoo, Jipaarii, Paal, Nshuu. Mun a nyem Bijer mo We are Bijer people □ Appendix

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bilang	—	v.	ḃīlāŋ	to lose s.t.; to lose a child through still-birth or premature death	Mbul ɓak jep ɓe ra bilang mmo The dove hatched her young and lost them
bilang	—	v.	ḃīlāŋ	to work or do something unsuccessfully	Aá bilang a nkop shwáa ni; ba ni nkàa cìn kas! You're only wasting time sowing the maize; it will grow into nothing! cf. lambir also lang nlàa. Doghon mat ni bilang nlàa Yesterday the woman lost a child
bilang nlàa	bilang njep	v.p.	ḃīlāŋ ^{nlàà} , - ^{ndzép}	to lose a child (to death)	Yi bilang nlàa Yesterday the woman lost a child
filem	—	v.	ḃīlēm	to lick s.t.	Yi filem sar fii ni 'You (fem. sg.) lick you hand' Lick your hand
filem cuk	—	v.p.	ḃīlēm ʃùk	to take an oath; to swear	lit. 'lick the knife'. In former times this was a way of taking oaths. Mat ni filem cuk nne ba a ɗa mang dughurii ni kas The woman swore that she did not take the yam
filem kukwak	—	v.p.	ḃīlēm kúk ^w àk	to act to exonerate yourself; to assure listeners that what you say is true	lit. 'lick the elbow' Ra filem kukwak nne ba ɗa a wat kas She affirmed that she was not a thief
filem pighizing	—	v.p.	ḃīlēm pìyìzìŋ	to act to exonerate yourself	lit. 'lick the nose' Mo sat nne ri a wat ɗangbe ri filem pighizing He was accused of theft but he attempted to exonerate himself

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bileng	mo	n.	ɓìlɛ̃ŋ	place where young women ready for marriage are kept to be protected from rape	Girls often stay there after the age of puberty when they have been betrothed and tattooing has been done. Bileng ki ðen a ndighin ki nàá The inner room is usually inside Mother's room
bileng	mo	n.	ɓìlɛ̃ŋ	special room for keeping valuables	Ba mizep ki ðel mbileng kas A visitor does not enter the store room usually in the kitchen where items like salt, potash and other condiments that require dry storage are stored. Taji a ship bileng ngan kas! Don't pull down my hanger from which refreshment items are served at ceremonies. A wagher ndar mmun bileng ni You (masc. sg.) will manage the refreshment store on our behalf
bileng	mo	n.	ɓìlɛ̃ŋ	local hanger	
bileng	mo	n.	ɓìlɛ̃ŋ	room	
bilep	—	v.	ɓìlɛ̃p	to quarrel; to have a misunderstanding; to argue; to be in conflict	Ginighinshak ni mo wet bilep The co-wives quarrelled during the day
bilèp	mo	n.	ɓìlɛ̃p	quarrel; misunderstanding	Ba bilèp ki ret tòng ashak kas Quarrel is not good for co-existence
biɛng	—	v.	ɓìrɛ̃ŋ	to boil or mix boiled meat or food with oil and salt etc.	Yi biɛng cèt ni Mix the food with oil and seasonings
bíréng	—	n.	ɓìrɛ̃ŋ	oil and other condiments applied to food or meat; delicacy mixed with adequate oil and other ingredients	Diisi a bíréng kyap! This is surely a delicacy!

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḃiring	—	v.	ḃĩrĩŋ	to roll on the ground or bed	Ba gurum ki ḃiring a gwàan tòng kas No one rolls on a bench
ḃìrìng	—	n.	ḃìrìŋ	act of rolling on the ground, bed etc.	Mini a mwèn ḃiring! That's senseless rolling!
ḃirong	—	v.	ḃĩrɔŋ	to not be fully dry	(clothing, firewood, etc.). Nḃi léé ni pán ḃirong be ri mang lop When the article of clothing was partially dry, he took it and wore
ḃoghon	—	v.	ḃɔyɔn	to investigate s.t.; to research	Doghon mo kàt kúm kì mee gwar, ḃang yaksì be nyemnan mo pe ḃoghon shii ni Yesterday a man's dead body was found, and now elders are investigating the matter
ḃóghón	—	n.	ḃóyɔn	disaster; catastrophe; plague	Dùng Wuhan a mee ḃóghón dĩ ni sham nkaa gurum mo mḃit dĩ 2019 Coronavirus is a disaster that befell people in 2019
ḃook	—	n.	ḃòòk	mud	Ar fuu ni a ḃook caghat Your road is full of mud
ḃúk	—	n.	ḃúk	fine dust	Gwar ni taa ndíghin ḃúk The man fell inside dust
ḃùk	—	id.	ḃùk	sound of a ripe fruit falling on the ground	làa koon dĩnung ni sham taa ḃùk <i>the ripe fig fell to the ground, ḃùk</i>
ḃúl	—	v.	ḃúl	to increase; to augment	Long firi ni mo be ḃúl His animals are increasing in number
ḃulḃul	mo	n.	ḃúlḃul	piece of work that keeps one busy	Wu so ku wu naa ḃulḃul mo dĩ Go and attend to your commitments

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḡúl-ḡúl		id.	ḡúl ḡúl	lukewarm	Àm ni a ḡúl-ḡúl The water is lukewarm. cf. ḡwàghàl
ḡuluk	—	v.	ḡūlūk	to do a little piece of work for a short time	Daar an nso an ḡuluk mee ḡak a yil Tomorrow I shall be going to the countryside to do some minor work
ḡúlúk	—	v.	ḡúlúk	to have its impressions or embossed features worn out (a coin or other item)	Shaghal ḡiisì ni kì ḡúlúk kyes This money has its impressions completely worn out. cf. mḡuluk
ḡurap	mo	n.	ḡùràp	mongoose	Jep naa tum ni mo tu mee kus ḡurap The shepherd boys killed a big mongoose
ḡurish	—	a.	ḡùrìʃ	untidy; messy; disorderly; diverse; full of chaff (cereal drink); muddled; disorganised	Lée ni mo a ḡurish The items are disorderly
ḡùrùk	—	v.	ḡùrùk	to get dirty; to make s.o. dirty by contact with dust	Taji a ḡùrùk sak kas Don't dirty yourself with dust
ḡut	mo	n.	ḡūt	stomach; inner part; belly	ḡut kì gwar ni gyar ḡes The man's belly is too large. cf. mḡut
ḡut ... fuk	—	v.p.	ḡūt fùk	to get constipated	used with the possessive. ḡut fina fuk 'stomach my constipates'
ḡut fuk ...	—	v.p.	ḡūt fùk	to get constipated	used with the dative. ḡut fuk ngan 'stomach constipates for-me'
ḡut Mùpun	—	n.p.	ḡūt mùpūn	excessive hunger	lit. 'Mupun stomach' A se mḡiise ni a rang kaa gha a kì but Mùpun sì 'e? Why eating the food as if you have excessive hunger?

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
but wal	—	v.p	ḃūt wál	to grumble (stomach); to rumble	lit. ‘stomach cries’. Kàt but wal ngurum be a neen làa ngo ni When someone’s stomach grumbles, it means the person is hungry
butbish	—	n.	ḃūtbɨʃ	wickedness; maleficence	evil; lit. ‘bad stomach’ Butbish a tukaa Wickedness is murder
butfuk	—	n.	ḃūtfùk	constipation	Pak mbiise mo ki le butfuk Some foods cause constipation
butlâa	—	n.	ḃūtlâá	stomach-ache	lit. ‘stomach-injury’ Butlâa ki le kwar se Stomach-aches brings about rejection of food
butyaghal	—	n.	ḃūtyāyāl	stomach upset	lit. ‘stomach stands up’ Ri wet tong pu dyes di be ri yaghal kyes a shi butyaghal He sat near faeces all day and ended up with stomach upset
buu	—	n.	ḃúú	grass sp.	used for weaving baskets. Mo raa kicik diisi a shi buu This basket is woven from <i>buu</i> grass
buul	mo	n.	ḃùùl	plant sp.	grown within the compound to provide shade and protect chicks from kites. The Mwaghavul do not cook soup with buul Ba Mwaghavul mo ki cèt puk shi buul kas
bwaa	—	n.	ḃ ^w āā	grass sp.	used as shaft of an arrow. The stem is eaten like sugar cane. Bwaa lapshak ki shit lu Bwaa looks like thatch

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ƒwaar	mo	n.	ʃ ^w āār	yam, generic	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. ƒwaar ni a kyèet ki dughurii ƒwaar is a yam cultivar
ƒwaar	—	v.	ʃ ^w āār	to be lazy; to be weak	Làa ni ƒwaar a kaa puun sè The child is as lazy as the father
ƒwàar	—	n.	ʃ ^w ààr	laziness; lazy person; weakling; idler; idleness	Gwar ni a ƒwàar The man is a lazy person
ƒwaarii- ƒwaarii	—	adv.	ʃ ^w ààrì ʃ ^w ààrì	lazily; idly; casually; weakly and without seriousness	A nook cìn mbii ƒwaarii-ƒwaarii Stop doing things lazily
ƒwaarshit	—	n.	ʃ ^w āār ʃīt	yellow yam	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. ƒwaarshit mo gul a yil Yellow yams abound at the countryside
ƒwàghàl		id.	ʃ ^w àḡàl	describes lukewarm water	also ƒwàghàlàk . Ba àm ni ret shwáa kas; ni a ƒwàghàl The water is not good for drinking; it is rather warm. cf. ƒúl-ƒúl
ƒwàghàlàk		id.	ʃ ^w àḡàlàk	describes lukewarm water	àm shwáa ni aase ƒwàghàlàk the drinking water is lukewarm
ƒwàghàl- ƒwàghàl		id.	ʃ ^w àḡàl ʃ ^w àḡàl	describes lukewarm water	Àm ni tal ƒwàghàl-ƒwàghàl The water is lukewarm
ƒwaghap	—	v.	ʃ ^w àḡáp	to feel soft when touched; to be ripe and soft	(fruit, vegetable or part of the body)
ƒwaghat	—	v.	ʃ ^w àḡāt	to tie; to bind; to bundle; to imprison; to incarcerate	Ba a mat mo jir mak ƒwaghat yoghom kas It is not all women who can bundle firewood
ƒwàghàt	mo	n.	ʃ ^w àḡàt	bundle	Mat ni piin mee ƒwàghàt yoghom ni The woman loosened one of the bundles of firewood
ƒwàghàt	—	n.	ʃ ^w àḡàt	frame-up; false accusation	ƒiisì a ƒwàghàt ƒejee This is nothing but a frame-up

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fwaghatpee	—	v.	ḡ ^w āyātpēē	to get one into trouble; to frame s.o. up	lit. ‘tie place’ Mat dī ki pòò swéet dīisi gyar fwaghatpee This woman with a pointed mouth frames people up a lot
fwaghatpee	—	n.	ḡ ^w āyātpēē	getting one into trouble; frame-up	lit. ‘tie place’ Nàaswéet ra a mat fwaghatpee Nàaswéet is a woman who frames people up
fwaghatpoo	—	v.	ḡ ^w āyātpòò	to connive; to conspire; to frown; to plot	lit. ‘tie mouth’ Gwar ni fwaghatpoo ki mishkagham ku mo yàa lukaa dī ki máar The man connived with the king and seized an orphan’s farm
fwak	—	v.	ḡ ^w ák	to develop sores; to develop on a part of the body (of sores)	Shii kì làa ni fwak láa The child’s leg developed sores
fwan	—	v.	ḡ ^w ān	to dig; to excavate	Taji a fwan kicir mpèe sak kas Do not dig a grave for yourself (masc. sg.)
fwanbish	—	n.	ḡ ^w ānbíʃ	practice of preparing or buying meals etc. for oneself only	Ba fwanbish a mise kas Providing food for oneself only is not a virtue
fwanbísh	—	n.	ḡ ^w ānbíʃ	stinginess demonstrated through an act that sends people away; leaving a meal for oneself only	such as coughing or sneezing onto the meal; cleaning one’s nose with the hand and dipping the same hand into the meal. Ba fwanbísh ret a ngutileng kas Covert stinginess is not good for a leader
fwang	mo	n.	ḡ ^w áŋ	stride; long step	also fweng. Bwang vul kì làa a fwang mindong kì ngunan A child’s two steps are an adult’s one step

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ƒwanshik	—	n.	ḃ ^w ānʃik	creating problems	Bwanshik a mangshik Creating problems for others is creating trouble for yourself
Bwanzughum	—	p.n.	ḃ ^w ānzùγùm	area in Kerang	Hunting expedition of the Kerang community. Usually the last of Mwaghavul hunting expeditions after which mature girls get married prior to the next farming season. Bwanzughum a puus sedfi Bwanzughum is a day of eating and drinking
ƒwap	—	v.	ḃ ^w āp	to knock; to tap; to hit s.t.; to thresh a little of s.t.; to shake, especially the feet	ƒwap poolu kwangkwang knock at the firmly and loudly
ƒwappee	—	v.	ḃ ^w āppēē	to knock; to tap on a door	ƒwappee kwangkwang knock firmly and loudly
ƒwapsar	—	v.	ḃ ^w āpsár	to clap hands; to applaud	Gurum ni mo ƒwapsar mpòo firi ni The people applauded his remark
ƒweng	mo	n.	ḃ ^w éŋ	stride; long step	also ƒwang. Nyem d̄iwurang mo ki ƒweng zam Tall people have very long steps
ƒwèng	mo	n.	ḃ ^w èŋ	grasshopper sp.	Ba jep ni mo mak yàa ƒwèng ni kas The children were unable to catch the <i>ƒwèng</i> grasshopper
ƒwèng	—	v.	ḃ ^w èŋ	to partly or fully close a door; or to bolt it	Agwa, a so a ƒwèng poolu ni Young man, go and shut the door
ƒwer		adv.	ḃ ^w ér	describes being full to the brim (liquid)	gam ƒwer be filled to capacity, yak ƒwer fetch (s.t.) to the fullest

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ƒwoon	mo	n.	ɸ ^w óón	waist; back of an object; outer part of s.t.	Ba ƒang kì tughul a ƒwoon ni kas; a ɸíghin ni The cleanliness of a pot is not the outside; it is the inside
ƒwoon	mo	loc.	ɸ ^w óón	back; rear; behind; posterior	Kàt a naa ƒwoon ƒe a naa kyeen zak When you look behind, also look ahead
ƒwoon ƒírníghís	—	n.p.	ɸ ^w óón ƒírníghís	person, animal, bird or insect with a very thin waist	insulting. Mee ƒwoon ƒírníghís mini jì ɸar lek mmun kì wan! A thin-waisted person for that matter came and stood to fight me!
ƒwoon shwal	—	n.p.	ɸ ^w óón ƒ ^w āl	chronic waist pain	Bwoon shwal daam ɸak nri Waist pain prevented him from working
ƒwoonlu	mo	n.p.	ɸ ^w óónlú	surroundings of a house	Ni ret ku mu aar ƒwoonlu funu mo shidaar-shidaar. We should weed the surroundings of our house every day
ƒwot	fwo, kwang	v.	b ^w ót, ƒ ^w ó, k ^w áŋ	to release or let go of; to drop s.t.; to put s.t. on s.t.	A ƒwot mbul ni Release the dove
ƒwot	—	v.	ɸ ^w ót	to see s.o. off; to accompany	Mat ni kì so ƒwot mizep ƒira ni The woman has seen her guest off
ƒwot aak	fwo aak	v.p.	ɸ ^w ót āāk	to impregnate s.o.	Laakut ni tong a tòng fwo aak njiraap mo The promiscuous person impregnates young women here and there
ƒwot àas	fwo àas	v.p.	ƒ ^w ó ààs	to lay an egg	Kwee ni kì ƒwot àas The hen has laid eggs
ƒwot ƒam	—	n.p.	ɸ ^w ót ƒām	game played by children throwing and catching pebbles simultaneously.	Jep ni mo nkaa cìn ƒwot ƒam The children are playing throw-and-catch game

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Ɔwot Ɔèer	—	v.p.	ɔ̃˦˨˩ t̃ ɔ̃èèr	to launch an attack	Shàarlek mo jì Ɔwot Ɔèer a mun Enemies launched an attack against us
Ɔwot cirem	—	v.p.	ɔ̃˦˨˩ t̃ ʃířēm	to broadcast seed	Wu jì ku mo so Ɔwot cirem ni ðí Come so we go and broadcast the seed
Ɔwot kook	—	v.p.	ɔ̃˦˨˩ t̃ kòòk	to start off a dance	Mat ceer ni mo Ɔwot kook The women circle dancers started off a dance
Ɔwot kúsúk	—	v.p.	ɔ̃˦˨˩ t̃ kúsúk	to plant fonio	by scattering seed on the farm from a calabash. A mat mo ki Ɔwot kúsúk It is women who sow fonio seed by broadcasting them
Ɔwot laapiit	—	v.p.	ɔ̃˦˨˩ t̃ lààpīit	to give s.o. a cold	Taji a Ɔwot laapiit a mun kas! Don't infect us with a cold
Ɔwot lek	—	v.p.	ɔ̃˦˨˩ t̃ lèk	to start a fight	A we Ɔwot lek ni 'e? Who started the fight?
Ɔwot maap	—	v.p.	ɔ̃˦˨˩ t̃ mààp	to start crying	kìsh Ɔwot maap to suddenly start crying
Ɔwot (...) nkùm	—	v.p.	ɔ̃˦˨˩ t̃ ˦kùm	to pour a libation	Dikaam ri Ɔwot se ni nkum akudáng ri ki cin njep mo se The old man poured a libation with the food before giving children to eat
Ɔwot vwam	—	v.p.	ɔ̃˦˨˩ t̃ ṽwām	to scramble for things without being orderly	mo Ɔwot vwam nkaa mbiise ni they scrambled for the food

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fwot wus a lu	—	v.p.	ḡ ^w ōt wūs ā lú	to set a house on fire	In Mwaghavul culture only a mad person will set a house on fire. No matter the enmity between you and your neighbour you do not set his house ablaze. Ba Mwaghavul mo ki fwot wus a lu kas The Mwaghavul do not set fire to a house
fwot yang	fwo yang	v.p.	ḡ ^w ōt yáŋ	to demarcate farm ridges prior to making them	A we fwot yang diisi 'e? Who did this ridge demarcation?
fyaa	—	n.	ḡyáá	secret; confidential matter	mostly used in negative and interrogative constructions. Ba ni a mee fyaa kas It's no secret.
fyaa	—	v.	ḡyáá	to keep a secret; to keep s.t. confidential	Taji a fyaa kas Don't keep it secret
fyaal	—	s.v.	ḡyāāl	to be wild; to be furious; to be severe	As ni fyaaal zam The dog is so wild
fyàal	—	n.	ḡyààl	being wild, furious, severe	Wagha nne mó naa a fyàal fwagha mini! You think people are interested in that wildness of yours!
fyang	sulwang	v.	ḡyāŋ, sūl ^w āŋ	to inject; to pierce; to prick	Ghir fyang and shwal-shwal A thorn has pricked me painfully
fyang	—	v.	ḡyāŋ	to start s.t. difficult or risky	Taji a fyang kas! Don't even start it!

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
byang fwan	—	v.p.	byāŋ f ^v ān	to conduct a ritual to induce rain	lit. ‘prick rain’. At the beginning of the rainy season, when it failed to rain, elders would fix days when they would all fast. Thereafter they went to a certain place armed with bows, arrows and spears where they would offer sacrifice. The same day, on their way back, it would rain heavily. Dadaar be nyemnan mo nso byang fwan Tomorrow elders will go and perform the rain inducement ritual

Mwaghavul C c	pl. CCcc	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
caa	mo-	n.	ʧāā	gourd-rattle	Rattle made from a dried gourd covered with a network of rattling seeds. A recent introduction. Yi tap taji yi yaghal piin caa ni Be careful so you don't later break the gourd-rattle
					
cáa	—	v.	ʧáá	to cheer; to uplift; to commend; to excite s.o.	Làa ðiiret ki cáa puun A good child cheers his father up
caak-caak mpòò	—	v.p.	ʧāák m̀pò̀ò	ʧáák to talk too much during a casual conversation	A we mmini mo pu caak-caak mpòò 'e? Who are those talking loquaciously? cf. baa-baa mpoo
caam	mo-	n.	ʧààm	wild plant	which resembles the onion but is toxic. Hausa <i>gadali</i> . Ba mo ki se caam kas <i>Caam</i> is not edible
caan	—	v.a.	ʧāān	to do s.t. earlier; to act before s.t. happens); to do s.t. before it is too late	Used in SVC. Mu caan dik lu ni aku nyàk fwan sham ði Let's build the house before the rains soon start. cf. cep
caan	—	v.	ʧāān	to burn	Taji wu yit ku mbiise ni caan ði kas Don't allow the food to burn

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
caán	mo-	n.	ʧáán	hoe (general)	cf. parkiya, caan der, fèt, ngang. Wuri ki so nyil caán jee lit. 'He has already gone to the hoe land' i.e. he has died.
caan der	mo-	n.p.	ʧāān dēr	traditional hoe without the shaft, used for full scale farming	Daa seet caan der ngan nlutuk Father bought a shaftless hoe for me from the market
					
caan dī	—	v.p.	ʧāān dī	to do s.t. earlier; to act before s.t. happens); to do s.t. before it is too late	Mu caan dī Let's do it early before s.t. happens. cf. cep dī
caan-caan		adv.	ʧāānʧāān	describes a fermented drink such as <i>kumu</i>	Mo cèt wáar ni a caan-caan They prepared the corn drink with fermentation
caan-caan	—	adv.	ʧāān ʧāān	describes s.t. burnt	Mo ki wong ngaas a caan-caan Left-over porridge is warmed by somewhat burning it
caandī	—	n.	ʧāāndī	Doing s.t. earlier; doing s.t. before it is too late	Caandī ki daam mandī Doing s.t. in time prevents regret
caanpee	—	v.i.	ʧāānpēē	to set place on fire; to burn s.t.; to burnish; to make s.t. shine; to glow	Nyem kwàt mo caanpee a yil Hunters set fire to places at the countryside

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
caanpee	—	v.n.	ʃāān pēē	setting place on fire; burning s.t.	Ba caanpee buu-buu ni ndire kas Indiscriminate burning of places is not good
caap	mo	n.	ʃááp	wing (applies also to aeroplane); feather; transept (in church)	Nyer ki yaghal a shi caap It is on wings that birds fly also shoop yit . lit. 'wing of eye'. cf. kirim yit, shim yit. Shirop mo ki cāap yit shwāl-shwāl met ndaas mo Women have longer eyelashes than men
cāap yit	mo	n.p.	ʃāāp yīt	eyelash	
caar	mo	n.	ʃáár	grass sp.	A tall, strong grass planted along the edges of streams to prevent flooding. Mwaghavul mo ki raa kirám shi caar The Mwaghavul use <i>caar</i> to weave door mats
càf	—	id.	ʃàf	describes a pungent odour	goghor nfut ni du aasi càf the grass sp. its smell is pungent
càf	—	c.i.	ʃàf	very red	intensifies naat. Naat càf Very red
caghar	—	n.	ʃáyár	spiral cowpea	<i>Vigna unguiculata.</i> Mu wet aá caghar We ate spiral cowpea for lunch
caghat	—	adv.	ʃáyát	quietly; silently	Làa ni del put caghat The child moved out quietly
cakgar	—	n.	ʃākḡār	thatch house without local ceiling	Ni a cakgar It is a house without a ceiling
cámpírós	—	id.	ʃámpírós	excessively (short) – mostly applied to clothes	dut cámpírós be too short
can	—	v.	ʃān	to suddenly kill a young and promising person	Dyemzilang ni càn shàghàl be mo ðar can ri The young man became rich and his life was cut short
can	saa, kiram	v.	ʃān, kīrām	sāā, to cut; to slash; to slice	Apa, yi can teng ni Young woman, cut the rope

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
can	—	v.	ʃān	to be done enthusiastically or intensely for a long time (activity)	<p>a. Intransitive use. Usually wet/teer can (for an activity done in the day/at night). Mo kas gwar ni be lek wet can The man was insulted and a fierce, prolonged fight ensued; Máar/dák wet can They spent the day farming/working enthusiastically; Maap/kook teer can They took a long time in the night crying/dancing.</p> <p>b. Can is used transitively when people do s.t. emotional in an energetic and prolonged manner, especially a fight, quarrel or dance. Mat ni mo can lek/bilèp/kook The women fought/quarrelled/danced intensely.</p>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
càn	—	v.n.	ʃàn	circumcision	The initiation of a youth commences with càn . The ceremony used to be observed every third year according to age grades, within the four-year ceer dup ritual cycle. Verbal noun from can ‘to cut’. Yil Mwaghavul cìn càn mu kyes ni a 1984 Mwaghavul nation did its last circumcision ritual in 1984
can yòghòp	—	v.p.	ʃàn yòyòp	to prevent s.o. else’s enjoyment	Taji a can yòghòp ngurum mo kas Don’t prevent other people’s enjoyment
canciin	—	n.	ʃànʃīn	enthusiasm; hope	Ba sekyeen ki ñen ñi ndin nrep caanciin kas Progress is not attained without a little enthusiasm
canciin	—	v.	ʃànʃīn	to be enthusiastic; to have hope	Kàt mu canciin ñe mu nsekoghorong When we are enthusiastic we shall succeed
candar	—	n.	ʃāndār	lake; pool; pond; dam	A tuwan a candar ñi ni gul met nyil Mwaghavul The borrow pit is the commonest pond in Mwaghavul land.
candyeel	—	n.	ʃāndyéél	judgement; verdict	also àm candar Cicin a puus candyeel Today is the day of judgement
candyeel	—	v.	ʃāndyéél	to pass judgement; to give a verdict	Ba mo kà candyeel ni aku kas They have not passed the judgement yet

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
canggih	mo	n.	ʃãŋgã ¹	upper part of a millet stalk above which the grain appears	Mo roghop canggih ni baá ni si aku mo tu kas ni di They broke off the plain stem below the millet head and then threshed the millet
canjagham	—	v.	ʃãndzãým	to be pompous; to be proud; to be boastful	Wuri canjagham nne di a ngulong He boasted that he was a rich man
canjagham	—	n.	ʃãndzãým	pomposity; pride; boastfulness; braggadoccio	Canjagham ki ceen long Boastfulness drives away wealth
canpoo	—	v.	ʃãnpòò	to be pompous; to be proud; to be boastful	lit. ‘cut mouth’ Taji a canpoo kas Don’t be pompous
canshii	—	v.	ʃãŋʃíí	to stumble; to trip	Làa ni canshii nkaa nghik The child tripped on a stone
canshii diibish	—	v.p.	ʃãŋʃíí dííbíʃ	to stumble; to trip; to be unlucky	indication of bad luck. Doghon an canshii diibish Yesterday I tripped ominously
canshii diiret	—	v.p.	ʃãŋʃíí dííréʃ	to stumble; to trip; to be lucky	indication of good luck. Ra canshii diiret She was lucky
cap	mo-	n.	ʃáp; ⁿ ʃáp	male agama lizard	also ncap. Damwesh ni ri tu ncap shi nding The boy killed a male agama lizard with a stone
car	—	v.	ʃãr	to throw (pl.)	cf. bak, vwet. Taji wu car shak ki nding kas Don’t throw stones at each other
cée	—	n.	ʃéé	food put aside for contingencies such as feeding a child; food left over for the following day	also ngaas gwom. Porridge is placed on hot coals and is much appreciated. Mat ni cèt gwom cii ki cée The woman cooked porridge without any left over


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ceer	—	n.	ʃéér	festival organised by girls according to age-grades. cf. waar shaar, ceer dup	The festival is organised as follows. Those between the ages of 12-13, 14-15, 16-17 and 18 -19 years agree on a prominent person in the community to visit. They organise themselves into a big group to go there. An elder comes out and asks who the dancers are and their purpose. The leader of the girls identifies the group and the reason for the visit. They fix an appointment to perform at the house of a prominent person. This practice is called le fit . The girls dress up, supported by friends, well-wishers and boyfriends. It is an opportunity for boys or young men to make proposals to girls. Those from the age group 17-19 years may be having their last festival before getting married. It therefore serves as a sendoff party for them by the younger ones who are also looking forward to graduation into womanhood. Some of the senior girls fail to get married as expected and the younger girls irritate them by singing this song jirap-jirap ni mo yaghal dik kyes, jidee mee niwur mo fee nee di ‘real

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
filoot	mo	n.	fɪlɔ̄t	highest pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet; clarinet that produces this pitch	A filoot a ḏoo ḏinshee <i>Filoot</i> is the first pitch. cf. ndòk ḏiilee, ruruu ḏiilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk ḏiides, ruruu ḏiides, nziik
jéng	mo	n.	dʒɛŋ	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>tép</i> and higher than <i>ndòk ḏiides</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A jéng a ḏoo ḏiipeeme <i>Jéng</i> is the sixth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk ḏiilee, ruruu ḏiilee, ngati, tép, ndòk ḏiides, ruruu ḏiides, nziik
ndòk ḏiides	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dòk ḏííḏēs, - ḏíínān	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>jéng</i> and higher than <i>ruruu ḏiides</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ndòk ḏiides a ḏoo ḏiipoovul <i>Ndòk ḏiides</i> is the seventh pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk ḏiilee, ruruu ḏiilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ruruu ḏiides, nziik
ndòk ḏiilee	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dòk ḏííḏēē, - ḏííḏ ^w ēēn	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>filoot</i> and higher than <i>ruruu ḏiilee</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ndòk ḏiilee a ḏoo ḏiivul <i>Ndòk ḏiilee</i> is the second pitch. cf. filoot, ruruu ḏiilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk ḏiides, ruruu ḏiides, nziik
ngati	mo	n.	ⁿ gàtí	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>ruruu ḏiilee</i> and higher than <i>tép</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ngati a ḏoo ḏiiféer <i>Ngati</i> is the fourth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk ḏiilee, ruruu ḏiilee, tép, jéng, ndòk ḏiides, ruruu ḏiides, nziik
nziik	mo	n.	ⁿ zīk	lowest pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet; clarinet that produces this pitch	A nziik a ḏoo ḏiipoofeer <i>Nziik</i> is the ninth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk ḏiilee, ruruu ḏiilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk ḏiides, ruruu ḏiides
ruruu ḏiides	mo	n.p.	rúruú ḏííḏēs	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>ndòk ḏiides</i> and higher than <i>nziik</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ruruu ḏiides a ḏoo ḏiipookun <i>Ruruu ḏiides</i> is the eighth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk ḏiilee, ruruu ḏiilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk ḏiides, nziik

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ruruu dīilee	mo	n.p.	rúruú díílēē	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>ndòk dīilee</i> and higher than <i>ngati</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ruruu dīilee a dōo dīikún <i>Ruruu dīilee</i> is the third pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk dīilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk dīides, ruruu dīides, nziik
tép	mo	n.	tép	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>ngati</i> and higher than <i>jéng</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A tép a dōo dīipaat <i>Tép</i> is the fifth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk dīilee, ruruu dīilee, ngati, jéng, ndòk dīides, ruruu dīides, nziik
ceer dup	—	n.p.	ʃɛ̃ɛr dúp	The same festival with the normal ceer , song sung to welcome circumcised children	This falls within the year boys are initiated into manhood. During the festival all parents whose children have been initiated give out salt, mwoor paat (Canarium oil), meat and drinks to well-wishers in appreciation. Doghon mat mo wet a pèe ceer dup Yesterday, women spent the day at the women circumcision dance place
cèlpèt	—	a.	ʃɛ̃lpèt	restless	wuri aase cèlpèt He is restless
cèlpèt	—	id.	ʃɛ̃lpèt	restlessly	wuri mwaan aase cèlpèt he moves about restlessly
cèlpèt mbut	ndīn —	a.p.	ʃɛ̃lpèt ^m but	ⁿ dīn describes s.o. without manners, who takes no heed of guests	lit. 'restless without stomach'. Mat ni a cèlpèt ndīn mbut The woman is mannerless before guests
cep	—	v.a.	ʃɛ̃p	to do s.t. earlier; to act before s.t. happens); to do s.t. before it is too late	cep sak maar to start farming early. cf. caan
cep dī	—	v.p.	ʃɛ̃p dī	to do s.t. earlier; to act before s.t. happens); to do s.t. before it is too late	Mu cep dī Let's do it early before s.t. happens. cf. caan dī
cep nung	—	n.p.	ʃɛ̃p nūŋ	short season variety of crop	Gwar ni kop a cep

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
cèré	—	n.	ʃɛ̀ré	meat roasted on sticks; suya; kebab	nung The man planted a short season cultivar Ba ri ki shaghal mpèe seet cèré kas He has no money to buy suya. cf. kam lwaa
cét	—	n.	ʃɛ̀t	roof	Cét ki lu ni men zam The roofing of the house is very beautiful
cèt	—	v.	ʃɛ̀t	to cook	Yi cèt gwom mmun nkyen! Quickly cook food for us!
cèt	—	v.n.	ʃɛ̀t	cooked food	Yi swap cèt ni Share the food
cèt	—	n.	ʃɛ̀t	trouble; problem; difficulty	Mee cèt 'e! What a trouble!
cèt bish	—	v.p.	ʃɛ̀t bɪʃ	to cook food for yourself other than the one cooked for the family as a whole	Since Mwaghavul live communally this is viewed badly. Làa ni pu cèt bish The child is cooking for himself only
cèt bish	—	n.p.	ʃɛ̀t bɪʃ	cooking food for yourself other than the one cooked for the family as a whole	Ba cèt bish ret ngulu kas Cooking exclusively for oneself is not good for the head of a household to do
cèt kurti	—	v.p.	ʃɛ̀t kúrtí	to smelt (iron)	Gyet mo ki cèt kurti nyil Mwaghavul In the past, iron was smelted in Mwaghavul land
cèt teer	—	n.p.	ʃɛ̀t tē̄r	act of cooking certain types of food overnight	This refers to foods such as kwaakil (local beans) and milom (cocoyam). If cocoyam is not properly cooked, it will irritate the throat when it is being eaten. Kwaakil a cèt teer Local beans is overnight cooking
cèt wan	—	v.p.	ʃɛ̀t wān	to mix mud, clay and water preparatory to moulding blocks	Ba mat mo ki cèt wan kas Women do not prepare mud

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
cèt yen	—	n.p.	ʃèt yēn	ritual practice that immunises infants against killer diseases	Dikaam ni ri a ngu cèt yen The old man is a child immunization ritualist
cetcet	—	v.	ʃètʃèt	to cook	Ra pu cetcet She is cooking
cibel	mo	n.	ʃìbél	plague locust	<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> 
ciben	mo	n.	ʃìbēn	nail	Ba cibel a shaar kì ngumáar kas The locust is no friend to the farmer both fingers and toes. Ciben fwagha ni gyar shwàl Your nail is too long
cibet	—	v.	ʃìbēt	to coil up (as a snake); to roll up (as a mat)	A cibet tìbarna ni Roll up the mat
cicet	—	v.	ʃìʃèt	to cook	Ra pu cicet She is cooking. cf. cetcet
cicet	—	n.	ʃìʃèt	cooking	Cicet shwal Cooking is challenging
cicin	—	adv.	ʃìʃìn	today	also cicinsi . Ra njì cicin She will come today
cicin	—	n.	ʃìʃìn	today	also cicinsi . Cicin kì kyes Today has ended
cicinsi	—	adv.	ʃìʃìnsì	today	Ra njì cicinsi She will come today. also cicin
cicinsi	—	n.	ʃìʃìnsì	today	Cicinsi kì del Today has passed. also cicin
cicirak	mo	n.	ʃìʃìrák	shrimp; crayfish; prawn	<i>Penaeus</i> spp. Edible. Caught in rivers. Ba a gurum mo jir ki se cicirak kas It is not all people that eat shrimps. H. <i>jaten lande</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
cihirep	—	n.	ʃíʃírép ʃíʃírék	wart	also cičírék . Begins as a pimple, but becomes hard and gradually bigger. Ri ki cihirep nsar He has a wart on the hand
cififaf		id.	ʃíʃíʃáf	describes s.t. very dry	fii cíʃíʃáf be very dry
cíi	—	v.	ʃíí	to stop; to refuse; to debar; to prevent; to prohibit; to deny; to say no	Mo daam ri be ri cíi He was stopped from going but he refused
cíi (nni)	—	v. (p.)	ʃíí ⁿ ī	to be worse (condition, illness, behaviour, emotion, etc.)	Jeel kì mat ni sighit cíi nni The woman's poverty has got worse
cii	mo	n.	ʃíì	thigh; lap	Mat ni mang làa ni a cii The woman carried the child in her lap
cii	—	voc.	ʃíì	address to a child the same age as your child or grandchild.	Considered a prelude to developing a friendly relationship. A wet ryang aa, cii? Good afternoon, young friend.
ciikom	—	v.	ʃííkōm	to refuse to run an errand	Làa dīisi ciikom zam This child This child does not want to run errands at all
ciikom	—	n.	ʃííkōm	refusal to run an errand	A kyeet ciikom dīidang mmini kaa a lá a ndung sè ye? What sort of refusal to run errands is that as if you got it from the river (i.e. from water spirits)?
ciin	—	n.	ʃíīn	whisper	Wun pu sat a ciin dīidang mini 'e? What are you whispering?
ciin	mo	n.	ʃíīn	advice; counsel; suggestion	Wu cin ciin nshak 'Give advice to each other'
ciin	—	n.	ʃíīn	lack; want; absence of s.t.	Ciin sat zeen bish zam Lack of telling the truth is very bad

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ciin	mo	n.	ʃiːn	big pot	used for brewing beer or storing water. Nàá kì seet mee ciin ðiipoo Mother has bought a new pot
ciin màn	—	n.p.	ʃiːn màn	ignorance	Ciin màn a peenkoo Ignorance is darkness
ciin nighin	—	n.p.	ʃiːn nīyīn	motherlessness	Used to describe a neglected child. Làa ni shwaajeel nkop ciin nighin The child suffered as a result of motherlessness
ciin pàn	—	n.p.	ʃiːn pàn	lack of understanding; senselessness; thoughtlessness	Mini a ciin pàn That's thoughtlessness
ciin sàam	—	n.p.	ʃiːn sààm	insomnia; sleeplessness	Ciin sàam a muut Sleeplessness is a disease
ciipoo	—	v.p.	ʃiːpòò	to deny; to be in denial	Ri ciipoo He denied it
ciishik	—	v.	ʃiːʃik	to be naughty; to be delinquent; to be stubborn	lit. 'refuse issue'. Taji yi ciishik kas Don't be stubborn
ciishik	—	n.	ʃiːʃik	naughtiness; delinquency; stubbornness	lit. 'refuse issue' Pàr yi ndee mpèe ciishik One day you will perish because of stubbornness
ciiwurang	—	n.	ʃiːwúráŋ	dwarf person; diminutive person; midget	lit. 'refuse to grow' Ri a ciiwurang He is a midget
cijai	mo	n.	ʃiːdʒàì	tendon; sinew	Làa nkaa cijai ki nung kilak kas A wound on the tendon does not heal up easily

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
cijéng	mo	n.	ʃíɗʒéŋ	potsherd; piece of broken pot	These sherds were used in a technique to revive cold or unappetising food and drink. Elders used to put a piece in the fire until it was red hot. It would then be dropped inside a dish containing leftover draw soup or a pot of local beer. The piece would warm up the draw soup without the soup losing its flavour, while the beer would regain its attractions. Mo wong puk ni a shi cijéng The soup was warmed with potsherds
cijèng	mo	n.	ʃíɗʒèŋ	heel of the foot	Cijèng firi ni bak aase The heel of his foot has cracked badly
cikarai	—	n.	ʃíkàràì	fonio cultivar	< Hausa. Also kusuk kilaknung . Introduced by the Fyem people. Cikarai ni a cepnung <i>Cikarai</i> is a short season variety. cf. <i>kusuk</i>
cíkíɗék	—	n.	ʃíkíɗék	game where children hop on one leg	Jep mo nkaa tan cíkíɗék Children are doing the one-leg-hopping play. also nkálang , (met) shíi nkálang cf. nwòo cilem . Individuals may have animal counterparts in the bush and the health or sickness of the animal mirrors that of the human being and vice versa. Pak nwòo mo a cilem Some snakes are spirit doubles
cilem	mo	n.	ʃílēm	spirit double	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
cilem	—	n.	ʃilēm	fever	It begins with a high fever and then cold sores form on the lips. Cilem cìn ri He has caught a fever
cileng	—	n.	ʃilén	leftover drink	Cileng ni dwang aase gwàngryàghàs The leftover drink is too sour
cileng	—	n.	ʃilén	mashed sweet potato left over to dry	Ba bilon ki se cileng kas A toothless person doesn't eat dried sweet potato mash
cim	mo	n.	ʃim	land monitor	<i>Varanus exanthematicus</i> Hausa <i>damo</i> . Mwaghavul consider it as one of the most foolish animals, as it closes its eyes when it encounters a person believing that it is invisible. This enters into a metaphor for foolishness. Wuri a rang kaa cim si ye? lit. 'he how like monitor?' i.e. Why is he as foolish as a monitor lizard?
cìn	—	v.	ʃin	to be older than s.o. by a period specified	ra cìn bit vul nri 'she gave year two to-him' she is older than him by two years
cìn	—	v.	ʃin	to give; to offer; to present	Gwar ni cìn shaghal mmat firi The man gave money to his wife
cìn	—	v.	ʃin	to do; to act	Ba an kin cìn membii aku kas I haven't done anything yet
cìn aasi	—	v.p.	ʃin āāsí	to do likewise	Ra cìn aasi She did likewise
cìn bwoon	—	v.p.	ʃin b ^w ōōn	to be ahead; to surpass; to exceed	Delvit cìn bwoon mPuttaa nsushii Delvit runs faster than Puttaa

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cin diides	—	v.p.	ʃín dīdēs	to respect	Mu cin diides nyemnan mo We should respect elders
cìn diiret	—	v.p.	ʃín dīrēt	to do good	Mat ni ra kì cìn diiret mmun The woman has done good to us
cin dik	—	v.p.	ʃín dīk	to marry; to wed (general term)	Gwar ni kì cin dik The man is married
cin hop	—	v.p.	ʃín hóp	to loan out money etc.	A nook cin hop buu-buu Stop loaning out money anyhow
cin jì	—	v.p.	ʃín dʒì	to pass s.t. towards you	A cin jì ngan yaksì Pass it to me now
cìn kisi	—	v.p.	ʃín kísì	to do like that	Wagha cìn kisi zak You should do it like that too
cìn kisi	—	v.p.	ʃín kísì	to do like this	Wu cìn kisi You should do like this
cin sak	cin suk	v.p.	ʃín sāk	to offer yourself; volunteer (to a man)	A cin sak mpèe bam yil fwagha Offer yourself to help your community (said to a male)
cin shik	cin suk	v.p.	ʃín sāk	to offer yourself; volunteer (to a woman)	Yi cin shik mpèe bam yil fii Offer yourself to help your community (said to a female)
cin so	—	v.p.	ʃín sò	to pass s.t. away from you	A cin so nra yaksì Pass it to her now
cìn tan	—	v.p.	ʃín tàn	to play	Jep mo pu cìn tan Children are playing
cin... x	—	v.	ʃín...x	to offer	Used with reflexive pronoun, e.g. cin san 'to offer myself' to volunteer
cínbuu	—	n.	ʃínbùù	bonus	Diisì a cínbuu This is a bonus
cìnbuu	—	n.	ʃínbùù	doing s.t. for doing sake, not necessarily to succeed	Máar a cìnbuu Farming is an activity done without the assurance of success

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cinyil	—	v.	ʃĩnyíl	to remake ridges when the plant has fully grown instead of formally weeding the farm	Mo pe cinyil nshwáa ni They are remaking the ridges of the maize crop. cf. leyil
cinyil	—	n.	ʃĩnyíl	remaking ridges when the plant has fully grown instead of formally weeding the farm	Cinyil shwal met nsakmaar Remaking ridges is more challenging than cultivating land. cf. leyil
cinzeen	—	v.	ʃĩnzéén	to trust; to believe in	Taji a cinzeen ngurum kas Don't trust man
cinzeen	—	n.	ʃĩnzéén	trust; belief; faith	Cinzeen fuu ni a nne ye? Where is your faith?
cip	mo	n.	ʃíp	trap	Cip a mpèe ngu ribetmbii The trap is for the greedy
Cip	—	p.n.	ʃíp	area in Pankshin which is home to the Miship people	officially spelt Chip. Cip ni kus ki yil Mupun mo Chip is close to Mupun land
cipes dī		conj.	ʃípēs dī	without; unless	An ji cipes dī an mang shaghal pán 'I come without I take money take along' i.e. I didn't come with any money
cirang	—	int.	ʃírǎŋ	why; how was it that?	cf. mpèe me ... ye, a rang. Cirang dǎng ri so ye? Why did he go?
cire	mo	n.	ʃírē	small, dry bundle of firewood for immediate use	An armful of firewood or twigs was made into a bundle by women when fetching firewood. The small bundle was usually dry, ready for immediate use, while bigger bundles were dried for later. Ba yoghom ni ki cire kas The firewood has no dry armful
cirem	—	n.	ʃírēm	seed; seedling; sprout	Cirem ni a diiret The seed is good. cf. kyeet .

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Civir	—	p.n.	ʧĩvĩr	Kwanka people	community near Kwanka where the Mwaghavul dead strip off their burial cloth before proceeding to the land of the dead. Mo naa ngumumuut ni nCivir The dead man was seen at Civir
cighir	—	adv.	ʧĩvĩr	soon; quickly; rapidly	mo cighir sak maar ni kyes kwàak <i>they quickly finished in the farm</i> kwàak
cighir	—	v.	ʧĩvĩr	to turn back; to change; to turn; to exchange; to be behind	A cighir nkoghop diisi Turn to the other side
cighir ki	—	v.p.	ʧĩvĩr kí	to make s.o. insane through magical means; to madden	Mo cighir ki ri a pèe ðak He was turned mad at his place of work
cighir kibwoon	ki	v.p.	ʧĩvĩr kí kĩbʷóón	to turn one's back to others; to neglect; to abandon	Taji a cighir ki kibwoon nri kas Don't turn your back on him
cighir nighin	—	v.p.	ʧĩvĩr nĩgĩn	to be contaminated by poor varieties (crops)	Cirem fina ni ki cighir nighin My seeds have been contaminated by poor varieties. cf. kusuk.
cighir yíngying	—	v.p.	ʧĩvĩr yĩngyĩŋ	to whirl around; to whiz around	Jep ni mo pu cighir yíngying The children are whirling around. cf. nwùwòr
cighir yíngying	—	n.p.	ʧĩvĩr yĩngyĩŋ	whirling around	Cighir yíngying a tan jep Whirling around is a childish play. also nwùwòr
coghol	—	n.	ʧóyól	act of spying	Das ni mo fes jì a mpèe coghol kyap The people came for nothing but spying
coi	—	n.	ʧòì	stubborn child or delinquent	Làa ni a coi The child is a delinquent

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cói-cói		id.	ʃóí ʃóí	sound of frying s.t. in oil	wura nkaa sughur lwaá mbut mwoor cói-cói <i>she is frying the meat in oil</i> cóicói
cokali	mo	n.	ʃókàlī	spoon	< H. Jep yicinsi mo ki pèt làa pwoon a cokali The children of today call a spoon <i>cokali</i>
còm	mo	n.	ʃòm	grass-cutter	<i>Thryonomys swinderianus</i> Doghon mu tu mee còm a yil Yesterday we killed a grass-cutter at the countryside
còm goghot	mo	n.p.	ʃòm gòyòt	rock hyrax; dassie; rock rabbit	Ba còm goghot mo kudī mpee dīisi kas Rock rabbits are no longer found here <i>Procavia capensis</i> .
cubwek		id.	ʃúb ^w ék	describes being full to the brim (liquid)	gām cubwék be filled to capacity
cùghùr	mo	n.	ʃùgùr	molars and premolars	Cùghùr firi mo kī lyoon kyes His molars and premolars have all fallen out
cuk	mo	n.	ʃùk	knife	A can shi cuk Cut it with a knife
cuk bwoon	mo	n.p.	ʃùk ɓ ^w óón	knife, all purpose	Usually tied to the waist. A cuk bwoon dīipoo It is a new waist knife
cuk káa	mo	n.p.	ʃùk káá	razor; shaving knife	Cuk káa ni kī tep The razor is broken
cuk kusuk	mo	n.p.	ʃùk kúsúk	knife for harvesting fonio	Ba cuk kusuk ni mo kaat nyem dāk ni mo kas The fonio harvest knives did not go round the labourers
cuk shit	mo	n.p.	ʃùk ʃīt	knife used for cutting grass	Daar an nso seet cuk shit nlutuk Tomorrow I shall buy a grass knife
cukkur	—	n.	ʃùk kúr	grass with sharp edges	found in riverine areas. Cukkur se met ncuk The <i>cukkur</i> grass is sharper than a knife

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cùrèt		id.	ʃùrèt	sound of s.o. sucking their teeth in annoyance	ni láa nwura mbut be wura dwas pòo cùrèt she was angry and she sucked her teeth, <i>cùrèt</i>
cut	cwat	v.	ʃùt	to hit; to beat; to strike	Ri cut ra nkipak He hit her on the cheek
cut	—	v.	ʃùt	to strike a sounding iron	also nung
cut (...) mang	—	v.p.	ʃùt màn	to take or steal s.t. without being noticed	Mat ni bwot cuk nyil be mee làa jì cut mang The woman dropped a knife on the ground and a child took it without her notice
cut tughur	cwat túghúr	v.p.	ʃùt túyúr	to boast; to beat one's chest	A nook cut tughur Stop boasting
cutlung	cwatlung	v.	ʃùtlún, ʃ ^w ātlún	to swim	lit. 'to beat swimming' Mu so ku mu cwatlung dī Let's go and swim.
cutlung	cwatlung	n.	ʃùtlún, ʃ ^w ātlún	swimming	also taalung Ba cutlung a cut shak kas Swimming is not striking each other.
cwáng	—	n.	ʃ ^w áng	grass sp.	used in kùm . Cwáng ni kì fii The <i>cwáng</i> grass has dried up
cwàng	—	n.	ʃ ^w àng	spear made from bamboo	first spear to be used in warfare or hunting expedition. Mo tu lwaa ni a shi cwàng They killed the animal with a bamboo spear. cf. kòp
cwat	—	v.	ʃ ^w āt	to hit (pl.)	plural of cut . Mo kì cwat páat ni They have hit down the Canarium fruit
cwèet		id.	ʃ ^w èèt	describes passing watery excrement at high pressure	also wudedet . doo dyes cwèet eject liquid stool
cwei-cwei		id.	ʃ ^w é ⁱ ʃ ^w é ⁱ	describes being wise, clever, cunning	Aak seen cwei-cwei The ground squirrel is very clever

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cwel		excl.	ʃ ^w él	describes missing a target narrowly	Cwel! Dee lee ku ri ki yàa lwaà ni What a near miss! He almost caught the animal
cwel		adv.	ʃ ^w él	describes missing a target narrowly	Pas ni del cwel The arrow missed it narrowly
cwét	—	v.	ʃwét	to cane s.o. in a mild way	Gwar ni cwét làa ni ki kam The man caned the child mildly. cf. gulang
cwét	—	n.	ʃwét	light drizzling rain	experienced around July and August. Ba cwét ni ndom so wàa mmun kas The light drizzle will not allow us to go home
cwèt		adv.	ʃ ^w èt	fast; quickly; rapidly	a so cwèt ku a foghot mo di Go quickly to see how they are doing following the accident or illness
cwèt-cwèt		id.	ʃ ^w èt ʃ ^w èt	describes walking quickly	a mwaan mmun cwèt-cwèt lit. 'walk quickly for us' i.e. Hurry up!
D d	DDdd				
Da		pref.	dǎ	informal respect prefix applied to the name of a male elder	i.e. Fii'an to Da Fii'an .
Daa		pref.	dàá	formal respect prefix applied to the name of a male elder	Mwaanlee, Daa Mwaanzughum Welcome, Mr Mwaanzughum
daa	mo	n.	dàá	father; lord	Daa waa nlutuk Father is coming back from the market. cf. puun
dàa	—	pref.	dàà	respect prefix applied to the name of a younger man	Dàamwaan a shaar fina Dàamwaan is my friend

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daa ki daam	—	n.p.	dàá kí dààm	marabout stork	lit. ‘father has bag’. <i>Leptopilos crumeniferus</i> Daa ki daam ni kù yaghal del so The marabout stork has flown away. H. <i>bàbbá dà jàkáá</i>
Daa Naan	—	n.p.	dàá nān	God	The male respect prefix was added by missionaries to contrast with Nāá Naan , the original female God of the Mwaghavul. A Daa Naan le yil ni It was God who created the universe
dàa ryee Naan	nyem Naan	ryee n.p.	dàà ryéé nān	man who reluctantly or hesitation	lit. ‘man who stares sceptically at God’. Taji wu lop dàa ryee Naan si kas Don’t send that hesitant man
daafwan	mo	n.	dààf ^w ān	hare; rabbit	<i>Lepus crawshayi</i> . The respect prefix is applied to the root, as the hare is a character in folktales. The hare is a symbol for cleverness, thus you can say laa diisi a daafwan this child is a hare, meaning this child is very clever.
daakaalong	—	n.	dàà kāālōŋ	villain; hero; protagonist	A daakaalong jì fam mun It was the hero who came and saved us
daakumboot	mo	n.	dààkúmbòòt	air bubbles when water boils	Àm ni a daakumboot caghat The water is full of air bubbles. also pumbulek
daalungkat	—	n.	dààlúnkāt	somersault performed by children while swimming	Ri man daalungkat zam He is very good at somersault during swimming. also dilungkat and dulungkat

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daam	—	v.	dààm	to debar; to prevent; to hamper; to turn back	Ciin balkaa ki daam sekyeen Lack of unity hampers progress
daam	mo	n.	dààm	bag; container; purse	Ra zok shaghal ni a ndighin daam fira She hid the money inside her bag
daam Mwàanle	mo	n.p.	dààm m ^v àànle	small purse worn by women to store money	They usually wear it on top of their underwear but covered by their main wrappers. It is believed that women trust the bag more than they trust themselves. The only time they remove it is when having their bath. (lalita-Hausa) (Mwaanle was a tailor who sewed the purses and also hawked them on market days, hence the name 'Mwaanle's bag'). Daam Mwàanle fina ni a nfii My waist purse is empty
daam shàghàl	mo	n.p.	dààm fà̀yà̀l	bag of money	Also applied to £100 in old currency. Ri seet biring ni a nkaa daam shàghàl vul He bought the horse for £200
daampee	—	v.	dààmpeē	to disturb s.o.; to pester	A nook daampee nlàa ni Stop disturbing the child
daapyaa naaning	mo	n.	dààp ^y áá nááníŋ	cattle egret	Daapyaa naaning ki mee lwàa kyéen kas The cattle egret has no reasonable quantity of meat. also kwee pyaa. <i>Ardeola ibis</i> H. bálbéélàà

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daar	—	adv.	dààr	tomorrow	Daar an nso an buluk mee ðak a yil Tomorrow I shall be going to the countryside to do some minor work. also <i>dadaar</i> , <i>didaar</i>
daas	mo	n.	dàás	brave man	this can have a singulative ngudaas. Gwar ni a daas azeen The man is a brave man indeed.
daas-dàas	mo	n.	dàás dààs	true men; desperate; determined	can have a negative sense as ‘stubborn’ Mu so nunu aku nyàk daas-dàas ni mo jì wul ði Let’s leave before the true men soon arrive
daaslek	mo	n.	dààslèk	soldier	Puun fira a daaslek Her father is a soldier. also shiitoghon
daatiis	mo	n.	dààtiis	Senegal coucal	lit. ‘man of <i>tiis</i> [tree sp.]’ <i>Centropus senegalensis</i> . Daatiis ki lwaa met ndaapyaa naaning The Senegal coucal has more meat than the cattle egret. Also tiis . H. <i>rágón mázáá</i>
dadaar	—	adv.	dàðáár	tomorrow	Shaar fina njì dadaar My friend will come tomorrow
daghar	—	v.	dāyār	to limp; to walk slowly because of old age	Ri shoor shii nkaa nghik ñe ri daghar so wàa He hit his foot against a stone and limped home
dàghàr	—	v.n.	dàyàr	limping; walking slowly because of old age	Ba dàghàr a jwat kas Limping is not a fashion


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dai		id.	dài	sound of a big bundle of millet or any heavy item, falling onto the ground from a standing position	wuri táa vwet ñwàghàt kàs ni si dai he dropped the bundle of millet onto the ground, <i>dai</i>
dàk	mo	n.	dàk	oval calabash used for eating	Dàk a ðaa ðiides <i>Dàk</i> is a large bowl
dàkàkàk	mo	n.	dàkàkàk	African fish eagle	<i>Haliaetus vocifer.</i> Ba an kin kyam naa dàkàkàk kas I have never seen an African fish eagle. <i>H. kwakware</i>
Dakum	—	p.n.	dákùm	spirit which combats barrenness in women and impotence in men	Ba Dakum fira kì mùut kas Her spirit of fertility is not dead
dakwal	mo	n.	dák ^w àl	fleece-like costume worn by velang dancers over singlets; fleece cape	Nyem kook ni mo jwal dakwal ðiipoo mo The dancers wore new fleece capes
dál	—	v.	dál	to press s.t. esp. soil particles	Wu nook dál máar ni Stop pressing down the soil particles
dàl	—	v.	dàl	to cover s.t. to keep it warm	Mo dàl laawur ni ku ni kilak kàa káa ði The potatoes were covered so they would sprout faster
dam	—	v.n.	dàm	poverty; lack; want; indigence	Dam neer ri cighirkaat He is surrounded by lack
dam	—	v.	dàm	to be poor; to lack	Ba mu dam kas ‘NEG we be-poor NEG’ We are not poor
dàmbùm	—	id.	dàmbùm	describes bringing more than required (of a liquid)	Also jùmbùm. yak am dàmbùm fetch more water than required
damwesh	—	n.	dàm ^w éʃ	common name for all baby boys, before they are later given appropriate names	Damwesh ni pu cìn tàn The boy is playing
dan	—	v.	dān	to bend down; to stoop; to crouch; to squat	Aá dan a rang ?e? Why are you crouching?
dàn	mo	n.	dàn	plain between hills; valley	also nwàp


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dan del	—	n.p.	dān dēl	to stoop, crouch or squat so as to pass through an opening	Jep ni mo dan del nfung guu ni The children crouched and passed through the opening in the cactus hedge
dang	mo	n.	dāŋ	tail	Ba gurum mo ki dang kas Humans have no tail
dang	mo	n.	dāŋ	descendant	Mun a dang ki Adam We are descendants of Adam
dangning	mo	n.	dāŋníŋ	cow-tail	Used for driving away flies and dancing during ceremonies. Mat ni cìn kook shi dangning The woman danced with a cow-tail
dàngpíghít	—	n.	dàngpíyít	stone that serves as the rear leg of a tripod	also mish tighiring . Depending on the size of the pot, the dàngpíghít may be shifted in or out to support the pot. It is smaller than ng hik tighiring . A we mang dàngpíghít ni 'e? Who took away the rear leg of the tripod? lit. 'white tail' <i>Ictonyx striatus</i> Ngukwat ni tu dangpyaa ni The hunter killed the zorilla
dangpyaa	mo	n.	dāŋp ^y áá	zorilla	like mahogany but with smaller leaves sometimes eaten raw, when sprouting reddish in colour. Mu tong pák nder dangtughup díisi Let's sit under this <i>dangtughup</i> tree
dangtughup	mo	n.	dāŋtúyúp	tree sp.	

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dangvul	mo	n.	dāŋvũl	earwig; 'skirt and blouse'	<i>Dermaptera</i> . Lives in damp places including clothes. Dangvul ni mo dyong mbut nwáar ni The earwigs dropped into the corn drink. cf. ndanggagar, dighir kwee
dàpen	mo	n.	dàpēn	kingfisher spp.	<i>Halcyon spp.</i> H. <i>cii-na-wiyya</i> . Dàpen ni sham dee di 'àm ni The dàpen kingfisher perished in the water
dás	mo	n.	dás	people (male)	Usually occurs in the indefinite pronoun mee dás mó some men
dàs	—	v.	dàs	to pack closely together	Mo dàs lee ni mo sham ndighin daam ni They closely packed the clothes into the bag similar to aloe vera
dau	mo	n.	dà ^ù	plant sp.	Used to treat snake-bite. Dau ni a yen The local aloe vera has medicinal value
dawufil	mo-	n.	dàwúfìl	wandering jew; tropical spiderwort	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> 
deel	mo	n.	dēēl	cock; rooster	Ba dawufil ki mùut kilak kas The wandering jew does not die easily Deel taadoo The cock crowed
déel	mo	n.	déél	top; zenith; summit (tree, mountain)	Déel kì jwak ni le kirmuut The summit of the mountain is frightening

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déel	mo	n.	déél, déél	escape hole for bush rats	Kuzum ni kàa put ndfighin déel ku ni làghàm dī The bush rat came out through the escape hole and escaped
deelele gook	—	n.	dèèlélé gòòk	popped corn	Deelele gook ni a mbiise kà jep mo Popped corn is children's food
deetuu	mo	n.	dèètúú	trumpet used to herald the arrival of the chief, emir, etc.	 Mo pu tàa deetuu nkipang kà mishkaghām The herald trumpet is being played at the palace
degheh	mo	n.	dèyèt	calf	Deghet a nan caghat The calf is full of flesh
den	—	v.	dèn	to deny s.t. to s.o.	Taji a den jep ni mo nwáar ni kas Don't deny the children the corn drink
dep	mo	n.	dèp	black plum; tree sp.	<i>Vitex doniana</i> . Mo ki se kom kà dep The black plum leaves are edible.
der	mo	n.	dēr	clan; lineage	<i>H. dinya</i> cf. saghan Mun a der diimindong ki nyem bin dung mo We are the same clan as the people across the stream
der	mo	n.	dēr	lower part of s.t.	Der ni tal The lower part is hot

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dèr	—	n.	dèr	space beside or under s.t. that has been specified (hill, construction, installation, etc.)	Dèr guus foot of a hill; dèr ting space beside a tree; dèr yoghom space beside bundles of firewood; dèr lu space beside a house; dèr kutar space under a bridge
dèr nyim	mo	n.p.	dèr ⁿ yim	woman	considered as weaker gender. Ba dèr nyim mini mak bák mun kas! That woman is not important enough to insult us!
derkyes	—	n.	dērk ^y ēs	s.o. whose blood relations have all died	Ri a derkyes He is a man without surviving relatives
derpee	mo	n.	dèrpēē	space beside or under s.t. (hill, construction, installation, etc.)	Derpee ni wong zam The space beside the object is very warm (hill, rock, building, fence, etc.)
des	—	v.	dès	to groan; to grunt	during excretion or childbirth. Ri des akudang dyes ni sham He groaned before the faeces came out. cf. gwan .
des	—	v.	dès	to try hard so as to accomplish a difficult task; to endure a difficult situation	Mu des ku mu kyes dī Let's try hard to complete it
deskagham	mo	n.	dèskáyám	traditional leader within the hierarchy; sub-chief; royalty	also plural of mishkagham . Gwar ni a deskagham nder ki mishkagham Mwaghavul The man is a sub-chief under the paramount ruler of the Mwaghavul
diip	—	v.	díip	to beat s.o. without mercy to prevent that person from raising their head	Ri diip làa ciishik ni He beat the recalcitrant child down

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
diip	—	v.	díip	to extinguish flames by lightly hitting them with plant leaves	Wu nook diip wus ni; wu pit shi àm Stop hitting the flame with leaves; extinguish it with water
dik	—	v.	dik	to instigate; to trick; to lure; to deceive by flattery; to spoil s.o. by being too kind to them	mostly applied to children. Taji mu dik jep mo kas We should not be too kind to children
dìng	mo	n.	dìŋ	large crowd; mob	Dìng gurum mo d̄ee mpuus mindong A large number of people perished in one day
diyil	mo	n.	diyil	rat sp.	lives in large underground burrows. Ba diyil ki put mpuus kas The <i>diyil</i> rat does not come out during the day
dì	—	pref.	dì	masculine prefix placed before a body part to emphasise a peculiar oversized shape	e.g. dikáa (one with big head), difut (one with big stomach), dikom (one with large ears)
dì	—	pref.	dì	form of dàa ; respect prefix for males	Ri mang shin a di shàghàl He takes himself as a man of cash. cf. nì .
dì ribetmbii	nyem ribetmbii	n.p.	dì rìbèt ^m bii	greedy man; avaricious man	Ri a di ribetmbii He is a greedy man
diben	—	adv.	díbén	a little; in small quantities or portions	ri shwaa àm diben 'he drank water a little'
diben	—	a.	díbén	small; little; tiny	àm ni a diben 'water the is little'
didaar	—	adv.	dìdàár	tomorrow	An mbaa wàa didaar I shall return home tomorrow. cf. daar
Difiri	—	p.n.	dìfírí	Mwaghavul clan	Ri a Difiri He is a <i>Difiri</i> man. cf. Bijer
dìghìrik-dìghìrik		id.	dìyìrik dìyìrik	describes how a lazy person walks; describes how s.o. walks with heavy feet, shoes	seer si wuri mwaan kàa si <i>dìghìrik-dìghìrik</i> See that lazy man walking <i>dìghìrik-dìghìrik</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dighish-dighish		id.	d̪ɪy̯ɪʃ d̪ɪy̯ɪʃ	sound of flapping clothes when s.o. is walking	ngutar wuri jwal nighin léé mo nkaa shin d̪áng wuri mwàan dighish-dighish <i>the madman wore many clothes and as he walked they made the sound dighish-dighish</i>
digín	—	n.	d̪ɪgín	man with fat cheeks	Corresponds to nigín for women. Ri a digín He is a man with fat cheeks
digiri	mo	n.	d̪ɪgírì	degree	< English. Reep ni ra k̪ì digiri The young woman has a degree
digyok	nyem gyok	n.	d̪ɪgʷók	person who moves about from place to place; promiscuous person	Dyem ni a digyok The young man is a person who wanders about. cf. nigyok
dijet	—	n.	d̪ɪd̪z̪ɛ̄t	man with a protruding occiput	Corresponds to n̪jet for women. Ri a dijjet He is a man with a protruding occiput
dikaam	mo	n.	d̪ɪk̪āām	respect term for an elderly man; grandfather; father-in-law	Also a reciprocal kin term used between a man and his daughter-in-law. A dikaam funu nd̪iis̪ì This is our grandfather
Dikibin	—	p.n.	d̪ɪk̪ɪb̪ɪn	area in Kerang district of Mangu LGA	Dikibin ni kus ki Per Dikibin is close to Per
dikom	—	n.	d̪ɪk̪ōm	person with wide ears	used for men. Corresponds to nikom for women. Ri a dikom He is a man with long ears
Dikoo	—	p.n.	d̪ɪk̪óó	Mwaghavul clan	Dikoo ni mo k̪ì j̪ì wul The Dikoo people have arrived. cf. Bijer
dikyet		adv.	d̪ɪk̪ʷɛ̄t	frantically; energetically	intensely; Ngukwat ni tu mbwoor ni dikyet The hunter killed the lion by frantic efforts

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dileet	mo	n.	dìléét	crown; topmost part of a tree	Kaar ni kàa tong a dileet kì ting The monkey climbed up and sat at the topmost part of the tree
dilungkat	—	n.	dìlúnkāt	somersault performed by children while swimming	Ri man dilungkat zam He is very good at somersault during swimming. also dulungkat and daalungkat
dingyil	mo	n.	dìnyíl	planet	Ba gurum mo mmak tong nki dingyil mo jir kas Human beings cannot live on all planets. cf. gityil , kwangyil , làayil , songyil , tukyil , yilser
dipyaa	mo	n.	dìpyáá	white horse	dipyaa dīisi su zam This white horse is very fast
diram	mo	n.	dìrām	bark; scales	Diram a yen The bark of a tree is medicinal
diram yoghom	mo	n.p.	dìrām yóyóm	bark of tree cut as fuel	Diram yoghom dīisi ni yaa wus zam The bark of this firewood is very combustible
direng	mo	n.	dìrèŋ	back of the knee	Mat ni pwan direng fira mo The woman stretched out the back of her knees
dishoop	—	n.	dìshōōp	hairy; hirsute person	Gwar ni a dishoop The man is a hirsute person
doghon	—	adv.	dōyōn	yesterday	An jì wul a doghon I arrived yesterday. also tidoghon .
doghon tagham	—	adv.	dōyōn tàyàm	last year	Reep ni ra yaghal dik doghon tagham The maiden got married last year. also gyet doghon tagham .

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dong	—	num.	dòŋ	one; number 1	Used when counting. Dong, vul, kún ... One, two, three ... cf. mindong
dùbúm-dùbúm	—	id.	dùbúm dùbúm	sound of a building falling to the ground	lu ni ship sham taa dùbúm-dùbúm the house collapsed and fell to the ground, <i>dùbúm-dùbúm</i>
dùbúm-dùbúm	—	id.	dùbúm dùbúm	sound of s.o.'s feet as they hit the water when swimming	wuri nkaa kam taa lung dùbúm-dùbúm he is learning to swim, <i>dùbúm-dùbúm</i>
dughul	mo	n.	dùyùl	hooked stick	hung on the shoulder by a hunter or horseman used as a weapon. Daa waa mwaan fe ri taa tu daafwan shi dughul Father was returning from a journey and he killed a hare with a hooked stick
dughul	—	n.	dùyùl	s.o. who is flat footed	ra a dughul she is a flat-footed person. Also shii dughul
dughul sar	mo	n.p.	dùyùl sár	fist	Gwar ni shoor an shi dughul sar The man hit me with his fist
dughul tukas	mo	n.p.	dùyùl tükàs	T-shaped stick	used for threshing millet. Dughul tukas ni kì tep The millet threshing stick is broken
dughum	mo	n.	dūyūm	antelope	with big horn used for music; roan antelope. Dughum long lwaa zam The roan antelope has a lot of meat
dughun	dwaghan	v.	dùyùn; dwāyān	to annihilate; to destroy completely; use up seeds without reserving any for future propagation	Taji wu dughun cirem ni kas Don't use up the seeds without reserving some for future propagation

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dughur	dwaghar	v.	dùyùr; dwāyār	to block; to debar; to prevent; to prohibit; to obstruct	A nook dughur ar ngan Stop blocking my way
dughur zai	—	n.p.	dùyùr zà ¹	ceremony to appease the parents following marriage by capture.	lit. ‘to block the space between two houses’. This is done to right what is a ‘wrong’ and formalise the marriage after the fact. Ba dughur zai kudī ki gul kaa yam sì kas. <i>Dughurzai</i> is no longer popular as before
dughurii	mo	n.	dúyúríí	yam; tuber	<i>Dioscorea rotundata</i> and other <i>Dioscorea</i> spp. Daa fwan dughurii wus Father dug up yams and roasted them
dùghùrìi kùr	mo	n.p.	dùyùrìi kùr	cassava; manioc	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> . lit. ‘yam of the silk-cotton tree’. The leaves of cassava resemble those of the silk-cotton tree. Dùghùrìi kùr ni pan dēet The cassava is a bit bitter
duk caan	mo	n.p.	dùk tʃáán	iron shaft of local hoe	Duk caan ni gyar shwàl The shaft of the hoe is too long
dukul	mo	n.	dúkùl	place where the head of the family hides his foodstuffs	Dukul wàar mmat mo a dèl A man’s store room is out of bounds to women
dukùlum	mo	n.	dùkùlùm	heavy stone hammer used by blacksmith	Dukùlum piin sar nri A stone hammer caught his hand
dukùlum	mo	n.	dùkùlùm	person with very poor academic cognition	Gwar ni a dukùlum The man is a dull person
dul	dires	v.	dùl, dīrēs	to pull; to manipulate limb; to rectify a dislocation	Ri yàa sar fira dul He held and pulled her hand

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dul kom	—	v.p.	dūl kōm	to warn; to discipline; to admonish by administering a form of punishment	lit. ‘to pull ear’. Nyemnan mo dul kom nwát ni Elders punished the thief
dulpoo	—	v.	dūlpòò	to grimace; to frown; to pull a face	lit. ‘to pull mouth’. Yíí dulpoo a we ye? Who are you being rude to?
dùlùm	—	v.	dùlùm	to be blunt (knife etc.); to make s.t. blunt	Taji a dùlùm cuk ni kas Don’t make the knife blunt
dulungkat	—	n.	dùlúnkāt	somersault performed by children while swimming	Ri man dulungkat zam He is very good at somersault during swimming. also dìlungkat and daalungkat
dum	—	v.	dùm	to fill a place with smoke; to suffocate with smoke	Dyeel dum ra Smoke suffocated her
dum	—	v.	dùm	to cook cocoyam or potato	in a sealed pot without water. Jep ni mo dum laawur ki mo se di The children cooked potatoes in a waterless pot and ate them
dum	—	v.	dùm	to nurse a premature child to maturity in a strictly warm facility	Làa ni sham mpál òe mo dum ni The child was born prematurely and was nursed by warmth
dun	—	n.	dùn	stammer; stutter	Dun firi ni cii nni His stammer is terrible
dung	mo	n.	dúnj	river; stream; brook; rivulet; rill	Mee dung di kus ki tulu funu There is a stream close to our house
dung	mo	n.	dúnj	riverside soil suitable for growing millet etc.	Dung ni ret kàs zam The riverside soil is very good for millet. cf. jìng, garwan, dung, kwaghas, pàng, pér, dyes nweel

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dùng càn	mo	n.p.	dùng ʈàn	stream beside which boys are circumcised	Tum ni mo pu se shit mpòò dùng càn The sheep are grazing beside the circumcision stream. cf. bòng càn
Dùng Pama	—	p.n.	dùng pámə	Spanish flu; 1918 flu pandemic	that killed hundreds of people between 1918 and 1920. Ba gyet Dùng Pama ni twa gurum mo jir kas The Spanish flu did not kill all people
Dùng Wuhan	—	p.n.	dùng wùhàn	coronavirus disease of 2019; Covid-19	Originated in 2019 in Wuhan in the Hubei province of China and killed thousands of people across the globe in few months. Dùng Wuhan ni byaal a kaa gyet Dùng Pama sì Covid-19 is as deadly as the Spanish flu
dup	mo	n.	dúp	penis; male genitals; prick	Dup kì biring ni aase ngòndòs The genitals of a stallion are very big
dup ngang	mo	n.p.	dúp ⁿ gàŋ	central part of the shoot of fan palm	eaten either roasted or cooked. Dup ngang d̄eet The central part of the fan palm shoot is bitter. Also myeer ngang, mbyol ngang
dur	—	v.	dùr	to perform a task which is better done by more people	mo yit dak ni di mmo mmusut, dee mo dur dipòò they were left to do the work alone, and they struggled hard at it. Mo dur nkaa ni mpeeku ni kyes di they worked hard at it to complete it. Also tus kwai

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
durum	mo	n.	dūrūm	small upper chamber of a hut	A dome-shaped construction to protect the contents from fire. The head of the household often hid valuable things here. Ba jaghas mo mak del ndighin durum ni kas Rats could not enter the dome store.
dut	dwat	s.v.	dùt, d ^w ât	to be short; to be dwarfed	Mat ni dut a kaa matyil si The woman is as short as Earth's mother
dwaghar	—	v.	d ^w āyār	to block (pl.)	Mo tap dwaghar luù jaghas ni mo. They rightly blocked the rats' holes. cf. dughur sg.
dwang	mo	n.	d ^w āŋ	self-centred person; stubborn person	Làa ni a dwang The child is a stubborn person
dwáng	—	n.	d ^w áŋ	smallpox	Dwáng a bóghón Smallpox is a plague. also mubin, ngorzol
dwat	—	s.v.	d ^w ât	to be diminutive; dwarf (pl.)	Das mini mo dwat aase Those people are very dwarf. cf. dut sg.
dyaghap	—	v.	d ^y āyāp	to excessively apply ointment, body cream, lotion, pomade	Làa ni dyaghap yit shi mwòor pwos The child excessively rubbed in body cream

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Mwaghavul D d	pl. DDdđđ	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ɖaa	mo	n.	ɖāā	dish; calabash; bowl	Daa ni kà piin The bowl is broken
ɖaa	—	n.	ɖāā	linear measurement about 6 ft. used to describe length of a mat	Teng ni a ɖaa mindong The rope is one mat long
ɖaa ɖiides	mo	n.p.	ɖāā ɖiides	large calabash used to bring food during marriage rites	larger than <i>ɖudak</i> . Mo le se ngurum ni mo a ndighin ɖaa ɖiides The people were served food in a large calabash. Also called nkirak ɖaa
ɖaa ɖukum	mo	n.p.	ɖāā ɖūkùm	calabash formerly kept in every compound filled with charms and used to protect members of the family	Ba tulu furu ki ɖaa ɖukum kas Their home has no protective calabash
ɖaa ɖukwághál	mo	n.p.	ɖāā ɖūk ^w áyál	calabash with nodules on the back	Ba ɖaa ɖukwághál milam kas The nodule calabash is not slippery
ɖaa ɖuloot	mo	n.p.	ɖāā ɖūlóót	U-shaped calabash	Mo cin wáar mmizep ni mo a ndighin ɖaa ɖuloot The guests were served corn beverage in a U-shaped calabash
ɖaan	—	v.	ɖāān	to carefully light fire; to kindle	Mat ni ɖaan wus ku ra cèt gwóm ɖi The woman kindled a fire so as to cook porridge
ɖaan	—	v.	ɖāān	to nurse; to nurture a child to adulthood	A mat ɖi ɖaan an ndiisi This is the woman who nursed me to maturity
ɖaar	—	v.	ɖāār	to panic; to tremble; to shiver	Taji wu ɖaar kas Don't panic
ɖàar	—	v.n.	ɖààr	panicking; trembling; shivering	Ba ɖàar mbam mun kas Panic will not help us
ɖagham	mo	n.	ɖǎyám	throat; gullet	Àm ni meen ɖagham nra The water scalded her throat. cf. féel
ɖaghar	—	n.	ɖǎyár	hail; ice blocks; snow	Daghar gyar zughum Hail is too cold

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Dai	—	p.n.	dã ⁱ	hunting expedition of Fwangkoo Bijer clan in Panyam district	Includes areas like Daika , Nghiktup . These expeditions were organised to check the growth of wild animals in the area, but it was also an opportunity for men to demonstrate their horsemanship, bravery, etc. which were prerequisites for having/choosing a wife. Originally called Dèr Ngang which the Hausa later changed to Daika. Dai ni a didaar The <i>Dai</i> hunting festival is tomorrow
ɗak	ɗuk	v.	ɗǎk	to prepare; to maintain	Wu ɗuk cirem ni ku pàr mu kyéen ɗi Maintain the seeds so we use them one day
ɗak	—	v.	ɗǎk	to repair; make changes; to fix	Mo kɪ ɗak poolu ɗiiwat ni They have repaired the damaged door

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ɗak		adv.	ɗāk	just; simply; as expected	kaadi mo doo àm nkaa làa ni be wuri sham yaghal ɗak kùràsh <i>when they poured water on the boy he got up suddenly</i> mpèe ɗes kì léé ni dee mo gishishásh kì ni ɗak <i>Due to the size of the load, they had to struggle gishishash to lift it</i> a zonzón a so ku mo tu gha di ɗak <i>You are following them zonzón and they are going to kill you</i> Doghon an sat nne taji a so kas. A so ɗak. <i>Yesterday I asked you not to go. Now, you can go as planned.</i>
ɗak		a.	ɗāk	only; just	Biring ni mo a vul ɗak <i>The horses are two only</i>
ɗak	mo	n.	ɗāk	work; job; occupation; employment	Dak ni shwal <i>The work is hard</i>
ɗak (sak)	ɗak (suk)	v.p.	ɗāk sāk, ɗāk sūk	to prepare oneself	+ pronoun. Wu ɗak suk mpèe kook ni <i>Prepare yourselves for the dance</i>
ɗak aapoo	mo	n.p.	ɗāk ààpòò	miracle; wonder; marvel	lit. ‘work of the bare mouth’ Diisi a ɗak aapoo <i>This is a miracle</i>
ɗak cìn	mo	n.p.	ɗāk ʃin	occupation; vocation; career;	Dak cìn firi a sakmaar <i>His occupation is farming. cf. mbii cìn</i>
ɗal	ɗilang	v.	ɗāl; ɗilāŋ	to swallow; to ingest	Ba làa ni mak ɗal yen kas <i>The child cannot swallow tablets</i>
ɗal lii	ɗilang ~	v.p.	ɗāl lii	to conclude that s.t. you desire will succeed or has succeeded	lit. ‘to swallow saliva’. Mun kì ɗal lii nne ri kì kàt ɗak ni, ɗang ntan ba ni aasi kas <i>We had concluded that</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ɗal liis	—	v.p.	ɗál líís	to die	he had got the job, but it is not so lit. ‘to swallow tongue’. (idiom). Koghorong ɗal liis A hero has died
ɗang	—	v.	ɗãŋ	to beg; to pray	Mu ɗang ri Let’s beg him
ɗang	mo	n.	ɗãŋ	water monitor	<i>Varanus niloticus</i> . Lwàa ɗang ni sháng zam The meat of the water monitor is very delicious. Hausa <i>guza</i>
ɗáng	mo	v.n.	ɗãŋ	begging; pleading	Đáng funu a mindong Our plea is one
ɗáng		conj.	ɗãŋ	before	Nyem ɗak ni mo cin a hát-hát ɗáng mo kyes ɗak ni. <i>The workers had to really struggle before they finished the work</i>
ɗáng		conj.	ɗãŋ	and; with	usually conjoins two verbs. Jan sese ɗáng ri shwaa am zak Jan ate and he drank water too
ɗang ... nkusuk neen	—	v.p.	ɗãŋ nēēn	ⁿ kūsūk to beg s.o. earnestly	ɗang + noun/pronoun + nkusuk neen. lit. ‘to beg as if for fonio when one is starving.’ An ɗang Mansát nkusuk neen I begged Mānsát earnestly
ɗangbe		conj.	ɗãŋbē	but	Mu kì sat nri ɗangbe ri kikwar kiling ni. <i>We have told him but he refuses to hear it.</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
đang-đang	—	n.	ɗ̃ɒŋ ɗ̃ɒŋ	begging as a habit or livelihood	Begging in Mwaghavul land is taboo, it is such a humiliating thing that the entire lineage or clan would be looked down upon. It shows that the family is poor and that any girl marrying into such a family would not be properly catered for. To discourage the practice right from childhood when an item is being shared out to children, the child that tries to jump the queue or stretches out his hand when it is not his turn would be denied or smacked. Each child should wait for his turn. It is believed that when the child gets used to such undue advantages he would eventually become a beggar. Ba đang-đang a mise mu nyem Mwaghavul mo kas Begging is not a Mwaghavul tradition
đangkwaali	mo	n.	ɗ̃ɒŋk ^w ááíí	scarf usually tied as headgear or on the neck	< H. cf. ńíngkii . Taji yi cèt mbiise ndin ndiin đangkwaali Don't cook food without wearing a scarf
đangmukaat		excl.	ɗ̃ɒŋmūkāāt	Goodbye! Good day!	lit. 'till we meet'. Ri so ndin nsat đangmukaat He left without saying goodbye

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dang Naan	—	v.p.	dāngnān	to pray	lit. 'beg God'. A mee ngunan luunaan dang Naan mmun It was a church elder who prayed for us
dangnaan	—	n.	dāngnān	prayer	Dangnaan a mbii cin shidaar Prayer is a daily practice. cf. aduwa
dar	dirang	v.	dār; dīrāŋ	to stand; to stop; to halt	Dar kisi kas Don't keep standing (A polite way of asking s.o. to take a seat or go and attend to his commitments)
dar yóng	—	v.p.	dār yóng	to stand still deeply in thought	Mo sat mee pò nri be ri dar yóng S.t. was said to him and he stood still in deep thought
dee	—	v.	děé	to remain; to be left; to be over	Pak gurum mo dee di Some people are left. Also baa
dee		prep.	děé	without	Said when an action is done and s.o. or s.t. is left out. Mo so dee mun di They left without us. Ra vvang tughul dee daa di She did the pot without the dish
dee		conj.	děé	and	Là ni wal dee mo cin mbiise nri The child cried and he was given food.
dee	—	v.	děé	to be postponed; to be delayed; to be put off; to stay away for a long time	Dak ni kì dee The work has been postponed. Also bèn
dee	—	v.	děé	to be in trouble; to perish	Doghon gurum mo táa dee a ar ndilòs Yesterday people all perished on the road
dee	—	v.	děé	to become	mo dee a wát mo they became thieves

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dee (be)		conj.	děé	then; therefore	dee wuri ki mwaan aase gùsmèt-gùsmèt <i>He now walks sluggishly</i> gùsmèt-gùsmèt [as a result of over-eating]
deet	—	v.	děēt	to drain off a liquid	A we sight deet wáar dí ni dee ntughul ni 'e? Who drained off the little corn drink that was left in the pot?
deet	—	v.	děēt	to sieve a liquid	Wu deet wáar wu cin ngurum mo wa Please sieve the corn drink and serve people. Àm ni rap, deebe mo deet The water was dirty, so it was sieved
dèet	—	s.v.	děèt	to be bitter	Mwos ni dōghòm dèet The beer is satisfactorily bitter
dèet	—	s.v.	děèt	to be strict; to be tasking and requiring attention	Dak ni dèet a mun The work is tasking to us. Gwar ni gyar dèet The man is too strict
dèet-dèet		id.	děèt-děèt	describes s.t. very bitter	xxx
dèet-dèet		id.	děèt-děèt	describes s.o. very strict	
dél	—	v.	dě̄l	to pass; to enter; to move past s.t.; to rush by	doghon wan naa mee nyer sham dél jéghérék-jéghérék Yesterday, I saw a bird with long neck fly past <i>jegherek-jegherek</i> randong mó dél pwat nkuut long gùtùtùt The cows came out of the pen <i>gùtùtùt</i>
dél cwel	—	v.p.	dě̄l ʃ ^w él	to miss narrowly	
dél diki	—	v.p.	dě̄l dīkí	to commit wrongdoing, mistake, sin, fault, transgression	lit. 'to pass on it'
dél diki	—	n.p.	dě̄l dīkí	wrongdoing; mistake; sin; fault; transgression	
dél ndem	—	v.p.	dě̄l ndēm	to lose direction; to go off at a tangent	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḍel ndem (ki mengo)	—	v.p.	ḍɛl ndɛm (kí mɛngó)	to commit adultery; to fornicate	lit. ‘enter inside-grass’. Tenle ki ḍel ndem ki mat ki shaar firi mo Tenle commits adultery with his friends’ wives.
ḍel nkún	—	v.p.	ḍɛl ⁿ kún	to be in trouble	lit. ‘to enter three’
ḍel so	—	v.p.	ḍɛl sò	to go away; to leave; to depart; to quit	
ḍem	—	n.	ḍɛm	greed; compulsive desire for meat etc.	cf. ḍemḍem
ḍèm	mo	n.	ḍɛm	weed; grass	
ḍemḍem	—	v.	ḍɛmḍɛm	to have a compulsive desire for meat and other things	cf. ḍem . Làa sì ḍemḍem zam This child desires meat, food, etc. excessively
ḍemḍem	—	n.	ḍɛmḍɛm	compulsive desire for meat and other things	
ḍen	—	v.	ḍɛn	to be	mo nyàghàl ḍen a shaar funu mo They will later become our friends
ḍen	—	v.	ḍɛn	to be placed; to be kept	
ḍeng	—	loc.	ḍɛŋ	up; on top of; upstairs; above	
ḍéng	—	n.	ḍɛŋ	heaven; sky; upper part of s.t.; firmament	
ḍeng ḍìghìr	—	n.p.	ḍɛŋ ḍìyìr	dry land; dry place	
ḍeng durum	mo	n.p.	ḍɛŋ dūrūm	place in the roof where s.o. can hide in times of insecurity or hide valuables; cache	lit. ‘up in the roof’
ḍénggét	—	a.	ḍɛŋgét	s.t. only; one remaining; unique	a ni ḍee ḍénggét lit. ‘it the remain alone only’ i.e. it is the only one left. This applies to inanimates. For persons see tengreghet
ḍengnaan	—	n.	ḍɛŋnāān	heaven; sky	
ḍep	gìrong	v.	ḍɛp, gīrōŋ	to bend; to curve	
ḍep shii	—	v.p.	ḍɛp shíí	to die	lit. ‘bend leg’. Ryeemshak kì ḍep shii Ryeemshak has died.
ḍep-ḍép	—	v.	ḍɛp ḍɛp	to desire s.t. excessively	
ḍép-ḍép	—	adv.	ḍɛp ḍɛp	describes s.t. bent	
ḍèp-ḍèp	—	id.	ḍɛp ḍɛp	describes s.o. with an excessive desire for s.t.	
ḍes	nan	s.v.	ḍɛs / nān	to be big in size	cf. plural nan

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dēs-dēs	nan-nan	adv.	ḏēs ḏēs / nān nān	describes s.t. plentiful; abundant	
dī	—	v.	dī	to be there; to live; to stay; to remain; to dwell; to still be s.t.	Lu ni dī riret The house is still good
dī		adv	dī	short while ago; recently	dī d̄yèm fīnā wūrī gyār mār t̄àà v̄eláng nī yáng- yáng My son played <i>velang</i> extremely well moments ago
dī		pron.	dī	who; which	Relative pronoun. See also dīi, dīí, dīì . Làa dī ri wurang be a ri mbam puun lit. 'child who he be- tall then FOC. he will-help father' i.e. it is the child who grows big that will help his father. A mat dī mo a dīidween mo nshee kat ni 'FOC. woman who they are young PL. will- first get it' i.e. It is women who are young that will get it first
dī ki		pron.	dī kí	that is; that has	relative pronoun. dīi is a short form. Tulu dī ki long a tulu k̄ààm lit. 'House that has wealth is house public' i.e. A house that has wealth is a home for all
dī mo		pron.	dī mó	who; which; that (plurals)	Relative pronoun. Jep dī mo nki maap mo a mwen mo The children who are crying are fools. cf. dī ri, dī ra, dī ni (sg.)

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
đí ni		pron.	đí nī	who; that (non-human singulars)	Relative pronoun. nningkoro ni a nzargong đí ni ki wal mbut àm ghò-ghò frog sp. that cries inside the water <i>ghò-ghò</i> . Tum đí ni ki làa nkat kyeer đireet A ewe which has offspring will get good care. cf. đí mo, đí ri, đí ra .
đí ra		pron.	đí rǎ	who; that (human feminine singular)	Relative pronoun.
đí ri		pron.	đí rǐ	who; that (human masculine singular)	Relative pronoun. Puun đí ri a ngusèen mak bam jep firi mo A wise father can help his children.
đíbilàk-đíbilàk		id.	đíbilàk đíbilàk	describes s.o. who talks too fast and who replies without thinking	wuri katpoo đíbilàk-đíbilàk he speaks too fast without thinking
đii		pron.	đī	who; which	relative pronoun, reduced from đí ni . See also đi . Làa đii nas puun a làa đimeet A child who beats their father is an irresponsible child
đii-		pref.	đī-	prefix forming ordinal numerals	Thus điivùl ‘second’, điikún ‘third’
đii-		pref.	đī-	prefix forming adjectives from stative verbs	Thus điikaam ‘wide’, from đii and kaam (be wide)
đíí		pron.	đíí	who (is); which (is)	who/which + progressive or habitual. Relative pronoun, reduced from đí ki . See also đi . Gwar đíí jì si a shaar fina The man who is coming over there is my friend.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
d̩i		pron.	d̩i	who has; which has	relative pronoun, reduced from d̩i ki . See also d̩i . Ba gwar ni nas làa d̩i kas ri ni kas The man did no beat up the child who had insulted him
d̩ibang	—	a.	d̩íbáŋ	holy; sacred	
d̩ibang	—	n.	d̩íbáŋ	holiness; sacredness	
d̩ibish	—	a.	d̩íbiʃ	wrong; bad; evil; sinful	
d̩ibish	—	n.	d̩íbiʃ	wrongdoing; evil; sin	
d̩ibuu	—	a.	d̩íbùù	useless; worthless	cf. buu
d̩ici	—	a.	d̩íʃi	different; distinct	
d̩idfang[...]ye		int.	d̩ídɔ̃ŋ yē	which one?	a d̩idfang ye? Which one is it? Ri a ndighin lu d̩idfang ye? ‘He FOC inside room which Q’ i.e. Which room is he in?
d̩ides	—	n.	d̩íděs	respect; honour; exaltation	
d̩ides	d̩inan	a.	d̩íděs, d̩ínān	big; large; huge; vast	
d̩idik	—	a.	d̩ídík	analogous; similar	
d̩ihai	—	n.	d̩íhái	majesty; glory	
d̩ihai	—	a.	d̩íhái	majestic; glorious; almighty	
d̩il	mo	n.	d̩íl	testicles; testes	
d̩ilee		a.	d̩íléē	small; little; tiny	
d̩iloghom		a.	d̩ílóʒóm	soft	
d̩iin	d̩wan	v.	d̩īn; d̩wān	to tie a knot	
d̩iin	—	v.	d̩īn	to insist; to persevere	cf. sughul, vùun
d̩iin	—	n.	d̩īn	fruit-bat	<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i> and possibly other spp.
d̩inshik	—	v.	d̩ìŋʃik	to consistently refuse to heed advice	
d̩inshik	—	n.	d̩ìŋʃik	consistent refusal to heed advice	
d̩inung		a.	d̩ínūŋ	cooked; ripe; ground	
d̩ip	—	v.	d̩íp	to harvest	
d̩ipóó		a.	d̩ípóó	new	
d̩iiret	—	n.	d̩íirèt	goodness; blessing	
d̩iiret		a.	d̩íirèt	good	
d̩iis	—	v.	d̩īs	to suck up; to dry up; to evaporate	
d̩iis	—	v.	d̩īs	to filter particles in the teeth while drinking	
d̩iisi		adv.	d̩īsí	like that	Cin nra d̩iisi Give her like that.
d̩iisi		dem.	d̩īsí	that	cf. ndiisi


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dīisì		dem.	dīisī	this	as dīisì ni yem ndīn mbiise ku ni dēe si gòkshiròk ‘dog this it spent-days without food so it became there gòkshiròk’ i.e. <i>This dog has not been fed for days, and it is looking emaciated, gokshirok.</i> cf. ndīisì
dīisizok		a.	dīisīzòk	hidden; concealed	shàghàl fina ni a dīisizok <i>my money is hidden</i>
dīital		a.	dīitāl	hot	
dīital		a.	dīitāl	tough	
dīivùl		num.	dīivùl	second	lu firi dīivùl ni his second house
dīiyòng	—	a.	dīiyòŋ	mentally challenged; retarded	
dīk	—	n.	dīk	marriage; wedding	
dīk	—	v.	dīk	to mould (as a pot)	
dīk	—	v.	dīk	to build; to construct	
dīk	dīk-dīk, dīk kī dīk, dīk a dīk	a.	dīk, dīk dīk, dīk kī dīk, dīk ā dīk	different	cf. dīici
dīk	—	v.	dīk	to sieve; to sift; to strain	
dīkbish	—	n.	dīkbīʃ	wife out of favour with her husband	
dīki		adv.	dīkí	again	
dīki-dīki		adv.	dīkí dīkí	repeatedly; again and again	a katpoo nkaa ni dīki-dīki you talk about it repeatedly
dīkret	—	n.	dīkrét	wife favoured by husband	
dīlang	—	v.	dīlāŋ	to swallow (pl.)	cf. singular dal
Dileng		p.n.	dīlēŋ	hunting expedition/festival of Bwai community in Mangu LGA.	These expeditions were organised to check the growth of wild animals in the area. It was an opportunity to demonstrate good horsemanship etc. Today dances etc. are organised mainly to socialise.
dīleng	mo	n.	dīlēŋ	thin, long, wide layer of rock	
dīmís-dīmís		id.	dīmís dīmís	describes the way a small animal drags itself along the ground.	cf. gìdibìs-gìdibìs for larger animals
dīnkan	—	a.	dī ⁿ kàn	evil; bad	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dīnshee		a.	dī ⁿ ʃèè	the first	
dīnshee	—	num.	dī ⁿ shɛ̀ɛ̀ɛ̀	first	irregular formation; there is suppletion of <i>mindong</i> (one) to <i>nshèe</i>
dīnsuluk	—	a.	dī ⁿ sùlùk	uncircumcised	also nsuluk
dīpòò	—	v.	dīpòlòl	to be on it (any activity); to be doing it	mun dīpòò we are on it
dīrang	—	v.	dīrāŋ	to stand (pl.)	cf. dar sg.
dīrem	—	n.	dīrém	visit by a suitor to his fiancée during courtship late in the night; act of telling tales mostly in the night	cf. so dīrem, teer dīrem, tong dīrem so dīrem night visit by a suitor to his proposed; to pay such visit teer dīrem to spend (or act of spending) the night with one's fiancée tong dīrem to sit (or act of sitting) to tell tales
dīrep		n.	dīrɛ̀p	charcoal	
dīrep wus		n.	dīrɛ̀p wūs	hot charcoal	
dībén	—	n.	dībɛ̀n	crop	
dībèn	—	n.	dībɛ̀n	heat; steam; vapour	
dīghim		v.	dīɣim	to make s.o. nervous	
dīghìn	—	n.	dīɣin	inside of a room; container; enclosure; etc.	
dīghir	mo	n.	dīɣīr	scorpion	Found under rocks. Can give an unpleasant sting. H. <i>kunama</i>
dīghìr	—	n.	dīɣìr	dry land; dry place;	
dīghìr	—	v.	dīɣìr	to balance s.t. on the head	
dīghir kwee	mo	n.p.	dīɣīr k ^w èè	earwig; 'skirt and blouse';	<i>Dermaptera</i> . Lives in damp places including clothes.
dīghirkap	—	n.	dīɣīrkāp	nausea	
dōgho	mo	n.	dōɣó	sound; voice	cf. ḏoo
dōgholshik	—	n.	dōɣòʃik	dirty habit	also nyokshik
dōgholshik	—	v.i.	dōɣòʃik	to have a dirty habit	also nyokshik
dōghom	—	v.	dōɣòm	to stoop; to bend down; to crouch	
dōghom	—	v.	dōɣòm	to begin; to start; to commence	
dōghòm	—	v.	dōɣòm		
dōghor	—	v.	dōɣōr	to frown; to look gloomy	
dok	—	s.v.	dōk	to be quiet; to be silent	
dok'ku	—	excl.	dōk'kú	keep quiet!	< dok aku
dòm	—	v.	dōm	to like; to love; to want; to desire; to need	
dòm	—	n.	dōm	liking; love; want; desire; need	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḍong	—	s.v.	ḍɔŋ	to be clean; to be clear (water); to be pellucid	
ḍong	—	s.v.	ḍɔŋ	to be well groomed (body)	
ḍong	—	s.v.	ḍɔŋ	to be glossy and smooth	
ḍong	—	s.v.	ḍɔŋ	to be too watery; to be too dilute	
ḍong yét-yét	—	v.p.	ḍɔŋ yét yét	to be very clean; clear (water); to be very well groomed (body)	
ḍong-ḍong	—	adv.	ḍɔŋ ḍɔŋ	describes s.t. clean; clear	
ḍoo	—	v.	ḍɔ̄	to pour	
ḍoo	—	s.v.	ḍɔ̄	to be pale as a result of dehydration; illness or exhaustion	
ḍóo	—	n.	ḍɔ́	sound; voice	
ḍoo maap	mo	n.p.	ḍɔ̄ mààp	noise of a machine, bird or animal	
ḍoo mat	—	n.p.	ḍɔ̄ màt	high-pitched voice	
ḍoo mish	—	n.p.	ḍɔ̄ miʃ	low-pitched voice	
ḍu	—	v.	ḍu	to smell (s.t.)	
ḍu	—	v.	ḍu	to appear to be; to look like	ba ri ḍu ngumaar kas He doesn't appear to be a farmer (usually in negative constructions)
ḍu-	—	pref.	ḍu-	prefix for type of calabash	
ḍú	—	n.	ḍú	odour; smell; stink; pong; aroma	
ḍudak	mo	n.	ḍuḍàk	spherical calabash	similar to <i>birong</i> but smaller, used for keeping food, has a small mouth
ḍuḍu	—	adv.	ḍuḍu	describes s.t. smelly; odoriferous; stinky; aromatic	
ḍuḍyaar	mo	n.	ḍuḍ'áár	small calabash for getting grains from the granary	
ḍughun	ḍwaghan	v.	ḍũyũn, ḍ ^w áyān	to have sexual intercourse; to copulate	
ḍúghún	ḍwághán	n.	ḍũyún, ḍ ^w áyán	sexual intercourse; copulation	
ḍughun gus	—	v.p.	ḍũyũn gùs	to be too dry (food)	
ḍughur	—	v.	ḍũyūr	to wipe out gradually	
ḍúghúr	—	n.	ḍũyúr	kidney	
ḍùghùr	—	n.	ḍũyùr	tiredness; exhaustion; fatigue	
ḍughur ḍi	—	v.	ḍũyūr ḍi	to make s.o. tired	ḍàk ni ḍughur ḍi ngwar ni The work made the man tired
ḍughut	—	v.	ḍũyūt	to extract (only of oil)	
ḍughut mwoor	—	v.p.	ḍũyūt m ^w òr	to extract oil from a fruit	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḍuk	—	v.	ḍũk	to carefully assemble; to prepare; to organise; to maintain; to manage; to gather live coals	pl. cf. ḍak
ḍukum	mo	n.	ḍũkùm	calabash formerly kept in every compound filled with charms and used to protect members of the family. The ordained member of the family keeps the ḍaa ḍukum and ensures its full protection. Dukum is used for a few kùm , especially Ngàrmùn, Njii, Mùut Tùfwo	
ḍukwághál	mo	n.	ḍũk ^w áyál	calabash with nodules on the back	
ḍukwat	—	n.	ḍũk ^w át	small calabash with a pointed neck used in feeding small children	Also a symbol for a child. Usually tied to the small gourd like the flask and its accompanying cup Dukwat piin ḍee/yit been ḍi lit. ‘The small calabash broke and dropped away from the gourd’ implies ‘the child died and the mother survived following a birth’.
ḍuloot	mo	n.	ḍũlót	U-shaped calabash	
ḍuluk		n.	ḍũlúk	calabash used for preparing draw soup	smaller than <i>ḍudak</i>
ḍum	—	v.	ḍũm	to be cooked	(porridge mixture after final addition of flour)
ḍum	—	v.	ḍũm	to not thrive well (child)	
ḍung	—	n.	ḍũŋ	lie; untruth; falsehood	
ḍureep kwar	mo	n.p.	ḍũrēep kwār	large wooden bowl	used to bring food during marriage rites lit. ‘bowl rejected by young woman’
ḍurum	—	v.	ḍũrùm	to catch s.o. unawares	(who is doing s.t. wrong)
ḍúrúm	—	v.	ḍũrúm	to devour	
ḍushaghal	mo	n.	ḍũʃàʃàl	long, tubular calabash	with an iron handle sewn across the opening used for ritual drinks
ḍushuu	mo	n.	ḍũʃúú	volcanic hill	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Dushuu-Nkirang	—	p.n.	dũfúú nkíránɔ̃	Kerang volcanic hill from which Swan water is bottled	
dutaan	mo	n.	dũtààn	long, tubular calabash	with a wooden handle sewn across the opening on the body used by elders for drinking the <i>mwos</i> local beer
duu	—	v.	dũù	to be a crowd; to be many; to be numerous	
duu	—	n.	dũù	number of anything	
duu	—	n.	dũù	crowd of people; mob	
dwang		s.v.	d ^w áɔ̃	to be sour; to be acid	
dwang		v.	d ^w áɔ̃	to grimace; to frown	
dwáng-dwáng		adv.	d ^w áng d ^w áng	describes s.t. sour or acid	
dwas	d̄iis	v.	d ^w ās, d̄iis	to lick; to suck; to sap strength	
dwaspoo	—	v.	d ^w āspòò	to suck one's teeth; to hiss	shows disgust, contempt, regret, disappointment, annoyance, etc.
dwat	—	v.	d ^w āt	to squeeze; to be narrow (of an entrance; room); to wring out	
dwat dyes	—	v.p.	d ^w āt d̄yēs mmèngó	to put stress on; to pressurise; to drive	lit. 'to squeeze out excrement'. Pantu ki dwat dyes nlàa ni ki dak Pantu drives that child too hard
dween	—	v.	d ^w ēēn	to be small in size; to be tiny (pl.)	cf. singular kat .
dween	mo	n.	d ^w ēēn	smaller fruit, farm produce or animals	Plural usage. Gwar ni yak pupwap, be ri wagher nan ni mo seet ku ri cin dween ni mo d̄i mmat ni cèt The man caught fish, and he selected the bigger ones and sold but gave his wife the smaller ones to cook. cf. nan
dween-dween	—	adv.	d ^w ēēn d ^w ēēn	describes s.t. small	
dwiit	—	s.v.	d ^w íít	to be too narrow (passage, entrance)	
dwiit-dwiit	—	adv.	d ^w íít d ^w íít	describes s.t. too narrow	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dýaa	mo	n.	d ^y áá	name by which women of the same age group (i.e. friends) respond to each other's call	said in response to ìnaa . Speaker A: Teer ryang aa, ìnaa? Good morning, ìnaa . Speaker B: Teer ryang, dýaa . Morning, <i>dýaa</i> .
dýaar	mo	n.	d ^y áár	granary; barn; foodstore; silo	
dýaar kutcet	—	n.p.	dýāār kùt f̣èt	special foodstore in the kitchen	
dýaar shaghal	mo	n.p.	d ^y āār f̣àɣàl	automated teller machine (ATM)	cf. mbii shang shaghal
dýaghàp	—	id.	d ^y àɣàp	describes light that goes off suddenly	
dýaghap yit	—	v.p.	d ^y áɣáp yīt	to blink	
dýeel	—	n.	dýēēl	smoke	
dýeel	—	v.	dýēēl	to come together to overcome s.t.	
dýéel	—	n.	d ^y éél	adjudication; trial; judgment	
dýèel	—	n.	d ^y èèl	quarrel; dispute; misunderstanding; strife	
dýèel	—	v.	d ^y èèl	to quarrel; to dispute	
dýeel tukaa	—	n.p.	d ^y ēēl tùkáá	murder case	
dýeep	—	v.	d ^y ēēp	to lift; to raise; to elevate	
dýeepkaa	—	n.	d ^y ēēpkáá	arrogance; pride	
dýeepkaa	—	v.	d ^y ēēpkáá	to be arrogant	
dýees	—	n.	d ^y ēēs	sand	
dýees	—	v.	dýēēs	to grind; to crush; to pulverise	
dýees káa	—	v.p.	d ^y ēēs káá	to struggle with an antagonising experience	
dýees nweel	—	n.p.	dýēēs ⁿ wèél	sandy soil not suitable for growing millet	cf. jing, garwan, dung, kwaghas, pàng, pér
dýees shiit	—	v.p.	d ^y ēēs f̣iīt	to grind grain	
dýees shiit	—	n.p.	d ^y ēēs f̣iīt	grinding of grain	
dýel	—	v.	d ^y él	to retain; to take along; to own; to possess; to nurture; to lead	
dýem	jep zilang	n.	d ^y èm, ḍzép ẓḥḷaŋ	son; young man	
dýemnaa	mo	voc.	d ^y èmnàà	brother; sister; sibling	when you address him/her directly
dýemnaa	mo	voc.	d ^y èmnàà	name by which people whose mothers come from the same compound, area, or home call each other.	They have no other relationship.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
d̩yem̩nang	—	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩mń̩aŋ	your sibling	when speaking about them to a man
d̩yem̩nighin	—	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩mń̩ĩỳ̩ĩn	your sibling	when talking about them indirectly
d̩yem̩ning	—	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩mń̩iŋ	your sibling	when speaking to a woman
d̩yen	—	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩n	manners; attitude; character	behaviour; demeanour;
d̩yen	—	v.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩n	to wish; to intend	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩ŋ	—	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩ŋ	wild fruit sp.	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s	—	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s	faeces; manure; dung; shit	excreta; stool;
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s	mo	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s	bone	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s	mo	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s	hard fruit	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s	mo	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s	hard interior of stem or branch	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s b̩woon	mo	n.p.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s b̩ʷóon	lower backbone	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s dang	mo	n.p.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s d̩aŋ	coccyx; bone at base of spine	lit. ‘bone of tail’
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s furum	mo	n.p.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s f̩ur̩um	knee cap	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩áá	mo	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩áá	skull	lit. ‘bone of head’
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩áá	mo	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩áá	theme; main point	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩áá	—	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩áá	name for s.o. who is last person left alive in a family or affected by s.t., e.g. chief mourner or celebrant	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩áá	—	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩áá	person directly involved in	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩áá	—	n.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩áá	or affected by s.t., e.g. diarrhoea in children	cf. pider
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩áap̩òò	—	n.p.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩áap̩òò	slag	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩ilom	—	n.p.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩il̩om	backbone; spine	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩inok	mo	n.p.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩in̩ok	tin slag	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩uza	—	n.p.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s k̩uz̩à	bone surrounding the vagina	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s neer	mo	n.p.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s n̩ē̩r	<i>Canarium</i> nuts	<i>schweinfurthii</i>
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s paat	mo	n.p.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s páát	pelvis	
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s pider	mo	n.p.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s p̩id̩ēr	diarrhoea	also d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s s̩ul .
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s put	—	n.p.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s p̩ūt	dysentery	General pain, weakness and sore joints. Bloody stool. Untreated leads to death.
d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s tòghòm	—	n.p.	d̩ỳ̩ɛ̩s tòghòm		
d̩ỳ̩óghóp-	—	id.	d̩ỳ̩óghóp	describes eating soft food	also ỳ̩óghóp-
d̩ỳ̩óghóp	—	id.	d̩ỳ̩óghóp	nourished with a lot of oil	ỳ̩óghóp
d̩ỳ̩ong	—	v.	d̩ỳ̩õŋ	to trickle down	pl. of taa to fall hence a type of iterative
d̩yoo	—	v.	d̩ỳ̩õõ	to watch; stare; regard; observe; to search; to seek	
d̩ỳ̩ù-d̩ỳ̩ù	—	id.	d̩ỳ̩ù-d̩ỳ̩ù	like an arrow	d̩ɛ̩l m̩putughup d̩ỳ̩ù-d̩ỳ̩ù pierce the heart like arrows

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
E e	EEee				
'e		int.	'é	polar question marker	full form me . Occurs in sentence-final position. Questions which do not presuppose the response. a wagha a wat ni 'e? are you the thief?
'e		int.	'ē	question marker	full form ye . Occurs in sentence-final position. a sat ngan azeen-nzeen, a we cìn wat ni 'e? Tell me truly, who committed the theft?
F f	FFff				
Fai		p.n.	fáí	personal spirit which cures headaches	
fee	—	v.	fēē	to drag; to pull	
fee pider a	—	v.p.	fēē pìdēr ā	to look down on s.o.; to despise; to revile	
feefee	—	n.	fēēfēé	sweeping the farm	after planting fonio to prevent birds from eating the seeds. New wives and girls would cut small branches of trees, tie them neatly and align them in a row on the farm to cover the fonio seeds.
feel	—	v.	fēēl	to peel; to husk	
féel	mo	n.	féél	throat; gullet	cf. ḍagham
féel	—	n.p.	féél	goitre (disease)	often associated with iodine deficiency
fèel	mo	n.	fèèl	scale; peelings of trees	
fèel	mo	n.	fèèl	plant sp.	
feel fii	—	n.p.	fēēl fii	trachea	
féel fii	—	v.p.	féél fii	to thirst	+ dative
fèel nwoo	—	n.p.	fèèl ⁿ wòò	sloughed skin of a snake	
feel shwáa	—	v.p.	fēēl ⁿ áá	to shell maize	
feel shwáa	—	n.p.	fēēl ⁿ áá	shelling of maize	
féel vul	—	n.p.	féél vūl	hypocrite; person who says one thing and does another	

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feer	mo	n.	fēēr	transverse horn	played for music also alarm, signal
fээр	—	num.	fээр	four; 4	
fээр	—	v.	fээр	to move along on the buttocks like a child	
fээр man	—	v.p.	fээр mān	to be very knowledgeable about s.t.	
fès		adv.	fès	very; emphasis; greater, smaller, longer, etc	must qualify another adjective. làa dĩ wus meen wuri ni fes bish naa. The boy who had burns from the fire is a terrible sight
fet	—	v.	fét	to slaughter; to massacre	
fet	—	v.	fét	to sweep; to brush	
fèt	mo	n.	fèt	Berom hoe; small hoe	see cáan . Presently in use by Mwaghavul.
fèt	—	s.v.	fèt	to be distant; to be far; to be remote	
fèt	—	v.	fèt	to shift; to move; to budge	ngħik ni k̀ fèt the stone has shifted lit. ‘to sweep legs’. The origin of the expression lies in a belief that once the legs of a bachelor are swept with the broom he will remain unmarried and run out of luck.
fet shii	—	v.p.	fét jíí	proverbial belief	Mwaghavul society emphasises cleanliness in terms of neatness of both personal and general hygiene. Any house where there are girls all adjoining roads are properly swept and kept clean on daily basis. A dirty compound would not attract suitors ¹
fetpee	—	n.	fétpēē	sweeping	
fetpee	—	v.	fétpēē	to sweep	


¹ Capt. H.D. Foulkes, a Briton who led the British patrol team to Panyam in 1907, stated thus “They are not as ill looking as many pagan peoples. “In figures they are sturdy and perhaps owing to the plentiful supply of water they are clean” (Source: National Archives Kaduna).

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fii	—	p.a.	fīī	your (f.)	2 nd person singular feminine possessive adjective. also fiyi . cf. mii
fii	—	v.	fīi	to be dry; to be desiccated; to be arid	
fii	fyat	v.	fīi, fyát	to blow; to dry (sg.)	cf. pl. fyat which is only applied to blowing up a fire
fii làapiit	—	v.p.	fīi lààpīīt	to blow one's nose	
fii nòòk	—	v.p.	fīi nòòk	to give artificial respiration	
fii pighizing	—	v.p.	fīi pìyìzīṅ	to despise; look down on others	lit. 'blow nose'
fii-fii	—	adv.	fīifīi	describes s.t. dry	
fiip	—	n.	fīīp	whistle	also piip . cf. tàa fiip
fil	—	v.	fīl	to boil; to vaporise	
fil buluk	—	v.p.	fīl bùlùk	to parboil meat; to be parboiled; to boil over	
fil gwom	—	n.p.	fīl g ^w òm	ringworm; tinea capitis; dermatophytosis	lit. 'splash of boiling flour' because it looks like ringworm. Infection of the head Symptoms of ringworm include itchy, red, raised, scaly patches that may blister and ooze. Leaves circular white spots.
filfoghól	mo	n.	fīlfóyól	puff-adder; snake sp.	<i>Bitis arietans</i>
filfuk	—	n.	fīlfúk	grass sp.	same as nfwaghap
fīn	mo	n.	fīn	grinding stone; millstone; quern	refers to the lower, stationary, stone (quern). Also ng hik fīn
fīn	—	adv.	fīn	back to front (describes clothes worn)	
fīn	—	v.	fīn	to expose; to exhibit; to display	supposed to be hidden
fīn	mo	n.	fīn	piece of meat attaching to skin	
fīn	—	v.	fīn	to remain in large quantities	
fīng	—	v.	fīṅ	to scare and scatter people or animals, usually by pursuing them	also ving
fivir	—	n.	fīvīr	tornado; whirlwind; dust-devil; cyclone	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fikot	mo	n.	fíkót	corpse; lifeless body; carcass; cadaver; empty body; s.t. that spoils unexpectedly; s.o. who dies unexpectedly; s.o. whose soul has temporarily left his body	cf. kúm
fikot	mo	n.	fíkót	promiscuous woman	Figurative use. Ra a fikot ni She is a promiscuous woman
filak	—	v.	fílàk	to treat pot so that it can ferment drinks poured into it	
filap	—	v.	fīlāp ~fūlāp	to retrieve; to wrest s.t. from s.o.; to detach	also fulap
filet	—	v.	fīlét	to cut a small portion or piece	
filok	mo	n.	fìlòk	lungs	
fina	—	pron.	fīnā	my	A we a shaar fina ye? Who is my friend?
fira	—	p.a.	fīrā	her	third person singular feminine possessive adjective. matkáa ni wura kì baa bilang dī mmee làa fira ni, dee wura teer shoor a maap dak shwèt-shwèt the widow has lost another child and she has been crying all night <i>shwet-shwet</i>
firi	—	p.a.	fīrī	his	third person singular masculine possessive adjective. Diisì a lu firi lit. 'this is house his'
firish	—	v.	fīrīf ~fūrīf	to cut or break a tiny piece or portion; to slice (s.t. too dry for a smooth cut)	also furish
foghol	fwaghal	v.	fṵyṵl, fʷāyāl	to swell; to be swollen (face or body)	yit kì làa ni pán foghol the child's face is swollen a bit. cf. fuup

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fòghòl	mo	n.	fòyòl	small pot used to reserve drinks for elders	
foghom	—	v.	fòyòm	to grasp firmly	cf. yaa .
foghot	—	v.	fòyòt	to visit a sick, bereaved or troubled person	
fok	—	n.	fòk	aluminium	cf. kal, bòng, bòo, juu
fòk nduu	—	n.p.	fòk ⁿ dūū	lichen	
fól	mo	n.	fól	creeper sp.	with very sour caterpillar-like fruit also nnidwang
fón	mo	n.	fón	long calabash	
fufu	—	p.a.	fūdū	their (logophoric)	Mangun dialect. Also furu
fughu	—	p.a.	fūyū	your (pl.)	also fuu . cf. mughu
fuk	—	v.	fūk	to blow air with bellows	
fúk	—	n.	fúk	blowing air with bellows	
fùk	—	v.	fùk	to be very angry; to be enraged; to be furious	
fùk	—	n.	fùk	place full of manure	
fùk	—	n.	fùk	impurity following sexual intercourse	there is a belief that if you go from sexual intercourse to a place where they are preparing goghor jute condiment it will lose its flavour. Similarly if you go to the smithy, their work will not go well. Any delicate work can fail in this situation.
fulap	—	v.	fūlāp	to retrieve with the use of fingernails	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fulup	—	v.	fūlūp	to insult; to abuse pl.	cf. kās sg. Jep ni mo fulup shirop ni mo (yit des) The children insulted the women (many times)
fúlúp	—	n.	fúlúp	insult; abuse; insulting behaviour	cf. kas
fung	mo	n.	fùŋ	hole; opening; tunnel; window; gap; chasm; chink; crevice	
fung aghas	mo	n.p.	fùŋ àyàs	gap in teeth	
fung guu	mo	n.p.	fùŋ gùù	narrow entrance	flanked by euphorbia cactus used to deter slave-raiders in former times
fung kiram	mo	n.p.	fùŋ kíráám	hole in a grass fence	Idiomatic use naa shak nfung kiram [they] are not on speaking terms
fung pider	mo	n.p.	fùŋ pìdēr	anus	
fung pighizing	mo	n.p.	fùŋ pìyìzīŋ	nostril	
fung zai	mo	n.p.	fùŋ zài	small opening	between two houses to serve as drainage; etc.
funu	—	p.a.	fūnū	our	1 st person plural possessive adjective. cf. munu
fur	mo	n.	fūr	central space inside a compound; courtyard	
furap	—	v.	fūrāp	to deliberately offend or hurt s.o.; to deliberately do s.t.	
furu	—	p.a.	fūrū ~ fūdū	their	also fudu (logophoric) in Mangun dialect. A daam furu it is their bag
furum	mo	n.	fūrùm	knee	also kufurum, kifurum
fùt	mo-	n.	fùt	wooden log or metal bar	to which madmen and prisoners were chained
fuu	—	p.a.	fūū	your	also fughu
fuulúu	—	n.	fūūlúú	rizga variety	cf. nvuu
fuup	—	v.	fúúp	to swell; to be swollen (face)	yit kì làa ni pán fuup the child's face is swollen a bit. cf. foghol
fuur	—	n.	fúúr	cram-cram; grass with white flower	<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i> . Used for thatching and to treat cuts

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fuut	—	v.	fūūt	to vomit; to regurgitate; to retch	
fúut	—	n.	fúút	vomit	
fwa		id.	fwà	describes rain pouring heavily but for a short time	fwan jì fwà rain comes heavily for a short time
fwàa		id.	f ^w àà	sound of water pouring out	àm ni sham beer fwàa the water poured out <i>fwàa</i>
fwaal	—	v.	f ^w āāl	to retrieve s.t. wide; usually in full, with fingernails	
fwaap	—	n.	f ^w ààp	good odour; smell; aroma; scent	
fwaat	mo	n.	f ^w āāt	piece of cloth	
fwaat dīin	mo	n.p.	f ^w āāt dīin	wrapper	cloth worn by women around the waist down to the knees
fwagha		p.a.	f ^w āyā	your (m.)	2 nd person singular masculine possessive adjective. cf. mwagha
Fwam		p.n.	f ^w àm	place name	a village in Ampang West
fwan	—	n.	f ^w ān	rain	cf. also nnicwét, cwét, nnityoos, ngumbit, lok nighinmat
fwan	mo	n.	f ^w ān	rabbit; hare	more commonly daafwan
fwàn daghar	—	n.p.	f ^w àn dǎyár	hail	
fwàn kút	—	n.p.	f ^w àn kút	rainstorm	
fwàn lok	—	n.p.	f ^w àn lók	early rains during spring	
fwàn tèer	—	n.p.	f ^w àn tèèr	rain that lasts all night	
fwàn waap	—	n.p.	f ^w àn wááp	late rains during harvest	
fwàn wét	—	n.p.	f ^w àn wét	rain that lasts all day	
fwang	—	v.	f ^w àŋ	to protect; guard jealously	
fwang	mo	n.	f ^w àŋ	fence; fortress; protection; guarding s.t. jealously	
fwat	—	n.	f ^w āt	ashes	
fwàt	—	v.	f ^w àt	scatter	
fwàt	—	v.	f ^w àt	to show resistance	+ pronoun, e.g. fwàt sak, shik, suk, sun, sat
fwàt kom	—	v.p.	f ^w àt kōm	non-verbal communication	when one brushes his/her ears, expressing non-involvement or innocence
fwo	—	v.	f ^w ō	to forgive	
fwo	—	v.	f ^w ō	to throw (pl.)	plural of vwet

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fwó	—	n.	f ^w ó	forgiveness	
fwo aak	—	v.p.	f ^w ō āāk	to impregnate s.o. (pl.)	plural of fwot aak
fwo àas	—	v.p.	f ^w ō ààs	to lay eggs	plural of fwot àas
fwo kam	—	v.p.	f ^w ō kām	to cane s.o.	
fwo miyèl	—	n.p.	f ^w ō miyēl	childhood fever	Also fwo toghom . The child becomes feverish. A fluid combining a herb and a grass species is boiled and the water turns red. The water is sprinkled on the patient.
fwo ngwàm	—	v.p.	f ^w ō ⁿ g ^w àm	to whip; to flog	
fwo ngwang	—	v.p.	f ^w ō ⁿ g ^w āŋ	to bewitch s.o.	so that growths form on their skin
fwo ruruu	—	v.p.	f ^w ō rúrúú	to scream; to shout for help	
fwo sushii	—	v.p.	f ^w ō sùjíí	to compete in a race	
fwo tòghòm	—	n.p.	f ^w ō tòyòm	childhood fever	Also fwo miyel . The child becomes feverish. A fluid combining a herb and a grass species is boiled and the water turns red. The water is sprinkled on the patient.
fwo tòghòm	—	v.p.	f ^w ō tòyòm	to bewitch	lit. ‘to throw blood’. It is believed that some women have the power to make others feel feverish before the final making of the ridges
fwo yang	mo	v.p.	f ^w ō yáŋ	to demarcate ridges	
fwodi	—	n.	f ^w ōdī	forgiveness	
fwodi	—	v.	f ^w ōdī	to forgive	
fwoon	—	v.	f ^w ōōn	to be crumbly cooked; to be crumbly; to be cooked dry e.g. jollof acha (fonio), yam	
fwoon	—	v.	f ^w ōōn	to untie s.t.; to loosen	
fwor	—	v.	f ^w òr	to follow after; to follow s.t. up	
fwor fwoon	—	v.p.	f ^w òr b ^w óón	to support	
fwor fwoon	—	n.p.	f ^w òr b ^w óón	support given to s.o. or a cause	
fyaat	—	v.	f ^y āāt	to be scorched	by harsh weather (crop, fruit, plant)
fyaat pòò	—	v.p.	f ^y āāt pòò	to provoke s.o. with words	+ dative. lit. ‘to kindle mouth’

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fyaat pòo	—	n.p.	fʏāāt pòò	provoking s.o. with words	
fyak	—	v.	fʏāk	to feel annoyed or hurt; to annoy or hurt	
fyat	—	v.	fʏát	to blow on a fire; to rekindle light from <i>ngyam</i> (taper)	cf. fii
fyeel	—	v.	fʏéél	to be light; to not be heavy	
fyeel	—	v.	fʏéél	to have a burden taken away from one	ni fyeel mmo their burden is lightened or taken away
fyeel	—	v.	fʏéél	to be easier, milder, less severe	
fyeel	—	v.	fʏéél	to die after a protracted or serious health condition	ni (kì) + fyeel + pronoun ni kì fyeel ri he has died, and it is a relief
fyeel-fyeel	—	adv.	fʏéél fʏéél	describes s.t. light	
fyoot	—	v.	fʏóót	to be tiny (of a hole)	fung ni fyoot ‘hole the be tiny’ the hole is tiny
fyoot	—	a.	fʏóót	tiny (of a hole)	fung ni a fyoot ‘hole the is tiny’ the hole is tiny
fyóot-fyóot	—	id.	fʏóót fʏóót	sound of a flute made from a particular grass	daakaalong wuri nkaa tàa bel fyóot-fyóot an expert is blowing the flute, <i>bel</i> , fyóot-fyóot
G g	GGgg				
Ga	—	pref.	gǎ	informal respect prefix applied to the name of an old woman	cf. Kàá.
gáar	mo	n.	gàár	white cactus	found in rocky areas. <i>Euphorbia</i> sp.
gàar kinok	—	n.p.	gàar kìnòk	groove at the back of the body along the spine	
gàarkong	—	n.	gàarkõŋ	soil	suitable for growing fonio with sandy top layer and clay sub-layer
Gaaroo	—	p.n.	gàarõõ	fenced area of the Hausa	< H. A place near Gindiri where chiefs were crowned in colonial times. From the Hausa word <i>garu</i> , a wall around a town
gaghal	—	v.	gàyàl	to obstruct; to block	


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gaghal féél	—	v.p.	gà̀yà̀ féél	to obstruct the throat when eating s.t.	
Gagham	—	n.	gà̀yàm	spirit that kills infants	As a symptom, a child afflicted by Gagham will be stretching the body. Pūn làa is the ritual that protects a child from this spirit caused by the Gagham spirit
gagham	—	n.	gà̀yàm	illness	
gaghap	—	n.	gà̀yáp	very narrow space between objects	
gàghàp shii	mo	n.p.	gà̀yàp jí	space between toes	
gaghas	mo	n.	gà̀yàs	pile of stones	
gaghas	—	n.	gà̀yàs	iron ore	from which the blacksmith makes the hoe, etc. also kaghas
Gai	—	excl.	gái	Used to attract someone's attention or to warn someone to stop or not do s.t.	? cf. Hausa <i>kai</i>
gài	mo	n.	gài	upper and thinner part of the neck of an animal assigned to the one who finally killed the animal, usually a third party	the person who first wounded it is the ngulwaa , owner of the meat. The second person who further wounded it is the ngulatook , neck receiver. He gets the lower and fatter part of the neck called kurtook
gal	—	s.v.	gà̀l	to not be properly roasted or cooked	(of tuber) despite how long it is cooked
gal	—	v.	gà̀l	to be physically retarded	
gal	—	v.	gà̀l	to be a hardened delinquent	
gam	—	v.	gām	to be complete; to be full, filled; to fill s.t. up	also applies to the year
gàm kì bít	—	v.p.	gàm kì bít	new year; year's end; turning of the year	also gàmbít
gàn	girang	v.	gàn	to wrestle to the ground; to lie on the ground	
gáng	mo	n.	gánj	peer group; age grade; age-mate	
gáng kwàk	—	v.p.	gánj kwàk	to encourage s.o.; to comfort s.o.	
gángkáa	—	v.	gánjkáa	to depend on; to rely on	
gàngkàa	mo	n.	gánjkàa	generation	
gàngshàk	mo	n.	gánj fàk	peer group (of the same age)	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gar	—	v.	gār	to dilute s.t. with too much liquid	such as beer
gàrmàs	—	id.	gàrmàs	describes a very large person who stands in a challenging posture	mo kár wuri, 6e wuri jì òar sè garmàs <i>they incited him and he stood here</i> garmàs
garwan	—	n.	gárwān	sticky soil suitable for millet and fonio	cf. jing, dung, kwaghas, pàng, pér, dyyees nweel
gas	—	v.	gás	to share food directly from the pot	gas gwom, mbiise, etc. share porridge, food, etc.
gashbáng	—	id.	gāʃbáŋ	describes a light person falling to the ground	wura sham pal gashbáng <i>She [a light person] fell on her back</i>
gàu gha	wun	adv. pron.	gà ^ù yà, wún	brightly (to shine) you (m.)	Also hilau, kilau Second person singular masculine pronoun. Typically used in questions. gha a rang ye? How are you? Written ha in the former orthography.
ghìbil	—	v.	ɣìbìl	to be satisfied; to be replete	
ghìbil	—	v.	ɣìbìl	to swell; to inflate	
ghìbil	—	n.	ɣìbìl	satisfaction; repletion	
ghii	mo	n.	ɣī	goat	mo ceen làa ghii fina ni 6e ni su so ntulu wúrwúr <i>They drove away my goat and it went straight to the house</i>
ghilok	—	v.	ɣīlɔk	to make a hole through a blocked pipe; to try and get s.t. out of a hole; to move a stick in and out of a tube; to ream out	also gilok
ghir	mo	n.	ɣīr	thorn; acacia spp.	Móo shang ghir a shi ghir You use a thorn to remove a thorn (stuck in the body)
ghír	mo	n.	ɣír	piece of broken pot; potsherd	
ghír	mo	n.	ɣír	clay pot for mixing, serving food; larger pot for serving beer to 6-10 people	
ghìr	—	n.	ɣìr	pus	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ghìr	—	v.	ɣ̃r	to collect; to gather; to fetch	
ghir dyaar	mo	n.p.	ɣ̃r d'áár	clay pot for covering the opening of a granary	
ghir goktaa	mo	n.p.	ɣ̃r góktaa	thorny tree sp.	'king cobra thorn'
ghir kung	mo	n.p.	ɣ̃r kũng	thorny tree sp.	
ghir pyaa	mo	n.p.	ɣ̃r p'áá	whitethorn	<i>Faidherbia albida</i> . <i>H. farar kaya</i> .
ghir virem	mo	n.p.	ɣ̃r vìrèm	thorny plant sp.	also ghir vurem . Its thorns are used to cut tribal marks and tattoos
ghir vurem	mo	n.p.	ɣ̃r vùrèm	thorny plant sp.	Its thorns are used to cut tribal marks and tattoos
ghir yàawó	mo	n.p.	ɣ̃r yààwó	common thorn sp.	found in the farm
ghirding	mo	n.	ɣ̃rdĩŋ	ship; boat; steamship; submarine, etc.	
ghirim	—	n.	ɣ̃rĩm	cowpea; bean	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>
ghò-ghò	—	id.	ɣò ɣò	noise of frogs	nzargong ki wál mbut àm ghò-ghò <i>frog sp. cries inside the water</i> ghòghò dialect version of dighirik-dighirik
gìdirik-gìdirik	—	id.	gìdirik	describes how a lazy person walks	
girik	mo	n.	girik	traditional hoe made of extremely heavy metal, no longer in use	
giring	mo	n.	gírĩŋ	rubbish dump; refuse dump; trash heap; garbage heap	
girmis	—	id.	girmis	describes s.t. big (persons, animals, water body)	also nyaf, bàì .
gibar	mo	n.	gìbàr	castrated he-goat, with one testis still remaining	cf. mpáat, ntifet, nkoor
gibát	—	adv.	gìbát	completely; fully	
gìdìbìs-gìdìbìs	—	id.	gìdìbìs-gìdìbìs	describes how a very large person or animal walks with a sluggish movement	mee lwaa ki sham si gìdìbìs-gìdìbìs A certain animal is dragging itself along over there. cf. dímìs-dímìs
gìl	mo	n.	gíl	lump	
gìl aas	mo	n.p.	gìl āās	loaf of fonio or millet flour	
gìt	mo	n.	gìt	hill; mountain; eminence	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gìjìnàng-gìjìnàng	—	id.	gìdʒinàŋ- gìdʒinàŋ	describes how a crab walks sideways and tentatively	kwangkibel ni ki mwaan so si <i>gìjìnàng-gìjìnàng</i> that crab over there is walking <i>gìjìnàng-gìjìnàng</i>
gilam	mo	n.	gìlám	younger brother	Yi tok ki gilam fii nghan Send my greetings to your younger brother. cf. ndaa, naadok, naaweel
giling	—	a.	gìlĩŋ	not full of liquid (container); not full (liquid)	
gilok	—	v.	gìlõk	to make a hole through a blocked pipe; to try and get s.t. out of a hole; to move a stick in and out of a tube; to ream out	also ghilok
gima	—	loc.	gìmā	opposite; facing each other	
gin	mo	n.	gìn	cheek	
gin nFyam	—	n.p.	gìn ^{nF} àm	Fyem tribal marks	
ginaa	mo	n.	gìnàà	address co-wives use to one another	
ginang	—	n.	gìnánŋ	your brother; partner; counterpart	said to a male
ging	mo	n.	gìŋ	barrel-drum beaten with a hooked stick	
gingkáa	—	v.	gìŋkáá	to depend on; to rely on	also kikkáa
ginighin	mo	n.	gìniŋĩn	co-wife	
ginighinshak	mo	n.	gìniŋĩnʃák	co-wives; wives of brothers or cousins; wives of members of a family	plural usage only
ginighinshak	mo	n.	gìniŋĩnʃák	companion of two things	plural usage only
gining	—	n.	gìn'ĩŋ	your sister; partner; counterpart	said to a female
gìnìnòn	—	id.	gìnìnòn	describes s.o. who looks sickly [rare]	wuri dee aase gìnìnòn He looks very sick
gìnìnòn	—	id.	gìnìnòn	describes a path with a rough slope	
gìnìnòn	—	id.	gìnìnòn	describes s.o. with superficial wounds on the skin, e.g. after falling on gravel	dìgyok pal sham meen baas gìnìnòn <i>The delinquent child fell and wounded his leg</i> gìnìnòn
girang	—	v.	gìrāŋ	to wrestle to the ground (pl.)	cf. gàn sg.
girgir	mo	n.	gìrgìr	truck; large lorry	called from the sound it makes

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gìr-gìr	—	id.	gìr gìr	sound of a large and rather old truck creeping along	wu kiling wal kì nisogho diides ni kì kàa sì Ndai gìr-gìr <i>hear the sound of the lorry at Ndai coming along</i> gìr-gìr
gìrong	—	v.	gìrōŋ	to bend s.t.; to be bent	pl. of ɖep and gool
gìrong-gìrong	—	id.	gìrōŋ gìrōŋ	describes s.t. bent out of shape	
gìshishàsh		id.	gìshishàʃ	describes struggling with a load while scrambling for it	mpèe des kì lée ni dèe mo cìn a gìshishàsh kì ni dāk <i>Due to the size of the load, they had to struggle</i> gìshishàsh <i>to lift it</i>
gìshishàsh-gìshishàsh		id.	gìshishàʃ	describes how people hold each other when fighting	mo yak shak gìshishàsh-gìshishash <i>They held on to each other</i> gìshishàsh-gìshishàsh
gìt	mo	n.	gìt	small piece of meat	
gìt lwa	mo	n.p.	gìt l ^w ā	small piece of meat	
gìtìtāt		id.	gìtìtāt	describes big sizes of tubers (e.g. potatoes); grinding s.t. hard; s.t. struggling to escape when being held firmly	
gìtyil	mo	n.	gìtyíl	district	cf. dingyil, kwangyil, làayil, songyil, tukyil, yilser
goghol pòo	—	n.p.	gōɣōl pòò	act of bringing back issues that have long been laid to rest	
goghor	—	n.	gòɣòr	kenaf; jute; plant used for making fibre	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>
goghor	—	n.	gòɣòr	soup condiment	made from treated seeds of the jute plant
goghor buu	—	excl.	gòɣòr bùù	said by the nFyam to demand any foodstuff when they were in Mwaghavul land for trade by barter	lit. ‘ <i>Goghor</i> is tolerable.’ This implies they could accept anything since they could accept <i>goghor</i> , jute seeds, considered of low value for such trade. cf. nwor nFyam
goghor nfut	—	n.p.	gòɣòr ⁿ fùt	local insecticide	
goghot	mo	n.	gòɣòt	cave; cavity	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
goghot mubin	mo	n.p.	gòyòt mùbìn	quarantine centre; isolation centre	lit. 'smallpox cave'. In the past, people infected with smallpox were isolated in the cave or forest until they got well.
gok	mo	n.	gōk	illness; sickness; disease; malady	
gok	mo	n.	gōk	old, worn-out item	léé ni a gok ni the piece of clothing is an old one
gok	—	a.	gōk	emaciated; weak and sick	
gòk	—	a.	gòk	old; worn out; emaciated	cloth, rag, any old item or person gòk nìr old shirt, gòk dikaam very old man
gok-gok	—	adv.	gōk-gōk	describes s.t. thin or weak	
gokkaa	—	n.	gòkkáá	person who may look healthy but is only managing to survive; person with auto-immune deficiency	a minor challenge can make them degenerate in health, sometimes resulting in death. cf. kir
gokmbii	mo	n.	gòk ^m bii	rag	Gokmbii ki ðak cìn fira Rag has its use
gòkshìròk	—	id.	gòkʃìròk	describes a person or animal that is very thin; s.o. who is very old and worn out	as ðiisì ni yém nðin mbiise kuni ðee si gòkshìròk <i>The dog has not been fed for some time, and it is looking emaciated,</i> gòkshìròk nìghinmat ðiisí wura ðee si gòkshìròk <i>That old woman looks worn out</i>
goktaa	mo	n.	gōktáá	king cobra	<i>Naja melanoleuca subfulva</i>
gol	mo	n.	gól	male agama lizard	the female is nshaagoo or nafoolii
gong	mo	n.	gōŋ	fallow land	
góng	—	v.	góng	to wait; to watch; to look out for	
gòng	mo	n.	gòŋ	ditch; trench; channel; drain	
gòng	—	v.	gòŋ	to manage delicately; to balance something that is about to fall	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gòng	—	v.	gòŋ	to do things slowly because of ill-health	+ pronoun gòng sak, shik, sut , etc.
gòng máár	—	n.p.	gòŋ máár	ditch at the edge of farmland	
góng ye	—	int.	góng yē	how much; how many?	cf. ngong. Gurum ni mo a góng ye? ‘person the PL FOC many Q’ How many people are there?
gòng-gòng	—	id.	gòŋgòŋ	describes s.t. inadvertently exposed and moved about	penis, indecent clothes, substandard item, etc.
góngpee	—	v.i	góngpēē	to keep watch; to be watchful; to wait for some one	
góngpee	—	n.	góngpēē	keeping watch; being watchful; waiting for s.o.	
gool	girong	s.v.	gò̀̀l, gī̀̀rɔ̀̀ŋ	to be bent; to be crooked	kam ni gool ‘stick be bent’ the stick is bent
gool	girong	a.	gò̀̀l, gī̀̀rɔ̀̀ŋ	bent; crooked; zigzag; curved	kam ni a gool ‘stick the is crooked’ the stick is crooked
goor	mo	n.	gó̀̀r	bachelor; widower	
gooro	mo	n.	gó̀̀rɔ̀̀	cola nut	<i>Cola nitida</i> . < H. <i>gooro</i> .
gor	—	s.v.	gò̀̀r	to be overage (person); to be too mature (plant)	
gor	mo	n.	gò̀̀r	plant sp.	Hausa <i>gaude</i>
gubang	—	n.	gù̀̀bā̀̀ŋ	farming with uniformly arranged layers that beautify the ridge	also kubang, kibang
gù̀̀dyà̀̀k-gù̀̀dyà̀̀k	—	id.	gù̀̀dʲà̀̀k gù̀̀dʲà̀̀k	sound of gruel being swallowed quickly	wuri dílang wáar ni nkyen-nkyen gù̀̀dyà̀̀k-gù̀̀dyà̀̀k <i>he swallowed the gruel quickly</i> , gù̀̀dyà̀̀k-gù̀̀dyà̀̀k
gú̀̀f-gú̀̀f	—	id.	gú̀̀f-gú̀̀f	thick (of s.t. short)	Also gúk-gúk, gù̀̀k̀̀dù̀̀ghù̀̀s, gù̀̀k̀̀tù̀̀rù̀̀k. dut gú̀̀f-gú̀̀f be short and thick
gù̀̀ghù̀̀tù̀̀k	—	id.	gù̀̀yù̀̀tù̀̀k	suddenly; unexpectedly; out of the blue	wagha jì mmun a gù̀̀ghù̀̀tù̀̀k <i>you have come to us unexpectedly</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gùjùrùk	—	id.	gùdzùrùk	describes a face with deep-set eyes or a deep hole; fall of a heavy object into a narrow pit	nyiiyii d̄ii d̄ee si ni k̄i yit gùjùrùk <i>That owl has deepset eyes.</i> gùjùrùk k̄i yit! what deepset eyes of yours! [<i>insulting expression</i>] (of wound)
gùk	—	v.	gùk	to get worse	jwak ni sham t̄aa gùk the rock falls down <i>gùk</i>
gùk	—	id.	gùk	sound of a stone falling to the ground	when flame is required, or where it is feared that flame may ignite when it is not required
gùk	—	v.	gùk	to produce smoke without flame (wood, stalk, grass, rubbish, fire, etc.)	As guk mun hou-hou The dog barked at us <i>hou-hou</i>
guk	—	v.t.	gūk	to bark (dog)	As gukpee hou-hou The dog barks <i>hou-hou</i>
gukpee	—	v.i.	gūkpēē	to bark (dog)	Gukpee k̄i as ni le k̄ir The bark of the dog is frightening
gukpee	—	n.	gūkpēē	bark (dog)	Also gúf-gúf, gúk-gúk, gùktùrùk. dut gùkdùghùs be short and thick
gùkdùghùs	—	id.	gùkdùyùs	thick (of. s.t. short)	Also gúf-gúf, gùkdùghùs, gùktùrùk. dut gúk-gúk be short and thick
gúk-gúk	—	id.	gúk-gúk	thick (of. s.t. short)	wu kiling wat ni wuri su cighir si mbwoon lu gùk-gùk-gùk <i>Hear the thief running behind the house!</i>
gùk-gùk-gùk	—	id.	gùk gùk gùk	sound of running footsteps	Also gúf-gúf, gúk-gúk, gùkdùghùs. dut gùktùrùk be short and thick
gùktùrùk	—	id.	gùktùrùk	thick (of. s.t. short)	
gùl	—	v.	gùl	to be more than enough; to be plentiful; to be abundant	
gùl	—	n.	gùl	being more than enough; being plentiful	
gul d̄ang gulam	—	conj.	gùl d̄ang	maybe	also ngul d̄ang
	—	v.	gúlàm	to smooth the surface of wood	by using an abrasive or a plane

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gulang	—	v.	gūlāŋ	to beat s.o. lightly, not severely	cf. cwét
guluk	mo	n.	gùlúk	hole; hollow	
guluk but	—	n.p.	gùlúk bût	hiccough	also lúk but
gùlúŋ-gùlúŋ	—	id.	gùlúŋ gùlúŋ	sound of gruel sloshing around, either in a gourd or in the stomach of a child	wáar nii wal si ði mbut mbeen ni gùlúŋ-gùlúŋ the gruel is making noise in the gourd, gùlúŋ-gùlúŋ See Appendix with strong wood
Gulyaa	—	p.n.	gùlyàà	proverbial figure	
gúŋ	mo	n.	gùŋ	tree sp.	
gung	—	v.	gùŋ	to try to do s.t.; to make an effort	
gung	—	v.	gùŋ	to withstand; to tolerate; to persevere; to bear	
gùŋ-gùŋ	—	id.	gùŋ gùŋ	sound of a big drum	kung nii wal si njwak gung-gung the big drum is sounding gungung in the rocks
Gunung	—	p.n.	gūnūŋ	deity of the people of Fwangkoo village	
gúr	—	n.	gúr	thick mwos beer	which is the product of the first day of brewing the first brew is thick and very sweet. Also tùgúr
gurak	—	v.	gùràk	to struggle or try to do or eat s.t. slowly	because it is difficult to do or you are not competent enough to do it
gurak ðyes	—	v.p.	gùràk ðʻēs	to struggle while eating	
lwaa	—		lʷāā	bones	
guruk	—	v.	gūrūk	to ransack the inside of s.t. such as a room, bag or container	wu guruk lu ni a rang 'e? 'you ransack room the why?' why did you ransack the room?
guruk pee	—	v.p.	gūrūk pēē	to ransack the inside of s.t. such as a room, bag or container	wat ni gurukpee fe ni so kàt shaghal ði an zok 'thief the ransack-the-room-etc. and it go find money which I hide' the thief ransacked the room, etc. and found the money I had hidden

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gurukpee	—	n.	gūrūkḗē	act of ransacking the inside of s.t. such as a room, bag or container	ba gurukpee ret nlàa dfilee kas ‘NEG. ransacking-a-room-etc. be-good child little NEG.’ ransacking a room, etc. is not good for a little child
gurum	mo	n.	gùrùm	person	cf. ngùrùm
gùrùm-gùrùm	mo	id.	gùrùm gùrùm	great or responsible person	a làa funu a gùrùm-gùrùm ni dāk it is only our child [candidate] who is truly great
gùsmèt-gùsmèt		id.	gùsmèt gùsmèt	describes protruding or very large mouth, chin or posterior of the head	dée wuri ki mwaan aase <i>gùsmèt-gùsmèt</i> He now walks sluggishly <i>gùsmèt-gùsmèt</i>
gùtùtùt		id.	gùtùtùt	describes people or animals rushing out from somewhere	randong mo del pwat nkuut long gùtùtùt The cows came out of the pen <i>gùtùtùt</i>
guu	mo	n.	gùù	euphorbia; cactus	<i>Euphorbia kamerunica</i>
					
gùùl		id.	gùùl	sound of a fist hitting a person	<i>H. kerana</i> gwar ni shwóor wát ni shi dughul sar gùùl the man hit the thief with his fist, <i>gùùl</i>
guus	mo	n.	gùús	cliff; small volcanic hill	
gwa	juba	voc.	g ^w à, dʒúbà	address from a senior to a younger man or boy	also agwa . cf. apa
gwaan	mo	n.	g ^w áán	local bed; door; plank; any flat wooden board	cf. bin
gwàan kik	mo	n.p.	g ^w ààn kik	chair; seat	et. ‘plank’ + ‘lean’

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gwàan poolu	mo	n.p.	g ^w ààn pòólú	plank or wooden board meant for a door, or one that has fallen off a door	cf. poolu gwaan
gwàan sàam	mo	n.p.	g ^w ààn sààm	local bed	made from single piece of wood, plank, any flat wooden board. cf. bin et. ‘plank’ + ‘sleep’
gwàan shii	mo	n.p.	g ^w ààn jí	table	et. ‘plank’ + ‘leg’
gwàan tòng	mo	n.p.	g ^w ààn tònŋ	stool	et. ‘plank’ + ‘sitting’
gwaar	—	v.	g ^w āār	to groan very deeply	
gwaar maap	—	v.p.	g ^w āār mààp	to weep very intensely	
gwadawa	—	n.	g ^w ádàwā	examination; test	< H. cf. kyàm
gwaghap	—	v.	g ^w āyāp	to beat to a pulp; to beat with the hand or an object; to make soft by roasting; to lose or make s.t. lose quality by exposing it to heat	
gwaghap	—	v.	g ^w āyāp	to fester and become soft (sore)	
Gwaghap	—	p.n.	g ^w āyāp	proverbial figure.	See Appendix
gwaghazak	mo	n.	g ^w āyàzàk	shoe of any type	
gwak	—	v.t.	g ^w āk	to rebuke; to admonish; to scold or warn s.o.	ra gwak mun she rebuked us
gwák	—	n.	g ^w ák	rebuke; warning; admonition; scolding	mini a gwák dīibuu that is a useless rebuke
gwakpee	—	v.i.	g ^w ākpeē	to warn; to rebuke; to admonish	ra jì gwakpee she came and rebuked s.o.
gwakpee	—	n.	g ^w ākpeē	rebuke; warning	mini a gwakpee dīibuu that is a useless rebuke
gwakshik	—	v.	g ^w ākjik	to warn; to rebuke; to admonish	ra jì gwakshik she came and rebuked s.o.
gwakshik	—	n.	g ^w ākjik	rebuke; warning; admonition; scolding	mini a gwakshik dīibuu that is a useless rebuke
gwakyil	—	n.	g ^w ākyíl	maize with sparse seed	
gwam	—	v.	g ^w ām	to deceive s.o.; to trick s.o.; to mislead s.o.	
gwàm	—	n.	g ^w àm	deceit; deception; trick	
gwampee	—	v.	g ^w āmpēē	to deceive s.o.; to trick s.o.; to mislead s.o.	taji a gwampee kas don’t deceive others
gwampee	—	n.	g ^w āmpēē	deceit; deception; trick	ba gwampee ret kas deception is not good
gwan	—	v.	g ^w ān	to groan or grunt in pain	cf. des

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gwàngryàghàs	—	id.	g ^w àŋr ^v àɣàs	too sour	đwang gwàngryàghàs be too sour
gwar	—	pron.	g ^w àr	someone (masc.)	
gwarbít	mo	n.	g ^w ár ^b ít	cowry (former currency)	
gwat	—	v.	g ^w āt	to pour	
gwát	mo	n.	g ^w át	winner; victor	word usually used by children/youth to determine the first
gwàt sár	mo	n.p.	g ^w át sár	marksman;	one who does not miss a shot at his target
gweng	—	n.	g ^w éŋ	bunch of acha	positioned at the centre which serves as the pivot that supports other bunches. All the bunches of acha are piled before eventual threshing (when fully dry)
gwì	—	id.	g ^w ì	sound of hitting s.o. on the back; sound of pounding; sound of heartbeat	wuri shwóor shaar firi nkinok gwì. <i>he hit his friend on the back, gwì</i>
gwishbíríng	—	id.	g ^w íʃbíríng	describes how a short person falls	rep gwar si sham pal gwishbíríng <i>the small person fell down</i>
gwishbíríng-gwishbíríng	—	id.	g ^w íʃbíríng g ^w íʃbíríng	imitates a short person walking along and falling	aa kam a we kisi gwishbíríng-gwishbíríng ye? <i>Who are you imitating, that walks gwishbíríng-gwishbíríng?</i>
gwish-gwish	—	id.	g ^w íʃ g ^w íʃ	sound of a cow tail used by dancers	mat ceer mo kàt dāng ning ki mo gwish-gwish dipoo <i>The female dancers are waving the cow tails</i>
gwish-gwish	—	id.	g ^w íʃ g ^w íʃ	describes how a very short person walks	rep mat si wuraá so si gwish-gwish <i>there goes the short woman walking</i>
gwodo	mo	n.	g ^w òdò	cloth made from woven cotton	gwish-gwish < H. <i>auduga</i>
gwom	—	n.	g ^w òm	porridge, general term	made from flour or pulp. H. <i>tuwo</i> .

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gwòm	mo	n.	g ^w òm	baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i> . cf. also kaap
gwòm kàs	mo	n.p.	g ^w òm kàs	plant sp.	It involves grinding fonio or millet which forms a paste when cooked in a leaf. Said to be a favourite food of crows who seek it out where children hide it. cf. lupak
gwòm lupak	—	n.p.	g ^w òm lùpák	food made by children while looking after sheep and goats.	
gwòm maap	—	n.p.	g ^w òm mààp	food taken to bereaved family	
gwòm mudang	—	n.p.	g ^w òm mùdāŋ	porridge for a circumcised child	
gwòm mwoor	—	n.p.	g ^w òm m ^w òòr	porridge prepared with oil	
gwòm pumbwan	mo	n.p.	g ^w òm pù ^m b ^w àn	local Mwaghavul jollof	see gwòm pumbwan
gwòm pumwan	mo	n.p.	g ^w òm pùm ^w àn	local Mwaghavul jollof	made with fonio or maize grits combined with various leaves. Also gwòm pumbwan
Gwòm Shaar	—	p.n.	g ^w òm šāār	festival of unmarried girls.	This is one of the first festivals organised by girls. Girls of the same age grade contribute items such as millet, kwaakil, mwoor paat, mwoor bang , and money to buy a ram to prepare with their friends and supporters. It is usually held from the month of January until after hunting festivals, yaghal kwàt
gwòm wàp	—	n.p.	g ^w òm wàp	fonio porridge	with sauce made from meat gravy
gyaghat	—	n.	gyāyāt	marshy soil; swamp; marsh; bog; fadama	cf. pòò dung H. <i>fadama</i> suitable for growing cocoyam and rizga
gyar	—	adv.	g ^y ār	very; extremely; too much; exceedingly; excessively	Janmet gyar kat pòò wurung-wurung Janmet talks much too fast
gyar cin	—	v.p.	g ^y ār fīn	to overdo; do excessively	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gyar tan	—	v.p	g ^y ār t̄an	to play excessively; rough play	
gyes	—	v.	g ^y és	to shift; to move; to budge	
gyes(dī)lee	—	adv.	g ^y és(dī)lēē	soon after; after a short while; moments later	Gyesdīlee fe mizep ni mo ji wul Moments later, the visitors arrived
gyet doghon tagham	—	adv.	g ^y ēt dōyōn t̄ayām	last year	or doghon tagham
gyet mmee muiii	—	adv.	g ^y ēt ^m mēē m̄uyíí	many years ago	when introducing folktales
gyet mmuyii	—	adv.	g ^y ēt ^m m̄uyíí	once upon a time	when introducing folktales
gyet yam	—	adv.	g ^y ēt yām	several years ago	
gyok	—	n.	g ^y ók	fact of not staying in one place; being restless	
gyook	—	adv.	g ^y òk	describes watching helplessly; gleefully; covetously	ri naa mbiise ni gyook he stared at the food covetously
H h	HHhh				
haal	mo	n.	hāāl	sheet of paper	
hàghàp- hàghàp		id.	hàyàp hàyàp	describes walking in dry leaves	kompee dīifii ki tungpee <i>hàghàp-hàghàp</i> Dry leaves are making <i>hàghàp-hàghàp</i> when moved by the wind
hàghàsh- hàghàsh		id.	hàyàsh hàyàsh	sound of crushing hard fruit such as kola nut, coconut, tiger nut	
hàghàsh- hàghàsh		id.	hàyàsh hàyàsh	noise of sand in acca when it is poured or it is in your mouth	yil nii wal si dī mbut ngwòm fwoon ni hàghàsh-hàgàsh the sand is making the noise <i>hàghàsh-hàgàsh</i> in the fonio couscous
hai	—	n.	há ⁱ	might; power	
hai		excl.	há ⁱ	no; not so	informal
hakyeng		adv.	hàk ^y ēŋ	rightly; correctly; very; earnestly	lu ni a dīiwurang hakyeng The house is very high.
hambal		num.	hāmbāl	single; hundred	used mainly when counting bundles of millet for threshing (two hambal = one ngik)

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
hàmhòghòsh		id.	hàmhòʝòʃ	describes dry, cracked feet	shii ki nighinmat fuu ni fes bak aase hámhòghòsh <i>Your old woman's feet have cracked so much they are hámhòghòsh</i>
har	—	n.	hār	chaff (waste or residue); bran	
har		conj.	hǎr	to the extent that; so much that; until	< H.
hár-hár		id.	hár hár	describes eating or drinking to one's fill	(s.t. that one did not expect to get)
hat-hát		id.	hāt hát	describes struggling to do s.t.	used before the main verb. Moó hat-hát si pu shang aghas nwuri <i>they are struggling to remove his tooth.</i>
hàt-hàt		id.	hàt hàt	describes struggling to do s.t.	used after the main verb. nyem đak ni mo cìn a hăt-hăt đàng mo kyes đak ni <i>the workers had to really struggle in order to finish the work</i>
híík-híík		id.	híík híík	sound of coughing	laa ni teer mmaap ku ni ki sighim đí đak híík híík <i>the child cried all night and was coughing hííkhíík</i>
hime	—	n.	hìmè	uncontrollable appetite for luxury foods	
Hime	—	p.n.	hìmè	spirit that cures uncontrollable appetite for luxury foods	
hibat		id.	hìbàt	describes being very wide	kāām hìbàt <i>be very wide</i>
hìlāk-hìlāk		id.	hìlāk hìlāk	describes beautiful artificial appearance	men hìlāk-hìlāk <i>to be artificially beautiful</i>
hìlāk-hìlāk		id.	hìlāk hìlāk	describes s.t. shiny reflecting the sun	taji yi pwoos mwoor meenpee kas, 'jì yi milep hìlāk-hìlāk <i>do not use bleaching cream otherwise you will shine artificially</i>
hìlàu		id.	hìlàu ^ù	brightly (to shine)	fang hìlàu <i>to shine brightly.</i> Also kìlàu, gàu

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
hìràt		id.	hìràt	intensifies verbs of tightening esp. applied to things tied in a knot	
hìràt-hìràt		id.	hìràt-hìràt	sound of sipping hot cereal beverage	nigin nkaa mwak wáar dīital ni hìràt-hìràt the woman with fat cheeks is sipping hot cereal drink, <i>hìràt-hìràt</i>
hìrèt-hìrèt		id.	hìrèt hìrèt	sound of s.o. grinding their teeth	wuri nkaa dyyes aghas hìrèt-hìrèt He is grinding his teeth, <i>hìrèt-hìrèt</i> cf. nsar hirit
hirit hírít-hírít		adv. id.	hírít hírít hírít	with a slip-knot describes s.t. tightly or closely knitted or woven	
hoghop	—	v.	hóγóp	to be crumbly (soil, food)	Bangkur dīisì ni hoghop zam This groundnut cake is very crumbly
hol	—	n.	hòl	laterite clay	
hol kurti	—	n.p.	hòl kúrtí	iron ore	
hòng		id.	hòŋ	very big (of inanimate objects)	dēs hòng be very big
hoos	mo	n.	hòṵs	spear type	This spear has a knife-like sharp edge and is usually the second to be used. cf. kòp
hop	—	v.	hóp	to borrow; to lend	ri hop shaghal nra he lent her money ra hop shaghal pu ri dī she borrowed money from him
hop	—	n.	hóp	s.t. borrowed	
hop puus	—	v.p.	hóp pūūs	to sit in the sun	lit. ‘to borrow sun.’ Also hót puus
hòs	—	v.	hòs	to spend a whole year/season	
hòt		id.	hòt	sound of a dry stick breaking	also hwàt . Yoghom dīifii ni tep hòt The dry stick snapped <i>hwàt</i>
hót puus	—	v.p.	hót pūūs	to sit in the sun	also hop puus
hòt-hòt		id.	hòt-hòt	describes heat of pepper	dēet hòt-hòt to taste very hot

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
hòtnjòng		id.	hòt ⁿ dʒòŋ	describes an unusually large opening or s.t. hollow that has been left without an expected covering, roof, dome, membrane, etc.	Used disapprovingly and applies to a building, drum (musical), nostrils, hole, etc. Lu ni a rang hòtnjòng ndĩn cét ye? Why is the house without a roof (thereby looking bad)?
hǒu-hǒu		id.	hǒu hǒu	describes sound of dog barking	As gukpee hǒu-hǒu The dog barks <i>hǒu- hǒu</i> . cf. Also wǒu-wǒu, ngông-ngông
hwàt		id.	h ^w àt	sound of a dry stick breaking	also hòt . Yoghom dīifii ni tep hwàt The dry stick snapped <i>hwàt</i>
I i	IIii				
ii		excl.	ìì	Yes!	response to a polar question
I	Hi				
ìlok		v.	ìlɔk	to ream out the pith from guinea-corn stalk to make a clarinet	
ìlong		v.	ìlɔŋ	to be loose; to not be tight; to be slack	
ìn		pron.	ín	I. first person singular pronoun	informal usage. cf. an .
ìnàa	mo	pron.	ìnàà	name by which women of the same peer group call each other	the response to ìnàa is dýaa Speaker A: Teer ryang aa, ìnàa? Good morning, <i>ìnàa</i> . Speaker B: Teer ryang, dýaa. Morning, <i>dýaa</i> . (plural of at). Wuri fes loghot ki irap ciben sar firi mo. He already has the habit of biting his fingernails
irap		v.	ìrāp	to bite (pl.)	
irong		n.	ìrɔŋ	dust	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
J j	JJjj				
'ji	—	v.a.	dʒì	don't	short form of taji (do not). 'Ji a so kas Don't go (masc. sg.)
jaal	—	v.	dʒāāl	to belch; to burp	
jàal	—	n.	dʒààl	belching; eructation; burping	
jaami	mo	n.	dʒáámì	tamarind tree	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> . < H. <i>tsamiya</i> . Also njaami
jaap		a.	dʒààp	insubstantial; flimsy; evanescent; irresponsible; unremarkable	seribet dīisì ni a jaap this ceremony is unremarkable, boring, poorly attended, etc.
jaap	—	n.	dʒààp	being insubstantial; flimsy; evanescent; irresponsible; unremarkable	mo kwar ri a mpèe jaap firi they dislike him for his irresponsibility. cf. meet
jagham	—	n.	dʒáyám	boast	
jagham	mo	n.	dʒáyám	chin	
jagham	mo	n.	dʒáyám	story; folktale; narrative; tale	
jaghas	mo	n.	dʒàýàs	house-rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
jaghatai	—	n.	dʒāyātà ⁱ	plant sp.	also jakatai
jai	mo	n.	dʒā ⁱ	stubborn, delinquent person; tyrant	
jai	mo	n.	dʒā ⁱ	transformed ghost	This is a <i>shón</i> (ghost) who has been exorcised and can now enter the world of the dead
jak	—	v.	dʒāk	to give or use little liquid, such as cooking oil, because of insufficiency or stinginess	an dang mwoor pu ra dī be ra jak rep ni ngan I begged her for oil and she gave me just little
jàk	—	n.	dʒàk	good taste	cf. Hausa <i>santi</i>
jàk	—	n.	dʒàk	good manners	Always used in negative contexts
jakatai	—	n.	dʒākātài	plant sp.	also jaghatai
Jakatai	—	p.n.	dʒākātài	name of a place where jakatai plants mostly grew	
jan	mo	n.	dʒán	twins	cf. jan kún
Jan	—	p.n.	dʒán	spirit responsible for twins and bumper fonio crop	Jàn Làa-làa is responsible for the conception of twins while Jàn Kúsúk is for bumper fonio crop

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
jan kún	mo	n.p.	dʒán kún	triplets	cf. jan
jang	mo	n.	dʒāŋ	jaw	
jarkilak	mo	n.	dʒàrkílák	yellow-billed oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus.</i> cf. njerkilek
jarmen	mo	n.	dʒármén	African wild daisy	<i>Chrysanthellum americanum.</i> It has yellow flowers between August and October and marks the end of the rains
jàsh		a.	dʒàʃ	describes bunches of metal in one place, knocking against each other, for example, bangles on the arm	also jòsh
jee	—	s.v.	dʒēē	to be absent; to be not there; to be lacking	
jeel	—	n.	dʒéél	poverty; suffering; hardship	
jeel	—	s.v.	dʒéél	to be poor	
jeel-jeel		adv.	dʒéél dʒéél	describes s.t. pitiful	
jeen-jeen		adv.	dʒèèn dʒèèn	describes partial ripeness of fruit	naat jeen-jeen to be partially ripe
jeer	mo	n.	dʒèèr	barren woman	the male equivalent is myeermuut
jéghérék- jéghérék		id.	dʒéyérék dʒéyérék	describes the movement of s.o., an animal or a bird that is thin and fragile-looking	dikáa wuri sighth weel ntook, dee rii mwàan a jéghérék-jéghérék the man with the big head now has a thin neck and walks about <i>jéghérék-jéghérék</i>
jegher-jegher		adv.	dʒēyēr dʒēyēr	describes s.t. about to break as it is worn out	
jeng	mo	n.	dʒèŋ	heel	
jeng shii	mo	n.	dʒèŋ ʃí	heel	
jep	mo	n.	dʒép	children	plural of làa
jèp	—	a.	dʒèp	small; tiny; diminutive	(reference to objects or animals) Pl. of làa . A ceen jèp long ni mo so si You (masc. sg.) drive the small animals away
jep peekikaa	mo	n.p.	dʒèp pèèkikàà	youths	pl. of làa peekaa
jeplop	mo	n.	dʒèplòp	disciples	pl. of làalop
jepret	—	n.	dʒéprèt	money	cf. shaghal
jer	mo	n.	dʒér	shrub sp.	
jet	mo	n.	dʒèt	back of the head; occiput	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ji		adv.	dʒí	sometime ago; long time ago; until now; since	applies to time in the past up to the day before yesterday
jì	—	v.	dʒì	to come	
jì wul	—	v.p.	dʒì wúl	to arrive	
jíí	—	v.	dʒíí, dʒí ká	to bring	also jì kí
jìk	—	v.	dʒìk	to drizzle (rain)	
jìk	—	v.	dʒìk	to sprinkle sparsely	
jìk	—	v.	dʒìk	to sprinkle	
jìk		id.	dʒìk	describes the sound of a person or animal jumping to the ground briskly	Làa tum ni yaghal met sham jìk The lamb jumped down <i>jìk</i> . Also jìrik
jìk-jìk		id.	dʒìk dʒìk	describes people or animals that jump from a height briskly, or a person or animal that does this many times	Làa tum ni yaghal mirep shi retnyit jìk-jìk The lamb jumped up and down with excitement <i>jìk-jìk</i> . Also jìrik-jìrik
jìlim	mo	n.	dʒílim	head band; diadem	traditionally worn by the mìshkagham kùm , chief priest of kùm
jìm	—	n.	dʒìm	mwos beer	on the second day of brewing, heated for the second time also jìm mwos . It is sweet
jìm mwos	—	n.p.	dʒìm m ^w ʔs	mwos beer	on the second day of brewing, heated for the second time also jìm
jìmer	—	n.	dʒìmér	mortgage; pledging one's property to a creditor	the money collected from the creditor must be refunded before the property is taken back
Jìng	—	p.n.	dʒĩŋ	hunting festival of communities of Ajing, Panyam Fish Farm, etc.	
jìng	—	n.	dʒĩŋ	red, sticky soil suitable for growing millet	cf. garwan , dung , kwaghas , pàng , pér , dyyes nweel

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
jingkurum	—	n.	dʒɪŋkūrūm	leader of the midang , boys circumcised and initiated during the last exercise	also jóng . The jingkurum was circumcised before the current exercise, so he does not belong to the same circumcision set as the midang . He eats the food left over by the midang
jingkurum	mo	n.	dʒɪŋkūrūm	chicken hatched with malformation	
jinjak	—	n.	dʒɪndʒāk	local sieve	made from grass used in separating the local beer (mwos) from the chaff also njak (see Bijer)
Jipaarii	—	p.n.	dʒɪpāāríí	Mwaghavul clan; area in Mupun land of Pankshin LGA	
jiput	—	n.	dʒɪpūt	mortgage; pledging one's property to a creditor	the creditor will be using the property for an agreed period of time, after which the property will be returned to the owner without repayment of the money collected from the creditor
jir		quant.	dʒír	all; everything	
jir kisi		conj.	dʒír kísí	yet; despite	nkus shaghal taa nri, jir kisi ba ni daampee nri kas He lost a large sum of money, yet he was not worried (plural of reep, laareep)
jiraap	mo	n.	dʒírááp	young girls	
jiraap sar	mo	n.p.	dʒírààp sár	fingers	
jiraap shii	mo	n.p.	dʒírààp ʃíí	toes	
jirak	—	v.	dʒírāk	to peck at sloppy food (chicken, bird)	Also zhirak
jirak	—	v.	dʒírāk	to bruise s.o.	(of thorns or a thorny object) Also zhirak
jirak	—	v.	dʒírāk	to turn over ground here and there	Also zhirak . Làa ni pu jirak maar The child is turning over earth here and there in the farm

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
jìràk- jìràk		id.	dʒìràk dʒìràk	describes breaking s.t. here and there	jep ni mo sak máar ni a jìràk - jìràk when children till earth here and there in the farm they do it <i>jìràk - jìràk</i>
jíréng- jíréng		id.	dʒíréŋ dʒíréŋ	describes the way a short and straight person moves	reep waazaa wuraa sham si jíréng- jíréng There comes the short and straight girl who plays the metal rattle for <i>velang</i> , walking <i>jíréng- jíréng</i> . cf. jìrèng-jìrèng
jìrèng-jìrèng		id.	dʒìrèŋ dʒìrèŋ	describes the way a tall and straight person moves	reep waazaa wuraa sham si jìrèng-jìrèng There comes the tall and straight girl who plays the metal rattle for <i>velang</i> , walking <i>jìrèng- jìrèng</i> . cf. jíréng- jíréng
jirgi	—	n.	dʒìrgī	canoe; boat; vessel in general	< H.
jìrik		id.	dʒìrik	describes a person or animal who jumps from a height to the ground without fear	Làa tum ni yaghal met shi retnyit jìrik The lamb jumped down with excitement <i>jìrik</i> . Also jìk
jìrik-jìrik		id.	dʒìrik dʒìrik	describes people or animals that jump from a height to the ground without fear, or a person or animal that does this many times	Làa tum ni yaghal mirep shi retnyit jìrik-jìrik The lamb jumped up and down with excitement <i>jìrik- jìrik</i> . Also jìk-jìk
jirkàt		conj.	dʒìrkàt	as long as; while	An nseyil nNaan jirkàt an di ki seen I will worship God as long as I live
jitidok		adv.	dʒítídók	day before yesterday	
jighir	—	n.	dʒíɣír	quarrel; dispute; strife	
jighir	mo	n.	dʒíɣír	region below the ear where the head and the neck meet	
jìghir	—	v.	dʒíɣír	to quarrel	
jìghit	—	v.	dʒíɣít	to tickle s.o.	
jìghitpee	—	v.	dʒíɣítpeē	to tickle anyone	
jìghitpee	—	n.	dʒíɣítpeē	act of tickling anyone	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
joghop	—	v.	dʒɔ̃yɔ̃p	to dip anything in water briefly	
joghop	—	v.	dʒɔ̃yɔ̃p	to make a joke of someone by saying s.t. ironic or paradoxical	stupid people are usually the butt of these remarks
joghop sar	—	v.p.	dʒɔ̃yɔ̃p sár	to inappropriately dip your hand into any liquid	
jong		adv.	dʒɔ̃ŋ	distant; far; remote	
jong		s.v.	dʒɔ̃ŋ	to be distant; to be far; to be remote	
jóng	—	n.	dʒɔ̃ŋ	leader of the midang , boys circumcised and initiated during the current exercise	also jingkurum . The jóng was circumcised before the current exercise, so he does not belong to the same circumcision set as the midang . He eats the food left over by the midang
jong ki shak		adv.	dʒɔ̃ŋ kí ʃák	far apart; distant	
jong-jong		adv.		describes s.t. very far away	
jòsh		a.	dʒɔ̃ʃ	describes bunches of metal in one place, knocking against each other, for example, bangles on the arm	also jàsh
juba	—	voc.	dʒúbà	address to a group of younger people	also ajuba
júm		id.	dʒúm	sound of a light object falling in water	güil kwaghar sham taa mbut àm júm the pebble fell into the water <i>júm</i>
jùm		id.	dʒùm	sound of a heavy object falling in water	wuri met sham mbut àm kuur ni jùm he jumped into the pool of water <i>jùm</i>
jumbum		id.	dʒùmbùm	describes bringing more than required (of a liquid)	yak am jùmbùm fetch more water than required. Also dàmbùm

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
júrúk	—	n.	dʒúrúk	small pot that forms one of the front legs of a tripod	It is fixed with the mouth turned diagonally away from the fireplace. The hole in the pot is called júrúk ; it serves as a place to keep condiments which are preserved by the heat of the fire. Mud is formed round this small pot to protect it from direct heat and the impact of cooking pots. cf. dàngpíghít, nghik tighiring
jùrùk	mo	n.	dʒùrùk	crater; hole at the top of volcano	cf. àm jùrùk
jurum	—	s.v.	dʒūrūm	to be deep	
jurum	—	n.	dʒùrùm	depth of a stream; river, etc.	
jurum-jurum	—	id.	dʒūrūm dʒùrùm	describes s.t. deep	
juu	mo	n.	dʒùù	copper	cf. kal, fok, bòng, bò
jwaan	—	n.	dʒ ^w áán, dʒ ^w āān	temptation	
jwàan	—	v.	dʒ ^w àān	to tempt s.o.	
jwàan	—	v.	dʒ ^w àān	to console a bereaved or heartbroken person; to console a crying child	also nwaan
jwaar	—	v.	dʒ ^w àár	to treat a sprain with hot water, to massage	also zhwaar
jawak	mo	n.	dʒ ^w ák	rock; mountain	Also used to refer to the bush in general, since this is generally rocky. cf. sheep .
Jwak	—	p.n.	dʒ ^w āk	Community in Panyam district	
jwàk	—	v.	dʒ ^w àk	to stuff; to fill completely	
jwàk	—	n.	dʒ ^w àk	wickedness; evil; maleficence	
jwàk fin	mo	n.p.	dʒ ^w àk fin	rock with holes for grinding	
jwàk shii	—	v.p	dʒ ^w àk ʃíí	to stumble but not be wounded; to trip	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Jwàk Yitup	—	p.n.	dʒ ^w àk yitùp	Yitup rock at Panyam	The early missionaries erected a hut on top of the rock where a bell was mounted and rung on Sundays
jwakshii	—	v.	dʒ ^w àkʃíí	to incite; to instigate	taji a jwakshii nlaa ni kas do not incite the child
jwal	—	v.	dʒ ^w āl	to fix (many things)	Plural of ɓāl
jwal	—	v.	dʒ ^w āl	to put in (many things)	Plural of lop
jwàl	—	n.	dʒ ^w àl	dehusked fonio ready for cooking	
jwàl	—	n.	dʒ ^w àl	pieces of raffia leaves cut to specific sizes, used for the weaving of mat	
jwát	—	n.	dʒ ^w át	dressing properly; appropriately	
jwát wùr	—	v.p.	dʒ ^w át wùr	to be unable to dress smartly	jwát wùr mat ni the woman dresses inappropriately
jwát wùr	—	n.p.	dʒ ^w át wùr	s.o. who dresses haphazardly; inappropriately	
jwèet	—	id.	dʒ ^w èèt	intensifies verbs of tightening, esp. applied to things tied in a bundle or to people looped around the neck	
K k	KKkk				
kaa	—	quant.	kāā	about; as many as	
kaa	—	conj.	kāā	like	
káa	mo	n.	káá	head	
káa	—	n.	káá	brilliance; intelligence; cleverness; wisdom	
káa	—	n.	káá	clairvoyance; foresight; ability to predict the future	also káa a fung
káa	—	v.	káá	to transplant (plants)	
kàa	—	v.	kàà	to climb; to go up; to rise; to build; to mount	
kàá	mo	n.	kàá	grandmother; mother-in-law; elderly woman; respect title	cf. nighinkaam

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Kàá	—	pref.	kàá	formal respect prefix applied to the name of an old woman	cf. Ga
kàa ... ncukcur	—	v.p.	kàa ⁿ fúkǵúr	to make s.o. sneeze severely (an irritant)	such irritants are snuff, peppery vapour, dust, etc. dìbèn nzhitaa ni kàa ngwar ni ncukcur the peppery vapour irritated the man, making him sneeze
kàa ... ncukcur	—	v.p.	kàa ⁿ fúkǵúr	to excite s.o. so much that they lose control of themselves (song, dance); to overstimulate	doghon kook pwaghàl ni shang nnìghìn mat funu ni zam, yaksi ni kàa nwura ncukcur yesterday, our old woman enjoyed the victory song so much that she lost control of herself
káa a fung	—	n.p.	káá ā fùŋ	clairvoyance; ability to predict or foresee the future	lit. ‘head is open’. Jep mo ki káa a fung Children are believed to be clairvoyant. Also káa
kàa aghas	—	n.p.	kàa àyàs	children’s teething problems	also kàa pòò
káa guu káa kàa at Naan	—	v.p. idiom	káágùù káá kàa āt nān	to transplant euphoria to suddenly have a feeling of being in danger	such feeling is often accompanied by fear. lit. ‘head go up bite God’
káa lutuk	—	n.p.	kàa lùtúk	reward a person collects for cleaning the market place	
káa ngau	—	n.p.	káá ⁿ gàú	clean-shaven head (person with)	
káa nguryaat kàa pòò	—	n.p. n.p.	káá ⁿ gúr ^y ààt kàa pòò	somersault; backflip children’s teething problems	also kàa aghas
kàa put	—	v.p.	kàa pūt	to pull out completely	SVC. Lit. ‘to-go-up to-come-out’. Àa cuk ni kàa put dī mpat ni The blade of the knife pulled out completely from the sheath. cf. shang kàa put

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kàa put	—	v.p.	kàà pūt	to have a strong taste	SVC. Lit. ‘to-go-up to-come-out’ kiin ni kàa put The salt has a strong taste. cf. sháng kàa put
káa pyaa	—	n.p.	káá p ^y áá	s.o. who has premature grey hair	
kaa pyàn	—	n.p.	kāā p ^y àn	chronic headache	
káa pyan	—	n.p.	káá p ^y ān	headache	It begins with cold and then a sharp pain. Often the beginning of other sicknesses.
káa tal	—	n.p.	káá tāl	violent; aggressive; impulsive person	lit. ‘head hot’
káa waa	—	n.p.	káá wāā	bald-headed	
kaa zaarii	—	n.p.	kāā zàáríí	clairvoyance	also zaari. Ri a ngu (kaa) zaarii He is clairvoyant
kàa zai	—	v.p.	kàà zài	to construct a zai wall	cf. zai .
káábál	mo	n.	káábál	stubborn person	lit. ‘head hard’
kaadī		conj.	kāādī	as	Kaadī as ni naa mee sibel, fe ni taa sushii ndang ni As the dog saw a wild cat, it began to pursue it. Also ndī
kaam		s.v.	kāām	to be wide (can be used in insults)	kaam ki pòò lit. wide with mouth i.e. you have a wide mouth. Also pòò fii ni kaam aase your mouth is very wide; can also imply you are gluttonous
kàam	mo	n.	kààm	width	
kàam	—	n.	kààm	public	
kaamaas	mo	n.	káamáás	insane person; lunatic; madman	jocular usage
kaam-kaam		i.a.	kāām kām	describes multiple very wide objects (esp. ears)	Usually in insulting expressions. kom kaam-kaam kaa kutut si Ears as wide as a winnowing tray
káanaat	mo	n.	káánaàt	professor	also káaran
kaap	mo	n.	kāāp	baboon	cf. gwòm. Papiro Anubis. An alternative name.
kaar	mo	n.	kāār	patas monkey	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i> . Also pit
kaar tup	mo	n.p.	kāār tūp	tantalus monkey	<i>Cercopithecus tantalus</i>
káaran	—	n.	káārān	professor	also káanaat

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kaat	—	n.	kāāt	young female animal	
kaat	—	v.t.	kāāt	to welcome s.o.	
kaat	—	v.	kāāt	to meet; to collide; to encounter	cf. kuur, sekang
káát	mo	n.	káát	debt; money or property owed	
kàat	—	n.	kàat	meeting; collision; encounter	cf. kùur
kaat ki nryeem nwàa	—	v.p.	kāāt kí ⁿ ɾ ^y ēēm ⁿ wàà	to get into serious trouble	This refers to meeting the aadvark, a dangerous animal, on its way into its burrow. It enters forcefully into the burrow, knocking down whoever is in its way
kaat mwos	—	n.p.	kāāt m ^w òs	traditional practice of sharing local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	also ɓàl mwos, kaat pòò
kaat mwos	—	v.p.	kāāt m ^w òs	to share local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	also ɓàl mwos, kaat pòò
kaat pòò	—	n.p.	kāāt pòò	traditional practice of sharing local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	also ɓàl mwos, kaat mwos
kaat pòò	—	v.p.	kāāt pòò	to share local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	also ɓàl mwos, kaat mwos
kaatpee	—	v.i.	kāātpēē	to welcome a person	
kaatpee	—	n.	kāātpēē	act of welcoming	
kabinang	mo	n	kàbínàŋ	grass tray	also kibinang . cf. kàmbàng
kàbók	—	excl.	kàbók	strong plea; appeal for forgiveness	
kacik	mo	n.	kàŋík	basket, made from raffia/tar grass	also kicik
kaghal	—	v.	kāyāl	to be very dirty (pot, plate, clothes), especially if the dirt has hardened	e.g. mechanic's uniform. cf. nyòk
kàghàlàk	—	id.	kàyàlàk	describes bitterness; saltiness	d̥ēet kàghàlàk tastes salty
kághám	—	n.	káyám	well-being; health	
kàghàm	—	v.	káyàm	to grip; to grasp	
kaghan	—	v.	kāyān	to compete	jep ni mo kaghan sushii the children competed in a race

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kaghan	—	v.	kāyān	to mimic s.o.	
kághán	—	n.	káyán	competition; mimicry	
kaghan shiit	—	v.	kāyān ʃiit	to pound food in a mortar	simultaneously by two or three people
kaghapaat		num.	kàyàpàat	ten (10)	See bàa
kaghar	—	a.	kāyār	remaining	kaghar àm remaining water
kághár	mo	n.	káyár	remaining; remainder; balance; remnant; relic	
kághárák		a.	káyárák	small in insults esp. head.	Applied to the heads of chickens ri ki kaa kághárák he has a small head
kaghas	—	n.	kàyàs	iron ore from which the blacksmith makes the hoe, etc.	also gaghas
kaghat	—	n.	kàyàt	local tumbler made of raffia leaves, well knitted such that it holds water.	Used mostly by elderly people while travelling, also during warfare
kaghatang		id.	kàghàtàng	describes s.t. very dry and hard	fii kàghàtàng be very dry and hard
kak	—	v.	kák	to care for; to be concerned	
Kak kas		excl.	kák kás	It doesn't concern me!	Used to express indifference
kakshik	—	n.	kákʃik	being careful or concerned, especially about possible consequences	ba ri a ngu kakshik kas he is not a man that cares what happens
kakshik	—	v.	kákʃik	to be careful or concerned, especially about possible consequences	ba ri kakshik kas he doesn't care what happens
kal	—	n.	kál	zinc	cf. fok, bòng, bòo, juu
kalanga	—	n.	kàlángà	mat made from palm leaves	also kiram ngang kiram- ⁿ gàŋ
kam	—	n.	kām	stick; staff; rod	
kám	—	v.	kám	to teach; to learn; to imitate; to point; to show; to demonstrate; to illustrate	aa kam a we kisi gwishbiring-gwishbiring ye? Who are you imitating, that walks <i>gwishbiring-gwishbiring</i> ? (describes how a short person walks)
kám	—	v.	kám	to measure; to weigh; to do a blood test, stool test, etc.	
kam dàghàr	mo	n.p.	kām dàyàr	walking stick	
kam kom	mo	n.p.	ʃiit kōm	grass worn on both ears by women as part of their costume	also shit kom
kám kóor	—	v.p.	kám kóor	to subject s.o. or s.t. to	taji a kám kóor

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
				bodily pain, and later kill or free them	nlong ni kas don't subject the animal to bodily pains lit. 'stick meat'
kam lwaa	mo	n.p.	kām l ^w āā	roasted meat on stick; kebab; <i>suya</i>	
kám sar	—	v.p.	kám sár	locative in grammatical terminology	modern coinage
kám shikáa	—	v.p.	kám ʃíkáá	to learn by memorisation; rote learning	cf. tàng shikáa , sát shikáa
kám shikáa	—	n.p.	kám ʃíkáá	learning by memorisation; rote learning	cf. tàng shikáa , sát shikáa
kam túghúl	—	n.p.	kām túyúl	wooden shaft of smoking pipe	
kàmbàng	mo	n.	kà ^m bàŋ	large grass tray	cf. kabinang
kàmbàng	—	n.	kà ^m bàŋ	rib pain	Also mùut koghop . acute pain in the ribs. spiritual cause. treated through a <i>kum</i> sacrifice
kambil	mo	n.	kà ^m bìl	tree sp.	
kambil	mo	n.	kà ^m bìl	local plate made from grass	
kambil dāa	—	n.p.	kà ^m bìl dāā	flat cover for calabash woven from raffia leaves	
kambilong	mo	n.	kāmbìlɔŋ	bush rat sp.	also birok
kàmbong	mo	n.	kāmbɔŋ	house with no roof	
kamgung	mo	n.	kámgúŋ	plant sp.	see kargung
kamkàar	mo	n.	kāmkaār		
kámkám	—	v.	kámkám	to teach	
kámkám	—	n.	kámkám	teaching	
kamláng	mo	n.	kāmláŋ	riverine plant	Used as chewing stick. Also anyone washed away in a sudden torrent holds onto this and survives, hence the transferred meaning 'saviour'.
kamláng	mo	n.	kāmláŋ	saviour	
kamnaar	mo	n.	kāmnāār	go-between; intermediary; common witness	
kampaar	—	n.	kāmpāār	cactus sp.	Kampaar a yen njar The <i>kampaar</i> plant is a termite killer. Not to be confused with kímaar , which is a barren guinea corn
kámràn	mo	n.	kámràn	secondary school	
kamshii	—	v.	kámʃíí	to illustrate	cf. satpak
kamshii	—	n.	kámʃíí	illustration	cf. satpak
kan		v.	kān	to urinate; to defecate	pl. of kìn

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kàn	—	a.	kàn	not straight; not balanced; bent; crooked;	
kanding	—	n.	kàndìŋ	remnant of <i>Canarium</i> oil, boiled and mixed with water	
kandor	—	n.	kà ⁿ dòr	work done on the farm to compensate for lost time during previous work	This usually happens when work is interrupted by rain, death or any other occurrence that makes hired workers leave the farm when time is not due. Didaar mu nyaghal kandor nshaar fina Tomorrow we will do compensatory work for my friend. cf. yaghal kandor
káng-káng		id.	káŋ káŋ	describes binding s.t. very tightly	Ɔwaghat káng-káng bind or tie very tightly
kansighin Kántó	mo	adv. p.n.	kànsīyīn kántó	afternoon; evening Fyem; human trafficker	Fyem were notorious in Mwaghavul culture as slavers. Also Kóntó
kapirook	mo	n.	kàpírók	part of palm leaf used for collecting or parking dirt/rubbish within the compound	also kipirok
kapuk	mo	n.	kàpúk	entrance building which provides main access into the compound; porch	It also serves as a place where elders stay and take important family decisions. Women could be invited here for discussion but hardly at the toghol
kar	—	v.	kār	to fetch; scoop; to gather up s.t. spread out for drying; to raise s.o. or s.t. down from the foot or wheel	
kar	—	v.	kār	to contract a disease through an irresponsible lifestyle, especially promiscuity	Kyes mwaan ni ra ki kar mùut kishirok The promiscuous woman has contracted AIDS.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kár	—	v.	kár	to instigate people to break the law or to do s.t. wrong	
kár	—	n.	kár	interdiction; discipline following a transgression	
kár	—	v.	kár	to try and break up a relationship between a young woman and her legitimate suitor so as to win her love	suitors compete to do this
kár	—	v.	kár	to condition a horse so as to be able to control it when riding	
kargung	mo	n.	kárgún	plant sp.	used in making holes in the velang transverse clarinet. Also kámgúng
karpee	—	v.i.	kārpēē	to fetch or scoop grains; dirt, refuse, etc.	
karpee	—	n.	kārpēē	act of fetching or scooping grains, dirt, refuse, etc.	
kárpee	—	v.i.	kárpēē	to instigate s.o.	
kárpee	—	n.	kárpēē	act of instigating s.o.	
kárshak	—	v.	kárʃák	to advise; to admonish; to instigate one another	
kárshak	—	n.	kárʃák	act of advising; admonishing or instigating one another	
kas	fulup	v.	kās	to abuse; to insult	
kas		part.	kás	not	(placed at end of clause or sentence) goes with ba or taji (q.v.) also ka. taji yi pwos mwòor meenpee kas, 'ji yi milep hìlák-hìlák Do not use bleaching cream otherwise you will shine artificially, <i>hìlák-hìlák</i> .
kas	fulup	n.	kás	abuse; insult	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kàs	—	n.	kàs	pearl millet	<i>Pennisetum glaucum.</i> (H. <i>dauro</i>) In the past, millet was the staple food of the Mwaghavul. Millet was used as food, and for <i>wáar</i> and <i>mwos</i> beverages. It was customary to give a visitor water with ground millet added. Only in impoverished homes was this not possible.
kàs mbul	mo	n.p.	kàs ^m būl	small plant like millet eaten by small birds	
kasbe		conj.	kàsbé	or; either	wagha kasbe shaar fwagha nji mmun so Either you or your friend will come and go with us
kasbiring	—	n.	kàsbíring	grass sp.	also ngimaar
Kásh		excl.	káf	exclamation	Used when something desirable or you are optimistic about fails, especially narrowly, or when something you have been enjoying unexpectedly ends.
kàskàng		id.	kàskàŋ	describes s.t. very dry and hard	fii kàskàng be very dry and hard
kaskinang		id.	kàskìnàŋ	describes s.t. very dry and hard	fii kàskìnàng be very dry and hard
kasmme		adv.	kàs ^m mèé	probably; maybe	also mmimee, mmee, bishmme
kat	dween	v.	kāt	to be insufficient, small in size, quantity (sg.)	
kàt		conj.	kàt	if; when	
kàt	—	v.	kàt	to find; to meet up with; to encounter	
katbaa		conj.	kàtbàà	if not	katbaa a jì yaksì kas be mu nso if you don't come now we'll leave
kàtbuu	—	n.	kàtbùù	spoils of war, booty, plunder	lit. 'to find s.t. without making effort.' Also kàtkirong

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
katɗang		conj.	kàtɗɑŋ	when; if	Mu nnaa Jesu katɗang ri jì We'll see Jesus when he comes
katɗee		conj.	kàtɗéé	instead; rather than; in place of	
katɗee si...be ngyal		conj.	kàtɗéé sí bē ⁿ gyál	instead, rather than, in place of + rather	also ngyal
kat-kat		id.	kāt kāt	describes s.t. very small	
kàtkirong	—	n.	kàtkirɔŋ	spoils of war; booty; plunder	lit. 'to find s.t. for free.' Also kàtbuu
kàtpee	—	n.	kàtpeē	privilege; freedom	
kàtpee	—	v.i.	kàtpeē	to get a chance; to get an opportunity; to acquire a privilege	
katpoo	—	v.	kàtpòò	to talk; to speak; to discuss	
katpoo	—	n.	kàtpòò	talking; speaking	
katpoo	—	v.p.	kàtpòò	to murmur; to mutter; to grumble; to complain	
ndaghām-ndaghām			ⁿ dāyám ⁿ dāyám		
katpoo	—	n.p.	kàtpòò ⁿ dāyám ⁿ dāyám	act of murmuring; muttering; complaining	
kavuk	—	n.	kāvúk	fonio specks	also kivuk
kawan	mo	n.	káwàn	ring	
kawung	mo	n.	kàwún	shield made from buffalo or taurine hide	also kiwung
kawung	mo	n.p.	kàwún kà ^m bíl	shield made from date palm fronds	
kìbèl	mo	n.	kìbèl	cripple; disabled person; handicapped person	
kìbèl	mo	n.	kìbèl	peg	
kìbèr	mo	n.	kíbér	hedgehog	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>
kìbit	—	n.	kíbit	spirit world	where some people are believed to go and acquire wealth. They usually transform into birds for such journeys
kílék		id.	kílék	describes absence of people at a place	pee ni ðee kílék the place is left completely without people, <i>kílék</i>
kìrùk		id.	kìrùk	describes looking very big	(especially of persons, animals or hoes) also kyùk . ɗar kìrùk to stand tall
ki		conj.	kí	addition; and; with; together with	An nso ashak ki mat fina I'll go together with my wife. Jan ki Delvit mo ndák Jan and Delvit are working

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ki	—	v.a.	kí	marks progressive action	Only used with the verb ‘to come’ and ‘to go’. kin when used with the first person singular. wagha ki ji You are coming. mo ki so wàa a zeen-zeen ‘They PROG go go home FOC really’ i.e. They are really going home
kì	—	v.a.	kì	perfective marker	Ni kì ret It has been good. Can be replaced by compensatory vowel lengthening in informal speech.
kì		part.	kì	of	mpèe des kì léé ni dèe mo gishishash kì ni d’ak Due to the size of the load, they had to struggle <i>gishishash</i> to lift it. Can be replaced by compensatory vowel lengthening in informal speech. See also mù
ki wus mpòò	—	adv. p.	kí wūs ^m pòò	at great cost; with severe consequences (enjoyment, benefit, victory, etc.)	one may enjoy an object, but for every good thing there is a corresponding problem or bad aspect, which is experienced before, during or after its use
kìban kìbang	—	v. n.	kìbān kìbāŋ	to mix things up, juggle pl. farming with uniformly arranged layers that beautify the ridge	cf. sg. kìbin also kubang, gubang
kìbang kìben	mo mo	n. n.	kìbāŋ kìbén	tree sp. small bag; satchel	Made by children from palm leaves to keep small food items like millet to eat while grazing goats and sheep.
kìbin	mo	n.	kìbīn	buffalo; bushcow	<i>Syncerus caffer</i> . Hausa <i>bauna</i>
kìbin	kìban	v.	kìbīn	to mix things up; to juggle; to muddle	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kibin	—	v.	kɪbɪn	to overturn recently created ridges of a farm to form new ones	Usually because the ridges are not properly formed or have sprouted uncontrollable weeds. cf libin
kibinang	mo	n	kɪbɪnəŋ	grass tray	also kabinang
Kibiri	—	p.n.	kɪbɪrɪ	Mwaghavul spirit	causing a sickness affecting teeth, tongue, and gums (H. <i>bubu</i>) cf. Naan
kibit	—	v.	kɪbɪt	to complete; to finish; to finalise (construction, etc.)	
kibwoon	mo	n.	kɪb ^w óón	followership; disciples; supporters	
kibwoon	mo	n.	kɪb ^w óón	one's maternal relatives; maternal relatives of one's parents	
kibwoon	mo	loc.	kɪb ^w óón	posterior; rear; back; outside; exterior; dorsum	
kicik	mo	n.	kɪʃɪk	basket, made from raffia/tar grass	also kacik
kicir	mo	n.	kɪʃɪr	grave; tomb	
kicoo	mo	n.	kɪʃɪóó	firstborn	
kicòr		id.	kɪʃɪòr	sound of a dead frond of the borassus palm falling to ground	kwàk ngang sham táa kicòr the borassus frond fell down, <i>kicòr</i>
kidom	mo	n.	kɪdóm	man without beard	
kidom	mo	n.	kɪdóm	hornless ram	
kifel	mo	n.	kɪfɛl	notorious; delinquent person	
kifel kì gurum	—	n.p.	kɪfɛl kɪgùrùm	stubborn person; obstinate person	
kifurum	mo	n.	kɪfùrùm	knee	also kufurum, furum
kigong	mo	n.	kɪgòŋ	shoulder	
kīn	—	n.	kɪn	salt	
kīr	—	v.	kɪr	to fear; to be afraid; to be terrified	
kír	—	v.	kír	fear; terror	
kìr	mo	n.	kìr	silk cotton tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> . cf. H. <i>rimi</i>
kír kì Naan	—	n.p.	kír kì nāān	fear of God	
kīrmuut	—	n.	kīrmūūt	fear; cowardice; frightful	lit. 'fear disease'
kīs	mo	n.	kīs	head pad; quoin; support used by women when carrying objects on their head	
kīs	mo	n.	kīs	s.t. that has been hidden by spiritual means and is responsible for misfortune	cf. mang kīs
kīs	mo	n.	kīs	roll of dried leaves of the plant used for local tobacco	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kik	—	v.	kìk	to lean on	
kikar	mo	n.	kìkàr	raffia palm	<i>Raffia sudanica</i> . H. <i>kaba</i>
kikkáa	—	v.	kìkkáá	to depend on; to rely on	also gingkáa
kíl	—	v.	kíl	to be slow; to be unpunctual; to not be agile or lively	
kíl	—	n.	kíl	being slow; unpunctual; unagile; unlively; idle	
kílák-kílák		adv.	kílák kílák	fast; rapidly; quickly; speedily	cf. nsushii(-nsushii) , nkyen-nkyen
kilang	—	n.	kìlǎŋ	water with which the pot used for cooking or storing cereal drink is rinsed	
kilàu		id.	kìlàù	brightly (to shine)	used in fang kilàu shine brightly. also hilàu, gàu
kileen	—	n.	kílēēn	tiny particle/powder that is part of fonio	also kuleen
kiling	—	v.	kíliŋ	to hear; heed; listen	
kiling-kiling		id.	kíliŋ kíliŋ	describes the whirling of long flowing gowns around the foot when one is walking	also wuling-wuling
kilingpee	—	v.i.	kíliŋpēē	to hear; to take advice	
kilingpee	—	n.	kíliŋpēē	hearing ability; taking advice	
kíl-kíl		adv.	kíl kíl	describes s.t. very slow	
kilom	—	v.	kílōm	to forge iron; to coin s.t.; to invent; manufacture or fabricate an object	
kilom	—	n.	kílōm	act of forging iron or coining s.t.; act of inventing; manufacturing or fabricating an object	
kim	mo	n.	kím	bangle	cf. kim baal, kim juu, kim bak, tika
kim baal	—	n.p.	kīm bāāl	armlet	
kim bak	mo	n.p.	kīm bák	flat bangle	usually the first on the wrist

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kim juu	mo	n.p.	k̄im d̄ʒùù	copper bangle	Worn by infants and children. Kim juu bangles were also used to seek the hands of seven year-olds in marriage for a child of a corresponding age. When placed on the floor and picked up by the girl's parents, this would signify acceptance of the relationship. (cf. matshee)
kimáar	mo	n.	k̄imáár	same farming group; place where farms belonging to a family are found	kimáar funu mo a peeshak ki mù nyem Sekop mo Our family farms are in the same place as those of the Sekop clan.
kímaar	mo	n.	k̄imāār	barren guinea corn	cf. bingkara
kímkésh	mo	n.	k̄imkéʃ	wristwatch	recent coinage
kimos	—	n.	k̄imòs	communal farming involving distant relations	the local beer, <i>mwos</i> , is taken during this activity. Also màar mos , kimwos
kimu	—	p.a.	k̄imũ	their (pl.)	third person plural neuter possessive adjective.
kimuur	mo	n.	k̄imùùr	wooden stick used in preparing food	
kimwos	—	n.	k̄im ^w òs	beer	<i>see</i> kimos , màar mos

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kin	mo	n.	k̄n	father or brother of one's mother; any member of the family or clan which one's mother hails from	The uncle in Mwaghavul culture plays a very significant role in the socialisation of the child, particularly the initiation of the male child into adulthood. He stands by the child as a great source of support, he encourages the child to succeed in life. In one's uncle's house one can seize a chicken without being considered a thief. Whenever an uncle slaughters a cow, ram, goat, etc. and if you are around, the head is automatically yours. If you are many the head is for all of you. One surely has some entitlements in ones uncle's house. All those benefits are derived from the maternal uncles. cf. English 'kin'.
kín	—	v.a.	kín	marks progressive action with the first person singular for the verbs 'come' and 'go'	kí elsewhere. An k̄n j̄i I am coming
kìn	kan	v.	kìn	to defecate; to ease oneself; to urinate	
kǎn	muù	pron.	kǎn, mūù	I plus perfective meaning	kǎn naa I have seen [it]
kin d̄ar nkaa làa mpòo njii	—	n.p.	k̄n d̄ar ⁿ káá làa mpòò ⁿ d̄jí	practice where a boy already circumcised is presented to njii for initiation ceremony into manhood.	The uncles of the boys offer support and encouragement to the youth. The uncles dress in a war costume with the spear (kòp), a sign of strength which the youth looks up to.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kìn d̄yes	kan d̄yes	v.p.	kìn d̄yēs, kān–	to defecate; to shit	
kìn kàa pud̄yaar	mo	n.p.	kìn kàà pùd'áár	father or brother of one's mother, or son of such brother	
kìn kizing	kan kizing	v.p.	kìn kìzīŋ, kān–	to urinate; to piss	
kìn teng	kan teng	v.p.	kìn tēŋ, kān–	to spend a long time defecating	lit. 'to defecate a rope'
kìn waar	kan	v.p.	kìn wāār	to fart; to break wind; to gas	
kinding		adv.	kíndīŋ	describes being finished completely	this does not rule out the possibility of reserve mwòor funu n̄i kyes <i>kinding</i> our oil is completely finished <i>kinding</i>
kinding-ding		adv.	kíndīŋdīŋ	describes being finished completely	this rules out the possibility of reserve mwòor funu n̄i kyes <i>kinding-ding</i> our oil is completely finished <i>kinding-ding</i>
kìŋ	mo	loc.	kìŋ	in a place that cannot be seen	
king caap	mo	n.p.	kìŋ t̄jááp	wing meat of bird	
kini	—	p.a.	kìnī	its	third person singular possessive adjective.
kínok	mo	n.	kìnòk	back of a person or animal	
kìpak	mo	n.	kìpák	side of face	
kìpang	mo	n.	kìpàŋ	forecourt of a chief's house	cf. toghol
kìper	mo	n.	kìpér	pebble used as flint	also pér
kìpet	mo	n.	kìpét	flip-flops; slippers	gwaghazak kìpet n̄i wal si kìpét-kìpét the flip-flops are making the sound, <i>kìpét-kìpét</i>
kìpét-kìpét		id.	kìpét kìpét	sound of flip-flops when walking	gwaghazak kìpét n̄i wal si kìpét-kìpét the flip-flops are making the sound, <i>kìpét-kìpét</i>
kìpirok	mo	n.	kìpírók	part of palm leaf used for collecting or parking dirt/rubbish within the compound	also kapirok
kìpit	mo	n.	kìpít	stomach; intestine of animals	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kipit shit	mo	n.p.	kīpīt ʃīt	towel-like part of the intestine of ruminants (animals)	
kipuk	mo	n.	kīpūk	sorrel; roselle	cf. H. <i>yakuwa</i> . <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>
kipyeen	mo	n.	kīp ^y ēēn	forehead	also pukyeen , pikyeen
kir	mo	n.	kīr	s.o. so weakened as to be near death	
kir	mo	n.	kīr	video; motion pictures; film; movies	
kirak daa	mo	n.p.	kīrāk dāā	big calabash	
kiram	—	v.	kīrām	to destroy; to tear into shreds; to shred; to rip up	pl. of can
kiram	—	v.	kīrām	to lose viscosity (cereal drink, draw soup)	pl. of can . cf. su
kírám	mo	n.	kírám	mat made from tar grass	Used in conveying corpses that are in bad condition or to cover the main entrance into a compound or bòng kàs
kirampee	—	s.v.	kīrāmpēē	to be delinquent; to be destructive	
kirampee	—	n.	kīrāmpēē	being delinquent; destructive	
kìrèt-kìrèt		id.	kìrèt kìrèt	sound of cutting s.t. with the teeth	ndighis pu can dēm kìrèt-kìrèt a cricket is cutting grass, <i>kìrèt-kìrèt</i>
kirim	—	s.v.	kìrìm	to be expensive; to be precious; to be dear; to be costly	nìr ni kırım an a cin the shirt is too expensive for me to give out
kirim	—	n.	kìrìm	being expensive; precious; dear; costly	
kirim yit	mo	n.p.	kìrìm yīt	eyebrow	cf. caap yit, shim yit
kír-kír		adv.	kír kír	describes s.t. going straight at s.t.	nyer ní so sí kír-kír ki poofung ni the bird is flying straight towards the window wuri pus pas ni so kír-kír ki nyer ni he shot the arrow straight at the bird
kìròm	mo	n.	kìròm	abandoned settlement; ruin	
kíróm	mo	n.	kíróm	slave; serf	
kíróm	mo	n.	kíróm	mistletoe	<i>Tapinanthus</i> and <i>Loranthus</i> spp. cf. <i>ndur</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kíróm	mo	n.	kíróm	caterpillar sp.	Caterpillar which sticks pieces of wood and grass to its body as it moves along. Creates a cocoon which it carries and into which it retreats when attacked.
kìròm lú	—	n.p.	kìròm lú	abandoned building; ruin	especially one that is already crumbling
kirong		a.	kìròŋ	describes wasted effort, etc.	going back empty-handed, doing something freely without reward ɗak ɗí ri cìn ni a kirong the work he has done is useless.
kirong		adv.	kìròŋ	describes wasted effort etc.	going back empty-handed, doing something freely without reward. ri cìn ɗak ni a kirong he did the work in vain
kisaa		excl.	kísāà	expresses great admiration or satisfaction	
kisak	—	n.	kísák	residue; chaff from <i>waar</i> or <i>mos</i> , or any beverage produced from flour	
kish		adv.	kìʃ	suddenly	precedes the verb phrase it qualifies. kish ɓwot maap to suddenly start crying
kish ɓwot maap	—	v.p.	kìʃ ɓ ^w ɓt mààp	suddenly start crying	
kishirok	—	n.	kíʃírók	HIV-AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
kish-kish		id.	kíʃkíʃ	describes bursting into laughter	wura ji ðel so ɓe mo piin shwar kish-kish <i>she walked by and they burst out laughing</i> kish-kish. N.B. you use a singular verb as they all burst out laughing at the same time

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kísh-kísh		id.	kíʃkíʃ	describes breaking apart and smashing, also describes s.t. that is completely scattered	tughul ni sham taa ðe ni pyan kish-kish <i>the pot fell and it broke</i> kish-kish [the verb is plural because it breaks into many pieces]
kisi		adv.	kísí	like that	aa kam a we kisi gwishbíring-gwishbíring ye? <i>Who are you imitating, that walks</i> gwishbíring-gwishbíring?
kisok	—	v.	kīsōk	to tear apart in shreds	
kisom	mo	n.	kìsóm	tree sp.	Used for settling disputes. The person whose chicken dies first after drinking the mixture was considered guilty
kitulu	mo	n.	kī tūlū	extended family	
kivuk	—	n.	kìvúk	tiny specks or powder from fonio/acha grain	also kavuk
kiwung	mo	n.	kìwúnŋ	shield made from buffalo or taurine hide	also kawung
kizing	—	n.	kìzīŋ	urine; biological child	
kizing kwaam	—	n.p.	kìzīŋ k ^w āām	sperm	also nyòl
kizing liis	—	n.p.	kìzīŋ líis	saliva that jets out while talking, yawning or eating	
ko ngul		conj.	kó ⁿ gúl	maybe; perhaps; possibly	also ngul
kobo	—	n.	kóbò	kobo coin	no longer legal tender with the introduction of decimal currency. < H.
kogho	mo	n.	kòŋò	area; section; side	informal usage
koghom	—	n.	kōŋōm	hay; dry leaves; rubbish	
koghon	—	v.	kòŋòn	to scrape; to scrub	
koghop	mo	n.	kòŋòp	area; section; side; rib cage	
koghop	—	n.	kòŋòp	meaning; purpose; usefulness	
koghop káa	mo	n.p.	kòŋòp káá	half	archaic expression derived from millet bundles

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
koghorong	mo	n.	kōγōrōŋ	hero	Koghorong làa nyingying, mang gha put bwot mmo shwar Koghorong [a hero] has given birth to an idiot, which makes the hero become a laughing-stock
Kói!		excl.	kói	expresses the notion that s.t. is an exaggeration or an outright lie	
kòk	mo	n.	kòk	fence	
kokpee	—	n.	kōkpēē	cleaning or sweeping of surroundings	
kom	mo	n.	kōm	ear	
kom	mo	n.	kōm	leaf	
kóm	—	n.	kóm	groundnut; peanut	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>
kom dwaghar	mo	n.p.	kōm d ^w āyār	deaf person	
kom dwaghar	—	n.p.	kōm d ^w āyār	deafness	
kom milom	—	n.p.	kōm mílóm	cocoyam leaf; taro leaf	
kom shwal	—	n.p.	kōm ʃ ^w āl	ear problem	
kom tughus	—	n.p.	kōm tùγùs	Bambara groundnut	<i>Vigna subterranea.</i> cf. ngargak
Komoghos	—	p.n.	kōmōγōs	clan in Panyam	
kompee	mo	n.	kōmpēē	leaf; shrub	
komtak	mo	pron.	kōmtāk	someone; somebody; a certain person	
kon	—	v.	kòn	to spoil; to mess up; to disorder; to disorganise things	
kong	—	n.	kōŋ	gully; ravine	
kòng	mo	n.	kòŋ	wooden seat	
kòng	mo	n.	kòŋ	big wooden dish	
kòng	—	quant.	kòŋ	few; not many	
kòng as	mo	n.	kòŋ	dog-bowl; potsherd used to serve dogs with food or provide water for livestock	
kònglúŋ	mo	n.	kòŋlúŋ	canoe	
kònglùŋ	mo	n.p.	kòŋlùŋ	boat	
ncínmwaan	—	v.i.	ⁿ ʃínm ^w āān	to disorganise; to destroy things	
konshik	—	n.	kòŋʃík	act of disorganising; destroying things	
Kóntó	mo	p.n.	kántó	Fyem; human trafficker	Also Kántó
koo	—	quant.	kóó	nothing; nobody; not at all	koo mindong not even one. Ba koo ngu mindong jì kas nobody came; not even one person came

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
koo		conj.	kóó	or; either	Jan koo Delvit nkaa ðak Either Jan or Delvit is working
koo		pron.	kóó	whosoever; whatever	koo ngo ðiidang ye ðí ni jì be ni a shaar fina whosoever came is my friend also kwoo
kòo	—	n.	kòò	darkness	+ pronoun. Kòo sak, shik, suk, shin, sat, sut, san, sun
kòo	—	v.	kòò	to pretend to be too sick to work hard; to malingering	
kòo	—	v.	kòò	to carefully persuade s.o. to do s.t.	
koo ðí ni a rang ye		pron.	kóó ðí nī āráj yē	however; whatever	koo ðí ni a rang ye be wan nsat zeen whatever happens, I shall tell the truth
kook	mo	n.		song; dance	
koon	—	v.	kōōn	to get trapped in a tight place; to get s.t. trapped (tight place)	káa firi ðel koon nfung ni his head got trapped in the hole; fung ni koon káa firi the hole got his head trapped
koon	—	n.	kōōn	fig tree	<i>Ficus</i> sp. Hausa <i>baure</i>
kóon	—	v.	kóón	to strip s.t. off, especially a covering or layer	
koos	—	v.	kōōs	to detect/determine the cause of illness or misfortune by the use of diviners	
koos paa	—	v.p.	kōōs páá	traditional method of detecting illness, death, etc. by fortune tellers; divination	
koot	—	v.	kòòt	to make the sound of thunder	nluu koot lit. the cloud thundered i.e. there was the sound of thunder
koot ðyèl	—	v.p.	kòòt ð'èèl	to have a fierce quarrel	
koot kì pee	—	n.p.	kòòt kì pēē	thunder	cf. mìlèp kì pee, indek

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kop	mo	n.	kóp	inheritance	Mwaghavul is a patrilineal society, where descent is traced through the male child. It is therefore the pride of a father to be succeeded by his children who should be the ones to bury their elders. Where a father has no male child, his brothers succeed him. Where there are several male children from different wives, the assets are shared in equal proportions according to the number of wives that have male children. After this, male children from the female side share what has been allocated to them. Some parents make specific bequests to daughters before their demise. A male child cannot inherit from his maternal uncles. i.e. his mothers' brothers. However the uncles could give him a piece of land that would then revert back to the original owners. A piece of land could be loaned to a daughter to increase her income, but eventually it would revert to her family.
kop	—	v.	kóp	to plant; to grow (s.t.); to sow	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kòp	mo	n.	kòp	spear, general term	cf. cwàng, hoos, kòp nyér, kopruruu, nàakoghol, sílák
kòp nyér	mo	n.	kòp ⁿ yér	spear that has a knife-shaped head with barbs	cf. kòp
Kopaal	—	p.n.	kõpáál	place in Panyam	officially spelt Kopal
Kopnshuu	—	p.n.	kõp ⁿ júú	hunting expedition/festival of Ampang community of Mangu LGA	These expeditions were organised to help check the growth of wild animals in the area. Festivities were also organised during the period to exhibit good horsemanship, bravery, etc. Talented hunters horsemen, farmers and even dancers could thereby attract wives
Kopnshuu	—	p.n.	kõp ⁿ júú	place in Ampang in Mangu LGA	
koppee		conj.	kõppēē	instead of; in the place of	
kopruruu	mo	n.	kòprúúú	spear	that has a knife-shaped head with edges of unequal lengths cf. kòp
kòpwus	mo	n.	kòpwūs	gun; rifle; pistol; firearm	cf. yigwaa
Koru	—	p.n.	koru	personal spirit	Afflicts sufferers with breast abscesses which can be cured by sacrifices.
kòryòng		i.a.	kòryòŋ	crooked (limb)	kòryòng ki baal; baal kòryòng <i>crooked arm!</i> <i>abusive remark.</i> But when reversed it becomes a nickname

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kòryòng- kòryòng		id.		describes how people with crooked legs stand or walk	mo ðirang ki shii mo kòryòng-kòryòng <i>they stood there with crooked legs.</i> kàt cìn fe wura mwàan ngurum mo a yit kòryòng-kòryòng <i>She is not ashamed to move backwards and forwards in public despite her kòryòng-kòryòng legs</i>
ku ... ði		conj.		in order to; so that; so; in order that	a so abet-abet ku a tàng làa ni wuri ði <i>you go at once and find the boy</i> a so cwèt ku a naa mo ði <i>Go quickly and see them</i> a baa ku wan ðel ði <i>you shift so I pass so i.e. Let me pass!</i>
ku ni		conj.		and	lwaa miir ni sham taa mbut kom pee ðii fii ku ni wal hàghàp-hàghàp <i>the meat of a python fell inside the dry leaves and made the noise</i> hàghàp-hàghàp
kubang	—	n.	kùbāŋ	farming with uniformly arranged layers that beautify the ridge	also kibang, gubang
kucet	mo	n.	kùtʃèt	kitchen; room for cooking food	
kudī	—	v.	kúdī	to be yet; to be remaining; to be left behind; to be left undone	
kudul	—	n.	kùdùl	wild plant sp.; local sesame	used to make jollof beans for newly circumcised boys as sacrifices to the njii spirits
kudun	—	n.	kúdùn	innocent person who is not a witch or wizard	
kudùnùŋ		id.	kūdùnùŋ	protruding like a cow's hump	kudùnùŋ ki tughus kaa randong si <i>protruding like the hump of a cow</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kudùnùṅ- kudùnùṅ		id.	kūdùnùṅ kūdùnùṅ	describes the way a heavy person or animal runs	ní ni su so ndighin sheep mo kudùnùṅ- kudùnùṅ <i>the elephant ran into the trees,</i> kudùnùṅ- kudùnùṅ
kufurum	mo	n.	kūfùrùm	knee	also kifurum, furum
Kufwoghor	—	p.n.	kùf ^v òyòr	spirit that protects crops from theft	The symbol is a white euphorbia (cactus) affixed to a stick on the farm. Whenever a man is attacked by Kufwoghor , his testes swell and he suffers from severe stomach pains. Affected women also experience stomach pains.
kughun	—	n.	kūyūn	snake sp.	biggest snake, second only to python in size
kuk	mo	n.	kùk	stem; foundation of a house	
kuk yoghom	mo	n.p.	kùk yóyóm	piece of log; (wood) firewood; billet	
kukul	mo	n.	kúkúl	bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
kukwak	mo	n.	kúk ^w àk	elbow	
kukwar	—	n.	kúk ^w áár	burnt remnants of food	
kukwet	—	adv.	kúk ^w ét	completely; absolutely	also kwét-kwét
kukwii	—	n.	kúk ^w í	epilepsy	The patient is initially calm but then suddenly throws a fit and foams at the mouth. <i>H. farfadiya</i>
kul	—	v.	kúl	to freeze	
kul	—	v.	kúl	to hit a blade with an object to make it thinner	
kul	—	excl.	kúl	said to strongly warn s.o. against doing s.t. (again)	cf. pít
kulak	—	v.	kūlāk	to use water or oil extravagantly	
kulak pòò	—	v.p.	kūlāk pòò	to use too many words; to talk too much; to be garrulous	
kulap	mo	n.	kūlāp	lie; untruth; falsehood	
kulap	mo	n.	kūlāp	liar	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kular	mo	n.	kùlár	left-handed southpaw	person;
kulbyaap	mo	n.	kùlbʻááp	fontanelle; soft part on the head of a child that appears to be breathing.	a child who is clairvoyant is given <i>kudul</i> local sesame to eat to stop the clairvoyance. The local <i>lip</i> red powder is also applied on the fontanelle for protection
kuleen	—	n.	kúlēēn	tiny particle/powder that is part of fonio	also kileen
kuleet	mo	n.	kúlèèt	ocarina with holes for the fingers made of a dried fruit-shell	played while tending sheep. cf. njweng
kuleng-kuleng		id.	kūlēŋ kūlēŋ	sound of a bell ringing	kungguleng ni wal si kuleng-kuleng the bell rings <i>kuleng-kuleng</i>
kúléng-kúléng		id.	kúléŋkúléŋ	describes shaving that leaves the skin completely clean of hair; or an item that is finished completely	
kulfit	—	n.	kúlfit, gúlvít	gizzard (of bird)	also gulvit
kuluk	mo	n.	kùlùk	hunting bag	made from the skin of a sheep or goat worn by men
kúm	mo	n.	kúm	corpse; carcass; cadaver	cf. fikot
kúm	mo	n.	kúm	navel; umbilical cord	
kúm	—	v.	kúm	to wait; to watch for	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kùm	mo	n.	kùm	traditional religion; spirit; ritual practice	<p>Every household has a kùm to protect its members.</p> <p>Whenever there is death or misfortune seers are consulted and the results are interpreted.</p> <p>Mwaghavul believe strongly in reincarnation.</p> <p>When a good person dies, he goes to Shibilang while the wicked person goes to Wonggohor.</p> <p>When all the spirits failed it was concluded that Na Naan must have been greatly offended.</p> <p>Ancestors may come back to the family in the form of a child or an egg to reveal a secret.</p>
Kùm Bóng	—	p.n.	kùm bóŋ	spirit for the compound	<p>It maintains peace, justice and moral codes inside the compound. It protects women from the temptation of adultery by making them stumble and fall at the entrance of the compound. It afflicts men with swollen testicles. Its symbol is a stick placed at the entrance. A sacrifice, <i>tok kùm</i>, restores harmony to the compound. The Nkirang kùm sect uses this kùm.</p>
Kùm Jep	—	p.n.	kùm džép	sacrifice	<p>conducted for children suffering from siri, a kind of kùm cf. Naan</p>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kùm jwák	—	n.p.	kùm ɖwák	jaundice; hepatitis	‘yellow fever’
Kùm Kam	—	p.n.	kùm kām	treatment for those suffering from sickness related to bone etc.	
Kùm Loghom	—	p.n.	kùm lɔ̃ɔ̃m	personal and communal spirit	It protects against leprosy induced by sorcery and causes leprosy in the attacker. Its symbol is the locust-bean tree.
Kùm Lu	—	p.n.	kùm lú	spirit for the compound	It protects the harmony of the compound and checks inappropriate speech by children. Also Shàndòr .
Kùm Nwong	—	p.n.	kùm ⁿ wɔ̃ng	personal and communal spirit	Afflicts victims with mental health problems, which can be cured by sacrifice. Also Shīrii .
Kùm Nyèr	—	p.n.	kùm ⁿ yèr	family spirit	It protects against theft and wrongful seizure of land. It punishes all who swear false oaths. It ensures that the descendants of the culprit are eliminated. Its symbol is red clay. cf. Ngàrmùn
Kùm Páal	—	p.n.	kùm páál	personal spirit	It protects against theft and adultery. It causes paralysis and impotence among men and barrenness among women. Its symbol is the euphorbia plant.
Kùm Pák	—	p.n.	kùm pák	spirit which demands that truth must be told at all times	those who tell lies die instantly. This kùm is performed by packing the footprint of a thief and bewitching it

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Kùm Wàar	—	p.n.	kùm wàar	personal spirit	It protects the farm against trespassers. Its symbol is branches of <i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> .
kumninung	—	n.	kūmn̄n̄ūŋ	cheap thing; any task that requires little or no effort; trifle	
kumpee	—	v.	kúmpēē	to keep watch; to wait; to wait in ambush	
kumpee	—	n.	kúmpēē	keeping watch; waiting; waiting in ambush	
kumuur	mo	n.	kūmùùr, kāmùùr	stick used for stirring food	also kimùùr
kun	—	v.	kūn	to be old; be mature (fruit)	
kún	—	num.	kún	three (3)	
kùn	—	n.	kùn	old age	
kundung	mo	n.	kùndūŋ, kùt	cripple (disabled person)	
kundyaghal	—	n.	kùnd ^y áyál	crowded mouth; crowded teeth	also kungyaghal
kùng	mo	n.	kùŋ	tree sp.	
kung [njii]	mo	n.	kūŋ ⁿ dʒí	big drum	Used during the initiation of children and other sacrificial ceremonies to the traditional spirit (njii). Forbidden to women
kungguleng	mo	n.	kūŋgūlēŋ	bell; gong	
kungguul	mo	n.	kūŋgúúl	cereal stalk node or joint	
kunglung	mo	n.	kūŋlúŋ	shrub sp.	fruits are used to make soap
kungtup	mo	n.	kūŋtúp	shea tree	<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i> <i>H. kadanya</i>
kungyaghal	—	n.	kùŋ ^y áyál	crowded mouth; crowded teeth	also kundyaghal
kup	—	v.	kúp	to close one's hands or eyes; to embrace; to hug	
kupdughul	mo	n.	kúpdúyúl	long-tailed birds	also nyer dang .
kur	kuram	v.	kúr, kūrām	to squeeze; to shrink; to compress	
kur	mo	n.	kúrdàà kúr	tortoise; turtle	also daakur
kur tong	—	v.p.	kúr tōŋ	to give up because of pressure or failure	
kuram	—	v.	kūrām	to squeeze; to shrink; to compress	pl. of kur
kùrà̀m k̀i sar	—	n.p.	kùrà̀m k̀i sár	muscle cramp in the hand	also kùrà̀m sar
kùrà̀m sar	—	n.p.	kùrà̀m sár	muscle cramp in the hand	also kùrà̀m k̀i sar

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kùràsh		id.	kùràʃ	describes when s.o. gets up suddenly	kaadi mo doo àm nkaa làa ni be wuri sham yaghal ðak kùràsh when they poured water on the boy he got up suddenly
kùrásh-kùrásh		id.	kùráʃ kùráʃ	sound of scraping burnt porridge from a pot [a sound well known to dogs]	laareep wura nkaa aar tughul kùrásh-kùrásh the girl is scraping the pot <i>kùrásh-kùrásh</i>
kùrásh-kùrásh		id.	kùráʃ kùráʃ	sound of s.o. scratching their thigh	wura sam pyaghal kùrásh-kùrásh she scratched her thigh, <i>kùrásh-kùrásh [implies lying]</i> <i>Ensete gillettii</i>
kurgwam	mo	n.	kúrg ^w àm	wild banana plant	
kuriit	mo	n.	kùríít	black bird sp.	
kurpaa	mo	n.	kùrpáá	sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa pudica.</i> See nshóopneer
kurti	—	n.	kúrtí	smelted iron	
kurtook	mo	n.	kùrtóók	portion of meat between the neck and the body of an animal	assigned to a second party who further wounded the animal on a hunting expedition before it was finally killed by a third party. cf. gài
kurtughut	mo	n.	kúrtùỳùt	large grasshopper known for landing heavily on the ground.	also nkurtughut, ntùghùt
kurum	—	v.	kūrūm	to rush towards s.o. or s.t., especially menacingly; to charge	kurum sushii to suddenly run fast. Ri kurum so pe mo ði he suddenly ran towards them
kurum	—	v.p.	kūrūm	to kneel down	
nfurum	—	p.n.	ⁿ fūrūm		
Kúrúmbáng	—	p.n.	kúrúmbáng	Deity that protects.	It was placed at an entrance to check intruders into the compound, especially those with evil intentions, such as witches. Any intruder who is in the spirit realm would be killed instantly by the deity
kuryeem	mo	n.	kùr ^y ēēm	bird sp.	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kuryeep	—	n.	kūr ^v ēēp	fonio variety	planted in dry land cf. kusuk
kús	—	s.v.	kús	to be near; to be close	
kus	—	v.	kūs	to prepare animal skin; to tan	
kus	—	v.	kūs	to pester s.o. for a favour	
kus	—	v.	kūs	to squeeze; to rub; to scrub	Yi kus shii fii ku ni bang dī Scrub your foot to make it clean (fem. sg.)
kùs		a.	kùs	big; large; huge; vast	
kushing	mo	n.	kùjɪŋ	place for threshing, pounding and grinding of grain etc. within the compound	
kushing	mo	n.	kùjɪŋ	Senegal firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i> H. <i>báá'ú</i>
kusileng	mo	n.	kùsílɛŋ	rat sp.	
kús-kús		adv.	kús kús	describes s.t. very near by	
kusuk	—	n.	kúsúk	fonio; acha; hungry rice	<i>Digitaria exilis</i> . Varieties are sùn, zór, kuryeep, cighirnighin, lùbáng, nàankàt, nìnàat
kúsùk		excl.	kúsùk	Please!	in context of appeal for leniency
kusuk kilak nung	—	n.p.	kūsùk kílák nūŋ	fonio cultivar	short season
kusuk nnàat	—	n.p.	kūsùk ⁿ nàat	rice	lit. 'fonio of the whites'
kusuk nyer	—	n.p.	kūsùk ⁿ yèr	grass sp. similar to fonio	
kút	—	n.	kút	air; wind; breeze	
kút	mo	n.	kút	crocodile	Crocodylus niloticus
kùt	—	v.	kùt	to be crippled; to be handicapped	
kùt	—	n.	kùt	being a cripple	
kutar	mo	n.	kùtār	bridge	
kutik	—	n.	kútík	muscle pull on hands or legs; muscle spasm	usually results from positioning the limb in one place for too long
kutung	—	n.	kútùŋ	finger-millet	<i>Eleusine indica</i> . used for preparing kunu. H. <i>tamba</i>
kutut	mo	n.	kútùt	winnowing tray	made from raffia leaves, used for separating food items
kuul	kwaghal	v.	kūul, k ^w āyāl	to tie a knot; to tighten the fist; to bunch the fist	
kúul	mo	n.	kúul	garden egg; eggplant; aubergine	<i>Solanum incanum</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kùul	—	n.	kùul	knots	cf. sar hirit
kuul as	mo	n.p.	kūul ās	tiny garden egg, wild	<i>Solanum sp.</i>
kuul mbúk	mo	n.p.	kūul ^m 6úk	tiny garden egg variety	<i>Solanum sp.</i>
kuul tum	—	n.p.	kūul tūm	garden egg, wild	<i>Solanum sp.</i> sheep are fond of it and it is used as a medicine for chickens
kuur	—	n.	kūr	flying embers; cinders	
kuur	—	n.	kūr	deepest part of water body	
kuur	—	v.	kūr	to meet; to assemble; to gather	cf. kaat
kùur	mo	n.	kùur	gathering; large meeting; assembly; conclave	cf. kàat
kuut	mo	n.	kùut	enclosure; room where you keep or do s.t.	
kuut ár	mo	n.p.	kùut ár	entrance building which provides main access into the compound.	It also serves as a place where elders stay and take important family decisions. Women could be invited here for discussion but hardly at the toghol
kuut cèt	mo	n.p.	kùut ʃèt	room where they cook food	
kuut ciin	mo	n.p.	kùut ʃiin	room for cooking	mwos beer
kuut kùur	mo	n.p.	kùut kùur	assembly hall	
kuut long	mo	n.p.	kùut lōŋ	animal pen; corral	randong mo ðel pwat nkuut long gùtùtùt <i>The cows came out of the pen</i> gùtùtùt
kuzum	mo	n.	kùzūm	bush rat sp.	
kùzùm tíng	mo	n.p.	kùzùm tíŋ	rat sp.	
Kùzúŋ	—	p.n.	kùzúŋ	clan in Panyam	
kwàa	—	n.	k ^w àa	okra plant and fruit	also kwaan
kwàak		id.	k ^w àak	describes s.t. that is finished completely and faster than you expected	cf. wèet
kwàak		id.	k ^w àak	describes s.t. that vanishes or finishes completely and faster than you expected	cf. wèet. mo cighir sak máar ni kyes <i>kwàak</i> they finished farming <i>kwàak</i>
kwàak		adv.	k ^w àak	describes being suddenly clean of people, plants, animals, objects, rain, clouds,	fang kwàak be suddenly clean

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kwaakil	mo	n.	k ^w ààkɪl	traditional variety of cowpeas much bigger than the normal	Mwaghavul use it to offer sacrifices to njii . kwaakil was so important to the Mwaghavul that it could be exchanged with kusuk (fonio). kwaakil was also used during initiation ceremonies. kudul was prepared and sacrificed to njii-kung and njii-paal (all these required kwaakil). while kusuk was used to offer sacrifices to njii-kirang (this was for good yield/harvest). yilang kwàak-kwàak to slice repeatedly. NB. this ideophone only occurs with <i>yilang</i> , <i>saa</i> and <i>bak</i>
kwàak-kwàak		id.	kwààk-kwààk	describes repeatedly slicing by a single movement of the hands or a tool	sak máar dang nyer mo shwaa wèet-wèet. Kwáa-kwáa nyer oo! I made my farm and the birds came and ‘drank’ it all. Go away birds! [Children’s song] <i>Serinus mozambicus</i>
kwáa-kwáa		id.	k ^w áá k ^w àà	sound used to drive birds away	
kwaalaa	mo	n.	k ^w āāláá	canary	
kwaam	—	v.	k ^w ààm	to lure a woman into marriage or sexual intercourse; to lure s.o. into doing s.t.	
kwaam	—	n.	k ^w āām	sexual intercourse; copulation	
kwaan	—	n.	k ^w ààn	okra plant and fruit	also kwàa . <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>
kwáar	—	v.	k ^w áár	to scrape; to clean up; to scrub	
kwàar	mo	n.	k ^w ààr	oribi antelope	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Kwaaraak	—	p.n.	k ^w āārāāk	dance type	similar to velang of neighbouring peoples in Mupun, Miship, Cakfem and Jipaal
kwaasei kwáas-kwáas	—	n. id.	k ^w ááséí k ^w áás-k ^w áás	bean cakes noise of briskly-walking girls dragging their shoes on the ground	< H. wu kiling shii kì laareep ni wuraá jì si kwáas-kwáas hear the sound of the foot of the girl coming along <i>kwáas-kwáas</i>
kwàas-kwàas		id.	k ^w ààs-k ^w ààs	describes sweeping freely, quickly and noisily	fetpee kwàas-kwàas sweep freely, quickly and noisily
kwàas-kwàas		id.	k ^w ààs-k ^w ààs	describes boiling strongly and noisily	fil kwàas-kwàas boil strongly and noisily. Also kwài-kwài .
kwaghàl	—	v.	k ^w āyāl	to tie knots	sg. kuul
kwághál	mo	n.	k ^w áyál	lump of flour not properly mixed with water; nodule	
kwàghàl	mo	n.	k ^w àyàl	slope; valley; incline; furrow	
kwagháp	mo	n.	k ^w āyāp	peel; shell; bark of fruits; wrap of sweet; biscuit; etc.	
kwágháp	—	n.	k ^w áyáp	area of land with flat rock just underneath	
kwagháp shii	mo	n.p.	k ^w āyāp ʃíí	shoe	cf. kwàghàzàk
kwagháp shwáa	—	n.p.	k ^w āyāp ʃ ^w áá	maize shell	
kwaghàr	—	n.	k ^w àyàr	gravel; laterite	
kwaghàr	—	v.	k ^w àyàr	to start forming fruit(of a plant); to form a foetus (of fertilisation)	
kwaghàs	—	n.	k ^w àyàs	gravelly soil	suitable for millet, fonio and beans. cf. jìng, garwan, dung, dyes nweel
Kwàghàs	—	p.n.	k ^w àyàs	area in Panyam	Set ablaze by the chief priest as a declaration of the Wus festival at Panyam
Kwàghàs Láplèk	—	p.n.	k ^w àyàs láp lèk	boundary between Mwaghavul land and the Berom	around Dorowa; it used to be a battle ground as the name implies
kwaghazak	mo	n.	k ^w àyàzàk	shoe, generic	cf. kwagháp shii

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kwáí	mo	n.	k ^w á ⁱ	sword; machete	
kwai	—	v.	k ^w á ⁱ	to cook s.t. by boiling it turbulently and noisily	also twam
kwài	mo	n.	k ^w à ⁱ	disaster; calamity; big trouble; catastrophe	
kwài-kwài		id.	kwà ⁱ -kwà ⁱ	describes boiling strongly and noisily	fil kwài-kwài boil strongly and noisily. Also kwàas-kwàas .
kwàk	mo	n.	k ^w àk	fan palm frond	
kwàk	mo	n.	k ^w àk	joint (human body), especially the knee, elbow, wrist and ankle	
kwàk gáng	—	s.v.	kwàk gánj	to be encouraged; to be comforted	+ dative. Kwàk gáng nlàa ni The child was encouraged
kwák káa	—	v.p.	k ^w ák káa	to hit s.o. on the head with a closed fist	
kwàk sar	mo	n.p.	k ^w àk sár	wrist	
kwàk shii	mo	n.p.	k ^w àk šíí	ankle	
kwàkshii	—	n.p.	k ^w àkšī	vegetable sp.	(see pumbwan)
mànjing			màndzīŋ		
kwál	mo	n.	k ^w ál	valley; slope; hole	
kwálbá	mo	n.	k ^w álbá	bottle	< H. also tùghùt
kwálbit	—	n.	k ^w álbít	tree sp.	perpiin the bark is used to make draw soup
kwál-kwál		id.	k ^w ál k ^w ál	clean (of hair)	fang kwál-kwál be very clean
kwandirang	mo	n.	k ^w ándìràŋ	shoe with hard cover	
kwang	—	v.	k ^w áŋ	to gather in a heap; to amass	
kwang	mo	n.	k ^w áŋ	corner	
kwang káa	mo	n.p.	k ^w áŋ káa	temple	Ri tong ku ri ki fwap kwang káa firi di He sat down and was tapping his temple
kwangkibel	mo	n.	k ^w àŋkíbéél	crab	<i>Potamonautes</i> spp. Found in local rivers. Preys on small fish and prawns. Not eaten. H. <i>kaguwa</i>
kwáng-kwáng		id.	kwáŋ-kwáŋ	describes knocking firmly on a door	fwappee kwáng-kwáng knock firmly and loudly

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kwangvileng	mo	n.	k ^w áŋvīlēŋ	s.o. who does not have favour before others, so whatever the person does is not appreciated; reject	baan bish nkwangvileng the help rendered by the reject is not appreciated
kwangyil	mo	n.	k ^w āŋyíl	state as part of a country	cf. dingyil, gityil, làayil, songyil, tukyil, yilser
Kwangzughut	mo	p.n.	k ^w áŋzúyút	Pleiades; constellation	lit. 'gather in a group'
kwār	—	v.	k ^w ār	to deny; to refuse; to hate; to dislike; to repudiate	
kwās	—	n.	k ^w ás	scabies	Spots filled with pus form on the buttocks, wrists and knees
kwās	—	v.	k ^w ás	to harden	(<i>paat</i> fruit when it is overcooked and inedible), (of land) to harden
kwās nFyam	—	n.p.	k ^w ās n ^f ám	scabies	Spots filled with pus form on the buttocks, wrists and knees. Lasts for two to three years. H. <i>kaswa</i>
kwàsh		id.	k ^w áf	sound of a bundle of firewood falling to the ground; (of a plant) to produce many fruit	fwàghàt yóghóm ni sham táa kwàsh the bundle of firewood fell down <i>kwàsh</i>
kwásh-kwásh		id.	k ^w áf k ^w áf	sound of striking a flintstone to make fire	wuri cut shàghàl wus ku ni wál kwásh-kwásh he struck the flintstones against each other <i>kwásh-kwásh</i>
kwàsh-kwàsh		id.	k ^w áf k ^w áf	describes the rattling sound of s.t. falling e.g. an ankle-rattle or a bicycle	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kwát	—	n.	k ^w át	bridewealth; price	payment; Paid to the parents of a bride to formalise a marital relationship. When bridewealth is not paid and there are children as a result of the relationship, they automatically remain with her parents until redeemed by the father or his relations making the appropriate payments. Children born before any formal marriage remain with their mother's family until payment is made.
kwát	—	n.	k ^w át	hunting	
Kwát	mo	p.n.	k ^w át	hunting festival	in Mwaghavul land
kwát làghàm	—	n.p.	k ^w át làḡàm	hide and seek game	
kwát làghàm	—	n.p.	k ^w át làḡàm	not being straightforward; being devious; being obfuscatory	cf. ngu dang dimighir
kwát nkishang	—	v.p.	k ^w át ⁿ kīfāṅ	to glean crop left in the soil or grain left on stalks after harvest	you own what you glean. cf. kwát tang ngon, kwát tubwoor
kwat sar	—	v.p.	kwātsár	to pay a fine or damages	
kwat sar	—	v.p.	kwātsár	to pay the brideprice of a woman	
kwát tang ngon	—	v.p.	k ^w át tàn ⁿ gōn	to glean grain left on stalks after harvest	you own what you glean. cf. tang ngon, kwát tubwoor, kwát nkishang
kwát tubwoor	—	v.p.	k ^w át tùḡ ^w òḡr	to glean crop left in the soil after harvest	you own what you glean. cf. tubwoor, kwát tang ngon, kwát nkishang
kwatsar	—	n.	kwātsár	payment of damages	
kwee	mo	n.	k ^w èè	chicken; hen; fowl	
kwee jwák	mo	n.p.	k ^w èè ḡ ^w ák	quail spp.	<i>Turnix spp.</i>
kwee kin	mo	n.p.	k ^w èè kīn	traditional gift of chicken from an uncle	
kwee pyaa	mo	n.p.	k ^w èè p ^y áá	cattle egret	also daapyaa naaning <i>Ardeola ibis</i> H. bálbéélàà

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kweng-kweng		id.	k ^w ɛ̃ŋ k ^w ɛ̃ŋ	sound of metal being hammered or beaten	ɖushuu wal kweng-kweng daa ndùng kilom cáan From the volcanic hill comes the sound of hammering an iron as father forges a hoe. Line from traditional children's song.
kwespee	—	v.i.	k ^w ɛ̃spɛ̃ɛ̃	to search frantically	
kwespee	—	n.	k ^w ɛ̃spɛ̃ɛ̃	searching frantically	
kwét-kwét		adv.	k ^w ét k ^w ét	completely	also kukwet
kwèt-kwèt		adv.	k ^w ét k ^w ét	too eargerly	
kwoo	—	n.	k ^w òò	darkness	also kòo
kwoom	mo	n.	k ^w õõm	bush-fowl	<i>Francolinus spp.</i> bird sp. that eats maize. H. <i>makwarwa</i>
kwoop	—	v.	k ^w òòp	to praise; to glorify	
kwoop	—	n.	k ^w òòp	praise	
kyàas		adv.	k ^y ààs	straightforwardly	
kyàas		a.	k ^y ààs	straightforward	
kyaghar	—	v.	k ^y āyār	to desire; to admire; to be jealous	
kyághár	—	n.	k ^y áyár	love; lust; desire	
kyághár	—	n.p.	kyáyár dííbǎf	perverse desire	
díibish					
kyak	kok	v.	k ^y ák, kōk	to pick; to pluck	
kyakpee	—	n.	k ^y ákpɛ̃ɛ̃	frequent illness	
kyakpoo	—	v.	k ^y ákpòò	to grumble; to be always complaining	'to pick mouth'
kyal	—	n.	k ^y ál	things removed	(plants etc.) preparatory to the next farming season
kyam	—	v.	k ^y ām	to test; to taste; to examine; to touch; to gauge	Specialised meanings: to test the strength of a tree branch, to test the depth of a stream or the soil, to try out a horse for the first time, to test a small ruminant for fat
kyàm	mo	n.	k ^y àm	examination; test	
kyàm	—	n.	k ^y àm	tasting	
kyamshang	—	v.	k ^y āmǎŋ	to taste how good food or soup is etc.; to do palatability test	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kyamshang	—	n.	k ^y ámʃáŋ	act of tasting how good food or soup is etc.; palatability test	
kyee	—	v.	k ^y èè	to preserve; guard jealously	
kyee	—	v.	k ^y èè	to lure; to deceive s.o.	cf. pyee, jwàan
kyeek	mo	n.	k ^y éék	porcupine	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>
kyeen	—	n.	k ^y èèn	future; front part of s.t.; front space in front of s.t.	
kyéen	—	n.	k ^y één	usefulness; value	
kyéen	—	v.	k ^y één	to take advantage of; to make use of	
kyeenbish	—	n.	k ^y èènbīʃ	accident; misfortune; bad luck	
kyeenpyaa	—	n.	kyèènp ^y áá	good luck	also kyeenbang; Naan cin kyeenpyaa! ‘God give good luck’ i.e. Good luck!
kyeer	—	v.	k ^y èèr	to adhere strictly	
kyeer	—	v.	k ^y èèr	to tender; to nurture; to protect	
kyeer long	—	v.p.	k ^y èèr lōŋ	to rear animals	
kyeer wàar	—	v.p.	k ^y èèr wààr	to adhere to tenets of the law	
kyeerlong	—	n.	k ^y èèrlōŋ	animal production	
kyèet	mo	n.	k ^y èèt	hand tool for shaping wood	
kyèet	mo	n.	k ^y èèt	type; species; sort; kind of; class; category	
kyèet	mo	n.	k ^y èèt	adze	
kyes	—	v.	k ^y ès	to finish; to conclude; to complete; to finalise	
kyes	—	adv.	k ^y ès	completely; fully	
kyés	—	n.	k ^y és	the last; end or completion of s.t.	
Kyes ...!		excl.	kyès	Hard luck! Sorry! Bless you! Gesundheit!	said to s.o. who has just had an accident or misfortune, or to one who has just sneezed. Mostly used with daa or nàá as in Kyes daa! Kyes nàá!
Kyes ki Yil	—	p.n.	kyés kì yíl	end-time	A recent concept that came with the advent of Christianity
kyes mwaan	mo	n.p.	k ^y ès m ^w āān	irresponsible person who goes here and there; promiscuous person	Kyes mwaan ni ra kì kar mùt kishirok The promiscuous woman has contracted AIDS.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS part.	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kyet			kʸèt	whether; if	ba an man kyet ri mbam an kas 'NEG I know whether he FUT.help me NEG' I do not know whether he will help me
kyet ... wa?		int.	kʸèt	question marker	kyet wu mbam an wa? 'Q you.PL. FUT.help an Q? will you help me?
kyetwa kyók-kyók	—	n. id.	kʸètwa kʸók kʸók	doubt; uncertainty sound of s.t. dripping lightly	toghom ni dyong kyók-kyók the blood drips lightly
kyòk-kyòk		id.	kʸòk kʸòk	sound of s.t. dripping heavily	àm dyong kyòk-kyòk the water drips heavily
kyól-kyól		id.	kʸól kʸól	describes being clean of dirt	fang kyól-kyól to be very clean
kyùk		id.	kʸùk	describes looking very big especially of persons; animals or hoes,	also kìrùk. ðar kyùk to stand tall
kyùrùk		id.	kʸùrùk	describes s.t. long and pointed (shoe, hoe, sword, etc.)	
L I	LLII				
lá	—	v.	lá	to take; have; answer; receive	cf. láp
lá dʸéel	—	v.p.	lá dʸéel	to vouch for s.o.	Taji a lá dʸéel mmee gurum kas Do not vouch for anyone
lása lása lása	mo jép jép	n. n. a.	lása lása, dʒép lása, dʒép	wound; injury; trauma child; offspring; progeny small; tiny; little; diminutive	(reference to an object or animal) A ceen lása long ni so si You (masc. sg.) drive the small animal away
lása lása dīinaat lása kī nitik	la jep dīinaat jep ~	v. n.p. n.	lása, lā lása dīinaat lása kī nitik, dʒép-	to give birth; to deliver small baby; infant great grandchild	cf. nitik kī nitik
lása kicoo	—	n.p.	lása kɪʃó	first child	said only in relation to the mother, when saying it is her first child

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
làa kípít	—	n.p.	làa kípít	ulcer; sore	Begins with a small spot which gradually grows. It may last for a long time.
làa kwee	jep kwee	n.p.	làa k ^w èè	chick	child with auto-immune deficiency. In pre-colonial times, such child was called Kweekyes , lit. ‘chickens finished’; but with the advent of orthodox medicine, the child is called Yenman , lit. ‘medicine knows’
làa kyakpee	jep kyakpee	n.p.	làa k ^y ákpeē	sickly child	
làa lu	jep lu	n.p.	làa lú	hut; small house	
làa mwos	jep mwos	n.p.	làa m ^w òs	young person who is a drunk; drunkard; piss-artist; sot	
làa ncíàk	—	n.p.	làa ⁿ ɲíɲàk	ulcer of the ear	The ear begins to itch and then begins to emit pus. Lasts a long time.
làa njuu	jep njuu	n.p.	làa ⁿ ɖʒúú	infant; new-born baby	
làa peekaa	jep peekikaa	n.p.	làa pèèkàà, ɖʒèp pèèkikàà	infant; new-born baby	
làa randong	jep randong	n.p.	làa rándōŋ, ɖʒèp rándōŋ	calf (animal)	
làa taadung	—	p.n.	làa táádúŋ	young man	
làa tum	jep tum	n.p.	làa tūm	lamb; young ram	by whirling a stick in a soft log cf. pyàghàr wus
làa wus		n.p.	làa wūs	burns	
làa wus		v.p.	làa wūs	to produce fire	
làa wus	—	n.p.	làa wūs	producing fire by spinning a stick on a soft log	cf. pyàghàr wus
làabut	—	v.	làábūt	to annoy; to irritate; to worry	
làabut	—	n.	làábūt	annoyance; irritation	
laadak	jepɖak	n.	làa ɖák, ɖʒèp ɖák	servant; servitor	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Laadi	—	p.n.	láadi	Sunday; Sunday worship	< H.
laadyem	jepzilang	n.	láadʰém, dʒɛ̃pziɫaŋ	young man; youth	cf. zilang , laazilang
laaghir	mo	n.	ˠláàɣ̃ɪr	Plateau berry	<i>Carissa edulis</i> . also nlaaghir . cf. H. <i>lèèmún tsuntsuu</i>
laakam	mo	n.	lààkām	policeman	
laakicoo	jepkicoo	n.	làà kíʃóó	first child	born by a woman
laakut	jepkut	n.	lààkút	irresponsible person; vagabond; thoughtless person	
làa-làa	la jep	v.i.	làà làà	to give birth; to deliver	
làa-làa	—	n.	làà làà	childbirth	
laalop	jeplop	n.	lààlòp	errand boy or girl	
laalu	jeplu	n.	lààlú	child within the compound	
laalukaa	jeplukaa	n.	lààlùkáá	orphan	
laamat	mo	n.	lààmàt	daughter of the family who has got married	cf. laamish
laamish	—	n.	lààmɪʃ	brave man	
laamish	mo	n.	lààmɪʃ	male member of a community living outside the community	recent coinage. cf. laamat
laap	mo	n.	lááp	place for threshing millet or acca	
laapiit		n.	lààpɪt	mucus; catarrh; cough; cold; phlegm	Cough, headache and severe nasal blockage. cf. sighim
láapòò		v.	láápòò	to make derogatory or unpalatable remarks	lit. ‘have mouth’.
láapòò		n.	láápòò	making derogatory or unpalatable remarks; trouble	lit. ‘having mouth’.
laar	—	n.	lāār	archaic term for ‘ten’ used in compounds	originally a word for ‘twelve’
laar	mo	n.	lāār	flat surface of a rock	
làar kàs	mo	n.p.	lààr kās	flat rock or stone	where millet is kept to dry
laarbwer	—	num.	lāārᵇʷér	twelve (12)	archaic. now use baavul
laareep	jiraap	n.	lààrēēp, dʒɪrááp	young girl	
laarfeer	—	num.	lāārḑéér	forty	
laarpaat	—	num.	lāārpààt	fifty	
laarpeemee	—	num.	lāārpēēméé	sixty	
laarpookun	—	num.	lāārpòòkún	eighty	
laarpyaa	mo	n.	lāārpʷáá	flat surface of a white rock	
laartup	mo	n.	lāārtùp	flat surface of a black rock	
laarvul	—	num.	lāārvūl	twenty (20)	
laatong	—	n.	lààtɔŋ	slave boy/girl/dependant,	especially from an alien community
laatong	—	n.	lààtɔŋ	being a servant	in an alien community
laaweet	mo	n.	lààwéét	tree or shrub sp.	red fruit when ripe

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
laawur	—	n.	lááwúr	sweet or Irish potato	
làawùr gurum	—	n.p.	làáwùr gùrùm	sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> . Used to start fermentation in gruel. < H. <i>lááwúr</i> <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> . Used to start fermentation in gruel. < H. <i>lááwúr</i>
làawùr	—	n.p.	lààwùr	sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> . Used to start fermentation in gruel. < H. <i>lááwúr</i>
Mwaghavul			m ^w āyāvūl		<i>Solanum</i> <i>tuberosum</i> . ‘potato of whiteman’.
làawùr nnàat	—	n.p.	lààwùr ⁿ nnàat	Irish potato	
laayil	jepyil	n.	lààyíl	indigene of a place	
laayil	mo	n.	lààyíl	small village	cf. dingyil , gityil , kwangyil , songyil , tukyil , yilser
laazilang	jepzilang	n.	lààzìlànᵛ, dʒèpzìlànᵛ	young man; youth	cf. zilang , laadyem
labwoon	—	n.	làb ^w óón	menstruation	
làghàm	—	v.	làyàm	to get lost; to disappear; to vanish	
laghar	—	v.	làyār	to be made to feel very hot and weak due to drinking, work or fever; to be beaten by rain	
làghár	mo	n.	làyár	one who dances out of tune; one whose dancing is not synchronised; inept person; clumsy person	
lalek	—	n.	làlèk	quarrelsomeness; substituting s.o. in a fight	
lám	—	v.	lám	to weave; to entwine; to braid	
lám	mo	n.	lám	easier or milder part of s.t.	a lam ni ndiisi ‘FOC. easier-part the this’ this is the easier part. cf. lambir
lambar	—	n.	làmbàr	leg applied as a wedge	to bring down an opponent in a wrestling contest
làmbàs		a.	làmbàs	too wide (ear); too large (female genitals)	insult
lambir	—	n.	làmbír	doing a minor job on the farm rather than remaining idle	cf. lám
lamteng	—	v.	làmténᵛ	to weave rope from jute	
lamteng	—	n.	làmténᵛ	weaving rope from jute	
lang	—	v.	lāᵛ	to not get a share of s.t. that	a we lang e? Who hasn’t got [theirs]?
láng	—	n.	lāᵛ	minute or inconsequential part of s.t.	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
làng		adv.	làŋ	after; after sometime	làng ɓe ri jì kàt mun after sometime he met us
làng	—	v.	làŋ	to take or spend some time	mbii d̄iisì k̄i pán làng this issue has taken some time.
làng	—	v.	làŋ	to hang; to squat; to ride; to perch; to sit on eggs (chicken)	Ri so làng d̄i he went and stayed there for a while Katbaa kwee lang nki àas kas ɓe ba ni mbak jep ni mo kas Unless a chicken lies on its eggs, it will not hatch them into chicks
làng léé	—	v.p.	làŋ léé	to hang clothes to dry	
lang nlaà	lang njep	v.p.	lāŋ ⁿⁱ lāà	to lose a child (to death)	also ɓilang nlaà
langd̄i		adv.	làŋd̄i	in a while	
langd̄ilee		adv.	làŋd̄ilēē	in a short time; sooner; promptly	
lànggá	—	n.	làŋ gá	game where children hop on one leg	Also lànglāa .
làngkáa	—	v.	làŋkáá	to invent a pretext not to do s.t.	
làngkáa	—	n.	làŋkáá	inventing a pretext not to do s.t.	
langlee		adv.	làŋlēē	shortly; soon	
làngléé	—	n.	làŋléé	hanging clothes to dry	
langlughup	—	v.	làŋlùŷùp	to make allowance for free movement, access; etc.	
langt̄ilèŋ	mo	n.	làŋt̄ilèŋ	hanger	where soup condiments are kept
langt̄ing	mo	n.	làŋt̄iŋ	witness; evidence	
langtughup	—	v.	làŋt̄ūŷùp	to be annoyed; to be angry	
langtughup	—	n.	làŋt̄ūŷùp	being annoyed; being angry	
lap	—	v.	láp	to take away; to receive	
lap	—	v.	láp	to answer; to reply; to respond	
lap	—	n.	láp	answering; replying; responding	
lap (shak) k̄i	—	v.p.	láp (ʃàk) k̄i	to resemble (s.o.)	ra lap k̄i ri she resembles him
lap hop	—	v.p.	láp hóp	to borrow	
lap hop	—	n.p.	láp hóp	act of borrowing	
lap mat	—	v.p.	láp màt	to marry	(when a man marries a woman)
lap mat	—	n.p.	láp màt	act of getting married to a woman	
lap shi pilang	—	n.p.	láp ʃi pílaŋ	acknowledgements in a publication	
lap tokshik	—	v.p.	láp tókshik	to reply to a greeting	also lapshik

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lap tokshik	—	n.p.	láp tókshik	replying to a greeting	also lapshik
lap wáp	—	v.p.	láp wáp	to collect tax	
lap wáp	—	n.p.	láp wáp	tax collection; revenue collection	
lapnook	—	v.	lápnoók	to rest; to repose; to relax	
lapnook	—	n.	lápnoók	rest; relaxation; repose	
lappòò	—	v.	lápòò	to answer; to respond impudently	
lappòò	—	n.	lápòò	impudent response	
lapshak	—	n.	lápʃák	resemblance; similarity	
lapshak	—	v.	lápʃák	to resemble; to look like	jep ni mo lapshak the children resemble each other
lapshik	—	v.	lápshik	to reply to a greeting	also lap tokshik
lapshik	—	n.	lápshik	replying to a greeting	also lap tokshik
lapyíl	—	n.	lápýíl	waterleaf; green potherb	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> . Grown in gardens. H. <i>allayaho</i>
làs	lās	v.	làs, lās	to fix; to mount an object; to stick	
latileng	—	v.	látílèŋ	to vaccinate; to immunise; to inoculate	also tubaal
latileng	—	n.	látílèŋ	vaccination; immunisation; inoculation	also tubaal
le	kwang	v.	lè k ^w áŋ	to keep; to place; to cause; to put s.t.; to create	pl. kwang not applicable to <i>cause</i> , <i>create</i>
le àm	—	v.p.	lè àm	to put s.o. on a drip in hospital	
le àm	—	v.p.	lè àm	to irrigate; to water	also woo àm
le bit	—	v.p.	lè bit	to fix an appointment	
le bit	—	n.p.	lè bit	appointment (meeting)	
le díiret	—	v.p.	lè díírět	to bless s.o.	
le díki	—	v.p.	lè díkí	to add quantity	(liquids etc.)
le kiirmuut	—	v.p.	lè kīrmūūt	to frighten; to terrify	
le kiirmuut	—	n.p.	lè kīrmūūt	act of frightening	
le kóor	—	v.p.	kám kōōr	to aim at s.t. with spear, arrow, gun; to practise archery	jep ni mo le kóor nkaa ting ni the children aimed at the tree to know who could hit the target
le ngaas	—	v.p.	lè ⁿ gáás	to reserve food	
le ngaas	—	v.p.	lè ⁿ gáás	to suspend s.t. so as to do s.t. else in the interim	
leceer	—	n.	lètʃéér	ulation; shrilling	done by women to express joy, especially during a dance or race shrilling for <i>ceer</i> , the women circle dance, is <i>áyúú</i> . For <i>velang</i> and <i>bel</i> ,

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
leceer	—	v.	lètʃéér	to shrill for joy	which are dances for men, it is <i>wúúúú</i> . During horse racing, the shrilling done to cheer competitors on is <i>wúú-wúú</i> , especially during a dance or race done by women
lediiret	—	n.	lèdíířèt	blessing s.o.	
lee	—	a.	lēē	little; tiny; small (in quantity)	
lée	mo	n.	léeé	load; clothes; goods; anything ordered	
lèè	mo	n.	lèèè	(good) yield of tubers	
lèè	mo	n.	lèèè	tattooing marks	of a married woman
lée kì mat civir	mo	n.p.	lée kì màt ʃívir	applied when name is expected to be confidential	also lée kì mat muyii
lée kì mat muyii	mo	n.p.	lée kì màt múyíí	circumlocutory name of special food for ancestors used to conceal it from women	used when name is expected to be confidential. Also lée kì mat civir cf. àm nshii
lèè nshii	mo	n.p.	lèè ⁿ ʃii	honey with the honeycomb	cf. wuling . Friends sometimes sew or buy lee shaar , which they wear at the same time to strengthen ties of friendship and to give them an identity
lee shaar	mo	n.p.	lēē ʃāār	uniform clothes worn by friends	
leebut	mo	n.	lēēbūt	intestines; guts	also wulelel, welweet, watkwar
leejwat	mo	n.	lēēdʒ ^w át	clothes reserved for outing	
leekook	mo	n.	lēēkòòk	costumes; musical instruments; dance gear	
lee-lee	—	adv.	lēēlēē	bit by bit; in small increments; slowly; piece by piece	
leelek	mo	n.	lēēlèk	arms; armoured clothing	plural of mbiilek . Also nlirlek (sg.)
leelóp	mo	n.	lēēlóp	dresses worn	
leen	—	n.	lēēn	flour; powder; loose soil	
leen	—	n.	lēēn	fresh loose soil	produced while farming and spread on cultivated clods also rèng
leen nghik	—	n.	lēēn ⁿ ɣìk	cement	Hausa <i>siminti</i>
leepyaa	mo	n.	léép ^y áá	civilian	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lèet	mo	n.	lèèt	tree sp.	<i>Entada abyssinica</i> ; <i>E. africana</i> < H. <i>tààwátsáá</i>
lek	—	v.	lēk	to fight; to be truculent; to be pugnacious; to be aggressive; to be wild; to be militant; to be combative	
lèk	mo	n.	lèk	war; fight; battle; conflict	
lèk aghas	—	n.p.	lèk àyàs	fight	in which one of the combatants or both use their teeth instead of their fists etc.
lèk se	—	v.p.	lèk sē	to be defeated; to be captured or killed in war; to be vanquished	lèk se gwar ni the man was killed in a battle
lekom	—	v.	lèkōm	to be attentive; to pay attention	
lekom	—	n.	lèkōm	being attentive; paying attention	
lèkse	—	n.	lèksē	prisoner of war	
leng	—	v.	lēŋ	to spread out a heap to dry etc.	
leng	—	v.	lēŋ	to search (internet); to investigate a matter	
leng sak	leng suk	v.p.	lēŋ sāk, lēŋ sūk	to search yourself (said to a male)	sak is substituted with shik (yourself—fem. sg.), san (myself), sun (ourselves), shin (himself), sat (herself), sut (themselves)
lepan	—	v.	lèpàn	to think; to hope; to expect	
lepan	—	n.	lèpàn	hope	
lepòò	—	v.	lèpòò	to condole a bereaved family; to be troublesome to s.o.	
lèrèng	—	n.	lèrèŋ	spreading of fine particles of soil on ridge	adapted to mean ‘adjective’ in new grammatical terminology of soil on ridge
lèrèng	—	v.	lèrèŋ	to spread fine particles	
lesar	—	v.	lè sár	to lay hands on; to anoint	
lesar	—	v.	lè sár	to be involved in; to support	
lesar	—	v.	lè sár	to sign; to endorse	
lesar	—	v.	lè sár	to register a marriage	
lesar	—	n.	lè sár	signing; signature; endorsement; registration of marriage	
leting	—	v.	lètīŋ	to force s.o. to do s.t.	
leting	—	n.	lètīŋ	forcing s.o. to do s.t.	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
leyil	—	v.	lèyíl	to remake ridges	when the plant has fully grown instead of formally weeding the farm cf. cinyil
leyil	—	n.	lèyíl	remaking ridges	when the plant has fully grown instead of formally weeding the farm cf. cinyil
lii	—	n.	lìi	saliva; sputum	
liikum	—	n.	lìi kūm	dry drool	spreads on one's cheeks while sleeping. Wet drool is called zeel
liis	mo	n.	líis	tongue; language	
liis	—	n.	líis	first part of running water or flood	
liispuo	mo	n.	liispuòò	bad or vulgar utterance; swearing; oath	
lijam	mo	n.	lídzám	plant sp.	Soft plant used to dress wounds after circumcision.
lilyu	—	n.	lí ^Y ú	rainbow	
lip	—	n.	līp	red powder	normally collected from the stream over shallow stagnant water. The powder is used mostly during war or festivities
libet	—	v.	lībēt	to get knotted (rope, thread, string, etc.)	
libèt	mo	n.	lībèt	profit; gain; benefit	
libin	—	v.	lībīn	to cover s.t. with soil	i.e. on the farm you cover up grass with soil cf. kiβin
libin	—	v.	lībīn	to eat greedily or without being choosy; to conceal s.t. meant for public consumption	
lighit	—	v.	līyīt	to have crowded plants	
lighit	—	v.	līyīt	to put on more clothes than necessary	
lighit	mo	n.	līyīt	bush, more general term	cf. sheep .
lighit-lightit		adv.	līyīt līyīt	describes a very bushy place	
lightpee	—	v.	līyītpēē	to have crowded plants	
lightpee	mo	n.	līyītpēē	thicket; copse; cluster of trees; bush, more general term	cf. sheep .

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lìpàt-lìpàt		id.		imitates the sound of the ears flapping when an animal such as a sheep is running.	Tum ni nsushii be kom nii wal lìpàt-lìpàt <i>the sheep is running and its ears are making the noise</i> lìpàt-lìpàt
lipoo	mo	n.	lìpòò	dialect; language; speech form	also lupoo
loghom	—	n.	lōyōm	leprosy	The skin develops roughness and bumps, the fingers begin to stiffen and parts of the body eventually rot away. H. <i>kuturta</i>
lòghóm	—	s.v.	lóyóm	to be soft; to be pliable	
loghom	—	v.	lōyōm	to wither (plant)	
lòghòm	—	n.	lòyòm	withering (plant)	
loghomtu	mo	n.	lōyōmtù	leper	
lòghór	mo	n.	lóyór	fig sp.	
loghot	—	v.	lōyòt	to be used to; to be familiar with; to be habituated to	
lòghòt	—	n.	lòyòt	habit; custom; familiar way of doing things	
lok	—	v.	lòk	to get wet; to soak s.t.; to drench	
lok	—	n.	lòk	wet; soggy; beginning of the rainy season (tar-lok)	
lok féel		v.p.	lòk féél	to wet the throat; to quench thirst	also lok tóok
lok nìghinmat	—	n.p.	lòk nìyìnmat	early rains	experienced around March
lok took	—	v.p.	lòk tóók	to wet the throat; to quench thirst	also lok féel
lók-lók		adv.	lók lók	describes s.t. too soft	
lòk-lòk		adv.	lòk lòk	describes s.t. very wet	
lom	—	v.	lóm	to blunt; to become blunt	
lom	—	v.	lóm	to eat s.t. gluttonously	also lúm
lompòò	—	v.	lòm-pòò	to talk unscrupulously	
lompòò	—	n.	lòm-pòò	unscrupulous language	
long	mo	n.	lōŋ	riches; wealth (generally goods; money; livestock)	
long	mo	n.	lōŋ	sheep or goat; caprine; general name for domestic animals	randong mo del pwat nkuut long <i>gùtùtùt</i> The cows came out of the pen <i>gùtùtùt</i>
lòng	—	v.	lòŋ	to be wealthy; to be rich; to be prosperous	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lòng lap	mo	n.p.	lòng láp	animal given by parents to conclude marriage formalities	Usually a young female goat that has yet to give birth and is without defects. The offspring are given to their children, especially males, when they visit.
Longfeer	—	p.n.	lɔŋfɛēr	tallest hill in Panyam	around Sekop area. Used in the past for refuge during wars
Longkat	—	p.n.	lɔŋkāt	Fyam woman	who popularised a local dance which later bore her name longkat Traditionally local dances went anti-clockwise, but this particular one was clockwise. The name in Mwaghavul signifies that wealth is lacking or inadequate
look	—	v.	lōk	to start loosing (hair) and look like that of an infant	cf. waa, vwaar, ceen
lóok	—	v.	lók	to overdo something bad e.g. telling lies	
loot	mo	n.	lót	long, narrow entrance; corridor; alley	
lòotlu	mo	n.	lòtlú	narrow entrance into	a compound which is part of a group of compounds forming an extended family settlement and having one main entrance; extended family
lop	jwal	v.	lɔp	to put on; to wear clothes	
lop	jwal	v.	lɔp	to put in; to insert; to stick in; to bolt (door, window, etc.)	
lop	—	v.	lɔp	to send a message; to send s.o.	
lòp	—	n.	lɔp	message	
lop poolu	—	v.p.	lɔp pòlú	to bolt a door	A we lop poolu ni ye? Who bolted the door? cf. ten poolu
lop shuu	jwal shuu	v.p.	lɔp fūū	to thread a needle	
lopshik	jwalshik	v.	lɔpʃik, ɖʒ ^w ālʃik	to accuse	lit. ‘to put on an issue’

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lós	—	v.	lós	to kill very many people or animals through warfare, accident, epidemic	
lu	mo	n.	lú	house; dwelling; residence; hut; building; room	
lu ɓweng	mo	n.p.	lù ɓwèŋ	police cell	
lù fwopoo	mo	n.p.	lù f ^w ɔ̀pòò	media house	
lù leen nghik	mo	n.p.	lù lēēn ⁿ ɣìk	house built with cement blocks etc.	
lù naariin	mo	n.p.	lù náárīn	cinema or video house	
lù nghik	mo	n.p.	lù ⁿ ɣìk	house built with stones	
lù óo	mo	n.p.	lù ɔ́ɔ	round house	
lù sese	mo	n.p.	lù sēsé	restaurant; cafeteria	
lù shikiling	mo	n.p.	lù ʃikilɪŋ	radio house	
lù shìnaariin	mo	n.p.	lù ʃináárīn	television house	
lù wan	mo	n.p.	lù wān	mud house	
lubang	mo	n.	lùbāŋ	kob antelope	<i>Kobus kob</i>
lubira	mo	n.	lùbírā	needle	also lubura
lubura	mo	n.	lùbúrá	needle	< H. also lubira
lubwak	mo	n.	lùb ^w àk	vegetable	see pumbwan
luɗeng	mo	n.	lùɗéŋ	multi-storey building	
ludyaar	mo	n.	lùɗ ^ɔ áár	house where the barn or granary is located	
ludyeel	mo	n.	lùɗ ^ɔ éél	court of law	
lughum	—	v.	lūɣūm	to bend or fold vegetables like spinach without breaking them; to bend the blade of an object; to secretly divert s.t. meant for public benefit	
lughus	—	v.	lùɣùs	to thresh fonio	
lughus pòò	—	v.p.	lùɣùs pòò	to mince words	
lughus pòò	—	n.p.	lùɣùs pòò	mincing words	
lughut	—	v.	lùɣùt	to strap s.t. on the back; to support s.o. who is a dependent	
lughut ɓwoon	—	v.p.	lùɣùt ɓ ^w óón	to support a person or cause	
lughut ɓwoon	—	n.p.	lùɣùt ɓ ^w óón	support given to a person or cause	
lughut làa	—	v.p.	lùɣùt làà	to strap a child on one's back	
lughut làa	—	n.p.	lùɣùt làà	strapping a child on one's back	
lúk	—	v.	lúk	to prepare local soup by stirring	usually with a swizzle stick
lúk	—	v.	lúk	to develop blisters	
lùk	mo	n.	lùk	problem; difficulty; puzzle; maze; enigma	
lùk	—	v.	lùk	to get knotted	(thread, string, etc.)

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lúk búť	—	n.p.	lúk búť	hiccough	also guluk búť . This may begin with consumption of dry food. In extreme cases, the patient may be hospitalised.
lùk kàť	—	v.p.	lùk kàť	to not be easy to find; to be scarce	
lùk naa	—	v.p.	lùk náá	to not be easy to see; to not be visible	
lúk pòò	—	v.p.	lúk pòò	to develop blisters on the lips	
lúk pùk	—	v.p.	lúk pùk	to prepare traditional soup by stirring	usually with a swizzle stick
lúk sar	—	v.p.	lúk sár	to develop blisters on the fingers	
lukaa	mo	n.	lùkáá	orphan	also laalukaa . Wu naajeel kì lukaa mo Have compassion on orphans
lukāa nighin	mo	n.	lùkāā nīyīn	fatherless person	Làa ni a lukāa nighin The child is a fatherless person
lukāa puun	mo	n.	lùkāā pūūn	motherless person	Làa ni a lukāa puun The child is a motherless person
lukam	mo	n.	lùkám	classroom	
lùk-lùk		adv.	lùk lùk	describes s.t. intricate, problematic; devious; not straightforward	
lukshik	—	v.	lúkʃik	to be full of surprises; to have a tendency for unexpected or incredible actions	
lukshik	mo	n.	lúkʃik	surprise; wonder; incredible act; miracle	
lukùm	mo	n.	lùkùm	shrine house	
lukwang	mo	n.	lùk ^w áŋ	rectangular house	Hausa <i>adada</i>
lúm	—	v.	lúm	to eat s.t. gluttonously; to devour	also lom
lun	lwan	v.	lùn, l ^w ān	to mend a winnowing tray or threshing ground	kutut preparatory to the threshing of millet laap cow dung is used
lunaan	mo	n.	lùnāān	church; house of God	also luunaan
lunaan dīides	mo	n.p.	lùnāān dīídēs	temple; large religious building	
lúŋ	—	n.	lúŋ	swimming	also taalung , cutlung
lùŋ	—	v.	lùŋ	to weed a farm; to broadcast seeds on a nursery bed	
lùŋ as	—	n.p.	lùŋ ās	dog paddle	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lùṅ jet	—	n.p.	lùṅ dʒɛ̀t	backstroke	
lùṅ sár	—	n.p.	lùṅ sár	breast stroke	
lùṅ shii	—	n.p.	lùṅ ʃíí	crawl	
lupak	—	n.	lùpák	occurs only in gwòm lupak , ball of fonio or millet dough wrapped inside leaves and roasted	cf. gwòm lupak
lupar	—	n.	lùpàr	nursing the birth of a child	
lus	lwas	v.	lùs, l ^w ās	to mend; to patch; to repair; to fix	
lushaghat	mo	n.	lùʃàʔàt	prison; detention centre; gaol; jail	
lushim	mo	n.	lùʃim	leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
lutuk	mo	n.	lùtúk	market	
luunaan	mo	n.	lùùnāān	church; house of God	also lunaan
lùwìt	mo	n.	lùwìt	minute	recent coinage
luyen	mo	n.p.	lùyēn	hospital; dispensary; infirmary; clinic	
lùzáal	mo	n.	lùzáal	website	recent coinage
lwaa	—	n.	l ^w āā	meat; game; wild animal	
lwàa kwàt	—	n.p.	l ^w àà k ^w àt	game from hunting	Usually shared in the following order: the two people who assisted in killing the animal get the upper part of the neck called gài and the lower and bigger part of the neck called took ; the person who initiated the killing of the animal takes the remainder. cf. gài
lwaat	—	v.	l ^w áát	to press grass down without cutting or uprooting it so as to free up space; to drag mucus or tear on the cheek or other part of the head	
lwaayil	mo	n.	l ^w ààyíl	bushmeat	(meat from a hunt or traps etc.)
lwaayil	mo	n.	l ^w ààyíl	wild animal	(meat from a hunt or traps etc.)
lwaghas	—	v.	l ^w āyās	to rub; to thresh millet or fonio with the hand; to tread on s.t. and drag your foot over it	
lwas	—	v.	l ^w ās	to mend; to patch; to repair; to fix	plural of lus
lyap	—	v.	l ^y āp	to look; to regard; to see	plural of naa (pl.)

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lyoon	—	v.	lʷɔ̃n	to fall out; to lose	(teeth from the mouth, fruits from a tree) aghas kì ngunan ni kì lyoon kyes ku pòò ni ðee aase <i>gìnìnòn</i> The old man has lost almost all his teeth and his mouth is now just empty, <i>gìnìnòn</i>
lyoon	—	v.	lʷɔ̃n	to eat too much flesh	
M m	MMmm				
maa		excl.	màá	what?	Contraction of nne me àa . Used when s.o. says s.t. disagreeable or irritating and you ask them to repeat it as if for clarification.
màà	—	v.	màà	to tire out; to exhaust; to fatigue	
màà	—	v.	màà	to be defeated by; to defeat; to conquer; to canquish	
màà	—	v.	màà	to surpass; to be more than	Used in comparative constructions. Delvit su maa mo jir Delvit runs faster than all of them
màà ði	—	v.p.	màà ði	to tire out; to exhaust	maa ði + dative
maap	—	n.	mààp	mourning; wailing; crying	matkàa ni wura kì baa bìlang ði mmee làa fira ni ðee wura teer shoor a maap ðak <i>shwèt-shwèt</i> the widow has lost another child and she spent all night crying <i>shwèt-shwèt</i> ; kìsh ìwot maap suddenly start crying
maap	mo	n.	mààp	noise of a machine, bird or animal	
maapláa	—	n.	mààpláá	revenge; retaliation; vengeance	lit. ‘mourning for a wound’

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
maar	—	n.	māār	millet cultivar	cf. Hausa <i>gééróó</i>
máar	mo	n.	máár	farm; farming; tillage; cultivation	The types of farming include the following: bitlan, kimos, màar mat, màar mishkagham, nùng aas, wuk, wushat, yaghal máar, yaghallu, zhira
màar laamat	mo	n.p.	mààr lààmàt	farmland	given to a daughter of the family who has got married
màar mat	—	n.p.	mààr màt	farming for your parents-in-law	This demonstrates to your parents-in-law that you are capable of caring for their daughter
màar mishkagham	—	n.p.	mààr mishkáyám	communal farming for the chief	also zhira .
màar mos	—	n.p.	mààr mòs	communal farming involving distant relations	also màar mwos, kimos
màar mwos	—	n.p.	mààr m ^w òs		<i>see</i> màar mos, kimos
màar sèn	—	n.p.	mààr sèn	cultivation of land for planting millet	from late July to late September. Also sèn
Maarbang	—	p.n.	máárbánj	spirit	that protects a female member of the house married elsewhere as well as her children and connects them to the family ties of her parents. According to Mwaghavul custom, a woman returns to her parents temporarily after having children. Sacrifice is offered to Maarbang for their protection.
maarshang	mo	n.	mááršánj	s.o. who is enthusiastic about farming and grows large quantities of crops	Mo a maarshang They are farming enthusiasts
màas	—	n.	mààs	unrefined fibre	stripped from kenaf plants without soaking the plants in water for days also njoomoo

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
maas pòò	—	v.p.	máás pòò	to taste alkaline; to taste sour; to taste bitter	
mak		s.v.	māk	to be enough; to be adequate; to be sufficient	
mak		v.a.	māk	to be capable; to be able; to be possible	equivalent to English 'can'
mák	—	n.	mák	ability; capability; power; capacity	
mal	mo	n.	māl	of female; same father different mothers; woman from the same extended family or clan as one	term of address used by women in half-sister relationship. Corresponding male term is mol cf. molshak
malshak	—	n.	māljàk	women with the same father but different mothers; women from the same extended family or clan	
man	—	v.	mān	to know; to have information	
màn	—	n.	màn	knowledge	
mander	—	v.	māndēr	to forget	also munder
mander	—	n.	māndēr	forgetfulness	also munder
mang	—	v.	màṅ	to be taken for; to be mistaken for; to be treated as	mat ni mang ri a ngutar 'woman the took him as madman' the woman took him for a madman
mang	ghìr	v.	màṅ, ỳìr	to take away; to carry off; to steal; to pick up	
mang (...) fyáat	kok (...) fyáat	v.p.	màṅ f'áát, kōk-	to throw s.o. to the ground in wrestling	ra mang ri fyáat (nyil) she threw him to the ground; ra yàa ri be ra mang fyáat nyil she caught and threw him to the ground
mang (...) fyàat	—	v.p.	màṅ f'àat	to finish a task much earlier than expected	mo mang (đak ni) fyàat they finished the work much earlier than expected
mang káa	—	v.p.	màṅ káa	to outgrow s.o.	
mang kiis	—	v.p.	màṅ kīis	to eliminate the cause of misfortune	, usually by spiritual means
mang libèt	—	v.p.	màṅ libèt	to say or do s.t. without authorisation or permission	
mang libèt	—	n.p.	màṅ libèt	saying or doing s.t. without authorisation or permission	

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	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Mwaghavul mang ngaas	—	n.p.	màŋ ⁿ gáás	practice of lifting a child above the ground level by holding him by the chin and the occiput.	It was jokingly said that it helped the child grow.
mang nkar		v.p.	màŋ ⁿ kár	to marry a woman betrothed to s.o. else	
Manggu	—	p.n.	māŋgú	name of town, administrative headquarters of the local government where the Mwaghavul people are the dominant ethnic group.	officially spelled Manggu . The name originated from the early inhabitants who brought euphorbia to the area to serve as hedges. The local etymology is Mang ‘to carry’ + guu euphorbia.
mangkiis	—	n.	màŋkġis	remedying a misfortune from the cause	Mwaghavul believed that something was responsible for every misfortune. Fortune tellers alleged that there must be a kiis somewhere within the family, and that unless they eliminated the cause, future calamities would not be averted
mangkùur	—	v.	màŋkùùr	to survey an area of land	
mangkùur	—	n.	màŋkùùr	act of surveying an area of land	
mangkùur	—	v.	màŋkùùr	to spy; to snoop	
mangkùur	—	n.	màŋkùùr	act of spying; snooping	also coghol
mangkwet	ghìrkwet	v.	màŋk ^w èt, ÿìrk ^w èt	to be taken in rapture (saints)	
mangkwet	—	n.	màŋk ^w èt	rapture (of saints)	
mangshik	—	v.	màŋʃik	to get yourself into trouble	lit. ‘to carry an issue’
mangshik	—	n.	màŋʃik	getting yourself into trouble	lit. ‘carrying an issue’
Mangu	—	p.n.	māŋgú	official spelling of Manggu	cf. Manggu
mangzung	—	v.	màŋzùŋ	to challenge a peer to a wrestling/fighting contest	
mangzung	—	n.	màŋzùŋ	challenging a peer to a wrestling/fighting contest	
manman	—	n.	mān màn	being educated; intelligent	
manman	—	v.	mān màn	to be educated; intelligent	
manshii	—	v.	māŋʃíí	to understand; to comprehend	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
manshii	—	n.	māŋʃíí	comprehension; understanding	
manzang	—	n.	mànzāŋ	premolars (teeth)	
mar	—	v.	mār	to have swollen patches	(body)
màr	—	n.	màr	swollen patches on the body	
marwe	mo	n.	màrwè	physic nut	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> . It has many medical applications, including as a laxative for children. Also mmawe, mawe
mat	shirop	n.	màt	woman; wife	
mat Bilaat	mo	n.p.	màt bílààt	Fulbe woman	
mat cèt mwos	—	n.p.	màt ʃʃèt m ^w òs	woman who brews local beer; brewer	cf. mat mwos
mat cicet	—	n.p.	màt ʃí ʃʃèt	woman who cooks; cook	
mat kirom	mo	n.p.	màt kíróm	concubine	
mat mwos	—	n.p.	màt m ^w òs	woman who brews local beer; brewer	cf. mat cèt mwos
mat muyii	mo	n.p.	màt múyíí	ancestral woman; name used when actual name is being kept confidential	mat muyii bangshik, ra cèt wáar dang cighir mos ‘an ancestral woman performed wonders by cooking sweet cereal drinks that turned alcoholic’ said when s.o. does s.t. favourable out of unfavourable circumstances. From the story of an ancient woman who was the first to brew an intoxicating drink to make her uncooperating husband cut their son’s hair, which he did joyfully under the influence of the alcohol
mat mwàan shwaa	mo	n.p.	màt m ^w ààn ʃ ^w āā	female prostitute; harlot; whore; hooker	also mwàan shwaa
mat nggaa	mo	n.p.	màt ⁿ gāā	prostitute; harlot; whore; hooker	cf. (mat) mwàan shwaa, nggaa
mat nyim	mo	n.p.	màt ⁿ yim	married woman	
mat wáar	mo	n.p.	màt wáár	woman who sells gruel	
matkáa	mo	n.	màtkáá	widow	
matkam	mo	n.	màtkám	female teacher	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
matkár	mo	n.	màtkár	woman engaged to one man who breaks the engagement and marries s.o. else	
matlu	mo	n.	màtlú	housewife	
matpàr	mo	n.	màtpàr	nursing mother	
matpóó	mo	n.	màtpóó	bride; newly wed woman	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
matshee	mo	n.	màtʃèè	girl betrothed to s.o.; fiancée	Sometimes a girl could be betrothed as early as two years old. She stays with her parents until puberty. Marriage in Mwaghavul culture is a relationship between the two families rather than the two couples. The parents of the groom initiate the process by first presenting a kim bangle to the young proposed bride. When she accepts the kim , the groom's parents next supply the bride's parents with two tip (bags) of kàs (millet) and kusuk (fonio) for the upkeep of the bride. These items are presented to the in-laws annually until the groom's parents wish to formally take her to their house. This time a guard equivalent of a bottle of mwoor paat (Canarium oil) and nuk are added. The nuk is to be worn by the bride. Later the groom's parents would buy a pot of mwoor paat and mos (local beer) would be prepared and taken to the bride's home, by the groom's paternal uncles along with an already slaughtered ram/goat. At the shyeep kipang the bride would stand there when her groom's father/uncles would pour the mwoor

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
matyil	mo	n.	màtyíl	diminutive superhuman being; Earth's mother	
mawe	mo	n.	màwè	physic nut	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> . It has many medical applications, including as a laxative for children. Also mmawe, marwe ? < H. <i>bàrkòònóó</i> also Mbak in which a clean line is cut from one temple to the other through the occiput also Mbaawaa by peers where they cut each other on the back of the shoulders with knife until one surrenders
mbaakwaa	—	n.	^m bààk ^v àà	large chili pepper	
mBaawaa	mo	p.n.	^m bāāwāā	Yoruba	
mbaawaa	—	n.	^m bāāwāā	hair-cut style	
m'Bak	mo	p.n.	^m ḅāk	Yoruba	
mbám	—	n.	^m bám	traditional test of manhood	
mbanti	mo	n.	^m bàntí	locally woven loin-cloth worn by men only	< H. <i>bente</i>
mbarki	—	n.	^m bárki	migration to the urban area	so mbarki to migrate to the urban area, especially to work. cf. put zoo
mbee	—	n.	^m ḅèé	grass (similar to tar grass)	used specifically for tying millet for threshing. used to tie up bundles of millet when bringing them from the farm. This grass was used for three years consecutively. It was soaked in water before use.
mbeng (kiin)	mo	n.(p.)	^m bèŋ (kīn)	yam-shaped container	usually made of fan-palm leaves used for storing salt; potash
mbèng (shwáa)	mo	n.(p.)	^m bèŋ ʃ ^w áá	maize cob	
mbengghii	—	n.	^m béŋ ɣī	small wild tuber	also mbengkoghol . A former favourite of children when rearing sheep and goats in the bush
mbengkoghol	—	n.	^m bēŋkóyól	small wild tuber	also mbengghii
mbii	mo	n.	^m bii	thing; job; task; matter	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mbii	mo	pron.	^m bī	yours (fem. sg.)	example sentences at mbina
mbii aapoo	mo	n.p.	^m bīi ààpòò	wonderful thing	lit. 'thing of bare mouth'
mbii bwoon	mo	n.p.	^m bīi b ^w óón	beads	worn on the waist by girls or women; waistbeads
mbii cìn	mo	n.p.	^m bīi tʃin	task; programme	Wetpàn ki kyaghar a mbii cìn dīishwal Wetpàn likes difficult tasks. cf. ɗak cìn cf. mbiibish cf. mbiiret lit. 'thing that is wrong'
mbii dīibish	mo	n.p.	^m bīi dīibīʃ	bad thing	
mbii dīiret	mo	n.p.	^m bīi dīirēt	good thing	
mbii dīinkan	mo	n.p.	^m bīi dī ^m kàn	evil	
mbii d̄yoopee	mo	n.p.	^m bīi d ^y ōōpēē	telescope; binoculars	
mbii fiikut	mo	n.p.	^m bīi fiikút	fan	
mbii mang kir	mo	n.p.	^m bīi màn̄ kīr	video recorder	
mbii mang rīin	mo	n.p.	^m bīi màn̄ rīin	camera	
mbii naayit	mo	n.p.	^m bīi nááyīt	mirror	
mbii piring	mo	n.p.	^m bīi pīrīŋ	non-staple food	Shwáa a mbiise, kwaakil a mbii piring Maize is a staple food, beans are a non-staple food cf. dyaar shaghal
mbii shang shaghal	mo	n.p.	^m bīi ʃāŋ ʃàɣàl	ATM card	
mbii shwooppee	mo	n.p.	^m bīi ʃ ^w óóppēē	shameful act	
mbii tàŋ kàt!	—	excl.	^m bīi tàŋ kàt	Thank goodness!	When finding what you have been searching for also yughur
mbii yughurpee	—	n.p.	^m bīi yúɣúrpeē	intoxicant	
mbiibish	mo	n.p.		s.t. bad	Mainly used in the saying mbiibish tu mbiiret (the bad thing destroyed the good thing). Generally an indirect reference to s.o. who has prevailed against a good person
mbiikaa	mo	n.	^m bīikāā	cap; hat; headgear	
mbiikàam	mo	n.	^m bīikàām	s.t. for the masses; for the public	
mbiikám	mo	n.	^m bīikám	lesson; measurement tool; s.t. exemplary	
mbiikíir	mo	n.	^m bīikíír	fearful person or thing	
mbiikikop	mo	n.	^m bīikíkóp	general term for plant	lit. 'thing that is

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mbiikom	mo	n.	^m bìikōm	planted by people	planted'
mbiikyéen	mo	n.	^m bìik'éeén	ear-rings	
mbiilek	leelek	n.	^m bìilèk, lēēlèk	something productive or useful	
mbiiloghot	mo	n.p.	^m bìilòγòt	arms; armoured clothing	
mbiiran	mo	n.	^m bìiràn	attitude; habit; s.t. used to writing material	i.e. pen; pencil, biro, etc.
mbiiret	mo	n.	^m bìirèt	something good	In Mwaghavul culture lumwat (toads) are considered good while frogs are considered bad (although we eat neither frogs nor toads). This gives rise to the saying mbiibish tu mbiiret (the bad thing destroyed the good thing)
mbiiriin	mo	n.	^m bìirīn	photograph; video; film; digital image	cf. riin
mbiisaam	mo	n.	^m bìisààm	mat; mattress	
mbiise	mo	n.	^m bìisé	feed; foostuffs; general name for food or crop; victuals	as diisi ni yem ndin mbiise ku ni dee si gòkshiròk The dog has not been fed for some time, and it is looking emaciated, <i>gòkshiròk</i>
mbiishishwaa	mo	n.	^m bìiʃʃ'wā	something to drink	
mbiisi	mo	pron.	^m bìisí	that thing	
mbiisup	mo	n.	^m bìisúp	cover cloth; blanket	(name for Idoma)
mBiisup	mo	p.n.	^m bìisúp	Ibira people	Mwaghavul name
mbiitong	mo	n.	^m bìitòŋ	seat; place to sit down; chair; bench	
mbiitook	mo	n.	^m bìitóók	necklace; chain	
mbiyyit	mo	n.	^m bìiyīt	spectacles; reading glasses; sunglasses; shades	
mbiizughum	mo	n.	^m bìizùγùm	gift; offering; present	
mbilwus	mo	n.	^m bìlwūs	firefly; glow worm	Lampyridae. Flashes on and off in the night. Also mpilwus
mbimbyol	—	n.	^m bì ^m b'òl	inflammation of the uvula	Symptoms are that a child has a high temperature and cannot keep down food. H. <i>harwuya</i>
mbít		adv.	^m bít	in the morning	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mbít-mbít		adv.	^m bít ^m bít	very early in the morning	
mbibish	mo	n.	^m bìbìʃ	devil; mischief-maker	
mbida	mo	pron.	^m bìdā	hers (logophoric)	mat ni sat nne lu ni a mida mbida the woman said that the house was hers exclusively. Ra nne mbida ret nda She said that hers was good.
mbidi	mo	pron.	^m bìdī	his (logophoric)	gwar ni sat nne lu ni a midi mbidi the man said that the house was his exclusively. Ri nne mbidi ret ndi He said that his was good. Ri sat nne mo cin mbidi ndi He said that he should be given what was his. Ri nne ni ret ndi mbidi He said that his was good
mbighit shii	mo	n.p.	^m bīyīt ʃíí	centipede which does not bite	<i>Chilopoda</i> spp. Smaller than nlàá puus . H. <i>shanshani</i>
mbihol	—	n.	^m bìhōl	tree sp.	Also (m)buhol . <i>Syzygium guineense</i> . Hausa <i>malmo</i> .
mbikikak	mo	n.	^m bìkìkàk	climber sp.	Used to make covers for local baskets
mbilalar	—	n.	^m bìlālār	local skiing on a slippery rock using leaves, stone or pumpkin	also mulilal, mmililal
mbilem	—	n.	^m bìlèm	flame; blaze	also bilem . Ba mo ki wus shwáa shi mbilem kas You do not roast maize with flame
mbilem wus	—	n.p.	^m bìlèm wūs	flame; blaze	also mbilem . Aa wus ni ki fil àm kilak met mbilem wus Hot embers boil water faster than flame
mbilíp	mo	n.	^m bìlíp	louse	<i>Menopon gallinae</i> . Also ndilíp . Found on livestock, poultry

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mbilir	mo	n.	^m bīlir	flea	<i>Ctenocephalides canis</i> (dog flea) and <i>Pulex irritans</i> (human flea). Found on animals and in beds. Sucks blood of humans and animals.
mbina	mo	pron.	^m bīnā	mine	lu ni a mina mbina the house is mine exclusively. Mbina ret nghan mine is good for me. Yi cin mbina nghan give me mine (to a female). Ni ret nghan mbina mine is good
mbira	mo	pron.	^m bīrā	hers	example sentences at mbina
mbirak		a.	^m bīrāk	(of wood or part of a plant) wet; not fully dry	
mbiram	mo	n.	^m bīrām	glutton; general name for farm-destroying rats	also mburam
mbiri	mo	pron.	^m bīrī	his	example sentences at mbina
mbisi	—	n.	^m bīsí	that thing or person	angry remark
mbisì	—	n.	^m bīsī	this thing or person	angry remark
mbuḍu	mo	pron.	^m būdū	theirs (logophoric)	gurum ni mo sat nne lu ni a muḍu mbuḍu the people said that the house was theirs exclusively. Mo nne mbuḍu ret ndun They said that theirs was good.
mbughu	mo	pron.	^m būyū	yours (pl.)	example sentences at mbina
mbuhol	—	n.	^m búhōl	tree sp.	Also mbihol, buhol . <i>Syzygium guineense</i> . Hausa <i>malmo</i> .
mbuk	—	n.	^m bùk	lie; cheating; making false representation; corruption	especially in the game of tubwoor . cf. mbwaa
mbuka	mo	n.	^m bùká	bow	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mbukbwoor	mo	n.	^m būkḄ'w'óór	termite sp.	Termite that makes its home in thatched roofs and preys on insects that live there. cf. njar, nfwash
mbul	mo	n.	^m būl	pigeon; dove, generic	H. <i>kúrcíyáá</i>
mbùl ààs	mo	n.p.	^m bùl ààs	golden oriole	<i>Oriolus auratus</i>
mbùl àm	mo	n.p.	^m bùl àm	pigeon sp.	'pigeon of water'
mbùl guuk	mo	n.p.	^m bùl gùùk	blue-headed wood dove	<i>giùùk</i> imitates sound of pigeon
mbùl kíráng	mo	n.p.	mbùl kíráng	pigeon sp.	
mbùl koon	mo	n.p.	^m bùl kōōn	green fruit-pigeon	<i>Treron calva</i>
mbùl ngàng	mo	n.p.	^m bùl ᵑgàng	pigeon sp.	<i>Columba guinea</i>
mbùl tulu	mo	n.p.	^m bùl tùlù	dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i> . cf. tulu 'house'. Nowadays doves can be reared in the house
mbùl yen	mo	n.p.	^m bùl yēn	tambourine dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i> . Yen is 'medicine'
mḄuluk	—	a.	^m Ḅùlúk	partly cooked (meat)	
mḄuluk	—	a.	^m Ḅùlúk	describes soups that require goghor condiment without it	
mḄuluk	—	a.	^m Ḅùlúk	without its impressions or embossed features (of a coin or other item)	
mbum	mo	n.	^m búm	traditional hunting cap	
mbunu	mo	pron.	^m būnū	ours	example sentences at mbina
mburam	mo	n.	^m būrām	glutton; general name for farm-destroying rats	also mbiram
mburnaa	mo	n.	^m būrᵑáá	biting fly	Phlebotomidae [?]. Very small biting fly which appears after the rains.
mburu	mo	pron.	^m būrū	theirs	example sentences at mbina
mburus	—	n.	^m búrús	piles	Pains and swelling in the anus. Caused by constant sitting in one place, eating chili pepper or offending the spirit Mburus . H. <i>ciwon kurga</i>
mBurus	—	p.n.	^m búrús	spirit that causes and cures mburus (piles)	
mḄut	—	loc.	^m Ḅūt	in; inside; into; within	cf. Ḅut
mbwaa	—	n.	^m b'wāā	lie; cheating; making false representation; corruption	especially in the game of tubwoor . cf. mbuk

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mbwaalaa	—	n.	^m b ^w āālāā	cowpea variety	local beans used specifically for sacrifices to njii (masquerade)
mbwagha	mo	pron.	^m b ^w āyā	yours (masc. sg.)	example sentences at mbina
mbwaghalong	mo	n.	^m b ^w āyālōŋ	Abdim's stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i> H. <i>shamuwaa</i>
mbwagham	—	n	^m b ^w āyām	broomweed	that accumulates on the ceiling and walls of a kitchen cf. bish
mbwagham	—	n	^m b ^w āyām	soot	
mbwaghash	mo	n.	^m b ^w āyāf	heap of pebbles; cairn	<i>atili</i> nuts used in the game of tubwoor
mbwaghash	mo	n.	^m b ^w āyāf	trillion; 1,000,000,000,000	
mbwaghat	mo	n.	^m b ^w āyāt tʃáán	tree sp.	
cáan					
mbwak	mo	n.	^m b ^w ák	tiger-nut	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> . Eaten as a snack food. H. <i>aya</i>
mbwak mina	mbwak	excl.	^m b ^w ák minǎ	said when one is in danger	lit. 'My tiger-nuts have turned into wild nuts'
dee ntòghòm	munu dee ntòghòm		dǎé ⁿ tòyòm, – múnǔ–		
mbwal	mo	n.	^m b ^w ál	grasshopper sp.	Medium-sized grasshopper, usually seen when harvesting fonio. Travel in small groups or singly.
mbwang	mo	n.	^m b ^w áj	grasshopper sp.	Small grey grasshopper which can jump a long distance.
mbwembwere	—	n.	^m b ^w émb ^w éré	soup from the fruit of the <i>kibang</i> shrub	not a draw soup. Shrub has sour flowers. Also bwembwere , pùk làa kibang
mbwet	mo	n.	^m b ^w ét	tree sp.	used for making furniture
mbwoon		adv.	^m b ^w óón	after; later; subsequently	also abwoon
mbwoon		loc.	^m b ^w óón	behind	also abwoon . used before nouns. Mo mbwoon funu they are behind us
mbwoon kini		adv.	^m b ^w óón kìnī	after that; subsequently	also abwoon kini , abwoon mini , mbwoon mini
mbwoor	—	n.	^m b ^w ōōr	mancala; board game	also tubwoor, ngutak
mbwóor	mo	n.	^m b ^w óór	lion	<i>Panthera leo</i> . Hausa <i>zaki</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mbyár		id.	^m b ^y ár	sound made while pounding grains in the mortar	jiraap sì mo nkaghan fwo mbyár these girls are pounding competitively, making the sound <i>mbyár</i>
mbyol ngang	mo	n.p.	^m b ^y òl ⁿ gàŋ	central part of the shoot of fan palm	It is eaten either roasted or cooked. Also myeer ngang, dup ngang
mBILEM jáal	mo	n.p.	^m bĭlĕm dʒáál	groundnut pod partly eaten and roughened by termites	mBILEM jáal sháng zam Groundnuts whose pods are eaten by termites are very palatable
me		q.	mé	polar question marker	shortened form 'e. Occurs in sentence-final position. Questions which do not presuppose the response. Ra ki so me /'e? 'she PERF go Q' i.e. Has she gone?
me [...] ye		int.	mě yē	What?	Pàn fwagha a me ye? 'Thought your FOC what QM' What are you thinking? A me a sùm fwagha ye? 'FOC what is name your Q' i.e. What is your name?
mee		det.	mèè	one; some; a; another; a certain; one out of many	Indefinite article. Ri cin mee àn ngan He gave me a kind of water. Mee lwaa ki sham si gidiḃis-gidiḃis A certain animal is dragging itself along over there. An ndom mee ngunaalong I will need a herdsman
mée		pro	méeé	one (out of many)	a cin mée ngan give me one. Also mimée, memée
mee ... ni		det.	mèè nī	one out of many that are definite	mee lu fwagha ni ki ship One of your houses has collapsed

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mee ár	—	n.p.	mèè ár	another way; another method	
mee das mo	—	pron.	mèè dás mó	some people	
mee pee	mo	n.p.	mèè pēē	certain place; somewhere	mee pee ret tòng a certain place is good for habitation
meel		id.	méél	describes being full to the brim (liquid)	gam méel be filled to capacity
meen	mulok	v.	mēēn, mūlōk	to burn; to wound; to scald	digyok pal sham meen baas <i>gìnìnòn</i> The delinquent child fell and wounded his leg <i>gìnìnòn</i>
meer	—	v.	mēēr	to prove incapable of being controlled; performed or operated (person or task)	
meer yen	—	v.p	mēēr yēn	to be unable to cure, thereby resulting in death	(of illness)
meer mwaan	mo	n.	mēēr m ^w āān	mobile phone	recent coinage
meerpee	—	n.	mēērpēē	delinquency; frequent breaking of law; being uncontrollable	
meerpee	—	v.	mēērpēē	to be delinquent or deviant; to frequently break the law; to be uncontrollable	
mees	—	n.	mēēs	pith of maize, millet, guinea corn, etc.; stiff fleshy part of meat; yolk; flesh or inner part of yam	
meet	—	v.	méét	to be worthless or inconsequential; to be mild	cf. jaap
meet	—	n.	méét	being worthless or inconsequential; being mild	cf. jaap
membii	mo	pron.	mè ^m bìì	something	
memee	mo	pron.	mè ^m éé	one of them	also mimee , méc
men	—	v.	mèn	to be beautiful, with good looks	
mengo	—	pron.	mè ⁿ gó	somebody; someone	also mengwe
mengwe	—	pron.	mè ⁿ g ^w é	somebody; someone	also mengo
mer	—	v.	mér	to deviate; to give way; to turn off (road)'	to branch
mer ar	—	v.p.	mér ár	to deviate; to give way	
met	mirep	v.	mét mīrēp	to jump; to leap	shiitoghon ni mo wet mirep nghik ni mo the soldiers spent the day jumping over the stones
met	—	v.	mét	to surpass; to exceed	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
met		adv.	mét	more; surpassing; more than; exceeding	used in comparative constructions. Delvit su met mPuttaa Delvit runs faster than Puttaa
met ðel	mirep ðel	v.p.	mét ðēl, mīrēp–	to jump across; to quickly get to a nearby place	Wu mirep ðel ku wu kàt mun ði sì Jump across and meet us here; Ri cighir met ðel mPushit He immediately got to Pushit
met ðel	—	n.p.	mét ðēl	a nearby place that one can get to quickly	Kàt gha a nTilengpaat be Pankshin a met ðel When you are at Tilengpaat, Pankshin is a short distance
met gòng	mirep gòng	v.p.	mét gòŋ, mīrēp–	to commit adultery; to fornicate	lit. ‘to jump ditch’ Gwar ni met gòng kī mat kī shaar firi The man committed adultery with his friend’s wife
met kàa	mirep kàa	v.p.	mét kàà, mīrēp–	to jump up	
met sham	mirep sham	v.p.	mét jām, mīrēp–	to jump down	
met shii nkálang	—	n.p.	métʃii ⁿ kálāŋ	game where children hop on one leg	
met táa	—	v.p.	mét táá	to fall down	
met tong si	—	v.p.	mét tōng sí	to sit down in resignation, fear or obedience	wuri met tong si sàlmùtət He sits there, <i>sàlmùtət</i>
met pee	mirep pee	v.	métpēē, mīrēp–	to jump over	
mii	mo	n.	mì	relation	
mii	—	v.	mì	to wake up from sleep; to awaken	
mii fina	—	pron.	mì fīnā	my relation	
miijee	—	n.	mìdʒēē	s.o. whose blood relations have all died	Also derkyes, miiwen
miil	—	n.	mīl	grass sp.	Used in constructing the raft-zither

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
miir	mo	n.	mīr	royal python	<i>Python regius</i> . H. <i>méesàà</i> 
miwen	—	n.	mìwén	s.o. whose blood relations have all died	Also derkyes , mijee
mis	myas	v.	mìs, myās	to fetch or drink too much water	
mis	myas	v.	mìs, myās	to slap s.o.	
mis sar	myas sar	v.p.	mìs sár, myās –	to slap s.o. with the flat of the hand	
mish	daas	n.	mìʃ	husband; man; brave man	cf. laamish
mish shèe	mo	n.p.	mìʃ ʃèè	man betrothed to a woman	cf. mat shèe . In Mwaghavul culture mothers probably due to being peers could initiate marriage between their children to sustain existing relationship etc.
mish tighiring	—	n.p.	mìʃ tīyīrīŋ	stone that serves as the rear leg of a tripod	also dàngpíghít . It is smaller than ngihik tighiring .
mishkagham	deskagham	n.	mìʃkáyám	traditional leader; chief; ruler; king	lit. ‘healthy man.’ Plural form evolved from daas kagham (daas = pl. of mish , man)
mishkagham kam	deskagham kam	n.p.	mìʃkáyām kām	paramount traditional ruler of the Mwaghavul; any paramount chief	lit. ‘healthy man of staff.’
mishkagham ser	deskagham ser	n.p.	mìʃkáyām sēr, dèskáyām-	district head	In the pre-colonial era, every district was politically independent, and the ser (royal chair) belonged to the district head
mishpòo	mo	n.	mìʃpòò	lip; upper lip	can be applied to s.o. with thick lips. Lit. ‘husband of mouth’
mishpòo dīngween	mo	n.p.	mìʃpòò dī ⁿ g ^w ēēn	lower lip	
miyel	—	n.	mìyēl	watery part of <i>mwos</i> beer that collects at the top	also pito . Extracted from mwos after

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
					the first brew and allowed to ferment over 24 hours. Sweet in taste but strong in alcohol content
miyel	—	n.	mìyēl	yellowish fluid	vomited up by a jaundice patient
midang	mo	n.	mìdāŋ	boy whose circumcision period has not formally ended	also mudang . Newly circumcised boys cannot eat pepper, left-over food or grasshoppers. The spikes on a grasshopper leg can damage a child's penis and they will suffer all their life.
mighir	—	v.	mīyīr	to twist	
mijaa	—	n.	mìdžàà	red liquid	that starts dripping during the first stage of potash production
milam	—	v.	mīlām	to rub in little of s.t.	also mulam
mílām	—	v.	mīlām	to be slippery	also múlām
mílām-mílām	—	adv.	mīlām mīlām	describes s.t. very slippery	
milas	—	v.	mīlās	to be curly like hair that of an infant or a malnourished person (); to perm hair	also pilas .
milem	—	n.	mīlém	cocoyam; taro (generic)	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> . Also milom
mílém-mìlèm	—	n.	mīlém mìlèm	cocoyam cultivar, slippery when cooked	also mílóm-mìlòm
milep	—	v.	mīlēp	to be greenish; to be black and shiny	
milep	—	v.	mīlēp	to experience lightning (sky)	
mìlèp kì pee	—	n.p.	mìlèp kì pēē	lightning in the sky	cf. koot kì pee, indek
milep-milep	—	adv.	mīlēp mīlēp	describes s.t. green or dark	
miling	—	v.	mìlìŋ	to exclusively occupy or take possession of a property	Gwar ni yak dyemnighin firi mo ki máar ku ri miling di ki The man dispossessed his siblings of farmland and is occupying it exclusively
milom	—	n.	mílóm	cocoyam; taro (generic)	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> . Also milem

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
milom jimbwoon	mo	n.p.	mìlòm jì ^m ḃ ^w òón	new cocoyam	<i>Xanthosoma mafaffa</i> . Imported from Fyem neighbours in the mid fifties. < H. <i>wááli</i>
mílóm-mìlòm	—	n.	mílóm mìlòm	cocoyam cultivar; slippery when cooked	also mílém-mìlém
mìmàn mimee		a. pron.	mìmàn mìméé	known (fact) one (out of many)	a cin mimee ngan give me one. Also mée, memee
mimer mimyaal	mo —	n. n.	mìmèr mím ^y áál	scar (old memory) dry tears or slimy substance in one's eyes when one wakes up from sleep in the morning; rheum	also myaal
mimyeer mina	mo —	n. p.a.	mím ^y éér mìnǎ	bud; shoot mine	also myeer lu dīisi a mina lit. 'house this is mine'
mindong mini	— mo	num. pron.	míndòŋ mìnī	one (1) it	cf. dong third person singular neuter possessive pronoun
mini minne	—	dem. excl.	mìnī mí ⁿ nè	that I don't know; blame yourself (said to s.o. when they ignore warnings)	
mira	murū	pron.	mìrǎ, mùrǔ	hers	third person singular feminine possessive pronoun
mirop miri	— murū	v. pron.	mīrēp mìrǐ, mùrǔ	to jump; to leap (pl.) his	plural of met third person singular masculine possessive pronoun
misak	musuk	n.	mísāk, músūk	fact of you being alone (masc. sg.)	
misat	musut	n.	mísāt, músūt	fact of a female being alone	
mise	mo	n.	misé	habit; behaviour; attitude; practice	
mishik	musuk	n.	mífīk, músūk	fact of you being alone (fem. sg.)	
mishin mizep mmaawuu	musut mo —	n. n. n.	mífīn, músūt mìzèp ^m māāwúú	fact of a male being alone stranger; visitor; guest shooting an arrow or ball up high in the sky	also mmangwur
mmanggor mmangwur	mo —	n. n.	^m mǎŋgòr ^m mǎŋwúr	mango tree or fruit shooting an arrow or ball up high in the sky	< H. also mmaawuu
mmat káa	mo	n.	^m màt káá	dragonfly pupa	Odontidae. Found in streams.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mmawe	mo	n.	^m màwè	physic nut	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> . It has many medical applications, including as a laxative for children. Also mawe, marwe
mme		int.	^m mě	for what reason or purpose? why?	wu nas ri a mme ye? Why did you (pl.) beat him?
mmèé		adv.	^m mèé	probably; perhaps; maybe	also mmimee, bishmree, kasmree
mmeen		v.	^m mèén	to be awake	
mmeen		v.	^m mèén	to be raw; to be half-cooked	the derived ideophone is mmeen-mmeen
mmeen-		id.	^m mèén ^m mèén	describes s.t. half-cooked; nearly raw	
mmeepee		loc.	^m mèèpēē	somewhere	
mmemee		adv.	^m mèéméé	probably; maybe; perhaps	also mmimee, mree, kasmree, bishmree
mmes	mo	n.	^m mès	locust beans, plant or fruit	<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>
mmèt (pò)	—	n.	^m mèt pò	pomposity	
mmililal	—	n.	^m mīlīlāl	local skiing on a slippery rock using leaves, stone or pumpkin	also mbilalar, mulilal
mmilók	—	n.	^m mīlók	nose bleeding	
mmimee		adv.	^m mīméméé	probably; maybe; perhaps	also mmemee, mree, kasmree, bishmree
mminaan	mo	n.	^m mīnāān	bitterleaf (plant)	also mmunaan . <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> . H. <i>shiwaka</i>
mming	mo	n.	^m mīŋ	buttocks (typically used in insults)	cf. pider . Ba mming fwagha ni ki yaa yil kas your buttocks do not hold soil i.e. you typically wander from place to place
mmini		dem.	^m mīnī	that	indicates position near the hearer. A gwar ni mmini ‘it-is man the that’ that is the man. cf. ndfiisì


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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mmini		adv.	^m mìnī	at that time	mmini be ba yit ki gurum mo ki wang kas at that time people's eyes had not opened i.e. people were not enlightened <i>Passer griseus</i>
mmokdyes	mo	n.	^m mǒkd ^y ēs	house sparrow	
mmukyeen		a.	^m mùk ^y één	reasonable in quantity	
mmuluu	mo	n.	^m mùlúú	pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> , <i>C. moschata</i> . Also muluu
mmun	—	pron.	^m mǔn	for us; to us	dativ of mun
mmunaan	mo	n.	^m mùnāān	bitterleaf (plant)	also mminaan . <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> . H. <i>shiwaka</i>
mmusut	—	pron.	^m mǔsūt	they alone	
mmuus	mo	n.	^m mùús	cat	< H.
mmùus	—	n.p.	^m mùùs kàs	itchy part of threshed kenaf	
goghor					
mmùus kàs	—	n.p.	^m mùùs kàs	itchy part of threshed millet	
mmuyii	—	adv.	^m mùyíí	very long ago	used in the introduction of a folktale
mmwol		a.	^m m ^w ǒl	without pubic hair	Also applies to beard and hair of the armpit. Gwar ni a rang mmwol ye? Why is the man without pubic hair? Naghap fira ni a mmwol Her armpit is hairless
mo	—	pron.	mó	they; them (inclusive)	mo man an they know me. The exclusive form is
mo	—	clit.	mó	plural marker	mumo follows the noun it qualifies
mòghòdish		id.	mòγòdɪʃ	describes s.t. ugly or misshapen	til máar ni mo bish aase mòghòdish <i>the ridges of the farm are misshapen, ugly</i>
mòghòdish		id.	mòγòdɪʃ	describes s.t. tasteless	mbiise ni bish aase mòghòdish <i>the food is bad, tasteless</i>
moghor	—	v.	mòγòr	to chew food	that contains sand with a lot of care
moghos	—	v.	mòγòs	to include; to combine; to merge	
mòkdòghòs		id.	mòkdòγòs	describes s.t. very bad; wrong; misshapen; ugly	bish mòkdòghòs to look very bad

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mòkzòn		id.	mòkzòn	describes s.t. very tasteless or ugly	bish mòkzòn to taste or look very bad
mòndòs		id.	mòndòs	describes the snout of a pig or a dog but also applied to the human mouth in insults	mòndòs ki pòo kaa as sè <i>your mouth is mòndòs like a dog.</i> Pòo firi ni aase mòndòs his mouth is too big
mòndòs- mòndòs		id.	mòndòs- mòndòs	describes a projecting mouth [the sense is that someone is angry but won't come out and express it, so they purse their mouth]	wuri mwaan ki pòo <i>mòndòs-mòndòs</i> he walks with his mouth <i>mòndòs-mòndòs</i>
moó		short form	móó	they do	assimilated form of 'mo ki' (they do). yit kì ngunan ni moó naapee ndire-ndire the eyes of the old man see very well.
moò		short form	mòò	they have	assimilated form of 'mo kì' (they have). Mizep ni moò jì wul the guests have arrived
mor	—	v.	mór	to twist out of shape	
mos	—	n.	mòs	local beer made from sorghum or millet	also mwos. production takes two days.
mosdong	mo	n.	mòsdòŋ	cane rat; cutting grass; grasscutter	<i>Thryonomys swinderianus</i>
mpáat	mo	n.	^m páat	castrated bull	cf. gibar, ntifet, nkoor
mpèe		part.	^m pèè	due to; in order to; for	mpèe des kì léé ni dèe mo gìshìshàsh kì ni dák Due to the size of the load, they had to struggle <i>gìshìshàsh</i> to lift it mo kì tàng a ngo dīweel-weel mpèe taalung it is a very slim person that is preferred for swimming. Ri tang long mpèe jep firi mo He sought wealth for his children

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mpee dīidang ye		int.	^m pēē dīidāŋ yē	Where?	cf. also nne ye . Manret ki so a mpee dīidang ye ‘Manret PROG go FOC where Q’ Where is Manret going?
mpèe me ye		int.	^m pèe mə yē	Why?	Ri nas ra a mpèe me ye? Why did he beat her?
mpèe naa nyit	—	adv.	^m pèè náá ⁿ yīt	describes doing s.t. insincerely to garner praise	also mù naa nyit
mpeebang		adv.	^m pēēbāŋ	at daybreak; early in the morning	mo jì a mpeebang they came at daybreak
mpeedí		conj.	^m pèèdí	due to; because of; as a result of	
mpeeku mpeemini		conj. conj.	^m pèèkú ^m pèèmìnī	so that so; because of that; in view of that; consequently	an ki shaghal, mpeemini an ndik lu I have money, so I will build a house
mpeeririi	—	adv.	^m pēērírí	at dusk; late in the evening	also mpeeshishaal
mpeeshishaal	—	adv.	^m pēējīšáál	at dusk; late in the evening	also mpeeririi
mpep	mo	n.	^m pèp	beard	
mpesi		loc.	^m pēsì	here	mee ghii sham del mpesi ki kom <i>yàlpàt-yàlpàt</i> A certain goat just passed down here with its ears hanging <i>yàlpàt- yàlpàt</i>
mpet	mo	n.	^m pét	broom; brush	
mpilwus	mo	n.	^m pílwūs	firefly; glow worm	Lampyridae. Flashes on and off in the night. Lit. ‘dazzle fire’. Also mbilwus
					
mpidòk		adv.	^m pìdòk	silently; quietly	also mpudòk . cf. titik
mpilelel	mo	n.	^m pílélél	strong grass used as local broom	also mpileler, pipilet
mpileler	mo	n.	^m píléléler	strong grass used as local broom	also mpilelel, pipilet

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mpirampas	mo	n.	^m pírámpās	dragonfly	also nkirampas . Odontidae. Found over ponds and rivers.
					
mpudɔk		adv.	^m pùdɔk	silently; quietly	also mpidɔk . cf. titik
mpulpul	mo	n.	^m pùlpùl	butterfly; moth	Lepidoptera
mpuus	—	adv.	^m pūūs	during the day	
mpuus anaar	—	adv.	^m pūūs ānāār	at noon	
mpuus kikàa		a.	^m pūūs kīkàà	east; eastern; eastward; easterly	also nkoghop mpuuskàa
mpuus kikàa		dir.	^m pūūs kīkàà	eastward; easterly	also nkoghop mpuuskàa
mpuus riru		a.	^m pūūs rīrù	west; western; westward; westerly	also nkoghop mpuusru
mpuus riru		dir.	^m pūūs rīrù	westward; westerly	also nkoghop mpuusru
mpwaar	mo	n.	^m pwāār	centipede; any insect that burns the skin	
mpyèem	mo	n.	^m p ^y éèm	biting fly	<i>Tabanidae</i> . Gives a painful bite. Found from September onwards.
mpyeer	mo	n.	^m p ^y éér	termite sp.	less destructive termite that lives in a small anthill and hardly leaves it. cf. njar, nwash
mu		pron.	mū	we (inclusive, aspectual)	non- first person plural subject pronoun. The exclusive form is mumun , while the aspectual and object form is mun
mù		part.	mù	of; for	fwaap pel diisi ni a mù nlaaghir the smell of the flower is that of Plateau berry. Sushii mu Delvit ni meer / paar / ðel mu Puttaa The running of Delvit surpasses that of Puttaa. Can be replaced by compensatory vowel lengthening in informal speech. See also kì

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mù naa nyit	—	adv.	mù náá ⁿ yīt	describes doing s.t. insincerely to garner praise	also mpèe naa nyit
mu rák		adv.	mù rák	not minding the consequences	
mubat	mo	n.	mùbàt	nail (metal)	
mubin	—	n.	mùbīn	smallpox	also ngorzol, dwáng
mudang	mo	n.	mùdāŋ	boy whose circumcision period has not formally ended	also midang . Newly circumcised boys cannot eat pepper, left-over food or grasshoppers. The spikes on a grasshopper leg can damage a child's penis and they will suffer all their life.
Mùdèl	—	p.n.	mùdèl	area Mwaghavul ancestors stayed on their sojourn before settling in their present abode	they also stayed at Mùdùut, Gúng, Kofyár, Dìfiri, Fwàm, Mwàanwò
Mùdùghùt	—	p.n.	mùdùghùt	area where the ancestors stayed before settling in their present territory	also Mùdùut . They also stayed at Mùdèl, Gúng, Kofyár, Dìfiri, Fwàm, Mwàanwò
Mùdùut	—	p.n.	mùdùut	area where the ancestors stayed before settling in their present territory	also Mudughut
mughu	—	pron.	mùyǔ	yours (pl.)	second person plural possessive pronoun cf. fughu
muk	mwak	v.	mùk, m ^w āk	to sip	
mukam	mo	n.	mùkám	lesson in class	
mul	—	v.	múl	to rub in too much of s.t.	
mul	mulap	v.	múl, mùlāp	to insult s.o.	by twitching your tongue, lips, eyes or any part of the face
mùl		a.	mùl	tasteless (cereal drink)	
mùl		a.	mùl	looking silly (someone)	
mulam	—	v.	mùlām	to rub in little of s.t.	also milam
múlām	—	n.	múlām	to be slippery	also mílām
mulap	—	v.	mùlāp	to insult s.o. (pl.)	cf. mul sg.
mulgút	—	n.	mùlgút	mesmerism; hypnotism	
mulilal	—	n.	mùlīlāl	local skiing on a slippery rock using leaves, stone or pumpkin	also mbilalar, mmililal
mulok	—	v.	mùlōk	to burn; to wound; to scald (pl.)	cf. meen sg.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mùlòk		id.	mùlòk	describes the severity of s.o. or s.t. getting burnt; wounded or scalded	
mulpee	mulappee	v.	mùlpēē, mūlāppēē	to insult someone	by squeezing or twitching the face
mulpee	mulappee	n.	mùlpēē, mūlāppēē	non-verbal insults	involves squeezing or twitching the face
mulum	—	n.	mùlùm	algae; slime	
mulum	—	v.	mùlùm	to paint s.t.	
muluu	mo	n.	mùlúú	pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> , <i>C. moschata</i> . Also mmuluu
muluu	mo	n.	mùlúú	white man	white men are seen as looking like pumpkins
mumo	—	pron.	mùmǒ	theirs	mumo ret naa theirs is good-looking.
mumo	—	pron.	mùmǒ	they; them (exclusive)	cf. mo
mumun	—	pron.	mùmǔn	we; us (exclusive)	Mumun nkaa cìn đak we are working. cf. mu , mun
mun	—	pron.	mún	we; us (inclusive)	first person plural object pronoun. Also plural subject pronoun when used with aspects, e.g. the habitual (kì), progressive (pu , pe , ki), perfective (kì) and such verbal auxiliaries as ndùng or a àr (be about to). Mun ndùng so wàa we are about to go home. cf. mu , mumun
munder	—	v.	mūndēr	to forget	also mander
munder	—	n.	mūndēr	forgetfulness	also mander
mùndùlùṅ		id.	mùndùlùṅ	describes how a long fat worm or other legless animal or a plant like a yam tuber lies in one place inert but without projections	wuri shang mee lèe dughurii si mùndùlùṅ he dug out a large yam tuber, <i>mùndùlùṅ</i>
munu	—	pron.	mùnǔ	ours	first person plural possessive pronoun
muram	—	n.	mùràṃ	marshy, muddy area; swamp	
murap	—	v.	mūrāp	to faint	làa ni teer murap the child fainted

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
murap	—	v.	mūrāp	to die	during the night. cf. muutbaat
murap	—	v.	mūrāp	to be weak	plural of mùut
murdu	mo	n.	mùrdù	pair of trousers; shorts; 'short knicker'	(body or joints)
muriin	mo	n.	mùrīn	image of human or animal	
murū	—	pron.	mùrū	theirs	third person plural possessive pronoun.
murumd̄yel	—	n.	mùrùmd̄'él	boil	Superficial lump which appears and dries up after a few days. H. <i>maruru</i>
Muse	mo	p.n.	mūsē	Tiv people	
musuk	—	n.	músūk	fact of you being alone (pl.)	plural of misak and mishik
musut	—	n.	músūt	fact of people being alone	plural of misat and mishin
muur	—	n.	mùùr	fat	
muur	—	s.v.	mùùr	to be fatty (meat)	
muut	mo	n.	mūūt	sickness; disease; illness; source of infection; malady	cf. shwàl .
múut	—	n.	múút	death	cf. wen
mùut	murap	v.	mùùt, mūrāp	to die	cf. wen
mùut aghas	—	n.p.	mùùt àyàs	toothache	Starts with one tooth and then spreads to others. Decay is in the root of the tooth. In another type, a hole forms in the tooth and it becomes sensitive to cold water. Also, happens when the gum begins to erode and the root of the tooth is exposed. H. <i>ciwon hakori</i>
mùut ɓwoon	—	n.p.	mùùt ɓ'wón	waist pain; backache	also shwàl ɓwoon . Pain in the muscles of the back
mùut cii	—	n.p.	mùùt t̄ji	sharp bone pain	Also kùm kam, nkúzùm . Incapacitates the sufferer. Spiritual cause. Treatment is through sacrifice known as kùm kam, nkúzùm

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mùut dīil	—	n.p.	mùùt dīil	hydrocele	Enlargement of the testicles. H. <i>gwaiwa</i>
mùut féel	—	n.p.	mùùt fēél	goitre	The throat gradually swells and forms a huge mass under the chin. H. <i>makoko</i>
mùut káa	—	v.p.	mùùt káá	to be shady; to be shadowed	
mùut káa	—	n.p.	mùùt káá	shadiness	
mùut kàam	—	n.p.	mùùt kààm	widespread illness such as HIV/AIDS	
mùut kaap	—	n.p.	mùùt kāāp	prostate cancer	lit. ‘disease of baboon’.
mùut koghop	—	n.p.	mùùt kòḡḡp	rib pain	Also kàmbàng . Acute pain in the ribs. Spiritual cause. Treated through a <i>kum</i> sacrifice
mùut kom	—	n.p.	mùùt kōm	ear pain	Also tiles . The ears are painful, and emit pus. H. <i>ciwon kunne</i>
mùut kùrà̄m	—	n.p.	mùùt kùrà̄m	stroke	Also yàa kūrām . Freezing of the body and mental deterioration.
mùut mat	—	n.p.	ʃ ^v àl màt	sexually disease	transmitted (reference by men). Also shwàl mat
mùut mish	—	n.p.	ʃ ^v àl mìʃ	sexually disease	transmitted (reference by women). Also shwàl mish
mùut mmìlók	—	n.p.	mùùt ^m mìlók	nose bleed	Can be following an injury to the nose or can be persistent due to some internal weakness. H. <i>habo</i>
mùut pas	—	n.p.	mùùt pās	whitlow	It appears like a thorn stuck in the skin of the hand but continues to grow. Cured by a herbal bandage. lit. ‘disease of arrow’
mùut pider	—	n.p.	mùùt pìdēr	dysentery in children	Fruit of <i>mmawe</i> , physic nut, is boiled and inserted in the child’s anus through a straw. H. <i>kurga</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mùut sàam	—	n.p.	mùùt sààm	sleeping sickness	believed to result from confinement of the soul, <i>riin</i> , in the spirit world
mùut shawara	—	n.p.	mùùt šáwàrà	jaundice; hepatitis	'yellow fever'. Also kùm jwák
mùut shuga	—	n.p.	mùùt šúgà	diabetes	
mùut shwàghar	—	n.p.	mùùt šwàghar	painful bloody urination	
mùut sighim	—	n.p.	mùùt sīyīm	tuberculosis	H. fūkā
mùut tár	—	n.p.	mùùt tár	mental illness	The patient is initially calm, but then begins to talk in an uncontrolled way. H. <i>hauka, taban hankali</i>
mùut tep ntook	—	n.p.	mùùt tēp ˈtɔ́ók	cerebrospinal meningitis; CSM	this was formerly a common and deadly epidemic in the dry season. H. <i>sankaro</i>
mùut tughurkaat	—	n.p.	mùùt túyúrkāāt	sudden inability to swallow food or drink	especially dry foods such as cassava, yam. The chest becomes stiff and the breathing is affected. The patient is given a remedy of a type of mushroom or the <i>dùwó</i> plant.
mùut wur	—	n.p.	mùùt wūr	breast cancer	The breast becomes hard and a child is unable to suck. H. <i>ciwon ido</i>
mùut yit	—	n.p.	mùùt yīt	eye disease	
mùut zung	—	n.p.	mùùt zùŋ	chest pain	
muutbaat	—	v.	mùùt báát	to faint	làa ni teer muutbaat the child fainted during the night. cf. murap
muutleet	—	n.	mùùt léét	feeling of discouragement; weariness	
muutleet	—	v.	mùùt léét	to be discouraged; to be weary; to be downcast	
mùwet	—	n.	mùwét	commission	percentage paid to s.o. for services or sale of goods contracted through him

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
muwur	mo	n.	mùwúr	ornament used to decorate horses	It is long and wide, and placed between the eyes of the horse from the forehead to the nose
muyer	mo	n.	mùyēr	farm	behind the house where women can plant melon and other small crops cf. bòng yer
muyii	—	n.	mùyíí, múyíí	history; chronicle; narration	
mwaal	—	v.	m ^w áál	to conceal; to hide s.t.	from public view
mwaan	—	n.	m ^w āān	friend of the same age group	
mwaan	—	n.	m ^w āān	man whose wife is from the same house as your wife	
mwàan	—	v.	m ^w ààn	to walk; to travel; to move	
mwàan	—	v.	m ^w ààn	to flow (water)	ba am ki mwàan ndin ar kas water cannot flow without a channel mwàan ādēng àm To float on the water
mwàan adēng	—	v.p.	m ^w ààn ādēŋ	to float	
mwàan shwaa	mo	n.p.	m ^w ààn ʃ ^w āā	prostitute; woman of easy virtue; harlot; whore; promiscuous woman	
mwaanaa	—	n.	m ^w àànàà	jealousy	of the success of s.o. and saying malicious things about them
mwaanlee	—	excl.	m ^w àànlēē	Welcome!	
Mwaanwoo	—	p.n.	m ^w àànwòò	area	where the ancestors of the Mwaghavul stayed before finally settling in their present site see Mutdel
mwaar	—	n.	m ^w āār	sediment; turbid water remaining	
mwaar	—	n.	m ^w āār	land full of debris	
mwaar	—	n.	m ^w āār	cereal drink full of sediment	
Mwaar	—	p.n.	m ^w āār	area in Cakfem	
mwaghal	—	s.v.	m ^w āyāl	to be fat; to be big; to be plumpy	
mwaghalak	—	n.	m ^w àyàlàk	rubber vine	<i>Saba florida</i> . H. <i>ciwo</i> . Sour fruit that is favourite of monkeys etc.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mwaghavul		id.	m ^w āyāl-	describes s.t. or s.o. who is very fat	
mwaghavul	—	p.n.	m ^w āyāvūl	Mwaghavul people and language	A possible etymology is mwagha-vul i.e. yours are two, mwo-avul , meaning they are always two or in pairs, or mwān-vul i.e. travelling in twos.
mwak	—	v.	m ^w āk	to sip (pl.)	cf. muk
mwān	—	v.	m ^w ān	to be sparse (plants growing on their own); to be left here and there (plants that have survived a harsh condition or treatment)	Mbwagham ni mo ki mwān di mbong ni The broomweeds appear sparsely on the farm. cf. sir
mwāsh	—	n.	m ^w āj	pus from a sore	
mwāt	mo	n.	m ^w āt	groin; private parts; genitals	
mwāt	mo	n.	m ^w āt	fertile and soft, productive land	
mweēr	—	s.v.	m ^w ēēr	to be twisted; to twist	
mweēr	—	s.v.	m ^w ēēr	to kill by strangulation; to strangle	
mwēn	—	n.	m ^w ēn	fool; foolishness; idiot; stupid person; twit; nincompoop	
mwēn jep	—	n.p.	m ^w ēn dʒép	childishness; puerility	
mwól	—	n.	m ^w ól	family	
mwól	—	n.	m ^w ól	man with same father but different mother	
mwólshak	—	n.	m ^w ól fāk	man with same father but different mother	
mwólshak	—	n.	m ^w ól fāk	people from the same family	
mwóór	—	a.	m ^w óór	same as; carbon copy; identical to; matching	
mwòór	—	n.	m ^w òór	oil; grease; ointment; cream; pomade	
mwòór kīr	—	n.p.	m ^w òór kīr	silk cotton tree; kapok	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
mwòór kóm	—	n.p.	m ^w òór kóm	groundnut oil	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mwòor páat	—	n.p.	m ^w òòr páát	canarium oil	used for anointing etc.; oil extracted from atili. This oil is of great significance to the Mwaghavul person, it is applied to boiled meat while hosting important visitors. It is poured on drinks during velang dance. It is believed to be the cure for many ailments. It is also used in anointing a newly wed woman by her in-laws. <i>Canarium schweinfurthii.</i>
mwòor pwos	mo	n.p.	m ^w òòr p ^w ós	body cream	
mwòor zèm	—	n.p.	m ^w òòr zèm	shea butter	
mwòor	—	n.p.	m ^w òòr	oil from the physic nut	medicinal.
(m)ma(r)we	—		(m)mà(r)wè		<i>Jatropha curcas</i>
mwòor òng	—	n.p.	m ^w òòr óng	oil-palm; palm-oil	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>
mwòor	—	n.p.	m ^w òòr	shea butter	
kungtup	—		kùṅtùp		
mwòor tén	—	n.p.	m ^w òòr tén	mahogany oil	bitter oil (applied on wounds and used for deworming)
mwoot	—	v.	m ^w òòt	to stone; to throw s.t. at an object	
mwoot kam	—	v.p.	m ^w òòt kām	to hit with a stick	
mwoot sár	—	v.p.	m ^w òòt sár	to hit with the hand; to slap	
mwos	—	n.	m ^w òs	local beer made from sorghum or millet	also mos. production takes two days.
mwos daa	—	n.p.	m ^w òs dāā	locally brewed beer	lit. ‘calabash beer’
mwos miyel	—	n.p.	m ^w òs miyēl	industrially brewed beer	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mwos shaar	—	p.n.	m ^w ʔs ʃāār	festival	held by elderly women according to their age-groups to cement their relationships, during the occasion they brew local beer among other things to entertain their members and their well-wishers. They organise local dance, usually the ceremony lasts for a few days
mya(a)l	—	n.	m ^y á(á)l	dry tears; slimy substance in one's eyes when one wakes up from sleep in the morning; rheum	also mimyaal
myaal	—	v.	m ^y áál	to request food from s.o. using indirect gestures and not words	
myaar	—	s.v.	m ^y āār	to be well-fed, overweight, fat, plumpy person or animal	
myas	—	v.	m ^y ās	to drink plenty of water	plural of shwaa
myeer	mo	n.	m ^y éér	bud; shoot; sprout	also mimyeer
myeer ngang	mo	n.p.	m ^y éér ⁿ gàŋ	central part of the shoot of fan palm	It is eaten either roasted or cooked. Also dup ngang , mbyol ngang
myeermuut	mo	n.	m ^y éérmùùt	eunuch; infertile man	the female equivalent is jeer
N n	NNnn				
'na		p.a.	-nā	my	short form of fina. shaar 'na my friend
n-		pref.	ṅ-	morpheme that marks future tense, dative or omitted preposition	
Na	—	pref.	nǎ	informal respect prefix applied to the name of a female elder	i.e. for Naceen → Na Naceen and for Dinatu → Na Dinatu cf. Náá
ná	—	v.	ná	to see; to look	imperative use only. Ná ri si see him here. cf. naa
naa	lyap	v.	náá, l ^y āp	to see; to behold; to examine; to watch; to look at; to regard	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nàa		pref.	nàà	respect prefix applied to the name of a younger woman	
nàá	mo	n.	nàá	mother	respect prefix for older woman
nàá	mo	n.	nàá	reference to any woman	also pàa. nàà ni ret zam the woman is good
naa a	—	v.p.	náá ā	to do s.t. often	Gwar ni ri naa a nnas mat firi The man often beats up his wife. cf. tong a tòng
naa (...) nkáa	—	v.p.	náá ^h káá	to foresee; to predict; to foretell; to prognosticate	lit. ‘to see with head’. Also naa shi káa
naa bit nfung kírám	—	v.p.	náá bít ^h fùŋ kírám	to attend to a commitment at the break of day	lit. ‘watch daybreak through an opening in the room’. Also tap bit nfung kírám
naa shi káa	—	v.p.	náá ʃi káa	to foresee; to predict; to foretell; to prognosticate	lit. ‘to see with head’. Also naa nkáa
naadók	mo	n.	nààdǒk	elder sister	Naadok a nighin An elder sister is a mother. cf. naaweel, ndaa, gilam
nàagirak	—	n.	nààgīrāk	maize with sparse seed	
nàajaghar	mo	n.	nààdǰāyār	general name for all female babies	before they are later given appropriate names when they start responding to their parents’ calls etc. before this stage the child is called <i>namwesh</i> only, but now it is interchangeably called <i>namwesh</i> and <i>nàajaghar</i> . Masc. <i>ngujaghar</i>
naajeel	—	v.	náádǰéél	to pity; to be sympathetic to be compassionate	
naajeel	—	n.	náádǰéél	pity; sympathy; compassion	
naakicir	—	n.	náákìtʃīr	traditional method of determining the cause of death within a family	Usually two days after death, the body is exhumed and local priests inspect the corpse and interpret the cause of death.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
naakicir	—	v.	náákĩřĩr	to determine the cause of death within a family	Usually two days after death, the body is exhumed and local priests inspect the corpse and interpret the cause of death.
nàakoghól	mo	n.	nààkóyól	spear that has a straight and pointed head, usually without barbs	cf. kòp
Naan	—	p.n.	nāān	God	God has male and female versions, Daa Naan and Nàā Naan . Prior to missionaries it was the female version but the Christians changed it to the male version. The Mwaghavul have other spirits which protect them against illnesses and catastrophes.
naan	mo	n.	nāān	spider spp.	Arachnidae. Known for its predatory nature and ability to kill a wide range of insects and even tiny mice. H. <i>gizogizo</i>
Naan zok		excl.	nāān zōk	God forbid!	Lit. ‘God hide!’
naanii	mo	n.	nāānīí	pygmy mouse	<i>Mus minutoides</i>
naapee	—	v.	náápēē	to see; to look	
naapee shi káa	—	n.p.	náápēē říkáá	capacity to foretell the future	
naapee shi káa	—	v.p.	náápēē říkáá	to foretell the future	
naapee wek-wek	—	v.p.	náápēē wèk wèk	to look here and there in fear	Làa ni naapee wek-wek ndĩ ri kiling wal kì mbwóor The child looked here and there in fear when he heard the roar of a lion
naar	mo	n.	nāār	middle; centre; median	
nàashée	mo	n.	nààřéé	insect sp.	that destroys jute plants and beans
naashee-nnaashee	—	n.	nààřéé ⁿ nààřéē	politics	also tubwoor


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nàashee- nnàashee	—	n.	nààʃéé ⁿ nààʃēē	game played by children	in which the person leading touches the feet of the others one by one Also a children's poem
naashoop	—	n.	nààʃóóp	shame; embarrassment	cf. naashwoop
naashwoop	—	n.	nààʃ ^w óóp	shame	also naashoop
nàashwoop	—	n.	nààʃ ^w óōp	hairy lady	
naat	—	s.v.	nààt	to be serious (issue)	
naat	—	s.v.	nààt	to be red	
naat njileng	—	v.p.	nààt ndʒilèŋ	to rust	
naat njileng	—	n.p.	nààt ndʒilèŋ	rust; rustiness	
naat-naat	—	adv.	nààt nààt	describes s.t. red	
naaweel	mo	n.	nààwéél	younger sister	A pèt naaweel fwagha nghan wa Call your younger sister for me, please. cf. naadok, ndaa, gilam given to the bride by the younger siblings of her husband. Usually shows assonance with the bride's name. Actual names are only added for identification. cf. nandii, nadong, nawaa
nadii	mo	n.	nǎdīī	courtesy title	given to the bride by the younger siblings of her husband. Usually shows assonance with the bride's name. Actual names are only added for identification. cf. nandii, nadong, nawaa
nadong	mo	n.	nǎdōŋ	courtesy title	given to the bride by the younger siblings of her husband. Usually shows assonance with the bride's name. Actual names are only added for identification. cf. nandong, nadii, nawaa
nafoolii	mo	n.	nàfóólíí	female agama lizard	also nshaagoo . The male is gol
nagham	mo	n.	nāyām	mare; female horse	Never used for hunting expeditions or war
naghap	mo	n.	nàyàp	armpit	
nagwet	—	loc.	nág ^w ét	outside	also nargwet
nak	mo	n.	nák	fool; imbecile; idiot; twit; nincompoop	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nám	mo	n.	nám	caterpillar sp.	brown caterpillar which stays in its shell
nambwai	—	n.	nāmb ^w āī	prolapsed uterus	(more as a result of illness as it often reaches the ground if the woman sits carelessly). Also nambwal
nambwal	—	n.	nāmb ^w āl	prolapsed uterus	(more as a result of illness as it often reaches the ground if the woman sits carelessly). Also nambwai
namwesh	mo	n.	nām ^w éǰ	general name given to a baby girl at birth before appropriate name is later given	cf. damwesh . Formerly when a child was born it remained in a maternity room for seven days, and was called by this name, to protect the child from sex change via sorcery.
nan	—	s.v.	nān	to be big in size (pl.)	plural of des
nan	mo	n.	nān	bigger fruit, farm produce or animals	Plural usage. Gwar ni yak pupwap, be ri wagher nan ni mo seet ku ri cin dween ni mo di mmat ni cèt The man caught fish, and he selected the bigger ones and sold but gave his wife the smaller ones to cook. cf. dween
nán	—	n.	nán	flesh	
nán	—	n.	nán	soil that is easy to hoe deeply	
nán ki toghom	—	n.p.	nán	human as a fallible and vulnerable being	lit. ‘flesh and blood’. Mun a nán ki toghom ‘We are flesh and blood’ i.e. We are fallible and vulnerable
nandii	mo	n.	nāndīī	courtesy title given to the bride by older women	Usually shows assonance with the bride’s name. cf. nadii, nandong, nuwaa

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nandong	mo	n.	nāndōŋ	courtesy title given to the bride by older women	Usually shows assonance with the bride's name. cf. nadong, nandii, nuwaa
nang	—	v.	nāŋ	to ask; to enquire; to question	also tal
nang	—	v.	nāŋ	to rain	Used in pee ni/ra nang mun 'the weather asks us' i.e. it rains for our good. Doghon pee ni ra nang mun Yesterday it rained for our good. cf. báan
náng	—	pron.	náŋ	your mother (of man) used by senior generation	note that the use of this word in this context by your junior is now considered insulting, probably due to the Hausa sense of this expression. cf. ning, pàk
nàng	mo	n.	nàŋ	question; inquiry; query	also tàl
nanggoghot	—	n.	nàŋgógyót	act of tickling	
nàngkáa	—	adv.	nàŋ káá	solely; on your own	used with san, sun, sak, shik, suk, shin, sat or shut . Ri ki cìn mbii a nàngkáa shin he does things all by himself
nargwet	—	loc.	nàrg ^w ét	outside; external	also nagwet
nas	—	v.	nās	to beat (pl.)	sg. nung . cf. niram, siram
nasara	mo	n.	nàsará	white man	< H.
nás-nás	—	id.	nás nás	very tightly	(of closing a hole)
nawaa	mo	n.	nāwáá	courtesy title given to the bride by the younger siblings of her husband	Usually shows assonance with the bride's name. Actual names are only added for identification. cf. nuwaa, nadong, nadii
nayong	—	n.	nàyōŋ	starvation; famine; hunger	< Fyem
nceng	mo	n.	ⁿ fěŋ	clitoris	also nkyong
ncicak	mo	n.	ⁿ fĩfǎk	grasshopper sp.	green, slender, edible grasshopper. The female is larger than the male.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ncimeer	mo	n.	ⁿ ŋĩmēēr	water-boatman	Corixidae. Black insect usually found floating in stagnant water. Usually found skittering across the surface of stagnant water. It was believed to impart swimming ability when made to bite the armpit
					
nciwe	mo	n.	ⁿ ŋĩwè	side-striped jackal	<i>Canis adustus</i>
ncokmeel	mo	n.	ⁿ ŋòkméél	grasshopper sp.	Similar to ncicak but smaller.
ncughur	mo	n.	ⁿ ŋùyùr	duck, goose generic	Anatidae
ndaa	mo	n.	ⁿ dāā	elder brother	A ri a ndaa fina He is my elder brother. cf. gilam , naadok , naaweel
ndaajii	mo	n.	ⁿ dààdzíí	anything used or referred to, to frighten or scare children to conform to the norms of the society	
ndaajii	mo	n.	ⁿ dààdzíí	grass sp.	
ndaajii yàa puus	—	n.p.	ⁿ dààdzíí yàa pūūs	eclipse of the sun	
ndaajii yàa tár	—	n.p.	ⁿ dààdzíí yàa tár	eclipse of the moon	
ndaaryil	mo	n.	ⁿ dāāryíl	train	
ndaghām-		adv.	ⁿ dāyám	describes how s.o.	wuri katpoo
ndaghām			ⁿ dāyám	grumbles or murmurs	ndaghām- ndaghām nkáa shaar firi He speaks grumblingly against his friend
ndaghan	mo	n.	ⁿ dàyàn	small dark snake sp.	
ndaghap	mo	n.	ⁿ dāyāp	pomposity; foolish pride; pompous person	
ndai	mo	p.n.	ⁿ dāī	central part of a town; burrow; main store	
Ndái	—	p.n.	ⁿ dái	place near Panyam	
ndál	mo	n.	ⁿ dál	big stick; club	
ndàl	mo	n.	ⁿ dàl	zebra mouse	<i>Lemniscomys spp.</i>
ndàm	mo	n.	ⁿ dàm	gecko (general)	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ndàm dwàghàr	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dàm d ^w àyar	gecko sp.	smaller than ndamizir , commonly found in houses
ndamisir	mo	n.	ⁿ dàmísìr	gecko sp.	also ndamizir
ndamizir	mo	n.	ⁿ dàmízìr	gecko sp.	also ndamisir
ndàmshwar	mo	n.	ⁿ dàmšwār	gecko sp.	also ndàm dwàghàr
ndàng		adv.	ndàŋ	after	jep mo swa pwat <i>rùtùtùt</i> ndàng wat mo they scrambled out, <i>rùtùtùt</i> , in pursuit of the thieves. Nyem so ndàng Naan mo ki mwaan sat pòò Naan ni ngurum mo a shipee-shipee Christians go around preaching to people from place to place
ndàng...dī		prep.	ndàŋ...dī	with	lop fina ndàng gha dī My message is with you
ndanggaghar	mo	n.	ndāŋgáyár	earwig, ‘skirt and blouse’	Also dīghir kwee <i>Dermaptera</i> . Lives in damp places including clothes.
ndangshak		adv.	ⁿ dàŋ jàk	together; in agreement; one after another	
ndengdeng	mo	n.	ⁿ dèŋdèŋ	raft-zither	, struck or plucked musical instrument
ndèngdèng dāa	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dèŋdèŋ dāā	lute with calabash resonator	
ndèngdèng miil	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dèŋdèŋ mīl	raft-zither	
ndèngdèng shim	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dèŋdèŋ shīm	lute with skin-covered resonator	similar to the Hausa <i>kuntiki</i>
ndèngdèng soghom	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dèŋdèŋ sōyōm	xylophone with cowhorn resonators	



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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ndī		conj.	ⁿ dī	as	Ndi as ni naa mee sibel, be ni taa sushii ndang ni As the dog saw a wild cat, it began to pursue it. Also kaadi
nding	mo	n.	ⁿ dīŋ	stone; lump of soil; clod	
ndibèn	—	n.	ⁿ dìbèn	gum; glue; pitch; sticky substance; mucilaginous substance	
ndibet	mo	n.	ⁿ dìbèt	upper grinding stone, upper millstone, handstone	refers to the upper mobile stone
ndibet furum	—	n.p.	ⁿ dìbèt fùrùm	knee-cap	
ndifilip	mo	n.	ⁿ dìfìlìp	small cockroach sp.	Also ndipyeel . <i>Periplaneta americana</i> . H. <i>kyankeso</i> Vespidae spp.
ndifining	mo	n.	ⁿ dìfìnìŋ	wasp	village weaver
ndighim	mo	n.	ⁿ dìyìm	general term for yellow-chested birds	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> , yellow-fronted tinkerbird <i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>
ndighis	mo	n.	ⁿ dīyīs	giant mole-cricket	<i>Gryllotalpa africana</i> . Very large ground-dwelling cricket which can be very destructive to growing plants. Dug out of holes and eaten by children. Very noisy.
ndighisnaan	mo	n.	ⁿ dìyìsnāān	cricket sp.	Noisy cricket which destroys clothes.



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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ndikinong	mo	n.	ⁿ dìkìnòŋ	stink-ant	<i>Tapinoma sessile</i> . Also nditinong . A large biting ant that smells. It moves across the ground in groups. H. <i>gwano</i>
ndikop	mo	n.	ⁿ díkòp	spiny mouse	<i>Acomys</i> spp.
ndilat	—	n.	ⁿ dīlāt	less sticky clay not suitable for pottery or plaster	Regarded as bad clay. Dyees ðiisi ni long ndilat zam This sand has a lot of bad clay
ndilòs		id.	ⁿ dìlòs	describes pouring s.t. with a splash	beer wáar ndilòs pour the cereal drink with a splash
ndilòs		id.	ⁿ dìlòs	describes dying without survivors	murap ndilòs be dead without a survivor
ndilòs		id.	ⁿ dìlòs	describes being completely absent	ðee ndilòs be completely absent
ndimeeza	mo	n.	ⁿ dìméézá	eucalyptus tree	
ndimoghol	mo	n.	ⁿ dímōyōl	small green grasshopper, bush-cricket	Tettagonidae. Also ndumoghol . Small grasshopper which mimics a leaf
ndipwoop	mo	n.	ⁿ dìp ^w óóp	winged termite; flying ant	also ndupwoop . The largest size of flying ant. H. <i>shinge</i> cf. nfwash, wuryaa, nluwash cf. ndifilip .
ndipyeel	mo	n.	ⁿ dìp ^y éél	cockroach	<i>Periplaneta americana</i> . H. <i>kyankeso</i> . Usually found at night around toilets
ndipyeel àm	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dìp ^y ēēl àm	giant water-bug	<i>Belostoma</i> spp. Lit. ‘cockroach of water’.




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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ndipyeel ki ndifilip (jir)	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dìp ^y éél kí ⁿ dìfilìp dǵír	everyone; all people participating in s.t. without anyone excluded	zughum firi ni mo kàt ndipyeel ki ndifilip jir his presents/gifts go to all people
ndipyeel ki ndifilip (jir)	—	adv.	ⁿ dìp ^y éél kí ⁿ dìfilìp dǵír	en masse; with everybody's involvement	mo pwat ndipyeel ki ndifilip jir mpeeku mo kaat ri di they came out en masse to welcome him
ndire		adv.	ⁿ dìré	rightly; correctly; properly; suitably	
ndire		a.	ⁿ dìré	right; correct; proper; suitable	
ndire	—	n.	ⁿ dìré	being right, correct, proper, suitable	
ndire-ndire		adv.	ⁿ dìré ⁿ dìré	properly; correctly; accurately; well	wura cèt gwòm mwòor ni ndire-ndire she cooked the oily food correctly. Yit ki ngunan ni moo naapee ndire-ndire the eyes of the old man see very well <i>Estrildidae</i>
ndirit	mo	n.	ⁿ dírít	waxbill	
ndiryagham (káa)	mo	n.	ⁿ dír ^y àgàm káá	soldier termite	The name means literally 'big head' using the insulting adjective.
ndishii	mo	n.	ⁿ dìʃii	fly (generic)	often applied to the housefly, <i>Musca domestica</i> . Feeds on dirt and is common where there are livestock.
ndishii kicir	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dìʃii kǵír	maggot; grub	Feeds on rotten wood
ndishii waar	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dìʃii wāār	large type of housefly.	
ndishol	mo	n.	ⁿ dìʃɔl	fruit of the wild date palm, pyem	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>
nditilong kùr	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dìtìlòŋ kùr	cotton-stainer bug	see nditinong kùr
nditinong	mo	n.	ⁿ dìtìnòŋ	stink-ant	also ndikinong H. <i>gwano</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nditinong kàìr	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dìtìnòŋ kàìr	cotton-stainer bug	<i>Dysdercus</i> spp. Mating pairs of the cotton-stainer appear at the end of April. also nditilong kàìr
					
ndiisi		dem.	ndíísí	that or those; over there; the other one	<i>díisi</i> when used in clause-final position outside the noun phrase it refers to. It indicates position away from the speaker and the hearer. a mat ni ndiisi ‘FOC. woman the that’ that is the woman. cf. mmini
ndiisì		dem.	ndíísì	this; here	<i>díisì</i> when used in clause-final position outside the noun phrase it refers to. It indicates position near the speaker. a mat ni ndiisì ‘FOC. woman the this’ this is the woman. cf. mmini


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ndin		a.	ⁿ dĩn	without; lacking	as dĩisi ni yem ndin mbiise kuni dee si gòkshiròk The dog has not been fed for some time, and it is looking emaciated, gòkshiròk wuri mwaan ndin nnaashwoop zòkmòn-zòkmòn he walks around without shame, zòkmòn-zòkmòn; Taji a so ndin laa ni kas Don't you go without the child
ndin mmàn		adv.	ⁿ dĩn ^m màn	unknowingly; unexpectedly	
ndin njak	—	a.	ⁿ dĩn ndʒàk	arrogant; unscrupulous	shameless;
ndin njak		adv.	ⁿ dĩn ⁿ ʒàk	without shamelessly; unscrupulously	shame,
ndighin		loc.	ⁿ dĩyìn	inside; within; in	An zok shaghal ni a ndighin lu I hid the money inside the room. This can stand for an existential verb. Manret ndighin tughun Manret is in the pit. cf. ndighin used in feeding horses
ndoghorok	—	n.	ⁿ dõyõròk	grass sp.	
ndol	mo	n.	ⁿ dól	ankle-rattle made from iron	


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ndol ngang	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dòl ⁿ gàŋ	leg-rattle	made from palm leaf boxes filled with pebbles 
ndóm	mo	n.	ⁿ dóm	middle-aged person	
ndubuk	mo	n.	ⁿ dúbùk	brain	also ndumuk
nduđúk	—	n.	ⁿ dùđúk	silk cotton floss	
nduđúk kùir	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dùđúk kùir	silk cotton tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
ndugwaal	—	n.	ⁿ dùg ^w áál	secretion by women during intercourse	cf. nyòl
nDúkum	—	p.n.	ⁿ dúkūm	spirit that protects food crops	
nduldulum	mo	n.	ⁿ dūldùlùm	black whetstone	used in sharpening shaving knives, hoes cutlasses, etc.
ndùlúm	—	n.	ⁿ dùlúm	suffocating or asphyxiating matter	
ndumoghol	mo	n.	ⁿ dúmōyōl	small green grasshopper, bush-cricket	Tettagonidae. Also ndimoghol . Small grasshopper which mimics a leaf
ndumoghol	—	a.	ⁿ dúmōyōl	colour of a horse	
ndumoghol	mo	n.	ⁿ dúmōyōl	grasshopper sp.	Also ndimoghol
ndumu	mo	n.	ⁿ dùmú	brown hyena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i> . Refers to a greedy person or glutton. Thus wagha a ndumu you are a hyaena implies you are greedy Hausa <i>kura</i>
ndumuk	mo	n.	ⁿ dúmùk	brain; bone marrow	also ndubuk . cf. nvel
ndumuur	—	n.	ⁿ dúmùùr	bone marrow	also nvel
ndùng	—	v.a.	ⁿ dùŋ	be about to	Panmun ndùng sò wàa Panmun is about to go home Daa ndùng kilom cáan Father is starting to make a hoe
ndupung	—	n.	ⁿ dùpùŋ	haze; mist; fog	cf. pilem
ndupung	—	n.	ⁿ dùpùŋ	white powder from plants in the dry season	cf. pilem
ndupung daghar	—	n.p.	ⁿ dùpùŋ dǎyár	hail; ice blocks; snow; frost	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ndupwoop	mo	n.	ⁿ dùp ^w óóp	winged termite; flying ant	also ndipwoop . The largest size of flying ant. H. <i>shinge</i> cf. nfwash , wuryaa , nluwash
ndur	mo	n.	ⁿ dúr	sedge sp.	<i>Mariscus longibracteatus</i> and probably other <i>Mariscus</i> spp. (1) monocotyledonous plant found in swampy/marshy areas
ndur	mo	n.	ⁿ dúr	mistletoe	<i>Tapinanthus</i> and <i>Loranthus</i> spp. A person can be referred to as ndur if they depend heavily on others. cf. also kirom .
ndushuu	mo	n.	ⁿ dùfūū	caterpillar sp.	Covered in stinging hairs. Feeds on leaves, mostly dark brown. Its eggs are protected in a silk cocoon.
ndutughut	mo	n.	ⁿ dùtúyút	plant sp.	
ndùu	mo	n.	ⁿ dùù	empty maize cob	maize cob that has not produced seed as opposed to a maize husk (nduushwaa)
nduu	mo	n.	ⁿ dūū	skink spp.	also nduunii , nduuning
nduu	mo	n.	ⁿ dūū	fish sp.	
nduu shwaa	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dùù f ^w áá	maize husk	also simply called nduu if the context is clear
nduunii	mo	n.	ⁿ dùùníf	skink spp.	Also nduu , nduuning .
nduuning	mo	n.	ⁿ dùùnínj	skink spp.	Also nduu , nduunii .
ndwet	mo	n.	ⁿ d ^w ét	support; pillar; pole	
ndfyen		adv.	ⁿ d ^y ēn	at your own pace, taking time	
ndyès	mo	n.	ⁿ d ^y ès	pestle	
neen	—	n.	nēēn	hunger; famine; starvation	
neen (kwee)	mo	n.(p.)	nēēn (k ^w èè)	part of the intestine of a chicken	
neen àm	—	n.p.	nèèn àm	thirst	
neer	mo	n.	nēēr	vagina; cunt	
neer	—	v.	nēēr	to surround; to encircle	
neer pee	—	v.	nēēr pēē	to demarcate; to encircle a place	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
neer pee	—	v.	nēēr pēē	to roam about; to wander; to ramble	
nèn	—	v.	nèn	to feel like urinating or defecating	ɖyes nèn ri he felt like defecating
nFèer	mo	p.n.	ⁿ fèēr	Fyer people and language	
nfii		a.	nfii	empty; void	
nfifee	mo	n.	ⁿ fifèè	shale	
nfong-fong	—	n.	ⁿ fōŋfōŋ	wind that blows from the west	
nfong-fong	—	n.	ⁿ fōŋfōŋ	wayward person; delinquent; recalcitrant person; unruly person	
nfumvum		id.	ⁿ fūmvūm	blindly; blindfolded	doghon dyeel paa pee ni ku mo swa pwat nfumvum yesterday, smoke covered the place, so they had to run out blinded
nfut	—	n.	nfùt	stage in preparation of kenaf condiment when the seeds rot	goghor nfut ni du aase càf the kenaf condiment being prepared smells pungently
nfut	mo	n.	ⁿ fùt	mosquito	<i>Anopheles</i> spp. Sucks human blood and is responsible for malaria.
					
nfut	mo	n.	ⁿ fùt	metal lock; stocks	used mostly in detention centres to keep inmates from escaping. People were placed in stocks with their feet poking out and mosquitoes used to bite them, hence the name.
nfuul		adv.	nfūūl	describes internal pain or death	due to external shock, without making visible signs on the body
nfwaghap	mo	n.	nf ^{sv} àɣàp	biting fly	Tabanidae. Appears July-September.
nfwaghap	mo	n.	nf ^{sv} àɣàp	grass sp.	also filfuk

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nfwash	mo	n.	ⁿ f ^w ʌʃ	non-winged termite sp.	cf. nluwash , ndupwoop/ndipwoop , waryaa , njar , mpyeer , ndiryagham káa see pumbwan steals chickens
nfoon gwom	mo	n.p.	ⁿ f ^w õn g ^w õm	plant sp.	
nfyem	mo	n.	ⁿ f ^y éém	small raptor sp.	steals chickens
ngaa		adv.	ŋāā	for a long time; forever; eternally	
ngaal	mo	n.	ⁿ gààl	horizontal interior support for granary	
ngaal	mo	n.	ⁿ gààl	tree sp.	
ngaal	mo	n.	ⁿ gààl	scorpion fly	<i>Bittacus</i> spp. Found in humid areas. 
ngaalaak	mo	n.	ⁿ gààlāāk	praying mantis	also nnaalaak , nnaasheem
ngaam	mo	n.	ⁿ gáám	ram; male sheep	
ngàam tum	—	n.	ⁿ gààm tūm	drawn game in a wrestling contest	when the contestants fall on their backs and there is no winner. also ngàng puus ba mishkagham ni wuri ntong di a ngaa-ngaa kas the chief will not live forever
ngaa-ngaa		adv.	ŋāā ŋāā	for a very long time, for ever and ever	
ngaas		a.	ⁿ gàás	dry (as food)	
ngaas		a.	ⁿ gàás	bare (as a cable without insulation)	
ngaas	mo	n.	ⁿ gàás	left-over food	also ngàas gwom
ngàas gwom	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gàás g ^w õm	left-over food	also ngaas
ngafukshii	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gàfùkʃì	vulture	cf. also ngavurcii , nvurshii
nGagharang	—	p.n.	ⁿ gàyàràŋ	spirit	that protects crops on the farm and causes and cures waist pains.
ngàk		a.	ⁿ gàk	big; huge; large; vast; mighty	
ngal	—	num.	ⁿ gál	million (1,000,000)	
ngamsughun	mo	n.	ⁿ gāmsùyùn	civet cat	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>
ngàn	mo	n.	ŋàn	snake sp.	
ngang	mo	n.	ⁿ gàŋ	borassus palm; fan palm	<i>Borassus</i> <i>aethiopicum</i> H. <i>giginya</i>


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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngáng	mo	n.	ⁿ gáŋ	Senegal galago; bushbaby	<i>Galago senegalensis</i>
ngǎng	mo	n.	ŋǎŋ	traditional hoe	It has a long shaft and handle tied to the main hoe by a woven fibre. Once in a while the hoe especially the area where the handle is tied with the fibre is soaked in water for the fibre to shrink. This is no longer in use due to its complexity i.e. one has to get the jute fibre, weave it before getting an elder who will tie the hoe. With the fèt , one could go straight to the farm from the blacksmith without further assistance (see cáan)
ngang puus	—	n.p.	ⁿ gàŋ pūūs	drawn game in a wrestling contest	when the contestants fall on their backs and there is no winner. Also ngàam tum
ngangraghap	mo	n.	ⁿ gàŋràŋp	chameleon	<i>Pandanus imperator</i>
ngangvet	mo	n.	ⁿ gàŋvét	black scorpion	
ngargak	—	n.	ⁿ gàrgák	Bambara groundnut	 <i>Vigna subterranea.</i> cf. kom tughus
ngarmoghol	—	n.	ⁿ gàrmōŋl	long pod bean sp.	recent coinage Green caterpillar usually found on the mmawe shrub, <i>Jatropha curcas.</i>
ngarmun	mo	n.	ⁿ gàrmùn	bic; biro; ballpoint pen	
ngarmushang	mo	n.	ⁿ gàrmùsháŋ	caterpillar sp.	
ngarpyaa	mo	n.	ⁿ gārp ^y áá	grasshopper sp.	Large edible grasshopper. The female carries the male on her back. Greyish in colour with darkish stripes

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngarvip	mo	n.	ⁿ gārvìp	book	recent coinage
ngarvum	mo	n.	ⁿ gārvùm	grasshopper sp.	A large ash-coloured grasshopper which moves slowly usually in small groups. Not destructive.
ngau		adv./a.	ⁿ gàú	describes shaving the head completely	
ngau		adv./a.	ⁿ gàú	describes a dome without a roof	
ngau	mo	n.	ŋàú	wild dog; fox	possibly the sand fox, <i>Vulpes pallida</i>
ngavurcii	mo	n.	ⁿ gàvùrtʃii	vulture	cf. also nvurshii , ngafukshii
nggaa	—	n.	ⁿ gāā	adultery	
nggaa	mo	n.	ⁿ gāā	prostitute; adulterous man or woman; fornicator	cf. mat nggaa , mwàan shwaa
ng hik	mo	n.	ⁿ ɣìk	stone; rock	
ng hik fin	mo	n.p.	ⁿ ɣìk fìn	grinding stone; millstone; quern	refers to the lower, stationary, stone (quern). Also fin
ng hik tighiring	—	n.p.	ⁿ ɣìk tīɣīrìŋ	stone which is one of the front legs of a tripod	bigger than dàngpìghít
ng icak	mo	n.	ⁿ gìʃák	bunch of straws	used in the preparation of <i>kunu</i> and other local drinks
ng ik	—	n.	ⁿ gìk	double (years, bundles of millet)	opposite of hambal . Mostly used while counting bundles of millet for threshing
ng ik	—	num.	ⁿ gìk	thousand (1000)	cf. also dubu
ng imaar	—	n.	ⁿ gímāār	grass sp.	also kasbiring
ng imirok	—	n.	ⁿ gìmīròk	sediment of <i>Canarium</i> fruit during extraction of oil	<i>Canarium schweinfurthi</i> . cf. ngitish
ng ingaa	mo	n.	ŋīŋàà	sacred ibis; hadada ibis	<i>Thekornis aethiopica</i> , <i>Bostrychia hagedash</i> . Also the name of a village in Ampang where this bird used to be seen
ng iris	—	n.	ⁿ gìrìs	cartilage; ‘biscuit bone’	also ngurus . H. <i>kwatar kashi</i>
ng irok	mo	n.	ⁿ gìròk	fish hook; trigger; hook for crane; hook	
ng iròk	—	n.	ⁿ gìròk	snoring	ri ki fii ngiròk He usually snores
ng iròk lèè	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gìròk lèè	hook used for tattooing	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngìròk	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gìròk	hook for fishing	Hausa kúrgyè
pupwap	—	n.	púp ^w áp	residue from extracted <i>atili</i> oil	cf. ngimirok
ngitish	mo	n.	ⁿ gítíʃ	sponge used for washing plates, pots, etc.	
ngizok	—	n.	ⁿ gìzòk	upright, twisted hair; dreadlocks	to have this, the hair was dressed with mud, smeared with oil and heated with hot potsherds. When dry, it was then decorated with <i>lip</i> powder. cf. shwat káa
ngo	—	pron.	ⁿ gó	stands for a specific person, for example one identified earlier	Also in expressions such as koo ngo díidang 'e whoever
ngo díidēs	nyem díinan	n.p.	ⁿ gó díídēs	influential person	
ngóghót	mo	n.	ⁿ góyót	tick	Ixodidae. Ticks stick to grass stems and catch passing animals. Their eggs are found in the grass. H. <i>kaska</i>
					
ngòk	mo	n.	ⁿ gòk	grasshopper (generic)	
ngòk	—	n.	ⁿ gòk	'meat' when in conversation at festivals	this is a polite or reduced form, implying the speaker does not have much or is not boasting
ngòk	mo	n.	ⁿ gòk	darling, beloved	used as a sort of diminutive applied to a girlfriend
ngòk biring	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gòk bírínj	grasshopper sp.	large, green grasshopper
ngòk kwaghas	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gòk k ^w àgàs	grasshopper sp.	small grasshopper
ngòk njii	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gòk ⁿ dʒíí	grasshopper sp.	small grasshopper. Name means 'grasshopper of the ancestral spirits'.
ngòndòs		a.	ⁿ gòndòs	long	(insulting, applied to penis)

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngong	mo	n.	ⁿ góŋ	snake sp.	commonly found around houses, not poisonous
ngong ye		int.	ⁿ góŋ yē	How much?	cf. gong. A seet ngarvip ni a ngong ye? 'You buy book the FOC how much Q' How much did you pay for the book?
ngông-ngông		id.	ŋôŋ ŋôŋ	describes sound of dog barking	also hòu-hòu, wòu-wòu
ngooroo	mo	n.	ⁿ gòòròò	pied crow	<i>Corvus albus</i> . H. <i>hànkáákàà</i>
ngòos		a.	ⁿ gòòs	long (insulting, applied to penis)	dup fwagha ni aase ngòos Your penis is very long. Gòos ki dup Your penis has length
ngorzol	—	n.	ⁿ gòrzól	smallpox	also dwáng, mubin . General body weakness, pustules appear across the body. Generally ends in death. H. <i>agana</i> . No longer prevalent.
ngu	nyem	pref.	ⁿ gù, ⁿ yèm	person	(prefixed to expressions to signify type or profession)
ngu (dang) dimighir	nyem (dang) dimighir	n.p.	ⁿ gù dāŋ dīmīyīr	person who is trickish, not straightforward	
ngu (koos) paa	nyem (koos) paa	n.p.	ⁿ gù kōōs páá	one who sees by way of voodoo	
ngu (tàng) shwan	nyem (tàng) shwan	n.p.	ⁿ gù (tāŋ)ʃ ^w àn	troublesome person	
ngu ar	nyem ar	n.p.	ⁿ gù ár	intermediary in marriage transaction	
ngu Bilaat	nyem Bilaat	n.p.	ⁿ gù bílààt	Fulani man	
ngu baan	nyem baan	n.p.	ⁿ gù báán	good Samaritan	
ngu bál nsar	nyem bál nsar	n.p.	ⁿ gù bál ⁿ sár	miser	
ngu butbish	nyem butbish	n.p.	ⁿ gù bŭtbīʃ	wicked person; malevolent person	Pòodwang ri a ngu butbish Pòodwang is a wicked man
ngu byàal	nyem byàal	n.p.	ⁿ gù b ^y ààl	wild, aggressive person	Ri a ngu byàal He is an aggressive person
ngu cicet	nyem cicet	n.p.	ⁿ gù ʃíʃèt	cook; one who prepares food	
ngu đak ar	nyem đak ar	n.p.	ⁿ gù đǎk ár	person working on road construction	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngu ðak	nyem ðak	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðák	cobbler; shoe repairer	
kwaghazak	kwaghazak		k ^w áyázák		
ngu ðak	nyem ðak	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðák	mechanic	
nisogho	nisogho		nìsóyó		
ngu ðak wus	nyem ðak wus	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðák wūs	PHCN staff; electricity worker	
ngu ðak yen	nyem ðak yen	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðák yēn	medical personnel	
ngu ðangðang	nyem ðangðang	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðāŋðāŋ	beggar	
ngu ðiip	nyem ðiip	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðīp	harvester	(one who harvests crops)
ðíbéń	nyem ðíbéń		ðíbéń		
ngu ðíkpee	nyem ðíkpee	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðíkpeē	builder	
ngu fét long	nyem fét long	n.p.	ⁿ gù fét lōŋ	butcher	
ngu fetpee	nyem fetpee	n.p.	ⁿ gù fétpeē	cleaner	lit. 'person sweeps place'
ngu jwàk	nyem jwàk	n.p.	ⁿ gù dʒ ^w ák	wicked person	
ngu kaabal	nyem kaabal	n.p.	ⁿ gù káá bál	one who is stubborn	
ngu kam ar kí Naan	nyem kam ar kí Naan	n.p.	ⁿ gù kám ár kí nāān	priest; vicar	
ngu kamkam	nyem kamkam	n.p.	ⁿ gù kámkám	teacher	
ngu kampee	nyem kampee	n.p.	ⁿ gù kámpēē	laboratory technician	
ngu kyeer	nyem kyeer	n.p.	ⁿ gù k ^y ēēr	poultry farmer	
kwee	nyem kwee		k ^w èè		
ngu kyeer	nyem kyeer	n.p.	ⁿ gù k ^y ēēr	cattle herder	
randong	nyem randong		rāndōŋ		
ngu kyeer	nyem kyeer	n.p.	ⁿ gù k ^y ēēr tūm	shepherd	
tum	nyem tum				
ngu kyes	nyem kyes	n.p.	ⁿ gù k ^y ēs	very generous person	
mwòor	nyem mwòor		m ^w òòr ⁿ tūyūt		
ntughut	nyem ntughut				
ngu laplop	nyem laplop	n.p.	ⁿ gù láplòp	person who runs errands eagerly	
ngu lapsar	nyem lapsar	n.p.	ⁿ gù lápsár	sharpshooter; good archer	
ngu lapwap	nyem lapwap	n.p.	ⁿ gù lápwap	tax collector; revenue officer	
ngu le aghas	nyem le aghas	n.p.	ⁿ gù lè àyàs	one who make others laugh; jester; joker; comic; comedian	
ngu loghom	nyem loghom	n.p.	ⁿ gù lōyōm	person who induces leprosy by sorcery	
ngu lukshik	nyem lukshik	n.p.	ⁿ gù lúkʃik	magician; sorcerer	
ngu màar	nyem màar	n.p.	ⁿ gù mààr	fish farmer	
pupwap	nyem pupwap		púp ^w áp		
ngu man wàar	nyem man wàar	n.p.	ⁿ gù mān wààr	lawyer; advocate	
ngu mang	nyem mang	n.p.	ⁿ gù màn kòòk	leader of a singing group/dancing group	
kook	nyem kook				
ngu mangkir	nyem mangkir	n.p.	ⁿ gù màn ^k īr	videographer	

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ngu	nyem	n.p.	ⁿ gù màŋkùùr	surveyor	
mangkùur	mangkùur				
ngu mangriin	nyem mangriin	n.p.	ⁿ gù màŋrīin	photographer	
ngu mangshik	nyem mangshik	n.p.	ⁿ gù màŋʃik	person who easily gets into trouble or who has got into trouble	
ngu Meernyang	nyem Meernyang	p.n.	ⁿ gù mēērn ^y áŋ	Mernyang person	
ngu mumuut	nyem mumuut	n.p.	ⁿ gù mūmúút	dead person	
ngu Mupun	nyem Mupun	n.p.	ⁿ gù mùpūn	Mupun person	
ngu muyii	nyem muyii	n.p.	ⁿ gù múyíí	historical figure	
ngu mwàan ki pòò Naan	nyem mwàan ki pòò Naan	n.p.	ⁿ gù mwààn kí pòò nāān	evangelist	
ngu naajeel	nyem naajeel	n.p.	ⁿ gù náádʒéél	one who is compassionate	
ngu naalong	nyem naalong	n.p.	ⁿ gù náálōŋ	herdsman	
ngu nCip	nyem nCip	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ ʃíp, - ⁿ ʃíp	Chip person; Miship person	
ngu ndaghap	nyem ndaghap	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ dāyāp	pompous person	
ngu nFyam	nyem nFyam	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ fāam	Fyem person	
ngu nGween	nyem nGween	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ gwēēn, ⁿ yè ^m ⁿ gwēēn, ⁿ yè ^m -	Hausa person	
ngu nGween Gurum	nyem nGween Gurum	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ g ^w ēēn gùrùm	Mwaghavul man who has converted to Islam	
ngu nJii Dughurii	nyem nJii Dughurii	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ dʒìì dúyúríí	Igbo man	
ngu nRem	nyem nRem	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ rèem	Berom person	
ngu nRon	nyem nRon	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ ròn	Ron person	
ngu numpee	nyem numpee	n.p.	ⁿ gù nūmpēē	devil; demon	one who deceives people
ngu piring pòò	nyem piring pòò	n.p.	ⁿ gù pīrīŋ pòò	interpreter	
ngu pit wus	nyem pit wus	n.p.	ⁿ gù pìt wūs	fireman	
ngu pwaspee	nyem pwaspee	n.p.	ⁿ gù p ^w āspēē	carpenter; woodworker	
ngu pwos kwaghazak	nyem pwos kwaghazak	n.p.	ⁿ gù p ^w ōs k ^w āyàzàk	shoe shiner	
ngu ryeenaan	nyem ryeenaan	n.p.	ⁿ gù r ^y éénāān	magician; sorcerer	who is able to move things about by occult power
ngu ryeenaan	nyem ryeenaan	n.p.	ⁿ gù r ^y éénāān	dilatory person	
ngu shwaa yughur	nyem shwaa yughur	n.p.	ⁿ gù ʃ ^w āā yúyúúr	drunkard; sot	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngu so ndàng Naan	nyem so ndàng Naan mo	n.p.	ⁿ gù sò ⁿ dàŋ nāān	Christian	
ngu tàa ndengdeng	nyem tàa ndengdeng	n.p.	ⁿ gù tàà ⁿ dèŋ ⁿ déŋ	zither player	
ngu tàa njweng	nyem tàa njweng	n.p.	ⁿ gù tàà ⁿ dʒ ^w éŋ	flautist	
ngu taanpee	nyem taanpee	n.p.	ⁿ gù tàànpēē	tailor	
ngu tap wàar	nyem tap wàar	n.p.	ⁿ gù táp wààr	police	
ngu tappee	nyem tappee	n.p.	ⁿ gù táppēē	security personnel	
ngu tendēm cii múút	nyem tendēm cii múút	n.p.	ⁿ gù tēndēm ʃíí múút	thief; male prostitute	
ngu tokdun	nyem tokdun	n.p.	ⁿ gù tòkdùn	stammerer; stutterer	
ngu tokdyeel	nyem tokdyeel	n.p.	ⁿ gù tòkd ^y éél	judge	
ngu tokshik	nyem tokshik	n.p.	ⁿ gù tòkʃik	sympathizer; get-well visitor; person who gives a goodwill message; person who greets, especially at a formal occasion	Ngu tokshik a ngu mang kúm ‘One who greets is a corpse carrier’ i.e. One who greets another may discover a problem and offer a help. cf. tokshik
ngu tung nicaap	nyem tung nicaap	n.p.	ⁿ gù túŋ nìʃááp	pilot	
ngu tung nisogho	nyem tung nisogho	n.p.	ⁿ gù túŋ nìsɔ́ɔ	driver	
ngu zaarii	nyem zaarii	n.p.	ⁿ gù zááríí	seer; prophet; soothsayer; diviner	
ngubam	nyem bam	n.	ⁿ gù bàm	helper	
ngubang	—	n.	ⁿ gùbán	fair-complexioned person	descriptive term used in paa divination. Ngu paa ni sat nne a ngubang cin nyang nlàa ni The paa diviner said it was a fair- complexioned person that bewitched (= harmed) the child. cf. ngutup
ngudang	nyem dang	n.	ⁿ gùdáŋ	beggar; mendicant	
ngudung	nyem dung	n.	ⁿ gùdúŋ	liar	female nìdung
ngufong	nyem fong	n.	ⁿ gùfɔŋ	powerful person	
ngughir	mo	n.	ⁿ gùŷír	fish sp. which pricks	
ngughir	—	n.	ⁿ gùŷír	thorny plant sp.	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngugok	nyemgok	n.	ⁿ gùgōk, ⁿ yèmgōk	emaciated, weak and sick person; patient	
ngugurak	mo	n.	ⁿ gùgūrāk	water-bug	resembles ndipyeel àm but darker
ngujaghar	mo	n.	ⁿ gùdžāyār	general name for all male babies	before they are later given appropriate names when they start responding to their parents' calls etc. Before this stage the child is called <i>damwesh</i> only, but now it is interchangeably called <i>damwesh</i> and <i>ngujaghar</i> . Fem. <i>nàajaghar</i>
ngujeel	nyem jeel	n.	ⁿ gùdžéél	poor man; pauper	
ngukam	nyemkam	n.	ⁿ gùkám	teacher; instructor; lecturer	
ngukilom	nyem kilom	n.	ⁿ gù kīlōm	blacksmith; smith	
ngukook	nyem kook	n.	ⁿ gù kòòk	singer; dancer	
ngukum	nyem kum	n.	ⁿ gùkùm	one who believes in the traditional religion	
ngukwat	nyem kwàt	n.	ⁿ gùk ^w àt	hunter	
ngukyeer	nyemkyeer	n.	ⁿ gùk ^y èèr	pastor	
ngukyeer dēs	nyemkyeer dēs	n.p.	ⁿ gùk ^y èèr dēs	reverend	
nGukyeer Diihai	—	n.p.	ⁿ gùk ^y èèr dīihái	God	
ngul	—	conj.	ⁿ gùl, ⁿ gúl	maybe; perhaps; possibly	
ngul dāng	—	conj.	ⁿ gùl dāŋ	maybe	
ngulak	—	n.	ngūlāk	performing an activity with pride	
ngulang	mo	n.	ⁿ gùlāŋ	sling; throwing device	
ngulang (yak) páat	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùlāŋ yāk páat	stick with hooked end	used for plucking Canarium and other fruits, firewood, etc.
ngulek	nyem lek	n.	ⁿ gùlèk, ⁿ yèm lèk	fighters; soldiers; combatants; warriors	
nguloghom	nyemloghom	n.	ⁿ gùlōyōm, ⁿ yèm-	man who induces leprosy by sorcery	
ngulong	nyemlong	n.	ⁿ gùlōŋ	wealthy person; rich person; prosperous person	
ngulop kī Naan	nyemlop kī Naan	n.p.	ⁿ gùlōp kī nāān	angel of god	
ngulu	—	n.	ⁿ gùlú	husband	
ngúlúm	mo	n.	ⁿ gùlúm	masquerade's pronunciation of gurum (human)	also ngúrúm
ngum	mo	n.	ⁿ gūm	beetle (generic)	
ngùm bighit	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm bīyīt	beetle sp.	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngùm dyes	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm d ^{ɛ̃} ēs	beetle sp.	rolls faeces like dung-beetle, njaakweet , but is smaller than dung-beetle
ngùm lúkpee	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm lúkpēē	blister beetle	Meloidae. It squirts out a liquid which burns the skin
ngùm pel	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm pèl	jewel-beetle spp.	Buprestidae
ngùm ranjii	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm rà ⁿ ɖʒii	beetle sp.	also ngùm ran
ngùm shit	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm ʃīt	beetle sp.	Eats grass.
ngùm tùl	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm tùl	shield-bug	Pentatomidae. Small beetle mostly found on the tùl ² plant.
ngumaar	nyem maar	n.p.	ⁿ gùmáár	farmer; cultivator	
ngumbii	nyem mbii	n.	ⁿ gù ^m bíí, ⁿ yèm ^m bíí	owner; possessor	
ngumbit	—	n.	ⁿ gùmbìt	clouds and violent winds preceding a heavy downpour	common around September
ngunan	nyemnan	n.	gùnān, ⁿ yèmnān	old person; elder	aghas kì ngunan ni kì lyoon kyes ku pòò ni dee bìnìnòn The old man has lost almost all his teeth and his mouth is now just empty, <i>bìnìnòn</i> . yit kì ngunan ni móó naapee ndire-ndire the eyes of the old man see very well



² Perhaps false mallow, *Malvastrum coromandelianum*

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngunan	nyemnan	n.	ⁿ gùnān, ⁿ yèmnān	old man; elder	
ngunan	nyemnan	comp.	ⁿ gùnān, ⁿ yèmnān	older than	wura a ngunan mmish fira <i>She is older than her husband.</i> i.e. she is an old person to her husband. A mish mo ki den a nyemnan mmat furu mo Husbands are usually older than their wives <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
ngupyaa	ngupyaa mo	n.	ⁿ gùp ^y áá	cattle egret	
nguran	nyemran	n.	ⁿ gùrà̀n	secretary	
ngurum	—	n.	ⁿ gùrùm	to or for a person	dative of gurum (human being). nyem so ndàng Naan mo ki mwaan satpòò Naan ni ngurum mo a shipee-shipee Christians go around preaching to people from place to place pronunciation of gurum (human) by masquerades or spirits. also ngúlúm also ngiris . H. <i>kwatar kashi Psittacus erithracus</i>
ngúrúm	mo	n.	ⁿ gúrúm	human being	
ngurus	—	n.	ⁿ gúrùs	cartilage; ‘biscuit bone’	
nguryaat	mo	n.	ⁿ gúr ^y āāt	African grey parrot	
ngusat pòò Naan	nyemsat pòò Naan	n.p.	ⁿ gùsát pòò nāān, ⁿ yèmsát-	prophet	
nguseen	nyemseen	n.	ⁿ gùsèèn, ⁿ yèmsèèn	wise person; sage	
ngusel	nyemsel	n.	ⁿ gùsél, ⁿ yèmsél	leader; chairman	
ngushoop	nyem shoop	n.	ⁿ gùʃ ^w ōp, ⁿ yèm-	hairy person	also ngushwoop
ngushwal	nyem shwàl	n.	ⁿ gù ʃ ^w àl, ⁿ yèm-	sick person	
ngushwoop	nyem shwoop	n.	ⁿ gùʃ ^w ōp, ⁿ yèm-	hairy person	also ngushoop
ngutak	—	n.	ⁿ gùtāk	mancala; board game	also tubwoor, mbwoor
ngutar	nyemtar	n.	ⁿ gùtár, ⁿ yèm-	mad person; lunatic	
ngutileng	nyem tileng	n.	ⁿ gùtílēŋ	leader; chairman	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss		Examples
ngutup	—	n.	ⁿ gùtùp	dark-complexioned person		descriptive term used in paa divination. Ngu paa ni sat nne a ngutup cìn nyang nlàa ni The paa diviner said it was a dark-complexioned person that bewitched (= harmed) the child. cf. ngubang
ngutup	—	n.	ⁿ gùtùp	traditional, unorthodox practioner	herbal, medical	Gwar ni so bar a nluen kì ngutup The man was cured by a herbal medical practioner
nguul	mo	n.	ⁿ gúúl	bird sp.		
nguvum	vum	n.	ⁿ gùvùm	blind person		
nguyen	nyem yen	n.	ⁿ gùyēn, ⁿ yēm-	herbalist, doctor		
nguzok	nyem zok	n.	ⁿ gùzók, ⁿ yēm-	treasurer		
ngwaghar	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^w áyár	maize tassel; flower of maize plant		
ngwaghar	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^w áyár	rope; leather strap on the sheath of a sword		also teng . Mwaghavul people are well-known for making rope.
ngwàm	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^w àm	whip; horsewhip		
ngwan	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^w àn	cocoyam variety		<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> . Sometimes planted as a decorative variety. You eat the small corms, but not the main tuber. <i>H. kulu</i>
ngwang	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^w āŋ	growth on the hand which makes it difficult to hold things.		
ngweeva	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^w éévà	guava fruit, tree		< English
ngyal	—	a.	ⁿ g ^y ál	better		
ngyam	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^y ám	taper made from the stalk of the jute plant		The stalk is soaked in water for days and fibre is stripped from it. cf. ngyampus .
ngyampus	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^y ämpùs	stalk of the jute or okra plant before it is converted into ngyam		to become ngyam , the stalk is soaked in water for days and fibre is stripped from it
nhap	—	n.	ⁿ hàp	kobo (coin)		coll.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nHorong	—	p.n.	nh̄ɔ̄rɔ̄ŋ	personal spirit	Following the rite of <i>pak pák</i> , it reveals violators through their swollen stomachs.
ni		det.	nī	the	definite article. Mat ni ra mwen zam lit. ‘woman the she is foolish very’
ni	—	pron.	nī	it	third person singular pronoun for inanimates or of unknown gender. Laa dī ni put zoo a laa dīibuu lit. ‘child that it goes wayward is child worthless’ i.e. A child that becomes wayward is a worthless child
ni aasi (ɸe)		conj.	nī āāsí (ɸē)	it is so; thus; therefore; so	The insertion of ɸe is optional. An a ngulong, ni aasi (ɸe) ba an nkàt se jee kas ‘I am rich man, therefore NEG. I will find food lack NEG. i.e. I’m rich, so I won’t go short of food
ni aasi wa ni rap dī ...	—	int.p. v.p.	nī āāsí wá nī ràp dī	is it so? to be unlucky (s.o.); to be unfortunate	+ dative ni rap dī nra she was so unlucky
nii		pron.	nīí	it + progressive	assimilated form of ni ki (it is). kung nii wal si njwak gung-gung the giant drum is sounding <i>gung-gung</i> in the rocks
níi	mo	n.	níí	elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>
nik	—	n.	ník	concentration or viscosity of liquid substance	
nik	—	v.	ník	to be murky; to be turbid	
nik	—	v.	nìk	to be conceited; to be full of sense of self-importance	
nìk	—	v.	nìk	to cause nausea; to be emetic	also nyàk
ník-ník		id.	ník-ník	describes s.t. very viscous	
nín	—	v.	nín	to point s.t. at s.o. or s.t.	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ning		n.	nín	your mother (of woman) used by senior generation	note that the use of this word in this context by your junior is now considered insulting, probably due to the Hausa sense of this expression. cf. náng, pik
nish	—	v.	níf	to clench the teeth	because of pain or disgust
nìbòng	—	n.	nìbòŋ	beautiful woman	
nìcaap	mo	n.	nìfááp	aeroplane	
nìghin	mo	n.	nīyīn	mother, old woman	
nìghin	mo	n.	nīyīn	cocoyam tuber that produces offshoots, corms or secondary tubers; main tuber of cocoyam	also nìghin milom . cf. nkong milom
nìghìn		quant.	nìyìn	many; plenty; numerous; abundant	nìghìn gurum mo kì jì many person PL. have come cf. kàá
nìghin kaam	mo	n.p.	nīyīn kām	grandmother; mother-in-law	
nìghìn mat	mo	n.p.	nìyìn màt	old woman	doghon kook pwaghal ni shang nnìghìn mat funu ni zam, yaksi ni kàa nwura ncukcur yesterday, our old woman enjoyed the victory song so much that she lost control of herself
nìghin milom	mo	n.p.	nīyīn mílóm	cocoyam tuber that produces offshoots or secondary tubers; main tuber of cocoyam	also nìghin . cf. nkong milom
nìghin sar	mo	n.p.	nīyīn sár	thumb	lit. ‘mother of hand’
nìghin shii	mo	n.p.	nīyīn jí	big toe	lit. ‘mother of foot’
nìghir-nìghir		adv.	nīyír-nīyír	describes s.t. very thick	
nìghit	—	v.	nìyít	to practise increasing one’s height by standing on tiptoe or reducing one’s stomach by taking a deep breath	
nìghit	—	v.	nìyít	to say s.t. repeatedly and emphatically, especially when it is unnecessary, provoking or inciting	
nìgín	mo	n.	nìgín	woman with fat cheeks	Corresponds to dìgín for men

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nigyok	—	n.	nìgʷók	promiscuous woman; uncontrollable animal or bird	female counterpart to digyok
nijet	—	n.	nìdʒēt	woman with protruding back of the head	Corresponds to dijet for men
nijet	mo	n.	nìdʒēt	lark	<i>Mirafra spp.</i> , <i>Galerida spp.</i> Also nijwàk
nijwàk	mo	n.	nìdʒʷàk	lark	<i>Mirafra spp.</i> , <i>Galerida spp.</i> Also nijet
nikom	—	n.	nìkōm	woman with wide ears	Corresponds to dikom
nikong sar	jiraap sar	n.	nìkōŋ sár,	finger	lit. ‘small hand’
nikong shii	jiraap shii	n.	dʒìrààp- nìkōŋ šíí,	toe	lit. ‘small foot’
Nínéen	—	p.n.	nínéén	spirit	To appease this spirit a horse, donkey or dog was sacrificed
ning	mo	n.	nín̄	local humpless taurines	cattle, Hausa <i>muturu</i>
nínkii	mo	n.	nín̄kīī	woman’s headgear or headdress	
niram	—	v.	nīrām	to beat many times	plural of nung
niret kwai bòng	mo	n.p.	nīrēt kʷā̀ bòn̄	grasshopper sp.	Also nikwai bòng . Small striped, edible grasshopper, which appears in November after the rains.
nìsóghó	mo	n.	nìsógyó	car; motor vehicle	recent coinage. Rǎ kǐ nìsóghó àà? She has a car?
nitik	mo	n.	nìtík	grandchild	
nitik kǐ nitik	mo	n.p.	nìtík kǐ nìtík	great-great-grandchild	cf. làa kǐ nitik
njaakii	mo	n.	ⁿdʒààkíí	donkey; ass	< H. jaaki
njaakweet	mo	n.	ⁿdʒààkʷéét	dung-beetle	<i>Helicopridae spp.</i> <i>H. gungura kashi</i> Rolls small balls of excrement.
njàal	mo	n.	ⁿdʒààl	plant sp.	see pumbwan
njaam	mo	n.	ⁿdʒààm	bile	
njaami	mo	n.	ⁿdʒàámi	tamarind tree	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> . < H. <i>tsamiya</i> . Also jaami



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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
njàghàm piil	—	n.p.	ⁿ ɖʒàʔám pííl	grass with roots as sweet as sugar cane	
njaghayang	—	n.	ⁿ ɖʒàʔáyáŋ	conjunctivitis, inflammation of the eyelid	Pains form behind the eyes. The eyes weep and produce fluid and crusted material. H. <i>ciwon ido</i> cf. mùut yit made from grass used in separating the local beer (mwos) from the chaff also jinjak
njak	—	n.	ⁿ ɖʒāk	local sieve	Hausa láaryáa
njàk aas	mo	n.p.	ⁿ ɖʒàk āās	sieve for flour	Stomach bulges similarly to kwashiorkor. Sufferer eats plentifully without gaining weight. H. <i>farin tsusa</i>
njan	mo	n.	ⁿ ɖʒān	tapeworm	Treated with a plant with the same name as the disease. H. <i>ciruwa</i>
njang lumwat	—	n.p.	ⁿ ɖʒàŋ lùm ^w át	small cut under the toe	also ritas . It begins with generalised pain, and when s.t. is eaten or drunk it tastes sour. Then the cheeks and throat area swell up. cf. nfwash, mpyeer, nluwash, ndipwoop . H. <i>gara</i>
njang-jang	—	n.	ⁿ ɖʒàŋ ɖʒāŋ	mumps	also njwee
njar	mo	n.	ⁿ ɖʒàr	termite, generic	<i>Heliosciurus gambianus</i>
nJàr	mo	p.n.	ⁿ ɖʒàr	Izere person	
njee	—	a.	ⁿ ɖʒèè	reddish brown	
njee	mo	n.	ⁿ ɖʒèè	Gambian sun-squirrel	
njèèjee	mo	n.	ⁿ ɖʒèèɖʒèè	cricket sp.	
njeer	mo	n.	ⁿ ɖʒèèr	sugar-cane; maize or millet without an ear	stalk of the maize or millet plant is sucked like sugar-cane
njeghen	mo	n.	ⁿ ɖʒèʔèn	grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
njem	—	n.	ⁿ ɖʒēm	sorghum sprouts	used in brewing local beer
njerkilek	mo	n.	ɖʒèrkílék	yellow-billed oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i> . cf. jarkilak
nJibish	mo	p.n.	ⁿ ɖʒibíʃ	masquerade	Used to scare people from eating fruits in the forest


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
njiga	—	n.	ⁿ dʒigā	jigger	<i>Tunga penetrans</i> < English or Hausa. H. <i>jiga</i> . A small insect penetrates the skin between the toes and a serious irritation develops. a) Robb balm is applied. b) The foot is packed in soil and then wrapped in cloth for several days which kills the infection
njii nJii Càn	mo —	n. p.n.	ⁿ dʒíí ⁿ dʒìí fǎ̀n	deity; spirit (general term) spirit associated with the initiation of boys into manhood	cf. Naan To appease the deity an erring boy might previously have been sacrificed (Njii Selaa).
nJii Kíráng	—	p.n.	ⁿ dʒìí kíráŋ	deity	to appease the deity, a chicken must be offered as a sacrifice
nJii Páal	—	p.n.	ⁿ dʒìí páal	deity	to appease this deity a human being was sacrificed. Not common these days
njiirii	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒííríí	ant sp.	They live in large numbers in the ground, usually under the roots of plants. Njiirii se gàarkong ‘ <i>Njiirii</i> ate fonio farm (clay soil)’, said in tam àar (weeding song) and tam tukas (millet threshing song)
njiirii	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒííríí	hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>
njikirek	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒìkìrēk	small hoe	used mainly for scraping and weeding < H. <i>fartanya</i>
njikon njimeeza	mo mo	n. n.	ⁿ dʒìkòn ⁿ dʒìmēézá	sweet potato variety, eucalyptus	red in colour

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
njirak	—	n.	ⁿ dʒɪrāk	buzzing sound	made by a poorly adjusted reed in a <i>velang</i> transverse clarinet; human voice that makes a similar sound
njirak	—	n.	ⁿ dʒɪrāk	lumps	in old flour which are full of maggots
njirem	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒɪrèm	placenta; afterbirth of women or animals	
njoomoo	—	n.	ⁿ dʒòòmòò	unrefined fibre stripped from kenaf plants without soaking the plants in water for days	also màas
njosh	—	n.	ⁿ dʒóʃ	grits of maize or millet left after sieving	
njung		id.	ⁿ dʒũŋ	describes a place that becomes suddenly quiet	pee ni dok titik njung the place became extra quiet, <i>njung</i>
njwee	—	a.	ⁿ dʒ ^w ɛ̀ɛ̀	reddish brown	also njee
njweet	—	n.	dʒ ^w ɛ̀ɛ̀t	brazen lie	cf. yàa njweet
njweng	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒ ^w ɛ̃ŋ	ocarina	made from the dried fruit shell of <i>Strychnos spinosa</i> . Played while tending sheep. Can also be applied to the long end-blown flute played by Fulbe herders. cf. kuleet
njweng		id.	ⁿ dʒ ^w ɛ̃ŋ	describes s.t. filled to capacity	lu ni gam njweng the house is filled up; ɗaa ni gam njweng the bowl is filled to the brim
njwet	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒ ^w ɛ̀t	dormouse	<i>Graphiurus spp.</i> Kept in the granary to help eat weevils without causing damage to the grain
nkaa	—	v.a.	ⁿ káā	marks progressive aspect	Also realised as nki . Ra nkaa maap She is crying. daakaalong wuri nkaa taan bel, fyóot-fyóot an expert is blowing the <i>bel</i> flute, <i>fyóot-fyóot</i>
nkaa shak		loc.	ⁿ káā ʃàk	on top of each other	also nkishak

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nkaani		conj.	ⁿ kāānī	for that reason; therefore	Mat ni mo walnshak zam; nkaani be ba mo ki bākshak kas The women love each other; therefore, they do not part ways.
nkaghal	—	n.	nkāyāl	stingy person; mean person; scrooge; miser	
nkàghàl	—	n.	ⁿ kàyàl	clod; lump of dry clay/soil; lump of mucus/phlegm	also nkàghàlàk
nkàghàlàk	—	n.	ⁿ kàyàlàk	clod; lump of dry clay/soil; lump of mucus/phlegm	also nkàghàl
nkághám	—	a.	ⁿ káyám	healthy; well	
nkagham dyes	—	n.p.	ⁿ káyám dýēs	wild green potherb	
nkálang	—	n.	ⁿ kálāŋ	game where children hop on one leg	also cíkídék
nkamkaghas	mo	n.	ⁿ kám kàyàs	ant sp.	Goes into the fields and removes cereal seeds and stores them. H. <i>tururuwa</i>
nkàn		a.	ⁿ kàn	wrong; in the wrong direction; out of true	
nkàn		adv.	ⁿ kàn	wrongly; in the wrong direction; out of true	
nkapgang	mo	n.	ⁿ kápkàn	bustard	Otididae H. <i>túújèè</i>
nki		v.a.	ⁿ kī	marks progressive aspect	Also realised as nkaa (q.v.).
nki pee		adv. p.	ⁿ kī pēē	on time; punctually	Wu ji mun nki pee You should come with us on time
nkii	mo	n.	ⁿ kíí	head (e.g. family, tuber)	
nkii dughurii	mo	n.	ⁿ kíí dúyúríí	head of yam tuber	
nkikoo		adv.	ⁿ kíkòò	in the dark	also nkukwoo
nkiliis	mo	n.	ⁿ kílíís	wild green potherb sp.	used for pumbwan soup
nkiling	mo	n.	ⁿ kílīŋ	black kite (bird)	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
nKimu	—	p.n.	nkímú; nkùmú	masquerade	whose sound is created by blowing a large antelope horn; also a name for the horn itself and the deep voice of the masquerade. male njii . Also nKumu .

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nkinglight	mo	n.	ⁿ kɪŋlɪyít	eagle sp.	believed to be lazy, jumps on the ground before flying
					
nkintireng	mo	n.	nkɪntɪrɛŋ	variegated grasshopper	<i>Zonocerus variegatus</i> . Multi-coloured grasshopper which is very destructive in the farm. Despite this, it is caricatured by Mwaghavul as a very foolish insect because it moves slowly.
nkirak daa	mo	n.p.	ⁿ kɪrək dāā	large calabash used to bring food during marriage rites	larger than <i>dudak</i> . Also called daa diides
nkirampas	mo	n.	ⁿ kɪrampās	dragonfly	Also mpirampas . Odontidae. Found over ponds and rivers.
nkishak nkishang	—	loc. n.	ⁿ kɪʃək ⁿ kɪʃaŋ	on top of each other practice of gleaning crop left in the soil or grain left on stalks after harvest; gleanings	also nkáa shak cf. kwát nkishang, tang ngon, tubwoor
nkogho		loc.	ⁿ kòyò	to or in the house of	informal usage. Ra kì del so nkogho peet She has gone to her father's house
nkoghop gween	—	a.	ⁿ kòyòp ⁿ g ^w ɛɛn	south; southern; southward; southerly	formerly nkoghop ndfighin . Migration of the Mwaghavul people to their final destination was from south to north
nkoghop gween	—	dir.	ⁿ kòyòp ⁿ g ^w ɛɛn	southward; southerly	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nkoghop	—	a.	ⁿ kòyòp ⁿ děŋ	north; northern; northward;	formerly nkoghop
ndeng	—	dir.	ⁿ kòyòp ⁿ děŋ	northerly	pukom
nkoghop	—	dir.	ⁿ kòyòp ⁿ děŋ	northward; northerly	
ndeng	—	a.	ⁿ kòyòp	east; eastern; eastward;	
puuskàa	—	dir.	pūuskàà	easterly	
nkoghop	—	dir.	ⁿ kòyòp	eastward; easterly	
puuskàa	—	a.	pūuskàà	west; western; westward;	
nkoghop	—	a.	ⁿ kòyòp	westerly	
puusru	—	dir.	pūusrù	westward, westerly	
nkoghop	—	dir.	ⁿ kòyòp		
puusru	—	n.	pūusrù	suppurating wound; sore;	Caused by a piece
nkoghor	—	n.	ⁿ kōyōr	abscess	of thorn which
					breaks off and is
					left inside the body.
					Can become
					seriously infected if
					not treated
nkoghosh	—	n.	ⁿ kòyóʃ	person who usually looks	cf. nrapshol
				dirty and poorly dressed	
nkóng	mo	n.	ⁿ kóŋ	cocoyam that is an offshoot	also nkong milom .
				of the main tuber;	cf. nighin milom
				secondary cocoyam tuber;	
				cocoyam corm	
nkong milom	mo	n.p.	ⁿ kōŋ málóm	cocoyam that is an offshoot	also nkóng . cf.
				of the main tuber;	nighin milom
				secondary cocoyam tuber;	
				cocoyam corm	
nkòò	—	adv.	nkòò	in the dark	
nkookoo	mo	n.	ⁿ kōkóó	plant sp.	(see pumbwan)
nkoontughur	—	n.	ⁿ kōntúyúr	plant sp.	(see pumbwan)
nkoor	mo	n.	ⁿ kōr	castrated he-goat	cf. gibar , mpáat ,
					ntibet
nkop	—	a.	ⁿ kōp	former (spouse, lover,	nkop mat fwagha
				friend)	your ex-wife
nkop	—	part.	ⁿ kōp	because of; on account of;	Làa ni shwaajeel
				as a result of	nkop ciin nighin
					The child suffered
					as a result of
					motherlessness
nkóp	—	loc.	ⁿ kóp	instead; in place of	
nkukwoo	—	adv.	ⁿ kúkwòò	in the dark	also nkikoo
nkuljem	mo	n.	ⁿ kúldžēm	hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i> .
					cf. kuljem . H.
					<i>shaida</i>
nKumu	—	p.n.	ⁿ kù mú	see nKimu	
nkuriit	mo	n.	ⁿ kùríit	black bird	Mostly found on
					the back of sheep
					while grazing
nkurtughut	mo	n.	ⁿ kúrtùyùt	grasshopper sp.	also kurtughut
nkuryeem	mo	n.	ⁿ kúr ^y ēēm	great egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Nkúzùm	—	p.n.	ⁿ kúẓùm	spirit which causes <i>sanyin kashi</i>	The treatment is to sacrifice a chicken or other animal.
nkwák	mo	n.	ⁿ k ^w ák	he-goat	
nkwegher	mo	n.	ⁿ k ^w éyér	bird sp.	that eats maize
nkyèèn	—	adv.	ⁿ k ^y èèn	earlier than s.o. or s.t.; before; prior to	an lap mat nri nkyèèn I got married before him
nkyen-nkyen		adv.	ⁿ k ^y ēn ⁿ k ^y ēn	urgently; fast; rapidly; quickly	cf. nsushii(-nsushii) , kilak-kilak
nkyep	mo	n.	ⁿ k ^y ép	spur on leg of bird, especially chicken	
nkyong	mo	n.	ⁿ kyóŋ	clitoris	also nceng
nlaaghir	mo	n.	ⁿ lāàγ̄r	Plateau berry	<i>Carissa edulis</i> . also laaghir . cf. H. <i>lèèmún tsuntsuu</i>
nlaa-nlaa	mo	adv.	ⁿ lāà ⁿ lāà	describes actions done, or fate suffered, by s.o. considered too young	Mantu lap mat a nlaa-nlaa Mantu got married prematurely Ri mùut a nlaa-nlaa He died at a tender age
nlaapuus	mo	n.	ⁿ lāápūūs	centipede	
nlaat	mo	n.	ⁿ lāāt	crown-bird; crowned crane	<i>Balearica pavonina</i> . H. <i>gàuráákàà</i> . also the nickname of s.o. who is very fearful
nlághádish	mo	n.	ⁿ láyádīf	greenish grasshopper	Large grasshopper with brightly coloured hind wings and a strong odour. Not edible.
nlaghar		a.	ⁿ làyár	incorrect; wrong	
nlaghar		adv.	ⁿ làyár	incorrectly; wrongly	
nlamzar	mo	n.	ⁿ lámzār	biting fly	Glossinidae. Found in hot areas. Can give a painful bite. Appears July-September.
nlang	mo	n.	ⁿ lāŋ	biting ant	that lives in a hole
nlanggong	mo	n.	ⁿ lāŋgōŋ	frogs	used as plural only. cf. nzargong
nlanglaghap	—	n.	ⁿ lāŋlàyàp	standard-wing nightjar	<i>Caprimulgidae</i> H. <i>yautai</i>
nleeguuk	mo	n.	ⁿ léégùúk	swing for a child	also zaleleguuk , nzereeguuk

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nleele	mo	n.	ⁿ lèèlè	sugar cane buds	From the name of a certain lunatic in Panyam in the mid 1950's. He was fond of picking the tasteless portion of sugar cane as he could not afford any for himself. Consequently all sugar cane buds became synonymous with his name kaa — nlee — le
nleemu	mo	n.	ⁿ lèèmú	orange tree; orange fruit	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> . Also neemu < H.
nleemu	mo	n.p.	ⁿ lèèmú	lemon tree; lemon fruit	(sour type)
díidwang	mo	n.p.	dííd ^w áŋ		
nleemù tuu	mo	n.p.	ⁿ lèèmù túú	grapefruit; grapefruit tree	Nleemù tuu ni lapshak ki tuu The grapefruit looks like a gourd fruit
nler	lée	n.	lēr ⁿ lír	clothing; shirt; dress; gown	also nlír
nler	káa mo	n.p.	ⁿ lēr káa	see nlír káa dughur	
dughur			dùyùr		
nlikang	mo	n.	ⁿ líkàŋ	male agama lizard	<i>Agama agama</i>
nlir	lée	n.	ⁿ lír	clothing; shirt; dress; gown	also nlér
nlir	káa mo	n.p.	ⁿ lēr káa	royal robe, gown or loose garment or gown worn over other clothes.	also nlér káa dughur . Initially without a hole for the head which is created later. i.e. Hausa <i>alkyabba</i>
dughur			dùyùr; ⁿ lír káa dùyùr		
nloghor	mo	n.	ⁿ lòyòr	insect that emits slimy saliva	
nlumwat	mo	n.	ⁿ lùm ^w át	toad	
nluu	—	n.	ⁿ lúú	cloud	
nlùu kaar	—	n.p.	ⁿ lùú kār	fog; haze; mist	
nluu koot	—	v.p.	ⁿ lúú kòòt	to thunder	
nluu ndùng	—	n.p.	ⁿ lúú ⁿ dùŋ	intermittent drizzle	
shwàa làa			ʃ ^w àà làà		
nluunaan	mo	n.	ⁿ lùúnān	silk blanket made by a female spider to cover and protect her eggs	Also luunaan . lit. 'cloud of God'
nluwash	mo	n.	ⁿ lúwàʃ	flying ant with brownish wings	appear between April and May. Not edible. cf. nfwash
nnàà	—	n.	ⁿ nàà	name by which men whose mothers come from the same compound, area, or home call each other.	They have no other relationship.

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nnaa nyit	—	n.p.	ⁿ nàá ⁿ yīt	by facial experience; at face value; on first impressions	
nnaabwoon	mo	n.	ⁿ nàáb ^w óón	mirror; looking-glass	
nnaakaa	mo	n.	ⁿ nàákáá	lizard sp.	
nnaalaak	mo	n.	ⁿ nààlāāk	praying mantis	also ngaalaak, nnaasheem . <i>Sphodromantis phyllocrana</i> . Known for its predation on other insects. Its greenish colour helps it resemble a leaf. H. <i>dokin alla</i>
nnaar		loc.	ⁿ nāār	between, in the middle	
nnaasheem	mo	n.	ⁿ nààǰēēm	praying mantis	also nnaalaak, ngaalaak
nnang gaghar	mo	n.p.	ⁿ nāŋ gáyár	earwig; ‘skirt and blouse’;	<i>Dermaptera</i> . Lives in damp places including clothes.
nnar	mo	n.	ⁿ nàr	leather apron worn during the <i>velang</i> dance; skin loincloth	
nnar gwarbit	—	n.p.	ⁿ nàr g ^w árbít	skin loincloth	that has an array of beads worn while dancing velang or similar dances
nne		dem.	ⁿ ně	that	
nne me àa		excl.	ⁿ ně mě àà	what?	full form of maa . Used when s.o. says s.t disagreeable or irritating and you ask them to repeat it as if for clarification.
nne ye		int.	ⁿ nè yē	where?	shortened in conversation to nne ’e . Also mpee dīidāng...ye . Manret ki so a nne ye? ‘Manret is go FOC where Q’ Where is Manret going?
nnìn	mo	n.	ⁿ nìn	locust bean cake	Made from fermented seeds and used to flavour foods. Hausa <i>dadawa</i>
nningkoo	mo	n.	ⁿ nīŋkòò	small dark frog	with milk-coloured belly
nnicaap	mo	n.	ⁿ nīfááp	flying ant	

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nnicwét	—	n.	ⁿ nɪfwét	light drizzling rain	experienced around July and August
nnideet	mo	n.	ⁿ nɪdɛ̀ɛ̀t	grass sp.	with bitter taste
nnidwang	mo	n.	ⁿ nɪd ^w áŋ	runner plant with very sour caterpillar-like fruit	also fól
nnidween	—	n.	ⁿ nɪd ^w ɛ̀ɛ̀n	measles	Also tuzuk
nnikim	mo	n.	ⁿ nɪkím	grasshopper sp.	small, brown
nnilip	mo	n.	ⁿ nɪlɪp	red bishop bird	<i>Euplectes orix</i> . H. <i>dogarin tsuntsaye</i> The subject of a well-known children's song.
nnisílók	mo	n.	ⁿ nɪsɪlók	grasshopper sp.	long and slender
nnityoos		n.	ⁿ nɪt ^y óós	light drizzling rain	experienced around July and August
nnoghon	—	n.	ⁿ nòɣón	name by which women whose mothers come from the same compound, area, or home call each other.	They have no other relationship.
nnook-mindong		adv.	ⁿ nòòk míndòŋ	at once; at a go	
nnos	mo	n.	ⁿ nōs	fool; foolish person; idiot	
nnwang		n.	ⁿ n ^w āŋ	insect that stings	
nnwàng	mo	n.	ⁿ n ^w àŋ	satire; invective; insult; abusive language against another	
nnyaf		id.	ⁿ n ^y áf	describes s.t. big (persons, animals)	also bài, girmis .
nnyaghas	—	adv.	ⁿ n ^y àɣàs	describes refusing absolutely or behaving shamelessly	cii nnyaghas to refuse absolutely
nnyàm	mo	n.	ⁿ n ^y àm	music, song in which praise or insults are used; poetry	cf. sumpo . Elements of <i>nnyàm</i> are; nzeltet, nnwang, jwatpoo, shwatpoo, kár, gwakshik, taplelee, ciin
nnyàm maap	mo	n.p.	ⁿ n ^y àm mààp	lamentation, especially at a funeral; dirge; elegy	Women could sing sad songs while grinding cereals on the millstone.
noghol	mo	n.	nòɣòl	private parts of both sexes; genitals; groin	
noghon	—	pron.	nóɣón	her mother	
nook	—	v.	nōs̄k	to stop something; to postpone; to delay	
nòok	mo	n.	nòòk	breath	
nookdī	—	n.	nōs̄kdī	holiday; leave; rest; relaxation; repose; vacation	also lapnook .
nookdī	—	v.	nōs̄kdī	to rest; to relax; to repose	
nra	—	pron.	ⁿ rǎ	for her	3 rd person singular feminine dative pronoun

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nraghas	—	n.	ⁿ rǎ́yás	hernia	Begins with a pain in the groin. Patient ends up hardly able to walk. Treatment is with a sacrifice named <i>nraghas</i> for the treatment of hernia
nraghas	—	n.	ⁿ rǎ́yás	healing sacrifice	cf. nkoghosh
nrapshol	—	n.	ⁿ rǎpʃɔ̃l	person who usually looks dirty and poorly dressed	Carabidae spp.
nroghoptook	mo	n.	ⁿ nrɔ̃yɔ̃ptɔ́ók	beetle sp.	also Ron
nRon	—	p.n.	ⁿ rɔ̃n	Ron people	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>
nryeem	mo	n.	ⁿ r ^y ēēm	aardvark	cf. hírít
nsar hírit	—	adv.	ⁿ sār hírít	with a slip-knot	
nsar pàat	—	adv.	ⁿ sār pààt	innocently	
nsarler (ki)	—	loc.	ⁿ sārlèr (kí)	opposite; facing	lu fina ni a nsarler ki mee luyen my house is opposite a hospital; lu ni mo a nsarler the houses are opposite each other
nsarshak (ki)	—	loc.	ⁿ sārʃàk (kí)	adjacent	lu fina ni a nsarshak ki mee luyen my house is adjacent to a hospital; lu ni mo a nsarshak the houses are adjacent to each other
nsen	mo	n.	ⁿ sèn	smoothly hoed clod	also nyalwat . cf. kubang
nsenoghol	—	n.	ⁿ sēnɔ̃yòl	syphilis	< H. <i>tunjere</i> . It begins with spots and pain in the penis, which bleeds and may eventually be amputated.
nshaagoo	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃáágɔ̃ɔ̃	female lizard	also nafooli . The male is gol
nshak	—	pron.	ⁿ ʃàk	for each other; for one another; to each	Reciprocal pronoun used for second and third person pronouns. Wu cìn diiret nshak You should do good to one another. NB this can be a bound affix attached to other parts of speech. See under -shak .

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nshang	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃāŋ	driver ant; dorylus ant	army ant sp. Driver ants bite and are known for constructing bridges using their bodies for other ants to cross. When biting, an army ant hangs on until killed. H. <i>kwarkwasa</i>
nshangmos	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃāŋmòs	sugar-ant	also nshangmwos . <i>Camponotus consobrinus</i> . A large brown ant, font of sugar and sweet things. H. <i>shazuma</i>
nshangmos	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃāŋmòs	plant sp.	also nshangmwos
nshangmwos	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃāŋm ^w òs	plant sp.	also nshangmos
nshangmwos	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃāŋm ^w òs	sugar-ant	<i>see nshangmos</i>
nshii	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃii	bee	cf. àm nshii , lèè nshii
nshii	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃii	bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>
nshilak	—	n.	ⁿ ʃilák	boiled spinach or vegetables	
nShire	—	p.n.	ⁿ ʃirē	Mushere people and language	
nshogholok	—	n.	ⁿ ʃòyòlók	children's game	where one must transfer a touch to another person



Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nshóopneer	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃópnēēr	sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> . Also kurpaa . lit. ‘shy vagina’. If the centre is touched, the leaves close up. This song is usually sung to it. The child sings Nshóopneer, Nshóopneer, nkiling ki naa neer nyi Sensitive plant, the kite is watching your vagina (twice) Kurpaa o, Kurpaa o, ngooroo ki naa neer yi ee! Sensitive plant, the pied crow is watching your vagina (twice). And it closes (see Bijer)
nShuu	—	p.n.	ⁿ ʃúú	Mwaghavul clan	<i>Nectariniidae</i> . lit. ‘drink cotton’. It uses cotton to make its house. H. <i>sha huda</i>
nshwaa shuu	mo	n.p.	ⁿ ʃ ^w āā ʃūū	sunbird spp.	<i>Crocidura spp.</i>
nsimen	mo	n.	ⁿ símèn	white-toothed musk-shrew	shrew;
nsimes	mo	n.	ⁿ símès	caterpillar sp.	Also simes
nsuluk	—	a.	ⁿ sùlùk	uncircumcised	also dīnsuluk
nsuluk	—	a.	ⁿ sùlùk	uncircumcised	làa ni dī nsuluk ‘child the still uncircumcised’ the child is still uncircumcised
nsumcaar	mo	n.	ⁿ súmʃáár	plant sp. used in soup	also sumcaar . (see pumbwan)
nsumcaar	mo	n.	ⁿ súmʃáár	swallow (bird spp.)	also sumcaar . <i>Hirundo spp.</i> H. allalaka
nsushii(-nsushii)	—	adv.	ⁿ sùʃíí- ⁿ sùʃíí	fast, rapidly, quickly	cf. nkyen-nkyen, kilak-kilak
nsyam	mo	n.	ⁿ s ^y ám	louse	<i>Pediculus spp.</i> Found in clothes, and another type on the head. H. <i>kwarkwata Uraeginthus sp.</i>
ntaaseet	mo	n.	ⁿ tááséét	cordova-bleu bird	
ntas	mo	n.	ⁿ tás	mushroom general	
ntas fuk	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās fùk	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of dunghill’
ntas ging	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās gɪŋ	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of drum’

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ntas kībīn	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās kībīn	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of buffalo’ very large mushroom
ntas mulam	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās múlám	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of sliminess’
ntas randong	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās rà ⁿ dōŋ	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of cattle’
ntas tighir	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās tīyīr	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of termite mound’
ntas ting	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās tíŋ	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of tree’
ntas waryaa	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās wár ^y áá	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of small flying termite’ also ntas wuryaa
ntas wuryaa ntiit (kí)	mo —	n.p. a.	ⁿ tās wúr ^y áá ⁿ tíít (kí)	mushroom sp. to be similar; to be equal; to happen at the same time; to be coincidental; to be matching	<i>see</i> ntas waryaa lu fina a ntiit ki mwagha my house is similar to yours; lu funu mo a ntiit our houses are similar
ntiit-ntiit		adv.	ⁿ tíít ⁿ tíít	describes things that are very similar or at the same time	mo jì wul a ntiit-ntiit they arrived at exactly the same time
ntilkáin	mo	n.	ⁿ tílkáin	hornbill spp.	<i>Bucerotidae</i>
ntísh	mo	n.	ⁿ tíʃ	snail	
ntíbet	mo	n.	ⁿ tíβēt	castrated ram	cf. gíbar, mpáat, nkoor
ntikan		a.	ⁿ tíkàn	wrong; in the wrong direction; out of true	cf. nkàn
ntikan		adv.	ⁿ tíkàn	wrongly; in the wrong direction; out of true	cf. nkàn
ntoghom		loc.	ⁿ tōyōm	beneath; underneath; beside; in the presence of; below	
ntong	—	adv.	ⁿ tōŋ	probably; maybe; possibly	
ntong aasi	—	adv.	ⁿ tōŋ āāsí	probably; maybe; possibly	
ntùghùt	mo	n.	ⁿ tùyùt	large grasshopper	known for landing heavily on the ground Also kurtughut, nkurtughut
ntùm	mo	n.	ⁿ tùm	swamp rat	<i>Dasymys spp.</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ntun	mo	n.	ⁿ tún	Pharaoh's ant	<i>Monomorium pharaonis</i> . Very small, numerous ant, noted for its co-operative behaviour.
					
ntwaar	—	n.	ⁿ t ^w ààr	hair that grows on the neck of ram	also twaar
ntwaar	—	n.	ⁿ t ^w ààr	side buds; sideboards (facial hair)	<i>H. saje</i> . also twaar
nughul	nwaghal	v.	nūyūl	to bend; to curve	
nughul	nwaghal	v.	nūyūl	to make a return trip	
nuk	mo	n.	nūk	long, thin strips of skin worn by girls around the waist	
num	nwaan	v.	nūm, n ^w ààn	to deceive s.o.; to trick; to mislead; to defraud; to dupe; to hoodwink; to swindle	
núm	mo	n.	núm	gum (in mouth)	
numpee	nwaanpee	n.	nūmpēē, n ^w àànpēē	deceit; trickery; deception; fraud	
numpee	nwaanpee	v.	nūmpēē, n ^w àànpēē	to deceive anyone	
nung	mo	n.	nūŋ	ridges already made but not planted	
nung	mo	n.	nūŋ	farming group	
nùŋ	nwang	v.	nùŋ, n ^w āŋ	to beat; to hit; to strike with a stick	cf. niram , byan , siram
nùŋ	nwang	v.	nùŋ, n ^w āŋ	to set fire to something; to burn	
nùŋ	—	v.	nùŋ	to be ripe or properly cooked	
nùŋ aas	—	n.p.	nùŋ āās	communal farming involving close relations, especially yangkas , during which only millet is consumed	et. 'ridge + seed'
nùŋ máár	mo	n.p.	nùŋ máár	ploughed ridges yet to be planted	et. 'ridge + farm'
nung-nung		id.	nūŋ nūŋ	describes s.t. properly cooked, ground or softened	
nur	—	v.	núr	to grimace; to frown; to squeeze one's face	also nur yit
nur pò	—	n.p.	núr pò	to purse the lips	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nur yit	—	v.	núr yīt	to grimace; to frown; to squeeze one's face	also nur
nuwaa	mo	n.	nūwáá	courtesy title given to the bride by older women	Usually shows assonance with the bride's name. cf. nawaa , nandong , nandii
nuwel	mo	n.	nùwél	daughter-in-law	non-vocative use only
nuwesh	mo	n.	nùwēʃ	sister-in-law	non-vocative use only. Refers to your brother's wife
nvaat nVeekuuk	— —	n. p.n.	ⁿ vāāt ⁿ vēēkúúk	tribal mark of the Ngas dance type	also vaat performed by Jipal, Cakfem, Bwoonpee and Mupun people
nveet	mo	n.	ⁿ vēēt	smaller owl sp.	
nvel	mo	n.	ⁿ vèl	kernel of Canarium nut	
nvél	—	n.	ⁿ vél	ulcer; sore; abscess	Spot usually forming on the chin, emits pus. Can eventually kill
nvèl	—	n.	ⁿ vèl	bone marrow	cf. ndumuk
nVelang	—	p.n.	ⁿ vēláng	traditional dance of the Mwaghavul people	also Velang
nvelang	mo	n.	ⁿ vēláng	transverse clarinet	made from guinea-corn stalk made in large tuned sets. also velang
nvii	mo	n.	ⁿ víí	sett; seed part of a tuber; parent tuber	
nvii mílom	mo	n.p.	ⁿ víí mílóm	cocoyam parent tuber; cocoyam sett	not good to eat
nvuu	mo	n.	ⁿ vùù	rizga	<i>Plectranthus esculentus</i> .
nvuu fuuluu	mo	n.p.	ⁿ vùù fūūlúú	rizga cultivar	
nvuu góghól	mo	n.p.	ⁿ vùù góyól	rizga cultivar	
nvuu rubot	mo	n.p.	ⁿ vùù rùbòt	rizga cultivar	
nvuu tup	mo	n.p.	ⁿ vùù tùp	rizga cultivar	
nvwàm-vwam		adv.	ⁿ v ^w àm v ^w àm	describes scrambling for things without being orderly	jep ni mo se mbiise ni a nvwàm-vwam the children ate the food by scrambling
nwaan	—	v.	n ^w ààn	to console a bereaved or heartbroken person; to console a crying child	also jwàan
nwaan	—	v.	n ^w ààn	to deceive s.o.; to trick; to mislead; to defraud; to dupe; to hoodwink; to swindle	cf. num , jwàan

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nwaar	mo	n.	n ^w āār	tissue joining the upper teeth and gum	used to describe s.o. with extra thick gum tissue. It was believed that if you ate very dry millet, you would get such thick gum tissue
nwàar	mo	n.	n ^w ààr	necklace (flat type)	also wàar
nwaghap	—	v.	n ^w áǵáp	to squeeze an object in an overlapping manner	
nwang	—	v.	n ^w āŋ	to satirise	
nwang	—	v.	n ^w āŋ	to burn; to blaze	plural of nùng
nwang pòò	—	n.p.	n ^w āŋpò	provocative statement	
nWangkang	—	p.n.	n ^w àŋkàŋ	spirit which brought success during harvest and threshing of millet.	To appease it a sacrifice must be offered.
nWangkang	—	p.n.	n ^w àŋkàŋ	traditional masquerade that protects grain at harvest	It was sent to the laar or laap when women have begun to separate the grain (millet) from the chaff to ensure that no grain was stolen by the women. It also ensured that the entire grain was transferred to the home and barn intact
nwàp	mo	n.	n ^w àp	valley	also dàn
nwàp dung	mo	n.p.	n ^w àp dúŋ	valley	
nwee		part.	n ^w ēē	no	also waash
nwong	mo	n.	n ^w ōŋ	spirit of reincarnation; reincarnated person	cf. taa nwong
nwòng	—	attrib. n.	n ^w òŋ	of the same species or nature as what is mentioned	lwaayil ðiisì a nwòng ngurum this wild animal is in the likeness of a human
nwòng goghor	mo	n.p.	n ^w òŋ gòǵòr	echo; microphone	
nWòng Goghor	—	p.n.	n ^w òŋ gòǵòr	Hell	It was believed that when bad people die they go to nWòng Goghor , while the good go to Shibilang
nwoo	mo	n.	n ^w òò	snake, generic	
nwòò cilem	mo	n.p.	n ^w òò ʃilēm	snake that is a spirit double	cf. cilem
nwootook	—	n.	n ^w ōōtók	equal; contemporary; mate	
nwor	mo	v.	n ^w òr	trade; business; marketing; commerce	

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nwor nFyam	—	n.p.	ⁿ wòr ⁿ f'ám	trade with the neighbouring Fyem people in which they gave less than they got	This was barter trade. The Fyem would bring puk kam and sometimes a puppy in exchange for fonio, millet, etc.
nwor pal	—	n.p.	ⁿ wòr pàl	business	which records more loss than profit; action resulting in, or likely to result in, failure
nwùl	mo	n.	ⁿ wùl	mouse sp.	has dark furs and lives in marshy areas. Also wul
nwùp aas	—	n.p.	ⁿ wùp āās	yeast; substance used in baking bread	
nwura	—	pron.	ⁿ wùrǎ	to her; for her	third person singular feminine dative pronoun
nwuri	—	pron.	ⁿ wùrǐ	to him; for him	third person singular masculine dative pronoun
nwuwor	—	n.	ⁿ wùwòr	whirling around	also cighir yíngying
nwuzhii	—	n.	ⁿ wúʒii	leaf of plant used to protect the farm against evil spirits	planted on the edges of the farm (see ndúkum)
nyaa	—	excl.	ⁿ yāà	used clause-finally to emphasise what is common knowledge.	also nyoo. Ba ri nkagham kas, nyaa It is common knowledge that he is ill. cf. shoo
nyaá	—	n.	ⁿ yáá	intoxicant	also nyaayaa
nyaá	—	excl.	ⁿ yáá	answer to a call (men)	cf. nyuu
nyàak	—	excl.	ⁿ yààk	I am/we are disappointed	said when one is disappointed or when one belittles s.t. Also zhok, zhàak, nyòok
nyaasi	—	excl.	ⁿ yāāsí	amen; let it be so	
nyaayaa	—	n.	ⁿ yāāyáá	intoxicant	also nyaa
nyágháp	mo	n.	ⁿ yáǵáp	indulgent behaviour; unacceptable indulgence	
nyàghàp	—	v.	ⁿ yàǵàp	to make s.t. untidy; to muddle; to disorganise	also nyoghòp
nyàk	—	excl.	ⁿ yàk	I am disappointed!	Also zhàk, zhòk, nyòk
nyàk	—	v.	ⁿ yàk	to cause nausea; to sicken	also nik
nyaktirak	mo	n.	ⁿ yàktìrāk	plant sp.	the hard shell of its fruit is used in smoothing clay pot when it is being made

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nyakyit	mo	n.	ⁿ yākŷit	blackjack; cobbler's pegs	nyakyit has burs that easily stick to one's clothes while walking through the bush. <i>Bidens pilosa</i>
nyal	—	p.n.	ⁿ yāl	foolish act	Name of a man considered foolish. He was once admitted to a general hospital. After being discharged from the hospital he had cause to be back in the same town for the celebration of British Empire day. When others could not secure accommodation anywhere, he quickly went back to his former bed in the hospital. When the nurses on duty discovered him they sent him away. Consequently any foolish act is nyal .
nyalwat	mo	n.	ⁿ yàlwàt	smoothly hoed clod; soil thrown up by the hoe	also nŷen . cf. kubang
nyam	—	v.	ⁿ yām	to render poetry	
nyang	—	n.	ⁿ yáj	wickedness; troublesomeness; harm; evil; malice	
nyang	—	n.	ⁿ yáj	deliberate act	
nyeekuul	mo	n.	ⁿ yēēkúúl	wild Cape gooseberry	The small green fruit are used to make a sauce
nyem	mo	n.	ⁿ yè̄m, ⁿ y'è̄m	those people	sg. ngo , pàa
nyem ďak	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yè̄m ďák	workers (pl.)	sg. ngudak
nyem ďak yen	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yè̄m ďák yē̄n	health workers, clinic staff (pl.)	lit. 'person + work + health' sg. ngu ďak yen

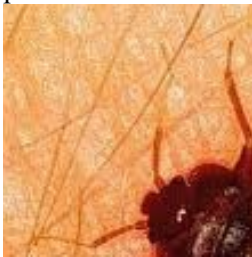
Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nyem dung	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèm dúŋ, ⁿ yèm-	river spirits	The Mwaghavul believed that river spirits provided human beings with extraordinary abilities. To see nyem dung was the exclusive preserve of individuals with the special ability to see into the spirit realm
nyem soghot	kaa mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèm kāā sōyōt	sorcerers; wizards (pl.)	sg. ngu kaa soghot
nyem lek	—	n.p.	ⁿ yèm lèk, ⁿ yèm lèk	fighters; soldiers; combatants	plural of ngulek
nyem máár	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèm máár	farmers (pl.)	sg. ngumaar
nyem muyii	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèm múyíí	old people that we cannot remember	sg. ngu muyii (masc.), mat muyii (fem.)
nyem nGween	—	n.	ⁿ yèm ⁿ g ^w ēēn, ⁿ yèm-	Hausa people	plural of nGu nGween
nyem ndàng Jesu mo	so mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèm sò ⁿ dàŋ džésù mō	Christians (pl.)	sg. ngu so ndàng Jesu
nyem yilangpee	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèm yīlāŋpēē	those who tear others apart	sg. ngu yilangpee
nyemlop	mo	n.	ⁿ yèmlòp	angels; messengers (pl.)	cf. ngulop sg.
nyemnan	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèmnān	elders (pl.)	sg. ngunan
nyer	mo	n.	ⁿ yèr	bird (generic)	Also see under yer
nyér	mo	n.	ⁿ yér	container keeping a bundle of spears together	cf. different types of spears <i>kòp</i> , <i>cwàng</i> , <i>hoos</i> , <i>sílák</i>
nyer am	mo	n.	ⁿ yèr àm	water bird	generic term for all types of duck and grebe
nyer àm	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr àm	generic term for all ducks and grebes	water bird
nyer bel	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr bél	cuckoo	
nyer caar	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr fjàár	paradise flycatcher	<i>Tersiphone viridis</i> .
nyer dang	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr dàŋ	widowbird; yellow-mantled widowbird (male)	lit. 'bird of tail'. <i>Euplectes macroura</i>
nyer jet	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr džēt	lark	also nijwàk , nijet . <i>Mirafra spp.</i> , <i>Galerida spp.</i> Bird sp. that eats maize
nyer kàs	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr kàs	quelea bird	<i>Quelea quelea</i> . This bird is notorious for the damage to cereal crops
nyer kushing	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr kūfīŋ	red-billed firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i> . H. <i>ba'u</i>

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nyer muluu	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr mùlúú	ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i> . cf. yágházem
nyer paa	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr páá	raptor	eagle which hovers in the air for some time before diving and is believed to be divining (paa)
nyer saktiŋ	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr sāktíŋ	woodpecker spp.	also saktiŋ . <i>Picidae</i> . H. <i>mákwákkwáfi</i>
nyer tam	—	n.p.	ⁿ yèr tām	bīrd sp.	
nyerpeng	—	n.	ⁿ yèrpéŋ	injury, sore on the leg or hand that transfers pain to the groin or armpit; referred pain; reflective pain	If the pain is in the leg, it transfers to the thigh, if in the finger, pain transfers to the armpit.
nyes	—	v.	ⁿ yés	to draw	
nyet	mo	n.	ⁿ yět	worm; earthworm	
nyét	—	v.	ⁿ yét	to knit; to weave s.t.; to plait hair meticulously	
nyet díidween	mo	n.	ⁿ yět dííd ^w ēēn	intestinal worms	also nyèt jwàl
nyèt máár	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèt máár	earthworm	
nyiiyii	mo	n.	ⁿ yīiyì	owl spp.	H. <i>mujiya</i> . Also a metaphor for s.o. who is evil. wuri a nyiiyii lit. 'he is an owl' means he likes roaming at night.
nyim	mo	n.	ⁿ yim	jute fibre or fan-palm fronds used by women to cover themselves prior to modern clothing	also yim
nyim	mo	n.	ⁿ yim	traditional dress for married women prior to modern clothing	made from kenaf fibre, grass, fan-palm fronds, raphia, etc.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nyingying	mo	n.	ⁿ yĩnyĩŋ	worthless, lazy person; s.o. who is mentally retarded; mental retardation	Koghorong làa nyingying, mang gha put bwot mmo shwar <i>Koghorong</i> [a hero] has given birth to an idiot, which makes the hero become a laughing-stock; Gyet doghon tagham mo kwar le wuri a peetangman mpèe nyingying firi ni Last year they refused to send him to school because of his mental retardation
nyoghop	—	v.	ⁿ yòyòp	to make s.t. untidy; to disorganise	also nyàghàp
nyók	—	adv.	ⁿ yók	describes eating excessively or gluttonously	used before the verb. Làa ni tong si ku ri ki nyok se ni ði the child sat down and was eating the food gluttonously
nyòk	—	excl.	ⁿ yòk	I am disappointed!	Also zhàk, zhòk, nyàk
nyòk	—	v.	ⁿ yòk	to make a place dirty, filthy; to be dirty; to be filthy; to be mucky; to be grubby	cf. kaghal
nyòk-nyòk	—	adv.	ⁿ yòk ⁿ yòk	describes s.t. stained, discoloured	
nyokshik	—	n.	ⁿ yòkʃik	dirty habit	also dogholshik
nyokshik	—	v.i.	ⁿ yòkʃik	to have dirty habit	also dogholshik
nyòl	—	n.	ⁿ yòl	sperm; semen	also kizing kwaam. cf ndugwaal
nyom	—	n.	ⁿ yóm	grimace; frown	
nyoo	—	excl.	ⁿ yò	used clause-finally to emphasise what is common knowledge.	also nyaa. Ba ri nkagham kas nyoo It is common knowledge that he is ill. cf. shoo
nyòok	—	excl.	ⁿ yòòk	I am/we are disappointed	said when one is disappointed or when one belittles s.t. Also zhok, zhàak, nyàak

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nyoop	—	n.	ⁿ ȳɔ̄ɔ̄p	clay	used for smoothing the interior of houses also tyoop
nyuu		excl.	ⁿ ȳúú	answer to a call (women)	cf. nyàá
nzargong	mo	n.	ⁿ zàrgɔ̄ŋ	frog sp.	pl. also nlanggong
nzeltet	mo	n.	ⁿ zèltēt	scorn; ridicule	
nzereeguuk	mo	n.	ⁿ zèréégùùk	swing for a child	also zaleleguuk, nleeguuk
nzhira	—	n.	ⁿ zīrā	communal farming for a traditional ruler	
nzhitaa	mo	n.	ⁿ zìtáá	pepper	< H.
nzidyak- nzidyak		id.	ⁿ zìd'āk ⁿ zìd'āk	describes how a slim or emaciated person walks proudly or weakly	
nziik	—	n.	ⁿ zīik	bass tone; lowest singing voice; low-pitched	
nzing		adv.	ⁿ zīŋ	describes watching carefully or steadily	
nzininin	mo	n.	ⁿ zīnīnīn	hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius.</i>
nzimen	mo	n.	ⁿ zìmén	millipede	<i>Iule</i> spp.
nzire	mo	n.	ⁿ zìré	iron anklet	worn on the legs by horse-riders to increase speed
nzire vul	—	n.p.	ⁿ zìré vūl	betrayers; traitors	
nzughumlaa	mo	n.	ⁿ zùgùmláá	ant sp.	It constructs a house in the ground. Only bites when threatened.
nzutur	mo	n.	ⁿ zùtúr	bedbug	<i>Cimicidae.</i> Also zutur . Found in beds, can give a painful bite.
					
nzyáak	mo	n.	ⁿ z'áák	bridle	used in controlling movement of horses when the rope is pulled
O o	OOoo				
oghop	—	v.	ògòp	to overload; to pile up	
oghor	—	v.	ógor	to shift away; to budge	
oghor	—	n.	ógor	shifting away	
ók	—	v.	ók	to burp; to belch	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
òk	—	v.	òk	to have an evil intention towards s.o.	
ókpàn	—	n.		interjection; exclamation	lit. 'burp mind'. modern coinage
óó		a.	óó	round; circular	
óó		num.	óó	zero; the number 0	
òò!		excl.	òò	Used to warn a child of an impending danger	Articulated with strong vibration in the pharynx
òò!		excl.	òò	Shows acceptance of something shocking or said in acceptance of a request or a command	The strong vibration in the pharynx is absent
óót	—	excl.	óót	said to raise an alarm	to stop s.o. from doing s.t. or to draw attention to s.t. that needs people's attention, such as the completion of s.t. that calls for celebration or the sighting of an escaping criminal or game
or	—	n.	ór	noise; shout; yell; shriek; scream	
or káa	—	v.p.	ór káa	to cause bewilderment, anxiety or suspicion	
P p	PPpp				
pà	juba	voc.	pà, dzúbà	address from a senior to a woman	Also apa . cf. agwa
páa	—	v.	páa	to cover; to close; to shut	
páa	—	n.	páa	casting lots; divination	A traditional method of detecting the cause of illness and crime.
pàa	mo	n.	pàa	reference to any woman	also nàá . pàa ni ra ret zam the woman is good
Paal	—	p.n.	páal	Mwaghavul clan	see Bijer
pàal	mo	n.	pàal	mat	made from raffia branches. These were tied together with a cord, which could be spread like a mat and rolled up.
paap	mo	n.	pàap	red-flanked duiker	<i>Cephalophus rufilatus</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
paa-paa (bilaap)		excl.	páá páá (bìlāāp)	completely finished!	A gesture to a child to tell them not to expect anything else. The two hands are clapped together.
paar	—	v.	pāār	to go above and over a height, house, tree, etc.	(of s.t. thrown or s.o. jumping)
pàar	mo	n.	pààr	artery; vein	
paarpee	—	v.	pāārpēē	to go somewhere at dawn	
paarpee	—	n.	pāārpēē	going somewhere at dawn	
paas	—	v.	pààs	to comb; to clean	
paas	—	v.	pààs	to drain s.o. of their resources	
paas	—	v.	pààs	to be emaciated	
páat	mo	n.	páát	African olive tree and fruit; bush-candle	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> Hausa <i>atili</i>
pàat		num.	pààt	five (5)	
pák	mo	pron.	pák	some; indefinite amount or number	pák mo jì ki shaghal some brought money also pak pák
pák	—	n.	pák	ritual that launches an attack against a trespasser, performed using traces left behind by the trespasser	
pak		quant.	pāk	some; not all	mee gurum mo jì ki shaghal, dang pak gurum mo jì ki long mo some people brought money and other people brought animals
pak	—	v.	pāk	to use footprints, faeces or any item left behind by a trespasser to perform a ritual that launches an attack against the trespasser	mo ghìr dyes firi ni so pak they packed his faeces and used them for the <i>pák</i> ritual, to launch an attack against him
pàk	—	n.	pàk	your father (reference to a male)	Presently considered offensive to the youths who are affected. cf. náng, pik
pak pák	—	v.p.	pāk pák	to perform the ritual of launching an attack against a trespasser using traces left behind by the trespasser	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pak pák	—	n.p.	pāk pák	ritual that launches an attack against a trespasser, performed using traces left behind by the trespasser	also pák
pakbaa	—	n.	pákbaà	person or thing not worth considering because they or it is insignificant, person who plays second fiddle	cf. shii mbwoon
pal	—	v.	pāl	to fall; to fail economically	< English. Former currency but no longer legal tender
pam	—	n.	pām	pound (£)	
pán		adv.	pán	a little; a bit	
pán	—	v.	pán	to take along	
pàn	—	v.	pàn	to think; to remember	
pàn	—	n.	pàn	thought; thoughtfulness; thinking; reasoning; worries; mental faculty; mind	
pang	mo	n.	pāŋ	snake sp.	
pang	—	v.	pāŋ	to splash on s.o. or s.t.	
pàng	—	n.	pàng	soil type, red and stony	suitable for growing millet. Pronounced as <i>páng</i> in the following saying: Páng mak ki mbul ‘the dove had enough of volcanic stones thrown at it.’ Said to mean ‘serves you, him, etc. right’. cf. jing, garwan, dung, kwaghas, pér, dʒees nweel
Panyam	—	p.n.	pányàm	major town in Mwaghavul land	The respelt name for Pyáanyaa , a town in Mangu L.G.A. One of the areas early missionaries first settled.
papira	mo	n.	pápírá	guinea-corn variety; shorhum variety	< H. <i>parpara</i>
par	mo	n.	pār	night	
pàr		adv.	pàr	on a specified day	refers to days of the week. pàr Shiidiivul on Tuesday; pàr jì fira on the day she came. Also parpuus

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pàr		n.	pàr	period	when human or animal stays at home after birth
parci		adv.	pàrfi	one day	also parmeeci
parmeeci		adv.	pàrmèèfi	sometimes; some day	also parci
parpuus		adv.	pàrpūūs	on a specified day	refers to days of the week. parpuus Shiidiivul on Tuesday; parpuus jì fira on the day she came. Also pàr
parvul		adv.	pārvūl	three days hence	
pas	—	n.	pās	period in the rainy season when rain is incessant	typically around August. also ta-pas
pas	mo	n.	pās	arrow, generic	
pas buluk	mo	n.p.	pās bŭlŭk	arrow without barbs	
pas jengkajer	mo	n.p.	pās dʒɛŋkádʒɛr	arrow type	with poisoned barbs
pas kano	mo	n.p.	pās kánò	arrow type	poisoned with a flat part towards the thin point
pas kibang	mo	n.p.	pās kíbáŋ	arrow type	with poison made from wood, Kulere type
pas pyaghar	mo	n.p.	pās p ^y áyár	arrow type	with spiral head. Also pas warbit
pas song	mo	n.p.	pās sóŋ	arrow type	with several barbs
pas songkun	mo	n.p.	pās sóŋkún	arrow type	with three barbs
pas warbit	mo	n.p.	pās wárbit	arrow type	with spiral head. Also pas pyaghar
pas yen	mo	n.p.	pās yēn	arrow type	with poison
pàsh-pàsh		id.		sound of splashing water	as you run along or play in it with your feet, or water coming out of a spring jep mo cìn tan mbut àm dí a naar pee ni pàsh-pàsh children play in the water on the ground, <i>pàsh-pàsh</i>
pát	mo	n.	pát	sheath of knife, sword, matchet; scabbard	
pát		id.	pát	describes the sound of a fast-moving object hitting s.t.	
pataari	mo	n.	pàtààrī	skirt t	which elderly women in the past used by tying it round the wais

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pe	—	v.a.	pè	marks progressive aspect with all verbs except 'to come' and 'to go'	also pu . With 'come' and 'go', ki is used. ra pe cèt mbiise she is cooking food. But ra ki jì she is coming
pee	—	n.	pēē	time; opportunity; chance	kàt pee cìn pee be an nyit tulu ði when the going gets tough, I will desert home; ba pee ði kas there is no chance; pee kì wul it is time, time is up
pee	mo	n.	pēē	place; location	
pee bang	—	v.p.	pēē báng	to be daybreak	lit. 'place has light' cf. bit mang
pèe bar	mo	n.p.	pèè bár	where to survive	
pèe cìghìr	mo	n.p.	pèè ʧìyìr	where to turn to	
pèe ðákkáa	mo	n.p.	pèè ðákkáa	beauty salon	
pèe ðél	mo	n.p.	pèè ðél	entrance; way in	
pee ðiisi	mo	n.p.	pēē ðíísí	there; that place	also pesi
pee ðiisi	mo	n.p.	pēē ðíísì	here; this place	also pesi
pèe ðòk	mo	n.p.	pèè ðòk	where to be quiet/silent	
pèe gung	mo	n.p.	pèè gùŋ	where to persevere or tolerate	
pèe kàa	mo	n.p.	pèè kàa	where to climb	
pèe kíkàa	mo	n.p.	pèè kíkàa	uphill	
pèe kyeer	mo	n.p.	pèè k'yèèr	place to graze	
pèe kyes ni	—	d.m.	pèè k'yés	finally; at the end; in conclusion	discourse marker
pèe làng	mo	n.p.	pèè làŋ	where to rest or perch	
pèe langlee	mo	n.p.	pèè làŋléé	clothesline; hanger	
pèe le	—	n.p.	pèè lè	where you keep things	
pèe maap	mo	n.p.	pèè mààp	where a dead person is mourned	also pèe múút
pèe metpee	mo	n.p.	pèè métpéé	where to jump	
pee minì	mo	loc.	pēē mìnì	there; that place	
pèe múút	mo	n.p.	pèè múút	where to die; where s.o. dies	
pèe múút	mo	n.p.	pèè múút	where a dead person is mourned	also pèe maap
pèe mwaan	mo	n.p.	pèè m ^w āān	where to walk/travel to; stage in life where one walks about frequently	
pee nlibìn		n.p.	pēē nlibìn	place being cloudy; overcast	
pèe pàl	mo	n.p.	pèè pàl	where to fall; where one has fallen; stage in life where one has feeble legs and falls easily	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pèe piring	mo	n.p.	pèè pìrìŋ	where to turn to; place where translation work is done; where one is transferred to	
pee rii	—	v.p.	pēē ríí	to be dusk; to be late evening	also pee shaal . cf. rii
pèe sakkáa	mo	n.p.	pèè sákkáá	barber shop; hairdressing salon	where to have a haircut
pèe sèen	—	n.p.	pèè sèèn	where or when one gets wiser	
pèe sese	mo	n.p.	pèè sēsé	where to eat; dining; stage in life where one eats a lot	
pee shaal	—	v.p.	pēē jáál	to be dusk; to be late evening	also pee rii
pèe so	mo	n.p.	pèè sò	where to go	
pèe sushii	mo	n.p.	pèè sùjíí	where to run	
pèe taanpee	mo	n.p.	pèè tàànpēē	where to sew	
pèe tàn	mo	n.p.	pèè tàn	where to play	
pèe teer	mo	n.p.	pèè tēèr	where to spend the night	
pèe tong	mo	n.p.	pèè tòŋ	where to stay	
pèe wet	mo	n.p.	pèè wēt	where to spend the day	
pèe zok	mo	n.p.	pèè zók	where to save or hide s.t.	
peebang	—	n.	pēēbáng	light	
peedak	mo	n.	pèèdák	workplace; office	
peedar	mo	n.	pèèdár	status; position; standing	
peekaa	peekikaa	n.	pèèkàà, pèèkìkàà	youth; young person	
peekaat	mo	n.	pèèkààt	where to meet; venue; rendezvous	
peemee	—	num.	pēēméé	six (6)	
peemer	mo	n.	pèèmér	where to turn to; turn (road); where there are branches or where to branch to	
peemer	mo	n.	pèèmér	stage in life where a child can be delinquent	
peemuut	—	n.	pèèmuút	where the souls of the dead go; Hades	
peenkoo	—	n.	pēē ⁿ kòò	darkness	also peenkwoo
peenkwoo	—	n.	pēē ⁿ k ^w òò	darkness	also peenkoo
peepugyet		adv.	pèèpùg ^y ēt	many years ago	
peepudí ... dí		adv.	pèèpùdí ... dí	much earlier in the day	Used when action is considered to have occurred a long time ago. Peepudí mizep ni mo jì dí The visitors came much earlier today. Also puđí ... dí
peeput	mo	n.	pèèpút	where you come from; one's origin	
Peeret	—	n.	pēērét	personal name given to a female child whose mother	Lit. 'place is good'

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
				has a good marriage. Lit. 'place good'	
peeret	mo	n.	pēērét	motor vehicle that usually breaks down on the road and sometimes remains there for days before it is repaired	disapproving. Lit. 'place is good'
peerii	—	n.	pēēríí	dusk; late evening	
peesaam	mo	n.	pèèsàám	bed	lit. 'place to sleep'
peeshaal	—	n.	pēēfáál	dusk; late evening	
peesham	peeshisham	n.	pèèfàm, pèèfìfàm	old person; aged person; elder	cf. peekaa
peeshisham	mo	n.	pèèfìfàm	slope; downhill; decline	
peeshisham	mo	n.	pèèfìfàm	old people; aged people (pl.)	sg. peesham. cf. peekikaa
peet	—	n.	pèèt	her father (of female)	
peetaa	mo	n.	pèètáá	airport	
peetangman	mo	n.	pèètànman	school	
peetong	mo	n.	pèètòŋ	seat; chair	
peewaar	mo	n.	pèèwààr	consecrated ground; forest; grove; forbidden place	
peewum	mo	n.	pèèwùm	cemetery; graveyard	where to bury the dead
peewurang	mo	n.	pèèwúráŋ	where your height reaches; when one is still growing	
peeyaa	mo	n.	pèèyàà	handle	
peezok	mo	n.p.	pèèzók	bank	
peezughum	—	n.	pēēzùgùm	cold weather	
pel	mo	n.	pèl	flower; blossom	
pel	—	v.	pèl	to flower; to blossom	
pelem múút	mo	n.p.	pēlēm múút	caracal	<i>Felis caracal</i>
péng-péng	—	id.	péŋ péŋ	be overstretched (boil, drum, tube, etc.)	
per	—	v.	pēr	to scatter; to spread; to disseminate; to diffuse	
pér	—	n.	pér	pebble-rich soil	suitable for growing millet, fonio
pér	mo	n.	pér	pebble	
per yàng kàs	—	v.p.	pēr yàŋ kàs	to level ridges	where millet has been harvested for growing fonio
per yàng kàs	—	n.p.	pēr yàŋ kàs	levelling ridges where millet has been harvested, for growing fonio	lit. 'levelling millet-ridges'. Millet ridges of the last cropping season are levelled so fonio is grown. Also yàng kàs modern coinage
pershii	—	n.	pērjíí	adverb	
pesi	mo	n.	pēsì	there; that place	also pee dīisi
pesi	mo	n.	pēsì	here; this place	also pee dīisi
pet	pīrep	v.	pēt, pīrēp	to burst; to explode	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pèt pèt seet	pirep pirep seet	v. n.p.	pèt, p̄hēp pèt séét, p̄hēp séét	to call advertisement	Ba wagher man pèt seet kas ‘NEG you (masc. sg.) know advertisement NEG’ i.e. You don’t know how to advertise.
pèt seet	pirep seet	v.p.	pèt séét, p̄hēp séét	to advertise	Mundi nkaa pèt seet ki léé firi ni ‘Mundi is advertising with item his the’ i.e. Mundi is advertising his item.
pètpee	pireppee	v.	pètpeē, p̄hēppeē	to call	
pètpee	pireppee	n.	pètpeē, p̄hēppeē	call; act of calling	
pét-pét pét-pét		c.i. id.	pét pét pét pét	intensifies white (pyaa) describes total emptiness of the stomach due to hunger	
piil piin piin piin	mo — pirep pyan	n. v. v. v.	píil pīin pīin, p̄hēp pīin, p̄yān	to change money to burst; to explode to break; to split; to smash; to burst out laughing; to melt; to loosen (a bundle of firewood etc.)	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> cf. pet A le mwòor ni a puus ku ni piin di Keep the oil in the sun so it melts
piin	byan	v.	pīin, b̄yān	to beat thoroughly with bare hand	
piin	—	v.	pīin	to wander or roam about	, especially far away from home
piin piin ngagham	mo làa —	n. n.p.	pīin pīin ⁿ gàyàm	change (money) sickness of children	Also ten làa ngagham. Child falls sick. Caused by an evil woman who has been playing with the child. A diviner is called to determine the woman responsible for the child’s sickness. She is then called to cure the child. If she fails, she is punished.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
piin shwàr	byan shwàr	v.p.	pīn ʃ ^w àr, b ^y ān-	to burst into laughter	wura jì dèl so fè mo piin shwàr kish-kish she walked by and they burst out laughing <i>kish-kish</i> . Plural used for prolonged resonating laughter. also fiip . cf. tàa piip
piip	—	n.	pīp	whistle	
piip ki	—	v.p.	pīp kí	to chase (sb/s.t.)	by pursuing them continuously or frequently
pik	—	n.	pik	your father (reference to a female)	Presently considered offensive to the youths who are affected. cf. ning, pak
pil	—	v.	píl	to dazzle	
pil	—	v.	píl	to be unable to show focus on a target (eye)	
pil	—	v.	píl	to develop a white colour on the leaves (cereal crop)	
pinbwoon	mo	n.	pìnb ^w óón	traditional dress for married women	made from woven jute like a 'short knicker'
pit	—	v.	pìt	to put out fire; to switch off light	
pit	mo	n.	pìt	patas monkey	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i> . Also kaar
pít	—	excl.	pít	said to strongly warn s.o. against doing s.t.	cf. kul
pit wus	—	v.p.	pìt wūs	to extinguish a fire	
pito	—	n.	pìtó	local liquor	see miyel < Hausa
Picom	mo	p.n.	pìʃòm	hill between Koguul and Nnyees communities of Panyam	officially spelt <i>Kogul</i> and <i>Niyes</i>
pider	mo	n.	pìdēr	buttocks; bottom; arse	cf. mning
pider	—	n.	pìdēr	dysentery in children	cf. mùut pider, dyes kàapòo
pìder kuluk sul	—	v.p.	pìdèr kùlùk sùl	to have diarrhoea	lit. bottom of bag is punctured
pighir	—	v.	pīyīr	to expose or spread s.t. to dry; to dry s.t. by spreading it	also pweer
pighit	—	v.	pīyīt	to begin cooking; to place pot on fire	
pighizing	mo	n.	pìyìzīŋ	nose	cf. fung pighizing
pikom	mo	n.	pìkòm	edge	also pukom

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pikyeen	mo	n.	pik ^ʷ ēēn	forehead	wuri ki pikyeen kaa nkwak si He has a forehead like a he-goat. Also pukyeen, kipyeen
pilang	—	v.	pīlāŋ	to thank	
pilang	—	excl.	pīlāŋ	Thank you!	
pilang	—	v.	pīlāŋ	to rinse	
pílang	mo	n.	pílang	gratitude; thanks; thankfulness	
pilang des	—	excl.	pīlāŋ dēs	Thank you very much!	
pilang pòò	—	v.p.	pīlāŋ pòò	to gargle	
pilang zam	—	excl.	pīlāŋ zām	Thank you very much!	
pilas	—	v.	pílas	to be curly like that of an infant or a malnourished person (hair); to perm hair	Also milas .
pilas	—	v.	pílas	to smoothen; to plaster a building	< E.
pìlàs	—	id.	pìlàs	describes the sound of water splashing on the ground	
pilem	—	n.	pílem	haze; fog; mist	Dialect word.
pipilet	mo	n.	pípílet	strong grass used as local broom	also mpileler, mpilelel
pirang [...] ye	—	int.	pìráŋ yē	When?	These can be separated if focus on the ‘when’ is required within the sentence. Mu nso wàa a pirang ye? ‘We will go home FOC when Q’ When <i>will</i> we go home? but also A pirang dǎng mu nso wàa ye? ‘FOC when before we will go go home Q’ i.e. <i>When</i> will we go home?
pirep	—	v.	pīrēp	to call (plural)	sg. pèt
pirep	—	v.	pīrēp	to explode (plural)	cf. piin . also pet (singular)
pirep seet	—	n.p.	pīrēp séét	advertisements (pl.)	sg. pèt seet
pirep seet	—	v.p.	pīrēp séét	to advertise (pl.)	sg. pèt seet
piring	—	v.	pīrīŋ	to change; to change or turn into s.t.	
piring	—	v.	pīrīŋ	to exchange (currencies)	
piring	—	v.	pīrīŋ	to exchange; to turn over a person	
piring	—	v.	pīrīŋ	to transfer s.o. to another place; to redeploy s.o.	
pìring	—	n.	pìrīŋ	change; exchange	
pìring	—	n.	pìrīŋ	transfer; redeployment	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pisyaa	mo	n.	pìs ^v áá	jute fibre; kenaf fibre	
pizep	mo	n.	pìzèp	silk of maize cob	
poo-		num	pòò	number before 10 by which 5 is exceeded	only used in compounds. Lit. 'piece/bit' Poovul (seven). From 'poo + vul (two)'; pookun (eight). From 'poo + kun (three)
pòò	mo	n.	pòò	mouth; opening; entrance; edge; word; dialect; language	cf. lipoo for 'language'
pòò àm	mo	n.p.	pòò àm	seaside; riverside; streamside; shore; strand; littoral	
pòò bwaghap	mo	n.p.	pòò b ^w áyáp	s.o. with a toothless mouth	dikaam wurii dee a pòò bwaghap the old man now has hollow cheeks
pòò ðel	—	v.p.	pòò ðēl	to make a slip of the tongue	pòò ðel nra she had a slip of the tongue
pòò dung	mo	n.p.	pòò dúŋ	swamp; marsh; bog	cf. gyaghat
pòò mat	—	n.p.	pòò màt	wedding-related negotiation or payment, not requiring food and drinks	lit. 'speech about woman'. cf. shik mat
pòò muyii	mo	n.p.	pòò múyíí	history; chronicle; historical discourse	
pòò Mwaghavul	—	n.p.	pòò m ^w āyāvūl	Mwaghavul language	
pòò nGween	—	n.p.	pòò ⁿ g ^w ēēn	Hausa language	
pòò nNaat	—	n.p.	pòò ⁿ nààt	English language; any language of white people in general	
pòò tung kom yoghon	—	v.p.	pòò túŋ kōm yòyòh	to eat	+ dative. Pòò tung kom yoghon nra She ate s.t.
poobish	—	n.	pòòbìʃ	scorn; ridicule; harsh, unpalatable, unsavoury language	
poofeer		num.	pòòfēér	nine (9)	5+4
poofung	mo	n.	pòòfūŋ	window	lit. 'mouth hole'.
pookun		num.	pòò kún	eight (8)	5+3
poolu	mo	n.	pòòlú	door; entrance	
poolu gwaan	mo	n.p.	pòòlù g ^w áán	door made from plank or any flat wooden board	cf. gwàan poolu
poomee	mo	n.	pòòmēé	tithe	
poopee	mo	n.	pòòpēē	edge; side; space in front of a door	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
poopit	—	n.	pòòpìt	monkey-induced boils	When cereal crop is nearly ripe, monkeys come to destroy it. When someone goes to the farm and touches the fresh cereal, the body is covered in boils. A herb with the name <i>poopit</i> is boiled and given to the patient.
poopit	—	n.	pòòpìt	herb sp.	used for the treatment of monkey-induced <i>poopit</i> disease
pooret	mo	n.	pòòrĕt	good talk; soothing speech or words	
poosat	mo	n.	pòòsát	person who amplifies what the chief or emir says for others to hear	
poovul		num.	pòòvūl	seven (7)	5+2. This number is symbolic for the Mwaghavul community. The Kùm is structured into 7 such that anything resulting in '7' is considered as complete in ràn kùm . The tubwoor game is structured into 7 per side and if one is eliminated by an opponent casting his <i>atili</i> seeds in the multiple of '7' i.e. 21, then you would have eliminated him in accordance with the Kùm . If a traditional priest casts his lot and the result is synonymous with the number '7' then the deities must have answered the prayer.
poowur	mo	n.	pòòwūr	nipple	
pris	mo	n.	p'ís	church minister	< E. 'priest'
pu	—	v.a.	pù	marks the progressive aspect with all verbs except	also pe. Ra pu shwàr She is

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
				'to come' and 'to go'	laughing. With 'come' and 'go', ki is used: Ra ki jì She is coming
pu...dī		prep.	pù...dī	with	cf. ndàng...dī. lop fina pu gha dī my message is with you
pu...dī		loc.	pù...dī	to; towards; nearby	làa ni so pu noghon dī the child went to its mother
pu...dī		comp.	pù...dī	marks superlative constructions	Delvit su met pu mo dī jir Delvit runs faster than all of them
pubit		adv.	pùbít	at dawn; by daybreak; at sunrise	
pubit		n.	pùbít	dawn; daybreak; sunrise	
pudí ... dī		adv.	pùdí ... dī	much earlier in the day	Used when action is considered to have occurred a long time ago. Pudí mizep ni mo jì dī The visitors came much earlier today. Also peepudí ... dī
puk	—	v.	pūk	to cover the top of a temporary shelter or house	
puk	—	v.	pūk	to splash flour all over the place	
púk	mo	n.	púk	veranda-like structure	fixed above the door of a house to prevent rain from entering the house
púk	—	n.	púk	soot; lampblack; carbon	
pùk	mo	n.	pùk	soup, general name	
pùk tàk	—	n.p.	pùk tàk	draw soup type	H. <i>tumbunawa</i> . also pùk mbwagham
mbwagham	—	n.p.	^m b ^w àyàm		
pùk búlúk	—	n.p.	pùk búlúk	soup without kenaf condiments	
pùk cicèt	—	n.p.	pùk tʃiʃèt	stew; soup prepared by boiling or simmering it for a long time	
pùk dái	—	n.p.	pùk dái	draw soup	also pùk shidái a symbol for deviousness or cunning. Wuri milam a kaa pùk dái dīseel si lit. 'he is as slippery as very slimy soup' i.e. he is devious
pùk dep	—	n.p.	pùk dèp	not draw soup	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pùk kam	—	n.p.	pùk kām	type of draw soup	
pùk kiir	—	n.p.	pùk kiir	not draw soup	
pùk kimilom	—	n.p.	pùk kīmíló̄m	soup from cocoyam leaves	also pùk kom milom
pùk kipuk	—	n.p.	pùk kīpūk	draw soup made from sorrel	cf. H. <i>yakuwa</i> .
pùk kóm	—	n.p.	pùk kóm	groundnut soup	
pùk kom milom	—	n.p.	pùk kō̄m mīló̄m	soup from cocoyam leaves	also pùk kimilom
pùk kumlung	—	n.p.	pùk kùmlún̄	draw soup type	
pùk kwàa	—	n.p.	pùk k ^w àa	okra soup	also pùk kwaan
pùk kwaan	—	n.p.	pùk k ^w àan	okra soup	also pùk kwàa
pùk làa kibang	—	n.p.	pùk làa kíbáŋ	soup from <i>kibang</i> fruit	not draw soup. also bwembwere
pùk lem	—	n.p.	pùk lēm	draw soup type	
pùk lengdeng	—	n.p.	pùk lè ⁿ dèŋ	potherb	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> . A weed, but gathered to make a draw soup.
pùk luluk	—	n.p.	pùk lúlúk	local soup with all the appropriate condiments	
pùk mbwagham	—	n.p.	pùk ^m b ^w àgàm	broomweed, potherb	<i>Sida acuta</i> . A weed, but gathered to make a draw soup. H. <i>tumbunawa</i>
pùk mminaan	—	n.p.	pùk ^m mìnāān	bitterleaf soup	also pùk mmunaan
pùk mmunaan	—	n.p.	pùk ^m mùnāān	bitterleaf soup	also pùk mminaan
pùk mumwish	—	n.p.	pùk mū ^w íŋ	soup (medicinal)	it causes itchiness, but is a cure for typhoid. also pùk muwish
pùk muwish	—	n.p.	pùk mū ^w íŋ	soup (medicinal)	see pùk mumwish
pùk ntas	—	n.p.	pùk ⁿ tás	mushroom soup, not draw soup	
pùk sheem	—	n.p.	pùk ŋēēm	soup type	same as pùk luluk but has sufficient local potash
pùk shidái	—	n.p.	pùk ŋidáí	draw soup	also pùk shidái a symbol for deviousness or cunning. Wuri milam a kaa pùk dái dīiseel sè lit. 'he is as slippery as slimy draw soup' i.e. he is devious
pùk taanting	—	n.p.	pùk táá ⁿ tín̄	draw soup	
pùk wap	—	n.p.	pùk wáp	pepper soup	
pùk yer	—	n.p.	pùk yēr	soup	made from pumpkin leaves
pukaa	mo	n.	pùk ^á á	leader of farmers	


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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pukaa sarkul	mo	n.p.	pùkāā sār̀kùl	leader of left-handed farmers	
pukaa sarse	—	n.p.	pùkāā sār̀sē	leader of right handed farmers	
pukom	mo	n.	pùkōm	edge	also pikom
pukor	mo	n.	pùkòr	non-Mwaghavul person	
pukyeen	mo	n.	pùk ^y ēēn	forehead	also pikyeen, kipyeeen
púlát-púlát		id.	púlát púlát	describes how the flesh of a cocoyam pops out of the skin	mo teer dum milom ni ku ni fes ret pun púlát-púlát they cooked the cocoyam overnight so that it was so good [soft] it popped out <i>púlát-púlát</i>
pùlùk		id.	pùlùk	describes the action of water that boils over and briefly covers the item being cooked, especially meat and vegetables, leaving it partly done	
pumbulek	—	n.	pù ^m bùlék	air bubbles when water boils	also daakumboot
pumbulet	mo	n.	pù ^m bùlét	edge of a seat; edge of a raised structure; tail end of a seat	
pumbwan	mo	n.	pù ^m b ^w àn	plant whose leaves are edible; edible leaves, including the fruit of pumpkin	also pumwan
pumbwan byaap	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn b ^y ááp	pumpkin	also pumwan byaap
pumbwan dawufil	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn dàwúfìl	herb sp.	<i>Aneilema beniniense</i> leaves eaten as vegetables also pumwan dawufil
pumbwan jarmen	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn dzármén	African wild daisy leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan jarmen
pumbwan kom dep	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn kōm dèp	black plum leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan kom dep
pumbwan kom yer	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn kōm yēr	pumpkin leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan kom yer
pumbwan kwàkshii m̀ànjing	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn k ^w àkshī m̀ànđjīŋ	<i>kwàkshii m̀ànjing</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan kwàkshii m̀ànjing
pumbwan lubwak	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn lùb ^w àk	<i>lubwak</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan lubwak
pumbwan muluu	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn mùlúú	pumpkin eaten as vegetable	also pumwan muluu
pumbwan nfwoongwom	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn n ^f wōngwōm	<i>nfwoongwom</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan nfwoongwom

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pumbwan	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn	<i>ngughir</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumbwan ngughir
pumbwan njàal	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ ḡààl	fleabane leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumbwan njàal
pumbwan nkookoo	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ kōkóó	sessile joyweed leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumbwan nkookoo
pumbwan nkoontughur	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ kōntúyúr	<i>nkoontughur</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumbwan nkoontughur
pumbwan nsumcaar	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ súmǰáár	<i>nsumcaar</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumbwan nsumcaar
pumbwan nyaktirak	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ ǰktírǰk	<i>nyaktirak</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumbwan nyaktirak
pumbwan nyakyit	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ yǰkyīt	blackjack leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumbwan nyakyit
pumbwan nyeekuul	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ yēékúúl	wild Cape gooseberry leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumbwan nyeekuul
pumbwan pwasmbweng	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ^p ǰs ^m b ^w ēŋ	<i>pwasmbweng</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumbwan pwasmbweng
pumbwan wugil	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ^w úǰil	<i>wugil</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumbwan wugil
pumbwan wulam	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ^w úlám	local spinach leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumbwan wulam
pumbwan	mo	n.	pùm ^w àn	plant whose leaves are edible; edible leaves, including the fruit of pumpkin	also pumbwan. Doghon mu se pumbwan mu jaal yesterday we ate leaves as vegetables and belched. Pumbwan nyakyit blackjack leaves eaten as vegetables; pumbwan byaap pumpkin eaten as vegetable
pun	pwan	v.	pūn	to thresh maize	
pun	pwan	v.	pūn	to eject; to evict; to throw out	
pún	—	n.	pún	regurgitation (baby)	also pun-pun
pún	—	n.	pún	heap of earth dug out from a hole by a mouse, rat, etc.	cf. pun-pun
Pùn	—	p.n.	pùn	ceremony for initiation of youth	
pun aak	pwan aak	v.p.	pūn āāk, p ^w ān ...	to perform abortion; to abort	
pun aak	pwan aak	n.p.	pūn āāk, p ^w ān ...	abortion	
pun aas	—	v.p.	pūn āās	separation of flour from chaff	using a winnowing tray kutut
pun as	pwan as	v.p.	pūn ās, p ^w ān ...	to castrate dog	
pun òng	—	v.p.	pūn òŋ	to attract a large crowd (event)	Ruruu dung pun òng, par mu zeen òe mu lagham

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
					'shout false attract crowd, day of truth then we perish' Calling for help when you do not need it could make people fail to respond to a subsequent genuine call
pun ... kyes	—	v.p.	pūn k ^y ēs	to gradually sell or steal farm produce from the store so that little or nothing is left for food	Gwar ni hos pun shwáa kyes ndyaar mpèè shwaa mwos The man gradually sold all the farm produce in the granary for the purpose of drinking alcohol
pun làa	—	n.p.	pūn làà	ritual that protects a child from Gagham , the spirit that kills infants	a child afflicted by Gagham will be stretching the body
pun long	pwan long	v.p.	pūn lōŋ, p ^w ān ...	to castrate	A he-goat with one testis removed is called gibar , castrated cow is called mpáat , castrated ram is called ntibet , castrated he-goat is called nkoor .
pun-pun	—	n.	pūn pún	regurgitation by babies	
pun-pun	—	v.	pūn pún	to dig out heap of earth from a hole (mouse, rat, etc.)	cf. pún
pupwap	mo	n.	púp ^w áp	fish (generic)	
pur	—	n.	pūr	serval cat	<i>Felis serval</i>
purap	—	v.	pūrāp	to tear from the seams	i.e. dress, box, etc.
pus	pwas	v.	pùs	to kick; to butt (animal)	
pus	pwas	v.	pùs	to shoot arrow, gun, etc.	
pus	pwas	v.	p ^w ās	to nail s.t. in	
pus àm	—	v.p.	pùs àm	to blow ointment into the anus of a child to relieve constipation or for the treatment of certain conditions	
pus àm nlàa	—	n.p.	pùs àm ⁿ làà	traditional way of inducing a child that has not passed stool for days to pass such stool	by blowing ointment into the child's anus

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pus àm nlàa	—	v.p.	pùs àm ⁿ làà	to induce a child that has not passed stool for days to pass such stool by blowing ointment into the child's anus	
puskaam	mo	n.	pùskāām	tropical nettleweed	<i>Laportea aestuans</i> . Also the itchy substance from jute plant
pustup	mo	n.	pùstùp	cowitch; stinging bush-vine	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> . 
put	—	v.	pūt	to take s.t. or s.o. out	Koghorong làa nyingying, mang gha put bwot mmo shwar Koghorong [a hero] has given birth to an insane person, which makes him become a laughing-stock
put	pwat	v.	pūt	to go out; to get out; to appear; to suffer miscarriage (pregnancy)	Lèe kì put a tuber has appeared; Aak put mmat ni The woman miscarried
put dung	—	v.p.	pūt dúŋ	to flood	Àm put dung The water floods. cf. àm put dung
put đak	—	v.p.	pūt đăk	to turn out for work	cf. yaghal đak
put đak	—	n.p.	pūt đăk	turning out for work	cf. yaghal đak
put kàa taa	—	v.p.	pūt kàa táa	to go up and drop	SVC. Lit. 'to-remove to-go-up to-fall' Mbii wangpee ni put kàa taa ndaam putughup firi The key dropped off his breast pocket. cf. put sham taa
put lu	pwat lu	v.p.	pūt lú	to transfer from one house to another	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
put ndaas	pwat ndaas	n.p.	pūt ⁿ dáás, p ^w āt	revitalisation (dead person); being a reverie	also waa ndaas . A Mwaghavul man who has been properly raised, when shot at the war front or during hunting expedition and certain requirements are met would re-appear at home, provided that women do not mourn his death. Once the family begins to mourn his death, he will never show up again at home but probably elsewhere. Real men were known for such gallantry.
put ndaas	pwat ndaas	v.p.	pūt ⁿ dáás, p ^w āt	to revitalise (dead person); to be a reverie	also waa ndaas . See put ndaas (n.)
put ndak mbong	pwat ndak mbong	v.p.	pūt ⁿ dák ^m bóŋ, pwāt ...	to go for farm work near home	cf. so yàghàl
put sham taa	—	v.p.	pūt ⁿ šām taa	to fall down	SVC. Lit. ‘to-remove to-go-down to-fall’ Làa been ni put sham taa nyil The small gourd fell to the ground. cf. put kàa taa
put zoo	—	v.p.	pūt zōō	to migrate to the urban area, especially to work	cf. mbarki
putughup	—	n.	pùtūyūp	mind; heart; bravery; courage; determination; confidence	
putughup	mo	n.	pùtūyūp	mind; heart	
putughup	—	n.p.	pùtūyūp	sorrow; grief; sadness	
dīiwuwat	—	v.p.	dīiwūwāt	to be sorrowful; to be sad; to grieve	
putughup wat	—	v.p.	pùtūyūp wāt	to be sorrowful; to be sad; to grieve	
putughur	mo	n.	pùtúyúr	meat from the chest of an animal	
puul	mo	n.	pùùl	eagle	very large eagle believed to be able to carry off young children or goats and sheep
puun	mo	n.	pūūn	father	plural means ‘parents’. cf. daa .
puunkaam	mo	n.	pūūnkāām	father-in-law; grandfather; ancestor	non-vocative use only

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
puur	pwaar	v.	pùùr	to roast; to burn an animal to get rid of the fur or feathers	
puus	mo	n.	pūūs	sun; day	
puus anaar	—	adv.	pūūs ānāār	noon	
Puus Kàat	—	p.n.	pūūs kààt	day set aside by Mwaghavul people to meet and showcase their culture	
puus kikkaa	—	n.p.	pūūs kīkàà	sunrise; daybreak	
puus làa	—	n.p.	pūūs làà	birthday; date of birth	
puus nineep	—	adv.	pūūs nīnēèp	afternoon	
puus nookdī	—	n.p.	pūūs nōōkdī	holiday	
pwà	—	id.	p ^w à	describes s.t. very hot	(water, metal, clothes, etc.) cf. vwè
pwaar	—	v.	p ^w āār	to roast; to burn an animal to get rid of the fur or feathers	sg. pùùr
pwághál	mo	n.	p ^w áyál	frame for hanging animals to be smoked	
pwàghàl	—	n.	p ^w àyàl	celebration	of victory when a famous enemy was killed on the battlefield or a large wild animal was killed. The enemy's head would be cut off, put in a goatskin bag with locust bean leaves. Only heroes wore such leaves on their heads, others would participate in the victory dance. This dance was organised whenever the Ron, Berom, Fyam and animals such as a leopard and a cheetah, but not a hyena, were killed. The heads of such enemies and animals were offered to the gods for blessing (no longer practised)
pwaghan	—	v.	p ^w āyān	to be jealous of; to imitate to rival to mimic	
pwághán	—	n.	p ^w áyán	mimicry; feeling that one must get s.t. because s.o. else has got it	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pwan	—	v.	p ^w ān	to thresh or strip maize by hand (pl.)	cf. pun
pwan	—	v.	p ^w ān	to eject; to dislodge (pl.)	cf. pun
pwanshii	mo	n.	p ^w ānʃíí	dictionary	recent coinage
pwās	—	v.	p ^w ās	to nail an object to crucify; to peck; to shoot (pl.)	cf. pus
pwās mwaan	mo	n.	p ^w ās m ^w āān	plant sp.	
pwat	—	v.	p ^w āt	to run out; to rush out pl.	cf. sg. put . randong mo del pwat nkuut long rùtùtùt <i>The cows came out of the pen</i> rùtùtùt also pighir
pweer	—	v.	p ^w ēēr	to expose or spread s.t. to dry; to dry s.t. by spreading it	
pwoon	mo	n.	p ^w òòn	wooden spoon; spoon	
pwoon júruk	mo	n.p.	p ^w òòn dzúruk	spoon made from gourd, ladle	< H.
pwoos	—	v.	p ^w òòs	to beat or thrash s.o. thoroughly with a whip	
pwos	—	v.	p ^w òs	to clean; to comb; to brush; to rub; to wipe	
pwos lip	—	v.p.	p ^w òs líp	to rub the ochre-like <i>lip</i> powder on one's face	
pwos mwòor	—	v.p.	p ^w òs m ^w òòr	to rub in body cream	
pwos yen	—	v.p.	p ^w òs yēn	to rub ointment on the body	
pyaa	—	v.	p ^y áá	to be lucky	cf. kyeenpyaa . Ni pyaa ngha You are lucky
pyaa	—	v.	p ^y áá	to be white	
pyaa pét-pét	—	v.p.	p ^y áá pétpét	to be very white	
Pyáanyaa	—	p.n.	p ^y áá n ^y āā	original name of Panyam town	
pyaa-pyaa	—	id.	p ^y áá p ^y áá	describes s.t. very white	
pyaghal	mo	n.	p ^y áǵál	thigh	
pyaghal pyaa	—	n.p.	p ^y áǵál p ^y áá	poor person	lit. 'white thigh'
pyaghar	—	v.	p ^y àǵàr	to spin fibres into thread; to roll s.t. with both palms; to screw s.t.	
pyaghar	—	v.	p ^y àǵàr	to twist someone's skin; to press someone's muscle too hard, such as when one sits on a hard rough object	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pyaghar wus	—	n.p.	p ^v àyâr wūs	old method of producing fire with flint and floss	<p>The Mwaghavul people had two methods: the friction method, pyaghar wus; and the flint method, shàghàl wus. The following items are required for pyaghar wus;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strong stick silk cotton or straw dry cactus or wood (soghor plant). <p>The stick is spun on the wood and a hole is created. The cotton is put inside the hole and the stick is spun until the impact generates heat and flame.</p> <p>For shàghàl wus, the following are required;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> piece of iron/metal pebble cotton from silk <p>To produce fire from shàghàl wus, the pebble and silk cotton are held together in one hand while the piece of iron in the other hand is struck against the pebble. The spark so produced sets fire to the silk cotton. Since the production of fire was cumbersome, Mwaghavul people had to find a way of preserving fire for domestic use. They used cow-dung or kavuk (chaff from dehusked fonio) to store fire for two or three days. Fire is usually preserved at toghol (forecourt) in the dry season</p>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pyak	—	v.	p ^y āk	to grope for s.t.	
pyak	—	v.	p ^y āk	to feel the softness of s.t. such as fruit, flesh, breast	
pyakpee	—	v.i.	p ^y ākpeē	to grope in the dark	
pyakpee	—	n.	p ^y ākpeē	act of touching and pressing s.t. with the fingers	
pyák-pyák		id.	p ^y ák p ^y ák	describes being full to the brim (liquid) or to capacity (room, vehicle, market, field, etc.)	gām pyák-pyák be filled to capacity
pyan	—	v.	p ^y ān	to crack; to smash; to break (pl.)	sg. piin
Pyantughul	—	p.n.	p ^y āntúyúl	hunting festival, expedition	Panyam and Pushit people, usually a day preceding Ryeem
pyee	—	v.	p ^y èè	to lure; to deceive s.o.	cf. kyee, jwàan
pyeel	mo	n.	p ^y ēēl	morsel; piece of food	
pyeem	mo	n.	p ^y ēēm	wild date-palm	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i> . <i>H. kajinjere</i> used for mats and hats
					
pyeer	—	v.	p ^y éér	to cut; to slice; to make incision	
pyeerpee	—	v.	p ^y éérpeē	to hang around a place with the hope that what one has seen there will be given one	
pyeerpee	—	n.	p ^y éérpeē	hanging around a place with the hope that what one has seen there will be given one	

Mwaghavul R r	pl. RRrr	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ra		pron.	rǎ	she; her	An ntang mee reep ra 'I will befriend a lady she'. Also wura raa kangkang to knit or weave very tightly
raa	—	v.	ráá	to weave; to knit	
raa nler kút	—	v.p.	ráá ⁿ lèr kút	to knit a sweater	
raa shit	—	v.p.	ráá ʃít	to weave grass for thatching of roof	
raa tibarna	—	v.p.	ráá tìbàrná	to weave a mat	
raam	mo	n.	rààm	tree sp. and its fruit	<i>Syzygium guineense</i> . H. <i>malmo</i>
raas	mo	n.	rààs	bamboo plant; Indian bamboo	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> . H. <i>gora</i>
raghap	—	v.	rāyāp	to beat s.o. excessively	
raghap	—	v.	rāyāp	to break s.t. into pieces in annoyance	
raghatak	—	n.	ráyáták	state of being overjoyed	
rák		id.	rák	describes doing s.t. irrespective of the consequences	cf. mu rák
ràk	—	n.	ràk	authority to do s.t.; authority over s.o.	
ran	—	v.	rān	to write; to make stripes	
ran	—	v.	rān	to distribute; to share out	cf. ɓàk
rán	mo	n.	rán	bush yam	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. Also rirai
ràn	mo	n.	ràn	writing; written text	
ran gín	—	v.p.	rān gín	to have extensive tribal marking on the cheeks	
ràn gín	mo	n.p.	ràn gín	tribal mark on the cheek	
randong	mo	n.	rāndōŋ	zebu cow	< Plateau language
randong	mo	n.p.	rāndōŋ díimìʃ	bull; male zebu	
dfimish					
randòng maar	mo	n.p.	rāndòŋ máár	ox	'cow of farm'
ranggan	—	n.	ránɡán	mysterious production and use of wild animals (e.g. bees) to fight for one	also rúkrái
rangkaa	—	v.	ránkǎá	to disperse	
ranran	—	v.i.	rānrān	to write	
ranran	—	n.	rānrān	writing; act of writing	
rap	—	v.	ràp	to be black; to be dirty; to be dark (complexion)	
rap	—	v.	ràp	to be made unlucky (s.o.)	only used in ni rap dī + dative. Ni rap dī nra She was so unlucky
rapkyeen	—	v.	ràp ^ɣ ēēn	to cause bad luck or misfortune to s.o.; to give s.o. a bad rap	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
rapkyeen	—	n.	ràpk ^y ēēn	causing bad luck or misfortune to s.o.; giving a bad rap to s.o.	
ràp-ràp		id.		describes s.t. dirty or dark	
reep	jiraap	n.	rēēp, dʒìrááp	young girl; daughter	
reep	—	n.	rēēp	cereal flour	mixed with water, added to overcooked cereal beverage to make it normal. Done during the cooking of <i>kunu</i> cereal drink, <i>wáar</i> , when it is still hot
rèp Bilaat	jiraap Bilaat	n.p.	rèèp bílààt, dʒìrááp-	Fulani girl	
reng	—	v.	rēŋ	to outdo s.o. on the farm	by tilling the second symmetrical half of the person's ridge when he is yet to finish the first half
réng	—	v.	réŋ	to take (grains) from the store for the preparation of food when grains available for daily use have been exhausted	cf. réng shiit
rèng	—	n.	rèŋ	fresh loose soil produced while farming and spread on cultivated clods	also leen
réng shiit	—	v.p.	réŋ ʃiit	to take grains from the store for the preparation of food when grains available for daily use have been exhausted	cf. réng
rep		quant.	rèp	a little; few of	
rep pák	mo	n.p.	rēp pák	small portion, quantity	
ret	—	v.	rét	to be good; to be fine	
ret naa	—	v.p.	rét náá	to be nice-looking	SVC. Lit. 'be-good to-behold' Lu kì laareep ni ret naa The young woman's room is good to behold. cf. bish naa
retnyit	—	n.p.	rét ⁿ yīt	happiness; excitement; thrills	
rét-rét		id.	rét rét	describes s.t. good or beautiful	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ri	mo	pron.	rĩ	he; him	third person singular masculine pronoun, reduced form. Joon ri a shaar fina 'Joon he is friend my' cf. wuri
rigyak	—	n.	rĩgyāk	skin disease	Small spots form on the leg, filled with pus. Treatment with herbs. H. <i>kushakushi</i>
rĩi	—	v.	rĩi	to be dark; to be obscure; to be gloomy	cf. pee rĩi
rĩin	mo	n.	rĩin	photograph; picture; digital image	cf. kir
rĩin	mo	n.	rĩin	spirit; shadow; shade; soul	
Rĩin Dũibang	—	p.n.	rĩin dũibāŋ	Holy Spirit; Holy Ghost	
rĩin dũibish	mo	n.p.	rĩin dũibĩʃ	evil spirit	
rĩrii	—	n.	rĩrii	bad variety of fonio	
rikicinang	—	n.	rikĩʃĩnāŋ	plant sp.	Similar to dawufil , a weed.
Rim	—	p.n.	rĩm	Daika village	
ring	—	v.	rĩŋ	to cause confusion	
ringshii	—	v.	rĩŋʃii	to confuse; to muddle	
rish	—	a.	rĩʃ	inside out	
rish	—	adv.	rĩʃ	inside out	
rish	—	v.	rĩʃ	to sneeze	
rishi	mo	n.	rĩʃĩ	warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i> . also tũghũs mù tĩleng used to tie maize while drying it out
rishnang	mo	n.	rĩʃnāŋ	knot	
rishnang	—	adv.	rĩʃnāŋ	inside out (clothes)	
ritas	—	n.	rĩtās	mumps	also njangjang
Ritas	—	p.n.	rĩtās	spirit which causes mumps	
ribet	—	v.	rĩbèt	to wish; to desire	
rĩbét	mo	n.	rĩbét	feast; dinner; ceremony preparatory to wedding; ceremony (generic)	also seribet
ribetkáa	—	n.	rĩbètkáa	selfishness	lit. 'to desire head'
ribetmbii	—	n.	rĩbèt ^m bii	greed; avarice	
rip	—	v.	rĩp	to itch	
rìp	—	n.	rìp	irritant; irritation	
rirai	mo	n.	rĩràĩ	bush yam	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. Also rán
riret	—	adv.	rĩrèt	properly; correctly	
roghop	—	v.	rõyõp	to break (pl.)	plural of tep
roghop	—	v.	rõyõp	to be pompous; to be proud	
ròghòp	—	n.	rõyõp	being pompous; being proud	
roghop kong sham	—	v.p.	rõyõp kõŋ ʃām	to kill a person and bury him for poor behaviour	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Romji	mo	p.n.	rómɔ́jí	slaves originally from Kulere, Ron and other places, now referred to as freed Fulani	< H.
ron	—	v.	rón	to be seriously confused; to be insane	
ron	—	n.	rón	great confusion; insanity	
ron	—	v.	rón	to be out of tune	musical instrument
Ron	mo	p.n.	ròn	Ron people	also nRon
ròṅshòṅ		id.	ròṅshòṅ	describes s.t. that is branching such as the horns of an antelope	a yaghal ki káa dīi ròṅshòṅ si, kaa goor si <i>Get away from here with your horn-like head, e.g. someone with sticking out strands of hair</i>
ròojòo-ròojòo		id.	ròòɔ́ɔ̀òò ròòɔ́ɔ̀òò	describes s.t. very tall	mee lwaayil ki so si ròojòo-ròojòo <i>A really tall animal is moving over there during the three days of mourning the dead, no one goes to the farm</i>
rop	—	n.	róp	bereavement	
ru	rwa	v.	rù	to be embedded	
ru nlu	rwa nlu	v.p.	rù ⁿ lú, r ^w ā-	to continue to remain in one's room for no apparent reason	
rughumpoo	—	v.	rúyúmpòò	to murmur; to talk unintelligibly because one is too fast or not audible, or because one is talking only to oneself	
rughumpoo	—	n.	rúyúmpòò	unintelligible talk; incantation	also tàapòo
rùghùs-rùghùs		id.	rùγùs rùγùs	sound of crunching food	jep mo nkaa sum bangkur ni rùghùs-rùghùs <i>The children are eating the dry peanut cakes</i> rùghùs-rùghùs
rukoo	—	v.	rùkòò	to swim or stay under water for a long time	also rukwoo
rukoo	—	n.	rùkòò	swimming or staying under water for a long time	also rukwoo
rukrai	—	n.	rúkráí	betrayal; treachery	
rukrai	—	n.	rúkráí	mysterious production and use of wild animals (e.g. bees) to fight for one.	also ranggan
rukwoo	—	v.	rùk ^w òò	to swim or stay under water for a long time	also rukoo
rukwoo	—	n.	rùk ^w òò	swimming or staying under	also rukoo


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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
rum	—	v.	rùm	water for a long time to lick powder, flour, salt, etc.	
rumbaas	mo	n.	rù ^m ḃáás	schistosome; blood fluke	causes an infection called <i>schistosomiasis</i> , which enters the bloodstream, eventually affecting the lungs. Can eventually be fatal. The patient drinks salt water H. <i>masasaku</i>
ruruu	—	n.	rúróú	shout for help; shout of despair	
rùskùl		id.	rùskùl	describes a very fat person falling down sideways	doghon wura met taa rùskùl Yesterday, she fell down on her side <i>rùskùl!</i>
rùtùtùt		id.	rùtùtùt	describes scrambling out of a house, or struggling to climb a hill; describes hasty movement of animals, rushing in somewhere	jep mo swa put rùtùtùt ndang wat ni mo they scrambled out, <i>rùtùtùt</i> , in pursuit of the thieves; mo ḃel pwat rùtùtùt ki kïrmuut They rushed out, <i>rùtùtùt</i> , as a result of fear; long ni mo ḃel pwat ḃak rùtùtùt The animals rushed out in a disorderly manner, <i>rùtùtùt</i> cf. ru
rwa	—	v.	r ^w ā	to be embedded (plural)	
rwang	—	v.	r ^w āŋ	to be out of control (horse)	
rwang	—	v.	r ^w āŋ	to talk in an unbridled way	
ryaa	mo	n.	r ^y āā	iron anklet, smaller than nzire ; small spur	worn while riding a horse to prompt the horse to speed up
ryang	—	n.	r ^y āŋ	welfare; health; peace; wellbeing	
ryee	—	v.t.	r ^y éé	to try to recollect s.t. or recognise s.o.	also yée
ryee	—	v.t.	r ^y éé	to look at or think about sceptically	
ryeem	—	v.	r ^y ēēm	to destroy; to demobilise; to render useless	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Ryeem	—	p.n.	r ^ˈ ɛ̄ɛ̄m	hunting festival / expedition of the community	organised to check the growth of wild animals that could be harmful to the community
ryeep	—	v.	r ^ˈ ɛ̄ɛ̄p	to mix; to jumble	
ryeep̄ee	—	v.i.	r ^ˈ ɛ̄ɛ̄p̄ɛ̄	to try to recollect s.t. or recognise s.o.	also yéep̄ee
ryeep̄ee	—	n.	r ^ˈ ɛ̄ɛ̄p̄ɛ̄	trying to recollect s.t. or recognise s.o.	also yéep̄ee
ryeep̄ee	—	v.i.	r ^ˈ ɛ̄ɛ̄p̄ɛ̄	to look at or think about sceptically	
ryeep̄ee	—	n.	r ^ˈ ɛ̄ɛ̄p̄ɛ̄	act of looking at or thinking about s.o. or s.t. sceptically	
S s	SSss				
saa	—	v.	sāā	to cut (pl.)	cf. can
sàa	—	n.	sàà	act of cutting or state of being cut	
saa laapiit	—	v.p.		to snivel; to sniffle	
saa tizik	—	v.p.	sāā tiz̄ik	to sniffle when crying which often prolongs one's cry	cf. saa tizik
saam	—	v.	sāām	to sleep; to lie down	
saam ki káa	—	v.p.	sāām kí káá	to be humble	also sham ki káa
saam ki káa	—	n.p.	sāām kí káá	humility	also sham ki káa
saam shi ɓūt	—	v.p.	sāām ʃi ɓūt	lie down on one's stomach	
saar	—	v.	sààr	to stop raining	
saar	—	v.	sààr	to arrange items in a line	
saar	—	v.	sààr	to let s.t. go; to not want to revenge s.t.	Negative use. Ba ri saar kas. He did not want to let it go
saas	mo	n.	sààs	rib bone; ribs and the meat on them	
saghan	mo	n.	sàɣàn	lineage; section; clan; part; ward etc.	cf. der
sak	suk	n.	sāk, sūk	your body sg. m.	
sak	suk	pron.	sāk	yourself	
sak	—	v.	sāk	to farm; to cultivate; to hoe; to till	
sak	—	v.	sák	to shave; to 'barb'; to have a haircut	
sak káa	—	v.p.	sák káá	to have a haircut	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
sakmaar	—	v.	sākmáár	to farm; to till	Mwaghavul have no restriction on how to hold the hoe. Women do not hoe, but sow the seeds, transplant, weed, harvest, etc. However, women also farm these days.
sakmaar	—	n.	sākmáár	farming	
sakpoo	mo	n.	sākpòò	bridle	also sepoò
sakting	mo	n.	sāktíj	woodpecker spp.	also nyer sakting . <i>Picidae</i> . H. mákwákkwáfi
sal	mo	n.	sàl	plain ground; plain land	
sàlmùtát		id.	sàlmùtát	describes a very lazy person, sitting there almost helpless	wuri met tong si sàlmùtát he sits there, <i>sàlmùtát</i>
sàlmùtát		id.	sàlmùtát	describes an impotent person	ri a sàlmùtát he is impotent
sam	—	v.	sám	to sharpen a knife, hoe, etc.; to scratch	wura sam pyaghal kùrásh-kùrásh she scratched her thigh, <i>kùrásh-kùrásh</i>
sam pyaghal	—	v.p.	sám p ^y áyál	to lie	lit. ‘to scratch the thigh’
sam pyaghal	—	n.p.	sám p ^y áyál	act of telling a lie	
san	sun	n.	sān, sūn	my body	
san	—	v.	sān	to accidentally pour liquid away or on someone	cf. zan
san	sun	pron.	sān, sūn	myself	
sandur	mo	n.	sàndùr	island	
sansirek	mo	n.	sānsírék	necklace worn by girls	also tùsùng
sànsìrèk shii	mo	n.p.	sànsìrèk jíí	decorative chain worn on the leg by girls	also tùsùng shii
sar	mo	n.	sár	hand	sar cii kaat kinok ‘hand does not go round the back’ one does not have enough to satisfy one’s needs sar fina mo pàat ‘my hands are five’ I am innocent sar firi paat ‘his hands are five’ he is innocent
sar hirit	—	n.p.	sār hírít	slip-knot	
sar kan	—	n.p.	sār kàn	wrong side	
sar kutut	mo	n.p.	sār kútùt	raised rim of winnowing tray	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
sar ngaal	—	n.p.	sār ⁿ gààl	bahama grass; dogstooth grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> . Hausa <i>kirikiri</i> 
sar nighin	—	n.p.	sār nīyīn	best harvest of millet preserved for use as seeds during next farming season	
sar ràn	—	n.p.	sār ràn	handwriting	
sarka	mo	n.	sàrkà	string used in tying bow or drum	
sarkul	—	n.	sàrkùl	left hand	
sarse	—	n.	sàrsē	right hand	
sarshak	—	n.p.	sàrfàk	same side or group	cf. a sarshak
sat	sut	pron.	sāt, sūt	herself	
sat	sut	n.	sāt, sūt	her body	
sat	—	v.	sát	to inform; to say; to notify; to preach; to tell	
sat	—	v.	sát	to continue doing a specified action	Ri sat a nso ðak He kept going
sàt	mo	n.	sàt	flat rockd	in a standing position on which one leans when sitting; flat rock planted vertically used for demarcating lan
sat lepan	—	v.p.	sát lèpàn	to toast (i.e. give good wishes)	recent coinage
sat lepan	—	n.p.	sát lèpàn	toast (i.e. good wishes)	recent coinage
sat rangkaa	—	v.p.	sát ràŋkàá	to formally dismiss mourners, usually on the third day of mourning	see ðàk maap
sat shikáa	—	n.p.	sát ſhíkàá	memorisation	
sát shikáa	—	v.p.	sát ſhíkàá	to say or recite s.t. off hand, from memory	cf. tàng shikáa, kám shikáa
sat yaghal	—	n.p.	sát yàḡàl	first drink served during communal farm work	Usually provided during yaghal maar early in the morning between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. to those working on a farm. A traditional way of informing farmers that work has commenced on the farm.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
sat yaghal	—	v.p.	sát yàǵàl	to formally dismiss mourners, usually on the third day of mourning	see bàk maap
satpak	—	v.	sátpák	to give example	cf. kamshii
satpak	—	n.	sátpák	example	cf. kamshii
se	—	v.	sē	to win; to pass an examination or test	
se	—	v.t.	sē	to eat s.t.	cf. sese
se	—	v.	sē	to be sharp (knife, machete, etc.)	
sé	mo	n.	sé	food	
se yóghóp	—	v.p.	sē yóǵóp	to eat soft food nourished with a lot of oil	
sedfi	—	n.	sēdfī	feast; eating and drinking	
seel	—	v.	sèèl	to be slimy, like draw soup	
seen	mo	n.	sēēn	life	
seen	mo	n.	sēēn	root (of plants, teeth); part of a rock buried in the ground	
sèen	—	n.	sèèn	wisdom; cunning; cleverness	
seen kyes	mo	n.p.	sēēn kyēs	person who thinks they are wiser than others	disapproving. Lit. 'to-be-wise completely'. Mat ni a seen kyes The woman claims to be wiser than others
seen took	mo	n.	sēēn tóók	vein in the neck	
seer	mo	n.	sèèr	lazy person; laziness	
seet	sirep	v.	séét, sīrēp	to buy	
seet ki	sirep ki	v.p.	séét kí, sīrēp-	to sell	
seet seen	—	v.p.	séét sēēn	to risk one's life	
sekang	—	v.	sēkàŋ	to collide; to crunch	cf. kaat
sekop	—	v.	sēkóp	to inherit	
Sekop	—	p.n.	sēkòp	clan of ruling house in Panyam	
sekyeen	—	n.	sēk ^y ēēn	progress; advance	
sekyeen	—	v.	sēk ^y ēēn	to proceed, progress, continue, advance	
sel	—	v.	sél	to lead; to guide	
sel	—	n.	sél	leadership; guidance	
selibet	—	v.p.	sēlibèt	to eat extra at the disadvantage of others; to gain profit	
selibet	—	n.p.	sēlibèt	eating extra at the disadvantage of others; gaining profit	
selughup	—	v.n.	sēlùǵùp	bribery; bribe	
selughup	—	v.p.	sēlùǵùp	to take a bribe	lit. 'to eat s.t. loose'
sen	—	v.	sēn	to use grassy clumps to bury in a marshy place the corpse of s.o. who died of leprosy or smallpox	mu waa nsen ra we just returned from burying her using grassy clumps

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
sèn	—	n.	sèn	cultivation of land for planting millet	from late July to late September. Also màar sèn
senighin	—	v.	sēnīyīn	to be ahead; to surpass; to exceed	offensive. Delvit senighin mPuttaa nsushii Delvit runs faster than Puttaa
sep	mo	n.	sèp	axe	
sepee	—	n.	sēpēē	gluttony	
sepee	—	v.	sēpēē	to eat a lot	
sepoo	—	n.	sēpòò	bridle	also sakpoo
ser	mo	n.	sēr	whetstone; smooth, polished pebble-like stone used for sharpening metal objects	
ser	mo	n.	sēr	rock chair for the oldest member of the family or for the head of the community; royal stool	in the pre-colonial era, every district was politically independent, and the ser belonged to the district head. cf. yilser
ser	—	n.	sēr	self-rule; political independence; sovereignty	
seribet	mo	n.	sērībét	ceremony preparatory to wedding; ceremony (generic)	also ribét
seribet mu tar	—	p.n.	sērībét mù tár	new moon festival	recent coinage
dīipoo	—		dīípóó		
sese	—	v.i.	sēsé	to eat food	
sese	—	n.	sēsé	eating food	
sese	—	id.	sēsē	describes s.t. very sharp	
seshang	—	v.	sējǎŋ	to live an ostentatious life	
seshang	—	n.	sējǎŋ	ostentatious living	
seshel	—	v.	sējǎl	to use ill-gotten resources	
seshel	—	n.	sējǎl	use of ill-gotten resources	
seteng	—	v.	sētéŋ	to refuse absolutely	
setong ashak	—	v.p.	sētōŋ āfàk	to partake of Holy Communion	
setong ashak	—	n.p.	sētōŋ āfàk	Holy Communion	
seyil	—	v.	sēyíl	to grovel as a mark of total submission; to worship	lit. ‘to eat earth’
seyil	—	n.	sēyíl	act of grovelling as a mark of total submission; worship	
shaal	—	v.	ǎáal	to become dusk, get dark/cloudy, to blur vision	
shaal	—	v.	ǎáal	to cling to s.o. or s.t.	
shaar	mo	n.	ǎār	friend	
shaar lek	mo	n.p.	ǎār lèk	enemy	
shaar mwaan	mo	n.p.	ǎār m ^w āān	fellow traveller	
shaar nwor	mo	n.p.	ǎār ⁿ wōr	fellow trader	
shaar seet	mo	n.p.	ǎār séét	customer	
shaar tong	mo	n.p.	ǎār tōŋ	neighbour	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shaar wat	—	n.p.	ʃààrwát	fellow thief	
shaarshak	mo	n.	ʃààrʃàk	friends	
shaghal	—	v.	ʃāyāl	to prepare food by mixing flour with water into paste, or by mixing boiled flour with leafy vegetables	
shàghàl	mo	n.	ʃàyàl	money; iron; metal	≠ Hebrew shekel.
shaghal bìrìng	mo	n.p.	ʃàyàl bìrìŋ	wheel of car, motorcycle, bicycle etc.	cf. shiiḃiring
shaghal gwom	—	v.p.	ʃāyāl g ^w òm	to stir porridge that has simmered and is well-cooked	cf. wúr gwom, tung gwom, waar aas
shàghàl kipak	mo	n.p.	ʃàyàl kīpák	flat metal used in decorating horses jaw	
shàghàl wus	mo	n.p.	ʃàyàl wūs	flintstone; match; lighter	lit. ‘iron of fire’
shagham	—	v.	ʃáyám	to be lean; to be haggard; to become less intense (hot embers)	
shaghat	—	v.	ʃāyāt	to close; to cover; to shut	
-shak	—	pron.		to each other; to one another	bound reciprocal pronoun, always follows the headword. mo yakshak gishishàsh-gishishàsh They held on to each other <i>gishishàsh-gishishàsh</i> . Mu d̄ang Naan mpeeshak We pray to God for one another
shák	—	v.	ʃák	to sieve cereal drink	
shakshik	mo	n.	ʃákʃík	joke; joviality; humour	
sham	—	v.	ʃām	to go down; to descend; to get off; to disembark; to alight; to come in abundance	
sham àm kaa nfiì	mo	n.p.	ʃām àm kàà ⁿ fiì	insect that lives in the water	When removed from water, no moisture can be seen on its body.
sham kī	—	v.	ʃām kī	to dismantle s.t.	
sham kī káa	—	v.p.	ʃām kī káa	to be humble	also saam kī káa
sham kī káa	—	n.p.	ʃām kī káa	humility	also saam kī káa
sham seen	—	v.p.	ʃām sēēn	to establish roots; to be deep rooted	
sham seen	—	v.p.	ʃām sēēn	to delay for too long	
sham taa	—	v.p.	ʃām táa	to fall down; to stop over	lit. ‘to go down and fall’
sham yaghal	—	v.p.	ʃām yāyāl	to take off (as a bird); to rise/stand up	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Shandor	—	p.n.	ʃãndõr	spirit for the compound	It protects the harmony of the compound and checks inappropriate speech by children. Also Kum lu .
shang	shwat	v.	ʃãŋ, ʃ ^w ãt	to withdraw; to pull out, remove; to take out; to take off; to extract	
sháng	—	v.	ʃãŋ	to be sweet; to be enjoyable	
shàng	mo	n.	ʃãŋ	net, general name	
shang aas	—	v.p.	ʃãŋ aās	to produce flour	(particularly from fonio) to be mixed with water and served to visitors in place of gruel
shang aghas	shwat ~	v.p.	ʃãŋ àyàs, ʃ ^w ãt-	to extract a tooth	
shàng díil	mo	n.p.	ʃãŋ dííl	scrotum	
shang kàa put	—	v.p.	ʃãŋ kàà pūt	to pull out completely	SVC. Lit. ‘to-pull to-go-up to-come-out’. Aa cuk ni shang kàa put dí mpat ni The blade of the knife pulled out completely from the sheath. cf. kàa put
sháng kàa put	—	v.p.	ʃãŋ kàà pūt	to have a strong palatable taste	SVC. Lit. ‘be-palatable to-go-up to-come-out’ Koghor ni sháng kàa put The kenaf condiment has a strong palatable taste. cf. kàa put
shàng kwaghal	mo	n.	ʃãŋ k ^w àyàl	riverine animal	
shang léé	shwat ~	v.p.	ʃãŋ léé	to undress; to take off	
shàng léé	mo	n.p.	ʃãŋ léé	net for carrying loads	
shàng mílom	mo	n.p.	ʃãŋ mílóm	net used to carry cocoyam or sweet potatoes	
sháng mwos	mo	n.	ʃãŋ m ^w òs	sugar-ant	also nsháng mwos
shang nuk	shwat ~	v.p.	ʃãŋ nūk	to marry a girl who has not previously been married	lit. ‘to take off girls’ waist-skin’ called nuk and replace it with pinbwoon , the loin-cloth for married women
shàng pupwap	mo	n.p.	ʃãŋ púp ^w áp	fishing net	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shang sar	shwat sar	v.p.	ʃãŋ sár, ʃ ^w āt sár	to withdraw from an action	
shang sar	shwat sar	v.p.	ʃãŋ sár, ʃ ^w āt sár	to slap s.o.	
shang sar	shwat sar	v.p.	ʃãŋ sár, ʃ ^w āt-	to withdraw from a collective activity because one is not appreciated or supported, or to avoid unpleasant consequences	
shàng sar	mo	n.p.	ʃàŋ sár	local woman's handbag	
Shang shii nnoghol	—	n.p.	ʃãŋ ʃí ⁿ òyòl	ritual performed when a man inherits the wife of his brother.	the brother provides a goat for this ritual
Shang shii nnoghol	—	v.p.	ʃãŋ ʃí ⁿ òyòl	to perform the rites of inheriting the wife of one's brother.	lit. 'to pull out leg from between the legs' [of women implied]
shang-shang		adv.	ʃán ʃán	describes s.t. very sweet, tasty, delicious, enjoyable	
shash	—	v.	ʃáf	to pick up; to carry a heavy load	
shee	—	v.	ʃēē	to change; to begin anew; to restart; to be the first	
shee làa	—	n.p.	ʃēē làà	first delivery; first-born child	cf. làa kicoo
sheedī	—	v.	ʃēēdī	to change	
sheedī	mo	n.	ʃēēdī	change	
sheem	—	n.	ʃēēm	potash, made from ashes after distillation	
sheem mbul	—	n.p.	ʃēēm ^m būl	smut on guinea corn or millet	
Sheemee	—	p.n.	ʃēēméé	settlement in Panyam	
sheep	mo	n.	ʃēēp	thick bush; wood; wooden ladder; wooden cross; support	
sheep múut kì Jesu	—	n.	ʃēēp múút kì dʒésù	cross of Jesus	recent coinage.
sheepkipang	mo	n.	ʃēēpkìpàŋ	main entrance to the compound; logs used to block the main entrance into the compound	
shi		part.	ʃì	by; with	Mo la shagal shi bal They collected money by force; a cèt ni shi mwoor 'you cook it with oil'
shi káa Mpang	—	adv.	ʃì káa ^m páŋ	describes doing s.t. for its own sake	lit. 'with head of Ampang'
shi kībwoon	—	adv.	ʃì kīb ^w óón	describes going backwards, in reverse	

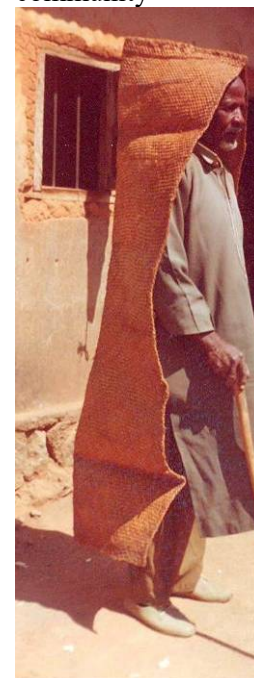
Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shi koghorong biring	—	adv.	ʃi kɔ̃yɔ̃rɔ̃ŋ bɪrɪŋ	by heroism; extraordinary effort	by Ri waa a shi koghorong biring He returned home by heroism; Jep tangman ni mo se kyam ni a shi koghorong biring The students passed the examination by uncommon hard work
shi mwen		adv.	ʃi m ^w ɛ̃n	too much; exceedingly	Jogholtu a ngo d̄iidut shi mwen Jogholtu is an exceedingly short person; ri su shi mwen he runs exceedingly
shi parci (shi parci)		adv.	ʃi pɑ̃rʃi (ʃi pɑ̃rʃi)	occasionally; sometimes	
shibal		adv.	ʃi bɑ̃l	by force; strongly	
shibil	mo	n.	ʃi bɪl	peel; skin of certain fruits or vegetables	
Shibilang	—	p.n.	ʃi bɪlɑ̃ŋ	heaven; paradise	It is believed that when good people die, they go to shibilang . also yil n̄ji
shibit	mo	n.	ʃi bɪt	stone altar; altar in general	traditionally, shibit was built at the forecourt of the main family house by assembling stones round a thin, long and flat rock vertically positioned. It was at such altar that the killing of wild animals and other special moments were celebrated
shibutlu	mo	n.	ʃi bʊtlú	wall	also shubutlu
shibutpee	mo	n.	ʃi bʊtpɛ̃ɛ̃	wall of a trunk; big rock	also shitughurpee
shidaar		adv.	ʃi dɑ̃ɑ̃r	daily	also shidaar-shidaar
shidaar-shidaar		adv.	ʃi dɑ̃ɑ̃r ʃi dɑ̃ɑ̃r	daily; every day	Also shidaar . Ni ret ku wu se yil n̄Naan shidaar-shidaar It is good for you to worship God every day.
shidyēs	—	n.	ʃi d ^y ɛ̃s	designated place for children to pass their stool	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shii	mo	n.	ʃíí	leg; foot	
shii òìghìt	—	n.p.	ʃíí òìghìt	foot disease	The foot becomes painful in the rainy season.
shii dughul	—	n.p.	ʃíí dùyùl	person who is flat-footed; condition of flat-footedness	also dughul
shii girik	—	n.p.	ʃíí girik	elephantiasis	Begins with itching in the leg, which eventually swells to an enormous size
shii mbwoon	—	n.p.	pákbaà	person or thing not worth considering because they or it is insignificant; person who plays second fiddle; one who lags behind; laggard	cf. pakbaa
shii ngoo	mo	n.p.	ʃíí ŋṵṵ	tone mark; diacritic	Ran kì mBaawaa mo gyar ðen ki nìghìn shii ngoo mo The Yoruba writing system has too many diacritics
shii nkálang	—	n.p.	ʃíí ⁿ kálāŋ	game where children hop on one leg	
shii put nkom	—	n.p.	ʃíí pūt ⁿ kóm	dislocation of the pelvis or leg	
shii put nkom	—	v.p.	ʃíí pūt ⁿ kóm	to suffer dislocation of the pelvis or leg	
shii biring	mo	n.	ʃíí bìrìŋ	tyre	cf. shaghal biring
Shiidíifeer	—	n.	ʃíí díí féeér	Thursday	also Shiifeer
Shiifeer	—	n.	ʃíí féeér	Thursday	also Shiidíifeer
shii feer	mo	n.	ʃíí féeér	anything with four wheels	
shii lop	mo	n.	ʃíí lòp	tip you give to a child for going on an errand	
shii mwaan	mo	n.p.	ʃíí m ^w āān	footstep	
shii naat	mo	n.	ʃíí nààt	bird that eats maize	lit. ‘red foot’. Perhaps one of the red-legged francolins. It runs on the ground and then hides in a tuft of grass
Shiirii	—	p.n.	ʃíí rìí	personal and communal spirit	Afflicts victims with mental health problems, which can be cured by sacrifice. Also Kum nWong
shii t	—	n.	ʃíí t	act of pounding, grinding, or threshing grain for cooking	
shii t	—	n.	ʃíí t	grain being processed for food	

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shiit mwoor	—	n.p.	ʃiit m ^w òr	brown colour of animals (goat)	
shiiteer	mo	n.	ʃiitèèr	few days	
shiiteer	mo	n.	ʃiitèèr	week	
shiiteer diisi	mo	n.p.	ʃiitèèr díisi	these few days	
shiitoghon	mo	n.	ʃiitóγón	soldier	also daaslek
shik	suk	n.	ʃik, sūk	your body (sg.f.)	
shik	—	v.	ʃik	to germinate millet or other cereal for brewing	
shik	mo	n.	ʃik	matter; issue; affair	
shik mat	—	n.p.	ʃik màt	wedding-related ceremony	lit. ‘matter of woman’. A small amount of beer is sent to the girl’s relations by the family of the boy. cf. pòo mat
shikbish	—	n.	ʃikbīʃ	sin; wrongdoing; transgression	lit. ‘issue bad’
shikiling	mo	n.	ʃikìliŋ	radio	recent coinage
shikoo	mo	n.	ʃikòò	tree sp.	
shilàk	—	n.	ʃilàk	fonio weed whose grain looks like that of fonio	
shilip	mo	n.	ʃilip	raincoat	
shilip nFyam	mo	n.p.	ʃilip ⁿ f’àm	easily folded local raincoat for men	Made from raffia by the Fyem community
shilip ngàng	mo	n.p.	ʃilip ⁿ gàŋ	local raincoat made from palm leaves	
shilip piil	mo	n.p.	ʃilip píil	local raincoat for women made from tar-grass	



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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shilu shilu		id.	ʃilú ʃilú	describes moving from house to house	nyem ɗak yen mo nkaa cin yen ni a shilu shilu The health workers are treating people in every house
shim	mo	n.	ʃim	leather; skin; hide	
shim làa	mo	n.p.	ʃim làà	goat-skin used to strap little children to their mothers back	
shim yit	mo	n.p.	ʃim yīt	eyelid	cf. caap yit, kirim yit, shim yit
shin	mo	n.	ʃin	body; his body	This varies with the person and number possessing it. cf. san, sak, shik, sat, sun, suk, sut
shin	sut	pron.	ʃin, sūt	himself	
shinaakir	mo	n.	ʃináákīr	television	recent coinage
shing	mo	n.	ʃiŋ	mortar; stool	
shing		p.u.t.	ʃiŋ	isn't it? is it not?	
shini-shini		a.	ʃinī ʃinī	different; various	a pèe ɗik ni ɓe mo jì ki mbiise mo shini-shini At the wedding, they brought different varieties of food
shini-shini ship	—	adv. v.	ʃinī ʃinī ʃip	differently; in various ways to remove a pot from the fire	
ship	shirip	v.	ʃip	to dismantle; to demolish; to collapse	both transitive and intransitive meanings
shipee-shipee		adv.	ʃipēē ʃipēē	describes moving from place to place	nyem so ndang Naan mo ki mwaan sat pòo Naan ni ngurum mo a shipee-shipee Christians go around from place to place preaching to people
shirip	—	v.	ʃirīp	to pull down; to demolish; to destroy building etc.; to collapse	pl. of ship .
shirop	mo	n.	ʃiròp	ladies; women	pl. of mat

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shir-shir		id.	ʃɪr ʃɪr	describes blurred vision or partial darkness at dusk or twilight	pee ni a shir-shir 'place the is partially-dark' the place is partially dark <i>shir-shir</i> . Ri ki naapee a shir-shir 'he PROG see FOC with-blurred-vision' he sees with blurred vision <i>shir-shir</i>
shishoor	—	n.	ʃɪʃóór	runny nose caused by cold, pepper, smoke, cry, etc.	cf. shihim .
shishwaa	—	n.	ʃɪʃ ^w áá	goose-flesh	
shit	mo	n.	ʃɪt	grass, generic	
shit biring	—	n.p.	ʃɪt bɪrɪŋ	hay; fodder	
shit kom	mo	n.p.	ʃɪt kɔ̃m	grass worn on both ears by women as part of their costume	also kam kom
shit long	—	n.p.	ʃɪt lɔ̃ŋ	fodder; forage	
shit lu	—	n.p.	ʃɪt lú	grass for thatching houses; thatch	
shit pòò	—	n.p.	ʃɪt pòò	piece of grass worn on the two lips by women	it was part of the dressing in vogue in those days
shitughur	—	n.	ʃɪtúyúr	sloping area, edge of a cliff	
shitughurlu	mo	n.	ʃɪtūyúrlú	sloping part of a wall as in a dome	
shitughurpee	mo	n.	ʃɪtūyūrpeē	wall of a trunk; big rock	also shibutpee
shiyil shiyil		id.	ʃɪyíl ʃɪyíl	describes moving from one country to another or from one place to another	gurum mo shiyil shiyil ki àr bilip nyemsel furu mo People in different countries have different ways of electing their leaders
shol	—	n.	ʃɔ̃l	jollof acha; jollof guinea corn; jollof rice	favourites during naming ceremonies of children etc.
shon	mo	n.	ʃɔ̃n	malevolent spirit of the dead that returns to torment others; ghost; apparition	
shoo		excl.	ʃɔ̃ò	used clause-finally to emphasise what was said earlier	làa ni a wat shoo the child is a thief as said earlier. cf.
shoop	—	n.	ʃɔ̃ɔ̃p	hair in general	nyaa, nyoo also shwoop . Applies to compound words with <i>shoop</i> : shwoop káa, shwoop naghap, shwoop pòò , etc.

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shóop	—	v.t.	ʃóóp	to embarrass s.o.; to shame s.o.	
shoop byaap	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w óóp b ^y āāp	patch of hair left after a hair cut	typical of pupils at an Islamic school. H. zóngó
shoop káa	—	n.p.	ʃóóp káa	hair on head	
shoop naghap	—	n.p.	ʃóóp nàǵàp	hair on the armpit	
shoop pòò	—	n.p.	ʃóóp pòò	moustache	
shoop yit	mo	n.p.	ʃóóp yīt	eyelash	also caap yit. cf. kirim yit, shim yit
shooppee	—	v.i.	ʃóoppēē	to embarrass s.o.; to shame s.o.	
shooppee	—	n.	ʃóoppēē	act of embarrassing or shaming s.o.; being embarrassed	
shoor	—	v.	ʃóór	to scoop food or soup with hand or spoon	
shóor	—	v.	ʃóór	to beat; to blow; to hit; to strike	
shoor (...) maap	—	v.p.	ʃóór mààp	to weep profusely	matkaa ni wura ki baa bilang di mmee làa fira ni dee wura teer shoor a maap dak shwèt-shwèt the widow has lost another child and she wept all night shwèt-shwèt also shibutlu
shubutlu	mo	n.	ʃùbùtlú	wall	
shughur	mo	n.	ʃúǵúr	rat sp.	
shùrèt-shùrèt		ideo.	ʃùrèt ʃùrèt	describes weeping that goes on and on, accompanied by excessive tears and a runny nose	mo baa wat putughup di mmatpòò furu ni ku wura dee saa a laapiit dak shùrèt-shùrèt they upset the new wife so she is sniffing continuously
shuu	mo	n.	ʃūū	thread; cotton; boll	
shwaa	—	v.	ʃ ^w āā	to drink	
shwáa	mo	n.	ʃ ^w áá	maize	Zea mays
shwàa	—	v.	ʃ ^w àà	to transplant	
shwaa d̄yeel	—	v.p.	sh ^w āā d̄ ^y ēēl	to smoke	
shwaa káa	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āā káa	to overcome s.o. mentally	
shwaa kut	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āā kút	to breathe	
shwaa kut	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āā kút	to stroll	
shwàa làà	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w àà làà	traditional method of forcing babies to drink; to force-feed a baby	Their nostrils are closed by forcing them to gulp whatever liquid is offered to them
shwaa liis	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āā líis	to suck the tongue	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shwaa pòo	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āā pòò	to kiss one another	Western practice
shwaa sar	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āā sár	to suck the finger	
shwaa jeel	—	v.	ʃ ^w āādʒéél	to suffer	
shwaa jeel	—	n.	ʃ ^w āādʒéél	suffering; hardship	
shwaa kyeen	—	v.	ʃ ^w āā k ^y ēēn	to be ahead	cf. cínbwoon, senighin
shwaa pee	—	n.	ʃ ^w āāpēē	drunkenness	
shwaa pee	—	v.i.	ʃ ^w āāpēē	to drink beer habitually	
shwaa pee	—	v.i.	ʃ ^w āāpēē	to sap s.o. of strength	
shwaghar	—	v.	ʃ ^w áyár	to be lean; to be shrivelled; to be wrinkled from heat, cold, age, hunger, illness, etc.	
shwàghàr	—	n.	ʃ ^w àḡàr	gonorrhoea	A sexually transmitted disease. Acute stomach pain and painful urination. H. <i>ciwon tsanyi</i>
shwaghar-		adv.	ʃ ^w áyár-	describes s.t. shrunken,	
shwaghar			ʃ ^w áyár	shivelled	
shwàl	—	v.	ʃ ^w àl	to be long	
shwàl	—	n.	ʃ ^w àl	pain; illness; rauma	cf. muut.
shwàl bwoon	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w àl b ^w óón	waist pain, backache	also mùut bwoon
shwàl jep	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w àl dʒép	children's disease	
shwàl mat	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w àl màt	sexually transmitted disease	(reference by men). Also mùut mat
shwàl mish	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w àl mìʃ	sexually transmitted disease	(reference by women). Also mùut mish
shwal-shwal		id.	ʃ ^w āl ʃ ^w āl	describes an action that causes body pains	
shwàl-shwal		id.	ʃ ^w àl ʃ ^w àl	describes s.t. long	
shwan	—	v.	ʃ ^w ān	to remove, convey plenty of things	
shwàn	—	n.	ʃ ^w àn	troublesomeness; recalcitrance	cf. tang shwan
shwar	—	v.	ʃ ^w ār	to laugh	wura jì del so be mo piin shwar kish-kish she walked by and they burst out laughing <i>kish-kish</i> .
shwàr	—	n.	ʃ ^w àr	laughter; mirth	wura jì del so be mo piin shwar kish-kish she walked by and they burst out laughing <i>kish-kish</i> .
shwar fii-fii	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w ār fii fii	to laugh mirthlessly	lit. 'to laugh drily'
shwar shak	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w ār ʃàk	to make fun of each other or one another	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shwat	—	v.	ʃ ^w āt	to withdraw; to pull out; to remove; to take out; to take off	sg. shang
shwat káa	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āt káá	to arrange hair	into loose locks as the first stage of making ngizok dreadlocks
shwat káa	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w āt káá	arrangement of hair	into loose locks as the first stage of making ngizok dreadlocks
shwat maap	—	v.p.	bāk mààp	to wail; to cry and shed tears profusely	cf. shwat maap
shwat nyit	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w āt ⁿ yīt	favouritism; sectionalism; tribalism	
shwat nyit	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āt ⁿ yīt	to show favouritism, sectionalism, tribalism	
shwat sar	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āt sár	to withdraw from a collective activity because one is not appreciated or supported, or to avoid unpleasant consequences	(plural of shang sar)
shwéng	—	id.	ʃ ^w éŋ	describes spending the whole day on an activity	also tárásh. mu wet shwéng we spent the whole day (on an activity)
shwèr	—	id.	ʃ ^w èr	describes liquid pouring down	
shwèr-shwèr	—	id.	ʃ ^w èr-ʃ ^w èr	sound of rain or other liquid dripping	mo teer nfwan ku ni beer sham si shwèr-shwèr it rained all night and it was dripping, <i>shwèr-shwèr</i>
shwèt-shwèt	—	id.	ʃ ^w èt-ʃ ^w èt	describes sound of whipping or threshing millet/guinea corn with long sticks	
shwoop	—	n.	ʃ ^w ōōp	hair in general	also shoop . Applies to compound words with <i>shwoop</i> : shoop káa, shoop naghap, shoop pòo , etc.
siisi	mo	n.	síísì	sixpence (6d) in the former currency	< H. No longer legal tender
Siri	—	p.n.	sīrī	Spirit that protects children (kumjep)	Once offended an animal must be sacrificed to appease it. These njii are specific to certain areas listed below.
a. Dong	—	p.n.	dōŋ		Kojan

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
b. Gunung	—	p.n.	gūnūŋ		Fwangkoo
c. Long feer	—	p.n.	lōŋfēēr		Kocaaan
d. Manjor	—	p.n.	māndʒōr		Kuzung
e. Ndòlcáap	—	p.n.	ndòlʃááp		Pushit
f. Rònggòng	—	p.n.	ròŋgòŋ		Yitup
sì		dem.	sí	there	
sì		dem.	sī	here	
sìbèl	—	n.	sībēl	wild cat	
sìbèl	—	v.t.	sībēl	to say s.t. false about s.o. to set others against him or her	
sìbèl	—	v.	sībēl	to stitch	
sìbèl	—	n.	sìbèl	saying s.t. false to set people against each other	
sìbèlpee	—	v.i.	sībēlpēē	to say s.t. false to set people against each other	
sìbèlpee	—	n.	sībēlpēē	saying s.t. false to set people against each other	
sìdík	mo	n.	sìdík	lovebird	<i>Agapornis spp.</i>
sìghim	—	v.	sīyīm	to cough	
sìghim	—	n.	sīyīm	cough	
sìghim gílók		n.p.	sīyīm gílók	whooping cough	Also sìghim hiik
sìghim hiik		n.p.	sīyīm híik	whooping cough	Also sìghim gílók . Begins with a cough, followed by severe blockage of the nose and shortness of breath. Common in children. H. <i>tarin jaki</i>
sìghin	—	v.	sīyīn	to mix meat with salt and oil by shaking it sideways	cf. zik
sìghin	—	v.	sīyīn	to shake; to move	
sìghip	mo	n.	sìyìp	hammer	
sìghir	—	v.	sīyīr	to become old	
sìghir	mo	n.	sīyīr	in-law	one married to either your sister or brother etc. including members of his or her family
sìghir	—	n.	sīyīr	dew	
sìghir	—	n.	sìyìr	state of being old	
sìghit	—	v.	síyít	to complete; to finalise	
sìghit	—	n.	síyít	task at completion stage	ɗak ni a sìghit ni the work is at completion stage
sìghit		adv.	síyít	finally; increasingly	further; díkáa wuri sìghit weel ntook jéghérék-jéghérék the man with the big head increasingly has a thin neck <i>jeghérék-</i>

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sighit pòò	—	n.p.	sīyīt pòò	last-born child	<i>jéghérék</i>
silak	—	v.	sīlāk	to carve; to chisel; to till; to strike with a sharp object (pl.)	sg. sak
sílák	mo	n.	sílák	spear with barbs	The third spear to be used. It has barbs on its edges, and cannot be easily removed. cf. kòp
silak ntook	—	v.p.	sīlāk ⁿ tóók	to nod the head while dancing	A typical Mwaghavul gesture
simes	—	n.	símès	caterpillar sp.	Also nsimes
sir	—	v.	sīr	to paint s.t.	
sir	—	v.	sīr	to make s.o. used to and bear an unpleasant situation; to inure s.o. to s.t.	Poobish kì matpoo ni kì sir an I am inured to the harsh language of the bride
sir	—	v.	sīr	to cluster (insects, tiny plants, tiny particles)	Mulum ni sir cighir nkaa shibut tughun àm ni The algae clusters around the hollow of the well. cf. mwan
sir	mo	n.	sìr	chew-stick tree	Used in producing fire by friction. H. <i>marke</i>
siram	—	v.	sīrām	to beat (plural)	cf. nung
sirap	—	n.	sīràp	boil; pimple	Begins with a fever, then lumps appear, which may break open and form a wound. H. <i>maruru</i>
sirep	—	v.	sīrēp	to buy (pl.)	sg. seet
sirep ki	—	v.p.	sīrēp kí	to sell (pl.)	sg. seet ki
sisi	—	a.	sísí	certain; of sorts	mee gwar sisi jì kàt gha jee a certain man visited you in your absence
siyoon	—	v.	sīyōōn	to harvest fruit	by beating them down and littering or throwing many of them about, especially the unripe ones
sizaal	—	n.	sízàál	cobweb; spiders'web	also zaal
sizaal	—	n.	sízàál	internet	recent coinage
so	—	v.	sò	to go; to proceed	cf. jì

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
so dík	—	v.p.	sò dík	to marry	(when a woman marries a man)
so mwaan	—	v.p.	sò m ^w āān	to pay a visit to others	
so mwaan	—	n.p.	sò m ^w āān	paying a visit to others	
so nkar	—	v.p.	sò ⁿ kár	to fall in love with a woman betrothed to s.o. else	
so nshwáa	—	v.p.	sò ⁿ j ^w áá	to determine guilt in traditional way	Two suspects or their cockerels are forced to drink a mixture. The first cock to die confirms that its owner is guilty. The plant known as kisóm was used.
so nshwáa	—	n.p.	sò ⁿ j ^w áá	traditional process of determining guilt	in which suspects or their cocks are forced to drink a mixture, and the owner of the first cock to die is convicted
so nten ndol	—	v.p.	sò ⁿ tèn ⁿ dól	to be serving a jail term	Ra kì so nten ndol She is serving time. cf. so ten ndol
so nten ndol	—	n.p.	sò ⁿ tèn ⁿ dól	imprisonment; confinement; incarceration; custody	
so ten ndol	—	v.p.	sò tèn ⁿ dól	to have served jail term	Gyet doghon tagham be gwar ni so ten ndol mPankshin Last year the man served time in Pankshin. cf. so nten ndol
so tughum	so twagham	v.p.	sò tùyùm	to disappear in the distance by moving out of sight	
so yàghàl	—	v.p.	sò yàḡàl	to go for farm work away from home	cf. put mbong
sóghó	mo	n.	sóḡó	traditional horse racing	also sóo
sogho maar	—	v.p.	sōḡō máár	method of farming	as a weed control measure, the farm is haphazardly cultivated before proper cultivation at a later time when the weed has decomposed

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
sogho reep	—	n.p.	sōyō rēēp	traditional horse racing at equal pace, neck and neck	Formerly organised as part of hunting expeditions. One objective was to impress women and the public in general. A good jockey, hunter, farmer and even dancer could acquire a new wife through his impressive performance.
soghom	mo	n.	sōyōm	horn	
soghor	mo	n.	sōyór	plant used to produce fire by friction	cf. pyaghar wus
soghot	mo	n.	sōyōt	witch; wizard; sorcerer	
som	—	v.	sóm	to thresh corn, maize, etc. in the mortar; to thresh kenaf on a threshing floor	
song	mo	n.	sóŋ	branch	(tree, road, organisation)
song ting	mo	n.p.	sōŋ tíŋ	branch of tree	
songyil	mo	n.	sōŋyíl	local government area	cf. dingyil, gityil, kwangyil, làayil, tukyil, yilser
sóo	mo	n.	sóó	traditional horse racing	also sóghó
su	swa	v.	sù, s ^w ā	to run; to speed (car)	
su	—	v.	sù	to be slimy (cereal drink); to be less slimy than required (draw soup)	cf. kiram
sughul	—	v.	súyúl	to be tough, strong (meat, cloth, cord, plant, farmland); to be difficult to cut or pierce	
sughul	—	v.	súyúl	to persevere; to persist	cf. điin, vùn
sughul	—	v.	súyúl	to be miserly; to be mean	
súghúl-súghúl	—	id.	súyúl súyúl	describes s.t. difficult to cut or pierce	
sughun	—	v.	sūyūn	to dream	
sùghùn	mo	n.	sùyùn	dream; revelation	
sughup	—	v.	sūyūp	to bathe; to shower; to wash s.o.	
súghúp	—	n.	súyúp	small animal sp.	
sughur	—	v.	sūyūr	to fry	
suk	—	n.	sūk	your pl. body	
suk	—	pron.	sūk	yourselves (inclusive)	wu tap an suk ki múut kì nighin fuu ni. Don't indulge in self-pity over the death of your mother
sul	sulwang	v.	sùl, sūl ^w āŋ	to pierce; to penetrate	

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sule	mo	n.	súlè	shilling in former currency	< H.
sulwang	—	v.	sūl ^w āŋ	to pierce; to penetrate	plural of sul , ɓyang
sulwang	—	n.	sùl ^w āŋ	troublesomeness; unexpected calamity or trouble	
sulwang pòò	—	v.p.	sūl ^w āŋ pòò	to make insulting or rebuking comments, statements	lit. ‘to pierce mouth’
sum	—	v.	sūm	to eat grains	
sum	mo	n.	súm	name; fame; reputation	
sum aghas	—	v.p.	sūm àyàs	to gnash teeth	
sum shwáa	—	v.p.	sūm ʃ ^w áá	to eat maize	
sumcaar	mo	n.	súmʃáár	plant sp. used in soup	also nsumcaar . (see pumbwan)
sumcaar	mo	n.	súmʃáár	swallow (bird spp.)	also nsumcaar . <i>Hirundo spp.</i> H. <i>allalaka</i>
sumpoo	—	n.	sūmpòò	proverb; wise saying	cf. nnyam
súm-sùm	mo	n.	súm sùm	real name; actual name	Ba mengo man súm-sùm firi kas No one knows his real name
sun	—	n.	sūn	our body	s.g. san
sun	—	v.	sūn	to dry up; to evaporate	
sun	—	pron.	sūn	ourselves	s.g. san
sùn	—	n.	sùn	iburu variety	planted near the stream cf. kusuk
sung	mo	n.	sùŋ	infected cocoyam sett	the plant usually grows taller than the good ones
sup	—	v.	sūp	to cover; to invert	
susar	—	v.	sùsár	to creep (plant); to multiply (enterprise)	
sushii	—	n.	sùʃíí	running	
sut	—	n.	sūt	their bodies	
sut	—	pron.	sūt	themselves	
swa	—	v.	s ^w ā	to run (pl.); to rush; to scramble; to hurry	plural of su
swap	—	v.	s ^w āp	to share out; to give freely	
T t	TTtt				
ta	—	n.	tā	specific season or period	ta máar farming season
ta lok	—	n.p.	tā lòk	early wet season, March— May	
ta lughun	—	n.p.	tā lúyún	harmattan; dry season, December—February	

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ta neen	—	n.p.	tā nēēn	period of hunger in the Mwaghavul community	This was between the months of June and September when none of the farm crops were ripe.
ta pas	—	n.p.	tā pās	rainy season, June—August	
ta waap	—	n.p.	tā wááp	harvest season, September–November	
taa	—	v.	táá	to be adequate (food, drink or anything that can be exhausted)	
taa	dyong	v.	táá	to fall; to drop	
taa	—	v.	táá	to stop over; to stop by; to stop off	
tàa	—	v.	tàà	to beat the drum; to play the xylophone and other musical instruments; to blow a wind instrument	
taa akyeen	—	v.p.	táá āk ^v ēēn	to go in front; to go ahead; to precede	Kàt gurum mo mmwaan be a diilee ni ki taa akyeen When people are walking, the younger one goes in front
taa àm	—	v.p.	táá àm	to become watery (of rice, vegetables, etc. left for some time)	
tàa fiip	—	v.p.	tàà fiip	to whistle	also tàa piip .
tàa gīng	—	v.p.	tàà giŋ	to beat drum	
taa kyeen	—	v.p.	táá k ^v ēēn	to precede; to spearhead; to be older than; to be ahead of	used with dative. Caamun taa kyeen mmo Caamun is older than (or is ahead of) them
taa mbwoon	—	v.p.	táá ^m b ^w óón	to go behind; to go later; to succeed	Kàt gurum mo mmwaan be a diides ni ki taa mbwoon When people are walking, the older one goes behind
tàa naghap	—	v.p.	tàà nàɣàp	to express happiness	
tàa naghap	—	n.p.	tàà nàɣàp	expression of happiness	
tàa njweng	—	v.p.	tàà ⁿ dʒ ^w éŋ	to play the flute	
tàa piip	—	v.p.	tàà piip	to whistle	also tàa fiip .
taa sheem	—	v.p.	táá ʃēēm	to produce potash	through distillation of ashes
taa sheem	—	n.p.	tááʃēēm	production of potash	through distillation of ashes

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taa sighir	—	v.p.	táá sɪ̄ɣɪ̄r	to form dew	Pee ni teer taa sighir The weather formed dew last night
taa sushii	—	v.p.	táá sùʃíí	to suddenly begin to run	As ni taa sushii ndang gwar ni The dog suddenly began to run after the man
taa tileng	—	v.p.	táá tílɛ̄ŋ	to precede; to spearhead; to lead; to arrive earlier; to be a forerunner	
taa waazaa	—	v.p.	táá wáázāā	to perform the <i>waazaa</i> female dance during a male dance, especially <i>velang</i>	
taa nwong	—	v.p.	táá ⁿ wōŋ	to be reincarnated	the Mwaghavul believe in reincarnation. The reincarnated person usually resembles the former self and, without being told, may know certain thing done by the former being
taabook	—	v.	táábòòk, túbòòk	to be mushy (food or soil)	also tubook
taadogho	—	n.	táádǒǒ	cock-crow; crow-like sound made by a snake	also taadfoo
taadogho	—	v.	táádǒǒ	to crow; to make a crow-like sound (snake)	also taadfoo
taadfoo	—	n.	táádǒǒ	cock-crow; crow-like sound made by a snake	also taadogho
taadfoo	—	v.	táádǒǒ	to crow; to make a crow-like sound (snake)	also taadogho
Taal	—	p.n.	táál	Hunting festival in Bwoonpee	officially spelt Bwonpe
taal	mo	n.	táál	tree sp.	
taalung	—	v.	táálúŋ	to limp	
taalung	—	n.	táálúŋ	limping movement	
taalung	—	v.	táálúŋ	to swim	also cutlung
taalung	—	n.	táálúŋ	swimming	also lúŋ, cutlung
taan	—	v.	tààn	to sew	
taandok	—	n.	táá ⁿ dók	nymph of plague locust	<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> <i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>
taap	mo	n.	tááp	bush duiker	
tàapòò	—	v.	tààpòò	to talk too much	
tàapòò	—	n.	tààpòò	talking too much; garrulity	
tàapòò	—	v.	tààpòò	to chant incantations	
tàapòò	—	n.	tààpòò	incantation; chant	also rughumpoo

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
taat	—	v.	tāāt	to shake	Mat ni taat been yen ni akudang ra ki doo yen ni The woman shook the medicine bottle before turning the medicine
taat káa	—	v.p.	tāāt káá	to shake the head to indicate disagreement	
taghal	—	v.	tāyāl	to chew; to masticate	
taghamsi	—	adv.	tāyāmsì	this year	
taghas	—	n.	tāyàs	bad smell; stink; pong; odour	léé diisì ni du taghas nzutur this article of clothing smells of bedbugs
taji		v.a.	táǰì	do not	taji a fet shii ngan kas, mpeedi ba dyen ngan nlang mat kas lit. Don't you sweep leg me not, because not want I miss wife not i.e. This refers to a belief that if a broom sweeps across your feet you may not be lucky enough to get married. cf. 'jì
tak	—	v.	ták	to pour out liquid from a jar	
tàk mbwagham	—	n.	ták ^{mb} àyàm	local soup	cf. Hausa <i>turbunuwa</i>
tal	tilang	v.	tál	to pluck fruit	
tal	—	v.	tāl	to ask a question; to query	also nang
tal	—	v.	tāl	to be hot	
Tal	—	p.n.	tàl	Tal people	
tàl	mo	n.	tàl	question	also nàng
tàl	—	n.	tàl	heat	
tal cii mwak	—	v.p.	tāl cíí m ^w ák	to be too hot to sip; to be difficult to deal with (situation)	SVC. Lit. 'be-hot be-difficult to-sip' Wáar ni tal cii mwak The cereal beverage is too hot to drink
tal dung	—	v.p.	tāl dúŋ	to ask from the nyem dung	(owner of the river)
tal-tal	—	adv.	tāl tál	describes s.t. very hot	
tam	mo	n.	tām	song, especially when the type of song is specified	cf. tam máar, tam mos, tam njii, tam pwaghal, tam tukas, tam yang, tam yangkas
tam	—	v.	tām	to simmer	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tam máar	mo	n.p.	tām máár	song sung while working on the farm	
tam mòs	mo	n.p.	tām mòs	beer-drinking song	
tam njii	mo	n.p.	tām ⁿ dʒíí	song sounded by spirits	Women and children are intended to think the spirits are singing. Big and small horns are also played.
tam pwaghal	mo	n.p.	tām p ^w àʔàl	victory song after a battle or hunt	
tam tukas	mo	n.p.	tām tükàs	song sung while threshing millet	
tam yang	mo	n.p.	tām yáŋ	song sung	while demarcating ridges before final cultivation
tam yangkas	mo	n.p.	tām yàŋkàs	song sung	while hoeing new ridges for millet cultivation
tamtuk	mo	n.	tàmtùk	tree sp.	
tan	mo	n.	tàn	play	
tang	—	v.	tāŋ	to sprout	
tàng	—	v.	tàŋ	to read	
tàng	—	v.	tàŋ	to count	
tàng	—	v.	tàŋ	to search; to seek; to look for	
tàng bar	—	v.p.	tàŋ bár	to seek survival; to seek salvation	
tàng bar	—	n.p.	tàŋ bár	act of seeking survival or salvation	
tang ngon	—	n.	tàŋ ⁿ gōn	practice of gleaning grain left on stalks; what is gathered in this manner	cf. kwàt tang ngon, tubwoor, nkishang
tàng ràn	—	v.p.	tàŋ ràn	to read	
tàng ràn	—	n.p.	tàŋ ràn	reading	
tàng shikáa	—	v.p.	tàŋ ʃíkáá	to read from memory	cf. sát shikáa, kám shikáa
tangnaan	—	v.	tàŋnāān	to exhibit deviant tendencies when working with others	also tangsaan
tangnaan	—	n.	tàŋnāān	deviant tendency exhibited when working with others	also tangsaan
tangpee	—	v.	tàŋpēē	to search for an opportunity	
tangsan	—	v.	tàŋsán	to exhibit deviant tendency when working with others	also tangnaan
tangsan	—	n.	tàŋsán	deviant tendency exhibited when working with others	also tangnaan
tangshwan	—	v.	tàŋ ^w àn	to be troublesome	
tangshwan	—	n.	tàŋ ^w àn	troublesomeness	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tap	—	v.	táp	to be meticulous; to take time to prepare; to be careful; to watch out for; to indulge in; to protect	
tap bit nfung kírám	—	v.p.	táp bit ⁿ fùŋ kírám	to attend to a commitment at the break of dawn	lit. ‘watch for daybreak through an opening in the room’. Also naa bit nfung kírám
tap ki wàar	—	v.p.	táp kí wàar	to adhere to the tenets of the law	
tap ki wàar	—	n.p.	táp kí wàar	adherence to the tenets of the law	
ta-pas	—	n.	tā pās	period in the rainy season when rain is incessant	from July to September. also pas
taplee	—	v.	táplēē	to be careful	
tappee	—	v.	táppēē	to oversee; to keep watch over a place	
tappee	—	n.	táppēē	keeping watch over a place	
tapsheng	mo	n.	tápʃɛŋ	tree sp.	
tar	mo	n.	tár	month; moon	
tar	—	v.	tár	to be mad; to be lunatic; to be insane	
tar	—	n.	tár	madness; lunacy; insanity	
tàr	—	n.	tàr	grass sp.	
tàr bum	—	n.p.	tàr búm	grass sp.	
tárásh	—	id.	táráʃ	describes spending the whole day on an activity	also shwéng. mu wet tárásh we spent the whole day (on an activity) <i>Eleusine indica.</i>
tarkom	—	n.	tárkóm	goosegrass	
Tar-Pas	—	p.n.	tār pās	August	
tarpee	mo	n.	tārpēē	season	
tash	—	v.	tàʃ	to scatter; to disorganise	
tat	—	v.	tát	to complete work; to punch the air with the foot; to snap fingers	
tat sar	—	v.p.	tát sár	to give a typical hand shake to close friends; to snap one’s fingers	
tat shuu	—	v.p.	tát ʃūū	to spin cotton	to produce thread
tawai	—	v.	táwái	to revolt; to protest, associated with mad dogs	
tee	yilang	v.	tēē	to tear; to rip	
teel	—	a.	téél	conceited; self-important	
teer	yem	v.	tēēr	to spend the night	
teer	—	adv.	tēēr	late in the night	
tèer	—	n.	tèèr	day of twenty-four hours	
teer lee	—	conj.	tēēr lēē	a few days later	Teer lee be mat ni mang aak A few days later the woman became pregnant

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
teghel	—	n.	téyél	insatiable hunger	
ten	—	adv.	tèn	already	
ten	—	v.	tèn	to iron clothes	
ten	tireng, vwap	v.	tèn, tīrēŋ, v ^w áp	to press; to tread on; to trample	
ten	tireng	v.	tèn, tīrēŋ	to lock door	because you had to press the lock
tén	mo	n.	tén	mahogany tree	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i> <i>H. madaacii</i>
ten aas	—	n.p.	tèn āās	ritual	also tenpee . performed by the Kum priest and his aides to secure the boundaries of the community so that calamities cannot gain access to the community. The Kum priest and his aides walk round the boundaries with fonio flour, which they drop at particular points. Similar to ‘beating the bounds’ in English tradition
ten aas	—	v.p.	tèn āās	to perform the ritual called ten aas	also tenpee
ten làa ngagham	—	n.p.	tèn làà ⁿ gàyàm	sickness of children	see piin làa ngagham
ten ndol	—	v.p.	tèn ⁿ dól	to make the ankle rattle produce noise by striking the foot on the ground, especially when dancing	
ten ndol	—	n.p.	tèn ⁿ dól	making the ankle rattle produce noise by striking the foot on the ground, especially when dancing; serving time	
ten ndol	—	v.p.	tèn ⁿ dól	to serve time; to go to jail; to be imprisoned	
ten ndol	—	n.p.	tèn ⁿ dól	serving jail term; imprisonment; incarceration	
ten poolu	tireng poolu	v.p.	tèn pòòlú, tīrēŋ-	to lock door, car	Daa kì ten poolu ni Father has locked the door. cf. lop poolu
ten sát	—	part.	tèn sát	already stated; already mentioned or said	
teng	—	n.	téŋ	rope; twine; string; cord	
Teng Kwàt	—	p.n.	tēŋ k ^w àt	Hunting festival of Jipaal people	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Teng Lwaa	—	p.n.	tēŋ l ^w āā	Hunting festival of Cakfem people	
teng ngwaghar	mo	n.p.	tēŋ ⁿ g ^w áyár	rope	Mwaghavul well-known
tengreghet		adv.	ténrɛ́yét	describes being the only person remaining or doing s.t.	tengreghet pu shiit, so nse dɛng pòò kaam lit. ‘only one grinding, to eat then mouth widens’ i.e. you are alone when doing the work, but when you eat many mouths are agape [ready to eat]
tengreghet		a.	ténrɛ́yét	only, alone (person)	a ra a làa ni tengreghet she is the only child
tenpee	—	n.	tènpēē	ritual performed by the Kum priest and his aides to secure the boundaries of the community so that calamities cannot gain access to the community	The Kum priest and his aides walk round the boundaries with fonio flour, which they drop at particular points. Similar to ‘beating the bounds’ in English tradition. Also ten aas
tenpee	—	v.	tènpēē	to perform the ritual of tenpee , to shut calamities off the community	Also ten aas
tenyil	mo	n.p.	tènyíl	wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
yaayoghon		v.	yàà̀yò̀yò̀n	to fold	
tep	—	v.	tēp	to break; to snap	lyoon, roghop are second plurals
tep	tirep	v.	tēp, tīrēp		
tep kaa	—	v.p.	tēp káá	to plait; to braid a woman’s hair	
tep kaa	—	n.p.	tēp káá	act of plaiting or braiding a woman’s hair	
tep nkirang	—	n.p.	tēp ⁿ kírán	sarcastic statement	
tep nkirang	—	v.p.	tēp ⁿ kírán	to make a sarcastic statement	
tep ntóók	—	n.p.	tēp ⁿ tóók	cerebrospinal meningitis	It begins with a heavy fever, usual in hot, overcrowded conditions. Kills within a week or two if not treated. H. <i>sankarau</i>
teppoo	—	n.	tēppò̀̀	parable; figure of speech	
teppoo	—	v.	tēppò̀̀	to speak figuratively	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tet	—	v.t.	tét	to make a derogatory remark about s.o. or s.t.	
tetpee	—	v.i.	tétpēē	to make a derogatory remark about s.o. or s.t.	
tetpee	—	n.	tétpēē	act of making a derogatory remark about s.o. or s.t.	
tetpoo	—	n.	tétpòò	metaphor	
tetpoo	—	v.	tétpòò	to speak metaphorically	
tiding	mo	n.	tídɪŋ	deaf and dumb	
Tidiu	—	p.n.	tìdì ^u	hunting expedition of Kombun community	Occasions to display good horsemanship, bravery
tidu	—	n.	tìdì ^u	soil that is a mixture of loam and clay	
tiip	—	n.	tííp	shock; trauma; excessive greed or desire exhibited when one gets what one has been longing for, and takes too much of it	
tiis	mo	n.	tìis	shrub, tree sp.	<i>Piliostigma reticulatum</i> & <i>P. thonningii</i> . The bark is used to bind bundles of firewood.
tiis	mo	n.	tìis	Senegal coucal	lit. ‘man of tiis [tree sp.]’ <i>Centropus senegalensis</i> . Also daatiis . H. <i>rágón mázáá</i>
tiit	—	v.	tīit	to scatter; to disseminate; to diffuse; to spread	
tiit	—	v.	tīit	to drizzle rain	
tiit	—	v.	tīit	to scatter animals while grazing them	
tiit	mo	n.	tìit	traditional clothing worn by girls	
til	mo	n.	tīl	ridge	
til maar	mo	n.p.	tīl máár	ridge	
tim	—	v.	tīm	to slow down; to lack enthusiasm; to be apathetic; to be reluctant; to be late	
tim	—	n.	tìm	area of land with stones from volcanic eruptions	
ting		v.a.	tīŋ	compulsory, a must	
ting	mo	n.	tíŋ	tree, shrub generic	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ting riin	mo	n.	t̪ɪŋ r̪iɪn	shade tree of any kind	Usually the <i>ting ting</i> . Ba tulu furu ki mee ting riin kas kyap Their house has no shade tree at all.
ting t̪ɪŋ	mo	n.	t̪ɪŋ t̪ɪŋ	species of tree traditionally planted at the forecourt of a typical Mwaghavul house	Could be planted elsewhere. Ghii mo ki se kom ting t̪ɪŋ Goats eat the leaves of <i>ting t̪ɪŋ</i> . cf. ting toghol
ting toghol	mo	n.	t̪ɪŋ t̪ɔ́ŋ	tree traditionally planted at the forecourt of a typical Mwaghavul house	Could be any species of tree, but usually the <i>ting t̪ɪŋ</i> . In the past, this tree was planted at the site of a new house before buildings could be erected there. Ting toghol a ting wàar The forecourt tree is a sacred tree. cf. ting t̪ɪŋ
ting tyoon	mo	n.p.	t̪ɪŋ t̪ʷóŋ	aerial yam; ‘up yam’	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> . This plant was of great significance to the Mwaghavul community. It was used in determining when the rains would set in. If spring is not approaching it would not sprout. They would commence clearing their farms. This plant does respond to the amount of water poured on it. There are two types, one of which grows in the bush and can be very toxic, the other cultivated on the farms. H. <i>doyan sama</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tip	mo	n.	típ	jute bag for keeping foodstuff	A good example could hold water for days without leaking.
tip	—	num.	típ	billion	
tísh	—	v.	tíʃ	to drizzle (rain)	
tìsh	mo	n.	tíʃ	nest; soft bed for a newly born child and the mother for the first seven days of childbirth	
tish puk	—	n.p.	tíʃ pùk	spongy remnant of draw soup	
tishbwaar	—	adv.	tíʃb ^w ààr	describes lying on one's back	also tibwaar
tibaa	mo	n.	tíbāā	tobacco; cigarette	< H. Also timaa , tumaa , tibaa , tubaa
tibarna	mo	n.	tíbàrná	mat	
tiben	mo	n.	tíbèn	wooden handle of a hoe	
tibilak	mo	n.	tíbìlák	lizard	sar tibilak yaa nduu 'hand of lizard caught skink' said when s.o. is mistakenly killed or hurt instead of the one earlier intended
tibwaar	—	adv.	tíb ^w ààr	describes lying on one's back	also tishbwaar
tidok		adv.	tídók	recently; a few days ago	
tidok sɪ		adv.	tídók sɪ	recently; a few days ago	
tifil	—	n.	tífil	foam; air bubbles; froth; lather; suds; scum	
tighir	mo	n.	tíγ̃ɪr	anthill; termite mound	
tighir	—	v.	tíγ̃ɪr	to focus on an object	
tighir ndipoop	mo	n.p.	tíγ̃ɪr ⁿ dìpóóp	anthill; tall termite mound of Macrotermes	
tighir nfwash	mo	n.p.	tíγ̃ɪr ⁿ f ^w àsh	anthill; termite mound type	
tighir yit	—	v.p.	tíγ̃ɪr yīt	to focus one's eye	
tighiring	mo	n.	tíγ̃ɪrɪŋ	local tripod for cooking	
tighis	—	n.	tíγ̃ɪs	main party to a matter; most important person, place or thing responsible for s.t.	
tika	mo	n.	tíká	skin bangle worn by old men	cf. kim
tilang	—	v.	tílāŋ	to pick fruits	pl. of tal
tilat	—	v.	tílát	to smooth mud or clay	
tíleng		loc.	tílèŋ	front; before; ahead	
tìleng	—	n.	tìlēŋ	outside; exterior	
tìlèŋ	—	n.	tìlèŋ	long time before happens or is done	s.t. ba mu man tìlèŋ jì firi ni kas we do not know the time it will take before he comes

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tiles	—	n.	tílés	ear pain	Also mùut kom . The ears are painful, and emit pus. H. <i>ciwon kunne</i>
tiles	—	adv.	tílés	narrowly	dee di a tiles ku an mùut di I escaped death narrowly
tilong	mo	n.	tìlòŋ	penis sheath	Made from raffia leaves to cover the penis and tied round the waist. The Mwaghavul used it only when offering sacrifices to the njii . Sometimes the horns of smaller animals were used. < H. Also tumaa, tibaa, tubaa
timaā	mo	n.	tímāā	tobacco; cigarette	
tinen	mo	n.	tìnèn	liver	
tireng	—	v.	tīrēŋ	to rape (pl.)	cf. sg. vwap
tireng	—	v.	tīrēŋ	to trample (pl.)	cf. sg. vwap
tiris wus	—	v.p.	tìrìs wūs	to reduce soot from <i>ngyam</i> taper	
tisek	—	n.	tíséċ	chain; handcuffs	Laakam ni yàa wat ni so kini shi tisek The police officer led the thief away in chains. cf. tizek, angkwa cf. mpidok, mpudok
titik		adv.	títík	quietly; silently	
títira	mo	n.	títírá	millet grains and heads of millet that break off from a millet bundle	
tivuk	—	n.	tìvúk	waste from jute fibre	also tuvuk
tizek	—	n.	tízéċ	chain; handcuffs	Laakam ni yàa wat ni so kini shi tizek The police officer led the thief away in chains. cf. tisek, angkwa <i>Scotophilus spp.</i>
tizik	mo	n.	tízĭċ	house bat	cf. saa tizik
tizik	—	n.	tízĭċ	sniffle done when crying which often prolongs one's cry	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
toghol	mo	n.	tóyól	place outside the compound where people sit; forecourt	The main fireplace for elders was properly protected by well arranged stones to shield them from wind. Important decisions were taken here and erring members were reprimanded. Women did not stay here at all.
toghom		loc.	tōyōm	right in front of someone	
tòghòm	mo	n.	tòyòm	guinea-fowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>
tòghòm	—	n.	tòyòm	blood	Also a symbol for emotions. Thus nìghìn tòghòm lèè wan lit. ‘much blood cut me’ implies I am frightened.
toghon		v.	tóyón	to be weighty; to be heavy; to be ponderous	
toghon		n.	tóyón	weight; heaviness	
toghon-		adv.	tóyón	describes s.t. very heavy	
toghon					
toghorii	mo	n.	tòyòríí	baobab; monkey-bread	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> .
toghos	—	n.	tōyōs	grass sp.	
toghot	—	v.	tòyòt	to remove forcefully; to uproot	
toghot kyal	—	v.p.	tòyòt kʼál	to remove grass from a piece of land preparatory to cultivation	cf. tu kyal
toghot kyal	—	n.p.	tòyòt kʼál	removing grass from a piece of land preparatory to cultivation	cf. tu kyal
tok	—	v.	tòk	to greet	Used in tok ki + object Gwar ni tok ki ra The man greeted her
tok	—	v.t.	tòk	to perform a traditional ritual	
tok	—	v.t.	tòk	to gossip s.o.	
tok	—	v.t.	tòk	to adjudicate	
tok kum	—	v.p.	tòk kùm	to perform traditional religious rites	
tokdun	—	v.	tòk dùn	to stammer; to stutter	
tokdyeel	—	v.	tòk dʼéél	to deliver a judgement, verdict	
toklek	—	v.	tòklèk	to rebuke sternly	
toklong	—	v.	tòklōŋ	to despise s.o.	
tokpee	—	v.	tòkpēē	to gossip about others	
tokpee	—	n.	tòkpēē	gossip	
tokshik	—	v.i.	tòkʃik	to greet	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tokshik	—	n.	tòkʃik	greeting	Tokshik a mise diides mu nyem Mwaghavul mo Greeting is a great custom of the Mwaghavul people. cf. ngu tokshik
tong	—	v.	tōŋ	to sit down; stay; get established; reside; have become	Ri tong a ngulong He became a rich man
tong	—	v.	tōŋ	to take a long time	
tòng	—	n.	tòŋ	way of life; way things are	
tòng	—	n.	tòŋ	residing in a place; co-existence	
tong a tòng	—	v.p.	tōŋ ā tòŋ	to do s.t. often	Gwar ni tong a tòng nas mat firi The man often beats up his wife. cf. naa a
tong ashak	—	n.p.	tōŋ āʃàk	Holy Communion; meeting with elders	
tong ashak	—	n.p.	tōŋ āʃàk	co-existence	
tong fwan	—	v.p.	tōŋ f ^w ān	to shelter from the rain	
tong fwan	—	n.p.	tōŋ f ^w ān	sheltering from the rain	
tong rak	—	v.p.	tōŋ rák	to sit defiantly	Puun firi sat nri nne ri so mbong be ri tong rak His father asked him to go to farm but he sat defiantly
tongdirem	—	v.	tōŋdírém	to stay up late at night discussing issues	
tongdirem	—	n.	tōŋdírém	staying up late at night discussing issues	
tongdyen	—	v.	tōŋd ^y ēn	to be obedient; to be loyal	
tongdyen	—	n.	tōŋd ^y ēn	obedience; loyalty	
tongpong	—	v.	tōŋpōŋ	to be less severe (illness)	
tongpong	—	n.	tōŋpōŋ	improvement in illness; convalescence; recuperation; recovery; remission	
tongryang	—	v.	tōŋr ^y áŋ	to live in peace	
tongryang	—	n.	tōŋr ^y áŋ	peace; peaceful living	
tongzileng	—	n.	tóŋzīlēŋ	eye shadow	< H. <i>tozali</i>
took	mo	n.	tóók	friend; companion; mate	
took	—	n.	tóók	neck	
took maar	mo	n.p.	tōók máár	narrow piece of farmland	
tu	twa	v.	tù, t ^w ā	to kill; to destroy; to extinguish; to exterminate	
tu	twa	v.	tù, t ^w ā	to intoxicate s.o. so they cannot stand or walk upright (alcohol)	mwos tu làa ni the booy was lying in a drunken stupor

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tu	—	v.	tù	to be thirsty	Only in àm tu + object. Àm tu ngukwàt ni The hunter was thirsty; Àm tu an I am thirsty
tu	—	v.	tù	to thresh grains; to pound items in a mortar	
tu ðík	—	v.p.	tù ðík	to divorce; to dissolve a marriage	divorce was very uncommon in the past
tu kyal	—	n.p.	tù kʸál	clearing of shrubs from a farm before cultivation	cf. toghot kyal
tu kyal	—	v.p.	tù kʸál	to clear shrubs	from a farm before cultivation cf. toghot kyal
tu pòò	—	v.p.	tù pòò	to resolve an issue	by offering a bribe lit. 'kill mouth'
tu shii	—	v.p.	tù ʃíí	to go to a place many times for an issue, especially a fruitless one	
tu shiit	—	v.p.	tù ʃiit	to pound grain for food preparation	
tu shiit	—	n.p.	tù ʃiit	pounding grain for food preparation	
tu wus	—	v.p.	tù wūs	to calm a situation	
tubaa	mo	n.	túbāā	tobacco; cigarette	< H. Also tumaa, tibaa, timaa
tubaal	—	v.	túbāāl	to vaccinate; to immunise; to inoculate	also latileng
tubaal	—	n.	túbāāl	vaccination; immunisation; inoculation	also latileng
tubook	—	v.	túbòòk, táábòòk	to be mushy (food or soil)	also taabook
tubuk	—	n.	túbùk	brain	
tubut	mo	n.	túbút	spring (water)	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tubwoor	—	n.	túb ^w ɔ̄r	mancala; board game	also ngutak, mbwoor . In the past, tubwoor was played by making two rows of six small heaps on the ground and a small stone was hidden in a heap on one's side. The opponent was asked to locate it. If he failed to touch the correct heap, one of his heaps would be eliminated. The first to lose all his heaps became the loser.
tubwoor	—	n.	túb ^w ɔ̄r	politics	also naasheennaashee
tubwoor	—	n.	tùb ^w ɔ̄r	practice of gleaning crop left in the soil after harvest; what is gathered by this means	cf. kwàt tubwoor, tang ngon, nkishang
tughul	mo	n.	túyúl	pot; pottery; generic term	
tughul lu	—	n.p.	tūyūl lú	drink which a woman reserves for her husband	lit. 'pot of the house'. Culture demands that the head of the family has a reserve of any drink prepared in the house. This is a right which nobody violates or tampers with, unless with his exclusive permission.
tughul njirem	mo	n.p.	tūyūl ⁿ dʒirèm	pot inside which the placenta or afterbirth of a child is kept	the pot is usually half-buried in an identifiable place. It was believed that if the pot was properly protected, evil spirits would not disturb the child.
tughul pee	mo	n.p.	tūyūl pēē	water pot for storing drinking water	
tughul timaa	mo	n.p.	tūyūl tímáá	pottery bowl of a pipe	also timaa
tughul took	mo	n.p.	tūyūl tók	traditional pot for fetching water with a long neck; any pot with a long neck	It prevents water from splashing between the stream and the house

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tughul tulwaa	mo	n.p.	tūyūl túl ^w àà	traditional pot for cooking soup	
tughum	twagham	v.	tùyùm	to invert; to hold upside down; to finish up a drink	
tughun	—	v.	tūyūn	to give out a small portion	
tughun	mo	n.	tūyūn	pit; trench; bunker; hole in ground; channel	
tughun	twaghan	v.	tūyūn, t ^w āyān	to pinch; to slice a bit or take a bit and give out	
tughun àm	mo	n.p.	tūyūn àm	well; water-hole	
tughun kom	—	v.p.	tūyūn kōm	to pierce the ear	, usually the earlobe, for the wearing of earrings
tughun kom	—	n.p.	tūyūn kōm	ear-piercing	
tughun kóp	—	p.n.	tūyūn kóp	ceremony held as inheritance rites or to remember the ancestors	It was observed mostly every seven years; but in priestly families, the inheritance rites were done a year after the death of the priest
tughun libet	—	v.p.	tūyūn libèt	to give a bonus, s.t. additional to a customer	
tughun mwaan	twaghan mwaan	v.p.	tūyūn m ^w āān, t ^w āyān m ^w āān	to walk slowly or majestically	
tughup	—	v.	túyúp	to complete; to conclude; to finish; to terminate; to end	
tughup	—	n.	tūyūp	anger; annoyance; temper; moodiness	
tughup	mo	n.	tūyūp	heart (body organ)	
tughur	—	v.	tūyūr	to be exhausted; to make s.o. or a part of the body exhausted; to be fed-up	
tughur	—	v.	tūyūr	to be ill (body)	
túghúr	mo	n.	túyúr	chest	
tùghùr	—	n.	tùyùr	abnormal state of the body during illness	
tùghùr kì nan	—	n.p.	tùyùr kì nán	abnormal state of the body during illness	
tughur sar	—	v.p.	tūyūr sár	to make the hand weary	
túghúr shwal	—	n.p.	túyúr ʃ ^w āl	chest pain	
tughus	mo	n.	tūyūs	hunch-back; hump (of cow)	
tùghùs	mo	n.	tùyùs	swine; pig; boar	
tùghùs	mo	n.	tùyùs	stump of cereal crop left over on the farm after harvest	
tùghùs	—	n.	tùyùs	good behaviour; manners	used in negative constructions. Ba ri kì tùghùs kas He has no manners

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tùghùs mù tìleng	mo	n.p.	tùyùs mù tìlɛŋ	warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i> . also rishi
tughut	mo	n.	tūyūt	bottle; container for oil or body cream	wal mpilang kyes mwòor ntughut lit. you love appreciation and end up finishing the oil in your bottle. Said about s.o. who helps others beyond their resources and consequently suffers a lack
tughut perpiin tùgúr	mo —	n.p. n.	tūyūt pērpìin tùgúr	glass bottle	also kwalba
Tugwang	—	p.n.	tūg ^w āŋ	thick mwos beer which is the product of the first day of brewing area close to Panyam fish farm	the first brew is thick and very sweet. Also gúr considered as muddy as a quicksand and, where many people got stuck (see Guliya)
tùk tukaa	mo —	n. n.	tùk tùkáá	acreage of farm homicide; murder; killing; assassination	
tukyil	mo	n.	tùkyíl	continent	Ri a ntukyil 'Africa He is from the continent of Africa. cf. dingyil, gityil, kwangyil, làayil, songyil, yilser
tukwak tul tùl	— — —	v.p. v. n.	tùk ^w ák túl tùl	to demoralise to contribute shrub sp.	<i>Isoberlinia doka</i> . Hausa <i>dóókàà</i>
tulee tulee	mo —	n. v.	tùlèè tùlèè	tattoo; scarification to inscribe tattoos on a fiancée by a suitor; to make any tattoo on the body; to scarify s.o.	to warn other men to keep off; hardly did such girl ever marry s.o. else
tulkwat	—	n.	tùlk ^w át	fund-raising to settle bridewealth	it served as notification of proposed wedding to relations far and near

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tulu	mo	n.	tùlũ	home; house	Mwaghavul people live in compounds. Home in this context, comprises the extended patrilineal family
tulu kàam	mo	n.p.	tùlù kààm	chief's house or any public house	
tùlulúut-tùlulúut		id.	tùlùlúút tùlùlúút	sound of a fruitshell ocarina	jep mo nkaa tàa ndutughut tùlulúut-tùlulúut the children were playing the ocarina, <i>tùlulúut-tùlulúut</i>
tulwaa làa	mo	n.p.	túl ^w àà làà	small pot	used to boil water for babies etc.
tulwaa pùk	mo	n.p.	túl ^w àà pùk	small pot	used for cooking soup
tum	mo	n.	tūm	sheep	
tumaa	mo	n.	túmāā	tobacco; cigarette	< H. Also timaa, tibaa, tubaa
tùmbulúng		id.	tùmbùlúnŋ	sound of a stone falling into deep water	nghik ni sham táa mbut àm ni tùmbulúng the stone fell into the water <i>tùmbulúng</i>
tung	—	v.	túnŋ	to drive a car	
tung	twaas	v.t.	túnŋ, t ^w āās	to touch	
tung	—	v.t.	túnŋ	to scrub the body during bathing	A tung pak kinok ngan wa Please help scrub my back. cf. kus
tung	—	v.	túnŋ	to stir	
tung gwom	—	v.p.	túnŋ g ^w ǒm	to turn soaked flour into boiling water and stir it as part of the process of cooking porridge	also waar gwom . cf. shaghal gwom, waar aas, wúr gwom
tung sar	—	v.p.	túnŋ sár	to steal; to do some sort of business or trade	lit. 'to touch hand'. A tap! Wuri ki pan tung sár lit. 'be careful with him, he touches hand' i.e. watch out for him, he is a thief.
tungpee	—	v.i.	túnŋpēē	to move	
tungpee	—	v.i.	túnŋpēē	to respond	
tup	twak	v.	túp	to push; to thrust	
tùp	—	v.	tùp	to be black; to be dark; to be gloomy	
tùp-tùp		adv.	tùp tùp	describes s.t. black	
túruk	—	n.	túruk	broken pieces of grain; tubers that are too tiny; crumbs of food	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
túrúk	—	v.	túrúk	to grind broken or partially ground grain into flour	
turuk shwáa	—	n.p.	tūrúk ʃ ^w áá	broken pieces of maize seeds	‘turuk’ also applies to other food items
tùs	twas	v.	tùs, t ^w ās	to spit; to expectorate	Mbul ni mo twas àas shwáa mo yit feer The doves spat grains of maize four times
tus kwai	—	v.p.	tús k ^w áí	to do a difficult task without giving up, especially one which is better done by more people	Mo cin kus máar nri sak, yaksi ri tus kwai dipòò He was given a large farm to hoe, so he squared up to it. cf. dùr
tus lii	twas ~	v.p.	tùs liì, t ^w ās-	to spit saliva	
tusung	mo	n.	tùsùŋ	necklace worn by girls	also sansirek
tùsùŋ shii	mo	n.	tùsùŋ ʃíí	decorative chain worn on the leg by girls	also sànsirèk shii
tuu	mo	n.	túú	gourd fruit or plant; calabash fruit or plant	Tuu dèet zam The gourd fruit is very bitter
tuvuk	—	n.	tùvúk	waste from jute fibre	also tivuk
tuwan	mo	n.	tūwān	place where blocks for buildings were moulded; borrow pit	
tuwap	—	v.	tùwáp	to repent; to apologise	
tuwap	—	n.	tùwáp	repentance; apology	
tuzuk	—	n.	tùzúk	measles	Also nnidween . Begins with small spots which gradually spread. Can kill children. H. <i>bakon dauro</i>
twa	—	v.	t ^w ā	to kill (pl.)	plural of tu
twaar	—	n.	t ^w ààr	hair that grows on the neck of ram	also ntwaar
twaar	—	n.	t ^w ààr	side buds	H. <i>saje</i> . also ntwaar
twaas	mo	n.	t ^w āās	fig tree sp.	Related to koon . H. <i>baure</i>
twaas	—	v.	t ^w āās	to touch (pl.)	plural of tung
twaghan	—	v.p.	t ^w āyān	to walk slowly, or majestically	plural of tughun
mwaan	—	v.	m ^w āān	to mix food or mud clumsily	mwaan
twaghap	—	v.	t ^w àyàp		
twak	—	v.	t ^w àk	to push; to thrust	pl. of tup
twak	—	v.	t ^w àk	to break food into pieces; to mash food with hand	
twam	—	v.	t ^w ām	to boil s.t. strongly and noisily	also kwai
twas	—	v.	t ^w ās	to spit (pl.)	plural of tus

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
twàs		id.	t ^w às	describes how a rope, cord, strap, etc. breaks suddenly	Teng ni can twàs The rope breaks suddenly
twét-twét		id.	t ^w ét t ^w ét	only one; singled out; unique	a wura shee jì nlu kì Naan ni twét-twét She was the first to come to church before all the others
twoor	—	v.	t ^w ōōr	to make a vow	also tyoor
twoor	—	v.	t ^w ōōr	to mention s.t.	also tyoor
twoor	—	v.	t ^w ōōr	to remember an experience	also tyoor
twoor	—	v.	t ^w ōōr	to inform s.o. of s.t.	also tyoor
twoorpoo	—	v.	t ^w ōōrpòò	to make a vow; to mention or pledge s.t.	also tyoorpoo
twoorpoo	—	n.	t ^w ōōrpòò	vow; pledge; promise; testament; covenant	also tyoorpoo
tyoon	mo	n.	t ^y óón	bunch	
tyoop	—	n.	t ^y ōōp	clay used for smoothing the interior of houses	also nyoop
tyòop	—	v.	t ^y òòp	to jumble; to mix up	
tyoor	—	v.	t ^y ōōr	to make a vow	also twoor
tyoor	—	v.	t ^y ōōr	to mention s.t.	also twoor
tyoor	—	v.	t ^y ōōr	to remember an experience	also twoor
tyoor	—	v.	t ^y ōōr	to inform s.o. of s.t.	also twoor
tyoorpoo	—	v.	t ^y ōōrpòò	to make a vow; to mention or pledge s.t.	also twoorpoo
tyoorpoo	—	n.	t ^y ōōrpòò	vow; pledge; promise; testament; covenant	also twoorpoo
U u	UUuu				
ufír	mo	n.	úfír	fat mouse	<i>Steatomys spp.</i>
ulu	—	n.	úlù	woollen thread	< H. worn from the shoulder down to the waist and the gwodo was worn over it to the chest level covering the breast

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ushira	—	n.	úʃírá	practice where the landowner would give out part of a farm to another person to farm	also wushira . < H. At the end of the season he would give back ten percent of the produce to the original owner in return and in appreciation of the gesture. It also means the continuous recognition of the original owner over what belongs to him.

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Mwaghavul V v	pl. VVvv	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
vaat veetee	—	n. a.	vāāt vēētēē	tribal mark of the Ngas flabby	also nvaat , insulting reference to the buttocks of women pider fii ni aase veetee Your buttocks are very flabby
Velang	—	p.n.	vēláj	traditional dance of the Mwaghavul people	also nvelang . To organize the dance the transverse clarinet is made from corn stalk cut in different sizes. A plant called kamgung is used to bore a hole in the cornstalk. A small cut is made where it is blown. Each player has a special melodic fragment he plays and together they make up a complete tune. The dancers have costumes that they wear which include the mbum (cap), the dakwal , the nnar gwarbit , the mbanti , fwaat diipyaa . Velang is played after harvest i.e. between November and January. Once crops have been harvested it must stop. Mwaghavul have the belief that such dances would encourage food to disappear. A good velang dancer could earn himself a wife.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
velang	mo	n.	vēláŋ	transverse clarinet	made from guinea-corn stalk made in large tuned sets. also nvelang
					
viibang	mo	n.	vííbáŋ	royal robe, gown or loose garment or gown worn over other clothes.	Initially without a hole for the head which is created later. i.e. Hausa <i>alkyabba</i>
ving	—	v.	vínj	to scare and scatter people or animals, usually by pursuing them	also fiŋg
vit	—	adv.	vít	continuously; for a long time to come	
vìlák	—	v.	vìlák	to injure a tuber during harvest or weeding	
vìlák	—	v.	vìlák	to cultivate land without digging up and burying the grass completely	
vilang	—	v.	vìlàŋ	to go bad; to taste or smell bad (meat, kenaf condiment, mud, injury)	
vìlâsh	—	a.	vìlâŋ	plentiful; excessive; surplus; too large	also vùlâsh . Can be applied to excessive food. But used in insults to refer to plentiful or the large vagina of a woman. A se a me dang dyes fwagha ni aase vilâsh 'e? What did you eat which meant you produced so much excrement? Vilâsh ki mwát! Large genitals (of a woman)
vìr	—	id.	vìr	describes very bad smell	tughun ni ðu vìr the pit has a very bad smell

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
virem	mo	n.	vìrēm	plant sp.	thorny bark used to scratch tattoos and tribal marks. Also vurem
vireng	—	v.	vīrēŋ	to writhe	
vireng	—	v.	vīrēŋ	to struggle (dying organism); to be in death throes	also vureng
Voghot nii	—	p.n.	vòʔòt níí	rivulet where elephants were once seen (Pushit area)	also name of Mararraban Pushit
voo		id.	vòò	describes rain pouring heavily	fwan jì voo rain comes heavily
vós		id.	vós	describes being full to the brim (liquid)	gam vós be filled to capacity
vuk	—	v.	vùk	to sprain one's foot, leg, etc.	cf. vut
vuk	—	v.	vùk	to fray; to wear out (cloth, hair, rope, etc.)	
vùkmùn		id.	vùkmùn	describes s.t. ill-looking and bushy	vùkmùn ki shwoop messy hair
vul		num.	vūl	two (2)	
vùlāsh		a.	vùlāʃ	plentiful; excessive; surplus; too large	also vilàsh
vum	—	v.	vùm	to be blind	
vum	mo	n.	vùm	blind person	
vúm	—	v.	vúm	to pounce on an animal and cover it with s.t. before it notices it	
zur	—	v.	vúr	to hurry s.o. up; to hasten work	also vwan
zuram	—	v.	vūrām	to scratch using nails or claws	
zurat	—	v.	vùràt	to spray mud, clay, etc.	pl. of vwat
vurem	mo	n.	vùrēm	plant sp.	also virem
vureng	—	v.	vūrēŋ	to struggle (dying organism); to be in death throes	also vireng
vùrmùs		id.	vùrmùs	describes s.t. with a rounded end such as an amputated hand, a leper without fingers or a blunt hoe	loghom kì se sar firi mo dee vùrmùs leprosy has eaten his hands and only the stump remains
zuruk	—	v.	vùrùk	to smear a lump of food with soup by rubbing it against the inner part of a dish or plate that contains particles of soup	
vut	—	v.	vùt	to sprain one's foot, leg, etc.	cf. vuk
vutul	mo	n.	vùtūl	flute	
vuun	—	n.	vūn	fog; mist; haze	
vuun		a.	vūn	ashy in colour	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
vùun	—	v.	vùun	to persist; to persevere	cf. điin , sughul
vùun	—	v.	vùun	to grow fungus	
vwaar	—	v.	v ^w āār	to make bald; to be bald	also waa , look , ceen
vwaat	—	v.	v ^w ààt	to poorly remove feathers from a bird, leaving some of the feathers undone here and there	
vwaat	—	v.	v ^w ààt	to cut or shave hair unevenly	
vwaghap	—	v.	v ^w àḡàp	to mess things up, using the hand or foot	
vwaghap	—	v.	v ^w àḡàp	to wash clothes without soap, especially by repeatedly pressing it on a rock and turning it	
vwam	—	n.	v ^w ām	scrambling for things without being orderly	also vwàm-vwam
vwàm	—	v.t.	v ^w àm	to scramble for s.t.; to ruthlessly compete for s.t.	
vwàm-vwam	—	n.	v ^w àm v ^w ām	scrambling for things without being orderly	jep mo bwot vwàm-vwam nkaa rep sé đĩ mo cin mmo Children had a scramble for the small amount of food they were given. Also vwam . cf. nvwàm-vwam
vwam	—	v.	v ^w án	to press down plants without cutting them	
vwam	—	v.	v ^w án	to hurry s.o. up; to hasten work	also vur
vwang	—	v.	v ^w āḡ	to wash s.t.; to cleanse	
vwang sar	—	v.p.	v ^w āḡ sár	to wash hand (literally)	
vwang sar	—	v.p.	v ^w āḡ sár	to atone for s.t.; to fulfil a commitment	
vwang sar	—	n.p.	v ^w āḡ sár	last drink given to farmers who worked on your farm	lit. ‘to wash hand’. indicating that would be their last drink from him for the day and that occasion
vwap	—	v.	v ^w áp	to press; to tread on (pl.)	plural of ten
vwap mat	tireng ~	v.p.	v ^w áp màt, t̄ĩrēḡ-	to rape a woman	
vwàplàs	—	id.	v ^w àplàs	describes s.t. that is oversized, especially extra-wide feet or a very flat nose	wuri ki shii vwàplàs his feet are very wide [like a duck]; vwàplàs ki pighizing ‘flat with nose’ your nose is too large and flat. cf. bàklàghàs

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
vwat	vurat	v.	v ^w àt, vùràt	to spray mud, clay, etc.	
vwè		id.	v ^w è	describes s.t. hot or warm to a comfortable degree	(water, metal, clothes, etc.) cf. pwà
vweghel	—	v.	v ^w ēyēl	to lose one's voice as a result of cold, cough, shouting, etc.	also vweghen, vwegher
vweghen	—	v.	v ^w ēyēn	to lose one's voice as a result of cold, cough, shouting, etc.	also vweghel, vwegher
vwegher	—	v.	v ^w ēyēr	to lose one's voice as a result of cold, cough, shouting, etc.	also vweghel, vweghen
vwen	—	v.	v ^w ēn	to choke; to strangle	
vwéng	—	id.	v ^w éŋ	describes doing s.t. extremely well	ri sakmaar vweng he farms extremely well; ri vweng nsakmaar he is extremely good at farming
vwet	car	n.	v ^w èt	to throw away indiscriminately; to drop	cf. fwo
vyang	mo	n.	v ^y áŋ	one-eyed person or animal	
vyàngràghàs		i.a.	v ^y ànràghàs	describes a mis-shapen head	làa ni wuri ki káa vyàngràghàs the child has a mis-shapen head
W w	WWww				
wa		q.	wá	polar question marker anticipating assent from the hearer	Sentence final position. cf. me, àa. Mu nas làa ni wa? 'we beat child the Q' i.e. Shall we beat the child?
wa		q.	wá	pleading question marker	A bam an wa? Will you help me? Wu sak maar nra wa? 'you pl. farm a farm for her Q' i.e. Will you farm for her?
wă		excl.	wă	said when one finally understands what one was unable to understand for some time	
wa yér		part.	wă yér	said to introduce a statement when the idea is to criticise the apparently false claim suggested by the statement	Also yér. Yér a wagher a puun funu ni e! You behave as if you are our father!

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
waa	—	v.	wāā	to make bald; to be bald	also look, vwaar, ceen
waa	—	v.	wāā	to go home; to come home	
waa	—	v.	wāā	to escape; to scarper	
waa	—	v.	wāā	to wear out; to wear away; to erode	
wáa	—	v.t.	wáá	to criticise s.o. unfairly; to discredit; to belittle; to debase	
wàa	—	loc.	wàà	home	ri kì so wàa ‘he has gone home’ <i>see put ndaas</i>
waa ndaas	—	n.p.	pūt ⁿ dáás, p ^w āt	revitalisation (dead person); being a reverie	<i>see put ndaas</i>
waa ndaas	—	v.p.	pūt ⁿ dáás, p ^w āt	to revitalise (dead person); to be a reverie	<i>see put ndaas</i>
waai	—	excl.	wáàì	no	
waam	—	v.t.	wāām	to discourage s.o.; to make s.o. lacking in enthusiasm; to weaken s.o. or s.t.	
waampee	—	v.i.	wāāmpēē	to discourage s.o.; to make s.o. lacking in enthusiasm; to weaken s.o. or s.t.	
waampee	—	n.	wāāmpēē	act of discouraging s.o.; making s.o. lacking in enthusiasm; weakening s.o. or s.t.	
waap	—	v.	wááp	to eat s.t. selectively; to be choosy about food	mat ni kì waap se the woman is choosy about food
waap	—	v.	wááp	to skim	
waap	—	v.	wááp	to push aside	
waap	—	n.	wááp	period of harvest	Falls between September and November
waapee	—	v.i.	wáápēē	to criticise unfairly; to discredit; to belittle; to debase	
waapee	—	n.	wáápēē	unfair criticism; act of discrediting or debasing	
waar	—	n.	wāār	fart; gas-pollution	
waar	—	v.	wāār	to mix flour with water prior to preparing cereal drink	cf. waar aas
waar	—	v.	wāār	to turn into suspension because of overcooking or long stay inside water (cooked tuber, beans, tablet of soap or medicine, etc.)	
wáar	—	n.	wáár	sweet cereal beverage	Hausa <i>kunu</i>
wàar	mo	n.	wààr	necklace (flat type)	also nwàar
wàar	mo	n.	wààr	law; prohibition; rule	
wàar	—	v.	wààr	to be forbidden by law	
wàar	—	v.	wààr	to marry your brother’s widow	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
waar aas	—	v.p.	wāār āās	to stir flour into cold water	before turning it into boiling water to make porridge
waar aas	—	n.p.	wāār āās	boiling porridge before more flour is added	cf. wúr gwom
wàar goor	—	n.p.	wààr góór	goose-pimples	
waar gwom	—	v.p.	wāār g ^w òm	to turn soaked flour into boiling water and stir it as part of the process of cooking porridge	also tung gwom . cf. shaghal gwom , waar aas , wúr gwom
wàar mat	—	v.p.	wààr màt	to inherit a widow	details at wàar mat (n.p.)
wàar mat	—	n.p.	wààr màt	widow inheritance	Occurs when s.o. takes over/inherits his deceased relation's wife. This is permissible where many children are left behind. The wife is therefore retained within the family to look after the children. The man does not therefore pay any bride-price. If an outsider is marrying the widow, he must pay bride-price or refund the bride-price paid by the deceased to his relations.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Wàar Shaar	—	p.n.	wààr ʃāār	annual festival organized by girls according to their age groups	say 7-8 years, 9-10 years, 11-12 years, 13-14 years, 15-16 years, 17-19 years. It is usually organized between the months of March – April to cement existing relationship between the members. To successfully celebrate the week, members would contribute items such as millet, fonio, and money with which to buy a ram or two. They would agree on selected houses that would serve as bases. They would organize dances when they shared their drinks and food with their well-wishers. Such occasions also provided young men the opportunity to scout for girls whom they would eventually propose marriage to. It was at such occasions that matshee could be proposed. Immediately after this festival, Mwaghavul people would begin to clear their farms ready for the next farming season.
waash waazaa	—	excl. n.	wààʃ wàázāā	no female dance performed during a male dance, especially velang	standing beside a chosen dancer, the women play metal rattles, uniformly nodding their heads in quick succession

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wagha	wuwun	pron.	wàỳà, wùwǔn	you sg. (exclusive)	second person singular masculine pronoun, full form. cf. gha, a.
waghak	mo	n.	wāyák	roller (bird sp.)	probably the <i>Abyssinian roller</i> , <i>Coracias spp.</i> H. <i>tsànwáákàà</i>
wághár	—	v.	wáyár	to select	
wāghar	—	v.	wāyār	to cook Canarium fruit in warm water	cf. wong
wàghàràk		id.	wàyàràk	describes bulging or protruding eyes	Used in insults. Ra ki yit wàghàràk She has bulging eyes
wák	—	v.	wák	to abuse using fingers or lips	also ák
wàk	—	n.	wàk	residue of dirt, garbage as a result of flooding	
wal	mo	n.	wál	noise of a machine or bird; animal	
wal	—	v.	wál	to love; to want; to desire	
wal	—	v.	wál	to cry; to weep; to lament; to make noise; to vibrate	
wal	—	n.	wál	love; affection; charity	
waljuu	mo	n.	wáldzúú	snake sp.	
wam	—	n.	wām	rotten object	
wàm	—	v.	wàm	to decompose; to rot; to decay	
wan	—	n.	wān	mud; laterite	
wan	mumun	pron.	wǎn, mùmǔn	I, me, myself	first person singular masculine pronoun. Also an
Wan làghàm o!		excl.	wǎn làyàm ǝ	shout for help; shout of despair; I am in trouble!	
wang	—	v.	wánj	to open; to widen	
wàng	—	excl.	wànj	said when waiting to remember s.t.	
wáp	—	n.	wáp	tax; revenue	cf. lap wáp
wàp	—	n.	wàp	gravy; meat sauce	
wàp as	—	n.p.	wàp ās	sauce from dog meat	
waryaa	mo	n.	wár ^y áá	termite sp.	also wuryaa . Small flying termite. Appears during the rains between August and September. Edible, have whitish wings, bigger than nluwash . Nfwash type that flies

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wàsh-wàsh		id.	wàʃ wàʃ	describes performing a task energetically	mat dīisì wuraá cin mbii wàsh-wàsh this woman does her tasks energetically
wat	—	v.	wāt	to shake off; to sprinkle water, liquid	
wát	—	n.	wát	thievery; stealing; theft; thief; burglary; robbery	
wát	mo	n.	wát	thief; robber; burglar	
wát	—	v.	wát	to steal s.t.	
wát	—	v.	wát	to circumcise a child outside the official circumcision ritual, usually before the formal circumcision day	
wàt	—	v.	wàt	to spoil something etc.	
wát làa	—	v.p.	wát làa	to remove the foreskin	of the penis before the official circumcision ceremony
wàt làa	—	n.p.	wàt làa	child kidnapper; child stealing	
wat putughup	—	v.p.	wát pùtūyūp	to upset s.o.; to be upset	+ dative
wat putughup	—	n.p.	wát pùtūyūp	grief; sorrow; bereavement	
watkwar	—	n.	wát ^w ār	entrails of an animal; intestines	The intestines, particularly the large one, after slaughter. It derives from the attitude of the thief who has no time for entrails (the time consuming nature of its treatment) so he discards that so that he can escape with the good meat. Also wulelel, welweet, leebut
watpee	—	v.i.	wàtpēē	to mess things up; to disorganise things; to spoil	
watpee	—	n.	wàtpēē	messing things up; spoiling or disorganising things	
we [...] ye		int.	wě yē	Who?	A we a shaar fina ye? ‘FOC who is friend my Q’ i.e. Who is my friend?
weel	—	v.	wéél	to be slim; to be slender; to be thin	laareep ni wura fes weel zam The girl is very slim

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
weel-weel		a.	wéél wéél	very thin	mo ki tàng a ngo dī weel-weel mpèe taalung They look for a very slim person to swim
weel-weel		adv.	wéél wéél	describes being very thin or narrow	mo dak ar ni a weel-weel They constructed the road very narrow
wéet	—	pron.	wéét	both; in pairs; in twos	
wèet		id.	wèèt	describes s.t. that is finished completely and faster than you expected	cf. kwààk
wèet-wèet		id.	wèèt wèèt	describes s.t. that finishes very quickly or vanishes	
wegher	mo	n.	wéyér	genet	<i>Genetta genetta</i>
welweet	—	n.	wélwéét	intestines; guts	also wulelel, leebut, watkwar
wen	mo	n.	wén	death	cf. múut
wen	—	v.	wén	to die	cf. mùut
wen	—	v.	wén	to be lacking; to finish; to be exhausted	
wer	—	v.	wèr	to wash away soil; to empty the bowels	Àm ki wer maar ni Water has washed away the farm Mminaan ki wer but Bitterleaf empties the bowels
wet	yem	v.	wét, yém	to spend all day; to do something repeatedly	
wet tárásh	—	v.p.	wét táráf	to spend the whole day on an activity	mu wet tárásh we spent the whole day (on an activity)
wii	—	pron.	wìi	you sg. f.	second person singular feminine pronoun, reduced form. Also yi . cf. wun (plural)
wiip	—	v.	wíip	to brandish; to dangle; to wave	
wiip sar	—	v.p.	wíip sár	to wave hand	
wit	mo	n.	wít	second	recent coinage
wit-wít		id.	wít wít	describes s.t. moving about all over the place	doghon wan naa mee nyer ki wit-wít mpesi Yesterday, I saw a bird moving around <i>wit-wít</i> , tossing itself here and there
wong	—	v.	wòŋ	to be warm; to make warm; to heat	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wong ngaas	—	n.p.	wòŋ ⁿ gáás	warming porridge	left-over also wùs ngaas . It is roasted in the morning for children. Draw soup would usually be warmed by the use of cijeng
woo	—	v.	wòò	to reveal; to disclose; to expose	
wòo	—	v.	wōō	to unearth; to dig up; to excavate	
woo àm	—	v.p.	wōō àm	to irrigate	also le àm
woo lu	—	v.p.	wōō lú	to remove the roof from a house	
wòo pòo	—	v.p.	wòò pòò	to reveal secrets, to disclose confidential matters	
wǒù-wǒù	—	id.	wòú wòú	describes sound of dog barking	As gukpee wǒù-wǒù The dog barks <i>wǒù-wǒù</i> . Also hǒù-hǒù, ngông-ngông
wu	—	pron.	wū	you pl.	second person plural pronoun, reduced form. cf. wun
wu tap	—	excl.	wū táp	be careful; be watchful	(plural). Sg. a tap, yi tap
wu yàa	—	excl.	wū yàa	said when pursuing a thief	lit. 'you catch'
wuḍá	—	pron.	wùḍá	she; her	third person singular feminine logophoric pronoun. Also ḍá
wuḍáá	—	pron.	wùḍáá	she is (progressive)	third person singular feminine logophoric pronoun, progressive aspect. Also ḍáá
wuḍáà	—	pron.	wùḍáà	she has (perfective)	third person singular feminine logophoric pronoun, perfective aspect. Also ḍáà
wuḍeḍet	—	id.	wùḍeḍet	describes passing watery excrement at high pressure	ḍoo ḍyes wùḍeḍet
wuḍí	—	pron.	wùḍí	he, him	eject liquid stool third person singular masculine logophoric pronoun. Also ḍá

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wudíí	—	pron.	wùdǐí	he is (progressive)	third person singular masculine logophoric pronoun, progressive aspect. Also ɗaá
wudîi	—	pron.	wùdǐi	he has (perfective)	third person singular masculine logophoric pronoun, perfective aspect. Also ɗaà
Wúgám	—	p.n.	wúgám	one of the biggest rocks in Panyam	
wugíil	mo	n.	wùgǐíl	plant sp.	Edible. Used in the treatment of whitlow. Also wugil
wugil	mo	n.	wùgǐl	plant sp.	Edible. Used in the treatment of whitlow. Also wugíil
wuk	—	n.	wúk	work rotation	, when a group is involved and each person has a day when others work on his farm
wuk	—	v.t.	wúk	to frighten s.o. or an animal	
wukpee	—	v.i.	wúkpēē	to frighten s.o. or an animal	
wukpee	—	n.	wúkpēē	act of frightening s.o. or an animal	
wul	—	v.	wúl	to arrive; to reach a destination	
wūl	—	v.	wūl	to swell and be pale (body)	Yit fira ni wūl Her face is swollen and pale. cf. ap
wùl	mo	n.	wùl	mouse sp.	has dark furs and lives in marshy areas. Also nwùl
wulam	—	n.	wùlám	spinach sp.	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> . Grown in gardens
wulelel	—	n.	wùlélél	intestines	also welweet , leebut , watkwar

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wuling	—	n.	wùlɪŋ	uniform clothes	worn by friends, especially long flowing gowns worn by female friends. Friends sometimes sew or buy wuling , which they wear at the same time to strengthen ties of friendship and to give them an identity cf. lee shaar .
wuling	mo	n.	wùlɪŋ	friend, especially one you have uniform clothes with	
wùlɪŋ-wùlɪŋ		id.	wùlɪŋ wùlɪŋ	describes the whirling of long flowing gowns at the foot when one is walking	also kàlɪŋ-kàlɪŋ
wulung	—	v.	wūlŭŋ	to hurt (injury)	
wum	—	v.	wūm	to cover or bury with soil, powder, grain, etc.	
wùm	—	n.	wùm	burial; interment	Mwaghavul are believed to have come from further east. When someone dies they are buried with the head facing east. The spirit can thus easily find its way back to its source. The dead were buried in a sitting position.
wun	—	n.	wūn	sweat; perspiration	
wún	—	pron.		you pl.	second person plural pronoun. cf. wu
wùn	—	v.	wùn	to sweat; to perspire	
wùn	—	v.	wùn	to work hard to merit something; to persevere	
wung	mo	n.	wúŋ	dome of a hut	
wup	mo	n.	wūp	giant rat; pouched rat	<i>Cricetomys gambianus</i>
wup	—	v.	wūp	to swell; to expand; to inflate	
wup àm	—	n.p.	wūp àm	traditional way of controlling water in a basin or wide container with calabash so that it does not spill while being conveyed over a distance	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wup àm	—	v.p.	wūp àm	to control water in a basin or wide container by putting a calabash on it so that it does not spill while being conveyed over a distance	
wur	mo	n.	wūr	breast; boob; tit; bosom	
wur	—	n.	àm wūr	breast milk; skimmed milk; soured milk; yoghourt	also àm wur
wúr	—	v.t.	wúr	to prepare food by putting flour into boiling pap and mixing them into porridge	cf. wúr gwom
wúr	—	v.	wúr	to transfer <i>mwos</i> beer	to a pot that will help speed up fermentation
wúr	—	v.	wúr	to heap; to pile	
wùr	—	v.	wùr	to not remember or recognize s.o. or s.t.	
wúr gwom	—	v.p.	wúr g ^w òm	to put flour into boiling pap and mix them into porridge	cf. waar aas, tung gwom, shaghal gwom
wura	—	pron.	wùrà	she; her	third person singular feminine pronoun. Also ra
wuraá	—	pron.	wùràá	she is (progressive)	third person singular feminine pronoun, progressive aspect. Also raá
wuraà	—	pron.	wùràà	she has (perfective)	third person singular feminine pronoun, perfective aspect. Also raà
wurang	—	v.	wúráŋ	to be tall; to be high; to grow (intransitive)	
wurang	—	v.	wúráŋ	to increase	(in a type of behaviour)
wurang-wurang	—	a.	wúráŋ wúráŋ	very tall	
wurang-wurang	—	adv.	wúráŋ wúráŋ	describes s.t. that is made very tall	
wuri	—	pron.	wùrĩ	he; him	third person singular masculine pronoun. Also ra
wurií	—	pron.	wùrĩí	he is (progressive)	third person singular masculine pronoun, progressive aspect. Also raá
wuriì	—	pron.	wùrĩì	he has (perfective)	third person singular masculine pronoun, perfective aspect. Also raà

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wurlong	—	n.	wūr̩lɔŋ	milk from an animal; skimmed milk, soured milk, yoghurt	Mat Bilaat jì del ki wurlong The Fulbe woman walked past with skimmed milk. cf. àm wur
wurung-wurung		adv.	wúr̩ŋ wúr̩ŋ	describes doing s.t. very fast	A mwaan wurung-wurung You walk very fast
wúr-wúr		adv.	wúr wúr	straight without turning	Mo ceen làa ghii fina ni òe ni su so ntulu wúr-wúr They drove away my goat and it ran straight to the house
wùr-wùr		id.	wùr wùr	describes being hasty	nìghìn mat ni wura wùr-wùr a ár so nlutuk The old woman was hurrying to market see waryaa
wuryaa	mo	n.	wúr̩ʔáá	termite sp.	
wus	—	n.	wūs	fire; flame; spark	
Wus	—	p.n.	wūs	festival marking start of the hunting season, marked by starting fire without matches	Yaghal Wus is a Panyam hunting expedition. Usually the first of all Mwaghavul festivities organised annually to check the growth of wild animals in the rocky area of Sekop, Bwor and Jwak within the Lòngfeer and Wúgám rocks. Good horsemen, hunters, farmers and even dancers easily earned themselves wives at such occasions
wùs cijeng	—	v.p.	wùs ʃídzēŋ	to heat a piece of broken pot until it is red hot and then inserted in soup or drink to warm it up	also applied to canarium fruit etc.
wùs cijeng	—	n.p.	wùs ʃídzēŋ	practice where a piece of broken pot is heated until red hot and then inserted in soup or drink to warm it up	also applied to canarium fruit etc.
wùs kóós	—	n.p.	wùs kóós	electricity; electric light; mysterious fire	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wùs ngaas	—	n.p.	wùs ⁿ gàás	warming porridge	left-over also wong ngaas . It is roasted in the morning for children. Draw soup would usually be warmed by the use of cijeng
wushat	—	n.	wùfàt	farming for your prospective parents-in-law.	It takes place before the girl comes to your house as wife. Traditionally takes place over seven years before the marriage to assist her parents in her upbringing
wut	mo	n.	wút	custard-apple tree and fruit	<i>Annona senegalensis</i> . H. <i>gwandan daji</i>
wúuuù		excl.	wúúúú	ululation done by women to express joy during the velang or bel dance	cf. áyúu, wùù-wúù
wùù-wùù	—	excl.	wùù wùù	shrilling done by women to cheer horse riders on during horse racing	cf. áyúu, wúuuù
wuwek	mo	n.	wúwěk	night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> . H. <i>namakiri</i>
wuwun	—	pron.	wùwŭn	you pl.	second person plural pronoun (exclusive). cf. wu, wun
Y y	YYyy				
yaa		adv.	yāā	later; afterwards	Informal form of yaghal . Used before the verb. Mo yaa so wàa They later went home. Also yagha
yàa yàa but	yak —	v. v.p.	yàà, yāk yàà bŭt	to catch; to hold; to snag to exercise restraint while eating so that other/young ones could be satisfied	Kàá yàa but ku njep bar dī ‘Grandmother held stomach for children to survive’ Describes sacrifice that s.o. makes in the interest of dependants or subordinates

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yàa b̄ut	—	n.p.	yàa b̄ut	restraint while eating so that other/young ones could be satisfied	
yàa ɗaɗham yàa ɗaɗham	yak ɗaɗham yak ɗaɗham	n.p. v.p.	yàa ɗǎyám yàa ɗǎyám	glottal stop to have or cause a glottal stop	
yàa káa	—	v.p.	yàa káa	to be self-controlled; to be restrained	lit. ‘to hold head’ Used in the construction ‘yàa káa fwagha’ where fwagha (your masc. sg.) can be substituted by other possessive pronouns: fina, funu, fii, fuu, firi, fira, furu. cf. yàa sak
yàa long	—	v.p.	yàa lɔŋ	to perform restitution	by payment with an animal. This is a quintessential apparatus of social control by which erring members of society are sanctioned, apart from damages for actual injury to person or property payment with an animal
yàa long	—	n.p.	yàa lɔŋ	act of restitution	
yàa matshee	—	n.p.	yàa màtʃèè	marriage by abducting the betrothed woman	In some places, abduction is the normal way of taking a wife to the man she is betrothed to. In other places, it occurs when the girl earlier betrothed shows signs of insincerity. Consequently the parents in-law are forced to take her by that method since they have paid the appropriate bride wealth etc. and they are not ready to forfeit such expenses already incurred on her

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yàa njweet	—	v.p.	yàa ⁿ ɗʒ ^w ēēt	to catch s.o. red-handed telling lies	when the truth becomes self-evident
yàa pupwap	yak pupwap	v.p.	yàa púp ^w áp, yāk-	to catch fish	
yàa sak	yàa suk	v.p.	yàa sāk, -sūk	to be restrained; to be self-controlled	lit. ‘to hold yourself. Sak (masc. sg.) can be substituted by other reflexive pronouns: san, sun, shik, suk, shin, sat, sut. cf. yàa káa
yàa-yáa	—	v.	yàa yáa	to handle a difficult situation one is confronted with	Used only in the construction ‘ Wan nyàa-yáa ni a nne ye? ’ How do I handle this situation? Other pronouns or nouns can substitute wan (= I).
yagha		adv.	yāyā	later; afterwards	Informal form of yaghal . It is used after the subject. Mo yagha so a nkansighin They later left in the evening. Also yaa
yaghal	—	v.	yāyāl	to get up; to start doing s.t.; to jump up; to begin; to commence; to initiate; to fly (as a bird)	
yaghal	—	adv.	yāyāl	later; afterwards	cf. yaa, yagha
yaghal	—	conj.	yāyāl	since	Mo kwar shak yaghal mpuus di mo lek They have hated one another since the day that they fought
yàghàl	—	v.n.	yàyàl	rising up; elevation	
yàghàl	—	n.	yàyàl	situation in which people work on the farm	Used only in so yàghàl
Yaghal (kì) Yil	—	p.n.	yàyàl (kì) yíl	end-time; rapture	Christian usage
yaghal ating	—	v.p.	yāyāl ātínj	to stand up; to start being active	
yaghal ðak	—	v.p.	yāyāl ðák	to carry out communal work on a scheduled day	cf. put ðak
yaghal ðak	—	n.p.	yāyāl ðák	communal work done on a scheduled day	cf. put ðak

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yaghal dík	—	v.p.	yāyāl dík	to marry; to wed	(when a woman has recently married or is about to marry a man)
yaghal kandor	—	v.p.	yāyāl kà ⁿ dòr	to work on the farm to compensate for lost time during previous work	Didaar mu nyaghal kandor nshaar fina Tomorrow we will do compensatory work for my friend. cf. kandor
yaghal máar	—	v.p.	yāyāl máár	to carry out communal farming on a scheduled day	main participants arrive in the morning, but well-wishers arrive late in the afternoon on the farm.
yaghal máar	—	n.p.	yāyāl máár	communal farming done on a scheduled day	Also yaghallu . The host's relations are primarily involved. Well-wishers need not be relations. Around 7 a.m. primary participants drink sat yaghal in the host's house and then proceed to the farm. They eat gwòm mos on the farm. In the evening they return to the host's house and take the mos maar and round off by taking vwang sar . Well-wishers who would have joined them on the farm in the afternoon participate in mos maar .
yaghal mwaan	—	v.p.	yāyāl m ^w āān	to start a journey; to set out for a journey	
yaghal mwaan	—	n.p.	yāyāl m ^w āān	starting a journey; setting out for a journey	
yaghal yil	—	v.p.	yāyāl yíl	to go a long distance for something	
yaghal yil	—	n.p.	yāyāl yíl	going a long distance for something	
yaghallu	—	n.	yāyāl lú	group farm work by relations	also yaghal máar .
yaghazem	mo	n.	yáyázēm	ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yak	—	v.	yāk	to hold; to catch (pl.)	pl. of yàa. Mo yak shak gishishàsh-gishishash They held on to each other <i>gishishàsh-gishishàsh</i>
yak	—	v.	yāk	to fetch (water, drink, fruit, grain, etc.)	
yàk	—	adv.	yàk	soon; shortly afterwards	
yak kághán	—	v.p.	yāk káyán	to wrestle	
yak kághán	—	n.p.	yāk káyán	wrestling	
yak lip	—	v.p.	yāk līp	to collect lip powder from the stream	
yak yoghom	—	v.p.	yāk yóyóm	to fetch firewood	
yak yoghom	—	n.p.	yāk yóyóm	fetching firewood	
yakshii	—	v.	yākjǐí	to explain s.t.; to give details	
yakshii	—	n.	yākjǐí	explanation; details	
yaksi	—	adv.	yàksī	now	
yaksi ... dī	—	conj.	yàksí, dī	also; as well	Puun fina so nJos yaksi ri naa nihin fina dī 'Father my go to Jos to also he see mother my also' i.e. When my father went to Jos, he took the opportunity to see my mother
yal	yilang	v.	yāl, yilāŋ	to dissect; to tear open; to rip apart	
yàlpàt-yàlpàt	—	id.	yàlpàt yàlpàt	describes s.t. hanging loose or flapping like a curtain	mee ghii sham del mpesi ki kom yàlpàt-yàlpàt A certain goat just passed down here with its ear hanging <i>yàlpàt-yàlpàt</i>
yam	—	adv.	yàm	long ago	
yang	mo	n.	yáŋ	stalk of a cereal crop; stem; legs of a tall person	
yang	mo	n.	yáŋ	demarcation for ridges before the final making of the ridges	cf. fwo yang
yang kàs	mo	n.p.	yàŋ kàs	millet stalks after harvest	
yàng kàs	—	n.p.	yàŋ kàs	levelling ridges	where millet has been harvested for growing fonio. also per yàng kàs

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yang-yang		adv.	yáŋ yáŋ	excessively; so much; extremely well	đí đyem fina wuri gyar man taa nvelang ni yáng-yáng Moments ago, my son blew nvelang extremely well
yara	mo	n.	yára	turmeric	Mwaghavul mo ki bwot pyeem a ndíghin yara mpeeku ni shee àm ni đí The Mwaghavul usually dip the leaves of wild-date palm inside turmeric to change the colour shortened form 'e. Occurs in sentence-final position.
ye		q.	yē	question marker	
yee	—	v.t.	yēē	to express great admiration or praise for s.o. or s.t.	
yée	—	v.t.	yéé	to try to recollect s.t. or recognise s.o.	also ryee
yéedēn	—	n.	yéédēn	s.t. about which thought is inconclusive	Personal name for a male child cf. yéepee
yeepee	—	v.i.	yēēpēē	to express great admiration or praise for s.o. or s.t.	
yeepee	—	n.	yēēpēē	expressing great admiration or praise for s.o. or s.t.	
yéepee		v.i.	yéépēē	to try to recollect s.t. or recognise s.o.	also ryeepee
yéepee		n.	yéépēē	trying to recollect s.t. or recognise s.o.	also ryeepee
yéepee		v.i.	yéépēē	to entertain worry or anxiety	
yéepee		n.	yéépēē	entertaining worry or anxiety	
yegher	—	adv.	yéyér	looking slim and weak	làa ni mwàan yegher the child walked looking thin and weak
yém	—	v.	yém	to spend several days	
yèm	—	v.	yèm	to get s.o. exhausted, weary or weak	
yen	mo	n.	yēn	drug; medicine; antidote; remedy; poison; toxin	
yen ndipyee	mo	n.p.	yēn ⁿ dìp ^y éél	onion	<i>Allium cepa</i>
yen tupee	—	n.p.	yēn tùpēē	poison	'medicine that kills'
yer	mo	n.	yēr	pumpkin (generic)	<i>Cucurbita spp.</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yér		conj.	yér	in that case, if so, taking advantage of that	said when s.t. happens unexpectedly, giving room for one to do s.t. else. Kùur ni k̀ ben, yér mu so nunu d̀ mmaar The meeting has been postponed, if so we go to farm
yér		part.	yér	said to introduce a statement when the idea is to criticise the apparently false claim suggested by the statement	Also wǎ yér. Yér a wagha a puun funu ni e! You behave as if you are our father!
yét-yét		id.	yét yét	describes being very clear or fair (of liquid or complexion)	d̀ong yét-yét be of clear complexion
yi	—	pron.	yī	you sg. (f.)	second person singular feminine pronoun (subject and object). Also wii. cf. wun (plural)
yi tap yifur	wu tap mo	excl. n.	yī tǎp, wū tǎp yifūr	Be careful; be watchful city	cf. a tap et. 'land' + 'courtyard'.
yigwaa	mo	n.	yìg ^w āā	gun; revolver; shotgun; rifle	also kòpwus
yil	mo	n.	yíl	area; country; land; ground; earth; open place in the bush; remote uncultivated area; countryside; town	
yil njii	—	n.p.	yíl ⁿ d̥ʒíí	heaven; paradise	also Shibilang
yil pyaa	—	n.p.	yíl p ^y áá	soil type, sandy and rich	
yilak mbul	mo	n.p.	yílák ^m búl	plant-eating worm; army worm	also yirak mbul, yilam bul
yilam bul	mo	n.p.	yílám búl	plant-eating worm; army worm	also yilak mbul, yirak mbul
yilang	—	v.	yīlāŋ	to tear pl.	pl. of tee
yilser	mo	n.	yīlsēr	country; sovereign state	cf. dingyil, gityil, kwangyil, làayil, songyil, tukyil
yim	mo	n.	yìm	jute fibre or fan-palm fronds used by women to cover themselves prior to modern clothing	also nyim

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yindek	—	n.	yíndék	lightning that strikes objects on the Earth surface; lightning bolt	Mwaghavul believe that some people have personal lightning which gives them extraordinary abilities or qualities, e.g. beauty, wealth, intelligence, strength, etc. cf. mìlèp kì pee, koot kì pee
Yindek	—	p.n.	yíndék	lightning spirit	An offender was struck by lightning.
Yinder	—	p.n.	yìndèr	tall, evil spirit which appears in the night	
yirak mbul	mo	n.p.	yírák ^m búl	plant-eating worm; army worm	also yilak mbul, yilam bul . They usually appear after planting when there is a break in rainfall. Perhaps the army-worm?
yit		adv.	yīt	times	qualifies numerals to express how many times an action takes place. Mbul ni mo twas aas shwaa mo yit feer The doves spat grains of maize four times
yit	mo	n.	yīt	eye; face	
yit	—	v.	yīt	to suspend an action; to skip; to defer; to abandon; to leave; to depart from	
yit máar	mo	n.p.	yit máár	boundary between farms; limit; demarcation	
yit mwàan	—	n.p.	yit m ^w àan	tears; tribal marks that look like tears	
yit naajeel	—	n.p.	yit náádzèél	grace; compassion; mercy	
yit shwal	—	n.p.	yīt ʃ ^w āl	eye problem	
yitlwaan	—	n.	yitl ^w áán	shyness; embarrassment	
Yitùp	—	p.n.	yitùp	clan in Panyam	
Yitùp	—	p.n.	yitùp	rock in Panyam	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yiyar	—	n.	yíyár	skin cracks resulting from harsh weather	In the past, during the harmattan period those who could not afford body cream or ointment to rub in on their bodies had skin cracks. Sometimes blood would ooze out.
yizep	mo	n.	yìzèp	plant sp.	its leaves are as spicy as curry
yoghom	mo	n.	yógóm	firewood	
yòghòm nyee	mo	n.p.	yòghòm n ^y èè	firewood that can produce charcoal; hard firewood	
yoghon	—	v.	yòghòn	to shake	
yoghop	—	v.	yòghòp	to slacken; to shift a heavy object	
yoghop	—	v.	yòghòp	to nourish soft food with oil	
yóghóp-	—	a.	yógóp yógóp	mixed with a lot of oil (food)	
yóghóp-	—	id.	yógóp yógóp	describes eating of food mixed with a lot of oil	also dyóghóp-
yóghóp-	—				dyóghóp
yon	—	v.	yōn	to multiply in number; to reproduce and increase in number; to prosper	
yóng	—	v.	yón	to move about aimlessly; to wander about because of mental challenges	
yòng	—	v.	yòn	to be mentally challenged	
yughur	—	v.t.	yúyúr	to intoxicate s.o.	
yughur	—	n.	yúyúr	intoxicant	also mbii
yughurpee	—	v.i.	yúyúrḗḗ	to intoxicate	yughurpee
yughurpee	—	n.	yúyúrḗḗ	intoxication	
yugut	mo	n.	yùgút	plant sp.	
Z z	ZZzz				
zaal	mo	n.	záál	cobweb	also sizaal
zaal	mo	n.	záál	deck-chair	suitable for people suffering from backache
zaal	mo	n.	záál	knitted cotton	worn round the stomach for protection against arrows shot during warfare also zyaal
zaarii	—	n.	zááríí	clairvoyance	also kaa zaari. Ri a ngu (kaa) zaarii He is clairvoyant

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
zaghat	—	v.t.	zàɣàt	to bundle firewood; to hit s.o. or an animal with a long object	mat ni kì kyes zaghat yoghom ni the woman has finished bundling the firewood. Gwar ni zaghat kam nlàa ciishik ni The man hit the stubborn child with a long stick. cf. zaghat kam; zaghat yoghom
zaghat kam	—	v.p.	zàɣàt kām	to hit s.o. or an animal with a long stick	+ dative. Ri zaghat kam nra He hit her with a long stick
zaghat yoghom	mo	n.p.	zàɣàt yóɣóm	bundle of firewood	
zaghat yoghom	—	v.p.	zàɣàt yóɣóm	to bundle firewood	
zaghat yoghom	—	v.p.	zàɣàt yóɣóm	to hit s.o. or an animal with a long wood	+ dative. An nzaghat yoghom ngha! I will strike you with a long wood!
zai	mo	n.	zài	small wall	erected to block intruders entering a compound except through the main entrance; inter-hut wall The small walls are found between two separate buildings.
zak		adv.	zàk	also; again; too	
zaleleguuk	mo	n.	zàlélégùùk	swing for a child	also nleeguuk, nzereeguuk
zam		adv.	zâm	very much; exceedingly; to a high degree	follows the verb it qualifies
zan	—	v.	zān	to deliberately pour liquid away or on someone	cf. san
zan	—	v.	zān	to straighten	
zang	mo	n.	zāŋ	cane; stick; staff	
záng-záng		id.		describes s.t. straight and tight	mat ni wura man fwaghat yoghom záng-záng the woman knows how to tie firewood
zan-zan		id.		describes s.t. very straight	záng-záng
zar	mo	n.	zàr	star	
Zar Dèrkòp	—	p.n.	zàr dèrkòp	constellation; star	within the angle subtended by three stars lit. ‘star under the spear’

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Zar Direm	—	p.n.	zàr díré̃m	Venus; star seen mostly at the early hours of the morning	star similar to Zar Mangbit , considered to help those who must travel at night
Zar Gwom	—	p.n.	zàr g ^w ǒm	star that appears in the evening with the crescent moon	
Zar Kibin	—	p.n.	zàr kíbīn	Betelgeuse	also Zar Wus in Mangun dialect. In tradition, hunters used it to locate buffaloes
Zar Koghorong	—	p.n.	zàr kōyōrōŋ	shooting star; falling star; meteor	When old men see it they congratulate it
Zar Kwangzughut	mo	p.n.	zàr k ^w áŋzúyút	Pleiades	six or seven stars that always appear in group
Zar Mangbit	—	p.n.	zàr màŋbít	morning star	in poetic language this is the symbol of the suitor who sleeps at the gate of his betrothed's house to prevent his rivals getting access to her. When this star appears he must leave.
Zar Wus	—	p.n.	zàr wūs	Betelgeuse	also Zar Kibin .
zat	—	v.	zàt	to properly arrange items like firewood etc.	
zeel	—	n.	zēēl	saliva; sputum	(particularly the slimy one)
zeen-nzeen		adv.	zēén ⁿ zēèn	truly; really; actually	Mo kì so wàa a zeen-nzeen They have really gone home. A sat ngan a zeen-nzeen, a we cin wat ni ye? Tell me truly, who committed the theft?
zem	—	n.	zèm	shea butter	oil from nuts of the shea tree
zengket		a.	zèŋkèt	very long (of the occiput) used in insults. Also used to apply to the hamerkop bird nkuljem	jet kì làa ni aase zengket the child's occiput is very long
zhàak		excl.	zààk	I am/we are disappointed	said when one is disappointed or when one belittles s.t. Also zhok, nyàak, nyòok

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
zhàghàrmàn		id.	ʒàɣàrmàn	describes the condition of the clothes of s.o. who falls into dirty water	wuri sham yaghal mbut àm book ni zhàghàrmàn He rose out of the muddy water <i>zhàghàrmàn</i>
zhàk		excl.	ʒàk	I am disappointed!	Also zhòk, nyòk, nyàk. Zhàk! Wagma mak cìn a me ye? I'm disappointed! What can you do?
zhìr	—	id.	ʒìr	describes disappearance of s.o. or s.t.	
zhira	—	n.	ʒírá	communal farming for the chief	also màar mishkagham. Mos is provided by the mishkagham (chief). Every village is represented in the work. Village heads help with gwòm mos . Both the mos and the gwòm mos are consumed on the farm
zhirak	—	v.	ʒīrāk	to peck at food (chicken, bird)	Also jirak
zhirak	—	v.	ʒīrāk	to bruise s.o. (of thorns or a thorny object)	Also jirak
zhirak	—	v.	ʒīrāk	to turn over ground here and there	Also jirak. Làa ni pu zhirak maar The child is turning over earth here and there in the farm
zhòk		excl.	ʒòk	I am/we are disappointed!	said when one is disappointed or when one belittles s.t. Also nyàak, nyàk, nyòk, nyòok, zhàak, zhàk
zhurat zhurerer	— mo	v. a.	ʒūrāt ʒūrērēr	to pluck at someone's hair skinny; bony; very thin (person)	also zhwer
zhùrùm- zhùrùm		id.	ʒùrùm-ʒùrùm	sound of small plants being uprooted	wuri shwat kóm ni zhùrùm-zhùrùm he uprooted the groundnuts zhùrùm-zhùrùm
zhwaar	—	v.	ʒ ^w àár	to treat a sprain with hot water, to massage	also jwaar

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
zhwer	mo	a.	ʒ ^w ēr	skinny; bony; very thin (person)	also zhurerer
zidyás		id.	zíd'ás	describes s.o. lean and emaciated	
zik	—	v.	zík	to mix meat with salt and oil	by throwing it up and down inside the container; to shake s.t. by moving it up and down; to nod cf. sighin
zik káa	—	v.p.	zík káá	to nod one's head indicating agreement	
zilang	jepzilang	n.	zìlàn, dʒèpʒìlàn	young man	cf. laazilang, laadyem
zok	—	v.	zōk	to save; to hide; to conceal	
zok	—	v.	zōk	to hide s.t.	
zók	—	n.	zók	saving; s.t. hidden; act of saving or hiding	
zòkmòn- zòkmòn		id.	zòkmòn- zòkmòn	describes s.o. who has done s.t. to be ashamed of but shows no shame in fact	wuri mwaan ndin nnaashwoop zòkmòn-zòkmòn he walks around without shame
zòn		id.	zòn	describes tasteless food or drink	
zon-zón		id.	zōn zón	describes s.o. who follows another person thoughtlessly or without taking care	a zon-zón a so ku mo tu gha di dak You are following them <i>zon-zón</i> and they are going to kill you
zon-zón		id.	zōn zón	describes walking aimlessly, foolishly, rambling	mo lop wura mpèe seet kóm fe wura wet zon-zón di nlutuk ni They sent her to buy groundnuts and she wandered about aimlessly in the market
zòn-zòn		id.	zòn zòn	describes going ahead without paying attention to what is happening	wan sat nwuri nne mo ntu wuri fe wuri sat a nso dak zòn-zòn I told him they were going to kill him, but he kept on going zòn-zòn
zoo	—	n.	zōō	person who deserts home and does not care about the well-being of family members left at home	connotes irresponsibility
zoo	—	n.	zōō	city person; urbanite (being a)	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
zor	—	n.	zór	fonio variety	planted near the stream. cf. kusuk
zughum	—	n.	zūyūm	generosity	
zughum	—	n.	zūyūm	talent; skill; aptitude; gift	
zùghùm	—	v.	zùyùm	to be cold	(weather, drink)
zùghùm	—	v.	zùyùm	to be generous	
zùghùm	—	v.	zùyùm	to be weak in discharging responsibilities; to be passive	
zùghùm- zùghùm		id.	zùyùm- zùyùm	describes s.t. very cold, or doing s.t. passively	
zughur	—	n.	zùyùr	jealousy; envy; patriotism	
zùghút		id.	zùyút	describes objects gathered in a group	
zùghút- zùghút		id.	zùyút-zùyút	describes objects gathered in a groups	
zuk	mo	n.	zùk	fireplace for elders	
zuk	—	n.	zùk	heap of objects, such as vegetables, for sale in a market	
zuk	mo	n.	zùk	group of people that have a common goal	
zuk kám	mo	n.p.	zùk kám	class	
zuk wus	mo	n.p.	zùk wūs	fire from a heap of wood	
zum	—	v.	zūm	to stoop; to bend down	
zum pikyeen	—	n.p.	zūm pìk ^y ēēn	method of Muslim prayer	also zum pukyeen
zum pikyeen	—	v.p.	zūm pìk ^y ēēn	to pray in a Muslim way	also zum pukyeen
zum pukyeen	—	n.p.	zūm pùk ^y ēēn	method of Muslim prayer	also zum pikyeen
zum pukyeen	—	v.p.	zūm pùk ^y ēēn	to pray in a Muslim way	also zum pikyeen
zùᅅ	mo	n.	zùᅅ	chest	
zunglughut	mo	n.	zùᅅlùᅅút	hole gouged on a flat rock for grinding	
zúᅅ-zúᅅ		id.	zùᅅ-zùᅅ	describes heaping objects so high	
zut	—	v.	zūt	to pour out a thick liquid by shaking it out	
zyaal	—	n.	z ^y áál	grass sp.	
zyaal	—	n.	z ^y áál	woven cloth worn for protection against arrows	also zaal .